THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

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THE

CENTURY DICTIONARY

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial. ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, mediæval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, mediæval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans. ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

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KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, naught.
à as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ŏ as in move, spoon, room.
ȯ as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
u̇ as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

a̤ as in errant, republican.
e̤ as in prudent, difference.
i̤ as in charity, density.
o̤ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ḭ as in Persia, peninsula.
ṳ̄ as in *the* book.
ụ̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.
' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

A superior figure placed after a title-word indicates that the word so marked is distinct etymologically from other words, following or preceding it, spelled in the same manner and marked with different numbers. Thus:

back[1] (bak), *n.* The posterior part, etc.
back[1] (bak), *a.* Lying or being behind, etc.
back[1] (bak), *v.* To furnish with a back, etc.
back[1] (bak), *adv.* Behind, etc.
back[2]† (bak), *n.* The earlier form of *bat*[2].
back[3] (bak), *n.* A large flat-bottomed boat, etc.

Various abbreviations have been used in the credits to the quotations, as "No." for *number*, "st." for *stanza*, "p." for *page*, "l." for *line*, ¶ for *paragraph*, "fol." for *folio*. The method used in indicating the subdivisions of books will be understood by reference to the following plan:

Section only	§ 5.
Chapter only	xiv.
Canto only	xiv.
Book only	iii.
Book and chapter, Part and chapter, Book and line, Book and page, Act and scene, Chapter and verse, No. and page	iii. 10.
Volume and page	II. 34.
Volume and chapter	IV. iv.
Part, book, and chapter	II. iv. 12.
Part, canto, and stanza	II. iv. 12.
Chapter and section or ¶	vii. § or ¶ 3.
Volume, part, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.
Book, chapter, and section or ¶	I. i. § or ¶ 6.

Different grammatical phases of the same word are grouped under one head, and distinguished by the Roman numerals I., II., III., etc. This applies to transitive and intransitive uses of the same verb, to adjectives used also as nouns, to nouns used also as adjectives, to adverbs used also as prepositions or conjunctions, etc.

The capitalizing and italicizing of certain or all of the words in a synonym-list indicates that the words so distinguished are discriminated in the text immediately following, or under the title referred to.

The figures by which the synonym-lists are sometimes divided indicate the senses or definitions with which they are connected.

The title-words begin with a small (lower-case) letter, or with a capital, according to usage. When usage differs, in this matter, with the different senses of a word, the abbreviations [*cap.*] for "capital" and [*l. c.*] for "lower-case" are used to indicate this variation.

The difference observed in regard to the capitalizing of the second element in zoölogical and botanical terms is in accordance with the existing usage in the two sciences. Thus, in zoölogy, in a scientific name consisting of two words the second of which is derived from a proper name, only the first would be capitalized. But a name of similar derivation in botany would have the second element also capitalized.

The names of zoological and botanical classes, orders, families, genera, etc., have been uniformly italicized, in accordance with the present usage of scientific writers.

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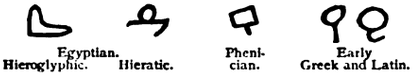
Q, **q** (kū). **1.** The seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant in the English alphabet. It had a corresponding position in the early Greek and in the Latin alphabet, as also in the Phenician, where it was the nineteenth character. Its value in Phenician was that of a deeper or more guttural *k;* and a like distinction of two *k*'s, less and more guttural (*kaf* and *qof*), is still made in the Semitic languages generally. But in Greek and Latin there was no such distinction to be maintained; hence the sign was abandoned in Greek (being retained only as an episemon, or sign of number, in its old place between *π* and *ρ*, and called *koppa*); while in Latin, on the other hand, it was kept, though without a value different from that of *k*, in the combination *qu*, equivalent to our *kw;* and so we have it also in English as a superfluous letter, simply because it existed in Phenician with a real office. The comparative table of early forms (as given for the other letters: see especially *A*) is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek and Latin.

Q occurs in English, as in Latin, only before a *u* that is followed by another vowel. The combination *qu* is pronounced either as *kw* (for example, *quinquennial*), or, the *u* being silent, as *k* simply (for example, *pique*). The words containing it are nearly all of Latin or French origin; but there are a few common words (as *queen, queer, quench, quick, quoth*) in which *qu* has been substituted for the equivalent Anglo-Saxon *cw* or Teutonic *kw*, and a number of other words (Asiatic, African, American, etc.) in which *qu* represents a like combination. In the transliteration of some Oriental alphabets (Arabic, Persian, Turkish, etc.), *q* represents the more guttural form of *k*. See *qu*.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 500.—**3.** An abbreviation: (*a*) [*l. c.*] of *quadrans* (a farthing); (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *query;* (*c*) [*l. c.*] of *question;* (*d*) of *queen;* (*e*) [*l. c.*] in a ship's log-book, of *squalls;* (*f*) in *Rom. lit.* and *inscriptions*, of *Quintus.*—**4†.** A half-farthing: same as *cue*[2], 2 (*a*).

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, iv. 2. (*Nares.*)

To mind one's p's and q's. See *mind*[1].

qabbalah, *n.* See *cabala.*

Q. B. An abbreviation of *Queen's Bench.*

Q. C. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Queen's Council* or *Queen's Counsel;* (*b*) of *Queen's College.*

Q. d., or **q. d.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quasi dicat*, as if he should say.

qd. An old contraction for *quod* or *quoth. Halliwell.*

Q. e., or **q. e.** An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod est*, which is.

Q. E. D. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be demonstrated.

Q. E. F. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.

Q. E. I. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *quod erat inveniendum*, which was to be found out.

Q. M. An abbreviation of *quartermaster.*

Qm., or **qm.** An abbreviation of the Latin word *quomodo*, by what means.

Q. M. G. An abbreviation of *quartermaster-general.*

Qr., or **qr.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quarter* (28 pounds); (*b*) of *quadrans* (farthing); (*c*) of *quire.*

Q. S. An abbreviation of *quarter-sessions.*

q. s., or **q. s.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quarter-section;* (*b*) of the Latin phrase *quantum sufficit.*

Qt., or **qt.** An abbreviation: (*a*) of *quart;* (*b*) of *quantity.*

qut, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *queue* or *cue*[1].

In 1724 the peruke-makers advertised "full-bottom tyes, . . . *qu* perukes, and bagg wiggs" among the variety of artificial head-gear which they supplied. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 560.

qu. [(1) < ME. *qu-, qw-,* < OF. *qu-,* F. *qu-* = Sp. *cu-* = Pg. *cu-, qu-* = It. *qu-,* < L. *qu-* = Gr. *κ-* (*ϰϝ*), sometimes *π* = Skt. *kv-, k-,* etc. (2) < ME. *qu-, qw-, kw-, ku-, cu-, cw-,* < AS. *cw-* = OS. *kw-* = OFries. *kw-* = D. *kw-* = OHG. *kw-, cw-,* MHG. *kw-, qu-,* G. *qu-* = Icel. *kv-* = Sw. *kv-, qu-* = Dan. *kv-* = Goth. *kw-* (by Germans often written *kv-,* also rendered by *q-* or *qu-*; the Goth. character being single, namely, ᵾ—the resemblance to the Roman u being accidental). (3) < ME. *qu-, qw-, quw-, quh-, wh-, hw-,* < AS. *hw-* = OS. OFries. *hw-* = D. *w-* = G. *w-* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *hv-,* etc.: see *wh-*. (4) Of various origin, ult. due to *c-* or *k-* or *ch-*.] **1.** An initial and medial sequence in words of Latin origin, as in *quarrel*[1], *quarrel*[2], *quadrant, query,* etc.—**2.** An initial sequence in some words of Anglo-Saxon (or other Teutonic) origin, properly written *kw-*, or as originally *cw-*, but altered in the Middle English period to *qu-* in conformity with the spelling of French and Latin words with *qu-* (see 1). It occurs in *quail*[1], *quake, qualm, queen, quell, quick,* etc. It does not occur medially except in composition.—**3.** An initial sequence in some Middle English or modern dialectal (Scotch) variants of words regularly spelled with *wh-*, as in *qual, qwaylle, quhal,* for *whale; quhilk* for *whilk* (which), *quhyp* for *whip,* etc.—**4.** An initial sequence of various origin other than the above, as in *quaint, quassia, quay, quince, quip, quire*[1], *quire*[2], *quiver*[2], *quoin, quoit,* etc. See the etymology of these words.

qu. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *queen, quarterly;* (*b*) of *question,* or *quære,* query.

qua[1]**†,** *pron.* An old Scotch form of *who.*

Qua herd ever a warr auntur,
That he that noght hadd bot of him
Agayn him suld becum sua grim?
MS. Cott. Vespas. (A), iii. f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

qua[2] (kwä), *adv.* [L. *quā* (often written *quâ*), as far as, so far as, as, at or in which place, in what manner, how, orig. abl. fem. of *qui*, who, which: see *who.*] As being; so far as.

I know what that man's mind, *quâ* mind, is, well enough. *M. Arnold*, Friendship's Garland, vi.

The first thing to notice about this position is, that the Darwinian, *quâ* Darwinian, has nothing to do with it. *Nature*, XXXVII. 291.

qua[3] (kwä), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *quad*[2], *quod*[2].] A jail; quod. *Tufts's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon*, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

quab[1]**, quob** (kwob), *v. i.* [Var. of the earlier *quap, quop:* see *quap*[1], *quop*[1], and cf. *quave.*] To shake; tremble; quiver; throb; flutter.

After whan the storme ys al ago,
Yet wol the watir *quappe* a day or two.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1767.

But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at praier?
How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or ayre?
Fletcher, Poems, p. 203. (*Halliwell.*)

O, my eyes grow dim! my heart *quabs*, and my back acheth. *Dryden*, Limberham, iii. 2.

quab[1]**, quob** (kwob), *n.* [< *quab*[1], *v.* Cf. *quavemire.*] A bog or quagmire. *Halliwell.*

quab[2]**†** (kwob), *n.* [Early mod. E. *quabbe;* < MD. *quabbe, quappe,* D. *kwab, kwabbe* = OLG. *quappa,* MLG. *quappe,* LG. *quabbe, quappe,* an eel-pout, = G. *quabbe, quappe,* an eel-pout, tadpole, = Sw. *qvabba* = Dan. *kvabbe,* a burbot; so called from its active motions; from the verb represented by *quab*[1], *quap*[1]. Cf. *quap*[2].] **1.** A fish, the eel-pout or miller's-thumb. *Minsheu.*—**2.** A gudgeon. Also *quabling* and *quap.*

A quabling or little *quabbe*, a fish, . . . gouión. *Minsheu.*

quab[3]**†** (kwob), *n.* [< *quab*[1], *v.*, as *squab*[2] < *squab*[1], *v.*] **1.** A squab, or other unfledged young bird. See *squab*[2].—**2.** Something immature or crude.

A trifle of mine own brain, . . . a scholar's fancy,
A *quab* — 'tis nothing else — a very *quab.*
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3.

qua-bird (kwä'bėrd), *n.* [< *qua* (imitative, like equiv. *quark, quawk*) + *bird*[1].] The American night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia.*

quacha (kwä'chä), *n.* Same as *quagga. Imp. Dict.*

quachi, *n.* Same as *coati.*

quachil, *n.* [Native name.] A large pocket-gopher, *Geomys hispidus* (formerly *Saccophorus quachil*). It inhabits Central America and some parts of Mexico, and is larger than any of the United States species, being nearly or quite a foot long, with the tail three inches more; the tail and feet are nearly naked; the pelage is harsh and lusterless, of a uniform dull chocolate-brown, merely paler or grayer below; the upper incisors have each one deep furrow lying wholly in the inner half of the tooth. Its nearest relative is the Mexican tucan, *G. mexicanus.*

quack[1] (kwak), *v. i.* [< ME. **quakken* (?), *queken* = MD. *quacken, queken,* croak, quack, cry as a frog, goose, or quail, later *kwakken, kwaaken,* D. *kwaken,* croak, as a frog, = MLG. *quaken* = G. *quacken, quaken,* quack, croak, babble, *quäcken, quäken,* cry, scream, = Icel. *kvaka* = Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *kvakke,* croak, quack; cf. L. *coaxare,* croak, Gr. *κοάξ,* a quacking (see *coaxation*); all imitative words. Hence freq. *quackle*[1], and ult. *quail*[3].] **1.** To utter a harsh, flat, croaking sound or cry, as a goose or duck; croak; now, usually, to cry as a duck.

He toke a gose fast by the nek,
And the goose thoo begann to *quek.*
Rel. Antiq., i. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

There were thirteen ducks, and . . . they all *quacked* very movingly. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

2. To make an outcry: said of persons. [Prov. Eng.]

He slew the captain where he stood,
The rest they did *quack* an' roar.
Willie Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 235).

quack[1] (kwak), *n.* [< ME. *quakke, queke* = G. *quack, quak* = Dan. *kvak;* from the verb.] **1.** A harsh, croaking sound.

He speketh thurgh the nose,
As he were on the *quakke* or on the pose.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 232.

2. The cry of a duck; a quacking.

He gave me a look from his one little eye, . . . and then a loud *quack* to second it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, x.

quack[2] (kwak), *v.* [A particular use of *quack*[1], now associated with *quack*[2], *n.*, which is in part an abbr. of *quacksalver.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To talk noisily and ostentatiously; make vain and loud pretensions.

Seek out for plants with signatures,
To *quack* of universal cures.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 328.

2. To play the quack; practise arts of quackery, as a pretender to medical skill.

Hitherto I had only *quack'd* with myself, and the highest I consulted was our apothecary.
B. Mandeville, Hypochondrical Disorders (1730), p. 7. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To treat in the manner of a quack; play the quack with.

If he [Monro] has any skill in *quacking* madmen, his art may perhaps be of service now in the Pretender's court. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 6.

Quackery, and the love of being *quacked*, are in human nature as weeds are in our fields.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 32.

2. To tamper with dishonestly; use fraudulently.

Mallet. My third Son . . . has an admirable knack at *quacking* Titles. . . . They tell me, when he gets an old good-for-nothing Book, he claps a new Title to it, and sells off the whole Impression in a Week.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gotham Election, i. 1.

quack[2] (kwak), *n.* and *a.* [Partly < *quack*[2], *v.*, partly an abbr. of *quacksalver*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An impudent and fraudulent pretender to medical skill; a mountebank; a knavish practitioner of medicine.

Quacks in their Bills, and Poets in the Titles of their Plays, do not more dissappoint us than Gallants with their Promises. *Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, iii.

A potent *quack*, long versed in human ills,
Who first insults the victim whom he kills.
Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

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These, like *quacks* in medicine, excite the malady to profit by the cure, and retard the cure to augment the fees. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 229.

Hence — **2.** One who pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind which he does not possess; an ignorant and impudent pretender; a charlatan.

Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausible speech and brushed raiment; hollow within! *quacks* political; *quacks* scientific, academical. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

=**Syn.** *Quack, Empiric, Mountebank, Charlatan.* A *quack* is, by derivation, one who talks much without wisdom, and, specifically, talks of his own power to heal; hence, any ignorant pretender to medical knowledge or skill. *Empiric* is a more elevated term for one who goes by mere experience in the trial of remedies, and is without knowledge of the medical sciences or of the clinical observations and opinions of others; hence, an incompetent, self-confident practitioner. A *mountebank* is generally a *quack*, but may be a pretender in any line. *Charlatan* (literally 'chatterer') is primarily applied, not to a person belonging to any particular profession or occupation, but to a pretentious cheat of any sort.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by quackery of any kind; specifically, falsely pretending to cure disease, or ignorantly or fraudulently set forth as remedies: as, a *quack* doctor; *quack* medicines.

If all understood medicine, there would be none to take his *quack* medicine. *Whately.*

The attractive head
Of some *quack*-doctor, famous in his day.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

In the eighteenth century men worshipped the things that seemed; it was a *quack* century. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 111.

They're set to the doing of *quack* work, and paid wages for dishonesty. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 7.

quackened (kwak'nd), *a.* [Var. of *querkened*, accom. to **quack*, *quackle*[2]. See *querken*.] Almost choked. [Prov. Eng.]

quackery (kwak'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *quackeries* (-iz). [< *quack*[2] + *-ery*.] The boastful pretensions or knavish practice of a quack, particularly in medicine; empiricism; charlatanry; humbug.

Such *quackery* is unworthy any person who pretends to learning. *Porson*, Letters to Travis, p. 41, note.

An epoch when puffery and *quackery* have reached a height unexampled in the annals of mankind. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, i. 2.

quack-grass (kwak'gras), *n.* Same as *quick-grass*, *quitch-grass*.

quackhood (kwak'hud), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-hood*.] Quackery. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, iii. 13. [Rare.]

quacking-cheat† (kwak'ing-chēt), *n.* [< *quacking*, ppr. of *quack*[1], *v.*, + *cheat*[3].] A duck. *Dekker* (1616). (*Halliwell.*) [Old slang.]

quackish (kwak'ish), *a.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a quack or charlatan; dealing in quackery; humbugging.

The last *quackish* address of the National Assembly to the people of France. *Burke*, To a Member of the Nat. Assembly, note.

quackism (kwak'izm), *n.* [< *quack*[2] + *-ism*.] The practice of quackery. *Carlyle*, Cagliostro.

quackle[1] (kwak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of *quack*[1].] To quack; croak. [Prov. Eng.]

Simple ducks in those royal waters *quackle* for crumbs from young royal fingers. *Carlyle*, French Rev., XI. i. 1. (*Davies.*)

quackle[2] (kwak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quackled*, ppr. *quackling*. [Freq. of **quack*, imitative, like *choke*[1], of the sound of choking. Cf. *quackened*.] To suffocate; strangle; choke. [Prov. Eng.]

As he was drinking, the drink, or something in the cup, *quackled* him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down, but strangled him presently. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 153.

quacksalve† (kwak'säv), *n.* [< **quacksalve* (D. *kwakzalven*), a verb assumed from *quacksalver*.] A quacksalver.

A *quacksalve*,
A fellow that does deal with drugs.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

quacksalver (kwak'sal-vėr), *n.* [< D. *kwakzalver* (= LG. *quaksalver*, > G. *quacksalber* = Sw. *gracksalvare* = Dan. *kvaksalver*), a quacksalver, < *kwaken*, quack, + *zalver*, salver: see *salver*[1].] One who boasts of his skill in medicines and salves, or of the efficacy of his nostrums; a charlatan; a quack.

And of a Physitian, That he is a *Quack-salver*, which signifieth a Quick Healer, yet for the common acception adjudged actionable. *Jos. Keble* (1685), Reports, I. 62.

They are *quacksalvers*,
Fellows that live by venting oils and drugs.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

These are not physicians indeed, but Italian *quack-salvers*, that, having drunk poison themselves, minister it to the people. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 390.

quacksalving (kwak'sal-ving), *a.* [Ppr. of **quacksalve*, v., implied in *quacksalver*, *n.*, and *quacksalver*.] Quackish; humbugging.

Tut, man, any *quacksalving* terms will serve for this purpose. *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 6.

Quacksalving, cheating mountebank!
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 1.

quad[1]†, *a.* and *n.* See *qued*.

quad[2] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrangle*.] **1.** A quadrangle or court, as of a college. [Colloq.]

The *quad*, as it was familiarly called, was a small quadrangle. *Trollope*, Warden, v.

2. The quadrangle of a prison where prisoners take exercise; hence, a prison; a jail. More commonly spelled *quod*. [Slang.]

Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod*! Fiddlededee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, vi. 21.

My dear Arminius, . . . do you really mean to maintain that a man can't put old Diggs in *quod* for snaring a hare without all this elaborate apparatus of Roman law? *M. Arnold*, Friendship's Garland, vii.

quad[2] (kwod), *v. t.* [< *quad*[2], *n.*] To put in prison.

He was *quodded* for two months. *Hewlett*, College Life, xxix. (*Hoppe.*)

quad[3] (kwod), *n.* [Abbr. of *quadrat*.] In *printing*, a quadrat.

quad[3] (kwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadded*, ppr. *quadding*. [< *quad*[3], *n.*] In *printing*, to fill with quadrats: as, to *quad* out a line.

quad[4] (kwod), *n.* An abbreviation of *quadruplex* in telegraphy.

quaddy (kwod'i), *a.* [Prob. for **quatty*, < *quat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Short and thick. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quadet, *v. t.* [< ME. *quaden*, < *quad*, bad: see *qued*.] To spoil or destroy. *Halliwell.*

Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honoure *quade*.
Halle's Historiall Expostulation (1565). (*Nares.*)

quader[1]† (kwā'dėr), *v. i.* [< OF. *quadrer*, F. *cadrer* = Sp. *cuadrar* = Pg. *quadrar* = It. *quadrare*, < L. *quadrare*, make square or four-cornered: see *quadrate*.] To quadrate; match.

The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly. *Hist. Don Quixote* (1675), p. 88.

quader[2] (kwā'dėr), *n.* [G., square, < MHG. *quāder*, < L. *quadrus* (sc. *lapis*), square: see *quadra*[1].] The German name of a division of the Cretaceous: an abbreviation of *quadersandstein*, paving-sandstone. It is divided into Unter-, Mittel-, and Oberquader. The last is the equivalent of the Upper Chalk of England and France, and is familiar as being the rock which, by its peculiar erosion, has given rise to the picturesque scenery of Saxon Switzerland.

quader[3] (kwā'dėr), *n.* [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrate*.] In *anat.*, the quadrate lobule, or præcuneus.

quadness†, *n.* See *quedness*.

quadra[1] (kwod'rą), *n.*; pl. *quadræ* (-rē). [< L. *quadra*, a square, a plinth, a fillet; fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate* and *square*[1].] In *arch.*, etc.: (*a*) A square frame or border in-



Quadra.—"Annunciation," by Luca della Robbia, in the Borgo San Jacopo, Florence.

closing a bas-relief; also, any frame or border. (*b*) The plinth of a podium. (*c*) Any small molding of plain or square section, as one of the fillets above and below the scotia of the Ionic base.

quadra[2], *n.* See *cuadra*.

quadrable (kwod'rą-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **quadrabilis*, < *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*, *v.*] In *geom.*, capable of being squared; having an area exactly equal to that of an assignable square; also, capable of being integrated in finite terms; capable of having its definite integral expressed in exact numerical terms.

quadrad (kwod'rad), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four*, + *-ad*[1].] Same as *tetrad*.

quadragenarious (kwod'rą-jē-nā'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *quadragénaire* = Sp. *cuadragenario* = Pg. It. *quadragenario*, < L. *quadragenarius*, pertaining to the number forty, consisting of forty, < *quadrageni*, forty each: see *quadragene*.] Consisting of forty; forty years old. *Imp. Dict.*

quadragene (kwod'rą-jēn), *n.* [< L. *quadrageni*, forty each, distributive of *quadraginta*, forty, = E. *forty*.] A papal indulgence for forty days; a remission of the temporal punishment due to sin corresponding to the forty days of the ancient canonical penance. *Imp. Dict.*

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes*, or lents of pardon: that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days! *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, I. ii. § 4.

Quadragesima (kwod-rą-jes'i-mą), *n.* [= F. *quadragésime* = Sp. *cuadragesima* = Pg. It. *quadragesima*, < ML. *quadragesima*, Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, fem. of *quadragesimus*, *quadragensumus*, fortieth, < *quadraginta*, forty, = E. *forty*.] Lent: so called because it continues forty days. See *Lent*[1].—**Quadragesima Sunday**, the first Sunday in Lent.

quadragesimal (kwod-rą-jes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quadragésimal* = Sp. *cuadragesimal* = Pg. *quadragesimal* = It. *quadragesimale*, < ML. *quadragesimalis*, pertaining to Lent, < L. *quadragesima*, Lent: see *Quadragesima*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the forty days of Lent; belonging to Lent; used in Lent; Lenten.

Quadragesimal wits, and fancies lean
As ember weeks. *W. Cartwright*, Ordinary, iii. 5.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh. *South*, Sermons, IX. 134.

II. *n.* An offering formerly made to a mother church by a daughter church on Mid-Lent Sunday.

quadragesmst, *n.* [< L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth: see *Quadragesima*.] A name for a section of the fourth volume of the English Law Reports of the time of Edward III., covering the last twelve years of his reign.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* [< F. *quadrangle* = Sp. *cuadrángulo* = Pg. *quadrangulo* = It. *quadrangolo*, < LL. *quadrangulum*, a four-cornered figure, a quadrangle, neut. of L. *quadrangulus*, *quadriangulus*, four-cornered, < *quatuor* (combining form *quadr-*, *quadri-*, *quadru-*, the adj. *quadrus*, square, being later), + *angulus*, an angle, a corner: see *angle*[3].] **1.** A plane figure having four angles; a foursquare figure; a quadrilateral; in *mod. geom.*, a plane figure formed by six lines intersecting at four points. —**2.** A square or oblong court nearly or quite surrounded by buildings: an arrangement common with public buildings, as palaces, city halls, colleges, etc.

My choler being over-blown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 156.

At the Palais Royale Henry IV. built a faire *quadrangle* of stately palaces, arched underneath. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 4, 1644.

Julian hardly stopped to admire the smooth green *quadrangle* and lofty turrets of King Henry's College. *Farrar*, Julian Home, v.

3. In *palmistry*, the space between the line of the heart and that of the head.—**Axis of a quadrangle**, one of the three lines passing each through two centers of the quadrangle.—**Center of a quadrangle**, one of the three points in which opposite sides of a quadrangle meet.—**In quadrangle**, in *her.*, arranged, as charges or groups of charges, so that four will occupy the four quarters of the escutcheon, with no lines of division between the quarters: as, or, four lions *in quadrangle* gules.

quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lär), *a.* [= F. *quadrangulaire* = Sp. *cuadrangular* = Pg. *quadrangular* = It. *quadrangolare*, < L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered: see *quadrangle*.] Four-cornered; four-angled; having four angles.

That the college consist of three fair *quadrangular* courts and three large grounds, enclosed with good walls behind them. *Cowley*, The College.

As I returned, I diverted to see one of the Prince's Palaces, . . . a very magnificent cloyster'd and *quadrangular* building. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

Quadrangular lobe, the quadrate lobe of the cerebellum.

quadrangularly (kwod-rang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* In the form of a quadrangle.

quadrans (kwod'ranz), *n.*; pl. *quadrantes* (kwod-ran'tēz). [L., a fourth part, a quarter, a coin, weight, and measure so called: see *quadrant*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a copper (or, strictly, bronze) coin, the fourth part of the as. It bore on the obverse the head of Hercules, and on the reverse (like the other coins of the libral series) a prow. It also bore three

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pellets, to indicate that it was (nominally) of the weight of three uncis (ounces).—**Quadrans Muralis**, 'the Mural Quadrant,' an obsolete constellation, introduced by Lalande (1795).

quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *quadrant*, < AF. *quadrant*, a farthing, OF. *quadrant*, a Roman coin (*quadrans*), also *quadran*, *cadran*, a sun-dial, F. *cadran*, a sun-dial, dial, = Sp. *cuadrante* = Pg. It. *quadrante* = D. *kwadrant* = G. *quadrant* = Sw. *quadrant* = Dan. *kvadrant*, a quadrant, < L. *quadran(t-)s*, a fourth part, a quarter, applied to a coin (see *quadrans*), a weight (a fourth of a pound), a measure (a fourth of a foot, of an acre, of a sextarius), < *quattuor* (*quadr-*) = E. *four:* see *four*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. The fourth part; the quarter.

> The sunne, who in his annuall circle takes
> A daye's full *quadrant* from the ensuing yeere,
> Repayes it in foure yeeres, and equall makes
> The number of the dayes within his spheare.
> *Sir J. Beaumont*, End of his Majesty's First Year.

In sixty-three years there may be lost almost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year allowed for this *quadrant*, or six hours supernumerary. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. The quarter of a circle; the arc of a circle containing 90°; also, the figure included between this arc and two radii drawn from the center to each extremity; the division of angular magnitude from zero to a right angle, or 90°.—3. An astronomical instrument for measuring altitudes, of ancient origin, and consisting of a graduated arc of 90°, with a movable radius carrying sights, or the quadrant, carrying sights, might turn about a fixed radius. Picard in 1669 substituted a telescope for the sights, and Flamsteed (1689) introduced spider-lines in the focal plane of the object-glass. The quadrant was superseded by the mural circle, and this by the meridian circle.

> Howe it commeth to passe that, at the beginnynge of the euenyng twilight, it [the pole-star] is cleuate in that Region only fyue degrees in the moneth of Iune, and in the morninge twylight to bee eleuate xv. degrees by the same *quaadrante*, I doo not vnderstande.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

Those curious *Quadrants*, Chimes, and Dials, those kind of Waggons which are used up and down Christendom, were first used by them. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

The astrolabe and *quadrant* are almost the only astronomical instruments used in Egypt.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 277.

4. An instrument of navigation, for measuring the altitude of the sun, distinctively called the *reflecting quadrant*. It was invented by Thomas Godfrey of Philadelphia in 1730, whence called *Godfrey's bow*, and perhaps independently by Hadley, an instrument-maker of London, about the same time. Among Hadley's papers after his death was found a description of a similar instrument by Newton, of earlier date. The quadrant is now nearly superseded by the sextant.

5. An instrument used in giving a cannon or mortar the angle of elevation necessary to the desired range. In the older forms it has a graduated arc, and a plumb-line which indicates the angle of elevation upon the arc. In a more finished and accurate form a spirit-level is substituted for the plumb, and one of the branches of the instrument is pivoted and slides over the face of the arc so as to show the elevation. Also called *gunners' quadrant* and *gunners' square*.

6. In *elect.*, a name suggested for the practical unit of self-induction. Its value is 10^9 centimeters.—**Adams's quadrant, Coles's quadrant**, varieties of the back-staff, or Davis's quadrant.—**Collins's quadrant**, an instrument for finding the time of day at a fixed latitude, from the date and the altitude or azimuth of the sun, by means of a stereographic projection of a quarter of the celestial zone between the tropics.—**Davis's quadrant**, the back-staff, originally described by John Davis, the discoverer of Davis's Straits, in 1594, and still called by his name, though modified by Hooke, Bouguer, and others. The observer stood with his back to the sun, and, looking through sights, brought the shadow of a pin into coincidence with the horizon.—**Godfrey's quadrant, Hadley's quadrant.** See def. 4.—**Gunter's quadrant**, a quadrant made of wood, brass, or other material—a kind of stereographic projection on the plane of the equator, the eye being supposed to be in one of the poles. It is used to find the hour of the day, the sun's azimuth, etc., as also to take the altitude of an object in degrees.—**Horodictical quadrant**, a sort of movable sun-dial. Upon the plane of the dial are described, first, seven concentric quadrantal arcs marked with the signs of the zodiac, or days of the year, and, secondly, a number of curves the intersections of each of which with the circles are at the same angular distances from one radius that the sun is above the horizon at a given hour of the day in each of the declinations represented by the circles. The radius 90° from that first mentioned carries sights, and from the center hangs a plumb-line whose intersection with the proper circle marks the time of day.—**Mural quadrant.** See *mural*.—**Quadrant electrometer.** See *electrometer*.—**Quadrant electroscope.** See *electroscope*.—**Quadrant of altitude**, an appendage of the artificial globe, consisting of a slip of brass of the length of a quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It is fitted to the meridian, and can be moved round to all points of the horizon. It serves as a scale in measuring altitudes and other great circles.—**Sinical quadrant**, a diagram, with or without a movable arm, for solving plane triangles. An octant is sufficient.—**Spirit-level quadrant**, an instrument for determining altitudes by the use of a spirit-level.—**Sutton's quadrant.** Same as *Collins's quadrant*.

II.† *a.* Four-sided; square. [Rare.]

> The bishop with Gilbert Bourne his chaplaine, Robert Warnington his commissarie, and Robert Johnson his register, were tarying in a *quadrant* void place before the doore of the same chamber.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1206, an. 1550.

Cross nowy quadrant. See *cross*[1].

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *a.* [= Sp. *cuadrantal* = Pg. *quadrantal*, < L. *quadrantalis*, containing the fourth part of, < *quadran(t-)s*, a fourth part, a quarter: see *quadrant*.] 1. Pertaining to a quadrant; included in the fourth part of a circle: as, a *quadrantal* space.

> Problems in Dialling, both Universal and Particular, and performed by the Lines inscribed on the *Quadrantal* Part of the Instrument.
> Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 244.

2. Pertaining to the quadrans; of the value of a quadrans.—**Quadrantal dial.** See *dial*.—**Quadrantal triangle**, in *trigon.*, a spherical triangle which has one side equal to a quadrant, or 90°.

quadrantal (kwod'ran-tal), *n.* [< L. *quadrantal*, a liquid measure containing eight congii, also a cube, die, < *quadrantalis*, containing a fourth: see *quadrantal*, *a.*] 1. A liquid measure used by the Romans, equivalent to the amphora.—2. A cube. [Rare.]

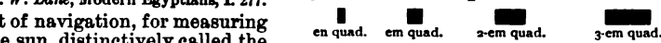
quadrant-compass (kwod'rant-kum'pas), *n.* A carpenters' compass with a curved arm or arc, and a binding-screw to hold the limbs in any position.

quadrantes, *n.* Plural of *quadrans*.

quadrantid (kwod'ran-tid), *n.* [< NL. *Quadran(t-)s*, sc. *Muralis* (see *quadrans*), + *-id*[2].] One of a shower of shooting-stars appearing January 2d and 3d, and radiating from the old constellation Quadrans Muralis.

quadrat (kwod'rat), *a.* and *n.* [Another form of *quadrate;* as a noun, in def. 1, < F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, a quadrat, lit. a square: see *quadrate*.] **I.**† *a.* See *quadrate*.

II. *n.* 1. In *printing*, a blank type for the larger blank spaces in or at the end of printed lines, cast lower in height, so that it shall not be inked or impressed: made in four forms for all text type—en, em, two-em, three-em. Usually abbreviated to *quad*.



The *low* quadrat, for letterpress work, is about three fourths of an inch high; the *high* quadrat, for stereotype work, is about ten twelfths of an inch high.

In the lower case, having fifty-four boxes, are disposed the small letters, together with the points, spaces, *quadrats*, etc. *Ure*, Dict., III. 643.

2. An instrument furnished with sights, a plummet, and an index, and used for measuring altitudes, but superseded by more perfect instruments in modern use. Also called *geometrical square*, and *line of shadows*.—3. A series or set of four.

quadrata, *n.* Plural of *quadratum*.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quadrat;* < OF. *quadrat* (F. *quadrat*, *cadrat*, as a noun: see *quadrat*); OF. vernacularly *quarre* (> E. *quarry*[1]), F. *carré* = Sp. *cuadrato* = Pg. *quadrado* = It. *quadrato* = D. *kwadraat* = G. Sw. *quadrat* = Dan. *kvadrat*, a square; < L. *quadratus*, square (neut. *quadratum*, a square, quadrate), pp. of *quadrare*, make four-cornered, square, put in order, intr. be square, < *quadra*, a square, later *quadrus*, square, < *quattuor* = E. *four:* see *four*. Cf. *quarry*[1], a doublet of *quadrate;* cf. also *square*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Having four equal and parallel sides; square; arranged in a square; four-sided.

> And they followed in a *quadrat* array to the entent to destroy kyng Henry.
> *Hall's Union* (1548), Hen. IV., f. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

> And searching his books, [he] found a book of astronomy . . . with figures, some round, some triangle, some *quadrats*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, an. 1558.

2. Square by being the product of a number multiplied into itself.

> *Quadrate* and cubical numbers.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

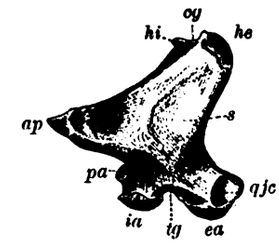
3†. Square, as typifying justice according to the Pythagoreans; well-balanced.

> The Moralist tells us that a *quadrat* solid wise Man should involve and tackle himself within his own Virtue.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

4†. Fitted; suited; applicable.

> The word consumption, being applicable . . . to a true and bastard consumption, requires a generical description *quadrate* to both. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

5. In *her.*, of square form, or having square corners: thus, a cross *quadrate* in the center has four rectangular projections in its reëntrant angles. Also *quarter-angled*.—**Quadrate bone**, in *zoöl.*, the special bone by the intervention of which the lower jaw of birds, reptiles, etc., articulates with the skull, thus distinguishing them from mammals, in which the lower jaw articulates directly with the squamosal. See II., 3.—**Quadrate cartilages**, small quadrangular cartilages often found in the nasal alse.—**Quadrate gyrus** or **lobule.** See *gyrus*, and cut under *cerebral*.—**Quadrate line, lobe, pronator**, etc. See the nouns.—**Quadrate muscle**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The quadratus femoris, or square muscle of the femur, of man, one of the six muscles collectively known in human anatomy as the rotatores femoris, arising from the ischium and passing to the intertrochanteric part of the femur, which bone it rotates outward. (*b*) The quadratus lumborum, or square muscle of the loins, lying on each side of the lumbar region, between the lower ribs and the pelvis. (*c*) The square muscle of the chin, which draws down the lower lip: commonly called *depressor labii inferioris*. (*d*) The quadratus nictitantis, one of the two muscles (the other being the pyramidal) on the back of the eyeball of birds, etc., subserving the movements of the nictitating membrane, or third eyelid. See third cut under *eye*[1].



Left Quadrate Bone of an Eagle, outer side, a little enlarged.

s, shaft or body of the bone; *ap*, pterygoid apophysis for muscular attachment; *pa*, articular facet for pterygoid bone; *ia*, *ea*, internal and external condyles for articulation with the lower jaw, separated by *tg*, trochlear groove; *qjc*, quadratojugal cup for articulation of quadratojugal bone; *hi*, *he*, internal and external capitulum for articulation with squamosal bone, separated by *cg*, capitular groove.

II. *n.* 1. A plane figure with four equal sides and four equal angles; a square.

> The one imperfect, mortall, fœminine,
> Th' other immortall, perfect, masculine;
> And twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base,
> Proportiond equally by seven and nine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 22.

> The powers militant
> . . . in mighty *quadrats* join'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 62.

2. In *astrol.*, an aspect of two heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other ninety degrees, or the quarter of a circle; quartile.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The os quadratum, or quadrate bone (see I.); the os pedicellatum, or pedicellate bone; the suspensorium, or suspender bone of the mandible, or that one which is in connection with the lower jaw, in vertebrates below mammals. Also called by Owen and others the *tympanic bone*, and considered to represent that bone of a mammal; by most zoölogists now identified with the malleus or greater part of the malleus of *Mammalia*, formed about the proximal extremity of the Meckelian cartilage. In birds and reptiles the quadrate is a remarkably distinct bone, generally shaped something like an anvil or a molar tooth, with normally four separate movable articulations—with the squamosal above, the mandible below, the pterygoid internally, and the quadratojugal externally. Such vertebrates are hence called *Quadratifera*. (See cuts under *Gallinæ*, and *quadrate*, *a.*) Below reptiles the quadrate or its equivalent assumes other characters, and its homologies are then disputed; so the bone which has at any rate the same function, that of suspending the lower jaw to the skull, is usually called by another name. See *epitympanic* and *hyomandibular*, and cuts under *hyoid* and *palatoquadrate*. See also cuts under *Python*, *poison-fang*, *Crotalus*, *Petromyzon*, *teleost*, *palatoquadrate*, and *acrodont*. (*b*) Any quadrate muscle.—4. In *musical notation:* (*a*) Same as *natural*, ♮: so called because derived from *B quadratum* (which see, under *B*). (*b*) Same as *breve*, 1.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrated*, ppr. *quadrating*. [< L. *quadratus*, pp. of *quadrare* (> It. *quadrare* = Pg. *quadrar* = Sp. *cuadrar* = F. *cadrer*, OF. *quadrer*, > E. *quader*[1], q. v.), make four-cornered, square: see *quadrate*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To square; adjust; trim, as a gun on its carriage.—2. To divide into four equal parts; quarter. *Moor*, Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 249.

II. *intrans.* To square; fit; suit; agree: followed by *with*.

> One that . . . has a few general rules, which, like mechanical instruments, he applies to the works of every writer, and as they *quadrate with* them pronounces the author perfect or defective. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

> But we should have to make our language over from the beginning, if we would have it *quadrate with* other languages. *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 85.

quadrated (kwod'rāt-ed), *p. a.* [< *quadrate*, *v.*] In quadrature.

> What time the moon is *quadrated* in Heaven.
> *Poe*, Al Aaraaf, ii.

quadrati, *n.* Plural of *quadratus*.

quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *quadrate* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *alg.*, involving the square and no higher power of the unknown quantity or variable of the second degree; of two di-

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mensions.—2. In *crystal.*, tetragonal or dimetric: applied to the system that includes the square prism and related forms. See *crystallography.*—**Quadratic equation, group, logarithm, mean, modulus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Quadratic figure,** a figure of two dimensions; a superficial figure. See *cubical.*—**Quadratic reciprocity,** the relation between any two prime numbers expressed by the law of reciprocity (which see, under *law*[1]).—**Quadratic residue,** a number left as remainder after dividing some square number by a given modulus to which the quadratic residue is said to belong. Thus, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 9 are quadratic residues of 11, for $1 = 1^2 - 0.11$, $3 = 5^2 - 2.11$, $4 = 9^2 - 7.11$, etc.; but 2, 6, 7, 8, and 10 are quadratic non-residues of 11.

II. *n.* **1.** In *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the second, the general form being

$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = 0.$$

Such an equation has two solutions, real, equal, or imaginary, expressed by the formula

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - ac}}{a}.$$

2. *pl.* That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.—**Adfected quadratic,** a quadratic equation having a term containing the unknown to the first degree, and another not containing the unknown.—**Simple quadratic.** See *simple.*

quadratically (kwod-rat′i-kal-i), *adv.* To the second degree.—**To multiply quadratically,** to raise to the second power.

Quadratifera (kwod-rā-tif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadratifer:* see *quadratiferous.*] Those vertebrates which have a distinct quadrate bone, as birds and reptiles; a series of *Vertebrata* intermediate between the higher *Malleifera* (mammals) and the lower *Lyrifera* (fishes proper and selachians).

quadratiferous (kwod-rā-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *quadratifer,* < L. *quadratus,* the quadrate muscle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a distinct quadrate bone, as an animal or its skull; of or pertaining to the *Quadratifera.*

quadratiformis (kwod-rā-ti-fôr′mis), *n.*; pl. *quadratiformes* (-mēz). [NL., < L. *quadratus,* the quadrate muscle, + *forma,* form.] The square muscle of the coxal group; the quadratus femoris. *Coues.*

quadratipronator (kwod-rā′ti-prō-nā′tor), *n.* [< L. *quadratus,* square, + NL. *pronator,* q. v.] A square pronator of the forearm: same as *pronator quadratus.* See *pronator.* *Coues.*

quadratocubic (kwod-rā-tō-kū′bik), *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quadratocubic root,** the fifth root.

quadratojugal (kwod-rā-tō-jō′gal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Connected with or representing elements of the quadrate and of the jugal or malar bone; common to these two bones: as, the *quadratojugal* arch; the *quadratojugal* articulation.

II. *n.* A bone of the zygomatic arch of birds, etc., interposed between the quadrate bone behind and the jugal or malar bone before: generally a slender rod forming the hinder piece of the zygoma. By some it is identified with the squamosal of mammals—a determination to which few now assent. See cuts under *Gallinæ, girdle-bone, temporomastoid,* and *Trematosaurus.*

quadratomandibular (kwod-rā′tō-man-dib′ū-lär), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate bone and the lower jaw: as, the *quadratomandibular* articulation. See cut under *Lepidosiren.*

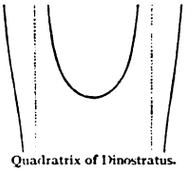
quadratopterygoid (kwod-rā′tō-ter′i-goid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the quadrate and pterygoid bones: as, the *quadratopterygoid* articulation.

quadratoquadratic (kwod-rā′tō-kwod-rat′ik), *a.* Of the fourth degree.—**Quadratoquadratic root,** the fourth root.

quadrator (kwod-rā′tor), *n.* [< LL. *quadrator,* a squarer (used only in sense of 'stone-cutter, quarrier': see *quarrier*[1]), < L. *quadrare,* square: see *quadrate.*] A circle-squarer.

quadratosquamosal (kwod-rā′tō-skwā-mō′sal), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the quadrate and the squamosal: as, the *quadratosquamosal* articulation.

quadratrix (kwod-rā′triks), *n.* [NL. (tr. Gr. τετραγωνίζουσα), fem. of LL. *quadrator,* squarer: see *quadrator.*] In *geom.*, a curve by means of which can be found straight lines equal to the circumference of circles or other curves and their several parts; a curve employed for finding the quadrature of other curves.



Quadratrix of Dinostratus.

Dinostratus, to whom is ascribed the invention of the *quadratrix* for solving the two famous problems—the trisection of the angle and the quadrature of the circle.

The Academy, June 1, 1889, p. 381.

Quadratrix of Dinostratus, a curve probably invented by Hippias of Elis about 430 B. C., and named by Dinostratus a century later. Its equation is $r \sin \theta = a\theta$.—**Quadratrix of Tschirnhausen** [named from its inventor, Count E. W. von *Tschirnhausen,* 1651-1708], a curve of sines, having the distance between two successive intersections with the line of abscissas equal to the greatest difference of the ordinates.

quadratum (kwod-rā′tum), *n.*; pl. *quadrata* (-tä). [L., neut. of *quadratus,* square: see *quadrate, a.*] **1.** In *zoöl.*, the quadrate bone: more fully called *os quadratum.*—**2.** In *medieval music,* a breve.

quadrature (kwod′rā-tūr), *n.* [= F. *quadrature* = Sp. *cuadratura* = Pg. It. *quadratura,* < LL. *quadratura,* a making square, a squaring, < L. *quadrare,* pp. *quadratus,* square: see *quadrate.*] **1.** In *geom.*, the act of squaring an area; the finding of a square or several squares equal in area to a given surface.—**2.** A quadrate; a square space. [Rare.]

> There let him [God] still victor sway, . . .
> And henceforth monarchy with thee divide
> Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,
> His *quadrature,* from thy orbicular world.
> *Milton,* P. L., x. 381.

3. The relative position of two planets, or of a planet and the sun, when the difference of their longitudes is 90°.

> But when armillæ were employed to observe the moon in other situations . . . a second inequality was discovered, which was connected, not with the anomalistical, but with the synodical revolution of the moon, disappearing in conjunctions and oppositions, and coming to its greatest amount in *quadratures.* What was most perplexing about this second inequality was that it did not return in every *quadrature,* but, though in some it amounted to 2° 39′, in other *quadratures* it totally disappeared. *Small,* Account of the Astronomical Discoveries [of Kepler (London, 1804), § 11.
>
> Neptune . . . is in *quadrature* with the sun on the 23d. *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LVII. 64.

4. A side of a square. [Rare.]

> This citie [Cambalu] is foure square, so that euery *quadrature* or syde of the wall hath in it thre principal portes or gates. *R. Eden,* tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 25).

Indefinite quadrature, a rule for the quadrature of the circle, applicable to any sector of it.—**Mechanical quadrature,** an approximate quadrature of a plane surface, effected by the division of it by parallel lines into parts so small that they may be regarded as rectilinear or other quadrable figures; also, the integration of any expression by an analogous method.—**Method of quadratures,** the approximate integration of an expression between given numerical limits by the summation of parts in each of which the difference between the limits is so small that the integral is practically equal to that of some integrable expression.—**The problem of the quadrature, or the quadrature of the circle,** the problem of squaring the circle, of which there are two varieties: first, the *arithmetical quadrature,* exactly to express in square measure the area of a circle whose radius is some exact number in long measure; second, the *geometrical quadrature,* to describe or draw with the rule and compasses alone a square equal in area to a given circle. Both problems have been proved to be insoluble.

quadratus (kwod-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *quadrati* (-tī). [NL., sc. *musculus,* the square muscle: see *quadrate.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the musculus quadratus or quadrate muscle of (*a*) the femur; (*b*) the loins; (*c*) the chin; (*d*) the nictitating membrane. See *quadrate muscle,* under *quadrate.*—**Quadratus femoris,** a muscle situated at the back of the hip-joint, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium and inserted into a line running from the posterior intertrochanteric ridge.—**Quadratus labii inferioris.** Same as *depressor labii inferioris* (which see, under *depressor*).—**Quadratus labii superioris,** the combined levator labii superioris alæque nasi, levator labii superioris proprius, and zygomaticus minor muscles, the three different parts being called *caput angulare, caput infraorbitale,* and *caput zygomaticum* respectively.—**Quadratus lumborum.** See *lumbus.*—**Quadratus menti.** See *mentum.*

quadrauricular (kwod-rā-rik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), four, + *auricula,* auricle: see *auricle.*] Having four auricles, as the heart of a nautilus.

quadrel (kwod′rel), *n.* [< ML. *quadrellus,* dim. of L. *quadrum,* a square: see *quarrel*[2].] **1.** In *arch.*, a square stone, brick, or tile. The term is sometimes restricted in its application to a kind of artificial stone formed of a chalky earth molded to a square form and slowly and thoroughly dried in the shade. **2.** A piece of turf or peat cut in a square form. [Prov. Eng.]

quadrelle (kwod-rel′), *n.* [< OF. *quadrelle,* an arrow, shaft, var. of *quarele,* f., *quarel,* m., an arrow, crossbow-bolt, etc.: see *quarrel*[2].] A square-headed or four-edged missile.

quadrennial (kwod-ren′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [For *quadriennial,* q. v.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Comprising four years: as, a *quadrennial* period.—**2.** Occurring once in four years: as, *quadrennial* elections.

> Both States [Montana and Washington] provide for a *quadrennial* election of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney-general, and superintendent of public instruction.
> *The Century,* XXXIX. 506.

II. *n.* A fourth anniversary, or its celebration.

quadrennially (kwod-ren′i-al-i), *adv.* Once in four years.

quadrenniate (kwod-ren′i-āt), *n.* [< *quadrennium* + *-ate*[3].] A period of four years; a quadrennium.

quadrennium (kwod-ren′i-um), *n.* [For *quadriennium,* q. v.] A period of four years.

> Burdening girls, after they leave school, with a *quadrennium* of masculine college regimen.
> *E. H. Clarke,* Sex in Education, p. 125.

quadrequivalent (kwod-rē-kwiv′a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadr-*), = E. *four,* + E. *equivalent.*] Same as *quadrivalent.*

quadri-. [L., also *quadru-,* sometimes *quatri-,* combining form of *quattuor,* = E. *four* (the independent adj. *quadrus* or *quadruus,* four-cornered, square, fourfold, < *quattuor,* four, being of later use): see *four.*] An element in many compounds of Latin origin or formation, meaning 'four.' In *quadrangle, quadrangular* (as in Latin), and in *quadrennial, quadrennium,* it is reduced to *quadr-.*

quadriarticulate (kwod′ri-iär-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *articulatus,* pp. of *articulare,* divide into single joints: see *articulate.*] Having four articulations or joints.

quadribasic (kwod-ri-bā′sik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + E. *basic.*] In *chem.*, noting an acid which has four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals.

quadrible† (kwod′ri-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for the later *quadrable,* q. v.] Capable of being squared. [Rare.]

> Sir Isaac Newton had discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688.
> *Derham,* Physico-Theol., v. 1, note *y.*

quadric (kwod′rik), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *quadrus,* square (< L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *n.* In *alg.*, a homogeneous expression of the second degree in the variables. *Ternary* and *quaternary quadrics,* equated to zero, represent respectively curves and surfaces which have the property of cutting every line in the plane or in space in two points, real or imaginary, and to such surfaces the name *quadric* is also applied.—**Modular method of generation of quadrics.** See *modular.*

II. *a.* In *alg.* and *geom.*, of the second degree; quadratic. Where there is only one variable, the word *quadratic* is usually employed; in plane geometry, *conic;* and in solid geometry and where the number of non-homogeneous variables exceeds two, *quadric.* Thus, we say *quadric* cone, not *quadratic* or *conic* cone.—**Quadric inversion.** See *inversion.*—**Quadric surface,** a surface of the second order.

quadricapsular (kwod-ri-kap′sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *capsula,* capsule: see *capsule, capsular.*] In *bot.*, having four capsules.

quadricarinate (kwod-ri-kar′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *carina,* keel: see *carina, carinate.*] In *entom.*, having four carinæ, or longitudinal raised lines: specifically said of the face of an orthopterous insect when the median carina is deeply sulcate, so that it forms two parallel raised lines, which, with the two lateral carinæ, form four raised lines.

quadricellular (kwod-ri-sel′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + NL. *cellula,* cellule: see *cellular.*] Having or consisting of four cells.

quadricentennial (kwod′ri-sen-ten′i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + ML. *centennis,* a hundred years old: see *centennial.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a period of four hundred years.

II. *n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred four hundred years before: as, the Luther *quadricentennial.*

quadriceps (kwod′ri-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + *caput,* head: see *biceps.*] In *anat.*, the quadriceps extensor cruris of the thigh; the great muscle which extends the leg upon the thigh, considered as consisting of the rectus, crureus, and vastus internus and externus. Called *triceps extensor cruris* when the crureus is regarded as a part of the vastus internus, or when the rectus is separately enumerated. This great muscle forms nearly all the flesh upon the front of the thigh. See cuts under *muscle*[1].—**Quadriceps suræ,** the combined gastrocnemius externus and internus, soleus, and plantaris, forming the bulk of the muscle of the calf.

quadriciliate (kwod-ri-sil′i-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four,* + NL. *cilium* + *-ate*[1].] Having four cilia, or flagelliform appendages.

> M. Thuret informs us that he has seen the biciliate spores germinate as well as the *quadriciliate.*
> *M. J. Berkeley,* Introd. to Cryptog. Bot., p. 137.

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quadricinium (kwod-ri-sin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadricinia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *canere*, sing.] In *music*, a composition for four voices. Also *quatricinium*.

quadricipital (kwod-ri-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< *quadriceps* (*-cipit-*) + *-al*.] Having four heads or origins, as a muscle; of or pertaining to the quadriceps.

quadricone (kwod′ri-kōn), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *conus*, cone: see *cone*.] A quadric cone, or surface generated by the motion of a line through a fixed point, one point of which describes a conic section.

quadricorn (kwod′ri-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *quadricornis*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] **I.** *a.* Having four horns or horn-like parts, as antennæ; quadricornous.



Quadricorn Sheep (*Ovis aries*, var. *quadricornis*).

II. *n.* A quadricorn animal.

quadricornous (kwod-ri-kôr′nus), *a.* [< *quadricorn* + *-ous*.] Having four horns; quadricorn.

quadricostate (kwod-ri-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *costate*.] Having four ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quadricrescentic (kwod′ri-kre-sen′tik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *crescent* + *-ic*.] Having four crescents; quadricrescentoid.

quadricrescentoid (kwod-ri-kres′en-toid), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *crescent* + *-oid*.] In *odontog.*, having four crescentic folds: noting a pattern of selenodont dentition.

quadricuspidal (kwod-ri-kus′pi-dal), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cuspidal*.] A ruled surface of the eighth order.—**Limited quadricuspidal**, a ruled surface of the fourth order, generated by the motion of a straight line cutting two given straight lines and touching a given quadric surface.

quadricuspidate (kwod-ri-kus′pi-dāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point: see *cusp*, *cuspidate*.] Having four cusps, as a tooth. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 402.

quadricycle (kwod′ri-sī-kl), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + LL. *cyclus*, cycle: see *cycle*[1].] A four-wheeled vehicle intended to be propelled by the feet of the rider.

A *Quadricycle* for pedal propulsion on railways.
The Engineer, LXV. 109.

quadridentate (kwod-ri-den′tāt), *a.* [< L. *quadriden(t-)s*, having four teeth, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having four teeth or tooth-like parts, as serrations.

quadriderivative (kwod′ri-dē-riv′a-tiv), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *derivative*.] A derivative invariant of the second order.

quadridigitate (kwod-ri-dij′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + L. *digitus*, finger or toe: see *digit*, *digitate*.] Having four digits, whether fingers, toes, or other digitate parts; tetradactyl; quadrisulcate, as a hoofed quadruped.

quadriennial† (kwod-ri-en′i-al), *a.* [= F. *quadriennal*, *quatriennal* = Sp. *cuadrienal* = Pg. *quadriennal*, < LL. *quadriennis*, of four years, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *annus*, a year.] Quadrennial.

quadriennially† (kwod-ri-en′i-al-i), *adv.* Quadrennially.

quadriennium (kwod-ri-en′i-um), *n.* [L. *quadriennium*, a space of four years, < LL. *quadrennis*, of four years: see *quadriennial*.] A quadrennium.—**Quadriennium utile**, in *Scots law*, the four years allowed after majority within which may be instituted an action of reduction of any deed done to the prejudice of a minor.

quadrifarious (kwod-ri-fā′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *quadrifarius*, fourfold, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*, etc. (see *bifarious*).] Set, arranged, or disposed in four rows or series: correlated with *unifarious*, *bifarious*, *trifarious*, and *multifarious*.

quadrifariously (kwod-ri-fā′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a quadrifarious manner.

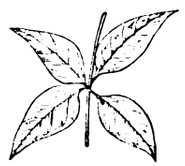
quadrifid (kwod′ri-fid), *a.* [< L. *quadrifidus*, split into four parts, four-cleft, < *quattuor* (*quadri*), = E. *four*, + *findere* (√*fid*), cleave, split.] Four-cleft; deeply cut, but not entirely divided, into four parts: correlated with *bifid*, *trifid*, and *multifid*.

The mouth of the animal, situated at one of the poles, leads first to a *quadrifid* cavity.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 530.

Quadrifidæ (kwod-rif′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *quadrifidus*, four-cleft: see *quadrifid*.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths; one of the two prime divisions of noctuid moths in Guenée's classification. It includes all those families in which the median vein of the hind wings has four branches. It contains the largest of the noctuids, and the forms are mainly American and East Indian. The character which gives the name is not a stable one, and the term has nearly fallen into disuse.

quadrifocal (kwod-ri-fō′kal), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *focus*, focus: see *focus*, *focal*.] Having four foci.

quadrifoliate (kwod-ri-fō′li-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *folium*, leaf: see *foliate*.] In *bot.*, four-leaved. (*a*) Having the leaves whorled in fours. (*b*) Same as *quadrifoliolate*: an incorrect use.



Quadrifoliate Stem of *Asclepias quadrifolia*.

quadrifoliolate (kwod-ri-fō′li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *foliolus*, leaflet.] In *bot.*, having four leaflets: said of a compound leaf.

quadriform (kwod′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *quadriformis*, four-formed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *forma*, form.] Having a fourfold aspect, as in shape, arrangement, etc.

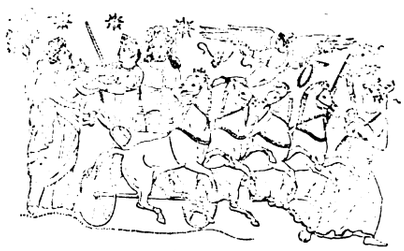
We can also apply the principle of group-flashing as easily to a fourfold light as to a single light. According to the number of tiers employed, the arrangement was to be named Biform, Triform, *Quadriform*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 815.

quadrifrons (kwod′ri-fronz), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *frons* (*front-*), front: see *front*.] Having four faces. See *bifrons*.

quadrifurcate (kwod-ri-fėr′kāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *furca*, fork: see *furca*, *furcate*.] Having four forks, tines, or branches; twice-forked; doubly dichotomous: correlated with *bifurcate* and *trifurcate*.

quadrifurcated (kwod-ri-fėr′kā-ted), *a.* [< *quadrifurcate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quadrifurcate*.

quadriga (kwod-rī′gä), *n.*; pl. *quadrigæ* (-jē). [L., usually in pl. *quadrigæ*, contr. from *quadrijugæ*, a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke, pair, team: see *yoke*.] In *classical antiq.*, a two-wheeled chariot drawn by four horses, which were harnessed all abreast. It was used in racing in the Greek Olympian games, and in the circensian games of the Romans. The quadriga is often met with as the reverse type of Greek coins, especially those of Sicily, and is of frequent occurrence in sculpture and vase-painting.



Quadriga.—"The Rape of Proserpine by Pluto," from a Greek red-figured vase.

The *quadriga* for which Praxiteles was said to have made the driver. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 182.

quadrigemina (kwod-ri-jem′i-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold: see *quadrigeminous*.] The quadrigeminous bodies of the brain, more fully called *corpora quadrigemina*. Below mammals they are represented by the corpora bigemina, or twin bodies. See *corpus*.

quadrigeminal (kwod-ri-jem′i-nal), *a.* [< *quadrigemin-ous* + *-al*.] Fourfold; especially, pertaining to the corpora quadrigemina.

Other fibres, arising in the optic thalamus and *quadrigeminal* body, descend, which preside over the reflex motions. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 594.

quadrigeminate (kwod-ri-jem′i-nāt), *a.* [< *quadrigemin-ous* + *-ate*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, growing in fours, as the cells of certain algæ.—**2.** In *anat.*, same as *quadrigeminous*.

quadrigeminous (kwod-ri-jem′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *geminus*, twin-born, twin: see *Gemini*, *geminate*.] **1.** Consisting of four similar parts; having four parts, as one and the same thing; fourfold; quadrigeminal.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, specifically, pertaining to the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina of any mammal, known in human anatomy as the *nates* and *testes*, which appear as two pairs of lobes or tubercles on the morphologically superior surface of the midbrain or mesencephalon, close to the pineal gland, behind the third ventricle, over the aqueduct of Sylvius. See *corpus* and *quadrigemina*.

quadrigenarious (kwod′ri-jē-nā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quadrigeni*, *quadringeni*, four hundred each, distributive of *quadringenti*, four hundred, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *centum* = E. *hund-red*.] Consisting of four hundred.

quadriglandular (kwod-ri-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *glan(d-)s*, gland: see *gland*.] Having four glands or glandular parts.

quadrijugate (kwod-ri-jō′gāt or -rij′ō-gāt), *a.* [< *quadrijug-ous* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, pinnate with four pairs of leaflets: as, a *quadrijugate* leaf.

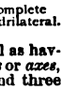
quadrijugous (kwod-ri-jō′gus or -rij′ō-gus), *a.* [< L. *quadrijugus*, belonging to a team of four, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *jugum* (= Gr. ζυγόν), a yoke. Cf. *quadriga*.] Same as *quadrijugate*.

quadrilaminar (kwod-ri-lam′i-när), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminar*.] Same as *quadrilaminate*.

quadrilaminate (kwod-ri-lam′i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *lamina*, a thin plate: see *lamina*, *laminate*.] Having four laminæ, layers, or plates; four-layered.

Quadrilatera (kwod-ri-lat′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided: see *quadrilateral*.] In *Crustacea*, a group of crabs having a quadrate or cordate carapace. *Latreille*.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat′e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadrilaterus*, four-sided, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *latus* (*later-*), side, flank: see *lateral*.] **I.** *a.* Having four sides; composed of four lines.—**Quadrilateral map-projection.** See *projection*.



Complete Quadrilateral.

II. *n.* **1.** A figure formed of four straight lines. In the old geometry the lines are supposed to terminate at four intersections; in modern geometry the lines are regarded as infinite, and a plane quadrilateral as having six angles. Such a figure has three *diagonals* or *axes*, being straight lines through opposite vertices, and three *centers*, which are the intersections of the axes.

2. *Milit.*, the space inclosed between, and defended by, four fortresses: as, the Bulgarian *quadrilateral*. The most famous quadrilateral was that in northern Italy, inclosed by the fortresses of Peschiera, Mantua, Verona, and Legnago.

Field Marshal Radetsky . . . had collected under his own command all the Austrian forces scattered over the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and had concentrated them within the well-nigh impregnable stronghold formed in the very heart of these provinces by the fortresses of the *Quadrilateral*. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 85.

Inscriptible quadrilateral. See *inscriptible*.—**Plane quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral lying in a plane.—**Skew quadrilateral**, a quadrilateral that does not lie in a plane.

quadrilateralness (kwod-ri-lat′e-ral-nes), *n.* The property of being quadrilateral.

quadriliteral (kwod-ri-lit′e-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *littera*, *litera*, letter: see *literal*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of four letters, or of only four constant letters or consonants.

II. *n.* A word or a root consisting of four letters or containing four consonants.

Arabick roots are as universally [*i. e.*, almost universally] triliteral. . . . If we suppose ten thousand of them (without reckoning *quadriliterals*) to exist, and each of them to admit only five variations, . . . even then a perfect Arabick dictionary ought to contain fifty thousand words.
Sir W. Jones, Asiatic Dissertations, I. 125.

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quadrille (kwod-ril′ or ka-dril′), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *quadrille*, m., a game at cards, a square dance, music for such a dance, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, m., a small square (cf. F. *quadrille*, f., a troop of horsemen, < Sp. *cuadrilla*, a troop of horsemen, a meeting of four persons, < It. *quadriglia* = Pg. *quadrilha*, a troop of horsemen), dim. of *cuadro*, m., *cuadra*, f., < L. *quadrum*, n., *quadra*, f., a square: see *quadrum*, *quadra*[1]. Cf. *quarrel*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1. A game played by four persons with forty cards, which are the remainder of the pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

> They taught him with address and skill
> To shine at ombre and *quadrille*.
> *Cawthorn*, Birth and Education of Genius.

Quadrille, a modern game, bears great analogy to ombre, with the addition of a fourth player, which is certainly a great improvement. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 436.

2. A square dance for four couples, consisting regularly of five parts or movements, each complete in itself — namely, *le pantalon*, *l'été*, *la poule*, *la trénise* (or *la pastourelle*), and *la finale*. These parts are adaptations of popular society dances. They were combined in their present order about 1800, and were soon adopted in France, England, and Germany, giving rise to a quadrille mania similar to the later polka mania.

3. Any single set of dancers or maskers arranged in four sets or groups. [Rare.]

> At length the four *quadrilles* of maskers, ranging their torch-bearers behind them, drew up in their several ranks on the two opposite sides of the hall.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxvii.

4. Any square dance resembling the quadrille.— 5. Music for such square dances. For the movements of the quadrille proper the rhythm is either sextuple or duple, and each section is usually 32 measures long. Quadrille music is usually adapted or arranged, not specially written for the purpose.

II. *a.* Same as *quadrillé*.

quadrille (kwod-ril′ or ka-dril′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quadrilled*, ppr. *quadrilling*. [< *quadrille*, *n.*] 1. To play at quadrille. *Imp. Dict.*— 2. To dance quadrilles.

> While thus, like motes that dance away
> Existence in a summer ray,
> These gay things, born but to *quadrille*,
> The circle of their doom fulfil.
> *Moore*, Summer Fête.

quadrillé (ka-drē-lyā′), *a.* [F., < **quadrille*, a small square, < Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square: see *quadrille*.] Divided or marked off into squares; having a pattern composed of small squares: said of textile fabrics, writing-papers ruled with lines crossing at right angles, and the like.

quadrillion (kwod-ril′yon), *n.* [< F. *quadrillion*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + F. (*m*)*illion*, > E. *million*[1].] The fourth power of a million according to the system of numeration called English; but the fifth power of a thousand according to the French system, commonly used in the United States.

quadrilobate (kwod-ri-lō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having four lobes or lobules.

quadrilobed (kwod′ri-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quadrilobate*.

quadrilocular (kwod-ri-lok′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *loculus*, a cell.] 1. In *bot.*, having four cells or compartments; four-celled: as, a *quadrilocular* pericarp.— 2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having four cavities or compartments: chiefly an epithet of the heart of mammals and birds.

quadriloculate (kwod-ri-lok′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *loculus*, cell: see *loculus*, *loculate*.] Same as *quadrilocular*.

quadriloge (kwod′ri-lōj), *n.* [= OF. *quadrilogue*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. λόγος, a saying, speaking, discourse: see *Logos*.] 1. A book written in four parts, as "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage."—2. Any narrative depending on the testimony of four witnesses, as the four Gospels.—3. Any work compiled from four authors, as the "Life of Thomas a Becket." *Brewer*. [Rare in all senses.]

> The very authours of the *quadriloge* itselfe . . . doe all, with one pen and mouth, acknowledge the same.
> *Lambarde*, Perambulation (1596), p. 515. (*Halliwell.*)

Quadrimani (kwod-rim′a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *quadrimanus*: see *quadrimanous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of caraboid beetles, typified by the genus *Harpalus*, having the four anterior tarsi dilated in the males: distinguished from *Simplicimani* and *Patellimani*. See *Harpalinæ*.

quadrimanous (kwod-rim′a-nus), *a.* [< NL. *quadrimanus*, four-handed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *manus*, hand. Cf. *quadrumanous*.] Same as *quadrumanous*.

> At this malicious game they display the whole of their *quadrimanous* activity.
> *Burke*, Rev. in France, Works, III. 199.

quadrimembral (kwod-ri-mem′bral), *a.* [< LL. *quadrimembris*, four-limbed, four-footed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *membrum*, a limb, a member.] Having four members (or parts) as limbs: as, most vertebrates are *quadrimembral*.

quadrint, **quadrinet** (kwod′rin), *n.* [< ML. *quadrinus* (?); cf. L. *quadran*(*t-*)*s*, the fourth part of an as: see *quadrans*, *quadrant*.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing.

> One of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 722.

quadrinomial (kwod-ri-nō′mi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nom*(*en*), name (see *nome*[3]), + *-al*. Cf. *binomial*, etc.] **I.** *a.* In *alg.*, consisting of four terms.

II. *n.* In *alg.*, an expression consisting of four terms.

quadrinomical (kwod-ri-nom′i-kal), *a.* [As *quadrinom*(*ial*) + *-ic-al*.] Quadrinomial.

quadrinominal (kwod-ri-nom′i-nal), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nomen* (*nomin-*), name: see *nomen*, *nominal*.] Having four terms; quadrinomial.

quadrinucleate (kwod-ri-nū′klē-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *nucleus*, a nucleus: see *nucleate*.] In *bot.*, having four nuclei, as the spores of some fungi.

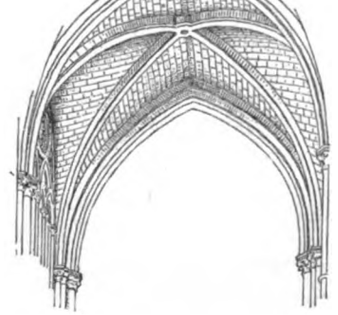
quadrinvariant (kwod-rin-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + E. *invariant*.] An invariant of the second order in the coefficients.

quadripara (kwod-rip′a-rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is bearing a child for the fourth time.

Quadriparæ (kwod-rip′a-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *quadriparus*: see *quadriparous*.] A group of birds proposed by E. Newman in 1875, being those which lay four eggs, and only four, and place them with the small ends together in the middle of the nest: it includes snipes, sandpipers, plovers, etc., and is practically equivalent to *Limicolæ*, 1.

quadriparous (kwod-rip′a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *quadriparus*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] In *ornith.*, laying four eggs, and only four; being of the *Quadriparæ*: as, *quadriparous* birds. *Newman*.

quadripartite (kwod-ri-pär′tīt), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *quadripartit*, *quadriparty*, < L. *quadripartitus*, *quadripertitus*, divided into four parts, fourfold (LL. also as a finite verb, *quadripartire*, divide into four), < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, separate, distribute: see *part*, *v.*, *partite*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Divided into four parts; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, parted into four; divided to the base or entirely into four parts; in *arch.*, divided, as



Quadripartite Vault.—Nave of Amiens Cathedral, France.

a vault, by the system of construction employed, into four compartments. Such a vault is the cardinal type of medieval Pointed vaulting.

> Squire Headlong . . . was *quadripartite* in his locality: that is to say, he was superintending the operations in four scenes of action – namely, the cellar, the library, the picture-gallery, and the dining-room.
> *Peacock*, Headlong Hall, ii.

II. *n.* A book or treatise divided into four parts or treatises; a tetrabiblion: as, the last two books of Ptolemy's *Quadripartite;* the *quadripartite* (four Gospels) of the New Testament.

quadripartitely (kwod-ri-pär′tit-li), *adv.* In four divisions; in a quadripartite distribution.

quadripartition (kwod′ri-pär-tish′on), *n.* [< L. *quadripartitio*(*n-*), a division into four, < *quadripartitus*, divided into four: see *quadripartite*.] A division by four or into four parts.

> Nor would it, perhaps, be possible to entirely deny the position of one who should argue that this convenient *quadri-partition* of the month was first in order of time.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 528.

quadripennate (kwod-ri-pen′āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *penna*, wing: see *penna*, *pennate*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, having four wings — that is, four functional wings, an anterior pair being not converted into elytra or wing-cases.

II. *n.* A four-winged or quadripennate insect.

quadriphyllous (kwod-ri-fil′us), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having four leaves; quadrifoliate.

quadriplanar (kwod-ri-plā′när), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *planum*, a plane: see *plane*[1], *planar*.] Formed by four planes.— **Quadriplanar coördinates**. See *coördinate*.

quadriplicate (kwod-rip′li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadriplicated (kwod-rip′li-kā-ted), *a.* Same as *quadruplicate*.

quadripulmonary (kwod-ri-pul′mō-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + L. *pulmo*(*n-*), lung: see *pulmonary*.] In *Arachnida*, having two pairs of pulmonary sacs; tetrapneumonous: opposed to *bipulmonary*.

quadriquadric (kwod-ri-kwod′rik), *a.* and *n.* [< *quadri*(*c*) + *quadric*.] **I.** *a.* Of the second degree in each of two variables or sets of variables.

II. *n.* A skew quartic curve, the intersection of two quadric surfaces. There are other quartics not of this description.

quadriradiate (kwod-ri-rā′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *radius*, ray (> *radiatus*, radiate): see *radiate*.] Having four rays, as a fish's fin; tetractinal, as a sponge-spicule; in *bot.*, having four radii or prolongations: as, a *quadriradiate* mass of chlorophyl.

quadrireme (kwod′ri-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quadriremis* (LL. also *quatriremis*), a vessel fitted with four banks of oars, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *remus*, oar: see *oar*[1].] A galley with four banks of oars or rowers, mentioned as in use occasionally among the ancient Greeks and Romans.

quadrisacramentalist (kwod-ri-sak-ra-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-al* + *-ist*.] Same as *quadrisacramentarian*.

quadrisacramentarian (kwod-ri-sak′ra-men-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sacramentum*, sacrament, + *-arian*.] One of a small body of German Protestants in the middle of the sixteenth century, who held that the four sacraments of baptism, the eucharist, holy orders, and absolution are requisite for salvation.

quadrisection (kwod-ri-sek′shon), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting: see *section*.] A section into four equal parts.

quadriseptate (kwod-ri-sep′tāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum*, *septate*.] Having four septa or partitions.

quadriserial (kwod-ri-sē′ri-al), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] Set or arranged in four rows or series; four-rowed; quadrifarious; tetrastichous.

> The production of the ambulacral element in some starfishes is much more rapid than general growth, thus producing a crushing together of the plates in the direction of the length, in some cases carried to such an extent that the tube-feet in each furrow become *quadriserial*.
> *Amer. Nat.*, Feb., 1890, p. 161.

quadrisetose (kwod-ri-sē′tōs), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sæta*, *seta*, a bristle: see *seta*, *setose*.] In *entom.*, bearing four setæ or bristles.

quadrispiral (kwod-ri-spī′ral), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *spira*, a coil, a spire: see *spire*, *spiral*.] In *bot.*, having four spirals.

> Elaters [of *Fimbriaria*] rather short, uni-*quadrispiral*.
> *Underwood*, Hepaticæ of N. A., p. 39.

Quadrisulcata (kwod′ri-sul-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadrisulcatus*: see *quadrisulcate*.]

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A group of hoofed quadrupeds having four toes; the quadrisulcate ungulate mammals.

quadrisulcate (kwod-ri-sul'kāt), *a.* [< NL. *quadrisulcatus*, < L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *sulcus*, a furrow: see *sulcus*, *sulcate*.] Having four grooves, furrows, or sulci; specifically, in *mammal.*, having a four-parted hoof; four-toed; quadridigitate.

quadrisyllabic (kwod″ri-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< *quadrisyllab*(*le*) + *-ic*.] Consisting of four syllables; pertaining to or consisting of quadrisyllables.

quadrisyllabical (kwod″ri-si-lab'i-kal), *a.* [< *quadrisyllabic* + *-al*.] Same as *quadrisyllabic*.

quadrisyllable (kwod-ri-sil'a-bl), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

A distinction without a difference could not sustain itself; and both alike disguised their emptiness under this pompous *quadrisyllable*.
De Quincey, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

quadritactic (kwod-ri-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + Gr. τακτικός, pertaining to arrangement: see *tactic*.] Of the nature of a point on a surface or skew curve where four consecutive points are in one plane.—**Quadritactic point.** See *tritactic point*, under *point*[1].

quadritubercular (kwod″ri-tū-bėr'kū-lăr), *a.* Same as *quadrituberculate*.

By the suppression of one of the primitive cusps we arrive at the *quadritubercular* tooth. *Nature*, XLI. 467.

quadrituberculate (kwod″ri-tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having four tubercles: as, a *quadrituberculate* molar.

quadrivalent (kwod-riv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *valen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong.] In *chem.*, noting an atom the equivalence of which is four, or an element one atom of which is equivalent, in combining power, to four atoms of hydrogen; tetradic; tetratomic.

quadrivalve (kwod'ri-valv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *valva*, a door: see *valve*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *quadrivalvular*.

II. *n.* One of a set of four folds or leaves forming a door.

quadrivalvular (kwod-ri-val'vū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + NL. *valvula*, dim. of L. *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having four valves or valvular parts.

quadrivia, *n.* Plural of *quadrivium*.

quadrivial (kwod-riv'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadrivius*, having four ways, + *-al*. Cf. *trivial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having four ways meeting in a point; leading in four directions.

A forum, with *quadrivial* streets.
B. Jonson, Expostulation with Inigo Jones.

2. Belonging to the quadrivium: thus, *quadrivial astrology* is astrology in the sense in which astrology is a branch of the quadrivium—that is, astronomy.

II. *n.* One of the four arts constituting the quadrivium.

The *quadrivials*—I meane arythmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie—& with them all skill in the perspectiues, are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities]. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of England, ii. 3.

quadrivious (kwod-riv'i-us), *a.* [< L. *quadrivius*, of the cross-roads, lit. having four ways, < *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + *via* = E. *way*.] Going in four directions.

When the cheese was so rotten with them [vermin] that only the twigs and string kept it from tumbling to pieces and walking off *quadrivious*, it came to table.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxiv.

quadrivium (kwod-riv'i-um), *n.*; pl. *quadriria* (-ä). [< LL. *quadrivium*, *quadruvium*, the four branches of mathematics, a particular use of L. *quadrivium*, a place where four ways meet, neut. of *quadrivius*, having four ways: see *quadrivious*. Cf. *trivium*.] The collective name of the four branches of mathematics according to the Pythagoreans—arithmetic (treating of number in itself), music (treating of applied number), geometry (treating of stationary number), and astronomy (treating of number in motion). This Pythagorean quadrivium, preceded by the trivium of grammar, logic, and rhetoric, made up the seven liberal arts taught in the schools of the Roman empire.

quadrivoltine (kwod-ri-vol'tin), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*), = E. *four*, + It. *volta*, turn, time, + *-ine*[2].] A silkworm which yields four crops of cocoons a year.

quadroon (kwod-rön'), *n.* [An alteration (simulating words in *quadri-*, *quadru-*) of *quarteroon*, < Sp. *cuarteron*, a quadroon, one who is one fourth black; also, a fourth part; < *cuarto*, a fourth: see *quart*[1], *quarter*[1].] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person having one fourth African blood.

quadro-quadro-quartic (kwod″rō-kwod″rō-kwâr'tik), *n.* [< *quadric* + *quadric* + *quartic*.] A non-plane curve formed by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.

quadroxid, quadroxide (kwod-rok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadri-*, *quadr-*), = E. *four*, + *oxid*, *oxide*.] In *chem.*, a compound of four equivalents of oxygen and one of another element, or a simple oxid containing four atoms of oxygen.

quadrum (kwod'rum), *n.* [L., square, anything square in form, neut. of (LL.) *quadrus*, four-cornered, square: see *quadra*[1], *quadrate*.] In *music*, same as *natural*, 7.

quadruman, quadrumane (kwod'rō-man, -mān), *n.* [< F. *quadrumane*, < NL. *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanous*.] A four-handed quadruped; an animal capable of using all four feet as hands; specifically, a member of the *Quadrumana*.

Quadrumana (kwod-rō'ma-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *quadrumanus*, four-handed: see *quadrumanous*.] An order of *Mammalia* named by Blumenbach in 1791, including all kinds of apes, monkeys, and lemurs; the quadrumanous mammals: so called because their hind as well as fore feet can be used as hands. The term is scarcely used now, being superseded by *Primates*; but *Primates* includes both the *Bimana* (man alone) and the *Quadrumana* of the earlier systems. When the name was in vogue the *Quadrumana* were usually divided into *Catarrhini*, Old World apes and monkeys; *Platyrrhini*, New World monkeys; and *Strepsirrhini*, lemurs.

quadrumanous (kwod-rō'ma-nus), *a.* [< NL. *quadrumanus*, four-handed, < L. *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] Four-handed; having all four feet fitted for use as hands: said of mammals, as opossums, etc.; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Quadrumana*. Also *quadrimanous*.

The strongly convex upper lip frequently seen among the lower classes of the Irish is a modified *quadrumanous* character. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 291.

quadruped (kwod'rō-ped), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quadrupède* = Pr. *quadrupedi* = Sp. *cuadrúpede*, *cuadrúpedo* = Pg. *quadrupede* = It. *quadrupede*, *quadrupedo*, < L. *quadrupes*, *quadripes* (*-ped-*), having four feet, a four-footed creature, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Four-footed; having four limbs fitted for sustaining the body and for progression; habitually going on all fours: opposed to *aliped* and *biped*: correlated with *quadrumanous* and *pedimanous*: chiefly said of mammals, but also of four-footed reptiles, as lizards and tortoises. Compare *quadrumanous*.

II. *n.* A four-footed or quadruped animal: especially, a four-footed mammal, as distinguished from a *biped*, as man or a bird.

quadrupedal (kwod'rō-ped-al), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *quadrupedal* = Sp. *cuadrupedal* = Pg. *quadrupedal*; as *quadruped* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Quadruped or four-footed; especially, going on all fours, or adapted or restricted to that mode of progression: as, the *quadrupedal* shape; *quadrupedal* locomotion.

II.† *n.* A quadruped. [Rare.]

The coldest of any *quadrupedal*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 11.

quadrupedated (kwod'rō-pe-dā-ted), *a.* [< *quadruped* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Made or become four-footed or like a beast; turned into a quadruped. [Rare.]

Deformed and luxate with the prosecution of vanities; *quadrupedated* with an earthly, stooping, grovelling covetousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 399.

quadrupedism (kwod'rō-ped-izm), *n.* [< *quadruped* + *-ism*.] The state of being a quadruped; the condition of being four-footed, as a beast. [Rare.]

Among the Mahometans . . . *quadrupedism* is not considered an obstacle to a certain kind of canonisation.
Southey, The Doctor, cxcix. (*Davies.*)

quadruplane (kwod'rō-plān), *n.* [< L. *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *planum*, a plane: see *plane*[1].] A plane quadrilateral having its opposite or alternate sides equal and one pair of these crossing each other.


Quadruplane or Contraparallelogram.

quadruple (kwod'rō-pl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *quadruple* = Sp. *cuádruplo* = Pg. It. *quadruplo*, < L. *quadruplus*, fourfold, *quadruplum*, a fourfold quantity, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *-plus*, -fold: see *-fold*.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold; four times told.

A law that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

A *quadruple* Jacquard, or four separate Jacquards fixed in one frame. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 275.

Quadruple counterpoint, in *music*, counterpoint in which four melodies are so contrived as to be mutually usable above or below one another by transposition. Twenty-four different dispositions of such melodies are possible. Compare *double* and *triple counterpoint* (which see, under *counterpoint*[2], 3).—**Quadruple crown**, a size of printing-paper, 30 × 40 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple demy**, a size of printing-paper, 35 × 45 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple foolscap**, a size of printing-paper, 27 × 34 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple medium**, a size of printing-paper, 38 × 48 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple post**, a size of printing-paper, 32 × 40 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple pot**, a size of printing-paper, 26 × 32 inches. [Eng.]—**Quadruple quaver**, in *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.—**Quadruple ratio.** See *ratio*.—**Quadruple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by four beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.—**Quadruple royal**, a size of printing-paper, 40 × 50 inches. [Eng.]

II. *n.* A number, sum, etc., four times as great as that taken as the standard: as, to receive the *quadruple* of a given sum.

quadruple (kwod'rō-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quadrupled*, ppr. *quadrupling*. [< F. *quadrupler*, < LL. *quadruplare*, make fourfold, < L. *quadruplus*, fourfold: see *quadruple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make four times as much or as many; multiply by four; repeat four times; make, do, or cause to happen four times over.

The trade of Scotland has been more than *quadrupled* since the first erection of the two publick banks.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become four times as much or as many; repeat itself four times.

quadruplet (kwod'rō-plet), *n.* [< *quadruple* + *-et*.] 1. Any combination of four objects or parts grouped, united, or acting together: as, a *quadruplet* of springs, consisting of four elliptic springs coupled together and acting as one spring. Also called *quartet*.—2. One of four born at a single birth.

quadruplex (kwod'rō-pleks), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quadruplex*, fourfold, < *quattuor* (*quadru-*), = E. *four*, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold: applied to a system of telegraphy in which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

II. *n.* An instrument by means of which four messages may be transmitted simultaneously over one wire.

Sometimes abbreviated *quad*.

quadruplex (kwod'rō-pleks), *v. t.* [< *quadruplex*, *n.*] To make quadruplex; arrange for fourfold transmission.

If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will *quadruplex* it. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 6.

quadruplicate (kwod-rō'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quadruplicated*, ppr. *quadruplicating*. [< L. *quadruplicatus*, pp. of *quadruplicare* (> OF. *quadruplier*, *quadrupliquer*), make fourfold, < *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] To make fourfold; double twice.

quadruplicate (kwod-rō'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *quadriplicate*; < L. *quadruplicatus*, make fourfold: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Fourfold; four times repeated: as, a *quadruplicate* ratio or proportion. Also *quadriplicated*.

II. *n.* One of four things corresponding in all respects to one another, or to a common original.

quadruplication (kwod-rō-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *quadruplication* = Sp. *cuadruplicacion* = Pg. *quadruplicação* = It. *quadruplicazione*, < LL. *quadruplicatio*(*n-*), a making fourfold, < L. *quadruplicare*, make fourfold: see *quadruplicate*.] The act of making fourfold; a taking of four times the simple sum or amount.

quadruplicature (kwod-rō'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *quadruplicate* + *-ure*.] The act of quadruplicating; also, that which is fourfold—that is, folded twice, so as to make four layers: correlated with *duplicature*: as, the great omentum is a *quadruplicature* of peritoneum.

quadruplicity (kwod-rō-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *quadruplicita*(*t-*)*s*, the character of being fourfold, < L. *quadruplex*, fourfold: see *quadruplex*.] The character of being quadruplex.

This *quadruplicity*, these elements,
From whom each body takes his existence.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

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quadruply (kwod'rŏ-pli), *adv.* In a quadruple or fourfold degree; to a fourfold extent or amount.

If the person accused makes his innocence plainly to appear upon his trial, the accuser is immediately put to . . . death; and out of his goods or lands the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 6.

quære (kwē'rē), *n.* [L., impv. of *quærere*, seek, seek to learn, question; as a noun, in accom. E. spelling, *query:* see *query*.] Same as *query*.

quæsitum (kwē-sī'tum), *n.*; pl. *quæsita* (-tä). [L., neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*[1].] Something sought or required.

A thesis which an argument supposes to be in question is called *quæsitum;* and opposed to that is a thesis from which the argument proceeds — a thesis necessarily connected with the argument, but not in question: such a thesis is called a datum. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 747.

quæsta (kwes'tä), *n.*; pl. *quæstæ* (-tē). [ML., fem. of L. *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*[1].] In the middle ages, one of a class of indulgences or remissions of penance which were granted by the Pope to those who contributed certain specified sums of money to the church.

quæstor, quæstorship, *n.* See *questor, questorship*.

quæstus, *n.* In *law*. See *questus*.

quaff (kwåf), *v.* [Prob. a reduced form, with change of orig. guttural *gh* to *f* (*ff*) (as in *dwarf, trough*, pron. as if *troff*, etc.), of *quaught*, drink, quaff: see *quaught*. There may have been some confusion with the Sc. *quaigh, quegh, quech*, also *queff*, a cup, < Gael. Ir. *cuach*, a cup, bowl: see *quaigh*.] **I.** *trans.* To drink; swallow in large draughts; drink of copiously or greedily.

He calls for wine, . . . *quaff'd* off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 174.

She who, as they voyaged, *quaff'd*
With Tristram that spiced magic draught.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult.

II. *intrans.* To drink largely or luxuriously.

Eate softly, and drinke manerly,
Take heede you doe not *quaffe*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

They *quaffe* and drinke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

Near him rode Silenus on his ass,
Pelted with flowers as he on did pass,
Tipsily *quaffing*.
Keats, Endymion, iv. (song).

quaff (kwåf), *n.* [< *quaff*, *v.*] The act of quaffing; also, the quantity of liquor drunk at once; a draught.

Now Alvida begins her *quaff*,
And drinks a full carouse unto her king.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

quaffer[1] (kwåf'ėr), *n.* [< *quaff* + *-er*[1].] One who quaffs or drinks much.

quaffer[2]†, *v. i.* [Cf. *quaff* (?).] To drink greedily, or to dabble. [The sense is uncertain.]

Ducks, geese, and divers others have such long broad bills to *quaffer* and hunt in waters and mud.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 11, note.

quaffing-pot (kwåf'ing-pot), *n.* A drinking-vessel holding half a gill.

quafftide† (kwåf'tīd), *n.* Drinking-time. [Rare.]

Quaftyde aproacheth,
And showts in nighttyme doo ringe in loftye
Citheron. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 314. (*Davies.*)

quag (kwag), *n.* [Abbr. of *quagmire*.] A shaking, marshy soil; a quagmire.

On the left hand there was a very dangerous *quag*, into which if even a good man falls, he can find no bottom for his foot to stand on. Into that *Quag* King David once did fall. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, pt. i.

With packhorse constancy we keep the road,
Crooked or straight, through *quags* or thorny dells.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 253.

=**Syn.** See *marsh*.

quagga (kwag'ä), *n.* [Also *quacha;* appar. S. African.] 1. An African solidungulate quadruped of the horse family, *Equus* or *Hippotigris quagga*, related to the ass and zebra, but not fully striped like the latter, not being banded on the hind quarters and legs. The ears are short, the head is comparatively small, the tail is tufted, and the color is a dark brown on the head, neck, and shoulders, the back and hind quarters being of a lighter brown, the croup of a russet-gray, and the under parts of the body white. It will breed with the horse, and a mixed race of this kind existed in England some years ago. By the natives the flesh is esteemed palatable.

2. Burchell's zebra, *Equus* or *Hippotigris burchelli*, closely related to the above, but striped throughout like the zebra: more fully called *bonte-quagga*. See cut under *dauw*.

quaggle (kwag'l), *n.* [Dim. of *quake*.] A tremulous motion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quaggy (kwag'i), *a.* [< *quag* + *-y*[1].] Yielding to the feet or trembling under the foot, as soft wet earth; boggy; spongy.

The watery strath or *quaggy* moss.
Collins, Superstitions of the Highlands.

The *quaggy* soil trembles to a sound like thunder of breakers on a coast. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 733.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* [Appar. a var. of the earlier *quakemire:* see *quakemire*.] Soft, wet, boggy land that trembles under the foot; a marsh; a bog; a fen.

Whom the foul fiend hath led through fire and through flame, and through ford and whirlipool, o'er bog and *quagmire*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 54.

Faith, I have followed Cupid's Jack-a-lantern, and find myself in a *quagmire* at last. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 4.

=**Syn.** *Slough, Bog*, etc. See *marsh*.

quagmire (kwag'mīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quagmired*, ppr. *quagmiring*. [< *quagmire*, *n.*] To entangle or sink in or as in a quagmire. [Rare.]

When a reader has been *quagmired* in a dull heavy book, what a refreshing sight it is to see finis!
Laconics (1701), p. 120. (*Latham.*)

A man is never *quagmired* till he stops; and the rider who looks back has never a firm seat.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Wellington and Sir Robert Inglis, p. 376.

quagmiry (kwag'mīr-i), *a.* [< *quagmire* + *-y*[1].] Like a quagmire; boggy; marshy; fenny; quaggy. [Rare.]

They had twenty wigwams, hard by a most hideous swamp, so thick with bushes and so *quagmiry* as men could hardly crowd into it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 279.

quahog, quahaug (kwą-hog', -hâg'), *n.* [Also *cohog, cohaug, cohauk, quohog, quog*, etc.; < Amer. Ind. (Narragansett) *poquauhock*.] The large edible round clam of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Venus mercenaria*, much used for soups and chowders. See *clam*[3], and cut under *dimyarian*.—**Blood-quahog,** the young or a small specimen of various species of *Arcidæ*, or ark-shells; a bloody clam or hair-clam. [Narragansett Bay.]


Quahog (*Venus mercenaria*).

quaich, *n.* See *quaigh*.

quaid†, *a.* or *pp.* An artificial contracted form of *quailed*, past participle of *quail*[1]. *Spenser.*

quaigh, quaich (kwāch), *n.* [Also *quegh, queigh, quech, quoich, queych, queff;* < Gael. Ir. *cuach*, a cup, bowl. Cf. *quaff*.] A shallow drinking-cup, made of small staves hooped together: it is usually of wood, but sometimes of silver. [Scotch.]

She filled a small wooden *quaigh* from an earthen pitcher.
Scott, Pirate, vi.

Nor lacked they, while they sat at dine,
The music, nor the tale,
Nor goblets of the blood-red wine,
Nor mantling *quaighs* of ale.
Scott, Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

The girded *quoich* they brimmed for him.
Prof. Blackie, Lays of Highlands and Islands, p. 171.

quail[1] (kwāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *queal;* < ME. *quelen* (pret. *qual*), < AS. *cwelan* (pret. *cwæl*, pp. *cwolen*), die (also in comp. *ā-cwelan*, die utterly), = OS. *quelan*, die, = MD. *quelen* = MLG. *quelen*, suffer pain, pine, = OHG. *quelan, quelen, chelen*, MHG. *queln*, die, G. *quälen*, suffer pain; cf. AS. *cwalu*, destruction, ME. *quale*, murrain (see *quale*[1]), and AS. *cwellan*, cause to die, kill, quell: see *quell*, which is the causative form of *quail*, and cf. *qualm*, from the same source.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To begin to die; decline; fade; wither.

For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.
Tancred and Gismunda, ii. 3.

The *quailing* and withering of all things.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 71.

2. To lose heart or courage; shrink before danger or difficulty; flinch; cower; tremble.

And with sharpe threates her often did assayle;
So thinking for to make her stubborne corage *quayle*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 40.

Plant courage in their *quailing* breasts.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 54.

But Pelleas lifted up an eye so fierce
She *quail'd*. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

3†. To slacken.

And let not search and inquisition *quail*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 20.

II. *trans.* To quell; subdue; overpower; intimidate; terrify.

Courtousnesse *quayleth* gentlenesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

When somer toke in hand the winter to assail,
With force of might, and vertue great, his stormy blasts to *quail*. *Surrey*, Complaint of a Lover.

The sword of the spirit Satham *quailes*,
And to attaine the conquest never failes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

Am not I here to take thy part?
Then what has *quail'd* thy stubborn heart?
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 204.

Resist — the thunder *quails* thee! — crouch — rebuff
Shall be thy recompense!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 39.

quail[2]† (kwāl), *v. i.* [< ME. *quaylen, qualen*, < OF. *coailler*, F. *cailler* = Sp. *cuajar* = Pg. *coalhar* = It. *quagliare, cagliare*, < L. *coagulare*, curdle, coagulate: see *coagulate*.] To curdle; coagulate. *Palsgrave.*

The cream is said to be *quailed* when the butter begins to appear in the process of churning.
Batchelor, Orthoep. Anal., p. 140. (*Halliwell.*)

quail[3] (kwāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quayle*, Sc. *quailzie;* < ME. *quaille, quayle, qwayle*, < OF. *quaille*, F. *caille* = Pr. *calha* = OSp. *coalla* = It. *quaglia*, < ML. *quaquila*, also *quaquara, quaquadra, quisquila* (also, after OF., etc., *qualia*), < MD. *quakele, quackel*, D. *kwakkel* (MD. also *quartel*, D. *kwartel*) = MLG. *quackele*, LG. *quackel*, a quail; so called in reference to its cry, < MD. *quacken*, D. *kwaken* = MLG. *quaken*, quack: see *quack*[1].] 1. A small gallinaceous bird of the Old World, related to the partridge, and belonging to the genus *Coturnix*. The common Messina or migratory quail of Europe and Africa is *C. communis* or *C. dactylisonans*, highly esteemed for the table.


Common Migratory or Messina Quail of Europe (*Coturnix communis*).

The bill is much smaller and weaker than in the partridge, and the nasal fossæ are mostly feathered. The wings are pointed by the first, second, and third quills; the first is emarginate on the inner web; the tail is very short, soft, and slight, not half as long as the wing. The feet are small, with the tarsus shorter than the middle toe and claw, and slightly feathered above. The length of the bird is about 7 inches. The plumage is much variegated, the most conspicuous markings being sharp lance-linear stripes, whitish or buff, over most of the upper parts. This quail has several times been imported into the United States, but has failed thus far to become naturalized. There are many other quails of the same genus in various parts of the Old World, but none are indigenous to the New.

2. One of the various small gallinaceous birds more or less closely resembling the quail proper: loosely applied, with or without a qualifying term, especially in the United States, to all the species of *Ortyx* or *Colinus, Lophortyx, Oreortyx, Callipepla, Cyrtonyx*, and other genera of American *Ortyginæ* or *Odontophorinæ*.


Bob-white, or Common Quail of America (*Ortyx virginiana*).

Among such, the species of bob-white, as *Ortyx virginiana*, the common partridge or quail of sportsmen, are the nearest to the Old World species of *Coturnix*. In the United States, wherever the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*, is called *pheasant*, the bob-white is called *partridge:* where that grouse is called *partridge*, the bob-white is known as *quail*. See also cuts under *Callipepla, Cyrtonyx, Lophortyx*, and *Oreortyx*.

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If we must borrow a name from any Old World birds for our species of Ortyx, Lophortyx, Callipepla, etc., the term "*quail*" is rather more appropriate than "partridge." *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 596.

3†. A prostitute. Also called *plover*. [Low.]

Here's Agamemnon — an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 57.

Painted quail. See *painted*.

quail-call (kwāl'kâl), *n.* A quail-pipe.

quail-dove (kwāl'duv), *n.* An American pigeon of the genus *Starnænas*. *S. cyanocephalus* is the blue-headed quail-dove, found in the West Indies and Florida.

quail-mutton (kwāl'mut$^{\prime}$n), *n.* Diseased mutton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quail-pigeon (kwāl'pij$^{\prime}$ọn), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Geophaps*.

quail-pipe (kwāl'pīp), *n.* [< ME. *quail-pipe*; < *quail*[3] + *pipe*[1].] A call or pipe for alluring quail into a net.

Highe shoos knopped with dagges,
That frouncen lyke a *quaile-pipe*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7259.

Thrush or nightingale, all is one to the fowler; and, Master Varney, you can sound the *quail-pipe* most daintily to wile wantons into his nets. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

Quail-pipe boots†, boots resembling a quail-pipe. *Halliwell.*

A gallant that hides his small-timbered legs with a *quail-pipe boot*. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

quail-snipe (kwāl'snīp), *n.* **1.** A South American bird of the family *Thinocoridæ*: same as *lark-plover*. — **2.** The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

quaily (kwā'li), *n.*; pl. *quailies* (-liz). [Said to be imitative.] The upland plover, or Bartram's sandpiper, *Tringa bartramia* or *Bartramia longicauda*. See cut under *Bartramia*. [Manitoba.]

quaint (kwānt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *queint*; dial. (Sc.) *quent*; < ME. *quaint, quaynt, qwhainte, queint, queynt, quoint, coint, koint*, < OF. *coint, coynt, coinct, coente, cuinte, quoint, queint, quuint, quieynt*, well-known, brave, wise, clever, quaint, = Pr. *conte, cointe* = It. *conto*, known, noted, also pretty, contr. of *cognito*, known, < L. *cognitus*, known: see *cognizance, cognize*, etc. The somewhat remarkable development of senses (which took place in OF.) is partly paralleled by that of *couth*, known, with its negative *uncouth*, and by that of AS. *mære*, known, famous, etc. (see *mere*[4]); but some confusion with L. *comptus* (> It. *conto*), neat, and with *computatus* (> It. *conto*, counted, numbered, etc.) is prob. also involved: see *compt*[2]. Cf. *quaint, v.*, and *acquaint*, etc.] **1†.** Known; familiar.

The hert & the hinde there thanne hem hed sone,
As the werwolf hem wissed that ay was here gye,
Under a *coynte* crag fast bi the quenes chaumber.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2850.

2†. Artful; clever; cunning; crafty; wily.

Ovid openly in Eydos tellus
How Medea the maiden made hym all new,
By crafte that she kouth of hir *coint* artys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 125.

"Dere brother," quath Peres, "the devell is ful *queynte*
To encombren holy Churche."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 482.

But you, my lord, were glad to be employ'd,
To show how *quaint* an orator you are.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 274.

3†. Artificial; ingenious; elaborate; curious; pretty; elegant; fine.

And of Achilles with his *queynte* spere.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 231.

3it schal thou, erthe, for al thi erthe, make thou it neuere so *queynte* & gay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Our plumes, our spangs, and al our *queint* aray,
Are pricking spurres, prouoking filthy pride.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

For he was clad in strange accoustrements,
Fashion'd with *queint* devises, never seene
In court before. *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 673.

For a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, yours [your gown] is worth ten on't.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 22.

To nurse the saplings tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets *quaint*. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 47.

4. Fanciful; odd; whimsical: as, a *quaint* phrase; a *quaint* talker.

We semen wonder wyse,
Our termes been so clergial and so *queynte*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

To move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 78.

Some stroke of *quaint* yet simple pleasantry. *Macaulay.*

5. Odd and antique; old-fashioned; curious; odd in any way.

But sodeinly she saugh a sighte *queynte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1475.

A casement high and triple-arched there was,
. . . diamonded with panes of *quaint* device.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 24.

There [in Europe] were to be seen the masterpiece[s] of art, the refinements of highly-cultivated society, the *quaint* peculiarities of ancient and local custom.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 14.

Rare fronts of varied mosaic, covered with imagery, wilder and *quainter* than ever filled a Midsummer Night's Dream. *Ruskin.*

As *quaint* a four-in-hand
As you shall see — three pyebalds and a roan.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

6†. Affectedly nice; squeamish; prim.

She, nothing *quaint*,
Nor sdeignfull of so homely fashion,
Sith brought she was now to so hard constraint,
Sat downe upon the dusty ground anon.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 10.

=Syn. 5. *Old, Antique*, etc. See *ancient*[1].

quaint† (kwānt), *adv.* [ME. *quainte, queynte*, etc.; < *quaint, a.*] Elegantly.

What shulde I speke more *queynte*,
Or peyne me my wordes peynte?
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 245.

quaint† (kwānt), *v. t.* [< ME. *quainten, queinten, queynten, cointen*; by apheresis from *aquainten*, etc.: see *acquaint*.] To acquaint; inform; cause to know.

He *coynted* him queyntli with tho tvo ladies,
That hade that time thi sone to kepe in warde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4644.

There if he travaile and *quainte* him well,
The Treasure of Knowledges is his eche deale.
Recorde, Castle of Knowledge (1556). (*Halliwell.*)

I met a man and bad him stay,
Requeisting him to mak me *quaint*
Of the beginning and the event.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 182).

quaintance†, *n.* [ME. *quaintance, qweyntance, quoyntaunce*; by apheresis from *acquaintance*.] Acquaintance.

He kysses hir comlyly, & knyȝtly he meleȝ;
Thay kallen hym of a *quoyntaunce*, & he hit quyk askeȝ,
To be her seruaunt sothly, if hem-self lyked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 975.

quaintise†, *n.* [< ME. *quaintise, quayntise, qwaintis, qwantis, queyntise*, < OF. *cointise, coyntise, cointice, quointise, cuintize, coentisce, quentis*, etc., cleverness, skilfulness, cunning, artfulness, neatness, < *coint*, known, clever, quaint: see *quaint*.] **1.** Cleverness; artfulness; cunning; craft.

The divill by his dotage dissaueth the chirche,
And put in the prechours y-paynted withouten:
And by his *queyntise* they comen in the curates to helpen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 507.

Into the cuntre of Calaphe cast with a storme,
There the qwene with hir *qwaintis* qwaitid me to cacche:
Held me with hir, & my hede knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13245.

Be waar to whom thou trustis, and spare for no *queyntise*,
For myche harme hath falle to them that ben not wise.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

2. Elegance; beauty; neatness; trimness; daintiness.

They [wives] sholde setten hire entente to plesen hir housbondes, but nat by hire *queyntise* of array.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

quaintise†, *v. t.* [ME. *queintisen*; < *quaintise, n.*] To make or adorn cunningly.

The new guise of Beme was there;
With sondry thynges well deuised
I see, wherof thei be *queintised*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

quaintly (kwānt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *quaintly, queintly, queyntly, cointly, coyntly*; < *quaint* + *-ly*[2].] In a quaint manner. (*a*†) Artfully; cunningly; ingeniously; cleverly.

Bothe that on & that other, myn honoured ladye,
That thus hor knyȝt wyth hor kest han *koyntly* bigyled.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2413.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords,
To cast up, with a pair of anchoring hooks.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 117.

I *queintly* stole a kiss.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 79.

(*b*†) Prettily; nicely; pleasantly; with neatness or trimness.

The lorde loutes therto, & the lady als,
In-to a comly closet *coyntly* ho entre.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 934.

Yes, yes: the lines are very *quaintly* writ.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 128.

When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchased and purl'd?
B. Jonson.

(*c*) Fancifully; oddly; whimsically; curiously; especially, in an odd, old-fashioned way: as, *quaintly* dressed; *quaintly* expressed.

Anon a figure enters, *quaintly* neat,
All pride and business, bustle and conceit.
Crabbe, Works, I. 14.

quaintness (kwānt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *quaintnes, qwhayntnes*; < *quaint* + *-ness*.] The quality of being quaint. (*a*†) Artfulness; cunning; wiliness. (*b*†) Elegance; daintiness; niceness; affectation.

The fancy of some odde *quaintnesses* haue put him cleane beside his Nature.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Affected Man.

I . . . have therein more solicitously followed the truth of things (many of which I can also assert on my own knowledge) than I have studied *quaintness* in expressions.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 11.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity which is far above the *quaintness* of wit. *Pope.*

(*c*) Fancifulness; oddity; whimsicality; queerness; especially, odd, old-fashioned appearance or manner.

The great obstacle to Chapman's translations being read is their unconquerable *quaintness*.
Lamb, Eng. Dramatists, Notes.

Healthy seriousness often best expresses itself in playful *quaintness*. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 184.

That peculiar air of *quaintness* which is shared by all places where narrow streets run up a steep hill.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 98.

quairt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1].

quaisy (kwā'zi), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *queasy*.

quait (kwāt), *n.* A variant of *quoit*. [U. S.]

quake (kwāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quaked*, ppr. *quaking*. [< ME. *quaken, cwaken* (pret. *quakede*, also *quoke, quok, quoc*), < AS. *cwacian* (pret. *cwacode*) (whence causative *cwæccan*, cause to shake, wag: see *quitch*[1]); perhaps akin to *quick*.] **I.** *intrans.* To shake; tremble; be agitated by tremors or shocks. Specifically — (*a*) To tremble from cold, weakness, or fear; shiver; shudder.

This Ypermestra caste hire eyen doun,
And *qwok* as doth the leefe of aspe grene.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2649.

We were so ferde we can [began] downe falle,
And *qwoke* for drede.
York Plays, p. 416.

And so terrible was the sight that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and *quake*. Heb. xii. 21.

She, . . . while her infant race . . . sit cow'ring o'er the sparks,
Retires, content to *quake*, so they be warm'd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 386.

(*b*) To tremble from internal convulsions or shocks.

The erthe *qwoke*, and mounteynes an hight,
Valeis, & stoonys, bursten a-sundir.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burned at his presence. Nah. i. 5.

(*c*) To tremble from want of solidity or firmness: as, *quaking* jelly; a *quaking* bog.

Let custards *quake*, my rage must freely run!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 4.

Next Smedley dived; slow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd, and op'd no more.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 292.

Quaking ash, asp, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn.** (*a*) *Shudder*, etc. See *shiver*. — (*b*) and (*c*) To vibrate, quiver.

II.† *trans.* To cause to shake or tremble; throw into agitation or trembling; cause to shiver or shudder.

I am not pleas'd at that ill-knotted fire,
That bushing-staring star. Am I not Duke?
It should not *quake* me now; had it appear'd
Before, it I might then haue justly fear'd.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 3.

Where ladies shall be frighted,
And, gladly *quaked*, hear more. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 6.

quake (kwāk), *n.* [< ME. *quake*; < *quake, v.*] **1.** A shake; a trembling; a tremulous agitation; a shuddering.

Yet as the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a *quake*.
Suckling, Love's World.

2†. Fear; dismay.

Thou shal bye thi breed ful dere,
Til thou turne aȝeyn in *quake*
To that erthe thou were of-take.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

quake-breech† (kwāk'brēch), *n.* A coward. [Rare.]

Excors, a hartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldnes, spirit, wit; a sot. *Withals*, Dict.

quake-grass (kwāk'grâs), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*.

quakemire† (kwāk'mīr), *n.* [< *quake* + *mire*. Hence *quagmire*, and by abbr. *quag*. Cf. *quavemire, quickmire*.] A quagmire. *Stanihurst.*

quaker (kwā'kėr), *n.* [< *quake* + *-er*[1]. Hence (in sense 2) F. *Quacre*, *Quaker* = Sp. *Cuákero* = Pg. *Quacre* = D. *Kwaker* = G. *Quäker* = Dan. *Kvæker* = Sw. *Quäkare*.] **1.** One who quakes or trembles. — **2.** [*cap.*] One of the religious denomination called the *Society of Friends*. The name, originally given in reproach, has never been adopted by the Society. See *Society of Friends*, under *friend*.

Quakers that, like to lanterns, bear
Their lights within 'em will not swear.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 219.

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A certain minister in Bremen, . . . reproached with the name of *Quaker*, because of his singular sharpness against the formal lifeless ministers and Christians in the world.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

Get the writings of John Woolman by heart, and love the early *Quakers*. *Lamb*, A Quakers' Meeting.

3. A Quaker gun (which see, under *gun*[1]).

The only other vessel in the port was a Russian government bark, . . . mounting eight guns (four of which we found to be *quakers*).
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 271.

4. In *entom.*, one of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis castanea* is the common quaker, and *Mamestra nana* is the small quaker. Also *quaker-moth*.—**Quaker black-drop.** See *black-drop*.—**Quaker buttons.** See *button*.—**Stewed Quaker**, a posset of molasses or honey, stewed with butter and vinegar, and taken hot as a remedy for colds. [Colloq.]

A little saucepan of *stewed Quaker*, prepared by Sarah at the suggestion of the thoughtful Mrs. Hand, was bubbling on the stove. *The Century*, XXXV. 674.

The Quaker City, Philadelphia in Pennsylvania: so called in allusion to its having been founded by Quakers.

quaker-bird (kwā'kėr-bėrd), *n.* The sooty albatross, *Diomedea* or *Phæbetria fuliginosa*: so called from its somber color.

Quaker-color (kwā'kėr-kul$^{\prime}$ọr), *n.* The color of the drab or gray fabrics much worn by Quakers.

The upper parts are a uniform, satiny olive gray or *quaker-color*. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 474.

Quakerdom (kwā'kėr-dum), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-dom*.] Quakers as a class; the world of Quakers, with their tenets, aims, manners, customs, etc. [Colloq.]

He [Derwent Coleridge] spoke very civilly of modern *Quakerdom*, congratulating them on their preference for the cultivation of the intellect rather than the accomplishments of the person. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 47.

Quakeress (kwā'kėr-es), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-ess*.] A female Quaker.

Every *Quakeress* is a lily. *Lamb*, A Quakers' Meeting.

quaker-grass (kwā'kėr-gras), *n.* Same as *quaking-grass*. [Prov. Eng.]

Quakeric (kwā'kėr-ik), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a Quaker; Quakerish. [Rare.]

The *Quakeric* dialect. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, II. 190.

Quakerish (kwā'kėr-ish), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Quakerism; characteristic of or resembling the Quakers; Quaker-like.

Don't address me as if I were a beauty; I am your plain *Quakerish* governess. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

Quakerism (kwā'kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-ism*.] The tenets, religious customs, and manners peculiar to the Quakers.—**Wet Quakerism**, the doctrine of those Friends who believe in the propriety and Scriptural sanction of baptism with water: used opprobriously.

Wet Quakerism is largely on the increase, even in the innermost circle. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 3.

Quakerly (kwā'kėr-li), *a.* [< *Quaker* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of or resembling Quakers; Quaker-like.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 1.

quaker-moth (kwā'kėr-môth), *n.* An English collectors' name for certain modest-colored noctuid moths.

quakers (kwā'kėrz), *n.* [Pl. of *quaker*.] The quaking-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

quakery† (kwā'kėr-i), *n.* [< *Quaker* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] Same as *Quakerism*.

quaketail (kwāk'tāl), *n.* The yellow wagtail; any bird of the genus *Budytes*, as *B. flava*. *Macgillivray; Montagu*. [Local, British.]

quakiness (kwā'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being quaky or shaking: as, the *quakiness* of a bog.

quaking (kwā'king), *n.* [< ME. *quakynge*, < AS. *cwacung*, verbal n. of *cwacian*, quake: see *quake*.] Trembling; fear; agitation.

Son of man, eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling. Ezek. xii. 18.

quaking-grass (kwā'king-gras), *n.* A grass of the genus *Briza*, especially *B. media*, an Old World plant sparingly introduced into the United States. The spikelets are tremulous on the slender branches of the panicle. Also called *quake-grass*, *quaker-grass*, *dodder-grass*, *coc-quakes*, *dithering grass*, *jockey-grass*, and *maidenhair-grass*.—**Tall quaking-grass.** See *Glyceria*.

quakingly (kwā'king-li), *adv.* In a quaking or trembling manner.

But never pen did more *quakingly* perform his office.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

quaky (kwā'ki), *a.* [< *quake* + *-y*[1].] Characterized by or prone to quaking; shaky: as, a *quaky* bog.

Poor old Twoshoes is so old and toothless and *quaky* that she can't sing a bit.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Some Carp at Sans Souci.

quale[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cwalu*, slaughter, destruction (= OS. *quala*, *quale* = MD. *quacle*, D. *kwaal*, sickness, disease, = MLG. *quale*, LG. *quaal*, *kwaal* = OHG. *quala*, *chwala*, *chala*, MHG. *quale*, *kale*, G. *qual* = Icel. *kvöl* = Sw. *qual* = Dan. *kval*, pang, agony), < *cwelan*, die: see *quail*[1].] A plague; murrain. *Layamon*.

quale[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quail*[2].

quale[3]†, *n.* A Middle English dialectal form of *whale*[1].

quale[4] (kwā'lē), *n.* [L., neut. of *qualis*, interrog., of what character or quality, of what sort; rel., of such a kind; indef., having some quality or other: see *quality*.] An object named or considered as having a quality.

Moreover, we can directly observe in our own organic sensations, which seem to come nearest to the whole content of infantile and molluscous experience, an almost entire absence of any assignable *quale*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

qualifiable (kwol'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< F. *qualifiable*; as *qualify* + *-able*.] Capable of being qualified, in any sense. *Barrow*.

qualification (kwol$^{\prime}$i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *qualification* = Sp. *calificacion* = Pg. *qualificação* = It. *qualificazione*, < ML. **qualificatio(n-)*, < *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] **1.** The act of qualifying, or the state of being qualified, by change or modification; specifically, adaptation; fitness.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2. A quality adapting a person or thing to particular circumstances, uses, or ends.

The *qualifications* which conduce most to the fixity of a portion of matter seem to be these.
Boyle, Experimental Notes, i.

Strength, agility, and courage would in such a state be the most valuable *qualifications*.
Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, Dialogue vi.

3. That which qualifies a person for or renders him admissible to or acceptable for a place, an office, or an employment: any natural or acquired quality, property, or possession which secures a right to exercise any function, privilege, etc.; specifically, legal power or ability: as, the *qualifications* of an elector.

The true reason of requiring any *qualification* with regard to property in voters is to exclude such persons as are in so mean a situation that they are esteemed to have no will of their own. *Blackstone*, Com., I. ii.

They say a good Maid Servant ought especially to have three *Qualifications*: to be honest, ugly, and high-spirited.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 304.

Considerable efforts are, however, now being made to have the real gymnasium certificate recognized as a sufficient *qualification* for the study of medicine at least.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 17.

4. In *logic*, the attaching of quality, or the distinction of affirmative and negative, to a term.—**5.** A qualifying—that is, partially negativing or extenuating—circumstance; modification; restriction; limitation; allowance; abatement: as, to assert something without any *qualification*.

It may be laid down as a general rule, though subject to considerable *qualifications* and exceptions, that history begins in novel and ends in essay. *Macaulay*, History.

But, all *qualifications* being made, it is undeniable that there is a certain specialization of the [nervous] discharge, giving some distinctiveness to the bodily changes by which each feeling is accompanied.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 495.

6†. Appeasement; pacification.

Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny; whose *qualification* shall come into no true taste again but by the displanting of Cassio. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 282.

Property qualification, the holding of a certain amount of property as a condition to the right of suffrage or the exercise of some other public function. This condition in the case of suffrage has been common in ancient and modern times, and still prevails to a considerable extent in Europe. In the United States it has disappeared in the different States—the last one, Rhode Island, having abolished it (with a few exceptions) in 1888. In many States a small property qualification is a condition of service as a juror.

qualificative (kwol'i-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *qualificatif* = Pg. *qualificativo*; < NL. *qualificativus*, < ML. *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to qualify or modify, or having the power to do so; qualifying.

II. *n.* That which serves to qualify, modify, or limit; a qualifying term, clause, or statement.

qualificator (kwol'i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *qualificateur* = Sp. *calificador* = Pg. *qualificador* = It. *qualificatore*; < ML. *qualificator*, < *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] In Roman Catholic ecclesiastical courts, an officer whose business it is to examine causes and prepare them for trial.

qualificatory (kwol'i-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **qualificatorius*, < ML. *qualificare*, qualify: see *qualify*.] Of or pertaining to qualification. [Rare.]

Some teachers urge that we should have no examinations at all, . . . others that examinations should be solely *qualificatory*. *The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 233.

qualified (kwol'i-fīd), *p. a.* **1.** Having a qualification; fitted by accomplishments or endowments; furnished with legal power or capacity: as, a person *qualified* to hold an appointment; a *qualified* elector.

Well *qualified* and dutiful I know him;
I took him not for beauty.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

He only who is able to stand alone is *qualified* for society.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. Affected by some degree of negation, limitation, or modification; modified; limited; restricted: as, a *qualified* statement; *qualified* admiration.

The Quaker's loyalty, said the Earl of Errol at Aberdeen, is a *qualified* loyalty; it smells of rebellion.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 349.

3. *Eccles.*, noting a person enabled to hold two benefices.—**Estate of inheritance qualified.** See *estate*.—**Qualified acceptance.** See *acceptance*, 1 (c) (2).—**Qualified fee, indorsement, oath, property.** See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** *Competent, Qualified, Fitted.* To be *competent* is to have the natural abilities or the general training necessary for any given work; to be *qualified* is to have, in addition to competency, a special training, enabling one to begin the work effectively and at once. He who is *competent* may or may not require time to become *qualified*; he who is not *competent* cannot become *qualified*, for it is not in him. *Fitted* is a general word; he who is *fitted* by nature, experience, or general training is *competent*; he who is *fitted* by special preparation is *qualified*.

qualifiedly (kwol'i-fīd-li), *adv.* In a qualified manner; with qualification or limitation.

qualifiedness (kwol'i-fīd-nes), *n.* The state of being qualified or fitted.

qualifier (kwol'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *qualify* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *qualificator*.] One who or that which qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains; specifically, in *gram.*, a word that qualifies another, as an adjective a noun, or an adverb a verb, etc.

Your Epitheton or *qualifier*, whereof we spake before, . . . because he serues also to alter and enforce the sence, we will say somewhat more of him.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

Qualifiers of the Holy Office, a body of monks, in the service of the Inquisition, who examined the evidence in regard to accused persons, and made reports to the tribunals. *Encyc. Brit.*

qualify (kwol'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *qualified*, ppr. *qualifying*. [< OF. *qualifier*, *callifier*, *cualifier*, F. *qualifier* = Sp. *calificar* = Pg. *qualificar* = It. *qualificare*, < ML. *qualificare*, < L. *qualis*, of what kind, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *quality* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To note the quality or kind of; express or mark a quality of.—**2.** To impart a certain quality or qualification to; fit for any place, office, or occupation; furnish with the knowledge, skill, or other accomplishment necessary for a purpose.

I determined to *qualify* myself for engraving on copper.
Hogarth, in Thackeray's Eng. Humourists, Hogarth, [Smollett, and Fielding, note.

Misanthropy is not the temper which *qualifies* a man to act in great affairs, or to judge of them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Specifically, to make legally capable; furnish with legal power or capacity: as, to *qualify* a person for exercising the elective franchise.

The first of them, says he, that has a Spaniel by his Side, is a Yeoman of about an hundred Pounds a Year, an honest Man; He is just within the Game Act, and *qualified* to kill an Hare or a Pheasant. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

In 1432 it was ordered that the *qualifying* freehold should be within the county. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. In *logic*, to modify by the negative particle or in some similar way.—**5.** In *gram.*, to express some quality as belonging to; modify; describe: said of an adjective in relation to a noun, of an adverb in relation to a verb, etc.—**6.** To limit or modify; restrict; limit by exceptions; come near denying: as, to *qualify* a statement or an expression; to *qualify* the sense of words or phrases.

Sometimes wordes suffered to go single do giue greater sence and grace then words *qualified* by attributions do.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 152.

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7. To moderate; soothe; abate; soften; diminish; assuage: as, to *qualify* the rigor of a statute.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 22.

Although the seat of the Town be excessive hot, yet it is happily *qualified* by a North-east gale that bloweth from sea. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 5.

8. To modify the quality or strength of; make stronger, dilute, or otherwise fit for taste: as, to *qualify* liquors.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 41.

A set of feuars and bonnet lairds who . . . contrived to drink twopenny, *qualified* with brandy or whisky.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, i.

9. To temper; regulate; control.

This is the master-piece of a modern politician, how to *qualifie* and mould the sufferance and subjection of the people to the length of that foot that is to tread on their necks. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

It [the bittern] hath no fit larynx or throttle to *qualify* the sound. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

10. In *Scotch law*, to prove; authenticate; confirm.

The other [half of the goods forfeited] to be given to him who delates the receptors and *qualifies* the same.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 273. (*Jamieson.*)

If any individual could *qualify* a wrong, and a damage arising from it.
Thurlow, quoted in Boswell's Johnson (an. 1776).

=**Syn. 2.** To prepare, capacitate. See *qualified*.—**6** and **7.** To reduce.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take the necessary steps for rendering one's self capable of holding any office or enjoying any privilege; establish a claim or right to exercise any function.—**2.** To take the oath of office before entering upon its duties.—**3.** To make oath to any fact: as, I am ready to *qualify* to what I have asserted. [U. S.]

qualitative (kwol'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *qualitatif* = Sp. *cualitativo* = Pg. It. *qualitativo*, < LL. *qualitativus*, < L. *qualita(t-)s*, quality: see *quality*.] Originally, depending upon qualities; now, non-quantitative; relating to the possession of qualities without reference to the quantities involved; stating that some phenomenon occurs, but without measurement. The word occurs, according to Dr. Fitzedward Hall, in Gaule's Πὺς-μαντία (1652).

After this quantitative mental distinction [between men and women], which becomes incidentally *qualitative* by telling most upon the most recent and most complex faculties, there come the *qualitative* mental distinctions consequent on the relations of men and women to their children and to one another.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 374.

Qualitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*.—**Qualitative atrophy**, degeneration of tissue combined with atrophy.—**Qualitative definition**, a definition by means of accidental qualities.

qualitatively (kwol'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a qualitative manner; with reference to quality; in quality.

qualitied (kwol'i-tid), *a.* [< *quality* + *-ed*2.] Disposed as to qualities or faculties; furnished with qualities; endowed.

Besides all this, he was well *qualitied*.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 104.

A dainty hand, and small, to have such power
Of help to dizzy height; and *qualitied*
Divinely. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 184.

quality (kwol'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *qualities* (-tiz). [< OF. *qualite*, F. *qualité* = Sp. *cualidad*, *calidad* = Pg. *qualidade* = It. *qualità*, < L. *qualita(t-)s*, property, nature, state, quality (Cicero, tr. Gr. *ποιότης*), < *qualis*, interrog., of what kind, of what sort; rel., of such a kind, of such sort, such as, as; indef., having some quality or other; < *quis*, fem. abl. *quā*, who, what: see *who*.] **1.** That from which anything can be said to be such or such; a character expressible by an adjective admitting degrees of comparison, but not explicitly relative nor quantitative: thus, blueness, hardness, agility, and mirthfulness are *qualities*. The precise meaning of the word is governed by its prominence in Aristotelian philosophy, which formed part of a liberal education till near the end of the seventeenth century, though the modified doctrine of Ramus was taught at Cambridge. Aristotle makes quality one of his categories, or highest genera, and thereby distinguishes it absolutely from substance, quantity, and relation, as well as from place, time, action, passion, habit, and posture. A quality is further said by Aristotle to be something which has a contrary, which admits of degree, and which is a respect in which things agree and also differ. But no writers, not even Aristotle himself, have strictly observed these distinctions; and Cicero, much followed by the Ramists, uses the word quite loosely. *Quality* has, however, always been opposed to *quantity*; and few writers call the universal attributes of matter or those of mind *qualities*.

There is somewhat contrarie unto *qualitie*, as vertue is contrarie unto vice, wit unto folie, manhode unto cowardise. The thing conteinyng or receivyng any *qualitie* maie be saied to receive either more or less. As one man is thoughte to be wiser then another, not that wisdome it self is either greater or lesse, but that it maie bee in some manne more and in some manne lesse. By *qualitie* things are compted either like or unlike. Those things are like whiche are of like *qualitie* and have proprieties bothe accordingly. *Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

Our good or evil estate after death dependeth most upon the *quality* of our lives. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

Every sin, the oftener it is committed, the more it acquireth in the *quality* of evil.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 42.

Qualities do as well seem to belong to natural bodies generally considered as place, time, motion, and those other things. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, Pref.

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. 8.

The three *qualities* which are usually said to distinguish atom from atom are shape, order, and position.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 174.

2. One of those characters of a person or thing which make it good or bad; a moral disposition or habit. This use of the word, which comes from Aristotle, was much more common and varied down to the end of the eighteenth century than now. Good characters were called *qualities* more often than bad ones.

All the *qualities* that man
Loves woman for. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 166.

You must now speak Sir John Falstaff fair;
Which swims against your stream of *quality*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 34.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1. 54.

You never taught me how to handle cards,
To cheat and cozen men with oaths and lies;
Those are the worldly *qualities* to live.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

You must observe all the rare *qualities*, humours, and compliments of a gentleman.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

Thou hast that pretty *Quality* of the familiar Fops of the Town, who, in an Eating-House, always keep Company with all People in't but those they came with.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

He is very great, and a very delightful man, and, with a few bad *qualities* added to his character, would have acted a most conspicuous part in life.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

3. A distinguished and characteristic excellence or superiority: as, this wine has *quality*.

We find spontaneity, also, in the rhymes of Allingham, whose "Mary Donnelly" and "The Fairies" have that intuitive grace called *quality* — a grace which no amount of artifice can ever hope to produce.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 258.

In character the setter should display a great amount of *quality*, a term which is difficult of explanation, though fully appreciated by all experienced sportsmen. It means a combination of symmetry, as understood by the artist, with the peculiar attributes of the breed under examination, as interpreted by the sportsman.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 102.

4. Degree of excellence or fineness; grade: as, the food was of inferior *quality;* the finest *quality* of cloth.—**5.** A title, or designation of rank, profession, or the like.

When ye will speake giuing euery person or thing besides his proper name a *qualitie* by way of addition, whether it be of good or of bad, it is a figuratiue speach of audible alteration. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 147.

6. Rank; profession; occupation; function; character sustained.

A man of such perfection
As we do in our *quality* much want.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 58.

I am weary of this trade of fortune-telling, and mean to give all over when I come into England; for it is a very ticklish *quality*.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2.

Kneeling is the sinner's posture; if thou come hither in the *quality* of a sinner, . . . put thyself into the posture of a sinner, kneel. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

The saints would often leave their cells,
And stroll about, but hide their *quality*,
To try good people's hospitality.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

A marriage, at the Halifax parish church, between John Bateman, of Hipperholme, in that parish, and a Margaret Aldersleye (no address or *quality* given).
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 189.

7. Persons of the same calling or fraternity. [Rare.]

To thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his *quality*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 193.

8. Nobility or gentry, either abstractly (as, persons of *quality*) or concretely (as, the *quality*). But the former is obsolescent, the latter obsolete or now vulgar.

Gentlemen of blood and *quality*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 8. 95.

Two or three great silver flagons, made with inscriptions as gifts of the King to such and such persons of *quality* as did stay in town the late great plague, for the keeping things in order in the town. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 120.

A nymph of *quality* admires our knight;
He marries, bows at Court, and grows polite.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 385.

9†. Character in respect to dryness or moisture, heat or cold, these being the elemental qualities from which it was supposed other properties, especially those of drugs and the temperaments, were compounded.

The burning *quality*
Of that fell poison. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 8.

10†. Cause; occasion: an incorrect use.

My brother Troilus lodges there to-night:
Rouse him and give him note of our approach,
With the whole *quality* wherefore.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 44.

11. In *logic:* (*a*) The character of a proposition as affirmative or negative. [This use comes from Appuleius, a Latin writer of the second century.]

How is a simple proposition divided according to *qualitie?* Into an affirmative and negative proposition.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke, III. i.

(*b*) The character of apprehension as clear and distinct or obscure and confused. [This use is due to Kant.]

In relation to their subject, that is, to the mind itself, they [concepts] are considered as standing in a higher or a lower degree of consciousness — they are more or less clear, more or less distinct; this . . . is called their *quality*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

Accidental quality, a quality not distinguishing one species from another, but such that its subject might lose it without ceasing to be the same kind of substance.—**Active, alterative,** or **alterant quality**, a quality by force of which a body acts: thus, heat is an *active quality* of fire.—**Affective quality.** Same as *affection*, 6.—**Categories of quality.** See *category*.—**Contingent quality**, a derivative quality not necessarily involved in any primitive quality.—**Contrariety of quality.** See *contrariety*.—**Corporeal quality**, a natural quality of a kind of substance.—**Cosmical quality**, a quality of a body dependent upon the presence of some unperceived thing, as its color upon the presence of the luminiferous ether.—**Elemental** or **first quality** (tr. Gr. *πρωτη διαφορη*), one of the four qualities, hot and cold, moist and dry, which, according to Aristotle, distinguish the four elements, earth being dry and somewhat cold, water cold and somewhat moist, air moist and somewhat hot, fire hot and somewhat dry. Of these qualities, hot and cold are active, moist and dry passive. The hot segregates different kinds of substance, the cold brings them together; the moist has no definite boundary of its own, but readily receives one; the dry has its own boundary, and does not easily receive another. The effort of the Aristotelians constantly was to account for the properties of compound bodies by these first qualities, and this was especially done by physicians in regard to drugs.—**Essential quality**, a quality the essential difference of some species.—**Imputed quality†.** See *impute*.—**Intentional quality**, a character the predication of which states a fact, but not the true mode of existence of that fact: thus, it is a fact that the celestial bodies are accelerated toward one another; but, if action at a distance be not admitted, attraction is an *intentional quality*.—**Logical quality.** See def. 10, above.—**Manifest, occult, original qualities.** See the adjectives.—**Mechanical quality**, a quality explicable upon the principles of mechanics.—**Patible quality†** (tr. Gr. *ποιότης παθητική*), one that directly affects one of the senses.—**Predicamental quality**, quality in the strict sense, in which it is one of the ten predicaments or categories of Aristotle.—**Primary quality**, one of the mathematical characters of bodies, not strictly a quality, and not the object of any single sense exclusively. Locke enumerates these as solidity, extension, figure, motion or rest, and number.—**Primitive quality**, a quality which cannot be conceived to be a result of other qualities.—**Quality of a sound.** See *timbre*.—**Quality of estate**, in *law*, the manner in which the enjoyment of an estate is to be exercised while the right of enjoyment continues.—**Real quality.** (*a*) A quality really existing in a body, and not intentional. (*b*) A quality really existing in a body, and not imputed.—**Secondary quality.** (*a*) A patible quality. (*b*) A derivative quality.—**Secundo-primary quality**, a character which in being known as it affects us is ipso facto known as it exists, as hardness.—**Sensible** or **sensile quality.** Same as *patible quality*.—**Tactile quality.** (*a*) A quality known by the touch. (*b*) A patible quality.—**The quality**, persons of high rank, collectively. [Now vulgar.]

I shall appear at the next masquerade dressed up in my feathers and plumage like an Indian prince, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 112.

The quality, as the upper classes in rural districts are designated by the lower.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxxv.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Quality, Property, Attribute, Accident, Characteristic, Character, Affection, Predicate, Mark, Difference, Diathesis, Determination.* *Quality* is that which makes or helps to make a person or thing such as he or it is. It is not universal, and in one popular sense it implies an excellence or a defect. In popular speech a *quality* is intellectual or moral; in metaphysics it may be also physical. A *property* is that which is viewed as peculiarly one's own, a peculiar quality. An *attribute* is a high and lofty character: the *attributes* of God are natural, as omniscience, omnipotence, etc., and moral, as holiness, justice, mercy, etc. "*Accident* is an abbreviated expression for accidental or contingent quality." (*Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.) *Characteristic* is not a term of logic or philosophy; it stands for a personal, peculiar, or distinguishing quality: as, yellow in skin, horn, milk, etc., is a *characteristic* of Guernsey cattle. *Characteristics* may be mental, moral, or physical. *Character* is the most general of these words: a *character* is anything which is true of a subject. In another sense *character* (as a collective term) is the sum of the characteristics of a person or thing, especially the moral characteristics. The word always views them as making a unit

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or whole, and has lower and higher uses. The other words are somewhat technical. *Affection* is used in various senses. *Predicate* and *mark* are very general words in logic. *Difference* is a character distinguishing one class of objects from others. *Diathesis*, the corresponding Greek form, is applied in medicine to peculiarities of constitution. *Determination* is a more recent philosophical term denoting a character in general.

It would be felt as indecorous to speak of the *qualities* of God, and as ridiculous to speak of the *attributes* of matter. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar *quality;* but it is frequently used as co-extensive with *quality* in general. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., vi.

We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body, only of its *accidents*. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 273.

Affability is a general *characteristic* of the Egyptians of all classes. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 261.

To judge human *character*, a man may sometimes have very small experience, provided he has a very large heart. *Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? v. 4.

quality-binding (kwol'i-ti-bīn'ding), *n.* A kind of worsted tape used for binding the borders of carpets and similar work. *Simmonds.*

quallet, *n.* A Middle English form of *whale*[1].

qualm (kwäm), *n.* [Also dial. *calm;* < ME. *qualm, quelm*, pestilence, death, < AS. *cwealm*, death, slaughter, murder, destruction, plague, pestilence (= OS. *qualm*, death, destruction, = D. *kwalm*, suffocating vapor, smoke, = OHG. *qualm, chwalm*, MHG. *qualm, twalm*, slaughter, destruction, G. *qualm*, suffocating vapor, vapor, steam, damp, smoke, nausea, = Sw. *qvalm*, suffocating air, sultriness, = Dan. *kvalm*, suffocating air, *kvalme*, nausea), < *cwelan*, die, whence *cwellan*, cause to die, kill: see *quail*[1], and cf. *quale*[1] and *quell*.] **1**†. Illness; disease; pestilence; plague.

A thousand slain, and not of *qualme* ystorve. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1156.

2. A sudden attack of illness; a turn of faintness or suffering; a throe or throb of pain.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me at the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 54.

3. Especially, a sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

Falstaff. How now, Mistress Doll!
Hostess. Sick of a *calm*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 40.

For who without a *qualm* hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?
Roscommon, Translated Verse.

4. A scruple or twinge of conscience; compunction; uneasiness.

Some seek, when queasy conscience has its *qualms*,
To lull the painful malady with alms.
Cowper, Charity, l. 447.

5†. The boding cry of a raven.

As ravenes *qualm*, or schrychynge of thise owlis.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 382.

qualm (kwäm), *v. i.* [< *qualm, n.*] **1.** To be sick; suffer from qualms. [Rare.]

Above the rest,
Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my *qualming* breast.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

2. To cause pain or qualms.

Solicitude discomposes the head, jealousy the heart; envy *qualms* on his bowels, prodigality on his purse.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 560. (*Davies.*)

qualmire† (kwal'mīr), *n.* [A var. of *quavemire*, appar. simulating *quail*[1], *qualm.*] Same as *quagmire*.

Whosoeuer seketh it in ani other place, and goeth about to set it out of men's puddels and *qualmires*, and not out of the most pure and cleare fountaine itselfe.
Bp. Gardiner, True Obedience, fol. 9.

qualmish (kwä'mish), *a.* [< *qualm* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Sick at the stomach; inclined to vomit; affected with nausea or sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 22.

2. Uneasy.

Elizabeth was not desirous of peace. She was *qualmish* at the very suggestion. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, I. 521.

qualmishly (kwä'mish-li), *adv.* In a qualmish manner.

qualmishness (kwä'mish-nes), *n.* The state of being qualmish; nausea.

quamash (kwa-mash'), *n.* Same as *camass*.

quamash-rat (kwa-mash'rat), *n.* Same as *camass-rat*.

quamoclit (kwam'ō-klit), *n.* [Mex.] **1.** The cypress-vine, *Ipomæa Quamoclit*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A section of the genus *Ipomæa*, including the cypress-vine, formerly regarded as a genus.

quam proxime (kwam prok'si-mē). [L.: *quam*, as; *proxime*, most nearly, < *proximus*, nearest: see *proxime*.] As near as may be; nearly.

quandang (kwan'dang), *n.* [Australian.] A small Australian tree, *Fusanus acuminatus*, or its fruit. The latter, called *native peach*, is said to be almost the only Australian fruit relished by Europeans. The kernel of the seed (quandang-nut) as well as the pulp is edible. Also *quandong* and *quantong*.

quandary (kwon'dā-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *n.*; pl. *quandaries* (-riz). [Origin unknown; perhaps a dial. corruption (simulating a word of L. origin with suffix *-ary*) of dial. *wandreth*, evil, plight, peril, adversity, difficulty: see *wandreth*. The change of initial *w-* to *wh-* (hw-) occurs in some dialectal forms, e. g. in *whant*, a frequently heard pron. of *want* (as, I don't *whant* it). Medial *w* often suffers dialectal change to *qu* (as in *squete* for *sweet*), and instances of the change of *wh-* to *qu-* are numerous (Se. *qua, quha*, for *who, quhar* for *where*, etc.). The notion that *quandary* comes from F. *qu'en dirai-je*, 'what shall I say of it,' is absurd.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; a state of uncertainty, hesitation, or puzzlement; a pickle; a predicament.

I leaue you to iudge . . . in what a *quandarie* . . . Pharicles was brought. *Greene*, Mamillia.

That much I fear forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*
I shall bid all adieu.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

We are in a great *quandary* what to do.
Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

quandary (kwon'dā-ri or kwon-dā'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quandaried*, ppr. *quandarying*. [< *quandary, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put into a quandary; bring into a state of uncertainty or difficulty.

Methinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains. *Otway*, Soldier's Fortune, iii.

II. *intrans.* To be in a difficulty or uncertainty; hesitate.

He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 505. (*Davies.*)

quandy (kwan'di), *n.*; pl. *quandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] A duck, the oldwife or southsoutherly, *Harelda glacialis*. See cut under *Harelda*. [Massachusetts.]

quannet (kwan'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A kind of file, used especially for scraping zinc plates for the process denominated anastatic printing. *Ure.*—**2.** A flat file set in a frame like a plane, used in the manufacture of combs.

Tortoise-shell handles . . . are smoothed with a float or single cut file, technically known as a *quannet*.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 410.

quanon, *n.* Same as *kanun*.

quant (kwant), *n.* [Also *quont;* < ME. *quante, whante*, a pole, stick, rod; cf. *kent*[1].] **1.** A walking-stick. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A pushing-pole with a flat board or cap at one end to prevent it from sinking into the mud, used by bargemen; also, a jumping-pole, similarly fitted, used in marshes. The name is also given to the cap. [Prov. Eng.]

quanta, *n.* Plural of *quantum*.

quantative† (kwon'tā-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*.

The notions of quantity, and of the two most simple differences of *quantative* things, rarity and density.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), iv.

quantic (kwon'tik), *n.* [< L. *quantus*, how great, how much (see *quantity*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, a rational integral homogeneous function of two or more variables. Quantics are classified according to their dimensions, as *quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic*, etc., denoting quantics of the second, third, fourth, fifth, etc., degrees. They are further distinguished as *binary, ternary, quaternary*, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, etc., variables. The word was introduced by Cayley in 1854.—**Order of a quantic**, the degree of a quantic.—**The equation of a quantic**. See *equation*.

quantical (kwon'ti-kal), *a.* Relating to quantics.

quantification (kwon"ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< NL. as if **quantificatio(n-)*, < **quantificare*, quantify: see *quantify*.] **1.** The act of attaching quantity to anything: as, the *quantification* of the predicate.—**2.** The act of determining the quantity.—**Quantification of the predicate**, the attaching of the signs of logical quantity, *every* and *some*, to the predicates of propositions. The resulting propositional forms, according to Hamilton, the protagonist of the opinion that this should be done in formal logic, are: All A is all B; any A is not any B; all A is some B; any A is not some B; some A is all B; some A is not any B; some A is some B; some A is not some B. But these forms include but one decidedly useful addition to the usual scheme (all A is all B), and are systematic only in appearance, as De Morgan has abundantly shown. The doctrine essentially implies that the copula should be considered as a sign of identity; the usual doctrine makes it a sign of inclusion. According to the most modern school of formal logicians, the question is not of great importance, but should be decided against the quantification of the predicate. Aristotle examined and rejected the quantification of the predicate, on the ground that Every A is every B can be true only if A and B are one individual.

The doctrine of the *quantification of the predicate*, set forth in 1827 by Mr. George Bentham, and again set forth under a numerical form by Professor De Morgan, is a doctrine supplementary to that of Aristotle.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 223.

quantify (kwon'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quantified*, ppr. *quantifying*. [< NL. **quantificare*, < L. *quantus*, how much, how many, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *quantity* and *-fy*.] To determine the quantity of; modify or determine with regard to quantity; mark with the sign of quantity: as, to *quantify* a syllable or a verse: more especially a term in logic.—**Quantified proposition**. See *proposition*.

quantitative (kwon'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *quantitatif* = Pr. *quantitatiu* = Sp. *cuantitativo* = Pg. It. *quantitativo*, < ML. *quantitativus* (Abelard), < L. *quantita(t-)s*, quantity: see *quantity*.] Relating or having regard to quantity or measurement.

If the thing may be greater or less, . . . then *quantitative* notions enter, and the science must be Mathematical in nature. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., Int., p. 8.

Perhaps the best *quantitative* verses in our language . . . are to be found in Mother Goose, composed by nurses wholly by ear and beating time as they danced the baby on their knee. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 266.

The logic of probability is related to ordinary syllogistic as the *quantitative* to the qualitative branch of the same science. *C. S. Peirce*, Theory of Probable Inference.

Quantitative analysis, in *chem.* See *analysis*.—**Quantitative atrophy**. Same as *simple atrophy*.—**Quantitative feet, meters**. See *accentual feet*, under *accentual*.—**Quantitative geometry**. Same as *metric geometry* (which see, under *geometry*).—**Quantitative logic**, the doctrine of probability.

quantitatively (kwon'ti-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a quantitative manner; with regard to quantity.

quantitativeness (kwon'ti-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being quantitative.

In Geology, in Biology, in Psychology, most of the previsions are qualitative only; and where they are quantitative their *quantitativeness*, never quite definite, is mostly very indefinite. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 45.

quantitivet (kwon'ti-tiv), *a.* Same as *quantitative*. [Rare.]

Compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Sir K. Digby*, Man's Soul, iii.

quantitively (kwon'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to be measured by quantity; quantitatively.

quantity (kwon'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *quantities* (-tiz). [< ME. *quantitee, quantite*, < OF. *quantite*, F. *quantité* = Sp. *cantidad* = Pg. *quantidade* = It. *quantità*, < L. *quantita(t-)s*, relative greatness or extent (tr. Gr. *ποσότης*), < *quantus*, how much, how many, < *quam*, how, in what manner, < *qui*, who, = E. *who:* see *who, what, how*[1].] **1.** The being so much in measure or extent; technically, the intrinsic mode by virtue of which a thing is more or less than another; a system of relationship by virtue of which one thing is said to be more or less than another; magnitude.

Thy zodiak of thin Astralabie is shapen as a compass wich that contienith a large brede, as aftur the *quantite* of thin astralabie. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, I. 21.

Quantity and number differ only in thought (ratione) from that which has quantity and is numbered.
Descartes, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), ii. § 8.

The science of number is founded on the hypothesis of the distinctness of things; the science of *quantity* is founded on the totally different hypothesis of continuity.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 337.

2. In the concrete, an object regarded as more or less; a quantum; any amount, magnitude, or aggregate, in a concrete sense: as, a *quantity* of water: sometimes erroneously used to denote that which should be enumerated rather than measured: as, a *quantity* of people. Any perfectly regular system of objects whose relations are definable in advance, and capable of construction in the imagination, forms a system of quantity capable of being dealt with by mathematical reasoning. The quantities of the mathematician, being constructed according to a definition laid down in advance, are imaginary, and in that sense abstract; but as being objects of the imagination, and not merely of the discursive reason, they are concrete. Mathematical quantities are either discrete (as whole numbers) or continuous. They may also be multiple, as vectors.

Thei don rightfulle Iuggementes in every cause, bothe of riche and pore, smale and grete, aftre the *quantytee* of the trespas that is mys don. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 287.

Forty thousand brothers
Could not, with all their *quantity* of love,
Make up my sum. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 293.

There is a farre greater *quantity* of buildings in this [Exchange] then in ours. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 212.

Where the ground is seen burning continually about the *quantity* of an acre. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 19.

Heat, considered with respect to its power of warming things and changing their state, is a *quantity* strictly capable of measurement, and not subject to any variations in quality or in kind. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 57.

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3. A large or considerable amount.

Warm antiscorbutical plants taken in *quantities* will occasion stinking breath. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. 7, § 2.

4†. A piece or part, especially a small portion; anything very little or diminutive.

Away, thou rag, thou *quantity*, thou remnant.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

5†. Proportion; correspondent degree.

Things base and vile, holding no *quantity*,
Love can transpose to form and dignity.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 232.

6. In *anc. orthoëpy, pros.*, and *metrics*, the relative time occupied in uttering a vowel or a syllable; that characteristic of a vowel or a syllable by which it is distinguished as long or short; syllabic measure or time; prosodic length. In ancient Greek and Latin pronunciation a long vowel or syllable occupied nearly, or in deliberate enunciation fully, twice the time of a short vowel or syllable, and the grammarians accordingly assumed the average short vowel or syllable as the prosodic unit (mora), and taught that a long vowel or syllable was equal to two short ones. Some vowels or syllables varied in time between these two limits and were called *common*, admitting of metrical use as either longs or shorts. In certain situations (elision, ecthlipsis) vowels were much shorter in pronunciation than the average short, and, although audible, were disregarded in metrical measurement. A syllable was long either by nature or by position (see *long*[1], *a.*, 5 (*a*)). In the English pronunciation of Latin and Greek, quantity in the proper sense is entirely disregarded, except in so far as the length of the penult affects the accent according to the Latin rule; and English writers use the phrase *false quantity* for a false accentuation. Thus, to pronounce *rec-tī-gal vec'ti-gal* is called a "false quantity," but to pronounce the *a* alike in *pāter* and *māter* is not so designated.

All composed in a metre for Catullus,
All in *quantity*, careful of my motion.
Tennyson, Experiments, Hendecasyllabics.

7. In *logic*, that respect in which universal and particular propositions differ. See *proposition*, and *logical quantity*, below.—**8.** In *elect.*, the amount of electricity which passes through any section of a circuit in a unit of time: more exactly termed the *strength of the current*. A battery is arranged for quantity when the positive poles of all the cells are connected and all the negative poles are connected, so that the current is the maximum when the external resistance is small. —**Absolute quantity**, quantity considered as belonging to an object in itself, without reference to any other.—**Auxiliary quantity.** See *auxiliary*.—**Broken quantity**, discrete quantity.—**Categorical quantity†**, that accident which has parts outside of one another; the quantity of which Aristotle treats in his book of the Categories.—**Categories of quantity.** See *category*, 1.—**Commensurable quantities**, quantities having a common measure.—**Complex quantity**, a multiple quantity, or one which requires two or more numbers to state it; especially, an imaginary quantity of the form $A + Bi$, where $i^2 = -1$.—**Compound quantity.** See *compound*[1]. —**Constant quantities**, in *math.*, a quantity which remains invariably the same while others increase or decrease; a quantity which, though it may be indeterminate, is not studied in reference to its progressive variation.—**Continuous** or **continued quantity**, a system of concatenated quantity which includes the limit of every convergent series of quantities it contains. See *continuity*, 2.—**Corporeal quantity**, quantity of space or spatial extension, as length, area, volume, etc.—**Definite quantity**, in *logic*, the quantification of a proposition in a more definite way than by the distinction of "some" and "all." There are various systems of definite quantity.—**Dimensive quantity.** Same as *corporeal quantity*.—**Discrete quantity**, quantity proceeding by discrete steps, belonging to a system such that its quantities are susceptible of being connected, one to one, with the whole or a part of the series of whole numbers. The system of ordinal numbers is the most familiar example of discrete quantity; another example is the system of ordinary vulgar fractions.—**Dissimilar quantities**, quantities such that no one is a real multiple of another.—**Dual quantity**, a system of quantity having only two values in any one direction, as in the Boolian algebra.—**Elliptic quantity**, a system of quantity (as the quantity of angles) in which there are no real infinite distances, but in which any quantity on being sufficiently increased returns into itself: so called because the ellipse has no real point at infinity.—**Extensive quantity.** See *extensive*.—**External** or **extrinsic quantity.** See *external*.—**Flowing quantity.** See *flowing*. —**Heterogeneous quantities.** See *heterogeneous*.—**Hyperbolic quantity**, a system of quantity containing such quantities that there are, in some directions at least, two different absolute limits, generally $+\infty$ and $-\infty$. Thus, if it were the property of a yardstick to shorten on receding from a fixed center, this might happen according to such a law that no finite number of layings down of the yardstick could carry the measurement beyond two limits in every, or in some, directions. Points lying beyond these, if such there were, would be at imaginary distances. Such measurement would make a system of hyperbolic quantity.—**Imaginary quantity.** See *imaginary*.—**Impossible quantity.** Same as *imaginary quantity*.—**Improper quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity*. Reid defines *improper quantity* as that which cannot be measured by its own kind—that is, everything not extension, duration, number, nor proportion.—**Incommensurable quantities.** See *incommensurable*.—**Indeterminate quantity.** See *indeterminate*.—**Inference of transposed quantity.** See *inference*.—**Infinite quantity**, a quantity infinitely greater than every measurable quantity. See *infinite*.—**Infinitesimal quantity**, a quantity infinitely less than every measurable quantity. See *infinitesimal, n.*—**Intensive quantity.** See *intensive*.—**Internal quantity.** See *internal*.—**Intrinsic quantity**, the older name of *intensive quantity*.—**Irrational quantity**, a quantity not expressible by any whole number or fraction, but usually by means of a square or higher root of a rational quantity; in Euclid, however, by an irrational quantity is meant one incommensurable with the unit of the same kind. In this phrase, *irrational* [tr. Gr. ἄλογος] means 'inexpressible'; it does not mean 'absurd,' though these quantities are called *surds*.—**Like quantities**, quantities one of which multiplied by a scalar quantity gives the other.—**Limited quantity**, a system of quantities all finite, and having an absolute maximum and minimum in every direction.—**Logical quantity**, that character by virtue of which one term contains or is contained by another, and that in three senses: (*a*) *Quantity of extension*, or logical breadth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term is predicable of all the subjects of which another is predicable, and of more besides; or a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess the concept is applicable in all the cases in which another is applicable. (*b*) *Quantity of comprehension* or *intension*, or logical depth, a relative character of a term such that when it is in excess the term has all the predicates of another term, and more besides; or a relative character of a proposition such that when it is in excess the proposition is followed by all the consequents of another proposition, and more besides. (*c*) *Quantity of science* (Aquinas) or *of information*, a relative character of a concept such that when it is in excess it has all the subjects and predicates of another concept, and more besides, owing to its being in a mind which has more knowledge. *Logical quantity* is to be distinguished from the *quantity of a proposition*.—**Mathematical quantities.** See *mathematical*.—**Measurable quantity**, a system of quantities every one of which can be stated to any desired degree of approximation by the sums of numerical multiples and submultiples of a finite number of units; a system of quantities embracing only finite quantities together with certain isolated infinities.—**Measure of a quantity.** See *measure*.—**Multiple quantity**, a quantity which can be exactly expressed only by means of two or more numbers, as a geographical position. —**Natural quantity**, quantity in a sense more concrete than the mathematical; quantity as joined to sensible matter, as when we speak of two different but equal quantities of water or lead.—**Negative quantity**, a fictitious quantity in mathematics, in most cases inconceivable, but never involving any logical contradiction in itself, supposed to belong to a line of quantity continuing the line of ordinary or positive quantity below zero for an infinite distance. In many cases a negative quantity has an interpretation: thus, the negative of a dollar owned is a dollar owed, the negative of a temperature above zero is the same degree of temperature below zero, etc.—**Numeral quantity**, number.—**Parabolic quantity**, a quantity belonging to such a system of quantity that on increasing through infinity it immediately reappears on the negative side of zero. Such are Cartesian coordinates in ordinary geometry.—**Permanent quantity.** See *permanent*.—**Physical quantity**, any character in nature susceptible of more or less, such as velocity, atomic weight, elasticity, heat, electric strength of current, etc.—**Positive quantity.** See *positive*.—**Predicamental quantity.** See *predicamental*.—**Proper quantity.** Same as *extensive quantity*. —**Propositional quantity**, the quantity of a proposition in logic. See *logical quantity*, above.—**Protensive quantity**, duration in time.—**Quantity of action**, the line-integral of the momentum.—**Quantity of an eclipse.** See *eclipse*.—**Quantity of curvature**, the reciprocal of the radius of curvature.—**Quantity of electricity**, in *electrostatics*, the amount of electricity upon a charged body. It depends upon the capacity of the body, which, in the case of a sphere, is proportional to the radius (see *capacity*), and upon the potential of the electricity. It is numerically equal to the product of these two factors. In electrodynamics it is measured (in coulombs) by the amount of electricity furnished by a current in one second. —**Quantity of estate**, in *law*, the time during which the right of enjoyment of the property in question is to continue.—**Quantity of heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Quantity of magnetism**, the strength of a magnetic pole; the force it exerts upon an equal pole at the unit distance.—**Quantity of matter**, the mass, as measured by weighing in a balance.—**Quantity of motion.** See *motion*.—**Quesitive quantity**, quantity expressed by an interrogative numeral. —**Radical quantities.** See *radical*.—**Rational quantity**, a quantity expressible by a whole number or fraction multiplied by the unit of the same kind; in Euclid, a commensurable quantity.—**Real quantity**, that kind of quantity which extends from zero to infinity, and from infinity through the whole series of negative values to zero again. —**Reciprocal of a quantity.** See *reciprocal*.—**Reciprocal quantities.** See *reciprocal*.—**Scalar quantity**, the ratio between two quantities of the same kind; a real number. This is the definition of Hamilton, but subsequent writers sometimes include imaginaries among scalars.—**Semi-infinite quantity**, a system of quantity which is limited at one end and extends to infinity in the other.—**Similar quantities**, quantities of the same kind whose ratios are numbers.—**Sophistic quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Superinfinite quantity**, a system of quantity which extends through infinity into a new region. Hyperbolic quantity is a special kind of superinfinite quantity in which there are only two regions.—**Syncategorematic quantity**, quantity as expressed by a syncategorematic word, or generally by any word not a noun.—**Terminal quantity**, in *logic*, the quantity of a term, as opposed to the quantity of a proposition.—**Transcendental quantity**, intensive quantity as opposed to predicamental quantity: so called because different from the quantity treated by Aristotle under the category of quantity.—**Transposed quantity**, logical quantity transposed from one subject in the premise to another in the conclusion.—**Unidimensional quantity**, a system of quantities all of the same kind, otherwise called *simple quantity*.—**Unlike quantities**, quantities which have not a numerical ratio between them.—**Unlimited quantity**, a system of quantities such that, any two A and B being given, a third C exists such that B lies between A and C; a system of quantity which has no absolute maximum nor minimum in any direction.—**Unreal quantity**, an imaginary quantity.—**Variable quantity**, a quantity whose progressive changes are under consideration.—**Vector quantity**, the quantity which belongs to a right line considered as having direction as well as length, but which is equal for all parallel lines of equal length; any quantity capable of representation by a directed right line, without considering its position in space; a quantity whose square is a negative scalar.—**Virtual quantity.** Same as *intensive quantity*.

quantity-culture (kwon'ti-ti-kul'tūr), *n.* See the quotation.

Quantity-culture . . . means a culture, whether pure or not, where a great quantity or bulk of bacteria are growing. *Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 5.

quantity-fuse (kwon'ti-ti-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*[2].

quantivalence (kwon-tiv'a-lens), *n.* [< *quantivalen(t)* + *-ce.*] In *chem.*, the combining power or value of an atom as compared with that of the hydrogen atom, which is taken as the unit of measure: same as *valence*. Also called *atomicity*.

quantivalency (kwon-tiv'a-len-si), *n.* [As *quantivalence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quantivalence*.

quantivalent (kwon-tiv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quantus*, how much, how many (see *quantity*), + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, be strong: see *valiant*.] Chemically equivalent; having the same saturating or combining power.—**Quantivalent ratio.** Same as *oxygen ratio* (which see, under *ratio*).

quantoid (kwon'toid), *n.* [As *quant(ic)* + *-oid.*] The left-hand side of a linear differential equation whereof the right-hand side is zero.

quantong, *n.* Same as *quandang*.

quantum (kwon'tum), *n.*; pl. *quanta* (-tä). [L., neut. sing. of *quantus*, how much, how many: see *quantity*.] **1.** That which has quantity; a concrete quantity.

The objects of outer sense are all *quanta*, in so far as they occupy space, and so also are the objects of inner sense, in so far as they occupy time.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 411.

2. A prescribed, proper, or sufficient amount.

In judging the *quantum* of the church's portion, the world thinks every thing too much.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

Quantum meruit, as much as one has merited or deserved; the measure of recovery in law for services the price of which was not fixed by contract.—**Quantum sufficit**, as much as is sufficient. Abbreviated *q. s.*, or *quant. suff.*—**Quantum valebat**, as much as it was worth; the measure of recovery in law for goods sold when no price was fixed by the contract.

quantuplicity† (kwon-tū-plis'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (after *duplicity*, *triplicity*, etc.) < **quantuplex*, < L. *quantus*, how much, + *plicare*, fold.] Same as *quotity*. *Wallis*.

quap[1], **quop**[1] (kwop), *v. i.* [< ME. *quappen* = Norw. *kveppa* (pret. *kvapp*, *kvopp*), shake, quake, rock; akin to *quare*, *quaver*. Hence later *quab*, *quob*[1], q. v.] Same as *quab*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

quap[2]**†**, *n.* Same as *quab*[2], 2.

Gò, goi [It.], a fish called a *quap* [a *quap*-fish, ed. 1611], which is poison to man, and man to him. *Florio*, 1598.

quaquaversal (kwā-kwā-vėr'sal), *a.* [< NL. *quaquaversus*, < L. *quaqua*, wheresoever, abl. fem. sing. of *quisquis*, whoever, whatever (< *quis*, who, + *quis*, who), + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn, incline (see *verse*), + *-al.*] Inclined outward in all directions from a central point or area: used chiefly in geology, as in the phrase *quaquaversal dip*, a dipping in all directions from a central area.

quaquaversally (kwā-kwā-vėr'sal-i), *adv.* In a quaquaversal manner; in all directions from a central point or area.

The outer walls are stony ridges rising from 470 to 610 feet above sea-level, and declining *quaquaversally* to the fertile plateau which, averaging 400 feet high, forms the body of the island. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 695.

quaquaversus (kwā-kwā-vėr'sus), *a.* Same as *quaquaversal*. *Brewster*, Phil. Trans., 1852, p. 472.

quaquiner†, *n.* A form of *quaviver*.

There is a little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish *quaquiner* [tr. L. *aranei piscis*].
N. Bailey, tr. of Erasmus's Colloq., p. 393. (*Davies.*)

quar[1]**†**, *n.* [< ME. *quar*, *quarre*, etc.: see *quarry*[1].] An obsolete form of *quarry*[2].

When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers.
P. Fletcher, Poems, p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

A chrysolite, a gem, the very agate
Of state and policy, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel. *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

The whole citie [Paris], together with the suburbes, is situate upon a *quarre* of free stone.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 27.

quar[1]**†**, *v. t.* [< *quar*[1], *n.*] To block up.

But as a miller, having ground his grist,
Lets down the flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithal.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

quar[2]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarry*[3].

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When the Falcon (stooping thunder-like)
With sudden souse her [a duck] to the ground shall strike,
And, with the stroak, make on the sense-less ground
The gut-less *Quar* once, twice, or thrice rebound.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

quar[3] (kwär), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain.] To coagulate: said of milk in the female breast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

[Garden mint] is very good to be applied to the breastes that are stretched forth and swollen and full of milke, for it slaketh and softeneth the same, and keepeth the mylke from *quarring* and crudding in the brest.
Lyte, Dodoens, p. 246 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 84).

quarantinable (kwor'an-tēn-a-bl), *a.* [< *quarantine* + *-able*.] Admitting of quarantine; amenable to or controlled by quarantine.

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *n.* [Formerly also *quarantain*, *quarantaine*, also *carentane* (Lent); = D. *quarantaine*, *karanteine* = G. *quarantäne* = Sw. *karantän* = Dan. *karantäne* (< F.) = Sp. *cuarentena* = Pg. *quarentena* = Pr. *quarantena*, *carantena*, < OF. *quarantaine*, *quarentaine*, *quarantine*, F. *quarantaine* = Turk. *karantina*, < It. *quarantina*, *quarentina*, *quarantana*, *quarentana*, a number of forty, a period of forty days, esp. such a period of forty days, more or less, for the detention and observation of goods and persons suspected of infection, < ML. *quarantena*, *quarentena* (after Rom.), a period of forty days, Lent, quarantine, also a measure of forty rods (see *quarentene*), < L. *quadraginta* (> It. *quaranta* = F. *quarante*), forty, = E. *forty*: see *forty*.] **1.** A period of forty days. Specifically — (*a*) The season of Lent. (*b*) In *law*, a period of forty days during which the widow of a man dying seized of land at common law may remain in her husband's chief mansion-house, and during which time her dower is to be assigned. (*c*) See def. 2.

2. A term, originally of forty days, but now of varying length according to the exigencies of the case, during which a ship arriving in port and known or suspected to be infected with a malignant contagious disease is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the place where she arrives. The United States first adopted a quarantine law in February, 1799. This law required federal officers to assist in executing State or municipal quarantine regulations. On April 29th, 1878, a national quarantine law was enacted, authorizing the establishment in certain contingencies of national quarantines.

To perform their *quarantine* (for thirty days, as Sir Rd. Browne expressed it in the order of the Council, contrary to the import of the word, though in the general acceptation it signifies now the thing, not the time spent in doing it). *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 26, 1663.

We came into the port of Argostoli on the twenty-second, and went to the town; I desired to be ashoar as one performing *quarantain*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 179.

3. The enforced isolation of individuals and certain objects coming, whether by sea or by land, from a place where dangerous communicable disease is presumably or actually present, with a view to limiting the spread of the malady. *Quain.*—**4.** Hence, by extension: (*a*) The isolation of any person suffering or convalescing from acute contagious disease. [Colloq.] (*b*) The isolation of a dwelling or of a town or district in which a contagious disease exists.

It was . . . a relief when neighbours no longer considered the house in *quarantine* [after typhus].
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxvii.

5. A place or station where quarantine is enforced.

He happened to mention that he had been three years in *Quarantine*, keeping watch over infected travellers.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 26.

6. The restriction within limits awarded to naval cadets as a punishment. [U. S.]—**Quarantine flag**, a yellow flag displayed by a ship, to indicate that she has been placed in quarantine or that there is contagious disease on board.—**Quarantine of observation.** See the quotation.

A *quarantine of observation*, which is usually for six or three days, and is imposed on vessels with clean bills, may be performed at any port. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 154.

Shot-gun quarantine, forcible quarantine not duly authorized by law. [U. S.]

quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarantined*, ppr. *quarantining*. [< *quarantine*, *n.*] **1.** To put under quarantine, in any sense of that word.—**2.** Figuratively, to isolate, as by authority.

The business of these [ministers] is with human nature, and from exactly that are they *quarantined* for years.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 13.

quaret, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1].

quare impedit (kwā'rē im'pe-dit). [So called from the L. words *quare impedit*, contained in the writ: L. *quare*, why (orig. two words, *quā rē*, for what cause: *quā*, abl. fem. of *quis*, who, what; *rē*, abl. of *res*, thing, cause); *impedit*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *impedire*, hinder, impede: see *impede*.] In *Eng. law*, the writ (requiring defendant to show why he hindered plaintiff) used to try a right of presentation to a benefice.

quarelt, *n.* See *quarrel*[1], *quarrel*[2], *quarrel*[3].

quarelett, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrelet*.

quarellet, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarrel*[1].

quarentenet, *n.* [< ML. *quarentena* (sc. *terræ*), a furlong, an area of forty rods: see *quarantine*.] A square furlong. *Pearson*, Historical Maps of Eng., p. 51.

quarert, *n.* Same as *quarry*[2].

quarierf, *n.* See *quarrier*[2].

quark (kwärk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quauck*.] Same as *quauk*.

quarl[1] (kwärl), *r.* A dialectal form of *quarrel*[1].

quarl[2] (kwärl), *n.* [Prob. a contr. form of *quarrel*[2] (applied, as *square* is often applied, to an object of different shape).] In *brickmaking*, a piece of fire-clay in the shape of a segment of a circle or similar form: it is used in constructing arches for melting-pots, covers for retorts, and the like.

The erection of nine six-ton pots requires 15,000 common bricks, 10,000 fire-bricks, 160 feet of *quarls*, 80 fireclay blocks, and 5 tons of fire-clay. *Ure*, Dict., III. 67.

The cover [of a retort] is usually formed of segments of stoneware, or fireclay *quarls*, bound together with iron.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 156.

quarl[3] (kwärl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A medusa or jellyfish.

Some on the stony star fish ride, . . .
And some on the jellied *quarl*, that flings
At once a thousand streamy stings.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 13.

quar-mant, *n.* A quarryman.

The sturdy *Quar-man* with steel-headed Cones
And massie Sledges slenteth out the stones.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

quaroft, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whereof*. *Halliwell.*

quar-pitt, *n.* A stone-pit; a quarry. *Whalley.* [West of Eng.]

quarrt, *n.* and *r.* See *quar*[1].

quarret, *a.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[1].

quarrel[1] (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < ME. *quarel*, *quarell*, *quarelle*, *querel*, *querele*, < OF. *querele*, F. *querelle* = Pr. *querela*, *querella* = Sp. *querella* = Pg. *querela* = It. *querela*, < L. *querela*, a complaining, a complaint, < *queri*, pp. *questus*, complain, lament. Cf. *querent*[1], *querimony*, *querulous*, etc., from the same source.] **1**†. A complaint; a lament; lamentation.

Whennes comyn elles alle thyse foreyne Complayntes or *quereles* of pletynges? *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 3.

Thou lyf, thou luste, thou mannis hele,
Biholde my cause and my *querele!*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

As his frendes wepte for hym lyenge on the byere they sayd with swete and devoute *querelles*, which suffred her devoute seruant to deye without confession and penaunce.
Golden Legend, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

If I shulde here answere to all these *querels* particularly and as the woorthynesse of the thynge requireth, I myght fynde matter sufficient to make a volume of iuste quantitie, and perhappes be tedious to summe.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 53).

2. An accusation; in *law*, a complaint; an action, real or personal.

The wars were scarce begun but he, in fear
Of *quarrels* 'gainst his life, fled from his country.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 1.

3. Cause, occasion, or motive of complaint, objection, dispute, contention, or debate; the basis or ground of being at variance with another; hence, the cause or side of a certain party at variance with another.

My *quarell* is growndid vppon right,
Which gevith me corage for to fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3210.

Methinks I could not die anywhere so contented as in the King's company; his cause being just and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 133.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him. Mark vi. 19.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him.
Holinshed.

Rejoice and be merry in the Lord; be stout in his cause and *quarrel*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 249.

What is your *quarrel* to "shallops"?
Gray, Letters, I. 301.

4†. Cause in general; reason; plea; ground.

I undyrstand that Mastre Fytzwater hathe a syster, a mayd, to mary; . . . ye may telle hym, synse he wyll have my servyse, . . . sythe a bargayn myght be mad; . . . for then he shold be swer that I shold not be flyttyng, and I had sythe a *qwarell* to kepe me at home.
Paston Letters, III. 164.

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses, so as a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will.
Bacon, Marriage and Single Life (ed. 1887).

5. Altercation; an altercation; an angry dispute; a wrangle; a brawl.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence
As my young mistress' dog. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 52.

If upon a sudden *quarrel* two persons fight, and one of them kills the other, this is manslaughter.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xiv.

6. A breach of friendship or concord; open variance between parties; a feud.

England was, from the force of mere dynastic causes, dragged into the *quarrel*. *Freeman*, Norman Conq., V. 63.

The Persian Ambassador has had a *quarrel* with the court. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

7†. A quarreler. [Rare.]

Though 't [pomp] be temporal,
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a sufferance panging.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 14.

Double quarrel, *eccles.*, a complaint of a clerk to the archbishop against an inferior ordinary, for delay of justice.

No *double quarrel* shall hereafter be granted out of any of the archbishop's courts at the suit of any minister whosoever, except he shall first take his personal oath that the said eight and-twenty days at the least are expired, etc. *95th Canon of the Church of England* (1603).

To pick a quarrel. See *pick*[1].—**To take up a quarrel**†, to compose or adjust a quarrel; settle a dispute.

I knew when seven justices could not *take up a quarrel*, but when the parties were met themselves, one of them thought but of an If, . . . and they shook hands.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 104.

=**Syn. 5** and **6.** *Quarrel*, *Altercation*, *Affray*, *Fray*, *Melee*, *Brawl*, *Broil*, *Scuffle*, *Wrangle*, *Squabble*, *Feud*. A *quarrel* is a matter of ill feeling and hard words in view of supposed wrong: it stops just short of blows; any use beyond this is now figurative. *Altercation* is the spoken part of a quarrel, the parties speaking alternately. An *altercation* is thus a quarrelsome dispute between two persons or two sides. *Affray* and *fray* express a quarrel that has come to blows in a public place: they are often used of the struggles of war, implying personal activity. *Melee* emphasizes the confusion in which those engaged in an affray or struggle are mingled. *Brawl* emphasizes the unbecoming character and noisiness of the quarrel; while *broil* adds the idea of entanglement, perhaps with several: two are enough for a *brawl*; at least three are needed for a *broil*: as, a *brawl* with a neighbor; a neighborhood *broil*. A *scuffle* is, in this connection, a confused or undignified struggle, at close quarters, between two, to throw each other down, or a similar struggle of many. A *wrangle* is a severe, unreasoning, and noisy, perhaps confused, altercation. A *squabble* is a petty wrangle, but is even less dignified or irrational. A *feud* is a deeply rooted animosity between two sets of kindred, two parties, or possibly two persons. See *animosity*.

quarrel[1] (kwor'el), *r.*; pret. and pp. *quarreled* or *quarrelled*, ppr. *quarreling* or *quarrelling*. [Early mod. E. also *quarel*, *querel*; < OF. *quereler*, *quereller*, complain, complain of, accuse, sue, claim, F. *quereller*, quarrel with, scold, refl. have a quarrel, quarrel, = Pr. *querelhar* = Sp. *querellar*, complain, lament, bewail, complain of, = Pg. *querelar*, complain, = It. *querelare*, complain of, accuse, indict, refl. complain, lament, < L. *querelari*, make a complaint, ML. *querelare*, complain, complain of, accuse, < L. *querela*, complaint, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1], *n.*]

I. *intrans.* **1.** To find cause of complaint; find fault; cavil.

There are many which affirme that they haue sayled rownd abowt Cuba. But whether it bee so or not, or whether, enuyinge the good fortune of this man, they seeke occasions of *querelinge* agaynste hym, I can not iudge.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 90).

I would not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

Viator. I hope we have no more of these Alps to pass over.
Piscator. No, no, Sir, only this ascent before you, which you see is not very uneasy, and then you will no more *quarrel* with your way. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 232.

All are prone to *quarrel*
With fate, when worms destroy their gourd,
Or mildew spoils their laurel.
F. Locker, The Jester's Moral.

2. To dispute angrily or violently; contend; squabble.

Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
But other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and *quarrel*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 222.

And Jealousy, and Fear, and Wrath, and War
Quarrel'd, although in heaven, about their place.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 105.

If we grumbled a little now and then, it was soon over, for we were never fond enough to *quarrel*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

3†. To disagree; be incongruous or incompatible; fail to be in accordance, in form or essence

Some defect in her
Did *quarrel* with the noblest grace she owed,
And put it to the foil. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 45.

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Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind,
The forepart lion, and a snake behind.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

To quarrel with one's bread and butter, to fall out with, or pursue a course prejudicial to, one's own material interests or means of subsistence. =Syn. 2. To jangle, bicker, spar.

II. *trans.* 1. To find fault with; challenge; reprove, as a fault, error, and the like. [Scotch.]

Say on, my bonny boy,
Ye'se nae be *quarrell'd* by me.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 181).

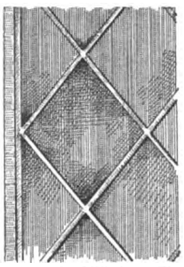
2†. To disagree or contend with.

They [Pharisees] envied the work in the substance, but they *quarrel* the circumstance. *Donne*, Sermons, xviii.

Fitz. You will not slight me, madam?
Wit. Nor you'll not *quarrel* me?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iv. 3.

3. To affect, by quarreling, in a manner indicated by a word or words connected: as, to *quarrel* a man out of his estate or rights.

quarrel[2] (kwor'el), *n.* [< ME. *quarel*, < OF. *quarrel*, *quarel*, *carrel*, later *quarreau*, F. *carreau* = Pr. *cairel* = Sp. *cuadrillo*, a small square, = It. *quadrello*, a square tile, a diamond, a crossbow-bolt, < ML. *quadrellus*, a square tile, a crossbow-bolt, dim. of L. *quadrum*, a square: see *quadrum*.] 1. A small square, or lozenge, or diamond; a tile or pane of a square or lozenge form. Specifically—(*a*) A small tile or paving-stone of square or lozenge form. (*b*) A small lozenge-shaped pane of glass, or a square pane set diagonally, used in glazing a window, especially in the latticed window-frames formerly used in England and elsewhere.



Quarrels of Window.—The form illustrated is the "short quarrel," the acute angle of the pane measuring 77° 19'.

And let your skynner cut both ye sortes of the skynnes in smale peces triangle wyse, lyke halfe a *quarell* of a glasse wyndowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

We are right Cornish diamonds. *Trim.* Yes, we cut
Out *quarrels* and break glasses where we go.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair [Quarrel, ii. 2.

2. A bolt or arrow having a square or four-edged head, especially a crossbow-bolt of such form.



Quarrels, 2.

I sigh [saw] yet arwis reyne,
And grounde *quarels* sharpe of steele.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1823.

Schot sore alle y-vere;
Quarels, arwes, they fly smerte;
The fyched Men thruz heed & herte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 461.

A seruaunt . . . was found shooting a *quarrell* of a crossebow with a letter.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 87.

Here be two arblasts, comrades, with windlaces and *quarrels*—to the barbican with you, and see you drive each bolt through a Saxon brain!
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxviii.

3. An instrument with a head shaped like that of the crossbow-bolt. (*a*) A glaziers' diamond. (*b*) A kind of graver. (*c*) A stone-masons' chisel.

quarrel[3]† (kwor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrell*, *quarel*; < ME. *quarelle*, *querelle*, a quarry, a var. of *quarrer*, < OF. *quarrere*, a quarry: see *quarry*[2].] A quarry where stone is cut. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 296.

quarreler, quarreller (kwor'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *querelour*, < OF. *querelour*, *quereleur*, F. *querelleur*, < *quereler*, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1], *v.*] One who quarrels, wrangles, or fights.

Quenche, fals *querelour*, the quene of heven the will quite!
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

Besides that he 's a fool, he 's a great *quarreller*.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 31.

quarrelet (kwor'el-et), *n.* [< *quarrel*[2] + *-et*.] A small square or diamond-shaped piece; a small lozenge.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow and where?
Then spoke I to my girle
To part her lips, and shew'd them there
The *quarelets* of pearl.
Herrick, The Rock of Rubies and Quarrie of Pearls.

quarreller, *n.* See *quarreler*.

quarrelous†, **quarrellous**† (kwor'el-us), *a.* [Also *quarellous*; < ME. **querelous*, < OF. *querelos*, *quereleux*, F. *querelleux*, < *querele*, quarrel: see *quarrel*[1].] Apt or disposed to quarrel; petulant; easily provoked to enmity or contention; of things, causing or proceeding from quarreling.

Neither angry without cause, neither *quarellous* without colour. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

As *quarrelous* as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 162.

And who can tell what huge outrages might amount of such *quarrelous* and tumultuous causes?
G. Harvey, Foure Letters, ii.

quarrel-pane (kwor'el-pān), *n.* Same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*b*).

Roland Græme hath . . . broke a *quarrel-pane* of glass in the turret window. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxiv.

quarrel-picker (kwor'el-pik″ėr), *n.* 1. One who picks quarrels; one who is quarrelsome. [Rare.]—2. A glazier: with punning allusion to *quarrel*[2], *n.*, 3 (*a*).

quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *a.* [< *quarrel* + *-some*.] Apt to quarrel; given to brawls and contention; inclined to petty fighting; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; choleric; petulant; also, proceeding from or characteristic of such a disposition.

He would say I lied: this is called the Countercheck *Quarrelsome*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 85.

quarrelsomely (kwor'el-sum-li), *adv.* In a quarrelsome manner; with a quarrelsome temper; petulantly.

quarrelsomeness (kwor'el-sum-nes), *n.* The state of being quarrelsome; disposition to engage in contention and brawls; petulance.

Although a man by his *quarrelsomeness* should for once have been engaged in a bad action . . .
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xii. 33, note.

quarrender (kwor'en-dėr), *n.* A kind of apple. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing his father and mother, getting by honest means the maximum of red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries, and going to sea when he was big enough.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, i.

quarrer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*[2].

quarriable (kwor'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *quarry*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being quarried.

The arable soil, the *quarriable* rock. *Emerson.*

quarried (kwor'id), *a.* [< *quarry*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Paved with quarries. See *quarry*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*).

In those days the *quarried* parlour was innocent of a carpet. *George Eliot*, Essays, p. 148.

quarrier[1] (kwor'i-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *quaryour*, *querrour*, < OF. *quarrier*, < LL. *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter, < *quadratus*, squared (*saxum quadratum*, a squared stone): see *quarry*[2]. Cf. LL. *quadrator*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'squarer,' < *quadrare*, make square: see *quadrator*, *quadrate*.] One who works in a quarry; a quarryman.

Aboute hym lefte he no masoun
That stoon coude leye, ne *querrour*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4149.

The men of Rome, which were the conquerors of all nations about them, were now of warriors become *quarriers*, hewers of stone and day laborers.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 35. (*Davies.*)

When in wet weather the *quarrier* can sit chipping his stone into portable shape. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 243.

quarrier[2]†, **quariert**, *n.* [Also *currier* (see *currier*[2]); < OF. **quarier*, ult. < L. *quadratus*, square: see *quarry*[1], *quart*[1], *square*.] A wax candle, consisting of a square lump of wax with a wick in the center. Also called *quarion*.

All the endes of *quarriers* and prickets.
Ord. and Reg., p. 295. (*Halliwell.*)

To light the waxen *quariers*
The auncient nurce is prest.
Romeus and Juliet. (*Nares.*)

quarry[1] (kwor'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarrey*, *quary*; < ME. *quarry*, *quarrey*, *quarre*, square, thick, < OF. *quarre*, F. *carré*, square, < L. *quadratus*, squared, square; as a noun, L. *quadratum*, neut., a square, a quadrate, LL. *quadratus*, m., a square: see *quadrate*, of which *quarry*[1] is a doublet.] **I.**† *a.* 1. Square; quadrate.

Quarré scheld, gode swerd of stefl,
And launce stef, biteand wel.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

The simplest form of mould is that employed for stamping flat diamond-shaped pieces of glass for *quarry* glazing.
Glass-making, p. 88.

The windows were of small *quarry* panes.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 47.

2. Stout; fat; corpulent.

Thycke man he was yron, bot he nas nogt wel long;
Quarry he was, and wel ymade vorto be strong.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 412.

A *quarry*, fat man, obesus. *Coles*, Lat. Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). 1. A square or lozenge. Specifically—(*a*) A small square tile or paving-stone: same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*a*).

To be sure a stone floor was not the pleasantest to dance on, but then, most of the dancers had known what it was to enjoy a Christmas dance on kitchen *quarries*.
George Eliot.

(*b*) A small square or lozenge-shaped pane of glass: same as *quarrel*[2], 1 (*b*).

The Thieves, . . . taking out some *Quaries* of the Glass, put their Hands in and rob the Houses of their Window Curtains.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 74.

Hartley's rolled coloured-plate, and *quarries* stamped by mechanical pressure, are also largely used where translucency is required without transparency.
Glass-making, p. 92.

2†. A bolt or arrow with a square head: same as *quarrel*[2], 2.

quarry[2] (kwor'i), *n.*; pl. *quarries* (-iz). [< ME. *quarrye*, also *quar*, altered, by confusion with *quarry*[1], from earlier *quarrer*, *quarrere*, *quarer*, *quarere*, < OF. *quarriere*, F. *carrière*, < ML. *quadraria*, a quarry, a place where stones are cut or squared (suggested by LL. *quadratarius*, a stone-cutter, lit. 'a squarer': see *quarrier*[1]), < L. *quadratus*, square, pp. of *quadrare*, make square, square: see *quarry*[1], *quadrate*.] A place, cavern, or pit where stones are dug from the earth, or separated, as by blasting with gunpowder, from a large mass of rock. The word *mine* is generally applied to the excavations from which metals, metalliferous ores, and coal are taken; from *quarries* are taken all the various materials used for building, as marble, freestone, slate, lime, cement, rock, etc. A *quarry* is usually open to the day; a *mine* is generally covered, communicating with the surface by one or more shafts. See *mine*[2].

Thei saie, a litel hem bi-side, a semliche *quarrere*,
Vnder an heiȝ hel, al holwe newe diked.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2232.

That Stone rough in the *Quarry* grew
Which now a perfect Venus shews to View.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

A *quarry* is an open excavation where the works are visible at the surface. *Bainbridge*, On Mines, p. 2.

quarry[2] (kwor'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quarried*, ppr. *quarrying*. [< *quarry*[2], *n.*] To dig or take from a quarry: as, to *quarry* marble.

Part of the valley, if not the whole of it, has been formed by *quarrying* away the crags of marble and conglomerate limestone. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 89.

Scarped cliff and *quarried* stone.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

quarry[3] (kwor'i), *n.* [< ME. *querre*, *kyrre*, < OF. *cuiree*, *curee*, F. *curée*, quarry, orig. the refuse parts of an animal slain, given to the hounds in its skin, < *cuir*, skin, hide, < L. *corium*, hide: see *corium*.] 1†. The refuse parts of an animal slain in the chase, given in the skin to the hounds: as, to make the *quarry* (to open and skin the animal slain, and give the refuse to the hounds).

And after, whenne the hert is splayed and ded, he undoeth hym, and maketh his *kyrre*, and enquyrreth or rewardeth his houndes, and so he hath gret likynge.
MS. Bodl. 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Then feraly thay flokked in folk at the laste,
& quykly of the quelled dere a *querré* thay maked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

2. A beast of the chase when pursued or slain; any creature hunted by men or by beasts or birds of prey, especially after it has been killed.

I watch'd his eye,
And saw how falcon-like it tower'd, and flew
Upon the wealthy *quarry*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 1.

As a falcon from the rocky height,
Her *quarry* seen, impetuous at the sight,
Forth-springing instant, darts herself from high,
Shoots on the wing, and skims along the sky.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 92.

3. Hunted or slaughtered game, or any object of eager pursuit.

And let me use my sword, I'ld make a *quarry*
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 202.

quarry[3]† (kwor'i), *v.* [< *quarry*[3], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To prey, as a vulture or harpy.

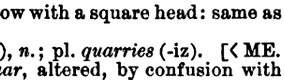
Like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *trans.* To provide with prey.

Now I am bravely *quarried*. *Beau. and Fl.*

A soldier of renown, and the first provost
That ever let our Roman eagles fly
On swarthy Ægypt, *quarried* with her spoils.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

quarry-faced (kwor'i-fāst), *a.* Rough-faced, as taken from the quarry: noting a type of building-stone and masonry built of such stone.



Quarry-faced or Rock-faced Masonry.

quarry-hawk (kwor'i-hâk),

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n. An old entered and reclaimed hawk. *Halliwell.*

quarrying-machine (kwor'i-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of gang-drill for cutting channels in native rock; a rock-drill. Such machines are usually combined in construction with the motor which operates them, and are placed on a railway-track for convenience in moving them along the surface of the stone to be cut.

quarryman (kwor'i-man), *n.*; pl. *quarrymen* (-men). [< *quarry*[2] + *man*.] A man who is occupied in quarrying stones.

quarry-slave (kwor'i-slāv), *n.* A slave compelled to work in a quarry.

Thou go not, like the *quarry-slave* at night,
Scourged to his dungeon. *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

quarry-water (kwor'i-wâ″tèr), *n.* The water which is mechanically held between the particles of a newly quarried rock, and which gradually disappears by evaporation when this is kept from exposure to the weather. A part of this water only disappears after the rock has been heated to the boiling-point, and this is usually called *hygroscopic moisture*. The quantity of quarry-water held by rocks varies greatly in amount, according to their composition and texture. Some rocks which are so soft that they can be cut with a saw or chisel when freshly quarried become much harder after exposure to the air for a few weeks.

The longer the stone [limestone] has been exposed to the air, the less fuel will be consumed in driving off its inherent moisture, or *quarry-water*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 619.

quart[1] (kwârt), *n.* [< ME. *quarte*, < OF. *quarte*, F. *quarte*, f., < L. *quarta* (sc. *pars*), a fourth part; cf. OF. *quart*, F. *quart*, m., = Sp. *cuarto* = Pg. *quarto* = It. *quarto*, fourth, a fourth part, quarter; < L. *quartus*, fourth (= E. *fourth*), appar. for **quaturtus*, with ordinal (superl.) formative *-tus* (E. *-th*), < *quattuor* = E. *four*: see *four*, and compare *quadrate*, *quarter*[1], etc.] **1†.** A fourth part or division; a quarter.

And Camber did possesse the Western *quart*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 14.

2. A unit of measure, the fourth part of a gallon; also, a vessel of that capacity. Every gallon of liquid measure has a quart, and in the United States there is a quart of dry measure, although the use of the gallon of that measure is confined to Great Britain. In England the peck, or fourth part of a bushel, is sometimes called a *quart*.

1 United States liquid quart	= 0.9468 liter.
1 United States dry quart	= 1.1017 liters.
1 imperial quart	= 1.1359 liters.
1 Scotch quart	= 3.398 liters.

Before the adoption of the metric system, there were measures of capacity corresponding to the quart in almost every part of Europe.

Go fetch me a *quart* of sack; put a toast in 't.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 3.

Yet would you . . . rail upon the hostess, . . .
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 89.

Glass bottles of all qualities I buys at three for a halfpenny, . . . but very seldom indeed 2*d.*, unless it 's something very prime and big like the old *quarts*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

3. In *music*, the interval of a fourth: prefixed to the name of an instrument, it denotes one pitched a fourth lower or a fourth higher than the ordinary instrument.

A succession of parallel *quarts*, quints, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

4. In Gloucestershire and Leicestershire, England, three pounds of butter; in the Isle of Man, seven pounds—that is, the fourth part of a quarter.—**5.** A Welsh measure of length or surface; a pole of 3½ to 4½ yards.

quart[2] (kärt), *n.* [< F. *quarte*, a sequence of four cards at piquet, also a position in fencing; particular uses of *quarte*, a fourth: see *quart*[1].] **1.** In *card-playing*, a sequence of four cards. A *quart major* is a sequence of the highest four cards in any suit.

If the elder hand has *quart major* and two other Aces, the odds are only 5 to 4 against his taking in either the Ten to his *quart*, or another Ace.
The American Hoyle, p. 136.

2. One of the eight thrusts and parries in fencing. A thrust in quart is a thrust, with the nails upward, at the upper breast, which is given direct from the ordinary position taken by two fencers when they engage, the left of their foils touching. A parry in quart guards this blow. It is produced by carrying the hand a few inches to the left without lowering hand or point.—**Quart and tierce**, practice between fencers, one thrusting in quart and tierce (see *tierce*) alternately, and the other parrying in the same positions. It is confounded with *tirer au mur* (fencing at the wall), which is simply practice for the legs, hand, and eyes against a stationary mark, usually a plastron hung on the wall.

The assassin stab of time was parried by the *quart and tierce* of art. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, iv. 7.

How subtle at *tierce and quart* of mind with mind!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, W. G. Ward.

quart[3]†, *a.* [ME. *quart*, *quarte*, *qwarte*, *quert*, *qwert*, *whert*; origin obscure.] Safe; sound; in good health. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 420.

quart[3]†, *n.* [ME. *quart*, *qwart*, *querte*; < *quart*[3], *a.*] Safety; health.

Againe alle our care hit is our *quert*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

A! worthy lorde, wolde thou take heede,
I am full olde and oute of *qwarte*,
That me liste do no daies dede,
Bot yf gret mystir me garte. *York Plays*, p. 41.

With beaute and with bodyly *quarte*
To serve the I toke noone heede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 174.

Loue us helith, & makith in *qwart*,
And liftith us up in-to heuene-riche.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

quartan (kwâr'tan), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quartain*; < ME. *quarteyne*, < OF. *quartaine*, F. *quartaine* = Pr. *quartana*, *cartana* = Sp. *cuartana* = Pg. *quartão* = It. *quartana*, < L. *quartana* (sc. *febris*), quartan fever, fem. of *quartanus*, of or pertaining to the fourth, < *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having to do with the fourth; especially, occurring every fourth day: as, a *quartan* ague or fever (one which recurs on the fourth day—that is, after three days).

The *quartan*-fever, shrinking every limb,
Sets me a-capering straight.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

The sins shall return periodically, like the revolutions of a *quartan* ague. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 104.

II. *n.* **1.** An intermitting ague that occurs every fourth day, both days of consecutive occurrence being counted, as on Sunday, Wednesday, Saturday, Tuesday, etc.

After you felt your selfe delivered of your *quartaine*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 13.

The *quartem* is gendrid of myche haboundaunce of malencolye that is corrumpid withinne the body.
Booke of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

2. A measure containing the fourth part of some other measure.

quartaner†, *n.* [ME. *quartenare*, < ML. *quartenarius*, < *quartana*, the quartan: see *quartan*.] One who has the quartan.

quartation (kwâr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ation*.] The parting of gold and silver by the use of nitric acid. It is so called because an alloy consisting of more than one part of gold to three parts of silver is very little affected by the acid; hence it is necessary, in the case of alloys very rich in gold, to fuse them with so much additional silver that the gold shall form not more than a fourth of the whole.

In that operation that refiners call *quartation*, which they employ to purify gold, three parts of silver are so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold (whence the operation is denominated) that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities by virtue of the composition. *Boyle*, Works, I. 504.

quart d'écu† (kär dā-kü'). [F.] An old French coin: same as *cardecu*.

Sir, for a *quart-d'écu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 311.

quarte (kärt), *n.* [F., lit. a fourth part: see *quart*[1], *quart*[2].] Same as *quart*[2].

quarter[1] (kwâr'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *quarter*, *quartere*, dial. *wharter*, quarter (= D. *kwartier* = G. *quartier* = Sw. *quarter* = Dan. *kvarteer*, quarter), < OF. *quartier*, *quarter*, *cartier*, a fourth part, quarter, as of mutton, etc., = Sp. *cuartel* = Pg. *quartel* = It. *quartiero*, *quartiere*, quarter, < L. *quartarius*, a fourth part of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, a quarter, quartern, ML. *quartarius*, also neut. *quartarium*, also (after Rom.) *quarterius*, *quarterium*, a quarter, etc., < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1]. Cf. *quarter*[2].] **1.** One of four equal or equivalent parts into which anything is or may be divided; a fourth part or portion; one of four equal or corresponding divisions.

I have a kinsman not past three *quarters* of a mile hence.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 85.

Specifically—(*a*) The fourth part of a yard or of an ell.

The stuarde in honde schalle haue a stafe,
A fyngur gret, two *wharters* long,
To reule the men of court ymong.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

His arrowes were fiue *quarters* long, headed with the splinters of a white christall-like stone.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 120.

(*b*) The fourth part of a hundredweight—that is, 28 pounds, the hundredweight being equal to 112 pounds. Abbreviated *qr.* (*c*) In England, as a legal measure of capacity, eight bushels. Locally, 10, 12, or 9 bushels, 8 bushels and 3 pecks, or 8 bushels, 2 pecks, and 2½ quarts are variously called a *quarter*.

Holding land on which he could sow three-quarters of an imperial *quarter* of corn and three imperial *quarters* of potatoes. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 387.

(*d*) The fourth part of an hour.

Sin' your true love was at your yates,
It 's but twa *quarters* past.
The Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

He always is here as the clock 's going five—
Where is he? . . . Ah, it is chiming the *quarter!*
F. Locker, The Old Government Clerk.

(*e*) In *astron.*, the fourth part of the moon's period or monthly revolution: as, the first *quarter* after the change or full. (*f*) One of the four parts into which the horizon is supposed to be divided; one of the four cardinal points: as, the four *quarters* of the globe; but, more widely, any region or point of the compass: as, from what *quarter* does the wind blow? people thronged in from all *quarters*; hence, indefinitely, any direction or source: as, my information comes from a high *quarter*.

Upon Elam will I bring the four winds from the four *quarters* of heaven. Jer. xlix. 36.

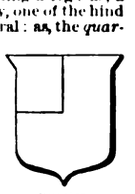
I own I was hurt to hear it, as I indeed was to learn, from the same *quarter*, that your guardian, Sir Peter, and Lady Teazle have not agreed lately as well as could be wished. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*g*) In *nav.*, the fourth part of the distance from one point on the compass-card to another, being the fourth of 11 15—that is, about 2 49'. Also called *quarter-point*. (*h*) The fourth part of the year; specifically, in schools, the fourth part of the teaching period of the year, generally ten or eleven weeks.

I have served your worship truly, sir, this eight years; and if I cannot once or twice in a *quarter* bear out a knave . . . I have but a very little credit.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 53.

There was a fiction that Mr. Wopsle examined the scholars once a *quarter*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, vii.

(*i*) A silver coin, equal to one fourth part of a dollar, or twenty-five cents; also, the sum of twenty-five cents. [U. S.] (*j*) One fourth part of the body or carcass of an animal, in the case of butcher's meat including a leg: as, a fore or hind *quarter* of mutton; especially, one of the hind quarters; a haunch: generally in the plural: as, the *quarters* of a horse. See cut under *horse*. (*k*) In *her.*: (1) One of the four parts into which a shield is divided by quartering. The four quarters are numbered as follows: 1, dexter chief; 2, sinister chief; 3, dexter base; 4, sinister base. (2) An ordinary occupying one fourth of the field, and placed (unless otherwise directed) in the dexter chief, as shown in the cut; also, sometimes, same as *canton*[1], 4. (*l*) In *shoemaking*, the part of the shoe or boot, on either side, between the back of the heel and a line drawn downward from the ankle bone or thereabout; hence, that part of the leather which occupies the same place, whether the actual upper-leather of the shoe or a stiff lining. See cut under *boot*.


Quarter.

Lace shoe upper, consisting of vamp, *quarter*, and facing for eyelet holes. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 110.

(*m*) *Naut.*: (1) The part of a ship's side between the after part of the main chains and the stern. (2) The part of a yard between the slings and the yard-arm. (*n*) In *farriery*, the part of a horse's foot between the toe and the heel, being the side of the coffin. A *false quarter* is a cleft in the hoof extending from the coronet to the shoe, or from top to bottom. When for any disorder one of the quarters is cut, the horse is said to be *quarter cast*. (*o*) In *arch.*, a square panel inclosing a quatrefoil or other ornament; also, an upright post in partitions to which the laths are nailed. (*p*) In a cask, the part of the side between the bulge and the chime. (*q*) In the dress of a millstone, a section of the dress containing one leader and branches. (*r*) In *carp.*, one of the sections of a winding stair. (*s*) In *cork-cutting*, a parallelepiped of cork ready to be rounded into shape. (*t*) In *printing*, any one of the four corners of a cross-barred chase. (*u*) In *music*, same as *quarter-note*.

2. A distinct division of a surface or region; a particular region of a town, city, or country; a district; a locality: as, the Latin *quarter* of Paris; the Jews' *quarter* in Rome.

Some part of the town was on fire every night; nobody knew for what reason, nor what was the *quarter* that was next to be burnt. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 624.

To the right and left of the great thoroughfares are by-streets and *quarters*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 6.

Hence—**3.** A position assigned or allotted; specific place; special location; proper position or station.

The Lord high-Marshall vnto each his *quarter*
Had not assigned.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 714.

More specifically—(*a*) The proper stations of officers and men on a man-of-war in battle, in exercise, or on inspection: in the plural. The exercise of the guns, as in battle, is distinguished as *general quarters*. (*b*) Place of lodging; temporary residence; shelter; entertainment: usually in the plural.

The Duke acquaints his Friends, who hereupon fall every one to his Quarter. The Earl of Warwick fell upon the Lord Clifford's *Quarter*, where the Duke of Somerset hasting to the Rescue was slain. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 193.

I shall have time enough to lodge you in your *quarters*, and afterwards to perform my own journey.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 223.

(*c*) A station or an encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodgment for officers and men: usually in the plural: as, they went into winter *quarters*. Compare *headquarters*.

Had all your *quarters* been as safely kept
As that whereof I had the government,
We had not been thus shamefully surprised.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 63.

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When the service has been read, and the last volley has been fired over the buried soldier, the troops march to *quarters* with a quick step, and to a lively tune.
Thackeray, Philip, xxx.

(*d*) *pl.* The cabins inhabited by the negroes on a plantation, in the period of slavery. [Southern U. S.]

Let us go out to the *quarters*, grandpa; they will be dancing by now. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 253.

4†. [Appar. due to the phrase *to keep quarter* (*b*).] Peace; concord; amity. [Rare.]

Friends all but now, even now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 180.

5†. Friendly intercourse.

If your more serious business do not call you,
Let me hold *quarter* with you; we will talk
An hour out quickly. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 2.

Alternate quarters, in *her.* See *alternate.*—**Close-quarters.** Same as *close fights.*—**Grand quarter,** in *her.*, one of the four primary divisions in quartering.—**Great Quarter Court.** Same as *Court of Assistants* (which see, under *court*).—**On the quarter** (*naut.*), strictly, 45° abaft the beam: generally used to designate a position between abeam and astern.—**Quarter binding.** See *binding.*—**Quarter gasket.** See *gasket.*—**To beat to quarters.** See *beat*[1].—**To come to close quarters.** See *close*[2].—**To keep quarter†.** (*a*) To keep the proper place or station.

They do best who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it *keep quarter*, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs. *Bacon*, Love (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To keep peace. Compare *quarter*[2].

I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place in Queen Elizabeth's time, and yet *kept* good *quarter* between themselves. *Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

For the Venetians endeavour, as much as in them lies, to *keep* good *quarters* with the Turk.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 6.

(*c*†) To make noise or disturbance: apparently an ironical use.

Sing, hi ho, Sir Arthur, no more in the house you shall prate;
For all you *kept* such a *quarter*, you are out of the councell of state. *Wright's Political Ballads*, p. 150. (*Halliwell.*)

This evening come Betty Turner and the two Mercers, and W. Batelier, and they had fiddlers, and danced, and *kept* a *quarter*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 360.

Weather quarter, the quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.—**Winter quarters,** the quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

quarter[1] (kwâr'tėr), *v.* [< *quarter*[1], *n.* In def. II., 5, cf. F. *cartayer*, drive so that one of the two chief ruts shall be between the wheels (thus dividing the road into four sections), < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide into four equal parts.

In his silver shield
He bore a bloodie Crosse that *quartred* all the field.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 18.

A thought which, *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom
And ever three parts coward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 42.

2. To divide; separate into parts; cut to pieces.

If you frown upon this proffer'd peace,
You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* steel, and climbing fire.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 11.

Here is a sword baith sharp and broad,
Will *quarter* you in three.
King Malcolm and Sir Colvin (Child's Ballads, III. 380).

The lawyer and the blacksmith shall be hang'd,
Quarter'd. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

3. To divide into distinct regions or compartments.

Then sailors *quartered* heaven, and found a name
For every fixed and every wandering star.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 208.

4. To furnish with lodgings, shelter, or entertainment; supply with temporary means of living; especially, to find lodgings and food for: as, to *quarter* soldiers on the inhabitants.

Divers souldiers were *quarter'd* at my house, but I thank God went away the next day towards Flanders.
Evelyn, Diary, May 1, 1657.

They would not adventure to bring them to us, but *quartered* them in another house, though in the same town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 344).

5†. To diet; feed.

Scrimansky was his cousin-german,
With whom he served, and fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 268.

6. To furnish as portion; deal out; allot; share.

But this isle,
The greatest and the best of all the main,
He *quarters* to his blue-hair'd deities.
Milton, Comus, l. 29.

When the queen frown'd, or smil'd, he knows . . .
Whose place is *quarter'd* out, three parts in four.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 136.

7. In *her.*, to bear quarterly upon one's escutcheon: thus, a man *quarters* the arms of his father with those of his mother, if she has been an heiress. The verb *to quarter* is used even when more than two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, and when, therefore, more than four compartments appear. See *quartering*, 4.

Slen. They [the Shallow family] may give the dozen white luces in their coat; . . . I may *quarter*, coz.
Shal. You may, by marrying.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 23.

"Look at the banner," said the Abbot; "tell me what are the blazonries." "The arms of Scotland," said Edward; "the lion and its tressure, *quartered* . . . with three cushions." *Scott*, Monastery, xxxvii.

8. In *mach.*, to make wrist-pin holes in, 90° apart: said of locomotive driving-wheels.—**9.** In *sporting*, to range or beat (the ground) for game: with indefinite *it*: said of hunting-dogs.

In order to complete the education of the pointer in ranging or beating his ground, it is not only necessary that he should *quarter* it, as it is called, but that he should do it with every advantage of the wind, and also without losing time by dwelling on a false scent.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 229.

To hang, draw, and quarter. See *hang.*—**To quarter the sea,** to bring the sea first on one quarter and then on the other: frequently done with a small boat running before a heavy sea with plenty of sea-room.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be stationed; remain in quarters; lodge; have a temporary residence.

Some fortunate captains
That *quarter* with him, and are truly valiant,
Have flung the name of Happy Cæsar on him.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

That night they *quartered* in the woods.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

2. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind on the quarter.

We were now assured they were Spaniards; and therefore we put away, *Quartering*, and steering N. W.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 20.

3. To shift; beat about; change position, so as to get advantage of an adversary.

They *quarter* over the ground again and again, Tom always on the defensive.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

4. In *sporting*, to run back and forth in search of game, as if going about all quarters, as a dog in the field.—**5.** To drive a carriage diagonally from side to side, so as to keep the wheels from entering the ruts.

The postillion . . . was employed, not by fits and starts, but always and eternally, in *quartering*—i. e. in crossing from side to side—according to the casualties of the ground. *De Quincey*, Autob. Sketches, i. 298.

quarter[2] (kwâr'tėr), *n.* [= G. *quartier* = Sw. *quarter* = Dan. *kvarteer*, quarter; < F. *quartier*, "quarter, or fair war, where souldiers are taken prisoners and ransomed at a certain rate" (Cotgrave) (= Sp. *cuartel* = Pg. *quartel* = It. *quartiere*, quarter), in the phrases *donner quartier*, or *faire quartier*, give quarter, *demander quartier*, beg quarter, supposed to have referred orig. to the sending of the vanquished to an assigned 'quarter' or place, there to be detained until his liberation, ransom, or slavery should be decided: see *quarter*[1]. The explanation from an alleged "custom of the Dutch and Spaniards, who accepted as the ransom of an officer or soldier a quarter of his pay for a certain period" (Imp. Dict.) presents obvious difficulties.] Indulgence or mercy shown to a vanquished enemy, in sparing his life and accepting his surrender; hence, in general, indulgence; clemency; mercy.

The three that remain'd call'd to Robin for *quarter*.
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

Death a more gen'rous Rage does use;
Quarter to all he conquers does refuse.
Cowley, The Mistress, Thraldom.

He magnified his own clemency, now that they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle. *Clarendon.*

Most people dislike vanity in others, whatever share they have of it themselves; but I give it fair *quarter* wherever I meet with it. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 83.

quarterage (kwâr'tėr-āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quarteridge*, *quartridge*; < ME. *quarterage*, < OF. *quarterage*, quarterage, < *quartier*, a quarter: see *quarter*[1].] **1.** A quarterly allowance or payment, as for tuition or rent.

Upon every one of the said quarter days, every one that is a Freeman of the said Company shall pay to the Master for the time being, for his *quarteridge*, one penny.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 289.

[A virtuous writer] might have expended more by the year by the revenue of his verse than any riotous elder brother upon the wealthy *quartridges* of three time three hundred acres. *Middleton*, Father Hubbard's Tales.

In 1711 the *quarterage* [of Cartmel Grammar School] was raised to 1*s.* 6*d.* for Latin and 1*s.* for English, the poor children still to be taught free.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 681.

2. Quarters; lodgment; keeping.

The warre thus being begun and followed, the Scots kept their *quarterrage*. *Holinshed*, Scotland, an. 1557.

Any noble residence at which they [great stewards] intended to claim the free *quarterage* due to their official dignity, while engaged in the examination of the state of the district and the administration of the laws by the king's command. *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. xvi.

For *quarterage* of a soldier, 5*s.* per week.
Connecticut Records, II. 386. (*Bartlett.*)

3. A certain special tax. See the quotation.

They [the Roman Catholics] could not obtain the freedom of any town corporate, and were only suffered to carry on their trades in their native cities on condition of paying special and vexatious impositions known by the name of *quarterage*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

quarter-angled (kwâr'tėr-ang″gld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *quadrate*, 5.

quarter-aspect (kwâr'tėr-as′pekt), *n.* In *astrol.*, the aspect of two planets whose positions are 90° apart on the zodiac.

quarter-back (kwâr'tėr-bak), *n.* A certain player or position in foot-ball. See *back*[1], *n.*, 12.

quarter-badge (kwâr'tėr-baj), *n.* *Naut.*, ornamentation on the quarters of a ship.

quarter-bend (kwâr'tėr-bend), *n.* In a pipe, a bend the arc of which subtends an angle of 90°.

quarter-bill (kwâr'tėr-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list of the stations on board a man-of-war for men to take in time of action.

quarter-bitts (kwâr'tėr-bits), *n. pl.* Vertical posts or timbers projecting above the deck on a vessel's quarter, to which hawsers, tow-lines, etc., may be secured.

quarter-blanket (kwâr'tėr-blang′ket), *n.* A horse-blanket intended to cover only the back and a part of the hips. It is usually put on under the harness.

quarter-blocks (kwâr'tėr-bloks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, blocks underneath a yard close in amidships, for the clew-lines and the sheets of the sail set above them to reeve through.

quarter-board (kwâr'tėr-bōrd), *n.* One of a set of thin boards forming an additional height to the bulwarks of the after part of a vessel. They are also called *topgallant-bulwarks.*

quarter-boat (kwâr'tėr-bōt), *n.* *Naut.*, any boat hung to davits over a ship's quarter.—**Larboard quarter-boat.** See *larboard.*

quarter-boot (kwâr'tėr-bōt), *n.* A leather boot to protect the fore feet of horses which overreach with the hind feet.

quarter-bound (kwâr'tėr-bound), *a.* In *bookbinding*, bound with pasteboard covers and leather or cloth on the back only.

quarter-boys (kwâr'tėr-boiz), *n. pl.* Automata which strike the quarter-hours in certain belfries. Compare *jack of the clock*, under *jack*[1].

Their *quarter-boys* and their chimes were designed for this moral purpose as much as the memento which is so commonly seen upon an old clock face, and so seldom upon a new one. *Southey*, Doctor, xxix. (*Davies.*)

quarter-bred (kwâr'tėr-bred), *a.* Having only one fourth pure blood, as horses, cattle, etc.

quarter-cask (kwâr'tėr-kask), *n.* A small cask holding 28 gallons or thereabouts.

quarter-cast (kwâr'tėr-kast), *a.* Cut in the quarter of the hoof: said of horses operated upon for some disease of the hoof.

quarter-cleft (kwâr'tėr-kleft), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-cloth (kwâr'tėr-klôth), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a series of long pieces of painted canvas formerly extended on the outside of the quarter-netting from the upper part of the gallery to the gangway.

quarter-day (kwâr'tėr-dā), *n.* In England, the day that begins each quarter of the year. They are Lady day (March 25th), Midsummer day (June 24th), Michaelmas day (September 29th), and Christmas day (December 25th). These are the usual landlords' and tenants' terms for entering or quitting lands or houses and for paying rent. In Scotland the legal terms are *Whitsunday* (May 15th) and *Martinmas* (November 11th); the conventional terms *Candlemas* (February 2d) and *Lammas* (August 1st) make up the quarter-days.

quarter-deck (kwâr'tėr-dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the part of the spar-deck of a man-of-war between the poop and the main-mast. It is used as a promenade by the officers only.

The officer was walking the *quarter-deck*, where I had no right to go. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 5.

quarter-decker (kwâr'tėr-dek′ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, an officer who is more looked upon as a stickler for small points of etiquette than as a thorough seaman. [Colloq.]

quartered (kwâr'tėrd), *p. a.* **1.** Divided into or grouped in four equal parts or quarters; separated into distinct parts.

Nations besides from all the *quarter'd* winds.
Milton, P. R., iv. 202.

2. Lodged; stationed for lodging; of or pertaining to lodging or quarters.

When they hear the Roman horses neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 18.

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3. Having hind quarters (of a specified kind): as, a short-*quartered* horse.—**4.** Sawed into quarters (said of a tree-trunk), and then cut into planks in such a manner as to show the grain of the wood (especially the silver grain of oak) to advantage. This is done in various ways—that most approved being to cut the quarter into two equal parts from the pith to the bark, and then to saw off boards by cuts parallel to the bisecting section.

5. In *her.*, having a square piece cut out of the center: noting a form of cross. The perforation is usually as wide as the band that forms the cross, so that the arms of the cross do not unite in the middle except at their corners.



A Cross Quartered.

6. In *shoemaking*, made with quarters (of a particular kind): as, low-*quartered* shoes.—**Drawn and quartered.** See *drawn*.—**Quartered oak.** See def. 4.—**Quartered partition,** a partition formed with quarters.—**Quarterly quartered.** See *quarterly*.

quarterer (kwär'tėr-ėr), *n.* A lodger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quarter-evil (kwär'tėr-ē'vl), *n.* Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quarter-face (kwär'tėr-fās), *n.* A countenance three parts averted.

> But let this dross carry what price it will
> With noble ignorants, and let them still
> Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*.
> *B. Jonson*, Forest, xii. To Countess of Rutland.

quarter-fast (kwär'tėr-fâst), *n.* *Naut.* See *fast*[1], 1.

quarter-fishes (kwär'tėr-fish'ez), *n. pl.* Stout pieces of wood hooped on to a mast to strengthen it.

quarterfoil (kwär'tėr-foil), *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quarter-franc (kwär'tėr-frangk), *n.* In *her.*, a quarter used separately as a bearing.

quarter-gallery (kwär'tėr-gal'ė-ri), *n.* *Naut.*, a projecting balcony on each of the quarters, and sometimes on the stern, of a large ship; also, a small structure on the quarters of a ship, containing the water-closet and bath-tub.

quarter-grain (kwär'tėr-grān), *n.* The grain of wood shown when a log is quartered. See *quartered*, 4. Compare *felt-grain*.

quarter-guard (kwär'tėr-gärd), *n.* *Milit.*, a small guard posted in front of each battalion in camp.

quarter-gunner (kwär'tėr-gun'ėr), *n.* In the United States navy, a petty officer whose duty it is, under the direction of the gunner, to care for the guns, gun-gear, small-arms, and ammunition.

quarter-hollow (kwär'tėr-hol'ō), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *arch.*, etc., a concave molding the arc of which is, or approaches, 90°, or a quadrant: the converse of a *quarter-round*.

II. *a.* Having the form of a quarter-hollow.—**Quarter-hollow tool,** a chisel or gouge used in woodworking to make convex or concave moldings.

quarter-horse (kwär'tėr-hôrs), *n.* A horse that is good for a dash of a quarter of a mile in a race. [Southern U. S.]

quarter-hung (kwär'tėr-hung), *a.* Having, as a gun, trunnions with their axis below the line of bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

quarteridget, *n.* An obsolete form of *quarterage*.

quarter-ill (kwär'tėr-il), *n.* Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

quartering (kwär'tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quarter*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of dividing into fourths.—**2.** The act of assigning quarters, as for soldiers.—**3.** Quarters; lodging; a station.

> Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there. *Bp. Mountayu*, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.

4. In *her.*, the marshaling or disposal of various escutcheons in one, in order to denote the several alliances of one family with the heiresses of others. When more than three other escutcheons are quartered with that of the family, the arms are still said to be *quartered*, however many compartments the shield may be divided into. The name is also given to the several different coats marshaled and placed together in one escutcheon. See *quarterly*.



Quartering.
First and fourth quarters are of one ancestor, A; second of another, B; third of another, C.

5. In *carp.*, a series of small vertical timber posts, rarely exceeding 4 by 3 inches, used to form a partition for the separation or boundary of apartments. They are usually placed about twelve inches apart, and are lathed and plastered in interiors, but if used for exteriors they are generally boarded. *Gwilt.*

6. In *gun.*, the position or placing of a piece of ordnance when it is so traversed that it will shoot on the same line, or on the same point of the compass, as that on which the ship's quarter has its bearing.—**7.** In *mech.*, the adjustment of cranks on a single shaft at an angle of 90° with each other; also, the boring of holes for wrist-pins in locomotive driving-wheels at right angles with each other. *E. H. Knight.*

quartering (kwär'tėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *quarter*[1], *v.*] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) Sailing large but not before the wind. *Totten.* (*b*) Being on the quarter, or between the line of the keel and the beam, abaft the latter: as, a *quartering* wind. *Dana.*—**2.** In *archery*, making an acute angle with the range: said of the wind.

quartering-belt (kwär'tėr-ing-belt), *n.* Same as *quarter-turn belt* (which see, under *belt*).

quartering-block (kwär'tėr-ing-blok), *n.* A block on which the body of a person condemned to be quartered was cut in pieces. *Macaulay.*

quartering-hammer (kwär'tėr-ing-ham'ėr), *n.* A steel hammer used to block out masses of flint for flaking.

quartering-machine (kwär'tėr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for boring the wrist-pin holes of driving-wheels accurately at a distance apart of 90°.

quarter-iron (kwär'tėr-ī'ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a boom-iron on the quarter of a lower yard.

quarterland (kwär'tėr-land), *n.* A small territorial division or estate in the Isle of Man, forming a division of a treen.

quarter-light (kwär'tėr-līt), *n.* In a carriage, a window in the side of the body, as distinguished from the windows in the doors. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

quarter-line (kwär'tėr-līn), *n.* **1.** The position of ships of a column ranged in a line when one is four points forward or abaft another's beam. Also called *bow-and-quarter line.*—**2.** An additional line extending to the under side of the bag of a seine. As the bag approaches the shore, this line is from time to time drawn upon to relieve the strain upon the wings.

quarter-look† (kwär'tėr-lůk), *n.* A side look. *B. Jonson.*

quarterly (kwär'tėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *quarter*[1] + *-ly*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Containing or consisting of a fourth part.

> The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution. *Holder*, On Time.

2. Recurring at the end of every quarter of the year: as, *quarterly* payments of rent; a *quarterly* visitation or examination.—**Quarterly conference.** See *conference*, 2 (*c*) (2).

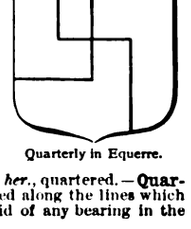
II. *n.*; pl. *quarterlies* (-liz). A publication or literary periodical issued once every three months.

> So much of our reviewing is done in newspapers and critical notes in magazines and *quarterlies* that this sort of criticism nearly engrosses the name.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 54.

quarterly (kwär'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *quarterly*, *a.*] **1.** In quarters; by quarters.

> They tore in peces *quarterly*
> The corps which they had slaine.
> *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 107).

2. Once in a quarter of a year: as, the returns are made *quarterly.*—**3.** In *her.*: (*a*) Arranged according to the four quarters of the shield. (*b*) Arranged according to quartering, even when more than four divisions exist: as, he bears *quarterly* of twelve. Compare *quartering*, 4.—**Quarterly in equerre,** in *her.*, divided into four parts by broken lines, producing an effect similar to gironny.—**Quarterly in saltier,** in *her.*, same as *per saltier*: said of the field. See *saltier*.—**Quarterly pierced,** in *her.*, quartered.—**Quarterly quartered,** in *her.*, divided along the lines which separate the field quarterly: said of any bearing in the field.



Quarterly in Equerre.

quarterman (kwär'tėr-man), *n.*; pl. *quartermen* (-men). An officer of a subdivision of a navy-yard working force. [U. S.]

quartermaster (kwär'tėr-mâs'tėr), *n.* [= D. *kwartiermeester* = G. *quartiermeister* = Sw. *qvartermästare* = Dan. *kvarteermester*; as *quarter*[2] + *master*[1].] **1.** *Milit.*, a regimental staff-officer, of the relative rank of lieutenant, whose duties are to superintend the assignment of quarters and the distribution of clothing, fuel, and other supplies, to have charge of the barracks, tents, etc., of a regiment, and to keep the regimental stores on the march: he directs the marking out of camp. In the United States army the quartermaster is appointed by the colonel of the regiment, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. In the British service the quartermaster is generally taken from the ranks, and after thirty years' service, including ten as an officer, he may retire with the honorary rank of captain. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

2. *Naut.*, a petty officer who has charge of the steering of the ship, the signals and soundings, and the running lights, leads, colors, log, compasses, etc., as an assistant to the navigator. Quartermasters keep regular watch during the whole time a ship is in commission, and are selected from the steadiest and most trustworthy seamen. On mail steamers the quartermasters steer and keep the flags and running lights in order.—**Quartermaster's department,** the staff department of the United States army which provides the quarters and transportation of the army, purchases stores, transports army supplies, and furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipage, horses for the artillery and cavalry, straw, fuel, forage, and stationery. It disburses the appropriations for the incidental expenses of the army, such as the pursuit and capture of deserters, the burial of officers and soldiers, the extra-duty pay of soldiers, the purchase of veterinary medicines and stores, the hiring of escorts, couriers, guides, spies, and interpreters; and it has charge of the support and maintenance of the national cemeteries.—**Signal or chief quartermaster,** in the United States navy, a petty officer who has charge of all the apparatus of navigation, as well as the flags, signals, and lights.

quartermaster-general (kwär'tėr-mâs'tėr-jen'ė-ral), *n.* *Milit.*, in the British service, a staff-officer whose department is charged with all orders relating to the marching, embarking, disembarking, billeting, quartering, and cantoning of troops, and to encampments and camp equipage; in the United States army, a staff-officer of the rank of brigadier-general, who is at the head of the quartermaster's department.

quartermaster-sergeant (kwär'tėr-mâs'tėr-sär'jent), *n.* *Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer whose duty it is to assist the quartermaster.

quartern (kwär'tėrn), *n.* [< ME. *quarteroun*, < OF. *quarteron*, F. *quarteron* = Pr. *cartayron*, *cartairo* = Sp. *cuarteron* = It. *quarterone*, a fourth part, < ML. *quartero(n-)*, a fourth part, < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1], *quarter*[1]. Cf. *quarteroon*, *quadroon*.] **1.** A fourth part; a quarter.

> And there is not the mone seyn in alle the lunacioun, saf only the seconde *quarteroun*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 301. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—**2.** The fourth part of certain British measures. (*a*) In *liquid measure*, the fourth of a pint; an imperial gill.

> The waiter . . . returned with a *quartern* of brandy.
> *Smollett*, Launcelot Greaves, xvii.

(*b*) The fourth of a peck, or of a stone. (*c*) A quarter of a pound.

> Applicants for *quarterns* of sugar.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, iv.

quarter-netting (kwär'tėr-net'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, netting on the quarter for the stowage of hammocks, which formerly in action served to arrest bullets from small-arms.

quarternion (kwär'tėr'ni-on), *n.* An erroneous form of *quaternion*.

quartern-loaf (kwär'tėrn-lōf), *n.* A loaf weighing, generally, four pounds.

> Who makes the *quartern-loaf* and Luddites rise?
> *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, i.

> In proof of their poverty they [the sweepers] refer you to the workhouse authorities, who allow them certain *quartern-loaves* weekly.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 528.

quarter-noble (kwär'tėr-nō'bl), *n.* An old English coin, equal in value to the fourth part of a noble. Also *ferling-noble*. See *noble*, 2.

quarter-note (kwär'tėr-nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a half-note; a crotchet: marked by the sign 𝅗𝅥 or ♩. Also *quarter.*—**Quarter-note rest.** Same as *quarter-rest*.

quarteroon (kwär-tė-rōn'), *n.* [< Sp. *cuarteron*: see *quartern* and *quadroon*.] Same as *quadroon*.

> Your pale-white Creoles have their grievances: and your yellow *Quarteroons*? . . . *Quarteroon* Ogé . . . felt for his share too that insurrection was the most sacred of duties.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 4. (*Davies.*)

quarteroun†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quartern*.

quarter-pace (kwär'tėr-pās), *n.* The footpace of a staircase when it occurs at the angle-turns of the stairs.

quarter-partition (kwär'tėr-pär-tish'on), *n.* In *carp.*, a partition consisting of quarters. See *quartering*, 5.

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quarter-pieces (kwâr'tėr-pē″sez), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, projections beyond the quarters of a ship for additional cabin accommodation.

quarter-pierced (kwâr'tėr-pērst), *a.* In *her.*, pierced with a square hole not so large as in *quartered* or *quarterly pierced*. See *quartered*, 5. — **Cross quarter-pierced.** See *cross*[1].

quarter-plate (kwâr'tėr-plāt), *n.* In *photog.*: (*a*) A size of plate measuring 3¼ × 4¼ inches. The *half-plate* measures 4¼ × 5½ inches in the United States (4¾ × 6½ in England), and the *whole-plate* 6½ × 8½ inches. (*b*) A plate of this size, or a picture made from such a plate.

quarter-point (kwâr'tėr-point), *n.* *Naut.*, the fourth part of a point, or 2° 48′ 45″.

quarter-pointed (kwâr'tėr-poin″ted), *a.* In *her.*, representing one quarter of the field cut off saltierwise, usually that quarter which is appended to either side of the field.

quarter-rail (kwâr'tėr-rāl), *n.* *Naut.*, that part of the rail which runs above the quarter of the ship; the rail that serves as a guard to the quarter-deck where there are no ports or bulwarks.

quarter-rest (kwâr'tėr-rest), *n.* A rest or sign for silence, equivalent in time-value to a quarter-note; a crotchet-rest: marked 𝄽 or 𝄾. Also called *quarter-note rest*.

quarter-round (kwâr'tėr-round), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a molding whose contour is exactly or approximately a quadrant: same as *ovolo*.

In the *quarter round* of the cornish without there are spouts carved with a lip and flowers that do not project.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 109.

2. Any tool adapted for forming quarter-rounds, as an ovolo-plane. — **Quarter-round tool**, a chisel adapted for cutting concave or convex moldings.

quarter-saver (kwâr'tėr-sā″vėr), *n.* A device attached to a knitting-machine to prevent the work from running off if the yarn breaks or runs out.

quarter-sawed (kwâr'tėr-sâd), *a.* Same as *quartered*, 4.

quarter-seal (kwâr'tėr-sēl), *n.* The seal kept by the director of the Chancery of Scotland. It is in the shape and impression of the fourth part of the great seal, and is in the Scotch statutes called the *testimonial of the great seal*. Gifts of lands from the crown pass this seal in certain cases. *Bell.*

quarter-section (kwâr'tėr-sek″shon), *n.* In the United States Government Land Survey, a square tract of land containing 160 acres, and constituting one fourth of a section.

quarter-sessions (kwâr'tėr-sesh″onz), *n. pl.* 1. A criminal court held quarterly in England by justices of the peace in counties (in Ireland by county-court judges), and by the recorder in boroughs, and having jurisdiction of minor offenses and administration of highway laws, poor-laws, etc. In several of the United States a somewhat similar court is known by this name.

A great broad-shoulder'd genial Englishman, . . .
A *quarter-sessions* chairman, abler none.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. In Scotland, a court held by the justices of the peace four times a year at the county towns, and having power to review sentences pronounced at the special and petty sessions. Abbreviated *Q. S.*

quarter-sling (kwâr'tėr-sling), *n.* One of the supports for a yard on either side of its center.

quarter-square (kwâr'tėr-skwār), *n.* The fourth part of the square of a number. Tables of quarter-squares are sometimes used to replace logarithms, on account of the property that ¼ (*x* + *y*)² + ¼ (*x* − *y*)² = *xy*.

quarter-staff (kwâr'tėr-stâf), *n.*; pl. *quarter-staves* (-stāvz). An old English weapon formed of a stout pole about 6½ feet long. It was grasped by one hand in the middle, and by the other between the middle and the end. In the attack the latter hand shifted from one quarter of the staff to the other, giving the weapon a rapid circular motion, which brought the ends on the adversary at unexpected points.

A stout frere I met,
And a *quarter-staffe* in his hande.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 420).

Quarter-staff Dr. Johnson explains to be "A staff of defence, so called, I believe, from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the end and the middle."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 357.

The two champions, being alike armed with *quarter-staves*, stepped forward. . . . The miller, . . . holding his *quarter-staff* by the middle, and making it flourish round his head, . . . exclaimed boastfully, "Come on, churl, an thou darest!"
Scott, Ivanhoe, xl.

quarter-stanchion (kwâr'tėr-stan″shon), *n.* *Naut.*, a strong stanchion in the quarters of a square-sterned vessel, one such stanchion forming the extreme boundary of the stern on each side.

quarter-stuff (kwâr'tėr-stuf), *n.* Plank one fourth of an inch in thickness. *E. H. Knight.*

quarter-tackle (kwâr'tėr-tak″l), *n.* A purchase sometimes used on the quarter of a lower yard to hoist boats, etc.

quarter-timber (kwâr'tėr-tim″bėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, one of the framing-timbers in a ship's quarters. See cut under *counter*. — 2. In *carp.*, scantling from two to six inches deep. *E. H. Knight.*

quarter-tone (kwâr'tėr-tōn), *n.* In *musical acoustics*, an interval equivalent to one half of a semitone or half-step. The term is loosely applied to a variety of small intervals, especially to enharmonic ones.

quarter-trap (kwâr'tėr-trap), *n.* In theaters, a small trap on each side of the stage, on a line with the first entrance.

quarter-turn (kwâr'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The arc subtending an angle of 90°; a bend or change of direction at right angles. — **Quarter-turn belt, gooseneck,** etc. See *belt*, etc.

quarter-undulation (kwâr″tėr-un-dū-lā′shon), *n.* In *optics*, a quarter of a wave-length. — **Quarter-undulation plate**, a plate (as of mica) so thin as to cause in a refracted ray a retardation equal to one fourth of a wave-length. Such a plate is used in determining in the polariscope the positive or negative character of a uniaxial crystal.

quarter-vine (kwâr'tėr-vīn), *n.* An American vine, *Bignonia capreolata*. It is so called because, owing to the projection of medullary tissue in four wing-like layers from the middle to near the surface, a short section of the stem, when gently twisted in the hand, will divide into quarters. See *cross-vine*.

quarter-waiter (kwâr'tėr-wā″tėr), *n.* An officer or gentleman usher of the English court who is one of a number in attendance by turns for a quarter of a year at a time. Also called *quarterly waiter*.

Gentleman Usher. "No, do as I bid thee; I should know something that have beene a *quarter-wayter* [in the queen's service] these fifteen yeares."
Sir J. Davies, Dialogue, Tanner MS. 79.

quarter-watch (kwâr'tėr-woch), *n.* *Naut.*, one half of the watch on deck.

On the whaling ground in the southern fishery, when a ship is hove to in mid-ocean, they stand *quarter-watches*, one-fourth of the working hands, or half of each watch, being on duty, headed by the boat-steerers.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 229.

quarter-wind (kwâr'tėr-wind), *n.* *Naut.*, a wind blowing on a vessel's quarter.

quarter-yard (kwâr'tėr-yärd), *n.* An old ale-measure. See *ale-yard* and *half-yard*.

quartet, quartette (kwâr-tet′), *n.* [< It. *quartetto*, a quartet, < L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] 1. In *music*: (*a*) A composition or movement for four solo parts, either vocal or instrumental, usually without accompaniment. Specifically, an instrumental work, usually for four stringed instruments, written in sonata form, and planned like a small symphony; a string-quartet. The quartet is the highest variety of chamber-music. It first reached its full development at the end of the eighteenth century. (*b*) A company of four singers or players who perform quartets. A mixed vocal quartet properly consists of a soprano (treble), an alto, a tenor, and a bass. A string-quartet consists of two violins, a viola, and a violoncello. (*c*) In an orchestra the stringed instruments collectively, and in oratorio music the principal vocal soloists, are sometimes loosely called the quartet. — 2. A stanza of four lines. — 3. Same as *quadruplet*. *Car-Builder's Dict.* — **Double quartet.** (*a*) A composition for eight voices or instruments, especially for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos. *Grove.* (*b*) The performers of such a composition, whether vocal or instrumental. — **Quartet choir**, a church choir consisting only of a mixed quartet, especially when made up of expert singers.

quartetto (kwâr-tet′ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *quartet*.

quartful†, **quartiful**†, *a.* [ME. *quartyfulle, quarful*; < *quart*[3] + *-ful*.] In good health; prosperous. *Cath. Ang.*

quartfulness†, *n.* [ME. *quarfulnesse*; < *quartful* + *-ness*.] Prosperity. *Cath. Ang.*

quartic (kwâr'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ic*.] I. *a.* In *math.*, of the fourth degree; especially, of the fourth order. — **Quartic symmetry**, symmetry like that of a regular octagon; in general, symmetry arising from the vanishing of the cubinvariant of a quartic.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fourth degree; a quantic of the fourth degree. — **Bicircular quartic.** See *bicircular*. — **Ex-cubo-quartic**, a non-plane curve formed by the intersection of a quadric and a cubic surface which have, besides, two non-intersecting straight lines in common.

quartiful†, *a.* See *quartful*.

quartile (kwâr'til), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ile*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of planets when their longitudes differ by 90°. See *aspect*, 7.

The heavens threaten us with their comets, stars, planets, with their great conjunctions, eclipses, oppositions, *quartiles*, and such unfriendly aspects.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 87.

Or Mars and Venus, in a *quartil*, move
My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 500.

quartilunar (kwâr-ti-lū′när), *a.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] Pertaining to or consisting of one fourth of a lunar month. [Rare.]

Such [tidal] waves as these may follow their causes, in periodic times, not diurnally alone, as influenced by sun and moon, but in semilunar or *quartilunar* intervals.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 90.

quartine (kwâr'tin), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth (see *quart*[1]), + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, a supposed fourth integument of some ovules, counting from the outermost. It is really only a layer of the secundine or of the nucleus.

quartinvariant (kwâr-tin-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *invariant*.] An invariant of the fourth degree in the coefficients.

quartisection (kwâr-ti-sek′shon), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + E. *section*.] Separation into four equal parts; quadrisection.

quartisternal (kwâr-ti-stėr′nal), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth, + *sternum*, breast-bone.] In *anat.*, the fourth sterneber, counting from the manubrium backward; that bone of the sternum which is opposite the fourth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quartle (kwâr'tl), *n.* [A var. of *quarter*[1].] Same as *quarter*[1]. *Halliwell.*

quartlet (kwârt'let), *n.* [ME. *quartelette*, < OF. **quartelet*, < *quart*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] A tankard or goblet holding a quart.

Item, ij. *quartelettes*, of dyvers sortes, weiyng xlviij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 472.

quarto (kwâr'tō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for L. (NL.) *in quarto*: L. *in*, in; *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] I. *n.* A size of book in which the leaf is one fourth of a described or implied size of paper. The sheet folded twice in cross directions makes the square quarto, or regular quarto; folded twice in the same direction makes the long quarto. A cap quarto is 7 × 8½ inches; demy quarto, 8 × 10½ inches; folio-post quarto, 8½ × 11 inches; medium quarto, 9 × 12 inches; royal quarto, 10 × 13 inches. The leaf of a quarto is understood to have a broad and short shape. Abbreviated 4to.

In my library there is a large copy of the Apocrypha, in what may be called elephant *quarto*, printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies, by Thomas Bensley, 1816.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 356.

Broad quarto. See *broad folio*, under *broad*. — **Small quarto**, a square octavo; a book having eight leaves to a sheet but the shape of a quarto.

II. *a.* Noting the size of a book in which a sheet makes four leaves: as, a *quarto* volume; being of the size or shape of the leaves of a quarto: as, *quarto* paper; a *quarto* edition.

Quartodeciman (kwâr-tō-des′i-man), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *quartadecimani*, pl., < L. *quarta decima* (sc. *dies lunæ*), the fourteenth (day of the moon), fem. of *quartus decimus*, fourteenth, < *quartus*, fourth, + *decimus*, tenth: see *quart*[1] and *decimal*.] I. *n.* A member of one of those early Christian communities which celebrated the Paschal festival on the fourteenth day of the month Nisan (the same day as that on which the Jews celebrated their Passover), without regard to the day of the week. This practice led to great confusion and to a wide-spread controversy (the *Quartodeciman controversy*). In modern times this question has been much misunderstood, from a failure to distinguish the "Pascha" which was the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion from that which was the anniversary of his resurrection. The Quartodeciman usage was finally condemned by the Council of Nice, A. D. 325.

II. *a.* Relating to the Quartodecimans or to their practice of celebrating the Paschal feast.

As to the origin and precise nature of the *Quartodeciman* observance, there is not yet an entire agreement.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 334.

Quartodecimani (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā′nī), *n. pl.* [See *Quartodeciman*.] The Quartodecimans.

Quartodecimanian (kwâr-tō-des-i-mā′ni-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Quartodeciman* + *-ian*.] Same as *Quartodeciman*. Also *Quartadecimanian*.

quartole (kwâr'tōl), *n.* [< L. *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] In *music*, a group of four notes to be performed in the time of three or six. Compare *decimole, quintole*, etc.

quartrain† (kwâr'trān), *n.* An improper form of *quatrain*.

quartridge† (kwâr'trij), *n.* An obsolete form of *quarterage*.

quartz (kwârts), *n.* [= F. *quartz* = Sp. *cuarzo* = Pg. It. *quarzo* = D. *kwarts* = Sw. *qvarts* = Dan. *kvarts* = Russ. *kvartsŭ*, < MHG. *quarz* (pl. *querze*), G. *quarz*, rock-crystal, quartz.] The

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common form of native silica, or the oxid of silicon (SiO_2). Silica is also found in nature in the minerals opal and tridymite (which see). Quartz occurs crystallized and massive, and in both states is most abundantly diffused, being one of the constituents of granite, gneiss, and many other crystalline rocks, forming quartzite and sandstone, and making up the mass of the sand of the sea-shore. When crystallized it commonly occurs in hexagonal prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids. It belongs, however, to the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, and its forms are sometimes very complex. Optically it is remarkable as exhibiting the phenomenon of circular polarization, the right- and left-handed character of the crystals optically corresponding to the arrangement of the modifying trapezohedral planes present. It scratches glass readily (hardness 7), gives fire with steel, becomes electrified by friction, and also by heating and pressure. It is infusible in the flame of the blowpipe, and insoluble in ordinary reagents except hydrofluoric acid. Its specific gravity is 2.66 when pure, and the luster vitreous or in some cases greasy to dull. The colors are various, as white or milky, gray, reddish, yellowish, or brownish, purple, blue, green. When colorless, or nearly so, and crystallized, it is known as rock-crystal (which see): here belong the "Lake George diamonds," etc. Other distinctly crystalline varieties are the pink, called rose-quartz; the milk-white, milk-quartz; the purple or bluish-violet, amethyst; the smoky-yellow or brown, smoky quartz or Cairngorm stone, called *morion* when black or nearly so; the yellow, false topaz or citrine; the aventurin, spangled with scales of mica or hematite; sagenitic, containing acicular crystals of rutile; the cat's-eye, opalescent through the presence of asbestos fibers. The cryptocrystalline varieties are named according either to color or to structure: here belong chalcedony, agate in many forms, onyx, sardonyx, carnelian, heliotrope, prase, chrysoprase, flint, hornstone, jasper, basanite, agatized wood, etc. (see these words). The transparent varieties of quartz (amethyst, smoky quartz, etc.) are used for cheap jewelry, also when colorless for spectacles (then called *pebble*), and for optical instruments. Quartz prisms are useful in spectrum analysis, since quartz is highly transparent to the ultra-violet rays. (See *spectrum*.) Beautiful spheres of rock-crystal, sometimes several inches in diameter, occur in Japan. The massive colored kinds of quartz are much used as ornamental stones, especially the agates and agatized or fossil wood, onyx, etc. In these cases the colors are often produced or at least heightened by artificial means. Pulverized quartz is employed in making sandpaper; also when pure for glass-making, and in the manufacture of porcelain. Quartz-veins are often found in metamorphic rocks, and frequently contain rich deposits of gold; hence, in California and other gold-mining regions mining in the solid rock is commonly called *quartz-mining*, in contradistinction to *placer* and *hydraulic mining*. See cut under *geode*.—**Babel quartz**, a curious form of quartz crystals found at Beer Alston in Devonshire, England, the under surface of which shows the impression of the crystals of fluor-spar upon which the quartz was deposited. Also called *Babylonian quartz*.—**Capped quartz**, a variety of crystallized quartz occurring in Cornwall, England, embedded in compact quartz. When the matrix is broken the crystals are revealed, and a cast of their pyramidal terminations in intaglio is obtained. Another kind consists of separable layers or caps, due to successive interruptions in the growth of the crystal, with perhaps a deposition of a little clay between the layers.—**Milky quartz**. Same as *milk-quartz*.

quartz-crusher (kwârts'krush'ėr), *n.* A machine for pulverizing quartz.

quartziferous (kwârt-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-i-ferous*.] Consisting of quartz, or chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

quartzite (kwârt'sīt), *n.* [< *quartz* + *-ite*2.] A rock composed essentially of the mineral quartz. It is a rock of frequent occurrence, and often forms deposits of great thickness. Quartzite is rarely without a granular structure, either perceptible to the naked eye or visible with the aid of the microscope. Sometimes, however, this structure is with great difficulty perceptible. It is generally held by geologists that quartzite has resulted from the alteration of quartzose sand, pressure and the presence of siliciferous solutions having thoroughly united the grains of which the rock was originally composed. The quartzose material of which many veins are made up (material which must have been deposited from a solution) is not generally designated as quartzite, this sense being reserved for such quartz as is recognized by its stratigraphic position to have been formed from sedimentary material.

quartzitic (kwârt-sit'ik), *a.* [< *quartzite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to quartzite or quartz; consisting of quartzite or quartz.

quartz-liquefier (kwârts'lik'wę-fī-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which comminuted auriferous quartz is dissolved to liberate the gold.

quartz-mill (kwârts'mil), *n.* 1. A machine for pulverizing quartz, differing in character from the ordinary mill in which the ore is pulverized by stamping, but intended to serve the same purpose. See *stamp-mill*.—2. An establishment where auriferous quartz is stamped or in some other way reduced to a powder, and the gold separated from it by amalgamation; a stamp-mill.

quartzoid (kwârt'soid), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-oid*.] In *crystal.*, a double six-sided pyramid, represented by uniting two six-sided single pyramids base to base.

quartzose (kwârt'sōs), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-ose*.] Composed of quartz. Quartzose rocks are such as are essentially made up of the mineral quartz. Also *quartzous*.

quartz-porphyry (kwârts'pôr'fi-ri), *n.* See *porphyry*.

quartz-reef (kwârts'rēf), *n.* Same as *quartz-vein*. [Australian.]

quartz-rock (kwârts'rok), *n.* Quartzite.

quartz-sinter (kwârts'sin'tėr), *n.* Siliceous sinter.

quartz-trachyte, *n.* See *trachyte*.

quartz-vein (kwârts'vān), *n.* A deposit of quartz in the form of a vein. Most of the gold obtained from mining in the solid rock, and not by washing of detrital material, comes from veins of which the gangue is entirely or chiefly quartz; hence auriferous veins are often called *quartz veins*, and mining for gold in the rock is called *quartz-mining*.

quartzy (kwârt'si), *a.* [< *quartz* + *-y*1.] Containing or abounding in quartz; pertaining to quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz; resembling quartz.

The iron ore is still further separated from its granitic or *quartzy* matrix by washing.
Sir George C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 4.

quas (kwas), *n.* Same as *kvass*.

quash1 (kwosh), *v.* [< ME. *quashen*, *quaschen*, *quassen*, *quessen*, < OF. *quasser*, *casser*, *quassier*, *quesser*, *kaisser*, break in pieces, bruise, shatter, maltreat, destroy, F. *casser*, break, shatter, < L. *quassare*, shake or toss violently, shatter, fig. shatter, impair, weaken, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassus*, shake, shatter, break in pieces; whence also ult. E. *concuss*, *discuss*, *percuss*, *rescue*. In the fig. sense this verb (L. *quassare*) merges with F. *casser*, annul: see *quash*2.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To beat down or beat in pieces; crush.

Abowte scho whirles the whele, and whirles me undire,
Tille alle my qwarters that whille whare *qwaste* al to pecis!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3390.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like reeling vessels *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.
Waller, Battle of the Summer Islands, ii.

2. To crush; subdue; put down summarily; quell; extinguish; put an end to.

The word Puritan seemes to be *quasht*, and all that heretofore were counted such are now Brownists.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

The Commotions in Sicily are *quashed*, but those of Naples increase. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 1.

To doubts so put, and so *quashed*, there seemed to be an end for ever. *Lamb*, Witches.

II. *intrans.* To be shaken with a noise; make the noise of water when shaken.

The erthe quook and *quashte* as hit quyke were.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 64.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it [the brain] from *quashing* and shaking.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

quash2 (kwosh), *v. t.* [< ME. **quashen*, < OF. *quasser*, prop. *casser*, annihilate, annul, F. *casser*, annul, < LL. *cassare*, annihilate, destroy, annul, < L. *cassus*, empty, hollow, fig. empty, vain, useless, futile, null: see *cass*1, *cash*1, *cassation*1, *cashier*1, etc.] To make void; annul; in *law*, to annul, abate, overthrow, or set aside for insufficiency or other cause: as, to *quash* an indictment.

Pleas in abatement (when the suit is by original) conclude to the writ or declaration by praying "judgment of the writ, or declaration, and that the same may be *quashed*," cassetur, made void, or abated.
Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

quash3 (kwosh), *n.* [Perhaps so called with ref. to its being easily broken; < *quash*1, *v.* *Squash*2 is of Amer. Ind. origin.] 1†. A pompion. *Halliwell.*—2. Same as *squash*2 (†).

The Indian kale, ochro, *quash*, peppers, ackys, and a variety of pulse being natural to the climate [of Jamaica].
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 74.

quashey (kwosh'i), *n.* [Cf. *quash*3.] A pumpkin.

With regard to these said *quasheys*, . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream.
Southey, Letters (1823), iii. 391. (*Davies.*)

quashy-quasher (kwosh'i-kwosh'ėr), *n.* A small tree, *Thevetia nereifolia*, of the West Indies and tropical America. It has saffron-colored funnel-shaped flowers, its wood is hard and even-grained, and its seeds yield a fixed oil called *exile-oil*.

quasi (kwā'sī), *conj.* or *adv.* [L., as if, just as, as it were, about, nearly, < *quam*, as, how, + *si*, if.] As if; as it were; in a manner: used in introducing a proposed or possible explanation.

quasi-. [< L. *quasi*, as if, as it were: see *quasi*.] A prefix or apparent adjective or adverb (and hence often written without the hyphen) meaning 'seeming,' 'apparent' (equivalent to 'as it were,' 'in appearance,' in predicate use), expressing some resemblance, but generally implying that what it qualifies is in some degree fictitious or unreal, or has not all the features of what it professes to be; as, a *quasi*-argument; a *quasi*-historical account. In construction and partly in sense it is like *pseudo-*.

The popular poets always represent Macon, Apollin, Tervagant, and the rest as *quasi*-deities, unable to resist the superior strength of the Christian God.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 110.

A *quasi* hereditary priesthood is in each.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, vi. 7.

Henry . . . allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury to exercise a *quasi*-legatine authority under himself, and with a check in Chancery on his proceedings.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 259.

Quasi contract, a legal relation existing between parties to which the law attaches some of the characteristics of a contractual relation. See *natural obligation*, under *natural*.—**Quasi corporation, delit, entail.** See the nouns.—**Quasi delict** [LL. *quasi delictum*, in *Rom. law*, the contravention of certain police regulations which imposed a penalty upon a person for certain acts committed by any one belonging to his family—for example, throwing of water out of the windows. The distinction between *delicta* and *quasi delicta* has been followed by some authors whose writings are based on the common law; and *quasi delicta* are defined as those acts by which damage is done to the obligee, though without the negligence or intention of the obligor, and for which damage the obligor is bound to make satisfaction. As, however, intention is not necessary to constitute a delict (tort), the distinction seems to be unnecessary in modern systems.

quasi-evolute (kwā'sī-ev'ọ-lūt), *n.* In *math.*, the envelop of the quasi-normal of a curve.

quasi-fee (kwā'sī-fē), *n.* In *law*, an estate gained by wrong. *Wharton.*

quasi-geometrical (kwā-sī-jē-ọ-met'ri-kal), *a.* Relating to hyperspace.

quasi-heirloom (kwa'si-ār'lōm), *n.* See *heirloom*, 1.

Quasimodo (kwas-i-mō'dō). [= F. *quasimodo*; so called because the introit for this day begins with the words "*Quasi modo* geniti infantes," As new-born babes (1 Pet. ii. 2): L. *quasi*, as if; *modo*, just now, lately.] Same as *Low Sunday*. Also called *Quasimodo Sunday* and *Quasimodogeniti Sunday*. See *low*2.

quasi-normal (kwā-sī-nôr'mal), *n.* The harmonic conjugate of the tangent to a curve with respect to the lines joining its point of contact to two fixed points.

quasi-period (kwā-sī-pē'ri-ọd), *n.* That constant which, added to the variable of a quasi-periodic function, multiplies the constant by a fixed function.

quasi-periodic (kwā-sī-pē-ri-od'ik), *a.* Noting a function such that, when the variable is increased by a certain fixed amount, it has its value multiplied by a fixed function: thus, l^x is *quasi-periodic*, because $l^{x+1} = l.\ l^x$.

quasi-radiate (kwā-sī-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, slightly radiate: noting the heads of some composites whose ray-florets are small and inconspicuous.

quasi-realty (kwā-sī-rē'al-ti), *n.* In *law*, things which are fixed in contemplation of law to realty, but are movable in themselves, as heirlooms, title-deeds, court-rolls, etc. *Wharton.*

quasi-tenant (kwā-sī-ten'ant), *n.* In *law*, an undertenant who is in possession at the determination of an original lease, and is permitted by the reversioner to hold over. *Wharton.*

quasi-trustee (kwā'sī-trus-tē'), *n.* In *law*, a person who reaps a benefit from a breach of trust, and so becomes answerable as a trustee. *Wharton.*

quasje, *n.* See *coati*.

quass1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *quash*1.

quass2† (kwas), *n.* Same as *kvass*.

With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer),
As Meade Obarne and Mead Cherunk,
And the base *Quasse* by Pesants drunk.
Pimlyco or Runne Red Cap (1609), quoted in Gifford's Jonson, VII. 241.

quassation (kwa-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quassatio(n-)*, a shaking or beating, < *quassare*, shake, shatter: see *quash*1.] The act of shaking; concussion; the state of being shaken.

Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations*.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 68.

quassative (kwas'a-tiv), *a.* [< L. *quassatus*, pp. of *quassare*, shake: see *quash*1.] Tremulous; easily shaken.

A Frenchman's heart is more *quassative* and subject to tremor than an Englishman's.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

Quassia (kwash'iä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), named after *Quassi* or *Coissi*, a negro slave in Surinam, who used its bark as a remedy for fever. *Quassi*, *Quassy*, or *Quashy* was a common name of negroes.] 1. A genus of plants, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*.

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It is characterized by a large columnar receptacle bearing a small five-lobed calyx, five long erect petals, ten thread-like stamens, and a five-lobed ovary ripening into five fleshy drupes. There are 2 species: one, little known, is from



Branch of *Quassia amara*, with inflorescence.
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

tropical Africa; the other, *Q. amara*, is a tall and smooth tree of tropical America, with intensely bitter wood, bearing alternate pinnate leaves with a winged petiole, and having terminal racemes of large scarlet tubular flowers. 2. [*l. c.*] A drug, also called *bitter-wood*, consisting of the wood of *Picræna* (*Quassia*) *excelsa*, and of two or three related trees; also, a medicinal preparation from these woods. The original tree was *Quassia amara*, the Surinam quassia. Its wood is still in use in France and Germany, but is largely superseded by that of the more abundant *Picræna excelsa*, a tall tree, the bitter-ash of Jamaica and some smaller islands. A substitute for these is *Simaruba amara*, the mountain-damson or bitter damson or stavewood of the West Indies and northern South America. Quassia-wood is imported in billets, and appears in the shops in the form of chips, raspings, etc. As a remedy it possesses in the highest degree the properties of the simple bitters. Its virtues are due to the principle quassin. Cups turned from the wood impart a bitter taste to their contents, and were once popular. A sweetened infusion of quassia is useful to destroy flies. *Picræna excelsa* has sometimes been substituted for hops in brewing, but this use is considered deleterious. See *bitter ash* (under *ash*[1]), *bitter-wood*, and *mountain-damson*.

quassia-tree (kwash′iạ-trē), *n.* Any of the trees producing the drug quassia; a bitterwood-tree.

Quassilabia (kwas-i-lā′bi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Brayton, 1878), < L. *quassus*, pp. of *quatere*, shake, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of catostomoid fishes of the United States; the hare-lip suckers.



Quassilabia lacera.

Q. lacera is the cutlips, or May, splitmouth, or rabbit-mouth sucker, a singular fish of the Ohio valley and southward, of an olivaceous or brownish color above, the sides and belly silvery, the lower fins tinged with orange, and a peculiar formation of the mouth which has suggested both the technical and the vernacular names.

quassin (kwas′in), *n.* [< *quassia* + *-in*[2].] The neutral bitter principle of quassia (*Picræna excelsa*). This substance crystallizes from aqueous solutions in very small white prisms. Its taste is intensely bitter, but it is destitute of odor. It is scarcely soluble in common ether, slightly soluble in water, and more soluble in alcohol. Also called *quassiin*.

quassite (kwas′it), *n.* [< *quassia* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *quassin*.

quasum†, *pron.* [ME., < *qua*, dial. form of *who*, + *sum*, mod. E. *some*.] Whoso.

Qua-sum this tale can beter tende,
For Cristis loue he hit amende.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

quat[1] (kwot), *v.* [< OF. *quatir*, *quattir*, *catir*, press down, strike down, plunge, sink, hide, refl. crouch, squat, hide, = It. *quattare*, dial. *cattare*, crouch, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force, < *cogere*, pp. *coactus*, press together, urge: see *cogent*. Cf. *squat*, *v.*, the same as *quat*, with a prefix; and cf. also the related *cache*[1] and *squash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To press down; subdue.

The renowne of her chastitie was such that it almost *quatted* those sparkes that heated him on to such lawlesse affection.
Greene, Never too Late (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxi.).

2†. To oppress; satiate.

Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other daintier fare, his relish had perhaps been something loathsome.
Philotimus, 1583. (*Nares.*)

To the stomack *quatted* with dainties al delicates seeme queasie. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 44.

3. To flatter. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To squat.

quat[2]† (kwot), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A pustule or pimple.—2. Figuratively, a small, shabby, or insignificant person.

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense,
And he grows angry. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 1. 11.

quat[3]† (kwot), *v. t.* [A strong pret. and pp. of *quit*, used also as inf.] To quit.

quat[3] (kwot), *p. a.* [See *quat*[3], *v.*] Quit; free; released. [Scotch.]

quat[4], *pron.* A dialectal form of *what*.

quata (kwä′tạ), *n.* Same as *coaita*.

quatch[1] (kwoch), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To tell; be a telltale; peach. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quatch[1] (kwoch), *n.* [< *quatch*[1], *v.*] A word. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Noe; not a *quatch*, sad poets; doubt you
There is not greife enough without you?
Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Death of Queen Anne. (*Davies.*)

quatch[2]† (kwoch), *a.* [Cf. *quat*[1], *squat* (?).] Squat; flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the *quatch*-buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 18.

quater-cousin, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quaterfoil, *n.* See *quatrefoil*.

quatern (kwā′tėrn), *a.* [< L. *quaterni*, four each, by fours, distributive, < *quattuor*, four: see *quart*[1]. Cf. *quire*[2].] Consisting of four; fourfold; growing by fours: as, *quatern* leaves.

quaternary (kwạ̄-tėr′nạ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quaternarius*, consisting of four each, containing four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours: see *quatern*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of four; arranged or grouped in fours.

Reproductive organs . . . solitary or *quaternary* in the same sporangium.
Le Maout and Decaisne, Botany (trans.), p. 966.

2. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, noting that part of the geological series which is more recent than the Tertiary; Post-tertiary. (See *Tertiary*.) The oldest and most general division of the Quaternary is into *diluvial* and *alluvial*, by which terms are meant respectively coarse detrital material and fine detrital material—the one the result of rapid, the other of slower currents of water. The former presence of ice, both fixed and floating, over a part of the northern hemisphere, and especially in the regions where geology was earliest cultivated, has greatly complicated the question of this division of the Quaternary into subgroups or epochs. Thus *diluvial* has come to be replaced for the most part by *glacial*; and some English geologists divide the Quaternary into *glacial* and *recent*, using the term *Pleistocene* also as the equivalent of *glacial*. The term *recent* has also as its synonym both *alluvial* and *human*. While the essential difference between Tertiary and Quaternary is theoretically supposed to be that in the former a portion of the fossil species are extinct, while in the latter all are living, this does not apply in the case of land-animals, especially the mammals. In fact, there is, over extensive areas, great difficulty in deciding the question whether certain formations shall be called Tertiary or Quaternary, as, for instance, in the case of the Pampean deposits, which, although containing great numbers of species of mammals all or nearly all extinct, are generally considered by geologists as being of Quaternary age.

3. In *old chem.*, noting those compounds which contained four elements, as fibrin, gelatin, etc.—4. In *math.*, containing, as a quantic, or homogeneous integral function, four variables. A surface may be called a *quaternary locus*, because defined by a quaternary equation, or one equating a quaternary quantic to zero.—**Quaternary cubic.** See *cubic*.—**Quaternary number**, ten: so called by the Pythagoreans because equal to 1 + 2 + 3 + 4. Pythagoras, in the oath of the brotherhood, was called the revealer of the quaternary number, on account of some secret of arithmetic, possibly an abacus.—**Quaternary quadrics.** See *quadric*.

II. *n.* A group of four things.

The objections I made against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves.
Boyle, Works, I. 586.

quaternate (kwạ̄-tėr′nāt), *a.* [< NL. *quaternatus*, < L. *quaterni*, four each: see *quatern*.] Consisting of four.—**Quaternate leaf**, a leaf that consists of four leaflets.

quaternion (kwạ̄-tėr′ni-ọn), *n.* [Also *quarternion*; < L. *quaternio*(*n-*), the number four, a body or group of four, < *quaterni*, four each, by fours: see *quatern*.] 1. A set, group, or body of four: applied to persons or things.

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four *quarternions* of soldiers. Acts xii. 4.

Myself . . . am called Anteros, or Love's enemy; the more welcome therefore to thy court, and the fitter to conduct this *quarternion*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

When and where this *quarternion* rhyme, as it is used by Berceo, was first introduced, cannot be determined.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 27.

2. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

The triads and *quarternions* with which he loaded his speech. *Scott.*

3. A fourfold quantity capable of being expressed in the form $xi + yj + zk + w$, where x, y, z, w are scalars, or real numbers, while i, j, k are vectors, or quantities whose squares are negative scalars. The calculus of such quantities is termed *quaternions*.

A *Quaternion* is the quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on a system of Four Geometrical Elements, and as expressible by an algebraical symbol of Quadrinomial Form. The science, or Calculus, of *Quaternions* is a new mathematical method wherein the foregoing conception of a *quaternion* is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical, geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover many new theorems, and to arrive at the solution of many difficult problems.
Sir W. Rowan Hamilton.

Conjugate of a quaternion. See *conjugate*.—**Conjugate quaternions.** See *conjugate*.—**Quaternion group.** See *group*[1].

quaternion (kwạ̄-tėr′ni-ọn), *v. t.* [< *quaternion*, *n.*] To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

The Angels themselves . . . are distinguisht and *quarteriond* into their celestiall Princedomes.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

quaternionist (kwạ̄-tėr′ni-ọn-ist), *n.* [< *quaternion* + *-ist*.] A student of quaternions.

Do we depart wider from the primary traditions of arithmetic than the *Quaternionist* does?
J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 91.

quaternity (kwạ̄-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *quaternité*; as *quatern* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being four; the condition of making up the number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

2. A group of four.

So that their whole scale, of all that is above body, was indeed not a trinity, but a *quarternity*, or four ranks and degrees of beings one below another.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 557.

quateron, *n.* Same as *quadroon*.

quatorzain (ka-tôr′zān), *n.* [Formerly also *quaterzayn*; < OF. *quatorzaine*, *quatorsaine*, the number fourteen, < *quatorze*, fourteen: see *quatorze*.] A stanza or poem of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

Put out your rush candles, you poets & rimers, and bequeath your crazed *quarterzayns* to the chandlers; for loe! here he commeth that hath broken your legs.
Nashe, quoted in Pierce Penilesse, Int., p. xxiv.

His [Drayton's] next publication is Idea's mirror; Amours in *Quatorzains*, 1594. It contains fifty-one sonnets. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 61.

quatorze (ka-tôrz′), *n.* [< F. *quatorze*, < L. *quattuordecim*, fourteen, < *quattuor*, four, + *decem*, ten: see *fourteen*.] In the game of piquet, the four aces, kings, queens, knaves, or tens: so called because such a group of four, in the hand that holds the highest, counts fourteen points.

quatrain (kwot′rān), *n.* [Formerly also, improp., *quartrain*; < F. *quatrain*, a stanza of four lines, < *quatre*, four, < L. *quattuor* = E. *four*: see *four*.] A stanza of four lines riming alternately.

I have chosen to write my poem in *quatrains*, or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity both for the sound and number, than any other verse in use amongst us.
Dryden, Account of Annus Mirabilis.

Who but Landor could have written the faultless and pathetic *quatrain*?—

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife;
Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of life;
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 69.

quatrayle†, *n.* [< OF. *quatre-ayle*, etc., < *quatre*, four, + *ayle*, grandfather: see *ayle*.] A male ancestor three generations earlier than one's grandfather.

Thomas Gould, . . . who died in 1520. He was the *quatrayle* of Zaccheus Gould[6], the New England immigrant.
New England Bibliopolist, I. 71.

quatre-cousin†, *n.* Same as *cater-cousin*.

quatrefoil (kat′ėr-foil), *n.* [Also *quaterfoil*, *quarterfoil*; < ME. *katrefoil*, < OF. (and F.) *quatrefeuille*, < *quatre*, four (< L. *quattuor* = E. *four*), + *feuille*, leaf (< L. *folium*, leaf): see *four* and *foil*[1].] 1. A leaf with four leaflets, as sometimes that of clover.

And *katrefoil*, whenne thai beth up yspronge,
Transplaunte hem into lande ydight with dounge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 191.

2. In *arch.*, an opening or a panel divided by cusps or foliations into four foils, or, more correctly, the figure formed by the cusps. This



Quatrefoils.

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ornament resembles the four petals of a cruciform flower, but is certainly not derived from imitation of such a flower. Bands of small quatrefoils are much used as orna-



Quatrefoils, from west portal of Amiens Cathedral, France; 13th century.

ments in the English Perpendicular style, and sometimes in the Decorated. The same name is given also to flowers and leaves of similar form carved in relief as ornaments on moldings, etc. See also cut under *gallery*.

3. In *her.*, a four-leaved grass, or leaf divided into four leaflets, used as a bearing.—**Cross quatrefoil.** See *cross*[1].—**Double quatrefoil.** Same as *eight-foil* or *octofoil*.

quatrible (kat'ri-bl), *n.* [< OF. *quadruble, quadrouble, quadruple,* a piece of music for four voices or four instruments, < *quadruple,* fourfold: see *quadruple.*] In *medieval music,* a descant in parallel fourths to the cantus firmus.

quatrible (kat'ri-bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quatribled,* ppr. *quatribling.* [< *quatrible, n.*] In *medieval music,* to sing a descant at the interval of a fourth from the cantus firmus. See *diaphony,* 2. Compare *quinible.*

quatront, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quatern.* *Halliwell.*

quatto, *n.* Same as *coaita.*

quattrino (kwä-trē'nō), *n.* [It. (ML. *quatrinus*), < *quattro,* four: see *four.*] An Italian coin of about the value of a half a United States cent.

The *quattrino,* a square coin which was struck during his [Loredano's] reign. *C. C. Perkins,* Italian Sculpture, p. 356, note.

quattrocentist (kwät-rō-chen'tist), *n.* [= F. *quattrocentiste,* < It. *quattrocentista,* quattrocentist, < *quattrocento* (see *quattrocento*) + *-ist.*] An Italian of the fifteenth century; specifically, an Italian artist of the style of art called quattrocento.

It was a revelation to me, and I began to trace the purity of work in the *quattrocentists* to this drilling of undeviating manipulation which fresco-painting had furnished to them. *Contemporary Rev.,* XLIX. 476.

quattrocento (kwät-rō-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It., lit. 400 (< *quattro,* < L. *quattuor,* four, + *cento,* < L. *centum,* hundred), but used as an abbreviation of *mille quattrocento,* 1400, with ref. to the century (1401–1500) in question. Cf. *cinque-cento.*] **I.** *n.* The fifteenth century considered as an epoch of art or literature, and especially in connection with Italy: as, the sculpture of the *quattrocento.* The painters of the early part of the period had not yet attained the power to render their conceptions with entire freedom; but their coloring is very beautiful, and their sentiment in general nobler than that of the artists who followed them.

II. *a.* Belonging to, or living or produced in, the fifteenth century; of the style of the fifteenth century: as, *quattrocento* sculpture.

quatuor (kwat'ū-ôr), *n.* [< L. *quatuor,* prop. *quattuor,* = E. *four:* see *four.*] In *music,* a quartet.

quaught (kwâcht), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *quaght;* Sc. *waught, waucht;* origin uncertain. Cf. *quaff.*] To drink; quaff.

I *quaught,* I drinke all out.
Wyll you *quaght* with me? *Palsgrave.*

quave† (kwāv), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *queave;* < ME. *quaven,* earlier *cwavien;* akin to *quab*[1], *quap*[1]. Hence freq. *quaver,* q. v.] To quiver; shake.

The daye for drede with-drowe, and derke bicam the sonne,
The wal [veil] wagged and clef [was rent], and al the worlde *quaued.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xviii. 61.

While thy mighte
Can keepe my harte *queavinge* or quicke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, vi.

quave† (kwāv), *n.* [< ME. *quave;* < *quave, v.*] A shaking; trembling. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 419.

quavemire† (kwāv'mīr), *n.* [Also contr. *quamire;* < *quave* + *mire.* Cf. *quagmire, quakemire.*] Same as *quagmire.* *Palsgrave.*

A muddie *quavemire.* *Mir. for Mags.,* p. 653.

Howbeit, Aratus would not suffer the Achaians to follow them, because of bogs and *quavemires,* but sounded the retreat. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 670.

quaver (kwā'vėr), *v.* [< ME. *quaveren,* freq. of *quave;* cf. LG. *quabbeln* = G. *quabbeln, quappeln,* quiver, tremble, freq. of the form represented by E. *quab*[1]. Cf. *quiver*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To have a tremulous motion; tremble; vibrate.

It semythe that the worlde is alle *quaverynge;* it will reboyle somwher, so that I deme yonge men shall be cherysshed. *Paston Letters,* III. 174.

At the end of this Hole is a Membrane, . . . stretched like the Head of a Drum, . . . to receive the Impulse of the Sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal Motions. *Ray,* Works of Creation, p. 263.

If the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they [the colors] appear again. *Newton,* Opticks.

Her hand trembled, her voice *quavered* with that emotion which is not strength. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 143.

2. To sing or sound with the wavy tones of an untrained voice, or with a distinctly tremulous tone; hence, to sing, in general; also, to perform a shake or similar melodic embellishment with the voice or an instrument.

You'd swear that Randal, in his rustic strains,
Again was *quavering* to the country swains.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, ii.

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *J. Philips,* Cider, ii.

II. *trans.* To sing in an artless manner or with tremulous tone.

And for Musick an old hoarse singing man riding ten miles from his Cathedral to *Quaver* out the Glories of our Birth and State. *Shadwell,* The Scowrers.

We will *quaver* out Peccavimus together.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

quaver (kwā'vėr), *n.* [< *quaver, v.*] **1.** A quivering; a trembling.

The worth of such actions is not a thing to be decided in a *quaver* of sensibility or a flush of righteous common sense. *R. L. Stevenson,* The English Admirals.

2. A tremulous or quivering sound or tone.

And the choristers' song, that late was so strong,
Grew a *quaver* of consternation.
Southey, Old Woman of Berkeley.

3. A shake or similar embellishment, particularly in vocal music.

I hearde a certaine French man who sung very melodiously with curious *quauers.*
Coryat, Crudities, I. 86, sig. D.

It has at least received great improvements among us, whether we consider the instrument itself, or those several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it. *Addison,* The Cat-Call.

4. An eighth-note (which see).—**Quaver-rest,** in *musical notation,* same as *eighth-rest.*

quaverer (kwā'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which quavers; a warbler.

quaveringly (kwā'vėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quavering or tremulous manner.

quavery (kwā'vėr-i), *a.* [< *quaver* + *-y*[1].] Shaky; unstable.

A *quauery* or a maris and unstable foundacion must be holpe with great pylys of alder rammed downe, and with a frame of tymbre called a crossaundre.
Horman, quoted in Prompt. Parv., p. 419.

quaving† (kwā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *quavyng;* verbal n. of *quave, v.*] A shaking or trembling, as of the earth. *Sir T. Elyot,* Castle of Health, i. 2.

quaviver†, *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *viver.*] A fish, the sea-dragon or dragonet; a kind of gurnard. See *gurnard* and *Trigla.*

Tumle, the great sea-dragon, or *quaviver;* also the gurnard, called so at Roan. *Cotgrave.*

Vive, the *quaviver,* or sea-dragon. *Cotgrave.*

Traigne, the sea-dragon, viver, *quaviver.* *Cotgrave.*

quawk (kwâk), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *squawk.*] To croak; caw. [Prov. Eng.]

quawk (kwâk), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *quauck, v.*] The qua-bird or night-heron, *Nyctiardea grisea nævia.* Also *quark, squawk.* [Local, U. S.]

quay[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whey.*

quay[2] (kē), *n.* [A more recent spelling, after the F. *quay,* now *quai,* of the earlier E. *kay, key* (the mod. pron. kē prop. belongs to *key* only): see *key*[2], *kay*[2].] A landing-place; a place where vessels are loaded and unloaded; a wharf: usually constructed of stone, but sometimes of wood, iron, etc., along a line of coast or a river-bank or round a harbor or dock.

Make *quays,* build bridges, or repair Whitehall.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 120.

To ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port for the exclusive landing and loading of merchandise. *Blackstone,* Com., I. vii.

quay[2] (kē), *v. t.* [< *quay*[2], *n.*] To furnish with a quay or quays.

quayage (kē'āj), *n.* [Formerly *keyage;* < F. *quayage,* < *quay,* a key, quay: see *quay*[2].] Duty paid for repairing a quay, or for the use of a quay; quay-dues; wharfage.

quay-berth (kē'bėrth), *n.* A berth for a ship next to a quay.

quayed†, *a.* A manufactured form of *quailed,* past participle of *quail*[1]. *Spenser.*

que[1], *n.* Same as *cue*[2].

que[2], *n.* A dialectal form of *cow*[1]. *Halliwell.*

queach[1]† (kwēch), *v. i.* A variant of *quitch*[1].

queach[2] (kwēch), *n.* [Also *quitch;* < ME. *queche,* a thicket.] **1.** A thick bushy plot; a thorny thicket.

Thei rode so longe till thei com in to a thikke *queche* in a depe valey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 540.

2. A plat of ground left unplowed on account of queaches or thickets. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queachy[1] (kwē'chi), *a.* [Also *quetchy;* < *queach*[1] + *-y*[1].] Shaking; moving, yielding, or trembling under the feet, as wet or swampy ground.

'Twixt Penwith's furthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Drayton,* Polyolbion, ii. 396.

I'n got no daughter o' my own – ne'er had one – an' I warna sorry, for they're poor *queechy* things, gells is. *George Eliot,* Adam Bede, x. (*Davies.*)

queachy[2]† (kwē'chi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *quechy;* < *queach*[2] + *-y*[1].] Bushy; thick.

The owle, that hates the day and loues to flee by night,
Hath *queachie* bushes to defende him from Apollo's sight.
Turberville, That All Things Have Release.

Our bloud is changed to Inke, our haires to Quills,
Our eyes halfe buried in our *quechy* plots.
Heywood, Golden Age, v. 1.

queal[1] (kwēl), *v. i.* [An earlier and more original form of *quail*[1].] To faint away. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queal[2], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *wheal.*

quean (kwēn), *n.* [(*a*) Also dial. (Sc.) *quine;* early mod. E. *queane, quene;* < ME. *quene, quen, cwene,* < AS. *cwēne, cwȳne* (gen. *cwēnan*), prop. *cwēne,* orig. **cwēne,* a woman (L. *femina, mulier*), wife (L. *uxor*) (cf. **cwenfugol,* a hen-bird — a doubtful word in Somner), = OS. *quena,* wife, queen (L. *regina*), harlot (L. *meretrix*), = OD. *quene,* wife, MD. *quene,* a vain or worthless woman, a barren woman, also a barren cow, D. *kween,* a barren woman, a barren cow, = MLG. *quene,* an old woman, LG. *quene,* a barren cow, a heifer, = OHG. *quena* (*quēna*), *chwena, chena,* MHG. *chone, kone, kon,* G. (obs.) *kone,* a woman, G. dial. *kan, chan,* a woman, wife, = Icel. *kvenna* = Sw. *qvinna* = Dan. *kvinde,* a woman (cf. contr. Icel. *kona,* woman, = Sw. *kona,* a harlot, = Dan. *kone,* a woman, esp. a married woman, wife), = Goth. *qinō,* a woman, wife (Gr. γυνή); the above forms being distinct from, though partly confused with (*b*) E. *queen* (L. *regina*), < ME. *queen, quen, quene, kuen, cwene, cwen,* < AS. *cwēn,* rarely *cwǣn* (gen. *cwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina, imperatrix, augusta*), = OS. *quān,* wife, = OHG. *quēna, chuuēna* = Icel. *kván, kvæn,* wife, = Goth. *kvēns,* rarely *kwēins,* wife (not recorded in sense of 'queen'); both forms ult. akin to Ir. Gael. *coinne,* a woman; Gr. γυνή, a woman, female (see *gynæceum, gynarchy,* etc., *gynecocracy,* etc.); Skt. *jāni,* a wife, appar. < √ *jan* = Gr. √ γεν = L. √ *gen* = Teut. √ *ken,* bring forth: see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *genus, generate,* etc.] A woman; a female person, considered without regard to qualities or position: hence generally in a slighting use. It may be merely neutral or familiar, like *wench* (as, a sturdy *quean,* a thriving *quean*), or be used in various degrees of depreciation (= *jade, slut, harlot, strumpet*). [Eng. and Scotch.]

Hastow with som *quene* al nyght yswonke?
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 18.

At churche in the charnel cheorles aren yuel to knowe,
Other a knyght fro a knaue other a *queyne* fro a queene.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 46.

Flavia, because her meanes are somewhat scant,
Doth sell her body to relieve her want,
Yet scornes to be reputed as a *quean.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

I never was ambitious
Of using congees to my daughter-queen —
A queen! perhaps a *quean!*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I see her yet, the sonsie *quean*
That lighted up my jingle.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

My young master will . . . call you slut and *quean,* if there be but a speck of soot upon his bandbox.
Scott, Abbot, iv.

queasily (kwē'zi-li), *adv.* In a queasy manner; with squeamishness.

queasiness (kwē'zi-nes), *n.* The state of being queasy; nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit; disgust.

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They did fight with *queasiness*, constrain'd,
As men drink potions. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 1. 196.

Let them live and die in servile condition and thir scrupulous *queasiness*, if no instruction will confirme them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

queasy (kwē'zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *quaisy;* < ME. *quaysy, queysy*, causing a feeling of nausea; prob. < Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch, = Icel. *kveisa*, in comp. *idhrakveisa*, colic, = Sw. dial. *kvesa*, soreness, blister, pimple; perhaps akin to Sw. *qväsa*, bruise, wound, squash, Dan. *kvase*, squash, crush. Cf. AS. *tōcwīsan*, crush: see *squeeze.*] **1.** Affected with nausea; inclined to vomit.

The Reverend Doctor Gaster found himself rather *queasy* in the morning, therefore preferred breakfasting in bed.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, vii.

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

And even so in a manner these instruments make a man's wit so soft and smooth, so tender and *quaisy*, that they be less able to brook strong and tough study.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 27.

I am so *queasy*-stomached
I cannot taste such gross meat.
Massinger, Bondman, ii. 2.

Is there cause why these men should overween, and be so *queasie* of the rude multitude, lest their deepe worth should be undervalu'd for want of fit umpires?
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Deprecation which is unusual even for the *queasy* modesty of sixteenth-century dedications.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. vi.

3. Apt to cause nausea; occasioning uncomfortable feelings; hence, requiring to be delicately handled; ticklish; nice.

Those times are somewhat *queasy* to be touched.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 19.

I was not my own man again for the rest of the voyage. I had a *queasy* sense that I wore my last dry clothes upon my body. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 132.

4. Short; brief. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

queazen† (kwē'zn), *v. t.* [For **queasen*, < *queas(y)* + *-en*[1].] To make queasy; sicken.

The spirable odor and pestilent steame . . . would have *queazened* him. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173).

quebast†, *n.* An old game.

Every afternoon at my Lady Briefs and my Lady Meanwell's at ombre and *quebas*.
Etheredge, She Would if she Could, iii. 3.

Quebec group. In *geol.*, a division of the Lower Silurian established by the Canada Geological Survey, of very uncertain value.

According to recent researches by Mr. Selwyn, the *Quebec group* as defined by Logan embraces three totally distinct groups of rocks, belonging respectively to Archæan, Cambrian, and Lower Silurian horizons.
Geikie, Text-Book of Geol., p. 691.

Quebec oak. See *oak.*

quebracho (ke-brä'chō), *n.* [Pg., contr. from *quebra-hacho*, 'ax-breaker'; so called in allusion to the hardness of the wood; < *quebrar*, break, + *hacha, facha*, ax: see *hatchet.*] The name of several hard-wooded South American trees of economic value. The white quebracho (*quebracho blanco*) is *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, best known for its medicinal bark. (See *quebracho bark*, under *bark*[2].) The red quebracho (*quebracho colorado*) is *Schinopsis* (*Loxopterygium*) *Lorentzii*, of the La Plata region. Its wood and bark form an important tanning-material, very rapid in action, exported to Europe in bulk and in extract. Its timber is extremely hard and strong. Another quebracho is *Iodina rhombifolia* of the *Santalaceæ* (*quebracho flaja*), its wood and bark being mixed with the last.—**Quebracho gum**, the dried juice or watery extract of *Schinopsis Lorentzii*. It is used for the relief of dyspnœa.

quebrada (ke-brä'dä), *n.* [Sp., broken, uneven ground, prop. fem. of *quebrado*, pp. of *quebrar*, break.] A gorge; a ravine; a defile: a word occasionally used by writers in English on Mexican and South American physical geography, and by the Spanish Americans themselves, with about the same meaning as *barranca.*

quecche†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *quitch*[1].

quech (kweċh), *n.* Same as *quaigh.* [Scotch.]

queck†, *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *querken.*] A blow (†).

But what and the ladder slyppe, . . .
And yf I fall I catche a *quecke*,
I may fortune to breke my necke, . . .
Nay, nay, not so!
Enterlude of Youth. (*Halliwell.*)

queckshoest, *n.* See *quelquechose.*

quedt, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *quede, queed, quead, quad, quaad, queth*, < AS. **cwǣd* = OFries. *quad* = MD. *quaed*, D. *kwaad* = MLG. *quat*, LG. *quaad*, bad; otherwise found in the neuter, as a noun, AS. **cwǣd, cweád*, filth, dung, = MD. *quaed, quaet, quat, kat* = OHG. *quat*, MHG. *quāt, kāt, quōt, kōt*, G. *kot, koth*, filth, dirt, mud.] **I.** *a.* Bad; evil.

II. *n.* **1.** Evil; harm.

For to deme quike and dede
He scal come to gode and *quede.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

2. An evil person; especially, the evil one; the devil.

A shrew; an evil person.
Namly an eyre [heir] that ys a *qued*,
That desyreth hys fadrys ded.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

And lete me neuere falle in boondis of the *queed!*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Quedius (kwē'di-us), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1832).] A notable genus of rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*, having the prothoracic stigmata each covered by a triangular lamella. About 120 species have been described, the majority from Europe, but many from Asia and America; 18 are found in America north of Mexico. Most of them have the ordinary rove-beetle habits, but *Q. dilatatus* breeds in hornets' nests in Europe, and will also eat honey.

quedship†, *n.* [ME. *quedschipe, queadschipe;* < *qued* + *-ship.*] Badness; evilness. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 310.

queed[1], *n.* A dialectal variant of *quid*[1]. *Halliwell.*

queed[2]†, *n.* See *qued.*

queen[1] (kwēn), *n.* [< ME. *queen, quen, quene, qwhene, whene, kuen, cwene, cwen*, < AS. *cwēn*, rarely *cwēn* (gen. *cwēne*), a woman (L. *femina*), wife (L. *uxor*), queen (L. *regina, imperatrix, augusta*), = OS. *quān*, wife, = OHG. *quēna, chuuēna*, wife, = Icel. *kvān, kvæn*, wife, = Goth. *kwēns*, rarely *kweins*, wife (not recorded in the sense of 'queen'). See *quean.*] **1.** The consort of a king.

Thursdaye, the laste daye of Apryll, to Lasheles, where lyethe *quene* Elyanour of Englonde, and in an abbey of her awne foundacyon. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 4.

I'll undertake to make thee Henry's *queen*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 117.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a realm; a female sovereign. In countries under monarchical rule females are sometimes excluded from the throne, and seldom if ever succeed in direct lineal descent. In the line of succession to the British throne the eldest son of the sovereign is the heir, to the exclusion of older sisters; but a daughter who has no brothers succeeds, to the exclusion of younger brothers of her father or their male descendants. The exceptionally long reign of Queen Victoria (who succeeded in right of her deceased father, the Duke of Kent, to the exclusion of his younger brothers) has familiarized English-speaking communities of the present day with the form *queen's* instead of *king's* in such phrases as *queen's counsel, the queen's English*, etc.

Of lower Syria, Cyprus, Lydia,
Absolute *queen*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 11.

Now what I am ye know right well — your *Queen*,
To whom . . . ye did promise full
Allegiance and obedience to the death.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, a woman who is chief or pre-eminent among others; one who presides: as, *queen* of beauty; *queen* of the May (see *May-queen*).

Venus, the *queen* of Love, was but thy figure,
And all her graces prophecies of thine.
Shirley, Traitor, iii. 3.

Isabel, thro' all her placid life,
The *queen* of marriage, a most perfect wife.
Tennyson, Isabel.

4. Hence, anything personified as chief or greatest, when considered as possessing female attributes.

The Cathedrall Church of this Citie [Amiens] is dedicated to our Lady, being the very *Queene* of al the Churches in France. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 15.

Show this *queen* of cities that so fair
May yet be foul. *Cowper*, Task, i. 727.

Seven hundred years and fifty-three
Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was *queen* of land and sea.
Domett, Christmas Hymn.

5. In *entom.*, a queen bee or queen ant.—**6.** A playing-card on which a queen is depicted.

The knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins (oh shameful chance!) the *Queen* of Hearts.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 88.

7. In *chess*, the piece which is by far the most powerful of all for attack. See *chess*[1]. Abbreviated *Q.*—**8.** A variety of roofing-slate, measuring 3 feet long and 2 feet wide. Compare *duchess*, 2.—**Court of Queen's Bench.** See *Court of King's Bench*, under *court.*—**Dollar queen**, in *apiculture*, an untested queen bee, bred from a purely bred mother that has mated with one of her own race: so called because the standard price was supposed to be one dollar. The price of dollar queens, however, varies from 75 cents to $2. *Phin*, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57.—**Keeper of the Queen's prison.** See *Marshal of the King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench*, under *marshal.*—**Marshal of the queen's household.** See *marshal.*—**Problem of the queens.** See *problem.*—**Queen Anne's bounty.** See *bounty.*—**Queen Anne style**, in *arch.*, the style which obtained in England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and produced many commodious and dignified buildings, particularly in domestic architecture; also, specifically, a nondescript style purporting to follow the above, and reproducing some of the exterior forms and ornaments of the original, much in vogue in the United States, especially for suburban cottages, from about 1880.—**Queen bee.** See *bee.*—**Queen closer.** See *closer*[1] (*b*).—**Queen consort.** See *consort*[1].—**Queen dowager**, the widow of a deceased king.—**Queen mother**, a queen dowager who is also mother of the reigning sovereign.—**Queen of heaven.** (*a*) A title often given to the goddess Astarte or Ashtoreth.

The women knead their dough to make cakes to the *queen of heaven*, . . . that they may provoke me to anger.
Jer. vii. 18.

With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd
Astarte, *queen of heaven*, with crescent horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

(*b*) Among Roman Catholics, a title given to the Virgin Mary.—**Queen of the May**, a young girl crowned with flowers and enthroned as the central figure of the May-day sports.—**Queen regent, queen regnant**, a queen who holds the crown in her own right, or a queen who reigns as regent.—**Queen's advocate.** Same as *lord advocate* (which see, under *advocate*).—**Queen's color**, in the British army, one of the pair of colors belonging to every regiment. In the line it is a union jack charged with some regimental devices; in the Guards it is a crimson flag, sometimes having the jack in the dexter chief, but always having the royal cipher and regimental devices. See *color*, and *a pair of colors*, under *pair*[1]. *Boutell*, English Heraldry.—**Queen's counsel, enemy, gambit.** See *counsel*, etc.—**Queen's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence.*—**Queen's gap**, a gap in a dam, a style of fishway used in British waters. It has been occasionally used in America for alewives. In low dams it answers well for salmon.—**Queen's herb**†, snuff: so called (in the latter part of the sixteenth century) because Catharine de' Medici acquired a taste for it soon after the introduction of tobacco into France.—**Queen's keys.** See *key*[1].—**Queen's messenger.** See *messenger.*—**The queen's English.** See *English.*—**The queen's peace.** See *peace.*

queen[1] (kwēn), *v.* [< *queen*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the queen; act the part or character of a queen; domineer: with an indefinite *it.*

A three-pence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen it.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 37.

Xerxes went out of his way with his army to do homage to the great plane-tree that *queened it* in the desert alone.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 85.

II. *trans.* **1.** In *chess*, to make a queen of: said of a pawn on its reaching the eighth square.—**2.** In *apiculture*, to supply with a queen; introduce a queen to: said of a colony of bees.
Phin, Dict. of Apiculture, p. 57.

queen[2] (kwēn), *n.* Same as *quin.*

In England one hears such names for scallops as "fan-shells," "frills," or "*queens*" in South Devon, according to Montagu; and on the Dorset coast the fishermen call them "squinns." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 565.

queen-apple (kwēn'ap'l), *n.* A variety of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

queen-cell (kwēn'sel), *n.* The cell of a honeycomb destined for a queen or female larva. It is larger than the other cells, and generally placed on the edge of the comb, and is said to be provisioned with richer food, the so-called royal jelly.

queen-conch (kwēn'kongk), *n.* The giant stromb or conch, *Strombus gigas;* the fountain-shell, used to make conch-coral, porcelain, etc.

queencraft (kwēn'kràft), *n.* Craft or skill in policy on the part of a queen; kingcraft as practised by a female sovereign.

Elizabeth showed much *queencraft* in procuring the votes of the nobility. *Fuller.*

Queen-day (kwēn'dā), *n.* The Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary; Lady-day.

queendom (kwēn'dum), *n.* [< *queen*[1] + *-dom.*] **1.** The condition or character of a queen; queenly rule, power, or dignity.

Will thy *queendom* all lie hid
Meekly under either lid?
Mrs. Browning, The Dead Pan.

2. The realm or the subjects of a queen.

The mother sat at the head of the table, and regarded her *queendom* with a smile.
George MacDonald, What 's Mine 's Mine, p. 9.

[Rare in both uses.]

queenfish (kwēn'fish), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Seriphus politus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is a food-fish of good quality, but too small to be of much economic importance, reaching



Queenfish (*Seriphus politus*).

a length of only eight inches and a weight of half a pound. The body is compressed, and covered with rather large deciduous scales. The two dorsal fins are separate; the

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color is bluish above, silvery below, yellow on the belly, with yellowish vertical fins, and blackish at the base of the pectorals. Also called *kingfish*.

queen-gold (kwēn'gōld), *n.* A royal duty or revenue once enjoyed by every queen of England during her marriage with the king.

queenhood (kwēn'hụd), *n.* [< *queen* + *-hood*.] The state or rank of a queen; the dignity of character becoming a queen.

With all grace
Of womanhood and *queenhood*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

queening (kwē'ning), *n.* [Appar. < *queen* + *-ing*[3]; but perhaps connected with *quine*, *quince*.] A name of several varieties of apple: one is distinguished as the *winter queening*.

The *winter queening* is good for the table.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

queenite (kwē'nīt), *n.* [< *queen* + *-ite*[2].] A partizan of Queen Caroline in her differences with her husband, George IV.

He thought small beer at that time of some very great patriots and *Queenites*.
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter xvi. (*Davies*.)

queenlet (kwēn'let), *n.* [< *queen* + *-let*.] A petty or insignificant queen.

In Prussia there is a Philosophe King, in Russia a Philosophe Empress; the whole North swarms with kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 216. (*Davies*.)

queen-lily (kwēn'lil'i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Phædranassa*. *P. chloracea* is a handsome cultivated species from Peru, with flowers 2 inches long, the short tube greenish, the segments of the limb purplish rose-color tipped with green.

queenliness (kwēn'li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being queenly; the characteristics of a queen; queenly nature or quality; dignity; stateliness.

queenly (kwēn'li), *a.* [< *queen* + *-ly*[1].] Like a queen; befitting a queen; suitable to a queen.

An anthem for the *queenliest* dead that ever died so young.
Poe, Lenore.

queenly (kwēn'li), *adv.* [< *queenly*, *a.*] Like a queen; in the manner of a queen.

Queenly responsive when the loyal hand
Rose from the clay it work'd in as she past.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

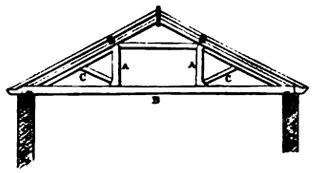
queen-mother (kwēn'muᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* See *queen*.—**Queen-mother herb**, tobacco.

queen-of-the-meadows (kwēn'ọv-thē-med'ōz), *n.* The English meadow-sweet, *Spiræa Ulmaria*, an herb a yard high, with pinnate leaves, and a compound cyme of very numerous small yellowish-white sweet-scented flowers; also, rarely, the American meadow-sweet, *Spiræa salicifolia*.

queen-of-the-prairie (kwēn'ọv-thē-prā'ri), *n.* A tall American herb, *Spiræa lobata*, of meadows and prairies in the interior. Its pinnate leaves, which are fragrant when bruised, are chiefly near the ground. It bears an ample panicled compound cyme of handsome crowded peach-pink flowers.

queen-pine†, *n.* The pineapple. Also called *king-pine*.

queen-post (kwēn'pōst), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the suspending posts in the framed principal of a



Queen-post Roof.
A A, queen-posts; *B*, tie-beam; *C C*, struts or braces.

roof, or in a trussed partition or other truss, when there are two such posts. When there is only a single post it is called a *king-post* or *crown-post*. Also called *prick-post*.—**Queen-post stay**, in a railroad-car, a rod or bar fastened to a queen-post to secure it against any lateral movement.—**Secondary queen-posts**, a kind of truss-posts set in pairs, each at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for the purpose of hanging the tie-beam below. Also called *side-posts*.

queen's-arm (kwēnz'ärm), *n.* A musket.

Agin the chimbley crook-necks hung;
An' in amongst 'em rusted
The ole *queen's-arm* thet gran'ther Young
Fetched back frum Concord busted.
Lowell, The Courtin'.

queen's-delight (kwēnz'dē-līt'), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Stillingia sylvatica*, order *Euphorbiaceæ*, native of the southern United States. It has clustered stems from 1 to 3 feet high, springing from a thick woody root. The latter is an officinal alterative. Also *queen's-root*.

queen's-flower (kwēnz'flou'ėr), *n.* The bloodwood or jarool, *Lagerstræmia Flos-Reginæ*, a medium-sized tree of the East Indies, etc., in those regions often planted. The panicled flowers are each 2 or 3 inches in diameter, rose-colored in the morning, becoming purple by evening.

queenship (kwēn'ship), *n.* [< *queen* + *-ship*.] The position or dignity of a queen.

Neither did I at any time so far forget myself in my exaltation or received *queenship* but that I always looked for such an alteration as I now find.
Queen Ann Boleyn's last Letter to King Henry (quoted by [Addison in Spectator, No. 397).

Queensland ebony, see *Maba*; **hemp**, see *Sida*; **laurel**, see *Pittosporum*; **nut**, **nut-tree**, see *Macadamia*; **olive**, **poplar**, etc., see *olive*, etc.; **plum**, see *Owenia*, 1.

queen's-lily (kwēnz'lil'i), *n.* 1. See *Kniphofia*.—2. The Mexican lily. See *lily*.

queen's-metal (kwēnz'met'al), *n.* An alloy of which the chief ingredient is tin, answering the purposes of Britannia metal, and somewhat finer and harder than pewter. The proportions of the ingredients vary.

queen's-pigeon (kwēnz'pij'ọn), *n.* A large and handsome ground-pigeon, *Goura victoriæ*: so named from the Queen of England. See *Goura*. Also called *Victoria crown-pigeon*.

queen's-root (kwēnz'rōt), *n.* Same as *queen's-delight*.

queen-stitch (kwēn'stich), *n.* A simple pattern in embroidery, made by a square of four stitches drawn within another larger one made in the same way. A checker pattern is produced by a series of these.

queen's-ware (kwēnz'wār), *n.* A variety of Wedgwood ware, otherwise known as *cream-colored ware*. See *Wedgwood ware*, under *ware*[2].

queen's-yellow (kwēnz'yel'ō), *n.* The yellow subsulphate of mercury; turpeth-mineral.

queen-truss (kwēn'trus), *n.* A truss framed with queen-posts.

queequehatch, *n.* Same as *quickhatch*.

queer[1] (kwēr), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *quire*; < LG. *queer*, *quer*, cross, transverse (> *quere*, obliquity), = MHG. G. *quer*, cross, transverse (> *quere*, obliquity), OHG. MHG. *twer*, cross, transverse (> *twer*, obliquity); a variant, without the final guttural, of OHG. *dwerah*, *dwerih*, *dwereh*, *dwerh*, *thwerah*, *thwereh*, *twerh*, MHG. *dwerch*, *twerch*, G. *zwerch-* = AS. *thweorh*, cross, transverse, = Sw. *tvär* = Dan. *tvær*, cross, obtuse, = Goth. *thwairhs*, angry, = Icel. *thverr*, neut. *thvert*, > ME. *thwert*, *thwart*, E. *thwart*, transverse, transversely: see *thwart*, which is thus a doublet of *queer*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Appearing, behaving, or feeling otherwise than is usual or normal; odd; singular; droll; whimsical; quaint.

The presence seems, with things so richly odd,
The mosque of Mahound, or some *queer* pagod.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 239.

The *queerest* shape that e'er I saw,
For flent a wame it had ava'.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. Open to suspicion; doubtful in point of honesty. [Colloq.]

You drive a *queer* bargain with your friends, and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
Thackeray.

"We've seen his name—the old man's—on some very *queer* paper," says B. with a wink to J.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

3. Counterfeit; worthless. [Slang.]

Put it about in the right quarter that you'll buy *queer* bills by the lump. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 5.

4. Having a sensation of sudden or impending illness; sick or languid. [Colloq.]

Little of all we value here
Wakes on the morn of its hundredth year
Without both feeling and looking *queer*.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

A queer fish. See *fish*[1].—**Queer Street**, an imaginary place, where persons in financial or other difficulties, and flighty, uncertain, and "shady" characters generally, are feigned to live. [Slang.]

A fair friend of ours has removed to *Queer-street*; . . . you'll soon be an orphan-in-law.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xl.

I am very high in *Queer Street* just now, ma'am, having paid your bills before I left town.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv. (*Davies*.)

= **Syn. 1.** *Strange*, *Odd*, etc. (see *eccentric*), curious, extraordinary, unique, fantastic.

II. *n.* Counterfeit money; "green goods." [Slang.]—**To shove the queer**, to pass counterfeit money. [Slang.]

queer[1] (kwēr), *v. t.* [< *queer*[1], *a.*] 1. To banter; ridicule; deride. [Slang.]

Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the spelliken hustle?
Who *queer* a flat? *Byron*, Don Juan, xi. 19.

A shoulder-knotted puppy, with a grin,
Queering the threadbare curate, let him in.
Colman the Younger.

2. To puzzle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

queer[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*[1]. *Cotgrave*.

queer[3] (kwēr), *n.* [Formerly also *quare*; prob. ult. < L. *quadrus*, square: see *quarry*[1], *square*.] One of the joints or division-planes of queery rock. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queerer (kwēr'ėr), *n.* One who banters or ridicules. [Slang.]

Twould be most tedious to describe
The common-place of this facetious tribe,
These wooden wits, these Quizzers, *Queerers*, Smokers,
These practical nothing-so-easy Jokers.
Colman the Younger.

queerity (kwēr'i-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *quearity*; < *queer*[1] + *-ity*.] Queerness. [Rare.]

No Person whatsoever shall be admitted [to the "Ugly Club"] without a visible *Quearity* in his Aspect, or peculiar Cast of Countenance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 17.

queerly (kwēr'li), *adv.* In a queer, odd, or singular manner.

queerness (kwēr'nes), *n.* The state or character of being queer.

queery (kwēr'i), *a.* [Formerly also *quarey*; < *queer*[3] + *-y*[1].] Breaking up in cuboidal masses, as rocks in various quarries. [Cornwall, Eng.]

queest (kwēst), *n.* [Also *queast*, *quest*, *quist*, formerly *quoist*, also corruptly *quease*, *queeze*, *quice*; < ME. *quysht*, prob. a contr. form of *cushat*.] The cushat or ring-dove, *Columba palumbus*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Askes beth goode, and so hoot is noo dounge
Of foule as of the douve, a *quysht* outake [excepted].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

queet[1] (kwēt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *coot*.] The coot, *Fulica atra*. [Prov. Eng.]

queet[2] (kwēt), *n.* [Also *quit*, *cuit*, *cute*, *coot*; origin obscure.] An ankle. [Scotch.]

The first an' step that she stepp'd in,
She stepped to the *quet*.
The Drowned Lovers (Child's Ballads, II. 179).

The second brother he stepped in,
He stepped to the *quit*;
Then out he jump'd upo' the bank,
Says, "This water's wond'rous deep."
Bondsey and Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 379).

queez-madam (kwēz'mad'am), *n.* [F. *cuisse-madame*.] The cuisse-madam, a French jargonelle pear. [Scotch.]

He'll glowr at an auld-warld barkit aik snag as if it were a *queez-maddam* in full bearing. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

queff, **quegh**, **queigh**, *n.* Same as *quaigh*.

queint[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint*.

queint[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *quench*. *Chaucer*.

queintise†, *n.* A variant of *quaintise*.

quekeborde†, *n.* [ME., appar. as if **quickboard*, < *quick* + *board*.] An old game, prohibited under Edward IV. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 512.

Quekett's indicator. See *indicator*, 1 (*c*).

quelch (kwelch), *n.* [Cf. *squelch*.] A blow; a bang. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quele[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *quail*[1], *queal*.

quele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel*.

quelea (kwē'lē-ạ), *n.* [African (?).] 1. The crimson-beaked weaver-bird of Africa.—2. [*cap.*]



Quelea sanguinirostris.

[NL. (Reichenbach, 1850).] A genus of African weaver-birds or *Ploceidæ*, containing such species as the above, *Q. sanguinirostris*.

quell (kwel), *v.* [< ME. *quellen*, < AS. *cwellan* (= OS. *quellian* = OHG. *quellan*, *cwellan*, *quellen*, *chellen*, *chelen*, MHG. *chwellen*, *chollen*, *quellen*, *queln*, *koln*, G. *quälen* = Icel. *kvelja* = Sw. *qvälja*), kill, lit. cause to die, causal of *cwelan*, etc., die, E. *queal*, now usually *quail*:

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see *quail*[1]. The common identification of *quell* with *kill*[1], of which it is said to be the earlier form, is erroneous.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to die; put to death; kill; slay.

Take heed that thou reveal it ere thou be *quelled* to death. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

The dokes criden as men wolde hem *quelle*. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 570.

Hee lete catch the King & kyllen hym soone,
And his Princes of price prestlich hee *quelde*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 925.

Treading one vpon another, they *quelled* to death . . . a multitude of the common souldiours. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

And *quell'd* the Snakes which round his [William's] Cradle ran. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 9.

2. To cause to cease; subdue; crush: as, to *quell* an insurrection.

Appointed . . . to *quell* seditions and tumults. *Atterbury.*

The mutiny was *quelled* with much less difficulty than had been feared. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

3. To reduce to peace or inaction; quiet; allay.

But Consideration is of greater Use, as it suggests Arguments from Reason to *quell* and allay the sudden heat of Passions. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

Me Agamemnon urg'd to deadly hate;
'Tis past — I *quell* it; I resign to fate.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 144.

Caroline refused tamely to succumb. . . . Bent on victory over a mortal pain, she did her best to *quell* it. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xi.

4†. To dash out; destroy.

They fighten, and bryngen hors and man to grounde,
And with hire axes oute the braynes *quelle*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 46.

=**Syn. 2.** To overpower, put down, lay, smother.—**3.** To calm, compose.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To die; perish.

Yet did he quake and quiver, like to *quell*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. To abate.

Winter's wrath beginnes to *quell*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

quell (kwel), *n.* [< *quell*, *v.*] **1†.** Murder. [Rare.]

What cannot you and I . . . put upon
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 72.

2. Power or means of quelling or subduing. [Rare and poetical.]

Awfully he [Love] stands,
A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands;
No sight can bear the lightning of his bow.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

queller (kwel'èr), *n.* [< ME. *queller*, < AS. *cwellere*, a killer, < *cwellan*, kill: see *quell*.] **1†.** One who quells or kills; a slayer.

And our posterite shalbe reproued as children of homecides, ye of regicides, and prince *quellers*. *Hall*, Hen. IV., an. 1.

Mrs. Quickly. Murder! . . . thou art a honey-seed [homicide], a man-*queller*, and a woman-*queller*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 59.

2. One who subdues or crushes.

Hail, Son of the Most High, heir of both worlds,
Queller of Satan! *Milton*, P. R., iv. 634.

quelliot, *n.* [< Sp. *cuello*, a ruff.] A kind of ruff.

Our rich mockado doublet, with our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish *quellio* ruffs. *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 4.

quelm, *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whelm*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

quelquechose (kelk'shōz), *n.* [Also *quelkchose* (also *queckshoes*, *keckshose*, *kickshose*, *kickshaws*, etc.: see *kickshaw*), < F. *quelquechose*, something, < *quelque*, some, + *chose*, thing: see *chose*[2]. Cf. *kickshaw*.] A trifle; a kickshaw.

Only let me love none, no, not the sport,
From country grass to confitures of court,
Or city's *quelque-choses*, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne*, Love's Usury.

quemet, *a.* [ME., also *quem*, *cweme*, earlier *i-queme*, *i-cweme*, < AS. *gecwēme*, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, fit (cf., with diff. prefix, OHG. *biquāmi*, MHG. *bequæme*, G. *bequem*, fit), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *cuman* (pret. **cwam*, *com*), come: see *come*, and cf. *become* and *comely*.] Pleasing; agreeable.

Wherfore I beqwethe me to your *queme* spouse,
To lyue with in lyking to my lyfes ende.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 633.

quemet, *v.* [ME. *quemen*, < AS. *cwēman*, also *gecwēman*, please, satisfy, propitiate, < *gecwēme*, pleasing, becoming: see *queme*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To become; suit; fit; satisfy; please.

That [virtue] is approperid into noo degree,
But the firste Fadir in magestee,
Which may his heires deeme hem that him *queme*,
Al were he mytre, corone, or diademe.
Chaucer, Gentleness, l. 20.

God ȝeue us grace in oure lyuynge
To serue oure God, & Marie to *qweeme*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

Parys full pristly with preciouse araye
Worshippit that worthy in wedys full riche,
As *qwemet* for a qwene & qwaintly atyret,
That Priam hade purueit & to the place sent.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

Such merimake holy Saints doth *queme*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

II. *intrans.* To become; come to be.

To *qweme* qwyt of all other,
To skape out of skathe and sklaunder to falle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1809.

quemfult, *a.* [ME., < *queme* + *-ful*.] Becoming; fit.

Now, sothely, na thyng bot a lathynge of all this werldis blysse, of all fleschely lykynges in thi herte, and a *quemfull* langynge with a thristy gernyng to heuenly ioye. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Haile! *quemfull* Queene, quaintly shape!
Moste of all Macedoine menskfull Ladie!
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 582.

quemlyt, *adv.* [ME., < *queme* + *-ly*[2].] In a pleasing or fitting manner.

The golde was all gotyn, & the grete sommes
Of qwhete, & of qwhite syluer, *qwemly* to-gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11783.

quench (kwench), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quenched*, formerly also *quecint*. [< ME. *quenchen* (pret. *quencte*, *queynte*), < AS. *cwencan* (also, in comp., *ā-cwencan*), quench, put out, causal of **cwincan* (pret. **cwanc*), in comp. *ā-cwincan* (= OFries. *kwinka*), go out, be extinguished; cf. **cwīnan* (pret. **cwān*), in comp. *ā-cwīnan*, go out, be extinguished.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To extinguish or put out, as fire.

Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes, ere our blood shall *quench* that fire.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 345.

The taper, *quenched* so soon,
Had ended merely in a snuff, not stink.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 112.

2. To extinguish or allay; stop; put an end to, as thirst.

The gentle deare returnd the selfe-same way,
Thinking to *quench* her thirst at the next brooke.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvii.

In lavish streams to *quench* a country's thirst.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 175.

3†. To relieve the thirst of.

A bottle of ale, to *quench* me, rascal.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

4. To suppress; stifle; check; repress; destroy: as, to *quench* a passion or emotion.

The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 241.

Parthians should, the next year, tame
The proud Lucanians, and nigh *quench* their Name.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

As I have much *quenched* my senses, and disused my body from pleasure, and so tried how I can endure to be my own grave, so I try now how I can suffer a prison. *Donne*, Letters, xxviii.

5. To lay or place in water, as a heated iron. See *temper*.

In *quenching* a tool of which one portion is thick and another thin, the thickest part should generally be the first to enter the water.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 323.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be extinguished; go out.

Right anon on of the fyres *queynte*,
And quykede agayn, and after that anon
That other fyr was queynt, and al agon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1476.

Zif he be chosen to ben Prelate, and is not worthi, is Lampe *quenchethe* anon. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

That hand shall burn in never-*quenching* fire.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 109.

2. To lose zeal; cool; become cool.

Dost thou think in time
She will not *quench*? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 5. 47.

quencht (kwench), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*] The act of quenching or extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

The same *quench* he hath cast
Upon my life shall quite put out his fame.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

quenchable (kwen'cha-bl), *a.* [< *quench* + *-able*.] Capable of being quenched or extinguished.

quench-coalt (kwench'kōl), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*, + obj. *coal*.] Anything which quenches or extinguishes fire: applied figuratively to a cold, heartless professor of religion.

Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much *quench-coal*; is hardly fired, soon cooled. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 71.

You are *quench-coal*; no sparkle of grace can kindle upon your cold hearth. *D. Rogers.*

quencher (kwen'chèr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which quenches or extinguishes.

A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit.
Hammond, Works, IV. 514.

You would-be *quenchers* of the light to be!
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. That which quenches thirst; a draught or drink. [Slang.]

The modest *quencher*, . . . coming close upon the heels of the temperate beverage he had discussed at dinner, awakened a slight degree of fever. *Dickens*, Old Curiosity Shop, xxxv.

At the bottom [of the hill], however, there is a pleasant public, whereat we must really take a modest *quencher*, for the down air is provocative of thirst. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

quench-firet (kwench'fir), *n.* [< *quench*, *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] A machine for extinguishing fire; a fire-extinguisher.

I went to see Sir Sam. Morland's inventions and machines, arithmetical wheeles, *quench-fires*, and new harp. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 10, 1667.

quenching (kwen'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quench*, *v.*] **1.** The act of extinguishing; also, the state of being extinguished.

Some outward cause fate hath perhaps design'd,
Which to the soul may utter *quenching* bring.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

2. In *metal.*, a method of producing a hard crust on molten metal for convenience in removing it in small plates or disks, called sometimes *rosettes*, instead of allowing it to solidify in one mass. See *rosette*.—**Quenching-tub**, a vessel of water placed beside a blacksmith's forge for cooling or tempering the irons.

quenchless (kwench'les), *a.* [< *quench* + *-less*.] That cannot be quenched or repressed; inextinguishable: as, *quenchless* fire or fury.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 28.

His hate
Is *quenchless* as his wrongs.
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

quenchlessly (kwench'les-li), *adv.* In a quenchless manner.

quenchlessness (kwench'les-nes), *n.* The state of being quenchless or unquenchable.

quenchuret, *n.* [ME., also *quenchour*; irreg. < *quench* + *-ure*.] The act of quenching.

Whanne ȝe haue do ȝoure *quenchour*, putte alle the watris togidere. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

quenelle (kę-nel'), *n.* [F.] In *cookery*, a forcemeat ball made of a rich and delicately seasoned paste of chicken, veal, or the like. Quenelles are usually served as entrées.

quenouille-training (kę-nö'lyė-trā'ning), *n.* [F. *quenouille* = It. *connochia*, < ML. *conucula*, *colucula*, a distaff, dim. of L. *colus*, a distaff.] In *hort.*, a mode of training trees or shrubs in a conical form, with their branches bent downward, so that they resemble a distaff in shape.

quenstedtite (kwen'stet-īt), *n.* [Named after F. A. *Quenstedt* (1809–89), a German geologist and mineralogist.] A hydrous sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular monoclinic crystals of a reddish-violet color: it is found in Chili.

quentiset, *n.* Same as *quaintise*.

quequert, *n.* A Middle English form of *quiver*[2].

quercetic (kwėr-set'ik), *a.* [< *quercet*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Produced from quercetin: as, *quercetic* acid.

quercetine, *n.* Same as *quercitin*.

quercetum (kwėr-sē'tum), *n.* [L., an oak-wood, < *quercus*, an oak: see *Quercus*.] A collection of living oaks, as in a botanical garden. The word is so applied in the Kew Gardens, London.

quercine (kwėr'sin), *a.* [< LL. *quercinus*, of the oak, of oak-leaves, < L. *quercus*, oak: see *Quercus*.] Of or pertaining to the oak or oak-trees.

Quercineæ (kwėr-sin'ę̄-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1829), < L. *quercinus*, of the oak, + *-eæ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the apetalous order *Cupuliferæ*, characterized by the usually three-celled ovary, lobed perianth, numerous stamens, and fruit a nut partly or wholly surrounded by an involucre or cupule. It contains 4 genera, including the oak, beech, and chestnut, for which see *Quercus* (the type), *Fagus*, *Castanea*, and *Castanopsis*. The range of the whole tribe is included in that of the oak (see *Quercus*), except in the case of the beech, which extends into South America, Australia, and New Zealand.

quercitannic (kwėr-si-tan'ik), *a.* [< L. *quercus*, oak, + E. *tannic*.] Same as *tannic*.

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The tannin of the quercitron, or *quercitannic* acid. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 101.

quercite (kwėr'sīt), *n.* [< L. *quercus*, an oak, + *-ite*².] A crystalline substance, $C_6H_7(OH)_5$, derived from acorns, which resembles the sugars in that it is sweet and optically active, but does not ferment with yeast or reduce metallic salts.

quercitin (kwėr'si-tin), *n.* [Accom. from *quercitron*, as if < L. *quercetum*, an oak-wood (< *quercus*, an oak), + *-in*².] A substance derived from quercitrin by the action of mineral acids.

quercitrin (kwėr'sit-rin), *n.* [< *quercitr(on)* + *-in*².] A glucoside, $C_{36}H_{38}O_{20}$, which forms yellow crystalline needles or tablets. It is the coloring principle of quercitron-bark. Also called *quercitrone*.

quercitron (kwėr'sit-ron), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *quercus*, an oak, + *citrus*, a tree of the lemon kind: see *citron*.] 1. The black or dyers' oak, *Quercus tinctoria*, a tree from 70 to 100 feet high, common through the eastern half of the United States and in southern Canada. Its wood is of some value, and its bark is of considerable importance. The latter, though outwardly dark, is inwardly yellow, whence the tree is also called *yellow* or *yellow-bark oak*.

2. The bark of this tree. It contains, in the principle quercitrin, a yellow dye, which is now used in the form of a preparation called *flavin*. It is also used for tanning, and occasionally in medicine, but the coloring matter hinders these applications.

quercitron-bark (kwėr'sit-ron-bärk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 2.

quercitron-oak (kwėr'sit-ron-ōk), *n.* Same as *quercitron*, 1.

quercivorous (kwėr-siv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *quercus*, an oak, + *vorare*, devour.] In *zoöl.*, feeding on the oak, as an insect.

Quercus (kwėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *quercus*, an oak, = E. *fir*, q. v.] A genus of dicotyledonous trees, the oaks, type of the apetalous order *Cupuliferæ* and of the tribe *Quercineæ*. It is characterized by usually slender and pendulous or erect staminate catkins, the stamens and calyx-lobes of each flower being six in number, and by the scattered or clustered fertile flowers, composed of an ovary commonly with three cells, six ovules, and a three-lobed stigma, surrounded by an involucre of more or less consolidated scales, which becomes a hardened cupule or cup around the flat or rounded base of the nut or acorn. There are about 300 species, natives of all north temperate regions, extending through Mexican mountains and the Andes into the United States of Colombia, and in the mountains of Asia to the Moluccas. They are entirely absent in South America beyond the equator, in Australasia and the Pacific islands, and in Africa outside of the Mediterranean region. They are mainly trees of large size, hard and durable wood, and slow growth, sprouting repeatedly from the root; a few only are never more than shrubs. The characteristic oak-leaf is alternate, thin, and veiny, deeply and pinnately lobed, with the lobes either rounded, as in the white oak, or ending in bristle-points, as in the black and red oaks; but the genus includes great diversity of form, ranging to thick and entire evergreen leaves in the live-oak and others. (See cut under *oak*.) The fruit or acorn matures in one year in the white oak, bur-oak, post-oak, live-oak, and the chestnut-oaks; in other Atlantic species, the biennial-fruited oaks, in two. The yellowish catkins precede or accompany the leaves. The numerous American and European species all belong (with the exception of *Q. densiflora*, the peach-oak of California) to the subgenus *Lepidobalanus* (Endlicher, 1844), with slender and loose-flowered proper aments, and broad cupules with imbricated scales. Of these over 50 are found in Mexico and Central America, and about 40 within the United States, 25 of which occur only east of the Rocky Mountains, and about 15 in California. They extend in North America as far north as 45°, in Europe to 56°. The oaks of central and eastern Asia constitute five other sections, mostly with erect staminate spikes, and include about 106 species. See *oak*, *acorn*, *black-jack*, *blue-jack*, *encino*, *holm-oak*, *kermes-oak*, *live-oak*, *pin-oak*, *post-oak*, *red-oak*, *roble*, *scrub-oak*, *shingle-oak*, *valonia-oak*, *wainscot-oak*, *water-oak*, *willow-oak*.

quere†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quire*¹, *quire*².

querela† (kwē-rē'lä), *n.* [L., a complaint, lament: see *quarrel*¹.] A complaint to a court. See *audita querela*.—**Duplex querela.** See *double quarrel*, under *quarrel*¹.—**Querela inofficiosi testamenti**, in *civil law*, an action by which an inofficious or undutiful will was attacked.—**Querela nullitatis**, in systems of procedure based on the Roman law, an action to get a judicial decree that an act was void.

querele†, **querelle**†, *n.* Obsolete (Middle English) forms of *quarrel*¹.

querent¹ (kwē'rent), *n.* [< L. *queren(t-)s*, ppr. of *queri*, complain, lament. Cf. *quarrel*¹, *querela*, *querimony*, etc.] A complainant; a plaintiff.

querent² (kwē'rent), *n.* [< L. *quæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *quærere*, ask, inquire: see *quest*¹.] An inquirer. [Rare.]

When a patient or *querent* came to him [Dr. Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 133.

querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< L. as if **querimoniosus*, < *querimonia*, a complaint: see *querimony*.] Complaining; querulous; apt to complain.

querimoniously (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* [< *querimonious* + *-ly*².] In a querimonious manner; with complaint; querulously.

To thee, dear Tom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing
That I of late have been compressing.
Sir J. Denham, A Dialogue.

querimoniousness (kwer-i-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* [< *querimonious* + *-ness*.] The character of being querimonious; disposition to complain; a complaining temper.

querimony† (kwer'i-mō-ni), *n.* [< F. *quérimonie* = It. *querimonia*, *querimonio*, < L. *querimonia*, a complaint, < *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] A complaint; a complaining.

Hys brother's dayly *querimonye*.
Hall, Edward IV., an. 17.

Here cometh over many *quirimonies*, and complaints against me, of lording it over my brethern.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 51.

querist (kwē'rist), *n.* [< *quer-y* + *-ist*.] One who inquires or asks questions.

And yet a late hot *Querist* for Tithes, whom ye may know, by his Wits lying ever beside him in the Margin, to be ever beside his Wits in the Text. *Milton*, Considerations.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*. *Spectator*.

queristert†, *n.* A variant of *quirister*, for *chorister*.

querk¹ (kwėrk), *v.* [< ME. *querken* = OFries. *querka*, *querdza*, North Fries. *querke*, *quirke* = Icel. *kyrkja*, *kvirkja*, throttle, = OSw. *quarka* = Dan. *kværke*, throttle, strangle, suffocate; from the noun, North Fries. *querk* = Icel. *kverk* = Dan. *kværk*, throat. Cf. *querken*.] **I.** *trans.* To throttle; choke; stifle; suffocate.

II. *intrans.* To grunt; moan. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

querk² (kwėrk), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *quirk*¹.

querken† (kwėr'ken), *v. t.* [Also *quirken*; < ME. *querkenen*; < *querk*¹ + *-en*¹.] Same as *querk*¹.

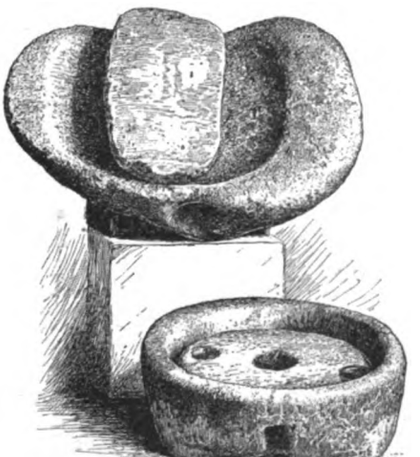
Chekenyd or *qwerkenyd*. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Halliwell.*)

querl (kwėrl), *v. t.* [Also *quirl*; a dial. var. of *twirl*, perhaps due to confusion with *curl*. Cf. G. *querlen*, twirl.] To twirl; turn or wind round; coil: as, to *querl* a cord, thread, or rope. [U. S.]

querl (kwėrl), *n.* [< *querl*, *v.*] A twist; a curl. [U. S.]

And the crooks and *querls* of the branches on the floor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 21.

quern (kwėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *kern*, and formerly *curn*; < ME. *quern*, *cwerne*, < AS. *cweorn*, *cwyrn* = OS. *quern*, *querna* = OFries. *quern* = D. *kweern* = MLG. *quern*, *querne* = OHG. *chwirna*, *quirn*, *churn*, MHG. *churne*, *kurn*, *kürne* = Icel. *kvern*, mod. *kvörn* = Sw. *qvarn* = Dan. *kværn* = Goth. *kwairnus*, a millstone, a quern.] **1.** A stone hand-mill for grinding grain. The most usual form consists of two circular flat stones, the upper one pierced in the center, and revolving on a wooden or



Stone Querns for Grinding.—Dublin Museum.

metal pin inserted in the lower. In using the quern the grain is dropped with one hand into the central opening, while with the other the upper stone is revolved by means of a stick inserted in a small hole near the edge.

Men wende that bele Isaude
Ne coude hem noght of love werne;
And yet she that grynt at a *querne*
Is al to good to ese hir harte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1798.

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in faire *querns*; and some did spindles turn.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii. 139.

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*. *Boswell*, Johnson, IV. x.

The old hand-mill, or *quern*, such as Pennant sketched the Hebrides women grinding with in the last century, has not yet gone out; Dr. Mitchell says there are thousands of them at work in Scotland, where still

"The music for a hungry wame
Is grinding o' the *quernie*."
E. B. Tylor (Academy, Sept. 18, 1880).

2. A hand-mill used for grinding pepper, mustard, and the like. Such querns were used even on the table, and as early as the sixteenth century.

quern (kwėrn), *v. t.* and *i.* [Formerly also *kern*, *curn*; < *quern*, *n.*] To grind.

Fly where men feel
The *curning* [var. *cunning*] axel-tree; and those that suffer
Beneath the chariot of the snowy beare.
Chapman, Busay D'Ambois, v.

quern-stone (kwėrn'stōn), *n.* A millstone.

Theyre corne in *querne*stoans they do grind.
Stanihurst, tr. of Virgil, i. (*Nares.*)

querpo, *n.* See *cuerpo*.

Querquedula (kwėr-kwed'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1824), < L. *querquedula*, a kind of teal; by some doubtfully connected with Gr. *κερκοῦρος*, < *κέρκουρος*, a kind of light boat. Hence ult. E. *kestrel*, q. v.] A genus of *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anatinæ*, containing a number of species of all countries, notable for their small size, beauty, and excellence of flesh; the teal. The common teal of Europe is *Q. crecca*; the garganey or summer teal is *Q. circia*; the green-winged teal of North America is *Q. carolinensis*; the blue-winged, *Q. discors*; the cinnamon, *Q. cyanoptera*. See *Nettion*, and cut under *teal*.

querquedule (kwėr'kwē-dūl), *n.* [< *Querquedula*, q. v.] A book-name of ducks of the genus *Querquedula*; a teal.

querret, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarry*².

querrourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *quarrier*¹.

querryt, *n.* See *equery*.

quert, *n.* An obsolete form of *quart*².

Querula (kwer'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A genus of



Piahau (*Querula purpurata*).

fruit-crows, giving name to the subfamily *Querulinæ*; the type is *Q. purpurata*, the piahau. *Vieillot*, 1816.

querulation (kwer-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **querulatio(n-)*, < *querulari*, complain, < L. *querulus*, complaining: see *querulous*.] A complaint; murmuring.

Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations*, stir your hearts, because they are derived from God through us, his organ-pipes, as if they had lost their vigour by the way? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 349.

querulential† (kwer-ō-len'shal), *a.* [< *querul(ous)* + *-ent* + *-ial*.] Having a tendency to querulousness; querulous. [Rare.]

Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential*, for he was a martyr to the gout. *Cumberland*, Memoirs, I. 23.

Querulinæ (kwer-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Querula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*, taking name from the genus *Querula*: same as *Gymnoderinæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

querulous (kwer'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *querulus*, full of complaints, complaining, < *queri*, complain, lament: see *querent*¹.] **1.** Complaining; habitually complaining; disposed to murmur or express dissatisfaction: as, a *querulous* man.

O *querulous* and weak!—whose useless brain
Once thought of nothing, and now thinks in vain;
Whose eye reverted weeps o'er all the past.
Cowper, Hope, l. 29.

2. Expressing complaint; proceeding from a complaining habit: as, a *querulous* tone of voice.

Quickened the fire and laid the board,
Mid the crone's angry, *querulous* word
Of surly wonder.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 69.

3†. Quarrelsome.

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Warlike, ready to fight, *querulous*, and mischievous.
Holland.

The cock his crested helmet bent,
And down his *querulous* challenge sent.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *plaintive* and *petulant*.

querulously (kwer'ǒ-lus-li), *adv.* In a querulous or complaining manner.

querulousness (kwer'ǒ-lus-nes), *n.* The state of being querulous; disposition to complain, or the habit or practice of murmuring.

query (kwē'ri), *n.*; pl. *queries* (-riz). [Formerly, as L., *quære*, being the L. *quære*, ask, inquire (i. e. 'inquire further into this,' 'look this up'), 2d pers. sing. impv. of *quærere*, seek, search for, ask, inquire: much used as a marginal note or memorandum to indicate a question or doubt, and hence taken as a noun: see *quest*.] A question; an inquiry to be answered or resolved; specifically, a doubt or challenge, as of a written or printed statement, represented by the interrogation-point (?), or by an abbreviation, *q.*, *qy.*, or *qu.*, or by both.

This name of Sion, Silon, or Siam may worthily moue a *quære* to Geographers. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Answer'd all *queries* touching those at home
With a heaved shoulder and a saucy smile.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. *Inquiry, Interrogation*, etc. See *question*.

query (kwē'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *queried*, ppr. *querying*. [< *query*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To put a query; ask a question or questions; express doubt.

Three college sophs, . . .
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 381.

He *queried*, and reasoned thus within himself.
S. Parker, Bibliotheca Biblica, I. 394.

II. *trans.* 1. To mark with a query; express a desire to examine as to the truth of.

This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifies it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to doubt it with a "sed de hoc quære"—*query* this!
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., II. 384.

It [Chelsea College] was afterwards repurchased by that monarch (but *query* if purchase money was ever paid).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 185.

2. To seek by questioning; inquire or ask: as, to *query* the sum or amount; to *query* the motive or the fact.

We shall not proceed to *query* what truth there is in palmistry. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 24.

3. To examine by questions; address queries to: as, to *query* a person. *Gayton.*

quesal, *n.* Same as *quetzal*.

queset (kwēz), *v. t.* [< L. *quæsere*, seek, beg, ask, var. of *quærere*, seek, ask: see *quest*[1].] To search after; look for. *Milton.* [Rare.]

quesitive (kwes'i-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *quæsitivus*, seeking, desirous, < L. *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, inquire: see *quest*[1]. Cf. *inquisitive*.] Interrogatory.—**Quesitive quantity.** See *quantity*.

quest[1] (kwest), *n.* [< ME. *queste*, < OF. *queste*, F. *quête* = Pr. *questa*, *quista* = It. *chiesta*, < ML. *quæsta*, < L. *quæsita* (sc. *res*), a thing sought, *quæsitum*, a question, fem. or neut. of *quæsitus*, pp. of *quærere*, also *quæsere*, OL. *quairere*, seek, search for, seek to get, desire, get, acquire, obtain, seek to learn, ask, inquire, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *querent*[2], *query*, *question*, *acquire*, *conquer*, *exquire*, *inquire*, *perquire*, *require*, *acquest*, *conquest*, *inquest*, *request*, etc., *exquisite*, *perquisite*, *inquisition*, *perquisition*, *requisition*, etc. In def. 6 *quest* is in part an aphetic form of *inquest*.] 1. The act of seeking; search; pursuit; suit.

The Bassa of Sidon's servants, who were abroad in *quest* of Mules for the service of their Master.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 32.

Her sunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece; . . .
And many Jasons come in *quest* of her.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 172.

Greek pirates, roving, like the corsairs of Barbary, in *quest* of men, laid the foundations of Greek commerce.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. An act of searching or seeking, as for a particular object: as, the *quest* of the holy grail.

Thei entred in to many *questes* for to knowe whiche was the beste knyght. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 503.

A long and wearisome *quest* of spiritual joys, which, for all he knows, he may never arrive to.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xi., Pref.

And those that had gone out upon the *Quest*,
Wasted and worn, and but a tithe of them,
And those that had not, stood before the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A body of searchers collectively; a searching party.

The senate hath sent about three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 46.

4. Inquiry; examination.

Volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 62.

5. Request; desire; solicitation; prayer; demand.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrain'd hope or passion.
G. Herbert, The Temple, Content.

6. A jury of inquest; a sworn body of examiners; also, an inquest.

By God, my maister lost c. marc by a seute of Margyt Bryg upon a defence of atteynt, because a *quest* passed ayenst hyr of xij. penyworth lond by yeer.
Paston Letters, I. 404.

The judge at the empanelling of the *quest* had his grave looks. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

The *quest* of jury-men was call'd.
Sir Hugh of the Grime (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge? *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 189.

xii. they must be to make an enquest or, as some call it, a *quest*. An enquest or *quest* is called a lawfull kind of triall by xii. men. *Smith*, Commonwealth, ii. 18. (*Richardson.*)

Crowner's quest. See *crowner*[2].—**Kirby's quest**, an ancient record remaining with the remembrancer of the Exchequer: so called from its being the inquest of John de Kirby, treasurer of King Edward I. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

quest[1] (kwest), *v.* [< ME. *questen*, < OF. *quester*, F. *quéter*, seek, < *queste*, a seeking: see *quest*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go in search; make search or inquiry; pursue.

And that the Prelates have no sure foundation in the Gospell, their own guiltinesse doth manifest; they would not else run *questing* up as high as Adam, to fetch their originall, as tis said one of them lately did in publick.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 3.

How soon they were recognized by grammarians ought to be ascertainable at the expense of a few hours' *questing* in such a library as that of the British Museum.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 326.

2. To go begging.

He [Samuel Johnson] dined on venison and champagne whenever he had been so fortunate as to borrow a guinea. If his *questing* had been unsuccessful, he appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat.
Macaulay, in Encyc. Brit., XIII. 722.

There was another old beggar-woman down in the town, *questing* from shop to shop, who always amused me.
Fraser's Mag.

3. To give tongue, as a dog on the scent of game.

To bay or *quest* as a dog. *Florio*, p. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

Pup. They are a covey soon scattered, methink; who sprung them, I marle?
Town. Marry, yourself, Puppy, for aught I know; you *quested* last. *B. Jonson*, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

As some are playing young Spaniels, *quest* at every bird that rises; so others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

While Redmond every thicket round
Tracked earnest as a *questing* hound.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 31.

II. *trans.* 1. To search or seek for; inquire into or examine. [Rare.]

They *quest* annihilation's monstrous theme.
Byron, Enthusiasm.

2. To announce by giving tongue, as a dog.

Not only to give notice that the dog is on game, but also the particular kind which he is *questing*.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 111.

quest[2] (kwest), *n.* Same as *quecst*.

questant† (kwes'tant), *n.* [< OF. *questant*, F. *quêtant*, ppr. of *quester*, F. *quéter*, seek: see *quest*[1], *v.*] A candidate; a seeker of any object; a competitor.

When
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 16.

quest-dove† (kwest'duv), *n.* Same as *queest*.

Panurge halved and fixed upon a great stake the horns of a roe-buck, together with the skin and the right fore-foot thereof, . . . the wings of two bustards, the feet of four *quest-doves*, . . . and a goblet of Beauvois.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

quester (kwes'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *questeur*, F. *quêteur*, < L. *quæsitor*, a seeker, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek: see *quest*[1], *v.* Cf. *questor*.] 1. A seeker; a searcher.—2. A dog employed to find game.

The *quester* only to the wood they loose,
Who silently the tainted track pursues.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iv.

questful (kwest'fûl), *a.* [< *quest*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of quest; searching; investigating.

The summer day he spent in *questful* round.
Lowell, Invita Minerva.

quest-house† (kwest'hous), *n.* The chief watch-house of a parish, generally adjoining a church, where sometimes quests concerning misdemeanors and annoyances were held. *Halliwell.*

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,
A *quest-house* of complaint.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

questing-stone†, *n.* [Appar. < **questing*, verbal n. of **quest*, rub (< MD. *quisten*, rub, rub away, spend, lavish, D. *kuisten*, spend, lavish), + *stone*.] A stone used for rubbing or polishing (?).

Laden with diuerse goods and marchandises, . . . namely with the hides of oxen and of sheepe, with butter, masts, sparres, boordes, *questing-stones*, and wilde werke.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

question (kwes'chon), *n.* [< ME. *question*, *questioun*, < OF. *question* = Pr. *questio*, *question* = Sp. *cuestion* = Pg. *questão* = It. *questione*, *quistione*, < L. *quæstio*(*n*-), a seeking, investigation, inquiry, question, < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, ML. *quæstus*, seek, ask, inquire: see *quest*[1].] 1. The act of interrogation; the putting of inquiries: as, to examine by *question* and answer.

Ross. What sights, my lord?
Lady M. I pray you, speak not; he grows worse and worse;
Question enrages him. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 118.

Leodogran . . . ask'd,
Fixing full eyes of *question* on her face, . . .
"But thou art closer to this noble prince?"
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. That which is asked; an inquiry; a query; the expression of a desire to know something indicated more or less definitely. In grammar, questions are classed as (1) *direct* (*independent*): as, John is here? is John here? who is that? (2) *indirect* (*dependent*), taking the form of an object-clause: as, he asks if John is here; he asks who that is; (3) *simple*: as, is that man a soldier? (4) *double* (*alternative*, *compound*, *disjunctive*): as, is that man a soldier or a civilian? (5) *indirect double*: as, he asks whether that man is a soldier or not; (6) *deliberative* or *doubting*: as, shall I do it? shall we remain? (7) *positive*: as, is that right?—with emphasis on the verb this expects the answer "No"; (8) *negative*: as, is not that right?—this expects the answer "Yes."

Answer me
Directly unto this *question* that I ask.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 89.

None but they doubtless who were reputed wise had the *Question* propounded to them.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. Inquiry; disquisition; discussion.

It is . . . to be put to *question* . . . whether it be lawful for Christian princes or states to make an invasive war only and simply for the propagation of the faith.
Bacon, An Advt. Touching an Holy War.

4. The subject or matter of examination or investigation; the theme of inquiry; a matter discussed or made the subject of disquisition.

Now in things, although not commanded of God, yet lawful because they are permitted, the *question* is what light shall shew us the conveniency which one hath above another. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.

The *question* of his [Cæsar's] death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not extenuated, . . . nor his offences enforced. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 41.

The press and the public at large are generally so occupied with the *questions* of the day that . . . the more general aspects of political *questions* are seldom . . . considered. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 733.

5. Dispute or subject of debate; a point of doubt or difficulty.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying. John iii. 25.

To be, or not to be: that is the *question*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 56.

6. Doubt; controversy; dispute: as, the story is true beyond all *question*.

Our own earth would be barren and desolate without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all other planets. *Bentley.*

Had they found a linguist half so good,
I make no *question* but the tower had stood.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 85.

In a work which he was, no *question*, acquainted with, we read . . . *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 178.

7. Judicial trial or inquiry; trial; examination.

He that was in *question* for the robbery.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 68.

Mr. Endecott was also left out, and called into *question* about the defacing the cross in the ensign.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 188.

8. Examination by torture, or the application of torture to prisoners under criminal accusation in order to extort confession.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, . . . and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A master, when accused, could offer his slaves for the *question*, or demand for the same purpose the slaves of another; and, if in the latter case they were injured or killed in the process, their owner was indemnified.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 132.

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9†. Conversation; speech; talk.

I met the duke yesterday, and had much *question* with him. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 39.

10. In *logic*, a proposition, or that which is to be established as a conclusion, stated by way of interrogation.—**11.** In *parliamentary usage*: (*a*) The point under discussion by the house; the measure to be voted on: as, to speak to the *question*. (*b*) The putting of the matter discussed to a vote: as, are you ready for the *question*?—**Comparative, complex, double, Eastern question.** See the adjectives.—**Division of the question.** See *division*.—**Horary question,** in *astrol.*, a question the decision of which depends upon the figure of the heavens at the moment it is propounded.—**Hypothetical question.** See *hypothetical*.—**In question,** under consideration or discussion: indicating something just mentioned or referred to.

He is likewise a rival of mine—that is, of my other self's, for he does not think his friend Captain Absolute ever saw the lady *in question*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Mr. Wall and his ally exert themselves to make up for the painful absence *in question* to their utmost power. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 213.

Leading question, a question so put as to suggest the answer which is desired, and thus to lead to and prepare the way for such an answer. A party is not allowed to put a leading question to his own witness, except in matters purely introductory, and not touching a point in controversy; and except that if his witness is obviously hostile or defective in memory the court may in its discretion allow a leading question. A party may put leading questions in cross-examining his adversary's witness.—**Mixed questions.** See *mixed*.—**Out of question,** doubtless; beyond question.

Out of question, you were born in a merry hour. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 346.

Out of the question, not worthy of or requiring consideration; not to be thought of.

It is *out of the question* to ask the Diet for money to clear off the enormous debts; so that it is difficult to guess how the matter will end. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 287.

Previous question, in *parliamentary practice*, the question whether a vote shall be come to on the main issue or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the Speaker, and for the purpose of avoiding, if the vote is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form, "that the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it. In the House of Representatives of the United States (it is not used in the Senate), and in many State legislatures, the object of moving the previous question is to cut off debate and secure immediately a vote on the question under consideration; here, therefore, the mover and seconder vote in the affirmative.

The great remedy against prolix or obstructive debate is the so-called *previous question*, which is moved in the form "Shall the main question be now put?" and when ordered closes forthwith all debate, and brings the House to a direct vote on that main question. *J. Bryce*, American Commonwealth, I. 130.

Question of fact, question of law. See *fact*, 3.—**Question of order.** See *order*.—**Question of privilege.** See *privilege*.—**Real question.** See *real*[1].—**The Questions,** the Shorter Catechism of the Westminster Assembly of Divines. [Scotch.]—**To beg the question.** See *beg*[1].—**To call in question.** (*a*) To doubt; challenge.

You *call in question* the continuance of his love. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 6.

(*b*) To subject to judicial interrogation.

Touching the resurrection of the dead I am *called in question* by you this day. Acts xxiv. 21.

The governour wrote to some of the assistants about it, and, upon advice with the ministers, it was agreed *to call . . . them* [the offenders] *in question*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 172.

To pop the question. See *pop*[1].—**Syn. 2.** *Question, Query, Inquiry, Interrogation,* and *Interrogatory* agree in expressing a form of words used in calling for information or an answer from another. *Question* is the most general in its meaning, and *inquiry* stands next. *Query* stands for a question asked without force, a point about which one would like to be informed: the word is used with all degrees of weakness down to the mere expression of a doubt: as, I raised a *query* as to the strength of the bridge. A *question* may be put in order to test another's knowledge; the other words express an asking for real information. *Interrogatory* is a strong word, expressing an authoritative or searching question that must be explicitly answered, sometimes in law a written question. *Inquiry* is somewhat milder and less direct than *question*, the order of strength being *query, inquiry, question, interrogation*. There is no perceptible difference between *interrogation* and *interrogatory*, except that the former may express also the act. See *ask*[1] and *examination*.—**4** and **5.** Proposition, motion, topic, point.

question (kwes'chon), *v.* [< OF. *questionner*, < ML. *quæstionare*, question, < L. *quæstio(n-)*, question: see *question*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ask a question or questions; inquire or seek to know; examine.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much. *Bacon*, Discourse.

And mute, yet seem'd to *question* with their Eyes. *Congreve*, Iliad.

2. To debate; reason; consider.

Nor dare I *question* with my jealous thought Where you may be. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lvii.

3. To dispute; doubt.—**4†.** To talk; converse.

For, after supper, long he *questioned* With modest Lucrece. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 122.

I haue heard him oft *question* with Captaine Martin and tell him, except he could shew him a more substantiall triall, he was not inamoured with their durty skill. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.

II. *trans.* **1.** To inquire of by asking questions; examine by interrogatories: as, to *question* a witness.

Her father loved me; oft invited me; Still *question'd* me the story of my life. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 129.

They *questioned* him apart, as the custom is, When first the matter made a noise at Rome. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 127.

2. To doubt of; be uncertain of; mention or treat as doubtful or not to be trusted.

It is much to be *questioned* whether they could ever spin it [asbestos] to a thread. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 229.

There is no possibility to disprove a matter of fact that was never *questioned* or doubted of before. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 167.

Nor *question* The wisdom that hath made us what we are. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

3. To call in question; challenge; take exception to: as, to *question* an exercise of prerogative.

What uproar 's this? must my name here be *question'd* In tavern-brawls, and by affected ruffians? *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

Power and right To *question* thy bold entrance on this place. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 882.

Whatever may be *questioned*, it is certain that we are in the presence of an Infinite and Eternal Being. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 44.

=Syn. 1. *Ask, Inquire of, Interrogate,* etc. (see *ask*[1]), catechize.—3. To controvert, dispute.

questionable (kwes'chon-a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *cuestionable* = Pg. *questionavel* = It. *questionabile;* as *question* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being questioned or inquired of; inviting or seeming to invite inquiry or conversation. [Now rare.]

Thou comest in such a *questionable* shape That I will speak to thee. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 43.

2. Liable to question; suspicious; doubtful; uncertain; disputable: as, the deed is of *questionable* authority; his veracity is *questionable*.

It being *questionable* whether he [Galen] ever saw the dissection of a human body. *Baker*, Reflections upon Learning, xv.

The facts respecting him [Governor Van Twiller] were so scattered and vague, and divers of them so *questionable* in point of authenticity, that I have had to give up the search. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 151.

questionableness (kwes'chon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

questionably (kwes'chon-a-bli), *adv.* In a questionable manner; doubtfully.

questionary (kwes'chon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *questionnaire* = Sp. *cuestionario* = Pg. *questionario*, < LL. *quæstionarius*, prop. adj., of or pertaining to question, but used only as a noun, LL. a torturer, executioner, ML. also an examiner, a judge, also a solicitor of alms, a beggar, < L. *quæstio(n-)*, question, inquiry: see *question*.] **I.** *a.* Inquiring; asking questions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconicisme; for sometimes I return only Yes or No to *questionary* or petitionary epistles of half a yard long. *Pope*, To Swift, Aug. 17, 1736.

II. *n.*; pl. *questionaries* (-riz). A pardoner; an itinerant seller of indulgences or relics.

One of the principal personages in the comic part of the drama was . . . a *quæstionary* or pardoner, one of those itinerants who hawked about from place to place reliques, real or pretended, with which he excited the devotion at once and the charity of the populace, and generally deceived both the one and the other. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvii.

questioner (kwes'chon-ėr), *n.* [< *question* + *-er*[1].] One who asks questions; an inquirer.

He that labours for the sparrow-hawk Has little time for idle *questioners*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

questioning (kwes'chon-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *question*, *v.*] **1.** The act of interrogating; a query.—**2.** Doubt; suspicion.

Those obstinate *questionings* Of sense and outward things. *Wordsworth*, Ode, Immortality, st. 9.

questioningly (kwes'chon-ing-li), *adv.* Interrogatively; as one who questions.

questionist (kwes'chon-ist), *n.* [< *question* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who asks questions; a questioner; an inquirer; an investigator; a doubter.

He was not so much a *questionist*, but wrought upon the other's questions, and, like a counsellor, wished him to discharge his conscience, and to satisfy the world. *Bacon*, Charge against Wentworth, Works, XII. 221.

2. In old universities, the respondent in the determinations; hence still at Cambridge, a student of three years, who is consequently qualified to be a candidate for a degree.

Yea, I know that heades were cast together, and counsell deuised, that Duns, with all the rable of barbarous *questionistes*, should haue dispossessed of their place and rowmes Aristotle, Plato, Tullie, and Demosthenes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster (Arber's reprint, p. 136).

The papers set on the Monday and Tuesday of the week following contain only about one low question a-piece, to amuse the mass of the *Questionists* during the half-hour before the expiration of which they are not allowed to leave the Senate House. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 291.

questionless (kwes'chon-les), *a.* and *adv.* [< *question* + *-less*.] **I.** *a.* Unquestioning.

With the same clear mind and *questionless* faith. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 498.

II. *adv.* Without question; beyond doubt; doubtless; certainly. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is questionless that."]

I have a mind presages me such thrift That I should *questionless* be fortunate! *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 176.

She 's abus'd, *questionless*. *Middleton and Rowley*, Changeling, iv. 2.

What it [Episcopacy] was in the Apostles time, that *questionlesse* it must be still. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

questman† (kwest'man), *n.* [< *quest*[1] + *man*.] **1.** One having power to make legal inquiry. Specifically, in *old law*: (*a*) A person chosen to inquire into abuses and misdemeanors, especially such as relate to weights and measures. (*b*) A collector of parish rates. (*c*) An assistant to a churchwarden. Also called *sidesman* and *synod-man*. (*d*) A juryman; a person impaneled to try a cause. Also *questryman*.

2. One who laid informations and made a trade of petty lawsuits; a common informer.

questmonger† (kwest'mung'gėr), *n.* [< *quest*[1] + *monger*.] A juryman.

questor, quæstor (kwes'tor), *n.* [= F. *questeur* = Sp. *cuestor* = Pg. *questor* = It. *questore*, < L. *quæstor*, a magistrate having special jurisdiction in financial matters (see def.), < *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, procure: see *quest*[1].] **1.** In ancient Rome, a member of one of two distinct classes of magistrates: (*a*) One of two public accusers (*quæstores parricidii*) whose duty it was to lay accusations against those guilty of murder or other capital offense, and to see to the execution of the sentence. This magistracy was in existence at the earliest historic time, but became obsolete about 366 B. C., its functions being transferred to other officers. (*b*) One of the officers (*quæstores classici*) having the care and administration of the public funds; a public treasurer. It was their duty to receive, pay out, and record the public finances, including the collection of taxes, tribute, etc. Questors accompanied the provincial governors, proconsuls, or pretors, and received everywhere the public dues and imports, paid the troops, etc. After Julius Cæsar, some of their functions were given to the pretors and some to the ediles. The number of questors was originally two, but was gradually increased to twenty. Under Constantine the *quæstor sacri palatii* was an imperial minister of much power and importance.

2. In the middle ages, one appointed by the Pope or by a Roman Catholic bishop to announce the granting of indulgences, of which the special condition was the giving of alms to the church.—**3.** A treasurer; one charged with the collection and care of dues.

questorship, quæstorship (kwes'tor-ship), *n.* [< *questor* + *-ship*.] The office of a questor, or the term of a questor's office.

He whom an honest *quæstorship* has indear'd to the Sicilians. *Milton*, Arcopagitica.

questrist† (kwes'trist), *n.* [Irreg. < *quester* + *-ist*.] A person who goes in quest of another. [Rare.]

Some five or six and thirty of his knights, Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 17.

questryman†, *n.* Same as *questman*.

Then other *questry-men* was call'd; . . . Twelve of them spoke all in a breast, Sir Hugh in the Grime, thou'st now guilty. *Sir Hugh of the Grime* (Child's Ballads, VI. 249).

questuary† (kwes'tū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *questuaire*, < L. *quæstuarius*, pertaining to gain or money-getting, < *quæstus*, gain, acquisition, < *quærere*, pp. *quæstus*, seek, get, obtain: see *quest*[1].] **I.** *a.* Studious of gain; seeking gain; also, producing gain.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals . . . are of another belief, conceiving the stones which bear this name [toad stone] to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

Some study *questuary* and gainful arts, and every one would thrive in 's calling. *Middleton*, Family of Love, v. 1.

II. *n.* A pardoner; a questionary. *Jer. Taylor*, Dissuasive from Popery, i. 3.

questus (kwes'tus), *n.* [< L. *quæstus*, gain, profit, < *quærere*, seek, obtain: see *quest*[1].] In *law*,

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land which does not descend by hereditary right, but is acquired by one's own labor and industry. Also *quæstus*.

questword† (kwest'wėrd), *n.* A bequeathment.

The legacies or *questword* of the deceased supplied the rest. *Archæologia* (1792), X. 197. (*Davies.*)

quetch†, *v.* See *quitch*[1].

quethe[1], *v. t.*; pret. *quoth*, ppr. *quething*. [< ME. *quethen* (pret. *quoth*, *quod*, *koth*, *ko*, earlier *quath*, *queth*), < AS. *cwethan* (pret. *cwæth*, pl. *cwædon*, pp. *ge-cwethen*), speak, say. Cf. *bequeath*.] 1. To say; declare; speak. [Obsolete except in the archaic preterit *quoth*.]

I *quethe* hym quyte, and hym relese
Of Egypt alle the wildirnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6999.

Being alive and seinge I peryshe, i. beinge quycke and *quethyng* I am undone.
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

"Lordynges," *quoth* he, "now herkneth for the beste."
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 788.

"I hold by him."
"And I," *quoth* Everard, "by the wassail-bowl."
Tennyson, The Epic.

2†. To bequeath.

Hous and rente and outher thyng
Mow they *quethe* at here endyng.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

quethe[2]†, *n.* See *qued*.

quetzal (kwet'sąl), *n.* [Native name.] The paradise-trogon, *Pharomacrus mocinno* (or *Calurus elegans*), the most magnificent of the trogons, of a golden-green and carmine color, with long airy upper tail-coverts projecting like sprays a foot or two beyond the tail. It inhabits Central America, especially Costa Rica. See cut under *trogon*. Also *quesal*, *quijal*.

queue (kū), *n.* [< F. *queue*, a tail, < L. *cauda*, tail: see *cue*[1].] 1. A tail; in *her.*, the tail of a beast.—2. A tail or pendent braid of hair; a pigtail: originally part of the wig, but afterward, and toward the close of the eighteenth century, when it was in common use, formed of the hair of the head. See *cue*[1], 1.—3. Same as *cue*[1], 2.

Several dozen [men] standing in a *queue* as at the ticket office of a railway station.
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 13.

4. The tail-piece of a violin or similar instrument.—5. In *musical notation*, the stem or tail of a note.

queue (kū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *queued*, ppr. *queuing*. [< *queue*, *n.*] To tie, braid, or fasten in a queue or pigtail.

Among his officers was a sturdy veteran named Kelder-meester, who had cherished through a long life a mop of hair . . . *queued* so tightly to his head that his eyes and mouth generally stood ajar, and his eyebrows were drawn up to the top of his forehead.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

queued (kūd), *a.* [< *queue* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *tailed*: used in the phrases *double queued*, *triple queued*, etc.

quevert†, *a.* See *quiver*[1].

quew†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cue*[1], 3 (*a*).

At the third time the great door openeth, for he shut in one before of purpose to open it when his *quew* came.
Calfhill, Answer to Martiall, p. 209. (*Davies.*)

quey (kwā), *n.* [Also *cuve*; ME. *quye*, *qwye*; < Icel. *kvíga* = Sw. *qviga* = Dan. *kvie*, a quey.] A young cow or heifer; a cow that has not yet had a calf. [Scotch.]

Nought left me o' four-and-twenty gude ousen and ky,
My weel-ridden gelding, and a white *quey*.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 116).

queychť, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quaigh*.

queyntť, *a.* An obsolete variant of *quaint*.

quhilk, *pron.* A Scotch form of *which*.

quhilles†, *adv.* An obsolete Scotch form of *whilst*.

quib† (kwib), *n.* [A var. of *quip*; cf. *quibble*.] A sarcasm; a taunt; a gibe; a quip.

After he was gone, Mr. Weston, in lue of thanks to ye Govr and his freinds hear, gave them . . . [a] *quib* (behind their baks) for all their pains.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 151.

quibble (kwib'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quibbled*, ppr. *quibbling*. [Freq. of *quip*; cf. *quib*.] 1. To trifle in argument or discourse; evade the point in question, or the plain truth, by artifice, play upon words, or any conceit; prevaricate.

Quibbling about self-interest and motives, and objects of desire, and the greatest happiness of the greatest number is but a poor employment for a grown man.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

2. To pun.

His part has all the wit,
For none speakes, carps, and *quibbles* besides him;
I'd rather see him leap, or laugh, or cry,
Than hear the gravest speech in all the play.
Goffe, Careless Shepherdess, Prel. (*Strutt.*)

quibble (kwib'l), *n.* [< *quibble*, *v.*] 1. A start or turn from the point in question, or from plain truth; an evasion; a prevarication.

Quirks and *quibbles* . . . have no place in the search after truth. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, i. 9, § 27.

His still refuted quirks he still repeats;
New rais'd objections with new *quibbles* meets.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 551.

2. A pun; a trivial conceit.

Puns and *quibbles*. *Addison.*

It was very natural, therefore, that the common people, by a *quibble*, which is the same in Flemish as in English, should call the proposed "Moderation" the "Murderation." *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 529.

quibbler (kwib'lėr), *n.* 1. One who quibbles; one who evades plain truth by trifling artifices, play upon words, or the like.—2. A punster.

quibblet (kwib'let), *n.* Same as *quibble*, 2. *Nares.*

quibbling (kwib'ling), *n.* A pun; a witticism.

I have made a *quibbling* in praise of her myself.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.

quibblingly (kwib'ling-li), *adv.* In a quibbling manner; evasively; punningly.

quibibť, *n.* [ME., also *quibyb*, *quybibe*, *quybybe*, usually in pl. *quibibes*, < OF. *quibibes*, *cubebes*, cubebs: see *cubeb*.] An obsolete form of *cubeb*.

quiblinť, *n.* [Appar. for *quibbling*.] A quibble.

To o'erreach that head that outreacheth all heads,
'Tis a trick rampant! 'tis a very *quiblyn!*
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, iii. 2.

quicet, *n.* Same as *quecst*.

quichť, *v. i.* Same as *quitch*[1].

quick (kwik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *quik*, *qwik*, *quyk*, *quek*, *cwic*, *cwuc*, < AS. *cwic*, *cwyc*, *cwicu*, *cucu*, living, alive, = OS. OFries. *quik* = D. *kwik* = LG. *quik* = OHG. *quec*, *queh*, *quek*, *chec*, MHG. *quec* (*queck-*), *kec* (*keck-*), G. *queck* (in *quecksilber* = E. *quicksilver*), living, *keck*, living, lively, quick (> Sw. *käck* = Dan. *kjæk*, lively), = Icel. *kvikr*, *kykr* = Sw. *qvick* = Dan. *kvik* (all these forms having an unorig. *k* developed before the orig. *w*) = Goth. *kwius* (**kwiwa-*), living, quick, = L. *vivus*, living (cf. *vivere*, live, > *vita*, life), for orig. **gvivus*, = Gr. *βιος*, life (> *βιοῦν*, live, *βιοτος*, life, way of life) (the same relation of E. *c* (*k*), L. *v*, Gr. *β* appearing in E. *come* = L. *venire* = Gr. *βαίνειν*), = OBulg. *zhivŭ* = Bohem. *zhiwy* = Russ. *zhivu* = Lith. *givas*, living; Skt. √ *jiv*, live. To the same root in Teut. belongs Icel. *kveikja*, *kveykja*, kindle (a fire).] **I.** *a.* 1. Living; alive; live. [Archaic.]

Men may see there the Erthe of the Tombe apertly many tymes steren and meven, as there weren *quykke* thinges undre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

Seven of their Porters were taken, whom Ieremie commanded to be flayed *quicke*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 24.

He shall come to judge the *quick* and the dead.
Apostles' Creed.

Still this great solitude is *quick* with life.
Bryant, The Prairies.

2. Lively; characterized by physical or mental liveliness or sprightliness; prompt; ready; sprightly; nimble; brisk.

The next lesson wolde be some *quicke* and mery dialoges, elect out of Luciane. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 10.

To have an open ear, a *quick* eye, and a nimble hand is necessary for a cutpurse. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 685.

Where is the boy ye brought me?
A pretty lad, and of a *quick* capacity,
And bred up neatly. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Good intellectual powers, when aided by a comparatively small power of prolonged attention, may render their possessor *quick* and intelligent.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 100.

3. Prompt to perceive or to respond to impressions; perceptive in a high degree; sensitive; hence, excitable; restless; passionate.

Quick is mine ear to hear of good towards him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 234.

Quiet to *quick* bosoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bane.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 42.

No more the widow's deafened ear
Grows *quick* that lady's step to hear.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

She was *quick* to discern objects of real utility.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

4. Speedy; hasty; swift; rapid; done or occurring in a short time; prompt; immediate: as, a *quick* return of profits.

Give thee *quick* conduct. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 104.

Slow to resolve, but in performance *quick*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 921.

It may calm the apprehension of calamity in the most susceptible heart to see how *quick* a bound nature has set to the utmost infliction of malice.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 239.

So *quick* the run,
We felt the good ship shake and reel.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

5. Hasty; precipitate; irritable; sharp; unceremonious.

In England, if God's preacher, God's minister, be any thing *quick*, or do speak sharply, then he is a foolish fellow, he is rash, he lacketh discretion.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

He had rather haue a virgin that could giue a *quicke* aunswere that might cut him then a milde speache that might claw him. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 280.

6. Pregnant; with child: specifically noting a woman when the motion of the fetus is felt.

Jaquenetta that is *quick* by him.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 687.

His vncles wife survives, purchance
Left *quick* with child; & then he may goe dance
For a new living. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Puritanism, believing itself *quick* with the seed of religious liberty, laid, without knowing it, the egg of democracy. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 238.

7. Active in operation; piercing; sharp; hence, bracing; fresh.

For the word of God is *quick* and powerful, and sharper than any two edged sword. Heb. iv. 12.

The air is *quick* there,
And it pierces and sharpens the stomach.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 28.

Why stay I after? but I deserve to stay,
To feel the *quick* remembrance of my follies.
Steele, Lying Lover, v. 1.

Quick anatomy†, vivisection.—**Quick goods**, cattle or domestic animals. *Norris*, Pamphlet (Charleston, 1712).—**Quick-return gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Quick time**. See *quickstep*, 1.—**Quick water**, a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, used in the process of water-gilding. *E. H. Knight.*—**Syn. 2** and **4**. Expeditious, rapid, active, alert, agile, hurrying, hurried, fleet, dexterous, adroit. See *quickness*.—3. Acute, keen.

II. *n.* 1†. A living being. [Rare.]

Tho. peeping close into the thicke,
Might see the moving of some *quicke*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March.

2. That which is quick, or living and sensitive: with the definite article: as, cut to *the quick*.

This test nippeth, this pincheth, this touches *the quick*.
Latimer.

I know the man,
And know he has been nettled to *the quick* too.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 3.

How feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they come to *the quick* of the difference. *Fuller.*

You fret, and are gall'd at *the quick*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. A live fence or hedge formed of some growing plant, usually hawthorn; quickset.

The workes and especially the countercamp are curiously hedg'd with *quick*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 22, 1641.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded *quicks*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

4. The quitch-grass. Also *quicks*, *quitch*. [Prov. Eng.]

quick (kwik), *adv.* [< *quick*, *a.*] 1. In a quick manner; nimbly; with celerity; rapidly; with haste; speedily: as, run *quick*.

But *quick* as thought the change is wrought.
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 126).

2. Soon; in a short time; without delay: as, go and return *quick*.

Then rise the tender germs, upstarting *quick*.
Cowper, Task, iii. 521.

quick (kwik), *v.* [< ME. *quikken*, *quiken*, *quyken*; < *quick*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make alive; quicken; animate.

"The whiles I *quykke* the corps," quod he, "called am I Anima;
And whan I wilne and wolde Animus ich hatte."
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 23.

Thow seyst thy princes han thee yeven myght
Bothe for to sleen and for to *quike* a wyght.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 481.

2†. To revive; kindle; quicken.

Pandarus to *quyke* alwey the fire
Was ever yholde prest and diligent.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 484.

3. In *electroplating*, to prepare for the firmer adhesion of the deposited metal by the use of a solution of nitrate of mercury.

With a brush dipped therein [in a solution of quicksilver and aquafortis] they stroke over the surface of the metal to be gilt, which immediately becomes *quicked*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 308.

II.† *intrans.* To become alive; revive.

Right anon on of the fyres queynte,
And *quykede* agayn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1477.

quick-answered† (kwik'ȧn'sėrd), *a.* [< *quick* + *answer*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Quick in reply; ready at repartee. [Rare.]

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Ready in gibes, *quick-answer'd*, saucy.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 161.

quick-beam (kwik'bēm), *n.* The Old World mountain-ash or rowan. See *mountain-ash*. Also called *quicken* or *quicken-tree*.

quicken[1] (kwik'n), *v.* [< late ME. *quykenen*; < *quick* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become quick or alive; receive life.

Summer flies, . . . that *quicken* even with blowing.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 67.

2. To become quick or lively; become more active or sensitive.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 144.

3. To enter that state of pregnancy in which the child gives indications of life; begin to manifest signs of life in the womb: said of the mother or the child. The motion of the fetus is first felt by the mother usually about the eighteenth week of pregnancy.

II. *trans.* 1. To make quick or alive; vivify; revive or resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state.

You hath he *quickened*, who were dead in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

How a sound shall *quicken* content to bliss.
Browning, By the Fireside.

The idea of universal free labor was only a dormant bud, not to be *quickened* for many centuries.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 127.

2. To revive; cheer; reinvigorate; refresh.

Music and poesy use to *quicken* you.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 36.

Wake! our mirth begins to die;
Quicken it with tunes and wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

3. To make quick or speedy; hasten; accelerate: as, to *quicken* motion, speed, or flight.

Who got his pension rug,
Or *quickened* a reversion by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

And we must *quicken*
Our tardy pace in journeying Heavenward,
As Israel did in journeying Canaan-ward.
Longfellow, New Eng. Tragedies, p. 160.

4. To sharpen; give keener perception to; stimulate; incite: as, to *quicken* the appetite or taste; to *quicken* desires.

To *quicken* minds in the pursuit of honour.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you. *Swift.*

When I speak of civilization, I mean those things that tend to develop the moral forces of Man, and not merely to *quicken* his æsthetic sensibility.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

5. To work with yeast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 3. To expedite, hurry, speed.—4. To excite, animate.

quicken[2] (kwik'n), *n.* [< *quick* + *-en*, used indefinitely. Cf. *quick-grass* and *quitch*[2].] 1. The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum* (*Triticum*) *repens*. Also *quickens*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Same as *quick-beam*.

quickener (kwik'nėr), *n.* [< *quicken*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which quickens, revives, vivifies, or communicates life; that which reinvigorates; something that accelerates motion or increases activity.

Love and enmity, aversation, fear, and the like are notable whetters and *quickners* of the spirit of life.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, II. xii. 12.

quickening (kwik'ning), *n.* [< ME. *quykening*; verbal n. of *quicken*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of reviving or animating. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 99.—2. The time of pregnancy when the fetus is first felt to be quick.

quicker (kwik'ėr), *n.* [< *quick* + *-er*[1].] A quick-set hedge. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quick-eyed (kwik'īd), *a.* Having acute sight; of keen and ready perception.

Quick-eyed experience. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

quick-grass (kwik'grȧs), *n.* [= Dan. *kvikgræs*; as *quick* + *grass*. Cf. *quicken*[2], *quitch*[2].] Same as *quitch-grass*.

quickhatch (kwik'hach), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The American glutton, carcajou, or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*. Also *queequehatch*.

quick-hedge (kwik'hej), *n.* A live fence or hedge; a quick.

quick-in-hand, quick-in-the-hand (kwik'in-hand', kwik'in-thē-hand'), *n.* The yellow balsam or touch-me-not, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*: so called from the sudden bursting of its capsule when handled. [Eng.]

quicklime (kwik'līm), *n.* [< *quick* + *lime*[1].] Calcium oxid, CaO; burned lime; lime not yet slaked with water. Quicklime is prepared by subjecting chalk, limestone, or other natural calcium carbonate to intense heat, when carbonic acid, water, and any organic matter contained in the carbonate are driven off. It is a white amorphous infusible solid, which readily absorbs carbonic acid and water when exposed to the air. In contact with water, quicklime slakes, each molecule of the oxid combining with a molecule of water and forming calcium hydrate, $Ca(OH)_2$, or slaked lime. It is most largely used in making mortar and cement, but has numberless other uses in the arts.

quickling (kwik'ling), *n.* [< *quick* + *-ling*[1].] A young insect. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quickly (kwik'li), *adv.* [< ME. *quykly*, *quicliche*, *cwicliche*; < *quick* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Speedily; with haste or celerity.

Quickly he walked with pale face downward bent.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

2. Soon; without delay.

John Earl of Heynault had *quickly* enough of the King of France, and was soon after reconciled to his Brother King Edward. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 118.

quick-march (kwik'märch), *n.* Same as *quick-step*.

quick-match (kwik'mach), *n.* See *match*[2].

quickmire (kwik'mīr), *n.* [ME. *quick mire*; < *quick* + *mire*[1]. Cf. *quakemire*, *quagmire*.] A quagmire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

That al wagged his fleish,
As a *quick mire*.
Piers Plowman's Creed, l. 449.

quickness (kwik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *quyknesse*, *cwicnesse*; < *quick* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being quick or alive; vital power or principle.

Touch it with thy celestial *quickness*. *Herbert.*

All the energies seen in nature are . . . but manifestations of the essential life or *quickness* of matter.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 163.

2. Speed; velocity; celerity; rapidity: as, the *quickness* of motion.

Hamlet, this deed . . . must send thee hence
With fiery *quickness*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 45.

3. Activity; briskness; promptness; readiness: as, the *quickness* of the imagination or wit.

John Heywood the Epigrammatist, who, for the myrth and *quicknesse* of his conceits more then for any good learning was in him, came to be well benefited by the king. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 49.

With too much *quickness* ever to be taught;
With too much thinking to have common thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 97.

4. Acuteness; keenness; alertness.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still? *Locke.*

In early days the conscience has in most
A *quickness* which in later life is lost.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 110.

5. Sharpness; pungency; keenness.

Then would he wish to see my sword, and feel
The *quickness* of the edge.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

A few drops tinge, and add a pleasant *quickness*.
Mortimer.

=Syn. 2. *Quickness*, *Fastness*, *Speed*, *Celerity*, *Swiftness*, *Fleetness*, *Rapidity*, *Velocity*, haste, expedition, despatch, alertness, liveliness. *Quickness* is the generic term. *Quickness*, *fastness*, *speed*, and *rapidity* may have relation to time only, or to space passed through or over; the others apply only to space. "*Swift* to hear," in Jas. i. 19, is a bold figure. *Celerity* is swift voluntary movement; but we do not ordinarily speak of the movements of an animal as having *celerity*. *Fleetness* also is voluntary, and is applied to animals; we may speak by figure of the *fleetness* of a yacht. The word suggests quickness in getting over the ground by the use of the feet: we speak of the *swiftness* or *rapidity* of the swallow's or the pigeon's flight; the *fleetness* of Atalanta, a hound, a deer. *Swiftness* is presumably not too great for carefulness or thoroughness; *rapidity* may be too great for either. *Velocity* is the attribute of matter in motion; the word is especially a technical term for the rate of movement of matter, whether fast or slow. We speak also of the *velocity* of sound or light. *Rapidity* has less suggestion of personality than any of the others, except *velocity*. See *nimble*.—3. Dexterity, adroitness, expertness, facility, knack.—4. Penetration.

quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* [< ME. *quyksande* (= D. *kwikzand* = G. *quicksand* = Icel. *kviksandr* = Sw. *qvicksand* = Dan. *kviksand*); < *quick* + *sand*.] A movable sand-bank in a sea, lake, or river; a large mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water formed on many seacoasts, at the mouths and in the channels of rivers, etc., sometimes dangerous to vessels, and especially to travelers.

And fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands* [should be cast upon the Syrtis, R. V.], [they] strake sail and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

And what is Edward but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 26.

quicksandy (kwik'san-di), *a.* [< *quicksand* + *-y*.] Containing or abounding in quicksands; consisting of or resembling quicksands.

The rotten, moorish, *quicksandy* grounds.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 358.

Unfortunately for this *quicksandy* world, nobody can be sure of his position, however comfortable.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, April 2, 1867.

quick-scented (kwik'sen[2]ted), *a.* Having an acute sense of smell; of an acute smell.

I especially commend unto you to be *quick-scented*, easily to trace the footing of sin.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 168. (*Latham.*)

quickset (kwik'set), *a.* and *n.* [< *quick* + *set*[1].] **I.** *a.* Made of quickset.

He immediately concluded that this huge thicket of thorns and brakes was designed as a kind of fence or *quick-set* hedge to the ghosts it enclosed.
Addison, Tale of Marraton.

II. *n.* A living plant set to grow, particularly for a hedge; hawthorn planted for a hedge.

The hairs of the eye-lids are for a *quickset* and fence about the sight. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 167.

quickset (kwik'set), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quick-set*, ppr. *quicksetting*. [< *quickset*, *n.*] To plant with living shrubs or trees for a hedge or fence: as, to *quickset* a ditch.

quick-sighted (kwik'sī'ted), *a.* Having quick sight or acute discernment; quick to see or discern.

The Judgment, umpire in the strife, . . .
Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 31.

quick-sightedness (kwik'sī'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being quick-sighted; quickness of sight or discernment; readiness to see or discern.

quicksilver (kwik'sil'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *quyksilver*, < AS. *cwicseolfor* (= D. *kwikzilver* = MLG. *quiksulver* = OHG. *quecsilabar*, *quechsilpar*, MHG. *quecsilber*, G. *quecksilber* = Icel. *kvikasilfr*, mod. *kvikasilfr* = Sw. *qvicksilfver* = Norw. *kviksylv* = Dan. *kviksölv*, *kvægsolv*), lit. 'living silver,' so called from its mobility, < *cwic*, living, + *seolfor*, silver: see *quick* and *silver*. So in L., *argentum vivum*, 'living silver'; also *argentum liquidum*, 'liquid silver,' Gr. ἄργυρος χυτός, 'fused silver,' ὑδράργυρος, 'water-silver' (see *hydrargyrum*).] The common popular designation of the metal mercury. See *mercury*, 6, and *mercurial*.

The rogue fled from me like *quicksilver*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 248.

Thou hast *quicksilver* in the veins of thee to a certainty.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

Quicksilver plaster†, a mercury soap, prepared from chlorid of mercury and soap. Also called *quicksilver soap*. —**Quicksilver water**, nitrate of mercury.

quicksilver (kwik'sil'vėr), *v. t.* [< *quicksilver*, *n.*] To overlay with quicksilver; treat with quicksilver: chiefly used in the past and present participles.

quicksilvered (kwik'sil'vėrd), *p. a.* 1. Overlaid with quicksilver, or with an amalgam, as a plate of glass with quicksilver and tin-foil, to make a mirror.—2†. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver; showing resemblance to some characteristic of quicksilver.

Those nimble and *quicksilvered* brains.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, H. 2. b. 1605. (*Latham.*)

This may serve to shew the Difference betwixt the two Nations, the leaden-heel'd Pace of the one, and the *quicksilver'd* Motions of the other. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 21.

quicksilvering (kwik'sil'vėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quicksilver*, *v.*] 1. The process of coating with quicksilver or with an amalgam.—2. A coating with quicksilver or an amalgam, as in a looking-glass.

quickstep (kwik'step), *n.* 1. *Milit.*, a march in quick time—that is, at the rate of 110 steps per minute.—2. Music adapted to such a rapid march, or in a brisk march rhythm.

quick-tempered (kwik'tem'pėrd), *a.* Passionate; irascible.

quick-witted (kwik'wit'ed), *a.* Having ready wit; sharp; ready of perception.

Bap. How likes Gremio these *quick-witted* folks?
Gre. Believe me, sir, they butt together well.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 38.

quick-wittedness (kwik'wit'ed-nes), *n.* The character of being quick-witted; readiness of wit.

quickwood (kwik'wůd), *n.* The hawthorn. Compare *quickset*. [Prov. Eng.]

He . . . in a pond in the said close, adjoining to a *quick-wood* hedge, did drown his wife.
Aubrey, Misc., Apparitions.

quick-work (kwik'wėrk), *n.* In *ship-building*, short planks between the ports; all that part of a ship's side which lies between the chain-wales and the decks: so called because of its being the work most quickly completed in building the ship.

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Quicunque (kwī-kung'kwē), *n.* [So called from the opening words of the Latin version, *Quicunque vult*, whosoever will: L. *quicunque, quicumque*, whoever, whosoever, < *qui*, who, + *-cumque*, a generalizing suffix.] The Athanasian creed. Also called *Symbolum Quicunque* and the *Psalm Quicunque vult*.

Hilary, . . . Vincentius, . . . and Vigilius, . . . to whom severally the authorship of the *Quicunque* has been ascribed. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 562.

quid[1] (kwid), *n.* [Also *queed*; var. of *cud*, q. v.] 1. A cud. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A portion suitable to be chewed; specifically, a piece of tobacco chewed and rolled about in the mouth.

The beggar who chews his *quid* as he sweeps his crossing. *Disraeli.*

quid[1] (kwid), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *quidded*, ppr. *quidding*. [< *quid*[1], *n.*] To drop partly masticated food from the mouth: said of horses.

quid[2] (kwid), *n.* [< L. *quid*, interrog. what, indef. somewhat, something, neut. (= E. *what*) of *quis*, who, = E. *who*: see *who*.] 1. What; nature; substance.

You must know my age
Hath seene the beings and the *quid* of things;
I know the dimensions and the termini
Of all existence. *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

2. Something: used chiefly in the phrase *tertium quid* (see below). See *predication*.—**Tertium quid**, something different from both mind and matter, a representative object in perception, itself immediately known, mediating between the mind and the reality.—**The Quids**, in *U. S. hist.* from 1805 to 1811, a section of the Democratic-Republican party which was attached to extreme State-rights and democratic views, and separated itself from the administration, under the leadership of John Randolph, favoring Monroe as successor to Jefferson: supposed to have been so named as being *tertium quid* to the Federalists and administration Republicans. Also called *Quiddists*.

In his next speech he avowed himself to be no longer a republican; he belonged to the third party, *the* quiddists or *quids*, being that tertium quid, that third something, which had no name, but was really an anti-Madison movement. *H. Adams*, John Randolph, II. 181.

quid[3] (kwid), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sovereign (£1). [Slang, Eng.]

quidam (kwī'dam), *n.* [L., some, a certain, < *qui*, who, + *-dam*, var. *-dem*, an indef. suffix.] Somebody; one unknown. [Rare.]

So many unworthy *Quidams*, which catch at the garlond which to you alone is dewe. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

quiddany (kwid'a-ni), *n.* [< L. *cydonium, cydoneum*, quince-juice, quince-wine, < *cydonia* (*cydonium malum*), a quince: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quince*[2], *quince*[1].] A confection of quinces prepared with sugar.

quiddative (kwid'a-tiv), *a.* [Contr. of *quidditative*.] Same as *quidditative*.

Quiddist (kwid'ist), *n.* [< *quid*[2] + *-ist*.] See *the Quids*, under *quid*[2].

quiddit (kwid'it), *n.* [A contr. of *quiddity*.] A subtlety; an equivocation; a quibble.

No quirk left, no *quiddit*,
That may defeat him?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 3.

By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
To find him guiltie of the breach of lawe.
Drayton, The Owl.

quidditative (kwid'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *quidditatif*, < ML. *quidditativus*, < *quiddita(t-)s*, 'whatness': see *quiddity*.] Constituting the essence of a thing.—**Quidditative being, entity.** See the nouns.—**Quidditative predication**, the predication of the genus or species.

quiddity (kwid'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *quiddities* (-tiz). [= F. *quiddité*, < ML. *quiddita(t-)s*, 'whatness,' < L. *quid*, what (= E. *what*): see *quid*[2].] 1. In *scholastic philos.*, that which distinguishes a thing from other things, and makes it what it is, and not another; substantial form; nature.

I dare vndertake Orlando Furioso, or honest King Arthur, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the *quiddity* of Ens, and Prima materia, will hardely agree with a Corslet. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

Neither shal I stand to trifle with one that will tell me of *quiddities* and formalities. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 1.

The *Quiddity* and Essence of the incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal Conception upon the finite Intellect of the Creature. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 11.

Reason is a common name, and agrees both to the understanding and essence of things as explained in definition. *Quiddity* they commonly call it. The intellect they call reason reasoning, *quiddity* reason reasoned. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, L. xxi. 4.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quirk or quibble.

But she, in quirks and *quiddities* of love,
Sets me to school, she is so overwise.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

Evasion was his armature, *quiddity* his defence. *J. T. Fields*, Underbrush, p. 80.

quiddle[1] (kwid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [A dim. or freq. form, appar. based on L. *quid*, what, as in *quiddit, quiddity*, etc.: see *quid*[2], *quiddity*.] 1. To spend or waste time in trifling employments, or to attend to useful subjects in a trifling or superficial manner; be of a trifling, time-wasting character.

You are not sitting as nisi prius lawyers, bound by *quiddling* technicalities. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 181.

2. To criticize. *Davies.*

Set up your buffing base, and we will *quiddell* upon it. *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias. (*Davies.*)

quiddle[1] (kwid'l), *n.* [< *quiddle*[1], *v.*] One who quiddles, or busies himself about trifles. Also *quiddler*.

The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns and on the road, a *quiddle* about his toast and his chop and every species of convenience. *Emerson*, English Traits, vi.

quiddle[2] (kwid'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiddled*, ppr. *quiddling*. [Origin obscure.] To quiver; shiver; tremble; creep, as live flesh: as, the fish were still *quiddling*. [New Eng.]

quiddler (kwid'lėr), *n.* [< *quiddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *quiddle*[1].

quidificalt, *a.* [< L. *quid*, what, + *-fic* + *-al*. Cf. *quiddity*.] Equivocal; subtle.

Diogenes, mocking soch *quidificall* trifles, that were al in the cherubins, said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee, I see none soche. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 139.

quidlibet, *n.* Same as *quodlibet*.

quidnunc (kwid'nungk), *n.* [< L. *quid nunc*, what now: *quid*, what (see *quid*[2]); *nunc*, now (see *now*).] One who is curious to know everything that passes, and is continually asking "What now?" or "What news?" hence, one who knows or pretends to know all that is going on in politics, society, etc.; a newsmonger.

Are not you called a theatrical *quidnunc*, and a mock Mæcenas to second-hand authors? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

What a treasure-trove to these venerable *quidnuncs*, could they have guessed the secret which Hepzibah and Clifford were carrying along with them! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

quid pro quo (kwid prō kwō). [L., something for something: *quid*, interrog. what, indef. something; *pro*, for; *quo*, abl. sing. of *quid*, something.] Something given for something else; a tit for tat; in *law*, an equivalent; a thing given or offered in exchange for or in consideration of another; the mutual consideration and performance of either party as toward the other in a contract.

quien, *n.* [F. *chien*, dial. *quien*, < L. *canis*, a dog: see *hound*.] A dog. [Thieves' cant.]

"Curse the *quiens*," said he. And not a word all dinnertime but "Curse the *quiens!*" I said I must know who they were before I would curse them. "*Quiens?* why, that was dogs. And I knew not even that much?" *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

quien sabe (kien sä'be). [Sp.: *quien*, who, < L. *quem*, acc. of *quis*, who; *sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, < L. *sapere*, have taste or sense: see *sapient*.] Who knows? a form of response equivalent to 'how should I know?' or 'I do not know,' occasionally used by Americans on the Pacific coast.

quiert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quire*[1].

quiesce (kwī-es'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quiesced*, ppr. *quiescing*. [< L. *quiescere*, rest, keep quiet, < *quies*, rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *n.* Cf. *acquiesce*.] 1. To become quiet or calm; become silent.

The village, after a season of acute conjecture, *quiesced* into that sarcastic sufferance of the anomaly into which it may have been noticed that small communities are apt to subside from such occasions. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxx.

2. In *philol.*, to become silent, as a letter; come to have no sound. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 282.

quiescence (kwī-es'ens), *n.* [< LL. *quiescentia*, rest, quiet, < L. *quiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, repose, keep quiet: see *quiescent*.] 1. The state or quality of being quiescent or inactive; rest; repose; inactivity; the state of a thing without motion or agitation: as, the *quiescence* of a volcano.

'Tis not unlikely that he [Adam] had as clear a perception of the earth's motion as we think we have of its *quiescence*. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, i.

It is not enough that we are stimulated to pleasure or to pain, we must lapse into muscular *quiescence* to realize either. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 149.

2. In *philol.*, silence; the condition of not being heard in pronunciation: as, the *quiescence* of a letter.—3. In *biol.*, quietude or inactivity; a state of animal life approaching torpidity, but in which the animal is capable of some motion, and may receive food: it is observed among insects during either hibernation or pupation, and in many other animals both higher and lower in the scale than these.

quiescency (kwī-es'en-si), *n.* [As *quiescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *quiescence*.

quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest: see *quiesce*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Resting; being in a state of repose; still; not moving: as, a *quiescent* body or fluid.

Aristotle endeavoureth to prove that in all motion there is some point *quiescent*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 222.

Quiescent as he now sat, there was something about his nostril, his mouth, his brow, which, to my perceptions, indicated elements within either restless, or hard, or eager. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxix.

The overpowering heat inclines me to be perfectly *quiescent* in the daytime. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

2. In *philol.*, silent; not sounded; having no sound: as, a *quiescent* letter.—3. In *biol.*, physiologically inactive or motionless; resting, as an insect in the chrysalis state, or an encysted amœba.

II. *n.* In *philol.*, a silent letter.

quiescently (kwī-es'ent-li), *adv.* In a quiescent manner; calmly; quietly.

quiet (kwī'et), *a.* [< ME. *quiet, quyet* = OF. *quiet, quiete, quite*, vernacularly *quoi, coi* (> E. *coy*), F. *coi* = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *quieto*, vernacularly *chedo* = It. *quieto*, vernacularly *queto*, < L. *quietus*, pp. of *quiescere*, keep quiet, rest; cf. *quies* (*quiet-*), quiet, rest: see *quiesce, quiet, n.* Cf. *coy*[1], a doublet of *quiet*, and *quit*[1], *quite*[1], *acquit, requite*, etc.] 1. Being in a state of rest; not being in action or motion; not moving or agitated; still: as, remain *quiet*; the sea was *quiet*.

And they . . . laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were *quiet* all the night, saying, In the morning, when it is day, we shall kill him. Judges xvi. 2.

The holy time is *quiet* as a Nun
Breathless with adoration. *Wordsworth*, Misc. Sonnets, i. 30.

2. Left at rest; free from alarm or disturbance; unmolested; tranquil.

In his days the land was *quiet* ten years. 2 Chron. xiv. 1.

A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and *quiet* conscience. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 380.

3. Peaceable; not turbulent; not giving offense; not exciting controversy, disorder, or trouble.

As long as the Cairiotes are poor and weaken'd by former divisions they are *quiet*, but when they grow rich and great they envy one another, and so fall into divisions. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 169.

Be plain in dress, and sober in your diet;
In short, my deary, kiss me! and be *quiet*.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Summary of Lord Lyttelton's Advice [to a Lady.

4. Undisturbed by emotion; calm; patient; contented.

The ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4.

Grant . . . to thy faithful people pardon and peace, that they may be cleansed from all their sins, and serve thee with a *quiet* mind. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for [21st Sunday after Trinity.

Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, a Woman that could never be *quiet* in her Mind as long as King Henry was quiet in his Kingdom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 241.

5. Free from noise or sound; silent; still: as, a *quiet* neighborhood.

Much of mirthe wat3 that ho made,
Among her fere3 that wat3 *so quyt!*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1149.

Her days
Henceforth were given to *quiet* tasks of good.
Bryant, Sella.

Till he find
The *quiet* chamber far apart.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Arrival.

All was *quiet*, but for faint sounds made
By the wood creatures wild and unafraid.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 221.

6. Free from fuss or bustle; without stiffness or formality.

A couple of Mrs. Bardell's most particular acquaintance, who had just stepped in to have a *quiet* cup of tea. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvi.

7. Not glaring or showy; not such as to attract notice; in good taste: as, *quiet* colors; a *quiet* dress.

A large frame, . . . which I afterwards found to contain a rather highly colored seventeenth-century master, was covered with a *quiet* drapery. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 91.

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=**Syn. 1-5.** *Placid, Serene*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), peaceful, unruffled, undisturbed.—**4.** Meek, mild.

quiet (kwī'et), *n.* [< ME. *quiete, quyete* = Sp. *quiete* = It. *quiete*, < L. *quies* (*quiet-*), rest; cf. *quiet, a.*] **1.** Rest; repose; stillness.

For now the noonday *quiet* holds the hill.
Tennyson, Œnone.

That cloistered *quiet* which characterizes all university towns. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Long be it ere the tide of trade
Shall break with harsh resounding din
The *quiet* of thy banks of shade.
Whittier, Kenoza Lake.

2. An undisturbed condition; tranquillity; peace; repose.

And take hede hou Makamede, thorwe a mylde doue,
He hald al Surrye as hym-self wolde and Sarasyns in *quyete*;
Nouht thorw manslauht and mannes strengthe Makamede hadde the mastrie.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 240.

Enjoys his garden and his book in *quiet*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 199.

And, like an infant troublesome awake,
Is left to sleep for peace and *quiet's* sake.
Cowper, Truth, l. 428.

3. An undisturbed state of mind; peace of soul; patience; calmness.

Thy greatest help is *quiet*, gentle Nell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 67.

A certain *quiet* on his soul did fall,
As though he saw the end and waited it.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

At quiet†, still; peaceful.

And they . . . came unto Laish, unto a people that were *at quiet* and secure. Judges xviii. 27.

Death did the only Cure apply;
She was *at quiet*, so was I.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

In quiet, quietly.

York. I shall not sleep *in quiet* at the Tower.
Glou. Why, what should you fear?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 142.

On the quiet, clandestinely; so as to avoid observation. [Slang.]

I'd just like to have a bit of chinwag with you *on the quiet*.
Punch, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 4.

Out of quiet†, disturbed; restless.

Since the youth of the count's was to-day with my lady, she is much *out of quiet*. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 144.

=**Syn.** *Repose, Tranquillity*, etc. See *rest*.

quiet (kwī'et), *v.* [< LL. *quietare, quietari*, make quiet, < L. *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.* Cf. *quit*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to a state of rest; stop.

Quiet thy cudgel. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 1. 54.

The ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion.
Locke.

2. To make or cause to be quiet; calm; appease; pacify; lull; allay; tranquillize: as, to *quiet* the soul when it is agitated; to *quiet* the clamors of a nation; to *quiet* the disorders of a city.

After that Gallia was thus *quieted*, Cæsar (as he was determined before) went into Italy to hold a parlament.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 175.

Surely I have behaved and *quieted* myself, as a child that is weaned of his mother. Ps. cxxxi. 2.

The growth of our dissention was either prevented or soon *quieted*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

=**Syn. 2.** To compose, soothe, sober; to still, silence, hush.

II. *intrans.* To become quiet or still; abate: as, the sea *quieted*.

While astonishment
With deep-drawn sighs was *quieting*. *Keats.*

quietage† (kwī'et-āj), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-age.*] Peace; quiet. [Rare.]

Sweet peace and *quiet-age*
It doth establish in the troubled mynd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 43.

quieten (kwī'et-n), *v.* [< *quiet, a.*, + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become quiet or still.

II. *trans.* To make quiet; calm; pacify.

I will stay, . . . partly to *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xxxiv. (*Davies.*)

quieter (kwī'et-ėr), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which quiets.

quieting-chamber (kwī'et-ing-chām″bėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, an exhaust-pipe fitted with a number of small branch tubes the sections of which, taken together, equal that of the main pipe. It is intended to prevent the usual noise of blowing off steam.

quietism (kwī'et-izm), *n.* [= F. *quiétisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietismo* = G. *quietismus*, < NL. *quietismus*; as *quiet* + *-ism.*] **1.** That form of mysticism which consists in the entire abnegation of all active exercise of the will and a purely passive meditation on God and divine things as the highest spiritual exercise and the means of bringing the soul into immediate union with the Godhead. Conspicuous exponents of quietism were Molinos and Mme. Guyon, in the seventeenth century. See *Molinist*[2].

If the temper and constitution were cold and phlegmatic, their religion has sunk into *quietism*; if bilious or sanguine, it has flamed out into all the frenzy of enthusiasm.
Warburton, Alliance, i.

The Monks of the Holy Mountain [Mount Athos], from the eleventh century, appeared to have yielded to a kind of *quietism*, and to have held that he who, in silence and solitude, turned his thoughts with intense introspection on himself, would find his soul enveloped in a mystic and ethereal light, the essence of God, and be filled with pure and perfect happiness.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 870, note.

2. The state or quality of being quiet; quietness. [Rare.]

He . . . feared that the thoughtlessness of my years might sometimes make me overstep the limits of *quietism* which he found necessary.
Godwin, Mandeville, I. 110. (*Davies.*)

quietist (kwī'et-ist), *n.* [= F. *quiétiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *quietista* = G. *quietist*, < NL. *quietista*; as *quiet* + *-ist.*] **1.** One who believes in or practises quietism: applied especially [*cap.*] to a body of mystics (followers of Molinos, a Spanish priest) in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Somewhat similar views were held by the Euchites, Beghards, Beguines, Hesychasts, Brethren of the Free Spirit, and others of less note.

The best persons have always held it to be the essence of religion that the paramount duty of man upon earth is to amend himself; but all except monkish *quietists* have annexed to this the additional duty of amending the world, and not solely the human part of it, but the material, the order of physical nature. *J. S. Mill.*

2. One who seeks or enjoys quietness; one who advocates a policy of quietness or inactivity.

Too apt, perhaps, to stay where I am put. I am a *quietist* by constitution. *The Century*, XXVI. 280.

quietistic (kwī-e-tis'tik), *a.* [< *quietist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to quietists or quietism.

Jeanne Marie . . . Guyon. . . . a leading exponent of the *quietistic* mysticism of the 17th century.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 341.

quietive (kwī'et-iv), *n.* [< *quiet* + *-ive.*] That which has the property of inducing quiet or calm, as a sedative medicine.

Every one knows of a few plants that are good as laxatives, emetics, sudorifics, or *quietives*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 529.

quietize (kwī'et-īz), *v. t.* [< *quiet, a.*, + *-ize.*] To make quiet; calm.

Solitude, and patience, and religion have now *quietized* both father and daughter into tolerable contentment.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, V. 271. (*Davies.*)

quietly (kwī'et-li), *adv.* In a quiet state or manner. Especially—(*a*) Without motion or agitation; in a state of rest.

Lie *quietly*, and hear a little more;
Nay, do not struggle.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 709.

(*b*) Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; peaceably: as, to live *quietly*.

After all these Outrages, the King proclaimed Pardon to all such as would lay down Arms and go *quietly* home.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 138.

(*c*) Calmly; tranquilly; without agitation or violent emotion; patiently.

Quietly, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God. *Jer. Taylor.*

Then came her father, saying in low tones
"Have comfort," whom she greeted *quietly*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*d*) In a manner to attract little or no observation; without noise: as, he *quietly* left the room.

Sometimes . . . [Walpole] found that measures which he had hoped to carry through *quietly* had caused great agitation. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

He shut the gate *quietly*, not to make a noise, but never looked back. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxvi.

quietness (kwī'et-nes), *n.* [< ME. *quietness*; < *quiet* + *-ness.*] The state of being quiet, still, or free from action or motion; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or excitement; tranquillity; stillness; calmness.

It is great *quyetnesse* to haue people of good behaviour in a house. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Peace and *quietness*. *Milton.*

In *quietness* and in confidence shall be your strength.
Isa. xxx. 15.

quietous† (kwī'et-us), *a.* [< *quiet* + *-ous.*] Quiet; peaceable.

Bryngynge men to a *quyetouse* holde and sure step in the Lorde. *Bp. Bale*, Image, i.

quietously† (kwī'et-us-li), *adv.* [< *quietous* + *-ly*[2].] In a quietous manner; quietly. *Bp. Bale.*

quietsome† (kwī'et-sum), *a.* [< *quiet* + *-some.*] Calm; still; undisturbed.

But let the night be calme and *quietsome*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 326.

quietude (kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< F. *quiétude* = Sp. *quietud* = It. *quietudine*, < L. *quietudo*, quietness, rest, calmness, for **quietitudo*, < *quietus*, quiet: see *quiet, a.*] Rest; repose; quiet; tranquillity.

A future *quietude* and serenitude in the affections.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

Never was there a more venerable *quietude* than that which slept among their sheltering boughs.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

There broods upon this charming hamlet an old-time *quietude* and privacy. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 42.

quietus (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* [< ML. *quietus*, or *quietus est*, (he is) 'free' or 'quitted,' i. e. he is discharged from the debt: a formula in noting the settlement of accounts: see *quiet, a.*] **1.** A final discharge of an account; a final settlement; a quittance.

Till I had signed your *quietus*. *Webster.*

I hoped to put her off with half the sum;
That 's truth; some younger brother would have thank'd me,
And given [me] my *quietus*. *Shirley*, The Gamester, v. 1.

Hence—**2.** A finishing or ending in general; stoppage.

When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 75.

Why, you may think there 's no being shot at without a little risk; and if an unlucky bullet should carry a *quietus* with it—I say it will be no time then to be bothering you about family matters. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3. A severe blow; a "settler." *Halliwell.* [Slang.]

quighti, *adv.* An erroneous spelling of *quite*[1].

qui-hi, qui-hye (kwī'hī'), *n.* [Hind. *koi hai*, 'who is there?'] **1.** In Bengal, the Anglo-Indian call for a servant, one being always in attendance, though not in the room.

The seal motto [of a letter] *qui hi* ("who waits") denoting that the bearer is to bring an answer.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 298.

2. Hence, the popular nickname for an Anglo-Indian in Bengal.

The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old *qui-his* from the club came and paid her their homage.
Thackeray, Newcomes, lxii. (*Davies.*)

Quiina (kwi-ī'nă), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from the native name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, type of the tribe *Quiineæ*. It is characterized by ovary-cells with two ovules, the numerous stamens and several styles all filiform, and the fruit a berry with fibrous interior and from one to four woolly seeds, each filled by the two thick and distinct seed-leaves. The 17 species are natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs or sometimes climbers, bearing opposite or whorled stipulate leaves, elegantly marked with transverse veinlets. The small flowers are arranged in short axillary panicles or terminal racemed clusters. *Q. Jamaicensis* is an entire-leafed species, known in Jamaica as *old-woman's tree*.

Quiineæ (kwī-in'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Quiina* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants of the order *Guttiferæ*, consisting of the genus *Quiina*, the embryo having large cotyledons and minute radicle, while in the rest of the order, except the *Calophylleæ*, the radicle is large and the seed-leaves are minute.

quilisma (kwī-lis'mă), *n.* [ML., < Gr. *κίλισμα*, a roll, < *κυλίειν*, roll: see *cylinder.*] In *medieval musical notation*, a sign or neume denoting a shake or trill.

quill[1] (kwil), *n.* [< ME. **quille, quylle*, a stalk (L. *calamus*); cf. LG. *quirle, kiele* = MHG. *kil*, G. *kiel*, dial. *keil*, a quill; connections uncertain. Cf. OF. *quille*, a peg or pin of wood, a ninepin, < OHG. *kegil*, MHG. G. *kegel*, a ninepin, skittle, cone, bobbin: see *kail*[2]. The Ir. *cuille*, a quill, is appar. < E.] **1.** The stalk of a cane or reed. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A cane or reed pipe, such as those used in Pan's pipes.

For they bene daughters of the hyghest Jove,
And holden scorne of homely shepheards *quill*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June.

On a country *quill* each plays
Madrigals and pretty lays.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 2.

He touch'd the tender stops of various *quills*,
With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 188.

3. One of the large, strong feathers of geese, swans, turkeys, crows, etc., used for writing-pens and the like.

Snatch thee a *quill* from the spread eagle's wing.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

And reeds of sundry kinds, . . . more used than *quils* by the people of these countreys.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 110.

4. A quill pen; hence, by extension, any pen, especially considered as the characteristic instrument of a writer.

Thy Pencil triumphs o'er the poet's *Quill*.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

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Mr. Jones has a *quill* of blue ink behind one ear, a *quill* of red ink behind the other, another of black ink in his mouth. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 151.

5. One of the comparatively large flight-feathers or remiges of any bird, without reference to the use of such feathers for making quill pens; a quill-feather: as, the *quills* and coverts of the wing; sometimes extended to include the similar feathers of the tail.

Who now so long hath praised the chough's white bill
That he hath left her ne'er a flying *quill*.
Marston, Satires, I. 68.

6. The hard, hollow, horny part of the scape of any feather, which does not bear barbs, and by which the feather is inserted in the skin; the calamus, as distinguished from the rachis.

The whole scape is divided into two parts: one, nearest the body of the bird, the tube or barrel, or *quill* proper, which is a hard, horny, hollow, and semi-transparent cylinder, containing a little pith in the interior; it bears no webs. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 84.

7. One of the much enlarged and peculiarly modified hairs with which some animals, as porcupines, are provided; a large hollow spine.

Like *quills* upon the fretful porpentine.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 20.

Thou 'lt shoote thy *quilles* at mee, when my terrible backe 's turn'd, for all this; wilt not, Porcupine?
Dekker, Humorous Poet, I. 235.

8. A piece of small reed or other light slender tube, used by weavers to wind thread upon, and by manufacturers to hold the wound silk and other thread prepared for sale.

Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*.
Spenser.

9. (*a*) A plectrum of quill, as of a goose, for playing on musical instruments of the lute and zither families. (*b*) In the harpsichord, spinet, and virginal, a small piece of quill projecting from the jack of each key (digital), and so set that when the key was depressed the corresponding string was twitched or twanged by it. Various other materials were used instead of quills.—**10.** In *seal-engraving*, the hollow shaft or mandril of the seal-engravers' lathe, in which the cutting-tools are secured to be revolved while the stones are held against them.—**11.** In *mining*, a train for igniting a blast, consisting of a quill filled with slow-burning powder: it is now superseded by the safety-fuse.—**12.** The faucet of a barrel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**13.** In *phar.*, bark in a roll, such as is often formed in drying, as of cinnamon or cinchona.—**In the quill**†, a phrase used in the following passage, and interpreted to mean 'penned' (*Steevens*); 'in form and order like a quilled ruff' (*Nares*); 'in the coil' (*Singer*).

My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 4.

Primary, secondary, tertiary quills. See the adjectives.—**To be under the quill**, to be written about.

The subject which is now *under the quill* is the Bishop of Lincoln. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 28. (*Davies.*)

To carry a good quill, to write well.

quill[1] (kwil), *v.* [< *quill*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pluck out quills from.

His wings have been *quilled* thrice, and are now up again. *Swift*, To Stella, xvii.

2. To tap, as a barrel of liquor. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To wind thread or yarn on quills for the loom. [New Eng.]

The child Margaret sits in the door of her house, on a low stool, with a small wheel, winding spools—in our vernacular, *quilling*—for her mother. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 2.

quill[2] (kwil), *n.* [Also, as mere F., *quille*; < F. *quille*, a keel: see *keel*[1].] A fold of a plaited or fluted ruff or ruffle.

quill[2] (kwil), *v. t.* [< *quill*[2], *n.*] To flute; form with small rounded ridges.

What they called his cravat was a little piece of white linen *quilled* with great exactness, and hanging below his chin about two inches.
Addison and Steele, Tatler, No. 257.

quillai (kē-lī′), *n.* [Also *quillay*, *cullay*; < Chilian *quillai*, so called from its soap-like qualities, < *quillean*, wash.] A middle-sized Chilian tree, *Quillaia Saponaria*.—**Quillai-bark**, the bark of the quillai-tree, the inner layers of which abound in saponin, whence it is commonly used in Chili as soap. It has also come into use elsewhere for washing silks, printed goods, etc.; and an oil for promoting the growth of the hair has been extracted from it. Also *quillia-bark*, *quillaja-bark*, and *soap-bark*.

Quillaia (kwi-lā′yä), *n.* [NL. (Molina, 1782), < Chilian *quillai*.] A genus of rosaceous trees, type of the tribe *Quillaieæ*. It is characterized by an inferior radicle, five valvate calyx-lobes to which adhere the five dilated and fleshy stamen-bearing lobes of the disk, and five woolly carpels, becoming a stellate crown of five many-seeded follicles. The 3 or 4 species are natives of southern Brazil, Chili, and Peru. They are very smooth evergreen trees, bearing scattered and undivided leaves which are thick, rigid, and veiny. The large and woolly flowers are in small clusters, of which the lateral are staminate and the central are fertile. *Q. Saponaria* is the quillai, cullay, or soap-bark tree of Chili. See *quillai-bark*, under *quillai*. Also spelled *Quillaja*.

Quillaieæ (kwi-lā′yē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1840), < *Quillaia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants somewhat resembling the *Spiræeæ*, differing in the usually broadly winged seeds, and characterized by commonly persistent bractless sepals, five, ten, or many stamens, one or many usually ascending ovules, and fruit of five follicles or a capsule. It includes 8 genera, mainly American, of which *Quillaia* is the type. See *Kageneckia*. Also spelled *Quillajeæ*.

quillback (kwil′bak), *n.* The sailfish, spearfish, or skimback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker. The name is also given to other fishes of that genus, as *C. difformis*. [Local, U. S.]

quill-bit (kwil′bit), *n.* A small shell-bit: same as *gouge-bit*.

quill-coverts (kwil′kuv′ėrts), *n. pl.* Feathers immediately covering the bases of the large feathers of the wings or tail of a bird; wing-coverts or tail-coverts; tectrices. See *covert*, 6.

quill-driver (kwil′drī′vėr), *n.* One who works with a quill or pen; a scrivener; a clerk. [Slang.]

quill-driving (kwil′drī′ving), *n.* The act of working with a pen; writing. [Slang.]

Some sort of slave's *quill-driving*. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xii.

quille, *n.* See *quill*[2].

quilled[1] (kwild), *a.* [< *quill*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with quills.

His thighs with darts
Were almost like a sharp-*quill'd* porpentine.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 363.

2. Formed into a quill: said of bark: as, *quilled* calisaya, contrasted with *flat* calisaya.

In drying it [cinchona-bark] rolls up or becomes *quilled*. *U. S. Dispensatory* (15th ed.), p. 433.

3. In *her.*, having a quill: said of a feather employed as a bearing, and used only when the quill of a feather is of a different tincture from the rest.

quilled[2] (kwild), *a.* [< *quill*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Crimped; fluted.

In the Dahlia the florets are rendered *quilled* [by cultivation], and are made to assume many glowing colours. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 129.

Quilled suture. See *suture*.

quiller (kwil′ėr), *n.* [< *quill*[1] + *-er*[1].] An unfledged bird. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quillet[1] (kwil′et), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *quill*[2].] **1.** A furrow. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A croft, or small separate piece of ground. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

All the account to make of every bag of money, and of every *quillet* of land, whose it is. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

In the "Cheshire Sheaf," June, 1880, it was stated that there were close to the border town of Holt a number of *quillets* cultivated by the poorer freemen. These were strips of land marked only by mear or boundary stones at a distance of twenty-nine to thirty-two yards.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 336.

quillet[2]† (kwil′et), *n.* [Contr. from L. *quidlibet*, anything you please: *quid*, anything; *libet*, *lubet*, it pleases.] A nicety or subtlety; a quibble.

O, some authority how to proceed;
Some tricks, some *quillets*, how to cheat the devil.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 288.

He is . . . swallowed in the quicksands of law-*quillets*.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 1.

quill-feather (kwil′feᵺ′ėr), *n.* Same as *quill*[1], 5. See *feather*.

quilling (kwil′ing), *n.* [< *quill*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A narrow bordering of net, lace, or ribbon plaited so as to resemble a row of quills.

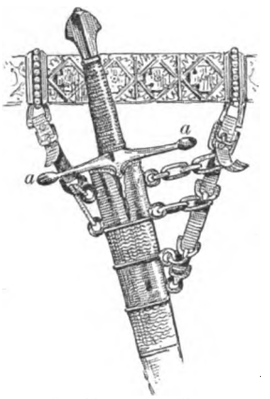
A plain *quilling* in your bonnet—and if ever any body looked like an angel, it 's you in a net *quilling*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxx.

quill-nib (kwil′nib), *n.* A quill pen from which the feather and a large part of the tube have been cut away, leaving only enough of the substance to give the point of the pen sufficient consistence. This is done for ease of transportation, and the nib requires a holder like the steel pen.

quillon (kē-lyôn′), *n.* One of the arms or branches of the cross-guard of a sword. See *cross-guard*, *cross-hilt*, cut in next column, and cut under *hilt*.

quilltail (kwil′tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. Also called *quilltail coot*. [New Jersey.]

quill-turn (kwil′tėrn), *n.* A machine or instrument in which a weavers' quill is turned. *Halliwell*.



Sword-hilt. *a*, *a*, quillons.

quill-work (kwil′wėrk), *n.* Embroidery with porcupine-quills, such as that made by the North American Indians. See *Canadian embroidery*, under *Canadian*.

quillwort (kwil′wėrt), *n.* A plant, *Isoëtes lacustris*: so called from the quill-like leaves; also, any plant of the genus *Isoëtes*. See *Isoëtes* and *Merlin's-grass*.

quilly (kwil′i), *a.* [< *quill*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in quills; showing the quills, as a bird's plumage when frayed or worn away.

His wings became *quilly* and draggled and frayed.
J. Owen, Wings of Hope.

quilt (kwilt), *n.* [< ME. *quilte*, *quylte*, < OF. *cuilte*, also *cotre*, *coutre*, also *coite*, *coitte*, *coistre*, a tick, mattress, = Sp. Pg. *colcha* = It. *coltre* = W. *cylched*, a quilt, < L. *culcita*, *culcitra*, a cushion, pillow, mattress, quilt: see *cushion*. Cf. *counterpane*[1]. The Ir. *cuilte*, a bed, bed-tick, is appar. from the E.] **1**†. A mattress or flock-bed.

Cause to be made a good thycke *quylte* of cotton, or els of pure flockes or of cleane wolle, and let the couerynge of it be of whyte fustyan, and laye it on the fetherbed that you do lye on. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 245.

After that thei lay down to slepe vpon the grasse, for other *quyltes* ne pilowes hadde thei noon.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 539.

And you have fastened on a thick *quilt*, or flock-bed, on the outside of the door. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

2. A cover or coverlet made by stitching together two thicknesses of a fabric with some soft substance between them; any thick or warm coverlet: as, a patchwork *quilt*.

In both sorts of tables the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts*. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

There Affectation, with a sickly mien,
On the rich *quilt* sinks with becoming woe.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 85.

3. A quilted petticoat. [Rural.]—**Log-cabin quilt.** See *log*[1].—**Marseilles quilt**, a double cotton-cloth coverlet woven in patterns which are raised in relief in parts, from having a third thickness there interposed.

quilt (kwilt), *v.* [< *quilt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stuff or interline in the manner of a quilt; supply with stuffing.

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

With these [verminous and polluted rags] deformedly to *quilt* and interlace the intire, the spotlesse, and undecaying robe of Truth. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

To Charing Cross, and there into the great new Ordinary, . . . being led thither by Mr. Beale, . . . and he sat with me while I had two *quilted* pigeons, very handsome and good meat. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 26, 1668.

Dressed
In his steel jack, a swarthy vest,
With iron *quilted* well. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 3.

2. To stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, usually with some soft substance between: as, to *quilt* a petticoat; in general, to stitch together: said of anything of which there are at least three layers or thicknesses, the stitching often taking an ornamental character, the lines crossing one another or arranged in curves, volutes, etc.—**3.** To pass through a fabric backward and forward at minute intervals, as a needle and thread in the process of making a quilt.

He . . . stoops down to pick up a pin, which he *quilts* into the flap of his coat-pocket with great assiduity.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

Quilted armor, stuffed and wadded garments of defense held in place and strengthened by quilting.—**Quilted calves**, sham calves for the legs, made of quilted cloth. *Halliwell*.—**Quilted grape-shot.** See *grape-shot*.

quilter (kwil′tėr), *n.* [< *quilt* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who quilts; one who makes quilting.—**2.** An attachment to sewing-machines for executing quilting upon fabrics.

quilting (kwil′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quilt*, *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of forming a quilt.—**2.** The material used for making quilts; padding or lining.—**3.** Quilted work.

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Thick *quiltings* covered with elaborate broidery.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

4. A kind of cloth resembling diaper, having a pattern slightly marked by the direction of the threads or raised in low relief. It is made of cotton and of linen, and is used, like piqué, for waistcoats.—**5.** A quilting-bee. [New Eng.]—**French quilting.** Same as *piqué*, 2 (*a*).

quilting-bee (kwil'ting-bē), *n.* A meeting of women for the purpose of assisting one of their number in quilting a counterpane: usually followed by a supper or other entertainment to which men are invited. [New Eng.]

Now [in the days of Peter Stuyvesant] were instituted *quilting bees* . . . and other rural assemblages, where, under the inspiring influence of the fiddle, toil was enlivened by gayety and followed up by the dance.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 406.

quilting-cotton (kwil'ting-kot'n), *n.* Same as *cotton wadding* (which see, under *cotton*[1]).

quilting-frame (kwil'ting-frām), *n.* A frame with adjustable bars, wires, etc., used for stretching flat a fabric for quilting or for convenience in embroidering upon it.

Quimper pottery. See *pottery*.

quin (kwin), *n.* [Possibly < Ir. *cuine*, *cun*, coin, money; with ref. to the shape.] A kind of scallop or pecten. Also *queen*, *squin*. [Local, Eng.]

quina (kwī'nä or kē'nä), *n.* [= F. *quina*, < Sp. Pg. *quina* (NL. *quina*), < S. Amer. (Peruv.) *quina*, *kina*, bark.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona:* also applied in Brazil to some other febrifugal barks.

quinamia (kwi-nā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *quina* + *am(ide)* + *-ia.*] Same as *quinamine*.

quinamicine (kwi-nam'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinamine:* an arbitrary form.] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. Its formula is $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$.

quinamidine (kwi-nam'i-din), *n.* [< *quina* + *amide* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid obtained from quinamine. It is isomeric with quinamicine.

quinamine (kwi-nam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *amine.*] A natural crystalline alkaloid, with the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$, obtained from various cinchona barks. Also called *quinamia*.

quinancy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quinsy*.

quinancy-wort†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quinsy-wort*. *Miller*, English Plant Names.

quinaquina (kē-na-kē'nä), *n.* [Also *quinquina* = F. *quinquina* = Sp. *quinaquina*, < Peruv. *quina-quina*, the tree which yields the bark called *quina:* see *quina*.] The bark of various species of *Cinchona*. See *kin-kina*.

quinarian (kwī-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *quinary* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Quinary, as a system of classification; classified in sets of five. In zoölogy the word notes specifically the circular or so-called natural system of classification, originally propounded by Macleay in 1819, and further elaborated especially by Vigors and Swainson. As subsequently modified and formulated by Swainson in 1835, it rests substantially upon the following five propositions: (1) Every natural series of beings, in its progress from a given point, returns or tends to return to that point, thus forming a circle. (2) The primary circular divisions of every group are actually three, or apparently five. (3) The contents of such a circular group are symbolically or analogically represented by the contents of all other circles in the animal kingdom. (4) These primary divisions of every group are characterized by definite peculiarities of form, structure, and economy, which, under diversified modifications, are uniform throughout the animal kingdom, and are therefore to be regarded as the primary types of nature. (5) The different ranks or degrees of the circular groups are nine in number, each being involved within the other. None of these propositions being intelligible, the system soon fell into disuse, and is now regarded as entirely groundless and fanciful.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, one who proposed, practised, or taught the quinary system of classification; an adherent of the quinary system.

There were not wanting other men in these islands whose common sense refused to accept the metaphorical doctrine and the mystical jargon of the *Quinarians;* but so strenuously and persistently had the latter asserted their infallibility, and so vigorously had they assailed any who ventured to doubt it, that most peaceable ornithologists found it best to bend to the furious blast, and in some sort to acquiesce at least in the phraseology of the self-styled interpreters of Creative Will.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

quinarius (kwī-nā'ri-us), *n.* [L.: see *quinary.*] An ancient Roman republican and imperial silver coin, in value half the denarius, or about 8 cents United States money. It was originally equivalent to five asses, but after the depreciation of the as, to eight. It was also called *victoriatus*, from the figure of Victory stamped upon it. It appears to have been first coined at Rome 177 B. C., after the victories of Clodius in Istria.

quinary (kwī'nạ-ri). *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *quinario*, < L. *quinarius*, containing five, < *quini*, five each, < *quinque*, five, = E. *five.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Divided in a set of five, as parts or organs of most radiates.

A *quinary* division of segments.
Adams, Manual of Nat. Hist., p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *quinarian*.

Swainson's system of classification was peculiar. He endeavored to establish "circular" or *quinary* analogies throughout the animal kingdom. *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 889.

The mischief caused by this theory of a *Quinary* System [in zoölogy] was very great, but was chiefly confined to Britain. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 15.

Quinary system, or **quinary classification.** See *quinarian*.

II. *n.*; pl. *quinaries* (-riz). A whole composed of five parts or elements.

Quaternaries or compounds formed of four elements, *quinaries*, sextaries, etc., according as the number of the constituent elements increases.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 740.

quinate[1] (kwī'nāt), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having an arrangement of five similar parts together, as five leaflets on a petiole.

quinate[2] (kwī'nāt), *n.* [< *quin(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of quinic acid.

quince[1] (kwins), *n.* [Formerly also *quence;* < ME. *quence*, an extension of *quine*, appar. orig. plural taken as singular: see *quine*[2]. Cf. L. *cydonia*, pl., quince. Less prob. a reduction of OF. *coignasse*, the largest kind of quince; < *coin*, quince: see *quine*[2].] **1.** The fruit of the tree *Pyrus Cydonia*. (See def. 2.) It is pear-shaped, or in one variety apple-shaped, large, sometimes weighing a pound, of a golden-yellow color when ripe, and



Branch with Fruit of Quince (*Pyrus Cydonia*).

very fragrant. The quince was known to the ancients, and it has been argued that the golden apples of the Hesperides were quinces. While raw it is hard and austere, but it becomes edible by boiling or baking, and is largely used for jelly, preserves, and marmalade (see etymology of *marmalade*), and for flavoring sauces of other fruits. The seeds of the common quince are used in medicine and the arts, on account of their highly mucilaginous coat. In decoction they afford a demulcent application, and they are sometimes used in eye-lotions. Their mucilage is employed in making bandoline and in marbling books. See *bandoline*.

Of ripen'd *Quinces* such the yellow Hue.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. The fruit-tree *Pyrus Cydonia*, sometimes classed as *Cydonia vulgaris*, the latter genus being based (insufficiently) on the many-seeded cells of the fruit. The quince is a small hardy tree, usually dwarfed, but sometimes reaching 15 or 20 feet in height, having crooked spreading branches which produce the flowers singly at their ends. Besides bearing fruit, the quince often serves as a stock for dwarfing the pear. The local origin of the quince is not clearly known, but it occurs spontaneously from northwestern India westward through the Mediterranean basin. The name *quince* applies also to any of the plants formerly referred to *Cydonia*. See the phrases below.—**Bengal quince,** *Ægle Marmelos*. See *Ægle*.—**Chinese quince,** a species, *Pyrus Cathayensis* (*Cydonia Sinensis*), resembling the Japanese quince, but less ornamental. Its large green egg-shaped fruit can be used to make jelly.—**Japanese quince,** a garden shrub, *Pyrus* (*Cydonia*) *Japonica*, a great favorite, on account chiefly of its abundant early large scarlet or crimson flowers, varying to white. It is well suited for ornamental hedges. The fruit, which resembles a small apple, is inedible, but is sometimes used for making jelly. Also called *japonica* and, locally, *burning-bush*. *P. (C.) Maulei*, more lately from Japan, bears abundant smaller orange-scarlet flowers on every twig.—**Portugal quince,** a variety of the common quince, having superior finely colored fruit, but less productive than other sorts.—**Quince-essence.** See *œnanthic ether*, under *œnanthic*.

quince[2]† (kwins), *n.* [ME. *quynce;* appar. an abbr. form of *quinsy*, *quinancy.*] Scrofula.

For the *quynce*. Take horehownde and columbyne, and sethe it in wyne or ale, and so thereof let hym dryncke fyrste and laste. *MS. Rec. Med.* (*Halliwell.*)

quince[3] (kwins), *n.* Same as *quinze*.

quincentenary (kwin-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *quin(que)*, five, + *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary.*] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of five hundred, especially five hundred years.

II. *n.* **1.** That which consists of or comprehends five hundred.—**2.** A five-hundredth anniversary.

It saves us from the reproach of having allowed the *quincentenary* of the Canterbury Pilgrimage to pass by utterly unnoticed. *The Academy*, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 331.

quince-tree (kwins'trē), *n.* The tree that bears the quince, *Pyrus Cydonia*. See *quince*[1].

quince-wine (kwins'wīn), *n.* A drink made of the fermented juice of the quince.

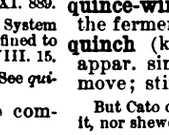
quinch (kwinch), *v. i.* [A var. of *quitch*[1], appar. simulating *winch* for *wince.*] **1**†. To move; stir; wince; flounce.

But Cato did abid it a long time, and never *quinched* for it, nor shewed countenance of fear.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 638.

Noe parte of all that realme shall be able or dare soe much as to *quinche*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To make a noise. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

quincuncial (kwin-kun'shal), *a.* [= F. *quinconcial* = It. *quinconciale*, < L. *quincuncialis*, containing five twelfths, < *quincunx*, five twelfths: see *quincunx.*] Disposed so as to form a quincunx; arranged in a set of five; also, arranged in two sets of oblique rows, at right angles to one another, so that five together form a quincunx; in *bot.*, sometimes noting a pentastichous arrangement of leaves; more often noting an estivation.



Quincuncial arrangement.

Now for the order of setting trees either in groves, hopyards, or vineyards, we ought to follow the usuall manner of chequer row called *quincuntiall*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 11.

Quincuncial estivation, the imbricated arrangement of five petals in a bud, in which the first and second are external, the fourth and fifth internal, and the third has one margin external, overlying the fifth, the other internal, overlapped by the first.—**Quincuncial map-projection.** See *projection*.

quincuncially (kwin-kun'shal-i), *adv.* In a quincuncial manner or order.

It is no wonder that this quincuncialll order was first and still affected as gratefull unto the eye: for all things are seen *quincuncially*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

quincunx (kwin'kungks), *n.* [= F. *quinconce* = Pg. *quincunce*, a quincunx; < L. *quincunx* (*quincunc-*), five twelfths (of anything), < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *uncia*, a twelfth part: see *five* and *ounce*[1].] **1.** An arrangement of five objects in a square, one at each corner and one in the middle (thus, ⁘); especially, an arrangement, as of trees, in such squares continuously. A collection of trees in such squares forms a regular grove or wood, presenting parallel rows or alleys in different directions, according to the spectator's position. See diagram under *quincuncial*.

Before them obliquely, in order of *quincunx*, were pits dug three foot deep. *Bladen*, tr. of Cæsar's Com., vii. 31.

The single *quincunx* of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

2. In *bot.*, same as *quincuncial estivation* (which see, under *quincuncial*).—**3.** In *astrol.*, the position of planets when distant from each other five signs or 150°.

quincunxial (kwin-kungk'shal), *a.* An erroneous form of *quincuncial*.

In *quincunxial* æstivation . . . two of the five pieces are exterior. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 86.

quindecagon (kwin-dek'ạ-gon), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *decagon.*] In *geom.*, a plane figure with fifteen sides and fifteen angles.

quindecemvir (kwin-dē-sem'vėr), *n.* [Altered in the second vowel to suit *decemvir;* < L. *quindecimvir*, < *quindecim*, = E. *fifteen* (see *quindecim*), + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a body of fifteen magistrates who, at the close of the republic, had charge of the Sibylline books. They succeeded the board of the decemvirs (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), who were keepers of the Sibylline books from 367 B. C., and who continued the functions of the duumvirs, or two patricians of high rank who kept the books under the kings. It was the duty of the quindecemvirs to celebrate the festival of Apollo and the secular games, and they were all regarded as priests of Apollo.

quindecemvirate (kwin-dē-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *quindecimviratus*, the dignity of a quindecemvir, < *quindecimviri*, the quindecemvirs: see *quindecemvir.*] The body or office of the quindecemvirs.

quindecim† (kwin'dē-sim), *n.* [< LL. *quindecimus* (L. *quintus decimus*), fifteenth, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *decem* = E. *ten.*] A fifteenth part of anything.

Ouer and beside hath also beene declared what vnreasonable collections of monie from time to time, as *quindecims*, subsidies, tenths, &c. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 298, an. 1257.

quindecima (kwin-des'i-mä), *n.* [ML., fem. of *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim.*] **1.** In

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music, the interval of a fifteenth, or double octave.—2. An organ-stop two octaves above the foundation-stops.

quindenet, *n.* [ME. *quyndene*, < OF. *quindesme* (?), < ML. *quindecimus*, fifteenth: see *quindecim*. Cf. ML. *quindena*, a period of fifteen days.] The fifteenth day, counting inclusively from a certain date.

And that done, he toke his leue of seynt Denys about ye *quyndene* of Pasche. *Fabyan*, Chron., II., an. 1347.

quindisme†, *n.* Same as *quindecim*.

In the parliament of 6 R. 2. pars 2 num. 11. the bishop of Norwich offered before the king and lords that, if the king would grant him the *quindisme* and disme of the laity and clergy . . . *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, iv. 7.

quine[1], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *quean*.

quine[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *quyne, coine, coin*, < OF. *coin*, F. *coing* = Pr. *codoing*, m., = It. *cotogna*, f., a quince, < L. *Cydonium, Cydoneum* (sc. *malum*), < Gr. Κυδώνιον (sc. *μῆλον*), a quince, lit. 'apple of Cydonia,' < Κυδωνία, Κυδωνίς, Cydonia, an ancient Greek city of Crete: see *Cydonia*. Cf. *quince*[1], *quiddany*.] A quince.

quine[3]†, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whence*.

quinet (kwī'net), *n.* [< OF. *quignet, quoignet, coignet, cuignet*, a little wedge, dim. of *quoin, coin*, a wedge: see *coin*[1], *coign*.] A wedge. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quinia (kwin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *quina*, q. v.] An older name for *quinine*.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), *n.* [ME. *quynible*, ult. < L. *quinque* = E. *five*. Cf. *quatrible*.] In *music*, an interval of a fifth; a descant sung at the fifth.

Therto he song som tyme a loud *quynyble*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 146.

To sing a *quinible* means to descant by singing fifths on a plain-song.
Chappell, Popular Music of the Olden Time, p. 34.

quinible (kwin'i-bl), *v. i.* [< *quinible*, *n.*] In *music*, to sing a descant at the interval of a fifth. See *diaphony*, 2.

quinic (kwin'ik), *a.* [< *quina* + *-ic*.] Same as *kinic*.

quinicia (kwi-nish'iạ), *n.* [NL., < *quinic*, q. v.] Same as *quinicine*.

quinicine (kwin'i-sin), *n.* [< *quinic* + *-ine*[2].] The isomeric alkaloid into which quinine or quinidine is converted by heat, differing from them in being dextrogyrate and amorphous.

quinidamine (kwin-i-dam'in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id-* + *amine*.] An alkaloid of cinchona barks, with the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Also called *conchinamine*.

quinidine (kwin'id-in), *n.* [< *quina* + *-id-* + *-ine*[2].] A base ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$) isomeric with quinine, and occurring associated with it in some cinchona barks. It crystallizes in large transparent prisms, almost insoluble in water, but tolerably soluble in alcohol. It neutralizes acids, and forms salts with them which much resemble the corresponding quinine salts, but crystallize more easily. Their action on the system is similar to that of quinine, but less powerful. Also called *conchinine*.

quinine (kwin'ēn or ki-nēn' or kwī'nin), *n.* [= F. *quinine* = Sp. Pg. *quinina* = It. *chinina, chinino*, < NL. *quinina*, quinine, < *quina*, Peruvian bark: see *quina* and *-ine*[2].] A very important vegetable alkali ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$), obtained from the bark of several trees of the genus *Cinchona*. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely bitter. With acids it forms crystallizable salts, the most important of which is the sulphate, extensively used in medicine. It is antiperiodic, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and tonic.

quininism (ki-nēn'izm), *n.* [< *quinine* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quiniretin (kwin-i-ret'in), *n.* [< *quinine;* second element obscure.] The flocculent precipitate deposited in solutions of quinine by the action of sunlight. It has the same chemical composition as quinine, but no alkaloidal properties.

quinisext (kwin'i-sekst), *a.* [< L. *quini*, five each, five, + *sextus*, sixth.] Bearing some relation to five and six or to the fifth and sixth. —**Quinisext Council**. See *Constantinopolitan Council*, under *Constantinopolitan*.

quinism (kwī'nizm), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ism*.] Same as *cinchonism*.

quink-goose (kwingk'gös), *n.* [< *quink* (imitative) + *goose*.] The brent-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. See cut under *brent-goose*.

quinnat (kwin'at), *n.* [The native name.] The king-salmon, *Oncorhynchus quinnat*. Also called *chavicha* and *equinna*. See *Oncorhynchus* and *salmon*.

quinoa (kē'nō-ạ), *n.* [Also *quinua;* Peruv.] An annual herb, *Chenopodium Quinoa*, native in Peru, Chili, etc., and there much cultivated for its farinaceous seeds. These afford a meal which can be made into cakes, but not into leavened bread. A favorite preparation is a kind of broth or gruel called *carapulque*, prepared from these seeds and seasoned with red pepper, etc. The quinoa is somewhat grown in England, the seed being eaten by fowls, and the leaves used like spinach. The plant resembles some common species of goosefoot or pigweed. A variety having white seeds is the one yielding food; the red seeds of another variety are used in decoction as an application for sores and bruises, and their husk has emetic and antiperiodic properties. Also called *petty-rice*.

They [the Incas of Peru] had also Maiz, *Quinua*, Pulse, Fruit-trees, with Fruit on them all, of Gold and Silver resembling the natural.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 281.

quinoline (kwin'ō-lin), *n.* [< *quina* + *-ol-* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *chinoline*.—**Quinoline blue**, a coal-tar color formerly used in dyeing: it is very fugitive to light.

quinologist (kwi-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *quinolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in quinology.

quinology (kwi-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *quina* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak, say.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning quinine and other cinchona alkaloids.

quinone (kwin'ōn), *n.* [< *quina* + *-one*.] 1. The general name applied to all benzene derivatives in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by two oxygen atoms.—2. Specifically, a compound obtained by distilling kinic acid with diluted sulphuric acid and peroxid of manganese, or by the oxidation of aniline with chromic acid. It is in the form of a sublimate of fine golden-yellow crystals, slightly soluble in cold water and very volatile, and has a piercing irritating odor in the state of vapor. Also written *kinone*.

quinquagenarian (kwin*kwạ-je-nā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *quinquagénaire* = Sp. *quincuagenario* = It. *quinquagenario*, < L. *quinquagenarius*, consisting of fifty, < *quinquageni*, fifty each, < *quinquaginta*, fifty, < *quinque* = E. *five*.] **I.** *a.* Being fifty years of age.

II. *n.* A person aged fifty or between fifty and sixty.

Dancers of fifty are a very different sort of *quinquagenarians* from sitters of fifty. *The New Mirror* (1843), II. 34.

quinquagesima (kwin-kwạ-jes'i-mạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *quinquagesimus*, fiftieth, < *quinquaginta*, fifty: see *fifty*.] A period of fifty days.—**Quinquagesima Sunday**, the Sunday immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, being the fiftieth day before Easter (both inclusive), and the last Sunday before Lent; Shrove Sunday.

quinquangular (kwin-kwang'gū-lär), *a.* [< LL. *quinquangulus*, five-cornered, < L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *angulus*, corner, angle: see *angle*[3].] Having five angles.

quinquarticular (kwin-kwär-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *articulus*, joint, article.] Consisting of or relating to five articles.—**Quinquarticular controversy**, the controversy between the Arminians and the Calvinists on the "five points." See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*.

You may perhaps be able to grapple with the difficulties of the *quinquarticular controversy* without discredit to yourselves. *Bp. Horsley*, Charge, Aug., 1806.

quinque-angled (kwin-kwē-ang'gld), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *angled*.] Quinquangular.

quinquecapsular (kwin-kwē-kap'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *capsula*, capsule.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five capsules.

quinquecostate (kwin-kwē-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *costa*, a rib.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having five ribs or costæ, in any sense.

quinquedentate (kwin-kwē-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth:* see *dentate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five teeth or serrations of any kind.

quinquedentated (kwin-kwē-den'tā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquedentate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquedentate*.

quinquedigitate (kwin-kwē-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having five fingers or toes; pentadactyl.

quinquefarious (kwin-kwē-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *-farius*, as in *bifarious*, etc.] 1. In *bot.*, disposed in five vertical ranks. *Gray.* —2. In *zoöl.*, disposed or arranged in five sets, rows, or series; quinqueserial; pentastichous.

quinquefid (kwin'kwē-fid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *findere* (√ *fid*), cleave, split.] In *bot.*, cleft into five segments. See *cleft*[2], 2.

quinquefoliate (kwin-kwē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinquefolius*, five-leaved (< *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *folium* = Gr. *φύλλον*, leaf), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having five leaves, or, more commonly but less properly, five leaflets.

quinquefoliated (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ā-ted), *a.* [< *quinquefoliate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquefoliate*.

quinquefoliolate (kwin-kwē-fō'li-ō-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *foliolum*, a leaflet: see *foliolate*.] In *bot.*, having five leaflets: said of compound leaves.

quinquegrade (kwin'kwē-grād), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *gradus*, degree: see *grade*[1].] In *music*, consisting of five tones.—**Quinquegrade scale**. Same as *pentatonic scale* (which see, under *scale*).

quinqueliteral (kwin-kwē-lit'e-rạl), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *littera, litera*, letter: see *literal*.] Consisting of five letters.

quinquelobate (kwin-kwē-lō'bāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *lobus*, lobe: see *lobate*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having five lobes.

quinquelobed (kwin'kwē-lōbd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *lobe* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quinquelobate*.

quinquelocular (kwin-kwē-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having five loculi, cavities, or cells.

quinquenerved (kwin'kwē-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quinquennalia (kwin-kwe-nā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quinquennalis*, that takes place every fifth year: see *quinquennial*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, public games celebrated every fifth year. See *quinquennial*, *n.*, 2.

quinquenniad (kwin-kwen'i-ad), *n.* [< L. *quinquennium*, a period of five years (see *quinquennium*), + *-ad*[1].] A period of five years.

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep
Thro' sunny decads new and strange,
Or gay *quinquenniads*, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

quinquennial (kwin-kwen'i-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [For *quinquennal, < L. *quinquennalis*, occurring once in five years, < *quinquennis*, of five years, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *annus*, year.] **I.** *a.* 1. Occurring once in five years.—2. Recurring in the fifth year, reckoning both years of occurrence; occurring every fourth year. See II., 2.

With joyous banquets had he crown'd
The great *quinquennial* festival of Jove.
West, tr. of Pindar's Nemean Odes, xi.

3. Lasting five years.

II. *n.* 1. A period of five years; a quinquenniad; hence, something characterized by such a period or interval, as an anniversary, or a college catalogue.—2. A festival or celebration occurring once in four years; an anniversary in the fifth year. In this sense both the first and last years of the cycle of occurrence were reckoned, as was the invariable system in antiquity. Thus, the Olympian, Pythian, and Isthmian games, all celebrated once in four years, were all quinquennials.

quinquennially (kwin-kwen'i-ạl-i), *adv.* Once in five years; during a period of five years.

quinquennium (kwin-kwen'i-um), *n.* [L., < *quinquennis*, of five years: see *quinquennial*.] A period of five years.

The lapse of a *quinquennium*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 254.

quinquepartite (kwin-kwē-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *quinquepartitus*, divided into five parts, fivefold, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide, distribute: see *part*, *v.*] Five-parted; divided into or consisting of five parts.

quinquepetaloid (kwin-kwē-pet'ạ-loid), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *petaloid*.] Formed of five petaloid ambulacra: as, the *quinquepetaloid* rosette of a spatangoid sea-urchin.

quinqueradiate (kwin-kwē-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *radius*, ray.] Having five rays; pentactinal, as a fish's fin, a starfish, or a sponge-spicule.

quinquereme (kwin'kwē-rēm), *n.* [< L. *quinqueremis*, < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *remus*, oar.] An ancient galley having five banks of oars.

The great triremes and *quinqueremes* rushed onward.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii.

quinquesect (kwin'kwē-sekt), *v. t.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut.] To cut into five equal parts.

quinquesection (kwin-kwē-sek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *sectio(n-)*, a cutting: see *section*.] Section into five equal parts.

quinqueseptate (kwin-kwē-sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *septum*, a partition: see *septum, septate*.] Having five septa or partitions.

quinqueserial (kwin-kwē-sē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *series*, row, series: see *series, serial*.] Arranged in five series or rows.

quinquesyllabic (kwin*kwē-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllabic*.] Having five syllables, as a word.

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quinquesyllable (kwin-kwē-sil'a-bl), *n.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of five syllables.

Anything beyond a *quinquesyllable* is difficult to pronounce. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 516.

quinquetactic (kwin-kwē-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + Gr. τακτικός, tactic: see *tactic*.] Having five consecutive points in common.—**Quinquetactic point.** See *tritactic point*, under *point*[1].

quinquetubercular (kwin″kwē-tū-bėr'kū-lär), *a.* Same as *quinquetuberculate*.

The crowns of the lower molars are *quinquetubercular*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 663.

quinquetuberculate (kwin″kwē-tū-bėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *tuberculum*, tubercle: see *tubercle*, *tuberculate*.] Having five tubercles: as, a *quinquetuberculate* molar.

quinquevalent (kwin-kwev'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + E. *valent*.] In *chem.*, capable of being combined with or exchanged for five hydrogen atoms; having an equivalence of five.

quinquevalve (kwin'kwē-valv), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *valva*, door (valve).] In *bot.*, having five valves, as a pericarp.

quinquevalvular (kwin-kwē-val'vū-lär), *a.* [< L. *quinque*, = E. *five*, + NL. *valvula*, dim. of *valva*, valve: see *valve*.] Same as *quinquevalve*.

quinquevir (kwin'kwē-vėr), *n.*; pl. *quinqueviri* (kwin-kwev'i-rī). [L., < *quinque*, = E. *five*, + *vir*, a man.] In *Rom. antiq.*, one of five commissioners who were appointed from time to time under the republic as extraordinary magistrates to carry any measure into effect, as to provide relief in time of public distress, to direct the establishment of a colony, or to provide for the repair of fortifications.

quinqui-. For words so erroneously spelled, see *quinque-*.

quinquina (kin'ki-nä), *n.* Same as *quinaquina*.

quinquino (kin'ki-nō), *n.* [S. Amer.] A tree, *Myroxylon Pereiræ*, the source of the balsam of Peru. It is found on a strip along the coast of San Salvador called the Balsam Coast. It has a height of 50 feet, branching at 8 or 10 feet from the ground; the leaves are pinnate, 6 or 8 inches long, the flowers numerous in erect racemes, the pods 3 or 4 inches long, narrow at the base, broadening and winged above, containing one seed. The balsam is obtained by the natives from the trunk by a process of beating and incision. It was first exported by the way of Peru, whence its name. The fruit also yields to cold pressure a valuable white balsam, and digested in rum furnishes a medicine, balsamito, but neither of these is an article of commerce. See *Myroxylon*, and *balsam of Peru* (under *balsam*).

quinsy (kwin'zi), *n.* [Formerly also *quinsey*, *quinzy*, *quincy* (also *quinancy*); reduced from early *squincy*, **squinsy*, *squinzie*, a contracted form of *squinancy*, < OF. *squinancie*, *squinance*, *esquinance*, F. *esquinancie* (cf. also OF. *quinatique*, *quinatike*) = Sp. *esquinancia* = Pg. *esquinencia* = It. *schinanzia*, quinsy, with prosthetic *s*, < LL. *cynanche*, < Gr. κυνάγχη, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, lit. 'dog-throttling,' < κύων (κυν-), dog, + ἀγχειν, choke, throttle. Cf. *cynanche*.] Tonsillitis; specifically, a deep suppurative tonsillitis.

In steps that insolent insulter,
The cruell *Quincy*, leaping like a Vulture
At Adams throat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Why don't you speak out?—not stand croaking like a frog in a *quinsy!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

quinsy-berry (kwin'zi-ber″i), *n.* The black currant, *Ribes nigrum*, of the northern Old World, often planted. Its berries are eaten, and a jelly of them is a long-known popular remedy for quinsy and sore throat.

quinsywort (kwin'zi-wėrt), *n.* [Formerly also *quinancy-wort*, *squinancy-wort*; < *quinsy* + *wort*[1].] A small trailing European herb, *Asperula cynanchica*, of the *Rubiaceæ*, having narrow leaves whorled in fours, and small, clustered, nearly white flowers. It was once reputed efficacious as a gargle in quinsy and sore throat, whence the common and the specific names. Also *quinsy-woodruff*.

quint (kwint), *n.* [< F. *quinte* (= Sp. Pg. It. *quinta*), f., a fifth part, a fifth (in music, etc.), also *quint*, m., a fifth, < *quint* (= Sp. Pg. It. *quinto*), fifth, < L. *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque*, five: see *five*.] **1.** A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

For since the State has made a *quint*
Of generals, he's listed in't.
S. Butler, Hudibras (1541), III. ii.

2. In *music*, same as *fifth*, 2.

As the melody proceeded there resulted a succession of parallel quarts, *quints*, and octaves, which would be intolerable to modern ears.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 51.

3. In *organ-building*, a stop giving tones a fifth above the normal pitch of the digitals used.—**4.** The smallest of the three varieties of viola da bracchio. See *viol*.—**5.** The E string or chanterelle of a violin: probably so called from the highest string of the lute.—**6.** In *fencing*, the fifth of the eight parries in swordplay. It is taught in the schools, but rarely used in practice.

quint-. [L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] A prefix of the names of musical instruments and of organ-stops, denoting a variety whose pitch is a fifth above or below that of the usual variety.

quinta (kwin'tä), *n.* [Sp. Pg. *quinta*, a country house.] A country house in Madeira.

A Pasco del Molino is the best part of the town, where all the rich merchants reside in *quintas* surrounded by pretty gardens. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

quintad (kwin'tad), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth (see *quint*), + *-ad*[1].] Same as *pentad*.

quintadena (kwin-ta-dē'nä), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ad-ena*, an arbitrary termination.] In *organ-building*, a stop having small stopped pipes of metal in the tones of which the second harmonic or twelfth is decidedly prominent.

quintain (kwin'tān), *n.* [Formerly also *quinten*, *quintin*; < ME. *quyntayne*, *qwaintan*, < OF. *quintaine*, *cuintaine*, etc., f., a quintain, F. *quintaine* = Pr. It. *quintana*, < ML. *quintana*, a quintain, also a part of a street where carriages could pass, < L. *quintana*, a street in a camp, between the fifth and sixth maniples, where were the market and forum of the camp, and, it is supposed, the place of martial exercises, etc., whence the ML. use; fem. (sc. *via*) of *quintanus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] **1.** A figure or other object to be tilted at. It was constructed in various ways. A common form in England consisted of an upright post, on the top of which



Movable Quintain, 14th century.
(From Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.")

was a horizontal bar turning on a pivot; to one end of this a sandbag was attached, to the other a broad board; and it was a trial of skill to strike or tilt at the broad end with a lance, and pass on before the bag of sand could whirl round and strike the tilter on the back.

My better parts
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 263.

The *quintain* in its original state was not confined to the exercise of young warriors on horseback; it was an object of practice for them on foot, in order to acquire strength and skill in assaulting an enemy with their swords, spears, and battle-axes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 183.

2. The game or exercise of tilting at the quintain.

Somur qwenes, and *qwaintans*, & other qwaint gaumes
There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1627.

quintal (kwin'tal), *n.* [Also *kintal*, and formerly *kental*, *kintle*, early mod. E. *kyntayl*; < F. *quintal* = It. *quintale*, < Sp. Pg. *quintal*, < Ar. *qintār*, a weight of one hundred pounds, < L. *centum*, a hundred: see *cent* and *cantar*, *cantara*.] A weight of 100 pounds. The old French quintal was equal to 100 livres, or nearly 108 pounds avoirdupois. The *quintal métrique*, or modern quintal, is 100 kilograms, or about 220 pounds avoirdupois.

I give this jewel to thee, richly worth
A *quintal* or an hundred-weight of gold.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

quintan (kwin'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintanus*, pertaining to the fifth, < *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque* = E. *five*: see *five*. Cf. *quintain*.] **I.** *a.* Occurring or recurring every fifth day, both days being counted, as on Sunday and Thursday: as, a *quintan* fever.

II. *n.* An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fifth day.

quintet, *a.* A Middle English form of *quaint*.

quintefoil (kwint'foil), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cinquefoil*, as if < OF. *quint*, fifth, + *foil*, leaf.] In *her.*, same as *cinquefoil*.

quintell† (kwin'tel), *n.* An erroneous form of *quintain*.

None crowns the cup
Of wassaile now, or sets the *quintell* up.
Herrick, A Pastorall sung to the King.

quintent, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quinterne†, *n.* [OF. *quinterne*, a corrupt form of *quinterne*, *guiterne*, a gittern, guitar: see *gittern*, *guitar*.] A musical instrument of the lute family, which was one of the early forms of the modern guitar.

quinteron (kwin'te-ron), *n.* Same as *quintroon*.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens, formerly kwin'te-sens), *n.* [< ME. *quintessence*, < OF. (and F.) *quintessence* = It. *quintessenza* = ML. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence: L. *quinta*, fem. of *quintus*, fifth; *essentia*, being or essence: see *quint* and *essence*.] **1.** The fifth essence, or fifth body, not composed of earth, water, fire, or air; the substance of the heavenly bodies, according to Aristotle, who seems in this matter to follow Pythagorean doctrine. The quintessence was situated above the four terrestrial elements, and was naturally bright and incorruptible, and endowed with a circular motion.

Forsothe philosophoris clepen the purest substaunce of manye corruptible thingis elementid *quinta essencia*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

Paracelsus . . . tells us . . . the lungs consume part of the air, and proscribe the rest. So that . . . it seems we may suppose that there is in the air a little vital *quintessence* (if I may so call it), which serves to the refreshment and restauration of our vital spirits, for which use the grosser and incomparably greater part of the air being unserviceable, it need not seem strange that an animal stands in need of almost incessantly drawing in fresh air.
Boyle, New Experiments touching the Spring of the Air, [Exp. xli. 1.

Hence—**2.** An extract from anything, containing its virtues or most essential part in a small quantity; pure and concentrated essence; the best and purest part of a thing; in *old chem.*, an alcoholic tincture or essence often made by digestion at common temperatures or in the sun's heat, and always at a gentle heat.

To comforte the herte, putte yn oure *5 essense*, the *5 essence* of gold and of peerl, and he schal be delyuerid therefof [of venom] and be hool.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

More precious I do holde
Maltes pure *quintessence* then king Harries golde.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

The *quintessence* of every sprite
Heaven would in little show.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 147.

The large scarlet anemone outshone even the poppy, whose color here is the *quintessence* of flame.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 116.

Pure *quintessences* of precious oils
In hollow'd moons of gems.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens, formerly kwin'te-sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessenced*, ppr. *quintessencing*. [< *quintessence*, *n.*] To extract as a quintessence; reduce to a quintessence. [Rare.]

If the whole world were *quintessenced* into one perfume, it could not yield so fragrant a smell.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 434.

It is truth *quintessenced* and raised to the highest power.
Quoted in *Littell's Living Age*, CLXXV. 113.

quintessential (kwin-te-sen'shal), *a.* [< *quintessence* (ML. *quinta essentia*) + *-al*.] Consisting of quintessence; of the nature of quintessence.

Here first are born the spirits animal,
Whose matter, almost immaterial,
Resembles heaven's matter *quintessential*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, v.

Our states, I have always contended, our various phases, have to be passed through, and there is no disgrace in it so long as they do not levy toll on the *quintessential*, the spiritual element. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xlv.

quintessentialize (kwin-te-sen'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintessentialized*, ppr. *quintessentializing*. [< *quintessential* + *-ize*.] To reduce to a quintessence; exhibit in the highest or quintessential form. [Rare.]

Their [the Jews'] national egotism, *quintessentialized* in the prophets, was especially sympathetic with the personal egotism of Milton.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

quintet, quintette (kwin-tet'), *n.* [= F. *quintette*, < It. *quintetto*, a quintet, < *quinto*, < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] In *music*: (*a*) A movement for five solo parts, either vocal or instrumental. Instrumental quintets are essentially similar to quartets. (*b*) A company of five singers or players who perform quintets.

quintetto (kwin-tet'ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *quintet*.

quintfoil (kwint'foil), *n.* See *quintefoil*.

quintic (kwin'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth (see *quint*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of the fifth degree.—**Quintic equation.** See *equation*.—**Quintic symmetry**, symmetry arising from the possibility of reducing a quintic to the form $ax^5 + by^5$.

II. *n.* An algebraic function of the fifth degree.

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quintile (kwin'til), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, < *quinque*, five, + *-ile*.] The aspect of planets when they are distant from each other the fifth part of the zodiac, or 72°.

Quintillian (kwin-til'iạn), *n.* [< *Quintilla*, a Roman female name (see def.), fem. of *Quintillus*, dim. of *quintus*, fifth: see *quintan*.] One of a body of Montanists, said to have been so called from a prophetess Quintilla.

quintillion (kwin-til'yon), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + E. (*m*)*illion*.] In the English notation, the fifth power of a million, a unit followed by thirty ciphers; in the French notation, used generally in the United States, the sixth power of one thousand, a unit followed by eighteen ciphers.

quintint†, *n.* An obsolete form of *quintain*.

quintine (kwin'tin), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ine*[2].] In *bot.*, an alleged fifth coat of an ovule, counting from the outermost. Compare *quartine*.

quintisternal (kwin-ti-stėr'nạl), *n.* [< L. *quintus*, fifth, + NL. *sternum*, sternum.] In *anat.*, the fifth sterneber, succeeding the quadristernal, and corresponding to the fifth intercostal space. [Rare.]

quintole (kwin'tōl), *n.* [< It. *quinto*, < L. *quintus*, fifth, + *-ole*.] **1.** Same as *quintuplet*, 3. Compare *decimole*, *quartole*, etc.—**2.** A five-stringed variety of viol much used in France in the eighteenth century. See *viol*.

quintroon (kwin-trön'), *n.* [Also *quinteron*; < Sp. *quinteron*, a quintroon, < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*. Cf. *quarteroon*, *quadroon*.] In the West Indies, the child of a white person by one who has one sixteenth part of negro blood.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *a.* [= F. *quintuple* = Sp. *quintuplo* = Pg. It. *quintuplo*, < ML. **quintuplus*, fivefold, < L. *quintus*, fifth (< *quinque*, five), + *-plus*, -fold. Cf. L. *quintuplex*, fivefold, < *quintus*, fifth, + *plicare*, fold.] **1.** Fivefold; containing five times the number or amount.

Owing this name not only unto the *quintuple* number of trees, but the figure declaring that number.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

2. In *bot.*, divided or arranged by a rule of five; fivefold.—**Quintuple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, rhythm or time characterized by five beats or pulses to the measure. See *rhythm*.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quintupled*, ppr. *quintupling*. [< *quintuple*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make fivefold.

II. *intrans.* To increase fivefold.

The value of land in that district has *quintupled* within the last thirty or forty years.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 226.

quintuple-nerved (kwin'tū-pl-nėrvd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuple-ribbed (kwin'tū-pl-ribd), *a.* Same as *quintuplinerved*.

quintuplet (kwin'tū-plet), *n.* [< *quintuple* + *-et*.] **1.** A set of five, as of car-springs, etc. —**2.** *pl.* Five children born at a birth.

Five years subsequently she gave birth to *quintuplets*.
Lancet, No. 3417, p. 392.

3. In *music*, a group of five notes to be performed in the time of three, four, or six. Also *quintole*. Compare *nonuplet*, *triplet*, etc.

quintuplicate (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quintuplicated*, ppr. *quintuplicating*. [< L. *quintuplicatus*, pp. of *quintuplicare*, < *quintus*, fifth, + *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] To make fivefold; increase or repeat to the number of five.

quintuplicate (kwin-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *quintuplicatus*, pp. of *quintuplicare*: see *quintuplicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of or relating to a set of five, or to five corresponding parts.

II. *n.* One of five things corresponding in every respect to one another.

A great many duplicates, not to speak of triplicates, or even such a *quintuplicate* as that which I adduced.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 181

quintuplication (kwin-tū-pli-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *quintuplicate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of repeating five times, or increasing to the number of five.

The perceptible are evolved out of the imperceptible elements by the process of *quintuplication*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 119.

quintuplinerved (kwin'tū-pli-nėrvd), *a.* [< ML. **quintuplus*, fivefold, + L. *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having a midrib with two lateral ribs or primary nerves on each side: said of palmately nerved leaves, or those approaching the palmate nervation. See *nervation*. Also *quinquenerved*.

quintus (kwin'tus), *n.* [ML., < L. *quintus*, fifth: see *quint*.] In *medieval music*, the fifth voice or part. It either corresponded in compass to one of the other four, though independent, or strengthened the different parts in turn: hence sometimes called *vagans*.

quinzain, quinzaine (kwin'zān; F. pron. kañ-zān'), *n.* [< ME. **quinzaine*, *quynsynne*, < OF. (and F.) *quinzaine*, the number of fifteen, a fortnight, < *quinze*, fifteen: see *quinze*.] **1.** In *chron.*, the fourteenth day after a feast-day, or the fifteenth if the day of the feast is included.

And the *quynsynne* after that Merlyn come to courte, and grete was the ioye the kynge made to hym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

2. A stanza consisting of fifteen lines.

quinze (kwinz; F. pron. kañz), *n.* [Also *quince*; < F. *quinze*, fifteen, < L. *quindecim*, fifteen: see *quindecim*.] A game of cards somewhat similar to vingt-un, in which the object is to count fifteen, or as near as possible to that number without exceeding it.

Gambling the whole morning in the Alley, and sitting down at night to *quinze* and hazard at St. James's.
Colman, Man of Business, iv.

quinzy†, *n.* See *quinsy*.

quip (kwip), *n.* [< W. *chwip*, a quick turn or flirt, < *chwipio*, whip, move briskly. Cf. *whip*. Hence *quib*, *quibble*.] A smart sarcastic turn; a sharp or cutting jest; a severe retort; a gibe.

Peni. Why, what 's a *quip*?
Manes. Wee great girders call it a short saying of a sharpe wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
Lyly, Alexander and Campaspe, iii. 2.

If I sent him word again it was not well cut, he would send me word he cut it to please himself. This is called the *Quip* Modest. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 79.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest, and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 72.

quip (kwip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quipped*, ppr. *quipping*. [< *quip*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use quips or sarcasms; gibe; scoff.

Are you pleasant or peevish, that you *quip* with suche briefe girdes?
Greene, Theeves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 383).

Ye malitious haue more minde to *quip* then might to cut. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 206.

II. *trans.* To utter quips or sarcasms on; taunt; treat with a sarcastic retort; sneer at.

The more he laughes, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 44.

quipo, *n.* See *quipu*.

quipper† (kwip'ėr), *n.* One who jests or quips.

And here, peraduenture, some desperate *quipper* will cauuaze my proposed comparison.
Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

quippian (kwip'i-ạn), *n.* [So called because denoted by *Q*.] A curve of the third class, the left-hand member of whose equation is the quintic contravariant of a cubic.

quippish (kwip'ish), *a.* [< *quip* + *-ish*[1].] Abounding in quips; epigrammatic. [Rare.]

I prefer Fuller's [version], as more *quippish* and adagy.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 501.

quipu (kē'pö or kwip'ö), *n.* [Also *quippu*, *quipo*, *quippo*; < Peruv. *quipu*, a knot.] A cord about 2 feet in length, tightly spun from variously colored threads, and having a number of smaller threads attached to it in the form of a fringe: used among the ancient Peruvians and elsewhere for recording events, etc. The fringe-like threads were also of different colors and were knotted. The colors denoted sensible objects, as white for silver and yellow for gold, and sometimes also abstract ideas, as white for peace and red for war. They constituted a rude register of certain important facts or events, as of births, deaths, and marriages, the number of the population fit to bear arms, the quantity of stores in the government magazines, etc.

The mysterious science of the *quipus* . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. *Prescott*, Conquest of Peru, i. 4.

Wampum and *quippus* are mnemonic records of the most elementary kind. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 18.

quiquihatch (kwē'kwē-hach), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The quickhatch or wolverene, *Gulo luscus*.

quiracet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuirass*.

For all their bucklers, Morions, and *Quiraces*
Were of no proofe against their peisant maces.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, v.

quirboillet, **quirboilly**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cuir-bouilli*.

quircal (kwėr'kạl), *n.* A kind of marmoset. *Sci. Amer.*, LV. 176.

quire[1] (kwīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier*, *queer*; < ME. *queer*, *quere*, *quer*, *queor*, < OF. *cuer*, F. *chœur* = Pr. *cor* = Sp. Pg. It. *coro* = D. *koor* = G. *chor* = Sw. *kör* = Dan. *kor* = AS. *chor* (rare), < L. *chorus*, < Gr. χορός, a dance, chorus: see *chorus*. Cf. *choir*, a mod. spelling simulating, like the mod. F. *chœur*, the L. spelling, but with pron. of *quire*.] **1.** A body of singers; a chorus.

They rise at mid-night to pray vnto their Idols, which they doe in *Quires*, as the Friers doe.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 459.

Angelick *quires*
Sung heavenly anthems of . . . victory.
Milton, P. R., iv. 593.

When the first low matin-chirp hath grown
Full *quire*. *Tennyson*, Love and Duty.

2. The part of a church allotted to the choristers; the choir.

Besyde the *Queer* of the Chirche, at the right syde, as men comen dounward 16 Greces, is the place where oure Lord was born. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 70.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And savage howlings fill the sacred *quires*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 72.

3†. A company or assembly.

And then the whole *quire* hold their hips and laugh.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 55.

quire[1] (kwīr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*[1], *n.*] **1.** To sing in concert or chorus; chant or sing harmoniously.

There 's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 62.

2. To harmonize.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as . . . the virgin voice
That babies lulls asleep! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 113.

quire[2] (kwīr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quier*, *queer*, *quere*; < ME. *quayer*, *quaier*, *quair*, *quayre*, *quaer*, *cwaer* (= Icel. *kver*, a quire, a book), < OF. *quaier*, *quayer*, *caier*, *cayer*, *coyer*, a quire (also a square lamp), F. *cahier*, a quire (six sheets), a copy-book, writing-book, written lectures, a memorial, = Pr. *cazern* = It. *quaderno*, a quire, a copy-book, writing-book, cash-book, two fours at dice, < ML. *quaternum*, a set of four sheets of parchment or paper, neut. of *quaternus* (> OF. *quaier*, *caier*, etc., = OIt. *quaderno*, four-square), pl. *quaterni*, four at a time: see *quatern*. For OF. *quaer*, *quaier*, < L. *quaternum*, cf. *enfer*, < L. *infernum*.] **1**†. A set of four sheets of parchment or paper folded so as to make eight leaves: the ordinary unit of construction for early manuscripts and books.

The *quires* or gatherings of which the book was formed generally consisted, in the earliest examples, of four sheets folded to make eight leaves.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 144.

2. A set of one of each of the sheets of a book laid in consecutive order, ready for folding. *E. H. Knight.*—**3**†. A book.

Go, litel *quayre*, go unto my lyves quene.
Lydgate, Black Knight, l. 674.

4. Twenty-four sheets of paper; the twentieth part of a ream.—**In quires**, in sheets, not folded or bound: said of printed books.

The Imprinter to sell this Booke *in Queres* for two shillinges and sixe pence, and not above.
Notice in Edward VI.'s Prayer-Book, 1549.

Inside quires, the eighteen perfect quires of a ream of paper, which were protected by outer quires of imperfect paper, one on each side of the package. This distinction between outside and inside quires is noticeable now only in hand-made papers. Machine-made papers are of uniform quality.

quire[2] (kwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quired*, ppr. *quiring*. [< *quire*[2], *n.*] To fold in quires, or with marks between quires.

quire[3]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *queer*[1].

quirewise (kwīr'wīz), *adv.* In *printing*, in single forms on double leaves of paper, so that the leaves can be quired and sewed in sections: in distinction from on single leaves, which have to be side-stitched.

Quirinalia (kwir-i-nā'li-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *quirinalis*, pertaining to Quirinus or Romulus, or to the Quirinal Hill at Rome, < *Quirinus*, a name of Romulus deified: see *Quirinus*.] In ancient Rome, a festival in honor of Quirinus, celebrated on February 17th, on which day Romulus was said to have been translated to heaven.

quirinca-pods (kwi-ring'kạ̈-podz), *n. pl.* [< S. Amer. *quirinca* + E. *pod*.] The fruit-husks of *Acacia Cavenia*, the espanillo of the Argentine Republic. They contain about 33 per cent. of tannin.

Quirinus (kwi-rī'nus), *n.* [L., < *Cures*, a Sabine town. Cf. *Quirites*.] An Italic warlike divinity, identified with Romulus and assimilated to Mars.

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quirister† (kwir'is-tėr), *n.* [Also *quirrister, querister, querester;* < *quire*[1], *n.*, + *-ister*. Cf. *chorister*.] Same as *chorister*.

The clear *quiristers* of the woods, the birds.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

The coy *quiristers* that lodge within
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomson*, Spring.

quiritarian (kwir-i-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< *quiritary* + *-an*.] In *Rom. law*, legal: noting a certain class or form of rights, as distinguished from *bonitarian*. The use is equivalent to that of *legal* in modern law, in contradistinction to *equitable*.

They [the Roman lawyers] could conceive land as held (so to speak) under different legal dispensations, as belonging to one person in *Quiritarian* and to another in Bonitarian ownership, a splitting of ownership which, after feudalism had fallen into decay, revived in our country in the distinction between the legal and the equitable estate.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 343.

quiritary (kwir'i-tā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *quiritarius*, < L. *Quirites*, the Roman citizens: see *Quirites*.] Same as *quiritarian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 682.

quiritation (kwir-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *quiritatio(n-)*, a cry, a shriek, < *quiritare*, wail, shriek; commonly explained (first by Varro) as orig. 'call upon the Quirites or Roman citizens for aid,' < *Quirites*, Quirites; prob. freq. of *queri*, complain: see *querent*[1], and cf. *cry*, ult. < *quiritare*.] A crying for help.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and angels with so wofull a *quiritation*: (My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?)?
Bp. Hall, The Crucifixion.

Quirite (kwir'it), *n.* [< L. *Quiris* (*Quirit-*): see *Quirites*.] One of the Quirites.

Quirites (kwi-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Quiris* (*Quirit-*), orig. an inhabitant of the Sabine town Cures, later a Roman citizen (see def.); < *Cures*, a Sabine town.] The citizens of ancient Rome considered in their civil capacity. The name *Quirites* pertained to them in addition to that of *Romani*, the latter designation having application in their political and military capacity.

quirk[1] (kwėrk), *n.* [Formerly also *querk;* perhaps a var. of **quirt* (cf. *jerk*[1], *jert*), < W. *chwirel*, craft, quirk (< *chwiori*, turn briskly), = Gael. *cuireid*, a turn, wile, trick (cf. *car*, turn).] **1.** A sharp turn or angle; a sudden twist.

Then have they neyther-stockes to these gay hosen, . . . curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with *quirkes* and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threds.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses, p. 31. (*Nares*, under *nether-stocks*.)

Hence—**2.** An artful turn for evasion or subterfuge; a shift; a quibble: as, the *quirks* of a pettifogger.

As one said of a lawyer that, resolving not to be forgotten, he made his will so full of intricate *quirks* that his executors, if for nothing else, yet for very vexation of law, might have cause to remember him.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 76.

3†. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm.

I have felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 51.

4. A smart taunt or retort; a slight conceit or quibble; a quip; a flight of fancy.

I may chance have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 245.

Twisted *quirks* and happy hits,
From misty men of letters;
The tavern-hours of mighty wits.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. Inclination; turn; peculiarity; humor; caprice.

I have heard of some kind of men that put quarrels purposely on others, to taste their valour: belike this is a man of that *quirk*. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 268.

6. A sudden turn or flourish in a musical air; a fantastic phrase.

Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 143.

The *quirks* of the melody are not unlike those of very old English ballads. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 126.

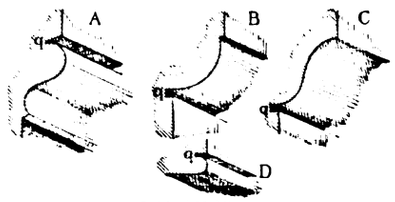
7. In *building*, a piece taken out of any regular ground-plot or floor, as to make a court or yard, etc.: thus, if the ground-plan were square or oblong, and a piece were taken out of the corner, such piece is called a *quirk*.—**8.** In *arch.*, an acute angle or recess; a deep indentation; the incision under the abacus.—**9.** A pane of glass cut at the sides and top in the form of a rhomb. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**10.** In a grooving-plane, a projecting fillet on the sole or side, arranged to serve as a fence or gage for depth or distance.—**Bead and quirk, bead and double quirk.** See *bead*, 9.—**Quirk bead**, a molding the round part of which forms more than a semicircle, and which has a sinking on the face termed the *quirk*.—**Quirk molding.** Same as *quirked molding*.

quirk[1] (kwėrk), *v.* [< *quirk*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To turn sharply.

II. *trans.* **1.** To twist or turn; form into quirks.—**2.** To form or furnish with a quirk or channel.

In Grecian architecture, ovolos and ogees are usually *quirked* at the top. *Weale.*

Quirked molding, a molding characterized by a sharp



Quirked Moldings.

A, quirked ogee or cyma reversa (arch of Constantine, Rome); *B*, quirked ovolo; *C*, quirked cyma recta; *D*, quirked bead (*B*, *C*, *D*, modern colonial American woodwork). *q q q q*, quirks.

and sudden return from its extreme projection to a reentrant angle. Also called *quirk molding*. *Gwilt.*

quirk[2] (kwėrk), *v. i.* [Cf. *querk*[1].] **1.** To emit the breath forcibly after retaining it in violent exertion. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To grunt; complain. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quirk-float (kwėrk'flōt), *n.* See *float*, 9 (*c*).

quirking-plane (kwėr'king-plān), *n.* A molding-plane for working on convex surfaces. *E. H. Knight.*

quirkish (kwėr'kish), *a.* [< *quirk*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the character of a quirk; consisting of quirks, quibbles, or artful evasions. [Rare.]

Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason.
Barrow, Works, I. xiv.

quirky (kwėr'ki), *a.* [< *quirk*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in quirks or twists; irregular; zigzag; quirkish. [Rare.]

Bordered by *quirky* lines.
Philadelphia Times, June 1, 1885.

2. Full of quirks or subterfuges; shifty; quibbling; characterized by petty tricks: as, a *quirky* attorney; a *quirky* question.—**3.** Merry; sportive. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

quirl (kwėrl), *v.* and *n.* See *querl*.

quirlewindt, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *whirlwind*.

quirpele, *n.* [Tamil.] A name for the mongoos: used in India. *Yule and Burnell.*

quirt (kwėrt), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *cuerda*, a cord, rope: see *cord*[1].] A kind of riding-whip much used in the western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries. It usually consists of a short stout stock, a few inches long, of wood, or of leather braided so tightly as to be rigid, and of a braided leather lash, about two feet long, flexible and very loosely attached to the stock. The quirt thus resembles a bull-whip in miniature. It is sometimes entirely braided of leather, like a small black-snake, but so as then to make a short rigid handle and long flexible lash. The quirt is often ornamented fancifully, and generally hung on the right wrist by a leather loop.

quirt (kwėrt), *v. t.* [< *quirt*, *n.*] To strike or flog with a quirt. [Western U. S.]

A first-class rider will sit throughout it all without moving from the saddle, *quirting* his horse all the time, though his hat may be jarred off his head and his revolver out of its sheath. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 854.

Quiscalinæ (kwis-ka-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Quiscalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, typified by the genus *Quiscalus*, usually having a lengthened and more or less boat-shaped tail, somewhat crow-like or thrush-like bill, stout feet, and in the male the color entirely iridescent-black; the American grackles or crow-blackbirds. The species are mostly terrestrial and gregarious. See *Quiscalus* and *Scolecophagus*.

Quiscalus (kwis'ka-lus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); appar. < ML. *quiscula, quisquila, quisquilla*, etc., a quail: see *quail*[3].] The typical genus of *Quiscalinæ*, having the bill elongated and crow-like, the tail long, graduated or rounded, and more or less keeled or boat-shaped. Several species inhabit the United States and warmer parts of America. The common crow-blackbird, or purple grackle, is *Q. purpureus* (see cut under *crow-blackbird*); the boat-tailed grackle or jackdaw of the Southern States is *Q. major* (see cut under *boat-shaped*); the fan-tailed blackbird is *Q. macrurus*, inhabiting Texas and Mexico.

quisht, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuisse*.

quishint, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

Quisqualis (kwis-kwā'lis), *n.* [NL. (Rumphius, 1747), named in allusion to its polymorphous leaves and changing colors of flowers, or from an uncertainty at first as to its classification; < L. *quis*, who, + *qualis*, of what kind.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Combretaceæ* and suborder *Combreteæ*. It is characterized by a calyx with a small deciduous border and a slender tube below, far prolonged beyond the one-celled ovary; by its five petals and ten straight stamens; and by the large, hard, dry fruit with five wings, containing a single five-furrowed oblong seed and sometimes three cotyledons instead of the usual two. The 3 or 4 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers with slender branchlets, opposite leaves, and handsome spiked or racemed flowers of changeable colors, passing from white or orange to red. Several species are in cultivation under glass, especially the Rangoon creeper, *Q. Indica*, used by the Chinese as a vermifuge.

quist (kwist), *n.* Same as *quest*. [Prov. Eng.]

quistle, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *whistle*.

quistron†, *n.* [ME. *quystron, questeroun*, < OF. *coistron, coestron, quistron, questron, coisteron*, a scullion; cf. F. *cuistre*, a college servant, a vulgar pedant.] A scullion.

This god of love of his fasoun
Was lyke no knave ne *quystron*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 886.

quit[1] (kwit), *a.* [< ME. *quit, quyt, quite, quyte, cwite* = OFries. *quit* = D. *kwijt* = MLG. *quit*, LG. *quīt, quiet* = MHG. *quit, queit*, G. *quitt* = Icel. *kvittr* = Sw. *quitt* = Dan. *kvit*, < OF. *quite, cuite*, F. *quitte* = Pr. *quiti* = Sp. *quito* = Pg. *quite*, discharged, released, freed, < ML. *quietus*, discharged, released, freed, a particular use of L. *quietus*, at rest, quiet: see *quiet*, *a.*, of which *quit* is a doublet. Cf. *quietus*.] Discharged or released from a debt, penalty, or obligation; on even terms; absolved; free; clear.

Yef ye will, leve me, and yef ye ne will, leve me nought; for I ne leve yow nought, and so be we *quyte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

Tho that ben shryuen & verry contryte,
Of alle here synnes he maketh hem *qwyte*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 118.

I promise you that when I am *quit* of these (public affairs) I will engage in no other.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 317.

Double or quits, in *gambling*, said when the stake due from one person to another is either to become double or to be reduced to nothing, according to the favorable or unfavorable issue of a certain chance.—**To be quit** or **quits** (with one), to have made mutual satisfaction of claims or demands (with him); be on even terms (with him); hence, as an exclamation, *quits!* 'we are even.' [In these phrases the adjective is used as a quasi-noun in a plural form.]

I hope *to be* shortly *quit* with you for all Courtesies.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 28.

I'll *be quit* with him for discovering me.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

To get quit of. See *get*[1].

quit[1] (kwit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quit* or *quitted*, ppr. *quitting*. [Early mod. E. also *quite* (a form still used in *requite*), and erroneously *quight;* < ME. *quiten, quyten* (= D. *kwijten* = MLG. *quiten*, LG. *quitten* = MHG. *quiten, quiten, quitten*, G. *quitten* = Icel. *kvitta* = Sw. *quitta* = Dan. *kvitte*), < OF. *quiter, cuiter, quitter*, F. *quitter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *quitar* = It. *quitare, chitare* (ML. reflex *quitare, quittare*), < ML. *quietare*, pay, discharge, quit, leave, abandon, particular uses of L. *quietare*, make quiet: see *quiet*, *v.*, and cf. *quit*[1], *a.* Cf. *acquit, requite*.] **1.** To satisfy, as a claim or debt; discharge, as an obligation or duty; make payment for or of; pay; repay; requite.

gut more, to make pees and *quyte* menne dettes, . . .
As Crist himself comaundeth to alle Cristene peuple.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 76.

I am endetted so therby,
Of gold that I have borwed trewely,
That whyl I lyve, I shal it *quyte* never.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 183.

I'll *quite* his cost or else myself will die.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

A litle mony from the law will *quite* thee,
Fee but the Sumner, & he shall not cite thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

Like doth *quit* like, and measure still for measure.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 416.

First, all our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments against us, *quitted*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Each looks as if he came to beg,
And not to *quit* a score.
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

2. To set free; release; absolve; acquit; exonerate.

God *quit* you in his mercy! *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 166.

Until they that were accused to be the murtherers were *quitted* or condemned. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, v.

I must *quit*
Young Florio; Lorenzo and myself
Are only guilty of the prince's death.
Shirley, Traitor, v. 3.

3. To free, as from something harmful or oppressing; relieve; clear; liberate: with *of*.

If I *quit* you not presently, and for ever, *of* this cumber, you shall have power instantly . . . to revoke your act.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

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Their judicious king
Begins at home; *quits* first his royal palace
Of flattering sycophants.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; conduct; acquit: used reflexively.

Be strong, and *quit yourselves* like men. 1 Sam. iv. 9.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1709.

5†. To complete; spend: said of time.

Never a worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown.
Daniel.

6. To depart from; go away from; leave.

Avaunt! and *quit* my sight! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 93.

She ought to play her part in haste, when she considers that she is suddenly to *quit* the stage, and make room for others. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

7. To resign; give up; let go.

The other he held in his sight
A drawen dirk to his breast,
And said, "False carl, *quit* thy staff."
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 197).

I had never *quitted* the lady's hand all this time.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 23.

8. To forsake; abandon.

Quit thy fear;
All danger is blown over.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

Episcopacy he bids the Queen be confident he will never *quitt*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

9. In *archery*, to discharge; shoot.

Quit or discharge the arrow by allowing the string to pass smoothly over the finger-points without jerking.
Encyc. Brit., II. 377.

10. To extract; get rid of. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**11.** To remove by force. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
Out of the earth. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 10.

12. To cease; stop; give over. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Quit! *quit* for shame! this will not move,
This cannot take her.
Suckling (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 24).

Notice to quit, in *law*, notice to a tenant of real property that he must surrender possession. Where notice to quit is required, as in the case of a tenant at will or by sufferance, it should be in writing, and should state accurately the time for leaving, which, however, varies according to the nature of the tenancy and the relation of the parties. —**To quit cost,** to pay expenses; be remunerative.

Who say I care not, those I give for lost;
And to instruct them, 'twill not *quit* the *cost*.
G. Herbert, The Temple, the Church-Porch.

To quit scores, to make even; balance accounts.

Are you sure you do nothing to *quit scores* with them?
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, i. 1.

=**Syn.** 6 and 8. *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. See *forsake*.

quit[2], *n.* Same as *queet*[2].

quit[3] (kwit), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] The popular name of numerous small birds of Jamaica, belonging to different genera and families. Banana-quits are species of *Certhiola*, as *C. flaveola*; grass-quits are various small sparrow-like birds, as *Spermophila olivacea*; the blue quit is a tanager, *Euphonia jamaica*; the orange quit is another tanager, *Tanagrella ruficollis*.

qui tam (kwī tam). [L.: *qui*, who; *tam*, as well, as much as, equally.] In *law*, an action on a penal statute, brought partly at the suit of the people or state and partly at that of an informer: so called from the words of the old common-law writ, "*Qui tam* pro domino rege quam pro se ipso," etc.

quitasol† (kē′ta-sol), *n.* [Sp., < *quitar*, quit, + *sol*, sun. Cf. *parasol*.] A parasol.

Then did he incask his pate in his hat, which was so broad as it might serve him excellently for a *quitasol*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 13. (*Richardson*, under *incask*.)

quitch[1]† (kwich), *v.* [Also *quich*, *queach*, *queatch* (also *quinch*, simulating *winch*), more prop. *quetch*; < ME. *quicchen*, *quycchen*, *quytchen*, *quecchen*, < AS. *cweccan* (pret. *cweahte*, *cwehte*), shake, causative of *cwacian*, shake, quake: see *quake*.]

I. *trans.* To shake; stir; move. *Layamon.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stir; move. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 421; *Palsgrave.*

An huge great Lyon lay, . . . like captived thrall
With a strong yron chaine and coller bound.
That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 33.

2. To flinch; shrink.

He laid him down upon the wood-stack, covered his face, nor never stirred hand nor foote nor *quitched* when the fire took him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 587.

quitch[2] (kwich), *n.* [Also *quickens*; an assibilated form of *quick* (= Norw. *kvika*, *kviku*, *kvikve*, *kuku*, quitch-grass), < *quick*, *a.* Cf. *quitch-grass*.] Same as *quitch-grass*.

Full seldom does a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Black quitch, mostly the slender foxtail-grass, *Alopecurus agrestis*, a weedy grass with dark-purple flowers. Also *black bent*, *black couch-grass*, *black squitch*.

quitch-grass (kwich′gràs), *n.* [Also *couch-grass*, *cooch-grass*; assibilated form of *quick-grass*: see *quick-grass*, *quitch*[3].] A weed-grass somewhat resembling wheat, though smaller, formerly regarded as belonging to the wheat genus, *Triticum*, but now known as *Agropyrum repens*. Also *quick-*, *quack-*, *cutch-*, and *couch-grass*. See especially *couch-grass*.



1, Flowering Plant of Quitch-grass (*Agropyrum* (*Triticum*) *repens*); 2, the spike on a larger scale; *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the flowering glume; *c*, the palet.

The thoroughfares were overrun with weed
— Docks, *quitchgrass*, loathy mallows no man plants.
Browning, Sordello, iv.

quitclaim (kwit′klām), *n.* [< ME. *quiteclayme*, < OF. *quiteclame*, a giving up, abandonment, release, < *quiter*, quit, + *clame*, claim: see *claim*[1].] In *law*: (*a*) A deed of release; an instrument by which some claim, right, or title to an estate is relinquished to another. (*b*) A conveyance without any covenant or warranty, expressed or implied.

Sin ye wyll do so,
Of vs shal he haue a *quite-clayme* fully.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1885.

quitclaim (kwit′klām), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *quiteclaim*; < ME. *quitclaymen*, *quiteclaymen*, *quytecleymen*, < OF. *quiteclamer*, *quiteclaimer*, give up, release, < *quiteclame*, a quitclaim: see *quitclaim*, *n.*] **1.** To quit or give up claim to; relinquish; release; acquit, as of an obligation.

The quene *quyte cleymed* the x knyghtes that were prisoners that hir knyghtes hadde her sent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

Fram henne to Ynde that cité
Quitesclaym thai schul go fre.
Gy of Warwike, p. 310. (*Halliwell.*)

Wee haue *quite claimed*, and for vs and our heires released, our welbeloued the Citizens of Colen and their marchandise from the payment of those two shillings which they were wont to pay. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 131.

2. In *law*, to quit or abandon a claim or title to by deed; convey without covenants of warranty against adverse titles or claims: as, to *quitclaim* a certain parcel of ground.

If any freke be so felle to fonde that I telle,
Lepe lyȝtly me to, & lach this weppen,
I *quit clayme* hit for euer, kepe hit as his auen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 293.

quitclaimance (kwit′klā′mans), *n.* [< ME. *quite-clamance*, < OF. *quiteclamance* (ML. *quieta clamantia*), < *quiteclamer*, quitclaim: see *quitclaim*.] Same as *quitclaim*.

Of that Philip, for he suld haf grantise,
Mad Richard a *quite clamance* fro him & alle hise,
& neuer thorgh no distresse suld Clayme ther of no right.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 186.

quite[1]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *quit*[1].

quite[1] (kwit), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also, erroneously, *quight*; < ME. *quite*, *quyte*, adv., < *quite*[1], *a.*] **1.** Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; fully; perfectly.

Generydes hym sette so vppon the hede
That his helme flew *quyte* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2636.

No gate so strong, no locke so firme and fast,
But with that percing noise flew open *quite*, or brast.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 4.

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'er-covered *quite* with dead men's rattling bones.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 82.

Something much more to our concern,
And *quite* a scandal not to learn.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 146.

Books *quite* worthless are *quite* harmless.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

2. To a considerable extent or degree; noticeably: as, *quite* warm; *quite* pretty; *quite* clever; *quite* an artist: in this sense now chiefly colloquial and American.

Billings . . . was but three months old, but, as the Americans say, was *quite* a town.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 76.

The lithographer has done his work *quite*, though hardly very, well. *Science*, VII. 403.

Quite a few. See *few*.—**Quite a little,** considerable: as, *quite a little* business; *quite a little* curiosity. [Colloq.]—**Quite so,** a form of assent in conversation.

quite[1]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *quit*[1].

quite[2]†, *a.* An obsolete dialectal form of *white*.

Ther cam on in a *quyte* surplisse,
And pryvely toke him be the slefe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 67. (*Halliwell.*)

quitely†, *adv.* [ME., also *quitly*; < *quite*[1], *quit*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Completely; entirely; quite.

ȝour ancestres conquered all France *quitely*.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 115.

2. Freely; unconditionally.

Ther-fore, ȝif godes wille were I wold haue al the payne,
To mede ȝe were fro this quarrere *quitly* a-schaped.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2341.

Qui tollis (kwī tol′is). [So called from the first words: L. *qui*, who; *tollis*, 2d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *tollere*, raise, take away.] In the *Rom. Cath.* and *Anglican liturgy*: (*a*) A part of the Gloria in Excelsis. (*b*) A musical setting of the words of the above.

Quito orange. See *orange*[1].

Qui transtulit sustinet (kwī tràns′tū-lit sus′ti-net). [L.: *qui*, who; *transtulit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *transferre*, transfer; *sustinet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *sustinere*, sustain.] He who transplanted still sustains: the motto of the State of Connecticut.

quit-rent (kwit′rent), *n.* [< ME. *quiterent*; < *quit*[1] + *rent*[2].] Rent paid by the freeholders and copyholders of a manor in discharge or acquittance of other services. Also called *chief-rent*.

Consydre what seruyce longyth ther-to,
And the *quyterent* that there-of owte shalle goo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 24.

There was nothing before him but contests for *quitrents* with settlers resolved on governing themselves.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 355.

quits (kwits). See *quit*, *a.*

quit-shilling† (kwit′shil′ing), *n.* A gratuity given by a prisoner on his acquittal.

Were any one lucky enough to be acquitted, he had to spend a *Quit Shilling* for their delight.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 245.

quittable (kwit′a-bl), *a.* [< *quit*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being quitted or vacated.

quittal† (kwit′al), *n.* [< *quit*[1] + *-al*. Cf. *acquittal*, *requital*.] Requital; return; repayment.

As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 236.

Let him unbind thee that is bound to death,
To make a *quittal* for thy discontent.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy, iii.

quittance (kwit′ans), *n.* [< ME. *quytance*, < F. *quittance* (= Sp. *quitanza* = Pg. *quitança* = It. *quitanza*), a release, receipt, < *quitter*, quit, release: see *quit*[1], *v.*] **1.** Acquittance; discharge from a debt or obligation; a receipt.

Having paid the custome, it behoueth to haue a *quittance* or cocket sealed and firmed.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 272.

Who writes himself "Armigero" in any bill, warrant, *quittance*, or obligation. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 10.

Gurth . . . folded the *quittance*, and put it under his cap. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, x.

2. Recompense; requital; return; repayment.

But these mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rendering faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreathed,
To Harry Monmouth. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 108.

In *quittance* of your loving, honest counsel
I would not have you build an airy castle.
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 1.

To cry quittance, to get even.

Cry quittance, madam, then, and love not him.
Marlowe, Edward II., i. 4.

Against whom [certain ladies of the bed-chamber], at their first being appointed, the French shut the doors, . . . whereas now ours have *cried quittance* with them.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 122.

quittance† (kwit′ans), *v. t.* [< *quittance*, *n.*] To repay; make requital or return for.

Hate calls on me to *quittance* all my ills.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

We dread not death to *quittance* injuries.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iii. 5.

quitter[1] (kwit′ėr), *n.* [< *quit*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who quits.—**2†.** A deliverer.

quitter[2] (kwit′ėr), *n.* [Also *quittor*, and formerly *quitture*; < ME. *quiter*, *quitere*, *quitoure*, *quiture*, *quytur*, *whitour*; cf. LG. *kwater*, *kwader*, rottenness.] **1†.** Matter flowing from a sore or wound.

Quytur or rotunnes, putredo.
Nominale MS. (*Halliwell.*)

Still drink thou wine, and eat,
Till fair-hair'd Hecamed hath giv'n a little water-heat
To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 7. (*Davies.*)

2. In *farriery*, a fistulous wound upon the quarters or the heel of the coronet, caused by treads,

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pricks in shoeing, corns, or other injuries which produce suppuration at the coronet or within the foot.—3†. Scoria of tin.

quitter[2] (kwit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *quiteren, whitouren;* from the noun.] To suppurate.

quittor, *n.* See *quitter*[2].

quitture†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *quitter*[2].

quiver[1]† (kwiv'ėr), *a.* [Also dial. *quever;* < ME. **quiver, quever, cwiver,* < AS. **cwifer,* in comp. *cwiferlice,* eagerly; cf. *quiver*[1], *v.*] Nimble; active; spry.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage you his piece thus; and a' would about and about.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 301.

quiver[1] (kwiv'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *kuyveren,* tremble, quiver, freq. form, associated with *kuyven,* tremble, quiver, and with the E. adj. *quiver*[1]: see *quiver*[1], *a.* Cf. *quaver.*] 1. To quake; tremble; shake tremulously; shudder; shiver.

In glaunces bright she glittered from the ground,
Holding in hand her targe and *quiuering* spere.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

That jewel 's mine that *quivers* in his ear,
Mocking his master's chilness and vain fear.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i.

Her pale lip *quivered,* and the light
Gleamed in her moistening eyes.
O. W. Holmes, Illustration of a Picture.

2. To flutter or be agitated with a tremulous motion.

Quivering beams, which daz'd the wondering eye.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

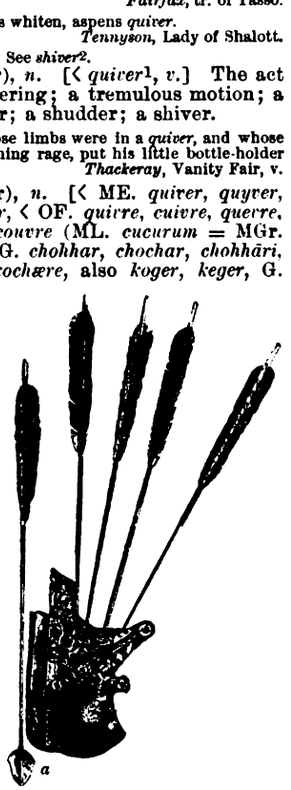
Willows whiten, aspens *quiver.*
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

=**Syn.** *Quake,* etc. See *shiver*[2].

quiver[1] (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [< *quiver*[1], *v.*] The act or state of quivering; a tremulous motion; a tremor; a flutter; a shudder; a shiver.

But Figs, all whose limbs were in a *quiver,* and whose nostrils were breathing rage, put his little bottle-holder aside. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, v.

quiver[2] (kwiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *quiver, quyver, quywere, quequer,* < OF. *quivre, cuivre, quevre, cuevre, coivre, couvre* (ML. *cucurum* = MGr. *κούκουρον*), < OHG. *chohhar, chochar, chohhāri,* MHG. *kocher, kochære,* also *koger, keger,* G. *köcher,* also MHG. *koger, keger* = LG. *koker, kaker* = D. *koker* = OS. *cocar* = OFries. *koker* = AS. *cocur, cocer,* ME. *koker* = Sw. *koger* = Dan. *kogger,* a quiver.] A case for holding arrows or crossbow-bolts. Quivers were formerly nearly as long as the arrows, so that only the feathers projected, these being covered by a piece of leather or cloth when not likely to be required. Medieval archers in war generally used the quiver on the march only, and in battle carried their arrows secured by a strap, usually with the addition of a small socket in which the points only were covered.


Mongol Quiver. *a,* separate arrow.

But Mosco did vs more service then we expected, for, having shot away his *quiver* of Arrowes, he ran to the Boat for more. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 186.

Now in her hand a slender spear she bore,
Now a light *quiver* on her shoulders wore.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

quivered (kwiv'ėrd), *a.* [< *quiver*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with a quiver; wearing a quiver.

The *quiver'd* Arabs' vagrant clan, that waits
Insidious some rich caravan. *J. Philips,* Cerealia.

Him, thus retreating, Artemis upbraids,
The *quiver'd* huntress of the sylvan shades.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 546.

2. Held or covered in or as if in a quiver: said of a feathered arrow, or, as in the quotation, of a quill.

From him whose quills stand *quiver'd* at his ear
To him who notches sticks at Westminster.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 83.

quivering (kwiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quiver*[1], *v.*] The act of trembling, wavering, or vibrating; a tremulous shaking.

The *quivering* of objects seen through air rising over a heated surface is due to irregular refraction, which incessantly shifts the directions of the rays of light.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 43.

quiveringly (kwiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a quivering manner; with quivering.

quiverish (kwiv'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *quiver*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tremulous; trembling.

Then furth with a *quiverish* horror.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 30. (*Davies.*)

quiver-tree (kwiv'ėr-trē), *n.* A species of aloe, *Aloë dichotoma.*

qui vive (kē vēv). [F., lit. who lives? i. e. who goes there? as a noun in the phrase *être sur le qui vive,* be on the alert: *qui* (< L. *qui*), who; *vive,* 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *vivre,* < L. *vivere,* live: see *vivid.*] Who goes there?—the challenge of French sentries addressed to those who approach their posts.—**To be on the qui vive,** to be on the alert; be watchful, as a sentinel.

Our new King Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much *on the qui-vive.*
Miss Edgeworth, Patronage, viii. (*Davies.*)

quixote (kwik'sōt), *v. i.* [< *Quixote* (see def. of *quixotic*) (Sp. *Quixote,* now spelled *Quijote,* pronounced kē-hō'te).] To act like Don Quixote; play the Quixote: with indefinite *it.*

When you have got the devil in your body, and are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall *Quixote it* by yourself for Lopez. *Vanbrugh,* False Friend, v. 1.

quixotic (kwik-sot'ik), *a.* [< *Quixote* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes's celebrated romance of that name; hence, extravagantly or absurdly romantic; striving for an unattainable or impracticable ideal; characterized by futile self-devotion; visionary.

The project seemed rash and *quixotic,* and one that he could not countenance. *Everett,* Orations, I. 464.

This family training, too, combined with their turn for combativeness, makes them eminently *quixotic.* They can't let anything alone which they think going wrong.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

quixotically (kwik-sot'i-kal-i), *adv.* [< *quixotic* + *-al* + *-ly*[2].] After the manner of Don Quixote; in an absurdly romantic manner.

quixotism (kwik'sōt-izm), *n.* [< *Quixote* (see *quixotic*) + *-ism.*] Quixotic extravagance in notions, actions, or undertakings; pursuit of absurdly romantic enterprises; uncalled-for or useless chivalry or magnanimity.

Since his [Cervantes's] time, the purest impulses and the noblest purposes have perhaps been oftener stayed by the devil under the name of *Quixotism* than any other base name or false allegation.
Ruskin, Lectures on Architecture and Painting, ii.

quixotry (kwik'sōt-ri), *n.* [< *Quixote* (see *quixotic*) + *-ry.*] Quixotism; visionary notions or undertakings.

Many persons will . . . consider it as a piece of *Quixotry* in M'Intyre to give you a meeting [in a duel] while your character and circumstances are involved in such obscurity. *Scott,* Antiquary, xx.

quiz[1] (kwiz), *n.*; pl. *quizzes* (kwiz'ez). [Orig. slang; perhaps a made word, based on *question* (with which it is vaguely associated), or (as a school term) on the L. *quæso,* I ask: see *quese, quest*[1]. No reliance is to be placed on the various anecdotes which purport to give the origin of the word.] 1. A puzzling question; something designed to puzzle one or make one ridiculous; banter; raillery.—2. One who quizzes.—3. One who or that which is obnoxious to ridicule or quizzing; a queer or ridiculous person or thing.

Where did you get that *quiz* of a hat? it makes you look like an old witch. *Jane Austen,* Northanger Abbey, p. 33.

'Twas the Queen dressed her; you know what a figure she used to make of herself with her odd manner of dressing herself; but mamma said, "Now really, Princess Royal, this one time is the last, and I cannot suffer you to make such a *quiz* of yourself." . . . The word *quiz,* you may depend, was never the Queen's.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary (1797), VI. 138. (*Davies.*)

4. An oral questioning of a student or class by a teacher, conducted with the object of communicating instruction and preparing for some examination: as, the surgery *quiz;* the practice *quiz.* [Colloq.]—5. A collection of notes made by a student from a professor's lectures, especially when printed for the use of other students. [Colloq.]—6. A monocular eye-glass, with or without a handle; a quizzing-glass.

quiz[1] (kwiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quizzed,* ppr. *quizzing.* [< *quiz*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To puzzle; banter; make sport of by means of puzzling questions, hints, and the like; chaff.

The zeal for *quizzing* him grew less and less
As he grew richer. *Halleck,* Fanny.

His [Sydney Smith's] constant *quizzing* of the national foibles and peculiarities. *Encyc. Brit.,* XXII. 177.

I hate to be *quizzed,* and I think most people do, particularly those who indulge in the habit of *quizzing* others.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., iii.

2. To look at through or as through a quizzing-glass; peer at; scrutinize suspiciously.

To inquire the name of an individual who was using an eye-glass, in order that he might complain . . . that the person in question was *quizzing* him.
Dickens, Sketches.

3. In *med.,* to examine (a student) orally or informally, as in a quiz- or question-class. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise bantering or chaffing; be addicted to teasing.—2. In *med.,* to attend oral or informal examinations, as in a quiz-class. [Colloq.]

quiz[2] (kwiz), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *whiz.*] A toy, formerly popular, consisting of a small cylinder or wheel grooved to receive a string, by which the wheel is made to wind and unwind itself. Also called *bandalore.*

Moore says that his earliest verses were composed on the use of the toy "called in French a bandalore, and in English a *quiz.*" *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., III. 67.

quiz-class (kwiz'klȧs), *n.* In *med.,* a number of medical students enrolled in a class for the purpose of being orally questioned, either by their teacher or by one another. [Colloq.]

quiz-master (kwiz'mȧs-tėr), *n.* The teacher or leader of a quiz-class. Compare *quiz*[1], *n.*, 4.

quizzer (kwiz'ėr), *n.* One who quizzes others, or makes them the object of banter or raillery.

quizzery (kwiz'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *quizzeries* (-iz). [< *quiz*[1] + *-ery.*] The act or practice of quizzing; a quizzical observation or comment.

Of Mrs. Carlyle's *quizzeries,* he [Sterling] thinks she puts them forth as such evident fictions that they cannot mislead with reference to the character of others.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 133.

quizzical (kwiz'i-kal), *a.* [< *quiz*[1] + *-ic-al.*] Characteristic of a quiz; bantering; teasing; shy; queer: as, a *quizzical* look or remark.

I believe you have taken such a fancy to the old *quizzical* fellow that you can't live without him.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, ix. (*Davies.*)

quizzicality (kwiz-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *quizzical* + *-ity.*] The quality of being quizzical; a quizzical look or remark.

The poor Duke, . . . with the old *quizzicality* in his little face, declared . . . *Carlyle,* in Froude, II.

quizzically (kwiz'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a quizzical or bantering manner; with playful slyness.

"Look here," said one of them, *quizzically,* "Ogden, have you lived all your life in every house in Crofield and in Mertonville and everywhere?" *St. Nicholas,* XVII. 611.

quizzification (kwiz'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *quizzify* + *-ation.*] A joke; a quiz.

After all, my dear, the whole may be a *quizzification* of Sir Philip's — and yet he gave me such a minute description of her person! *Miss Edgeworth,* Belinda, xi. (*Davies.*)

quizzify (kwiz'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *quizzified,* ppr. *quizzifying.* [< *quiz*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To turn into a quiz; make odd or ridiculous.

The caxon *quizzifies* the figure, and thereby mars the effect of what would otherwise have been a pleasing as well as appropriate design.
Southey, The Doctor, cxii. (*Davies.*)

quizziness (kwiz'i-nes), *n.* Oddness; eccentricity.

His singularities and affectation of affectation always struck me; but both these and his spirit of satire are mere *quizziness.* *Mme. D'Arblay,* Diary, VI. 187. (*Davies.*)

quizzing (kwiz'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *quiz*[1], *v.*] Banter; raillery; teasing.

quizzing-glass (kwiz'ing-glȧs), *n.* A single eye-glass, or monocle; especially, one that is held to the eye by the muscles of the face.

quo†, *pron.* An obsolete form of *who.*

quo'. A clipped form of *quoth.*

quoad hoc (kwō'ad hok). [L.: *quoad,* so far as (< *quod,* what, as, + *ad,* to); *hoc,* neut. of *hic,* this: see *he*[1].] To this extent; as far as this.

quoad omnia (kwō'ad om'ni-ȧ). [L.: *quoad,* so far as; *omnia,* neut. pl. of *omnis,* all.] As regards or in respect of all things: as, a *quoad omnia* parish. See *parish.*

quoad sacra (kwō'ad sā'krȧ). [L.: *quoad,* so far as; *sacra,* neut. pl. of *sacer,* sacred, consecrated.] In respect of or as far as concerns sacred matters: as, a *quoad sacra* parish. See *parish.*

quob, *v.* and *n.* See *quab*[1].

quod[1]†. An obsolete form of *quoth.*

quod[2] (kwod), *n.* and *v.* See *quad*[2], 2.

quoddle[1], *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *coddle*[1].

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It seemes it is the fashion with you to sugar your papers with Carnation phrases, and spangle your speeches with new *quoddled* words. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 89.

quoddle[2] (kwod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *quoddled*, ppr. *quoddling*. [Cf. *waddle* (?).] To paddle.

You will presently see the young eagle mounting into the air, the duck *quoddling* in a pool.
Bp. Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 1, § 16.

quoddy (kwod'i), *n.*; pl. *quoddies* (-iz). [Abbr. of *Passamaquoddy*.] A kind of large herring found in Passamaquoddy Bay.

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), *n.* [= F. *quolibet*, a joke, pun; < ML. *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet, < L. *quodlibet* (*quidlibet*), what you please, anything you please, anything at all (neut. of *quilibet*, any one you please, any one at all), < *quod*, what, neut. of *qui*, who, which, + *libet*, impers., it pleases. Cf. *quillet*[2].] 1. A scholastic argumentation upon a subject chosen at will, but almost always theological. These are generally the most elaborate and subtle of the works of the scholastic doctors. There are about a dozen printed books of quodlibets, all written between 1250 and 1350.

These are your *quodlibets*, but no learning, brother.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

He who, reading on the Heart
(When all his *Quodlibets* of Art
Could not expound its Pulse and Heat),
Swore he had never felt it beat.
Prior, Alma, iii.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A fantasia or potpourri. (*b*) A fanciful or humorous harmonic combination of two or more well-known melodies: sometimes equivalent to a *Dutch concert*.

quodlibetal (kwod'li-bet-al), *a.* [< ML. *quodlibetalis*; as *quodlibet* + *-al*.] Consisting of quodlibets.—**Quodlibetal question.** Same as *quodlibet*.

quodlibetarian (kwod'li-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *quodlibetarius* (< *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*) + *-an*.] One given to quodlibets or argumentative subtleties.

quodlibetic (kwod-li-bet'ik), *a.* [< ML. *quodlibeticus*, < *quodlibetum*, a quodlibet: see *quodlibet*.] 1. Not restrained to a particular subject; moved or discussed at pleasure for curiosity or entertainment; pertaining to quodlibets.

To speak with the schools, it is of *quodlibetic* application, ranging from least to greatest. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Given to niceties and subtle points.

quodlibetical (kwod-li-bet'i-kal), *a.* [< *quodlibetic* + *-al*.] Same as *quodlibetal*. *W. Watson*, A Decachordon of Ten *Quodlibetical* Questions.

quodlibetically (kwod-li-bet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner; at pleasure; for curiosity; so as to be debated for entertainment.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and, like a Delphian blade, will cut on both sides.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. § 3.

quodling†, quodlin†, *n.* See *codling*[1], 2.

Dol. A fine young *quodling*.
Face. O,
My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

quod permittat (kwod pėr-mit'at). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *permittat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *permittere*, permit: see *permit*[1].] In *Eng. law*, a writ (requiring defendant to permit plaintiff to, etc.) used to prevent interference with the exercise of a right, such as the enjoyment of common of pasture, or the abatement of a nuisance.

quod vide (kwod vī'dē). [L.: *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *vide*, impv. sing. of *videre*, see.] Which see: common, in the abbreviated form *q. v.*, after a dictionary-word, book-title and page, or the like, to which the reader is thus referred for further information.

quog (kwog), *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quohog, *n.* Same as *quahog*.

quoich, *n.* Same as *quaigh*.

quoift, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coif*.

quoiffuret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coiffure*.

quoilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coil*[1].

quoin (koin), *n.* [< F. *coin*, an angle, a corner, a wedge: see *coin*[1].] 1. An external solid angle; specifically, in *arch.* and *masonry*, the external angle of a building. The word is generally applied to the separate stones or blocks of which the angle is formed; when these project beyond the general surface of the walls, and have their corners chamfered off, they are called *rustic quoins* or *bossage*.

2. A wedge-like piece of stone, wood, metal, or other material, used for various purposes. (*a*) In *masonry*, a wedge to support and steady a stone. (*b*) In *printing*, a short blunt wedge used by printers to secure the types in a chase or on a galley. Mechanical quoins are made of iron in many forms, pressure being applied by means of the screw or by combined wedges. Small wedges, called *quoins*, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a shooting-stick, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.

(*c*) In *gem-cutting*, any one of the four facets on the crown of a brilliant; also, any one of the four facets on the pavilion or base. These facets divide each portion of the brilliant into four parts. Also called *lozenge*. See cut under *brilliant*. (*d*) *Naut.*, a wedge placed beneath a cask when stowed on shipboard, to prevent it from rolling. (*e*) In *gun.*, a wooden wedge used to hold a gun at a desired elevation.—**Cantick-quoin.** Same as *canting-coin*.

quoin (koin), *v. t.* [< *quoin*, *n.*] To wedge, steady, or raise with quoins, as a stone in building a wall, the types in a chase, etc.: generally with *up*. See *quoin*, *n.*, 2.

"They [flat stones] are exactly what I want for my wall—just the thing for *quoining up*." What Mr. Grey meant by *quoining up* was filling in the spaces under the large stones when they did not fit exactly to those below them, and thus wedging them up to their proper level.
Jacob Abbott, Wallace, vii.

quoin-post (koin'pōst), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, the heel-post of a lock-gate. *E. H. Knight.*

quoit (kwoit), *v.* [Also *coit*; < ME. *coiten*, *coyten*, < OF. *coiter*, *coitier*, *quoitier*, *cuiter*, press, push, hasten, incite, prob. < L. *coactare*, force, freq. of *cogere*, compel: see *cogent*. Cf. *quat*[1]; cf. also *quail*[2], ult. < L. *coagulare*.] **I.** *trans.* To throw as a quoit; throw.

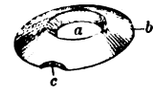
Quoit him down, Bardolph. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Hundreds of tarred and burning hoops were skilfully *quoited* around the necks of the soldiers, who struggled in vain to extricate themselves from these fiery ruffs.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 468.

II. *intrans.* To throw quoits; play at quoits.

For Python slain, he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for mastership should strive,
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 600.

quoit (kwoit), *n.* [Also *coit*, also dial. *quait*; < ME. *coite*, *coyte*; cf. *quoit*, *v.*] 1. A flattish ring of iron, used in playing a kind of game. It is generally from 8¼ to 9½ inches in external diameter, and between 1 and 2 inches in breadth, convex on the upper side and slightly concave on the under side, so that the outer edge curves downward, and is sharp enough to cut into soft ground.



Quoit.
a, central opening; *b*, marginal edge, which, when the quoit is skilfully pitched, cuts into the earth; *c*, thumb-notch, by which the thrower is enabled to give the quoit a spinning motion on an axis at right angles with the marginal edge.

He willed vs also himselfe to sit downe before him the distance of a *quoit's* cast from his tent.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 355.

'Tis not thine to hurl the distant dart,
The *quoit* to toss, the pond'rous mace to wield,
Or urge the race, or wrestle on the field.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 713.

Formerly in the country the rustics, not having the round perforated *quoits* to play with, used horse-shoes, and in many places the *quoit* itself, to this day, is called a shoe. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 142.

2. *pl.* The game played with such rings. Two pins, called *hobs*, are driven part of their length into the ground some distance apart; and the players, who are divided into two sides, stand beside one hob, and in regular succession throw their quoits (of which each player has two) as near the other hob as they can. The side which has the quoit nearest the hob counts a point toward game, or, if the quoit is thrown so as to surround the hob, it counts two. The game only slightly resembles the ancient exercise of throwing the discus, which has, however, been often translated by this English word.

A' plays at *quoits* well. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 266.

The game of *quoits*, or coits, . . . is more moderate, because this exercise does not depend so much upon superior strength as upon superior skill.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 141.

3. A quoit-shaped implement used as a weapon of war; a discus. Those used by the Sikhs are of polished steel with sharp edges, and are sometimes richly ornamented with damascening or the like.

quoivest, *n.* Plural of *quoif*, an old form of *coif*.

quo jure (kwō jö'rē). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by what, abl. sing. neut. of *quis*, who, which, what; *jure*, abl. sing. of *jus*, law, right.] In *law*, a writ which formerly lay for him who had land wherein another challenged common of pasture time out of mind: it was to compel him to show by what title he challenged it. *Wharton.*

quokt, quoket. Obsolete strong preterits of *quake*.

quoll (kwol), *n.* [Australian.] An Australian marsupial mammal, *Dasyurus macrurus*.

quo minus (kwō mī'nus). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by which, abl. sing. of *quod*, which, neut. of *qui*, who; *minus*, less: see *minus*.] An old English writ, used in a suit complaining of a grievance which consisted in diminishing plaintiff's resources, as for instance, waste committed by defendant on land from which plaintiff had a right to take wood or hay. The Court of Exchequer, whose original jurisdiction related to the Treasury, acquired its jurisdiction between private suitors by allowing a plaintiff by the use of this writ to allege that, by reason of the defendant's not paying the debt sued for, the plaintiff was less able (quo minus) to discharge his obligations to the crown.

quondam (kwon'dam), *a.* and *n.* [L., formerly, < *quom*, *cum*, when, + *-dam*, a demonstr. particle.] **I.** *a.* Having been formerly; former: as, one's *quondam* friend; a *quondam* schoolmaster.

This is the *quondam* king. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 23.

Farewell, my hopes! my anchor now is broken:
Farewell, my *quondam* joys, of which no token
Is now remaining.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A person formerly in an office; a person ejected from an office or a position.

Make them *quondams*, out with them, cast them out of their office. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As yet there was never learned man, or any scholar or other, that visited us since we came into Bocardo, which now in Oxford may be called a college of *quondams*.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 84.

quondamshipt (kwon'dam-ship), *n.* [< *quondam* + *-ship*.] The state of being a quondam.

As for my *quondamship*, I thank God that he gave me the grace to come by it by so honest a means.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Quoniam (kwō'ni-am), *n.* [So called from the initial word in the L. version: L. *quoniam*, since now, although, < *quom*, *cum*, when, since, + *jam*, now.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*: (*a*) A part of the Gloria. (*b*) A musical setting of the words of the above.—2†. [*l. c.*] A sort of drinking-cup.

Out of can, *quoniam*, or Jourdan.
Healy, Disc. of New World, p. 69. (*Nares.*)

quont, *n.* See *quant*.

quookt, quooket. Obsolete preterits and past participles of *quake*.

quorlt, *v.* A Middle English form of *whirl*.

quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* [Formerly also *corum*; < L. *quorum*, 'of whom,' gen. pl. of *qui*, who: see *who*. In commissions, etc., written in Latin, it was common, after mentioning certain persons generally, to specify one or more as always to be included, in such phrases as *quorum unum A. B. esse volumus* (of whom we will that A. B. be one); such persons as were to be in all cases necessary therefore constituted a quorum.] 1. In England, those justices of the peace whose presence is necessary to constitute a bench. Among the justices of the peace it was formerly customary to name some eminent for knowledge and prudence to be of the quorum; but the distinction is now practically obsolete, and all justices are generally "of the quorum."

He that will not cry "amen" to this, let him live sober, seem wise, and die o' the *corum*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 2.

I must not omit that Sir Roger is a justice of the *quorum*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 2.

2. The number of members of any constituted body of persons whose presence at or participation in a meeting is required to render its proceedings valid, or to enable it to transact business legally. If no special rule exists, a majority of the members is a quorum; but in a body of considerable size the quorum may by rule be much less than a majority, or in a smaller one much more. Forty members constitute a quorum or "house" in the British House of Commons.

In such cases, two thirds of the whole number of Senators are necessary to form a *quorum*.
Calhoun, Works, I. 175.

Others [regulations] prescribe rules for the removal of unworthy members, and guard against the usurpation of individuals by fixing a *quorum*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3†. Requisite materials.

Here the Dutchmen found fullers' earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath, if not more, better than all Christendom besides; a great commodity of the *quorum* to the making of good cloath.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. ix. 12. (*Davies.*)

Quorum of Twelve, or **Quorum,** a name given collectively to the twelve apostles in the Mormon Church. See *Mormon*[2].

quostt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coast*.

quota (kwō'tä), *n.* [< It. *quota*, a share, < L. *quota* (sc. *pars*), fem. of *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, how many, as many as, akin to *qui*.] A proportional part or share; share or proportion assigned to each; any required or proportionate single contribution to a total sum, number, or quantity.

They never once furnished their *quota* either of ships or men. *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

The power of raising armies, by the most obvious construction of the articles of the confederation, is merely a power of making requisitions upon the states for *quotas* of men. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 22.

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quotability (kwō-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *quotable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of or fitness for being quoted; quotable quality.

It is the prosaicism of these two writers [Cowper and Moore] to which is owing their especial *quotability*.
Poe, Marginalia, xxviii. (*Davies.*)

quotable (kwō'ta-bl), *a.* [< *quote* + *-able*.] Capable of or suitable for being quoted or cited.

Mere vividness of expression, such as makes *quotable* passages, comes of the complete surrender of self to the impression, whether spiritual or sensual, of the moment.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 176.

quotableness (kwō'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Quotability.
Athenæum, Nov. 24, 1888, p. 693.

quotably (kwō'ta-bli), *adv.* So as to be quoted; in a quotable manner.

All qualities of round coal prices are weak, though not *quotably* lower. *The Engineer*, LXV. 513.

quotation (kwō-tā'shon), *n.* [< *quote* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of quoting or citing.

Classical *quotation* is the parole of literary men all over the world. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

Emerson . . . believed in *quotation*, and borrowed from everybody, . . . not in any stealthy or shame-faced way, but proudly. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xii.

2. That which is quoted; an expression, a statement, or a passage cited or repeated as the utterance of some other speaker or writer; a citation.

When the *quotation* is not only apt, but has in it a term of wit or satire, it is still the better qualified for a medal, as it has a double capacity of pleasing.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

3. In *com.*, the current price of commodities or stocks, published in prices-current, etc.

A *quotation* of price such as appears in a daily price list is, if there has been much fluctuation, only a very rough guide to the actual rates of exchange that have been the basis of the successive bargains making up the day's business. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 465.

4. [Abbr. of *quotation-quadrat*.] In *printing*, a large hollow quadrat, usually of the size 3 × 4 picas, made for the larger blanks in printed matter. [U. S.] = **Syn. 2.** Extract. See *quote*.

quotational (kwō-tā'shon-al), *a.* [< *quotation* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to quotations; as a quotation.

quotationist (kwō-tā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *quotation* + *-ist*.] One who makes quotations.

Considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places.
Milton, Divorce, To the Parlament.

quotation-mark (kwō-tā'shon-märk), *n.* One of the marks used to note the beginning and the end of a quotation. In English, quotation-marks generally consist of two inverted commas at the beginning and two apostrophes at the end of a quotation; but a single comma and a single apostrophe are also used, especially in Great Britain. In the former case the marking of a quotation within a quotation is single; in the latter, properly double. Single quotation-marks are often used, as in this work, to mark a translation. Quotation-marks for printing in French, German, etc., are types specially cut and cast for this use; and in some fonts for printing in English characters have been made for the beginning of quotations corresponding in reverse to the apostrophes at the end.

quote (kwōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *quoted*, ppr. *quoting*. [Formerly also *cote*; < OF. *quoter, coter*, F. *coter*, letter, number, quote (in commercial use), < ML. *quotare*, mark off into chapters and verses, give a reference, < L. *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, as many as.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To note down; set down in writing; hence, in general, to note; mark; observe.

A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted and sign'd to do a deed of shame.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 222.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement
I had not *quoted* him. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 112.

Wherfore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberation, and, being sent to me a second time, it was thus *quoted* in the margent as ye see.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1110, an. 1543.

2. To adduce from some author or speaker; cite, as a passage from some author or a saying of some speaker; name, repeat, or adduce as the utterance of some other person, or by way of authority or illustration; also, to cite the words of: as, to *quote* a passage from Homer; to *quote* Shakspere or one of his plays; to *quote* chapter and verse.

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

As long as our people *quote* English standards they dwarf their own proportions. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

3. In *writing* or *printing*, to inclose within quotation-marks; distinguish as a quotation or as quoted matter by marking: as, the dialogue in old books is not *quoted*.—**4.** In *com.*, to name, as the price of stocks, produce, etc.; name the current price of.—**Quoted matter**, in *printing*, composed types that are inclosed by quotation-marks: thus, " ".—**Syn. 2.** *Quote, Cite, Adduce, Recite.* When we *quote* or *recite*, we repeat the exact words; when we *cite* or *adduce*, we may only refer to the passage without quoting it, or we may give the substance of the passage. We may *quote* a thing for the pleasure that we take in it or for any other reason: as, to *quote* a saying of Izaak Walton's. We *cite* or *adduce* a thing in proof of some assertion or doctrine: as, to *cite* an authority in court; to *adduce* confirmatory examples. *Adduce*, besides being broader in its use, is stronger than *cite*, as to urge in proof. *Recite*, in this connection, applies to the quoting of a passage of some length: as, to *recite* a law; to *recite* the conversation of Lorenzo and Jessica at Belmont. It generally implies that the passage is given orally from memory, but not necessarily, as a petition *recites*, etc.; the others may be freely used of that which is read aloud or only written.

II. *intrans.* To cite the words of another; make a quotation.

quote (kwōt), *n.* [In def. 1, < OF. *quote*; in other senses < *quote*, *v.*] **1†.** A note upon an author.

O were thy margents cliffes of itching lust,
Or *quotes* to chalke out men the way to sin,
Then were there hope that multitudes wold thrust
To buy thee. *C. Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorpho-
[sis, Author to his Booke.

2. A quotation, or the marking of a quotation.

This column of "Local Notes and Queries" . . . has been succeeded by a column entitled "Notes and *Quotes*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 505.

3. A quotation-mark: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]—**4†.** A quotient. [Rare.]

quoteless (kwōt'les), *a.* [< *quote* + *-less*.] Not capable or worthy of being quoted; unquotable. *Wright.*

quoter (kwō'tėr), *n.* One who quotes or cites the words of an author or a speaker.

Next to the originator of a good sentence is the first *quoter* of it. *Emerson*, Quotation and Originality.

quoteworthy (kwōt'wėr'ŦHi), *a.* Deserving of quotation. [Rare.]

In Horne's "Spirit of the Age" are some *quoteworthy* remarks. *The New Mirror* (N. Y., 1843), III.

quoth (kwōth). Preterit of *quethe*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"Good morrow, fool," *quoth* I. "No, sir," *quoth* he,
"Call me not fool till heaven hath sent me fortune."
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 18.

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore." *Poe*, The Raven.

quotha (kwō'thä), *interj.* [For *quoth a*, and that for *quoth he, a* being a corruption of *he*: see a^6.] Forsooth! indeed! originally a parenthetical phrase used in repeating the words of another with more or less contempt or disdain.

Here are ye clavering about the Duke of Argyle, and this man Martingale gaun to break on our hands, and lose us gude sixty pounds—I wonder what duke will pay that, *quotha*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *cotidien*, < OF. *quotidien, cotidien*, F. *quotidien* = Pr. *cotidian, cotedian* = Sp. *cotidiano* = Pg. It. *quotidiano*, < L. *quotidianus, cottidianus*, daily, < *quotidie, cottidie, cotidie*, daily, < *quot*, as many as, + *dies*, day: see *dial.*] **I.** *a.* Daily; occurring or returning daily: as, a *quotidian* fever.

Common and *quotidian* infirmities that so necessarily attend me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Like the human body, with a *quotidian* life, a periodical recurrence of ebbing and flowing tides.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 173.

Double quotidian fever. See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** Something that returns or is expected every day; specifically, in *med.*, a fever whose paroxysms return every day.

He seems to have the *quotidian* of love upon him.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 383.

A disposition which to his he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 16.

2†. A cleric or church officer who does daily duty.—**3†.** Payment given for such duty.

quotient (kwō'shent), *n.* [= F. *quotient*; with accom. term. *-ent*, < L. *quotiens, quotiens*, how often, how many times, < *quot*, how many, as many as.] In *math.*, the result of the process of division; the number of times one quantity or number is contained in another. See *division*, 2.—**Differential quotient.** Same as *differential coefficient* (which see, under *coefficient*).

quotiety (kwō-ti'e-ti), *n.* [< L. *quotiens*, how often (see *quotient*) + *-e-ty*.] The proportionate frequency of an event.

quotity (kwot'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *quot*, how many, + *-i-ty*.] **1.** The number of individuals in a collection.—**2.** A collection considered as containing a number of individuals. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. ii.

quotqueant, *n.* A corruption of *cotquean*.

Don *Quot quean*, Don Spinster! wear a petticoat still, and put on your smock a' Monday.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

quotum (kwō'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *quotus*, of what number, how many, < *quot*, how many, as many as.] A quota; a share; a proportion. [Rare.]

The number of names which are really formed by an imitation of sound dwindles down to a very small *quotum* if cross-examined by the comparative philologist.
Max Müller.

quo warranto (kwō wo-ran'tō). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *quo*, by what (abl. sing. neut. of *quis*, who, which, what); ML. *warranto*, abl. of *warrantum*, warrant: see *warrant*.] In *law*, a writ calling upon a person or body of persons to show by what warrant they exercise a public office, privilege, franchise, or liberty. It is the remedy for usurpation of office or of corporate franchises, etc.—**Information or action in the nature of a quo warranto**, a statement of complaint by a public prosecutor or complainant to the court: now used in many jurisdictions in lieu of the ancient writ of *quo warranto*.

Quran, *n.* Same as *Koran*.

quyt, *n.* Same as *quey*. *Halliwell.*

quyrboillet, quyrboillyt. Obsolete forms of *cuir-boulli*.

The Gentyles han schorte Speres and large, and fulle trenchant on that o syde: and thei han Plates and Helmes made of *Quyrboylle*, and hire Hors covertoures of the same. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

His jambeux were of *quyrboilly*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 164.

quyssewest, *n.* A Middle English form of *cushes*.

quyysshent, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

And doun she sette hire by hym on a stone
Of jasper, on a *quyysshen* [var. (16th century) *quishin*] gold ybette. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1229.

q. v. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin phrase *quantum vis*, 'as much as you will'; (*b*) of *quod vide*, 'which see.'

qw. See *qu*.

qwelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *wheel*.

qweseynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *cushion*.

qwethert, *adv.* An obsolete dialectal variant of *whether*.

qwh-. See *wh-*.

qwhatt, *pron.* A Middle English dialectal form of *what*.

qwichet, *pron.* An obsolete dialectal form of *which*.

qy. An abbreviation of *query*.

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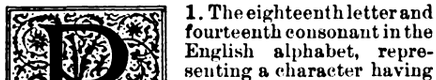
R

1. The eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant in the English alphabet, representing a character having a like position and value in the alphabets from which the English is derived—the Latin, Greek, and Phenician. Specimens of its early forms (as in the case of the other letters: see especially *A*) are given below:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic. | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The tag below the curve by which the English (and the Latin) R differs from the later Greek form P was added to the latter in order to distinguish it from the *p*-sign after this had assumed its present form; the addition was first made on Greek ground, but was abandoned there when the distinction of the *p*- and *r*-signs had become established in another way. The value of the character has always been essentially the same; it represents a continuous sonant utterance made between the tip of the tongue and the roof of the mouth, at a point more or less removed backward from the upper front teeth. The sound is so resonant and continuable as to be nearly akin with the vowels; and it is, in fact, used as a vowel in certain languages, as Sanskrit and some of the Slavic dialects: in normal English pronunciation, however, it never has that value. By its mode of production it is nearly akin with *l*, and *r* and *l* are to a large extent interchangeable with one another in linguistic history. It is often classed as a "liquid," along with *l*, *m*, *n*; less often, but more accurately, as a semivowel, with *l*, *y*, *w*. It also, on no small scale, answers as corresponding sonant (in languages that have no *z*) to *s* as surd, and comes from *s* under sonantizing influences: so in Sanskrit, in Latin (as *ara* from *asa*), and in Germanic (as in our *were*, plural of *was*). In Anglo-Saxon the initial *r* of many words was aspirated (that is, pronounced with an *h* before it), as *hring* (our *ring*); but the aspiration was long ago abandoned, both in pronunciation and in spelling. In Greek initial *r* was always thus aspirated, and the combination was transliterated in Latin by *rh* instead of *hr:* hence the frequency of *rh* in our words of Greek derivation. Moreover, such an *r*, when by inflection or composition made medial, became *rrh*, and double *r* was in general viewed as *rrh:* whence that spelling in many of our words (for example, *diarrhea, hemorrhage, catarrh*, etc.): in recent scientific words and names taken from Greek, the Greek rule and Latin practice as regards the doubling and aspiration of the *r* are often neglected. The mode of production of the *r*-sound itself varies greatly in different languages and dialects. Normally its utterance is combined with a distinct trilling or vibration of the tip of the tongue, in various degrees (the sound is thence often called the "dog's letter," *littera canina*). But in ordinary English pronunciation this vibration is either extremely slight, or, more commonly, altogether wanting; in fact, the tip of the tongue is drawn too far back into the dome of the palate to admit of vibration; the English *r* is a smooth *r*. But further, in many localities, even among the most cultivated speakers, no *r* is ever really pronounced at all unless followed (in the same word, or, if final, in the word following) by a vowel (for example, in *are, farther*, pronounced *ah, father*); it either simply disappears, or, as after most long vowels, is replaced by a bit of neutral-vowel sound, of *û* or *ĕ;* and after such a long vowel, if it comes to be pronounced by the addition of a vowel, it retains the same neutral-vowel sound as transition-sound (for example, in *faring, fearing, pouring, during, firing, souring:* the pronunciation is indicated in this work by retaining the *r* in the same syllable with the long vowel: thus, fâr'ing, fēr'ing, etc.). An *r* has a stronger and more frequent influence upon the character of the preceding vowel than any other consonant; hence the reduction to similarity of the vowel-sounds in such words as *pert, dirt, curt, earn, myrrh*. If all our *r*'s that are written are pronounced, the sound is more common than any other in English utterance (over seven per cent.); the instances of occurrence before a vowel, and so of universal pronunciation, are only half as frequent. There are localities where the normal vibration of the tip of the tongue is replaced by one of the uvula, making a guttural trill, which is still more entitled to the name of "dog's letter" than is the ordinary *r:* such are considerable parts of France and Germany; the sound appears to occur only sporadically in English pronunciation.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 80, and with a line over it (R̄), 80,000.—**3.** As an abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Rex* or *Regina*, as in George *R.*, Victoria *R.* (*b*) Of *Royal*, as in *R. N.* for *Royal Navy, R. A.* for *Royal Academy* or *Academician*, or for *Royal Arch* (in freemasonry). (*c*) Prefixed to a medical prescription (℞), of *recipe*, take. (*d*) [*l. c.*] *Naut.*: (1) In a ship's log-book, of *rain*. (2) When placed against a man's name in the paymaster's book, of *run away*. (*e*) Of *right* (right-hand), as in *R. A.* for *right ascension*, *R. H. E.* for *right second entrance* (on the stage of a theater). (*f*) In *math.*, *r* is generally a radius vector of coördinates, R the radius of a circle, ρ a radius of curvature.—**The three R's**, reading, writing, and arithmetic: a humorous term. It originated with Sir William Curtis (1752–1829), an eminent but illiterate alderman and lord mayor of London, who, on being asked to give a toast, said, "I will give you the three R's, Riting, Reading, and Rithmetic."

> Parochial education in Scotland had never been confined to *the three R's*. *Times* (London).

rat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roe*[1]. *Chaucer.*

Ra (rä), *n.* [Egypt.] In *Egypt. mythol.*, the sovereign sun-god of the Memphite system, the chief Egyptian personification of the Supreme Being. He was often confounded to some extent with the Theban Amen. In art he was typically represented as a hawk-headed man bearing on his head the solar disk and the royal uræus.

R. A. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Royal Academy;* (*b*) *Royal Academician;* (*c*) *Royal Arch;* (*d*) *right ascension.*

ra-. [See *re-*.] A prefix in some words of French origin, ultimately from *re-* and *ad-*. See *rabate, rabbet, rapport*, etc.

raad, *n.* [< Ar. *ra'd*, thunder.] A nematognathous fish, *Malapterurus electricus*, inhabiting the Nile; the electric catfish. It reaches a length of 3 to 4 feet, and gives a sharp galvanic shock on being touched.

rab[1] (rab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of loam; a coarse hard substance for mending roads. *Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

rab[2]† (rab), *n.* [An abbr. of *rabbit*[2].] Same as *rabbit*[2], 1.

rab[3] (rab), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi.*] A title of respect given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. See *rabbi.*

rabanna (ra-ban'ä), *n.* [Native name.] Cloth or matting made from the raffia and perhaps other fibers: an article of export from Madagascar to Mauritius. See *raffia.*

rabat (ra-bat'; F. pron. ra-bä'), *n.* [F., < *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff, OF. also a plasterers' beater, a penthouse, eaves, also a beating down, suppression, < *rabattre*, beat down, bring down: see *rabate.* Cf. *rabato.*] **1.** A kind of linen collar worn by some ecclesiastics, falling down upon the chest and leaving the neck exposed.—**2.** A polishing-material made from unglazed pottery which has failed in baking, used by marble-workers, etc.

rabate (ra-bāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabated*, ppr. *rabating.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbate;* < F. *rabattre*, OF. *rabatre*, beat down, bring down, < *re-*, back, + *abattre*, beat down: see *abate.* Cf. *rebate.*] **1**†. To beat down; rebate.

> This alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabatting*, of a syllable or letter to or from a worde either in the beginning, middle, or ending.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

2. In *falconry*, to bring down or recover (the hawk) to the fist.

rabate† (ra-bāt'), *n.* [< *rabate, v.*] Abatement.

> And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 135.

rabatine† (rab'a-tin), *n.* [< F. **rabatine* (?), dim. of *rabat*, a neck-band: see *rabat, rabato.*] Same as *rabato.*

> Reform me, Janet, that precise ruff of thine for an open *rabatine* of lace and cut work, that will let men see thou hast a fair neck. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxiii.

rabato† (ra-bā'tō), *n.* [Also *rebato;* with altered termination (as if of Sp. or It. origin), < OF. (and F.) *rabat*, a turned-down collar, a band or ruff: see *rabat.*] **1.** A falling band; a collar turned over upon the shoulders, or supported in a horizontal position like a ruff.

> Where is your gowne of silke, your periwigs,
> Your fine *rebatoes*, and your costly iewels?
> *Heywood*, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 168).

> Your stiffnecked *rabatos*, that have more arches for pride to row under than can stand under five London bridges.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook.

2. A wire or other stiffener used to hold this band in place.

> I pray you, sir, what say you to these great ruffes, which are borne up with supporters and *rebatoes*, as it were with poste and raile? *Dent'd Pathway*, p. 42. (*Halliwell.*)

rabattement (ra-bat'ment), *n.* [< F. *rabattement*, < *rabattre*, beat down: see *rabate.*] An operation of descriptive geometry consisting in representing a plane as rotated about one of its traces until it is brought into a plane of projection, with a view of performing other operations more easily performed in such a situation, after which the plane is to be rotated back to its proper position.

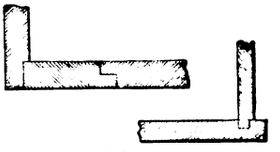
rabban (rab'an), *n.* [Heb. *rabban*, lord; cf. Ar. *rabbani* (> Pers. *rabbani*), belonging to a lord or the Lord, divine; as a noun, a rabbi; *rabbana* (Pers.), O our Lord! etc.: see *rabbi*, and cf. *rabboni.*] A title of honor (of greater dignity than *rabbi*) given by the Jews to the patriarchs or presidents of the Sanhedrim—Gamaliel I., who was patriarch in Palestine about A. D. 30–50, being the first to whom it was applied.

rabbanist (rab'an-ist), *n.* Same as *rabbinist.*

rabbatet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rabate.*

rabbet (rab'et), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbot, rabot;* < ME. *rabeten*, rabbet, < OF. (and F.) *raboter*, plane, level, lay even; cf. F. *rabot*, a joiners' plane (also a plasterers' beater, cf. OF. *rabat*, a plasterers' beater: see *rabat*); cf. F. *raboteux*, rugged, knotty, rough; < OF. *rabouter*, thrust back (= Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, push back), < *re-*, again, + *aboter, abouter*, thrust against: see *re-* and *abut.* Cf. *rebut.*] To cut the edge of (a board) so that it will overlap that of the next piece, which is similarly cut out, and will form a close joint with this adjoining board; cut or form a rabbet in (a board or piece of timber). See *rabbet, n.*—**Rabbeted lock**, a lock of which the face-plate is sunk in a rabbet in the edge of a door. *E. H. Knight.*

rabbet (rab'et), *n.* [< ME. *rabet*, < OF. (and F.) *rabot*, a joiners' plane, < *raboter*, plane: see *rabbet, v.*] **1.** A cut made on the edge of a board so that it may join by lapping with another board similarly cut; also, a rectangular recess, channel, or groove cut along the edge of a board or the like to receive a corresponding projection cut on the edge of another board, etc., required to fit into it. Rabbets are common in paneling. See also cut under *match-joint.*—**2.** Same as *rabbet-plane.*

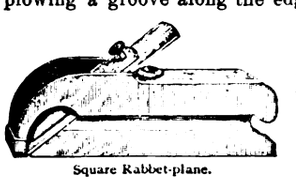


Rabbets.

rabbeting-machine (rab'et-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting rabbets: a form of matching-, molding-, or planing-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

rabbet-joint (rab'et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by rabbeting, as the edges of two boards or pieces of timber.

rabbet-plane (rab'et-plān), *n.* A plane for plowing a groove along the edge of a board.



Square Rabbet-plane.

Rabbet-planes are so shaped as to adapt them to peculiar kinds of work. In a *square-rabbet plane* the cutting edge is square across the sole: in a *skew-rabbet plane* the bit is set obliquely

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across the sole; in a *side-rabbet plane* the cutter is on the side, not on the sole.

rabbet-saw (rab'et-sâ), *n.* A saw used for making rabbets. Such saws commonly have an adjustable fence or gage to insure the proper placing of the groove.

rabbi (rab'i or rab'ī), *n.*; pl. *rabbis* (rab'iz or rab'īz). [Early mod. E. also *rabbie, rabby;* < ME. *rabi, raby* = OF. *rabbi, rabi, raby,* < LL. *rabbi,* < Gr. *ῥαββί,* < Heb. (Aramaic) *rabbī,* master, lord (much used in the Targums for all degrees of authority, from king and high priest down to chief shepherd), lit. 'my master' or 'my lord' (= Ar. *rabbi,* 'my master' or 'my lord'); with pronominal suffix *-ī,* < *rab,* master, lord (= Ar. *rabb,* master, lord, the Lord, God, cf. *rabba,* mistress), < *rābab,* be great. Cf. *rab*[2], *rabbin, rabban, rabboni.*] Literally, 'my master': a title of respect or of office (of higher dignity than *rab*) given to Jewish doctors or expounders of the law. In modern Jewish usage the term is strictly applied only to those who are authorized by ordination to decide legal and ritualistic questions, and to perform certain designated functions, as to receive proselytes, etc.; but it is given by courtesy to other distinguished Jewish scholars. By persons not Hebrews it is often applied to any one ministering to a Jewish congregation, to distinguish him from a Christian clergyman.

God liketh nat that *Raby* men us calle.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 479.

They said unto him, *Rabbi* (which is to say, being interpreted, Master [*i. e.*, Teacher]). John i. 38.

Those whose heads with age are hoary growen,
And those great *Rabbies* that do grauely sit,
Revolving volumes of the highest Writ.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

rabbin (rab'in), *n.* [< F. *rabbin,* < LL. *rabbi,* < Gr. *ῥαββί,* rabbi: see *rabbi.*] Same as *rabbi.*

It is expressly against the laws of our own government when a minister doth serve as a stipendiary curate, which kind of service nevertheless the greatest *rabbins* of that part do altogether follow. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 80.

Now he [Salmasius] betakes himself to the fabulous *rabbins* again. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius, iii. 85.

rabbinate (rab'in-āt), *n.* [< *rabbin* + *-ate*[3].] The dignity or office of a rabbi.

Gradually the Talmud, which had been once the common pabulum of all education, passed out of the knowledge of the laity, and was abandoned almost entirely to candidates for the *rabbinate.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XIII. 681.

rabbinic (ra-bin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rabbinique;* as *rabbin* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *rabbinical.*

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The language or dialect of the rabbis; the later Hebrew.

rabbinical (ra-bin'i-kal), *a.* [< *rabbinic* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the rabbis, or to their opinions, learning, and language. The term *rabbinical* has been applied to all the Jewish exegetical writings composed after the Christian era.

We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes; we have One that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

It is but a legend, I know,
A fable, a phantom, a show,
Of the ancient *rabbinical* lore.
Longfellow, Sandalphon.

Rabbinical Hebrew. See *Hebrew.*

rabbinically (ra-bin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rabbinical manner; like a rabbi.

rabbinism (rab'in-izm), *n.* [< F. *rabbinisme* = Sp. *rabinismo;* as *rabbin* + *-ism.*] 1. A rabbinic expression or phrase; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbis.—2. A system of religious belief prevailing among the Jews from the return from the Jewish captivity to the latter part of the eighteenth century, the distinguishing feature of which was that it declared the oral law to be of equal authority with the written law of God.

rabbinist (rab'in-ist), *n.* [Also *rabbanist;* < F. *rabbiniste* = Sp. *rabinista;* as *rabbin* + *-ist.*] Among the Jews, one who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions. See *rabbinism.*

Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists.*
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, II. vii. 4.

rabbinite (rab'in-īt), *n.* [< *rabbin* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *rabbinist.*

rabbit[1] (rab'it), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rabbate, rabet;* < ME. *rabet,* rabbit, appar. < OF. **rabot,* indicated in F. dial. *rabotte,* a rabbit; cf. OD. *robbe,* D. *rob,* a rabbit; LG. G. *robbe,* a sea-dog, seal; Gael. *rabaid, rabait,* a rabbit. Cf. F. *râble,* the back of a rabbit, Sp. Pg. *rabo,* tail, hind quarters, Sp. *rabel,* hind quarters. An older E. name is *cony.* The native name for the rabbit is *hare* (including hares and rabbits).] 1. A rodent mammal, *Lepus cuniculus,* of the hare family, *Leporidæ;* a kind of hare notable for burrowing in the ground. This animal is indigenous to Europe, but has been naturalized in many other countries, and is the original of all the domestic breeds. It is smaller than the common hare of Europe, *L. timidus* or *variabilis,* with shorter ears



Rabbit (white lop-eared variety).

and limbs. The natural color is brownish, but in domestication black, gray, white, and pied individuals are found. The ears are naturally erect, but in some breeds they fall; such rabbits are called *lopped* or *lop-eared,* and degrees of lopping of the ears are named *half-lops* and *full-lops.* Rabbits breed in their burrows or warrens, and also freely in hutches: they are very prolific, bringing forth several times a year, usually six or eight at a litter, and in some countries where they have been naturalized they multiply so rapidly as to become a pest, as in Australia for example. The fur is used in the manufacture of hats and for other purposes, and the flesh is esteemed for food.

Hence—2. Any hare; a leporid, or any member of the *Leporidæ.* The common gray rabbit or wood-rabbit of the United States is *L. sylvaticus,* also called *cottontail* and *molly cottontail,* a variety of which (or a closely related species) is the sage-rabbit of western North America, *L. artemisia.* The marsh-rabbit is *L. palustris;* the swamp-rabbit of the Southern States is *L. aquaticus.* Various large long-eared and long-limbed hares of western North America are called *jack-rabbits* or *jackass-rabbits.* The South American rabbit or hare is the tapeti, *L. brasiliensis.* See cuts under *cottontail, jack-rabbit,* and *hare.*—**Native rabbit,** in Australia, a long-eared kind of bandicoot, *Macrotis lagotis.*—**Snow-shoe rabbit,** that variety of the American varying hare which is found in the Rocky Mountains. It turns white in winter, and at that season the fur of the feet is very heavy. It has been described as a distinct species, *Lepus bairdi,* but is better treated as a local race of *L. americanus.*—**Welsh rabbit.** [A term of jocular origin, formed after the fashion of *Norfolk capon,* a red herring, etc. (see quotation). Owing to an absurd notion that *rabbit* in this phrase is a corruption of *rarebit* (as if 'a rare bit'), the word is often so written.] Cheese melted with a little ale, and poured over slices of hot toast. Cream, mustard, or Worcestershire sauce are occasionally added. The name has been given to cheese toasted but not entirely melted, and laid on toast.

Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe in the same humorous way the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples: . . . an Essex lion is a calf; a Fleet-lane duck is a baked sheep's head; Glasgow magistrates or Norfolk capons are red herrings; Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes; Gravesend sweetmeats are shrimps. *Macmillan's Mag.*

rabbit[1] (rab'it), *v. i.* [< *rabbit*[1], *n.*] To hunt or trap rabbits.

She liked keeping the score at cricket, and coming to look at them fishing or *rabbiting* in her walks.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. vii.

"I suppose," pursued Mr. Morley presently, "that you have been indulging in the Englishman's usual recreation of slaughter." "I've been *rabbiting,* if that's what you mean," answered Sir Christopher shortly.
W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xix.

rabbit[2]† (rab'it), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rabot,* a plasterers' beater: see *rabbet.*] 1. A wooden implement used in mixing mortar. *Cotgrave.*—2. A wooden can used as a drinking-vessel.

Strong beer in *rabbits* and cheating penny cans,
Three pipes for two-pence, and such like trepans.
Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 1. (*Halliwell.*)

rabbit[3] (rab'it), *v. t.* [Appar. a corruption of *rabate* (cf. *rabbet*), used as a vague imprecation.] An interjectional imperative, equivalent to *confound.*

"*Rabbit* the fellow," cries he: "I thought, by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket."
Fielding, Joseph Andrews. (*Latham.*)

Rabbit me, I am no soldier. *Scott.*

rabbit-berry (rab'it-ber'i), *n.* The buffalo-berry, *Shepherdia argentea.*

rabbit-brush (rab'it-brush), *n.* A tall shrubby composite plant, *Bigeloria graveolens,* growing abundantly in alkaline soils of western North America, often, like the sage-brush (but at lower elevations), monopolizing the



Flowering Plant of Rabbit-brush (*Bigelovia graveolens*). *a*, a head; *b*, a flower.

ground over large tracts. It furnishes a safe retreat for the large jack-rabbits of the plains. It is a disagreeably scented plant, with numerous bushy branches which are more or less whitened by a close tomentum, narrow leaves, and yellow flowers. There are 4 or 5 well-marked varieties, differing chiefly in the width of the leaves, in the degree of whiteness, and in size.

rabbitear (rab'it-ēr), *n.* A long slender oyster; a razorblade.

rabbit-eared (rab'it-ērd), *a.* Having long or large ears, like those of a rabbit; lagotic: as, the *rabbit-eared* bandicoot or native rabbit of Australia, *Macrotis lagotis.*

rabbiter (rab'i-tėr), *n.* One who hunts or traps rabbits.

The majority of the men engaged as *rabbiters* [in Australia] were making a very high rate of wages.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 294.

rabbit-fish (rab'it-fish), *n.* 1. A holocephalous fish, *Chimæra monstrosa.* Also called *king of the herrings.* [Local, British.]—2. A plectognathous fish of the family *Tetrodontidæ* and genus *Lagocephalus.* The name refers to the peculiarity of the front teeth, which resemble the incisors of a rabbit. The rabbit-fish of the eastern United States is *L. lævigatus,* also called *smooth puffer* and *tambor.* It is mostly olive-green, but silver-white below, and attains a length of 2 feet or more. The name is also extended to kindred plectognaths.

3. The streaked gurnard, *Trigla lineata.* [Local, Eng.]

rabbit-foot clover. See *clover,* 1, and *hare's-foot,* 1.

rabbit-hutch (rab'it-huch), *n.* A box or cage for the confinement and rearing of tame rabbits.

rabbit-moth (rab'it-môth), *n.* The bombycid moth *Lagoa opercularis:* so called from its soft furry appearance and rabbit-like coloration. See cut under *stinging-caterpillar.* [U. S.]

rabbit-mouth (rab'it-mouth), *n.* A mouth like that of a hare; used attributively, having a formation of the jaws which suggests harelip: as, the *rabbit-mouth* sucker, a catostomoid fish, otherwise called *splitmouth, harelip, harelipped sucker, cutlips,* and *Lagochila* or *Quassilabia lacera.* This fish has the form of an ordinary sucker, but the lower lip is split into two separate lobes, and the upper lip is greatly enlarged and not protractile. It is most common in the streams flowing from the Ozark mountains. See cut under *Quassilabia.*

rabbit-rat (rab'it-rat), *n.* An Australian rodent of the genus *Hapalotis,* as *H. albipes.*

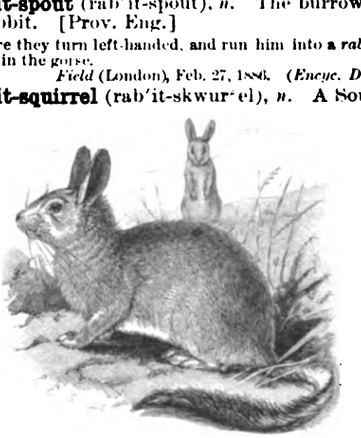
rabbit-root (rab'it-rōt), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis.*

rabbitry (rab'it-ri), *n.*; pl. *rabbitries* (-riz). [< *rabbit*[1] + *-ry.*] A collection of rabbits, or the place where they are kept; a rabbit-warren.

rabbit-spout (rab'it-spout), *n.* The burrow of a rabbit. [Prov. Eng.]

Here they turn left-handed, and run him into a *rabbit-spout* in the gorse.
Field (London), Feb. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rabbit-squirrel (rab'it-skwur'el), *n.* A South



South American Chincha or Rabbit squirrel (*Lagidium cuvieri*).

American rodent of the family *Chinchillidæ* and genus *Lagidium,* as *L. cuvieri.* *Coues.*

rabbit-sucker† (rab'it-suk'ėr), *n.* 1. A sucking rabbit; a young rabbit.

I preferre an olde cony before a *rabbet-sucker,* and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.
Lyly, Endymion, v. 2.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker.* *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 480.

2. A gull; a dupe; a cony. See *cony,* 7.

rabbit-warren (rab'it-wor'en), *n.* A piece of ground appropriated to the perservation and breeding of rabbits.

rabble[1] (rab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled,* ppr. *rabbling.* [Also *ravel;* < ME. *rablen,* speak confusedly; cf. OD. *rabbelen,* chatter, trifle, toy, = G. dial. *rabbeln, robbeln,* chatter, prattle; cf. ML. *rabulare,* scold, < L. *rabula,* a brawling advocate, a pettifogger. Cf. Gr. *ῥαβδάσσειν,* make

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a noise, Ir. *rapal*, noise, *rapach*, noisy, Gael. *rapair*, a noisy fellow. The word may have been in part confused or associated with *ramble;* cf. dial. *rabbling*, winding, rambling.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak confusedly; talk incoherently; utter nonsense.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or incoherently; gabble or chatter out.

Let thy tunge serve thyn hert in skylle,
And *rable* not wordes rechcles owt of reson.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

Thus, father Traves, you may see my rashness to *rabble* out the Scriptures without purpose, time [in other editions *rime*], or reason.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 23.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

rabble[2] (rab'l), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rable;* < ME. *rabel;* cf. *rabble*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a confused, disorderly assemblage; a mob.

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great *rable* of mean and light persones.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, i.

Then the Nabob Vizier and his *rabble* made their appearance, and hastened to plunder the camp of the valiant enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. Specifically, the mass of common people; the ignorant populace; the mob: with the definite article.

The rabble now such freedom did enjoy
As winds at sea that use it to destroy.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 43.

3. Any confused crowd or assemblage; a haphazard conglomeration or aggregate, especially of things trivial or ignoble.

This miscreant [Mahomet] . . . instituted and published a sect, or rather a *rabble*, of abbominable preceptes and detestable counselles, thereby to chaunge the vertuous, and therewith to delight the vicious and wicked.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 327.

For the solace they may geue the readers, after such a *rable* of scholastical precepts which be tedious, these reports being of the nature of matters historicall, they are to be embraced. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

Flies, Butterflies, Gnats, Bees, and all the *rabbles*
Of other Insects.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

=**Syn. 1.** *Mob*, etc. See *populace*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a rabble; riotous; tumultuous; disorderly; vulgar; low.

To gratify the barbarous party of my audience, I gave them a short *rabble*-scene, because the mob (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice.
Dryden, Cleomenes, Pref.

How could any one of English education and prattique swallow such a low, *rabble* suggestion?
Roger North, Examen, p. 306. (*Davies.*)

The victory of Beaumont proved to MacMahon that his only resource left was to abandon the attempt to reach Bazaine, and to concentrate his *rabble* army around the frontier fortress of Sedan. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 548.

rabble[2] (rab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble*[2], *n.*] To assault in a violent and disorderly manner; mob. [Scotch.]

Unhappily, throughout a large part of Scotland, the clergy of the established church were, to use the phrase then common, *rabbled*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xiii.

The desolation of Ireland, the massacre of Glencoe, the abandonment of the Darien colonists, the *rabbling* of about 300 Episcopal clergymen in Scotland . . .
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

It seems but as yesterday since in the streets of Edinburgh ladies were insulted and *rabbled* on their way to a medical lecture-room.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 19.

rabble[3] (rab'l), *n.* [< OF. *roable*, F. *râble*, an implement for stirring or mixing, a poker, etc., dial. *redable*, < L. *rutabulum*, ML. also *rotabulum*, a poker or shovel.] An iron bar bent at right angles at one end, used in the operation of puddling for stirring the melted iron, so as to allow it to be more fully exposed to the action of the air and the lining of the furnace.

rabble[3] (rab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rabbled*, ppr. *rabbling*. [< *rabble*[3], *n.*] To stir and skim with a rabble or puddling-tool, as melted iron in a furnace.

rabble-fish (rab'l-fish), *n.* Fish generally rejected for market, as the dogfishes, rays, gurnards, scad, and wrasses. [West of Eng.]

rabblement[1] (rab'l-ment), *n.* [< *rabble*[1] + *-ment.*] Idle, silly talk; babblement. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rabblement[2]† (rab'l-ment), *n.* [Formerly also *rablement;* < *rabble*[2] + *-ment.*] **1.** A tumultuous crowd or assemblage; a disorderly rout; a rabble.

The first troupe was a monstrous *rablement*
Of fowle misshapen wightes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 8.

The *rabblement* hooted, and clapped their chopped hands.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 245.

I saw . . . giants and dwarfs,
Clowns, conjurors, posture-masters, harlequins,
Amid the uproar of the *rabblement*,
Perform their feats. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. Refuse; dregs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rabbler (rab'lèr), *n.* One who works with or uses a rabble, especially in the operation of puddling.

rabbling (rab'ling), *a.* Same as *rambling*. See *ramble*. [Prov. Eng.]

rabboni (ra-bō'ni), *n.* [Heb.: see *rabbi*.] Literally, 'my great master': a title of honor among the Jews; specifically, the highest title given to doctors or expounders of the law. It was publicly given to only seven persons of great eminence, all of the school of Hillel.

She turned herself, and saith unto him, *Rabboni;* which is to say, Master [i. e., Teacher]. John xx. 16.

rabd, rabdoid, etc. See *rhabd*, etc.

rabel, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

Rabelaisian (rab-e-lā'zi-an), *a.* [< F. *rabelaisien*, < *Rabelais* (see def.).] Of or pertaining to François Rabelais (about 1490–1553), a French priest, author of "Gargantua and Pantagruel"; resembling or suggestive of Rabelais and the characteristics of his thought and style. Compare *Pantagruelism*.

Gleams of the truest poetical sensibility alternate in him [John Skelton] with an almost brutal coarseness. He was truly *Rabelaisian* before Rabelais.
Lowell, N. A. Rev., CXX. 340.

rabet[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbit*[1].

rabet[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbet*.

rabi[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rabbi*.

rabi[2] (rab'i), *n.* [Also written *rubbee;* < Hind. *rabi*, the spring, the crop then gathered.] The great grain-crop of Hindustan, consisting of wheat, barley, oats, and millet. It is the last of the three crops, being laid down in August and September, partly on land which has lain fallow and partly on land which has been cleared of the bhadoee or earliest crop. It furnishes about five sixteenths of the food-supply in a normal year.

rabiate (rā'bi-āt), *a.* [< ML. *rabiatus*, pp. of *rabiare*, go mad, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, madness: see *rabies*. Cf. *rage, rave*[1].] Rabid; madded.

Ah! ye Jewes, worse than dogges *rabiate*.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

rabiator (rā'bi-ā-tor), *n.* [< ML. *rabiator*, a furious man, < *rabiare*, rave, go mad: see *rabiate*. The Sc. *rubiature*, a robber, bully, It. *rubatore*, a robber, < ML. **rubator*, does not seem to be connected.] A furious animal or person; a violent, greedy person. [Scotch.]

rabic (rab'ik), *a.* [< *rabi(es)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to rabies; affected or caused by rabies.

Of eight unvaccinated dogs, six succumbed to the intravenous inoculation of *rabic* matter.
Tyndall, Int. to Lady C. Hamilton's tr. of Life of Pasteur, [p. 40.

In the interval it [a dog] manifests *rabic* symptoms.
Medical News, XLVIII. 223.

rabid (rab'id), *a.* [= OF. *rabi, rabit* = Sp. *rábido* = Pg. It. *rabido*, < L. *rabidus*, mad, furious, < *rabere*, be mad, rage: see *rabies*, and cf. *rage*, *n.*] **1.** Furious; raging; mad.

With *rabid* hunger feed upon your kind.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 258.

Like *rabid* snakes that sting some gentle child
Who brings them food. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 7.

Sleep is the sure antidote of insanity, the cure of idiocy. . . . without whose potent anodynes every creature would run *rabid*. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 71.

2. Specifically—(*a*) Affected with rabies or hydrophobia, as a dog, wolf, horse, or man; hydrophobic; mad. (*b*) Pertaining to rabies: as, *rabid* virus.—**3.** Excessively or foolishly intense; rampant: as, a *rabid* Tory; a *rabid* teetotaler.

In the *rabid* desire to say something easily, I scarcely knew what I uttered at all. *Poe*, Tales, I. 289.

rabidity (rā-bid'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *rabidita(t-)s*, rabidness, < L. *rabidus*, rabid: see *rabid*.] The state of being rabid; rabidness; specifically, rabies. [Rare.]

Although the term hydrophobia has been generally applied to this terrible disease, I have preferred that of rabies, or *rabidity*, as being more characteristic of the chief phenomena manifested by it both in man and the lower animals. *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med., Rabies, § 2.

I fear that he [Macaulay] is one of those who, like the individual whom he has most studied, will "give up to party what was meant for mankind." At any rate, he must get rid of his *rabidity*. He writes now on all subjects as if he certainly intended to be a renegade.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 6.

rabidly (rab'id-li), *adv.* [< *rabid* + *-ly*[2].] In a rabid manner; madly; furiously.

rabidness (rab'id-nes), *n.* [< *rabid* + *-ness.*] The state of being rabid; furiousness; madness.

rabies (rā'bi-ēz), *n.* [< L. *rabies*, rage, madness, fury: see *rage*, *n.*] An extremely fatal infectious disease of man and many other animals, with predominant nervous symptoms. In man (where it is called *hydrophobia*) the period of incubation lasts in a majority of cases from three to six months or more. Cases where it is said to have lasted several years are ill sustained. The outbreak begins with malaise, anorexia, headache, and slight difficulty in swallowing. After one or two days of these prodromal symptoms the stage of tonic spasms begins, most marked at first in the pharyngeal muscles and in the attempt to swallow, especially liquids, but proceeding to involve the respiratory muscles and others of the trunk and those of the extremities. These convulsions are accompanied by extreme anxiety and oppression, and may be elicited by any stimulus, but especially by attempts to drink or by the sound or sight of liquids. They may last from a few minutes to half an hour. The pulse-rate increases, the temperature is more or less raised, and there may be decided delirium. After from one to three days the period of paralysis succeeds, followed shortly by death. The mortality after the development of the malady is nearly 100 per cent. The disease is communicated to man by inoculation from a rabid animal, usually by a dog-bite. The maximum number of inoculations occur in the early spring or winter, the minimum in late summer or fall. The saliva of rabid dogs seems to be somewhat rabigenic two or three days before the animal shows any evident signs of ill-health. Of persons bitten by rabid animals only a fraction develop rabies, estimated at from 16 per cent. for light wounds through the clothing up to 80 per cent. for wounds of exposed parts. The records of Pasteur's laboratories show a reduction to less than 1 per cent. when such persons are treated by his method. See *Pasteurism*.

rabietic (rā-bi-et'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *rabies* + *-et* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to rabies; of the nature of or resembling rabies.

To M. Grancher was most justly accorded the very agreeable task of expounding in a few simple and unadorned sentences the results of the anti-*rabietic* treatment of M. Pasteur. *Nature*, XXXIX. 73.

rabific (rā-bif'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Communicating rabies or canine madness; capable of causing hydrophobia.

Rabific virus is obtained from a rabbit which has died after inoculation by trepanning. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 202.

rabigenic (rab-i-jen'ik), *a.* [< L. *rabies*, madness, + *gignere, genere*, produce, √ **gen*, bear, produce: see *-gen.*] Same as *rabific*.

rabinet† (rab'i-net), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small piece of ordnance formerly in use, weighing about 300 pounds, and carrying a ball about 1½ inches in diameter.

rabious† (rā'bi-us), *a.* [< OF. *rabieux* = Sp. *rabioso* = Pg. *raivoso* = It. *rabbioso*, < L. *rabiosus*, full of rage, raging, < *rabies*, rage, fury: see *rabies* and *rage*.] Wild; raging; fierce.

Ethelred languishing in minde and body, Edmond his sonne, surnamed Ironside (to oppose youth to youth), was imployed against this *rabious* inuador.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 15. (*Davies.*)

rabite†, *n.* [ME., also *rabett, rabyghte*, warhorse, < Icel. *rābitr*, an Arabian steed (cf. Icel. *rābitar*, Arabs), = MHG. *rāvit, ravit*, a warhorse, < OF. *arabit, arrabi*, an Arabian horse, < *Arabe*, Arab: see *Arab*.] A war-horse.

Syr Gye bestrode a *rabyghte*,
That was moche and lyghte.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 121. (*Halliwell.*)

rabonet, *n.* [= Sp. *rábano* = Pg. *rabano, rabão*, < L. *raphanus*, a radish: see *Raphanus*.] A radish. *Gerarde*, Herball.

rabot (rab'ot), *n.* [< F. *rabot:* see *rabbet*.] A hard-wood rubber used in rubbing marble to prepare it for polishing. *E. H. Knight.*

raca (rā'kä), *a.* [Formerly also *racha;* LL. *raca*, < Gr. ῥακά, < Chal. *rēkā*, an insulting epithet of doubtful meaning, connected perhaps with *raq*, spit, spit upon (Ar. *riq*), or with *riqā*, empty, valueless (Ar. *raiq*, vain, futile).] Worthless; naught: a transliterated word occurring in Mat. v. 22, common among the Jews in Christ's time as an expression of contempt.

raccahout (rak'a-höt), *n.* [< F. *racahout*, a corruption of Ar. *rāqaut, rāqoūt*, or *rāqaout*, a nourishing starch with analeptic properties. But this Ar. word may be the F. *ragoût*, OF. *ragoust*, imported into the East during the Crusades: see *ragout*.] A starch or meal prepared from the edible acorns of the belote oak, *Quercus Ballota*, sometimes recommended as a food for invalids. Mixed with sugar and aromatics, it is used by the Arabs as a substitute for chocolate. (*Encyc. Dict.*) The so-called *racahout des Arabes*, sold in France, is a mixture made from edible acorns, salep, chocolate, potato-starch, rice-flour, vanilla, and sugar. *Larousse.*

raccoon, *n.* See *racoon*.

raccourcy (ra-kör'si), *a.* [< OF. *raccourci*, pp. of *raccourcir*, shorten, cut off, < *re-*, again, + *ac-*

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courcir, shorten, < *a-* + *court*, short: see *curt*.] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

race[1] (rās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rase*; < ME. *rase*, *ras*, commonly *rees*, *res*, a rush, running, swift course, swift current, a trial of speed, etc., < AS. *rǣs*, a rush, swift course, onset (cf. *gār-rǣs*, 'spear-rush,' fight with spears), = Icel. *rās*, a race, running, course, channel: see *race*[1], *v.*, and cf. *race*[2]. The AS. form *rǣs*, ME. *rees*, *res*, would produce a mod. E. **reese*; the form in noun and verb, *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates, and perhaps also in part, in the verb, to confusion with *race*[5], *v.*] **1.** A rush; running; swift course.

Whenne thei were war of Moises,
Thei fleyze away al in a *res*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

That I ful ofte, in suche a *res*,
Am werye of myn owen lyf.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 681.

2. A course which has to be run, passed over, or gone through; onward movement or progression; career.

How soon hath thy prediction, Seer blest,
Measured this transient world, the *race* of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 554.

Eternity! that boundless *Race*
Which Time himself can never run.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 1.

Succeeding Years their happy *Race* shall run,
And Age unheeded by Delight come on.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

My Arthur, whom I shall not see
Till all my widow'd *race* be run.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ix.

3. A contest of speed; a competitive trial of speed, especially in running, but also in riding, driving, sailing, rowing, walking, or any mode of progression. The plural, used absolutely, commonly means a series of horse-races run at a set time over a regular course: as, to go to the *races*; the Epsom *races*.

To the bischope in a *ras* he ran.
Old Eng. Metr. Homilies, I. 141.

Part on the plain, or in the air sublime,
Upon the wing or in swift *race* contend,
As at the Olympian games. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 529.

The *races* were then called bell courses, because . . . the prize was a silver bell. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 107.

4†. Course, as of events; progress.

The prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to assail and invade the ancient and indubitate patrimony of the first aggressor. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

5†. Struggle; conflict; tumult; trouble.

Othes hue him sworen in stude ther he wes,
To buen him hold ant trewe for alles cunnes *res*.
Execution of Sir Simon Fraser (Child's Ballads, VI. 276).

Hem rued the *res* that thei ne rest had.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 389.

Redeliche in that *res* the recuuerere that me falles,
As whan I haue ani hap to here of that barne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 439.

6†. Course; line of onward movement; way; route.

The souldier victourer is not woonte to spare any that commethe in his *rase*.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 122).

Consolation race. See *consolation*.—**Flat race**, a horse-race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a hurdle-race or steeplechase.—**Obstacle-race.** See *obstacle*.

race[1] (rās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raced*, ppr. *racing*. [< ME. *rasen*, *resen*, rush, run, hasten, < AS. *rǣsan*, rush, move violently, also rush on, attack, rush into; = OD. *rāsen*, rage, = MLG. *rasen*, MHG. G. *rasen*, rage, = Icel. *rāsa* = Sw. *rasa* = Dan. *rase*, race, rush, hurry: see *race*[1], *n.*, **1**. The form *race*, prop. *rase*, is due to the Scand. cognates: see the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run swiftly; run in, or as if engaged in, a contest of speed.

Saladin began to *rase* for ire.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 3633.

The *racing* place, call'd the Hippodromus, without the gate of Canopus, was probably in the plain towards the canal. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

But I began
To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
And double in and out the boles, and *race*
By all the fountains: fleet I was of foot.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To run with uncontrolled speed; go or revolve wildly or with improper acceleration: said of a steam-engine, a wheel, a ship's screw, or the like, when resistance is diminished without corresponding diminution of power.

No centrifugal governor could have so instantaneously cut off the steam: it would not have acted till the engine began to *race*.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 98.

A big steamer in a heavy seaway often rests upon two waves, one under her bows and the other under her stern, while the midship section has practically no support from the water; and, again, her bows will be almost out of water and her screw *racing*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 144.

3. To practise horse-racing as an occupation; be engaged in the business of running horses.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to run or move swiftly; push or drive onward in, or as if in, a trial of speed: as, to *race* a horse; to *race* steamers.—**2.** To run, or cause horses, etc., to run, in competition with; contend against in a race.

Swore, boxed, fought cocks, and *raced* their neighbor's horses. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 176.

[Colloquial in both uses.]

race[2] (rās), *n.* [A particular use of *race*[1], as 'a swiftly running stream'; but perhaps in part due to OF. *rase*, *raise*, a ditch, channel, = Pr. *rasa*, a channel; origin uncertain.] A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides: as, the *Race* of Alderney; Portland *Race*.

This evening the Talbot weighed and went back to the Cowes, because her anchor would not hold here, the tide set with so strong a *race*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

Near the sides of channels and near the mouths of bays the changes of the currents are very complex; and near the headlands separating two bays there is usually at certain times a very swift current, termed a *race*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 353.

(*a*) A canal or watercourse from a dam to a water-wheel: specifically called the *head-race*. (*b*) The watercourse which leads away the water after it leaves the wheel: specifically called the *tail-race*.

race[3] (rās), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *race* (> G. *rasse*, *race* = Sw. *ras* = Dan. *race*, breed of horses, etc.), dial. *raice* = Pr. Sp. *raza* = Pg. *raça* = It. *razza*, race, breed, lineage, < OHG. *reiz*, *reiza*, MHG. *reiz* (G. *riss*), line, scratch, stroke, mark, = Icel. *reitr*, scratch, < *rita*, scratch, = AS. *writan* = E. *write*: see *write*. No connection with *race*[4], root, < L. *radix*, though *race*[3] may have been influenced by this word in some of its uses: see *race*[4].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A genealogical line or stock; a class of persons allied by descent from a common ancestry; lineage; family; kindred: as, the Levites were a *race* of priests; to be of royal or of ignoble *race*.

She is a gentlewoman of very absolute behaviour, and of a good *race*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

He lives to build, not boast, a generous *race*;
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face.
Savage, The Bastard.

2. An ethnical stock; a great division of mankind having in common certain distinguishing physical peculiarities, and thus a comprehensive class appearing to be derived from a distinct primitive source: as, the Caucasian *race*; the Mongolian *race*; the Negro *race*. See *man*, 1.

I cannot with any accuracy speak of the English *race*; that would be claiming for ourselves too great a place among the nations of the earth.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 14.

3. A tribal or national stock; a division or subdivision of one of the great racial stocks of mankind, distinguished by minor peculiarities: as, the Celtic *race*; the Finnic *race* is a branch of the Mongolian; the English, French, and Spaniards are mixed *races*.—**4.** The human family; human beings as a class; mankind: a shortened form of *human race*: as, the future prospects of the *race*; the elevation of the *race*.

She had no companions of mortal *race*.
Shelley, Sensitive Plant, ii. 4.

5. A breed, stock, or strain of domesticated animals or cultivated plants; an artificially propagated and perpetuated variety. Such races differ from natural species or varieties in their tendency to revert to their original characters, and lose those artificially acquired, when they are left to themselves. Many thousands of races have been produced and named.

There is a *race* of sheep in this country with four horns, two of them turning upwards, and two downwards.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 196.

The truth of the principle of prepotency comes out more clearly when distinct *races* are crossed.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xiv.

Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, a geographical variety; a subspecies, characteristic of a given faunal area, intergrading with another form of the same species. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) A variety so fixed as to reproduce itself with considerable certainty by seed. Races may be of spontaneous origin or the result of artificial selection. (2) In a broader use, any variety, subspecies, species, or group of very similar species whose characters are continued through successive generations. *Bentham*, Address to Linn. Soc., 1869.

6. Any fixed class of beings more or less broadly differentiated from all others; any general aggregate of mankind or of animals considered as a class apart; a perpetuated or continuing line of like existences: as, the human *race*; the *race* of statesmen; the equine or the feline *race*.

That provident care for the welfare of the offspring which is so strongly evinced by many of the insect *race*.
Say.

7†. A line or series; a course or succession: used of things.

A *race* of wicked acts
Shall flow out of my anger, and o'erspread
The world's wide face. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

8†. A strong peculiarity by which the origin or species of anything may be recognized, as, especially, the flavor of wine.

Order. There came not six days since from Hull a pipe of rich canary. . . .
Greedy. Is it of the right *race*?
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 3.

9†. Intrinsic character; natural quality or disposition; hence, spirit; vigor; pith; raciness.

Now I give my sensual *race* the rein.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 160.

I think the Epistles of Phalaris to have more *race*, more spirit, more force of wit and genius than any others I have ever seen. *Sir W. Temple*, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

=**Syn.** *Tribe*, *Clan*, etc. See *people*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a race. [Rare.]

The pyramids are *race* monuments.
New Princeton Rev., V. 235.

race[4] (rās), *n.* [Formerly also *raze*: < OF. *rais*, *raiz* = Sp. *raiz* = Pg. *raiz* = It. *radice*, a root, < L. *radix*, a root: see *radix*, *radish*.] A root. See *race-ginger*, and *hand*, 13 (*a*).

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes* of ginger, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 27.

By my troth, I spent eleven pence, beside three *races* of ginger.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

race[5]† (rās), *v. t.* [< ME. *racen*, *rasen*, by apheresis from *aracen*, root up: see *aracel*, and cf. *rash*[3].] To tear up; snatch away hastily.

After he be-heilde towarde the fier, and saugh the flesshe that the knaue hadde rosted that was tho I-nough, and *raced* it off with his hondes madly, and rente it a-sonder in peces. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

And *raas* it frome his riche mene and ryste it in sondyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 302.

race[6]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rase*[1], *raze*[1].

race[7] (rās), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A calcareous concretion in brick-earth. [Prov. Eng.]

What were at first supposed to be pebbles in one of the samples from Tantah prove on examination to be calcareous concretions (*race* or kunkur).
Proc. Roy. Soc., XXXIX. 213.

racé (ra-sā'), *a.* In *her.*, same as *indented*.

race-card (rās'kärd), *n.* A printed card containing information about the races to be run at a meeting on a race-course.

I remember it because I went to Epsom races that year to sell *race cards*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 431.

race-cloth (rās'klôth), *n.* A saddle-cloth used in horse-racing, having pockets for the weights that may be prescribed.

race-course (rās'kōrs), *n.* **1.** A plot of ground laid out for horse-racing, having a track for the horses, usually elliptical, and accommodations for the participants and spectators.—**2.** The canal along which water is conveyed to or from a water-wheel.

race-cup (rās'kup), *n.* A piece of plate forming a prize at a horse-race. Originally such a piece of plate had the form of a goblet or drinking-cup, whence the name.

race-ginger (rās'jin'jėr), *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized.

race-ground (rās'ground), *n.* Ground appropriated to races.

race-horse (rās'hôrs), *n.* **1.** A horse bred or kept for racing or running in contests; a horse that runs in competition. The modern race-horse, though far inferior to the Arab in point of endurance, is perhaps the finest horse in the world for moderate heats, such as those on common race-tracks. It is generally longer-bodied than the hunter, and the same power of leaping is not required. This animal is of Arabian, Berber, or Turkish extraction, improved and perfected by careful crossing and training. See *racer*, 2.


Race-knife.

2. The steamer-duck.—**3.** A rear-horse; any mantis.

race-knife (rās'nīf), *n.* A tool with a bent-over lip for scribing, marking, numbering, and other purposes. *E. H. Knight.*

racemation (ras-ē-mā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *racematio(n-)*, the gleaning of grapes, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*.] **1.** The gathering or trimming of clusters of grapes. [Rare.]

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Having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engrafting, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them.
Bp. Burnet, Bp. Bedell, p. 120. (*Latham.*)

2. A cluster, as of grapes; the state of being racemose, or having clustered follicles, as a gland. [Rare.]

The whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 28.

raceme (ra-sēm′), *n.* [= F. *racème*, a cluster, = Sp. Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo*, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes; allied to Gr. *ῥάξ* (gen. *ῥαγός*), a berry, esp. a grape. Cf. *raisin*[1], from the same source.] A cluster; specifically, in *bot.*, a simple inflorescence of the centripetal or indeterminate type, in which the several or many flowers are borne on somewhat equal axillary pedicels along a relatively lengthened axis or rachis. Examples are furnished by the currant, the lily-of-the-valley, the locust, etc. A raceme becomes compound when the single flowers are replaced by racemes. See *inflorescence*, compare *spike*, and see cuts under *Actæa*, *inflorescence*, and *Ornithogalum*.

racemed (ra-sēmd′), *a.* [< *raceme* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, disposed in racemes: said of flowers or fruits, or of the branches of a racemosely compound inflorescence.

race-meeting (rās′mē′ting), *n.* A meeting for the purpose of horse-racing.

How many more *race-meetings* are there now than there were in 1850? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 70.

racemic (ra-sem′ik), *a.* [< *raceme* + *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to grapes in clusters, or to racemes.—**Racemic acid**, $C_4H_6O_6$, an acid isomeric with tartaric acid, found along with the latter in the tartar obtained from certain vineyards on the Rhine. It is a modification of the ordinary tartaric acid, differing from it in its physical but not in its chemical properties. Also called *paratartaric acid*.

racemiferous (ras-ē-mif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *racemus*, a cluster (see *raceme*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing racemes.

racemiform (ra-sē′mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *racemus*, a cluster, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a raceme.

racemocarbonic (ra-sē′mō-kär-bon′ik), *a.* [< *racemic* + *carbonic.*] Formed from or consisting of racemic and carbonic acids.—**Racemocarbonic acid.** Same as *desoxalic acid* (which see, under *desoxalic*).

racemose (ras′ē-mōs), *a.* [Also *racemous;* = F. *racemeux* = Sp. Pg. *racimoso* = It. *racemoso*, < L. *racemosus*, full of grapes, < *racemus*, bunch of grapes: see *raceme*, *raisin.*] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Having the character or appearance of a raceme: said of a flower-cluster. (*b*) Arranged in racemes: said of the flowers.—**2.** In *anat.*, clustered or aggregate, as a gland; having ducts which divide and subdivide and end in bunches of follicles. It is a common type of glandular structure, well exemplified in the salivary glands and the pancreas. See cut under *parotid*.—**Racemose adenoma**, a tumor originating from glandular tissue, and resembling closely the appearance and structure of a racemose gland: found in the breast and in salivary and sebaceous glands.

racemosely (ras′ē-mōs-li), *adv.* So as to form or resemble a raceme or racemes.

racemous (ras′ē-mus or ra-sē′mus), *a.* Same as *racemose*.

racemule (ras′ē-mūl), *n.* [< NL. **racemulus*, dim. of L. *racemus*, a cluster: see *raceme.*] In *bot.*, a small raceme.

racemulose (ra-sem′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *racemulosus*, full of small racemes, < **racemulus*, a small raceme: see *racemule.*] In *bot.*, resembling a racemule, or arranged in racemules.

race-plate (rās′plāt), *n.* A wrought-iron or steel traversing-platform for heavy guns, upon which the gun is moved in a horizontal arc and moves backward in recoil.

racer (rā′sėr), *n.* [= Icel. *rāsari*, a racer, race-horse; as *race*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who races; a runner or contestant in a race or in races of any kind.

Besmear'd with filth, and blotted o'er with clay,
Obscene to sight, the rueful *racer* lay.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 912.

2. A race-horse.

The *racer* is generally distinguished by his beautiful Arabian head; his fine and finely-set-on neck; his oblique lengthened shoulders; well-bent hinder legs; his ample muscular quarters; his flat legs, rather short from the knee downwards; and his long and elastic pastern.
Quoted in *T. Bell's British Quadrupeds*, p. 382.

3. Hence, anything having great speed.

Coal will be transferred across the Atlantic in cargo boats for the use of the ocean *racers*. *Engineer*, LXVI. 77.

4. In a braiding-machine, a traversing support for tension and spool-holding apparatus.—**5.** A snake of the genus *Scotophis* (or *Coluber*), *S. obsoletus*, also called *pilot black-snake* or *pilot-snake*. It is black, with a mottled black and yellow belly, and has the median dorsal scales carinated.—**6.** A snake, *Bascanion constrictor*, the common black-snake of the eastern United States. It is blue or blue-black, with greenish-blue belly, and has smooth scales.—**7.** A poor, thin, or spent fish; a slink: applied to mackerel, shad, salmon, etc.—**8.** A sand-crab. See *Ocypoda*.—**Blue racer.** See *blue-racer*.

race-track (rās′trak), *n.* The track or path over which a race is run; a race-course.

raceway (rās′wā), *n.* **1.** An artificial passage for water flowing from a fall or dam; a mill-race. Compare *mill-race*. See *race*[2].—**2.** In *fish-culture*, a fishway.

rach†, *n.* See *ratch*[2].

rachamah, *n.* In *ornith.* See *Neophron*.

rache[1]†, *n.* See *ratch*[1].

rache[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *reach*[1].

rache[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete assibilated form of *rack*[1].

rachial (rā′ki-al), *a.* [< *rachis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a rachis; rachidial. Also *rhachial*.

rachialgia (rā-ki-al′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhachialgia*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, spine, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the spine, especially neuralgic pain. Also *rhachialgia*.

rachialgic (rā-ki-al′jik), *a.* [< *rachialgia* + *-ic.*] Affected with rachialgia. Also *rhachialgic*.

Rachianectes (rā″ki-ą-nek′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cope), also *Rhachianectes*, < Gr. *ῥαχία*, a rocky shore, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, < *νήχειν*, swim.] A genus of whalebone whales of the family *Balænopteridæ* and subfamily *Agaphelinæ*, containing the gray whale of the North Pacific, *R. glaucus*, combining the small head, slender form, and narrow flippers of a finner-whale with the lack of a dorsal fin and absence of folds of skin on the throat of a right whale. This whale attains great size, and its pursuit is an important branch of the fisheries in the waters it is found in, sometimes attended with special dangers. The parasites chiefly affecting *R. glaucus* are a whale-louse, *Cyamus scammoni*, and a barnacle, *Cryptolepas rachianecti*.

Rachicallis (rā-ki-kal′is), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < Gr. *ῥαχία*, a rocky shore, + *κάλλος*, beauty.] A genus of rubiaceous shrubs belonging to the tribe *Rondeletieæ*, differing from *Rondeletia* chiefly in its half-superior septicidal capsule. There is only one species, *R. rupestris*, called *earwort*, growing on the rocky coasts of the West Indies. It is a low shrub bearing narrow decussate leaves with sheathing stipules, and small solitary yellow flowers sessile in the axils.

rachides, *n.* Plural of *rachis*.

rachidial (rā-kid′i-ąl), *a.* [Also *rhachidial;* < Gr. *ῥάχις* (assumed stem **ῥαχιδ-*), the spine, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a rachis, in any sense; rachial.

rachidian (rā-kid′i-an), *a.* [Also *rhachidian;* < F. *rachidien*, < Gr. *ῥάχις* (assumed stem **ῥαχιδ-*), the spine, + *-ian.*] Same as *rachidial*.

The teeth of the radula are divided by nearly all students of that organ into *rhachidian* or median, lateral, and uncinal. *W. H. Dall*, Science, iv. No. 81, Aug. 22, 1884.

Rachidian bulb. Same as *medulla oblongata*.—**Rachidian canal**, the spinal or neural canal.

Rachiglossa (rā-ki-glos′ą), *n. pl.* [Also *Rhachiglossa;* NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] Those mollusks which are rachiglossate; specifically, a division of gastropods so characterized, including the *Buccinidæ*, *Muricidæ*, *Volutidæ*, etc. See cut under *ribbon*.

rachiglossate (rā-ki-glos′āt), *a.* [Also *rhachiglossate;* < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the lingual ribbon or radula only a single median tooth, or a median tooth with only an admedian one on each side of it, in any one of the many transverse series or cross-rows of radular teeth. The formula is 0-I-0 or I-I-I, where the 0 is a cipher and I means one.

rachilla (rą-kil′ą), *n.* [Also *rhachilla;* NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + dim. *-illa.*] In *bot.*, a little rachis; a secondary rachis in a compound inflorescence, as of a spikelet in a grass.

Rachiodon (rā-kī′ō-don), *n.* [NL.: see *rachiodont.*] The typical genus of *Rachiodontidæ*, having a series of enamel-tipped vertebral processes projecting into the esophagus and serving as teeth: synonymous with *Dasypeltis* (which see). The type is *R. scaber*, of Africa, a snake which lives much on eggs, and has this contrivance for not smashing them till they get down its throat, when the sagacious serpent swallows the contents and spits out the shell. Also *Rhachiodon*.

rachiodont (rā′ki-ō-dont), *a.* [Also *rhachiodont;* < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] Having processes of the spinal column which function as teeth; belonging to the *Rachiodontidæ*.

Rachiodontidæ (rā′ki-ō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rachiodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of colubriform ophidians, named from the genus *Rachiodon:* same as the subfamily *Dasypeltinæ*. Also *Rhachiodontidæ*.

Rachiopteris (rā-ki-op′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *πτερίς*, fern: see *Pteris.*] A name under which Schimper has grouped various fragments of the rachides or stems of fossil ferns. Specimens of this nature have been described by Lesquereux as occurring in the coal-measures of Illinois, and by Dawson as having been found in the Devonian of New York.

rachipagus (rā-kip′ą-gus), *n.*; pl. *rachipagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *πάγος*, that which is fixed or firmly set, < *πηγνύναι*, make fast.] In *teratol.*, a double monster united at the spine.

rachis (rā′kis), *n.*; pl. *rachides* (-ki-dēz). [Also *rhachis;* NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, a ridge (of a mountain-chain), a rib (of a leaf).] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The axis of an inflorescence when somewhat elongated; the continuation of the peduncle along which the flowers are ranged, as in a spike or a raceme. (*b*) In a pinnately compound leaf or frond, the prolongation of the petiole along which the leaflets or pinnæ are disposed, corresponding to the midrib of a pinnately veined simple leaf. See cut under *compound*.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The vertebral column. (*b*) The stem, shaft, or scape of a feather, as distinguished from the web, vane, or vexillum; especially, that part of the stem which bears the vexillum, as distinguished from the calamus or quill. See *quill*, 4.


Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*). *a*, Rachis.

The differentiation of the feather into *rachis* and vexillum. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 419.

(*c*) The median part of the radula of a mollusk, usually bearing teeth which differ from those on each side of it.—**3.** The axial skeleton of various polyp-colonies, as of *Gorgonia;* some axial part, or formation like a midrib, as in crinoids.—**Generative rachis**, in crinoids, a cellular rod or cord which lies in the genital canal in connection with the visceral generative tissue, and the enlargements of which in the pinnules form the genital glands.

rachitic (rą-kit′ik), *a.* [Also *rhachitic;* < F. *rachitique;* as *rachitis* + *-ic.*] **1.** In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the spinal column; spinal; vertebral. [Rare.]—**2.** Pertaining to or affected with rachitis; rickety.

rachitis (rą-kī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Dr. Glisson, 1650, in his work "De *Rachitide*"), as if lit. 'inflammation of the spine' (prop. *rhachitis*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-itis*), but adopted as a Latinized form for E. *rickets:* see *rickets.*] **1.** A disease of very early life, characterized by a perversion of nutrition of the bones, by which uncalcified osteoid tissue is formed in place of bone, and the resorption of bone is quickened. Hence the bones are flexible, and distortions occur, such as crooked legs, heart-shaped pelvis, or curvature of spine. See *rickets*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a disease producing abortion of the fruit or seed.—**Rachitis fœtalis annularis**, intra-uterine formation of annular thickenings on the diaphyses of the long bones. Also called *rachitis intra-uterina annularis*.—**Rachitis fœtalis micromelica**, intra-uterine stunting of the bones in their longitudinal growth. Also called *rachitis uterina micromelica*.

rachitome (rak′i-tōm), *n.* [Also *rhachitome;* < F. *rachitome*, < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] An anatomical instrument for opening the spinal canal, without injuring the medulla.

rachitomous (rą-kit′ō-mus), *a.* [Also *rhachitomous;* < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Segmented, as a vertebra of many of the lower vertebrates which consists of a neural arch resting on a separate piece on each side, the pleurocentrum, which in turn rests on a single median piece below, the intercentrum; having or characterized by such vertebræ, as a fish or batrachian, or the backbone of such animals. See *embolomerous*. *E. D. Cope.*

Both kinds of vertebræ (*rachitomous* and embolomerous) can be found in the same animal. *Science*, VI. 98.

racial (rā′shial), *a.* [< *race*[3] + *-ial.* Cf. *facial.*] Relating or pertaining to race or lineage, or to a race or races of living beings; characteristic of race or of a race.

Man, as he lived on the earth during the time when the most striking *racial* characteristics were being developed. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 445.

racially (rā′shial-i), *adv.* In a racial manner; in relation to or as influenced by race or lineage.

The unification of the *racially* most potent people of whom we have record. *The Academy*, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 66.

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Raciborskia (ras-i-bôr'ski-ą), *n.* [NL. (Berlese), < *Raciborski*, a Polish botanist.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Raciborskiaceæ*.

Raciborskiaceæ (ras-i-bôr-ski-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raciborskia* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Raciborskia*, and having the peridium naked and distinctly stipitate, and the capillitium violaceous.

racily (rā'si-li), *adv.* [< *racy* + *-ly*2.] In a racy manner; piquantly; spicily.

racinet, *n.* [ME.; < OF. *racine*, *rachine*, F. *racine* = Pr. *racina*, *razina*, root, < ML. as if **radicina*, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*. Cf. *race*4.] A root.

Unlefulle lust, though it be sote,
And of alle yvelle the *racyne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4881.

raciness (rā'si-nes), *n.* [< *racy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being racy; peculiarly characteristic and piquant flavor or style; spiciness; pungency.

racing (rā'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *race*1, *v.*] The running of races; the occupation or business of arranging for or carrying on races, especially between horses.

The Queen [Anne] was fond of *racing*, and gave her 100*l.* gold cups to be run for, as now: nay more, she not only kept race horses, but ran them in her own name.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

racing-bell (rā'sing-bel), *n.* A grelot or small bell given as a prize for a horse-race: such a prize was frequent in the sixteenth century. Bells of this form exist of silver, from an inch to two inches and a half in diameter, with inscriptions and dates.

racing-bit (rā'sing-bit), *n.* A light jointed-ring bit, the loose rings of which range in size from 3 to 6 inches.

racing-calendar (rā'sing-kal'en-dăr), *n.* A detailed list of races run or to be run.

rack1 (rak), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *wrack* (by confusion with *wrack*1); not found as a verb in ME. or AS., except the secondary forms AS. *reccan*, as below, and ME. *raxen*, < AS. *raxan*, **racsan*, stretch oneself (see *rax*); prob. < MD. *racken*, stretch, reach out, torture, rack, = G. *recken*, stretch, torture; a collateral form of AS. *reccan* (pret. *reahte*), stretch out, also correct, direct, rule, guide, tell, etc. (> ME. *rechen*, stretch, also tell: see *retch*1 and *rack*7, *reckon*), = OS. *rekkian*, stretch, = MD. *recken*, D. *rekken* = MLG. *reken*, stretch, = OHG. *recchan*, MHG. *recken*, stretch, extend, = Icel. *rekja*, stretch, trace (cf. *rekkja*, strain), = Dan. *række* = Sw. *räcka*, reach, hand, stretch, = Goth. **rakjan*, in comp. *uf-rakjan*, stretch out; prob. = L. *regere*, rule, lit. 'stretch out,' 'make straight' (in *por-rigere*, stretch forth, *e-rigere*, straighten out, erect, etc.) (pp. *rectus*, straight, = E. *right*), = Gr. *ὀρέγειν*, stretch, = Lith. *razau*, *razyti*, stretch, = Skt. √ *arj*, stretch. Akin to *rake*2, reach, extend, but prob. not to *rake*1, nor to *reach*1, with which, however, *rack*1 has been partly confused. The verb and esp. the noun *rack* show great confusion and mixture of senses, and complete separation is difficult. In some senses the verb is from the noun.] **1.** To stretch; stretch out; strain by force or violence; extend by stretching or straining.

Which yet they *rack* higher to foure hundred threescore and ten thousand yeares.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 54.

I know your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd* up
To the same pitch. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53. (*Nares*.)

Suits in love should not,
Like suits in law, be *rack'd* from term to term.
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 2.

2. To strain so as to rend; wrench by strain or jar; rend; disintegrate; disjoint: as, a *racking* cough; to *rack* a ship to pieces by slanting shot.

The duke
Dare no more stretch this finger of mine than he
Dare *rack* his own. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 317.

3. To torture by violent stretching; stretch on a frame by means of a windlass; subject to the punishment of the rack. See *rack*1, *n.*, 2 (*b*).

He was *racked* and miserably tormented, to the intent he should either chaunge his opinion or confesse other of his profession. *Foxe*, A Table of French Martyrs, an. 1551.

An answer was returned by Lord Killultagh to the effect that "you ought to *rack* him if you saw cause, and hang him if you found reason." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 466.

Noblemen were exempt, the vulgar thought,
From *racking*, but, since law thinks otherwise,
I have been put to the rack.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 202.

Hence—**4.** To put in torment; affect with great pain or distress; torture in any way; disturb violently.

My soul is *rack'd* till you dissolve my fears.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

Lord, how my soul is *rack'd* betwixt the world and thee!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

I will not *rack* myself with the Thought.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

Kinraid was *racked* with agony from his dangling broken leg, and his very life seemed leaving him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

5. To strain with anxiety, eagerness, curiosity, or the like; subject to strenuous effort or intense feeling; worry; agitate: as, to *rack* one's invention or memory.

A barbarous phrase has often made me out of love with a good sense; and doubtful writing hath *wracked* me beyond my patience. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

It doth *rack* my brain why they should stay thus.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 5.

6. To stretch or draw out of normal condition or relation; strain beyond measure or propriety; wrest; warp; distort; exaggerate; overstrain: chiefly in figurative uses.

Albeit this is one of the places that hath been *racked*, as I told you of *racking* Scriptures.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

For it so falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth
While we enjoy it, but, being lack'd and lost,
Why, then we *rack* the value.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 222.

Pray, *rack* not honesty. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 6.

Hyperbole is *racked* to find terms of adoring admiration for the queen. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 28.

7. To exact or obtain by rapacity; get or gain in excess or wrongfully. See *rack-rent*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Each place abounding with fowle injuries,
And fild with treasure *rackt* with robberies.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1306.

Why, honest master, here lies all my money,
The money I ha' *rack'd* by usury.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

Good for nought but to persuade their lords
To *rack* their rents and give o'er housekeeping.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

8†. To subject to extortion; practise rapacity upon; oppress by exaction.

The commons hast thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 131.

Here are no hard Landlords to *racke* vs with high rents, or extorting fines. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 186.

9. In *mining*, to wash on the rack. See *rack*1, *n.*, 5 (*i*).—**10.** To place on or in a rack or frame made for the purpose, either for storage or for temporary need, as for draining, drying, or the like.—**11.** To form into or as if into a rack or grating; give the appearance of a rack to.—**12.** *Naut.*, to seize together with cross-turns, as two ropes.—**Racking turns**, turns taken alternately over and under ropes, to bind them together.—**To rack a tackle**, to seize two parts of a tackle together with rope-yarn or spun-yarn, so that, if the fall is let go, the strain will not be loosened.

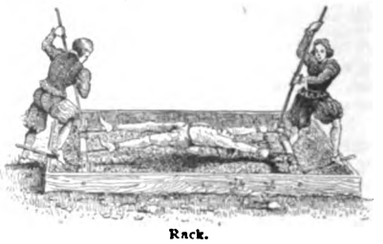
rack1 (rak), *n.* [< ME. *racke*, a rack (for torture), *rakke*, a straight bar, a rack for hay, a framework, *rekke*, a bar, a framework above a manger, a bar, a rack (for torture), later *rak*, rack (as a roost, a frame for dishes, weapons, etc.); < MD. *racke*, D. *rak*, a rack, = LG. *rakk*, a shelf, = G. *rack*, a bar, rail, *recke*, a frame, trestle, rack for supporting things, dial. *reck*, scaffold, wooden horse; the lit. sense being either (*a*) active, 'that which stretches,' as an appliance for bending a bow, a frame for stretching the limbs in torture (*rack* in this sense also involving the sense of 'framework' merely), or (*b*) passive, 'that which is stretched,' hence a straight bar (cf. Icel. *rakkr*, *rakr*, straight, = Sw. *rak*, straight), a frame of bars (such as the grating above a manger), a framework used in torture (involving also the orig. active notion of 'stretching'), a bar with teeth, a thing extorted, etc.; from the verb. Cf. G. *reckbank*, a rack (means of torture), < *recken*, stretch, + *bank*, bench.] **1**†. A bar.

Hevie *rekkes* binde to hire fet.
Early Eng. Poems and Lives of Saints (ed. Furnivall), xv. [192.

2. A frame or apparatus for stretching or straining. Specifically—(*a*) A windlass or winch for bending a bow; the part of the crossbow in which the gaffle moved. *Halliwell.*

These bows . . . were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack*.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick. (*Latham*.)

(*b*) An instrument of torture by means of which the limbs were pulled in different directions, so that the whole body was subjected to a great tension, sufficient sometimes to cause the bones to leave their sockets. The form of application of the torture differed at different times. The rack consisted essentially of a platform on which the body was laid, having at one end a fixed bar to which one pair of limbs was fastened, and at the other end a movable bar



Rack.

to which the other limbs were fastened, and which could be forcibly pulled away from the fixed bar or rolled on its own axis by means of a windlass. See *judicial torture*, under *torture*.

Galows and *racke*.
Caxton, tr. of Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 24.

Take him hence; to the *rack* with him! We'll touse you Joint by joint, but we will know his purpose.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 313.

3. Punishment by the rack, or by some similar means of torture.

You have found a Person who would suffer *Racks* in Honour's Cause. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 13.

Hence—**4.** A state of torture or extreme suffering, physical or mental; great pain; rending anxiety; anguish. See *on the rack*, below.

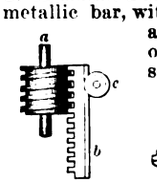
A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.
Sir W. Temple.

5. A grating or open framework of bars, wires, or pegs on or in which articles are arranged or deposited: much used in composition, as in bottle-*rack*, card-*rack*, hat-*rack*, letter-*rack*, etc. Specifically—(*a*) A grating on which bacon is laid. (*b*) An open wooden framework placed above a manger or the like, in which fodder for horses or cattle is laid.

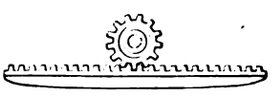
From their full *racks* the generous steeds retire.
Addison.

(*c*) An openwork siding, high and flaring outward, placed on a wagon for the conveyance of hay or straw, grain in the sheaf, or other light and bulky material. (*d*) In *printing*, an upright framework, with side-cleats or other supports, for the storing of cases, of boards or galleys of type, etc.; distinguished as *case-rack*, *galley-rack*, etc. (*e*) *Naut.*, a fair-leader for a running rigging. (*f*) The cob-iron of a grate. *Halliwell.* (*g*) A framework for a table aboard ship to hold dishes, etc., so as to keep them from sliding or falling off: same as *fiddle*, 2. (*h*) A frame for holding round shot in holes; a shot-rack. (*i*) In *metal.*, an inclined wooden table on which fine ore is washed on a small scale. It is one of the various simpler forms of the buddle. (*j*) In *woolen-cloth manuf.*, a frame in a stove or room heated by steam-pipes on which the cloth is stretched tightly after washing with fullers' earth. (*k*) In *organ-building*, one of the thin boards, with perforations, which support the upper part of the feet of the pipes.

6. In *mach.*, a straight or very slightly curved metallic bar, with teeth on one of its edges, adapted to work into the teeth of a wheel, pinion, or endless screw, for converting a circular



Rack and Worm.



Rack and Pinion.

into a rectilinear motion, or vice versa. If the rack is curved, it is called a *segment-rack*. If the teeth are placed on the rack obliquely and it is used with a worm instead of a wheel, it forms a *rack-and-worm gear*; in the cut, *a* is the worm, *b* the rack, and *c* a friction-wheel on which the back of *b* rolls, and which holds *b* in intermeshed with *a*. See also cut under *mutilated*.

7. An anglers' creel or fish-basket.—**8.** A fish-weir.—**9.** A measure of lacework counting 240 meshes perpendicularly.—**10.** Reach: as, to work by *rack* of eye (that is, to be guided by the eye in working).—**11**†. That which is extorted; exaction.

The great rents and *racks* would be insupportable.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

In a high rack, in a high position. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**On the rack**, on the stretch by or as if by means of a rack; hence, in a state of tension or of torturing pain or anxiety.

I wou'd have him ever to continue *upon the Rack* of Fear and Jealousie. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 1.

My Head and Heart are *on the Rack* about my Son.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

Rack and pinion. See def. 6, above.—**Rack-and-pinion jack**, a lifting-jack in which power is applied by means of a rack and pinion.—**Rack-and-pinion press**, a press in which force is transmitted through a pinion to a rack connected with the follower. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rack-cutting machine**, a milling-machine for cutting the teeth of racks.—**To live at rack and manger**, to live sumptuously and recklessly without regard to pecuniary means; live on the best without reck of payment.

But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, *at rack*

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and manger, secure and careless of any thing else but of carrying on the great work which he had begun . . .
The Pagan Prince (1690). (*Nares.*)

A blustering, dissipated human figure . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent (its larders namely and cellars) in the most ruinous way, by *living at rack and manger* there. *Carlyle*, Past and Present, ii. 1.

To put to the rack, to subject to the torture of the rack; cause to be racked; hence, to torment with or about anything; subject to a state of keen suffering.

rack[2] (rak), *n.* [< ME. **rakke*, < AS. *hreacca*, *hrecca*, *hreca*, the back of the head (L. *occiput*; Sweet, Old Eng. Texts, p. 549).] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton, or the neck of mutton or pork. *Halliwell.*

A *rack* of mutton, sir.
And half a lamb. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

rack[3]† (rak), *v. i.* [Altered, to conform to *rack*[3], *n.*, from ME. *reken* (pret. *rac*), drive, move, tend, < Icel. *reka*, drive, drift, toss, = Sw. *vräka* = Dan. *vrage*, reject, drift, = AS. *wrecan*, drive, wreak, E. *wreak*: see *wreak*. Cf. *rack*[3], *n.*] 1. To drive; move; go forward rapidly; stir.

His spere to his heorte *rac*. *Layamon*, l. 9320.
To her sone sche gan to *reke*. *Octovian*, l. 182.
Ichwule forthur *reke*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1606.

2. To drive, as flying clouds.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun;
Not separated with the *racking* clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 27.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun. *B. Jonson.*

rack[3] (rak), *n.* [< ME. *rac*, *rak*, *rakke*, < Icel. *rek*, drift, a thing drifted ashore, jetsam; cf. *reki*, drift, jetsam; < *reka*, drive, drift: see *rack*[3], *v.* Cf. *rack*[4] = *wrack*[1], *wreck*.] Thin flying broken clouds; especially, detached fragments of raggy cloud, commonly occurring with rain-clouds.

There a tempest hom toke on the torres hegh:
A *rak* and a royde wynde rose in hor saile.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1984.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 156.

The cloudy *rack* slow journeying in the west.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

As when across the sky the driving *rack* of the rain-cloud
Grows for a moment thin, and betrays the sun by its brightness. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, ix.

rack[4] (rak), *n.* [Another spelling of *wrack*: see *wrack*[1], *n.*, and cf. *rack*[3], from the same ult. source.] Same as *wrack*[1]: now used in the phrases *to go to rack*, *to go to rack and ruin*.

We fell to talk largely of the want of some persons understanding to look after the business, but all *goes to rack*.
Pepys.

rack[5] (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rake*[2], a path, track: see *rake*[2].] 1. A rude narrow path, like the track of a small animal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rut in a road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rack[6] (rak), *v.* A dialectal form of *reck*.

rack[7]† (rak), *v. t.* [A dial. form for what would be reg. **retch*, < ME. *recchen*, *racchen*, *rechen* (pret. *rahte*, *rehte*, *raugte*), rule, < AS. *reccan*, direct, extend, reach forth, explain, say: see *rack*[1], and cf. *retch*[1] and *reckon*.] To relate; tell. *Halliwell.*

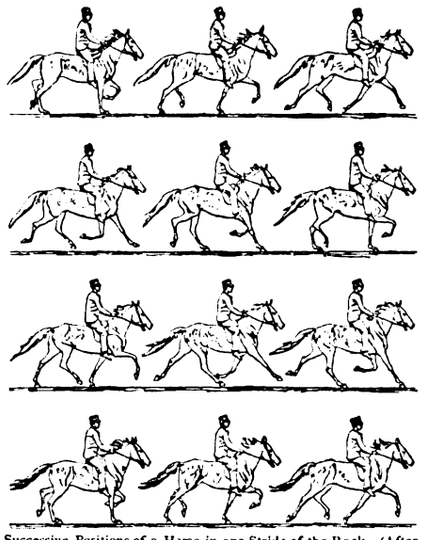
rack[8] (rak), *v. i.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rack*[3], *v.* By some supposed to be a var. of *rock*[2].] To move with the gait called a rack.

His Rain-deer, *racking* with proud and stately pace,
Giveth to his flock a right beautiful grace.
Peele, An Eclogue.

Berratto [It.], a boulting cloth, a sieue; a *racking* of a horse. *Borattare*, to sift or boult meale. Also a *racking* between an amble and a trot. *Florio.*

rack[8] (rak), *n.* [< *rack*[8], *v.*] A gait of the horse between a trot and a gallop (or canter), in which the fore feet move as in a slow gallop, while the hind feet move as in a trot (or pace). It is usually an artificial gait, but is sometimes hereditary or natural. There is much confusion of terms in respect to this gait, due to the fact that the gait itself is somewhat varied, according as the racker carries the one or the other fore foot foremost in the galloping motion of the fore feet; that many confound the rack with the pace, the two words often being used as synonymous; and that many have mistaken the use of the words *pace* and *amble*. There is abundant evidence that the American "pace" of to-day is the "amble" of Europeans of the last century and earlier. The motion of the hind feet is the same in the trot, the pace, and the rack. In the trot the diagonal hind and fore feet move nearly simultaneously. In the pace or amble the hind and fore feet of the same side move nearly simultaneously. See cut in next column.

rack[9] (rak), *n.* [A var. of *rock*[3], by confusion with *rack*[1]. Cf. *rack*[8], a supposed var. of *rock*[2].] A distaff; a rock.



Successive Positions of a Horse in one Stride of the Rack. (After instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.)

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 423.

rack[10] (rak), *v. t.* [Appar. first in pp. *racked*, *rackt*; < OF. *raquer*, pp. *raqué*, in *vin raqué*, "small or corse wine, squeezed from the dregs of the grapes, already drained of all their best moisture" (Cotgrave); origin uncertain; according to Wedgwood, < Languedoc *araca*, rack, < *raco*, husks or dregs of grapes; according to Skeat, for orig. **rasquer* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *rascar*, scratch; cf. Sp. Pg. *rasgar*, tear apart: see *rash*[5].] To draw off from the lees; draw off, as pure liquor from its sediment: as, to *rack* cider or wine; to *rack* off liquor.

Rackt wines—that is, wines cleansed and so purged that it may be and is drawne from the leese. *Minsheu*, 1617.

rack[11] (rak), *n.* [Partly by apheresis from *arrack*; cf. Sp. *raque*, arrack, Turk. *raqi*, a spirituous drink, from the same ult. source: see *arrack*.] 1. Same as *arrack*.

Their ordinary drink is Tea: but they make themselves merry with hot *Rack*, which sometimes also they mix with their Tea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 53.

2. A liquor made chiefly of brandy, sugar, lemons (or other fruit), and spices. *Halliwell.* —**Rack punch**, a punch made with arrack.

I don't love *rack punch*. *Swift*, To Stella, xxxv.

If slices of ripe pineapple be put into good arrack, and the spirit kept for a considerable time, it mellows down and acquires a very delicious flavour. This quality is much valued for making *rack-punch*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 220.

rack[12] (rak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young rabbit. See the quotation.

Racks, or young rabbits about two months old, which have not lost their first coat. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

rackabones (rak'a-bōnz), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *a* (insignificant) + *bones*.] A very lean person or animal. [Colloq., U. S.]

He is a little afraid that this mettlesome charger cannot be trusted going down hill; otherwise he would let go of the old *rackabones* that hobbles behind [the vehicle].
New York Tribune, June 13, 1862.

rackapelt (rak'a-pelt), *n.* [Cf. *rackabones*.] An idle rascal. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rackarock (rak'a-rok), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + a^2 + *rock*[1]. Cf. *rendrock*.] An explosive consisting of about three parts of potassium chlorate to one part of nitrobenzol.

rack-bar (rak'bär), *n.* *Naut.*, a billet of wood used to twist the bight of a rope called a swifter, in order to bind a raft firmly together.

rack-block (rak'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a range of sheaves cut in one piece of wood for running-ropes to lead through.

rack-calipers (rak'kal'i-pėrz), *n. pl.* Calipers of which the legs are actuated by a rack-and-pinion motion. *E. H. Knight.*

rack-car (rak'kär), *n.* A freight-car roofed over and with sides formed of slats with open spaces between.

rack-compass (rak'kum'pas), *n.* A joiners' compass with a rack adjustment. *E. H. Knight.*

racker[1] (rak'ėr), *n.* [= D. *rakker* = MLG. *racker*, *racher*, LG. *rakker* = G. *racker* = Sw. *rackare* = Dan. *rakker*; as *rack*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puts to the rack; a torturer or tormentor.—2. One who wrests, twists, or distorts.

Such *rackers* of orthography. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 21.

3. One who harasses by exactions: as, a *racker* of tenants. *Swift.*

racker[2] (rak'ėr), *n.* [< *rack*[8] + *-er*[1].] A horse that moves with a racking gait.

racker[3] (rak'ėr), *n.* [< *rack*[10] + *-er*[1].] A device for racking liquor, or drawing it off from the lees; also, a person who racks liquors.

The filling of casks is effected by Smith's *rackers*.
Engineer, LXVI. 151.

racket[1] (rak'et), *n.* [< Gael. *racaid*, a noise, disturbance, < *rac*, make a noise like geese or ducks; Ir. *racan*, noise, riot. Cf. *rackle*.] 1. A disorderly, confusing noise, as of commingled play or strife and loud talk; any prolonged clatter; din; clamor; hurly-burly.

Pray, what 's all that *racket* over our heads? . . . My brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 6.

2. A disturbance; a row; also, a noisy gathering; a scene of clamorous or eager merriment. [Colloq.]

Chav. Adzflesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy *racket*; by the zide of the wood there is a curious hansom gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig. *Unnatural Mother* (1698). (*Nares.*)

3. A clamorous outburst, as of indignation or other emotion; a noisy manifestation of feeling: as, to make a *racket* about a trifle; to raise a *racket* about one's ears. [Colloq.]—4. Something going on, whether noisily and openly or quietly; a special proceeding, scheme, project, or the like: a slang use of very wide application: as, what's the *racket*? (what is going on?); to go on a *racket* (to engage in a lark or go on a spree); to be on to a person's *racket* (to detect his secret aim or purpose); to work the *racket* (to carry on a particular scheme or undertaking, especially one of a "shady" character); to stand the *racket* (to take the consequences, or abide the result).

He is ready as myself to stand the *racket* of subsequent proceedings.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 8, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

He had been off on the *racket*, perhaps for a week at a time.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 16, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

"Lucky I learned that signal *racket*," said Jack, as, still at a furious pace, he made cuts in different directions with his extemporized flag. *The Century*, XXXIX. 527.

To give the name of legislation to the proceedings at Albany over the Fair Bill yesterday would be an abuse of language. The proper name for them was "tumbling to the *racket*." The Assembly passed the bill without debate and almost unanimously, much as they might pass a bill authorizing a man to change his name.
New York Evening Post, Jan. 29, 1890.

5. A smart stroke; a rap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

racket[1] (rak'et), *v.* [< *racket*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a rattling or clattering noise; raise a tumult; move noisily.

The wind blazed and *racketed* through the narrow space between the house and the hill. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 17.

2. To engage or take part in a racket of any kind; frequent noisy or tumultuous scenes; carry on eager or energetic action of some special kind. [Colloq.]

Old Gineral Pierpont, his gret-gret-grandfather, was a gineral in the British army in Injy, an' he *racketed* round 'mong them nabobs out there, an' got no end o' gold an' precious stones. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 571.

3. To be dissipated; indulge to excess in social pleasures. [Colloq.]

I have been *racketing* lately, having dined twice with Rogers and once with Grant.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 302.

II. *trans.* To utter noisily or tumultuously; clamor out. [Rare.]

Then think, then speak, then drink their sound again,
And *racket* round about this body's court
These two sweet words, 'Tis safe.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

racket[2] (rak'et), *n.* [Also *racquet*, *raquet*; < ME. *raket* = D. *raket* = MLG. *ragget* = G. *racket*, *raket*, *rakett* = Dan. Sw. *raket*, < OF. assibilated *rachete*, *rachette*, *rasquete*, *rasquette*, a racket, battledore, also the palm of the hand, F. *raquette*, a racket, battledore, < Sp. *raqueta* = It. *racchetta*, also *lacchetta*, a racket, battledore (cf. ML. *racha*), < Ar. *rāhat*, palm of the hand, pl. *rāh*, the palms; cf. *palm*[1], 7, the game so called, tennis.] 1. The instrument with which players at tennis and like games strike the ball; a bat consisting usually of a thin strip of wood bent into a somewhat elliptical hoop,

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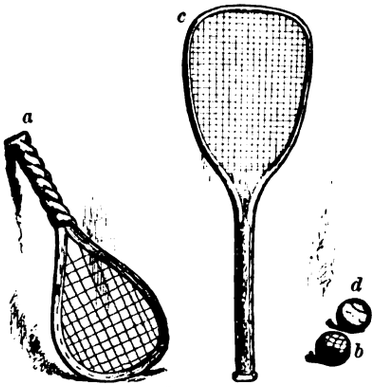

Rackets.
a, *b*, racket and ball used in Italy in the 17th century; *c*, *d*, racket and ball in present use.

across which a network of cord or catgut is stretched, and to which a handle is attached.

But kanstow pleyen *raket* to and fro?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 460.

Th' Hail, which the Winde full in his face doth yerk,
Smarter than *Racquets* in a Court re-ierk
Balls 'gainst the Walls of the black-boorded house.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

'Tis but a ball bandied to and fro, and every man carries a *racket* about him, to strike it from himself among the rest of the company.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, Author's Pref.

2. *pl.* A modern variety of the old game of tennis.

He could shoot, play *rackets*, whist, and cricket better than most people, and was a consummate horseman on any animal under any circumstances.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xiii.

Some British officers, playing *rackets*, had struck a ball to where he was sitting. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 801.

3. A kind of net. *Halliwell.*—**4.** A snow-shoe: an Anglicized form of the French *raquette*. [Rare.]

Their [the Canadian Indians'] Dogges are like Foxes, which spend not, neuer giue ouer, and haue *rackets* tyed vnder their feet, the better to runne on the snow.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 753.

5. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a horse or other draft-animal, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.—**6.** A bird's tail-feather shaped like a racket; a spatule. The racket may result from a spatulate enlargement of the webs at or near the end of the feather; or from the lack, natural or artificial, of webbing along a part of the feather, beyond which the feather is webbed; or from coiling of the end of the feather. These formations are exhibited in the motmots, in some humming-birds and birds of paradise, and in various others, and are illustrated in the figures under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Cincinnurus*. Some feathers springing from the head acquire a similar shape. See cut under *Parotia*.

7†. A musical instrument of the seventeenth century, consisting of a mouthpiece with a double reed, and a wooden tube repeatedly bent upon itself, and pierced with several finger-holes. Its compass was limited, and the tone weak and difficult to produce. Several varieties or sizes were made, as of the bombard, which it resembled. Early in the eighteenth century it was replaced by the modern bassoon.

8. An organ-stop giving tones similar to those of the above instrument.

racket[2]† (rak'et), *v. t.* [< *racket*[2], *n.*] To strike with or as if with a racket; toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another, till at last he hazard eternal ruin.
Hewyt, Nine Sermons, p. 60.

racket-court (rak'et-kōrt), *n.* A court or area in which the game of rackets is played; a tennis-court.

racketer (rak'et-ėr), *n.* [< *racket*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person given to racketing or noisy frolicking; one who leads a gay or dissipated life.

At a private concert last night with my cousins and Miss Clements; and again to be at a play this night; I shall be a *racketer*, I doubt.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. letter xvi.

racket-ground (rak'et-ground), *n.* Same as *racket-court*.

The area, it appeared from Mr. Roker's statement, was the *racket-ground*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xli.

racket-tail (rak'et-tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Discurus* and related forms, having two feathers of the tail shaped like rackets.

racket-tailed (rak'et-tāld), *a.* Having the tail formed in part like a racket; having a racket on the tail, as the motmots (*Momotidæ*), certain humming-birds (*Discurus*, etc.), or a parrakeet of the genus *Prioniturus*.

rackety (rak'et-i), *a.* [< *racket*[1] + *-y*[1].] Making or characterized by a racket or noise; noisy: as, a *rackety* company or place. [Colloq.]

This strange metamorphosis in the *racketty* little Irishman.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

In the *rackety* bowling-alley.
C. F. Woolson, Anne, p. 193.

rack-fish† (rak'fish), *n.* [Origin unknown; prob. either for **wrackfish* or for *rockfish*, q. v.] A fish, of what kind is not determined. *S. Clarke*, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 5.

rack-hook (rak'hůk), *n.* In a repeating clock, a part of the striking-mechanism which engages the teeth of the rack in succession when the hours are struck; the gathering-piece or pallet. *E. H. Knight.*

racking[1] (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rack*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of torturing on the rack.—**2.** *Naut.*, a piece of small stuff used to rack a tackle.—**3.** In *metallurgical operations*, same as *ragging*, 2.

racking[2] (rak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rack*[8], *v.*] In the *manège*, same as *rack*[8].

racking-can (rak'ing-kan), *n.* A vessel from which wine can be drawn without disturbing the lees, which remain at the bottom.

racking-cock (rak'ing-kok), *n.* A form of faucet used in racking off wine or ale from the cask or from the lees in the fermenting-vat.

racking-crook (rak'ing-krůk), *n.* A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle. See *trammel*. Also called *ratten-crook*.

racking-faucet (rak'ing-fâ'set), *n.* Same as *racking-cock*.

racking-pump (rak'ing-pump), *n.* A pump for the transfer of liquors from vats to casks, etc., when the difference of level is such as to prevent the use of a siphon or faucet.

racking-table (rak'ing-tā'bl), *n.* A wooden table or frame used in Cornwall for washing tin ore, which is distributed over the surface of the table with a solid rake or hard brush, whence the name: sometimes corrupted into *ragging-table*. See *framing-table*.

rackle (rak'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *rackled*, ppr. *rackling*. [Perhaps a var. of *rattle*[1]; but cf. *racket*[1].] To rattle. [Prov. Eng.]

rackle (rak'l), *n.* [Cf. *rackle*, *v.*, *racket*[1].] Noisy talk. [Prov. Eng.]

rackoon†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *racoon*.

rack-pin (rak'pin), *n.* A small rack-stick.

rack-rail (rak'rāl), *n.* A rail laid alongside the bearing-rails of a railway, having cogs into which works a cog-wheel on the locomotive: now used only in some forms of inclined-plane railway.

rack-railway (rak'rāl'wā), *n.* A railway operated with the aid of rack-rails.

The first *rack-railway* in France was opened lately at Langres.
Nature, XXXVII. 328.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *n.* [< *rack*[1], *v.*, + *rent*[2], *n.*] A rent raised to the highest possible limit; a rent greater than any tenant can reasonably be expected to pay: used especially of land-rents in Ireland.

Some thousand families are . . . preparing to go from hence and settle themselves in America, . . . the farmers, whose beneficial bargains are now become a *rackrent* too hard to be borne, and those who have any ready money, or can purchase any by the sale of their goods or leases, because they find their fortunes hourly decaying.
Swift, Intelligencer, No. 19.

Rack-rent . . . is the highest annual rent that can be obtained by the competition of those who desire to become tenants. It is not a strictly legal term, though sometimes used in Acts of Parliament; in legal documents it is represented by "the best rent that can be obtained without a fine."
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 152.

rack-rent (rak'rent), *v.* [< *rack-rent*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To subject to the payment of rack-rent.

The land-lord *rack-renting* and evicting him [the tenant] with the help of the civil and military resources of the law.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 160.

II. *intrans.* To impose rack-rents.

Hence the chief gradually acquired the characteristics of what naturalists have called "synthetic" and "prophetic" types, combining the features of the modern gombeen-man with those of the modern *rack-renting* landlord.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 788.

rack-renter (rak'ren'tėr), *n.* [< *rack-rent* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who is subjected to the payment of rack-rent.

The yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or under tenant pays.
Locke.

2. One who rack-rents his tenants.

The entire Tory and Unionist alliance went on its knees, so to speak, during the Autumn to implore the *rack-renters* to moderation.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 124.

rack-saw (rak'sâ), *n.* A wide-toothed saw.

rack-stick (rak'stik), *n.* A stick suitably prepared for stretching or straining a rope or the like, as in fastening a load on a wagon.—**Rack-stick and lashing**, a piece of two-inch rope, about 6 feet long, fastened to a picket about 15 inches long, having a hole in its head to receive the rope. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

rack-tail (rak'tāl), *n.* In a repeating clock, a bent arm connected with the striking-mechanism, having a pin at its end which drops upon the notched wheel that determines the number of strokes.

rackwork (rak'wėrk), *n.* A piece of mechanism in which a rack is used; a rack and pinion or the like. See cut under *rack*[1].

raconteur (ra-kôn-tėr'), *n.* [F., < *raconter*, relate: see *recount*[1].] A story-teller; a person given to or skilled in relating anecdotes, recounting adventures, or the like.

There never was, in my opinion, a *raconteur*, from Charles Lamb or Theodore Hook down to Gilbert à Beckett or H. J. Byron, . . . who spoke and told anecdotes at a dinner-table, . . . that was not conscious that he was going to be funny.
Lester Wallack, in Scribner's Mag., IV. 721.

racoon, raccoon (ra-kön'), *n.* [Formerly also *rackoon*, *rackcoon*, by apheresis from earlier *arocoun*, *aroughcun*, *aroughcond*, < Amer. Ind. *arathcone*, *arrathkune*, a racoon. Hence, by further apheresis, *coon*. The F. *raton*, racoon, is an accom. form, simulating F. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A small plantigrade carnivorous quadruped of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, belonging to the family *Procyonidæ* and genus *Procyon*. The common racoon is *P. lotor*, so called from its habit of dipping its food in water, as if



Common Racoon (*Procyon lotor*).

washing it, before eating. This animal is about 2 feet long, with a stout body, a bushy ringed tail, short limbs, pointed ears, broad face, and very sharp snout, of a general grayish coloration, with light and dark markings on the face. It is common in southerly parts of the United States, and feeds on fruits and other vegetable as well as animal substances. Its flesh is eatable, and the fur, much used for making caps, is called *coonskin*. The racoon is readily tamed, and makes an amusing pet. Other members of the genus are *P. psora* of California (perhaps only a nominal species) and the quite distinct *P. cancrivorus*, the crab-eating racoon, of the warmer parts of America, known as the *agouara*.

A beast they call *Aroughcun*, much like a badger, but vseth to liue on trees as squirrels doe.
Capt. John Smith, Virginia, I. 124.

Quil-darting Porcupines and *Rackoones* be
Castled in the hollow of an aged Tree.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 32.

racoon-berry (ra-kön'ber'i), *n.* The May-apple, *Podophyllum peltatum*. [U. S.]

racoon-dog (ra-kön'dog), *n.* An Asiatic and Japanese animal of the family *Canidæ*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, a kind of dog having an aspect suggesting a racoon. See cut under *Nyctereutes*.

racoon-oyster (ra-kön'ois'tėr), *n.* An uncultivated oyster growing on muddy banks exposed at low tide. [Southern coast, U. S.]

racoon-perch (ra-kön'pėrch), *n.* The common yellow perch, *Perca americana*, of the Mississippi valley: so called from bands around the body something like those of a racoon's tail. See cut under *perch*[1].

Racovian (ra-kō'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Racow* (in Poland) (NL. *Racovia*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Rakow, a town of Poland, or to the Socinians, who made it their chief seat in the first part of the seventeenth century: as, the *Racovian* Catechism (a popular exposition of Socinianism: see *catechism*, 2).

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Rakow, or an adherent of the Unitarian doctrines formerly taught there; specifically, a Polish Socinian.

racquet, *n.* See *racket*[2].

racy (rā'si), *a.* [< *race*[3] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having an agreeably peculiar flavor, of a kind that may be supposed to be imparted by the soil, as wine; peculiarly palatable.

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The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 503.

2. Having a strong distinctive and agreeable quality of any kind; spirited; pungent; piquant; spicy: as, a *racy* style; a *racy* anecdote.

Brisk *racy* verses, in which we
The soil from whence they came taste, smell, and see.
Cowley, Ans. to Verses.

His ballads are *raciest* when brimmed with the element that most attracts the author.
E. C. Stedman, Poets of America, p. 282.

Book English has gone round the world, but at home we still preserve the *racy* idioms of our fathers.
R. L. Stevenson, The Foreigner at Home.

3. Pertaining to race or kind; racially distinctive or peculiar; of native origin or quality.

Yorkshire has such families here and there, . . . peculiar, *racy*, vigorous; of good blood and strong brain.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ix.

The eyes [of a Gordon setter] must be full of animation, of a rich color, between brown and gold; the neck must be clean and *racy*. *The Century*, XXXI. 118.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Racy*, *Spicy*. These words agree in expressing a quality that is relished, physically or mentally. Literally, *racy* applies to the peculiar flavor which wines derive from the soil, and *spicy* to the flavor given to food, breezes, etc., by spice. Figuratively, that is *racy* which is agreeably fresh and distinctive in thought and expression; that is *spicy* which is agreeably pungent to the mind, producing a sensation comparable to that which spice produces in taste. Pointedness is essential to *spiciness*, and likely to be found in *raciness*.

rad[1] (rad), *a*. [< ME. *rad*, < Icel. *hræddr* = Sw. *rädd* = Dan. *ræd*, afraid.] Afraid; frightened. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

We were so *rad* euerilkon,
When that he put besyde the stone,
We qwoke for ferd, and durst styr none,
And sore we were abast.
York Plays, p. 416.

She seyd, "Without consent of me,
That an Outlaw suld come befor a King;
I am right *rad* of treasonrie."
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 27).

rad[2]†, *a*. A Middle English form of *rath*[1].

rad[3]†. A Middle English preterit of *ride*.

rad[4]†. An obsolete preterit of *read*[1].

rad[5] (rad), *n*. [Abbr. of *radical*.] A radical. [Low.]

He's got what will buy him bread and cheese when the *Rads* shut up the Church. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxxv.

radde†. An obsolete preterit of *read*[1].

raddle[1] (rad'l), *n*. [Early mod. E. *radel*, *redle*; also (in verb) *ruddle*; perhaps a transposed form of *hurdle*; or formed from *wreathe* or *writhe* (cf. *writhle*, *v*.) and confused with *hurdle*, or with *riddle*[3] (ME. *redel*, etc.), a curtain.] **1.** A hurdle. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** *pl.* Small wood or sticks split like laths to bind a wall for the plastering it over with loam or mortar. *Kennett*. (*Halliwell*.)

In old time the houses of the Britons were slightlie set vp with a few posts and many *radels*, with stable and all offices under one roofe.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, ii. 12. (*Holinshed's Chron*.)

3. A piece of wood interwoven with others between stakes to form a fence. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A hedge formed by interweaving the shoots and branches of trees or shrubs. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A wooden bar with a row of upright pegs, employed by domestic weavers in some places to keep the warp of a proper width, and to prevent it from becoming entangled when it is wound upon the beam.—**6.** In *metal-working*, a rabble.

raddle[1] (**rad'l**), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [Formerly also *redle*, *ruddle*; < *raddle*[1], *n*.] **1.** To weave; interweave; wind together; wattle.

Raddling or working it up like basket work.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe, xxv.

2†. To "baste"; beat.

Robin Hood drew his sword so good,
The peddler drew his brand,
And he hath *raddled* him, bold Robin Hood,
So that he scarce can stand.
Ballad of Robin Hood.

raddle[2] (rad'l), *n*. [Var. of *reddle*, *ruddle*[1].] **1.** Same as *reddle*.—**2.** A layer of red pigment.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Medal of George the Fourth.

raddle[2] (rad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raddled*, ppr. *raddling*. [< *raddle*[2], *n*.] **1.** To paint with or as if with raddle; color coarsely, as with rouge.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and *raddled* old women who shudder at the slips?
Thackeray, Newcomes, xx.

2. To get over (work) in a careless, slovenly manner. [Prov. Eng.] *Imp. Dict*.

raddle-hedge (rad'l-hej), *n*. Same as *raddle*[1], 4.

raddleman†, *n*. Same as *reddleman*. *Fuller*, Worthies, III. 38.

raddock (rad'ok), *n*. A dialectal form of *ruddock*.

raddour†, *n*. See *redour*.

rade[1]† (rād). A dialectal (Old English and Scotch) preterit of *ride*.

rade[2] (rād), *n*. A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *road*.

radeau (ra-dō'), *n*.; pl. *radeaux* (-dōz'). [< F. *radeau* = Pr. *radelh*, < ML. **ratellus* (also, after OF., *radellus*, *rasellus*), dim. of L. *ratis*, raft, vessel.] A raft.

Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split Rock, and behind it the *radeau* Thunderer.
Irving. (*Webster*.)

Rademacher's plaster. See *plaster*.

radevore†, *n*. [ME., prob. of OF. origin; perhaps orig. OF. **ras de Vore*: *ras* (Sp. It. *raso*), a sort of smooth cloth (see *rash*[4]); *de*, of; **Vore*, perhaps the town of *Lavaur* in Languedoc. Cf. F. *ras de Châlons*, *ras de Gennes*, similar cloth from the places named.] A sort of cloth or textile fabric usually explained as 'tapestry' or 'striped stuff tapestry.'

This woful lady ylerned had in youthe
So that she werken and embrowden kouthe,
And weven in stole the *radevore*,
As hyt of wymmen hath be woved yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

radge† (raj), *n*. Same as *rodge*.

radial (rā'di-al), *a*. and *n*. [< F. *radial* = It. *radiale*, < NL. *radialis*, < L. *radius*, ray, radius: see *radius*, *ray*[1].] **I.** *a*. Of or pertaining to a ray or a radius (or radii); having the character or appearance of a ray or a radius; grouped or appearing like radii or rays; shooting out as from a center; being or moving in the direction of the radius.

At a little distance from the center the wind is probably nearly *radial*. *Science*, III. 94.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, of or pertaining in any way to the radius (see *radius*, 2): as, the *radial* artery, nerve, vein; *radial* articulations or movements; the *radial* side or aspect of the arm, wrist, or hand; the *radial* group of muscles; the *radial* pronator or supinator. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, rayed, radiate, or radiating; of or pertaining to the rays, arms, or radiating processes of an animal; relating to the radially disposed or actinomeric parts of the *Radiata* and similar animals. See cut under *medusiform*. (*c*) In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the radialia. See *radiale* (*c*).

The cartilaginous, or ossified, basal and *radial* supports of the fins. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 38.

(*d*) In *bot.*: (1) Belonging to a ray, as of an umbel or of a flower-head in the *Compositæ*. (2) Developing uniformly on all sides of the axis: opposed to *bifacial* or *dorsiventral*. *Goebel*.—**Radial ambulacral vessels.** See *ambulacral*.—**Radial artery**, the smaller of the branches resulting from the bifurcation of the brachial artery at the elbow, extending in a straight line on the outer side of the front of the forearm to the wrist, where it turns around the radial side of the carpus and descends to the upper part of the first interosseous space, where it penetrates the palm of the hand to help form the deep palmar arch. Just above the wrist it lies subcutaneously on the ulnar side of the tendon of the long supinator, and is here commonly felt in ascertaining the pulse. Its chief branches, besides the muscular and cutaneous ones, are the radial recurrent and the anterior and posterior carpals.—**Radial axle-box.** See *axle-box*.—**Radial bundle**, in *bot.*, a fibrovascular bundle in which the phloem and xylem are arranged in alternating radii. Compare *closed*, *collateral*, and *concentric bundle*, under *bundle*.

The last form is the *radial*, where the *bundles* of phloem and xylem are arranged alternately in the central fibro-vascular axis. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 18.

Radial cells, in *entom.*, same as *postcostal cellules* (which see, under *postcostal*).—**Radial curve**, in *geom.*, a curve most conveniently expressed by means of the radius vector as one coordinate: spirals and the quadratrix of Dinostratus are *radial curves*.—**Radial drilling-machine.** See *drilling-machine*.—**Radial fibers of the retina.** See *sustentacular fibers*, under *sustentacular*.—**Radial formula**, the expression of the number of rays in the fins of a fish by the initial letters of the names of the fins and the numbers of their rays: thus, the *radial formula* for the yellow perch is D, XIII. + I. 14; A, II. + 7; P, 15; V, I. 5—where the Roman numerals are the spines and the Arabic the rays of the dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral fins respectively.—**Radial nerve.** See *nerve*.—**Radial-piston water-wheel.** See *water-wheel*.—**Radial plates**, in crinoids, the set or system of plates which includes the joints of the stem, arms and pinnules, the centrodorsal plate, and the radial plate proper: distinguished from *perisomatic plates*.—**Radial recurrent artery**, a branch of the radial artery, given off near its origin, that turns backward to join in the anastomosis about the elbow.—**Radial symmetry.** See *symmetry*.—**Radial vein.** See *marginal vein*, under *marginal*.

II. *n*. A radiating or radial part; a ray. Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A radiale. (*b*) In *ichth.*, the radius or hypercoracoid (a bone). (*c*) One of the joints of the branches of a crinoid, between the brachials and the basals; one of the joints of the second order, or of a division of the basals. See cut under *Crinoidea*.

The two *radials* [of a crinoid] on either side of the largest basal . . . are broader than the other two.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 150.

(*d*) The fourth joint, counting from the base, of the pedipalp of a spider.

radiale (rā-di-ā'lē), *n*.; pl. *radialia* (-li-ä). [NL., neut. of *radialis*, radial: see *radial*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The radiocarpal bone; that bone of the wrist which is situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpals, in special relation with the radius. In man this bone is the scaphoid. Compare *ulnare*, and see cuts under *hand* and *carpus*. (*b*) One of the rays of the cup of a crinoid. See *radial*, *n*. (*c*), and cut under *Crinoidea*. (*c*) A cartilage radiating from the base of the fins of elasmobranchiate fishes. See cut under *pterygium*. (*d*) Same as *radial*, *n*. (*b*). See *hypercoracoid*.

radialis (rā-di-ā'lis), *n*.; pl. *radiales* (-lēz). [NL. *radialis* (sc. *musculus*, etc.), radial: see *radial*.] In *anat.*, a radial muscle, artery, vein, or nerve: chiefly used adjectively as a part of certain Latin phrase-names of muscles: as, flexor carpi *radialis*; extensor carpi *radialis* longior or brevior. See *flexor*, *extensor*.

radiality (rā-di-al'i-ti), *n*. [< *radial* + *-ity*.] The character or structure of a radiate organism; formation of rays, or disposition of rayed parts; radial symmetry. Sometimes called *radiateness* and *radiism*.

radialization (rā-di-al-i-zā'shon), *n*. [< *radialize* + *-ation*.] Arrangement in radiating forms; radiation.

Thus the rocks exhibit much evidence of a silicification (and often of a *radialization* possibly connected with it).
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 267.

radialize (rā'di-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *radialized*, ppr. *radializing*. [< *radial* + *-ize*.] To render radiate; make ray-like.

One fragment exhibits part of a large *radialized* structure within a spherulitic matrix.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 249.

radially (rā'di-al-i), *adv*. **1.** In a radial or radiating manner; in the manner of radii or rays: as, lines diverging *radially*.

As the growth [of the fungus] spreads outward *radially*, the inner hyphæ, having sucked all the organic matter out of the ground, perish.
S. B. Herrick, Wonders of Plant Life, p. 82.

2. In *entom.*, toward or over the radius (a vein of the wing): as, a color-band *radially* dilated.

radian (rā'di-an), *n*. [< *radius* + *-an*.] The angle subtended at the center of a circle by an arc equal in length to the radius. Also called the *unit angle* in circular measure. It is equal to 57° 17′ 44″.80625 nearly.

radiance (rā'di-ans), *n*. [< F. *radiance*, < ML. *radiantia*, radiance, < L. *radian(t-)s*, radiant: see *radiant*.] **1.** Brightness shooting in rays or beams; hence, in general, brilliant or sparkling luster; vivid brightness.

The sacred *radiance* of the sun. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 111.

The Son, . . .
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 194.

Life, like a dome of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white *radiance* of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

2. Radiation.

Thus we have . . . (3) Theory of *radiance*.
J. Clerk Maxwell, in Encyc. Brit., XIX. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Radiance*, *Brilliance*, *Brilliancy*, *Effulgence*, *Refulgence*, *Splendor*, *Luster*. These words agree in representing the shooting out of rays or beams in an impressive way. *Radiance* is the most steady; it is generally a light that is agreeable to the eyes; hence the word is often chosen for corresponding figurative expressions: as, the *radiance* of his cheerfulness; the *radiance* of the gospel. *Brilliance* represents a light that is strong, often too strong to be agreeable, and marked by variation or play and penetration: as, the *brilliance* of a diamond or of fireworks. Hence, figuratively, the *brilliancy* of the scene at a wedding; the *radiance* of humor, the *brilliancy* of wit. *Brilliance* is more often literal, *brilliancy* figurative. *Effulgence* is a splendid light, seeming to fill to overflowing every place where it is—a strong, flooding, but not necessarily intense or painful light: as, the *effulgence* of the noonday sun; the *effulgence* of the attributes of God. Hence a courtier might by figure speak of the *effulgence* of Queen Elizabeth's beauty. *Refulgence* is often the same as *effulgence*, but sometimes weaker. *Splendor*, which is more often used figuratively, is, when used literally, about the same as *refulgence*. *Luster* is the only one of these words which does not imply that the object gives forth light; *luster* may be used where the light is either emitted or reflected, but latterly more often reflected: as, the *luster* of silk. *Luster* is generally, like *brilliance*, a varying light, but it may be simply two or three degrees weaker than *splendor*. For comparison with *glisten*, *glitter*, etc., see *glare*, *v. i*.

'Twere all one
That I should love a bright particular star
And think to wed it, he is so above me.
In his bright *radiance* and collateral light
Must I be comforted. *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 1. 99.

There is an appearance of *brilliancy* in the pleasures of high life which naturally dazzles the young. *Craig*.

Effulgence of my glory, Son beloved.
Milton, P. L., vi. 680.

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Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming *splendour* through the sky.
Montgomery, Battle of Alexandria.

The smiling infant in his hand shall take
The crested basilisk and speckled snake,
Pleased the green *lustre* of the scales survey,
And with their forky tongues shall innocently play.
Pope, Messiah, l. 82.

radiancy (rā′di-an-si), *n.* [As *radiance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *radiance*.

radiant (rā′di-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *radiaunt*; < OF. *radiant*, F. *radiant* = Sp. Pg. *radiante* = It. *radiante, raggiante*, < L. *radian(t-)s*, ppr. of *radiare*, radiate, shine: see *radiate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Darting, shooting, or emitting rays of light or heat; shining; sparkling; beaming with brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the *radiant* sun; a *radiant* countenance.

Mark, what *radiant* state she spreads.
Milton, Arcades, l. 14.

A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a *radiant* trail of hair.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 128.

His features *radiant* as the soul within.
O. W. Holmes, Vestigia Quinque Retrorsum.

2. Giving out rays; proceeding in the form of rays; resembling rays; radiating; also, radiated; radiate: as, *radiant* heat.

Jonas . . . made him a shadowynge place for his defence agaynst the *radyaunt* heet of the sonne in the syde of an hyll. *Bp. Fisher*, Seven Penitential Psalms, Ps. cxxx.

The passage of *radiant* heat, as such, through any medium does not heat it at all.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 45.

When this [radiation of fibers] takes place in an open cavity, producing brush-like forms, they are termed *radiant*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 370.

3. In *her.*: (*a*) Edged with rays: said of an ordinary or other bearing such as is usually bounded with straight lines, the rays generally appearing like long indentations. See *ray*[1], 8. (*b*) Giving off rays, which do not form a broken or indented edge to the bearing, but stream from it, its outline being usually perfect and the rays apparently streaming from behind it.—4. In *bot.*, radiating; radiate.—**Radiant energy.** See *energy*.—**Radiant heat.** See *heat*, 2.—**Radiant matter**, a phrase used by Crookes to describe a highly rarefied gas, or "ultra-gaseous matter," which is found to produce certain peculiar mechanical and luminous effects when a charge of high-potential electricity is passed through it. For example, in a vacuum-tube exhausted to one millionth of an atmosphere (a Crookes tube) the molecules of the gas present are projected from the negative pole in streams, and if they are made to strike against a delicately poised wheel they set it in motion; if on a piece of calcite, they make it phosphorescent, etc.—**Radiant neuration**, in *entom.*, neuration characterized by a number of veins radiating outward from a small roundish areolet or cell in the disk of the wing, as in certain *Diptera*.—**Radiant point**, in *physics*, the point from which rays of light or heat proceed. Also called *radiating point*.—**Radiant veins** or **nervures**, in *entom.*, veins or nervures radiating from a single small wing-cell.—**Syn.** 1. Beaming, resplendent. See *radiance*.


Or, a Chief Radiant, Sable.

II. *n.* 1. In *optics*, a luminous point or object from which light radiates to the eye, or to a mirror or lens; a point considered as the focus of a pencil of rays.—2. In *astron.*, the point in the heavens from which the shooting-stars of a meteoric shower seem to proceed: thus, the *radiant* of the shower of November 13th is near the star ζ Leonis, and these meteors are hence called the *Leonides*. Similarly the meteors of November 27th (which are connected with Biela's comet, and are often called the *Bielides*) have their radiant not far from γ Andromedæ, and are also known as the *Andromedes* or *Andromedids*.

radiantly (rā′di-ant-li), *adv.* 1. With radiant or beaming brightness; with glittering splendor.—2. By radiation; in the manner of rays; radiatingly. [Rare.]

Healthy human actions should spring *radiantly* (like rays) from some single heart motive.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

Radiaria† (rā-di-ā′ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *radiarius*, radiate: see *radiary*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), a class of animals, divided into the orders *Mollia*, or acalephs, and *Echinoderma* (the latter including the *Actiniæ*).—2. In Owen's classification (1855), a subprovince of the province *Radiata*, containing the five classes *Echinodermata*, *Bryozoa*, *Anthozoa*, *Acalephæ*, and *Hydrozoa*.—3. In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the first subbranch of *Zoöphytes* (contrasted with *Sarcodaria*), containing the three classes of echinoderms, acalephs, and corals or polyps.

radiary† (rā′di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *radiaire*, < NL. *radiarius*, < L. *radius*, a ray, radius: see *radius*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *radiate*.

Radiata (rā-di-ā′tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radiatus*, radiate: see *radiate*, *a.*] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the fourth grand branch of the animal kingdom, containing "the radiated animals or zoöphytes." It was divided into five classes: (1) *Echinodermata*; (2) *Entozoa*, or intestinal worms; (3) *Acalepha*, or sea-nettles; (4) *Polypi*; (5) *Infusoria*: thus a mere waste-basket for animals not elsewhere located to Cuvier's satisfaction. It was accepted and advocated by L. Agassiz after its restriction to the echinoderms, acalephs, and polyps, in which sense it was very generally adopted for many years. But the group has now been abolished, and its components are widely distributed in other phyla and classes of the animal kingdom, as *Protozoa*, *Cœlentera*, *Echinodermata*, and *Vermes*.

The lower groups of which he [Cuvier] knew least, and which he threw into one great heterogeneous assemblage, the *Radiata*, have been altogether remodelled and rearranged. . . . Whatever form the classification of the Animal Kingdom may eventually take, the Cuvierian *Radiata* is, in my judgment, effectually abolished.
Huxley, Classification (1869), p. 86.

2. In later classifications, with various limitations and restrictions of sense 1. (*a*) The old *Radiata* without the *Infusoria*. (*b*) Same as *Echinodermata* proper; *Ambulacraria* (which see) without the genus *Balanoglossus*. *Metschnikoff*. (*c*) In Owen's system (1855), one of four provinces of the animal kingdom, divided into *Radiaria*, *Entozoa* (cœlelminths and sterelminths), and *Infusoria* (the latter containing *Rotifera* and *Polygastria*).

radiate (rā′di-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radiated*, ppr. *radiating*. [< L. *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, furnish with spokes, give out rays, radiate, shine (> It. *radiare, raggiare* = Sp. Pg. *radiar* = F. *radier*, radiate, shine), < *radius*, a spoke, ray: see *radius*, *ray*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To issue and proceed in rays or straight lines from a point; spread directly outward from a center or nucleus, as the spokes of a wheel, heat and light, etc.

Light . . . *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Phil., xi.

But it [the wood] is traversed by plates of parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the same nature as the pith, which *radiate* from that to the bark.
A. Gray, Structural Botany, p. 74.

When the light diminishes, as in twilight, the circular fibers relax, the previously stretched *radiating* fibers contract by elasticity, and enlarge the pupil.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 39.

2. To emit rays; be radiant: as, a *radiating* body.—3. To spread in all directions from a central source or cause; proceed outward as from a focus to all accessible points.

The moral law lies at the center of nature, and *radiates* to the circumference. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 51.

Enjoyment *radiates*. It is of no use to try and take care of all the world; that is being taken care of when you feel delight in art or in anything else.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit or send out in direct lines, as from a point or focus; hence, to cause to proceed or diverge in all directions, as from a source or cause; communicate by direct emanation: as, the sun *radiates* heat and light.

Donatello . . . seemed to *radiate* jollity out of his whole nimble person. *Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, x.

The Wonder . . . looked full enough of life to *radiate* vitality into a statue of ice.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, vi.

Mountain tops gather clouds around them for the same reason: they cool themselves by *radiating* their heat, through the dry superincumbent air, into space.
R. J. Mann, in Modern Meteorology, p. 23.

2. To furnish with rays; cause to have or to consist of rays; make radial.

Elsewhere, a brilliant *radiated* formation was conspicuous, spreading, at four opposite points, into four vast luminous expansions, compared to feather-glumes, or aigrettes. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 83.

Radiating keyboard or **pedals**, in *organ-building*, a pedal keyboard in which the pedals are placed closer together in front than behind, so as to enable the player to reach them with equal ease.—**Radiating point.** Same as *radiant point* (which see, under *radiant*).—**Radiating power.** Same as *radiative power* (which see, under *radiative*).

radiate (rā′di-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *radiatus*, having rays, radiating, pp. of *radiare*, radiate, furnish with spokes: see *radiate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having a ray, rays, or ray-like parts; having lines or projections proceeding from a common center or surface; rayed: as, a *radiate* animal (a member of the *Radiata*); a *radiate* mineral (one with rayed crystals or fibers); a *radiate* flower-head. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Characterized by or exhibiting radial symmetry, or radiation; having the whole structure, or some parts of it, radiating from a common center; radiatory; rayed; actinomeric. (2) Of or pertaining to the Cuvierian *Radiata*: as, "the *radiate* mob," *Huxley*. (*b*) In *bot.*, bearing ray-flowers: said chiefly of a head among the *Compositæ*, in which a disk of tubular florets is encircled by one or more rows of radially spreading ligulate florets, as in the daisy and sunflower; or in which all the florets are ligulate, as in the dandelion and chicory.


Radiate Structure.—Wavellite.

2. Constituting a ray or rays; proceeding or extending outward from a center or focus; radiating: as, the *radiate* fibers of some minerals and plants; the *radiate* petals of a flower or florets of a head.

A school-house plant on every hill,
Stretching in *radiate* nerve-lines thence
The quick wires of intelligence.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

3. In numismatic and similar descriptions, represented with rays proceeding from it, as a head or bust: as, the head of the Emperor Caracalla,


Radiate Head of Gallienus.—From an aureus in the British Museum. (Four times the size of the original.)


The sun-god Helios rising from the sea, showing radiate head. (Metope from New Ilium in the Troad.)

radiate; the head of Helios (the sun-god), *radiate*.

II. *n.* 1. A ray-like projection; a ray.

The tin salt crystallised out in transparent, shining needles, arranged in clusters of *radiates* about nuclei.
Amer. Chem. Jour., XI. 82.

2. A member of the *Radiata*, in any sense.

radiated (rā′di-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *radiate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *radiate*.—**Radiated animals.** See *Radiata*.—**Radiated falcon.** See *falcon*.—**Radiated wing-cells**, in *entom.*, wing-cells formed principally by diverging nervures, as in the earwig.

radiately (rā′di-āt-li), *adv.* In a radiate manner; with radiation from a common center; radially.—**Radiately veined** or **nerved**, in *bot.*, same as *palmately veined* or *nerved*. See *nervation*.

radiateness (rā′di-āt-nes), *n.* Same as *radiality*.

radiate-veined (rā′di-āt-vānd), *a.* In *bot.*, palmately veined. See *nervation*.

radiatiform (rā-di-ā′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *radiatus*, radiate, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of being radiate: said of heads, as in some species of *Centaurea*, having some of the marginal flowers enlarged, but not truly ligulate.

radiatingly (rā′di-ā-ting-li), *adv.* Same as *radiately*.

radiation (rā-di-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *radiation* = Sp. *radiacion* = Pg. *radiação* = It. *radiazione*, < L. *radiatio(n-)*, shining, radiation, < *radiare*, shine, radiate: see *radiate*.] 1. The act of radiating, or the state of being radiated; specifically, emission and diffusion of rays of light and the so-called rays of heat. Physically speaking, radiation is the transformation of the molecular energy of a hot body—that is, any body above the absolute zero (−273° C.)—into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether, and the propagation of these ether waves through space. Hence, every body is the source of radiation, but the character of the radiation varies, depending

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chiefly upon the temperature of the body; it is called *luminous* or *obscure*, according as it is or is not capable of exciting the sensation of light. See further *radiant energy* (under *energy*), also *heat*, *light*[1], *spectrum*.

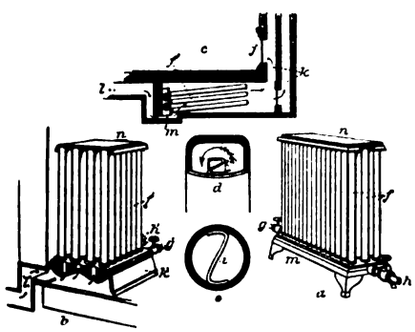
Radiation is the communication of vibratory motion to the ether, and when a body is said to be chilled by *radiation*, as for example the grass of a meadow on a starlight night, the meaning is that the molecules of the grass have lost a portion of their motion, by imparting it to the medium in which they vibrate. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

Any substance . . . will become heated by *radiation* to the greatest degree when its surface is made rough and completely black, so that it can absorb all the rays falling upon it. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 198.

2. The divergence or shooting forth of rays from a point or focus. — 3. In *zoöl.*, the structural character of a radiate; the radiate condition, quality, or type; the radiate arrangement of parts. Also *radiism*. — **Direct radiation** and **indirect radiation**, phrases used in describing the method of heating by steam-radiators, according as the radiator is actually in the room heated or is inclosed in a space beneath, from which the hot air is distributed by tin pipes, as in simple heating by a hot-air furnace. In both cases the heat is communicated by convection, and in the case of indirect radiation not at all by radiation. — **Dynamic radiation**, a phrase introduced by Tyndall to describe the radiation of a gas when the heat is not due to an outside source, but is developed by the molecular motion as the gas passes rapidly into an exhausted vessel. — **Solar radiation**, the radiation of the sun as measured by the heat which the earth receives from it. — **Terrestrial radiation**, the communication of heat by the earth to the surrounding ether, by means of radiation.

radiative (rā′di-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *radiate* + *-ive*.] Having a tendency to radiate; possessing the quality of radiation. — **Radiative** or **radiating power**, the ability of a body to radiate heat — that is, physically, to transform its own heat-energy into the wave-motion of the surrounding ether. It depends, other things being equal, upon the nature of the surface of the body, being a maximum for lampblack and a minimum for polished metallic surfaces: thus, a mass of hot water will cool more rapidly in a vessel with a dull-black surface than in one which is polished and bright, like silver. The radiative and absorbing powers of a substance are identical, and are the opposite of the reflecting power. Also called *emissive power*.

radiator (rā′di-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *radiate* + *-or*[1].] 1. Anything which radiates; a body or substance from which rays of heat emanate or radiate. — 2. A part of a heating apparatus designed to communicate heat to a room, chiefly by convection, but partly, in some cases, by radiation.



a, a direct radiator with cast-iron base *m* and cap *n*; *f*, vertical tubes of wrought-iron screwed into the base; *g*, inlet; *h*, outlet; *d* and *e*, detail sections of tubes; *i*, diaphragm used in one kind of vertical-tube steam-radiators, steam passing through it, as indicated by arrow. *b*, a direct-indirect radiator, air entering at *l*, and circulating upward through passages in base *k*. *c*, an indirect steam-radiator: *m*, base; *f*, tubes; cold air from without is admitted at *l*, and passes over radiator as indicated by arrows; *k*, flues up which warm air passes to register *f*.

A common form of radiator is a sheet-iron drum or cylinder containing deflectors or baffle-plates, placed over a fireplace to cause the volatile products of combustion to give up their heat as they pass: a heating-drum. A steam-radiator consists of a mass of coiled or flexed pipes to which steam for heating is conveyed through a continuous pipe from a boiler, and which is provided with suitable valves for the control of the steam.

radiatory (rā′di-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *radiate* + *-ory*.] Radiating; having parts arranged like rays around a center or axis; rayed; actinomeric.

radical (rad′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *radical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *radical* = It. *radicale* = D. *radikaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *radikal*, < LL. *radicalis*, of or pertaining to the root, having roots, radical, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to a root or to roots.

The cause of a thynne and watery *radycall* moyster to suche thynges as drawe theyr nuryshement therof. *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 227).

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, belonging to the root: opposed to *cauline*. See *radical leaves* and *radical peduncle*, below. (*b*) In *philol.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a root, or a primary or underived word or main part of a word: as, a *radical* word; a *radical* letter or syllable; *radical* accentuation. (*c*) In *math.*, consisting of or indicating one of the roots of a number: as, a *radical* expression; the *radical* sign. (*d*) In *chem.*, noting any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

2. Making part of the essential nature of the subject or thing concerned; existing inherently; intrinsic; organic: as, *radical* defects of character; a *radical* fault of construction; the *radical* principles of an art or of religion. The Latin word first occurs, about the beginning of the thirteenth century, in the phrase *humidum radicale*, or radical moisture, that moisture in an animal or a plant which cannot be expelled without killing the organism which was supposed to remain unchanged throughout life, and to be the chief principle of vitality. The word seems to translate the pseudo-Aristotelian ὡς ἂν εἴποι τις ῥιζαι, 'as one may say, roots'—an expression applied to moisture and certain other conditions as being essential to the life of plants.

Radicall moisture, or first or naturall moisture, spred like a dew thorow all the parts of the bodie, wherewith such parts are nourished: which moisture, being once wasted, can neuer be restored. *Minsheu*.

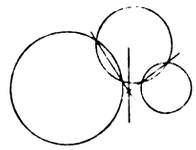
Whilst thus my sorrow-wasting soul was feeding
Upon the *radical* humour of her thought.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

This *radical* error . . . has contributed more than any other cause to prevent the formation of popular constitutional governments. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 30.

3. Of or pertaining to the root or foundation of the subject; concerned with or based upon fundamental principles; hence, thoroughgoing; extreme: as, a *radical* truth; a *radical* difference of opinion; *radical* views or measures; the *Radical* party in British politics.

His works . . . are more *radical* in spirit and tendency than any others, for they strike at all cant whatever, whether it be the cant of monarchy or the cant of democracy. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 147.

4. [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to a political party or body of persons known as Radicals (see II., 4, below): as, a *Radical* candidate; the *Radical* program. — **Radical axis of two circles.** See *axis*[1]. — **Radical bass**, in *music*, same as *fundamental bass* (which see, under *fundamental*). — **Radical cadence**, in *music*, a cadence consisting of chords in their original position. — **Radical center of three circles in a plane**, the intersection of the three radical axes of the three pairs of the three circles. — **Radical curve.** See *curve*. — **Radical expression**, an expression containing radical signs, especially a quantity expressed as a root of another. Sometimes loosely called a *radical quantity*. — **Radical function.** See *function*. — **Radical leaves**, leaves springing from the root, or, properly, from a part of the stem near to and resembling the root. In many herbs (primrose, dandelion, etc.) all or nearly all the leaves are thus clustered at the base of the stem. See cuts under *Hieracium* and *Ornithogalum*. — **Radical moisture**†. See above, def. 2. — **Radical peduncle**, a peduncle that proceeds from the axil of a radical leaf, as in the primrose and cowslip. — **Radical pitch**, the pitch or tone with which the utterance of a syllable begins. — **Radical plane**, the plane of intersection of two spheres other than the plane at infinity, whether the circle of intersection be real or not. — **Radical sign**, the sign $\surd$ (a modified form of the letter *r*, the initial of Latin *radix*, root), placed before any quantity, denoting that its root is to be extracted: thus, $\surd a$ or $\surd a + b$. To distinguish the particular root, a number is written over the sign: thus, $\sqrt[3]{\ }$, $\sqrt[4]{\ }$, $\sqrt[5]{\ }$, etc., denote respectively the square root, cube root, fourth root, etc. In the case of the square root, however, the number is usually omitted, and merely the sign written. The same sign is much used to mark a so-called root or radical element of words. — **Radical stress**, in *elocution*, the force of utterance falling on the initial part of a syllable or word.



Radical Axes and Radical Center.

= **Syn. 3.** There may be a distinction between a *radical* reform, change, cure, or the like, and one that is *thorough*, *entire*, *complete*, or *thoroughgoing*, *radical* emphasizing only the fact of going to the root, whether there is thoroughness or entireness or not. Yet that which is *radical* is likely to be *thorough*, etc.

II. *n.* 1. In *philol.*: (*a*) A radical word or part of a word; especially, a primitive word or verbal element serving as a root of inflected or derivative words. (*b*) A radical letter; a letter forming an essential part of the primitive form or root of a word. Also *radicle*. — 2. In *chem.*, an element or group of combined elements which remains after one or more elements have been removed from a compound. (See the quotation.) The term is chiefly applied to compound radicals, which are assumed to exist in compound bodies and to remain intact in many of the chemical changes which these bodies undergo. Thus the compound radical ethyl, C_2H_5, appears in alcohol ($C_2H_5.OH$), in ether ($(C_2H_5)_2O$), in ethylamine ($C_2H_5.NH_2$), etc., and may be transferred without change, like an element, from one of these compounds to the other. Also *radicle*.

The word *radical* stands for any atom or group of atoms which is, for the moment, regarded as a chief constituent of the molecules of a given compound, and which does not lose its integrity in the ordinary chemical reactions to which the substance is liable. . . . As a general rule the metallic atoms are basic *radicals*, while the non-metallic atoms are acid *radicals*. . . . Among compound *radicals* those consisting of carbon and hydrogen alone are usually basic, and those containing oxygen also are usually acid. *Cooke*, Chem. Philos., p. 106.

3. In *music*, same as *root*. — 4. A person who holds or acts according to radical principles; one who pursues a theory to its furthest apparent limit; an extremist, especially in politics. In the political sense, in which the word has been most used, a Radical is one who aims at thorough reform in government from a liberal or democratic point of view, or desires the establishment of what he regards as abstract principles of right and justice, by the most direct and uncompromising methods. The political Radicals of a country generally constitute the extreme faction or wing of the more liberal of the two leading parties, or act as a separate party when their numbers are sufficient for the exertion of any considerable influence. The name *Radical* is often applied as one of reproach to the members of a party by their opponents. In the United States it has been so applied at times to Democrats, and to Republicans especially in the South about the period of reconstruction. The French Radicals are often called the *Extreme Left*. The British Radicals form an important section of the Liberal party.

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the phrase of their own time, "Root-and-Branch men," or, to use the kindred phrase of our own, *Radicals*. *Macaulay*.

He [President Johnson] did not receive a single Southern vote, and was detested through every Southern State with a cordiality unknown in the case of any Northern *Radical*. *The Nation*, III. 141.

5. In *alg.*, a quantity expressed as a root of another quantity. — **Negative, organic,** etc., **radical.** See the adjectives.

radicalise, *v.* See *radicalize*.

radicalism (rad′i-kal-izm), *n.* [= F. *radicalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *radicalismo*; as *radical* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being radical; the holding or carrying out of extreme principles on any subject; specifically, extreme political liberalism; the doctrine or principle of uncompromising reform in government; the system or methods advocated by the political Radicals of a country.

Radicalism endeavours to realize a state more in harmony with the character of the ideal man. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 511.

The year 1769 is very memorable in political history, for it witnessed the birth of English *Radicalism*, and the first serious attempts to reform and control Parliament by a pressure from without, making its members habitually subservient to their constituents. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

radicality (rad-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *radical* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being radical, in any sense. [Rare.] — 2†. Origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles which contain the *radicality* and power of different forms. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

radicalize (rad′i-kal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicalized*, ppr. *radicalizing*. [< *radical* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make radical; cause to conform to radical ideas, or to political radicalism. [Recent.]

It is inferred . . . that Lord Salisbury means to *radicalize* his land programme for England. *New York Tribune*, Feb. 18, 1887.

II. *intrans.* To become radical; adopt or carry out radical principles, or the doctrines of political radicalism. [Recent.]

Indeed, it is hard to say which is the more surprising — the goodwill shown by the Russians, and even by the Russian Government, for a *radicalising* Republic, or the fatuous admiration of certain French Republicans for the most autocratic State in Europe. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 303.

Also spelled *radicalise*.

radically (rad′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. By root or origin; primitively; originally; naturally.

Tho' the Word [*bless*] be *radically* derived from the Dutch Word, yet it would bear good Sense, and be very pertinent to this Purpose, if we would fetch it from the French Word "blesser," which is to hurt. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 55.

These great Orbs thus *radically* bright. *Prior*, Solomon, i.

2. In a radical manner; at the origin or root; fundamentally; essentially: as, a scheme or system *radically* wrong or defective.

The window tax, long condemned by universal consent as a *radically* bad tax. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 313.

radicalness (rad′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being radical, in any sense.

radicand (rad-i-kand′), *n.* [< L. *radicandus*, ger. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*.] In *math.*, an expression of which a root is to be extracted.

radicant (rad′i-kant), *a.* [< F. *radicant*, < L. *radican(t-)s*, ppr. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*.] In *bot.*, rooting; specifically, producing roots from some part other than the descending axis, as for the purpose of climbing. Also *radicating*.

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radicarian (rad-i-kā′ri-an), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *-arian*.] Of or relating to roots.

The strength of the *radicarian* theory is that it accords with all that we have learned as to the nature of language. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., Nov., 1880, p. 338.

Radicata (rad-i-kā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *radicatus*, rooted: see *radicate*.] A division of polyzoans: same as *Articulata* (*d*): opposed to *Incrustata*.

radicate (rad′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *radicated*, ppr. *radicating*. [< L. *radicatus*, pp. of *radicari* (> It. *radicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *radicar*), take or strike root, < *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*.] **I.** *intrans.* To take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate*. *Evelyn*, Sylva.

II. *trans.* To cause to take root; root; plant deeply and firmly.

Often remembrance to them [noblemen] of their astate may happen to *radycate* in theyr hartes intollerable pride. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 4.

This medical feature in the Essenes is not only found in the Christians, but is found *radicated* in the very constitution of that body. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

radicate (rad′i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *radicatus*, pp. of *radicari*, take root: see *radicate*, *v.*] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Rooted; fixed at the bottom as if rooted; growing from a fixed root or root-like part. (*b*) Specifically, in *conch.*: (1) Byssiferous; fixed by a byssus. (2) Adherent by the base to some other body, as a limpet to a rock. (*c*) Rooted and of a plant-like habit, as a polyzoan; not incrusting like a lichen; belonging to the *Radicata*.—2. In *bot.*, rooted.

radicated (rad′i-kā-ted), *p. a.* [< *radicate*, *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] Rooted, or having taken root: same as *radicate*: as, a *radicated* stem.

If, therefore, you would not cheat yourselves, as multitudes in this age have done, about your love to the brethren, try not by the bare act, but by the *radicated*, prevalent degree of your love. *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

radicating (rad′i-kā-ting), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *radicant*.

radication (rad-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *radication* = Sp. *radicacion* = Pg. *radicação* = It. *radicazione*, < ML. *radicatio(n-)*, < L. *radicari*, pp. *radicatus*, take root: see *radicate*.] 1. The process of taking root, or the state of being rooted.

Pride is a sin of so deep *radication*, and so powerful in the hearts of carnal men, that it will take advantage of any condition. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 15.

2. In *bot.*, the manner in which roots grow or are arranged.—3. In *zoöl.*, fixation at the base, as if rooted; the state of being radicate or radicated.

radicet, *n.* An obsolete form of *radish*.

radicel (rad′i-sel), *n.* [< F. *radicelle* = It. *radicella*, < NL. **radicella*, little root, dim. of L. *radix* (*radic-*), root.] 1. In *bot.*, a minute root; a rootlet. Also *radicle*. *A. Gray*.—2. In *zoöl.*, a rootlet or radicle.

radices, *n.* Plural of *radix*.

radicicolous (rad-i-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living upon or infesting roots: specifically noting the root-form of the phylloxera or vine-pest: contrasted with *gallicolous*. See *Phylloxera*, 2.

radiciflorous (rā-dis-i-flō′rus), *n.* [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + *-ous*.] Flowering (apparently) from the root. *A. Gray*.

radiciform (rā-dis′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. It. *radiciforme*, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root, + *forma*, form: see *form*.] 1. In *bot.*, of the nature or appearance of a root. *A. Gray*.—2. In *zoöl.*, root-like in aspect or function.

radicle (rad′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *radicule* = Sp. *radicula*, < L. *radicula*, rootlet, small root, also radish, soapwort, dim. of *radix* (*radic-*), root: see *radix*. Cf. *radicel*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A rootlet: same as *radicel*. (*b*) Specifically, same as *caulicle*: by late writers appropriately restricted to the rudimentary root at the lower extremity of the caulicle.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a little root or root-like part; a radix: as, the *radicles* of a vein (the minute vessels which unite to form a vein); the *radicle* of a nerve.—3. In *philol.*, same as *radical*, 1. [Unusual.]

Radicles are elementary relational parts of words. They are generally single sounds—oftenest a consonant sound. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar (1869), p. 38.

4. In *chem.*, same as *radical*, 2.

A *radicle* may consist of a single elementary atom, and it then forms a simple *radicle*; or it may consist of a group of atoms, in which case it constitutes a compound *radicle*. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chemistry, § 1061.

Adverse, centrifugal, centripetal radicle. See the adjectives.

radicolous (rā-dik′ō-lus), *a.* A contracted form of *radicicolous*.

radicose (rad′i-kōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *radicoso*, < L. *radicosus*, full of roots, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix*.] In *bot.*, having a large root.

radicula (rā-dik′ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *radiculæ* (-lē). [L.: see *radicle*.] In *entom.*, a radicle.

radicular (rā-dik′ū-lär), *a.* [< *radicule* + *-ar*[3].] Characterized by the presence of a radicle or radicles.

As the first leaves produced are the cotyledons, this stem is called the cotyledonary extremity of the embryo, while the other is the *radicular*. *Balfour*.

Radicular odontome, an odontome formed on the neck or root of a tooth.

radicule (rad′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *radicule*, < L. *radicula*, little root: see *radicle*.] In *bot.*, same as *radicle*, 1.

radiculose (rā-dik′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **radiculosus*, < L. *radicula*, rootlet: see *radicle*.] In *bot.*, covered with radicles or rootlets.

radii, *n.* Plural of *radius*.

radiism (rā′di-izm), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + *-ism*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *radiation*, 3. *Forbes*, Brit. Sea Urchins.

radiocarpal (rā′di-ō-kär′pal), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + NL. *carpus*, the wrist: see *carpal*.] 1. Pertaining to the radius and the carpus or wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* articulation; *radiocarpal* ligaments.—2. Situated on the radial side of the wrist: as, the *radiocarpal* bone. See *radiale*.—**Radiocarpal arteries**, the anterior and posterior carpal arteries; small branches given off from the radial at the wrist and passing to the front and back to help form the anterior and posterior carpal arches.—**Radiocarpal articulation**, the wrist-joint proper; the jointing of the manus or third segment of the forelimb of any vertebrate with the second or preceding segment. In animals whose ulna is shorter than the radius this joint is formed wholly by the radius in articulation with some or all of the proximal row of carpal bones, constituting a radiocarpal articulation in literal strictness; but the ulna often enters into this joint without altering its name. In man, whose pronation and supination are perfect, the ulna reaches the wrist, but is cut off from direct articulation with any carpal by a button of cartilage interposed between itself and the cuneiform, and the radius articulates with both the scaphoid and the semilunar, so that the human wrist-joint is properly radiocarpal.—**Radiocarpal ligament**, the external lateral ligament of the radiocarpal articulation. It extends from the summit of the styloid process of the radius to the outer side of the scaphoid.

Radioflagellata (rā′di-ō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *radioflagellate*.] An order of animalcules emitting numerous ray-like pseudopodia, after the manner of the *Radiolaria*, and provided at the same time with one or more flagellate appendages, but having no distinct oral aperture. They are mostly marine. In Kent's system they consist of two families, *Actinomonadidæ* and *Euchitonidæ*.

radioflagellate (rā′di-ō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + *flagellum*, a whip: see *flagellate*[1].] Having radiating pseudopodia and flagella; of or pertaining to the *Radioflagellata*.

radiograph (rā′di-ō-gräf), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. γράφειν, write.] An instrument for measuring and recording the intensity of solar radiation.

Winstanley has given his *radiograph* a form convenient for continuous self-records. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 249.

radiohumeral (rā′di-ō-hū′mę-ral), *a.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, a shoulder: see *humeral*.] Relating to the radius and the humerus: as, the *radiohumeral* articulation or ligament.

Radiola (rā-dī′ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Gmelin, 1791), so named in reference to the many branches; < L. *radiolus*, a little ray, also a plant resembling a fern, dim. of *radius*, a ray: see *radius*, *ray*[1].] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Lineæ*, or flax family, and tribe *Eulineæ*, distinguished from the nearly related genus *Linum* (flax) by its complete numerical symmetry in fours (instead of fives), having four toothed sepals, four twisted petals, four distinct stamens, a four-celled ovary, four styles, and an eight-celled, eight-seeded capsule. The only species, *R. Millegrana*, native of the temperate and subtropical parts of the Old World, is a little annual with forking stem, opposite leaves, and minute white corymbose flowers. See *allseed* (*d*) and *flaxseed*, 2.

Radiolaria (rā′di-ō-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **radiolaris*, < L. *radiolus*, a little ray: see *Radiola*.] A class of filose non-corticate *Protozoa*: a name applied by Haeckel (in 1862) to the protozoans called by Ehrenberg *Polycystina*. The radiolarians are marine gymnomyxine protozoans in which no contractile vacuoles are observed, having an amœboiform body of spherical or conical figure with radiant filose pseudopods, inclosing a similarly shaped perforated test of membranous texture called the central capsule. The intracapsular protoplasm is continuous through the perforations with that which is extracapsular, and has a large specialized nucleus or several such nuclei. There is usually a skeleton of silicious spicules or of the substance called acanthin, and embedded in the protoplasm may be oil-globules, pigment-granules, and crystals. Most radiolarians contain peculiar nucleated yellow corpuscles regarded as parasitic algals. Reproduction both by fission and by sporulation has been observed. The *Radiolaria* have been divided into the subclasses *Siliceskeleta* and *Acanthometridea*, according to the chemical composition of the skeleton, the former subclass into *Peripylæa*, *Monopylæa*, and *Tripylæa* (or *Phæodaria*); into *Monocyttaria*, with one central capsule, and *Polycyttaria*, with several such; and in various other ways. The latest monographer arranges them under four subclasses or "legions": (1) *Peripylea* or *Spumellaria*, with 32 families; (2) *Actipylea* or *Acantharia*, with 12 families; (3) *Monopylea* or *Nassellaria*, with 26 families; and (4) *Cannopylea* or *Phæodaria*, with 15 families. The term *Radiolaria* appears to have been first used by Johannes Müller, in 1858, for the organisms known as *Polycystina*, *Thalassicolla*, and *Acanthometra*. The marine radiolarians all inhabit the superficial stratum of the sea, and fabricate their skeletons of the infinitesimally small proportion of silex which is dissolved in sea-water. When they die these skeletons sink to the bottom, forming geological strata. Extensive masses of Tertiary rock, such as that which is found at Oran in Algeria, and that which occurs at Bissex Hill in Barbados, are very largely made up of exquisitely preserved skeletons of *Radiolaria*, which are erroneously named "fossil *Infusoria*." But, though there can be little doubt that *Radiolaria* abounded in the Cretaceous sea, none are found in the Chalk, their silicious skeletons having probably been dissolved and redeposited as flint. Recent remains of radiolarians enter largely into the composition of the so-called radiolarian ooze.



A Radiolarian (*Heliosphæra pectinata*), 160 times natural size.

radiolarian (rā-di-ō-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Radiolaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Radiolaria*; containing or consisting of radiolarians.—**Radiolarian ooze**, the ooze or sediment at the bottom of the sea, composed in part of the shells of radiolarians. See *globigerina-mud*.

Their siliceous skeletons accumulate in some localities . . . to such an extent as to form a *Radiolarian ooze*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microa., § 507.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Radiolaria*.

radioli, *n.* Plural of *radiolus*.

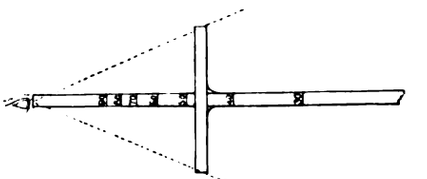
radiolite (rā′di-ō-līt), *n.* [< NL. *radiolites*, < *radiolus*, dim. of L. *radius*, ray: see *radius*.] 1. A member of the genus *Radiolites*.—2. A variety of natrolite, occurring in radiated forms in the zircon-syenite of southern Norway.

Radiolites (rā-di-ō-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *radiolite*.] A genus of *Rudistæ*, typical of the family *Radiolitidæ*. The typical species have at maturity valves elevated in a coniform manner in opposite directions, and sculptured with radiating grooves and ridges.

Radiolitidæ (rā-di-ō-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Radiolites* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Rudistæ*, typified by the genus *Radiolites*. The shell is very inequivalve and fixed by one valve; the hinge has one cardinal tooth and two fosse in the fixed valve, and two cardinal teeth in the free; the external layer of the shell is thick and the internal thin; the summit of the free valve is nearly central in the adult, but submarginal in the young. The family is characteristic of the Cretaceous period.

radiolus (rā-dī′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *radioli* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *radius*, a ray: see *radius*.] In *ornith.*, one of the barbules, or rays of the second order, of the main shaft of a feather.—**Radioli accessorii**, the barbules of the aftershaft or hypoptilum of a feather.

radiometer (rā-di-om′e-tèr), *n.* [= F. *radiomètre* = Sp. *radiómetro*, < L. *radius*, a ray, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] 1. An old instrument for



Radiometer or Cross staff.

measuring angles; the cross-staff. The end of the staff was held to the eye, and the crosspiece was shifted until it just covered the angle to be measured, when the latter was read off on the longitudinal staff.

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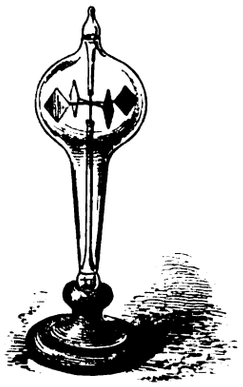
2. An instrument which serves to transform radiant energy into mechanical work. It consists of four crossed arms of very fine glass, supported in the center by a needle-point, and having at the extreme ends thin vertical disks or squares of pith, blackened on one side. When placed in a glass vessel nearly exhausted of air, and exposed to rays of light or heat, the blackened surfaces absorb the radiant energy and become heated, the molecules of the air remaining in the vessel striking against them gain from them greater velocity, and there results an increased pressure, causing a more or less rapid revolution of the arms. By varying the conditions as to degree of exhaustion, size of bulb, etc., a number of experiments are performed with the radiometer which serve to illustrate the mechanical effects of the rapidly moving molecules of a gas.



Crookes's Radiometer.

radiometric (rā′di-ō-met′rik), *a.* Pertaining to the radiometer, or to the experiments performed by it.

radiomicrometer (rā′di-ō-mī-krom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + E. *micrometer*.] An instrument serving as a very delicate means of measuring small amounts of heat. It consists essentially of an antimony-bismuth thermo-electric couple of very small dimensions, with the ends joined by a hoop of copper wire, and suspended by a slender thread in a powerful magnetic field. It is claimed for it that it can be made even more sensitive than Langley's bolometer.

radiomuscular (rā′di-ō-mus′kū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + *musculus*, muscle: see *muscle*[1], *muscular*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the radius and to muscles: specifically noting muscular branches of the radial artery and of the radial nerve. *Coues.*

radiophone (rā′di-ō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] An instrument in which a sound is produced by the successive expansions and contractions of a body under the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat thrown upon and absorbed by it.

radiophonic (rā′di-ō-fon′ik), *a.* [< *radiophone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to radiophony, or the production of sound by the action of a beam of light and heat; relating to the radiophone, or produced by it.

radiophonics (rā′di-ō-fon′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *radiophonic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *radiophony*.

radiophony (rā′di-ō-fō-ni), *n.* [< L. *radius*, ray, + Gr. *φωνή*, voice, sound: see *phone*[1].] The production of sound by the action of an intermittent beam of radiant heat; that branch of acoustics which considers sound so produced. For example, if the beam from a lime-light is thrown upon a rotating disk perforated with a series of holes, and, after thus being rendered intermittent, is made to fall upon a confined mass of a liquid or gas capable of absorbing radiant heat, a musical note is obtained from the latter whose pitch depends upon the rapidity of the rotation. Similar results are obtained with a plate of an appropriate solid, as hard rubber. Radiophony also includes the more complex case where an intermittent beam of light, falling upon a substance like selenium (also in a less degree sulphur), serves to vary its electrical resistance, and hence the strength of current passing through it, so as to produce a corresponding sound in a telephone-receiver placed in the circuit. This is illustrated in the photophone.

radio-ulnar (rā′di-ō-ul′năr), *a.* [< L. *radius*, radius, + *ulna*, ulna: see *ulna*, *ulnar*.] Of or belonging to the radius and the ulna: as, the *radio-ulnar* articulation.—**Radio-ulnar fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.

radious (rā′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *radious*, *radyous*, *radius*, < OF. **radios*, F. *radieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *radioso*, < L. *radiosus*, radiant, beaming, < *radius*, a ray: see *radius*.] 1†. Consisting of rays, as light. *Berkeley.*—2†. Radiating; radiant.

His *radious* head with shameful thorns they tear.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death, st. 35.

3. In *bot.*, same as *radiant*. [Rare.]

radish (rad′ish), *n.* [Formerly also *raddish* (also dial. *redish*, *reddish*, appar. simulating *reddish*, of a red color); early mod. E. *radice*, *radyce*; < ME. *radish* = D. *radijs* = LG. *radys* = G. *radies* = Dan. *radis* = Sw. *rädisa*, *radis*, *radisa*, < OF. *radis*, F. *radis*, a radish, < Pr. *raditz*, a root, a radish, = OF. *raïs*, *raïz* (also *radice*), a root, = It. *radice*, a root, radish, = AS. *rādic*, *rēdic*, erroneously *hrādic*, ME. *radik* = MLG. *redik*, *redek*, *redich* = OHG. *rātih*, *rātich*, MHG. *rætich*, *rätich*, *retich*, G. *rettich*, *rettig* = Dan. *räddike* = Sw. *rättika*, a radish, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root, in particular an edible root, esp. a radish: see *radix*.] 1. A plant, *Raphanus sativus*, cultivated for its edible root; also other species of the same genus. (See phrases below.) The radish of cultivation is unknown in a wild state, but is thought by many to be derived from the wild radish, *R. Raphanistrum*. It has been highly prized from the days of ancient Egypt for its crisp fleshy root, which is little nutritious, but pleasantly pungent and antiscorbutic, and is mostly eaten raw as a relish or in salads. The radish commonly must be young and fresh, but some varieties are grown for winter use. The root varies greatly in size (but is ordinarily eaten when small), in form (being long and tapering, turnip-shaped, olive-shaped, etc.), and also in color (being white, scarlet, pink, reddish-purple, yellowish, or brown). The leaves were formerly boiled and eaten, and the green pods make a pickle somewhat resembling capers.

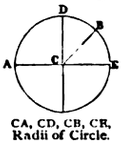
2. A root of this plant.

When a' was naked, he was, for all the world, like a forked *radish*, with a head fantastically carved upon it with a knife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 334.

3. Same as *water-radish*.—**Horse radish.** See *horse-radish*.—**Rat-tail radish**, a species (*Raphanus caudatus*) or perhaps a variety of the common radish, a curiosity from the East Indies, with narrow pods a foot or more long, which are boiled or pickled for the table.—**Sea-radish**, or **seaside radish**, a variety of the wild radish, sometimes regarded as a species (*Raphanus maritimus*) found on European coasts.—**Wild radish**, a noxious field-weed, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*, resembling charlock, but having necklace-formed pods, and hence sometimes called *jointed charlock*. It has rough lyrate leaves, and yellowish petals turning whitish or purplish. It is adventive in the eastern United States.

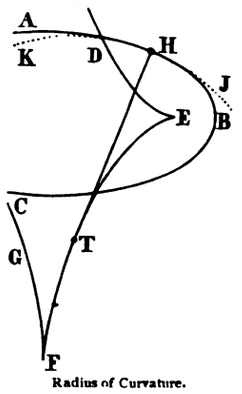
radish-fly (rad′ish-flī), *n.* An American dipterous insect, *Anthomyia raphani*, injurious to the radish.

radius (rā′di-us), *n.*; pl. *radii* (-ī). [< L. *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, a measuring-rod, a semidiameter of a circle (as it were a spoke of the wheel), a shuttle, spur of a bird, sting of a fish, the radius of the arm; by transfer, a beam of light, a ray. Cf. *ray*[1] (a doublet of *radius*) and the derived *radiant*, *radiate*, *irradiate*, etc.] 1. In *math.*, one of a number of lines proceeding from a center; a ray; especially, a line drawn from the center to the periphery of a circle or sphere; also, the measure of the semidiameter.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the outer one of the two bones of the forearm, or corresponding part of the fore leg; the bone on the thumb side of the forearm, extending from the humerus to the carpus, and bearing upon its distal end the manus or hand: so called from its revolving, somewhat like a spoke, about the ulna, as in man and other mammals whose fore limb exhibits the motions called *pronation* and *supination*. In most animals, however, the radius is motionless, being fixed in a state of pronation, when it appears as the inner rather than the outer of the two bones, or as by far the larger bone, of the forearm, the ulna being often much reduced. In man the radius is as long as the ulna without the olecranon, and somewhat stouter, especially in its distal parts. It presents a small, circular, cupped and button-like head, for articulation with the capitulum of the humerus and lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, following which is a constriction termed the *neck*, and next to this a tubercle for the insertion of the biceps muscle. The shaft enlarges from above downward, and is of somewhat prismatic form, with the sharpest edge of the prism presenting toward the ulna. The lower end has two large articular facets for articulation with the scaphoid and lunar bones (forming the radiocarpal articulation, or wrist-joint), a lateral facet for the radio-ulnar articulation, and a stout projection called the *styloid process*, for the insertion of the supinator longus muscle. The radius is pronated by the pronator radii teres and pronator quadratus, and supinated by the supinator longus and supinator brevis, assisted by the biceps. Quite a similar form and disposition of the radius characterize various mammals which use their fore paws like hands, as monkeys, mice, squirrels, opossums, etc. The radius of others, as the horse and ox, is more different, and associated with a much reduced and ankylosed ulna. In birds the radius is so peculiarly articulated with the humerus that it slides lengthwise back and forth upon the ulna in the opening and closing of the wing, pronation and supination being absent in this class of animals. See *pronation* and *supination*, and cuts under *carpus*, *Catarrhina*, *Equidæ*, *forearm*, *ox*, *pinion*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *solidungulate*.



CA, CD, CB, CE, Radii of Circle.

3. In *ichth.*, a bone of the pectoral arch, wrongly identified by some naturalists with the radius of higher vertebrates. The one so called by Cuvier is the hypercoracoid, and that of Owen is the hypocoracoid.—4. In *entom.*, a vein of the wing of some insects, extending from the pterostigma to the tip of the wing.—5. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of *Ovulidæ*. *R. volva* is the shuttle-shell or weaver-shell.—6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the barbs of the main shaft of a feather; the rays of the first order of the rachis.—7. In *arachnology*, one of the radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, which are connected by a single spiral line.—8. In echinoderms, one of the five radial pieces of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, being an arched rod-like piece articulated at its base with the inner extremity of each rotula, running more or less nearly parallel with the rotula, and ending in a free bifurcated extremity. Also called the *compass of the lantern of Aristotle* (which see, under *lantern*). See also cut B under *lantern*.—9. *pl.* Specifically, in *Cirripedia*, the lateral parts of the shell, as distinguished from the paries, when they overlap: when overlapped by others, they are called *alæ*.—10. In *bot.*, a ray, as of a composite flower, etc.—11. The movable limb or arm of a sextant; also, a similar feature in any other instrument for measuring angles.—12. In *fort.*, a line drawn from the center of the polygon to the end of the outer side.—**Auricular radii.** See *auricular*.—**Geometrical radius** of a cog-wheel, the radius of the pitch-circle of the wheel, in contradistinction to its real radius, which is that of the circle formed by the crests of the teeth.—**Oblique line of the radius.** See *oblique*.—**Pronator radii quadratus.** See *pronator quadratus*, under *pronator*.—**Pronator radii teres.** See *pronator*.—**Proportional radii**, in a system of gears, or in a set of gears of the same pitch, radii proportioned in length to the number of teeth in the respective wheels. The proportional radii of any two geared wheels, when taken together, are equal to the line connecting the centers of the wheels, which line is the basis of computation in determining them. Also called *primitive radii*.—**Radii accessorii**, the barbs of the aftershaft or hyporachis of a feather.—**Radius astronomicus.** Same as *radiometer*, 1.—**Radius of concavity.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of curvature**, the radius of the circle of curvature—that is, of the osculating circle at any point of a curve. In the cut, AHBC is the primitive curve (in this case an ellipse); KHJ, the circle of curvature, osculating the primitive curve at H; T, the center of curvature; TH, the radius of curvature; GFTED, the locus of centers of curvature, or the evolute. The radius of curvature wrapping itself upon the evolute gives the primitive curve.—**Radius of dissipation.** See *dissipation*.—**Radius of explosion.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Radius of gyration**, in *mech.*, the distance from the axis to a point such that, if the whole mass of a body were concentrated into it, the moment of inertia would remain unchanged. If the axis is a principal axis, this radius becomes a *principal radius of gyration*.—**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*).—**Radius of the evolute.** Same as *radius of curvature*.—**Radius of torsion**, the element of the arc of a curve divided by the angle of torsion.—**Radius vector** (pl. *radii vectores*), the length of the line joining a variable point to a fixed origin: in astronomy the origin is taken at the sun or other central body. See *vector*.—**Real radius.** See *geometrical radius*.



Radius of Curvature.

radius-bar (rā′di-us-bär), *n.* In a steam-engine, one of a pair of rods pivoted at one end and connected at the other with some concentrically moving part which it is necessary to keep at a definite distance from the pivot or center. Also called *radius-rod* and *bridle-rod*. See cuts under *grasshopper-beam* and *paddle-wheel*.

radius-saw (rā′di-us-sâ), *n.* A circular saw journaled at the end of a swinging frame or radial shaft, used in cross-cutting timber.

radix (rā′diks), *n.*; pl. *radices* (rā-dī′sēz). [< L. *radix* (*radic-*), a root, = Gr. *ῥάδιξ*, a branch, rod. Hence ult. E. *race*[4] and *radish* (doublets of *radix*), *radical*, *radicel*, *radicle*, *radicule*, *radicate*, *eradicate*, *arace*[1], etc.] 1. The root of a plant: used chiefly with reference to the roots of medicinal plants or preparations from them. Hence—2. The primary source or origin; that from which anything springs, or in which it originates. [Rare.]

Her wit is all spirit, that spirit fire, that fire flies from her tongue, able to burne the *radix* of the best invention; in this element she is the abstract and briefe of all the eloquence since the incarnation of Tully.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 54).

Judaism is the *radix* of Christianity—Christianity the integration of Judaism. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

3. In *etym.*, a primitive word or form from which spring other words; a radical; a root.—4. In *math.*, a root. (*a*) Any number which is arbitrarily made the fundamental number or base of any system of numbers, to be raised to different powers. Thus, 10 is the radix of the decimal system of numeration (Briggs's). In the common system of logarithms, the radix is also 10; in the Napierian it is 2.7182818284; every other number is considered as some power of the radix, the exponent of which power constitutes the logarithm of that number. (*b*) The root of a finite expression from which a series is derived.

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5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a root; a rooted or root-like part; a radicle: as, the *radix* or root of a tooth; the *radix* of a nerve.—**Radix cerebelli**, the posterior peduncle of the cerebellum.—**Radix motoria**, the smaller motor root of the trigeminal nerve.—**Radix sensoria**, the larger sensory root of the trigeminal nerve.

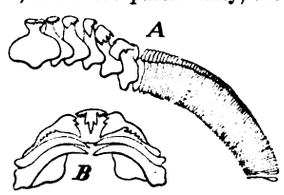
radly†, *adv.* See *rathly*.

radness† (rad'nes), *n.* [ME., < *rad*[1] + *-ness*.] Fear; fright; terror.

> The Romaynes for *radnesse* ruschte to the erthe,
> Fforde ferdnesse of hys face, as they fey were.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 120.

radoub (ra-dōb'), *n.* [F., repairs made on a vessel, < *radouber*, formerly also *redouber*, mend, repair: see *redub*.] In *mercantile law*, the repairing and refitting of a ship for a voyage. *Wharton*.

radula (rad'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *radulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *radula*, a scraper, scraping-iron, < *radere*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] In *conch.*, the tongue or lingual ribbon of a mollusk, specifically called *odontophore*, and more particularly, the rasping surface or set of teeth of the odontophore, which bites like a file. This structure is highly characteristic of the cephalophorous classes, among which it presents great diversity in detail. It bears the numerous small chitinous processes or teeth of these mollusks, which serve to triturate food with a kind of filing or rasping action. According to the disposition of the teeth in any one of the many cross-rows which beset the length of the radula, mollusks are called *rachiglossate*, *tænioglossate*, *rhipidoglossate*, *toxoglossate*, *ptenoglossate*, and *docoglossate*. See these words, and *odontophore*.



A, median tooth and teeth of one row of right half of radula of *Trochus cinerarius*. *B*, one row of radular teeth of *Cypræa europæa*. *A* is rhipidoglossate, and *B* is tænioglossate.

radular (rad'ū-lär), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the radula: as, *radular* teeth.

radulate (rad'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *radula* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a radula, as a cephalophorous mollusk; raduliferous.

raduliferous (rad-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *radula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing a radula; radulate.

raduliform (rad'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *radula*, a scraper, + *forma*, form.] Rasp-like; having the character or appearance of the teeth of a file; cardiform: specifically noting, in ichthyology, the conical, sharp-pointed, and close-set teeth of some fishes, resembling villiform teeth, but larger and stronger.

rae (rā), *n.* A Scotch form of *roe*.

rafe†. A Middle English preterit of *reave*.

raff† (ràf), *v. t.* [< OF. *raffer*, *rafer*, catch, snatch, slip away, = It. **raffare*, in comp. *arraffare*, snatch, seize, = MHG. *raffen*, *reffen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, sweep away, carry off suddenly, = MLG. LG. *rapen*, snatch, = Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, = Dan. *rappe*, hasten: see *rap*[2], from the Scand. form cognate with the G. Hence ult. *raffle*[1].] To sweep; snatch, draw, or huddle together; take by a promiscuous sweep.

> Their causes and effects . . . I thus *raffe* vp together.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 69.

raff (ràf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raffe*, *raf*, esp. in the phrase *rif and raf* (now *riffraff*), < OF. *rif et raf*, every bit, in which *raf* is due to the verb *raffer*, snatch: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *riffraff*. Cf. It. *raffola*, a crowd, press.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A promiscuous heap or collection; a jumble; a medley. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raf* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow*, Unity of the Church.

2. Trashy material; lumber; rubbish; refuse. [Old and prov. Eng.]

> And maken of the rym and *raf*
> Suche gylours for pompe and pride.
> *Appendix to W. Mapes*, p. 340. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Let *raffs* be rife in prose and rhyme,
> We lack not rhymes and reasons,
> As on this whirligig of Time
> We circle with the seasons.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

3. Abundance; affluence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**4.** A worthless or disorderly person; a rowdy; a scapegrace: now applied to students of Oxford by the townspeople. *Halliwell.*

> Myself and this great peer
> Of these rude *raffs* became the jeer.
> *W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax, i. 20. (*Davies.*)
>
> One of the *raffs* we shrink from in the street,
> Wore an old hat, and went with naked feet.
> *Leigh Hunt*, High and Low. (*Davies.*)

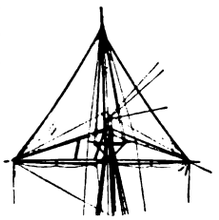
5. Collectively, worthless persons; the scum or sweepings of society; the rabble. Compare *riffraff*.

> "People, you see," he said, "won't buy their 'accounts' of *raff*; they won't have them of any but respectable."
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 325.

II. *a.* Idle; dissolute. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Raffaelesque, *a.* See *Raphaelesque*.

raffe, raffle (raf, raf'i), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a three-cornered sail set on schooners when before the wind or nearly so. The head hoists up to the foretopmast-head and the clues haul out to the square-sail yard-arms. It is rarely used except on the Great Lakes of North America. Sometimes it is in two pieces, one for each side of the mast.


Raffe.

raffia, roffia (raf'i-ä, rof'-i-ä), *n.* [Malagasy.] **1.** A palm, *Raphia Ruffia*, growing in Madagascar. It bears pinnate leaves 20 or 30 feet long upon a moderate trunk. The cuticle is peeled from both sides of the leaf-stalk, for use as a fiber, being largely made into matting, and also applied by the natives to finer textile purposes. (See *rabanna*.) It is now somewhat largely used for agricultural tie-bands, as is also a similar product of the Jupati-palm, *R. tædigera*, included under the same name. Also spelled *raphia*.

2. The fiber of this plant.

raffish (ràf'ish), *a.* [< *raff* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or having the character of the raff or rabble; scampish; worthless; rowdy. Compare *raff*, *n.*, 5.

> Five or six *raffish*-looking men had surrounded a fair, delicate girl, and were preparing to besiege her in form.
> *Laurence*, Guy Livingstone, xxiii.
>
> The *raffish* young gentleman in gloves must measure his scholarship with the plain, clownish laddie from the parish school. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Foreigner at Home.

raffle[1] (raf'l), *n.* [< ME. *rafle*, a game at dice (= Sw. *raffel*, a raffle); < OF. *rafle*, *raffle*, F. *rafle*, a pair royal at dice (*faire rafle*, sweep the stakes), also a grape-stalk, < *rafler*, snatch, seize, carry off, < G. *raffeln*, snatch up, freq. of *raffen*, snatch, snatch away, carry off hastily: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*[2].] **1**†. A game with dice.

> Now comth hasardrie with hise apurtenaunces, as tables and *rafles*, of which comth deceite, false othes, chidynges, and alle ravynes, blasphemynge and renceyinge of God.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

2. A method of sale by chance or lottery, in which the price of the thing to be disposed of is divided into equal shares, and the persons taking the shares cast lots for its possession by throwing dice or otherwise.

raffle[1] (raf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [= Sw. *raffla* = Dan. *rafle*, raffle; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To try the chance of a raffle; engage in a raffle: as, to *raffle* for a watch.

> They were *raffling* for his coat.
> *S. Butler*, Satire upon Gaming.
>
> The great Rendezvous is at night, after the Play and Opera are done; and *Raffling* for all Things Vendible is the great Diversion. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 176.

II. *trans.* To dispose of by means of a raffle: often with *off*: as, to *raffle* or *raffle off* a watch.

raffle[2] (raf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raffled*, ppr. *raffling*. [Perhaps < Icel. *hrafla*, scrape together (a slang term); cf. *hrapa*, hurry, hasten: see *raff*, *v.* Cf. *raffle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or fidget about. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To live in a disorderly way. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To stir (a fire).—**2.** To brush off (walnuts). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raffle[2] (raf'l), *n.* [< *raffle*[2], *v.* Cf. *raff*, *n.*] *Naut.*, raff; lumber; rubbish.

> Her decks were heavily encumbered with what sailors call *raffle*—that is, the muddle of ropes, torn canvas, staves of boats and casks, . . . with which the ocean illustrates her violence. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xxx.

raffle[3] (raf'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *raffle-net*.

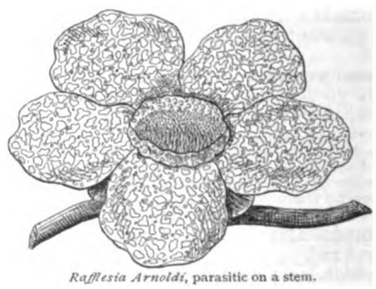
raffled (raf'ld), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Having the edge finely divided or serrated.

> A peculiar small cut or *raffled* leaf resembling an ivy, or more nearly a vine leaf.
> *Soulages Catalogue*, p. 116, note to No. 365.

raffle-net (raf'l-net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net.

raffler (raf'lėr), *n.* [< *raffle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who raffles.

Rafflesia (raf-lē'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1821), named after Sir Stamford *Raffles*, British governor in Sumatra, and companion to the botanist Dr. Joseph Arnold, who discovered there the first known species, *R. Arnoldi*, in 1818.] A genus of apetalous parasitic plants of the order *Cytinaceæ* and type of the tribe *Rafflesieæ*, characterized by a perianth of five large entire and fleshy imbricated lobes, numerous stigmas, and globose many-chambered anthers, each opening by a single pore, which form a ring at the revolute top of a column rising in the center of the flower. The flowers are dicœcious, and the pistillate ones contain an ovary with a labyrinth of small cells and numerous ovules. The 4 species are natives of hot and damp jungles in the Malay archipelago. The whole plant consists of a single flower, without leaves or proper stem, growing out from the porous root or stem of species of *Vitis* (*Cissus*), at a time when the leaves and flowers of the foster-plant have withered. The flower of the parasite protrudes as a knob from the bark at first, and enlarges for some months, resembling before opening a close cabbage, and remaining fully expanded only a few days. It exhales an odor of tainted meat, securing cross-fertilization by aid of the flies thus attracted to it. The flower reaches 3 inches or more in diameter in *R. Rochussenii* (valued by the Javanese for astringent and styptic properties), 6 inches in others, and 2 feet in *R. Patma*. *R. Arnoldi* has long been famed for its size, greatly exceeding the Victoria lily (23 inches), and even exceeding the *Aristolochia Goldieana* (a specimen of which at Kew, March, 1890, was 28 inches long and 16 broad). The first flower


Rafflesia Arnoldi, parasitic on a stem.

of *R. Arnoldi* found measured 3 feet across its flat circular top, and weighed about 15 pounds; the roundish calyx-lobes were each a foot long, and in places an inch thick; and the globular central cup was a foot across and held about 6 quarts. The fruit ripens into a chestnut-brown and truncated nut, about 5 inches thick, with irregularly furrowed and broken surface, and containing thousands of hard, curiously appendaged and lacunose seeds. The flower is flesh-colored and mottled pink and yellow within, and with brown or bluish scales beneath. It is called *ambun-ambun* or *wonder-wonder* by the Malays, and *krubut*, a name which they also give to another gigantic plant which grows with it, the ovoid *Amorphophallus Titanum*.

Rafflesiaceæ (raf-lē-zi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott and Endlicher, 1832), < *Rafflesia* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Rafflesieæ*, but formerly regarded as a separate order.

Rafflesieæ (raf-lē-zi'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1844), < *Rafflesia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous parasitic plants, constituting with the smaller tribe *Hydnoreæ* the order *Cytinaceæ*. It is characterized by the presence of scattered or imbricated scales in place of leaves, and flowers with from four to ten usually imbricated calyx-lobes, the anthers forming one, two, or three circles about a column in the center of the staminate flower, and the one or many stigmas terminating a similar column in the pistillate flower. It includes about 21 species in 5 genera, scattered through warm climates, and extending into the Mediterranean region, South Africa, and Mexico. All are indwelling parasites, issuing out of the roots or branches of various trees and shrubs. They vary in habit, having in *Cytinus* a colored fleshy and distinct stem and many-flowered spike, while in the other genera the whole plant consists of a single flower sessile on its embedded rhizome. They range from a minute size in *Apodanthes* and large in other genera to the monster flower of *Rafflesia*, the type. The plants are called *patma-worts* by some botanists.

raffling-net (raf'ling-net), *n.* Same as *raffle-net*.

raffman† (ràf'man), *n.* [< *raff* + *man*.] A dealer in miscellaneous stuff; a chandler.

> Grocers and *raffemen*. *Norwich Records*. (*Nares.*)

raff-merchant (ràf'mėr'chant), *n.* A dealer in lumber or old articles. Also *raft-merchant*. [Prov. Eng.]

raft[1] (ràft), *n.* [< ME. *raft*, *ræft*, *rafte*, a rafter, spar, beam, < Icel. *raptr* (*raftr*), a rafter, beam (*r* final being sign of nom. case); = Sw. Dan. *raft*, rafter; with formative *-t*, perhaps < Icel. *rāf*, *ræfr*, a roof, = OHG. *rāfo*, MHG. *rāvo*, G. dial. *raff*, a spar, rafter; cf. Gr. *δροφος*, a roof, *ἐρέφειν*, cover. Cf. *rafter*[1].] **1**†. A beam; spar; rafter.

> Aythir gripus a schafte
> Was als rude as a *rafte*.
> *Avowynge of King Arthur*, xxv.

2. A sort of float or framework formed of logs, planks, or other pieces of timber fastened or lashed together side by side, for the convenience of transporting the constituent materials down rivers, across harbors, etc. **Rafts of logs**

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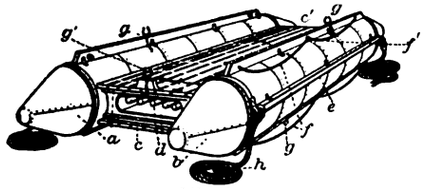
to be floated to a distant point are often very large, strongly constructed, and carry huts for the numerous men required to manage them. Those of the Rhine are sometimes 400 or 500 feet long, with 200 or more hands. A cigar-shaped raft of large logs, 560 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 35 feet deep, was lost in December, 1887, under towage by sea from Nova Scotia to New York; but other large rafts have been successfully transported.

3. A structure similarly formed of any materials for the floating or transportation of persons or things. In cases of shipwreck, planks, spars,



Life-raft.

a, *b*, tanks or air-chambers; *c*, *c'*, decks; *e*, fender; *f*, *f'*, life-lines; *g*, rowlocks; *g'*, steering and sculling rowlock; *h*, lashings.

barrels, etc., are often hastily lashed together to form a raft for escape. In passenger-vessels life-rafts frequently form part of the permanent equipment. See *life-raft*.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 348.

4. An accumulation of driftwood from fallen trees in a river, lodged and compacted so as to form a permanent obstruction. Rafts of this kind exist or have existed in the Mississippi and other rivers of the western United States, the largest ever formed being that of the Red River, which during many years completely blocked the channel for 45 miles.

5. A conglomeration of eggs of some animals, as certain insects and mollusks, fastened together and forming a mass; a float. See cut under *Ianthina*.

A great many eggs [of the common cockroach] are laid at one time, the whole number being surrounded by a stiff chitinous coat, forming the so-called *raft*.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 857.

raft[1] (råft), *v. t.* [< *raft*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To transport or float on a raft.

Guns taken out of a ship to lighten her when aground should be hoisted out and *rafted* clear, if there is any danger of bilging on them. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 182, note.

The idea of *rafting* timber by the ocean.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 17.

2. To make a raft of; form into a raft.

As soon as the blubber is taken off, it is *rafted*—tied together with ropes in a sort of raft—and lies in the water until taken on board ship.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

I could see him securing these planks to one another by lashings. By the time he had *rafted* them, nearly an hour had passed since he had left the sandbank.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvi.

II. *intrans.* To manage a raft; work upon a raft or rafts; travel by raft.

They canoed, and *rafted*, and steam-boated, and travelled with packhorses. *Academy*, Nov. 10, 1888, p. 301.

raft[2] (råft), *n.* [A var. of *raff*, appar. by confusion with *raft*[1].] A miscellaneous collection or heap; a promiscuous lot: used slightingly: as, a *raft* of papers; a whole *raft* of things to be attended to. [Colloq., U. S.]

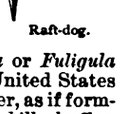
This last spring a *raft* of them [Irish maids] was out of employment. *Philadelphia Times*, Oct. 24, 1886.

raft[3] (råft), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *raff*.] A damp fusty smell. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raft[4]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*.

raft-breasted (råft'bres'ted), *a.* In *ornith.*, ratite. *W. K. Parker.*

raft-dog (råft'dog), *n.* An iron bar with ends bent over and pointed, for securing logs together in a raft. The points are driven respectively into adjacent or juxtaposed logs, which are thus bonded to each other.



Raft-dog.

raft-duck (råft'duk), *n.* The scaup or blackhead duck, *Aithyia* or *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila*: so called in the United States from its flocking closely on the water, as if forming a raft of ducks. Also called *bluebill*, *shuffler*, and *flocking-fowl*. See cut under *scaup*.—**Red-headed raft-duck.** Same as *redhead*, 2.

rafte†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reave*. *Chaucer.*

rafter[1] (råf'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *rafter*, *refter*, < AS. *ræfter*, pl. *ræftras*, *reftres* (= MD. *rafter* = MLG. *rafter*, *raffert*), a beam, rafter; with formative *-er*, from **ræft* = Icel. *raptr* (*raftr*) = Sw. Dan. *raft*, a rafter, beam: see *raft*.] 1. In *building*, one of the beams which give the slope of a roof, and to which is secured the lath or other framework upon which the slate or other outer covering is nailed. The rafters extend from the eaves to the ridge of the roof, abutting at their upper ends on corresponding rafters rising from the opposite side of the roof, or resting against a crown-plate or ridge-plate as the case may be. For the different kinds of rafters in a structure, see *roof*, and cuts under *curb-roof*, *jack-rafter*, and *pontoon*.

Shepherd, I take thy word,
And trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky *rafters* than in tap'stry halls.
Milton, Comus, l. 324.

2. Same as *carline*[4], 2.—3. In *anat.*, a trabecule or trabeculum: as, the *rafters* of the embryonic skull.—**Binding-rafter.** See *binding*.—**Intermediate rafter**, a rafter placed between the ordinary rafters, or between principal rafters, to strengthen a roof.—**Principal rafter**, a main timber in an assemblage of carpentry; especially, one of those rafters which are larger than the common rafters, and are framed at their lower ends into the tie-beam, and either abut at their upper ends against the king-post or receive the ends of the straining-beams when queen-posts are used. The principal rafters support the purlins, which again carry the common rafters: thus the whole weight of the roof is sustained by the principal rafters.

rafter[1] (råf'tėr), *v. t.* [< *rafter*[1], *n.*] 1. To form into or like rafters: as, to *rafter* timber. —2. To furnish or build with rafters: as, to *rafter* a house.

Buildyng an hous euen from the foundacioñ vnto the vttermoste *raftreyng* and reiring of the roofe.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 260. (*Davies.*)

3. In *agri.*, to plow, as a piece of land, by turning the grass side of the plowed furrow on a strip of ground left unplowed.

rafter[2] (råf'tėr), *n.* [< *raft*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who is employed in rafting timber, or transporting it in rafts, as from a ship to the shore.

How the 900 casual deal-porters and *rafters* live during . . . six months of the year . . . I cannot conceive.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 293.

rafter-bird (råf'tėr-bėrd), *n.* The beam-bird or wall-bird, *Muscicapa grisola*; the spotted flycatcher: from the site of its nest. [Eng.]

rafting-dog (råf'ting-dog), *n.* Same as *raft-dog*.

raft-like (råft'līk), *a.* Flat-bottomed or keelless, as the breast-bone of a bird; ratite.

raft-merchant (råft'mėr'chant), *n.* Same as *raff-merchant*.

raft-port (råft'pōrt), *n.* In some ships, a large square hole framed and cut immediately under the counter, or forward between the breast-hooks of the bow, for loading or unloading timber. See cut under *lumber-port*.

raft-rope (råft'rōp), *n.* A rope about three fathoms long, with an eye-splice, used for stringing seal-blubber to be towed to a whaling-vessel. A raft-rope is also sometimes used by a blubber-logged vessel for rafting or towing whale-blubber.

The horse-pieces [blubber of the sea-elephant] are strung on a *raft-rope* . . . and taken to the edge of the surf.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 119.

raftsman (råfts'man), *n.*; pl. *raftsmen* (-men). [< *raft's*, poss. of *raft*[1], + *man*.] A man employed in the management of a raft.

rafty (råf'ti), *a.* [< *raft*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Musty; stale.—2. Damp; muggy.—3. High-tempered; violent. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

rag[1] (rag), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ragge*, pl. *ragges*, shred of cloth, rag; cf. AS. **raggig*, in neut. pl. *raggie*, shaggy, bristly, ragged, as applied to the rough coat of a horse (as if from an AS. noun, but prob. from the Scand. adj.); < Icel. *rögg*, shagginess (*raggathr*, shaggy), = Sw. *ragg*, rough hair (Sw. *raggig*, shaggy, Sw. dial. *raggi*, having rough hair, slovenly), = Norw. *ragg*, rough hair (*raggad*, shaggy); root unknown. The orig. sense 'shagginess' or 'roughness' is now more obvious in uses of *ragged*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A sharp or jagged fragment rising from a surface or edge: as, a *rag* on a metal plate; hence, a jagged face of rock; a rocky headland; a cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and *ragges* round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. A rock having or weathering with a rough irregular surface. [Eng.]

The material is Kentish *rag*, laid in regular courses, with fine joints. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 466.

We wound
About the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
Hammering and clinking, chattering stony names
Of shale and hornblende, *rag* and trap and tuff.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) A lichen, *Sticta pulmonaria* (see *hazel-crottles*). (*b*) Another lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis* (stone-rag). (*c*) A catkin of the hazel, or of the willow, *Salix caprea*. Also *raw*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A torn, worn, or formless fragment or shred of cloth; a comparatively worthless piece of any textile fabric, either wholly or partly detached from its connection by violence or abrasion: as, his coat was in *rags*; cotton and linen *rags* are used to make paper, and woolen *rags* to make shoddy.

Hir *ragges* thei anone of drawe, . . .
She had bathe, she had reste,
And was arraied to the beste.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

Cowls, hoods, and habits with their wearers toss'd,
And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 491.

5. A worn, torn, or mean garment; in the plural, shabby or worn-out clothes, showing rents and patches.

If you will embrace Christ in his robes, you must not think scorn of him in his *rags*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 111.

Drowsiness shall clothe a man with *rags*.
Prov. xxiii. 21.

Trust me, I prize poor virtue with a *rag*
Better than vice with both the Indies.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 4.

The poore inhabitants were dispers'd, . . . some under tents, some under miserable hutts and hovells, many without a *rag* or any necessary utensills.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 5, 1666.

The man forget not, though in *rags* he lies,
And know the mortal through a crown's disguise.
Akenside, Epistle to Curio.

6. Any separate fragment or shred of cloth, or of something like or likened to it: often applied disparagingly or playfully to a handkerchief, a flag or banner, a sail, the curtain of a theater, a newspaper, etc.

It cost three men's lives to get back that four-by-three flag—to tear it from the breast of a dead rebel—for the name of getting their little *rag* back again.
Walt Whitman, The Century, XXXVI. 827.

7. Figuratively, a severed fragment; a remnant; a scrap; a bit.

So he up with his rusty sword,
And chopped the old saddle to *rags*.
Saddle to Rags (Child's Ballads, VIII. 267).

They [fathers] were not hearkened to, when they were heard, but heard perfunctorily, fragmentarily, here and there a *rag*, a piece of a sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Not having otherwise any *rag* of legality to cover the shame of their cruelty. *Fuller.*

8. A base, beggarly person; a ragamuffin; a tatterdemalion. [Colloq.]

Lash hence these overweening *rags* of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 328.

Out of my doore, you Witch, you *Ragge*, you Baggage!
Shak., M. W. of W. (folio 1623), iv. 2. 194.

9. A farthing. *Halliwell.* [Eng. cant.]

Jac. 'Twere good she had a little foolish money
To rub the time away with.
Host. Not a *rag*,
Not a denier. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

10†. A herd of colts. *Strutt.* [Prov. Eng.]—11. In *type-founding*, the bur or rough edge left on imperfectly finished type.—**Coral rag**, one of the limestones of the Middle Oölite, consisting in part of continuous beds of petrified corals.—**Hag, tag, and rag**†. See *hag*[3].—**Kentish rag.** See *Kentish*.—**Litmus on rags.** See *litmus*.—**Rag, tag, and bobtail**, a rabble; everybody indiscriminately. See *rag-tag*. [Colloq.]—**Rowley rag**, a basaltic rock occurring in the South Staffordshire coal-field, much quarried for road-mending. See *rag-stone*.

II. *a.* Made of or with rags; formed from or consisting of refuse pieces or fragments of cloth: as, *rag* pulp for paper-making; a *rag* carpet.—**Rag baby.** (*a*) A doll made entirely of rags or scraps of cloth, usually in a very artless manner. (*b*) In *U. S. political slang*, the paper currency of the government; greenback money: so called with reference to the contention of the Greenback party, before and after the resumption of specie payments in 1879, in favor of making such money a full legal tender for the national debt and all other purposes.

Fortunately, the "specie basis" of the national banks is now chiefly paper—the *rag-baby*—three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks! *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 207.

Rag carpet, a cheap kind of carpeting woven with strips or shreds of woolen and other cloth, usually from worn-out garments, for the weft. A better kind is made with strips of list from new cloth, when it is also called *list carpet*.—**Rag money, rag currency**, paper money; circulating notes issued by United States banks or by the government: so called in depreciation or contempt, in allusion to the origin of the material, to the ragged appearance of paper money when much handled, and to its intrinsic worthlessness. [Slang.]

All true Democrats were clamorous for "hard-money" and against *rag-money*. *The Nation*, July 29, 1875, p. 66.

Rag paper. See *paper*.

rag[1] (rag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [< *rag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become ragged; fray: with *out*.

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Leather thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the fat will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly fleet and *rag out*.
Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex, II. 312.

2. To dress; deck one's self: in the phrase *to rag out*, to dress in one's best. [Slang, U. S.]

A finely dressed woman *rags out*.
S. Bowles, Our New West, p. 506.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make ragged; abrade; give a ragged appearance to, as in the rough-dressing of the face of a grindstone.

In straggling or *ragging* [a grindstone] the stone is kept running as usual. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 422.

2. In *mining*, to separate by ragging or with the aid of the ragging-hammer. See *ragging*, 2.

rag[2] (rag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ragged*, ppr. *ragging*. [Prob. < *rag*[1], *n.*, 5. In another view, < Icel. *rægja*, calumniate, = AS. *wrēgan*, accuse: see *wray*.] To banter; badger; rail at; irritate; torment. Compare *bullyrag*. [Local.]

To *rag* a man is good Lincolnshire for chaff or tease. At school, to get a boy into a rage was called getting his rag out. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 38.

rag[3] (rag), *n.* [< Icel. *hregg*, storm and rain.] A drizzling rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rag[4] (rag), *n.* An abbreviation of *ragince*.

ragabash (rag′a-bash), *n.* [Also *raggabash*, *ragabrash*, Sc. *rag-a-buss*, *ragabush*; appar. a made word, vaguely associated with *rag*[1] or *ragamuffin*.] **1.** A shiftless, disreputable fellow; a ragamuffin. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse. *Discov. of a New World*, p. 81. (*Nares.*)

2. Collectively, idle, worthless people. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ragamuffin (rag′a-muf-in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *raggemuffin*, *ragamofin*, *ragomofin*; erroneously analyzed *rag-a-muffin*, *rag of Muffins*; < ME. *Ragamoffyn*, the name of a demon, prob., like many other names of demons, merely fanciful. The present sense has been partly determined by association with *rag*[1]. For the sense 'demon,' cf. *ragman*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1†.** [*cap.*] The name of a demon.

Ac rys vp, *Ragamoffyn*, and reche me alle the barres
The Belial thy bel-syre beot with thy damme.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 283.

2. An idle, worthless fellow; a vagabond; now, especially, a disreputably ragged or slovenly person: formerly used as a general term of reprehension.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they are peppered.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 36.

Did that same tranicall-tongu'd *rag-a-muffin*
Horace turne bald-pates out so naked?
Dekker, Humorous Poet.

Once, attended with a crew of *raggamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire. *Swift*, Story of an Injured Lady.

3. A titmouse: same as *muffin*.

II. *a.* Base; beggarly; ragged or disorderly.

Here be the emperor's captains, you *ragamuffin* rascal, and not your comrades. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Mr. Aldworth . . . turned over the rest of this *ragamuffin* assembly to the care of his butler.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 23. (*Davies.*)

ragamuffinly (rag′a-muf-in-li), *a.* [< *ragamuffin* + *-ly*[1].] Like a ragamuffin; marked by raggedness or slovenliness. [Rare.]

His attire was . . . shabby, not to say *ragamuffinly* in the extreme, . . . as to inherent disreputableness of appearance. *J. Fothergill*, March in the Ranks, x.

rag-bolt (rag′bōlt), *n.* An iron pin with a barbed shank, chiefly used where a common bolt cannot be clinched. Also called *barb-bolt* and *sprig-bolt*.


Rag-bolts.

rag-bush (rag′bůsh), *n.* In some heathen countries, a bush in some special locality, as near a sacred well, on which pieces of cloth are hung to propitiate the spirits supposed to dwell there. The rags are generally pieces torn from the garments of pilgrims or wayfarers.

There is usually a *rag-bush* by the well, on which bits of linen or worsted are tied as a gift to the spirits of the waters. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 285.

rag-dust (rag′dust), *n.* The refuse of woolen or worsted rags pulverized and dyed in various colors to form the flock used by paper-stainers for their flock-papers.

rage (rāj), *n.* [< ME. *rage*, < OF. *rage*, *raige*, F. *rage*, F. dial. *raige* = Pr. *rabia*, *ratje* = Sp. *rabia* = Pg. *raiva*, *rabia* = It. *rabbia*, dial. *raggia*, madness, rage, fury, < ML. (and prob. LL.) *rabia*, a later form of L. *rabies*, madness, rage, fury, < *rabere*, be mad, rave, = Skt. √ *rabh*, seize. Cf. *rage*, *v.*, *enrage*, *ravel*[1], *rabies*, *rabid*, etc.] **1†.** Madness; insanity; an access of maniacal violence.

Now, out of doubt Antipholus is mad. . . .
The reason that I gather he is mad,
Besides this present instance of his *rage*,
Is a mad tale he told to-day.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3. 88.

2. Violent anger manifested in language or action; indignation or resentment excited to fury and expressed in furious words and gestures, with agitation.

Words well dispost
Have secrete powre t' appease inflamed *rage*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 26.

So he [Naaman] turned and went away in a *rage*.
2 Ki. v. 12.

Heaven has no *rage* like love to hatred turned,
Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, iii. 8.

3. Extreme violence of operation or effect; intensity of degree, force, or urgency: used of things or conditions: as, the *rage* of a storm or of the sea; the *rage* of fever or of thirst.

And in wynter, and especially in lente, it ys mervelows flowyng with *rage* of watir that comyth with grett violence thorow the vale of Josophat.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's *rages*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Ere yet from rest or food we seek relief,
Some rites remain, to glut our *rage* of grief.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 14.

4. Vehement emotion; generous ardor or enthusiasm; passionate utterance or eloquence.

Thurgh which her grete sorwe gan aswage;
She may not alwey duren in swich *rage*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 108.

And your true rights be term'd a poet's *rage*,
And stretched metre of an antique song.
Shak., Sonnets, xvii.

The soldiers shout around with generous *rage*,
And in that victory their own presage.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 117.

Chill penury repressed their noble *rage*,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
Gray, Elegy.

5. Vehement desire or pursuit; ardent eagerness, as for the attainment or accomplishment of something; engrossing tendency or propensity: as, the *rage* for speculation, for social distinction, etc.

So o'er this sleeping soul doth Tarquin stay,
His *rage* of lust by gazing qualified.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 424.

What *rage* for fame attends both great and small!
Better be d—d than mentioned not at all.
Wolcot (*P. Pindar*), To the Royal Academicians.

In our day the *rage* for accumulation has apotheosized work. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 178.

Croquet, which is now so far lost in the mists of antiquity that men of thirty are too young to remember the *rage* for it, was actually not yet [1857] invented.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

6. An object of general and eager desire or pursuit; fashion; vogue; fad: as, music is now all the *rage*. [Colloq.]— **7†.** A violent wind.

Theront cam a *rage* and such a vese
That it made al the gates for to rese.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1127.

=Syn. 2. *Vexation*, *Indignation*, etc. (see *anger*[1]); frenzy, madness, raving.

rage (rāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raged*, ppr. *raging*. [< ME. *ragen*, < OF. *ragier*, *rager*, be furious, rage, romp, play, F. *rager*, Picard dial. *rabier*, be furious, rage, = Pr. *raviar*, *ratjar* = Sp. *rabiar* = Pg. *rairar* = Olt. *rabbiare*, be furious, < ML. *rabiare*, be furious, rage, < *rabia*, L. *rabies*, madness, fury, rage: see *rage*, *n.* Cf. *enrage*, *ravel*[1], *rabiate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be furious with anger; be excited to fury; be violently agitated with passion of any kind.

He inly *raged*, and, as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff with a stone.
Milton, P. L., xi. 444.

2. To speak with passionate utterance, or act with furious vehemence; storm; rave.

The fool *rageth*, and is confident. Prov. xiv. 16.

Poets, when they *rage*,
Turn gods to men, and make an hour an age.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

As hee was thus madde and *raging* against the true Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

I expect Mr. Tickler this evening, and he will *rage* if he miss his free-and-easy. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

3. To act violently; move impetuously; be violently driven or agitated; have furious course or effect: said of things: as, a *raging* fever; the storm *rages*; war is *raging*.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways. Nahum ii. 4.

Like the hectic in my blood he *rages*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 68.

If the Sickness *rage* in such Extremity at London, the Term will be held at Reading. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 23.

The storm of cheers and counter-cheers *rages* around him [Mr. Gladstone], as it can *rage* nowhere except in the House of Commons. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 24.

4†. To frolic wantonly; play; frisk; romp.

When sche seyth galantys revell yn hall,
Yn here hert she thynkys owtrage,
Desyrynge with them to pley and *rage*,
And stelyth fro yow full prevely.
Reliq. Antiq., i. 29. (*Halliwell.*)

On a day this hende Nicholas
Fil with this yonge wyf to *rage* and pleye.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 87.

She bygan to plaie and *rage*,
As who saith, I am well enough.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

5. To be very eager or anxious. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* To enrage; chafe; fret.

Deal mildly with his youth:
For young hot colts being *raged* do rage the more.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 70.

ragee, *n.* See *raggee*.

rageful (rāj′fůl), *a.* [< *rage* + *-ful*.] Full of rage; furious.

With *rageful* eyes she bad him defend himself.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Nor thou be *rageful*, like a handled bee.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

ragemant†, *n.* See *ragman*[3].

rag-engine (rag′en′jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a tank fitted with rotating cylindrical cutters or other devices for the rapid disintegration of rags to form paper-pulp.

rageous† (rā′jus), *a.* [Also *ragious*; < *rage* + *-ous*, perhaps by association with the unrelated *outrageous*.] Full of rage; furious.

Our Sauyour whiche redeemed vs with so great a price may not thincke that it longeth to hym to se vs perysshe, neyther to suffer the shippe of his churche to bee so shaken with many great and *ragious* floodes.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

rageousness† (rā′jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being rageous; fury. Also *ragiousness*.

What a *ragiousnes* is it, to set thy chastity common like an harlot, that thou maiest gather riches!
Vices, Instruction of a Christian Woman, iii. 7.

ragery† (rā′jėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *ragerie*, < OF. *ragerie*, rage, anger, < *rager*, rage: see *rage*, *v.*] **1.** Rage; an ebullition of fury.

Plucked off . . . in a *ragery*.
W. Browne, Shepherd's Pipe, i.

2. Wantonness; frolic.

He was al coltissh, ful of *ragerye*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 603.

rag-fair (rag′fār), *n.* A market for vending old clothes and cast-off garments.

raggt, *n.* See *rag*[1].

raggabash, *n.* See *ragabash*.

ragged (rag′ed), *a.* [< ME. *ragged*, *raggyd*, shaggy, tattered, torn; < Icel. *raggathr* (= Norw. *raggad*), shaggy, < Icel. *rogg*, shagginess, = Norw. *ragg*, rough, uneven hair: see *rag*[1].] **1.** Having a rough shaggy coat, as a horse or sheep; shaggy.

A *ragged* colt. *King Alisaunder*, l. 684.

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 1.

2. Rough, uneven, or rocky, as a sea-bottom. —**3.** Roughly broken, divided, or disordered; having disjointed parts, or a confusedly irregular surface or outline; jagged; craggy; ruggedly uneven or distorted: often used figuratively.

My voice is *ragged*; I know I cannot please you.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5. 15.

I am so bold as to call so piercing and so glorious an Eye as your Grace to view those poore *ragged* lines.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 57.

Then, foraging this Isle, long-promis'd them before,
Amongst the *ragged* cleeves those monstrous Giants sought. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 471.

We went somewhat out of y^r way to see the towne of Bourbon l'Archambaut, from whose antient and *ragged* castle is deriv'd the name of the present Royal Family of France. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 24, 1644.

Ragged clouds still streamed the pale sky o'er.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 162.

4. Rent or worn into rags or tatters: tattered; frayed: as, a *ragged* coat; *ragged* sails.

He [the sheik] came out to us in a *ragged* habit of green silk, lined with fur.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 166.

5. Wearing torn or frayed clothes; dressed in rags or tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii.

He . . . perhaps thinks that after all gipsies do not look so very different from other *ragged* people.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 58.

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6. Shabby; ill-furnished.

In a small, low, *ragged* room . . . Margaret saw an old woman with a dish of coals and two tallow candles burning before her on a table. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

7. In *her.*, same as *raguly*, especially of anything which is raguly on both sides. See *ragged staff*, below.—**Ragged staff**, in *her.*, a pale couped at each end and raguly on each side: more commonly represented as an actual knotted stick, or stout staff with short stumps of branches on each side.

The Earl of Warwick's *ragged staff* is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

ragged-lady (rag'ed-lā'di), *n.* A garden flower, *Nigella Damascena.*

raggedly (rag'ed-li), *adv.* In a ragged condition or manner; roughly; brokenly.

Raggedly and meanly apparelled. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams (1693), p. 219. (*Latham.*)

Sometimes I heard the foxes as they ranged over the snow crust in moonlight nights, . . . barking *raggedly* and demoniacally like forest dogs. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 298.

raggedness (rag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ragged, in any sense.

Poor naked wretches, . . . How shall
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness* defend you
From seasons such as these? *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 31.

ragged-robin (rag'ed-rob'in), *n.* The cuckoo-flower, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*



Ragged-robin (*Lychnis Flos-cuculi*).
1, upper part of stem with inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with rhizome; *a*, a fruit.

ragged-sailor (rag'ed-sā'lor), *n.* A plant of the genus *Polygonum:* same as *prince's-feather*, 2.

ragged-school (rag'ed-sköl), *n.* See *school*[1].

ragged-staff (rag'ed-staf), *n.* A kind of polyzoan, *Alcyonidium glutinosum.* Also called *mermaid's-glove.*

raggee (rag'ē), *n.* [Also *raggy, ragee;* < Hind. Canarese *rāgi.*] A grass, *Eleusine coracana*, a prolific grain-plant cultivated in Japan and parts of India.

raggery (rag'ėr-i), *n.* [< *rag*[1] + *-ery.*] Rags collectively; raggedness. [Rare.]

Grim, portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic *raggery.* *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

ragging (rag'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rag*[1], *v.*] 1. A method of fishing for the striped-bass, etc., in which a red rag is used as a fly. [U. S.] —2. In *mining*, the first and roughest separation of the ore (mixed with more or less vein-stone), by which the entirely worthless portion is selected and rejected. Nearly the same as *spalling;* but sometimes the latter term is used to designate a second and more thorough ragging, while *cobbing* may mean a still more thorough separation; but all are done with the hammer, without special machinery.

ragging-frame (rag'ing-frām), *n.* Same as *racking-table.*

raggle (rag'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raggled*, ppr. *raggling.* [Freq. of *rag*[1].] To notch or groove irregularly.

raggle (rag'l), *n.* [< *raggle, v.*] A ragged piece; a torn strip.

Striding swiftly over the heavy snow, he examines each trap in turn, to find perhaps in one a toe, in another a nail, and in a third a splendid ermine torn to *raggles* by "that infernal carcajou." *Cosmopolitan*, Feb., 1888.

raggy† (rag'i), *a.* [< ME. **raggy*, < AS. *raggig* (pl. *raggie*), rough, shaggy, < Sw. *raggig*, shaggy, Sw. dial. *raggi*, rough-haired, slovenly, < *ragg*, rough hair, = Icel. *rögg*, shagginess: see *rag*[1].] Rough; rugged; rocky.

A stony and *raggy* hill. *Holland.*

raght†. Same as *raught*[1] for *reached.*

ragi[2] (rag'ē), *n.* See *ragee.*

raginee (rag'i-nē), *n.* [Hind. *rāginī*, a mode in music (= Skt. *rāginī*, possessing color or passion), cf. *rāg*, a mode in music, < Skt. *rāga*, coloring, color, feeling, passion; < √*raj*, be colored.] One of a class of Hindu melodies founded on fixed scales. Often contracted to *rag.*

ragingly (rā'jing-li), *adv.* In a raging manner; with fury; with violent impetuosity.

ragioust, ragiousnesst. See *rageous, rageousness.*

rag-knife (rag'nīf), *n.* In a rag-engine, one of the knives in the cylindrical cutter, working against those in the bed or bottom-plate.

raglan (rag'lan), *n.* [So called after Lord *Raglan*, commander-in-chief of the British forces in the Crimea.] A kind of loose overcoat, having very full sleeves, or a sort of cape covering the arms, worn about 1855 and later.

As it was quite dark in the tent, I picked up what was supposed to be my *raglan*, a water-proof light overcoat, without sleeves. *The Century*, XXXIX. 566.

rag-looper (rag'lö'pėr), *n.* An apparatus for knotting together strips and pieces of fabrics in making a rag carpet.

ragman[1] (rag'man), *n.*; pl. *ragmen* (-men). [< ME. *ragmann;* < *rag*[1] + *man.*] 1†. A ragged person.

Ragmann, or he that goythe wythe laggyd [var. *raggyd*] clothys, pannicius vel pannicia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 421.

2. A man who collects or deals in rags.

ragman[2]†, *n.* [ME. **ragman, rageman, raggeman*, prob. < Icel. *ragmenni*, a craven (cf. *regimadhr*, a craven), < *ragr*, craven, cowardly (appar. a transposed form of *argr*, craven, cowardly, = AS. *earg*, cowardly: see *arch*[3]), + *madhr* (**mannr*), man, = E. *man.* Cf. *ragman-roll.*] 1. A craven. [Not found in this sense, except as in *ragman-roll* and the particular application in definition 2 following.]—2. The devil.

Filius by the faders wil flegh with Spiritus Sanctus,
To ransake that *rageman* and reue hym hus apples,
That fyrst man deceyuede thorgh frut and false by-heste.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 122.

ragman[3]† (rag'man), *n.* [ME. *ragman, ragmon, rageman, ragemon, ragment*, a deed sealed, a papal bull, a list, a tedious story, a game so called: an abbr. of *ragman-roll*, q. v.] 1. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.

He blessed hem with his breuet, and blered hure eyen,
And raghte with hus *ragman* rynges and broches.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 72.

Rede on this *ragmon*, and rewle yow theraftur.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 7. (*Halliwell.*)

The records in connexion with the financial operations of Richard II. and Richard III. make it clear that a *ragman* or *rageman*—I believe the word is spelled both ways—meant simply a bond or personal obligation.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 47.

2. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

Mr. Wright . . . has printed two collections of ancient verses used in the game of *ragman.* *Halliwell.*

ragman-roll† (rag'man-rōl), *n.* [ME. **ragman-rolle, ragmane-roelle;* < *ragman*[2] + *roll*, *n.* Also *ragman's roll, ragman's rewe* (i. e. *row*). Hence by abbr. *ragman*[3], by corruption *rig-my-roll, rigmarole:* see *rigmarole.*] 1. A parchment roll with pendent seals, as an official catalogue or register, a deed, or a papal bull; hence, any important document, catalogue, or list. The name was applied specifically, and perhaps originally (in the supposed invidious sense 'the Cravens' Roll'), to the collection of those instruments by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I. of England in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of thirty-five pieces bound together, and kept in the Tower of London. (*Jamieson.*)

What one man emong many thousandes . . . hath so moche vacaunte tyme, that he maie bee at leasure to tourne ouer and ouer in the bookes of Plato the *ragmannes rolles* . . . whiche Socrates doeth there vse?
Erasmus, Pref. to Apophthegms, tr. by Udall.

The list of names in Fame's book is called *ragman roll* in Skelton, i. 420. *Halliwell.*

2. A game played with a roll of parchment containing verses descriptive of character, to each of which was attached a string with a pendant. The parchment being rolled up, each player selected one of the projecting strings, and the verse to which it led was taken as his description.
3. A written fabrication; a vague or rambling story; a rigmarole.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye wyll gyve lycenc
To this false knave in this audience
To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.
The Pardoner and the Frere (1533). (*Halliwell.*)

ragman's rewe†. Same as *ragman-roll*, 2.

These songes or rimes (because their originall beginnyng issued out of Fescenium) wer called in Latine Fescennina Carmina or Fescennini rythmi or versus; whiche I doe here translate (according to our English prouerbe) a *ragman's rewe* or a bible. For so dooe we call a long jeste that railleth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodie's honestee somewhat nere.
Udall's Erasmus's Apophth., p. 274.

ragman's roll† (rag'manz rōl), *n.* See *ragman-roll.*

rag-money (rag'mun'i), *n.* See *rag money*, under *rag*[1].

Ragnarök (räg'nä-rėk'), *n.* [< Icel. *ragna rökr*, 'twilight of the gods' (G. *götterdämmerung*): *ragna*, gen. of *rögn, regin*, neut. pl., the gods (= Goth. *ragin*, counsel, will, determination, > *ragineis*, counselor); *rökr*, twilight, dimness, vapor (see *reek*[1]); but orig. *ragna rök*, the history of the gods and the world, esp. with ref. to the last judgment, doomsday: *rök*, reason, judgment.] In *Scand. myth.*, the general destruction of the gods in a great battle with the evil powers, in which the latter and the earth also perish, followed by regeneration of all things through the power of the supreme God, and the reappearance of those gods who represent the regenerative forces of nature.

ragoa (ra-gō'ä), *n.* Same as *goa*, 1.

ragondin, *n.* The pelt or fur of the La Plata beaver or coypou, *Myopotamus coypus;* nutria.

ragoot, *n.* An obsolete English spelling of *ragout.*

ragout (ra-gö'), *n.* [Formerly spelled *ragoo* or *ragou*, in imitation of the F. pron., also *ragoust*, < OF. *ragoust*, F. *ragoût*, a stew, a seasoned dish, < *ragouster, ragoûter*, bring back to one's appetite; < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, + *a-* (< L. *ad*), to, + *gouster*, F. *goûter*, < L. *gustare*, taste: see *gust*[2].] 1. A dish of meat (usually mutton or veal) and vegetables cut small, stewed brown, and highly seasoned.

Spongy Morells in strong *Ragousts* are found,
And in the Soupe the slimy Snail is drown'd.
Gay, Trivia.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
And solid meats, and highly-spiced *ragouts*,
To live for forty days on ill-dress'd fishes.
Byron, Beppo, st. 7.

When he found her prefer a plain dish to a *ragout*, had nothing to say to her.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 29.

2. Figuratively, a spicy mixture; any piquant combination of persons or things.

I assure you she has an odd *Ragoût* of Guardians, as you will find when you hear the Characters.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

rag-picker (rag'pik'ėr), *n.* 1. One who goes about to collect rags, bones, and other waste articles of some little value, from streets, ash-pits, dunghills, etc.—2. A machine for tearing and pulling to shreds rags, yarns, hosiery, old carpet, and other waste, to reduce them to cotton or wool staple; a shoddy-machine.—**Rag-pickers' disease** malignant anthrax.

ragshag (rag'shag), *n.* [A riming variation of *rag*, as if < *rag*[1] + *shag.*] A very ragged person; especially, one who purposely dresses in grotesque rags for exhibition. [Colloq.]

While the *Ragshags* were marching, . . . [he] caught his foot in his ragged garment and fell.
Conn. Courant, July 7, 1887.

rag-shop (rag'shop), *n.* A shop in which rags and other refuse collected by rag-pickers are bought, sorted, and prepared for use.

rag-sorter (rag'sôr'tėr), *n.* A person employed in sorting rags for paper-making or other use.

The subjects were grouped as follows: six *ragsorters*, four female cooks, etc. *Medical News*, LIII. 600.

ragstone (rag'stōn), *n.* [< *rag*[1] + *stone.*] 1. In *Eng. geol.*, a rock forming a part of a series of rough, shelly, sandy limestones, with layers of marl and sandstone, occurring in the Lower or Bath Oölite. The shale series is sometimes called the *Ragstone* or *Ragstone series.*—2. In *masonry*, stone quarried in thin blocks or slabs.

rag-tag (rag'tag), *n.* [Also *tag-rag*, short for *tag and rag:* see *rag*[1], *tag*, *n.*, *tag-rag.*] Ragged people collectively; the scum of the populace; the rabble: sometimes used attributively. [Colloq.]—**Rag-tag and bobtail**, all kinds of shabby or shiftless people; persons of every degree of worthlessness; a disorderly rabble. [Colloq.]

Rag-tag and bobtail, disguised and got up with makeshift arms, hovering in the distance, have before now decided battles. *Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 169.

rag-turnsol (rag'tėrn'sol), *n.* Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of the plant *Chrozophora tinctoria*, used as a test for acids. See *turnsol*, 2.

ragulated (rag'ū-lā-ted), *a.* In *her.*, same as *raguly.*

ragulé (rag-ū-lā'), *a.* Same as *raguly.*

raguled (rag'ūld), *a.* [< *ragul-y* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *raguly.*

raguly (rag'ū-li), *a.* [< Heraldic F. *ragulé;* < E. *rag*[1] + *-ul-* + *-é.*] In *her.*, broken into regular projections and depressions like battle-

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ments, except that the lines make oblique angles with one another: said of one of the lines in heraldry, which is used to separate the divisions of the field or to form the boundary of any ordinary.



A Cross Raguly.

Ragusan (ra-gö′sąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ragusa* (see def.) + *-an*. Cf. *argosy*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ragusa in Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, a city belonging to Austria, but for many centuries prior to the time of Napoleon I. an independent republic.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Ragusa.

ragweed (rag′wēd), *n.* 1. Any plant of the composite genus *Ambrosia;* especially, the common North American species *A. trifida*, the great ragweed or horse-cane, and *A. artemisiæfolia*, the Roman wormwood or hogweed. Both are sometimes called *bitterweed*. The former is commonly found on river-banks, has three-lobed leaves, and is sometimes 12 feet high. The latter, a much-branching plant from 1 to 3 feet high, with dissected leaves, grows everywhere in waste places, along roads, etc., and is troublesome in fields. Its pollen is regarded as a cause of hay-fever. The plants of this genus are monœcious, the flowers of the two sexes borne in separate heads, the female heads producing a single flower with the ovoid involucre closed over it. The flowers are greenish and inconspicuous. See *Ambrosia*, 2.

2. The ragwort or St.-James-wort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [Prov. Eng.]

rag-wheel (rag′hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a wheel having a notched or serrated margin.—2. A cutlers' polishing-wheel or soft disk made by clamping together a number of disks cut from some fabric.—**Rag-wheel and chain**, a contrivance for use instead of a band or belt when great resistance is to be overcome, consisting of a wheel with pins or cogs on the rim, and a chain in the links of which the pins catch. See cut under *chain-wheel*.

rag-wool (rag′wůl), *n.* Wool from rags; shoddy.

rag-work (rag′wėrk), *n.* 1. Masonry built with undressed flat stones of about the thickness of a brick, and having a rough exterior, whence the name.—2. A manufacture of carpeting or similar heavy fabric from strips of rag, which are either knitted or woven together. Compare *rag carpet*, under *rag*[1].

ragworm (rag′wėrm), *n.* Same as *mud-worm*.

ragwort (rag′wėrt), *n.* The name of several plants of the genus *Senecio;* primarily, *S. Jacobæa* of Europe and northern Asia. This is an erect herb from 2 to 4 feet high, with bright-yellow radiate heads in a compact terminal corymb; the leaves are irregularly lobed and toothed, whence the name. Also called *benweed, cankerweed, St.-James-wort, kadle-dock, jacobæa*, etc.; in Ireland *fairies'-horse*. Sometimes *ragweed*.—**African ragwort**. See *Othonna*.—**Golden ragwort**, a North American plant, *Senecio aureus*, from 1 to 3 feet high, sometimes lower, bearing corymbs of golden-yellow heads in spring: very common and extremely variable. It is said to have been a favorite vulnerary with the Indians, and is by some regarded as an emmenagogue and diuretic. Also called *squaw-weed* and *liferoot*.—**Purple ragwort**, the purple jacobæa, *Senecio elegans*, a handsome garden species from the Cape of Good Hope: a smooth herb with pinnatifid leaves and corymbed heads, the rays purple, the disk yellow or purple.—**Sea-ragwort**. Same as *dusty-miller*, 2.—**Woolly ragwort**, *Senecio tomentosus* of the southern United States, a plant covered with scarcely deciduous hoary wool.



1, the upper part of the stem with the heads of golden ragwort (*Senecio aureus*); 2, the rhizome with the lower part of the stem and the leaves; *a*, the achene.

rahatet, *v. t.* An erroneous form of *rate*[1].

He neuer linned *rahatyng* of those persones that offred sacrifice for to haue good health of bodie.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 86. (*Davies.*)

Rahu (rä′hö), *n.* [Skt. *Rāhu;* derivation obscure.] In *Hindu myth.*, the demon that is supposed to be the cause of the eclipses of the sun and moon.

Raia (rā′ą), *n.* [NL., also *Raja*, < L. *raia*, a ray: see *ray*[2].] A genus of batoid selachians: used with various limits. (*a*) By the old authors it was extended to all the species of the order or suborder *Raiæ*. (*b*) By modern authors it is restricted to those *Raiidæ* (in the narrowest sense) which have the pectorals separated by the snout, the caudal rudimentary, and the ventrals distinct and notched. It comprises nearly 40 species, generally called *skates* or *rays*. See cuts under *skate* and *ray*[4].

Raiæ (rā′ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raia*, a ray: see *Raia*.] An order or suborder of selachians, comprising the rays or skates, and distinguished by the position of the branchial apertures on the lower surface of the body, and the depressed and disk-like trunk in combination with the outspread pectorals. Also called *Batoidei*.

ralan (rā′ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Rai(a)* + *-an*.] Same as *raioid*.

raible (rā′bl), *v.* A Scotch form of *rabble*[1].

Wee Miller neist the guard relieves,
And orthodoxy *raibles*. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

raid (rād), *n.* [Also *rade;* < ME. *rade*, Northern form of *rode*, < AS. *rād*, a riding, = Icel. *reidh*, a riding, a raid: see *road*, of which *raid* is a variant, prob. in part from the cognate Icel. form.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; especially, an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a swooping assault for injury or plunder; a foray.

Then he a proclamation maid,
All men to meet at Inverness,
Throw Murray land to mak a *raid*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

So the ruffians growl'd,
Fearing to lose, and all for a dead man,
Their chance of booty from the morning's *raid*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—2. A sudden onset in general; an irruption for or as if for assault or seizure; a descent made in an unexpected or undesired manner: as, a police *raid* upon a gambling-house. [Chiefly colloq.]

raid (rād), *v.* [< *raid*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go upon a raid; engage in a sudden hostile or disturbing incursion, foray, or descent.

The Saxons were perpetually *raiding* along the confines of Gaul. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 153.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a raid or hostile attack upon; encroach upon by foray or incursion. Hence—2. To attack in any way; affect injuriously by sudden or covert assault or invasion of any kind: as, to *raid* a gambling-house. [Colloq.]—**To raid the market**, to derange prices or the course of trade, as on the stock-exchange, by exciting distrust or uncertainty with regard to values; disturb or depress prices by creating a temporary panic. [Colloq.]

raider (rā′dėr), *n.* [< *raid* + *-er*[1].] One who makes a raid; one engaged in a hostile or predatory incursion.

raign[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *reynen;* by apheresis for *arraign*[1] (ME. *araynen*, etc.).] To arraign.

And many other exstorcioners and promoters in dyuers contreys within the reame was broght to London, and put in to prysons, and *reyned* at the Gyld Halle with Empson and Dudley. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xliv.

raign[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*.

Raiidæ (rā′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotreme selachians, or *Raiæ*, typified by the genus *Raia;* the skates and rays proper. The species have a moderately broad rhombic disk, a more or less acute snout, the tail slender but not whip-like, and surmounted by two small dorsals without spines, and no electrical apparatus. The females are oviparous, eggs inclosed in quadrate corneous capsules being cast. In this respect the *Raiidæ* differ from all the other ray-like selachians. The species are quite numerous, and every sea has representatives. Formerly the family was taken in a much more extended sense, embracing all the representatives of the suborder except the saw-fishes. Also *Rajidæ*.

Raiinæ (rā-i′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rays, coextensive with the family *Raiidæ* in its most restricted sense.

raik†, *v. i.* See *rake*[2].

rail[1] (rāl), *n.* [< ME. *rail, raile, rayl, *regel, *regol* (in comp. *regolsticke*, a ruler), partly < AS. *regol* (not found in sense of 'bar' or 'rail' except as in *regolsticca* (> ME. *regolsticke*), a ruler, a straight bar, but common in the derived sense 'a rule of action,' = MD. *reghel, rijghel, rijchel, richel*, a bar, rail, bolt, later *richgel*, a bar, shelf, D. *rigchel*, a bar, = MLG. *regel*, LG. *regel*, a rail, cross-bar, = OHG. *rigil*, MHG. *rigel*, G. *riegel*, a bar, bolt, rail, = Sw. *regel* = Dan. *rigel*, a bar, bolt; partly < OF. *reille, raille, roille, roile, reilhe, relle, rele*, a bar, rail, bolt, board, plank, ladder, plow-handle, furrow, row, etc., F. dial. *reille*, ladder, *reille, raille*, plowshare (< LG.); < L. *regula*, a straight piece of wood, a stick, bar, staff, rod, rule, ruler, hence a rule, pattern, model: see *rule*[1]. *Rail*[1] is thus a doublet of *rule*[1], derived through AS., while *rule*[1] is derived through OF., from the same L. word. Cf. *rail*[2].] 1. A bar of wood or other material passing from one post or other support to another. Rails, variously secured, as by being mortised to or passing through slots in their supports, etc., are used to form fences and barriers and for many other purposes. In many parts of the United States rail fences are commonly made of rails roughly split from logs and laid zigzag with their ends resting upon one another, every intersection so formed being often supported by a pair of crossstakes driven into the ground, upon which the top rails rest.

2. A structure consisting of rails and their sustaining posts, balusters, or pillars, and constituting an inclosure or line of division: often used in the plural, and also called a *railing*. The rails of massive stone, elaborately sculptured, which form the ceremonial inclosures of ancient Buddhist topes, temples, sacred trees, etc., in India, are among the most characteristic and important features of Buddhist architecture, and are the most remarkable works of this class known.

The Grownd within the *Rayles* must bee coveryd with blake Cloth.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.

There lyeth a white marble in form of a graves-stone, environed with a *rale* of brasse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 127.

The Bharhut *rail*, according to the inscription on it, was erected by a Prince Vâdha Pala. . . . The Buddh Gaya *rail* is a rectangle, measuring 131 ft. by 98 ft.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 85.

3. In *joinery*, a horizontal timber in a piece of framing or paneling. Specifically—(*a*) In a door, sash, or any paneled work, one of the horizontal pieces between which the panels lie, the vertical pieces being called *stiles*. See cut under *door*. (*b*) The course of pieces into which the upper ends of the balusters of a stair are mortised. (*c*) In furniture-making and fine joinery, any piece of the construction passing between two posts or other members of the frame: as, the head-*rail* or foot-*rail* in a bedstead. Hence—(*d*) A corresponding member in construction in other materials than wood, as a tie in brass or iron furniture.

4. *Naut.*, one of several bars or timbers in a ship, serving for inclosure or support. The *rail*, specifically so called, is the fence or upper part of the bulwarks, consisting of a course of molded planks or small timbers mortised to the stanchions, or sometimes to the timber-heads. The part passing round the stern is the *taffrail*. The *forecastle-rail, poop-rail*, and *top-rail* are bars extended on stanchions across the after part of the forecastle-deck, the fore part of the poop, and the after part of each of the tops, respectively. A *pin-rail* is part of a rail with holes in it for belaying-pins; and a *fife-rail* is a rail around the lower part of a mast, above the deck, with similar holes. The *rails of the head* are curved pieces of timber extending from the bows on each side to the hull of the head, for its support.

5. One of the iron or (now generally) steel bars or beams used on the permanent way of a railway to support and guide the wheels of cars and motors. The general form now most in use for steam-railways is that known as the *T-rail*. But, though these rails all have a section vaguely resembling the letter T, the proportions of the different parts and the weights of the rails are nearly as various as the railways themselves. In the accompanying diagram is shown a section of a rail weighing 75 pounds per yard in length, the weight of the length of one yard being the common mode of stating the weights of rails. These weights are in modern rails sometimes as great as 80 or 85 pounds per yard, the more recent tendency having been toward heavier locomotives and heavier rails. The cut shows the comparative dimensions of the various parts. (Compare *fish-joint, fish-plate*, and *fish*[1], *v. t.*, 8.) The curved junctions of the web with the head and the base are called the *fillets*.



Section of Rail.
a, head; *b*, web; *c*, base; the part *d* is at the inner side of the head, and made to correspond with the throat of the car-wheel.

6. The railway or railroad as a means of transport: as, to travel or send goods by *rail*. [Colloq.]

French and English made rapid way among the dragomanish officials of the *rail*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 24.

On the question of *rail* charges a good deal might be written. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 319.

The tourists find the steamer waiting for them at the end of the *rail*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 270.

7. In *cotton-spinning*, a bar having an up-and-down motion, by which yarn passing through is guided upon the bar and is distributed upon the bobbins.—**Adhesion of wheels to rails**. See *adhesion*.—**Capped rail**. See *cap*[1].—**Compound rail**, a railway-rail made in two longitudinal counterparts bolted together in such manner that opposite ends of each project beyond the other part to produce a lapping joint when the rails are spiked to the ties or sleepers. Also called *continuous rail*.—**Double-headed rail**, a railway-rail without flanges, with two opposite heads united by a web. It is always used with chairs, and by turning it upside down it can be used after the upper head has become so worn as to be useless.—**False rail**, in *ship-carp.*, a thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail in order to strengthen it.—**Fish-bellied rail**, a cast-iron railway-rail having a convex or downwardly arching under surface to strengthen its middle part, after the manner of some cast-iron beams and girders. It was introduced in 1805.—**Flat rail**, a railway-rail of cast-iron or wrought-iron fastened by spikes to longitudinal sleepers. The cast-iron flat rail was first used in 1776.—**Middle rail**, in *carp.*, that rail of a door which is on a level with the hand, and on which the lock is usually fixed, whence it is sometimes called the *lock-rail*. See cut under *door*.—**Pipe rail**, a rail of iron pipe joined by fittings as in pipe-fitting. Such rails, of iron or brass, are now much used in engine-rooms of ships, at the sides of locomotives, on iron bridges, elevated railways, etc.—**Pipe-rail fittings**, the screw-threaded fittings, including couplings, elbows, crosses, tees, flanges, etc., used in putting together pipe-railings, and usually of an ornamental pattern.—**Point-rail**, a pointed rail used in the construction of a railway-switch.—**Rail-drilling machine**, a machine for drilling holes in the web of steel rails for the insertion of fish-plate bolts.—**Rail-**

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straightening machine, a portable screw-press for straightening bent or crooked rails or iron bars.—**Rail under** (*naut.*), with the lee rail submerged: as, the vessel sailed *rail under*.—**Rolled rail**, a rail made of wrought-iron or steel by rolling.—**Steel-headed rail**, a railway-rail having a wrought-iron base and web and a steel head. Such rails were too expensive for general use, and have given place to the Bessemer-steel rails. Also called *steel-topped rail*.—**Steel rail**, a rolled-steel railway-rail. The first steel rails were manufactured in England by Mushet in 1857. The development of the use of steel rails, stimulated by the invention of the celebrated Bessemer process for making cheap mild steel from which rails of far greater durability than those of wrought-iron can be manufactured, has been rapid, and has resulted in the substitution of steel rails for wrought-iron rails on nearly all important railways in the world.—**To ride on a rail**. See *ride*.—**Virginia rail fence**. Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

rail[1] (rāl), *v.* [< ME. *railen*, *raylen* (= OHG. *rigilōn*, MHG. *rigelen*, G. *riegeln*), rail; cf. OF. *reillier*, *roillier*, *raillier*, inclose with rails, bar; from the noun. Cf. *rail*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To inclose with rails: often with *in* or *off*.

The sayd herse must bee *raylyd* about, and hangyd with blake Cloth.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 33.

It is a spot *railed in*, and a piece of ground is laid out like a garden bed. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 101.

Mr. Langdon . . . has now reached the *railed* space.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 150.

2. To furnish with rails; lay the rails of, as a railway; construct a railway upon or along, as a street. [Recent.]

Fifty miles of new road graded last year, which was to receive its rails this spring, will not be *railed*, because it is not safe for the company to make further investments in that State. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 125.

II. *intrans.* To fish with a hand-line over the rail of a ship or boat. [Colloq.]

In England, the summer fishing for mackerel is carried on by means of hand lines, and small boats may be seen *railing* or "whiffing" amongst the schools of mackerel.
Nature, XLI. 180.

rail[2]† (rāl), *v. t.* [< ME. *railen*, *raylen*, < AS. as if **regolian* (= D. *regelen* = G. *regeln*), set in order, rule, < *regol* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *regel*, < L. *regula*, a rule: see *rail*[1], and cf. *rule*[1]. Cf. OF. *reillier*, *roillier*, rail, bar, also stripe, from the noun.] To range in a line; set in order.

Al watz *rayled* on red ryche golde nayles,
That al glytered & glent as glem of the sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 603.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed, some at London, and the rest at divers places. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Audley, Flammock, Joseph,
The ringleaders of this commotion,
Railed in ropes, fit ornaments for traitors,
Wait your determinations.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

rail[3]† (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *rayle*; < ME. *rail*, *reil*, *regel*, < AS. *hrægel*, *hrægl*, a garment, dress, robe, pl. clothes, = OS. *hregil* = OFries. *hreil*, *reyl*, *reil* = OHG. *hregil*, clothing, garment, dress; root unknown.] 1. A garment; dress; robe: now only in the compound *night-rail*.—2. A kerchief.

Rayle for a womans neck, crevechief, en quarttre doubles. *Palsgrave.*

And then a good grey frocke,
A kercheffe, and a *raile*.
Friar Bacon's Prophesie (1604). (*Halliwell.*)

rail[3]† (rāl), *v. t.* [ME. *railen*; < *rail*[3], *v.*] To dress; clothe.

Reali *railed* with wel riche clothes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1618.

rail[4] (rāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < OF. *raale*, *rasle*, F. *râle* (> G. *ralle*, ML. *rallus*), F. dial. *reille*, a rail; so called from its cry; cf. OF. *rasle*, F. *râle*, a rattling in the throat; < OF. *raller*, F. *râler*, rattle in the throat, < MD. *ratelen*, rattle, make a noise: see *rattle*. Cf. also D. *rallen*, *rellen*, make a noise, Sw. *ralla*, chatter (*rallfågel*, a rail), Dan. *ralle*, rattle.] A bird of the subfamily *Rallinæ*, and especially of the genus *Rallus*; a water-rail, land-rail, marsh-hen, or crake. Rails are small marsh-loving wading birds, related to coots and gallinules. They abound in the marshes and swamps of most parts of the world, where they thread their way in the mazes of the reeds with great ease and celerity, the body being thin and compressed, and the legs stout and strong with long toes. They nest on the ground, and lay numerous spotted eggs; the young run about as soon as hatched. The common rail of Europe is *Rallus aquaticus*; the clapper-rail or salt-water marsh-hen of the United States is *R. crepitans*; the king-rail or fresh-water marsh-hen is *R. elegans*; the Virginia rail is *R. virginianus*, also called *red rail*, *little red-breasted rail*, *lesser clapper-rail*, *small mud-hen*, etc. Very generally, in the United States, the word *rail* used absolutely means the sora or soree, *Porzana carolina*, more fully called *rail bird*, *chicken-billed rail*, *English rail*, *Carolina rail*, *American rail*, *common rail*, *sora-rail*, *ortolan*, *Carolina crake*, *crake-gallinule*, etc. See *Crex*, *Porzana*, and cut under *Rallus*.—**Golden rail**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*; a painted-snipe or rail-snipe.—**Spotted rail**, the spotted crake, *Porzana maruetta*, also called *spotted skitty* and *spotted water-hen*.—**Weka rail**. See *Ocydromus*.

rail[5] (rāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < OF. *railler*, F. *railler*, jest, deride, mock, = Sp. *rallar*, grate, scrape, vex, molest, = Pg. *ralar*, scrape, rub, vex, < L. as if **radulare*, dim. or freq. of *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]. Cf. L. *rallum* (contr. of **radlum*), a scraper, *radula*, a scraping-iron: see *radula*. Hence *rally*[2], *raillery*.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak bitterly, opprobriously, or reproachfully; use acrimonious expressions; scoff; inveigh.

Thou *raylest* on, right withouten reason,
And blamest hem much for small encheason.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Angels . . . bring not *railing* accusation against them.
2 Pet. ii. 11.

A certain Spaniard . . . *railed* . . . extremely at me.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 126.

With God and Fate to *rail* at suffering easily.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=**Syn.** of *rail at*. To upbraid, scold or scold at or scold about, inveigh against, abuse, objurgate. *Railing* and *scolding* are always undignified, if not improper; literally, *abusing* is improper; all three words may by hyperbole be used for talk which is proper.

II.† *trans.* To scoff at; taunt; scold; banter; affect by railing or raillery.

Till thou canst *rail* the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 139.

Such as are capable of goodness are *railed* into vice, that might as easily be admonished into virtue.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

rail[6]† (rāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *rayle*; < ME. *railen*, *reilen*, *roilen*, flow, prob. a var. of *roilen*, roll, wander: see *roil*[1].] To run; flow.

Whan the Geaunte felt hym wounded and saugh the blode *raile* down by the lifte iye, he was nygh wode oute of witte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 342.

I saw a spring out of a rocke forth *rayle*,
As clear as Christall gainst the Sunnie beames.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 155.

rail-bender (rāl'ben^{d}dėr), *n.* A screw-press or hydraulic press for straightening rails, or for bending them in the construction of railway-curves and -switches. The rail is supported upon two bearers, between which the pressure is applied. Also called *rail-bending machine*.

rail-bird (rāl'bėrd), *n.* The Carolina rail or sora, *Porzana carolina*. [U. S.]

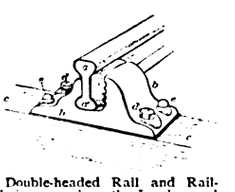
rail-bittern (rāl'bit^{t}ėrn), *n.* One of the small bitterns of the genus *Ardetta*, as *A. neoxena*, which in some respects resemble rails. *Coues*.

rail-board (rāl'bōrd), *n.* A board nailed to the rail of a vessel engaged in fishing for mackerel with hand-lines.

rail-borer (rāl'bōr^{r}ėr), *n.* A hand-drill for making holes in the web of rails for the fish-plate bolts.

rail-brace (rāl'brās), *n.* A brace used to prevent the turning over of rails or the spreading of tracks at curves, switches, etc., on railways.

rail-chair (rāl'chār), *n.* An iron block, used especially in Great Britain, by means of which railway-rails are secured to the sleepers. With the flat-bottomed rail common in the United States, chairs are not required, the rails being attached to the sleepers by spikes.



Double-headed Rail and Rail-chair, as used on the London and North-Western Railway, England.

a, upper head of rail; *a'*, lower head of rail; *b*, chair; *c*, sleeper; *c'*, wedge of wood; *d*, wood-screws; *e*, spikes.

rail-clamp (rāl'klamp), *n.* A wedge or tightening-key for clamping a rail firmly in a rail-chair, so as to prevent lateral play.

rail-coupling (rāl'kup^{l}ling), *n.* A bar or rod connecting the opposite rails of a railway together at critical points, as curves or switches, where a firmer connection than is afforded by the sleepers is needed.

railer[1] (rā'lėr), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who makes or furnishes rails.

railer[2] (rā'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayler*, < F. *railleur*, railer, jester, < *railler*, rail, jest, mock: see *rail*[5].] One who rails, scoffs, insults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language.

I am so far off from deserving you,
My beauty so unfit for your affection,
That I am grown the scorn of common *railers*.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

Junius is never more than a *railer*, and very often he is third-rate even as a *railer*. *John Morley*, Burke, p. 47.

rail-guard (rāl'gärd), *n.* 1. In English locomotives, one of two stout rods, reaching down to about two inches from the track, before a front wheel. In America the cow-catcher or pilot serves the same purpose.—2. A guard-rail.

railing (rā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *raylynge*; verbal n. of *rail*[1], *v.*] 1. Rails collectively; a combination of rails; a construction in which rails form an important part. Hence—2. Any openwork construction used as a barrier, parapet, or the like, primarily of wood, but also of iron bars, wire, etc.—**Post and railing**. See *post*[1].

railingly (rā'ling-li), *adv.* In a railing manner; with scoffing or opprobrious language.

railing-post (rā'ling-pōst), *n.* Same as *rail-post*.

railipotent (rā-lip'ō-tent), *a.* [Irreg. < *rail*[1] + *potent*, as in *omnipotent*.] Powerful in railing or vituperation, or as incentive to railing; extremely abusive. [Rare.]

The most preposterous principles have, in requital, shown themselves, as an old author phrases it, valiantly *railipotent*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., Pref.

rail-key (rāl'kē), *n.* A wedge-piece used to clamp a rail to a chair by driving it in between the rail and the chair. Compare *rail-clamp*.

raillery (rāl'- or ral'ėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *raillerie*, *ralliery*, *rallery*; < F. *raillerie*, jesting, mockery, < *railler*, jest: see *rail*[5] and *rally*[2].] 1. Good-humored pleasantry or ridicule; satirical merriment; jesting language; banter.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *B. Jonson.*

When you have been Abroad, Nephew, you'll understand *Rallery* better. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 16.

That conversation where the spirit of *raillery* is suppressed will ever appear tedious and insipid.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

2†. A jest. [Rare.]

They take a pleasing *raillery* for a serious truth.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

railleur (ra-lyėr'), *n.* [F. *railleur*, railer, jester, mocker: see *railer*[2].] One who turns what is serious into ridicule; a jester; a banterer; a mocker.

The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony.
Bp. Sprat, Hist. Royal Soc.

railly (rā'li), *n.*; pl. *raillies* (-liz). [Dim. of *rail*[3].] Same as *rail*[3]. [Scotch.]

rail-post (rāl'pōst), *n.* In *carp.*: (*a*) A baluster for a stair-rail, hand-rail, or a balustrade. (*b*) A newel. Also called *railing-post*.

rail-punch (rāl'punch), *n.* A machine for punching holes in the webs of rails, and for analogous uses.

railroad (rāl'rōd), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *road*.] A road upon which are laid one or more lines of rails to guide and facilitate the movement of vehicles designed to transport passengers or freight, or both. [In this sense the words *railroad* and *railway* (which are of about equal age) are synonymous; but the former is more commonly (and preferably) used in the United States, the latter now universally in England. In both countries steam-railroads are called *roads*, seldom *ways*. For convenience, the subject of railroads, and the various compound words, are treated in this dictionary under *railway*.]

The London "Courier," in detailing the advantages of *rail-roads* upon the locomotive steam engine principle, contains a remark relative to Mr. Rush, our present minister in London . . .: "Whatever parliament may do, they cannot stop the course of knowledge and improvement! The American government has possessed itself, through its minister, of the improved mode of constructing and making *rail-roads*, and there can be no doubt of their immediate adoption throughout that country."
Niles's Register, April 2, 1825.

Alas! even the giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester *rail-road* is not so perilous to the nerves as that too frequent exercise in the merry-go-round of the ideal world.
Scott, Count Robert of Paris, Int., p. xi. (Oct. 15, 1831).

On Monday I shall set off for Liverpool by the *railroad*, which will then be opened the whole way.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, II. 20.

Lady Buchan of Athlone writes thus in 1823: "I have a letter from Sir John, who strongly recommends my going by the *railroad*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 379.

Commissioner of Railroads. See *commissioner*.—**Elevated railroad.** See *railway*.—**Railroad euchre.** See *euchre*.—**Underground railroad.** (*a*) See *underground railway*, under *railway*. (*b*) In the United States before the abolition of slavery, a secret arrangement for enabling slaves to escape into free territory, by passing them along from one point of concealment to another till they reached Canada or some other place of safety.

railroad (rāl'rōd), *v. t.* [< *railroad*, *n.*] To hasten or push forward with railroad speed; expedite rushingly; rush: as, to *railroad* a bill through a legislature. [Slang, U. S.]

A New York daily some time ago reported that a common thief . . . was *railroaded* through court in a few days. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 758.

The Alien act, that was *railroaded* through at the close of the last session. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 37.

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railroader (rāl′rō-dėr), *n.* A person engaged in the management or operation of a railroad or railroads; one employed in or about the running of railroad-trains or the general business of a railroad. [U. S.]

The Inter-State Commerce Commission is endeavoring to harmonise the interests of shippers and *railroaders*.
The Engineer, LXVI. 18.

railroading (rāl′rō-ding), *n.* [< *railroad* + *-ing*[1].] The management of or work upon a railroad or railroads; the business of constructing or operating railroads. [U. S.]

Wonders in the science of *railroading* that the tourist will go far to see.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

railroad-worm (rāl′rōd-wėrm), *n.* The apple-maggot (larva of *Trypeta pomonella*): so called because it has spread along the lines of the railroads. [New Eng.]

rail-saw (rāl′sâ), *n.* A portable machine for sawing off railway-rails in track-laying and -repairing. The most approved form clamps to the rail to be sawn, its frame carrying a reciprocating segmental saw working on a rock-shaft, which is operated by laterally extending detachable rock-levers. It has mechanism which slowly moves the saw toward the rail. A rail can be cut off by it in fifteen minutes.

rail-snipe (rāl′snīp), *n.* A bird of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), as *R. capensis*, the Cape rail-snipe, also called *painted Cape snipe* and *golden rail*.

rail-splitter (rāl′split′ėr), *n.* One who splits logs into rails for making a rail fence. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States from 1861 to 1865, who in his youth had occasionally split rails, was sometimes popularly called *the rail-splitter*, and clubs of his partizans assumed the name *Rail-splitters*. [U. S.]

Yes: he had lived to shame me from my sneer,
To lame my pencil, and confute my pen;
To make me own this hind of princes peer,
This *rail-splitter* a true-born king of men.
Tom Taylor, Abraham Lincoln.

railway (rāl′wā), *n.* [< *rail*[1] + *way*.] **1.** In *mech. engin.*, broadly, a way composed of one or more rails, or lines of rails, for the support, and commonly also for the direction of the motion, of a body carried on wheels adapted to roll on the rail or rails, or lines of rails. The wheels of railway-cars are now more usually flanged; but in railways forming parts of machines they are sometimes grooved, or they may run in grooves formed in the rails.

2. A way for the transportation of freight or passengers, or both, in which vehicles with flanged or grooved wheels are drawn or propelled on one or more lines of rails that support the wheels of the vehicles, and guide their course by the lateral pressure of the rails against the wheels; a railroad. (See *railroad*.) The parts of an ordinary passenger- and freight-railway proper are the road-bed, ballast, sleepers, rails, rail-chairs, splices, spikes, switches and switch mechanism, collectively called *permanent way*, and the signals; but in common and accepted usage the meaning of the terms *railway* and *railroad* has been extended to include not only the permanent way, but everything necessary to its operation, as the rolling-stock and buildings, including stations, warehouses, round-houses, locomotive-shops, car-shops, and repair-shops, and also all other property of the operating company, as stocks, bonds, and other securities. Most existing railways employ steam-locomotives; but systems of propulsion by endless wire ropes or cables, by electric locomotives, and by electromotors placed on individual cars to which electricity generated by dynamos at suitable stations is supplied from electrical conductors extending along the line, or from storage-batteries carried by the cars, have recently made notable progress. Horse-railways or tramways, in which the cars are drawn by horses or mules, are also extensively used for local passenger and freight traffic; but in many places such railways are now being supplanted by electric or cable systems.

Railway.—A new iron *railway* has been invented in Bavaria. On an exactly horizontal surface, on this improvement, a woman, or even a child, may, with apparent ease, draw a cart loaded with more than six quintals. . . . It is proved that those iron railings are two-thirds better than the English, and only cost half as much.
Niles's Register, Jan. 26, 1822.

Abandonment of railway. See *abandonment*.—**Aërial, Archimedean, atmospheric, centripetal, electric railway.** See the adjectives.—**Elevated railway,** or *elevated railroad*, in contradistinction to *surface railway*, an elevated structure, in form analogous to a bridge, used in New York and elsewhere for railway purposes, to avoid obstruction of surface roadways. The elevated structures are usually made of a good quality of steel and iron, and cars are moved on them either by steam-locomotives or by cable-traction, more commonly the former. Electricity has also been applied to the propulsion of cars on elevated railways.—**Inclined railway,** a railway having such a steep grade that special means other than ordinary locomotive driving-wheels are necessary for drawing or propelling cars on it. The use of locomotives with gripping-wheels engaging a rail extending midway between the ordinary rails, or having a pinion engaging the teeth of a rack-rail similarly placed, is a feature of many such railways. Cables operated by a stationary engine are also used.—**Marine railway.** See *marine*.—**Military railway,** a railway equipped for military service. Armored locomotives, and armor-plated cars having port-holes for rifles and some of them carrying swivel-guns, are prominent features of a military railway outfit.—**Pneumatic railway.** (*a*) A railway in which cars are propelled by air-pressure behind them. In one form of pneumatic railway the cars were pushed like pistons through a tunnel by pressure of air on the rear. The system failed of practical success from the difficulties met with in the attempt to carry it out on a large scale. Also called *atmospheric railway* (which see, under *atmospheric*). (*b*) A railway in which cars are drawn by pneumatic locomotives. Scarcely more success has been reached in this method than in that described above.—**Portable railway,** or *portable railroad*, a light railway-track made in detachable sections, or otherwise constructed so that it may be easily taken up, carried about, and transported to a distance, for use in military operations, in constructing roads, in building operations, in making excavations, etc. The rails are frequently of wood, or of wood plated with iron.—**Prismoidal railway,** a railway consisting of a single continuous beam or truss supported on posts or columns. The engine and cars run astride of the beam, the former being provided with grip-wheels to obtain the hold on the track requisite for draft.—**Railway brain,** a term applied to certain cases developed by railway accident, in which a traumatic neurosis is believed to be of cerebral origin.—**Railway Clauses Consolidation Act,** an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 20) consolidating the usual statutory provisions applicable to railway corporations, enabling them to take private property, and giving them special rights or special duties.—**Railway cut-off saw.** See *saw*[1].—**Railway post-office.** See *post-office*.—**Railway scrip.** See *scrip*.—**Railway spine,** an affection of the spine resulting from concussion produced by a railway accident. See under *spine*.

The *railway spine* has taken its place in medical nomenclature. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 22.

Underground railway, a railway running through a continuous tunnel, as under the streets or other parts of a city; a subterranean railway.

railway-car (rāl′wā-kär), *n.* Any vehicle in general (the locomotive or other motor and its tender excepted) that runs on a railway, whether for the transportation of freight or of passengers.

railway-carriage (rāl′wā-kar′āj), *n.* A railway-car for passenger-traffic. [Eng.]

railway-chair (rāl′wā-chär), *n.* Same as *rail-chair*.

railway-company (rāl′wā-kum′pa-ni), *n.* A stock company, usually organized under a charter granted by special legislative enactment, for the purpose of constructing and operating a railway, and invested with certain special powers, as well as subject to special restrictions, by the terms of its charter.

railway-crossing (rāl′wā-krôs′ing), *n.* **1.** An intersection of railway-tracks.—**2.** The intersection of a common roadway or highway with the track of a railway.

railway-frog (rāl′wā-frog), *n.* See *frog*[2], 2.

railway-slide (rāl′wā-slīd), *n.* A turn-table. [Eng.]

railway-stitch (rāl′wā-stich), *n.* **1.** In *crochet*, same as *tricot-stitch*.—**2.** In *embroidery*, a simple stitch usually employed in white embroidery, or with floss or filoselle.—**3.** In worsted-work or Berlin-wool work, a kind of stitch used on leviathan canvas, large and loose, and covering the surface quickly.

railway-switch (rāl′wā-swich), *n.* See *switch*.

railway-tie (rāl′wā-tī), *n.* See *tie*.

railway-train (rāl′wā-trān), *n.* See *train*.

raim (rām), *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

raiment (rā′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayment*; < ME. *raiment*, *rayment*, short for *arayment*, later *arraiment*, mod. *arrayment*: see *arrayment*. Cf. *ray*, by apheresis for *array*.] That in which one is arrayed or clad; clothing; vesture; formerly sometimes, in the plural, garments. [Now only poetical or archaic.]

On my knees I beg
That you'll vouchsafe me *raiment*, bed, and food.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 158.

Truth's Angel on horseback, his *raiment* of white silk powdered with stars of gold.
Middleton, Triumphs of Truth.

=**Syn.** Clothes, dress, attire, habiliments, garb, costume, array. These words are all in current use, while *raiment* and *vesture* have a poetic or antique sound.

raimondite (rā′mon-dīt), *n.* [Named after A. *Raimondi*, an Italian scientist who spent many years in exploring Peru.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in hexagonal tabular crystals of a yellow color.

rain[1] (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rayne*, < ME. *rein*, *reyn*, *reyne*, *reane*, *reẓn*, *rien*, *ren*, *ran*, < AS. *regn* (often contr. *rēn*) = OS. *regan*, *regin* = OFries. *rein* = D. *regen* = MLG. *regen* = OHG. *regan*, MHG. *regen*, G. *regen* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *regn* = Goth. *rign*, rain; cf. L. *rigare*, moisten (see *irrigation*), Gr. *βρέχειν*, wet (see *embrocation*).] **1.** The descent of water in drops through the atmosphere, or the water thus falling. In general, clouds constitute the reservoir from which rain descends, but the fall of rain in very small quantities from a cloudless sky is occasionally observed. The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere, which condenses into cloud, and falls as rain, is derived from the evaporation of water, partly from land, but chiefly from the vast expanse of the ocean. At a given temperature, only a certain amount of aqueous vapor can be contained in a given volume, and when this amount is present the air is said to be saturated. If the air is then cooled below this temperature, a part of the vapor will be condensed into small drops, which, when suspended in the atmosphere, constitute clouds. Under continued cooling and condensation, the number and size of the drops increase until they begin to descend by their own weight. The largest of these, falling fastest, unite with smaller ones that they overtake, and thus drops of rain are formed whose size depends on the thickness and density of the cloud and on the distribution of electrical stress therein. Sometimes the rate of condensation is so great that the water appears to fall in sheets rather than in drops, and then the storm is popularly called a *cloud-burst*. It is now generally held that dynamic cooling (that is, the cooling of air by expansion, when raised in altitude, and thereby brought under diminished pressure), if not the sole cause of rain, is the only cause of any importance, and that other causes popularly appealed to—such as the intermingling of warm and cold air, contact with cold mountain-slopes, etc.—are either inoperative or relatively insignificant. The requisite ascent of air may be occasioned either by convection currents, a cyclonic circulation, or the upward deflection of horizontal currents by hills or mountains; and rain may be classified as *convective*, *cyclonic*, or *orographic*, according as the first, second, or third of these methods is brought into operation to produce it. The productiveness of the soil and the maintenance of life in most parts of the earth depend largely upon an adequate fall of rain. In some regions it is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year, in others it is confined to a part of the year (the rainy season), and in others still it is entirely absent, or too slight for need, according to variation of local atmospheric conditions. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *r*.

A muchel wind alith mid a lutel *rein*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 246.

Also a man that was born in thys yle told vs that they had no *Rayne* by the space of x months; they sow ther whete with owt *Rayne*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 61.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) A fall of any substance through the atmosphere in the manner of rain, as of blossoms or of the pyrotechnic stars from rockets and other fireworks. *Blood-rain* is a fall of fragments of red algæ or the like, raised in large quantities by the wind and afterward precipitated. *Sulphur-rain* or *yellow rain* is a similar precipitation of the pollen of fir-trees, etc. (*b*) A shower, downpour, or abundant outpouring of anything.

Whilst Wealth it self doth roll
In to her bosom in a golden *Rain*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 38.

The former and the latter rain, in Palestine, the rains of autumn and of spring; hence, rain in its due season.—**The Rains**[1], a tract of the Atlantic ocean formerly so called. See the quotation.

Crossing toward the west, from Africa, it is now known that between about five and fifteen north latitude is a space of ocean, nearly triangular, the other limit being about twenty (long.) and ten (lat.), which used to be called by the earlier navigators *the Rains*, on account of the calms and almost incessant rain always found there.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 115.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rain*, *Haze*, *Fog*, *Mist*, *Cloud*. A *cloud* resting upon the earth is called *mist* or *fog*. In *mist* the globules are very fine, but are separately distinguishable, and have a visible motion. In *fog* the particles are separately indistinguishable, and there is no perceptible motion. A *dry fog* is composed largely of dust-particles on which the condensed vapor is too slight to occasion any sense of moisture. *Haze* differs from *fog* and *cloud* in the greater microscopic minuteness of its particles. It is visible only as a want of transparency of the atmosphere, and in general exhibits neither form, boundary, nor locus. Thus, among *haze*, *fog*, *mist*, and *rain*, the size of the constituent particles or globules is a discriminating characteristic, though frequently cloud merges into fog or mist, and mist into rain, by insensible gradations.

rain[1] (rān), *v.* [< ME. *raynen*, *reinen*, *reynen*, *regnen*, *rinen*, *rynen* (pret. *rainde*, *reinede*, *rinde*; sometimes strong, *ron*, *roon*), < AS. *regnan*, rarely *regnan*, usually contracted *rīnan*, *rȳnan* (pret. *rinde*; rarely strong, *rān*), = D. *regenen* = MLG. *regenen* = OHG. *reganōn*, *regonōn*, MHG. *regenen*, G. *regnen* = Icel. *regna*, *rigna* = Sw. *regna* = Dan. *regne* = Goth. *rignjan*, rain; from the noun: see *rain*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in drops through the air, as water: generally used impersonally.

There *it regneth* not but litylle in that Contree: and for that Cause they have no Watre, but zif it be of that Flood of that Ryvere. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 45.

Evermore so sternliche *it ron*,
And blew therwith so wonderliche loude,
That wel neighe no man heren other koude.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 677.

And in Elyes tyme heuene was yclosed,
That no reyne ne *rone*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 66.

The rain *it raineth* every day. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 401.

2. To fall or drop like rain: as, tears *rained* from their eyes.

The Spaniards presented a fatal mark to the Moorish missiles, which *rained* on them with pitiless fury.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Down *rained* the blows upon the unyielding oak.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 252.

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II. *trans.* To pour or shower down, like rain from the clouds; pour or send down abundantly.

Behold, I will *rain* bread from heaven for you.
Ex. xvi. 4.

Does he *rain* gold, and precious promises,
Into thy lap? *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, i. 1.

Why, it *rains* princes; though some people are disappointed of the arrival of the Pretender.
Walpole, Letters, II. 24.

To rain cats and dogs. See *cat*1.

rain2 (rān), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A ridge. *Halliwell.*—2. A furrow. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

They reaped the corne that grew in the *raine* to serve that turne, as the corne in the ridge was not readie.
Wynne, History of the Gwedir Family, p. 87. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rain3†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rein*1.

rainball (rān'bâl), *n.* One of the festoons of the mammato-cumulus, or pocky cloud: so called because considered to be a sign of rain. [Prov. Eng.]

rainband (rān'band), *n.* A dark band in the solar spectrum, situated on the red side of the D line, and caused by the absorption of that part of the spectrum by the aqueous vapor of the atmosphere. The intensity of the rainband varies with the amount of vapor in the air, and is thus of some importance as an indication of rain. Direct-vision spectroscopes of moderate dispersion are best adapted for observing it. Pocket instruments of this kind, designed for the purpose, are called *rainband-spectroscopes*.

At every hour, when there is sufficient light, the intensity of the *rainband* is observed and recorded.
Nature, XXXV. 589.

rain-bird (rān'bėrd), *n.* [< ME. *reyne-bryde*; < *rain*1 + *bird*1.] A bird supposed to foretell rain by its cries or actions, as the rain-crow. Many birds become noisy or uneasy before rain, the popular belief having thus considerable foundation in fact. (*a*) The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *rain-fowl*, *rain-pie*. [Eng.] (*b*) The large ground-cuckoo of Jamaica, *Saurothera vetula*; also, a related cuckoo, *Piaya pluvialis*.

rainbow (rān'bō), *n.* [< ME. *reinbowe*, *reinboge*, *renboge*, < AS. *regn-boga*, *rēnboga* (= OFries. *reinboga* = D. *regenboog* = MLG. *regenboge*, *regensboge* (cf. LG. *water-boog*) = OHG. *reganbogo*, MHG. *regenboge*, G. *regenbogen* = Icel. *regnbogi* = Sw. *regnbåge* = Dan. *regnbue*), < *regn*, rain, + *boga*, bow: see *rain*1 and *bow*3, *n.*] 1. A bow, or an arc of a circle, consisting of the prismatic colors, formed by the refraction and reflection of rays of light from drops of rain or vapor, appearing in the part of the heavens opposite to the sun. When large and strongly illuminated, the rainbow presents the appearance of two concentric arches, the inner being called the *primary* and the outer the *secondary* rainbow. Each is formed of the colors of the solar spectrum, but the colors are arranged in reversed order, the red forming the exterior ring of the primary bow and the interior of the secondary. The primary bow is formed by rays of the sun that enter the upper part of falling drops of rain, and undergo two refractions and one reflection; the secondary, by rays that enter the under part of rain-drops, and undergo two refractions and two reflections. Hence, the colors of the secondary bow are fainter than those of the primary. The rainbow is regarded as a symbol of divine beneficence toward man, from its being made the token of the covenant that the earth should never again be destroyed by a flood (Gen. ix. 13–17). Smaller bows, sometimes circular and very brilliant, are often seen through masses of mist or spray, as from a waterfall or from waves about a ship. (See *fog-bow*.) The moon sometimes forms a bow or arch of light, more faint than that formed by the sun, and called a *lunar rainbow*.

Thanne ic ofe[r]-téo hefenes mid wlcne. thanne bith atáwed min *rén boge*. betwuxe than folce [vel wlcne]. thanne beo ic gemenézed mines weddes. that ic nelle henon forth mancyn. mid watere adrenche.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., xxiv. 225. (*Rich.*)

Tannede [showed] him in the wa[l]kene a-buuen
Rein-bowe. *Genesis and Exodus*, l. 637.

When in Heav'n I see the *Rain-boaw* bent,
I hold it for a Pledge and Argument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Intersecting *rainbows* are not uncommon. They require, of course, for their production, two sources of parallel rays; and they are seen when, behind the spectator, there is a large sheet of calm water. *Tait*, Light, § 165.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a half-ring divided into seven concentric narrow rings and arched upward, each end resting on a clump of clouds. To avoid the difficulty of finding seven different tinctures, the number of concentric rings is sometimes diminished to three, usually *azure*, *or*, and *gules*—that is, blue, gold, and red.

3. In *ornith.*, a humming-bird of the genus *Diphlogena*, containing two most brilliantly plumaged species, *D. iris* of Bolivia, and *D. hesperus* of Ecuador.—4. The rainbow-fish.—**Rainbow style**, a method of calico-printing in which the colors are blended with one another at the edges.—**Spurious** or **supernumerary rainbow**, a bow always seen in connection with a fine rainbow, lying close inside the violet of the primary bow, or outside that of the secondary one. Its colors are fainter and less pure, as they proceed from the principal bow, and finally merge in the diffused white light of the primary bow, and outside the secondary.

rainbow-agate (rān'bō-ag'ạt), *n.* An iridescent variety of agate.

rainbow-darter (rān'bō-där'tėr), *n.* The soldier-fish or blue darter, *Pœcilichthys cæruleus*, of gorgeous and varied colors, about 2½ inches long, found in the waters of the Mississippi basin; as a book-name, any species of this genus.

rainbowed (rān'bōd), *a.* [< *rainbow* + *-ed*2.] 1. Formed by or like a rainbow.—2. Encircled with a rainbow or halo. *Davies.*

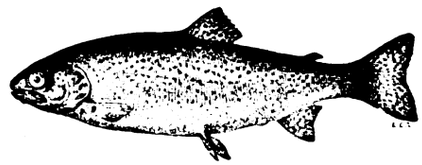
See him stand
Before the altar, like a *rainbowed* saint.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, i. 3.

rainbow-fish (rān'bō-fish), *n.* One of several different fishes of bright or varied coloration. (*a*) The blue darter, *Pœcilichthys cæruleus*. [U. S.] (*b*) A sparoid fish, *Scarus* or *Pseudoscarus quadrispinosus*. [Bermuda.]

rainbow-hued, rainbow-tinted (rān'bō-hūd, -tin'ted), *a.* Having hues or tints like those of a rainbow.

rainbow-quartz (rān'bō-kwârts), *n.* An iridescent variety of quartz.

rainbow-trout (rān'bō-trout), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the Californian *Salmo gairdneri*, specifically called *S. irideus*. It is closely related



Rainbow-trout (*Salmo iridens*).

to the brook-trout of Europe, but not to that of the United States. It has been quite widely distributed by pisciculturists. In the breeding season its colors are resplendent, giving rise to the popular name.

rainbow-worm (rān'bō-wėrm), *n.* A species of tetter, the *herpes iris* of Bateman.

rainbow-wrasse (rān'bō-ras), *n.* A labroid fish, *Coris julis*, the only British species of that genus: so called from its bright and varied colors.

rain-box (rān'boks), *n.* A device in a theater for producing an imitation of the sound of falling rain.

rain-chamber (rān'chām'bėr), *n.* An attachment to a furnace, hearth, or smelting-works in which the fumes of any metal, as lead, are partly or entirely condensed by the aid of water.

rain-chart (rān'chärt), *n.* A chart or map giving information in regard to the fall and distribution of rain in any part or all parts of the world. Also called *rain-map*.

rain-cloud (rān'kloud), *n.* Any cloud from which rain falls: in meteorology called *nimbus*. Two general classes may be distinguished—(*a*) cumulo-nimbus, where rain falls from cumulus clouds, generally in squalls or showers, and (*b*) strato-nimbus, where rain falls from stratus clouds. The name is sometimes especially given, in a more restricted sense, to the ragged, detached masses of cumulus (called by Poey *fracto-cumulus*), or to the low, torn fragments of cloud called *scud*, which are characteristic associates of rain-storms. See cut under *cloud*.

rain-crow (rān'krō), *n.* A tree-cuckoo of the genus *Coccygus*, either *C. americanus* or *C. erythrophthalmus*: so named from its cries, often heard in lowering weather, and supposed to predict rain. [Local, U. S.]

raindeer†, *n.* See *reindeer*.

rain-doctor (rān'dok'tọr), *n.* Same as *rain-maker*.

rain-door (rān'dōr), *n.* In Japanese houses, one of the external sliding doors or panels in a veranda which are closed in stormy weather and at night.

raindrop (rān'drop), *n.* [< ME. *raindrope* (also *reines drope*), < AS. *regndropa* (= D. dim. *regendroppel*, *regendruppel* = OHG. *regentropho*, MHG. G. *regentropfen* = Sw. *regndroppe* = Dan. *regndraabe*, raindrop), < *regn*, rain, + *dropa*, drop: see *rain*1 and *drop*, *n.*] A drop of rain.—**Raindrop glaze**, in *ceram.*, a glaze with very slight drop-like bosses, used for porcelain.

rainet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *reign*.

raines1†, *n. pl.* An obsolete spelling of *reins*.

raines2†, *n.* [Also *raynes*, *reins*; < *Rennes* (see def.).] A kind of linen or lawn, manufactured at Rennes in France.

She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine *raines*.
Bale, Select Works, p. 542. (*Davies.*)

rainfall (rān'fâl), *n.* 1. A falling of rain; a shower.—2. The precipitation of water from clouds; the water, or the amount of water, coming down as rain. The rainfall is measured by means of the pluviometer or rain-gage. The average rainfall of a district includes the snow, if any, reduced to its equivalent in water.—**Rainfall chart**, an isohyetal chart. See *isohyetal*.

rain-fowl (rān'foul), *n.* [< ME. *reyn fowle*; < *rain*1 + *fowl*1.] 1. Same as *rain-bird* (*a*). [Eng.]—2. The Australian *Scythrops novæhollandiæ*.

rain-gage (rān'gāj), *n.* An instrument for collecting and measuring the amount of rainfall at a given place. Many forms have been used; their size has been a few square inches or square feet in area, and their material has been sheet-metal, porcelain, wood, or glass. The form adopted by the United States Signal Service consists of three parts—(*a*) a funnel-shaped receiver, having a turned brass rim 8 inches in diameter; (*b*) a collecting tube, made of seamless brass tubing of 2.53 inches inside diameter, making its area one tenth that of the receiving surface; and (*c*) a galvanized iron overflow-cylinder, which in time of snow is used alone as a snow-gage. A cedar measuring-stick is used to measure the depth of water collected in the gage. By reason of the ratio between the area of the collecting tube and that of the receiving surface, the depth of rain is one tenth that measured on the stick. See cut under *pluviometer*.

rain-goose (rān'gös), *n.* The red-throated diver or loon, *Urinator* or *Colymbus septentrionalis*, supposed to foretell rain by its cry. [Local, British.]

rain-hound† (rān'hound), *n.* A variety of the hound. See the quotation.

Mastiffs are often mentioned in the proceedings at the Forest Courts [in England], in company with other breeds which it is not easy now to identify, such as the *rain-hound*, which keeps watch by itself in rainy weather.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

raininess (rā'ni-nes), *n.* [< *rainy* + *-ness*.] The state of being rainy.

rainless (rān'les), *a.* [< *rain*1 + *-less*.] Without rain: as, a *rainless* region; a *rainless* zone.

rain-maker (rān'mā'kėr), *n.* Among superstitious races, as those of Africa, a sorcerer who pretends to have the power of producing a fall of rain by incantation or supernatural means. Also called *rain-doctor*.

The African chief, with his *rain-makers* and magicians.
The Century, XL. 303.

rain-map (rān'map), *n.* Same as *rain-chart*.

rainment† (rān'ment), *n.* An aphetic form of *arraignment*.

rain-paddock (rān'pad'ọk), *n.* The batrachian *Breviceps gibbosus*, of South Africa, which lives in holes in the ground and comes out in wet weather.

rain-pie (rān'pī), *n.* Same as *rain-bird* (*a*). [Eng.]

rainpour (rān'pōr), *n.* A downpour of rain; a heavy rainfall. [Colloq.]

The red light of flitting lanterns blotched the steady *rainpour*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 572.

rain-print (rān'print), *n.* In *geol.*, the print of raindrops in some aqueous rocks, formed when they were in a soft state, such as may be seen on a muddy or sandy sea-beach after a heavy shower. It is possible for the geologist to tell by inspection of the prints from what direction the wind was blowing at the time of their formation.

rain-proof (rān'pröf), *n.* Proof against rain; not admitting the entrance of rain or penetration by it; rain-tight; water-proof in a shower.

Their old temples, . . . which for long have not been *rain-proof*, crumble down. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 7.

rain-quail (rān'kwāl), *n.* The quail *Coturnix coromandelicus*, of Africa and India, whose migrations are related in some way to rainy seasons.

rain-storm (rān'stôrm), *n.* A storm of rain; a rain.

The fells sweep skyward with a fine breadth, freshened by strong breezes; clouds and sunshine, ragged *rainstorms*, thunder and lightning, chase across them forever.
The Atlantic, LXV. 824.

rain-tight (rān'tīt), *a.* So tight as to exclude rain.

rain-tree (rān'trē), *n.* The genisaro or guango, *Pithecolobium Saman*. It is said to be so called because occasionally in South America, through the agency of cicadas which suck its juices, it sheds moisture to such an extent as to wet the ground. Another explanation is that its foliage shuts up at night, so that the rain and dew are not retained by it. See *genisaro*.

rain-wash (rān'wosh), *n.* See *wash*.

rain-water (rān'wâ'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *reyne water*, *reinwater*, < AS. **regnwæter*, *rēnwæter* (= OHG. *reganwazar*), < *regn*, *rēn*, rain, + *wæter*, water: see *rain*1 and *water*.] Water that has fallen from the clouds in rain, and has not sunk into the earth.

No one has a right to build his house so as to cause the *rain water* to fall over his neighbour's land, . . . unless he has acquired a right by a grant or prescription.
Bouvier, Law Dict., II. 419.

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rainy (rā′ni), *a.* [< late ME. *rayne*, < AS. **regnig*, *rēnig*, rainy, < *regn*, *rēn*, rain: see *rain*[1].] Abounding with or giving out rain; dropping with or as if with rain; showery: as, *rainy* weather; a *rainy* day or season; a *rainy* sky.

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day.
Prov. xxvii. 15.

Both mine eyes were *rainy* like to his.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 117.

A rainy day, figuratively, a time of greater need or of clouded fortunes; a possible time of want or misfortune in the future: as, to lay by something for *a rainy day*.

The man whose honest industry just gives him a competence exerts himself that he may have something against *a rainy day*. *Everett*, Orations, I. 285.

raioid (rā′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *raia*, ray, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the ray or skate.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Raiidæ* or suborder *Raiæ*.

Raioidea (rā-oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *raioid*.] A superfamily of rays represented by the family *Raiidæ*.

raip (rāp), *n.* A dialectal form of *rope*.

rair (rār), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *roar*.

rais (rā′is), *n.* Same as *reis*[1].

raisable (rā′za-bl), *a.* [< *rais(e)*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being raised or produced; that may be lifted up. [Rare.]

They take their sip of coffee at our expense, and celebrate us in song; a chorus is *raisable* at the shortest possible notice, and a chorus is not easily cut off in the middle. *C. W. Stoddard*, Mashallah, xviii.

raise[1] (rāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raised*, ppr. *raising*. [Early mod. E. also *rayse*; < ME. *raisen*, *raysen*, *reisen*, *reysen*, < Icel. *reisa* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise* = Goth. *raisjan* = AS. *rēran*, E. *rear*[1]), raise, cause to rise, causal of *risa*, rise, = AS. *risan*, E. *rise*: see *rise*[1]. Cf. *rear*[1], the native (AS.) form of *raise*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift or bring up bodily in space; move to a higher place; carry or cause to be carried upward or aloft; hoist: as, to *raise* one's hand or head; to *raise* ore from a mine; to *raise* a flag to the masthead.

When the morning sun shall *raise* his car
Above the border of this horizon,
We'll forward towards Warwick.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 80.

The oxen *raise* the water by a bucket and rope, without a wheel, and so by driving them from the well the bucket is drawn up. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 61.

The high octagon summer house you see yonder is *raised* on the mast of a ship, given me by an East-India captain. *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, ii.

2. To make upright or erect; cause to stand by lifting; elevate on a base or support; stand or set up: as, to *raise* a mast or pole; to *raise* the frame of a building; to *raise* a fallen man.

He wept tendirly, and *reised* the kynge be the hande.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 354.

The elders of his house arose and went to him, to *raise* him up from the earth. 2 Sam. xii. 17.

3. To elevate in position or upward reach; increase the height of; build up, fill, or embank; make higher: as, to *raise* a building by adding a garret or loft; to *raise* the bed of a road; the flood *raised* the river above its banks.

—4. To make higher or more elevated in state, condition, estimation, amount, or degree; cause to rise in grade, rank, or value; heighten, exalt, advance, enhance, increase, or intensify: as, to *raise* a man to higher office; to *raise* one's reputation; to *raise* the temperature; to *raise* prices; to *raise* the tariff.

Merrick said only this: The Earl of Essex *raised* me, and he hath overturned me. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 392.

Those who have carnal Minds may have some *raised* and spiritual Thoughts, but they are too cold and speculative. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. viii.

I was both weary and hungry, and I think my appetite was *raised* by seeing so much food.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 93.

The duty [on salt] was *raised* by North, in the war of American Independence, to 5*s.* the bushel.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 4.

Steam-greens after printing are frequently brightened, or *raised* as it is technically called, by passing through a weak bath of bichrome.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 607.

5. To estimate as of importance; cry up; hence, to applaud; extol.

Like Cato, give his little Senate laws,
And sit attentive to his own applause;
While wits and templars every sentence *raise*,
And wonder with a foolish face of praise.
Pope, Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot, l. 211.

6. To form as a piled-up mass, or by upward accretion; erect above a base or foundation; build or heap up: as, to *raise* a cathedral, a monument, or a mound; an island in the sea *raised* by volcanic action.

I will *raise* forts against thee. Isa. xxix. 3.

All these great structures were doubtless *raised* under the bishops of Damascus, when Christianity was the established religion here.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 121.

7. To lift off or away; remove by or as if by lifting; take off, as something put on or imposed: as, to *raise* a blockade.

Once already have you prisoned me,
To my great charge, almost my overthrow,
And somewhat *raisde* the debt by that advantage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 28).

The Sorbonne *raised* the prohibition it had so long laid upon the works of the Grecian philosopher [Aristotle].
Mind, XII. 257.

8. To cause to rise in sound; lift up the voice in; especially, to utter in high or loud tones.

When I *raised* the psalm, how did my voice quaver for fear! *Swift*, Mem. of P. P.

In sounds now lowly, and now strong,
To *raise* the desultory song.
Scott, Marmion, Int., iii.

They both, as with one accord, *raised* a dismal cry.
Dickens, Haunted Man.

9. To cause to rise in air or water; cause to move in an upward direction: as, to *raise* a kite; to *raise* a wreck.

The dust
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 50.

10. To cause to rise from an inert or lifeless condition; specifically, to cause to rise from death or the grave; reanimate: as, to *raise* the dead.

Also in ye myddes of that chapell is a rounde marble stone, where the very hooly crosse was prouyd by *reysinge* of a deed woman, whanne they were in doubte whiche it was of the thre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.

We have testified of God that he *raised* up Christ: whom he *raised* not up, if so be that the dead rise not.
1 Cor. xv. 15.

Thou must restore him flesh again and life,
And *raise* his dry bones to revenge this scandal.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

11. To cause to rise above the visible horizon, or to the level of observation; bring into view; sight, as by approach: chiefly a nautical use: as, to *raise* the land by sailing toward it.

When first seeing a whale from the mast-head or other place, it is termed *raising* a whale.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

In October, 1832, the ship Hector of New Bedford *raised* a whale and lowered for it. *The Century*, XL. 562.

12. To cause to rise by expansion or swelling; expand the mass of; puff up; inflate: as, to *raise* bread with yeast.

I learned to make wax work, japan, paint upon glass, to *raise* paste, make sweetmeats, sauces, and everything that was genteel and fashionable.
Quoted in *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 23.

The action of the saltpetre on the hides or skins, it is claimed, is to plump or *raise* them, as it is called.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 240.

13. To cause to rise into being or manifestation; cause to be or to appear; call forth; evoke: as, to *raise* a riot; to *raise* a ghost.

I will *raise* up thy seed after thee, which shall be of thy sons. 1 Chron. xvii. 11.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind.
Ps. cvii. 25.

I'll learn to conjure and *raise* devils.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

Come, come, leave conjuring;
The spirit you would *raise* is here already.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

14. To promote with care the growth and development of; bring up; rear; grow; breed: as, to *raise* a family of children (a colloquial use); to *raise* crops, plants, or cattle.

A bloody tyrant and a homicide;
One *raised* in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 247.

Most can *raise* the flowers now,
For all have got the seed.
Tennyson, The Flower.

"Where is Tina?" . . .
"Asphyxia 's took her to *raise*."
"To what?" said the boy, timidly.
"Why, to fetch her up—teach her to work," said the little old woman. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 112.

15. To cause a rising of, as into movement or activity; incite to agitation or commotion; rouse; stir up: as, the wind *raised* the sea; to *raise* the populace in insurrection; to *raise* a covey of partridges.

We are betray'd. Fly to the town, cry "Treason!"
And *raise* our faithful friends!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 1.

Raise up the city; we shall be murder'd all!
Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

He sow'd a slander in the common ear, . . .
Raised my own town against me in the night.
Tennyson, Geraint.

16. To cause to arise or come forth as a mass or multitude; draw or bring together; gather; collect; muster: as, to *raise* a company or an army; to *raise* an expedition.

The Lord Mayor Walworth had gone into the City, and *raised* a Thousand armed Men. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

He had by his . . . needless *raising* of two Armies, intended for a civil Warr, begger'd both himself and the Public. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Send off to the Baron of Meigallot; he can *raise* threescore horse and better. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxiv.

17. To take up by aggregation or collection; procure an amount or a supply of; bring together for use or possession: as, to *raise* funds for an enterprise; to *raise* money on a note; to *raise* revenue.

At lenght they came to *raise* a competente & comfortable living, but with hard and continuall labor.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 17.

He was commissioned to *raise* money for the Hussite crusade. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 334.

These young men find that they have to *raise* money by mortgaging their land, and are often obliged to part with the land because they cannot meet the interest on the mortgages. *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

18. To give rise to, or cause or occasion for; bring into force or operation; originate; start: as, to *raise* a laugh; to *raise* an expectation or a hope; to *raise* an outcry.

The plot I had, to *raise* in him doubts of her,
Thou hast effected.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

This will certainly give me Occasion to *raise* Difficulties.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

There, where she once had dwelt 'mid hate and praise,
No smile, no shudder now her name could *raise*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 161.

19. To hold up to view or observation; bring forward for consideration or discussion; exhibit; set forth: as, to *raise* a question or a point of order.

Moses' third excuse, *raised* out of a natural defect.
Donne, Sermons, v.

They excepted against him for these 2. doctrins *raised* from 2 Sam. xii. 7. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

What a beautiful Description has our Author *raised* upon that Hint in one of the Prophets!
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

20. To rouse; excite; inflame. [Scotch.]

The herds that came set a' things here asteer,
And she ran aff as *rais'd* as ony deer.
Ross, Helenore, p. 45. (*Jamieson.*)

Nahum was *raised*, and could give no satisfaction in his answers. *Galt*, Ringan Gilhaize, II. 138. (*Jamieson.*)

He should been tight that daur' to *raise* thee
Ance in a day.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

21. To incite in thought; cause to come or proceed; bring, lead, or drive, as to a conclusion, a point of view, or an extremity.

I cannot but be *raised* to this persuasion, that this third period of time will far surpass that of the Grecian and Roman learning.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 358.

22. In the arts, to shape in relief, as metal which is hammered, punched, or spun from a thin plate in raised forms. See *spin. repoussé*.

—Raised bands, battery, beach. See *band*[1], etc.—**Raised canvas-work.** See *canvas-work*, 2.—**Raised couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Raised crewel-work**, ornamental needlework done with crewel-wool in raised loops.—**Raised embroidery.** (*a*) Embroidery in which the pattern is raised in relief from the ground, usually by applying the main parts of the pattern to the ground in locks of cotton or wool or pieces of stuff, and covering these with the embroidery-silk. (*b*) Embroidery by means of which a nap or pile like that of velvet is produced, the pattern being worked in looped stitches and thus raised in relief from the background.—**Raised loop-stitch**, a stitch in crochet-work by which a soft surface of projecting loops of worsted is produced.—**Raised mosaic.** (*a*) Mosaic in which the inlaid figures are left in relief above the background, instead of being polished down to a uniform surface, as in some examples of Florentine mosaic. (*b*) Mosaic of small tesseræ, in which the principal surface is modeled in relief, as in stucco or plaster, the tesseræ being afterward applied to this surface and following its curves: a variety of the art practised under the Roman empire, but not common since.—**Raised panel.** See *panel*.—**Raised patchwork**, patchwork in which some or all of the pieces are stuffed with wadding, so that they present a rounded surface.—**Raised plan** of a house. Same as *elevation*, 6.—**Raised point**, in *lace-making*, a point or stitch by means of which a part of the pattern is raised in relief. Compare *rose-point*, and *Venice point*, under *point*[1].—**Raised roof.** See *roof*.—**Raised stitch**, in worsted-work or Berlin work, a stitch by means of which a surface like velvet is produced, the wool being first raised in loops, which are then cut or shaved and combed until the pile is soft and uniform.—**Raised velvet.** See *velvet*.—**Raised work**, in *lace-making*, work done in the point or stitch used in some kinds of bobbin-lace, by means of which the edge or some other part of the pattern is raised in relief, as in Honiton lace.—**To have one's dander raised.** See *dander*[2].—**To raise a bead**, to cause

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a bead or mass of bubbles to rise, as on a glass of liquor, by agitation in pouring or drawing. See *bead*, *n.*, 6.—**To raise a blockade.** See *blockade*.—**To raise a bobbery, Cain, the devil, hell, the mischief, a racket, a row, a rumpus,** etc., to make mischief or trouble; create confusion, disturbance, conflict, or riot. [Slang.]

Sir, give me an Account of my Necklace, or I'll make such a Noise in your House I'll *raise the Devil* in it.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, v.

The head-editor has been in here *raising the mischief* and tearing his hair.
Mark Twain, Sketches, i. (Mr. Bloke's Item).

I expect Susy's boys 'll be *raising Cain* round the house; they would if it wasn't for me.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 242.

To raise a check or **a note,** to make a check or a note larger by dishonestly altering the amount for which it was drawn.—**To raise a dust.** See *dust*[1].—**To raise a house,** to raise and join together the parts of the frame of a house built of wood. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.]—**To raise a purchase** (*naut.*), to dispose or arrange appliances or apparatus in such a way as to exert the required mechanical power.—**To raise a siege,** to relinquish the attempt to capture a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—**To raise bread, cake,** etc., to render bread, etc., light, porous, and spongy by the development of carbonic-acid gas in the substance of the dough, as by the use of yeast or leaven.—**To raise money on** (something), to procure money by pledging or pawning (something).—**To raise one's bristles** or **one's dander,** to excite one to anger or resentment; make one angry. [Vulgar, U. S.]

They began to *raise my dander* by belittling the Yankees.
Haliburton, Sam Slick, The Clockmaker, 1st ser., xxii.

To raise the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To raise the dust.** Same as *to raise the wind* (*b*). [Slang.]—**To raise the land.** See *land*[1].—**To raise the market upon,** to charge more than the current or regular price. [Colloq.]

Sweyn Erickson had gone too far in *raising the market upon* Mr. Mertoun.
Scott, Pirate, ii.

To raise the wind. (*a*) To make a disturbance. [Colloq.] (*b*) To obtain ready money by some shift or other. [Colloq.]—**To raise up†,** to collect.

To *reysen up* a rente
That longeth to my lordes duetee.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 90.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Raise*, *Lift*, *Erect*, *Elevate*, *Exalt*, *Heighten*, *Heave*, *Hoist*. *Raise* is the most general and the most freely figurative of these words, and in its various uses represents all the rest, and also many others, as shown in the definitions. *Lift* is peculiar in implying the exercise of physical or mechanical force, moving the object generally a comparatively short distance upward, but breaking completely its physical contact with the place where it was. To *lift* a ladder is to take it wholly off the ground, if only an inch; to *raise* a ladder, we may *lift* one end and carry it up till it is supported in some way. To *lift* one's head or arm is a more definite and energetic act than to *raise* it. We *lift* a child over a place; we *raise* one that has fallen. To *erect* is to set up perpendicularly: as, to *erect* a flagstaff. To *elevate* is to raise relatively, generally by an amount not large; the word is often no more than a dignified synonym for *raise*. To *exalt* is to raise to dignity; the word is thus used in a physical sense in Isa. xl. 4, "Every valley shall be *exalted*," and elsewhere in the Bible; but the figurative or moral sense has now become the principal one, so that the other seems antique. To *heighten* is to increase in height, either physically or morally: he whom we esteem already is *heightened* in our esteem by an especially honorable act. To *heave* is to raise slowly and with effort, and sometimes to throw in like fashion. To *hoist* is to raise a thing of some weight with some degree of slowness or effort, generally with mechanical help, to a place: as, to *hoist* a rock, or a flag.—**14.** *Rear*, *Bring up*, *Raise*. To *rear* offspring through their tenderer years till they can take care of themselves; to *bring up* a child in the way he should go; to *raise* oats and other products of the soil; to *raise* horses and cattle. Where were you *brought up?* not, where were you *raised?* The use of *raise* in application to persons is a vulgarism. *Rear* applies only to physical care; *bring up* applies more to training or education in mind and manners.

II. *intrans.* To bring up phlegm, bile, or blood from the throat, lungs, or stomach. [Colloq.]

raise[1] (rāz), *n.* [< *raise*[1], *v.*] **1.** Something raised, elevated, or built up; an ascent; a rise; a pile; a cairn. [Prov. Eng.]

There are yet some considerable remains of stones which still go by the name of *raises*.
Hutchinson, Hist. Cumberland. (*Halliwell.*)

That exquisite drive through Ambleside, and . . . up Dunmail *Raise* by the little Wythburn church.
Congregationalist, July 14, 1887.

2. A raising or lifting; removal by lifting or taking away, as of obstructions. [Colloq.]

No further difficulty is anticipated in making permanent the *raise* of the freight blockade in this city [St. Louis].
Philadelphia Times, April 6, 1886.

3. A raising or enlarging in amount; an increase or advance: as, a *raise* of wages; a *raise* of the stakes in gaming. [Colloq.]—**4.** An acquisition; a getting or procuring by special effort, as of money or chattels: as, to make a *raise* of a hundred dollars. [Colloq.]

raise[2] (rāz). A dialectal (Scotch) preterit of *rise*.

raiser (rā′zėr), *n.* [< *raise*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A person who raises or is occupied in raising anything, as buildings, plants, animals, etc.

A *raiser* of huge melons and of pine.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

The head of the Victor Verdier type [of roses] originated with the greatest of all the *raisers*, Lacharme, of Lyons.
The Century, XXVI. 351.

2. That which raises; a device of any kind used for raising, lifting, or elevating anything: as, a water-*raiser*. Specifically—(*a*) In *carp.*, same as *riser*. (*b*) In a vehicle, a support or stay of wood or metal under the front seat, or some material placed under the trimmings to give them greater thickness. (*c*) In *whale-fishing*, a contrivance for raising or buoying up a dead whale.

raisin (rā′zn), *n.* [< ME. *raisin*, *reisin*, *reysyn*, *reysone*, *reysynge*, a cluster of grapes, also a dried grape, raisin, = D. *razijn*, *rozijn* = MLG. *rosin* = MHG. *rasin*, *rosine*, G. *rosine* = Dan. *rosin* = Sw. *russin* (ML. *rosina*), raisin; < OF. *raisin*, *reisin*, a cluster of grapes, a grape, a dried grape (*raisins de cabas*, dried grapes, raisins), F. *raisin*, dial. *rasin*, *roisin*, *rosin*, grapes (*un grain de raisin*, a grape; *raisins de caisse*, raisins), = Pr. *razim*, *rozim*, *razain* = Cat. *rahim* = Sp. *racimo* = Pg. *racimo* = It. *racemo* (dim. *racimolo*), a cluster of grapes, < L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes: see *raceme*, a doublet of *raisin*.] **1†.** A cluster of grapes; also, a grape.

Nether in the vyneyerd thou schalt gadere *reysyns* and greynes fallynge doun, but thou schalt leeve to be gaderid of pore men and pilgryms.
Wyclif, Lev. xix. 10. (*Trench.*)

2. A dried grape of the common Old World species, *Vitis vinifera*. Only certain saccharine varieties of the grape, however, thriving in special localities, are available for raisins. The larger part of ordinary large raisins are produced on a narrow tract in Mediterranean Spain. These are all sometimes classed as *Malaga raisins*, but this name belongs more properly to the "dessert-raisins" grown about Malaga: they are also called *muscatels* from the variety of grape, *blooms* from retaining a glaucous surface, and, in part at least, *raisins of the sun* or *sun-raisins* because dried on the vine, the leaves being removed, and sometimes the cluster-stem half-severed. When packed between sheets of paper, these are known as *layer raisins*. Raisins suitable for cookery, or "pudding-raisins," sometimes called *lexias*, are produced especially at Valencia. These are cured, after cutting from the vine, in the sun, or in bad weather in heated chambers, the quality in the latter case being inferior. The clusters are often dipped in potash lye to soften the skin, favor drying, and impart a gloss. Excluding the "Corinthian raisin" (see below), the next most important source of raisins is the vicinity of Smyrna, including Chesme, near Chios. Here are produced nearly all the sultanas, small seedless raisins with a golden-yellow delicate skin and sweet aromatic flavor. Raisins are also a product of Persia, of Greece, Italy, and southern France, of the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and California. No variety of native American grape has yet been developed suitable for the preparation of raisins. See *raisin-wine*.

Then Abigail made haste, and took . . . an hundred clusters of *raisins*. 1 Sam. xxv. 18.

I must have saffron to colour the warden pies; . . . four pounds of prunes, and as many of *raisins* o' the sun.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 51.

Black Smyrna raisin, a small black variety of raisin with large seeds.—**Corinthian raisin,** the currant, or Zante currant, the dried fruit of the variety *Corinthiaca* of the grape. The cluster is about three inches long, and the berry is not larger than a pea. It is produced in very large quantities in the Morea and the neighboring islands, and is consumed in baking and cookery.—**Eleme raisin,** a Smyrna raisin of good size and quality, hand-picked from the stem, used chiefly for ships' stores or sent to distant markets.

raising (rā′zing), *n.* [< ME. *reysynge;* verbal n. of *raise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of lifting, elevating, etc. (in any sense of the verb). Specifically—(*a*) An occasion on which the frame of a new building, the pieces of which have been previously prepared, but require many hands to put into place, is raised with the help of neighbors. See *house-raising* and *raising-bee*. [Rural, U. S.] (*b*) In *metal-work*, the embossing or ornamentation of sheet-metal by hammering, spinning, or stamping. (*c*) A method of treating hides with acids to cause them to swell and to open the pores in order to hasten the process of tanning. (*d*) In *dyeing*, the process or method of intensifying colors.

2. Same as *raising-piece*.

Franke-posts, *raisins*, beames . . . and such principals.
W. Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 12.

3. That with which bread is raised; yeast or yeast-cake; leaven. *Gayton*, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote (cited by Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.). [Old or prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**4.** In *printing*, the overlays in a press for woodcut-printing.

raising-bee (rā′zing-bē), *n.* A gathering of neighbors to help in putting together and raising the framework of a new building. Such gatherings are nearly obsolete. Compare *husking-bee*, *quilting-bee*. [U. S.]

Raising-bees . . . were frequent, where houses sprung up at the wagging of the fiddle-sticks, as the walls of Thebes sprang up of yore to the sound of the lyre of Amphion.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 405.

raising-board (rā′zing-bōrd), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a corrugated board used to rub the surface of tanned leather to raise the grain; a crippler. *E. H. Knight.*

raising-gig (rā′zing-gig), *n.* In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine for raising a nap on cloth; a gig-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

raising-hammer (rā′zing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a long head and a rounded face, used by silversmiths and coppersmiths to form a sheet of metal into a cup or bowl shape.

raising-knife (rā′zing-nif), *n.* A coopers' knife used to set up staves in form for a cask.

raising-piece (rā′zing-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of timber laid on a brick wall, or on the top of the posts or puncheons of a timber-framed house, to carry a beam or beams; a templet.

raising-plate (rā′zing-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, a horizontal timber resting on a wall, or upon vertical timbers of a frame, and supporting the heels of rafters or other framework; a wall-plate.

raisin-tree (rā′zn-trē), *n.* The common currant-shrub, *Ribes rubrum*, the fruit of which is often confounded with the Corinthian raisin, or currant. [Prov. Eng.]—**Japanese raisin-tree,** a small rhamnaceous tree, *Hovenia dulcis*. The peduncle of its fruit is edible.

raisin-wine (rā′zn-wīn), *n.* Wine manufactured from dried grapes. Malaga wine is mostly of this kind, and the Tokay of Hungary is made from partly dried fruit. Raisin-wine was known to the ancients.

raison d'être (rā-zôṅ′ dā′tr). [F.: *raison*, reason; *d'* for *de*, of, for; *être*, being, < *être*, be.] Reason or excuse for being; rational cause or ground for existence.

raisonné (rā-zo-nā′), *a.* [< F. *raisonné*, pp. of *raisonner*, reason, prove or support by reasoning, arguments, etc.: see *reason*[1], *v.*] Reasoned out; systematic; logical: occurring in English use chiefly in the phrase *catalogue raisonné* (which see, under *catalogue*).

raivel (rāvl), *n.* A Scotch form of *ravel*[1], 3.

raj (räj), *n.* [Hind. *rāj*, rule, < Skt. √ *rāj*, rule. Cf. *raja*[2].] Rule; dominion. [India.]

But Delhi had fallen when these gentlemen threw their strength into the tide of revolt, and they were too late for a decisive superiority over the British *rāj*.
Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, xvi.

Raja[1], *n.* Same as *Raia*.

raja[2], **rajah** (rä′jä), *n.* [Hind. *rāja*, < Skt. *rāja*, the form in comp. of *rājan*, a king, as in *mahā-rāja*, great king; akin to L. *rex*, king (see *rex*); < √ *rāj*, rule: see *regent*.] In India, a prince of Hindu race ruling a territory, either independently or as a feudatory; a king; a chief: used also as a title of distinction for Hindus in some cases, without reference to sovereignty, as *nabob* is for Mohammedans. The power of nearly all the rajas is now subordinate to that of British officials resident at their courts. Those who retain some degree of actual sovereignty are commonly distinguished by the title *maharaja* (great raja).

Rajania (rā-jā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), an adapted form of *Jan-Raja* (Plumier, 1703), so called after John *Ray* (Latinized *Raius*), 1628–1705, a celebrated English naturalist, founder of a natural system of classification.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Dioscoreaceæ*, the yam family. It is characterized by dœcious bell-shaped or flattened six-lobed flowers, with six stamens and a three-celled ovary, ripening into a flattened broad-winged and one-celled samara. The 6 species are all natives of the West Indies. They are twining vines resembling the yam, and bear alternate leaves, either halberd- or heart-shaped or linear, and small flowers in racemes. Several species are occasionally cultivated under glass. *R. pleioneura*, common in woods of the larger West Indies, is there called *wild yam* and *waw-waw*.

rajaship, rajahship (rä′jä-ship), *n.* [< *raja*[2] + *-ship*.] The dignity or principality of a raja.

Rajidæ, *n. pl.* Same as *Raiidæ*.

Rajput, Rajpoot (raj-pöt′), *n.* [< Hind. *rajpūt*, a prince, son of a raja, < Skt. *rājaputra*, a king's son, a prince, < *rājan*, a king, + *putra*, son.] A member of a Hindu race, divided into numerous clans, who regard themselves as descendants of the ancient Kshatriya or warrior caste. They are the ruling (though not the most numerous) race of the great region named from them Rajputana, consisting of several different states. Their hereditary profession is that of arms, and no race in India has furnished so large a number of princely families. The Rajputs are not strict adherents of Brahmanism.

rake[1] (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake*, < AS. *raca*, *racu*, *ræce* = MD. *rake*, *raecke*, D. *rake*, dim. *rakel* = MLG. *rake*, LG. *rake*, a rake, = Sw. *raka*, an oven-rake, = Dan. *rage*, a poker; in another form, MD. *reke*, D. *reek* = LG. *reek* = OHG. *recho*, *rehho*, MHG. *reche*, G. *rechen*, a rake, = Icel. *reka*, a shovel; from the verb represented by MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan*, *rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, = Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up (cf. *rake*[1], *v.*, which depends on the noun).] **1.** An implement of wood or iron, or partly of both, with teeth or tines for drawing

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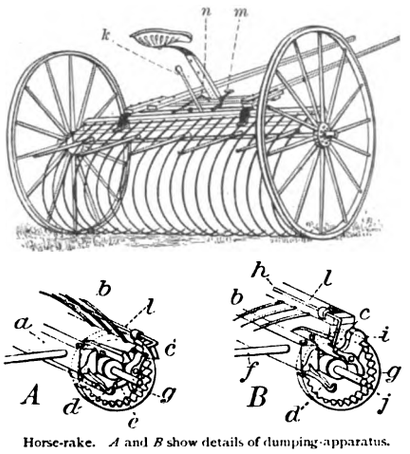
or scraping things together, evening a surface of loose materials, etc. In its simplest form, for use by hand, it consists of a bar in which the teeth are set, and which is fixed firmly at right angles to a handle. Rakes are made in many ways for a great variety of purposes, and the



Horse-rake. *A* and *B* show details of dumping-apparatus.

a, backpiece for holding clearer-sticks; *b*, steel teeth; *c*, pawl engaged with ratchet; *c*, pawl disengaged from ratchet; *d*, trip for pawl; *e*, pawl acting by its gravity to disengage ratchet; *f*, clearer-sticks, which clear the rake when dumping; *g*, ratchet; *h*, wood axle and cap for axle and tooth-holder; *i*, counter-balance for pawl; *j*, axle; *k*, "hand-up," by which the driver can raise the teeth and keep them from the ground; *l*, trip-rod for self-dump; *m*, foot-lever for holding down teeth; *n*, trip-lever attached to trip-rod *l* for dumping the rake. Pressure of the foot on *n* locks the pawls into the ratchet *g*; then axle and cap trim with the wheels until the pawls automatically disengage from the ratchet by striking *d*, when the teeth fall back again into original position.

teeth are inserted either perpendicularly or at a greater or less inclination, according to requirement. Their most prominent uses are in agriculture and gardening, for drawing together hay or grain in the field, leveling beds, etc. For farm-work on a large scale horse-rakes of many forms are used; the above figures represent the so-called *sulky-rake*.

2. An instrument of similar form and use with a blade instead of teeth, either entire, as a gamblers' or a maltsters' rake, or notched so as to form teeth, as a furriers' rake. See the quotations.

The *rake* [for malt] . . . is an iron blade, about 30 inches long and perhaps 2 inches broad, fixed at each end by holders to a massive wood head, to which is attached a strong wood shaft, with a cross-head handle.
Ure, Dict., III. 188.

The skin is first carded with a *rake*, which is the blade of an old shear or piece of a scythe with large teeth notched into its edge. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 380.

Clam-rake, an instrument used for collecting the sea-clam, *Mactra solidissima*.—**Under-rake**, a kind of oyster-rake, used mostly through holes in the ice, with handle 15 to 20 feet long, head 1 to 2 feet wide, and iron teeth 6 to 10 inches long. [Rhode Island.]

rake[1] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< ME. *raken*, scrape, < AS. **racian* = MD. *raken* = MLG. *raken* = Icel. Sw. *raka* = Dan. *rage*, rake; from the noun: see *rake*[1], *n*. Cf. MD. *reken*, OHG. *rechan*, *rehhan*, MHG. *rechen*, scrape together, G. *rechen*, rake, Goth. *rikan* (pret. *rak*), collect, heap up: see *rake*[1], *n*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gather, clear, smooth, or stir with or as if with a rake; treat with a rake, or something that serves the same purpose: as, to *rake* up hay; to *rake* a bed in a garden; to *rake* the fire with a poker or raker.

They *rake* these coales round in the forme of a cockpit, and in the midst they cast the offenders to broyle to death.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 144.

Rake well the cinders, sweep the floor,
And sift the dust behind the door.
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

2. To collect as if by the use of a rake; gather assiduously or laboriously; draw or scrape together, up, or in.

All was *rak'd* up for me, your thankful brother,
That will dance merrily upon your grave.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Who had hence *raked* some objections against the Christians, for these things which had not authoritie of Scripture. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 68.

Times when chimney-corners had benches in them, where old people sat poking into the ashes of the past, and *raking* out traditions like live coals.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xviii.

3. To make minute search in, as if with a rake; look over or through carefully; ransack: as, to *rake* all history for examples.

The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot.
Swift, On Dreams.

4. To pass along with or as if with a scraping motion; impinge lightly upon in moving; hence, to pass over swiftly; scour.

Thy thunders roaring *rake* the skies,
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Ps. lxxvii.

Every mast, as it passed,
Seemed to *rake* the passing clouds.
Longfellow, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

5. *Milit.*, to fire upon, as a ship, so that the shot will pass lengthwise along the deck; fire in the direction of the length of, as a file of soldiers or a parapet; enfilade.

They made divers shot through her (being but inch board), and so *raked* her fore and aft as they must needs kill or hurt some of the Indians.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 226.

Raking a ship is the act of cannonading a ship on the stern or head, so as that the balls shall scour the whole length of her decks; which is one of the most dangerous incidents that can happen in a naval action.
Falconer, Marine Dict. (ed. 1778).

6†. To cover with earth raked together; bury. See *to rake up*, below.

Whanne thi soule is went out, & thi bodi in erthe *rakid*,
Than thi bodi that was rank & Vndeuout, Of alle men is bihatid. *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

To rake hell, to search, as it were, among the damned, implying that the person or thing referred to in the context is so bad or so extreme that an equal could scarcely be found even in hell.

This man I brought to the general, assuring his excellency that if I had *raked hell* I could not find his match for his skill in mimicking the covenanters.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

To rake up. (*a*) To cover with material raked or scraped together; bury by overlaying with loose matter: as, to *rake up* a fire (to cover it with ashes, as in a fireplace).

Here, in the sands,
Thee [a corpse] I'll *rake up*, the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 281.

The Bellowes whence they blowe the fire
Of raging Lust (before) whose wanton flashes
A tender brest *rak't-vp* in shamefac't ashes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(*b*) To draw from oblivion or obscurity, as something forgotten or abandoned; bring to renewed attention; resuscitate; revive: used in a more or less opprobrious sense: as, to *rake up* a forgotten quarrel.

Nobody thinks any more of the late King than if he had been dead fifty years, unless it be to abuse him and to *rake up* all his vices and misdeeds.
Greville, Memoirs, July 16, 1830.

To *rake up* old claims based on a forgotten state of things, after treaty or long use had buried them, is profligate.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 438.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a rake; work with a rake, especially in drawing together hay or grain.—2. To make search with or as if with a rake; seek diligently for something; pry; peer here and there.

Those who take pleasure to be all thir life time *rakeing* in the Foundations of Old Abbies and Cathedrals.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iv.

But what pleasure is it to *rake* into the sores or to reprove the Vices of a degenerate age?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

rake[2]† (rāk), *n.* [< ME. *rake* (also *raike*), < AS. *racu*, a path (*ea-racu*, a river-path), from the root of *rack*[1]: see *rack*[5]. Cf. *rake*[2], *v.*] A course, way, road, or path.

Rydes one a rawndoune, and his *rayke* holdes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2986.

Out of the *rake* of rigtwysnes renne suld he nevire.
King Alisaunder, p. 115.

rake[2] (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [Early mod. E. (Sc.) also *raik*; < ME. *raken*, < AS. *racian*, run, take a course, = Sw. *raka*, run hastily; mixed with ME. *raiken*, *rayken*, *reyken*, < Icel. *reika*, wander: see *rake*[2], *n*.] 1. To take a course; move; go; proceed. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Then Paris aprochyt, the Percians hym with:
Radli on the right syde *rakit* he furth,
And bounet into batell with a brym will.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6904.

Now pass we to the bold beggar
That *raked* o'er the hill.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

2. In *hunting:* (*a*) Of a hawk, to range wildly; fly wide of the game.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.
"She is too noble," he said, "to check at pies,
Nor will she *rake;* there is no baseness in her."
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

(*b*) Of a dog, to follow a wrong course. See the quotation.

All young dogs are apt to *rake:* that is, to hunt with their noses close to the ground, following their birds by the track rather than by the wind.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 466.

To rake about, to gad or wander about. [Scotch.]

rake[3] (rāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< OSw. *raka*, project, reach (*raka fram*, reach over, project), = Dan. *rage*, project, protrude, jut out; allied to AS. *reccan*, stretch: see *rack*[1], *retch*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To incline from the perpendicular or the horizontal, as the mast, stem, or stern of a ship, the rafters of a roof, the end of a tool, etc. See the noun.

The stern, when viewed in the sheer plan, *rakes* aft, the bounding line being straight, and making an obtuse angle with the line forming the boundary of the buttock.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 107.

II. *trans.* To give a rake to; cause to incline or slope. [Rare.]

Every face in it [the theater] commanding the stage, and the whole so admirably *raked* and turned to that centre that a hand can scarcely move in the great assemblage without the movement being seen from thence.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, Journey iii.

rake[3] (rāk), *n.* [< *rake*[3], *v.*] 1. Inclination or slope away from a perpendicular or a horizontal line. The rake of a ship's mast is its inclination backward, or rarely (in some peculiar rigs) forward; that of its stem or its stern (the fore rake and the rake aft of the ship) is the slope inward from the upper works to the keel: also called *hang*. (See cut under *patamar*.) The rake of a roof is its pitch or slope from the ridge to the eaves. The rake of a saw-tooth is the angle of inclination which a straight line drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth and its point forms with a radius also drawn through the middle of the base of the tooth; of a cutting-tool, the slope backward and downward from the edge on either side or both sides. Rake in a grinding-mill is a sloping or want of balance of the runner, producing undue pressure at one edge.

2. In *coal-mining*, a series of thin layers of ironstone lying so near each other that they can all be worked together. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

rake[4] (rāk), *n.* [Abbr. of *rakehell*, ult. of *rakel*.] An idle, dissolute person; one who goes about in search of vicious pleasure; a libertine; an idle person of fashion.

We have now and then *rakes* in the habit of Roman senators, and grave politicians in the dress of *rakes*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 14.

I am in a fair Way to be easy, were it not for a Club of Female *Rakes* who, under pretence of taking their innocent rambles, forsooth, and diverting the Spleen, seldom fail to plague me twice or thrice a day to Cheapen Tea, or buy a Skreen. . . . These *Rakes* are your idle Ladies of Fashion, who, having nothing to do, employ themselves in tumbling over my Ware. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 336.

rake[4] (rāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *raked*, ppr. *raking*. [< *rake*[4], *n*.] To play the part of a rake; lead a dissolute, debauched life; practise lewdness.

'Tis his own fault, that will *rake* and drink when he is but just crawled out of his grave.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xx.

Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor *rak'd*, nor star'd at public places.
Shenstone, Epil. to Dodsley's Cleone.

rake-dredge (rāk'drej), *n.* A combined rake and dredge used for collecting specimens in natural history. It is a heavy A-shaped iron frame, to the arms of which bars of iron armed with long, thin, sharp teeth, arranged like those of a rake, are bolted back to back. A rectangular frame of round iron, supporting a deep and fine dredge-net, is placed behind the rake, to receive and retain the animals raked from the mud or sand.

rakee, *n.* See *raki*.

rake-head (rāk'hed), *n.* In *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a rake, or, more usually, four or five hooks or curved teeth inserted in a short rod.

rakehell (rāk'hel), *a.* and *n.* [A corruption of *rakel*, simulating *rake*[1], *v.*, + obj. *hell*, as if one so bad as to be found only by raking hell, or one so reckless as to rake hell (in double allusion to the "*harrowing* of hell": see *harrow*[2] and *harrow*[1]): see *rakel*, and cf. *to rake hell*, under *rake*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Dissolute; base; profligate.

And farre away, amid their *rakehell* bands,
They spide a Lady left all succourlesse.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 44.

II. *n.* An abandoned fellow; a wicked wretch; especially, a dissolute fellow; a rake.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of *rake-hells*, that under the pretence of great misery, diseases, and other innumerable calamities, which they feign through great hypocrisy, do win and gain great alms in all places where they wily wander, to the utter deluding of the good givers.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. ii.

A sort of lewd *rake-hells*, that care neither for God nor the devil. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with no other accomplishment but excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined. *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

rakehellonian† (rāk-he-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *rakehell* + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] A wild, dissolute fellow; a rakehell. [Rare.]

I have been a man of the town, or rather a man of wit, and have been confess'd a beau, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians*.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 313. (*Davies.*)

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rakehelly (rāk'hel-i), *a.* [< *rakehell* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *rakely.*] Like or characteristic of a rakehell.

I scorne and spue out the *rakehellye* route of our ragged rymers. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Ded.

Dissipated, not to say *rakehelly*, countenances. *J. Payn*, Mystery of Mirbridge, p. 32.

rakelt, *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rakyl*, Sc. *rackel*; < ME. *rakel*, *rakle*, *racle*, *rakyl*, *rakil*, hasty, rash, wild, < Icel. *reikull*, *reikall*, wandering, unsettled (< Icel. *reika*, wander, roam: see *rake*[2]); cf. Sw. dial. *rakkel*, a vagabond, < *rakkla*, wander, rove, freq. of *raka*, run hastily: see *rake*[2]. Cf. Icel. *rækall*, Sw. *räkel*, Dan. *rækel*, a hound, lout, used as a term of abuse.] **I.** *a.* Rash; hasty.

O *rakel* hand, to doon so foule amys. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 174.

II. *n.* A dissolute man. See *rakehell*.

rakelt, *v. i.* [ME. *raklen*; < *rakel*, *a.*] To act rashly or hastily.

Ne I nyl not *rakle* as for to greven here. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1642.

rakelnesset, *n.* [< ME. *rakelnesse*, haste, rashness; < *rakel* + *-ness.*] Hastiness; rashness.

O every man, be war of *rakelness*,
Ne trowe no thyng withouten strong witnesse. *Chaucer*, Manciple's Tale, l. 179.

rakelyt, *a.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *rakehelly.*] Rakish; rakehelly.

Our *rakely* young Fellows live as much by their Wits as ever. *C. Shadwell*, Humours of the Army (1713).

raker (rā'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *rakere*, *rakyer*; < *rake*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rakes. Specifically—(*a*) A person who uses a rake; formerly, a scavenger or street-cleaner.

Their business was declared to be that they should hire persons called *rakers*, with carts, to clean the streets and carry away the dirt and filth thereof, under a penalty of 40*s*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 232.

(*b*) A machine for raking hay, straw, etc., by horse or other power. (*c*) An instrument for raking out the ashes from a fire or grate; in locomotives, a self-acting contrivance for cleaning the grate. (*d*) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's vessel.

Down! she 's welcome to us:
Every man to his charge! man her i' the bow well,
And place your *rakers* right. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

(*e*) A piece of iron having pointed ends bent at right angles in opposite directions, used for raking out decayed mortar from the joints of old walls, in order to replace it with new mortar.

2. A rake-like row of internal branchial arch appendages of some fishes. See *gill-raker*.

rakery (rā'kėr-i), *n.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ery.*] The conduct or practices of a rake; dissoluteness. [Rare.]

He . . . instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the lewd town. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 300.

rakeshamet (rāk'shām), *n.* [< *rake*[1], *v.*, + obj. *shame*, *n.*, as if 'one who gathers shame to himself'; formed in moral amendment of *rakehell.*] A vile, dissolute wretch.

Tormentors, rooks, and *rakeshames*, sold to lucre. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

rakestalet (rāk'stāl), *n.* [Also dial. *rakestele*; < *rake*[1] + *stale*[1], *steal*[2].] A rake-handle.

That tale is not worth a *rakestele*. *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 93.

rake-vein (rāk'vān), *n.* In *lead-mining*, in England, a vertical or highly inclined fissure-vein, as distinguished from the flat-vein, or flat, and the pipe-vein (a mass of ore filling an irregularly elongated cavern-like opening). [Derbyshire, Eng.]

raki, rakee (rak'ē), *n.* [< Turk. *raki*, spirits, brandy. Cf. *arrack*, *rack*[11].] A colorless aromatic spirituous liquor, prepared from grain-spirit, as in Greece, or from distilled grape-juice, as in the Levant.

The hill-men on such occasions consume a coarse sort of *rakee* made from corn. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 181.

Raw grain spirit, which is used in the country for making *raki*. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 640.

raking[1] (rā'king), *n.* [< ME. *rakynge*; verbal n. of *rake*[1], *v.*] 1. The art of using a rake; a gathering or clearance with or as if with a rake; also, that which is raked or raked up.

But such a *raking* was never seen
As the *raking* o' the Rullien Green.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

2. The act of raking into or exploring something; hence, a rigid scrutiny or examination; a depreciatory overhauling; censorious criticism.

The average common school received a *raking* which would even gratify the sharp-set critical appetite. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 136.

raking[1] (rā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rake*[1], *v.*] Such as to rake: as, a *raking* fire.

raking[2] (rā'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rake*[3], *v.*] Inclining; having a rake or inclination.—**Raking bond, molding**, etc. See the nouns.

raking-piece (rā'king-pēs), *n.* 1. In a bridge-centering, a piece laid upon the sill supported by the footing or impost of a pier. Upon the raking-pieces rest the striking-plates, which support the ribs of the centering, and are driven in to allow the centering to drop clear when the arch is completed.

2. In a theater, a low and pointed bit of scenery used to mask an incline.

rakish[1] (rā'kish), *a.* [< *rake*[3] + *-ish*[1].] *Naut.*, having an unusual amount of rake or inclination of the masts, as a vessel. The piratical craft of former times were distinguished for their rakish build.

But when they found, as they soon did, that the beautiful, *rakish*-looking schooner was averse to piracy, and careless of plunder, . . . they declared first neutrality, then adhesion. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. i.

rakish[2] (rā'kish), *a.* [< *rake*[4] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Resembling or given to the practices of a rake; given to a dissolute life; lewd; debauched.

The arduous task of converting a *rakish* lover. *Macaulay.*

2. Jaunty.

rakishly (rā'kish-li), *adv.* [< *rakish*[2] + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a rakish or dissolute manner.—2. Jauntily.

rakishness[1] (rā'kish-nes), *n.* [< *rakish*[1] + *-ness.*] The aspect of a rakish vessel.

rakishness[2] (rā'kish-nes), *n.* [< *rakish*[2] + *-ness.*] 1. The character of being rakish or dissolute; dissoluteness.

If the lawyer had been presuming on Mrs. Transome's ignorance as a woman, or on the stupid *rakishness* of the original heir, the new heir would prove to him that he had calculated rashly. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ii.

2. Jauntiness.

rakket, *n.* A Middle English form of *rack*[1].

raklet, *v. i.* A variant of *rakel.*

rakshas, rakshasa (rak'shas, rak'sha-sä), *n.* [Skt.] In *Hind. myth.*, one of a class of evil spirits or genii. They are cruel monsters, frequenting cemeteries, devouring human beings, and assuming any shape at pleasure. They are generally hideous, but some, especially the females, allure by their beauty.

Rakusian (ra-kū'si-an), *n.* [Ar.] A member of a Christian sect mentioned by Mohammedan writers as having formerly existed in Arabia. Little is known of it, but its tenets appear to be a further corruption of those of the Mendæans or Sabians. *Blunt.*

râle (räl), *n.* [< F. *râle*, OF. *raale*, *rasle*, rattling in the throat, < F. *râler*, OF. *raller*, rattle, < LG. *ratelen*, *ratcln*, rattle: see *rattle.* Cf. *rail*[4].] In *pathol.*, an abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs, additional to and not merely a modification of the normal respiratory murmur.—**Cavernous râle.** See *cavernous.*—**Crepitant râle**, a very fine crackling râle heard during inspiration in the first stage of pneumonia. Also called *vesicular râle.*—**Dry râle**, a non-bubbling respiratory râle, caused by constriction of a bronchial tube or larger air-passage. The high-pitched whistling dry râle is called a *sibilant râle*, and the low-pitched snoring dry râle is called a *sonorous râle.*—**Moist râles**, bubbling râles, fine or coarse, produced by liquid or semiliquid in the bronchial tubes, bronchi, trachea, or larynx.—**Pleural râle**, an abnormal sound produced within the pleura, as a friction sound, or metallic tinkling, or a succussion sound.—**Subcrepitant râle**, a very fine bronchial bubbling râle.—**Vesicular râle.** Same as *crepitant râle.*

Ralfsia (ralf'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Berkeley), named in honor of John *Ralfs*, an English botanist.] A small genus of olive-brown seaweeds of the class *Phæosporeæ*, type of the order *Ralfsiaceæ*. They are rather small homely plants, growing on stones, rocks, or the shells of mollusks and crustaceans. Three species are found on the New England coast.

Ralfsiaceæ (ralf-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ralfsia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of olive-brown seaweeds, typified by the genus *Ralfsia*. The fronds are horizontally expanded, sometimes crustaceous; and fructification is in raised spots, composed of a few club-shaped paraphyses and spheroidal sporangia.

rall. An abbreviation of *rallentando.*

rallentando (ral-len-tan'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rallentare* = F. *ralentir*, slacken, relent, abate, retard: see *relent.*] In *music*, becoming slower; with decreasing rapidity. Also *rallentato.* Abbreviated *rall.* Compare *ritardando* and *ritenuto.*

rallancet (ral'i-ans), *n.* [< *rally*[1] + *-ance.*] The act of rallying. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rallidæ (ral'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-idæ.*] A family of paludicole grallatorial precocial birds, typified by the genus *Rallus*, and divided into *Rallinæ*, *Gallinulinæ*, and *Fulicinæ*, or rails, gallinules, and coots, to which some add *Ocydrominæ* and *Himantornithinæ*; the rails and their allies. There are upward of 150 species, found in nearly all parts of the world, in swamps and marshes. See cuts under *coot*, *gallinule*, *Porzana*, and *Rallus.*

rallier[1] (ral'i-ėr), *n.* [< *rally*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rallies or reassembles; one who reunites, as disordered or scattered forces.

rallier[2] (ral'i-ėr), *n.* [< *rally*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who rallies or banters. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

ralliform (ral'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *ralliformis*, < *Rallus*, a rail, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the structure of or an affinity with the rails; ralline in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Ralliformes.*

Ralliformes (ral-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ralliformis*: see *ralliform.*] A superfamily of paludicole precocial grallatorial birds, represented by the family *Rallidæ* in a broad sense, containing the rails and their allies, as distinguished from the *Gruiformes*, or related birds of the crane type.

Rallinæ (ra-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-inæ.*] The leading subfamily of *Rallidæ*, including the genus *Rallus* and related genera; the rails. The species are strictly paludicole; the body is greatly compressed; the form tapers in front, and is thick-set behind, with a short tipped-up tail; the wings are short and rounded; the tail has twelve feathers; the thighs are very muscular, and the flank-feathers are notably colored; the tibiæ are naked below; the tarsi are scutellate in front; and the toes are long, cleft to the base, and not lobed or obviously margined. Besides *Rallus*, the leading genera are *Porzana* and *Crex.* There are about 60 species, found in most countries.

ralline (ral'in), *a.* [NL., < *Rallus* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining or related to the genus *Rallus* or family *Rallidæ*; resembling a rail; ralliform in a narrow sense.

rallum (ral'um), *n.*; pl. *ralla* (-ä). [L., < *radere*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] An implement used as a scraper by husbandmen among the Romans, consisting of a straight handle and a triangular blade.—**Rallum-shaped**, growing wider toward the end and terminating squarely, as the blade of a stylus.

Rallus (ral'us), *n.* [NL., < F. *râle*, OF. *rasle*, a rail: see *rail*[4].] The leading genus of *Rallinæ*, containing the true rails, water-rails, or marsh-



Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).

hens, having the bill longer than the head, slender, compressed, and decurved, with long nasal groove and linear subbasal nostrils, and the coloration plain below, but with conspicuously banded flanks. See *rail*[4].

rally[1] (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying.* [Early mod. E. *rallie*, < OF. *rallier*, *ralier*, F. *rallier*, rally, < *re-*, again, + *alier*, *allier*, bind, ally: see *ally*[1], and cf. *rely*[1] and *rely*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring together or into order again by urgent effort; urge or bring to reunion for joint action; hence, to draw or call together in general for a common purpose: as, to *rally* a disorganized army; to *rally* voters to the polls.

There 's no help now;
The army 's scatter'd all, through discontent,
Not to be *rallied* up in haste to help this. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, iii. 1.

2. To call up or together, unite, draw, gather up, concentrate, etc., energetically.

Prompts them to *rally* all their sophistry. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Grasping his foe in mortal agony, he *rallied* his strength for a final blow. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Philip *rallied* himself, and tried to speak up to the old standard of respectability. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To come together or into order again with haste or ardor; reunite energetically; hence, to gather or become conjoined for a common end; cohere for aid or support.

And then we *rally'd* on the hills.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 260).

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They *rallied* round their flags, and renewed the assault.
The Century, XXIX. 297.

2. To come into renewed energy or action; acquire new or renewed strength or vigor: undergo restoration or recovery, either partial or complete: as, the market *rallied* from its depression; the patient *rallied* about midnight.

Innumerable parts of matter chanced then to *rally* together and to form themselves into this new world.
Tillotson.

Catholicism had *rallied*, and had driven back Protestantism even to the German Ocean.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

rally[1] (ral'i), *n.*; pl. *rallies* (-iz). [< *rally*[1], *v.*] **1.** A rapid or ardent reunion for effort of any kind; a renewal of energy in joint action; a quick recovery from disorder or dispersion, as of a body of troops or other persons.—**2.** *Theat.*, specifically, the general scramble or chase of all the players in a pantomime; a mêlée of pantomimists, as at the end of a transformation scene.

The last scene of all, which in modern pantomime follows upon the shadowy chase of the characters called the *rally*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 216.

3. In *lawn-tennis*, the return of the ball over the net from one side to the other for a number of times consecutively.—**4.** A quick recovery from a state of depression or exhaustion; renewal of energy or of vigorous action; return to or toward the prior or normal condition, as in disease, trade, active exertion of any kind, etc.: as, a *rally* in the course of a disease; a *rally* in prices.

The two stand to one another like men; *rally* follows *rally* in quick succession, each fighting as if he thought to finish the whole thing out of hand.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

rally[2] (ral'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rallied*, ppr. *rallying*. [< F. *railler*, rail: see *rail*[5].] **I.** *trans.* To attack with raillery; treat with jocose, satirical, or sarcastic pleasantry; make merry with in regard to something; poke fun at; quiz.

Strephon had long confess'd his amorous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rallied* with disdain.
Gay, The Fan, i. 40.

Snake has just been *rallying* me on our mutual attachment. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Banter*, etc. (see *banter*), joke, quiz, tease.

II. *intrans.* To use pleasantry or satirical merriment.

Juvenal has railed more wittily than Horace has *rallied*.
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

This gentleman *rallies* the best of any man I know; for he forms his ridicule upon a circumstance which you are in your heart not unwilling to grant him: to wit, that you are guilty of an excess in something which is in itself laudable. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

rally[2] (ral'i), *n.* [< *rally*[2], *v.*] An exercise of good humor or satirical merriment. [Rare.]

rallyingly (ral'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a rallying, bantering, or quizzical manner. [Rare.]

"What! tired already, Jacob's would-be successor?" asks she *rallyingly*. *R. Broughton*, Doctor Cupid, ix.

rallying-point (ral'i-ing-point), *n.* A place, person, or thing at or about which persons rally, or come together for action.

ralph (ralf), *n.* [Appar. from the personal name *Ralph*.] **1.** An alleged or imagined evil spirit who does mischief in a printing-house. [Printers' slang, Eng.]—**2.** A familiar name of the raven, *Corvus corax*.

ralstonite (ral'stǫn-īt), *n.* [After J. Grier *Ralston*, of Norristown, Pennsylvania.] A fluoride of aluminium and calcium, occurring in transparent isometric octahedrons with cryolite in Greenland.

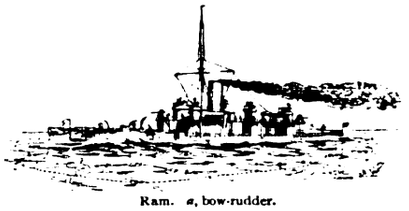
ram[1] (ram), *n.* [< ME. *ram*, *ramme*, *rom*, < AS. *ram*, *ramm*, *rom*; = D. *ram* = MLG. LG. *ram* = OHG. *ram*, *rammo*, MHG. *ram*, G. *ramm*, a ram, male sheep. Hence *ram*[2]. Cf. *ram*[3].] The male of the sheep, *Ovis aries*, and other ovine quadrupeds; a tup. See cuts under *Ovis* and *quadricornous*.—**The Ram**, Aries, one of the signs and constellations of the zodiac. See *Aries*.

ram[2] (ram), *n.* [< ME. *ram*, *ramme*, < AS. *ram*, *ramm* = D. *ram*, m., = MHG. G. *ramme*, f., a battering-ram; orig. a particular use of *ram*[1], in allusion to the way a ram uses his head in fighting.] **1.** An instrument for battering, crushing, butting, or driving by impact. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *battering-ram*.

Bring up your *rams*,
And with their armèd heads make the fort totter.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

(*b*) A solid pointed projection or beak jutting from the bow of a war-vessel, used both in ancient and in recent times for crushing in an enemy's vessel by being driven against it. See def. 2, and cut under *embolon*. (*c*) The heavy weight of a pile-driving machine, which falls upon the head of the pile: same as *monkey*, 3. (*d*) The piston in the large cylinder of a hydraulic press. (*e*) A hooped spar used in ship building for moving timbers by a jolting blow on the end. (*f*) In *metal-working*, a steam-hammer used in forming a bloom.

2. A steam ship of war armed at the prow below the water-line with a heavy metallic beak



Ram. *a*, bow-rudder.

or spur, intended to destroy an enemy's ship by the force of collision. The beak is often so far independent of the vital structure of the ship that, in the event of a serious collision, it may be carried away without essential injury to the ship to which it belongs. See also cuts under *beak*.—**Hydraulic ram**. See *hydraulic*.

ram[2] (ram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rammed*, ppr. *ramming*. [< ME. *rammen*, *ram*, ram; cf. D. *rammen* = MLG. *rammen*, ram, batter, = G. *rammen*, ram, bore or drive in (> Dan. *ramme*, hit, strike, ram, drive); from the noun: see *ram*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with a ram; drive a ram or similar object against; batter: as, the two vessels tried to *ram* each other.—**2.** To force in; drive down or together: as, to *ram* down a cartridge; to *ram* a charge; to *ram* piles into the earth.

Somewhat of trepidation might be observed in his manner as he *rammed* down the balls.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 143.

3. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

Lady Len. No man shall ever come within my gates.
Men. Fos. Wilt thou *ram* up thy porch-hold?
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, i.

A Ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and *rammʼd* to make the foundation solid.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 76.

4. To stuff as if with a ram; cram.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! *rammed* me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy napkins.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 90.

They *ramme* in great piles of woode, which they lay very deep. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 206.

Do not bring your Æsop, your politician, unless you can *ram* up his mouth with cloves.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To beat or pound anything, in any of the transitive senses of *ram*.

So was it impossible that the wals of Iericho should fall downe, being neither vndermined nor yet *rammed* at with engines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 134.

Finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

With all the watchfulness and all the skill in the world, it would be futile to attempt to pass through the real ice-pack without a ship built for *ramming*.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 160.

ram[3] (ram), *a.* [< Icel. *ramr*, strong (*ramliga*, strongly), = Sw. *ram*, strong, perfect, mere (*en ram bonde*, 'a perfect boor'), = Dan. *ram*, sharp, acrid, rank, mere (*ram jydsk*, 'pure Jutish').] **1.** Strong: as a prefix, very: used as a prefix in *ramshackle*, *rambustious*, etc.—**2.** Strong-scented; stinking: as, *ram* as a fox. *Latham*.

Ramadan, Ramadhan (ram-a-dan'), *n.* [Also *Ramazan*, *Ramadzan*, and *Rhamazan*; = F. *ramazan*, *ramadan* = Sp. *ramadan* = Pg. *ramadan*, *remedão* = Turk. Pers. *ramazān*, < Ar. *ramaḍān*, the name of the 9th month of the Moslem year, < *ramad* (*ramaḍ*), be heated or hot.] The ninth month of the Mohammedan year, and the period of the annual thirty days' fast or Mohammedan Lent, rigidly observed daily from dawn until sunset, when all restrictions are removed. The lunar reckoning of the Mohammedan calendar brings its recurrence about eleven days earlier each year, so that it passes through all the seasons successively in a cycle of about thirty-three years; but it is supposed that when it was named it was regularly one of the hot months, through lunisolar reckoning. The close of the fast is followed by the three days' feast called the *Lesser Bairam*.

ramage[1]† (ram'āj), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *ramage*, < OF. *ramage*, of or belonging to branches, wild, rude, < LL. **ramaticus*, of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. II. *n.* < OF. *ramage*, branches, branching, song of birds on the branches, etc.; < LL. **ramaticum*, neut. of **ramaticus*, of branches: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having left the nest and begun to sit upon the branches: said of birds.

A brancher, a *ramage* hawke. *Cotgrave.*

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyes and *ramage* hawks.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, v.

Hence—**2.** Wild or savage; untamed.

Longe ye gan after hym abyde,
Cerching, enquering in wodes *ramage*,
A wilde swine chasing at that houred tyde.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 527.

Ellis he is not wise ne sage,
No more than is a gote *ramage*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5384.

Yet if she were so tickle as ye would take no stand, so *ramage* as she would be reclaimed with no leave.
Greene, Gwydonius (1593). (*Halliwell.*)

Also *ramish*, *rammish*.

II. *n.* **1.** The branching of trees or plants; branches collectively.—**2.** The warbling of birds among branches; bird-song.

When immelodious winds but made thee [a lute] move,
And birds their *ramage* did on thee bestow.
Drummond, Sonnets, II. 10.

3. A branch of a pedigree; lineage; kindred. *Cotgrave.*—**4.** Courage. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 422.

ramage[2]†, *n.* Same as *rummage*.

ramagious† (ra-mā'jus), *a.* [< ME. *ramagous*, *ramagious*, < *ramage*, wild: see *ramage*[1].] Untamed; wild. *Coles*, 1717.

ramal (rā'mal), *a.* [< NL. **ramalis*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] **1.** In *bot.*, of or belonging to a branch; growing or originating on a branch; rameal.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zool.*, pertaining to a ramus; of the character of a ramus: as, the *ramal* part of the jaw-bone.

Ramalina (ram-a-li'nā), *n.* [NL. (Acharius), < L. *ramale*, twigs, shoots, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A genus of crustaceous lichens of the tribe *Parmeliaceæ* and family *Usneei*. The thallus is fruticulose or finally pendulous, mostly compressed or at length subfoliaceous; the apothecia are scutelliform; the spores are ellipsoid or oblong, bilocular, and colorless. *R. scopulorum* furnishes a dye comparable with archil.

ramass† (ra-mas'), *v. t.* [< F. *ramasser*, bring together, gather, < *re-*, again, + *amasser*, heap up: see *amass*.] To bring together; gather up; unite.

And when they have *ramast* many of several kindes and tastes, according to the appetite of those they treat, they open one vessel, and then another.
Comical Hist. of the World in the Moon (1659). (*Halliwell.*)

ramastrum† (ra-mas'trum), *n.*; pl. *ramastra* (-trā). [NL., < L. *ramus*, a branch, + dim. *-aster*.] In *bot.*, one of the secondary petioles, or petiolules, of compound leaves. *Lindley.*

Ramayana (rä-mä'ya-nä), *n.* [Skt. *Ramāyana*, < *Rama* (see def.) + *ayana*, a going, course, progress, expedition, < *i*, go: see *go*.] The name of one of the two great epic poems of ancient India, the other being the Mahabharata. It gives the history of Rama, especially of his expedition through the Deccan to Ceylon, to recover, by the aid of the monkey-god Hanuman, his wife Sita, carried away thither by Ravana.

rambade (ram'bād), *n.* [< F. *rambade*, "the bend or wale of a gally" (Cotgrave), also *rambate*; cf. Pg. *ar-rombada*, a platform of a galley.] *Naut.*, the elevated platform built across the prow of a galley for boarding, etc.

rambeh (ram'be), *n.* [Said to be connected with Malay *rambūtan*, < *rambut*, hair: see *rambutan*.] The fruit of a middle-sized tree, *Baccaurea sapida*, of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in Malacca, Burma, etc. The fruit is globose, half an inch long, yellowish in color, several-celled, with a pleasant subacid pulp.

ramberge† (ram'bėrj), *n.* [Also *remberge*; < OF. *ramberge*; origin obscure.] A long, narrow war-ship, swift and easily managed, formerly used on the Mediterranean.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c., launched from their stations.
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 51. (*Nares.*)

ramble (ram'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rambled*, ppr. *rambling*. [An altered form (with dissimilation of *mm* to *mb*) of dial. *rammle*, < ME. **ramelen*, freq. of *ramen*, E. dial. *rame*, roam, ramble: see *roam*.] **1.** To roam or wander about in a leisurely manner; go from point to point carelessly or irregularly; rove: as, to *ramble* about the city or over the country.

Bold Robin Hood he would *ramble* away.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 207).

My first Entrance upon this *Rambling* kind of Life.
Dampier, Voyages, II., Pref.

2. To take a wavering or wandering course; proceed with irregular turns, windings, or transitions; show a lack of definite direction or arrangement: as, a *rambling* path or house;

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a *rambling* discourse; the vine *rambles* every way; he *rambled* on in his incoherent speech.

But wisdom does not lie in the *rambling* imaginations of men's minds. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 794.

Our home is a *rambling* old place, on the outskirts of a country town. *The Century*, XL. 278.

3. To reel; stagger. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

=Syn. 1. *Ramble, Stroll, Saunter, Rove, Roam, Wander, Range, Stray. Ramble*, by derivation, also *stroll* and *saunter*, and *stray* when used in this sense, express a less extended course than the others. To *ramble* or *stroll* is to go about, as fancy leads, for the pleasure of being abroad. To *saunter* is to go along idly, and therefore slowly. One may *saunter* or *stroll*, *stray* or *wander*, along one street as far as it goes. To *ramble*, *rove*, or *roam* is to pursue a course that is not very straight. One may *rove*, *roam*, or *wander* with some briskness or for some object, as in search of a lost child. One may *wander* about or *stray* about because he has lost his way. The wild beast *ranges*, *roves*, or *roams* in search of prey. *Roam* expresses most of definite purpose: as, to *roam* over Europe.

ramble (ram'bl), *n.* [< *ramble*, *v.*] **1.** A roving or wandering movement; a going or turning about irregularly or indefinitely; especially, a leisurely or sauntering walk in varying directions.

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

In the middle of a brook, whose silver *ramble*
Down twenty little falls, through reeds and bramble,
Tracing along, it brought me to a cave.
Keats, Endymion, i.

On returning from our *ramble*, we passed the house of the Governor. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 57.

2. A place to ramble in; a mazy walk or tract. **—3.** In *coal-mining*, thin shaly beds of stone, taken down with the coal, above which a good roof may be met with. *Gresley.*

rambler (ram'blėr), *n.* [< *ramble*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

There is a pair of Stocks by every Watch house, to secure night *ramblers* in. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 77.

rambling (ram'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ramble*, *v.*] **1.** The act of wandering about, or from place to place.

Rambling makes little alteration in the mind, unless proper care be taken to improve it by the observations that are made. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

2. A roving excursion or course; an indefinite or whimsical turning back and forth.

Thy money she will waste
In the vain *ramblings* of a vulgar taste.
Crabbe, Works, I. 73.

And oft in *ramblings* on the wold . . .
I saw the village lights below.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

ramblingly (ram'bling-li), *adv.* In a rambling manner.

rambooset, ramboozet, *n.* See *rumbooze.*

ram-bow (ram'bou), *n.* A ship's bow of such construction that it may be efficiently used in ramming.

rambunctious (ram-bungk'shus), *a.* Same as *rambustious.* [Colloq., U. S.]

rambustious (ram-bus'tyus), *a.* [Also *rambunctious*; a slang term of no definite formation, as if < *ram*[3] + *bust*[2] + *-ious.* Cf. E. dial. *rumbustical, rumgumptious, rumbumptious*, etc., boisterous, slang forms of the same general type.] Boisterous; careless of the comfort of others; violent; arrogant. [Low.]

And as for that black-whiskered alligator, . . . let me first get out of those *rambustious* unchristian filbert-shaped claws of his. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 19.

rambutan, rambootan (ram-bö'tan), *n.* [Also *rambostan*; < Malay *rambūtan*, so called in allusion to the villose covering of the fruit, < *rambut*, hair.] The fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, a lofty tree of the Malay archipelago. It is of an oval form, somewhat flattened, 2 inches long, of a reddish color, and covered with soft spines or hairs. The edible part is an aril, and is of a pleasant subacid taste. The tree is related to the lichi and longan, and is cultivated in numerous varieties.

ramby†, *a.* [ME.; cf. *ramp.*] Spirited; prancing; ramping (?).

I salle be at journee with gentille knyghtes,
On a *ramby* stede fulle jolyly graythide.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 373.

ram-cat (ram'kat), *n.* A tom-cat.

Egad! old maids will presently be found
Clapping their dead *ram-cats* in holy ground,
And writing verses on each mousing devil.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Peter's Pension.

Ram-cat is older than Peter. Smollett uses the word in his translation of Gil Blas: "They brought me a ragout made of *ram-cat*" (vol. i. ch. vii.).
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 351.

ramé (ra-mā'), *a.* [OF. *rame*, branched, < L. **ramatus*, branched, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.*] In *her.*, same as *attired.*

rameal (rā'mē-al), *a.* [< *rame-ous* + *-al.*] Growing upon or otherwise pertaining to a branch. Also *rameous.*

Ramean (rā'mē-an), *n.* [< *Ramée* or *Ramus* (see *Ramist*) + *-an.*] A Ramist.

ramed (ramd), *a.* [Appar., with E. suffix *-ed*[2], < F. *ramé*, pp. of *ramer*, prop. support (creeping plants), < *rame*, f., OF. *raim*, m., a branch, stake, F. dial. *rain*, *raime* = Pr. *ram*, *ramp* = It. *ramo*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.*] Noting a vessel on the stocks when all the frames are set upon the keel, the stem and stern-post put up, and the whole adjusted by the ram-line.

ramee, *n.* See *ramie.*

ramekin (ram'e-kin), *n.* [Also *rammekin*, *ramequin*; < F. *ramequin*, a sort of pastry made with cheese, < OFlem. *rammeken*, toasted bread.] Toasted cheese and bread, or toast and cheese; Welsh rabbit; also, bread-crumb baked in a pie-pan with a farce of cheese, eggs, and other ingredients. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

ramelt, *n.* See *rammel.*

ramellose (ram'el-ōs), *a.* [< *ramellus* + *-ose.*] In *algology*, bearing or characterized by ramelli. See *ramellus.*

Fasciculi of extreme branches densely *ramellose.*
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 207.

ramellus (rā-mel'us), *n.*; pl. *ramelli* (-ī). [NL., dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*, *ramulus.*] In *algology*, a ramulus or, more specifically, a branch smaller and simpler than a ramulus, occurring at the growing tip.

rament (rā-ment'), *n.* [< L. *ramentum*, usually in pl. *ramenta*, scrapings, shavings, chips, scales, bits, < *radere*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] **1.** A scraping; shaving. **—2.** In *bot.*, same as *ramentum.* [Rare.]

ramentaceous (ram-en-tā'shius), *a.* [< *rament* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, covered with ramenta.

ramentum (rā-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *ramenta* (-tä). [NL.: see *rament.*] **1.** Same as *rament*, 1. **—2.** In *bot.*, a thin, chaffy scale or outgrowth from the epidermis, sometimes appearing in great abundance on young shoots, and particularly well developed on the stalks of many ferns: same as *palea* (which see for cut).

rameous (rā'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *rameus*, of or belonging to boughs or branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus.* Cf. *ramous*, *ramose.*] Same as *rameal.*

ramequin†, *n.* See *ramekin.*

Rameside (ram'e-sid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rameses* + *-ide*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to any of the ancient Egyptian kings named Rameses or Ramses, or to their families or government. The principal kings of the name were Rameses II. of the nineteenth dynasty and Rameses III. of the twentieth.

II. *n.* A member of the line or the family of Rameside kings.

ramfeezle (ram-fē'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ramfeezled*, ppr. *ramfeezling.* [Appar. < *ram*[3] + *feeze.*] To fatigue; exhaust. [Scotch.]

My awkward muse sair pleads and begs
I would na write.
The tapetless *ramfeezl'd* hizzie.
She 's saft at best, and something lazy.
Burns, Second Epistle to John Lapraik.

ram-goat (ram'gōt), *n.* A low, tortuous, leafy shrub, *Xanthoxylum spinifex* (*Fagara microphyllum*), found on arid shores in the West Indies and South America.

ramgunshock (ram-gun'shok), *a.* [Also *ramgunshoch*, *rangunshock*, rugged; origin obscure.] Rough; rugged. [Scotch.]

Our *ramgunshock*, glum gudeman
Is out and owre the water.
Burns, Had I the Wyte.

ram-head (ram'hed), *n.* **1.** An iron lever for raising up great stones. **—2**†. *Naut.*, a halyard-block. **—3**†. A cuckold.

To be called *ram-head* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men. *John Taylor.*

ram-headed (ram'hed'ed), *a.* Represented with the head of a ram, as a sphinx; furnished with ram's horns, as a sphinx's head; criocephalous (which see).

rami, *n.* Plural of *ramus.*

ramicorn (rā'mi-kôrn), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *ramicornis*, < L. *ramus*, a branch, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *n.* In *ornith.*, the horny sheath of the side of the lower mandible, in any way distinguished from that covering the rest of the bill.

The *ramicorn*, which covers the sides of the rami of the lower mandible. *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad. (1866), p. 276.

II. *a.* In *entom.*, having ramified antennæ, as a hemipterous insect; pertaining to the *Ramicornes.*

ramicorneous (rā-mi-kôr'nē-us), *a.* [< *ramicorn* + *-eous.*] Of or pertaining to the ramicorn.

Ramicornes (rā-mi-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ramicornis*: see *ramicorn.*] In *entom.*, a group of hemipterous insects, having ramified antennæ. See *ramose.*

ramie (ram'ē), *n.* [Also *ramee*; Malay.] A plant, the so-called China grass, *Bahmeria nivea*, or its fiber. The plant is a perennial shrub with herbaceous shoots, native in the Malay islands, China, and Japan. It has long been cultivated in parts of the East Indies to supply fiber for fish-nets and cloths, and in China and Japan textiles of great beauty are made from this material. (See *grass-cloth.*) In length, thickness, and woodiness the stems most nearly resemble hemp. The fiber is unsurpassed in strength, is in an exceptional degree unaffected by moisture, in fineness rivals flax, and has a silky luster shared only by jute. The plant can be grown in any moderate climate—in the southern United States and as far north as New Jersey, as demonstrated by experiment. Also called *cambric-grass*, *silk-grass*, and *ramie-hemp*; in India, *rhea.* See cut under *Bæhmeria.*

ramie-fiber (ram'ē-fī'bėr), *n.* See *ramie.*

ramie-plant (ram'ē-plant), *n.* See *ramie.*

ramification (ram"i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *ramification* = Sp. *ramificacion* = Pg. *ramificação* = It. *ramificazione*, < ML. **ramificatio*(*n-*), < *ramificare*, ramify: see *ramify.*] **1.** The act or process of ramifying, or the state of being ramified; a branching out; division into branches, or into divergent lines, courses, or parts, as of trees or plants, blood-vessels, a mountain-chain, a topic or subject, etc. **—2.** The manner or result of ramifying or branching; that which is ramified or divided into branches; a set of branches: as, the *ramification* of a coral; the *ramifications* of an artery or a nerve; the *ramifications* of the capillaries, or of nerves in an insect's wing. See cuts under *Dendrocœla* and *embryo.*

Infinite vascular *ramifications*, . . . revealed only by the aid of the highest powers of the microscope. *Is. Taylor.*

3. In *bot.*, the branching, or the manner of branching, of stems and roots. **—4.** One of the branches or divergent lines or parts into which anything is divided; a division or subdivision springing or derived from a main stem or source: as, the *ramifications* of a conspiracy; to pursue a subject in all its *ramifications.*

When the radical idea branches out into parallel *ramifications*, how can a consecutive series be formed of senses in their nature collateral? *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

5. The production of figures resembling branches. **—Point of ramification,** in the *integral calculus*, a point on the plane of imaginary quantity where two or more values of the function become equal. Also called *critical point.*

ramified (ram'i-fid), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, branched; having branches; dividing and redividing: as, *ramified* nervures of the wings. **—Ramified corpuscle,** a lacuna of bone, having long slender processes which ramify and inosculate with those of other lacunæ; an ordinary bone-cell.

ramiflorous (rā-mi-flō'rus), *a.* [< L. *ramus*, branch, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] Flowering on the branches. *Gray.*

ramiform (rā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ramiforme.* < L. *ramus*, a branch, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, resembling a branch. *Henslow.*

ramify (ram'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ramified*, ppr. *ramifying.* [< F. *ramifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ramificar* = It. *ramificare*, < ML. **ramificare* (in pp. *ramificatus*), branch, ramify, < L. *ramus*, a branch (see *ramus*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To form branches; shoot into branches, as the stem of a plant, or anything analogous to it; branch out.

When they [asparagus-plants] are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 61.

The "test" has a single round orifice, from which, when the animal is in a state of activity, the sarcodic substance streams forth, speedily giving off *ramifying* extensions. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 397.

2. To diverge in various ways or to different points; stretch out in different lines or courses; radiate.

The establishments of our large carriers *ramify* throughout the whole kingdom. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 441.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches or parts; extend in different lines or directions.

Whoever considers the few radical positions which the Scriptures afforded him will wonder by what energetic operations he expanded them to such an extent, and *ramified* them to so much variety. *Johnson*, Milton.

It is also infinitely *ramified*, diversified, extending everywhere, and touching everything.
D. Webster, Speech, March 18, 1834.

Ramilie (ram'i-lē), *n.* [< *Ramillies*: see def.] A name given to various articles or modes of dress, in commemoration of Marlborough's victory at Ramillies in Belgium over the French

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under Villeroi, in 1706: chiefly used attributively. The Ramillie hat was a form of cocked hat worn in the time of George I. Its peculiarity consisted in the adjustment of the hat-brim—apparently the one in which the three cocks are nearly equal in length and similar in arrangement. The Ramillie wig, worn as late as the time of George III., had a long, gradually diminishing plait, called the Ramillie plait or tail, with a very large bow at the top and a smaller one at the bottom.

A peculiar-shaped hat was known as the "*Ramillie* cock."
N. and Q., 6th ser., XII. 35.

While in this country, the natural hair tied in a pigtail and powdered passed for as good as the *Ramillie* wig and *Ramillie* tail. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 290.

ramiparous (rā-mip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *ramus*, a branch, + *parere*, produce.] Producing branches.

ramish†, *a.* [A corruption of *ramage*[1].] Same as *ramage*[1].

The plaintiff had declared for a *ramish* hawk, which is a hawk living inter ramos (amongst the boughs), and by consequence feræ naturæ.
Nelson, Laws Conc. Game, p. 151. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Ramism (rā'mizm), *n.* [< *Ramus* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The logical doctrine of Petrus Ramus, or Pierre de la Ramée (born in Picardy, 1515; massacred on St. Bartholomew's day, 1572). The doctrine was that of Aristotle, with the omission of the more difficult and metaphysical parts, and with a few additions drawn from rhetoric and from Platonic sources (such as the doctrine of dichotomy). It was characterized by simplicity and good sense, and was set forth with some literary skill. It attracted considerable attention, owing to the unbounded hostility to Aristotle professed by Ramus, and was taught for many years in the Scottish universities and at Cambridge. John Milton wrote a Ramist logic.

In England, Cambridge alone, always disposed to reject the authority of Aristotle, and generally more open to new ideas than the sister university, was a stronghold of *Ramism*. *R. Adamson*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 803.

Ramist (rā'mist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *ramiste*, a Ramist, pertaining to Ramus, < *Ramus* (see *Ramism*).] **I.** *n.* A follower of Peter Ramus. See *Ramism*. The main position of Ramus was that "everything that Aristotle taught was false," but there was nothing original in his writings. He introduced into logic the dilemma, which had always been taught as a part of rhetoric, to which he greatly inclined.

II. *a.* Pertaining to Ramus or Ramism; characterized by or characteristic of Ramism.—**Ramist consonants** (French *consonnes ramistes*), the letters *j* and *v*: so called by French writers, because Ramus was the first, in his grammatical writings, to distinguish them as consonants from the vowels *i* and *u*.

ram-line (ram'līn), *n.* [< *ram* (†) (see *rammed*) + *line*[2].] **1.** In *ship-building*, a small rope or line used for setting the frames fair, assisting in forming the sheer of the ship, or for other similar purposes.—**2.** In *spar-making*, a line used to make a straight middle line on a spar.

rammed (ramd), *a.* [Pp. of *ram*[2], v.] Excessive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rammekin†, *n.* See *ramekin*.

rammel (ram'el), *n.* [Also *ramell*, *ramel*; < late ME. *ramel*, rubbish, < OF. *ramaille*, *ramille*, usually in pl. *ramailles*, *ramilles*, F. *ramilles*, branches, twigs, < LL. *ramale*, usually in pl. *ramalia*, branches, twigs, sticks, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] **1.** Refuse wood, as of twigs or small branches, or decayed woody matter.

Rubbish, *rammel*, and broken stones. *Holland.*

2. Rubbish, especially bricklayers' rubbish.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up.
Holinshed, Hist. Scot., M. b, col. 1, c. (*Nares.*)

[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in both senses.]

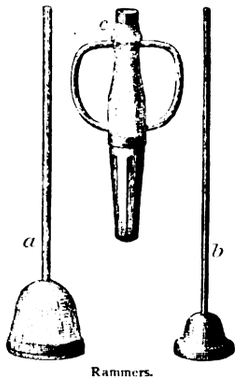
rammel† (ram'el), *v. i.* [< *rammel*, *n.*] To turn to rubbish; molder.

Franare [It.], . . . to *rammell* or moulder in pieces, as sometimes mud walles or great masses of stone will doe of themselves.
Florio (1611), p. 195.

rammelsbergite (ram'elz-bėrg-īt), *n.* [After K. F. *Rammelsberg* (born 1813), a German chemist.] An arsenide of nickel, like chloanthite in composition, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

rammel-wood† (ram'el-wůd), *n.* Natural copsewood.

There growyth many allers and other *ramell-wood*, which servethe muche for the buyldinge of suche small houses.
MS. Cotton. Calig. B. viii. (*Halliwell.*)



Rammers.

a, wooden rammer, with iron band or hoop; *b*, *c*, paving-rammers—*b* being used to compact sand, and *c* for cobblestones, etc.

rammer (ram'ėr), *n.* [= G. *rammer*; as *ram*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] An instrument for ramming, or driving by impact. The pavers' rammer, used in settling stones or compacting earth, is a heavy mass of iron-bound wood, of tapering form, with handles at the top and on one or both sides. (See *beetle*[1], 1.) Founders' rammers are made in different ways, for various purposes, as forcing the sand into the pattern, solidifying it in the flask, etc. A gunners' rammer is a staff with a cylindrical head, for driving home the charge in a cannon, usually having for field-artillery a swab (called a *sponge*) at the other end for cleaning out the gun after firing. Ramrods, and some kinds of ram, as that of a ship of war, are also sometimes called *rammers*. See *ram*[2], 2, and *ramrod*; see also cut in preceding column, and cut under *gun-carriage*.

The earth is to bee wel driven and beaten downe close with a *rammer*, that it may be fast about the roots.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 11.

rammish[1] (ram'ish), *a.* [< ME. *rammish*; < *ram*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling or characteristic of a ram; rammy; strong-scented; hence, coarse; lewd; lascivious: used like *goatish* in the same sense. Compare *hircine*.

For al the world, they stinken as a goot:
Her savour is so *rammish* and so hoot,
That though a man from hem a myle be,
The savour wol infecte him, trusteth me.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 334.

Whose father being a *rammish* ploughman, himself a perfumed gentleman. *Middleton*, Phœnix, i. 2.

rammish[2]† (ram'ish), *a.* Same as *ramage*[1].

rammishness (ram'ish-nes), *n.* [< *rammish*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being rammish.

rammy (ram'i), *a.* [< *ram*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like a ram; rammish.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means that *rammy* mutton which is in Turkie and Asia Minor. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., ii. § 2.

ramollescence (ram-o-les'ens), *n.* [< F. *ramollir*, soften, refl. become soft (< *re-*, again, + *amollir*, soften: see *amollish*), + *-escence*. Cf. L. *remollescere*, become soft again, become soft.] A softening or mollifying; mollification. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

ramollissement (ra-mo-lēs'moṅ), *n.* [< F. *ramollissement*, < *ramollir*, soften, become soft: see *ramollescence*.] In *pathol.*, a morbid condition of some part of the body, as the brain or the liver, in which it becomes softened.

ramoon (ra-mön'), *n.* [< Sp. *ramon*, the top of branches cut as food for sheep in snowy weather (= F. *ramon*, a broom of twigs or branches), < *ramo*, < L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] A low West Indian tree, *Trophis Americana*, belonging to the mulberry tribe, with milky juice and drupe-like fruit. Its leaves and twigs are sometimes fed to cattle.

ramose (rā'mōs), *a.* [< L. *ramosus*, full of branches: see *ramous*.] **1.** Same as *ramous*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Branching; much-branched; ramifying frequently, as corals and other zoöphytes; ramous. (*b*) Resembling a branch or branches; shooting out like a branch: as, the *ramose* spines of some shells.—**Ramose antennæ**, antennæ in which the joints are rather long, a few of them emitting from the base or apex—generally on the outer side, rarely on both sides—long cylindrical processes or branches.

ramosely (rā'mōs-li), *adv.* In a ramose or branching manner. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 21.

ramous (rā'mus), *a.* [< F. *rameux* = Pr. *ramos* = Sp. Pg. It. *ramoso*, < L. *ramosus*, full of branches, < *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] Branched or branchy, or full of branches; having branches, or divisions of the character of branches; ramifying; ramose.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

A *ramous* efflorescence of a fine white spar found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward*, Fossils.

ramp (ramp), *v.* [Also *romp* (now partly differenced in use: see *romp*); < ME. *rampen*, < OF. *ramper*, *raumper*, creep, crawl, also climb, F. *ramper*, creep, crawl, cringe (cf. *rampe*, a flight of stairs (>G. *rampe*), = It. *rampare*, clutch (*rampa*, a claw, a grip, *rampo*, a grappling-iron), a nasalized form of **rappare*, in comp. *ar-rappare*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rapar*, snatch up, carry off, seize upon; of Teut. origin: LG. *rappen*, *rapen*, snatch up hastily; Bavar. dial. *rampfen*, G. *raffen*, snatch, etc.: see *rap*[2], *rape*[2], *raff*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise by climbing or shooting up, as a plant; run or grow up rapidly; spring up in growth.

Some Sorts of Plants . . . are either endued with a Faculty of twining about others that are near, or else furnish'd with Claspers and Tendrils, whereby . . . they catch Hold of them, and so *ramping* upon Trees, Shrubs, Hedges or Poles, they mount up to a great Height.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 111.

Trees of every sort
On three sides, slender, spreading, long and short;
Each grew as it contrived, the poplar *ramped*,
The fig-tree reared itself. *Browning*, Sordello.

2. To rise for a leap or in leaping, as a wild beast; rear or spring up; prepare for or make a spring; jump violently. See *rampant*.

Tho, rearing up his former feete on hight,
He *rampt* upon him with his ravenous pawes.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 29.

Surely the Prelates would have Saint Paul's words *rampe* one over another, as they use to clime into their Livings and Bishopricks. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Thither I climb'd at dawn
And stood by her garden-gate;
A lion *ramps* at the top.
He is claspt by a passion-flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 1.

3. To move with violent leaps or starts; jump or dash about; hence, to act passionately or violently; rage; storm; behave with insolence.

Whan she couth hoom, she *rampeth* in my face,
And cryeth, "False coward, wreek thy wyf."
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 16.

The Govr, hearing ye tumulte, sent to quiet it, but he *ramped* more like a furious beast then a man.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 174.

For the East Lynn (which is our river) was *ramping* and roaring frightfully.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

4. To spring about or along gaily; frolic; gambol; flirt; romp. See *romp*.

Good wenches would not so *rampe* abrode ydelly.
Udall, Roister Doister, ii. 4.

Then the wild boar, being so stout and strong, . . .
Thrashed down the trees as he *ramped* him along.
Jovial Hunter of Bromsgrove (Child's Ballads, VIII. 146).

Peace, you foul *ramping* jade!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

[This verb, although still employed in literature, is not common in colloquial use.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To hustle; rob with violence. [Thieves' slang.]—**2.** To bend upward, as a piece of iron, to adapt it to the woodwork of a gate or the like. *Halliwell.*

Mr. R. Phipps is introducing at Campbell Road, Bow, Messrs. Parkin and Webb's patent *ramped* wheel tire.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 535.

To ramp and reave†, to get (anything) by fair means or foul. *Halliwell.*

ramp (ramp), *n.* [< ME. *rampe*; < *ramp*, *v.* Cf. *romp*, *n.*] **1.** A leap; a spring; a bound. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*. *Milton*, S. A., l. 139.

2. A rising passage or road; specifically (*milit.*), a gradual slope or ascent from the interior level of a fortification to the general level behind the parapet.

The ascent is by easy *ramps*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 400.

We crossed literally a *ramp* of dead bodies loosely covered with earth. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 312.

3. In *masonry* and *carp.*, a concave bend or slope in the cap or upper member of any piece of ascending or descending workmanship, as in the coping of a wall; the concave sweep that connects the higher and lower parts of a railing at a half- or quarter-pace.—**4.** In *arch.*, etc., any slope or inclined plane, particularly an inclined plane affording communication between a higher and a lower level.

In some parts (of the temple at Khorsabad) even the parapet of the *ramp* still remains in situ.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 154.

5†. A coarse, frolicsome woman; a jade; a romp.

Nay, fy on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with al that take thy part. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3.

Although that she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian. *G. Harvey.*

The bouncing *ramp*, that roaring girl my mistress.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 3.

6. The garden rampion, or its root.—**7**†. A highwayman; a robber. *Halliwell.*—**8.** In the game of pin-pool, a stroke by which all the pins but the center one are knocked down. A player making a ramp at any stage of the game wins the pool.—**Ramp and twist**, in *carp.*, any line that rises and winds simultaneously.

ramp† (ramp), *a.* [< *ramp*, *v.*] Ramping; leaping; furiously swift or rushing.

Ride out, ride out, ye *ramp* rider!
Your steed 's baith stout and strang.
The Broom of Cowdenknows (Child's Ballads, IV. 46).

rampacious (ram-pā'shus), *a.* [A var. of *rampageous*, prob. confused with *rapacious*.] Same as *rampageous*. [Colloq.]

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A stone statue of some *rampacious* animal with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxii.

rampadgeon (ram-pā′jon), *n.* [< *rampage-ous* + *-on.*] A furious, boisterous, or quarrelsome fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rampage (ram′pāj or ram-pāj′), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-age.*] A leaping or jumping about, as from anger or excitement; violent or furious movement; excited action of any kind: as, to be on the *rampage;* to go on a *rampage.* [Colloq.]

She 's been on the *ram-page* this last spell about five minutes. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

A diplomatist like Prince Bismarck, possessed of that faculty of plain speech, and out for the time on the *rampage*, seems to Continental Courts a terror.
Spectator (London), June 28, 1890.

rampage (ram′pāj or ram-pāj′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampaged*, ppr. *rampaging.* [Also (Sc.) *rampauge;* < *rampage, n.*] 1. To act or move in a ramping manner; spring or rush violently; rage or storm about. [Colloq.]

Were I best go to finish the revel at the Griffin? But then Maudie will *rampauge* on my return.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xvi.

Now we will see how these *rampaging* Hurons lived when outlying in ambushments.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

2. To run or prance about; move springily or friskily; romp; riot. [Colloq.]

An' they *rampaged* about [on horseback] wi' their grooms, and was 'nutin' arter the men.
Tennyson, Village Wife, vii.

How do you propose to go *rampaging* all over Scotland, and still be at Oban on the fifteenth?
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

rampageous (ram-pā′jus), *a.* [Also *rampagious* (and *rampacious*, q. v.); < *rampage* + *-ous.*] 1. Of a ramping character; behaving rampantly; unruly; raging; boisterous; stormy. [Colloq.]

The farmers and country folk [had] no cause to drive in their herds and flocks as in the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity. *Galt*, Provost, xv. (*Davies.*)

A lion — a mighty, conquering, generous, *rampageous* Leo Belgicus.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, A Week's Holiday.

There 's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the *rampageousest* Methodis as can be. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, v.

Hence — 2. Glaring or "loud" in style or taste; "stunning." [Colloq.]

There comes along a missionary, . . . with a *rampagious* gingham.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 6, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

The ornamentation is for the most part in *rampageous* rocaille style, bright burnished gold on whitewash or white imitation marble. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 200.

rampageousness (ram-pā′jus-nes), *n.* The character of being rampageous. [Colloq.]

One there is, a lover-cousin, who out-Herods every one else in *rampagiousness* and lack of manners.
Athenæum, No. 3249, p. 145.

rampair†, *v. t.* [< F. *remparer*, fortify, inclose with a rampart: see *rampire, rampart.*] To make secure; intrench; shield; cover.

Theyr frame is raysed of excedynge hyghe trees, sette close together and fast *rampaired* in the grounde, so standyng a slope and bending inward that the toppes of the trees loyne together.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 68).

rampallian†, **rampallion**† (ram-pal′yan, -yon), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-allian, -allion*, a vague termination of contempt, as in *rapscallion, rumgallion.*] Rapscallion; villain; rascal: a vituperative word.

Away, you scullion! you *rampallian*, you fustilarian!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 65.

Out upon them, *rampallions!* I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

I was almost strangled with my own band by twa *rampallians*, wha wanted yestreen . . . to harle me into a change-house. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxvi.

rampancy (ram′pan-si), *n.* [< *rampan(t)* + *-cy.*] The state or quality of being rampant; excessive activity; exuberance; extravagance.

The pope had over mastered all, the temporall power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spirituall.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

This height and *rampancy* of vice. *South.*

rampant (ram′pant), *a.* [< ME. **rampant*, also *rampand, rampend,* < OF. *rampant*, ppr. of *ramper*, creep, climb: see *ramp.*] 1. Climbing or springing unchecked; rank in growth; exuberant: as, *rampant* weeds.

The cactus is here very abundant and *rampant*.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 95.

2. Overleaping restraint or usual limits; unbridled; unrestricted.

He is tragicall on the Stage, but *rampant* in the Tyring-house, and sweares oathes there which he neuer con'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Player.

The custom of street-hawking is *rampant* in Spain.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 19.

Happily the love of red rags which is so *rampant* on either side of Parenzo, at Trieste and at Zara, seems not to have spread to Parenzo itself.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 104.

The style of the pulpit in respect of imagery, I conceive, should be grave, severe, intense, not luxuriant, not *rampant.* *A. Phelps*, English Style, p. 144.

They were going together to the Doncaster spring meeting, where Bohemianism would be *rampant*.
Miss Braddon, Only a Clod, xxvi.

3. Ramping; rearing.

The tawny lion . . . springs, as broke from bonds,
And *rampant* shakes his brinded mane.
Milton, P. L., vii. 466.

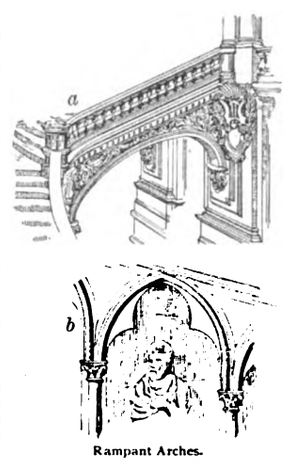
When he chaseth and followeth after other beasts, hee goeth alwaies saltant or *rampant;* which he neuer useth to doe when he is chased in sight, but is onely passant.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 16.

4. In *her.*, rising with both fore legs elevated, the dexter uppermost, and the head seen sidewise, the dexter hind leg also higher than the sinister, as if the weight of the creature were borne upon the latter: noting a lion or other beast of prey. Also *ramping, effrayé.* See also cut under *affronté.*


Lion Rampant.

Old Nevil's crest,
The *rampant* bear chain'd to the ragged staff.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

Rampant affronté, rampant combatant. See *counter-rampant.*—**Rampant arch,** in *arch.*, an arch whose imposts or abutments are not on the same level.—**Rampant bandage,** a bandage applied in such a manner that the turns of the spiral do not touch each other, but leave uncovered spaces between.—**Rampant displayed,** in *her.*, facing directly out from the shield and seated on the haunches or raised erect on the hind legs, the fore paws extended: noting a lion or other beast of prey.—**Rampant gardant,** in *her.*, having the same attitude as in rampant, but with the head turned so as to look directly out from the shield —that is, affronté. —**Rampant indorsed.** See *counter-rampant.*—**Rampant in full aspect.** Same as *rampant displayed.*—**Rampant passant,** said of an animal when walking with the dexter fore paw raised somewhat higher than the mere passant position. —**Rampant regardant,** in *her.*, rampant, but with the head turned round, so that the creature looks in the direction of its tail.—**Rampant sejant,** in *her.*, seated on the hind quarters, but with the fore paws raised, the dexter above.—**Rampant vault.** See *vault.*


Rampant Arches.
a, grand staircase of the Nouvel Opéra, Paris; *b*, crowning arcade in façade of Sta. Maria del Orto, Venice.

rampantly (ram′pant-li), *adv.* In a rampant manner.

rampart (ram′pärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rampar, ramper, rampare, rampire, rampier;* < OF. *rempart* (with excrescent *t*), *rempar* (F. *rempart*), a rampart of a fort, < *remparer*, defend, fortify, inclose with a rampart (F. *remparer*, refl., fortify oneself), < *re-*, again, + *emparer*, defend, fortify, surround, seize, take possession of (F. *emparer*, seize, take possession of), < *en-* + *parer*, defend: see *pare*[1], *parry.* Cf. It. *riparo* (= Pg. *reparo*), a defense, < *riparare*, defend, = Pg. *reparar*, repair, shelter: see *repair*[1]. Cf. *parapet*, which contains the same ult. verb.] 1. In *fort.*, an elevation or mound of earth round a place, capable of resisting cannon-shot, and having the parapet raised upon it; a protecting enceinte; also, this elevation together with the parapet. The rampart is built of the earth taken out of the ditch, but the lower part of the outer slope is usually constructed of masonry. The top of the rampart behind the parapet should have sufficient width for the free passage of troops, guns, etc. See cut under *parapet.*

Thrice . . . did he set up his banner upon the *rampier* of the enemy. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

When bands
Of pioneers, with spade and pickaxe arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field,
Or cast a *rampart.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 678.

The term *rampart*, though strictly meaning the mound on which the parapet stands, generally includes the parapet itself.
Brande and Cox, Dict. of Sci., Lit., and Art, III. 205.

Hence — 2. Something that serves as a bulwark or defense; an obstruction against approach or intrusion; a protecting inclosure.

What *rampire* can my human frailty raise
Against the assault of fate?
Fletcher (and Massinger ?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 2.

At length they reached an open level, encompassed on all sides by a natural *rampart* of rocks.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

Rampart gun. See *gun*[1]. = **Syn.** See *fortification.*

rampart (ram′pärt), *v. t.* [Formerly also *rampire, ramper;* < *rampart, rampire, n.*] To fortify with ramparts; protect by or as if by a rampart; bolster; strengthen.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampired* gates, and they shall ope.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 47.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells,
Proudly *ramparted* with rocks.
Coleridge, Ode to the Departing Year, vii.

'Neath *rampired* Solidor pleasant riding on the Rance!
Browning, Hervé Riel.

rampart-grenade (ram′pärt-grē-nād′), *n.* See *grenade.*

rampart-slope (ram′pärt-slōp), *n.* In *fort.*, the slope which terminates the rampart on the interior, connecting the terre-plein with the parade; the ramp or talus.

rampet†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *ramp.*

ramper[1] (ram′pėr), *n.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rampart.*—2. A turnpike road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ramper[2] (ram′pėr), *n.* [< *ramp* + *-er*[1].] A ruffian who infests race-courses. [Slang.] *Encyc. Dict.*

ramph-. For words beginning thus, see *rhamph-.*

rampick, rampike (ram′pik, ram′pīk), *n.* [Formerly also *ranpick, ranpike;* appar. < *ran-* (identified by some with *ran-* in *ran-tree, roan-tree,* mountain-ash (cf. *rantle-tree*)) + *pick*[1] or *pike*[1].] A tree having dead boughs standing out of its top; any dead tree: also used attributively (in this use also *rampicked*). [Old and prov. Eng.; U. S. and New Brunswick, in the form *rampike.*]

When their fleeces gin to waxen rough,
He combes and trims them with a *rampicke* bough.
The Affectionate Shepheard (1594). (*Halliwell.*)

The aged *ranpick* trunk where plow-men cast their seed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 205.

The march of the fire was marked next morning by . . . hundreds of blackened trees which would never bud again. The sight of these bare and lifeless poles is a common one here; the poles are termed *ram-pikes.*
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, iii.

rampicked (ram′pikt), *a.* [< *rampick* + *-ed*[2].] See *rampick.*

According to Wilbraham, a *rampicked* tree is a stag-headed tree, i. e. like an overgrown oak, having the stumps of boughs standing out of its top. *Halliwell.*

rampier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rampart.*

rampike, *n.* See *rampick.*

ramping (ram′ping), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *rampant*, 4.

rampion (ram′pi-on), *n.* [Appar. corrupted from It. *ramponzolo, raperonzolo, raperonzo* = Sp. *reponche, ruiponce* = Pg. *raponto, ruiponto* = OF. *raiponce, reponce, raiponse* = LG. *rapunsje* = G. *rapunzel* = Sw. Dan. *rapunzel* (ML. *rapuncium*), a plant, the *Campanula Rapunculus*, also the *Phyteuma spicatum*, < ML. *rapunculus*, also the *Phyteuma spicatum*, < ML. *rapunculus*, dim. of L. *rapa, rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*[3]. For the form, cf. Sp. *rampion*, a species of lobelia.] 1. One of the bellflowers, *Campanula Rapunculus*, a native of central and southern Europe, formerly much cultivated in gardens for its white tuberous roots, which were used as a salad. More fully *garden rampion.*—2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Horned rampion,** a general name of the species of *Phyteuma*, plants related to the bellflowers, and called *horned* because the slender corolla-lobes in some species remain long coherent in a conical beak.—**Large rampion,** said to be a name of the evening primrose, *Œnothera biennis.*

rampire, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic variant of *rampart* (which see).

rampired (ram′pīrd), *a.* [< *rampire* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with ramparts. See quotations under *rampart, v.*

rampish† (ram′pish), *a.* [< *ramp* + *-ish*[1].] Rampant. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

rampler (ramp′lėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ramplor;* appar. equiv. to *ramper*[2], lit. one who ramps, or to *rambler*, one who rambles or roves: see *ramper*[2], *rambler.*] I. *n.* A gay, roving, or unsettled fellow. [Scotch.]

He 's ——, a mischievous clever *ramplor*, and never devals with cracking his jokes on me.
Galt, Sir Andrew Wylie, I. 226.

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II. *a.* Roving; unsettled. *Galt.* [Scotch.]

Rampoor chudder. A soft shawl of fine wool of the kind made at Rampoor in the Northwest Provinces, India. Such shawls are called in England and America simply *chudder*. See *chudder*.

rampostan, *n.* Same as *rambutan*.

ramps[1] (ramps), *n. pl.* Same as *ramsons*. [Prov. Eng.]

ramps[2] (ramps), *n.* Same as *rampion*.

rampse (ramps), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rampsed*, ppr. *rampsing*. [Variant of *ramp*.] To climb. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rampsman (ramps'măn), *n.*; pl. *rampsmen* (-men). [Appar. < *ramp* + poss. gen. *-s* + *man*. Cf. *cracksman*.] A highway robber who uses violence when necessary. *The Slang Dictionary*, p. 211.

ram-riding (ram'rī'ding), *n.* See the quotation.

> One summer evening, when the scandalised townsmen and their wedded wives assembled, and marched down to the cottage with intent to lead the woman in a *Ram-riding*, i. e. in a shameful penitential procession through the streets, the sight of Kit playing in the garden, and his look of innocent delight as he ran in to call his mother out, took the courage out of them.
> *The Speaker*, April 19, 1890, I. 427.

ramrod (ram'rod), *n.* [< *ram*[2] + *rod*.] A rod for ramming down the charge of a gun, pistol, or other firearm, especially for small hand-fire-arms. (Compare *rammer*.) Now that most small-arms load at the breech, ramrods are much less used than formerly. The ordinary ramrod for shot-guns, rifles, and the like was an unjointed wooden or iron rod, enlarged at the head or there fitted with a metal cap, and furnished at the other end with a screw or wormer for extracting a charge; when not in use it was carried in thimbles on the under side of the barrel.

ramrod-bayonet (ram'rod-bā'o-net), *n.* A steel rod one end of which is fitted for cleaning the bore of a rifle, while the other is pointed to serve as a bayonet: when intended for use as a weapon, the bayonet end is drawn a certain distance beyond the muzzle, and is held by a catch.

ramroddy (ram'rod-i), *a.* [< *ramrod* + *-y*[1].] Like a ramrod; stiff or unbending as a ramrod; prim; formal; obstinate. [Colloq.]

> The inevitable English nice middle-class tourist with his wife, the latter *ramroddy* and uncompromising.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 60.

Ramsden's eyepiece. See *eyepiece*.

ramshackle[1] (ram'shak-l), *a.* and *n.* [Also, as adj., *ramshackled*, Sc. *ramshackled;* < Icel. *ramskakkr*, quite wrong, absurd (Cleasby and Vigfusson); otherwise defined as "ramshackle, crazy"; < *ramr*, strong, very, as intensive prefix, very, + *skakkr*, wry, distorted, unequal, > Sc. *shach*, distort: see *shach*. The second element in the E. word is appar. conformed to *shackle;* cf. Icel. *skökull*, Sw. *skakel*, Dan. *skagle*, the pole of a carriage that shakes about: see *shackle*.] **I.** *a.* Loose-jointed; ill-made; out of gear or repair; crazy; tumble-down; unregulated; chaotic.

> There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach, and his two, nay three, footmen behind him.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxv.

> To get things where you wanted them, until they shook loose again by the *ram-shackle* movements of the machine.
> *Bramwell*, Wool-Carding, p. 135.

> In the present complex, artificial, and generally *ramshackle* condition of municipal organization in America.
> *The American*, IX. 229.

II. *n.* A thoughtless fellow. [Scotch.]

> Gin yon chield had shaved twa niches nearer you, your head, my man, would have lookit very like a bluidy pancake. This will learn ye again, ye young *ramshackle*.
> *Lockhart*, Reginald Dalton, I. 199.

ramshackle[2] (ram'shak-l), *v.* A corrupt form of *ransack*, confused with *ramshackle*[1].

ramshackled (ram'shak-ld), *a.* [Sc. *ramshackled*, < *ramshackle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ramshackle*[1].

ramshackly (ram'shak-li), *a.* [< *ramshackle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Same as *ramshackle*[1].

> This old lady was immeasurably fond of the old *ramshackly* house she lived in.
> *C. Reade*, Clouds and Sunshine, p. 15.

ram's-head (ramz'hed), *n.* 1. A species of lady's-slipper or moccasin-flower, *Cypripedium arietinum*, a rare plant of northern swamps in North America. The solitary flower has the three sepals distinct, is smaller than that of the common lady's-slipper, is colored brownish and reddish, and is drooping and of an odd form suggesting the name. 2. A seed of the chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

ram's-horn (ramz'hôrn), *n.* 1. A semicircular work in the ditch of a fortified place, sweeping the ditch, and itself commanded by the main work.—2. An ammonite: a general name of fossil cephalopods whose shells are spiral, twisted, or bent.—3. A winding net supported by stakes, to inclose fish that come in with the tide. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ramskin (ram'skin), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *ramekin*.] A species of cake made of dough and grated cheese. Also called *Sefton cake*, as said to have been invented at Croxteth Hall, England, the seat of Lord Sefton. *Imp. Dict.*

ramsons (ram'zonz), *n. pl.* [Formerly also *ramsens, ramsins*, sometimes corruptly *ramshorns;* irreg., with additional plural suffix *-s*, for **ramson*, **ramsen*, itself a plural in ME.,< ME. **ramsen* (< AS. *hramsan*), pl. (for which are found *ramsis, ramzys, ramseys*, with pl. *-s*) of singular **ramse* (> E. dial. **ramse, ramps, ramsh*, also *ramsy, ramsey*), < AS. *hramsa* (pl. *hramsan*), broad-leafed garlic, = Bav. dial. *ramsen, ramsel* = Sw. **rams* (in comp. *rams-lök* (*lök* = E. *leek*), bear-garlic) = Dan. *rams*, also in comp. *rams-lög* (*lög* = E. *leek*), garlic; cf. Lith. *kremusze, kremuszis*, wild garlic, Ir. *creamh*, garlic, Gr. κρόμυον, an onion.] A species of garlic, *Allium ursinum*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

> Eate leekes in Lide and *ramsins* in May.
> And all the yeare after physicians may play.
> *Aubrey's Wilts*, MS. Royal Soc., p. 124. (*Halliwell.*)

ram-stag (ram'stag), *n.* A gelded ram. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ram-stam (ram'stam), *a.* and *n.* [A riming compound, < *ram*[3] + *stam*, var. of *stamp*.] **I.** *a.* Forward; thoughtless; headstrong. *Halliwell.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

> The hairum-scairum, *ram-stam* boys.
> *Burns*, To James Smith.

II. *n.* A giddy, forward person. [Scotch.]

> Watty is a lad of a methodical nature, and no a hurly-burly *ram-stam*, like yon flea-luggit thing, Jamie.
> *Galt*, The Entail, III. 70.

ram-stam (ram'stam), *adv.* [< *ram-stam*, *a.*] Precipitately; headlong. [Scotch.]

> The least we'll get, if we gang *ram-stam* in on them, will be a broken head, to learn us better havings.
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

ramstead, ramsted (ram'sted), *n.* Same as *ranstead*.

ramstead-weed (ram'sted-wēd), *n.* Same as *ranstead*.

ramtil (ram'til), *n.* [E. Ind.] A plant, *Guizotia Abyssinica*, with oleiferous seeds.

ramule (ram'ūl), *n.* [< F. *ramule*, < L. *ramulus*, a little branch: see *ramulus*.] In *bot.*, same as *ramulus*.

ramuli, *n.* Plural of *ramulus*.

ramuliferous (ram-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *ramulus*, a little branch, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing ramuli or branchlets.

ramulose (ram'ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *ramulosus:* see *ramulous*.] Same as *ramulous*.—**Ramulose cell** or **areolet** of the wing, in *entom.*, a cell or areolet emitting a short nervure from the outer or posterior side.

ramulous (ram'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *ramuleux*, < L. *ramulosus*, full of little branches (applied by Pliny to veined leaves), < *ramulus*, a little branch: see *ramulus*.] 1. In *bot.*, having many small branches.—2. In *entom.*, having one or more small branches; ramulose.

ramulus (ram'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *ramuli* (-lī). [L., a little branch, dim. of *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*. Cf. *ramule*.] 1. In *bot., anat.*, and *zoöl.*, a branchlet or twig; a small ramus or branch, as of an artery.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of orthopterous insects. *Saussure*, 1861.—**Ramulus carotico-tympanicus**, one of the small branches of the internal carotid artery given off in the carotid canal to the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity.

ramus (rā'mus), *n.*; pl. *rami* (-mī). [= F. *rame*, f., OF. *raim*, m., = Sp. Pg. It. *ramo*, m., < L. *rāmus*, a branch, bough, twig, club, orig. **radmus* = Gr. ῥάδαμος, a young branch; cf. Gr. ῥάδιξ, a branch, = L. *radix*, a root: see *radix*.] In *biol.*, a branch or branching part, as of a plant, vein, artery, or forked bone. The rami of the ischium and pubis are their narrowed projecting parts. The rami of the lower jaw, as in man, are the ascending branches at each end, as distinguished from the intermediate horizontal part, called the *body;* but in any case where such distinction is not marked, as in birds and reptiles, a ramus is either half of the mandible, or one of the gnathidia, usually composed of several distinct bones. See diagram under *bill*, and cuts under *Felidæ* and *pleurodont*.—**Mandibular, pubic,** etc., **ramus.** See the adjectives.

ramuscule (rā-mus'kūl), *n.* [= F. *ramuscule*, < LL. *ramusculus*, dim. of L. *ramus*, a branch: see *ramus*.] 1. A branchlet; a small spray.—2. In *anat.*, a ramulus, branchlet, or twig, as of the arteries of the pia mater, which penetrate the substance of the brain.

ran[1] (ran). Preterit of *run*.

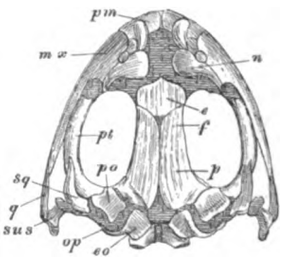
ran[2]† (ran), *n.* [< ME. **ran*, < AS. *rān*, robbery, open rapine, < Icel. *rān* = Dan. *ran*, robbery, depredation.] Open robbery and rapine; force; violence.

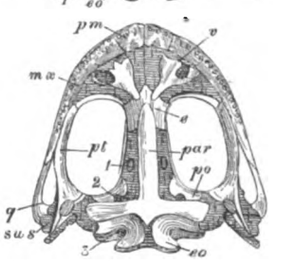
ran[3] (ran), *n.* [Also *rann;* < ME. *ran, ron*, < W. *rhan*, a part, division, share, portion, section, = Ir. Gael. *rann*, part, division, verse, poem.] A song.

ran[4] (ran), *n.* [Perhaps a confused form of *rand*[1], strip of leather.] 1. The hank of a string. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *rope-making*, twenty cords of twine wound on a reel, every cord being so parted by a knot as to be easily separated from the others.—3. *Naut.*, yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch. *Encyc. Dict.*

ran[5] (ran), *n.* Same as *runn*.

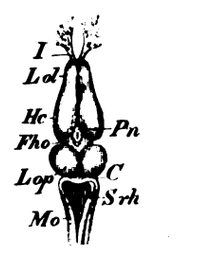
Rana[1] (rā'nă), *n.* [NL., < L. *rāna*, frog, prob. orig. **racna*, a croaker; cf. *raccare*, cry as a tiger.] 1. An extensive Linnean genus of aquat-





Rana.—Skull of the Frog: upper figure from above, lower from below.

c, girdle-bone, or os-en-ceinture; *eo*, ex-occipital; *f*, frontal part of frontoparietal bone; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *op*, opisthotic; *p*, parietal part of frontoparietal; *par*, parasphenoid; *pm*, premaxilla; *po*, proötic; *pt*, pterygoid; *q*, quadratojugal; *sq*, squamosal; *sus*, suspensorium of lower jaw; *v*, vomer; 1, optic foramen; 2, foramen ovale; 3, condyloid foramen.



Brain of *Rana esculenta*, from above, ×4.

Lol, olfactory lobe, or rhinencephalon, with *I*, olfactory nerves; *Hc*, cerebral hemisphere, or prosencephalon; *Fho*, thalamencephalon; *Pn*, pineal body; *Lop*, optic lobe; *C*, cerebellum; *Srh*, fourth ventricle; *Mo*, medulla oblongata.

ic salient anurous batrachians, typical of the family *Ranidæ;* the frogs proper. It was formerly more than conterminous with the present family *Ranidæ*. See *frog*[1], and also cuts under *bullfrog, girdle-bone, Anura*[2], and *temporomastoid*.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Humphreys*, 1797.

Rana[2] (rā'nă), *n.* [Hind. *rānā*, a prince, < Skt. *rājanya*, princely, royal, < *rājan*, a king, prince: see *raja*[2]. Cf. *rani*.] Prince: the title of some sovereign princes or ruling chiefs in Rajputana and other parts of India.

> *Rānā* Bhim Sink [of Dholpur], the tenth in descent from *Rānā* Singan Deo, seized upon the fortress of Gwalior.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 147.

Ranæ (rā'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rana*, frog: see *Rana*[1].] The salient batrachians as an order of reptiles. *Wagler*, 1830.

Ranales (rā-nā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Ran(unculus)*, the type of the cohort.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants of the polypetalous series *Thalamifloræ*. It is characterized by the commonly numerous stamens and pistils, all distinct and inserted on the receptacle or within it, and by the fleshy and usually copious albumen, surrounding a small or minute embryo. It includes about 1,800 species, grouped in 8 orders, of which the *Ranunculaceæ*, the leading family, and the *Dilleniaceæ* have generally one row of petals and one of five sepals. The other orders are remarkable among plants in having their petals commonly in two or more rows, and include the calycanthus and barberry families, the leaves in the first opposite, in the second usually compound; the magnolia and custard-apple families, trees with alternate leaves, in the first mainly stipulate; the moonseed family, consisting of vines; and the water-lilies, a family of aquatics.

ranarium (rā-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ranaria* (-ă). [NL., < L. *rana*, frog (see *Rana*[1]), + *-arium*.] A collection of live frogs; a place where frogs are kept alive, to study their transformations, for vivisection in physiological experiments, etc.

> The institute also contains a large room full of rabbits and guinea-pigs, for which a little lawn is provided in summer. It also possesses a *ranarium*, in which are 700 frogs, divided into thirty-one departments, to prevent the spread of the frog disease. *Lancet*, No. 3426, p. 862.

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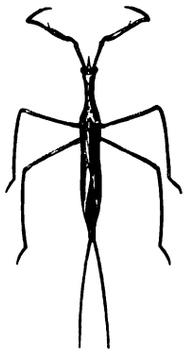
Ranatra (ran'a-trä), *n.* [NL.] 1. A Fabrician (1794) genus of hemipterous insects of the family *Nepidæ*. In these curious water-bugs the body is extremely long and cylindric, the short acute rostrum is directed forward, there is a long anal respiratory tube, and the fore legs are raptorial. The species are aquatic and carnivorous. They are found in fresh-water ponds, and feed on fish-eggs, fry, and other water-bugs. *R. linearis* of Europe is an example; *R. fusca* is common in North America, where it is called *needle-bug*.



Needle-bug (*Ranatra fusca*), two thirds natural size.

2. [*l. c.*] A bug of this genus; a needle-bug.

rance[1] (rans), *n.* [< OF. *ranche*, a stick, wooden pin, F. *ranche*, a round (of a ladder), rack, prop, or brace; cf. OF. *ranchier*, *rancher*, F. *rancher*, a rack, ladder, a crosspiece of wood placed in front of or behind a cart; < L. *ramex* (*ramic-*), a staff, < *ramus*, a branch, bough, twig, club: see *ramus*.] 1. A shore or prop acting as a strut for the support of something, as of a Congreve rocket.—2. One of the cross-bars between the legs of a chair.

rance[1] (rans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ranced*, ppr. *rancing*. [< OF. *rancer*, prop, < *rance*, a prop: see *rance*[1].] To shore or prop. [Scotch.]

Rance[2]† (rans), *a.* An obsolete form of *Rhenish*.

Ane great peis of *Rance* wyne.
Aberdeen Reg., 16th cent. (*Jamieson.*)

rance[3]†, **raunce**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rance*, *raunce* (†), a kind of fine stone; < F. *rance*, *rance marbre*, defined by Larousse as a white and red-brown marble veined with ashen-white and blue; prob. lit. 'Rhenish' (< *Rance*[2]), belonging to the Rhine, as it were a sort of 'Rhinestone.'] An unknown hard mineral or fine stone, supposed to be some sort of marble.

What liuing *Rance*, what rapting Ivory,
Swims in these streams?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

She 's empty; hark! she sounds; there 's nothing in't;
The spark-engendering flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 10.

rancescent (ran-ses'ent), *a.* [< LL. *rancescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rancescere*, inceptive of L. (ML.) *rancere*, stink: see *rancid* and *rancor*.] Becoming rancid or sour. *Imp. Dict.*

ranch[1] (ranch), *v. t.* [Also *raunch*; prob. a var. form of **rench* for *wrench*.] To wrench; tear; wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Hasting to *raunch* the arrow out.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds, . . .
And *ranched* his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

ranch[1] (ranch), *n.* [< *ranch*[1], *v.*] A deep scratch or wound. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Grifade [F.], a *ranche* or clinch with a beast's claw.
Cotgrave.

ranch[2] (ránch), *n.* [Also *ranche*; < Sp. *rancho*: see *rancho*.] 1. In the western part of the United States, especially in the parts formerly Mexican, on the great plains, etc., a herding establishment and estate; a stock-farm; by extension, in the same regions, any farm or farming establishment. The tract of land over which the animals of a ranch or of several ranches roam for pasturage is called a *range*. See *range*, 7 (*a*).

2. In a restricted sense, a company of ranchers or rancheros; the body of persons employed on a ranch.

The Spanish rancho means a mess, and so the American herder speaks of his companions collectively as the *ranch* or the "outfit." *L. Swinburne*, Scribner's Mag., IX. 509.

ranch[2] (ránch), *v. i.* [< *ranch*[2], *n.*] To conduct or work upon a ranch; engage in herding. [Western U. S.]

Ranching is an occupation like those of vigorous, primitive pastoral peoples, having little in common with the humdrum, workaday business world of the nineteenth century. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 500.

Patients who have exchanged the invalid's room at home for cattle *ranching* in Colorado.
Lancet, No. 3481, p. 1079.

rancher (rán'chèr), *n.* [< *ranch*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *ranchero*.] A person engaged in ranching; one who carries on or works upon a ranch; a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

To misdirect persons was a common enough trick among *ranchers*. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 97.

rancheria (rán-che-rē'ä), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *rancho*, a ranch: see *ranch*[2].] In Mexico, the dwelling-place of a ranchero or of rancheros; a herdsman's hut, or a village of herders; hence, a settlement, more or less permanent, of Indians.

Prior to the occupation of California by the Europeans the Indians dwelt, more or less, in temporary villages, later called *rancherias*, where they had an imperfect government, controlled by chiefs, councils, and priests.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 35.

By evening all the Indians had betaken themselves to their own *rancherias*, and the agency was comparatively deserted for another week. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 398.

ranchero (rán-chā'rō), *n.* [< Mex. Sp. *ranchero*, steward of a rancho or mess, ranchman, herdsman, also owner of a rancho or small farm, < *rancho*, a ranch: see *rancho*.] In Mexico, a herdsman; a person employed on a rancho; specifically, one who has the oversight of a rancho, or the care of providing for its people; by extension, same as *ranchman*.



Ranchero.

A fancy serape hanging on a hook, with a *ranchero's* bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

ranch-house (ránch'hous), *n.* The principal dwelling-house on a ranch; the abode of a ranchman. [Western U. S.]

Meanwhile the primitive *ranch-house*, outbuildings, and corrals are built. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

ranching (ran'ching), *n.* [Native name.] A slender dagger used in the Malay Islands.

ranchman (ránch'man), *n.*; pl. *ranchmen* (-men). A man who is employed on a ranch; one of the herdsmen of a ranch; specifically, one who owns or who has the charge or control of a ranch; a rancher.

At the main ranch there will be a cluster of log buildings, including a separate cabin for the foreman or *ranchman*. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 499.

rancho (rán'chō), *n.* [< Sp. *rancho*, a mess, small farm, clan, hamlet, a clear passage, = Pg. *rancho*, mess on a ship, soldiers' quarters; cf. *ranchar*, divide seamen into messes, Sp. *arrancharse*, dwell together; origin doubtful.] In Spanish America, a rude hut or cluster of huts where herdsmen or stockmen live or only lodge; hence, an establishment for breeding cattle and horses; a stock-farm. It is thus distinguished from a *hacienda*, which is a cultivated farm or plantation. See *ranch*[2], *n.*

rancid (ran'sid), *a.* [= OF. *rancide*, F. *ranci*, *rance* (> MD. *ranst*, *ranstigh*, D. *rans*, *ransig* = G. *ranzig*) = Pr. *ranc* = Sp. *rancio* = Pg. It. *rancido*, < L. *rancidus*, stinking, rank, rancid, offensive, < *rancere* (ML.), stink, in L. used only in ppr. *rancen(t-)s*, stinking; cf. *rancor*, from the same verb. The adj. *rank*[1] is not related.] 1. Rankly offensive to the senses; having a tainted smell or taste; fetid or soured from chemical change.

The oil with which fishes abound often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, p. 79.

2. Repulsive to the moral sense; disgusting; loathsome. [Rare.]

One of the most *rancid* and obnoxious pieces that have ever disgraced the stage.
New York Tribune, May 16, 1890.

rancidify (ran-sid'i-fī), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *rancidified*, ppr. *rancidifying*. [< *rancid* + *-i-fy*.] To become or make rancid. [Rare.]

The oxidation or *rancidifying* of the cacao butter.
Therapeutic Gazette, XI. 314.

rancidity (ran-sid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rancidité* (cf. Sp. *rancidez*, It. *rancidezza*), < L. as if **rancidita(t-)s*, < *rancidus*, rancid: see *rancid*.] The quality of being rancid; a rankly sour or tainted smell and taste, as of old oil.

rancidly (ran'sid-li), *adv.* With a rancid odor; mustily.

rancidness (ran'sid-nes), *n.* The quality of being rancid; rancidity.

ranck†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rank*[1].

rancor, rancour (rang'kor), *n.* [Formerly also *rankor*; < ME. *rancor*, *rancour*, *rankowre*, < OF. *rancor*, *rancuer*, *rancoeur*, dial. *rancœur*, disgust, rancor, hatred, = Pr. *rancor* = OSp. *rancor*, Sp. *rencor* = Pg. *rancor* = It. *rancore*, < LL. *rancor*, a stinking smell or flavor, rancidness, also bitterness, grudge, < L. (ML.) *rancere*, stink, be rancid: see *rancid*. Cf. the var. form OF. **rancure*, *rancune*, F. *rancune* = OPg. *rancura* = It. *rancura*, < ML. *rancura*, *rancuna*, rancor.] 1†. Sourness; bitterness.

For Banquo's issue . . . Duncan have I murder'd;
Put *rancours* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 67.

2. Rankling malice or spitefulness; bitter animosity; in general, a soured or cankered disposition, inciting to vindictive action or speech; a nourished hatred or grudge.

In her corage no *rancour* dooth abide.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

Some whom emulation did enrage
To spit the venom of their *rancour's* gall.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The *rancor* of an evill tongue.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

=Syn. 2. *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), *Ill-will*, *Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), gall, spleen, spite, spitefulness, rankling, hate, hatred, malevolence, bad blood.

rancorous, rancourous (rang'kor-us), *a.* [< OF. *rancuros*, *rancorus*, *rancurus* = Sp. *rencoroso*, < ML. *rancorosus*, rancorous, full of hate or spite, < L. *rancor*, rancor: see *rancor*.] Full of rancor; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

Can you in words make show of amity,
And in your shields display such *rancorous* minds?
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

He [Warren Hastings] was beset by *rancorous* and unprincipled enemies. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. See *rancor*.

rancorously, rancourously (rang'kor-us-li), *adv.* In a rancorous manner; with spiteful malice or vindictiveness.

rand[1] (rand), *n.* [< ME. *rand*, border, margin, edge, strip, slice, < AS. *rand*, *rond*, border, edge, brink, margin, shore, the rim or boss of a shield, a shield, buckler, = D. *rand* = MLG. *rant*, edge, border, etc., = OHG. *rant*, MHG. *rant*, border, rim or boss of a shield, a shield, G. *rand*, border, brim, rim, edge, etc., = Icel. *rönd*, a stripe, a shield, = Sw. Dan. *rand*, a stripe, = Goth. **randa* (prob. found in the derived Sp. *randa*, lace or edging on garments); cf. Lith. *rumbas*, OBulg. *reby*, border, edge, rind, seam; akin to *rim*[1], q. v. Hence ult., through OF., E. *random*.] 1†. A margin, border, or edge, as the bank of a stream.—2†. A strip or slice of flesh cut from the margin of a part or from between two parts.

A great bolle-full of benen were betere in his wombe,
And with the *randes* of bakun his baly for to fillen,
Than pertriches or plouers or pekokes y-rosted.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

Giste de bœuf [F.], a *rand* of beef; a long and fleshie piece cut out from between the flank and buttock. *Cotgrave.*

They came with chopping knives
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, v. 2.

3. A hank of line or twine; a strip of leather. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—4. Rushes on the borders and edges of land near a river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *shoemaking*: (*a*†) The edge of the upper-leather; a seam of a shoe. *Bailey.* (*b*†) A thin inner shoe-sole, as of cork. *Simmonds.* (*c*) One of the slips beneath the heel of a sole to bring the rounding surface to a level ready to receive the lifts of the heel: distinctively called *heel-rand*. See cut under *boot*.

rand[2]† (rand), *v. i.* [A var. of *rant*.] To storm; rant.

He was born to fill thy mouth, . . . he will teach thee to tear and *rand*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

randall-grass (ran'dal-gràs), *n.* The meadow-fescue. See *Festuca*. [Virginia.]

Randallite (ran'dal-īt), *n.* [After Benjamin *Randall* (1749–1808), founder of the body of Freewill Baptists at New Durham, New Hampshire, in 1780.] A Freewill Baptist. [Rare.]

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randan (ran′dan), *n.* [Cf. *rand*[2]; perhaps in part due to *random*, random: see *random*. In the 3d and 4th senses uncertain; perhaps with ref. to quick movement; but in def. 3 possibly a corrupt form, connected with *range*, *v.*, 6.] **1.** A noise or uproar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A spree: used only in the phrase *on the randan* (also *on the randy*), on a spree. [Prov. Eng.] — **3.** The finest part of the bran of wheat; the product of the second sifting of meal. [Prov. Eng.] — **4.** A boat impelled by three rowers, the one amidships using a pair of sculls, and the bowman and strokesman one oar each. Also called *randan-gig*. [Eng.]

randan-gig (ran′dan-gig), *n.* Same as *randan*, 4.

A sort of boat, . . . a *randan-gig* built for us by Searle of Putney, where . . . we used to keep her.
Yates, Fifty Years of London Life.

randanite (ran′dan-īt), *n.* [< *Randan*, Puy de Dôme, Auvergne, France, where it is found, + *-ite*[2].] The name given in France to infusorial silica, or kieselguhr, found under the soil in peat-bogs in the department of Puy de Dôme, at Randan and in other localities in the neighborhood of Clermont.

Randia (ran′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. A. Houston, 1737, in Linnæus's "Genera Plantarum"), named after Isaac *Rand*, a London botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Gardenieæ*. It is characterized by hermaphrodite and axillary flowers, united style-branches bearing a club-shaped or fusiform stigma, a two-celled ovary with many ovules, seeds with membranaceous coats, and short intrapetiolar stipules which are almost connate. There are about 100 species, natives of tropical regions, especially in Asia and Africa. They are trees and shrubs, erect or climbing, with or without thorns, and bearing opposite leaves which are obovate or narrower, and either small or large flowers, which are solitary or in clusters, and white or yellow, rarely red. The fruit is a many-seeded, two-celled roundish berry, yielding a blue dye in the West Indian species, as *R. aculeata*, known as *indigo-berry* and *inkberry*. These species also furnish a valuable wood, used for cask-staves, ladders, etc. *R. dumetorum*, a small thorny tree, widely distributed from Africa to Java, is used as a hedge-plant in India, while its fruit, called *emetic nut*, is there a current drug, said also, like *Cocculus Indicus*, to have the property of stupefying fish.

randie, *a.* and *n.* See *randy*.

randing-machine (ran′ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for fitting rands to heel-blanks for shoes, after the rands have been formed from rand-strips in a rand-forming machine.

randing-tool (ran′ding-tōl), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a hand-tool for cutting out strips of leather for rands.

randle-balk (ran′dl-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

randle-bar (ran′dl-bär), *n.* The horizontal bar built into the walls of an open chimney, from which to hang hooks for supporting cooking-vessels. See *back-bar*.

randle-tree, *n.* See *rantle-tree*.

random (ran′dum), *n.*[1] [An altered form (assimilated to *whilom*, *seldom*, *ransom*, the latter also with orig. *n*) of the early mod. E. *randon*, < ME. *randon*, *randun*, *randoun*, force, impetuosity, < OF. *randon*, force, impetuosity, impetuous course, as of a torrent (*grands randons de pluie*, great torrents of rain); esp. in the phrases *à randon*, *à grand randon*, with force or fury, very fast, with great force (*courir du grant randon*, run with great fury); cf. It. dim. *randello*, *a randello*, at random; *a randa*, near, with difficulty, exactly; cf. Sp. *de rendon*, *de rondon*, rashly, intrepidly, abruptly (nearly like E. *at random*); perhaps < OHG. MHG. *rant*, G. *rand*, edge, brim, rim, margin: see *rand*[1].] **1**†. A rushing, as of a torrent; an impetuous course; impetuosity; violence; force: especially with *great*, as in the phrase *a great random*, with great speed or force.

And thei rennen to gidre *a gret randoun*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

The two kynges were derce and hardy, and mette with so *grete raundon* with speres that were grete and shorte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 628.

But of hym thought he to faill in no wise,
With *gret raundon* cam to hym in his gise.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5866.

Coragiously the two kynges newely fought with *great randon* and force. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

2†. A rush; spurt; gush.

Whan thei saugh come the dragon that Merlin bar, that caste oute of his throte so grete *raundon* of flere in to the aire, that was full of duste and powder, so that it semed all reade . . . *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

3†. A continuous flow of words; a harangue.

Randone, or longe renge of wurdys, or other thyngys, haringga, etc. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 423.

4. An indeterminate course or proceeding; hence, lack of direction, rule, or method; haphazard; chance: used only in the phrase *at random* — that is, in a haphazard, aimless, and purely fortuitous manner.

You flee with winges of often change *at random* where you please. *Turberville*, The Lover to a Gentlewoman.

Sith late mischaunce had her compeld to chaunge
The land for sea, *at randon* there to raunge.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 20.

Come not too neere me, I *at random* strike,
For gods and men I now hate both alike.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 178).

Like orient pearls *at random* strung.
Sir W. Jones, Song of Hafiz.

5. The distance traversed by a missile; range; reach.

The angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one. *Sir K. Digby.*

random (ran′dum), *a.* and *n.*[2] [By ellipsis from *at random*.] **I.** *a.* Proceeding, taken, done, or existing at random; aimless; fortuitous; haphazard; casual.

In common things that round us lie
Some *random* truths he can impart.
Wordsworth, A Poet's Epitaph.

I would shoot, howe'er in vain,
A *random* arrow from the brain.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

You feel that the whole of him [Dryden] was better than any *random* specimen, though of his best, seems to prove.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 8.

Random choice, the selection of objects, subject to the condition that they shall belong to a given class or collection, but not voluntarily subject to any other condition. The assumption is that objects so selected will in the long run occur as objects of the same kind occur in general experience. This assumption is natural, it leads to no difficulty, and no serious doubt has ever been thrown upon it. It is the fundamental postulate of the theory of probability. See *probability*. — **Random courses,** in *masonry* and *paving*, courses of stones in horizontal beds, the stones being of unequal thickness, but exactly fitted together. — **Random line.** (*a*) In local probability, an infinite straight line supposed to be chosen in such a manner that the infinitesimal probability of its cutting any limited straight line is proportional to the length of the latter. (*b*) In United States public land-surveying, a trial line on which temporary mile and half-mile stakes are set, for the purpose of getting the data for rerunning the same line and setting permanent stakes at the corners. — **Random point,** in local probability, a point supposed to be so chosen that the infinitesimal probability of its lying within any closed surface is proportional to the solid contents of that surface. — **Random-range ashlar, random-tooled ashlar.** See *ashlar*, 3. — **Random shot,** a shot not intentionally directed to any point; also, a shot with the muzzle of the gun elevated above the horizontal line. — **Random stonework,** in *masonry*, a construction formed of squared stones varying in thickness and not laid in courses. See cut under *ashlar*. — **Random tooling,** the act of bringing the face of a stone to a nearly smooth surface by hewing it over with a broad-pointed chisel, which produces a series of minute waves at right angles to its path. It is called *droving* in Scotland. — **Random work,** random stonework. — **Random yarn,** in *dyeing*, yarn dipped into a bath of water with a layer of color at the top, so as to produce a clouded effect; clouded yarn.

On the large scale the *random yarns* are coloured in machines. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-Printing, p. 102.

II. *n.* Something done or produced without definite method, or with irregular or haphazard effect. (*a*) In *masonry*, one of a number of dressed stones of irregular or unmatched sizes. See *random stonework*, under I.

50 tons squares, 250 tons dressed *randons*, and 1000 tons 2 in. ringsmall. *Engineer*, LXVII. 117.

(*b*) In *dyeing*, clouded yarn. See *random yarn*, under I.

randomly (ran′dum-li), *adv.* [< *random* + *-ly*[2].] In a random manner; at random, or without aim, purpose, or guidance.

An infusorium swims *randomly* about.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 4.

randont, *n.* An obsolete form of *random*.

randont (ran′don), *v. i.* [< OF. *randonner*, run swiftly, < *randon*, a swift course: see *random*.] To stray in a wild manner or at random.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.
Norton and Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, i. 2.

randy (ran′di), *a.* and *n.* [Also *randie*, *ranty*; < *rand*[2], *rant*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *randan*.] **I.** *a.* Disorderly; boisterous; obstreperous; riotous; also, noisily wanton. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

A merry core
O' *randie*, gangrel bodies.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

II. *n.*; pl. *randies* (-diz). **1.** A sturdy beggar or vagrant; one who exacts alms by threatenings and abusive language. Also called *randy-beggar*. [Scotch.] — **2.** A romping girl; a noisy hoyden; a scold; a violent and vulgar quarrelsome woman. *Jamieson.* [Scotch and North. Eng.]

That scandalous *randy* of a girl.
Carlyle, in Froude (Life in London, xviii.).

3. A spree: as, to be on the *randy*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ranedeer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reindeer*.

ranee, *n.* See *rani*.

Ranelagh mob†, Ranelagh cap†. A cap worn by women in the eighteenth century, apparently a form of the mob-cap: the name is taken from Ranelagh, a place of fashionable resort near Dublin.

ranforce†, *v. t.* Same as *reinforce*. *Bailey.*

rang[1] (rang). Preterit of *ring*[2].

rang[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old form of *rank*[2].

range (rānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ranged*, ppr. *ranging*. [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < ME. *rengen*, < OF. *renger*, F. *ranger* (= Pr. *rengar*), range, rank, order, array, < *rang*, a rank, row: see *rank*[2]. Cf. *arrange*, *derange*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a row or rows of; place in a line or lines; hence, to fix or set in any definite order; dispose with regularity; array; arrange.

Than two of hem *renged* hem, and priked after the messagers as faste as the horse myght hem bere.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 127.

They had *raunged* their ships broad in a front ranke.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 957.

For all the Etruscan armies
Were *ranged* beneath his eye.
Macaulay, Horatius.

2. To rank or class; place or reckon as being of or belonging to some class, category, party, etc.; fix the relative place or standing of; classify; collocate.

The late Emperour Augustus all the world *raungeth* in this ranke of men fortunate. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 45.

So they *ranged* all their youth under some family, and set upon such a course, which had good success, for it made all hands very industrious.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 93.

The great majority of the Indians, if they took part in the war, *ranged* themselves on the side of the Crown.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

Among those inhabitants of the Roman dominion who were personally free, there were four classes, *ranged* in an ascending scale — provincials, Italians, Latins, Romans.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 320.

3†. To rank or reckon; consider; count.

The Æthiops were as fair
As other dames: now black with black despair:
And in respect of their complexions changed,
Are eachwhere since for luckless creatures *ranged*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

4†. To engage; occupy.

That, of all other, was the most fatal and dangerous exploit that ever I was *ranged* in.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

5. To pass over or through the line, course, or extent of; go along or about, especially for some definite purpose; rove over or along: as, to *range* the forest for game or for poachers; to *range* a river or the coast in a boat.

I found this credit,
That he did *range* the town to seek me out.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 7.

As they *ranged* the coast at a place they named Whitson Bay, they were kindly vsed by the Natiues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

To *range* the woods, to roam the park.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

6. To sift; pass through a range or bolting-sieve. [Obsolete or local.]

They made a decree, and tooke order that no corne maisters that bought and sold grain should beat this mule away from their *raunging* sives.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 44.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To constitute or be parallel to a line or row; have linear course or direction; be in or form a line: as, a boundary *ranging* east and west; houses *ranging* evenly with the street.

Than thei rode forth and *renged* close that wey where as the childeren foughten full sore, ffor the Saisnes were mo than vij[mi] in a flote. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Direct my course so right as with thy hand to show
Which way thy forests *range*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 14.

The stones are of the same thickness as the walls, and the pilasters have no capitals; there is a cornish below that *ranges* round, which might belong to a basement.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 135.

2. To be on a level; agree in class or position; have equal rank or place; rank correspondingly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 20.

This was cast upon the board,
When all the full-faced presence of the Gods
Ranged in the halls of Peleus. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

3. To go in a line or course; hence, to rove freely; pass from point to point; make a course or tour; roam; wander.

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Let reason *range* beyonde his creede.
Puttenham, Parthenlades, xiii.

The Gaules from the Albane Glinnes . . . *ranged* all over the champion and the sea coaste, and wasted the countrie. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 265.

How wild his [man's] thoughts! how apt to *range!*
How apt to vary! apt to change!
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

Watch him, for he *ranges* swift and far.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To move in a definite manner, as for starting game; beat about; of dogs, to run within the proper range.

All shrank — like boys who, unaware,
Ranging the woods to start a hare,
Come to the mouth of the dark lair
Where, growling low, a fierce old bear
Lies amidst bones and blood.
Macaulay, Horatius.

Next comes the teaching to *range*, which is about the most difficult part of breaking.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 226.

Down goes old Sport, *ranging* a bit wildly.
The Field (London), March 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. To have course or direction; extend in movement or location; pass; vary; stretch; spread: as, prices *range* between wide limits; the plant *ranges* from Canada to Mexico.

Man *ranges* over the whole earth, and exists under the most varied conditions.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 226.

In temperate climates, toward the higher latitudes, the quicksilver *ranges*, or rises and falls, nearly three inches.
Fitz Roy, Weather Book, p. 13.

The Cyprinoids also afford an instance of an Indian species *ranging* into Africa. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 673.

6. In *gun.*, to have range: said of a missile, and denoting length of range and also direction: as, that shot *ranged* too far, or too much to the right: rarely, of the gun itself. — **To range by**, to sail by; pass ahead of, as a vessel. = **Syn. 3.** *Roam*, *Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

range (rānj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raunge*; < late ME. *range*, *reenge*, order, range, row (cf. OF. *rangie*, F. *rangée*, range, row, etc.); < *range*, *v.* The noun prob. in part involves ME. *reng*, pl. *renges*, *ringes*, rank, series, row: see *rank*[2]. Cf. also (in def. 10) *rung*[2].] **1.** A line or row (usually straight or nearly straight); a linear series; a regular sequence; a rank; a chain: used especially of large objects permanently fixed or lying in direct succession to one another, as mountains, trees, buildings, columns, etc.

Ther be liij rowes or *Ranges* of pylers thorow the Chirche.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

There is a long row or *range* of buildings.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

Altogether this arcade only makes us wish for more, for a longer *range* from the same hand.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 247.

A row of Corinthian columns, standing on brackets, once supported the archivolts of a *range* of niches.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 367.

Specifically — (*a*) A line or chain of mountains; a cordillera: as, to skirt the *range;* to cross the *ranges.* [In mountainous regions, as parts of Australia and America, this specific use is common.] (*b*) In United States surveys of public land, one of a series of divisions numbered east or west from the prime meridian of the survey, consisting of townships which are numbered north or south in every division from a base-line. See *township.* (*c*) In *geom.*, a series of points lying in one straight line.

2. A rank, class, or order; a series of beings or things belonging to the same grade or having like characteristics. [Rare.]

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The extent of any aggregate, congeries, or complex, material or immaterial; array of things or sequences of a specific kind; scope; compass: as, the *range* of industries in a country; the whole *range* of events or of history; the *range* of prices or of operations; the *range* of one's thoughts or learning.

The *range* and compass of his [Hammond's] knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts.
Bp. Fell, Hammond, p. 90.

A man has not enough *range* of thought to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest.
Addison.

When I briefly speak of the Greek school of art with reference to questions of delineation, I mean the entire *range* of the schools from Homer's days to our own.
Ruskin, Aratra Pentelici, p. 157.

In the *range* of historical geography, the most curious feature is the way in which certain political names have kept on an abiding life in this region, though with singular changes of meaning. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 4.

4. Extent of operating force or activity; scope or compass of efficient action; space or distance over or through which energy can be exerted; limit of effect or of capability; extent of reach: as, the *range* of a gun or a shot; the *range* of a thermometer or a barometer (the extent of its variation in any period, or of its capacity for marking degrees of change); the *range* of a singer or of a musical instrument. Range in shooting is the horizontal distance to which a projectile is or may be thrown by a gun or other arm under existing conditions: distinguished from *trajectory*, or the curvilinear distance traversed by the projectile when the arm is elevated out of a horizontal line. The effective range depends upon the amount or the absence of elevation and the consequent trajectory. (Compare *point-blank.*) To get the range of a point to be fired at is to ascertain, either by calculation or by experiment, or by both, the degree of elevation for the muzzle of the piece necessary to bring the shot to bear upon it.

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The scale of sensual, mental powers ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 207.

Her warbling voice, a lyre of widest *range*,
Struck by all passion, did fall down and glance
From tone to tone. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

No obstacle was encountered until the gunboats and transports were within *range* of the fort.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 439.

The proposal [advocating cremation] was not to be regarded as coming within the *range* of a practical policy.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 2.

5. Unobstructed distance or interval from one point or object to another; length of course for free direct ranging through the air, as of a missile or of sight; a right line of aim or of observation, absolute or relative: as, the *range* is too great for effective firing; the *range* of vision. — **6.** The act of ranging; a wandering or roving; movement from point to point in space.

He may take a *range* all the world over. *South.*

7. An area or course of ranging, either in space or in time; an expanse for movement or existence; the region, sphere, or space over which any being or thing ranges or is distributed: as, the *range* of an animal or a plant within geographical limits or during geological time, or of a marine animal in depth; the *range* of Gothic architecture; the *range* of a man's influence.

The free bison's amplitude of *range.*
Whittier, The Panorama.

Specifically — (*a*) A tract or district of land within which domestic animals in large numbers range for subsistence; an extensive grazing-ground: used on the great plains of the United States for a tract commonly of many square miles, occupied by one or by different proprietors, and distinctively called a *cattle-*, *stock-*, or *sheep-range.* The animals on a range are usually left to take care of themselves during the whole year without shelter, excepting when periodically gathered in a "round-up" for counting and selection, and for branding when the herds of several proprietors run together. In severe winters many are lost by such exposure.

Cowboys from neighboring ranches will ride over, looking for lost horses, or seeing if their cattle have strayed off the *range.* *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 500.

(*b*) A course for shooting at marks or targets; a space of ground appropriated or laid out for practice in the use of firearms: distinctively called a *rifle-range* or *shooting-range.*

8. A fire-grate.

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *Sir R. L'Estrange.* (*Latham.*)

9. A cooking-stove built into a fireplace, or sometimes portable but of a similar shape, having a row or rows of openings on the top for carrying on several operations at once. Fixed ranges usually have two ovens, either on each side of the fire-chamber or above it at the back, and in houses supplied with running water a hot-water reservoir or permanent boiler. The origin of the modern cooking-range may be sought in the furnaces of masonry of the ancient Romans, arranged to receive cooking-utensils on the top. Throughout the middle ages only open-chimney fires were used, until in France, in the course of the fourteenth century, built furnaces with openings above for pots began to be added in great kitchens, for convenience in preparing the soups and sauces then in greater favor than before. The range in the modern sense, involving the application of heat conducted by and reflected from iron plates, was first advanced and practically improved by Count Rumford.

It [the kitchen] was a vaut ybuilt for great dispence,
With many *raunges* reard along the wall,
And one great chimney, whose long tonnell thence
The smoke forth threw. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

Every thing whereupon any part of their carcase falleth shall be unclean; whether it be oven, or *ranges* for pots, they shall be broken down. Lev. xi. 35.

And so home, where I found all clean, and the hearth and *range*, as it is now enlarged, both up.
Pepys, Diary, May 25, 1661.

10. A step of a ladder; a round; a rung. [Obsolete or local.]

The first *range* of that ladder which should serve to mount over all their customs. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

11. *Naut.*: (*a*†) A large cleat with two arms or branches, bolted in the waist of ships to belay the tacks and sheets to. (*b*) A certain quantity of cable hauled up on deck from the chain-locker, of a length slightly greater than the depth of water, in order that the anchor, when let go, may reach the bottom without being checked. — **12.** In *shoemaking*, a strip cut from a butt or side of sole-leather.

The butt is first cut into long strips known as *ranges*, of varying width according to the purposes for which required. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 110.

13. A bolting-sieve for meal. *Colgrave; Halliwell.* [Old and prov. Eng.] — **Battle-range.** See *battle*[1]. — **Broken-range stonework**, range stonework in which thicker or thinner stones are occasionally inserted, thus breaking the uniformity. Compare *random stonework*, under *random.* — **Constituent of a range.** See *constituent.* — **Double-oven range**, a range which has two ovens, one on each side of the fire-pot. — **Point-blank range.** See *point-blank.* — **Random-range ashlar.** See *ashlar*[3]. — **Range curve.** See *curve.* — **Range stonework**, masonry laid in courses. The courses may vary in height, but in each a level joint is preserved. — **Single-oven range**, a range having but one oven, usually at one side of the fire-pot: in contradistinction to *double-oven range.* — **To get the range** of anything, to find by experiment and calculation the exact angle of elevation of the gun, the amount of charge, etc., necessary to throw projectiles so as to strike the object aimed at. = **Syn. 1.** Line, tier, file. — **4.** Sweep, reach.

rangé (roṅ-zhā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *ranger*, range, order: see *range*, *v.*] In *her.*, arranged in order: said of small bearings set in a row fesse-wise, or the like. The epithet is not often needed: thus, "six mullets in bend or bendwise" is sufficient without the use of the expression "*rangé* in bend."

range-finder (rānj′fīn′dėr), *n.* One of various kinds of instruments for ascertaining by sight the range of an object from the point of observation.

range-heads (rānj′hedz), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the windlass-bitts.

range-lights (rānj′līts), *n. pl.* **1.** Two or more lights, generally in lighthouses, so placed that when kept in line a fair course can be made through a channel: where two channels meet, the bringing of two range-lights into line serves to mark the turning-point into the new channel. — **2.** Lights placed aboard ship at a considerable horizontal distance from each other, and in the same vertical plane with the keel. They are used to give a better indication of changes of course to approaching vessels than is afforded by the ordinary side and steaming lights.

rangement† (rānj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *rangement*, < *renger*, *ranger*, range: see *range*, *v.*] The act of ranging; arrangement.

Lodgement, *rangement*, and adjustment of our other ideas. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 468.

ranger (rān′jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raunger*; < *range* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *rangeur*, one who arranges.] **1.** One who ranges, or roams, or roves about; especially, one engaged in ranging or going about for some specific purpose, as search or ward.

O where are all my *rangers* bold,
That I pay meat and fee
To search the forest far an' wide?
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

Thus fare the shiv'ring natives of the north,
And thus the *rangers* of the western world.
Cowper, Task, i. 618.

Specifically — **2.** In England, formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business it was to walk through the forest, watch the deer, prevent trespasses, etc.; now, merely a government official connected with a royal forest or park.

They [wolves] walke not widely as they were wont,
For feare of *raungers* and the great hunt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

The Queen, they say, is by no means delighted at her elevation. She likes quiet and retirement and Bushy (of which the King has made her *ranger*), and does not want to be a queen. *Greville*, Memoirs, July 18, 1830.

3. One of a body of regular or irregular troops, or other armed men, employed in ranging over a region, either for its protection or as marauders: as, the Texan *rangers.* Military rangers are generally mounted, but may fight on foot if occasion requires. The name is sometimes used in the plural for a permanent body of troops, as the Connaught *Rangers* in the British army.

"Do you know, friend," said the scout gravely, . . . "that this is a band of *rangers* chosen for the most desperate service?" *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

A famous Texan *Ranger*, who had come out of the Mexican war with a few scars and many honors.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 196.

4. One who roves for plunder; a robber. [Rare.] — **5.** A dog that beats the ground. — **6**†. A sieve. *Holland.* — **7.** A kind of fish. See the quotation.

[At Gibraltar] the Sp. besugo, a kind of seabream, is called in English *ranger*, which word, as the name of a fish, I cannot find in any book.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 278.

8. A kind of seal, probably the young bay-seal. [Newfoundland.] — **Partizan ranger.** See *partizan*[1].

rangerine (ran′jėr-in), *a.* Same as *rangiferine.*

Rangifer tarandus (Gray), the name usually given to the Old World species of *rangerine* deer, of which the American woodland and barren ground caribou are believed to be mere varieties. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIV. 265.

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rangership (rān'jèr-ship), *n.* [< *ranger* + *-ship.*] The office of ranger or keeper of a forest or park. *Todd.*

range-stove (rānj'stōv), *n.* A cooking-stove made like a range; a portable range.

range-table (rānj'tā'bl), *n.* A table for a particular firearm containing the range and the time of flight for every elevation, charge of powder, and kind of projectile.

Rangia (ran'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after *Rang*, a French conchologist.] 1. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Rangiidæ*. The *R. cyrenoides* is common in the States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. Also called *Gnathodon*. *Des Moulins*, 1832.

2. In *Actinozoa*, a genus of ctenophorous acalephs, ranking as the type of a family. *Agassiz*, 1860.

Rangifer (ran'ji-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith), perhaps accom. < OF. *rangier, ranger, rancher, ranglier*, a reindeer (appar. < Icel. *hreinn* = OSw. *ren*, reindeer), + L. *fera*, a wild beast.] A genus of *Cervidæ*, containing arctic and subarctic species with large irregularly branching horns in both sexes, the brow-antler of which is highly developed, usually unsymmetrical, and more or less palmate, and very broad spreading hoofs; the reindeer. See cuts under *reindeer* and *caribou*.

rangiferine (ran-jif'ẹ-rin), *a.* [< *Rangifer* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging or relating to the genus *Rangifer*; resembling a reindeer. Also *rangerine*.

Rangiidæ (ran-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rangia* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Rangia*. The animal has short siphons connected at the base, a large linguiform foot, long palpi, and two pairs of gills, of which the outer is narrow and appendiculate. The shell is equivalve with salient umbones, and the hinge has two cardinal teeth and anterior and posterior lateral teeth in each valve, as well as an internal median fossa and cartilage.

2. A family of eurystomatous ctenophorans, represented by the genus *Rangia*. It was based on an African species, and characterized by the deep indentation between the rows of locomotive flappers and a tentacle projecting from the angle of each indentation.

ranging-rod (rān'jing-rod), *n.* A surveyors' rod or pole.

Rangoon creeper. See *Quisqualis*.

Rangoon tar. See *tar*.

rangy (rān'ji), *a.* [< *range* + *-y*[1].] 1. In *stock-breeding*, adapted for ranging or running about, or indicating such adaptation; quick or easy in movement; of roving character or capability: as, a *rangy* yoke of oxen (that is, good travelers, capable of making good speed, as in plowing); *rangy* steers (that is, steers disposed to wander away to a distance, as on a stock-range). The word is also sometimes applied to a roving person, as a lad who wanders from home, or who has a predilection for a roving life, as that of a sailor. [U. S.]

> The ponies . . . used for the circle-riding in the morning have need rather to be strong and *rangey*.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, I.

2. Having or permitting range or scope; roomy; commodious. [U. S.]

> A large *rangy* shed for the horses.
> *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 452.

rani, ranee (ran'ē), *n.* [Also *rany, rannee, ranny*; < Hind. *rānī*, < Skt. *rājñi*, queen, fem. of *rājan*: see *raja*.] In India, the wife of a raja, or a reigning princess; a queen.

Raniceps (ran'i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *rana*, a frog, + *caput*, head.] 1. In *ichth.*, a Cuvierian



Tadpole-hake (*Raniceps raninus*).

genus of gadoid fishes, typical of the family *Ranicipitidæ*. *R. raninus* is known as the *tadpole-hake*.—2. In *herpet.*, a genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians of the Carboniferous.

Ranicipitidæ (ran'i-si-pit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Raniceps* (*Ranicipit-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gadoid fishes, represented by the genus *Raniceps*. Their characters are mostly shared with the *Gadidæ*, but the suborbital chain is enlarged and continued backward over the operculum, the suspensorium of the lower jaw is very oblique, and the pyloric cæca are rudimentary or reduced to two.

Ranidæ (ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternal salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Rana*, with premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical sacral diapophyses and precoracoids, and with omosternum; the frog family. It is the most extensive family of batrachians, about 250 species, of several genera, being known. See *frog*[1], and cuts under *omosternum* and *Rana*[1].

raniform (ran'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *raniformis*, < L. *rana*, a frog, + *forma*, form.] Frog-like; resembling or related to a frog; belonging to the *Raniformes*; ranine: distinguished from *bufoniform*.

Raniformes (ran-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raniformis*: see *raniform*.] A division of batrachians, including the true frogs: distinguished from *Bufoniformes*.

Ranina[1] (rā-nī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), fem. sing. of *raninus*: see *ranine*.] In *Crustacea*, the typical genus of *Raninidæ*, containing such frog-crabs as *R. dorsipeda*.



Frog-crab (*Ranina dorsipeda*), natural size.

Ranina[2] (rā-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification, a division of oxydactyl opisthoglossate batrachians, containing 6 families of frogs.

Raninæ (rā-nī'nē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rana*[1] + *-inæ*.] The true frogs as a subfamily of batrachians, corresponding to the family *Ranidæ*.

ranine (rā'nin), *a.* [< F. *ranin*. < NL. *raninus*, < L. *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] 1. In *herpet.*, pertaining to frogs; related or belonging to the *Ranidæ*; raniform.—2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the under side of the tip of the tongue, where a tumor called a *ranula* is sometimes formed. The ranine artery is the termination of the lingual artery, running to the tip of the tongue; it is accompanied by the ranine vein.

raninian (rā-nin'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *ranine* + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninidæ*.

II. *n.* A crab of the family *Raninidæ*.

Raninidæ (rā-nin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ranina*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of anomurous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Ranina*. They have a smooth ovate-oblong carapace, the last pair of legs reduced and subdorsal, and the abdomen short, partially extended, and not folded under the thorax. The species are almost entirely confined to the tropics. See cut under *Ranina*[1].

raninoid (ran'i-noid), *a.* Pertaining to the *Raninoidea*; raninian.

Raninoidea (ran-i-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ranina*[1] + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of anomurous crustaceans, represented by the raninians.

ranite (ran'it), *n.* [< Icel. *Rān*, a giant goddess, queen of the sea, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated silicate of aluminium and sodium, derived from the alteration of elæolite: it occurs in southern Norway, and is essentially the same as hydronephelite.

ranivorous (rā-niv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *rana*, a frog, + *vorare*, devour.] Frog-eating; subsisting habitually or chiefly upon frogs: as, the marsh-hawk is *ranivorous*.

rank[1] (rangk), *a.* [< ME. *rank, ranc, ronk, raunk, renk*, strong, proud, also rancid (influenced by OF. *rance, ranci*, rancid: see *rancid*); < AS. *ranc*, proud, forward, arrogant, showy, bold, valiant, = D. MLG. LG. G. *rank*, slender, projecting, lank, = Icel. *rakkr* (for **rankr*), straight, slender, bold, valiant, = Sw. *rank*, long and thin, = Dan. *rank*, straight, erect, slender.]

1†. Strong; powerful; capable of acting or of being used with great effect; energetic; vigorous; headstrong.

> There arof all the rowte with there *Ranke* shippes,
> Cast ancres with cables that kene were of byt.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4701.

> Soch a *rancke* and full writer must vse, if he will do wiselie, the exercise of a verie good kinde of Epitome.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 112.

> When folke bene fat, and riches *rancke*,
> It is a signe of helth. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

> Her *rank* teeth the glittering poisons chaw.
> *Middleton*, Entertainment to King James.

2. Strong of its kind or in character; unmitigated; virulent; thorough; utter: as, *rank* poison; *rank* treason; *rank* nonsense.

> The *renke* rebelle has been un-to my rounde table,
> Redy aye with Romaynes!
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

> Whose sacred filletes all besprinkled were
> With filth of gory blod, and venim *rank*.
> *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

> Willie mourns o'er her in vain,
> And to his mother he has gane,
> That vile *rank* witch, o' vilest kind!
> *Willie's Ladye* (Child's Ballads, I. 163).

> *Rank* corruption, mining all within,
> Infects unseen. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 148.

> Run, run, ye rogues, ye precious rogues, ye *rank* rogues!
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 2.

> What are these but *rank* pedants?
> *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

3. Strong in growth; growing with vigor or rapidity; hence, coarse or gross: said of plants.

> Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good. Gen. xli. 5.

> *Rank* weeds, that every art and care defy,
> Reign o'er the land, and rob the blighted rye.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 5.

> As o'er the verdant waste I guide my steed,
> Among the high *rank* grass that sweeps his sides.
> *Bryant*, The Prairies.

4. Suffering from overgrowth or hypertrophy; plethoric. [Rare.]

> I know not, gentlemen, what you intend,
> Who else must be let blood, who else is *rank*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 152.

5. Causing strong growth; producing luxuriantly; rich and fertile.

> Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

6. Strong to the senses; offensive; noisome; rancid: as, a *rank* taste or odor.

> To thy fair flower add the *rank* smell of weeds.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxix.

> And because they [the Caphrarians] always annoint themselues with grease and fat, they yeeld a *ranke* smell.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 693.

> Whence arise
> But weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of haste,
> *Rank* at the core, though tempting to the eyes.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 120.

> A number held pipes between their teeth, filling the room with the *rank* smoke of the strongest and blackest tobacco. *C. J. Bellamy*, Breton Mills, ii.

Hence—7. Coarse or gross morally; offensive to the mind; obscene; indecent; foul.

> My wife 's a hobby-horse, deserves a name
> As *rank* as any flax-wench. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2. 277.

> The London Cuckolds, the most *rank* play that ever succeeded, was then [in the time of King Charles II.] in the highest court favour. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 14.

> The euphemisms suggested by the American Revisers were certainly desirable, instead of the *rank* words which offend American sensibilities.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 557.

8†. Ruttish; in heat.

> The ewes, being *rank*,
> In the end of autumn turned to the rams.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., I. 3. 81.

9. In *law*, excessive; exceeding the actual value: as, a *rank* modus.—10. In *mech.*, cutting strongly or deeply, as the iron of a plane set so as to project more than usual.

> A roughing tool with *rank* feed or a finish tool with fine feed. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LI. 32.

11. Eager; anxious; impatient: as, he was *rank* to do it. [Slang, U. S.]—12. Very angry; in a passion. [Prov. Eng.]

rank[1]† (rangk), *adv.* [< *rank*[1], *a.*] Rankly; strongly; furiously.

> The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
> And ayme at him, fell flatt to ground for feare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 6.

> He 's irrecoverable; mad, *ranke* mad.
> *Marston*, What you Will, I. 1.

rank[1]† (rangk), *v. i.* [ME. **ranken, ronken*; < *rank*[1], *a.*] To become rank.

> Er hit *ronke* on rote. *Anglia*, iv. 19.

rank[2] (rangk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ranck, ranke*; < ME. *renk*, usually *reng*, pl. *renges, ringes*, a row or line of soldiers, class, order, grade, station, < OF. *renc, reng*, later *rang*, F. *rang* (> D. G. Dan. Sw. *rang*), F. dial. *ringue, raing* = Pr. *renc* = OCat. *renc*, a rank, row, range; < OHG. *hring, hrinc*, MHG. *rinc*, G. *ring*, a ring, = E. *ring*: see *ring*[1], *n.* Cf. *harangue*, from the same ult. (OHG.) source. The Bret. *renk* is < F.; Ir. *ranc* < E.] 1. A line, row, or range. [Obsolete or archaic except in specific uses. See *range*, 1.]

> And all the fruitfull spawne of fishes hew
> In endlesse *rancks* along enranged were.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 35.

> If therefore we look upon the *rank* or chain of things voluntarily derived from the positive will of God, we behold the riches of his glory proposed as the end of all.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> The *rank* of osiers by the murmuring stream.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 80.

> Two equall *ranks* of Orient Pearls impale
> The open throat.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

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In my juvenile days, and even long since, there was, hereabouts, a hackney-coach *rank* that had endured time out of mind, but was in latter years called a cab-stand.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 398.

Specifically—(*a*) One of the rows of a body of troops, or of any persons similarly ranged in a right-and-left line; a line of soldiers or other persons standing abreast in a formation: distinguished from *file*[3], 5. See *rank and file*, under *file*[3].

And Merlin that rode fro oo *renge* to a-nother ascride hem often "ore auaunt." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588.

Olotocara, which had not learned to keepe his *ranke*, or rather moued with rage, lept on the platforme, and thrust him through the bodie with his pike and slew him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 358.

Meanwhile the Tuscan army,
Right glorious to behold,
Came flashing back the noonday light,
Rank behind *rank*, like surges bright
Of a broad sea of gold. *Macaulay*, Horatius.

Hence—(*b*) *pl.* The lines or divisions of an army or any armed force; organized soldiery; the body or class of common soldiers: as, the *ranks* are full; to rise from the *ranks;* to reduce an officer to the *ranks*.

The Knight of Rokeby led his *ranks*
To aid the valiant northern Earls
Who drew the sword for royal Charles.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 28.

In 1887 the number was fifty-one; and in 1888, up to the 1st September, forty-five commissions were given to men from the *ranks*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 340.

(*c*) In *organ-building*, a row or set of pipes, one for each digital of the keyboard. A mixture-stop is said to be of two, three, four, or five ranks, according to the numbers of pipes sounded at once by a single digital. (*d*) One of the lines of squares on a chess-board running from side to side, in distinction from the files, which run from player to player. (*e*) A row, as of leaves on a stem.

2†. A continuous line or course; a stretch.

Presently after he was baptized, hee went to fast in the desert, xl. dayes & xl. nights on a *rancke*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 360.

3. A class, order, or grade of persons; any aggregate of individuals classed together for some common reason, as social station, occupation, character, or creed: as, the Prohibition *ranks;* the *ranks* of the Anarchists.

Thou wert honest,
Ever among the *rank* of good men counted.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

All *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in public blessings, equally join in spreading the infection. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Then from his Lordship I shall learn
Henceforth to meet with unconcern
One *rank* as weel 's another.
Burns, On Meeting Basil, Lord Daer.

The nearest practical approach to the theological estimate of a sin may be found in the *ranks* of the ascetics.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 117.

4. Grade in a scale of comparison; class or classification; natural or acquired status; relative position; standing.

Not i' the worst *rank* of manhood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 103.

These are all virtues of a meaner *rank*. *Addison.*

Specifically, of persons—(*a*) Titular distinction or dignity; gradation by hereditary, official, or other title: as, civil, judicial, or military *rank;* the *rank* of baron or marquis; the *rank* of general or admiral; the *rank* of ambassador or governor. The relative rank of officers of the United States army and navy is as follows: General ranks with admiral; lieutenant-general with vice-admiral; major-general with rear-admiral; brigadier-general with commodore; colonel with captain; lieutenant-colonel with commander; major with lieutenant-commander; captain with lieutenant (senior grade); first lieutenant with lieutenant (junior grade); second lieutenant with ensign.

The *rank* of an ambassador has nothing to do with the transaction of affairs.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 94.

(*b*) Eminent standing or dignity; especially, aristocratic station or hereditary distinction, as in European monarchies; inherited or conferred social eminence.

Respect for *Rank*, fifty years ago universal and profound, is rapidly decaying. There are still many left who believe in some kind of superiority by Divine Right and the Sovereign's gift of *Rank*, even though that *Rank* be but ten years old, and the grandfather's shop is still remembered.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 118.

5†. A ranging or roving; hence, discursive wandering; divagation; aberration.

Instead of a manly and sober form of devotion, all the extravagant *ranks* and silly freaks of enthusiasm!
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

6. In *geom.*, the degree of a locus of lines. (*a*) The number of lines of a singly infinite system which cut any given line in tridimensional space. (*b*) The number of lines of a triply infinite system which lie in one plane and pass through one point in that plane.—**A split in the ranks**, dissension and division in a party, sect, society, or the like. [Colloq.]

They must submit to the humiliation of acknowledging *a split in* their own *ranks*.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 749.

Rank and file. See *file*[3].—**Rank of a complex**, the number of its rays lying in an arbitrary plane and passing through an arbitrary point in that plane.—**Rank of a curve**, the rank of the system of its tangents, or the number of tangents which cut any arbitrarily taken line in space.—**Rank of a surface**, the number of tangent lines to the surface which lie in a given plane and pass through a given point in that plane.—**To break ranks.** See *break*.—**To fill the ranks**, to make up the whole number, or a competent number.—**To keep rank†**, to be in keeping; be consistent.

Some strange effect which will not well *keep ranck*
With the rare temperance which is admired
In his life hitherto.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 3.

To take rank, to have rank or consideration; be classed or esteemed, with reference to position or merit: as, he *takes rank* as a very original poet.—**To take rank of**, to have the right of taking a higher place than; outrank: as, in Great Britain the sovereign's sons *take rank of* all other nobles. Compare *rank*[2], *v. t.*, 3.—**To take rank with**, to have the same or coordinate rank with; be entitled to like official or social consideration: as, a captain in the navy *takes rank with* a colonel in the army.

rank[2] (rangk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ranck;* < *rank*[2], *n.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arrange in a rank or ranks; place in a rank or line.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Sett by it selfe, and *ranckt* in comely rew.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 35.

A many thousand warlike French
That were embattailed and *rank'd* in Kent.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 200.

These as enemies tooke their stands a musket shot one from another; *ranked* themselues 15 a breast, and each ranke from another 4 or 5 yards.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 135.

Horse and chariots *rank'd* in loose array.
Milton, P. L., ii. 887.

2. To assign to a particular class, order, or division; fix the rank of; class.

Thou bor'st the face once of a noble gentleman,
Rank'd in the first file of the virtuous.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 2.

I will not *rank* myself in the number of the first.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 40.

How shall we *rank* thee upon glory's page?
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage!
Moore, To Thomas Hume.

3. To take rank of or over; outrank: as, in the United States army, an officer commissioned simply as general *ranks* all other generals. [U. S.]—**4.** To dispose in suitable order; arrange; classify.

Antiently the people [of Magnesia] were *ranked* according to their different tribes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 55.

By *ranking* all things under general and special heads, it [Logic] renders the nature or any of the properties, powers, and uses of a thing more easy to be found out when we seek in what rank of beings it lies.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 13.

5†. To fix as to state or estimation; settle; establish.

We cannot *rank* you in a nobler friendship
Than your great service to the state deserves.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

I, that before was *ranked* in such content.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

6†. To range; give the range to, as a gun in firing.

Their shot replies, but they were *rank'd* too high
To touch the pinnace.
Legend of Captain Jones (1659). (*Halliwell*, under *range*.)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in ranks or rows. [Rare.]

Your cattle, too; Allah made them; serviceable dumb creatures; . . . they come *ranking* home at evening time.
Carlyle.

2. To be ranged or disposed, as in a particular order, class, or division; hold rank or station; occupy a certain position as compared with others: as, to *rank* above, below, or with some other man.

There is reason to believe that he [William of Orange] was by no means equal as a general in the field to some who *ranked* far below him in intellectual powers.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Gorizia *ranks* as an ecclesiastical metropolis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 50.

3†. To range; go or move about; hence, to bear one's self; behave.

His men were a' clad in the grene;
The knight was armed capapie,
With a bended bow, on a milk-white steed;
And I wot they *rank'd* right bonnilie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 25).

Harke! they are at hande; *ranke* handsomly.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iv. 1.

4. In *British law:* (*a*) To have rank or standing as a claim in bankruptcy or probate proceedings.

£19,534 is expected to *rank* against assets estimated at £18,120 15*s.* 2*d.*
Daily Telegraph, April 8, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

(*b*) To put in a claim against the property of a bankrupt person or a deceased debtor: as, he *ranked* upon the estate.

rank-axis (rangk'ak'sis), *n.* A line considered as the envelop of planes.

rank-brained† (rangk'brānd), *a.* Wrong-headed; crack-brained.

rank-curve (rangk'kėrv), *n.* A curve considered as the envelop of its tangents.

ranker (rang'kėr), *n.* [< *rank*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who ranks or arranges; one who disposes in ranks.—**2.** A military officer who has risen or been promoted from the ranks. [Colloq., Eng.]

The new coast battalion, most of whose officers are *rankers*.
St. James's Gazette, June 2, 1886, p. 12. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

ranking (rang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rank*[2], *v.*] The act of one who ranks.—**Ranking and sale**, or **ranking of creditors**, in *Scots law*, the process whereby the heritable property of an insolvent person is judicially sold and the price divided among his creditors according to their several rights and preferences. This is the most complex and comprehensive process known in the law of Scotland, but is now practically obsolete. It corresponds to the English process of marshaling securities in an action for redemption or foreclosure.

rankle (rang'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rankled*, ppr. *rankling*. [Early mod. E. also *rankill, rankyll;* < ME. *ranclen*, freq. of *rank*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To operate rankly or with painful effect; cause inflammation or irritation; produce a festering wound: used of either physical or mental influences.

Look, when he fawns, he bites; and when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 291.

[He] looked the rage that *rankled* in his heart.
Crabbe, Works, I. 76.

Or jealousy, with *rankling* tooth,
That inly gnaws the secret heart.
Gray, On a Distant Prospect of Eton College.

Say, shall I wound with satire's *rankling* spear
The pure warm hearts that bid me welcome here?
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

Resentment long *rankled* in the minds of some whom Endicott had perhaps too passionately punished.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 322.

2. To continue or grow rank or strong; continue to be painful or irritating; remain in an inflamed or ulcerous condition; fester, as a physical or mental wound or sore.

My words might cast rank poison to his pores,
And make his swoln and *rankling* sinews crack.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

A leper shut up in a pesthouse *rankleth* to himself, infects not others. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 19.

A wound i' the flesh, no doubt, wants prompt redress; . . . But a wound to the soul? That *rankles* worse and worse.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

II. *trans.* **1.** To irritate; inflame; cause to fester.

Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to respire,
And on their Paynim foes avenge their *ranckled* ire.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.

2†. To corrode.

Here, because his mouth waters at the money, his [Judas's] teeth *rankle* the woman's credit, for so I find malignant reprovers styled: corrodunt, non corrigunt; correptores, immo corruptores—they do not mend, but make worse; they bite, they gnaw.
Rev. T. Adams, Works (Sermon on John xii. 6), II. 224.

rankly (rangk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rankly, ronkly;* < *rank*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** With great strength or force; fiercely; rampantly.

Herk renk! is this ryȝt, so *ronkly* to wrath
For any dede that I haf don other demed the ȝet?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 431.

2. In an excessive manner or degree; inordinately; intensely; profusely; exuberantly: as, *rankly* poisonous; *rankly* treasonable; weeds that grow *rankly*.—**3.** Offensively; noisomely; fetidly.

The smoking of incense or perfumes, and the like, smells *rankly* enough, in all conscience, of idolatry.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, viii. (*Latham.*)

4. Grossly; foully.

The whole ear of Denmark
Is by a forged process of my death
Rankly abused. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 38.

rankness (rangk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *ranknesse;* < *rank*[1] + *-ness.*] **1†.** Physical strength; effective force; potency.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

2. Strength of kind, quality, or degree, in a disparaging sense; hence, extravagance; excess; grossness; repulsiveness: as, *rankness* of growth; the *rankness* of a poison, or of one's pride or pretensions.—**3†.** Insolence; presumption.

I will physic your *rankness*, and yet give no thousand crowns neither. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 91.

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4. Strength of growth: rapid or excessive increase; exuberance; extravagance; excess, as of plants, or of the wood of trees. Rankness is a condition often incident to fruit-trees in gardens and orchards, in consequence of which great shoots or feeders are given out with little or no bearing wood. Excessive richness of soil and a too copious supply of manure are generally the inducing causes.

I am stifled
With the mere *rankness* of their joy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 59.

5. Excessive fertility; exuberant productiveness, as of soil.

By reason of the *rankenesse* and frutefulnesse of the grounde, kyne, swyne, and horses doo maruelously increase in these regions.
Peter Martyr (tr. of Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 164).

Bred by the *rankness* of the plenteous land.
Drayton, Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

6. Offensive or noisome smell or taste; repulsiveness to the senses.

The native *rankness* or offensiveness which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artificial Handsomeness, p. 46.

rank-plane (rangk'plān), *n.* The plane of a plane pencil.

rank-point (rangk'point), *n.* The focus of a plane pencil.

rank-radiant (rangk'rā'di-ant), *n.* A point considered as the envelop of lines lying in a plane.

rank-riding† (rangk'rī'ding), *a.* Riding furiously; hard-riding.

And on his match as much the Western horseman lays
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their Galloways.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 28.

rank-scented (rangk'sen'ted), *a.* Strong-scented; having a coarse or offensive odor.

The mutable, *rank-scented* many. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 66.

rank-surface (rangk'sėr'fās), *n.* A surface considered as the envelop of its tangents.

rann, *n.* See *ran*[3].

rannee, *n.* See *rani.*

rannel† (ran'el), *n.* [< F. *ranelle*, toad, dim. of L. *rana*, frog.] A strumpet; a prostitute.

Such a roinish *rannel*, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation (1600).

rannel-balk (ran'el-bâk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar.*

rannen†. A Middle English preterit plural of *run. Chaucer.*

ranny† (ran'i), *n.* [Also *ranney;* supposed to be ult. a corruption (through OF.) of L. *araneus*, sc. *mus*, a kind of mouse: see *shrew* and *araneous.*] The shrew or shrew-mouse, *Sorex araneus.*

Sammonicus and Nicander do call the mus araneus, the shrew or *ranney*, blind. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 18.

ranoid (rā'noid), *a.* [< L. *rana*, a frog, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *herpet.*, same as *ranine:* distinguished from *bufonoid.*

ranpick†, **ranpike**†, *n.* Same as *rampick.*

ransack (ran'sak), *v.* [Prop. *ransake*, the form *ransack* being due in part to association with *sack*[2], pillage (see def. 2); < ME. *ransaken, ransakyn, raunsaken*, < Icel. *rannsaka* (= Sw. Norw. *ransaka* = Dan. *ransage*), search a house, ransack, < *rann* (for **rasn*), a house, abode (= AS. *ræsn*, a plank, ceiling, = Goth. *razn*, a house), + *saka*, fight, hurt, harm, appar. taken in this compound with the sense of the related *sækja*, seek, = AS. *sēcan*, seek: see *seek* and *sake.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To search thoroughly; seek carefully in all parts of; explore, point by point, for what is desired; overhaul in detail.

In a morwenyng
When Phebus, with his firy torches rede,
Ransaked hath every lover in hys drede,
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 28.

All the articlis there in conteynid they shall *ransakyn* besyly, and discussyn soo discretly in here remembraunce that both in will . . . shal not omyttyn for to complishe the seyd articles. *Paston Letters*, I. 458.

In the third Year of his Reign, he *ransacked* all Monasteries, and all the Gold and Silver of either Chalices or Shrines he took to his own use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

Cicero . . . *ransacks* all nature, and pours forth a redundancy of figures even with a lavish hand.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2†. To sack; pillage completely; strip by plundering.

Their vow is made
To *ransack* Troy.
Shak., T. and C., Prol., l. 1. 8.

I observed only these two things, a village exceedingly *ransacked* and ruinated by meanes of the civil warres.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 23.

3†. To obtain by ransacking or pillage; seize upon; carry off; ravish.—**4**†. To violate; deflower: as, "*ransackt* chastity," *Spenser.*

II. *intrans.* To make penetrating search or inquisition; pry; rummage. [Obsolete or rare.]

With sacrilegious Tools we rudely rend her,
And *ransack* deeply in her bosom tender.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Such words he gaue, but deepe with dynt the sword enforced furst
Had *ransakt* through his ribs and sweete white brest at once had burst. *Phaer*, Æneid, ix.

ransack (ran'sak), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *rannsak, rannsökn*, a ransacking; from the verb.] **1.** Detailed search or inquisition; careful investigation. [Rare.]

What secret corner, what unwonted way,
Has scap'd the *ransack* of my rambling thought?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

To compile, however, a real account of her [Madame Récamier] would necessitate the *ransack* of all the memoirs, correspondence, and anecdotage concerning French political and literary life for the first half of this century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 309.

2†. A ransacking; search for plunder; pillage; sack.

Your Highness undertook the Protection of the English Vessels putting into the Port of Leghorn for shelter, against the Dutch Men of War threatning 'em with nothing but *Ransack* and Destruction.
Milton, Letters of State, Sept., 1652.

Even your father's house
Shall not be free from *ransack*. *J. Webster.*

ransacker† (ran'sak-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *raunsaker;* < *ransack* + *-er*[1].] One who ransacks; a careful searcher; a pillager.

That es to say, *Raunsaker* of the myghte of Godd and of His Maieste with-owttene gret clennes and meknes sall be ouerlayde and oppressde of Hym-selfe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

ransake†, *v.* An obsolete form of *ransack.*

ranshackle† (ran'shak-l), *v. t.* A variant of *ransack*, simulating *ramshackle*[1].

They loosed the kye out, ane and a',
And *ranshackled* the house right wel.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

ransom (ran'sum), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ransome, raunsom;* < ME. *ransome, raunsom, rawnsome, ransoun, raunsoun, raunsun, rawnsun* (for the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *random*) = D. *rantsoen* = MLG. LG. *ranzūn, ransūn* = G. *ranzion* = Dan. *ranson* = Sw. *ranson*, < OF. *rançon, reançon, raenson, raenchon*, F. *rançon* = Pr. *reemsos, rezempto*, mod. *rançoun*, < L. *redemptio(n-)*, ransom, redemption: see *redemption*, of which *ransom* is a much shrunken form.] **1.** Redemption for a price; a holding for redemption; also, release from captivity, bondage, or the possession of an enemy for a consideration; liberation on payment or satisfaction of the price demanded.

And Galashin seide than sholde he dye with-oute *raunsom*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 571.

You beseche and pray,
Fair sir, saue my life, lete me ou-lif go,
Taking this peple to *ransom* also!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4205.

Then he shall give for the *ransom* of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. Ex. xxi. 30.

The Money raised for his *Ransom* was not so properly a Taxation as a Contribution. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

2. The money or price awarded or paid for the redemption of a prisoner, captive, or slave, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment for liberation from restraint, penalty, or punishment.

Vpon a crosse naylyd I was for the,
Soffred deth to pay the *raunsom*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.

Even the Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a *ransom* for many.
Mark x. 45.

3†. Atonement; expiation.

If hearty sorrow
Be a sufficient *ransom* for offence,
I tender 't here. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., v. 4. 75.

ransom (ran'sum), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *raunsome;* < ME. **raunsonen, raunceounen*, < OF. *rançonner*, ransom; from the noun.] **1.** To redeem from captivity, bondage, forfeit, or punishment by paying or giving in return that which is demanded; buy out of servitude; buy off from penalty.

A robbere was *yrauncesoned* rather than thei alle,
With-outen any penaunce of purgatorie, to perpetuel blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 420.

This was hard fortune; but, if alive and taken,
They shall be *ransom'd*, let it be at millions.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

Walk your dim cloister, and distribute dole
To poor sick people, richer in His eyes
Who *ransom'd* us, and haler too, than I.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2†. To redeem; rescue; deliver.

I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death. Hos. xiii. 14.

3†. To hold at ransom: demand or accept a ransom for; exact payment on.

And he and hys company . . . dyde great domage to the countre, as well by *raunsonynge* of the townes as by pillage ouer all the countrey.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. (*Richardson.*)

4†. To set free for a price; give up the custody of on receipt of a consideration.

I would . . . *ransom* him to any French courtier for a new-devised courtesy. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 65.

5†. To atone for; expiate.

Those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are rich and *ransom* all ill deeds.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

ransomable (ran'sum-a-bl), *a.* [< *ransom* + *-able.*] Capable of being ransomed or redeemed for a price.

I passed my life in that bath with many other gentlemen and persons of condition, distinguished and accounted as *ransomable*.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iv. 13. (*Davies.*)

ransom-bill (ran'sum-bil), *n.* A war contract by which it is agreed to pay money for the ransom of property captured at sea and for its safe-conduct into port.

ransomer (ran'sum-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *raunsomer*, < OF. *rançonneur*, < *rançonner*, ransom: see *ransom*, *v.*] One who ransoms or redeems.

The onlie saufor, redeemer, and *raunsonner* of them which were lost in Adam our forefather.
Foxe, Martyrs, an. 1555.

ransom-free (ran'sum-frē), *a.* Free from ransom; ransomless.

Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And *ransom-free* restor'd to his abode.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 147.

ransomless (ran'sum-les), *a.* [< *ransom* + *-less.*] Free from ransom; without the payment of ransom.

Cosroe, Cassana, and the rest, be free,
And *ransomless* return!
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

For this brave stranger, so indear'd to thee,
Passe to thy country, *ransomlesse* and free.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 423).

ranstead (ran'sted), *n.* [Also *ransted;* frequently also *ramstead, ramsted;* said to have been introduced at Philadelphia as a garden flower by a Welsh gentleman named *Ranstead.*] The common toad-flax, *Linaria vulgaris*, a weed with herbage of rank odor, erect stem, narrow leaves, and a raceme of spurred flowers, colored light-yellow, part of the lower lip bright-orange.

rant (rant), *v. i.* [< OD. *ranten*, also *randen*, dote, be enraged, = LG. *randen*, attack any one, call out to any one, = G. *ranzen*, toss about, make a noise; cf. G. dial. *rant*, noise, uproar; root uncertain.] **1.** To speak or declaim violently and with little sense; rave: used of both the matter and the manner of utterance, or of either alone: as, a *ranting* preacher or actor.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth,
I'll *rant* as well as thou.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 307.

They say you're angry, and *rant* mightily,
Because I love the same as you.
Cowley, The Mistress, Rich Rival.

Make not your Hecuba with fury rage,
And show a *ranting* grief upon the stage.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iii. 563.

2. To be jovial or jolly in a noisy way; make noisy mirth. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' quaffing and laughing,
They *ranted* and they sang.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

rant (rant), *n.* [< *rant*, *v.*] **1.** Boisterous, empty declamation; fierce or high-sounding language without much meaning or dignity of thought; bombast.

This is stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things. *Atterbury.*

2. A ranting speech; a bombastic or boisterous utterance.

After all their *rants* about their wise man being happy in the bull of Phalaris, &c., they yet allow'd him to dispatch himself if he saw cause. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

He sometimes, indeed, in his *rants*, talked with Norman haughtiness of the Celtic barbarians; but all his sympathies were really with the natives.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. The act of frolicking; a frolic; a boisterous merrymaking, generally accompanied with dancing. [Scotch.]

Thou art the life o' public haunts;
But [without] thee, what were our fairs and *rants?*
Burns, Scotch Drink.

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I hae a good conscience, . . . unless it be about a *rant* amang the lasses, or a splore at a fair.
Scott, Black Dwarf, ii.

4. A kind of dance, or the music to which it was danced. =Syn. 1. *Fustian, Turgidness*, etc. See *bombast*.

ran-tan (ran'tan), *n.* [Prob. an imitative var. of *randan*.] Same as *randan*.

ranter[1] (ran'tėr), *n.* [< *rant* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rants; a noisy talker; a boisterous preacher, actor, or the like.—2. [*cap.*] A name applied—(*a*) By way of reproach, to the members of an English Antinomian sect of the Commonwealth period, variously associated with the Familists, etc. (*b*) Also, opprobriously, to the Primitive Methodists, who formed themselves into a society in 1810, although the founders had separated from the old Methodist society some years before, the ground of disagreement being that the new body favored street preaching, camp-meetings, etc.—3. A merry, roving fellow; a jolly drinker. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mistake me not, custom, I mean not tho,
Of excessive drinking, as great *ranters* do.
Praise of Yorkshire Ale (1697), p. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

Yours, saint or sinner, Rob the *Ranter*.
Burns, To James Tennant.

ranter[2] (ran'tėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large beer-jug.

ranter[2] (ran'tėr), *r. i.* [Cf. *ranter*[2], *n.*] To pour liquor from a large into a smaller vessel. [Prov. Eng.]

ranter[3] (ran'tėr), *v. t.* Same as *renter*[2].

ranterism (ran'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *ranter*[1] + *-ism*.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; rantism.

rantersᵗ (ran'tėrz), *n. pl.* A woolen stuff made in England in the eighteenth century. *Drapers' Dict.*

rantingly (ran'ting-li), *adv.* In a ranting manner. (*a*) With sounding empty speech; bombastically. (*b*) With boisterous jollity; frolicsomely.

Sae *rantingly*, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntingly gaed he;
He play'd a spring, and danc'd it round,
Below the gallows-tree.
Burns, Macpherson's Farewell.

rantipole (ran'ti-pōl), *a.* and *n.* [Appar. < *ranty* + *pole* = *poll*[1], head: see *poll*[1]. Cf. *dodipoll*.] I. *a.* Wild; roving; rakish.

Out upon 't, at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate!
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 10.

This *rantipole* hero had for some time singled out the blooming Katrina for the object of his uncouth gallantries.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 431.

II. *n.* A rude, romping boy or girl; a wild, reckless fellow.

What strange, awkward *rantipole* was that I saw thee speaking to? *J. Baillie.*

I was always considered as a *rantipole*, for whom anything was good enough.
Marryat, Frank Mildmay, xv. (*Davies.*)

rantipole (ran'ti-pōl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rantipoled*, ppr. *rantipoling*. [< *rantipole*, *n.*] To run about wildly.

The elder was a termagant, imperious wench; she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

rantism[1]ᵗ (ran'tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαντισμός*, a sprinkling, < *ῥαντίζειν*, sprinkle, besprinkle.] A sprinkling; hence, a small number; a handful. [Rare.]

We, but a handful to their heap, a *rantism* to their baptism. *Bp. Andrews.*

rantism[2] (ran'tizm), *n.* [< *rant* + *-ism*.] The practice or tenets of the Ranters; ranterism. *Johnson.*

rantle-tree, randle-tree (ran'tl-trē, -dl-trē), *n.* [Cf. *ran-tree*, a dial. form of *roan-tree*; cf. also *ranpick*, *rampick*.] 1. A tree chosen with two branches, which are cut short, and left somewhat in the form of the letter Y, set close to or built into the gable of a cottage to support one end of the rooftree.—2. A beam which runs from back to front of a chimney, and from which the crook is suspended.—3. Figuratively, a tall, raw-boned person.

If ever I see that auld *randle-tree* of a wife again, I'll gie her something to buy tobacco.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

[Scotch in all uses.]

rantock (ran'tok), *n.* The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Orkneys.]

ran-tree (ran'trē), *n.* A dialectal variant of *roan-tree*. Also *rantry*.

ranty (ran'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< *rant* + *-y*[1].] Same as *randy*. [Prov. Eng.]

ranula (ran'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *ranulæ* (-lē). [= F. *ranule*, < L. *ranula*, a little frog, also a small swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] A cystic tumor caused by the obstruction of the duct of a small mucous gland on the under surface of the tongue, the so-called Blandin-Nuhn gland. The term has been applied, however, with considerable looseness, to other tumors in or near this place presenting some resemblance to true ranulæ.

ranular (ran'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *ranulaire*; as *ranula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a ranula; of the character of a ranula.

Ranunculaceæ (rą-nung-kū-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Ranunculus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Ranales*, characterized by the numerous stamens inserted on the receptacle, five deciduous and commonly colored sepals, not more than one complete circle of petals, and seeds with a minute embryo in fleshy albumen, and without an aril. They have usually many separate pistils which mature into distinct dry fruits, either achenes or follicles, or coalesce into berries. The species, estimated by some at 1,200, by Durand at 680, are included in 5 tribes and 30 genera. They occur throughout the world, but in the tropics more rarely and chiefly on mountains, elsewhere forming a conspicuous part of the flora of almost every region, especially in Europe, which contains one fifth, and in North America, which has one seventeenth, of all the species. Their wide distribution is aided by the long-continued vitality of the seeds, many of which are also remarkably slow to germinate after planting, those of several species requiring two years. They are annual or perennial herbs—rarely undershrubs, as *Xanthorhiza*. Many have dissected alternate or radical leaves, the petiole with an expanded sheathing base, but without stipules; *Clematis* is exceptional in its opposite leaves and climbing stem. The order is often known as the buttercup or crowfoot family, from the type, and contains an unusually large proportion of other characteristic plants, as the hepatica of America, the Christmas rose of Germany, and the lesser celandine of England. It includes also many of the most beautiful flowers of garden cultivation. Most of the species contain in their colorless juice an acrid and caustic principle, which sometimes becomes a dangerous narcotic poison, is often of great medicinal value (see *hellebore*, *aconite*, *Hydrastis*, *Actæa*, *Cimicifuga*), is usually most concentrated in the roots, but very volatile in the foliage and stems, and is dissipated by drying or in water, but intensified by the action of acids, alcohol, etc. The order was one of the earliest to be defined by botanists with substantially its present limits (as *Multisiliquæ* by Linnæus, 1751), and has long been placed at the head of the polypetalous families of dicotyledons, standing as the first order of plants in the most widely accepted classifications, from De Candolle in 1819 to Durand in 1888.

ranunculaceous (rą-nung-kū-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *ranunculaceus*, < *Ranunculus*, q. v. Cf. *Ranunculaceæ*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ranunculaceæ*; resembling the ranunculus.

Ranunculeæ (rą-nung-kū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1818), < *Ranunculus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*. It is characterized by carpels with one ascending ovule, becoming achenes in fruit, by numerous radical leaves, and (excepting in the two species of *Oxygraphis*) by the additional presence of alternate stem-leaves. It includes the type genus *Ranunculus*, and 3 other genera embracing 8 species.

Ranunculus (rą-nung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kaspard Bauhin, 1623), < L. *ranunculus*, a medicinal plant, also called *batrachion*, perhaps crowfoot (> It. *ranuncolo*, Sp. *ranúnculo*, Pg. *ranunculo*, D. *ranonkel*, G. Dan. Sw. *ranunkel*, crowfoot), dim. of *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] 1. A large genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Ranunculaceæ* and of the tribe *Ranunculeæ*. It is characterized by the perfect flowers with from three to five caducous sepals, three to five or even fifteen conspicuous petals, each marked at the base by a nectar-bearing scale or pit, and by the many achenes in a head or spike, each beaked with a short persistent style. There are about 200 species, scattered throughout the world, abundant in temperate and cold regions, with a few on mountain-tops in the tropics; 15 species are British, and about 47 occur in the United States, besides at least 9 others in Alaska; 23 are found in the Atlantic States. The genus is remarkable for its development northward, extending to the Aleutian Islands and Point Barrow, and even to Fort Conger, 81° 44′ north. Others extend well to the south, as the Fuegian *R. biternatus*. The species have usually a perennial base or rootstock, and bear deeply divided leaves, entire in a few species, and yellow or white terminal flowers (pink in *R. Andersoni* of Nevada), which are generally bright and showy, and have numerous and conspicuous short yellow stamens and a smaller central mass of yellow or greenish pistils. The more common species, with bright-yellow flowers and palmately divided leaves, are known as *buttercup* and *crowfoot*, especially *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*, which have also the old local names of *butter-flower*, *butter-daisy*, *blister-plant*, *crow-flower*, and in Scotland *yellow gowan*. (See also *goldcup*, and cut under *ovary*[1].) A number of yellow species are cultivated under the name *garden ranunculus*, as *R. speciosus*, a favorite source of cut flowers, and especially the Persian *R. Asiaticus*, with three-parted leaves, parent of a hundred varieties, mostly double, and including scarlet and other colors. *R. aconitifolius*, a tall European species with five-parted leaves, is cultivated in white double-flowered varieties under the names *bachelor's-buttons* and *fair-maids-of-France* or *-of-Kent*. The bright-yellow flowers of *R. insignis*, a densely woolly New Zealand species, are nearly 2 inches across. Several white-flowered species are remarkable for their growth in rock-crevices amid perpetual snow, especially *R. glacialis* of the Alps, and also the yellow-flowered *R. Thora*, the mountain wolf's-bane. A few weedy species have prickly fruit, as *R. arvensis* of England (for which see *hungerweed*, *hedgehog*, 3, and *joy*, 4). Many species are so acrid as to raise blisters when freshly gathered, but are sometimes eaten, when dried, by cattle. *R. sceleratus*, said to be the most acrid species, is eaten boiled as a salad in Wallachia, as are also the roots of *R. bulbosus*, the acridity disappearing on boiling. *R. auriconus* (see *goldilocks*) is exceptional in the absence of this acrid principle, as also *R. aquatilis*, which sometimes forms almost the entire food of cattle. This and several other species, the water-crowfoots, are immersed aquatics with finely dissected foliage, forming deep-green feathery masses which bear white emersed flowers; among them is *R. Lyallii* of New Zealand, one of the most ornamental species, there known as *water-lily*. The yellow water-crowfoot, *R. multifidus*, found from North Carolina to Point Barrow, has kidney-shaped and cut floating leaves. Several species with long and mainly undivided leaves are known as *spearwort*. For *R. Ficaria*, celebrated as one of the earliest English flowers, and as *Wordsworth's flower*, see *celandine*, 2, *pilewort*, and *figwort*, 2. See also cut under *achenium*.


Flowering Plant of *Ranunculus bulbosus* (buttercup).

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ranunculi* (-lī).] A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*.

ranversetᵗ, *v. t.* See *renverse*.

Ranvier's nodes. See *nodes of Ranvier*, under *node*.

Ranzania (ran-zā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named (in def. 1 by Nardo, 1840) after C. *Ranzani*, an Italian naturalist.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of gymnodont fishes of the family *Molidæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

ranz des vaches (roⁿs dā vȧsh). [Swiss F. (see def.), explained as lit. (*a*) 'the lowing of the cows': Swiss dial. *ranz*, connected, in this view, with G. *ranzen*, make a noise, drum with the fingers (cf. *ranken*, bray as an ass); *des*, comp. of *de*, of, and *les*, pl. of def. art.; *vaches*, pl. of *vache*, < L. *vacca*, a cow (see *vaccine*); (*b*) in another view, 'the line of cows,' *ranz* being taken as a var. of *rangs*, pl. of *rang*, row, line (because the cows fall into line when they hear the alpenhorn): see *rank*[2].] One of the melodies or signals of the Swiss herdsmen, commonly played on the alpenhorn. It consists of irregular phrases made up of the harmonic tones of the horn, which are singularly effective in the open air and combined with mountain echoes. The melodies vary in the different cantons. They are sometimes sung.

Raoulia (rā-ō'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1867), named after E. *Raoul*, a French naval surgeon, who wrote on New Zealand plants in 1846.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ* and subtribe *Gnaphalicæ*. It is characterized by the solitary, sessile, and terminal heads of many flowers, which are mostly perfect and fertile, the outer circles of pistillate flowers being only one or two, or less than in the related genus *Gnaphalium* (the everlasting), but more than in the other next-allied genus, *Helichrysum*. All the flowers bear a bifid style and a pappus which is not plumose. The 14 species are mostly natives of New Zealand, and are small densely tufted plants of rocky mountainous places, resembling mosses, with numerous branches thickly clothed with minute leaves. They bear white starry flower-heads, one at the end of each short twig, closely surrounded with leaves, and in *R. grandiflora* and others ornamented by an involucre with white bracts. *R. eximia* and *R. mammillaris* are known in New Zealand as *sheep-plants*, from their growth in sheep-pastures in large white woolly tufts, readily mistaken for sheep even at a short distance.

rap[1] (rap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [< ME. *rappen*, < Sw. *rappa*, strike, beat, rap; cf. *rap*[1], *n.* Cf. MHG. freq. *raffeln*, G. *rappeln*, intr., rattle. Perhaps connected with *rap*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To beat upon; strike heavily or smartly; give a quick, sharp blow to, as with the fist, a door-knocker, a stick, or the like; knock upon.

His hote newe chosen love he chaunged into hate,
And sodainly with mighty mace gan *rap* hir on the pate.
Gascoigne, In Praise of Lady Sandes.

With one great Peal they *rap* the Door,
Like Footmen on a Visiting Day.
Prior, The Dove, st. 9.

2. To use in striking; make a blow or blows with. [Rare.]

Dunstan, as he went along through the gathering mist, was always *rapping* his whip somewhere.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, iv.

3. To utter sharply: speak out: usually with *out* (see phrase below).

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One *raps* an oath, another deals a curse;
He never better bowl'd; this never worse.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

To rap out. (*a*) To throw out violently or suddenly in speech; utter in a forcible or striking manner: as, to *rap out* an oath or a lie.

He could roundlie *rap out* so manie vgle othes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 57.

The first was a judge, who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 44.

(*b*) To produce or indicate by rapping sounds; impart by a series of significant raps: as, to *rap out* a communication or a signal: used specifically of the supposed transmission of spiritual intelligence in this way through the instrumentality of mediums. =**Syn. 1.** To thump, whack.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To deal a heavy blow or heavy blows; beat.

The elementes gonne to rusche & *rappe*,
And smet downe chirches & templis with crak.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 206.

2†. To fall with a stroke or blow; drop so as to strike.

Now, by this time the tears were *rapping* down
Upon her milk-white breast, aneth her gown.
Ross, Helenore, p. 70. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To strike a quick, sharp blow; make a sound by knocking, as on a door: as, to *rap* for admittance.

Villain, I say, knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 12.

Whan she cam to the king's court,
She *rappit* wi' a ring.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 397).

Comes a dun in the morning and *raps* at my door.
Shenstone, Poet and Dun.

4. To take an oath; swear; especially, to swear falsely: compare *to rap out* (*a*), above. [Thieves' cant.]

It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little *rapping* for his friend.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, i. 13. (*Davies.*)

rap[1] (rap), *n.* [< ME. *rap*, *rappe* = Sw. Norw. *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, a rap, tap, smart blow; cf. *rap*[1], *v.*] 1. A heavy or quick, smart blow; a sharp or resounding knock; concussion from striking.

The right arme with a *rappe* reft fro the shuldurs.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7680.

And therewith (as in great anger) he clapped his fyste on the borde a great *rappe*. *Hall*, Edw. V.

Bolus arriv'd, and gave a doubtful tap,
Between a single and a double *rap*.
Colman the Younger, Broad Grins, The Newcastle Apothecary.

2. A sound produced by knocking, as at a door, or by any sharp concussion; specifically, in modern spiritualism, a ticking or knocking noise produced by no apparent physical means, and ascribed to the agency of disembodied spirits.

We may first take the *raps* and the "astral bells," which Mr. Sinnett seems to regard as constituting important test phenomena.
R. Hodgson, Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, III. 261.

rap[2] (rap), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *rapped* or *rapt*, ppr. *rapping*. [< ME. *rappen*, < Sw. *rappa*, snatch, seize, carry off, = MHG. G. *raffen*, snatch; dial. (LG.) *rappen*, snatch up, take up (> ult. E. *raff*). Cf. *rape*[1] and *rape*[2]. The pp. *rapped*, *rapt*, became confused with *rapt*, < L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, snatch, which is not connected with the Teut. word: see *rapt*[1], *rapt*[2].] 1†. To snatch or hurry away; seize by violence; carry off; transport; ravish.

Some shall be *rapt* and taken alive, as St. Paul saith.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Think ye that . . . they will not pluck from you whatsoever they can *rap* or reave?
Apostolic Benediction of Adrian VI., Nov. 25, 1522 [(Foxe's Martyrs, II. 59).

He ever hastens to the end, and so
(As if he knew it) *raps* his hearer to
The middle of his matter.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

But when these people grew niggardly in their offerings, it [the room] was *rapt* from thence.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 160.

Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.
Milton, P. L., iii. 522.

2. To transport out of one's self; affect with ecstasy or rapture; carry away; absorb; engross.

What, dear sir,
Thus *raps* you? Are you well?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 51.

I found thee weeping, and . . .
Am *rapt* with joy to see my Marcia's tears.
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Rapt into future times, the bard begun.
Pope, Messiah, l. 7.

To rap and rend (originally *to rape and ren*: see *rape*[2]), to seize and strip; fall on and plunder; snatch by violence.

All they could *rap, and rend*, and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 789.

From foe and from friend
He'd *rap and* he'd *rend*, . . .
That Holy Church might have more to spend.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 206.

rap[3] (rap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rapped*, ppr. *rapping*. [Also *rape*; prob. due in part to *rap*[1], but in part representing ME. *repen*, < AS. *hrepian*, touch, treat, = OFries. *reppa*, touch, move, = MD. *reppen*, move, = LG. *reppen*, touch, move, > G. *rappen*, scrape, = Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = Sw. *repa*, scratch. Cf. *rape*[6].] To scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rap[4] (rap), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *rap*[1]. There is nothing to connect the word with MHG. G. *rappe*, a coin so called: see *rappe*[2].] A counterfeit coin of bad metal which passed current in Ireland for a halfpenny in the reign of George I., before the issue of Wood's halfpence. Its intrinsic value was half a farthing. Hence the phrases *not worth a rap, to care not a rap*, implying something of no value.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this Kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps*.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, letter i.

They [his pockets] was turned out afore, and the devil a *rap*'s left. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 76.

I don't care a *rap* where I go.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 201.

Rap halfpenny, a rap.

It is not of very great moment to me that I am now and then imposed on by a *rap halfpenny*.
Blackwood's Mag., XCVI. 392.

rap[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rope*.

rap[6]†. A Middle English preterit of *reap*. *Wyclif.*

rap[7] (rap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lay or skein of yarn containing 120 yards. *E. H. Knight.*

Rapaces (rā-pā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rapax*, rapacious: see *rapacious*.] 1. In *mammal.*, the beasts of prey; carnivorous quadrupeds; the *Carnivora*, now called *Feræ*. Also *Rapacia*.—2. In *ornith.*, the birds of prey; rapacious birds; the *Accipitres* or *Raptores*.

Rapacia (rā-pā'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *rapax*: see *Rapaces*.] Rapacious mammals; beasts of prey: synonymous with *Rapaces*, 1.

rapacious (rā-pā'shus), *a.* [= F. *rapace* = Pr. *rapatz* = Sp. *rapaz* = It. *rapace*, < L. *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious, < *rapere*, seize: see *rape*[2].] 1. Of a grasping habit or disposition; given to seizing for plunder or the satisfaction of greed, or obtaining wrongfully or by extortion; predatory; extortionate: as, a *rapacious* usurer; specifically, of animals, subsisting by capture of living prey; raptorial; predaceous: as, *rapacious* birds or fishes.

What trench can intercept, what fort withstand
The brutal soldier's rude *rapacious* hand.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, vii.

A *rapacious* man he [Warren Hastings] certainly was not. Had he been so, he would infallibly have returned to his country the richest subject in Europe.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Of a grasping nature or character; characterized by rapacity; immoderately exacting; extortionate: as, a *rapacious* disposition; *rapacious* demands.

Well may then thy Lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from Death's *rapacious* claim.
Milton, P. L., xi. 258.

There are two sorts of avarice; the one is but of a bastard kind, and that is the *rapacious* appetite of gain.
Cowley, Avarice.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rapacious, Ravenous, Voracious.* *Rapacious*, literally disposed to seize, may note, as the others do not, a distinctive characteristic of certain classes of animals; the tiger is a *rapacious* animal, but often not *ravenous* or *voracious*. *Ravenous* implies hunger of an extreme sort, shown in eagerness to eat. *Voracious* means that one eats or is disposed to eat a great deal, without reference to the degree of hunger: a glutton is *voracious*. Samuel Johnson tended to be a *voracious* eater, because in his early life he had often gone hungry till he was *ravenous*.

rapaciously (rā-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a rapacious manner; by rapine; by violent seizure.

rapaciousness (rā-pā'shus-nes), *n.* The character of being rapacious; inclination to seize violently or unjustly.

rapacity (rā-pas'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapacité* = Pr. *rapacitat* = Sp. *rapacidad* = Pg. *rapacidade* = It. *rapacità*, < L. *rapacita(t-)s*, rapacity, < *rapax* (*rapac-*), rapacious: see *rapacious*.] The character of being rapacious; the exercise of a rapacious or predaceous disposition; the act or practice of seizing by force, as plunder or prey, or of obtaining by extortion or chicanery, as unjust gains: as, the *rapacity* of pirates, of usurers, or of wild beasts.

Our wild profusion, the source of insatiable *rapacity*.
Bolingbroke, To Pope.

In the East the *rapacity* of monarchs has sometimes gone to the extent of taking from cultivators so much of their produce as to have afterwards to return part for seed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 443.

rapadura (rap-a-dö'rą), *n.* [Also *rappadura*; < Sp. Pg. *rapadura*, shavings or scrapings, < *rapar*, shave, scrape, = F. *raper*, OF. *rasper*, scrape: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] A coarse unclarified sugar, made in Mexico and some parts of South America, and cast in molds.

raparee, *n.* See *rapparee*.

Rapatea (rą-pā'tē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, the type of the order *Rapateaceæ*. It is characterized by an ovary with three cells and three ovules, six anthers each with a spiral appendage, and numerous flowers in a globose head with an involucre of two long leaf-like bracts dilated at the base, and each flower provided with many closely imbricated obtuse appressed bractlets. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of Guiana and northern Brazil. They bear long and narrow radical leaves from a low or robust rootstock, and flowers on a leafless scape, each with three rigid and chaff-like erect sepals, and three broad and spreading petals united below into a hyaline tube.

Rapateaceæ (rą-pą-tē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koernicke, 1871), < *Rapatea* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Coronariæ*, typified by the genus *Rapatea*. It is characterized by regular flowers with three greenish sepals and three petals, six stamens with long anthers opening by a pore, a three-celled ovary with few or solitary anatropous ovules, and a lenticular embryo in farinaceous albumen. It includes about 22 species, of 6 genera, once classed among the rushes, and now placed between them and the spiderworts. They are perennial herbs, natives of Brazil, Guiana, and Venezuela, and are mostly robust marsh-plants, with long radical tapering leaves, sessile or petioled, and flowers on a naked scape, commonly in dense involucrate heads resembling those of the *Compositæ*.

rape[1]† (rāp), *v. i.* [< ME. *rapen*, < Icel. *hrapa*, fall, rush headlong, hurry, hasten, = Norw. *rapa*, slip, fall, = Dan. *rappe*, make haste; cf. MLG. *reppen*, hasten, hurry, G. refl. *rappeln*, hasten, hurry. Cf. *rape*[1], *a.* and *n.*, also *rape*[2], *rap*[2], of which *rape*[1] is in part a doublet.] To make haste; hasten; hurry: often used reflexively.

Pas fro my presens on payne of thi lyffe,
And *rape* of [from] my rewme in a rad haste,
Or thou shall lelly be lost and thou leng oghter.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1898.

"For I may nouȝt lette," quod that leode, and lyarde he bistrydeth,
And *raped hym* to-Iherusalem-ward the riȝte waye to ryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 79.

rape[1]† (rāp), *n.* [ME., < *rape*[1], *v.*] Haste; precipitancy; a precipitate course.

Row forthe in a *rape* right to the banke,
Tit vnto Troy, tary no lengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5633.

So oft a day I mote thy werke renewe,
It to correct and eke to rubbe and scrape;
And al is thorgh thy necligence and *rape*.
Chaucer, Scrivener, l. 7.

rape[1]† (rāp), *a.* [< ME. *rape* = D. *rap*, < Sw. Norw. *rapp* = Dan. *rap*, quick, brisk: see *rape*[1], *v.*] Quick; hasty.

Than byspak his brother, that *rape* was of rees.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 101.

rape[1]† (rāp), *adv.* [ME., < *rape*[1], *a.*] Quickly; hastily.

I sey and swere hym ful *rape*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6516.

rape[2] (rāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [< ME. *rapen* (= MD. *rapen*, *racpen*, D. *rapen*, gather, = MLG. *rapen*, snatch, seize, = Norw. *rapa*, tear off), a var. of *rappen*, seize: see *rap*[2]. This verb has been partly confused with L. *rapere*, seize, whence ult. E. *rapid*, *rapine*, *rapacious*, *rapt*[2], etc.: see *rap*[2], *rapt*[1], *rapt*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To seize and carry off; snatch up; seize; steal.

Ravenows fiches han sum mesure; whanne thei hungren thei *rapyn*; whanne thei ben ful they sparyn.
Wimbelton's Sermon, 1388, MS. Hatton 57, p. 16. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To commit the crime of rape.

There 's nothing new, Menippus; as before,
They *rape*, extort, forswear.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 349. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To carry off violently; hence, figuratively, to enrapture; ravish.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayton, Eclogues, v.

My son, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong,
And swift to *rape* youth to their precipice.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

2. To commit rape upon; ravish.—**To rape and rent**, to seize and plunder. Compare *to rap and rend*, under *rap*[2].

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For, though ye loke never so brode and stare,
Ye shul nat winne a myte in that chaffare,
But wasten al that ye may *rape and renne*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 411.

rape[2] (rāp), *n.* [< *rape*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of snatching by force; a seizing and carrying away by force or violence, whether of persons or things; violent seizure and carrying away: as, the *rape* of Proserpine; the *rape* of the Sabine women; Pope's "*Rape* of the Lock."

Death is cruell, suffering none escape;
Olde, young, rich, poore, of all he makes his *rape*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman*, Odyssey.

2. In *law*, the violation or carnal knowledge of a woman forcibly and against her will. *Forcibly* is usually understood not necessarily to mean violence, but to include negative consent. Statutes in various jurisdictions modify the definition, some by extending it to include carnal knowledge of a girl under 10 either with or without her consent. Rape is regarded as one of the worst felonies. The penalty for it was formerly death, as it is still in some jurisdictions, but is now generally imprisonment for life or for a long term of years. It is now often called *criminal assault*.

3. Something taken or seized and carried away; a captured person or thing. [Rare.]

Where now are all my hopes? oh, never more
Shall they revive, nor Death her *rapes* restore!
Sandys.

Rape of the forest, in *Eng. law*, trespass committed in the forest by violence.

rape[3] (rāp), *n.* [< Icel. *hreppr*, a district, prob. orig. 'share' or 'allotment,' < Icel. *hreppa*, catch, obtain, = AS. *hrepian*, *hreppan*, touch: see *rap*[3].] A division of the county of Sussex, in England, intermediate between a hundred and the shire. The county is divided into six rapes.

The *Rape* . . . is . . . a mere geographical expression, the judicial organisation remaining in the hundred.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

rape[4] (rāp), *n.* [< ME. *rape*, also *rave*, < OF. **rape*, also *rabe*, later *rave*, F. dial. *reuve*, *reve*, *rabe*, *rova* = Pr. Sp. *raba*, rape, turnip (cf. Pg. *rabão*, horse-radish), = D. *raap* = OHG. *raba*, MHG. *rabe*, *rape*, *rappe*, rape, turnip, G. *rapps*, rape-seed, = LG. *raap*, rape; akin to OHG. *ruoba*, *ruoppa*, MHG. *ruobe*, *rüebe*, G. *rübe*, rape, turnip, etc., = LG. *rove*, *rowe* = Dan. *roe* = Sw. *rofva*, turnip; cf. OBulg. *riepa* = Serv. *repa* = Bohem. *rzhepa* = Pol. *rzepa* = Russ. *riepa* = Lith. *rope*, *rape* = Albanian *repe*, a turnip, < L. *rapa*, also *rapum*, a turnip, rape, = Gr. *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφις*, turnip; cf. Gr. *ῥαφανίς*, *ῥαφάνη*, a radish; *ῥάφανος*, a cabbage; root unknown.] 1†. A turnip. *Halliwell.*—2. The colza, coleseed, or rape-seed, a cruciferous plant including the *Brassica campestris* and *B. Napus* of Linnæus, the latter form now considered to be a variety, together with the common turnip, of *B. campestris*, which occurs in a wild state as a weed throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia. Of the two forms named, the former, sometimes called *summer rape*, has rough leaves, and the latter, called *winter rape*, smooth leaves. Rape is extensively grown in Europe and in India for its oleaginous seeds, the source of rape-oil. It is also sown for its leaves, which are used as food for sheep, and are produced in gardens for use as a salad.

rape[5] (rāp), *n.* [< ME. *rape* = MHG. *rappe*, *rape*, G. *rapp*, a stalk of grapes, < OF. *rape*, F. *râpe* = Pr. *raspa* = It. *raspo*, a stem or stalk of grapes.] 1. The stem or stalk of grapes.

Til grapes to the presse beo set
Ther renneth no red wyn in *rape*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

2. *pl.* The stalks and skins of grapes from which the must has been expressed. *E. H. Knight.*—3. Loose or refuse grapes used in wine-making.

The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised. *Ray*.

4. A filter used in a vinegar-manufactory to separate the mucilaginous matter from the vinegar. It derives its name from being charged with rapes. *E. H. Knight.*

rape[6] (rāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *raped*, ppr. *raping*. [Prob. a var. of *rap*[3], perhaps affected by F. *râper* (= Sp. Pg. *rapar*), rasp: see *rasp*[1].] To scratch; abrade; scarify. [Prov. Eng.]

Interesting reading; wasn't it? I wish they'd *rape* the character of some other innocent—ha!
The Money-makers, p. 78.

rape[7] (rāp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rope*.

rape-butterfly (rāp'but'ėr-flī), *n.* A pierian, *Pieris rapæ*, known in the United States as the *imported cabbage-butterfly*, to distinguish it from several similar native species. See cut under *cabbage-butterfly*, and compare figures under *Pieris*. [Eng.]

rape-cake (rāp'kāk), *n.* A hard cake formed of the residue of the seed and husks of rape (see *rape*[4]) after the oil has been expressed. It is used for feeding oxen and sheep, but is inferior to linseed-cake and some other kinds of oil-cakes; it is also used in considerable quantity as a rich manure.

rapeful† (rāp'fûl), *a.* [< *rape*[2] + *-ful*.] Given to rape or violence. [Rare.]

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1. (*Nares.*)

rapely† (rāp'li), *adv.* [ME., also *raply*, *rappliche*, etc.; < *rape*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] Hastily; hurriedly; quickly; rapidly.

Then seih we a Samaritan cam syttynge on a mule,
Rydynge full *raply* the way that we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 48.

Upsterte the champioun *rapely* anon.
Tale of Gamelyn, l. 219.

rape-oil (rāp'oil), *n.* A thick brownish-yellow oil expressed from rape-seed. It was formerly, as in India still, applied chiefly to illumination, but is now largely consumed for lubricating and in india-rubber manufacturing. Also called *cabbage-oil*, *colza-oil*, *rape-seed oil*.

rape-seed (rāp'sēd), *n.* The seed of the rape, or the plant itself; cole-seed.—**Rape-seed oil.** Same as *rape-oil*.

rape-wine (rāp'wīn), *n.* A poor thin wine prepared from the murk or stalks, skins, and other refuse of grapes which have been pressed.

rap-full (rap'fûl), *a.* and *n.* [< *rap*[1] + *full*[1].] **I.** *a.* Full of wind: applied to sails when on a wind every sail stands full without lifting.

II. *n.* A sail full of wind: also called a *smooth full*.

rapfully† (rap'fûl-i), *adv.* With beating or striking; with resounding blows; batteringly. [Rare.]

Then far of vplandish we doe view thee fird Sicil Ætna,
And a seabeich grounting on rough rocks *rapfulye* frapping. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

Raphaelesque (raf'ā-el-esk'), *a.* [Also *Raffaelesque*; < *Raphael* (It. *Raffaello*), a chief painter of the Italian Renaissance (see *Raphaelism*), + *-esque*.] Of or resembling the style, color, or art of the great Renaissance painter Raphael (Raffaello Sanzio da Urbino).

A strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate half-meretricious—a splendour hovering between the *raffaelesque* and the japannish.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 6.

Raphaelism (raf'ā-el-izm), *n.* [< *Raphael* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The principles of art introduced by Raphael, the famous Italian painter (1483–1520); the style or method of Raphael.

Raphaelite (raf'ā-el-īt), *n.* [< *Raphael* + *-ite*[2]: see *Raphaelism*.] One who adopts the principles or follows the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaelitism (raf'ā-el-ī-tizm), *n.* [< *Raphaelite* + *-ism*.] The principles or methods of the Raphaelites; pursuit of or adherence to the style of the painter Raphael.

Raphaneæ (rā-fā'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), < *Raphanus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cruciferæ*. It is characterized by an elongated unjointed indehiscent pod, which is a cylindrical or moniliform one-celled and many-seeded silique, or is divided into many small one-seeded cells (in one or two rows), which at length fall apart. It includes 9 genera, of which *Raphanus* is the type, all of them plants of the Old World, and chiefly Asiatic.

Raphanus (raf'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *raphanus*, < Gr. *ῥάφανος*, cabbage, radish, *ῥαφανίς*, radish, akin to *ῥάπυς*, *ῥάφις*, turnip, L. *rapa*, *rapum*, turnip: see *rape*[4].] A genus of cruciferous plants, including the radish, type of the tribe *Raphaneæ*. It is characterized by globose seeds, solitary in the single row of cells formed by constrictions of the pods, which are closed by a pithy substance or sometimes remain continuous throughout. The 6 species are natives of Europe and temperate parts of Asia, and are branching annuals or biennials, with fleshy roots, lyrate lower leaves, and elongated bractless racemes of slender-pediceled white or yellow purplish-veined flowers, followed by erect spreading, thick, and corky or spongy pods. Some species (genus *Raphanistrum*, Tournefort, 1700) have a short seedless joint below, forming a stalk to the long inflated necklace-like cell which composes the rest of the pod, as *R. Landra*, a yellow-flowered Italian weed with large radical leaves, eaten as a salad, and *R. Raphanistrum*, a coarse weed, the wild or field radish. See *radish*.

raphe (rā'fē), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhaphe*; < Gr. *ῥαφή*, a seam, suture, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew: see *rhapsode*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In an anatropous or amphitropous (hemitropous) ovule or seed, the adnate cord which connects the hilum with the chalaza, commonly appearing as a more or less salient ridge, sometimes completely embedded in a fleshy testa of the seed. See cuts under *anatropous* and *hemitropous*. (*b*) A longitudinal line or rib on the valves of many diatoms, connecting the three nodules when present. (See *nodule*.) The usual primary classification of genera depends upon its presence or absence.—2. In *anat.*, a seam-like union of two lateral halves, usually in the mesial plane, and constituting either a median septum of connective tissue or a longitudinal ridge or furrow; specifically, in the brain, the median lamina of decussating fibers which extends in the tegmental region from the oblongata up to the third ventricle.—**Raphe of the corpus callosum**, a longitudinal furrow on the median line of its dorsal surface, bounded by the mesial longitudinal striæ.—**Raphe of the medulla oblongata**, the median septum, composed of fibers which run in part dorsoventrally, in part longitudinally, and in part across the septum more or less obliquely, together with nerve-cells.—**Raphe of the palate**, a linear median ridge extending from a small papilla in front, corresponding with the inferior opening of the anterior palatine foramen, back to the uvula.—**Raphe of the penis**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum forward on the under side of the penis.—**Raphe of the perineum**, the extension of the raphe of the scrotum backward on the perineum.—**Raphe of the pharynx**, the median seam on the posterior wall of the pharynx.—**Raphe of the scrotum**, a slight median ridge extending forward to the under side of the penis, and backward along the perineum to the margin of the anus.—**Raphe of the tongue**, a slight furrow along the middle of the dorsal surface, terminating posteriorly in the foramen cæcum.

Raphia (rā'fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Palisot de Beauvois, 1804), < *raffia*, the native name of the Madagascar species.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Lepidocaryeæ*, type of the subtribe *Raphieæ* (which is distinguished from the true ratan-palms, *Calameæ*, by a completely three-celled ovary). It is characterized by pinnately divided leaves crowning an erect and robust trunk, and by a fruit which becomes one-celled, is beaked with the three terminal stigmas, and has a thick pericarp tessellated with overlapping scales, spongy within and containing a single oblong furrowed seed with very hard osseous albumen. There are 5 species, natives of tropical Africa and Madagascar, with one, *R. tædigera*, the jupati-palm (which see), native in America from the mouths of the Amazon to Nicaragua. All inhabit low swampy lands and banks near tide-water. Their trunks are unarmed and of little height, but their leaves are spiny and often over 50 feet in length, the entire tree becoming thus 60 or 70 feet in height to their erect tips. The large pendulous flower-spikes reach 6 feet in length, contain flowers of both sexes, and have their numerous branches set in two opposite rows, their flower-bearing branchlets resembling flattened catkins. In fruit the spike sometimes becomes 15 feet long, and weighs 200 or even 300 pounds, bearing numerous egg-like brown and hard fruits often used as ornaments. *R. Ruffia*, which produces the largest spadices, is known as the *raffia-palm*. (See *raffia*.) *R. vinifera* supplies the toddy of western tropical Africa, and its leafstalks are used in various ways.


Raphia vinifera.

raphides, *n.* Plural of *raphis*.

Raphidia (rā-fid'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, a pin: see *raphis*.] A notable genus of neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ* or giving name to the family *Raphidiidæ*. The prothorax is cylindrical, and the wings are furnished with a pterostigma. The larvæ differ from all other *Sialidæ* in not being aquatic; they live under bark. The genus is represented in North America only on the Pacific coast, although common in Europe.

raphidian (rā-fid'i-an), *a.* 1. In *bot.*, of the nature of or containing raphides: as, *raphidian* cells in a plant.—2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Raphidia*.

raphidiferous (raf-i-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), a needle, pin, + L. *ferre*, bear, carry.] In *bot.*, containing raphides.

Raphidiidæ (raf-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1824), < *Raphidia* + *-idæ*.] A family of neuropterous insects: now merged in the *Sialidæ*.

raphigraph (raf'i-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαφίς*, a needle, pin, + *γράφειν*, write.] A machine intended to provide a means of communication with the blind, by the use of characters made by pricking paper with ten needle-pointed pegs,

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actuated by a keyboard, and operating in conjunction with mechanism for shifting the paper. The machine has proved practically valueless from its complication and its extreme slowness of operation, resulting from the requisite number of motions.

raphis (rā'fis), *n.*; pl. *raphides* (raf'i-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *ῥαφίς, ῥαπίς*, a needle, pin, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew, stitch. Cf. *raphe*.] In *bot.*, one of the acicular crystals, most often composed of oxalate of lime, which occur in bundles in the cells of many plants. The term has less properly been used to include crystals of other forms found in the same situations. Also *rhaphis*.

rapid (rap'id), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* F. *rapide* (OF. vernacularly *rade*, *ra*) = Sp. *rápido* = Pg. It. *rapido*, swift, < L. *rapidus*, snatching, tearing, usually hasty, swift, lit. 'quick,' < *rapere*, snatch, akin to Gr. *ἁρπάζειν*, seize (see *harpy*): see *rap*², *rape*². II. *n.* F. *rapide*, a swift current in a stream, pl. *rapides*, rapids; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving or doing swiftly or with celerity; acting or performing with speed; quick in motion or execution: as, a *rapid* horse; a *rapid* worker or speaker.

> Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
> With *rapid* wheels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 532.
>
> Be fix'd, you *rapid* orbs, that bear
> The changing seasons of the year.
> *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum, iv.
>
> Against his Will, you chain your frighted King
> On *rapid* Rhine's divided Bed.
> *Prior*, Imit. of Horace, iii. 2.

2. Swiftly advancing; going on or forward at a fast rate; making quick progress: as, *rapid* growth; *rapid* improvement; a *rapid* conflagration.

> The *rapid* decline which is now wasting my powers.
> *Farrar*, Julian Home, xiv.

3. Marked by swiftness of motion or action; proceeding or performed with velocity; executed speedily.

> My father's eloquence was too *rapid* to stay for any man; — away it went. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.
>
> Thus inconsiderately, but not the less maliciously, Oldmixon filled his *rapid* page.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 416.
>
> It pleased me to watch the curious effect of the *rapid* movement of near objects contrasted with the slow motion of distant ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 20.

4. Gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] =**Syn. 1-3.** Fast, fleet, expeditious, hasty, hurried.

II. *n.* A swift current in a river, where the channel is descending; a part of a river where the current runs with more than its ordinary celerity; a sudden descent of the surface of a stream, more or less broken by obstructions, but without actual cataract or cascade: usually in the plural.

> No truer Time himself
> Can prove you, tho' he make you evermore
> Dearer and nearer, as the *rapid* of life
> Shoots to the fall. *Tennyson*, A Dedication.
>
> The *rapids* above are a series of shelves, bristling with jutting rocks and lodged trunks of trees.
> *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 310.

rapidamente (rä-pē-dä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *rapido*, rapid: see *rapid*.] In *music*, rapidly; in a rapid manner.

rapidity (ra-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rapidité* (cf. Sp. Pg. *rapidez*) = It. *rapidità*, < L. *rapidita(t-)s*, rapidity, swiftness, < *rapidus*, rapid: see *rapid*.] The state or property of being rapid; celerity of motion or action; quickness of performance or execution; fast rate of progress or advance.

> Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addison.*
>
> The undulations are present beyond the red and violet ends of the spectrum, for we have made them sensible through their actions on other reagents, and have measured their *rapidities*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 208.

=**Syn.** *Speed*, *Swiftness*, etc. (see *quickness*), haste, expedition, despatch.

rapidly (rap'id-li), *adv.* In a rapid manner; swiftly; quickly; at a fast rate.

rapidness (rap'id-nes), *n.* The condition of being rapid, or of acting or proceeding rapidly; rapidity.

rapido (rä'pi-dō), *adv.* [It.: see *rapid*.] In *music*, with rapidity or agility: commonly applied to a running passage.

rapier (rā'piėr), *n.* [= D. *rapier*, *rappier* = LG. *rapier* = G. *rappier* = Sw. Dan. *rapier*, < OF. *rapiere*, *raspiere*, F. *rapière*, F. dial. *raipeire* (ML. *rapperia*), a rapier; prob., as the form *raspiere* and various allusions indicate, of Spanish origin, a name given orig. in contempt, as if 'a poker,' < Sp. *raspadera*, a raker, < *raspar*, *rapar* = Pg. *rapar* = OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, scrape, scratch, rasp, < OHG. *raspōn*, rasp, etc.: see *rasp*¹.] **1.** A long, narrow, pointed, two-edged sword, used, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a guard for the hand, adapted for both cutting and thrusting, but used chiefly for thrusting. Rapier practice was usually with a dagger or hand-buckler held in the left hand to parry the thrust. See cut under *sword*.

> And I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
> Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 40.
>
> Who had girt vnto them a *Rapier* and Dagger, gilt, point pendante. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.
>
> Some . . . will not sticke to call Hercules himselfe a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club and not at the *rapier* and dagger.
> *Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso.
>
> The offense . . . caused her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] to . . . place selected grave citizens at every gate to cut the ruffes and break the *rapiers'* points of all passengers that exceeded a yard in length of their *rapiers*.
> *Stowe*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

2. In later English usage, a fencing-sword used only for thrusting.

> By a *rapier* is now always meant a sword for the thrust, in contradistinction to one adapted for cutting.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 70.

rapier-dance† (rā'piėr-dâns), *n.* A dance formerly practised in Yorkshire, England, by men in costume who represented ancient heroes and flourished rapiers, ending with a mock execution of one of their number by uniting their rapiers round his neck. See *sword-dance*. *Halliwell.*

rapier-fish (rā'piėr-fish), *n.* A sword-fish.

rapillo (ra-pil'ō), *n.* [< F. *rapille* (Cotgrave) = It. *rapillo*, dross and ashes from a volcano, a kind of sand used in making mortar.] Pulverized volcanic substances.

rapine (rap'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rapin*; < OF. *rapine*, F. *rapine* = Pr. *rapina* = Sp. *rapiña* = Pg. It. *rapina*, < L. *rapina*, rapine, plunder, robbery, < *rapere*, seize: see *rapid*, *rape*². Cf. *ravine*², *raven*², from the same source.] **1.** The violent seizure and carrying off of property; open plunder by armed or superior force, as in war or by invasion or raid.

> They lived therefore mostly by *rapin*, pillaging their Neighbours, who were more addicted to traffick than fighting. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 107.
>
> Plunder and *rapine* completed the devastations which war had begun. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

2†. Violence; force; ravishment.

> Her graceful innocence, her every air
> Of gesture, or least action, overawed
> His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereaved
> His fierceness of the fierce intent it brought.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 461.

=**Syn. 1.** Plunder, spoliation, robbery, depredation. See *pillage*.

rapine† (rap'in), *v. t.* [< F. *rapiner*, rapine, plunder; from the noun. Cf. *raven*², *v.*, from the same source.] To plunder violently or by superior force.

> A Tyrant doth not only *rapine* his Subjects, but spoils and robs Churches. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., v.

raping (rā'ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rape*², *v.*] **1.** In *her.*, devouring or tearing its prey: said of any carnivorous beast used as a bearing. It is necessary to mention the position of the creature, as rampant, etc., and also the nature of the prey.

2. Ravishing.

> Or had the Syrens, on a neighbour shore,
> Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
> Her buried glory. *W. Browne*, Pastorals, i. 5.

rapinous† (rap'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *rapinoso*, < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *rapine*. Cf. *ravenous*, a doublet of *rapinous*.] Committing or characterized by rapine; rapacious.

> All the close shrouds too, for his *rapinous* deedes
> In all the caue, he knew.
> *Chapman*, Homeric Hymn to Hermes.

raplach (rap'laċh), *n.* Same as *raploch*.

raploch, raplock (rap'loċh, -lok), *n.* and *a.* [Also *raplach*, *raplack*; origin obscure.] **I.** *n.* Coarse woolen cloth, made from the worst kind of wool, homespun, and not dyed. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

II. *a.* Unkempt; rough; coarse. [Scotch.]

> My Muse, poor hizzie!
> Tho' rough an' *raploch* be her measure,
> She 's seldom lazy.
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to Davie.

raplyt (rap'li), *adv.* See *rapely*.

rappt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *rap*².

rappadura, *n.* See *rapadura*.

rapparee, raparee (rap-a-rē'), *n.* [< Ir. *rapaire*, a noisy fellow, sloven, robber, thief, = Gael. *repair*, noisy fellow; cf. Ir. *rapal*, noise; *rapach*, noisy: see *rabble*¹.] An armed Irish plunderer; in general, a vagabond.

> The frequent robberies, murders, and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, *rapparees*, and tories, upon their keeping, hath greatly discouraged the replanting of this kingdom.
> *Laws of Will. III.* (1695), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 396.
>
> The Irish formed themselves into many bodies . . . called *rapparees*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1690.
>
> The confiscations left behind them many "wood kerns," or, as they were afterwards called, *rapparees*, who were active in agrarian outrage, and a vagrant, homeless, half-savage population of beggars.
> *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

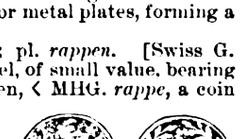
rappet, *v.* A Middle English form of *rap*¹, *rap*², etc.

rappee (ra-pē'), *n.* [= G. *rapee*, *rappeh* = Dan. *rapee*, < F. *râpé*, a kind of snuff, < *râpé*, pp. of *râper*, rasp, scrape, grate: see *rasp*¹.] A strong kind of snuff, coarser than maccouba, of either a black or a brown color, made from the darker and ranker kinds of tobacco-leaves.

> In early times the duly sauced and fermented leaves were made up into "carottes"— tightly tied up spindle-formed bundles, from the end of which the snuffer, by means of a "snuff rasp," rasped off his own supply, and hence the name "râpé," which we have still as *rappee*, to indicate a particular class of snuff. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 427.

rappel (ra-pel'), *n.* [< F. *rappel*, OF. *rapiel* (ML. *rapellum*), verbal n. of *rapeler*, F. *rappeler*, repeal, revoke: see *repeal*.] **1.** The roll or beat of the drum to call soldiers to arms.— **2.** An ancient musical instrument, still used in Egypt, consisting of a ring to which are attached small bells or metal plates, forming a sort of rattle.

rappen (rap'en), *n.*; pl. *rappen*. [Swiss G. *rappen*, a coin of Basel, of small value, bearing the impress of a raven, < MHG. *rappe*, a coin first struck at Freiburg in Baden, with the head of a bird on it representing the Freiburg coat of arms, < *rappe*, a collateral form of *rabe* = E. *raven*: see *raven*¹.] A Swiss coin and denomination of money. At the present day the rappen is equivalent to a centime: thus, 100 *rappen* (equal to 100 centimes) make 1 franc.



Obverse. Reverse.
Rappen of Billon, 1862: British Museum. (Size of original.)

rapper (rap'ėr), *n.* [< *rap*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who raps or knocks; specifically, a spirit-rapper.— **2.** The knocker of a door. [Rare.]— **3.** In *coal-mining*, a lever with a hammer attached at one end, placed at the mouth of a shaft or incline for giving signals to the banksman, by rapping on an iron plate.— **4.** An extravagant oath or lie; a "whopper." See *to rap out* (*a*), under *rap*¹, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng.]

> Bravely sworn! though this is no flower of the sun, yet I am sure it is something that deserves to be called a *rapper*.
> *Bp. Parker*, Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed, p. 200.

rapping (rap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rap*¹, *v.*] The production of sound by a rap; specifically, the sound of significant raps or knocks supposed to be produced by spirits through the instrumentality of mediums or spirit-rappers; spirit-rapping.

rapping (rap'ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *rap*¹, *v.*] Remarkably large; of striking or astonishing size; "whopping." [Prov. Eng.]

Rappist (rap'ist), *n.* [< *Rapp*, name of the founder (see *Harmonist*, 4), + *-ist*.] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

Rappite (rap'īt), *n.* [< *Rapp* (see *Rappist*) + *-ite*².] Same as *Harmonist*, 4.

rapport (ra-pōrt'), *v. i.* [< F. *rapporter*, relate, refer: see *report*, *v.*] To have relation or reference; relate; refer. [Rare.]

> When God hath imprinted an authority upon a person, . . . others are to pay the duty which that impression demands; which duty, because it *rapports* to God, and touches not the man, . . . extinguishes all pretences of opinion and pride. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 142.

rapport (ra-pōr'), *n.* [F. *rapport*, OF. *raport*, account, also resemblance, correspondence, accord, agreement, = Pg. *raporte* = It. *rapporto*, report, relation: see *report*, *n.*] **1.** Harmonious relation; correspondence; accord or agreement; affinity; analogy: used as a French word, often in the phrase *en rapport*, in or into close relation, accord, or harmony.

> It is obvious enough what *rapport* there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country.
> *Sir W. Temple*, Anc. and Mod. Learning.

2. In *French law*, a report on a case, or on a subject submitted; a return.

rapprochement (ra-prōsh'moṅ), *n.* [F., reunion, reconciliation, < *rapprocher*, approach again, <

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re-, back, + *approcher*, approach: see *approach*.] A coming or bringing together or into accord; establishment of harmonious relations; reconciliation.

The present *rapprochement* between the Turk and the Muscovite. *The Academy*, Dec. 15, 1888, p. 379.

He [Lewes] here seeks to effect a *rapprochement* between metaphysic and science. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 491.

rapscallion (rap-skal'yon), *n.* [A modified form of *rascallion*.] A rascally, disorderly, or despicable person; a wretch or vagabond; a rascallion.

Well, *rapscallions!* and what now!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 87.

There isn't any low, friendless *rapscallion* in this town that hasn't got me for his friend.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xi.

rapscallionry (rap-skal'yon-ri), *n.* [< *rapscallion* + *-ry*.] Rascals collectively. [Rare.]

rapt[1] (rapt). A preterit and past participle of *rap*[1].

rapt[2] (rapt), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. spelling of *rapped*, pp. of *rap*[2], confused with L. *raptus*, pp. of *rapere*, seize: see *rap*[2], and cf. *rapt*[3].] Seized with ecstasy; transported; exalted; ecstatic; in a state of rapture.

More dances my *rapt* heart
Than when I first my wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 122.

Looks commercing with the skies,
Thy *rapt* soul sitting in thine eyes.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 40.

Their faces wore a *rapt* expression, as if sweet music were in the air around them.
Hawthorne, Hall of Fantasy.

rapt[3]† (rapt), *v. t.* [< L. *raptare*, seize and carry off, freq. of *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize: see *rapt*[2], and cf. *rap*[2], *rape*[2].] 1. To seize or grasp; seize and carry off; ravish.

The Lybian lion, . . .
Out-rushing from his den, *rapts* all away.
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii. 97.

We are a man distinct . . .
From those whom custom *rapteth* in her press.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To transport as with ecstasy; enrapture.

So those that dwell in me, and live by frugal toil,
When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 411.

rapt[3]† (rapt), *n.* [< F. *rapt*, OF. *rat*, *rap* = Pr. *rap* = Sp. Pg. *rapto* = It. *ratto*, < L. *raptus*, a seizure, plundering, abduction, rape, ML. also forcible violation, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, snatch: see *rapt*[2], *a.*, and cf. *rapture*.] 1. Transporting force or energy; resistless movement.

And therefore in this Encyclopedie and round of knowledge, like the great and exemplary wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles: that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural proper course in the slow and sober wheel of the other. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., Pref.

2. An ecstasy; a trance.

Dissimulyng traunces and *raptes*.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

He seemeth to lye as thoughe he were in great payne or in a *rapte*, wonderfully tormentynge hym selfe.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 215).

An extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 174.

Raptatores (rap-ta-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *raptator*, < L. *raptare*, seize and carry off, waste, ravage, plunder: see *rapt*[2], *rapt*[3].] In *ornith.*, same as *Raptores*. *Illiger*, 1811.

Raptatoria (rap-ta-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Raptatores*.] In *entom.*, same as *Raptoria*.

raptatorial (rap-ta-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *raptatory* + *-al*.] Same as *raptorial*.

raptatory (rap'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< NL. **raptatorius*, < *raptator*, a robber, plunderer: see *Raptatores*.] In *entom.*, formed for seizing prey; raptorial.

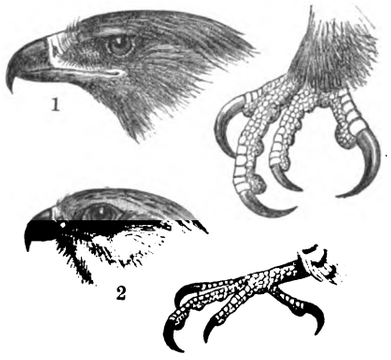
rapter† (rap'tėr), *n.* Same as *raptor*, 1.

raptor (rap'tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *raptor* = It. *rattore*, < L. *raptor*, robber, plunderer, abductor, < *rapere*, pp. *raptus*, seize, carry off: see *rapt*[2], *rapt*[3].] 1†. A ravisher; a plunderer.

To have her harmless life by the lewd *rapter* spilt.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 149.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of coleopterous insects.

Raptores (rap-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *raptor*, robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] An order of *Aves*, the *Accipitres* of Linnæus, the *Raptatores*, *Rapaces*, or *Aëtomorphæ* of some authors; the raptorial or rapacious birds; the birds of prey. They have an epignathous cered beak, and talons generally fitted for grasping live prey. The bill is hooked and often also toothed. The toes are four, three in front and one behind, with large crooked claws; the outer toe is sometimes versatile. The plumage is aftershafted or not; the oil-gland is present and usually tufted. The carotids are two; the syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles. Cæca are present (except in *Cathartidæ*). The maxillopalatines are united to an ossified septum; the angle of the mandible is not recurved. The *Raptores* are found in every part of the world. There are upward of 500 species, mostly belonging to the two families *Falconidæ* and *Strigidæ*. The *Raptores* are divided into 4 suborders or superfamilies: (1) the African *Gypogeranides*; (2) the American *Cathartides*; (3) the cosmopolitan diurnal birds of prey, *Accipitres*; and (4) the cosmopolitan nocturnal birds of prey, the owls, *Striges*.



Raptores.
1, head and foot of golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtos*); 2, head and foot of gerfalcon (*Falco gyrfalco*).

Raptoria (rap-tō'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *raptor*, robber: see *Raptores*.] In *entom.*, in Westwood's system (1839), a division of orthopterous insects; the *Mantidæ* (which see). Westwood's *Raptoria* were a part of Latreille's *Cursoria*, the rest of which Westwood called *Ambulatoria* and *Cursoria*. Also *Raptatoria*.

raptorial (rap-tō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *raptori-ous* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Rapacious; predatory; preying upon animals; of or pertaining to the *Raptores* or *Raptoria*.—**2.** Fitted for seizing and holding; prehensile: as, the *raptorial* beak or claws of birds; the *raptorial* palps of insects.—**Raptorial legs**, in *entom.*, legs in which the tibiæ and tarsi turn back on the femur, often fitting into it like the blade of a pocket-knife into a handle; the tibiæ may also be armed with teeth or spines, thus forming very powerful seizing-organs. This type is found only in the front legs, and it is most fully developed in the *Mantidæ*. See cut under *Mantis*.

II. *n.* A bird of prey; a member of the *Raptores*.

raptorious (rap-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. **raptorius*, < L. *raptor*, a robber, plunderer: see *raptor*.] In *entom.*, same as *raptorial*. *Kirby*. [Rare.]

rapture (rap'tūr), *n.* [< *rapt*[1] + *-ure*.] 1†. A violent taking and carrying away; seizure; forcible removal.

Spite of all the *rapture* of the sea,
This jewel holds his building on my arm.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 161.

When St. Paul had his *rapture* into heaven, he saw fine things. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. Violent transporting movement; a rapid carrying or going along; moving energy.

Wave rolling after wave, where way they found;
If steep, with torrent *rapture;* if through plain,
Soft ebbing. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 299.

With the *rapture* of great winds to blow
About earth's shaken colgnes.
Lowell, Agassiz, vi. 1.

3. A state of mental transport or exaltation; ecstasy. (*a*) Ecstatic pleasure; rapt delight or enjoyment; extreme joy over or gladness on account of something.

I have never heard
Praise of love or wine
That panted forth a flood of *rapture* so divine.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

To exercise a devilish ingenuity in inventions of mutual torture became not only a duty but a *rapture*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, II. 426.

(*b*) Ecstatic elevation of thought or feeling; lofty or soaring enthusiasm; exalted or absorbing earnestness.

This man, beyond a Stoick apathy, sees truth as in a *rapture*, and cleaves to it. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus

You grow correct that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope, Epil. to the Satires, i. 3.

There is a *rapture* on the lonely shore . . .
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 178.

4. A manifestation of mental transport; an ecstatic utterance or action; an expression of exalted or passionate feeling of any kind; a rhapsody.

Her [Cassandra's] brain-sick *raptures*
Cannot distaste the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engaged
To make it gracious. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 122.

Are not groans and tears
Harmonious *raptures* in th' Almighty's ears?
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

5†. An ecstasy of passionate excitement; a paroxysm or fit from excessive emotion. [Rare.]

Your prattling nurse
Into a *rapture* lets her baby cry.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 223.

=**Syn. 3.** Transport, bliss, exaltation.

raptured (rap'tūrd), *a.* [< *rapture* + *-ed*[2].] In a state of rapture; characterized by rapture or ecstasy; enraptured.

Raptur'd I stood, and as this hour amaz'd,
With rev'rence at the lofty wonder gaz'd.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 199.

The latent Damon drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to his soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptured* thought
With luxury too-daring. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1333.

That favored strain was Surrey's *raptured* line.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 19.

rapturist (rap'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *rapture* + *-ist*.] One who habitually manifests rapture; an enthusiast. [Rare.]

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of those hives in some ages.
J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), p. 43.

rapturous (rap'tūr-us), *a.* [< *rapture* + *-ous*.] Of the character of rapture; marked by rapture; exciting or manifesting rapture; ecstatically joyous or exalted: as, *rapturous* exultation; a *rapturous* look; a *rapturous* scene.

His welcome, before enthusiastic, was now *rapturous*.
Everett, Orations, I. 480.

rapturously (rap'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a rapturous manner; with rapture; ecstatically.

raptus melancholicus (rap'tus mel-an-kol'i-kus). [NL.: L. *raptus*, a seizure; *melancholicus*, melancholic: see *rapt*[2], *n.*, and *melancholic*.] A motor crisis or outbreak of uncontrollable violence developed in a melancholic person from the intensity of his mental anguish.

raquet, *n.* See *racket*[2].

raquette (ra-ket'), *n.* [F.] A racket.—**Raquette head-dress**, a kind of head-dress in use toward the close of the sixteenth century, in which the hair is drawn back from the forehead and temples, and raised in a sort of crest; a kind of chignon was arranged at the back of the head and covered by a cap of fine linen, darned net embroidery, or some similar material.

rara (rä'rä), *n.* [S. Amer.; imitative of its cry.] A bird, the South American plant-cutter, *Phytotoma rara*. Also called *rarita*. See cut under *Phytotoma*.

rara avis (rā'rā ā'vis) pl. *raræ aves* (rā'rē ā'vēz). [L., in full *rara avis in terris*, 'a rare bird on earth'—a phrase applied by Horace (Sat. ii. 2, 26) to the peacock: *rara*, fem. of *rarus*, rare, uncommon; *avis*, bird: see *rare*[1] and *Aves*.] A rare bird; hence, a person or an object of a rare kind or character; a prodigy.

rare[1] (rār), *a.* [< ME. *rare* = D. *raar* = MLG. *rār*, LG. *raar* = G. Dan. Sw. *rar*, < OF. *rare*, *rere*, F. *rare*, dial. *raire*, *rale*, *rase* = Sp. Pg. It. *raro*, < L. *rarus*, thin, not dense, thinly scattered, few, rare, uncommon; root unknown.] 1. Thin; porous; not dense; of slight consistence; rarefied; having relatively little matter in a given volume: as, a *rare* substance; the *rare* atmosphere of high mountains.

The fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way.
Milton, P. L., ii. 948.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold. *Newton*, Opticks, II. iii. 8.

2. Thinly scattered; coming or occurring at wide intervals; sparse; dispersed.

Cucumber in this moone is sowen *rare*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 110.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green:
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton, P. L., vii. 461.

He left the barren-beaten thoroughfare,
Chose the green path that show'd the *rarer* foot.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. Very uncommon or infrequent; seldom occurring or to be found; hardly ever met with.

She calls me proud, and that she could not love me
Were man as *rare* as phœnix.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 17.

It is the *rarest* thing that ever I saw in any place, neyther do I thinke that any citie of Christendome hath the like. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 192.

When so many have written too much, we shall the more readily pardon the *rare* man who has written too little or just enough. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 161.

Hence—**4.** Remarkable from uncommonness; especially, uncommonly good, excellent, valuable, fine, or the like; of an excellence seldom met with.

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Good discent, *rare* features, vertuous partes.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

I think my love as *rare*
As any she belied with false compare.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

They write to me from England of *rare* News in France.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 37.

Ha! ha! ha! yes, yes, I think it a *rare* joke.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

She 's a *rare* hand at sausages; there 's noane like her in a' the three Ridings. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

= Syn. 3. *Rare, Scarce*, infrequent, unusual. *Rare* implies that only few of the kind exist: as, perfect diamonds are *rare*. *Scarce* properly implies a previous or usual condition of greater abundance. *Rare* means that there are much fewer of a kind to be found than may be found where *scarce* would apply.

A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the *rarest* things in the world. *Burke.*

Where words are *scarce*, they are seldom spent in vain.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 7.

Then touch'd upon the game, how *scarce* it was
This season. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

4. Singular, extraordinary, incomparable, choice.

rare[2] (rãr), *a.* [A dial. form of *rear*[2], q. v.] Not thoroughly cooked; partly cooked; underdone: applied to meat: as, *rare* beef; a *rare* chop. [In common use in the United States, but now only dialectal in Great Britain.]

New-laid eggs, which Baucis' busy care
Turned by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 98.

Scanty mutton scrags on Fridays, and rather more savoury, but grudging, portions of the same flesh, rotten-roasted or *rare*, on the Tuesdays. *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

The word *rare*, applied to meat not cooked enough, did sound really strange to me; but an eminent citizen of yours presently showed me that it had for it the authority of Dryden. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 69.

rare[3] (rãr), *adv.* [Also *rear;* prob. a reduction of *rather* (with sense of the positive *rath*): see *rather, rath*[1], *adv.* Cf. *rareripe* for *rathripe*.] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

rare[4] (rãr), *v.* A dialectal form of *rear*[1]. [U. S.]

rare[5]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *roar*.

rarebit (rãr'bit), *n.* [An altered form of *rabbit*[1] in the phrase *Welsh rabbit*, simulating an absurd derivation from *rare*[1] + *bit*, as if 'a rare delicacy.'] See *Welsh rabbit*, under *rabbit*[1].

raree-show (rar'ē-shō), *n.* [Appar. contracted from **rarity-show*, < *rarity* + *show*, *n.* (cf. G. *raritäten-kabinet*, a 'cabinet of curiosities or rarities,' *raritätenkasten*, peep-show, D. *rarekykkas*, a 'rare show,' show-box).] A peep-show; a show carried about in a box.

Thou didst look into it with as much innocency of heart as ever child look'd into a *raree-show* box.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, viii. 24.

rarefaction (rar-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< F. *raréfaction* = Pr. *rarefaccio* = Sp. *rarefaccion* = Pg. *rarefacção* = It. *rarefazione*, < L. as if **rarefactio*(*n*-), < *rarefacere*, pp. *rarefactus*, rarefy: see *rarefy*.] The act or process of rarefying or making rare, or of expanding or distending a body or mass of matter, whereby the bulk is increased, or a smaller number of its particles occupy the same space; also, the state or condition so produced: opposed to *condensation*. The term is used chiefly in speaking of gases, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being applied in speaking of solids and liquids. There was formerly a dispute as to whether rarefaction consisted merely of an increase in the mean distance of the particles (as it is now held to do), or in an enlargement of the particles themselves, or finally in an intrusion of foreign particles. In the strictest sense, the word was understood to signify the second action.

Either we must say . . . that the selfsame body does not only obtain a greater space in *rarefaction*, . . . but adequately and exactly filled it, and so when rarefied acquires larger dimensions without either leaving any vacuities betwixt its component corpuscles or admitting between them any new or extraneous substance whatsoever. Now it is to this last (and, as some call it, rigorous) way of *rarefaction* that our adversary has recourse.
Boyle, Spring of the Air, I. iii.

When the *rarefaction* of a gas is extreme (one-millionth) its matter becomes radiant.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 584.

rarefactive (rar-ē-fak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *raréfactif* = Pr. *rarefactiu* = Sp. Pg. *rarefactivo;* as *rarefact*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] Causing rarefaction; making rarer or less dense. [Rare.]

The condition of the bone was not a tumour, but a *rarefactive* disease of the whole bone accompanied by new growth. *Lancet*, No. 3423, p. 684.

rarefiable (rar'ē-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *rarefy* + *-able*.] Capable of being rarefied.

rarefy (rar'ē-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarefied*, ppr. *rarefying*. [Also, incorrectly, *rarify;* < F. *raréfier* = Pr. *rarefiar* = Sp. *rarificar* = It. *rarificare*, < ML. as if **rarificare*, < L. *rarefacere* (> Pg. *rarefazer*), make thin or rare, < *rarus*, thin, rare, + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; expand or enlarge without adding any new matter; figuratively, to spread or stretch out; distend: opposed to *condense*.

Presently the water, very much *rarified* like a mist, began to rise. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 113.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are *rarify'd* into subtillities. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

A body is commonly said to be *rarefied* or dilated (for I take the word in a larger sense than I know many others do) . . . when it acquires greater dimensions than the same body had before. *Boyle*, Works, I. 144.

Rarefying osteitis, an osteitis in which the Haversian canals become enlarged and the bone rarefied. Also called *osteoporosis*.

II. *intrans.* To become rare; pass into a thinner or less dense condition.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar. *Dryden.*

rarely[1] (rãr'li), *adv.* [< *rare*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Seldom; not often: as, things *rarely* seen.

His friend alwayes shall doe best, and you shall *rarely* heare good of his enemy.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Partiall Man.

The good we never miss we *rarely* prize.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 406.

2. Finely; excellently; remarkably well; with a rare excellence.

I could play Ercles *rarely*, or a part to tear a cat in, to make all split. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 31.

Argyll has raised an hunder men,
An hunder harness'd *rarely*.
Bonnie House of Airly (Child's Ballads, VI. 186).

You can write *rarely* now, after all your schooling, I should think. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

3. In excellent health: in quasi-adjective use. Compare *purely* in like use. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rarely[2] (rãr'li), *adv.* [< *rare*[2], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] So as to be underdone or only partially cooked: said of meats: as, a roast of beef *rarely* cooked.

rareness[1] (rãr'nes), *n.* [< *rare*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] **1.** Thinness; tenuity; rarity: as, the *rareness* of air or vapor.—**2.** The state of being scarce, or of happening seldom; uncommonness; infrequency.

If that the follye of men hadde not sette it [gold] in higher estimation for the *rarenesse* sake.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Rareness and difficulty give estimation
To all things are i' th' world.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, v. 6.

3. Uncommon character or quality; especially, unusual excellence, fineness, or the like. [Rare.]

Roses set in the midst of a pool, being supported by some stay; which is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

His providences toward us are to be admired for the *rareness* and graciousness of them. *Sharp*, Sermons, II. i.

rareness[2] (rãr'nes), *n.* [< *rare*[2], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state of being rare or underdone in cooking.

rareripe (rãr'rīp), *a.* and *n.* [A reduction of *rathripe*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season: as, *rareripe* peaches.

II. *n.* An early fruit, particularly a kind of peach which ripens early.

rarify (rar'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rarified*, ppr. *rarifying*. A common but incorrect spelling of *rarefy*.

rarita (rä-rē'tä), *n.* [S. Amer.] Same as *rara*.

rarity (rar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rarities* (-tiz). [= OF. *rarite, rarete*, F. *rareté* = Pr. *raritat, raretat* = Sp. *raridad* = Pg. *raridade* = It. *rarità* = D. *rariteit* = G. *rarität* = Dan. Sw. *raritet*, < L. *rarita*(*t*-)*s*, the state of being thin or not dense, looseness of texture, tenuity, also fewness, rarity, a rare or curious thing, esp. in pl., < *rarus*, thin, rare: see *rare*[1].] **1.** The condition of being rare, or not dense, or of occupying, as a corporeal substance, much space with little matter; thinness; tenuity: opposed to *density:* as, the *rarity* of a gas.

This I do . . . only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos.
Bentley, Sermons

A few birds . . . seemed to swim in an atmosphere of more than usual *rarity*.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

2. The state of being uncommon or of infrequent occurrence; uncommonness; infrequency.

Alas, for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

3. Something that is rare or uncommon; a thing valued for its scarcity or for its unusual excellence.

Gen. But the rarity of it is — which is indeed almost beyond credit.
Seb. As many vouched *rarities* are.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 60.

How ignorant had we been of the beauty of Florence, of the monuments, urns, and *rarities* that yet remain.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 34.

In climates where wine is a *rarity* intemperance abounds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

ras[1] (ras), *n.* [< Ar. *ras*, head; cf. *rais, reis*, head, chief: see *reis*[2].] **1.** A promontory; cape; peak: a term prefixed to the names of promontories or capes on the Arabian and African coasts, etc. —**2.** In Abyssinia, the title of the vizir or chief minister, and also of generals and governors. The ras of the empire was for a long period — down to the accession of the usurping King Theodore in 1855 — the actual ruler, the nominal Negus being merely a puppet. The ras commonly owed his position to superior military strength as governor of some province.

ras[2] (rä), *n.* [F.: see *rash*[4].] A smooth material of wool, and also of silk: a French term used in English, especially in certain combinations.

rasamala (ras-a-mä'lä), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java and parts of India, *Altingia excelsa*, of the *Hamamelideæ*, closely related to the liquidambars. It has a tall straight trunk, ascending 90 or 100 feet before branching.

rasant (rā'zant), *a.* [< F. *rasant*, m., *rasante*, f., ppr. of *raser*, touch, graze, raze: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] In *fort.*, sweeping or grazing. A *rasant fire* is a flanking fire that impinges on or grazes the face which it defends, or a low fire that sweeps along near the ground. A *rasant line* is a direct line of fire of this kind. A *rasant flank* is the flank of a bastion the fire from which passes along the face of an adjoining bastion.

rasberry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *raspberry*.

Rasbora (ras-bō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton); from a native name.] The typical genus of *Rasborina*, containing numerous small cyprinoids of the Oriental and African waters. The lateral line runs along the lower half of the caudal part.

Rasborina (ras-bō-rī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rasbora* + *-ina*[2].] A division of *Cyprinidæ*, represented by *Rasbora* and four other genera.

rascabiliant (ras-ka-bil'yan), *n.* [A perverted form of *rascallion*.] A rascal.

Their names are often recorded in a court of correction, where the register of rogues makes no little gaine of *rascabilians*. *Breton*, Strange News, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

rascaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rascal*.

rascal (rās'kal), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *rascall;* < ME. *rascall, raskalle, rascaile, rascaille, rascayle, raskaille, rasskayle, rascalie, rascalye*, < OF. (AF.) *rascaille, raskaylle, raskayle*, a rabble, mob, F. *racaille*, "the rascality or base and rascall sort, the scumme, dregs, offals, outcasts, of any company" (Cotgrave), lit. 'scrapings,' < OF. **rasquer*, scrape, = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, = Olt. *rascare*, burnish, rub, furbish (see *rash*[5]), < LL. **rasicare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. The commonalty of people; the vulgar herd; the general mass.

So rathely they rusche with roselde speris
That the *raskaille* was rade, and rane to the grefes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2882.

Lo! here the fyn and guerdon for travaille,
Of Jove, Apollo, of Mars and swich *rescaille*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1853.

The church is sometime taken for the common *rascal* of all that believe, whether with the mouth only, and carnally without spirit, neither loving the law in their hearts.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 114.

2. In *hunting*, a refuse or despicable beast or class of beasts; an animal, or animals collectively, unfit to chase or to kill, on account of ignoble quality or lean condition; especially, a lean deer.

I wondir not hyly thou3 heed-dere thou ffaillid;
ffor litill on 3oure lyf the list ffor to rewe
On *rascaile* that rorid with ribbis so lene,
ffor ffaute of her ffode that fflatereris stelen.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 119.

Other bestys all,
Where so ye theym fynde, *rascall* ye shall them call.
Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 31.

Horns? Even so. Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 3. 58.

3†. A low or vulgar person; one of the rabble; a boor or churl.

'Tis true, I have been a *rascal*, as you are,
A fellow of no mention, nor no mark,
Just such another piece of dirt, so fashion'd.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

4. A low or mean fellow; a tricky, dishonest person; a rogue; a knave; a scamp: used in

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objurgation with much latitude, and often, like *rogue*, with slight meaning. Compare *rascally*.

I have matter in my head . . . against your cony-catching *rascals*, Bardolph, Nym, and Pistol.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 128.

Shall a *rascal*, because he has read books, talk pertly to me? *Cibber*.

There were many men who wore green turbans, he said, that were very great *rascals;* but he was a Saint, which was better than a Sherriffe. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 76.

II. *a.* **1.** Paltry; worthless; unworthy of consideration; in a special use, unfit for the chase, as a lean deer: used of things or animals. [Obsolescent.]

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts!
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 80.

2. Low; mean; base; common; ignoble; vulgar; knavish: used of persons, formerly with reference to class or occupation, but now only with an implication of moral baseness or dishonesty. [Not now common as an adjective.]

Paul, being in prison in Rome, did write divers epistles, in which he expresseth the names of many which were in comparison of Peter but *rascal* personages; but of Peter he speaketh never a word.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 145.

Metaphore . . . as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou *raskall* knaue, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme giuen to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 191.

Clodius shrieked for help. His *rascal* followers rushed in with lighted torches. *Froude*, Cæsar, xv.

rascaldom (ras'kal-dum), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-dom.*] **1.** The sphere or domain of rascals; a class or body of rascally persons.

How has this turbulent Alexandrian *rascaldom* been behaving itself in my absence? *Kingsley*, Hypatia, ii.

View of the *rascaldom* of Paris, tragical at this time (for where is now that reiving and stealing, that squeaking and jabbering — of lies?), otherwise unprofitable.
Carlyle, in Froude (First Forty Years, II. xvii.).

2. Rascally character or action; the spirit or practice of rascals; rascalism. [Rare.]

The "three R's," if no industrial training has gone along with them, are apt, as Miss Nightingale observes, to produce a fourth R — of *rascaldom*.
Froude, at St. Andrews, March, 1869.

Falstaff . . . is a character of the broadest comedy, . . . enjoying the confusion betwixt reason and the negation of reason — in other words, the rank *rascaldom* he is calling by its name.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, The Comic.

rascaldry† (ras'kal-dri), *n.* [For **rascalry*, < *rascal* + *-ry.*] A body or the class of rascals; the common herd; the rabble. [Rare.]

So base a *rascaldry*
As is too farre from thought of chyualry.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

rascalism (ras'kal-izm), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ism.*] The spirit or practice of a rascal or of rascals; rascally character or quality.

A tall handsome man with ex-military whiskers, with a look of troubled gaiety and *rascalism*.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xiv. (*Davies.*)

rascality (ras-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ity.*] **1.** Low or mean people collectively; rascals in general; rascaldom: now used chiefly in the moral sense. See *rascal*, *a.*, 2.

Your baboons, and your jackanapes, being the scum and *rascality* of all hedge-creepers, they go in jerkins and mandilions. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 69.

Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way as the *rascality* in theirs. *Glanville*.

A favorite remedy [expulsion] with the Scotch for the purpose of disembarrassing themselves of their superfluous *rascality*.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 129.

2. The character or an action of a rascal; the quality of being a rascal; low or mean trickery; base or dishonest procedure; villainy; fraud.

Why, goodman Hobby-horse, if we out of our gentility offer'd you to begin, must you out of your *rascality* needs take it? *R. Taylor*, Hog hath Lost its Pearl, iii.

This letter (full of *rascallities* against King Ch. II. and his Court). *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 629.

rascal-like (ras'kal-līk), *a.* Like a rascal, in any sense; in the quotation, like a lean deer.

If we be English deer, be then in blood;
Not *rascal-like*, to fall down with a pinch.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 49.

rascallion (ras-kal'yon), *n.* [< *rascal* + *-ion.* Hence var. *rapscallion.*] A low, mean wretch; a rapscallion.

Used him so like a base *rascallion*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 327.

rascally (ras'kal-i), *a.* [< *rascal* + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a rascal; base; mean; trickish; scampish: used of persons or things with much latitude, often with slight meaning.

These same abominable, vile, . . . *rascally* verses.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

Well, Mr. Sharper, would you think it? In all this time — as I hope for a Truncheon — this *rascally* Gazette-writer never so much as once mention'd me.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

None of your *rascally* "dips"— but sound,
Round, ten-penny moulds of four to the pound.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 94.

rasclet†, *v. i.* See *rarle*.

rase[1], **raze**[1] (rāz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rased*, ppr. *rasing*. [Early mod. E. also *race* (confused with *race*[6]); < ME. *rasen*, *racen* (= D. *rasen* = G. *rasiren* = Sw. *rasera*), < OF. *raser*, F. *raser* = Sp. Pg. *rasar* = It. *rasare*, < ML. *rasare*, freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch, shave, rub, smooth, level, graze, touch, strip; akin to *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). Hence ult. *erase*, *razor*, *razee*, *rascal*, *rash*[5], *abrade*, etc.] **1.** To scrape or glance along the surface of; scratch; graze; shave.

A friendly checke killeth thee, when a rasor cannot *rase* thee. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 381.

Have you been stung by wasps, or angry bees,
Or *rased* with some rude bramble or rough briar?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

His breast 's of such well tempered proofe
It may be *rac'd*, not pearc't, by savage tooth
Of foaming malice.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., ii. 2.

Nor miss'd its aim, but where the plumage danc'd
Raz'd the smooth cone, and thence obliquely glanc'd.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 454.

This inside line is *rased* or scratched in.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 39.

2. To obliterate by scraping; erase; cancel; hence, to strike out of existence; annul; destroy: often with *out*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I have a licence and all; it is but *razing out* one name and putting in another.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

I write, indite, I point, I *rase*, I quote,
I interline, I blot, correct, I note.
Drayton, Matilda to K. John.

And in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*
Quite *out* their native language.
Milton, P. L., xii. 53.

He *razeth* all his foes with fire and sword.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iv. 1.

3. To level with the ground or the supporting surface; tear down or demolish; reduce to ruins: in this sense now always spelled *raze*.

Bellona storms,
With all her battering engines bent to *rase*
Some capital city. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 923.

We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *razed* unhappy Troy.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 378.

Sacrilegious and rebellious hands had *razed* the church, even to the foundation thereof, and laid the honour of the crown low in the dust. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvii.

The strangers . . . who found a fiendish pleasure in *razing* magnificent cities. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=**Syn. 3.** *Raze*, *Demolish*. See *demolish*.

rase[1], **raze**[1] (rāz), *n.* [< *rase*[1], *v.*] A scratch; an abrasion; a slight wound.

They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least *rase* of a needle point. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity. (*Latham.*)

rase[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

rase[3]†, *v. t.* Same as *race*[5].

rased (rāzd), *a.* [< *rase*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *raguly*.

rasée (ra-zā'), *a.* [< F. *rasé*, pp. of *raser*, rase: see *rase*[1].] In *her.*, same as *raguly*.

rasgado (ras-gä'dō), *n.* [Sp., a rent, break, laceration, < *rasgar*, rend, break: see *rascal.*] In guitar-playing, an effect produced by sweeping the strings with the thumb; a kind of arpeggio.

rash[1] (rash), *a.* [< ME. *rash*, *rasch*, hasty, headstrong; not found in AS. except in the rare verb *ræscan*, move quickly (of light), quiver, glitter, *ræscettan*, crackle, sparkle (= OHG. *raskezzan*, sparkle); = D. *rasch*, quick, swift, = MLG. *rasch* = OHG. *rasc*, also *rosch*, MHG. *rasch*, also *resch*, *risch*, G. *rasch*, quick, swift, = Dan. Sw. *rask*, brisk, quick, rash, = Icel. *röskr*, strong, vigorous (> *röskir*, quick); with adj. formative *-sk* (*-sh*), from the root of AS. *ræde*, quick (> *rædnes*, quickness), = MD. *rade*, *raede*, D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad-*), quick (see *rath*[1]), and of OFries. *reth*, *rad* = MD. D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat*, G. *rad*, wheel, = Ir. *roth* = L. *rota* = Lith. *ratas*, wheel, = Skt. *ratha*, a wagon, chariot, war-chariot. Cf. *rash*[2].] **1**†. Quick; sudden; hasty.

Quer meruelous meres so mad arayed,
Of rans [race, way, course] thaȝ I were *rasch* & ronk,
ȝet rapely ther-Inne I watz restayed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1166.

As strong
As aconitum or *rash* gunpowder.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 48.

2. Hasty in council or action; precipitate; headstrong; impetuous; venturesome: as, a *rash* statesman or minister; a *rash* commander.

In her faire eyes two living lamps did flame, . . .
That quite bereav'd the *rash* beholders sight.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 23.

Be not *rash* with thy mouth. Eccl. v. 2.

For, though I am not splenitive and *rash*,
Yet have I something in me dangerous.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

Her *rash* hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat!
Milton, P. L., ix. 780.

Of the dead what hast thou heard
That maketh thee so *rash* and unafeared?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 240.

3. Marked by or manifesting inconsiderate haste in speech or action; resulting from temerity or recklessness: as, *rash* words; *rash* measures.

Of all my *rash* adventures past
This frantic feat must prove the last!
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 28.

The plan is *rash;* the project desperate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 52.

4†. Requiring haste; urgent.

My lord, I scarce have leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 62.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Enterprising*, *Foolhardy*, etc. (see *adventurous*), precipitate, hasty, headlong, inconsiderate, careless, heedless. See list under *reckless*.

rash[1] (rash), *v. t.* [< *rash*[1], *a.* Cf. AS. *ræscan* = G. *raschen* = Sw. *raska*, move quickly, = Dan. *raske*, refl., rise; from the adj.] **1**†. To put together hurriedly; prepare with haste.

In my former edition of Acts and Monuments, so hastily *rashed* [var. *raked*] vp at that present, in such shortnesse of time. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 645, an. 1439. (*Richardson.*)

2. To publish imprudently; blab. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.] — **3.** To cook too rapidly; burn from haste: as, the beef has been *rashed* in the roasting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rash[2] (rash), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. < Sw. Dan. *rask*, quick, = Icel. *röskr*, strong, vigorous; cf. Icel. *röskvask*, refl., ripen (said of persons): see *rash*[1].] **I.** *a.* So ripe or dry as to break or fall readily, as corn from dry straw in handling. [Local, Eng.]

II. *n.* Corn in the straw, so dry as to fall out with handling. [Local, Eng.]

rash[3]† (rash), *v. t.* [By apheresis from **arash*, var. of *arace*, < ME. *aracen*, *arasen*, also *arachen*, < AF. *aracer*, OF. *aracier*, *arachier*, mixed with *erachier*, *esrachier*, F. *arracher*, uproot, tear up, eradicate: see *arace*[1] and *eradicate*, and cf. *race*[5]. But the form and sense seem to be due in part to the verb *rash*[1]. Hence perhaps *rasher*[1].] To tear or slash violently; lacerate; rend; hack; hew; slice.

Like two mad mastiffes, each on other flew,
And shields did share, and mailes did *rash*, and helmes did hew. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 17.

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 11. (*Nares.*)

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland.
Daniel, Hymen's Triumph, iv. 3. (*Nares.*)

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rashed* his doublet-sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

rash[4] (rash), *n.* [(*a*) = D. LG. *ras* = G. *rasch*, woolen cloth, = Dan. *rask*, serge, = Sw. *rask*, a kind of cloth; prob. < OF. *ras*, a woolen stuff, F. *ras*, short-nap cloth, = Sp. It. *raso*, a smooth cloth material; cf. Sp. dim. *rasilla*, serge; perhaps < L. *rasus*, pp. of *radere*, scrape, rub: see *rase*[1]. (*b*) Cf. It. *rascia*, serge, 'rash,' said by Muratori to be < *Rascia*, a region in Bosnia where this stuff is said to have originated. (*c*) Cf. also *arras*, tapestry, = It. *arazzo* = MHG. *arraz*, *arras* (ML. *arrasium*, *arracium*), also, by apheresis, It. *razzo* = Pg. *raz*, arras, < F. *Arras*, also *Aras*, a town in northern France where arras was first made. Some confusion of these forms seems to have occurred.] A kind of inferior manufacture of silk or of silk and stuff.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashe*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing . . .
Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 21. (*Nares.*)

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tufftaffaty; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Satires, iv. 34.

I see it, mistress; 'tis good stuff indeed;
It is a silk *rash*; I can pattern it.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, iv. 3.

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rash[5] (rash), *n.* [< OF. *rasche*, also *rasque*, rash, scurf, F. *rache*, an eruption on the head, scurf, = Pr. *rasca*, itch; < Pr. *rascar* = Sp. Pg. *rascar*, scratch, *rasgar*, tear, rend, scrape, etc., < LL. **rasicare*, scratch (cf. L. *rasitare*, shave often), freq. of L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1], and cf. *rascal*.] A more or less extensive eruption on the skin.

rash[6] (rash), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*[1].

They biggit a bower on yon burn brae,
And theekit it o'er wi' *rashes*.
Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, in Aitken's Scottish Song, p. 20.

rasher[1] (rash'ėr), *n.* [(*a*) < *rash*[1] + *-er*[1] (cf. "*rasher* on the coals, quasi *rashly* or hastily roasted"—Minsheu) (see *rash*[1], *v.*); or (*b*) < *rash*[3], slice, + *-er*[1]; the suffix *-er* being taken passively in either case.] In *cookery*, a slice of bacon, and formerly of any meat, for frying or broiling.

Carbonata, a carbonada, meat broiled vpon the coles, a *rasher*. *Florio*, 1598.

This making of Christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be pork-eaters, we shall not shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 28.

He that eats nothing but a red herring a-day shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's *rasher*.
Beau. and Fl., Love's Cure, ii. 1.

He had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and broiled *rashers*. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, I. 313.

rasher[2] (rash'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps < Sp. *rascacio* = Pg. *rascacio*, also *rascas*, names of the European *Scorpæna scrofa* and related fishes.] A scorpænoid fish of California, *Sebastichthys* or *Sebastodes miniatus*, of a red color variously marked. It is one of a large group of rock-fish or rock-cod, others of which no doubt have the same name.

rashful† (rash'fůl), *a.* [< *rash*[1] + *-ful*.] Rash; hasty; precipitate. [Rare.]

Then you with hastie doome and *rashfull* sentence straight
Will vaunt that women in that age were all with vertue fraught.
Turberville, Dispraise of Women that allure and love not.

rashling† (rash'ling), *n.* [< *rash*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A rash person. [Rare.]

What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

rashly (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily; with precipitation; inconsiderately; presumptuously; at a venture.

rashness (rash'nes), *n.* 1. The character of being rash; inconsiderate or presumptuous haste; headstrong precipitation in decision or action; temerity; unwarranted boldness.

Such bold asseverations as in him [the apostle Paul] were admirable should in your mouths but argue *rashness*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

And though he stumbles in a full career,
Yet *rashness* is a better fault than fear.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, Prol., l. 21.

2. A rash act; a reckless or foolhardy deed.

Why not set forth, if I should do
This *rashness*, that which might ensue
With this old soul in organs new?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

=**Syn.** 1. *Rashness*, *Temerity*. *Rashness* has the vigor of the Anglo-Saxon, *temerity* the selectness and dignity of the Latin. *Temerity* implies personal danger, physical or other: as, the *temerity* of undertaking to contradict Samuel Johnson; *temerity* in going upon thin ice. *Rashness* is broader in this respect. *Rashness* goes by the feelings without the judgment; *temerity* rather disregards the judgment. *Temerity* refers rather to the disposition, *rashness* to the conduct. See *adventurous*.

For *rashness* is not courage. *Rashness* flings itself into danger without consideration or foresight. But courage counts the cost, and does not make any display of itself.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 336.

As the note of warlike preparation reached them [the Moors] in their fastnesses, they felt their *temerity* in thus bringing the whole weight of the Castilian monarchy on their heads. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 7.

rasint, *n.* An obsolete form of *resin*.

rasing (rā'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rase*[1], *v.*] In *ship-building*, the act of marking by the edges of molds any figure upon timber, etc., with a rasing-knife, or with the points of compasses.

rasing-iron (rā'zing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A kind of calking-iron for clearing the pitch and oakum out of a vessel's seams, preparatory to recalking.

rasing-knife (rā'zing-nīf), *n.* A small edged tool fixed in a handle, and hooked at its point, used for making particular marks on timber, lead, tin, etc.

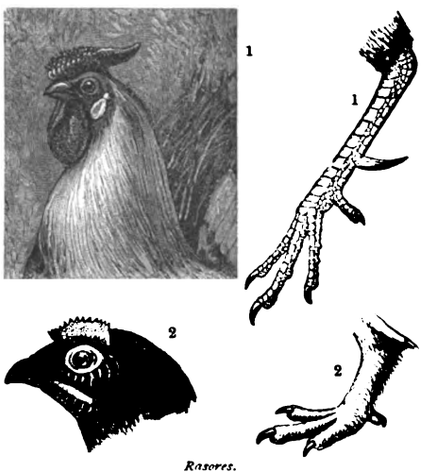
rasion (rā'zhon), *n.* [< L. *rasio*(*n*-), a scraping, shaving, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1].] 1†. A scraping or shaving; rasure. *Bailey*, 1731.—2. In *phar.*, the division of substances by the rasp or file. *Dunglison*.

raskailet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rascal*.

Raskolnik (ras-kol'nik), *n.* [Russ.] In Russia, a schismatic; a dissenter. There are many sects of Raskolniks, most of them differing from the Orthodox Church by even greater conservatism in ritual, etc. Some sects retain the office of priest, while others are Presbyterian or Independent in polity; others, again, are of wildly fanatical and antinomian character.

rasoo (ra-sō'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A flying-squirrel of India, a species of *Pteromys*.

Rasores (rā-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *rasor*, a scraper (applied to a fiddler), < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1†. In Illiger's system (1811), the rasorial birds, or scratchers, an order of *Aves*, including the gallinaceous and columbaceous birds.—2. The



Rasores.
1, 1, head and foot of dunghill-cock; 2, 2, head and foot of moor-fowl (*Lagopus scoticus*).

same excluding the pigeons: now usually called *Gallinæ* (which see).

rasorial (rā-sō'ri-al), *a.* [NL., < *Rasores* + *-ial*.] Given to scratching the ground for food, as poultry; belonging to the *Rasores*, especially in the second sense of that word; gallinaceous.

rasp[1] (råsp), *v.* [< ME. *raspen*, *rospen*, < OF. *rasper*, F. *râper*, scrape, grate, rasp, = Sp. Pg. *raspar* = It. *raspare*, scrape, rasp, < ML. *raspare*, scrape, rake, < OHG. *raspōn*, MHG. *raspen*, scrape together (cf. D. MLG. *raspen* = MHG. freq. *raspelen*, G. *raspeln*, rasp, = Dan. *raspe* = Sw. *raspa*, rasp, in part from the noun); cf. OHG. *hrespan*, MHG. *respen*, rake together, pluck; Icel. *rispa*, scratch (> Sc. *risp*); prob. from the root of OHG. **raffon*, MHG. G. *raffen*, etc., seize: see *rap*[2]. Cf. *rasp*[1], *n.* Hence ult. (prob.) *rapier*.] I. *trans.* 1. To abrade by rubbing or grating with a coarsely rough instrument; grate, or grate away, with a rasp or something comparable to it.

Al that thise first vii [years of plenty] maken,
Sulen this othere vii [years of famine] *rospen* & raken.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2132.

That fellow . . . who insists that the shoe must fit him because it fitted his father and grandfather, and that, if his foot will not enter, he will pare and *rasp* it.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Solon and Pisistratus.

When the cane [in sugar-making] has been *rasped* to shreds [by a rasper], it is reduced to pulp by disintegrating apparatus. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, II. 1879.

2. Figuratively, to affect or perform harshly, as if by the use of a rasp; grate upon; utter with a rough and jarring effect: as, to *rasp* one's feelings; to *rasp* out a refusal.

Through all the weird September-eves
I heard the harsh, reiterant katydids
Rasp the mysterious silence.
J. G. Holland, Kathrina, i.

Grating songs a listening crowd endures,
Rasped from the throats of bellowing amateurs.
O. W. Holmes, An After-Dinner Poem.

II. *intrans.* To rub against something gratingly; produce a rasping effect: as, the vessel *rasped* against the quay: literally or figuratively.

Rasped harshly against his dainty nature.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, i. 5.

rasp[1] (råsp), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *rasp* = G. *raspe*, < OF. *raspe*, F. *râpe* (> G. *rappe*) (= It. *raspa*), a rasp, grater, < *rasper*, F. *râper*, grate, rasp, file: see *rasp*[1], *v.*] 1. A coarse form of file, having its surface dotted with separate protruding teeth, formed by the indentations of a pointed punch. In cabinet-rasps, wood-rasps, and farriers' rasps the teeth are cut in lines sloping down from the left- to the right-hand side; in rasps for use in making boot- and shoe-lasts the teeth slope in the opposite way; and rasps for makers of gun-stocks and saddletrees are cut with teeth arrayed in circular lines or in crescent form: sometimes used figuratively.

The horses from the country were a goodly sight to see, with the *rasp* of winter bristles rising through and among the soft summer-coat.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. A machine or large instrument for use in rasping; a rasper.

The juice [of beet-roots] from the *rasp* and the press is brought into a boiler and heated by steam.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 210.

3. The radula or odontophore of a mollusk; the lingual ribbon. See cut under *radula*.—4. A rasping surface. (*a*†) The steel of a tinder-box. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) The rough surface of the tongue of some animals.

He dismounted when he came to the cattle, and walked among them, stroking their soft flanks, and feeling in the palm of his hand the *rasp* of their tongues.
The Century, XXXV. 947.

rasp[2] (råsp), *n.* [Formerly also *respe*, also *raspis*, *raspise*, *raspice*, *respass* (with occasional pl. *raspisses*), appar. orig. pl., prop. *raspes* (the berries), used as sing. (the bush, and later transferred to a single berry?), prob. < *rasp*[1], *n.*, or abbr. of *raspberry*, < *rasp*[1] + *berry*[1], with ref. to its rough outside; cf. It. *raspo*, a raspberry (Florio): see *rasp*[1].] The fruit of the common (European) raspberry. See *raspberry*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The soyle of this playne bryngeth foorth ferne and bramble buashes bearynge blacke berries or wylde *raspes*, which two are tokens of coulde regions.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 172).

For kindes of fruites, they haue . . . *rasps*, strawberies, and hurtilberies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 477.

Rosey had done eating up her pine-apple, artlessly confessing . . . that she preferred it to the *rasps* and hinny-blobs in her grandmamma's garden.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiii.

rasp[3] (råsp), *v. i.* [Cf. G. *räuspern*, hawk or clear the throat; prob. imitative.] To belch; eject wind from the stomach. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Let them bind gold to their aching head, drink Cleopatra's draught (precious stones dissolved), to ease their *rasping* stomach. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 424.

This man of nice education hath a feeble stomacke, and (*rasping* since his last meale) doubts whether he should eat of his laste meale or nothing.
Bp. Hall, Heaven upon Earth, § 26.

raspatory (ras'pa-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *raspatories* (-riz). [< ML. *raspatorium* (cf. Sp. Pg. *raspador*, a scraper), < *raspare*, rasp, scrape: see *rasp*[1], *r.*] A surgeons' rasp; an instrument for scraping or abrading bones in surgical or anatomical operations.

raspberry (råz'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *raspberries* (-iz). [Formerly also *rasberry* and *raspis-berry*; < *rasp*[1], or *rasp*[2] (see *rasp*[2]), + *berry*[1].] 1. The fruit of several plants of the genus *Rubus*, consisting of many small juicy grains or drupes, which, unlike those of the blackberry, separate from the convex receptacle together when ripe, thus giving the fruit the shape of a thimble. Besides its extensive use as a dessert fruit, the raspberry is used for jellies and jam, and its juice for flavoring, for cooling drinks, and in wines and brandies.

Herewith (at hand) taking her horne of plentie,
Fill'd with the choyse of every orchard's daintie,
As peares, plums, apples, the sweet *raspis-berry*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

2. The plant that produces this berry. The common garden raspberry, the first of the name, is *Rubus Idæus*, a native of Europe and Asiatic Russia—a shrub with perennial creeping rootstock, nearly erect, prickly, biennial stems, and a red pleasant fruit. It was cultivated by the Romans in the fourth century, and is the source of the best raspberries, affording many varieties, some of them yellow-fruited. The wild red raspberry, *R. strigosus*, of North America, is a very similar plant, but not quite so tall, the leaves being thinner, and the fruit not so firm, large, or well-flavored. It is common northward, especially on newly cleared grounds, and its fruit is much gathered; while under cultivation it has yielded several good varieties. The black raspberry, thimbleberry, or blackcap is the American *R. occidentalis*, a shrub with long recurved biennial stems, rooting at the tips, and a black fruit. It is very productive with little care, and affords good garden varieties.—**Dwarf raspberry**, an unimportant American species, *Rubus triflorus*, with herbaceous trailing or ascending stems, resembling a blackberry.—**Flowering raspberry**, a name of two American species, *Rubus odoratus*, the purple, and *R. Nutkanus*, the white flowering raspberry. The former is a rather ornamental shrub of the eastern United States, with ample three- to five-lobed leaves, and showy purple or pink flowers blooming all summer, the fruit of little worth. In England it is sometimes called *Virginian raspberry*. *R. Nutkanus* is a similar western species with white flowers; also, and better, called *salmon-berry*.—**Himalayan raspberry**, *Rubus rosæfolius*, an East Indian species widely naturalized and cultivated in warm countries, and often grown as a greenhouse shrub, on account of its profusion of white, often double, flowers. The large fruit consists of many minute orange-red grains.—**Raspberry vinegar**, a drink made with sugar, vinegar, and the juice of raspberries.—**Virginian raspberry**. See *flowering raspberry*.

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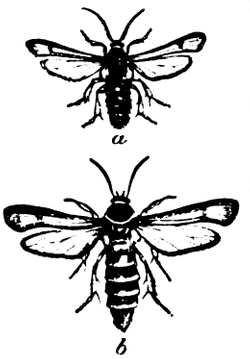
raspberry-borer (räz′ber-i-bōr″ėr), *n.* The larva of one of the clear-winged sphinxes or hornet-moths, *Bembecia maculata*, common in the United States. It bores the roots of raspberries and blackberries. The larva of a beetle, *Oberea bimaculata*, which also bores into the same plants, is often called by this name.



Raspberry-borer (*Bembecia maculata*). *a*, male; *b*, female. (Natural size.)

raspberry-bush (räz′ber-i-bůsh), *n.* The shrub, bush, or bramble producing any of the kinds of raspberry.

raspberry-jam tree (räz′ber-i-jam trē). One of the Australian wattle-trees, *Acacia acuminata*. Its wood is used in cabinet-work, and has the odor of jam made from raspberries.

rasped (räspt), *a.* [Pp. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] **1.** Affected as if by rasping; hoarse or raucous, as the voice; raspy; nervous or irritable, as from continued slight provocations.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, said of book-covers which have the sharp angles taken off, but are not beveled.

rasper (räs′pėr), *n.* [< *rasp*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which rasps; a cutting scraper. Specifically—(*a*) A coarse file for removing the burnt crust from over-baked bread. (*b*) A rasping-machine; an instrument for rasping sugar-cane, beet-root, or the like to shreds; a large grater.

The typical representative of the internal system of grating is Champonnois' *rasper*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., II. 1838.

2. In *hunting*, a difficult fence. [Colloq.]

Three fourths of our fences . . . average somewhat better than four feet in height, with an occasional *rasper* that will come well up to five. *The Century*, XXXII. 336.

3. A contrivance for taking fish, consisting of several bare hooks fastened back to back, to be jerked through the water with a line; a pull-devil. [Canada.]

rasp-house (räsp′hous), *n.* A place where wood is dressed or reduced to powder by rasping, for use in dyeing, etc.

We went to see the *Rasp-house*, where the lusty knaves are compell'd to worke, and the rasping of Brasill and Logwood is very hard labour.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

raspice†, *n.* Same as *rasp*[2].

rasping (räs′ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] A particle rasped off from a body or mass of matter. Compare *filing*[1], 2.

The wood itself, either reduced to shavings, *raspings*, or powder. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 337.

rasping (räs′ping), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rasp*[1], *v.*] **1.** Characterized by grating or scraping: as, a *rasping* sound; hence, irritating; exasperating. —**2.** In *hunting*, said of a fence difficult to take.

You cannot . . . make him keep his seat over a *rasping* fence. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 60.

raspingly (räs′ping-li), *adv.* With a harsh, rasping sound or effect; in a coarse, harsh manner; gratingly; irritatingly; exasperatingly.

I told him to stay at home, quite *raspingly*, and he was very ready to admit that I had done him a good turn in doing so. *F. H. Burnett*, Pretty Polly Pemberton, vii.

rasping-machine (räs′ping-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for rasping wood and bark for making dyes, tinctures, etc.; a bark-cutting machine. —**2.** A machine for grating beet-root, for making sugar. *E. H. Knight.*

rasping-mill (räs′ping-mil), *n.* A saw-like machine for reducing a substance to shreds or fine particles, as a bark-cutter or a grinding-mill for beet-roots; a rasping-machine; a rasper.

raspist, *n.* Same as *rasp*[2].

The *raspis* is planted in gardens. *Gerard.*

Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of. It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine. *Langham*, Garden of Health, p. 522.

rasp-palm (räsp′päm), *n.* A common palm of the Amazon region, *Iriartea exorhiza*, notable in that its stem is supported by a cone of aërial roots, of sufficient height for a man to pass beneath. These roots are covered with hard tubercles, and are used by the natives as graters, whence the name.

rasp-pod (räsp′pod), *n.* An Australian tree, *Flindersia australis*: so named from its woody capsules, covered with tubercles and used as graters.

rasp-punch (räsp′punch), *n.* A tool, rather more like a cold-chisel than a punch, used for forming the teeth of rasps by cutting into, and turning upward above the surface, parts of the metal before it has been hardened and tempered.

raspy (räs′pi), *a.* [< *rasp*[1] + *-y*[1].] Grating; harsh; rough.

Such a *raspy*, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 197. (*Davies.*)

rasse[1] (ras), *n.* [< Javanese *rasa*, smell, taste, < Skt. *rasa*, sap, taste, savor.] A kind of civet-cat; the lesser civet, a viverrine quadruped of the genus *Viverricula*, *V. malaccensis*, widely distributed in China, India, the Malay peninsula, Java, etc. It is about 20 inches long without the tail, and is sometimes called the *Malacca weasel*. Its perfume, called by the natives *dedes*, is secreted in a double pouch like that of the civet; it is much valued by the Javanese. For its sake the animal is often kept in captivity. It is savage and irritable, and can inflict a very severe bite.

rasse[2]†, *n.* [ME.] An eminence; a mound; a summit.

On a *rasse* of a rok hit reste at the laste,
On the mounte of Mararach of Armene hilles.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 446.

rastral (ras′trąl), *n.* [< *rastrum* + *-al*.] Same as *rastrum*.

rastrite (ras′trīt), *n.* A zoöphyte of the genus *Rastrites;* a graptolite.

Rastrites (ras-trī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *rastrum*, a rake, + *-ites*.] A genus of fossil Silurian zoöphytes: same as *Graptolithus*.

rastrum (ras′trum), *n.*; pl. *rastra* (-trą). [NL., < L. *rastrum*, a rake, hoe, mattock, < *radere*, scrape: see *rase*[1].] **1.** A five-pointed pen for ruling staffs for music; a music-pen.—**2.** A herse.

rasure (rā′zūr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *razure;* < F. *rasure* = Sp. Pg. It. *rasura*, a shaving, a blotting off, also the priest's tonsure, < L. *rasura*, a shaving, scraping, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1]. Cf. *erasure*.] **1.** The act of scraping or shaving; a rasing or erasing; a scratch. [Rare.]

With the tooth of a small beast like a rat they race some their faces, some their bodies, after diuers formes, as if it were with the scratch of a pin, the print of which *rasure* can neuer be done away againe during life.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 674.

A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 18.

2†. Same as *erasure*.

There were many *razures* in the book of the treasury.
Bp. Burnet.

rat[1] (rat), *n.* [Formerly also *ratt;* < ME. *ratte*, *rotte*, pl. *rattes*, < AS. *ræt* (*rætt-*) = MD. *ratte*, D. *rat* = OLG. *ratta*, MLG. *ratte*, LG. *ratte*, also *rat*, *rot* = OHG. *ratto*, m., *ratta*, f., MHG. *rat*, *rate*, m., *ratte*, *rate*, f., MHG. also *ratz*, *ratze*, G. *ratze*, m., = Icel. *rotta* = Sw. *råtta* = Dan. *rotte*, a rat; cf. F. Pr. *rat* = Sp. Pg. *rato* = It. *ratto* = ML. *ratus*, *rattus;* cf. also Ir. Gael. *radan*, Bret. *raz*, a rat. The relations of the Teut., Rom., and Celtic groups to one another, and the ult. source of the word, are unknown. Some refer the word to the root seen in L. *radere*, scratch, scrape (see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]), *rodere*, gnaw (see *rodent*). The forms of the word *cat* are equally wide-spread.] **1.** A rodent of some of the larger species of the genus *Mus*, as *M. rattus*, the black rat, and *M. decumanus*, the gray, brown, or Norway rat: distinguished from *mouse*. The distinction between *rat* and *mouse*, in the application of the names to animals everywhere parasitic with man, is obvious and familiar. But these are simply larger and smaller species of the same genus, very closely related zoologically, and in the application of the two names to the many other species of the same genus all distinction between them is lost.

2. Any rodent of the family *Muridæ;* a murine; in the plural, the *Muridæ*. In this sense, *rat* includes *mouse*. American rats or mice are a particular section of the subfamily *Murinæ*, called *Sigmodontes*, confined to America, where no other *Murinæ* are indigenous. Field-rats, water-rats, meadow-mice, or voles are *Muridæ* of the subfamily *Arvicolinæ*. See cuts under *Arvicola*, *Muridæ*, *muskrat*, *Neotoma*, *Nesokia*, and *Nesomys*.

3. Any rodent of the suborder *Myomorpha*. Different animals of several families, as *Dipodidæ*, *Zapodidæ*, *Saccomyidæ*, *Geomyidæ*, *Spalacidæ*, are often known as *rats* of some kind distinguished by qualifying words or compound names. See cut under *mole-rat*.

4. Some other rodent, or some insectivore, marsupial, or other animal like or likened to a rat. Thus, among hystricomorphic rodents, many species of *Octodontidæ* are called *rats:* as, the *spiny rats* of the subfamily *Echinomyinæ*. Some large aquatic shrews are known as *muskrats*. (See *Myogale*.) Some rat-like marsupials are known as *kangaroo-rats*. (See *bettong*, and cuts under *kangaroo-rat* and *Echimys*.)

5. A person who is considered to act in some respect in a manner characteristic of rats: so called in opprobrium. Specifically—(*a*) A man who deserts a party or an association of any kind for one opposed to it in order to gain some personal advantage or benefit; a self-seeking turncoat; a renegade. [Colloq.]

He [Wentworth] was the first of the *Rats*, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism had been only the coquetry of a political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than to breed, to import defenders from an Opposition than to rear them in a Ministry. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*b*) A workman who accepts lower wages than those current at the time and place or required by an authorized scale, or one who takes a position vacated by a striker, or one who refuses to strike when others do. [Colloq.]

The men who agree to go into the strike are always the more united and determined class. The *rats* who refuse suffer accordingly. *The American*, III. 181.

(*c*†) A clergyman: so called in contempt. *Halliwell.*

6. Something suggesting the idea of a rat, as a curving roll of stuffed cloth or of crimped hair-work, with tapering ends, formerly (about 1860–70) and still occasionally used by women to puff out the hair, which was turned over it.

At one time even a small amount of natural hair easily served the purpose of covering the crescent-shaped pillows on which it was put up, the startling names of which were *rats* and mice. *The Century*, XXXVI. 769.

Alexandrian rat, a gray or rufous-backed and white-bellied variety of *Mus rattus*, to which the name *M. alexandrinus* has been applied, owing to its having been first discovered at Alexandria in Egypt, but which is not specifically distinct from the black rat.—**Bamboo-rat**, an Indian murine rodent mammal of the genus *Rhizomys*, as *R. sumatranus*. The bay bamboo-rat is *R. badius*. The species are also called *canets*. See cut under *Rhizomys*.—**Bandicoot rat**. (*a*) The Anglo-Indian name of the large murine rodents of India, of the family *Muridæ*, subfamily *Phlæomyinæ*, and genus *Nesokia*, of which there are several species, all Indian. *N. grijithi* is an example. See cut under *Nesokia*. (*b*) Same as *bandicoot*, 2.—**Black rat**, *Mus rattus*, one of the most anciently known rats, now almost cosmopolitan, and typically of a blackish color, but very variable in this respect. It is rather smaller than the Norway gray rat. In one of its varieties it is known as *roof-rat* (*Mus tectorum*) and *white-bellied rat*. See cut under *Muridæ*.—**Hare-tailed rat**. See *lemming*.—**Maori rat**, the black rat, *Mus rattus*, introduced and naturalized in New Zealand.—**Mountain rat**, the large bushy-tailed wood-rat of the Rocky Mountain region, *Neotoma cinerea;* the pack-rat. [U. S.]—**Norway rat**, the common rat, *Mus decumanus*.—**Pack-rat**, the mountain rat, *Neotoma cinerea:* so called on account of its curious and inveterate habit of dragging off to its hole any object it can move. [Western U. S.]—**Pharaonic rat, Pharaoh's rat**, the ichneumon: a phrase traceable back at least to Belon (about 1555). See *Herpestes*. Also called *Pharaoh's mouse*.—**Pouched rat**. See *pouched*.—**To have a rat in the garret**, to be slightly crack-brained: same as *to have a bee in one's bonnet* (which see, under *bee*).—**To smell a rat**, to be suspicious that all is not right; have an inkling of some mischief, plot, or underhand proceeding.

Quoth Hudibras, "I *smell a rat:*
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate."
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 821.

rat[1] (rat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ratted*, ppr. *ratting*. [< *rat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To catch or kill rats; follow the business of a ratter or rat-catcher. —**2.** To go over from one party or cause to another, especially from a party or cause that is losing or likely to lose, as rats run from a falling house; desert one's party or associates for advantage or gain; become a renegade. [Colloq.]

His ci-devant friends curse the hour that he *ratted*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 385.

I am fully resolved to oppose several of the clauses. But to declare my intention publicly, at a moment when the Government is in danger, would have the appearance of *ratting*. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 275.

3. To work for less than current wages, to refuse to strike with fellow-workmen, or to take the place of one who has struck: often with indefinite *it*. See *rat*[1], *n.*, 5 (*b*). [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To puff out (the hair) by means of a rat. See *rat*[1], *n.*, 6. [Rare.]

Next morning, at breakfast, Sin Saxon was as beautifully ruffled, *ratted*, and crimped—as gay, as bewitching, and defiant—as ever. *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, x.

2. To displace or supplant union workers in: as, to *rat* an office or a shop. [Colloq.]

rat[2]† (rat), *n.* [Usually in pl. *rats*, < ME. *rattes*, rags; either from the verb, ME. *ratten*, tear (see *rat*[2], *v.*), or < Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, = Norw. *rat*, rubbish: cf. Sw. Norw. *rata*, reject, refuse (see *rate*[1]).] A rag; tatter. [Prov. Eng.]

I *rattes* and I clutes. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 227.

rat[2]† (rat), *v. t.* [< ME. *ratten* = MHG. *ratzen*, tear; cf. *rat*[2], *n.*] To tear.

How wat3 thou hardy this hous for thyn vnhap [to] neze,
In on so *ratted* a robe & rent at the sydes?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 144.

rat[3] (rat), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *rot;* cf. *drat*[2], in similar use.] A term of objurgation, used in the imperative.

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rat[4]†. A Middle English contracted form of *redeth*, the third person singular present indicative of *read*[1]. *Piers Plowman.*

rata (rä'tä), *n.* [New Zealand.] A tree of New Zealand, *Metrosideros robusta*, growing from 60 to 80 feet high, the wood of which is used in cabinet-work, and in civil and naval architecture. The name belongs also to *M. florida*, a stout-trunked climber ascending the highest trees; it is also more or less extended by settlers to other species of the genus. Besides in several cases yielding valuable wood, these trees are notable for their profusion of brilliant flowers, which are generally, as in *M. robusta*, scarlet. See *fire-tree* and *Metrosideros.*

ratability (rā-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *ratable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being ratable. *Athenæum*, No. 3261, p. 535.

ratable (rā'ta-bl), *a.* [Also *rateable*; < *rate*[2] + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

I collect out of the abbay booke of Burton, that 20 Ores were *ratable* to two markes of siluer.
Camden, Remains, Money.

2. Reckoned according to a certain rate; proportional.

In conscience and credit [poets were] bound, next after the diuine praises of the immortall gods, to yeeld a like *ratable* honour to all such amongst men as most resembled the gods by excellencie of function.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 28.

A *ratable* payment of all the debts of the deceased, in equal degree, is clearly the most equitable method.
Blackstone, Com., III. ii.

3. Liable or subjected by law to be rated or assessed for taxation.

ratableness (rā'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Ratability.

ratably (rā'ta-bli), *adv.* According to rating or valuation; at a proportionate rate; proportionally.

I will thus charge them all *ratablye*, according to theyr abilityes, towardes theyr maintenaunce.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and *ratably*.
National Bank Act, U. S. (ed. 1882), p. 14.

ratafia (rat-a-fē'ä), *n.* [Formerly also *ratifia*, *ratifie*, *ratifee*, also *ratafiaz*; = D., etc., *ratafia*, < F. *ratafia*, formerly also *ratafiat* (cf. F. *tafia*, rum, arrack), = Sp. *ratafia* = Pg. *ratafia*, < Malay *araq*, a distilled spirit, arrack (< Ar. *'araq*, juice, distilled spirit: see *arrack*), + *tafia*, *taffia*, a spirit distilled from molasses.] 1. A sweet cordial flavored with fruits: sometimes limited to those the flavor of which is obtained from black currants, bitter almonds, or peach- and cherry-kernels.

It would make a Man smile to behold her Figure in a front Box, where her twinkling Eyes, by her Afternoon's Drams of *Ratifee* and cold Tea, sparkle more than her Pendants. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 201.

2. A kind of fancy cake or biscuit.

Give him three *ratafias*, soaked in a dessert-spoonful of cream. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 1.

ratan, rattan[2] (ra-tan'), *n.* [Formerly also *rattoon*, *rotan*, *rotang*, *rottang*; = D. Sw. Dan. *rotting* (NL. *Rotang*), < F. *rotin*, *rotang* = Sp. *rota*, < Malay *rotan*, ratan. The E. accent, on the last syllable, is appar. in imitation of the F.; the Malay word is accented on the first syllable.] 1. A palm of one among numerous species, mostly of the genus *Calamus*, a few of the genus *Rhapis;* a ratan-palm. The species of *Calamus* are prevailingly climbing palms, attaining a length sometimes of 500 feet, with a thickness not exceeding an inch—ascending the tallest trees, falling in festoons, and again ascending. A few species are found in Africa and Australia, but they abound chiefly in the East Indies, on the mainland and islands. The species of *Rhapis* are erect slender canes growing in dense tufts, and are natives of China and Japan. Ratans of this habit are commercially distinguished from the climbing ones as *ground-ratans.*

2. The stems of the ratan collectively as an economic material. Among its chief commercial sources are *Calamus Rotang*, *C. rudentum*, *C. verus*, *C. erectus*, and *C. Royleanus.* The most valuable ratan is produced in Borneo. On account of its length and light, tough, flexible, and fissile character, ratan is applied to very numerous uses. In native regions the product of *C. rudentum* and other species is split and twisted in vast quantities into all sizes of cordage from cables to fishing-lines. Basket-making is another common use. In some places the stems of climbing ratans are used for the suspension of foot-bridges of great length. In China whole houses are made of ratan, there afforded chiefly by *Rhapis flabelliformis.* Matting made of split ratan is exported thence to all parts of the world. The same fiber serves also to make hats, the bottoms of rice-sieves, thread for sewing palm-leaves, etc. In recent times ratan has become an important article in western commerce. It is now not only used for walking-sticks, but extensively made into chairs and chair-bottoms, bodies for fancy carriages, fine and coarse basket-work, etc. It has almost superseded willow in making the large baskets required in manufacturing and other industries.

3. A switch or stick of ratan, especially a walking-stick.

Mr. Humley did give me a little black *rattoon*, painted and gilt. *Pepys*, Diary, an. 1660.

ratan, rattan[2] (ra-tan'), *v. t.* [< *ratan, rattan*[2], *n.*] 1. To use ratan in making; cover or form with interlaced lengths of ratan.

The second class coach is finished in native ash with Moorish designed ceilings, *rattaned* sofa seats, and closet and toilet rooms. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 3.

2. To use a ratan upon; beat with or as with a ratan-cane. [Colloq.]

ratan-cane (ra-tan'kān), *n.* Same as *ratan*, 3.

ratanhine (rat'an-in), *n.* [< Braz. Pg. *ratanhia* (see *ratany*) + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{13}NO_3$) occurring in small quantity in the extract of ratany-root.

ratany (rat'a-ni), *n.* [Also *rattany*, *ratanhy*, and *rhatany*; = F. *ratanhia*, < Braz. Pg. *ratanhia*, < Peruv. *ratana*, native name.] 1. A procumbent South American shrub, *Krameria triandra*, yielding a medicinal root. Its foliage is silver-gray with silky hairs, and it bears star-like lake-colored flowers singly in the upper axils. See *Krameria* and *ratany-root.*


Ratany (*Krameria triandra*).

2. A medicinal substance procured from this plant: same as *ratany-root.* — **Pará, Brazilian,** or **Ceará ratany,** a substitute for the true ratany, obtained from *Krameria argentea* of northeastern Brazil.

ratany-root (rat'a-ni-röt), *n.* The root-substance of the ratany, used in medicine for its astringent, diuretic, and detergent properties, and in the adulteration of port-wine.

rataplan (rat-a-plon'), *n.* [F.; imitative. Cf. *rattan*[3], *rat-a-tat.*] The sound or music of the military drum; a tattoo or "rub-a-dub."

rat-a-tat (rat'a-tat'), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *rat-tat*, *rat-tat-too.*] A rattling sound or effect, as from the beating of a drum.

rat-catcher (rat'kach'er), *n.* One whose business is the catching of rats; a ratter.

rat-catching (rat'kach'ing), *n.* The catching of rats, now pursued as a business by rat-catchers, and formerly to a large extent in Great Britain, with dogs or ferrets, as a popular amusement.

ratch[1] (rach), *v.* [An assibilated form of *rack*[1], or in part a var. of *retch*[1] or *reach*[1]: see *rack*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stretch or pull asunder.—2. To spot or streak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

II. *intrans. Naut.*, to make a stretch or varying stretches in sailing; sail by the wind or by tacks; stand off and on.

There was a fleet of smacks *ratching* to the eastward on our port bow. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

ratch[1] (rach), *n.* [An assibilated form of *rack*[1]: see *rack*[1], *n.* In defs. 3 and 4, directly from the verb. Cf. dim. *ratchet.*] 1. In a machine, a bar having angular teeth, into which a pawl drops, to prevent the machine from being reversed in motion. A circular ratch is a *ratchet-wheel.*—2. In *clockwork*, a sort of wheel having fangs, which serve to lift the detents and thereby cause the clock to strike.—3. A straight line. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A white mark on the face of a horse. [Eng.]

ratch[2]† (rach), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rach*, *rache*; < ME. *racche*, *rache*, < AS. *ræcc*, a dog, = Icel. *rakki*, a dog.] A dog that hunts by scent.

As they ryde talkynge,
A *rach* ther come flyngynge
Overtwert the way.
Thanne seyde old and yonge,
From her first gynnynge,
They ne sawe honde never so gay.
Lybeaus Disconus (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.).

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs: the first is called a *rache;* and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks; the female hereof is called in England a brache. *Gentleman's Recreation*, p. 28.

ratch[3] (rach), *v. t.* Same as *rash*[3]. [Scotch.]

ratch[4] (rach), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *ratchel.*] A subsoil of stone and gravel mixed with clay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ratched (racht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ratch*[3], *v.*] Ragged; in a ruinous state. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

ratchel (rach'el), *n.* [Also *ratchell*, *ratchil;* cf. *ratch*[4], *ratcher.* Perhaps < G. *rutschel*, the fragments from two masses of rock sliding one on the other, < *rutschen*, slide, slip.] Fragments of stone; gravelly stone; also, a hard, rocky crust below the soil. *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

ratcher (rach'er), *n.* [Cf. *ratch*[4], *ratchel.*] A rock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ratchet (rach'et), *n.* [< *ratch*[1] + *-et.*] A detent or pivoted piece designed to fit into the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction, but not in the other. A similar device so arranged as to move the wheel is termed a *pallet.* (See *ratchet-wheel*, *click*[1], 3, *paul*, and *detent.*) Combined with the ratchet-wheel as a means of converting a reciprocating into a rotary motion, the ratchet appears in a number of tools and gives its name to each: as, the *ratchet* bed-key, etc.

ratchet-brace (rach'et-brās), *n.* See *brace*[1].

ratchet-burner (rach'et-bėr'nėr), *n.* A burner for a lamp in which the wick is moved up and down by means of a wheel with notched points.

ratchet-coupling (rach'et-kup'ling), *n.* A device for uncoupling machinery in the event of a sudden stoppage of the motion of a driving-wheel, as by an obstruction. It consists of a ratchet-wheel inserted in a sleeve on the exterior shaft of a driving-wheel. The ratchet is efficient as long as it transmits the initial motion; but if the revolution of the driver is checked, the sleeve slips over the ratchet until the machinery loses its momentum, thus avoiding a shock.

ratchet-drill (rach'et-dril), *n.* A tool for drilling holes by means of a ratchet in a narrow plane where there is no room for the common brace.

ratchet-jack (rach'et-jak), *n.* A form of screw-jack in which the lever-socket is fitted with a pallet engaging a ratchet-wheel, so that the jack may be operated by oscillation of the lever.

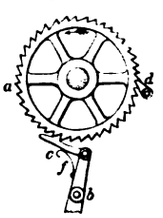
ratchet-lever (rach'et-lev'ėr), *n.* A lever with a collar fitted around a ratchet-wheel which engages a pallet on the lever, used for operating a drill or screw by oscillation of the lever.

ratchet-pedal (rach'et-ped'al), *n.* See *pedal.*

ratchet-post (rach'et-pōst), *n.* *Milit.*, a metallic post fastened to the rear transom of the top-carriage of a heavy gun, to serve as a support or fulcrum for the elevating-bar.

ratchet-punch (rach'et-punch), *n.* A punch worked by a screw which is revolved by means of a ratchet-lever.

ratchet-wheel (rach'et-hwēl), *n.* A wheel with pointed and angular teeth, against which a ratchet abuts, used either for converting a reciprocating into a rotatory motion on the shaft to which it is fixed, or for admitting of its motion in one direction only. For both purposes an arrangement similar to that shown in the cut is employed. *a* is the ratchet-wheel, and *b* the reciprocating lever, to the end of which is jointed a small ratchet or pawl *c*, furnished with a catch of the same form as the teeth of the wheel, which, when the lever is moved in one direction, slides over the teeth, but in returning draws the wheel with it. The pawl *c* is forced into engagement with the teeth of the ratchet-wheel by the spring *f.* The other ratchet, *d*, which may be used either separately or in combination with the first, permits of the motion of the wheel in the direction of the arrow, but opposes its return in the opposite direction. Also called *click-wheel.* See also cut under *paul.*



Ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-wrench (rach'et-rench), *n.* A ratchet bed-key wrench.

ratchety (rach'e-ti), *a.* [< *ratchet* + *-y*[1].] Like the movement of a ratchet; jerky; clicking.

Raikes . . . poured out a *ratchety* but vehement panegyric. *The Money-Makers*, p. 128.

ratchil, *n.* See *ratchel.*

ratchment (rach'ment), *n.* [< *ratch*[1] + *-ment.*] In *arch.*, a flying-buttress which springs from the principals of a herse and abuts against the central or chief principal. *Oxford Glossary.*

rate[1] (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating.* [< ME. *raten*, chide, scold, in comp., < Sw. *rata*, reject, refuse, slight, find fault with (cf. *ratgods*, refuse goods), = Norw. *rata*, reject, cast aside as rubbish; akin to Norw. *rat*, refuse, rubbish, trash, = Icel. *hrat*, *hrati*, rubbish, trash, skins, stones, etc., of berries; Norw. *rata*, bad, worthless: see *rat*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To chide with vehemence; reprove; scold; censure violently.

He shal be *rated* of his studying.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 277.

Go, *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 84.

His mother is angry, *rates* him.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Arg.

2†. To affect by chiding or reproving; restrain by vehement censure.

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No words may *rate*, nor rigour him remove
From greedy hold of that his blouddy feast.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 31.

II. *intrans.* To utter vehement censure or reproof; inveigh scoldingly: with *at*.

Yea, the Moores, meeting with this beast, doe *rate* and braule *at* him. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 42.

Such a one
As all day long hath *rated at* her child,
And vext his day.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

rate[2] (rāt), *n.* [〈OF. *rate*, price, value, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rata* = G. *rate*, 〈 ML. *rata*, rate, proportion (L. *pro rata parte*, or *pro rata portione*, or simply *pro rata*, according to a certain part or portion (see *pro rata*, *pro-rate*)); fem. of L. *ratus*, determined, fixed, settled, pp. of *reri* (ind. *reor*), think, deem, judge, orig. reckon, calculate. From the same L. verb are ult. derived E. *rate*[3], *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*, *areason*, *arraign*[1], etc., *ratify*, etc.] **1.** A reckoning by comparative values or relations; proportional estimation according to some standard; relative amount, quantity, range, or degree: as, the *rate* of interest is 6 per cent. (that is, $6 for every $100 for every year); the *rate* per mile of railroad charges, expenses, or speed; a rapid *rate* of growth or of progress.

He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The *rate* of usance here with us in Venice.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 46.

One of the necessary properties of pure Motion is Velocity. It is not possible to think of Motion without thinking of a corresponding *Rate* of motion.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 52.

As regards travelling, the fastest *rate* along the high roads was ten miles an hour.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 5.

It was no longer practicable to levy the duties on the old plan of one *rate* for unrefined and another *rate* for refined sugars. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 31.

2. Charge or valuation according to a scale or standard; comparative price or amount of demand; a fixed measure of estimation.

A jewel that I have purchased at an infinite *rate*.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 218.

I am not . . . content to part with my commodities at a cheaper *rate* than I accustomed; look not for it.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

They have no Goods but what are brought from Manilo at an extraordinary dear *rate*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 308.

Servants could be hired of their nominal owners at a barley-corn *rate*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 139.

3. A fixed public tax or imposition assessed on property for some local purpose, usually according to income or value: as, poor-*rates* or church-*rates* in Great Britain.

They paid the Church and Parish *Rate*,
And took, but read not the Receit.
Prior, An Epitaph.

The empowering of certain boards to borrow money repayable from the local *rates*, to employ and pay those out of work. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 9.

A sewers *rate*, however, was known as early as the sixth year of Henry VI. (1427).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 477.

4†. A proportion allotted or permitted; an allotment or provision; a regulated amount or supply.

The one right feeble through the evill *rate*
Of food which in her duresse she had found.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 19.

The people shall go out and gather a certain *rate* every day. Ex. xvi. 4.

5. A relative scale of being, action, or conduct; comparative degree or extent of any mode of existence or procedure; proportion in manner or method: as, an extravagant *rate* of living or of expenditure. See *at any rate*, *at no rate*, below.

With wyse men there is rest & peace, after a blessed *rate*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

With might and delight they spent all the night,
And liv'd at a plentiful *rate*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 210).

Tom hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before. *Addison*.

Hence — **6**†. Mode or manner of arrangement; order; state.

Thus sate they all around in seemely *rate*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 52.

7†. Degree, rank, or estimation; rating; appraisement: used of persons and their qualities.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

With the common *rate* of men there is nothing commendable but what they themselves may hope to be partakers of. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 188.

8. The order or class of a vessel, formerly regulated in the United States navy by the number of guns carried, but now by the tonnage displacement. Vessels of 5,000 tons displacement and over are of the first rate, of 3,000 and above but below 5,000 tons of the second rate, of 1,000 and above but below 3,000 tons of the third rate, of less than 1,000 tons of the fourth rate. In classifying the navies of England, France, and the other principal European powers the term *class* is used instead of *rate*, and relates not so much to the actual weight or power of the ships as to arbitrary divisions of types of vessels, and to their relative importance as battle-ships, cruisers, etc.

9. In the United States navy, the grade or position of any one of the crew: same as *rating*[2], 2. — **10.** In *horology*, the daily gain or loss of a chronometer or other timepiece. A losing rate is called by astronomers a positive rate, because it entails a positive correction to the difference of readings of the clock-face. — **At any rate**, in any manner, or by any means; in any case; at all events; positively; assuredly: as, I shall stay *at any rate*; *at any rate* the claim is a valid one.

I have no friend,
Project, design, or country but your favour,
Which I'll preserve *at any rate*.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

At no rate†, in no manner; by no means; not at all. [Rare.]

This day *at no rate*
Shalt thou performe thy worke, least thou doe draw
My heavy wrath vpon thee.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

County rates, **landing-rates**, **police rate**, etc. See *county*[1], *landing*, etc. — **Rate of change**, in *math.*, the ratio of an infinitesimal increment of any function to that of the independent variable. Thus, the *rate of change* of x^2 relatively to x is $2x$. — **Rate of exchange**. Same as *course of exchange* (which see, under *exchange*). — **Rate of profit**. See *profit*. (See also *church-rate*, *poor-rate*.) = **Syn. 3.** *Assessment*, *Impost*, etc. See *tax*.

rate[2] (rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rated*, ppr. *rating*. [〈 *rate*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reckon by comparative estimation; regard as of such a value, rank, or degree; hold at a certain valuation or estimate; appraise; fix the value or price of.

If thou be'st *rated* by thy estimation.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 26.

The frigid productions of a later age are *rated* at no more than their proper value. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

2. To assess as to payment or contribution; fix the comparative liability of, for taxation or the like; reckon at so much in obligation or capability; set a rate upon.

Tell us (I pray you) how ye would have the sayd landes *rated*, that both a rente may rise thereout unto the Queene, and also the souldiours paye.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Look on my George; I am a gentleman;
Rate me at what thou wilt, thou shalt be paid.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 30.

Charles S. What do you *rate* him at, Moses?
Moses. Four guineas. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. To fix the relative scale, rank, or position of: as, to *rate* a ship; to *rate* a seaman. — **4.** To determine the rate of, or rate-error of, as a chronometer or other timepiece. See *rate*[1], *n.*, 10.

Our chronometers, *rated* but two weeks ago at Upernavik. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 68.

Rating-instrument, a rude transit-instrument for determining time accurately to half a second, in order to rate watches.

II. *intrans.* To have value, rank, standing, or estimation: as, the vessel *rates* as a ship of the line.

When he began milling in a small way at the Falls of St. Anthony, Minneapolis flour *rated* very low.
The Century, XXXII. 46.

rate[3]† (rāt), *n.* [〈 ML. *rata*, f., a stipulation, contract, *ratum*, neut., a decision, fem. or neut. of L. *ratus*, pp. of *reri*, think, deem, judge: see *rate*[2].] A ratification.

Neuer without the *rates*
Of all powers else. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 508.

rate[3]†, *v. t.* [〈 *rate*[3], *n.* Cf. *ratify*.] To ratify.

To *rate* the truce they swore. *Chapman*.

rateable, *a.* See *ratable*.

rate-book (rāt'bůk), *n.* A book in which a record of rates is kept; a book of valuations.

Horses by papists are not to be ridden;
But sure the Muses' horse was ne'er forbidden;
For in no *rate-book* was it ever found
That Pegasus was valued at five pound.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Prol., l. 43.

rateen, *n.* See *ratteen*.

ratel (rā'tel), *n.* [〈 F. *ratel*, dim. of *rat*, a rat: see *rat*[1].] A carnivorous quadruped of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mellivorinæ*, as *Mellivora capensis* or *M. ratellus*, the honey-ratel of the Cape of Good Hope, and *M. indica*, that of India; a honey-badger. See *Mellivora*, and cut in next column.



Ratel (*Mellivora capensis*).

ratepayer (rāt'pā'ėr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or local tax. [Great Britain.]

In the vestry-meeting the freemen of the township, the *ratepayers*, still assemble for purposes of local interest, not involved in the manorial jurisdiction.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 43.

They have already in many towns supplied us, at the expense of the *ratepayers*, with hospitals, museums, free libraries, art galleries, baths, and parks.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 17.

ratepaying (rāt'pā'ing), *a.* Paying a local tax; relating to taxation by assessment.

In addition to the . . . eccentricity from an Australian point of view of a *ratepaying* or property basis for the parliamentary franchise, Tasmania has another legislative peculiarity which she copied from Victoria, and shares only with that colony and with New Zealand.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 4.

rater (rā'tėr), *n.* [〈 *rate*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who rates or sets a value; one who makes an estimate.

rate-tithe (rāt'tīŦH), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithe paid for sheep or cattle which are kept in a parish for less than a year, in which case the owner must pay tithe for them pro rata, according to the custom of the place. *Sir A. Fitzherbert*, Natura Brevium (1534 and later).

rat-fish (rat'fish), *n.* A selachian fish, the *Chimæra colliæi*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

rat-goose (rat'gös), *n.* [〈 *rat-*, said to be imitative, + *goose*. Cf. *clack-goose*, another name of the same bird.] The brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*: so called from its cry.

rath[1] (rȧŦH), *a.* [Also impr. *rathe*; 〈 ME. *rath*, *rad*, *ræd*, quick, early, 〈 AS. *hræth*, *hreth*, also *hræd* (pl. *hrade*), quick, swift, fleet, sudden, active, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat* (*rad-*) = OHG. *hrad*, *hrat*, *rat*, MHG. *rad*, *rat* = Icel. *hradhr*, quick, swift, fleet; root uncertain; the forms without the aspirate merge with similar forms mentioned under *rash*[1], q. v. Hence *rath*[1], *adv.*, and *rather*.] **1**†. Quick; swift; speedy. — **2.** Early; coming before others, or before the usual time; youthful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Last of all, vnto quhose actionis, in speciall, suld Kyngis geue *rathest* actendence.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), To the Redar.

The *rather* lambes bene starved with cold.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Februarie.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 142.

Thy converse drew us with delight,
The men of *rathe* and riper years.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Near; proximate.

rath[1] (rȧŦH), *adv.* [Also *rathe*; 〈 ME. *rathe*, 〈 AS. *hrathe*, quickly, 〈 *hræth*, quick: see *rath*[1], *a.*] **1**†. Quickly; swiftly; speedily.

With hise salte teris gan he bathe
The ruby in his signet, and it sette
Upon the wex deliverliche and *rathe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1088.

Thane this ryche mane *rathe* arayes his byernez,
Rowlede his Romaynes, and realle knyghtez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2022.

2. Early; soon. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Dobet is hir damoisele sire Doweles dougter,
To serue this lady lelly bothe late and *rathe*.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 13.

What eyleth yow so *rathe* for to ryse?
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 99.

But lesynges with her false flaterye . . .
Accepte ben now *rathest* unto grace.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 427.

Rathe she rose, half-cheated in the thought
She needs must bid farewell to sweet Lavaine.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Rath ripe, early ripe. See *rathripe*.

rath[2] (rath), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rathe*; 〈 Ir. *rath*, an earthen fort or fortified dwelling.] A fortified dwelling of an ancient Irish chief. The word occurs as the initial element in many Irish place-names, as *Rathkeale*, *Rathlin*, etc.

There is a great use amongst the Irish to make great assemblyes togither upon a *rath* or hill, there to parley (they say) about matters of wronge betwene towneship and towneship, or one private person and another.
Spenser, State of Ireland, p. 642.

The *Rath* was a simple circular wall or enclosure of raised earth, enclosing a space of more or less extent, in which stood the residence of the chief and sometimes the dwellings of one or more of the officers or chief men of

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the tribe or court. Sometimes also the *Rath* consisted of two or three concentric walls or circumvallations; but it does not appear that the erection so called was ever intended to be surrounded with water.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xix.

rath[3] (rät), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name given to certain rock-cut Buddhist temples in India.

The oldest and most interesting group of monuments at Mahavellipore are the so-called five *raths* or monolithic temples standing on the sea-shore.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 328.

rath[4] (rät), *n.* [Hind. *rath*, a carriage, < Skt. *ratha*, chariot.] A Burmese state carriage.

Every day the State *rath*, or chariot, of the Bhavnagar Dunbar is drawn by two oxen about the Upper Gardens.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, p. 30.

rat-hare (rat'hār), *n.* Same as *pika*.

rathe, *a.* and *adv.* See *rath*[1].

rathe†, *v. t.* [ME. *rathelen;* origin obscure.] To fix; root.

Gawayn graythely hit bydez & glent with no membre,
Bot stode stylle as the ston, other a stubbe auther,
That *ratheled* is in roche grounde, with rotez a hundreth.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2292.

rathely†, *adv.* See *rathly*.

rather (ra*th*'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. *rather, rether,* < AS. *hrathor,* more quickly, sooner, earlier, compar. of *hrathe,* quick, soon, early: see *rath*[1], *adv.* Cf. superl. *rathest* (obs.), < ME. *rathest, ratheste,* soonest, earliest, < AS. *hrathost:* see *rath*[1].] **1**†. More quickly; quicker. See *rath*[1], *adv.*, 1.—**2**†. Earlier; sooner.

Thilke sterres that ben cleped sterres of the north arisen *rather* than the degree of hire longitude, and alle the sterres of the south arisen after the degree of hire longitude. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 21.

And 3it schal erthe vn-to erthe *rather* than he wolde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

3. More readily or willingly; with better liking; with preference or choice; in preference, as compared with something else.

Men loved darkness *rather* than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

4. In preference; preferably; with better reason; better.

Give us of your oil. . . . Not so; . . . but go ye *rather* to them that sell, and buy for yourselves. Mat. xxv. 9.

Dye *rather*, dye, then ever from her service swerve.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 46.

Had he who drew such gladness ever wept?
Ask *rather* could he else have seen at all,
Or grown in Nature's mysteries an adept?
Lowell, To a Friend.

5. More properly; more correctly speaking; more.

The Doctor by this oversight (or cunningness, *rather*) got a supply of money. *Howell*, Letters, IV. 2.

A certain woman . . . had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but *rather* grew worse. Mark v. 26.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 96.

Covered with dust and blood and wounds, and haggard with fatigue and horror, they looked like victims *rather* than like warriors. *Irving*, Granada, p. 92.

6. On the contrary; to the contrary of what has been just stated.—**7.** In a greater degree; much; considerably; also, in colloquial use, in some degree; somewhat: qualifying a verb.

He sought her through the world, but sought in vain,
And, no-where finding, *rather* fear'd her slain.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 799.

Wal, of course he made his court to Ruth; and the General, he *rather* backed him up in it.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

8. In some degree or measure; somewhat; moderately: usually qualifying an adverb or an adjective: as, she is *rather* pretty. [Chiefly colloq.]

An Indian camp is a *rather* interesting, though very dirty, place to visit. *The Century*, XXXVI. 39.

[In this sense often used ironically, in answering a question, as an emphatic affirmative.

"Do you know the mayor's house?" "*Rather*," replied the boots significantly, as if he had some good reason to remember it. *Dickens.*]

Had rather. See *to have rather*, under *have*.—**Leet rather.** See *leet*[4].—**Rather better than,** somewhat in excess of; rather more than.

Five hundred and fifty musketeers, *rather better than* three to one. *G. P. R. James*, Arrah Neil, p. 60.

Rather . . . than otherwise. See *otherwise*.—**The rather,** by so much the more; especially; for better reason; for particular cause.

You are come to me in happy time;
The rather for I have some sport in hand.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 91.

This I *the rather* write, that we may know there are other Parts of the World than those which to us are known.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

ratherish (ra*th*'ėr-ish), *adv.* [< *rather* + *-ish*[1].] Slightly; to a small extent; in some degree. [Colloq.]

Lavalette is *ratherish* against Popish temporality; Gen. Guyon is rather favorable to it.
New York Tribune, April 22, 1862.

Rathke's duct. The Müllerian duct when it is persistent in the male.

Rathke's trabeculæ. See *trabecula*.

rathly†, *adv.* [ME., also *rathely, radly, radliche,* < AS. *hrædlice,* quickly, hastily, speedily, < *hræth,* quick: see *rath*[1].] In a rath manner; quickly; suddenly.

Thomas *rathely* vpe he rase.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

Ryse we now full *radly*, rest here no longer,
And I shall tell you full tyte, and tary no thing.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 772.

rat-hole (rat'hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole gnawed in woodwork, etc., by a rat or rats.—**2.** In *printing,* same as *pigeonhole*, 6.

ratholite (rath'ō-līt), *n.* Same as *pectolite*.

rathripe (ra*th*'rīp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **rathripe,* < AS. *rædripe, hrædripe,* early ripe, < *hræth,* quick, + *ripe,* ripe: see *rath*[1] and *ripe*. Cf. *rareripe*.]
I. *a.* Early ripe; ripe before the season; rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Such as delight in *rathripe* fruits. *Fuller.*

Rathripe barley, barley derived from a long succession of crops on warm gravelly soil, so that it ripens earlier than common barley under different circumstances.

II. *n.* A rareripe. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ratifia†, **ratifie**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *ratafia*.

ratification (rat'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ratificacion,* < OF. *ratification, ratificacion,* F. *ratification* = Pr. *ratification* = Sp. *ratificacion* = Pg. *ratificação* = It. *ratificazione,* < ML. *ratificatio(n-),* < *ratificare,* ratify: see *ratify*.] **1.** The act of ratifying; the act by which a competent authority gives sanction and validity to something done by another; also, the state of being ratified; confirmation: as, the *ratification* of a treaty, or of a contract or promise.

The kyng of England sent Sir Nicholas Carew, knight, master of his horses, and Doctor Sampson, to Bononie, for the *ratificacion* of the league concluded at Cambray.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 21.

It was argued by Monroe, Gerry, Howel, Ellery, and myself that by the modern usage of Europe the *ratification* was considered as the act which gave validity to a treaty, until which it was not obligatory.
Jefferson, Autobiography, p. 46.

2. In *law*, the adoption by a person, as binding upon himself, of an act previously done in his name or on his behalf, or in such relation that he may claim it as done for his benefit, although done under such circumstances as would not bind him except by his subsequent consent, as in the case of an act done by a stranger having at the same time no authority to act as his agent, or by an agent not having adequate authority to do the act. Intention to ratify is not necessary in order to constitute a ratification, for an acceptance of the results of the act may itself be conclusive upon the party. But a knowledge of all the material circumstances is usually necessary in order to make a ratification binding.—**Ratification by a wife,** in *Scots law*, a declaration on oath made by a wife in presence of a justice of the peace (her husband being absent) that a deed she has executed has been made freely, and that she has not been induced to make it by her husband through force or fear.—**Ratification meeting,** in the United States, a political meeting called for the purpose of expressing approval of the nominations made by a political party, and of creating enthusiasm for their support.

ratifier (rat'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which ratifies or sanctions.

Antiquity forgot, custom not known,
The *ratifiers* and props of every word.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 105.

ratify (rat'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratified,* ppr. *ratifying.* [< OF. *ratefier,* F. *ratifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *ratificar* = It. *ratificare,* < ML. *ratificare,* confirm, ratify, < L. *ratus,* fixed, settled, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make: see *rate*[2] and *-fy*.] **1.** To confirm; establish; settle conclusively or authoritatively; make certain or lasting.

We have *ratified* to them the borders of Judea.
1 Mac. xi. 34.

Covenants will be *ratified* and confirmed, as it were by the Stygian oath. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Shaking hands with emphasis, . . . as if they were *ratifying* some solemn league and covenant.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvii.

2. To validate by some formal act of approval; accept and sanction, as something done by an agent or a representative; confirm as a valid act or procedure.

This Accord and final Peace signed by both Kings was *ratified* by their two eldest Sons.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 125.

A solemn compact let us *ratify*,
And witness ev'ry power that rules the sky.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The unfortunate king, unable to make even a protest for the rights of his son, was prevailed on to *ratify* the agreement. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 677.

Ratifying convention, a convention held for the purpose of ratifying certain measures, acts, etc.: specifically used in United States politics of the conventions held by the several States of the American Union for the purpose of ratifying the Federal Constitution of 1787.

ratihabition† (rat'i-hā-bish'ọn), *n.* [= Sp. *ratihabicion* = Pg. *ratihabição* = It. *ratiabizione,* < LL. *ratihabitio(n-),* ratification at law, < L. *ratus,* fixed, settled (see *rate*[2]), + *habere,* have: see *habit*.] Approval, as of something done or to be done; precedent or subsequent consent; sanction; confirmation of authority or of action.

In matters criminal *ratihabition*, or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty. *Jer. Taylor.*

To assure their full powers, they had letters of commission or of *ratihabition*, or powers of attorney, such as were usually furnished to proctors or representative officers.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 747.

rating[1] (rā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rate*[1], *v.*] A scolding.

rating[2] (rā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rate*[2], *v.*] **1.** A fixing of rates; proportionate distribution as to charge or compensation; determination of relative values or rights.

The loss by any railway company of its whole share of this traffic, in consequence of being crippled in competition by regulations as to *rating*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 78.

The following table of *ratings* and of the number pensioned at each rate shows how the allowance is distributed among invalid survivors. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 636.

2. Classification according to grade or rank; determination of relative standing; hence, rank or grade. The rating of men in the navy signifies the grade in which they are rated or entered in the ship's books. The rating of ships is the division into grades (see *rate*[2], *n.*, 8) by which the complement of officers and certain allowances are determined.

ratio (rā'shiō), *n.* [< L. *ratio,* a reckoning, account, calculation, relation, reference, reason, etc., < *reri,* pp. *ratus,* think, deem, estimate: see *rate*[2], and cf. *ration* and *reason*, from the same L. noun.] **1.** The relation between two similar magnitudes in respect to quantity; the relation between two similar quantities in respect to how many times one makes so many times the other. There is no intelligible difference between a ratio and a quotient of similar quantities; they are simply two modes of expression connected with different associations. But it was contrary to the old usage to speak of a ratio as a quantity—a usage leading to intolerable complications. Thus, instead of saying that the momentum of a moving particle is the product of its mass into its velocity—a mode of expression both convenient and philosophical—the older writers say that the momenta of two particles are in the compound ratio of their masses and velocities. This language, which betrays several errors of logic, is now disused; although some writers still persist in making numbers the only subjects of addition and multiplication. By mathematicians *ratio* is now conceived and spoken of as synonymous with *quotient*.

The numbers which specify a strain are mere *ratios*, and are therefore independent of units.
J. D. Everett, Units and Physical Constants, p. 45.

2. Proportion of relations or conditions; coincident agreement or variation; correspondence in rate; equivalence of relative movement or change.

There has been a constant *ratio* kept between the stringency of mercantile restraints and the stringency of other restraints. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 327.

3. Reason; cause: often used as a Latin word in current Latin phrases.

In this consists the *ratio* and essential ground of the gospel doctrine. *Waterland.*

4. In *musical acoustics*, the relation between the vibration-numbers of two tones. It is the physical or mathematical representation of the interval between them.—**5.** In *civil law*, an account; a cause, or the giving of judgment therein.—**Alternate ratio,** the ratio of the first to the third or the second to the fourth term of a proportion.—**Anharmonic ratio.** See *anharmonic*.—**Arithmetical ratio.** See *arithmetical*.—**Change-ratio.** See *change*.—**Composition of ratios,** the uniting of two or more simple ratios into one, by taking the product of the antecedents and the product of the consequents.—**Compound ratio.** See *compound*[1].—**Consequent of a ratio.** See *consequent*.—**Direct ratio.** (*a*) A ratio not inverse. (*b*) Loosely, a direct and simple ratio: as, the weights of bodies are in the *direct ratio* of their masses—that is, the weight of one is to that of another as the mass of the former is to that of the latter. Also *direct proportion*.—**Direction ratio, duple ratio.** See the qualifying words.—**Dissimilar ratios,** unequal quotients.—**Division of a ratio.** See *division*.—**Duplicate ratio,** a ratio of squares. The old writers, instead of saying that the distance passed over by a falling body is proportional to the square of the time, say that the spaces are in the *duplicate ratios* of the times.—**Inverse** or **reciprocal ratio,** in *math.*, the ratio of the reciprocals of two quantities.—**Irrational ratio,** a ratio of surds.—**Measure of a ratio.** See *measure*.—**Mixed ratio.** See *mixed*[1].—**Modular ratio.** See *modular*.—**Multiplicate ratio,** a ratio of powers.—**Oxygen ratio,** in *mineral.*, the ratio between the number of oxygen

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atoms belonging to the different groups of acidic or basic compounds in the composition of a mineral. The oxygen ratio of silica, sesquioxid, and protoxid in garnet is 2 : 1 : 1. —**Pedal ratio**, in *anc. pros.*, the proportion of the number of times in the arsis to that in the thesis, or vice versa. The pedal ratio (λόγος ποδικός) is usually either *equal* or *isorrhythmic ratio* (1 : 1), *diplasic* or *double ratio* (1 : 2), or *hemiolic ratio* (2 : 3 = 1 : 1½). Besides these three, the ordinary pedal ratios, two others were anciently recognized—the *triplasic* or *triple ratio* (1 : 3), and the *epitritic ratio* (3 : 4 = 1 : 1⅓). The dochmius, regarded as a single foot, had a pedal ratio different from all these (3 : 5; ⏑ – | ⏑ ⏑ –). Isorrhythmic, diplasic, hemiolic, triplasic, epitritic, and dochmiac feet are feet having the pedal ratios just named. See *foot*, 11, *irrational*, *rhythm*.—**Prime and ultimate ratios**, phrases first introduced, at least in a system, by Newton, who preferred them to the terms suggested by his own method of fluxions. The method of prime and ultimate ratios is a method of calculation which may be considered as an extension of the ancient method of exhaustions. It may be thus explained: let there be two variable quantities constantly approaching each other in value, so that their ratio or quotient continually approaches to unity, and at last differs from unity by less than any assignable quantity; the ultimate ratio of these two quantities is said to be a ratio of equality. In general, when different variable quantities respectively and simultaneously approach other quantities, considered as invariable, so that the differences between the variable and the invariable quantities become at the same time less than any assignable quantity, the ultimate ratios of the variables are the ratios of the invariable quantities or limits to which they continually and simultaneously approach. They are called *prime ratios* or *ultimate ratios* according as the ratios of the variables are considered as receding from or approaching to the ratios of the limits. The first section of Newton's "Principia" contains the development of prime and ultimate ratios, with various propositions.—**Progression with *n* ratios.** See *progression*.—**Quadruple ratio**, the ratio of 4 to 1.—**Quadruplicate ratio**, a ratio of fourth powers.—**Quintuple ratio**, the ratio of 5 to 1.—**Ratio cognoscendi** (L.), a reason.—**Ratio decidendi** (L.), in *law*, the ground or reason on which a judicial decision is conceived as proceeding. The effect of such a decision as a precedent or evidence of the law is largely dependent on the ratio decidendi, which is usually indicated in the opinions of the court, but often obscurely or with conflict; hence what was the ratio decidendi is often a question for commentators and text-writers.—**Ratio essendi** (L.), a cause.—**Rational ratio**, a ratio between rational quantities.—**Ratio of equality.** See *equality*.—**Ratio of exchange**, in *polit. econ.*, the proportion in which a given quantity of one commodity may be exchanged for a given quantity of another, especially when the commodities correspond in form and mode of measurement: as, the *ratio of exchange* between gold and silver, or between wheat and barley.

When I proposed in the first edition of this book to use *Ratio of Exchange* instead of the word value, the expression had been so little if at all employed by English Economists that it amounted to an innovation. . . . Yet *ratio* is unquestionably the correct scientific term, and the only term which is strictly and entirely correct.
W. S. Jevons, Theory of Polit. Econ., p. 89.

Ratio of greater (or lesser) inequality, the ratio of a greater quantity to a lesser one (or of a lesser to a greater).—**Ratio of similitude**, in *geom.*, the ratio between corresponding dimensions of similar figures. See *homothetic*.—**Ratio sufficiens** (L.). Same as *sufficient reason* (which see, under *reason*).—**Reciprocal ratio.** Same as *inverse ratio*.—**Simple ratio.** (*a*) A ratio between first powers. (*b*) A ratio not compound.—**Subduple ratio.** See *duple*.—**Subduplicate ratio**, an inverse ratio of squares (*sub* in all names of ratio indicating the inversion of the ratio): as, the gravity of two equal masses is in the *subduplicate ratio* of their distances from the gravitating center.—**Submultiple ratio**, the ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity and the number or quantity itself: thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is submultiple, 21 being a multiple of 3.—**To cut a line in extreme and mean ratio.** See *extreme*.—**Triple ratio**, the ratio of 3 to 1.

ratiocinant (rash-i-os'i-nant), *a.* [< L. *ratiocinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Reasoning.—**Ratiocinant reason.** See *reason*.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ratiocinated*, ppr. *ratiocinating*. [< L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari* (> It. *raziocinare* = Sp. Pg. *raciocinar* = F. *ratiociner*), reckon, compute, calculate, consider, deliberate, meditate, reason, argue (cf. *ratiocinium*, a reckoning, a computation, > It. *raziocinio* = Sp. Pg. *raciocinio*, reasoning), < *ratio(n-)*, reckoning, reason: see *ratio*, *reason*.] To reason; from two judgments to infer a third. The word usually implies an elaborate deductive operation.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ratiocinatus*, pp. of *ratiocinari*, reason: see the verb.] Reasoned about.—**Ratiocinate reason.** See *reason*.

ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *ratiocination* = Pr. *raciocinacio* = Sp. *raciocinacion* = Pg. *raciocinação* (cf. It. *raziocinamento*, *raziocinio*, reasoning), < L. *ratiocinatio(n-)*, reasoning, argumentation, a syllogism, < *ratiocinari*, pp. *ratiocinatus*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] 1. The mental process of passing from the cognition of premises to the cognition of the conclusion; reasoning. Most writers make *ratiocination* synonymous with *reasoning*. J. S. Mill and others hold that the word is usually limited to necessary reasoning. The Latin word is especially applied by Cicero to probable reasoning.

The great instrument that this work [spiritual meditation] is done by is *ratiocination*, reasoning the case with yourselves, discourse of mind, cogitation, or thinking; or, if you will, call it consideration.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iv. 8.

The schoolmen make a third act of the mind, which they call *ratiocination*, and we may stile it the generation of a judgement from others actually in our understanding.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 11.

Ratiocination is the great principle of order in thinking; it reduces a chaos into harmony; it catalogues the accumulations of knowledge; it maps out for us the relations of its separate departments; it puts us in the way to correct its own mistakes.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 278.

2. A mental product and object consisting of premises and a conclusion drawn from them; inference; an argumentation.

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah?
South.

Ratiocination denotes properly the process, but, improperly, also the product of reasoning.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xv.

=**Syn.** *Reasoning*, etc. See *inference*.

ratiocinative (rash-i-os'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *ratiocinatif*, < L. *ratiocinativus*, of or belonging to reasoning, syllogistic, argumentative, < *ratiocinari*, reason: see *ratiocinate*.] Of the nature of reasoning; pertaining to or connected with the act of reasoning. The word is misused by some modern writers. See *ratiocination*, 2.

The conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 51.

The *ratiocinative* meditativeness of his character.
Coleridge.

Again, it not unfrequently happens that, while the keenness of the *ratiocinative* faculty enables a man to see the ultimate result of a complicated problem in a moment, it takes years for him to embrace it as a truth, and to recognize it as an item in the circle of his knowledge.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 159.

ratiocinatory (rash-i-os'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *ratiocinate* + *-ory*.] Same as *ratiocinative*. [Rare.]

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *n.* [< F. *ration* = Sp. *racion* = Pg. *ração*, *reção* = It. *razione*, a ration, a rate or allowance, < L. *ratio(n-)*, a calculation, reckoning, hence in ML. a computed share or allowance of food: see *ratio*, *reason* (which are doublets of *ration*), and cf. *rate*[2].] 1. An allowance of means of subsistence for a fixed period of time; specifically, in the army and navy, an allotment or apportionment of provisions for daily consumption to each officer and man, or of forage for each horse. Officers' rations are generally commuted for a money payment at a prescribed rate; and soldiers' and sailors' rations may be partly or wholly commuted under some circumstances.

2. Any stated or fixed amount or quantity dealt out; an allowance or allotment.

At this rate [two years and a half for three vowels], to master the whole alphabet, consonants and all, would be a task fitter for the centurial adolescence of Methuselah than for our less liberal *ration* of years.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

ration (rā'shon or rash'on), *v. t.* [< *ration*, *n.*] 1. To supply with rations; provision.

It had now become evident that the army could not be *rationed* by a wagon train over the single narrow and almost impassable road between Milliken's Bend and Perkins' plantation. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 471.

2. To divide into rations; distribute or apportion in rations. [Rare.]

The presence of hunger began; they began to *ration* out the bread. *The Nation*, March 9, 1871, p. 160.

rationability (rash'on-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *racionabilidad* = Pg. *racionabilidade* = It. *razionabilità*, < LL. *rationabilita(t-)s*, < *rationabilis*, reasonable: see *rationable*.] The possession of reason, as the distinctive attribute of man.

Rationability, being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man, because it is a part of his definition, or his essential difference.
Bramhall, ii. 24. (*Davies*.)

rationable (rash'on-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rationable* = Sp. *racionable* = Pg. *racionavel* = It. *razionabile*, < LL. *rationabilis*, reasonable, rational, < L. *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *reason*.] Reasonable, as an agent or an act.

She was, I take it, on this matter not quite *rationable*.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, xxvi.

rational (rash'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < OF. *rationel*, *rational*, F. *rationnel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *racional* = It. *razionale*, < L. *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational, reasonable, < *ratio(n-)*, reason: see *ratio*, *ration*, *reason*. II. *n.* < OF. *rational*, < ML. *rationale*, a pontifical stole, a pallium, an ornament worn over the chasuble, neut. of L. *rationalis*, rational: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or springing from the reason, in the sense of the highest faculty of cognition.

He confesses a *rational* sovrantie of soule, and freedom of will in every man. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Devout from constitution rather than from *rational* conviction. *Macaulay*, Essays, History, p. 394.

Contradiction . . . must be absurd when it is regarded as fixed, and *rational* when it is regarded as superable.
Veitch, Introd. to Descartes's Method, p. clxxviii.

2. Endowed with reason, in the sense of that faculty which distinguishes man from the brutes: as, man is a *rational* animal.

It is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature.
Law.

Are these men *rational*, or are not the apes of Borneo more wise? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, let. x.

He [man] is *rational* and moral according to the organic internal conformation of his mind.
Swedenborg, Christian Psychol. (tr. by Gorman), p. 72.

There has been an idea of good, suggested by the consciousness of unfulfilled possibilities of the *rational* nature common to all men.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 207.

3. Conformable to the precepts of reason, especially of the practical reason; reasonable; wise.

You are one
Of the deepest politics I ever met,
And the most subtly *rational*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

He had his Humour as other Men, but certainly he was a solid *rational* Man. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

His bounties are more *rational* and moderate than before. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

4. In *arith.* and *alg.*: (*a*) Expressible in finite terms: applied to expressions in which no extraction of a root is left, or, at least, none such indicated which cannot be actually performed by known processes. The contraries of these are called *surd* or *irrational* quantities. Thus 2, 12½, -9, are rational quantities, and $\sqrt{2}$, $\sqrt[3]{4}$, etc., are irrational or surd quantities, because their values can only be approximately and not accurately assigned. (*b*) In Euclid's "Elements" and commentaries, etc., on that work, commensurable with a given line. In senses (*a*) and (*b*) *rational* (Latin *rationalis*) translates Greek ῥητος, expressible. It may be remarked that some inconvenience arises from the fact that words derived from Latin *ratio*, originally signifying an account, are used to translate words connected with Greek λόγος, whose original meaning (a word) is entirely different.

5. In *anc. pros.*, capable of measurement in terms of the metrical unit (semeion or mora). A *rational time* (χρόνος ῥητος) is a time divisible by this unit without remainder. Thus, disemic times (times of two semeia) are rational, while irrational times (χρόνοι ἄλογοι) can be expressed only by fractions (as ¾, 1¼, 2½, 2¾) of a semeion.—**Geometrically rational**, algebraic.—**Rational and integral function.** See *function*.—**Rational certainty, cognition, cosmology.** See the nouns.—**Rational class of functions**, a class which is relative to a group of operations produced by combinations of additions, subtractions, multiplications, and divisions.—**Rational composition**, in *logic*: (*a*) The composition of elements which only differ as viewed by the mind, and not as they exist, as the composition of essence and existence, of being and relation, etc. (*b*) The union of several objects so far as they are brought together into or under one concept.—**Rational derivative.** See *derivative*.—**Rational formula.** See *chemical formula*, under *chemical*.—**Rational fraction, function.** See the nouns.—**Rational horizon.** (*a*) The astronomical horizon. (*b*) The limits of rational knowledge.—**Rational inference**, a ratiocinative inference or syllogism.—**Rational instinct**, an innate idea, or natural belief.—**Rational knowledge.** (*a*) Knowledge of an object through its cause or causes.

The knowledge why or how a thing is is termed the knowledge of the cause; philosophical, scientific, *rational knowledge*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., iii.

(*b*) Knowledge springing directly or indirectly from reason, and not from experience.—**Rational mechanics**, the science which establishes and puts into shape the laws of motion.—**Rational number**, a number expressible as an ordinary fraction, in contradistinction to a continued fraction.—**Rational power, proposition, ratio**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rational psychology.** See *psychology*.—**Rational theology**, theology so far as drawn from a priori ideas.—**Rational transformation**, the transformation of a geometrical continuum into another, so as to make a one-to-one correspondence between the points of the two, except for a finite number of exceptional points.=**Syn.** *Rational*, *Reasonable*, sensible, enlightened, discreet, intelligent, sane, sound. The first two words are somewhat different, according as they refer to persons or things. As to persons, *rational* is the more speculative, *reasonable* the more practical term; *rational* means possessing the faculty of reason, while *reasonable* means exercising reason in its broader sense, in opposition to *unreasonable*—that is, guided by prejudice, fancy, etc. In fever the patient may become *irrational* and give *irrational* answers; when he is *rational* he may through weakness and fretfulness make *unreasonable* demands of his physician. As to things, the distinction continues between the narrower and the broader senses: a *rational* proposition is one that might proceed from a *rational* mind; a *reasonable* proposition is one that is marked by common sense and fairness. It is *irrational* to look for a coal-mine in a granite-ledge; it is *unreasonable* to expect good work for poor pay. See *absurd*.

II. *n.* 1. A quiddity; a universal; a nature. Thus, in the first quotation "the world of *rationals*" is the rational world, the system of general or possible entities. The conception is Platonic.

He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
The world of *rationals*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, iv.

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This absolute end, prescribed by Reason necessarily and a priori, which is for all rational beings as such, can be nothing but Reason itself, or the Universe of *Rationals*.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 362.

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) The breastplate of the Jewish high-priest. The name *rational* for the Jewish high-priest's breastplate (Hebrew *chōshen*, an 'ornament,' according to others a 'pouch' or 'receptacle') comes from the Latin *rationale*, a mistaken translation in the Vulgate of the word λογεῖον or λογεῖον in the Septuagint, etc., meaning an 'oracle' or 'oracular instrument,' with allusion to the consultation of the Urim and Thummim. Hence—(*b*) A square plate of gold, silver, or embroidery, either jeweled or enameled, formerly worn on the breast over the chasuble by bishops during the celebration of mass. Also *pectoral* and *rationale* in both senses.

But upon the English chasuble there was to be seen, more or less often, up to the fourteenth century, an appendage, the *rational*, as beautiful as becoming, which is never found adorning the same Anglo-Saxon vesture.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 363.

rationale (rash-ọ-nā′lē), *n.* [L., neut. sing. of *rationalis*, of or belonging to reason, rational: see *rational*.] 1. The rational basis or motive of something; that which accounts for or explains the existence of something; reason for being.

The *rationale* of your scheme is just:
"Pay toll here, there pursue your pleasure free."
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 292.

Thoroughly to realize the truth that with the mind as with the body the ornamental precedes the useful, it is needful to glance at its *rationale*.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 25.

2. A rational explanation or statement of reasons; an argumentative or theoretical account; a reasoned exposition.

I admire that there is not a *rationale* to regulate such trifling accidents, which consume much time, and is a reproch to the gravity of so greate an assembly of sober men.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 23, 1666.

Since the religion of one seems madness unto another, to afford an account or *rationale* of old rites requires no rigid reader. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

Theological dogma is nothing in the world but a *rationale* of the relations in which God places Himself towards us in the very act of revealing Himself.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 345.

3. Same as *rational*, 2.

rationalisation, rationalise, etc. See *rationalization*, etc.

rationalism (rash′ọn-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *rationalisme* = Sp. Pg. *racionalismo* = It. *razionalismo* = G. *rationalismus;* as *rational* + *-ism*.] 1. In general, adherence to the supremacy of reason in matters of belief or conduct, in contradistinction to the submission of reason to authority; thinking for one's self.

From the infinite variability of opinion our great writers deduced the necessity of toleration in the place of persecution and of *rationalism* in place of obedience to authority. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 4.

2. In *theol.*: (*a*) In general, the subjection of religious doctrine and Scriptural interpretation to the test of human reason or understanding; the rejection of dogmatic authority as against reason or conscience; rational latitude of religious thought or belief.

What seemed most to protect the dogma of the Church from depravation really left it without defence against the scholastic *rationalism*. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 25.

(*b*) More specifically, as used with reference to the modern school or party of rationalists, that system of doctrine which, in its extreme form, denies the existence of any authoritative and supernatural revelation, and maintains that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable religious truth. As a theological system rationalism regards the reason as the sole, final, and adequate arbiter of all religious questions, and is thus opposed to *mysticism*, which maintains the existence in man of a spiritual power transcending observation and the reasoning faculty. As a doctrinal system, it includes the doctrines founded upon rationalistic philosophy as a postulate, and embraces a denial of the authority of the Scripture and the supernatural origin of Christianity, but maintains as at least probable opinions the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul, and as indisputable facts the great principles of the moral law. As an interpretation of Scripture, it holds that the Scriptures themselves, rightly interpreted, corroborate rationalism, and thus it eliminates from them all supernatural elements. The term is, however, one of somewhat vague import, and is used with various modified meanings in modern polemical theology.

3. In *metaph.*, the doctrine of a priori cognitions; the doctrine that knowledge is not all produced by the action of outward things upon the senses, but partly arises from the natural adaptation of the mind to think things that are true.

The form of *Rationalism* which is now in the ascendant resembles the theory of natural evolution in this, that as the latter finds the race more real than the individual, and the individual to exist only in the race, so the former looks upon the individual reason as but a finite manifestation of the universal reason.
W. R. Sorley, Ethics of Naturalism, p. 18.

rationalist (rash′ọn-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *rationaliste* = Sp. Pg. *racionalista* = It. *razionalista* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *rationalist;* as *rational* + *-ist*.] 1. One who follows reason and not authority in thought or speculation; a believer in the supremacy of reason over prescription or precedent.

There is a new sect sprung up among them, and these are the *rationalists;* and what their reason dictates them in church or state stands for good, until they be convinced with better. *Clarendon*, State Papers, II. xi., Introd.

2. In *theol.*, one who applies rational criticism to the claims of supernatural authority or revelation; specifically, one of a school or party, originating in Germany in the eighteenth century, who maintain as an ultimate conclusion that the human reason is of itself, and unaided by special divine inspiration, adequate to ascertain all attainable truth, and who accordingly, in interpretation of the Scripture, regards it as only an illustration and affirmation, not as a divine revelation, of truth. See *rationalism*, 2 (*b*).—3. A believer in metaphysical rationalism.

rationalistic (rash″ọn-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *rationalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rationalists or rationalism; conformable to or characterized by rationalism: as, *rationalistic* opinions; a *rationalistic* interpretation.

From the publication of the essays of Montaigne we may date the influence of that gifted and ever enlarging *rationalistic* school who gradually effected the destruction of the belief in witchcraft. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 114.

Rationalistic Monarchians. See *Monarchian*.

rationalistical (rash″ọn-a-lis′ti-kal), *a.* [< *rationalistic* + *-al*.] Same as *rationalistic*.

rationalistically (rash″ọn-a-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rationalistic manner.

rationality (rash-ọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rationalité* = Sp. *racionalidad* = Pg. *racionalidade* = It. *razionalità*, < LL. *rationalita(t-)s*, reasonableness, rationality, < L. *rationalis*, reasonable: see *rational*.] 1. The rational faculty; the power of reasoning; possession of reason; intelligence.

God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind. *Dr. H. More.*

Yea, the highest and most improved parts of *rationality* are frequently caught in the entanglements of a tenacious imagination, and submit to its obstinate but delusory dictamens. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xi.

2. The character of being rational; accordance with reason; reasonableness; congruity; fitness.

Well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will not bear a rigid examination. *Sir T. Browne.*

"It may do good, and it can do no harm," is the plea for many actions which have scarcely more *rationality* than worship of a painted stone.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., App. A.

3. The exercise, result, or manifestation of reason; rational principle, motive, or causation; basis in reason.

An essay on the "*Rationality* of History." . . . in which history is represented as a "struggle towards rational freedom." *H. Sidgwick*, Mind, XIII. 406.

The solid black vote, cast, we said, without *rationality* at the behest of a few scoundrels. *The Century*, XXX. 676.

rationalization (rash″ọn-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *rationalize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of rationalizing; a making rational or intelligible; subjection to rational tests or principles.

Lysons argues very strongly in favour of the famous story of "Whittington and his Cat," and rejects the *rationalization* which explains the legend by supposing Whittington's fortunes to have been made in the voyages of a mediæval cat or merchant-vessel. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 556.

2. In *alg.*, the process of clearing an equation from radical signs.

Also spelled *rationalisation*.

rationalize (rash′ọn-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rationalized*, ppr. *rationalizing*. [< F. *rationaliser;* as *rational* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make conformable to reason; give rationality to; cause to be or to appear reasonable or intelligible.

Eusebius tells us that religion was divided by the Romans into three parts: the mythology, or legends that had descended from the poets; the interpretations or theories by which the philosophers endeavoured to *rationalise*, filter, or explain away these legends; and the ritual or official religious observances. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 429.

When life has been duly *rationalized* by science, it will be seen that among a man's duties care of the body is imperative. *H. Spencer*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 357.

The faculties of the mind have been *rationalised* into functions of the mind; so many sorts of operations, classified as observation demands.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, II. 247.

2. To subject to the test of reason; explain or interpret by rational principles; treat in the manner of a rationalist: as, to *rationalize* religion or the Scriptures.—3. In *alg.*, to free from radical signs.

II. *intrans.* To think for one's self; employ the reason as a supreme test; argue or speculate upon the basis of rationality or rationalism; act as a rationalist.

If they [certain theologians] *rationalise* as the remarkable school of Cambridge Platonists *rationalised*, it is with a sincere belief that they are only bringing out the full meaning of the doctrine which they expound.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. ¶ 60.

To *rationalise* meant to apply the canons of our limited enlightenment to the unlimited ranges of actuality.
W. Wallace, Logic of Hegel, Prolegomena, vi.

In order to know, in any wide and large sense, we must *rationalize*.
Henry Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 23.

Also spelled *rationalise*.

rationalizer (rash′ọn-al-ī-zėr), *n.* One who rationalizes, or practises the methods of the rationalists; one who tests doctrines, principles, etc., by the light of abstract reason, or who employs reason alone in interpretation or explanation. Also spelled *rationaliser*.

Like many other *rationalisers*, he [Thomas Burnet] fancied himself to be confirming instead of weakening Scriptural authority. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. ¶ 8.

rationally (rash′ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a rational manner; in consistency with reason; reasonably: as, to speak *rationally;* to behave *rationally*.

rationalness (rash′ọn-al-nes), *n.* The state of being rational, or consistent with reason.

rationary (rash′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *rationnaire*, one who receives rations, one who receives a salary, < ML. *rationarius*, relating to accounts, an accountant, < L. *ratio(n-)*, a reckoning, an account, ML. allowance: see *ration*.] Of or pertaining to accounts. [Rare.]

ration-money (rā′shọn-mun″i), *n.* Money paid as commutation for rations.

Ratitæ (rā-tī′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Aves*, birds) of *ratitus:* see *ratite*.] One of the prime divisions of birds, including the ostriches, cassowaries, emus, and kiwis; the group of struthious birds, as contrasted with *Carinatæ*, to which all other existing birds belong. The *Ratitæ* are flightless, with more or less rudimentary wings; the sternum is a flattened or concavo-convex buckler-like bone, without a keel, developing from paired lateral centers of ossification. Associated with this condition of the sternum is a special configuration of the scapular arch, the scapula and coracoid meeting at a very obtuse angle, or with nearly coincident axes, and clavicles being absent or defective. The bones of the palate are peculiarly arranged, the pterygoids articulating with the basisphenoid in a manner only paralleled in *Carinatæ* in the tinamous. The Cretaceous genus *Hesperornis* was ratite in sternal characters, but is excluded from *Ratitæ* by the possession of teeth. The families of living *Ratitæ* usually recognized are the *Struthionidæ*, *Rheidæ*, *Casuariidæ*, and *Apterygidæ;* the genera are *Struthio*, *Rhea*, *Casuarius* and *Dromæus*, and *Apteryx;* the species are few. The extinct New Zealand moas (*Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*) and the Madagascar *Æpyornithidæ* are also *Ratitæ*. The name was introduced by B. Merrem in 1813; it passed almost unnoticed for some years, but has lately come into almost universal use.

ratitate (rat′i-tāt), *a.* [< *ratite* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *ratite*. [Rare.]

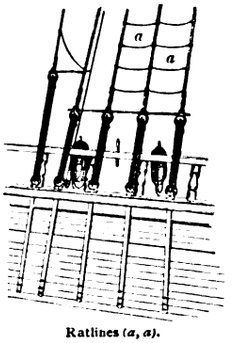
ratite (rā′tit), *a.* [< NL. *ratitus*, < L. *ratitus*, marked with the figure of a raft, < *ratis*, a raft.] Raft-breasted, as a bird; having a flat breast-bone or sternum with no keel; having no keel, as a breast-bone; ecarinate; of or pertaining to the *Ratitæ*.

ratiuncule (rā-shi-ung′kūl), *n.* [< NL. **ratiunculus*, dim. of L. *ratio(n-)*, a ratio: see *ratio*.] A ratio very near unity.

rati-weight, *n.* Same as *retti-weight*.

rat-kangaroo (rat′kang-gạ-rö″), *n.* A kangaroo-rat; any species of *Hypsiprymnus*. See cut under *kangaroo-rat*.

ratline, ratlin (rat′-lin), *n.* [Also corruptly *ratling, ratling;* formerly also *rare-line;* appar. < *rat*[1] + *line*[2] (corrupted to *rare-line*, as if 'thin line'?); a seamen's jocular name, as if forming ladders for the rats to climb by. Cf. D. *weeflijn*, ratline, lit. 'web-line.'] *Naut.*,



Ratlines (*a*, *a*).

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one of a series of small ropes or lines which traverse the shrouds horizontally, thus forming the steps of ladders for going aloft.—**Sheer ratline**, every fifth ratline, which is extended to the swifter and after shroud.

ratline-stuff (rat'lin-stuf), *n.* *Naut.*, small tarred rope, of from 12 to 24 threads, from which ratlines are made.

ratling (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratmara (rat'mą-rą), *n.* [Native name.] An East Indian lichen, used in dyeing.

rat-mole (rat'mōl), *n.* Same as *mole-rat*.

ratont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

ratonert, *n.* See *rattener*.

Ratonia (rą-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL.] A former genus of *Sapindaceæ*, now referred to *Matayba*. See *bastard mahogany*, under *mahogany*.

ratoon (ra-tön'), *n.* [Also *rattoon*; = Sp. *retoño*, a new sprout or shoot (> *retoñar*, sprout anew, put forth shoots again), < Hind. *ratun*, a second crop of sugar-cane from the same roots.] 1. A sprout or shoot springing up from the root of a plant after it has been cropped; especially, a new shoot from the root of a sugar-cane that has been cut down. Compare *plant-cane*.

Plant canes generally take more lime than *ratoons* to cause the juices to granulate.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide (1823), p. 344.

Next year [second crop] the cane sprouts from the stubble, and is called first *ratoons*. . . . The second year it sprouts again, and is called second *ratoons*.
The Century, XXXV. 111.

2. The heart-leaves in a tobacco-plant. *Imp. Dict.*

ratoon (ra-tön'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *retoñar*, sprout or spring up anew; from the noun: see *ratoon*, *n.*] To sprout or send up new shoots from the root after being cropped or cut down: said of the sugar-cane and some other plants.

The cocos, cassavas, and sweet potatoes will *ratoon* in two or three years; the negro yams are a yearly crop, but the white yams will last in the ground for several years.
T. Roughley, Jamaica Planter's Guide, p. 317.

On the Upper Coast, above New Orleans, it is customary to let the stubble *ratoon* but once. In Cuba it often *ratoons* six successive years, but the cane becomes constantly more woody and poorer in saccharine matter.
The Century, XXXV. 111.

ratount, *n.* An obsolete form of *ratten*.

rat-pit (rat'pit), *n.* An inclosure in which rats are baited or killed. The object is to ascertain how many rats a dog can kill in a given time, or which of two or more dogs can kill them most rapidly.

rat-poison (rat'poi*z*n), *n.* 1. Something used to poison rats with, as a preparation of arsenic. —2. A West African shrub, *Chailletia toxicaria*, whose seeds are used to destroy rats. The genus belongs to the *Chailletiaceæ*, a small order allied to the *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ*. In the West Indies *Hamelia patens* is called *rat-poison*.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* [< *rat's*, poss. of *rat*[1], + *bane*[1], as in *henbane*, etc.: see *bane*[1].] 1. Rat-poison. Arsenious acid is often so called.

Wherefore . . . you see by the example of the Romans that playes are *ratsbane* to government of common-weales.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I., iv. 1.

We live like vermin here, and eat up your cheese—
Your mouldy cheese that none but rats would bite at;
Therefore 'tis just that *ratsbane* should reward us.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iv. 3.

2. A plant, *Chailletia toxicaria*. See *rat-poison*, 2.

ratsbane (rats'bān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ratsbaned*, ppr. *ratsbaning*. [< *ratsbane*, *n.*] To poison with ratsbane.

rat-snake (rat'snāk), *n.* A colubrine serpent of the genus *Ptyas*, *P. mucosus*, a native of India, Ceylon, etc., attaining a length of 7 feet, frequently entering houses. Some similar snakes are also called by the same name.

rat's-tail (rats'tāl), *n.* 1. Same as *rat-tail*.—2. A slender rib or tongue tapering to a point, used to reinforce or stiffen a bar, plate, or the like, as on the back of a silver spoon.

ratt, *n.* An obsolete form of *rat*[1].

rat-tail (rat'tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* In *farriery*: (*a*) An excrescence on a horse's leg, growing from the pastern to the shank. (*b*) A disease which causes the hair of a horse's tail to fall off; also, a horse's tail thus denuded of hair. Also *rat's-tail*.

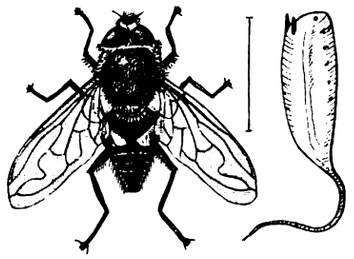
II. *a.* Same as *rat-tailed*.—**Rat-tail file, radish**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rat-tail maggot**. See under *rat-tailed*.

rattail (rat'tāl), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Macrurus*, as *M. fabricii* or *M. rupestris*; the onion-fish or grenadier. See cut under *Macrurus*.—2. A horse which has a tail bare or nearly bared of hair.—3. One of various plants having tail-like flower-spikes, as the common plantain and the ribwort plantain, and various grasses, including species of *Rottbœllia* in the United States and *Ischæmum laxum* (*Andropogon nervosus*) in Australia.

rat-tailed (rat'tāld), *a.* 1. Having a tail like a rat's; having a rat-tail, as a horse.

Here comes the wonderful one-hoss shay,
Drawn by a *rat-tailed*, ewe-necked bay.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. Like a rat's tail in shape.—**Rat-tailed kangaroo-rat**, *Hypsiprymnus murinus*, an Australian marsupial.—**Rat-tailed larva** or **maggot**, the larva of certain syrphid flies, ending in a long slender stigmatophorous



Rat-tailed Maggot and Fly of *Eristalis tenax*.
(Line shows natural size of fly.)

tail of two telescopic joints, forming an organ which enables the larva to breathe from the surface while lying hidden in mud, etc. The larva of *Eristalis tenax* is an example.—**Rat-tailed serpent**, *Bothrops lanceolatus*, a very venomous American pit-viper.—**Rat-tailed shrew**. See *shrew*.

rattan[1], *n.* See *ratten*.

rattan[2], *n.* and *v.* See *ratan*.

rattan[3] (ra-tan'), *n.* [Imitative; cf. F. *rataplan*, imitation of the sound of a drum; cf. also *rat-tat*.] The continuous beat or reverberation of a drum; rataplan; rat-a-tat. [Rare.]

They had not proceeded far, when their ears were saluted with the loud *rattan* of a drum. *W. H. Ainsworth.*

rattanas (rat'ą-nas), *n.* [Native name.] A kind of coarse sacking made in Madagascar and Mauritius.

rattany, *n.* See *ratany*.

rat-tat (rat-tat'), *n.* Same as *rat-a-tat*.

A breeze always blowing and playing *rat-tat*
With the bow of the ribbon round your hat.
Lowell, Appledore.

rat-tat-too (rat'tat-tö'), *n.* An intensified form of *rat-a-tat*.

The *rat-tat-too* of a drum was heard in the distance.
Philadelphia Times, Oct. 24, 1886.

ratteen (ra-tēn'), *n.* [Also *rateen*; = D. *ratijn* = G. Sw. Dan. *ratin*, < F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth, = Sp. Pg. *ratina* = It. *rattina*; origin uncertain; prob. (like F. *rate*, milt, spleen) so called from its loose cellular texture and likeness to a honeycomb, < LG. *rate*, honeycomb.] A kind of stuff, usually thick and resembling drugget or frieze: it is chiefly employed for linings.

ratten (rat'n), *n.* [Also *rattan*, *ratton*, *rattin*, *rotten*, *rotton*; < ME. *raton*, *ratoun*, *ratone*, < OF. (and F.) *raton*, a rat, = Sp. *raton*, a mouse, < ML. *rato(n-)*, a rat: see *rat*[1]. Cf. *kitten* as related to *cat*.] A rat. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thanne ran ther a route of *ratones*, as it were,
And smale mys with hem mo than a thousand.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 165.

I comawnde alle the *ratons* that are here abowte,
That non dwelle in this place with-inne ne with-owte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 23.

The bald *rattons*
Had eaten his yellow hair.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

"A Yorkshire burr," he affirmed, "was as much better than a Cockney's lisp as a bull's bellow than a *rattan's* squeak." *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, p. 64.

ratten (rat'n), *v. t.* [< *ratten*, *n.* Cf. *rat*[1], *v.*] To play mischievous tricks upon, as an obnoxious person, for the purpose of coercion or intimidation. The members of a trades-union ratten a fellow-workman who refuses to join the union, to obey its behests, or to pay his dues, by secretly removing or breaking his tools or machinery, spoiling his materials, or the like, and ironically ascribing the mischief to rats. The practice was at one time prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

For enforcing payment of entrance-fees, contributions towards paying the fermes (dues), as well as of fines, the Craft-Gilds made use of the very means so much talked of in the case of the Sheffield Trade-Unions, namely *rattening*: that is, they took away the tools of their debtors.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii.

A piece of sulphate of copper put into an indigo-vat throws it out of order, by oxidising the white indigo and sending it—in an insoluble state—to the bottom. This is a method of *rattening* not unknown in dye-works.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 548.

Rattening, as defined by the Report of the Royal Commission, is "the abstraction of the workman's tools, so as to prevent him from earning his livelihood until he has obeyed the arbitrary orders of the union." It is satisfactory to know that this system . . . was chiefly confined to Sheffield and Manchester.
George Howell, Conflicts of Capital and Labor, vii. § 13.

rattener†, rattoner†, *n.* [< ME. *ratoner*, *ratonere*, rat-catcher, < OF. *raton*, a rat: see *ratten*.] A ratter or rat-catcher.

A rybidour and a *ratoner*, a rakere and hus knaue.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 371.

ratter[1] (rat'ėr), *n.* [< *rat*[1], *v.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who catches rats; a rat-catcher.—2. An animal which catches rats, as a terrier.

ratter[2] (rat'ėr), *n.* [< *rat*[1], *v.*, 2, + *-er*[1].] One who rats, or becomes a renegade; also, a workman who renders himself obnoxious to a trades-union. See *ratting*, 2. [Colloq.]

The Essay on Faction is no less frank in its recognition of self-interest as a natural and prevailing motive, and almost cynical in its suppression of resentment against *ratters* and traitors. *E. A. Abbott*, Bacon, p. 84.

rat-terrier (rat'ter'i-ėr), *n.* A small active dog used to kill rats.

rattery (rat'ėr-i), *n.* [< *ratter*[2] + *-y* (see *-ery*).] The qualities or practices of a ratter; apostasy; tergiversation. [Rare.]

Such a spectacle refreshes me in the *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1822. (*Davies.*)

rattinet (rat-i-net'), *n.* [< F. *ratine*, a kind of cloth (see *ratteen*), + dim. *-et*.] A woolen stuff thinner than ratteen.

ratting (rat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rat*[1], *v.*, 2.] 1. The act of deserting one's principles, and going over to the opposite party.—2. In the trades, the act of working for less than established or demanded prices, or of refusing to strike, or of taking the place of a striker.—3. A low sport consisting in setting a dog upon a number of rats confined in a tub, cage, or pit, to see how many he will kill in a given time.

rattish (rat'ish), *a.* [< *rat*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Characteristic of rats; having a rat-like character; like a rat.

rattle[1] (rat'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [< ME. *ratelen*, rattle, clatter, etc., < AS. **hrætelan* (cf. *hrætelwyrt*, 'rattlewort') = D. *ratelen*, rattle, = LG. *rateln*, *räteln* = MHG. *razzeln*, rage, roar, G. *rasseln* (> Dan. *rasle* = Sw. *rasla*), rattle; freq. of a simple verb seen in MHG. *razzen*, *ratzen*, rattle; perhaps akin to Gr. κραδαίνειν, swing, wave, brandish, shake; perhaps in part imitative (cf. *rat-a-tat*, *rat-tat*, in imitation of a knock at a door, *rattan*[3], F. *rataplan*, in imitation of a drum, etc.), and in so far comparable with Gr. κρότος, a rattling noise, κροτεῖν, knock, rattle, κρόταλον, a rattle, κροταλίζειν, rattle (see *Crotalus*, rattlesnake). Cf. dial. *rackle*, a var. of *rattle*. Hence ult. *rail*[4], *Rallus*, *râle*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To give out a rapid succession of short, sharp, jarring or clattering sounds; clatter, as by continuous concussions.

The quiver *rattleth* against him. Job xxxix. 23.

To the dread *rattling* thunder
Have I given fire, and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 44.

"Farewell!" she said, and vanished from the place;
The sheaf of arrows shook, and *rattled* in the case.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 282.

Swift Astolpho to the *rattling* horn
His lips applies.
Hoole, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xxxiii.

One or two [rattlesnakes] coiled and *rattled* menacingly as I stepped near. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 201.

2. To move or be carried along with a continuous rapid clatter; go or proceed or bear one's self noisily: often used with reference to speed rather than to the accompanying noise.

And off my mourning-robes; grief, to the grave;
For I haue gold, and therefore will be brave;
In silks I'll *rattle* it of every colour.
J. Cook, Green's Tu Quoque.

I'll take a good *rattling* gallop.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 20.

Wagons . . . *rattling* along the hollow roads, and over the distant hills. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 445.

We *rattled* away at a merry pace out of the town.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xiv.

3. To speak with noisy and rapid utterance; talk rapidly or in a chattering manner: as, to *rattle* on about trifles.

The *rattling* tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 102.

The girls are handsome, dashing women, without much information, but *rattling* talkers.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 183.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to make a rattling sound or a rapid succession of hard, sharp, or jarring sounds.

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Her chain she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes.
Dryden.

Rattle his bones over the stones!
He's only a pauper whom nobody owns!
T. Noel, The Pauper's Drive.

2. To utter in sharp, rapid tones; deliver in a smart, rapid manner: as, to *rattle* off a string of names.

He *rattles* it out against Popery and arbitrary power.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

The rolls were *rattled* off; the short, crisp commands went forth. *The Century*, XXXVII. 466.

3. To act upon or affect by rattling sounds; startle or stir up by any noisy means.

Sound but another, and another shall
As loud as thine *rattle* the welkin's ear.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 172.

These places [woodlands] are generally strongholds for foxes, and should be regularly *rattled* throughout the season. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 395.

4. To scold, chide, or rail at noisily; berate clamorously.

If my time were not more precious
Than thus to lose it, I would *rattle* thee,
It may be beat thee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

I to Mrs. Ann, and, Mrs. Jem being gone out of the chamber, she and I had a very high bout. I *rattled* her up, she being in bed; but, she becoming more cool, we parted pretty good friends. *Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 6, 1660.

5. To shake up, unsettle, or disturb by censure, annoyance, or irritation; bring into an agitated or confused condition. [Colloq. or slang.]

The king hath so *rattled* my lord-keeper that he is now the most pliable man in England.
Cottington, To Strafford (1633), quoted in Hallam's Const. [Hist., II. 89.

Unpleasant stories came into my head, and I remember repeating to myself more than once (candor is better than felicity of phrase), "Be careful, now; don't get *rattled!*"
Atlantic Monthly, LXIV. 110.

rattle[1] (rat'l), *n.* [< ME. *ratele*, a rattle, < AS. **hrætele*, in comp. *hrætelwyrt*, 'rattlewort,' a plant in whose pods the seeds rattle; = MD. *ratele*, D. *ratel* = G. *rassel*, a rattle; from the verb: see *rattle*[1], *v.* Cf. G. *ratsche*, a rattle, clapper; Sw. *rassel*, clank, clash, clatter, etc.] 1. A rapid succession of short, sharp, clattering sounds, as of intermitting collision or concussion.

I'll hold ten Pound my Dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the *Rattle*
Of those confounded Drums.
Prior, English Ballad on tr. of Boileau's Taking of Namur, [st. 10.

I aren't like a bird-clapper, forced to make a *rattle* when the wind blows on me. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, lii.

2. A rattling clamor of words; sharp, rapid talk of any kind; hence, sharp scolding or railing.

This *rattle* in the crystal hall
Would be enough to deaf them all.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 218).

Receiving such a *rattle* for his former contempt by the Bishop of London that he came out blubbering.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 257. (*Davies.*)

I chid the servants and made a *rattle*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, lx.

3. An instrument or toy contrived to make a rattling sound. The watchman's rattle, formerly used for giving an alarm, and the child's toy resembling it, consist of a vibrating tongue slipping over the teeth of a rotating ratchet-wheel, and producing much noise when rapidly twirled by the handle. Other toy rattles for children, and those used by some primitive races for various purposes, commonly consist of a box or casing, or even a hollow gourd or shell, with or without a handle, containing loose pebbles or other hard objects.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other. *Raleigh.*

They vse *Rattles* of the shell of a certaine fruite, in which they put Stones or Graines, and call them Maraca, of which they haue some superstitious conceit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleased with a *rattle*, tickled with a straw.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 276.

4. One who talks rapidly and without moderation or consideration; a noisy, impertinent talker; a jabberer.

She had not been brought up to understand the propensities of a *rattle*, nor to know to how many idle assertions and impudent falsehoods the excess of vanity will lead.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, ix.

They call me their agreeable *Rattle*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much perspicuity, vivacity, and grace should have been, whenever he took a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering *rattle*. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

5. The crepitaculum of the true rattlesnake, consisting of a series of horny epidermic cells of an undulated pyramidal shape, articulated one within the other at the extremity of the tail. See *rattlesnake*.—6. (*a*) An annual herb, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, of meadows and pastures in Europe and northern Asia. It attaches itself by its fibrous roots to the roots of living grasses, etc., thus doing much damage. Its calyx in fruit is orbicular, inflated but flattened, containing a capsule of similar form with a few large flat, generally winged seeds. This is the common or yellow rattle, also called locally *penny-grass*, *penny-rattle*, *rattlebags*, *rattlebox*, and *rattle-penny*. (*b*) One of the Old World louseworts, *Pedicularis palustris*, the red rattle.—**The rattles.** (*a*) Croup. (*b*) The death-rattle.

rattle[2] (rat'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rattled*, ppr. *rattling*. [A back formation from *rattling*, a corruption of *ratline* but taken as a verbal noun in *-ing*, whence the assumed verb *rattle*.] *Naut.*, to furnish with ratlines.—**To rattle down**, to seize or fasten ratlines on (the shrouds of a vessel).

rattlebags (rat'l-bagz), *n.* See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*).

rattle-barrel (rat'l-bar'el), *n.* In *founding*, a tumbling-box for castings, used to free them from sand, and sometimes to remove the cores.

rattlebox (rat'l-boks), *n.* 1. A toy that makes a rattling noise; a rattle.—2. (*a*) A plant, the yellow rattle. See *rattle*[1], 6 (*a*). (*b*) Any of the North American species of *Crotalaria*; chiefly, *C. sagittalis*, a low herb of sandy soil in the eastern half of the United States. The seeds rattle in the inflated leathery pod. (*c*) The calico-wood, snowdrop-, or silverbell-tree, *Halesia tetraptera*: so named from its large dry fruit, which is bony within and contains a single seed in each of its 1 to 4 cells. See *Halesia* and *calico-wood*.


Plant, with Flowers and Pods, of Rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*).

rattlebrain (rat'l-brān), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-brained (rat'l-brānd), *a.* Giddy; chattering; whimsical; rattle-headed.

rattlebush (rat'l-bůsh), *n.* The wild indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria*, a bushy herb with inflated pods.

rattlecap (rat'l-kap), *n.* A giddy, volatile person; a madcap: generally said of a girl. [Colloq.]

rattled (rat'ld), *a.* 1. Confused; flurried. [Colloq. or slang.]—2. Affected by eating the loco or rattleweed; locoed. [Western U. S.]

rattlehead (rat'l-hed), *n.* A giddy, chattering person; a rattlepate.

rattle-headed (rat'l-hed'ed), *a.* Noisy; giddy; trifling.

rattle-mouse† (rat'l-mous), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse*, *reremouse*.] A bat.

Not vnlike the tale of the *rattle mouse*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, ii. 13 [18].

rattlepate (rat'l-pāt), *n.* A noisy, empty fellow; a trifling or impertinent chatterer.

rattle-pated (rat'l-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *rattle-headed*.

rattler (rat'lèr), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rattles, or talks away without reflection or consideration; a giddy, noisy person.—2. Anything which causes a person to become rattled, as a smart or stunning blow. [Slang or colloq.]

And once, when he did this in a manner that amounted to personal, I should have given him a *rattler* for himself if Mrs. Boffin had not thrown herself betwixt us.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend.

3. A rattlesnake. [U. S.]

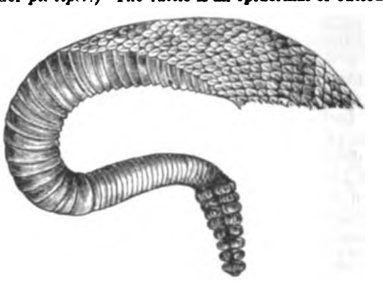
We have had *rattlers* killed every year; copperheads less frequently. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 85.

4. A big or bold lie. [Colloq.]—5. Among cutlers, a special form of razor with a very thin blade, the faces of which are ground to an angle of fifteen degrees.—**Diamond rattler**, the diamond rattlesnake.

rattleran (rat'l-ran), *n.* The lower half of a fore quarter of beef; a plate-piece. [U. S.]

rattleskull (rat'l-skul), *n.* Same as *rattlepate*.

rattlesnake (rat'l-snāk), *n.* [< *rattle*[1] + *snake*.] A venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*, whose tail ends in a rattle or crepitaculum; a crotaliform or solenoglyphic serpent, or pit-viper, of either of the genera *Crotalus* and *Crotalophorus*. These poisonous reptiles are confined to America, where there are many species. Those whose head is covered on top with scales like those of the back belong to the genus *Crotalus*; others, with the top of the head plated, belong to *Crotalophorus*, *Caudisona*, or *Sistrurus*. The former are the larger species; both are equally venomous, in proportion to their size, and both have the pit between the eyes and nose characteristic of all the pit-vipers. (See cut under *pit-viper*.) The rattle is an epidermal or cuticular


Hinder Part of a Rattlesnake, showing the rattle, with seven "rings" and a "button."

structure, representing the extreme of development of the horn or spine in which the tail of many other serpents ends. It consists of several hard horny pieces loosely articulated together, so that when rapidly vibrated they make a peculiar whirring or rattling noise. Rattlesnakes are sluggish and naturally inoffensive reptiles, only seeking to destroy their prey, like other animals. When alarmed or irritated they prepare to defend themselves by coiling in the attitude best adapted for striking with the fangs, at the same time sounding the warning rattle, during which process both the head and the tail are held erect. The


Rattlesnake (*Crotalus durissus*) coiled to strike.

snake can strike to a distance of about two thirds of its own length. The mechanism of the jaws is such that, when the mouth is wide open, the fangs are erected in position for piercing; and, when the mouth closes upon the wound the fangs have made in the flesh, a tiny stream of venom is spirted through each fang into the bitten part. (See cuts under *Crotalus* and *poison-fang*.) The poison, which is specially modified saliva, is secreted in a venom-gland near the angle of the jaw, and is conveyed by a venom-duct to the tooth. It is extremely dangerous, readily killing the small animals upon which the snake feeds, and is often fatal to man and other large animals. It has an acid reaction, neutralizable by an alkali, and is harmless when swallowed, if there is no lesion of the mucous membrane, though exceedingly poisonous when introduced into the circulation. The flesh of the rattlesnake is edible, and some animals, as hogs and peccaries, habitually feed upon these snakes. Among the best-known species are the banded and the diamond rattlesnakes, which inhabit eastern as well as other regions of the United States, and sometimes attain a length of 5 or 6 feet; many similarly large ones are found in the west, among them *Crotalus pyrrhus*, of a reddish color. The commonest species of the west is the Missouri rattlesnake, *C. confluentus*, very widely distributed from the British to the Mexican boundary. Among the smaller species are the massasauga, *Crotalophorus tergeminus* (*Sistrurus catenatus*), also known as the *sidewiper*, from its habit of wriggling obliquely. One species, *C. cerastes*, has a small horn over each eye.

rattlesnake-fern (rat'l-snāk-fėrn), *n.* One of the moonworts or grape-ferns, *Botrychium Virginianum*, found through a large part of North America and in the Old World. The sterile segment of the frond is broadly triangular, thin and finely divided, and of ample size or often reduced. The name is apparently from the resemblance of the fruit to the rattles of a rattlesnake.

rattlesnake-grass (rat'l-snāk-gràs), *n.* An American grass, *Glyceria Canadensis*, a handsome stout species with a large panicle of drooping spikelets, which are ovate, and flattish but turgid, like those of *Briza*, the quak-

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ing-grass. It is a useful forage-grass in wet places. Sometimes called *tall quaking-grass*.

rattlesnake-herb (rat'l-snāk-ėrb), *n.* The baneberry or cohosh. See *Actæa*.

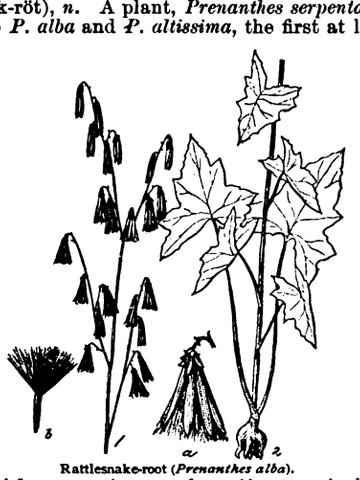
rattlesnake-master (rat'l-snāk-mās'tėr), *n.* One of several American plants at some time reputed to cure the bite of the rattlesnake. (*a*) The false aloe, *Agave Virginica*, said to be so called in South Carolina. A tincture of this plant is sometimes used for flatulent colic. (*b*) According to Pursh, *Liatris scariosa* and *L. squarrosa*, in Virginia, Kentucky, and the Carolinas. (*c*) A species of eringo, *Eryngium yuccæfolium*, also called, like *Liatris*, *button-snakeroot*; but the plants are quite unlike. See the generic names.



Rattlesnake-master (*Eryngium yuccæfolium*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, a leaf; *a*, a flower, with the bract.

rattlesnake-plantain (rat'l-snāk-plan'tān), *n.* Any one of the three American species of *Goodyera*.

rattlesnake-root (rat'l-snāk-rōt), *n.* A plant, *Prenanthes serpentaria*, also *P. alba* and *P. altissima*, the first at least



Rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes alba*).
1, the inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with root; *a*, a head, after anthesis; *b*, the achenium with the pappus.

having some repute in North Carolina, etc., as a remedy for snake-bites. See *Prenanthes* and *cancer-weed*.

rattlesnake-weed (rat'l-snāk-wēd), *n.* A hawkweed, *Hieracium venosum*, of the eastern half of the United States. It has a slender stem a foot or two high, forking above into a loose corymb of a few yellow heads. The leaves, which are marked with purple veins, are situated mostly at the base. These and the root are thought to possess an astringent virtue.

rattletrap (rat'l-trap), *n.* A shaky, rattling object; especially, a rattling, rickety vehicle; in the plural, objects clattering or rattling against each other. [Colloq.]

Hang me if I'd ha' been at the trouble of conveying her and her *rattle-traps* last year across the channel.
Mrs. Gore, Castles in the Air, xxxiv.

"He'd destroy himself, and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a *rattletrap* as that." A *rattletrap!* The quintain that she had put up with so much anxious care.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, viii.

rattleweed (rat'l-wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*, in numerous species. It includes various loco-weeds, and is presumably extended to *Oxytropis* in the Rocky Mountain region.

rattlewing (rat'l-wing), *n.* The golden-eyed duck, or whistlewing, *Clangula glaucion*. Also called *whistler*. [Eng.]

rattlewort (rat'l-wėrt), *n.* [Not found in ME.; < AS. *hrætelwyrt*, rattlewort, < **hrætele*, a rattle, + *wyrt*, wort: see *rattle*[1], *wort*[1].] A plant of the genus *Crotalaria*. Compare *rattlebox*, 2 (*b*).

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rattle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of making a rattle, clatter, or continuous jarring noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the *rattling* of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the jumping chariots. Nahum iii. 2.

2. The act of berating or railing at or otherwise assailing or attacking: as, to give one a *rattling*.

rattling[1] (rat'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rattle*[1], *v.*] 1. Making or adapted for making a rattle; hence, smart; sharp; lively in action, movement, or manners: as, a *rattling* rider; a *rattling* pace; a *rattling* game; a *rattling* girl.

He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' *rattling* rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly clinkum-clankum things that he ca's verse. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

2. Bewilderingly large or conspicuous: as, *rattling* stakes or bets. [Colloq. or slang.]

rattling[2] (rat'ling), *n.* A corruption of *ratline*.

ratton, *n.* See *ratten*.

rattoner†, *n.* See *rattener*.

rattoon[1], *n.* See *ratoon*.

rattoon[2]†, *n.* Same as *ratan*.

rat-trap (rat'trap), *n.* A trap for catching rats; also, something resembling or suggesting such a trap.—**Rat-trap pedal.** See *pedal*.

rauchwacke (râk'wak; G. pron. rouch'vä'ke), *n.* [G., < *rauch*, smoke (= E. *reek*), + *wacke*, a sort of stone consisting of quartz, sand, and mica: see *wacke*. Cf. *graywacke*.] Dolomite or dolomitic limestone, containing many small irregular cavities, frequently lined with crystals of brown-spar: a characteristic mode of occurrence of the Zechstein division of the Permian in various parts of Germany.

raucid (râ'sid), *a.* [< L. **raucidus*, LL. dim. *raucidulus*, hoarse, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Same as *raucous*.

Methinks I hear the old boatman [Charon] paddling by the weedy wharf, with *raucid* voice, bawling "sculls."
Lamb, To the Shade of Elliston.

raucity (râ'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *raucité*, hoarseness, < L. *raucita(t-)s*, hoarseness, also snoring, < *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] Roughness or harshness of utterance; hoarseness.

The purling of a wreathed string, and the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 700.

raucle (râ'kl), *a.* [A var. of *rackel*, *rackle*, rash, fearless, also stout, firm, strong: see *rackle*, *rakel*.] Coarse; harsh; strong; firm; bold. [Scotch.]

Auld Scotland has a *raucle* tongue.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

raucous (râ'kus), *a.* [= F. *rauque* = Pr. *rauc*, *rauch* = Cat. *ronc* = Sp. *ronco*, *rauco* = Pg. *rouco* = It. *rauco*, < L. *raucus*, hoarse; cf. Skt. √ *ru*, cry out.] Hoarse; harsh; croaking in sound: as, a *raucous* voice or cry.

raucously (râ'kus-li), *adv.* In a raucous manner; with a croaking sound; hoarsely.

raught[1]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reach*[1].

raught[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *reck*.

raun (rân), *n.* A dialectal form of *roe*[2].

raunce†, *n.* See *rance*[3].

raunceount†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ransom*.

raunch (ränch), *v. t.* Same as *ranch*[1].

raunson†, **raunsount**†, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *ransom*.

rauracienne (rō-ras-ien'), *n.* In *dyeing*, same as *orseillin*.

Rausan (F. pron. rō-zoṅ'), *n.* [F.: see def.] A wine of Bordeaux, of the commune of Margaux: its best variety is the wine of Château Rausan, often exported under the name of *Rausan-Margaux*.

Rauwolfia (rau-wol'fi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Leonhard *Rauwolf*, a German botanist and traveler of the sixteenth century.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Apocynaceæ*, the dogbane family, tribe *Plumerieæ*, and type of the subtribe *Rauwolfieæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla with included stamens, an annular or cup-shaped disk, and an ovary with two carpels, each with two ovules, in fruit becoming drupaceous and united, often beyond the middle. There are about 42 species, natives of the tropics in America, Asia, and Africa, also in South Africa. They are trees or shrubs, commonly with smooth whorled leaves which are three or four in a circle, and finely and closely feather-veined. The small flowers and fruit are in cymose clusters which become lateral and commonly resemble umbels. Most species are actively poisonous; some, as *R. nitida*, are in repute as cathartics and emetics. Several medicinal species, with remarkably twisted roots and stems, were formerly separated as a genus *Ophioxylon* (Linnæus, 1767), on account of their producing both sterile flowers with two stamens and fertile flowers with five: as *R. serpentina*, the East Indian serpentwood, a climber with handsome leaves, the root of which is used in India and China as a febrifuge. *R. Sandwicensis*, the hao of the Hawaiians, a small milky tree with white scarred branches, is unlike all other species in its leafy sepals.

ravage (rav'ąj), *n.* [< F. *ravage*, ravage, havoc, spoil, < *ravir*, bear away suddenly: see *ravish*.] Desolation or destruction wrought by the violent action of men or beasts, or by physical or moral causes; devastation; havoc; waste; ruin: as, the *ravage* of a lion; the *ravages* of fire or tempest; the *ravages* of an invading army; the *ravages* of passion or grief.

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison*.

And many another suppliant crying came
With noise of *ravage* wrought by beast and man.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

=**Syn.** Pillage, plunder, spoliation, despoilment. These words all apply not to the treatment of people directly, but to the destruction or appropriation of property.

ravage (rav'ąj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ravaged*, ppr. *ravaging*. [< F. *ravager*, ravage; from the noun.] To desolate violently; lay waste, as by force, storm, etc.; commit havoc on; devastate; pillage; despoil.

Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.
Addison, Cato i. 1.

While oft in whirls the mad tornado flies,
Mingling the *ravaged* landscape with the skies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 358.

=**Syn.** To plunder, waste. See the noun.

ravager (rav'ąj-ėr), *n.* [< F. *ravageur*, < *ravager*, ravage: see *ravage*.] One who ravages; a plunderer; a spoiler; one who or that which lays waste.

Ravaton's operation. See *operation*.

rave[1] (rāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raved*, ppr. *raving*. [< ME. *raven*, rave, talk like a madman (cf. MD. freq. *ravelen*, D. *revelen*, dote, etc.), < OF. *raver*, *resver*, rave, dote, speak idly, F. *rêver*, dream (cf. OF. *ravasser*, rave, talk idly, *reve*, madness), = Sp. *rabiar*, rave, = Pg. *raivar*, rage (cf. It. *ar-rabbiare*, rage, go mad), < LL. **rabiare*, rave, rage, < L. *rabies*, ML. *rabia*, rage, < L. *rabere*, rave, rage: see *rage*, *n.*, and cf. *rage*, *v.*, practically a doublet of *rave*[1]. Cf. also *reverie*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To talk like a madman; speak with delirious or passionate extravagance; declaim madly or irrationally; rage in speech.

Peter was angry and rebuked Christ, and thought earnestly that he had *raued*, and not wist what he sayde.
Tyndale, Works, p. 25.

Have I not cause to *rave* and beat my breast?
Addison, Cato, iv. 3.

Three days he lay and *raved*
And cried for death.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 336.

2. To talk about something with exaggerated earnestness, and usually with little judgment or coherence; declaim enthusiastically, immoderately, or ignorantly.

He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical cudgelling that he *raves* in saying nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 249.

Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They *rave*, recite, and madden round the land.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 6.

3. To produce a brawling or turbulent sound; move or act boisterously: used of the action of the elements.

His bowre is in the bottom of the maine,
Under a mightie rocke, gainst which doe *rave*
The roring billowes in their proud disdaine.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 37.

On one side of the church extends a wide woody dell, along which *raves* a large brook among broken rocks and trunks of fallen trees. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 444.

II. *trans.* To utter in frenzy; say in a wild and excited manner.

Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell
Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 596.

rave[2]† (rāv). An obsolete preterit of *rive*.

rave[3]† (rāv), *v. t.* [< ME. *raven;* a secondary form of *riven*, after the pret. *rave:* see *rive*[1].] To rive.

And he worowede him, and slowhe him; ande thanne he ranne to the false emperes, ande *ravide* hir evine to the bone, but more harme dide he not to no mane.
Gesta Romanorum, p. 202. (*Halliwell.*)

rave[4] (rāv), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *reave*.] 1. Same as *reave*, 3.

Thairfoir I hald the subject vaine,
Wold *rave* us of our right.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 220).

2. To tear up; pull or tear the thatch or covering from (a house): same as *reave*, 4. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To rave up,** to pull up; gather together. [Prov. Eng.]

rave[4] (rāv), *n.* [< *rave*[4], *v.*] A tearing; a hole or opening made by tearing out or away: as, a *rave* in an old building. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rave[5] (rāv), *n.* [Origin obscure.] One of the side pieces of the body of a wagon or other vehicle.

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The *rave* bolts [in a bob-sleigh] extend upward from the runners in front and rear of the knees, and the *raves* rest between their ends on the bottom of the recess.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 130.

Floating raves, a light open frame of horizontal bars, attached along the top of the sides of wagons, and sloping upward and outward from them. They are convenient for supporting and securing light bulky loads. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., I. 679.

rave[6]† (rāv), *n.* [ME., < OF. *rave*, < L. *rapa*, *rapum*, a turnip: see *rape*[4].] A turnip.

Rave, as brassik for vyne as ille is fonde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

rave-hook (rāv'hůk), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, a hooked iron tool used when enlarging the butts for receiving a sufficient quantity of oakum; a ripping-iron.

ravel[1] (rav'el or rav'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *raveled* or *ravelled*, ppr. *raveling* or *ravelling*. [Formerly also *reavel* and (as a var. of the noun) *revel;* early mod. E. also **rivel*, *ryvell* (< OF. *riuler*, unravel, < LG.); < MD. *ravelen*, entangle (L. *intricare*, Kilian), ravel (Hexam, Sewel) (*uit ravelen*, ravel out, unravel), D. *rafelen*, unravel, unweave, = LG. *reffeln*, *rebeln*, *rebbeln*, unravel, unweave; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with G. *raffeln*, snatch up, rake, *raffel*, a rake, grate for flax, < *raffen*, snatch: see *raff*, *raffle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To tangle; entangle; entwine confusedly; involve in a tangled or knotted mass, as thread or hair mingled together loosely.

Sleepe that knits vp the *ravel'd* Sleeue [that is, floss-silk] of Care. *Shak.*, Macbeth (folio 1623), ii. 2. 37.

I've *reavell'd* a' my yellow hair
Coming against the wind.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 12).

Minute glands, which resemble *ravelled* tubes, formed of basement membrane and epithelial scales.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 186.

Hence — **2.** To involve; perplex; confuse.

What glory 's due to him that could divide
Such *ravel'd* int'rests, has the knot untied? *Waller.*

3†. To treat confusedly; jumble; muddle.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions. *Sir K. Digby.*

4. To disentangle; disengage the threads or fibers of (a woven or knitted fabric, a rope, a mass of tangled hair, etc.); draw apart thread by thread; unravel: commonly with *out:* in this sense (the exact contrary of the first sense), originally with *out*, *ravel out* being equivalent to *unravel*.

Must I *ravel out*
My weaved-up folly?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 228.

The fiction pleas'd; their loves I long elude;
The night still *ravell'd* what the day renew'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xix.

A favorite gown had been woven by her maids, of cotton, striped with silk procured by *raveling* the general's discarded stockings. *The Century*, XXXVII. 841.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become entangled or snarled, as the ends of loose and dangling threads, or a mass of loose hair. Hence — **2.** To become involved or confused; fall into perplexity.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should *ravel* and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 52.

Till, by their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved.
Milton, S. A., l. 305.

3. To curl up, as a hard-twisted thread. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.] — **4.** To become untwisted or disjoined, as the outer threads of a loosely made fabric or the strands of a rope; become disjoined thread by thread; fray, as a garment at the edges: commonly with *out*.

I *ryvell out*, as sylke doth, je rivle. *Palsgrave.*

Hence — **5.** To suffer gradual disintegration or decay.

Do's my lord *ravell out?* do's he fret?
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

And this vast Work all *ravel out* again
To its first Nothing. *Cowley*, Davideis, i.

6†. To make a minute and careful examination in order to straighten what is confused, unfold what is hidden, or clear up what is obscure; investigate; search; explore.

It can be little pleasure to us to *rave* [*sic* ed. 1660, 1671; *rake*, ed. 1681, 1686: read *ravel*] into the infirmities of God's servants, and bring them upon the stage.
Bp. Sanderson, Works, I. 100.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or entangled matters . . . produced infinite disputes.
Sir W. Temple.

ravel[1] (rav'el or rav'l), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *revel;* < *ravel*[1], *v.*] **1.** A raveled thread; a raveling. [Rare.]

Life goes all to *ravels* and tatters. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

2. *pl.* The broken threads cast away by women at their needlework. *Halliwell* (spelled *revels*). — **3.** In *weaving*, a serrated instrument for guiding the separate yarns when being distributed and wound upon the yarn-beam of a loom, or for guiding the yarns wound on a balloon; an evener; a separator.

Also, in Scotch spelling, *raivel*.

ravel[2] (rav'el), *v.* Same as *rabble*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

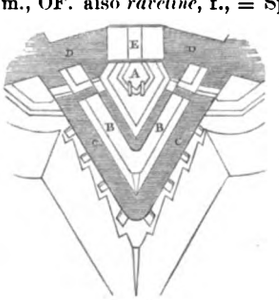
ravel-bread (rav'el-bred), *n.* Same as *raveled bread*. See *raveled*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

raveled†, **ravelled**†, *a.* [< OF. *ravalé*, *ravallé*, brought low, abated, lessened in price, pp. of *ravaler*, *ravaller*, *ravailler*, bring down, bring low, abate, diminish, lessen in price, < *re-*, back, + *avaler*, let down, come down: see *avale*.] Lower-priced: distinctively noting wheaten bread made from flour and bran together.

The *raveled* is a kind of cheat bread, but it reteineth more of the grosse and lesse of the pure substance of the wheat. *Harrison*, p. 168. (*Halliwell.*)

They had four different kinds of wheaten bread: the finest called manchet, the second cheat or trencher bread, the third *ravell'd*, and the fourth in England called mescelin (see *maslin*[2]), in Scotland mashloch. The *ravelled* was baken up just as it came from the mill, flour, bran, and all. *Arnot*, Hist. of Edin. (*Jamieson.*)

ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* [Formerly also *rav'lin*, corruptly *raveling;* < OF. *ravelin*, F. *ravelin*, m., OF. also *raveline*, f., = Sp. *revellin* = Pg. *revelim*, < OIt. *ravellino*, *revellino*, It. *rivellino*, a ravelin; origin unknown; hardly, as supposed, < L. *re-*, back, + *vallum*, a wall, rampart: see *wall*[1]. Cf. F. dial. *ravelin*, dim. of *ravin*, a ravine, hollow: see *ravine*[2].] A detached triangular work in fortification, with two embankments which form a projecting angle. In the figure *BB* is the ravelin, with *A* its redout, and *CC* its ditch. *DD* is the main ditch of the fortress, and *E* the passage giving access from the fortress to the ravelin.


Ravelin.

We will erect
Wals and a *raveling* that may safe our fleet and us protect. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

This book will live, it hath a genius; . . .
. . . here needs no words' expence
In bulwarks, *rav'lins*, ramparts for defence.
B. Jonson, On the Poems of Sir John Beaumont.

raveling[1], **ravelling** (rav'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ravel*[1], *v.*] A raveled thread or fiber; a thread drawn out from a woven, knitted, or twisted fabric: as, to use *ravelings* for basting.

raveling[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ravelin*.

raveling-engine (rav'el-ing-en'jin), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for tearing rags for making into pulp; a rag-engine or tearing-cylinder.

raveled†, **ravelling.** See *raveled*, *raveling*[1].

ravelly (rav'el-i), *a.* [< *ravel*[1] + *-y*[1].] Showing loose or disjoined threads; partly raveled out. [Colloq.]

Dressed in a dark suit of clothes that looked seamed and *ravelly*, as if from rough contact with thorny undergrowth.
The Century, XXXIX. 444.

ravelment (rav'el-ment), *n.* [< *ravel*[1] + *-ment.*] A pulling or drawing apart, as in raveling a fabric; hence, disunion of feeling; disagreement; embroilment.

raven[1] (rā'vn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *raven*, *reven*, *revin;* pl. *ravenes*, *refnes*, *remes;* < AS. *hræfn*, *hrefn*, *hræmn*, *hremn* = D. *raven*, *rave*, *raaf* = MLG. *raven*, *rave*, LG. *rave* = OHG. *rabo*, also *hraban*, *raban*, *hram*, *ram*, MHG. *rabe*, also *rappe*, *raben*, *ram*, *ramm* (forms remaining in the proper names *Rapp* and *Wolf-ram*) = Icel. *hrafn* = OSw. *rafn*, *ramn* = Dan. *ravn* (not recorded in Goth.), a raven; perhaps, like the crow and owl, named from its cry, namely from the root seen in L. *crepare*, rattle: see *crepitation*, *discrepant*. The alleged etymological connection with L. *corvus*, Gr. κόραξ, raven, L. *cornix*, Gr. κορώνη, crow, Pol. *kruk*, a raven, Skt. *kārava*, a raven, is not made out.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A bird of the larger species of the genus *Corvus*, having the feathers of the throat lanceolate and distinct from one another. The plumage is entirely black, with more or less lustrous or metallic sheen; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the wings are pointed, the tail is rounded, and the nostrils are concealed beneath large tufts of antrorse plumules. The voice is raucous. The common raven is *C. corax*, about


Raven (*Corvus corax*).

2 feet long and 50 inches in extent of wings. It inhabits Europe, Asia, and some other regions, and the American bird, though distinguished as *C. carnivorus*, is scarcely different. There are several similar though distinct species of various countries, among them *C. cryptoleucus* of western North America, which has the concealed bases of the feathers of the neck snowy-white. Ravens are easily tamed, and make very intelligent pets, but are thievish and troublesome. They may be taught to imitate speech to some extent. In the wild state the raven is omnivorous, like the crow; it nests on trees, rocks, and cliffs, preferring the most inaccessible places, and lays four or five greenish eggs heavily speckled with brown and blackish shades. The American raven is now almost unknown in the eastern parts of the United States, but is still abundant in the west. Ravens have from time immemorial been viewed with superstitious dread, being supposed to bring bad luck and forebode death.

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5. 40.

2. A kind of fish. See *sea-raven* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

II. *a.* Black as a raven; evenly and glossily or lustrously black: as, *raven* locks.

Smoothing the *raven* down
Of darkness till it smiled.
Milton, Comus, l. 251.

raven[2] (rav'n), *n.* [Also *ravine;* early mod. E. also *ravin;* < ME. *ravin*, *ravine*, *ravyne*, *raveyne*, < OF. *ravine*, *raveine*, *rabine*, prey, plunder, rapine, also rapidity, impetuosity, prob. = Pr. *rabina*, < L. *rapina*, plunder, pillage: see *rapine*, a doublet of *raven*[2].] **1.** Plunder; rapine; robbery; rapacity; furious violence. [Archaic.]

And whan thei herde the horne a-noon thei slaked theire reynes and spored theire horse and smote in to the hoste with grete *ravyne*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 324.

Oh gods!
Why do we like to feed the greedy *raven*
Of these blown men? *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 4.

2. Plunder; prey; food obtained with rapacity.

That is to seyn, the foulis of *ravyne*
Were heyest set.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 323.

Egles, Gledes, Ravenes, and othere Foules of *raveyne*, that eten Flesche. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 309.

The lion . . . filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin*. Nah. ii. 12.

raven[2] (rav'n), *v.* [Also *ravin;* < OF. *raviner*, seize by force, ravage, < L. **rapinare* (in deriv.), plunder, < *rapina*, plunder, impetuosity: see *raven*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To seize with rapacity, especially food; prey upon; ravage. See *ravined*. — **2.** To subject to rapine or ravage; obtain or take possession of by violence.

Master Carew of Antony, in his Survay of Cornewall, witnesseth that the Sea hath *ravened* from that Shire that whole Country of Lionesse. *Hakewill*, Apology, i. 3, § 2.

Woe to the wolves who seek the flock to *raven* and devour! *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To devour with great eagerness; eat with voracity; swallow greedily.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 133.

They rather may be said to *rauen* then to eate it; and, holding the flesh with their teeth, cut it with rasors of stone. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 778.

II. *intrans.* To prey with rapacity; show rapacity.

Benjamin shall *ravin* as a wolf. Gen. xlix. 27.

Ravenala (rav-e-nā'lą), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), from a native name in Madagascar.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order

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Musaceæ, the banana family. It is characterized by a loculicidally three-valved and three-celled capsule with numerous seeds in six rows, and by separate long and narrow sepals and petals, three of each, all similar and unappendaged. There are but 2 species, natives one of Madagascar, the other of northern Brazil and Guiana. In both the stem is sometimes short, with the leaves almost all radical, at other times forming a tall woody trunk reaching 30 feet high, ringed by leaf-scars. The handsome oblong and two-ranked leaves resemble those of the bananas, and are of immense size, being considered the largest undivided leaves known, with the exception perhaps of the Victoria lily. The long concave leafstalks are divided within into small cubical chambers, about a half-inch square, filled with a clear watery sap which forms a refreshing drink, whence the name *traveler's-tree*, used in botanic gardens for *R. Madagascariensis*. The leaves are also used as a thatch for the native huts. The large flowers form a short many-flowered raceme within the spathe, and are followed by woody capsules and edible seeds with a lacerate and pulpy blue aril which yields an essential oil. See *traveler's-tree*.

raven-cockatoo (rā'vn-kok-a-tö'), *n.* A black cockatoo. See *cockatoo*.

ravener† (rav'n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *raviner*, *ravinere*, *ravyner*, *ravinour*, *ravynour*, *raveynour*, < OF. *ravineor*, *ravinour*, < L. *rapinator*, a plunderer, robber, < **rapinare*, plunder, rob: see *raven*².] 1. One who ravens or plunders; a greedy plunderer; a devourer or pursuer.

We scorne swich *raviners* and honters of fouleste thinges. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

And then he is such a *ravener* after fruit. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2. A bird of prey. *Holland.*

ravening (rav'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *raven*², *v.*] Eagerness for plunder; rapacity.

Your inward part is full of *ravening* [*extortion*, R. V.] and wickedness. Luke xi. 39.

raveningly (rav'n-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravening or ravenous manner; voraciously; greedily.

Liguirire somtymes is auidè and helluosè, that is griedily and *rauenynglye* or gluttonously to devour very much. *Udall*, Flowers, fol. 98.

ravenous (rav'n-us), *a.* [< OF. *ravinos*, *ravinous*, *ravineus*, F. *ravineux*, violent, impetuous, = It. *rapinoso*, ravenous, etc., < ML. **rapinosus*, < L. *rapina*, rapine: see *raven*². Cf. *rapinous*.] 1. Furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; devouring with rapacious eagerness: as, a *ravenous* wolf, lion, or vulture; to be *ravenous* with hunger.

I will give thee unto the *ravenous* birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured. Ezek. xxxix. 4.

I wish some *ravenous* wolf had eaten thee! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 31.

2. Greedily eager for gratification; tending to rapacity or voracity: as, *ravenous* appetite or desire.

Thy desires
Are wolvish, bloody, starved, and *ravenous*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 138.

=**Syn.** *Voracious*, etc. See *rapacious*.

ravenously (rav'n-us-li), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

ravenousness (rav'n-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ravenous; furious avidity; rage for prey.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to them. *Sir M. Hale.*

ravenry (rā'vn-ri), *n.*; pl. *ravenries* (-riz). [< *raven*¹ + *-ry*.] A place where ravens nest and breed or are kept.

Nothing short of a reward given on the hatching-off of a *ravenry* . . . would insure protection. *Nature*, XXXVII. 602.

Ravensara (rav-en-sā'rą), *n.* [NL. (Sonnerat, 1782), < Malagasy *ravin-dzara*, said to mean 'good leaf.'] A genus of trees of the order *Laurineæ* and tribe *Perseaceæ*. It is distinguished by having the parts of the flower in threes, two-celled anthers, an enlarged perianth-tube closed over the ovary in fruit, and a seed with six lobes descending into as many false cells of the pericarp. The 3 or 4 species are smooth aromatic trees of Madagascar. *R. aromatica* has a clove-like fragrance throughout, and its fruit, called *clove-nutmeg* or *ravensara-nut*, is used in Madagascar as a spice.

raven's-duck (rā'vnz-duk), *n.* A fine kind of hempen sail-cloth.

ravenstone (rā'vn-stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *rabenstein*, a gallows (also a black stone), < *rabe*, = E. *raven*, + *stein* = E. *stone*: so called as a place where ravens (birds of ill omen) and vultures congregate. Cf. D. *raven-kop*, hangman, lit. 'raven-head': see *raven*¹ and *stone*¹.] A gallows. [Rare.]

To and fro, as the night-winds blow,
The carcass of the assassin swings;
And then alone, on the *raven-stone*,
The raven flaps his dusky wings.
Byron, Manfred (first MS.), iii.

raver (rā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *ravare*; < *rave*¹ + *-er*¹. Cf. F. *rêveur*, dreamer.] One who raves or is furious; a maniac.

As old decrepite persons, yong Infantes, fooles, Madmen, and *Ravers*. *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 94. (*Davies.*)

ravery† (rā'vėr-i), *n.* [< OF. *resverie*, raving, dreaming: see *rave*¹, and cf. *reverie*.] The act or practice of raving; extravagance of speech or expression; a raving.

Reject them not as the *raveries* of a child. *Sir J. Sempill*, Sacrilege Sacredly Handled, Int. (*Davies.*)

ravin† (rav'in), *n.* and *v.* See *raven*².

ravine¹, *n.* Same as *raven*².

ravine² (ra-vēn'), *n.* [< ME. *ravine*, *rauyne*, < OF. *ravine*, *rabine*, a raging flood, a torrent, an inundation, a hollow worn by a torrent, a ravine, F. *ravine*, *ravin*, a ravine; a particular use of *ravine*, violence, impetuosity, plunder, < L. *rapina*, rapine, violence, plunder: see *rapine*, and cf. *raven*².] 1†. A raging flood.

A *ravine*, or inundation of waters, which overcometh all things that come in its way. *Cotgrave.*

2. A long deep hollow worn by a stream or torrent of water; hence, any deep narrow gorge, as in a mountain; a gully. =**Syn.** 2. *Glen*, *Gorge*, etc. See *valley*.

ravined† (rav'ind), *a.* [Irreg. < *ravin*, *raven*², + *-ed*².] Ravenous.

Witches' mummy, maw and gulf
Of the *ravin'd* salt-sea shark.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 24.

ravine-deer (ra-vēn'dēr), *n.* The goat-antelope of the Deccan, which inhabits rocky places.



Ravine-deer (*Tetraceros quadricornis*).

It has many names, vernacular and technical, as *blacktail*, *chikara*, *chousingha*, *kalsiepie*, *Antilope chikara* or *quadricornis*, *Tetraceros quadricornis*, and *Tragops bennetti*.

raving (rā'ving), *n.* [< ME. *ravynge*; verbal n. of *rave*¹, *v.*] Furious exclamation; irrational incoherent talk.

They are considered as lunatics, and therefore tolerated in their *ravings*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

raving (rā'ving), *p. a.* 1. Furious with delirium; mad; distracted.—2. Fit to excite admiration or enthusiasm; hence, amazing, intense, superlative, or the like. [Colloq. or slang.]

A letter of *raving* gallantry, which Orlando Furioso himself might have penned, potent with the condensed essence of old romance. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 262.

The veterans liked to recall over the old Madeira the wit and charms of the *raving* beauties who had long gone the way of the famous vintages of the cellar. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 6.

ravingly (rā'ving-li), *adv.* In a raving manner; with furious wildness or frenzy; distractedly.

The swearer is *ravingly* mad; his own lips so pronounce him. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 283.

ravisable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *ravissable*, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] Ravenous.

And inward we, withouten fable,
Ben gredy wolves *ravisable*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7016.

ravisant†, *a.* [ME., also *ravisaunt*; < OF. *ravisant*, *ravissant*, ppr. of *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*. Cf. *ravissant*.] Ravishing; ravening; predatory.

The wolf, wilde and *ravisaunt*,
With the schep geode so milde so lomb.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

ravish (rav'ish), *v. t.* [< ME. *ravisshen*, *ravischen*, *ravisen*, *ravichen*, < OF. (and F.) *ravis-*, stem of certain parts of *ravir*, ravish, snatch away hastily, = It. *rapire*, < L. *rapere*, snatch, seize: see *rape*² and *rapid*. Cf. *ravage*.] 1. To seize and carry off; transport or take away forcibly; snatch away. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thanne thei seyn that he is *ravissht* in to another world, where he is a grettre Lord than he was here. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 254.

And the gret fray that the [they] mad in the tyme of masse it *ravyched* my witts and mad me ful hevyly dysposyd. *Paston Letters*, II. 81.

These hairs, which thou dost *ravish* from my chin,
Will quicken, and accuse thee. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 38.

2. To transport mentally; enrapture; bring into a state of ecstasy, as of delight or fear.

Sore were all their mindes *ravished* wyth feare, that in maner half beside themselves they said . . .
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 173.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart. Cant. iv. 9.

The view of this most sweet Paradise [Mantua] . . . did even *ravish* my senses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 145.

My friend was *ravished* with the beauty, innocence, and sweetness that appeared in all their faces.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 47.

3. To deprive by seizure; dispossess violently: with *of*.

They may *ravish* me o' my life,
But they canna banish me fro' Heaven hie.
Hughie the Graeme (Child's Ballads, VI. 57).

And am I blasted in my bud with treason?
Boldly and basely *of* my fair name *ravish'd*?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

4. To violate the chastity of; commit rape upon; deflower.

Their houses shall be spoiled, and their wives *ravished*. Isa. xiii. 16.

My heroes slain, my bridal bed o'erturn'd,
My daughters *ravish'd*, and my city burn'd,
My bleeding infants dash'd against the floor.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 89.

ravish† (rav'ish), *n.* [< *ravish*, *v.*] Ravishment; ecstasy; a transport or rapture.

Most of them . . . had builded their comfort of salvation upon unsound grounds, viz. some upon dreams and *ravishes* of spirit by fits; others upon the reformation of their lives. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 219, an. 1636.

ravisher (rav'ish-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ravischour*, *ravissour*, < OF. *raviseor*, *raviseur*, F. *ravisseur*, ravisher, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] 1. One who ravishes or takes by violence.

Gods! shall the *ravisher* display your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 103.

2. One who violates the chastity of a woman.

Thou *ravisher*, thou traitor, thou false thief!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 888.

3. One who or that which transports with delight.

ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *ravissshing*, *ravyschynge*; verbal n. of *ravish*, *v.*] Ecstatic delight; mental transport. [Rare.]

The *ravishings* that sometimes from aboue do shoot abroad in the inward man. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 66.

ravishing (rav'ish-ing), *p. a.* 1. Snatching; taking by violence; of or pertaining to ravishment.

Tarquin's *ravishing* strides. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 55.

2. Exciting rapture or ecstasy; adapted to enchant; exquisitely lovely; enrapturing.

Those delicious villas of St. Pietro d'Arena, which present another Genoa to you, the *ravishing* retirements of the Genoese nobility. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1644.

He [Emerson] . . . gave us *ravishing* glimpses of an ideal under the dry husk of our New England.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 380.

3†. Moving furiously along; hurrying. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. meter 5.

ravishingly (rav'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a ravishing manner; so as to delight or enchant.

ravishment (rav'ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *ravissement*, a ravishing, ravishment, < *ravir*, ravish: see *ravish*.] 1. The act of seizing and carrying off, or the act or state of forcible abduction; violent transport or removal.—2. Mental transport; a carrying or being carried away with delight; ecstasy; rapture.

All things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze.
Milton, P. L., v. 46.

The music and the bloom
And all the mighty *ravishment* of Spring.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 18.

3. Violation of female chastity; rape.

In bloody death and *ravishment* delighting.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 430.

ravissant (rav'i-sant), *a.* [See *ravisant*.] In *her.*, leaping in a position similar to rampant: usually noting the wolf.

ravisset†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *ravish*. *Chaucer.*

raw¹ (râ), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *raw*, *rau*, *ra*, < AS. *hreáw*, *hrēw*, raw, uncooked, unprepared, sore, = OS. *hrā* = D. *raauw* = MLG. *rauw*, *rō*, LG. *rau* = OHG. *rāo*, *rō*, *rou* (*raw-*), MHG. *rō* (*raw-*), G. *roh* = Icel. *hrār* = Sw. *rå* = Dan. *raa*, raw, crude; akin to L. *crudus*, raw, *cruentus*, bloody, *cruor*, gore, blood (see *crude*), Gr. κρέας, flesh, Skt. *kravis*, raw meat, *krūra*, cruel, hard, OSlav.

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krŭvĭ, Lith. *kraújas*, blood.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Existing in the state of natural growth or formation; unchanged in constitution by subjection to heat or other alterative agency; uncooked, or chemically unaltered: as, *raw* meat, fish, oysters, etc.; most fruits are eaten *raw; raw* medicinal substances; *raw* (that is, unburnt) umber.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 347.

On this brown, greasy napkin . . . lie the *raw* vegetables she is preparing for domestic consumption.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 165.

2. In an unchanged condition as regards some process of fabrication; unwrought or unmanufactured. In this sense *raw* is used either of substances in their primitive state, or of partly or wholly finished products fitted for working into other forms, according to the nature of the case: as, the *raw* materials of a manufacture; *raw* silk or cotton (the prepared fiber); *raw* marble; *raw* clay.

Eight thousand bailes of *raw* silke are yearly made in the Island. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 192.

Like a cautious man of business, he was not going to speak rashly of a *raw* material in which he had had no experience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 5.

It [the German mind] has supplied the *raw* material in almost every branch of science for the defter wits of other nations to work on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 293.

3. In a rudimental condition; crude in quality or state; primitively or coarsely constituted; unfinished; untempered; coarse; rough; harsh.

Her lips were, like *raw* lether, pale and blew.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 29.

The coast scene of Hoguet . . . copied in water-color, . . . and blind-haltered with a blazing space of *raw*-white all around it. *The Nation*, Feb., 1875, p. 84.

The *raw* vessels fresh from the wheel, which only require a moderate heat to prepare them for being glazed, are piled in the highest chamber. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 638.

The glycerine is of a brownish colour and known as *raw*, in which state it is sold for many purposes.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 310.

4. Harshly sharp or chilly, as the weather; bleak, especially from cold moisture; characterized by chilly dampness.

Once, upon a *raw* and gusty day. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 100.

Dreadful to me was the coming home in the *raw* twilight, with nipped fingers and toes.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, i.

A *raw* mist rolled down upon the sea.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 15.

5. Crude or rude from want of experience, skill, or reflection; of immature character or quality; awkward; untrained; unfledged; ill-instructed or ill-considered: said of persons and their actions or ideas.

No newelie practised worshippinges alloweth he for hys, but vtterlye abhorreth them all as thinges *rawe* and unsauerye. *Bp. Bale*, Image, ii.

An opinion hath spread itself very far in the world, as if the way to be ripe in faith were to be *raw* in wit and judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

I have within my mind
A thousand *raw* tricks of these bragging Jacks,
Which I will practise. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 77.

He had also a few other *raw* Seamen, but such as would have made better Landmen, they having served the King of Siam as Soldiers. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 112.

His [Sherman's] division was at that time wholly *raw*, no part of it ever having been in an engagement.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 338.

6. Looking like raw meat, as from lividness or removal of the skin; deprived or appearing destitute of the natural integument: as, a *raw* sore; a *raw* spot on a horse.

His cheeke-bones *raw*, and eie-pits hollow grew,
And brawney armes had lost their knowen might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 20.

When *raw* flesh appeareth in him [a leper], he shall be unclean. Lev. xiii. 14.

Since yet thy cicatrice looks *raw* and red
After the Danish sword. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 62.

7. Feeling sore, as from abrasion of the skin; harshly painful; galled.

And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long imprisonment.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Sec. Gent. Have you no fearful dreams?
Steph. Sometimes, as all have
That go to bed with *raw* and windy stomachs.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

8. In *ceram.*, unbaked—that is, either fresh from the potters' wheel or the mold, or merely dried without the use of artificial heat.—**Raw edge**, that edge of any textile fabric which is not finished with a selvage, nor hemmed or bound or otherwise secured, and which is therefore liable to ravel out.—**Raw hide.** See *hide*[2] and *rawhide*.—**Raw material oil, sienna, silk**, etc. See the nouns.=**Syn.** *Raw, Crude.* These words, the same in ultimate origin and in earlier meaning, have drawn somewhat apart. *Raw* continues to apply to food which is not yet cooked, as *raw* potatoes; but *crude* has lost that meaning. *Raw* is applied to material not yet manufactured, as cotton, silk; *crude* rather to that which is not refined, as petroleum, or matured, as a theory or an idea.

II. *n.* **1.** A raw article, material, or product. Specifically—(*a*) An uncooked oyster, or an oyster of a kind preferred for eating raw: as, a plate of *raws*. [Colloq.] (*b*) Raw sugar. [Colloq. or trade use.]

The stock of *raws* on hand on the 31st of December, 1884, amounted to 1,000,000 kilograms.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 96.

2. A raw, galled, or sore place; an established sore, as on a horse; hence, soreness or sensitiveness of feeling or temper. [Colloq.]

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is a *raw*. *De Quincey.* (*Webster.*)

It's a tender subject, and every one has a *raw* on it.
Lever, Davenport Dunn.

Here is Baynes, . . . in a dreadfully wicked, murderous, and dissatisfied state of mind. His chafing, bleeding temper is one *raw;* his whole soul one rage and wrath.
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

3. In *bot.*, same as *raq*[1], 3 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]—**To touch one on the raw**, to irritate one by alluding to or joking him about any matter in respect to which he is especially sensitive.

raw[2] (rä), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row*[2].

Clavers and his Highlandmen
Came down upo' the *raw*.
Battle of Killiecrankie (Child's Ballads, VII. 153).

rawbone† (rä'bōn), *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *bone*, *n.*] Same as *raw-boned*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. v. 34.

raw-boned (rä'bōnd), *a.* Having little flesh on the bones; lean and large-boned; gaunt.

Lean *raw-boned* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and audacity?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 35.

rawhead (rä'hed), *n.* **1.** A specter; a nursery bugbear of frightful aspect: usually coupled with *bloody-bones*.

I was told before
My face was bad enough; but now I look
Like *Bloody-Bone* and *Raw-Head*, to fright children.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 4.

The indiscretion of servants, whose usual method is to awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *raw-head* and *bloody-bones*.
Locke, Education, § 138.

2. The cream which rises on the surface of raw milk, or milk that has not been heated. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rawhide (rä'hīd), *n.* and *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *hide*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The material of untanned skins of cattle, very hard and tough when twisted in strips for ropes or the like, and dried.—**2.** A riding-whip made of twisted rawhide.

II. *a.* Made of rawhide: as, a *rawhide* whip.

rawish (rä'ish), *a.* [< *raw*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat raw; rather raw, in any sense of that word.

The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter.
Marston, Prol. to Antonio's Revenge.

rawly (rä'li), *adv.* **1.** In a raw, crude, unfinished, immature, or untempered manner; crudely; roughly.

Nothing is so prosaic as the *rawly* new.
W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, i.

2†. In an unprepared or unprovided state.

Some crying for a surgeon, some upon their wives left poor behind them, some upon the debts they owe, some upon their children *rawly* left. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 147.

rawness (rä'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rawenes, rawnesse, rowenes;* < *raw*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The state or quality of being raw, in any sense.

Of what Comodity such vse of arte wilbe in our tounge may partely be seene by the scholasticall *rawnesse* of some newly Commen from the vniuersities.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 2.

Much if not most of this *rawness* in the use of English must come, not merely from defective training in schools, but from defective training at home.
The Nation, XLVIII. 392.

2†. Unprepared or precipitate manner; want of provision or foresight.

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child, . . .
Without leave-taking? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 26.

rawnsake†, *v. t.* An old form of *ransack*.

raw-port (rä'pōrt), *n.* A port-hole in a small sailing vessel through which in a calm an oar can be worked.

raw-pot (rä'pot), *n.* A young crow. [Local, Irish.]

The crows . . . feeding the young *rawpots* that kicked up such a bobbery in their nests wid hunger.
Mrs. S. C. Hall, Sketches of Irish Char., p. 36.

rax (raks), *v.* [< ME. *raxen, roxen, rasken, rosken*, stretch oneself, < AS. **racsan, raxan*, stretch oneself after sleep; with formative *-s* (as in *cleanse, rinse*, etc.), from the root of *rack*[1], stretch: see *rack*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To stretch, or stretch out; reach out; reach or attain to; extend the hand to; hand: as, *rax* me ower the pitcher. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

He raise, and *raxed* him where he stood,
And bade him match him with his marrows.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 134).

When ye gang to see a man that never did ye nae ill *raxing* a halter [that is, hanging].
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

So he *raxes* his hand across t'table, an' mutters summat as he grips mine. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of reaching or stretching; stretch one's self; reach for or try to obtain something. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

raxlet, *v. i.* [ME. *raxlen, roxlen, rasclen*, a var. or freq. of *raxen*, stretch: see *rax*.] To stretch one's self; rouse up from sleep. Compare *rax*.

I *raxled* & fel in gret affray [after a dream].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1173.

Benedicite he by-gan with a bolke and hus brest knokede, *Rascled* and remed and routte at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 7.

ray[1] (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, < OF. *ray, rai, raid*, F. *rais*, a spoke, ray, = Pr. *rai, raig, rait*, spoke, ray, = Sp. *rayo*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, right line, radius, *radio*, radius, = Pg. *raio*, a spoke, ray, thunderbolt, *radio*, radius, = It. *razzo*, a spoke, ray, beam, *raggio*, a ray, beam, radius, *radio*, ray; also in fem., OF. *raie*, F. *raie*, a line, stroke, = Pr. Sp. *raya*, a line, streak, stroke, limit, boundary (see *ray*[2]); < L. *radius*, a staff, rod, a beam or ray, etc.: see *radius*.] **1.** Light emitted in a given direction from a luminous body; a line of light, or, more generally, of radiant energy; technically, the straight line perpendicular to the wave-front in the propagation of a light- or heat-wave. For different waves the rays may have different wave-lengths. Thus, in a pencil or beam of light, which is conceived to be made up of an indefinite number of rays, the rays all have the same wave-length if the beam is monochromatic; but if it is of white light, the wave-lengths of the rays vary by insensible degrees from that of red to that of violet light. (See *radiant energy* (under *energy*), *spectrum*.) A collection of parallel rays constitutes a *beam;* a collection of diverging or converging rays a *pencil*.

Full many a gem of purest *ray* serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

2. A beam of intellectual light.

A *ray* of reason stole
Half through the solid darkness of his soul.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 225.

3. A stripe; streak; line.

Wrought with little *raies*, streames, or streaks.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

4. In *geom.*, an unlimited straight line. As it is desirable to give the line different names according as it is conceived (1) as a locus of points, (2) as an intersection of planes, or (3) as an element of a plane, in 1865 the practice was begun of calling the unlimited straight line considered as a locus of points a *ray*. But as it was found that the word did not readily suggest that idea, owing to other associations, the practice was changed, and the line so considered is now called a *range*, while the word *ray* is taken to mean an unlimited straight line as an element of a plane. In older geometrical writings *ray* is synonymous with *radius*, while a line considered as a radial emanation is called a *beam*.

5. In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the branches or pedicels in an umbel. (*b*) The marginal part as opposed to the central part or disk in a head, umbel, or other flower-cluster, when there is a difference of structure, as in many *Compositæ* and in wild hydrangeas. (*c*) A ray-flower. (*d*) A radius. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.—**6.** One of the ray-like processes or arms of the *Radiata*, as of a starfish; a radiated or radiating part or organ; an actinomere. See cuts under *Asterias* and *Asteriidæ*.—**7.** One of the hard spinous or soft jointed processes which support and serve to extend the fin of a fish; a part of the skeleton of the fin; specifically, one which is articulated, thus contradistinguished from a hard or inarticulated one called specifically a *spine;* a fin-ray.—**8.** In *entom.*, one of the longitudinal nervures or veins of an insect's wing.—**9.** *pl.* In *her.*: (*a*) Long indentations or dents by which a heraldic line is broken, whether dividing two parts of the escutcheon or bounding any ordinary. Compare *radiant*, 3 (*a*). (*b*) A representation of rays, whether issuing from the sun or from a corner of the escutcheon, a cloud, or an ordinary. They are sometimes straight, sometimes waving, and sometimes alternately straight and waving; it is in the last form that they are usually represented when surrounding the sun.—**Branchial ray, branchiostegal rays.** See the adjectives.—**Calorific rays**, heat-rays. See *heat* and *spectrum*.—**Cone of rays.** See *cone*.—**Deviation of a ray of light.** See *deviation*.—**Direct rays.** See *direct illumination*, under *direct*.—**Divergent rays.** See *divergent*.

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—**Extraordinary ray.** See *refraction.*—**Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian.*—**Medullary rays.** (*a*) See *medullary.* (*b*) Bundles of straight or collecting tubules of the kidney contained in the cortex; the pyramids of Ferrein. See *tubule.*—**Obscure rays.** See *obscure* and *spectrum.*—**Ordinary ray.** See *refraction.*—**Principal ray.** See *principal.*—**Ritteric rays.** See *Ritteric.*—**Visual rays.** See *visual.*

ray[1] (rā), *v.* [< OF. *raier*, F. *rayer*, mark with lines, streak, stripe, mark out, scratch, = Pr. *raiar* = Sp. *rayar*, form lines or strokes, streak, = Pg. *raiar*, radiate, sparkle, = It. *raggiare*, *razzare*, radiate, also Sp. Pg. *radiar* = It. *radiare*, radiate, sparkle; < L. *radiare*, furnish with spokes or beams, radiate, shine forth, < *radius*, a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, ray, etc.: see *ray*[1], *n.*, and cf. *radiate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with long lines; form rays of or in.

> Unloved, the sun-flower, shining fair,
> *Ray* round with flames her disk of seed.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

2. To shoot forth or emit; cause to shine out.

> Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and *rays*
> Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king.
> *Thomson*, Summer, l. 401.

3†. To stripe.

> I wil yif him a feder bedde
> *Rayed* with golde.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 252.

II. *intrans.* To shine forth or out as in rays.

> In a molten glory shrined
> That *rays* off into gloom. *Mrs. Browning.*

ray[2] (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, < OF. *raie*, *raye*, F. *raie* = OCat. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = It. *raja*, *razza* (cf. ML. *ragadia*), < L. *rāia*, a ray; prob. orig. **ragia*, akin to D. *roch*, *rog* = LG. *ruche* (> LG. *roche*), a roach, a ray, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe*, *reohche* (glossed by ML. *fannus*), ME. *rehze*, *rohze*, a roach: see *roach*[1].] 1. One of the elasmobranchiate fishes constituting the genus *Raia*, recognized by the flattened body, which becomes a broad disk from



Ray (*Raia batis*).

its union with the extremely broad and fleshy pectorals, which are joined to each other before or at the snout, and extend behind the two sides of the abdomen as far as the base of the ventrals, resembling the rays of a fan.—2. Any member of the order *Hypotremi*, *Batoidei*, or *Raiæ*, such as the sting-ray, eagle-ray, skate, torpedo, etc. See cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *skate*, *sting-ray*, and *torpedo.*—**Beaked rays,** *Rhinobatidæ.*—**Clear-nosed ray,** *Raia eglanteria.*—**Cow-nosed ray,** *Rhinoptera quadriloba.* Also called *clam-cracker*, *corn-cracker*, *whipperee*, etc.—**Fuller** or **fuller's ray,** *Raia fullonica.*—**Horned ray,** a ray or batoid fish of the family *Cephalopteridæ* or *Mantidæ*: so called from the horn-like projections on the head. See cut under *devil-fish.*—**Painted ray.** See *painted.*—**Sandy ray,** *Raia circularis.*—**Starry ray** or **skate,** *Raia radiata.*—**Stingless rays,** *Anacanthidæ.*—**Torpedo rays,** *Torpedinidæ.* See *torpedo.* (See the generic and family names; also *bishop-ray*, *butterfly-ray*, *eagle-ray*, *sting-ray.*)

ray[3]† (rā), *n.* [< ME. *raye*, *ray*, < OF. *rei*, *rai*, *roi*, array: see *array*, of which *ray*[3] is in part an aphetic form.] Array; order; arrangement; rank; dress.

> Wee brake the *rayes* of all the Romayne hoast,
> And made the mighty Cæsar leaue his boast.
> Yet hee [Cæsar], the worthyest Captaine euer was,
> Brought all in *ray* and fought agayne a new.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, I. 237.
>
> And spoyling all her geares and goodly *ray.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

ray[3]† (rā), *v. t.* [< ME. *rayen*; < *ray*[3], *n.* Cf. *array*, *v.*, of which *ray*[3] is in part an aphetic form. In def. 2, the same verb used (as *array* also was used) in an ironical application; hence, in comp., *beray.*] 1. To array.—2. To beray with dirt or filth; daub; defile.

> Fie on . . . all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *rayed*? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 3.

ray[4]† (rā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rey*; < ME. *raye*; prob. a particular application of *ray*[1], a stripe, line, etc.] A kind of striped cloth.

> Ich drow me among drapers, . . .
> Among the riche *rayes* ich rendered a lesson.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 217.

1525. More, in the sixteenth of Henry the eighth, Sir William Bayly then being Maior, made a request, for that clothes of *Ray* (as hee alleaged) were evill wrought, his Officers might bee permitted (contrary to custome) for that yeere to weare Gounes of one colour.
Stow, Survey of London, p. 652.

Foure yards of broad Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different colour, to make him a Goune, and these were called *Rey* Gounes. *Stow*, Survey of London, p. 652.

ray[5] (rā), *n.* [Cf. MHG. *reige*, *reie*, *rei*, G. *reihen*, *reigen*, a kind of dance.] A kind of dance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ray[6] (rā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A certain disease of sheep, also called *scab*, *shab*, or *rubbers.*

ray[7]†, *n.* Same as *roy.*

> Scho tuke hir lave and went hir waye,
> Bothe at barone and at *raye.*
> *Perceval*, 179. (*Halliwell.*)

Raya[1], **Rayah** (rä'yä), *n.* [= F. *rayah*, *raïa*, < Ar. *raiya*, pl. *ra'āyā*, people, peasants, subjects, cattle, < *ra'a*, pasture, feed; cf. *rāaya*, flocks, herds. Cf. *ryot*, ult. the same word.] Any subject of the Sultan of Turkey who is not a Mohammedan.

raya[2] (rä'yä), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian broad-throat of the family *Eurylæmidæ*, *Psarisomus dalhousiæ*, inhabiting the Himalayas. The term is also one of the several generic designations which this species has received.

Rayah, *n.* See *Raya*[1].

rayat, rayatwari. See *ryot*, *ryotwar.*

rayed (rād), *a.* [< ME. *rayed*, *rayyd*, *rayid*; < *ray*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having rays or ray-like processes, as a flower-head or an animal; specifically, in *zoöl.*, radiate.—2. Having rays (of this or that kind): as, a many-*rayed* fin; a soft-*rayed* fish.

> The third is an octagonal chapel, of which we can see but little more than the roof with its *rayed* tiling. *Ruskin.*

3†. Striped.

> The sheriffs of London should give yearly *rayed* gowns to the recorder, chamberlain, etc.
> *Archæologia*, XXXIX. 367.

Rayed animals. See *Radiata.*

rayer† (rā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rayere*, < *raye*, striped cloth: see *ray*[4].] A seller of ray-cloth. *Piers Plowman.*

rayey (rā'i), *a.* [< *ray*[1] + *-ey* = *-y*[1].] Having or consisting of rays.

> The *rayey* fringe of her faire eyes. *Cotton*, Song.

ray-floret (rā'flō'ret), *n.* A ray-flower: used chiefly of *Compositæ.*

ray-flower (rā'flou'ėr), *n.* One of the flowers which collectively form the ray (see *ray*[1], 5 (*b*)); most often, one from the circle of ligulate flowers surrounding a disk of tubular flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ.*

ray-grass (rā'gràs), *n.* A good forage-grass, *Lolium perenne.* Also *rye-grass.*

rayket†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rake*[2].

rayle†. A Middle English form of *rail*[1], *rail*[2], etc.

rayless (rā'les), *a.* [< *ray*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Without rays or radiance; unillumined; lightless; dark; somber; gloomy.

> Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne,
> In *rayless* majesty, now stretches forth
> Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumb'ring world.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 19.
>
> Such a *rayless* and chilling look of recognition.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having no rays or ray-like parts.

rayme†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *roam.*

Raymond's blue. See *blue.*

Raynaud's disease. See *disease.*

Raynaud's gangrene. Same as *Raynaud's disease.*

rayne[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rain*[1].

rayne[2]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *reign.*

ray-oil (rā'oil), *n.* Oil prepared from the livers of batoid fishes or rays.

rayon† (rā'ọn), *n.* [< F. *rayon*, a ray, beam, < *rais*, a ray: see *ray*[1].] A beam or ray.

> Shining christall which from top to base
> Out of her wombe a thousand *rayons* threw
> [Out of a deepe vaute threw forth a thousand *rayes* (ed. 1569)]. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay (ed. 1591), ii.

rayonnant (rā'o-nant), *a.* [< F. *rayonnant*, ppr. of *rayonner*, radiate, shine, < *rayon*, a ray: see *rayon.*] Radiating; arranged in the direction of rays issuing from a center. Decoration is often said to be *rayonnant* when, as in the case of a round dish or other circular object, the surface is divided into panels growing larger as they approach the circumference, and bounded by the radii and by arcs of larger and smaller circles.

rayonned (rā'ọnd), *a.* [< *rayon* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rayonnant.*

raze[1] (rāz), *v. t.* See *rase*[1].

raze[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *race*[4].

raze[3] (rāz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A swinging fence set up in a watercourse to prevent the passage of cattle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

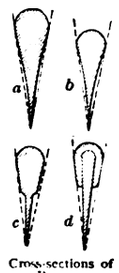
razed (rāzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *raze*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *ragged*, 7.

razee (ra-zē'), *n.* [< F. *rasé*, cut down (*vaisseau rasé*, a vessel cut down), pp. of *raser*, shave, rase: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] A ship of war cut down to a smaller size by reducing the number of decks.

razee (ra-zē'), *v. t.* [< *razee*, *n.*] To cut down or reduce to a lower class, as a ship; hence, to lessen or abridge by cutting out parts: as, to *razee* a book or an article.

> The few greatcoats remaining were materially *razeed* for repairing rents in other garments.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 402.

razor (rā'zor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rasour*, *raser*; < ME. *rasour*, *rasoure*, *rasowre*, *rasure*, a razor, < OF. (and F.) *rasoir* = Pr. *razor* = OCat. *rasó* = It. *rasoio*, < ML. *rasorium*, a razor (cf. *rasorius*, razor-fish), < L. *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape, shave: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] 1. A sharp-edged instrument used for shaving the face or head. The blade is usually made with a thick rounded back, sides hollowed or sloping to a very thin edge, and a tang by which it is pivoted to and swings freely in a two-leafed handle. The tang has a prolongation by the aid of which the razor is firmly grasped and controlled. There are also razors formed on the principle of the carpenters' plane, by the use of which the risk of cutting the skin is avoided. In Eastern countries razors are made with an immovable handle continuous with the blade. Compare *rattler*, 5.



Cross-sections of Razors.
a and *b*, ordinary forms; *c*, section known as "half-rattler"; *d*, backed razor.

> My berd, myn heer that hongeth long adoun,
> That nevere yet ne felte offensioun
> Of *rasour* nor of shere.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1559.

2. A tusk: as, the *razors* of a boar. *Johnson.*—**Occam's razor,** the principle that the unnecessary supposition that things of a peculiar kind exist, when the observed facts may be equally well explained on the supposition that no such things exist, is unwarranted (*Entia non sunt multiplicanda præter necessitatem*). So called after William of Occam (died about 1349); but, as a historical fact, Occam does not make much use of this principle, which belongs rather to the contemporary nominalist William Durand de St. Pourçain (died 1332).

razorable† (rā'zor-a-bl), *a.* [< *razor* + *-able.*] Fit to be shaved.

> Till new-born chins
> Be rough and *razorable.*
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 250.

razorback (rā'zor-bak), *n.* 1. A rorqual, finfish, or finner-whale, of the family *Balænopteridæ.*—2. A hog whose back has somewhat the form of a sharp ridge. This formation, accompanied by long legs, is characteristic of breeds of hogs that have long been allowed to run wild in woods and waste places and feed upon mast, wild fruits, etc. The flesh of such swine, particularly that of the hams, is usually of superior quality for the table.

> The *razor-back* of our Southern forests is only semi-civilized, and is altogether a more picturesque animal. In foraging for succulent roots he has developed a snout that will turn a double furrow with the ease and expedition of a steam-ditcher. . . . But the *razor-back* lacks the high courage of his untamed progenitors.
> *New York Tribune*, Aug. 16, 1886.

razor-backed (rā'zor-bakt), *a.* 1. Having a sharp back; hog-backed: as, the *razor-backed* buffalo, a fish, *Ictiobus urus*, of the Mississippi valley.—2. Having a long sharp dorsal fin which cuts the water like a razor, as the rorqual.

razorbill (rā'zor-bil), *n.* 1. The razor-billed auk, or tinker, *Alca* or *Utamania torda*, so called from the deep, compressed, and trenchant bill. The bill is feathered for about one half its length, in the rest of its extent being vertically furrowed, and hooked at the



Razorbill (*Alca torda*), in winter plumage.

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tip; one of the furrows is white, the bill being otherwise black, like the feet; the mouth is yellow. The plumage is black on the upper parts, the lower parts from the neck in summer, and from the bill in winter, being white; there is a narrow white line from the bill to the eye, and the tips of the secondaries are white. The bird is about 18 inches long, and 27 in extent of wings. It inhabits arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, subsists chiefly on fish, and nests on rocky sea-coasts, laying a single egg about 3 by 2 inches, white or whitish, spotted and blotched with different shades of brown. The flesh is eatable.

2. The skimmer or cutwater, *Rhynchops nigra*. See *skimmer* and *Rhynchops*.

razor-billed (rā′zȯr-bild), *a.* Having a bill likened to a razor in any way: specifically noting certain birds.—**Razor-billed auk.** See *razorbill*, 1.—**Razor-billed curassow**, a bird of the genus *Mitua*, as *M. tuberosa* of Guiana.

razorblade (rā′zȯr-blād), *n.* A long, slim oyster. [Connecticut.]

razor-clam (rā′zȯr-klam), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Solenidæ*, especially of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua;* a razor-fish or razor-shell: so called from its shape. See cut under *Ensis*.

razor-fish (rā′zȯr-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Labridæ*, *Xyrichthys lineatus*, of the West Indies, occasional on the southern coast of the United States.—2. A related fish, *Xyrichthys novacula*, of the Mediterranean.—3. A razor-clam: so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. The common razor-fish of Great Britain is *Ensis siliqua*, also called *spout-fish* and *razor-shell*. *Siliqua patula* is a Californian species, used for food.

razor-grass (rā′zȯr-gras), *n.* A West Indian nut-rush, *Scleria scindens*, with formidable cutting leaves.

razor-grinder (rā′zȯr-grīn″dėr), *n.* The night-jar: same as *grinder*, 3.

razor-hone (rā′zȯr-hōn), *n.* A fine hone used for sharpening or setting razors. See *hone*[1].

razor-paper (rā′zȯr-pā″pėr), *n.* Smooth unsized paper coated on one side with a composition of powdered crocus and emery, designed as a substitute for a strop.

razor-paste (rā′zȯr-pāst), *n.* A paste of emery-powder or the like, for spreading on the surface of a razor-strop to give it its sharpening property.

razor-shell (rā′zȯr-shel), *n.* The shell of a razor-fish; a bivalve mollusk of the genera *Ensis*, *Solen*, or *Siliqua:* so called from the shape of the shell, which resembles a razor. Compare *razor-fish*, 3.

razor-stone (rā′zȯr-stōn), *n.* Same as *novaculite*.

razor-strop (rā′zȯr-strop), *n.* An implement for sharpening razors. See *strop*. Also called *razor-strap*.

razuret (rā′zhūr), *n.* [= F. *rasure*, < L. *rasura*, < *radere*, pp. *rasus*, scrape: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1].] See *rasure*.

razzia (rat′si-ä), *n.* [< F. *razzia* = Pg. *gazia*, *gaziva*, a raid, < Algerian Ar. *ghazia* (Turk. *ghazya*) (pron. nearly *razia* in Algiers, the initial letter *gh* being represented by the F. *r grasséyé*), a military expedition against infidels, a crusade, a military incursion.] Properly, a military raid intended for the subjection or punishment of hostile or rebellious people by the carrying off of cattle, destruction of crops, etc.; by extension, any plundering or destructive incursion in force. Razzias were formerly common in Arabian countries. They were practised by the Turkish authorities in Algeria and other provinces against tribes or districts which refused to pay taxes; and the word was adopted, and the practice continued for a time, by the French in Algeria after its conquest.

> It was probable he should hand the troops over to John Jones for the *razzia* against the Moulvie.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 27.

Rb. The chemical symbol of *rubidium*.

R. C. An abbreviation of *Roman Catholic*.

R. D. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Dragoons;* (*b*) of *Rural Dean*.

R. E. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Royal Engineers;* (*b*) of *Royal Exchange*.

re[1] (rā), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the second tone of the scale. In the scale of C this tone is D—a tone which is therefore sometimes called *re* in France and Italy.

re[2] (rē), *n.* [L., abl. of *res*, thing, case, matter, affair: see *res*[2].] A word used in legal language in the phrase *in re:* as, '*in re* Bardell vs. Pickwick,' in the case of Bardell against Pickwick: often elliptically *re:* as, *re* Bardell vs. Pickwick; *re* Brown.

re-. [ME. *re-* = OF. *re-*, F. *re-*, *ré-* = Sp. Pg. *re-* = It. *re-*, *ri-*, < L. *re-*, before a vowel or *h* generally *red-*, but later also *re-* (the form *red-* also occurring in *red-dere*, render, and, assimilated, in *rel-ligio*, religion, *rel-liquiæ*, relics, *rec-cidere*, fall back, and with a connecting vowel in *redivivus*, living again), an inseparable prefix, back, again, against: see def. The OF. and It. form *re-* often appears as *ra-* by confusion with the true *ra-* (< L. *re-* + *ad-*), and the following consonant is often doubled, as in OF. *reppeller*, < L. *repellere*, repel; It. *rappresentare*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent; etc. Words with the prefix *ra-* in OF. usually appear with *re-* in E., except when the accent has receded, as in *rally*[1].] An inseparable prefix of Latin origin (before a vowel usually in the form *red-*), meaning 'back,' 'again.' It occurs in a great number of verbs and derived adjectives and nouns taken from the Latin, and is also common as an English formative. It denotes (*a*) a turning back ('back'), as in *recede*, *recur*, *remit*, *repel*, etc.; (*b*) opposition ('against'), as in *reluctant*, *repugnant*, etc.; (*c*) restoration to a former state ('back,' 'again,' English *un-*[2]), as in *restitution*, *relegate*, *redintegrate* or *reintegrate*, and with some words of non-Latin origin, as in *recall*, *remind*, *renew*, etc.; (*d*) transition to an opposite state, as in *reprobate*, *retract*, *reveal*, etc.; (*e*) repetition of an action ('again'), as in *revise*, *resume*, etc., becoming in this use an extremely common English formative, applicable to any English verb whatever, whether of Latin origin, as in *react*, *reenter*, *recreate*, *readdress*, *reappear*, *reproduce*, *reunite*, etc., or of Anglo-Saxon or other origin, as in *rebind*, *rebuild*, *redye*, *refill*, *refit*, *reheat*, *relight*, *reline*, *reload*, *reset*, *rewrite*, etc. In many words taken from the Latin, either directly or through the Old French, the force of *re-* (*red-*) has been lost, or is not distinctly felt, in English, as in *receive*, *reception*, *recommend*, *recover*[2], *reduce*, *redeem*, *recuperate*, *recreate*[1], *refer*, *rejoice*, *relate*, *religion*, *remain*, *renown*, *repair*[1], *repair*[2], *report*, *request*, *require*, and other words containing a radical element not used in the particular sense concerned, or not used at all, in English. Some of these words, as *recover*[2], *recreate*[1], are distinguished from English formations with the clear prefix *re-*, again, often written distinctively with a hyphen, as in *re-cover*, *re-create*, etc. In many instances the prefix, by shifting of accent and change of sound, or loss of adjacent elements, loses the character of a prefix, as in *rebel*, *a.*, *relic*, *relict*, *remnant*, *rest*[2], *restive*, etc., and in words from Old French in which the prefix *re-* combines with the prefix *a-* in the form *ra-*, not recognized as an English prefix, as in *rally*[1], *rabate*, etc. In some other words also *re-* is reduced to *r-*, as in *ransom* (doublet of *redemption*), *rampart*, *rencounter*, etc. The prefix *re-* is found in many words formed in Old French from non-Latin elements, as in *regret*, *regard*, *reward*, etc. As an English formative *re-* may be prefixed to a primitive verb, adjective, or noun, or to derivatives, indifferently, and such secondary forms as *reestablishment*, *reaction*, etc., may be analyzed either as *re-* + *establishment*, *re-* + *action*, etc., or as *reestablish* + *-ment*, *react* + *-ion*, etc. Prefixed to a word beginning with *e*, *re-* is separated by a hyphen, as *re-establish*, *re-estate*, *re-edify*, etc.; or else the second *e* has a dieresis over it: as, *reëstablish*, *reëmbark*, etc. The hyphen is also sometimes used to bring out emphatically the sense of repetition or iteration: as, *sung* and *re-sung*. The dieresis is not used over other vowels than *e* when *re-* is prefixed: thus, *reinforce*, *reunite*, *reabolish*.

reabsorb (rē-ab-sôrb′), *v. t.* [= F. *réabsorber;* as *re-* + *absorb*.] To draw or take in anew by absorption, imbibition, or swallowing, as something previously ejected, emitted, or put forth.

> During the embryo stage of the higher vertebrata temporary organs appear, serve their purpose awhile, and are subsequently *reabsorbed*.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 458.

reabsorption (rē-ab-sôrp′shọn), *n.* [= F. *réabsorption;* as *re-* + *absorption*.] The act of reabsorbing, or the state of being reabsorbed.

reaccommodate† (rē-a-kom′ọ-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *accommodate*.] To readjust; resettle; bring into renewed order.

> King Edward, . . . discovering the Disturbance made by the Change of Place, instantly sends to charge that Part, without giving them Time to *re-accommodate* themselves. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 121.

reaccuse (rē-a-kūz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *accuse*.] To accuse again or afresh; make a renewed accusation against.

> Her'ford, . . . who *re-accus'd*
> Norfolk for words of treason he had us'd.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 60.

reach[1] (rēch), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reached* (formerly *raught*), ppr. *reaching*. [Also dial., with shortened vowel, *retch*, and unassibilated *reek;* < ME. *rechen* (pret. *raughte*, *raghte*, *raght*, *rehte*, *reahte*, pp. *raught*, *raugt*), < AS. *rǣcan*, *rǣccan* (pret. *rǣhte*), reach, get into one's power, = OFries. *reka*, *retsia*, *resza* = MD. *reijcken*, D. *reiken* = MLG. *reken*, LG. *reiken* = OHG. *reihhen*, *reichen*, MHG. G. *reichen*, reach, extend, stretch out. The word has been more or less associated with the group to which belong *rack*[1], *rake*[1], *rax*, *retch*[1], etc., Goth. *rakjan*, etc., stretch, and L. *reg-ere*, *por-rigere*, Gr. *ὀρέγειν*, stretch, but an orig. connection is on phonetic grounds improbable.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold or stretch forth; extend outward.

> *Reach* hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.
> John xx. 27.

> He shall flourish,
> And, like a mountain cedar, *reach* his branches
> To all the plains about him.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 5. 53.

> To his
> She *reached* her hands, and in one bitter kiss
> Tasted his tears.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 307.

2. To deliver by or as if by the outstretched hand; hand out or over; extend out to.

> First, Christ took the bread in his hands; secondarily, he gave thanks; thirdly, he broke it; fourthly, he *raught* it them, saying, Take it.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 241.

> The prince he *reacht* Robin Hood a blow.
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, v. 415).

> *Reach* a chair;
> So; now, methinks, I feel a little ease.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 3.

> I stand at one end of the room, and *reach* things to her woman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 137.

3. To make a stretch to; bring into contact by or as if by stretching out the hand; attain to by something held or stretched out: as, to *reach* a book on a shelf; to *reach* an object with a cane.

> He slough man and horse whom that he *raught* with his axe that he heilde with bothe hondes.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

> Wilt thou *reach* stars, because they shine on thee?
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 156.

4. To take, seize, or move by stretching out the hand, or by other effort.

> Than Troiell with tene the tourfer beheld, . . .
> *Reiches* his reynis & his roile [rowel] strykes,
> Caires to the kyng with a kant wille.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10215.

> The damesell hym thanked, and *raught* hym vp be the honde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 697.

> Lest therefore his now bolder hand
> *Reach* also of the tree of life, and eat,
> And live for ever. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 94.

5. To attain to by movement or progress; arrive at, physically or mentally; come or get to: as, to *reach* a port or destination; to *reach* high office or distinction; to *reach* a conclusion by study or by reasoning.

> And through the Tyrrhene Sea, by strength of toiling oars,
> *Raught* Italy at last. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 325.

> He must have *reached* a very advanced age.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

> He [Dante] has shown us the way by which that country far beyond the stars may be *reached*.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 124.

6. To extend to in continuity or scope; stretch or be prolonged so as to extend to, literally or figuratively; attain to contact with or action upon; penetrate to.

> There is no mercy in mankind can *reach* me.
> *Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 3.

> Thy desire . . . leads to no excess
> That *reaches* blame, but rather merits praise.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 697.

> The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern. *South*, Sermons, II. i.

> When he addresses himself to battle against the guardian angels, he stands like Teneriffe or Atlas; his stature *reaches* the sky. *Carlyle*.

7. To come or get at; penetrate or obtain access to; extend cognizance, agency, or influence to: as, to *reach* a person through his vanity.

> The fewness and fulness of his [George Fox's] words have often struck even strangers with admiration, as they used to *reach* others with consolation.
> *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

> It is difficult indeed in some places to *reach* the sense of the inspired writers. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. ix.

> He [Atterbury] could be *reached* only by a bill of pains and penalties. *Macaulay*, Francis Atterbury.

8†. To attain to an understanding of; succeed in comprehending.

> But how her fawning partner fell I *reach* not,
> Unless caught by some springe of his own setting.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, v. 1.

> *Sir P.* I *reach* you not.
> *Lady P.* Right, sir, your policy
> May bear it through thus.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To stretch; have extent in course or direction; continue to or toward a term, limit, or conclusion.

> By hym that *raughte* on rode [the cross].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), v. 179.

> And he dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it *reached* to heaven.
> Gen. xxviii. 12.

> Thus far the fable *reaches* of Proteus, and his flock, at liberty and unrestrained.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, vii., Expl.

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They [consequences] *reach* only to those of their posterity who abet their forefathers' crime, and continue in their infidelity. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. v.

There are the wide-*reaching* views of fruitful valleys and of empurpled hill-sides.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days at Edgewood, Pliny's Country [Places.

In the distance . . . the mountains *reach* away in faint and fainter shades of purple and brown.
Harper's Weekly, Jan. 19, 1889.

2. To extend in amount or capacity; rise in quantity or number; amount; suffice: with *to* or *unto*.

What may the king's whole battle [army] *reach unto?*
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 129.

Every one was to pay his part according to his proportion towards ye purchass, & all other debts, what ye profite of ye trade would not *reach too.*
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 215.

A very exceptional grant was made, two fifteenths and tenths first, and then another sum of the same amount, *reaching*, according to Lord Bacon, *to* £120,000.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 360.

3. To make a stretch to or toward something, as with the hand or by exertion; stretch forward or onward; make a straining effort: as, to *reach* out for an apple; to *reach* at or after gain.

Ful semely after hire mete she *raughte.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 136.

He slytte the shelde as fer as that he *raught*, and the kynge Ban sente hym a stroke with Corsheuse, his goode swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 344.

One may *reach* deep enough, and yet
Find little. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4. 15.

Oft the first that (without right or reason)
Attempt Rebellion and do practice Treason,
And so at length are iustly tumbled down
Beneath the foot, that *raught* aboue the Crown.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Why was I not contented? Wherefore *reach*
At things which, but for thee, O Latmian!
Had been my dreary death? *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

4. To attain; arrive; get, as to a point, destination, or aim.

Festus, . . . whose ears were unacquainted with such matter, heard him [the apostle Paul], but could not *reach* unto that whereof he spake. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

The wind being very great at S. W., he could *reach* no farther than Cape Ann harbour that night.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 115.

5†. To turn; start forth.

Up he sterte, and on his weye he *raughte*,
Til she agayn hym by the lappe caughte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 447.

6. *Naut.*, to sail with the wind free.

reach[1] (rēch), *n.* [< *reach*[1], *v.*] **1.** A continuous stretch or course; an uninterrupted line of extension or continuity: as, a *reach* of level ground; an inland *reach* of the sea; a *reach* of a river (a straight course between bends); a *reach* of a canal (the part between locks, having a uniform level).

And, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interposed. *Milton*, P. L., x. 322.

The silver Phea's glittering rills they lost,
And skimm'd along by Elis' sacred coast,
Then cautious through the rocky *reaches* wind,
And, turning sudden, shun the death designed.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

We walk'd
Beside the river's wooded *reach.*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxi.

2. Limit or scope of stretch or extension; power of reaching by the outstretched hand or any other agency; the act of or capacity for reaching: as, the *reach* of the arm; to be within one's *reach*, or within the *reach* of the law.

All others have a dependent being, and within the *reach* of destruction. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

Out of the *reach* of danger, he [Junius] has been bold; out of the *reach* of shame, he has been confident.
Johnson, Thoughts on late Trans. in the Falkland Islands.

Poor the *reach*,
The undisguised extent, of mortal sway!
Wordsworth, Canute and Alfred, on the Sea-Shore.

The study of spectra has opened a new world of research, and added some such *reach* to our physics and chemistry as the telescope brought to vision.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 67.

Most of the villages of Egypt are situated upon eminences of rubbish, which rise a few feet above the *reach* of the inundation. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 24.

3. Effective extent or scope; range of capacity or ability; power of accomplishment; grasp; penetration; comprehension.

Men more audacious and precipitant then of solid and deep *reach.* *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Groves that inspire the Nightingale to trill
And modulate, with subtle *reach* of skill
Elsewhere unmatched, her ever-varying lay.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 6.

His [Wordsworth's] mind had not that *reach* and elemental movement of Milton's.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 241.

4. A reaching out for something; forecast in aim or purpose; a scheme of effort for some end.

I have brains
That beat above your *reaches.*
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

The Duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand to cross the design. *Bacon.*

Others
Think heaven a world too high for our low *reaches.*
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

5. The pole connecting the rear axle to the bolster of a wagon or other vehicle; a coupling-pole. See cut under *hound*, 7.—**6.** *Naut.*, the distance sailed between tacks: same as *board*, 13 (*c*).—**7.** An extended point of land; a promontory. [Local, U. S.]—**Head reach**, the distance to windward traversed by a vessel while tacking.

reach[2] (rēch), *v.* A variant of *retch*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

reachable (rē'cha-bl), *a.* [< *reach*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being reached; within reach.

reacher (rē'chėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reaches, or is capable of or serves for reaching.

Hold in your rapier; for, though I have not a long *reacher*, I have a short hitter.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He . . . spoke to Jennings, the *reacher* of the records, that he should let him have any record.
Life of A. Wood, p. 205.

2†. An exaggeration; a "stretcher." [Slang.]

I can hardly believe that *reacher*, which another writeth of him, that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright."
Fuller, Worthies, Monmouthshire, II. 435.

reaching-post (rē'ching-pōst), *n.* In *rope-making*, a post fixed in the ground at the lower end of a rope-walk.

reachless (rēch'les), *a.* [< *reach*[1] + *-less.*] Beyond reach; unattainable; lofty.

To raise her silent and inglorious name
Unto a *reachlesse* pitch of praises hight.
Bp. Hall, A Defiance to Envy.

reach-me-down (rēch'mē-doun'), *a.* [< *reach*[1], *v.*, + *me*, indirect object, + *down*[1], *adv.* Cf. *pick-me-up.*] Ready-made. [Colloq., Eng.]

You know in the Palais Royal they hang out the most splendid *reach-me-down* dressing-gowns, waistcoats, and so forth. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

reacquite† (rē-a-kwīt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *acquite.*] To pay back; give a return to or for; requite.

You shall assuredly find the gentleman very honest and thankful, and me ready to *re-acquite* your courtesy and favour to him so shewn, in that I possibly may.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.

react (rē-akt'), *v.* [< *re-* + *act*, *v.* Cf. F. *réagir*, react.] **I.** *trans.* To act or perform anew; re-enact: as, to *react* a play.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exert, as a thing acted upon, an opposite action upon the agent.

If fire doth heate water, the water *reacteth* againe . . . upon the fire and cooleth it.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.

Great minds do indeed *re-act* on the society which has made them what they are; but they only pay with interest what they have received. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Every opinion *reacts* on him who utters it. It is a thread-ball thrown at a mark, but the other end remains in the thrower's bag. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. To act, after being acted upon, in a manner directly opposed to the first action, and in increased measure. Thus, when the body has been chilled by a bath, it is said to *react* in becoming warmer than before; and, in like manner, when misfortune stimulates the mind to greater efforts, the mind is said *to react.*
3. To act mutually or reciprocally upon each other, as two or more chemical agents.

reaction (rē-ak'shon), *n.* [= F. *réaction* = Sp. *reaccion* = Pg. *reacção* = It. *reazione*; as *re-* + *action.*] **1.** Any action in resistance or response to the influence of another action or power; reflexive action or operation; an opposed impulse or impression.

Of *reaction* in locall motion, that each agent must suffer in acting and act in suffering.
Sir K. Digby, Treatise of Bodies (1644), xvi.

Sense being nothing else, as some conceit, but motion, or rather *re-actum* of a body pressed upon by another body. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul (1662), i. 12.

Attack is the *re-action;* I never think I have hit hard, unless it re-bounds. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1775.

Every trespass produces a *reaction*, partly general and partly special—a *reaction* which is extreme in proportion as the trespass is great. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 484.

2. In *dynamics*, a force called into being along with another force, being equal and opposite to it. All forces exist in pairs; and it is a fundamental law (Newton's third law of motion) in mechanics that "action and reaction are always equal and contrary," or that the mutual actions of two bodies are always equal and exerted in opposite directions. This law was announced, in the form that the quantity of motion is preserved in all percussion, simultaneously in 1669 by Christian Huygens, John Wallis, and Sir Christopher Wren, but was experimentally proved by Wallis only.
3. Action contrary to a previous influence, generally greater than the first effect; in *politics*, a tendency to revert from a more to a less advanced policy, or the contrary.

The violent *reaction* which had laid the Whig party prostrate was followed by a still more violent *reaction* in the opposite direction. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

4. In *chem.*, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.—**Achilles tendon reaction**, the contraction of the calf-muscles evoked by tapping the Achilles tendon.—**Amphigenous, amphoteric**, etc., **reaction.** See the adjectives.—**Color-reaction**, in *chem.*, a reaction which causes a characteristic development or change of color: used in testing.—**Diazo-reaction.** Same as *Ehrlich's reaction.*—**Ehrlich's reaction**, a reaction in the urine of typhoid and other patients in which it strikes a deep dark red on being treated with a mixture containing sodium nitrite, sulphanilic acid, and hydrochloric acid, and alkalinized with ammonia. Also called *Ehrlich's test*, and *diazo-reaction.*—**Law of action and reaction.** See *action.*—**Paradoxical reaction.** See *paradoxical.*—**Reaction of degeneration**, a modification of the normal reaction of nerve and muscle to electric stimuli, observable in cases where the lesion lies in the motor nerve or its immediate central or peripheral terminations. The complete form presents (*a*) total loss of irritability of the nerve below the lesion; (*b*) on direct stimulation of the muscle, (1) loss of irritability for very brief currents, such as induction-shocks; (2) retention and even increase of irritability for making and breaking of currents of longer duration (this galvanic irritability also becomes lost in the terminal stages of the severest forms); (3) increase of irritability for making currents at the anode as compared with the cathode, so that the anode closing contraction may exceed the cathode closing contraction; (4) a sluggishness of contraction and relaxation.

reactionary (rē-ak'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réactionnaire;* as *reaction* + *-ary.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to reaction in general; consisting of or characterized by reflex or reciprocal action; reactive.

The *reactionary* excitement that gave her a proud self-mastery had not subsided.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 10.

Specifically—**2.** Of or pertaining to political reaction; favoring reaction: as, *reactionary* principles or movements.

The poverty and suffering of millions of the working classes came in aid of the *reactionary* party and the more egotistical line of policy.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 33.

II. *n.*; pl. *reactionaries* (-riz). A promoter of reaction; specifically, one who attempts to check, undo, or reverse political action.

The *reactionaries* and conservatives of Sweden—and there are many of them in this old country—are afraid that free Norway will lead Sweden into the path of reforms.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 804.

reactionist (rē-ak'shon-ist), *n.* [< *reaction* + *-ist.*] A favorer of reaction; an advocate of old methods or principles; a reactionary.

Those who are not afraid of the nickname of *reactionists* will be slow to condemn her [Austria] for the maintenance of a principle on which she has grown into power.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 239.

reaction-period (rē-ak'shon-pē'ri-od), *n.* Same as *reaction-time.*

reaction-time (rē-ak'shon-tīm), *n.* The time between the application of a stimulus and some reaction, as when a signal is rendered on the perception of some sensation. The *reduced reaction-time* is the part of this which is consumed in perception and willing, as distinct from what is consumed in transmission and in the period of muscular latency.

reaction-wheel (rē-ak'shon-hwēl), *n.* See *turbine.*

reactive (rē-ak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *réactif;* as *react* + *-ive.*] Pertaining to or causing reaction; acting reflexively or reciprocally; resulting from reflex action.

Ye fish, assume a voice, with praises fill
The hollow rock and loud *reactive* hill.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vii.

Knowledge of Sanscrit . . . will be kept alive by the *reactive* influence of Germany and England.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 25.

This equilibration between new outer forces and *reactive* inner forces, which is thus directly produced in individuals. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

reactively (rē-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By reaction.

reactiveness (rē-ak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being reactive.

reactivity (rē-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *reactive* + *-ity.*] The state of being reactive; the process or course of reaction, as from a diseased condition.

The occurrence of colour, therefore, is more frequently than not concomitant with a high degree of *reactivity.*
Nature, XXXVII. 503.

read[1] (rēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *read* (red), ppr. *reading.* [Early mod. E. also *reed*, *reede*, *rede*; <

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ME. *reden*, earlier *ræden, rathen, rothen* (a weak verb, pret. *redde, radde*, pp. *red, rad, i-rad*), < AS. (*a*) *rǣdan* (a weak verb, pret. *rǣdde*, pl. *rǣddon*, pp. *rǣded, rāded, gerǣd*), mixed with (*b*) *rēdan*, Anglian also *rēdan, rēthan* (a strong redupl. verb, pret. *reord*, pp. *rǣden;* found only in poet. or Anglian use), counsel, advise, consult, etc., read (a writing, whether aloud or to oneself), = OS. *rādan* (pret. *rēd*, pp. *girādan*), counsel, take counsel upon, provide, = OFries. *rēda* (pret. *rēd*), counsel, = MD. D. *raden*, counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = MLG. *rāten*, LG. *raten*, counsel, advise, = OHG. *rātan*, MHG. *rāten*, G. *raten, rathen* (pret. *riet, rieth*, pp. *geraten, gerathen*), counsel, advise, interpret, guess, = Icel. *rādha* (pret. *rēdh*, pp. *rādhinn*), counsel, advise, etc., = Sw. *råda*, counsel, advise, prevail, *rå*, can, may, = Dan. *raade*, counsel, rule, control, also interpret, = Goth. **rēdan*, in comp. *ga-rēdan* (pret. *ga-rairōth*), provide for; perhaps akin (having then an orig. present formative *-d*) to L. *reri* (pp. *ratus*), think, deem, consider: see *rate*[2], *ratio*, *reason*. Some compare Skt. √ *rādh*, be successful, Russ. *radŭ*, glad, happy, ready, Lith. *rodas*, willing, etc. Hence *read*[1], *n.*, *riddle*[1], *aread*, etc. The verb *read* in the already obsolete sense 'counsel, advise,' was much affected by Spenser, and in the early modern and ME. spelling *rede* which he used has likewise been much affected by his archaizing imitators; but there is no historical ground for a difference in spelling. The pret. *read* (red) should be written *red*, as it was formerly; it is exactly parallel with *led*, pret. of *lead*[1], and with *let*, pret. of *let*[1] (inf. formerly *lete*, with long vowel).] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To counsel; advise; recommend.

And she thus brenneth bothe in love and drede,
So that she nyste what was best to *rede*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 679.

And seththe he *radde* religioun the rule for to holde—
"Leste the kyng and his counseil 3or comunes apeire,
And beo stiward in oure stude til ȝe be stouwet betere."
Piers Plowman (A), v. 38.

We may *read* constancy and fortitude
To other souls. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

If there 's a hole in a' your coats,
I *rede* you tent it.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

My Ladye *reads* you swith return.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 22.

2. To teach; instil, as a lesson.

Are these the arts,
Robin, you *read* your rude ones of the wood,
To countenance your quarrels and mistakings?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

3. To explain the meaning of; explain; interpret; make out; solve: as, to *read* a riddle; to *read* a dream.

Joseph, . . . he that *redde* so
The kynges metynge, Pharao.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 281.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break?
Or must we *read* you quite from what you speak?
Donne, Expostulation (ed. 1819).

"I'll *read* your dream, sister," he says,
"I'll *read* it into sorrow."
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

I can *read* my uncle's riddle. *Scott*, Waverley, lxii.

4†. To declare; tell; rehearse.

That hast my name and nation *redd* aright.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 67.

5†. To suppose; guess; imagine; fancy.

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To *read* what manner musicke that mote bee.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 70. (*Nares.*)

6. To understand by observation or scrutiny; acquire a knowledge of (something not otherwise obvious) by interpreting signs or indications; study out; interpret: as, to *read* the signs of the times; to *read* the sky or a person's countenance.

Who is 't can *read* a woman?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 48.

Let thy ambitions eye
Read noble objects. *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

7. To discover by observation or scrutiny; perceive from signs or indications.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 5. 38.

Let vs looke backe to Adam, who in this wicked fruit of his bodie might *reade* continuall lectures of repentance for the sinne of his soule. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

All the gazers on the skies
Read not in fair heaven's story
Expresser truth, or truer glory,
Than they might in her bright eyes.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xl.

If once the reality of the phenomena were established, we should all be able to *read* each other's secrets.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 10.

8. (*a*) To observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed, inscribed, or stamped in letters or other significant characters); go over with the eyes (or, in the case of the blind, with the fingers) and take in the meaning of (significant characters forming or representing words or sentences); peruse: as, to *read* a book, newspaper, poem, inscription, or piece of music.

He . . . *radde* it over, and gan the letre fold.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1085.

A man of Ethiopia . . . sitting in his chariot *read* Esaias the prophet. Acts viii. 27, 28.

I heard of a late Secretary of State that could not *read* the next Morning his own Hand-writing.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

In his short life, and without ostentation, he [Shelley] had in truth *read* more Greek than many an aged pedant who, with pompous parade, prides himself upon this study alone. *Hogg*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 73.

(*b*) To note the indication of (a graduated instrument): as, to *read* a thermometer or a circle.—**9.** To utter aloud: said of words or sounds represented by letters or other significant characters.

The king . . . *read* in their ears all the words of the book of the covenant. 2 Ki. xxiii. 2.

In their Synagogues they make one of the best sort to *read* a Chapter of Moses. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

10. To peruse or study (a subject in the books written about it); learn through reading: as, to *read* law or philosophy; to *read* science for a degree; to *read* the news; we *read* that the meek shall inherit the earth.

Chyffe of folis, men yn bokys *redythe*,
Able yn his foly to holde residence,
Ys he that nowther God louethe nor dredethe,
Nor to his chyrche hathe none aduertence.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 79.

At Iherico, as it is *red*, our Lord dyde many grete myracles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 41.

11. To perceive or assume in the reading or study of a book or writing (something not expressed or directly indicated); impute or import by inference: as, to *read* a meaning in a book which the author did not intend; to *read* one's own notions into a book; to *read* something between the lines.

Nascent philosophy and dawning science are *read* into the sacred literature. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, i.

After their usual manner of speculating about primitive practices, men *read* back developed ideas into undeveloped minds. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

12. To affect by reading so as to bring into a specified condition: as, to *read* a child asleep; to *read* one's self blind.

No, no; give him a Young Clark's Guide. What, we shall have you *read* yourself into a Humour of rambling and fighting, and studying military Discipline, and wearing red Breeches. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

13†. To read about.

Of the fynest stones faire
That men *rede* in the Lapidaire.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1352.

To read (one) **a chapter.** See *chapter.*—**To read one's self in,** in the *Church of England*, to read the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and repeat the Declaration of Assent (to the Articles, Prayer-book, and Ordinary) prescribed by law, which is required of every incumbent on the first Sunday on which he officiates in the church of his benefice, or on some other Sunday appointed and allowed by the ordinary.

On the following Sunday Mr. Arabin was to *read himself in* at his new church.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxii.

To read out of, to expel from, or declare no longer to belong to (some organization), by proclamation of any kind: as, to *read* a person *out of* a political party.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To counsel; advise; give advice or warning.

"Syr," he seyd, "now hane I *redd;*
Ete we now, and make vs glad,
And euery man fle care."
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 22).

A monster vile whom God and man does hate:
Therefore I *read* beware. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 13.

As for this carping girl, Iphigena,
Take her with thee to bear thee company,
And in my land I *rede* be seen no more.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

2†. To speak; discourse; declare; tell.

Sojourned hath this Mars, of which I *rede*,
In chambre amyd the paleys prively.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 78.

3. To peruse something written or printed; acquire information from a record of any kind.

I have *read* of Caligula's Horse, that was made Consul.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 37.

To *read* well—that is, to read true books in a true spirit—is a noble exercise. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 110.

4. To utter aloud the words of something written or printed; enunciate the words of a book or writing.

So they *read* in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense. Neh. viii. 8.

5. In *music:* (*a*) To perform or render music at first sight of the notes: applied to either vocal or instrumental performance: as, he plays well, but *reads* very slowly. (*b*) To perform or render music in a particular way; put a certain expression upon it; interpret it: used of a performer or conductor.—**6.** To give a recital or lecture; rehearse something written or learned: as, to *read* before a public audience.

For, if I take ye in hand, I shall dissect you,
And *read* upon your phlegmatic dull carcases.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

7. To study systematically from books or writings: sometimes with *up*.

The Bachelors, most of them Scholars, *reading* for Fellowships, and nearly all of them private tutors.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 36.

Men should . . . be compelled to *read up* on questions of the time, and give in public a reason for the faith which is in them. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 209.

8. To appear on reading; have a (specified) meaning.—**9.** To have a certain quality or effect in perusal; used absolutely, to be suitable or desirable for perusal.

Then again, his [Sheridan's] works, unlike those of Burke, do not *read*, possess no attractions, are not indispensable to the library. *Jon Bee*, Samuel Foote.

The following passage, however, with some historical basis, *reads* rather curiously. *Mind*, XII. 624.

To read between the lines, to detect a meaning or purpose not specifically expressed in a book or other writing; discover some recondite motive or implication in what is read.—**To read by sound,** in *teleg.*, to make out the words or terms of a message from the sounds made by the instrument in transmitting it.

read[1] (red), *p. a.* [Pp. of *read*[1], *v.*] Having knowledge gained from reading; instructed by reading; in general, versed: now usually with *well:* as, *well read* in the classics.

You are all *read* in mysteries of state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

An Oxford-Man, extremely *read* in Greek,
Who from Euripides makes Phædra speak.
Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.

One cannot be *well read* unless well seasoned in thought and experience. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 134.

read[1] (rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rede;* < ME. *rede*, < AS. *rǣd* = OS. *rād* = OFries. *rēd* = D. *raad* = MLG. *rād*, LG. *rad* = OHG. MHG. *rāt*, G. *rat*, *rath* = Icel. *rādh* = Sw. *råd* = Dan. *raad*, counsel, advice; from the orig. verb: see *read*[1], *v.* In the sense 'counsel, advice,' the noun is used archaically, in the spelling *rede*, like the verb.] **1†.** Counsel; advice.

But who so wol nat trowen *rede* ne lore,
I kan not sen in hym no remedie,
But lat hym worchen with his fantasie.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 327.

And whan the kynge was come to Cardoel, he sente after the men of hys counceile, and asked what was theire *rede* in this thinge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 81.

To whose wise *read* she hearkning sent me streight
Into this land. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 30.

May you better reck the *rede*
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

2†. Interpretation.

I repeated
The *read* thereof for guerdon of my paine,
And taking downe the shield with me did it retaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 10.

3†. Speech; tale; narrative.

Why then a final note prolong,
Or lengthen out a closing song,
Unless to bid the gentles speed,
Who long have listened to my *rede?*
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoy.

4†. A saying; a proverb.

This *reede* is ryfe, that oftentime
Great clymbers fall unsoft.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

5. Reading; perusal. [Colloq.]

My first *read* of the newspaper.
Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

I got the other day a hasty *read* of your "Scenes of Clerical Life." *E. Hall*, in Cross's George Eliot, II. ix.

read[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *red*[1].

read[3] (rēd), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *red*[3].

readability (rē-da-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *readable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Readableness.

readable (rē'da-bl), *a.* [< *read*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being read; legible.—**2.** Of sufficient interest to be read; worth reading; easy or interesting to read: as, a *readable* story.

Nobody except editors and school-teachers and here and there a literary man knows how common is the capacity of rhyming and prattling in *readable* prose.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-Table.

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3. Enabling to read; capable of being read by. [Rare.]

Those who have been labouring to introduce into our railway carriages not only a good *readable* light, but a light generally acceptable to everyone.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 601.

readableness (rē′da-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being readable.

A book remarkable for its succinctness, its vividness, and its eminent *readableness*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 805.

readably (rē′da-bli), *adv.* In a readable manner; legibly.

readdress (rē-a-dres′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *address*.] To address or direct again.

He . . . *re-addressed* himself to her.
Boyle, Works, VI. 290.

readept† (rē-a-dept′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *adept*.] To regain; recover.

The which Duchie if he might by their meanes *readept* and recover, he would never let passe out of hys memorie so great a benifite. *Hall*, Edward IV., f. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

readeption (rē-a-dep′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *adeption*.] A regaining; recovery of something lost.

In whose begynnyng of *raedepcion* [*rea-*], the erle of Worcester, whiche for his cruelnesse was called the bochier of Engla[n]de, was taken and put in streyght pryson.
Fabyan, Chron., II. 659, an. 1570.

Will any say that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple? *Bacon.*

reader (rē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *reder, redere, redare, redar*, reader, counselor, adviser, < AS. *rædere, rēdere*, a reader, scholar, church reader (lector), reader of riddles, diviner (= D. *rader*, adviser, = OHG. *rātari, rātiri*, MHG. *rātære*, counselor, adviser, guesser, diviner), < *rædan*, advise, read: see *read*[1].] **1**†. One who counsels; a counselor; an adviser.

Loke . . . uram [from] kueade [evil] *rederes*, and ne akse no red at foles. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

2. One who interprets; one who acquires knowledge from observation or impression; an interpreter: as, a *reader* of weather-signs or of probabilities. See *mind-reader*.—**3.** One who reads; a person who peruses, studies, or utters aloud that which is written or printed.

And the *reader* droned from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

Readers are multiplying daily; but they want guidance, help, plan. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 499.

Specifically—(*a*) One who reads for examination or criticism; an examiner of that which is offered or proposed for publication: as, an editorial or a publisher's *reader*. (*b*) One who is employed to read for correction for the press; a proof-reader. (*c*) One who recites before an audience anything written: as, an elocutionary *reader*. Particularly—(*d*) One whose office it is to read before an audience; an officer appointed to read for a particular purpose; a lector; a lecturer. (1) In the early church, the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, and some other churches, a member of one of the minor clerical orders, appointed to read Scripture lections in the church. The order of reader existed as early as the second century. At an early date it was not unusual to admit young boys, even of five or six, to the office of reader, but by the sixth century the age of eighteen was required by law. In the Roman Catholic Church this order is little more than one of the steps to the priesthood. The reader (lector) ranks above a doorkeeper and below an exorcist, and the form of ordination is the delivery to him of the book from which he is to read. In the Greek Church the reader (anagnost) ranks below a subdeacon, and it is his office, as it was in the early church, to read the Epistle, the deacon reading the Gospel. In the Church of England the order fell into abeyance after the Reformation, but lay readers were frequently licensed, especially in churches or chapels without a clergyman. They could not minister the sacraments and other rites of the church, except the burial of the dead and the churching of women, nor pronounce the absolution and benediction. Of late years, however, bishops have regularly admitted candidates to the office of reader by delivery of a copy of the New Testament. In the American Episcopal Church lay readers conduct services in vacant churches or under a rector by his request with license from the bishop for a definite period (a year or less). They cannot give absolution or benediction, administer sacraments, nor use the occasional offices of the church except those for the burial of the dead and visitation of the sick and prisoners, nor deliver sermons of their own composition. (2) One who reads the law in a Jewish synagogue. (3) In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the English Inns of Court, etc., a lecturer, or, where there are two grades of lecturers, a lecturer of the higher grade, the others being called *sublectors* or *lecturers*.

4. A reading-book for schools; a book containing exercises in reading.—**Gentle reader, lay reader**, etc. See the adjectives.

readership (rē′dėr-ship), *n.* [< *reader* + *-ship*.] The office of reader. See *reader*, 3 (*d*) (3).

Oxford has decided to establish a *Readership* in Geography. *Nature*, XXXV. 475.

readily (red′i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *redely, reddely, redili, rediliche*; < *ready* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a ready manner; with facility; quickly; speedily; promptly; easily.

On hir fete wexen saugh I
Partriches winges *redely*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1392.

Mr. Carlyle is for calling down fire from Heaven whenever he cannot *readily* lay his hand on the match-box.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 128.

2. With readiness or alacrity; without delay or objection; willingly.

She answered that she could *readily* obey what her father and mother had done. *Pepys*, Diary, July 17, 1665.

I *readily* grant that one truth cannot contradict another.
Locke.

3†. Just now; at once.

A tydynge for to here . . .
That shal nat now be told for me,
For it no nede is *redely*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2137.

=**Syn.** See *ready*.

readiness (red′i-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *readines, redynes*; < ME. *redinesse, redynesse*; < *ready* + *-ness*.] **1.** The condition of being ready; the state of being adapted or in condition for immediate use or action; present preparedness or fitness; ready availability or qualification.

At the Archynale there be closed within, alwaye in a *redynesse* to set forth whan they woll.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

If it [death] be not now, yet it will come; the *readiness* is all. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 234.

Probed many hearts, beginning with his own,
And now was far in *readiness* for God.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 16.

2. Ready action or movement; instant facility or aptitude; promptness; quickness: as, *readiness* of thought or of speech; *readiness* in off-hand drawing.

I thought, by your *readiness* in the office, you had continued in it some time. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 275.

Good abstractive power shows itself in a superior *readiness* to frame any kind of concept.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 385.

3. Ready disposition; present willingness; mental preparedness.

They received the word with all *readiness* of mind.
Acts xvii. 11.

Digby made his peace with Cromwell, and professes his *readiness* to spend his blood for him.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 274.

=**Syn. 2.** *Readiness, Facility, Expertness, Knack*, promptitude, aptness, preparation, preparedness, inclination. The first four words agree in meaning that the person can do a thing with ease and quickness. *Readiness* emphasizes promptitude: as, *readiness* in repartee. *Facility* by derivation emphasizes ease, whether partly natural or wholly acquired. (See *ease*, *n.*) *Expertness* is facility acquired: as, *expertness* with the pen, at figures, in working a sewing-machine; it is primarily physical, and especially manual, but also mental. *Knack* is a familiar word, applying to facility or expertness viewed as a happy and rather surprising possession of skill or faculty.

reading (rē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *redynge, ræding*, reading, < AS. *ræding*, reading, a reading, a passage or lesson, also rule, government; verbal n. of *rædan*, counsel, rule, read: see *read*[1].] **1.** The act of interpreting; interpretation; exposition, as of a riddle or dream; interpretation of signs, marks, or the like; a rendering or discovery of what is signified by the state or marking of an instrument, by arbitrary signs of any kind, or by the existing condition or action of anything: as, the *readings* of a steam-indicator; a correct *reading* of the sky (as to weather), or of a person's countenance or proceedings.

For instance, if the freezing-point is lowered, we must subtract the amount of fall from each *reading*.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 187.

Take the *readings* of the two pegs [in adjusting a field level], which will give their true difference of level.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8905.

2. The particular interpretation given to a composition of any kind, an event or a series of events, etc.; also, a rendering in speech, act, or performance; delineation; representation.

You charm me, Mortimer, with your *reading* of my weaknesses. By-the-by, that very word *Reading*, in its critical use, always charms me. An actress's *reading* of a chamber-maid, a dancer's *reading* of a hornpipe, a singer's *reading* of a song, a marine-painter's *reading* of the sea, the kettle-drum's *reading* of an instrumental passage, are phrases ever youthful and delightful.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 10.

For Englishmen in their own tongue to have from such a man [Von Ranke] a *reading* of the most critical period of English history would be a boon of incalculable value.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 58.

His *reading* of Bach's Italian Concerto was a scramble, so far as the first and last movements were concerned.
The Academy, June 29, 1889, p. 456.

3. The act of perusing that which is written or printed; perusal.

You write with ease to show your breeding,
But easy writing 's curst hard *reading*.
Sheridan, Clio's Protest.

4. The utterance or recital of recorded words, either from the record (as a printed page) or from memory; specifically, a public lection or lecture: as, to give *readings* from the poets, or upon law or philosophy. See *read*[1], *v. i.*, 6.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law.
Hooker.

The *readings* [in the Inns of Court] were from the very first deemed of vital importance, and were delivered in the halls with much ceremony. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 88.

5. That which is read or to be read; any written or printed medium of thought or intelligence; recorded matter or material.

It is in newspapers that we must look for the main *reading* of this generation. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Remembering his early love of poetry and fiction, she unlocked a bookcase, and took down several books that had been excellent *reading* in their day.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ix.

6. The indication of a graduated instrument: as, the *reading* of a barometer.—**7.** Textual structure or construction; a form, expression, or collocation in a writing, or in a particular copy or impression of it; a version: as, the various *readings* of a passage in Shakspere; the *reading* seems to be corrupt.

When you meet with several *Readings* of the Text, take heed you admit nothing against the Tenets of your Church.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 22.

Disjunctor reading. See *disjunctor*.—**Penny reading**, an amateur entertainment consisting of readings, recitations, music, etc., admission to which is only one penny: common in the British Islands, where such entertainments seem to have been introduced about 1860.—**Reading ægrotat.** See *ægrotat*.—**Reading notice.** See *notice*.

reading (rē′ding), *p. a.* Inclined to read; having a taste for reading; of a studious disposition: as, a *reading* community.—**Reading man.** See *man*.

William himself was not a *reading man*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

reading-book (rē′ding-bůk), *n.* [< ME. **reding-bok*, < AS. *ræding-bōc*, reading-book, lectionary, < *ræding*, reading, + *bōc*, book.] **1.** A lectionary.—**2.** A book containing selections to be used as exercises in reading.

reading-boy (rē′ding-boi), *n.* In *printing*, a boy employed to read copy to a proof-reader; a reader's assistant: in the United States called *copy-holder*.

reading-desk (rē′ding-desk), *n.* A desk adapted for use in reading; specifically, a high desk for holding a book or manuscript to be read by a person while standing; in a church, same as *lectern*, 1.

He feared he should acquit himself badly in St. Ewold's *reading-desk*. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

reading-glass (rē′ding-glȧs), *n.* A magnifying lens set in a frame with a handle, for use in reading fine print, or for persons with defective vision.

reading-lamp (rē′ding-lamp), *n.* A lamp especially adapted for use in reading; specifically, a form of lamp for use in public reading or speaking, arranged so that its light is concentrated upon the reading-desk.

reading-pew (rē′ding-pū), *n.* In English churches, a pew from which to read part of the service; especially, after the Reformation, an inclosure in the body of a church, with a door, seat, and desk or desks, used instead of the older and later form of reading-desk or stalls.

reading-room (rē′ding-röm), *n.* **1.** An apartment appropriated to reading; a room furnished with newspapers, periodicals, etc., to which persons resort for reading.—**2.** A room or closet set apart for the use of professional proof-readers.

reading-stand (rē′ding-stand), *n.* A stand to support a book. (*a*) Same as *reading-table*. (*b*) Same as *reading-desk*.

reading-table (rē′ding-tā″bl), *n.* A table providing support for a heavy book or books, when in use, and frequently space for other books needed for consultation, and the like. There are many patterns, some having a revolving top.

readjourn (rē-a-jėrn′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< F. *réajourner*, readjourn; as *re-* + *adjourn*. Cf. *rejourn*.] To adjourn again.

Parliament assembling again . . . was then *re-adjourned* by the king's special command till Tuesday next.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 448.

readjournment (rē-a-jėrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *réajournement*, readjournment; as *readjourn* + *-ment*.] A succeeding adjournment; adjournment anew.

readjust (rē-a-just′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *adjust*.] **1.** To settle again; put in order again, as what had been discomposed.

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The beau sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair.
Fielding.

2. To adjust in a new way; make a different adjustment, arrangement, or settlement of.

The problem these gentlemen had to solve was to *re-adjust* the proportion between their wants and their income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

My scheme, your better knowledge broke,
Presently *readjusts* itself, the small
Proportioned largelier, parts and whole named new.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 221.

readjuster (rē-a-jus'tėr), *n.* [< *readjust* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who readjusts, or takes part in a readjustment of something.—2. [*cap.*] Specifically, a member of a party in Virginia, formed about 1878, under the leadership of General William Mahone, and originally composed principally of Democrats, for the forcible readjustment of the debt on terms dictated by the State without the consent of the bondholders. The exceptional losses of the State in the civil war made the large debt previously contracted very burdensome; and the amount of its liability was in dispute with the State of West Virginia, which had been set off from Virginia without a decision of this question. The Readjusters elected the State government in 1879, and also United States senators for the terms 1881-7 and 1883-9, in opposition to the Conservative Democrats, or Funders; but the party failed to effect a permanent settlement of the debt, and was merged in the Republican party about 1882.

Further news from Virginia indicates that the Repudiators, or *Readjusters*, as they call themselves, have elected a majority of the General Assembly.
The Nation, Nov. 13, 1879, p. 317.

readjustment (rē-a-just'ment), *n.* [< *readjust* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of readjusting, or the state of being readjusted.—2. Specifically, in *U. S. politics*, the political schemes of the Readjusters.

readmission (rē-ad-mish'on), *n.* [< F. *réadmission* = Sp. *readmision* = Pg. *readmissão;* as *re-* + *admission.*] The act of admitting again; the state of being readmitted; renewed admission.

In an exhausted receiver, animals that seem as they were dead revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air. *Arbuthnot.*

readmit (rē-ad-mit'), *v. t.* [= F. *réadmettre* = Sp. *readmitir* = Pg. *readmittir* = It. *riammettere*, readmit; as *re-* + *admit.*] To admit again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *re-admit* the suppliant.
Milton, S. A., l. 1173.

readmittance (rē-ad-mit'ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *admittance.*] Permission to enter again; readmission.

Humbly petitioning a *readmittance* into his college.
T. Warton, Sir T. Pope, p. 84. (*Latham.*)

readvance (rē-ad-vans'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *advance*, *v.*] To advance again or afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *readvance*
To former height.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxxv., To Sir H. Goodyere.

readvertency (rē-ad-vėr'ten-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *advertency.*] The act of adverting to or reviewing again. [Rare.]

Memory he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *re-advertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that were actually there, though not attended to.
Norris, Reflections on Locke, p. 9.

ready (red'i), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *redy, redi, rædi, rædig, i-redi*, ready, prepared, prompt, near, < AS. *rædе* (rare and uncertain), usually *geræde*, ready, swift, prompt, easy, plain (suffix *-e* becoming *-i* by confusion with the common adj. suffix ME. *-i, -y*, > E. *-y*[1]); = OFries. *rede, red* = D. *ree* = MLG. *rēde, reide, rēt, reit*, LG. *rede, reed* = OHG. *bi-reiti*, MHG. *bereite, be-reit*, G. *be-reit*, ready, prepared, = Icel. *g-reithr* (**ga reithr*), ready (whence ult. E. *graith, grade*[2]), = OSw. *reda*, Sw. *be-red* = Dan. *rede, be-redt*, ready; perhaps = Goth. *garaids*, set, appointed; cf. *raidjan*, appoint, *ga-raidjan*, enjoin, command, *ga-raideins*, an ordinance, rule, authority. Otherwise akin to Icel. *reithi*, harness, outfit, gear, implements; or to AS., etc., *ridan* (pret. *rād*), ride, *rād*, a riding, expedition: see *ride, road, raid.* Hence, in comp., *already*, and ult. *array, curry*[1], *ray*[3], *raiment*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Completely prepared, as for immediate action or use, or for present requirement; suitably equipped, ordered, or arranged; in proper trim or condition.

Comaund, sir kyng, that a clene nauy
Be *redy* to rode on the rugh see,
All well for the werre, with wight men ynogh.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2549.

My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are *ready*. Mat. xxii. 4.

Be *ready*, Claudio, for your death to-morrow.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 107.

2†. Dressed.

Up ryseth fresshe Canacee hir selue, . . .
Noon hyer was he [the sun] whan she *redy* was.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 379.

The French leap over the walls in their shirts. Enter, several ways, . . . Alençon and Reignier, half *ready*, and half unready. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1 (stage direction).

Bid my wife make herself *ready* handsomely,
And put on her best apron.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

3. Suitably disposed in mind; mentally prepared; willing; inclined; not reluctant.

The spirit truly is *ready*, but the flesh is weak.
Mark xiv. 38.

A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not *ready* to endure deserves some respect.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Prepared by what has gone before; brought to a fit state or condition; not unlikely; immediately liable: with an infinitive.

The blessing of him that was *ready* to perish came upon me. Job xxix. 13.

Our king, being *ready* to leap out of himself for joy of his found daughter, . . . cries, "O, thy mother!"
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 54.

The miserable prisoner is *ready* to famish.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 45.

5. Already prepared or provided; available for present use or requirement; immediately at hand or within reach; opportune: as, a *ready* means of escape; a *ready* way.

And the olde knyght seide that he sholde do sette ther a cheyer, that euer more sholde be *redy* for the knyght in to sitte that sholde be so trewe in lovynge whan he were come. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

It sometimes cometh to pass that the *readiest* way which a wise man hath to conquer is to fly.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

Nine-score and seventeen pounds: of which he made five marks, *ready* money. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 7.

He pays in *ready* guineas very liberally.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

6. Prompt in action or movement; expert; dexterous; facile.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the weasel.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 161.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a *ready* man, . . . and therefore, if a man . . . confer little, he had need have a present wit. *Bacon*, Studies.

There's a sudden turn now! You have a *ready* wit for intrigue, I find. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

7. Prompt; quick; offhand: as, a *ready* reply or retort; a *ready* admission; a *ready* welcome.

My tongue is the pen of a *ready* writer. Ps. xlv. 1.

Unless he had done this with great dexterity and *ready* address, he would frequently have been involved in imminent danger. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

8†. Present; at hand; here: used in answering a call.

Duke. What, is Antonio here?
Ant. Ready. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 2.

[*Ready* is much used in compounds, with participles and sometimes nouns, or in combinations that are properly compounds: as, *ready*-made; *ready*-cooked, etc.]—**Making ready**, in *printing*, the process of preparation for taking regular impressions from a form on the press. It includes the adjustment of the form on the press, the proper distribution of the pressure on type and cuts by means of underlays and overlays, and the adaptation of ink to paper.—**Ready about.** See *about.*—**Ready money.** See *money.*—**To make ready.** (*a*) To prepare; set in order.

Whiche the ffryers kepte and ther thei *made* the *redy* in ornaments and began ther a very solempne procession.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

They sit downe at tables, and then must the Bridegrome make triall of his breast in singing a long prayer: others in the meane time call to *make readie* the heus.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

(*b*†) To dress.

While Master Mathew reads, Bobadill *makes* himself *ready*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

Go, and *make* thee *ready* straight
In all thy best attire. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

A man may *make* him *ready* in such clothes
Without a candle.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Ready, Easy;* disposed, apt, expert, handy, skilful, clever, smart; expeditious, unhesitating. So many of the meanings of *ready* convey the idea of a movement of mind, and especially a consent of the will, that there is a tendency to use other words where disposition is not included. Hence it is better to say this may *easily* be seen, than this may *readily* be seen. See quotation from Locke under *readily.* *Easy* of approach; *easy* to be done; *ready* to hear. All the senses of *ready*, active or passive, grow out of that of being prepared.

II. *n.* 1. Ready money; cash: usually with the definite article. [Slang.]

Lord Strutt was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull. (*Latham.*)

2. The condition of being ready. [Colloq.]—3. The position of a soldier's weapon following the command "Make ready!" or "Ready!" [Colloq.]

[The hunter] beats patiently and noiselessly from the leeward . . . with his rifle at the *ready*.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 119.

A good ready, a state of being fully ready or prepared; a good condition of readiness. [Colloq.]

ready (red'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *readied*, ppr. *readying.* [< ME. *redien, redyen* (= D. *reeden*, prepare, dress, = MLG. *rēden, reiden* = MHG. *reiten, reiden;* cf. ME. *beredien* = G. *be-reiten* = Sw. *be-reda* = Dan. *be-rede*, prepare, get ready, etc.); < *ready, a.*] 1. To make ready; put into proper condition or order; dispose; arrange; prepare. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thare-fore what-so-euer thou bee that *redies* the for to lufe Gode, . . . haue in mynde besely for to halde the name of thesu in thi mynde.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

And, having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

2†. To direct.

For, for the gretnesse of the Erthe and of the See, men may go be a 1000 and a 1000 other weyes, that no man cowde *redye* him perfitely toward the parties that he cam fro, but zif it were be aventure and happ, or be the grace of God. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

ready-made (red'i-mād), *a.* 1. Previously made and now ready for use; furnished or obtained in a formed state; specifically, in trade, made ready for chance sale, and not made to order for a particular person: as, *ready-made* clothing; *ready-made* opinions or excuses.

When he hears
The tale of horror, to some *ready-made* face
Of hypocritical assent he turns.
Shelley, Queen Mab, iii.

The provision-man had honestly the effect of having got for the day only into the black coat which he had bought *ready-made* for his first wife's funeral.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxii.

2. Pertaining to articles prepared beforehand: as, the *ready-made* department of a tailor's or shoemaker's business. [Trade use.]

ready-man (red'i-man), *n.* One of the men sent aloft in a man-of-war to prepare for evolutions with spars or sails.

ready-pole (red'i-pōl), *n.* A bar fixed across a chimney to support the pot-hook. It is now commonly of iron, but was formerly made of wood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ready-reckoner (red'i-rek'nėr), *n.* A book of tabulated calculations, giving the value of any number of things from the lowest monetary unit upward, as also the interest on any sum of money for any period from a day upward, etc.; a book of tables to facilitate calculations.

I could almost think from the preface (but such deductions are very deceptive) that the earliest of the books which are now called *ready reckoners*, meaning those which have totals at given prices ready cast up, was the following: London 1693. Wm. Leyborn. Panarithmologia; being a mirror for merchants, a brieviate for bankers, a treasure for tradesmen, a mate for mechanics, and a sure guide for purchasers, sellers, or mortgagers of land, leases, annuities, rents, pensions, etc., in present possession or reversion, and a constant concomitant fitted for all men's occasions. *De Morgan.*

The Clerk in Eastcheap cannot spend the day in verifying his *Ready-Reckoner;* he must take it as verified, true and indisputable. *Carlyle.*

reaf†, *n.* [Usually in Sc. spelling *reif, rief;* < ME. *ref, ræf, reaf, reve*, < AS. *rēaf*, spoil, plunder: see *reave.*] Spoil; plunder; robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie.
Holinshed, Chron. (*Nares.*)

The man that wons yon foreste intill,
He lives by *reif* and felonie!
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 32).

reaffirm (rē-a-fėrm'), *v. t.* [= F. *réaffirmer;* as *re-* + *affirm.*] To affirm again.

I close with *re-affirming* the truth that I have aimed to impress. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 25.

reaffirmance (rē-a-fėr'mans), *n.* [< *reaffirm* + *-ance.*] Renewed affirmation; reaffirmation.

A *reaffirmance* after such revocation. *Aylife*, Parergon.

reaffirmation (rē-af-ėr-mā'shon), *n.* [< *reaffirm* + *-ation.*] Renewed affirmation; a repeated affirmation.

The great movement of thought which characterises the nineteenth century is a movement through negation to *reaffirmation*, through destruction to reconstruction.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 1.

reafforest (rē-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *afforest.*] To convert anew into a forest; renew the forest-growth of; reforest.

The Legislature was obliged to take steps to *reafforest* considerable tracts. *The American*, VII. 229.

reafforestation (rē-a-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< *reafforest* + *-ation.*] A second afforestation; promotion of renewed forest-growth.

Even partial *reafforestation* in Brescia.
The Century, XXXI. 536.

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reagency (rē-ā′jen-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *agency.*] Action of or as of a reagent; reflex agency or activity; counter-agency; reaction.

Still, the mind, when acted on, is only excited to self-agency, to manifest what it is in itself, in the way of *re-agency.* *H. B. Smith*, Christian Theology, p. 173.

reagent (rē-ā′jent), *n.* [< *re-* + *agent.* Cf. *re-act.*] 1. One who or that which exerts reflex action or influence; an agency that produces reciprocal effects; a cause or source of counter-results.

These tools have some questionable properties. They are *reagents.* Machinery is aggressive. The weaver becomes a web, the machinist a machine.
Emerson, Works and Days.

2. In *chem.*, a substance used to effect chemical change in another substance for the purpose of identifying its component parts or of ascertaining its percentage composition. Thus, the infusion of galls is a reagent which indicates iron in solution by a dark-purple precipitate. Barium chlorid is a reagent which separates sulphuric acid from a solution in the insoluble form of barium sulphate which can be weighed, and from the weight of which the actual amount of sulphuric acid can readily be deduced.

3. Anything used for the treatment of a substance under investigation to render its nature or condition more evident. Ordinarily the object is to see what changes are thus produced, but the word is used more loosely, as in *hardening reagents.*—**Nessler's reagent**, a reagent used to detect and determine minute quantities of ammonia, particularly in water. It consists of a strongly alkaline solution of potassium iodide and mercuric chlorid. A few drops added to a few fluidounces of water will cause a slight reddish-yellow tinge if one part of ammonia is present in twenty million parts of water.

reaggravation (rē-ag-ra-vā′shon), *n.* [< *reaggravate* + *-ion.*] In *Rom. Cath. eccles. law*, the last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the excommunication.

reagree (rē-a-grē′), *v.* [< *re-* + *agree.*] **I.** *intrans.* To agree again; become reconciled.

II.† *trans.* To cause to agree again; reconcile.

And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord *reagreed.*
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 111.

reak†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *reek*[1].

reaket, *n.* [Perhaps an erroneous form for *wrack* or *wreck*, or an error for *reate*, q. v.: see *wrack*, *wreck.*] A kind of plant. [The word occurs only in the passage quoted, where it is used as a translation of Latin *ulva*, seaweed.]

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on *reakes* and reedes;
Somtymes frome goodly pleasant vine
A sower tendrell speedes.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

reaks†. See *to play rex*, under *rex.*

reaks-player†, *n.* One who plays reaks (rex). *Cotgrave.*

real[1] (rē′al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *real*, *reall*, < OF. *real*, *reel*, F. *réel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *reale*, < ML. *realis*, belonging to the thing itself (in the disputes of the Nominalists and Realists), < L. *res*, a thing; perhaps allied to Skt. √ *rā*, give. Hence *realize*, *realization*, *realism*, *realist*, *reality*, etc.; also, from L. *res*, E. *rebus*, *republic*, *republican*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Actual; genuine; true; authentic; not imaginary, artificial, counterfeit, or factitious: as, *real* lace.

I waked, and found
Before mine eyes all *real*, as the dream
Had lively shadow'd. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 310.

Homer tells us that the blood of the gods is not *real* blood, but only something like it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 275.

The hatred of unreality was uppermost with Carlyle; the love of what is *real* with Emerson.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, iv.

It is probable that the American inventor of the first anæsthetic has done more for the *real* happiness of mankind than all the moral philosophers from Socrates to Mill. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 91.

The Teutonic words are all of them *real* words, words which we are always wanting.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

2. Of genuine character; not pretended or pretending; unassumed or unassuming.

Phœbe's presence made a home about her. . . . She was *real!* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Real kings hide away their crowns in their wardrobes, and affect a plain and poor exterior.
Emerson, Works and Days.

3. Specifically, in *philos.*, existing in or pertaining to things, and not words or thought merely; being independent of any person's thought about the subject; possessing characters independently of the attribution of them by any individual mind or any number of minds; not resulting from the mind's action: opposed to *imaginary* or *intentional.* *Real* differs from *actual*, inasmuch as what is only in germ or in posse, in so far as it has a power of developing into a definite actuality, is real, and independent of what we may think about it. Real objects are either external to the mind, when they are independent altogether of our thought, or they are internal, when they depend upon thought, but not upon thought about them.

The term *real* (*realis*), though always importing the existent, is used in various significations and oppositions. . . . 1. As denoting existence, in contrast to the nomenclature of existence—the thing as contradistinguished from its name. Thus we have definitions and divisions *real*, and definitions and divisions nominal or verbal. 2. As expressing the existent as opposed to the non-existent—a something in contrast to a nothing. In this sense the diminutions of existence, to which reality in the following significations is counterposed, are all *real.* 3. As denoting material or external, in contrast to mental, spiritual, or internal, existence. This meaning is improper. . . . 4. As synonymous with *actual;* and this (*a*) as opposed to potential, (*b*) as opposed to possible existence. 5. As denoting absolute or irrespective, in opposition to phænomenal or relative, existence; in other words, as denoting things in themselves and out of relation to all else, in contrast to things in relation to, and as known by, intelligences, like men, who know only under the conditions of plurality and difference. In this sense, which is rarely employed and may be neglected, the *real* is only another term for the unconditioned or absolute—τὸ ὄντως ὄν. 6. As indicating existence considered as a subsistence in nature (ens extra animam, ens naturæ), it stands counter to an existence considered as a representation in thought. In this sense, *reale*, in the language of the older philosophy (Scholastic, Cartesian, Gassendian), as applied to *esse* or *ens*, is opposed to *intentionale*, *notionale*, *conceptibile*, *imaginarium*, *rationis*, *cognitionis*, *in anima*, *in intellectu*, *prout cognitum*, *ideale*, etc.; and corresponds with *a parte rei* as opposed to *a parte intellectus*, with *subjectivum* as opposed to *objectivum*, with *proprium*, *principale*, and *fundamentale* as opposed to *vicarium*, with *materiale* as opposed to *formale*, and with *formale in scipso* and *entitativum* as opposed to *representativum*, etc. Under this head, in the vacillating language of our more recent philosophy, *real* approximates to, but is hardly convertible with, objective, in contrast to subjective in the signification there prevalent. 7. In close connection with the sixth meaning, *real*, in the last place, denotes an identity or difference founded on the conditions of the existence of a thing in itself, in contrast to an identity or difference founded only on the relation or point of view in which the thing may be regarded by the thinking subject. In this sense it is opposed to logical or rational, the terms being here employed in a peculiar meaning. Thus a thing which really (*re*) or in itself is one and indivisible may logically (*ratione*) by the mind be considered as diverse or plural.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1, 5, foot-note.

Ideas of substances are *real* when they agree with the existence of things.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxx. 5.

We substitute a *real* for a dramatic person, and judge him accordingly. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

For the first time the ideal social compact was *real.*
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. Sincere; faithful; loyal.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service.
Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson (1643). (*Nares.*)

5†. Relating to things, not to persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business. *Bacon.*

6. In *law*, pertaining to or having the quality of things fixed or immovable. See *real estate*, etc., below.—**Chattel real.** See *chattel.*—**Covenant real.** See *covenant.*—**Real abstraction.** See *abstraction.*—**Real action**, in *law.* See *action*, 8.—**Real assets.** See *assets*, 1.—**Real attribute**, an attribute known by ordinary observation, generalization, and abstraction, and signified by a term of first intention: opposed to a *notional attribute*, which is signified by a term of second intention.—**Real burden**, in *Scots law*, a burden in money imposed on the subject of a right, as on an estate, in the deed by which the right is constituted, and thus distinguished from a *personal burden*, which is imposed merely on the receiver of the right.—**Real character.** See *character.*—**Real component of a force.** See *component.*—**Real composition.** (*a*) The union of objects having existences distinct from one another. (*b*) In *Eng. eccles. law*, an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. Also called *composition of tithes.*—**Real concordance.** See *concordance*, 3.—**Real contract.** See *contract.*—**Real convenience**†, the agreement of a thing with itself.—**Real definition**, the definition of a thing—that is to say, of a species—by stating the components of its essence, or its place in natural classification. For the nominalists there could be no real definition, in the proper sense; hence, finding the definitions so called useful, they invented new definitions of the phrase. The real definition, for Leibnitz and Wolf, is the definition from which the possibility of the thing defined follows; for Kant, the definition which sets forth the possibility of the thing from its essential marks; for Mill, the definition of a name with an implied assumption of the existence of the thing.—**Real degradation.** See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Real distinction.** (*a*) A distinction independent of any person's thought. (*b*) A distinction between real objects. The Scotists made subtle and elaborate definitions of this phrase.—**Real diversity, division, ens, essence.** See the nouns.—**Real estate**, in *law:* (*a*) Land, including with it whatever by nature or artificial annexation inheres with it as a part of it or as the means of its enjoyment, as minerals on or in the earth, standing or running water, growing trees, permanent buildings, and fences. In this sense the term refers to those physical objects of ownership which are immovable. (*b*) The ownership of or property in lands, etc.; any legal or equitable interest in lands, etc., except some minor, temporary, or inchoate rights which by the laws of most jurisdictions are deemed to be personal estate. "At common law, any estate in lands, etc., the date of the termination of which is not determined by or ascertainable from or at the date of the act which creates it, is *real estate.*" (*Robinson.*) The line between the two classes of property is differently drawn in detail, according as the object of the law is to define what shall be taxed, or what shall go to the heir in case of intestacy as distinguished from what shall go through the administrator to the next of kin, or what shall come within the rules as to recording titles, or other purposes.—**Real evidence, exchange, focus, fugue.** See the nouns.—**Real horse-power.** Same as *indicated horse-power* (which see, under *horse-power*).—**Real identity**, the non-difference in reality of the extremes of a relation.—**Real immunity** (*eccles.*). See *immunity*, 3.—**Real induction.** See *induction*, 5.—**Real laws**, laws which directly and indirectly regulate property, and the rights of property, without changing the state of the person.—**Real noon.** Same as *apparent noon* (which see, under *apparent*).—**Real partition**, the mental separation of an object into parts which might be physically separated.—**Real pointing, possibility, power, precision, presence, privilege.** See the nouns.—**Real property.** Same as *real estate.*—**Real quality, quantity, relation, representative, restriction, right.** See the nouns.—**Real question**, a question where the attribute in regard to whose presence or absence inquiry is made is a real one.—**Real science** or **philosophy.** (*a*) A science or philosophy that is caused in the mind by a real thing, as physics, mathematics, metaphysics; a speculative science: opposed to *practical science*, which is caused in the mind by an idea of a thing to be brought about. (*b*) A science which has a determinate reality for its object, and is conversant about existences other than forms of thought: in this sense, mathematics is not a real science.—**Real services.** Same as *predial services* (which see, under *predial*).—**Real things**, in *law*, things substantial and immovable, and the rights and profits annexed to or issuing out of them.—**Real truth**, the agreement of a judgment with its object: opposed to *formal truth*, which consists in the agreement of a reasoning with the principles of logic.—**The real stuff**, the genuine thing; that which is really what is represented or supposed: used especially of liquors. [Colloq.]

In this exhibition there are, of course, a certain number of persons who make believe that they are handing you round tokay—giving you the *real* imperial *stuff*, with the seal of genuine stamped on the cork.
Thackeray, Men and Pictures.

Real warrandice. See *warrandice.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Real*, *Actual*, *Positive*, veritable, substantial, essential. *Real* applies to that which certainly exists, as opposed to that which is imaginary or feigned: as, *real* cause for alarm; a *real* occurrence; a *real* person, and not a ghost or a shadow; *real* sorrow. *Actual* applies to that which is brought to be or to pass, as opposed to that which is possible, probable, conceivable, approximate, estimated, or guessed at. *Actual* has a rather new but natural secondary sense of present. *Positive*, from the idea of a thing's being placed, fixed, or established, is opposed to *uncertain* or *doubtful.*

II. *n.* 1. That which is real; a real existence or object; a reality.

While it is true that correlatives imply each other, it is not true that all correlatives imply *Reals.* . . . The only meaning we can attach to Reality is that every *Real* has a corresponding feeling or group of feelings.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 19.

2†. A realist.

Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 677.

The real. (*a*) Reality. (*b*) The real thing; the genuine article. [Colloq.]

A cynic might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend,—"Just as good as *the real.*"
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

real[1] (rē′al), *adv.* [< *real*[1], *a.*] Really; truly; very; quite. [Colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

real[2]† (rē′al), *a.* [< ME. *real*, *riall*, *rial*, *ryall*, *ryell*, *roial*, royal, regal, < AF. *reial*, *roial*, OF. *real*, F. *réal* (used only in certain antique locutions), = Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *reale*, *regale*, < L. *regalis*, regal, kingly, royal: see *royal* and *regal*[1], doublets of *real*[2]. Cf. *leal*, *loyal*, *legal*, similarly related.] Royal; regal; royally excellent or splendid.

Thus, *real* as a prince is in his halle,
Leve I this chauntecleer in his pasture.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 364.

Sir, I could wish that for the time of your vouchsafed abiding here, and more *real* entertainment, this my house stood on the Muses' hill.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Reall, magnanimous, bountious.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

real[3] (rā-ȧl′), *n.*; pl. *reales* (rā-ä′les). [Also *rial;* < Sp. *real*, a coin so called, lit. 'royal,' < L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *real*[2], *royal*, *regal*[1].] A subsidiary silver coin and money of account in Spain and Spanish-American countries. The current real of Spain (*real de vellon*) is one quarter of the peseta or franc, and worth about 5 United States cents. The Mexican real, corresponding to the old Spanish *real de plata*, is one eighth of a dollar (Mexican *peso*), and reckoned at 12½ cents. The latter coin, both Spanish and Mexican, circulated largely in the United States down to about 1850,



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Real of Isabella II.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

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being called a Spanish or Mexican shilling in New York, a levy (see *levy*³, 1) in the South, etc.

real⁴ (rē′al), *n.* [Cuban, perhaps < Sp. *real*, royal: see *real*², *real*³. Cf. OF. *real*, a kind of sturgeon.] The big-eyed herring, or saury, *Elops saurus*. [Cuba.]

reales, *n.* Plural of *real*³.

realgar (rē-al′gär), *n.* [Also *resalgar*, < ME. *resalgar*, *rysalgar*, *rosalgar*; = OF. *realgal*, *reagal*, *riagal*, *realgal*, *risigal*, F. *réalgar* = Sp. *rejalgar* = Pg. *rosalgar* = It. *risigallo* (ML. *risigallum*), < Ar. *rahj al-ghar*, realgar, lit. 'powder of the mine,' mineral powder (so called because derived orig. from silver-mines): *rahj*, *rehj*, dust, powder; *al*, the; *ghār* (*gār*), cavern, mine. Cf. Ar. *rahj asfar*, orpiment.] Arsenic disulphid (As_2S_2), a combination of an equal number of sulphur and arsenic atoms; red sulphuret of arsenic, which is found native in transparent crystals, and also massive. Realgar differs from orpiment in that orpiment is composed of two equivalents of arsenic and three of sulphur, and has a yellow color. Realgar, also called *red arsenic* or *ruby sulphur*, is prepared artificially for use as a pigment and for making white fire, which is a mixture of 2 parts of ruby sulphur and 10 parts of niter.

realisation, realise. See *realization*, *realize*.

realism (rē′al-izm), *n.* [= F. *réalisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *realismo* = G. *realismus*, < NL. *realismus*; as *real*¹ + *-ism*.] **1.** The doctrine of the realist, in any of the senses of that word. See especially *realist*, *n.*, 1.

(1) Extreme *realism* taught that universals were substances or things, existing independently of and separately from particulars. This was the essence of Plato's theory of ideas. . . . (2) Moderate *realism* also taught that universals were substances, but only as dependent upon and inseparable from individuals, in which each inhered: that is, each universal inhered in each of the particulars ranged under it. This was the theory of Aristotle, who held that the τόδε τι or individual thing was the first essence, while universals were only second essences, real in a less complete sense than first essences. He thus reversed the Platonic doctrine, which attributed the fullest reality to universals only, and a merely participative reality to individuals. . . . (3) Extreme nominalism taught that universals had no substantive or objective existence at all, but were merely empty names or words. [See *nominalism*.] (4) Moderate nominalism or conceptualism taught that universals have no substantive existence at all, but yet are more than mere names signifying nothing; and that they exist really, though only subjectively, as concepts in the mind, of which names are the vocal symbols. . . . (5) [The medieval schoolmen] Albertus Magnus, Thomas Aquinas, Duns Scotus, and others fused all these views into one, and taught that universals exist in a threefold manner: universalia ante rem, as thoughts in the mind of God; universalia in re, as the essence [quiddity] of things, according to Aristotle; and universalia post rem, as concepts in the sense of moderate nominalism. This is to-day the orthodox philosophy of the Catholic Church, as opposed to the prevailingly exclusive conceptualism of the Protestant world. . . . In contrast with all the views above presented, another and sixth view will now be stated. . . . (6) Relationism or scientific *realism* teaches that universals, or genera and species, are, first, objective relations of existence among objectively existing things; secondly, subjective concepts of these relations, determined in the mind by the relations themselves; and thirdly, names representative both of the relations and of the concepts, and applicable alike to both. This is the view logically implied in all scientific classifications of natural objects, regarded as objects of real scientific knowledge.

F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Int.

2. In *literature* and *art*, the representation of what is real in fact; the effort to exhibit the literal reality and unvarnished truth of things; treatment of characters, objects, scenes, events, circumstances, etc., according to actual truth or appearance, or to intrinsic probability, without selection or preference over the ugly of what is beautiful or admirable: opposed to *idealism* and *romanticism*. Compare *naturalism*.

I wish the reader particularly to observe, throughout all these works of Tintoret, the distinction of the imaginative verity from falsehood on the one hand, and from *realism* on the other. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, III. ii. 3.

A far fuller measure of the ease and grace and life of the *realism* which Giotto had taught.

D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, ii.

By *realism* I mean simply the observation of things as they are, the familiarity with their aspect, physical and intellectual, and the consequent faculty of reproducing them with approximate fidelity.

Contemporary Rev., L. 241.

Exact realism. See *Herbartian*.—**Hypothetic realism.** See *hypothetic*.—**Natural realism,** the doctrine that in sensation (if not also in volition) we have a direct consciousness of a real object other than ourselves, so that we are as sure of the existence of the outer world as we are of our own, or even of the presence of ideas.

In the act of sensible perception, I am conscious of two things;—of myself as the perceiving subject, and of an external reality . . . as the object perceived. . . . I am conscious of knowing each of them, not mediately, in something else, as represented, but immediately in itself, as existing. . . . Each is apprehended equally, and at once, in the same indivisible energy . . .; and . . . each is apprehended out of, and in direct contrast to, the other. . . . The contents of the fact of perception, as given in consciousness, being thus established, what are the consequences to philosophy, according as the truth of its testimony is, or is not, admitted? On the former alternative, the veracity of consciousness, in the fact of perception, being unconditionally acknowledged, we have established at once, without hypothesis or demonstration, the reality of mind and the reality of matter; while no concession is yielded to the sceptic, through which he may subvert philosophy in manifesting its self-contradiction. The one legitimate doctrine, thus possible, may be called *natural realism* or natural dualism. . . . If the testimony of consciousness to our knowledge of an external world existing be rejected with the idealist, but with the realist the existence of that world be affirmed, we have a scheme which – as it by many various hypotheses endeavours on the one hand not to give up the reality of an unknown material universe, and on the other to explain the ideal illusion of its cognition—may be called the doctrine of cosmothetic idealism, hypothetical realism, or hypothetical dualism. This last [system] . . . is the one which . . . has found favour with the immense majority of philosophers.

Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note A, § 1, 10.

realist (rē′al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *réaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *realista* = G. *realist*, < NL. *realista*; as *real*¹ + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A logician who holds that the essences of natural classes have some mode of being in the real things: in this sense distinguished as a *scholastic realist*: opposed to *nominalist*. As soon as intellectual development had reached the point at which men were capable of conceiving of an essence, they naturally found themselves realists. But reflection about words inclined them to be nominalists. Thus, a controversy sprang up between these sects in the eleventh century (first in the Irish monasteries, and then spread through the more civilized countries of northern Europe), and was practically settled in favor of the realists toward the end of the twelfth century. During the fourteenth century a reaction from the subtleties of Scotus produced a revival of nominalistic views, which were brought into a thoroughgoing doctrine by Occam, his followers being distinguished as *terministæ* from other schools of nominalists. At the time when scholasticism came to a rather violent end, owing to the revival of learning, the terminists were in the ascendant, though some of the universities were Scotist. The Cartesians did not profess to be realists; and Leibnitz was a decided nominalist; while the whole weight of the English school (Occam, Hobbes, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Hartley, Reid, Brown, the Mills, and others) went in the same direction. At the present day philosophy seems to be, and science certainly is, prevailingly realistic. See quotation under *realism*, 1.

2. A philosopher who believes in the real existence of the external world as independent of all thought about it, or, at least, of the thought of any individual or any number of individuals.—**3.** In *literature* and *art*, a believer in or a practiser of realism; one who represents persons or things as he conceives them to be in real life or in nature; an opponent of idealism or romanticism.

How hard and meagre they seem, the professed and finished *realists* of our own day, ungraced by that spiritual candor which makes half the richness of Ghirlandaio!

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 298.

4. One who advocates technical as opposed to classical education; one who upholds the method of the real-schools. [A German use.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to realism; realistic; naturalistic.

realistic (rē-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *realist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the realists in philosophy; characteristic of speculative realism.

The *realistic* tendency—the disposition to mistake words for things—is a vice inherent in all ordinary thinking.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 122.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by realism in description or representation; objectively real or literal; lifelike, usually in a bad or depreciatory sense: as, a *realistic* novel or painting; a *realistic* account of a murder.

A bit of *realistic* painting, in the midst of a piece of decorative painting, would offend us, and yet the *realistic* bit would add a certain amount of veracity.

P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, v.

Realistic they are in the nobler sense: that is, they are true to nature without being slavish copies of nature.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 91.

Realistic dualism. See *dualism*.

realistically (rē-a-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a realistic manner; in a manner that has regard to the actual appearance of objects or circumstances, or the real facts of existence.

reality¹ (rē-al′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *realities* (-tiz). [= F. *réalité* = Sp. *realidad* = Pg. *realidade* = It. *realità*, < ML. *realita(t-)s*, < *realis*, real: see *real*¹. Cf. *realty*¹.] **1.** The being real; truth as it is in the thing; objective validity; independence of the attributions of individual thought; positively determinate being.

Hee exhorted him to beleeve the *reality* of the sacrament after the consecration.

Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1159, an. 1543.

Reality shall rule, and all shall be as they shall be forever. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 24.

For this, in *reality*, is the port of Acre, where ships lie at anchor. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 56.

In the English plays alone is to be found the warmth, the mellowness, and the *reality* of painting.

Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing can have *reality* for us until it enters within the circle of Feeling, either directly through perception, or indirectly through Intuition. Conception is the symbolical representation of such real presentation.

G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 11.

2. That which is real or genuine; something that really is or exists, as opposed to what is imagined or pretended; an essential verity or entity, either in fact or in representation.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows.

Milton, P. L., viii. 575.

Only shadows are dispensed below,
And Earth has no *reality* but woe.

Cowper, Hope, l. 68.

They who live only for wealth, and the things of this world, follow shadows, neglecting the great *realities* which are eternal on earth and in heaven.

Sumner, Orations, I. 194.

3. In *law*, same as *realty*¹. [Now rare.]—**Absolute reality.** See *absolute*.—**Empirical reality,** the reality of an object of actual or conditionate experience.

What we insist on is the *empirical reality* of time, that is, its objective validity, with reference to all objects which can ever come before our senses. What we deny is that time has any claim to absolute reality, so that, without taking into account the form of our sensuous condition, it should by itself be a condition or quality inherent in things: for such qualities as belong to things by themselves can never be given to us through the senses.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

Objective reality, truth; reference to a real object. This is the sense in which this phrase is used by Kant. At an earlier date it would have meant existence in the mind. With later writers it means nearly the same as *absolute reality*.—**Practical reality,** in the *Kantian philos.*, that force in a postulate of the practical reason by which it becomes the source of the possibility of realizing the summum bonum.

I have, indeed, no intuition which should determine its objective theoretic reality of the moral law, but not the less it has a real application, which is exhibited in concreto in intentions or maxims: that is, it has a *practical reality* which can be specified, and this is sufficient to justify it even with a view to noumena.

Kant, Critique of Practical Reason, tr. by T. K. Abbott, [p. 146.

Reality of laws, a legal phrase for all laws concerning property and things.—**Subjective reality,** real existence in the mind.

Time has *subjective reality* with regard to internal experience; that is, I really have the representation of time, and of my determinations in it.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 37.

Theoretical reality, in the *Kantian philos.*, validity as a hypothesis.—**Transcendental reality.** Same as *absolute reality*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Verity (see *real*¹). *Reality* means that a thing certainly is; *truth* applies to the correctness of what is said or believed about the thing, the conformity of such report or belief to reality. The *reality* of a danger; the *actuality* of the arrival of help; the *truth* about the matter.

reality²†, *n.* Same as *realty*².

Our *reality* to the emperor. *Fuller.*

realizability (rē-a-lī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *realizable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being realized. [Rare.]

realizable (rē′a-lī-za-bl), *a.* [< F. *réalisable*; as *realize* + *-able*.] Capable of being realized.

realization (rē-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *realisation*, F. *réalisation*; as *realize* + *-ation*.] **1.** A bringing or coming into real existence or manifestation, as of something conceived or imagined: as, the *realization* of a project.

The *realization* of the rights of humanity in the nation is the fulfillment of righteousness.

E. Mulford, The Nation, vi.

The desire is the direction of a self-conscious subject to the *realization* of an idea.

T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 151.

2. Perception of the reality or real existence of something; a realizing sense or feeling: as, the *realization* of one's danger.

An intrinsic and awful *realization* of eternal truths.

Islay Burns, Memoir of W. C. Burns, p. 98.

3. The act of realizing upon something; conversion into money or its equivalent; exchange of property for its money value. [Trade use.] —**4.** The act of converting money into land or real estate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *realisation*.

realize (rē′al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *realized*, ppr. *realizing*. [< OF. *realiser*, F. *réaliser* = Sp. Pg. *realizar*; as *real*¹ + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or cause to become real; bring into existence or fact: as, to *realize* a project, or a dream of empire.

His [Clive's] dexterity and resolution *realized*, in the course of a few months, more than all the gorgeous visions which had floated before the imagination of Dupleix.

Macaulay, Lord Clive.

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All art is the endeavour to *realise* in material forms and colours an idea of beauty latent in the human spirit from the beginning. *Faiths of the World*, p. 5.

Children are, as it were, fresh blocks of marble, in which, if we have any ideal, we have a new chance of *realizing* it after we have failed in ourselves.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 128.

2. To perceive or comprehend the reality of; make real or distinct to one's self; recognize the real nature or the actual existence of: as, to *realize* the horrors of war; to *realize* one's danger or one's deficiencies.

Intrenched within these many walls, the people of this gay capital cannot *realize* war. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, II. xi.

In order to pity suffering we must *realise* it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 138.

He [Samuel Adams] wanted the whole world to *realize* that the rule of a republic is a rule of law and order.
J. Fiske, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., iv.

3. To manifest as real or as a reality; exhibit the actual existence or character of; cause to appear real or distinct.

To put these materials to poetical use is required an imagination capable of painting nature, and *realizing* fiction. *Johnson*, Milton.

The child *realizes* to every man his own earliest remembrance, and so supplies a defect in our education, or enables us to live over the unconscious history with a sympathy so tender as to be almost personal experience.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Correggio appears to have been satisfied with *realising* the tumult of heaven rushing to meet earth, and earth straining upwards to ascend to heaven in violent commotion. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 274.

4. To bring or get into actual possession; make one's own; clear as a profit or gain; obtain a return of: as, to *realize* a fortune from speculation.

Send me an account of the number of crowns you *realize*. *Shelley*, To H. Reveley, Oct. 18, 1819.

Pope was the first Englishman who, by the mere sale of his writings, *realised* a sum which enabled him to live in comfort and in perfect independence.
Macaulay, Montgomery's Poems.

Man begins with nothing *realized* (to use the word), and he has to make capital for himself by the exercise of those faculties which are his natural inheritance.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, ix.

The question of imposing upon what has been termed *realised* income a higher poundage than that for what has been termed precarious income has been frequently raised. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 136.

5. To bring into form for actual or ready use; exchange for cash or ready means: as, to *realize* one's stock or securities. [Trade use.]—**6.** To fetch as a price or return; bring in exchange or as compensation; make a return of: as, how much did the cargo *realize*? his labor *realizes* but little.

A farm he sold *realised* less than was anticipated.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxvi.

7. To convert into real estate; make real property of. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To obtain ready money or profits by sale of property.

Also spelled *realise*.

realizedness (rē′a-lī-zed-nes), *n.* The state of being realized. [Rare.]

But taking pleasure to be the feeling of the *realizedness* of the will or self, we should doubt if apart from some present function or activity pleasure could exist.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 119.

realizer (rē′a-lī-zėr), *n.* One who realizes. *Coleridge.*

realizingly (rē′a-lī-zing-li), *adv.* So as to realize. [Rare.]

reallege (rē-a-lej′), *v. t.* [= OF. *realleguer*, F. *réalléguer*; as *re-* + *allege*[1].] To allege again. *Cotgrave.*

realliance (rē-a-lī′ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *alliance*.] A renewed alliance.

reallicht, *adv.* See *really*[2].

really[1] (rē′a-li), *adv.* [< *real*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a real manner; with or in reality; in fact, and not in appearance only; in truth; actually; truly.

The bread therefore changeth not to his essence, but is bread *reallie*, and is the bodie of Christ sacramentallie.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 456.

James . . . hoped to obtain a law, nominally for the removal of all religious disabilities, but *really* for the excluding of all Protestants from all offices.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

2. Indeed; to tell the truth; as a fact: often used as a slight corroboration of an opinion or declaration, or interrogatively or exclamatorily to express slight surprise. [Colloq.]

Why, *really*, sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

Really, no; a dyspeptic demigod it makes one dyspeptic to think of! *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

=**Syn. 1.** Truly, absolutely, certainly, verily, positively.

really[2]† (rē′a-li), *adv.* [< ME. *realyche, realy, rially, realliche*; < *real*[2] + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *royally*.] Royally; in a royal or regal manner; like a king.

It is ful fair to ben yclept madame,
And gon to vigilies al byfore,
And han a mantel *riallyche* ybore.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 378.

really[3] (rē-a-lī′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ally*. Cf. *rally*[1].] To form or arrange again; recompose.

That whil'st the Gods . . .
Were troubled, and amongst themselves at ods,
Before they could new counsels *re-allie*,
To set upon them in that extasie.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 23.

realm (relm), *n.* [< ME. *realme, ryalme, roialme, royalme, reaume, reume, reame, roialme, royaume*, F. *royaume* = Pr. *realme, reyalme, reialme* = OSp. *reame, realme* = It. *reame*, < ML. as if **regalimen*, a kingdom, < L. *regalis*, of a king: see *real*[2], *royal, regal*.] **1.** A royal jurisdiction or extent of government; a king's dominions; a kingdom.

Pes among the puple he put to the *reaume*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5240.

Sydrak, Misak, and Abdenago: that is to seye, God glorious, and God victorious, and God over alle Thinges and *Remes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

Whoso wol seken actes of sondry *remes*
May rede of dremes many a wonder thing.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 316.

Which Salique land the French unjustly glose
To be the *realm* of France. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 41.

Thou, great Anna! whom three *realms* obey.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 7.

These are our *realms*, no limit to their sway—
Our flag the sceptre all who meet obey.
Byron, Corsair, i. 1.

2. Figuratively, a jurisdiction or domain in general; a sphere of power, influence, or operation; province; arena.

The Goddess goes exulting from his sight,
And seeks the seas profound, and leaves the *realms* of light.
Dryden, Iliad, i.

3. In *zoögeog.*, a prime division of the earth's surface; a faunal area of the largest extent; a zoölogical region of the first order.—**To abjure the realm.** See *abjure*.

realness (rē′al-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being or appearing real; manifest genuineness; freedom from artifice or any deception.

There is such a *realness* to his narration that one is willing to overlook his many deficiencies in the art of expression. *Science*, VI. 472.

real-school (rē′al-sköl), *n.* [Tr. G. *realschule*, < *real*, real, practical, = E. *real*[1], + *schule*, school, = E. *school*[1].] One of a class of preparatory scientific or technical schools in Germany, corresponding in grade to the gymnasia or classical schools.

realty[1] (rē′al-ti), *n.* [< OF. **realte* = It. *realtà*, < ML. *realita(t-)s*, reality: see *reality*[1]. Cf. *lealty* and *legality, speciality* and *speciality, personalty* and *personality*, etc.] **1**†. Reality.—**2.** In *law*: (*a*) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of that kind of property termed *real*. (*b*) Landed property; real estate. See *real*[1] and *personalty*.

realty[2]† (rē′al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *realte, rielte, reaute, roialtee*, < OF. *realte, reaute, royaulte, royauté*, F. *royauté*, royalty, = It. *realtà*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, < L. *regalis*, regal: see *regal, real*[2]. Cf. *reality*[2], *royalty*.] **1.** Royalty.

Whi sholdys thou my *realte* oppress?
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 60.

Kings do . . . hazard infinitely
In their free *realties* of rights and honours,
Where they leave much for favourites' powers to order.
Chapman and Shirley, Admiral of France, i.

2. Loyalty; fealty.

O heaven! that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 115.

ream[1] (rēm), *n.* [Also *reem, raim*; < ME. *rem, reme*, < AS. *reám* = D. *room* = MLG. *rôm*, LG. *rom* = MHG. *roum*, G. *raum, rahm* = Icel. *rjómi*, cream; origin unknown.] Cream; also, the cream-like froth on ale or other liquor; froth or foam in general. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Soone aftir ȝe schal se as it were a liqour of oyle ascende vp fletynge aboue in maner of a skyn or of a *reme*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 9.

Cristened we weore in red *rem*
Whon his bodi bledde on the Beem
Of Cipresse and Olyue.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

ream[1] (rēm), *v. i.* [< *ream*[1], *n.*] **1.** To cream; mantle; foam; froth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Wi' *reaming* swats [ale] that drank divinely.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

A huge pewter measuring pot, . . . which, in the language of the hostess, *reamed* . . . with excellent claret.
Scott, Waverley, xi.

2. To appear like foam; be fleecy. [Rare.]

Farewell the flax and *reaming* woolI
With which thy house was plentifull.
Herrick, The Widdowes Teares.

ream[2] (rēm), *v. t.* [Also *reem*, dial. *rim, rime*; < ME. *remen, rimen, rumen*, < AS. *rȳman*, widen, extend, spread, enlarge, etc. (= OS. *rūmian* = OFries. *rēma* = MD. D. *ruimen* = MLG. *rūmen* = OHG. *rūmian, rūman*, MHG. *rūmen*, yield, give way, make room, retire, relax, G. *räumen*, make room, etc., = Icel. *rȳma*, make room, clear, quit, = Sw. *rymma* = Dan. *rømme*, quit), < *rūm*, wide, roomy: see *room*[1].] **1**†. To make wide; widen; extend; extend by stretching; stretch or draw out.

His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise;
His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond assise.
A Herrings Tayle (1598). (*Nares.*)

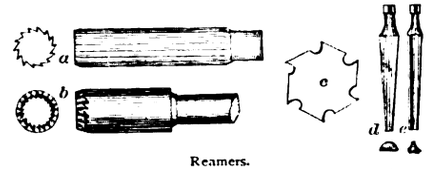
Specifically—**2.** To widen or enlarge by the use of a rotatory cutter: often with *out*: used especially of a hole or an opening in metal, and most commonly in connection with splayed or funnel-shaped holes.—**3.** *Naut.*, to open (seams) for calking.—**4**†. To leave; quit.

Thu makedest me fleme [flee],
And thi lond to *reme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

ream[3] (rēm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reme*; < late ME. *reeme* = D. *riem*, < OF. *rayme, raime, rame*, F. *rame* (ML. reflex *rama*) = It. *risma*, formerly also *risima*, < Sp. Pg. *resma* (ML. *risma*) (cf. late MHG. *ris, riz, rist*, G. *ries, riess* = Dan. Sw. *ris*, with loss of final syllable), < Ar. *rizma* (pl. *rizam*), a bundle, esp. of clothes, also of paper. The word was brought into Europe by the Moors, who introduced the manufacture of cotton paper into Spain.] A quantity of paper, consisting, for ordinary writing-paper, of 20 quires of 24 sheets each, or 480 sheets; for some kinds of drawing-paper, of 472 or 500 sheets; for printing-paper, of 21½ quires, or 516 sheets. Writing-paper is usually put up in half- or quarter-ream packages, printing-paper in bundles of two reams.—**A ream of insides**, 480 sheets of perfect paper.—**Perfect ream**, an improper use for *printers' ream*.—**Printers' ream**, or **printing ream**. See *printer*.

reamet, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

reamer (rē′mėr), *n.* [Also *rimer* (= G. *räumer*, a person who or an instrument that makes clean); < *ream*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which reams; specifically, a tool used for reaming out holes. Reamers have a variety of forms, of which triangular, square, or pentagonal shafts or bodies with sharp angles,



Reamers.

a and *b*, machinists' reamers; *c*, section of fluted reamer, for producing salient edges; *d* and *e*, flat-sided reamers, or broaches.

fluted bodies with sharp edges, and bodies formed with intersecting right and left spiral grooves with sharp edges are prominent types. The bodies are of uniform thickness for reaming straight holes, and tapered for reaming tapered holes or for enlarging holes. Compare *ream*[2], *v. t.*, 2.—**Expanding reamer**, a reamer having a device which can be extended after the insertion of the reamer into a hole, so as to make an undercut.

reamer-bit (rē′mėr-bit), *n.* Same as *reaming-bit*.

reaminess (rē′mi-nes), *n.* [< *reamy* + *-ness*.] A creaming or foaming condition; an appearance as of foaming or frothing. [Rare.]

Reaminess, or wavy marks, of uneven thickness in the film . . . are most likely to occur in thick viscous samples of collodion. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 457.

reaming-bit (rē′ming-bit), *n.* A bit used for enlarging or splaying holes in metal.

reaming-iron (rē′ming-ī″ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron instrument used for opening the seams of planks so that they may be more readily calked.

ream-kit (rēm′kit), *n.* A cream-pot. *Halliwell.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

reamy (rē′mi), *a.* [< *ream*[1] + *-y*[1].] Creamy; creaming; in a foaming condition; appearing frothy. [Rare.]

rean[1] (rēn), *n.* [< ME. *rene*, a watercourse: see *rine, run*[1].] A watercourse; a gutter; specifically, the furrow between ridges of plowed land to take off the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rean[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *rein*[1].

reanimate (rē-an′i-māt), *v.* [< *re-* + *animate*. Cf. F. *réanimer* = Sp. Pg. *reanimar* = It. *rianimare*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To revive; resuscitate;

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restore to life, as a person dead or apparently dead: as, to *reanimate* a person apparently drowned.

We are our *re-animated* ancestours, and antedate their resurrection. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

We may suppose that the creative power returns and *reanimates* some among the dead. *Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 66.

2. To revive when dull or languid; invigorate; infuse new life or courage into: as, to *reanimate* disheartened troops; to *reanimate* drowsy senses or languid spirits.

Variety *reanimates* the attention, which is apt to languish under a continual sameness. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, viii.

II. *intrans.* To revive; become lively again. [Rare.]

"There spoke Miss Beverley!" cried Delvile, *reanimating* at this little apology. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, ix. 5.

reanimation (rē-an-i-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *reanimate* + *-ion.*] The act or operation of reanimating, or reviving from apparent death; the act or operation of giving fresh spirits, courage, or vigor; the state of being reanimated.

Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of *reanimation*. *Scott*, Anne of Geierstein, xxxvi.

reannex (rē-ạ-neks′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *annex.*] To annex again; annex what has been separated; reunite.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchace and *re-annex* that duchie. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 40.

reannexation (rē-an-ek-sā′shọn), *n.* [< *reannex* + *-ation.*] The act of annexing again.

reanoint (rē-ạ-noint′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *anoint.*] To anoint again or anew.

And Edward, . . .
Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair,
And, *reanointed*, mounts th' imperial chair.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.

reanswer (rē-ạn′sėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *answer.*] 1. To answer again; make a renewed reply to.—2†. To answer or satisfy as a return; correspond to; equal; balance.

Bid him therefore consider of his ransome; which must proportion the losses we have borne, . . . which in weight to *re-answer*, his pettiness would bow under. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6. 136.

reap (rēp), *v.* [< ME. *repen, reopen, ripen* (pret. *rap, rep*, pl. *repen, ropen*, pp. *repen, ropen*, later *reaped*), < AS. *rīpan*, a variable verb, being in part strong (pret. pl. *ripon*), also *gerīpan* (pret. pl. *geripon*), also with short vowel *ripan*, Anglian *riopan, rioppan, hrioppan, hrippan* (pret. **ræp*, pl. *rǣpon*), and in part (and appar. orig.) weak, *rȳpan* (pret. **rȳpte*, not found), reap (cf. *rīp, rȳp*, a reaping, harvest): appar. a particular use of *ripan*, prop. *rȳpan* (pret. pl. *rȳpton, rǣpton*), plunder, spoil, = OHG. *roufen*, MHG. *roufen, reufen, röufen*, G. *raufen*, pluck, pull, etc., = Goth. *raupjan*, pluck. Cf. D. *rapen*, reap, gather.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut with a sickle or other implement or machine; cut down and gather: used specifically of cutting grain: as, to *reap* wheat or rye.

When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field. Lev. xix. 9.

That which they *reapt* on the land was put into storehouses built for that purpose. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

And no Man ever *reapt* his Corn,
Or from the Oven drew his Bread,
Ere Hinds and Bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and knead.
Prior, Alma, i.

2. To cut a crop of grain, or something likened to such a crop, from; clear by or as if by reaping.

His chin new *reap'd*
Show'd like a stubble-land at harvest-home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 34.

3. Figuratively, to gather in by effort of any kind; obtain as a return or recompense; garner as the fruit of what has been done by one's self or others.

They have sown the wind, and they shall *reap* the whirlwind. Hos. viii. 7.

Of our labours thou shalt *reap* the gain.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 20.

He cannot justly expect to *reape* aught but dishonour and dispraise. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

Do thou the deeds I die too young to do,
And *reap* a second glory in thine age!
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act or operation of reaping; cut and gather a harvest.

Yf y *repe*, [I] ouere-reche, other ȝaf hem red that *repen* To sese to me with here sykel: that ich sew neuere. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 270.

Thou shalt sow, but thou shalt not *reap*. Micah vi. 15.

I would the globe from end to end
Might sow and *reap* in peace.
Tennyson, Epilogue.

2. Figuratively, to gather the fruit of labor or works; receive a return for what has been done.

For wel I wot that ye han herbeforne
Of makynge [poetry] *ropen*, and lad awey the corne.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 74.

They that sow in tears shall *reap* in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

reap† (rēp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repe;* < ME. *reepe, rep, rip*, < AS. *rīp, rȳp*, a reaping, a crop, harvest (also in comp., as *rip-man*, harvester, *rip-tima*, harvest), also a sheaf of grain, etc., < *rīpan, rȳpan*, reap: see *reap*, *v.*] A sheaf of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

As mych as oone *reepe*. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 13. (*Halliwell.*)

reaper (rē′pėr), *n.* [< ME. *repare, ripere*, < AS. *ripere*, a reaper, < *rīpan*, reap: see *reap*, *v.*] 1. One who reaps; one who cuts grain with a sickle or other implement or machine; hence, one who gathers in the fruits of his own or others' labor or work.

When brown August o'er the land
Call'd forth the *reapers'* busy band.
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 35.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering, innumerable *reapers* have already put their sickles. *Macaulay.*

Only *reapers*, reaping early
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

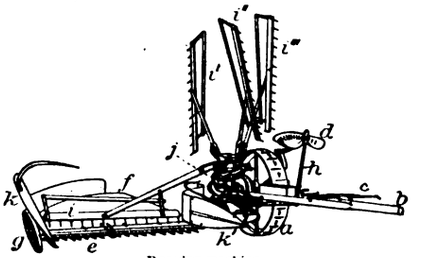
2. A machine for cutting grain; a reaping-machine.—**The reaper**, an ancient sophism, to the following effect: If you are to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly reap. On the other hand, if you are not to reap, it is not true that perhaps you will reap and perhaps not, but you will certainly not. Thus you will either necessarily reap, or necessarily not reap, and the statement that there is a "perhaps" is false.

reap-hook (rēp′hůk), *n.* Same as *reaping-hook*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reaping-hook (rē′ping-hůk), *n.* A curved blade with a short handle for reaping; a sickle; specifically, a sickle without the notched edge which formerly distinguished that implement.

The reapers in Palestine and Syria still make use of the *reaping-hook* in cutting down their crops: and "fill their hand" with the corn, and those who bind up the sheaves their "bosom."—Ps. cxxix. 7; Ruth ii. 5. *Kitto.*

reaping-machine (rē′ping-mạ-shēn′), *n.* A harvesting-machine for grain-crops; a mechanical reaper drawn over a field of standing grain by horses. The reaping-machine is a modified mowing-machine or mower, both mower and reaper being harvesters; the two machines are identical in their



Reaping-machine.

a, driving-wheel; *b*, pole; *c*, whiffletrees; *d*, driver's seat; *e*, cutter-bar, arranged at front edge of platform *f* and carried by the latter; *g*, supporting wheel for outside extremity of the platform; *h*, tilting-lever, by which the front edge of the platform may be depressed for cutting grain that is lodged; *i*, *i'*, *i''*, *i'''*, rakes; *j*, cam-mechanism for operating rakes; *k*, outside divider, which separates the standing grain; *k'*, inside divider, which separates the cut grain on the ground from that on the platform. The grain as cut falls on the platform, and is formed into gavels by the rakes *i*, *i'*, etc., which move from the front to the rear of the platform after reaching the position shown at *i*.

mechanism for cutting down the standing grain, of which mechanism the essential feature is the reciprocating knife moving within the fingers of a finger-bar. The reaper is distinguished from the mower by the addition of a reel for bending the grain down upon the knives, and by a platform, a raking mechanism, a discharging mechanism or dropper (by which the gavels or sheaves are thrown out of the machine), and a binding mechanism; of these devices any or all may be present in one machine. Reaping-machines are often distinguished according to their attachments: thus, a *dropper* is a reaping-machine that automatically throws out the cut grain at intervals; a *self-raker* or a *self-binder*, sometimes called a *harvester and binder*, is one with a raking or a binding attachment. The discharging mechanism or dropper is a device for causing the platform upon which the grain falls when cut to throw off its load. The raking attachment consists of a series of rakes moving over the platform to gather the grain into gavels and sweep it off upon the ground. The binding attachment consists essentially of an endless-belt elevator for lifting the cut grain, and a pair of curved arms for gathering and compressing it into a bundle and holding it while the binding mechanism proper draws wire or twine around it, twists the wire or loops and knots the twine, cuts the bundle from the wire or twine, and discharges the bound sheaf.

reapman† (rēp′man), *n.* [< ME. *repman*, < AS. **ripman* (Anglian *hripeman*), a harvestman, < *rip*, harvest, + *man*, man.] A reaper; a harvestman.

Oon daywerk of a goode *repman* may gete
V strik, a febbler for III may swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

reapparel (rē-ạ-par′el), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *apparel*, *v.* Cf. *reparel.*] To apparel or clothe again or anew.

Then [at the resurrection] we shall all be invested, *re-apparelled*, in our own bodies. *Donne*, Devotions, Expostulation, xiv.

reapparition (rē-ap-ạ-rish′ọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *apparition.*] A renewed apparition; a coming again; reappearance. [Rare.]

There would be presented the phenomena of colonies, *reapparitions*, and other faunal dislocations in the vertical and horizontal distribution of fossil remains. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 281.

reappear (rē-ạ-pēr′), *v. i.* [= It. *riapparire;* as *re-* + *appear.* Cf. OF. *rapparoitre*, F. *réapparaître*, reappear.] To appear again or anew; return to sight or apprehension; be seen again, in either the same or a different example.

The law of harmonic sounds *reappears* in the harmonic colors. *Emerson*, Nature, v.

Energy . . . only vanishes to *reappear* under some other form. *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 12.

The river that *reappears* at Ombla is an old friend. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 238.

reappearance (rē-ạ-pēr′ạns), *n.* [< *reappear* + *-ance.*] A new appearance; another coming into view or apprehension: as, the *reappearance* of Encke's comet.

reapplication (rē-ap-li-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *application.*] The act of applying again, or the state of being reapplied.

A readvertency or *reapplication* of mind to ideas that are actually there. *Norris*, Reflections on Locke, p. 9. (*Latham.*)

reapply (rē-ạ-plī′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *apply.*] To apply again.

reappoint (rē-ạ-point′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *appoint.*] To appoint again.

reappointment (rē-ạ-point′ment), *n.* [< *reappoint* + *-ment.*] A renewed appointment.

reapportion (rē-ạ-pōr′shọn), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *apportion.*] To apportion again; make a new apportionment.

reapportionment (rē-ạ-pōr′shọn-ment), *n.* [< *reapportion* + *-ment.*] A renewed apportionment; a new proportional distribution or arrangement: as (in the United States), the *reapportionment* of members of Congress or of Congressional districts under a new census.

reapproach (rē-ạ-prōch′), *v.* [< *re-* + *approach.*] **I.** *intrans.* To come near again.

II. *trans.* To bring near together again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or recompose at pleasure, by severing and *re-approaching* the edges of the two irises. *Boyle*, Works, I. 738.

reap-silver† (rēp′sil′vėr), *n.* [ME. *repsilver;* < *reap*, *n.*, + *silver.*] Money paid by feudal serfs or tenants to their lord as a commutation for their services in reaping his crops.

rear[1] (rēr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *reer, rere*, also dial. *rare;* < ME. *reren*, < AS. *rǣran* (= Icel. *reisa* = Goth. *raisjan*), cause to rise, lift up, establish, rouse, elevate, etc.; causative of *risan* (pret. *rās*), rise: see *rise*[1], and cf. *raise*[1], which is from the Icel. form (*reisa*) of same verb. The change of the orig. medial *s* to *r* occurs also in *were* (pl. of *was*), *ear*[1], *iron, lorn*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To raise, lift, or hoist by or as if by main strength; bring to or place in an elevated position; set or hold up; elevate; bear aloft.

Off with the traitor's head,
And *rear* it in the place your father's stands.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 86.

And higher yet the glorious temple *rear'd*
Her pile. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 546.

2. To form by raising or setting up the parts of; lift up and fix in place the materials of; erect; construct; build.

Seint dauid aboute this holi zerde a strong wal let *rere*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

O'er his Grave a Monument they *rear'd*. *Congreve*, Iliad.

3†. To raise from a prostrate state or position; uplift; exalt.

The Ladie, hearing his so courteous speach,
Gan *reare* her eyes as to the chearefull light.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 42.

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss; he *rear'd* me.
Milton, P. L., viii. 316.

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Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind.
Prior, Charity.

4†. To lift or carry upward; give an upward bent or turn to.

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round.
Milton, P. R., ii. 285.

5†. To cause to rise into view; approach (an object) so that it appears above the visible horizon. See *raise*[1], 10.

And in .xv. degrees, we dyde *reere* the crossiers; and we myght haue *rered* them sooner if we had loked for theym.
R. Eden, First three Eng. Books on America (ed. Arber), [p. 380.

6†. To carry off, as by conquest; take away by or as if by lifting; wrest. See *raise*[1], 6.

He, in an open Turney lately held,
Fro me the honour of that game did *reare*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 6.

It *rereth* our hearts from vain thoughts.
Barrow. (*Webster.*)

7†. To cause to rise to action; stir up; rouse.

Item, the Kyng cometh to London ward, and, as it is seyd, *rereth* the pepyll as he come. *Paston Letters*, I. 506.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouthed hounds and pointed spear.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epode ii.

They were not in any hope that the cityе wold hastelye consent to *rere* war. *Golding*, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 201.

The waves come rolling, and the billowes rore,
For not one puffe of winde there did appeare,
That all the three thereat woxe much afrayd,
Unweeting what such horrour straunge did *reare*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 22.

8†. To raise in amount; make a rise in; increase.

He stirs men up to outrageous *rearing* of rents.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

9. To develop or train physically or mentally or both, as young; care for while growing up; foster; nurture; educate: used of human beings, and less frequently of animals and plants. See *raise*[1].

The pokok men may *rere* up esily
Yf bestes wilde or theves hem ne greve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

She [Pharaoh's daughter] takes him vp, and *rears* him royal-like;
And his quick Spirit, train'd in good Arts, is like
A wel breath'd Body, nimble, sound, and strong.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Delightful task! to *rear* the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1150.

10. To mock; gibe. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] =**Syn. 9.** *Bring up*, etc. See *raise*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rise up; assume an elevated posture, as a horse or other animal in standing on its hind legs alone.

Ofte hit [the ark] roled on-rounde, and *rered* on ende.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 423.

Anon he *rears* upright, curvets, and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 279.

2. To rise up before the plow, as a furrow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Rearing vein**, in *coal-mining*, a vein that seems to rear like a horse or mule. See *rearer*, 3.

rear[2] (rēr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*, also dial. (now in common use in the U. S.) *rare*; < ME. *rere*, < AS. *hrēr*, underdone (said only of eggs): *hrēr henne æg*, 'a rear hen's egg,' *hrērenbrǣden æg*, *hrērebrǣd æg*, 'a rear roasted egg,' *gebrǣddan hrēre ægeran*, 'roasted rear eggs'; appar. not an independent adj., but the stem of a verb, in comp. **hrēr-æg* (= G. *rühr-ei*, a scrambled egg, buttered egg; cf. *eier rühren*, beat eggs), < *hrēran*, move, shake, stir, + *æg*, egg: see *rear*[4].] Underdone; nearly raw; rare: formerly said of eggs, now (in the United States, in the form *rare*) of meats. Compare *rear-boiled*, *rear-roasted*. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Rere, or nesche, as eggys. Mollis, sorbilis.
Prompt. Parv., p. 430.

If they [eggs] be *rere*, they do clense the throte and brest.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii. 13.

Maces and ginger, *rere* egges, and poched eggs not hard, theyr yolkes be a cordiall. *Borde*, Breviary of Health.

Can a soft, *rear*, poor poach'd iniquity
So ride upon thy conscience?
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

rear[3] (rēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *reer*, *rere*; < ME. *rere*, in comp. *rereward*, rearward and *arere*, arrear (see *arrear*[2], *adv.*), < OF. *rere*, *riere*, back, < L. *retro*, back, backward, < *re*, back, + compar. suffix (in abl.) *-tro*. But in ME. and mod. E. *rear* as a prefix is rather an aphetic form of *arear*, *arrear*: see *arrear*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The space behind or at the back; a tract or a position lying backward; the background of a situation or a point of view.

Tom Pipes, knowing his distance, with great modesty took his station in the *rear*. *Smollett*, Peregrine Pickle, ii.

Crook . . . conducted his command south in two parallel columns until he gained the *rear* of the enemy's works.
P. H. Sheridan, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

2. The back or hinder part; that part of anything which is placed or comes last in order or in position.

His yeomen all, both comly and tall,
Did quickly bring up the *rear*.
Robin Hood and Maid Marion (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Like a gallant horse fall'n in first rank,
Lie there for pavement to the abject *rear*,
O'er-run and trampled on.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 162.

While the cock, with lively din,
Scatters the *rear* of darkness thin.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 50.

Were they in the front or in the *rear* of their generation?
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In specific military use, the hindmost body of an army or a fleet; the corps, regiment, squadron, or other division which moves or is placed last in order: opposed to *van*: as, the *rear* was widely separated from the main body.

The Vanguard he commits to his Brother the Count de Alanson, the *Reer* to the Earl of Savoy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 121.

To bring up the rear. See *bring*. [In comp. *rear* is practically a prefix. In older words it is always *rere*; for such words, see entries in *rere-*.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the rear; hindermost; last: as, the *rear* rank.—**Rear front**, the rear rank of a company or body of men when faced about and standing in that position.—**Rear supper**†. See *rere-supper*.—**Rear vault**, in *arch.*, a small vault over the space between the tracery or glass of a window and the inner face of the wall.

rear[3]† (rēr), *v. t.* [< *rear*[3], *v.*] To send to or place in the rear.

rear[4]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *reren*, < AS. *hrēran*, move, shake, stir, = OS. *hrōrian*, *hrōrien*, *hruorian*, shake, = OHG. *hruorjan*, *hrōrjan*, *ruoran*, MHG. *rüeren*, G. *rühren*, shake, touch, = Icel. *hræra* = Sw. *röra* = Dan. *röre*, move, stir; perhaps = Goth. **hrōzjan* (not recorded), akin to *hrisjan*, shake. Hence, in comp., *rearmouse*, *rereмouse*, and *uprear*. Cf. *rear*[2].] **1.** To move; stir.—**2.** To carve: applied to the carving of geese. *Halliwell.*

Rere that goose. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

rear[5]†, *adv.* Same as *rare*[3].

O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*?
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 6.

rear-admiral (rēr'ad*mi-ral), *n.* See *admiral*, 2.

rearage† (rēr'āj), *n.* [ME., by apheresis for *arerage*: see *arrearage*.] Arrearage.

Such dedes I did wryte, gif he his day breke.
I haue mo maneres [manors] thorw *rerages* than thorw miseretur et comodat. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 246.

ffor he wylle gyfe a rekenyng that rewe salle aftyre, . . .
Or the *rereage* be requit of rentez that he claymes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

rear-boiled† (rēr'boild), *a.* [Formerly *rere-boiled*; < *rear*[2] + *boiled*.] Partly boiled.

A *rere-boiled* egg, Een half gaar gekookt ey.
Sewel, Eng.-Dutch Dict.

reard†, *n.* [< ME. *rerd*, *rerid*, *reorde*, *rorde*, *rurd*, < AS. *reord* (for **reard*), voice, speech, language, = OHG. *rarta* = Icel. *röddr* (gen. *raddar*) = Goth. *razda*, a voice, sound.] A voice; sound.

Ecko . . . is the *rearde* thet ine the heze helles [high hills] comth ayen. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

reardorse†, *n.* [< ME. *reredors*: see *reredos*.] **1.** An open fireplace against the rear wall of a room, without a chimney, the smoke rising and escaping through the louver.

In their [the old men's] yoong daies there were not aboue two or three [chimneys], if so manie, in most vplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, manour places of their lords, alwaies excepted, and peraduenture some great personages), but ech one made his fire against a *reredosse* in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 12. (*Holinshed.*)

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other artificers using to work in mettal, which have or use any *reardorses*, or any other places dangerous or perillous for fire.
Calthrop's Reports (1670). (*Nares.*)

2. A piece of armor for the back.

Ane hole brest-plate, with a *rere-dors*
Behynde shet, or elles on the syde.
Clariodes, MS. (*Halliwell.*)

rear-egg†, *n.* An underdone egg. See *rear*[2], *a.*

rearer (rēr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who rears or raises; one who brings up.

Pholoë, . . . the *rearer* of the steed.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, x.

2. A rearing horse, ass, or mule; an animal that has a habit of rearing.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, a seam of coal having an inclination of more than thirty degrees.

rear-guard (rēr'gärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rereguarde*, for **arereguarde*, < OF. **ariere-garde*, *arriere-garde*, F. *arrière-garde*, rear-guard; as *rear*[3] + *guard*, *n.* Cf. *rearward*.] Part of an army detached during a march for the protection of the rear, especially in retreating when the attacks of a pursuing enemy are feared.

We can nat se aboute vs, nor haue knoledge of your *rereguarde* nor vowarde.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxiii.

reargue (rē-är'gū), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *argue*.] To argue over again.

reargument (rē-är'gū-ment), *n.* [< *re-* + *argument*.] A renewed argumentation, as of a case in court; a new arguing or pleading upon the same matter.

rearhorse (rēr'hôrs), *n.* A gressorial and raptorial orthopterous insect of the family *Mantidæ*; a praying-mantis, camel-insect, or devil's coach-horse: so called from the way in which it rears upon its hind legs. The common rearhorse of the United States is *Phasmomantis carolina*. See *Empusa*, and cut under *mantis*.



Rearing-bit.

rearing-bit (rēr'ing-bit), *n.* A bit intended to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing. In the accompanying cut, *a*, *a* are rings for cheek-straps, to which also the chain *b* is attached, in use passing under the horse's lower jaw; *c*, *c* are rings for attachment of curb-reins. The side-pieces, *d*, *d* act as levers when the reins are pulled, and force open the horse's jaw, the curved part of the bit pressing forward and downward upon the tongue of the animal, thus causing him pain when he attempts to rear.

rearing-box (rēr'ing-boks), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a fish-breeder.

rearly (rēr'li), *adv.* [< *rear*[5] + *-ly*[2].] Early. [Prov. Eng.]

Jailer's Brother. I'll bring it to-morrow.
Jailer's Daughter. Do, very *rearly*, I must be abroad else, To call the maids.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 1.

rearmost (rēr'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *rear*[3] + *-most*.] Furthest in the rear; last of all.

The rest pursue their course before the wind,
These of the *rear-most* only left behind.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

rearmouse, *n.* See *reremouse*.

rearrange (rē-a-rānj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *arrange*.] To arrange anew; make a different arrangement of.

rearrangement (rē-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [< *rearrange* + *-ment*.] A new or different arrangement.

rear-roasted† (rēr'rōs*ted), *a.* Partly roasted. Compare *rear*[2].

There we complaine of one *reare-roasted* chick,
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.
Sir J. Harington, Epigrams, iv. 6. (*Nares.*)

reart (rērt), *v. t.* [A corruption of *reet*, a dial. var. of *right*, *v.*] To right or mend. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

rearward[1]† (rēr'wârd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rereward*; < ME. *rerewarde*, short for *arere-warde*, < OF. *arere-warde*, < *arere*, back, + *ward*, *garde*, ward, guard: see *arrear*[2] and *ward*. Cf. doublet *rear-guard*.] **1.** A rear-guard; a body or force guarding the rear.

The standard of the camp of the children of Dan set forward, which was the *rereward* [*rearward*, R. V.] of all the camps. Num. x. 25.

The God of Israel will be your *rereward* [*rearward*, R. V.]. Isa. lii. 12.

Because . . . it was bootlesse for them [the Turks] to assaile the forefront of our battell, . . . they determined to set vpon our *rereward*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 20.

Hence—**2.** Any company or body of persons bringing up the rear; the rear.

He . . . speaks to the tune of a country lady, that comes ever in the *rearward* or train of a fashion.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

rearward[2] (rēr'wärd), *adv.* [< *rear*[3] + *-ward*.] At or to the rear; toward the hinder part; backward from anything.

Rearward extended the curtain of mountains, back to the Wolkenburg. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 1.

rearward[2] (rēr'wärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *rearward*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Situated at or toward the rear; being or coming last.

II. *n.* Place or position at the rear; the part that comes last; rear; end; conclusion; wind-up.

'A came ever in the *rearward* of the fashion.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 339.

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rearwardly (rēr'wärd-li), *adv.* In a rearward direction; toward the rear; rearward. [Objectionable.]

Having a handle . . . extending *rearwardly* beyond the suction tube. *The Engineer*, LXV. 374.

reascend (rē-a-send'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *re-* + *ascend*.] To ascend, mount, or climb again.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to *reascend*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

He mounts aloft and *reascends* the skies. *Addison*.

reascension (rē-a-sen'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *ascension*.] The act of reascending; a remounting.

reascent (rē-a-sent'), *n.* [< *re-* + *ascent*.] A rise of ground following a descent.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the *reascent*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 327.

reason[1] (rē'zn), *n.* [< ME. *reson, resun, resoun, raisoun, reisun*, < OF. *reson, resoun, reison, reasoun, reason, raison, raisoun, raisun*, F. *raison*, F. dial. *roison* = Pr. *razo, razio* = Cat. *raho* = Sp. *razon* = Pg. *razão* = It. *ragione*, < L. *ratio*(*n*-), reckoning, list, register, sum, affair, relation, regard, course, method, etc., also the faculty of reckoning, or of mental action, reason, etc., < *reri*, pp. *ratus*, think: see *rate*[2]. *Reason*[1] is a doublet of *ratio* and *ration*.] **1.** An idea acting as a cause to create or confirm a belief, or to induce a voluntary action; a judgment or belief going to determine a given belief or line of conduct. A premise producing a conclusion is said to be the *reason* of that conclusion; a perceived fact or reflection leading to a certain line of conduct is said to be a *reason* for that conduct; a cognition giving rise to an emotion or other state of mind is said to be a *reason* of or for that state of mind.

And be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a *reason* of the hope that is in you.
1 Pet. iii. 15.

Give you a *reason* on compulsion! If *reasons* were as plentiful as blackberries, I would give no man a *reason* upon compulsion. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 264.

2. A fact, known or supposed, from which another fact follows logically, as in consequence of some known law of nature or the general course of things; an explanation.

No sooner sighed but they asked one another the *reason;* no sooner knew the *reason* but they sought the remedy.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. 39.

Not even the tenderest heart, and next our own,
Knows half the *reasons* why we smile or sigh.
Keble, Christian Year, 24th Sunday after Trinity.

3. An intellectual faculty, or such faculties collectively. (*a*) The intellectual faculties collectively. (*b*) That kind and degree of intelligence which distinguishes man from the brutes.

And at the end of the days I Nebuchadnezzar lifted up mine eyes unto heaven, and mine understanding returned unto me, and I blessed the most High. . . . At the same time my *reason* returned unto me. Dan. iv. 36.

O judgement! thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their *reason*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 110.

For smiles from *reason* flow,
To brute denied. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 239.

(*c*) The logical faculties generally, including all that is subservient to distinguishing truth and falsehood, except sense, imagination, and memory on the one hand, and the faculty of intuitively perceiving first principles, and other lofty faculties, on the other.

The knowledge which respecteth the Faculties of the Mind of man is of two kinds: the one respecting his Understanding and *Reason*, and the other his Will, Appetite, and Affection; whereof the former produceth Position or Decree, the later Action or Execution. . . . The end of Logic is to teach a form of argument to secure *reason*, and not to entrap it; the end of Morality is to procure the affections to obey *reason*, and not to invade it; the end of Rhetoric is to fill the imagination to second *reason*, and not to oppress it. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

But God left free the will; for what obeys
Reason is free, and *reason* he made right,
But bid her well be ware, and still erect;
Lest, by some fair-appearing good surprised,
She dictate false, and misinform the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.
Milton, P. L., ix. 352.

We may in *reason* discover these four degrees: the first and highest is the discovering and finding out of proofs; the second, the regular and methodical disposition of them, and laying them in a clear and fit order, to make their connection and force be plainly and easily perceived; the third is the perceiving of their connection; and the fourth is a making a right conclusion.
Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 17, § 3.

(*d*) The faculty of drawing conclusions or inferences, or of reasoning.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of *reason* she obtains by this;
But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fix'd, she understanding is.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, § 25.

The Latins called accounts of money rationes, and accounting ratiocinatio; and that which we in books of accounts call items they call nomina, that is, names; and thence it seems to proceed that they extended the word ratio to the faculty of reckoning in all other things. The Greeks have but one word, λόγος, for both speech and *reason;* not that they thought there was no speech without *reason*, but no reasoning without speech. . . . Out of all which we may define, that is to say determine, what that is which is meant by this word *reason*, when we reckon it amongst the faculties of the mind. For *reason*, in this sense, is nothing but reckoning.
Hobbes, Leviathan, i. 4.

(*e*) The faculty by which we attain the knowledge of first principles; a faculty for apprehending the unconditioned.

Some moral and philosophical truths there are so evident in themselves that it would be easier to imagine half mankind run mad, and joined precisely in the same species of folly, than to admit anything as truth which should be advanced against such natural knowledge, fundamental *reason*, and common sense. *Shaftesbury*.

Reason is the faculty which supplies the principles of knowledge a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

4. Intelligence considered as having universal validity or a catholic character, so that it is not something that belongs to any person, but is something partaken of, a sort of light in which every mind must perceive.—**5.** That which recommends itself to enlightened intelligence; some inward intimation for which great respect is felt and which is supposed to be common to the mass of mankind; reasonable measure; moderation; right; what mature and cool reflection, taking into account the highest considerations, pronounces for, as opposed to the prompting of passion.

You shall find me reasonable; if it be so, I shall do that that is *reason*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 218.

Reason is the life of the law; nay, the common law itself is nothing else but *reason*. *Sir E. Coke*, Institutes.

To subdue
By force who *reason* for their law refuse,
Right *reason* for their law, and for their King
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns.
Milton, P. L., vi. 41.

Many are of opinion that the most probable way of bringing France to *reason* would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies.
Addison, Present State of the War.

6. A reasonable thing; a rational thing to do; an idea or a statement conformable to common sense.

And telle he moste his tale as was *resoun*,
By forward and by composicioun,
As ye han herd.
Chaucer, Prol. to Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 847.

It is not *reason* that we should leave the word of God and serve tables. Acts vi. 2.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were *reason*. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. The exercise of reason; reasoning; right reasoning; argumentation; discussion.

Your *reasons* at dinner have been sharp and sententious.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 2.

I follow'd her; she what was honour knew,
And with obsequious majesty approved
My pleaded *reason*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 510.

8. The intelligible essence of a thing or species; the quiddity.

That other opinion, that asserts that the abstract and universal rationes, *reasons*, of things, as distinct from phantasms, are nothing else but mere names without any signification, is so ridiculously false that it deserves no confutation at all.
Cudworth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, iv. 1.

9. In *logic*, the premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise.

A premiss placed after its conclusion is called the *Reason* of it, and is introduced by one of those conjunctions which are called causal: viz., "since," "because," &c.
Whately, Logic, i. § 2.

By reason†. (*a*) For the reason that; because.

'Tis not unusual in the Assembly to revoke their Votes, *by reason* they make so much hast.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 108.

(*b*) By right or justice; properly; justly.

And, as my body and my beste oughte to be my liegis,
So rithfully *be reson* my rede shulde also.
Richard the Redeless, Prol.

By reason of, on account of; for the cause of.

And *by reson of* gentill fader ought come gentill issue.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if *by reason of* strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow. Ps. xc. 10.

Mr. Bradford and Mr. Collier of Plimouth came to Boston, having appointed a meeting here the week before, but *by reason of* foul weather were driven back.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 166.

The Parliament is adjourned to Oxford, *by reason of* the Sickness which increaseth exceedingly.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

I cannot go so fast as I would, *by reason of* this burden that is on my back. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 89.

We elected a president, as many of the ancients did their kings, *by reason of* his height.
Addison, Spectator, No. 108.

Discourse of reason, the operation or faculty of reasoning, or the conscious and voluntary use of beliefs already had to determine others.

O God! a beast, that wants *discourse of reason*,
Would have mourn'd longer. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 150.

Discursive reason, reason in the sense 3 (*d*); the dianoetic faculty, or faculty of drawing conclusions and inferences. Compare *intuitive reason*, below.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and *reason* is her being,
Discursive or *intuitive;* discourse
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours,
Differing but in degree, of kind the same.
Milton, P. L., v. 487.

Diversity of reason†. See *diversity*.—**Ens of reason**. See *ens*.—**False reason**, an inconclusive reason.—**Feast of reason**. (*a*) Delightful intellectual discourse.

There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl
The *feast of reason* and the flow of soul.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 128.

(*b*) [*caps.*] In *French hist.*, an act of worship of human reason, represented by a woman as the goddess of Reason, performed on November 10th, 1793, in the cathedral of Notre Dame, and also in other churches (renamed temples of Reason) in France on that and succeeding days. The worship of Reason was designed to take the place of the suppressed Christian worship; recognition of the Supreme Being was restored through the influence of Robespierre.—**Generative reason**. See *generative*.—**In reason**. (*a*) In the view or estimation of reason; reasonably; justly; properly.

His unjust unkindness, that *in* all *reason* should have quenched her love. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 250.

The Oath which binds him to performance of his ought *in reason* to contain the summ of what his chief trust and Office is. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

(*b*) Agreeable to reason; reasonable; just; proper: as, I will do anything *in reason*.—**Intuitive reason**, reason in the sense 3 (*e*); the noetic faculty, or sense of primal truth. See quotation under *discursive reason*.—**Logical reason**, discursive reason.—**Objective reason**. See *objective*.—**Out of reason**, without or beyond reason; devoid of cause or warrant.

If we desyre no redresse of dedis before,
We may boldly vs byld with bostis *out of Reason*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2222.

Practical reason. See *practical*.—**Principle of sufficient reason**, the proposition that nothing happens without a good and sufficient reason why it should be as it is and not otherwise. This doctrine denies, first, that anything happens by chance or spontaneity, and, second, that anything happens by irrational and brute force. It is inextricably bound up with the principle of the identity of indiscernibles. It requires that there should be a general reason why the constants of nature should have the precise values they have. It is in conflict with every form of nominalism, teaching that general reasons are not only real, but that they exclusively govern phenomena; and it appears to lead logically to an idealism of a Platonic type. It is not the mere statement that everything has a cause, but that those causes act according to general and rational principles, without any element of blind compulsion. The principle was first enunciated by Leibnitz in 1710, and has met with extraordinary favor, the more so as it has often been misunderstood.—**Pure reason**, reason strictly a priori; reason quite independent of experience. See *pure*, 8.

Reason is *pure* if in reasoning we admit only definitions and propositions known a priori.
Baumeister, Philosophia Definitiva (trans.), 2d ed., 1738, [§ 823.

Pure reason is that faculty which supplies the principles of knowing anything entirely a priori.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 11.

Ratiocinant reason. (*a*) A reason or cause as it exists in the mind: opposed to *ratiocinate reason*.

I have not asked this question without cause causing, and *reason* truly very *ratiocinant*.
Urquhart, Rabelais, III. vi. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) The human understanding; the discursive reason.—**Ratiocinate reason**, a reason as an element of the quiddity of things, according to the Aristotelian conception: opposed to *ratiocinant reason*.—**Reason of state**, a political motive for a public act which cannot be accounted for publicly; a concealed ground of action by a government or a public officer in some matter concerning the state's welfare or safety, or the maintenance of a policy.—**Relation of reason**. See *relation*.—**Right reason**, reason in sense 5, above.—**Rime nor reason**. See *rime*[1].—**Speculative reason**, reason employed about supersensuous things.—**Subjective reason**, reason which is determined by the subject or agent.—**Sufficient reason**. See *principle of sufficient reason*, above.—**Theoretical reason**, reason as productive of cognition.—**There is no reason but**†, there is no reason why not; it is inevitable; it cannot be helped.

There is no reason but I shall be blind.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 212.

To do one reason†. (*a*) To do what is desired, or what one desires; act so as to give satisfaction.

Lord Titus, by your leave, this maid is mine.
. . . [I am] resolved withal
To do myself this *reason* and this right.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 279.

Strike home, and *do me reason* in thy heart. *Dryden*.

(*b*) See *do*[1].—**To have reason**, to have reason or right on one's side; be in the right. [A Gallicism.]

Mr. Mechlin *has reason*. *Foote*, Commissary, iii. 1.

To hear reason, to yield to reasoning or argument; accept a reason or reasons adduced; act according to advice.

Con. You should *hear reason*.
D. John. . . . What blessing brings it?
Con. If not a present remedy, at least a patient sufferance. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 3. 6.

To stand to reason. See *stand*.—**Syn. 1.** *Inducement*, etc. (see *motive*), account, object, purpose, design.

reason[1] (rē'zn), *v.* [< ME. *resonen*, < OF. *raisoner, raisonner, raisnier*, reason, argue, discourse,

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speak, F. *raisonner*, reason, argue, reply, = Pr. *razonar, rasonar* = Cat. *rahonar* = Sp. *razonar* = Pg. *razoar* = It. *ragionare*, reason, < ML. *rationare*, reason, argue, discourse, speak, calculate, < L. *ratio*(*n*-), reason, calculation: see *reason*[1], *n*. Cf. *areason*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To exercise the faculty of reason; make rational deductions; think or choose rationally; use intelligent discrimination.

He [the serpent] hath eaten and lives,
And knows, and speaks, and *reasons*, and discerns,
Irrational till then. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 705.

We only *reason* in so far as we note the resemblances among objects and events.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 415.

2. To practise reasoning in regard to something; make deductions from premises; engage in discussion; argue, or hold arguments.

Let us dispute again,
And *reason* of divine Astrology.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 2.

Come now, and let us *reason* together, saith the Lord.
Isa. i. 18.

3†. To hold account; make a reckoning; reckon.

Since the affairs of men rest still incertain,
Let's *reason* with the worst that may befall.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 97.

4. To hold discourse; talk; parley.

They *reasoned* among themselves, saying, This is the heir: come, let us kill him. Luke xx. 14.

But *reason* with the fellow,
Before you punish him. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 51.

II. *trans.* **1.** To reason about; consider or discuss argumentatively; argue; debate.

Why *reason* ye these things in your hearts? Mark ii. 8.

Condescends, even, to *reason* this point. *Brougham.*

2. To give reasons for; support by argument; make a plea for: often with *out:* as, to *reason out* a proposition or a claim.

This boy, that cannot tell what he would have,
But kneels and holds up hands for fellowship,
Does *reason* our petition with more strength
Than thou hast to deny 't. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 176.

3. To persuade by reasoning or argument.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses may yet be laughed or drolled into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4†. To hold argument with; engage in speech or discussion; talk with; interrogate.

reason[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *raisin*[1]. In the following passage it is apparently applied to some other fruit than the grape.

A medlar and a hartichoke,
A crab and a small *reason*.
Cotgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 219. (*Nares.*)

reasonable (rē′zn-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *resonable, resunable, resnabyl, resnable, renable, runnable,* < OF. *resonable, raisonnable, regnable, resnable, rationable,* F. *raisonnable* = Pr. *razonable* = Cat. *rahonable* = Sp. *razonable* = Pg. *razoavel* = It. *razionabile,* < L. *rationabilis,* reasonable, < *ratio*(*n*-), reason, calculation: see *reason*[1] and *-able*.] **1.** Having the faculty of reason; endowed with reason; rational, as opposed to *brute*.

If he have wit enough to keep himself warm, let him bear it for a difference between himself and his horse; for it is all the wealth that he hath left, to be known a *reasonable* creature. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 71.

2. Characterized by the use of reason; amenable to reason or sound sense; not senseless, foolish, or extravagant in thought or action.

Hir maners might no man amend;
Of tong she was trew and *renable*,
And of hir semblant soft and stabile.
Ywaine and Gawaine (Ritson's Metr. Rom., I. 10), l. 208. [(*Piers Plowman*, Notes, p. 17.)

The adjective *reasonable* . . . denotes a character in which reason (taking it in its largest acceptation) possesses a decided ascendant over the temper and passions; and implies no particular propensity to a display of the discursive power, if indeed it does not exclude the idea of such a propensity. *D. Stewart*, Human Mind, ii. 10, note.

3. Conformable to or required by reason; due to or resulting from good judgment; rationally sound, sensible, natural, etc.

Ther doth no wyghte nothing so *resonable*
That nys harme in her [jealousy's] ymagynynge.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 35.

I beseech you . . . present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your *reasonable* service. Rom. xii. 1.

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, though a man does not allow it. *Swift.*

The terrors of the child are quite *reasonable*, and add to his loveliness. *Emerson*, Courage.

4. Not exceeding the bounds of reason or common sense; moderate; tolerable.

I will marry her upon any *reasonable* demands.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 233.

5. Moderate in amount or price; not high or dear: as, *reasonable* charges or prices; *reasonable* goods.—**6.** In *law*, befitting a person of reason or sound sense; such as a prudent man would exercise or act upon in his own affairs: as, *reasonable* care; *reasonable* diligence; *reasonable* cause.—**7**†. Calculable; computable; hence, detailed; itemized.

And rekene byfore reson a *resonable* acounte,
What one hath, what another hath, and what hy hadde bothe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 35.

8†. Talkative; ready in conversation.

Lo! how goodly spak this knight . . .
I . . . gan me aqueynte
With him, and fond him so tretable,
Right wonder skilful and *resonable*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 534.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, such proof as will produce an abiding conviction to a moral certainty, so that a prudent man would feel safe to act upon that conviction in matters of the highest concern to his personal interests.—**Reasonable aid**, a euphemistic expression for *aid*[1], 3, corresponding to the term *benevolence* as used for forced loans or gifts.—**Reasonable alms.** See *alms*.—**Reasonable doubt**, in *law*, doubt for which a pertinent reason can be assigned; that state of a case which, after the entire comparison and consideration of the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction, to a moral certainty, of the truth of the charge. *Shaw, C. J.*—**Reasonable dower.** See *dower*[2], 2.—**Syn.** *Rational, Reasonable.* See *rational*.

reasonable† (rē′zn-a-bl), *adv.* [< *reasonable, a.*] Reasonably.

I have a *reasonable* good ear in music. Let's have the tongs and the bones. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 31.

The Library of the Sorbonne is a very long and large Gallery, *reasonable* well stored with Books.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 128.

reasonableness (rē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reasonable; conformity to or compliance with the requirements of reason; agreeableness to rational ideas or principles.

The method of inwardness and the secret of self-renouncement, working in and through this element of mildness, produced the total impression of his [Jesus's] "epieikeia," or sweet *reasonableness*.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, vii. § 5.

reasonably (rē′zn-a-bli), *adv.* [ME. *resonably, renably;* < *reasonable* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a reasonable manner; agreeably to reason; with good sense or judgment.

And speke as *renably* and faire and wel
As to the Phitonissa did Samuel.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 211.

The abuse of the judicial functions that were properly and *reasonably* assumed by the House was scandalous and notorious. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. Within the bounds of reason; with good reason or cause; justly; properly.

Whate'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
May *reasonably* die. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 74.

It might seem that an egg which has succeeded in being fresh has done all that can *reasonably* be expected of it.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 248.

3. To a reasonable extent; in a moderately good degree; fairly; tolerably.

Verely she was heled, and left her stiltes thore,
And on her fete wente home *resonably* well.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

As a general rule, Providence seldom vouchsafes to mortals any more than just that degree of encouragement which suffices to keep them at a *reasonably* full exertion of their powers. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

reasoned (rē′znd), *p. a.* Characterized by or based upon reasoning; following a logical or rational method; carefully argued or studied.

reasoner (rē′zn-ėr), *n.* [< *reason*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *raisonneur* = Pr. *razonador* = Sp. *razonador* = Pg. *raciocinador* = It. *ragionatore,* < ML. *rationator*, a reasoner, < *rationare*, reason: see *reason*[1], *v.*] One who reasons or argues, or exercises his reasoning powers; one who considers a subject argumentatively.

They are very bad *reasoners*, and vehemently given to opposition. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

reasonfully† (rē′zn-fûl-i), *adv.* [ME., < *reason*[1] + *-ful* + *-ly*[2].] With full reason; most reasonably.

So then *reasonfulli* maye we sey that mercy both right and lawe passeth. *Testament of Love*, iii.

reasoning (rē′zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reason*[1], *v.*] **1.** The use of the faculty of reason; discriminative thought or discussion in regard to a subject; rational consideration.—**2.** A presentation of reasons or arguments; an argumentative statement or expression; a formal discussion.

Hear now my *reasoning*, and hearken. Job xiii. 6.

3†. Discussion; conversation; discourse.

Then there arose a *reasoning* among them, which of them should be greatest. Luke ix. 46.

Chain of reasoning. See *chain*.—**Deductive, diagrammatic, dilemmatic, Fermatian reasoning.** See the adjectives.—**Syn.** *Reasoning, Argumentation.* *Reasoning* is much broader than *argumentation*. The latter is confined to one side of the question, or, in another sense, supposes a proposition, supported by arguments on the affirmative side and attacked by arguments on the negative. *Reasoning* may be upon one side of a proposition, and is then the same as *argumentation;* but it may also be the method by which one reaches a belief, and thus a way of putting together the results of investigation: as, the *reasoning* in Euclid, or in Butler's Analogy; the *reasoning* by which a thief justifies himself in stealing.

A piece of *reasoning* is like a suspended chain, in which link is joined to link by logical dependence.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 158.

A poem does not admit *argumentation*, though it does admit development of thought. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

reasonless (rē′zn-les), *a.* [< *reason*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Lacking the faculty of reason; irrational, as an animal. [Rare.]

The *reasonless* creatures [the two kine] also do the will of their maker.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg, 1836), II. 144.

2. Deficient in reason or judgment; lacking in good sense; unreasoning. [Archaic.]

When any of them [animals] dieth, it is . . . buried in a holy place, the *reasonlesse* men howling and knocking their breasts in the exequies of these unreasonable beasts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 574.

3. Not marked or justified by reason; senseless; causeless; unwarranted.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 137.

reason-piece (rē′zn-pēs), *n.* [A corruption of *raising-piece*.] In *building*, a timber lying under the ends of beams in the side of a house; a wall-plate.

reassemblage (rē-a-sem′blāj), *n.* [< *re-* + *assemblage*.] A renewed assemblage.

New beings arise from the *re-assemblage* of the scattered parts. *Harris*, Three Treatises, Note 7 on Treatise I.

reassemble (rē-a-sem′bl), *v.* [< *re-* + *assemble*. Cf. F. *rassembler*, reassemble.] **I.** *trans.* To assemble or bring together again; gather anew.

Reassembling our afflicted powers,
Consult how we may henceforth most offend.
Milton, P. L., i. 186.

II. *intrans.* To assemble or meet together again.

The forces of Surajah Dowlah were dispersed, never to *reassemble*. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

reassert (rē-a-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *assert*.] To assert again; proclaim or manifest anew.

With equal fury, and with equal fame,
Shall great Ulysses *reassert* his claim.
Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 147.

reassertion (rē-a-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *reassert* + *-ion*.] A repeated assertion of the same thing; the act of asserting anew.

reassess (rē-a-ses′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *assess*.] To assess again.

reassessment (rē-a-ses′ment), *n.* [< *reassess* + *-ment*.] A renewed or repeated assessment.

reassign (rē-a-sīn′), *v. t.* [= F. *réassigner;* as *re-* + *assign*.] To assign again; transfer back or to another what has been assigned.

reassignment (rē-a-sīn′ment), *n.* [< *reassign* + *-ment*.] A renewed or repeated assignment.

reassume (rē-a-sūm′), *v. t.* [= Sp. *reasumir* = Pg. *reassumir* = It. *riassumere;* as *re-* + *assume*.] To assume or take again; resume.

And when the sayd v. dayes were expyred, ye kynge *reassumyd* the crowne of Pandulph.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1212.

reassumption (rē-a-sump′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *assumption*.] A resuming; a second assumption.

reassurance (rē-a-shör′ans), *n.* [= F. *réassurance;* as *reassure* + *-ance*.] **1.** Assurance or confirmation repeated.

A *reassurance* of his tributary subjection.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 25.

2. Restoration of courage or confidence; deliverance from apprehension or doubt.

How plainly I perceived hell flash and fade
O' the face of her—the doubt that first paled joy,
Then, final *reassurance*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 49.

3. Same as *reinsurance*.

No *re-assurance* shall be lawful, except the former insurer shall be insolvent, a bankrupt, or dead.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxx.

reassure (rē-a-shör′), *v. t.* [= F. *réassurer* = Pg. *reassegurar* = It. *riassicurare;* as *re-* + *assure*.] **1.** To assure or establish anew; make sure again; confirm.

Let me fore-warn'd each sign, each system learn,
That I my people's danger may discern,
Ere 'tis too late wish'd health to *reassure*.
Churchill, Gotham, iii.

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But let me often to these solitudes
Retire, and in thy presence *reassure*
My feeble virtue. *Bryant*, Forest Hymn.

2. To give renewed assurance to; free from doubt or apprehension; restore to confidence.

They rose with fear, and left the unfinished feast,
Till dauntless Pallas *re-assured* the rest.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 146.

3. Same as *reinsure*.

reassurer (rē-ạ-shör'ėr), *n.* One who reassures, or assures or insures anew.

reassuringly (rē-ạ-shör'ing-li), *adv.* In a reassuring manner; so as to reassure.

reast[1] (rēst), *v.* [Also *reest* (and *rease*, *reeze*, in pp. *reased*, *reezed*), Sc. *reist* (as *v. t.*); prob. < Dan. *riste*, broil, grill; cf. Sw. *rosta*, roast: see *roast*.] **I.** *trans.* To dry (meat) by the heat of the sun or in a chimney; smoke-dry.

Let us cut up bushes and briars, pile them before the door and set fire to them, and smoke that auld devil's dam as if she were to be *reisted* for bacon.
Scott, Black Dwarf, ix.

They bequeath so great sums for masses, and dirges, and trentals. . . . that their souls may at the last be had to heaven, though first for a while they be *reezed* in purgatory.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 65.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.

The scalding of Hogges keepeth the flesh whitest, plumpest, and fullest, neither is the Bacon so apt to *reast* as the other; besides, it will make it somewhat apter to take salt. *Markham*, Countrey Farme (1616), p. 107.

2. To take offense. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reast[2]**†**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rest*[1].

reasted (rēs'ted), *p. a.* [Also *reested*, *reestit*, **reused*, *reezed*, *rezed*, *reised*; < ME. *rested*, contr. *reste*; pp. of *reast*[1], *v.*] Become rusty and rancid, as dried meat. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soords shall feaste his family.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii.

What accademick starved satyrist
Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon?
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iii. (*Nares.*)

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,
That is most fat and greasy,
We have likewise to feed our chaps,
And make them glib and easy.
King Alfred and the Shepherd. (*Nares.*)

reastiness (rēs'ti-nes), *n.* [< *reasty* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being reasty; rancidness. [Prov. Eng.]

reasty[1] (rēs'ti), *a.* [Also *resty* and *rusty* (simulating *rust*); < *reast*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. the earlier adj. *reasted*.] Same as *reasted*.

Through folly, too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty*.
Tusser, Husbandry, November Abstract.

And than came haltynge Jone,
And broughte a gambone
Of bakon that was *resty*.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 328.

Thy flesh is *restie* or leane, tough & olde,
Or it come to borde unsavery and colde.
Barclay, Cytezen & Uplondyshman (Percy Soc.), p. 39. [(*Cath. Ang.*, p. 304.)

reasty[2] (rēs'ti), *a.* Same as *resty*[1].

reata (rē-ä'ẗä), *n.* [Also *riata*; < Sp. *reata*, a rope, also a leader mule (= Pg. *reata*, *ar-riata*, a halter), < Sp. *reatar*, tie one beast to another, retie (= Pg. *reatar*, *ar-riatar*, bind again), < *re-* (< L. *re-*), again, back, + Sp. Pg. Cat. *atar*, bind, < L. *aptare*, fit on, fit together, etc.: see *apt*.] A rope, usually of rawhide, with or without a noose, used in western and Spanish America for catching or picketing animals; a lariat.

Dick jingled his spurs and swung his *riata*. Jovita bounded forward.
Bret Harte, Tales of the Argonauts, p. 17.

reate (rēt), *n.* [Also *reit*; prop. *reat* or *reet*; origin obscure. Cf. *reake*.] The water-crowfoot, *Ranunculus aquatilis*: probably applied also to fresh-water algæ and various floating plants. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

This is the onely fish that buildeth upon the *reites* and mosse of the sea, and laieth her egs, or spawneth, in her nest. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ix. 26.

Reits, sea weed, of some called *reits*, of others wrack, and of the Thanet men wore. *Bp. Kennett.*

The soft tree-tent
Guards with its face of *reate* and sedge.
Browning, Sordello.

reattach (rē-ạ-tach'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *attach*. Cf. F. *rattacher*, attach again.] To attach again, in any sense.

reattachment (rē-ạ-tach'ment), *n.* [< *reattach* + *-ment*.] A second or repeated attachment.

reattempt (rē-ạ-tempt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *attempt*.] To attempt again.

His voyage then to be *re-attempted*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 158.

reaumet, *n.* An obsolete form of *realm*.

Reaumuria (rē-ō-mū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762), named after René A. F. de *Réaumur* (1683–1757), a French naturalist.] **1.** A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Tamariscineæ* and type of the tribe *Reaumurieæ*. It is characterized by numerous stamens which are free or somewhat united into five clusters, from five to ten bracts close to the calyx, five awl-shaped styles, and densely hairy seeds. There are about 12 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and of central Asia. They are generally very branching and procumbent undershrubs, with small or cylindrical crowded leaves and terminal solitary flowers, which are sometimes showy and red or purple. Several species are occasionally cultivated as ornamental shrubs. *R. vermiculata*, a pink-flowered species, is used as an external remedy for the itch.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Reaumurieæ (rē'ō-mū-rī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1827), < *Reaumuria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Tamariscineæ*, the tamarisk family, characterized by free petals, long-haired seeds, and solitary axillary or terminal flowers. It includes 2 genera, *Hololachne*, a monotypic undershrub of the salt marshes of central Asia, and *Reaumuria*.

Réaumur's porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

Réaumur's scale. See *thermometer*.

reave (rēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reaved*, *reft* (formerly also *raft*), ppr. *reaving*. [Early mod. E. also *reve*, *reeve* (Sc. *reive*, etc.), dial. *rare*; < ME. *reven* (pret. *revede*, *reved*, *refde*, *rafte*, *refte*, pp. *raft*, *reft*), < AS. *reáfian*, rob, spoil, plunder, = OS. **röbhôn* (in comp. *bi-röbhôn*) = OFries. *rāvia*, *rāva* = D. *rooven* = MLG. LG. *roven* = OHG. *roubôn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben*, rob, deprive, = Icel. *raufa* = Sw. *röfva* = Dan. *röve*, rob, = Goth. **raubôn*, in comp. *bi-raubon*, rob, spoil; a secondary verb associated with the noun, AS. *reáf*, spoil, plunder, esp. clothing or armor taken as spoil, hence clothing in general, = OFries. *rāf* = D. *roof* = MLG. *röf* = OHG. *roub*, *roup*, *raup*, MHG. *roup*, G. *raub* = Icel. *rauf* = Sw. *rof* = Dan. *ror*, spoil, plunder (see *reaf*); from the primitive verb, AS. **reófan*, in comp. *be-reófan*, *bi-reófan*, deprive, = Icel. *rjúfa* (pp. *rofinn*), break, rip, violate, = L. *rumpere* (√ *rup*), break: see *rupture*. Hence, in comp., *bereave*. From the Teut. are It. *ruba*, spoil, etc., *rubare*, spoil, = OF. *rober*, *robber*, rob, whence E. *rob*, etc.; It. *roba* = OF. (and F.) *robe*, garment, robe, whence E. *robe*, *rubble*, *rubbish*: see *robe* and *rob*. From the D. form are E. *rore*[1], *rover*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take away by force or stealth; carry off as booty; take violently; purloin, especially in a foray: with a thing as object. [Now rare.]

Aristotill sais that the bees are feghtande agaynes hym that will drawe thaire hony fra thaym, swa sulde we do agaynes deuells that afforces tham to *reue* fra vs the hony of poure lyfe. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

Since he himself is *reft* from her by death.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1174.

A good cow was a good cow, had she been twenty times *reaved*. *G. MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, p. 303.

2. To take away; remove; abstract; draw off. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hir clothes ther scho *rafe* hir fro,
And to the wodd gane scho go.
Perceval, 2157. (*Halliwell.*)

And ffrom 3oure willfull werkis 3oure will was chaungid,
And *rafte* was 3oure riott and rest, ffor 3oure daiez
Weren wikkid thoru 3oure cursid counceill.
Richard the Redeless, I. 6.

The derke nyght
That *revith* bestis from here besynesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 86.

Sith nothing ever may redeeme nor *reave*
Out of your endlesse debt so sure a gage.
Spenser, F. Q., To Lord Grey of Wilton.

We *reave* thy sword,
And give thee armless to thy enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. To rob; plunder; dispossess; bereave: with a person as object. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And sitthe he is so leel a lorde, ich leyne that he wol nat *Reuen* ous of oure ryght. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 310.

To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 187.

So *reft* of reason Athamas became.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxx. 4.

Then he *reft* us of it
Perforce, and left us neither gold nor field.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

4. To tear up, as the rafters or roof of a house. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Agaynst them Troians down the towres and tops of houses rold,
And rafters vp they *reaue*. *Phaer*, Æneid, ii.

5. To ravel; pull to pieces, as a textile fabric.

—**To ramp and reave†.** See *ramp*.

II. *intrans.* To practise plundering or pillaging; carry off stolen property. [Now only Scotch.]

Where we shall robbe, where we shall *reve*,
Where we shall bete and bynde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 46).

To slink thro' slaps, an' *reive* an' steal
At stacks o' peas, or stocks o' kail.
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.

reavelt, *v.* An obsolete form of *ravel*[1].

reaver (rē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reever* (Sc. *reiver*); < ME. *revere*, < AS. *reáfere* (= OFries. *rāvere*, *rāver* = D. *roover* = MLG. *rover* = OHG. *roubare*, MHG. *roubære*, G. *räuber* = Icel. *raufari*, *reyfari* = Sw. *röfvare* = Dan. *röver*), a robber, < *reáfian*, rob, reave: see *reave*. Cf. *rover*, from the D. cognate of *reaver*.] One who reaves or robs; a plundering forager; a robber. [Obsolete or archaic, or Scotch.]

To robbers and to *reueres*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 182.

Those were the days when, if two men or three came riding to a town, all the township fled for them and weened that they were *reavers*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 189.

reavery (rē'vėr-i), *n.* [= D. *roverij* = MLG. *roverie* = G. *räuberei* = Sw. *röfveri* = Dan. *röveri*; as *reave* + *-ery*.] A carrying off, as of booty; a plundering or pillaging; robbery. [Rare.]

Wallace was ner, quhen he sie *reuerȳ* saw.
Wallace, iv. 40. (*Jamieson.*)

reballing (rē-bâ'ling), *n.* [< *re-* + *ball*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The catching of eels with earthworms attached to a ball of lead which is suspended by a string from a pole. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rebaptism (rē-bap'tizm), *n.* [< *re-* + *baptism*.] A new or second baptism. It has always been the generally accepted teaching that to perform the ceremony on one known to have been really baptized already is sacrilegious; and what is or may be rebaptism is permissible only because the validity of the previous ceremony has been denied, or because the fact of its administration, or the manner in which it was performed, is disputed or doubtful. *Conditional* or *hypothetical baptism* is administered in the Roman Catholic Church to all candidates coming from Protestant churches, under a form beginning "If thou hast not been baptized," the question of the validity of Protestant baptism being held in abeyance. Such rebaptism is also administered in the Anglican churches in special cases, as where the candidate himself desires it. Baptist churches require rebaptism of all who have not been immersed on profession of faith.

rebaptist (rē-bap'tist), *n.* [< *re-* + *baptist*.] One who baptizes again, or who undergoes baptism a second time; also, a Baptist or Anabaptist.

Some for *rebaptist* him bespatter,
For dipping rider oft in water.
T. Brown, Works, IV. 270. (*Davies.*)

rebaptization (rē-bap-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *rebaptisation*; as *rebaptize* + *-ation*.] The act of rebaptizing; renewed or repeated baptism.

St. Cyprian . . . persisted in his opinion of *rebaptization* until death. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

rebaptize (rē-bap-tīz'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rebaptiser*, *rebaptizer*, F. *rebaptiser* = Sp. *rebautizar* = Pg. *rebaptizar* = It. *ribattezzare*, < LL. *rebaptizare*, baptize again, < *re-*, again, + *baptizare*, baptize: see *baptize*.] **1.** To baptize again or anew; repeat the baptism of.

Cyprian was no hereticke, though he beleeued *rebaptising* of them which were baptised of hereticks.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1468, an. 1555.

2. To give a new name to, as at a second baptism.

Of any Paganism at that time, or long before, in the Land we read not, or that Pelagianism was *rebaptiz'd*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebaptizer (rē-bap-tī'zėr), *n.* One who rebaptizes, or who believes in rebaptism; also, an Anabaptist.

There were Adamites in former Times and *Rebaptizers*.
Howell, Letters, iv. 29.

rebate[1] (rē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating*. [< ME. *rebaten*, < OF. *rebatre*, *rebattre*, beat or drive back again, repel, repulse, F. *rebattre*, beat again, repeat (= It. *ribattere*, beat again, beat down, blunt, reflect, etc.), < *re-*, back, again, + *batre*, *battre*, beat: see *bate*[1], *batter*[1]. Cf. *rabate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To beat back; drive back by beating; fend or ward off; repulse.

This is the city of great Babylon,
Where proud Darius was *rebated* from.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

This shirt of mail worn near my skin
Rebated their sharp steel.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2†. To beat down; beat to bluntness; make obtuse or dull, literally or figuratively; blunt; bate.

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One who . . .
. . . doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 60.

Thou wilt belie opinion, and *rebate*
The ambition of thy gallantry.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

But the broad belt, with plates of silver bound,
The point *rebated*, and repelled the wound.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 304.

3. To set or throw off; allow as a discount or abatement; make a drawback of. See the noun. [Rare or obsolete.]

Yet was I verie ill satisfied, and forced to *rebate* part [of a debt], and to take wares as payment for the rest.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 332.

II.† *intrans.* To draw back or away; withdraw; recede.

He began a little to *rebate* from certain points of popery.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1621, an. 1555.

rebate[1] (rē-bāt'), *n.* [< *rebate*[1], *v.* Cf. *rabate*, *n.*] Diminution; retrenchment; specifically, an allowance by way of discount or drawback; a deduction from a gross amount.—**Rebate and discount**, in *arith.*, a rule by which abatements and discounts upon ready-money payments are calculated.

rebate[2] (rē-bāt'), *n.* [An altered form of *rabate:* see *rabate* and *rabbet.*] **1.** A longitudinal space or groove cut back or sunk in a piece of joinery, timber, or the like, to receive the edge of some other part.

On the periphery at the socket end [of the brush] a shallow *rebate* is formed, to receive the binding string.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 544.

2. A kind of hard freestone used in pavements. *Elwes.*—**3.** A piece of wood fastened to a handle, used for beating mortar. *Elwes.*

rebate[2] (rē-bāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebated*, ppr. *rebating*. [< *rebate*[2], *n.*] To make a rebate or rabbet in, as a piece of joinery or other work; rabbet.

rebated (rē-bā'ted), *p. a.* **1.** In *her.*, cut short: noting any ordinary, especially a cross, characterized by having one or more of its arms too short to reach the edge of the field.—**2.** Blunt.

rebatement (rē-bāt'ment), *n.* [< *rebate*[1] + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of rebating, or the state of being rebated; a blunting; abatement; drawback. [Rare.]—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) A cutting off, or shortening, as of one arm of a cross, or the like. (*b*) Same as *abatement*, in the sense of degradation of or dishonorable addition to a coat-armor.—**3.** A narrowing.

For without in the wall of the house he made narrowed rests [margin: narrowings, or *rebatements*] round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house. 1 Ki. vi. 6.

In the description of the side-chambers of the temple, the *rebatement* signifies the narrowing of the walls which left a ledge for the joists of the upper chambers to rest on. *W. A. Wright*, Bible Word-Book, p. 497.

rebatot, *n.* Same as *rabato.*

rebaudt, **rebawdet**, **rebaudryt**. Obsolete forms of *ribald*, *ribaldry.*

rebec, **rebeck** (rē'bek), *n.* [(*a*) Early mod. E. also *rebeke*; < ME. *rebecke*, *rebekke*, *rebeke*, < OF. *rebec*, *rebeke*, F. *rebec* = Pg. *rabeca* = It. *ribeca*, *ribecca* (ML. *rebeca*, *rebecca*); also with diff. terminations, (*b*) F. dial. *rebay* = Pr. *rabey;* (*c*) Sp. *rabel* = Pg. *rabil*, *arrabil;* (*d*) ME. *rebibe*, *ribibe*, *rubibe*, *ribible*, < OF. *rebebe*, *rebesbe*, *reberbe*, It. *ribeba*, *ribebla*, < Ar. *rabāba* = Hind. *rabāb*, *rubāb*, Pers. *rabāb*, *rubāb*, a rebec, a fiddle with one or two strings.] **1.** A musical instrument, the earliest known form of the viol class. It had a pear-shaped body, which was solid above, terminating in a slender neck and a carved head, and hollow below, with sound-holes and a sound-post. The number of strings was usually three, but was sometimes only one or two. They were tuned in fifths, and sounded by a bow. The tone was harsh and loud. The rebec is known to have been in use in Europe as early as the eighth century. Its origin is disputed, but is usually attributed to the Moors of Spain. It was the precursor of the true viol in all its forms, and continued in vulgar use long after the latter was artistically established.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound
To many a youth, and many a maid.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 94.

2†. An old woman: so called in contempt. Compare *ribibe*, 2.

"Brother," quod he, "heere woneth an old *rebekke*,
That hadde almoost as lief to lese hire nekke
As for to geve a peny of hir good."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 275.

Rebeccaism (rē-bek'a-izm), *n.* [< *Rebecca*(*ite*) + *-ism.*] The principles and practices of the Rebeccaites.

Rebeccaite (rē-bek'a-īt), *n.* [< *Rebecca* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A member of a secret anti-turnpike society in Wales, about 1843–4. The grievance of the Rebeccaites was the oppressive number of toll-gates, and they turned out at night in large parties, generally mounted, to destroy them. Their leader, dressed in woman's clothes, received the title of Rebecca from a fanciful application of the Scriptural passage Gen. xxiv. 60; and the parties were called "Rebecca and her daughters."

rebel (reb'el), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rebel*, *rebele*, < OF. *rebelle*, *rebele*, F. *rebelle* = Sp. Pg. *rebelde* = It. *ribello*, rebellious, a rebel, < L. *rebellis*, adj., making war again, insurgent, rebellious; as noun, a rebel; < *re-*, again, + *bellum*, war: see *belligerent*, *duel.* Cf. *rebel*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resisting authority or law; rebellious.

Qwo-so be *rebele* of his tonge azein the aldirman, or dispise the aldirman in time that he holden here mornspeche, scal paien, to amendement of the gilde, vj. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

His pride
Had cast him out from heaven, with all his host
Of *rebel* angels. *Milton*, P. L., i. 38.

2. Of a rebellious nature or character; characteristic of a rebel. [Rare.]

Thow drowe in skorne Cupide eke to recorde
Of thilke *rebel* worde that thow hast spoken,
For which he wol no lenger be thy lorde.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 23.

II. *n.* **1.** A person who makes war upon the government of his country from political motives; one of a body of persons organized for a change of government or of laws by force of arms, or by open defiance.

Know whether I be dextrous to subdue
Thy *rebels*, or be found the worst in heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 742.

For rebellion being an opposition not to persons, but authority, which is founded only in the constitution and laws of the government, those, whoever they be, who by force break through, and by force justify their violation of them, are truly and properly *rebels.*
Locke, Civil Government, i.

Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are *rebels* from principle. *Burke.*

Hence—**2.** One who or that which resists authority or law; one who refuses obedience to a superior, or who revolts against some controlling power or principle.

As reason is a *rebel* unto faith, so passion unto reason.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

She shall die unshrived and unforgiven,
A *rebel* to her father and her God.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Traitor*, etc. See *insurgent*, *n.*

rebel (rē-bel'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rebelled*, ppr. *rebelling.* [< ME. *rebellen*, < OF. *rebeller*, *rebeler*, *reveler*, F. *rebeller* = Sp. *rebelar* = Pg. *rebellar* = It. *ribellare*, < L. *rebellare*, wage war again (said of the conquered), make an insurrection, revolt, rebel, < *re-*, again, + *bellare*, wage war, < *bellum*, war. Cf. *rebel*, *a.*] To make war against one's government, or against anything deemed oppressive, by arms or other means; revolt by active resistance or repulsion.

In his days Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon came up, and Jehoiakim became his servant three years: then he turned and *rebelled* against him. 2 Ki. xxiv. 1.

The deep fall
Of those too high aspiring, who *rebell'd*
With Satan. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 899.

Our present life, in so far as it is healthy, *rebels* once for all against its own final and complete destruction.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 231.

rebeldom (reb'el-dum), *n.* [< *rebel* + *-dom.*] **1.** A seat of rebellion; a region or sphere of action controlled by rebels. [Rare.]—**2.** Rebellious conduct. [Rare.]

Never mind his *rebeldom* of the other day; never mind about his being angry that his presents were returned.
Thackeray, Virginians, li.

rebellert (rē-bel'ėr), *n.* [< *rebel*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who rebels; a rebel.

God . . . shal . . . scourge and plague this nacion, beeing nowe many a long daie a continuall *rebeller* agaynste God. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxi.

rebellion (rē-bel'yon), *n.* [< ME. *rebellion*, < OF. *rebellion*, F. *rébellion* = Sp. *rebelion* = Pg. *rebellião* = It. *ribellione*, < L. *rebellio*(*n-*), a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion, < *rebellis*, making war again: see *rebel*, *a.*] **1.** War waged against a government by some part of its subjects; armed opposition to a government by a party of citizens, for the purpose of changing its composition, constitution, or laws; insurrectionary or revolutionary war.

He told me that *rebellion* had bad luck,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 41.

Then shall you find this name of liberty
(The watch-word of *rebellion* ever us'd . . .)
But new-turn'd servitude.
Daniel, Civil Wars, ii. 15.

2. The act of rebelling or taking part in a rebellious movement; open or armed defiance to one's government; the action of a rebel.

Boling. On what condition stands it [my fault], and wherein?
York. Even in condition of the worst degree,
In gross *rebellion*, and detested treason.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 109.

From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and *rebellion*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

Hence—**3.** Revolt against or defiance of authority in general; resistance to a higher power or to an obligatory mandate; open disobedience or insubordination; determination not to submit.

For he addeth *rebellion* unto his sin; he . . . multiplieth his words against God. Job xxxiv. 37.

Civil rebellion, in *Scots law*, disobedience to letters of horning. See *horning.*—**Commission of rebellion**, in *law.* See *commission*[1].—**Shays's rebellion**, an insurrection in Massachusetts, under the lead of Daniel Shays, directed against the State authorities, which broke out in 1786 and was suppressed in 1787.—**The Great Rebellion**, in *Eng. hist.*, the war waged by the Parliamentary army against Charles I. from 1642 till his execution in 1649, and the subsequent maintenance by armed force of a government opposed to the excluded sovereign Charles II. till the Restoration (1660).—**The Rebellion**, in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war of 1861–5. See *civil.*—**Whisky Insurrection** or **Rebellion.** See *insurrection.* = **Syn.** *Sedition*, *Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection.*

rebellious (rē-bel'yus), *a.* [< *rebelli*(*on*) + *-ous.*] **1.** Acting as a rebel, or having the disposition of one; defying lawful authority; openly disobedient or insubordinate.

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 88.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a rebel or rebellion; of rebel character, relation, or use.

These are his substance, sinews, arms, and strength,
With which he yoketh your *rebellious* necks.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 64.

3. Hard to treat or deal with; resisting effort or operation; refractory: applied to things.—**Rebellious assembly**, in *old Eng. law*, a gathering of twelve persons or more, intending, going about, or practising unlawfully, and of their own authority, to change any laws of the realm, or to destroy any property, or do any other unlawful act. = **Syn. 1.** Insubordinate, disobedient. See *insurgent*, *n.*, and *insurrection.*

rebelliously (rē-bel'yus-li), *adv.* In a rebellious manner; with violent or obstinate disobedience or resistance to lawful authority.

rebelliousness (rē-bel'yus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rebellious.

rebellow (rē-bel'ō), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *bellow.*] To bellow in return; echo back as a bellow; resound loudly.

And all the aire *rebelloued* againe,
So dreadfully his hundred tongues did bray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 41.

rebelly (reb'el-i), *a.* [< *rebel* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to rebellion; rebellious. [Rare.]

It was called "*Rebelly* Belfast" in those days [of 1798, etc.]. *The American*, VIII. 198.

rebibet, **rebiblet**, *n.* Same as *rebec.*

rebind (rē-bīnd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *bind.*] To bind anew; furnish with a new binding, as a book or a garment.

rebirth (rē-bėrth'), *n.* [< *re-* + *birth.*] **1.** Renewed birth; a repeated birth into temporal existence, as of a soul, according to the doctrine of metempsychosis; a new entrance into a living form: now oftener called *reincarnation.*

Gautama Buddha's main idea was that liberation from the cycle of *rebirths* (Samsāra) was to be by means of knowledge. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 84.

2. Renewed life or activity; entrance into a new course or phase of existence; reanimation; resuscitation; renascence; regeneration.

This *rebirth* of the spirit of free inquiry.
Guizot, Hist. Civilization (trans.), p. 148.

rebite (rē-bīt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *bite.*] In *engraving*, to deepen or restore worn lines in (an engraved plate) by the action of acid.

rebiting (rē-bī'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rebite*, *v.*] In *etching*, a repetition of the process of biting, in order to restore or freshen worn lines, or to deepen lines which have been but imperfectly attacked.

reboant (reb'ō-ant), *a.* [< L. *reboan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *reboare*, bellow back, resound, reëcho, < *re-*, back, + *boare*, bellow: see *boation.*] Rebellowing; loudly resounding. [Rare.]

The echoing dance
Of *reboant* whirlwinds.
Tennyson, Supposed Confessions.

reboation (reb-ō-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *reboatio*(*n-*), *reboacio*(*n-*), < L. *reboare*, resound, bellow back: see *reboant.*] A resounding; the return of a loud sound.

I imagine that I should hear the *reboation* of an universal groan.
Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick (1659), p. 2. (*Latham.*)

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reboil (rē-boil′), *v.* [< ME. *reboylen*, < OF. *rebouillir, resbouillir*, F. *rebouillir* = It. *ribollire*, < L. *rebullire*, bubble up, cause to bubble up, < *re-*, again, + *bullire*, bubble, boil: see *boil*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To bubble up; effervesce; ferment.

Also take good hede of your wynes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they *reboyle* nor leke not, & wasshe ye pype hedes euery nyght with colde water. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

Some of his companyons therat *reboyleth*, infamynge hym to be a manne without charytie.
Sir T. Elyot, Governour, ii. 7.

2. To boil again.

II. *trans.* To cause to boil again; subject again to boiling.

reboise (rē-boiz′), *v. t.* [< F. *reboiser*, reforest, < *re-*, = E. *re-*, + *bois*, a wood, forest: see *bush*[1].] To reëstablish a growth of wood upon, as a tract of land; reforest; reafforest. [A recent Gallicism.]

reboisement (rē-boiz′ment), *n.* [< F. *reboisement*, < *reboiser*, reforest: see *reboise*.] A replanting of trees on land which has been denuded of a former growth of wood, especially with a view to their effect on climate and moisture; reforestation: used chiefly with reference to French practice. [A recent Gallicism.]

reborn (rē-bôrn′), *a.* [< *re-* + *born*.] Born again or anew; reappearing by or as if by a new birth; endowed with new life. See *rebirth*.

reboso, rebosa, *n.* Same as *rebozo*.

Reboulleau's blue. See *blue*.

rebound (rē-bound′), *v.* [< ME. *rebounden*, < OF. *rebundir, rebondir*, F. *rebondir*, leap back, rebound, < *re-*, back, + *bondir*, leap, bound, *bundir*, resound: see *re-* and *bound*[2], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bound or spring back; fly back from force of impact, as an elastic or free-moving body striking against a solid substance.

As cruel waves full oft be found
Against the rockes to rore and cry,
So doth my hart full oft *rebound*
Agaynst my brest full bitterly.
Surrey, The Lover describes, etc.

Bodies which are either absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another.
Newton, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. To bound or bounce again; repeat a bound or spring; make repeated bounds or springs.

Clamours from Earth to Heav'n, from Heav'n to Earth, *rebound*. *Congreve*, On the Taking of Namure.

Along the court the fiery steeds *rebound*.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 162.

3. To fall back; recoil, as to a starting-point or a former state; return as with a spring.

Make thereof no laugheng, sporte, ne Iape;
For ofte tymes it doith *rebounde*
Vppon hym that list to crie and gape.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

When it does Hardness meet and Pride,
My Love does then *rebound* t' another side.
Cowley, The Mistress, Resolved to be Beloved, ii.

4†. To send sounds back and forth; reverberate; resound; reëcho.

Every hall where in they stay'd
Wi' their mirth did *reboun'*.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 340).

Where the long roofs *rebounded* to the din
Of spectre chiefs.
T. Warton, On his Majesty's Birthday, June 4, 1788.

Rebounding lock. See *lock*[1]. = **Syn. 1.** *Rebound*, *Reverberate*, *Recoil*. *Rebound* and *reverberate* apply to that which strikes an unyielding object and bounds back or away; *recoil* applies to that which springs back from a position of rest, as a cannon or rifle when discharged, or a man and a rattlesnake when they discover their proximity to each other. *Reverberate*, by onomatopœia, applies chiefly to heavy sounds, but has other special uses (see the word); it has no figurative extension. *Recoil* is most freely used in figure: as, a man's treachery *recoils* upon himself; in sudden fright the blood *recoils* upon the heart.

II.† *trans.* To throw or drive back, as sound; make an echo or reverberation of; repeat as an echo or echoes.

The dogge tyger . . . rored soo terrybly that it grated the bowels of suche as harde hym, and the wooddes and montaynes neare aboute *rebounded* the noyse of the horryble crye.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 144).

Through rocks and caves the name of Delia sounds;
Delia each cave and echoing rock *rebounds*.
Pope, Autumn, l. 50.

rebound (rē-bound′), *n.* [< *rebound*, *v.*] The act of flying back on collision with another body; a bounding back or in reverse; resilience; recoil; reëcho; reverberation.

Ye haue another figure which by his nature we may call the *Rebound*, alluding to the tennis ball which being smitten with the racket reboundes backe againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that smites
My very heart at root. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 104.

Xenophon. The fall of a king is terrible.
Cyrus. The *rebound* is worse. When your Saturn fell from heaven, did any god or mortal lend a hand to raise him up again?
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Xenophon and Cyrus [the Younger.

Comedy often springs from the deepest melancholy, as if in sudden *rebound*. *G. H. Lewes.*

rebozo (Sp. re-bō′thō; Sp.-Am. -zō). *n.* [Sp., a muffler, short mantle, < *rebozar*, muffle, overlay, < *re-*, back, + *bozo*, a headstall.] A shawl or long scarf worn by Mexican and other Spanish-American women, covering the head and shoulders, and sometimes part of the face, one end being thrown over the left shoulder; a kind of mantilla. Also written *reboso*, *rebosa*, and *ribosa*.



Rebozo.

The ladies wear no hats, but wind about their heads and shoulders a graceful scarf called the *rebozo*. This is passed across the face, leaving only one eye of the lady exposed.
J. Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 292.

rebrace (rē-brās′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *brace*.] To brace up anew; renew the strength or vigor of.

Oh! 'tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.
Gray, Agrippina, i. 1.

rebucoust (rē-bū′kus), *a.* [< *rebuke* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of rebuke; rebuking; reproving. [Rare.]

She gaue vnto hym many *rebucous* wordys.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 557, an. 1399.

rebuff (rē-buf′), *v. t.* [< OF. *rebuffer* (also *rabuffer*) (= It. *rebuffare, ribuffare*, also *rabbuffare*), check, chide, repulse, < *re-* + *buffer* (= It. *buffare*), puff, blow: see *buff*[2] and *buff*[3].] To repel; make inflexible resistance to; check; put off with an abrupt and unexpected denial.

Marvelling that he who had neuer heard such speeches from any knight should be thus *rebuffed* by a woman.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

= **Syn.** To repel, repulse, throw back. See *refuse*[1].

rebuff (rē-buf′), *n.* [< OF. *rebuffe* = It. *rebuffo, ribuffo;* from the verb.] 1. A repelling; a repercussion.

The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 936.

2. An interposed check; a defeat.

These perplexing *rebuffs* gave my uncle Toby Shandy more perturbations than you would imagine.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 1.

The *rebuffs* we received in the progress of that experiment. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

3. A holding off or in check; repulsion, as of inquiry or solicitation; peremptory denial or refusal.

Who listens once will listen twice;
Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no *rebuff*. *Byron*, Mazeppa, vi.

All eyes met her with a glance of eager curiosity, and she met all eyes with one of *rebuff* and coldness.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xviii.

rebuild (rē-bild′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuilt*, ppr. *rebuilding*. [< *re-* + *build*.] To build or build up again; build or construct after having been demolished; reconstruct or reconstitute: as, to *rebuild* a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city; to *rebuild* one's credit.

rebuilder (rē-bil′dėr), *n.* One who reconstructs or builds again.

The *rebuilders* of Jerusalem after the captivity.
Bp. Bull, Works, I. 240.

rebukable (rē-bū′ka-bl), *a.* [< *rebuke* + *-able*.] Deserving of rebuke or reprehension.

Rebukeable
And worthy shameful check it were to stand
On more mechanic compliment.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 4. 30.

rebuke (rē-būk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rebuked*, ppr. *rebuking*. [< ME. *rebuken*, < OF. *rebouquer*, later *reboucher*, dull, blunt (a weapon), < *re-*, back, + *bouquer*, F. *boucher*, stop, obstruct, shut up, also hoodwink, < *bouque*, F. *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek: see *bouche*, *bucca*.] 1. To reprove directly and pointedly; utter sharp disapproval of; reprimand; chide.

In grete anger *rebukyng* hym full soore.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1443.

Thus the duke was at the same time superseded and publicly *rebuked* before all the army.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

2. To treat or affect reprehendingly; check or restrain by reprimand or condemnation.

He stood over her, and *rebuked* the fever; and it left her. Luke iv. 39.

To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf,
And to *rebuke* the usurpation
Of thy unnatural uncle. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 9.

The manna dropping from God's hand
Rebukes my painful care. *Whittier*, My Psalm.

3†. To buffet; beat; bruise.

A head *rebuked* with pots of all size, daggers, stools, and bed-staves. *Beau. and Fl.*

= **Syn. 1.** *Reprove*, *Reprimand*, etc. See *censure*.

rebuke (rē-būk′), *n.* [< *rebuke*, *v.*] 1. A direct reprimand; reproof for fault or wrong; reprehension; chiding.

And refuse not the sweete *rebuke*
Of him that is your friend.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

But yet my caution was more pertinent
Than the *rebuke* you give it. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 68.

2. A manifestation of condemnation; a reprehending judgment or infliction; reprobation in act or effect.

They perish at the *rebuke* of thy countenance.
Ps. lxxx. 16.

And who before the King of kings can boast?
At his *rebuke* behold a thousand flee.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

3. A check administered; a counter-blow.

He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel that he laid him at his length.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The gods both happy and forlorn
Have set in one world each to each to be
A vain *rebuke*, a bitter memory.
W. Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 109.

4†. Behavior deserving rebuke; rudeness. [Rare.]

She would not in discourteise wise
Scorne the faire offer of good will profeast;
For great *rebuke* it is love to despise.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 55.

= **Syn. 1.** *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition*.

rebukeful (rē-būk′fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rebukful*; < *rebuke* + *-ful*.] Of a rebuking character; full of or abounding in rebuke.

Therfore he toke vpon him the *rebukful* miserie of our mortalitee, to make us partakers of his godlye glorie.
J. Udall, On John i.

rebukefully (rē-būk′fûl-i), *adv.* With reproof or reprehension.

Unto euery man disclose nat thy harte, leest . . . he . . . reporte *rebukefully* of the.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 28.

When I returned to the hotel that night, Smith stood *rebukefully* . . . before the parlor fire.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 187.

rebuker (rē-bū′kėr), *n.* One who rebukes.

These great *Rebukers* of Nonresidence.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

rebukingly (rē-bū′king-li), *adv.* In a rebuking manner; by way of rebuke.

A certain stillness of manner, which, as my friends often *rebukingly* declared, did but ill express the keen ardour of my feelings. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 4.

rebullition† (rē-bu-lish′on), *n.* [< L. *rebullire*, pp. *rebullitus*, bubble up, also cause to bubble up: see *reboil*.] A renewed ebullition, effervescence, or disturbance.

There may be a *rebullition* in that business.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 582.

reburse† (rē-bėrs′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *burse*. Cf. *reimburse*.] To pay over again; expend anew.

I am in danger to *reburse* as much
As he was robbed on; ay, and pay his hurts.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 1.

rebus (rē′bus), *n.* [< OF. *rebus*, F. *rebus*, a rebus; derived, according to Ménage, from satirical pieces which the clerics of Picardy composed at the annual carnival, and which, as they referred to current topics, follies, etc., were entitled *de rebus quæ geruntur*, 'of things which are going on'; otherwise explained as words represented 'by things'; < L. *rebus*, abl. pl. of *res*, a thing, an object: see *real*[1].] 1. A puzzle or riddle consisting of words or phrases represented by figures or pictures of objects whose names resemble in sound those words or phrases or the syllables of which they are composed; an enigmatical representation of words by means of figures or pictures suggestive of them.—2. In *her.*: (*a*) A bearing or

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succession of bearings which make up the name or a word expressing the profession or office of the bearer. The origin of many bearings in early heraldry is such an allusion; and on the other hand many proper names have been derived from the bearings, these having been granted originally to persons having a name or territorial designation which a descendant, perhaps of a younger branch, abandoned for the allusive surname suggested by the bearing: thus, in the case of the name *Tremain*, and the bearing of three human hands, either the bearing or the name may have originated the other. Also called *allusive arms*.



Rebus of Bishop Oldham ("owldom"), Exeter Cathedral.

Excellent have been the conceipt[s] of some citizens, who, wanting armes, have coined themselves certaine devices as neere as may be alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*.

H. Peacham, The Gentleman's Exercise (1634), p. 155. [(*Skeat.*)

(*b*) A motto in which a part of the phrase is expressed by representations of objects instead of by words. In a few rare cases the whole motto is thus given. Such mottos are not commonly borne with the escutcheon and crest, but form rather a device or impresa, as the figure of a sun-dial preceded by the words "we must," meaning "we must die all."

You will have your *rebus* still, mine host.

B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

rebus (rē'bus), *v. t.* [< *rebus*, *n.*] To mark with a rebus; indicate by a rebus. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IV. iv. 34.

rebut (rē-but'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rebutted*, ppr. *rebutting*. [Early mod. E. *rebutte*; < OF. *rebouter*, repulse, drive back, reject, F. *rebouter*, also *rebuter* = Pr. *rebotar* = It. *ributtare*, repulse, reject; as *re-* + *butt*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To repel by force; rebuff; drive back.

He . . . rusht upon him with outragious pryde;
Who him rencountring fierce, as hauke in flight,
Perforce *rebutted* backe. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 53.

Philosophy lets her light descend and enter wherever there is a passage for it; she takes advantage of the smallest crevice, but the rays are *rebutted* by the smallest obstruction.

Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa).

2. To thrust back or away, as by denial; refuse assent to; repel; reject.

The compliment my friend *rebutted* as best he could, but the proposition he accepted at once.

Poe, Tales, I. 218.

3. To repel by evidence or argument; bring counter-arguments against; refute, or strive to refute: much used in legal procedure.

Some of them he has objected to; others he has not attempted to *rebut*; and of others he has said nothing.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, June 27, 1834.

4†. To withdraw: used reflexively.

Themselves . . .
Doe backe *rebutte*, and ech to other yealdeth land.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 15.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *law*, to make an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebut*.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a sur-rejoinder; upon which the defendant may *rebut*.

Blackstone, Com., III. xx.

2. In *curling*, to make a random stroke with great force, in the hope of gaining some advantage in the striking and displacement of the stones about the tee.

rebuttable (rē-but'a-bl), *a.* [< *rebut* + *-able*.] That may be rebutted.

rebuttal (rē-but'al), *n.* [< *rebut* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of rebutting; refutation; confutation; contradiction.

There is generally preserved an amazing consistency in the delusion, in spite of the incessant *rebuttals* of sensation. *Warren*, Diary of a Physician, xiv.

2. In *law*, that part of a trial in which the plaintiff endeavors to meet the defendant's evidence by counter-evidence.

rebutter[1] (rē-but'ėr), *n.* [< *rebut* + *-er*[1].] One who rebuts or refutes. [Rare.]

rebutter[2] (rē-but'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *rebouter*, inf. used as noun: see *rebut*.] An act of rebutting; specifically, in *law*, an answer, such as a defendant makes to a plaintiff's surrejoinder. Compare *surrebutter*.

recadency (rē-kā'den-si), *n.* [< *re-* + *cadency*. Cf. L. *recidere*, fall back: see *recidivous*.] The act of falling back or descending again; relapse. [Rare.]

Defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*.

W. Montague, Devoute Essays, Address to the Court.

recalcitrance (rē-kal'si-trans), *n.* [< *recalcitran(t)* + *-ce*.] Refusal of submission; obstinate noncompliance or nonconformity; refractoriness.

recalcitrant (rē-kal'si-trant), *a.* [= F. *récalcitrant* = It. *ricalcitrante*, < L. *recalcitran(t-)s*, < *recalcitrare*, kick back: see *recalcitrate*.] Refusing to submit; exhibiting repugnance or opposition; not submissive or compliant; refractory.

recalcitrate (rē-kal'si-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recalcitrated*, ppr. *recalcitrating*. [< L. *recalcitratus*, pp. of *recalcitrare* (> OF. *recalcitrer*, F. *récalcitrer* = Sp. Pg. *recalcitrar* = It. *ricalcitrare*), kick back, deny access, < *re-*, back, + *calcitrare*, kick.] **I.** *intrans.* To show repugnance or resistance to something; refuse submission or compliance; be refractory.

Wherefore *recalcitrate* against that will
From which the end can never be cut off?
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, ix. 94.

II. *trans.* To kick against; show repugnance or opposition to. [Rare.]

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and *recalcitrate* his tricks. *De Quincey*.

recalcitration (rē-kal-si-trā'shon), *n.* [< *recalcitrate* + *-ion*.] The act of recalcitrating; opposition; repugnance.

Inwardly chuckling that these symptoms of *recalcitration* had not taken place until the fair malecontent was, as he mentally termed it, under his thumb, Archibald coolly replied, "That the hills were none of his making."

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xli.

recalesce (rē-ka-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recalesced*, ppr. *recalescing*. [< L. *re-*, again, + *calescere*, grow hot, inceptive of *calere*, be hot: see *calid*.] To show renewed calescence; resume a state of glowing heat.

recalescence (rē-ka-les'ens), *n.* [< *recalesce* + *-ence*.] Renewed calescence; reglow; specifically, in *physics*, a phenomenon exhibited by iron as it cools gradually from a white heat (point of high incandescence): at certain temperatures, as at 1,000°, the cooling seems to be arrested, and the iron glows more brilliantly for a short time. It has also been found that certain other properties of the metal, magnetic and electrical, undergo a sudden change at these points of recalescence.

recall (rē-kâl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *call*[1].] **1.** To call back from a distance; summon or cause to return or to be returned; bring back by a call, summons, or demand: as, to *recall* an ambassador or a ship; we cannot *recall* our lost youth.

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 66.

At the expiration of six years he was suddenly *recalled* to his native country by the death of his father.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

2. To call back to mind or perception; renew the memory or experience of; bring again, as something formerly experienced.

How soon
Would highth *recall* high thoughts!
Milton, P. L., iv. 95.

I *recall* it, not see it;
Could vision be clearer?
Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To revoke; take back, as something given or parted with; countermand: abrogate; cancel: as, to *recall* a decree or an order; to *recall* an edition of a book.

Passed sentence may not be *recall'd*.

Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 148.

The doore of grace turnes upon smooth hinges wide opening to send out; but soon shutting to *recall* the precious offers of mercy to a nation.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

The Gods themselves cannot *recall* their gifts.

Tennyson, Tithonus.

=**Syn. 3.** *Recant*, *Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal*, *Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

recall (rē-kâl'), *n.* [< *recall*, *v.*] **1.** A calling back; a summons to return; a demand for reappearance, as of a performer after he has left the stage (usually indicated by long-continued applause): as, the *recall* of an ambassador; the *recall* of an actor.—**2.** A calling back to mind; the act of summoning up the memory of something; a bringing back from the past.

The *recall*, resuscitation, or reproduction of ideas already formed takes place according to fixed laws, and not at random. *Mind*, XII. 161.

3. Revocation; countermand; retraction; abrogation.

Those indulgent laws
Will not be now vouchsafed; other decrees
Against thee are gone forth without *recall*.
Milton, P. L., v. 885.

'Tis done, and, since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. A musical call played on a drum, bugle, or trumpet to summon back soldiers to the ranks or to camp.—**5.** A signal-flag used to recall a boat to a ship.

recallable (rē-kâl'a-bl), *a.* [< *recall* + *-able*.] Capable of being recalled, in any sense.

Delegates *recallable* at pleasure. *Madison*.

The glow of a gorgeous sunset continues to be *recallable* long after faintly coloured scenes of the same date have been forgotten. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 99.

recallment, recalment (rē-kâl'ment), *n.* [< *recall* + *-ment*.] The act of recalling, or the state of being recalled. [Rare.]

I followed after,
And asked, as a grace, what it all meant?
If she wished not the rash deed's *recalment*?
Browning, The Glove.

recant (rē-kant'), *v.* [< OF. *recanter*, *rechanter*, sing again, = Pr. *rechantar* = Pg. *recantar* = It. *ricantare*, sing again, < L. *recantare*, sing back, reëcho, also sing again, repeat in singing, recant, recall, revoke, charm back or away, < *re-*, back, + *cantare*, sing: see *chant* and *cant*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To sing over again; utter repeatedly in song.

They were wont ever after in their wedding songs to *recant* and resound this name — Thalassius.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 704.

2. To unsay; contradict or withdraw formally (something which one had previously asserted); renounce; disavow; retract: as, to *recant* one's opinion or profession of faith.

Which duke . . . did *recant* his former life.

Fabyan, Chron. (ed. Ellis), II. 712, an. 1553.

We haue another manner of speech much like to the repentant, but doth not as the same *recant* or vnsay a word that hath bene said before.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 180.

He shall do this, or else I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced here.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 391.

=**Syn. 2.** *Abjure*, *Forswear*, etc. See *renounce*.

II. *intrans.* To revoke a declaration or proposition; unsay what has been said; renounce or disavow an opinion or a dogma formerly maintained; especially, to announce formally one's abandonment of a religious belief.

And many, for offering to maintain these Ceremonies, were either punish'd or forced to *recant*.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 304.

It is against all precedent to burn
One who *recants*; they mean to pardon me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

recantation (rē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *recantacion* = Pg. *recantação* = It. *ricantazione*; < L. as if **recantatio(n-)*, < *recantare*, recant: see *recant*.] The act of recanting; retraction; especially, solemn renunciation or abjuration of a doctrine or religious system previously maintained, with acknowledgment that it is erroneous.

Your lord and master did well to make his *recantation*.

Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 195.

Cranmer, it is decided by the Council
That you to-day should read your *recantation*
Before the people in St. Mary's Church.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

recanter (rē-kan'tėr), *n.* One who recants.

The public body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 149.

recapacitate (rē-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *capacitate*.] To qualify again; confer capacity on again. *Bp. Atterbury*, To Bp. Trelawney.

recapitulate (rē-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.* [< LL. *recapitulatus*, pp. of *recapitulare* (> It. *ricapitolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recapitular* = F. *récapituler*), go over the main points of a thing again, < L. *re-*, again, + *capitulum*, a head, main part, chapter (> ML. *capitulare*, capitulate): see *capitulate*.] **I.** *trans.* To repeat, as the principal things mentioned in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay; give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; mention or relate in brief.

When they met, Temple began by *recapitulating* what had passed at their last interview.

Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn.** *Recapitulate*, *Repeat*, *Recite*, *Rehearse*, *Reiterate*. *Recapitulate* is a precise word, applying to the formal or exact naming of points that have been with some exactness named before: as, it is often well, after an extended argument, to *recapitulate* the heads. In this it differs from *repeat*, *recite*, *rehearse*, which are freer in their use. To *reiterate* is to say a thing a second time or oftener.

II. *intrans.* To repeat in brief what has already been said.

recapitulation (rē-ka-pit-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recapitulacion*, *recapitulation*, F. *récapitulation* = Sp. *recapitulacion* = Pg. *recapitulação* = It. *ricapitulazione*, < LL. *recapitulatio(n-)* (techni-

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cal as trans. of Gr. *ἀνακεφαλαίωσις*), < L. *recapitulare*, recapitulate: see *recapitulate*.] **1.** The act or process of recapitulating.

D. Fer. Were e'er two friends engag'd in an adventure
So intricate as we, and so capricious?
D. Jul. Sure never in this world; methinks it merits
A special *recapitulation*. *Digby*, Elvira, iii.

2. In *rhet.*, a summary or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points or facts in a preceding discourse, argument, or essay. Also *anacephalæosis*, *enumeration*. See *epanodos*.

Such earnest and hastie heaping vp of speaches be made by way of *recapitulation*, which commonly is in the end of euery long tale and Oration, because the speaker seemes to make a collection of all the former materiall points, to binde them as it were in a bundle and lay them forth to enforce the cause. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 198.

recapitulative (rē-ka-pit′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *recapitulate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to recapitulation; resulting from or characterized by recapitulation; giving a summary of the chief parts or points.

It has been shown that these [rudimentary structures] are the last *recapitulative* remnant of an independent series of structures developed outside the spore in the fern. *Nature*, XLI. 316.

recapitulator (rē-ka-pit′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *recapitulate* + *-or*1.] One who recapitulates.

recapitulatory (rē-ka-pit′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *recapitulate* + *-ory*.] Of the nature of or containing recapitulation.

This law is comprehensive and *recapitulatory* (as it were) of the rest concerning our neighbour, prescribing universal justice toward him. *Barrow*, Expos. of the Decalogue.

reception (rē-kap′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *caption*.] The act of retaking; reprisal; in *law*, the retaking, without force or violence, of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children from one who has taken them and wrongfully detains them. Also called *reprisal*.—**Writ of reception**, a writ to recover property taken by a second distress pending a replevin for a former distress for the same rent or service.

receptor (rē-kap′tor), *n.* [< *re-* + *captor*.] One who recaptures; one who takes a prize which had been previously taken.

recapture (rē-kap′tūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *capture*, *n.*] **1.** The act of retaking; particularly, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.—**2.** That which is recaptured; a prize retaken.

recapture (rē-kap′tūr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *capture*, *v.*] To capture back or again; retake, particularly a prize which had been previously taken.

recarburization (rē-kär″bū-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< *recarburize* + *-ation*.] The adding of carbon to take the place of that removed.

recarburize (rē-kär′bū-rīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carburize*.] To restore to (a metal) the carbon previously removed, especially in any metallurgical operation connected with the manufacture of iron or steel.

recarnify (rē-kär′ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carnify*.] To convert again into flesh.

Looking upon them [a herd of kine] quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the Flesh which is daily dish'd upon our Tables is but concocted Grass, which is *recarnified* in our Stomachs and transmuted to another Flesh. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 50.

recarriage (rē-kar′āj), *n.* [< *re-* + *carriage*.] A carrying back or again; repeated carriage.

Another thing there is in our markets worthie to be looked vnto, and that is the *recariage* of graine from the same into lofts and sollars.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 18 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

recarry (rē-kar′i), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *carry*.] To carry back, as in returning; carry again or in a reversed direction.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, . . . pigeons are then related to carry and *recarry* letters.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 1.

recast (rē-kȧst′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cast*1.] **1.** To throw again.

In the midst of their running race they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 155.

2. To cast or found again: as, to *recast* cannon.—**3.** To cast or form anew; remodel; remold: as, to *recast* a poem.

Your men of close application, though taking their terms from the common language, find themselves under a necessity of *recasting* them in a mould of their own.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. i. 6.

Not painlessly doth God *recast*
And mould anew the nation.
Whittier, "Ein Feste Burg ist unser Gott."

4†. To cover anew with plaster: said of an old wall or building.—**5.** To compute anew; recalculate: as, to *recast* an account.

recast (rē-kȧst′), *n.* [< *recast*, *v.*] A fresh molding, arrangement, or modification, as of a work of art, a writing, etc.

Popular feeling called for a diaskeué, or thorough *recast*. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

recaulescence (rē-kâ-les′ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *caulescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] In *bot.*, the adnation of a petiole to a peduncle or a leafy branch: a term of Schimper's.

recchet, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.

recchelest, *a.* A Middle English form of *reckless*.

recede1 (rē-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *receded*, ppr. *receding*. [< OF. *receder*, F. *recéder* = It. *recedere*, < L. *recedere*, go back, withdraw, retreat, < *re-*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **1.** To move back; retreat; withdraw; fall away.

The world *receded* from her rising view,
When heaven approach'd as earthly things withdrew.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 186.

2. To withdraw an affirmation, a belief, a demand, or the like; turn back or aside.

It is plain that the more you *recede* from your grounds, the weaker do you conclude.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

3. To have a backward inclination, slope, or tendency: as, a *receding* coast-line; a *receding* chin. =**Syn. 1.** To retire, retrograde, give way. See *retreat*1.

recede2 (rē-sēd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cede*.] To cede back; grant or yield to a former possessor: as, to *recede* conquered territory.

recedence (rē-sē′dens), *n.* [< *recede*1 + *-ence*.] Same as *recession*1. [Rare.]

The beaded brown kelp deepens to bronze in . . . the wet, rich, pulpy *recedence* of the ebb.
Harper's Mag., LXXII. 94.

receipt (rē-sēt′), *n.* [Formerly also *receit* (the *p* being inserted in imitation of the L. original, and the proper spelling being *receit*, like *conceit*, *deceit*); (*a*) < ME. *receit*, *receyt*, *receite*, receipt, recipe, < AF. *receite*, OF. *recete*, *recepte*, *reçoite*, F. *recette* = Pr. *recepta* = Sp. *receta* = Pg. *receita* = It. *ricetta*, f., receipt, recipe, < ML. *recepta*, f., receipt, recipe, money received, a treasury, a right of pasture, lit. (sc. *res*, a thing) 'a thing received,' fem. of L. *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive; (*b*) in defs. 5 and 6, also *reset* (see *reset*1), < ME. *recet*, *reset*, *resset*, *rescet*, *resate*, < OF. *recet*, *receit*, *recept*, *reset*, *reçoit*, *rechet*, *rechiet*, etc., = Sp. *recepto* = It. *ricetto*, m., a retreat, refuge, abode, asylum (see *recheat*), < L. *receptus*, m., a receiving, place of retreat, refuge, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *reset*1 and *recheat*, doublets of *receipt*; cf. also *recept*.] **1.** A thing received; that which is received by transfer; the amount or quantity of what is received from other hands: as, the *receipts* of cotton at a port.

Three parts of that *receipt* I had for Calais
Disbursed I duly to his highness' soldiers.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 126.

He wintered for the second time in Dublin; where his own pieces, and Macklin's "Love-a-la-Mode," brought great *receipts* to Crow-Street theatre.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 51.

2. The act or state of receiving by transfer or transmission; a taking of that which is delivered or passed over; a getting or obtaining: as, the *receipt* of money or of a letter; he is in the *receipt* of a good income.

Christ in us is that *receipt* of the same medicine whereby we are every one particularly cured.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

Villain, thou did'st deny the gold's *receipt*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 17.

3. A written acknowledgment of having received something specified, with date, source, signature, and such other particulars as the case requires. A receipt may be for something received as a trust or a purchase, or for money or other valuable thing taken either in part or in full payment of a debt. At common law a mere unsealed receipt, though expressed to be in full for a debt, does not by its own force operate to discharge the debt if the payment in fact be of a part only. A receipt is not deemed a contract within the rule that a written contract cannot be varied by oral evidence.

4. A formula or prescription for the making of something, or the production of some effect; a statement of that which is to be taken or done for some purpose: distinguished from *recipe* by the common restriction of that word to medical or related uses: as, a *receipt* for a pudding; a *receipt* for gaining popularity.

Come, sir, the sight of Golde
Is the most sweet *receit* for melancholy,
And will reuiue your spirits.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, II. 107).

We have the *receipt* of fern-seed, we walk invisible.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 96.

No *Receipt* can Human-kind relieve,
Doom'd to decrepit Age without Reprieve.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

5†. Reception: admittance; a granting of entrance or admission.

He wayted hym aboute, & wylde hit hym thoȝt,
& seȝe no syngne of *resette*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2164.

Ther [in heaven] entreȝ non to take *reset*,
That bereȝ any spot.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 1066.

Come, cave, become my grave; come, death, and lend
Receipt to me within thy bosom dark.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

6†. A place for the reception of persons or things; a place where anything is received or taken in; a station or a receptacle for lodgment.

Men han made a litylle *Resceyt*, besyde a Pylere of that Chirche, for to resceyve the Offrynges of Pilgrymes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

Go forth, tary we not behynd,
Vnto som *recelt* nyc the wodes lynde,
Wher we mow thys tym receyued to be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

He saw Levi . . . sitting at the *receipt* of custom [place of toll, R. V.]. Mark ii. 14.

Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume, and the *receipt* of reason
A limbeck only. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 66.

7†. Power of receiving or taking in; extent of accommodation; fitness for holding or containing.

The foressid ships were of an huge and incredible capacitie and *receipt*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 593.

In things of great *receipt* with ease we prove
Among a number one is reckon'd none.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxvi.

Such be the capacity and *receipt* of the mind of man.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 9.

Accountable receipt. See *accountable*. =**Syn.** *Recipe*, etc. See *reception*.

receipt (rē-sēt′), *v. t.* [Also in technical legal use *reset* (see *reset*1); < ME. *receiten*, *reseten*; from the noun: see *receipt*, *n.*] **1†.** To receive; harbor.

And ȝe hit make, and that me greves,
A den to *reset* inne theves.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

My lorde hym *receitted* in hys castell
For the dewkys dethe otou.
MS. Cantab., Ff. ii. 38, f. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To give a receipt for; acknowledge in writing the payment of: as, to *receipt* a bill (usually by writing upon the bill "Received payment" and the creditor's signature).

receiptable (rē-sē′ta-bl), *a.* [< *receipt* + *-able*.] Capable of being receipted; for which a receipt may be granted.

receipt-book (rē-sēt′bůk), *n.* A book containing receipts, in either sense 3 or sense 4.

receiptment (rē-sēt′ment), *n.* [< *receipt* + *-ment*.] In *old Eng. law*, the receiving or harboring of a felon with knowledge on the part of the harborer of the commission of a felony. *Burrill*.

receiptor (rē-sē′tor), *n.* [< *receipt* + *-or*1.] One who gives a receipt; specifically, in *law*, a person to whom property is bailed by an officer, who has attached it upon mesne process, to answer to the exigency of the writ and satisfy the judgment, the obligation of the receiptor being to have it forthcoming on demand. *Wharton*.

receit†, *n.* A former spelling of *receipt* (and of the ultimately identical *recheat*).

receivability (rē-sē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *receivable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

receivable (rē-sē′va-bl), *a.* [< F. *recevable* (cf. Pg. *recebivel* = It. *ricevevole*), receivable; as *receive* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being received; fit for reception or acceptance.—**2.** Awaiting receipt of payment; that is to be paid: as, bills *receivable*. See *bill payable*, *bill receivable*, under *bill*3.

receivableness (rē-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being receivable; capability of being received.

receive (rē-sēv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *received*, ppr. *receiving*. [Early mod. E. also *receeve*, *receave*; < ME. *receiven*, *receyven*, *resceyven*, *resseyven*, *resceyven*, *resayven*, *resaven*, < OF. *recever*, *receveir*, *reçoivre*, F. *recevoir* = Pr. *recebre* = Sp. *recibir* = Pg. *receber* = It. *ricevere*, receive, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, take back, get back, regain, recover, take to oneself, admit, accept, receive, take in, assume, allow, etc., < *re-*, back, + *capere*, take: see *capacious*. Cf. *conceive*, *deceive*, *perceive*. Hence ult. (from the L. verb) *receipt*, *receptacle*, *recipe*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take from a source or agency of transmission; get

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by transfer: as, to *receive* money or a letter; to *receive* gifts.

They be like Gray Friars, that will not be seen to *receive* bribes themselves, but have others to *receive* for them.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime *receivedst* thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things.
Luke xvi. 25.

2. To take or get from a primary source: as, to *receive* favors or a good education; to *receive* an impression, a wound, or a shock.

Receives not thy nose court-odour from me?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 757.

The idea of solidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

No Norman or Breton ever saw a Mussulman, except to give and *receive* blows on some Syrian field of battle.
Macaulay, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

3. To take notice of on coming or appearing; greet the advent of; salute or treat upon approach: as, to *receive* an actor with applause; to *receive* news joyfully.

To Westmynstur the kyng be water did glide,
Worshypfully *resayvid* with procession in frett,
Resayvid with reverence, his dewte not denye.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 17 D. xv. (*Halliwell.*)

My father was *received* with open arms by all his old friends. *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, vi.

4. To take or consider favorably; admit as credible, worthy, acceptable, etc.; give admission or recognition to: as, to *receive* a person into one's friendship; a *received* authority.

What he hath seen and heard, that he testifieth; and no man *receiveth* his testimony. John iii. 32.

He is a Gentleman so *receiv'd*, so courted, and so trusted.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

Every person who should now leave *received* opinions . . . might be regarded as a chimerical projector.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

5. To admit for intercourse or entertainment; grant audience or welcome to; give a friendly reception to: as, to *receive* an ambassador or guests.

The quen with hire companie com him a-3ens,
& *reseyued* as reali as swiche rinkes oust.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3939.

It was so fre that Men *resceyved* there alle manere of Fugityfes of other places for here evyl Dedis.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

They kindled a fire, and *received* us every one, because of the present rain, and because of the cold. Acts xxviii. 2.

6. To take in or on; give entrance to; hold; contain; have capacity for: as, a box to *receive* contributions.

The brasen altar that was before the Lord was too little to *receive* the burnt offerings. 1 Ki. viii. 64.

This cave, fashion'd
By provident Nature in this solid rock
To be a den for beasts, alone *receives* me.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

7†. To perceive; comprehend; take into the mind.

To be *received* plain, I'll speak more gross.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4. 82.

8. In *law:* (*a*) To take by transfer in a criminal manner; accept the custody or possession of from a known thief: as, to *receive* stolen goods.

You must restore all stoln goods you *receiv'd*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 2.

(*b*) To admit as pertinent; take into consideration; permit the reception of: as, the court refused to *receive* the evidence, and ordered it to be stricken out.—**To receive the canvas†.** See *canvas*.—**To receive the coif.** See *coif*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Receive, Take, Accept.* These words are in the order of strength in regard to the willingness with which the thing in question is received, etc., but none of them is warm. One may *receive* a letter, a challenge to a duel, a remittance, detriment, or a wound; the word thus may be wholly neuter. One may *take* cold, but, more often, *take* that which he might refuse, as a present, a bribe, offense, a pinch of snuff, or an orange. One may *accept* one's fate, but even then the word means a mental consent, a movement of mind; more often it means to receive with some willingness, as to *accept* a proposition, an invitation, or an offer. An offer, etc., may be *received* and not *accepted*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be a receiver or recipient; come into custody or possession of something by transfer.

Every one shall *receive* of thy words. Deut. xxxiii. 3.
Freely ye have *received*, freely give. Mat. x. 8.

2. To give, or take part in holding, a reception; greet and entertain visitors, especially at certain fixed times.

As this name was called the person presented advanced, bowed first to the prince and then separately to the two members of the royal family who were *receiving* with him.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 38.

received (rē-sēvd'), *a.* In *entom.*, projecting between other parts.—**Received scutellum**, a scutellum which lies between the bases of the elytra, as in most beetles.

receivedness (rē-sē'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being received; general allowance or belief.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of this opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquiesced in. *Boyle.*

receiver (rē-sē'vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *receever, receaver;* < ME. *resaver, receyvour,* < OF. *recevour, receveur,* F. *receveur,* < *recevoir,* receive: see *receive*.] **1.** One who or that which receives, in any general sense; a recipient; a receptacle; a taker or container of anything transmitted: as, a *receiver* of taxes; a *receiver* for odds and ends.

We are *receivers* through grace and mercy, authors through merit and desert we are not, of our own salvation. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

But in this thankless World the Givers
Are envy'd ev'n by the *Receivers*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 11.

This invention covers a combined grass *receiver* and dumper to catch and carry the grass while the lawn mower is being operated. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 364.

2. An officer appointed to receive public money; a treasurer; specifically, a person appointed by a court of equity or other judicial tribunal to take, pending litigation, the custody and management or disposal of property in controversy, or to receive the rents and profits of land or the produce of other property.—**3.** One who, for purposes of profit or concealment, takes stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen, thus making himself a party to the crime.

Were there noe *receavers*, there would be noe theeves.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

4. In *chem.*: (*a*) A vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. (*b*) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.—**5.** The glass vessel placed on the plate of an air-pump, in order to be exhausted of air: so named because it is the recipient of those things on which experiments are made. See *air-pump*.—**6.** The receiving magnet of an electric telegraph, the receiving apparatus of a telephone, or the like.—**Exhausted receiver.** See *exhaust*.—**Florentine receiver.** See *Florentine*.—**Knitting-needle receiver**, an apparatus consisting of a magnetizing coil with a knitting-needle in its axis, used by Reis as a telephonic receiver. The action of this receiver depends on Page's discovery that an iron bar gives a sharp click when magnetized: the rapid succession of clicks in the receiver, corresponding to the successive make-and-breaks of the Reis transmitter, reproduces the sound.—**Mail-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-catcher*.—**Receiver and manager.** See *manager*, 4.—**Receiver of the fines**, formerly, in England, an officer who received the money of all such as compounded with the crown on original writs sued out of Chancery.—**Receiver's certificates**, evidences of debt, issued by a receiver of property in litigation, for the discharge of obligations incurred in the management of it, to be redeemed out of its proceeds when finally disposed of or restored to its owners. Such certificates may be authorized by the proper court, and made a lien upon the property, when the expenses connected with it cannot be otherwise met without detriment.—**Receivers of wreck**, officers appointed by the British Board of Trade for the preservation of wreck, etc., for the benefit of the shipping interests. They were formerly called *receivers of droits of admiralty*.

receiver-general (rē-sē'vėr-jen'ē-ral), *n.* In some countries or states, an officer who receives the public revenues in general or in a particular territory: in some of the United States, an additional title of the State treasurer.

receivership (rē-sē'vėr-ship), *n.* [< *receiver* + *-ship*.] The office of a receiver of public money, or of money or other property in litigation; the collection and care of funds awaiting final distribution by legal process.

receiving (rē-sē'ving), *n.* [< ME. *receyving;* verbal n. of *receive, v.*] The act of one who receives, in any sense of that verb.—**Receiving apparatus** or **instrument**, in *teleg.*, any appliance used at a telegraph-station, by the action of which the signals transmitted from another station are rendered perceptible to any of the senses of the receiving operator.—**Receiving tubes of the kidney**, the straight tubules of the kidney.

receiving-house (rē-sē'ving-hous), *n.* A house where letters or parcels are received for transmission; a place of deposit for things to be forwarded; a depot. [Great Britain.]

receiving-magnet (rē-sē'ving-mag'net), *n.* See *magnet*.

receiving-office (rē-sē'ving-of'is), *n.* In Great Britain, a branch post-office where letters, parcels, etc., may be posted, but from which no delivery is made to persons addressed.

receiving-ship (rē-sē'ving-ship), *n.* A ship stationed permanently in a harbor to receive recruits for the navy until they can be transferred to a cruising ship.

receiving-tomb (rē-sē'ving-tōm), *n.* Same as *receiving-vault*.

receiving-vault (rē-sē'ving-vâlt), *n.* A building or other structure in which the bodies of the dead may be placed temporarily when it is impossible or inconvenient to inter them in the usual manner.

recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *recentia,* < L. *recen(t-)s*, new, fresh: see *recent*.] The state or quality of being recent; recentness; newness; lateness; freshness.

So also a scirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed or inveterate one. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 19.

An impression of *recency* is given which some minds are clearly unable to shake off.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 198.

recense (rē-sens'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recensed*, ppr. *recensing*. [< OF. *recenser*, number, count, peruse, muster, review, F. *recenser*, number, take the census of, = Pr. *recensar* = Pg. *recensear*, examine, survey, < L. *recensere*, recount, examine closely, review, muster, revise, etc., < *re-*, again, + *censere*, think, deem, judge: see *census*.] To review; revise. [Rare.]

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate.
Bentley.

recension (rē-sen'shon), *n.* [< F. *recension*, < L. *recensio(n-)*, an enumeration, reviewing, recension, < *recensere*, review: see *recense*.] **1.** Review; examination; enumeration. [Obsolete or rare.]

In this *recension* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood for the whole period that any flower continues, from its first appearing to its final withering.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, January.

2. A critical or methodical revision, as of the text of a book or document; alteration of a text according to some authority, standard, or principle; a reëditing or systematic revisal.

He who . . . spends nine years in the elaboration and *recension* of his book . . . will find that he comes too late.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

3. A text established by critical or systematic revision; an edited version.

The genuine ballad-book thus published was so successful that in less than ten years three editions or *recensions* of it appeared. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 115.

Using the ancient versions in this way, we can recover a *recension* (or *recensions*) differing more or less widely from that represented by the traditional Hebrew text.
Contemporary Rev., L. 595.

4. A critical examination, as of a book; a review; a critique.

He was . . . bitterly convinced that his old acquaintance Carp had been the writer of that depreciatory *recension* which was kept locked in a small drawer of Mr. Casaubon's desk, and also in a small dark closet of his verbal memory. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxix.

recensionist (rē-sen'shon-ist), *n.* [< *recension* + *-ist*.] One who reviews or revises, as the text of an ancient author; an editor.

recent (rē'sent), *a.* [< OF. *recent*, F. *récent* = Pr. *recent* = Sp. *reciente* = Pg. It. *recente*, < L. *recen(t-)s*, fresh, new; (*a*) in one view, < *re-* + *-cen(t-)s*, supposed to be allied to W. *cynt*, first, earliest, Skt. *kaniyāñs*, smaller, *kanishṭha*, smallest (cf. Russ. *po-chinatí*, begin); (*b*) in another view, orig. ppr. from a root **rec* = Zend √ *raç*, come (cf. *recens a victoria*, 'just coming from a victory'; *Rhodo recentes Romam venerunt*, 'they came to Rome just from Rhodes,' etc.: see def. 5).] **1.** Of or pertaining to time just before the present; not long past in occurrence or existence; lately happening or being; newly appearing, done, or made: as, *recent* events; *recent* importations; *recent* memories; *recent* news; a *recent* speech.—**2.** Of modern date, absolutely or relatively; not of primitive or remote origin; belonging to or occurring in times not far removed.—**3.** Still fresh in quality or existence; not old or degenerate; unchanged by time: said of things liable to rapid change, as newly gathered plants or specimens in natural history.

The odour [of essential oils] is seldom as pleasant as that of the *recent* plant. *Ure*, Dict., III. 456.

4. In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the epoch regarded as the present from a geological point of view. Strata so called contain few, if any, fossils belonging to extinct species. The alluvial formations in the valleys are generally of recent formation, as well as most of the superficial detrital material. The deposits which belong to the Post-tertiary, or which are more recent than the Tertiary, are with difficulty classified, except for purposes of local geology. In glaciated regions, the traces of the former presence of ice adds variety to the phenomena, and complexity to the classification, of the various forms of detrital material. The existence of very ancient remains and works of man is a further element of interest in the geology of the recent formations.

5. Lately come; not long removed or separated. [Poetical and rare.]

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Shall I not think that, with disorder'd charms,
All heav'n beholds me *recent* from thy arms?
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 382.

Amphitryon *recent* from the nether sphere.
Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, viii.

= **Syn. 1.** *Late*, *Fresh*, etc. See *new*.

recently (rē'sent-li), *adv.* At a recent time; newly; lately; freshly; not long since: as, advices *recently* received; a town *recently* built or repaired; an isle *recently* discovered.

recentness (rē'sent-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being recent; newness; freshness; recency; lateness of origin or occurrence: as, the *recentness* of alluvial land; the *recentness* of news or of events.

recept (rē'sept), *n.* [< L. *receptum*, neut. of *receptus*, pp. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*. Cf. *receipt*.] That which is received; especially, something taken into the mind from an external source; an idea derived from observation. [Recent.]

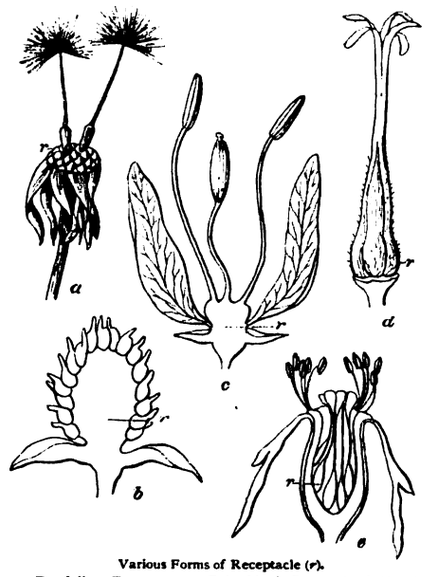
The bridge between *recept* and concept is equally impassable as that between percept and concept.
Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 12.

receptacle (rē-sep'tā-kl, formerly also res'ep-tā-kl), *n.* [< OF. *receptacle*, F. *réceptacle* = Pr. *receptacle* = Sp. *receptáculo* = Pg. *receptaculo* = It. *ricettacolo*, *recettaculo*, < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle, place to receive or store things in, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive, hold, contain: see *receive*.] **1.** That which receives or holds anything for rest or deposit; a storing-place; a repository; a container; any space, open or closed, that serves for reception and keeping.

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are pack'd.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 39.

Least his neighbor's countrey might be an harborugh or *receptacle* of his foes and aduersaries.
Hall, Edw. III., an. 10.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In a single flower, the more or less enlarged and peculiarly developed apex of the peduncle or pedicel, upon which all the organs of the flower are directly or indirectly



Various Forms of Receptacle (*r*).

a, Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*); *b*, *Fragaria elatior* (longitudinal section); *c*, *Cleome integrifolia* (longitudinal section); *d*, *Geranium maculatum*; *e*, *Rosa rubiginosa* (longitudinal section).

borne: the Linnæan and usual name: same as the more specific and proper *torus* of De Candolle and the *thalamus* of Tournefort. The receptacle varies in size and texture. In form it may be convex or conical (as most often), elongated, as in *Magnolia*, or concave, as in the rose; it may develop into a *stipe*, *gynobase*, *disk*, *carpophore*, or *hypanthium* (see these words), or it may greatly enlarge in fruit, as in the strawberry. As belonging to a single flower, sometimes termed *proper receptacle*. (*b*) In an inflorescence, the axis or rachis of a head or other short dense cluster; most often, the expanded disk-like summit of the peduncle in *Compositæ* (dandelion, etc.) on which are borne the florets of the head, surrounded by an involucre of bracts; a clinanthium. In contrast with the above, sometimes called *common receptacle*. (*c*) In an ovary, same as *placenta*, 4. (*d*) Among cryptogams — (1) In the vascular class, the placenta. (2) In *Marchantiaceæ*, one of the umbrella-like branches of the thallus, upon which the reproductive organs are borne. (3) In *Fucaceæ*, a part of the thallus in which conceptacles (see *conceptacle*) are congregated. They are either terminal portions of branches or parts sustained above water by air-bladders. (4) In *Fungi*, sometimes same as *stroma*; in *Ascomycetes*, same as *pycnidium*. 1 (also the stalk of a discocarp); in *Phalloideæ*, the inner part of the sporophore, supporting the gleba. (5) In lichens, the cup containing the soredia. The term has some other analogous applications. — **3.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a part or an organ which receives and contains or detains a secretion; a receptaculum: as, the gall-bladder is the *receptacle* of the bile.

receptacula, *n.* Plural of *receptaculum*.

receptacular (rē-sep-tak'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *réceptaculaire*, < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle: see *receptacle*.] **1.** In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a receptacle. — **2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, serving as a receptacle or reservoir; pertaining to a receptaculum.

receptaculite (rē-sep-tak'ū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Receptaculites*.] A fossil of the genus *Receptaculites*.

Receptaculites (rē-sep-tak-ū-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Defrance, 1827), < L. *receptaculum*, a receptacle (see *receptacle*), + *-ites* (see *-ite*²).] The typical genus of *Receptaculitidæ*.

Receptaculitidæ (rē-sep-tak-ū-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Receptaculites* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil organisms, typified by the genus *Receptaculites*, of a very doubtful nature. They have been referred by many to the silicious sponges; but the skeleton was originally calcareous, and the silicious examples are the result of fossilization. They are of a spherical or pyriform shape, with a central closed cavity and an upper and lower pole, and the wall is composed of pillar-like spicules at right angles to the surface and expanded at their outer ends into rhomboidal summit-plates forming a mosaic-like outer layer. The species lived in the seas of the Silurian and Devonian epochs. Also called *Receptaculidæ*.

receptaculum (rē-sep-tak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *receptacula* (-lä). [L.: see *receptacle*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a receptacle; a reservoir of fluid; a saccular or vesicular organ to receive and retain a fluid. — **Receptaculum chyli**, a dilatation of the thoracic duct, situated upon the body of the first or second lumbar vertebra, into which the lymphatics of the lower extremities and the lacteals of the intestine discharge. Also called *receptaculum Pecqueti*, *cistern* or *reservoir of Pecquet*, *lacteal sac*. — **Receptaculum ganglii petrosi**, a depression in the lower border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the lodgment of the petrous ganglion. — **Receptaculum Pecqueti.** Same as *receptaculum chyli*. — **Receptaculum seminis**, in *zoöl.*, a spermatheca in the female; any kind of seminal vesicle which may receive semen from the male and store it up. See cut under *Nematoidea*.

receptary† (res'ep-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *receptaire* = Sp. *recetario* = It. *ricettario*, a book of prescriptions or receipts, < ML. **receptarius*, adj. (as a noun *receptarius*, m., a receiver, collector), < *recepta*, a receipt, prescription: see *receipt*.] **I.** *a.* Commonly received or accepted but not proved; uncertain. [Rare.]

Baptista Porta, in whose works, although there be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many also *receptary* and such as will not endure the test. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 8.

II. *n.* **1.** A collection of receipts.

Receptaire [F.], a *receptary*: a note of physical receits.
Cotgrave.

2. A thing commonly received but not proved; an assumption; a postulate. [Rare.]

Nor can they which behold the present state of things, and controversy of points so long received in divinity, condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertinancies of arts and *receptaries* of philosophy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

receptibility (rē-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *réceptibilité* = Pg. *receptibilidade* = It. *recettibilità*; as *receptible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The quality of being receptible; receivableness.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power, and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xvi.

2†. Something that may be received or believed in. *Imp. Dict.*

receptible (rē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *receptible* = Pg. *receptivel* = It. *recettibile*, < LL. *receptibilis*, that may be acquired again, recoverable, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, acquire, recover, receive: see *receive*.] Capable of or suited for being received; receivable. *Imp. Dict.*

reception (rē-sep'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reception* (in astrology), < OF. *reception*, F. *réception* = Pr. *receptio* = Sp. *recepcion* = Pg. *recepção* = It. *ricezione*, *recezione*, < L. *receptio*(*n*-), a receiving, reception, < *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] **1.** The act of receiving by transfer or delivery; a taking into custody or possession of something tendered or presented; an instance of receipt: as, the *reception* of an invitation; a taking into place, position, or association; admission to entrance or insertion; a taking or letting in: as, a groove or socket for the *reception* of a handle; the *reception* of food in the stomach; *reception* of a person into society. — **2.** Admission into the mind; a taking into cognizance or consideration; a granting of credence; acceptance: as, the *reception* of a doctrine.

God never intended to compel, but only to persuade, us into a *reception* of divine truth.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. vii.

3. A receiving into audience, intercourse, or entertainment; treatment of a person on approach or presentation; greeting or welcome, as of a visitor: as, a cordial *reception*. — **4.** An occasion of ceremonious or complimentary greeting; an assemblage of persons to be individually received or greeted by an entertainer or by a guest selected for special attention: as, to give weekly *receptions*.

He assembled all his train,
Pretending so commanded, to consult
About the great *reception* of their King,
Thither to come. *Milton*, P. L., v. 769.

5†. A retaking; recapture; recovery.

He was right glad of the French King's *reception* of those Townes from Maximilian. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 44.

6†. Power or capacity of receiving; receptivity; susceptivity.

That were to extend
His sentence beyond dust and nature's law,
By which all causes else, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act,
Not to the extent of their own sphere.
Milton, P. L., x. 807.

7. In *astrol.*, the interchange of the dignities of two planets, owing to each being in the other's house or exaltation. = **Syn. 1** and **3.** *Reception*, *Receipt*, *Recipe*. *Reception* is used of a person or a thing: as, he got a very gracious *reception*; *receipt* of a thing: as, the *reception* or, better, the *receipt* of news or a letter; *recipe*, in medicine or, latterly, in cooking. We say a *receipt* or *recipe* for making a cake, a *receipt* for money paid.

reception-room (rē-sep'shon-röm), *n.* A room for the reception of visitors.

receptive (rē-sep'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *receptif* = Sp. Pg. *receptivo* = It. *ricettivo*, *recettivo* = G. *receptiv*, < NL. **receptivus*, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] Having the quality of or capacity for receiving, admitting, or taking in; able to hold or contain.

The soul being in this sort, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

To acquire knowledge is to receive an object within the sphere of our consciousness. The acquisitive faculty may therefore, also, be called a *receptive* faculty.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxi.

I am somehow *receptive* of the great soul. . . . More and more the surges of everlasting nature enter into me.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 269.

The outer layer of rods and cones (bacillary) is undoubtedly the true *receptive* layer. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 58.

Receptive power. See *power*¹. — **Receptive spot**, in *bot.*, the hyaline spot in an oösphere at which the male gamete enters. *Goebel*.

receptiveness (rē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* Power or readiness to receive; receptivity.

Many of her opinions . . . seemed too decided under every alteration to have been arrived at otherwise than by a wifely *receptiveness*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, iii.

receptivity (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réceptivité* = G. *receptivität*, < NL. **receptivita*(*t*-)*s*, < **receptivus*, receptive: see *receptive*.] The state or property of being receptive; ability to receive or take in; specifically, a natural passive power of the mind.

We call sensibility the *receptivity* of the soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in any wise affected. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 51.

Objectivity, with subjectivity, causativity, plasticity, *receptivity*, and several other kindred terms, have come into vogue, during the two last generations, through the influence of German philosophy and æsthetics.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

In our social system, so marked by the dovetailing of classes, the quality of *receptivity* for these influences . . . is raised to its maximum. *Gladstone*, Gleanings, I. 46.

receptory† (rē-sep'tō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *receptorius*, fit for receiving (neut. *receptorium*, a place of shelter), < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] A receptacle. *Holland*.

receptrix (rē-sep'triks), *n.* [< LL. *receptrix*, fem. of *receptor*, a receiver, < L. *recipere*, pp. *receptus*, receive: see *receive*.] In *physics*, a dynamo-machine used to transform back into mechanical energy the electrical energy pro-

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duced by a generatrix; an electric motor. See *generatrix*.

receptual (rē-sep'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *receptus* (*recepta-*), a receiving (see *receipt*, *recept*), + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to that which is received or taken in; consisting or of the character of a recept or recepts. [Recent.]

The difference between a mind capable of however limited a degree of conceptual ideation and one having only *receptual* ideation is usually agreed to be the possession of language by the first, and its absence in the other.
Science, XV. 90.

receptually (rē-sep'tū-al-i), *adv.* In a receptual manner; by receiving or taking in. [Recent.]

There is then the denotative stage, in which the child uses names *receptually* by mere association.
Science, XV. 90.

recercelé (rē-ser-se-lā'), *a.* [OF., also *recercellé*, pp. of *recerceler*, *recercheler*, curl up, curve, also hoop, encircle, < *re-*, back, + *cerceler*, hoop, encircle, < *cercel*, *cerceau*, hoop, ring, < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circus*, a ring: see *circus*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Curved at the ends more decidedly than in other forms, such as moline: noting a cross each end of which is divided into two points rolled backward into a spiral. (*b*) Same as *moline*.

recercelled (rē-sėr'seld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *recercelé*.

recess (rē-ses'), *n.* [< OF. *reces*, *recez*, a departure, retreat, recess (as of a school), setting (of a star), repose, = Sp. *receso* = Pg. It. *recesso*, recess, retreat, < L. *recessus*, a going back, retreat, departure, also a retired place, corner, retreat, etc., < *recedere*, pp. *recessus*, recede, retreat, etc.: see *recede*[1].] **1.** The act of receding, or going back or away; withdrawal; retirement; recession. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Men . . . have made too untimely a departure and too remote a *recess* from particulars.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 164.

Every day of sin, and every criminal act, is a degree of *recess* from the possibilities of heaven.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 182.

Pliny hath an odd and remarkable passage concerning the death of men and animals upon the *recess* or ebb of the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, To a Friend.

The access of frost in the autumn, and its *recess* in the spring, do not seem to depend merely on the degree of cold. *Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 132.

2†. A state of being withdrawn or retired; seclusion; privacy.

In these are faire parks or gardens call'd villas, being onely places of *recesse* and pleasure, at some distance from the streetes, yet within the walls.
Evelyn, Diary, May 6, 1645.

Good verse *recess* and solitude requires. *Dryden*.

3. A time of withdrawal or retirement; an interval of release from occupation; specifically, a period of relief from attendance, as of a school, a jury, a legislative body, or other assembly; a temporary dismissal.

Before the Revolution the sessions of Parliament were short and the *recesses* long. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

It was *recess* as I passed by, and forty or fifty boys were creating such a hubbub in the school-yard.
The Century, XXVIII. 12.

4. A place of retirement or seclusion; a remote or secret spot or situation; a nook; hence, a hidden or abstruse part of anything: as, the *recesses* of a forest; the *recesses* of philosophy.

Departure from this happy place, our sweet
Recess. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 304.

I went to Dorking to see Mr. Charles Howard's amphitheatre, garden, or solitary *recess*, environed by a hill.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 1, 1655.

Every man who pretends to be a scholar or a gentleman should . . . acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, . . . yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. xx. § 10.

The pair
Frequent the still *recesses* of the realm
Of Hela, and hold converse undisturb'd.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5. A receding space or inward indentation or depression in a line of continuity; a niche, alcove, or the like: as, a *recess* in a room for a window or a bed; a *recess* in a wall or the side of a hill. See cut under *ambry*.

A bed which stood in a deep *recess*. *Irving*. (*Webster*.)

Inside the great portal at Koyunjik was a hall, 180 ft. in length by 42 in width, with a *recess* at each end, through which access was obtained to two courtyards, one on the right and one on the left. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 178.

6. A treaty, law, decree, or contract embodying the results of a negotiation; especially, a decree or law promulgated by the Diet of the old German empire, or by that of the Hanseatic League.—**7.** In *bot.*, a sinus of a lobed leaf.—**8.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a receding or hollowed-out part; a depression or sinus; a recessus. —**Contrariety of access and recess.** Same as *contrariety of motion* (which see, under *contrariety*).—**Lateral recess.** See *recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti*, under *recessus*.—**Peritoneal recesses.** Same as *peritoneal fossæ* (which see, under *peritoneal*).—**Syn. 3.** *Prorogation*, *Dissolution*, etc. (see *adjournment*), intermission, respite.—**4.** Retreat, nook, corner.

recess (rē-ses'), *v.* [< *recess*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a recess in; form with a space sunk beyond the general surface: as, to *recess* a wall.

Cutters for boring bars should be, if intended to be of standard size, *recessed* to fit the bar.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 218.

2. To place in a recess; form as a recess; make a recess of or for; hence, to conceal in or as if in a recess.

Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents.
Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring, xiv.

The inscription is engraved on a *recessed* tablet, cut in the wall of the tunnel a few yards from its lower end.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 233.

The head of Zeus on these interesting coins is of the leonine type, with deeply *recessed* eye.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 88.

Recessed arch. See *arch*[1].

II. *intrans.* To take a recess; adjourn or separate for a short time: as, the convention *recessed* till the afternoon. [Colloq.]

recession[1] (rē-sesh'on), *n.* [< F. *récession*, going back, withdrawing, < L. *recessio(n-)*, a going back, receding, < *recedere*, recede: see *recede*[1] and *recess*.] **1.** The act of receding or going back; withdrawal; retirement, as from a position reached or from a demand made.

Our wandering thoughts in prayer are but the neglects of meditation, and *recessions* from that duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. The state of being put back; a position relatively withdrawn.

But the error is, of course, more fatal when much of the building is also concealed, as in the well-known case of the *recession* of the dome of St. Peter's. *Ruskin*.

recession[2] (rē-sesh'on), *n.* [< *re-* + *cession*.] A cession or granting back; retrocession: as, the *recession* of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

We believe a large sentiment in California would support a bill for the *recession* [of the Yosemite Park] to the United States. *The Century*, XXXIX. 475.

recessional (rē-sesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *recession*[1] + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with recession, or a receding movement, as that of the choir or congregation at the close of a service: as, a *recessional* hymn.

II. *n.* A hymn sung while the clergy and choir are leaving a church at the end of a service of public worship.

recessive (rē-ses'iv), *a.* [< *recess* + *-ive*.] Tending to recede; receding; going back: used especially of accent regarded as transferred or moved backward from the end toward the beginning of a word. In Greek grammar the accent is said to be *recessive* when it stands as far back from the end of the word as the laws of Greek accentuation permit—that is, on the antepenult if the ultimate is short, or on the penult if the ultimate is long.

recessively (rē-ses'iv-li), *adv.* In a recessive or retrograde manner; with a backward movement or course.

As she [Greece] passes *recessively* from the grand Attic period to the Spartan, the Theban, the Macedonian, and the Asiatic. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 494.

recessus (rē-ses'us), *n.*; pl. *recessus*. [L.: see *recess*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a recess.—**Recessus chiasmatis.** Same as *recessus opticus*.—**Recessus infrapinealis**, a small cleft extending from the third ventricle into the conarium. Also called *ventriculus conarii*.—**Recessus infundibuli**, the funnel-shaped cavity at the bottom of the third ventricle; the cavity of the infundibulum.—**Recessus labyrinthi.** Same as *ductus endolymphaticus* (which see, under *ductus*).—**Recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti**, the lateral recess of the fourth ventricle, containing the lateral choroid plexus.—**Recessus opticus**, a V-shaped recess of the floor of the third ventricle, in front of the infundibulum, bounded anteriorly by the lamina terminalis, posteriorly by the optic chiasm. Also called *recessus chiasmatis*. *Mihalcovicz*.—**Recessus præpontilis**, a name given by Wilder in 1881 to the median pit formed by the overhanging of the front border of the pons Varolii.

Rechabite (rek'a-bīt), *n.* [= F. *Réchabite*; < *Rechab*, father of Jonadab, who founded the sect, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A member of a Jewish family and sect descended from Rechab, which, in obedience to the command of Jonadab, refused to drink wine, build or live in houses, sow seed, or plant or own vineyards. Jer. xxxv. 6, 7. Hence—**2.** A total abstainer from strong drink.

A *Rechabite* poor Will must live,
And drink of Adam's Ale.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim.

3. A member of a society composed of total abstainers from intoxicating drinks, called the Independent Order of Rechabites.

Rechabitism (rek'a-bī-tizm), *n.* [< *Rechabite* + *-ism*.] **1.** The practice of the ancient Rechabites in respect to abstinence from strong drink.

The praises of *Rechabitism* afford just as good an opportunity for the exhibition of sportive fancy and a lively humor as lyrical panegyrics on the most exquisite vintage of France or the Rhine.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 220.

2. The principles and practice of the Independent Order of Rechabites.

The advantages which *Rechabitism* offered above other friendly societies.
Rechabite Mag., July, 1886, p. 175. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rechant† (rē-chant'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *chant*. Cf. *recant*.] To chant in alternation; sing antiphonally.

Hark, hark the cheerfull and *re-chaunting* cries
Of old and young singing this loyfull Dittie.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

rechase (rē-chās'), *v. t.* [< ME. *rechasen*, < OF. (and F.) *rechasser*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *chasser*, drive: see *chase*[1].] **1.** To chase or drive back or away, as to a forest or covert; turn back by driving or chasing: as, to *rechase* sheep by driving them from one pasture to another. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Withynne a while the herte y-founde ys,
I-hallowed, and *rechased* faste
Longe time. *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 379.

Then these assail; then those *re-chase* again;
Till stay'd with new-made hills of bodies slain.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 47.

2. To call back (hounds) from a wrong scent.

rechase†, *n.* [< *rechase*, *v.*] A call (in hunting).

Seven score riches at his *rechase*.
Squyr of Lowe Degré, l. 772. (*Halliwell*.)

rechate†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *recheat*.

réchauffé (rā-shō-fā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *réchauffer*, dial. *récaufer*, *recofer*, warm up, warm over, < *re-*, again, + *échauffer*, warm, < L. *excalfacere*, warm: see *excalfaction*, and cf. *eschaufe*, *chafe*.] A warmed-up dish; hence, a new concoction of old materials; a literary rehash.

We suffer old plots willingly in novels, and endure without murmur *réchauffés* of the most ancient stock of fiction.
Saturday Rev.

rechet†, *v.* An old spelling of *reach*[1].

recheat† (rē-chēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rechate*, *receit*; < OF. *recet*, *receit*, etc., also *rechet*, *rechiet*, a retreat, refuge: see *receipt*.] In *hunting*, a melody which the huntsman winds on the horn to call back the dogs from a wrong course, or to call them off at the close of the hunt; a recall on the horn.

In hunting I had as leeve stand at the *receit* as at the loosing. *Lyly*, Euphues. (*Nares*.)

That I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 242.

recheat† (rē-chēt'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rechate*; < ME. *rechaten*, < OF. *receter*, *recheter*, *rechaiter*, receive, give refuge, refl. take refuge, retreat, < *recet*, *rechet*, etc., recheat: see *recheat*, *n.*] In *hunting*, to play the recheat; call back the hounds by the tones of the recheat on the horn.

Huntes hyged hem theder, with hornez ful mony
Ay *rechatande* ayзt til thay the renk seзen.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1911.

Réchating with his horn, which then the hunter chears,
Whilst still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-bears.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 127.

recherché (rē-sher'shā), *a.* [F., pp. of *rechercher*, seek again: see *research*.] Much sought after; hence, out of the common; rare; dainty.

We thought it a more savoury meat than any of the *recherché* culinary curiosities of the lamented Soyer.
Capt. M. Thomson, Story of Cawnpore, v.

rechristen (rē-kris'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *christen*.] To christen or name again; fix a new name upon.

Abbeys which have since been . . . *rechristened* with still homelier names.
Trevelyan, Early Hist. Chas. Jas. Fox, p. 47.

The faculties . . . are in part *rechristened*, and also rearranged. *Nature*, XXXIX. 244.

recidivate† (rē-sid'i-vāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *recidivatus*, pp. of *recidivare* (> F. *récidiver*), fall back, relapse, < L. *recidivus*, falling back, etc. (cf. *recidivatus*, a restoration): see *recidivous*.] To fall back, relapse, or backslide; return to an abandoned course of conduct.

To *recidivate*, and to go against her own act.
Bp. Andrews, Opuscula, Speech, p. 79 (1629). (*Latham*.)

recidivation† (rē-sid-i-vā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recidivation*, F. *récidivation*, < ML. *recidivatio(n-)*,

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falling back, < *recidivare*, fall back: see *recidivate*.] A falling back; relapse; return to an abandoned course; backsliding.

Recidivation is so much more dangerous than our first sickness, as our natural strength is then the more feebled, and unable to endure means of restoring.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 447.

recidivist (rē-sid'i-vist), *n.* [< F. *récidiviste*, < *récidive*, a repetition of a fault or crime, < L. *recidivus*, falling back: see *recidivous*.] In *French law*, a relapsed criminal; one who falls back into the same criminal course for which he has already been condemned.

The French Cabinet offered a pledge that no *recidivists* should be sent to the islands.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 60.

recidivous† (rē-sid'i-vus), *a.* [= OF. *recidif* = It. *recidivo*, < L. *recidivus*, falling back, returning, recurring, < *recidere*, *reccidere*, fall back, < *re-*, back, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*.] Liable to backslide to a former state. *Imp. Dict.*

recipe (res'i-pē), *v. t.* [L., impv. of *recipere*, take: see *receive*.] Take: a Latin imperative used (commonly abbreviated ℞. or ℞) at the beginning of physicians' prescriptions, as formerly and in part still written in Latin.

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* [= OF. *recipe*, F. *récipé* = Sp. *récipe* = Pg. It. *recipe*, a recipe, < L. *recipe*, take, used as the first word in a prescription, and hence taken as a name for it: see *recipe*, *v.*] **1.** A formula for the compounding of a remedy, with directions for its use, written by a physician; a medical prescription.

He deals all
With spirits, he; he will not hear a word
Of Galen or his tedious *recipes*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. A prescribed formula in general, but especially one having some relation or resemblance to a medical prescription; a receipt.

There was a greatness of mind in Paracelsus, who, having furnished a *recipe* to make a fairy, had the delicacy to refrain from its formation.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 186.

The one grand *recipe* remains for you — the be-all and the end-all of your strange existence upon earth. Move on!
Dickens, Bleak House, xix.

=**Syn.** *Receipt*, etc. See *reception*.

recipiangle (rē-sip'i-ang-gl), *n.* [< F. *récipiangle*, irreg. < L. *recipere*, receive, + *angulus*, angle: see *receive*, and *angle*³, *n.*] In *engin.*, an instrument formerly used for measuring angles, especially in fortification. *Buchanan.*

recipience (rē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [< *recipien(t)* + *-ce*.] A receiving; the act of or capacity for receiving; receptivity. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

recipiency (rē-sip'i-en-si), *n.* [As *recipience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recipience*.

We struggle — fain to enlarge
Our bounded physical *recipiency*,
Increase our power, supply fresh oil to life.
Browning, Cleon.

recipient (rē-sip'i-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *récipient*, a receiver, water-clock, = Sp. Pg. It. *recipiente*, receiving, a receiver, < L. *recipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *recipere*, receive: see *receive*.] **I.** *a.* Receiving; receptive; acting or serving as a receiver; capable of receiving or taking in.

The step from painting on a ground of stanniferous enamel to a similar surface on a metallic *recipient* body is an easy and obvious one.
Cat. Soulages Coll., p. 90.

Recipient cavity, in *entom.*, a cavity in which an organ or part is received at the will of the insect; specifically, a cavity of the mesosternum which corresponds to a spine of the prosternum, the spine and cavity forming in the *Elateridæ* a springing-organ. See *spring*.

II. *n.* **1.** A receiver or taker; especially, one who receives or accepts something given or communicated; a taker of that which is offered or bestowed: as, *recipients* of charity or of public education; the *recipients* of the eucharist.

Whatever is received is received according to the capacity of the *recipient*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 725.

Something should have been inserted to signify that, when the *recipient* is fitly qualified and duly disposed, there is a salutary life-giving virtue annexed to the sacrament.
Waterland, Works, V. 423.

The first *recipients* of the Revelation.
J. H. Newman, Development of Christian Doctrine, ii. § 1.

2. That which receives; formerly, the receiver in an apparatus or instrument.

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive, and, after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive.
Decay of Christian Piety.

recipiomotor (rē-sip'i-ō-mō″tor), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *recipere*, receive, + *motor*, mover.] Receiving a motor impulse or stimulus; afferent, as a nerve, in an ordinary sense: correlated with *liberomotor* and *dirigomotor*. See *motor*.

Each afferent nerve is a *recipio-motor* agent.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 18.

reciprocal (rē-sip'rō-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. as if **reciprocalis*, < L. *reciprocus*, returning, alternating, reciprocal (> It. Pg. *reciproco* = Sp. *recíproco* = OF. *reciproque*, > obs. E. *reciprock*); perhaps lit. 'moving backward and forward,' < **recus* (< *re-*, back, + adj. formative *-cus*: see *-ic*) + *procus* (< *pro*, forward, + adj. formative *-cus*). Cf. *reciprocous*, *reciprock*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Moving backward and forward; alternating; reciprocating.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any *reciprocal* or refluous tide out of the Dead Sea.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (*Davies*, under *refluous*.)

Obedient to the moon, he spent his date
In course *reciprocal*, and had his fate
Link'd to the mutual flowing of the seas.
Milton, Second Epitaph on Hobson the Carrier.

2. Mutually exchanged or exchangeable; concerning or given or owed by each (of two or more) with regard to the other or others: as, *reciprocal* aid; *reciprocal* rights, duties, or obligations; *reciprocal* love or admiration.

Let our *reciprocal* vows be remembered.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 267.

The Liturgy or service . . . consisteth of the *reciprocal* acts between God and man.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 378.

I take your gentle offer, and withal
Yield love again for love *reciprocal*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 2.

The king assured me of a *reciprocal* affection to the king my master, and of my particular welcome to his court.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

The liberty of the enemy's fishermen in war has been protected by many French ordinances, and the English observed a *reciprocal* indulgence.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 170.

There is much the same relation of *reciprocal* dependence between judgment and reasoning as between conception and judgment.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 414.

3. Having an interchangeable character or relation; mutually equivalent or correspondent; concordant; agreeing.

Knowledge and power are *reciprocal*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl., note.

Sometimes a universal affirming may be converted saving the quantity, to wit when consisting of *reciprocal* terms: as, every man is a rational animal, and therefore every rational animal is a man.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 32.

He [the king] must guide the vast and complicated machine of government, to the *reciprocal* advantage of all his dominions.
A. Hamilton, Works, II. 56.

Thence came her friends of either sex, and all
With whom she lived on terms *reciprocal*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 51.

Reciprocal consecution. See *consecution*. — **Reciprocal cross**, a reciprocal hybrid.

A *reciprocal cross* is a double cross between two species or varieties, one form being used in one case as the father and in the other case as the mother.
W. K. Brooks, Law of Heredity, p. 126.

Reciprocal determinant, diagrams, equation. See *determinant*, *diagram*, etc. — **Reciprocal ellipsoid of expansion.** See *ellipsoid*. — **Reciprocal figures** in *geom.*, two figures of the same kind (triangles, parallelograms, prisms, pyramids, etc.) so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of an analogy of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the other. — **Reciprocal functions, hybrids, matrix.** See *function*, etc. — **Reciprocal polars**, two curves such that the polar of any point on either (with respect to a fixed conic) is a tangent of the other. — **Reciprocal pronoun**, a pronoun expressing mutual or reciprocal relation, such as Greek ἀλλήλους (of each other, of one another). — **Reciprocal proportion.** See *proportion*. — **Reciprocal quantities**, in *math.*, those quantities which, multiplied together, produce unity. — **Reciprocal ratio.** See *ratio*. — **Reciprocal screws**, a pair of screws so related that a wrench about one produces no twist about the other. Given any five screws, a screw reciprocal to them all can be found. — **Reciprocal terms**, in *logic*, those terms that have the same signification, and consequently are convertible and may be used for each other. = **Syn.** *Reciprocal*, *Mutual*. There is a theoretical difference between these words, although it often is not important. That is *mutual* which is a common act on the part of both persons at the same time. *Mutual* is not properly applicable to physical acts or material things, as blows or gifts. *Reciprocal* means that one follows another, being caused by it, with emphasis upon that which is viewed as caused: as, *reciprocal* love or hate. See remarks under *mutual* as to the propriety of using *mutual* for *common*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is reciprocal to another thing.

No more
Ye must be made your own *reciprocals*
To your loved city and fair severals
Of wives and houses.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo.

Love is ever rewarded either with the *reciprocal*, or with an inward or secret contempt.
Bacon, Love (ed. 1887).

2. In *math.*, the quotient resulting from the division of unity by the quantity of which the quotient is said to be the reciprocal. Thus, the reciprocal of 4 is ¼, and conversely the reciprocal of ¼ is 4; the reciprocal of 2 is ½, and that of $a + x$ is $1 \div (a + x)$. A fraction made by inverting the terms of another fraction is called the reciprocal of that other fraction: thus, ⅔ is the reciprocal of ³⁄₂. — **Polar reciprocals.** Same as *reciprocal polars*. See I.

reciprocality (rē-sip-rō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *reciprocal* + *-ity*.] The state or character of being reciprocal.

An acknowledged *reciprocality* in love sanctifies every little freedom.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, II. i.

reciprocally (rē-sip'rō-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a reciprocal manner; with reciprocating action or effect; alternatingly; interchangeably; correspondingly.

The Aristotelians . . . believe water and air to be *reciprocally* transmutable.
Boyle, Works, II. 342.

Virtue and sentiment *reciprocally* assist each other.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain,
And these *reciprocally* those again.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 565.

2. In a reciprocal ratio or proportion; inversely. Thus, in bodies of the same weight the density is reciprocally as the magnitude — that is, the greater the magnitude the less in the same proportion the density, and the less the magnitude the greater in the same proportion the density. In geometry two magnitudes are said to be reciprocally proportional to two others when one of the first pair is to one of the second as the remaining one of the second is to the remaining one of the first.

reciprocalness (rē-sip'rō-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being reciprocal.

reciprocant (rē-sip'rō-kant), *n.* [< L. *reciprocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] **1.** The contravariant expressing the condition of tangency between the primitive quantic and an adjoint linear form. — **2.** A differential invariant; a function of partial differential coefficients of n variables connected by a single relation, this function being such that, if the variables are interchanged in cyclical order, it remains unchanged except for multiplication by some nth root of unity into some power of the same root of the continued product of the first differential coefficients of one of the variables relatively to all the others. For an example, see *Schwarzian*, *n.* — **Absolute reciprocant**, one whose extrinsic factor reduces to unity, so that the interchange of variables produces no change except multiplication by a root of unity. — **Binary reciprocant**, one having two variables. — **Characteristic of a reciprocant**, the root of unity with which it becomes multiplied on interchange of the variables. — **Character of a reciprocant**, its kind with respect to its characteristic. — **Circular reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives the equation of a locus which is its own inverse with respect to every point. — **Degree of a reciprocant**, the number of factors (differential coefficients) in that term which has the greatest number. Thus, if that term is $(D_x y)^a (D_x^2 y)^b (D_x^3 y)^c$, the degree is $a + b + c$. — **Even reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is 1. — **Extent of a reciprocant**, the weight of the most advanced letter which it contains. — **Homogeneous reciprocant**, a reciprocant all the terms of which are of the same degree in the differential coefficients. — **Homographic binary reciprocant**, one which remains unaltered when x and y are changed respectively into $(Lx + M) / (x + N)$ and $(Ly + Q) / (y + R)$, where the capitals are constants. — **Integrable reciprocant**, a reciprocant which, equated to zero, gives an equation which can be integrated. — **Isobaric reciprocant**, a reciprocant having the sum of the orders of the differential coefficients the same in all the terms. — **Odd reciprocant**, one whose characteristic is not 1. — **Orthogonal reciprocant**, one which remains unchanged by an orthogonal transformation of the variables. — **Type of a reciprocant**, the combination of its character, weight, degree, and extent. — **Weight of a reciprocant**, the sum of the orders, each diminished by two, of the factors (differential coefficients) of the term having the greatest weight. Thus, if that term is $(D_x y)^a (D_x^2 y)^b (D_x^3 y)^c (D_x^4 y)^d$, the weight is $-a + c + 2d$.

reciprocantive (rē-sip'rō-kan-tiv), *a.* [< *reciprocant* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a reciprocant.

reciprocate (rē-sip'rō-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reciprocated*, ppr. *reciprocating*. [< L. *reciprocatus*, pp. of *reciprocare*, move back and forth, reverse (> It. *reciprocare* = Sp. Pg. *reciprocar* = F. *réciproquer*, reciprocate, interchange), < *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to move back and forth; give an alternating motion to.

The sleeve is *reciprocated* from a rock shaft journaled in the lower aligning ends of the main frame.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 75.

2. To give and return mutually; yield or perform each to each; interchange: as, to *reciprocate* favors.

For 'tis a union that bespeaks
Reciprocated duties.
Cowper, Friendship, l. 48.

At night men crowd the close little caffè, where they *reciprocate* smoke, respiration, and animal heat.
Howells, Venetian Life, iii.

3. To give or do in response; yield a return of; requite correspondingly.

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It must happen, no doubt, that frank and generous women will excite love they do not *reciprocate*.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 140.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move backward and forward; have an alternating movement; act interchangeably; alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 249.

2. To act in return or response; do something equivalent or accordant: as, I did him many favors, but he did not *reciprocate*. [Colloq.]—**Reciprocating engine,** a form of engine in which the piston and piston-rod move back and forth in a straight line, absolutely or relatively to the cylinder, as in oscillating-cylinder engines: in contradistinction to *rotatory engine*. See *rotatory*.—**Reciprocating force.** See *force*1.—**Reciprocating motion,** in *mach.*, a contrivance frequently employed in the transmission of power from one part of a machine to another. A rigid bar is suspended upon a center or axis, and the parts situated on each side of the axis take alternately the positions of those on the other. See cut under *pitman*.—**Reciprocating propeller,** a propeller having a paddle which has a limited stroke and returns in the same path.—**Reciprocating proposition.** See *proposition*.

reciprocation (rē-sip-rō-kā′shon), *n.* [< F. *réciprocation* = Sp. *reciprocacion* = Pg. *reciprocação* = It. *reciprocazione*, < L. *reciprocatio(n-)*, a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, a retrogression, alternation, reflux, ebb, < *reciprocare*, pp. *reciprocatus*, move back and forth: see *reciprocate*.] **1.** A going back and forth; alternation of movement.

When the bent spring is freed, when the raised weight falls, a converse series of motions must be effected, and this . . . would lead to a mere *reciprocation* [of force].
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 24.

2. The act of reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning: as, the *reciprocation* of kindnesses.

We do therefore lie, in respect of each other, under a *reciprocation* of benefits.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

3. In *logic*, the relation of two propositions each the converse of the other.—**Polar reciprocation,** in *geom.*, the process of forming the polar reciprocal of a figure.

reciprocative (rē-sip′rō-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *reciprocate* + *-ive*.] Of a reciprocating character; giving and taking reciprocally.

Our four-handed cousins apparently credit their biped kinsmen with *reciprocative* tendencies.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 111.

reciprocatory (rē-sip′rō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *reciprocate* + *-ory*.] Going backward and forward; alternating in direction or in action; reciprocating: opposed to *rotatory*.

Impart a *reciprocatory* motion to the carriage.
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 457.

A rotatory movement could be combined with the *reciprocatory* one. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I. 388.

reciprocity (res-i-pros′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *réciprocité* = Sp. *reciprocidad* = Pg. *reciprocidade* = It. *reciprocità*, < ML. **reciprocita(t-)s*, < L. *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocal*.] **1.** Reciprocal action or relation; free interchange; mutual responsiveness in act or effect: as, *reciprocity* of benefits or of feeling; *reciprocity* of influence.

By the Convention of 1815 a *reciprocity* of intercourse was established between us and Great Britain.
D. Webster, Speech, Jan. 24, 1832.

2. Equality of commercial privileges between the subjects of different governments in each other's ports, with respect to shipping or merchandise, to the extent established by treaty.

On the Continent, after the fourteenth century, a system of *reciprocity* was frequently established between the several towns, as for instance in 1365 at Tournay.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxix.

The *reciprocity* stipulations in our previous treaties were thought to operate disadvantageously to American navigation in the case of the Hanse towns, especially in regard to tobacco. *E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 432.

Another illustration may be found in the history of *reciprocity* with Canada.
G. F. Edmunds, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 428.

3. In the *Kantian philos.*, mutual action and reaction in the strict mechanical sense.

Reciprocity, which, as a pure conception, is but the relation of parts or species in a generic whole, becomes . . . invariable coexistence, or coexistence according to a universal rule. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

Glance once again at *reciprocity* and causality. The one is a necessary to and fro; the other only a necessary fro.
J. H. Stirling, Mind, X. 65.

4. In *geom.*, the mutual relationship between points and straight lines in a plane, or points and planes in space, etc.; duality.—**Hermite's law of reciprocity** [named from the French mathematician Charles *Hermite*, born 1822], the proposition that the number of invariants of the *n*th order in the coefficients possessed by a binary quantic of the *p*th degree is equal to the number of invariants of the order *p* in the coefficients possessed by a quantic of the *n*th degree.—**Law of reciprocity of prime numbers.** See *law*1.—**Plane birational reciprocity,** a one to one correspondence between the elements of a field of points and those of a field of rays.—**Quadratic reciprocity.** See *quadratic*.—**Reciprocity treaty,** a treaty granting equal privileges of commercial intercourse in certain specified particulars to the people of the countries concerned. The reciprocity treaty between Great Britain and the United States, existing from 1854 to 1866, provided for freedom of trade in certain commodities, chiefly raw or half-manufactured products, between the latter country and the Canadian provinces. It was abrogated on previous notice given under its terms by the United States. The United States government formed a similar treaty with that of Hawaii in 1876. =**Syn. 1.** Exchange, interchange, reciprocation.

reciprockt, *a.* [Also *reciproque*; < OF. *reciproque*, F. *réciproque* = Pr. *reciproc* = Sp. *recíproco* = Pg. It. *reciproco*, < L. *reciprocus*, reciprocal: see *reciprocous* and *reciprocal*.] Reciprocal.

'Twixt whom and them there is this *reciprock* commerce.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

reciprocornous (rē-sip-rō-kôr′nus), *a.* [< L. *reciprocicornis*, having horns curved backward, < *reciprocus*, turning back the same way (see *reciprocal*), + *cornu*, a horn: see *corn*2 and *horn*.] Having horns turned backward and then forward, as a ram. This form is characteristic of the sheep tribe, though not peculiar to it. See *arietiform*, and cuts under *bighorn*, *argali*, *aoudad*, and *Ovis*.

reciprocoust (rē-sip′rō-kus), *a.* [< L. *reciprocus*, turning back the same way: see *reciprocal*.] Reciprocal.

For the removing of which imparity, the cardinal acquainted Taylor "That he had devised to make the band *reciprocous* and egal."
Strype, Memorials, Hen. VIII., I. i. 5.

reciproquet, *a.* See *reciprock*.

recision (rē-sizh′on), *n.* [< OF. *recision*, F. *récision* = Sp. *recision* = Pg. *recisão* = It. *recisione*, < L. *recisio(n-)*, a cutting off, retrenchment, diminution, < *recidere*, pp. *recisus*, cut off, < *re-*, back, again, + *cædere*, cut.] **1.** The act of cutting off. *Cotgrave*.—**2.** Specifically, in *surg.*, same as *resection*.

recital (rē-sī′tal), *n.* [< *recite* + *-al*.] **1.** The reciting or repeating of something previously prepared; especially, an elocutionary recitation; the rhetorical delivery before an audience of a composition committed to memory: as, the *recital* of a poem; a dramatic *recital*.—**2.** A telling over; a narration; a relation of particulars about anything, either orally or in writing: as, the *recital* of evidence.

Some men . . . give us in *recitals* of disease
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 313.

He poured out a *recital* of the whole misadventure.
Howells, Undiscovered Country, p. 154.

3. That which is recited; a story; a narrative: as, a harrowing *recital*.—**4.** In *law*: (*a*) That part of a deed which rehearses the circumstances inducing or leading to its execution. (*b*) Any incidental statement of fact in a deed or contract: as, a *recital* is evidence of the fact recited, as against the party making it.—**5.** A musical performance or concert, vocal or instrumental, especially one given by a single performer, or a concert consisting of selections from the works of some one composer: as, a Wagner *recital*; a piano *recital*. =**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), repetition, speech, discourse.

recitation (res-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *recitation*, F. *récitation* = Sp. *recitacion* = Pg. *recitação* = It. *recitazione*, < L. *recitatio(n-)*, a reading aloud of judicial decrees or literary works, < *recitare*, pp. *recitatus*, read aloud, recite: see *recite*.] **1.** The act of reciting or repeating what has been committed to memory; the oral delivery of a composition without the text, especially as a public exercise or performance.—**2.** The rehearsal by a pupil or student of a lesson or exercise to a teacher or other person; a meeting of a class for the purpose of being orally examined in a lesson.—**3.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *recitative*. (*b*) Same as *reciting-note*.—**Mystic recitation.** See *mystic*.

recitationist (res-i-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *recitation* + *-ist*.] One who practises recitation; a public reciter of his own or others' compositions.

The youth who has heard this last of the *recitationists* deliver one of his poems will recall in future years the fire and spirit of a veteran whose heart was in his work.
Stedman, Poets of America, viii. § 3.

recitation-room (res-i-tā′shon-röm), *n.* A room for college or school recitations.

recitative (res′i-ta-tēv′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *récitatif*, n., < It. *recitativo*, n., a recitative in music; as *recite* + *-ative*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, in the style of a recitative; as if spoken.

II. *n.* In *music*: (*a*) A form or style of song resembling declamation—that is, in which regularity of rhythmic, melodic, and harmonic structure is reduced to the minimum. It is a union of song and speech, with the emphasis sometimes on one element and sometimes on the other, but with a careful avoidance of technical "form" in the musical sense. The division into phrases is properly governed by rhetorical reasons only. The strictly tonal and metrical qualities of a balanced melody are usually but meagerly represented. The sequence of harmonies and of tonalities is often entirely unrestricted. An unaccompanied recitative (*recitativo secco*) has only a few detached instrumental chords, or a *basso continuo*, to suggest or sketch the harmonic basis of the melody. Accompaniments of this sort have been given at different periods to different instruments, such as the harpsichord, the violoncello, or the string orchestra alone. An accompanied recitative (*recitativo stromentato*) has a continuous instrumental background, which occasionally becomes highly descriptive or dramatic, and may be assigned to a full orchestra. This variety of recitative passes over insensibly into the *arioso* and the *aria parlante*. The recitative was invented, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, in the course of an attempt by certain Florentine musicians to recover the dramatic declamation of the ancient Greeks. Its recognition as a legitimate style of composition opened the way for the development of the dramatic forms of the opera and the oratorio, in both of which it has always retained a prominent place. Its value in such extended forms is due to its adaptability to descriptive, explanatory, and epic matter generally, as well as to strictly dramatic utterance of every kind. It has been customary to introduce lyric arias by recitatives; but in the operatic works of the present century the formal distinction between recitative and aria has been more or less abandoned as arbitrary. The *melos* of Wagner is an intermediate form, capable of extension in either direction. Also *recitation*.

What they call *Recitative* in Musick is only a more tuneable Speaking; it is a kind of Prose in Musick.
Congreve, Semele, Arg.

Ballads, in the seventeenth century, had become the delight of the whole Spanish people. . . . The blind beggar gathered alms by chanting them, and the puppet-showman gave them in *recitative* to explain his exhibition.
Tickuor, Span. Lit., III. 77.

(*b*) A section, passage, or movement in the style described above.

recitatively (res′i-ta-tēv′li), *adv.* In the manner of recitative.

recitativo (rā-chē-tä-tō′vō), *n.* [It., a recitative in music: see *recitative*.] Recitative.

She tripp'd and laugh'd, too pretty much to stand; . . .
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 52.

recite (rē-sīt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recited*, ppr. *reciting*. [< OF. *reciter*, F. *réciter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recitar* = It. *recitare*, < L. *recitare*, read aloud, recite, repeat from memory, < *re-*, again, + *citare*, cite: see *cite*1.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To repeat or say over, as something previously prepared or committed to memory; rehearse the words of; deliver orally: as, to *recite* the Litany; to *recite* a poem.

All the parties concerned were then called together: and the fedtah, or prayer of peace, used in long and dangerous journies, was solemnly *recited* and assented to by them all.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 504.

2. In *music*, to deliver in recitative.

The dialogue [in the first operas] was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without Music, but *recited* in simple musical tones. *Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 18.

3. To relate the facts or particulars of; give an account or statement of; tell: as, to *recite* one's adventures or one's wrongs.

Till that, as comes by course, I doe *recite*
What fortune to the Briton Prince did lite,
Pursuing that proud Knight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 17.

Lest the world should task you to *recite*
What merit lived in me. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lxxii.

"I make," cries Charley, *reciting* the shield, "three merions on a field or, with an earl's coronet."
Thackeray, Virginians, xxxii.

4. To repeat or tell over in writing; set down the words or particulars of; rehearse; cite; quote.

Which booke (de Ratione Studii et de Liberis Educandis) is oft *recited*, and moch praysed, in the fragmentes of Nonius, even for authoritie sake.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, ii.

Lucianus, the merry Greeke, *reciteth* a great number of them [prophecies], deuised by a coosening companion, one Alexander. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 218.

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 425.

To recite one's beads. See *to bid beads*, under *bead*. =**Syn. 3.** *Cite*, *Adduce*, etc. (see *quote*); *Rehearse*, *Reiterate*, etc. (see *recapitulate*); enumerate, detail.

II. *intrans.* To make a recitation or rehearsal; rehearse or say over what has been learned: as, to *recite* in public or in a class.

They *recite* without book.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 126.

recitet (rē-sīt′), *n.* [< *recite*, *v.*] Recital.

All former *recites* or observations of long-liv'd races.
Sir W. Temple, Health.

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reciter (rē-sī′tėr), *n.* [< OF. *reciteur, recitateur*, F. *récitateur* = It. *recitatore*, < L. *recitator*, a reciter, < *recitare*, recite: see *recite*.] One who recites or rehearses; a narrator or declaimer, especially of what has been previously written or told.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one *reciter* to another.
Bp. Percy, On Anc. Metrical Romances, § 1. (*Latham.*)

reciting-note (rē-sī′ting-nōt), *n.* In *chanting*, a note or tone on which several or many syllables are recited in monotone. In Gregorian music this tone is regularly the dominant of the mode, but in Anglican chants it may be any tone. Usually every chant contains two, or a double chant four, reciting-notes.

reck (rek), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recked* (formerly *raught*). [Formerly also *reak*, sometimes misspelled *wreak;* < ME. *recken, rekken*, assibilated *recchen*, later forms, with shortened vowel, of *reken*, assibilated *rechen* (pret. *roughte, rouhte, rogte, roghte, rohte*), < AS. *rēcan, rēccan* (pret. *rōhte*), care, reck, = OS. *rōkian* = MLG. *rōken, rūken*, LG. *roken, ruken, rochen* = OHG. *ruohhjan, ruochan, ruochen*, MHG. *ruochen* (also, in comp., OHG. *geruochan*, MHG. *geruochen*, G. *geruhen*) = Icel. *rækja*, reck, regard, etc. (cf. Dan. *rögte*, care, tend, etc.); cf. AS. **rōc* (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh, ruah*, MHG. *ruoch*, care, heed; perhaps akin to Gr. *ἀλέγειν* (for **ἀρέγειν*), have care, heed, reck.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take heed; have a care; mind; heed; care: usually in a negative clause, often followed by *of*.

And whether thei had good ansuere or euell, thei *raught* neuer. *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 2.

Sith that he myghte do her no companye,
He ne *roghte* not a myte for to dye.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 126.

He *recketh* not, be so he wynne,
Of that another man shall lese.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

I *reck* not though I end my life to-day.
Shak., T. and C., v. 6. 26.

Of God, or hell, or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 50.

Light *recking of* his cause, but battling for their own.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 45.

2†. To think.

Forthe ther ys oon, *y reke*,
That can well Frensche speke.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* To take heed of; care for; regard; consider; be concerned about. [Obsolete or poetical.]

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, . . . came hither to do this kind office, to my unspeakable grief.
Sir P. Sidney.

An' may you better *reck* the rede
Than ever did th' adviser!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

It recks (impersonal), it concerns.

Of night, or loneliness, *it recks* me not.
Milton, Comus, l. 404.

reckent†, *v.* An obsolete (the more correct) form of *reckon*.

reckless (rek′les), *a.* [Formerly also assibilated *recchless, retchless*, and misspelled *wreckless, wretchless;* < ME. *rekles, reckeles, rekkeles*, assibilated *recheles, reccheles, rechlesse*, < AS. *rēceléas, rēcceléas*, careless, reckless, thoughtless, heedless, etc., = D. *roekeloos*, reckless, rash, = MLG. *rokelōs, rocelos* = OHG. *ruahchalōs*, MHG. *ruochelos*, G. *ruchlos*, careless, untroubled, wicked, notorious; < **rōc* or **rēce* (not recorded) = OHG. *ruoh*, MHG. *ruoch*, care (see *reck, v.*), + *-leás* = E. *-less.*] 1†. Not recking; careless; heedless; inattentive: in a mild sense.

A monk, whan he is *recheles*,
Is likned to a fissch that is waterles—
This is to seyn, a monk out of his cloystre.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 179.

First when thu spekist be not *rekles*,
Kepe feete and fingeris and handes still in pese.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

2. Not recking of consequences; desperately heedless, as from folly, passion, or perversity; impetuously or rashly adventurous.

I am one, my liege,
Whom the vile blows and buffets of the world
Have so incensed that I am *reckless* what
I do to spite the world. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 110.

Unhappily, James, instead of becoming a mediator, became the fiercest and most *reckless* of partisans.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn. 2.** *Enterprising, Rash*, etc. (see *adventurous*), incautious, unwary, unconcerned, indifferent, thoughtless. See list under *rash*1.

recklessly (rek′les-li), *adv.* [< ME. *reklesly, rekkelesly*, < AS. **rēceléaslīce, rēcceléaslīce*, < *rēceléas*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ly*2.] In a reckless manner; with rash or desperate heedlessness.

recklessness (rek′les-nes), *n.* [Formerly also assibilated *rechlessness, retchlessness;* < ME. *reklesnes, rechelesnesse, recchelesnes*, < AS. *rēceléasnes*, < *rēceléas*, reckless: see *reckless* and *-ness.*] The state or quality of being reckless or heedless; perverse or desperate rashness.

reckling (rek′ling), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ruckling;* prob. < Icel. *reklingr*, an outcast, < *reka*, drive, toss, drift, etc. (= *wreak*), + *-lingr* = E. *-ling*1. Cf. *wretchcock*, the smallest of a brood of fowls.] **I.** *n.* 1. The smallest and weakest one in a litter, as of puppies, kittens, or pigs; the runt. Hence—2. A helpless babe.

There lay the *reckling*, one
But one hour old! What said the happy sire?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *a.* Small; puny; stunted.

A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., v. 3.

reckmaster† (rek′mās′tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *reck(on)* + *master.*] A professional computer and accountant. [Rare.]

The common logist, *reckmaster*, or arithmetician.
Dr. John Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

reckon (rek′n), *v.* [Early mod. E. *recken;* < ME. *rekenen, rekenen, reknen*, count, account, reckon, esteem, etc., < AS. **recenian*, found only in the once-occurring comp. *ge-recenian*, explain, = OFries. *rekenia, reknia* = D. *rekenen* = MLG. LG. *rekenen* = OHG. *rehhanon*, MHG. *rechenen*, G. *rechnen* = Icel. *reikna* (for **rekna* ?) = Sw. *räkna* = Dan. *regne*, reckon, = Goth. *rahnjan* (for **raknjan* ?), reckon; a secondary verb, with formative *-n* (see *-en*1), parallel with another verb (the common one in AS.), AS. *reccan* (pret. *reahte, rehte*), narrate, tell, say, explain, expound, = OS. *rekkian*, narrate, explain, = OHG. *rachjan, recchen*, narrate, explain, reckon; these verbs being derived from a noun, AS. *racu*, f., an account or reckoning, an account or narrative, an exposition, explanation, history, comedy, = OHG. *rahha*, f., a subject, thing, = Icel. *rök*, neut. pl., a reason, ground, origin; prob. akin to Gr. *λόγος*, an account, saying, word, reason, *λέγειν*, say: see *Logos, logic, legend*, etc. The AS. verb *reccan*, narrate, is generally confused with *reccan*, direct, rule, also stretch: see *rack*1, *retch*1. The former spelling *recken* is historically the proper one, the termination *-on*, as with *beckon*, being prop. *-en:* see *-en*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To count, or count up; compute; calculate; tell over by items or one by one: often with *up*.

No man vpon molde schuld now deuise
Men richlier a-raid to *rekene* alle thinges.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1934.

I have not art to *reckon* my groans.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 121.

If we *reckon up* only those days which God hath accepted of our lives, a life of good years will hardly be a span long.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To *reckon* right it is required, (1.) That the mind distinguish carefully two ideas which are different one from another only by the addition or subtraction of one unit. (2.) That it retain in memory the names or marks of the several combinations from an unit to that number.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvi. 7.

2. To take into account; include in an account or category; set to one's account; impute; charge or credit.

Faith was *reckoned* to Abraham for righteousness.
Rom. iv. 9.

Also these Yles of Ynde, which beth evene azenst us, beth noght *reckned* in the Climates; for thei ben azenst us that ben in the lowe Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 186.

Was any man's lust or intemperance ever *reckoned* among the Titles of his honour? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Among the costs of production have to be *reckoned* taxes, general and local. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 23.

3†. To take account of; inquire into; consider.

Thane salle we *rekkene* fulle rathe whatt ryghte that he claymes. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1275.

4. To hold in estimation as; regard; consider as being.

We ought not to *recken* and coumpt the thynge harde
That bryngeth loye and pleasure afterwarde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

For that they *reckened* this demeanoure attempted, not so specially againste the other Lordes, as againste the Kinge hymselfe. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 43.

Though it be not expressly spoken against in Scripture, yet I *reckon* it plainly enough implied in the Scripture.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

This is *reckoned* a very polite and fashionable amusement here. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxvi.

A friend may well be *reckoned* the masterpiece of nature.
Emerson, Friendship.

=**Syn. 1.** To enumerate, cast, cast up.—**1** and **2.** *Compute, Count*, etc. (see *calculate*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a computation; cast up an account; figure up.

And when he had begune to *recken*, won was browghte vnto hym whiche ought hym ten thousande talentes.
Tyndale, Mat. xviii. 24.

2. To make an accounting; settle accounts; come to an adjustment or to terms: commonly followed by *with*.

"Parfay," seistow, "som tyme he *rekne* shal, . . .
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede."
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 12.

The lorde of those servauntes cam, and *reckened with* them. *Tyndale*, Mat. xxv. 19.

Know that ye shall to-morrow be placed before God, and *reckoned with* according to your deeds.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 104.

3†. To give an account of one's self; make an explanation.

Pandarus, withouten *rekenynge*,
Out wente anon to Eleyne and Deiphebus.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1640.

4†. To take account of the points or details of a subject; reason; discriminate.

Nothing at all, to *rekin* rycht,
Different, in to Goddis sycht,
Than bene the purest Creature
That euir wes formit of nature.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 63.

5. To base a calculation or expectation; rely; count; depend: with *on* or *upon*.

My Lord Ambassador Aston *reckons upon* you, that you will be one of his Train at his first Audience in Madrid.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 28.

Thus they [men] adore the goodly scheme by which they brought all these things to pass, and *reckon upon* it as sure and infallible for the future.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

In the whole corporation [of Newcastle-on-Tyne], the government could not *reckon on* more than four votes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

6. To hold a supposition or impression; have a notion; think; suppose; guess: as, I *reckon* a storm is coming. [The use of *reckon* in this sense, though regularly developed and found in good literature, like the corresponding sense of the transitive verb (definition 4), has by reason of its frequency in colloquial speech in some parts of the United States, especially in the South (where it occupies a place like that of *guess* in New England), come to be regarded as provincial or vulgar.]

I *reckoned* [*thought*, R. V., margin] till morning that as a lion so will he break all my bones. Isa. xxxviii. 13.

For I *reckon* that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us. Rom. viii. 18.

What, you are a courtier, I *reckon?* No wonder you wish the press was demolished. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, iii.

There is one thing I must needs add, though I *reckon* it will appear to many as a very unreasonable paradox.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, v.

I *reckon* you will be selling out the whole—it's needless making twa bites of a cherry. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, x.

I *reckon* they will always be "the girls" to us, even if they're eighty. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 444.

7. To expect; intend. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Another sweet invention,
The which in brief I *reckon* to name.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 249).

To reckon for, to give an account for; be answerable for.

If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall *reckon for* it one day. *Bp. Sanderson.*

To reckon without one's host. See *host*2.

reckoner (rek′n-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rekenere, reknare* (= D. *rekenaar* = G. *rechner* = Sw. *beräknare* = Dan. *beregner*); < *reckon* + *-er*1.] 1. One who reckons or computes: as, a rapid *reckoner*.

But retrospects with bad *reckoners* are troublesome things. *Warburton*, On Occasional Reflections.

In Ireland, where the *reckoner* would begin by saying "The two thumbs is one." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 489.

2. Something that assists a person to reckon or cast up accounts, as a book containing a series of tables; a ready-reckoner.

reckoning (rek′n-ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reckning;* < ME. *rekeninge, rekninge, rekning, recning* (= D. *rekening*, a bill, account, reckoning, = MLG. *rekeninge* = OHG. *rechenunga*, MHG. *rechenunge*, G. *rechnung* = Sw. *räkning* = Dan. *regning*, a reckoning, a computation); verbal n. of *reckon, v.*] 1. The act of counting or computing; hence, an account or calculation; an adjustment of accounts.

For it pleaseth a Mayster much to haue a true *reckoning*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I am ill at *reckoning*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 42.

The way to make *reckonings* even is to make them often.
South.

2. A bill of charges, especially in a hotel, tavern, inn, or other place of entertainment; an itemized statement of what is due; a score.

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Cervicius pales for all, his purse
Defraies all *reckonyngs*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

We were treated in the most friendly manner by these good people, and had no reason to complain of our *reckoning* on leaving. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 360.

He paid the goodwife's *reckoning*
In the coin of song and tale.
Whittier, Cobbler Keezar's Vision.

Till issuing arm'd he found the host, and cried,
"Thy *reckoning*, friend?" *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. An account of time.

Truth is truth
To the end of *reckoning*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 46.

4. The estimated time of a cow's calving. [Now only Scotch.]

Canst thou their *reck'nings* keep, the time compute?
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxxix.

5. A summing up in general; a counting of cost or expenditure; a comparison of items or particulars in any matter of accountability.

Let us care
To live so that our *reckonings* may fall even
When we're to make account.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 3.

The waste of it [time] will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your darkest *reckonings*. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 21.

6. An accounting for action or conduct; explanation; inquisition; scrutiny.

We two to *rekenynge* must be brouȝt;
Biwaare! free wille wole make thee woode.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

7. A holding in estimation; assignment of value; appreciation.

You make no further *reckoning* of it [beauty] than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed.
Sir P. Sidney.

8. Standing as to rank, quality, or worthiness; rating; consideration; reputation.

Neither ought they [certain men] to be of such *reckoning* that their opinion or conjecture should cause the laws of the Church of England to give place.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., iv.

Of honourable *reckoning* are you both.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2. 4.

One M. Harvey, a right honest man, of good *reckoning*; and one that above twenty years since bare the chiefest office in Walden with good credit.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, i.

9. *Naut.*, the calculation of the position of a ship from the rate as determined by the log, and the course as determined by the compass, the place from which the vessel started being known. See *dead-reckoning*.—**Astronomical reckoning**, a mode of stating dates before Christ, used by astronomers. The year B. C. 1 is called 0; B. C. 2 is called −1, etc.—**Count and reckoning**. See *count*[1].—**The day of reckoning**, the day of judgment; the day when account must be rendered and settlement made.—**To be astern of the reckoning**. See *astern*.—**To run ahead of one's reckoning** (*naut.*), to sail beyond the position erroneously estimated in the dead-reckoning.

reckoning-book (rek'n-ing-bůk), *n.* A book in which money received and expended is set down. *Johnson.*

reckoning-penny (rek'n-ing-pen'i), *n.* [= G. *rechenpfennig*.] A metallic disk or counter, with devices and inscriptions like a coin, formerly used in reckoning or casting up accounts.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *reclame*; < ME. *reclaimen*, *reclaymen*, *receleimen*, *recleymen*, < OF. *reclaimer*, *recleimer*, *reclamer*, F. *réclamer*, claim, reclaim, cry out against, exclaim upon, sue, claim, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reclamar* = It. *richiamare*, < L. *reclamare*, cry out against, exclaim against, contradict, call repeatedly, < *re-*, again, + *clamare*, call: see *claim*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To cry out; exclaim against something.

Hereunto Polomar *reclaiming* againe, began to aduance and magnifie the honour and dignitie of generall councels.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 637, an. 1438.

"I do not design it," says Tom, "as a reflection on Virgil; on the contrary, I know that all the manuscripts *reclaim* against such a punctuation." *Addison*, Tom Folio.

2. In *Scots law*, to appeal from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—**3†.** To draw back; give way.

Ne from his currish will a whit *reclaim*.
Spenser. (*Webster.*)

4. To effect reformation.

They, harden'd more by what might most *reclaim*,
Grieving to see his glory, at the sight
Took envy. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 791.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To cry out against; contradict; gainsay.

Herod, instead of *reclaiming* what they exclaimed, embraced and hugged their praises.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, ii. 8. (*Trench.*)

2†. To call back; call upon to return; recall; urge backward.

And willed him for to *reclayme* with speed
His scattred people, ere they all were slaine.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 9.

3. To claim the return or restoration of; demand renewed possession of; attempt to regain: as, to *reclaim* one's rights or property.

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually *reclaiming* its prior occupancy. *Coxe.*

A truly great historian would *reclaim* those materials which the novelist has appropriated. *Macaulay*, History.

4. To effect the return or restoration of; get back or restore by effort; regain; recover.

So shall the Briton blood their crowne agayn *reclame*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 48.

This arm, that hath *reclaim'd*
To your obedience fifty fortresses.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 5.

5†. In *falconry*, to draw back; recover.

Another day he wol, peraventure,
Reclayme thee and bringe thee to lure.
Chaucer, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 72.

To the bewits was added the creance, or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly; and this was called the *reclaiming* of the hawk. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

6†. To bring under restraint or within close limits; check; restrain; hold back.

By this means also the wood is *reclaimed* and repressed from running out in length beyond all measure.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

Or is her tow'ring Flight *reclaim'd*
By Seas from Icarus' Downfall nam'd?
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 23.

It cannot be intended that he should delay his assistance till corruption is *reclaimed*.
Johnson, Debates in Parliament (ed. 1787), II. 375.

7. To draw back from error or wrong-doing; bring to a proper state of mind; reform.

If he be wild,
The *reclaiming* him to good and honest, brother,
Will make much for my honour.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

'Tis the intention of Providence, in its various expressions of goodness, to *reclaim* mankind. *Rogers*, Sermons.

8. To bring to a subdued or ameliorated state; make amenable to control or use; reduce to obedience, as a wild animal; tame; subdue; also, to fit for cultivation, as wild or marshy land.

Thou [Jason] madest thy *reclaymynge* and thy lures
To ladies of thy staately aparaunce,
And of thy wordes farsed with plesaunce.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1371.

The elephant is never won with anger,
Nor must that man that would *reclaim* a lion
Take him by the teeth. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

Upon his fist he bore, for his delight,
An eagle well *reclaimed*, and lily white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 89.

A pathless wilderness remains
Yet unsubdued by man's *reclaiming* hand.
Shelley, Queen Mab, ix.

9†. To call or cry out again; repeat the utterance of; sound back; reverberate.

Melt to teares, poure out thy plaints, let Eccho *reclame* them. *Greene*, The Mourning Garment.

Reclaimed animals, in *law*, those animals, naturally wild, that are made tame by art, industry, or education, whereby a qualified property is acquired in them.—**Syn. 4** and **6**. To recover, regain, restore, amend, correct.

reclaim (rē-klām'), *n.* [< ME. *reclayme*, *recleyme*, < OF. *reclaim*, F. *réclame* = Sp. Pg. It. *reclamo*, calling back (in falconry); from the verb.] The act of reclaiming, or the state of being reclaimed, in any sense; reclamation; recall; restoration; reformation.

Non of hem all that him hide myȝh
But cam with him a *reclayme* ffro costis aboute,
And ffell with her ffetheris fflat vppon the crthe.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 182.

I see you are e'en past hope
Of all *reclaim*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

reclaimable (rē-klā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *reclaim* + *-able*.] Capable of being reclaimed, reformed, or tamed.

He said that he was young, and so *reclaimable*: that this was his first fault. *Dr. Cockburn*, Rem. on Burnet, p. 41.

reclaimably (rē-klā'ma-bli), *adv.* So as to be capable of being reclaimed.

reclaimant† (rē-klā'mant), *n.* [< OF. *reclamant*, F. *réclamant* (= Pg. It. *reclamante*), ppr. of *réclamer*, reclaim: see *reclaim*.] One who reclaims, or opposes, contradicts, or remonstrates.

reclaimer (rē-klā'mėr), *n.* One who reclaims.

reclaiming (rē-klā'ming), *p. a.* [< ME. *recleymynge*; ppr. of *reclaim*, *v.*] **1.** Serving or tending to reclaim; recalling to a regular course of life; reforming.—**2.** In *Scots law*, appealing from a judgment of the lord ordinary to the inner house of the Court of Session.—**Reclaiming days**, in *Scots law*, the days allowed within which to take an appeal.—**Reclaiming note**, in *Scots law*, the petition of appeal in a case of reclaiming.

reclaimless (rē-klām'les), *a.* [< *reclaim* + *-less*.] Incapable of being reclaimed; that cannot be reclaimed; not to be reclaimed; irreclaimable. [Rare.]

And look on Guise as a *reclaimless* Rebel.
Lee, Duke of Guise, ii. 1.

reclamation (rek-lą-mā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *reclamation*, F. *réclamation* = Sp. *reclamacion* = Pg. *reclamação* = It. *richiamazione*, a contradiction, gainsaying, < L. *reclamatio(n-)*, a cry of opposition or disapprobation, < *reclamare*, cry out against: see *reclaim*.] **1.** A reclaiming of something as a possession; a claim or demand for return or restoration; a requirement of compensation for something wrongly taken or withheld; also, a claim to a discovery as having been previously made.

When Denmark delivered up to Great Britain three prizes, carried into a port of Norway by Paul Jones in the revolutionary war, we complained of it, and continued our *reclamations* through more than sixty years.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 448.

2. A calling or bringing back, as from aberration or wrong-doing; restoration; reformation.

Not for a partnership in their vice, but for their *reclamation* from evill.
Bp. Hall, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, iii. § 6.

3. The act of subduing to fitness for service or use; taming; amelioration: as, the *reclamation* of wild animals or waste land.

A thorough course of *reclamation* was then adopted with this land, which was chiefly bog and cold boulder clay. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 205.

4. A remonstrance; representation made in opposition; a cry of opposition or disapprobation.

I suspect you must allow there is some homely truth at the bottom of what called out my worthy secretary's admonitory *reclamation*. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

reclamation-plow (rek-lą-mā'shọn-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking new land and clearing it of roots and stones. Some forms are drawn by a steam-plow engine, others by oxen or horses.

reclinant (rē-klī'nant), *a.* [< F. *réclinant*, ppr. of *réclíner*: see *recline*.] In *her.*, bending or bowed.

reclinate (rek'li-nāt), *a.* [= F. *réclíné* = Sp. Pg. *reclinado* = It. *reclinato*, < L. *reclinatus*, pp. of *reclinare*, bend back, recline: see *recline*.] Bending downward. (*a*) In *bot.*, said of stems or branches when erect or ascending at the base, then turning toward the ground; of leaves in the bud in which the blade is bent down upon the petiole or the apex of the blade upon its base; of a cotyledon doubled over in the seed. (*b*) In *entom.*, said of parts, processes, hairs, etc., which curve down toward a surface, as if to rest on it.

reclination (rek-li-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *réclinaison* = Sp. *reclinacion* = Pg. *reclinação*, < L. *reclinare*, pp. *reclinatus*, bend back: see *recline* and *reclinate*.] **1.** The act of leaning or reclining; the state of reclining or being reclined.—**2.** In *dialing*, the angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.—**3.** In *surg.*, one of the operations once used for the cure of cataract. It consists in applying a specially constructed needle in a certain manner to the anterior surface of the lens, and depressing it downward or backward into the vitreous humor.

reclinatory† (rē-klī'nā-tọ-ri), *n.* [ME. *reclinatorye*; < ML. *reclinatorium*, a place for reclining, a pillow, < L. *reclinare*, recline: see *recline*.] Something to recline on; a rest.

Therinne sette his *reclynatorye*.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

recline (rē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reclined*, ppr. *reclining*. [< OF. *recliner*, F. *réclíner* = Sp. Pg. *reclinar* = It. *reclinare*, lean back, < L. *reclinare*, lean back, recline, < *re-*, back, + **clinare*, lean: see *cline* and *lean*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lean backward or downward upon something; rest in a recumbent posture.—**2.** To bend downward; lean; have a leaning posture. [Rare.]

Eastward, in long perspective glittering, shine
The wood-crowned cliffs that o'er the lake *recline*.
Wordsworth, Descriptive Sketches.

Reclining dial. See *dial*.—**Syn.** *Recline* is always as strong as *lean*, and generally stronger, indicating a more completely recumbent position, and approaching *lie*.

II. *trans.* To place at rest in a leaning or recumbent posture; lean or settle down upon something: as, to *recline* the head on a pillow, or upon one's arm.

The mother
Reclined her dying head upon his breast. *Dryden.*

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In a shadowy saloon,
On silken cushions half *reclined*,
I watch thy grace. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

recline (rē-klīn′), *a.* [< L. *reclinis*, *reclinus*, leaning back, bent back, reclining, < *reclinare*, lean back, recline: see *recline*, *v.*] Leaning; being in a reclining posture. [Rare.]

They sat *recline*
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

recliner (rē-klī′nėr), *n.* One who or that which reclines; specifically, a reclining dial.

reclining-board (rē-klī′ning-bōrd), *n.* A board to which young persons are sometimes strapped, to prevent stooping and to give erectness to the figure. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

reclining-chair (rē-klī′ning-chār), *n.* A chair the back of which can be tilted as desired, to allow the occupant to assume a reclining position; an invalid-chair.

reclivate (rek′li-vāt), *a.* [< LL. *reclivis*, leaning backward, < L. *re-*, back, + *clivus*, sloping: see *clivous*.] In *entom.*, forming a double curve; curving outward and then inward: noting margins, parts of jointed organs, and processes.

reclothe (rē-klōŦH′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *clothe*.] To clothe again.

The varying year with blade and sheaf
Clothes and *reclothes* the happy plains.
Tennyson, Day Dream, The Sleeping Palace.

recludet (rē-klōd′), *v. t.* [= OF. *reclure*, *reclorre*, F. *reclure* = Pr. *reclaure*, *reseclure* = Sp. Pg. *recluir*, shut up, seclude, = It. *richiudere*, unclose, open, < LL. *recludere*, shut up or off, close, < L. *recludere*, unclose, open, also in LL. shut up, < *re-*, back, + *claudere*, shut: see *close*[1], and cf. *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *preclude*, *seclude*, *occlude*.] To open; unclose.

Hem softe enclude,
And towarde nyght hir yates thou *recludе*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

recluse (rē-klōs′), *a.* and *n.* [1. < ME. *recluse*, n., < OF. *reclus*, F. *reclus*, fem. *recluse* = Pr. *reclus* = Sp. Pg. *recluso* = It. *richiuso*, < LL. *reclusus*, shut up (ML. *reclusus*, m., *reclusa*, f., a recluse), pp. of *recludere*, shut up, L. unclose, open, etc.: see *recludе*. 2. < ME. *recluse*, < OF. *recluse*, a convent, monastery, < LL. *reclusa*, fem. of *reclusus*, shut up: see above.] **I.** *a.* Shut up or apart from the world; retired from public notice; sequestered; solitary; existing or passed in a solitary state: as, a *recluse* monk or hermit; a *recluse* life.

Here, as *recluse* as the Turkish Spy at Paris, I am almost unknown to every body.
Goldsmith, To Rev. Thomas Contarine.

II. *n.* **1.** A person who withdraws from the world to spend his days in seclusion and meditation; specifically, a member of a religious community who is voluntarily immured for life in a single cell. The life of a monastic recluse was a privilege accorded only to those of exceptional virtue, and only by express permission of the abbot, chapter, and bishop. In earlier monasticism, the recluse was immured in a cell, sometimes underground, and usually within the precincts of the monastery. He was to have no other apparel than that which he wore at the time of his incarceration. The doorway to the cell was walled up, and only a sufficient aperture was left for the conveyance of provisions, but so contrived as not to allow the recluse to see or be seen. Later monasticism greatly modified this rigor.

2†. A place of seclusion; a retired or quiet situation; a hermitage, convent, or the like.

It is certain that the church of Christ is the pillar of truth, or sacred *recluse* and peculiar asylum of Religion.
J. Wise, The Churches' Quarrel Espoused.

reclusе† (rē-klōz′), *v. t.* [< ME. *reclusen*; < *recluse*, *a.*] To shut up; seclude; withdraw from intercourse.

Religious out-ryders *reclused* in here cloistres.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 116.

I had a shrewd Disease hung lately upon me proceeding, as the Physicians told me, from this long *reclused* Life.
Howell, Letters, ii. 29.

reclusely (rē-klōs′li), *adv.* In a recluse manner; in retirement or seclusion from society; as a recluse. *Lee*, Eccles. Gloss.

recluseness (rē-klōs′nes), *n.* The state of being recluse; retirement; seclusion from society.

A kind of calm *recluseness* is like rest to the overlabour'd man. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 11. (Resolves, p. 349.)

reclusion (rē-klō′zhon), *n.* [< F. *reclusion* = Sp. *reclusion* = Pg. *reclusão* = It. *reclusione*, < ML. *reclusio(n-)*, < LL. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, shut up: see *recludе* and *recluse*.] **1.** A state of retirement from the world; seclusion. *Johnson.* —**2.** Specifically, the life or condition of a recluse or immured solitary.

reclusive (rē-klō′siv), *a.* [< *recluse* + *-ive*.] Affording retirement from society; recluse.

And if it sort not well, you may conceal her . . .
In some *reclusive* and religious life.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 244.

reclusory (rē-klō′sọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *reclusories* (-riz). [= Sp. It. *reclusorio*, < ML. *reclusorium*, < LL. *recludere*, pp. *reclusus*, shut up, close: see *recluse*.] The abode or cell of a recluse.

recoct† (rē-kokt′), *v. t.* [< L. *recoctus*, pp. of *recoquere*, cook again, < *re-*, again, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] To cook over again; hence, to vamp up or renew.

Old women and men, too, . . . seek, as it were, by Medea's charms, to *recoct* their corps, as she did Æson's, from feeble deformities to sprightly handsomeness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 71.

recoction (rē-kok′shọn), *n.* [< *recoct* + *-ion*.] A second coction or preparation. *Imp. Dict.*

recognisable, recognise, etc. See *recognizable*, etc.

recognition[1] (rek-ọg-nish′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *recognition*, F. *récognition* = It. *ricognizione*, *recognizione*, < L. *recognitio(n-)*, < *recognoscere*, pp. *recognitus*, recognize, know again: see *recognize*[1].] **1.** The act of recognizing; a knowing again; consciousness that a given object is identical with an object previously cognized.

Every species of fancy hath three modes: *recognition* of a thing as present, memory of it as past, and foresight of it as to come. *N. Grew.*

Sense represents phenomena empirically in perception, imagination in association, apperception in the empirical consciousness of the identity of these reproductive representations with the phenomena by which they were given therefore in *recognition*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 115.

A person's *recognition* of a colour is in part an act of inference. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 67.

2. A formal avowal of knowledge and approval or sanction; acknowledgment: as, the *recognition* of one government by another as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn *recognition* in the church of God.
Hooker.

This Byzantine synod assumed the rank and powers of the seventh general council; yet even this title was a *recognition* of the six preceding assemblies.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xlix.

On the 4th he was received in procession at Westminster, seized the crown and sceptre of the Confessor, and was proclaimed king by the name of Edward IV. . . . From the 4th of March the legal *recognition* of Edward's royal character begins, and the years of his reign date.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 355.

That a man's right to the produce of his brain is equally valid with his right to the produce of his hands is a fact which has yet obtained but a very imperfect *recognition*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 155.

3. Cognizance; notice taken; acceptance.

The interesting fact about Apollonius is the extensive *recognition* which he obtained, and the ease with which his pretensions found acceptance in the existing condition of the popular mind. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 103.

4. In *Scots law*, the recovery of lands by the proprietor when they fall to him by the fault of the vassal; or, generally, any return of the feu to the superior, by whatever ground of eviction.—**Syn. 1.** See *recognize*[1].

recognition[2] (rē-kog-nish′ọn), *n.* A repeated cognition.

recognitive (rē-kog′ni-tiv), *a.* [< L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize, + *-ive*. Cf. *cognitive*.] Recognizing; recognitory.

recognitort (rē-kog′ni-tọr), *n.* [< AF. *recognitor*, < ML. *recognitor*, < L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1].] In *law*, one of a jury impaneled on an assize: so called because they acknowledge a disseizin by their verdict. The recognitor was a witness rather than a juror in the modern sense.

The inquests by *Recognitors* which we hear of from the time of the Conqueror onwards—the sworn men by whose oaths Domesday was drawn up—come much more nearly [than compurgators] to our notion of Jurors, but still they are not the thing itself.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

recognitory (rē-kog′ni-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *recognitus*, pp. of *recognoscere*, recognize, + *-ory*[1].] Pertaining to or connected with recognition.

A pun and its *recognitory* laugh must be co-instantaneous. *Lamb*, Distant Correspondents.

recognizability (rek-ọg-nī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *recognizable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being recognizable; capacity for being recognized.

recognizable (rek′ọg-nī-za-bl or rē-kog′ni-za-bl), *a.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-able*. Cf. OF. *reconnoissable*, F. *reconnaissable*.] Capable of being recognized, known, or acknowledged. Also spelled *recognisable*.

recognizably (rek′ọg-nī-za-bli or rē-kog′ni-za-bli), *adv.* So as to be recognized.

recognizance (rē-kog′ni-zans or rē-kon′i-zans), *n.* [< ME. *recognisance*, *reconyssaunce*, < OF. *recognoissance*, *reconnoisance*, *reconoisance*, *reconnaissance*, *reconisance*, etc., F. *reconnaissance* (> E. *reconnaissance*) = Pr. *reconaissensa*, *regonoyssensa* = Pg. *reconhecença* = It. *riconoscenza*, < ML. *recognoscentia*, a recognizing, acknowledgment, an obligation binding one over to do some particular act, < L. *recognoscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1]. Cf. *cognizance*.] **1.** The act of recognizing; acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; recognition.

The great bell that heaves
With solemn sound—and thousand others more,
That distance of *recognizance* bereaves,
Make pleasing music and not wild uproar.
Keats, Sonnet, "How many Bards."

2. Mark or badge of recognition; token.

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love
Which I first gave her [a handkerchief].
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 214.

3. In *law*: (*a*) An obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, conditioned to do some particular act, as to appear at court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt.

He was bounden in a *reconyssaunce*
To paye twenty thousand shoeld anon.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 330.

This fellow might be in's time a great buyer of land, with his statutes, his *recognizances*, his fines, his double vouchers, his recoveries. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 113.

(*b*) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assize.—**To enter into recognizances.** See *enter*[1].

recognizant (rē-kog′ni-zant or rē-kon′i-zant), *a.* [< OF. *recognoissant*, ppr. of *recognoistre*, etc., recognize: see *recognize*[1].] Recognizing; perceiving.

The laird did his best to help him; but he seemed nowise *recognizant*.
George MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xv.

recognization (rē-kog-ni-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-ation*.] The act of recognizing.

recognize[1] (rek′ọg-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recognized*, ppr. *recognizing*. [With accom. term. *-ize* (as if from *recognizance*), after OF. *recognoistre*, F. *reconnaître* (> E. *reconnoiter*) = Pr. *recognoscer*, *reconoscer* = Sp. *reconocer* = Pg. *reconhecer* = It. *riconoscere*, < L. *recognoscere*, know again, recall to mind, recognize, examine, certify, < *re-*, again, + *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*. Cf. *cognize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To know (the object) again; recall or recover the knowledge of; perceive the identity of with something formerly known or in the mind.

Then first he *recognis'd* the æthereal guest;
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breast.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, l. 415.

To *recognize* an object is to identify it with some object previously seen. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 226.

2. To avow or admit a knowledge of, with approval or sanction; acknowledge or accept formally: as, to *recognize* one as ambassador; to *recognize* a government as an independent sovereignty or as a belligerent.

He brought several of them . . . to *recognize* their sense of their undue procedure used by them unto him.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond. (*Latham.*)

Only that State can live in which injury to the least member is *recognized* as damage to the whole.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Holland, immediately after the surrender of Yorktown, had *recognized* the independence of America, which had as yet only been *recognised* by France.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

3. To indicate one's acquaintance with (a person) by a salute: as, to pass one without *recognizing* him.—**4.** To indicate appreciation of: as, to *recognize* merit.—**5.** To review; reëxamine; take cognizance of anew.

However their causes speed in your tribunals, Christ will *recognize* them at a greater. *South.*

6. To acknowledge; admit or confess as an obligation or duty.

It is more to the purpose to urge that those who have so powerful an engine [as the press] in their hands should *recognize* their responsibility in the use of it.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 87.

—**Syn. 2-4.** *Recognize*, *Acknowledge*. The essential difference between these words lies in the difference between letting in to one's own knowledge (*recognize*) and letting out to other people's knowledge (*acknowledge*). Hence the opposite of *recognize* is *disown* or some kindred word; that of *acknowledge* is *conceal* or *deny*. To *recognize* an obligation and to *acknowledge* an obligation differ precisely in this way. The preacher may be able to make a man *recognize*, even if he cannot make him *acknowledge*, his need of moral improvement. See *acknowledge*.

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II. *intrans.* In *law*, to enter an obligation of record before a proper tribunal: as, A. B. *recognized* in the sum of twenty dollars.

Also spelled *recognise*.

recognize[2] (rē-kog'nīz), *v. t.* To cognize again.

By the aid of Reasoning we are guided in our search, and by it *re-cognize* known relations under somewhat different attendant circumstances.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 172.

recognizee (rē-kog-ni-zē' or rē-kon-i-zē'), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the person to whom a recognizance is made.

The recognizance is an acknowledgment of a former debt upon record, the form whereof is "that A. B. doth acknowledge to owe to our lord the king, to the plaintiff, to C. D., or the like, the sum of ten pounds" . . . : in which case the king, the plaintiff, C. D., &c., is called the *recognizee*, "is cui cognoscitur"; as he that enters into the recognizance is called the cognizor, "is qui cognoscit."
Blackstone, Com., II. xx.

recognizer (rek'og-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *recognize*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *recognizor*.] One who recognizes.

recognizingly (rek'og-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With recognition; consciously; appreciatively.

I know not if among all his "friends" he [John Wilson] has left one who feels more *recognizingly* what he was . . . than I. *Carlyle*, in Froude, Life in London, xxii.

recognizor (rē-kog'ni-zor or rē-kon'i-zor), *n.* [< OF. **recognoisseur*, F. *reconnaisseur*; as *recognize*[1] + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who enters into a recognizance.

recognoscet, *v. t.* [< L. *recognoscere*, recognize: see *recognize*[1].] Same as *recognize*[1]. *Boyle.*

The Examiner [Boyle] might have remembered . . . who it was that distinguished his style with "ignore" and "*recognosce*," and other words of that sort, which nobody has yet thought fit to follow him in.
Bentley (quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 118).

recoil[1] (rē-koil'), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *recoyle*, *recule*; < ME. *recoilen*, *reculen*, < OF. *reculer*, F. *reculer*, draw back, go back, recoil, retire, defer, drive off (= Pr. Sp. *recular* = Pg. *recuar* = It. *reculare*, *rinculare*), < ML. *reculare*, go backward, < L. *re-*, back, + *culus* (> F. *cul*), the hinder parts, posteriors; cf. Ir. Gael. *cúl*, the back, hinder part, = W. *cil*, back, a retreat.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To draw back; go back; retreat; take a sudden backward motion after an advance.

Sodainely he blewe the retraite, and *reculed* almoste a myle backewarde. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 6.

We were with vyolence and rage of the sayde tempest constreyned to *recoyle* and turne backwardes, and to seke some hauyn vpon the coste of Turkey.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

Ye both forwearied be; therefore a whyle
I read you rest, and to your bowres *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 17.

Looking on the lines
Of my boy's face, methoughts I did *recoil*
Twenty-three years, and saw myself unbreech'd.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 154.

Their manner is, when any will inuade them, to allure and drawe them on by flying and *reculing* (as if they were afraide). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 489.

His men were compelled to *recoil* from the dense array of German pikes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

2. To start or draw back, as from anything repulsive, distressing, alarming, or the like; shrink.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,
Amid the chords bewildered laid,
And back *recoiled*, he knew not why,
E'en at the sound himself had made.
Collins, The Passions.

The heart
Recoils from its own choice.
Cowper, Task, i. 467.

3. To fall, rush, start, bound, or roll back, as in consequence of resistance which cannot be overcome by the force impressed; return after a certain strain or impetus: literally or figuratively.

These dread curses, like the sun 'gainst glass,
Or like an overcharged gun, *recoil*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 331.

Revenge, at first though sweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itself *recoils*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 172.

4†. To fall off; degenerate.

Be revenged;
Or she that bore you was no queen, and you
Recoil from your great stock.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 128.

II.† *trans.* To drive back.

Mariners and merchants with much toyle
Labour'd in vaine to have secur'd their prize, . . .
But neither toyle nor traveill might her backe *recoyle*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 19.

recoil[1] (rē-koil'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *recule*; < OF. *recul*, recoil, backward movement, retreat, F. *recul*, recoil, rebound, = Pg. *recuo*, a recoil; from the verb.] **1†.** A drawing back; retreat.

Where, having knowledge of Omore his *recule*, he pursued him. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Ireland. (*Nares.*)

2. A backward movement; a rebound: literally or figuratively.

On a sudden open fly
With impetuous *recoil* and jarring sound
The infernal doors. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 880.

The *recoil* from formalism is scepticism.
F. W. Robertson.

Who knows it not — this dead *recoil*
Of weary fibres stretched with toil?
O. W. Holmes, Midsummer.

3. Specifically, the rebound or resilience of a firearm or a piece of ordnance when discharged.

Like an unskilful gunner, he usually misses his aim, and is hurt by the *recoil* of his own piece.
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

Energy of recoil. See *energy*. — **Recoil-check.** See *check*[1].

recoil[2] (rē-koil'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *coil*[1].] To coil again.

He [the driller] then reverses the motion, uncoils it [the cable], and *recoils* it up the other way.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 116.

recoiler (rē-koi'lėr), *n.* One who recoils or falls back. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

recoil-escapement (rē-koil'es-kāp'ment), *n.* In *horol.*, an escapement in which after each beat the escape-wheel recoils, or moves backward slightly: opposed to a *dead-beat escapement*, in which the escape-wheel rests dead, or without motion in the interval between the beats.

recoilment (rē-koil'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *recuilment*; < OF. (and F.) *reculement*, < *reculer*, recoil: see *recoil*[1].] The act of recoiling.

The sharp pains of the stone were allay'd by that heaviness of sense which the *recuilment* of serous moisture into the habit of the body and insertions of the nerves occasion'd. *Hammond*, in Bp. Fell.

recoil-pallet (rē-koil'pal'et), *n.* One of the pallets which form an essential part of the mechanism of a recoil-escapement.

Recoil pallets — and dead ones too — should only just clear the teeth. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 79.

recoil-wave (rē-koil'wāv), *n.* A dicrotic wave.

recoin (rē-koin'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *coin*[1].] To coin again: as, to *recoin* gold or silver. *Locke.*

recoinage (rē-koi'nāj), *n.* [< *recoin* + *-age*.] **1.** The act of coining anew. — **2.** That which is coined anew.

recoiner (rē-koi'nėr), *n.* One who recoins.

recollect[1] (rē-ko-lekt'), *v.* [< L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere* (> It. *raccogliere*, *raccorre*, *ricogliere*, *ricorre* = Pg. *recolher* = Sp. *recoleyir* = F. *recueillir*, also *récolliger*), gather up again, recollect, < *re-*, again, + *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather, collect: see *collect*. Cf. *recollect*[2] and *recueil*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To collect or gather again; collect what has been scattered: often written distinctively *re-collect*: as, to *re-collect* routed troops.

So oft shalt thou eternal favour gain,
Who *recollectedst* Ireland to them twain.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

The Lake of Zembre, . . . now dispersed into ample lakes, and againe *recollecting* his extravagant waters.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

He [Gray] asks his friend Stonehewer, in 1760, "Did you never observe (while rocking winds are piping loud) that pause as the gust is *re-collecting* itself?"
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 163.

2†. To summon back, as scattered ideas; reduce to order; gather together.

"Young man" (quoth she), "thy spirites *recollect*;
Be not amazde mine vncouth shape to see."
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Recollecting of all our scattered thoughts and exterior extravagances . . . is the best circumstance to dispose us to a heavenly visitation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

3. To recover (one's self); collect (one's self): used reflexively in the past participle.

Thor. You'll be temperate,
And hear me.
Ger. Speak, I am *re-collected*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 3.

Now if Joseph would make one of his long speeches, I might *recollect* myself a little.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

4†. To gather; collect.

These fishers . . . from their watery empire *recollect*
All that may men approve or men detect.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 1. 54.

II. *intrans.* To come together again; reunite.

Though diffus'd, and spread in infinite,
Shall *recollect*, and in one all unite.
Donne, To Lady Bedford.

recollect[2] (rek-o-lekt'), *v. t.* [In form and origin same as *recollect*[1], but in pronunciation and sense depending upon the noun *recollection*.] To recover or recall knowledge of; bring back to the mind or memory; remember.

Conscious of age, she *recollects* her youth.
Cowper, Truth, l. 153.

Perchance
We do but *recollect* the dreams that come
Just ere the waking. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

=Syn. To call up, call to mind. See *remember* and *memory*.

Recollect[3] (rek'o-lekt), *n.* Same as *Recollet*.

The *Recollects* were uninfected by Jansenism.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 709.

recollectedness (rek-o-lek'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The result of searching the memory, as putting a person into complete possession of what he remembers.

Recollectedness to every good purpose; unpremeditatedness to every bad purpose.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, II. iv.

2. Self-possession; mastery of what is in one's mind.

I spoke with *recollectedness* and power.
Bp. Wilberforce, Diary, March 3, 1857.

recollection (rek-o-lek'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recollection*, F. *récollection* = Sp. *recoleccion*, recollection, = Pg. *recoleição*, retirement, < L. *recollectio(n-)*, < *recolligere*, pp. *recollectus*, collect again: see *recollect*[1], *recollect*[2].] **1.** The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the act by which objects are voluntarily recalled to the memory or ideas are revived in the mind; the searching of the memory; reminiscence; remembrance.

If it [the idea] be sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view, it is *recollection*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period over which such power extends; remembrance: as, the events mentioned are not within my *recollection*.

When I think of my own native land,
In a moment I seem to be there;
But alas! *recollection* at hand
Soon hurries me back to despair.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond *recollection* presents them to view!
S. Woodworth, The Bucket.

3. That which is recollected; something recalled to mind.

One of his earliest *recollections*. *Macaulay.*

Thinks I, "Aha!
When I can talk, I'll tell Mamma."
— And that 's my earliest *recollection*.
F. Locker, A Terrible Infant.

4. The operation or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; collectedness.

From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and *recollection* which scarcely suited his time of life. *W. Robertson*, Charles V.

=Syn. 1-3. *Remembrance*, *Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.

recollective (rek-o-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *recollect*[2] + *-ive*.] Having the power of recollecting. *Foster.*

Recollet (rek'o-let), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *Recollect*; < OF. *recollet*, F. *récollet* = Sp. Pg. *recoleto* = It. *recolletto*, m. (F. *récollette* = Sp. Pg. *recoleta* = It. *recolletta*, f.), < L. *recollectus*, pp. of *recolligere*, recollect: see *recollect*[1].] A member of a congregation of a monastic order which follows an especially strict rule. The most noted Recollets belong to the Franciscan order, and form a branch of the Observantines. See *Franciscan*.

recolor, recolour (rē-kul'or), *v.* [< *re-* + *color*, *colour*.] **I.** *trans.* To color or dye again.

The monuments which were restored . . . may also in part have been *recoloured*. *Athenæum*, No. 3237, p. 643.

II. *intrans.* To reassume a color; flush again. [Rare.]

The swarthy blush *recolours* in his cheeks.
Byron, Lara, i. 13.

recomandt, *v.* A Middle English form of *recommend*.

recombine (rē-kom-bīn'), *v. t.* [= F. *récombiner* = Sp. *recombinar*; as *re-* + *combine*.] To combine again.

Which when to-day the priest shall *recombine*,
From the mysterious holy touch such charms
Will flow. *Carew*, On the Marriage of P. K. and C. C.

recomfort (rē-kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *recomforten*, *reconforten*, *recounforten*, < OF. *reconforter*, *recunforter*, F. *réconforter* = It. *riconfortare*, strengthen anew; as *re-* + *comfort*.] **1†.** To give new strength to.

The kynge Pyngnores com with vijml Saisnes, that hem *recounforted* and moche sustened, for thei smyten in among the kynge Ventres meyne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

In strawberries . . . it is usual to help the ground with muck, and likewise to *recomfort* it sometimes with muck put to the roots. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 403.

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2. To comfort again; console anew.

And hym with al hire wit to *reconforte*,
As sche best koude, she gan hym to disport.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1672.

Reconfort thyself, wench, in a better choice.
Middleton, Family of Love, ii. 4.

recomfortlesst (rē-kum'fėrt-les), *a.* [< **recomfort*, *n.* (< F. *reconfort*, succor, consolation), + *-less*.] Without comfort.

There all that night remained Britomart,
Restlesse, *recomfortlesse*, with heart deepe grieved.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 24.

recomforturet (rē-kum'fėr-tūr), *n.* [< *recomfort* + *-ure*.] Renewal or restoration of comfort.

They shall breed
Selves of themselves, to your *recomforture* [orig. *recomjiture*]. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 425.

recommence (rē-kọ-mens'), *v.* [< F. *recommencer* = Pr. *recomensar* = It. *ricominciare*; as *re-* + *commence*.] **I.** *intrans.* To begin again to be; begin again.

He seemed desirous enough of *recommencing* courtier.
Johnson, Swift.

The transport of reconciliation was soon over; and the old struggle *recommenced*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. *trans.* To cause again to begin to be; begin again.

I could be well content, allow'd the use
Of past experience, . . .
To *recommence* life's trial. *Cowper*, Four Ages.

recommencement (rē-kọ-mens'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommencement* = It. *ricominciamento*; as *recommence* + *-ment*.] A commencement anew.

recommend (rek-ọ-mend'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recommaund*; < ME. *recommenden*, *recomanden*, *recomaunden*, < OF. *recommander*, *recumander*, F. *recommander* = Pr. *recommandar* = Cat. *recomanar* = Sp. *recomendar* = Pg. *recommendar* = It. *raccomandare*, < ML. *recommendare*, recommend, < L. *re-*, again, + *commendare*, commend: see *commend*.] **1.** To commend to another's notice; put in a favorable light before another; commend or give favorable representations of; bring under one's notice as likely to be of service.

Custance, your child, hir *recomandeth* ofte
Un-to your grace.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 180.

And we praye the kynge of Fraunce that he wyll vs *recommaunde* to the myghty kyng of Englande.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxvi).

In my most hearty wise I *recommend* me to you.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 297).

He *recommends* a red striped silk to the pale complexion, white to the brown, and dark to the fair.
Addison, Spectator, No. 265.

2. To make acceptable; attract favor to.

Conversing with the meanest of the people, and choosing such for his Apostles, who brought nothing to *recommend* them but innocency and simplicity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

As shades more sweetly *recommend* the light,
So modest plainness sets off sprightly wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 301.

3. To commit or intrust, as in prayer.

Alle the bretherin and sistrin . . . han *recomoandid* in here mynde the stat of holi Chirche, and for pes and vnite in the lond. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Paul chose Silas, and departed, being *recommended* by the brethren unto the grace of God. Acts xv. 40.

4. To advise, as to an action, practice, measure, remedy, or the like; advise (that something be done).

If there be a particular inn . . . where you are well acquainted, . . . *recommend* your master thither.
Swift, Advice to Servants, To the Groom.

He *recommended* that the whole disposition of the camp should be changed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 67.

I was . . . strongly *recommended* to sell out by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

5†. To give or commit in kindness.

Denied me mine own purse,
Which I had *recommended* to his use
Not half an hour before. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 94.

To recommend itself, to be agreeable; make itself acceptable.

This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
Nimbly and sweetly *recommends itself*
Unto our gentle senses. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 2.

recommendable (rek-ọ-men'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommandable* = Sp. *recomendable* = Pg. *recommendavel*; as *recommend* + *-able*.] Capable of being or suitable to be recommended; worthy or deserving of recommendation or praise. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, Pref.

recommendableness (rek-ọ-men'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being recommendable. *Dr. H. More*.

recommendably (rek-ọ-men'da-bli), *adv.* In a recommendable manner; so as to deserve recommendation.

recommendation (rek'ọ-men-dā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recomendacyon*, < OF. (and F.) *recommandation* = Pr. *recomandatio* = Sp. *recomendacion* = Pg. *recommendação* = It. *raccomandazione*, < ML. *recommendatio(n-)*, < *recommendare*, recommend: see *recommend*.] **1.** The act of recommending or of commending; the act of representing in a favorable manner for the purpose of procuring the notice, confidence, or civilities of another.

My wife . . . referred her to all the neighbors for a character; but this our peeress declined as unnecessary, alleging that her cousin Thornhill's *recommendation* would be sufficient. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

2. That which procures a kind or favorable reception; any thing, quality, or attribute, which produces or tends to produce a favorable acceptance, reception, or adoption.

Poplicola's doors were opened on the outside, to save the people even the common civility of asking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*.
Dryden.

3†. Favor; repute.

Whome I founde a lorde of hyghe *recomendacyon*, noble, lyberall, and curtesse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxvii.

It [the burying of the dead] hath always been had in an extraordinary *recommendation* amongst the ancients.
North, tr. of Plutarch, ii.

4. A letter of recommendation. [Colloq.]—**Letter of recommendation**, a letter given by one person to another, and addressed to a third or "to whom it may concern," in which the bearer is represented as worthy of consideration and confidence.

recommendative† (rek-ọ-men'da-tiv), *n.* [= OF. *recommandatif* = It. *raccomandativo*; as *recommend* + *-ative*.] That which recommends; a recommendation. *Imp. Dict.*

recommendatory (rek-ọ-men'dā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *recomendatorio* = It. *raccomandatorio*; < *recommend* + *-at-ory*. Cf. *commendatory*.] Serving to recommend; recommending.

If you . . . send us withal a Copy of your *Recommendatory* Letters, we shall then take care that you may with all speed repair to us upon the Public Faith.
Milton, Letters of State (Works, VIII. 271).

recommender (rek-ọ-men'dėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recommandeur* = Pg. *recommendador* = It. *raccomandatore*; from the verb.] One who or that which recommends.

This letter is in your behalf, fair maid;
There 's no denying such a *recommender*.
Digby, Elvira, i. 1.

recommit (rē-kọ-mit'), *v. t.* [= It. *ricommettere*; as *re-* + *commit*. Cf. ML. *recommittere*, commend.] **1.** To commit again: as, to *recommit* persons to prison.

When they had bailed the twelve bishops who were in the Tower, the House of Commons expostulated with them, and caused them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon*.

2. To refer again as to a committee.

I shall propose to you to suppress the Board of Trade and Plantations, and to *recommit* all its business to the council. *Burke*, Economical Reform.

If a report is *recommitted* before it has been agreed to by the assembly, what has heretofore passed in the committee is of no validity.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 291.

recommitment (rē-kọ-mit'mẹnt), *n.* [< *recommit* + *-ment*.] **1.** A second or renewed commitment.—**2.** A renewed reference to a committee.

recommittal (rē-kọ-mit'al), *n.* [< *recommit* + *-al*.] Same as *recommitment*.

recompact (rē-kọm-pakt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *compact*[1], *v.*] To compact or join anew.

Repair
And *recompact* my scatter'd body.
Donne, A Valediction of my Name.

recompencet, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *recompense*.

recompensation (rē-kom-pen-sā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recompensacion*, *recompensacioun*, < OF. *recompensation* = Sp. *recompensacion* = Pg. *recompensação* = It. *ricompensazione*, < ML. *recompensatio(n-)*, a rewarding, < *recompensare*, reward: see *recompense*.] **1**†. A recompense.

They ne owhte nat ryht for the *recompensacyon* for to geten hem bounte and prowesse.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

And that done, he shuld geue vnto the duke, in *recompensacion* of his costys, so many wedgys of golde as shulde charge or lade viii. charettis.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1391.

2. In *Scots law*, a case in which the plaintiff pursues for a debt, and the defendant pleads compensation, to which the pursuer replies by pleading compensation also.

recompense (rek'ọm-pens), *v.*; pret. and pp *recompensed*, ppr. *recompensing*. [Formerly also *recompence*; < ME. *recompensen*, < OF. *recompenser*, F. *récompenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recompensar* = It. *ricompensare*, < ML. *recompensare*, reward, remunerate, < L. *re-*, again, + *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make a return to; give or render an equivalent to, as for services or loss; compensate: with a person as object.

For they cannot *recompence* the, butt thou shalt be *recompensed* at the resurreccion of the iuste men.
Tyndale, Luke xiv. 14.

Yet fortune cannot *recompense* me better
Than to die well and not my master's debtor.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 75.

2. To return an equivalent for; pay for; reward; requite.

I will *recompense* their iniquity. Jer. xvi. 18.

He means to *recompense* the pains you take
By cutting off your heads. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4. 15.

He shall *recompense* them their wickedness, and destroy them in their own malice.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, xciv. 23.

3. To pay or give as an equivalent; pay back.

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Rom. xii. 17.

4. To make amends for by some equivalent; make compensation for; pay some forfeit for.

If the man have no kinsman to *recompense* the trespass unto. Num. v. 8.

So shall his father's wrongs be *recompensed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 161.

The sun, whose presence they are long deprived of in the winter (which is *recompensed* in their nightlesse Summer), is worshipped amongst them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

Where thou mightst hope to change
Torment with ease, and soonest *recompense*
Dole with delight. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 893.

He is a very licentious translator, and does not *recompense* his neglect of the author by beauties of his own.
Johnson, Stepney.

5. To serve as an equivalent or recompense for.

The tenderness of an uncle *recompensed* the neglect of a father. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Remunerate*, *Reimburse*, etc. (see *indemnify*), repay.

II.† *intrans.* To make amends or return. *Chaucer*.

recompense (rek'ọm-pens), *n.* [Formerly also *recompence*; < OF. *recompense*, F. *récompense* = Sp. Pg. *recompensa* = It. *ricompensa*, f., *ricompenso*, m., < ML. *recompensa*, recompense; from the verb.] An equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered; compensation; reward; amends; requital.

To me belongeth vengeance and *recompence*.
Deut. xxxii. 35.

Is this a child's love? or a *recompense*
Fit for a father's care?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere;
Heaven did a *recompense* as largely send.
Gray, Elegy.

recompensement† (rek'ọm-pens-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *recompensement* = It. *ricompensamento*; as *recompense* + *-ment*.] Recompense; requital.

Edfryde had great summes of money in *recompencement* of his brother's deth. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cxxxv.

recompenser (rek'ọm-pen-sėr), *n.* [< OF. *recompenseur*, F. *récompenseur* = Pg. *recompensador*, < ML. *recompensator*, < *recompensare*, recompense: see *recompense*.] One who or that which recompenses.

recompensive (rek'ọm-pen-siv), *a.* [< *recompense* + *-ive*.] Having the character of a recompense; compensative.

Reduce those seeming inequalities and respective distributions in this world to an equality and *recompensive* justice in the next. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. § 47.

recompile (rē-kọm-pīl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *compile*.] To compile anew. *Bacon*.

recompilement (rē-kọm-pīl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *recompile* + *-ment*.] A new compilation or digest.

Although I had a purpose to make a particular digest or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aside.
Bacon, A Compiling an Amendment of the Laws.

recomplete (rē-kọm-plēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *complete*.] To complete anew; make complete again, as after an injury.

The ability of an organism to *recomplete* itself when one of its parts has been cut off is of the same order as the ability of an injured crystal to *recomplete* itself.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 64.

recompletion (rē-kọm-plē'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *completion*.] Completion again, as after an injury which has caused incompleteness.

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In this way, by successive destruction and *re-completion*.
J. D. Dana, Text-book of Geology (3d ed.), p. 33.

recompose (rē-kom-pōz'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *recomposer*; as *re-* + *compose*. Cf. Sp. *recomponer* = Pg. *recompôr* = It. *ricomporre*, recompose.] **1.** To quiet anew; compose or tranquilize that which is ruffled or disturbed: as, to *recompose* the mind.

By music he was *recomposed* and tamed.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 3.

2. To compose anew; form or adjust again.

We were able to produce a lovely purple, which we can destroy or *recompose* at pleasure. *Boyle*, Works, I. 738.

recomposer (rē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* One who or that which recomposes.

No animal figure can offer to move or wagge amisse but it meets with a proper corrector and *re-composer* of its motions. *Dr. H. More*, Moral Cabbala, i.

recomposition (rē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *recomposition* = Sp. *recomposicion* = Pg. *recomposição*; as *re-* + *composition*.] The act of recomposing; composition renewed.

I have taken great pains with the *recomposition* of this scene. *Lamb*, To Coleridge. (*Latham.*)

recompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *recount*[1].

reconcilable (rek'on-sī-la-bl), *a.* [Also *reconcileable*; < *reconcile* + *-able*. Cf. F. *réconciliable* = Sp. *reconciliable* = Pg. *reconciliavel* = It. *riconciliabile*, < L. as if **reconciliabilis*, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Capable of being reconciled. Specifically—(*a*) Capable of being brought again to friendly feelings; capable of renewed friendship. (*b*) Capable of being made to agree or be consistent; able to be harmonized or made congruous.

Acts not *reconcileable* to the rules of discretion, decency, and right reason. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The different accounts of the Numbers of Ships . . . are *reconcileable* by supposing that some spoke of the men of war only and others added the Transports.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

So *reconcilable* are extremes, when the earliest extreme is laid in the unnatural. *De Quincey*, Plato.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Appeasable, placable. (*b*) Consistent (with).

reconcilableness (rek'on-sī-la-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reconcilable. (*a*) Possibility of being restored to friendship and harmony. (*b*) Consistency; harmony. Also spelled *reconcileableness*.

Discerning how the several parts of Scripture are fitted to several times, persons, and occurrences, we shall discover not only a *reconcilableness*, but a friendship and perfect harmony, betwixt texts that here seem most at variance. *Boyle*.

reconcilably (rek'on-sī-la-bli), *adv.* In a reconcilable manner. Also *reconcileably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reconciled*, ppr. *reconciling*. [< ME. *reconcilen*, *reconsylen*, *recounselen*, < OF. *reconcilier*, *reconseiller*, F. *réconcilier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reconciliar* = It. *riconciliare*, < L. *reconciliare*, bring together again, reunite, reconcile, < *re-*, again, + *conciliare*, bring together, conciliate: see *conciliate*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To conciliate anew; restore to union and friendship after estrangement or variance; bring again to friendly or favorable feelings.

First be *reconciled* to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Mat. v. 24.

We pray you, in Christ's stead, be ye *reconciled* to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

To be friends for her sake, to be *reconciled*.
Tennyson, Maud, xix.

2. To adjust; pacify; settle: as, to *reconcile* differences or quarrels.

You never shall, so help you truth and God!
Embrace each other's love in banishment; . . .
Nor never write, regreet, nor *reconcile*
This louring tempest of your home-bred hate.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 186.

3. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submission: with *to*.

The treasurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himself *to* wavering affections. *Clarendon*.

I found his voice distinct till I came near Front street. . . . This *reconciled* me *to* the newspaper accounts of his having preached to twenty-five thousand people in the fields. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 169.

Men *reconcile* themselves very fast *to* a bold and good measure when once it is taken, though they condemned it in advance. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

4. To make consistent or congruous; bring to agreement or suitableness: often followed by *with* or *to*.

Such welcome and unwelcome things at once
'Tis hard to *reconcile*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 139.

If it be possible to *reconcile* contradictions, he will praise him by displeasing him, and serve him by disserving him.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxv.

5. To rid of apparent discrepancies; harmonize: as, to *reconcile* the accounts of a fact given by two historians: often with *with* or *to*.

However, it breeds much difficulty to *reconcile* the ancient Historie of the Babylonian and Assyrian great and long continued Empire *with* the kingdomes and Kings in that Chapter by Moses mentioned.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

6. *Eccles.*, to restore to sacred uses after desecration, or to unity with the church, by a prescribed ceremonial: as, to *reconcile* a church or a cemetery which has been profaned, as by murder; to *reconcile* a penitent (that is, to restore to communion one who has lapsed, as into heresy or schism).

Oure righte Heritage before seyd [Palestine] scholde be *reconsyled* and put in the Hondes of the righte Heires of Jesu Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

The chirche is entredited til it be *reconciled* by the bysshop. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Innocent III. ordered that the remains of the excommunicated person . . . should . . . be exhumed; if not, that the cemetery should be *reconciled* by the aspersion of holy water solemnly blessed. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 134.

7†. To recover; regain.

Othir kynges of the kith, that comyn fro Troy,
That were put fro there prouyns, Repaire agayne,
Recounseled to there cuntre, comyns & other.
And were welcom, I-wis, to wyuis & all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12931.

8. In *ship-building*, to join (a piece of work) fair with another. The term refers particularly to the reversion of curves. = **Syn. 1.** *Reconcile*, *Conciliate*, pacify, appease. *Reconcile* may apply to one or both parties to a quarrel; *conciliate* to only one. With either word, if only one side is meant, the person or persons seem to be rather in a position of superiority.—**2.** To compose, heal.

II.† *intrans.* To become reconciled.

Your thoughts, though much startled at first, *reconcile* to it. *Abp. Sancroft*, Sermons, p. 104. (*Latham.*)

reconcilement (rek'on-sīl-ment), *n.* [< OF. *reconciliement*, F. *réconciliement* = Pr. *reconciliament* = It. *riconciliamento*; as *reconcile* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of reconciling, in any sense; reconciliation; renewal of interrupted friendship.

Reconcilement is better managed by an amnesty, and passing over that which is past, than by apologies and excusations. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 316.

2. Adjustment.

By *reconcilement* exquisite and rare,
The form, port, motions, of this Cottage-girl
Were such as might have quickened and inspired
A Titian's hand. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

reconciler (rek'on-sī-lėr), *n.* One who reconciles; especially, one who brings parties at variance into renewed friendship.

reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reconciliation*, F. *réconciliation* = Pr. *reconciliatio* = Sp. *reconciliacion* = Pg. *reconciliação* = It. *riconciliazione*, < L. *reconciliatio*(*n*-), a restoration, renewal, reconciliation, < *reconciliare*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] **1.** The act of reconciling parties at variance; renewal of friendship after disagreement or enmity.

A man that languishes in your displeasure,
. . . your lieutenant, Cassio. Good my lord,
If I have any grace or power to move you,
His present *reconciliation* take.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 47.

I have found out a Pique she has taken at him, and have fram'd a letter that makes her sue for *Reconciliation* first. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 11.

2. The act of harmonizing or making consistent; an agreement of things seemingly opposite, different, or inconsistent.

These distinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and easy *reconciliation* of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture with respect to this affection. *D. Rogers*.

3. *Eccles.*: (*a*) Removal of the separation made between God and man by sin; expiation; propitiation; atonement. 2 Chron. xxix. 24. (*b*) Restoration to sacred uses after desecration, or to communion with the church. See *reconcile*, 6.

The local interdict is quite peculiar to the Church of Rome. It is removed by what is termed *reconciliation*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 188.

=**Syn. 1.** *Atonement*, *Expiation*, etc. (see *propitiation*); reconcilement, appeasement, pacification, reunion.

reconciliatory (rek-on-sil'i-a-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *reconciliatoire*, F. *réconciliatoire* = Sp. *reconciliatorio*, < L. *reconciliare*, pp. *reconciliatus*, reconcile: see *reconcile*.] Able or tending to reconcile.

Those *reconciliatory* papers fell under the eyes of some grave divines on both parts.
Bp. Hall, Specialties of the Life of Bp. Bull.

recondensation (rē-kon-den-sā'shon), *n.* [< *recondense* + *-ation*.] The act of recondensing.

recondense (rē-kon-dens'), *v. t.* [= OF. *recondenser* = It. *ricondensare*; as *re-* + *condense*.] To condense again.

recondite (rē-kon'dit or rek'on-dīt), *a.* [< ME. **recondit*, *recondet*, < OF. *recondit* = Sp. *recóndito* = Pg. It. *recondito*, hidden, secret, etc., < L. *reconditus*, put away, hidden, secret, pp. of *recondere*, put back again, put away, hide, < *re-*, back, + *condere*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*[1].] **1.** Hidden from mental view; secret; abstruse: as, *recondite* causes of things.

When the most inward and *recondite* spirits of all things shall be dislodged from their old close residences.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv. (*Latham.*)

Occasionally, . . . when a question of theological or political interest touches upon the more *recondite* stores of history, we have an industrious examination of ancient sources. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 55.

2. Profound; dealing with things abstruse.

Men of more *recondite* studies and deep learning.
Felton, On Reading the Classics. (*Latham.*)

It is this mine of *recondite* quotations in their original languages, most accurately translated, which has imparted such an enduring value to this treasure of the ancient theology, philosophy, and literature.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 400.

The most trivial passages he regards as oracles of the highest authority, and of the most *recondite* meaning.
Macaulay, Dryden.

3. In *bot.*, concealed; not easily seen.—**4.** In *entom.*, said of organs which are concealed in repose: opposed to *exserted*. Specifically applied to the aculeus or sting of a hymenopterous insect when it is habitually withdrawn into the body. =**Syn. 1.** Occult, mystical, mysterious, deep.

reconditeness (rē-kon'dit-nes or rek'on-dīt-nes), *n.* The character or state of being recondite; profound or hidden meaning.

reconditory (rē-kon'di-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *reconditories* (-riz). [= Pg. It. *reconditorio*, a hiding-place, < ML. *reconditorium*, a repository for archives, < L. *recondere*, pp. *reconditus*, put or hide away: see *recondite*.] A repository; a storehouse or magazine. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

reconduct (rē-kon-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *reconductus*, pp. of *reconducere*, bring back, hire anew (> It. *ricondurre*, prorogue, continue, = Sp. *reconducir*, renew a lease, = Pg. *reconduzir* = F. *reconduire*, reconduct), < *re-*, back, + *conducere*, lead: see *conduct*.] To conduct back or again.

Amidst this new creation want'st a guide
To *reconduct* thy steps?
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

reconduction (rē-kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *réconduction* = Sp. *reconduccion*, renewal of a lease, = Pg. *reconducção*, prorogation, continuance, < NL. **reconductio*(*n*-), < L. *reconducere*, pp. *reconductus*, hire anew: see *reconduct*.] In *law*, a renewal of a lease.

reconfirm (rē-kon-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconfirmer*, < ML. *reconfirmare*, confirm anew, < L. *re-*, again, + *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm*.] To confirm anew. *Clarendon*, Life, III. 835.

reconjoin (rē-kon-join'), *v. t.* [= It. *ricongiugnere*, < ML. *reconjungere*, join again, < L. *re-*, again, + *conjungere*, conjoin: see *conjoin*.] To conjoin or join anew. *Boyle*, Works, I. 739.

reconnaissance (rē-kon'ā-sans), *n.* [Also *reconnoissance*; < F. *reconnaissance*, formerly *reconnoissance*, recognition, reconnaissance: see *recognizance*.] The act or operation of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically—(*a*) An examination of a territory or of an enemy's position, for the purpose of directing military operations. (*b*) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (*c*) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work, as a road, a railway, or a canal.—**Reconnaissance in force** (*milit.*), a demonstration or attack by a considerable body of men for the purpose of discovering the position or strength of an enemy.

reconnoissance (rek-o-noi'sins), *n.* Same as *reconnaissance*.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reconnoitered*, *reconnoitred*, ppr. *reconnoitering*, *reconnoitring*. [< OF. *recognoistre*, *reconoistre*, F. *reconnaître*, recognize, take a precise view of: see *recognize*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To know again; recognize.

So incompetent has the generality of historians been for the province they have undertaken, that it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to *reconnoitre* the events of their own times as transmitted to us by ignorance and misrepresentation. *Walpole*, Historic Doubts, Pref.

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose, however, in his short hair and his present uncouth appearance.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. To examine with the eye; make a preliminary survey of; specifically, to examine or survey, as a tract or region, for military, engineering, or geological purposes. See *reconnaissance*.

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These gardens also seem to be those where Titus was in such great danger when he came to *reconnoitre* the city.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 19.

An aged, sour-visaged domestic *reconnoitered* them through a small square hole in the door.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

II. *intrans.* To make a survey or inspection preliminary to taking some action; examine a position, person, opinion, etc., as a precaution.

He . . . thrust out his head, and, after *reconnoitering* for a couple of minutes, drew it in again.
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 51.

She saw a tardigrade slowly walking round a bladder (of *Utricularia clandestina*), as if *reconnoitring*.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 408.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-ọ-noi'tėr), *n.* [< *reconnoiter, reconnoitre, v.*] A preliminary survey; a reconnaissance.

Satisfied with his *reconnoitre*, Losely quitted the skeleton pile. *Bulwer*, What Will He Do with It? x. 1.

reconquer (rē-kong'kėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *reconquerir, reconquerre*, F. *reconquérir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *reconquistar* = It. *riconquistare*); as *re-* + *conquer*.] 1. To conquer again; recover by conquest.

Belisarius has *reconquered* Africa from the Vandals.
Brougham.

2. To recover; regain.

Nor has Protestantism in the course of two hundred years been able to *reconquer* any portion of what she then lost. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

reconquest (rē-kong'kwest), *n.* [< OF. *reconqueste*, F. *reconquête* = Sp. Pg. *reconquista* = It. *riconquista;* as *re-* + *conquest*.] A second or repeated conquest. *Hall*.

reconsecrate (rē-kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consecrate*.] To consecrate anew.

If a church should be consumed by fire, it shall, in such a case, be *reconsecrated*. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

reconsecration (rē-kon-sē-krā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *consecration*.] A renewed consecration.

reconsider (rē-kọn-sid'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *reconsiderer*, F. *reconsidérer* = It. *riconsiderare;* as *re-* + *consider*.] 1. To consider again; turn over in the mind again; review.

Reconsider from time to time, and retain the friendly advice which I send you. *Chesterfield*.

He had set himself . . . to *reconsider* his worn suits of clothes, to leave off meat for breakfast, to do without periodicals. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxiv.

2. In *parliamentary language*, to take into consideration a second time, generally with the view of rescinding or of amending: as, to *reconsider* a motion in a legislative body; to *reconsider* a vote.

It is believed the motion to *reconsider*, as in use in this country [the United States], is of American origin.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 257

reconsideration (rē-kọn-sid-ẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *reconsider* + *-ation*.] The act of reconsidering. (*a*) A renewed consideration or review in the mind.

Unless on *reconsideration* it should appear that some of the stronger inductions have been expressed with greater universality than their evidence warrants, the weaker one must give way. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. iv. § 3.

(*b*) A second consideration: specifically, in *deliberative assemblies*, the taking up for renewed consideration that which has been passed or acted upon previously, as a motion, vote, etc. Usually a motion to reconsider can be made only by a person who voted with the majority.

The inconvenience of this rule [that a decision by vote cannot be again brought into question] . . . has led to the introduction into the parliamentary practice of this country [the United States] of the motion for *reconsideration*. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 254.

reconsolate† (rē-kon'sọ-lāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consolate*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconsoler* = It. *riconsolare*.] To console or comfort again.

That only God who can *reconsolate* us both.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 439.

reconsolidate (rē-kọn-sol'i-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *consolidate*. Cf. F. *reconsolider*, reconsolidate.] To consolidate anew.

reconsolidation (rē-kọn-sol-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *reconsolidate* + *-ion*.] The act of reconsolidating, or the state of being reconsolidated; a second or renewed consolidation.

reconstituent (rē-kọn-stit'ū-ent), *a.* Reconstituting; forming anew; giving a new character or constitution to. *Nature*, XL. 636. [Rare.]

reconstitute (rē-kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *constitute*.] To constitute anew; furnish again with a constitution, whether the original or a different one.

reconstitution (rē-kon-sti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reconstitution;* as *reconstitute* + *-ion*.] The act or process of forming anew, or of bringing together again the parts or constituents of anything that has been broken up or destroyed.

No thorough *reconstitution* of the council was, however, made during the reign. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 367.

reconstruct (rē-kọn-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *construct*. Cf. OF. (and F.) *reconstruire* = Pg. *reconstruir*, reconstruct.] To construct again; rebuild.

The aim of the hour was to *reconstruct* the South; but first the North had to be *reconstructed*.
Emerson, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

Out of an enormous amount of material, Carlyle *reconstructs* for us Frederick William I. of Prussia, a living, moving, tantalising reality.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 92.

reconstruction (rē-kọn-struk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *reconstruction* = Sp. *reconstruccion* = Pg. *reconstrucção;* as *reconstruct* + *-ion*.] 1. The act of constructing again.

Goethe . . . has left an interesting memorial of Euripidean study in his attempted *reconstruction* of the lost Phaethon. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 679.

2. Specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the process by which, after the civil war, the States which had seceded were restored to the rights and privileges inherent in the Union. The period of reconstruction extended from 1865 to about 1870. —3. That which is reconstructed. [Rare.]

A fleet of above thirty vessels, all carrying cannon, was in about three months little less than created, though a few of the largest were *reconstructions*, having been first framed and sent over from Great Britain.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, an. 1777.

Reconstruction Acts, two acts of Congress, of which the first, entitled "an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," was passed over the President's veto on March 2d, 1867; and the second, a supplementary act, was passed later in the same month. These acts embodied the congressional plan of reconstruction, providing that every State should remain under military government until certain acts should be performed. The principal conditions were that each State should hold a convention and frame a constitution; that this constitution must be ratified by popular vote and approved by Congress; that the new State legislature must ratify the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution; and that when the requisite number of States had ratified this amendment, any State which had fulfilled all requirements should be readmitted to the Union, and entitled to congressional representation. By 1870 all the seceding States were readmitted, but they were not all represented in Congress until 1871.

reconstructionary (rē-kọn-struk'shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *reconstruction* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to reconstruction, especially to reconstruction in the southern United States: as, "*reconstructionary* influence," *Congregationalist*, June 17, 1886. [Rare.]

reconstructionist (rē-kọn-struk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *reconstruction* + *-ist*.] An adherent of reconstruction; specifically, in *U. S. politics*, an adherent of the policy of reconstruction in the South.

The Republican *reconstructionists* . . . barred the way.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 703.

reconstructive (rē-kọn-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *reconstruct* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reconstruct; having the power of reconstructing.

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which is adapted or serviceable for reconstructing.

Oysters, on the other hand, are extremely useful as nerve *reconstructives*. *Science*, XV. 219.

recontinuance (rē-kọn-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [< *recontinue* + *-ance*.] The state of recontinuing; renewed continuance. [Rare.]

Of which course some have wished a *recontinuance*.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, iv. 177.

recontinue (rē-kọn-tin'ū), *v. t.* and *i.* [< OF. (and F.) *recontinuer;* as *re-* + *continue*.] To continue again or anew. [Rare.]

All at an instant shall together go,
To *recontinue*, not beginning so.
Stirling, Doomesday, The Fourth Hour.

reconvalescence (rē-kon-va-les'ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *convalescence*.] Complete restoration of health.

reconvene (rē-kọn-vēn'), *v.* [< ML. *reconvenire*, make an additional demand in a suit at law, lit. 'come together again,' < L. *re-*, again, + *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] **I.** *intrans.* To come together again.

II. *trans.* To call together again.

reconvent† (rē-kọn-vent'), *v. t.* [< ML. *reconventus*, pp. of *reconvenire*, in lit. sense 'come together again': see *reconvene, convent*.] To bring together, assemble, or collect again.

He *reconuenting* armes therefore.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 27.

reconvention (rē-kọn-ven'shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvention* = Sp. *reconvencion* = Pg. *reconvenção* = It. *riconvenzione*, < ML. *reconventio(n-)*, a contrary action brought by a defendant, < *reconvenire:* see *reconvene*.] In *law*, an action by a defendant against a plaintiff in a previous or pending action: a cross-bill or counter-claim. Thus, one who could not be made defendant in an original action, by reason of not being subject to the jurisdiction, may in some cases, if he sues as plaintiff, be compelled to respond to a cross-action or counter-claim, by way of *reconvention* in reduction or extinction of his demand.

reconversion (rē-kọn-vėr'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *conversion*.] A second or renewed conversion; also, a conversion back to a previous belief.

reconvert (rē-kọn-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvertir* = It. *riconvertire;* as *re-* + *convert*, *v.*] To convert a second time; also, to convert back to a previously abandoned belief.

About this time the East Saxons, who . . . had expell'd their Bishop Mellitus, and renounc'd the Faith, were by the means of Oswi . . . *reconverted*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

reconvey (rē-kọn-vā'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *reconvier*, also *reconvoyer*, reconvey, reconvoy; as *re-* + *convey*.] 1. To convey back or to its former place: as, to *reconvey* goods.

As rivers, lost in seas, some secret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be lost again.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To transfer back to a former owner: as, to *reconvey* an estate.

reconveyance (rē-kọn-vā'ans), *n.* [< *reconvey* + *-ance*.] The act of reconveying; especially, the act of transferring a title back to a former proprietor.

record (rẹ-kôrd'), *v.* [< ME. *recorden*, < OF. *recorder*, repeat, recite, report, F. *recorder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recordar* = It. *ricordare*, < L. *recordari*, LL. also *recordare*, call to mind, remember, recollect, think over, meditate upon, ML. also recite, record, revise, < *re-*, again, + *cor(d-)*, heart, = E. *heart:* see *cordial*. Cf. *accord, concord, discord*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To call to mind; recall; remember; bear in mind.

Preyeth to God, lord of misericorde,
Our olde giltes that he nat *recorde*.
Chaucer, Mother of God, l. 119.

In solitary silence, far from wight,
He gan *record* the lamentable stowre
In which his wretched love lay day and night.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 19.

2†. To recall (to another's mind); remind.

Ye woote youre forward, and I it you *recorde*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 829.

3†. To bring to mind; suggest.

For every other wey ye kan *recorde*,
Myn herte ywis may therwith noght acorde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1518.

4†. To see or know by personal presence; bear witness to; attest.

For thei that misseden here mete wold make gret noyse, & *record* it redeli in Rome al a-boute.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1828.

And alle ryghtful *recordeden* that Reson treuthe seyde.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 151.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day against you, that I have set before you life and death. Deut. xxx. 19.

How proud I am of thee and of thy gifts
Rome shall *record*. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 255.

5. To recite; repeat; sing; play.

Lay al this mene while Troylus
Recordynge his lesson in this manere:
"Ma fey!" thoght he, "thus wol I seye and thus."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 51.

And to the nightingale's complaining notes
Tune my distresses and *record* my woes.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 6.

For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds *record* their lessons.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 1.

6. To preserve the memory of by written or other characters; take a note of; register; enroll; chronicle; note; write or inscribe in a book or on parchment, paper, or other material, for the purpose of preserving authentic or correct evidence of: as, to *record* the proceedings of a court; to *record* a deed or lease; to *record* historical events.

The Levites were *recorded* . . . chief of the fathers.
Neh. xii. 22.

That he do *record* a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies possess'd,
Unto his son Lorenzo and his daughter.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 388.

And I *recorded* what I heard,
A lesson for mankind.
Cowper, The Doves.

7. To mark distinctly. [Rare.]

So even and morn *recorded* the third day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 338.

8. Figuratively, to imprint deeply on the mind or memory: as, to *record* the sayings of another in the heart.—**Recording bell, secretary, telegraph**, etc. See the nouns.—**Recording gage**, a gage provided with means for leaving a visible record of its indications.=**Syn. 6.** *Record, Register, Chronicle, Enroll, Enlist.* To *record* events, facts, words; to *register* persons, voters, things; to *enroll* volunteers, scholars; to *chronicle*

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events; to *enlist* soldiers, marines. To *record* a mortgage or deed; to *register* a marriage.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To reflect; meditate; ponder.

Praying all the way, and *recording* upon the words which he before had read. *Fuller.*

2. To sing or repeat a tune: now only of birds.

She had no sooner ended with the joining her sweet lips together but that he *recorded* to her music like rural poesy; and with the conclusion of his song he embraced her.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Sweet robin, linnet, thrush,
Record from every bush.
B. Jonson, The Penates.

The young males [birds] continue practising, or, as the bird-catchers say, *recording*, for ten or eleven months.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 53.

record (rek'ȯrd, formerly also rē-kôrd'), *n.* [< ME. *record, recorde*, < OF. *record, recort*, witness, record, mention, = Pr. *recort* = Cat. *record* = Sp. *recuerdo*, remembrance, = It. *ricordo*, remembrance, warning, instruction, < ML. *recordum*, witness, record, judgment; from the verb: see *record*, *v.*] 1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony; witness.

Purely hir symple *recorde*
Was founde as trewe as any bonde.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 934.

Though I bear *record* of myself, yet my *record* is true.
John viii. 14.

Heaven be the *record* to my speech!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 30.

The *record* of a nameless woe
In the dim eye's imploring stare.
Whittier, The Human Sacrifice.

2†. Memory; remembrance.

Vio. My father . . . died that day when Viola from her birth
Had number'd thirteen years.
Seb. O, that *record* is lively in my soul!
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 253.

3. That which preserves remembrance or memory; a memorial.

Nor Mars his sword nor war's quick fire shall burn
The living *record* of your memory. *Shak.*, Sonnets, lv.

4. Something set down in writing or delineated for the purpose of preserving memory; specifically, a register; an authentic or official copy of any writing, or an account of any facts and proceedings, whether public or private, usually entered in a book for preservation; also, the book containing such copy or account: as, the *records* of a court of justice; the *records* of a town or parish; the *records* of a family. In law the term is often used, even without qualification, to designate the records of a family, a corporation, a priest or church, etc., but these, except when rendered public by law or legal sanction, are really private records.

He commanded to bring the book of *records* of the chronicles; and they were read before the king. Esther vi. 1.

Burn all the *records* of the realm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 16.

Probably the very earliest *record* which we possess of any actual event is the scene depicted on a fragment of an antler, which was found in the rock shelter at Laugerie Basse, in Auvergne. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 16.

5. The aggregate of known facts in a person's life, especially in that of a public man; personal history: as, a good *record;* a candidate with a *record.*

Because in America party loyalty and party organization have been hitherto so perfect that any one put forward by the party will get the full party vote if his character is good and his *record*, as they call it, unstained.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 76.

6. In *racing, sports*, etc., the best or highest recorded achievement of speed, distance, endurance, or the like: as, to beat the *record* in leaping.—7†. Same as *recorder*, 4. [Rare.]

Melodious instruments, as Lutes, Harpes, Regals, *Records* and such like. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

Assurances or **conveyances by record**, those made or evidenced by the authority of a court of record, as a conveyance by private act of Parliament or royal grant, or a fine and recovery.—**Closing the record**, in *Scots law*, the judicial declaration that the pleadings in a cause are at issue for trial.—**Contract of record.** See *contract.*—**Court of record.** See *court*, 7.—**Debt of record**, a debt which is shown by public record to exist.—**Estoppel by record.** See *estoppel.*—**In record, on record, upon record**, set down; registered; recorded.

Mine were the very cipher of a function,
To fine the faults whose fine stands *in record*,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 40.

Convicted fools they are, madmen *upon record*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 75.

Judgment record. See *judgment.*—**Matter of record.** See *matter.*—**Nisi prius record.** See *nisi prius.*—**Public records**, official entries of facts, transactions, or documents, made by public officers pursuant to law, for the purpose of affording public notice or preserving a public memorial or continuing evidence thereof. More specifically—(*a*) In *old Eng. law*, authentic documents in official rolls of parchment, particularly of judicial proceedings, and preserved in a court of record. (*b*) In modern use, the original process and pleadings in an action or suit, with the judgment and such other proceedings as are involved therein and required to be included by the law of the forum, which are filed and registered as containing a permanent memorial of the essential features of the adjudication.—**To beat, break**, or **cut the record**, in contests of speed, skill, endurance, etc., to surpass any recorded exploit in the line in question: as, to *break the record* for the running jump. [Colloq.]—**To discharge of record.** See *discharge.*—**To falsify a record.** See *falsify.*—**Trial by record**, a common-law mode of trial, had when a matter of record is pleaded and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. The trial is by inspection of the record itself; no other evidence is admissible.=**Syn. 4.** Note, chronicle, account, minute, memorandum.

recordable (rē-kôr'da-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of recordation or being known as past.—2. Worthy of being recorded; deserving of record.

Of very important, very *recordable* events, it was not more productive than such meetings usually are.
Jane Austen, Emma, xxxviii.

recordancet (rē-kôr'dans), *n.* [< OF. *recordance*, remembrance, < *recorder*, remember: see *record.*] Remembrance; recollection. *Howell*, Letters.

recordari facias loquelam (rek-ôr-dā'rī fā'shi-as lō-kwē'lam). [So called from these words in the writ, in the L. (ML.) form, lit. 'cause the complaint to be recorded': L. *recordari*, pass. of *recordare*, usually deponent *recordari*, remember, ML. also recite, record; *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. (in impv. use) of *facere*, make, cause; *loquelam*, acc. of *loquela*, complaint.] In *law*, an old writ directed to the sheriff to make a record of the proceedings of a cause depending in an inferior court, and remove the same to the King's (Queen's) Bench or Common Pleas.

recordation (rek-ȯr-dā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *recordacion;* < OF. *recordation, recordacion*, F. *recordation* = Pr. *recordacio* = Sp. *recordacion* = Pg. *recordação* = It. *ricordazione*, < L. *recordatio*(*n*-), recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, < *recordari*, remember: see *record.*] 1†. Recollection; remembrance.

For suche as be in sorowe, care, or peyne can not sleape soundely, for the often *recordacion* of theyr euils.
Udall, Flowers, fol. 138.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and sprout as high as heaven,
For *recordation* to my noble husband.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 61.

Sinfull man, whose very heart should bleed
With *recordation* of soe straunge a deed.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

2. The act of recording; also, a record; a register.

I think that the wittes of many readers haue diuerted from the weyght of great affaires, to the *recordation* of such pleasaunt thynges.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 200).

Ulyss. Why stay we, then?
Tro. To make a *recordation* to my soul
Of every syllable that here was spoke.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 116.

Papers pertaining to the probate and *recordation* of wills. *Code of Virginia*, 1873, clv. § 7.

recorder (rē-kôr'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *recorder*, a pipe, **recordour, recordowre*, a witness, < OF. *recordeor, recordeour, recordeur*, one who records or narrates, a witness, a judge, a minstrel, = Sp. *recordador*, recorder, = It. *ricordatore*, remembrancer, < ML. *recordator*, a recorder, < L. *recordari*, remember: see *record.*] 1†. One who bears witness; a witness. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426.—2. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty is to register writings or transactions, as the keeper of the rolls of a city, or the like.

Elihoreph and Ahiah, . . . scribes; Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud, the *recorder*. 1 Ki. iv. 3.

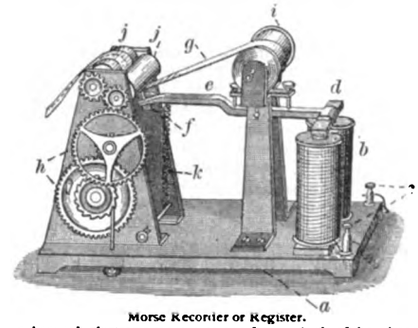
I . . . asked the mayor what meant this wilful silence;
His answer was, the people were not wont
To be spoke to but by the *recorder*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 30.

3. A judge having local criminal jurisdiction in a city or borough. [The designation is little used in the United States except in the State of New York.]—4†. A musical instrument of the flageolet family, having a long tube with seven holes and a mouthpiece. In some cases an eighth hole, covered with gold-beaters' skin, appears near the mouthpiece, apparently to influence the quality of the tone. The compass of the instrument was about two octaves. Also *record.*

O, the *recorders!* let me see one. . . . Will you play upon this pipe? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 360.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft *recorders*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 551.

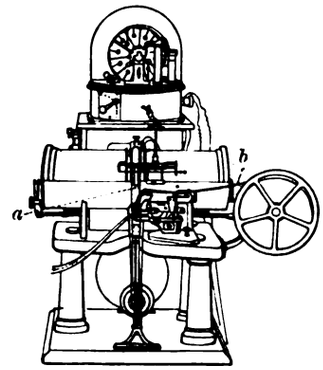
5. A registering apparatus; specifically, in *teleg.*, a receiving instrument in which a permanent record of the signals is made. In the earlier form, as invented by Morse, the record was made by embossing on a ribbon of paper by means of a style fixed to one end of a lever, which carried at the other end the armature of an electromagnet. Several devices for using ink were afterward substituted for the style. In Bain's chemical recorder the dots and dashes were registered by



Morse Recorder or Register.

a, base; *b*, electromagnet; *c*, screws for terminals of the wires; *d*, armature; *e*, armature-lever; *f*, stylus, carried by lever *e*; *g*, paper tape; *h*, mechanism for unwinding the tape from the spool *i*, and feeding it between the rolls *j*, *j*; *k*, armature-lever spring.

the chemical decomposition of some substance with which the paper was impregnated, the decomposition being produced on the passage of a current of electricity. In Thomson's siphon recorder, used principally on long cable-lines, a fine glass tube bent into the shape of a siphon is attached to the movable part of the receiving instrument, one arm



Siphon Recorder. *a*, siphon; *b*, reel.

of which dips into a vessel of ink, and the other moves back and forth at right angles to a strip of paper which is regularly moved by clockwork. The electrification of the ink causes it to be projected from the end of the tube in minute drops, so that the movements of the coil are recorded on the slip of paper in very fine dots very near one another. The principal advantage of this instrument is that only a very feeble current is required to give a permanent record of the signals.

recordership (rē-kôr'dėr-ship), *n.* [< *recorder* + *-ship.*] The office of recorder; also, the period during which a person holds this office.

record-office (rek'ȯrd-of'is), *n.* A place where public records are kept and may be consulted.

recorporification (rē-kôr'pō-ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *corporification.*] The act of embodying again, or the state of being reëmbodied; the state of being invested anew with a body. *Boyle*, Works, III. 53. [Rare.]

recouch (rē-kouch'), *v. i.* [< OF. (and F.) *recoucher* = It. *ricollocare*, replace; as *re-* + *couch, v.*] To lie down again; retire again to a couch. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 386. [Rare.]

recounselt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *reconcile.*

recount[1] (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recompt;* < ME. *recompten*, < OF. *reconter* (cf. F. *raconter*) = Sp. Pg. *recontar* = It. *ricontare*, < ML. *recomputare*, recall to mind, narrate, count, relate, < L. *re-*, again, + *computare*, count, compute: see *count*[1].] 1. To relate in detail; recite; tell or narrate the particulars of; rehearse.

The greatest enimyes to discipline, as Plato *recompteth*, are labours and sleepe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 143.

I must
Once in a month *recount* what thou hast been.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 262.

The lawyer . . .
Went angling down the Saco, and, returning,
Recounted his adventures and mishaps.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2†. To account; consider.

Thy wordes as japes ought wel to be *recompted*.
Lydgate, The Bayte.

=**Syn. 1.** To narrate, repeat, detail.

recount[2] (rē-kount'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *count*[1].] To count again.

recount[2] (rē-kount'), *n.* [< *recount*[2], *v.*] A counting anew; a second or repeated count.

recountal (rē-koun'tal), *n.* [< *recount*[1] + *-al.*] The act of recounting; a detailed narration. [Rare.]

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A mere *recountal* of facts.
A. V. J. Allen, Jonathan Edwards, p. v.

recountment (rē-kount'ment), *n.* [< *recount*[1] + *-ment.*] Relation in detail; recital. [Rare.]

When from the first to last betwixt us two
Tears our *recountments* had most kindly bathed.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 141.

recoup (rē-köp'), *v. t.* [< OF. *recouper, recoupper, recolper, recoper*, cut again, cut back, cut off, strike, F. *recouper*, cut again, < *re-*, again, + *couper*, cut: see *coupon, coupé.*] 1. In *law*, to keep back as a set-off or discount; diminish by keeping back a part: as, to *recoup* from a servant's wages the damages caused by his negligence; to *recoup* from the price of goods sold a claim for breach of warranty as to quality.—2. To reimburse or indemnify for a loss or damage by a corresponding advantage: commonly used reflexively.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but, if she was bold, she might *recoup herself* at Philip's cost. *Froude.*

It was necessary for parliament to intervene to compel the landlord to *recoup* the tenant for his outlay on the land. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 161.

3. To return or bring in an amount equal to.

Why should the manager be grudged his ten per cent. . . . when it would be the means of securing to the shareholders dividends that in three or four years would *recoup* their whole capital?
Saturday Rev., Aug. 1, 1868, p. 151. (*Latham.*)

recoup (rē-köp'), *n.* [< OF. *recoupe, recouppe*, something cut off, a shred, < *recouper*, cut off: see *recoup, v.*] In *law*, the keeping back of something which is due; a deduction; recoupment; discount. *Wharton.*

recoupé (rē-kö-pā'), *a.* [< F. *recoupé*, pp. of *recouper*, cut again: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*, cut or divided a second time: especially noting an escutcheon which, being divided per fesse, is divided again barwise, usually in the base.

recouped (rē-köpt'), *a.* [< *recoup* + *-ed*[2], after F. *recoupé*: see *recoup, v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *couped.* (*b*) Same as *recoupé.*

recouper (rē-kö'pėr), *n.* In *law*, one who recoups or keeps back. *Story.*

recoupment (rē-köp'ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *recoupement*, < *recouper*, recoup: see *recoup, v.*] In *law*, the act of recouping or retaining a part of a sum due by reason of a legal or equitable right to abate it because of a cross-claim arising out of the same transaction or relation.

recourt, recouret, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *recover*[2].

recourse (rē-kōrs'), *n.* [< ME. *recours*, < OF. (and F.) *recours* = Pr. *recors* = Sp. Pg. *recurso* = It. *ricorso*, recourse, retreat, < L. *recursus*, a running back, return, retreat, < *recurrere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, retreat: see *recur.* Cf. *course*[1].] 1. Resort for help or protection, as when in difficulty or perplexity.

As I yow sale, so schall it bee,
Ye nedis non othir *recours* to craue.
York Plays, p. 237.

Hippomenes, therefore, had *recourse* to stratagem.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iv.

Though they [the Italians] might have *recourse* to barbarity as an expedient, they did not require it as a stimulant. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Resort; customary visitation or communication.

Vpon their countrye bordered the Nerutans, of whose nature and condicions Cesar founde thus muche by enquirye, that there was no *recourse* of merchants vnto them.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 53.

3†. Access; admittance.

I'll give you a pottle of burnt sack to give me *recourse* to him, and tell him my name is Brook.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 223.

4†. Return; new attack; recurrence.

Preventive physick . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or the *recourse* thereof in the valetudinary.
Sir T. Browne.

5†. Repeated course; frequent flowing.

Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 55.

6. In *Scots law*, the right of an assignee or disponee under the warrandice of the transaction to recur on the vendor or cedent for relief in case of eviction or of defects inferring warrandice.—**Indorsement without recourse.** See *indorsement.*

recourset (rē-kōrs'), *v. i.* [< L. *recursare*, run back, freq. of *recurrere*, run back: see *recur*, and cf. *recourse, v.*] 1. To return; recur.

The flame departing and *recoursing* thrise ere the wood took strength to be the sharper to consume him.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 924.

Recoursing to the thinges forepaste, and divining of thinges to come. *Spenser*, F. Q., To the Reader.

2. To have recourse.

The Court *re-courst* to Lakes, to Springs, and Brooks: Brooks, Springs, and Lakes had the like taste and looks.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

recourseful† (rē-kōrs'fūl), *a.* [< *recourse* + *-ful.*] Returning; moving alternately.

Thetis' handmaids still in that *recourseful* deep
With those rough Gods of sea continual revels keep.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 279.

recover[1] (rē-kuv'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *recouvrir*, cover again, cover up, = Pr. *recobrir* = OCat. *ricobrir* = It. *ricoprire*, cover again, < L. *re-*, again, + *cooperire*, cover, hide: see *cover*[1], *v.*] To cover again or anew. Sometimes written distinctively *re-cover.*

When they [old shoes] are in great danger, I *recover* them. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 28.

recover[2] (rē-kuv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *recoveren, recoevren, recouren, recouren, recuren, rekeveren, rekeuren*, < OF. *recorrer, recourrer, recurrer, recoevrer, recoverer, recouverer*, regain, recover, get, obtain, etc., F. *recourrer*, recover, = Pr. Sp. *recobrar* = Pg. *recuperar* = It. *recuperare*, < L. *recuperare, reciperare*, get again, regain, recover, revive, restore; in ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover; < *re-* + *-cuperare, -ciperare*, of uncertain origin; perhaps orig. 'make good again,' < Sabine **cuprus, cyprus*, good; or orig. 'desire,' < L. *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid.* Cf. *recuperate*, and *recure*[1], a contracted form, and *cover*[2], a reduced form, of *recover*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To regain; get or obtain again (after it has been lost).

And some to ryde and to *recoeure* that vnrigtfully was wonne. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 239.

Than com alle the Bretouns oute of the wode, and haue *recouered* the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

And David *recovered* all that the Amalekites had carried away. 1 Sam. xxx. 18.

I spier'd for my cousin fu' couthy and sweet,
Gin she had *recover'd* her hearin'.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

2. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; cure; heal.

Am I God, . . . that this man doth send unto me to *recover* a man of his leprosy? 2 Ki. v. 7.

He's most desperate ill, sir;
I do not think these ten months will *recover* him.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

3. To repair the loss or injury of; retrieve; make up for: as, to *recover* lost time.

"For los of catel may *recovered* be,
But los of tyme shendeth us," quod he.
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 27.

Yet this loss,
Thus far at least *recover'd*, hath much more
Establish'd in a safe unenvied throne.
Milton, P. L., ii. 22.

Diligence . . . gives great advantages to men: it loses no time, it conquers difficulties, *recovers* disappointments, gives dispatch, supplies want of parts.
Penn, Advice to his Children, iii. § 10.

Jamaica society has never *recovered* the mixture of Buccaneer blood.
Dr. Arnold, Life and Correspondence, p. 505.

He had given a shake to her confidence which it never could *recover.* *J. H. Newman*, Loss and Gain, p. 263.

4. To rescue; save from danger.

That they may *recover* themselves out of the snare of the devil. 2 Tim. ii. 26.

If you will not undo what you have done—that is, kill him whom you have *recovered* [saved from drowning]—desire it not. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1. 39.

He fell into the water, near the shore, where it was not six feet deep, and could not be *recovered.*
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 291.

5†. To reach by some effort; get; gain; find; come to; return to.

With cormerantes make thy nek long,
In pondys depe thy pray to *recouere.*
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 25.

If she be lost, we shal *recovere* another.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 406.

Sir And. If I cannot *recover* your niece, I am a foul way out. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3. 200.

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we are sure enough.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 12.

Your son-in-law came to me so near the time of his going away as it had been impossible to have *recovered* him with a letter at so far a distance as he was lodged.
Donne, Letters, lix.

6†. To reconcile; reëstablish friendly relations with.

What, man! there are ways to *recover* the general again: you are but now cast in his mood; . . . sue to him again, and he's yours. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 273.

7. In *law*, to obtain by judgment in a court of law or by legal proceedings: as, to *recover* lands in ejectment; to *recover* damages for a wrong, or for a breach of contract. It does not necessarily imply the actual gain of satisfaction or possession, but ordinarily only the obtaining of judgment therefor.

There is no luge y-sette of suche trespace
By which of right one may *recouered* be.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.

8. In *hunting*, to start (a hare) from her cover or form. *Halliwell.*—9†. To fetch; deal.

He [Pounce] . . . smote the kynge vpon the helme, . . . and whan Pounce wolde have *recovered* a-nother stroke, the kynge spored his horse in to the stour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 391.

10†. To restore to a previous state.

To hiden his desire al in mewe
From every wyght yborne, alle outrely,
But he myghte aught *recovered* be therby.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 383.

Recover arms (*mil.*), a word of command, in firing, requiring the piece to be brought back or recovered from the position of aim to that of ready.—**To recover one's self.** (*a*) To regain one's strength, consciousness, composure, or the like.

He fell down for dead; . . .
But Robin he soon *recovered himself*,
And bravely fell to it again.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

(*b*†) To recoup one's self.

I shall pay the Wager in the Place appointed, and try whether I can *recover myself* at Gioco d'amore, which the Italian saith is a Play to cozen the Devil.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 25.

To recover the wind of, to cause (an animal pursued) to run with the wind, that it may not perceive the snare.

Why do you go about to *recover the wind of* me, as if you would drive me into a toil? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 361.

=Syn. 1 and 2. To get back, repair, recruit, recuperate, reestablish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To regain health after sickness; grow well again: often followed by *of* or *from.*

Go, enquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall *recover of* this disease. 2 Ki. i. 2.

With the help of a surgeon he might yet *recover.*
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 317.

2. To regain a former state or condition, as after misfortune or disturbance of mind: as, to *recover* from a state of poverty or depression. In this sense formerly and still sometimes used elliptically without *from.*

Twelue of the men in the flyboat were throwne from the Capstern by the breaking of a barre, and most of them so hurt that some never *recovered* it.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 102.

Two of . . . [the men] fell into the ice, yet *recovered* again. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 302.

As soon as Jones had a little *recovered* his first surprise.
Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 6.

Just as we were *recovering* the effects of breakfast, the sound of firing from Outram's position summoned all idlers to the front. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 284.

3†. To come; arrive; make one's way.

With much ado the Christians *recovered* to Antioch.
Fuller.

4. To obtain a judgment at law; succeed in a lawsuit: as, the plaintiff has *recovered* in his suit.

recover[2] (rē-kuv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *recover, recure*; from the verb.] 1†. Recovery.

He was in peril to deye,
And but if he hadde *recourere* the rather that rise shulde he neure. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 67.

He witness when I had recovered him,
The prince's head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover.* *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631).

2. In *boating*, the movement of the body by which a rower reaches forward from one stroke in preparation for the next: as, the bow oar is slow in the *recover.*

recoverability (rē-kuv'ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *recoverable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being recoverable.

recoverable (rē-kuv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *recouvrable*; as *recover*[2] + *-able.* Cf. *recuperable.*] 1. Capable of being regained or recovered.

You have lost nothing by missing yesterday at the trials, but a little additional contempt for the High Steward; and even that is *recoverable*, as his long paltry speech is to be printed. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 43.

2. Restorable from sickness, faintness, danger, or the like.

It is a long time . . . to spend in [mental] darkness; . . . If I am *recoverable*, why am I thus?
Cowper, To Rev. John Newton, Jan. 13, 1784.

3. Capable of being brought back to a former condition.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's; but not, like his, *recoverable.*
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4. 13.

4. Obtainable from a debtor or possessor: as, the debt is *recoverable.*

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Being the only case in which damages were *recoverable* in any possessory actions at the common law.
Blackstone, Com., III. x.

5. That may be recovered from. [Rare.]

Whether the sicknesse or disease be curable and *recoverable*, yea, or no? *J. Gaule*, Πυς-μαντια, an. 1652, p. 240.

recoverableness (rē-kuv'ėr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being recoverable; capability of being recovered.

recoverancet (rē-kuv'ėr-ąns), *n.* [< OF. *recoverance, recovrance, recuvrance, recouvrance*, F. *recouvrant*, pp. of *recouvrer*, recover: see *recover*².] Recovery. *York Plays*, p. 223.

recoveree (rē-kuv-ėr-ē'), *n.* [< *recover*² + *-ee*¹.] In *law*, the tenant or person against whom a judgment is obtained in common recovery. See *common*.

recoverer¹ (rē-kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *recoverer*, < OF. *recovreor, recouvreur*, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*².] One who recovers; a recoveror.

recoverer²†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *recovrier*, aid, help, recovery, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*².] Aid; help; recovery.

And by that Castell where-of I speke hadde the saisnes all her *recouerer* and all her socour of the contrey.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 185.

recoveror (rē-kuv'ėr-ọr), *n.* [< OF. *recovreor*, etc.: see *recoverer*¹.] In *law*, the demandant or person who obtains a judgment in his favor in common recovery. See *common*.

recovery (rē-kuv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *recoveries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *recovery, recoverie;* < AF. *recovery* (Littleton), OF. *recovree, recuvree, recouvree, recoverce*, recovery, < *recovrer*, recover: see *recover*². Cf. *recover*², *n.*, and *discovery*.]

1. The act or power of recovering, regaining, retaking, conquering again, or obtaining renewed possession: as, to offer a reward for the *recovery* of stolen goods.

What the devil should move me to undertake the *recovery* of this drum? *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 38.

Mario Sanudo, a Venetian, . . . lived about the 14th Age, a Man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 269.

2. Restoration from a bad to a good condition; especially, restoration from sickness, faintness, or the like; also, restoration from low condition or misfortune.

Let us come in, that we may bind him fast,
And bear him home for his *recovery*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 41.

This year much of the wheat is destroyed, . . . but the Lord hath sent much rain for the *recovery* of the remainder.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 321.

Pray tell me how you are, and if you are making a good *recovery*. *Sydney Smith*, To Countess Grey.

3†. Attainment; reaching.

To thintent that his adversaryes showld not have ready *recovery* of the shore, and coome a land.
Polydore Vergil, Hist. Eng., xxv. (Camden Soc.), p. 218.

4. In *law*, the obtaining of right to something by a verdict or judgment of court from an opposing party in a suit: as, the *recovery* of debt, damages, and costs by a plaintiff; the *recovery* of costs by a defendant; the *recovery* of land in ejectment. Compare *fine*¹, *n.*, 3.—**5.** In *fencing*, the return of the fencer to his original position "on guard" after extending himself in the lunge (which see). It is done by raising the left hand sharply, withdrawing the right foot from its place in extension, and flexing the right elbow more or less till the foil or sword is in the proper position to await the opponent's riposte (which see).—**Abolition of Fines and Recoveries Act.** See *fine*¹.—**Common or feigned recovery.** See *common*.

recrayedt, *a.* [ME., < OF. *recreü* (= It. *ricreduto*), pp. of *recroire*, be recreant (see *recreant*), + E. *-ed*².] Recreant.

Ac reddestow neuere Regum, thow *recrayed* Mede,
Whi the veniaunce fel on Saul and on his children?
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 257.

recreance (rek'rē-ąns), *n.* [< ME. *recreance*, < OF *recreance*, weariness, faintness, faint-heartedness, < *recreant*, weary, faint-hearted, cowardly: see *recreant*.] Recreancy. *Chaucer*.

recreancy (rek'rē-ąn-si), *n.* [As *recreance* (see *-cy*).] The quality of being recreant; a cowardly yielding; mean-spiritedness.

Amidst the poignancy of her regrets, her shame for her *recreancy* was sharper still.
Howells, Annie Kilburn, xxvii.

recreandiset, *n.* [ME. *recreaundise*, < OF. *recreandise, recreantise*, weakness, cowardice, recreancy, < *recreant*, recreant: see *recreant*.] Recreancy; apostasy; desertion of principle.

I seye nought for *recreaundise*,
For I nought doute of youre servise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2107.

recreant (rek'rē-ąnt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *recreant, recreaunt, recrayhand*, < OF. *recreant, recreaunt*, giving up the contest, acknowledging defeat, weary; as a noun, one who acknowledges defeat, a craven, recreant; < ML. *recreden(t-)s*, ppr. (cf. equiv. *recreditus*, a recreant, prop. pp.) of *recredere* (> OF. *recroire*), give in, recant; *se recredere*, own oneself beaten in a duel or judicial combat; lit. 'believe again,' < L. *re-*, again, + *credere*, believe: see *credent*. Cf. *miscreant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Ready to yield in fight; acknowledging defeat; hence, craven; cowardly. Compare *craven*.

He that despeireth hym is lyke the coward champioun *recreant*, that seith "recreaunt" withoute nede.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's-skin on those *recreant* limbs.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 128.

2. Unfaithful to duty; betraying trust.

And if I eny man it graunte,
Holdeth me for *recreaunte*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4090.

Who, for so many benefits received,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and false.
Milton, P. R., iii. 138.

Then and there I . . . offered up a vow . . . that I would in no manner prove *recreant* to her dear memory, or to the memory of the devout affection with which she had blessed me. *Poe*, Tales, I. 449.

II. *n.* One who yields in combat and cries craven; one who begs for mercy; hence, a mean-spirited, cowardly, or unfaithful wretch.

With his craftez ganne he calle,
And callede thanne *recrayhandes* alle,
Kynge, knyghtes in-with walle.
Perceval, 610. (*Halliwell.*)

You are all *recreants* and dastards.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 28.

We find St. Paul
No *recreant* to this faith delivered once.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 84.

recreantly (rek'rē-ąnt-li), *adv.* [< ME. *recreantly;* < *recreant* + *-ly*².] In a recreant or cowardly manner; basely; falsely.

That he wold be dede ful *recreantly*,
Or discomfite wold this cruell geant.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4436.

recreate¹ (rek'rē-āt), *v.* [< L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare* (> It. *ricreare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *recrear* = OF. *recreer*, F. *récréer*), create or make again, revive, refresh, recruit, < *re-*, again, + *creare*, create: see *create*.] **I.** *trans.* To revive or refresh after toil or exertion; reanimate, as languid spirits or exhausted strength; amuse; divert; gratify.

Sweete sauers [savors] greatly *recreatynge* and comfortynge nature.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 151).

Go, *recreate* yourselves abroad; go, sport.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 3.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixed with blue and green to *recreate* their eyes. *Dryden*.

As every day brought her stimulating emotion, so every night yielded her *recreating* rest.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xx.

=**Syn.** To reanimate, enliven, cheer, entertain.

II. *intrans.* To take recreation.

They suppose the souls in purgatory have liberty to *recreate*. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 121. (*Latham.*)

recreate² (rē-krē-āt'), *v. t.* [< L. *recreatus*, pp. of *recreare*, create again: see *recreate*¹.] To create anew: often written distinctively *re-create*.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reinforcing, it was necessary to *recreate* the army.
Marshall. (*Webster.*)

The mass of men, whose very souls even now
Seem to need *re-creating*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 225.

recreation¹ (rek-rē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *recreation, recreacyon, recreacioun*, < OF. *recreation*, F. *récréation* = Pr. *recreacio* = Sp. *recreacion* = Pg. *recreação* = It. *ricreazione*, recreation, diversion, < L. *recreatio(n-)*, recovery from illness, restoration, < *recreare*, pp. *recreatus*, refresh, revive: see *recreate*¹.] **1.** The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil; amusement; diversion; also, some occupation which serves to recreate or amuse.

Vnkyndely thei kidde them ther kyng for to kenne,
With carefull comforth and colde [poor] *recreacioun*.
York Plays, p. 481.

God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent *recreation* than angling. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, I. 5.

Soft *Recreations* fit the Female-kind;
Nature for Men has rougher Sports design'd.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. A short piece of music introduced among technical exercises for variety and practice in style.—**3**†. Dinner; refreshment; refection.

We will to our *recreation*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 173.

=**Syn. 1.** *Amusement, Entertainment*, etc. (see *pastime*), sport, play.

recreation² (rē-krē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *recreatio(n-)*, in lit. sense: see *recreation*¹ and *recreate*².] The act of creating or forming anew; a new creation; specifically, in *theol.*, regeneration. Also written *re-creation*.

recreational (rek-rē-ā'shọn-ąl), *a.* [< *recreation*¹ + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or conducing to recreation. *The Century*, XL. 176.

recreation-ground (rek-rē-ā'shọn-ground), *n.* A place set apart for sports and other recreations.

recreative (rek'rē-ā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *recreatif*, F. *récréatif*, diverting, amusing, = Sp. Pg. *recreativo* = It. *ricreativo*, < L. *recreare*, pp. *recreatus*, recreate, revive, restore, etc.: see *recreate*¹.] Tending to recreate; refreshing; giving new vigor or animation; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Another Vision happned to the same Authoure, as comfortable *recreatyve* as the former was dolorous.
Puttenham, Partheniades.

Let not your recreations be lavish spenders of your time; but choose such which are healthful, short, transient, *recreative*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i. 1.

In this "Manual of Sins" . . . our *recreative* monk has introduced short tales, some grave and some he deemed facetious, which convey an idea of domestic life and domestic language. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 138.

recreatively (rek'rē-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a recreative manner; with recreation or diversion. *Imp. Dict.*

recreativeness (rek'rē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being recreative, refreshing, or diverting.

recrement (rek'rē-ment), *n.* [< OF. *recrement*, F. *récrément* = Sp. Pg. *recremento*, refuse, < L. *recrementum*, dross, slag, < **recernere*, < *re-*, back, + *cernere*, pp. *cretus*, separate: see *concern, concrete*, and cf. *excrement*¹.] **1.** Superfluous matter separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; spume.

Of all the visible creatures that God hath made, none is so pure and simple as light; it discovers all the foulness of the most earthly *recrements*, it mixeth with none of them. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 41.

2. In *med.*, a fluid which, after having been separated from the blood, is returned to it, as the saliva, the secretion of serous membranes, etc.

recremental (rek-rē-men'tąl), *a.* [< *recrement* + *-al*.] Consisting of or pertaining to recrement; recrementitious. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii. 254.

recrementitial (rek'rē-men-tish'ąl), *a.* [< F. *récrémentitiel;* as *recrement* + *-it-ial*.] Same as *recrementitious*.

recrementitious (rek'rē-men-tish'us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recrementicio;* as *recrement* + *-it-ious*.] Drossy; consisting of superfluous matter separated from that which is valuable. *Boyle*, Works, I. 645.

recrewt (rē-krö'), *v. t.* [< **recrew*, < OF. *recreue, recrue*, a supply, spare stores, recruit, F. *recrue*, supply, addition, recruit, levy: see *recruit*.] To recruit.

One intire troop with some other odd troopers, and some straggling foot, that were to *recrew* other companies.
Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters at Post-[*comb and Chinner* (1643), p. xvi. (*Davies.*)

recriminate (rē-krim'i-nāt), *v.* [< ML. *recriminatus*, pp. of *recriminare* (> It. *recriminare* = Sp. Pg. *recreminar* = OF. *recriminer*, F. *récriminer*), accuse in return, < L. *re-*, back, + *criminari*, accuse: see *criminate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To return one accusation with another; retort a charge; charge an accuser with a like crime.

Such are some of the personalities with which Decker *recriminated*. *I. D'Israeli*, Calamities of Authors, II. 339.

II. *trans.* To accuse in return. [Rare.]

Did not Joseph lie under black infamy? he scorned so much as to clear himself, or to *recriminate* the strumpet.
South.

recrimination (rē-krim-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *recrimination*, F. *récrimination* = Sp. *recriminacion* = Pg. *recriminação* = It. *recriminazione*, < ML. *recriminatio(n-)*, < *recriminare*, recriminate: see *recriminate*.] **1.** The act of recriminating; the meeting of an accusation by a counter-accusation: as, to indulge in mutual *recriminations*.

Let us endeavour to remove this objection, not by *recrimination* (which is too easie in such cases), but by living suitably to our holy Religion.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

Short-sighted and injudicious, however, as the conduct of England may be in this system of aspersion, *recrimination* on our part would be equally ill-judged.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 76.

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2. In *law*, an accusation, brought by an accused person against the accuser, of being in a similar guilt as charged, or derelict in a corresponding duty; a counter-accusation.

recriminative (rē-krim′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *recriminate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to recrimination; indulging in recrimination; recriminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

recriminator (rē-krim′i-nā-tor), *n.* [Cf. F. *récriminateur* = Sp. *recriminador*, one who recriminates, recriminating; as *recriminate* + *-or*[1].] One who recriminates; one who accuses the accuser of a like crime.

recriminatory (rē-krim′i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *récriminatoire* = Pg. *recriminatorio;* as *recriminate* + *-ory*.] Retorting accusation; recriminating.

They seem to have been so entirely occupied with the defence of the French directory, so very eager in finding *recriminatory* precedents to justify every act of its intolerable insolence. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

recrossed (rē-krôst′), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the ends crossed. (*b*) Same as *crossed* when noting a crosslet: thus, a cross crosslet *recrossed* is the same as a cross crosslet crossed.

recrucify (rē-krö′si-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *crucify*.] To crucify again.

By it [wilful sin] we do, as the Apostle teaches, *recrucify* the Son of God, and again expose Him to open shame. *Barrow*, Works, VI. 79.

recrudency (rē-krö′den-si), *n.* [As *recrud(esce)* + *-ency*.] Same as *recrudescence*.

recrudesce (rē-krö-des′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recrudesced*, ppr. *recrudescing*. [= Pg. *recrudescer*, < L. *recrudescere*, become raw again, < *re-*, back, again, + *crudescere*, grow harsh, < *crudus*, raw: see *crude*.] 1. To become raw or exacerbated again.—2. To revive; become alive again; be renewed.

Ideas which have made no part of the waking life are apt to *recrudesce* in the sleep-waking state. *Mind*, IX. 118.

recrudescence (rē-krö-des′ens), *n.* [< F. *recrudescence* = Sp. Pg. *recrudescencia;* as *recrudescen(t)* + *-ce*.] 1. The state of being recrudescent, or becoming raw or exacerbated again. Hence—2. A reopening; renewal; a coming into existence anew; a fresh outbreak.

The king required some regulations should be made for obviating the *recrudescence* of those ignoramus abuses for the future that had been so scandalous before. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 632. (*Davies.*)

That *recrudescence* of military organization which followed the Conquest. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 525.

3. In *med.*, increased activity of a disease or morbid process after partial recovery.

A kind of *recrudescence* [of scarlet fever], but without the reappearance of the rash, would seem possible up to the eighth week. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1392.

4. In *bot.*, the production of a fresh shoot from the top of a ripened spike.

recrudescency (rē-krö-des′en-si), *n.* [As *recrudescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recrudescence*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 578.

recrudescent (rē-krö-des′ent), *a.* [= Pg. *recrudescente*, < L. *recrudescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *recrudescere*, break out afresh, become raw again, < *re-*, again, + *crudescere*, become raw.] 1. Growing raw, sore, or painful again.—2. Coming into existence or renewed vigor again.

recruit (rē-krōt′), *v.* [Formerly also *recrute;* = D. *recruteren* = G. *recrutieren* = Dan. *rekrutere* = Sw. *rekrytera*, < OF. *recruter*, levy; prop. *recluter*, mend, = Pg. *recrutar*, *reclutar*, levy, = Sp. *reclutar*, complete, supply, also recruit, = It. *reclutare*, complete, levy, < ML. *reclutare* (after Rom.), recruit, orig. mend, patch, < L. *re-* + Teut. (AS.) *clūt* (> OF. *clut*), clout, lit. 'rag,' 'piece': see *clout*[1]. The orig. sense was forgotten, and confusion ensued with OF. *recreue*, *recrue*, a supply, spare stores, etc., *recrue*, a levy of troops, prop. an addition, supply, fem. of *recreu*, F. *recru*, pp. of *recroître*, *recroistre*, grow again, < L. *re-*, again, + *crescere*, grow, increase: see *crease*[2], *increase*, etc. Cf. *accrew*, *recrew*, *crew*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To repair by fresh supplies; supply lack or deficiency in.

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour. *Granville*, Phyllis Drinking.

2. To restore the wasted vigor of; renew the health, spirits, or strength of; refresh: as, to *recruit* one's health.

And so I began the world anew; and, by the blessing of God, was again pretty well *recruited* before I left this town. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

I sat down and talked with the family while our guide *recruited* himself with a large dish of thick sour milk. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 419.

3. To supply with new men; specifically, to supply with new men for any deficiency of troops; make up by enlistment: as, to *recruit* an army.

His [Amurath's] forces, . . . though daily *recruited* by the new supplies which came to them, yet mouldred away. *North*, tr. of Theuet's Lives.

The Frank population of Cyprus . . . was either constantly diminishing or *recruited* by arrivals from the West. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 168.

4. To provision; take supplies on board of, as a vessel: as in the phrase *to recruit ship.* = **Syn.** Reinforce, replenish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gain new supplies of anything lost or wasted; gain flesh, health, spirits, etc.

My master, said I, honest Thomas . . . is come to Bath to *recruit*. Yes, sir, I said to *recruit*—and whether for men, money, or constitution, you know, sir, is nothing to him, nor any one else. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

2. To gain new supplies of men for any object; specifically, to raise new soldiers.

When a student in Holland he there met Carstairs, on a mission into that country to *recruit* for persons qualified to fill the chairs in the several universities of Scotland. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. To enter port for supplies, as a vessel.

recruit (rē-krōt′), *n.* [= D. *recrut* = G. *recrut* = Dan. *rekrut* = Sw. *rekryt*, < OF. *recreute* = Sp. *recluta* = Pg. *recruta* = It. *recluta*, recruit; from the verb, confused in OF. with *recreue*, a supply, *recrue*, a levy of troops.] 1. A fresh supply of anything wasted or used, as of provisions and supplies on shipboard, etc.

Carrying also plentiful *recruits* of provisions. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 9.

A *Recruit* of new People. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

The state is to have *recruits* to its strength, and remedies to its distempers. *Burke.*

2. A soldier or sailor newly enlisted to supply the deficiency of an army or a navy; one who has newly filled a vacancy in any body or class of persons.

The powers of Troy
With fresh *recruits* their youthful chief sustain.
Dryden.

3. A substitute for something wanting. [Rare.]

Whatever Nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 206.

Port of recruit (*naut.*), a recruiting-station.

recruital (rē-krō′tal), *n.* [< *recruit* + *-al*.] A renewed supply of anything lost or exhausted, especially of strength or vigor, bodily or mental. [Rare.]

Shortly after this communion Mr. Chalmers sought relief and *recruital* in an excursion to Fifeshire. *W. Hanna*, Chalmers, II. 65.

recruiter (rē-krō′tėr), *n.* One who recruits.

recruithood (rē-krōt′hůd), *n.* [< *recruit* + *-hood*.] The condition of a recruit; the state or the period of being a recruit. [Rare.]

Old soldiers who read this will remember their green *recruithood* and smile assent. *The Century*, XXIX. 108.

recruiting-ground (rē-krō′ting-ground), *n.* A place or region where recruits are or may be obtained.

The murderers of Cæsar had turned the provinces which they governed into one vast *recruiting-ground* for a last decisive struggle. *W. W. Capes*, The Early Empire, Int.

recruiting-party (rē-krō′ting-pär″ti), *n.* A number of soldiers, in charge of an officer or a non-commissioned officer, who are detached from their regiment or post for the purpose of enlisting recruits.

recruiting-sergeant (rē-krō′ting-sär″jent), *n.* A sergeant deputed to enlist recruits.

recruitment (rē-krōt′ment), *n.* [< F. *recrutement* = Sp. *reclutamiento* = Pg. *recrutamento*, the act of recruiting; as *recruit* + *-ment*.] The act or business of recruiting; the act of raising new supplies of men for an army or a navy.

The theoretical *recruitment* is partly voluntary and partly by lot for the militia. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 40.

Rec. Sec. An abbreviation of *Recording Secretary.*

rect†, *a.* [ME., < L. *rectus*, straight, direct, right: see *right*.] Direct; immediate.

Thus ys mede and mercede as two manere relacions,
Rect and indyrect. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 336.

rect. An abbreviation of (*a*) in pharmacy, (*rectificatus*) *rectified;* (*b*) *rector.*

recta, *n.* Plural of *rectum*.

rectal (rek′tal), *a.* [< *rectum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or connected with the rectum or straight gut: as, *rectal* parts or organs; *rectal* disease, operation, instrument; *rectal* action, evacuation.—**Rectal alimentation**, the administration of enemeta containing food specially prepared for absorption by the mucous membrane of the large intestine.—**Rectal anæsthesia**, the administration of ether or other anæsthetics by the rectum.—**Rectal chemise.** See *chemise*.—**Rectal crises**, paroxysms of pain in the rectum, often with tenesmus, and sensations as of a foreign body, met with in cases of locomotor ataxia.—**Rectal diaphragm**, the sheet of muscles closing the rectal outlet of the pelvis, consisting of the sphincter ani externus superficially, and a deeper layer composed of the levator ani and coccygeus.—**Rectal fissure**, a very painful crack-like opening in the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum.—**Rectal glands.** See *gland*.

rectalgia (rek-tal′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Neuralgia of the rectum: same as *proctalgia*.

rectangle (rek′tang-gl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rectangle* = Sp. *rectángulo* = Pg. *rectangulo* = It. *rettangolo*, rectangular, a rectangle, < LL. *rectiangulum*, having a right angle, < *rectus*, right, + *angulus*, an angle: see *right* and *angle*[3].] **I.**† *a.* Rectangular; right-angled.

If all Athens should decree that . . . in *rectangle* triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle is equal to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle, . . . geometricians . . . would not receive satisfaction without demonstration thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

II. *n.* 1. A quadrilateral plane figure having all its angles right angles and its opposite sides consequently equal. When the adjacent sides are equal, it is a square. The area of a rectangle is equal to the product of two adjacent sides; thus, if its sides measure 6 feet and 4 feet, its area is 24 square feet.



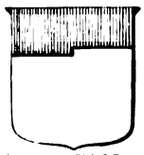
Rectangle.

2. The product of two lengths. Thus, especially in old books, "the *rectangle* under two lines" is spoken of, meaning substantially the product of their lengths.

3†. A right angle.

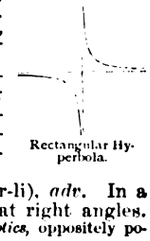
Th' acute, and the *rect-Angles* too,
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

rectangled (rek′tang-gld), *a.* [< *rectangle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a right angle or right angles; right-angled.—2. In *her.*, forming a right angle, or broken twice, forming two right angles: said of a heraldic line and also of a division of the field so bounded by it: as, a chief *rectangled.*—**Fesse rectangled.** See *fesse*.



Argent, a Chief Rectangled gules.

rectangular (rek-tang′gū-lär), *a.* [= F. *rectangulaire* = Sp. Pg. *rectangular*, < L. *rectangulus*, rectangled: see *rectangle*.] Right-angled; having an angle or angles of ninety degrees.—**Rectangular coördinates**, in *analytical geom.* See *coördinate*.—**Rectangular hyperbola**, a hyperbola whose asymptotes are at right angles to one another.—**Rectangular map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Rectangular solid**, in *geom.*, a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base.



Rectangular Hyperbola.

rectangularity (rek-tang-gū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rectangularité;* as *rectangular* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being rectangular or right-angled; rectangularness.

rectangularly (rek-tang′gū-lär-li), *adv.* In a rectangular manner; with or at right angles.—**Rectangularly polarized**, in *optics*, oppositely polarized.

rectangularness (rek-tang′gū-lär-nes), *n.* Rectangularity. *Imp. Dict.*

rectascension (rek-ta-sen′shon), *n.* [< L. *rectus*, right, + *ascensio(n-)*, ascension.] In *astron.*, right ascension.

recti, *n.* Plural of *rectus*.

recticruræus (rek″ti-krö-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *recticruræi* (-ī). [NL., < L. *rectus*, straight, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg: see *crureus*.] The straight muscle of the front of the thigh; the rectus femoris. *Coues.*

rectifiable (rek′ti-fī-ą-bl), *a.* [< F. *rectifiable* = Sp. *rectificable* = Pg. *rectificavel;* as *rectify* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being rectified, corrected, or set right: as, a *rectifiable* mistake.—2. In *geom.*, said of a curve admitting the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite part of the curve.

rectification (rek″ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rectification* = Pr. *rectificatio* = Sp. *rectificacion* = Pg. *rectificação* = It. *rettificazione*, < ML. *rectificatio(n-)*, < *rectificare*, rectify: see *rectify*.] The act or operation of rectifying. (*a*) The act of correcting, amending, or setting right that which is wrong or erroneous: as, the *rectification* of errors, mistakes, or abuses.

The proper *rectification* of the expression would be to insert the adverb as. *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxii.

(*b*) The process of refining a substance by repeated or fractional distillation: it is in this way freed from other substances which are either more or less volatile than

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itself, or from non-volatile matters: as, the *rectification* of spirits. The concentration of sulphuric acid in platinum or glass vessels is sometimes (improperly) called *rectification*.

The process of *rectification* is generally done by redistilling, and filtering through alternate layers of woolen blankets, sand, and granulated bone or maple charcoal.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 80.

(*c*) In *geom.*, the determination of a straight line whose length is equal to a given portion of a curve; the finding a formula for the length of the arc of a given curve.—**Rectification of a globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, the adjustment of it preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

rectified (rek'ti-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rectify*.] **1.** Made right; corrected.

Be just therefore to thyself all the way, pay thyself, and take acquittances of thyself, all the way, which is only done under the seal and in the testimony of a *rectified* conscience. *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

2. In *hort.*, developed in a desired direction, as when plain tulips are propagated till they sport into variegated forms.

Some of the progeny "break," that is, produce flowers with the variegation which is so much prized. The flower is then said to be "*rectified*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 259.

rectifier (rek'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *rectify* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rectifies. (*a*) One who corrects or amends.

Fast friend he was to reformation, . . .
Next *rectifier* of wry law.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 432.

(*b*) One who refines a substance by repeated distillations or by filtering or any other method; specifically, one who rectifies liquors. (*c*) In the distillation of alcoholic liquors: (1) A vessel or receptacle in which a second distillation is carried on, to condense the liquor and increase its alcoholic strength, or to flavor it by exposing the flavoring substance to the vaporized spirit. (2) A cylindrical vessel continuous with a primary still, in which repeated distillations occur till the alcohol reaches the desired strength. Also called *rectifying column*, and simply *column*. (*d*†) An instrument formerly used for indicating the errors of the compass. *Falconer*.

rectify (rek'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rectified*, ppr. *rectifying*. [Early mod. E. *rectifie*, *rectyfye*; < OF. (and F.) *rectifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rectificar* = It. *rettificare*, < ML. *rectificare*, make right, rectify, < L. *rectus*, straight (= E. *right*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] **1.** To make right or straight; correct when wrong, erroneous, or false; amend: as, to *rectify* errors, mistakes, or abuses: sometimes applied to persons.

I meant to *rectify* my conscience.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 203.

I onlie strive
To *rectifie* abuses which deprive
The Gospell of his propagation
And plentifull encrease.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

To *rectifie* a common-wealth with debaushed people is impossible. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 106.

When an authentic watch is shown,
Each man winds up and *rectifies* his own.
Suckling, Aglaura, Epil.

This morning I received from him the following letter, which, after having *rectified* some little orthographical mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public.
Addison, Husbands and Wives.

Specifically—**2.** In *distilling:* (*a*) To remove impurities from (an alcoholic distillate) and raise to a required proof or strength by repeated distillation. As flavoring materials are often added during rectification in the manufacture of gin, cordials, factitious brandy, etc., the term *rectify* has been extended to the performance of these processes. Hence—(*b*) To bring (a spirit) by repeated distillation to the strength required, and at the same time to impart to it the desired flavor. See *rectifier*. —**3.** In *chemical manuf.* and in *phar.*: (*a*) To separate impurities from (a crystalline body) by dissolving and recrystallizing it, sometimes repeatedly, and sometimes also with intermediate washing of the crystals. (*b*) To raise (a liquid) to a prescribed strength by extraction of some part of its liquid components. Distillation under ordinary atmospheric pressure or in a vacuum, and absorption of water by substances having strong affinity for water, as caustic lime, calcium chlorid, etc., when such substances do not affect the chemical constitution of the substances under treatment, are common processes employed in rectification. (*c*) To remove impurities from (solutions) by filtering them through substances absorbent of dissolved impurities, but non-absorbent of, and chemically inactive upon, the substance to be purified. Of such materials bone-black is a typical example, especially in sugar-refining. (*d*) To purify by one or more resublimations.—**4.** In *math.*, to determine the length of (a curve, or a part of a curve) included between two limits.—**5.** In the use of the globes, to place (a globe) in such a position that the solution of a given problem may be effected with it.—**Rectifying developable**, or **rectifying developable surface of a non-plane curve**, a developable surface such that, when it is unrolled into a plane with the curve to which it belongs, the latter is unrolled into a right line: it is perpendicular to the normal and the osculating planes. **Rectifying edge**, the cuspidal edge of the rectifying developable.—**Rectifying line**, the line common to two consecutive rectifying planes.—**Rectifying plane**, a plane tangent to the rectifying surface.—**To rectify alcoholic liquors.** See def. 2.—**To rectify a sun-dial.** See the quotation.

To rectify the dial (using the old expression, which means to prepare the dial for an observation).
Encyc. Brit., VII. 161.

To rectify the course of a vessel, in *nav.*, to determine its true course from indications of the ship's compass, by correcting the errors of the compass due to magnetic variations and local attractions.—**To rectify the globe**, in *astron.* and *geog.*, to bring the sun's place in the ecliptic on a globe to the brass meridian, or otherwise to adjust it in order to prepare it for the solution of any proposed problem.=**Syn. 1.** *Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), redress, adjust, regulate.

Rectigradæ (rek-tig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rectigrade*.] A group of spiders; the rectigrade spiders. Also *Rectigrada*, *Rectigrades*.

rectigrade (rek'ti-grād), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *gradi*, step: see *grade*[1].] Walking straight forward, as a spider; pertaining to the *Rectigradæ:* correlated with *laterigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.

rectilineal (rek-ti-lin'ē-al), *a.* [Cf. It. *rettilineo* = OF. (and F.) *rectiligne;* < ML. **rectilineus*, having a straight line, < L. *rectus*, straight, right, + *linea*, a line: see *right* and *line*[2], *n.*] Same as *rectilinear*.

rectilineally (rek-ti-lin'ē-al-i), *adv.* Same as *rectilinearly*.

rectilinear (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [< L. *rectilineus*, rectilineal (see *rectilineal*), + *-ar*[3].] Straight-lined; bounded by straight lines; consisting of a straight line or of straight lines; straight: as, a *rectilinear* figure or course. Also *rectilineal*.

Whenever a ray of light is by any obstacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return to the same *rectilinear* way, unless perhaps by very great accident.
Newton, Opticks.

Rectilinear lens, motion, etc. See the nouns.—**Rectilinear muscle.** See *muscle*[1], 2.

rectilinearity (rek-ti-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *rectilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being rectilinear. *Coleridge*.

rectilinearly (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a rectilinear manner or direction; in a right line.

rectilinearness (rek-ti-lin'ē-ėr-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being rectilinear. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 230.

rectilineous† (rek-ti-lin'ē-us), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rectiligne* = Sp. *rectilineo* = Pg. *rectilineo* = It. *rettilineo*, < ML. **rectilineus:* see *rectilineal*.] Rectilinear. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

rectinerved (rek'ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, having nerves running straight from their origin to the apex or to the margin: said mostly of parallel-nerved leaves.

rection (rek'shon), *n.* [< L. *rectio(n-)*, a leading, guiding, government, direction, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule, govern: see *regent*.] In *gram.*, the influence or power of a word in consequence of which another word in the sentence must have a certain form, in regard to number, case, person, mode, or the like; government.

rectipetality (rek'ti-pe-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *petere*, seek (see *petition*), + *-al* + *-ity*.] In *bot.*, the inherent tendency of stems to grow in a right line, as indicated by Voechting's experiments with the clinostat. Even parts grown crooked incline to straighten when freed from deflecting influences. This general tendency is modified, however, by an irregularity called *heterauxesis* (which see).

rectirostral (rek-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [Cf. F. *rectirostre;* < L. *rectus*, straight, + *rostrum*, beak, + *-al*.] Having a straight bill or beak, as a bird.

rectischiac (rek-tis'ki-ak), *a.* [< NL. *rectum* + *ischium* + *-ac*.] Same as *ischiorectal*.

rectiserial (rek-ti-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *rectus*, straight, + *series*, a row: see *serial*.] **1.** Disposed in a right line; rectilinear or straight, as a row or series of parts.—**2.** In *bot.*, disposed in one or more straight ranks: specifically used by Bravais, in contrast with *curviserial* (which see), to describe those forms of phyllotaxy in which a second leaf soon stands exactly over any given leaf, and thus all fall into right lines.

rectitic (rek-tit'ik), *a.* [< *rectitis* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with rectitis.

rectitis (rek-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the rectum.

rectitude (rek'ti-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *rectitude*, F. *rectitude* = Pr. *rectetut* = Cat. *rectitut* = Sp. *rectitud* = Pg. *rectitude* = It. *rettitudine*, < L. *rectitudo* (*-in-*), straightness, uprightness, < *rectus*, straight, = E. *right:* see *right*.] **1.** Straightness: as, the *rectitude* of a line. *Johnson*.

Young pines, bent by . . . snowfalls or other accident, in seeking to recover their *rectitude*, describe every graceful form of curve or spiral. *A. B. Alcott*, Tablets, p. 12.

2. Rightness of principle or practice; uprightness of mind; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct by either divine or human laws; integrity; honesty; justice.

Of the *rectitude* and sincerity of their life and doctrine to judge rightly, wee must judge by that which was to be their rule. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

Provided they "keep o' the windy side of the law," the great majority are but little restrained by regard for strict *rectitude*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 405.

3. Correctness; freedom from error, as of conduct.

Perfectly conscious of the *rectitude* of her own appearance, [she] attributed all this mirth to the oddity of mine. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Integrity, Uprightness*, etc. (see *honesty*), principle, equity.

recto (rek'tō), *n.* [1. < L. *recto*, abl. of *rectum*, right: see *right*, *n.* 2. For *recto folio*, 'the right page,' opposed to *verso folio*, 'the opposite page': L. *recto*, abl. of *rectus*, right; *folio*, abl. of *folium*, a leaf, sheet: see *folio*.] **1.** In *law*, a writ of right, now abolished.—**2.** In *printing*, the right-hand page of an open book: opposed to the left-hand, *reverso* or *verso*. In books as commonly printed, the odd folios, pages 1, 3, 5, 7, etc., are the rectos; the even folios, pages 2, 4, 6, 8, etc., the reversos.

Junius had seen books of this kind printed by Coster (the beginnings of his labours) on the *rectos* of the leaves only, not on both sides. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 689.

recto-. In composition, rectal; of the rectum.

rectocele (rek'tō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. κήλη, tumor.] Prolapse of the rectovaginal wall through the vagina. Compare *proctocele*.

rectogenital (rek-tō-jen'i-tal), *a.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + L. *genitalis*, genital.] Of or pertaining at once to the rectum and to the genitalia: as, the *rectogenital* chamber.

rector (rek'tor), *n.* [= OF. *retteur*, *recteur*, F. *recteur* = Pr. Sp. *rector* = Pg. *rector*, *reitor* = It. *rettore*, < L. *rector*, a ruler, director, rector, < *regere*, pp. *rectus*, rule: see *regent*.] **1.** A ruler or governor. [Rare.]

The *rector* of the vniuersitie called to counsell all the doctors regentes that were that tyme at Tholose.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 22.

Reason (which in right should be
The special *rector* of all harmony).
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Who shall be the *rectors* of our daily rioting?
Milton, Areopagitica (ed. Hales), p. 24.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, a clergyman who has the charge of a parish and full possession of all the rights and privileges attached thereto. He differs from the *vicar* in that the latter is entitled only to a certain proportion of the ecclesiastical income specially set apart to the vicarage. The latter, again, differs from the *curate* (in the narrower or popular sense of that word), who is subject to the incumbent, whether rector or vicar, and the amount of whose salary is determined not by the law, but by the patron of the benefice, or by the incumbent employing him. Abbreviated *Rect.*

The bishops that are spoken of in the time of the primitive Church, all such as parsons or *rectors* of parishes are with us. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 13.

3. In the United States, a clergyman in charge of a parish in the Protestant Episcopal Church. —**4.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastic in charge of a congregation, a college, or a religious house; specifically, the superior of a Jesuit seminary or college.

His wife . . . fled . . . to Saint Jaques le Grand; . . . her death . . . was faithfully confirmed by the *rector* of the place. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 69.

5. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland. In Scotland *rector* is also the title of the head master of an academy or important public school; in England, of the heads of Exeter and Lincoln colleges, Oxford. In the United States it is a title assumed by the principals of some private schools: as, the *rectors* of St. John's and St. Paul's. In Germany *rector* is the title of the head of a higher school; the chief officer of a university is styled *rector magnificus* or, when the prince of the country is the titular head, *rector magnificentissimus*.

The *rector* . . . in the first instance was head of the faculty of arts. . . . It was not until the middle of the 14th century that the *rector* became the head of the collective university [of Paris]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

6. The presiding officer or chairman of certain gilds and associations.

Many artists . . . as *rectors* represented the greater and lesser art guilds in the city government [of Siena].
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 51.

Lay rector, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a layman who receives and possesses the rectorial tithes of a benefice. *Lec.* Glossary. —**Missionary rector**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a priest

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appointed by the bishop to certain parishes in England, in the United States to the charge of any parish.—**Rector of a Board of Trustees**, the presiding officer.

rectorage (rek'tọr-āj), *n.* [OF. *rectorage*, < *rector* + *-age*.] A rector's benefice. Compare *vicarage*.

Sic pastoris wyll be weill content
To leif vpon the fer les rent,
Nor hes sum Vicare for his waige,
Or Rector for his *Rectoraige*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 326.

rectoral (rek'tọr-ạl), *a.* [< F. *rectoral* = Sp. *rectoral*, < ML. **rectoralis*, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] Same as *rectorial*. *Blackstone.*

rectorate (rek'tọr-āt), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rectorat* = Sp. *rectorado* = Pg. *reitorado* = It. *rettorato*, < ML. *rectoratus*, the office of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] **I.** *n.* The office or rank of rector; the period of incumbency of a rector.

His two *rectorates* in our city, from 1829 to 1845, saw the beginning of a successful revolt against the leadership of Evangelicals. *The American*, X. 297.

II. *a.* Same as *rectorial*.

His very instructive *rectorate* address on The Backwardness of the Ancients in Natural Science.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 263.

rectoress, rectress (rek'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* [< *rector* + *-ess*.] 1. A female rector or ruler; a governess. [Rare.]

Be thou alone the *rect'ress* of this isle,
With all the titles I can thee enstile.
Drayton, Legend of Matilda, st. 39.

Great mother Fortune, queen of human state,
Rectress of action, arbitress of fate.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 4.

2. A rector's wife. [Humorous.]

In this way the worthy *Rectoress* consoled herself.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlviii.

Also *rectrix*.

rectorial (rek-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *rector* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to a rector or a rectory.—**Rectorial tithes**, tithes payable to the rector, ordinarily those of corn, hay, and wood. Also *great tithes*.

The tithes of many things, as wood in particular, are in some parishes *rectorial*, and in some vicarial *tithes*.
Blackstone, Com., I. xi.

rectorship (rek'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *rector* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or rank of a rector.—2†. Rule; direction; guidance.

Why, had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Against the *rectorship* of judgement?
Shak., Cor., ii. 3. 213.

rectory (rek'tọr-i), *n.*; pl. *rectories* (-iz). [< OF. *rectorie* = Sp. *rectoria* = Pg. *reitoria* = It. *rettoria*, < ML. *rectoria*, the office or rank of a rector, < L. *rector*, a rector: see *rector*.] 1. A parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all its rights, tithes, and glebes.—2. A rector's mansion or parsonage-house.

The *Rectory* was on the other side of the river, close to the church, of which it was the fitting companion.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

rectoscope (rek'tọ-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A speculum used for rectal examination.

rectostenosis (rek"tọ-stẹ-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *rectum* (see *rectum*) + Gr. *στένωσις*, stricture: see *stenosis*.] Stricture of the rectum.

rectotomy (rek-tot'ọ-mi), *n.* [< NL. *rectum*, rectum, + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] The operation for dividing a rectal stricture.

recto-urethral (rek"tō-ū-rē'thral), *a.* Pertaining to the rectum and to the urethra: as, the *recto-urethral* space (a vertical triangular interval between the membranous urethra above and the rectum below, with the apex at the prostate gland).—**Recto-urethral fistula**, a fistula connecting the rectum and the urethra.

recto-uterine (rek-tō-ū'tẹ-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the uterus.—**Recto-uterine folds or ligaments**, semilunar folds of peritoneum passing one on each side from the rectum to the posterior upper surface of the uterus, forming the lateral walls of the rectovaginal pouch.—**Recto-uterine fossa**, the space between the uterus and the rectum above the borders of the recto-uterine folds.—**Recto-uterine pouch**. See *pouch*.

rectovaginal (rek-tō-vaj'i-nal), *a.* Of or belonging to the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal fistula**, a fistulous opening between the rectum and the vagina.—**Rectovaginal hernia**. Same as *rectocele*.—**Rectovaginal pouch**. See *pouch*.—**Rectovaginal septum**, the tissues separating the rectum and the vagina.

rectovesical (rek-tō-ves'i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *rectum* + E. *vesical*.] Of or belonging to the rectum and the bladder.—**Rectovesical fascia**. See *fascia*.—**Rectovesical folds**, the posterior false ligaments of the bladder, lunate folds of peritoneum between the bladder and the rectum in the male. Also called *semilunar folds of Douglass*.—**Rectovesical fossa**, the pouch of peritoneum lying between the bladder and the rectum.—**Rectovesical pouch**. See *pouch*.

rectress, *n.* See *rectoress*.

rectrices, *n.* Plural of *rectrix*.

rectricial (rek-trish'ạl), *a.* [< NL. *rectrix* (*rectric-*), a tail-feather (see *rectrix*), + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to rectrices.

rectrix (rek'triks), *n.*; pl. *rectrices* (rek-trī'sēz). [< L. *rectrix*, directress, governess, mistress, fem. of *rector*, ruler, governor: see *rector*.] 1. Same as *rectoress*.

A late queen *rectrix* prudently commanded.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa. (*Latham.*)

2. In *ornith.*, a tail-feather; one of the long or large quill-feathers of a bird's tail: so called from its use in directing or steering the course of a bird in flight, like a rudder. The rectrices are comparable to the similar large flight-feathers of the wing, called *remiges*. In the *Saururæ*, or Jurassic birds with long lizard-like bony tail, the rectrices are bi-serially or distichously arranged in a row on each side of the caudal vertebræ. In all modern birds they are set together in a fan-like manner upon the pygostyle. (See *Eurhipidura*.) In a few birds they are rudimentary, as in grebes. The most frequent number by far is twelve, which prevails (with few anomalous exceptions) throughout the great order *Passeres*, and also in very many other birds of different orders. In many picarian birds the number is ten; in a very few eight. In various water-birds the rectrices run up to higher numbers, twenty-four being probably the maximum. There is normally always an even number, these feathers being paired. In size, shape, and texture they are endlessly varied, giving rise to all the different shapes a bird's tail presents.

rectum (rek'tum), *n.*; pl. *recta* (-tạ). [= F. *rectum* = Sp. Pg. *recto* = It. *retto*, < NL. *rectum*, abbr. of L. *rectum intestinum*, the straight intestine: *rectum*, neut. of *rectus*, straight: see *right*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a terminal section of the intestine, ending in the anus: so called from its comparatively straight course in man; the lower bowel: more fully called *intestinum rectum*. In man the rectum is the continuation of the sigmoid flexure of the colon, beginning about opposite the promontory of the sacrum, a little to the left side, and running through the pelvis to the anus. It is supported by a proper duplication of peritoneum, the mesorectum, and other fasciæ. Its structure includes well-developed longitudinal and circular muscular fibers, the latter being aggregated into a stout internal sphincter muscle near the lower end. In animals whose colon has no special sigmoid flexure there is no distinction of a rectum from the rest of the large intestine; and the term applies only to any given or taken terminal section of the bowel, of whatever character. In mammals above monotremes the rectum is entirely shut off from the urogenital organs, ending in a distinct anus; but in most animals it ends in a cloaca common to the digestive and urogenital systems. The rectum receives the refuse of digestion, and retains the feces until voided. See cuts under *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Appendicularia*, and *Blattidæ*.—**Columns of the rectum**. See *column*.

rectus (rek'tus), *n.*; pl. *recti* (-tī). [NL., abbr. of L. *rectus musculus*, straight muscle: *rectus*, straight: see *right*.] In *anat.*, one of several muscles so called from the straightness of their course, either in their own axis or in the axis of the body or part where they lie.—**Recti capitis**, five pairs of small muscles, the anticus major and minor, posticus major and minor, and the lateralis, all arising from the lower part of the occipital bone and inserted into the transverse processes of the upper cervical vertebræ.—**Rectus abdominis externus**. Same as *pyramidalis(a)*.—**Rectus abdominis internus**, the straight muscle of the abdomen, in the middle line in front, mostly inclosed in an aponeurotic sheath formed by the tendons of other abdominal muscles, usually intersected by several transverse tendons, and extending from the pubis to the sternum, in some animals to the top of the sternum.—**Rectus femoris**, the anterior part of the quadriceps extensor. It is a fusiform, bipennate muscle, arising by two heads from the ilium, and inserted into the base of the patella. See cut under *muscle*1.—**Rectus lateralis**, the lateral straight muscle of the head, arising from the transverse process of the axis, and inserted into the jugular process of the occipital.—**Rectus medialis oculi**. Same as *rectus oculi internus*.—**Rectus oculi externus, inferior, internus, superior**, the external, inferior, internal, superior straight muscle of the eyeball, turning the ball outward, downward, inward, or upward. See cut under *eyeball*.—**Rectus sternalis**, in man, an occasional slip lying lengthwise upon the sternum, representing the prolongation upward of the rectus abdominis externus, as is normal in many animals.—**Rectus thoracis**, in man, an occasional slip, similar to the last, but lying deep-seated, supposed to represent the continuation upward of the rectus abdominis internus.

recubant (rek'ū-bant), *a.* [< L. *recuban(t-)s*, ppr. of *recubare*, lie back: see *recubation*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

recubation (rek-ū-bā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *recubare*, pp. *recubatus*, lie upon the back, lie back, recline: see *recumbent*.] The act of lying down or reclining. [Rare.]

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of session or *recubation*, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

recueil (rē-kèy'), *n.* [F., a collection: see *recule*2.] A collection of writings.

reculet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *recoil*1.

reculement†, *n.* An obsolete form of *recoilment*.

recule1†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *recoil*1.

recule2†, *n.* [ME., also *recuyell*, < OF. *recueil*, F. *recueil*, a collection, < *recueillir*, collect: see *recollect*.] A collection of writings; a book or pamphlet. *Caxton*; *Halliwell.*

recultivate (rē-kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *cultivate*. Cf. OF. *recultiver*, recultivate.] To cultivate anew.

recultivation (rē-kul-ti-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *recultivate* + *-ion*.] The act of cultivating anew, or the state of being cultivated anew.

recumb† (rẹ-kum'), *v. i.* [< L. *recumbere*, lie back, recline: see *recumbent*.] To recline; lean; repose.

The king makes an overture of pardon and favour unto you, upon condition that any one of you will *recumbe*, rest, lean upon, or roll himself upon the person of his son.
Barrow, Works, II. iv.

recumbence (rẹ-kum'bẹns), *n.* [< *recumben(t)* + *-ce*.] Same as *recumbency*.

A *recumbence* or reliance upon Christ for justification and salvation. *Lord North*, Light to Paradise, p. 54.

recumbency (rẹ-kum'bẹn-si), *n.* [As *recumbence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The state of being recumbent; the posture of reclining, leaning, or lying.

But relaxation of the languid frame,
By soft *recumbency* of outstretched limbs,
Was bliss reserved for happier days.
Cowper, Task, i. 82.

2. Rest; repose; idleness.

When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and satisfaction, . . . it is in danger to rest satisfied there. *Locke.*

3. The act of reposing or resting in confidence.

There are yet others [Christians] who hope to be saved by a bare act of *recumbency* on the merits of Christ.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

recumbent (rẹ-kum'bẹnt), *a.* [< L. *recumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *recumbere*, lie back, recline, < *re-*, back, + *cubare*, lie: see *cumbent*.] 1. Leaning; reclining.

The Roman *recumbent* . . . posture in eating was introduced after the first Punic war.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 134.

2. Reposing; inactive; idle; listless.

What smooth emollients in theology
Recumbent virtue's downy doctors preach!
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 644.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, noting a part that leans or reposes upon anything.—**Recumbent hairs**, in *entom.*, hairs that lie partly against the surface, but are not pressed close to it.

recumbently (rẹ-kum'bẹnt-li), *adv.* In a recumbent manner or posture.

recuperability (rẹ-kū"pẹ-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *recuperable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Ability to recuperate; power of recuperation. [Rare.]

A state of almost physiological *recuperability*.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 463.

recuperable (rẹ-kū'pẹ-ra-bl), *a.* [< ME. *recuperable*, < OF. *recuperable* = Sp. *recuperable* = Pg. *recuperavel*, < ML. **recuperabilis*, < L. *recuperare*, recover, recuperate: see *recuperate*, *recover*2. Cf. *recoverable*.] Recoverable; that may be regained.

And hard it is to ravysshe a treasour
Which of nature is not *recuperable*.
Lydgate, The Tragedies.

Therfore, if thou yet by counsaile arte *recuperable*,
Flee thou from idlenesse and alway be stable.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 13.

recuperate (rẹ-kū'pẹ-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *recuperated*, ppr. *recuperating*. [< L. *recuperatus*, pp. of *recuperare*, *recuperare* (> It. *recuperare* = Sp. Pg. *recuperar* = F. *récupérer*), get again, regain, recover, revive, restore, ML. also intr., revive, convalesce, recover: see *recover*2, the older form in E.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To recover; regain: as, to *recuperate* one's health or spirits.—2. To recoup. [Rare.]

More commonly he [the agent] paid a fixed sum to the clergyman, and *recuperated* himself by a grinding tyranny of the tenants. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

II. *intrans.* To recover; regain strength or health. [U. S.]

recuperation (rẹ-kū-pẹ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *recuperation*, F. *récupération* = Sp. *recuperacion* = Pg. *recuperação* = It. *recuperazione*, < L. *recuperatio(n-)*, a getting back, regaining, recovery, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, regain, recover: see *recuperate* and *recover*2.] 1. Recovery, as of something lost.

The reproduction or *recuperation* of the same thing that was before. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225.

2. Specifically, recovery of strength or health.

recuperative (rẹ-kū'pẹ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperativo*, < L. *recuperativus*, recoverable, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recover*2 and *recuperate*.] Tending to recovery;

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pertaining to recovery, especially of strength or health.

The seasons being in turn *recuperative*, . . . even the frosts of winter impart virtues that pass into summer, preserving the mind's vigor and fertility during the reign of the dog-star. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 68.

recuperator (rē-kū′pe-rā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperador*, < L. *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] 1. One who or that which recuperates or recovers. — 2. That part of the Ponsard furnace which answers the same purpose as the regenerator of the Siemens regeneration furnace. See *regenerator*.

recuperatory (rē-kū′pe-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *recuperatorio*, < L. *recuperatorius*, < *recuperator*, a recoverer, < *recuperare*, pp. *recuperatus*, recover: see *recuperate*.] Same as *recuperative*. *Bailey*.

recur (rē-kėr′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *recurred*, ppr. *recurring*. [< OF. *recourer*, *recorir*, *recourre*, *recourir*, F. *recourir* = Pr. *recorre* = Cat. *recorrer* = Sp. *recurrir* = Pg. *recorrer* = It. *ricorrere*, < L. *recurrere*, run back, return, recur, < *re-*, back, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. To go or come back; return: literally or figuratively.

When the fear of Popery was over, the Tories *recurred* to their old principles. *Brougham*.

And Fancy came and at her pillow sat, . . .
And chased away the still-*recurring* gnat.
Tennyson, Three Sonnets to a Coquette, i.

2. To return in thought or recollection.

He . . . had received a liberal education at a charity school, and was apt to *recur* to the days of his muffin-cap and leathers. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 25.

3. To return to the thought or mind.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts*, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

Acted crime,
Or seeming-genial venial fault,
Recurring and suggesting still.
Tennyson, Will.

4. To resort; have recourse; turn for aid.

For if his grace were minded, or would intend to do a thing inique or unjust, there were no need to *recur* unto the pope's holiness for doing thereof. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., No. 22.

5. To occur again or be repeated at stated intervals, or according to some rule.

Food, sleep, amusement *recur* in uniform succession. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 272.

In volcanic archipelagos . . . the greater eruptions usually *recur* only after long intervals. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 144.

recure[1]† (rē-kūr′), *v.* [< ME. *recuren*, < OF. *recurer*, < L. *recurare*, restore by taking care of, make whole again, cure, also take care of, prepare carefully, < *re-*, again, + *curare*, care, cure: see *cure*, *v.* The verb was partly confused with *recure*[2], ME. *recouren*, a form of *recoveren*, recover: see *recure*[2], *recover*[2].] I. *trans.* To cure again; cure; heal.

Which [ills] to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 130.

Jarumannus, a Faithfull Bishop, who with other his fellow Labourers, by sound Doctrin and gentle dealing, soon *recur'd* them [the East-Saxons] of thir second relaps. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

II. *intrans.* To recover; get well.

Robert Lauerawns is wele amendyd, and I hope xall *recure*. *Paston Letters*, I. 112.

recure[1]† (rē-kūr′), *n.* [< ME. *recure*; < *recure*[2], partly < *recure*[1], *v.*] Recovery.

Recure to fynde of myn adversite. *Lydgate*, Complaint of a Lover's Life, l. 681.

Had she been my daughter,
My care could not be greater than it shall be
For her *recure*. *Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 2.

recure[2]† (rē-kūr′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *recoure*; < ME. *recuren*, *recouren*, var. of *recoveren*, recover: see *recover*[2].] To recover; get again.

Fredom of kynde so lost hath he
That never may *recured* be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4920.

But Hector fyrst, of strength most assured,
His stede agayne hath anone *recured*.
Lydgate, Troye (1555), sig. P, v. (*Halliwell.*)

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe:
Eftsoones the others did the field *recoure*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 25.

recureful† (rē-kūr′fūl), *a.* [< *recure*[1] + *-ful.*] Curative; healing.

Let me forever hide this staine of beauty
With this *recureful* maske.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

recureless† (rē-kūr′les), *a.* [< ME. *rekeurles*; < *recure*[1] + *-less.*] Incapable of recovery or remedy; incurable.

Ye are to blame to sette yowre hert so sore,
Sethyn that ye wote that hyt [ys] *rekeurles*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

My *recureless* sore. *G. Ferrars*.

'Tis foolish to bewail *recureless* things.
Greene, James the Fourth, ii.

recurelessly† (rē-kūr′les-li), *adv.* So as not to be cured.

Recurelesly wounded with his own weapons.
Greene, Groats-worth of Wit (Works, ed. Dyce, Int., p. xxvi.).

recurrence (rē-kur′ens), *n.* [= F. *récurrence*; as *recurren(t)* + *-ce.*] 1. The act of recurring, or the state of being recurrent; return.

Atavism, which is the name given to the *recurrence* of ancestral traits, is proved by many and varied facts. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 83.

2. Resort; the having recourse.

In the use of this, as of every kind of alleviation, I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent *recurrence* to the dangerous preparations. *Jer. Taylor*.

recurrency (rē-kur′en-si), *n.* [As *recurrence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *recurrence*. *Bailey*.

recurrent (rē-kur′ent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *recurrent*, F. *récurrent* = Pg. *recurrente* = It. *ricorrente*, < L. *recurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *recurrere*, run back, return, recur: see *recur*.] I. *a.* 1. Recurring; returning from time to time; reappearing; repeated: as, *recurrent* pains of a disease. *Prof. Blackie*.

The music would swell out again, like chimes borne onward by a *recurrent* breeze. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, v. 1.

Nature, with all her changes, is secure in certain noble *recurrent* types. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 150.

2. In *crystal.*, noting a crystal which exhibits an oscillatory combination of two sets of planes. See *oscillatory*. — 3. In *anat.*, turned back in its course, and running in a direction the opposite of its former one: specifically noting the inferior laryngeal branch of the pneumogastric. See the following phrases. — 4. In *entom.*, turning back toward the base: as, a *recurrent* process. — **Posterior interosseous recurrent artery**, a branch of the posterior interosseous artery which gives off branches in the region of the olecranon which anastomose with the superior profunda, posterior ulnar recurrent, and radial recurrent arteries. — **Radial recurrent artery.** See *radial*. — **Recurrent arteries of the deep palmar arch**, branches which pass from the upper side of the palmar arch and anastomose with branches of the anterior carpal arch. — **Recurrent branch of the ophthalmic nerve**, a small branch arising near the Gasserian ganglion, and running backward across the fourth nerve to be distributed in the tentorium. — **Recurrent fever.** See *fever*[1]. — **Recurrent fibroid tumor.** Same as *small spindle-cell sarcoma*. See *sarcoma*. — **Recurrent laryngeal.** See *laryngeal*. — **Recurrent mania.** Same as *periodical mania*. — **Recurrent nerve.** Same as *meningeal nerve* (which see, under *nerve*). — **Recurrent nerve of the inferior maxillary**, a branch from the inferior maxillary as it passes through the foramen ovale, which passes back into the skull through the foramen spinosum, giving rise to two branches, one going to the great wing of the sphenoid, the other to the mastoid cells. — **Recurrent nerve of the superior maxillary**, a branch given off from the superior maxillary near its origin, which passes to the dura mater and middle meningeal artery. — **Recurrent nervure** of an insect's wing. (*a*) A branch which is more or less turned toward the base of the wing, in a direction contrary to the nervure from which it arises. Many of these recurrent nervures are distinguished. (*b*) A vein of the wing which, after running toward the apex, is bent or curved back toward the base, as in many *Coleoptera*. — **Recurrent pulse.** See *pulse*[1]. — **Recurrent radial artery**, an artery which arises from the radial artery near its origin, and anastomoses with the anterior terminal branch of the superior profunda. — **Recurrent sensibility**, the sensibility manifested by the anterior root of a spinal nerve. This is due to fibers derived from the posterior root. — **Recurrent tibial arteries.** (*a*) The *posterior*, arising near the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries. (*b*) The *anterior*, a larger branch, arising just behind the perforation of the interosseous membrane, and anastomosing with the lower articular popliteal arteries. — **Recurrent ulnar arteries.** (*a*) The *anterior*, arising from the upper part of the ulnar, and joining the anastomotic branch of the brachial. (*b*) The *posterior*, arising a little lower than the anterior (though they often have a common origin), and communicating with the inferior profunda, the anastomotic, and posterior interosseous recurrent.

II. *n.* Any recurrent nerve or artery.

recurrently (rē-kur′ent-li), *adv.* In a recurrent manner; with recurrence.

For a long time I had under observation a middle-aged man who, throughout his life, has *recurrently* been tormented by this parasite. *B. W. Richardson*, Preventive Medicine, p. 568.

recurring (rē-kėr′ing), *p. a.* Returning again. — **Recurring continued fraction.** See *continued fraction*, under *continued*. — **Recurring decimal.** See *decimal*. — **Recurring series**, in *alg.*, a series in which the coefficients of the successive powers of x are formed from a certain number of the preceding coefficients according to some invariable law. Thus, $a + bx + (a + b)x^2 + (a + 2b)x^3 + (2a + 3b)x^4 + (3a + 5b)x^5 + \ldots$ is a recurring series. — **Recurring utterances**, a form of aphasia in which the patient can repeat only the word last uttered when taken ill.

recursant (rē-kėr′sant), *a.* [< L. *recursan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recursare*, run or hasten back, come back, return, recur, freq. of *recurrere*, run back, recur: see *recur*.] In *her.*, turned in a way contrary to the usual position, or with the back displayed instead of the front. Thus, an eagle *recursant* shows the back of the bird with the wings crossed. — **Displayed recursant.** See *displayed*.

recursion (rē-kėr′shon), *n.* [< L. *recursio(n-)*, a running back, return, < *recurrere*, pp. *recursus*, run back, return: see *recur*.] Return. [Rare.]

When the receiver was full of air, the included pendulum continued its *recursions* about fifteen minutes. *Boyle*, Works, I. 61.

recurvant (rē-kėr′vant), *a.* [< L. *recurvan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn back: see *recurve*.] In *her.*, of a serpent, coiled up, with the head projecting from the folds; bowed-embowed.

recurvate (rē-kėr′vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *recurvatus*, pp. of *recurvare*, bend backward, curve back: see *recurve*.] Same as *recurve*. *Imp. Dict.*

recurvate (rē-kėr′vāt), *a.* [< L. *recurvatus*, pp.: see *recurvate*, *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, recurved.

recurvation (rē-kėr-vā′shon), *n.* [< *recurvate* + *-ion.*] The act or process of recurving; the state of being curved up or back: opposed to *decurvation*: as, the *recurvation* of a bird's bill. Also *recurvature*, *recurvity*.

By a serpentine and trumpet *recurvation*, it [the windpipe] ascendeth again into the neck. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

recurvature (rē-kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* [< *recurvate* + *-ure.*] Same as *recurvation*.

recurve (rē-kėrv′), *v.* [= OF. *recorber*, *recurber*, *recourber*, F. *recourber* = Pr. Pg. *recurvar*, < L. *recurvare*, bend or curve backward, turn up or back, < *re-*, back, + *curvare*, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To curve back; turn backward. Also *recurvate*.

II. *intrans.* To be recurved.

recurved (rē-kėrvd′), *p. a.* 1. In *bot.*, curved back or downward: as, a *recurved* leaf, petal, etc. — 2. In *zoöl.*, bent upward: the opposite of *decurved*: as, the *recurved* beak of the avoset.

recurviroster (rē-kėr-vi-ros′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *recurvirostrus*, < L. *recurvus*, bent or curved back, crooked (see *recurvous*), + *rostrum*, beak, bill: see *rostrum*.] A bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*; an avoset.

Recurvirostra (rē-kėr-vi-ros′trạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *recurvirostrus*: see *recurviroster*.] A genus of precocial limicoline grallatorial birds, type of the family *Recurvirostridæ*, having a long and very slender depressed and recurved bill, extremely long slender legs, and four toes, the three front ones of which are webbed; the avosets. The body is depressed, and the under parts are clothed with thick plumage like a duck's, so that the birds swim with ease by means of their webbed feet. See *avoset*. Also called *Avocetta*.

recurvirostral (rē-kėr-vi-ros′trạl), *a.* [As *recurviroster* + *-al.*] Having a recurved bill, as an avoset; belonging to the genus *Recurvirostra*; pertaining to a recurviroster.

Recurvirostridæ (rē-kėr-vi-ros′tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-idæ.*] A family of wading birds with long and slender bill and legs, typified by the genus *Recurvirostra*, and divided into the *Recurvirostrinæ* and *Himantopodinæ*; the avosets and stilts.

Recurvirostrinæ (rē-kėr′vi-ros-trī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Recurvirostra* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Recurvirostridæ*, having the characters of the genus *Recurvirostra*, as distinguished from those of *Himantopus*, and including only the avosets.

recurvity (rē-kėr′vi-ti), *n.* [< L. *recurvus*, bent back (see *recurvous*), + *-ity.*] Same as *recurvation*. *Bailey*.

recurvo-patent (rē-kėr′vō-pat′ent), *a* [< L. *recurvus*, bent back, + *patent(t-)s*, open, spreading: see *patent*[1].] In *bot.*, bent back and spreading.

recurvous (rē-kėr′vus), *a.* [= Pg. *recurvo* = It. *ricurvo*, < L. *recurvus*, bent or curved back, < *re-*, back, + *curvus*, curve: see *curve*.] Bent backward.

recusance (rek′ū-zans), *n.* [< *recusan(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *recusancy*.

The parliament now passed laws prohibiting Catholic worship, and imposing a fine of one shilling, payable each Sunday, for *recusance*. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 54.

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recusancy (rek'ū-zan-si), *n.* [As *recusance* (see *-cy*).] 1. Obstinate refusal or opposition.

It is not a *recusancy*, for I would come; but it is an excommunication, I must not.
Donne, Devotions, III., Expostulation.

If any one, or two, or ten, or twenty members of congress should manifest symptoms of *recusancy*, . . . the weird sisters of ambitious hearts shall play before their eyes images of foreign missions, and departments, and benches of justice. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 339.

2. The state of being a recusant.

The papists made no scruple of coming to our churches; *recusancy* was not then so much as a chrisom, not an embryo. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 98.

There is also an inferior species of *recusancy* (refusing to make the declaration against popery enjoined by statute 30 Car. II. st. 2, when tendered by the proper magistrate). *Blackstone*, Comm., IV. iv.

We shall see that mere *recusancy* was first made punishable, later on in the reign, by the Second Act for Uniformity of Edward.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

3. The tenets of the recusants, or adherence to those tenets.

The penalties of *recusancy* were particularly hard upon women, who . . . adhered longer to the old religion than the other sex. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., vii., note.

recusant (rek'ū-zant or rē-kū'zant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *recusant*, F. *récusant* = Sp. Pg. *recusante* = It. *ricusante*, < L. *recusan(t-)s*, ppr. of *recusare*, reject, object: see *recuse*.] I. *a.* Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, refusing to attend divine service in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown.

No *recusant* lord might have a vote in passing that act.
Clarendon.

II. *n.* 1. One obstinate in refusing; one who will not conform to general opinion or practice.

The last rebellious *recusants* among the family of nations. *De Quincey.*

He that would not take the oath should be executed, though unarmed; and the *recusants* were shot on the roads, . . . or as they stood in prayer.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 411.

2. Specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one who refused to attend divine worship in Anglican churches, or to acknowledge the ecclesiastical supremacy of the crown. Heavy penalties were inflicted on such persons, but they pressed far more lightly on the simple recusant or nonconformist than on the Roman Catholic recusant, the chief object being to secure national unity and loyalty to the crown, in opposition to papal excommunications, which declared British subjects absolved from their allegiance (as in 1570), and to plots against the government. The name *recusant*, though legally applied to both Protestants and Roman Catholics, was in general given especially to the latter.

As well those restrained . . . as generally all the papists in this kingdom, not any of them did refuse to come to our church, and yield their formal obedience to the laws established. And thus they all continued, not any one refusing to come to our churches, during the first ten years of her Majesty's [Queen Elizabeth's] government. And in the beginning of the eleventh year of her reign, Cornwallis, Bedingfield, and Silyarde were the first *recusants*, they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of *recusant* was never heard of amongst us.
Sir Edward Coke [in 1607], in Blunt, Annotated Book of [Common Prayer, p. 24.

recusation (rek-ū-zā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *recusation*, F. *récusation* = Pr. *recusation* = Sp. *recusacion* = Pg. *recusação* = It. *ricusazione*, < L. *recusatio(n-)*, a declining, refusal, objection, protest, also nausea, rejection, < *recusare*, pp. *recusatus*, object, decline, reject: see *recuse*.] In *law*, the interposition of an objection or challenge for cause to a judge or arbitrator, or to an expert appointed by a court; also, the objection or challenge so presented.

He [Bonner], to deface his Authority (as he thought), did also then exhibit in writing a *Recusation* of the Secretaries Judgment against him.
Foxe, Martyrs, II. 35, an. 1549.

recusative (rē-kū'zā-tiv), *a.* [< *recuse* + *-ative*.] Tending or prone to recuse or refuse; refusing; denying; negative. [Rare.]

The act of the will produces material and permanent events; it is acquisitive and effective, or *recusative* and destructive, otherwise than it is in any other faculties.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, IV. i. 1.

recuse (rē-kūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *recused*, ppr. *recusing*. [< OF. *recuser*, F. *récuser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *recusar* = It. *ricusare*, < L. *recusare*, object, decline, reject, refuse, protest against, plead in defense, < *re-*, back, + *causa*, a cause: see *cause*. Cf. *accuse*.] To refuse; reject; specifically, in *law*, to reject or challenge (a judge or juror) as disqualified to act.

Yet she [the queen] nevertheless persisting in her former wilfulness and in her Appeal, which also by the said Judges was likewise *recused*, incontinently departed out of the Court. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. ii., No. 28.

A judge may proceed notwithstanding my appeal, unless I *recuse* him as a suspected judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

recussion (rē-kush'on), *n.* [< L. *recutere*, pp. *recussus*, strike back, beat back, etc., < *re-*, back, + *quatere*, strike, shake: see *quash*[1]. Cf. *concussion*, *discussion*, *percussion*.] The act of beating back. *Bailey.*

red[1] (red), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *red*, *reed*, *rede*, earlier *read*, *reod*, < AS. *rēad* = OS. *rōd* = OFries. *rād* = D. *rood* = MLG. *rōt*, LG. *rod* = OHG. MHG. *rōt*, G. *rot*, *roth* = Icel. *rauthr* = Sw. Dan. *röd* = Goth. *rauths* (*raud-*), red; cf. AS. *reód* (= Icel. *rjóðhr*), red, *rud*, *rudu*, redness (see *rud*); < AS. *reódan*, make red, kill, = Icel. *rjóða* (pret. *raudh*), redden (see *red*[1], *v.*); akin to L. *ruber* (*rubr-*, for *ruthr-*, = Gr. ἐρυθρός), red, *rufus*, red, *rubidus*, dark-red, *rubere*, turn red, blush, *rubicundus*, red, reddish, *russus*, reddish, *rutilus*, reddish, *robigo*, rust, etc.; Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, ἐρεύθος, redness, ἐρεύθειν, redden; Ir. Gael. *ruadh* = W. *rhudd*, red; OBulg. *rudrŭ*, red, *rudieti*, blush, etc., *ruda*, metal, etc., = Bohem. Pol. *ruda*, ore, rust, mildew, etc., = Russ. *ruda*, ore, mineral, a mine, blood, etc.; Lith. *rudas*, *rusvas*, red-brown, *raudas*, *raudonas*, red, *raudà*, red color; Skt. *rudhira*, red, blood, *rohita* (for **rodhita*), red. From the E. root, besides *redden*, *reddish*, etc., are derived *rud*, *ruddle*, *ruddock*, *ruddy*, *rust*, etc.; from the L. are derived E. *ruby*, *rubescent*, *rubric*, *rubicund*, *rufous*, *russet*, *rutilate*, *rutilant*; from the Gr. are *Erythræa*, *erythric*, etc. *Red*, like *lead*[2] (led), with which it is phonetically parallel, had in ME. a long vowel, which has become shortened. The long vowel remains, however, in the surnames *Read*, *Reade*, *Reed*, *Reid*, which represent old forms of the adj., and the existence of which as surnames explains the almost total absence of the expected surname *Red*, parallel to *Black*, *Brown*, *White*, etc. As a noun, cf. ME. *rede*, redness, = OHG. *röti*, G. *röthe*, redness, red; from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Of a bright, warm color resembling that of blood or of the highest part of the primary rainbow. See II.

Dropes *rede* as ripe cherrees,
That fro his flesshe gan lave.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 217.

The ladye blushed scarlette *redde*,
And fette a gentill sighe.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 181).

Your colour, I warrant you, is as *red* as any rose.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 28.

2. Ultra-radical; revolutionary; violent: from the use of a red flag as a revolutionary emblem: as, a *red* republican.

Ev'n tho' thrice again
The *red* fool-fury of the Seine
Should pile her barricades with dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvii.

The Social Democratic Federation has degenerated into a *red* Anarchist organization. *The Nation*, XLVII. 450.

Black-breasted red game. See *game*[1]. — **Neither flesh, fowl, nor good red herring**, nondescript; lacking distinctive character; neither one thing nor another: same as *neither hay nor grass*. — **Order of the Red Eagle.** See *eagle*. — **Red adder.** Same as *copperhead*, 1. *Bartlett.* — **Red admiral.** See *admiral*, 5. — **Red algæ**, red or purplish seaweeds constituting the class *Florideæ*. Also known as the *Rhodosporeæ* and *Rhodospermeæ*. See *Rhodosporeæ* and *Algæ*. — **Red ant**, a small ant of a red color, as Pharaoh's ant and some similar species. See cut under *Monomorium*. — **Red antimony.** Same as *kermesite*. — **Red arsenic.** Same as *realgar*. — **Red ash, band-fish, bark, bay.** See the nouns. — **Red bat**, the common New York bat, *Lasiurus* or *Atalapha noveboracensis*, a small reddish bat of wide distribution in North America, and one of the most abundant in eastern parts of the United States. It is rather larger than the brown bat, *Vespertilio subulatus*, and easily recognized by its coloration and the densely furry interfemoral membrane. — **Red bead-vine.** See *Rhynchosia*. — **Red bear-cat**, the panda or wah. See cut under *panda*. — **Red beds**, a conspicuous formation in the Rocky Mountains; a series of deep-red, sandy, gypsiferous strata lying upon the Carboniferous, and generally considered to be of Triassic age. They are often eroded into fantastic and picturesque forms. — **Red beech, beefwood, birch, bird's-eye.** See the nouns. — **Red body**, in *ichth.*, an aggregation of capillaries forming a gland-like body.

These tufts of radiating capillaries are much localized at various places, as in Esocidæ; or the tufts are so aggregated as to form gland-like *red bodies*, the capillaries reuniting into larger vessels, which again ramify freely round the border of the *red body*.
Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 147.

Red Book. (*a*) A book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. (*b*) The Peerage. See *peerage*, 3. [Colloq.]

I hadn't a word to say against a woman who was intimate with every duchess in the *Red Book*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxv.

Red Book of the Exchequer, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all the holders of lands per baroniam in the time of Henry II. — **Red buckeye**, a shrub or low tree, *Æsculus Pavia*, of the southern United States. Its flowers are red, and showy in cultivation. — **Red button.** Same as *red rosette*. — **Red cabbage**, a strongly marked variety of the common cabbage, with purple or reddish-brown heads, used chiefly for pickling. — **Red cedar.** See *cedar*, 2. — **Red cent**, a copper cent. The copper cent is no longer current, but the phrase *red cent* remains in use as a mere emphatic form of *cent*: as, it is not worth a *red cent*. [Colloq., U. S.]

Every thing in New Orleans sells by dimes, bits, and picayunes; and as for copper money, I have not seen the first *red cent*. *B. Taylor*, in N. Y. Tribune. (*Bartlett.*)

Red chalk, chickweed, copper, coral. See the nouns. — **Red cock**, an incendiary fire. [Scottish Gipsies' slang.]

We'll see if the *red cock* craw not in his bonnie barn yard ae morning before day dawning. *Scott*, Guy Mannering.

Red crab. See *crab*[1], 1. — **Red Crag**, the local name of a division of the Pliocene in England. It is a dull-red iron-stained shelly sandstone of inconsiderable thickness, containing a large number of fossils — molluscan, coralline, and mammalian remains — among which last are the elephant, mastodon, rhinoceros, tapir, hog, horse, hyena, and stag. — **Red cross.** See *cross*[1], and *union jack* (under *union*). — **Red crossbill, currant, deal.** See the nouns. — **Red cusk.** See *red-cusk*. — **Red cypress.** See *Taxodium*. — **Red dace.** See *red-dace*. — **Red deer, ear, elder.** See the nouns. — **Red ensign**, in England, the usual British flag — that is, a plain red flag with the canton filled by the union jack. It is used at sea for all British vessels not belonging to the navy, but previous to 1864 was also the special flag of the so-called Red Squadron of the navy. — **Red fever**, dengue. — **Red fir**, a name of the Oregon pine, and of *Abies nobilis* and *A. magnifica* of the western United States: the last two are trees sometimes 200 feet high, but of moderate economic worth. — **Red flag.** See *flag*[2]. — **Red flamingo, fog, fox, game, gilthead, goose, grouper.** See the nouns. — **Red grouse.** Same as *red game*. — **Red gum.** See *red-gum*. — **Red gurnard, hand, hat, hawk.** See the nouns. — **Red hay**, mowburnt hay, in distinction from green hay, or hay which has taken a moderate heat, and from vinny or moldy hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **Red heat, hematite, hepatization, herring, Indian.** See the nouns. — **Red iodide of mercury ointment.** See *ointment*. — **Red iron ore.** See *iron*. — **Red ironwood.** See *Darling plum*, under *plum*[1]. — **Red jasmine, land.** See the nouns. — **Red lane**, the throat. See *lane*[1], 3. [Slang.] — **Red lattice**[1], lead, linnet. See the nouns. — **Red lead ore.** Same as *crocoite*. — **Red liquor, lump-fish, magnetism, mahogany.** See the nouns. — **Red man.** Same as *Red Indian*. — **Red manganese, mangrove, maple, marlin, meat.** See the nouns. — **Red Marl Series.** See *marl*[1]. — **Red Men's Act**, an act of West Virginia (L. 1882, c. 135) prohibiting the carrying of dangerous weapons, and providing for the punishment of unlawful combinations and conspiracies to injure persons and property, designated in the act as "Red Men," "Regulators," "Vigilance Committees," etc. — **Red milk, minnow, mulberry, mullet.** See the nouns. — **Red murrain on.** Same as *plague on*.

A *red murrain* o' thy jade's tricks!
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 20.

Red nucleus, ocher, oil, osier. See the nouns. — **Red orpiment.** Same as *realgar*. — **Red owl**, the reddish phase of the common gray screech-owl of the United States, *Scops* (*Megascops*) *asio*, formerly considered a distinct species, now known to be an erythrism. — **Red oxid of manganese.** See *manganese*. — **Red oxid of mercury ointment.** See *ointment*. — **Red pepper.** See *Capsicum*. — **Red perch.** See *perch*[1]. — **Red pestilence.** Same as *red plague*.

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome!
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Red phalarope. See *phalarope*. — **Red pheasant**, a tragopan; a pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*. — **Red phosphorus.** See *phosphorus*, 2. — **Red pimpernel.** See *pimpernel*, 4. — **Red pine.** See *pine*[1]. — **Red plague**, a form of the plague characterized, according to the physicians of the middle ages, by a red spot, boil, or bubo. Compare *black death*, under *death*.

You taught me language, and my profit on 't
Is, I know how to curse. The *red plague* rid you!
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 364.

Red pole, poppy, precipitate. See the nouns. — **Red porphyry.** See *pebbleware*. — **Red puccoon.** See *puccoon*, 1. — **Red rail.** Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*[4]). — **Red republican, Ribbon, rosette.** See the nouns. — **Red rock-cod.** See *cod*[2]. — **Red roncador.** See *roncador*. — **Red ruffed grouse.** See *ruffed grouse*, under *grouse*. — **Red rust.** See *rust*[1]. — **Red sandalwood, red sanderswood.** See the nouns. — **Red sandstone.** See *sandstone*. — **Red saunders**, the sliced or rasped heartwood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. It imparts a red color to alcohol, ether, and alkaline solutions. It is used for coloring alcoholic liquors, and in pharmacy for coloring tinctures. — **Red seaweeds.** Same as *red algæ*. — **Red silver.** See *proustite* and *pyrargyrite*. — **Red snapper.** See *snapper*. — **Red snow.** See *Protococcus*. — **Red softening**, a form of acute softening of the cerebral substance characterized by a red punctiform appearance due to the presence of blood. See *softening*. — **Red sword-grass moth**, *Calocampa vetusta*: a British collectors' name. — **Red tape.** See *tape*. — **Red tiger.** Same as *cougar*. — **Red tincture.** Same as *great elixir* (which see, under *elixir*, 1). — **Red twin-spot carpet-moth**, a British geometrid moth, *Coremia ferrugata*. — **Red venison.** See *venison*. — **Red viper.** Same as *copperhead*, 1. — **Red vitriol.** Same as *colcothar*. — **Red wind.** See *wind*[2]. — **The red chop.** See *the grand chop*, under *chop*[4]. — **To fly the red flag.** See *fly*[1]. — **To paint the town red.** See *paint*. = **Syn.** Flashing, flaming, fiery, bloody.

II. *n.* 1. A color more or less resembling that of blood or the lower end of the spectrum. *Red* is one of the most general color-names, and embraces colors ranging in hue from rose aniline to scarlet iodide of mercury and red lead. A red yellower than vermilion is called *scarlet*; one much more purple is called *crimson*. A very dark red, if pure or crimson, is called *maroon*; if brownish, *chestnut* or *chocolate*. A pale red — that is, one of low chroma and high luminosity — is called a pink, ranging from rose-pink, or pale crimson, to salmon-pink, or pale scarlet.

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2. A red pigment. The most useful reds for painting are carmine, obtained from the cochineal-insect; the lakes and madders, of vegetable origin; vermilion, chrome-red, Indian red, and burnt sienna.

3. An object of a red color, as wine, gold, etc.

> Now kepe yow fro the whyte and fro the *rede*,
> And namely fro the whyte wyn of Lepe,
> That is to selle in Fish strete or in Chepe.
> *Chaucer*, Pardoner's Tale, l. 100.

> No pint of white or *red*
> Had ever half the power to turn
> This wheel within my head.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

4. Specifically, a red cent. See under I. [Slang, U. S.]—5. A red republican (which see, under *republican*).—6. *pl.* The catamenial discharges; menses.—**Adrianople red.** Same as *Turkey red.*—**Alizarin red,** in *leather-manuf.*, a pale flesh-color produced by rubbing the cleansed and trodden skins with a solution of alizarin or extract of madder in weak soda-lye, and rinsing in water. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 735.—**Aniline red.** Same as *fuchsin.*—**Anisol red,** a coal-tar color of the oxy-azo group, formerly used in dyeing silk and wool, but not now a commercial product.—**Antimony red,** a sulphid of antimony suggested as a pigment, but not permanent: used for coloring rubber and the heads of friction-matches.—**Aurora red,** a light red, like that of the spinel ruby.—**Barwood red.** See *barwood.*—**Bengal red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It produces brilliant reds similar to those of eosin, but more blue in tone. It is the alkali salt of tetraiodotetrachloro-fluorescein. Also called *rose bengale.*—**Bristol red,** a dye for stuffs, in favor in the sixteenth century.

> Her kyrtel *Brystowe red.*
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 70.

Brown red. Same as *red ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).—**Cadmium red,** an artists' pigment composed of the cadmium sulphid. It is more orange in hue than vermilion, but is very brilliant and permanent.—**Chica** or **chico red.** See *chico*, 1.—**Cobalt red,** a phosphate of cobalt sometimes used as an artists' color. It is durable, but poor in hue.—**Congo red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing. It may be applied to cotton and wool, producing a bright scarlet fast to soap, but not to light or acids. It is a sodium salt of a tetrazo dye from benzidine.—**Corallin red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, produced by treating aurin with ammonia at a high temperature. It is used by calico- and woolen-printers, but is quite fugitive. See *coralline*, 3.—**English red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Fast red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing a garnet-red on woolen. It is of complex composition, and belongs to the azo-group. Also known in commerce as *rocellin, orseillin, rubidin,* and *rauracienne.*—**French red,** a coal-tar color used in dyeing, being a mixture of claret-red and naphthol orange.—**Indian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Originally it was a natural earth rich in oxid of iron, brought from India. It is now prepared artificially by heating iron sulphate in a reverberatory furnace. The sulphuric acid is driven off, and the iron is immediately oxidized to the red oxid. The color varies from a purple to a light-yellowish red, according to the temperature at which the process is conducted. It is a color of much body, and is very permanent. Also called *Indian ocher.*—**Jewelers' red.** See *jeweler.*—**Light red,** a light yellowish-red oxid of iron prepared similarly to Indian red. It is also sometimes made by calcining Oxford ocher. It is used as an artists' pigment.—**Madder-red.** See *madder*[1].—**Magdala red,** a coal-tar color used to produce bright pinks on silk. It is the hydrochlorid of the base rosa-naphthylamine.—**Mars red,** a pigment used by artists. It is somewhat similar in composition and color to Indian red.—**Mock Turkey red.** See *barwood.*—**Naphthalene red.** See *naphthalene.*—**New red.** See *fuchsin.*—**Paris red.** Same as *mauvein.*—**Peony red.** Same as *corallin red.*—**Persian red.** Same as the normal form of *Indian red.*—**Phenetol red.** Same as *coccinin.*—**Piccolpasso red,** a name given to the deep red of the Italian majolica, obtained by the use of silicate of alumina, in which there is much oxid of iron, and applied upon the yellow enamel already fired: so called from *Piccolpasso*, a sixteenth-century writer on Italian potteries.—**Pompadour red.** See *rose pompadour*, under *rose*[2].—**Pompeian red.** See *Pompeian.*—**Prussian red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Saturnine red.** Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*[2]).—**Spanish red.** Same as *Venetian red.*—**Turkey red,** an intense scarlet red produced on fabrics by dyeing with the color-giving principles of the madder-root. This has been almost entirely superseded by exactly the same color produced on fabrics by means of artificial alizarin. See *alizarin.* Also called *Adrianople red.*—**Turkey-red oil,** an oil with which cloth is treated in dyeing the color called Turkey red. It is prepared by mixing castor-oil with dilute sulphuric acid; the acid is then washed away with a solution of common salt, and the fatty acids saponified with ammonia. The oil consists chiefly of ammonium sulpho-ricinoleate. Compare *Gallipoli oil,* under *oil.*—**Venetian red,** an important pigment used by artists and house-painters. Formerly it was a natural earth simulating Indian red. It is now made by calcining a mixture of lime and iron sulphate, the resulting product being a mixture of calcium sulphate and oxid of iron in nearly equal proportions. It is somewhat darker than brick-red in color, and is very permanent. (See also *chrome-red, claret-red.*)

red[1] (red), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redded,* ppr. *redding.* [< ME. *reden, readen,* redden, < AS. *reódan,* a strong verb (pret. *reád,* pl. *rudon*), redden, stain with blood, also wound, kill, = Icel. *rjódha* (pret. *raudh, rautt,* pp. *rodhinn*), redden with blood (see *red*[1], *a.*); also (and in other languages only) weak, AS. *reddian,* also *reódian,* = G. *röten, röthen,* become red; from the adj. Cf. *redden.*] To make red; redden.

> For he did *red* and die them with their own blood.
> *Foxe*, Martyrs, I. 664.

red[2] (red), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rid*[1].

red[3] (red), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *red,* ppr. *redding.* [Also *redd,* dial. *rid;* < ME. *reden,* put in order; in part same as *reden, redien,* make ready, but prob. from the related Sw. *reda,* prepare, put in order (*reda ut sit hår,* comb out one's hair), = Dan. *rede,* prepare: see *ready, v.* This verb has become confused with *red*[2], var. of *rid*[1]: see *rid*[1].] 1. To put in order; tidy: often with *up:* as, to *red up* a house or one's self.

> When the derke was done, and the day sprange,
> All the renkes to row *redyn* hor shippes,
> Halit out of hauyn to the hegh see,
> There plainly thaire purpos put to an end.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5648.

> When you *rid up* the parlour-hearth in a morning, throw the last night's ashes into a sieve.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

> Jeanie, my woman, gang into the parlour—but stay, that winna be *redd up* yet.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

> The fire . . . was *redd up* for the afternoon—covered with a black mass of coal, over which the equally black kettle hung on the crook.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xvi.

2. To disentangle; clear; put a stop to, as a quarrel, by interference; adjust.

> Up rose the laird to *red* the cumber.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

> He maun take part wi' hand and heart; and weel his part it is, for *redding* his quarrel might have cost you dear. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, liii.

3. To separate, as two combatants.—**To red one's feet,** to free one's self from entanglement: used chiefly in reference to moral complications.—**To red the hair,** specifically, to comb the hair.

[Now chiefly colloquial in all uses.]

red[4] (red), *n.* [Perhaps < *red*[3].] In *coal-mining,* rubbish; attle; waste. [Prov. Eng.]

red[5] (red), *n.* [Also *redd;* perhaps < *red*[2], *v.*] The nest of a fish; a trench dug by a fish in which to spawn. [Prov. Eng.]

> A trout's *redd* or nest is a mound of gravel which would fill one or even two wheelbarrows.
> *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 105.

red[6], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *read*[1].

red-. A form of *re-* used before vowels.

-red. [< ME. *-rede, -reden, -ræden,* < AS. *rǣden,* condition, rule, reckoning, estimation, occurring as second part of about 25 compounds, being a form, with suffix *-en,* of *rǣd,* counsel, advice, etc. (= OHG. MHG. *rāt,* advice, counsel, etc., frequent in comp., as *haus-rat,* household things, *hei-rath,* marriage, = AS. *hīw-rǣden,* household, = ME. *hired*): see *read*[1], *n.*] A suffix of Anglo-Saxon origin, meaning 'condition,' 'state,' occurring in *hatred, kindred* (for **kin-red*), *gossipred,* etc. It is analogous to *-hood,* which has taken its place in a few instances, as in *brotherhood, neighborhood.*

redact (rē-dakt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *redacter* = Sp. *redactar,* redact, edit, < L. *redactus,* pp. of *redigere* (> F. *rédiger* = D. *redigeren* = G. *redigiren* = Sw. *redigera* = Dan. *redigere*), drive, lead, or bring back, call in, collect, raise, receive, reduce to a certain state, < *red-,* back, + *agere,* drive, do: see *act.*] 1†. To bring to a specified form or condition; force or compel to assume a certain form; reduce.

> Then was the teste or potsherd [the brasse, golde, and sylver] *redaite* into dust. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel ii.

> They were now become miserable, wretched, sinful, *redact* to extreme calamity.
> *Bacon*, Works, p. 46. (*Hallivell.*)

> Plants they had, but metals whereby they might make use of those plants, and *redact* them to any form or instruments of work, were yet (till Tubal Cain) to seek.
> *Bp. Hall*, Character of Man.

2. To bring into a presentable literary form; edit.

> I saw the reporters' room, in which they *redact* their hasty stenographs. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

redacteur (re-dak-tėr'), *n.* Same as *redactor.*

redaction (rē-dak'shon), *n.* [= D. *redaktie* = G. Sw. Dan. *redaktion* = F. *rédaction,* a compiling, also a working over, editing, the editorial staff, = Sp. *redaccion* = Pg. *redacção* = It. *redazione,* < NL. *redactio(n-),* redaction, < L. *redigere,* pp. *redactus,* lead back, collect, prepare, reduce to a certain state: see *redact.*] 1. The act of reducing to order: the act of preparing for publication: said of literary or historical matter.

> To work up literary matter and give it a presentable form is neither compiling, nor editing, nor resetting; and the operation performed on it is exactly expressed by *redaction.* *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 310.

2. A work thus prepared; a special form, edition, or version of a work as digested, revised, or rewritten.

> In an early *redaction* of the well-known ballad of Lord Ronald . . . the name of the unfortunate victim to "eels boil'd in brue" is Laird Rowland.
> *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 134.

> This fresh discovery does not furnish us with the date of the story, but it gives us the date of one of its *redactions,* and shows it must have existed in the middle of the fourteenth century. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 192.

> Ionic *redaction* of Cynaithos of Chios about the middle of the sixth century. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 233.

3. The staff of writers on a newspaper or other periodical; an editorial staff or department. *Imp. Dict.*—**4†.** The act of drawing back; a withdrawal.

> It . . . takes away all reluctation and *redaction,* infuseth a pliable willingness; of wolfish and dogged, makes the will lamb-like and dove-like.
> *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 31.

redactor (rē-dak'tor), *n.* [Also, as F., *redacteur;* < F. *rédacteur* = Sp. Pg. *redactor* = It. *redattore,* < NL. *redactor,* an editor, < L. *redigere,* pp. *redactus,* lead back, collect, reduce to a certain state: see *redact.*] One who redacts; one who prepares matter for publication; an editor.

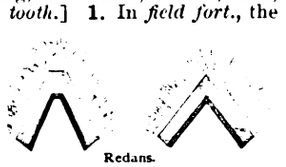
> Each successive singer and *redactor* furnishes it [the primeval mythus] with new personages, new scenery, to please a new audience. *Carlyle*, Nibelungen Lied.

> Distrust of Dorothea's competence to arrange what he had prepared was subdued only by distrust of any other *redactor.* *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, l.

redactorial (rē-dak-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *redactor* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a redactor or redaction; having the character of a redaction.

> Three chief documents, viz. the Yahwistic, the Elohistic, and the Editorial or *Redactorial.*
> *The Academy*, Feb. 11, 1888, p. 92.

redan (rē-dan'), *n.* [More prop. *redent;* < OF. *redan, redent,* F. *redan* = Pg. *redente,* a double notching or jagging, as in a saw, < L. *re-,* back, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth.*] 1. In *field fort.,* the simplest kind of work employed, consisting of two parapets of earth raised so as to form a salient angle, with the apex toward the enemy and unprotected on the rear. Two redans connected form a *queue d'aronde,* and three connected form a *bonnet à* (or *de*) *prêtre.* Several redans connected by curtains form lines of intrenchment.



Redans.

2. A downward projection in a wall on uneven ground to render it level.—**Redan battery, redan line.** See *battery, line*[2].—**Syn. 1.** See *fortification.*

redargue (re-där'gū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redargued,* ppr. *redarguing.* [< OF. *redarguer,* F. *rédarguer,* blame, reprehend, = Pr. *redarguire* = Sp. Pg. *redarguir* = It. *redarguire,* < L. *redarguere,* disprove, confute, refute, contradict, < *red-,* back, against, + *arguere,* argue: see *argue.*] 1. To put down by argument; disprove; contradict; refute.

> Sir, I'll *redargue* you
> By disputation.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

> Wherefore, says he, the libel maun be *redargued* by the panel proving her defences.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xii.

> Consciousness cannot be explained nor *redargued* from without. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. To accuse; blame.

> When he had *redargued* himself for his slothfulness, he began to advise how he should eschew all danger.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 19. (*Jamieson.*)

> How shall I be able to suffer that God should *redargue* me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? *Jer. Taylor.* (*Allibone.*)

redargution† (red-är-gū'shon), *n.* [ME. *redarguacion,* < OF. *redarguacion, redargation* (prop. *redargucion, redargution*) = Sp. *redargucion* = It. *redarguizione,* < L. *redargutio(n-),* a refutation, < *redarguere,* disprove, refute: see *redargue.*] Refutation; conviction.

> To pursue all tho that do reprobacion
> Agayns our lawes by ony *redarguacion.*
> *Digby Mysteries*, p. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

> The more subtile forms of sophisms and illaquations with their *redargutions,* which is that which is termed elenches. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 224.

redargutory† (re-där'gū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *redargution* + *-ory.*] Tending to redargue or refute; pertaining to refutation; refutatory.

> My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, speculatory, interrogatory, *redargutory* immunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum.

redback (red'bak), *n.* 1. The red-backed sandpiper, or American dunlin. *A. Wilson.* See cut under *dunlin.* [New Jersey.]—2. The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* [Local, U. S.]

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red-backed (red′bakt), *a.* Having a red back: as, the *red-backed* sandpiper, *Tringa alpina;* the *red-backed* shrike, *Lanius rufus;* the *red-backed* humming-bird, *Selasphorus rufus.*

red-bass (red′bas), *n.* The redfish, *Sciænops ocellatus.*

red-beaked (red′bēkt), *a.* Same as *red-billed:* as, the *red-beaked* hornbill, *Buceros erythrorhynchus,* of Africa.

redbeard (red′bērd), *n.* The red sponge, *Microciona prolifera,* which commonly grows on oysters, forming a beard on the shell. [Local, U. S.]

red-bellied (red′bel′id), *a.* Having a red belly, or the under parts red: as, the *red-bellied* nuthatch, *Sitta canadensis;* the *red-bellied* snipe, *Macrorhamphus scolopaceus;* the *red-bellied* woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus;* the *red-bellied* monkey of Africa, *Cercopithecus erythrogaster;* the *red-bellied* terrapin, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris.*—**Red-bellied perch.** See *perch*1.

redbelly (red′bel′i), *n.* **1.** The slider, potter, or red-fender, *Chrysemys rubriventris,* an edible terrapin of the United States. See *red-fender.* —**2.** The torgoch, a Welsh variety of the char, *Salvelinus umbla.*—**3.** The red-bellied minnow, *Chrosomus erythrogaster.* [Southern U. S.]—**4.** The red-bellied perch or sunfish, a centrarchoid, *Lepomis auritus.* [South Carolina.]—**5.** The red grouper, *Epinephelus morio.* [U. S.]

red-belted (red′bel′ted), *a.* Belted or banded with red: as, the *red-belted* clearwing, a moth, *Trochilium myopæforme.*

redberry (red′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *redberries* (-iz). A plant of the genus *Rhagodia.* [Australia.]

red-billed (red′bild), *a.* Having a red bill or beak, as a bird: as, the *red-billed* curlew, *Ibidorhynchus struthersi,* of Asia; the *red-billed* wood-hoopoe, *Irrisor erythrorhynchus.* See cut under *Irrisor.*

redbird (red′bėrd), *n.* A name of sundry red or partly red birds. Specifically—(*a*) The common bullfinch of Europe, *Pyrrhula vulgaris.* (*b*) The cardinal grosbeak of the United States, *Cardinalis virginianus.* See *cardinal-bird,* and cut under *Cardinalis.* (*c*) The summer tanager, *Piranga æstiva,* or scarlet tanager, *P. rubra,* both of the United States. (*d*) *Pericrocotus speciosus.*

> All day the *red-bird* warbles
> Upon the mulberry near.
> *Bryant,* Hunter's Serenade.

red-blooded (red′blud′ed), *a.* Having red or reddish blood: specifically noting the higher worms, or annelids, in which, however, the blood is often greenish.

redbreast (red′brest), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *redbreste;* < *red* + *breast.*] **I.** *a.* Red-breasted.

II. *n.* **1.** A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Erithacus rubecula;* the robin, or robin redbreast. See *robin.* [Eng.]

> To relish a love-song like a robin-*redbreast.*
> *Shak.,* T. G. of V., ii. 1. 21.
>
> The *redbreast* warbles still, but is content
> With slender notes. *Cowper,* Task, vi. 77.

2. The American robin or migratory thrush, *Merula migratoria* or *Turdus migratorius.* See *robin.* [U. S.]—**3.** The red-breasted sandpiper, or knot, *Tringa canutus.* See *robin-snipe.*—**4.** The red-bellied sunfish, *Lepomis auritus.*

red-breasted (red′bres′ted), *a.* Having a red or reddish breast.—**Little red-breasted rail.** Same as *Virginia rail* (which see, under *rail*4).—**Red-breasted finch**†. See *finch*1.—**Red-breasted goose,** *Anser ruficollis.*—**Red-breasted merganser,** *Mergus serrator.*—**Red-breasted plover.** Same as *redbreast,* 3.—**Red-breasted sandpiper,** *Tringa canutus.*—**Red-breasted snipe.** (*a*) *Macrorhamphus griseus,* the dowitcher: also called *gray snipe, brown snipe, quail-snipe, German snipe* (compare *dowitcher*), *robin-snipe, grayback, brownback, driver, sea-pigeon,* and *New York godwit.* (*b*) A misnomer of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor.* [Local, U. S.] (*c*) Same as *redbreast,* 3.

redbuck (red′buk), *n.* The roodebok, *Cephalophus natalensis.* See *roodebok.*

redbud (red′bud), *n.* Any tree of the American species of *Cercis;* the Judas-tree. The best-known, common in the interior and southern United States, is *C. Canadensis,* a small tree, the branches clothed in early spring with fascicles of small flowers of nearly peach-blossom color, followed by rather large heart-shaped pointed leaves. In southwestern woods it is very conspicuous when in blossom, and it is often cultivated for ornament. The flowers have an acid taste, and are said to be used, like those of the Old World Judas-tree, in salads, etc. The name is from the color of the flowers, and doubtless from their bud-like aspect even when open. *C. reniformis,* a Texan and Mexican species, is a smaller tree or a shrub often forming dense thickets, and *C. occidentalis* is a Californian shrubby species.

red-bug (red′bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect, *Dysdercus saturellus,* which damages cotton in the southern United States and in the West Indies. Also called *cotton-stainer.*

redcap (red′kap), *n.* **1.** The goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans,* more fully called *King Harry redcap.* [Local, British.]

> The *redcap* whistled; and the nightingale
> Sang loud. *Tennyson,* Gardener's Daughter.

2. A variety of the domestic hen, of English origin. The plumage resembles that of the golden-spangled Hamburg, but is duller; the fowl is larger than the Hamburg; and the flat rose-comb is very large.

3. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland.

red-capped (red′kapt), *a.* Having red on the head: as, the *red-capped* snake, a venomous Australian species, *Brachysoma diadema.*

red-carpet (red′kär′pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Coremia munitata.*

red-cheeked (red′chēkt), *a.* In *ornith.*, having red lores: as, the *red-cheeked* coly, *Colius erythromelas.*

red-chestnut (red′ches′nut), *n.* A British moth, *Tæniocampa rubricosa.*

redcoat (red′kōt), *n.* A British soldier. [Colloq.]

> King Shames' *red-coats* should be hung up.
> *Battle of Killiecrankie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 155).
>
> You know the *redcoats* are abroad; . . . these English must be looked to. *Cooper,* Spy, xii.

red-cockaded (red′ko-kā′ded), *a.* Having a tuft of red feathers on each side of the back of the head: only in the phrase *red-cockaded woodpecker,* a bird of the southern United States, *Picus borealis* or *querulus.*

red-cod (red′kod), *n.* A fish of the family *Gadidæ, Pseudophycis bacchus,* having two dorsal fins and one anal, of a reddish-silvery color. [New Zealand.]

red-corpuscled (red′kôr′pus-ld), *a.* Having red blood-disks.

red-crested (red′kres′ted), *a.* Having a red crest: as, the *red-crested* duck or pochard, *Fuligula rufina.*

red-cross (red′krôs), *a.* Wearing or bearing a red cross, such as the badge of the Order of the Temple, the cross of St. George, or one with a religious, social, or national meaning: as, a *red-cross* knight (which see, below); the *red-cross* banner, the national flag of Great Britain.

> And their own sea hath whelm'd yon *red-cross* Powers!
> *Scott,* Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 2.

Red-cross knight, a knight bearing on his shield or crest a red cross as his principal cognizance, whether as being a Templar or with religious significance, as in Spenser's "Faerie Queene," I. i. 2.

> A *red-cross knight* for ever kneel'd
> To a lady in his shield.
> *Tennyson,* Lady of Shalott.

Red-Cross Society, a philanthropic society founded to carry out the views of the Geneva Convention of 1864. Its objects are to care for the wounded in war, and secure the neutrality of nurses, hospitals, etc., and to relieve suffering occasioned by pestilence, floods, fire, and other calamities.

red-cusk (red′kusk), *n.* A brotuloid fish, *Dinematichthys* or *Brosmophycis marginatus,* of the coast of California, of a pale-reddish color.

redd1, *v. t.* See *red*3.

redd2, *n.* See *red*5.

red-dace (red′dās), *n.* A common fish of the eastern United States, *Notropis megalops,* formerly named *Leuciscus cornutus.* Also called *redfin* and *rough-head.*

reddet. A Middle English preterit of *read*1.

redden (red′n), *v.* [< *red*1 + *-en*1. Cf. Icel. *rodhna* = Dan. *rödme,* redden.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become red; grow red.

> For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
> The coral *redden,* and the ruby glow.
> *Pope,* Windsor Forest, l. 394.

Hence—**2.** To blush; become flushed.

> Sir Roderick, who to meet them came,
> *Redden'd* at sight of Malcolm Græme.
> *Scott,* L. of the L., ii. 27.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make red.

> And this was what had *redden'd* her cheek
> When I bow'd to her on the moor.
> *Tennyson,* Maud, xix. 6.

2. To cure (herrings). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reddendo (re-den′dō), *n.* [So called from the first word of the clause in the Latin form, *reddendo inde annuatim,* etc.: L. *reddendo,* abl. of *reddendum,* neut. gerundive of *reddere,* render, return, give up or back: see *render*2.] In *Scots law,* a clause indispensable to an original charter, and usually inserted in charters by progress. It specifies the feu-duty and other services which have been stipulated to be paid or performed by the vassal to his superior.

reddendum (re-den′dum), *n.* [So called from the first word in the Latin form of the deed or clause (see def.): L. *reddendum,* neut. gerundive of *reddere,* return, render, give up or back: see *render*2.] In *law,* a reservation in a deed whereby the grantor creates or reserves some new thing to himself, out of what he had granted before. (*Broom and Hadley.*) Thus, the clause in a lease which specifies the rent or other service to be rendered to the lessor is termed the *reddendum,* or *reddendum clause.*

redder (red′ėr), *n.* [< *red*3 + *-er*1.] One who settles or puts in order; especially, one who endeavors to settle a quarrel. [Scotch.]

> "But, father," said Jenny, "if they come to lounder ilk lther as they did last time, suldna I cry on you?" "At no hand, Jenny; the *redder* gets aye the warst lick in the fray." *Scott,* Old Mortality, iv.

reddidit (red′i-dit). [L. *reddidit,* 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *reddere,* give up, render: see *render*2.] In *law,* a term used in cases where a man delivers himself in discharge of his bail.

redding1 (red′ing), *n.* [< ME. *redynge;* verbal n. of *red*1, *v.*] **1.** Reddle. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Redynge* colowre. Rubiculum, rubiatura.
> *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 427.
>
> The traveller with the cart was a reddleman—a person whose vocation it was to supply farmers with *redding* for their sheep. *T. Hardy,* Return of the Native, i. 1.

2. A compound used to redden the jambs and hearth of an open wood-fireplace. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

> The brick hearth and jambs aglow with fresh *redding.*
> *Mrs. Whitney,* Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

redding2 (red′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *red*3, *v.*] The act or process of clearing up or putting in order.

redding-comb (red′ing-kōm), *n.* A large-toothed comb for combing the hair. (See *red*3.) *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.,* XVII. 42.

reddingite (red′ing-īt), *n.* [< *Redding* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and manganese, resembling scorodite in form, found at Branchville, in the town of Redding, Connecticut.

redding-straik (red′ing-strāk), *n.* A stroke received in attempting to separate combatants in a fray; a blow in return for officious interference. Compare *red*3, 2, 3, and *redder.* [Scotch.]

> Said I not to ye, Make not, meddle not?—Beware of the *redding straik!* You are come to no house o' fair-strae death. *Scott,* Guy Mannering, xxvii.

reddish (red′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< *red*1 + *-ish*1.] **I.** *a.* Of a color approaching red.

> A bright spot, white, and somewhat *reddish.*
> Lev. xiii. 19.

Reddish egrets. See *egret.*—**Reddish light-arches,** a British noctuid moth, *Xylophasia sublustris.*

II. *n.* A reddish color.

reddishness (red′ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reddish; redness in a moderate degree.

> The *reddishness* of copper. *Boyle,* Works, I. 721.

reddition (re-dish′on), *n.* [< F. *reddition* = It. *reddizione,* < L. *redditio*(*n-*), a giving back, returning, rendering, also (in gram.) the apodosis, < *reddere,* pp. *redditus,* give back, return, render: see *render*2. Cf. *rendition.*] **1.** A returning of something; restitution; surrender.

> She [Ireland] is . . . reduc'd . . . to a perfect obedience, . . . partly by voluntary *reddition* and desire of protection, and partly by conquest.
> *Howell,* Vocall Forrest, p. 32.

2. Explanation; rendering.

> When they used [to carry branches] in procession about their altars, they used to pray "Lord, save us; Lord, prosper us"; which hath occasioned the *reddition* of "Hoschiannah" to be, amongst some, that prayer which they repeated at the carrying of the "Hoschiannah," as if itself did signify "Lord, save us."
> *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 288.

3. In *law,* a judicial acknowledgment that the thing in demand belongs to the demandant, and not to the adversary. [Rare.]

redditive (red′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *redditivus,* of or belonging to the apodosis (in gram.), consequential (cf. *redditio,* the apodosis of a clause), < *reddere,* pp. *redditus,* give back: see *reddition.*] Conveying a reply; answering: as, *redditive* words.

> For this sad sequel is, if not a relative, yet a *redditive* demonstration of their misery; for after the infection of sin follows that infliction of punishment.
> *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 261.

reddle (red′l), *n.* [Also *raddle;* var. of *ruddle*1, q. v.] An earthy variety of hematite iron ore. It is fine-grained, and sufficiently compact to be cut into strips, which are used for various purposes, as for marking sheep and drawing on board. This material is found in several localities in England, and much more rarely in the United States, where it is generally called *red chalk.*

> *Reddle* spreads its lively hues over everything it lights on, and stamps unmistakably, as with the mark of Cain, any person who has handled it for half an hour.
> *T. Hardy,* Return of the Native, i. 9.

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reddleman (red'l-man), *n.*; pl. *reddlemen* (-men). [< *reddle* + *-man.*] A dealer in reddle or red chalk, usually a sort of peddler. Also *raddleman, ruddleman.*

Raddleman then is a *Reddleman*, a trade (and that a poor one) only in this county [Rutland], whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones, or ochre, which they sell to the neighbouring countries for the marking of sheep. *Fuller*, Worthies, Rutlandshire, III. 38.

Reddlemen of the old school are now but seldom seen. Since the introduction of railways Wessex farmers have managed to do without these somewhat spectral visitants, and the bright pigment so largely used by shepherds in preparing sheep for the fair is obtained by other routes. *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, i. 9.

reddock (red'ok), *n.* Same as *ruddock.* [Prov. Eng.]

red-dog (red'dog), *n.* The lowest grade of flour produced in the roller-milling processes. Originally the term was applied to a poor flour made from middlings; now it is applied to the lowest grade produced by the new-process milling.

reddour†, *n.* See *redour.*

red-drum (red'drum), *n.* The southern redfish, or red-bass, *Sciænops ocellatus*, an important food-fish of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Chesapeake Bay southward. See cut under *redfish.*

rede[1]†, *v.* and *n.* See *read*[1].

rede[2]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *red*[1].

rede[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *red*[3].

rede[4]†, *a.* An obsolete variant of *ready.*

redecraft (rēd'kraft), *n.* [A pseudo-archaism, purporting to represent a ME. **rede-craft* or AS. **rēd-cræft*, which was not in use.] The art or power of reasoning; logic. *Barnes.*

red-edge (red'ej), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Lucinidæ*, *Codakia tigerina.* [Florida.]

redeem (rē-dēm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *redeme;* < OF. *redimer*, vernacularly *raembre, reembre, raimbre, raiembre*, etc., F. *rédimer* = Sp. *redimir* = Pg. *remir* = It. *redimere*, < L. *redimere*, buy back, redeem, < *red-*, back, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption, exempt*, etc. Hence ult. *redemption, ransom*, etc.] 1. To buy back; recover by purchase; repurchase.

If a man sell a dwelling house in a walled city, then he may *redeem* it within a whole year after it is sold. Lev. xxv. 29.

2. Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, to recover or disencumber, as mortgaged property, by payment of what is due upon the mortgage. Commonly applied to the property, as in the phrase "to *redeem* from the mortgage"; but sometimes applied, with the same meaning, to the encumbrance: as, "to *redeem* the mortgage." (*b*) In *com.*, to receive back by paying the obligation, as a promissory note, bond, or any other evidence of debt given by a corporation, company, or individual. — 3. To ransom, release, or liberate from captivity or bondage, or from any obligation or liability to suffer or be forfeited, by paying an equivalent: as, to *redeem* prisoners, captured goods, or pledges.

Alas, sweet wife, my honour is at pawn;
And, but my going, nothing can *redeem* it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 8.

Prepare to die to-morrow; for the world
Cannot *redeem* ye.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, v. 2.

Thrice was I made a slave, and thrice *redeem'd*
At price of all I had. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

One Abraham, found a Delinquent, *redeems* himself for seven hundred Marks. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 82.

If a pawnbroker receives plate or jewels as a pledge or security for the repayment of money lent thereon on a day certain, he has them upon an express contract or condition to restore them if the pledger performs his part by *redeeming* them in due time. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxx.

4. To rescue; deliver; save, in general.

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. Ps. xxv. 22.

How if . . .
I wake before the time that Romeo
Come to *redeem* me? *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 3. 32.

That valiant gentleman you *redeem'd* from prison.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 3.

Six thousand years of fear have made you that
From which I would *redeem* you.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. In *theol.*, to deliver from sin and spiritual death by means of a sacrifice offered for the sinner. See *redemption* (*c*).

I learn to believe in . . . God the Son, who hath *redeemed* me, and all mankind.
Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.

Christ hath *redeemed* us from the curse of the law, being made a curse for us. Gal. iii. 13.

6. To perform or fulfil, as a promise; make good by performance: as, to *redeem* an obligation.

Had he lived, I doubt not that he would have *redeemed* the rare promise of his earlier years.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 69.

7. To make amends for; atone for; compensate for.

This feather stirs; she lives; if it be so,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all sorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 266.

You have shewn much worth this day, *redeem'd* much error. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 5.

Passages of considerable beauty, especially in the last two acts, frequently occur; but there is nothing to *redeem* the absurdity of the plot.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xxii.

To *redeem* defeat by new thought, by firm action, that is not easy. *Emerson*, Success.

Detect at least
A touch of wolf in what showed whitest sheep,
A cross of sheep *redeeming* the whole wolf.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 27.

8. To improve, or employ to the best advantage.

Redeeming the time, because the days are evil. Eph. v. 16.

He [Voltaire] worked, not by faith, but by sight, in the present moment, but with indefatigable energy, *redeeming* the time. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 78.

9†. To restore; revive.

Hee wyll *redeme* our deadly drowping state.
Gascoigne, De Profundis, The Auctor.

redeemability (rē-dē-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *redeemable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Redeemableness. *Imp. Dict.*

redeemable (rē-dē'ma-bl), *a.* [< *redeem* + *-able.*] 1. Capable of being redeemed; admitting of redemption. — 2. Capable of being paid off; subject to a right on the part of the debtor to discharge, satisfy, recover, or take back by payment: as, a *redeemable* annuity.

Every note issued is receivable by any bank for debt due, and is *redeemable* by the national government in coin if the local bank should fail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 458.

Redeemable rights, in *law*, those conveyances in property or in security which contain a clause whereby the grantor, or any other person therein named, may, on payment of a certain sum, redeem the lands or subjects conveyed.

redeemableness (rē-dē'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being redeemable. *Johnson.*

redeemer (rē-dē'mėr), *n.* [< *redeem* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who redeems, ransoms, or atones for another. See *redemption.*

And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Because he had not well mainteind his right.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 20.

Specifically — 2. [*cap.*] The Saviour of the world, Jesus Christ.

The precious image of our dear *Redeemer.*
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 123.

Christian libertie purchas'd with the death of our *Redeemer.* *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

My *Redeemer* and my Lord,
I beseech thee, I entreat thee,
Guide me in each act and word.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

Congregation of the Redeemer, one of several Roman Catholic fraternities, the most famous of which is entitled the *Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer.* See *Redemptorist.* — **Order of the Redeemer**, an order of the kingdom of Greece, founded in 1834.

redeeming (rē-dē'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *redeem.*] Saving; making amends; noting what is good as exceptional to what is generally bad: as, there is not a single *redeeming* feature in the scheme.

redeemless (rē-dēm'les), *a.* [< *redeem* + *-less.*] Incapable of being redeemed; without redemption; irrecoverable; incurable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemelesse* misery.
Tragedy of Hoffman (1631). (*Nares.*)

redelt, redelest, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *riddle*[1].

redelet, *n.* An obsolete form of *riddle*[2].

redeless†, *a.* [ME. *redeles, redles*, < AS. *rædleás* (= OHG. *rātilos*, MHG. G. *ratlos* = Icel. *rāthlauss*), without counsel, unwise, confused, < *rǣd*, counsel (see *read*[1], *n.*), + *-leás*, E. *-less.*] Without counsel or wisdom; wild.

For drede of hire drem [she] deulfulli quaked, . . .
& romed than redli al *redles* to hure chapel,
& godly be-souzt God to gode turne hire sweuen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2915.

Now, Richard the *redeles*, reweth [have pity] on zou-self,
That lawelesse leddyn zoure lyf, and zoure peple bothe.
Richard the Redeless (ed. Skeat), i. 1.

The opponents of Eadward . . . dreaded that he would "govern by his own unbridled will," that he would be, in a word, what they afterwards called Æthelred — a king *redeless*, or uncounselled.
J. R. Green, Conq. of England, p. 339.

redeliver (rē-dē-liv'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *redelivrer;* as *re-* + *deliver*[1].] 1. To deliver back; return to the sender; restore.

But at the coming of Cesar, when thinges were altered, the Heduanes had theyr hostages *redelivered*, theyr old alyes and confederaces restored, new brought in by Cesar.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, fol. 154.

My lord, I have remembrances of yours
That I have longed long to *redeliver.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 94.

Having assembled their forces, [they] boldly threatned at our Ports to force Smith to *redeliver* seven Salvages, which for their villanies he detained prisoners.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 171.

2. To deliver again; liberate a second time. — 3. To report; repeat.

Osr. Shall I *re-deliver* you e'en so?
Ham. To this effect, sir. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 186.

redeliverance (rē-dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *re-* + *deliverance.*] A second deliverance; redelivery. *Imp. Dict.*

redelivery (rē-dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.* [< *re-* + *delivery.*] The act of delivering back; also, a second deliverance or liberation.

They did at last procure a sentence for the *redelivery* of what had been taken from them.
Clarendon, Life, an. 1665.

redemand (rē-dē-mand'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *redemander* = Pr. *redemandar* = It. *ridomandare;* as *re-* + *demand*, *v.*] To demand the return of; also, to demand a second time.

They would say, God hath appointed us captains of these our bodily forts, which, without treason to that majesty, were never to be delivered over till they were *redemanded.* *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

Our Long-boats, sent to take in fresh Water, were assail'd in the Port, and one taken and detain'd: which being *redemanded*, answer was made, That neither the Skiff nor the Seamen should be restor'd.
Milton, Letters of State, May, 1658.

She sang the Bell Song with brilliant effect, and it was *redemanded.* *New York Tribune*, March 8, 1887.

redemand (rē-dē-mand'), *n.* [< *redemand*, *v.*] The repetition of a demand; also, a demand for the return of anything.

redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *demise.*] To demise back; convey or transfer back, as an estate in fee simple, fee tail, for life, or for a term of years.

redemise (rē-dē-mīz'), *n.* [< *redemise*, *v.*] Reconveyance; the transfer of an estate back to the person who has demised it: as, the demise and *redemise* of an estate in fee simple, fee tail, or for life or years, by mutual leases.

redemptible (rē-demp'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem* and *-ible.*] Capable of being redeemed; redeemable.

redemption (rē-demp'shon), *n.* [< ME. *redemption*, < OF. *redemption, redemptiun*, F. *rédemption* = Pr. *redempcio* = Sp. *redencion* = Pg. *redempção* = It. *redenzione*, < L. *redemptio(n-)*, a buying back or off, a releasing, ransoming, redemption, < *redimere*, buy back, redeem: see *redeem.* Cf. *ransom*, a reduced form of the same word.] The act of redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; ransom; repurchase; deliverance; release: as, the *redemption* of prisoners of war, of captured goods, etc.

But peaceful measures were also employed to procure the *redemption* of slaves; and money sometimes accomplished what was vainly attempted by the sword.
Sumner, Orations, I. 232.

Such a sacrifice
Alone the fates can deem a fitting price
For thy *redemption.*
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 318.

Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, the recovering or disencumbering of property by one who had a right to it subject to the encumbrance or defeasible conveyance, as where a debtor by paying his debt gets back a pledge or a mortgaged estate; also, the right of redeeming and reentering. (*b*) In *com.*, payment to the holders by the issuer of notes, bills, or other evidences of debt. (*c*) In *theol.*, deliverance from sin and its consequences by the obedience and sacrifice of Christ the Redeemer. The word *redemption* presupposes that man is in a state of bondage to the powers of evil — either spiritual powers external to himself, or evil passions and propensities within himself, or both — and that he can be delivered from them only by the sacrifice and suffering of another. This suffering is regarded as the price or ransom paid to redeem the captive. Thus, redemption is substantially equivalent to salvation, but involves the idea of a new and additional right over man acquired by God; and the doctrine of redemption includes the doctrines of atonement, justification, regeneration, and sanctification.

The Mounte of Caluery, where our Sauyour Criste was crucyfyed and suffred dethe for our *redempcion.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

Plantagenet,
Which held thee dearly as his soul's *redemption.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 102.

By sin man was principally bound to God, as relates to punishment, because he had principally sinned against God; but he was bound to the devil as a tormentor, to whom he was justly delivered by God's permission; but the price of *redemption* ought to be paid to the principal, not to the intervening agent, and therefore Christ exhibited His death as the price of our *redemption* to God the Father for our reconciliation, and not to the devil.
Durandus, in Owen's Dogmatic Theology, p. 279.

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Brethren of the Redemption of Captives. See *brother*. —**Covenant of redemption**, in *New Eng. theol.* See *covenant*. —**Equity of redemption.** See *equity*.

redemptionary (rē-demp′shon-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *redemptionaries* (-riz). [< *redemption* + *-ary*.] One who is or may be redeemed or set at liberty by paying a compensation; one who is or may be released from a bond or obligation by fulfilling the stipulated terms or conditions.

None other then such as haue aduentured in the first voyage, or shall become aduenturers in this supply at any time hereafter, are to be admitted in the said society, but as *redemptionaries*, which will be very chargeable.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 176.

redemptioner† (rē-demp′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *redemption* + *-er*[1].] One who redeemed himself or purchased his release from debt or obligation to the master of a ship by his services, or one whose services were sold to pay the expenses of his passage to America.

Sometimes they [indented servants] were called *redemptioners*, because, by their agreement with the master of the vessel, they could redeem themselves from his power by paying their passage. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 405.

Poor wretch! . . . he had to find out what the life of a *Redemptioner* really was, by bitter experience.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 247.

redemptionist (rē-demp′shon-ist), *n.* [< *redemption* + *-ist*.] See *Trinitarian*.

redemptive (rē-demp′tiv), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem: see *redeem*.] Redeeming; serving to redeem.

The *redemptive* and the completive work of Messiah.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

redemptor†, **redemptour**†, *n.* [< ME. *redemptour*, < OF. *redempteur*, vernacularly *raembeor*, *raiembeur*, F. *rédempteur* = Pr. *redemptor* = Sp. *redentor* = It. *redentore*, < L. *redemptor*, redeemer, < *redimere*, pp. *redemptus*, redeem, etc.: see *redeem*.] A redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be *redemptour*,
And singuler repast of everlastyng lyf.
Candlemas Day, *ap. Hawkins*, i. 23. (*Nares*.)

redemptoric†, *a.* [< *redemptor* + *-ic*.] Redemptory; redemptive. [Rare.]

Till to her loved sire
The black-ey'd damsell he resign'd; no *redemtoric* hire
Tooke for her freedome; not a gift; but all the ransome quit. *Chapman*, Iliad, i.

Redemptorist (rē-demp′tor-ist), *n.* [< F. *rédemptoriste*; as *redemptor* + *-ist*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order founded by Alfonso Maria da Liguori of Naples in 1732. The especial object of the order (which is called the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer) is missionary work among the poor. The Redemptorists exist in the United States, in several European countries, etc. On account of their cooperation with the Jesuits, they have been excluded in some countries, as in Germany at the time of the Kulturkampf. Also *Liguorian*, *Liguorist*.

Redemptoristine (rē-demp-tō-ris′tin), *n.* [< *Redemptorist* + *-ine*[2].] A member of the Order of the Most Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic order of cloistered and contemplative nuns, founded in connection with the congregation of the Redemptorists.

redemptory (rē-demp′tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere*, redeem, etc.: see *redeem*.] 1. Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

Omega sings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptorie* prise.
Chapman, Iliad, xxiv., Arg.

2. Of or pertaining to redemption.

Clinging to a great, vivifying, *redemptory* idea.
The Century, XXXI. 211.

redemptour†, *n.* See *redemptor*.

redempture† (rē-demp′tūr), *n.* [< L. *redemptura*, an undertaking by contract, a contracting, < *redimere*, contract, hire, redeem: see *redeem*.] Redemption.

Thou moost mylde mother and vyrgyn moost pure,
That barest swete Jhesu, the worldys *redempture*.
Fabyan, Chron., II., an. 1326.

redent†, *n.* Same as *redan*.

redented (rē-den′ted), *a.* [As *redent* + *-ed*[2].] Formed like the teeth of a saw; indented.

redescend (rē-dē-send′), *v. i.* [= F. *redescendre*; as *re-* + *descend*.] To descend again. *Howell*.

redescent (rē-dē-sent′), *n.* [< *re-* + *descent*.] A descending or falling again. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

redescribe (rē-des-krīb′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *describe*.] To describe a second time; describe again: as, *Nasua narica* was *redescribed* by Von Tschudi as *N. leucorhynchus*.

redetermine (rē-dē-tėr′min), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *determine*.] To determine again.

The titanium was then . . . *redetermined* in the solution by the calorimetric method.
Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 38.

redevable†, *a.* [< F. *redevable*, < *redevoir*, remain in one's debt, < *re-*, back, again, + *devoir*, owe, be in debt: see *due*[1], *devoir*.] Beholden; under obligation.

I must acknowledge my self exceedingly *redevable* to Fortunes kindnesse (continued he) for addressing me into the company of a man whose acquaintance I shall be proud to purchase. *Comical History of Francion* (1655). (*Nares*.)

redevelop (rē-dē-vel′up), *v.* [< *re-* + *develop*.]

I. *intrans.* To develop again.

II. *trans.* To develop again or a second time; specifically, in *photog.*, to intensify by a second developing process.

redevelopment (rē-dē-vel′up-ment), *n.* [< *re-* + *development*.] Specifically, in *photog.*, the act or process of redeveloping: a form of intensification in which the negative is bleached with cupric or mercuric chlorid and then subjected anew to the action of the developer.

redeye (red′ī), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus*, having a red iris; the rudd. —2. The blue-spotted sunfish, *Lepomis cyanellus*. —3. The rock-bass, *Ambloplites rupestris*. See cut under *rock-bass*. [Ohio.] —4. The red-eyed vireo or greenlet, *Vireo olivaceus*, having the iris red. See cut under *greenlet*. —5. A strong and fiery whisky: so called from its effect upon the eyes of drinkers. [Low, U. S.]

red-eyed (red′īd), *a.* [= Icel. *raudheygdhr*; as *red* + *eye* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having red eyes, the iris being of that color: as, the *red-eyed* vireo or greenlet or flycatcher, *Vireo olivaceus*. See cut under *greenlet*. —2. Having a bare red space about the eyes, as some birds. —3. Having congested eyelids, as after shedding tears. —**Red-eyed pochard.** See *pochard*.

red-faced (red′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a red face. —2. In *ornith.*, having the front of the head red: as, the *red-faced* or Pallas's cormorant, *Phalacrocorax perspicillatus*.

red-fender (red′fen′dėr), *n.* The red-bellied salt-water terrapin of the United States, *Chrysemys* or *Pseudemys rubriventris*, also called *potter*, *redbelly*, and *slider*. It grows much larger than the true diamond-back, often attaining a length of eighteen or twenty inches, but the meat is coarse and fishy. The market value is much less than that of the diamond-back, and this terrapin is much used to adulterate dishes of the latter.

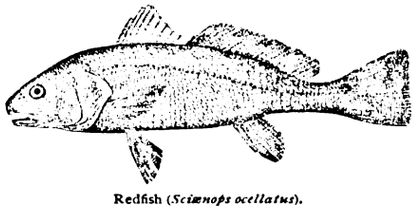
red-fighter (red′fī′tėr), *n.* The common bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*. See cut under *bullfinch*.

red-figured (red′fig′ūrd), *a.* Bearing or marked with red figures: specifically noting the class of Greek pottery bearing red figures or ornament on a solid black ground, which succeeded the archaic black-figured pottery about the second quarter of the fifth century B. C., and includes the vases of the highest artistic type. See *vase*, and cuts under *Poseidon*, *psykter*, and *pyxis*.

Chachrylion painted none but *red-figured* vases, but he is one of the earliest masters of the style, and must be placed early in the fifth century.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. cxi.

redfin (red′fin), *n.* 1. The red-dace, *Notropis megalops*. [U. S.] —2. The common yellow perch of the United States, *Perca flavescens*. Also *yellowfin*. [Southern U. S.] —3. The red-cusk, *Dinematichthys* or *Broxmophycis marginatus*. [California.] —4. The cyprinoid fish *Notropis* or *Lythrurus ardens*.

redfish (red′fish), *n.* 1. The blue-backed salmon, *Oncorhynchus nerka*. [Idaho.] —2. The red perch or rose-fish, *Sebastes marinus* or *viviparus*. —3. The labroid fish *Trochocopus* or *Pimelometopon pulcher*; the fathead. See cut under *fathead*. [Pacific coast, U. S.] —4. The red-drum, *Sciæna ocellata* or *Sciænops ocellatus*;



Redfish (*Sciænops ocellatus*).

the southern red-horse. [Florida and Gulf Coast.] —5. A preparation of fish, very popular among the Malays. After the heads have been removed, the fish are cleaned, salted in the proportion of one part salt to eight parts of fish, and deposited in flat, glazed earthen vessels, in which they are for three days submitted to the pressure of stones placed on thin boards or dried plantain-leaves. The fish are next freed from salt and saturated with vinegar of cocoa-palm toddy, after which powdered ginger, black pepper, brandy, and powdered red rice are added. The anchovy (*Stolephorus* or *Engraulis*) is the most esteemed constituent, but other fishes are used in the same way. The preparation is also called *Malacca fish*. *Cantor*.

red-footed (red′fūt′ed), *a.* Having red feet: as, the *red-footed* dourouculi, *Nyctipithecus rufipes*. —**Red-footed falcon.** See *falcon*.

redgound†, *n.* [Also *redgown* (and, by further corruption, *red-gum*, q. v.), early mod. E. *reed gounde*; < ME. *redgownd*, *radegounde*, < *rede*, red, + *gownde*, < AS. *gund* (= OHG. *gund*, *gunt*), matter, pus, virus: see *red*[1] and *gound*[1].] A corruption of *red-gum*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

Reed gounde, sickenesse of chyldren. *Palsgrave*.

red-green (red′grēn), *a.* Of a reddish-green color: as, the *red-green* carpet (a British moth). —**Red-green blindness**, a form of color-blindness in which there is inability to recognize either the red of the spectrum or the complementary color bluish-green — the former appearing blackish-gray and the latter whitish-gray. Also called *anerythroblepsia*, *anerythropsia*.

redgullet (red′gul′et), *n.* Same as *redmouth*.

red-gum[1] (red′gum), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *gum*[2].] 1. A disease of grain: same as *rust*. [Prov. Eng.] —2. The resinous product of several eucalypts; Australian kino. —3. A red-gum tree. —4. See *Liquidambar*, 1. —**Red-gum tree**, one of several species of *Eucalyptus* — *E. resinifera*, *E. calophylla*, *E. tereticornis*, *E. rostrata*, and others: so named from the red gum which they exude. *E. resinifera*, next to the blue-gum, is most frequently planted in Europe for sanitary purposes. *E. rostrata* is exceptionally 200 feet high, and its timber is one of the best of eucalyptus woods, being heavy, hard, and strong, and very durable in all situations. It is employed for railway-ties, piles, many ship-building purposes, etc.

red-gum[2] (red′gum), *n.* [A corruption of *red-gound*, q. v.] An unimportant red papular eruption of infants. Also called *gum-rash* and *strophulus*.

Their heads are hid with skalls,
Their Limbs with *Red-gums*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

I found Charlotte quite in a fuss about the child: she was sure it was very ill; it cried and fretted, and was all over pimples. So I looked at it directly, and "Lord! my dear," says I, "it is nothing in the world but the *red-gum*."
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxxvii.

red-haired (red′hārd), *a.* [= Icel. *raudhhærdhr*; as *red*[1] + *hair* + *-ed*[2].] Having red or reddish hair.

red-hand (red′hand), *a.* Same as *red-handed*.

red-handed (red′han′ded), *a.* With red or bloody hands; hence, in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands: said originally of a person taken in the act of homicide, but extended figuratively to one caught in the perpetration of any crime: generally in the phrase *to be taken red-handed*.

I was pushed over by Pumblechook, exactly as if I had that moment picked a pocket, or fired a rick; indeed it was the general impression in court that I *had been taken red-handed*; for as Pumblechook shoved me before him through the crowd I heard some people say, "What's he done?" and others, "He's a young 'un too."
Dickens, Great Expectations, xiii.

redhead (red′hed), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *head*, *n.*] 1. A person having red hair. —2. A red-headed duck, the pochard, *Fuligula* or *Æthyia ferina*, a common bird of Europe, a variety of which bears the same name in America and is called more fully *red-headed duck*, *red-headed raft-duck*, *red-headed broadbill*, also *grayback*, *Washington canvasback*, and *American pochard*. In the male the head is of a bright chestnut-red with coppery or bronzy reflection. It is a near relative of the canvas-back, for which it is sometimes sold, and is much esteemed for the table. See *pochard*. 3. The red-headed woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*. —4. A tropical milkweed, *Asclepias Curassavica*, with umbels of bright-red flowers. The root and the expressed juice are emetic, or in smaller doses cathartic. Also called *blood-flower* and *bastard ipecacuanha*. [West Indies.]

red-headed (red′hed′ed), *a.* 1. Having red hair, as a person. —2. Having a red head, as a bird: as, the *red-headed* woodpecker, *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. See cut under *Melanerpes*. —**Red-headed curre, duck, pochard, poker, raft-duck, or widgeon.** Same as *redhead*, 2. —**Red-headed finch** or **linnet**, the redpoll. —**Red-headed smew**, the female smew or white nun, *Mergellus albellus*. —**Red-headed teal.** Same as *greenwing*.

redhibition (red-hi-bish′on), *n.* [= F. *rédhibition* = Sp. *redhibicion* = Pg. *redhibição* = It. *redibizione*, < L. *redhibitio(n-)*, a taking back, the giving or receiving back of a damaged article sold, < *redhibere*, give back, return, < *red-*, back, + *habere*, have: see *habit*.] In *law*, an action by a buyer to annul the sale of a movable and oblige the seller to take it back because of a defect or of some deceit. Also *rehibition*.

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redhibitory (red-hib'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *redhibitoire*, F. *rédhibitoire* = Sp. Pg. *redhibitorio* = It. *redibitorio*, < LL. *redhibitorius*, < L. *redhibere*, give back, return: see *redhibition*.] In *law*, pertaining to redhibition. Also *rehibitory*.

redhorn (red'hôrn), *n.* An insect of the family *Rhodoceridæ*.

red-horse (red'hôrs), *n.* 1. The common white or lake sucker, a catostomoid fish, *Moxostoma macrolepidotum*, or any other of the same genus; a stone-roller or white mullet. The golden red-horse is *M. aureolum*. The long-tailed red-horse is *M. anisurum*.—2. The red-drum, *Sciænops ocellatus*. See cut under *redfish*. [Florida and Gulf States.]

red-hot (red'hot), *a.* 1. Red with heat; heated to redness: as, *red-hot* iron; *red-hot* balls. Hence—2. Extreme; violent; ardent: as, a *red-hot* political speech. [Slang.]—**Red-hot poker.** Same as *flame-flower*.—**Red-hot shot**, cannon-balls heated to redness and fired at shipping, magazines, wooden buildings, etc., to combine destruction by fire with battering by concussion.

red-humped (red'humpt), *a.* Having a red hump: noting a bombycid moth of the genus *Notodonta*: as, the *red-humped* prominent, *N. concinna*. See cut under *Notodonta*.

redi†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ready*.

redia (rē'di-ä), *n.*; pl. *rediæ* (-ē). [NL., so called after *Redi*, an Italian naturalist.] The second larval stage of some fluke-worms or *Trematoda*, as *Distoma*, intervening between the condition of the ciliated embryo and the more advanced form known as *cercaria*. A redia is a sporocyst, containing the germs of other rediæ, which eventually develop into cercariæ. The redia of *Distoma* is also known as *king's yellow worm*. See *cercaria* (with cut) and *Distoma*.

> From each ovum [of *Distoma*] issues a ciliated larva, showing the rudiments of . . . a *Redia*. The perfect *Redia* . . . bursts, and these new zooids [cercariæ] are set free. . . . Several generations of *Rediæ* may intervene between the third and fourth stages; or the mature animal may appear at the close of this stage, having undergone no Cercarian metamorphosis.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 180.

redient (rē'di-ent), *a.* [< L. *redien(t-)s*, ppr. of *redire*, go back, return, < *red-*, back, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1].] Returning. *E. H. Smith.* [Rare.]

redifferentiate (rē-dif-e-ren'shi-āt), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *differentiate*.] To differentiate a differential or differential coefficient.

redifferentiation (rē-dif-e-ren-shi-ā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *differentiation*.] The differentiation of a result of differentiation.

redigest (rē-di-jest'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *digest*, *v.*] To digest or reduce to form a second time.

redingking†, *n.* [ME. *redyngkynge*, prob. erroneously for **redyngynge*, lit. 'riding-man,' < **redyng*, for *ridyng*, *riding*, + *-ynge*, E. *-ing*[3], indicating a dependent. Cf. AS. *rādcniht*, E. as if **roadknight*, one of "certain seruitours who held their lands by seruing their lord on horseback" (Minsheu, under *rodknights*, *radknights*).] One of a class of feudal retainers; a lackey.

> Reynald the reue, and *redyngkynges* menye,
> Munde the mylnere, and meny mo othere.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 112.

redingote (red'ing-gōt), *n.* [= Sp. *redingote*, < F. *rédingote*, a corruption of E. *riding-coat*.] 1. A double-breasted outside coat with long plain skirts not cut away at the front.—2. A similar garment for women, worn either as a wrap or as part of the house dress, frequently cut away at the front.

> The existing *redingote*, which has been fashionable for the last few years, and is highly popular just now, is a garment of silk, plush, or cloth, cut somewhat after the manner of a gentleman's tail-coat, richly trimmed, and adorned with very large buttons.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 287.

redingtonite (red'ing-ton-īt), *n.* [< *Redington* + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous chromium sulphate, occurring in fibrous masses having a pale-purple color. It is found at the Redington mine, Knoxville district, California.

red-ink plant. See *Phytolacca*.

redintegrate (re-din'tē-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *redintegrated*, ppr. *redintegrating*. [< L. *redintegratus*, pp. of *redintegrare* (> It. *redintegrare* = Pg. *redintegrar*), restore, make whole again, < *red-*, again, + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*. Cf. *reintegrate*.] To bring back to an integral condition; recombine or reconstruct; renew; restore to a perfect state.

> *Redintegrate* the fame first of your house,
> Restore your ladyship's quiet.
> *B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iv. 2.

> Christendom should be no longer rent in pieces, but would be *redintegrated* in a new pentecost.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 304.

> Cut off the legs, the tail, the jaws [of the newt], separately or all together, and . . . these parts not only grow again, but the *redintegrated* limb is formed on the same type as those which were lost.
> *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 261.

redintegrate (re-din'tē-grāt), *a.* [< *redintegrate*, *v.*] Renewed; restored to wholeness or a perfect state.

> The ignorances and prevarications and partial abolitions of the natural law might be cured and restored, and by the dispersion of prejudices the state of natural reason be *redintegrate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 11.

redintegration (re-din-tē-grā'shon), *n.* [< F. *redintégration* = Pg. *redintegração* = It. *redintegrazione*, < L. *redintegratio(n-)*, restoration, renewal, < *redintegrare*, pp. *redintegratus*, restore, renew: see *redintegrate*. Cf. *reintegration*.] 1. The act or process of redintegrating; recombination, restoration, or reconstruction; restoration to a whole or sound state.

> Let us all study first the *redintegration* of that body of which Christ Jesus hath declared himself to be the head.
> *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

> This *redintegration*, or renewing of us into the first condition, is . . . called repentance.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 181.

> They . . . absurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body by mutilating and dividing his mystical.
> *Decay of Christian Piety*.

2. In *chem.*, the restoration of any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.—3. In *psychol.*, the law that those elements which have previously been combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another—a term adopted by many psychologists to express phenomena of mental association.

redirect (rē-di-rekt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *direct*.] To direct again or anew: as, the parcel was sent to Boston and there *redirected* to Cambridge.

redirect (rē-di-rekt'), *a.* [< *re-* + *direct*.] Direct a second time: used only in the legal phrase *redirect examination* (which see, under *examination*, 2).

redisburse (rē-dis-bèrs'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *redisbourse*; < *re-* + *disburse*.] To repay or refund.

> But when the floud is spent, then backe againe,
> His borrowed waters forst to *redisbourse*,
> He sends the sea his owne with double gaine,
> And tribute eke withall, as to his Soveraine.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 27.

rediscover (rē-dis-kuv'èr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *discover*.] To discover again or afresh.

rediscovery (rē-dis-kuv'èr-i), *n.* [< *re-* + *discovery*.] A discovering again or afresh: as, the *rediscovery* of Encke's comet.

redispose (rē-dis-pōz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *dispose*.] To dispose or adjust again.

redisposition (rē-dis-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< *redispose* + *-ition*.] The act or process of redisposing; a disposing afresh or anew; a rearrangement.

redisseise (rē-dis-sēz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *disseize*.] In *law*, to disseize anew or a second time.

redisseizin (rē-dis-sē'zin), *n.* [< *re-* + *disseizin*.] In *law*, a writ to recover seizin of lands or tenements against a redisseizor.

redisseizor (rē-dis-sē'zor), *n.* [< *re-* + *disseizor*.] A person who disseizes lands or tenements a second time, or after a recovery of the same from him in an action of novel disseizin.

redissolution (rē-dis-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *dissolution*.] A dissolving again or anew; a second dissolution.

> After the protoplasm in a tentacle has been aggregated, its *redissolution* always begins in the lower part.
> *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redissolve (rē-di-zolv'), *v. t.* [= F. *redissoudre*; as *re-* + *dissolve*.] To dissolve again.

> The protoplasm last aggregated is first *redissolved*.
> *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 243.

redistribute (rē-dis-trib'ūt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *distribute*. Cf. F. *redistribuer*, redistribute.] To distribute again; deal back; apportion afresh.

redistribution (rē-dis-tri-bū'shon), *n.* [= F. *redistribution*; as *re-* + *distribution*.] A dealing back; a second or new distribution.

> A state of raised molecular vibration is favourable to those *re-distributions* of matter and motion which constitute Evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 18.

> We have said that in our opinion the *redistribution* of seats [see the phrase below] formed an essential part of reform. *Gladstone*.

Redistribution of Seats Act, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 23) making extensive changes in the subdivision of the country into districts entitled to elect members of Parliament, mostly with the object of equalizing them as regards the number of electors.

redistrict (rē-dis'trikt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *district*.] To divide or apportion again, as a State, into districts or other electoral units. [U. S.]

redistricting (rē-dis'trik-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *redistrict*, *v.*] The act or practice of rearranging (a State or other territory) into new electoral districts. [U. S.]

redition (rē-dish'on), *n.* [< L. *reditio(n-)*, a returning, going or coming back, < *redire*, pp. *reditus*, go or come back, return: see *redient*.] The act of going back; return. [Rare.]

> Address suite to my mother, that her meane
> May make the day of your *redition* scene.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, vi.

redivide (rē-di-vīd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *divide*.] To divide again.

redivived† (red-i-vīvd'), *a.* [< L. *redivivus*, living again (see *redivivus*), + *-ed*[2].] Made to live again; revived.

> New-devised or *redivived* errours of opinion.
> *Bp. Hall*, Revelation Unrevealed, § 11.

redivivus (red-i-vī'vus), *a.* [L., living again, < *red-(i-)*, again, + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] Alive again; renewed; restored.

> The Napoleonic empire *redivivus*.
> *G. W. Curtis*, Potiphar Papers.

redknees (red'nēz), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*. [Prov. Eng.]

red-lac (red'lak), *n.* The Japan wax-tree, *Rhus succedanea*. See *wax-tree*.

red-legged (red'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having red legs or feet, as a bird: specifically noting several birds.—**Red-legged crow.** See *crow*[2].—**Red-legged gull**, the black-headed gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.]—**Red-legged ham-beetle.** See *ham-beetle*.—**Red-legged kittiwake**, *Rissa brevirostris*, a three-toed gull of the North Pacific, having coral-red legs.—**Red-legged mew.** Same as *redshank*, 3.—**Red-legged partridge**, *Caccabis rufa*.—**Red-legged plover.** See *plover*.

redlegs (red'legz), *n.* 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red-legged partridge. (*b*) The red-legged plover or turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Massachusetts.] (*c*) The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima*. [Caermarthen.] (*d*) The redshank.—2. In *bot.*, the bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, so named from the redness of its stems. The name is applied also to some other species of *Polygonum*. [Prov. Eng.]

redlest, *a.* See *redeless*.

red-letter (red'let'èr), *a.* Having red letters; marked by red letters.—**Red-letter day.** (*a*) *Eccles.*, one of the more important church festivals: so called because formerly marked in the calendar of the Book of Common Prayer (as still in some copies, and in Roman Catholic missals and breviaries) by red-letter characters. Only the red-letter days have special services provided for them in the Prayer-book. Opposed to *black-letter day*.

> The Calendar was crowded with *Red-Letter Days*, nominally indeed consecrated to Saints; but which, by the encouragement of Idleness and Dissipation of Manners, gave every kind of countenance to Sinners.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. viii.

> The *red-letter days* now become, to all intents and purposes, dead-letter days. *Lamb*, Oxford in the Vacation.

Hence—(*b*) A fortunate or auspicious day.

> It is the old girl's birthday; and that is the greatest holiday and *reddest-letter day* in Mr. Bagnet's calendar.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlix.

redlichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *rathly*.

red-litten (red'lit'n), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *lit*, pp. of *light*[1], **litten*, an extended form with suffix *-en*[1], after the analogy of *hidden*.] Exhibiting a red light or illumination. [Rare.]

> And travellers, now, within that valley,
> Through the *red-litten* windows see
> Vast forms, that move fantastically
> To a discordant melody.
> *Poe*, Haunted Palace.

red-looked (red'lukt), *a.* Having a red look; causing or indicated by a red face. [Rare.]

> Let my tongue blister,
> And never to my *red-look'd* anger be
> The trumpet any more. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2. 34.

red-louse (red'lous), *n.* See *louse*[1] (*i*).

redly (red'li), *adv.* [< *red*[1] + *-ly*[2].] With redness; with a red color or glow.

red-mad (red'mad), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *mad*[1]. Cf. *redwood*[2].] Quite mad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

redman (red'man), *n.*; pl. *redmen* (-men). A holocentroid fish, *Holocentrus ascensionis*, of a brilliant reddish color. [St. Thomas, W. I.]

red-metal (red'met'al), *n.* A name given to several metallic compounds, mostly alloys of copper, used in modern silverware; also, a Japanese alloy much used in decorative metalwork.

red-morocco (red'mō-rok'ō), *n.* The plant pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*: so called from its red petals.

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It is one of those plants which are annually cried about our streets under the name *Red Morocco*.
Curtis, Flora Londinensis.

redmouth (red'mouth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the genus *Hæmulon* (or *Diabasis*); a grunt. Also called *redgullet*. See *Hæmulon*, and cut under *grunt*.

II. *a.* Having a red mouth or lips; red-mouthed: as, the *redmouth* buffalo-fish, *Ictiobus bubalus*. *D. S. Jordan.*

red-necked (red'nekt), *a.* Having a red neck. —**Red-necked footman**, *Lithosia rubricollis*, a British moth. —**Red-necked grebe**, *Podiceps griseigena* or *P. rubricollis*, one of the largest species of the family. —**Red-necked phalarope**, *Lobipes hyperboreus*, the northern phalarope.

redness (red'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rednesse, rednes*, < AS. *rēadness, rēadnyss, rēadnes*, redness, < *rēad*, red: see *red*[1].] The quality of being red; a red color.

There was a pretty *redness* in his lip.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 5. 120.

red-nose (red'nōz), *a.* Same as *red-nosed*.

The *red-nose* innkeeper of Daventry.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 51.

red-nosed (red'nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a red nose, as a toper.—2. Having a red beak: as, the *red-nosed* auklet, *Simorhynchus pygmæus*, also called *whiskered auklet*.

redo (rē-dō'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *do*[1].] To do over again.

Prodigality and luxury are no new crimes, and . . . we doe but *re-doe* old vices. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 204.

red-oak (red'ōk), *n.* 1. An oak-tree, *Quercus rubra*, common in eastern North America, there extending further north than any other species. Its height is from 70 to 90 feet. Its wood is of a light-brown or red color, heavy, hard, strong, and coarse-grained, now much employed for clapboards and cooperage, and to some extent for inside finish. A Texan variety is smaller, with the wood much closer-grained. Also *black-oak*.

2. Another American species, *Q. falcata*, the Spanish oak. See *Spanish*.

redolence (red'ō-lens), *n.* [OF. *redolence*, < *redolent*, redolent: see *redolent*.] The state of being redolent; sweetness of scent; fragrance; perfume.

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

=**Syn.** See *smell*.

redolency (red'ō-len-si), *n.* [As *redolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redolence*.

Their flowers attract spiders with their *redolency*.
Mortimer.

redolent (red'ō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *redolent*, < OF. *redolent* = It. *redolente*, < L. *redolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *redolere* (> It. *redolere*, OF. *redoler*), emit odor, be redolent, < *red-*, again, + *olere*, be odorous: see *olid*.] Having or diffusing a sweet scent; giving out an odor; odorous; smelling; fragrant: often with *of*.

In this graue full derke nowe is her bowre,
That by her lyfe was sweete and *redolent*.
Fabyan, Chron., I. ccxxxviii.

Thy love excells the joy of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent!*
Sandys, Paraphrase of Song of Solomon, i.

Gales . . . *redolent* of joy and youth.
Gray, Prospect of Eton College.

redolently (red'ō-lent-li), *adv.* In a redolent manner; fragrantly.

redondilla (red-on-dē'lyä), *n.* [< Sp. *redondilla* (= Pg. *redondilha*), a roundel or roundelay, dim. of *redondo*, round, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round, roundel, roundelay, rondeau*.] A form of versification formerly used in the south of Europe, consisting of a union of verses of four, six, and eight syllables, of which generally the first rimed with the fourth and the second with the third. At a later period verses of six and eight syllables in general, in Spanish and Portuguese poetry, were called *redondillas*, whether they made perfect rimes or assonances only. These became common in the dramatic poetry of Spain.

redorse (rē-dôrs'), *n.* [A reduction of *reredorse*, as if < *re-* + *dorse*[1].] The back or reverse side of a dorsal or dorse. See quotation under *dorse*[1], 2.

redoss (rē-dos'), *n.* Same as *redorse*.

redouble (rē-dub'l), *v.* [< OF. (and F.) *redoubler* = Sp. *redoblar* = Pg. *redobrar* = It. *raddoppiare*, < ML. *reduplicare*, redouble, double, < L. *re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double: see *double*, *v.* Cf. *reduplicate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To double again or repeatedly; multiply; repeat often.

So they
Doubly *redoubled* strokes upon the foe.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 38.

Often tymes the omittynge of correction *redoubleth* a trespace. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 21.

2. To increase by repeated or continued additions.

And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

Each new loss *redoubles* all the old.
Lowell, Nightwatches.

3†. To repeat in return.

So ended she; and all the rest around
To her *redoubled* that her undersong. *Spenser.*

Redoubled interval, in *music*, same as *compound interval*. See *interval*, 5.

II. *intrans.* To become twice as much; be repeated; become greatly or repeatedly increased.

Envy ever *redoubleth* from speech and fame.
Bacon, Envy (ed. 1887), p. 92.

Peal upon peal *redoubling* all around.
Cowper, Truth, l. 240.

redoubt[1] (rē-dout'), *v. t.* [< ME. *redouten, redowten*, < OF. *redouter, redoter, reduter*, later *redoubter*, F. *redouter* (= Pr. *redoptar* = It. *ridottare*), fear, < *re-* + *douter*, fear: see *doubt*, *v.*] 1. To fear; dread. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sholde I thanne *redowte* my blame?
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

The more superstitious crossed themselves on my approach; . . . it began at length to dawn upon me that if I was thus *redoubted* it was because I had stayed at the residencia. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

2†. To venerate; honor.

Sholde thilke honour maken hym worshipful and *redowted* of straunge folk? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 4.

redoubt[2], *n.* See *redout*[2].

redoubtable (rē-dou'ta-bl), *a.* [Also *redoutable*; < ME. *redoutable, redowtable*, < OF. *redoutable, redotable*, later *redoubtable*, F. *redoutable* (= Pr. *redoptable*), feared, redoubtable, < *redouter, redoubter*, fear: see *redoubt*[1].] 1. That is to be dreaded; formidable; terrible: as, a *redoubtable* hero; hence, valiant: often used in irony or burlesque.

The Queen growing more *redoubtable* and famous by the Overthrow of the Fleet of Eighty eight.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

The enterprising Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonson, overtook me. *Pope*, To Earl of Burlington, 1716.

This is a tough point, shrewd, *redoubtable*;
Because we have to supplicate the judge
Shall overlook wrong done the judgment-seat.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

2†. Worthy of reverence.

Redoubtable by honour and strong of power.
Chaucer, Boethius, iv. prose 5.

redoubted (rē-dou'ted), *p. a.* [ME. *redouted*; < *redoubt*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Dreaded; formidable; honored or respected on account of prowess; valiant; redoubtable.

Lord regent and *redoubted* Burgundy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 8.

redoubting† (rē-dou'ting), *n.* [ME. *redoutyng*; verbal n. of *redoubt*[1], *v.*] Honor; reverence; celebration.

With sotyl pencil depeynted was this storie
In *redoutyng* of Mars and of his glorie.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1192.

redound (rē-dound'), *v. i.* [< OF. *redonder, rendonder*, F. *redonder, rédonder* = Pr. *redondar* = Sp. Pg. *redundar* = It. *ridondare*, < L. *redundare*, overflow, abound, < *red-*, again, back, + *undare*, surge, flow, abound, < *unda*, a wave: see *red-* and *ound*, and cf. *abound, surround*. Cf. *redundant*.] 1†. To overflow; be redundant; be in excess; remain over and above.

For every dram of hony therein found
A pound of gall doth over it *redound*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 1.

The gates wide open stood, . . . and, like a furnace mouth, Cast forth *redounding* smoke and ruddy flame.
Milton, P. L., ii. 889.

2. To be sent, rolled, or driven back; roll or flow back, as a wave; rebound.

Indeed, I never yet took box o' th' ear,
But it *redounded*, I must needs say so.
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

The evil, soon
Driven back, *redounded* as a flood on those
From whom it sprung. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 57.

3. To conduce; result; turn out; have effect.

I will, my lord; and doubt not so to deal
As all things shall *redound* unto your good.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9. 47.

Whenever he imagines the smallest advantage will *redound* to one of his foot-boys by any new oppression of me and my whole family and estate, he never disputeth it a moment. *Swift*, Story of the Injured Lady.

He thinks it will *redound* to his reputation.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

redound (rē-dound'), *n.* [< *redound*, *v.*] 1. The coming back, as of consequence or effect; result; reflection; return.

Not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves ye come,
The first-fruits of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. Reverberation; echo. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

redounding† (rē-doun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *redound*, *v.*] Reverberation; resounding.

Such as were next to the abby herde clerely the *redoundynge* of the Naueroyse, for, as they went, their harneys clatteredde and made some noyse.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. clxxxv.

redourt, reddourt†, *n.* [< ME. *redour, redur*, also *raddour, reddour, reddur*, < OF. *rador, radour, radeur*, violence, rapidity, < *rade*, < L. *rapidus*, rapid (see *rapid*); prob. confused also with *raidour, raideur, roideur*, stiffness, < L. *rigidus*, stiff, rigid: see *rigid*.] Violence; roughness.

His londes, his legemen, out of lyue broght;
His suster into seruage & to syn put;
And other *redurs* full ryfe in his rewme dyd.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1805.

But trewely no fors of thi *reddour*
To hym that over hymself hath the maystrye.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 14.

redout[1]†, *v.* See *redoubt*[1].

redout[2], **redoubt**[2] (rē-dout'), *n.* [The form *redoubt* is erroneous, due to confusion with *redoubt*[1] and *redoubtable*; prop. *redout* (= D. G. *redoute* = Sw. *redutt* = Dan. *redute*), formerly also *reduit* (and, after L., *reduct*); < OF. *reduit*, m., *reduite*, f., F. *réduit*, also (fem. It.) *redoute* = Sp. *reducto* = Pg. *reducto, reduto* = It. *ridotto*, a retreat, refuge, redout, < ML. *reductus* (> E. *reduct*), a retreat, refuge, redout, < L. *reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*.] In *fort.*, a general name for nearly every class of works wholly inclosed and undefended by reëntering or flanking angles. The word is, however, most generally used for a small inclosed work of various form—polygonal, square, triangular, or even circular—serving mainly as a temporary field-work. The name is also given to a central or retired work constructed within another, to serve as a place of retreat for the defenders: in this sense generally *reduit*. Redouts are usually provided with parapet, ditch, scarps, banquette, etc., as in regular fortification. They are especially useful in fortifying the tops of hills, in commanding passes, or in feeling the way through a hostile or wooded country.—**Demilune redout**, a redout placed within the demilune. =**Syn.** See *fortification*.

redout[3] (rē-dout'), *a.* [< OF. *reduit*, < L. *reductus*, brought back, pp. of *reducere*, bring back: see *reduce*. Cf. *redout*[2], *n.*] In *her.*, bent in many angles: noting a cross with hooked extremities, in the form of the fylfot or swastika.

redoutable, *a.* See *redoubtable*.

redowa (red'ō-ä), *n.* [< F. *redowa*, < Bohem. *rejdowák, rejdowachka*, the dance so called, < *rejdowati*, turn, turn around, bustle about.] 1. A Bohemian dance, which has two forms—the *rejdowák*, resembling the waltz or the mazurka, and the *rejdowachka*, resembling the polka.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is properly triple and quick, but in another form is duple, and readily assimilated to that of the polka.

red-paidle, *n.* The lumpsucker. [Scotch.]

redpoll (red'pōl), *n.* [Also *redpole*: so called from the red color on the head; < *red*[1] + *poll*[1].] 1. A small fringilline bird of the genus *Ægiothus* (or *Acanthis*), the male of which has a crimson poll, a rosy-red breast, and the plumage streaked with flaxen and dusky brown and white. The bill is small, conic-acute, with a nasal ruff; the wings are pointed; the tail is emarginate. Several species inhabit the arctic and north temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and America. The common redpoll is *Æ. linaria*; the mealy redpoll is *Æ. canescens*; the American mealy redpoll is *Æ. exilipes*.



Redpoll (*Ægiothus linaria*).

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2. The red-polled warbler, or palm-warbler, of North America, *Dendræca palmarum*, having a chestnut-red poll: more fully called *yellow red-poll*. See *palm-warbler*.

red-polled (red'pōld), *a.* Having a red poll, or the top of the head red.

redraft (rē-drȧft'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *draft*.] To draft or draw anew.

redraft (rē-drȧft'), *n.* [< *redraft*, *v.*] 1. A second draft or copy.—2. A new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, by which he reimburses to himself the amount of the protested bill with costs and charges.

redraw (rē-drȧ'), *v.* [< *re-* + *draw*.] I. *trans.* To draw again; make a second draft or copy of.

II. *intrans.* In *com.*, to draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorser.

redress[1] (rē-dres'), *v.* [< ME. *redressen*, < OF. *redrescer*, *redrecer*, *redrecier*, *redresser*, F. *redresser*, set up again, straighten, < *re-*, again, + *dresser*, direct, dress: see *dress*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To set up or upright; make erect; reërect.

Right as floures, thorgh the cold of nyghte
Yclosed, stoupen on her stalkes lowe,
Redressen hem agein the sonne brighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 969.

2. To set right again; restore; amend; mend.

Redresse me, mooder, and me chastise;
For certeynly my Faderes chastisinge,
That dar I nought abiden in no wise.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 129.

As broken glass no cement can *redress*,
So beauty blemish'd once 's for ever lost.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, l. 178.

In yonder spring of roses intermix'd
With myrtle, find what to *redress* till noon.
Milton, P. L., ix. 219.

3. To put right, as a wrong; remedy; repair, relieve against, as an injury: as, to *redress* injuries; to *redress* grievances. See *redress*[1], *n.*, 2.

And *redresse* vs the domage that he don has,
By Paris his proude son, in our prise londis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

Orisouns or preyers is for to seyn a pitous wyl of herte that *redresseth* it in God and expresseth it by word outward to remoeven harmes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The state of this unconstant world . . . bringeth forth daily such new evils as must of necessity by new remedies be *redrest*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 2.

Their duty
And ready service shall *redress* their needs,
Not prating what they would be.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 3.

He who best knows how to keep his necessities private is the most likely person to have them *redressed*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

4. To relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; bestow relief upon; compensate; make amends to.

Redres mans sowle from alle mysery,
That he may enter the eternal glorye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

Will Gaul or Muscovite *redress* ye?
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

II.† *intrans.* To rise again; reërect one's self.

Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine
Their peisant weight, *redressing* vp againe.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, ii.

redress[1] (rē-dres'), *n.* [< OF. *redresse*, *redresce*, *redrece*, redress; from the verb: see *redress*[1], *v.*] 1†. A setting right again; a putting into proper order; amendment; reformation.

The *redresse* of boistrous & sturdie courages by perswasion. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 19.

The father, with sharpe rebukes sesoned with louing lookes, causeth a *redresse* and amendment in his childe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 150.

For us the more necessary is a speedy *redress* of ourselves. *Hooker*.

2. Deliverance from wrong, injury, or oppression; removal of grievances or oppressive burdens; undoing of wrong; reparation; indemnification. In its most general sense *redress* includes whatever relief can be afforded against injustice, whether by putting an end to it, by compensation in damages, by punishing the wrong-doer, or otherwise.

Is not the sword the most violent *redress* that may be used for any evill? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Be factious for *redress* of all these griefs.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 118.

Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 838.

Think not
But that there is *redress* where there is wrong,
Be we are bold enough to seize it.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

Ring in *redress* to all mankind.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

To every one o' my grievances law gave
Redress. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 237.

=Syn. 2. Relief, amends, compensation.

redress[2] (rē-dres'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *dress*.] To dress again, in any sense: as, to *redress* furniture or leather; to *redress* a wound.

redressal (rē-dres'al), *n.* [< *redress*[1] + *-al*.] The act of redressing. *Imp. Dict.*

redresser (rē-dres'ėr), *n.* One who gives redress.

Don Quixote of the Mancha, the righter of wrongs, the *redresser* of injuries.
Shelton, Don Quixote, iv. 25. (*Latham*.)

redressible (rē-dres'i-bl), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-ible*.] Capable of being redressed. *Imp. Dict.*

redressive (rē-dres'iv), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-ive*.] Affording redress; giving relief. [Rare.]

Can I forget the generous band
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redressive* search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?
Thomson, Winter, l. 360.

redressless (rē-dres'les), *a.* [< *redress*[1] + *-less*.] Without redress or amendment; without relief.

redressment (rē-dres'ment), *n.* [< OF. *redrecement*, *redressement*, F. *redressement*; as *redress* + *-ment*.] Redress; the act of redressing.

red-ribbon (red'rib'on), *n.* The band-fish.

redrive (rē-drīv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *drive*.] To drive back; drive again. *Southey*.

red-roan (red'rōn), *a.* See *roan*[1].

red-robin (red'rob'in), *n.* The red-rust, *Puccinia graminis*. [Eng.]

redroot (red'rōt), *n.* 1. An American shrub, *Ceanothus Americanus*, the New Jersey tea. The stems are from 1 to 3 feet high from a dark-red root, the leaves ovate or oblong-ovate, the small white flowers gathered in rather pretty dense clusters at the ends of leafy shoots. The name is more or less extended to other members of the genus.

2. A herbaceous plant, *Lachnanthes tinctoria*, of the *Hæmodoraceæ*, or bloodwort family. It grows in wet sandy places in the eastern United States near the coast. It has a simple stem with sword-shaped leaves mostly from near the base, and woolly flowers, yellow within, crowded in a dense compound cyme. The root is red, and has been used in dyeing. Upon authority adduced by Darwin ("Origin of Species," ch. i.), the root of this plant is fatally poisonous to white pigs which eat it, but not to black; the statement, however, requires confirmation. Also *paintroot*.

3. The alkanet, *Alkanna tinctoria*.—4. One of the pigweeds, *Amarantus retroflexus*. [U. S.]

redruthite (red'röth-īt), *n.* [< *Redruth*, in Cornwall, England, + *-ite*[2].] Copper-glance: same as *chalcocite*.

redsear (red'sēr), *v. i.* [< *red* + *sear* (†).] To break or crack when too hot, as iron under the hammer: a word used by workmen. Also *redshare*.

red-seed (red'sēd), *n.* Small crustaceans, as ostracodes, copepods, etc., which float on the surface of the sea, and upon which mackerel, menhaden, etc., feed. Some red-seed is said to injure the fish.

red-shafted (red'shȧf'ted), *a.* Having red shafts of the wing- and tail-feathers: specifically applied to *Colaptes mexicanus*, the red-shafted woodpecker or Mexican flicker, related to the common flicker or yellow-shafted woodpecker. It abounds in western North America.

redshank (red'shangk), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *shank*.] 1. The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. [Local, Eng.] —2. A wading bird of the family *Scolopacidæ* and genus *Totanus*, having red shanks. The common redshank is *T. calidris*, about 11 inches long, common in many parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The spotted redshank, *T. fuscus*, is a related species of similar distribution. Compare *greenshank*, *yellowshank*.



Redshank (*Totanus calidris*).

3. The hooded or black-headed gull, *Chroïcocephalus ridibundus*: so called from its red legs: more fully called *redshank gull* and *red-legged gull* or *mew*.—4. *pl.* A name given in contempt to Scottish Highlanders, and formerly to native Irish, in allusion to their dress leaving the legs exposed.

Mamertinus . . . dooth note the *Redshanks* and the Irish (which are properlie the Scots) to be the onlie enimies of our nation.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, p. 6 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

And when the *Redshanks* on the borders by
Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood
To beare his charge, from field he made them flie,
Where fishie Moine [in Galway] did blush with crimson blood. *Mir. for Mags.* (England's Eliza, st. 105).

They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the *red-shanks* do on heather. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 527.

Though all the Scottish hinds would not bear to be compared with those of the rich counties of South Britain, they would stand very well in competition with the peasants of France, Italy, and Savoy, not to mention the mountaineers of Wales, and the *red-shanks* of Ireland.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, ii. 41. (*Davies*.)

redshanks (red'shangks), *n.* 1. Same as *herb-robert*.—2. See *Polygonum*.

redshare (red'shār), *v. i.* A variant of *redsear*.

red-short (red'shôrt), *a.* Noting iron or steel when it is of such a character that it is brittle at a red heat.

The former substance [sulphur] rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot (*red-short* or hot-short).
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 283.

red-shortness (red'shôrt'nes), *n.* In *metal.*, the quality or state of being red-short.

Red-shortness is often the result of the presence of an undue proportion of sulphur in the metal.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 10.

The cold-shortness or *red-shortness* of iron or steel is due principally to an admixture of oxide of iron.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 408.

red-shouldered (red'shōl'dėrd), *a.* Having the "shoulder"—that is, the carpal angle or bend of the wing—red, as a bird. The red-shouldered blackbird is *Agelæus gubernator*, common in western North America, where it replaces to some extent the common red-winged blackbird, from which it differs in having the scarlet patch on the wing not bordered with buff. The red-shouldered buzzard is *Buteo lineatus*, one of the commonest of the large hawks of the United States, having the lesser wing-coverts reddish when adult.—**Red-shouldered falcon**†, the adult red-shouldered buzzard.

red-sided (red'sī'ded), *a.* Having red on the sides: specifically noting the red-winged thrush, *Turdus iliacus*.

redsides (red'sīdz), *n.* A small cyprinoid fish, *Notropis* or *Lythrurus ardens*, common in the streams of the southern United States. Also called *redfin*.

redskin (red'skin), *n.* A Red Indian; a North American Indian.

The Virginia frontiersmen were angry with the Pennsylvania traders for selling rifles and powder to the *redskins*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 819.

red-spider (red'spī'dėr), *n.* A small red mite or acarine, *Tetranychus telarius*, formerly called *Acarus telarius*, now placed in the family *Tetranychidæ*: found in conservatories.

red-staff (red'stȧf), *n.* A millers' straight-edge, used in dressing millstones. The true edge, reddened by ocher, is gently rubbed on the stone, and the projecting points are thus detected, even when the irregularity of surface is very minute.

redstart (red'stärt), *n.* [< *red*[1] + *start*[2].] One of several entirely different birds which have the tail more or less red. (*a*) A small sylviine bird, *Ruticilla phœnicura*, of Europe, Asia, and Africa, related to the redbreast and bluethroat. Also *firetail*, *redtail*, etc. A similar species, *R. titys* or *tithys*, is known as the *black redstart*. (*b*) In the United States, a fly-catching warbler, *Setophaga ruticilla*, of the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*. The male is lustrous blue-black, with white belly and vent, the sides of the breast, the lining of the wings, and much of the extent of the wing- and tail-feathers fiery orange or flame-color, the bill and feet black. The female is mostly plain olivaceous, with the parts which are orange in the male clear pale yellow. The length is 5¼ inches, the extent 7¾. This beautiful bird abounds in woodland in eastern North America; it is migratory and insectivorous, has a singular song, builds



European Redstart (*Ruticilla phœnicura*).

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American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*).

a neat nest in the fork of a branch, and lays four or five eggs, which are white, speckled with shades of reddish brown.—**Blue-throated redstart.** Same as *bluethroat*.

redstreak (red′strēk), *n.* 1. A sort of apple, so called from the color of the skin.

The *redstreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. Cider pressed from redstreak apples.

Herefordshire *redstreak* made of rotten apples at the Three Cranes, true Brunswick Mum brew'd at S. Katherines. *Character of a Coffee-house* (1673), p. 3. (*Hallivell.*)

redtail (red′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. Same as *redstart* (*a*).—2. The red-tailed buzzard, *Buteo borealis*, one of the commonest and largest hawks of North America, when adult having the upper side of the tail bright chestnut-red. The plumage otherwise is very variable, not only with age, but also according to geographical distribution, there being several varieties or local races in western parts of the continent. It is commonly known as *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*, and the young, without the red tail, is the *white-breasted hawk*. The male is from 19 to 22 inches long, and 48 inches or more in spread of wing; the female is 21 to 24 inches long, and spreads 56 inches. See cut under *Buteo*.

II. *a.* Having a red tail.

red-tape (red′tāp′), *a.* [< *red tape*: see *tape*.] Pertaining to or characterized by official routine or formality. See *red tape*, under *tape*.

Exposures by the press and criticisms in Parliament leave no one in ignorance of the vices of *red-tape* routine. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 55.

We working men, when we do come out of the furnace, come out not tinsel and papier maché, like those fops of *red-tape* statesmen, but steel and granite. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iv. (*Davies.*)

red-taped (red′tāpt′), *a.* [< *red tape* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *red-tape*. *Nature*, XLII. 106.

red-tapery (red′tā′pe-ri), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ery*.] Same as *red-tapism*.

red-tapism (red′tā′pizm), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ism*.] Strict observance of official formalities; a system of vexatious or tedious official routine.

He at once showed . . . how little he had of the official element which is best described as *red-tapeism*. *T. W. Reid*, Cabinet Portraits, p. 52.

He loudly denounces the Tchinovnik spirit—or, as we should say, *red-tapeism* in all its forms. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 261.

red-tapist (red′tā′pist), *n.* [< *red tape* + *-ist*.] 1. A clerk in a public office. *Quarterly Rev.*—2. One who adheres strictly to forms and routine in official or other business.

You seem a smart young fellow, but you must throw over that stiff *red-tapist* of yours, and go with Public Opinion and Myself. *Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 20. (*Davies.*)

In no country is the *red-tapist* so out of place as here. Every calling is filled with bold, keen, subtle-witted men, fertile in expedients and devices, who are perpetually inventing new ways of buying cheaply, underselling, or attracting custom. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 99.

red-thighed (red′thīd), *a.* Having or characterized by red thighs.—**Red-thighed locust.** See *locust*[1].

red-throated (red′thrō″ted), *a.* Having a patch of red on the throat: as, the *red-throated* diver, *Colymbus* or *Urinator septentrionalis*.

red-thrush (red′thrush), *n.* The redwing, *Turdus iliacus*.

red-tipped (red′tipt), *a.* Having the wings tipped with red: as, the *red-tipped* clearwing, a British moth, *Sesia formicæformis*.

redtop (red′top), *n.* A kind of bent-grass, *Agrostis vulgaris* (*A. alba*, var. *vulgaris*). The species is common throughout the northern parts of the Old World, and is thoroughly naturalized in America. It is marked to the eye by its large light panicle of minute spikelets on delicate branches, which is of a reddish hue. Other varieties, called *fiorin*, *white bent*, etc., have a whitish top and a longer ligule. Redtop, at least in the United States, is a highly valued pasture-grass, and is also sown for hay. It forms a fine turf, and is suitable for lawns. Also called *fine bent*, *firetop-grass*, and *herd's-grass*. [U. S.]—**False redtop**, the fowl meadow-grass, *Poa serotina*, which has somewhat the aspect of redtop.—**Northern** or **mountain redtop**, *Agrostis exarata*, a species found from Wisconsin to the Pacific, allied to the common redtop, and giving promise of similar service in its own range.—**Tall redtop**, a tall reddish wiry grass, *Triodia cuprea*, found in the United States.

red-tubs (red′tubz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Local, Eng.]

redub† (rē-dub′), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *redoub*; < OF. *redouber*, *redauber* (also *radauber*, *radouber*, F. *radouber*), repair, mend, fit, < *re-*, again, + *douber* (*adouber*), mend, repair, etc.: see *dub*[1].] To repair or make reparation for; make amends for; requite.

Whiche domage . . . neither with treasure ne with powar can be *redoubed*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 14.

I doubte not by Goddes grace so honestly to *redubbe* all thynges that have been amys. *Ellis*, Literary Letters, p. 4.

O Gods, *redubbe* them vengeaunce iust. *Phaer*, Æneid, vi.

Whether they [monks] will conform themselves gladly, for the *redubbing* of their former trespasses, to go to other houses of their coat, where they shall be well received. *State Papers*, I. 540, in R. W. Dixon's Hist. Church of [Eng., vii., note.

redubber† (rē-dub′ėr), *n.* [Also *redubbor*; < OF. **redoubeur*, *radoubeur*, one who mends or repairs a ship, < *redouber*, *radouber*, mend: see *redub*.] One who bought stolen cloth and so altered it in color or fashion that it could not be recognized.

reduce (rē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reduced*, ppr. *reducing*. [< ME. *reducen*, < OF. *reducier*, vernacularly *reduire*, F. *réduire* = Pr. *reduzir*, *reduire* = Cat. *reduir* = Sp. *reducir* = Pg. *reduzir* = It. *ridurre*, < L. *reducere*, lead or bring back, draw back, restore, replace, bring to a certain condition, reduce, < *re-*, back, + *ducere*, lead, bring: see *duct*. Cf. *reduct*, *reduit*, *redout*[2].] 1†. To lead or bring back; restore; resolve to a former state.

Therupon he *reduced* to their memorie the battailes they had fought. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious Lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 5. 36.

A good man will go a little out of his road to *reduce* the wandring traveller; but if he will not return, it will be an unreasonable compliance to go along with him to the end of his wandring. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, II. iii. 19.

Mr. Cotton . . . did spend most of his time, both publicly and privately, to discover . . . errors, and to *reduce* such as were gone astray. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 304.

And 'cause I see the truth of his affliction,
Which may be your's, or mine, or any body's,
Whose passions are neglected, I will try
My best skill to *reduce* him.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

It were but right
And equal to *reduce* me to my dust.
Milton, P. L., x. 748.

2. In *surg.*, to restore to its proper place, or so that the parts concerned are brought back to their normal topographical relations: as, to *reduce* a dislocation, fracture, or hernia.—3. To bring to any specified state, condition, or form: as, to *reduce* civil affairs to order; to *reduce* a man to poverty or despair; to *reduce* glass to powder; to *reduce* a theory to practice; to *reduce* a Latin phrase to English.

Being inspired with the holy spirite of God, they [the 72 Interpreters chosen by Eleazar out of each tribe] *reduced* out of Hebrue into Greeke all the partes of the olde Testament. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 380.

Doe you then blame and finde faulte with soe good an Acte in that good pope as the *reducing* of such a greate people to Christianitye? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

He had beene a peace-maker to *reduce* such and such, which were at oddes, to amitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule
Would only prove him a consummate fool.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 139.

Holland was *reduced* to such a condition that peace was her first necessity. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., p. 463.

4. In *metal.* and *chem.*, to bring into the metallic form; separate, as a metal, from the oxygen or other mineralizer with which it may be combined, or change from a higher to a lower degree of oxidation: as, to *reduce* the ores of silver or copper.—5†. To atone for; repair; redress.

Till they *reduce* the wrongs done to my father. *Marlowe*.

6. To bring down; diminish in length, breadth, thickness, size, quantity, value, or the like: as, to *reduce* expenses; to *reduce* the quantity of meat in diet; to *reduce* the price of goods; to *reduce* the strength of spirit; to *reduce* a figure or design (to make a smaller copy of it without changing the form or proportion).

He likes your house, your housemaid, and your pay;
Reduce his wages, or get rid of her,
Tom quits you. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 211.

7. To bring to an inferior condition; weaken; impoverish; lower; degrade; impair in fortune, dignity, or strength: as, the family were in *reduced* circumstances; the patient was much *reduced* by hemorrhage.

Yet lo! in me what authors have to brag on!
Reduced at last to hiss in my own dragon.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 286.

The Chamber encroached upon the sovereign, thwarted him, *reduced* him to a cypher, imprisoned him, and slew him. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 93.

I dare say he was some poor musicianer, or singer, or a *reduced* gentleman, perhaps, for he always came after dusk, or else on bad, dark days. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 331.

8. To subdue, as by force of arms; bring into subjection; render submissive: as, to *reduce* mutineers to submission; Spain, Gaul, and Britain were *reduced* by the Roman arms.

Charles marched northward at the head of a force sufficient, as it seemed, to *reduce* the Covenanters to submission. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Montpensier was now closely besieged, till at length, *reduced* by famine, he was compelled to capitulate. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

The fortresses garrisoned by the French in Spain were *reduced*; but at what a prodigious expenditure of life was this effected! *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 457.

9. To bring into a class, order, genus, or species; bring within certain limits of definition or description.

I think it [analogy between words and reason] very worthy to be *reduced* into a science by itself. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 236.

Zanchius *reduceth* such infidels to four chief sects. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

I shall . . . *reduce* these authors under their respective classes. *Addison*, Of the Christian Religion, § 1. 1.

The variations of languages are *reduced* to rules. *Johnson*, Dict.

10. To show (a problem) to be merely a special case of one already solved.—11. To change the denomination of (numbers): as, to *reduce* a number of shillings to farthings, or conversely (see *reduction* (*i*)); change the form of (an algebraic expression) to one simpler or more convenient.—12. To prove the conclusion of (an indirect syllogism) from its premises by means of direct syllogism and immediate inference alone.—13. To adjust (an observed quantity) by subtracting from it effects due to the special time and place of observation, especially, in astronomy, by removing the effects of refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, changing a circummeridian to a meridian altitude, and the like.—14. In *Scots law*, to set aside by an action at law; rescind or annul by legal means: as, to *reduce* a deed, writing, etc.—15. *Milit.*, to take off the establishment and strike off the pay-roll, as a regiment. When a regiment is reduced, the officers are generally put upon half-pay.—**Reduced eye**, an ideal eye in which the two nodal points of the refractive system are considered as united into one, and also the two principal points: this simplifies the mathematical treatment of certain problems.—**Reduced form of an imaginary**, the form $r(\cos\phi + i\sin\phi)$, first used in 1828 by Cauchy.—**Reduced hub.** See *hub*, 7.—**Reduced inertia of a machine.** See *inertia* and *machine*.—**Reduced iron**, metallic iron in a fine powder, obtained by reducing ferric oxid by hydrogen at a dull-red heat. Also called *powder of iron*, *iron-powder*, *iron by hydrogen*.—**Reduced latitude.** Same as *geocentric latitude* (which see, under *latitude*).—**Reduced reaction-time.** See *reaction-time*.—**Reducing flame**, in blowpipe analysis. See *flame*, 1.—**Reducing square.** See *square*.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*), to bring back a battalion which has been formed in a square to its former position in line or column. *Farrow*.—**To reduce to the ranks** (*milit.*), to degrade, for misconduct, to the condition of a private soldier. = **Syn. 6.** To lessen, decrease, abate, curtail, shorten, abridge, contract, retrench.

reduceable† (rē-dū′sa-bl), *a.* [= OF. *reduisable*; as *reduce* + *-able*. Cf. *reducible*.] Same as *reducible*.

They [young students] should be habituated to consider every excellence as *reduceable* to principles. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, I. viii.

reducement (rē-dūs′ment), *n.* [= Sp. *reducimiento* = It. *riducimento*; as *reduce* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reducing; a bringing back; restoration.

This once select Nation of God . . . being ever since incapable of any Coalition or *Reducement* into one Body politic. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

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By this we shall know whether yours be that ancient Prelaty which you say was first constituted for the *reducement* of quiet and unanimity into the Church.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2. Reduction; abatement.

After a little *reducement* of his passion, and that time and further meditation had disposed his senses to their perfect estate.
History of Patient Grisel, p. 40. (*Halliwell.*)

reducent (rē-dū'sent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *reducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reducere*: see *reduce*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to reduce.

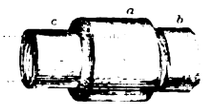
II. *n.* That which reduces. *Imp. Dict.*

reducer (rē-dū'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reduces, in any sense.

The last substances enumerated are those in general use as *reducers* or developers in photography.
Silver Sunbeam, p. 95.

An accumulator is indeed merely a chemical converter which is unequalled as a pressure-*reducer*.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXV. 583.

2. A joint-piece for connecting pipes of varying diameter. It may be of any form, straight, bent, etc. Also called *reducing-coupling*.



a, reducer, connecting the pipe of larger diameter *b* with the pipe of smaller diameter *c*.

reducibility (rē-dū-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *reducible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Reducibleness; reducibility.

The theorem of the *reducibility* of the general problem of transformation to the rational is, however, stated without proof in this paper.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 70.

It was, however, quite evident, from . . . the history and the complete *reducibility* of the tumour, that it must be a pulmonary hernia.
Lancet, No. 3429, p. 1002.

reducible (rē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< OF. *reducible* = Sp. *reducible* = Pg. *reduzivel* = It. *riducibile*; as *reduce* + *-ible*. Cf. *reduceable*.] Capable of being reduced; convertible.

In the new World they have a World of Drinks; for there is no Root, Flower, Fruit, or Pulse but is *reducible* to a notable Liquor.
Howell, Letters, ii. 54.

The line of its motion was neither straight nor yet *reducible* to any curve or mixed line that I had met with among mathematicians.
Boyle, Works, III. 683.

I have never been the less satisfied that no cause *reducible* to the known laws of nature occasioned my sufferings.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 198.

Reducible circuit. See *circuit*.—**Reducible hernia**, a hernia whose contents can be returned by pressure or posture.

reducibleness (rē-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reducible.

The *reducibleness* of ice back again into water.
Boyle, Works, III. 50.

reducibly (rē-dū'si-bli), *adv.* In a reducible manner.

reducine (rē-dū'sin), *n.* [< *reduce* + *-ine*^{2}.] A decomposition product of urochrome.

reducing-coupling (rē-dū'sing-kup''ling), *n.* Same as *reducer*, 2.

reducing-press (rē-dū'sing-pres), *n.* An auxiliary press used in sheet-metal work to complete shapes that have been partially struck up.

reducing-scale (rē-dū'sing-skāl), *n.* A form of scale used by surveyors to reduce chains and links to acres and roods by inspection, and also in mapping and drawing to different scales; a surveying-scale.

reducing-T (rē-dū'sing-tē), *n.* A T-shaped pipe-coupling, having arms different from the stem in diameter of opening. It is used to unite pipes of different sections. Also written *reducing-tee*.

reducing-valve (rē-dū'sing-valv), *n.* In *steam-engin.*, a peculiar valve controlled by forces acting in opposite directions. The parts are so arranged that the valve opens to its extreme limit only when the pressure on the delivery side is at a prescribed minimum, closing the part in the valve-seat more or less when this minimum is exceeded. The pressure on the delivery side of the valve is thus kept from varying (except between very narrow limits) from its predetermined pressure, although the pressure on the opposite side may be variable, and always higher than on the delivery side. Such valves are much used for maintaining lower pressures in steam-heating and -drying apparatus than is carried in the boiler. They are also used in automatic air-brakes for railways and in other pneumatic machines, and, in some forms, as gas-regulators for equalizing the pressure of gas delivered to gas-burners, etc. Also called *pressure-reducing valve*.

reduct† (rē-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *reductus*, pp. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] To reduce.

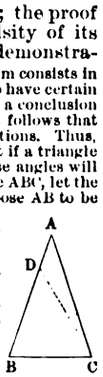
All the kynges host there beying assembled and *reducte* into one companye.
Hall, Edw. IV., an. 10.

Pray let me *reduct* some two or three shillings for points and ribands.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 5.

reduct (rē-dukt'), *n.* [< ML. *reductus*, a withdrawing-place: see *redout*^{2}.] In *building*, a little piece or cut taken out of a part, member, etc., to make it more uniform, or for any other purpose; a quirk. *Gwilt.*

reductibility (rē-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réductibilité*; as *reduct* + *-ibility*.] The quality of being reducible; reducibleness. *Imp. Dict.*

reductio ad absurdum (rē-duk'shi-ō ad ab-sėr'-dum). [L.: *reductio*, a leading, reduction; *ad*, to; *absurdum*, neut. of *absurdus*, absurd: see *absurd*.] A reduction to an absurdity; the proof of a proposition by proving the falsity of its contradictory opposite: an indirect demonstration. In geometry the reductio ad absurdum consists in drawing a figure whose parts are supposed to have certain relations, and then showing that this leads to a conclusion contrary to a known proposition, whence it follows that the parts of the figure cannot have those relations. Thus, in Euclid's "Elements" the proposition that if a triangle has two angles equal the sides opposite those angles will be equal is proved as follows. In the triangle ABC, let the angles ABC and ACB be equal. Then, suppose AB to be greater than AC. Lay off BD = AC and join DC. Then, comparing the two triangles ACB and DBC, we have in the former the sides AC and BC and their included angle ACB equal in the latter to the sides DB and CB and their included angle DBC. Hence, these two triangles would be equal, or the part would be equal to the whole. This proof is a *reductio ad absurdum*. This kind of reasoning is considered somewhat objectionable as not showing the principle from which the proposition flows; but it is a perfectly conclusive mode of proof, and, in fact, is in all cases readily converted into a direct proof. Thus, in the above example, we have only to compare the triangle ABC with itself, considering it as two triangles according as the angle B is named before C or vice versa. In the triangle ABC the angles B and C with the included side BC are respectively equal in the triangle ACB to the angles C and B with the included side CB; hence the other parts of the triangles are equal, and the side AC opposite the first angle B in the first triangle is equal to the side AB opposite the first angle C in the second triangle.



reduction (rē-duk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *reduction*, F. *réduction* = Pr. *reductio* = Sp. *reduccion* = Pg. *reducção* = It. *riduzione*, < L. *reductio(n-)*, a leading or bringing back, a restoring, restoration, < *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*, *reduct*.] The act of reducing, or the state of being reduced. (*a*†) The act of bringing back or restoring.

For *reduction* of your majesty's realm of Ireland to the unity of the Church.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. ii.

(*b*) Conversion into another state or form: as, the *reduction* of a body to powder; the *reduction* of things to order. (*c*) Diminution: as, the *reduction* of the expenses of government; the *reduction* of the national debt; a *reduction* of 25 per cent. made to wholesale buyers.

Let him therefore first make the proper *reduction* in the account, and then see what it amounts to.
Waterland, Works, VI. 186.

(*d*) Conquest; subjugation: as, the *reduction* of a province under the power of a foreign nation; the *reduction* of a fortress. (*e*) A settlement or parish of South American Indians converted and trained by the Jesuits.

Governing and civilizing the natives of Brazil and Paraguay in the missions and *reductions*, or ministering, at the hourly risk of his life, to his coreligionists in England under Elizabeth and James I., the Jesuit appears alike devoted, indefatigable, cheerful, and worthy of hearty admiration and respect.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 649.

The Indians [under the Jesuits in Paraguay] were gathered into towns or communal villages called bourgaden or *reductions*, where they were taught the common arts, agriculture, and the practice of rearing cattle.
Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, 8th ser., IV. 32.

(*f*) The bringing of a problem to depend on a problem already solved. (*g*) The transformation of an algebraic expression into another of a simpler kind. (*h*) The lowering of the values of the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or of the antecedent and consequent of a ratio, by dividing both by the same quantity. (*i*) The conversion of a quantity expressed in terms of one denomination so as to express it in terms of another denomination. *Ascending reduction* is conversion to terms of larger units; *descending reduction*, conversion to terms of smaller units. (*j*) The proof of the conclusion of an indirect syllogism from its premises by means of a direct syllogism and immediate inferences. This is said to be a *reduction* to the mode of direct syllogism employed. (*k*) A direct syllogism proving, by means of conversions and other immediate inferences, that the conclusion of an indirect syllogism follows from its premises. (*l*) The act or process of making a copy of a figure, map, design, draft, etc., on a smaller scale, preserving the original proportions; also, the result of this process. (*m*) In *surg.*, the operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured bone to its former place. (*n*) Separation of a metal from substances combined with it: used especially with reference to lead, zinc, and copper, and also applied to the treatment of iron ore, as when steel is made from it by a direct process. (*o*) In *astron.*, the correction of observed quantities for instrumental errors, as well as for refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, and nutation, so as to bring out their cosmical significance. A similar process is applied to observations in other physical sciences. (*p*) In *Scots law*, an action for setting aside a deed, writing, etc.—**Apagogical reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction in which the contradictory of the conclusion becomes one of the premises, and the contradictory of one of the premises the conclusion. Apagogical reduction is an application of the *reductio ad absurdum*, and is also called *reductio per impossibile*. Example:

Baroco.	*Reductio per impossibile.*
All M is P.	All M is P.
Some S is not P.	All S is M.
Ergo, Some S is not M.	Ergo, All S is P.

Chasles-Zeuthen reduction, a method of finding how many figures fulfill certain conditions, by the consideration of degenerate figures composed of simpler figures with lower constants. Thus, in this way we readily find that the number of conics touching five given conics in a plane is 3,264.—**Iron-reduction process.** See *process*.—**Long reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction in which the major premise of the original syllogism becomes the minor premise, and vice versa, and in which one of the premises and the conclusion are converted. Example:

Camestres.	*Long Reduction.*
All M is P.	No P is S.
No S is P.	All M is P.
Ergo, No S is M.	Ergo, No M is S.

Ostensive reduction, that reduction which has for its premises the original premises or their conversions, and for its conclusion the original conclusion or its converse.—**Reduction** and **reduction-improbation**, in *Scots law*, the designations given to the two varieties of rescissory actions. See *improbation*, 2.—**Reduction reductive**, an action in which a decree of reduction which has been erroneously or improperly obtained is sought to be reduced.—**Reduction to the ecliptic**, the difference between the anomaly of a planet reckoned from its node and the longitude reckoned from the same point.—**Short reduction**, in *logic*, a reduction which differs from the original syllogism only in having one of its premises converted. The following is an example:

Cesare.	*Short Reduction.*
No M is P.	No P is M.
All S is P.	All S is P.
Ergo, No S is M.	Ergo, No S is M.

=**Syn.** (*c*) Lessening, decrease, abatement, curtailment, abridgment, contraction, retrenchment.

reduction-compasses (rē-duk'shon-kum''pas-ez), *n. pl.* Proportional dividers, or whole-and-half dividers.

reduction-formula (rē-duk'shon-fôr''mū-lä), *n.* In the *integral calculus*, a formula depending on integration by parts, reducing an integral to another nearer to one of the standard forms.

reduction-works (rē-duk'shon-wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A metallurgical establishment; smelting-works.

reductive (rē-duk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réductif* = Sp. Pg. *reductivo* = It. *riduttivo*, < L. *reductus*, pp. of *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduct*, *reduce*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property, power, or effect of reducing; tending to reduce.

Inquire into the repentance of thy former life particularly; whether it were of a great and perfect grief, and productive of fixed resolutions of holy living, and *reductive* of these to act.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

Reduction reductive. See *reduction*.—**Reductive conversion**, in *logic*, a conversion of a proposition in which there is some modification of the subject or predicate: as, no man is a mother, therefore no mother is some man. See *conversion*, 2.—**Reductive principle**, a principle by which an indirect syllogism is reduced to a direct mood. The reductive principles were said to be conversion, transposition, and reductio per impossibile.

II. *n.* That which has the power of reducing.

So that it should seem there needed no other *reductive* of the numbers of men to an equability than the wars that have happened in the world.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 215.

reductively (rē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By reduction; by consequence.

Love, and simplicity, and humility, and usefulness: . . . I think these do *reductively* contain all that is excellent in the whole conjugation of Christian graces.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 44.

reduit†, *n.* See *redout*^{2}.

redundance (rē-dun'dans), *n.* [< OF. *redondance*, F. *redondance*, *rédondance* = Sp. Pg. *redundancia* = It. *ridondanza*, < L. *redundantia*, an overflow, superfluity, excess, < *redundan(t-)s*, redundant: see *redundant*.] **1.** The character of being redundant; superfluity; superabundance.

He is a poor unwieldy wretch that commits faults out of the *redundance* of his good qualities.
Steele, Tatler, No. 27.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous.

redundancy (rē-dun'dan-si), *n.* [As *redundance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *redundance*.

The mere
Redundancy of youth's contentedness.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vi.

=**Syn.** *Verbosity*, *Tautology*, etc. (see *pleonasm*); surplusage.

redundant (rē-dun'dant), *a.* [< OF. *redondant*, F. *redondant*, *rédondant* = Sp. Pg. *redundante* = It. *ridondante*, < L. *redundan(t-)s*, ppr. of *redundare*, overflow, redound: see *redound*.] **1**†. Rolling or flowing back, as a wave or surge.

On his rear,
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging maze! his head . . .
Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass
Floated *redundant*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 503.

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2. Superfluous; exceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant.

Notwithstanding the *redundant* oil in fishes, they do not increase fat so much as flesh. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iv. 1.

With foliage of such dark *redundant* growth.
Cowper, Task, i. 226.

A farmer's daughter, with *redundant* health.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 216.

3. Using or containing more words or images than are necessary or useful: as, a *redundant* style.

Where the author is *redundant*, mark those paragraphs to be retrenched. *Watts.*

Redundant chord or **interval**, in *music*, same as *augmented chord* or *interval* — that is, one greater by a half-step than the corresponding major chord or interval. Also *superfluous chord* or *interval*. So *redundant fourth, fifth, sixth*, etc. — **Redundant hyperbola**, a curve having three or more asymptotes. **Redundant number**, a number the sum of whose divisors exceeds the number itself.

redundantly (rē-dun'dant-li), *adv.* In a redundant manner; with superfluity or excess; superfluously; superabundantly.

red-underwing (red'un'dėr-wing), *n.* A large British moth, *Catocala nupta*, expanding three inches, having the under wings red bordered with black. See *underwing*.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *v.* [< ML. (LL. in derived noun) *reduplicatus*, pp. of *reduplicare* (> It. *reduplicare* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicar*), redouble, < L. *re-*, again, + *duplicare*, double, duplicate: see *duplicate*. Cf. *redouble*.] I. *trans.* 1. To double again; multiply; repeat.

That *reduplicated* advice of our Saviour.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, xii.

Then followed that ringing and *reduplicated* laugh of his, so like the joyous bark of a dog when he starts for a ramble with his master.
Lowell, The Century, XXXV. 514.

2. In *philol.*, to repeat, as a syllable or the initial part of a syllable (usually a root-syllable). See *reduplication*.

II. *intrans.* In *philol.*, to be doubled or repeated; undergo reduplication: as, *reduplicating* verbs.

reduplicate (rē-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [= F. *réduplqué* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicado* = It. *reduplicato*, < ML. *reduplicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Redoubled; repeated; reduplicative.

Reduplicate words are formed of repetitions of sound, as in murmur, singsong. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 23.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Valvate, with the edges folded back so as to project outward: said of petals and sepals in one form of estivation. (*b*) Describing an estivation so characterized. Also *reduplicative*.

reduplication (rē-dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *réduplication* = Sp. *reduplicacion* = Pg. *reduplicação* = It. *reduplicazione*, < L. *reduplicatio*(*n*-), < (ML.) *reduplicare*, redouble, reduplicate: see *reduplicate*.] 1. The act of reduplicating, redoubling, or repeating, or the state of being reduplicated.

Jesus, by *reduplication* of his desire, fortifying it with a command, made it in the Baptist to become a duty.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 97.

The memory-train is liable to change in two respects, which considerably modify its structure: viz., (1) through the evanescence of some parts, and (2) through the partial recurrence of like impressions, which produces *reduplications* of varying amount and extent in other parts.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

2. In *rhet.*, a figure in which a verse ends with the same word with which the following begins. —3. In *philol.*: (*a*) The repetition of a syllable (usually a root-syllable), or of the initial part, often with more or less modification, in various processes of word-formation and inflection. In our languages, it is especially the perfect tense that exhibits reduplication: thus, Gothic *haihald*, Latin *cecini*, Greek *πέφευγα*, Sanskrit *babhāra*; but also the present tense: thus, Latin *sisto*, Greek *δίδωμι*, Sanskrit *dadāmi*, etc.; and elsewhere. (*b*) The new syllable formed by reduplication. —4. In *logic*, an expression affixed to the subject of a proposition, showing the formal cause of its possession of the predicate: as, "man, as an animal, has a stomach," where the expression "as an animal" is the reduplication. —5. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a folding of a part; a folded part; a fold or duplication, as of a membrane, of the skin, etc. Also *reduplicature*. —**Attic reduplication**, in *Gr. gram.*, reduplication in the perfect of some verbs beginning with *a*, *ε*, *o*, by prefixing the first two letters of the stem to the same letters with temporal augment: as *ἀλήλιφα* from *ἀλείφω*, *ἀκήκοα* from *ἀκούω*. A similar reduplication is found in the second aorist (*ἤγαγον* from *ἄγω*) and in the present (*ἀφαρίσκω*). This reduplication did not especially characterize the Attic as distinguished from contemporary dialects, but was called *Attic* by late grammarians as opposed to the less classic form used in their own days.

reduplicative (rē-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *réduplicatif* = Sp. Pg. *reduplicativo* = It. *reduplicativo*, < NL. *reduplicativus*, < ML. *reduplicare*, reduplicate: see *reduplicate*.] 1. Containing or effecting reduplication, in any sense.

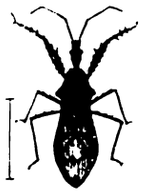
Some logicians refer *reduplicative* propositions to this place, as "Men, considered as men, are rational creatures" — that is, because they are men. *Watts*, Logic, ii. 2.

2. In *bot.*, same as *reduplicate*, 2.

reduplicature (rē-dū'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *reduplicate* + *-ure*.] Same as *reduplication*, 5. [Rare.]

The body [in *Phyllopoda*] is either cylindrically elongated and clearly segmented, without free *reduplicature* of the skin, e. g. Branchipus, or it may be covered by a broad and flattened shield. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 416.

Reduviidæ (red-ū-vī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *Reduvius* + *-idæ*.] An important family of predaceous bugs, named from the genus *Reduvius*. They have the thoracic segments concentrated, the coxæ short, two ocelli, four-jointed antennæ, a three-jointed rostrum, three-jointed tarsi, and long strong legs, of which the anterior are sometimes prehensile. It is a large and wide-spread family, containing a great variety of forms grouped into nine subfamilies and many genera. Throughout their life they are predaceous and feed on other insects. A very few species, like *Conorhinus sanguisugus*, suck the blood of warm-blooded animals. See also cuts under *Conorhinus*, *Harpactor*, *Pirates*, and *Reduvius*.



Sinea diadema, one of the *Reduviidæ*. (Line shows natural size.)

reduvioid (rē-dū'vi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Reduvius* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reduviidæ*; resembling a reduviid.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Reduviidæ*.

Reduvius (rē-dū'vi-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), < L. *reduvia*, a hangnail.] A genus of heteropterous insects, typical of the family *Reduviidæ*, formerly of very large extent, but now restricted to species which have the postocular section of the head longer than the anteocular section, and the first joint of the head scarcely shorter than the second. About 50 species are now included, most of them African. A few are European, and one only is found in America. *R. personatus* is a European species, an inch long, known as the *fly-bug*, of a dark-brown color with reddish legs.



Reduvius personatus.
b, fly (parts of right side removed); *c*, larva.

redux (rē'duks), *a.* [L., that leads or brings back, also led or brought back, < *reducere*, lead or bring back: see *reduce*.] 1. Led or brought back, as from a distance, from captivity, etc.: as, "Astræa *Redux*" (the title of a poem by Dryden on the restoration and return of Charles II.).

Lady Laura Standish is the best character in "Phineas Finn" and its sequel "Phineas *Redux*."
Trollope, Autobiog., xvii.

2. In *med.*, noting the return of certain physical signs, after their disappearance in consequence of disease.

redware (red'wār), *n.* A seaweed, *Laminaria digitata*, the common tangle.

red-wat (red'wot'), *a.* [< *red*[1] + *wat*, a Sc. form of *wet*: see *wet*.] Wetted by something red, as blood. [Scotch.]

The hand of her kindred has been *red-wat* in the heart's blude o' my name; but my heart says, Let byganes be byganes. *Blackwood's Mag.*, VII. 384.

redwater (red'wâ'tėr), *n.* A disease of cattle, also called *hemoglobinuria*, or *hemoglobinemia*, because the coloring matter (hemoglobin) of the red blood-corpuscles which have been broken up in the system appears in the urine, and imparts to it a pale-red or a dark-red, port-wine color. The disease prevails in various countries in undrained, unimproved meadows and in woods, whence it is also called *wood-evil*. According to some, it is caused by the ingestion of food growing in such localities; others attribute it to rheumatic attacks, resulting from exposure. Redwater is also a prominent symptom of Texas cattle-fever, and occasionally accompanies anthrax in cattle. It is rarely observed among sheep and swine.

red-water tree (red'wâ'tėr trē). The sassy-bark tree. See *Erythrophlæum*.

redweed (red'wēd), *n.* 1. The corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, whose red petals have been used as a dye. Also applied locally to various reddish-stemmed plants. [Eng.] —2. A species of *Phytolacca*, or pokeweed. [West Indies.]

red-whelk (red'hwelk), *n.* A whelk, *Chrysodomus antiquus*. See cut under *reversed*. [Local, Eng.]

red-whiskered (red'hwis'kėrd), *a.* Having red whiskers: applied in ornithology to several birds: as, the *red-whiskered* bulbul, *Otocompsa jocosa* of India.

redwing (red'wing), *n.* 1. The red-winged thrush of Europe, *Turdus iliacus*. —2. The red-winged marsh-blackbird of America, *Agelæus phœniceus*. See *Agelæus* and *blackbird*.

red-winged (red'wingd), *a.* Having red wings, or red on the wings.

red-withe (red'with), *n.* A high-climbing vine of tropical America, *Combretum Jacquini*. [West Indies.]

redwood (red'wůd), *n.* 1. The most valuable of Californian timber-trees, *Sequoia sempervirens*, or its wood. It occupies the Coast ranges, where exposed to ocean fogs, from the northern limit of the State to the southern borders of Monterey county, but is most abundant north of San Francisco. It is the only congener of the famous big or mammoth tree, which it almost rivals in size. It grows commonly from 200 to 300 feet high, with a straight cylindrical trunk, naked to the height of 70 or



Branch with Cones of Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). *a*, a cone; *b*, a seed.

100 feet; the diameter is from 8 to 12 feet. The bark is from 6 to 12 inches thick, of a bright cinnamon color; the wood is of a rich brownish red, light, straight-grained, easily worked and taking a fine finish, and very durable in contact with the soil. It is the prevailing and most valuable building-timber of the Pacific coast; in California it is used almost exclusively for shingles, fence-posts, railway-ties, telegraph-poles, wine-butts, etc.

2. The name is also applied to various other trees. Thus, the East Indian redwoods are *Soymida febrifuga*, also called *East Indian mahogany*; *Pterocarpus santalinus*, the red sandalwood (see *sandalwood*); and *P. Indicus* (including *P. dalbergioides*), the Andaman redwood, or padouk. The last is a lofty tree of India, Burma, the Andaman Islands, etc., with the heart-wood dark-red, close-grained, and moderately hard, used to make furniture, gun-carriages, carts, and for many other purposes. Other trees called *redwood* are *Cornus mas*, of Turkey; *Rhamnus Erythroxylon*, the Siberian buckthorn; *Melhania Erythroxylon* of the *Sterculiaceæ*, an almost extinct tree of St. Helena; the Jamaican *Laplacea* (*Gordonia*) *Hæmatoxylon* of the *Ternstrœmiaceæ*; *Colubrina ferruginosa*, a rhamnaceous tree of the Bahamas; *Ochna arborea* of the Cape of Good Hope; *Ceanothus spinosus*, a shrub or small tree of southern California; and any tree of the genus *Erythroxylon*. *Redwood* is also a local name of the Scotch pine. See *pine*[1].

red-wood (red'wůd), *a.* [Also *red-wud*; < *red*[1] intensive (cf. *red-mad*, etc.) + *wood*[2], mad: see *wood*[2].] Stark mad. [Scotch.]

An' now she's like to rin *red-wud*
About her Whisky.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

ree[1] (rē), *v. t.* [Also *rie*; supposed to be a dial. reduction of *riddle*[2].] To riddle; sift; separate or throw off. [Prov. Eng.]

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you must then *ree* it over in a sieve. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

ree[2] (rē), *a.* [< ME. **ree*, *reh*, < AS. *hreóh*, *hrióh*, contr. *hreó*, fierce, wild, stormy, troubled, = OS. *hrē*, wild.] 1. Wild; outrageous; crazy. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Half-drunk; tipsy. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[2] (rē), *n.* [Cf. *ree*[2], *a.*] A state of temporary delirium. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[3] (rē), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A river; a flood. [Prov. Eng.]

ree[4] (rē), *interj.* A reduction (as an exclamation) of *reet*, dialectal form of *right*: used in driving horses.

reebok (rā'bok), *n.* [< D. *reebok* = E. *roebuck*: see *roebuck*.] A South African antelope, *Pelea capreola*: so called by the Dutch colonists. The horns are smooth, long, straight, and slender, and so sharp at the point that the Hottentots and Bushmen use them for needles and bodkins. The reebok is nearly 5 feet in length, 2½ feet high at the shoulder, of a slighter and more graceful form than most other antelopes, and extremely swift. Also *reh-bok* and *rheebok*.

reecht, *n.* [< ME. *reche*, *reech*, an assibilated form of *reek*, smoke: see *reek*[1].] Smoke.

Such a rothun of a *reche* ros.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1009.

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reechily†, *adv.* [< *reechy* + *-ly*².] Smokily; squalidly.

And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*.
Like bacon hanging on the chimnie roofe.
D. Belchier, See me and See me not, sig. C. 2 b. (*Nares.*)

reëcho (rē-ek′ō), *v.* [Early mod. E. *re-eccho*; < *re-* + *echo*.] I. *intrans.* To echo back; sound back or reverberate again.

A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw; . . .
And the high dome *re-echoes* to his nose.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 86.

II. *trans.* To echo back; return; send back; repeat; reverberate again: as, the hills *reëcho* the roar of cannon.

The consecrated roof
Re-echoing pious anthems! *Cowper*, Task, i. 343.

reëcho (rē-ek′ō), *n.* [< *reëcho*, *v.*] The echo of an echo; a second or repeated echo.

The hills and vallies here and there resound
With the *re-echoes* of the deepe-mouth'd hound.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

reechy† (rē′chi), *a.* [An assibilated form of *reeky*.] Tarnished with smoke; sooty; foul; squalid; filthy.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 225.

reed[1] (rēd), *n.* [< ME. *reed*, *red*, *reod*, irreg. *rehed*, *reheed*, < AS. *hreód* = OD. *ried*, D. *riet* = MLG. *rēt*, LG. *ried* = OHG. *hriot*, *riot*, MHG. *riet*, G. *ried*, *riet*, a reed; root unknown.] 1. Any tall broad-leafed grass growing on the margins of streams or in other wet places; especially, any grass of one of the genera *Phragmites*, *Arundo*, or *Ammophila*. The common reed is *Phragmites communis*, a stately grass from 5 to 12 feet high, found in nearly all parts of the world. It serves by its creeping rootstocks to fix alluvial banks; its stems form perhaps the most durable thatch, and are otherwise useful; and it is planted for ornament. See the generic names, and phrases below. Compare *reed-grass*.



Common Reed (*Phragmites communis*). 1, flowering plant; 2, the panicle; *a*, a spikelet.

He lieth under the shady trees, in the covert of the *reed*, and fens. Job xl. 21.

We glided winding under ranks
Of iris, and the golden *reed*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cili.

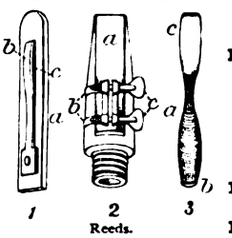
2. Some one of other more or less similar plants. See phrases below.—3. A musical pipe of reed or cane, having a mouthpiece made by slitting the tube near a joint, and usually several finger-holes; a rustic or pastoral pipe; hence, figuratively, pastoral poetry. See cut under *pipe*[1].

I'll . . . speak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

Sound of pastoral *reed* with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

Now she tries the *Reed*, anon attempts the Lyre.
Congreve, Epistle to Lord Halifax.

4. In *music*: (*a*) In musical instruments of the oboe and clarinet classes, and in all kinds of organs, a thin elastic plate or tongue of reed, wood, or metal, so fitted to an opening into a pipe as nearly to close it, and so arranged that, when a current of air is directed through the opening, the reed is drawn into or driven against it so as to close it, but immediately springs back by its own elasticity, only to be pressed forward again by the air, thus producing a tone, either directly by its own vibrations or indirectly by the sympathetic vibrations of the column of air in the pipe. When the reed is of metal, the pitch of the tone depends chiefly on its size; but when of reed or cane, it may be so combined with a tube that the pitch shall depend chiefly on the size of the air-column. A *free reed* is one that vibrates in the opening without touching its edges; a *beating* or *striking reed* is one that extends slightly beyond the opening. In orchestral instruments, the wood wind group includes several reed-instruments, which have either double reeds (two wooden reeds which strike against each other, as in the oboe, the bassoon, the English horn, etc.), or a single reed (a wooden reed striking against an opening in a wooden mouthpiece or beak, as in the clarinet, the basset-horn, etc.). A pipe-organ usually contains one or more sets of reed-pipes, the tongues of which are nearly always striking reeds of brass. (See *reed-pipe*.) A reed-organ is properly a collection of several sets of reeds, the tongues of which are free reeds of brass. (See *reed-organ*.) In the brass wind group of instruments, with but few exceptions, the tone is produced by the player's lips acting as free membranous reeds within the cup of the mouthpiece. The mechanism of the human voice, also, is essentially a reed-instrument, the vocal cords being simply free membranous reeds which may be stretched within the tube of the larynx. The quality of the tone produced by a reed varies indefinitely, according to the material and character of the reed itself, the method in which it is set in vibration, and especially the arrangement of the tube or cavity with which it is connected. The accompanying fig. 1 shows the construction of an organ-reed: *a* is the reed-block, which in use is inserted in its proper slot in the reed-board; *b*, the metal tongue, which is set in sonorous vibration when air is forced through the opening *c*. Fig. 2 shows the mouthpiece of a clarinet, in which *a* is the reed, held to the body of the mouthpiece by the split-bands *b*, which are drawn tight by the screws *c*. Air entering between the reed and the margin of an opening which it covers causes it to produce a musical tone, the pitch of which is varied partly by the position of the mouthpiece in the mouth and partly by the action of the keys. Fig. 3 shows the mouthpiece of an oboe, and similar reeds are used for bassoons and bagpipes. The reed is made of two counterparts of the same shape bound together by the thread *a*. The lower and middle parts of the mouthpiece are circular in cross-section, but the upper part *c*, the reed proper, is flattened. Air forced through this opening causes the reed to emit a harsh tone, which is softened in quality by the tube of the instrument. (*b*) In reed-instruments of the oboe class, and in both pipe- and reed-organs, the entire mechanism immediately surrounding the reed proper, consisting of the tube or box the opening or eschallot of which the reed itself covers or fills, together with any other attachments, like the tuning-wire of reed-pipes. (See *reed-organ* and *reed-pipe*.) In the clarinet the analogous part is called the *beak* or *mouthpiece*. (*c*) Any reed-instrument as a whole, like an oboe or a clarinet: as, the *reeds* of an orchestra. (*d*) In *organ-building*, same as *reed-stop*.—5. A missile weapon; an arrow or a javelin: used poetically.



Reeds.

With cruel Skill the backward *Reed*
He sent, and, as he fled, he slew.
Prior, To a Lady, st. 8.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed
And wing'd with flame,
Like Indian *reeds* blown from his silver tongue.
Tennyson, The Poet.

6. Reeds or straw prepared for thatching; thatch: a general term: as, a bundle of *reed*.—7. A long slender elastic rod of whalebone, rattan, or steel, of which several are inserted in a woman's skirt to expand or stiffen it.—8. In *mining*, any hollow plant-stem which can be filled with powder and put into the cavity left by the withdrawal of the needle, to set off the charge at the bottom. Such devices are nearly or entirely superseded by the safety-fuse. Also called *spire*.—9. An instrument used for pressing down the threads of the woof in tapestry, so as to keep the surface well together.—10. A weavers' instrument for separating the threads of the warp, and for beating the weft up to the web. It is made of parallel slips of metal or reed, called *dents*, which resemble the teeth of a comb. The dents are fixed at their ends into two parallel pieces of wood set a few inches apart.

The *reed* for weaving the same is measured in an equally complex manner, for the unit of length is 37 inches, and according to the number of hundreds of dents or splits it contains, so is the *reed* called. For instance, a "fourteen-hundred *reed*" means that 37 inches of a *reed* of that number, no matter what length, contains 1400 dents, or about 38 per inch. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 329.

11. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weavers' reed. See *slay*².—12. A Hebrew and Assyrian unit of length, equal to 6 cubits, generally taken as being from 124 to 130 inches.

A measuring *reed* of six cubits long, of a cubit and a handbreadth each. Ezek. xl. 5.

13. Same as *rennet-bag*. *W. B. Carpenter.*—14. In *arch.*, *carp.*, etc., a small convex molding; in the plural, same as *reeding*, 2.

The three pillars [of the temple] which stand together are fluted; and the lower part, filled with cablins of *reeds*, is of one stone, and the upper part of another.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 169.

Canary reed, the reed canary-grass. See *Phalaris*.—**Dutch reeds**, in the *arts*, the stems of several kinds of horsetail or scouring-rush (*Equisetum*) used, on account of their silicious crust, to polish wood and even metals.—**Egyptian reed**, the papyrus.—**Fly-reed**, in *weaving*, a reed of a fly-shuttle loom, provided with springs which limit the force with which the reed strikes the weft-thread to a constant or very nearly a constant quantity, and thus produce a greater uniformity of texture.—**Great reed**, a reed of the genus *Arundo*, especially *Arundo Donax*.—**Harmonic reed**. See *harmonic*.—**Indian reed**, the canna or Indian-shot.—**New Zealand reed**, a fine ornamental grass, *Arundo conspicua*, blooming earlier than pampas-grass.—**Number of the reed, set of the reed**, in *weaving*. See *number*.—**Paper reed**. See *paper-reed*.—**Reed bent**. See *bent*².—**Reed bent-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, below).—**Reed meadow-grass**. See *meadow-grass*.—**Reed of hemp**. Same as *boon*.—**Sea-reed**, or **sea-sand reed**, the marram or mat-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.—**Small reed**, any species of *Calamagrostis* or of *Deyeuxia*, including the useful blue-joint grass.—**Trumpet-reed**, *Arundo occidentalis*, of tropical America (West Indies).—**Wood-reed, writing-reed**, *Calamagrostis Epigeios*, of the northern parts of the Old World.

reed[1] (rēd), *v. t.* [< ME. *redeu*; < *reed*[1], *n.*] 1. To thatch. Compare *reed*[1], *n.*, 6.

Where houses be *reeded*,
Now pare of the moss, and go beat in the reed.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. In *carp.*, *arch.*, etc., to fashion into, or decorate with, reeds or reeding.

reed[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *red*[1] (still extant in the surname *Reed*).

reed[3]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *read*[1].

reedbeere†, *n.* [< *reed*[1] + *beer* as in *pillow-beer*, etc.] A bed of reeds.

A place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere*.
Nomenclator. (*Nares.*)

reed-bird (rēd′bėrd), *n.* 1. The bobolink, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*: so called in the late summer and early fall months, when the male has exchanged his black-and-buff dress for a plain yellowish streaked plumage like that of the female, and when it throngs the marshes in great flocks, becomes very fat, and is highly esteemed for the table. The name *reed-bird* obtains chiefly in the Middle States, where the birds haunt the fields of water-oats or wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*); further south, where it similarly throngs the rice-fields, it is called *rice-bird*. It is known as *butter-bird* in the West Indies, and is also called *ortolan*. See *bobolink*, *Dolichonyx*, *ortolan*.
2. A reed-warbler.

reedbuck (rēd′buk), *n.* [Tr. D. *rietbok*.] A name of several kinds of aquatic African antelopes; specifically, *Eleotragus arundinaceus*. Also *rietbok*.

reed-bunting (rēd′bun′ting), *n.* The black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus*. It is a common bird of Europe, frequenting the reeds of marshes and fens, and is about six inches long. Also called *reed-sparrow*.

reeden† (rē′dn), *a.* [< *reed*[1] + *-en*².] Consisting of a reed or reeds; made of reeds.

Through *reeden* pipes convey the golden flood,
T' invite the people [bees] to their wonted food.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 385.

reeder (rē′dėr), *n.* [< ME. **redere*, *redare*; < *reed*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who thatches with reeds; a thatcher. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 426.—2. A thatched frame covering blocks or tiles of dried china-clay, to protect them from the rain while permitting free ventilation.

A number of thatched gates or *reeders*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 687.

reed-gound†, *n.* See *redgound*.

reed-grass (rēd′gras), *n.* [= D. *rietgras* = G. *riet-* (*ried-*) *gras*; as *reed*[1] + *grass*.] 1†. The bur-reed, *Sparganium ramosum*.—2. Any one of the grasses called reeds, and of some others, commonly smaller, of similar habit. See phrases.—**Salt reed-grass**, *Spartina polystachya*, a tall stout salt-marsh grass with a dense oblong purplish raceme, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**Small reed-grass**. Same as *small reed* (which see, under *reed*[1]).—**Wood reed-grass**, either of the two species of *Cinna*, *C. arundinacea* and *C. pendula*, northern grasses in America, the latter also in Europe. They are graceful sweet-scented woodland grasses, apparently of no great value.

reëdification† (rē-ed′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= OF. *reedification*, F. *réédification* = Sp. *reedificacion* = Pg. *reedificação* = It. *riedificazione*; as *re-* + *edification*.] The act or operation of rebuilding, or the state of being rebuilt.

The toun was compellid to help to the *Reedification* of it.
Leland, Itinerary (1789), III. 11.

reëdify† (rē-ed′i-fī), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *rædify*; ME. *redifyen*; < OF. *reedifier*, F. *réédifier* = Sp. Pg. *reedificar* = It. *riedificare*, < LL. *rædificare*, build again, rebuild, < L. *re-*, again, + *ædificare*, build: see *edify*.] To rebuild; build again after destruction.

The ruin'd wals he did *reædifye*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 46.

Return'd from Babylon by leave of kings
Their lords, whom God disposed, the house of God
They first *re-edify*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 350.

reediness (rē′di-nes), *n.* The state or property of being reedy, in any sense.

It [the Liszt organ] possesses great freedom from *reediness* in sound. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 402.

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The greater number of these tests are to detect *reediness*, lamination, or looseness in the fibrous structure of the iron, these defects occurring more frequently in angle, T, and beam irons than in plates.

Thearle, Naval Arch., § 332.

reeding (rē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *redynge*; verbal n. of *reed*[1], *v.*] 1. Thatching. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Redynge of howses. Arundinacio.

Prompt. Parv., p. 427.

2. In *arch.*, a series of small convex or beaded moldings designed for ornament; also, the convex fluting or cabling characterizing some types of column.

These [external walls of Wuswus at Wurka] were plastered and covered by an elaborate series of *reedings* and square sinkings, forming a beautiful and very appropriate mode of adorning the wall of a building that had no external openings. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 162.

3. The milling on the edge of a coin.—4. In *silk-weaving*. See the quotation.

Reeding and harnessing are subsidiary processes in putting the warp in proper shape on the loom. These consist in putting each warp-thread through its proper slit in the reed and eyelet in the harness.

Harper's Mag., LXXI. 256.

reed-instrument (rēd′in″strō-ment), *n.* A musical instrument the tone of which is produced by the vibration of a reed; especially, an orchestral instrument of the oboe or of the clarinet family.

reed-knife (rēd′nīf), *n.* A long knife-shaped implement of metal for reaching and adjusting the tuning-wires of reed-pipes in a pipe-organ. Also called *tuning-knife*.

reedless (rēd′les), *a.* [< *reed*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of reeds.

Youths tombed before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedless* banks enclose. *May.*

reedling (rēd′ling), *n.* [< *reed*[1] + *-ling*[1].] The bearded tit, *Panurus* or *Calamophilus biarmicus*, a common bird of Europe and Asia: so called from frequenting reeds. Also called *reed-pheasant*.

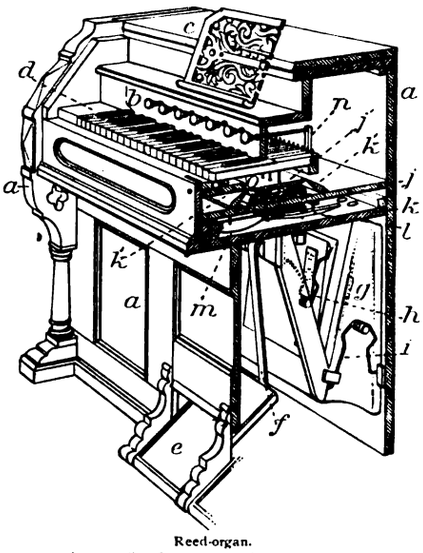
reed-mace (rēd′mās), *n.* The cattail; any plant of the genus *Typha*, chiefly *T. latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*, the great and the lesser reed-mace, the two species known in England and North America. *T. latifolia* is the common plant. It is a tall, straight, erect aquatic with long flag-like leaves and long dense spikes of small flowers, brown when mature. The abundant down of the ripened spikes makes a poor material for stuffing pillows, etc.; the leaves were formerly much used by coopers to prevent the joints of casks from leaking, and have been made into mats, chair-bottoms, etc. It is so named either directly from its reed-like character and the resemblance of its head to a mace (club), or (*Prior*, "Popular Names of British Plants") from its being placed in the hands of Christ as a mace or scepter in pictures and in statues. Less properly called *bulrush*. In the United States known almost exclusively as *cattail* or *cattail flag*.

reed-mote (rēd′mōt), *n.* Same as *fescue*, 1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reed-moth (rēd′môth), *n.* A British moth, *Macrogaster arundinis*.

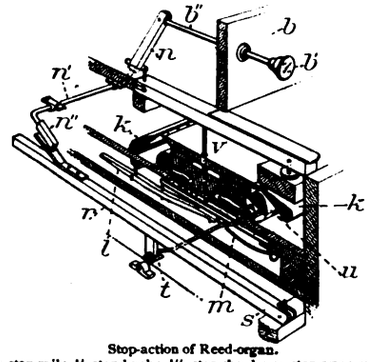
reed-motion (rēd′mō″shọn), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism which, in power-looms, moves the batten, carrying the reed for beating up the weft between the threads of the warp. The term has also been inappropriately applied to a "stop-motion" whereby, when the shuttle is trapped in its passage through the warp, the movement of the batten is stopped, to prevent breaking warp-threads by the impact of the reed against the shuttle. See *stop-motion*.

reed-organ (rēd′ôr″gạn), *n.* A musical instrument consisting essentially of one or more graduated sets of small free reeds of metal, which are sounded by streams of air set in motion by a bellows, and controlled from a keyboard like that of the pianoforte. The two principal varieties are the *harmonium*, which is common in Europe, and the so-called *American organ*, the chief essential difference between which is that the former is sounded by a compression-bellows driving the air outward through the reeds, and the latter by a suction-bellows drawing it inward through them. The tone of the harmonium is usually keener and more nasal than that of the American organ. The apparatus for compressing or exhausting the air, and for distributing the current among the various sets of reeds and among the channels belonging to the various digitals of the keyboard, is not essentially different from that of a pipe-organ, though on a much smaller scale. (See *organ*[1].) The bellows, however, is usually operated by means of alternating treadles. The keyboard is exactly similar to that of the pipe-organ or the pianoforte, and has a compass of about four or five octaves. The tone-producing apparatus consists of one or more sets of small brass *vibrators* or *reeds* (see illustration); the pitch of the tone depends on the size of their vibratile tongues, and its quality on their proportions and on the character of the resonating cavities with which they are connected. Each set of vibrators constitutes a *stop*, the use of which is controlled by a stop-knob. The possible variety of qualities is rather limited. The treadles operate feeders, which are connected with a general bellows, so that the current of air may be maintained at a constant tension; but in the harmonium the waste-valve of the bellows may be closed by drawing a stop-knob called the *expression-stop*, so that the force of the tones may be directly varied by the rapidity of the treadling. In the American organ the force of the tones is varied by a lever, operated by the player's knee, which opens or closes a shutter in the box inclosing the vibrators. The harmonium sometimes has a mechanism called the *percussion*, providing a little hammer to strike the tongue of each reed as its digital is depressed, thus setting it into vibration very promptly. A *tremulant* is often introduced, consisting of a revolving fan, by which the current of air is made to oscillate slightly. More than one manual keyboard and a pedal keyboard, with separate stops for each, as in the pipe-organ, occur in large instruments. Occasionally a set of pipes is also added. Various devices for sustaining tones in the bass after the fingers have left the digitals, or for emphasizing the treble, are sometimes introduced. Pianofortes are made with a harmonium attached (sometimes called an *æolian attachment*). The reed-organ has become one of the commonest of musical instruments. Its popularity rests upon its capacity for concerted music, like the pianoforte and pipe-organ, combined with simplicity, portability, cheapness, and stability of intonation. Artistically regarded, its tone is apt to be either weak and negative or harsh and unsympathetic. A variety of recent invention, the *vocalion*, has a remarkably powerful and mellow tone.



Reed-organ.

a, case; *b*, stop-rail and stops; *c*, music-rack; *d*, keyboard; *e*, one of the pedals or treadles; *f*, one of the pedal- or treadle-straps which operate the bellows *g*; *h*, pedal-spring which lifts the pedal after the latter has been relieved from the pressure of the foot; *i*, bellows-spring which opens the bellows after compression; *j* and *k*, upper and lower boards of wind-chest, inclosing space into which air is delivered from the bellows; *j*, reed-board, which supports the reeds in slots formed therein (see cut under *reed*[1]); *k′*, *k″*, swells (see cut below); *l*, reed-valve; *m*, valve-spring which closes the valve after the latter is opened by push-pin shown in the cut below. There is one of these valves for each key, admitting wind to one or more reeds of a set or such sets of reeds as are allowed to act by the stops pulled out, and of a particular tone corresponding with the key; *n*, stop-arm; *o*, key-frame.



Stop-action of Reed-organ.

b, stop-rail; *b′*, stop-knob; *b″*, stop-shank; *n*, stop-arm; *n′*, rock-lever, connected at *n″* to the lever *r*, the latter being pivoted to a rail at *s*. A downwardly projecting arm engages the crank of another rock-lever *t*, connecting with and actuating the stop-valve *u*; *k*, *k*, swells; *l*, reed-valve opened by the push-pin *v*, and closed by the spring *m*.

reed-palm (rēd′päm), *n.* A ratan-palm; a palm of the genus *Calamus*.

reed-pheasant (rēd′fez″ant), *n.* The bearded titmouse or reedling, *Panurus biarmicus*: so called in allusion to the long tail. Also called simply *pheasant*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

reed-pipe (rēd′pīp), *n.* In *organ-building*, a pipe whose tone is produced by the vibration of a reed or tongue: opposed to *flue-pipe*. Such pipes consist of a *foot* or *mouthpiece* containing the reed, and a tubular *body* furnishing a column of air for sympathetic vibration. The term *reed* is applied to both the vibratile tongue and the mechanism immediately surrounding it. In the latter sense, a reed consists of a metal tube connecting the foot and the body of the pipe; at its lower end is an oblong opening or eschallot, over or in which is fixed the brass tongue or reed proper. The effective length of the tongue is controlled by a movable spring or *tuning-wire*, the head of which projects outside the pipe-foot. The pitch of the tone depends primarily upon the vibrating length of the tongue, but is modified by the length of the air-column in the body of the pipe. A reed-pipe, therefore, is tuned both on the reed and on the top of the pipe. The quality of the tone depends somewhat on the form of the tongue, but chiefly on that of the body as a whole. The force of the tone depends on the pressure of the air-current, on the size of the inlet to the foot, and on the exact adjustment of the tongue to the eschallot. Most reed-pipes have striking reeds, but free reeds are occasionally used. A set of reed-pipes is called a *reed-stop*.

reed-pit (rēd′pit), *n.* [ME. *reede pytte*; < *reed*[1] + *pit*[1].] A fen. *Prompt. Parv.* (*Halliwell.*)

reed-plane (rēd′plān), *n.* In *joinery*, a concave-soled plane used in making beads.

reed-sparrow (rēd′spar′ō), *n.* Same as *reed-bunting*. [Local, Eng.]

reed-stop (rēd′stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, a set or register of reed-pipes the use of which is controlled by a single stop-knob: opposed to *flue-stop*. Each partial organ usually has one or more such stops, though they are less invariable in the pedal organ than in the others. They are generally intended to imitate some orchestral instrument, as the *trumpet* (usually placed in the great organ), the *oboe* (usually in the swell organ), the *clarinet* (usually in the choir organ), the *trombone* (usually in the pedal organ), the *cornopean*, the *clarion*, the *contrafagotto*, etc. They may be of eight-feet, four-feet, or sixteen-feet tone. (See *organ*[1].) Reed-stops are specially valuable because of their powerful, incisive, and individual quality, which is suited both for solo effects and for the enrichment of all kinds of combinations. The most peculiar reed-stop is the *vox humana*. A reed-stop is often called simply a *reed*.

reed-thrush (rēd′thrush), *n.* The greater reed-warbler, *Acrocephalus turdoides*.

Specimens of the . . . *reed-thrush*, to use its oldest English name.

Yarrell, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 365. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reed-tussock (rēd′tus′ọk), *n.* A British moth, *Orgyia cænosa*. See *tussock*.

reed-wainscot (rēd′wān′skọt), *n.* A British moth, *Nonagria cannæ*.

reed-warbler (rēd′wâr″blėr), *n.* One of a group of Old World sylviine birds, constituting the genus *Acrocephalus*. The species to which the name specially applies is *A. streperus* or *A. arundinaceus*, also called *Calamoherpe* or *Salicaria arundinacea*. Another species, *A. turdoides*, is known as the *greater reed-warbler*, *reed-thrush*, and *reed-wren*.

reed-work (rēd′wėrk), *n.* In *organ-building*, the reed-stops of an organ, or of a partial organ, taken collectively: opposed to *flue-work*.

reed-wren (rēd′ren), *n.* 1. The greater reed-warbler.—2. An American wren of the family *Troglodytidæ* and genus *Thryothorus*, as the great Carolina wren, *T. carolinensis*, or Bewick's wren, *T. bewicki*. There are many species, chiefly of the subtropical parts of America, the two named being the only ones which inhabit much of the United States.

reedy (rē′di), *a.* [< *reed*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. AS. *hreódiht*, reedy.] 1. Abounding with reeds.

Ye heathy wastes, immix'd with *reedy* fens.
Burns, Elegy on Miss Burnet.

2. Consisting of or resembling a reed.

With the tip of her *reedy* wand
Making the sign of the cross.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castèl Cuillè, i.

3. Noting a tone like that produced from a reed-instrument. Such tones are usually somewhat nasal, and are often thin and cutting.

The blessed little creature answered me in a voice of such heavenly sweetness, with that *reedy* thrill in it which you have heard in the thrush's even-song, that I hear it at this moment. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

4. Noting a quality of iron in which bars or plates of it have the nature of masses of rods imperfectly welded together.

reef[1] (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; < D. *rif* = MLG. *rif*, *ref*, LG. *riff*, *reff* (> G. *riff*), a reef, = Icel. *rif* = Dan. *rev*, a reef, sand-bank; akin to Icel. *rifa*, a fissure, rift, rent, = Sw. *refva*, a strip, cleft, gap; Sw. *refvel*, a sand-bank, = Dan. *revle*, a sand-bank, bar, shoal, a strip of land, a lath; prob. from the verb, Icel. *rifa*, etc., rive, split: see *rive*[1]. Cf. *rift*[1].] 1. A low, narrow ridge of rocks, rising ordinarily but a few feet above the water. A reef passes by increase of size into an island. The word is especially used with reference to those low islands which are formed of coralline debris. See *atoll*, and *coral reef*, below.

Atolls have been formed during the sinking of the land by the upward growth of the *reefs* which primarily fringed the shores of ordinary islands.

Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 165.

The league-long roller thundering on the *reef*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Any extensive elevation of the bottom of the sea; a shoal; a bank: so called by fishermen.

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The *riff*, or bank of rocks, on which the French fleet was lost, runs along from the east and to the northward about three miles. *Dampier*, Voyages, I., an. 1681, note.

3. In Australia, the same as *lode*, *vein*, or *ledge* of the Cordilleran miner: as, a quartz-*reef* (that is, a quartz-vein).

Many a promising gold field has been ruined by having bad machinery put up on it. *Reefs* that would have paid handsomely with good machinery are abandoned as unpayable, and the field is deserted.
H. Finch-Hatton, Advance Australia, p. 218.

4. A kind of commercial sponge which grows on reefs. [A trade-name.]

British Consul Little of Havana says, according to the "Journal of the Society of Arts," that the classes [of sponges] included are sheep wool, velvet, hard-head, yellow, grass, and glova. Very little *reef*, if any, is found in Cuba. *Science*, XIV. 351.

Coral reef, an accumulation of calcareous material which has been secreted from the water of the tropical ocean, and especially of the Pacific to the south of the equator, by the reef-building corals. Such accumulations, which are often of great dimensions, offer curious peculiarities of form and distribution. They have been classified under the names of *fringing* and *barrier reefs* and *atolls*. *Fringing reefs* border the land; *barrier reefs* extend parallel with but at some distance from the shore; *atolls* are approximately circular or elliptical in form, and typical atolls inclose a lagoon, which usually communicates with the ocean by one or more passages through the reef. Barrier reefs may be hundreds of miles in length; that off the shore of Australia is 1,250 miles long, and from 10 to 90 broad. Atolls vary from 1 to 50 miles and over in diameter. The principal mass of a coral reef consists essentially of dead coral, together with more or less of the skeletons and shells of other marine organisms; this dead material is mingled with debris resulting from the action of breakers and currents on the coralline formation. The exterior of such a reef, where conditions are favorable to the development of the coral animals, especially on its seaward face, is covered with a layer or mantle of living and growing coral, and the rapidity and vigor of this growth depend on the supply of food brought by the oceanic currents. Where the conditions for this supply have not been favorable, there the reefs are not found; where the conditions have been such as to encourage growth, but have ceased to have this character, there the formation of the reef has slackened or been stopped altogether. Investigations have shown that the reef-building corals cannot flourish where the temperature of the surface-water sinks below 70°; in the typical coral regions the temperature is decidedly higher than that, and its range very small. Neither can the reef-builders work at a considerable depth, or above the level of low tide; their entire vertical range is not more than 15 or 20 fathoms at the utmost. These conditions of coral-reef formation, coupled with the fact that the carbonate of lime in the form in which it has been left by the death of the organisms by which it was secreted is decidedly soluble in sea-water, are sufficient to account for all the peculiarities in the distribution and mode of occurrence of these remarkable structures. It is because the currents sweeping toward the eastern shores of the continents are warm and constant that, while the western sides of Africa and South America exhibit only isolated patches of coral, the eastern borders are abundantly supplied with it. It is not now considered necessary to call in the assistance of a general subsidence of the Pacific Ocean bottom in order to account for the form of the atolls; for it is the opinion of most of the recent investigators that all the characteristic features of the coral formations — whether these occur as fringing or barrier reefs, or as atolls — can be produced in regions of subsidence or of elevation, as well as in those where no change of level is taking place.

reef[2] (rēf), *n.* [Formerly *riff*; < ME. *riff*, < MD. *rif* (also *rift*), D. *reef* = LG. *reff*, *riff* (> G. *reef*, *reff*) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* = Dan. *reb*, a reef of a sail; of uncertain origin; perhaps of like origin with *reef*[1]. Hence *reef*[2], *v.*, and *reeve*[3].] *Naut.*, a part of a sail rolled or folded up, in order to diminish the extent of canvas exposed to the wind. In topsails and courses, and sometimes in topgallantsails, the reef is the part of the sail between the head and the first reef-band, or between any two reef-bands; in fore-and-aft sails reefs are taken on the foot. There are generally three or four reefs in topsails, and one or two in courses.

Calms are our dread; when tempests plough the deep,
We take a *reef*, and to the rocking sleep.
Crabbe, Works, I. 48.

Close reef. See *close*[2].—**French reef**, reefing of sails when they are fitted with rope jackstays instead of points.

reef[2] (rēf), *v.* [< *reef*[2], *n.* Cf. the doublet *reeve*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** *Naut.*, to take a reef or reefs in; reduce the size of (a sail) by rolling or folding up a part and securing it by tying reef-points about it. In square sails the reef-points are tied round the yard as well as the sail; in fore-and-aft sails they may or may not be tied round the boom which extends the foot of the sail. In very large ships, where the yards are so large as to make it inconvenient to tie the reef-points around them, the sails are sometimes reefed to jackstays on the yards.

Up, aloft, lads! Come, *reef* both topsails!
Davenant and Dryden, Tempest, i. 1.

2. To gather up stuff of any kind in a way similar to that described in def. 1. Compare *reefing*.—**Close reefed**, the condition of a sail when all its reefs have been taken in.—**To reef paddles**, in steamships, to disconnect the float-boards from the paddle-arms and bolt them again nearer the center of the wheel, in order to diminish the dip when the vessel is deep.—**To reef the bowsprit**, to rig in the bowsprit. The phrase usually has application to yachts; men-of-war are said to *rig in* their bowsprits.

The bowsprits on cutters can be *reefed* by being drawn closer in and fidded. *Yachtman's Guide.*

II. *intrans.* See the quotation. [Colloq.]

In some subtle way, however, when the driver moves the bit to and fro in his mouth, the effect is to enliven and stimulate the horse, as if something of the jockey's spirit were thus conveyed to his mind. If this motion be performed with an exaggerated movement of the arm, it is called *reefing*. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 115.

reef[3] (rēf), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *reif*, *rief*; < ME. *ref*, < AS. *hreóf*, scabby, leprous, rough (> *hreófol*, *hreófl*, scabbiness, leprosy, *hreóflig*, leprous, *hreófla*, a leper), = OHG. *riob*, leprous, = Icel. *hrjúfr*, scabby, rough. Cf. Icel. *ryf*, scurf, eruption of the skin; perhaps connected with *rífa*, break: see *rive*.] **I.** *a.* Scabby; scurvy.

Kings and nations, swith awa!
Reif randies, I disown ye!
Burns, Louis, What Reck I by Thee?

II. *n.* **1.** The itch; also, any eruptive disorder. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Dandruff. [Prov. Eng.]

reef-band (rēf′band), *n.* A strong strip of canvas extending across a sail, in a direction parallel to its head or foot, to strengthen it. The reef-band has eyelet-holes at regular intervals for the reef-points which secure it when reefed.—**Balance reef-band**, a reef-band extending diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail. See *reef*[2], *n.*

reef-builder (rēf′bil′dėr), *n.* Any coral which builds a reef.

reef-building (rēf′bil′ding), *a.* Constructing or building up a coral reef, as a reef-builder.

reef-cringle (rēf′kring″gl), *n.* See *cringle* (*a*).

reef-earing (rēf′ēr″ing), *n.* See *earing*[1].

reefer[1] (rē′fėr), *n.* [< *reef*[1] + *-er*[1].] An oyster that grows on reefs in the wild or untransplanted state; a reef-oyster.

reefer[2] (rē′fėr), *n.* [< *reef*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who reefs: a name familiarly applied to midshipmen, because they attended in the tops during the operation of reefing. *Admiral Smyth.*

The steerage or gun-room was ever heaven, the scene of happiness unalloyed, the home of darling *reefers* who own the hearts they won long years ago, the abode of briny mirth, of tarry jollity. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 166.

2. A short coat or jacket worn by sailors and fishermen, and copied for general use by the fashions of 1888–90.

reef-goose (rēf′gös), *n.* The common wild goose of North America, *Bernicla canadensis*. See cut under *Bernicla*. [North Carolina.]

reefing (rē′fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reef*[2], *v.*] In *upholstery*, the gathering up of the material of a curtain, valance, or the like, as in short festoons.

reefing-beckets (rē′fing-bek″ets), *n. pl.* Sennet straps fitted with an eye and toggle, used in reefing when sails are fitted with French reefs. The toggle part is generally seized to the iron jackstay on the yard, and the tail of the strap is taken around the rope jackstay on the sail, the eye being then placed over the toggle.

reefing-jacket (rē′fing-jak″et), *n.* A close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

reefing-point (rē′fing-point), *n.* *Naut.*, a reef-point.

reef-jig, reef-jigger (rēf′jig, -jig″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small tackle sometimes used in reefing to stretch the reef-band taut before knotting the points.

reef-knot (rēf′not), *n.* Same as *square knot* (which see, under *knot*[1]).

reef-line (rēf′lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a temporary means of spilling a sail, arranged so that it can serve when the wind is blowing fresh.

reef-oyster (rēf′ois″tėr), *n.* A reefer. See *reefer*[1] and *oyster*.

reef-pendant (rēf′pen″dant), *n.* *Naut.*, in fore-and-aft sails, a rope through a sheave-hole in the boom, with a tackle attached, to haul the after-leech down to the boom while reefing; in square sails, a rope fastened to the leech of the sail and rove up through the yard-arm, having a purchase hooked to the upper end, to serve as a reef-tackle.

reef-point (rēf′point), *n.* *Naut.*, a short piece of rope fastened by the middle in each eyelet-hole of a reef-band, to secure the sail in reefing.

reef-squid (rēf′skwid), *n.* A lashing or earing used aboard the luggers on the south coast of England to lash the outer cringle of the sail when reefing.

reef-tackle (rēf′tak″l), *n.* *Naut.*, a tackle fastened to the leeches of a sail below the close-reef band, used to haul the leeches of the sail up to the yard to facilitate reefing.

reek[1] (rēk), *v.* [< ME. *reken*, *reoken*; (*a*) < AS. *reócan* (strong verb, pret. *reác*, pl. *rucon*), smoke, steam, = OFries. *riaka* = D. *rieken*, *ruiken* = MLG. *ruken*, LG. *ruiken*, *rieken* = OHG. *riuhhan*, *riohhan*, MHG. *riechen*, G. *riechen* (pret. *roch*), smell, *rauchen*, smoke, = Icel. *rjúka* (pret. *rauk*, pl. *ruku*) = Sw. *röka*, *ryka* = Dan. *ryge*, *rygе* = Goth. **riukan* (not recorded), smoke; (*b*) < AS. *rēcan* (pret. *rēhte*) (= OFries. *rēka* = D. *rooken* = MLG. *rōken* = OHG. *rouhan* = Icel. *reykja*), tr., smoke, steam. Hence *reek*[1], *n.* No connection with Skt. *raja*, *rajas*, dimness, sky, dust, pollen, *rajani*, night, √ *ranj*, dye.] **I.** *intrans.* To smoke; steam; exhale.

The encence out of the fyr *reketh* sote [sweet].
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2612.

Frae many a spout came running out
His *reeking*-het red gore.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the *reeking* moisture fed.
Milton, P. L., viii. 256.

The *reeking* entrails on the fire they threw,
And to the gods the grateful odour flew.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 211.

The floor *reeked* with the recent scrubbing, and the goddess did not like the smell of brown soap.
Thackeray, Pendennis, lxvi.

II. *trans.* To smoke; expose to smoke.

After the halves [of the moulds] are so coated or *reeked*, they are fitted together.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 423.

reek[1] (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, *rek*, *rike*, *reik* (also assibilated *reche*, > E. *reech*), < AS. *rēc*, smoke, vapor, = OS. *rōk* = OFries. *rēk* = D. *rook* = MLG. *roke*, LG. *rook* = OHG. *rouh*, MHG. *rouch*, G. *rauch*, smoke, vapor, = Icel. *reykr*, smoke, steam (cf. *rökr*, twilight: see *Ragnarök*), = Sw. *rök* = Dan. *røg*, smoke; from the verb. Cf. Goth. *rikwis*, darkness, smoke.] **1.** Smoke; vapor; steam; exhalation; fume. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch.]

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten fens. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 121.

As hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime-kiln.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 86.

The *reek* it rose, and the flame it flew,
And oh the fire augmented high.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, VI. 178.

The *reek* o' the cot hung over the plain
Like a little wee cloud in the world its lane.
Hogg, Kilmeny.

2†. Incense.

Reke, that is a gretyngful prayer of men that do penance. *MS. Coll. Eton.* 10, f. 25. (*Halliwell.*)

Kale through the reek. See *kale*.

reek[2]† (rēk), *n.* [< ME. *reek*, < AS. *hrēac* = Icel. *hraukr*, a heap, rick. Cf. the related *rick* and *ruck*.] A rick; also, a small bundle of hay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

reeky (rē′ki), *a.* [Also in Sc. spelling *reekie*, and assibilated *reechy*; < *reek*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Smoky; soiled with smoke.

Now he [the devil] 's taen her hame to his ain *reeky* den.
Burns (1st ed.), There lived a Carle on Kellyburn Braes.

2. Giving out reek or vapor; giving out fumes or odors, especially offensive odors. See *reek*[1].

Shut me nightly in a charnel-house, . . .
With *reeky* shanks, and yellow chapless skulls.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 83.

Seeing the *reeky*
Repast placed before him, scarce able to speak, he
In ecstasy mutter'd, "By Jove, Cocky-lecky!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 310.

reel[1] (rēl), *n.* [< ME. *reel*, *reele*, *rele*, *reyle*, a reel, < AS. *reól*, also *hreól* (glossing ML. *alibrum*), a reel; cf. Icel. *hrærll*, *rærll*, a weavers' rod or sley; Gael. *ruidhil*, a reel for winding yarn on. Root unknown. Cf. *reel*[2].] A cylinder or frame turning on an axis, on which thread, yarn, string, rope, etc., are wound. Specifically—(*a*) A roller or bobbin for thread used in sewing; a spool.

Down went the blue-frilled work-basket, . . . dispersing on the floor *reels*, thimble, muslin-work.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

(*b*) A machine on which yarn is wound to form it into hanks, skeins, etc.

Oh leeze me on my spinning-wheel,
Oh leeze me on my rock an' *reel*.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

(*c*) In *rope-making*, the frame on which the spun-yarns are wound as each length is twisted, previous to tarring or laying up into strands. (*d*) The revolving frame upon which silk-fiber is wound from the cocoon. (*e*) Anything prepared for winding thread upon, as an open framework

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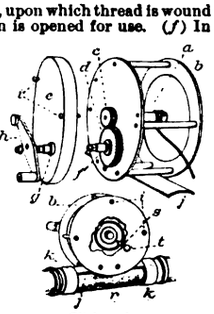
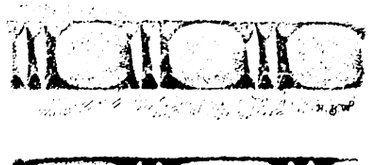
turning on a pivot at each end, upon which thread is wound as it is spun, or when a skein is opened for use. (*f*) In *teleg.*, a barrel on which the strip of paper for receiving the message is wound in a recording telegraph. *Encyc. Dict.* (*g*) A winch used by English and Scotch whalemen for regaining the tow-line. It is not employed by Americans. (*h*) *Naut.*, a revolving frame varying in size, used for winding up hawsers, hose, lead-line, log-lines, etc. (*i*) A windlass for hoisting oyster-dredges. (*j*) In *milling*, the drum on which the bolting-cloth is placed. (*k*) In *agri.*, a cylinder formed of light slats and radial arms, used with a reaper to gather the grain into convenient position for the knives to operate on it, and to direct its fall on the platform. (*l*) In *baking*, a cylindrical frame carrying bread-pans suspended from the horizontal arms of the frame. It is used in a form of oven called a *reel oven*. (*m*) A device used in angling, attached to the rod, for winding the line, consisting of a cylinder revolving on an axis moved by a small crank or spring. The salmon-reel is about four inches, and the trout-reel about two inches in diameter; the length is about two inches. In angling the reel plays an important part, its use and action requiring to be in perfect accord or correspondence with the play of the rod and line. To meet these requirements, clicks and multipliers are employed. The click checks the line from running out too freely, and the multiplier gathers in the slack with increased speed. (*n*) A hose-carriage.—**Off the reel**, one after another without a break; in uninterrupted succession: as, to win three games *off the reel*. [Colloq.]—**Reel-and-bead molding**, in *arch.*, etc., a simple molding consisting of elongated or spindle-shaped bodies alternating with beads either spherical or flattened in the direction of the molding.—**Reel of paper**, a continuous roll of paper as made for use on web printing-machines. [Eng.]—**Reel oven**. See *oven*.



Click-reel.

a, spool journaled in sides of the frame or case *b*; *c*, pinion on the axis of the spool; *d*, small gear meshing with *c* (in use these wheels are covered by the cover *e*); *f*, axis of the wheel *d* (this axis is squared on the outer end and fits into the crank-socket *g*, when the cover *e* is attached to the frame by small screws *i*); *h*, crank fitted to crank-socket *g*; *j*, reel-seat; *k*, *k*, reel-bands which fasten the reel-seat to the rod *r*; *s*, click which, when not pressed out of engagement with a small serrated wheel on the end of the spool-shaft opposite the pinion *c*, emits a sound when the line is running out and warns the sportsman that his bait is taken; *t*, click-button, which presses out the click from its engagement with the serrated wheel, as when winding in the line.



Reel-and-bead Molding.

1. Greek (Erechtheum). 2. Renaissance (Venice).

reel[1] (rēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *relen*, *reolen*, *relien*, reel; from the noun: see *reel*[1], *n.* Cf. *reel*[2], *v.*] To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread from the spindle, or a fishing-line.

> To karde and to kembe, to clouten and to wasche,
> To rubbe and *rely*. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 81.

> I say nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and slender that, were it the fashion to *reel* lips as they do yarn, one might make a skein of them.
> *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iii. 15. (*Davies.*)

> Silk *reeling* is one of the industries.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 47.

To reel in, in *angling*, to recover by winding on the reel (the line that has been paid out).—**To reel off**, to give out or produce with ease and fluency, or in a rapid and continuous manner. [Colloq.]

> Mr. Wark and Mr. Paulhamus [telegraphers], who sent in the order named, *reeled off* exactly the same number of words. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 7.

To reel up, to wind up or take in on a reel (all the line).

reel[2] (rēl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rele*; < ME. *relen*, turn round and round; appar. a particular use of *reel*[1], *v.*, but cf. Icel. *ridhlask*, rock, waver, move to and fro (as ranks in battle), < *ritha*, tremble. Not connected with *roll*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To turn round and round; whirl.

> Hit [the boat] *reled* on roun[d] vpon the roge ythes [rough waves]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 147.

2. To sway from side to side in standing or walking; stagger, especially as one drunk.

> To knygtez he kest his yze,
> & *reled* hym vp & doun.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 229.

> But when they saw the Almayne *rele* and staggar, then they let fall the rayle betwene them.
> *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 6.

> The tinker he laid on so fast,
> That he made Robin *reel*.
> *Robin Hood and the Tinker* (Child's Ballads, V. 235).

> Nathelesse so sore a buff to him it lent
> That made him *reele*, and to his brest his bever bent.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 6.

> Flecked darkness like a drunkard *reels*
> From forth day's path. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 3.

> She [France] staggered and *reeled* under the burden of the war. *Bolingbroke*, State of Europe, viii.

3. To be affected with a whirling or dizzy sensation: as, his brain *reeled*.

> Your fine Tom Jones and Grandisons,
> They make your youthful fancies *reel*.
> *Burns*, Oh leave Novels.

> When all my spirit *reels*
> At the shouts, the leagues of lights,
> And the roaring of the wheels.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvi.

=**Syn. 2.** *Reel*, *Stagger*, and *Totter* have in common the idea of an involuntary unsteadiness, a movement toward falling. Only animate beings *reel* or *stagger*; a tower or other erect object may *totter*. *Reel* suggests dizziness or other loss of balance; *stagger* suggests a burden too great to be carried steadily, or a walk such as one would have in carrying such a burden; *totter* suggests weakness: one *reels* upon being struck on the head; a drunken man, a wounded man, *staggers*; the infant and the very aged *totter*.

> Pale he turn'd, and *reel'd*, and would have fall'n,
> But that they stay'd him up. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

> His breast heaved, and he *staggered* in his place,
> And stretched his strong arms forth with a low moan.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 279.

> He [Newcastle] thought it better to construct a weak and rotten government, which *tottered* at the smallest breath, . . . than to pay the necessary price for sound and durable materials. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

II.† *trans.* 1. To turn about; roll about.

> Runischly his rede yzen [eyes] he *reled* aboute.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 304.

2. To roll.

> And Sisyphus an huge round stone did *reele*
> Against an hill. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 35.

3. To reel or stagger through.

> You are too indulgent. Let us grant, it is not
> Amiss to . . . keep the turn of tippling with a slave;
> To *reel* the streets at noon. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 4. 20.

4. To cause to reel, stagger, totter, or shake.

reel[2] (rēl), *n.* [< *reel*[2], *v.*] A staggering motion, as that of a drunken man; giddiness.

> (The attendant . . . carries off Lepidus [drunk].) . . .
> *Eno.* Drink thou; increase the *reels*.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 100.

> Instinctively she paused before the arched window, and looked out upon the street, in order to seize its permanent objects with her mental grasp, and thus to steady herself from the *reel* and vibration which affected her more immediate sphere. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

reel[3] (rēl), *n.* [Formerly also *reill*; < Gael. *righil*, a reel (dance).] 1. A lively dance, danced by two or three couples, and consisting of various circling or intertwining figures. It is very popular in Scotland. The *strathspey* (which see) is slower, and full of sudden jerks and turns.

> There's threesome *reels*, there's foursome *reels*,
> There's hornpipes and strathspeys, man.
> *Burns*, The Deil cam Fiddlin' thro' the Town.

> Blythe an' merry we 's be a', . . .
> And dance, till we be like to fa',
> The *reel* of Tullochgorum.
> *Rev. J. Skinner*, Tullochgorum.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple (or rarely sextuple), and characterized by notes of equal length.

> Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this *reill* or daunce upon a small trump.
> *Newes from Scotland* (1591), sig. B. iii.

Virginia reel, a country-dance supposed to be derived from the English "Sir Roger de Coverley." [U. S.]

reel[3] (rēl), *v. i.* [< *reel*[3], *n.*] To dance the reel; especially, to describe the figure 8 as in a reel.

> The dancers quick and quicker flew;
> They *reel'd*, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

reelable (rē'la-bl), *a.* [< *reel*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being reeled, or wound on a reel.

> At least six species of Bombyx . . . form *reelable* cocoons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 60.

reel-band (rēl'band), *n.* A band of metal used to confine a reel in the reel-bed of a fly-rod.

reel-bed (rēl'bed), *n.* The place on an anglers' rod where the reel is fitted; a reel-seat.

reel-check (rēl'chek), *n.* Any device for checking the run of a fishing-line from the reel.

reel-click (rēl'klik), *n.* An attachment to an anglers' reel, by a light pressure of which the movement of the line is directed. It checks the line from running out too freely. Some clicks graduate the strain upon the line, checking it almost entirely, or permitting it to run without any check at all. The click also indicates to the ear what the fish is doing.

reel-cotton (rēl'kot'n), *n.* Sewing-cotton which is sold on reels instead of being made up into balls, including generally the finer grades. Compare *spool-cotton*.

reëlect (rē-ē-lekt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *elect*. Cf. F. *réélire*, reëlect, = Sp. *reelegir* = Pg. *reeleger* = It. *rieleggere*.] To elect again.

> The chief of these was the strategos or commander-in-chief, who held his office for a year, and could only be *re-elected* after a year's interval. *Brougham*.

reëlection (rē-ē-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *réélection* = Sp. *reeleccion* = Pg. *reeleição* = It. *rielezione*; as *re-* + *election*.] Election a second time for the same office: as, the *reëlection* of a former representative.

> Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift*.

> Several Presidents have held office for two consecutive terms. . . . Might it not be on the whole a better system to forbid immediate *re-election*, but to allow *re-election* at any later vacancy? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 381.

reeler (rē'lėr), *n.* 1. One who reels, in any sense; specifically, a silk-winder.

> The syndicate were able to advance somewhat the price of cocoons, and to induce the *reelers* to provide themselves liberally for fear of a further rise.
> *U. S. Cons. Report*, No. 73 (1887), p. lxxxiv.

2. The grasshopper-warbler, *Acrocephalus nævius*: so called from its note. [Local, Eng.]

> In the more marshy parts of England . . . this bird has long been known as the *Reeler*, from the resemblance of its song to the noise of the reel used, even at the beginning of the present century, by the hand-spinners of wool. But, this kind of reel being now dumb, in such districts the country-folks of the present day connect the name with the reel used by the fishermen.
> *Yarrell*, Brit. Birds (4th ed.), I. 385. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reel-holder (rēl'hōl'dėr), *n.* 1. A frame or box with pins upon which reels of silk, cotton, etc., for use in sewing can be put, free to revolve, and kept from being scattered. See *spool-holder*. [Eng.]—2. *Naut.*, on a man-of-war, one of the watch on deck who is stationed to hold the reel and haul in the line whenever the log is heaved to ascertain the ship's speed.

reëligibility (rē-el'i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rééligibilité*; as *reëligible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Eligibility for being reëlected to the same office.

> With a positive duration [of the presidency] of considerable extent I connect the circumstance of *re-eligibility*.
> *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 72.

> There is another strong feature in the new constitution which I as strongly dislike. That is, the perpetual *re-eligibility* of the President.
> *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 291.

reëligible (rē-el'i-ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *rééligible* = It. *rieleggibile*; as *re-* + *eligible*.] Capable of being elected again to the same office.

> One of his friends introduced a bill to make the tribunes legally *reëligible*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 29.

reeling (rē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *reel*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of winding silk, as from the cocoons.—2. The use of the reel of an anglers' rod. *Forest and Stream*.

reeling-machine (rē'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for winding thread on reels or spools; a spooling-machine or silk-reel. *E. H. Knight*.—2. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the yarn from the bobbins of the spinning- or twisting-frames, and winds it into hanks or skeins.

reel-keeper (rēl'kē'pėr), *n.* In *angling*, any device, as a clamping ring, etc., for holding a reel firmly on the butt section of a rod.

reel-line (rēl'līn), *n.* A fishing-line used upon a reel by anglers; that part of the whole line which may be reeled, as distinguished from the casting-line or leader.

reel-oven (rēl'uv'n), *n.* See *oven*.

reel-pot† (rēl'pot), *n.* A drunkard. *Middleton*. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reel-rall (rēl'ral), *adv.* [Appar. a repetition of *reel*; cf. *whim-wham*, *rip-rap*, etc.] Upside down; topsy-turvy. [Scotch.]

> The warld 's a' *reel-rall* but wi' me and Kate. There 's nothing but broken heads and broken hearts to be seen.
> *Donald and Flora*, p. 17. (*Jamieson.*)

reel-seat (rēl'sēt), *n.* 1. The plate, groove, or bed on an anglers' rod which receives the reel.—2. A device used by anglers to fasten the reel to the butt of the rod. It is a simple bed-plate of sheet-brass, or of silver, screwed down upon the butt of the rod, with a pair of clamps into which the plate of the reel slides.

> Adjusting a light . . . reel . . . to the *reel-seat* at the extreme butt of the [fishing-]rod.
> *The Century*, XXVI. 378.

reel-stand (rēl'stand), *n.* A form of reel-holder.

reem[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *ream*[1].

reem[2], *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

reem[3] (rēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *remen*, < AS. *hrȳman*, *hrēman*, cry, call out, boast, exult, also murmur, complain, < *hrēam*, cry, shout.] To cry or moan. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

reem[4] (rēm), *n.* A dialectal variant of *rime*[2].

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reem[5] (rēm), *n.* [< Heb.] The Hebrew name of an animal mentioned in the Old Testament (Job xxxix. 9, etc.), variously translated 'unicorn,' 'wild ox,' and 'ox-antelope,' now identified as *Bos primigenius*.

Will the tall *reem*, which knows no Lord but me,
Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?
Young, Paraphrase on Job, l. 241.

reëmbark (rē-em-bärk'), *v.* [= F. *rembarquer* = Sp. Pg. *reembarcar;* as *re-* + *embark.*] **I.** *trans.* To embark or put on board again.

On the 22d of August, 1776, the whole army being *re-embarked* was safely landed, under protection of the shipping, on the south-western extremity of Long Island.
Belsham, Hist. Great Britain, George III.

II. *intrans.* To embark or go on board again.

Having performed this ceremony [the firing of three volleys] upon the island, . . . we *re-embarked* in our boat.
Cook, First Voyage, II. v.

reëmbarkation (rē-em-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *embarkation.*] A putting on board or a going on board again.

Reviews, *re-embarkations*, and councils of war.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., iii. 2. (*Latham.*)

reeming†, *n.* [Verbal n. of *reem*[3], *v.*] Lamenting; groaning.

On this wise, all the weke, woke thai within,
With *Remyng* & rauthe, Renkes to be-hold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8696.

reënact (rē-e-nakt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enact.*] To enact again, as a law.

The Construction of Ships was forbidden to Senators, by a Law made by Claudius, the Tribune, . . . and *re-enacted* by the Julian Law of Concessions.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins, p. 259.

The Southern Confederacy, in its short-lived constitution, *re-enacted* all the essential features of the constitution of the United States.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 397.

reënactment (rē-e-nakt'ment), *n.* [< *reënact* + *-ment.*] The enacting of a law a second time; the renewal of a law. *Clarke.*

reënforce, reënforcement, etc. See *reinforce*, etc.

reëngender (rē-en-jen'dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *engender.*] To regenerate.

The renovating and *reingendering* spirit of God.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., § 4.

reënslave (rē-en-slāv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enslave.*] To enslave again; cast again into bondage.

reënslavement (rē-en-slāv'ment), *n.* [< *reënslave* + *-ment.*] The act of reënslaving, or subjecting anew to slavery.

Consenting to their *reënslavement*, we shall pass . . . under the grasp of a military despotism.
The Independent, April 24, 1862.

reënstamp (rē-en-stamp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enstamp.*] To enstamp again. *Bedell.*

reënter (rē-en'tėr), *v.* [< *re-* + *enter.* Cf. F. *rentrer*, reënter, = It. *rientrare*, shrink.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To enter again or anew.

That glory . . . into which He *re-entered* after His passion and ascension. *Waterland*, Works, IV. 66.

2. In *law*, to resume or retake possession of lands previously parted with. See *reëntry*, 2.

As in case of Disseisin, the law hath been, that the disseisor could not *re-enter* without action, unless he had as it were made a present and continual claim.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xvii. 128.

II. *trans.* **1.** To enter anew: as, (*a*) to *reënter* a house; (*b*) to *reënter* an item in an account or record.—**2.** In *engraving*, to cut deeper, as lines of an etched plate which the aqua fortis has not bitten sufficiently, or which have become worn by repeated printing.

reëntering (rē-en'tėr-ing), *n.* In *hand-block calico-printing*, the secondary and subsequent colors, which are adapted to their proper place in the pattern on the cloth by means of pinpoints. Also called *grounding-in.* *E. H. Knight.*

reëntering (rē-en'tėr-ing), *p. a.* Entering again or anew.—**Reëntering angle,** an angle pointing inward (see *angle*[3]); specifically, in *fort.*, the angle of a work whose point turns inward toward the defended place.


Reëntering Angle.

All that can be seen of the fortress from the river, upon which it fronts, is a long, low wall of gray stone broken sharply into salient and *reëntering angles* with a few cannon en barbette. *The Century*, XXXV. 521.

Reëntering polygon. See *polygon.*

reënthrone (rē-en-thrōn'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enthrone.*] To enthrone again; restore to the throne.

He disposes in my hands the scheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southerne.*

reënthronement (rē-en-thrōn'ment), *n.* [< *reenthrone* + *-ment.*] The act of enthroning again; restoration to the throne.

reënthronize (rē-en-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *enthronize.*] To reënthrone. [Rare.]

This Mustapha they did *re-inthronize*, and place in the Ottoman Empire. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 22.

reëntrance (rē-en'trans), *n.* [< *re-* + *entrance*[1].] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their first entrance, is notwithstanding the first step of their *re-entrance* into life. *Hooker.*

It is not reasonable to think but that so many of their orders as were outed from their fat possessions would endeavour a *re-entrance* against those whom they account heretics. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

reëntrant (rē-en'trant), *a.* [= F. *rentrant* = Pg. *reintrante* = It. *rientrante;* as *re-* + *entrant.*] Same as *reëntering.*

A *reëntrant* fashion. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXX. 216.

Reëntrant angle. See *angle*[3].—**Reëntrant branch,** in *geom.* See *branch*, 2 (*d*).

reëntry (rē-en'tri), *n.* [< *re-* + *entry.*] **1.** The act of reëntering; a new or fresh entry.

A right of *re-entry* was allowed to the person selling any office on repayment of the price and costs at any time before his successor, the purchaser, had actually been admitted. *Brougham.*

2. In *law*, the resuming or retaking possession of lands previously parted with by the person so doing or his predecessors: as, a landlord's *reëntry* for non-payment of rent.—**Proviso for reëntry,** a clause usually inserted in leases, providing that upon non-payment of rent, public dues, or the like, the term shall cease.

reënverse†, *v. t.* [For *renverse*, < OF. *renverser*, reverse: see *renverse.*] To reverse.

Reenversing his name.
Donne, Pseudo-Martyr, p. 274. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reeper (rē'pėr), *n.* A longitudinal section of the Palmyra-palm, used in the East as a building-material.

reermouse, *n.* See *reremouse.*

rees[1]†, *n.* See *race*[1].

rees[2] (rēs), *n.* A unit of tale for herrings (= 375).

reescate†, *v. t.* Same as *rescat.*

reesk (rēsk), *n.* [Also *reysk, reyss;* < Gael. *riasg*, coarse mountain-grass, a marsh, fen. Cf. *rish*[1], *rush*[1].] **1.** A kind of coarse or rank grass.—**2.** Waste land which yields such grass. [Scotch in both senses.]

reest[1]†, *v.* See *reast*[1].

reest[2] (rēst), *v.* [Also *reist*, a dial. form of *rest*[2]; see *rest*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To stand stubbornly still, as a horse; balk. [Scotch.]

In cart or car thou never *reestit*,
The steyest brae thou wad ha'e fac'd it.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

II. *trans.* To arrest; stop suddenly; halt. [Scotch.]

reëstablish (rē-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *establish.* Cf. OF. *restablir, retablir*, F. *rétablir*, Pr. *restablir*, Sp. *restablecer*, Pg. *restabelecer*, It. *ristabilire*, reëstablish.] To establish anew; set up again: as, to *reëstablish* one's health.

And thus was the precious tree of the crosse *reestablyshid* in his place, and thauncyent myracles renewid.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

The French were *re-established* in America, with equal power and greater spirit, having lost nothing by the war which they had before gained.
Johnson, State of Affairs in 1756.

reëstablisher (rē-es-tab'lish-ėr), *n.* One who reëstablishes.

Restorers of virtue, and *re-establishers* of a happy world.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

reëstablishment (rē-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [< *reëstablish* + *-ment.* Cf. OF. *restablissement, retablissement*, F. *rétablissement*, Sp. *restablecimiento*, Pg. *restabelecimento*, It. *ristabilimento.*] The act of establishing again, or the state of being reëstablished; restoration.

The Jews . . . made such a powerful effort for their *re-establishment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as shook the whole Roman empire.
Addison, Of the Christian Religion, viii. 6.

The *re-establishment* of the old system, by which the dean and chapter (jointly) may have the general conduct of the worship of the church, and the care of the fabric.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 183.

reëstate†(rē-es-tāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *estate.*] To reëstablish; reinstate.

Had there not been a degeneration from what God made us at first, there had been no need of a regeneration to *re-estate* us in it. *Wallis*, Two Sermons, p. 26.

reested, reestit (rēs'ted, -tit), *p. a.* See *reasted.*

reet[1] (rēt), *n.* A dialectal variant of *root*[1].

The highest tree in Elmond's wood,
He 's pu'd it by the *reet*.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 180).

reet[2] (rēt), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *right.*

reet[2] (rēt), *v. t.* [A dialectal variant of *right.*] To smooth, or put in order; comb, as the hair. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reetle, *v. t.* [A freq. of *reet*[2].] To put to rights; repair. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

reeve[1] (rēv), *n.* [< ME. *reeve, reve*, < AS. *gerēfa* (rarely *gereäfa*, with loss of prefix *rēfa*, with syncope in Anglian *grāfa*), a prefect, steward, fiscal officer of a shire or county, reeve, sheriff, judge, count; origin uncertain. The form *gerēfa* suggests a derivation (as orig. an honorary title), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix, + *rōf* (= OS. *rōf, ruof*), famous, well-known or valiant, stout, a poetical epithet of unprecise meaning and unknown origin. But *gerēfa* may perhaps stand for orig. **grēfa* (Anglian *grāfa*) = OFries. *grēva* = D. *graaf* = OHG. *grāvo*, MHG. *grāve, græve*, G. *graf*, a count, prefect, overseer, etc.: see *graf, grave*[5], *greeve*[1].] **1.** A steward; a prefect; a bailiff; a business agent. The word enters into the composition of some titles, as *borough-reeve, hog-reeve, portreeve, sheriff (shire-reeve), town-reeve*, etc., and is itself in use in Canada and in some parts of the United States.

Selde falleth the seruant so deepe in arerages
As doth the *reyue* other the conterroller that rekene mot and a-counte
Of al that thei hauen had of hym that is here maister.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 298.

His lordes scheep, his neet, his dayerie,
His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie,
Was holly in this *reeves* governynge.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 599.

In auncient time, almost every manor had his *reve*, whose authoritie was not only to levie the lords rents, to set to worke his servaunts, and to husband his demesnes to his best profit and commoditie, but also to governe his tenants in peace, and to leade them foorth to war, when necessitie so required.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 484. (*Halliwell.*)

A lord "who has so many men that he cannot personally have all in his own keeping" was bound to set over each dependent township a *reeve*, not only to exact his lord's dues, but to enforce his justice within its bounds.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 217.

The council of every village or township [in Canada] consists of one *reeve* and four councillors, and the county council consists of the *reeves* and deputy-*reeves* of the townships and villages within the county.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

2. A foreman in a coal-mine. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Local.]—**Fen reeve,** in some old English municipal corporations, an officer having supervision of the fens or marshes.

The *Fen Reeve* [at Dunwich] superintends the stocking of the marshes, and his emoluments are from 5*d.* to 6*l.* a year.
Municip. Corp. Report (1835), p. 2222.

reeve[2]† (rēv), *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *reave.*

reeve[3] (rēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reeved* or *rove*, ppr. *reeving.* [< D. *reven* = Dan. *rebe*, reef or reeve, < *reef*, a reef: see *reef*[2], *n.* Cf. *reef*[2], *v.*, a doublet of *reeve*[3]. The pp. *rove* is irreg., appar. in imitation of *hove*, pret. and pp. of *heave.*] *Naut.*, to pass or run through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ring-bolt, cringle, etc., as the end of a rope.

When first leaving port, studding-sail gear is to be *rove*, all the running rigging to be examined, that which is unfit for use to be got down, and new rigging *rove* in its place. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 15.

reeve[4] (rēv), *n.* [Appar. formed by irreg. vowel-change from the original of *ruff*[2]: see *ruff*[2].] A bird, the female of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax.* See *Pavoncella*, and cut under *ruff*[2].

The *reeves* lay four eggs in a tuft of grass, the first week in May. *Pennant*, Brit. Zool. (ed. 1776), p. 458. (*Jodrell.*)

Reeves's pheasant. See *Phasianus.*

reëxamination (rē-eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *reexaminacion* = Pg. *reexaminação;* as *re-* + *examination.*] A renewed or repeated examination; specifically, in *law*, the examination of a witness after a cross-examination.

reëxamine (rē-eg-zam'in), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *reexaminar;* as *re-* + *examine.*] To examine anew; subject to another examination.

Spend the time in *re-examining* more duly your cause.
Hooker.

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *n.* [< *re-* + *exchange, n.*] **1.** A renewed exchange.—**2.** In *com.*, the difference in the value of a bill of exchange occasioned by its being dishonored in a foreign country in which it was payable. The existence and amount of it depend on the rate of exchange between the two countries. *Wharton.*

reëxchange (rē-eks-chānj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *exchange, v.*] To exchange again or anew.

reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *exhibit.*] To exhibit again or anew.

reëxhibit (rē-eg-zib'it), *n.* [< *reëxhibit, v.*] A second or renewed exhibit.

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reëxperience (rē-eks-pē′ri-ens), *n.* [< *re-* + *experience, n.*] A renewed or repeated experience.

reëxperience (rē-eks-pē′ri-ens), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *experience, v.*] To experience again.

reëxport (rē-eks-pōrt′), *v. t.* [= F. *réexporter;* as *re-* + *export.*] To export again; export after having imported.

The goods, for example, which are annually purchased with the great surplus of eighty-two thousand hogsheads of tobacco annually *re-exported* from Great Britain, are not all consumed in Great Britain.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxport (rē-eks′pōrt), *n.* [< *reëxport, v.*] 1. A commodity that is reëxported.—2. Reëxportation.

Foreign sugars have not been taken to Hawaii for *re-export* to the Pacific Coast. *The American*, VI. 387.

reëxportation (rē-eks-pōr-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *réexportation;* as *reëxport* + *-ation.*] The act of exporting what has been imported.

In allowing the same drawbacks upon the *re-exportation* of the greater part of European and East India goods to the colonies as upon their *re-exportation* to any independent country, the interest of the mother country was sacrificed to it, even according to the mercantile ideas of that interest. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

reëxtent (rē-eks-tent′), *n.* [< *re-* + *extent.*] In *law*, a second extent on lands or tenements, on complaint that the former was partially made, or the like. See *extent*, 3.

reezet†, *v. t.* See *reast*[1].

reezed†, *a.* See *reasted*.

ref. An abbreviation of (*a*) *reformed;* (*b*) *reference*.

refaction† (rē-fak′shon), *n.* [= F. *réfaction* = Sp. *refaccion*, < L. as if **refactio(n-)*, for *refectio(n-)*, a restoring (cf. *refactor*, a restorer): see *refection*.] Retribution.

The Soveraigne Minister, who was then employed in Elaiana, was commanded to require *refaction* and satisfaction against the informers or rather inventours and forgers of the aforesaid mis-information.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 113.

refait (F. pron. rē-fā′), *n.* [F., a drawn game, < *refait*, pp. of *refaire*, do again, < *re-*, again, + *faire*, do: see *feat*[1].] A drawn game; specifically, in *rouge-et-noir*, a state of the game in which the cards dealt for the players who bet on the red equal in value those dealt for the players who bet on the black.

refashion (rē-fash′on), *v. t.* [= OF. *refaçoner, refaçonner*, F. *refaçonner*, fashion over, refashion; as *re-* + *fashion, v.*] To fashion, form, or mold into shape a second time or anew.

refashionment (rē-fash′on-ment), *n.* [< *refashion* + *-ment.*] The act of fashioning or forming again or anew. *L. Hunt.*

refasten (rē-fas′n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fasten.*] To fasten again.

refect† (rē-fekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *refectus*, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh, remake, < *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see *fact*. Cf. *refete, refit.*] To refresh; restore after hunger or fatigue; repair.

A man in the morning is lighter in the scale, because in sleep some pounds have perspired; and is also lighter unto himself, because he is *refected*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

refect† (rē-fekt′), *p. a.* [ME., < L. *refectus*, refreshed, restored, pp. of *reficere*, restore, refresh: see *refect, v.*] Recovered; restored; refreshed.

Tak thanne this drawht, and, whan thou art wel refreshed and *refect*, thow shal be moore stydefast to stye [rise] into heyere questiouns.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

refection (rē-fek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *refeccion, refeccyon*, < OF. *refection*, F. *réfection* = Pr. *refectio* = Sp. *refeccion* = Pg. *refeição, refecção* = It. *refezione*, < L. *refectio(n-)*, a restoring, refreshment, remaking, < *reficere*, pp. *refectus*, restore, remake: see *refect.*] 1. Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast: applied especially to meals in religious houses.

And whan we were retourned ayen into ye sayde chapell of oure Lady, after a lytel *refeccyon* with mete and drynke . . . *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

But now the peaceful hours of sacred night
Demand *refection*, and to rest invite.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 754.

Beside the rent in kind and the feudal services, the chief who had given stock was entitled to come with a company . . . and feast at the Daer-stock tenant's house at particular periods. . . . This "right of *refection*" and liability to it are among the most distinctive features of ancient Irish custom.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 161.

2. In *civil law* and *old Eng. law*, repair; restoration to good condition.

refectioner (rē-fek′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *refection* + *-er*[2].] One who has charge of the refectory and the supplies of food in a monastery.

Two most important officers of the Convent, the Kitchener and *Refectioner*, were just arrived with a sumpter-mule loaded with provisions. *Scott*, Monastery.

refective (rē-fek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *refect* + *-ive.*] I. *a.* Refreshing; restoring.

II. *n.* That which refreshes.

refectorer (rē-fek′tō-rėr), *n.* [< F. *refectorier* = Sp. *refitolero* = Pg. *refeitoreiro* = It. *refettoriere*, < ML. *refectorarius*, one who has charge of the refectory, < *refectorium*, refectory: see *refectory.*] Same as *refectioner*.

refectory (rē-fek′tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *refectories* (-riz). [= OF. *refectoir, refeitoir*, also (with intrusive *r*) *refrectoir, refreitoir, refrietur, refretor*, etc., F. *réfectoire* and *réfectoir* = Pr. *refector, refeitor* = Sp. *refectorio, refitorio* = Pg. *refeitorio* = It. *refettorio*, < ML. *refectorium*, a place of refreshment, < L. *reficere*, pp. *refectus*, refresh, restore, refect: see *refect.*] A room of refreshment;



Refectory of the Monastery of Mont St. Michel, Normandy; 13th century.

an eating-room; specifically, a hall or apartment in a convent, monastery, or seminary where the meals are eaten. Compare *frater*.

Scenes
Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,
The chamber, or *refectory*. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 572.

To whom the monk: . . . "a guest of ours
Told us of this in our *refectory*."
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

refel† (rē-fel′), *v. t.* [< OF. *refeller*, < L. *refellere*, show to be false, refute, < *re-*, again, back, + *fallere*, deceive (> *falsus*, false): see *fail*[1].] To refute; disprove; overthrow by arguments; set aside.

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd,
How he *refell'd* me, and how I replied.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 94.

I shall confute, refute, repel, *refel*,
Explode, exterminate, expunge, extinguish
Like a rush-candle this same heresy.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, i. 2.

refeoff (rē-fef′), *v. t.* [< ME. *refeffen;* as *re-* + *feoff.*] To feoff again; reinvest; reëndow.

Kynge Arthur *refeffed* hym a-gein in his londe that he hadde be-fore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

refer (rē-fėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *referred*, ppr. *referring*. [< ME. *referren*, < OF. *referer*, F. *référer* = Pr. *referre* = Sp. *referir* = Pg. *referir-se, referir* = It. *riferire*, < L. *referre*, bear back, relate, refer, < *re-*, back, + *ferre*, bear, = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *confer, defer, differ, infer, prefer, transfer*, etc. Cf. *relate.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To bear or carry back; bring back.

Alle thinges ben *referred* and browht to nowht.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

He lives in heav'n, among the saints *referred*.
P. Fletcher, Eliza.

Cut from a crab his crooked claws, and hide
The rest in earth, a scorpion thence will glide,
And shoot his sting; his tail, in circles tossed,
Refers the limbs his backward father lost.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To trace back; assign to as origin, source, etc.; impute; assign; attribute.

Wo be to the land, to the realm, whose king is a child: which some interpret and *refer* to childish conditions.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Mahomet *referred* his new laws to the angel Gabriel, by whose direction he gave out they were made.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

In the political as in the natural body, a sensation is often *referred* to a part widely different from that in which it really resides. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. To hand over or intrust for consideration and decision; deliver over, as to another person or tribunal for treatment, information, decision, and the like: as, to *refer* a matter to a third person; parties to a suit *refer* their cause to arbitration; the court *refers* a cause to individuals for examination and report, or for trial and decision.

Now, touching the situation of measures, there are as manie or more proportions of them which I *referre* to the makers phantasie and choise.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

I *refer* it to your own judgment.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

4. Reflexively, to betake one's self to; appeal.

I do *refer me* to the oracle. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 116.

My father's tongue was loosed of a suddenty, and he said aloud, "I *refer myself* to God's pleasure, and not to yours." *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

5. To reduce or bring in relation, as to some standard.

You profess and practise to *refer* all things to yourself.
Bacon.

6. To assign, as to a class, rank, historical position, or the like.

A science of historical palmistry . . . that attempts to *refer*, by distinctions of penmanship, parchment, paper, ink, illumination, and abbreviation, every manuscript to its own country, district, age, school, and even individual writer. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 76.

7. To defer; put off; postpone. [Rare.]

Marry, all but the first [challenge] I put off with engagement; and, by good fortune, the first is no madder of fighting than I; so that that's *referred*: the place where it must be ended is four days' journey off.
Beau. and Fl., King and no King, iii. 2.

My account of this voyage must be *referred* to the second part of my travels. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

8. To direct for information; instruct to apply for any purpose.

My wife . . . *referred* her to all the neighbors for a character. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xi.

I would *refer* the reader . . . to the admirable exposition in the August issue of the "Westminster Review."
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 329.

=**Syn. 2.** *Ascribe, Charge*, etc. See *attribute*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have relation; relate.

Breaking of Bread: a Phrase which . . . manifestly *refers* to the Eucharist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

2. To have recourse; apply; appeal: as, to *refer* to an encyclopedia; to *refer* to one's notes.

Of man, what see we but his station here,
From which to reason, or to which *refer*?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 20.

3. To allude; make allusion.

I proceed to another affection of our nature which bears strong testimony to our being born for religion. I *refer* to the emotion which leads us to revere what is higher than ourselves. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 11.

4. To direct the attention; serve as a mark or sign of reference.

Some suspected passages . . . are degraded to the bottom of the page, with an asterisk *referring* to the places of their insertion. *Pope*, Pref. to Shakspere.

5. To give a reference: as, to *refer* to a former employer for a recommendation. =**Syn. 1.** To belong to, pertain to, concern.—**1 and 3.** *Allude, Hint*, etc. See *advert*.

referable (ref′ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *referable*, < *referer*, refer: see *refer* and *-able*. Cf. *referrible.*] Capable of being referred; that may be assigned; admitting of being considered as belonging or related to.

As for those names of Ἀφροδίτη, Ζύγια, &c., they are all *referable* to Γάμος, which we have already taken notice of in our defence of the Cabbala.
Dr. H. More, The Cabbala, iv. 4.

Other classes of information there were—partly obtained from books, partly from observation, to some extent *referable* to his two main employments of politics and law. *R. Choate*, Addresses and Orations, p. 304.

France is the second commercial country of the world; and her command of foreign markets seems clearly *referable*, in a great degree, to the real elegance of her productions. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 47.

Isaac Barrow, Sir Thomas Browne, Henry More, Dr. Johnson, and many other writers, down to our own time, have *referrible* [instead of *referable*]. . . . Possibly it was pronunciation, in part, that debarred *preferrible*, and discouraged *referrible*. *F. Hall*, Adjectives in -able, p. 47.

referee (ref-ė-rē′), *n.* [< F. *référé*, pp. of *referer*, refer: see *refer.*] 1. One to whom something is referred; especially, a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred for settlement or decision; an arbitrator; an umpire.

He was the universal *referee;* a quarrel about a bet or a mistress was solved by him in a moment, and in a manner which satisfied both parties. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 5.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a person selected by the court or parties under authority of law to try a cause in place of the court, or to exam-

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ine and report on a question in aid of the court, or to perform some function involving judicial or quasi-judicial powers. =**Syn.** *Umpire, Arbitrator,* etc. See *judge, n.*

referee (ref-ē-rē′), *v. t.* [< *referee, n.*] To preside over as referee or umpire. [Colloq.]

The boys usually asked him to keep the score, or to *referee* the matches they played. *St. Nicholas,* XIV. 50.

reference (ref′ėr-ens), *n.* [< F. *référence* = Sp. Pg. *referencia* = It. *riferenza,* < ML. **referentia,* < L. *referen(t-)s,* ppr. of *referre,* refer: see *refer.*] **1.** The act of referring. (*a*) The act of assigning: as, the *reference* of a work to its author, or of an animal to its proper class. (*b*) The act of having recourse to a work or person for information; consultation: as, a work of *reference:* also used attributively. (*c*) The act of mentioning or speaking of (a person or thing) incidentally.

But distance only cannot change the heart;
And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,
One proof should serve — a *reference* to you.
Cowper, Epistle to Joseph Hill.

(*d*) In *law:* (1) The process of assigning a cause pending in court, or some particular point in a cause, to one or more persons appointed by the court under authority of law to act in place of or in aid of the court. (2) The hearing or proceeding before such person. Abbreviated *ref.*

2. Relation; respect; regard: generally in the phrase *in* or *with reference to.*

Ros. But what will you be call'd?
Cel. Something that hath a *reference to* my state;
No longer Celia, but Aliena.
Shak., As you Like It, i. 3. 129.

I have dwelt so long on this subject that I must contract what I have to say *in reference to* my translation.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal, Ded.

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it *with reference to* the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully adapt. *Swift,* Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. That which is or may be referred to. (*a*) A written testimonial to character or ability. Hence — (*b*) One of whom inquiries may be made in regard to a person's character, abilities, or the like.

4. A direction in a book or writing to refer to some other place or passage: often a mere citation, as of book, chapter, page, or text. — **5†.** Assignment; apportionment.

I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due *reference* of place and exhibition [maintenance].
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 238.

6†. An appeal.

Make your full *reference* freely to my lord,
Who is so full of grace that it flows over
On all that need. *Shak.,* A. and C., v. 2. 23.

Book or work of reference, a book, such as a dictionary or an encyclopedia, intended to be consulted as occasion requires. — **Reference Bible,** a Bible having references to parallel passages, with or without brief explanations, printed on the margin. — **Reference book,** a book or work of reference. — **Reference library,** a library containing books which can be consulted only on the spot: in contradistinction to a *lending* or *circulating library.* — **Reference-marks,** in *printing,* the characters * † ‡ ‖ § ¶, or figures, or letters, used in a printed page to refer the reader from the text to notes, or vice versa.

referendar (ref′ėr-en-där′), *n.* [G.: see *referendary.*] In Germany, a jurist, or one not yet a full member of a judicial college, whose functions vary in different states. In Prussia, since 1869, two examinations are required in the judicial service; after passing the first the candidate becomes a referendar, and serves generally without pay and without a vote.

referendary (ref-ē-ren′da-ri), *n.* [< OF. *referendaire, referendaire,* F. *référendaire* = Sp. Pg. *referendario* = It. *riferendario, referendario* = G. *referendar,* < ML. *referendarius,* an officer through whom petitions were presented to and answered by the sovereign, and by whom the sovereign's mandates were communicated to the courts, commissions signed, etc., < L. *referendus,* to be referred to, gerundive of *referre,* refer: see *refer.*] **1.** One to whom or to whose decision anything is referred; a referee.

In suits which a man doth not well understand, it is good to refer them to some friend of trust and judgment; . . . but let him chuse well his *referendaries,* for else he may be led by the nose. *Bacon,* Suitors (ed. 1887).

If I were by your appointment your *referendary* for news, I should write but short letters, because the times are barren. *Donne,* Letters, xxiv.

2. An officer acting as the medium of communication with a sovereign. — **3.** [Tr. Gr. *περφερενδάριος.*] An official who is the medium of communication between the patriarch of Constantinople and the civil authorities. This office has existed since the sixth century.

referendum (ref-ē-ren′dum), *n.* [= G. *referendum,* etc., < NL. *referendum,* neut. of L. *referendus,* gerundive of *referre,* refer: see *referendary.*] **1.** A note from a diplomatic agent addressed to his government, asking for instructions on particular matters. — **2.** In Switzerland, the right of the people to decide on certain laws or measures which have been passed by the legislative body. In one of its two forms, *facultative referendum* (contingent on certain conditions) or *obligatory referendum,* it exists in nearly all the cantons. Since 1874 the facultative referendum forms part of the federal constitution: if 8 cantons or 30,000 voters so demand, a federal measure must be submitted to popular vote.

referential (ref-ē-ren′shal), *a.* [< *reference* (ML. **referentia*) + *-al.*] Relating to or having reference; relating to or containing a reference or references.

Any one might take down a lecture, word for word, for his own *referential* use. *Athenæum,* No. 2944, p. 411.

referentially (ref-ē-ren′shal-i), *adv.* By way of reference.

referment[1]† (rē-fėr′ment), *n.* [= It. *riferimento;* as *refer* + *-ment.*] A reference for decision.

There was a *referment* made from his Majesty to my Lord's Grace of Cant., my Lords of Durham and Rochester, and myself, to hear and order a matter of difference in the church of Hereford. *Abp. Laud,* Diary, Dec. 6, 1624.

referment[2] (rē-fėr-ment′), *v.* [= Pg. *refermentar;* as *re-* + *ferment.*] **I.** *intrans.* To ferment again. *Maunder.*

II. *trans.* To cause to ferment again.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *ferments* the blood.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, vi.

referrer (rē-fėr′ėr), *n.* One who refers.

referrible (rē-fėr′i-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *referible* = Pg. *referivel;* as *refer* + *-ible.* Cf. *referable.*] Same as *referable.*

Acknowledging . . . the secondary [substance] to be *referrible* also to the primary or centrall substance by way of causall relation. *Dr. H. More,* Immortal. of Soul, i. 4.

I shall only take notice of those effects of lightning which seem *referrible* . . . partly to the distinct shapes and sizes of the corpuscles that compose the destructive matter. *Boyle,* Works, III. 682.

Some of which may be *referrible* to this period. *Hallam.*

refetet, *v. t.* [< ME. *refeten,* < OF. *refeter, refaiiter,* < *refait,* < L. *refectus,* pp. of *reficere,* refect: see *refect.* Cf. *refit.*] To refect; refresh.

Thay ar happen also that hungeres after ryȝt,
For thay schal frely be *refete* ful of alle gode.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 20.

refigure (rē-fig′ūr), *v. t.* [< ME. *refiguren;* < *re-* + *figure.*] **1.** To go over again; figure anew; represent anew.

Refigurynge hire shap, hire wommanhede,
Withinne his herte, and every word or dede
That passed was. *Chaucer,* Troilus, v. 472.

The child doth not more expresly *refigure* the visage of his Father then that book resembles the stile of the Remonstrant. *Milton,* Apology for Smectymnuus.

When the fog is vanishing away,
Little by little doth the sight *refigure*
Whate'er the mist that crowds the air conceals.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxxi. 35.

Specifically — **2.** In *astron.,* to correct or restore the parabolic figure of: said of a parabolic mirror.

refill (rē-fil′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *fill*[1].] To fill again.

See! round the verge a vine-branch twines.
See! how the mimic clusters roll,
As ready to *refill* the bowl!
Broome, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, l.

refine (rē-fīn′), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *refinar;* as *re-* + *fine*[2]. Cf. F. *raffiner* (= It. *raffinare*), refine, < *re-* + *affiner,* refine, fine (metal): see *affine*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or reduce to a pure state; free from impurities; free from sediment; defecate; clarify; fine: as, to *refine* liquor, sugar, or petroleum.

Wines on the lees well *refined.* Isa. xxv. 6.

The temper of my love, whose flame I find
Fin'd and *refin'd* too oft, but faintles flashes,
And must within short time fall down in ashes.
Stirling, Aurora, Sonnet xxii.

Now the table was furnished with fat things, and wine that was well *refined.* *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 122.

2. In *metal.,* to bring into a condition of purity as complete as the nature of the ore treated will allow. Used chiefly with reference to gold and silver, especially with reference to the separation (parting) of these two metals from each other and from the baser metals with which they are combined in what are known as bullion-bars or bricks of mixed metals, as they come from the mills located at or near the mines. Refining is, in general, the last stage or stages in the metallurgical treatment of an ore. As the term *refining* is commonly used with reference to the manufacture of iron, it means the partial decarburization and purification of pig in the open-hearth furnace, for the purpose of rendering it more suitable for use in the puddling-furnace in which the process of converting it into malleable iron is completed. This method of puddling is called *dry puddling.* The operation of converting pig- into wrought-iron in the open-hearth furnace, when begun and completed without puddling, is generally called *fining,* and in this process charcoal or coke is used. There are many modifications of the fining process, but the principle is the same in all. In puddling, raw coal is used, and the fuel does not come in contact with the metal; in fining, the ore and fuel (either charcoal or coke) are together upon the same hearth. The various fining processes for converting pig- into wrought-iron, with charcoal as fuel, were of great importance before the invention of puddling, by which method much the larger part of the wrought-iron now used in the world is prepared, and this is done, for the most part, without previous partial decarburization of the pig in the refinery, by the process known as *wet puddling,* or *pig-boiling.* See *puddle*[1] and *finery*[2].

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will *refine* them as silver is *refined.* Zech. xiii. 9.

To gild *refined* gold, to paint the lily.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 11.

3. To purify from what is gross, coarse, debasing, low, vulgar, inelegant, rude, clownish, and the like; make elegant; raise or educate, as the taste; give culture to; polish: as, to *refine* the manners, taste, language, style, intellect, or moral feelings.

So it more faire accordingly it [beauty] makes,
And the grosse matter of this earthly myne
Which clotheth it thereafter doth *refyne.*
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie, l. 47.

Love *refines*
The thoughts, and heart enlarges.
Milton, P. L., viii. 590.

Refined madder. See *madder*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become pure; be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, *refines.* *Addison.*

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or in anything that constitutes excellence.

Chaucer has *refined* on Boccace, and has mended the stories which he has borrowed. *Dryden,* Pref. to Fables.

But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the style *refines!*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 421.

A new generation, *refining* upon the lessons given by himself [Shelley] and Keats, has carried the art of rhythm to extreme variety and finish. *Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 380.

3. To exhibit nicety or subtlety in thought or language, especially excessive nicety.

You speak like good blunt soldiers; and 'tis well enough;
But did you live at court, as I do, gallants,
You would *refine,* and learn an apter language.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 2.

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on *refining,*
And thought of convincing, while they thought of dining.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 35.

refined (rē-fīnd′), *p. a.* Purified; elevated; cultivated; subtle: as, a *refined* taste; a *refined* discrimination; *refined* society.

There be men that be so sharp, and so over-sharpe or *refined,* that it seemeth little unto them to interprete words, but also they holde it for an office to diuine thoughts.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 133.

Modern taste
Is so *refin'd,* and delicate, and chaste.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 511.

refinedly (rē-fī′ned-li), *adv.* With refinement; with nicety or elegance, especially excessive nicety.

Will any dog . . .
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel?
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, l. 135.

Some have *refinedly* expounded that passage in Matt. xii.
Calvin, On Jonah (Calv. Trans. Soc., 1847), p. 20.

refinedness (rē-fī′ned-nes), *n.* The state of being refined; purity; refinement; also, affected purity.

Great semblances of peculiar sanctimony, integrity, scrupulosity, spirituality, *refinedness.* *Barrow,* Works, III. xv.

refinement (rē-fīn′ment), *n.* [= Pg. *refinamento;* as *refine* + *-ment.* Cf. F. *raffinement* = It. *raffinamento.*] **1.** The act of refining or purifying; the act of separating from a substance all extraneous matter; purification; clarification: as, the *refinement* of metals or liquors.

The soul of man is capable of very high *refinements,* even to a condition purely angelical.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 1.

2. The state of being pure or purified.

The more bodies are of a kin to spirit in subtilty and *refinement,* the more diffusive are they. *Norris.*

3. The state of being free from what is coarse, rude, inelegant, debasing, or the like; purity of taste, mind, etc.; elegance of manners or language; culture.

I am apt to doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not at least equalled the *refinements* of it.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

This refined taste is the consequence of education and habit; we are born only with a capacity of entertaining this *refinement,* as we are born with a disposition to receive and obey all the rules and regulations of society.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xiii.

Refinement as opposed to simplicity of taste is not necessarily a mark of a good æsthetic faculty.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 544.

4. That which proceeds from refining or a desire to refine; a result of elaboration, polish, or nicety: often used to denote an over-nicety, or

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affected subtlety: as, the *refinements* of logic or philosophy; the *refinements* of cunning.

It is the Poet's *Refinement* upon this Thought which I most admire. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 303.

From the small experience I have of courts, I have ever found *refinements* to be the worst sort of all conjectures; . . . of some hundreds of facts, for the real truth of which I can account, I never yet knew any refiner to be once in the right. *Swift*, Change in Queen's Ministry.

As used in Greece, its [the Doric column's] beauty was very much enhanced by a number of *refinements* whose existence was not suspected till lately, and even now cannot be detected but by the most practised eye.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 249.

5†. Excessive or extravagant compliment; a form of expression intended to impose on the hearer.

I must tell you a great piece of *refinement* of Harley. He charged me to come to him often; I told him I was loth to trouble him in so much business as he had, and desired I might have leave to come at his levee; which he immediately refused, and said that was not a place for friends to come to. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, v.

=**Syn. 3.** *Cultivation*, etc. See *culture*.

refiner (rē-fī′nėr), *n.* **1.** One who refines liquors, sugar, metals, etc.

And he shall sit as a *refiner* and purifier of silver.
Mal. iii. 3.

2. An improver in purity and elegance.

As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, so it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

3. An inventor of superfluous subtleties; one who is overnice in discrimination, or in argument, reasoning, philosophy, etc.

Whether (as some phantasticall *refyners* of phylosophy will needes perswade vs) hell is nothing but error, and that none but fooles and idiots and mechanicall men, that haue no learning, shall be damnd.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 66.

No men see less of the truth of things than these great *refiners* upon incidents, who are so wonderfully subtle and over wise in their conceptions. *Addison.*

4†. One who indulges in excessive compliment; one who is over-civil; a flatterer.

The worst was, our guilded *refiners* with their golden promises made all men their slaues in hope of recompences. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 169.

For these people have fallen into a needless and endless way of multiplying ceremonies, which have been extremely troublesome to those who practise them, and insupportable to every body else; insomuch that wise men are often more uneasy at the over civility of these *refiners* than they could possibly be in the conversation of peasants or mechanics. *Swift*, Good Manners.

5. An apparatus for refining; specifically, in England, a gas-purifier.

refinery (rē-fī′nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *refineries* (-iz). [< *refine* + *-ery*. Cf. F. *raffinerie*, a refinery, < *raffiner*, refine: see *refine*.] A place or establishment where some substance, as petroleum, is refined; specifically, in *metal.*, a place where metals are refined. See *refine* and *finery*[2].

refit (rē-fit′), *v.* [< *re-* + *fit*[1], *v.* Partly due to ME. *refeten*, repair: see *refete*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fit or prepare again; restore after damage or decay; repair: as, to *refit* ships of war.

Permit our ships a shelter on your shores,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 777.

We landed, in order to *refit* our vessels and store ourselves with provisions. *Addison*, Frozen Words.

2. To fit out or provide anew.

II. *intrans.* To repair damages, especially damages of ships.

Having received some Damage by a Storm, we . . . put in here to *refit* before we could adventure to go farther.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 413.

At each place [Tampa Bay and Pensacola Bay] we have a railroad terminus, while at the latter harbor are ample means for *refitting*. *Jour. of Mil. Service Inst.*, X. 586.

refit (rē-fit′), *n.* [< *refit*, *v.*] The repairing or renovating of what is damaged or worn out; specifically, the repair of a ship: as, the vessel came in for *refit*.

refitment (rē-fit′mėnt), *n.* [< *refit* + *-ment*.] The act of refitting.

refl. An abbreviation of *reflexive*.

reflairt, *n.* [< ME.; as *re-* + *flair*.] An odor.

3if hit watz semly on to sene,
A fayre *reflayr* 3et fro hit flot,
Ther wonys that worthyly I wot & wene.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 46.

reflairt, *v. i.* [ME. *reflaren*; < *reflair*, *n.*] To arise, as an odor.

Haill! floscampy, and flower vyrgynall,
The odour of thy goodnes *reflars* to vs all.
York Plays, p. 444.

reflame (rē-flām′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *flame*.] To blaze again; burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or this
Will smoulder and *re-flame*, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

reflect (rē-flekt′), *v.* [< OF. *reflecter*, F. *refléter* (= Sp. *reflectar*, *reflejar*), reflect; vernacularly, OF. *reflechir*, bend back, F. *réfléchir*, reflect, etc., = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reflectir* = It. *riflettere*, *reflettere*, reflect; < L. *reflectere*, bend backward, < *re-*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flection*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend back; turn back; cast back; throw back again.

Reflect I not on thy baseness court-contempt?
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 758.

And dazled with this greater light, I would *reflect* mine eyes to that reflexion of this light.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 13.

Let me mind the reader to *reflect* his eye upon other quotations. *Fuller.*

Do you *reflect* that Guilt upon me?
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 3.

2. Hence, figuratively, to bend the will of; persuade. [Rare.]

Such rites beseem ambassadors, and Nestor urged these,
That their most honours might *reflect* enraged Æacides.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 180. (*Davies.*)

3. To cause to return or to throw off after striking or falling on any surface, and in accordance with certain physical laws: as, to *reflect* light, heat, or sound; incident and *reflected* rays. See *reflection*, 2.

Then, grim in arms, with hasty vengeance flies,
Arms that *reflect* a radiance through the skies.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 137.

Like a wave of water which is sent up against a seawall, and which *reflects* itself back along the sea.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 40.

4. To give back an image or likeness of; mirror.

Nature is the glass *reflecting* God,
As by the sea *reflected* is the sun.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1007.

Heav'n *reflected* in her face. *Cowper*, A Comparison.

The vast bosom of the Hudson was like an unruffled mirror, *reflecting* the golden splendor of the heavens.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 344.

Among the lower forms of life there is but little variation among the units; the one *reflects* the other, and species are founded upon differences that are only determined by using the micrometer.
Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 578.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or turn back; be reflected.

Let thine eyes
Reflect upon thy soul, and there behold
How loathed black it is.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iv. 5.

Not any thing that shall
Reflect injurious to yourself.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 1.

2. To throw back light, heat, sound, etc.; give reflections; return rays or beams: as, a *reflecting* mirror or gem.

She lifts the coffer-lids that close his eyes,
Where, lo, two lamps, burnt out, in darkness lies;
Two glasses, where herself herself beheld
A thousand times, and now no more *reflect*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1130.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon something; think or consider seriously; revolve matters in the mind, especially in relation to conduct; ponder or meditate.

Who saith, Who could such ill events expect?
With shame on his own counsels doth *reflect*.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

Content if hence the unlearn'd their wants may view,
The learn'd *reflect* on what before they knew.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 740.

We cannot be said to *reflect* upon any external object except in so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual furniture. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., x.

Let boys and girls in our schools be taught to think; let them not be drilled so much in remembering as in *reflecting*. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 137.

4. To bring reproach; cast censure or blame: followed by *on* or *upon*.

This kind of language *reflects* with the same ignominy *upon* all the Protestant Reformations that have bin since Luther. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

She could not bear to hear Charles *reflected on*, notwithstanding their difference.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

5†. To shine.

Lord Saturnine; whose virtues will, I hope,
Reflect on Rome as Titan's rays on earth,
And ripen justice. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 226.

=**Syn. 3.** To consider, meditate upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), cogitate, ruminate, study.

reflect†, *n.* [< *reflect*, *v.*] A reflection. [Rare.]

Would you in blindnesse liue? these raies of myne
Giue that *reflect* by which your Beauties shine.
Heywood, Apollo and Daphne (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 289).

reflected (rē-flek′ted), *p. a.* **1.** Cast or thrown back: as, *reflected* light.—**2.** In *anat.*, turned back upon itself. See *reflection*, 10.—**3.** In *entom.*, turned upward or back: as, a *reflected* margin.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *reflexed*, 3.—**Flected and reflected.** See *flected*.—**Reflected light**, in *painting*, the subdued light which falls on objects that are in shadow, and serves to bring out their forms. It is treated as reflected from some object on which the light falls directly, whether seen in the picture or supposed to influence it from without.

reflectent† (rē-flek′tent), *a.* [< L. *reflecten(t-)s*, ppr. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Bending or flying back; reflected.

The ray descendent, and the ray *reflectent*.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul. (*Latham.*)

2. Capable of reflecting.

When light passes through such bodies, it finds at the very entrance of them such resistences, where it passes, as serve it for a reflecting body, and yet such a *reflectent* body as hinders not the passage through, but only from being a straight line with the line incident.
Sir K. Digby, Of Bodies, xiii.

reflectible (rē-flek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *reflect* + *-ible*. Cf. *reflexible*.] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

reflecting (rē-flek′ting), *p. a.* **1.** Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other polished surface.

A perfectly *reflecting* body is one which cannot absorb any ray. Polished silver suggests such a body.
Tait, Light, § 307.

2. Given to reflection; thoughtful; meditative; provident: as, a *reflecting* mind.

No *reflecting* man can ever wish to adulterate manly piety (the parent of all that is good in the world) with mummery and parade.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

Reflecting circle, an instrument for measuring altitudes and angular distances, constructed on the principle of the sextant, the graduations, however, being continued completely round the limb of the circle.—**Reflecting dial.** See *dial*.—**Reflecting galvanometer.** See *Thomson's mirror galvanometer*, under *galvanometer*.—**Reflecting goniometer.** See *goniometer*.—**Reflecting lamp**, a lamp with an upper reflector so arranged as to throw downward those rays of light which tend upward.—**Reflecting level.** (*a*) An instrument for determining a horizontal direction by looking at the reflection of an object at a distance. Thus, in Mariotte's level, the level is determined by bisecting the distance between the direct image of an object and its reflection in a sort of artificial horizon. In Cassini's level, a telescope hangs vertically, carrying before its object-glass a plane mirror inclined 45° to the line of sight. (*b*) An instrument in which a slow-moving bubble is viewed by reflection, so that the image of the middle of it can be seen by the side of the direct image of a distant object. Such are Abney's and Locke's levels, used by topographers. See *Locke level*, under *level*[1].—**Reflecting microscope.** See *microscope*.—**Reflecting power**, the power possessed by any surface of throwing off a greater or less proportion of incident heat. This power is a maximum for the polished metals and a minimum for a surface of lampblack; it is the reciprocal of the absorptive (and radiating) power.—**Reflecting quadrant.** See *quadrant*, 4.—**Reflecting sight**, in firearms, a reflecting surface placed at such an angle as to reflect to the eye light from one direction only. *E. H. Knight.*—**Reflecting telescope.** See *telescope*.

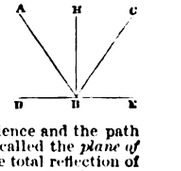
reflectingly (rē-flek′ting-li), *adv.* **1.** With reflection.—**2.** With censure; reproachfully; censoriously. [Rare.]

A great indiscretion in the archbishop of Dublin, who applied a story out of Tacitus very *reflectingly* on Mr. Harley. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xx.

reflection, reflexion (rē-flek′shon), *n.* [< ME. *reflexion*, *reflexioun*, < OF. *reflexion*, F. *réflexion*, *réflection* = Pr. *reflexio* = Sp. *reflexion* = Pg. *reflexão* = It. *riflessione*, < LL. *reflexio(n-)*, a bending or turning back, < L. *reflectere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** A bending back; a turning.

Crooked Erimanthus wyth hys manye turnynges and *reflexions* is consumed by the inhabytours with waterynge their ground. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 232.

2. The act of reflecting, or the state of being reflected; specifically, in *physics*, the change of direction which a ray of light, radiant heat, or sound experiences when it strikes upon a surface and is thrown back into the same medium from which it approached. Reflection follows two laws, viz.—(1) the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence; and (2) the reflected and incident rays are in the same plane with a normal to the surface. If DE represents the surface of a mirror and CB the incident ray, then IIBC is the *angle of incidence*, and HBA, equal to it, is the *angle of reflection*. This applies alike to sound, to radiant energy (heat and light), and also to a perfectly elastic body bounding from a perfectly elastic rigid surface. The plane passing through the perpendicular to the reflecting surface at the point of incidence and the path of the reflected ray of light or heat is called the *plane of reflection*. (See *mirror*, *echo*.) For the total reflection of rays when the critical angle is passed, see *refraction*.



Lights, by clear *reflection* multiplied
From many a mirror. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 268.

Reflection always accompanies refraction; and if one of these disappear, the other will disappear also.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 39.

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3. That which is produced by being reflected; an image given back from a reflecting surface.

As the sun in water we can bear,
Yet not the sun, but his *reflection*, there.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 137.

Mountain peak and village spire
Retain *reflection* of his fire.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 1.

The mind is like a double mirror, in which *reflexions* of self within self multiply themselves till they are undistinguishable. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 185.

4. The act of shining. [Rare.]

As whence the sun 'gins his *reflection*
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2. 25.

5. The turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive or continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; deliberation: as, a man much given to *reflection*.

Education begins the gentleman; but reading, good company, and *reflection* must finish him.
Locke. (*Allibone.*)

Where under heav'n is pleasure more pursued,
Or where does cold *reflection* less intrude?
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 8.

6. A mental process resulting from attentive or continued consideration; thought or opinion after deliberation.

A gentleman whose conversation and friendship furnish me still with some of the most agreeable *reflections* that result from my travels.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, Int., p. xxii.

He made very wise *reflections* and observations upon all I said. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 3.

"I am sorry, but I must do it; I am driven to it; every body has to do it; we must look at things as they are;" these are the *reflections* which lead men into violations of morality. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

7. A kind of self-consciousness resulting from an outward perception, whether directly or indirectly; the exercise of the internal sense; the perception of a modification of consciousness; the faculty of distinguishing between a datum of sense and a product of reason; the consideration of the limitations of knowledge, ignorance, and error, and of other unsatisfactory states as leading to knowledge of self; the discrimination between the subjective and objective aspects of feelings. The Latin word *reflexio* was first used as a term of psychology by Thomas Aquinas, who seems to intend no optical metaphor, but to conceive that consciousness is turned back upon itself by the reaction of the object of outward perception. According to Aquinas, pure thought in itself can know nothing of singulars, or particular things; but in perception there is a peculiar sense of reaction or reciprocation which he calls *reflection*, and this first makes us aware of the existence of actual singulars and also of thought as being an action; and this, according to him, is the first self-consciousness. Scotus accepted reflection, not as affording the first knowledge of singulars, but as a perception of what passes in the mind, and thus the original meaning of the term was modified. Walter Burleigh, who died in 1337, affords an illustration of this when he says that the thing without is apprehended before the passion which is in the soul, because the thing without is apprehended directly, and the passion of the soul only indirectly, by reflection. Ramus, in his dissertation on reflection, defines it as "the successive direction of the attention to several partial perceptions." A still further change of meaning had come about when Goclenius, in 1613, defined reflection as "the inward action of the soul, by which it recognizes both itself and its acts and ideas." The importance of the word in the English school of philosophy (Berkeley, Hume, etc.) may be said to be due entirely to its use by Locke, who explains it as follows:

The other fountain from which experience furnisheth the understanding with ideas is the perception of the operations of our own mind within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got; which operations, when the soul comes to reflect on and consider, do furnish the understanding with another set of ideas, which could not be had from things without; and such are perception, thinking, doubting, believing, reasoning, knowing, willing, and all the different actings of our own minds; which we being conscious of, and observing in ourselves, do from these receive into our understandings as distinct ideas as we do from bodies affecting our senses. This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself; and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense. But as I call the other sensation, so I call this *reflection*, the ideas it affords being such only as the mind gets by reflecting on its own operations within itself. By *reflection*, then, in the following part of this discourse, I would be understood to mean that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them; by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. 4.

Reid endeavored to revive the Ramist use of the word, for which he is condemned by Hamilton. Kant, in his use of the term, returns to something like the Thomist view, for he makes it a mode of consciousness by which we are made aware whether knowledge is sensuous or not. Kant makes use of the term *reflection* to denote a mode of consciousness in which we distinguish between the relations of concepts and the corresponding relations of the objects of the concepts. Thus, two concepts may be different, and yet it may be conceived that their objects are identical; or two concepts may be identical, and yet it may be conceived that their objects (say, two drops of water) are different. Mr. Shadworth Hodgson, in his "Philosophy of Reflection," 1878, uses the term to denote one of three fundamental modes of consciousness, namely that in which the objective and subjective aspects of what is present are discriminated without being separated as person and thing.

The faculty by which I place the comparison of representations in general by the side of the faculty to which they belong, and by which I determine whether they are compared with each other as belonging to the pure understanding or to sensuous intuition, I call transcendental *reflection*.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 261.

The particular *reflection* that states of consciousness are things, or that the Subject is its Objects, constitutes . . . the reflective mode of consciousness. . . . Perception . . . is the rudimentary function in *reflection* as well as in primary consciousness; and reflective conception is a derivative from it. *S. Hodgson*, Philosophy of Reflection, i. 2, § 3.

8†. That which corresponds to and reflects something in the mind or in the nature of any one.

As if folkes complexiouns [constitutions, temperaments] Make hem dreme of *reflexiouns*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 22.

9. Reproach cast; censure; criticism.

To suppose any Books of Scripture to be lost which contained any necessary Points of Faith is a great *Reflexion* on Divine Providence. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ii.

He bore all their weakness and prejudice, and returned not *reflection* for *reflection*.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

10. In *anat.*: (*a*) Duplication; the folding of a part, as a membrane, upon itself; a bending back or complete deflection. (*b*) That which is reflected; a fold: as, a *reflection* of the peritoneum forming a mesentery.—**11.** In *zoöl.*, a play of color which changes in different lights: as, the *reflections* of the iridescent plumage of a humming-bird. *Coues.*—**Axis of reflection.** See *axis*[1].—**Logical reflection.** See *logical*.—**Point of reflection.** See *point*[1].—**Total reflection.** See *refraction*[1]. =**Syn. 5.** Rumination, cogitation.—**6.** See *remark*[1], *n.*

reflection† (rē-flek'shon), *v. t.* [< *reflection*, *n.*] To reflect. [Rare.]

But, *reflectioning* apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xxi.

reflectionist (rē-flek'shon-ist), *n.* [< *reflection* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Shadworth Hodgson's philosophy of reflection. The doctrine is that a power of perceiving the relations of subjective and objective aspects and elements is the highest mode of consciousness.

reflective (rē-flek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *réflectif;* as *reflect* + *-ive*. Cf. *reflexive*.] **1.** Throwing back rays or images; giving reflections; reflecting.

In the *reflective* stream the sighing bride
Viewing her charms impair'd. *Prior.*

A mirror . . . of the dimensions of a muffin, and about as *reflective*. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 62.

2. Taking cognizance of the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection; capable of exercising thought or judgment.

Forc'd by *reflective* Reason, I confess
That human Science is uncertain Guess.
Prior, Solomon, i.

His perceptive and *reflective* faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development.
Motley. (*Webster.*)

3. Having a tendency to or characterized by reflection.

The Greeks are not *reflective*, but perfect in their senses and in their health, with the finest physical organization in the world. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 23.

Several persons having the true dramatic feeling . . . were overborne by the *reflective*, idyllic fashion which then began to prevail in English verse.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 2.

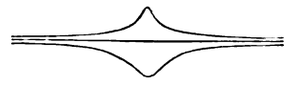
4. Devoted to reflection; containing reflections. [Rare.]—**5.** In *gram.*, reflexive.—**Reflective faculties**, in *phren.*, a division of the intellectual faculties, comprising the two so-called organs of comparison and causality.—**Reflective judgment**, in the *Kantian terminology*, that kind of judgment that mounts from the particular to the general.

reflectively (rē-flek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a reflective manner; by reflection, in any sense of that word.

reflectiveness (rē-flek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflective.

The meditative lyric appeals to a profounder *reflectiveness*, which is feelingly alive to the full pathos of life, and to all the mystery of sorrow.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 118.

reflectoire (ref-lek-twor'), *n.* [< F. *réflectoire;* as *reflect* + *-ory.*] A geometrical surface whose form is that of the appearance of a horizontal plane seen through a layer of water with air above it.—**Reflectoire curve**, a curve which is a central vertical section of the surface called a reflectoire. It is a curve of the fourth order and sixth class, having a tacnode on the surface of the water at infinity, and a double point at the eye.


Reflectoire.

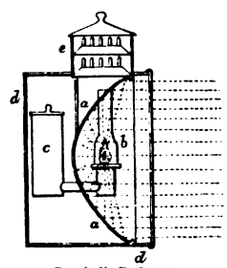
reflector (rē-flek'tor), *n.* [= F. *réflecteur;* as *reflect* + *-or*[1].] **1.** One who reflects or considers.

There is scarce anything that nature has made, or that men do suffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occasion of an aspiring meditation. *Boyle*, On Colours.

2. One who casts reflections; a censurer.

This answerer has been pleased to find fault with about a dozen passages; . . . the *reflector* is entirely mistaken, and forces interpretations which never once entered into the writer's head. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Apol.

3. That which reflects. Specifically—(*a*) A polished surface of metal or any other suitable material, used for the purpose of reflecting rays of light, heat, or sound in any required direction. Reflectors may be either plane or curvilinear; of the former the common mirror is a familiar example. Curvilinear reflectors admit of a great variety of forms, according to the purposes for which they are employed: they may be either convex or concave, spherical, elliptical, parabolic, or hyperbolic, etc. The parabolic form is perhaps the most generally serviceable, being used for many purposes of illumination as well as for various highly important philosophical instruments. Its property is to reflect, in parallel lines, all rays diverging from the focus of the parabola, and conversely. A series of parabolic mirrors, by which the rays from one or more lamps were reflected in a parallel beam, so as to render the light visible at a great distance, was the arrangement generally employed in lighthouses previous to the invention of the Fresnel lamp, or dioptric light. The annexed cut is a section of a ship's lantern fitted with an Argand lamp and parabolic reflector. *a a* is the reflector, *b* the lamp, situated in the focus of the polished concave paraboloid, *c* the oil-cistern, *d* the outer frame of the lantern, and *e* the chimney for the escape of the products of combustion. (*b*) A reflecting telescope, the speculum of which is an example of the converse application of the parabolic reflector, the parallel rays proceeding from a distant body being in this case concentrated into the focus of the reflector. See *telescope*, and cut under *catoptric*.


Parabolic Reflector.

Reflectors have been made as large as six feet in aperture, the greatest being that of Lord Rosse.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 68.

Double-cone reflector, a form of ventilating-reflector, connected with a chandelier or a similar device for supplying artificial light: used in the ceiling of a hall or other place of public assembly.—**Parabolic reflector**, a reflector of paraboloidal shape: used either for concentrating rays upon an object at the focus, as in the microscope, or, with a light at the focus, for reflecting the rays in parallel lines to form a beam of light, as in lighthouse and some other lanterns. See def. 3, and cut above.

reflectory (rē-flek'tō-ri), *a.* [< *reflect* + *-ory.*] Capable of being reflected.

reflet (F. pron. rē-flā'), *n.* [F., reflection, < L. *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Brilliancy of surface, as in metallic luster or glaze on pottery, especially when having an iridescent or many-colored flash.

A full crimson tint with a brilliant metallic *reflet* or iridescence. *J. C. Robinson*, S. K. Spec. Ex., p. 421.

2. A piece of pottery having such a glaze, especially a tile: sometimes used attributively.

There is in this place an enormous *reflet* tile. . . . The *reflet* tiles in which a copper tint is prominent.
S. G. W. Benjamin, Persia and the Persians, pp. 285, 287.

Reflet métallique. See *metallic luster*, under *luster*[2], 2.—**Reflet nacré**, a luster having an iridescent appearance like that of mother-of-pearl.

reflex (rē-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** To bend back; turn back.

A dog lay, . . . his head *reflext* upon his tail.
J. Gregory, Posthuma, p. 118.

2†. To reflect; cast or throw, as light; let shine.

May never glorious sun *reflex* his beams
Upon the country where you make abode.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 87.

reflex (rē'fleks or rē-fleks'), *a.* [< L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, reflect: see *reflect*.] **1.** Thrown or turned backward; having a backward direction; reflective; reactive.

A *reflex* act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions. *Sir M. Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, do evince by a *reflex* argument that it is the workmanship, not of blind mechanism or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent.
Bentley.

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2. In *painting*, illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.—**3.** In *biol.*, bent back; reflexed.—**Reflex action, motion,** or **movement,** in *physiol.*, those comparatively simple actions of the nervous system in which a stimulus is transmitted along sensory nerves to a nerve-center, from which again it is reflected along efferent nerves to call into play some muscular, glandular, or other activity. These actions are performed involuntarily, and often unconsciously, as the contraction of the pupil of the eye when exposed to strong light.

There is another *action*, namely, that of aggregation, which in certain cases may be called *reflex*, and it is the only known instance in the vegetable kingdom.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 242.

Reflex movements have slightly more of the appearance of a purposive character than automatic movements, though this is in many cases very vague and ill-defined.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 594.

Reflex angle. See *angle*[3], 1.—**Reflex epilepsy,** epilepsy dependent on some peripheral irritation, as a nasal polypus.—**Reflex excitation,** muscular movement produced by the irritation of an efferent nerve.—**Reflex neuralgia,** neuralgia dependent on a source of irritation in some more or less distant part.—**Reflex paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Reflex perception.** (*a*) Consciousness of our states of mind; reflection; internal sense; self-consciousness. (*b*) A sensation supposed to be produced by the irritation of an efferent or motor nerve: but the existence of the phenomenon is denied.—**Reflex science,** the science of science; logic.—**Reflex sense,** the power of perceiving relations among objects of imagination. This term, in the form *reflected sense*, was introduced by Shaftesbury, with whom, however, it merely means secondary sensation, or a sensation produced by ideas. Hutcheson modified the meaning and form of the expression.—**Reflex theory,** any one of the theories proposed to account for or explain the phenomena of reflex action in physiology.—**Reflex vision,** vision by means of reflected light, as from mirrors.—**Reflex zenith-tube,** an instrument used at Greenwich to observe the transit of γ Draconis in an artificial horizon, that star coming nearly to the zenith at that observatory.

reflex (rē'fleks, formerly also rē-fleks'), *n.* [< F. *réflexe* = Sp. *reflejo* = Pg. *reflexo* = It. *riflesso*, a reflex, reflection, < L. *reflexus*, a bending back, a recess, < *reflectere*, pp. *reflexus*, bend back: see *reflect*, *reflex*, *v.*] **1.** Reflection; an image produced by reflection.

Yon grey is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 20.

To cut across the *reflex* of a star.
Wordsworth, Influence of Natural Objects (ed. of 1842; [in ed. of 1820, *reflection*).

Like the *reflex* of the moon
Seen in a wave under green leaves.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

2. A mere copy; an adapted form: as, a Middle Latin *reflex* of an Old French word.—**3.** Light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade; hence, in *painting*, the illumination of one body or a part of it by light reflected from another body represented in the same piece. See *reflected light*, under *reflected*.

Yet, since your light hath once enlumind me,
With my *reflex* yours shall encreased be.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvi.

4. Same as *reflex action* (which see, under *reflex*, *a.*).

These *reflexes* are caused by mechanical irritation of the pleural surface. *Medical News*, LII. 496.

Abdominal reflex. See *abdominal*.—**Cornea-reflex,** winking on irritation of the cornea.—**Cremasteric reflex,** contraction of the cremaster muscle on stimulation of the skin on the inside of the thigh.—**Deep reflexes,** reflexes developed by percussion of tendons or bones, as the knee-jerk.—**Epigastric reflex,** irritation of the skin in the fifth or sixth intercostal space on the side of the chest, causing a contraction of the highest fibers of the rectus abdominis muscle.—**Gluteal reflex,** contraction of the gluteal muscles, due to irritation of the skin of the nates. The center is in the spinal cord in the region of the fourth or fifth lumbar nerve.—**Knee-reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Paradoxical pupilary reflex,** the dilatation of the pupil on stimulation of the retina by light. Also called *paradoxical pupilary reaction*.—**Patellar-tendon reflex.** Same as *knee-jerk*.—**Plantar reflex,** the reflex action producing movements in toes and foot evoked by tickling the sole of the foot. Also called *sole-reflex*.—**Pupilary light-reflex,** the contraction of the pupil when light falls on the retina. The action is bilateral, both pupils contracting though only one retina is stimulated. The paradoxical pupilary reflex or reaction is the dilatation of the pupil when light falls on the retina: it occurs in rare abnormal states.—**Pupilary skin-reflex,** the dilatation of the pupil on more or less intense stimulation of the skin. The motor path is through the cervical sympathetic.—**Reflex-center,** the collection of nerve-cells or nucleus in the brain in which the afferent sensory impulse becomes changed to the efferent motor impulse.—**Scapular reflex** contraction of the posterior axillary fold, due to irritation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Sole-reflex.** Same as *plantar reflex*.—**Spinal reflexes,** such reflex actions as have their centers in the spinal cord.—**Superficial reflexes,** such reflexes as are developed from skin-stimulation, as the plantar, cremasteric, abdominal, or other reflexes.—**Tendon-reflex.** Same as *myotatic contraction* (which see, under *myotatic*).

reflexed (rē-flekst'), *a.* [< *reflex*, *v.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*, bent abruptly backward: said of petals, sepals, leaf-veins, etc.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, bent back or up; reflex.—**3.** In *her.*, curved twice: same as *bowed*, but applied especially to the chain secured to the collar of a beast, which often takes an S-curve. Also *reflected*.—**Reflexed antennæ,** antennæ carried constantly bent back over the head and body.—**Reflexed ovipositor,** an ovipositor which is turned back so as to lie on the upper surface of the abdomen, as in certain *Chalcididæ*.

reflexibility (rē-flek-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réflexibilité* = Sp. *reflexibilidad* = Pg. *reflexibilidade* = It. *reflessibilità*; as *reflexible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being reflexible, or capable of being reflected: as, the *reflexibility* of light-rays.

Reflexibility of Rays is their disposition to be reflected or turned back into the same Medium from any other Medium upon whose surface they fall.
Newton, Opticks, I. i. 3.

reflexible (rē-flek'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *réflexible* = Sp. *reflexible* = Pg. *reflexivel* = It. *reflessibile*; as *reflex*, *v.*, + *-ible* (cf. *flexible*).] Capable of being reflected or thrown back.

Rays are more or less *reflexible* which are turned back more or less easily. *Newton*, Opticks, I. i. 3.

reflexion, *n.* See *reflection*.

reflexity (rē-flek'si-ti), *n.* [< *reflex*, *a.*, + *-ity*.] The capacity of being reflected. [Rare.]

reflexive (rē-flek'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *reflexif*, F. *réflexif* = Pr. *reflexiu* = Sp. Pg. *reflexivo* = It. *reflessivo*, *riflessivo*, < L. *reflexus*, pp. of *reflectere*, bend backward: see *reflect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Reflective; bending or turning backward; having respect to something past.

Assurance *reflexive* . . . cannot be a divine faith.
Hammond, Pract. Catechism, i. § 3.

The *reflexive* power of flame is nearly the same as that of tracing-paper. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 413.

2. Capable of reflection; reflective.

In general, brute animals are of such a nature as is devoid of that free and *reflexive* reason which is requisite to acquired art and consultation.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, iii. 13.

3†. Casting or containing a reflection or censure.

I would fain know what man almost there is that does not resent an ugly *reflexive* word. *South*, Sermons, X. vi.

Reflexive verb, in *gram.*, a verb of which the action turns back upon the subject, or which has for its direct object a pronoun representing its agent or subject: as, I *bethought myself;* the witness *forswore himself*. Pronouns of this class are called *reflexive pronouns*, and in English are generally compounds with *self;* though such examples as he *bethought him* how he should act also occur.

I do *repent me*, as it is an evil,
And take the shame with joy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 35.

II. *n.* A reflexive verb or pronoun.

What I wish to say is, that the *reflexive* which serves to express the passive is a causal *reflexive*.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 209.

reflexively (rē-flek'siv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a reflexive manner; in a direction backward: as, to meditate *reflexively* upon one's course.—**2.** In *gram.*, after the manner of a reflexive verb.—**3†.** Reflectingly; slightingly; with censure.

Ay, but he spoke slightly and *reflexively* of such a lady.
South, Sermons, VI. iii.

reflexiveness (rē-flek'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reflexive.

reflexly (rē'fleks-li or rē-fleks'li), *adv.* In a reflex manner.

reflexogenic (rē-flek-sō-jen'ik), *a.* [< L. *reflexus*, reflex (see *reflex*, *a.*), + *-genus*, producing: see *-genic*.] Producing an increased tendency to reflex motions.

refloat† (rē-flōt'), *n.* [< *re-* + *float*, after F. *reflot*, reflux, ebb: see *float*.] A flowing back; reflux; ebb.

Of which kind we conceive the main float and *refloat* of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 907.

reflorescence (rē-flō-res'ens), *n.* [< L. *reflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again, < *re-*, again, + *florescere*, begin to bloom: see *flourish*. Cf. *reflourish*.] A blossoming anew; reflowering.

Nor can we, it is apprehended, peruse the account of the flowering rod of Aaron . . . without being led to reflect on the ascertainment of the Melchisedekian priesthood to the person of Christ, by the *reflorescence* of that mortal part which he drew from the stem of Jesse.
Horne, Works, IV. xvi.

reflourish (rē-flur'ish), *v. i.* [< OF. *refleuriss-*, stem of certain parts of *refleurir*, *reflorir*, *refleurir*, F. *refleurir* = It. *rifiorire*, < L. **reflorere*, bloom again (cf. Sp. Pg. *reflorecer*, < L. *reflorescere*, begin to bloom again), < *re-*, again, + *florere*, bloom: see *flourish*.] To revive, flourish, or bloom anew.

For Israel to *reflourish*, and take new life by the influxes of the Holy Spirit. *Waterland*, Works, III. 421.

reflow (rē-flō'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *flow*, *v.*] To flow back; ebb.

When any one blessed spirit rejoices, his joy goes round the whole society; and then all their rejoicings in his joy *reflow* upon and swell and multiply it.
J. Scott, Christian Life, I. iii. § 3.

reflow (rē-flō'), *n.* [< *reflow*, *v.*] A reflux; a flowing back; refluence; ebb.

reflower (rē-flou'ėr), *v.* [< *re-* + *flower*, *v.* Cf. *reflorescence*, *reflourish*.] **I.** *intrans.* To flower again.

II. *trans.* To cause to flower or bloom again.

Her footing makes the ground all fragrant-fresh;
Her sight *re-flowres* th' Arabian Wildernes.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

reflowing (rē-flō'ing), *n.* A flowing back; reflux.

By . . . working upon our spirits they can moderate as they please the violence of our passions, which are nothing but the flowings and *reflowings* of our spirits to and fro from our hearts.
J. Scott, Christian Life, II. vii. § 10.

refluence (ref'lö-ens), *n.* [< *refluen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** A flowing back; reflux; ebb.—**2.** A backward movement.

Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a *refluence* back, and two doubles forward.
Greene, James the Fourth, iv.

refluency (ref'lö-en-si), *n.* [As *refluence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refluence*.

All things sublunary move continually in an interchangeable flowing and *refluencie*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. 2.

refluent (ref'lö-ent), *a.* [= F. *refluant* = Sp. Pg. *refluente* = It. *rifluente*, < L. *refluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *refluere* (> It. *rifluire* = Sp. Pg. *refluir* = F. *refluer*), flow back, < L. *re-*, back, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Flowing or surging back; ebbing: as, the *refluent* tide.

And *refluent* through the pass of fear
The battle's tide was poured.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 18.

And in haste the *refluent* ocean
Fled away from the shore, and left the line of the sandbeach
Covered with waifs of the tide.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 5.

refluous† (ref'lö-us), *a.* [= It. *refluo*, < L. *refluus*, flowing back, < *refluere*, flow back: see *refluent*.] Flowing back; refluent; ebbing.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any reciprocall or *refluous* tide out of the Dead Sea. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. i. 17. (*Davies*.)

reflux (rē'fluks), *n.* [< *reflux* = Sp. *reflujo* = F. Pg. *refluxo* = It. *riflusso*, < ML. **refluxus*, a flowing back, ebb, < L. *refluere*, pp. *refluxus*, flow back: see *refluent*.] A flowing back: as, the flux and *reflux* of the tides.

If man were out of the world, who were then to search out the causes of the flux and *reflux* of the sea, and the hidden virtue of the magnet?
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

There will be disputes among its neighbours, and some of these will prevail at one time and some at another, in the perpetual flux and *reflux* of human affairs.
Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

The old miracle of the Greek proverb, . . . which adopted the *reflux* of rivers towards their fountains as the liveliest type of the impossible. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

reflux-valve (rē'fluks-valv), *n.* An automatic valve designed to prevent reflux; a back-pressure valve. *E. H. Knight*.

refocillate† (rē-fos'i-lāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *refocillatus*, pp. of *refocillare* (> It. *rifocillare*, *refocillare* = Sp. *refocilar* = Pg. *refocillar*), warm into life again, revive, revivify, < L. *re-*, again, + *focillare*, *focillari*, revive by warmth, cherish, < *focus*, a hearth, fireplace: see *focus*.] To warm into life again; revive; refresh; reinvigorate.

The first view thereof did even *refocillate* my spirits.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 110.

refocillation† (rē-fos-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *refocilacion* = Pg. *refocillação*, < LL. as if **refocillatio(n-)*, < *refocillare*, refocillate: see *refocillate*.] The act of refocillating or imparting new vigor; restoration of strength by refreshment; also, that which causes such restoration.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*, a composure comfortable and restorative.
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

refold (rē-fōld'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fold*[1].] To fold again.

refolded (rē-fōl'ded), *a.* In *entom.*, replicate: noting the wings when fluted or folded longitudinally, like a fan, and then turned back on themselves, as in the earwigs.

refoot (rē-fūt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *foot*.] To repair by supplying with a new foot, as a boot or a stocking.

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reforest (rē-for′est), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *forest.*] To replant with forest-trees; restore to the condition of forest or woodland; reafforest.

Within the last twenty years, France has *reforested* about two hundred and fifty thousand acres of mountain-lands. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 228.

The *reforesting* of the denuded areas in the lower hills. *Nature*, XXXVII. 467.

reforestation (rē-for-es-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *reforest* + *-ation.*] The act or process of reforesting; replanting with forest-trees.

Quite recently districts have been enclosed for *reforestation*, and the eucalyptus and other trees have been planted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 93.

reforge (rē-fôrj′), *v. t.* [= F. *reforger;* as *re-* + *forge.*] To forge or form again; hence, to fabricate or fashion anew; make over.

The kyngdome of God receiueth none but suche as be *reforged* and chaunged according to this paterne. *J. Udall*, On Luke xviii.

reforger (rē-fôr′jėr), *n.* One who reforges; one who makes over.

But Christe, beyng a newe *reforger* of the olde lawe, in stede of burnte offreyng did substitute charitee. *J. Udall*, On Luke xxiv.

reform (rē-fôrm′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *refourm;* < ME. *reformen, refourmen* (= D. *reformeren* = G. *reformiren* = Sw. *reformera* = Dan. *reformere*), < OF. *reformer, refurmer, refformer, reffourmer*, form anew, reform, rectify, etc., F. *reformer*, form anew, *réformer*, reform, rectify, correct, reduce, put on half-pay, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reformar* = It. *riformare*, reform, < L. *reformare*, form anew, remodel, remold, transform, metamorphose, change, alter, amend, reform (as manners or discipline), < *re-*, again, + *formare*, form: see *form.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To form again or anew; remake; reconstruct; renew. [In this, the original sense, and in the following sense, usually with a full pronunciation of the prefix, and sometimes written distinctively *re-form.*]

Then carppez to syr Gawan the knyȝt in the grene, "*Refourme* we oure forwardes [covenants], er we fyrre passe." *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 377.

And right so in the same forme,
In flesshe and bloud he shall *reforme*,
Whan time cometh, the quicke and dede.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

Beholde the buyldynge of the towre; yf it be well I am contente, and yf ony thynge be amysse yt shall be *refourmed* after your deuyse. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxiii.

She saw the bees lying dead in heaps. . . . She could render back no life; she could set not a muscle in motion; she could *re-form* not a filament of a wing. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

Napoleon was humbled; the map of Europe was *re-formed* on a plan which showed a respect for territorial rights, and a just recognition both of the earnings of force and of the growth of ideas. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 287.

2. To restore to the natural or regular order or arrangement: as, to *reform* broken or scattered troops.

In accustoming officers to seek all opportunities for *re-forming* dispersed men at the earliest possible moment. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 354.

Then came the command to *re-form* the battalion. *The Century*, XXXVII. 409.

3. To restore to a former and better state, or to bring from a bad to a good state; change from worse to better; improve by alteration, rearrangement, reconstruction, or abolition of defective parts or imperfect conditions, or by substitution of something better; amend; correct: as, to *reform* a profligate man; to *reform* corrupt manners or morals; to *reform* the corrupt orthography of English or French.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to *reform*
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees
That lie too heavy on the commonwealth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 78.

In the Beginning of his Reign, he refined and *reformed* the Laws of the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

When Men have no mind to be *reformed*, they must have some Terms of Reproach to fasten upon those who go about to do it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

Reforming men's conduct without *reforming* their natures is impossible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 384.

4. To abandon, remove, or abolish for something better. [Rare.]

1 *Play.* I hope we have reformed that [bombastic acting] indifferently with us, sir.
Hamlet. O, *reform* it altogether. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 40.

5†. To mend, in a physical sense; repair.

He gave towardes the *reforming* of that church [St. Helen's] five hundred markes. *Stowe*, Survey of London, p. 181.

6. To correct. [Rare.]

The prophet Esay also saith, "Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord, or who is of His council to teach Him?" *Becon*, Works, ii. 39. (*Davies.*)

To reform an instrument, in *law*, to adjudge that it be read and taken differently from what it is expressed, as when it was drawn without correctly expressing the intent of the parties. = **Syn.** 3. *Improve, Better*, etc. (see *amend*), repair, reclaim, remodel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form again; get into order or line again; resume order, as troops or a procession. [In this use treated as in I., 1, above.] —2. To abandon that which is evil or corrupt and return to that which is good; change from worse to better; be amended or redeemed.

Experience shows that the Turk never has *reformed*, and reason, arguing from experience, will tell us that the Turk never can *reform*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 422.

reform (rē-fôrm′), *n.* [= D. *reforme* = G. Sw. Dan. *reform;* < F. *réforme* = Sp. Pg. *reforma* = It. *riforma*, reform; from the verb.] Any proceeding which either brings back a better order of things or reconstructs the present order to advantage; amendment of what is defective, vicious, depraved, or corrupt; a change from worse to better; reformation: as, to introduce *reforms* in sanitary matters; to be an advocate of *reform*.

A variety of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of *reform*, were suddenly produced. *Pitt*, Speech on Parliamentary Reform, May 7, 1783.

Great changes and new manners have occur'd,
And blest *reforms*. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 804.

Our fervent wish, and we will add our sanguine hope, is that we may see such a *reform* of the House of Commons as may render its votes the express image of the opinion of the middle orders of Britain. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

Revolution means merely transformation, and is accomplished when an entirely new principle is—either with force or without it—put in the place of an existing state of things. *Reform*, on the other hand, is when the principle of the existing state of things is continued, and only developed to more logical or just consequences. The means do not signify. A reform may be carried out by bloodshed, and a revolution in the profoundest tranquillity. *Lassalle*, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 66.

Ballot reform, reform in the manner of voting in popular elections. Since about 1887 several of the United States have passed laws designed to promote secrecy in voting, to discourage corruption at elections, and to provide for an exclusively official ballot; these laws are modeled more or less on the so-called Australian system in elections.—**Civil-service reform,** in *U. S. politics*, reform in the administration of the civil service of the United States; more generally, reform in the administration of the entire public service, federal, State, and local. The main objects of this reform are the abolition of abuses of patronage and the spoils system, discouragement of the interference of office-holders in active politics, abolition of arbitrary appointments to and removals from office, qualification by competitive examination for appointment to all offices of a clerical nature, and promotion for merit. Since the passage of the Civil-service Act in 1871 this reform has been one of the leading questions for public discussion. See *Civil-service Act* (under *civil*) and *spoils system* (under *spoil*).—**Reform Act.** See *Reform Bill.*—**Reform Bill,** specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a bill for the purpose of enlarging the number of voters in elections for members of the House of Commons, and of removing inequalities in representation. The first of these bills, passed in 1832 by the Liberals after a violent struggle, and often called specifically The Reform Bill, disfranchised many rotten boroughs, gave increased representation to the large towns, and enlarged the number of the holders of county and borough franchise. The effect of the second Reform Bill, passed by the Conservatives in 1867, was in the direction of a more democratic representation, and the same tendency was further shown in the Franchise Bill (see *franchise*) passed by the Liberals in 1884.—**Reform school,** a reformatory. [U. S.]—**Spelling reform.** See *spelling.*—**Tariff reform.** See *tariff.* = **Syn.** *Amendment*, etc. See *reformation.*

reformable (rē-fôr′ma-bl), *a.* [< ME. *reformable*, < OF. *reformable*, F. *réformable* = Sp. *reformable* = Pg. *reformavel* = It. *riformabile*, < ML. **reformabilis*, < L. *reformare*, reform: see *reform, v.*] Capable of being reformed; inclined to reform.

Yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be *reformabyll* and corrigabill by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A seruaunt not *reformable*, that
Takes to his charge no heede,
Ofte tymes falleth to pouertye;
In wealth he may not byde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Woman [Eliz. Young], I have sued for thee indeed, and I promise thee, if thou wilt be *reformable*, my Lord will be good unto thee. *Foxe*, Martyrs, III. 769, an. 1558.

reformade† (ref-ọr-mād′), *n.* [Appar. an Anglicization of *reformado.*] A reduced or dismissed officer; a disbanded or non-effective soldier.

They also that rode *Reformades*, and that came down to see the Battle, they shouted . . . and sung. [Marginal note by author, "The *Reformades* joy."] *Bunyan*, Holy War, p. 128.

reformado† (ref-ọr-mā′dō), *n.* and *a.* [< Sp. *reformado* = Pg. *reformado* = It. *riformato* = F. *réformé*, reformed, reduced, < L. *reformatus*, pp. of *reformare*, reform, refashion, amend: see *reform, v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A monk who demands or favors the reform of his order.

Amongst others, this was one of Celestin the pope's caveats for his new *reformadoes*. *Weever.* (*Latham.*)

2. A military officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank and perhaps his pay; also, generally, an officer without a command.

He had . . . writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decayed, ruinous, worm-eaten gentlemen of the round. . . . Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

II. *a.* 1. Penitent; reformed; devoted to reformation.

Venus, and all her naked Loves,
The *reformado* nymph removes.
Fenton, The Fair Nun.

2. Pertaining to or in the condition of a reformado; hence, inferior, degraded.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black-friars are to White,
In rule and order, yet I grant
You are a *reformado* saint.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 116.

reformalize† (rē-fôr′ma-līz), *v. i.* [Irreg. < *reform* + *-al* + *-ize;* or < *re-* + *formalize.*] To make pretension to improvement or to formal correctness.

Christ's doctrine [is] pure, correcting all the unpure glosses of the *reformalizing* Pharisees. *Loe*, Blisse of Brightest Beauty (1614), p. 25. (*Latham.*)

reformation (ref-ọr-mā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *reformacion, reformation*, F. *réformation* = Pr. *reformacio* = Sp. *reformacion* = Pg. *reformação* = It. *riformazione*, < L. *reformatio(n-)*, a reforming, amending, reformation, transformation, < *reformare*, pp. *reformatus*, reform: see *reform, v.*] 1. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order: as, the *reformation* of a column of troops into a hollow square. [In this literal sense usually pronounced rē-fôr-mā′shọn, and sometimes written distinctively with a hyphen.]

2. The act of reforming what is defective or evil, or the state of being reformed; correction or amendment, as of life or manners, or of a government.

I would rather thinke (sauing *reformacion* of other better learned) that this Tharsis . . . were rather some other countrey in the south partes of the world then this Tharsis of Cilicia. *R. Eden*, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 8.

Never was such a sudden scholar made;
Never came *reformation* in a flood
With such a heady currance, scouring faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 33.

God has set before me two great objects, the suppression of the slave trade and the *reformation* of manners. *Wilberforce*, Journal, Oct. 28, 1787 (Life, v.).

Specifically, with the definite article—3. [*cap.*] The great religious revolution in the sixteenth century, which led to the establishment of the Protestant churches. The Reformation assumed different aspects and resulted in alterations of discipline or doctrine more or less fundamental in different countries and in different stages of its progress. Various reformers of great influence, as Wyclif and Huss, had appeared before the sixteenth century, but the Reformation proper began nearly simultaneously in Germany under the lead of Luther and in Switzerland under the lead of Zwingli. The chief points urged by the Reformers were the need of justification by faith, the use and authority of the Scriptures and the right of private judgment in their interpretation, and the abandonment of the doctrine of transubstantiation, the adoration of the Virgin Mary and saints, the supremacy of the Pope, and various other doctrines and rites regarded by the Reformers as unscriptural. In the German Reformation the leading features were the publication at Wittenberg of Luther's ninety-five theses against indulgences in 1517, the excommunication of Luther in 1520, his testimony before the Diet of Worms in 1521, the spread of the principles in many of the German states, as Hesse, Saxony, and Brandenburg, and the opposition to them by the emperor, the Diet and Confession of Augsburg in 1530, and the prolonged struggle between the Protestants and the Catholics, ending with comparative religious equality in the Peace of Passau in 1552. The Reformation spread in Switzerland under Zwingli and Calvin, in France, Hungary, Bohemia, the Scandinavian countries, Low Countries, etc. In Scotland it was introduced by Knox about 1560. In England it led in the reign of Henry VIII. to the abolition of the papal supremacy and the liberation from papal control of the Church of England, which, after a short Roman Catholic reaction under Mary, was firmly established under Elizabeth. In many countries the Reformation occasioned an increased strength and zeal in the Roman Catholic Church sometimes called the *Counter-Reformation*. The term *Reformation* as applied to this movement is not of course accepted by Roman Catholics, who use it only with some word of qualification.

Prophesies and Forewarnings . . . sent before of God, by divers and sundry good men, long before the time of Luther, which foretold and prophesied of this *Reformation* of the Church to come. *Foxe*, Martyrs (ed. 1684), II. 43.

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Festival of the Reformation, an annual commemoration in Germany, and among Lutherans generally, of the nailing of the ninety-five theses on the doors of the Castle church at Wittenberg on October 31st, 1517.—**Reformation of the calendar,** the institution of the Gregorian calendar. See *calendar.*—**Syn. 2.** *Amendment, Reform, Reformation. Amendment* may be of any degree, however small; *reform* applies to something more thorough, and *reformation* to that which is most important, thorough, and lasting of all. Hence, when we speak of temperance *reform*, we dignify it less than when we call it temperance *reformation*. Moral *reform*, religious *reformation*; temporary *amendment* or *reform*, permanent *reformation*. *Reform* represents the state more often than *reformation*.

reformative (rē-fôr′mā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *reformativo;* as *reform* + *-ative.*] Forming again; having the property of renewing form.

reformatory (rē-fôr′mā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réformatoire* = Sp. Pg. *reformatorio;* as *reform* + *-atory.*] **I.** *a.* Having a tendency to reform or renovate; reformative.—**Reformatory school,** a reformatory. See II.

II. *n.*; pl. *reformatories* (-riz). An institution for the reception and reformation of youths who have already begun a career of vice or crime. Reformatories, or reformatory schools, are, in Great Britain, identical in character with certified industrial schools, admission to either being determined by differences of age and criminality, and they differ from ragged schools in so far as they are supported by the state, and receive only such children or youths as are under judicial sentence.

reformed (rē-fôrmd′), *p. a.* [Early mod. E. also *reformed;* < *reform* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Corrected; amended; restored to a better or to a good state: as, a *reformed* profligate; *reformed* spelling.

Very noble and *reformed* knight, by the words of your letter I understood howe quickly ye medicine of my writing came to your heart.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 181.

2†. Deprived of rank or position, or reduced in pay. See *reformado,* 2.—**Captain reformed**†. See *captain.*—**Reformed Bernardines.** See *Feuillant,* 1.—**Reformed Church.** (*a*) A general name for the Protestant bodies on the continent of Europe which trace their origin to the Swiss reformation under Zwingli and Calvin, as distinguished from the Lutheran Church. In France the Reformed were known as Huguenots. In the Netherlands the Arminians afterward separated from the Calvinists (Gomarists). In Germany, after 1817, the greater part of the Reformed and Lutherans combined to form the United Evangelical Church. Specifically—(*b*) In the United States: (1) The Reformed (Dutch) Church in America, growing out of a union among the Dutch churches in America in 1770 and finally perfected in 1812. The territory of the denomination was at first limited to the States of New York and New Jersey and a small part of Pennsylvania, but was gradually extended to the West. The affairs of each congregation are managed by a consistory, consisting of elders and deacons chosen for two years. The elders, with the pastor, receive and dismiss members and exercise discipline; the deacons have charge of the alms. Both together are ex officio trustees of the church, hold its property, and call its minister. Ex-elders and ex-deacons constitute what is called the Great Consistory, which may be summoned to give advice in important matters. The minister and one elder from each congregation in a certain district constitute a classis, which supervises spiritual concerns in that district. Four ministers and four elders from each classis in a larger district make a Particular Synod, with similar powers. Representatives, clerical and lay, from each classis, proportioned in number to the size of the classis, constitute the General Synod, which has supervision of the whole, and is a court of last resort in judicial cases. The church is Calvinistic in its theological belief, and possesses a liturgy the greater part of which is optional except the offices for the sacraments, for ordination, and for church discipline. (2) The Reformed (German) Church in the United States. This church was constituted by colonies from Germany in New York, Maryland, Virginia, and North and South Carolina. The first synod was organized September 27th, 1747, under the care of the Reformed Classis of Amsterdam. The church holds to the parity of the ministry, maintains a presbyterial form of government, is moderately Calvinistic in its theology, and provides liturgical forms of service, which are, however, chiefly optional. (3) The True Reformed Dutch Church, the result of a secession from the Reformed Dutch Church in America in 1822. (4) The Reformed Episcopal Church, an Episcopal church organized in the United States in 1873, by eight clergymen and twenty laymen previously members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It maintains the episcopacy as a desirable form of church polity, but not as of divine obligation, continues to use the Book of Common Prayer, but in a revised form, and rejects the doctrines of apostolic succession, the priesthood of the clergy, the sacrifice or oblation in the Lord's Supper, the real presence, and baptismal regeneration.—**Reformed officer,** in the British army, one who is continued on full pay or half-pay after his troops are broken up. *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc.—**Reformed Presbyterian Church,** a Presbyterian denomination originating in Scotland. See *Cameronian, n.,* 1, and *Covenanter,* 2.—**Reformed procedure.** See *equity,* 2 (*b*).—**The Reformed,** on the continent of Europe, Calvinistic Protestants as distinguished from Lutherans.

reformedly† (rē-fôr′med-li), *adv.* In or after the manner of a reform. [Rare.]

A fierce Reformer once, now ranckl'd with a contrary heat, would send us back, very *reformedly* indeed, to learn Reformation from Tyndarus and Rebuffus, two canonical Promoters. *Milton,* Touching Hirelings.

reformer (rē-fôr′mėr), *n.* [< *reform* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who effects a reformation or amendment: as, a *reformer* of manners or of abuses; specifically [*cap.*], one of those who instituted or assisted in the religious reformatory movements of the sixteenth century and earlier.

God's passionless *reformers,* influences
That purify and heal and are not seen.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. One who promotes or urges reform: as, a tariff *reformer;* a spelling *reformer.*

They could not call him a revenue *reformer,* and still less could they call him a civil-service *reformer,* for there were few abuses of the civil service of which he had not, during the whole of his life, been an active promoter.
The Nation, XV. 68.

reformist (rē-fôr′mist), *n.* [= F. *réformiste;* as *reform* + *-ist.*] **1**†. [*cap.*] One who is of the reformed religion; a Protestant.

This comely Subordination of Degrees we once had, and we had a visible conspicuous Church, to whom all other *Reformists* gave the upper Hand. *Howell,* Letters, iv. 36.

2. One who proposes or favors a political reform. [Rare.]

Such is the language of reform, and the spirit of a *reformist!* *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Authors, p. 204.

refortify (rē-fôr′ti-fī), *v. t.* [= OF. (and F.) *refortifier* = It. *rifortificare,* < ML. *refortificare,* < L. *re-,* again, + ML. *fortificare,* fortify: see *fortify.*] To fortify anew.

refossion† (rē-fosh′ọn), *n.* [< L. *refossus,* pp. of *refodere,* dig up or out again, < *re-,* again, + *fodere,* dig: see *fossil.*] The act of digging up again.

Hence are . . . *refossion* of graues, torturing of the surviving, worse than many deaths.
Bp. Hall, St. Paul's Combat.

refound[1] (rē-found′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *refonder,* found or build again, < *re-,* again, + *fonder,* found: see *found*[2].] To found again or anew; establish on a different basis.

George II. *refounded* and reformed the Chair which I have the honour to fill.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 4.

refound[2] (rē-found′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *refondre* = Pr. *refondre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir* = It. *rifondere,* cast over again, recast, < L. *refundere,* pour back or out, < *re-,* back, + *fundere,* pour: see *found*[3].] To found or cast anew.

Perhaps they are all antient bells *refounded.*
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 8.

refounder (rē-foun′dėr), *n.* [< *refound*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who refounds, rebuilds, or reëstablishes.

Charlemagne, . . . the *refounder* of that empire which is the ideal of despotism in the Western world.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 142.

refract (rē-frakt′), *v. t.* [= F. *réfracter,* < L. *refractus,* pp. of *refringere,* break back, break up, break open, hence turn aside, < *re-,* back, + *frangere,* break: see *fraction.* Cf. *refrain*[2].] To bend back sharply or abruptly; especially, in *optics,* to break the natural course of, as of a ray of light; deflect at a certain angle on passing from one medium into another of a different density. See *refraction.*

Visual beams *refracted* through another's eye.
Selden, Pref. to Drayton's Polyolbion.

refractable (rē-frak′ta-bl), *a.* [< *refract* + *-able.*] Capable of being refracted; refrangible, as a ray of light or heat. *Dr. H. More.*

refractary† (rē-frak′ta-ri), *a.* [= OF. *refractaire,* F. *réfractaire* = Sp. Pg. *refractario* = It. *refrattario,* < L. *refractarius,* stubborn, obstinate, refractory, < *refringere,* pp. *refractus,* break in pieces: see *refract* and *-ary*[1]. Cf. *refractory.*] The earlier and more correct form of *refractory. Cotgrave.*

refracted (rē-frak′ted), *a.* In *bot.,* same as *reflexed,* but abruptly bent from the base. *Gray.*

refracting (rē-frak′ting), *p. a.* Serving or tending to refract; turning from a direct course.—**Doubly refracting spar,** Iceland spar. See *calcite* and *spar*[2].—**Refracting angle of a prism,** the angle formed by the two faces of the triangular prism used to decompose white or solar light.—**Refracting dial.** See *dial.*—**Refracting surface,** a surface bounding two transparent media, at which a ray of light, in passing from one into the other, undergoes refraction.—**Refracting system,** in lighthouses, same as *dioptric system* (which see, under *dioptric*).—**Refracting telescope.** See *telescope.*

refraction (rē-frak′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *refraction,* F. *réfraction* = Sp. *refraccion* = Pg. *refracção* = It. *rifrazione, refrazione,* < ML. *refractio(n-),* lit. a breaking up (in logic tr. Gr. ἀνάκλασις), NL. refraction, < L. *refringere,* pp. *refractus,* break up, break open, break to pieces: see *refract.*] **1.** The act of refracting, or the state of being refracted: almost exclusively restricted to physics, and applied to a deflection or change of direction of rays, as of light, heat, or sound, which are obliquely incident upon and pass through a smooth surface bounding two media not homogeneous, as air and water, or of rays which traverse a medium the density of which is not uniform, as the atmosphere. It is found (1) that, when passing into a denser isotropic medium, the ray is refracted toward the perpendicular to the surface, and bent away from it when passing into one less dense; (2) that the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction bear a constant ratio to each other for any two given media; and (3) that the incident ray and the refracted ray are in the same plane. Thus, if (fig. 1) SP represents a ray incident upon the surface of water at P, it will be bent away from its original direction SPL toward the perpendicular Qq in passing into the denser medium, and make an angle qPR, such that the $\frac{\sin SPQ}{\sin RPq}$ is a constant quantity—that is, the perpendicular distance of a point q (such that the line from it to P, the point of incidence, is normal to the surface) from the refracted path bears a constant ratio to its distance from the path as it would be without refraction, however the angle of incidence varies; but this constant depends on the nature of the two media. If the first medium is air, this constant ratio is called the *index of refraction* or *refractive index* of the given substance (or *n*). Again, if the ray proceeded from R to P, it would be bent away from the perpendicular in the direction PS. The latter case is peculiar, however, in that for a certain angle of incidence called the critical angle (whose sine = 1÷*n*) the angle of refraction of QPS is a right angle and a ray incident at P at any greater angle cannot pass out into the rarer medium at all, but suffers total reflection at P. In fig. 2, AHC is the angle of incidence, and EHK the angle of refraction, CD being the normal to the surface: if, further, the second surface is parallel to the first, the ray emerging into the original medium at E has a direction EF parallel with its first direction, AH. If (fig. 3) the refracting medium has the form of a prism (ABC), the incident ray LF suffers a double change of direction, first (FE) in passing into the prism, and second (EG) in emerging from it; the total angle of deviation IDL varies in value with a change in the direction of LF, but has a definite minimum value when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal. If *d* represents the angle of the prism BAC, and *r* the angle of minimum deviation, LDI, then the refractive index *n* of the material of which the prism is made is given by the relation $n = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(d + r)}{\sin \frac{1}{2} d}$. The angle of deviation or refraction also increases as the wave-length of the ray diminishes, and hence a beam of white light in passing through a prism is both refracted and dispersed, thus yielding a spectrum. The phenomena of the refraction of light explain the properties of lenses (see *lens*) and of prisms (see *prism* and *spectrum*). Sound-waves may also be refracted when passing from one medium to another of different density, obeying the same laws as light. *Double refraction* is the separation of a ray of light into two rays, which are unequally refracted upon passing through an anisotropic medium. This property belongs to all transparent crystalline substances except those of the isometric system. A striking example is calcite, hence called *doubly refracting spar.* In uniaxial crystals (those belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems) one of the rays follows the ordinary law of refraction (see law (2), above), and is called the *ordinary ray;* the other, which does not, is called the *extraordinary ray;* both rays are polarized (see *polarization*), the ordinary ray having vibrations perpendicular to and the extraordinary ray vibrations parallel to the vertical axis. If the index of refraction is greater for the ordinary ray than for the extraordinary ray, the crystal is said to be *negative,* and in the opposite case *positive:* otherwise expressed, a crystal is negative or positive according as the crystallographic axis (optical axis) is the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. In the direction of the vertical axis a ray suffers no double refraction, and this direction is called the *optic axis.* In biaxial crystals (those belonging to the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems) neither ray follows the ordinary law of refraction, and there are two directions, called *optic axes,* lying in the plane of the axes of greatest and least elasticity, in which a ray suffers no double refraction. There are also three indices of refraction, corresponding to the rays propagated by vibrations parallel to the three axes of elasticity. A biaxial crystal is called *negative* or *positive* according as the acute bisectrix coincides with the axis of greatest or of least elasticity. According to the degree of difference between the two indices of refraction of a uniaxial crystal and between the greatest and least of the three indices of a biaxial crystal, the double refraction is said to be *strong* or *weak;* upon this difference depends the brilliancy of color of thin sections of a crystal as seen in polarized light. Amorphous substances like glass do not show double refraction, except under abnormal conditions, as when subjected to unequal strains, as in glass suddenly cooled. This is also true of crystals belonging to the isometric system, which, however, sometimes show secondary or abnormal double refraction (as garnet), due to internal molecular strain or other cause. For the refraction of the eye, see *eye*[1], and *crystalline humor* (under *crystalline*). Errors of refraction in the eye are tested by trial with lenses, test types, etc., by the ophthalmoscope, or by skiascopy or the shadow-test, and are corrected by appropriate glasses.

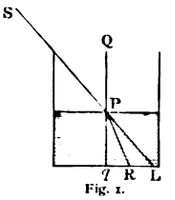

Fig. 1.

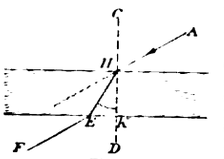

Fig. 2.

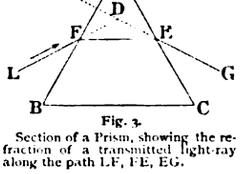

Fig. 3.
Section of a Prism, showing the refraction of a transmitted light-ray along the path LF, FE, EG.

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2. In *logic*, the relation of the Theophrastian moods to the direct moods of the first figure.—**Astronomical or atmospheric refraction**, the apparent angular elevation of the heavenly bodies above their true places, caused by the refraction of the rays of light in their passage through the earth's atmosphere, so that in consequence of this refraction those bodies appear higher than they really are. It is greatest when the body is on the horizon, and diminishes all the way to the zenith, where it is zero.—**Axis of double refraction.** See *optic axis* (*b*), under *optic*.—**Axis of refraction.** See *axis*[1].—**Caustic by refraction.** See *diacaustic*.—**Conical refraction**, the refraction of a single ray of light, under certain conditions, into an infinite number of rays in the form of a hollow luminous cone, consisting of two kinds, *external conical refraction* and *internal conical refraction*, the ray in the former case issuing from the refracting crystal as a cone with its vertex at the point of emergence, and in the latter being converted into a cone on entering the crystal, and issuing as a hollow cylinder.—**Double refraction.** See def. 1.—**Dynamic refraction**, refraction of the eye as increased in accommodation.—**Electrical double refraction**, the double refraction produced in an isotropic dielectric medium, as glass, under the action of an electrical strain.—**Index of refraction.** See *index*, and def. 1.—**Plane of refraction**, the plane passing through the normal or perpendicular to the refracting surface at the point of incidence and the refracted ray.—**Point of refraction.** See *point*[1].—**Refraction equivalent**, a phrase used by Landolt to express in the case of a liquid the quantity obtained by multiplying the molecular weight of the liquid by the so-called specific refractive energy, as defined by Gladstone and Dale (namely, the refractive index less unity divided by its density referred to water). The refraction equivalent of a compound is said to be equal to the sum of the equivalents of its component parts.—**Refraction of altitude and declination, of ascension and descension, of latitude and longitude**, the change in the altitude, declination, etc., of a heavenly body due to the effect of atmospheric refraction.—**Refraction of sound**, the bending of a beam of sound from its rectilinear course whenever it undergoes an unequal acceleration or retardation, necessarily turning toward the side of least velocity and from the side of greatest velocity.—**Static refraction**, refraction of the eye when the accommodation is entirely relaxed.—**Terrestrial refraction**, that refraction which makes terrestrial objects appear to be raised higher than they are in reality. This arises from the air being denser near the surface of the earth than it is at higher elevations, its refractive power increasing as the density increases. The mirage is a phenomenon of terrestrial refraction.

refractive (rē-frak′tiv), *a.* [< F. *réfractif* = Pg. *refractivo*; as *refract* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to refraction; serving or having power to refract or turn from a direct course.—**Refractive index.** Same as *index of refraction*. See *index* and *refraction*.—**Refractive power**, in *optics*, the degree of influence which a transparent body exercises on the light which passes through it: used also in the same sense as *refractive index*.

refractiveness (rē-frak′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being refractive.

refractivity (rē-frak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *refractive* + *-ity*.] See the quotation.

> The *refractivity* of a substance is the difference between the index of refraction of the substance and unity.
> *Philosophical Mag.*, 5th ser., XXVIII. 400.

refractometer (rē-frak-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *refractus*, pp. of *refringere*, break up (see *refract*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used for measuring the refractive indices of different substances. Many forms of this have been devised; and the term is specifically applied to an instrument which employs interference fringes and which allows of the measurement of the difference of path of two interfering rays—the immediate object of observation being the displacement produced by the passage of the ray through a known thickness of the given medium, from which its refractive power can be found. Such refractometers (*inferential refractometers*) may also be employed for other purposes, for example, in certain cases of linear measurement.

refractor (rē-frak′tor), *n.* [= F. *réfracteur*; as *refract* + *-or*[1].] A refracting telescope. See *telescope*.

refractorily (rē-frak′tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a refractory manner; perversely; obstinately. *Imp. Dict.*

refractoriness (rē-frak′tō-ri-nes), *n.* The state or character of being refractory, in any sense.

refractory (rē-frak′tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Erroneously for the earlier *refractary*, < L. *refractarius*, stubborn, obstinate, refractory: see *refractary*.]

I. *a.* 1. Resisting; unyielding; sullen or perverse in opposition or disobedience; obstinate in non-compliance; stubborn and unmanageable.

> There is a law in each well-order'd nation
> To curb those raging appetites that are
> Most disobedient and *refractory*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 182.

> Our care and caution should be more carefully employed in mortification of our natures and acquist of such virtues to which we are more *refractory*.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

> He then dissolved Parliament, and sent its most *refractory* members to the Tower.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7, 1834.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment or strains, etc.; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like: said especially of metals and the like that require an extraordinary degree of heat to fuse them, or that do not yield readily to the hammer. In metallurgy an ore is said to be *refractory* when it is with difficulty treated by metallurgical processes, or when it is not easily reduced. Stone, brick, etc., are refractory when they resist the action of fire without melting, cracking, or crumbling. Refractory materials are such as can be used for the lining of furnaces and crucibles, and for similar purposes.

3. Not susceptible; not subject; resisting (some influence, as of disease). [Rare.]

> Pasteur claimed to so completely tame the virus that a dog would, in being rendered *refractory* to rabies by hypodermic inoculation or trepanning, show no sign of illness.
> *Science*, III. 744.

Refractory period of a muscle, the time after a first stimulus when the muscle is not irritable by a second stimulus. This has been found for striated frog's muscle, after a maximal first stimulation, to be about $\frac{1}{500}$ second.—**Syn. 1.** *Stubborn, Intractable*, etc. (see *obstinate*), unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, headstrong, mulish.

II. *n.*; pl. *refractories* (-riz). 1†. One who is obstinate in opposition or disobedience.

> Render not yourself a *refractory* on the sudden.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

2†. Obstinate opposition.

> Glorying in their scandalous *refractories* to public order and constitutions.
> *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 138.

3. In *pottery*, a piece of ware covered with a vaporable flux and placed in a kiln to communicate a glaze to other articles. *E. H. Knight.*

refracture (rē-frak′tūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *fracture*. In def. 2 with ref. to *refractory*.] 1. A breaking again, as of a badly set bone.—2†. Refractoriness; antagonism. [Rare.]

> More venial and excusable may those verball reluctancies, reserves, and *refractures* (rather than anything of open force and hostile rebellions) seem.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 562. (*Davies.*)

refragability (ref″ra-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *refragabilita(t-)s*, < *refragabilis*, refragable: see *refragable*.] The state or quality of being refragable; refragableness. *Bailey.*

refragable (ref′ra-ga-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *refragavel*, < ML. *refragabilis*, resistible, < L. *refragari*, oppose, resist, gainsay, contest: see *refragate*.] Capable of being opposed or resisted; refutable. *Bailey.*

refragableness (ref′ra-ga-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being refragable. [Rare.]

refragate† (ref′ra-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *refragatus*, pp. of *refragari*, oppose, resist, contest, gainsay, < *re-*, back, again, + *fragari*, perhaps < *frangere* (√ *frag*), break: see *fragile*.] To oppose; be opposite in effect; break down under examination, as theories or proofs.

> And 'tis the observation of the noble St. Alban that that philosophy is built on a few vulgar experiments; and if, upon further inquiry, any were found to *refragate*, they were to be discharg'd by a distinction.
> *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xix.

refrain[1] (rē-frān′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *refrayne*, *refreyne*, < ME. *refreinen*, *refreynen*, *refraynen*, < OF. *refraindre*, *refreindre*, also *refrener*, F. *refréner*, bridle, restrain, repress, = Pr. Sp. *refrenar* = Pg. *refrear* = It. *raffrenare*, < LL. *refrenare*, bridle, hold in with a bit, < L. *re-*, back, + *frenum*, *frænum*, a bit, curb, pl. *frena*, curb and reins, a bridle: see *frenum*.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold back; restrain; curb; keep from action.

> My son, . . . *refrain* thy foot from their path.
> Prov. i. 15.

> In this plight, therefore, he went home, and *refrained* himself as long as he could, that his wife and children should not perceive his distress.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

> The fierceness of them shalt thou *refrain*.
> Ps. lxxvi. 10 (Psalter).

2†. To forbear; abstain from; quit.

> Men may also *refreyne* venial sinne by receyvynge worthily of the precious body of Jhesu Crist.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> At length, when the sun waxed low,
> Then all the whole train the grove did *refrain*,
> And unto their caves they did go.
> *Robin Hood and Little John* (Child's Ballads, V. 222).

> I cannot *refrain* lamenting, however, in the most poignant terms, the fatal policy too prevalent in most of the states.
> *Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

II. *intrans.* To forbear; abstain; keep one's self from action or interference.

> Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde,
> She oft and oft adviz'd him to *refraine*
> From chase of greater beastes.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 37.

> *Refrain* from these men, and let them alone.
> Acts v. 38.

> The chat, the nuthatch, and the jay are still;
> The robin too *refrains*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 718.

refrain[2] (rē-frān′), *n.* [< ME. *refraine*, *refreyne*, < OF. (and F.) *refrain*, a refrain (= Pr. *refranh*, *refrim*, a refrain, = Sp. *refran* = Pg. *refrão*, a proverb, an oft-repeated saying), < *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song, = Pr. *refranher*, *refrenher*, repeat, = It. *refragnere*, refract, reverberate, < L. *refringere*, break back, break off: see *refract*.] 1. A burden or chorus recurring at regular intervals in the course of a song or ballad, usually at the end of each stanza.

> Everemo "allas?" was his *refreyne*.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1571.

> They sang the *refrain*:—
> "The roads should blossom, the roads should bloom,
> So fair a bride shall leave her home!"
> *Longfellow*, Blind Girl of Castèl-Cuillè.

2. The musical phrase or figure to which the burden of a song is set. It has the same relation to the main part of the tune that the burden has to the main text of the song.

3. An after-taste or -odor; that impression which lingers on the sense: as, the *refrain* of a Cologne water, of a perfume, of a wine.

refrainer (rē-frā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *refreinor*; < *refrain*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who refrains.

> So these ii. persons were euer cohibetors and *refreinors* of the kinges wilfull skope and vnbrideled libertie.
> *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 18.

refraining† (rē-frā′ning), *n.* [< ME. *refraining*, the singing of the burden of a song; verbal n. of **refrain*[2], v., < OF. *refrener*, sing a refrain, *refraindre*, repeat, sing a song: see *refrain*[2].] The singing of the burden of a song.

> She . . . couthe make in song sich *refreymynge*,
> It sat [became] hir wonder wel to synge.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 749.

refrainment (rē-frān′mėnt), *n.* [= F. *refrènement* = Sp. *refrenamiento* = Pg. *refreamento* = It. *raffrenamento*; as *refrain*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of refraining; abstinence; forbearance.

> Forbearance and Indurance . . . we may otherwise call *Refrainment* and Support.
> *Shaftesbury*, Judgment of Hercules, vi. § 4.

refrait†, *n.* [Also *refret*; < ME. *refraite*, *refraide*, *refrayde*, *refret*, < OF. *refrait*, a refrain, < *refraindre*, repeat: see *refrain*[2].] Same as *refrain*[2].

> The *refraite* of his laye salewed the Kynge Arthur and the Quene Gonnore, and alle the other after.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 615.

reframe (rē-frām′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *frame*.] To frame or put together again.

refranation (ref-ra-nā′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *refrænatio(n-)*, refrenation: see *refrenation*.] In *astrol.*, the failure of a planetary aspect to occur, owing to a retrograde motion of one of the planets.

refrangibility (rē-fran-ji-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réfrangibilité* = Sp. *refrangibilidad* = Pg. *refrangibilidade* = It. *rifrangibilità*; as *refrangible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being refrangible; susceptibility of refraction; the disposition of rays of light, etc., to be refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing out of one medium into another.

refrangible (rē-fran′ji-bl), *a.* [= F. *réfrangible* = Sp. *refrangible* = Pg. *refrangivel* = It. *rifrangibile*, refrangible, < L. *refringere*, refract (see *refract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being refracted in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light. The violet rays in the spectrum are more refrangible than those of greater wave-length, as the red rays.

> Some of them [rays of light] are more *refrangible* than others.
> *Locke*, Elem. of Nat. Philos., xi.

refrangibleness (rē-fran′ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being refrangible; refrangibility. *Bailey.*

refreeze (rē-frēz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *freeze*.] To freeze a second time.

> Partially *refrozen* under continual agitation.
> *Proc. Physical Soc.*, London, ii. 62. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

refreid†, **refroid**†, *v.* [ME. *refreiden*, *refreyden*, *refroiden*, < OF. *refreider*, *refreidier*, *refroidir*, *reffroidir*, F. *refroidir*, render cold or cool, chill, etc., = Pr. *refreidar*, *refreydir* = Sp. Pg. *resfriar* = It. *raffreddare*, < ML. *refrigidare*, make cold or cool, < L. *re-*, again, + *frigidus*, cold: see *frigid*. Cf. *refrigerate*.] I. *trans.* To make cool; chill.

> He . . . shal som tyme be moeved in hymself, but if he were al *refreyded* by siknesse, or by malefice of sorcerie, or colde drynkes.
> *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

> Nevew, be not so roth, *refroide* youre maltalente, ffor wrath hath many a worthi man and wise made to be holde for foles while the rage endureth.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 500.

II. *intrans.* To grow cool.

> God wot, *refreyden* may this hoote fare,
> Er Calkas sende Troylus Cryseyde.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 507.

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refrenation† (ref-rē-nā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *refrenation*, F. *refrénation* = Sp. *refrenacion*, < L. *refrenatio(n-)*, a bridling, curbing, restraining, < *refrenare*, bridle, curb, check: see *refrain*[1].] The act of restraining. *Colgrave.*

refresh (rē-fresh′), *v.* [< ME. *refreshen*, *refreschen*, *refrisschen*, < OF. *refreschir*, *refraischir*, also *refreschier*, *refraissier* (= Sp. Pg. *refrescar* = It. *rinfrescare*, < ML. *refrescare*, *refriscare*), refresh, cool, < L. *re-*, again, + *friscus*, *frescus*, new, recent, fresh: see *fresh*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fresh or as if new again; freshen; improve; restore; repair; renovate.

I have desirid hym to move the Counsell for *refreshing* of the toun of Yermowth with stuff of ordnance and gonnes and gonne powdre, and he seid he wolde.
Paston Letters, I. 427.

Before I entered on my voyage, I took care to *refresh* my memory among the classic authors.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pref.

I remember, old gentleman, how often you went home in a day to *refresh* your countenance and dress when Teraminta reigned in your heart. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 95.

As in some solitude the summer rill
Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green.
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

2. To make fresh or vigorous again; restore vigor or energy to; give new strength to; reinvigorate; recreate or revive after fatigue, privation, pain, or the like; reanimate.

I am glad of the coming of Stephanas and Fortunatus, . . . for they have *refreshed* my spirit and yours.
1 Cor. xvi. 17, 18.

And labour shall *refresh* itself with hope,
To do your grace incessant services.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 37.

There are two causes by the influence of which memory may be *refreshed*, and by that means rendered, at the time of deposition, more vivid than, by reason of the joint influence of the importance of the fact and the ancientness of it, it would otherwise be. One is intermediate statements. . . . Another is fresh incidents.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, i. 10.

3. To steep and soak, particularly vegetables, in pure water with a view to restore their fresh appearance.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** To revive, renew, recruit, recreate, enliven, cheer.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fresh or vigorous again; revive; become reanimated or reinvigorated.

I went to visite Dr. Tenison at Kensington, whither he was retired to *refresh* after he had ben sick of the small-pox. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 7, 1684.

2. To take refreshment, as food or drink. [Colloq.]

Tumblers *refreshing* during the cessation of their performances. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

3. To lay in a fresh stock of provisions. [Colloq.]

We met an American whaler going in to *refresh*.
Simmond's Colonial Mag. (*Imp. Dict.*)

refresh† (rē-fresh′), *n.* [< *refresh*, *v.*] The act of refreshing; refreshment.

Beauty, sweete love, is like the morning dew,
Whose short *refresh* upon the tender green
Cheers for a time. *Daniel*, Sonnets, xlvii.

refreshen (rē-fresh′n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *freshen*.] To make fresh again; refresh; renovate. [Rare.]

In order to keep the mind in repair, it is necessary to replace and *refreshen* those impressions of nature which are continually wearing away.
Sir J. Reynolds, On Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, Note 28.

It had begun to rain, the clouds emptying themselves in bulk . . . to animate and *refreshen* the people.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 13.

refresher (rē-fresh′ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which refreshes, revives, or invigorates; that which refreshes the memory.

This [swimming] is the purest exercise of health,
The kind *refresher* of the summer heats.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1258.

Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a *refresher*, as lawyers call it—a new and revised brief memorialising my pretensions.
De Quincey, Sketches, I. 72. (*Davies.*)

Miss Peecher [a schoolmistress] went into her little official residence, and took a *refresher* of the principal rivers and mountains of the world.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 1.

2. A fee paid to counsel for continuing attention or readiness, for the purpose of refreshing his memory as to the facts of a case before him, in the intervals of business, especially when the case is adjourned. [Colloq., Eng.]

Had he gone to the bar, he might have attained to the dignity of the Bench, after feathering his nest comfortably with retainers and *refreshers*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 28.

refreshful (rē-fresh′fûl), *a.* [< *refresh* + *-ful*.] Full of refreshment; refreshing.

They spread the breathing harvest to the sun,
That throws *refreshful* round a rural smell.
Thomson, Summer, l. 364.

refreshfully (rē-fresh′fûl-i), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh.

Refreshfully
There came upon my face . . .
Dew-drops. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

refreshing (rē-fresh′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *refresh*, *v.*] Refreshment; that which refreshes; relief after fatigue or suffering.

And late vs rest as for a daye or twayne,
That your pepill may haue *refreshing*;
Thanne we wolle geve them batell new ageyn.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2991.

Secret *refreshings* that repair his strength.
Milton, S. A., l. 665.

refreshing (rē-fresh′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *refresh*, *v.*] Tending or serving to refresh; invigorating; reviving; reanimating: sometimes used with a humorous or sarcastic implication.

Who [Ceres] with thy saffron wings upon my flowers
Diffusest honey-drops, *refreshing* showers.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 79.

And one good action in the midst of crimes
Is "quite *refreshing*," in the affected phrase
Of these ambrosial Pharisaic times.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 90.

refreshingly (rē-fresh′ing-li), *adv.* In a refreshing manner; so as to refresh or give new life.

refreshingness (rē-fresh′ing-nes), *n.* The character of being refreshing. *Imp. Dict.*

refreshment (rē-fresh′ment), *n.* [< OF. *refreschement*, *refraischement*, etc. (also *rafrechissement*, *rafraischissement*, *rafraichissement*, F. *rafraichissement*), refreshment; as *refresh* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; relief after exhaustion, etc.

Although the worship of God is the chief end of the institution [the Sabbath], yet the *refreshment* of the lower ranks of mankind by an intermission of their labours is indispensably a secondary object.
Ep. Horsley, Works, II. xxiii.

2. That which refreshes; a recreation; that which gives fresh strength or vigor, as food, drink, or rest: in the plural it is now almost exclusively applied to food and drink.

When we need
Refreshment, whether food or talk between,
Food of the mind. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 237.

Having taken a little *refreshment*, we went to the Latin Convent, at which all Frank Pilgrims are wont to be entertained. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

Such honest *refreshments* and comforts of life our Christian liberty has made it lawful for us to use. *Bp. Sprat.*

"May I offer you any *refreshment*, Mr. ——? I haven't the advantage of your name." *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xv.

Refreshment Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent; Midlent Sunday. The name of *Refreshment* or *Refection Sunday* (*Dominica Refectionis*) is generally explained as referring to the feeding of the multitude mentioned in the Gospel for the day (John vi. 1–14). Also called *Bragget Sunday*, *Jerusalem Sunday*, *Lætare*, *Mothering Sunday*, *Rose Sunday*, *Simnel Sunday*.

refret†, **refrete**†, *n.* See *refrait*.

refrication† (ref-ri-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *refricare*, rub or scratch open again, < *re-*, again, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing up afresh.

In these legal sacrifices there is a continual *refrication* of the memory of those sins every year which we have committed. *Bp. Hall*, Hard Texts, Heb. x. 3.

refrigerant (rē-frij′ė-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *refrigerant*, F. *réfrigérant* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerante* = It. *refrigerante*, *rifrigerante*, < L. *refrigeran(t-)s*, ppr. of *refrigerare*, make cool, grow cool again: see *refrigerate*.] **I.** *a.* Abating heat; cooling.

Unctuous liniments or salves . . . devised as lenitive and *refrigerant*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiv. 18.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything which abates the sensation of heat, or cools.—**2.** Figuratively, anything which allays or extinguishes.

This almost never fails to prove a *refrigerant* to passion.
Blair.

refrigerate (rē-frij′ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refrigerated*, ppr. *refrigerating*. [< L. *refrigeratus*, pp. of *refrigerare* (> It. *refrigerare*, *rifrigerare* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerar* = F. *réfrigérer*), make cool again, < *re-*, again, + *frigerare*, make cool: see *frigerate*.] To cool; make cold; allay the heat of.

The great brizes which the motion of the air in great circles (such as are under the girdle of the world) produceth, which do *refrigerate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 398.

The air is intolerably cold, either continually *refrigerated* with frosts or disturbed with tempests.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 142.

refrigerate† (rē-frij′ė-rāt), *a.* [< ME. *refrigerate*, < L. *refrigeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cooled; made or kept cool; allayed.

Nowe benes, . . .
. . . upplucked soone,
Made clene, and sette up wel *refrigerate*,
From grobbes saue wol kepe up theire estate.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

refrigerating-chamber (rē-frij′ė-rā-ting-chām′bėr), *n.* A chamber in which the air is artificially cooled, used especially for the storage of perishable provisions during warm weather.

refrigerating-machine (rē-frij′ė-rā-ting-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for the artificial production of cold. In such machines mechanical power is employed for the conversion of heat into work by operating upon a gas at a temperature far removed from that at which such gas becomes a liquid. They perform the following cycle of operations: first, the gas is compressed into a smaller volume, in which compression its contained heat is increased by the heat-equivalent of the work performed in the compression; secondly, the compressed gas is cooled under constant pressure, and thus brought near to the temperature of the cooling medium (usually water), and the increase of heat due to compression is removed; thirdly, the compressed and cooled gas is permitted to expand, expending a portion of its expansive force in the performance of work. This work having been performed at the expense of the store of heat originally contained in the gas, the latter has now lost the heat-equivalent of the work, and its temperature is greatly lowered. The now cold gas can be used for the refrigeration of any other substance which has a higher temperature by methods described under *ice-machine* and *refrigeration*. In other machines a gas or vapor the ordinary temperature of which is near to that at which it liquefies is compressed and cooled, and subsequently permitted to assume the gaseous form. By the compression the temperature of liquefaction is raised till it becomes the same as or a little higher than that of a conveniently available cooling medium, such as ordinary atmospheric air, or, most commonly, water at ordinary temperature, the application of which to cooling the gas still under constant pressure reduces it to the liquid state, or to a state of intermixed liquid and gas. The subsequent expansion of the liquid into gas is performed at the expense of its inner heat. It therefore suffers a reduction of temperature, to restore which it absorbs its latent heat of vaporization from a surrounding or contiguous substance (usually a saline solution), which, thus made cold, is used for cooling air-spaces, or refrigerators or substances therein contained, or for making ice. Machines of either of the above classes are very commonly called *ice-machines*, and are so styled in the classifications of inventions in both the United States and British patent-offices, whether designed for the manufacture of ice, for merely cooling substances in insulated spaces or refrigerators, or for both these purposes.

refrigeration (rē-frij-ė-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *refrigeration*, F. *réfrigération* = Sp. *refrigeracion* = Pg. *refrigeração* = It. *refrigerazione*, < L. *refrigeratio(n-)*, a cooling, coolness, mitigation (of diseases), < *refrigerare*, pp. *refrigeratus*, make cool again: see *refrigerate*.] **1.** The act of refrigerating or cooling; the abatement of heat; the state of being cooled.

Suche thynges as are fyned by continuall heate, mouynge, and circulation are hyndered by *refrigeration* or coulde.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Gastaldus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 284).

The testimony of geological evidence . . . indicates a general *refrigeration* of climate.
Croll, Climate and Time, p. 530.

Specifically—**2.** The operation of cooling various substances by artificial processes. This is effected by the use of inclosures in which the articles to be cooled are placed on or in proximity to ice or other refrigerating substances or freezing-mixtures, or in air cooled by a refrigerating-machine or -apparatus; or, as in beer-cooling, by floating metallic pans or vessels containing ice upon the surface of the liquid to be cooled, or by circulating the latter over an extended surface of some good conductor of heat cooled by continuous contact of cold water, cold air, or cold brine with the opposite surface. See *ice-machine* and *refrigerating-machine*.—**Chemical refrigeration**, refrigeration by the use of mixtures of substances which, during their admixture, by mutual solution of each in the other, or the solution of one or more in another or others, become lowered in temperature by absorption of the latent heat of liquefaction from the sensible heat. Remarkable changes of temperature are thus produced by a variety of refrigerating mixtures or freezing-mixtures. See *freezing-mixture*.—**Mechanical refrigeration.** (*a*) In its strictest sense, the conversion of heat into work by the expansion of a volume of gas or vapor which performs work during the act of expansion, as in moving a piston against some resistance, usually that of a pump or compressor for compressing another volume of such gas or vapor. The gas during the expansion, if it expands adiabatically, is reduced in temperature by the conversion of its inner heat into work, the reduction being found in degrees by dividing the work due to the expansion by the product of the specific heat of the gas, the weight of the volume expanded, and the mechanical equivalent of heat. Air mechanically refrigerated is frequently discharged directly into refrigerators or rooms it is desired to cool, but in apparatus for cooling by the use of other gases and vapors a strong solution of some salt which resists freezing at low temperatures – as sodium, calcium, or magnesium chlorid — is used as a medium for extracting heat from the substances and spaces to be cooled, and as a vehicle for conveying the heat so abstracted to the mechanically cooled gas. See *ice-machine*. (*b*) In a broader sense, a process of refrigeration in which the cycle of heat-changes is only partly produced by mechanical action, as in compression ice-machines using anhydrous ammonia, wherein the cooling of the vapor takes place entirely during the formation from the liquid, and is caused by absorption of the latent heat of vaporization from the sensible heat of the substance, the mechanical part of the process being wholly confined to compressing the ammonia-vapor while liquefying it under the action of cold and pressure. Such machines are the most effective and the most extensively used.

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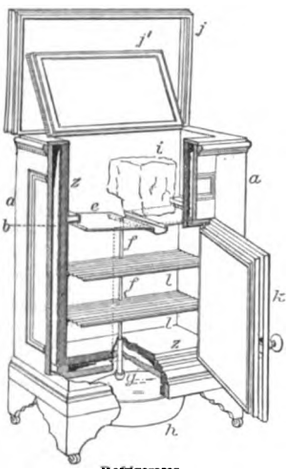
refrigerative (rē-frij'e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *refrigeratif*, F. *réfrigératif* = Sp. Pg. *refrigerativo* = It. *refrigerativo, rifrigerativo;* as *refrigerate* + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Cooling; refrigerant: as, a *refrigerative* treatment.

All lectuces are by nature *refrigerative*, and doe coole the bodie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 8.

II. *n.* A medicine that allays the sensation of heat; a refrigerant.

refrigerator (rē-frij'e-rā-tor), *n.* [< *refrigerate* + *-or*[1].] That which refrigerates, cools, or keeps cool; specifically, any vessel, chamber, or apparatus designed to keep its contents at a temperature little if at all above the freezing-point. In a restricted sense, a refrigerator is an inclosed chamber or compartment where meats, fish, fruit, or liquors, etc., are kept cool by the presence of ice or freezing-mixtures, or by the circulation of currents of cold air or liquid supplied by an ice-machine or a refrigerating-machine. Domestic refrigerators are made in a great variety of shapes, and may be either portable or built into the walls of a house. They range from the common ice-box (which in its simplest form is merely a metal-lined wooden box with facilities for drainage, kept partly filled with ice on which fish or meat may be kept) to large and elaborate ice-chests and ice-rooms. Small refrigerators are sometimes called *ice-safes.*—**Anesthetic refrigerator.** See *anesthetic.*



Refrigerator.

a, body of the refrigerator; *b*, paper sheathing; *c*, a shelf for supporting ice *i*; *f*, drip-pipe; *g*, air-trap; *h*, drip-pan; *j*, *j'*, lids covering ice-chamber; *k*, door of compartment containing shelves *l*, of corrugated galvanized iron, on which are supported the articles to be preserved by refrigeration; *z*, zinc lining.

refrigerator-car (rē-frij'e-rā-tor-kär), *n.* A freight-car fitted up for the preservation by means of cold of perishable merchandise. Such cars are supplied with an ice-chamber, and sometimes with a blower, which is driven by a belt from one axle of the car, and causes a constant circulation of air over the ice and through the car. [U. S.]

refrigeratory (rē-frij'e-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *refrigeratorio*, < L. *refrigeratorius*, cooling, refrigeratory, < *refrigerare*, pp. *refrigeratus*, cool: see *refrigerate.*] **I.** *a.* Cooling; mitigating heat.

This grateful acid spirit that first comes over is . . . highly *refrigeratory*, diuretic, sudorific. *Bp. Berkeley*, tr. of Siris, § 120.

II. *n.*; pl. *refrigeratories* (-riz). Anything which refrigerates; a refrigerant; a refrigerator; any vessel, chamber, or pipe in which cooling is effected.

A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory*. *Mortimer.*

refrigerium† (ref-ri-jē'ri-um), *n.* [= It. Sp. Pg. *refrigerio*, a cooling, mitigation, consolation, < LL. *refrigerium*, < L. *refrigerare*, make cool: see *refrigerate.*] Cooling refreshment; refrigeration.

It must be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*. *South.*

refringe†, *v. t.* [< L. *refringere*, break up, break open, < *re-*, back, + *fringere*, break: see *fraction.* Cf. *refract*, *refrain*[2], and *infringe.*] To infringe upon. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

refringency (rē-frin'jen-si), *n.* [< *refringen(t)* + *-cy.*] The power of a substance to refract a ray; refringent or refractive power.

refringent (rē-frin'jent), *a.* [< F. *réfringent* = Sp. *refringente*, < L. *refringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *refringere*, break up, break off: see *refract.*] Possessing the quality of refractiveness; refractive; refracting: as, a *refringent* prism. [Rare.]

Refraction is the deflection or bending which luminous rays experience in passing obliquely from one medium to another. . . . According as the refracted ray approaches or deviates from the normal, the second medium is said to be more or less *refringent* or refracting than the first. *Atkinson*, tr. of Ganot's Physics (10th ed.), § 536.

refroide†, *v.* Same as *refreid.*

reft[1] (reft), Preterit and past participle of *reave.*

reft[2]†, **reftet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rift*[1].

refuge[1] (ref'ūj), *n.* [< ME. *refuge*, < OF. (and F.) *refuge* = Pr. *refug*, *refuch* = Sp. Pg. It. *refugio*, < L. *refugium*, a taking refuge, refuge, a place of refuge, < *refugere*, flee back, retreat, < *re-*, back, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive.* Cf. *refuit*, *refute*[2].] 1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

And as thou art a rightful lord and juge,
Ne yeve us neither mercy ne *refuge*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 862.

Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 119.

2. That which shelters or protects from danger, distress, or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures safety by its sacredness; any place where one is out of the way of a threatened danger or evil; specifically, an institution where the destitute or homeless find temporary shelter; an asylum.

God is our *refuge* and strength, a very present help in trouble. Ps. xlvi. 1.

The high hills are a *refuge* for the wild goats, and the rocks for the conies. Ps. civ. 18.

Drawn from his *refuge* in some lonely elm,
. . . ventures forth . . .
The squirrel. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 310.

3. An expedient to secure protection, defense, or excuse; a device; a contrivance; a shift; a resource.

Their latest *refuge*
Was to send him. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3. 11.

O, teach me how to make mine own excuse!
Or at the least this *refuge* let me find;
Though my gross blood be stain'd with this abuse,
Immaculate and spotless is my mind.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1654.

A youth unknown to Phœbus, in despair,
Puts his last *refuge* all in heaven and prayer.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 214.

Patriotism is the last *refuge* of a scoundrel.
Johnson, in Boswell, an. 1775.

City of Refuge. See *city.*—**Harbor of refuge.** See *harbor*[1].—**House of refuge,** an institution for the shelter of the homeless or destitute.—**School of refuge,** a charity, ragged, or industrial school. Also called *boys'* or *girls' house of refuge.*—**Syn. 1.** Safety, security.—**2.** Asylum, retreat, sanctuary, harbor, covert.

refuge[1] (ref'ūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refuged*, ppr. *refuging.* [< OF. *refugier*, F. *réfugier* = Sp. Pg. *refugiar* = It. *refugiare*, take refuge; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To shelter; protect; find refuge or excuse for.

Silly beggars,
Who, sitting in the stocks, *refuge* their shame,
That many have and others must sit there.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 26.

Even by those gods who *refuged* her abhorred.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 782.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter. [Rare.]

The Duke de Soubise *refuged* hether from France upon miscarriage of some undertakings of his there.
Sir J. Finett, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 111.

Upon the crags
Which verge the northern shore, upon the heights
Eastward, how few have *refuged!* *Southey.*

refuge[2] (ref'ūj), *n.* A dialectal form of *refuse*[2]. *Halliwell.*

refugee (ref-ū-jē'), *n.* [< F. *réfugié* (= Sp. Pg. *refugiado* = It. *refugiato*), pp. of *réfugier*, take refuge: see *refuge*[1], *v.*] 1. One who flees to a refuge or shelter or place of safety.

Under whatever name, the city on the rocks, small at first, strengthened by *refugees* from Salona, grew and prospered. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 229.

2. One who in times of persecution or political commotion flees to a foreign country for safety.

Poor *refugees* at first, they purchase here;
And soon as denizen'd they domineer.
Dryden, tr. of Satires of Juvenal, iii.

3. One of a band of marauders during the American Revolution: so called because they placed themselves under the refuge or protection of the British crown: same as *cow-boy*, 3.

refugeeism (ref-ū-jē'izm), *n.* [< *refugee* + *-ism.*] The state or condition of a refugee.

A Pole, or Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political *refugeeism*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxii.

refuit†, *n.* [ME., also *refuyt*, *refute*, *refut*, *refutt*, < OF. *refuit*, *refuyt*, *refui*, m., *refuite*, *refute*, F. *refuite*, f., flight, escape, < *refuir*, flee, < L. *refugere*, flee: see *refuge*[1].] Refuge; protection.

Thou art largesse of pleyn felicitee,
Havene of *refute*, of quiete, and of reste.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 14.

How myght ye youre-self guyde that may nought se to bere a baner in bateille of a kynge that ought to be *refute* and counfort to alle the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

refulgence (rē-ful'jens), *n.* [< OF. *refulgence* = Sp. Pg. *refulgencia* = It. *refulgenza*, < L. *refulgentia*, reflected luster, refulgence, < *refulgen(t-)s*, refulgent: see *refulgent.*] The state or character of being refulgent; a flood of light; splendor; brilliancy.

A bar of ore, the heat and *refulgence* of which were almost insupportable to me at ten feet distance.
Wraxall, Tour through Northern Parts of Europe, p. 169.

=**Syn.** *Effulgence*, *Splendor*, etc. (see *radiance*), brightness.

refulgency (rē-ful'jen-si), *n.* [As *refulgence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *refulgence.*

refulgent (rē-ful'jent), *a.* [< OF. *refulgent*, F. *réfulgent* = Sp. Pg. *refulgente* = It. *rifulgente*, < L. *refulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *refulgere*, flash back, shine brilliantly, < *re-*, back, + *fulgere*, flash, shine: see *fulgent.*] Emitting or reflecting a bright light; shining; splendid.

If those *refulgent* beams of Heav'n's great light
Gild not the day, what is the day but night?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 12.

Where some *refulgent* sunset of India
Streams o'er a rich ambrosial ocean isle.
Tennyson, Experiments, Milton.

refulgently (rē-ful'jent-li), *adv.* With refulgence; with great brightness.

refund[1] (rē-fund'), *v. t.* [< OF. *refondre*, remelt, recast, *refondre*, *refonder*, restore, pay back, F. *refondre*, remelt, recast, remodel, reform, = Pr. *refondre* = Sp. Pg. *refundir*, pour out again, = It. *rifondere*, pour out, remelt, recast, < L. *refundere*, pour back, restore, < *re-*, back, + *fundere*, pour: see *refound*[2]. The OF. *refondre*, in the form *refonder*, in the sense 'restore,' seems to be confused with *refonder*, *refunder*, reëstablish, rebuild, restore: see *refound*[1]. In def. 2 the E. verb appar. associated with *fund*[1], *n.* Cf. *refund*[2].] 1†. To pour back.

Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any color, they would *refund* that colour upon the object.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

2. To return in payment or compensation for what has been taken; repay; restore.

With this you have repaid me two thousand Pound, and if you did not *refund* thus honestly, I could not have supply'd her. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

3. To resupply with funds; reimburse; indemnify. [Rare.]

The painter has a demand . . . to be fully *refunded*, both for his disgraces, his losses, and the apparent danger of his life. *Swift*, to Bp. Horte, May 12, 1736.

Refunding Act, a United States statute of July 14th, 1870, providing for the issue of 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. bonds, and for devoting the proceeds to the redemption of outstanding bonds.

refund[1] (rē-fund'), *n.* [< *refund*[1], *v.*] Repayment; return of money. [Colloq.]

Their lots were confiscated; no *refund* was made of the purchase money or compensation allowed for improvements. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 784.

No *refund* of duty shall be allowed after the lapse of fourteen days from the time of entry.
U. S. Cons. Reports (1886), No. 72, p. 532.

refund[2] (rē-fund'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fund*[1].] To fund again or anew, as a public debt.

refunder[1] (rē-fun'dėr), *n.* [< *refund*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who refunds or repays.

refunder[2] (rē-fun'dėr), *n.* [< *refund*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who refunds or favors refunding or funding anew.

refundment (rē-fund'ment), *n.* [< *refund*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of refunding or returning in payment or compensation that which has been borrowed or taken; also, that which is refunded.

Church land, alienated to lay uses, was formerly denounced to have this slippery quality (like thawing snow). But some portions of it somehow always stuck so fast that the denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy of *refundment* to a late posterity.
Lamb, Popular Fallacies, ii.

refurbish (rē-fėr'bish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *furbish.* Cf. OF. *reforbir*, *refourbir*, F. *refourbir* = It. *riforbire*, refurbish.] To furbish anew; polish up.

It requires a better poet to *refurbish* a trite thought than to exhibit an original.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Abbe Delille and Walter Landor.

refurnish (rē-fėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *furnish.* Cf. OF. *refournir*, F. *refournir* = It. *rifornire*, refurnish.] To furnish or supply anew; refit with furniture.

By his moste excellent witte, he [Henry VII.] . . . reuiued the lawes, . . . *refurnished* his dominions, and repayred his manours. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 24.

refusable (rē-fū'za-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *refusable;* as *refuse*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being refused; admitting refusal.

A *refusable* or little thing in one's eye.
Young, Sermons, ii.

refusal (rē-fū'zal), *n.* [< AF. *refusal;* as *refuse*[1] + *-al.*] 1. The act of refusing; denial

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or rejection of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

For upon theyr *refusall* and forsakinge of the gospell, the same was to you by so muche ye rather offered.
J. Udall, On Rom. xi.

I beseech you
That my *refusal* of so great an offer
May make no ill construction.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

2. The choice of refusing or taking; the right of taking in preference to others; option of buying; preëmption.

I mean to be a suitor to your worship
For the small tenement. . . .
Why, if your worship give me but your hand,
That I may have the *refusal*, I have done.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 4.

Neighbour Steel's wife asked to have the *refusal* of it, but I guess I won't sell it. *Haliburton.*

Barnard's Act [passed in 1735], which avoided and prohibited all speculative dealings in the British public funds, "puts" and *refusals*, and even such ordinary transactions as selling stocks which the vendor has not in his possession at the time. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 852.

3. In *hydraul. engin.*, the resistance of a pile at any point to further driving.—**To buy the refusal of.** See *buy*.

refuse[1] (rē-fūz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *refused*, ppr. *refusing*. [< ME. *refusen*, *reffusen*, < OF. *refuser*, *renfuser*, *ranfuser*, F. *refuser* = Sp. *rehusar* = Pg. *refusar* = It. *rifusare*, refuse, deny, reject; origin uncertain; perhaps (1) < LL. **refusare*, freq. of L. *refundere*, pp. *refusus*, pour back, give back, restore (see *refund*[1], and cf. *refuse*[2]); or (2) irreg. < L. *refutare*, refuse (see *refute*[1]), perhaps by confusion with *recusare*, refuse (see *recuse*); or (3) < OF. *refus*, refuse, leavings (see *refuse*[2]).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deny, as a request, demand, or invitation; decline to do or grant: as, to *refuse* admittance; she *refused* herself to callers.

Accepteth than of us the trewe entente,
That never yet *refuseden* your heste.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 72.

If you *refuse* your aid
In this so never-needed help, yet do not
Upbraid 's with our distress. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 33.

He then went to the town-hall; on their *refusing* him entrance, he burst open the door with his foot, and seated himself abruptly. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 2.

2. To decline to accept; reject: as, to *refuse* an office; to *refuse* an offer.

And quhome ze aucht for to *refuse*
Frome that gret office, chairge, and cure.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 508.

The stone which the builders *refused* is become the head stone of the corner. Ps. cxviii. 22.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, *refuse* you, Constantia Neville, spinster, of no place at all.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

3†. To disown; disavow; forsake. *Nares.* ["God *refuse* me!" was formerly a fashionable imprecation.]

Refuse me nat oute of your Reme[m]braunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 41.

He that yn yowthe no vertue wyll vse,
In Age all honour wyll hym *Refuse*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 68.

Deny thy father, and *refuse* thy name.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 34.

4. *Milit.*, to hold (troops) back, or move (them) back from the regular alinement, when about to engage the enemy in battle. In the oblique order of battle, if either flank attack, the other flank is *refused*.—**5.** Fail to receive; resist; repel.

The acid, by destroying the alkali on the lithographic chalk, causes the stone to *refuse* the printing ink except where touched by the chalk.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 152.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Decline*, *Refuse*, *Reject*, *Repel*, and *Rebuff* are in the order of strength.

II. *intrans.* To decline to accept or consent; fail to comply.

Our [women's] hearts are form'd, as you yourselves would choose,
Too proud to ask, too humble to *refuse*.
Garth, Epil. to Addison's Cato.

Free in his will to choose or to *refuse*,
Man may improve the crisis, or abuse.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 25.

refuse[1]† (rē-fūz′), *n.* [< ME. *refuse*, < OF. *refus*, m., *refuse*, f., = It. *refuso*, m., a refusal; from the verb: see *refuse*[1], *v.* Cf. *refuse*[2].] A refusal.

He hathe hurte ful fele that list to make
A yifte lightly, that put is in *refuse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Thy face tempts my soul to leave the heavens for thee,
And thy words of *refuse* do pour even hell on me.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 567).

refuse[2] (ref′ūs), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *refus*, *refuce*, < OF. *refus*, *reffus*, repulse, refusal, rejection (*faire refus de . . .*, object to, refuse, *à refus*, so as to cause rejection, *etre de refus*, be refused, *cerf de refus*, a refuse stag, etc.), associated with the verb *refuser*, refuse, and prob. < L. *refusus*, pp. of *refundere*, pour back, give back, restore: see *refuse*[1], *refund*[1]. Some confusion may have existed with OF. *refus*, refugee, *refus*, *refuit*, refuge: see *refuit*, *refute*[2].] **I.** *n.* That which is refused or rejected; waste or useless matter; the worst or meanest part; rubbish.

Thou hast made us as *refuse*. Lam. iii. 45.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees . . .
Gleans up the *refuse* of the general spoil.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 70.

Shards and scurf of salt, and scum of dross,
Old plash of rains, and *refuse* patch'd with moss.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, v.

=**Syn.** Dregs, scum, dross, trash, rubbish.

II. *a.* Refused; rejected; hence, worthless; of no value: as, the *refuse* parts of stone or timber.

To sen me languyshinge,
That am *refus* of every creature.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 570.

They fought not against them, but with the *refuse* and scattered people of the overthrown army his father had lost before. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 207.

Everything that was vile and *refuse*, that they destroyed utterly. 1 Sam. xv. 9.

refuse[3] (rē-fūz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *fuse*[1], *v.*] To fuse or melt again.

refuser (rē-fū′zėr), *n.* One who refuses or rejects.

The only *refusers* and condemners of this catholic practice. *Jer. Taylor.*

refusion (rē-fū′zhọn), *n.* [< OF. *refusion*, F. *réfusion* = It. *rifusione*, < L. *refusio(n-)*, an overflowing, < *refundere*, pp. *refusus*, pour back: see *refuse*[1], *refund*.] **1.** A renewed or repeated melting or fusion.—**2.** The act of pouring back; a reflowing.

It hath been objected to me that this doctrine of the *refusion* of the soul was very consistent with the belief of a future state of rewards and punishments, in the intermediate space between death and the resolution of the soul into the τὸ ἐν. *Warburton*, Legation, iii., note cc.

refutability (rē-fū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *refutable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being refuted.

refutable (rē-fū′ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. **refutable* = Sp. *refutable* = Pg. *refutavel*; as *refute*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being refuted or disproved; that may be proved false or erroneous.

He alters the text, and creates a *refutable* doctrine of his own. *Junius*, Letters, liv.

refutably (rē-fū′ta-bli), *adv.* In a refutable manner; so as to be refuted or disproved.

refutal (rē-fū′tal), *n.* [< *refute*[1] + *-al*.] Refutation. [Rare.]

A living *refutal* of the lie that a good soldier must needs be depraved. *National Baptist*, XXI. xiii. 1.

refutation (ref-ū-tā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *refutation*, F. *réfutation* = Sp. *refutacion* = Pg. *refutação* = It. *rifutazione*, < L. *refutatio(n-)*, a refutation, < *refutare*, pp. *refutatus*, refute: see *refute*[1].] The act of refuting or disproving; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory by argument or countervailing proof; confutation; disproof. *Refutation* is distinguished as direct or ostensive, indirect or apagogical, a priori or a posteriori, according to the kind of reasoning employed.

It was answered by another boke called the *Refutacion* or Ouercommyng of the appollogie, of the conuencion of Madrill. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 18.

As for the first interpretation, because it is altogether wasted, it nedeth no *refutation*.
Calvine, Declaration on the Eighty-seventh Psalm.

The error referred to . . . is too obvious to require a particular *refutation*.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., xi.

refutatory (rē-fū′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [< F. *réfutatoire* = Sp. Pg. *refutatorio*, < LL. *refutatorius*, of or belonging to refutation, refutatory, < L. *refutare*, pp. *refutatus*, refute: see *refute*[1].] Tending to refute; containing refutation.

refute[1] (rē-fūt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *refuted*, ppr. *refuting*. [< OF. *refuter*, refute, confute, F. *réfuter* = Sp. Pg. *refutar* = It. *rifutare*, *refutare*, < L. *refutare*, check, drive back, repress, repel, rebut, etc., < *re-* + **futare* as in *confutare*, confute: see *confute*.] **1.** To disprove and overthrow by argument or countervailing proof; prove to be false or erroneous: as, to *refute* a doctrine or an accusation.

And then the Law of Nations gainst her rose,
And reasons brought that no man could *refute*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 44.

Then I began to *refute* that foule error, howbeit my speach did nothing at all preuaile with him.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 60.

How wilt thou reason with them, how *refute*
Their idolisms, traditions, paradoxes?
Milton, P. R., iv. 233.

And he says much that many may dispute,
And cavil at with ease, but none *refute*.
Cowper, Truth, l. 360.

2. To overcome in argument; prove to be in error: as, to *refute* a disputant.

There were so many witnesses to these two miracles that it is impossible to *refute* such multitudes. *Addison.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Confute* and *Refute* agree in representing a quick and thorough answer to assertions made by another. *Confute* applies to arguments, *refute* to both arguments and charges.

refute[2]†, *n.* See *refuit*.

refuter (rē-fū′tėr), *n.* One who or that which refutes.

My *refuter's* forehead is stronger, with a weaker wit.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 8.

reg. An abbreviation of (*a*) *regent*; (*b*) *register*; (*c*) *registrar*; (*d*) *regular*; (*e*) *regularly*.

regain (rē-gān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *regaignier*, *regaagner*, *rewaignier*, F. *regagner* (= Sp. *reganar* = Pg. *reganhar* = It. *riguadagnare*), < *re-*, again, + *gaagnier*, *gaigner*, gain: see *gain*[1].] **1.** To gain anew; recover, as what has escaped or been lost; retrieve.

But by degrees, first this, then that *regain'd*,
The turning tide bears back with flowing chance
Unto the Dauphin all we had attain'd.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 44.

If our Fathers have lost their Liberty, why may not we labour to *regain* it? *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 40.

Hopeful to *regain*
Thy love, the sole contentment of my heart.
Milton, P. L., x. 972.

Ah, love! although the morn shall come again,
And on new rose-buds the new sun shall smile,
Can we *regain* what we have lost meanwhile?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 338.

2. To arrive at again; return to; succeed in reaching once more: as, they *regained* the shore in safety.

The leap was quick, return was quick, he has *regain'd* the place. *Leigh Hunt*, The Glove and the Lions.

=**Syn. 1.** To repossess.

regal[1] (rē′gal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *regal*, *regall*, < OF. *regal*, regal, royal (as a noun, a royal vestment), in vernacular form *real*, F. *réal* (> E. *real*[2]) and *royal* (> E. *royal*); = Pr. *reial*, *rial* = Sp. Pg. *real* (> E. *real*[3], a coin) = It. *regale*, *reale*, < L. *regalis*, royal, kingly, < *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*. Cf. *real*[2], *real*[3], *royal*, *regale*[2].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a king; kingly; royal: as, a *regal* title; *regal* authority; *regal* pomp.

Most manifest it is that these [the pyramids], as the rest, were the *regall* sepulchres of the Ægyptians.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 99.

With them [Ithuriel and Zephon] comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded splendour wan. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 869.

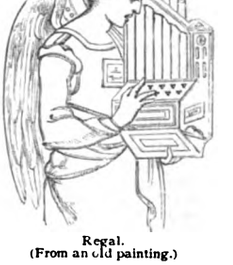
Among the gems will be found some portraits of kings in the Macedonian period, which may be best studied in connexion with the *regal* coins of the same period.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 374.

Regal or royal fishes whales and sturgeons: so called from an enactment of Edward II. that when thrown ashore or caught on the British coasts they can be claimed as the property of the sovereign. =**Syn.** *Kingly*, etc. See *royal*.

II.† *n. pl.* Royalty; royal authority.

Now be we duchesses, both I and ye,
And sikered to the *regals* of Athenes.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2128.

regal[2] (rē′gal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regall*, *regalle*, also *rigole*, *regole*; < OF. *regale*, F. *régale*, < OIt. *regale*, a regal, It. *regale*, a hand-organ (Sp. *regalia*, an organ-pipe), < *regale*, regal, royal, < L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *regal*[1].] **1.** A small portable organ, much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, consisting of one or sometimes two sets of reed-pipes played with keys for the player's right hand, with a small bellows for the left hand. Its compass included only a few tones. In many cases the instrument was made to shut up within covers, like a large book: hence the name *Bible-organ*. If there was but one pipe to each note, the instrument was called a *single regal*, if two pipes to each note, a *double regal*. The invention of the regal is often erroneously ascribed to Roll, an organ-builder of Nuremberg, in 1575; the instrument was common in England in the reign of Henry VIII. It is now obsolete, but the name is still applied in Germany to certain reed-stops



Regal.
(From an old painting.)

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of the organ. In England a single instrument was usually called a *pair of regals*.

With dulsemers and the *regalls*,
Sweet sittrons melody.
Leighton, Teares or Lamentations (1613). (*Hallivell.*)

And in *regals* (where they have a pipe they call the nightingale pipe, which containeth water) the sound hath a continuall trembling. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 172.

Representations of *regals* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touches the keys, and the left is employed in blowing a small pair of bellows. *Gentleman's Mag.*, LXXIV. 328.

2. An old instrument of percussion, composed of sonorous slabs or slips of wood. It was a sort of harmonica, and was played by striking the slips of wood with a stick armed with a ball or knob.

regale[1] (rē-gāl′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regaled*, ppr. *regaling*. [< OF. *regaler*, *regaller*, F. *régaler*, entertain, regale (= Sp. *regalar*, entertain, caress, fondle, pet, = Pg. *regalar*, entertain, charm, please, = It. *regalare*, entertain, treat); of doubtful origin: (*a*) in one view orig. 'treat like a king,' 'treat royally,' < *regal*, royal (cf. OF. *regaler*, *regaller*, take by royal authority) (see *regal*[1]); (*b*) in another view, lit. 'rejoice oneself,' < *re-* + *galer*, rejoice: see *gala*[1]; (*c*) the Sp. is identified by Diez with *regalar*, melt, < L. *regelare*, melt, thaw, warm, lit. 'unfreeze,' < *re-*, back, + *gelare*, freeze: see *congeal*, and cf. *regelation*; (*d*) cf. OF. *regaler*, *regaller*, divide or share equally, distribute, equalize, < *re-* + *egal*, equal: see *egal*, *equal*.] **I.** *trans.* To entertain sumptuously or delightfully; feast or divert with that which is highly pleasing; gratify, as the senses: as, to *regale* the taste, the eye, or the ear.

The Portuguese general then invited the monks on board his vessel, where he *regaled* them, and gave to each presents that were most suitable to their austere life.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 144.

Every old burgher had a budget of miraculous stories to tell about the exploits of Hardkoppig Piet, wherewith he *regaled* his children of a long winter night.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 861.

Heliogabalus and Galerius are reported, when dining, to have *regaled* themselves with the sight of criminals torn by wild beasts. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 298.

II. *intrans.* To feast; have pleasure or diversion.

See the rich churl, amid the social sons
Of wine and wit, *regaling!*
Shenstone, Economy, i. 14.

On twigs of hawthorn he *regal'd*,
On pippins' russet peel.
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

The little girl . . . was met by Mrs. Norris, who thus *regaled* in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, ii.

regale[1] (rē-gāl′), *n.* [< F. *régal*, also *régale*, a banquet, amusement, pleasure-party (= Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, a present, gift: see *regalia*[2], *regalio*), < *régaler*, regale, entertain: see *regale*[1], *v.*] A choice repast; a regalement, entertainment, or treat; a carouse.

The damned . . . would take it for a great *regale* to have a dunghill for their bed, instead of the burning coals of that eternal fire. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 886.

Our new acquaintance asked us if ever we had drank egg-flip? To which we answering in the negative, he assured us of a *regale*, and ordered a quart to be prepared.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xiv.

That ye may garnish your profuse *regales*
With summer fruits brought forth by wintry suns.
Cowper, Task, iii. 551.

regale[2] (rē-gā′lē), *n.*; pl. *regalia* (-liạ̈). [= OF. *regale*, F. *régale* = Sp. *regale* = It. *regalia*, a royal privilege, prerogative, < ML. *regale*, royal power or prerogative, *regalia*, pl. (also as fem. sing.), royal powers, royal prerogatives, the ensigns of royalty, etc., neut. of L. *regalis*, regal, royal: see *regal*[1].] 1. A privilege, prerogative, or right of property pertaining to the sovereign of a state by virtue of his office. The regalia are usually reckoned to be six — namely, the power of judicature; of life and death; of war and peace; of masterless goods, as estrays, etc.; of assessments; and of minting of money.

The prerogative is sometimes called jura regalia or *regalia*, the *regalia* being either majora, the regal dignity and power, or minora, the revenue of the crown.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 672.

2. In *eccles. hist.*, the power of the sovereign in ecclesiastical affairs. In monarchical countries where the papal authority is recognized by the state, the regale is usually defined by a concordat with the papal see; in other monarchical countries it takes the form of the royal supremacy (see *supremacy*). In medieval times especially the regale involved the right of enjoyment of the revenues of vacant bishoprics, and of presentation to all ecclesiastical benefices or positions above the ordinary parochial cures during the vacancy of a see. These rights were exercised by the Norman and Plantagenet kings of England and by the French kings from the eleventh century onward with constantly widening application and increased insistence till the time of Louis XIV. Opposed to *pontificale*. See *investiture*.

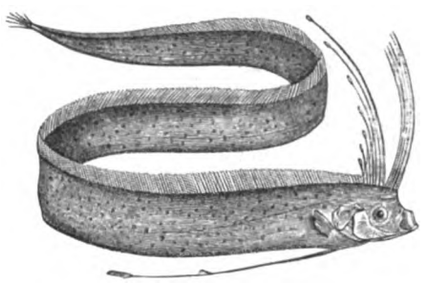
Those privileges and liberties of the Church which were not derogatory to the *regale* and the kingdom.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

3. *pl.* Ensigns of royalty; the apparatus of a coronation, as the crown, scepter, etc. The regalia of England consist of the crown, the scepter with the cross, the verge or rod with the dove, the so-called staff of Edward the Confessor, several swords, the ampulla for the sacred oil, the spurs of chivalry, and several other pieces. These are preserved in the jewel-room in the Tower of London. The regalia of Scotland consist of the crown, the scepter, and the sword of state. They, with several other regal decorations, are exhibited in the crown-room in the castle of Edinburgh.

4. *pl.* The insignia, decorations, or "jewels" of an order, as of the Freemasons.—**Regalia of the church**, in England, the privileges which have been conceded to the church by kings; sometimes, the patrimony of the church.

Regalecidæ (reg-a-les′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Regalecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tæniosomous fishes, typified by the genus *Regalecus*. They have the body much compressed and elongated or ribbon-like, the head oblong and with the opercular apparatus produced backward, several of the anterior dorsal rays elongated and constituting a kind of crest, and long, single, oar-like rays in the position of the ventral fins. The species are pelagic and rarely seen. Some attain a length of more than 20 feet.

Regalecus (re-gal′e-kus), *n.* [NL. (Brünnich), lit. 'king of the herrings,' < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + NL. *alec*, herring: see *alec*.] A genus of ribbon-fishes, typical of the family *Regalecidæ*.



King of the Herrings, or Oar-fish (*Regalecus glesne*).

The northern *R. glesne* is popularly known as the *king of the herrings*. Also called *Gymnetrus*.

regalement (rē-gāl′ment), *n.* [= F. *régalement* = Sp. *regalamiento*; as *regale*[1] + *-ment*.] Refreshment; entertainment; gratification.

The Muses still require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoisten'd lips.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

regaler (rē-gā′lėr), *n.* One who or that which regales. *Imp. Dict.*

regalia[1], *n.* Plural of *regale*[2].

regalia[2]†, *n.* [Confused in E. with *regalia*[1]; < Sp. Pg. It. *regalo*, < F. *régale*, a banquet: see *regale*[1].] Same as *regale*[1].

The Town shall have its *regalia*; the Coffee-house gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diversion.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, i. (*Davies.*)

regalia[3] (rē-gā′liạ̈), *n.* [< Cuban Sp. *regalía*, a fine grade of cigar (*regalía imperial*, imperial regalia, *media regalía*, medium regalia), lit. 'royal privilege': see *regale*[2].] A superior kind of cigar. See the quotation.

The highest class of Cuban-made cigars [are] called "vegueras." . . . Next come the *regalias*, similarly made of the best Vuelta Abajo tobacco; and it is only the lower qualities, "ordinary *regalias*," which are commonly found in commerce, the finer . . . being exceedingly high-priced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 426.

regalian (rē-gā′liạn), *a.* [< F. *régalien*, appertaining to royalty, < *régal*, regal: see *regal*[1], *regale*[2].] Pertaining to a king or suzerain; regal; sovereign; belonging to the regalia.

Chester was first called a county palatine under Henry II., but it previously possessed all *regalian* rights of jurisdiction. *Hallam*, Middle Ages.

He had a right to the *regalian* rights of coining.
Brougham.

regaliot, *n.* Same as *regale*[1].

Do you think . . . that the fatal end of their journey being continually before their eyes would not alter and deprave their palate from tasting these *regalios*?
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xvi. (*Davies.*)

Fools, which each man meets in his dish each day,
Are yet the great *regalios* of a play.
Dryden, Sir Martin Mar-All, Prol., l. 3.

regalism (rē′gal-izm), *n.* [< *regal*[1] + *-ism*.] The control or interference of the sovereign in ecclesiastical matters.

Nevertheless in them [the Catholic kingdoms of Europe] *regalism*, which is royal supremacy pushed to the very verge of schism, has always prevailed. *Card. Manning.*

regality (rē-gal′i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. *regalite*, < OF. *regalite* = It. *regalità*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, kingly office or character, royalty, < L. *regalis*, kingly, regal: see *regal*[1]. Cf. *regalty*, *realty*[2], *royalty*, doublets of *regality*.] **1.** Royalty; sovereignty; kingship.

The nobles and commons were wel pleased that Kyng Richard should frankely and frely of his owne mere mocion resigne his croune and departe from his *regalite*.
Hall, Hen. IV., Int.

Is it possible that one so grave and judicious should . . . be persuaded that ecclesiastical regiment degenerateth into civil *regality*, when one is allowed to do that which hath been at any time the deed of more?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 14.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all points of *regality*. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

2. In Scotland, a territorial jurisdiction formerly conferred by the king. The lands over which this jurisdiction extended were said to be given *in liberam regalitatem*, and the persons receiving the right were termed *lords of regality*, and exercised the highest prerogatives of the crown.

There be civill Courts also in everie *regalitie*, holden by their Bailiffes, to whom the kings have gratiously granted royalties. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 8. (*Davies.*)

3†. *pl.* Things pertaining to sovereignty; insignia of kingship; regalia.

For what purpose was it ordayned that christen kynges . . . shulde in an open and stately place before all their subiectes receyue their crowne and other *Regalities*?
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

Such which God . . . hath reserved as his own appropriate *regalities*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 201.

Burgh of regality. See *burgh*.

regally (rē′gal-i), *adv.* In a regal or royal manner.

regalo† (rē-gā′lō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *regalo*: see *regale*[1].] Same as *regale*[1].

I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your Musæum, and for the good Company.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 20.

I congratulate you on your *regalo* from the Northumberlands. *Walpole*, To Mann, July 8, 1758.

regals† (rē′galz), *n. pl.* Same as *regalia*[1]. See *regale*[2], 3.

regalty† (rē′gal-ti), *n.* [< ME. *regalty*, < OF. **regalte*, *regalite*, royalty: see *regality*, *realty*[2].] Same as *regality*.

For all Thebes with the *regalty*
Put his body in such jeopardy.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, ii.

This was dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, and entrenched too much upon the *regalty*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 99.

regalyt, *n.* [< ME. *regalie*, *regalye*, < OF. *regalie*, f., < ML. *regalia*, royalty, royal prerogative, prop. neut. pl. of L. *regalis*, royal: see *regal*[1], *regale*[2].] **1.** Royalty; sovereignty; prerogative.

Hit stondeth thus, that youre contraire, crueltee,
Allyed is agenst your *regalye*
Under colour of womanly beaute. *Chaucer*, Pity, l. 65.

To the entente to make John, sone of the same Duke, King of this your seid realme, and to depose you of your heigh *regalie* therof. *Paston Letters*, I. 100.

2. *pl.* Same as *regalia*[1]. See *regale*[2], 3.

The *regalies* of Scotland, that is to meane the crowne, with the septer and cloth of estate.
Fabyan, Chron. (ed. 1559), II. 140.

regar, *n.* See *regur*.

regard (rē-gärd′), *v.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < OF. *regarder*, *reguarder*, *rewarder*, F. *regarder* (= Pr. *regardar*, *reguardar* = Pg. *regardar* = It. *riguardare*, ML. *regardare*), look at, observe, regard, < *re-* + *garder*, keep, heed, mark: see *guard*. Cf. *reward*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To look upon; observe; notice with some particularity; pay attention to.

If much you note him,
You shall offend him; . . .
Feed, and *regard* him not.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 58.

Him Sir Bedivere
Remorsefully *regarded* thro' his tears.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

The horse sees the spectacle; it is only you who *regard* and admire it. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 295.

2†. To look toward; have an aspect or prospect toward.

Calais is an extraordinary well fortified place, in the old Castle and new Citadell, *regvarding* the Sea.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 11, 1643.

3. To attend to with respect; observe a certain respect toward; respect; reverence; honor; esteem.

He that *regardeth* the day *regardeth* it unto the Lord.
Rom. xiv. 6.

This aspect of mine . . .
The best-*regarded* virgins of our clime
Have loved. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 10.

4. To consider of importance, value, moment, or interest; mind; care for: as, to *regard* the feelings of others; not to *regard* pain.

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His bookes of Husbandrie are moch to be *regarded*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Facts from various places and times prove that in militant communities the claims to life, liberty, and property are little *regarded*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 560.

5. To have or to show certain feelings toward; show a certain disposition toward; treat; use.

His associates seem to have *regarded* him with kindness.
Macaulay.

6. To view; look on; consider: usually followed by *as*.

They are not only *regarded as* authors, but *as* partisans.
Addison.

A face perfectly quiescent we *regard as* signifying absence of feeling. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 497.

I *regard* the judicial faculty, "judgment," . . . *as* that on which historical study produces the most valuable results. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 94.

7. To have relation or respect to; concern: as, this argument does not *regard* the question.

This fable seems to *regard* natural philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

The deed is done,
And what may follow now *regards* not me.
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 4.

8†. To show attention to; care for; guard.

But ere we go, *regard* this dying prince,
The valiant Duke of Bedford. Come, my lord,
We will bestow you in some better place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 86.

As regards, with regard to; as respects; as concerns: as, *as regards* that matter, I am quite of your opinion. =**Syn.** To remark, heed, estimate, value.

II. *intrans.* To have concern; care.

The Knight nothing *regarded*
To see the Lady scoffed.
Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 229).

regard (rē-gärd'), *n.* [Formerly also *reguard* (like *guard*); < ME. *regard*, < OF. *regard*, *regort*, *reguard*, F. *regard* = Pr. *regart*, *reguart* = OSp. *reguardo* = Pg. *regardo* = It. *riguardo* (ML. *regardum*), regard, respect; from the verb: see *regard*, *v.*] **1.** Look or gaze; aspect.

I extend my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere *regard* of control.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 731.

You are now within *regard* of the presence.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. Attention, as to a matter of importance or interest; heed; consideration.

Beleue me (Lord), a souldiour cannot haue
Too great *regarde* whereon his knife should cut.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Things without all remedy
Should be without *regard*; what's done is done.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 12.

We have sufficient proof that hero-worship is strongest where there is least *regard* for human freedom.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 461.

3. That feeling or view of the mind which springs especially from estimable qualities in the object; esteem; affection; respect; reverence: as, to have a great *regard* for a person.

Will ye do aught for *regard* o' me?
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 111).

To him they had *regard*, because that of long time he had bewitched them with sorceries. Acts viii. 11.

I have heard enough to convince me that he is unworthy my *regard*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

4. Repute, good or bad, but especially good; note; account.

Mac Tirrelaghe was a man of meanest *regarde* amongest them. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I am a bard of no *regard*,
Wi' gentle folks and a' that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

5. Relation; respect; reference; view: often in the phrases *in regard to*, *with regard to*.

Thus conscience does make cowards of us all; . . .
And enterprises of great pitch [folios have *pith*] and moment
With this *regard* their currents turn awry.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 87.

To . . . persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue *with regard to* themselves, in justice and goodness *with regard to* their neighbours, and piety toward God.
Watts.

6. Matter; point; particular; consideration; condition; respect.

Love 's not love
When it is mingled with *regards* that stand
Aloof from the entire point. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 242.

I never beheld so delicate a creature [a horse]; . . . in all *regards* beautifull, and proportioned to admiration.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 17, 1684.

Nature . . . in the first sentiment of kindness anticipates already a benevolence which shall lose all particular *regards* in its general light. *Emerson*, Love.

7†. Prospect; object of sight; view.

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and the aerial blue
An indistinct *regard*. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 40.

8. In *old English forest law*: (*a*) Official view or inspection. (*b*) The area within the jurisdiction of the regarders.—**9.** *pl.* Respects; good wishes; compliments: as, give my best *regards* to the family. [Colloq.]—**At regard of†**, in comparison with.

Thanne shewede he hym the litel erthe that here is,
At regard of the hevenes quantite.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 57.

Court of regard (or survey) of dogs, an old forest court in England which was held every third year for the lawing or expeditation of mastiffs.—**Field of regard**, a surface conceived as plane or spherical, fixed with regard to the head, in which the fixation-point wanders with the movements of the eyeball. Also called *field of fixation*.—**In regard†**. (*a*) In view (of the fact that): usually with ellipsis of *that* following.

England . . . hath been . . . an overmatch [of France], *in regard* the middle people of England make good soldiers, which the peasants of France do not.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.

I fear it [my last letter] miscarried, *in regard* you make no mention of it in yours. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 15.

(*b*) Comparatively; relatively. Compare *in respect*.

How wonderfully dyd a fewe Romayns, *in regarde*, defend this litel territory.
Sir T. Elyot, Image of Governaunce, fol. 62, b. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In regard of. (*a*) In view of; on account of.

Change was thought necessary *in regard of* the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in use. *Hooker*.

In regard of his hurt, Smith was glad to be so rid of him.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 5.

(*b*) In regard to; in respect to. [Objectionable.]

In regard of its security, it [the chest of drawers] had a great advantage over the bandboxes.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlix.

In this (that) regard, in this (that) respect. [Objectionable.]—**Point of regard.** See *point*[1].—**With regard of†**, with regard to; considering.

How in safety best we may
Compose our present evils, *with regard*
Of what we are, and where. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 281.

=**Syn. 2.** Notice, observance (of), care, concern.—**3.** *Estimate*, *Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*, *love*[1].

regardable (rē-gär'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *regardable*; as *regard* + *-able*.] Capable of being regarded; observable; worthy of notice; noticeable.

Herein is not only *regardable* a mere history, but a mystery also. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 1.

regardant (rē-gär'dant), *a.* [Formerly also *reguardant*; < OF. *regardant*, ppr. of *regarder*, look at, regard: see *regard*, *v.*] **1.** Regarding; looking to; looking behind or backward; watching.

You might have known that by my looks and language,
Had you been *regardant* or observant.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iv. 3.

With lookes *regardiant* [read *reguardant*] did the Thracian gaze. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, ii.

2. In *her.*, looking backward: applied to any animal whose face is turned toward its tail.—**3.** Looking at one another; turned so as to face one another.


Lion Passant Regardant.

Two *regardant* portraits of a lady and gentleman (in a marble relief).
Soulages Catalogue, No. 440.

Passant regardant. See *passant*.—**Rampant regardant.** See *rampant*.—**Regardant reversed**, having the head turned backward and downward: especially said of a serpent bent into a figure of eight, with the head below.—**Villein regardant, regardant villein**, in *feudal law*, a villein or retainer annexed to the land or manor, charged with the doing of all base services within the same.

regarder (rē-gär'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which regards.

Modern science is of itself . . . a slight *regarder* of time and space. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 35.

2. In *Eng. law*, an officer whose business it was to view the forest, inspect the officers, and inquire concerning all offenses and defaults.

A Forest . . . hath also her peculiar Officers, as Foresters, Verderers, *Regarders*, Agisters, &c.
Howell, Letters, iv. 16.

regardful (rē-gärd'fůl), *a.* [< *regard* + *-ful*.] Having or paying regard. Especially—(*a*) Full of regard or respect; respectful.

To use all things and persons upon whom his name is called, or any ways imprinted, with a *regardful* and separate manner of usage, different from common, and far from contempt and scorn. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 8.

(*b*) Taking notice; heedful; observing with care; attentive.

When with *regardfull* sight
She, looking backe, espies that griesly wight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 22.

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the Spirit of God to his heart. *South*.

=**Syn.** (*b*) Observant, mindful, watchful, careful.

regardfully (rē-gärd'fůl-i), *adv.* In a regardful manner, in any sense.

regarding (rē-gär'ding), *prep.* [Ppr. of *regard*, *v.*] Respecting; concerning; in reference to: as, to be at a loss *regarding* one's position.

"*Regarding* personalities," he added, "I have not the same clear showing." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

regardless (rē-gärd'les), *a.* [< *regard* + *-less*.] **1.** Not having regard or heed; not looking or attending; heedless; negligent; indifferent; careless.

My eyes
Set here unmov'd, *regardless* of the world,
Though thousand miseries encompass me!
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

Blindeth the beauty everywhere revealed,
Treading the May-flowers with *regardless* feet.
Whittier, Among the Hills, Prel.

2. Not regarded; slighted. [Rare.]

Yes, Traitor; Zara, lost, abandon'd Zara,
Is a *regardless* Suppliant, now, to Osmyn.
Congreve, Mourning Bride, ii. 9.

=**Syn. 1.** Unmindful, inattentive, unobservant, neglectful, unconcerned.

regardlessly (rē-gärd'les-li), *adv.* In a regardless manner; heedlessly; carelessly; negligently.

regardlessness (rē-gärd'les-nes), *n.* Heedlessness; inattention; negligence.

regard-ring (rē-gärd'ring), *n.* A ring set with stones the initial letters of whose names make up the word *regard*, as ruby, emerald, garnet, amethyst, ruby, and diamond.

regather (rē-ga*TH*'ėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gather*.] To gather or collect again.

When he had renewed his provisions and *regathered* more force. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 640.

regatta (rē-gat'ä), *n.* [= F. *régate*, < It. *regatta*, *regata*, a boat-race, yacht-race, a rowing-match, a particular use (orig. Venetian) of OIt. *regatta*, *rigatta*, a strife or contention for the mastery, < OIt. *regattare*, *rigattare*, sell by retail, haggle as a huckster, wrangle, contend, cope or fight for the mastery (cf. Sp. *regatear*, retail provisions, haggle, rival in sailing; *regateo*, a haggling, a regatta), prob. a dial. form of *recatare*, **recattare*, buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall (cf. Sp. *recatear*, retail; *recatar*, take care, be cautious), < *re-*, again, + *cattare*, get, acquire, purchase (cf. Sp. *catear*, taste, try, view), < L. *captare*, catch, capture, procure: see *catch*[1], and cf. *acate*. Cf. *regrate*[1].] Originally, a gondola-race in Venice; now, any regularly appointed boat-race in which two or more row-boats, yachts, or other boats contend for prizes.

A *regatta* of wherries raced past us.
Hawthorne, Our Old Home.

They penetrated to Cowes for the race-balls and *regatta* gayeties. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxix.

regelate (rē'jē-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *regelated*, ppr. *regelating*. [< L. *regelatus*, pp. of *regelare* (> It. *regalare* = Pg. *regelar* = F. *regeler*), air, cool off, < *re-*, back, + *gelare*, congeal: see *geal*[1].] To freeze or become congealed again; specifically, to freeze together.

Everything yields. The very glaciers are viscous, or *regelate* into conformity, and the stiffest patriots palter and compromise. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

regelation (rē-jē-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *regélation*, a freezing over, < LL. *regelation(n-)*, a thawing, < L. *regelare*, thaw, warm, < *re-*, back, again, also = *un-*, + *gelare*, freeze: see *regelate*.] The phenomenon of congelation and cohesion exemplified by two pieces of melting ice when brought into contact at a temperature above the freezing-point. Not only does this occur in air, but also in water. The phenomenon, first observed by Faraday, is obscure.

Two pieces of ice at 32° Fahr., with moist surfaces, when placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called *regelation*. *Faraday*. (*Webster.*)

An attempt . . . has been made of late years to reconcile the brittleness of ice with its motion in glaciers. It is founded on the observation, made by Mr. Faraday in 1850, that when two pieces of thawing ice are placed together they freeze together at the place of contact. . . . The word *Regelation* was proposed by Dr. Hooker to express the freezing together of two pieces of thawing ice observed by Faraday; and the memoir in which the term was first used was published by Mr. Huxley and Mr. Tyndall in the Philosophical Transactions for 1857.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 164.

regence† (rē'jens), *n.* [= OF. *regence*, F. *régence* = Sp. Pg. *regencia* = It. *reggenza*, < ML. *regentia*, rule, < L. *regen(t-)s*, ruling: see *regent*.] Government; rule.

Some for the gospel, and massacres
Of spiritual affidavit-makers,
That swore to any human *regence*
Oaths of suprem'cy and allegiance.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 275.

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regency (rē′jen-si), *n.*; pl. *regencies* (-siz). [As *regence* (see *-cy*).] 1. Rule; authority; government.

The sceptre of Christ's *regency*. *Hooker.*

2. More specifically, the office, government, or jurisdiction of a regent; deputed or vicarious government. See *regent*, 2.

The king's illness placed the queen and the duke of York in direct rivalry for the *regency*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 349.

3. The district under the jurisdiction of a regent or vicegerent.

Regions they pass'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of seraphim. *Milton*, P. L., v. 748.

4. The body of men intrusted with vicarious government: as, a *regency* constituted during a king's minority, insanity, or absence from the kingdom.

By the written law of the land, the sovereign was empowered to nominate a *regency* in case of the minority or incapacity of the heir apparent.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. The existence of a regent's rule; also, the period during which a regent administers the government.

I can just recall the decline of the grand era. . . . The ancient habitués, . . . contemporaries of Brummell in his zenith — boon companions of George IV. in his *regency* — still haunted the spot. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

To the forced and gloomy bigotry which marked the declining years of Louis Quatorze succeeded the terrible reaction of the *regency* and the following reigns.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 17.

6. The office of a university regent, or master regent. — 7. The municipal administration of certain towns in northern Europe. — **Albany regency**, in *U. S. hist.*, a group of politicians who, by the skilful use of patronage, controlled the nominating conventions and other machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New York, from about 1820 to about 1850. The most noted members were Wright, Martin Van Buren, Marcy, and Dix. — **Regency Act**, a name given to special statutes regulating regency, as, for instance, an English statute of 1840 (3 and 4 Vict., c. 52), which authorized the Prince Consort to act as regent, in case of the demise of Queen Victoria, during the minority of her successor. — **The Regency**, in *French hist.*, the period of the minority of Louis XV., 1715–23, when Philip of Orleans was regent.

regender† (rē-jen′dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gender*. Cf. *regenerate*.] To gender again; renew.

Furth spirts fyre freshlye *regendred*.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 496.

regeneracy (rē-jen′ę-rā-si), *n.* [< *regenera(te)* + *-cy*.] The state of being regenerated.

Though Saul were, yet every blasphemous sinner could not expect to be, called from the depth of sin to *regeneracy* and salvation. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 686.

regenerate (rē-jen′ę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *regeneratus*, pp. of *regenerare* (> It. *regenerare*, *rigenerare* = Sp. Pg. *regenerar* = F. *régénérer*), generate again, < *re-*, again, + *generare*, generate: see *generate*.] 1. To generate or produce anew; reproduce.

In a divided worm, he [Bülow] says, the tail is *regenerated* from cell-layers developed in the same way and exactly equivalent to the three layers of the embryo.
Mind, IX. 417.

2. In *theol.*, to cause to be born again; cause to become a Christian; give by direct divine influence a new spiritual life to. See *regeneration*, 2.

No sooner was a convert initiated . . . but by an easy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himself as one *regenerated* and born a second time.
Addison, Def. of Christ. Relig., ix. 2.

regenerate (rē-jen′ę-rāt), *a.* [= F. *regénéré* = Sp. Pg. *regenerado* = It. *regenerato*, *rigenerato*, < L. *regeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Reproduced; restored; renewed.

O thou, the earthly author of my blood,
Whose youthful spirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigour lift me up.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 70.

Who brought a race *regenerate* to the field, . . .
And raised fair Lusitania's fallen shield.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, Conclusion, st. 14.

2. In *theol.*, begotten or born anew; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Seeing now . . . that this child is *regenerate*, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church, let us give thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits.
Book of Common Prayer, Office of Public Baptism of [Infants.

regenerateness (rē-jen′ę-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being regenerated. *Bailey.*

regeneration (rē-jen-ę-rā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *regeneracioun*, < OF. *regeneration*, F. *regénération* = Sp. *regeneracion* = Pg. *regeneração* = It. *regenerazione*, *rigenerazione*, < LL. *regeneratio(n-)*, a being born again, regeneration: see *regenerate*.] 1. The act of regenerating or producing anew. — 2. In *theol.*: (*a*) A radical change in the spirit of an individual, accomplished by the direct action of the Spirit of God. Evangelical theologians agree that there is a necessity for such a radical spiritual change in man in order to the divine life; but they differ widely in their psychological explanations of the change. They are, however, generally agreed that it consists of or at least necessarily involves a change in the affections and desires of the soul. Regeneration is also understood, as by the Roman Catholic Church, to be the gift of the germ of a spiritual life conferred regularly by God's ordinance in baptism, which is accordingly called the *sacrament of regeneration*, or simply *regeneration*. The word *regeneration* occurs only once in the New Testament in its ordinary theological meaning; but equivalent expressions are found, such as "begotten again," "born again," "born of God," "born of water and of the Spirit."

According to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

Baptism is . . . a sign of *Regeneration* or New-Birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive Baptism rightly are grafted into the Church.
Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, xxvii.

(*b*) The renovation of the world to be accomplished at the second coming of the Messiah.

Ye which have followed me, in the *regeneration*, when the Son of Man shall sit in the throne of his glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. Mat. xix. 28.

3 (rē-jen-ę-rā′shon). In *biol.*, the genesis or origination of new tissue to repair the waste of the body, or to replace worn-out tissue; also, the reproduction of lost or destroyed parts or organs. Regeneration of tissue constantly goes on in all animals in the ordinary repair of waste products of vital action; but the replacing of lost parts, as a limb, is nearly confined to animals below vertebrates, in many of which it is an easy or usual process. — **Baptismal regeneration**. See *baptismal*. = **Syn. 2.** See *conversion*. — **3.** See *reproduction*.

regenerative (rē-jen′ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *regeneratif*, F. *regénératif* = Sp. Pg. *regenerativo*; as *regenerate* + *-ive*.] 1. Producing regeneration; renewing.

She identified him with the struggling *regenerative* process in her which had begun with his action.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxv.

In Mahommedanism there is no *regenerative* power; it is "of the letter, which killeth" — unelastic, sterile, barren. *Faiths of the World*, p. 331.

2. In *metal.*, on the principle of the Siemens regenerator, or so constructed as to utilize that method of economizing fuel, as in the term *regenerative gas-furnace*. See *regenerator*. — **Regenerative burner**. See *burner*. — **Regenerative chamber**, in a furnace, a regenerator. — **Regenerative furnace**. See *furnace*.

regeneratively (rē-jen′ę-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a regenerative manner; so as to regenerate.

regenerator (rē-jen′ę-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *régénérateur*, n.; as *regenerate* + *-or*[1].] 1. One who regenerates.

He is not his own *regenerator*, or parent at all, in his new birth. *Waterland*, Works, VI. 352.

All these social *regenerators* panted to be free.
The American, XIV. 23.

2. In *metal.*, a chamber filled with a checkerwork of fire-bricks; that part of a regenerative furnace in which the waste heat of the gases escaping from the hearth is, by reversal of the draft at suitable intervals, alternately stored up and given out to the gas and air entering the furnace. The idea of employing what is now generally called the "regenerative system" of heating was first conceived by Robert Stirling, in 1816, but his arrangement for carrying it out was not a practical one. The present form of the furnace, and in general the successful application of the principle, constituting a highly important improvement in the consumption of fuel, are due to the brothers Siemens. The regenerative system has already been extensively applied in various metallurgical and manufacturing processes, and is likely to receive still further development. According to the Siemens regenerative method, there must be at least one pair of regenerative chambers, in order that the heat may be in process of being stored up in one while being utilized in the other. In the Siemens regenerative reheating- or mill-furnace there are two pairs of chambers, each pair consisting of one larger and one smaller chamber, through one of which the air passes, and through the other the gas on its way to the furnace. The so-called "Ponsard recuperator" is a form of regenerator in which, by an ingenious arrangement of solid and hollow fire-bricks, the current is made continuous in one direction, instead of requiring reversal as in the Siemens regenerative furnace. This form of furnace has been employed for reheating in rolling-mills.

regenerator-furnace (rē-jen′ę-rā-tor-fėr′nās), *n.* Any form of furnace with which a regenerator is connected.

regeneratory (rē-jen′ę-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *regenerate* + *-ory*.] Regenerative; having the power to renew; tending to reproduce or renovate.

regenesis (rē-jen′e-sis), *n.* [< *re-* + *genesis*.] The state of being renewed or reproduced.

There tended to be thereafter a continual *regenesis* of dissenting sects. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 368.

regent (rē′jent), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *regent*, F. *régent* = Sp. Pg. *regente* = It. *reggente*, ruling, as a noun a regent, vicegerent, < L. *regen(t-)s*, ruling; as a noun, a ruler, governor, prince; ppr. of *regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, correct, lit. 'make straight,' 'stretch,' = Gr. ὀρέγειν, stretch, = Skt. √ *raj*, stretch out, = Goth. *uf-rakjan*, stretch out, etc. (see *rack*[1]); cf. Skt. √ *rāj*, direct, rule, *rājan*, king, L. *rex* (*rēg-*), king (see *rex*). The two roots in Skt. may be orig. identical, as they have become in L. From the L. *regere* are also ult. *regimen*, *regiment*, *régime*, *region*, *rector*, *rectum*, *rectangle*, *rectilineal*, etc., *correct*, *direct*, *erect*, etc., *dress*, *address*, *redress*, etc. Related E. words of Teut. origin are *right*, *rack*[1], etc.] I. *a.* 1. Ruling; governing.

To follow nature's too affected fashion,
Or travel in the *regent* walk of passion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

He together calls,
Or several, one by one, the *regent* powers,
Under him *regent*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 697.

Some other active *regent* principle that resides in the body. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. Exercising vicarious authority: as, a prince *regent*. — 3. Taking part in the government of a university. — **Queen regent**. See *queen*.

II. *n.* 1. A ruler; a governor: in a general sense.

Uriel, . . . *regent* of the sun, and held
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven.
Milton, P. L., iii. 690.

The moon (sweet *regent* of the sky)
Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall.
Mickle, Cumnor Hall.

2. One who is invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the king. In most hereditary governments this office is regarded as belonging to the nearest relative of the sovereign capable of undertaking it; but this rule is subject to many modifications.

I say, my sovereign, York is meetest man
To be your *regent* in the land of France.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 164.

3. In the old universities, a master or doctor who takes part in the regular duties of instruction or government. At Cambridge all resident masters of arts of less than four years' standing, and all doctors of less than two, are regents. At Oxford the period of regency is shorter. At both universities those of a more advanced standing, who keep their names on the college books, are called *non-regents*. At Cambridge the regents compose the upper house and the non-regents the lower house of the senate, or governing body. At Oxford the regents compose the congregation, which confers degrees and does the ordinary business of the university. The regents and non-regents collectively compose the convocation, which is the governing body in the last resort.

Only *regents* — that is, masters actually engaged in teaching — had any right to be present or to vote in congregations [at Bologna]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 835.

4. In the State of New York, a member of the corporate body known as the University of the State of New York. The university is officially described as consisting "of all incorporated institutions of academic and higher education, with the State Library, State Museum, and such other libraries, museums, or other institutions for higher education in the state as may be admitted by the regents. . . . The regents have power to incorporate, and to alter or repeal the charters of colleges, academies, libraries, museums, or other educational institutions belonging to the University; to distribute to them all funds granted by the state for their use; to inspect their workings and require annual reports under oath of their presiding officers; to establish examinations as to attainments in learning, and confer on successful candidates suitable certificates, diplomas, and degrees, and to confer honorary degrees."— **House of regents**. See *house*[1]. — **Necessary regent**, one who is obliged to serve as regent: opposed to a *regent ad placitum*, who has served the necessary term and is at liberty to retire.

regent-bird (rē′jent-bėrd), *n.* An Australian bird of the genus *Sericulus*, *S. chrysocephalus* or *melinus*, the plumage of which is velvety-black and golden-yellow in the male: so called



Regent-bird (*Sericulus chrysocephalus*).

during the regency of the Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., in compliment to him. It is related to the bower-birds, but has been variously classified. See *Sericulus*. Also *regent-oriole*.

regentess (rē′jen-tes), *n.* [< *regent* + *-ess*.] A female regent; a protectress of a kingdom.

regent-oriole (rē′jent-ō′ri-ōl), *n.* Same as *regent-bird*.

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regentship (rē'jent-ship), *n.* [< *regent* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a regent, especially of a vicegerent, or one who governs for a king; regency.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be denay'd the *regentship*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 107.

regerminate (rē-jėr'mi-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *regerminatus*, pp. of *regerminare*, sprout again, < *re-*, again, + *germinare*, sprout, germinate: see *germinate*.] To germinate again.

regermination (rē-jėr-mi-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *regerminatio(n-)*, < *regerminare*, pp. *regerminatus*, sprout again: see *regerminate*.] A sprouting or germination anew.

The Jews commonly express resurrection by *regermination*, or growing up again like a plant.
Gregory, Notes on Scripture, p. 125.

regest† (rē-jest'), *v. t.* [< L. *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, throw or cast back, retort, also record, chronicle, < *re-*, back, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*[2].] To throw back; retort.

Who can say, it is other than righteous, that thou shouldest *regest* one day upon us, Depart from me, ye wicked? *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 5.

regest† (rē-jest'), *n.* [< F. (obs.) *regeste*, pl. *regestes* (= Pg. *registo*, *resisto*), a register, < L. *regestum* (pl. *regesta*), neut. of *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regest*, *v.* Cf. *register*[1].] A register.

Old legends and Cathedrall *regests*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

reget (rē-get'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *get*[1].] **1.** To get or obtain again.

And then desire in Gascoign to *reget*
The glory lost. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, vi. 71.

2†. To generate or bear again.

Tovy, although the mother of vs all,
Regetts [read *regests?*] thee in her wombe.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 52. (*Davies.*)

reghte†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *right*.

regiam majestatem (rē'ji-am maj-es-tā'tem). [So called from these words at the beginning of the collection; L.: *regiam*, acc. fem. of *regius*, pertaining to a king, royal (< *rex* (*reg-*), king); *majestatem*, acc. of *majestas*, majesty: see *majesty*.] A collection of early laws, said to have been compiled by the order of David I., king of Scotland. It resembles so closely the *Tractatus de Legibus*, supposed to have been written by Glanvil in the reign of Henry II., that no doubt one was copied from the other.

regian† (rē'ji-an), *n.* [< L. *regius*, of a king (see *regious*), + *-an*.] **1.** An adherent or upholder of regalism.

This is alleged and urged by our *regians* to prove the king's paramount power in ecclesiasticis.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. iii. 38.

2. A royalist.

Arthur Wilson . . . favours all Republicans, and never speaks well of *regians* (it is his own distinctions) if he can possibly avoid it.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 39. (*Davies.*)

regible† (rej'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *reggibile* = Sp. *regible*, < LL. *regibilis*, that may be ruled, governable, tractable, < L. *regere*, rule: see *regent*.] Governable.

regicidal (rej'i-sī-dal), *a.* [< *regicide*[2] + *-al*.] Consisting in, relating to, or having the nature of regicide; tending to regicide.

regicide[1] (rej'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *régicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *regicida*, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] A king-killer: one who puts a king to death; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, a member of the high court of justice constituted by Parliament for the trial of Charles I., by which he was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death in 1649.

The *regicides* who sat on the life of our late King were brought to tryal in the Old Bailey.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 11, 1660.

regicide[2] (rej'i-sīd), *n.* [= F. *régicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *regicidio*, the slaying of a king, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a king.

Did Fate, or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *Regicide?*
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 48.

regifugium (rē-ji-fū'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *regifugia* (-ä). [= Pg. *regifugio*, < LL. *regifugium*, 'the king's flight,' < L. *rex* (*reg-*), king, + *fuga*, flight, < *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] An ancient Roman annual festival, held, according to some ancient writers, in celebration of the flight of Tarquin the Proud.

regild (rē-gild'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *gild*[1].] To gild anew.

régime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* [< F. *régime*, < L. *regimen*, direction, government: see *regimen*.] **1.** Mode, system, or style of rule or management; government, especially as connected with certain social features; administration; rule.

The industrial *régime* is distinguished from the predatory *régime* in this, that mutual dependence becomes great and direct, while mutual antagonism becomes small and indirect. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 525.

2. In *French law*, specifically, the system of property rights under the marriage relation, fixed upon by the parties by an ante-nuptial contract. The principal systems are *régime de communauté* (see *community property*, under *community*), *régime de séparation de biens*, and *régime dotal* (see *dot*[2]).—**Ancient régime** [F. *ancien régime*], a former style or system of government; an ancient social system; specifically, the political and social system which prevailed in France before the revolution of 1789.

regimen (rej'i-men), *n.*; pl. *regimens*, *regimina* (rej'i-menz, rē-jim'i-nä). [= OF. *regime*, F. *régime* = Sp. *regimen* = Pg. *regimen*, *regime* = It. *regimine*, < L. *regimen*, guidance, direction, government, rule, < *regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *régime*.] **1.** Orderly government or system; system of order; government; control.

It concerneth the *regimen* and government of every man over himself, and not over others.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 278.

Time . . . restored the giddy revellers to the *regimen* of sober thought. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xvi.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; specifically, in *med.*, the regulation of diet, exercise, etc., with a view to the preservation or restoration of health, or for the attainment of a determinate result; a course of living according to certain rules: sometimes used as equivalent to *hygiene*, but most commonly used as a synonym for *diet*[1], 2.

My Father's disorder appeared to be a dropsy, an indisposition the most unsuspected, being a person so exemplarly temperate, and of admirable *regimen*.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 30, 1640.

Yet I have heard you were ill yourself, and kept your bed: . . . this was (I imagine) only by way of *regimen*, and not from necessity. *Gray*, Letters, I. 340.

3. In *zoöl.*, habit or mode of life with regard to eating; choice of food; dietetics: as, an animal or a vegetable *regimen;* carnivorous *regimen*.—**4.** In *gram.*: (*a*) Government; the control which one word exercises over the form of another in connection with it.

The grammarians posit the absence of *regimen* as one of the differential features of a conjunction.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 84.

(*b*) The word or words so governed.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* [< ME. *regiment*, *regement*, < OF. *regiment*, *regement*, government, sway, later a regiment of soldiers, = Pr. *regiment* = Sp. *regimiento*, government, a regiment, = Pg. *regimento* = It. *reggimento*, < LL. *regimentum*, rule, government, < L. *regere*, rule: see *regent*. Cf. *regimen*, *régime*.] **1**†. Rule; government; authority.

That for hens forth yt he be under the *regement* and gouernance of the Mayr and Aldermen of the same cite.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 43.

The first Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous *Regiment* of Women. *Knox*, title of work.

The *regiment* of Debora, who ruled twentie yeares with religion. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 455.

2†. A district ruled; a kingdom.

The triple-parted *regiment*
That froward Saturn gave unto his sons.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

3†. Rule of diet; regimen.

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her into their former law and *regiment*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 3.

4. *Milit.*, a body of soldiers, consisting of one or more battalions of infantry, or of several squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a colonel, or of a certain division of artillery. It is the largest permanent association of soldiers, and the third subdivision of an army-corps, several regiments constituting a brigade, and several brigades a division. These combinations are, however, temporary, while in the regiment the same officers serve continuously, and in command of the same bodies of men. The strength of a regiment may vary greatly, as any regiment may comprise any number of battalions. The organization of the British Royal Artillery is anomalous, the whole body forming one regiment. In 1880 it comprised nearly 35,000 officers and men, distributed in 30 brigades, each of which is as large as an ordinary regiment. In the United States service the full strength of cavalry regiments is about 1,200 each: of artillery, about 600; of infantry, 500; but these numbers are subject to inevitable variations. Abbreviated *regt.*

We'll set forth
In best appointment all our *regiments*.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 296.

Marching regiment. See *march*[2].—**Royal regiment of artillery.** See *artillery*.

regiment (rej'i-ment), *v. t.* [= Sp. *regimentar*, form into regiments; from the noun.] To form into a regiment or into regiments with proper officers; hence, to organize; bring under a definite system of command, authority, or interdependence.

If women were to be *regimented*, he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. 314. (*Davies.*)

regimental (rej-i-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *regimental;* as *regiment* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a regiment: as, *regimental* officers; *regimental* clothing.

The band led the column, playing the *regimental* march.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

Regimental adjutant, fund, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n. pl.* (rarely used in the singular). Military clothing: so named from the former practice of discriminating the uniforms of different regiments very decidedly one from another—a fashion nearly abandoned at the present time.

If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a *regimental*. *Colman*, Man of Business, ii. (*Davies.*)

You a soldier!—you're a walking block, fit only to dust the company's *regimentals* on.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 1.

In their ragged *regimentals*
Stood the old Continentals,
Yielding not.
G. H. McMaster, Carmen Bellicosum.

regimentation (rej-i-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *regiment*, *v.*, + *-ation*.] The act of forming into regiments, or the state of being formed into regiments or classified systems; organization.

The process of militant organization is a process of *regimentation*, which, primarily taking place in the army, secondarily affects the whole community.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 553.

regimina, *n.* Latin plural of *regimen*.

reginal (rē-jim'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *regimen* (*regimin-*), rule, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to regimen: as, strict *reginal* rules.

Regina (rē-jī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < L. *regina*, a queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] In *herpet.*, a genus of watersnakes or aquatic harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ*. The type is the striped watersnake of the United States, *R. leberis*.

Regina purple. See *purple*.

region (rē'jon), *n.* [< ME. *region*, *regioun*, < OF. *region*, F. *région* = Pr. *regio*, *reio* = Sp. *region* = Pg. *região* = It. *regione*, a region, < L. *regio(n-)*, a direction, line, boundary-line, boundary, territory, quarter, province, region, < *regere*, direct, rule: see *regent*.] **1.** Any considerable and connected part of a space or surface; specifically, a tract of land or sea of considerable but indefinite extent; a country; a district; in a broad sense, place without special reference to location or extent: as, the equatorial *regions;* the temperate *regions;* the polar *regions;* the upper *regions* of the atmosphere.

Zit there is, toward the parties meridionales, many Contrees and many *Regyouns*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 262.

The *regions* of Artois,
Wallon, and Picardy. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 9.

Gawain the while thro' all the *region* round
Rode with his diamond, wearied of the quest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. An administrative division of a city or territory; specifically, such a division of the city of Rome and of the territory about Rome, of which the number varied at different times; a district, quarter, or ward (modern *rione*). Under Servius Tullius there were four regions in the city and twenty-six in the Roman territory.

The series of Roman Macedonia begins with coins of the *regions* issued by permission of the senate and bearing the name of the Macedonians, from 158 to 146 B. C.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 640.

His [Alberic's] chief attention was given to the militia, which was still arranged in scholæ, and it is highly probable that he was the author of the new divison of the city [Rome] into twelve *regions*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 788.

Rome has seven ecclesiastical *regions*, each with its proper deacons, subdeacons, and acolytes. Each *region* has its own day of the week for high ecclesiastical functions, which are celebrated by each in rotation.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 509.

3. Figuratively, the inhabitants of a region or district of country.

All the *regions*
Do smilingly revolt. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 102.

4. In *anat.*, a place in or a part of the body in any way indicated: as, the abdominal *regions*.

Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 147.

The mouth, and the *region* of the mouth, . . . were about the strongest feature in Wordsworth's face.
De Quincey (Personal Traits of Brit. Authors, Wordsworth).

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5†. Place; rank; station; dignity.

He is of too high a *region*; he knows too much.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 75.

6†. Specifically, the space from the earth's surface out to the orbit of the moon: properly called the *elemental region*.

The orb below
As hush as death, anon the dreadful thunder
Doth rend the *region*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 509.

I should have fatted all the *region* kites
With this slave's offal. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 607.

7. In *zoögeog.*, a large faunal area variously limited by different authors. Especially—(*a*) A realm; one of several primary divisions of the earth's surface, characterized by its fauna: as, the Palearctic or the Nearctic *region*. The term acquired specific application to certain large principal areas from its use in this sense by P. L. Sclater in 1857. Sclater's regions, adopted with little modification by Günther and Wallace, were six in number: the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Oriental or Indian, Australian, Nearctic, and Neotropical. (See these words.) Baird added a seventh, the West Indian, now considered a division of the Neotropical. In 1874 Sclater, following Huxley, recognized as primary divisions (1) *Arctogæa*, comprising the Palearctic, Ethiopian, Indian, and Nearctic regions; (2) *Dendrogæa*, represented by the Neotropical region; (3) *Antarctogæa*, with an Australasian region; and (4) *Ornithogæa*, with a New Zealand region. (*b*) A secondary faunal area, the primary being called a *realm*: as, the Antillean, Central American, and Brazilian *regions* of the American Tropical realm. In this sense it has been used by most American zoologists. Various other divisions have been proposed, as by A. Murray in 1866, Huxley in 1868, W. T. Blanford in 1869, E. Blyth in 1871, A. Newton in 1875, T. Gill in 1878, and J. A. Allen in 1878. Each of the main divisions, however defined by different naturalists, is subdivided into several subregions or provinces, more or less minutely in different systems. Thus, for example, the Ethiopian region is divided by Newton into the Libyan, Guinean, Caffrarian, Mozambican, and Madagascarian subregions, and the Libyan subregion itself into the Arabian, Egyptian, Abyssinian, and Gambian provinces. The waters of the globe have been either included in the prime divisions based on the land faunas, or segregated in peculiar ones.—**Abdominal regions.** See *abdominal*.—**Agrarian region, anal region.** See the adjectives.—**Axillary region,** a region on the side of the thorax, extending from the axilla to a line drawn from the lower border of the mammary to that of the scapular region.—**Basilar region,** the region of the base of the skull.—**Blue-grass region.** See *grass*.—**Broca's region.** Same as *Broca's convolution*. See *convolution*.—**Ciliary region,** that part of the eyeball just back from the cornea which corresponds to the ciliary muscle and processes.—**Clavicular region,** the region on the front of the chest immediately over the clavicle.—**Clypeal region.** See *clypeal*.—**Cordilleran region.** See *cordillera*.—**Cyclic, dorsolumbar, epigastric, gluteal, hypogastric region.** See the adjectives.—**Hyomental region,** the space between the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.—**Hypochondriac region.** (*a*) Of the abdomen. See *abdominal regions*. (*b*) Of the thorax, same as *inframammary region*.—**Iliac region.** See *abdominal regions*.—**Indo-Pacific region.** See *Indo-Pacific*.—**Infra-axillary region,** the region on the side of the chest extending from the axillary region to the free border of the ribs. Also called *subaxillary region*.—**Infraclavicular region.** See *infraclavicular*.—**Infrahyoid region,** the space between the hyoid bone and the sternum.—**Inframammary region.** See *inframammary*.—**Infrascapular region,** the region on the back of the thorax on either side of the median line below a horizontal line through the inferior angle of each scapula. Also called *subscapular region*.—**Interscapular region,** the region on the back of the thorax between the shoulder-blades.—**Ischiorectal region,** the space corresponding to the posterior part of the pelvic outlet.—**Lenticulostriate region,** the anterior parts of the lenticular and caudate nuclei and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—**Lenticulothalamic region,** the posterior part of the lenticular nucleus, the optic thalamus, and the intervening part of the internal capsule.—**Lumbar region.** See *lumbar*[1].—**Mammary region,** the region on the front of the chest extending from the upper border of the third to the upper border of the sixth rib.—**Mesogastric region,** the umbilical and right and left lumbar regions taken together.—**Multiply-connected region,** in *math.*, a region such that between any two points of it several paths can be drawn which cannot be changed one into the other by gradual changes or variations without going out of the region in question.—**Parasternal, pelvic, Polynesian, popliteal, precordial,** etc., **region.** See the adjectives.—**Region of calms.** See *calm*[1].—**Sternal region,** *superior* and *inferior*. See *sternal*.—**Subaxillary region.** Same as *infra-axillary region*.—**Subclavicular region.** Same as *infraclavicular region*.—**Submammary region.** Same as *inframammary region*.—**Subscapular region.** Same as *infrascapular region*.—**Suprahyoid region,** the region of the front of the neck above the hyoid bone; the hyomental region.—**Supramammary region.** Same as *infraclavicular region*.—**Suprascapular region,** the region on the back above the spine of the scapula.—**Suprasternal region.** See *suprasternal*.—**Syn. 1.** Quarter, locality, clime, territory.

regional (rē′jon-al), *a.* [< F. *régional* = Sp. Pg. *regional* = It. *regionale*, < LL. *regionalis*, of or belonging to a region or province, < L. *regio*(*n*-), a region, province: see *region*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a particular region or place; sectional; topical; local.

The peculiar seasonal and *regional* distribution of hurricanes. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 334.

2. Of or pertaining to division into regions, as in anatomy and zoögeography; topographical.

It is curious that the Japanese should have anticipated Europe in a kind of rude *regional* anatomy.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 224.

Regional anatomy. Same as *topographical anatomy*. See *anatomy*.

regionally (rē′jon-al-i), *adv.* With reference to a region or particular place; topically; locally; in *zoögeog.*, with reference to faunal regions or areas.

He thought it was the duty of the surgeon to treat it *regionally*. *Medical News*, LII. 273.

The preservation of rock-oils in every formation, of every geological age, all over the world—subject, however, locally or *regionally*, to subsequent change or destruction.
Science, VIII. 233.

regionarius (rē″ji-ō-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *regionarii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *regio*(*n*-), a region: see *region*.] A title given to various Roman Catholic ecclesiastics who are assigned to duty in or jurisdiction over certain regions or districts in the city of Rome.

regionary (rē′jon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *region* + *-ary*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a region or regions.

But to this they attributed their successes, namely, to the tropical and *regionary* deities, and their entertaining so numerous a train of gods and goddesses.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 104.

2. Of or pertaining to a region or administrative district, especially of the city of Rome.—**Regionary deacon.** See *deacon*.

From the time of Honorius II., Rome had twelve *regionary deacons*. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 714.

regionic (rē-ji-on′ik), *a.* [< *region* + *-ic*.] Same as *regional*. [Rare.]

A *regionic* association.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 758.

regioust (rē′ji-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *regio*, < L. *regius*, kingly, royal, regal, < *rex* (*reg*-), a king: see *rex*.] Pertaining to a king; royal. *J. Harrington*.

register[1] (rej′is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *regester* (= D. G. Sw. Dan. *register*), < OF. *registre*, F. *registre*, a record, register, = Pr. *registre* = Sp. *registro* = Pg. *registro*, *registo*, *resisto* = It. *registro*, a register, record, < ML. *registrum*, also *registra*, *register*, a register, an altered form of *regestum*, a book in which things are recorded, a register, orig. pl., L. *regesta*, things recorded, records, neut. pl. of *regestus*, pp. of *regerere*, record: see *regest*, *n.* and *v.* In the later senses 6–10, from the verb, and in part practically identical, as 'that which registers,' with *register*[2], 'one who registers': see *register*[2].] 1. An official written account or entry, usually in a book regularly kept, as of acts, proceedings, or names, for preservation or for reference; a record; a list: a roll; also, the book in which such a record is kept: as, a parish *register*; a hotel *register*.

Of soules fynde I nat in this *registre*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1954.

Each time of sorrow is naturally evermore a *register* of all such grievous events as have happened either in or near about the same time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a compilation of the forms of writs in use, both original and judicial, which seems to have grown up gradually in the hands of clerks and of copyists, and therefore to vary much in different copies. *Harvard Law Review*, Oct., 1889.—3. In *com.*, a document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a ship's nationality. See *registration of British ships*, under *registration*.—4. The printed list of signatures at the end of early printed books.—5. In *music*: (*a*) The compass or range of a voice or an instrument. (*b*) A particular series of tones, within the compass of a voice or of certain instruments, which is produced in the same way and with the same quality: as, the chest-*register* of the voice, or the chalumeau *register* of the clarinet. The vocal registers are distinguished by quality more than by pitch, since the same tone can often be produced in more than one register. The difference lies in the way in which the larynx is used, but the exact nature of the process is disputed. The so-called *head-register* and *chest-register* include tones that call the cavities of the head and chest respectively into decided sympathetic vibration. The different vocal qualities are also called the *low*, *middle*, and *high registers*, or the *thick*, *middle*, and *thin registers*, depending in the first case upon the pitch of the tones for which they are best suited, and in the second upon the supposed condition of the vocal cords in producing them, or the quality of the tones produced.

It is true that alto boys cannot be made effective when choir-masters prohibit the use of the chest *register*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 73.

6. In *organ-building*: (*a*) Same as *stop* or *stop-knob*. (*b*) A perforated frame or board for holding a set of trackers in place.—7. A device for registering automatically the number of revolutions made or the amount of work done by machinery, or for recording the pressure of steam, air, or water, or other data, by means of apparatus deriving motion from the object or objects whose force, velocity, etc., it is desired to ascertain.—8. A contrivance for regulating the passage of heat or air, as the draft-regulating plate of a furnace, or the damper-plate of a locomotive engine; a perforated plate with valves governing the opening into a duct which admits warm air into a room for heat, or fresh air for ventilation, or which allows foul air to escape.

Look well to the *register*;
And let your heat still lessen by degrees.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

I should like to know if an artist could ever represent on canvas a happy family gathered round a hole in the floor called a *register*. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

9. In *printing*, exact adjustment of position in the presswork of books or papers printed on both sides of the leaf. When pages, columns, and lines are truly square, and back one another precisely on the leaf, or when two or more adjacent colors meet without impinging, they are said to be *in register*; otherwise, *out of register*.

10. The inner part of the mold in which types are cast.—11. In *bookbinding*, a ribbon attached to a full-bound book to serve as a marker of place for the reader.—**Anemometrographic register.** See *anemometer*.—**Army Register.** See *army-list*, 1.—**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.** See *Lloyd's*.—**Meteorological register.** See *meteorological table* (*a*), under *meteorological*.—**Morse register.** Same as *indicator*, 1 (*b*).—**Out of register.** See def. 9.—**Parish register,** a book in which the births, deaths, and marriages that occur in a given parish are registered.—**Register counties,** in *Eng. law*, certain counties or parts of counties, including Middlesex except London, the North, East, and West Ridings of Yorkshire, and Kingston-upon-Hull, in which peculiar laws for registration of matters affecting land-titles are in force.—**Register ship,** a ship which once obtained permission by treaty to trade to the Spanish West Indies, and whose capacity, per registry, was attested before sailing.—**Register thermometer.** See *thermometer*.—**Seamen's register,** a record containing the number and date of registration of each foreign-going ship and her registered tonnage, the length and general nature of her voyage or employment, the names, ages, etc., of the master and crew, etc. [Eng.]—**Ship's register,** a document showing the ownership of a vessel and giving a general description of her. It is used as a permit issued by the United States government to give protection and identification to an American vessel in a foreign trade, being practically for the vessel what a deed is for a house.—**To make register,** in *printing*, to arrange on the press pages, plates, or woodcuts in colors exactly in their proper positions.—**Syn. 1.** *Catalogue*, etc. (see *list*[5]), chronicle, archives.

register[1] (rej′is-tėr), *v.* [< F. *registrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *registrar* = It. *registrare*, < ML. *registrare*, register; from the noun: see *register*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To enter in a register; indicate by registering; record in any way.

Here are thy virtues shew'd, here *register'd*,
And here shall live forever.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Many just and holy men, whose names
Are *register'd* and calendar'd for saints.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

The gray matter of the nervous system is the part in which sensory impulses are received and *registered*.
Science, V. 258.

2. To mark or indicate on a register or scale.—3. In *rope-making*, to twist, as yarns, into a strand.—**Light-registering apparatus.** See *light*[1].—**Syn. 1.** See *record*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To enter one's name, or cause it to be entered, in a register, as at a hotel, or in the registry of qualified voters.—2. In *printing*, etc.: (*a*) To correspond exactly in symmetry, as columns or lines of printed matter on opposite sides of a leaf, so that line shall fall upon line and column upon column. (*b*) To correspond exactly in position, as in color-printing, so that every different color-impression shall fall exactly in its proper place, forming no double lines, and neither leaving blank spaces nor passing the limits proper to any other color.—3. In *organ-playing*, same as *registrate*.

register[2] (rej′is-tėr), *n.* [An altered form, due to confusion with *register*[1], of *registrer*, now usually written *registrar*: see *registrar*.] 1. One who registers: same as *registrar*.

O comfort-killing Night! . . .
Dim *register* and notary of shame!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 765.

And hauing subscribed their names, certaine *Registers* copie the said Orations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 439.

Specifically—2. In *law*: (*a*) An officer of a United States district court, formerly appointed under the United States bankruptcy act, for the purpose of assisting the judge in the performance of his duties under that act, by attending to matters of detail and routine, or purely administrative in their character. *Bump.* (*b*) In some parts of the United States, an officer who

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receives and records deeds so as to give public notice thereof.—**Lord register, or lord clerk register,** a Scottish officer of state who has the custody of the archives.—**Register in bankruptcy.** Same as *bankruptcy commissioner* (which see, under *bankruptcy*).—**Register of deeds,** in the United States, a public officer who records at length deeds, conveyances, and mortgages of real estate situated within a given district.—**Register of probate or of wills,** in some of the United States, a public officer who records all wills admitted to probate.—**Register of the Treasury,** an officer of the Treasury Department of the United States government, who has charge of the account-books of the United States, registers all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the treasurer, signs and issues all government securities, and has charge of the registry of vessels.

registerable (rej'is-tėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *register*[1] + *-able.*] Admitting of registration, or of being registered or recorded. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 26.

registered (rej'is-tėrd), *p. a.* Recorded, as in a register or book; enrolled: as, a *registered* voter (one whose name is duly entered in the official list of persons qualified to vote in an election).—**Registered bond, invention, letter,** etc. See the nouns.—**Registered company,** a company entered in an official register, but not incorporated by act or charter.

registerer† (rej'is-tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *register*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *registrar.*] One who registers; a registrar; a recorder.

The Greekes, the chiefe *registerers* of worthy actes.
Golding, tr. of Cæsar, To the Reader.

register-grate (rej'is-tėr-grāt), *n.* A grate furnished with an apparatus for regulating the admission of air and the heat of the fire.

registering (rej'is-tėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *register*, *v.*] Same as *registration.*

register-office (rej'is-tėr-of'is), *n.* **1.** An office where a register is kept, or where registers or records are kept; a registry; a record-office.—**2.** An agency for the employment of domestic servants. [U. S.]

register-plate (rej'is-tėr-plāt), *n.* In rope-making machines, a concave metallic disk having holes so arranged concentrically as to give the yarns passed through them the proper positions for entering into the general twist.

register-point (rej'is-tėr-point), *n.* The adjustable point or spur attached to a printing-press and used to aid in getting register. See *point*[1], 2 (*c*).

registership (rej'is-tėr-ship), *n.* [< *register*[2] + *-ship.*] The office of a register or registrar.

registrable (rej'is-trą-bl), *a.* [< *register*[1] + *-able.*] Admitting of registration; that may or can be registered. *Lancet*, No. 3474, p. 733.

registrar (rej'is-trär), *n.* [Formerly *registrer*; < ME. *registrere*, < ML. *registrarius*, one who keeps a register or record, a registrar, notary, < *registrum*, a register, record: see *register*[1]. Cf. *registrary* and *register*[2]. Cf. also OF. *registreur, registrateur*, < ML. *registrator*, < *registrare*, register.] **1.** One whose business it is to write or keep a register or record; a keeper of records.

I make Pieres the Plowman my procuratour and my reve,
And *regystrere* to receyue. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 254.

The patent was sealed and delivered, and the person admitted sworne before the *registrar.*
T. Warton, Bathurst, p. 136.

2. An official who acts as secretary to the congregation of a university.—**Registrar's license.** See *license.*

registrar-general (rej'is-trär-jen'ė-ral), *n.* An officer who superintends a system of registration; specifically, in Great Britain, an officer appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to whom is intrusted, subject to such regulations as shall be made by a principal secretary of state, the general superintendence of the system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

registrarship (rej'is-trär-ship), *n.* [< *registrar* + *-ship.*] The office of registrar.

registrary (rej'is-trā-ri), *n.*; pl. *registraries* (-riz). [< ML. *registrarius*, one who registers: see *registrar.*] A registrar. The registrar of the University of Cambridge is so called.

Lo, hither commyth a goodly maystres,
Occupacyon, Famys *regestary.*
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 521.

registrate (rej'is-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *registrated*, ppr. *registrating.* [< ML. *registratus*, pp. of *registrare*, register: see *register*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *trans.* To register; enroll.

Why do ye toil to *registrate* your names
On icy pillars, which soon melt away?
Drummond, Flowers of Sion.

II. *intrans.* In *organ-playing*, to arrange or draw stops for playing; make or set a combination. See *registration*, 3. Also *register.*

registratet, *a.* Registered; recorded.

Those madrigals we sung amidst our flocks . . .
Are *registrate* by echoes in the rocks.
Drummond, To Sir W. Alexander.

registration (rej-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *registration*, < ML. *registratio(n-)*, a registering, < *registrare*, register: see *registrate* and *register*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of inserting or recording in a register; the act of recording in general: as, the *registration* of deeds; the *registration* of births, deaths, and marriages; the *registration* of voters.

Man's senses were thus indefinitely enlarged as his means of *registration* were perfected.
J. Fiske, Idea of God, p. 48.

2. Specifically, in the *law of conveyancing*, a system for the recording of conveyances, mortgages, and other instruments affecting the title to real property, in a public office, for the information of all concerned. The general policy of registry laws is to make a duly registered instrument notice to all the world, so that no one can claim any advantage over the registered owner by dealing with an unregistered owner or claimant in ignorance of the registered title. Under some systems a specified time is allowed for registering; and in some neglect to register an instrument within the time limited marks it with infirmity. The more generally accepted principle is to give effect to each instrument in the order of its registration, as against all unregistered instruments of which the purchaser, etc., had no actual notice. Another important element in registry laws is a provision that the record or certified copy shall be evidence in all courts equally as the original; but in some systems the non-production of the original must be accounted for before the record can be received in lieu of it. **3.** In *organ-playing*, the act, process, art, or result of selecting or combining stops for playing given pieces of music. It includes every effect of light and shade, of quality or power, that is needed for a complete rendering, including the choice of manuals, the drawing and retiring of stops, and the use of all mechanical accessories, like couplers, the swell pedal, etc. In most recent organ-music the registration is somewhat carefully indicated by the composer or editor, but organs are so diverse that every player must interpret such marks for himself. Older music is usually unmarked, and the registration requires special study as well as special talent.—**Decree of registration.** See *decree.*—**Parliamentary Registration Act,** an English statute of 1843 (6 and 7 Vict., c. 18), which requires the registration of voters and defines certain rights of voting. It has been amended by later statutes.—**Registration Act.** (*a*) An English statute of 1885 (48 Vict., c. 15), which extends the borough system of registration of voters to county voters. (*b*) One of numerous American statutes in various States, providing for registration, and often requiring it as a condition of the right to vote.—**Registration of births, marriages, and deaths,** the system of collecting vital statistics by requiring attending physicians, etc., in case of births and deaths, and clergymen and magistrates solemnizing marriages, to report at once each case, with appropriate particulars, to the public authorities, for the purpose of preserving permanent and systematic records.—**Registration of British ships,** a duty imposed on ship-owners in order to secure to their vessels the privileges of British ships. Registration is to be made by the principal officer of customs at any port or place in the United Kingdom, and by certain specified officers in the colonies. The registration comprises the name of the ship, the names and descriptions of the owners, the tonnage, build, and description of the vessel, the particulars of her origin, and the name of the master, who is entitled to the custody of the certificate of registry. The vessel is considered to belong to the port at which she is registered.—**Registration of copyright,** the name given in England to the recording of the title of a book for the purpose of securing the copyright: corresponding to *entry of copyright* in the United States.—**Registration of trade-marks,** the system by which one claiming the exclusive right to a trade-mark may register it for the purpose of giving public notice of his claim, and preserving record evidence thereof from the time of entry.—**Registration of voters or electors.** (*a*) In the United States, a system for the prevention of frauds in the exercise of the suffrage, by requiring voters to cause their names to be registered in books provided for the purpose in each election district, with appropriate particulars of residence, age, etc., to enable investigation to be made, and the right of the voter to cast the ballot to be challenged, if there be occasion. (*b*) In Great Britain and Ireland, the making up of a list of voters which, after judicial revision, is the accredited record of an elector's title to vote.

registrational (rej-is-trā'shon-al), *a.* [< *registration* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to registration. *Lancet*, No. 3457, p. 1135.

registry (rej'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *registries* (-triz). [Early mod. E. also *regestery, regestary*; < ME. *regestery*, < ML. **regestarium*, < *regestum*, a register: see *register*[1].] **1.** The act of recording or writing in a register, or depositing in the place of public record: as, the *registry* of a deed; the *registry* of a will, etc.—**2.** The place where a register is kept.—**3.** A series of facts recorded; a record.

I have sometimes wondered why a *registry* has not been kept in the colleges of physicians of all such [specific remedies] as have been invented by any professors of every age. *Sir W. Temple*, Health and Long Life.

Our conceptions are but the *registry* of our experience, and can therefore be altered only by being temporarily annihilated. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 59.

Certificate of registry. See *certificate*, 2.—**District registry,** in *Eng. law*, an office in a provincial town for the transaction or record of steps incidental to litigation by attorneys within the district, in order to avoid the necessity of taking every step in the central offices in London.

regitivet (rej'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *regere*, rule (see *regent*), + *-itive.*] Ruling; governing.

Their *regitive* power over the world.
Gentleman's Calling, vii. § 5. (*Latham.*)

regium donum (rē'ji-um dō'num). [L.: *regium*, neut. of *regius*, royal (see *regious*); *donum*, a gift, grant: see *donate.*] A royal grant; specifically, an annual grant of public money formerly given in aid of the maintenance of the Presbyterian and other dissenting clergy in Ireland, commuted in 1869 for £791,372.

He had had something to do with both the *regium donum* and the Maynooth grant.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, iii.

regius professor (rē'ji-us prō-fes'or). [L.: *regius*, royal; *professor*, professor.] A royal professor; specifically, one of those professors in the English universities whose chairs were founded by Henry VIII. In the Scotch universities the same name is given to all professors whose professorships have been founded by the crown. Abbreviated *reg. prof.*

regive (rē-giv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *give.*] To give back; restore.

Bid day stand still,
Bid him drive back his car, and reimport
The period past, *regive* the present hour.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 309.

reglet, *n.* [Also *reigle*; < OF. *regle, reigle, riegle, rigle, reule, rieule*, F. *règle*, a rule, etc.: see *rule*[1]. Cf. *reglet, reglement.* In def. 2, cf. *reglet*, and also *rule*[1] and the doublet *rail*[1], a straight bar, etc.] **1.** A rule; a regulation. *Halliwell.*—**2.** A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; a groove in which something runs: as, the *regle* of a side-post for a flood-gate.

In one of the corners next the sea standeth a flood-gate, to bee drawne vp and let downe through *reigles* in the side postes, whose mouth is encompassed with a double frith.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 105.

reglet, *v. t.* [Also *reigle*; < OF. *regler, reigler*, < LL. *regulare*, rule: see *rule*[1], *regulate.*] To rule; govern; regulate.

All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God. *Fuller*, Worthies, Wales, III. 49.

reglement† (reg'l-ment), *n.* [Also *reiglement*; < OF. *reglement*, F. *règlement* = Sp. *reglamento* = Pg. *regulamento* = It. *regolamento*, < ML. *regulamentum*, ruling, regulation, < LL. *regulare*, rule, regulate: see *regle, rule*[1].] Regulation.

To speak now of the reformation and *reglement* of usury, how the discommodities of it may be best avoided.
Bacon, Usury.

reglementary (reg-lē-men'tā-ri), *a.* [< OF. *reglementaire*, conformable to rule, < *reglement*, a rule, regulation: see *reglement.*] Of, pertaining to, or embodying regulations; regulative: as, a *reglementary* charter. *Encyc. Dict.* [Rare.]

reglet (reg'let), *n.* [Also *riglet*; < OF. *reglet*, F. *réglet* (= Sp. *regleta* = Pg. *regreta*), a reglet, < *regle*, a rule: see *regle.*] **1.** In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, used in composition to make blanks about a page, or between the lines of large types in open display. Reglets are made of the width of ordinary text-types, from pearl to great primer. Broader strips of wood are known as *furniture.* **2.** In *arch.*, a narrow flat molding, employed to separate panels or other members, or to form knots, frets, and other ornaments.

reglet-plane (reg'let-plān), *n.* A plane used for making printers' reglets. Reglets are not made in America with planes, but with fine circular saws. [Eng.]

reglow (rē-glō'), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *glow.*] Same as *recalesce.*

reglow (rē-glō'), *n.* [< *reglow*, *v.*] Same as *recalescence.*

regma (reg'mä), *n.*; pl. *regmata* (-ma-tä). [< Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, a fracture, breakage, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break: see *break.*] In *bot.*, a capsule with two or more lobes and as many one-seeded, two-valved cells, which separate at maturity, splitting elastically from the persistent axis (carpophore), as in *Euphorbia* and *Geranium.* It is one form of schizocarp.

regmacarp (reg'ma-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥῆγμα*, a fracture (see *regma*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, any dehiscent fruit. *Masters.*

regna, *n.* Plural of *regnum.*

regnal (reg'nal), *a.* [< ML. *regnalis*, < L. *regnum*, kingdom, reign: see *reign.*] Pertaining to the reign of a monarch.—**Regnal years,** the

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number of years a sovereign has reigned. It has been the practice in various countries to date public documents and other deeds from the year of accession of the sovereign. The practice still prevails in Great Britain in the enumeration of acts of Parliament.

regnancy (reg'nan-si), *n.* [< *regnan(t)* + *-cy.*] The act of reigning; rule; predominance. *Coleridge.*

regnant (reg'nant), *a.* [= F. *régnant* = Sp. *reinante* = Pg. *regnante, reinante* = It. *regnante,* < L. *regnan(t-)s,* ppr. of *regnare,* reign: see *reign.*] 1. Reigning; exercising regal authority by hereditary right.

The church of martyrs, and the church of saints, and doctors, and confessors, now *regnant* in heaven.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 214.

2. Ruling; predominant; prevalent; having the chief power.

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traitor to the vices *regnant.* *Swift.*

This intense and *regnant* personality of Carlyle.
The Century, XXVI. 532.

Queen regnant. See *queen.*

regnative† (reg'na-tiv), *a.* [< L. *regnatus,* pp. of *regnare,* reign, + *-ive.*] Ruling; governing. [Rare.]

regnet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *reign.*

regnicide (reg'ni-sīd), *n.* [< L. *regnum,* a kingdom, + *-cida,* < *cædere,* kill.] The destroyer of a kingdom. [Rare.]

Regicides are no less than *regnicides,* Lam. iv. 20; for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives, and traitors make the land sick which they live in.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 418.

Regnoli's operation. See *operation.*

regnum (reg'num), *n.*; pl. *regna* (-nä). [ML., a particular use of L. *regnum,* kingly government, royalty: see *reign.*] 1. A badge or mark of royalty or supremacy, generally a crown of some unusual character. The word is especially applied to early forms of the papal tiara, a crown similar to a royal crown with a high conical cap rising from within it.

St. Peter (in the seal of the mayor of Exeter) has a lofty *regnum* on his head.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XVIII. 257.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] One of three main divisions of natural objects (collectively called *Imperium Naturæ*), technically classed as the *Regnum Animale, R. Vegetabile,* and *R. Minerale:* used by the older naturalists before and for some time after Linnæus, and later represented by the familiar English phrases *animal, vegetable,* and *mineral kingdom.* (See *kingdom,* 6.) A fourth, *R. Primigenium,* was formally named by Hogg. See *Primalia, Protista.*

regorge† (rē-gôrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *regorger* = Pr. *regorgar* = It. *ringorgare,* vomit up; as *re-* + *gorge, v.*] 1. To vomit up; eject from the stomach; throw back or out again.

It was scoffingly said, he had eaten the king's goose, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To swallow again or back.

And tides at highest mark *regorge* the flood.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 186.

3. To devour to repletion. [Rare.]

Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine,
And fat *regorged* of bulls and goats.
Milton, S. A., l. 1671.

regracest, *n. pl.* [ME., < OF. *regraces,* thanks, < *regracier,* < ML. *regratiare, regratiari,* thank again, thank, < L. *re-,* again, + ML. *gratiare,* thank: see *grace.*] Thanks.

With dew *regraces.*
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 5. (*Halliwell.*)

regrade† (rē-grād'), *v. i.* [Altered to suit the orig. *grade,* and *degrade, retrograde,* etc.; < L. *regredi,* go or come back, turn back, retire, retreat, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *grade*[1]. Cf. *regrede.* Cf. LL. *regradare,* restore to one's rank or to a former condition, also degrade from one's rank.] To retire; go back; retrograde.

They saw the darkness commence at the eastern limb of the sun, and proceed to the western, till the whole was eclipsed; and then *regrade* backwards, from the western to the eastern, till his light was fully restored.
Hales, New Analysis of Chronology, III. 230.

regrant (rē-grant'), *v. t.* [< AF. *regranter, regraunter,* grant again; as *re-* + *grant.*] To grant again.

This their grace is long, containing a commemoration of the benefits vouchsafed their fore-fathers, & a prayer for *regranting* the same. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 200.

regrant (rē-grant'), *n.* [< *regrant, v.*] The act of granting again; a new or fresh grant.

As there had been no forfeiture, no *regrant* was needed.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 9.

regrate[1] (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *regraten,* < OF. *regrater,* sell by retail, regrate, F. *regratter,* haggle, higgle; with intrusive *r* (appar. due to confusion with OF. *regrater,* dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale: see *regrate*[2]) for **regater* = Sp. *regatar,* rival in sailing, prob. formerly sell by retail, haggle (cf. deriv. *regatear,* retail, haggle, wriggle, avoid), = Pg. *regatar,* buy, sell, traffic (cf. deriv. *regateur,* haggle, bargain hard), = OIt. *regattare, rigattare,* sell by retail, haggle, strive for mastery, also **recattare, recatare,* buy and sell again by retail, retail, regrate, forestall the market (ML. refl. *regatare,* buy back, redeem), < *re-,* again, + *cattare,* get, obtain, acquire, purchase, < L. *captare,* strive to seize, lay hold of, snatch at, chase, etc.: see *chase*[1], *catch*[1], and cf. *acate* and *purchase.* Cf. also *regatta,* from the same source.] To retail; specifically, to buy, as corn or provisions, and sell again in or near the same market or fair—a practice which, from its effect in raising the price, was formerly made a criminal offense, often classed with *engrossing* and *forestalling.*

And that they *regrate* no corne commynge to the market, in peyne of lesynge xx. s. for euery of the seid offences.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 381.

Neither should they likewise buye any corne to sell the same agayne, unless it were to make malte therof; for by such engrossing and *regrating* we see the dearthe that nowe comonly raigneth heere in England to have bene caused.
Spenser, Present State of Ireland.

regrate[2] (rē-grāt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *regrater,* dress, mend, scour, furbish up for sale, lit. 'scrape again,' F. *regratter,* scrape or scratch again, regrate (masonry), < *re-,* again, + *grater,* F. *gratter,* scrape, scratch, grate: see *grate*[1]. The word has hitherto been confused with *regrate*[1]: see *regrate*[1].] 1. In *masonry,* to remove the outer surface of (an old hewn stone), so as to give it a fresh appearance.—2†. To grate or rasp; in a figurative sense, to offend; shock. [Rare.]

The most sordid animal, those that are the least beautified with colours, or rather whose clothing may *regrate* the eye. *Derham,* Physico-Theology, iv. 12.

regrate[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *regret.*

regrater, regrator (rē-grā'tėr, -tor), *n.* [(*a*) E. *regrater,* < ME. *regratere,* < OF. *regratier,* F. *regrattier,* a huckster, = Pr. *regratier* = Sp. *regatero* = Pg. *regateiro* = It. *rigattiere* (ML. *regratarius,* later also *regraterius*), huckster; (*b*) E. *regrator,* < ME. *regratour,* < OF. *regrateor, regratour, regratteur* (= Pg. *regateador;* ML. as if **regratator*), a huckster, regrater, < *regrater,* regrate: see *regrate*[1].] A retailer; a huckster; specifically, one who buys provisions and sells them, especially in the same market or fair.

Ac Mede the mayde the maire hath bisouȝte,
Of alle suche sellers syluer to take,
Or presentz with-oute pens as peces of siluer,
Ringes or other ricchesse the *regrateres* to maynetene.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 90.

No *regratour* ne go owt of towne for to engrosy the chaffare, vpon payne for to be fourty-dayes in the kynges prysone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

Regrater or *Regrator,* a Law-word formerly us'd for one that bought by the Great, and sold by Retail; but it now signifies one that buys and sells again any Wares or Victuals in the same Market or Fair or within five Miles of it. Also one that trims up old Wares for Sale; a Broker, or Huckster. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

Regraters of bread corn. *Tatler,* No. 118.

Forestallers and *regrators* haunted the privy councils of the king. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 379.

regratery†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **regraterie* (ML. *regrataria*), < *regrater,* regrate: see *regrate*[1].] The practice of regrating.

For thise aren men on this molde that moste harm worcheth
To the pore peple that parcel-mele buggen (buy at retail); . . .
Thei rychen thorw *regraterye.* *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 83.

regratiatory† (rē-grā'shi-ā-tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. *regratiator,* one who gives thanks, < *regratiari,* give thanks (cf. AF. *regraces,* thanks): see *regraces.* Cf. *ingratiate.*] A returning or giving of thanks; an expression of thankfulness.

That welnere nothynge there doth remayne
Wherewith to gyue you my *regraciatory.*
Skelton, Garland of Laurel.

regrator, *n.* See *regrater.*

regratorie†, *n.* A variant of *regratery.*

regratress† (rē-grā'tres), *n.* [< *regrator* + *-ess.*] A woman who sells at retail; a female huckster.

No baker shall give unto the *regratresses* the six-pence . . . by way of hansel-money.
Riley, tr. of Liber Albus, p. 232, quoted in Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 43.

regrede (rē-grēd'), *v. i.* [< L. *regredi,* go or come back, return, retire, retreat, regrade, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *grade*[1], and cf. *regress, regrade.*] To go back; retrograde, as the apse of a planet's orbit. *Todhunter.* [Rare.]

regredience† (rē-grē'di-ens), *n.* [< L. *regredien(t-)s,* ppr. of *regredi,* go back: see *regrede.*] A returning; a retrograding; a going back.

No man comes late unto that place from whence
Never man yet had a *regredience.*
Herrick, Never too Late to Dye.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *greet*[1].] 1. To greet again; resalute.

You, cousin Hereford, upon pain of life,
Till twice five summers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 142.

2. To salute; greet. [Rare.]

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*
The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 67.

regreet (rē-grēt'), *n.* [< *regreet, v.*] A return or exchange of salutation; a greeting.

One that comes before
To signify the approaching of his lord;
From whom he bringeth sensible *regreets.*
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 89.

Thus low in humblest heart
Regreets unto thy truce do we impart.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, Monarch's Meeting.

regress (rē-gres'), *v. i.* [= Sp. *regresar* = Pg. *regressar,* < L. *regressus,* pp. of *regredi,* go back, < *re-,* back, + *gradi,* go: see *regrede.* Cf. *digress, progress, v.*] 1. To go back; return to a former place or state.

All . . . being forced into fluent consistences, do naturally *regress* into their former solidities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

2. In *astron.,* to move from east toward west.

regress (rē'gres), *n.* [= OF. *regres, regrez,* F. *regrès* = Sp. *regreso* = Pg. It. *regresso,* < L. *regressus,* a returning, return, < *regredi,* pp. *regressus,* go back: see *regress, v.*] 1. Passage back; return.

The standing is slippery, and the *regress* is either a downfall, or at least an eclipse.
Bacon, Great Place (ed. 1887).

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to, and from which there is no progress nor *regress.* *Burnet.*

2. The power or liberty of returning or passing back.

My hand, bully; thou shalt have egress and *regress.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 226.

3. In *Scots law,* reëntry. Under the feudal law, *letters of regress* were granted by the superior of a wadset, under which he became bound to readmit the wadsetter, at any time when he should demand an entry to the wadset.

4. In *canon law.* See *access,* 7.—5. In *logic,* the passage in thought from effect to cause.—**Demonstrative regress,** demonstrative reasoning from effect to cause.

regression (rē-gresh'on), *n.* [= OF. *regression,* F. *régression* = Sp. *regresion* = Pg. *regressão* = It. *rigressione,* < L. *regressio(n-),* a going back, return, etc., < *regredi,* pp. *regressus,* go back: see *regress.*] 1. The act of passing back or returning; retrogression.

I will leave you whilst I go in and present myself to the honourable count; till my *regression,* so please you, your noble feet may measure this private, pleasant, and most princely walk. *B. Jonson,* Case is Altered, iii. 3.

2. In *astron.,* motion from east toward west.—3. In *geom.,* contrary flexure; also, the course of a curve at a cusp.—**Edge of regression,** the cuspidal edge of a developable surface. See *cuspidal.*—**Regression of nodes,** a gyratory motion of the orbit of a planet, causing the nodes to move from east to west on the ecliptic.

regressive (rē-gres'iv), *a.* [= F. *régressif;* as *regress* + *-ive.*] Passing back; returning: opposed to *progressive.*—**Regressive assimilation,** assimilation of a sound to one preceding it.—**Regressive method,** the analytic method, which, departing from particulars, ascends to principles. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, xxiv.—**Regressive paralysis.** See *paralysis.*

regressively (rē-gres iv-li), *adv.* In a regressive manner; in a backward way; by return. *De Quincey.*

regressus (rē-gres'us), *n.* [NL.: see *regress.*] In *bot.,* that reversion of organs now known as retrogressive and retrograde metamorphosis. See *metamorphosis.*

regret (rē-gret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regretted,* ppr. *regretting.* [< F. *regretter,* regret, OF. *regretter, regreter, regrater,* desire, wish for, long after, bewail, lament. = Pr. *regretar* (after F.); not found in other Rom. languages, and variously explained: (*a*) Orig. 'bewail,' < OF. *re-* + **grater,* from the OLG. form cognate with AS. *grētan,* ME. *greten,* E. *greet* = Icel. *grāta,* weep, wail, mourn, = Sw. *gråta* = Dan. *græde* = Goth. *grētan,* weep: see *greet*[2]. (*b*) < L. *re-,* taken as privative, + *gratus,* pleasing, as if orig. adj., 'unpleasing,' then a noun, 'displeasure, grief, sorrow': see *grate*[3], *gree*[2], *agree, maugre.* (*c*) < ML. as if **regradus,* a return

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(of a disease), as in Walloon *li r'gret d'on mau*, 'the return of a disease,' < *regredi*, go back: see *regrede*, *regress*. (*d*) < L. as if **requiritari*, < *re-* + *quiritare*, bewail: see *cry*. (*e*) < L. *requiritare*, ask after, inquire for, freq. of *requirere*, ask after, require: see *require*. Of these explanations only the first is in any degree plausible.] **1.** To look back at with sorrow; feel grief or sorrowful longing for on looking back.

> Sure, if they catch, to spoil the toy at most,
> To covet flying, and *regret* when lost.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 234.

> Beauty which you shall feel perfectly but once, and *regret* forever. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

2. To grieve at; be mentally distressed on account of: as, to *regret* one's rashness; to *regret* a choice made.

> Ah, cruel fate, thou never struck'st a blow
> By all mankind *regretted* so.
> *Cotton*, Death of the Earl of Ossory.

> Those the impiety of whose lives makes them *regret* a Deity, and secretly wish there were none, will greedily listen to atheistical notions. *Glanville.*

> Poets, of all men, ever least *regret*
> Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 176.

> Alone among the Spaniards the Catalans had real reason to *regret* the peace. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

=**Syn.** To rue, lament. See *repentance*.

regret (rē-gret'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *regrate*; < OF. *regret*, desire, will, grief, sorrow, regret, F. *regret*, regret; from the verb (which, however, is later in E.): see *regret*, *v.*] **1.** Grief or trouble caused by the want or loss of something formerly possessed; a painful sense of loss; desire for what is gone; sorrowful longing.

> When her eyes she on the Dwarf had set,
> And saw the signes that deadly tydinges spake,
> She fell to ground for sorrowfull *regret*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 20.

> Anguish and *regret*
> For loss of life and pleasure overloved.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 1018.

A pain of privation takes the name of a pain of *regret* in two cases: (1) where it is grounded on the memory of a pleasure which, having been once enjoyed, appears not likely to be enjoyed again; (2) where it is grounded on the idea of a pleasure which was never actually enjoyed, nor perhaps so much as expected, but which might have been enjoyed (it is supposed) had such or such a contingency happened, which, in fact, did not happen.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 20.

2. Pain or distress of mind, as at something done or left undone; the earnest wish that something had not been done or did not exist; bitterness of reflection.

A passionate *regret* at sin, a grief and sadness at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners.
Decay of Christian Piety.

> Many and sharp the num'rous ills
> Inwoven with our frame!
> More pointed still we make ourselves
> *Regret*, remorse, and shame.
> *Burns*, Man was Made to Mourn.

3†. Dislike; aversion.

Is it a virtue to have some ineffective *regrets* to damnation?
Decay of Christian Piety.

4. An expression of regret: commonly in the plural. [Colloq.]—**5.** A written communication expressing sorrow for inability to accept an invitation. [Colloq.]=**Syn. 1.** Concern, sorrow, lamentation.—**2.** *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance*.

regretful (rē-gret'fûl), *a.* [< *regret* + *-ful*.] Full of regret; sorrowful.

regretfully (rē-gret'fûl-i), *adv.* With regret.

regrettable (rē-gret'ą-bl), *a.* [< *regret* + *-able*.] Admitting of or calling for regret.

Of *regrettable* good English examples can be quoted from 1632 onwards.
J. A. H. Murray, N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

regrettably (rē-gret'ą-bli), *adv.* With regret; regretfully.

My mother and sisters, who have so long been *regrettably* prevented from making your acquaintance.
H. James, Jr., International Episode, p. 126.

regrowth (rē-grōth'), *n.* [< *re-* + *growth*.] A growing again; a new or second growth. *Darwin.*

regt. An abbreviation of (*a*) *regent*; (*b*) *regiment*.

reguardant†, *a.* See *regardant*.

reguerdon† (rē-gėr'dọn), *n.* [< ME. *reguerdoun*, < OF. *reguerdon*; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *n.*] A reward; a recompense.

> And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
> I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 170.

reguerdon† (rē-gėr'dọn), *v. t.* [< OF. *reguerdonner*, reward; as *re-* + *guerdon*, *v.*] To reward; recompense.

> Yet never have you tasted our reward,
> Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 23.

reguerdonment (rē-gėr'dọn-mẹnt), *n.* [< *reguerdon* + *-ment*.] Reward; return; requital.

In generous *reguerdonment* whereof he sacramentally obliged himselfe.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

regula (reg'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *regulæ* (-lē). [< L. *regula*, a rule: see *rule*[1], and cf. *regle*.] **1.** A book of rules or orders governing a religious house; the rule. *Rev. F. G. Lee.*—**2.** In *arch.*, a short band or fillet, bearing guttæ or drops on the lower side, corresponding, below the crowning tænia of the Doric architrave, to the triglyphs of the frieze. See cut under *ditriglyph*.—**Regula cæci**, a rule of arithmetic for solving two linear equations between three unknown quantities in whole numbers.—**Regula falsi**, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.

regulable (reg'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< *regula*(*te*) + *-ble*.] Admitting of regulation; capable of being regulated.

regulæ, *n.* Plural of *regula*.

regular (reg'ū-lėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *reguler*, < OF. *regulier*, F. *régulier* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *regular*, *regular* = Pg. *regular* = It. *regolare*, < L. *regularis*, regular, < *regula*, a rule, < *regere*, rule, govern: see *regula* and *rule*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Conformed to or made in accordance with a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, type, or principle, to a prescribed mode, or to established customary forms; normal: as, a *regular* epic poem; a *regular* verse in poetry; a *regular* plan; *regular* features; a *regular* building.

> The English Speech, though it be rich, copious, and significant, and that there be divers Dictionaries of it, yet, under Favour, I cannot call it a *regular* Language.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 55.

> But soft — by *regular* approach — not yet —
> First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 129.

> Philip was of the middle height; he had a fair, florid complexion, *regular* features, long flowing locks, and a well-made, symmetrical figure.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

2. Acting, proceeding, or going on by rule; governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in a course or practice; orderly; methodical; unvarying: as, *regular* in diet; *regular* in attendance on divine worship; the *regular* return of the seasons.

> Not a man
> Shall . . . offend the stream
> Of *regular* justice in your city's bounds,
> But shall be rendered to your public laws.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 4. 61.

> True Courage must be a *Regular* thing; it must have not only a good End, but a wise Choice of Means.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. v.

> This gentleman is a person of good sense, and some learning, of a very *regular* life, and obliging conversation.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 106.

3. Specifically, in *law*, conformable to law and the rules and practice of the court.—**4.** In *math.*, governed by one law throughout. Thus, a *regular* polygon is one which has all its sides and all its angles equal; a *regular* body is one which has all its faces regular polygons, and all its summits formed by the junction of equal numbers of edges, those of each summit being equally inclined to one line.

5. In *gram.*, adhering to the more common form in respect to inflectional terminations, as, in English, verbs forming their preterits and past participles by the addition of *-d* or *-ed* to the infinitive; as nouns forming their plurals with *-s* or *-es*; as the three conjugations of French verbs known as *regular*; and so on.—**6.** Belonging to and subject to the rule of a monastic order; pertaining to a monastic order: as, *regular* clergy, in distinction from *secular* clergy.

> As these chanouns *reguleres*,
> Or white monkes, or these blake.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 6694.

7. Specifically, in *bot.*, having the members of each circle of floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils) normally alike in form and size: properly restricted to symmetry of form, as distinguished from symmetry of number. —**8.** In *zoöl.*, noting parts or organs which are symmetrically disposed. See *Regularia*.—**9.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *strict*: as, *regular* form; a *regular* fugue, etc. (*b*) Same as *similar*: as, *regular* motion.—**10.** *Milit.*, permanent; standing: opposed to *volunteer*: said of an army or of troops.—**11.** In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or originating from the recognized agents or "machinery" of a party: as, a *regular* ticket.—**12.** Thorough; out-and-out; perfect; complete: as, a *regular* humbug; a *regular* deception; a *regular* brick. [Colloq.]—**Regular abbot, body, canon.** See the nouns.—**Regular benefice**, a benefice which could be conferred only on a regular priest.—**Regular curve.** (*a*) A curve without contrary flexure. (*b*) A curve defined by the same equation or equations throughout.—**Regular decagon, dodecagon, dodecahedron.** See the nouns.—**Regular function**, a function connected with the variable by the same general law for all values of the latter.—**Regular physician**, a practitioner of medicine who has acquired an accepted grade of knowledge of such things as pertain to the art of healing, and who does not announce himself as employing any single and peculiar rule or method of treatment, in contrast with the allopath (if such there be), homeopath, botanic physician, hydropath, electrician, or mind-cure practitioner. But nothing in his character of regular physician prevents his using drugs which may be made to produce in a healthy person effects opposite to or similar to those of the disease in hand, or using drugs of vegetable origin, or water in its various applications, or electricity, or recognizing the tonic effects of faith.—**Regular place**, a place within the precincts of a religious house.—**Regular polygon, polyhedron.** See the nouns.—**Regular proof**, a proof drawn up in strict form, with all the steps accurately stated in their proper order. —**Regular relation.** See *relation*.—**Regular sales**, in *stock-broking* and similar transactions, sales for delivery on the following day.—**Regular syllogism**, a syllogism set forth in the form usual in the books of logic, the major premise first, then the minor premise, and last the conclusion, each proposition being formally stated, with the same expressions used for the terms in the different propositions, and the construction of the proposition being that which logic contemplates.—**The regular system**, in *crystal.*, the isometric system.=**Syn. 1.** *Ordinary*, etc. See *normal*.—**2.** Systematic, uniform, periodic, settled, established, stated.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of any duly constituted religious order which is bound by the three monastic vows.

> They declared positively that he [Archbishop Abbot] was not to fall from his Dignity or Function, but should still remain a *Regular*, and in statu quo prius.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 7.

As in early days the *regulars* sustained Becket and the seculars supported Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 405.

2. A soldier who belongs to a standing army, as opposed to a militiaman or volunteer; a professional soldier.

> He was a *regular* in our ranks; in other services only a volunteer. *Sumner*, John Pickering.

3. In *chron.*: (*a*) A number attached to each year such that added to the concurrents it gives the number of the day of the week on which the paschal full moon falls. (*b*) A fixed number attached to each month, which assists in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of any month fell, or the age of the moon on the first day of any month.—**College of regulars.** See *college*.—**Congregation of Bishops and Regulars.** See *congregation*, 5 (*a*) (8).

Regularia (reg-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *regularis*, regular: see *regular*.] Regular sea-urchins, with biserial ambulacral plates, centric mouth, and aboral anus interior. Also called *Endocyclica*.

regularise, *v. t.* See *regularize*.

regularity (reg-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *regularite*, *regularitet*, F. *régularité* = Sp. *regularidad* = Pg. *regularidade* = It. *regolarità*, < ML. **regularita*(*t-*)*s*, < L. *regularis*, regular: see *regular*.] The state or character of being regular, in any sense: as, *regularity* of a plan or of a building; *regularity* of features; the *regularity* of one's attendance at church; the watch goes with great *regularity*.

> He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order.
> *Bp. Atterbury.*

> There was no *regularity* in their dancing.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 212.

Regularity and proportion appeal to a primary sensibility of the mind. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 236.

regularization (reg*ū-lär-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *regularize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of regularizing, or making regular; the state of being made regular. [Rare.]

At present (1885), a scheme combining the two systems of *regularization* and canalization is being carried out, for the purpose of securing everywhere at low water a depth of 5 feet 3 inches. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 528.

An ancient Chinese law, moreover, prescribed the *regularization* of weights and measures at the spring equinox.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 792.

regularize (reg'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.* [< F. *régulariser*; as *regular* + *-ize*.] To make regular.

The labor bestowed in *regularizing* and modulating our language had operated not only to impoverish it, but to check its growth. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 282.

Their [the alkaline metals'] mode of action is greatly *regularised* by being made into amalgam with mercury.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 440.

Also spelled *regularise*.

regularly (reg'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a regular manner, in any sense of the word *regular*.

regularness (reg'ū-lär-nes), *n.* Regularity.

Long crystals . . . that did emulate native crystal as well in the *regularness* of shape as in the transparency of the substance. *Boyle*, Works, III. 530.

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regulatable (reg′ū-lā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-able*.] Capable of being regulated. *E. H. Knight.*

regulate (reg′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulated*, ppr. *regulating*. [< L. *regulatus*, pp. of *regulare* (> It. *regolare* = Sp. *reglar*, *regular* = Pg. *regular*, *regrar* = F. *régler*), direct, rule, regulate, < *regula*, rule: see *rule*[1]. Cf. *regle*, *rail*[2], *r.*] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; govern by or subject to certain rules or restrictions; direct.

If we think to *regulat* Printing, thereby to rectifie manners, we must *regulat* all recreations and pastimes, all that is delightfull to man. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 23.

When I travel, I always choose to *regulate* my own supper. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

One of the settled conclusions of political economy is that wages and prices cannot be artificially *regulated*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 501.

2. To put or keep in good order: as, to *regulate* the disordered state of a nation or its finances; to *regulate* the digestion.

You must learn by trial how much half a turn of the screw accelerates or retards the watch per day, and after that you can *regulate* it to the utmost nicety.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks, Watches, and Bells, p. 300.

3. Specifically, in musical instruments with a keyboard, so to adjust the action that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to the touch.
=**Syn.** 1. *Rule*, *Manage*, etc. See *govern*.

regulating (reg′ū-lā-ting), *n.* 1. The act indicated by the verb *regulate*. Specifically—2. In *rail.*, the work in the yard of making up trains, storing cars, etc.; drilling or switching.

regulating-screw (reg′ū-lā-ting-skrö), *n.* In *organ-building*, a screw by which the dip of the digitals of the keyboard may be adjusted.

regulation (reg-ū-lā′shon), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *régulation* = Sp. *regulacion* = Pg. *regulação* = It. *regolazione*, < ML. **regulatio*(*n-*), < *regulare*, regulate: see *regulate*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated or reduced to order.

No form of co-operation, small or great, can be carried on without *regulation*, and an implied submission to the regulating agencies. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 39.

2. A rule or order prescribed by a superior or competent authority as to the actions of those under its control; a governing direction; precept; law: as, police *regulations;* more specifically, a rule prescribed by a municipality, corporation, or society for the conduct of third persons dealing with it, as distinguished from (*a*) *by-law*, a term which is generally used rather with reference to the standing rules governing its own internal organization and the conduct of its officers and members, and (*b*) *ordinance*, which is generally used in the United States for the local legislation of municipalities.—3. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the act or process of adjusting the action so that it shall be noiseless, prompt, and sensitive to every variation of touch.—**Army regulations.** See *army*[2].—**General regulations**, a system of ordinances for the administration of the affairs of the army, and for better prescribing the respective duties and powers of officers and men in the military service, and embracing all forms of a general character. *Ives.*=**Syn.** 1. Disposition, ordering, adjustment.—2. *Ordinance*, *Statute*, etc. See *law*[1].

II. *a.* Having a fixed or regulated pattern or style; in accord with a rule or standard. [Colloq.]

The *regulation* mode of cutting the hair.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

My *regulation* saddle-holsters and housings.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

regulation (reg-ū-lā′shon), *v. t.* [< *regulate* + *-ion*.] To bring under regulations; cause to conform to rules. [Rare.]

The Javanese knows no freedom. His whole existence is *regulationed*. Quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 604.

regulative (reg′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-ive*.] Regulating; tending to regulate.

Ends and uses are the *regulative* reasons of all existing things. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 12.

It is the aim of the Dialectic to show . . . that there are certain ideas of reason which are *regulative* of all our empirical knowledge, and which also limit it.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 197.

Regulative faculty, Sir W. Hamilton's name for the faculty of principles; the noetic faculty.—**Regulative idea**, a conception resulting from or carrying with it a regulative principle.—**Regulative principle.** (*a*) In *logic*, the leading principle of an argumentation or inference; that general proposition whose truth is required to justify the habit of inference which has given rise in any case to the particular inference of which this proposition is said to be the regulative principle: opposed to *constitutive principle*, or pre-major premise. [This use of the term originated in the fifteenth century.]

Which be the principles irregulative? The *Principles regulative* of a syllogisme be these two phrases of speech: to be spoken of all, and to be spoken of none.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (ed. 1619), v. 1.

(*b*) Since Kant, a rule showing what we ought to assume, without giving any assurance that the fact to be assumed is true; or a proposition which will lead to the truth if it be true, while if it be false the truth cannot be attained: such, for example, is the rule that we must not despair of answering any question by sufficient investigation. (*c*) A rule of conduct which, if it be pursued, may lead us to our desired end, while, if it be not pursued, that end cannot be attained in any way.—**Regulative use of a conception.** See *constitutive use of a conception*, under *constitutive*.

regulator (reg′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *régulateur* = Sp. Pg. *regulador* = It. *regolatore*, < ML. *regulator*, a regulator, ruler, < *regulare*, regulate: see *regulate*.] 1. One who or that which regulates. Members of the unauthorized associations which have at various times been formed in parts of the United States for the carrying out of a rough substitute for justice in the case of heinous or notorious crimes have been called *regulators*.

2. A mechanical contrivance intended to produce uniformity of motion, temperature, power, etc. (*a*) In *engin.* and *mach.*: (1) A governor in the sense described and illustrated under *governor*, 6. (2) A governor employed to control the closing of the port-opening for admission of steam to the cylinder of an automatically variable cut-off steam-engine. This is a numerous class of regulators, in which the ball-governor described under *governor*, 6, is used to control the motion of the induction-valve instead of that of the throttle-valve. By leaving the throttle-valve fully open and closing the induction-valve earlier or later in the stroke, the steam arrives in the cylinder nearly at full pressure, and with its full store of available heat for conversion into work by expansion. (3) An arrangement of weights, springs, and an eccentric or eccentrics, carried on the fly-wheel shaft or on the fly-wheel of a steam-engine, connected with the stem of the induction-valve by an eccentric-rod, and automatically varying

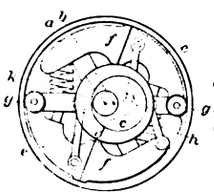

Fig. 1.

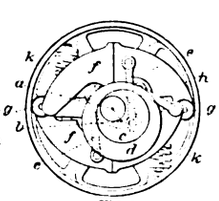

Fig. 2.

Regulator.

a, fly-wheel shaft; *a*, *b*, and *a*, *b*′, eccentricities in different positions of the eccentrics *c* and *d*. The eccentric *c* turns freely on the shaft *a*, and is actuated by links *e*, that are pivoted to ears formed on the eccentric, and are also pivoted to weights *f*. The weights have the form of curved bars, and are pivoted at one end to spokes of the wheel, as shown at *g*. The eccentric *d* is fitted to and turns freely upon the perimeter of the eccentric *c*. It is also connected by a link *h* to the toe of one of the weights, and is rotated on *c* by the motion of the weight toward or away from the center of the shaft *a*. The eccentric *c* is also rotated on the shaft *a* by the motion of the weights to or from the center of the shaft, but it is turned in a direction opposite to that in which *d* is turned. These two eccentricities, therefore, constitute a compound eccentric, the eccentricity or "throw" of which varies with the position of the weights, while the "lead" remains practically the same. Coiled springs *k* constantly press the weights *f* toward the center, and the action of these springs is more or less overcome by centrifugal force as the shaft *a* rotates with greater or less velocity. The higher the velocity the less will be the throw of the valve and the shorter the cut-off, and vice versa. Fig. 1 shows the weights in their extreme outward position, in which the throw *ab* is the least possible. Fig. 2 shows the extreme inward position of the weights, in which the throw *ab*′ is the greatest possible. The range of variable cut-off is thus carried from simple lead to 0.7 of the stroke, and a very small percentage of change in the velocity is sufficient to change the cut-off from its least to its greatest limit.

the cut-off, maintaining a uniform speed of rotation under conditions of widely varying work. One of the most ingenious and scientific of this class is illustrated in the cut with an accompanying explanation. (4) A throttle-valve. (5) The induction-valve of a steam-engine. (6) The brake-band of a crab or crane which regulates the descent of a body raised by or suspended on a machine. (*b*) In heating apparatus: (1) A register. (2) A thermostat. (3) An automatic draft-damper for the furnace or fire-box of a steam-boiler. Also called *damper-regulator*. (*c*) In *horol.*: (1) A clock of superior order, by comparison with which other time-pieces are regulated. (2) A clock which, being electrically connected with other clocks at a distance, causes them to keep time in unison with it. (3) A device (commonly a screw and small nut) by which the bob of a pendulum is raised or lowered, causing the clock to go faster or slower. (4) The fly of the striking mechanism of a clock. (See *fly*[1], 3 (*a*) (1).) (5) A small lever which shortens or lengthens the hair-spring of a watch, thus causing the watch to go faster or slower according as the regulator is moved toward a part marked *F.* or *S.* (*d*) In the electric light, the contrivance, usually an electromagnet, by which the carbon-points are kept at a constant distance, so that the light is steady (see *electric light*, under *electric*); or, in general, a contrivance for making the current produced by the dynamo-machines of constant strength.—**Many-light regulator**, a regulator for voltaic arc-lights, controlling numerous lights on one circuit.—**Regulator-box.** (*a*) A valve-chest or -box. (*b*) The original valve-motion of Watt's double-action condensing pumping-engine. It was a valve-box having a spindle through one of its sides, on which was a toothed sector working on a central bearing, and meshing with a rack attached to a valve. A tripping-lever attached to the sector and operated by the plug-tree caused the oscillations of the latter to open and close the valve.—**Regulator-cock**, one of the oil-cocks which admit oil to the steam-chest or valve-chest of a locomotive engine.—**Regulator-cover**, the cover or bonnet of a valve-chest or steam-chest of a steam-engine cylinder.—**Regulator-shaft** and **-levers**, in locomotive engines, the shaft and levers placed in front of the smoke-box when each cylinder has a separate regulator: now collectively called *valve-gear* or *valve-motion*.—**Regulator-valve**, a throttle-valve.

regulatory (reg′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *regulate* + *-ory*.] Tending to regulate; regulative. *N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 476.

regulatress (reg′ū-lā-tres), *n.* [< *regulator* + *-ess*.] A female regulator; a directrix. *Knight*, Anc. Art and Myth. (1876), p. 99.

Regulinæ (reg-ū-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Regulus* + *-inæ*.] The kinglets as a subfamily of *Sylviidæ* (or of *Turdidæ*), typified by the genus *Regulus*. They are only 4 or 5 inches long, generally with a conspicuous colored crest. The tarsi are booted, and the first primary is strictly spurious. The species are numerous, and inhabit chiefly the Old World. Sometimes *Regulidæ*, as a separate family.

reguline[1] (reg′ū-lin), *a.* [< F. *régulin*, having the character of regulus, the condition of perfect purity; as *regulus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to a regulus.

The *reguline* condition is that of the greater number of deposits made in electrometallurgy.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXIX. 90.

reguline[2] (reg′ū-lin), *a.* In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the *Regulinæ*.

regulize (reg′ū-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *regulized*, ppr. *regulizing*. [< *regulus* + *-ize*.] To reduce to regulus.

regulus (reg′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reguli* (-lī). [< L. *regulus*, a little king, a king's son, a king bee, a small bird so called, LL. a kind of serpent, ML. *regulus*, metallic antimony, later also applied to various alloys and metallic products; dim. of *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *rex*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An old name of the goldcrest or crested wren of Europe; a kinglet. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of *Regulinæ;* the kinglets. The common goldcrest of Europe is *R. cristatus* (see cut under *goldcrest*); the fire crested wren of the same country is *R. ignicapillus*. The corresponding species of America is the golden-crowned kinglet, *R. satrapa*. The ruby-crowned kinglet is *R. calendula*. See *kinglet*.

2. In *alchemy* and *early chemistry*, the reduced or metallic mass obtained in the treatment of various ores, particularly those of the semi-metals (see *metal*); especially, metallic antimony (*regulus antimonii*): but various alloys of antimony, other brittle metals, and even the more perfect metals were also occasionally so called, to indicate that they were in the metallic condition.—3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Copernicus), tr. Gr. *βασιλίσκος*, the name of the star in Ptolemy.] A very white star, of magnitude 1.4, on the heart of the Lion; *a* Leonis.—4. In *geom.*, a ruled surface or singly infinite system of straight lines, where consecutive lines do not intersect.—**Dalmatian regulus.** See *Dalmatian*.

regur, regar (rē′gėr, rē′gär), *n.* [Hind. *rēgur*, prop. *rēgada*, *rēgadi*, black loam (see def.), < *reg*, sand.] The name given in India to a dark-colored, loamy, superficial deposit or soil rich in organic matter, and often of very considerable thickness. It is distinguished by its fineness and the absence of forest vegetation, thus resembling in character the black soil of southern Russia (tschernozem) and of the prairies of the Mississippi valley.

regurgitant (rē-gėr′ji-tant), *a.* [< ML. *regurgitan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] Characterized by or pertaining to regurgitation.

The diseases of the valves and orifices of the heart which produce mechanical disorders of the circulation . . . are of two kinds, obstructive and *regurgitant*.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 623.

Regurgitant cardiac murmurs. See *murmur*.

regurgitate (rē-gėr′ji-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *regurgitated*, ppr. *regurgitating*. [< ML. *regurgitatus*, pp. of *regurgitare* (> It. *regurgitare* = Sp. Pg. *regurgitar* = OF. *regurgiter*, F. *régurgiter*), regurgitate, < LL. *re-*, back, + *gurgitare*, engulf, flood: see *gurgitation*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour or cause to rush or surge back; pour or throw back in great quantity.

For a mammal, having its grinding apparatus in its mouth, to gain by the habit of hurriedly swallowing unmasticated food, it must also have the habit of *regurgitating* the food for subsequent mastication.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 297.

II. *intrans.* To be poured back; surge or rush back.

Many valves, all so situate as to give a free passage to the blood and other humours in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and disturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of these veins, which passage being stopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey.*

regurgitation (rē-gėr-ji-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *régurgitation* = Sp. *regurgitacion* = Pg. *regurgitação*, < ML. *regurgitatio*(*n-*), < *regurgitare*, regurgitate: see *regurgitate*.] 1. The act of re-

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gurgitating or pouring back.—2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

In the lowest creatures, the distribution of crude nutriment is by slow gurgitations and *regurgitations*.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 417.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) The puking or posseting of infants. (*b*) The rising of solids or fluids into the mouth in the adult. (*c*) Specifically, the reflux through incompetent heart-valves: as, aortic *regurgitation* (reflux through leaking aortic valves).

reh (rā), *n.* [Hind.] A saline efflorescence rising to the surface and covering various extensive tracts of land in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain, rendering the soil worthless for cultivation. It consists chiefly of sodium sulphate mixed with more or less common salt (sodium chlorid) and sodium carbonate. It is known in the Northwest Provinces of India as *reh*, and further west, in the Upper Punjab, as *kalar* or *kullar*.

Those who have travelled through Northern India cannot fail to have noticed whole districts of land as white as if covered with snow, and entirely destitute of vegetation. . . . This desolation is caused by *reh*, which is a white flocculent efflorescence, formed of highly soluble sodium salts, which are found in almost every soil. Where the subsoil water-level is sufficiently near the surface, the strong evaporating force of the sun's heat, aided by capillary attraction, draws to the surface of the ground the water holding these salts in solution, and these compel the water, which passes off in the form of vapour, to leave behind the salts it held as a white efflorescence.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 195.

rehabilitate (rē-hā-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *rehabilitatus*, pp. of *rehabilitare* (> It. *riabilitare* = Sp. Pg. *rehabilitar* = OF. *rehabiliter*, F. *réhabiliter*), restore, < *re-*, again, + *habilitare*, habilitate: see *habilitate*.] 1. To restore to a former capacity or standing; reinstate; qualify again; restore, as a delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited: a term drawn from the civil and canon law.

He is *rehabilitated*, his honour is restored, all his attainders are purged! *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

Assured
The justice of the court would presently
Confirm her in her rights and exculpate,
Re-integrate, and *rehabilitate*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 327.

2. To reëstablish in the esteem of others or in social position lost by disgrace; restore to public respect: as, there is now a tendency to *rehabilitate* notorious historical personages; Lady Blank was *rehabilitated* by the influence of her family at court.

rehabilitation (rē-hā-bil-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= OF. *rehabilitation*, F. *réhabilitation* = Sp. *rehabilitacion* = Pg. *rehabilitação* = It. *riabilitazione*, < ML. *rehabilitatio(n-)*, < *rehabilitare*, pp. *rehabilitatus*, rehabilitate: see *rehabilitate*.] The act of rehabilitating, or reinstating in a former rank, standing, or capacity; restoration to former rights; restoration to or reëstablishment in the esteem of others.

This old law-term [rehabilitate] has been gaining ground ever since it was introduced into popular discourse by Burke, to whom it may have been suggested by the French réhabiliter. Equally with its substantive, *rehabilitation*, it enables us to dispense with a tedious circumlocution.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 299, note.

rehaitt, rehetet, *v. t.* [ME. *rehaiten, rehayten, reheten*, < OF. *rehaitier*, make joyful, < *re-*, again, + *haitier*, make joyful.] To revive; cheer; encourage; comfort.

Thane the conquerour kyndly carpede to those lordes, *Reheteде* the Romaynes with realle speche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 221.

Hym wol I comforte and *rehete*,
For I hope of his gold to gete.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6509.

rehandle (rē-han'dl), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *handle*.] To handle or have to do with again; remodel; revise. *The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

rehash (rē-hash'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rehacher*, hack or chop again, < *re-*, again, + *hacher*, chop, hash: see *hash*[1].] To hash anew; work up, as old material, in a new form.

rehash (rē-hash'), *n.* [< *rehash*, *v.*] Something hashed afresh; something concocted from materials formerly used: as, a literary *rehash*. [Colloq.]

I understand that Dr. G——'s speech here, the other evening, was principally a *rehash* of his Yreka effort.
Senator Broderick, Speech in California, Aug., 1859. (*Bartlett.*)

Your finest method in her hands is only a *rehash* of the old mechanism. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 377.

rehead (rē-hed'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *head*.] To fit or furnish with a head again, as a cask or a nail.

rehear (rē-hēr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hear*.] To hear again; try a second time: as, to *rehear* a cause in a law-court. *Bp. Horne*, Com. on Ps. lxxxii.

rehearing (rē-hēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rehear*, *v.*] A second hearing; reconsideration; especially, in *law*, a second hearing or trial; more specifically, a new trial in chancery, or a second argument of a motion or an appeal.

If by this decree either party thinks himself aggrieved, he may petition the chancellor for a *rehearing*.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxvii.

rehearsal (rē-hėr'sal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rehersall*; < ME. *rehersaille*, < OF. *rehearsal, rehersall*, repeating, < *rehercer*, rehearse: see *rehearse*.] The act of rehearsing. (*a*) Repetition of the words of another.

Twice we appoint that the words which the minister pronounceth the whole congregation shall repeat after him: as first in the publick confession of sins, and again in *rehearsal* of our Lord's prayer after the blessed sacrament. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Narration; a telling or recounting, as of particulars: as, the *rehearsal* of one's wrongs or adventures.

Be not Autour also of tales newe,
For callyng to *rehersaill*, lest thou it rewe.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

You haue made mine eares glow at the *rehearsall* of your loue. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 75.

(*c*) In *music* and the *drama*: (1) The process of studying by practice or preparatory exercise: as, to put a work in *rehearsal*. (2) A meeting of musical or dramatic performers for practice and study together, preliminary to a public performance.

Here's a marvellous convenient place for our *rehearsal*. This green plot shall be our stage.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1. 3.

Full rehearsal, a rehearsal in which all the performers take part.—**Public rehearsal**, a rehearsal to which a limited number of persons are admitted by way of compliment or for their criticism, or even as to a regular performance.

rehearse (rē-hėrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rehearsed*, ppr. *rehearsing*. [Early mod. E. also *reherse*; < ME. *rehercen, rehersen, rehearsen*, < AF. *rehercer, rehercer*, repeat, rehearse, a particular use of OF. *reherser*, harrow over again, < *re-*, again, + *hercer*, harrow, < *herce*, F. *herse*, a harrow: see *hearse*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To repeat, as what has already been said or written; recite; say or deliver again.

Her faire locks up stared stiffe on end,
Hearing him those same bloody lynes *reherse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

When the words were heard which David spake, they *rehearsed* them before Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 31.

We *rehearsed* our rhymes
To their fair auditor.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

2. To mention; narrate; relate; recount; recapitulate; enumerate.

With many moe good deedes, not *rehearsed* heere.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 582.

Of swiche unkynde abhomynacions
Ne I wol noon *reherce*, if that I may.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 89.

There shall they *rehearse* the righteous acts of the Lord. Judges v. 11.

3. To repeat, act, or perform in private for experiment and practice, preparatory to a public performance: as, to *rehearse* a tragedy; to *rehearse* a symphony.

A mere boy, with but little physical or dramatic strength, coming upon the stage to *rehearse* so important a character, must have been rather a shock . . . to the great actor whom he was to support. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 129.

4. To cause to recite or narrate; put through a rehearsal; prompt. [Rare.]

A wood-sawyer, living by the prison wall, is under the control of the Defarges, and has been *rehearsed* by Madame Defarge as to his having seen her [Lucie] . . . making signs and signals to the prisoners.
Dickens, Two Cities, iii. 12.

=**Syn. 2.** To detail, describe. See *recapitulate*.

II. *intrans.* To repeat what has been already said, written, or performed; go through some performance in private, preparatory to public representation.

Meet me in the palace wood; . . . there will we *rehearse*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 105.

rehearser (rē-hėr'sėr), *n.* One who rehearses, recites, or narrates.

Such *rehearsers* [of genealogies] who might obtrude fictitious pedigrees. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

rehearsing (rē-hėr'sing), *n.* [< ME. *rehersyng, rehersynge*; verbal n. of *rehearse*, *v.*] Rehearsal; recital; discourse.

Of love, of hate, and other sondry thynges,
Of whiche I may not maken *rehersynges*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 24.

reheat (rē-hēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *heat*.] To heat again or anew.—**Reheating-furnace.** See *furnace*.

reheater (rē-hē'tėr), *n.* An apparatus for restoring heat to a previously heated body which has entirely or partially cooled during some stage of a manufacture or process. In a diffusion apparatus for extraction of sugar from beet-roots or from sugar-canes, reheaters are arranged in alternation with diffusers, commonly twelve in number, containing the sliced roots. The hot water for diffusion is directed through pipes connecting the diffusers with the reheaters by means of cocks or valves, and is reheated by passing through a reheater after passing through a diffuser. Thus, through the aid of heat and pressure, the water becomes charged with sugar. See *diffusion apparatus* (under *diffusion*), and *diffuse*.

rehedt, *n.* A corrupt Middle English form of *reed*[1].

reheel (rē-hēl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *heel*[1].] To supply a heel to, especially in knitting, as in mending a stocking.

rehelm (rē-helm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *helm*[2].] To cover again, as the head, with a helm or helmet.

With the crossaynge of their speares the erle was vnhelmed; than he retourned to his men, and incontynent he was *rehelmed*, and toke his speare.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxlviii.

rehersaillet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rehearsal*.

reherset, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rehearse*.

rehetet, *v. t.* See *rehait*.

rehibition (rē-hi-bish'ọn), *n.* Same as *redhibition*.

rehibitory (rē-hib'i-tọ-ri), *a.* Same as *redhibitory*.

rehybridize (rē-hī'bri-dīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hybridize*.] To cause to hybridize or interbreed a second time and with a different species.

Hybrid plants may be again crossed or even *re-hybridized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 216.

rehypothecate (rē-hī-poth'ē-kāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *hypothecate*.] To hypothecate again, as by lending as security bonds already pledged. See *hypothecate*.

rehypothecation (rē-hī-poth-ē-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *hypothecation*.] The pledging of property of any kind as security for a loan by one with whom it has already been pledged as security for money he has loaned.

rei, *n.* Plural of *reus*.

reichardtite (rī'chär-tīt), *n.* [< *Reichardt* + *-ite*.] A massive variety of epsomite from Stassfurt, Prussia.

Reichertian (rī-chėr'ti-an), *a.* [< *Reichert* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the German anatomist K. B. Reichert (1811–83).

Reichsrath (G. pron. rīchs'rät), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire (= AS. *rīce*, kingdom: see *riche*), + *rath*, council, parliament: see *read*[1], *rede*[1].] The chief deliberative body in the Cisleithan division of Austria-Hungary. It is composed of an upper house (*Herrenhaus*) of princes, certain nobles and prelates, and life-members nominated by the emperor, and of a lower house of 353 deputies elected by landed proprietors and other persons having a certain property or particular individual qualification.

Reichsstadt (G. pron. rīch'stät), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *stadt*, a town. Cf. *stadtholder*.] In the old Roman-German empire, a city which held immediately of the empire and was represented in the Reichstag.

Reichstag (G. pron. rīchs'täch), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *tag*, parliament: see *day*[1]. Cf. *Landtag*.] The chief deliberative body in certain countries of Europe. For the Reichstag of the old Roman-German empire, see *diet*[2]. In the present empire of Germany, the Reichstag, in combination with the Bundesrath (which see), exercises the legislative power in imperial matters; it is composed of 397 deputies, elected by universal suffrage. In the Transleithan division of Austria-Hungary it is composed of a House of Magnates and a lower House of Representatives. *Reichstag* in all these senses is often rendered in English by *diet* or *parliament*.

reichsthaler (G. pron. rīchs'tä'lėr), *n.* [G., < *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, empire, + *thaler*, dollar: see *dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

reift, *n.* See *reef*[3].

reification (rē″i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *reify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Materialization; objectivization; externalization; conversion of the abstract into the concrete; the regarding or treating of an idea as a thing, or as if a thing. [Rare.]

reify (rē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reified*, ppr. *reifying*. [< L. *res*, a thing, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To make into a thing; make real or material; consider as a thing.

The earliest objects of thought and the earliest concepts must naturally be those of the things that live and move about us; hence, then—to seek no deeper reason for the present—this natural tendency, which language by providing distinct names powerfully seconds, to *reify* or personify not only things, but every element and relation of things which we can single out, or, in other words, to concrete our abstracts. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

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reighte†. A Middle English variant of *raughte* for *reached*.

reiglet, *n.* and *v.* See *regle*.

reiglement†, *n.* See *reglement*.

reign (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *raign, raine;* < ME. *regne, rengne,* < OF. *reigne, regne,* F. *règne* = Pr. *regne* = Sp. Pg. *reino* = It. *regno,* < L. *regnum,* kingly government, royalty, dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, a kingdom, realm, estate, possession, < *regere,* rule: see *regent*.] 1. Royal or imperial authority; sovereignty; supreme power; control; sway.

Why, what is pomp, rule, *reign*, but earth and dust?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 27.

That fix'd mind . . .
That with the Mightiest raised me to contend,
And to the fierce contention brought along
Innumerable force of spirits arm'd,
That durst dislike his *reign*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 102.

In Britain's isle, beneath a George's *reign*.
Cowper, Heroism, i. 90.

2. The time during which a monarch occupies the throne: as, an act passed in the present *reign*.

In the fifteenth year of the *reign* of Tiberius Cæsar . . . the word of God came unto John. Luke iii. 1.

3†. The territory over which a sovereign holds sway; empire; kingdom; dominions; realm.

He conquerede al the *regne* of Femenye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 8.

Then stretch thy sight o'er all her rising *reign*, . . .
Ascend this hill, whose cloudy point commands
Her boundless empire over sea and lands.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 65.

4. Power; influence; sway; dominion.

She gan to stoupe, and her proud mind convert
To meeke obeysance of loves mightie *raine*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 28.

In her the painter had anatomized
Time's ruin, beauty's wreck, and grim care's *reign*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1451.

That characteristic principle of the Constitution, which has been well called "The *Reign* of Law," was established.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 215.

Reign of Terror. See *terror*.

reign (rān), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *raign, raine;* < ME. *reinen, reignen, regnen,* < OF. *regner,* F. *régner* = Pr. *regnar, renhar* = Sp. Pg. *reinar* = It. *regnare,* < L. *regnare,* reign, rule, < *regnum,* authority, rule: see *reign, n.* Cf. *regnant*.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; govern, as a king or emperor; hold the supreme power; rule.

In the Cytee of Tyre *regned* Agenore the Fadre of Dydo.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 30.

Alleluia: for the Lord God omnipotent *reigneth*.
Rev. xix. 6.

Better to *reign* in hell than serve in heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 263.

2. To prevail; be in force.

The spavin
Or springhalt *reigned* among 'em.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.

The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains,
While in thy heart eternal winter *reigns*.
Pope, Summer, l. 22.

Fear and trembling *reigned*, for a time, along the frontier. *Irving*, Granada, p. 101.

Silence *reigned* in the streets; from the church no Angelus sounded. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 5.

3. To have dominion or ascendancy; predominate.

Let not sin therefore *reign* in your mortal body, that ye should obey it in the lusts thereof. Rom. vi. 12.

Our Jovial star *reign'd* at his birth.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 105.

Insatiate Avarice then first began
To *raigne* in the depraved minde of man
After his fall. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Two principles in human nature *reign:*
Self-love to urge, and Reason to restrain.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 53.

reigner (rā'nėr), *n.* [< *reign* + *-er*1. Cf. It. *regnatore,* ruler, < L. *regnator,* ruler.] One who reigns; a ruler. [Rare.]

reik†, *n.* A variant of *reck*1.

reil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rail*3.

Reil's band. A fibrous or muscular band extending across the right ventricle of the heart, from the base of the anterior papillary muscle to the septum. It is frequent in man, and represents the moderator band found in the heart of some lower animals.

reim (rēm), *n.* Same as *riem*.

reimbark, *v.* See *reëmbark*.

reimbursable (rē-im-bėr'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *remboursable* = Sp. *reembolsable;* as *reimburse* + *-able*.] Capable of being or expected to be reimbursed or repaid.

Let the sum of 550,000 dollars be borrowed, . . . *reimbursable* within five years.
A. Hamilton, To House of Rep., Dec. 3, 1792.

reimburse (rē-im-bėrs'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *rembourser* = Sp. Pg. *reembolsar* = It. *rimborsare,* reimburse; as *re-* + *imburse*.] 1. To replace in a purse, treasury, or fund, as an equivalent for what has been taken, expended, or lost; pay back; restore; refund: as, to *reimburse* the expenses of a war.

It was but reasonable that I should strain myself as far as I was able to *reimburse* him some of his charges.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

If any of the Members shall give in a Bill of the Charges of any Experiments which he shall have made, . . . the Money is forthwith *reimbursed* by the King.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 79.

2. To pay back to; repay to; indemnify.

As if one who had been robbed . . . should allege that he had a right to *reimburse* himself out of the pocket of the first traveller he met. *Paley*, Moral Philos., iii. 7.

=**Syn. 2.** *Remunerate, Recompense,* etc. See *indemnify*.

reimbursement (rē-im-bėrs'ment), *n.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *remboursement* = It. *rimborsamento;* as *reimburse* + *-ment*.] The act of reimbursing or refunding; repayment.

She helped them powerfully, but she exacted cautionary towns from them, as a security for her *reimbursement* whenever they should be in a condition to pay.
Bolingbroke, The Occasional Writer, No. 2.

reimburser (rē-im-bėr'sėr), *n.* One who reimburses; one who repays or refunds what has been lost or expended.

reimplace† (rē-im-plās'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. *remplacer,* replace; as *re-* + *emplace*.] To replace.

For this resurrection of the soul, for the *reimplacing* the Divine image, . . . God did a greater work than the creation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 865.

reimplant (rē-im-plant'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *implant*.] To implant again.

How many grave and godly matrons usually graffe or *reimplant* on their now more aged heads and brows the reliques, combings, or cuttings of their own or others' more youthful hair!
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 45.

reimplantation (rē-im-plan-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *reimplant* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reimplanting.

Successful *Reimplantation* of a Trephined Button of Bone. *Medical News*, LII. p. 1. of Adv'ts.

reimport (rē-im-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< F. *réimporter,* reimport; as *re-* + *import*.] 1. To bring back.

Bid him [day] drive back his car, and *reimport*
The period past. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 308.

2. To import again; carry back to the country of exportation.

Goods . . . clandestinely *reimported* into our own [country]. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, iv. 4.

reimport (rē-im'pōrt), *n.* [< *reimport, v.*] Same as *reimportation*.

The amount available for *reimport* probably has been returned to us. *The American*, VI. 244.

reimportation (rē-im-pōr-tā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *réimportation;* as *reimport* + *-ation*.] The act of reimporting; that which is reimported.

By making their *reimportation* illegal.
The American, VI. 244.

reimpose (rē-im-pōz'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reimposer,* F. *réimposer;* as *re-* + *impose*.] 1. To impose or levy anew: as, to *reimpose* a tax.—2. To tax or charge anew; retax. [Rare.]

The parish is afterwards *reimposed*, to reimburse those five or six. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

3. To place or lay again: as, to *reimpose* burdens upon the poor.

reimposition (rē-im-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *réimposition;* as *re-* + *imposition*.] 1. The act of reimposing: as, the *reimposition* of a tax.

The attempt of the distinguished leaders of the party opposite to form a government, based as it was at that period on an intention to propose the *reimposition* of a fixed duty on corn, entirely failed. *Gladstone*.

2. A tax levied anew.

Such *reimpositions* are always over and above the taille of the particular year in which they are laid on.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

reimpress (rē-im-pres'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *impress*.] To impress anew.

Religion . . . will glide by degrees out of the mind unless it be reinvigorated and *reimpressed* by external ordinances, by stated calls to worship, and the salutary influence of example. *Johnson*, Milton.

reimpression (rē-im-presh'ọn), *n.* [< F. *réimpression* = Sp. *reimpresion* = Pg. *reimpressão;* as *re-* + *impression*.] 1. A second or repeated impression; that which is reimpressed.

In an Appendix I have entered into particulars as to my *reimpression* of the present poem.
F. Hall, Pref. of Lauder's Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), p. v.

2. The reprint or reprinting of a work.

reimprison (rē-im-priz'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *imprison*.] To imprison again.

reimprisonment (rē-im-priz'n-ment), *n.* [< *reimprison* + *-ment*.] The act of confining in prison a second time for the same cause, or after a release from prison.

rein1 (rān), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rain, reigne;* < ME. *reine, reyne, reene,* < OF. *reine, resne, resgne,* F. *rêne* = Pr. *regna* = Sp. *rienda* (transposed for **redina*) = Pg. *redea* = It. *redine,* < LL. **retina,* a rein (cf. L. *retinaculum,* a tether, halter, rein), < L. *retinere,* hold back, restrain: see *retain*.] 1. The strap of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffle on each side, by which the rider or driver restrains and guides the animal driven; any thong or cord used for the same purpose. See cut under *harness*.

Ther sholde ye haue sein speres and sheldes flote down the river, and the horse all quyk withoute maister, her *reynes* trailinge with the strem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 493.

How like a jade he stood, tied to the tree,
Servilely master'd with a leathern *rein!*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 392.

She look'd so lovely as she sway'd
The *rein* with dainty finger-tips.
Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

2. A rope of twisted and greased rawhide. *E. H. Knight.*—3. *pl.* The handles of blacksmiths' tongs, on which the ring or coupler slides. *E. H. Knight.*—4. Figuratively, any means of curbing, restraining, or governing; government; restraint.

Dr. Davenant held the *reins* of the disputation; he kept him within the even boundals of the cause.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 26. (*Davies*, under *boundal*.)

No more *rein* upon thine anger
Than any child.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

Overhead rein, a guiding-rein that passes over the head of a horse between the ears, and thus to the bit. It is used with an overcheck bridle. Also called *overcheck rein*. —**To draw rein.** See *draw*.—**To give the rein** or **the reins**, to give license; leave without restraint.

Do not *give* dalliance
Too much *the rein:* the strongest oaths are straw
To the fire i' the blood. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 52.

To take the reins, to take the guidance or government.

rein1 (rān), *v.* [< OF. **reiner, resner,* F. *réner,* bridle a horse, < *rêne,* a rein; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To govern, guide, or restrain by reins or a bridle.

As skilful Riders *rein* with diff'rent force
A new-back'd Courser and a well-train'd Horse.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

She [Queen Elizabeth] was mounted on a milk-white horse, which she *reined* with peculiar grace and dignity.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

2. To restrain; control.

Being once chafed, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he speaks
What 's in his heart. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 28.

3. To carry stiffly, as a horse does its head or neck under a bearing-rein.—**To rein in**, to curb; keep under restraint, as by reins.

The cause why the Apostles did thus conform the Christians as much as might be according to the pattern of the Jews was to *rein* them *in* by this mean the more, and to make them cleave the better.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To obey the reins.

He will bear you easily, and *reins* well.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 378.

To rein up, to halt; bring a horse to a stand.

But, when they won a rising hill,
He bade his followers hold them still: . . .
"*Rein up;* our presence would impair
The fame we come too late to share."
Scott, Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

rein2†, *n.* An obsolete singular of *reins*.

reina, *n.* See *rena*.

reincarnate (rē-in-kär'nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *incarnate*.] To incarnate anew.

reincarnation (rē-in-kär-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *reincarnate* + *-ion*.] The act or state of being incarnated anew; a repeated incarnation; a new embodiment.

reincense† (rē-in-sens'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *incense*1.] To incense again; rekindle.

She, whose beams do *re-incense*
This sacred fire. *Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii. 1.

Indeed, Sir James Croft (whom I never touched with the least tittle of detractions) was cunningly incensed and *re-incensed* against me. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

reincite (rē-in-sīt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *reinciter,* F. *réinciter;* as *re-* + *incite*.] To incite again; reanimate; reëncourage.

To dare the attack, he *reincites* his band,
And makes the last effort.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, xii.

reincrease (rē-in-krēs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *increase*.] To increase again; augment; reinforce.

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When they did perceaue
Their wounds recur'd, and forces *reincreast*,
Of that good Hermite both they tooke their leave.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 15.

reincrudation (rē-in-krȯ̇-dā′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + **incrudation* (< *in-*[2] + *crude* + *-ation*), equiv. to *incrudescence*.] Recrudescence. [Rare.]

This writer [Artephius, an adept] proceeds wholly by *reincrudation*, or in the via humida.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, i.

reindeer (rān′dēr), *n.* [Formerly also *raindeer*, *ranedeer*; < ME. *raynedere* (= D. *rendier* = G. *rennthier* = Dan. *rensdyr*), < **rein* (< Icel.) or *ron*, < AS. *hrān*, a reindeer (cf. F. *renne* = Sp. *reno* = Pg. *renna*, *renno* = It. *renna*, a reindeer), < Icel. *hreinn* = Sw. *ren*, a reindeer (cf. Sw. *ren-ko*, a female reindeer (*ko* = E. *cow*[1]), > Lapp and Finn. *raingo*, a reindeer); < Lapp *reino*, pasturage or herding of cattle, a word much associated with the use and care of the reindeer (for which the Lapp word is *patso*), and mistaken by the Scandinavians for the reindeer itself.] 1. A deer of the genus *Rangifer* or *Tarandus*, having horns in both sexes, and inhabiting arctic and cold temperate regions; the *Cervus tarandus*, *Rangifer tarandus*, or *Tarandus rangifer*.



Reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*).

It has branched, recurved, round antlers, the crowns of which are more or less palmated; the antlers of the male are much larger than those of the female, and are remarkable for the size and asymmetry of the brow-antler. The body is of a thick and square form, and the legs are shorter in proportion than those of the red-deer. The size varies much according to climate: about 4 feet 6 inches may be given as the average height of a full-grown specimen. The reindeer is keen of sight and swift of foot, being capable of maintaining a speed of 9 or 10 miles an hour for a long time, and can easily draw a weight of 200 pounds, besides the sledge to which it is usually attached when used as a beast of draft. Among the Laplanders the reindeer is a substitute for the horse, the cow, and the sheep, as it furnishes food, clothing, and the means of conveyance. The caribou of North America, if not absolutely identical with the reindeer, would seem to be at least a well-marked variety, usually called *R. caribou*. The American barren-ground reindeer has been described as a different species, *R. grœnlandicus*. See also cut under *caribou*.

2. In *her.*, a stag having two sets of antlers, the one pair bending downward, and the other standing erect.—**Reindeer period**, the time when the reindeer flourished and was prominent in the fauna of any region, as it is now in Lapland: used chiefly with reference to Belgium and France.

M. Dupont recognizes two stages in the Palæolithic Period, one of which is called the Mammoth period, and the other, which is the more recent, the *Reindeer period*. These names . . . have never met with much acceptance in England, . . . for it is quite certain that the reindeer occupied Belgium and France in the so-called Mammoth period. *J. Geikie*, Prehistoric Europe, p. 101.

Reindeer tribe, a tribe using the reindeer, as do the Laplanders at the present time, and as the dwellers in central Europe have done in prehistoric times: used chiefly with regard to the prehistoric tribes of central France and Belgium.

reindeer-lichen (rān′dēr-lī′ken), *n.* Same as *reindeer-moss*.

reindeer-moss (rān′dēr-mȯs), *n.* A lichen, *Cladonia rangiferina*, which constitutes almost the sole winter food for the reindeer in high northern latitudes, where it is said to attain sometimes the height of one foot. Its nutritive properties depend chiefly on the gelatinous or starchy matter of which it is largely composed. Its taste is slightly pungent and acrid, and when boiled it forms a jelly possessing nutritive and tonic properties, and is sometimes eaten by man during scarcity of food, being powdered and mixed with flour. See *Cladonia* and *lichen*.

reinfect (rē-in-fekt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *reinfecter*; as *re-* + *infect*.] To infect again. *Cotgrave*.

reinfection (rē-in-fek′shon), *n.* [< *reinfect* + *-ion*.] Infection a second time or subsequently.

reinflame (rē-in-flām′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inflame*.] To inflame anew; rekindle; warm again.

To *re-inflame* my Daphnis with desires.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, viii. 92.

reinforce, reënforce (rē-in-fōrs′, rē-en-fōrs′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *renforce*, *ranforce*; accom. < OF. *renforcer*, *renforchier*, F. *renforcer* = It. *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce; as *re-* + *inforce*.] 1. To add new force, strength, or weight to; strengthen: as, to *reinforce* an argument.

A meane to supply her wants, by *renforcing* the causes wherein shee is impotent and defectiue.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

To insure the existence of the race, she [Nature] *reinforces* the sexual instinct, at the risk of disorder, grief, and pain. *Emerson*, Old Age.

Specifically—2. (*a*) *Milit.*, to strengthen with additional military or naval forces, as troops, ships, etc.

But hark! what new alarum is this same?
The French have *reinforced* their scatter'd men;
Then every soldier kill his prisoners.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 6. 36.

(*b*) To strengthen any part of an object by an additional thickness, support, or other means.

Another mode of *reinforcing* the lower pier is that which occurs in the nave of Laon. . . . In this case five detached monolithic shafts are grouped with the great cylinder, four of them being placed so as to support the angles of the abacus, and the fifth containing the central member of the group of vaulting shafts.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 66.

3†. To enforce; compel. [Rare.]

Yet twise they were repulsed backe againe,
And twise *renforst* backe to their ships to fly.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 48.

reinforce (rē-in-fōrs′), *n.* [< *reinforce*, *v.*] An additional thickness or support imparted to any part of an object in order to strengthen it. (*a*) A strengthening patch or additional thickness sewed round a cringle or eyelet-hole in a sail or tent-cover. (*b*) A second outer thickness of cloth, applied to those parts of trousers or breeches which come next the saddle. (*c*) The part of a cannon nearest to the breech, which is made stronger to resist the explosive force of the powder. The *first reinforce* is that which extends from the base-ring of the gun to the seat of the projectile. The *second reinforce* is that which is forward of the first reinforce and connects it with the chase of the gun, and from which the trunnions project laterally.—**Reinforce-band**, in *ordnance*, a flat ring or molding formed at the junction of the first and second reinforces of a gun.—**Reinforce-rings**, flat hoop-like moldings on the reinforces of a cannon, on the end nearest to the breech. See *hooping* and *frettage*.

reinforcement, reënforcement (rē-in-fōrs′-, rē-en-fōrs′ment), *n.* [Accom. < OF. (and F.) *renforcement* = It. *rinforzamento*; as *reinforce*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. The act of reinforcing.

The dreadful Sagittary
Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To *reinforcement*, or we perish all.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 16.

2. Additional force; fresh assistance; specifically, additional troops or forces to augment the strength of a military or naval force.

Alone he [Coriolanus] enter'd, . . .
And with a sudden *re-inforcement* struck
Corioli like a planet. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 117.

3. Any augmentation of strength or force by something added.

Their faith may be both strengthened and brightened by this additional *reinforcement*.
Waterland, Works, V. 287.

reinforcer, reënforcer (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr′sèr), *n.* One who reinforces or strengthens.

Writers who are more properly feeders and *re-enforcers* of life itself. *The Century*, XXVII. 929.

reinforcible, reënforcible (rē-in-, rē-en-fōr′si-bl), *a.* [< *reinforce*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable or susceptible of reinforcement; that may be strengthened anew.

Both are *reinforcible* by distant motion and by sensation.
Medical News, LII. 680.

reinform (rē-in-fȯrm′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inform*[1].] To inform again.

Redintegrated into humane bodies, and *reinformed* with their primitive souls. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, ii. 7.

reinfund (rē-in-fund′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *infund*.] To flow in again, as a stream. *Swift*, Works (ed. 1768), I. 169. [Rare.]

reinfuse (rē-in-fūz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *infuse*.] To infuse again.

reingratiate (rē-in-grā′shi-āt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ingratiate*.] To ingratiate again; recommend again to favor.

Joining now with Canute, as it were to *reingratiate* himself after his revolt, whether real or complotted.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

reinhabit (rē-in-hab′it), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inhabit*.] To inhabit again.

Towns and Cities were not *reinhabited*, but lay ruin'd and wast. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

rein-holder (rān′hōl′dèr), *n.* A clip or clasp on the dashboard of a carriage, to hold the reins when the driver has alighted. *E. H. Knight*.

rein-hook (rān′hu̇k), *n.* A hook on a gig-saddle to hold the bearing-rein. *E. H. Knight*.

reinite (rī′nīt), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Rein* of Marburg.] A tungstate of iron, occurring in blackish-brown tetragonal crystals. It is found in Japan.

reinless (rān′les), *a.* [< *rein*[1] + *-less*.] Without rein; without restraint; unchecked.

A wilfull prince, a *rainelesse* raging horse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 386.

Lyfe corrupt, and *rainlesse* youth.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 6.

reinoculation (rē-in-ok-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *inoculation*.] Inoculation a second time or subsequently.

rein-orchis (rān′ȯr′kis), *n.* See *orchis*[2].

reins (rānz), *n. pl.* [Early mod. E. also *raines*; < ME. *reines*, *reynes*, *reenus*, < OF. *reins*, pl. of *rein*, F. *rein* (cf. Sp. *reñon*, *riñon*) = Pg. *rim* = It. *rene*, < L. *ren*, kidney, pl. *renes*, the kidneys, reins, loins; perhaps akin to Gr. *φρήν*, the midriff, pl. *φρένες*, the parts about the heart and liver: see *phren*.] 1. The kidneys or renes.

What man soever . . . is a leper, or hath a running of the *reins*. Lev. xxii. 4 (margin).

Hence—2. The region of the kidneys; the loins, or lower parts of the back on each side.

All living creatures are fattest about the *raines* of the backe. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xi. 25.

3. The seat of the affections and passions, formerly supposed to be situated in that part of the body; hence, also, the emotions and affections themselves.

I will bless the Lord, who hath given me counsel: my *reins* also instruct me in the night seasons. Ps. xvi. 7.

Reins of a vault, in *arch.*, the sides or walls that sustain the vault or arch.

reinscribe (rē-in-skrīb′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inscribe*.] In *French law*, to record or register a second time, as a mortgage, required by the law of Louisiana to be periodically reinscribed in order to preserve its priority.

reinsert (rē-in-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *insert*.] To insert a second time.

reinsertion (rē-in-sėr′shon), *n.* [< *reinsert* + *-ion*.] The act of reinserting, or what is reinserted; a second insertion.

rein-slide (rān′slīd), *n.* A slipping loop on an extensible rein, holding the two parts together near the buckle, which is adjustable on the standing part. *E. H. Knight*.

reinsman (rānz′man), *n.*; pl. *reinsmen* (-men). A person skilled in managing reins or driving. [Recent.]

Stage-drivers, who, proud of their skill as *reinsmen*, . . . look down on and sneer at the plodding teamsters.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 501.

rein-snap (rān′snap), *n.* In a harness, a spring-hook for holding the reins; a harness-snap or snap-hook. *E. H. Knight*.

reinspect (rē-in-spekt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inspect*.] To inspect again.

reinspection (rē-in-spek′shon), *n.* [< *reinspect* + *-ion*.] The act of inspecting a second time.

reinspire (rē-in-spīr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inspire*.] To inspire anew.

While Phœbus hastes, great Hector to prepare . . .
His lab'ring Bosom *re-inspires* with Breath,
And calls his Senses from the Verge of Death.
Pope, Homer's Iliad, xv. 65.

With youthful fancy *re-inspired*.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory, v.

reinstall, reinstal (rē-in-stâl′), *v. t.* [= F. *réinstaller*; as *re-* + *install*.] To install again; seat anew.

That which alone can truly *re-install* thee
In David's royal seat. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 372.

reinstalment, reinstallment (rē-in-stâl′ment), *n.* [< *reinstall* + *-ment*; or < *re-* + *instalment*.] The act of reinstalling; a renewed or additional instalment.

reinstate (rē-in-stāt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *instate*.] 1. To instate again; place again in possession or in a former state; restore to a state from which one had been removed.

David, after that signal victory which had preserved his life [and] *reinstated* him in his throne . . .
Government of the Tongue.

Theodore, who reigned but twenty days,
Therein convoked a synod, whose decree
Did *reinstate*, repope the late unpoped.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 171.

2. In *fire insurance*, to replace or repair (property destroyed or damaged).

The condition that it is in the power of the company to *reinstate* property rather than to pay the value of it.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 165.

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reinstatement (rē-in-stāt'ment), *n.* [< *reinstate* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of reinstating; restoration to a former position, office, or rank; reëstablishment.

The *re-instatement* and restoration of corruptible things is the noblest work of natural philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, iii., Expl.

2. In *fire-insurance*, the replacement or repairing of damaged property.

The insured has not the option of requiring *reinstatement*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 165.

reinstation (rē-in-stā'shon), *n.* [< *reinstate* + *-ion.*] The act of reinstating; reinstatement. *Gentleman's Mag.*

reinsurance (rē-in-shör'ans), *n.* [< *reinsure* + *-ance.*] 1. A renewed or second insurance.—2. A contract by which the first insurer relieves himself from the risks he had undertaken, and devolves them upon other insurers, called *reinsurers*. Also called *reassurance*.

reinsure (rē-in-shör'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *insure.*] To insure again; insure a second time and take the risks, so as to relieve another or other insurers. Also *reassure*.

reinsurer (rē-in-shör'ėr), *n.* One who reinsures. See *reinsurance*.

reintegrate (rē-in'tę-grāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *reintegratus*, pp. of *reintegrare* (> It. *reintegrare* = Pg. Sp. Pr. *reintegrar* = F. *réintégrer*, OF. *reintegrer*) for earlier (L.) *redintegrare*, make whole again, restore, renew: see *redintegrate*.] 1†. To make whole again; bring into harmony or concord.

For that heauenly city shall be restored and *reintegrate* with good Christian people.
Bp. Fisher, Seven Penitential Psalms.

Desiring the King nevertheless, as being now freed from her who had been the occasion of all this, to take hold of the present time, and to *reintegrate* himself with the Pope.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., I. 117.

2. To renew with regard to any state or quality; restore; renew the integrity of.

The league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty.
Bacon.

To *reintegrate* the separate jurisdictions into one.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 49.

reintegration (rē-in-tę-grā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *reintegration*, F. *réintégration* = Sp. *reintegracion* = Pg. *reintegração* = It. *reintegrazione*, < ML. *reintegratio(n-)*, making whole, restoring, renewing, < *reintegrare*, pp. *reintegratus*, make whole again: see *reintegrate*. Cf. *redintegration*.] The act of reintegrating; a renewing or making whole again.

During activity the *reintegration* falls in arrear of the disintegration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

reinter (rē-in-tėr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inter*[1].] To inter again.

They convey the Bones of their dead Friends from all Places to be *re-interred*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

reinterrogate (rē-in-ter'ō-gāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *interrogate*; cf. OF. *reinterroger*, F. *réinterroger*.] To interrogate again; question repeatedly. *Cotgrave.*

reinthrone (rē-in-thrōn'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inthrone.*] Same as *reënthrone*.

A pretence to *reinthrone* the king.
Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I. (*Latham.*)

reinthronize† (rē-in-thrō'nīz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inthronize.*] An obsolete form of *reënthronize*.

reintroduce (rē-in-trō-dūs'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *introduce.*] To introduce again.

reintroduction (rē-in-trō-duk'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *introduction.*] A repeated introduction.

reinundate (rē-in-un'dāt or rē-in'un-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *inundate.*] To inundate again.

reinvent (rē-in-vent'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *invent.*] To devise or create anew, independently and without knowledge of a previous invention.

It is immensely more probable that an alphabet of the very peculiar Semitic style should have been borrowed than that it should have been *reinvented* from independent germs. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 311.

reinvest (rē-in-vest'), *v. t.* [< ML. *reinvestire*, invest again; as *re-* + *invest.*] 1. To invest anew, with or as with a garment.

They that thought best amongst them believed that the souls departed should be *reinvested* with other bodies.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 131.

2. To invest anew, as money or other property.

reinvestment (rē-in-vest'ment), *n.* [< *reinvest* + *-ment*; or < *re-* + *investment.*] The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

The question of *re-investment* in securities bearing a higher rate of interest has been discussed at both Oxford and Cambridge. *The Academy*, March 8, 1890, p. 168.

reinvigorate (rē-in-vig'or-āt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *invigorate.*] To revive vigor in; reanimate.

reinvigoration (rē-in-vig-ọ-rā'shon), *n.* [< *reinvigorate* + *-ion.*] A strengthening anew; reinforcement.

reinvite (rē-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reinviter*, invite again; as *re-* + *invite.*] To invite again.

reinvolve (rē-in-volv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *involve.*] To involve anew.

To *reinvolve* us in the pitchy cloud of infernal darkness.
Milton, Reformation in Eng.

reird†, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

reis[1] (rās), *n.* [Pg. *reis*, pl. of *real*: see *real*[3].] A Portuguese money of account: 1,000 reis make a milreis, which is of the value of 4*s.* 5*d.* sterling, or about $1.08. Large sums are calculated in contos of reis, or amounts of 1,000,000 reis ($1,080). In Brazil the milreis is reckoned at about 55 cents. Also *rais*.

reis[2], *n.* Same as *ras*[1], 2.

reiset, *v.* An obsolete form of *raise*[1].

reissuable (rē-ish'ö-a-bl), *a.* [< *reissue* + *-able.*] Capable of being reissued: as, *reissuable* bank-notes.

reissue (rē-ish'ö), *v.* [< *re-* + *issue*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To issue or go forth again.

But even then she gain'd
Her bower; whence *reissuing*, robed and crown'd,
To meet her lord, she took the tax away.
Tennyson, Godiva.

II. *trans.* To issue, send out, or put forth a second time: as, to *reissue* an edict; to *reissue* bank-notes.

reissue (rē-ish'ö), *n.* [< *reissue*, *v.*] A second or renewed issue: as, the *reissue* of old notes or coinage.

reist[1], *v. t.* See *reast*[1].

reist[2], *v.* A dialectal form of *rest*[2].

reistert, *n.* See *reiter*.

reit† (rēt), *n.* An obsolete form of *reate*.

reiter (rī'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reister*, < OF. *reistre*, "a reister or swartrutter, a German horseman" (Cotgrave), < G. *reiter*, a rider, trooper, cavalryman, = E. *rider*: see *rider*. Cf. *ritter*.] Formerly, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a German cavalry-soldier; in particular, a soldier of those bodies of troops which were known to the nations of western Europe during the religious wars, etc.

Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among *reisters*, and the best *reister* among Doctors.
Sir P. Sidney, To Hubert Languet, Oct., 1577 (Zurich Letters, ii. 293). (*Davies.*)

reiterant (rē-it'ę-rant), *a.* [= OF. *reiterant*, F. *réitérant*, < L. *reiteran(t-)s*, ppr. of *reiterare*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] Reiterating. [Rare.]

In Heaven they said so, and at Eden's gate,
And here, *re-iterant*, in the wilderness.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

reiterate (rē-it'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reiterated*, ppr. *reiterating*. [< L. *reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare* (> It. *reiterare* = Sp. Pg. *reiterar* = F. *réitérer*), repeat again, repeat, < *re-*, again, + *iterare*, say again, repeat: see *iterate*.] 1. To repeat again and again; do or say (especially say) repeatedly: as, to *reiterate* an explanation.

You never spoke what did become you less
Than this; which to *reiterate* were sin.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 288.

Th' employs of rural life,
Reiterated as the wheel of time
Runs round. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 626.

He *reiterated* his visits to the flagon so often that at length his senses were overpowered.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 55.

Simple assertion, however *reiterated*, can never make proof. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

2†. To walk over again; go along repeatedly.

No more shall I *reiterate* thy Strand,
Whereon so many stately Structures stand.
Herrick, Hesperides, Teares to Thamasis.

=**Syn. 1.** See *recapitulate*.

reiterate (rē-it'ę-rāt), *a.* [= F. *réitéré* = Sp. Pg. *reiterado* = It. *reiterato*, < L. *reiteratus*, pp. of *reiterare*, repeat: see the verb.] Reiterated. *Southey.* [Rare.]

reiteratedly (rē-it'ę-rā-ted-li), *adv.* By reiteration; repeatedly. *Burke*, Regicide Peace, iv.

reiteration (rē-it-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *reiteration*, F. *réitération* = Sp. *reiteracion* = Pg. *reiteração* = It. *reiterazione*, < L. *reiteratio(n-)*, a repeating, reiteration, < *reiterare*, pp. *reiteratus*, repeat: see *reiterate*.] 1. The act of reiterating; repetition.

The *reiteration* again and again in fixed course in the public service of the words of inspired teachers . . . has in matter of fact been to our people a vast benefit.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 54.

2. In *printing*, printing on the back of a sheet by reversing it, and making a second impression on the same form.

reiterative (rē-it'ę-rā-tiv), *n.* [< *reiterate* + *-ive.*] 1. A word or part of a word repeated so as to form a reduplicated word: as, prittle-prattle is a *reiterative* of prattle.—2. In *gram.*, a word, as a verb, signifying repeated action.

Reithrodon (rī'thrō-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1837), < Gr. *ῥεῖθρον*, a channel, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of South American sigmodont rodents of the family *Muridæ*, having grooved upper incisors. It includes several species of peculiar appearance, named *R. cuniculoides*, *R. typicus*, and *R. chinchilloides*. The name has been erroneously extended to include the small North American mice of the genus *Ochetodon*.

reive, reiver. Scotch spellings of *reave, reaver*.

reject (rē-jekt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *rejecter, regeter*, F. *rejeter* = Pr. *regetar* = Sp. *rejitar* = Pg. *regeitar, rejeitar* = It. *rigettare*, reject, < L. *rejectare*, throw away, cast away, vomit, etc., freq. of *reicere, rejicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw back, reject, < *re-*, back, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1]. Cf. *adject, conject, deject, eject, inject, project*, etc.] 1†. To throw or cast back.

By forse whereof [the wind] we were put ayen bak and *rejecte* unto the coste of a desert yle.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

2. To throw away, as anything undesirable or useless; cast off; discard: as, to pick out the good and *reject* the bad; to *reject* a lover.

At last, *reiecting* her barbarous condition, [she] was maried to an English Gentleman.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 31.

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends;
Oft she *rejects*, but never once offends.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 12.

3. To refuse to receive; decline haughtily or harshly; slight; despise.

Because thou hast *rejected* knowledge, I will also *reject* thee. Hos. iv. 6.

Then woo thyself, be of thyself *rejected*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 159.

Good counsel *rejected* returns to enrich the giver's bosom. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

=**Syn. 2.** To throw aside, cast off. See *refuse*[1].

rejectable (rē-jek'ta-bl), *a.* [= OF. *rejettable, rejetable*, F. *rejetable*; as *reject* + *-able.*] Capable of being rejected; worthy or suitable to be rejected. Also *rejectible*.

rejectamenta (rē-jek-ta-men'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. **rejectamentum*, < L. *rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*. Cf. *rejectment.*] Things rejected; ejecta; excrement.

Discharge the *rejectamenta* again by the mouth.
Owen, Anat., ix. (*Latham.*)

rejectaneous† (rē-jek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *reiectaneus*, that is to be rejected, rejectable, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, reject: see *reject.*] Not chosen or received; rejected.

Profane, *rejectaneous*, and reprobate people.
Barrow, Works, III. xxix.

rejected (rē-jek'ted), *p. a.* Thrown back: in *entom.*, noting the scutellum when it is exteriorly visible, but lies between the pronotum and the elytra, instead of between the bases of the latter, as in the coleopterous genus *Passalus*.

rejecter (rē-jek'tėr), *n.* One who rejects or refuses.

rejectible (rē-jek'ti-bl), *a.* [< *reject* + *-ible.*] Same as *rejectable*.

Will you tell me, my dear, what you have thought of Lovelace's best and of his worst?—How far eligible for the first, how far *rejectible* for the last?
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 237.

rejection (rē-jek'shon), *n.* [< OF. *rejection*, F. *réjection*, < L. *rejectio(n-)*, < *reicere*, pp. *rejectus*, throw away: see *reject.*] The act of rejecting, of throwing off or away, or of casting off or forsaking; refusal to accept or grant: as, the *rejection* of what is worthless; the *rejection* of a request.

The *rejection* I use of experiments is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great use, I receive it.
Bacon.

rejectitious† (rē-jek-tish'us), *a.* [< *reject* + *-itious.*] Worthy of being rejected; implying or requiring rejection.

Persons spurious and *rejectitious*, whom their families and allies have disowned.
Waterhouse, Apology, p. 151. (*Latham.*)

rejective (rē-jek'tiv), *a.* [< *reject* + *-ive.*] Rejecting or tending to reject or cast off. *Imp. Dict.*

rejectment (rē-jekt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *rejectement*, F. *rejettement* = It. *rigettamento*, < ML. **rejectamentum*, what is thrown away, the act

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of throwing away, < L. *rejectare*, throw away: see *reject*.] Matter thrown away.

rejector (rē-jek'tor), *n.* One who rejects.

The *rejectors* of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand.
Warburton, Works, IX. xiii.

rejoice (rē-jois'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rejoiced*, ppr. *rejoicing*. [< ME. *rejoicen, rejoisen, rejoischen*, < OF. *resjois-*, stem of certain parts of *resjoir*, F. *réjouir*, gladden, rejoice: see *rejoy*, and cf. *joice*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make joyful; gladden; animate with lively and pleasurable sensations; exhilarate.

Whoso loveth wisdom *rejoiceth* his father. Prov. xxix. 3.

I love to *rejoice* their poor hearts at this season [Christmas], and to see the whole village merry in my great hall.
Addison, Spectator, No. 269.

2†. To enjoy; have the fruition of.

To do so that here sone after mi dessece,
Miȝte *reioische* that reaume as riȝt eir bi kinde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4102.

For lenger that ye keep it thus in veyne,
The lesse ye gette, as of your hertis reste,
And to *reioise* it shal ye neuere atteyne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 66.

3†. To feel joy on account of.

Ne'er mother
Rejoiced deliverance more.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 370.

II. *intrans.* To experience joy and gladness in a high degree; be exhilarated with lively and pleasurable sensations; be joyful; feel joy; exult: followed by *at* or *in*, formerly by *of*, or by a subordinate clause.

When the righteous are in authority, the people *rejoice*.
Prov. xxix. 2.

Rejoice, O young man, *in* thy youth. Eccl. xi. 9.

He *rejoiceth* more *of* that sheep, than *of* the ninety and nine which went not astray. Mat. xviii. 13.

To *rejoice in* the boy's correction.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 394.

May they *rejoice*, no wanderer lost,
A family in Heaven!
Burns, Verses Left at a Friend's House.

rejoice† (rē-jois'), *n.* [< *rejoice*, *v.*] The act of rejoicing. [Rare.]

There will be signal examples of God's mercy, and the angels must not want their charitable *rejoices* for the conversion of lost sinners.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 6.

rejoicement† (rē-jois'ment), *n.* [< *rejoice* + *-ment*.] Rejoicing.

It is the most decent and comely demeanour of all exultations and *reioycements* of the hart, which is no lesse naturall to man then to be wise or well learned or sober.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

rejoicer (rē-joi'sėr), *n.* 1. One who causes to rejoice: as, a *rejoicer* of the comfortless and widow. *Pope.*—2. One who rejoices.

rejoicing (rē-joi'sing), *n.* [< ME. *rejoisyng*, etc.; verbal n. of *rejoice*, *v.*] 1. The feeling and expression of joy and gladness; procedure expressive of joy; festivity.

The voice of *rejoicing* and salvation is in the tabernacles of the righteous. Ps. cxviii. 15.

A day of thanksgiving was proclaimed by the King, and was celebrated with pride and delight by his people. The *rejoicings* in England were not less enthusiastic or less sincere. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. The experience of joy.

Iff he [a child] be vicius, and no thing will lerne,
. . . no man off hym *reiosynge* will haue.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 57.

But let every man prove his own work, and then shall he have *rejoicing* in himself alone, and not in another.
Gal. vi. 4.

3. A subject of joy.

Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage for ever: for they are the *rejoicing* of my heart. Ps. cxix. 111.

rejoicingly (rē-joi'sing-li), *adv.* With joy or exultation.

She hath despised me *rejoicingly*, and
I'll be merry in my revenge.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 150.

rejoie†, *v. t.* Same as *rejoy*.

rejoin (rē-join'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rejoyne*; < OF. *rejoindre*, F. *rejoindre* = It. *rigiungnere*, rejoin, overtake, < L. *re-*, again, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join again; unite after separation.

A short space severs ye,
Compared unto that long eternity
That shall *rejoine* ye.
B. Jonson, Elegy on my Muse.

The Grand Signior . . . conveyeth his galleys . . . down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels' backs, and *rejoined* together at Suez.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

The letters were written not for publication . . . and to *rejoin* heads, tails, and betweenities which Hayley had severed. *Southey*, Letters, III. 448

2. To join the company of again; bestow one's company on again.

Thoughts which at Hyde-park corner I forgot
Meet and *rejoin* me in the pensive Grot.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 209.

3. To say in answer to a reply or a second or later remark; reply or answer further: with a clause as object.

It will be replied that he receives advantage by this lopping of his superfluous branches; but I *rejoin* that a translator has no such right.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, Pref.

"Are you that Lady Psyche?" I *rejoin'd*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To answer to a reply; in general, to answer.

Your silence argues it, in not *rejoining*
To this or that late libel.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

2. In *law*, to answer the plaintiff's replication.

I *rejoyne*, as men do that answere to the lawe, and make answere to the byll that is put up agaynst them.
Palsgrave.

rejoinder (rē-join'dėr), *n.* [< F. *rejoindre*, rejoin, inf. used as noun: see *rejoin*. Cf. *attainder*, *remainder*.] 1. An answer to a reply; in general, an answer.

The quality of the person makes me judge myself obliged to a *rejoinder*. *Glanville*, To Albius.

Rejoinder to the churl the King disdain'd;
But shook his head, and rising wrath restrain'd.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 231.

2. In *law*, the fourth stage in the pleadings in an action at common law, being the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication. The next allegation of the plaintiff is called *surrejoinder*. =Syn. 1. Reply, retort.

rejoinder† (rē-join'dėr), *v. i.* [< *rejoinder*, *n.*] To make a reply.

When Nathan shall *rejoinder* with a "Thou art the man."
Hammond, Works, IV. 604.

rejoinduret (rē-join'dūr), *n.* [< *rejoin* (*rejoinder*) + *-ure*.] A joining again; reunion. [Rare.]

Rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure*, forcibly prevents
Our lock'd embrasures.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4. 38.

rejoint (rē-joint'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *joint*. Cf. F. *rejointoyer*, rejoint, < *rejoint*, pp. of *rejoindre*, rejoin.] 1. To reunite the joints of; joint anew.

Ezekiel saw dry bones *rejoynted* and reinspired with life.
Barrow, Resurrection of the Body or Flesh.

2. To fill up the joints of, as of stone in buildings when the mortar has been displaced by age or the action of the weather.

rejolt (rē-jōlt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *jolt*.] To jolt again; shake or shock anew; cause to rebound. *Locke.*

rejolt (rē-jōlt'), *n.* [< *rejolt*, *v.*] A reacting jolt or shock.

These inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind.
South, Sermons, II. v.

rejourn† (rē-jėrn'), *v. t.* [For **readjourn*, < F. *réajourner*, adjourn again; as *re-* + *adjourn*.] 1. To adjourn to another hearing; defer.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fosset-seller, and then *rejourn* the controversy of threepence to a second day of audience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 79.

Concerning mine own estate, I am right sorry that my coming to Venice is *rejourned* a month or two longer.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 702.

2. To refer; send for information, proof, or the like.

To the Scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such Atheistical spirits. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 27.

rejournment† (rē-jėrn'ment), *n.* [< *rejourn* + *-ment*.] Adjournment.

So many *rejournments* and delays.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 713.

rejoy† (rē-joi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *rejoyen, rejoien*, < OF. *resjoir*, F. *réjouir*, gladden, rejoice, < *re-*, again, + *esjoir*, F. *éjouir*, joy, rejoice, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*, out) + *joir*, F. *jouir*, joy, rejoice: see *joy*, *v.*, and cf. *enjoy* and *rejoice*.] To rejoice; enjoy.

Ris, lat us speke of lusty lif in Troye,
That we have led, and forth the tyme dryve,
And ek of tyme comynge us *rejoye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 395.

And that I and my assignez may peasseble *rejoie* theym [certain lands]. *Paston Letters*, II. 332.

rejudge (rē-juj'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *rejuger*; as *re-* + *judge*.] To judge again; reëxamine; review; call to a new trial and decision.

'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.
Pope, Epistle to Harley, l. 30.

It appears now too late to *rejudge* the virtues or the vices of those men. *Goldsmith*, Pref. to Roman History.

rejuvenate (rē-jö've-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *juvenate*. Cf. OF. *rejovenir, rejovener, rejoennir, rejeunir, renjovenir, rajeunir*, F. *rajeunir* = Pr. *rejovenir* = OSp. *rejuvenir* = It. *ringiovanire, ringiovenire*, rejuvenate.] To restore the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth to; make as if young again; renew; refresh.

Such as used the bath in moderation, refreshed and restored by the grateful ceremony, conversed with all the zest and freshness of *rejuvenated* life.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 7.

No man was so competent as he to *rejuvenate* those dead old skulls and relics, lifting a thousand years from the forgotten past into the middle of the nineteenth century.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 398.

rejuvenation (rē-jö-ve-nā'shon), *n.* [< *rejuvenate* + *-ion*.] The act of rejuvenating, or the state or process of being rejuvenated; rejuvenescence.

Instances of fecundity at advanced ages are not rare. Contemporaneous writers mention examples of *rejuvenation* which must be regarded as probably legendary.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 99.

rejuvenator (rē-jö've-nā-tor), *n.* [< *rejuvenate* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which rejuvenates.

A great beautifier and *rejuvenator* of the complexion.
Lancet, No. 3433, p. 1193.

rejuvenesce (rē-jö-ve-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenesced*, ppr. *rejuvenescing*. [< ML. *rejuvenescere*, grow young again, < L. *re-*, again, + *juvenescere*, grow young: see *rejuvenescent*.] To grow young again; renew one's youthfulness by reacquiring vitality; specifically, in *biol.*, to accomplish rejuvenescence, or repair vitality by conjugation and subsequent fission, as an infusorian.

The dark, double-bordered cells are those which were sown but did not *rejuvenesce*.
Pasteur, On Fermentation (trans.), p. 177.

rejuvenescence (rē-jö-ve-nes'ens), *n.* [< *rejuvenescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] 1. A renewal of the appearance, powers, or feelings of youth.

That degree of health I give up entirely; I might as well expect *rejuvenescence*.
Chesterfield, Misc. Works, IV. 275. (*Latham.*)

2. In *biol.*, a transformation whereby the entire protoplasm of a vegetative cell changes into a cell of a different character—that is, into a primordial cell which subsequently invests itself with a new cell-wall and forms the starting-point of the life of a new individual. It occurs in numerous algæ, as *Œdogonium*, and also in some diatoms.

rejuvenescency (rē-jö-ve-nes'en-si), *n.* [As *rejuvenescence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *rejuvenescence*.

The whole creation, now grown old, expecteth and waiteth for a certain *rejuvenescency*.
J. Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 264.

rejuvenescent (rē-jö-ve-nes'ent), *a.* [< ML. *rejuvenescen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *rejuvenescere*, become young again: see *rejuvenesce*. Cf. *juvenescent*.] Becoming or become young again.

Rising
Rejuvenescent, he stood in a glorified body.
Southey.

rejuvenize (rē-jö've-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rejuvenized*, ppr. *rejuvenizing*. [< *rejuven*(*esce*) + *-ize*.] To render young again; rejuvenate.

reke[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*[1].

reke[2]†, *n.* A variant of *reck*[2].

reke[3], *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rake*[1].

rekelst, *n.* [ME., also *rekils, rekyls, rekles*, assibilated *rychellys, rechles, recheles*, < AS. *rēcels*, incense, < *rēcan*, smoke, reek: see *reck*[1].] Incense. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 433. (*Stratmann.*)

reken[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.

reken[2]†, *a.* [ME., < AS. *recen*, ready, prompt, swift.] Ready; prompt; noble; beautiful.

Thou so ryche a *reken* rose.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 905.

The *rekeneste* redy mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4082.

rekindle (rē-kin'dl), *v.* [< *re-* + *kindle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kindle again; set on fire anew.

On the pillar raised by martyr hands
Burns the *rekindled* beacon of the right.
O. W. Holmes, Commemoration Services, Cambridge, [July 21, 1865.

2. To inflame again; rouse anew.

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating bosom warms.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 465.

II. *intrans.* To take fire or be animated anew.

Straight her *rekindling* eyes resume their fire.
Thomson, To the Prince of Wales.

reking† (rē-king'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *king*[1].] To make king again; raise to the monarchy anew. [Rare.]

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You hassard lesse, *re-kinging* him,
Then I vn-king'd to bee.
Warner, Albion's England, iii. 194.

rekke†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reck*.

reknet, *v.* A Middle English form of *reckon*.

reknowledge† (rē-nol'ej), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *knowledge*.] To confess a knowledge of; acknowledge.

But in that you have *reknowledged* Jesus Criste the autor of saluacion. *J. Udall*, On John ii.

Although I goe bescattered and wandering in this Courte, I doe not leaue to *reknowledge* the good. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 192.

relais (re-lā'), *n.* [< F. *relais*, a space left: see *relay*[1].] In *fort.*, a walk, four or five feet wide, left without the rampart, to receive the earth which may be washed down and prevent it from falling into the ditch.

relapsable (rē-lap'sa-bl), *a.* [< *relapse* + *-able*.] Capable of relapsing, or liable to relapse. *Imp. Dict.*

relapse (rē-laps'), *v. i.* [< L. *relapsus*, pp. of *relabi*, slide back, fall back, < *re-*, back, + *labi*, slip, slide, fall: see *lapse*, *v.*] **1.** To slip or slide back; return.

Agreeably to the opinion of Democritus, the world might *relapse* into its old confusion. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

It then remains that Church can only be
The guide which owns unfailing certainty;
Or else you slip your hold and change your side,
Relapsing from a necessary guide.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 486.

2. To fall back; return to a former bad state or practice; backslide: as, to *relapse* into vice or error after amendment.

The oftener he hath *relapsed*, the more significations he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Jer. Taylor.*

But grant I may *relapse*, for want of grace,
Again to rhyme. *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 88.

3. To fall back from recovery or a convalescent state.

He was not well cured, and would have *relapsed*. *Wiseman.*

And now—alas for unforeseen mishaps!
They put on a damp nightcap, and *relapse*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 322.

relapse (rē-laps'), *n.* [< *relapse*, *v.*] **1.** A sliding or falling back, particularly into a former evil state.

Ease would recant
Vows made in pain, as violent and void, . . .
Which would but lead me to a worse *relapse*
And heavier fall. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 100.

2†. One who has refallen into vice or error; specifically, one who returns into error after having recanted it.

As, when a man is falne into the state of an outlaw, the lawe dispenseth with them that kils him, & the prince excludes him from the protection of a subiect, so, when a man is a *relaps* from God and his lawes, God withdrawes his prouidence from watching ouer him, & authorizeth the deuil, as his instrument, to assault him and torment him, so that whatsoeuer he dooth is limitata potestate, as one saith. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 84.

3. In *med.*, the return of a disease or symptom during or directly after convalescence. See *recrudescence*.

Sir, I dare sit no longer in my waistcoat, nor have anything worth the danger of a *relapse* to write. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

A true *relapse* [in typhoid] is not merely a recurrence of pyrexia, but a return of all the phenomena of the fever. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1683.

relapser (rē-lap'sėr), *n.* One who relapses, as into vice or error.

Of indignation, lastly, at those speculative *relapsers* that have out of policy or guiltinesse abandoned a knowne and received truth. *Bp. Hall*, St. Paul's Combat.

relapsing (rē-lap'sing), *p. a.* Sliding or falling back; marked by a relapse or return to a former worse state.—**Relapsing fever.** See *fever*[1].

relata, *n.* Plural of *relatum*.

relate (rē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *related*, ppr. *relating*. [< OF. *relater*, F. *relater* = Sp. Pg. *relatar* = It. *relatare*, < ML. *relatare*, refer, report, relate, freq. of *referre*, pp. *relatus*, bring back, refer, relate: see *refer*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To bring back; restore.

Mote not mislike you also to abate
Your zealous hast, till morrow next againe
Both light of heven and strength of men *relate*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 51.

2†. To bring into relation; refer.

Who would not have thought this holy religious father worthy to be canonised and *related* into the number of saints. *Becon*, Works, p. 137. (*Halliwell.*)

3. To refer or ascribe as to a source or origin; connect with; assert a relation with.

There has been anguish enough in the prisons of the Ducal Palace, but we know little of it by name, and cannot confidently *relate* it to any great historic presence. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

4. To tell; recite; narrate: as, to *relate* the story of Priam.

When you shall these unlucky deeds *relate*,
Speak of me as I am. *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 341.

Misses! the tale that I *relate*
This lesson seems to carry.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

5. To ally by connection or blood.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

To relate one's self, to vent one's thoughts in words. [Rare.]

A man were better *relate himself* to a statue or picture than suffer his thoughts to pass in smother. *Bacon*, Friendship.

=**Syn. 4.** To recount, rehearse, report, detail, describe. See *account*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have reference or respect; have regard; stand in some relation; have some understood position when considered in connection with something else.

This challenge that the gallant Hector sends . . .
Relates in purpose only to Achilles.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 323.

Pride *relates* more to our opinion of ourselves; vanity to what we would have others think of us. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, v.

It was by considerations *relating* to India that his [Clive's] conduct as a public man in England was regulated. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2†. To make reference; take account.

Reckoning by the years of their own consecration, without *relating* to any imperial account. *Fuller.*

3. To have relation or connection.

There are also in divers rivers, especially that *relate* to, or be near to the sea, as Winchester, or the Thames about Windsor, a little Trout called a Samlet. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 4.

relate (rē-lāt'), *n.* [< ML. *relatum*, a relate, an order, report, neut. of L. *relatus*, pp.: see *relate*, *v.*] Anything considered as being in a relation to another thing; something considered as being the first term of a relation to another thing. Also *relatum*.

If the relation which agrees to heteronyms has a name, one of the two relateds is called the *relate*: to wit, that from which the relation has its name; the other the correlate. *Burgersdicius.*

Heteronymous, predicamental, etc., **relates.** See the adjectives.—**Synonymous relates.** See *heteronymous relates*.—**Transcendental relates.** See *predicamental relates*.

related (rē-lā'ted), *p. a.* and *n.* [Pp. of *relate*, *v.*] **I.** *p. a.* **1.** Recited; narrated.—**2.** Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity: as, a person *related* in the first or second degree.

Because ye're surnam'd like his grace;
Perhaps *related* to the race.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

3. Standing in some relation or connection: as, the arts of painting and sculpture are closely *related*.

No one and no number of a series of *related* events can be the consciousness of the series as *related*. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 16.

4. In *music*: (*a*) Of tones, belonging to a melodic or harmonic series, so as to be susceptible of close connection. Thus, the tones of a scale when taken in succession are *melodically related*, and when taken in certain sets are *harmonically related*. See *relation*, 8. (*b*) Of chords and tonalities, same as *relative*.

II.† *n.* Same as *relate*. [Rare.]

Relateds are reciprocated. That is, every *related* is referred to a reciprocal correlate. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 7.

relatedness (rē-lā'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being related; affinity.

We are not strong by our power to penetrate, but by our *relatedness*. The world is enlarged for us, not by new objects, but by finding more affinities and potencies in those we have. *Emerson*, Success.

relater (rē-lā'tėr), *n.* [< *relate* + *-er*[1].] One who relates, recites, or narrates; a historian. Also *relator*.

Her husband the *relater* she preferr'd
Before the angel, and of him to ask
Chose rather. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 52.

relation (rē-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *relation*, *relacion*, < OF. *relation*, F. *relation* = Pr. *relation* = Sp. *relacion* = Pg. *relação* = It. *relazione*, < L. *relatio*(*n-*), a carrying back, bringing back, restoring, repaying, a report, proposition, motion, hence a narration, relation, also reference, regard, respect, < *referre*, pp. *relatus*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate*.] **1.** The act of relating or telling; recital; narration.

He schalle telle it anon to his Conseille, or discovere it to sum men that wille make *relacioun* to the Emperour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 235.

I shall never forget a story of our host Zachary, who on the *relation* of our perill told us another of his owne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1644.

I remember to have heard an old gentleman talk of the civil wars, and in his *relation* give an account of a general officer. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 497.

2. That which is related or told; an account; narrative: formerly applied to historical narrations or geographical descriptions: as, the Jesuit *Relations*.

Sometime the Countrie of Strabo, to whom these our *Relations* are so much indebted. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 320.

Oftimes *relations* heertofore accounted fabulous have bin after found to contain in them many foot-steps and reliques of somthing true. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

Political and military *relations* are for the greater part accounts of the ambition and violence of mankind. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

3. A character of a plurality of things; a fact concerning two or more things, especially and more properly when it is regarded as a predicate of one of the things connecting it with the others; the condition of being such and such with regard to something else: as, the *relation* of a citizen to the state; the *relation* of demand and supply. Thus, suppose a locomotive blows off steam; this fact constitutes a relation between the locomotive and the steam so far as the "blowing" is conceived to be a character of the locomotive, and another relation so far as the "being blown" is conceived as a character of the steam, and both these relations together are embraced in the same relationship, or plural fact. This latter, also often called a *relation*, is by logicians called the *foundation* of the relation. The two or more subjects or things to which the plural fact relates are termed the *relates* or *correlates*; the one which is conceived as subject is specifically termed the *subject* of the relation, or the *relate*; the others the *correlates*. Words naming things in their character as relates are called *relatives*, as father, cousin. A set of relatives referring to the same relationship according as one or another object is taken as the relate are called *correlatives*: such are buyer, seller, commodity, price. The logical nomenclature of relations depends on the consideration of *individual relations*, or relations subsisting between the individuals of a single set of correlates, as opposed to *general relations*, which, really or in conception, subsist between many such sets. Relations are either *dual*—that is, connecting couples of objects, as in the examples above—or *plural*—that is, connecting more than two correlates, as the relation of a buyer to the seller, the thing bought, and the price. Every individual dual relation is either a relation of a thing to itself or a relation of a thing to something else. *Logical relations* are those which are known from logical reflection: opposed to *real relations*, which are known by generalization and abstraction from ordinary observations. The chief logical relations are those of *incompossibility*, *coexistence*, *identity*, and *otherness*. Real dual relations are of five classes: (1) *differences* or *alio-relations*, being relations which nothing can bear to itself, as being greater than; (2) *sibi-relations* or *concurrencies*, being relations which nothing can bear to anything else, as self-consciousness; (3) *agreements*, or relations which everything bears to itself, as similarity; (4) relations which everything bears to everything else, which may be called *distances*; and (5) *variform relations*, which some things only bear to themselves, and which subsist between some pairs of things only. Other divisions of relations are important in logic, as the following. An *iterative* or *repeating relation* is such that a thing may at once be in that relation and its converse to the same or different things, as the relation of father to son, or spouse to spouse: opposed to a *finial* or *non-repeating relation*, as that of husband to wife. An *equiparance* or *convertible relation*, opposed to a *disquiparance* or *inconvertible relation*, is such that, if anything is in that relation to another, the latter is in the same relation to the former, as that of cousins. A relation which cannot subsist between two things reciprocally, as that of greater and less, may be called an *irreciprocable relation*, opposed to a *reciprocable relation*, which admits reciprocation as possible merely. A relation such that if A is so related to B, and B so related to C, then A is so related to C, is called a *transitive*, in opposition to an *intransitive relation*. A relation such that if A is so related to something else, C, there is a third thing, B, which is so related to C, and to which A is so related, is called a *concatenated*, in opposition to an *inconcatenated relation*. A relation subsisting between objects in an endless or self-returning series is called an *inexhaustible*, in opposition to an *exhaustible relation*. If there is a self-returning series, the relation is termed *cyclic*, in opposition to *acyclic*. A transitive relation such that of any two objects of a certain category one has this relation to the other may be called a *linear relation*; and the series of objects so formed may be called the *line* of the relation. According as this is continuous or discontinuous, finite or infinite, and in the latter case discretely or absolutely, these designations may be applied to the relation. According to the nominalistic (including the conceptualistic) view, a relation is a mere product of the mind. Adding to this doctrine that of the relativity of knowledge, that we know only relations, Kant reached his conclusion that things in themselves are absolutely incognizable. But most Kantian students come to deny the existence of things in themselves, and so reach an idealistic realism which holds relations to be as real as any facts. The realistic view is expressed in the dictum of Scotus that every relation without which, or a term of which, its foundation cannot be is, in the thing (*realiter*), identical with that foundation—that is, what really is is

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a fact relating to two or more things, and that fact viewed as a predicate of one of those things is the relation.

Thus is *relacion* rect, ryht as adiectif and substantif
A-cordeth in alle kyndes with his antecedent.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 363.

The last sort of complex ideas is that we call *relation*, which consists in the consideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 12.

The only difference between relative names and any others consists in their being given in pairs; and the reason of their being given in pairs is not the existence between two things of a mystical bond called a *relation* and supposed to have a kind of shadowy and abstract reality, but a very simple peculiarity in the concrete fact which the two names are intended to mark.
J. S. Mill, Note to James Mill's Human Mind, xiv. 2.

In natural science, I have understood, there is nothing petty to the mind that has a large vision of *relations*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 1.

Most *relations* are feelings of an entirely different order from the terms they relate. The *relation* of similarity, e. g., may equally obtain between jasmine and tuberose, or between Mr. Browning's verses and Mr. Story's; it is itself neither odorous nor poetical, and those may well be pardoned who have denied to it all sensational content whatever. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 13.

4. Intimate connection between facts; significant bearing of one fact upon another.

For the intent and purpose of the law
Hath full *relation* to the penalty,
Which here appeareth due upon the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 248.

The word *relation* is commonly used in two senses considerably different from each other. Either for that quality by which two ideas are connected together in the imagination, and the one naturally introduces the other . . .; or for that particular circumstance in which . . . we may think proper to compare them. . . . In a common way we say that "nothing can be more distant than such or such things from each other, nothing can have less *relation*," as if distance and *relation* were incompatible.
Hume, Human Nature, part i. § 5.

5. Connection by consanguinity or affinity; kinship; tie of birth or marriage; relationship.

Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton, P. L., iv. 756.

6. Kindred; connection; a group of persons related by kinship. [Rare.]

He hath need of a great stock of piety who is first to provide for his own necessities, and then to give portions to a numerous *relation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 644.

7. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relative.

Sir, you may spare your application,
I'm no such beast, nor his *relation*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 60.

I am almost the nearest *relation* he has in the world, and am entitled to know all his dearest concerns.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, lvi.

8. In *math.*: (*a*) A ratio; proportion. (*b*) A connection between a number of quantities by which certain systems of values are excluded; especially, such a connection as may be expressed by a plexus of general equations.—**9.** In *music*, that connection or kinship between two tones, chords, or keys (tonalities) which makes their association with each other easy and natural. The relation of tones is perceived by the ear without analysis. Physically it probably depends upon how far the two series of upper partial tones or harmonics coincide. Thus, a given tone is closely related to its perfect fifth, because the 2d, 5th, 8th, 11th, etc., harmonics of the one are respectively identical with the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, etc., of the other; while for converse reasons it is hardly at all related to its minor second. Tones that have but a distant relation to each other, however, are often both closely related to a third tone, and then, particularly if they are associated together in some melodic series, like a scale, may acquire a close relation. Thus, the seventh and eighth tones of a major scale have a close relation which is indirectly harmonic, but apparently due to their habitual melodic proximity. The relation of chords depends primarily on the identity of one or more of their respective tones. Thus, a major triad is closely related to a minor triad on the same root, or to a minor triad on the minor third below itself, because in each case there are two tones in common. Thus, the tonic triad of a key is related to the dominant and subdominant triads through the identity of one of its tones with one of theirs. As with tones, chords having but a distant relation to each other may acquire a relation through their respective close relations to a third chord, especially if habitually brought together in harmonic progressions. Thus, the dominant and subdominant triads of a key have a substantial but indirect relation; and, indeed, a relation is evident between all the triads of a key. The relation of keys (tonalities) depends properly on the number of tones which they have in common; though it is often held that a key is closely connected with every key whose tonic triad is made up of its tones. Thus, a major key is most intimately related to the major keys of its dominant and subdominant and to the minor key of its submediant, because each of them differs from it by but one tone, and also to the minor keys of its mediant and supertonic, because their tonic triads are also composed of its tones. Hence a major key and the minor key of its submediant are called mutually relative (*relative major* and *relative minor*), in distinction from the tonic major and tonic minor, which are more distantly related. When carefully analyzed, the fact of relation is found to be profoundly concerned in the entire structure and development of music. It has caused the establishment of the major diatonic scale as the norm of all modern music. It is the kernel of tonality, of harmonic and melodic progression, of form in general, and of many extended forms in particular.

10. In *law*: (*a*) A fiction of law whereby, to prevent injustice, effect is given to an act done at one time as if it had been done at a previous time, it being said to have *relation* back to that time: as, where a deed is executed and acted on, but its delivery neglected, the law may give effect to its subsequent delivery by *relation* back to its date or to its execution, as may be equitable. (*b*) Suggestion by a relator; the statement or complaint of his grievance by one at whose instance an action or special proceeding is brought by the state to determine a question involving both public and private right.—**11.** In *arch.*, the direct dependence upon one another, and upon the whole, of the different parts of a building, or members of a design.—**Abelian relation**, a relation expressed by certain identical linear equations given by Abel connecting roots of unity with the roots of the equation which gives the values of the elliptic functions for rational fractions of the periods.—**Accidental relation**, an indirect relation of A to C, constituted by A being in some relation to B, and B being in an independent relation to C. Thus, if a man throws away a date-stone, and that date-stone strikes an invisible genie, the relation of the man to the genie is an accidental one.—**Actual relation**. See *actual*.—**Aggregate relation**. (*a*) A relation resulting from a disjunctive conjunction of several relations, such that, if any of the latter are satisfied, the aggregate relation is satisfied. (*b*) Same as *composite relation* (*a*). [This is the signification attached to the word by Cayley, contrary to the established terminology of logic.]—**Alio relation**, a relation of such a nature that a thing cannot be in that relation to itself: as, being previous to.—**Aptitudinal relation**. See *aptitudinal*.—**Categories of relation**. See *category*, 1.—**Composite relation**. (*a*) A relation consisting in the simultaneous existence of several relations. (*b*) Same as *aggregate relation* (*a*). [This is the signification attached to the phrase by Cayley, in opposition to the usage of logicians.]—**Confidential, cyclical, discriminant relation**. See the adjectives.—**Definite relation**, a relation unlike any relation of the same relate to other correlates. [This is Kempe's nomenclature, but is objectionable. *Peculiar relation* would better express the idea.]—**Distributively satisfied composite relation**. See *distributively*.—**Double relation, dual relation**, relation between a pair of things, or between a relate and a single correlate.—**Dynamic relations**. See *dynamic*.—**Enharmonic relation**. See *enharmonic*. **Exterior relations**. See *exterior*.—**Extrinsic relation**, a relation which is established between terms already existing.—**False** or **inharmonic relation**, in *music*. See *false*.—**In relation to**, in the characters that connect the subject with the correlate which is the object of the preposition *to*: as, music *in relation to* poetry (music in those characters that connect it with poetry).—**Intrinsic relation**. See *intrinsic*.—**Involutorial relation**. See *involutorial*.—**Irregular relation**, a relation not regular.—**Jacobian relation**, the relation expressed by equating the Jacobian to zero.—**K-fold relation**, a relation which reduces by *k* the number of independent ways in which a system of quantities may vary.—**Legal relation**, the aggregate of legal rights and duties characterizing one person or thing in respect to another.—**Omal relation**, a relation expressed by a system of linear equations. [With Legendre, *omal* means having the differential coefficient constantly of one sign; but Cayley uses the word as a synonym of *homaloidal* or *linear*.]—**Order of a relation**, in *math.* See *order*, 12.—**Parametric relation**, a relation involving parameters, or variables over and above the coordinates.—**Plural relation**, a relation between a relate and two or more correlates, as when A aims a shot, B, at C.—**Predicamental relation**, a relation which comes under Aristotle's category of relation.—**Prime relation**, a relation not resulting from the conjunction of relations alternatively satisfied.—**Real relation**, a relation the statement of which cannot be separated into two facts, one relating to the relate and the other to the correlate, such as the relation of Cain to Abel as his killer. For the facts that Cain killed somebody and that Abel was killed do not together make up the fact that Cain killed Abel: opposed to *relation of reason*.—**Regular relation**, a relation of definite manifoldness. [So defined by Cayley; but it would have been better to denominate this a *homoplasial relation*, reserving the term *regular relation* for one which follows one law, expressible by general equations, for all values of the coordinates—this meaning according better with that usually given to *regular*.]—**Relation of disquiparance**, a relation which confers unlike names upon relate and correlate.—**Relation of equiparance**, a relation which confers the same relative name upon relate and correlate: thus, the being a cousin of somebody is such a relation, for if A is cousin to B, B is cousin to A.—**Relation of reason**, a relation which depends upon a fact which can be stated as an aggregate of two facts (one concerning the relate, the other concerning the correlate), such that the annihilation of the relate or the correlate would destroy only one of these facts, but leave the other intact: thus, the fact that Franklin and Rumford were both scientific Americans constitutes a relationship between them with two correlative relations; but these are *relations of reason*, because the two facts are that Franklin was a scientific American and that Rumford was a scientific American, the first of which facts would remain true even if Rumford had never existed, and the second even if Franklin had never existed.—**Resultant relation**, a relation between parameters involved in a superdeterminate relation.—**Self-relation**. (*a*) A relation of such a sort that a thing can be in that relation to itself: as, being the killer of; but better (*b*) a relation of such a sort that nothing can be so related to anything else, as the relations of self-consciousness, self-depreciation, self-help, etc.—**Superdeterminate relation**, a relation whose manifoldness is as great as or greater than the number of coordinates.—**Transcendental relation**, a relation which does not come under Aristotle's category of relation, as cause and effect, habit and object.—**Syn. 1.** *Narration, Recital*, etc. See *account*.—**3.** Attitude, connection.—**5** and **7.** *Relation, Relative, Connection*. When applying to family affiliations, *relation* is used of a state or of a person, but in the latter sense *relative* is much better; *relative* is used of a person, but not of a state; *connection* is used with equal propriety of either person or state. *Relation* and *relative* refer to kinship by blood; *connection* is increasingly restricted to ties resulting from marriage.—**6.** Kindred, kin.

relational (rē-lā′shọn-al), *a.* [< *relation* + *-al.*] **1.** Having relation or kindred.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for *relational* stems. *Tooke.*

2. Indicating or specifying some relation: used in contradistinction to *notional*: as, a *relational* part of speech. Pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions are *relational* parts of speech.

relationality (rē-lā-shọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *relational* + *-ity.*] The state or property of having a relational force.

But if the remarks already made on what might be called the *relationality* of terms have any force, it is obvious that mental tension and conscious intensity cannot be equated to each other. *J. Ward*, Mind, XII. 56.

relationism (rē-lā′shọn-izm), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ism.*] **1.** The doctrine that relations have a real existence.

Relationism teaches . . . that things and relations constitute two great, distinct orders of objective reality, inseparable in existence, yet distinguishable in thought.
F. E. Abbot, Scientific Theism, Introd., ii.

2. The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.

relationist (rē-lā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ist.*] **1†.** A relative; a relation. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2.** An adherent of the doctrine of relationism.

relationship (rē-lā′shọn-ship), *n.* [< *relation* + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

Faith is the great tie of *relationship* betwixt you [and Christ]. *Chalmers*, On Romans viii. 1 (ed. R. Carter).

Mrs Mugford's conversation was incessant regarding the Ringwood family and Firmin's *relationship* to that noble house. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

2. In *music*, same as *relation*, 8. Also called *tone-relationship*.

relatival (rel-a-tī′val or rel′a-tiv-al), *a.* [< *relative* + *-al.*] Pertaining to relative words or forms.

Conjunctions, prepositions (personal, relative, and interrogative), *relatival* contractions.
E. A. Abbott, Shakespearian Grammar (cited in The [Nation, Feb. 16, 1871, p. 110).

relative (rel′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *relatif*, < OF. (and F.) *relatif* = Pr. *relatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *relativo*, < LL. *relativus*, having reference or relation, < L. *relatus*, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer, relate.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having relation to or bearing on something; close in connection; pertinent; relevant; to the purpose.

The devil hath power
To assume a pleasing shape; yea, and perhaps . . .
Abuses me to damn me. I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 638.

2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to or respecting something else; depending on or incident to relation.

Everything sustains both an absolute and a *relative* capacity: an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole.
South.

Not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also, are positive beings: though the parts of which they consist are very often *relative* one to another.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. § 6.

Religion, it has been well observed, is something *relative* to us; a system of commands and promises from God towards us. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 317.

3. In *gram.*, referring to an antecedent; introducing a dependent clause that defines or describes or modifies something else in the sentence that is called the antecedent (because it usually, though by no means always, precedes the relative): thus, he *who* runs may read; he lay on the spot *where* he fell. Pronouns and pronominal adverbs are relative, such adverbs having also the value of conjunctions. A relative word used without an antecedent, as implying in itself its antecedent, is often called a *compound relative*: thus, *who* breaks pays; I saw *where* he fell. Relative words are always either demonstratives or interrogatives which have acquired secondarily the relative value and use.

4. Not intelligible except in connection with something else; signifying a relation, without stating what the correlate is: thus, *father, better, west*, etc., are *relative* terms.

Profundity, in its secondary as in its primary sense, is a *relative* term. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

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5. In *music*, having a close melodic or harmonic relation. Thus, *relative chords*, in a narrow sense, the triads of a given key (tonality) having as roots the successive tones of its scale; *relative keys*, keys (tonalities) having several tones in common, thus affording opportunity for easy modulation back and forth, or, more narrowly, keys whose tonic triads are relative chords of each other; *relative major, relative minor*, a major key and the minor key of its submediant regarded with respect to each other. Also *related, parallel.* See cut under *chord*, 4.—**Relative beauty**, beauty consisting in the adaptation of the object to its end.—**Relative chronology**, in *geol.*, the geological method of computing time, as opposed to the *absolute* or *historical* method.—**Relative end, ens, equilibrium.** See the nouns.—**Relative enunciation**, an enunciation whose clauses are connected by a relative: as, "Wheresoever the carcase is, there will the eagles be gathered together."—**Relative gravity.** (*a*) The acceleration of gravity at a station referred to that at another station, and not expressed in terms of space and time. (*b*) Same as *specific gravity* (which see, under *gravity*).—**Relative ground of proof**, a premise which itself requires proof.—**Relative humidity, hypermetropia, locality.** See the nouns.—**Relative motion.** See *motion*.—**Relative opposites**, the two terms of any dual relation.—**Relative place**, the place of one object as defined by the situations of other objects.—**Relative pleasure or pain**, a state of feeling which is pleasurable or painful by force of contrast with the state which preceded it.—**Relative pronoun, proposition**, etc. See the nouns.—**Relative syllogism**, a syllogism whose major premise is a relative enunciation: as, Where Christ is, there will also the faithful be; but Christ is in heaven; therefore there also will the faithful be.—**Relative term**, a term which, to become the complete name of any class, requires to be completed by the annexation of another name, generally of another class: such terms are, for example, father of, the qualities of, tangent to, identical with, man that is, etc. Strictly speaking, all adjectives are of this nature.—**Relative time**, the sensible measure of any part of duration by means of motion.

II. *n.* **1.** Something considered in its relation to something else; one of two things having a certain relation.—**2.** A person connected by blood or affinity; especially, one allied by blood; a kinsman or kinswoman; a relation.

> Our friends and *relatives* stand weeping by,
> Dissolv'd in tears to see us die.
> *Pomfret*, Prospect of Death.

There is no greater bugbear than a strong-willed *relative* in the circle of his own connections.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3. In *gram.*, a relative word; a relative pronoun or adverb. See I., 3.—**4.** In *logic*, a relative term.—**Logic of relatives**, that branch of formal logic which treats of relations, and reasonings concerning them. =**Syn. 2.** *Connection*, etc. See *relation*.

relatively (rel'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; with relation to each other and to other things; not absolutely; comparatively: often followed by *to:* as, his expenditure in charity was large *relatively to* his income.—**Relatively identical**, the same in certain respects.—**Relatively prime.** See *prime*, 7.

relativeness (rel'ạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being relative or having relation.

Therefore, while for a later period of the dialect-life of Hellas the expression "dialect" is one of peculiar *relativeness*, it is a justifiable term for certain aggregations of morphological and syntactical phenomena in the earlier periods of language, when dialect-relations were more sharply defined. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 444.

relativity (rel-ạ-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *relativité*, < NL. **relativita(t-)s*, < LL. *relativus*, relative: see *relative*.] **1.** The character of being relative; relativeness; the being of an object as it is by force of something to which it is relative. Specifically—**2.** Phenomenality; existence as an immediate object of the understanding or of experience; existence only in relation to a thinking mind.—**The doctrine of the relativity of existence**, the doctrine that the real existence of the subject, and also of the object, depends on the real relation between them.—**The doctrine of the relativity of knowledge.** The phrase *relativity of knowledge* has received divergent significations. (*a*) The doctrine that it is impossible to have knowledge of anything except by means of its relations to the mind, direct and indirect, cognized as relations. (*b*) The doctrine of phenomenalism, that only appearances can be known, and that the relations of these appearances to external substrata, if such there be, are completely incognizable. This doctrine is sometimes associated with a denial of the possibility of any knowledge of relations as such, or at least of any whose terms are not independently present together in consciousness. It would therefore better be denominated *the doctrine of the impossibility of relativity of cognition.* (*c*) The doctrine that we can only become conscious of objects in their relations to one another. This doctrine is almost universally held by psychologists.

Relative and correlative are each thought through the other, so that in enouncing *relativity* as a condition of the thinkable—in other words, that thought is only of the relative—this is tantamount to saying that we think one thing only as we think two things mutually and at once; which again is equivalent to the doctrine that the absolute (the non-relative) is for us incogitable, and even inconceivable.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., App. V. (*e*).

When a philosopher lays great stress upon the *relativity of* our *knowledge*, it is necessary to cross-examine his writings, and compel them to disclose in which of its many degrees of meaning he understands the phrase. . . . To most of those who hold it, the difference between the Ego and the Non-ego is not one of language only, nor a formal distinction between two aspects of the same reality, but denotes two realities, each having a separate existence, and neither dependent on the other. . . . They believe that there is a real universe of "things in themselves," and that whenever there is an impression on our senses, there is a "thing in itself," which is behind the phenomenon, and is the cause of it. But as to what this thing is "in itself," we, having no organs except our senses for communicating with it, can only know what our senses tell us; and as they tell us nothing but the impression which the thing makes upon us, we do not know what it is in itself at all. . . . Of the ultimate realities, as such, we know the existence, and nothing more. . . . It is in this form that *the doctrine of the relativity of knowledge* is held by the greater number of those who profess to hold it, attaching any definite idea to the term.
J. S. Mill, Examination of Hamilton, ii.

relator (rē-lā'tor), *n.* [< F. *relateur* = Sp. Pg. *relator* = It. *relatore*, < L. *relator*, a relater, narrator, < *referre*, pp. *relatus*, relate, etc.: see *relate*.] **1.** Same as *relater*.

When this place affords anything worth your hearing, I will be your *relator*. *Donne*, Letters, xxxi.

2. In *law*, a person on whose suggestion or complaint an action or special proceeding in the name of the state (his name being usually joined therewith) is brought, to try a question involving both public and private right.

relatrix (rē-lā'triks), *n.* [ML., fem. of *relator*.] In *law*, a female relator or petitioner. *Story.*

relatum (rē-lā'tum), *n.*; pl. *relata* (-tạ). [ML.: see *relate*, *n.*] Same as *relate*.

The *Relatum* and its Correlate seem to be simul naturâ.
Grote, Aristotle, I. iii.

relax (rē-laks'), *v.* [< OF. (and F.) *relaxer* = Pr. *relaxar*, *relachar* = Sp. *relajar* = Pg. *relaxar* = It. *rilassare*, *rilasciare*, release, < L. *relaxare*, relax, < *re-*, back, + *laxare*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose: see *lax*[1]. Doublet of *release*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To slacken; make more lax or less tense or rigid; loosen; make less close or firm: as, to *relax* a rope or cord; to *relax* the muscles or sinews.

> Nor served it to *relax* their serried files.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 599.

> The self-complacent actor, when he views . . .
> The slope of faces from the floor to th' roof . . .
> *Relax'd* into a universal grin. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 204.

2. To make less severe or rigorous; remit or abate in strictness: as, to *relax* a law or rule.

The statute of mortmain was at several times *relaxed* by the legislature. *Swift.*

His principles, though not inflexible, were not more *relaxed* than those of his associates and competitors.
Macaulay, Burleigh and his Times.

3. To remit or abate in respect to attention, assiduity, effort, or labor: as, to *relax* study; to *relax* exertions or efforts.—**4.** To relieve from attention or effort; afford a relaxation to; unbend: as, conversation *relaxes* the mind of the student.—**5.** To abate; take away.—**6.** To relieve from constipation; loosen; open: as, medicines *relax* the bowels.—**7.** To set loose or free; give up or over.

The whole number of convicts amounted to thirty, of whom sixteen were reconciled, and the remainder *relaxed* to the secular arm: in other words, turned over to the civil magistrate for execution. *Prescott.*

=**Syn. 1.** To loose, unbrace, weaken, enervate, debilitate. —**2.** To mitigate, ease.—**4.** To divert, recreate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become loose, feeble, or languid.

His knees *relax* with toil. *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 309.

2. To abate in severity; become more mild or less rigorous.

The bill has ever been petitioned against, and the mutinous were likely to go great lengths, if the Admiralty had not bought off some by money, and others by *relaxing* in the material points. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 147.

She would not *relax* in her demand.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

3. To remit in close attention; unbend.

No man can fix so perfect an idea of that virtue [justice] as that he may not afterwards find reason to add or *relax* therefrom. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. iii. 24.

> The mind, *relaxing* into needful sport,
> Should turn to writers of an abler sort.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 715.

relax† (rē-laks'), *n.* [< *relax*, *v.*] Relaxation.

Labours and cares may have their *relaxes* and recreations. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 58.

relax† (rē-laks'), *a.* [= It. *relasso*, weary, < ML. *relaxus*, relaxed: see *relax*, *v.*] Relaxed; loose.

The sinews, . . . when the southern wind bloweth, are more *relax*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 381.

relaxable (rē-lak'sạ-bl), *a.* [< *relax* + *-able*.] Capable of being relaxed or remitted.

How, saith Ambrose, can any one dare to reckon the Holy Ghost among creatures? or who doth so render himself obnoxious that, if he derogate from a creature, he may not suppose it to be *relaxable* to him by some pardon?
Barrow, Works, II. xxxiv.

relaxant (rē-lak'sạnt), *n.* [= F. *relaxant* = Sp. *relajante* = Pg. *relaxante* = It. *rilassante*, < L. *relaxan(t-)s*, ppr. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] A medicine that relaxes or opens. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

relaxate (rē-lak'sāt), *v. t.* [< L. *relaxatus*, pp. of *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*.] To relax. [Rare.]

Man's body being *relaxated* . . . by reason of the heat of . . . Summer.
T. Venner, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 265.

relaxation (rē-lak-sā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *relaxation* = Pr. *relaxatio* = Sp. *relajacion* = Pg. *relaxação* = It. *rilassazione*, < L. *relaxatio(n-)*, a relaxing, < *relaxare*, relax, etc.: see *relax*.] **1.** The act of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed. (*a*) A diminution of tone, tension, or firmness; specifically, in *pathol.*, a looseness; a diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts: as, *relaxation* of the soft palate.

All lassitude is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a *relaxation* or emollition. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 730.

> But *relaxation* of the languid frame
> By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs
> Was bliss reserv'd for happier days.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 81.

(*b*) Remission or abatement of rigor.

Abatements and *relaxations* of the laws of Christ.
Waterland, Works, VI. 25.

The late ill-fortune had dispirited the troops, and caused an indifference about duty, a want of obedience, and a *relaxation* in discipline in the whole army.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 373.

(*c*) Remission of attention or application: as, *relaxation* of efforts.

> A *relaxation* of religion's hold
> Upon the roving and untutor'd heart
> Soon follows. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 569.

There is no better known fact in the history of the world than that a deadly epidemic brings with it a *relaxation* of moral instincts. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 76.

2. Unbending; recreation; a state or occupation intended to give mental or bodily relief after effort.

There would be no business in solitude, nor proper *relaxations* in business. *Addison*, Freeholder.

> For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,
> To him is *relaxation* and mere play.
> *Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 156.

Hours of careless *relaxation*. *Macaulay.*

It is better to conceal ignorance, but it is hard to do so in *relaxation* and over wine.
Heraclitus (trans.), Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 668.

Letters of relaxation, in *Scots law*, letters passing the signet, whereby a debtor is relieved from personal diligence, or whereby an outlaw is reponed against sentence of outlawry: now employed only in the latter sense.

relaxative (rē-lak'sạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *relax* + *-at-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has power to relax; a laxative medicine.

And therefore you must use *relaxatives*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. That which gives relaxation; a relaxation.

The Moresco festivals seem . . . *relaxatives* of corporeal labours. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, xvii.

relay[1] (rē-lā'), *n.* [< ME. *relaye*, < OF. *relais*, rest, stop, remission, delay, a relay, F. *relais*, relay, = It. *rilasso*, relay; cf. *rilasso*, *relasso*, same as *rilascio*, a release, etc.; < OF. *relaisser*, release, let go, relinquish, intr. stop, cease, rest, = It. *rilassare*, *relasciare*, relax, release, < L. *relaxare*, loosen, let loose, allow to rest: see *relax* and *release*[1].] **1.** A fresh supply, especially of animals to be substituted for others; specifically, a fresh set of dogs or horses, in hunting, held in readiness to be cast off or to remount the hunters should occasion require, or a relief supply of horses held in readiness for the convenience of travelers.

> Ther overtok I a gret route
> Of huntes and eke of foresteres,
> With many *relayes* and lymeres.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 362.

> *Rob.* What *relays* set you?
> *John.* None at all; we laid not
> In one fresh dog.
> *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, I. 2.

Through the night goes the diligence, passing *relay* after *relay*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxix.

2. A squad of men to take a spell or turn of work at stated intervals; a shift.—**3.** Generally, a supply of anything laid up or kept in store for relief or fresh supply from time to time.

> Who call aloud . . .
> For change of follies, and *relays* of joy.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ii. 250.

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4. An instrument, consisting principally of an electromagnet with the armature delicately adjusted for a slight motion about an axis, and with contact-points so arranged that the movement of the armature in obedience to the signals transmitted over the line puts a battery, known as the *local battery*, into or out of a short local circuit in which is the recording or receiving apparatus. Also called *relay-magnet*.—**Microphone relay.** See *microphone*.—**Polarized relay**, a relay in which the armature is permanently magnetized. The movements of the armature are accomplished without the use of a retractile spring, and the instrument is thus more sensitive than one of the ordinary form.—**Relay of ground**, ground laid up in fallow. *Richardson.*

relay[2] (rē-lā′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *lay*[1].] To lay again; lay a second time: as, to *relay* a pavement.

relbun (rel′bun), *n.* See *Calceolaria.*

releasable (rē-lē′sa-bl), *a.* [< *release* + *-able*.] Capable of being released.

He [Ethelbald, king of Mercland] discharged all monasteries and churches of all kind of taxes, works, and imposts, excepting such as were for building of forts and bridges, being (as it seems the law was then) not *releasable*. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, xi.

release[1] (rē-lēs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *released*, ppr. *releasing*. [< ME. *relesen*, *relessen*, *releschen*, < OF. *relaissier*, *relessier*, *relesser*, release, let go, relinquish, quit, intr. stop, cease, rest, F. *relaisser* (also OF. *relacher*, *relascher*, F. *relâcher*), relax, release, = Pr. *relaxar*, *relachar* = Sp. *relajar* = Pg. *relaxar* = It. *relassare*, *rilassare*, *rilasciare*, relax, release, < L. *relaxare*, relax: see *relax*, of which *release* is a doublet. Cf. *relay*[1].] 1. To let loose; set free from restraint or confinement; liberate, as from prison, confinement, or servitude.

But Pilate answered them, saying, Will ye that I *release* unto you the King of the Jews? Mark xv. 9.

The Earls Marchar and Syward, with Wolnoth, the Brother of Harold, a little before his Death, he [King William] *released* out of Prison. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 26.

And I arose, and I *released*
The casement, and the light increased.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. To free from pain, care, trouble, grief, or any other evil.

They would be so weary of their lives as either fly all their Countries, or giue all they had to be *released* of such an hourely misery.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 91.

Leisure, silence, and a mind *releas'd*
From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increas'd.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 139.

3. To free from obligation or penalty: as, to *release* one from debt, or from a promise or covenant.

About this time William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, and High Treasurer of England, finding himself to droop with Age, . . . sent Letters to the Queen, entreating her to *release* him of his publick Charge. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 387.

The people begged to be *released* from a part of their rates. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

"Good friends," he said, "since both have fled, the ruler and the priest,
Judge ye if from their further work I be not well *released*." *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

4†. To forgive.—5. To quit; let go, as a legal claim; remit; surrender or relinquish: as, to *release* a debt, or to *release* a right to lands or tenements by conveying to another already having some right or estate in possession. Thus, a remainder-man *releases* his right to the tenant in possession; one coparcener *releases* his right to the other; or the mortgagee *releases* to the mortgager or owner of the equity of redemption.

I *releshe* the my ryght with a rank will,
And graunt the the gouernanse of this grete yle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13626.

Item, that the duchy of Anjou and the county of Maine shall be *released* and delivered to the king her father. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 51.

We here *release* unto our faithful people
One entire subsidy, due unto the crown
In our dead brother's days.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 31.

Tithes therfore, though claim'd, and Holy under the Law, yet are now *releas'd* and quitted, both by that command to Peter and by this to all Ministers above cited. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

6†. To relax.

It may not seem hard if in cases of necessity certain profitable ordinances sometimes be *released*, rather than all men always strictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hooker.*

7†. To let slip; let go; give up.

Bidding them fight for honour of their love,
And rather die then Ladies cause *release*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 19.

8. To take out of pawn. *Nabbes*, The Bride (4to, 1640), sig. F, iv. (*Halliwell.*)—**Syn. 1.** To loose, deliver.—**1-3.** *Liberate*, etc. See *disengage*.—**3.** To acquit.

release[1] (rē-lēs′), *n.* [< ME. *reles*, *reles*, *relece*, < OF. *reles*, *relez*, *relais*, *rellais*, F. *relais* = It. *rilascio*, a release, relay; from the verb: see *release*[1], *v.*, and cf. *relay*[1].] 1. Liberation or discharge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage.

Confined together,
. . . all prisoners, sir, . . .
They cannot budge till your *release*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 11.

Thou . . .
Who boast'st *release* from hell, and leave to come
Into the heaven of heavens. *Milton*, P. R., i. 409.

2. Liberation from care, pain, or any burden.

It seem'd so hard at first, mother, to leave the blessed sun. And now it seems as hard to stay, and yet His will be done! But still I think it can't be long before I find *release*.
Tennyson, May Queen, Conclusion.

When the Sabbath brings its kind *release*,
And care lies slumbering on the lap of Peace.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, tax, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

The king made a great feast, . . . and he made a *release* to the provinces, and gave gifts. Esther ii. 18.

Henry III. himself . . . sought in a papal sentence of absolution a *release* from the solemn obligations by which he had bound himself to his people.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

4. In *law*, a surrender of a right; a remission of a claim in such form as to estop the grantor from asserting it again. More specifically—(*a*) An instrument by which a creditor or lienor discharges the debt or lien, or frees a particular person or property therefrom, irrespective of whether payment or satisfaction has actually been made. Hence usually it implies a sealed instrument. See *receipt*. (*b*) An instrument by which a person having or claiming an ulterior estate in land, or a present estate without possession, surrenders his claim to one having an inferior estate, or having an alleged wrongful possession; a quitclaim. See *lease and release*, under *lease*[2].

5. In a steam-engine, the opening of the exhaust-port before the stroke is finished, to lessen the back-pressure.—6. In *archery*, the act of letting go the bowstring in shooting; the mode of performing this act, which differs among different peoples.—**Out of release**†, without cessation.

Whom erthe and se and heven, *out of reles*,
Ay herien. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 46.

Release of dower. See *dower*[2].—**Syn. 1-3.** Deliverance, excuse, exemption, exoneration, absolution, clearance. See the verb.

release[2] (rē-lēs′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *lease*[2].] To lease again or anew. *Imp. Dict.*

releasee (rē-lē-sē′), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-ee*[1]. Cf. *lessee*, *relessee*.] In *law*, a person to whom a release is given; a relessee.

releasement (rē-lēs′ment), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *relaschement*, F. *relâchement* = Pr. *relaxamen* = Sp. *relajamiento* = Pg. *relaxamento* = It. *relassamento*, releasement.] The act of releasing, in any sense; a release.

'Tis I am Hercules, sent to free you all.—
. . . In this club behold
All your *releasements*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

The Queen interposeth for the *Releasement* of my Lord of Newport and others, who are Prisoners of War.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 8.

releaser (rē-lē′sėr), *n.* 1. One who releases.—2. In *mech.*, any device in the nature of a tripping mechanism whereby one part is released from engagement with another. [Rare.]

release-spring (rē-lēs′spring), *n.* A spring attached to the end-piece of a truck for the purpose of throwing the brakes out of contact with the wheels. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

releasor (rē-lē′sor), *n.* [< *release*[1] + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who grants a release; one who quits or renounces that which he has; a relessor.

releest, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

releet (rē-lēt′), *n.* [< *re-* + *leet*.] A crossing of roads. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

relefe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *relief*.

relegate (rel′ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relegated*, ppr. *relegating*. [< L. *relegatus*, pp. of *relegare* (> It. *relegare* = Sp. *relegar* = Pr. *relegar*, *relegnar* = F. *reléguer*), send away, despatch, remove, < *re-*, away, back, + *legare*, send: see *legate*.] 1. To send away or out of the way; consign, as to some obscure or remote destination; banish; dismiss.

We have not *relegated* religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure municipalities or rustic villages. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Relegate to worlds yet distant our repose.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

Relegated by their own political sympathies and Whig liberality . . . to the comparative uselessness of literary retirement. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 6.

2. In *Rom. law*, to send into exile; cause to remove a certain distance from Rome for a certain period.—3. In *law*, to remit or put off to an inferior remedy.

relegation (rel-ē-gā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *relegacion*, *relegation*, F. *relégation* = Sp. *relegacion* = It. *relegazione*, < L. *relegatio(n-)*, a sending away, exiling, banishing, < *relegare*, send away: see *relegate*.] The act of relegating; banishment: specifically a term in ancient Roman law, and also in ecclesiastical law, and in that of universities, especially in Germany. See *relegate*, 2.

The exiles are not allowed the liberty of other banished persons, who, within the isle or region of *relegation*, may go or move whither they please.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

Arius behaved himself so seditiously and tumultuarily that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his *relegation*.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, Ep. Ded.

relent (rē-lent′), *v.* [< ME. *relenten*, < OF. *ralentir*, *rallentir*, slacken, relent, F. *ralentir* = Pg. *relentar* (cf. Sp. *relentecer*, soften, relent, < L. *relentescere*, slacken) = It. *rallentare*, < L. *re-*, back, + *lentus*, slow, slack, tenacious, pliant; akin to *lenis*, gentle, and E. *lithe*[1]: see *lenient*.]

I. *intrans.* 1†. To slacken; stay.

Yet scarcely once to breath would they *relent*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

2†. To soften in substance; lose compactness; become less rigid or hard.

He stired the coles til *relente* gan
The wex agayn the fyr.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

There be some houses wherein sweet-meats will *relent* . . . more than in others. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 809.

When op'ning buds salute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray.
Pope, Temple of Fame, l. 4.

3†. To deliquesce; dissolve; melt; fade away.

The colours, beynge nat suerly wrought, . . . by moystnesse of wether *relenteth* or fadeth.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 19.

All nature mourns, the skies *relent* in showers.
Pope, Spring, l. 69.

4. To become less severe or intense; relax. [Rare.]

The workmen let glass cool by degrees, and in such *relentings* of fire as they call their nealing heats, lest it should shiver in pieces by a violent succeeding of air.
Sir K. Digby, On Bodies.

The slave-trade had never *relented* among the Mahometans. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 129.

5. To become less harsh, cruel, or obdurate; soften in temper; become more mild and tender; give way; yield; comply; feel compassion.

Relent and yield to mercy. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 11.

Stern Proserpine *relented*,
And gave him back the fair.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 85.

No light had we: for that we do repent;
And, learning this, the bridegroom will *relent*.
Too late, too late! ye cannot enter now.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

II.† *trans.* 1. To slacken; remit; stay; abate.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 49.

2. To soften; mollify; dissolve.

In water first this opium *relent*,
Of sape until it have similitude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

All his body shulde be dyssolued and *relented* into salte dropes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.

relent† (rē-lent′), *n.* [< *relent*, *v.*] 1. Remission; stay.

Ne rested till she came without *relent*
Unto the land of Amazons.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 24.

2. Relenting.

Fear of death enforceth still
In greater minds submission and *relent*.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

relenting (rē-len′ting), *p. a.* Inclining to relent or yield; soft; too easily moved; soft-hearted; weakly complaisant.

Relenting fool, and shallow, changing woman!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 431.

relentless (rē-lent′les), *a.* [< *relent* + *-less*.] Incapable of relenting; unmoved by pity; unpitying; insensible to the distress of others; destitute of tenderness.

Only in destroying I find ease
To my *relentless* thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 130.

—**Syn.** *Implacable*, etc. See *inexorable*, and list under *unrelenting*.

relentlessly (rē-lent′les-li), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

relentlessness (rē-lent′les-nes), *n.* The quality of being relentless, or unmoved by pity. *Imp. Dict.*

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relentment (rē-lent′ment), *n.* [= It. *rallentamento;* as *relent* + *-ment.*] The act or state of relenting; compassion. *Imp. Dict.*

reles[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

reles[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *relish.*

relesset, *v.* A Middle English form of *release*[1].

relessee (rē-le-sē′), *n.* [Var. of *releasee,* imitating the simple *lessee.*] In *law,* the person to whom a release is executed.

relessor (rē-les′or), *n.* [Var. of *releasor.* Cf. *relessee.*] In *law,* the person who executes a release.

There must be a privity of estate between the *relessor* and relessee. *Blackstone,* Com., II. xx.

relet (rē-let′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *let*[1], *v.*] To let anew, as a house.

relevance (rel′ē-vans), *n.* [= Pg. *relevancia;* as *relevan(t)* + *-ce.*] Same as *relevancy.*

relevancy (rel′ē-van-si), *n.* [As *relevance* (see *-cy*).] **1**†. The state of affording relief or aid.—**2.** The state or character of being relevant or pertinent; pertinence; applicableness; definite or obvious relation; recognizable connection.

Much I marvelled this ungainly fowl to hear discourse so plainly,
Though its answer little meaning—little *relevancy* bore.
Poe, The Raven.

3. In *Scots law,* fitness or sufficiency to bring about a decision. The *relevancy* of the libel, in Scots law, is the sufficiency of the matters therein stated to warrant a decree in the terms asked.

The presiding Judge next directed the counsel to plead to the *relevancy:* that is, to state on either part the arguments in point of law, and evidence in point of fact, against and in favour of the criminal.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.

relevant (rel′ē-vant), *a.* [< OF. *relevant,* assisting, = Sp. Pg. *relevante,* raising, important, < L. *relevan(t-)s,* ppr. of *relevare,* lift up again, lighten, relieve, hence in Rom. help, assist: see *relieve,* and cf. *levant*[1].] **1.** To the purpose; pertinent; applicable: as, the testimony is not *relevant* to the case.

Close and *relevant* arguments have very little hold on the passions. *Sydney Smith.*

2. In *law,* being in subject-matter germane to the controversy; conducive to the proof or disproof of a fact in issue or a pertinent hypothesis. See *irrelevant.*

The word *relevant* means that any two facts to which it is applied are so related to each other that, according to the common course of events, one, either taken by itself or in connection with other facts, proves or renders probable the past, present, or future existence of the other.
Stephen.

3. In *Scots law,* sufficient legally: as, a *relevant* plea.

The Judges . . . recorded their judgment, which bore that the indictment, if proved, was *relevant* to infer the pains of law: and that the defence, that the panel had communicated her situation to her sister, was a *relevant* defence. *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxii.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Apposite, appropriate, suitable, fit.

relevantly (rel′ē-vant-li), *adv.* In a relevant manner; with relevancy.

relevation† (rel-ē-vā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *relevacion,* < L. *relevatio(n-),* a lightening, relief, < *relevare,* lighten, relieve: see *relevant, relieve.*] A raising or lifting up. *Bailey.*

relevet, *v.* A Middle English form of *relieve.*

reliability (rē-lī-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *reliable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.

He bestows all the pleasures, and inspires all that ease of mind on those around him or connected with him, which perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute *reliability,* equally in small as in great concerns, cannot but inspire and bestow.
Coleridge, Biog. Lit., iii.

reliable (rē-lī′a-bl), *a.* [< *rely*[1] + *-able.*] That may be relied on; fit or worthy to be relied on; worthy of reliance; to be depended on; trustworthy. [This word, which involves a use of the suffix *-able* superficially different from its more familiar use in *provable,* 'that may be proved,' *eatable,* 'that may be eaten,' etc., has been much objected to by purists on philological grounds. The objection, however, really has no philological justification, being based on an imperfect knowledge of the history and uses of the suffix *-able,* or on a too narrow view of its office. Compare *available, conversable, dispensable, laughable,* and many other examples collected by Fitzedward Hall in his work cited below, and see *-able.* As a matter of usage, however, the word is shunned by many fastidious writers.]

The Emperor of Russia may have announced the restoration of monarchy as exclusively his object. This is not considered as the ultimate object, by this country, but as the best means, and most *reliable* pledge, of a higher object, viz. our own security, and that of Europe.
Coleridge, Essays on His Own Times, p. 296 (on a speech by Mr. Pitt (Nov. 17, 1800), as manipulated by Coleridge): [quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able,* p. 29.

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more *reliable,* being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking tories, and very knavish whigs." *Irving.* (*Webster.*)

He [Mr. Grote] seems to think that the *reliable* chronology of Greece begins before its *reliable* history.
Gladstone, Oxford Essays (1857), p. 49.

She [the Church] has now a direct command, and a *reliable* influence, over her own institutions, which was wanting in the middle ages.
J. H. Newman, Lectures and Essays on University Subjects (ed. 1859), p. 302.

Above all, the grand and only *reliable* security, in the last resort, against the despotism of the government, is in that case wanting—the sympathy of the army with the people. *J. S. Mill,* Representative Government, xvi.

The sturdy peasant . . . has become very well accustomed to that spectacle, and regards the said lord as his most *reliable* source of trinkgelds and other pecuniary advantages.
Leslie Stephen, Playground of Europe (1871), p. 47.

=Syn. Trustworthy, trusty.

reliableness (rē-lī′a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reliable; reliability.

The number of steps in an argument does not subtract from its *reliableness,* if no new premises of an uncertain character are taken up by the way.
J. S. Mill, Logic (ed. 1865), I. 303.

reliably (rē-lī′a-bli), *adv.* In a reliable manner; so as to be relied on.

reliance (rē-lī′ans), *n.* [< *rely*[1] + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of relying, or the state or character of being reliant; confident rest for support; confidence; dependence: as, we may have perfect *reliance* on the promises of God; to have *reliance* on the testimony of witnesses.

His days and times are past,
And my *reliances* on his fracted dates
Have smit my credit. *Shak.,* T. of A., ii. 1. 22.

Who would lend to a government that prefaced its overtures for borrowing by an act which demonstrated that no *reliance* could be placed on the steadiness of its measures for paying? *A. Hamilton,* The Federalist, No. xxx.

2. Anything on which to rely; sure dependence; ground of trust.

reliant (rē-lī′ant), *a.* [< *rely*[2] + *-ant.*] Having or indicating reliance or confidence; confident; self-trustful: as, a *reliant* spirit; a *reliant* bearing.

Dinah was too *reliant* on the Divine will to attempt to achieve any end by a deceptive concealment.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, liii.

relic (rel′ik), *n.* [Formerly also *relick, relique;* < ME. *relyke, relike,* chiefly pl., < OF. *reliques,* pl., F. *relique,* pl. *reliques* = Pr. *reliquias* = Sp. Pg. It. *reliquia* = AS. *reliquias,* relics (also in comp. *relic-gong,* a going to visit relics), < L. *reliquiæ,* remains, relics, < *relinquere* (pret. *reliqui,* pp. *relictus*), leave behind: see *relinquish.* Cf. *relict.*] **1.** That which remains; that which is left after the consumption, loss, or decay of the rest.

The Mouse and the Catte fell to their victualles, beeing such *reliques* as the olde manne had left.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 234.

They shew monstrous bones, the *Reliques* of the Whale from which Perseus freed Andromeda.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

Fair Greece! sad *relic* of departed worth!
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 73.

2. The body of a deceased person; a corpse, as deserted by the soul. [Usually in the plural.]

What needs my Shakspeare, for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled stones?
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* should be hid
Under a star-ypointing pyramid?
Milton, Epitaph on Shakspeare.

3. That which is preserved in remembrance; a memento; a souvenir; a keepsake.

His [Peter Stuyvesant's] silver-mounted wooden leg is still treasured up in the store-room as an invaluable *relique.* *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 466.

4. An object held in reverence or affection because connected with some sacred or beloved person deceased; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* the *Gr. Ch.,* and some other churches, a saint's body or part of it, or an object supposed to have been connected with the life or body of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint or martyr, and regarded therefore as a personal memorial worthy of religious veneration. Relics are of three classes: (*a*) the entire bodies or parts of the bodies of venerated persons, (*b*) objects used by them or connected with their martyrdom, and (*c*) objects connected with their tombs or sanctified by contact with their bodies. Relics are preserved in churches, convents, etc., to which pilgrimages are on their account frequently made. The miraculous virtues which are attributed to them are defended by such instances from Scripture as that of the miracles which were wrought by the bones of Elisha (2 Ki. xiii. 21).

The in a Chirche of Seynt Silvester ys many grett *reliquis,* a pece of the vesture of our blyssyd lady.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 4.

What make ye this way? we keep no *relics* here,
Nor holy shrines. *Fletcher,* Pilgrim, i. 2.

Lists of *relics* belonging to certain churches in this country are often to be met with in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357, note.

5†. Something dear or precious.

It is a fulle noble thing
Whanne thyne eyen have metyng
With that *relike* precious,
Wherof they be so desirous.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2907.

6†. A monument.

Shall we go see the *reliques* of this town?
Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 19.

=Syn. 4. *Remains, Relics.* The *remains* of a dead person are his corpse or his literary works; in the latter case they are, for the sake of distinction, generally called *literary remains.* We speak also of the *remains* of a feast, of a city, building, monument, etc. *Relics* always suggests antiquity: as, the *relics* of ancient sovereigns, heroes, and especially saints. The singular of *relics* is used; that of *remains* is not.

relic-knife (rel′ik-nīf), *n.* A knife made so as to contain the relic or supposed relic of a saint, either in a small cavity provided for the purpose in the handle, or by incorporating the relic, if a piece of bone or the like, in the decoration of the handle itself. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.,* X. 89.

relicly† (rel′ik-li), *adv.* [< *relic* + *-ly*[2].] As a relic; with care such as is given to a relic. [Rare.]

As a thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barrelling the droppings, and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Relicly kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne, Satires, iii.

relic-monger (rel′ik-mung″gėr), *n.* One who traffics in relics; hence, one who has a passion for collecting objects to serve as relics or souvenirs.

The beauty and historic interest of the heads must have tempted the senseless and unscrupulous greed of mere *relic-mongers.* *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVI. 302.

relict (rel′ikt), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *relict,* m., *relicte,* f., a person or thing left behind, esp. *relicte,* f., a widow, < L. *relictus,* fem. *relicta,* neut. *relictum,* left behind, pp. of *relinquere,* leave behind: see *relic, relinquish.*] **I.** *n.* **1**†. One who is left or who remains; a survivor.

The eldest daughter, Frances, . . . is the sole *relict* of the family. *B. Jonson,* New Inn, Arg.

2. Specifically, a widower or widow, especially a widow.

He took to Wife the virtuous Lady Emma, the *Relict* of K. Ethelred. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 16.

Though the *relict* of a man or woman hath liberty to contract new relations, yet I do not find they have liberty to cast off the old. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 84.

Who cou'd love such an unhappy *Relict* as I am?
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

3†. A thing left behind; a relic.

To breake the eggeshell after the meat is out, wee are taught in our childhood, and practice it all our lives, which neverthelesse is but a superstitious *relict.*
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid. (1646), v. 21.

II. *a.* Left; remaining; surviving.

His *Relict* Lady . . . lived long in Westminster.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 13. (*Davies.*)

relict†, *v. t.* [< L. *relictus,* pp. of *relinquere,* leave: see *relinquish.*] To leave.

A vyne whoos fruite humoure wol putrifie
Pampyned [pruned] is to be by every side,
Relicte on hit oonly the croppes hie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

relicted (rē-lik′ted), *a.* [< L. *relictus,* pp. of *relinquere,* relinquish, leave behind (see *relinquish, relict*), + *-ed*[2].] In *law,* left dry, as land by the recession of the sea or other body of water.

reliction (rē-lik′shon), *n.* [< L. *relictio(n-),* a leaving behind, forsaking, < *relinquere,* pp. *relictus,* forsake, abandon: see *relict, relinquish.*] In *law,* the recession of the sea or other body of water from land; also, land thus left uncovered.

relief (rē-lēf′), *n.* [< ME. *releef, releefe, relef,* also *relif, relyf, relyve,* relief, also remnants left over, relics, a basket of fragments, < OF. *relef, relief,* a raising, relieving, a relief, a thing raised, scraps, fragments, also raised or embossed work, relief, F. *relief,* relief, embossed work, = Pr. *releu* = Cat. *relleu* = Sp. *relieve,* a relief, *relievo,* embossed work, *relevo,* relief (milit.), = Pg. *relevo,* embossed work, = It. *rilevo,* remnants, fragments, *rilievo,* embossed work (see *bas-relief, basso-rilievo*); from the verb: see *relieve.*] **1.** The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, in whole or in part, of any pain, oppression, or

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burden, so that some ease is obtained; alleviation; succor; comfort.

Bycause it was a deserte yle, there was no thynge to be founde that myght be to our *relefe*, nother in vytaylles nor otherwyse, whiche discomforted vs right moche.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

Wherever sorrow is, *relief* would be.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 86.

To the catalogue of pleasures may accordingly be added the pleasures of *relief*, or the pleasures which a man experiences when, after he has been enduring a pain of any kind for a certain time, it comes to cease, or to abate.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, v. 16.

2. That which mitigates or removes pain, grief, want, or other evil.

What *releefe* I should haue from your Colony I would satisfie and spare them (when I could) the like courtesie.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 80.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man, . . .
Oh! give *relief*, and Heaven will bless your store.
T. Moss, Beggar's Petition.

He [James II.] . . . granted to the exiles some *relief* from his privy purse, and, by letters under his great seal, invited his subjects to imitate his liberality.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. In Great Britain, assistance given under the poor-laws to a pauper: as, to administer outdoor *relief*.—**4.** Release from a post of duty by a substitute or substitutes, who may act either permanently or temporarily; especially, the going off duty of a sentinel or guard whose place is supplied by another soldier.

For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am sick at heart. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 8.

5. One who relieves another, as from a post of duty; a soldier who relieves another who is on guard; collectively, a company of soldiers who relieve others who are on guard.

Even in front of the National Palace the sentries on duty march up and down their beats in a slipshod fashion, while the *relief* loll about on the stone benches, smoking cigarettes and otherwise making themselves comfortable.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 820.

6. In *sculp.*, *arch.*, etc., the projection (in *painting*, the apparent projection) of a figure or feature from the ground or plane on which it is formed. Relief is, in general, of three kinds: high relief (*alto-rilievo*), low relief (*basso-rilievo*, *bas-relief*), and middle or half relief (*mezzo-rilievo*). The distinction lies in the degree of projection. *High relief* is that in which



High Relief.—The Rondanini mask of Medusa in the Glyptothek, Munich—illustrating the late beautified type of the Gorgon.

the figures project at least one half of their natural circumference from the background. In *low relief* the figures project but slightly from the ground, in such a manner that no part of them is entirely detached from it, as in medals, the chief effect being produced by the treatment of light and shadow. *Middle* or *half relief* is intermediate between the other two. The varieties of relief are still further distinguished as *stiacciato rilievo*, or very flat relief, the lowest possible relief, of which the projection in parts hardly exceeds the thickness of a sheet of paper; and *cavo-rilievo*, hollow relief, also called *intaglio rilevato*, or cœlanaglyphic sculpture, an Egyptian form of relief obtained by cutting a furrow with sloping sides around a figure previously outlined on a stone surface, leaving the highest parts of the finished work on a level with the original surface-plane. See also cut in next column, and cuts under *orant*, *Proserpine*, *alto-rilievo*, and *bas-relief*.

You find the figures of many ancient coins rising up in a much more beautiful *relief* than those on the modern.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

7. A work of art or decoration in relief of any of the varieties described above.

On each side of the door-place [of several grottos] there are rough unfinished pillars cut in the rock, which support a pediment, and over the door there is a *relief* of a spread eagle. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 135.



Hollow-relief or Cavo-rilievo Sculpture.—Court of Edfu, Egypt; Ptolemaic age, 2d century B. C.

8. In *her.*, the supposed projection of a charge from the surface of the field, represented by shading with a heavier bounding-line on the sinister side and toward the base than on the dexter side and toward the chief. Thus, if an escutcheon is divided into seven vertical stripes, alternately red and white, it would not be blazoned paly of seven gules and argent, as the rule is that paly is always of an even number, but the sinister side of three alternate stripes would be shaded to indicate relief, and the blazoning would be gules, three pallets argent, the assumption being that the pallets are in relief upon the field.

9. In *phys. geog.*, the form of the surface of any part of the earth, considered in the most general way, and with special regard to differences of elevation: little used except in the name *relief-map*, by which is meant a geographical or geological map in which the form of the surface is expressed by elevations and depressions of the material used. Unless the scale of such relief-maps is very large, there must be considerable exaggeration, because differences of vertical elevations in nature are small as compared with superficial extent. Relief-maps are occasionally made by preparing a model of the region it is desired to exhibit, and then photographing this model under an oblique illumination. The relief of the surface is also frequently indicated on maps by various colors or by a number of tints of one color. Both hachure and contour-line maps also indicate the relief of the surface, to a greater or less extent, according to their scale and artistic perfection. Thus, the Dufour map of Switzerland, especially when photographed down to a small size, has in a very striking degree the effect of a photograph from an actual model, although in reality a hachure-map.

10. In *fort.*, the perpendicular height of the interior crest of the parapet above the bottom of the ditch.—**11.** Prominence or distinctness given to anything by something presenting a contrast to it, or brought into close relation with or proximity to it; a contrast.

Here also grateful mixture of well-match'd
And sorted hues (each giving each *relief*,
And by contrasted beauty shining more).
Cowper, Task, iii. 634.

Miss Brooke had that kind of beauty which seems to be thrown into *relief* by poor dress.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, i.

12. In *hunting*, a note sounded on the horn on reaching home after the chase.

Now, Sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *releefe* three times. *Return from Parnassus* (1606), iii. 5.

13†. What is picked up; fragments left; broken meat given in alms.

After dener, ther shall come all ffre sowerys, and take the *relef* of the mete and drynke that the ffor sayde M. and shopholderis levyth. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

14. In *law*, that which a court of justice awards to a suitor as redress for the grievance of which he complains.—**15.** In *feudal law*, a fine or composition which the heir of a tenant holding by knight's service or other tenure paid to the lord at the death of the ancestor, for the privilege of succeeding to the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant. This relief consisted of horses, arms, money, etc., the amount of which was originally arbitrary, but afterward fixed by law. The term is still used in this sense in Scots law, being a sum exigible by a feudal superior from the heir who enters on a feu. Also called *casualty of relief*.

On taking up the inheritance of lands, a *relief* [was paid to the king]. The *relief* originally consisted of arms, armour and horses, and was arbitrary in amount, but was subsequently "ascertained," that is, rendered certain, by the Conqueror, and fixed at a certain quantity of arms and habiliments of war. After the assize of arms of Henry II., it was commuted for a money payment of 100*s.* for every knight's fee, and as thus fixed continued to be payable ever afterwards. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 25.

Absolute relief, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the bottom of the ditch.—**Alternative relief**, in *law*, different modes of redress asked in the alternative, usually because of uncertainty as to some of the facts, or because of a discretionary power in the court to award either.—**Bond of relief.** See *bond*[1].—**Constructive relief**, in *fort.*, the height of any point of a work above the plane of construction.—**Conversion of relief.** See *conversion*.—**Indoor relief**, accommodation in the poor-house, as distinguished from *outdoor relief*, the assistance given to those paupers who live outside. [Great Britain.]—**Infeftment of relief.** See *infeftment*.—**Outdoor relief.** See *indoor relief*.—**Parochial relief.** See *parochial*.—**Relief Church**, a body of Presbyterian dissenters in Scotland, who separated from the Established Church on account of the oppressive exercise of patronage. Thomas Gillespie, its founder, was deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1752, and organized the "Presbytery of Relief" on October 22d, 1761. In 1847 the Relief and United Secession churches amalgamated, forming the United Presbyterian Church.—**Relief law.** See *law*[1].—**Relief processes**, those processes in mechanical or "process" engraving by which are produced plates or blocks with raised lines, capable of being printed from like type, or together with type, in an ordinary press.—**Relief satiné**, or **satiné relief.** Same as *raised satin-stitch* (which see, under *satin-stitch*).—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts.** See *Catholic*.—**Specific relief**, in *law*, action of the court directly on the person or property, as distinguished from that in which an award of damages only is made, to be collected by execution.=**Syn. 1.** Mitigation.—**2.** Help, aid, support.

relief-ful (rē-lēf'fûl), *a.* [< *relief* + *-ful*.] Full of relief; giving relief or ease.

Never was there a more joyous heart, . . . ready to burst its bars for *relief-ful* expression.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. lix.

reliefless (rē-lēf'les), *a.* [< *relief* + *-less*.] Destitute of relief, in any sense.

relief-map (rē-lēf'map), *n.* See *relief*, 9.

relief-perspective (rē-lēf'pėr-spek'tiv), *n.* The art of constructing homological figures in space, and of determining the relations of the parts of bas-reliefs, theatrical settings, etc., to make them look like nature. Every such representation refers to a fixed center of perspective and to a fixed plane of homology. The latter in a theater setting is the plane in which the actors generally stand; in a bas-relief it is the plane of life-size figures. Every natural plane is represented by a plane cutting it in a line lying in the plane of homology. Every natural point is represented by a point in the same ray from the center of perspective. The plane of homology represents itself, and the center of perspective represents itself. One other point can be taken arbitrarily to represent a given point. There is a vanishing plane, parallel to the plane of homology, which represents the portions of space at an infinite distance.

relief-valve (rē-lēf'valv), *n.* **1.** In a steam-engine, a valve through which the water escapes into the hot-well when shut off from the boiler.—**2.** A valve set to open at a given pressure of steam, air, or water; a safety-valve.—**3.** A valve for automatically admitting air to a cask when the liquid in it is withdrawn.

relief-work (rē-lēf'wėrk), *n.* Work in road-making, the construction of public buildings, or the like, put in hand for the purpose of affording employment to the poor in times of public distress. [Eng.]

Those . . . who believe that any employment given by the guardians on *relief-works* would be wasteful and injurious may find that the entire question is one of administration, and that such work proved a success in Manchester during the cotton famine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 51.

relier (rē-lī'ėr), *n.* [< *rely*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who relies or places confidence.

My friends [are] no *reliers* on my fortunes.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

relievable (rē-lē'va-bl), *a.* [< *relieve* + *-able*.] Capable of being relieved; fitted to receive relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things wherein the party is *relievable* by common law.
Sir M. Hale.

relieve (rē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *relieved*, ppr. *relieving*. [Early mod. E. also *releeve*; < ME. *releven*, < OF. *relever*, F. *relever* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *relevar* = It. *rilevare*, lift up, relieve, < L. *relevare*, lift up, raise, make light, lighten, relieve, alleviate, lessen, ease, comfort, < *re-*, again, + *levare*, lift: see *levant*[1], *levity*, etc., and cf. *relief*, *relevant*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lift up; set up a second time; hence, to collect; assemble.

Supposing ever, though we sore smerte,
To be *releved* by him afterward.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 319.

That that deth doun brouhte deth shal *releue*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 145.

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2. To remove, wholly or partially, as anything that depresses, weighs down, pains, oppresses, etc.; mitigate; alleviate; lessen.

Misery . . . never *relieved* by any.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 708.

I cannot behold a beggar without *relieving* his necessities with my purse, or his soul with my prayers.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

Accident in some measure *relieved* our embarrassment.
Goldsmith, Vicar, vii.

3. To free, wholly or partly, from pain, grief, want, anxiety, trouble, encumbrance, or anything that is considered to be an evil; give ease, comfort, or consolation to; help; aid; support; succor: as, to *relieve* the poor and needy.

He *relieveth* the fatherless and widow. Ps. cxlvi. 9.

And to remember the lady's love
That last *relieved* you out of pine.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

The pain we feel prompts us to *relieve* ourselves in *relieving* those who suffer. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

4. Specifically, to bring efficient help to (a besieged place); raise the siege of.

The King of Scots, with the Duke of Gloucester, about the 8th of July besieged Dreux; which agreed, if it were not *relieved* by the twentieth of that Month, then to surrender it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 176.

5. To release from a post, station, task, or duty by substituting another person or party; put another in the place of, or take the place of, in the performance of any duty, the bearing of any burden, or the like: as, to *relieve* a sentinel or guard.

Mar. Farewell, honest soldier.
Who hath *relieved* you?
Fran. Bernardo has my place.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 17.

6. To ease of any burden, wrong, or oppression by judicial or legislative interposition, by indemnification for losses, or the like; right.—7. To give assistance to; support.

Parallels or like relations alternately *relieve* each other, when neither will pass asunder, yet they are plausible together. *Sir T. Browne.*

8. To mitigate; lessen; soften.

Not a lichen *relieves* the scintillating whiteness of those skeleton cliffs. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 197.

9. To give relief or prominence to, literally or figuratively; hence, to give contrast to; heighten the effect or interest of, by contrast or variety.

The poet must take care not to encumber his poem with too much business; but sometimes to *relieve* the subject with a moral reflection.
Addison, Essay on Virgil's Georgics.

The vegetation against which the ruined colonnades are *relieved* consists almost wholly of almond and olive trees, . . . both enhancing the warm tints of the stone.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 189.

Relieving arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*[1]).—**Relieving officer**, in England, a salaried official appointed by the board of guardians of a poor-law union to superintend the relief of the poor in the parish or district. He receives applications for relief, inquires into facts, and ascertains whether the case is or is not within the conditions required by the law. He visits the houses of the applicants in order to pursue his inquiries, and gives immediate relief in urgent cases.—**Relieving tackles.** See *tackle*.—**To relieve nature.** See *nature*.—**To relieve of**, to take from; free from: said of that which is burdensome.

He shook hands with none until he had helped Miss Brown to unfurl her umbrella, [and] had *relieved* her *of* her prayer-book. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Mitigate*, *Assuage*, etc. (see *alleviate*); diminish, lighten.

II.† *intrans.* To rise; arise.

As soon as I might I *releved* up again.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, st. 29.

Thane *releris* the renkes of the rounde table
Be the riche revare, that rynnys so faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2278.

At eche tyme that he [Frolle] didde *releve*, he [Galashin] smote hym with his swerde to grounde, that his men wende wele that he hadde be deed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 397.

relievement† (rē-lēv′ment), *n.* [= F. *relèvement* = Pr. *relevament* = It. *rilevamento*, < ML. *relevamentum*, relieving, relief, < *relevare*, relieve: see *relieve*.] The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved, in any sense; that which mitigates or lightens; relief.

His [Robert's] delay yields the King time to confirm him Friends, under-work his Enemies, and make himself strong with the English, which he did by granting relaxation of tribute, with other *relievements* of their dolcances.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 53.

reliever (rē-lē′vėr), *n.* [< *relieve* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which relieves or gives relief.

O welcome, my *reliever;*
Aristius, as thou lov'st me, ransom me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

It acts in three ways . . . (2) as a *reliever* of congestion.
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 3 of Adv'ts.

2. In *gun.*, an iron ring fixed to a handle by means of a socket, which serves to disengage the searcher of a gun when one of its points is retained in a hole.—3. A garment kept for being lent out. [Slang.]

In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called the *reliever*, and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.
Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. (*Davies.*)

relievo, *n.* See *rilievo*.

relight (rē-līt′), *v.* [< *re-* + *light*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To light anew; illuminate again.

His power can heal me and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

2. To rekindle; set on fire again.

II. *intrans.* To burn again; rekindle; take fire again.

The desire . . . *relit* suddenly, and glowed warm in her heart. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xviii.

religieuse (rē-lē-zhi-ėz′), *n.* [< F. *religieuse* (fem. of *religieux*), a religious woman, a nun, = Sp. Pg. It. fem. *religiosa*, < L. *re-(rel-)ligiosa*, fem. of *religiosus*, religious: see *religious*.] A nun.

religieux (rē-lē-zhi-ė′), *n.*; pl. *religieux*. [< F. *religieux*, n. and a., religious, a religious person, esp. a monk: see *religious*.] One who is engaged by vows to follow a certain rule of life authorized by the church; a member of a monastic order; a monk.

religion (rē-lij′on), *n.* [< ME. *religiun*, *religioun*, < OF. *religium*, *religion*, F. *religion* = Pr. *religio*, *religion* = Sp. *religion* = Pg. *religião* = It. *religione* = D. *religie* = G. Sw. Dan. *religion*, < L. *religio(n-)*, *relligio(n-)*, reverence toward the gods, fear of God, piety, conscientious scrupulousness, religious awe, conscientiousness, exactness; origin uncertain, being disputed by ancient writers themselves: (*a*) according to Cicero, < *relegere*, go through or over again in reading, speech, or thought ("qui omnia quæ ad cultum deorum pertinerent diligenter retractarent et tamquam *relegerent* sunt dicti *religiosi* ex *relegendo*, ut *elegantes* ex *eligendo*," etc.—Cicero, Nat. Deor., ii. 28, 72), whence ppr. *religen(t-)s* (rare), revering the gods, pious (cf. the opposite *neeligen(t-)s*, negligent); cf. Gr. *ἀζέ)εια*, reverence. (*b*) According to Servius, Lactantius, Augustine, and others, and to the common modern view, < *religare*, bind back, bind fast, as if 'obligation' (cf. *obligation*, of same radical origin), < *re-*, back, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. (*c*) < *relegere*, the same verb as in (*a*) above, in the lit. sense 'gather again, collect,' as if orig. 'a collection of religious formulas.' Words of religious use are especially liable to lose their literal meanings, and to take on the aspect of sacred primitives, making it difficult to trace or impossible to prove their orig. meaning or formation.] 1. Recognition of and allegiance in manner of life to a superhuman power or superhuman powers, to whom allegiance and service are regarded as justly due.

One rising, eminent
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong,
Of justice, of *religion*, truth, and peace,
And judgment from above. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 667.

By *Religion* I understand the belief and worship of Supreme Mind and Will, directing the universe and holding moral relations with human life.
J. Martineau, A Study of Religion, I. 15.

By *Religion* I mean the knowledge of God, of His Will, and of our duties towards Him.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 378.

Religion is the communion between a worshipping subject and a worshipped object—the communion of a man with what he believes to be a god.
Faiths of the World, p. 345.

2. The healthful development and right life of the spiritual nature, as contrasted with that of the mere intellectual and social powers.

For *religion*, pure *religion*, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in righteousness, justice, and well doing. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 392.

Religion is Christianity, which, being too spiritual to be seen by us, doth therefore take an apparent body of good life and works, so salvation requires an honest Christian.
Donne, Letters, xxx.

Religion, if we follow the intention of human thought and human language in the use of the word, is ethics heightened, enkindled, lit up by feeling; the passage from morality to religion is made when to morality is applied emotion. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

3. Any system of faith in and worship of a divine Being or beings: as, the Christian *religion;* the *religion* of the Jews, Greeks, Hindus, or Mohammedans.

The church of Rome, they say, . . . did almost out of all *religions* take whatsoever had any fair and gorgeous show. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 11.

After the most straitest sect of our *religion* I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

No *religion* binds men to be traitors.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

4†. The rites or services of religion; the practice of sacred rites and ceremonies.

What she was pleased to believe apt to minister to her devotions, and the *religions* of her pious and discerning soul. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 756.

The invisible
Glory of him that made them to transform
Oft to the image of a brute adorn'd
With gay *religions* full of pomp and gold.
Milton, P. L., i. 372.

5. The state of life of a professed member of a regular monastic order: as, to enter *religion;* her name in *religion* is Mary Aloysia: now especially in Roman Catholic use.

He [Dobet] is lowe as a lombe, and loueliche of speche, . . .
And is ronne in-to *religion*, and rendreth hus byble,
And precheth to the puple seynt Poules wordes.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 88.

And thus when that thei were counseiled,
In black clothes thei them clothe,
The doughter and the lady both,
And yolde hem to *religion*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., viii.

He buryed Bedewere
Hys frend and hys Botyler,
And so he dude other Echon
In Abbeys of *Religyoun*
That were cristien of name.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 488.

6. A conscientious scruple; scrupulosity. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Out of a *religion* to my charge,
And debt professed, I have made a self-decree
Ne'er to express my person.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Its [a jelly's] acidity sharpens Mr. Wall's teeth as for battle, yet, under the circumstances, he makes a *religion* of eating it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 199.

7. Sense of obligation; conscientiousness; sense of duty.

Ros. Keep your promise.
Orl. With no less *religion* than if thou wert indeed my Rosalind. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 201.

Established religion, that form of religion in a country which is recognized and sanctioned by the state. See *establishment*, 6.—**Evidences of revealed religion.** See *evidences of Christianity*, under *Christianity*.—**Experimental religion.** See *experimental*.—**Natural religion**, that knowledge of and reverent feeling toward God, and that knowledge and practice of our duties toward our fellow-men, which is based on and derived from nature, apart from revelation.—**Religion of Humanity.** See *positive philosophy*, under *positive*.—**Revealed religion**, that knowledge of God and right feeling toward him, and that recognition and practice of duty toward our fellow-men, which is derived from and based upon positive revelation.—**To experience religion.** See *experience*.—**To get religion.** See *get*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Religion*, *Devotion*, *Piety*, *Sanctity*, *Saintliness*, *Godliness*, *Holiness*, *Religiosity*. In the subjective aspect of these words *religion* is the most general, as it may be also the most formal or external; in this sense it is the place of the will and character of God in the heart, so that they are the principal object of regard and the controlling influence. *Devotion* and *piety* have most of fervor. *Devotion* is a religion that consecrates itself, being both a close attention to God with complete inward subjection and an equal attention to the duties of religion. *Piety* is religion under the aspect of filial feeling and conduct, the former being the primary idea. *Sanctity* is generally used objectively; subjectively it is the same as *holiness*. *Saintliness* is more concrete than *sanctity*, more distinctly a quality of a person, likeness to a saint, ripeness for heaven. *Godliness* is higher than *saintliness;* it is likeness to God, or the endeavor to attain such likeness, fixed attention given immediately to God, especially obedience to his will and endeavor to copy his character. *Holiness* is the most absolute of these words: it is moral and religious wholeness, completeness, or something approaching so near to absolute freedom from sin as to make the word appropriate; it includes not only being free from sin, but refusing it and hating it for its own sake. *Religiosity* is not a very common nor a very euphonious word, but seems to meet a felt want by expressing a susceptibility to the sentiments of religion, awe, reverence, admiration for the teachings of religion, etc., without much disposition to obey its commands.

religionary (rē-lij′on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *religionnaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *religionario;* as *religion* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating to religion.—2†. Pious.

His [Bishop Saunderson's] *religionary* professions in his last will and testament contain something like prophetical matter. *Bp. Barlow*, Remains, p. 638.

II. *n.*; pl. *religionaries* (-riz). Same as *religionist*. [Rare.]

religioner (rē-lij′on-ėr), *n.* [< F. *religionnaire* = Sp. *religionario*, a religionist, < NL. **religionarius*, < L. *religio(n-)*, religion: see *religion*.] A religionist. [Rare.]

These new-fashioned *religioners* have fast-days.
Scott, Monastery, xxv.

religionise, *v.* See *religionize*.

religionism (rē-lij′on-izm), *n.* [< *religion* + *-ism*.] 1. Outward practice or profession of religion.

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This subject of "Political *Religionism*" is indeed as nice as it is curious; politics have been so cunningly worked into the cause of religion that the parties themselves will never be able to separate them.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 138.

2. Affected religious zeal.

religionist (rē-lij'on-ist), *n.* [= Sp. *religionista;* as *religion* + *-ist.*] A religious bigot, partizan, or formalist; a sectarian: sometimes used in other than a condemnatory sense.

From the same source from whence, among the *religionists*, the attachment to the principle of asceticism took its rise, flowed other doctrines and practices, from which misery in abundance was produced in one man by the instrumentality of another: witness the holy wars, and the persecutions for religion.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 8.

There is a verse . . . in the second of the two detached cantos of "Mutability," "Like that ungracious crew which feigns demurest grace," which is supposed to glance at the straiter *religionists*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 167.

religionize (rē-lij'on-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *religionized*, ppr. *religionizing*. [< *religion* + *-ize.*]
I. *trans.* To imbue with religion; make religious. [Recent.]

I have quoted Othello and Mrs. Craven's heroine as types of love when *religionised*.
Mallock, Is Life Worth Living? p. 122.

II. *intrans.* To make professions of religion; play the religionist. [Recent.]

How much *religionizing* stupidity it requires in one to imagine that God can be propitiated or pleased with them [human inventions].
S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 138.

Also spelled *religionise*.

religionless (rē-lij'on-les), *a.* [< *religion* + *-less.*] Without religion; not professing or believing in religion; irreligious.

Picture to yourself, O fair young reader, a worldly, selfish, graceless, thankless, *religionless* old woman, writhing in pain and fear, . . . and ere you be old, learn to love and pray!
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

religiosity (rē-lij-i-os'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *religiosite*, < OF. *religiosete, religieusete*, F. *religiosité* = Sp. *religiosidad* = Pg. *religiosidade* = It. *religiosità*, < LL. *religiosita(t-)s*, religiousness, ML. religious or monastic life, < L. *religiosus*, religious: see *religious.*] **1.** Religiousness; the sentiment of religion; specifically, in recent use, an excessive susceptibility to the religious sentiments, especially wonder, awe, and reverence, unaccompanied by any corresponding loyalty to divine law in daily life; religious sentimentality.

One Jewish quality these Arabs manifest, the outcome of many or of all high qualities: what we may call *religiosity*.
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, ii.

Away . . . from that *religiosity* which is one of the curses of our time, he studied his New Testament, and in this, as in every other matter, made up his mind for himself.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 174.

Is there a more patent and a more stubborn fact in history than that intense and unchangeable Semitic nationality with its equally intense *religiosity?*
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 17.

2. Religious exercise or service. [Rare.]

Soporific sermons . . . closed the domestic *religiosities* of those melancholy days.
Southey, The Doctor, ix.

3†. Members of the religious orders.

Hir [Diana's] law [the law of chastity] is for *religiosite*.
Court of Love, l. 686.

=**Syn. 1.** *Piety, Holiness*, etc. See *religion.*

religioso (re-lē-ji-ō'sō), *adv.* [It.: see *religious.*] In *music*, in a devotional manner; expressing religious sentiment.

religious (rē-lij'us), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *religious, religius*, < OF. *religios, religius, religieus, religieux*, F. *religieux* = Pr. *religios, relegios* = Sp. Pg. It. *religioso*, < L. *religiosus, relligiosus*, religious, < *religio(n-), relligio(n-)*, religion: see *religion.*]
I. *a.* **1.** Imbued with, exhibiting, or arising from religion; pious; godly; devout: as, a *religious* man; *religious* behavior: used in the authorized version of the Bible of outward observance (Jas. i. 26; Acts xiii. 43).

Such a prince,
Not only good and wise, but most *religious*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 116.

That sober race of men whose lives
Religious titled them the sons of God.
Milton, P. L., xi. 622.

It [dogma] is discerned, rested in, and appropriated as a reality by the *religious* imagination; it is held as a truth by the theological intellect.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

2. Pertaining or devoted to a monastic life; belonging to a religious order; in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, bound by the vows of a monastic order; regular.

Shal I nat love in cas if that me liste?
What, pardieux, I am noght *religious?*
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 759.

Hie thee to France,
And cloister thee in some *religious* house.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 23.

The fourth, which was a painter called John Story, became *religious* in the College of S. Paul in Goa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 270.

3. Bound by or abiding by some solemn obligation; scrupulously faithful; conscientious.

Whom I most hated living, thou hast made me,
With thy *religious* truth and modesty,
Now in his ashes honour: peace be with him.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 74.

4. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching or setting forth religion; set apart for purposes connected with religion: as, a *religious* society; a *religious* sect; a *religious* place; *religious* subjects; *religious* books or teachers; *religious* liberty.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim *religious* light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

Fanes which admiring gods with pride survey, . . .
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age,
Some hostile fury, some *religious* rage.
Pope, To Addison, l. 12.

Religious corporation. See *corporation.*—**Religious house**, a monastery or a nunnery.—**Religious liberty.** See *liberty.*—**Religious marks**, in *printing*, signs such as ✠, ℟, ℣, indicating respectively 'sign of the cross,' 'response,' and 'versicle.'—**Religious uses.** See *use.*
=**Syn. 1.** Devotional.—**3.** Scrupulous, exact, strict, rigid. See *religion.*

II. *n.* One who is bound by monastic vows, as a monk, a friar, or a nun.

Ac there shal come a kyng and confesse 3ow *religiouses*, And bete 3ow, as the bible telleth, for brekynge of 3oure reule.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 317.

It is very lucky for a *religious*, who has so much time on his hands, to be able to amuse himself with works of this nature [inlaying a pulpit].
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 370.

A *religious* in any other order can pass into that of the Carthusians, on account of its great austerity.
Rom. Cath. Dict., p. 699.

religiously (rē-lij'us-li), *adv.* In a religious manner. (*a*) Piously; with love and reverence to the Supreme Being; in obedience to the divine commands; according to the rites of religion; reverently; with veneration.

For their brethren slain
Religiously they ask a sacrifice.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 124.

We most *religiously* kiss'd the sacred Rust of this Weapon, out of Love to the Martyr.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 27.

(*b*) Exactly; strictly; conscientiously: as, a vow or promise *religiously* observed.

The privileges justly due to the members of the two Houses and their attendants are *religiously* to be maintained.
Bacon.

My old-fashioned friend *religiously* adhered to the example of his forefathers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 263.

religiousness (rē-lij'us-nes), *n.* The character or state of being religious, in any sense of that word.
Baxter.

reliket, *n.* A Middle English form of *relic.*

relinquent (rē-ling'kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *relinquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *relinquere*, relinquish: see *relinquish.*]
I. *a.* Relinquishing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*
II. *n.* One who relinquishes. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

relinquish (rē-ling'kwish), *v. t.* [< OF. *relinquiss-*, stem of certain parts of *relinquir, relenquir*, < L. *relinquere*, pp. *relictus*, leave, < *re-* + *linquere*, leave: see *license*, and cf. *relic, relict*, and *delinquent.*] **1.** To give up the possession or occupancy of; withdraw from; leave; abandon; quit.

To be *relinquished* of the artists, . . . both of Galen and Paracelsus, . . . of all the learned and authentic fellows . . . that gave him out incurable.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 10.

Having formed an attachment to this young lady, . . . I have found that I must *relinquish* all other objects not connected with her.
Monroe, To Jefferson (Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 503).

2. To cease from; give up the pursuit or practice of; desist from: as, to *relinquish* bad habits.

With commandement to *relinquish* (for his owne part) the intended attempt.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 194.

Sir C. Cornwallis, in a Letter to the Lord Cranburne, asserts that England never lost such an Opportunity of winning Honour and Wealth unto it, as by *relinquishing* War against an exhausted Kingdom.
Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng., let. 22.

3. To renounce a claim to; resign: as, to *relinquish* a debt.=**Syn. 1.** *Abandon, Desert*, etc. (see *forsake*), let go, yield, cede, surrender, give up, lay down. See list under *desert.*

relinquisher (rē-ling'kwish-ėr), *n.* One who relinquishes, leaves, or quits; one who renounces or gives up.

relinquishment (rē-ling'kwish-ment), *n.* [< *relinquish* + *-ment.*] The act of relinquishing, leaving, or quitting; a forsaking; the renouncing of a claim.

This is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquishment* of all things popish.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 3.

reliqua (rel'i-kwą), *n. pl.* [ML. (OF., etc.), neut. pl. of L. *reliquus, relicuus*, that which is left or remains over (> Pg. *reliquo*, remaining), < *relinquere*, leave behind: see *relic, relinquish.*] In *law*, the remainder or debt which a person finds himself debtor in, upon the balancing or liquidating of an account.
Wharton.

reliquaire (rel-i-kwãr'), *n.* [< F. *réliquaire:* see *reliquary*[1].] Same as *reliquary*[1].
Scott, Rokeby, vi. 6.

reliquary[1] (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.*; pl. *reliquaries* (-riz). [< OF. *reliquaire*, F. *réliquaire* = Pr. *reliquiari* = Sp. Pg. *relicario* = It. *reliquiario*, < ML. *reliquiare* or *reliquiarium*, a reliquary, < L. *reliquiæ*, relics: see *relic.*] A repository for relics, often, though not necessarily, small enough to be carried on the person. See *shrine*, and cut under *phylacterium.*

Under these cupolas is ye high altar, on which is a *reliquarie* of severall sorts of jewells.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

Sometimes, too, the hollow of our Saviour's image, wrought in high relief upon the cross, was contrived for a *reliquary*, and filled full of relics.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 357.

reliquary[2] (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.*; pl. *reliquaries* (-riz). [< ML. **reliquarius*, < *reliqua*, what is left over: see *reliqua.*] In *law*, one who owes a balance; also, a person who pays only piecemeal.
Wharton.

relique, *n.* An obsolete or archaic spelling of *relic.*

reliquiæ (rē-lik'wi-ē), *n. pl.* [L., leavings, remains, relics, remnants: see *relic.*] **1.** Relics; remains, as those of fossil organisms.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *induviæ.*—**3.** In *archæol.*, artifacts. See *artifact.*

Without the slightest admixture of either British or Saxon *reliquiæ*.
Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass., XIII. 291.

reliquian (rē-lik'wi-an), *a.* [< L. *reliquiæ*, relics (see *relic*), + *-an.*] Of, pertaining to, or being a relic or relics.

A great ship would not hold the *reliquian* pieces which the Papists have of Christ's cross.
R. Hill, Pathway to Piety (1629), p. 149. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reliquidate (rē-lik'wi-dāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *liquidate.*] To liquidate anew; adjust a second time.
Wright.

reliquidation (rē-lik-wi-dā'shon), *n.* [< *reliquidate* + *-ion;* or < *re-* + *liquidation.*] A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.
Clarke.

relish[1] (rel'ish), *v.* [Not found in ME. (where, however, the noun exists); according to the usual view, < OF. *relecher*, lick over again, < *re-*, again, + *lecher, lescher*, F. *lécher*, lick: see *lick*, and cf. *lecher*, etc. But the word may have been due in part to OF. *relescier, releichier, resleccier, relesser*, please, cause or inspire joy in, gratify, < *re-* + *leecier, leechier, lecsser*, etc., rejoice, live in pleasure.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To like the taste or flavor of; partake of with pleasure or gratification.

No marvel if the blind man cannot judge of colours, nor the deaf distinguish sounds, nor the sick *relish* meats.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 364.

2. To be pleased with or gratified by, in general; have a liking for; enjoy; experience or cause to experience pleasure from.

There 's not a soldier of us all that, in the thanksgiving before meat, do *relish* the petition well that prays for peace.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 16.

No one will ever *relish* an author thoroughly well who would not have been fit company for that author had they lived at the same time.
Steele, Tatler, No. 173.

He 's no bad fellow, Blougram—he had seen
Something of mine he *relished*.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

3. To give an agreeable taste to; impart a pleasing flavor to; cause to taste agreeably.

A sav'ry bit that serv'd to *relish* wine.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 109.

4†. To savor of; have a smack or taste of; have the cast or manner of.

'Tis ordered well, and *relisheth* the soldier.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

Inc. Sir, he 's found, he 's found.
Phil. Ha! where? but reach that happy note again,
And let it *relish* truth, thou art an angel.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a pleasing taste; in general, to give pleasure.

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Had I been the finder out of this secret, it would not have *relished* among my other discredits.
Shak., W. T., v. 2. 132.

Without which their greatest dainties would not *relish* to their palates. *Hakewill*, On Providence.

He intimated . . . how ill it would *relish*, if they should advance Capt. Underhill, whom we had thrust out for abusing the court. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 333.

2. To have a flavor, literally or figuratively.

Nothing of friend or foe can be unwelcome unto me that savoureth of wit, or *relisheth* of humanity, or tasteth of any good. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

This act of Propertius *relisheth* very strange with me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

A theory which, how much soever it may *relish* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

relish[1] (rel'ish), *n.* [< ME. *reles, relees, relece*, odor, taste; from the verb: see *relish*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sensation of taste; savor; flavor; especially, a pleasing taste; hence, pleasing quality in general.

Veins which, through the tongue and palate spread,
Distinguish ev'ry *relish*, sweet and sour.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xvi.

Her hunger gave a *relish* to her meat.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 22.

I would not anticipate the *relish* of any happiness, nor feel the weight of any misery, before it actually arrives.
Addison, Omens.

What Professor Bain describes as sense of *relish*, quite apart from taste proper, and felt perhaps most keenly just as food is leaving or just after it has left the region of the voluntary and entered that of the involuntary muscles of deglutition. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 253.

2. Perception or appreciation of peculiar, especially of pleasing, quality in anything; taste, in general; liking; appetite: generally used with *for* before the thing, sometimes with *of*.

Who the *relish* of these guests will fit
Needs set them but the alms-basket of wit.
B. Jonson, Ode to himself.

They have a *relish for* everything that is news, let the matter of it be what it will. *Addison*, The Newspaper.

This love of praise dwells most in great and heroic spirits; and those who best deserve it have generally the most exquisite *relish of* it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

Boswell had a genuine *relish for* what was superior in any way, from genius to claret.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 351.

3. A peculiar or characteristic, and especially a pleasing, quality in an object; the power of pleasing; hence, delight given by anything.

His fears . . . of the same *relish* as ours are.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 114.

In the time of Youth, when the Vanities and Pleasures and Temptations of the World have the greatest *relish* with us, and when the things of Religion are most apt to be despised. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. xiii.

When liberty is gone,
Life grows insipid, and has lost its *relish*.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

It preserves some *relish* of old writing. *Pope.*

4. A small quantity just perceptible; tincture; smack.

Some act
That has no *relish* of salvation in't.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 92.

5. That which is used to impart a flavor; especially, something taken with food to increase the pleasure of eating, as sauce; also, a small highly seasoned dish to stimulate the appetite, as caviare, olives, etc. See *hors-d'œuvre.*

This is not such a supper as a major of the Royal Americans has a right to expect; but I've known stout detachments of the corps glad to eat their venison raw, and without a *relish* too. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, v.

Happiness was not happy enough, but must be drugged with the *relish* of pain and fear.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 159.

"Knowing as you was partial to a little *relish* with your wittles, . . . we took the liberty" [of bringing a present of shrimps]. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, vii.

For our own part, we prefer a full, old-fashioned meal, with its side-dishes of spicy gossip, and its last *relish*, the Stilton of scandal, so it be not too high.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 91.

6. In *harpsichord music*, an embellishment or grace consisting of a repetition of a principal note with a trill and a turn after it: usually *double relish*, but see also *single relish*, under *single*. =**Syn. 2.** Zest, gusto, predilection, partiality.—**4.** Tinge, touch.—**5.** Appetizer.

relish[2] (rel'ish), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] In *joinery*, to shape (the shoulders of a tenon which bear against a rail). See *relishing-machine.*

relish[2] (rel'ish), *n.* [See *relish*[2], *v.*] In *joinery*, projection of the shoulder of a tenoned piece beyond the part which enters the mortise. *E. H. Knight.*

relishable (rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *relish*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being relished; having an agreeable taste.

By leaven soured we made *relishable* bread for the use of man. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 346.

relishing-machine (rel'ish-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *joinery*, a machine for shaping the shoulders of tenons. It combines several circular saws cutting simultaneously in different planes so as to form the piece at one operation.

relisten (rē-lis'n), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *listen.*] To listen again or anew.

The brook . . . seems, as I *re-listen* to it,
Prattling the primrose fancies of the boy.
Tennyson, The Brook.

relive (rē-liv'), *v.* [< *re-* + *live*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To live again; revive.

For I wil *reliue* as I sayd on the third day, &, being *reliued*, will goe before you into Galile.
J. Udall, Paraphrase of Mark xiii.

Will you deliver
How this dead queen *re lives?*
Shak., Pericles, v. 3. 64.

II.† *trans.* To recall to life; reanimate; revive.

Had she not beene devoide of mortall slime,
Shee should not then have bene *relyv'd* againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 35.

By Faith, Saint Paul did Eutichus *re-lyve:*
By Faith, Elias rais'd the Sareptite.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iiii. 12.

Rellyanist (rel'i-an-ist), *n.* [< *Relly* (see def.) + *-an* + *-ist.*] A member of a small Universalist body, followers of James Relly (1720–80).

reload (rē-lōd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *load*[1], *v.*] To load again, as a gun, a ship, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

relocate (rē-lō'kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *relocare*, let out again, < L. *re-*, again, + *locare*, place, let: see *locate.* In the def. taken in lit. sense, as < *re-* + *locate.*] To locate again. *Imp. Dict.*

relocation (rē-lō-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *relocation*, < ML. *relocatio(n-)* (†), < LL. *relocare*, let out again: see *relocate.* In def. 1 taken in lit. sense, as < *relocate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The act of relocating.—**2.** In *Scots law*, a reletting; renewal of a lease.—**Tacit relocation**, the tacit or implied renewal of a lease: inferred where the landlord, instead of warning the tenant to remove at the stipulated expiration of the lease, has allowed him to continue without making any new agreement.

relong† (rē-lông'), *v. t.* [Accom. < OF. *ralonger*, prolong, lengthen (cf. *reloignement*, delay), < *re-* + *alonger*, lengthen: see *allonge* and *long*[1].] **1.** To prolong; extend.

I thynke it were good that the trewce were *relonged.*
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. ccxii.

2. To postpone.

Then the kyng sent to Parys, commaundynge that the fourney and batayle between the squyer and ye knyght sholde be *relonged* tyl his comynge to Parys.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxi.

relove† (rē-luv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *love*[1].] To love in return.

To own for him so familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the least saucy presumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

relucent† (rē-lū'sent), *a.* [ME. *relusaunt*, < OF. *reluisant*, F. *reluisant* = Sp. *reluciente* = Pg. *reluzente* = It. *rilucente*, < L. *relucen(t-)s*, ppr. of *relucere*, shine back or out, < *re-*, back, + *lucere*, shine: see *lucent.*] Throwing back light; shining; luminous; glittering; bright; eminent.

I seȝ by-ȝonde that myry mere
A crystal clyffe ful *reluȝaunt;*
Mony ryal ray con fro hit rere.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 159.

That college wherein piety and beneficence were *relucent* in despite of jealousies.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 46.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* Stream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 162.

reluct (rē-lukt'), *v. i.* [= OF. *relucter, reluicter, relutter*, F. *relutter* = Sp. *reluchar* = Pg. *reluctar* = It. *reluttare*, < L. *reluctare, reluctari*, struggle against, oppose, resist, < *re-*, back, + *luctari*, struggle: see *luctation.*] To strive or struggle against something; make resistance; exhibit reluctance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

We with studied mixtures force our *reluctating* appetites, and with all the spells of epicurism conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I care not to be carried with the tide that smoothly bears human life to eternity, and *reluct* at the inevitable course of destiny. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Such despotic talk had never been heard before in that Directors' Room. They *reluctcd* a moment.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

reluctance (rē-luk'tans), *n.* [= Pg. *reluctancia* = It. *reluttanza*, < ML. **reluctantia*, < L. *reluctan(t-)s*, reluctant: see *reluctant.*] The state of being reluctant; aversion; repugnance; unwillingness: often followed by *to*, sometimes by *against.*

That . . . savours only . . .
Reluctance against God and his just yoke.
Milton, P. L., x. 1045.

When he [Æneas] is forced, in his own defence, to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate, and tempering the severity of his looks with a *reluctance* to the action.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Lay we aside all inveterate prejudices and stubborn *reluctances.* *Waterland*, Works, VIII. 383.

There is in most people a *reluctance* and unwillingness to be forgotten. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

Magnetic reluctance. See *magnetic resistance*, under *resistance.* =**Syn.** *Hatred, Dislike* (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion.*

reluctancy (rē-luk'tan-si), *n.* [As *reluctance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reluctance.*

reluctant (rē-luk'tant), *a.* [= OF. *reluttant* = Sp. *reluchante* = Pg. *reluctante* = It. *riluttante*, < L. *reluctan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reluctare, reluctari*, struggle against: see *reluct.*] **1.** Striving against some opposing force; struggling or resisting.

Down he fell.
A monstrous serpent on his belly prone,
Reluctant, but in vain; a greater Power
Now ruled him. *Milton*, P. L., x. 515.

And bent or broke
The lithe *reluctant* boughs to tear away
Their tawny clusters. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Struggling against some requirement, demand, or duty; unwilling; acting with repugnance; loath: as, he was very *reluctant* to go.

From better habitation spurn'd,
Reluctant dost thou rove?
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

The great body of the people grew every day more *reluctant* to undergo the inconveniences of military service, and better able to pay others for undergoing them.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with unwillingness: as, *reluctant* obedience.

My friend . . . at length yielded a *reluctant* consent.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 180.

4. Not readily brought to any specified behavior or action.

In Italy, Spain, and those hot countries, or else nature and experience too lies, a temporal man cannot swallow a morsel or bit of spiritual preferment but it is *reluctant* in his stomach, up it comes again.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 228.

The liquorice renders it [ink] easily dissolvable on the rubbing up with water, to which the isinglass alone would be somewhat *reluctant.* *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 337.

=**Syn. 2.** *Averse, Reluctant* (see *averse*), disinclined, opposed, backward, slow.

reluctantly (rē-luk'tant-li), *adv.* In a reluctant manner; with opposition; unwillingly.

reluctate (rē-luk'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reluctated*, ppr. *reluctating.* [< L. *reluctatus*, pp. of *reluctari*, struggle against: see *reluct.*] **I.** *intrans.* To struggle against something; be reluctant. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Men devise colours to delude their *reluctating* consciences; but when they have once made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

I have heard it within the past year from one of the Southern Methodist bishops: "You *reluctate* at giving up the good opinion men have of you." He told me that he got it from his old Scotch-Irish professor, who died a few years ago at the age of ninety or more.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

II. *trans.* To struggle against; encounter with reluctance or unwillingness. [Rare.]

The mind that *reluctates* any emotion directly evades all occasion for bringing that object into consciousness.
Hickok, Mental Science, p. 101.

reluctation† (rē-luk-tā'shon), *n.* [< *reluctate* + *-ion.*] Reluctance; repugnance; resistance.

I have done as many villanies as another,
And with as little *reluctation.*
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Relapse and *reluctation* of the breath.
A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

relume (rē-lūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relumed*, ppr. *reluming.* [< OF. *relumer*, < L. *reluminare*, light up again: see *relumine.*] To rekindle; light again.

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore
The faith and moral Nature gave before;
Relumed her ancient light, not kindled new.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 287.

relumine (rē-lū'min), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *relumined*, ppr. *relumining.* [< L. *reluminare*, light up again, < *re-*, again, + *luminare*, light, < *lumen*, a light: see *luminate.* Cf. *relume.*] **1.** To light anew; rekindle.

When the light of the Gospel was *relumined* by the Reformation. *Bp. Lowth*, Sermons and Other Remains, p. 168.

2. To illuminate again.

Time's *relumined* river. *Hood.*

rely (rē-lī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *relied*, ppr. *relying.* [Early mod. E. *relye, relie;* < ME. *relyen, relien*, < OF. *relier*, fasten again, attach, bind together, bind up, bandage, tie up, shut up, fix, repair, join, unite, assemble, rally, fig. bind, oblige, F. *relier*, bind, tie up, = Pr. *religuar*,

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reliar = Sp. Pg. *religar* = It. *rilegare*, fasten again, bind again, < L. *religare*, bind back, bind fast, fasten, moor (a ship), etc., < *re-*, back, again, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligament*. Cf. *ally*[1] and *rally*[1]. The verb *rely*, in the orig. sense 'fasten, fix, attach,' came to be used with a special reference to attaching one's faith or oneself to a person or thing (cf. 'to *pin* one's faith to a thing,' 'a man to *tie* to,' colloquial phrases containing the same figure); in this use it became, by omission of the object, intransitive, and, losing thus its etymological associations (the other use, 'bring together again, rally,' having also become obsolete), was sometimes regarded, and has been by some etymologists actually explained, as a barbarous compound of *re-* + E. *lie*[1], rest, whence appar. the occasional physical use (def. II., 3). But the pret. would then have been **relay*, pp. **relain*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To fasten; fix; attach.

Therefore [they] must needs *relye* their faithe upon the sillie Ministers faithlesse fidelitie.
H. T., in Anthony Wotton's Answer to a Popish Pamphlet, [etc. (1605), p. 19, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, [p. 159.

Let us now consider whether, by our former description of the first age, it may appeare whereon these great admirers and contemners of antiquitie rest and *rely* themselves. *A World of Wonders* (1607), p. 21, quoted in F. [Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, p. 160.

No faith her husband doth in her *relie*.
Breton (?), Cornucopiæ (1612), p. 96, quoted in F. Hall's [Adjectives in *-able*, p. 160.

2†. To bring together again; assemble again; rally.

Petrius, that was a noble knyght, and bolde and hardy, *relied* his peple a-boute hym. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 654.

3. To polish. *Coles; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To attach one's faith to a person or thing; fix one's confidence; rest with confidence, as upon the veracity, integrity, or ability of another, or upon the certainty of facts or of evidence; have confidence; trust; depend: used with *on* or *upon*, formerly also with *in* and *to*. Compare *reliable*.

Because thou hast *relied on* the king of Syria, and not *relied on* the Lord thy God, therefore is the host of the king of Syria escaped out of thine hand. 2 Chron. xvi. 7.

Bade me *rely on* him as on my father.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 25.

It is a like error to *rely upon* advocates or lawyers, which are only men of practice, and not grounded in their books.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 17.

Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he [Paul] *relies to* this fort [a good conscience].
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 107.

We also reverence the Martyrs, but *relye* only *upon* the Scriptures. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. To assemble again; rally.

Thus *relyed* Lyf for a litel [good] fortune,
And pryked forth with Pryde.
Piers Plowman (B), xx. 147.

Whan these saugh hem comynge thei *relien* and closed hem to-geder, and lete renne at the meyne of Pounce Antonye. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

3†. To rest, in a physical sense; recline; lean.

Ah se how His most holy Hand *relies*
Vpon His knees to vnder-prop His charge.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15. (*Davies.*)

It [the elephant] sleepeth against a tree, which the Hunters observing doe saw almost asunder; whereon the beast *relying*, by the fall of the tree falls also down itselfe and is able to rise no more.
Sir T. Browne, Pseud. Epid., iii. 1.

relye[1]**†**, *v.* See *rely*.

relye[2]**†**, *v. t.* [ME. *relyen*, a reduced form of *releven*, E. *relieve;* cf. *reprie*, similarly related to *reprieve*.] To raise; elevate.

To life ayin lykynge that lorde the *relyede*.
Religious Pieces, etc., edited by the Rev. G. H. Perry (1867), [p. 87, quoted in F. Hall's Adjectives in *-able*, p. 159.

remain (rē-mān'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *remayne;* < OF. *remaindre* (ind. pres. impers. *il remaint*, it remains) = Pr. *remandre, remainer, remaner* = OSp. *remaner* = It. *rimanere* (cf. mod. Pg. Sp. *remanecer*, remain), < L. *remanere*, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *manere*, remain, = Gr. *μένειν*, remain, stay. From the same L. verb (*manere*) are also ult. E. *manse*[1], *mansion, manor*, etc., *menage*[1], *menial, immanent, permanent, remanent, remnant*.] **1.** To continue in a place; stay; abide; dwell.

He should have *remained* in the city of his refuge.
Num. xxxv. 28.

You dined at home;
Where would you had *remain'd* until this time!
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 69.

And fools, who came to scoff, *remained* to pray.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 180.

2. To continue without change as to some form, state, or quality specified: as, to *remain* active in business; to *remain* a widow.

If she depart, let her *remain* unmarried. 1 Cor. vii. 11.

Great and active minds cannot *remain* at rest.
Macaulay, Dante.

3. To endure; continue; last.

They shall perish; but thou *remainest;* . . . thy years shall not fail. Heb. i. 11, 12.

4. To stay behind after others have gone; be left after a part, quantity, or number has been taken away or destroyed.

And all his fugitives with all his bands shall fall by the sword, and they that *remain* shall be scattered.
Ezek. xvii. 21.

Hitherto
I have liv'd a servant to ambitious thoughts
And fading glories: what *remains* of life
I dedicate to Virtue.
Fletcher and another (?), Prophetess, iv. 5.

Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all *remains* of thee?
Byron, The Giaour, l. 107.

5. To be left as not included or comprised; be held in reserve; be still to be dealt with: formerly followed in some instances by a dative.

And such end, perdie, does all *hem remayne*
That of such falsers freendship bene fayne.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

Norfolk, for thee *remains* a heavier doom.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 148.

The easier conquest now
Remains thee. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 38.

That a father may have some power over his children is easily granted; but that an elder brother has so over his brethren *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

Remaining velocity. See *velocity.* = **Syn. 1.** To wait, tarry, rest, sojourn. — **2.** To keep.

remain (rē-mān'), *n.* [< *remain*, *v.*] **1†.** The state of remaining; stay; abode.

A most miraculous work in this good king,
Which often, since my here-*remain* in England,
I have seen him do. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 148.

2†. That which is left to be done.

I know your master's pleasure and he mine;
All the *remain* is "Welcome!"
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 87.

3. That which is left; remainder; relic: used chiefly in the plural.

Come, poor *remains* of friends, rest on this rock.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 1.

Among the *remains* of old Rome the grandeur of the commonwealth shows itself chiefly in works that were either necessary or convenient.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Rome.

Their small *remain* of life. *Pope.*

Of labour on the large scale, I think there is no *remain* as respectable as would be a common ditch for the draining of lands: unless indeed it be the Barrows, of which many are to be found all over the country.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1787), p. 156.

Specifically — **4.** *pl.* That which is left of a human being after life is gone; a dead body; a corpse.

Be kind to my *remains;* and oh, defend,
Against your judgment, your departed friend!
Dryden, To Congreve, l. 72.

A woman or two, and three or four undertaker's men, . . . had charge of the *remains*, which they watched turn about. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xli.

5. *pl.* The productions, especially the literary works, of one who is dead; posthumous works: as, "Coleridge's Literary *Remains*." — **Fossil remains**, fossils. See *fossil.* — **Organic remains.** See *organic.* = **Syn. 3.** Scraps, fragments. — **3-5.** See *relic.*

remainder (rē-mān'dėr), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *remaindre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remain*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That which remains; anything left after the separation, removal, destruction, or passing of a part.

As much as one sound cudgel of four foot —
You see the poor *remainder* — could distribute,
I made no spare, sir. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 4. 20.

What madness moves you, matrons, to destroy
The last *remainders* of unhappy Troy?
Dryden, Æneid, v.

2. In *math.*, the sum or quantity left after subtraction or after any deduction; also, the part remaining over after division: thus, if 19 be divided by 4, the *remainder* is 3, because 19 is three more than an exact multiple of 4. In the old arithmetics called the *remainer*. — **3.** In *law*, a future estate so created as to take effect in possession and enjoyment after another estate (as a life-interest) is determined; a remnant of an estate in land, depending upon a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument, and limited to arise immediately on the determination of that estate. (*Kent.*) It is thus distinguished from a *reversion*, which is the estate which by operation of law arises in the grantor or his heirs when a limited estate created without creating also a remainder comes to an end; and distinguished also from an *executory interest*, which may take effect although there be no prior estate upon the termination of which it is to commence in possession. At the time when by the common law no grant could be made but by livery of seizin, a person who wished to give to another a future estate was obliged to create at the same time an intermediate estate commencing immediately, and he could limit this temporary estate by the event which he wished to fix for the commencement of the ultimate estate, which was hence called the *remainder* — that is, what remained after the precedent or particular estate — and was said to be supported by the precedent or particular estate. (See *particular estate* and *executory estate*, both under *estate.*) A remainder is *vested* when the event which will terminate the precedent estate is certain to happen, and the person designated to take in remainder is in existence. The fact that the person may not survive to enjoy the estate, or that others may come into existence who will also answer the designation and therefore be entitled to share it with him, does not prevent the *remainder* from being deemed vested meanwhile.

With Julius Cæsar, Decimus Brutus had obtained that interest, as he set him down in his testament for heir in *remainder* after his nephew. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

4. In the *publishing trade*, that which remains of an edition the sale of which has practically ceased, and which is sold out at a reduced price.

In 1843 he felt strong enough to start as a publisher in Soho Square, his main dealings before this having been in *remainders*, and his one solitary publication a failure.
Athenæum, No. 3191, p. 850.

Contingent remainder, in *law*, a remainder which is not vested. The epithets *contingent* and *vested* are, however, often loosely used to indicate the distinction between remainders of which the enjoyment is in any way contingent and others. — **Cross remainder**, in *law*, that state of affairs in which each of two grantees or devisees has reciprocally a remainder in the property in which a particular estate is given to the other. Thus, if land be devised, one half to A for life with remainder to B in fee simple, and the other half to B for life with remainder to A in fee simple, these remainders are called *cross remainders*. Cross remainders arise on a grant to two or more as tenants in common, a particular estate being limited to each of the grantees in his share, with remainders to the other or others of them. = **Syn. 1.** *Rest, Remainder, Remnant, Residue, Balance. Rest* is the most general term: it may represent a large or a small part. *Remainder* and *residue* generally represent a comparatively small part, and *remnant* a part not only very small, but of little or no account. *Rest* may be applied to persons as freely as to things; *remainder* and *residue* only to things; but we may speak of the *remainder* of a party. *Remnant* and *residue* are favorite words in the Bible for *rest* or *remainder*, as in Mat. xxii. 6 and Isa. xxi. 17, but such use of them in application to persons is now antique. *Balance* cannot, literally or by legitimate figure, be used for *rest* or *remainder:* we say the *balance* of the time, week, space, party, money. It is a cant word of trade.

II.† *a.* Remaining; refuse; left.

As dry as the *remainder* biscuit
After a voyage. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 39.

remainder-man (rē-mān'dėr-man), *n.* In *law*, one who has an estate after a particular estate is determined.

remainer (rē-mā'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who remains. — **2†.** Same as *remainder*, 2.

remake (rē-māk'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *make*[1].] To make anew; reconstruct.

My business is not to *remake* myself,
But make the absolute best of what God made.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

Remak's fibers. See *nerve-fiber.*

remanation (rē-mā-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *remanatus*, pp. of *remanare*, flow back, < *re-*, back, + *manare*, flow: see *emanation*.] The act of returning, as to its source; the state of being reabsorbed; reabsorption. [Rare.]

[Buddhism's] pantheistic doctrine of emanation and *remanation.* *Macmillan's Mag.*

remand (rē-mand'), *v. t.* [< late ME. *remanden*, < OF. *remander*, send for again, F. *remander* = Sp. *remandar*, order several times, = It. *rimandare*, < L. *remandare*, send back word, < *re-*, back, + *mandare*, enjoin, send word: see *mandate*.] **1.** To send, call, or order back: as, to *remand* an officer from a distant place.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day. . . . But the remedy is, not to *remand* him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The ethical writer is not likely to *remand* to Psychology proper the analysis of Conscience.
A. Bain, Mind, XIII. 536.

2. In *law*, to send back, as a prisoner, on refusing his application to be discharged, or a cause from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction.

Morgan is sent back into Custody, whither also I am *remanded.* *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxx., Contents.

remand (rē-mand'), *n.* [< *remand*, *v.*] The state of being remanded, recommitted, or held over; the act of remanding.

He will probably apply for a series of *remands* from time to time, until the case is more complete.
Dickens, Bleak House, lii.

remandment (rē-mand'ment), *n.* [< *remand* + *-ment.*] The act of remanding.

remanence (rem'a-nens), *n.* [< *remanen(t)* + *-ce.*] **1.** The state or quality of being remanent; continuance; permanence.

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Neither St. Augustin nor Calvin denied the *remanence* of the will in the fallen spirit. *Coleridge.*

2†. That which remains; a residuum.

This salt is a volatile one, and requires no strong heat to make it sublime into finely figured crystals without a *remanence* at the bottom. *Boyle*, Works, III. 81.

remanency† (rem'ạ-nen-si), *n.* [As *remanence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *remanence*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 392.

remanent (rem'ạ-nent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. *remanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *remanere*, remain: see *remain*. II. *n.* < ME. *remanent, remanant, remenant, remenaunt, remelant*, also syncopated *remnant, remlant*, < OF. *remenant, remanent* = Sp. *remanente* = It. *rimanente*, a remnant, residue, < L. *remanen(t-)s*, remaining: see I. Cf. *remnant*, a syncopated form of *remanent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Remaining.

There is a *remanent* felicity in the very memory of those spiritual delights. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 251.

The residual or *remanent* magnetism of the electro-magnets is neutralised by the use of a second and independent coil wound in the opposite direction to the primary helix. *Dredge's Electric Illumination*, I., App., p. cxvii.

2. Additional; other: as, the moderator and *remanent* members of a church court. [Scotch.]

II.† *n.* The part remaining; remnant.

Her majesty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the last term of three years. *Bacon.*

Breke as myche as thou wylle ete,
The *remelant* to pore thou shalle lete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

remanet (rem'ạ-net), *n.* [< L. *remanere*, remain: see *remain*.] In *Eng. law*, a suit standing over, or a proceeding connected with one which is delayed or deferred.

remanié (rē-man-i-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *remanier*, handle again, change, < *re-* + *manier*, handle: see *manage*.] Derived from an older bed: said of fossils. *Sir C. Lyell.*

remark[1] (rē-märk'), *v.* [< OF. *remarquer, remerquier*, F. *remarquer*, mark, note, heed, < *re-*, again, + *marquer*, mark: see *mark*[1], *v.* Cf. *remark*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To observe; note in the mind; take notice of without audible expression.

Then with another humourous ruth *remark'd*
The lusty mowers laboring dinnerless,
And watch'd the sun blaze on the turning scythe.
Tennyson, Geraint.

He does not look as if he hated them, so far as I have *remarked* his expression.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xiv.

2. To express, as a thought that has occurred to the speaker or writer; utter or write by way of comment or observation.

The writer well *remarks*, a heart that knows
To take with gratitude what Heav'n bestows
. . . is all in all. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 429.

Bastian *remarks* that the Arabic language has the same word for epilepsy and possession by devils.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 122.

3†. To mark; point out; distinguish.

They are moved by shame, and punished by disgrace, and *remarked* by punishments, . . . and separated from sober persons by laws.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 683.

Offic. Hebrews, the prisoner Samson here I seek.
Chor. His manacles *remark* him; there he sits.
Milton, S. A., l. 1309.

II. *intrans.* To make observations; observe.

remark[1] (rē-märk'), *n.* [< OF. *remarque, remerque*, F. *remarque* (= It. *rimarco*, importance), < *remarquer*, remark: see *remark*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of remarking or taking notice; notice or observation.

The cause, tho' worth the search, may yet elude
Conjecture, and *remark*, however shrewd.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 205.

2. A notice, note, or comment; an observation: as, the *remarks* of an advocate; the *remarks* made in conversation; the *remarks* of a critic.

Then hire a slave . . . to make *remarks*,
Who rules in Cornwall, or who rules in Berks: . . .
"That makes three members, this can choose a mayor."
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 103.

3. Noticeable appearance; note.

There was a man of special grave *remark*.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 57.

4. In *line-engraving* and *etching*: (*a*) A distinguishing mark or peculiarity of any kind, indicating any particular state of the plate prior to its completion. The remark may be a slight sketch made by the engraver on the margin of his plate, or it may consist merely in the absence of certain detail or features of the finished work. Thus, in a first proof of an etching the absence of retouching with the dry point, or of a final rebiting, constitutes a remark; or in a line-engraving it may consist in the presence or absence of some minor object, or of certain lines representing texture or shading, which in a later state of the plate are removed or added.

The old legend still lingers that the *remarque* began when some unknown etcher tried his point upon the edge of his plate just before taking his first impressions. The belief yet obtains that the *remarque* testifies to the etcher's supreme satisfaction with a supreme effort. But as a matter of fact the *remarque* has become any kind of a fanciful supplementary sketch, not necessarily appropriate, not always done by the etcher, and appearing upon a number of impressions which seem to be limited only at the will of artist or dealer. Sometimes we see 50 *remarque* proofs announced, and again 300.
New York Tribune, Feb. 6, 1887.

(*b*) A print or proof bearing or characterized by a remark; a remarked proof, or remark proof. Also written *remarque*. =**Syn. 2.** *Remark, Observation, Comment, Commentary, Reflection, Note, Annotation, Gloss.* A *remark* is brief and cursory, suggested by present circumstances and presumably without previous thought. An *observation* is made with some thought and care. A *comment* is a remark or observation bearing closely upon some situation of facts, some previous utterance, or some published work. *Remark* may be substituted by modesty for *observation*. When printed, *remarks, observations*, or *comments* may be called *reflections*: as, Burke's "*Reflections* on the Revolution in France"; when they are systematic in explanation of a work, they may be called a *commentary*: as, Lange's "*Commentary* on Matthew." A *note* is primarily a brief writing to help the memory; then a marginal comment: *notes* is sometimes used modestly for *commentary*: as, Barnes's "*Notes* on the Psalms"; Trench's "*Notes* on the Parables." A marginal comment is more definitely expressed by *annotation*. A *gloss* is a comment made for the purpose of explanation, especially upon a word or passage in a foreign language or a peculiar dialect.

remark[2] (rē-märk'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mark*[1]; cf. F. *remarquer* = Sp. *remarcar*, mark again.] To mark anew or a second time.

remarkable (rē-mär'kạ-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *remarquable* = It. *rimarcabile*; as *remark*[1] + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Observable; worthy of notice.

This day will be *remarkable* in my life
By some great act. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1388.

'Tis *remarkable* that they
Talk most who have the least to say.
Prior, Alma, ii.

2. Extraordinary; unusual; deserving of particular notice; such as may excite admiration or wonder; conspicuous; distinguished.

There is nothing left *remarkable*
Beneath the visiting moon.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 67.

I have breakfasted again with Rogers. The party was a *remarkable* one—Lord John Russell, Tom Moore, Tom Campbell, and Luttrell.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 207.

=**Syn.** Noticeable, notable, rare, strange, wonderful, uncommon, singular, striking.

II.† *n.* Something noticeable, extraordinary, or exceptional; a noteworthy thing or circumstance.

Jerusalem won by the Turk, with wofull *remarkables* thereat. *Fuller*, Holy War, ii. 46 (title). (*Davies.*)

Some few *remarkables* are not only still remembered, but also well attested. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv. 1.

remarkableness (rē-mär'kạ-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being remarkable; observableness; worthiness of remark; the quality of deserving particular notice.

remarkably (rē-mär'kạ-bli), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; in a manner or degree worthy of notice; in an extraordinary manner or degree; singularly; surprisingly.

remarked (rē-märkt'), *p. a.* **1.** Conspicuous; noted; remarkable.

You speak of two
The most *remark'd* i' the kingdom.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 33.

2. In *plate-engraving* and *etching*, bearing or characterized by a remark. See *remark*[1], *n.*, 4.

remarker (rē-mär'kėr), *n.* One who remarks; one who makes remarks; a critic.

She pretends to be a *remarker*, and looks at every body.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

remarque, *n.* See *remark*[1], 4.

remarriage (rē-mar'āj), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *remarriage*; as *re-* + *marriage*.] Any marriage after the first; a repeated marriage.

With whom [the Jews] polygamy and *remarriages*, after unjust divorces, were in ordinary use.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, i. § 18.

remarry (rē-mar'i), *v. t.* and *i.* [< F. *remarier* = Pr. *remaridar*; as *re-* + *marry*[1].] To marry again or a second time.

remasticate (rē-mas'ti-kāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *masticate*. Cf. F. *remastiquer*.] To chew again, as the cud; ruminate. *Imp. Dict.*

remastication (rē-mas-ti-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *remasticate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of remasticating; rumination. *Imp. Dict.*

remberget, *n.* Same as *ramberge*.

remblai (roń-blā'), *n.* [< F. *remblai*, < *remblayer*, OF. *remblayer, rembler*, embank, < *re-* + *emblayer, emblaer*, embarrass, hinder, lit. 'sow with grain': see *emblement*.] **1.** In *fort.*, the earth or materials used to form the whole mass of rampart and parapet. It may contain more than the déblai from the ditch.—**2.** In *engin.*, the mass of earth brought to form an embankment in the case of a railway or canal traversing a natural depression of surface.

remble (rem'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rembled*, ppr. *rembling*. [Perhaps a var. of *ramble*: see *ramble*.] To move; remove. [Prov. Eng.]

Theer wur a boggle in it [the waste], . . .
But I stubb'd 'um oop wi' the lot, and raaved an' *rembled* 'um oot. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer (Old Style).

Remboth, *n.* See *Remoboth*.

Rembrandtesque (rem-bran-tesk'), *a.* [< *Rembrandt* (see def.) + *-esque*.] Resembling the manner or style of the great Dutch painter and etcher Rembrandt (died 1669); specifically, in *art*, characterized by the studied contrast of high lights and deep shadows, with suitable treatment of chiaroscuro.

Rembrandtish (rem'brant-ish), *a.* [< *Rembrandt* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Rembrandtesque*. *Athenæum*, No. 3201, p. 287.

reme[1]**†,** *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ream*[1].

reme[2]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *realm*.

remead, *n.* See *remede*.

remean† (rē-mēn'), *v. t.* [ME. *remenen*; < *re-* + *mean*[1].] To give meaning to; interpret. *Wyclif.*

Of love y schalle hem so *remene*
That thou schalt knowe what they mene.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 40. (*Halliwell.*)

remeant (rē'mē-ant), *a.* [< L. *remean(t-)s*, ppr. of *remeare*, go or come back, < *re-*, back, + *meare*, go: see *meatus*.] Coming back; returning. [Rare.]

Most exalted Prince,
Whose peerless knighthood, like the *remeant* sun
After too long a night, regilds our clay.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

remede (rē-mēd'), *n.* [Also *remead, remeed*, Sc. *remeid*; < OF. *remede*, F. *remède*, a remedy: see *remedy*.] Remedy; redress; help. [Old Eng. or Scotch.]

But what is thanne a *remede* unto this,
But that we shape us soone for to mete?
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1272.

If it is for ony heinous crime,
There 's nae *remeid* for thee.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 276).

The town's people were passing sorry for bereaving them of their arms by such an uncouth slight—but no *remead*. *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 230. (*Jamieson.*)

An' strive, wi' al' your wit an' lear,
To get *remead*.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

remediable (rē-mē'di-ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. *remediable*, F. *remédiable* = Sp. *remediable* = Pg. *remediavel* = It. *rimediabile*, < ML. **remediabilis*, capable of being remedied, < *remediare*, remedy: see *remedy*, *v.*] Capable of being remedied or cured.

Not *remediable* by courts of equity.
Bacon, Advice to the King.

remediableness (rē-mē'di-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being remediable. *Imp. Dict.*

remediably (rē-mē'di-ạ-bli), *adv.* In a remediable manner or condition; so as to be susceptible of remedy or cure. *Imp. Dict.*

remedial (rē-mē'di-ạl), *a.* [< L. *remedialis*, healing, remedial, < *remediare, remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal of an evil: as, to adopt *remedial* measures.

They shall have redress by audita querela, which is a writ of a most *remedial* nature.
Blackstone, Com., III. xxv.

But who can set limits to the *remedial* force of spirit?
Emerson, Nature, p. 85.

Remedial statutes. See *statute*.

remedially (rē-mē'di-ạl-i), *adv.* In a remedial manner. *Imp. Dict.*

remediate† (rē-mē'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *remediatus*, pp. of *remediari*, heal, cure: see *remedy*, *v.*] Remedial.

All you unpublish'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 17.

remediless (rem'ē-di-les), *a.* [< ME. *remedylesse*; < *remedy* + *-less*.] **1†.** Without a remedy; not possessing a remedy.

Thus welle y wote y am *remedylesse*,
For me no thyng may comforte nor amend.
MS. Cantab. Ff. i. 6, f. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Not admitting a remedy; incurable; desperate: as, a *remediless* disease.

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The other sought to stanch his *remediless* wounds.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

As if some divine commission from heav'n were descended to take into hearing and commiseration the long *remedilesse* afflictions of this kingdome.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Irreparable, as a loss or damage.

She hath time enough to bewail her own folly and *remediless* infelicity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 139.

This is the affliction of hell, unto whom it affordeth despair and *remediless* calamity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4†. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual; powerless. *Spenser.* =**Syn. 2** and **3.** Irremediable, irrecoverable, irretrievable, hopeless.

remedilessly (rem′ē-di-les-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that precludes a remedy.

He going away *remedilesly* chafing at his rebuke.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

remedilessness (rem′ē-di-les-nes), *n.* The state of being remediless, or of not admitting of a remedy; incurableness.

The *remedilessness* of this disease may be justly questioned. *Boyle*, Works, II. ii. 3.

remedy (rem′ē-di), *n.*; pl. *remedies* (-diz). [< ME. *remedie*, < OF. **remedie*, *remede*, F. *remède* = Pr. *remedi*, *remezi* = Sp. Pg. It. *remedio*, < L. *remedium*, a remedy, cure, < *re-*, again, + *mederi*, heal: see *medicine*. Cf. *remede*.] **1.** That which cures a disease; any medicine or application or process which promotes restoration to health or alleviates the effects of disease: with *for* before the name of a disease.

A cool well by, . . .
Growing a bath and healthful *remedy*
For men diseased. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cliv.

When he [a scorpion] is hurt with one Poison, he seeks his *Remedy* with another.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 165.

Colchicum with alkalis and other *remedies for* gout, such as a course of Friedrichshall or Carlsbad waters, will prove of great service. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 188.

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; relief; redress; reparation.

For in holi writt thou made rede,
"In helle is no *remedie*."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Things without all *remedy*
Should be without regard.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 11.

3. In *law*, the means given for obtaining through a court of justice any right or compensation or redress for a wrong.—**4.** In *coining*, a certain allowance at the mint for deviation from the standard weight and fineness of coins: same as *allowance*[1], 7.—**5†.** A course of action to bring about a certain result.

Ye! nere it [were it not] that I wiste a *remedye*
To come ageyn, right here I wolde dye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1623.

Provisional remedy. See *provisional.*—**The divine remedy.** See *divine.* =**Syn. 1** and **2.** Cure, restorative, specific, antidote, corrective.

remedy (rem′ē-di), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remedied*, ppr. *remedying*. [< late ME. *remedyen*, < OF. *remedier*, F. *remédier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remediar* = It. *rimediare*, < L. *remediare*, *remediari*, heal, cure, < *remedium*, a remedy: see *remedy*, *n.*] **1.** To cure; heal: as, to *remedy* a disease.—**2.** To repair or remove something evil from; restore to a natural or proper condition.

I desire your majesty to *remedy* the matter.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

3. To remove or counteract, as something evil; redress.

If you cannot even as you would *remedy* vices which use and custom have confirmed, yet for this cause you must not leave and forsake the common-wealth.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Whoso believes that spiritual destitution is to be *remedied* only by a national church may with some show of reason propose to deal with physical destitution by an analogous instrumentality.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 348.

remeed, remeid, *n.* See *remede.*

remelant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *remanent, remnant.*

remember (rē-mem′bèr), *v.* [< ME. *remembren*, < OF. *remembrer* (refl.), F. *remembrer* = Pr. *remembrar* = OSp. *remembrar* = Pg. *lembrar* = It. *rimembrare* (also in mod. form directly after L., F. *rémemorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rememorar* = It. *rimemorare*), < LL. *rememorari*, ML. also *rememorare*, recall to mind, remember, < L. *re-*, again, + *memorare*, bring to remembrance, mention, recount, < *memor*, remembering, mindful: see *memorate, memory.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring again to the memory; recall to mind; recollect.

Now calleth us to *remember* our sins past.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 36.

To *remember* is to perceive any thing with memory, or with a consciousness that it was known or perceived before.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iv. 20.

2. To bear or keep in mind; have in memory; be capable of recalling when required; preserve unforgotten: as, to *remember* one's lessons; to *remember* all the circumstances.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this distracted globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 95.

Remembering no more of that other day
Than the hot noon *remembereth* of the night,
Than summer thinketh of the winter white.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 427.

3. To be continually thoughtful of; have present to the attention; attend to; bear in mind: opposed to *forget.*

Remember whom thou hast aboard.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 20.

Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste.
Milton, P. L., viii. 327.

But still *remember*, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 103.

4†. To mention.

The selfe same sillable to be sometime long and sometime short for the eares better satisfaction, as hath bene before *remembred*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 89.

Now call we our high court of parliament. . . .
Our coronation done, we will accite,
As I before *remember'd*, all our state.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 142.

Pliny, Solinus, Ptolemy, and of late Leo the African, *remember* unto us a river in Æthiopia, famous by the name of Niger. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

5†. To put in mind; remind; reflexively, to remind one's self (to be reminded).

This Eneas is comen to Paradys
Out of the swolowe of helle: and thus in joye
Remembreth him of his estaat in Troye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1105.

I may not ease me hert as in this case,
That doth me harme whanne I *remembre me*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 583.

One only thing, as it comes into my mind, let me *remember* you of.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

I'll not *remember* you of my own lord.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 231.

She then *remembered* to his thought the place
Where he was going. *B. Jonson*, A Panegyre.

He tell ye, or at least *remember* ye, for most of ye know it already. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Conc.

6. To keep in mind with gratitude, favor, confidence, affection, respect, or any other feeling or emotion.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx. 8.

If thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of thine handmaid and *remember* me. 1 Sam. i. 11.

That they may have their wages duly paid 'em,
And something over to *remember* me by.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 151.

Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,
The power of beauty I *remember* yet.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 2.

7. To take notice of and give money or other present to: said of one who has done some actual or nominal service and expects a fee for it.

[Knocking within.] *Porter.* Anon, anon! I pray you *remember* the porter. [Opens the gate.]
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3. 23.

Remember your courtesy†, be covered; put on your hat: addressed to one who remained bareheaded after saluting, and intended to remind him that he had already made his salute.

I do beseech thee, *remember thy courtesy*; I beseech thee, apparel thy head. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 103.

Pray you *remember your courtesy*. . . . Nay, pray you be cover'd.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour (ed. Gifford), i. 1.

To be remembered†, to recall; recollect; have in remembrance. Compare def. 5.

To your extent I canne right wele agree;
Ther is a land I *am remembryd* wele,
Men call it Perse, a plenteous contre.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 619.

Now by my troth, if I *had been remember'd*,
I could have given my uncle's grace a flout.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4. 23.

She always wears a muff, if you *be remembered*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

To remember one to or **unto,** to recall one to the remembrance of; commend one to: used in complimentary messages: as, *remember me to* your family.

Remember me
In all humility *unto* his highness.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 160.

Remember me to my old Companions. *Remember me to* my Friends. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 27.

=**Syn. 1.** *Remember, Recollect.* *Remember* implies that a thing exists in the memory, not that it is actually present in the thoughts at the moment, but that it recurs without effort. *Recollect* means that a fact, forgotten or partially lost to memory, is after some effort recalled and present to the mind. *Remembrance* is the store-house, *recollection* the act of culling out this article and that from the repository. He *remembers* everything he hears, and can *recollect* any statement when called on. The words, however, are often confounded, and we say we cannot *remember* a thing when we mean we cannot *recollect* it. See *memory.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To hold something in remembrance; exercise the faculty of memory.

I *remember*
Of such a time: being my sworn servant,
The duke retain'd him his.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 190.

As I *remember*, there were certain low chairs, that looked like ebony, at Esher, and were old and pretty.
Gray, Letters, I. 217.

2†. To return to the memory; come to mind: used impersonally.

But, Lord Crist! whan that it *remembreth* me
Upon my yowthe and on my jolitee,
It tikleth me aboute myn herte roote.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 469.

remembrable (rē-mem′bèr-a-bl), *a.* [< *remember* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being remembered.

The earth
And common face of Nature spake to me
Remembrable things. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, i.

remembrably (rē-mem′bèr-a-bli), *adv.* In a remembrable manner; so as to be remembered.

My golden rule is to relate everything as briefly, as perspicuously, and as *remembrably* as possible.
Southey, 1805 (Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, II. 77). (*Davies.*)

rememberer (rē-mem′bèr-èr), *n.* One who remembers.

A brave master to servants, and a *rememberer* of the least good office: for his flock, he transplanted most of them into plentiful soils. *Sir H. Wotton.* (*Latham.*)

remembrance (rē-mem′brans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *remembraunce*: < ME. *remembrance*, *remembraunce*, < OF. *remembrance*, *remembraunce*, F. *remembrance* = Pr. *remembransa* = Sp. *remembranza* = Pg. *remembrança*, *lembrança* = It. *rimembranza*, < ML. as if **rememorantia*, < *rememorare*, remember: see *remember.*] **1.** The act of remembering; the keeping of a thing in mind or recalling it to mind; a revival in the mind or memory.

All knowledge is but *remembrance*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 2.

Remembrance is but the reviving of some past knowledge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. i. 9.

Remembrance and reflection, how allied;
What thin partitions sense from thought divide!
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 225.

2. The power or faculty of remembering; memory; also, the limit of time over which the memory extends.

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 204.

When the word perception is used properly and without any figure, it is never applied to things past. And thus it is distinguished from *remembrance*.
Reid, Intellectual Powers, i. 1.

3. The state of being remembered; the state of being held honorably in memory.

The righteous shall be in everlasting *remembrance*.
Ps. cxii. 6.

Grace and *remembrance* be to you both.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 76.

Oh! scenes in strong *remembrance* set!
Scenes never, never to return!
Burns, The Lament.

4. That which is remembered; a recollection.

How sharp the point of this *remembrance* is!
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 138.

The sweet *remembrance* of the just
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust.
Tate and Brady, Ps. cxii. 6.

5. That which serves to bring to or keep in mind.

I pray, Sir, be my continual *remembrance* to the Throne of grace.
W. Bradford, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, [p. 435.

(*a*) An account preserved; a memorandum or note to preserve or assist the memory; a record; mention.

Auferius, the welebelouyd kyng
That was of Ynd, and ther had his dwellyng
Till he was putte [from] his enheritaunce,
Wherof be fore was made *remembraunce*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2177.

Let the understanding reader take with him three or four short *remembrances*. . . . The memorandums I would commend to him are these.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, Ans. to Fifth Chapter, [§ 29.

(*b*) A monument; a memorial.

And it is of trouthe, as they saye there, and as it is assygned by token of a fayre stone layde for *remembraunce*, yt our blessyd Lady and seynt John Euangelyste stode not aboue vpon the hyghest pte of the Mounte of Caluery at the passyon of our Lord.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

If I neuer deserue anye better *remembraunce*, let mee . . . be epitaphed the Inuentor of the English Hexameter.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

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(c) A token by which one is kept in the memory; a keepsake.

I am glad I have found this napkin;
This was her first *remembrance* from the Moor.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 291.

I pray you accept
This small *remembrance* of a father's thanks
For so assur'd a benefit.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

6. The state of being mindful; thought; regard; consideration; notice of something absent.

In what place that euer I be in, the moste *remembraunce* that I shall haue shall be vpon yow, and on yowre nedes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 49.

We with wisest sorrow think on him,
Together with *remembrance* of ourselves.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 7.

The Puritans, to keep the *remembrance* of their unity one with another, and of their peaceful compact with the Indians, named their forest settlement Concord.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

7†. Admonition; reminder.

I do commit into your hand
The unstained sword that you have used to bear;
With this *remembrance*, that you use the same
With the like bold, just, and impartial spirit
As you have done 'gainst me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 115.

Clerks of the remembrance. See *remembrancer*, 2.—**To make remembrance†**, to bring to remembrance; recount; relate.=**Syn. 1, 2,** and **4.** *Recollection, Reminiscence*, etc. See *memory*.

remembrancer (rē-mem′brạn-sėr), *n.* [< *remembrance* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which reminds or revives the memory of anything.

Astronomy in all likelihood was knowne to Abraham, to whom the heauenly stars might be *Remembrancers* of that promise, so shall thy seed be. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 65.

Premature consolation is but the *remembrancer* of sorrow. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

All the young fellows crowd up to ask her to dance, and, taking from her waist a little mother-of-pearl *remembrancer*, she notes them down.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

2. An officer in the Exchequer of England, employed to record documents, make out processes, etc.; a recorder. These officers were formerly called *clerks of the remembrance*, and were three in number — the *king's remembrancer*, the *lord treasurer's remembrancer*, and the *remembrancer of first-fruits*. The *queen's remembrancer's department* now has a place in the central office of the Supreme Court. The name is also given to an officer of certain corporations: as, the *remembrancer* of the city of London.

These rents [ceremonial rents, as a horseshoe, etc.] are now received by the Queen's *Remembrancer* a few days before the beginning of Michaelmas term.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 8.

rememorance†, *n.* [ME. *rememoraunce*, a var., after ML. **rememorantia*, of *remembraunce*: see *remembrance*.] Remembrance.

Nowe menne it call, by all *rememoraunce*,
Constantyne noble, wher to dwell he did enclyne.
Hardyng's Chronicle, f. 50. (*Halliwell.*)

rememorate† (rē-mem′o-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *rememoratus*, pp. of *rememorari*, remember: see *remember*.] To remember; revive in the memory.

We shall ever find the like difficulties, whether we *rememorate* or learne anew.
L. Bryskett, Civil Life (1606), p. 128.

rememoration† (rē-mem-o-rā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rememoracioun*; < OF. *rememoration*, F. *remémoration*, < ML. *rememoratio(n-)*, < LL. *rememorari*, remember: see *remember*, *rememorate*.] Remembrance.

The story requires a particular *rememoration*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 256.

rememorative† (rē-mem′o-rā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *remémoratif* = Sp. Pg. *rememorativo*; as *rememorate* + *-ive*.] Recalling to mind; reminding.

For whi, withoute *rememoratiif* signes of a thing, or of thingis, the rememoracioun, or the remembraunce, of thilk thing or thingis muste needis be the febler.
Pecock, quoted in Waterland's Works, X. 254.

remenant†, *n.* An obsolete form of *remnant*.

remene[1]†, *v. t.* See *remean*.

remene[2]†, *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *remener* (= Pr. *ramenar* = It. *rimenare*), < *re-*, again, + *mener*, < ML. *minare*, conduct, lead, bring: see *mien*.] To bring back. *Vernon MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

remercie†, remercy† (rē-mėr′si), *v. t.* [< OF. F. *remercier* (= Pr. *remarciar*), thank, < *re-*, again, + *mercier*, thank, < *merci*, thanks: see *mercy*.] To thank.

She him *remercied* as the Patrone of her life.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 16.

remercies†, *n. pl.* [< *remercie*, *v.*] Thanks.

So mildely did he, beying the conqueroure, take the vnthankefulnesse of persones by hym conquered & subdued who did . . . not render thankes ne saie *remercies* for that thei had been let bothe safe and sounde.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, ii. Philippos, § 7.

remercy†, *v. t.* See *remercie*.

remerge (rē-mėrj′), *v. i.* [< L. *remergere*, dip in or immerse again, < *re-*, again, + *mergere*, dip: see *merge*.] To merge again.

That each, who seems a separate whole,
Should move his rounds, and, fusing all
The skirts of self again, should fall
Remerging in the general Soul,
Is faith as vague as all unsweet.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlvii.

remevet†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *remove*.

remewt, remuet†, *v. t.* [ME. *remewen*, *remuen*, < OF. *remuer*, F. *remuer*, move, stir, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *remudar* = It. *rimutare*, change, alter, transform, < ML. *remutare*, change, < L. *re-*, again, + *mutare*, change: see *mew*[3] and *mue*. The sense in ME. and OF. is appar. due in part to confusion with *remove* (ME. *remeven*, etc.).] To remove.

The hors of bras, that may nat be *remewed*,
It stant as it were to the ground yglewed.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 173.

Sette eke noon almondes but greet and newe,
And hem is best in Feveryere *remewe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

remex (rē′meks), *n.*; pl. *remiges* (rem′i-jēz). [NL., < L. *remex* (*remig-*), a rower, oarsman, < *remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move.] In *ornith.*, one of the flight-feathers; one of the large stiff quill-feathers of a bird's wing which form most of its spread and correspond to the rectrices or rudder-feathers of the tail. They are distinguished from ordinary contour-feathers by never having aftershafts, and by being almost entirely of pennaceous structure. They are divided into three series, the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertiaries or tertials, according to their seat upon the pinion, the forearm, or the upper arm. See diagram under *bird*[1].

remiform (rem′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *remus*, an oar, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like an oar.

remigable (rem′i-gạ-bl), *a.* [< L. *remigare*, row (< *remus*, an oar, + *agere*, move), + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed upon; fit to float an oared boat.

Where steril *remigable* marshes now
Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xxiv. (*Davies.*)

remiges, *n.* Plural of *remex*.

Remigia (rē-mij′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < L. *remigium*, a rowing: see *remex*.] A genus of noctuid moths, typical of the family *Remigiidæ*, distinguished by the vertical, moderately long palpi with the third joint lanceolate. The genus is wide-spread, and comprises about 20 species, more common in tropical America than elsewhere.

remigial (rē-mij′i-ạl), *a.* [< NL. *remex* (*remig-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a remex or remiges.

In this the *remigial* streamers do not lose their barbs.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., X. 712.

Remigiidæ (rem-i-jī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1852), < *Remigia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Remigia*, with stout bodies, and in the male sex with very hairy legs, the hind pair woolly and the tarsi densely tufted. It is a widely distributed family, comprising 7 genera. Usually written *Remigidæ*, and, as a subfamily, *Remiginæ*.

remigrate (rem′i-grāt or rē-mī′grāt), *v. i.* [< L. *remigratus*, pp. of *remigrare*, go back, return, < *re-*, back, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate again; remove to a former place or state; return.

When the salt of tartar from which it is distilled hath retained ortleprived it of the sulphurous parts of the spirit of wine, the rest, which is incomparably the greater part of the liquor, will *remigrate* into phlegm.
Boyle, Works, I. 499.

remigration (rem-i-grā′shọn or rē-mī-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *remigrate* + *-ion*.] Repeated migration; removal back; a migration to a place formerly occupied.

The Scots, transplanted hither, became acquainted with our customs, which, by occasional *remigrations*, became diffused in Scotland. *Hale.*

Remijia (rē-mij′i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1829), named from a surgeon, *Remijo*, who used its bark instead of cinchona.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs of the order *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchoneæ*, and subtribe *Eucinchoneæ*. It is characterized by a woolly and salver-shaped corolla with five valvate lobes and a smooth and enlarged throat, and by a septicidal two-celled and somewhat ovoid capsule, with numerous peltate seeds and subcordate seed-leaves. The 13 species are all natives of tropical America. They are shrubs or small and slender trees, with weak and almost unbranched stem, bearing opposite or whorled revolute leaves, sometimes large, thick, and coriaceous, often with very large lanceolate stipules. The flowers are rather small, white or rose-colored, and fragrant, clustered in axillary and prolonged racemes. Several species are still in medicinal use. See *cuprea-bark*, *cupreine*, and *cinchonamine*.

remind (rē-mīnd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mind*[1]; appar. suggested by *remember*.] To put in mind; bring to the remembrance of; recall or bring to the notice of: as, to *remind* a person of his promise.

Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove
Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and love.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 30.

I have often to go through a distinct process of thought to *remind* myself that I am in New England, and not in Middle England still.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

reminder (rē-mīn′dėr), *n.* [< *remind* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which reminds; anything which serves to awaken remembrance.

remindful (rē-mīnd′fụl), *a.* [< *remind* + *-ful*.] **1.** Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind. *Southey.*

The slanting light touched the crests of the clods in a newly ploughed field to her left with a vivid effect, *remindful* of the light-capped wavelets on an eventful bay.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 212.

2. Remembering.

Meanwhile, *remindful* of the convent bars,
Bianca did not watch these signs in vain.
Hood, Bianca's Dream, st. 32.

remingtonite (rem′ing-tọn-īt), *n.* [Named after Mr. Edward *Remington*, at one time superintendent of the mine where it was found.] A little-known mineral occurring as a thin rose-colored coating in serpentine in Maryland. It is essentially a hydrated carbonate of cobalt.

Remington rifle. See *rifle*[2].

reminiscence (rem-i-nis′ẹns), *n.* [< OF. *reminiscence*, F. *réminiscence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reminiscencia* = It. *reminiscenza*, *reminiscenzia*, < LL. *reminiscentiæ*, pl., remembrances, < L. *reminiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*.] **1.** The act or power of recollecting; recollection; the voluntary exertion of the reproductive faculty of the understanding; the recalling of the past to mind.

I cast about for all circumstances that may revive my memory or *reminiscence*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind. (*Latham.*)

The reproductive faculty is governed by the laws which regulate the succession of our thoughts — the laws, as they are called, of mental association. If these laws are allowed to operate without the intervention of the will, this faculty may be called suggestion or spontaneous suggestion. Whereas, if applied under the influence of the will, it will properly obtain the name of *reminiscence* or recollection. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xx.

2. That which is recollected or recalled to mind; a relation of what is recollected; a narration of past incidents, events, and characteristics within one's personal knowledge: as, the *reminiscences* of a quinquagenarian.

I will here mention what is the most important of all my *reminiscences*, viz. that in my childhood my mother was to me everything.
H. C. Robinson, Diary, Reminiscences and Correspondence, I.

3. In *music*, a composition which is not intended to be original in its fundamental idea, but only in its manner of treatment.=**Syn. 1.** *Recollection, Remembrance*, etc. See *memory*.

reminiscency† (rem-i-nis′ẹn-si), *n.* [As *reminiscence* (see *-cy*).] Reminiscence.

Reminiscency, when she [the soul] searches out something that she has let slip out of her memory.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 5.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis′ẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *reminiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reminisci*, remember, < *re-*, again, + *min-*, base of *me-min-isse*, remember, think over, akin to *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*[1], *mind*[1], etc. *Reminiscent* is not connected with *remember*.] **I.** *a.* Having the faculty of memory; calling to mind; remembering; also, inclined to recall the past; habitually dwelling on the past.

Some other state of which we have been previously conscious, and are now *reminiscent*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

During the earlier stages of human evolution, then, imagination, being almost exclusively *reminiscent*, is almost incapable of evolving new ideas.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 492.

II. *n.* One who calls to mind and records past events.

reminiscential (rem′i-ni-sen′shạl), *a.* [< *reminiscent* + *-ial*.] Of or pertaining to reminiscence or recollection.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but *reminiscential* evocation, and new impressions but the colouring of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. i.

At the sound of the name, no *reminiscential* atoms . . . stirred and marshalled themselves in my brain.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 90.

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reminiscentially (rem′i-ni-sen′shal-i), *adv.* In a reminiscential manner; by way of calling to mind.

Reminiscere Sunday. [So called because the Sarum introit, taken from Ps. xxv. 6, begins with the word *reminiscere* (L. *reminiscere*, impv. of *reminisci*, remember: see *reminiscent*).] The second Sunday in Lent. Also *Reminiscere*.

reminiscion†, *n.* [Irreg. < *reminisc*(*ent*) + *-ion*.] Remembrance; reminiscence.

> Stir my thoughts
> With *reminiscion* of the spirit's promise.
> *Chapman*, Bussy D'Ambois, v. 1.

reminiscitory (rem-i-nis′i-tō-ri), *a.* [< *reminisc*(*ent*) + *-it-ory*.] Remembering, or having to do with the memory; reminiscential. [Rare.]

> I still bore a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson, which I was fully resolved to wreak.
> *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxxiii.

remiped (rem′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *remipes*, oar-footed, < L. *remus*, an oar, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having oar-shaped feet, or feet that are used as oars; oar-footed.

II. *n.* A remiped animal, as a crustacean or an insect.

Remipes (rem′i-pēz), *n.* [NL.: see *remiped*.] 1. In *Crustacea*, a genus of crabs of the family *Hippidæ*. *R. testudinarius* is an Australian species.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. (*b*) A genus of hemipterous insects.

remise (rē-mīz′), *n.* [< OF. *remise*, delivery, release, restoration, reference, remitting, etc., F. *remise*, a delivery, release, allowance, delay, livery (*voiture de remise*, a livery-carriage); cf. LL. *remissa*, pardon, remission; < L. *remissa*, fem. of *remissus* (> F. *remis*), pp. of *remittere* (> F. *remettre*), remit, release: see *remit*.] 1. In *law*, a granting back; a surrender; release, as of a claim.—2. A livery-carriage: so called (for French *voiture de remise*) as kept in a carriage-house, and distinguished from a fiacre or hackney-coach, which is found on a stand in the public street.

> This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the Fiacres or Hackneys, and all the *Remises*, have one large Glass before.
> *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 142.

3. In *fencing*, a second thrust which hits the mark after the first thrust has missed, made while the fencer is extended in the lunge. In modern fencing for points the remise is discouraged, being often ignored by judges as a count, because greater elegance and fairness are obtained if the fencer returns to his guard when his first thrust has not reached, and parries the return blow of his opponent.

remise (rē-mīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remised*, ppr. *remising*. [< *remise*, *n.*] 1†. To send back; remit.

> Yet think not that this Too-too-Much *remises*
> Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. To give or grant back; release a claim to; resign or surrender by deed.

> The words generally used therein [that is, in releases] are *remised*, released, and for ever quit-claimed.
> *Blackstone*, Com., II. xx.

remiss (rē-mis′), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *remis*, F. *remis* = Sp. *remiso* = Pg. *remisso* = It. *rimesso*, < L. *remissus*, slack, remiss, pp. of *remittere*, remit, slacken, etc.: see *remit*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not energetic or diligent in performance; careless in performing duty or business; not complying with engagements at all, or not in due time; negligent; dilatory; slack.

> The prince must think me tardy and *remiss*.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 4. 143.

> It often happens that they who are most secure of truth on their side are most apt to be *remiss* and careless, and to comfort themselves with some good old sayings, as God will provide, and Truth will prevail.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

> Bashfulness, melancholy, timorousness, cause many of us to be too backward and *remiss*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

2. Wanting earnestness or activity; slow; relaxed; languid.

> The water deserts the corpuscles, unless it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiss*.
> *Woodward*.

=**Syn.** 1. *Neglectful*, etc. (see *negligent*), careless, thoughtless, inattentive, slothful, backward, behindhand.

II.† *n.* An act of negligence.

> Such manner of men as, by negligence of Magistrates and *remisses* of lawes, euery countrie breedeth great store of.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 55.

remissailes†, *n. pl.* [ME. *remyssailes*, < OF. **remissailes*, < *remis*, pp. of *remettre*, cast aside: see *remiss*, *remit*.] Leavings; scraps; pieces of refuse.

> Laade not thy trenchour with many *remyssailes*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

remissful (rē-mis′fúl), *a.* [< *remiss* + *-ful*.] Ready to grant remission or pardon; forgiving; gracious. [Rare.]

> As though the Heavens, in their *remissful* doom,
> Took those best-lov'd from worser days to come.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 11.

remissibility (rē-mis-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *remissible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Capability of being remitted or abated; the character of being remissible.

> This is a greater testimony of the certainty of the *remissibility* of our greatest sins.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 5.

> The eleventh and last of all the properties that seem to be requisite in a lot of punishment is that of *remissibility*.
> *Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xv. 25.

remissible (rē-mis′i-bl), *a.* [< OF. *remissible*, F. *rémissible* = Sp. *remisible* = Pg. *remissivel* = It. *remissibile*, < LL. *remissibilis*, pardonable, easy, light, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit, pardon: see *remit*, *remiss*.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

> They [papists] allow them [certain sins] to be such as deserve punishment, although such as are easily pardonable: *remissible*, of course, or expiable by an easy penitence.
> *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 9.

remissio injuriæ (rē-mis′i-ō in-jö′ri-ē), [L.: *remissio*, remission; *injuriæ*, gen. of *injuria*, injury: see *injury*.] In *Scots law*, in an action of divorce for adultery, a plea implying that the pursuer has already forgiven the offense; condonation.

remission (rē-mish′on), *n.* [< ME. *remission*, *remissioun*, < OF. *remission*, F. *rémission* = Pr. *remissio* = Sp. *remision* = Pg. *remissão* = It. *remissione*, *rimissione*, < L. *remissio*(*n-*), a sending back, relaxation, < *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, send back, remit: see *remit*.] The act of remitting. (*a*†) The act of sending back.

> The fate of her [Lot's wife] . . . gave rise to the poets' fiction of the loss of Eurydice and her *remission* into hell, for her husband's turning to look upon her.
> *Stackhouse*, Hist. Bible, iii. 1. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) The act of sending to a distant place, as money; remittance.

> The *remission* of a million every year to England.
> *Swift*, To the Abp. of Dublin, Concerning the Weavers.

(*c*) Abatement; a temporary subsidence, as of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from *intermission*, in which the disease leaves the patient entirely for a time.

> Remittent [fever] has a morning *remission*; yellow fever has not.
> *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1335.

(*d*) Diminution or cessation of intensity; abatement; relaxation; moderation: as, the *remission* of extreme rigor; the *remission* of close study or of labor.

> As too much bending breaketh the bowe, so too much *remission* spoyleth the minde.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 112.

> Darkness fell
> Without *remission* of the blast or shower.
> *Wordsworth*.

(*e*) Discharge or relinquishment, as of a debt, claim, or right; a giving up: as, the *remission* of a tax or duty.

> Another ground of the bishop's fears is the *remission* of the first fruits and tenths.
> *Swift*.

(*f*) The act of forgiving; forgiveness; pardon; the giving up of the punishment due to a crime.

> Neuerthelesse, to them that with deuocion beholde it afer is graunted clene *remyssyon*.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 30.

> My penance is to call Lucetta back,
> And ask *remission* for my folly past.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2. 65.

> All wickedness is weakness; that plea therefore
> With God or man will gain thee no *remission*.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 835.

Intension and remission of forms†. See *intension*.—**Remission of sins**, in *Scrip.*, deliverance from the guilt and penalty of sin. The same word (ἄφεσις) is in the authorized version translated *remission* (Mat. xxvi. 28, etc.), *forgiveness* (Col. i. 14), and *deliverance* (Luke iv. 18).—**Remission Thursday.** Same as *Maundy Thursday* (which see, under *maundy*).=**Syn.** (*f*) *Absolution*, etc. See *pardon*.

remissive (rē-mis′iv), *a.* [= Sp. *remisivo*, < L. *remissivus*, relaxing, laxative: see *remiss*.] 1. Slackening; relaxing; causing abatement.

> Who bore by turns great Ajax' seven-fold shield;
> Whene'er he breathed *remissive* of his might,
> Tired with the incessant slaughters of the fight.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 887.

2. Remitting; forgiving; pardoning.

> O Lord, of thy abounding love
> To my offence *remissive* be.
> *Wither*, tr. of the Psalms, p. 96. (*Latham.*)

remissly (rē-mis′li), *adv.* In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly; without close attention; slowly; slackly; not vigorously; languidly; without ardor.

remissness (rē-mis′nes), *n.* The state or character of being remiss; slackness; carelessness; negligence; lack of ardor or vigor; lack of attention to any business, duty, or engagement in the proper time or with the requisite industry.

> The extraordinary *remissenesse* of discipline had (til his coming) much detracted from the reputation of that Colledg.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, May 10, 1637.

=**Syn.** *Oversight*, etc. See *negligence*.

remissory (rē-mis′ō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *remisorio*, < ML. **remissorius*, remissory, < L. *remittere*, pp. *remissus*, remit: see *remiss*, *remit*.] Pertaining to remission; serving or tending to remit; obtaining remission.

> They would have us saved by a daily oblation propitiatory, by a sacrifice expiatory or *remissory*.
> *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

remit (rē-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remitted*, ppr. *remitting*. [Early mod. E. also *remytte*; < ME. *remitten*, < OF. *remettre*, *remetre*, also *remittre*, F. *remettre* = Pr. *remetre* = Sp. *remitir* = Pg. *remittir* = It. *rimettere*, < L. *remittere*, send back, abate, remit (LL. pardon), < *re-*, back, + *mittere*, send: see *missile*, *mission*. Cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, *permit*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To send back.

> And, reverent maister, *remitte* me summe letter by the bringer her of.
> *Paston Letters*, II. 67.

> Whether earth 's an animal, and air
> Imbibes, her lungs with coolness to repair,
> And what she sucks, *remits*, she still requires
> Inlets for air, and outlets for her fires.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

2. To transmit or send, as money, bills, or other things in payment for goods received.

> I have received that money which was *remitted* here in order to release me from captivity.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxvi.

> He promised to *remit* me what he owed me out of the first money he should receive, but I never heard of him after.
> *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 58.

3. To restore; replace.

> In this case the law *remits* him to his ancient and more certain right.
> *Blackstone*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. To transfer. [Rare.]

> He that vsed to teache did not commonlie vse to beate, but *remitted* that ouer to an other mans charge.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.

5. In *law*, to transfer (a cause) from one tribunal or judge to another, particularly from an appellate court to the court of original jurisdiction. See *remit*, *n.*—6. To refer.

> Whecbe mater I *remytte* ondly to youre ryght wyse discrecion.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 321.

> In the sixth Year of his Reign, a Controversy arising between the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, they appealed to Rome, and the Pope *remitted* it to the King and Bishops of England.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

> How I have
> Studied your fair opinion, I *remit*
> To time.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

> The arbiter, an officer to whom the prætor is supposed to have *remitted* questions of fact as to a jury.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 812.

7. To give or deliver up; surrender; resign.

> *Prin.* Will you have me, or your pearl again?
> *Biron.* Neither of either; I *remit* both twain.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 459.

> The Egyptian crown I to your hands *remit*.
> *Dryden*, Tyrannic Love, iii. 1.

8. To slacken; relax the tension of; hence, figuratively, to diminish in intensity; make less intense or violent; abate.

> Those other motives which gave the animadversions no leave to *remit* a continuall vehemence throughout the book.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

> As when a bow is successively intended and *remitted*.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 222.

> In a short time we *remit* our fervour, and endeavour to find some mitigation of our duty, and some more easy means of obtaining the same end.
> *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 65.

9. To refrain from exacting; give up, in whole or in part: as, to *remit* punishment.

> Thy slanders I forgive; and therewithal
> *Remit* thy other forfeits. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 526.

> *Remit* awhile the harsh command,
> And hear me, or my heart will break.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 243.

10. To pardon; forgive.

> Whose soever sins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them.
> John xx. 23.

> 'Tis the law
> That, if the party who complains *remit*
> The offender, he is freed: is 't not so, lords?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, v. 1.

> *Remit*
> What's past, and I will meet your best affection.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 1.

11†. To omit; cease doing. [Rare.]

> I have *remitted* my verses all this while; I think I have forgot them.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

=**Syn.** 2. To forward.—9. To release, relinquish.

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II. *intrans.* 1. To slacken; become less intense or rigorous.

When our passions *remit*, the vehemence of our speech *remits* too. *W. Broome*, Notes on the Odyssey. (*Johnson.*)

How often have I blest the coming day,
When toil *remitting* lent its turn to play.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 16.

She [Sorrow] takes, when harsher moods *remit*,
What slender shade of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlviii.

2. To abate by growing less earnest, eager, or active.

By degrees they *remitted* of their industry, loathed their business, and gave way to their pleasures. *South.*

3. In *med.*, to abate in violence for a time without intermission: as, a fever *remits* at a certain hour every day.—4. In *com.*, to transmit money, etc.

They obliged themselves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum. *Addison.*

Remitting bilious fever, remitting icteric fever. See *fever*[1].

remit (rē-mit'), *n.* [< *remit*, *v.*] 1. In *Scots law*, a remission; a sending back. In judicial procedure, applied to an interlocutor or judgment transferring a cause either totally or partially, or for some specific purpose, from one tribunal or judge to another, or to a judicial nominee, for the execution of the purposes of the remit.

2. A formal communication from a body having higher jurisdiction, to one subordinate to it.

remitment (rē-mit'ment), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ment*. Cf. It. *rimettimento*.] The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission; remittance; forgiveness; pardon.

Yet all law, and God's law especially, grants every where to error easy *remitments*, even where the utmost penalty exacted were no undoing. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

remittable (rē-mit'a-bl), *a.* [< *remit* + *-able*.] Same as *remissible*. *Cotgrave.*

remittal (rē-mit'al), *n.* [< *remit* + *-al*.] 1. A remitting; a giving up; surrender.—2. The act of sending, as money; remittance.

I received letters from some bishops of Ireland, to solicit the Earl of Wharton about the *remittal* of the first-fruits and tenths to the clergy there.
Swift, Change in the Ministry.

remittance (rē-mit'ans), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ance*.] 1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, to another place.—2. A sum, bills, etc., remitted in payment.

remittancer (rē-mit'an-sėr), *n.* [< *remittance* + *-er*[1].] One who sends a remittance.

Your memorialist was stopped and arrested at Bayonne, by order from his *remittancers* at Madrid.
Cumberland, Memoirs, II. 170. (*Latham.*)

remittee (rē-mit-ē'), *n.* [< *remit* + *-ee*[1].] A person to whom a remittance is sent.

remittent (rē-mit'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rémittant* = Sp. *remitente* = Pg. *remittente* = It. *rimettente*, < L. *remitten(t-)s*, ppr. of *remittere*, remit, abate: see *remit*.] **I.** *a.* Temporarily abating; having remissions from time to time: noting diseases the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but never entirely disappear as in intermittent diseases.—**Biliary, epidemic, infantile, marsh remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Remittent bilious fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Yellow remittent fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* Same as *remittent fever* (which see, under *fever*[1]).

remitter[1] (rē-mit'ėr), *n.* [< *remit* + *-er*[1].] One who remits. (*a*) One who makes remittance for payment. (*b*) One who pardons.

Not properly pardoners, forgivers, or *remitters* of sin, as though the sentence in heaven depended upon the sentence in earth. *Fulke*, Against Allen, p. 143. (*Latham.*)

remitter[2] (rē-mit'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *remitter*, *remettre*, inf. used as a noun: see *remit*, *v.*] In *law*, the sending or setting back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of a more ancient and certain right to a person who has right to lands, but is out of possession, and has afterward the freehold cast upon him by some subsequent defective title, by operation of law, by virtue of which he enters, the law in such case reinstating him as if possessing under his original title, free of encumbrances suffered by the possessor meanwhile.

In Hillary term I went.
You said, if I returned next 'size in Lent,
I should be in *remitter* of your grace.
Donne, Satires, ii.

remittor (rē-mit'or), *n.* [< *remit* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, same as *remitter*[2].

remnant (rem'nant), *a.* and *n.* [Contr. from *remenant*, *remanent*, < ME. *remenant*, *remenaunt*, < OF. *remenant*, *remenaunt*, remainder: see *remanent*.] **I.**† *a.* Remaining; yet left.

But when he once had entred Paradise,
The *remnant* world he iustly did despise.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

And quiet dedicate her *remnant* Life
To the just Duties of a humble Wife.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

II. *n.* 1. That which is left or remains; the remainder; the rest.

The *remenant* were anhanged, moore and lesse,
That were consentant of this cursednesse.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 275.

The *remnant* that are left of the captivity there in the province are in great affliction and reproach. Neh. i. 3.

Westward the wanton Zephyr wings his flight,
Pleas'd with the *remnants* of departing light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 78.

2. Specifically, that which remains after the last cutting of a web of cloth, bolt of ribbon, or the like.

Away, thou rag, thou quantity, thou *remnant!*
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 112.

It is a garment made of *remnants*, a life ravelled out into ends, a line discontinued. *Donne*, Letters, iv.

I am old and good for nothing; but, as the store-keepers say of their *remnants* of cloth, I am but a fag end, and you may have me for what you please to give.
The Century, XXXV. 742.

=**Syn.** *Residue*, etc. See *remainder*.

Remoboth, Remboth (rem'ō-both, rem'both), *n.* [Appar. Egypt.] In the *early church*, a class of monks who lived chiefly in cities in companies of two or three, without an abbot, and were accused of leading worldly and disorderly lives. Also called *Sarabaitæ*.

remodel (rē-mod'el), *v. t.* [< F. *remodeler*, remodel; as *re-* + *model*, *v.*] To model, shape, or fashion anew; reconstruct.

remodification (rē-mod'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *remodify* + *-ation*, after *modification*.] The act of modifying again; a repeated modification or change. *Imp. Dict.*

remodify (rē-mod'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *modify*.] To modify again; shape anew; reform. *Imp. Dict.*

remold, remould (rē-mōld'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *mold*[4].] To mold or shape anew. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 578.

remoleculization (rē-mol-e-kū-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *molecule* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] A rearrangement among the molecules of a body, leading to the formation of new compounds.

The purpose of this [book] . . . is to suggest a theory of the manner in which the germs act in producing disease. It is that, through the power which the bacteria possess in the *remoleculization* of matter, they cause the formation and diffusion through the system of organic alkalies having poisonous qualities comparable with those of strychnine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 134.

remollient (rē-mol'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *remollien(t-)s*, ppr. of *remollire*, make soft again, soften: see *re-* and *mollify*.] Mollifying; softening. [Rare.]

remolten (rē-mōl'tn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *remelt*.] Melted again.

It were good, therefore, to try whether glass *remoulten* do leesse any weight. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 799.

remonetization (rē-mon'e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *rémonétisation*; as *remonetize* + *-ation*.] The act of remonetizing.

remonetize (rē-mon'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remonetized*, ppr. *remonetizing*. [< F. *rémonétiser*; as *re-* + *monetize*.] To restore to circulation in the shape of money; make again a legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin. Also spelled *remonetise*.

remonstrable† (rē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [< *remonstra(te)* + *-able*.] Capable of demonstration.

Was it such a sin for Adam to eat a forbidden apple? Yes; the greatness is *remonstrable* in the event.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 356.

remonstrance (rē-mon'strans), *n.* [< OF. *remonstrance*, F. *rémontrance* = It. *rimostranza*, < ML. *remonstrantia*, < *remonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, remonstrate: see *remonstrant*.] 1†. The act of remonstrating; demonstration; manifestation; show; exhibit; statement; representation.

Make rash *remonstrance* of my hidden power.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 397.

The committee . . . concluded upon "a new general *remonstrance* to be made of the state of the kingdom."
Clarendon, Civil Wars, I. 157.

'Tis strange,
Having seven years expected, and so much
Remonstrance of her husband's loss at sea,
She should continue thus. *Shirley*, Hyde Park, i. 1.

2. The act of remonstrating; expostulation; strong representation of reasons, or statement of facts and reasons, against something complained of or opposed; hence, a paper containing such a representation or statement.

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonstrance*, in which they set forth that, their father having refused to take in the Spectator . . . *Addison.*

The English clergy, . . . when they have discharged the formal and exacted duties of religion, are not very forward, by gratuitous inspection and *remonstrance*, to keep alive and diffuse a due sense of religion in their parishioners. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, same as *monstrance*.—4. [*cap.*] In *eccles. hist.*, a document consisting of five articles expressing the points of divergence of the Dutch Arminians (Remonstrants) from strict Calvinism, presented to the states of Holland and West Friesland in 1610.—**The Grand Remonstrance**, in *Eng. hist.*, a remonstrance presented to King Charles I., after adoption by the House of Commons, in 1641. It recited the recent abuses in the government, and outlined various reforms.=**Syn. 2.** Protest. See *censure*, *v.*

remonstrant (rē-mon'strant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *remontrant* = It. *rimostrante*, < ML. *remonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *remonstrare*, exhibit, remonstrate: see *remonstrate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Expostulatory; urging strong reasons against an act; inclined or tending to remonstrate.

"There are very valuable books about antiquities. . . . Why should Mr. Casaubon's not be valuable? . . ." said Dorothea, with more *remonstrant* energy.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

2. Belonging or pertaining to the Arminian party called Remonstrants.

II. *n.* 1. One who remonstrates.

The defence of the *remonstrant*, as far as we are informed of it, is that he ought not to be removed because he has violated no law of Massachusetts.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 159.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the Arminians, who formulated their creed (A. D. 1610) in five articles entitled the *Remonstrance*.

They have projected to reconcile the papists and the Lutherans and the Calvinists, the *remonstrants* and contra-remonstrants. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 54.

remonstrantly (rē-mon'strant-li), *adv.* In a remonstrant manner; remonstratively; as or by remonstrance.

"Mother," said Deronda, *remonstrantly*, "don't let us think of it in that way."
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, liii.

remonstrate (rē-mon'strāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *remonstrated*, ppr. *remonstrating*. [< ML. *remonstratus*, pp. of *remonstrare* (> It. *rimostrare* = F. *remontrer*), exhibit, represent, demonstrate, < L. *re-*, again, + *monstrare*, show, exhibit: see *monstration*, *monster*, *v.*, and cf. *demonstrate*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To exhibit; demonstrate; prove.

It [the death of Lady Carbery] was not . . . of so much trouble as two fits of a common ague; so careful was God to *remonstrate* to all that stood in that sad attendance that this soul was dear to him.
Jer. Taylor, Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery.

2. To exhibit or present strong reasons against an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; expostulate: as, to *remonstrate* with a person on his conduct; conscience *remonstrates* against a profligate life.

Corporal Trim by being in the service had learned to obey, and not to *remonstrate*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 15.

=**Syn. 2.** *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*), object, protest, reason, complain.

II.† *trans.* 1. To show by a strong representation of reasons; set forth forcibly; show clearly.

I consider that in two very great instances it was *remonstrated* that Christianity was the greatest prosecution of natural justice and equality in the whole world.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 15.

De L'Isle, alarmed at the cruel purport of this unexpected visit, *remonstrated* to his brother officer the undesigning and good-natured warmth of his friend.
Hist. Duelling (1770), p. 145.

2. To show or point out again.

I will *remonstrate* to you the third door. *B. Jonson.*

remonstration (rē-mon-strā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *remonstratio(n-)*, < *remonstrare*, exhibit: see *remonstrate*.] The act of remonstrating; a remonstrance.

He went many times over the case of his wife, the judgment of the doctor, his own repeated *remonstration*.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 243.

remonstrative (rē-mon'stra-tiv), *a.* [< *remonstrate* + *-ive*.] Of, belonging to, or characterized by remonstrance; expostulatory; remonstrant. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstratively (rē-mon'stra-tiv-li), *adv.* In a remonstrative manner; remonstrantly. *Imp. Dict.*

remonstrator (rē-mon'strā-tor), *n.* [< *remonstrate* + *-or*[1].] One who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

And orders were sent down for clapping up three of the chief *remonstrators*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1660.

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remonstratory (rē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *remonstrate* + *-ory*.] Expostulatory; remonstrative. [Rare.]

"Come, come, Sikes," said the Jew, appealing to him in a *remonstratory* tone. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

remontant (rē-mon'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *remontant*, ppr. of *remonter*, remount: see *remount*.] **I.** *a.* In *hort.*, blooming a second time late in the season: noting a class of roses.

The Baronne Prévost, which is now the oldest type among hybrid *remontant* roses. *The Century*, XXVI. 350.

II. *n.* In *hort.*, a hybrid perpetual rose which blooms twice in a season.

Beautiful white roses, whose places have not been filled by any of the usurping *remontants*.
The Century, XXVI. 350.

remontoir (re-mon-twor'), *n.* [< F. *remontoir*, < *remonter*, wind up: see *remount*.] In *horol.*, a kind of escapement in which a uniform impulse is given to the pendulum or balance by a special contrivance upon which the train of wheel-work acts, instead of communicating directly with the pendulum or balance.

remora (rem'ō-rä), *n.* [= F. *rémora*, *rémore* = Sp. *rémora* = Pg. It. *remora*, < L. *remora*, a delay, hindrance, also the fish *echeneis*, the sucking-fish (cf. *remorari*, stay, delay), < *re-*, back, + *mora*, delay, the fish *echeneis* (see *Echeneis*).] **1†.** Delay; obstacle; hindrance.

A gentle answer is an excellent *remora* to the progresses of anger, whether in thyself or others.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 214.

We had his promise to stay for us, but the *remora's* and disappointments we met with in the Road had put us backward in our Journey.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 46.

2. (*a*) The sucking-fish, *Echeneis remora*, or any fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, having on the top of the head a flattened oval adhesive surface by means of which it can attach itself firmly to various objects, as another fish, a ship's bottom, etc., but whether for protection or conveyance, or both, has not been satisfactorily ascertained. It was formerly believed to have the power of delaying or stopping ships. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Gill, 1862).] A genus of such fishes, based on the species above-named.

All sodainely there clove unto her keele
A little fish, that men call *Remora*,
Which stopt her course.
Spenser, Worlds Vanitie, l. 108.

I am seized on here
By a land *remora*; I cannot stir,
Nor move, but as he pleases.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3. In *med.*, a stoppage or stagnation, as of the blood.—**4.** In *surg.*, an instrument to retain parts in place: not now in use.—**5.** In *her.*, a serpent: rare, confined to certain modern blazons.

remorate† (rem'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *remoratus*, pp. of *remorari*, stay, linger, delay, hinder, defer, < *re-*, back, + *morari*, delay. Cf. *remora*.] To hinder; delay. *Imp. Dict.*

remorce†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *remorse*.

remord† (rē-môrd'), *v.* [< ME. *remorden*, < OF. *remordre*, F. *remordre* = Pr. *remordre* = Cat. *remordir* = Sp. Pg. *remorder* = It. *rimordere*, < L. *remordere*, vex, disturb, lit. 'bite again,' < *re-*, again, + *mordere*, bite: see *mordant*. Cf. *remorse*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with remorse; touch with compassion.

Ye shul dullen of the rudenesse
Of us sely Trojans, but if routhe
Remorde yow, or vertu of youre trouthe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1491.

2. To afflict.

God . . . *remordith* som folk by adversite.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. 6.

3. To rebuke.

Noght euere-ilke man that cales the lorde,
Or mercy askes, sal hafe thi blise,
His conscience bot he *remorde*,
And wirke thi wil, & mende his lyfe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 108.

Rebukynge and *remordyng*,
And nothynge accordynge.
Skelton, Against the Scots.

II. *intrans.* To feel remorse.

His conscience *remording* agayne the destruction of so noble a prince. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 5.

remordency† (rē-môr'den-si), *n.* [< **remorden(t)* (< L. *remorden(t-)s*, ppr. of *remordere*, vex: see *remord*) + *-cy*.] Compunction; remorse.

That *remordency* of conscience, that extremity of grief, they feel within themselves. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 175.

remoret†, *v. t.* [< L. *remorari*, stay, hinder: see *remorate*.] To check; hinder.

No bargains or accounts to make;
Nor Land nor Lease to let or take:
Or if we had, should that *remore* us,
When all the world 's our own before us?
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

remorse (rē-môrs'), *n.* [Formerly also *remorce*; < ME. *remors*, < OF. *remors*, F. *remords* = Pg. *remorso* = It. *rimorso*, < LL. *remorsus*, remorse, < L. *remordere*, pp. *remorsus*, vex: see *remord*.] **1.** Intense and painful regret due to a consciousness of guilt; the pain of a guilty conscience; deep regret with self-condemnation.

The *Remorse* for his [King Richard's] Undutifulness towards his Father was living in him till he died.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 67.

It is natural for a man to feel especial *remorse* at his sins when he first begins to think of religion; he ought to feel bitter sorrow and keen repentance.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 182.

We have her own confession at full length,
Made in the first *remorse*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 104.

2†. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion.

"Pity," she cries, "some favour, some *remorse!*"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 257.

I am too merciful, I find it, friends,
Of too soft a nature, to be an officer;
I bear too much *remorse*.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** *Compunction*, *Regret*, etc. (see *repentance*), self-reproach, self-condemnation, anguish, stings of conscience.

remorsed† (rē-môrst'), *a.* [< *remorse* + *-ed*².] Feeling remorse or compunction.

The *remorsed* sinner begins first with the tender of burnt offerings. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V. 169.

remorseful (rē-môrs'fûl), *a.* [Formerly also *remorceful*; < *remorse* + *-ful*.] **1.** Full of remorse; impressed with a sense of guilt.—**2†.** Compassionate; feeling tenderly.

He was none of these *remorseful* men,
Gentle and affable; but fierce at all times, and mad then.
Chapman, Iliad, xx.

3†. Causing compassion; pitiable.

Eurylochus straight hasted the report
Of this his fellowes most *remorceful* fate.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

=**Syn. 1.** See *repentance*.

remorsefully (rē-môrs'fûl-i), *adv.* In a remorseful manner.

remorsefulness (rē-môrs'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being remorseful.

remorseless (rē-môrs'les), *a.* [Formerly also *remorceless*; < *remorse* + *-less*.] Without remorse; unpitying; cruel; insensible to distress.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, *remorseless*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 142.

Atropos for Lucina came,
And with *remorseless* cruelty
Spoil'd at once both fruit and tree.
Milton, Epitaph on M. of Win., l. 20.

=**Syn.** Pitiless, merciless, ruthless, relentless, unrelenting, savage.

remorselessly (rē-môrs'les-li), *adv.* In a remorseless manner: without remorse.

remorselessness (rē-môrs'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being remorseless; insensibility to distress.

remote (rē-mōt'), *a.* [< ME. *remote*, < OF. *remot*, m., *remote*, f., = Sp. Pg. *remoto* = It. *remoto*, *rimoto*, < L. *remotus*, pp. of *removere*, remove: see *remove*.] **1.** Distant in place; not near; far removed: as, a *remote* country; a *remote* people.

Here oon [tree], there oon to leve a fer *remote*
I holde is goode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheldt, or wandering Po.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 1.

2. Distant or far away, in any sense. (*a*) Distant in time, past or future: as, *remote* antiquity.

It is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke*.

The hour conceal'd, and so *remote* the fear.
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 75.

When *remote* futurity is brought
Before the keen inquiry of her thought.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 492.

Some say that gleams of a *remoter* world
Visit the soul in sleep. *Shelley*, Mont Blanc, iii.

Do we not know that what is *remote* and indefinite affects men far less than what is near and certain?
Macaulay, Disabilities of Jews.

(*b*) Mediate; by intervention of something else; not proximate.

From the effect to the *remotest* cause. *Granville*.

Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course, . . .
And gains *remote* conclusions at a jump.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 154.

The animal has sympathy, and is moved by sympathetic impulses, but these are never altruistic; the ends are never *remote*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 61.

(*c*) Alien; foreign; not agreeing: as, a proposition *remote* from reason. (*d*) Separated; abstracted.

As nothing ought to be more in our wishes, so nothing seems more *remote* from our hopes, than the Universal Peace of the Christian World.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

These small waves raised by the evening wind are as *remote* from storm as the smooth reflecting surface.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst or *remote* from all bodies, it can in this uniform idea of space nowhere find any bounds.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xvii. 4.

(*e*) Distant in consanguinity or affinity: as, a *remote* kinsman. (*f*) Slight; inconsiderable; not closely connected; having slight relation: as, a *remote* analogy between cases; a *remote* resemblance in form or color; specifically, in the *law of evidence*, having too slight a bearing upon the question in controversy to afford any ground for inference. (*g*) In *music*, having but slight relation. See *relation*, 8. (*h*) In *zool.* and *bot.*, distant from one another; few or sparse, as spots on a surface, etc.—**Remote cause**, the cause of a cause; a cause which contributes to the production of the effect by the concurrence of another cause of the same kind.—**Remote key.** See *key*¹.—**Remote matter.** (*a*†) In *metaph.*, matter unprepared for the reception of any particular form. (*b*) In *logic:* (1) The terms of a syllogism, as contradistinguished from the propositions, which latter are the immediate matter. (2) Terms of a proposition which are of such a nature that it is impossible that one should be true of the other.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter remote* or unnatural? When the predicat agreeth no manner of way with the subject: as, a man is a horse.
Blunderille, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii. 3.

Remote mediate mark. See *mark*¹.—**Remote possibility**, in *law*. See *possibility*, 3.

remoted†, *a.* [< *remote* + *-ed*².] Removed; distant.

I must now go wander like a Caine
In forraigne Countries and *remoted* climes.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

remotely (rē-mōt'li), *adv.* In a remote manner. (*a*) At a distance in space or time; not nearly. (*b*) Not proximately; not directly: as, *remotely* connected. (*c*) Slightly; in a small degree: as, to be *remotely* affected by an event.

remoteness (rē-mōt'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being remote, in any sense.—**2.** In the *law of conveyancing*, a ground of objection to the validity of an estate in real property, attempted to be created, but not created in such manner as to take effect within the time prescribed by law (computed with reference to a life or lives in being), so that, if carried into effect, it would protract the inalienability of land against the policy of the law. See *perpetuity*.

remotion (rē-mō'shon), *n.* [< OF. **remotion* = Sp. *remocion* = Pg. *remoção* = It. *rimozione*, < L. *remotio(n-)*, a removing, removal, < *removere*, pp. *remotus*, remove: see *remove*, *remote*.] **1†.** The act of removing; removal.

This act persuades me
That this *remotion* of the duke and her
Is practice only. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 115.

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [Rare.]

The sort of idealized life—life in a state of *remotion*, unrealized, and translated into a neutral world of high cloudy antiquity—which the tragedy of Athens demanded for its atmosphere. *De Quincey*, Theory of Greek Tragedy.

remotive† (rē-mō'tiv), *a.* [< *remote* + *-ive*.] Removing, in the sense of declaring impossible.—**Remotive proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which declares a relation to be impossible: thus, to say that a man is blind is only privative, but to say that a statue is incapable of seeing is *remotive*.

remould, *v. t.* See *remold*.

remount (rē-mount'), *v.* [< ME. *remounten*, < OF. (and F.) *remonter*, mount again, reascend, F. *remonter*, mount again, furnish again, wind again, etc., = Sp. Pg. *remontar* = It. *rimontare*, < ML. *remontare*, mount again, < *re-*, again, + *montare*, mount: see *mount*², *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To mount again or anew, in any sense.

So peyned thei that were with kynge Arthur that thei haue hym *remounted* on his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

One man takes to pieces the syringes which have just been used, burns the leathers, disinfects the metal parts, and sends them to the instrument-maker to be *remounted*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 853.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To mount again; reascend; specifically, to mount a horse again.

He, backe returning by the Yvorie dore,
Remounted up as light as chearefull Larke.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 44.

Stout Cymon soon *remounts*, and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 600.

2. To go back, as in order of time or of reasoning.

The shortest and the surest way of arriving at real knowledge is to unlearn the lessons we have been taught, to *remount* to first principles, and take nobody's word about them. *Bolingbroke*, Idea of a Patriot King.

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remount (rē-mount′), *n.* [< *remount*, *v.*] The opportunity or means of remounting; specifically, a fresh horse with its furniture; also, a supply of fresh horses for cavalry.

removability (rē-mö-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *removable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capacity of being removable, as from an office or a station; liability to removal.

removable (rē-mö′va-bl), *a.* [< *remove* + *-able*. Cf. Pg. *removivel* = It. *rimovibile*.] Capable of being removed; admitting of or subject to removal, as from one place to another, or from an office or station.

Such curate is *removable* at the pleasure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The wharves at the water level are provided with a railroad and with *removable* freight sheds. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 92.

removably (rē-mö′va-bli), *adv.* So as to admit of removal: as, a box fitted *removably*.

removal (rē-mö′val), *n.* [< *remove* + *-al*.] The act of removing, in any sense of that word. =**Syn.** Displacement, dislodgment, transference, withdrawal, dismissal, ejection, elimination, suppression, abatement.

remove (rē-möv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *removed*, ppr. *removing*. [Early mod. E. also *remeve*; < ME. *removen*, *remeven*, < OF. **remover*, **remouver*, later *removoir*, *remouvoir* = Sp. Pg. *remover* = It. *rimuovere*, *remuovere*, < L. *removere*, move back, draw back, set aside, remove, < *re-*, back, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To move from a position occupied; cause to change place; transfer from one point to another; put from its place in any manner.

To trusten som wyght is a preve
Of trouthe, and forthy wolde I fayne *remeve*
Thy wrong conceyte. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 691.

Remeve thi rewle up and down til that the stremes of the sonne shyne thorgh bothe holes of thi rewle. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 2.

Whan thei saugh Claudas men assembled thei smote on hem so harde that thei made hem *remeve* place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 410.

Thou shalt not *remove* thy neighbour's landmark. Deut. xix. 14.

Moved! in good time; let him that moved you hither *Remove* you hence. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 197.

Does he not see that he is only *removing* the difficulty one step farther? *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

2. To displace from an office, post, or situation.

He *removed* the Bishop of Hereford from being Treasurer, and put another in his Place. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 146.

But does the Court a worthy man *remove*,
That instant, I declare, he has my love. *Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 74.

3. To take or put away in any manner; take away by causing to cease; cause to leave or depart; put an end to; do away with; banish.

Remove sorrow from thy heart. Eccl. xi. 10.

Good God, betimes *remove*
The means that makes us strangers! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 162.

What drop or nostrum can this plague *remove*? *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 29.

If the witch could produce disease by her incantations, there was no difficulty in believing that she could also *remove* it. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 92.

4. To make away with; cut off; take away by death: as, to *remove* a person by poison.

When he's *removed*, your highness
Will take again your queen as yours at first. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 335.

Forgive my grief for one *removed*,
Thy creature, whom I found so fair.
I trust he lives in thee. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Int.

5. In *law*, to transfer from one court to another.

Wee *remove* our cause into our adversaries owne Court. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

=**Syn. 1.** To dislodge, transfer.—**2.** To dismiss, eject, oust.—**3.** To abate, suppress.

II. *intrans.* To change place in any manner; move from one place to another; change the place of residence: as, to *remove* from Edinburgh to London.

Merlin seide he neded not nothinge ther-of hym to prayen, and bad make hem redy, "for to-morowe moste we *remove*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 360.

Till Birnam wood *remove* to Dunsinane
I cannot taint with fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 2.

They [the Carmelite nuns] *remove* shortly from that wherein they now live to that which is now building. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 18.

remove (rē-möv′), *n.* [< *remove*, *v.*] **1.** The act of removing, or the state of being removed; removal; change of place.

I do not know how he [the King] will possibly avoid . . . the giving way to the *remove* of divers persons, as . . . will be demanded by the parliament. *Lord Northumberland* (1640), quoted in Hallam's Const. Hist., II. 105.

Not to feed your ambition with a dukedom,
By the *remove* of Alexander, but
To serve your country. *Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 1.

Three *removes* is as bad as a fire. *Franklin*, Way to Wealth.

2. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; stage; step; especially, a step in any scale of gradation or descent.

That which we boast of is not anything, or at the most but a *remove* from nothing. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 60.

Our cousins too, even to the fortieth *remove*, all remembered their affinity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

3. In English public schools: (*a*) Promotion from one class or division to another.

Keeping a good enough place to get their regular yearly *remove*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

The desire of getting his *remove* with Julian. *F. W. Farrar*, Julian Home, iii.

Hence—(*b*) A class or division.

When a boy comes to Eton, he is "placed" by the head master in some class, division, or *remove*. *Westminster Rev.*, N. S., XIX. 496.

4†. A posting-stage; the distance between two resting-places on a road.

Here's a petition from a Florentine,
Who hath for four or five *removes* come short
To tender it herself. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 131.

5†. The raising of a siege.

If they set down before 's, for the *remove*
Bring up your army. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 28.

6†. The act of changing a horse's shoe from one foot to another, or for a new one.

His horse wanted two *removes*, your horse wanted nails. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

7. A dish removed from table to make room for something else; also, a course.

removed (rē-mövd′), *p. a.* [< ME. *removed*; pp. of *remove*, *v.*] Remote; separate from others; specifically, noting a grade of distance in relationship and the like: as, "a lie seven times *removed*," *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 71.

Look, with what courteous action
It waves you to a more *removed* ground. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 61.

The nephew is two degrees *removed* from the common ancestor: viz., his own grandfather, the father of Titius. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xiv.

removedness (rē-mö′ved-nes), *n.* The state of being removed; remoteness; retirement.

I have eyes under my service, which look upon his *removedness*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2. 41.

remover[1] (rē-mö′vėr), *n.* [< *remove* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which removes: as, a *remover* of landmarks.

Love is not love
Which alters when it alteration finds,
Or bends with the *remover* to remove. *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxvi.

2†. An agitator.

A hasty fortune maketh an enterpriser and *remover*. *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

remover[2] (rē-mö′vėr), *n.* [< OF. **remover*, inf. used as a noun: see *remove*, *v.*] In *law*, the removal of a suit from one court to another. *Bouvier*.

Remphan (rem′fan), *n.* [LL. *Rempham*, Gr. Ῥεμφάν (N. T.), Ῥαιφάν (LXX.).] **1.** A name of a god mentioned in Acts vii. 43.—**2.** [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Waterhouse*, 1836.

rempli (roṅ-plē′), *a.* [< F. *rempli*, pp. of *remplir*, fill up, < *re-* + *emplir*, fill, < L. *implere*, fill up: see *implement*.] In *her.*, having another tincture than its own laid over or covering the greater part: thus, a chief azure *rempli* or has a broad band of gold occupying nearly the whole space of the chief, so that only a blue fimbriation shows around it. Also *cousu*.



Argent, a chief azure rempli or.

remplissage (roṅ-plē-säzh′), *n.* [< F. *remplissage*, < *rempliss-*, stem of certain parts of *remplir*, fill up: see *rempli*.] That which serves only to fill up space; filling; padding: used specifically in literary and musical criticism.

remuable†, *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *remuable*, changeable, < *remuer*, change: see *remew*.] Changeable; fickle; inconstant.

And this may length of yeres nought fordo,
Ne *remuable* fortune deface. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1682.

remuet, *v. t.* See *remew*.

remugient† (rē-mū′ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *remugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *remugire*, bellow again, reëcho, resound, < *re-*, back, + *mugire*, bellow, low: see *mugient*.] Rebellowing.

Earthquakes accompanied with *remugient* echoes, and ghastly murmurs from below. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness, p. 63.

remunert (rē-mūnėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *remunerer*, F. *rémunérer* = Sp. Pg. *remunerar* = It. *rimunerare*, < L. *remunerari*, *remunerare*, reward, remunerate: see *remunerate*.] To remunerate.

Eschewe the evyll, or ellys thou shalt be deceyved atte last: and ever do wele, and atte last thou shal be *remunered* therfor. *Lord Rivers*, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, sig. [E. iii. b. (*Latham*.)

remunerability (rē-mū′ne-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *remunerable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The capacity of being remunerated or rewarded.

The liberty and *remunerability* of human actions. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

remunerable (rē-mū′ne-ra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *remunerable*; as *remuner* + *-able*.] Capable of being remunerated or rewarded; fit or proper to be recompensed. *Bailey*.

remunerate (rē-mū′ne-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *remunerated*, ppr. *remunerating*. [< L. *remuneratus*, pp. of *remunerari*, *remunerare*, reward, remunerate, < *re-*, again, + *munerari*, *munerare*, give: see *munerate*. Cf. *remuner*.] To reward; recompense; requite, in a good sense; pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sacrifice.

She no doubt with royal favour will *remunerate*
The least of your deserts. *Webster and Dekker*, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 13.

The better hour is near
That shall *remunerate* thy toils severe. *Cowper*, To Wm. Wilberforce, 1792.

=**Syn.** *Recompense*, *Compensate*, etc. (see *indemnify*), repay.

remuneration (rē-mū-ne-rā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *remuneracion*, *remuneration*, F. *rémunération* = Pr. *remuneration* = Sp. *remuneracion* = Pg. *remuneração* = It. *remunerazione*, < L. *remuneratio(n-)*, a repaying, recompense, reward, < *remunerari*, remunerate: see *remunerate*.] **1.** The act of remunerating, or paying for services, loss, or sacrifices.—**2.** What is given to remunerate; the equivalent given for services, loss, or sufferings.

O, let not virtue seek
Remuneration for the thing it was. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 170.

We have still in vails and Christmas-boxes to servants, &c., the remnants of a system under which fixed *remuneration* was eked out by gratuities. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 375.

=**Syn. 1.** Repayment, indemnification.—**2.** Reward, recompense, compensation, payment. See *indemnify*.

remunerative (rē-mū′ne-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *rémunératif* = Pg. *remunerativo* = It. *rimunerativo*; as *remunerate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Affording remuneration; yielding a sufficient return: as, a *remunerative* occupation.—**2.** Exercised in rewarding; remuneratory.

Fit objects for *remunerative* justice to display itself upon. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 690.

=**Syn. 1.** Profitable, paying.

remuneratively (rē-mū′ne-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to remunerate; in a remunerative manner; so as to afford an equivalent for what has been expended.

remunerativeness (rē-mū′ne-rā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being remunerative.

The question of *remunerativeness* seems to me quite of a secondary character. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. ix. 6.

remuneratory (rē-mū′ne-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rémunératoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *remuneratorio*; as *remunerate* + *-ory*.] Affording recompense; rewarding; requiting.

Remuneratory honours are proportioned at once to the usefulness and difficulty of performances. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 145.

remurmur (rē-mėr′mėr), *v.* [< L. *remurmurare*, murmur back, < *re-*, back, + *murmurare*, murmur: see *murmur*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To repeat or echo a murmuring or low rumbling sound. [Rare.]

Swans *remurmuring* to the floods,
Or birds of different kinds in hollow woods. *Dryden*, Æneid, xi.

II. *trans.* To utter back in murmurs; return in murmurs; repeat in low hoarse sounds. [Rare.]

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the silver flood. *Pope*, Winter, l. 64.

remutation (rē-mū-tā′shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *mutation*. Cf. *remue*, *remew*.] The act or process of changing back; alteration to a previous form or quality. [Rare.]

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The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night. *Southey*, The Doctor, ccxvii.

ren[1]†, *v. i.*; pret. *ran, ron*, pp. *ronnen*. A Middle English form of *run*[1].

Pitee *renneth* soone in gentil herte.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 742.

ren[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *rennen*, < Icel. *rœna*, rob, plunder, < *rān*, plunder: see *ran*[2].] To plunder: only in the phrase *to rape and ren* (which see, under *rape*[2]).

ren[3] (ren), *n.*; pl. *renes* (rē′nēz). [NL., < L. *rien* (rare), sing. form of *renes*, pl., the kidneys: see *reins, renal*.] The kidney: little used, though the derivatives, as *renal, adrenal*, are in constant employ.—**Renes succenturiati**, the adrenals, or suprarenal capsules.—**Renes succenturiati accessorii**, accessory adrenals.—**Ren mobilis**, movable kidney; floating kidney.

rena, reina (rā′nä), *n.* [NL., < Sp. *reina*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] A small rockfish of the family *Scorpænidæ*, *Sebastichthys elongatus*. [California.]

renable (ren′a-bl), *a.* [Also *rennible*; < ME. *renable*, also *resnable, resonable*: see *reasonable*.] 1†. A Middle English form of *reasonable*.

Thyse thri thinges byeth nyeduolle to alle the thinges thet in the erthe wexeth. Guod molde, wocnesse norisynde, and *renable* hete. *Ayenbite of Inwit* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

2. Talkative; loquacious. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

A raton of renon, most *renable* of tonge.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 158.

renably†, *adv.* [ME., < *renable* + *-ly*[2]. See *reasonably*.] Reasonably.

Sometime we . . . speke as *renably* and faire and wel
As to the Phitonesse dide Samuel.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 211.

renaissance (rē-nā-sońs′ or re-nā′sans), *n.* and *a.* [F. *renaissance*, OF. *renaissance, renaiscence*, < ML. *renascentia*, new birth: see *renascence*.]

I. *n.* A new birth; hence, the revival of anything which has long been in decay or desuetude. Specifically [*cap.*], the movement of transition in Europe from the medieval to the modern world, and especially the time, spirit, and activity of the revival of classical arts and letters. The earliest traces and most characteristic development of this revival were in Italy, where Petrarch and the early humanists and artists of the fourteenth century may be regarded as its precursors. The movement was greatly stimulated by the influx of Byzantine scholars, who brought the literature of ancient Greece into Italy in the fifteenth century, especially after the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. The Italian Renaissance was at its height at the end of the fifteenth and in the early sixteenth century, as seen in the lives and works of such men as Lorenzo dei Medici, Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Machiavelli, Politian, Ariosto, Correggio, Titian, and Aldus Manutius. The Renaissance was aided everywhere by the spirit of discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century—the age which saw the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the rounding of Africa. In Germany the Renaissance advanced about the same time with the Reformation (which commenced in 1517). In England the revival of learning was fostered by Erasmus, Colet, Grocyn, More, and their fellows, about 1500, and in France there was a brilliant artistic and literary development under Louis XII. (1498–1515) and Francis I. (1515–47). Also, in English form, *renascence*.

I have ventured to give to the foreign word *Renaissance*—destined to become of more common use amongst us as the movement which it denotes comes, as it will come, increasingly to interest us—an English form [*Renascence*]. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, iv., note.

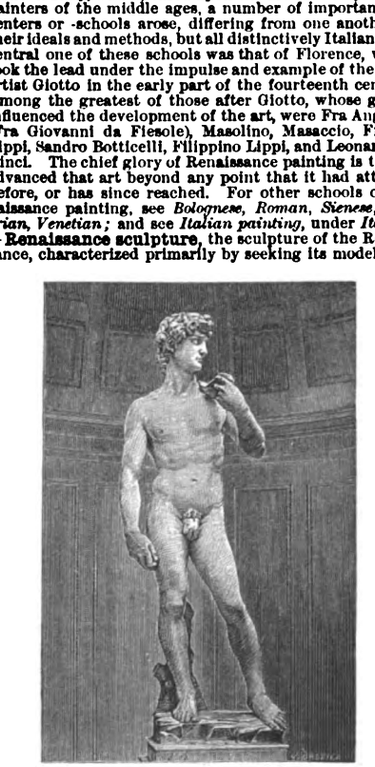
The *Renaissance* and the Reformation mark the return to experience. They showed that the doctrine of reconciliation was at last passing from the abstract to the concrete. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 28.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Renaissance; in the style of the Renaissance.—**Renaissance architecture**, the style of building and decoration which succeeded the medieval, and was based upon study and emulation of the outward forms and ornaments of Roman art, though with imperfect understanding of their principles. This style had its origin in Italy in the first half of the fifteenth century, and afterward spread over Europe. Its main characteristic is an attempted return to the classical forms which had been the forerunners of the Byzantine and the medieval. The Florentine Brunelleschi (died about 1446) was one of the first masters of the style, having prepared himself by earnest study of the remains of the monuments of ancient Rome. From Florence the style was introduced into Rome, where the works of Bramante (died 1514) are among its finest examples, the chief of these being the palace of the Chancellery, the foundations of St. Peter's, part of the Vatican, and the small church of San Pietro in Montorio. One of the greatest achievements of the Renaissance is the dome of St. Peter's, the work of Michelangelo; but this must yield in grandeur of conception to the earlier Florentine dome of Brunelleschi. After Michelangelo the style declined rapidly. Another chief Renaissance school arose in Venice, where in the majority of the buildings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries predominance is given to external decoration. From this school sprung Palladio (1518–1580), whose distinctive style of architecture received the name of *Palladian*. Renaissance architecture was introduced into France by Lombardic and Florentine architects at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and flourished there during that century, but especially in the first half, under Louis XII. and Francis I. During the seventeenth century the style degenerated in France, as it had in Italy, and gave rise to the inorganic and insipid productions of the so-called *rococo* or Louis XV. style of the first half of the eighteenth century.



Renaissance Architecture.—French Renaissance tomb of Louys de Brézé (died 1531), Grand Seneschal of Normandy, etc., in the cathedral of Rouen; erected by his wife, Diane de Poitiers, and attributed to Jean Goujon and Jean Cousin.

In England the Renaissance style was introduced later than in France, and it is represented there by the works of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and their contemporaries—St. Paul's, London, being a grand example by Wren. While all Renaissance architecture is far inferior to medieval building of the best time, it represents a distinct advance over the debased and over-elaborated forms of the medieval decadence. For an Italian example, see cut under *Italian;* see also cuts under *loggia* and *Palladian*[2].—**Renaissance braid-work**, a kind of needlework similar in its make to needle-point lace, but of much stouter material, as fine braid.—**Renaissance lace.** Same as *Renaissance braid-work*.—**Renaissance painting**, next to architecture the chief art of the Renaissance, had by far its most important and characteristic development in Italy, where, based upon the art of the Byzantine painters of the middle ages, a number of important art-centers or -schools arose, differing from one another in their ideals and methods, but all distinctively Italian. The central one of these schools was that of Florence, which took the lead under the impulse and example of the great artist Giotto in the early part of the fourteenth century. Among the greatest of those after Giotto, whose genius influenced the development of the art, were Fra Angelico (Fra Giovanni da Fiesole), Masolino, Masaccio, Filippo Lippi, Sandro Botticelli, Filippino Lippi, and Leonardo da Vinci. The chief glory of Renaissance painting is that it advanced that art beyond any point that it had attained before, or has since reached. For other schools of Renaissance painting, see *Bolognese, Roman, Sienese, Umbrian, Venetian;* and see *Italian painting*, under *Italian*.—**Renaissance sculpture**, the sculpture of the Renaissance, characterized primarily by seeking its models and inspiration in the works of Roman antiquity, instead of in contemporary life, like medieval sculpture. As an adjunct to architecture, this sculpture reached its highest excellence in Italy and in France. Eminent names are those of Niccolà Pisano, Donatello, Ghiberti, Luca della Robbia, Sansovino, Sangallo, and Michelangelo (1475–1564), one of the half-dozen names that rank as greatest in the world's art-history. See cut of Benvenuto Cellini's "Perseus and Medusa," under *Perseus*, and see, under *quadra*, another example by Luca della Robbia.—**Renaissance style**, properly the style of art and decoration (see *Renaissance architecture*) which prevailed in Italy during the fifteenth century and later, and the styles founded upon these which were in vogue in northern Europe at a date somewhat later—as in France from about 1520 to 1560. By extension the phrase is made to cover all the revived classic styles of the last four centuries, including the above, and to embrace everything which shows a strong classic influence. This use is generally avoided by French writers, who speak of the styles following the religious wars in France as the styles of Henry IV., Louis XIII., etc., excluding these from the Renaissance style proper; but English writers commonly include the whole period from 1400 to the French Revolution or the end of the eighteenth century, and divide it into various epochs or subordinate styles, according to the writer's fancy.



Renaissance Sculpture.—The "David" of Michelangelo, in the Accademia, Florence, Italy.



Renaissance Sculpture.—Cherub by Donatello, in the Basilica of San Antonio, Padua.

renal (rē′nal), *a.* [< OF. *renal*, F. *rénal* = Sp. Pg. *renal* = It. *renale*, < L. *renalis*, pertaining to the kidneys, < *renes*, kidneys, reins: see *reins*.] Of or pertaining to the kidneys: as, a *renal* artery or vein; *renal* structure or function; *renal* disease.—**Renal alterative.** Same as *diuretic*.—**Renal apoplexy**, a hemorrhage into the kidney-substance. [Obsolescent.]—**Renal artery**, one of the arteries arising from the sides of the aorta about one half-inch below the superior mesenteric artery, the right being a trifle lower than the left. They are directed outward at nearly right angles to the aorta. As they approach the kidney, each artery divides into four or five branches which pass deeply into the substance of the kidney. Small branches are given off to the suprarenal capsule.—**Renal asthma**, paroxysmal dyspnœa occurring in Bright's disease.—**Renal calculus**, a calculus in the kidney or its pelvis.—**Renal canal**, a ureter, especially in a rudimentary state.

The kidneys of the Mammalia vary in several points, and especially as to the characters of the orifice of the ureters, after the differentiation of the rudiment which is known as the *renal canal*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 607.

Renal capsule. Same as *adrenal*.—**Renal cast, colic, ganglion.** See the nouns.—**Renal cyst**, a thin-walled cyst in the substance and on the surface of the kidney, with serous, rarely sanguinolent or gelatinous contents.—**Renal dropsy**, dropsy resulting from disease of the kidney.—**Renal gland.** Same as *adrenal*.—**Renal impression.** See *impression*.—**Renal ischuria**, retention of urine from some kidney trouble.—**Renal nerves**, small nerves, about fifteen in number, arising from the renal plexus and renal splanchnic nerve. They contain fibers from both central and sympathetic nervous systems, and are distributed in the kidney along with the renal artery.—**Renal plexus.** See *plexus*.—**Renal portal system.** See *renoportal*.—**Renal splanchnic nerve**, the smallest splanchnic nerve. See *splanchnic*.—**Renal veins**, short wide vessels which begin at the hilum of the kidney and pass inward to join the vena cava. Also called *emulgent veins*.

renald†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reynard*.

renaldry†, *n.* [< *renald* + *-ry*.] Intrigue; cunning, as of a fox.

First, she used all malitious *renaldrie* to the end I might stay there this night.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues. (*Nares*.)

rename (rē-nām′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *name*[1].] To give a new name to.

renard, *n.* See *reynard*.

renardine (ren′är-din), *a.* [< *renard* + *-ine*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the legend of "Reynard the Fox."

There has been much learning expended by Grimm and others on the question of why the lion was king in the *Renardine* tales. *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, 1886, p. 165.

renascence (rē-nas′ens), *n.* [= F. *renaissance* = Pg. *renascença* = It. *rinascenza*, < ML. **renascentia*, new birth, < L. *renascen(t-)s*, new-born: see *renascent*. Cf. *renaissance*.] 1. The state of being renascent.

Read the Phœnix, and see how the single image of *renascence* is varied. *Coleridge*. (*Webster*.)

2. A new birth; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Renaissance*.

"For the first time," to use the picturesque phrase of M. Taine, "men opened their eyes and saw." The human mind seemed to gather new energies at the sight of the vast field which opened before it. It attacked every prov-

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ince of knowledge, and in a few years it transformed all. Experimental science, the science of philology, the science of politics, the critical investigation of religious truth, all took their origin from this *Renascence*—this "New Birth" of the world. *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., vi. 4.

renascency (rē-nas'ẹn-si), *n.* [As *renascence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *renascence*.

Job would not only curse the day of his nativity, but also of his *renascency*, if he were to act over his disasters and the miseries of the dunghill.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

Leave the stools as close to the ground as possible, especially if you design a *renascency* from the roots.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii. 3.

renascent (rē-nas'ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *renaissant* = Sp. *renaciente* = Pg. *renascente* = It. *rinascente*, < L. *renascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *renasci*, be born again, grow, rise or spring up again, revive, < *re-* + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*.] Springing or rising into being again; reproduced; reappearing; rejuvenated.

renascible (rē-nas'i-bl), *a.* [< L. *renasci*, be born again (see *renascent*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being reproduced; able to spring again into being. *Imp. Dict.*

renat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*[2].

renate[1]† (rē-nāt'), *a.* [= F. *René* = It. *rinato*, < L. *renatus*, pp. of *renasci*, be born again: see *renascent*.] Born again; regenerate.

Father, you shall know that I put my portion to use that you have given me to live by;
And, to confirm yourself in me *renate*,
I hope you'll find my wit's legitimate.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, i. 2.

renate[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rennet*[2].

renated† (rē-nā'ted), *a.* [< *renate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *renate*[1].

Suche a pernycious fable and ficcion, being not onely straunge and marveylous, but also prodigious and unnaturall, to feyne a dead man to be *renated* and newely borne agayne. *Hall*, Hen. VII., *f.* 32. (*Halliwell.*)

renay†, *v.* See *reny*.

rench (rench), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *v.* [Also *rencontre*; < OF. (and F.) *rencontrer* (= It. *rincontrare*), encounter, meet, < *re-*, again, + *encontrer*, meet: see *encounter*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To meet unexpectedly; fall in with. [Rare.]—**2**†. To attack hand to hand; encounter.

And him *rencountring* fierce, reskewd the noble pray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 39.

As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the feldes, and none to *rencontre* them.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. lxxxviii.

II. *intrans.* To meet an enemy unexpectedly; clash; come in collision; fight hand to hand.

rencounter (ren-koun'tėr), *n.* [Also *rencontre*, and early mod. E. also *re-encounter*; < OF. (and F.) *rencontre* = It. *rincontro*, a meeting, encounter; from the verb: see *rencounter*, *v.*] **1.** An antagonistic or hostile meeting; a sudden coming in contact; collision; combat.

The Vice-Admiral of Portugal . . . was engaged in close Fight with the Vice-Admiral of Holland, and after many tough *Rencounters* they were both blown up, and burnt together. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 40.

The justling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join.
Granville, Progress of Beauty.

2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight; a slight engagement between armies or fleets.

Will reckons every misfortune that he has met with among the women, and every *rencounter* among the men, as parts of his education. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

=**Syn. 2.** *Skirmish*, *Brush*, etc. See *encounter*.

renculus (reng'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *renculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *reniculus*, a little kidney, dim. of *ren*, pl. *renes*, the kidneys: see *ren*[3], *reins*.] A lobe of a kidney.

rend[1] (rend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rent* (formerly also *rended*), ppr. *rending*. [< ME. *renden*, *reenden* (pret. *rende*, *rente*, *rent*, pl. *rendden*, pp. *rended*, *irend*, *rent*), < AS. (ONorth.) *rendan* (pret. pl. *rendun*, *rindon*), also *hrendan* (and in comp. *tō-rendan*: see *torend*), cut down, tear down, = OFries. *renda*, *randa*, North Fries. *renne*, tear, break: perhaps akin to *hrindan* (pret. *hrand*), push, thrust, = Icel. *hrinda* (pret. *hratt*), push, kick, throw; Skt. √ *krit*, cut, cut down, Lith. *kirsti*, cut, hew; cf. L. *crēna*, a notch: see *crenate*[1], *cranny*[1]. Cf. *rent*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate into parts with force or sudden violence; tear asunder; split.

He *rent* the sayle with hokes lyke a sithe,
He bringeth the cuppe and biddeth hem be blithe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.

An evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without doubt *rent* in pieces. Gen. xxxvii. 33.

With this, the grave venerable bishop, giving me his benediction, fetcht such a sigh that would have *rended* a rock asunder.
Howell, Twelve Several Treatises, etc., p. 331.

Aloud they beat their Breasts, and tore their Hair,
Rending around with Shrieks the suff'ring Air.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To remove or pluck away with violence; tear away.

I will surely *rend* the kingdom from thee. 1 Ki. xi. 11.

If I thought that, I tell thee, homicide,
These nails should *rend* that beauty from my cheeks.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 126.

They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans *rend*,
Nor without gages to the needy lend.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

To rap and rend. See *rap*[2]. = **Syn. 1.** *Rip*, *Tear*, *Rend*, *Split*, *Cleave*, *Fracture*, *Chop*. In garments we *rip* along the line at which they were sewed; we *tear* the texture of the cloth; we say, "It is not *torn*; it is only *ripped*." More broadly, *rip*, especially with *up*, stands for a cutting open or apart with a quick, deep stroke: as, to *rip up* a body or a sack of meal. *Rend* implies great force or violence. To *split* is primarily to divide lengthwise or by the grain: as, to *split* wood. *Cleave* may be a more dignified word for *split*, or it may express a cutting apart by a straight, heavy stroke. *Fracture* may represent the next degree beyond cracking, the lightest kind of breaking, leaving the parts in place: as, a *fractured* bone or plate of glass; or it may be a more formal word for *break*. To *chop* is to cut apart with a heavy stroke, which is generally across the grain or natural cleavage, or through the narrow dimension of the material: *chopping* wood is thus distinguished from *splitting* wood.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or to become rent or torn; become disunited; split; part asunder.

The very principals did seem to *rend*,
And all-to topple. *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 16.

She from the *rending* earth and bursting skies
Saw gods descend, and fiends infernal rise.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 253.

2. To cause separation, division, or strife.

But ye, keep ye on earth
Your lips from over-speech, . . .
For words divide and *rend*,
But silence is most noble to the end.
Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.

rend[2]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *ren*[1].

render[1] (ren'dėr), *n.* [< *rend*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rends or tears by violence.

Our *renders* will need be our reformers and repairers.
Bp. Gauden, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 242. (*Latham.*)

render[2] (ren'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *renderen*, *rendren*, < OF. (and F.) *rendre* = Pr. *rendre*, *reddre*, *redre*, *retre* = Cat. Sp. *rendir* = Pg. *render* = It. *rendere*, < ML. *rendere*, nasalized form of L. *reddere*, restore, give back, < *red-*, back, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1]. Cf. *reddition*, *rendition*, etc., and *surrender*, *rendezvous*. Besides the intrusion of *n* by dissimilation of the orig. *dd*, this word in E. is further irregular in the retention of the inf. termination *-er*. It would be reg. **rend*; cf. *defend*, *offend*, from OF. *defendre*, *offendre*. The form of the verb *render*, however, may be due to conformity with the noun, which is in part the OF. inf. used as a noun (like *remainder*, *trover*, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give or pay back; give in return, or in retribution; return: sometimes with *back*.

I will *render* vengeance to mine enemies.
Deut. xxxii. 41.

See that none *render* evil for evil unto any man.
1 Thes. v. 15.

And *render back* their cargo to the main.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Pesaro, etc., to Rome.

What shall I *render* to my God
For all his kindness shown?
Watts, What shall I *Render?*

2. To give up; yield; surrender.

Orestes be right shuld *render* his londes,
And be exilede for euermore, as orible of dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13069.

To Cæsar will I *render*
My legions and my horse.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 33.

My sword lost, but not forc'd; for discreetly
I *render'd* it, to save that imputation.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 3.

3. To give; furnish; present; afford for use or benefit; often, to give officially, or in compliance with a request or duty: as, to *render* assistance or service; the court *rendered* judgment.

The sluggard is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that can *render* a reason. Prov. xxvi. 16.

Cres. In kissing, do you *render* or receive?
Patr. Both take and give. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 36.

You buy much that is not *rendered* in the bill.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

4. To make or cause to be; cause to become; invest with certain qualities: as, to *render* a fortress more secure or impregnable.

Oh ye gods,
Render me worthy of this noble wife!
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 308.

What best may ease
The present misery, and *render* hell
More tolerable. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 459.

5. To translate, as from one language into another.

Thus with Mammonaes moneie he hath made hym frendes,
And is ronne in-to Religioun, and hath *rendred* the bible,
And precheth to the poeple seynt Poules wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), viii. 90.

The Hebrew Sheôl, which signifies the abode of departed spirits, and corresponds to the Greek Hades, or the under world, is variously *rendered* in the Authorised Version by "grave," "pit," and "hell."
Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible (1884).

6. To interpret, or express for others, the meaning, spirit, and effect of; reproduce; represent: as, to *render* a part in a drama, a piece of music, a scene in painting, etc.

I observe that in our Bible, and other books of lofty moral tone, it seems easy and inevitable to *render* the rhythm and music of the original into phrases of equal melody. *Emerson*, Books.

Under the strange-statued gate,
Where Arthur's wars were *render'd* mystically.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7†. To report; exhibit; describe.

I have heard him speak of that same brother;
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That lives amongst men.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 123.

8. To reduce; try out; clarify by boiling or steaming: said of fats: as, kettle-*rendered* lard.

Tallow is chiefly obtained from the fat of sheep and oxen, the tallow being first *rendered*, as it is technically called—that is, separated from the membranous matter with which it is associated in the form of suet.
Watt, Soap-making, p. 26.

9. In *building*, to plaster directly on the brickwork and without the intervention of laths.—**10.** To pass or pull through a pulley or the like, as a rope.—**Account rendered.** See *account*.—**To render up**, to surrender; yield up.

You have our son; touch not a hair of his head;
Render him *up* unscathed. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** To restore.—**3.** To contribute, supply.—**5** and **6.** *Interpret*, etc. See *translate*.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To give an account; make explanation or confession.

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 135.

2. To be put or passed through a pulley or the like.

render[2] (ren'dėr), *n.* [< *render*[2], *v.*; in part < OF. *rendre*, used as a noun: see *render*[2], *v.*] **1.** A return; a payment, especially a payment of rent.

In those early times the king's household (as well as those of inferior lords) were supported by specific *renders* of corn and other victuals from the tenants of the respective demesnes. *Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

Each person of eighteen years old on a fief paid a certain head-money and certain *renders* in kind to the lord, as a personal payment. *Brougham.*

The rent or *render* was 2*s.* yearly.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 49.

2†. A giving up; surrender.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with seconds, knows no art
But mutual *render*, only me for thee.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

Three Years after this the disinherited Barons held out, till at length Conditions of *Render* are propounded.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 88.

3. An account given; a statement; a confession. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Newness
Of Cloten's death . . . may drive us to a *render*
Where we have lived, and so extort from 's that
Which we have done. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 11.

4. Plaster put directly on a wall.—**Render and set**, in *plastering*, two-coat work applied directly on stone or brick walls.—**Render, float, and set**, three-coat plastering executed directly on stone or brick.—**To lie in render**, in *old Eng. law*, to be subject to an obligation of offering to deliver the thing, as rent, release, heriots, etc., which it was for the obligor to perform: distinguished from *to lie in prender*, which is said of things that might be taken by the lord without any offer by the tenant, such as an escheat.

renderable (ren'dėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *render*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being rendered. *Cotgrave.*

renderer (ren'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *render*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who renders.

The heathen astrologers and *renderers* of oracles wisely forbore to venture on such predictions.
Boyle, Works, VI. 679.

The *renderer's* name shall be distinctly marked on each tierce at the time of packing, with metallic brand, marking-iron, or stencil.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 172.

rendering (ren'dėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *renderynge*; verbal n. of *render*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of translating; also, a version; translation.

In cases of doubt the alternative *rendering* has been given in the margin. *Pref. to Revised Version of Holy Bible* (1884).

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2. In the *fine arts* and the *drama*, interpretation; delineation; reproduction; representation; exhibition.

When all is to be reduced to outline, the forms of flowers and lower animals are always more intelligible, and are felt to approach much more to a satisfactory *rendering* of the objects intended, than the outlines of the human body. *Ruskin.*

An adequate *rendering* of his [Liszt's] pieces requires not only great physical power, but a mental energy . . . which few persons possess. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 741.

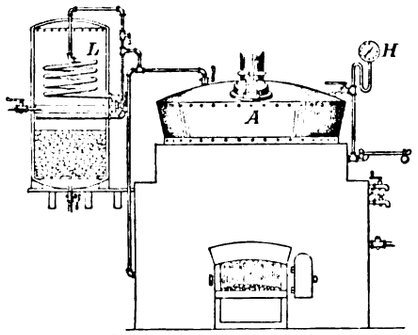
3. In *plastering:* (*a*) The laying on of a first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (*b*) The coat thus laid on.

The mere . . . *rendering* is the most economical sort of plastering, and does for inferior rooms or cottages. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

4. The process of trying out or clarifying.

rendering-pan (ren'dėr-ing-pan), *n.* Same as *rendering-tank*.

rendering-tank (ren'dėr-ing-tangk), *n.* A tank or boiler, usually steam-jacketed, for rendering lard or oil from fat. It is sometimes provided with mechanical devices for stirring and breaking up the fat



Rendering-tank and Condenser.

A, tank or kettle jacketed over the part exposed to direct action of furnace; *L*, condenser through which gases and vapors are carried and condensed, and subsequently either purified for illumination or utilized as fuel in the furnace; *H*, pressure-gage. For regulating flow and discharging the rendered lard, various cocks are provided. There are also a safety-valve (shown at the right of the figure), and a manhole at the top for charging and cleansing.

while under treatment in the tank by steam- or fire-heat, and a condensing apparatus for cooling and condensing the vapors that arise from the tank, in order that they may be burned and destroyed.

rendezvous (ren'de-vö or ron'dā-vö), *n.*; pl. *rendezvous* (formerly *rendezvouses*). [Formerly also *rendesvous, randevous, rendevous;* < F. *rendez-vous*, betake or assemble yourselves (at the place appointed), < *rendez*, 2d pers. pl. impv. of *rendre*, render, betake (see *render*[2]), + *vous*, you, yourself, yourselves, < L. *vos*, you, pl. of *tu*, thou.] **1.** A place of meeting; a place at which persons (or things) commonly meet; specifically, a place appointed for the assembling of troops, or the place where they assemble; the port or place where ships are ordered to join company.

Go, captain. . . . You know the *rendezvous*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4. 4.

The Greyhound, the Greyhound in Blackfriars, an excellent *rendezvous*. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 3.

The air is so vast and rich a *rendezvous* of innumerable seminal corpuscles. *Boyle*, Hidden Qualities of Air.

To be sure it is extremely pleasant to have one's house made the motley *rendezvous* of all the lackeys of literature—the very high 'change of trading authors and jobbing critics! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

An inn, the free *rendezvous* of all travellers. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

2. A meeting; a coming together; an associating. [Rare.]

There Time is every Wednesday, . . . perhaps, in memory of the first occasions of their *Rendezvouses*. *Bp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc., p. 93.

The general place of *rendezvous* for all the servants, both in winter and summer, is the kitchen. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

3. An appointment made between two or more persons for a meeting at a fixed place and time.—**4†.** A sign or occasion that draws men together.

The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains. *Bacon.*

5†. A refuge; an asylum; a retreat.

A *rendezvous*, a home to fly unto. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 57.

Within a taverne; whilst his coine did last
Ther was his *randevous*. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

If I happen, by some Accident, to be disappointed of that Allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Address to you, for I have no other *Rendezvous* to flee unto. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 2.

rendezvous (ren'de-vö or ron'dā-vö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rendezvoused*, ppr. *rendezvousing*. [< *rendezvous, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To assemble at a particular place, as troops.

The rest that escaped marched towards the Thames, and with others *rendezvoused* upon Blackheath. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs of King Charles I.

Our new recruits are *rendezvousing* very generally. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 183.

II. *trans.* To assemble or bring together at a certain place.

All men are to be *rendezvoused* in a general assembly. *J. T. Phillips*, Conferences of the Danish Missionaries [(trans.), 1719, p. 310.

rendezvouser (ren'de-vö-ėr), *n.* One who makes a rendezvous; an associate. [Rare.]

His Lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron Sir Jeofry Palmer that all the old *rendezvousers* with him were so with his lordship. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 291. (*Davies.*)

rendible[1]**†** (ren'di-bl), *a.* [< *rend*[1] + *-ible;* more prop. *rendable.*] Capable of being rent or torn asunder. *Imp. Dict.*

rendible[2]**†** (ren'di-bl), *a.* [Prop. **rendable*, < OF. *rendable*, < *rendre*, render: see *render*[2].] **1.** Capable of being yielded or surrendered; renderable.—**2.** Capable of being translated.

Every Language hath certain Idioms, Proverbs, peculiar Expressions of it's own, which are not *rendible* in any other, but paraphrastically. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 21.

rendition (ren-dish'on), *n.* [< F. *rendition* = Sp. *rendicion* = Pg. (obs.) *rendição* = It. *reddizione*, < L. *redditio(n-)*, a giving back, < *reddere*, ML. *rendere*, give back: see *render*[2]. Cf. *redditon.*] **1.** The act of rendering or translating; a rendering or giving the meaning of a word or passage; translation.

"Let us therefore lay aside every weight, and the sin that doth so easily beset us:" so we read the words of the apostle; but St. Chrysostom's *rendition* of them is better. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, III. ii.

2. The act of rendering up or yielding possession; surrender.

These two lords . . . were carried with him [the king] to Oxford, where they remained till the *rendition* of the place. *Hutchinson*, Memoirs, II. 133.

3. The act of rendering or reproducing artistically. [An objectionable use.]

He [a painter] is contented to set himself delightful and not insoluble problems of *rendition*, and draws infinite pleasure from their resolution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 554.

rendle-balk (ren'dl-bàk), *n.* Same as *randle-bar*.

rend-rock (rend'rok), *n.* [< *rend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *rock*[1].] Same as *lithofracteur*.

rene[1]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *reign*.

rene[2]**†**, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *rein*[1].

reneague†, *v.* See *renege*. *Shak.*

reneg, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *renege*.

renegade (ren'ē-gād), *n.* [Also *renegado;* < Sp. Pg. *renegado*, a renegade: see *renegate.*] **1.** An apostate from a religious faith.

In the most flourishing days of Ottoman power the great mass of the holders of high office were *renegades* or sons of *renegades;* the native Turk lay almost under a ban. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 427.

2. One who deserts to an enemy; one who deserts his party and joins another; a deserter.

He [Wentworth] abandoned his associates, and hated them ever after with the deadly hatred of a *renegade*. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

=**Syn. 1.** *Neophyte, Proselyte*, etc. (see *convert*), backslider, turncoat.—**2.** Traitor, runaway.

renegado (ren-ē-gā'dō), *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *renegado:* see *renegade.*] Same as *renegade*.

He was a *Renegado*, which is one that first was a Christian, and afterwards becommeth a Turke. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 186.

You are first (I warrant) some *Renegado* from the Inns of Court and the Law; and thou'lt come to suffer for't by the Law—that is, be hang'd. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

renegate (ren'ē-gāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *renegat* (= D. *renegaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *renegat*), < OF. *renegat*, F. *renégat* (OF. vernacularly *renié, renoié*) = Pr. *renegat* = Sp. Pg. *renegado* = It. *rinegato, rinnegato*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who denies his religion, pp. of *renegare*, deny again, < L. *re-*, again, + *negare*, deny: see *negate* and *renay, reny*. Hence, by corruption, *runagate.*] **I.** *n.* A renegade; an apostate. [Now only prov. Eng.]

How may this wayke womman han this strengthe
Hire to defende agayn this *renegat?*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 835.

II. *a.* Apostate; false; traitorous.

Here may all true Christian hearts see the wonderfull workes of God shewed vpon such infidels, blasphemers, . . . and *renegate* Christians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 187.

renegation (ren-ē-gā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **renegatio(n-)*, < *renegare*, pp. *renegatus*, deny: see *renegate.*] Denial. [Rare.]

The inexorable leader of the monkish party asserted that it was worse than the worst heresy, being absolute *renegation* of Christ. *Milman.*

renege (rē-nēg'), *v.* [Formerly also *reneague, reneg, renig;* = F. *renier* = Pr. *renegar, renejar* = Sp. Pg. *renegar* = It. *rinegare, rinnegare*, deny, renounce: see *reny, renay, renegate.*] **I.†** *trans.* To deny; disown; renounce.

Shall I *renege* I made them then?
Shall I denye my cunning founde?
Mir. for Mags., I. 113.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.
Shak., A. and C., i. 1. 8.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To deny.

Such smiling rogues as these . . .
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 84.

2. In *card-playing*, to play a card that is not of the suit led (as is allowable in some games); also, by extension, to revoke. Also *renig*. [U. S.]

reneger† (rē-nē'gėr), *n.* One who denies; a renegade.

Their forefathers . . . were sometimes esteemed blest Reformers by most of these modern *Renegers*, Separates, and Apostates. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 57. (*Davies.*)

reneie†, *v.* See *reny*.

renerve (rē-nėrv'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *nerve*, *v.*] To nerve again; give new vigor to.

The sight *re-nerved* my courser's feet. *Byron*, Mazeppa, xvii.

renes, *n.* Plural of *ren*[3].

renew (rē-nū'), *v.* [< ME. *renewen, renuen;* < *re-* + *new*, *v.* Cf. *renovate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make new again; restore to former freshness, completeness, or perfection; revive; make fresh or vigorous again; restore to a former state, or to a good state after decay or impairment.

Let us go to Gilgal and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 Sam. xi. 14.

Thou *renewest* the face of the earth. Ps. civ. 30.

Restore his years, *renew* him, like an eagle. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Thou wilt *renew* thy beauty morn by morn;
I earth in earth forget these empty courts.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

2. To make again: as, to *renew* a treaty or covenant; to *renew* a promise; to *renew* an attempt.

They turne afresh, and oft *renew* their former threat. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 45.

And [I have] endeavoured to *renew* a faint image of her several virtues and perfections upon your minds. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vi.

3. To supply, equip, furnish, or fill again.

Loke the cup of Wyne or ale be not empty, but ofte *renued*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

Come, bumpers high, express your joy,
The bowl we maun *renew* it.
Burns, Impromptu on Willie Stewart.

4. To begin again; recommence.

Either *renew* the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's coat.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5. 27.

Day light returning *renu'd* the conflict. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

5. To go over again; repeat; iterate.

Then gan he all this storie to *renew*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 64.

The birds their notes *renew*, and bleating herds
Attest their joy. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 494.

The lady *renewed* her excuses. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To grant or furnish again, as a new loan on a new note for the amount of a former one.—**7.** In *theol.*, to make new spiritually. See *renovation*, 2.

Be *renewed* in the spirit of your mind. Eph. iv. 23.

=**Syn. 1.** To reëstablish, reconstitute, recreate, rebuild.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become new; grow afresh.

Renew I could not, like the moon. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 68.

Their temples wreathed with leaves that still *renew*. *Dryden.*

2. To begin again; cease to desist.

Renew, renew! The fierce Polydamas
Hath beat down Menon. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 6.

renewability (rē-nū-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *renewable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality of being renewable.

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renewable (rē-nū′a-bl), *a.* [< *renew* + *-able*.] Capable of being renewed: as, a lease *renewable* at pleasure.

renewal (rē-nū′al), *n.* [< *renew* + *-al*.] The act of renewing, or of forming anew.

One of those *renewals* of our constitution.
Bolingbroke, On Parties, xviii.

Such originality as we all share with the morning and the spring-time and other endless *renewals*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

Renewal Sunday, a popular name for the second Sunday after Easter: so called because of the post-communion of the mass, according to the Sarum rite, formerly used on that day.

renewedly (rē-nū′ed-li), *adv.* Again; anew; once more. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

renewedness (rē-nū′ed-nes), *n.* The state of being renewed.

The Apostle here [Gal. vi.] shewethe unprofitableness of all these [ceremonies], and sets up an inward sanctity and *renewedness* of heart against them all.
Hammond, Works, IV. 663.

renewer (rē-nū′ėr), *n.* One who renews. See *bounder*, 3.

The restfull place, *renuer* of my smart.
Wyatt, Complaint vpon Loue.

renewing (rē-nū′ing), *n.* [< ME. *renewyng*; verbal n. of *renew*, *v.*] The act or process of making new again, in any sense.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind.
Rom. xii. 2.

renewl†, *v.* Same as *renovel*.

reneye†, *v.* Same as *reny*.

renfierse†, *v. t.* [Appar. a var., but simulating *fierce*, of *renforce*, *reinforce*.] To reinforce.

Whereat *renfierst* with wrath and sharp regret,
He stroke so hugely with his borrowd blade
That it empierst the Pagans burganet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 45.

renforce†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reinforce*.

rengt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rung*[2].

renge[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rank*[2].

renge[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *range*.

reniant†, *n.* [< OF. *reniant*, ppr. of *renier*, deny: see *reny* and *renegate*.] A renegade. *Testament of Love.*

renicapsular (ren-i-kap′sū-lėr), *a.* [< *renicapsule* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the suprarenal capsules; adrenal. Also *reniglandular*.

renicapsule (ren-i-kap′sūl), *n.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *capsula*, capsule: see *capsule*.] The adrenal or suprarenal capsule.

renicardiac (ren-i-kär′di-ak), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *cardiacus*, cardiac: see *cardiac*.] Pertaining to the renal and cardiac organs of a mollusk; renipericardial: as, the *renicardiac* orifice.

reniculus (rē-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *reniculi* (-lī). [LL., dim. of *ren*, kidney: see *ren*[3], *reins*.] In *entom.*, a small reniform or kidney-shaped spot.

renidification (rē-nid′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *renidify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Renewed nidification; the act of nidifying again, or building another nest.

renidify (rē-nid′i-fī), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *nidify*.] To make another nest.

reniform (ren′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or shape of the human kidney; kidney-form; bean-shaped; in *bot.* (when said of flat organs), having the outline of a longitudinal section through a kidney (see cut under *kidney-shaped*). —**Reniform spot**, a large kidney-shaped spot on the wing of a noctuid moth, near the center. It is rarely absent in this family.



Reniform Structure.—Hematite.

renig (rē-nig′), *v. t.* A form of *renege* (II., 2). [U. S.]

reniglandular (ren-i-glan′dū-lär), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *glandula*, glandule, + *-ar*[3].] Same as *renicapsular*.

renipericardial (ren-i-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + NL. *pericardium*: see *pericardial*.] Pertaining to the nephridium and the pericardium of a mollusk: as, a *renipericardial* communication. Also, less properly, *renopericardial*. *E. R. Lankester.*

reniportal (ren-i-pōr′tal), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + *porta*, gate: see *portal*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, noting the portal venous system of the kidneys, an arrangement by which venous blood circulates in the capillaries of the kidneys before reaching the heart, as it does in those of the liver by means of the hepatic portal system. See *portal vein*, under *portal*[1].

renisexual (ren-i-sek′shū-al), *a.* [< L. *ren*, kidney, + LL. *sexualis*, sexual.] Combining the functions of a renal and a sexual organ, as the nephridium of mollusks.

renitence (ren′i-tens or rē-nī′tens), *n.* [< OF. *renitence*, F. *rénitence*, resistance, = Sp. Pg. *renitencia* = It. *renitenza*, < ML. **renitentia*, < L. *reniten(t-)s*, resistant: see *renitent*.] Same as *renitency*.

Out of indignation, and an excessive *renitence*, not separating that which is true from that which is false.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature. (*Latham.*)

renitency (ren′i- or rē-nī′ten-si), *n.* [As *renitence* (see *-cy*).] 1. The resistance of a body to pressure; the effect of elasticity.—2. Moral resistance; reluctance; disinclination.

Nature has form'd the mind of man with the same happy backwardness and *renitency* against conviction which is observed in old dogs — "of not learning new tricks."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 34.

renitent (ren′i-tent or rē-nī′tent), *a.* [< OF. *renitent*, F. *rénitent* = Sp. Pg. It. *renitente*, < L. *reniten(t-)s*, ppr. of *reniti*, strive or struggle against, resist, < *re-*, back, + *niti*, struggle: see *nisus*[1].] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by elastic force.

To me it seems most probable that it is done by an inflation of the muscles, whereby they become both soft and yet *renitent*, like so many pillows.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

2. Persistently opposing.

renk[1]†, *n.* See *rink*[1].

renk[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rank*[2]. *Nominale MS.*

rennet, **rennert**. Middle English forms of *run*[1], *runner*.

rennelesset, *n.* [ME.: see *rennet*[1].] Same as *rennet*[1].

rennet[1] (ren′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *renet*; also dial. *runnet*, < ME. *renet*, var. of **renel*, **rennels*, *rennelesse*, *renels*, *renlys*, *rendlys* (= MD. *rinsel*, *runsel*), rennet, < *rennen*, run: see *run*[1].] 1. The fourth stomach of a calf prepared for curdling milk; the rennet-bag.—2. Anything used to curdle milk.

It is likely enough that Galium, or, as it is popularly called, lady's bedstraw, is still used as *rennet* in some neighbourhoods, its use having formerly been common all over England, especially in Cheshire.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 231.

rennet[1] (ren′et), *v. t.* [< *rennet*[1], *n.*] To mix or treat with rennet.

Come thou not neere those men who are like bread
O're-leven'd, or like cheese o're-*rennetted*.
Herrick, To His Booke.

rennet[2] (ren′et), *n.* [Formerly also *renat*, *renate* (simulating *renate*[1], as if in allusion to grafting) (= D. *renet* = G. *renette* = Sw. *renett* = Dan. *reinette*), < F. *reinette*, *rainette*, a pippin, rennet; either (*a*) < OF. *reinette*, *roynette*, a little queen (a name given to meadow-sweet), dim. of *reine*, < L. *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king (see *rex*); or (*b*) < OF. *rainette*, a little frog (because, it is supposed, the apple was speckled like the skin of a frog), dim. of *raine*, a frog, < L. *rana*, a frog: see *Rana*[1].] A kind of apple, said to have been introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. Also called *renneting*.

Pippins grafted on a pippin stock are called *renates*, bettered in their generous nature by such double extraction.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 264.

There is one sort of Pippin peculiar to this Shire [Lincolnshire], growing at Kirton and thereabouts, and from thence called Kirton-Pippin, which is a most wholesome and delicious Apple, both which being grafted on their own Stock are much bettered, and then called *Renates*.
T. Coxe, Magna Britannia (Lincolnshire), p. 1457 (an. [1720]).

rennet-bag (ren′et-bag), *n.* The abomasum, or fourth stomach of a ruminant. Also called *reed*.

rennet-ferment (ren′et-fėr′ment), *n.* The ferment of the gastric juice of young ruminants, which coagulates casein.

renneting (ren′et-ing), *n.* [< *rennet*[2] + *-ing*[2].] Same as *rennet*[2].

rennet-whey (ren′et-hwā), *n.* The serous part of milk, separated from the caseous by means of rennet. It is used in pharmacy.

rennet-wine (ren′et-wīn), *n.* A vinous extract of dried rennet.

rennible†, *a.* Same as *renable*.

renning (ren′ing), *n.* [< ME. *rennynge*, a stream (not found in sense 'rennet'), < AS. **rinning*, *rynning* (= D. *renninge*), rennet, lit. 'a running,' verbal n. of *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1], *running*, and cf. *rennet*[1], *runnet*.] 1†. Same as *running*.—2. Rennet. *Baret.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

rennish (ren′ish), *a.* [< ME. *renysche*, fierce; prob. of OF. origin.] Furious; passionate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Than has sire Dary dedeyne and derfely he lokes;
Rysys him up *renysche* and re3t in his sete.
King Alexander, p. 100.

rennishly (ren′ish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *renyschly*; < *rennish* + *-ly*[2].] Fiercely; furiously. [Prov. Eng.]

The fyste with the fyngeres that flayed thi hert,
That rasped *renyschly* the wo3e with the ro3 penne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1724.

renome†, **renomed**†. Middle English forms of *renown*, *renowned*.

renomee†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *renommee*, F. *renommée*, renown: see *renown*.] Renown.

For gentilesse nys but *renomee*
Of thyne auncestres for hire heigh bountee,
Which is a strange thyng to thy persone.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 303.

renominate (rē-nom′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *nominate*.] To nominate again or anew.

renomination (rē-nom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< *renominate* + *-ion*.] The act of nominating again or anew; a repeated nomination.

renont†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *renown*.

renopericardial (ren-ō-per-i-kär′di-al), *a.* Same as *renipericardial*. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 284.

renoum†, **renoumed**†. Obsolete forms of *renown*, *renowned*.

renount, *n.* An obsolete form of *renown*.

renounce (rē-nouns′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *renounced*, ppr. *renouncing*. [< ME. *renouncen*, *renonsen*, < OF. *renonchier*, *renuncer*, *renoncer*, F. *renoncer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *renunciar* = It. *rinunziare*, *renunziare*, renounce, < L. *renuntiare*, *renunciare*, bring back a report, also disclaim, renounce, < *re-*, back, + *nuntiare*, *nunciare*, bring a message, < *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce*, *denounce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To declare against; disown; disclaim; abjure; forswear; refuse to own, acknowledge, or practise.

My ryght I *renonse* to that ryuk sone.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13629.

Minister. Dost thou *renounce* the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, . . . and the sinful desires of the flesh . . . ?
Answer. I *renounce* them all; and, by God's help, will endeavour not to follow nor be led by them.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of those of Riper Years.

It is impossible to conceive that a whole nation of men should all publicly reject and *renounce* what every one of them, certainly and infallibly, knew to be a law.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 11.

2. To cast off or reject, as a connection or possession; forsake.

She that had *renounc'd*
Her sex's honour was *renounc'd* herself
By all that priz'd it. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 76.

The conditions of earthly existence were *renounced*, rather than sanctified, in the religious ideal [of the mediæval church]. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 208.

He only lives with the world's life
Who hath *renounced* his own.
M. Arnold, Stanzas in memory of the Author of Obermann.

3. In *card-playing*, to play (a suit) different from what is led: as, he *renounced* spades. =**Syn.** *Renounce*, *Recant*, *Abjure*, *Forswear*, *Retract*, *Revoke*, *Recall*, abandon, forsake, quit, forego, resign, relinquish, give up, abdicate, decline, cast off, lay down. *Renounce*, to declare strongly, with more or less of formality, that we give up some opinion, profession, or pursuit forever. Thus, a pretender to a throne may *renounce* his claim. *Recant*, to make publicly known that we give up a principle or belief formerly maintained, from conviction of its erroneousness; the word therefore implies the adoption of the opposite belief. *Abjure*, *forswear*, literally to renounce upon oath, and, metaphorically, with protestations and utterly. They do not necessarily imply any change of opinion. *Retract*, to take back what has been once given or made, as a pledge, an accusation. *Revoke*, to take back that which has been pronounced by an act of authority, as a decree, a command, a grant. *Recall*, the most general word for literal or figurative calling back: as, to *recall* an expression. *Forswear* is somewhat out of use. A man may *renounce* his birthright, *forswear* a habit, *recant* his professions, *abjure* his faith, *retract* his assertions, *revoke* his pledges, *recall* his promises.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To declare a renunciation.

He of my sons who fails to make it good
By one rebellious act *renounces* to my blood.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 143.

2. In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, to play a card of a different suit from that led; in a restricted sense, to have to play a card of another suit when the player has no card of the suit led. Compare *revoke*.

renounce (rē-nouns′), *n.* [< F. *renonce* = Sp. Pg. *renuncia* = It. *rinunzia*, a renounce; from

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the verb: see *renounce*, *v.*] In *card-games* in which the rule is to follow suit, the playing of a card of a different suit from that led.

renouncement (rē-nouns'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. F. *renoncement* = Pr. *renunciamen* = Sp. *renunciamiento* = It. *rinunziamento*; as *renounce*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of renouncing, or of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation.

> I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted,
> By your *renouncement* an immortal spirit.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 35.

renouncer (rē-noun'sėr), *n.* One who renounces; one who disowns or disclaims.

renovant (ren'ō-vant), *a.* [< OF. *renovant*, < L. *renovan(t-)s*, ppr. of *renovare*, renew, renovate: see *renovate*.] Renovating; renewing. *Cowel.*

renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *renovated*, ppr. *renovating*. [< L. *renovatus*, pp. of *renovare*, renew (> It. *rinovare*, *rinnovare* = Sp. Pg. *renovar*), < *re-*, again, + *novus*, new, = E. *new*: see *new*. Cf. *renew*.] **1.** To renew; render as good as new; restore to freshness or to a good condition: as, to *renovate* a building.

> Then prince Edward, *renouating* his purpose, tooke shipping againe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 37.
>
> In hopes that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal constitution, and *renovate* their father's life. *Burke*, Rev. in France.
>
> Till food and wine again should *renovate* his powers.
> *Crabbe*, Works, V. 93.

2. To give force or effect to anew; renew in effect.

> He *renouateth* by so doing all those sinnes which before times were forgiven him.
> *Latimer*, Sermon on the Lord's Prayer.

renovater (ren'ō-vā-tėr), *n.* [< *renovate* + *-er*[1].] Same as *renovator*.

renovation (ren-ō-vā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *renovacion*, F. *rénovation* = Pr. *renovacio* = Sp. *renovacion* = Pg. *renovação* = It. *rinovazione*, *rinnovazione*, < L. *renovatio(n-)*, a renewing, renewal, < *renovare*, renew, renovate: see *renovate*.] **1.** The act of renovating, or the state of being renovated or renewed; a making new after decay, destruction, or impairment; renewal.

> This ambassade was sent . . . for the *renouation* of the old league and amitie. *Grafton*, Hen. VII., an. 19.
>
> Death becomes
> His final remedy; and, . . . to second life,
> Waked in the *renovation* of the just,
> Resigns him up with heaven and earth renew'd.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 65.
>
> The regular return of genial months,
> And *renovation* of a faded world.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 124.
>
> Mr. Garrick, in conjunction with Mr. Lacey, purchased the property of that theatre [Drury Lane], together with the *renovation* of the patent.
> *Life of Quin* (reprint, 1887), p. 42.

2. In *theol.*, the renewal wrought by the Holy Spirit in one who has been regenerated. Renovation differs from regeneration inasmuch as, while regeneration is a single act, and confers a divine life, which can never be wholly lost in this life, or, according to Calvinistic theology, continues forever, renovation is a continuous process or a repetition of acts whereby the divine life is preserved and matured.

renovationist (ren-ō-vā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *renovation* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the improvement of society by the spiritual renovation of the individual, supernaturally wrought through divine influence rather than by the development of human nature through purely natural and human influences.

renovator (ren'ō-vā-tọr), *n.* [= OF. *renovateur*, F. *rénovateur* = Sp. Pg. *renovador* = It. *rinnovatore*, < L. *renovator*, a renewer, < *renovare*, renew: see *renovate*.] One who or that which renovates or renews.

> Just as sleep is the *renovator* of corporeal vigor, so, with their [the Epicureans'] permission, I would believe death to be of the mind's.
> *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero).

renovel†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *renovelen*, *renovellen* (also contr. *renewlen*, *renulen*, simulating *new*), < OF. *renoveler*, *renuveler*, *renouveler*, *renouveller*, F. *renouveler* = Pr. *renovellar* = It. *rinovellare*, *rinnovellare*, renew, < L. *re-*, again, + *novellus*, new: see *novel*.] To renew.

> Yet sang this foule, I rede yow alle awake, . . .
> And ye that han ful chosen, as I devise,
> Yet at the leste *renoveleth* your servyse.
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 17.

renovelance†, *n.* [ME. *renoveilaunce*, < OF. *renovelaunce*, < *renoveler*, renew: see *renovel*.] A renewal.

> *Renoveilaunces*
> Of olde forleten aqueyntaunces.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 693.

renowm†, **renowmed**†. Obsolete forms of *renown*, *renowned*.

renown (rē-noun'), *v.* [< ME. *renownen*, *renoumen*, *renomen* (in pp. *renowned*, *renomed*), < OF. *renomer*, *renumer*, *renommer*, make famous (pp. *renommé*, renowned, famous), F. *renommer*, name over, repeat, rename, = Pr. *renomnar*, *renompnar*, *renomenar* = Sp. *renombrar* = It. *rinomare* (> G. *renommiren*, boast), < ML. *renominare*, make famous, < L. *re-*, again, + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] **I.** *trans.* To make famous.

> Nor yron bands abord
> The Pontick sea by their huge Navy cast
> My volume shall *renowne*, so long since past.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 48.
>
> The memorials and the things of fame
> That do *renown* this city. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 24.
>
> Soft elocution does thy style *renown*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 19.

II. *intrans.* To behave or pose as a renowner; swagger; boast: with indefinite *it*. [Slang, imitating German.]

> To *renown it* . . . is equivalent to the American phrase "spreads himself."
> *C. G. Leland*, tr. of Heine's Pictures of Travel, The Hartz Journey, note.
>
> A general tumult ensued, and the student with the sword leaped to the floor. . . . He was *renowning it*.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 4.

renown (rē-noun'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *renowm*, *renoum*; < ME. *renoun*, *renowne*, *renon*, *renowme*, < OF. *renoun*, *renun*, *renon*, *renom*, F. *renom* = Pr. Cat. *renom* = Sp. *renombre* = Pg. *renome* = It. *rinomo*, fame, renown; from the verb: see *renown*, *v.*] **1.** The state of having a great or exalted name; fame; celebrity; exalted reputation derived from the widely spread praise of great achievements or accomplishments.

> "O perle," quoth I, "of rych *renoun*,
> So watz hit me dere that thou con deme,
> In thys veray avysyoun."
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 1183.
>
> Better it is to haue *Renowme* among the good sorte then to be lorde over the whole world.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.
>
> I loved her old *renown*, her stainless fame —
> What better proof than that I loathed her shame?
> *Lowell*, To G. W. Curtis.

2†. Report; rumor; éclat.

> And [they] diden so well that the worde and the *renon* com to Agrauain and to Gaheret that the childeren foughten be-nethe fer from hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 285.
>
> Socrates. . . . by the . . . vniuersall *renowne* of all people, was approued to be the wisest man of all Grecia.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 22.
>
> The Rutherfoords, with grit *renown*,
> Convoy'd the town of Jedbrugh out.
> *Raid of the Reidswire* (Child's Ballads, VI. 132).

3†. A token of fame or reputation; an honor; a dignity.

> For I ride on the milk-white steed,
> And aye nearest the town;
> Because I was a christen'd knight,
> They gave me that *renown*.
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 121).

4†. Haughtiness.

> Then out spake her father, he spake wi' *renown*,
> "Some of you that are maidens, ye'll loose aff her gown."
> *Lord Salton and Auchanachie* (Child's Ballads, II. 169).

=**Syn. 1.** *Fame*, *Honor*, etc. (see *glory*[1], *n.*), repute, note, distinction, name.

renowned (rē-nound'), *p. a.* [< ME. *renowned*, *renomed* (Sc. *renownit*, *renommit*); pp. of *renown*, *v.*] Having renown; famous; celebrated.

> To ben riht cleer and *renomed*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 2.
>
> And made his compere a godsone of hys, that he hadden houe fro the fontstone, and was cleped after the kynge ban Bawdewyn, whiche was after full *renomede*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 124.
>
> They that durst to strike
> At so exampless and unblamed a life
> As that of the *renowned* Germanicus.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** *Celebrated*, *Illustrious*, etc. (see *famous*), famed, far-famed.

renownedly (rē-nou'ned-li), *adv.* With, or so as to win, renown; with fame or celebrity. *Imp. Dict.*

renowner (rē-nou'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who gives renown or spreads fame.

> Through his great *renowner* I have wrought,
> And my safe saile to sacred anchor brought.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxiii.
>
> Above them all I preferr'd the two famous *renowners* of Beatrice and Laura, who never write but honour of them to whom they devote their verse.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. [= G. *renommist*, in university slang, a boaster.] A boaster; a bully; a swaggerer.

> Von Kleist was a student, and universally acknowledged among his young acquaintance as a devilish handsome fellow, notwithstanding a tremendous scar on his cheek, and a cream-colored mustache as soft as the silk of Indian corn. In short, he was a *renowner*, and a duellist.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 4.

renownful† (rē-noun'fụl), *a.* [< *renown* + *-ful*.] Renowned; illustrious.

> Man of large fame, great and abounding glory.
> *Renownefull* Scipio. *Marston*, Sophonisba, i. 1.

rense (rens), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *rinse*.

rensselaerite (ren-se-lār'īt), *n.* [After Stephen Van *Rensselaer*.] A variety of massive talc or steatite. It has a fine compact texture, and is worked in the lathe into inkstands and other articles.

rent[1] (rent). Preterit and past participle of *rend*[1].

rent[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *rend*[1].

> Maligne interpretours whiche fayle not to *rente* and deface the renoume of wryters.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, The Proheme.
>
> Though thou *rentest* thy face with painting [enlargest (margin, Heb. *rendest*) thine eyes with paint, R. V.], in vain shalt thou make thyself fair. Jer. iv. 30.
>
> In an extreame rage, *renting* his clothes and tearing his haire. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 230.
>
> Repentance must begin with a just sorrow, a sorrow of heart, and such a sorrow as *renteth* the heart.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.
>
> They assaulted me on all sides, buffeting me and *renting* my Cloaths. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 92.

rent[1] (rent), *n.* [< *rent*[1], *v.*, ult. *rend*[1], *v.*] **1.** An opening made by rending or tearing; a tear; a fissure; a break or breach; a crevice or crack.

> You all do know this mantle. . . .
> Look, in this place ran Cassius' dagger through;
> See what a *rent* the envious Casca made.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 179.

2. A schism; a separation: as, a *rent* in the church.

> Heer sing I Isaac's civill Brauls and Broils;
> Jacobs Revolt; their Cities sack, their Spoils:
> Their cursed Wrack, their Godded Calues; the *rent*
> Of th' Hebrew Tribes from th' Isheans Regiment.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.
>
> We care not to keep truth separated from truth, which is the fiercest *rent* and disunion of all.
> *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 53.

=**Syn.** Tear, rupture, rift.

rent[2] (rent), *n.* [< ME. *rent*, *rente* = D. G. Dan. *rente* = Sw. *ränta*, < OF. *rente*, F. *rente*, income, revenue, rent, annuity, pension, funds, = Pr. *renta*, *venda* = Sp. *renta* = Pg. *renda* = It. *rendita*, income, revenue, rent, < L. *reddita* (sc. *pecunia*), 'money paid,' fem. of *redditus*, pp. of *reddere*, give back, pay, yield: see *render*[2].] **1**†. Income; revenue; receipts from any regular source.

> Litel was hire catel and hire *rente*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 7.
>
> She seyde, "O Love, to whom I have and shal
> Ben humble suget, trewe in myn entente,
> As I best can, to you, Lord, geve Ich al
> For everemo myn hertes lust to *rente*."
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 880.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A compensation or return made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of time, for the possession and use of property of any kind.

> Of all the tulkes of Troy, to telle them by name,
> Was non so riche of *rentes*, ne of renke godes,
> Of castels full close, & mony clene tounes.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3945.
>
> Thus the poete preiseth the pocok for hus federes,
> And the riche for hus *rentes*, othere rychesse in hus schoppe. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 185.
>
> Money, if kept by us, yields no *rent*, and is liable to loss.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 213.

(*b*) Technically, a definite compensation or return reserved by a lease, to be made periodically, or fixed with reference to a period of tenure, and payable in money, produce, or other chattels or labor, for the possession and use of land or buildings. Compensation of any other nature is not termed *rent*, because not enforceable in the same manner. The time of paying rents is either by the particular appointment of the parties in the deed, or by appointment of law, but the law does not control the express appointment of the parties, when such appointment will answer their intention. In England Michaelmas and Lady-day are the usual days appointed for payment of rents; and in Scotland Martinmas and Whitsunday.

> Take (deer Son) to thee
> This Farm's demains, . . .
> And th' only *Rent* that of it I reserue is
> One Trees fair fruit, to shew thy suite and service.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Rent is said to be due at the first moment of the day appointed for payment, and in arrear at the first moment of the day following. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 275.

(*c*) The right to such compensation, particularly in respect of lands. Rents, at common law, are of three kinds: *rent-service*, *rent-charge* or *fee-farm*

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rent, and *rent-seck*. *Rent-service* is when some corporal service is incident to it, as by fealty and a sum of money; *rent-charge*, or *fee-farm rent*, is when the owner of the rent has no future interest or reversion expectant in the land, but the rent is reserved in the deed by a clause of distress for rent in arrear (in other words, it is a charge on lands, etc., in the form of rent, in favor of one who is not the landlord); *rent-seck* is a like rent, but without any clause of distress. There are also *rents of assize*, certain established rents of freeholders and copyholders of manors, which cannot be varied: also called *quit-rents*. These, when payable in silver, are called *white rents*, in contradistinction to rents reserved in work or the baser metals, called *black rents* or *black mail*.

3. In *polit. econ.*, that part of the produce of the soil which is left after deducting what is necessary to the support of the producers (including the wages of the laborers), the interest on the necessary capital, and a supply of seed for the next year; that part of the produce of a given piece of cultivated land which it yields over and above that yielded by the poorest land in cultivation under equal circumstances in respect to transportation, etc. The rent theoretically goes to the owner of the soil, whether cultivator or landlord. Also called *economic rent*.

Rent is that portion of the produce of the earth which is paid to the landlord for the use of the original and indestructible powers of the soil. It is often, however, confounded with the interest and profit of capital, and, in popular language, the term is applied to whatever is annually paid by a farmer to his landlord. *Ricardo*, Pol. Econ., ii.

The *rent*, therefore, which any land will yield, is the excess of its produce beyond what would be returned to the same capital if employed on the worst land in cultivation. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., II. xvi. § 3.

Rent is that portion of the regular net product of a piece of land which remains after deducting the wages of labor and the interest on the capital usual in the country incorporated into it. *W. Roscher*, Pol. Econ. (trans.), II. § 149.

No part of Ricardo's theory is more elementary or more unchallenged than this, that the *rent* of land constitutes no part of the price of bread, and that high *rent* is not the cause of dear bread, but dear bread the cause of high *rent*. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 428.

4. An endowment; revenue.

The kynge hym graunted, and yaf hym *rentes*, and lefte with hym of his auoir grete plente for to make the hospitall, and ther lefte the clerke in this manere, that was after a goode man and holy of lif. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 369.

Alwyn Childe, a Citizen of London, founded the Monastery of S. Saviour's at Bermondsey in Southwark, and gave the Monks there divers *Rents* in London. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 29.

Annual rent. See *annual*.—**Black rent.** (*a*) See *black*. (*b*) See def. 2 (*c*).—**Double rent**, rent payable by a tenant who continues in possession after the time for which he has received notice to quit until the time of his quitting possession.—**Forehand rent.** (*a*) A fine or premium given by the lessee at the time of taking his lease: otherwise called a *fore-gift* or *income*. (*b*) Rent paid in advance.—**Paschal rents.** See *paschal*.—**Peppercorn rents.** See *peppercorn*.—**Rents of assize.** See def. 2 (*c*).—**Tithe Rent-charge Redemption Act**, an English statute of 1885 (48 and 49 Vict., c. 32), which extends the Commutation of Tithes Act (which see, under *commutation*) to all rents or payments charged on lands, by virtue of any act, in lieu of tithes.

rent[2] (rent), *v.* [< ME. *renten*, < OF. *renter*, give rent or revenue to, = Sp. *rentar*, produce, yield; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To endow; secure an income to.

And sette scoleres to scole or to somme other craftes; Releue religioun [religious orders] and *renten* hem bettere. *Piers Plowman* (B), vii. 32.

Here is a stately Hospitall built by Cassachi, or Rosa, the Wife of great Soliman, richly *rented*, and nourishing many poore people. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. To grant the possession and enjoyment of for a consideration in the nature of rent; let on lease.

There is no reason why an honourable society should *rent* their estate for a trifle. *Swift*, To Mr. Alderman Barber, March 30, 1737.

3. To take and hold for a consideration in the nature of rent: as, the tenant *rents* his farm for a year.

Not happier . . .
In forest planted by a father's hand
Than in five acres now of *rented* land.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 136.

Who was dead,
Who married, who was like to be, and how
The races went, and who would *rent* the hall.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

4. To hire; obtain the use or benefit of for a consideration, without lease or other formality, but for a more or less extended time: as, to *rent* a row-boat; to *rent* a piano.=**Syn. 3** and **4.** *Lease*, etc. See *hire*[1].

II. *intrans.* To be leased or let for rent: as, an estate *rents* for five thousand dollars a year.

rent[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *rant*.

rent[4]† (rent). A Middle English contracted form of *rendeth*, 3d person singular present indicative of *rend*[1]. *Chaucer*.

rentable (ren'ta-bl), *a.* [< *rent*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being rented.

rentage† (ren'tāj), *n.* [< OF. *rentage*, rentage, < *renter*, give rent to: see *rent*[2] and *-age*.] Rent.

Nor can we pay the fine and *rentage* due.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

rental (ren'tal), *n.* [< ME. *rental*, < *rent*[2] + *-al*. Cf. OF. *rental*, charged with rent.] **1.** A schedule or an account of rents, or a roll wherein the rents of a manor or an estate are set down; a rent-roll.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book — I am clear it has been a *rental* of back-ganging tenants. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

The nations were admonished to cease their factions; the heads of houses were ordered to surrender all their charters, donations, statutes, bulls, and papistical muniments, and to transmit a complete *rental* and inventory of all their effects to their Chancellor. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church. of Eng., iv.

2. The gross amount of rents drawn from an estate or other property: as, the *rental* of the estate is five thousand a year.—**Minister's rental.** See *minister*.—**Rental right**, a species of lease at low rent, usually for life. The holders of such leases were called *rentallers* or *kindly tenants*.

rentaller (ren'tal-ėr), *n.* [< *rental* + *-er*[1].] One who holds a rental right. See *rental*.

Many of the more respectable farmers were probably descended of the *rentallers* or kindly tenants described in our law books, who formed in the Middle Ages a very numerous and powerful body. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 194.

rent-arrear (rent'a-rēr″), *n.* Unpaid rent.

rent-charge (rent'chärj), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

rent-day (rent'dā), *n.* The day for paying rent.

rente (roṅt), *n.* [< F. *rente:* see *rent*[2].] Annual income; revenue; rent; interest; specifically, in the plural, *rentes* (or *rentes sur l'état*), sums paid annually by a government as interest on public loans; hence, the bonds or stocks on which such interest is paid.

renter[1] (ren'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *rentier*, F. *rentier* (= Pr. *rendier* = OCat. *render* = Sp. *rentero* = Pg. *rendeiro*), a tenant, renter, < *rente*, rent: see *rent*[2].] 1. One who leases an estate; more commonly, the lessee or tenant who takes an estate or a tenement on rent.

The estate will not be let for one penny more or less to the *renter*, amongst whomsoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke*.

2. One who rents or hires anything.

renter[2] (ren'tėr), *v. t.* [Also *ranter;* < F. *rentraire*, sew together, < *re-*, again, + *en-*, in, + *traire*, draw: see *trace*, *tract*, etc.] **1.** In *tapestry*, to work new warp into in order to restore the original pattern or design. Hence—**2.** To finedraw; sew together, as the edges of two pieces of cloth, without doubling them, so that the seam is scarcely visible.

renterer (ren'tėr-ėr), *n.* [< *renter*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who renters, especially in tapestry-work. See *renter*[2], *v. t.*, 1.

renter-warden (ren'tėr-wär″dn), *n.* The warden of a company who receives rents.

rent-free (rent'frē), *adv.* Without payment of rent.

All such inmates which fell to decay, and so to be kept by the parish, they were to be continued in their houses *rent-free*, and to be kept at the only charge of the landlord which admitted them. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 282.

rent-gatherer†, *n.* [ME. *rente-gaderer;* < *rent*[2] + *gatherer*.] A collector of rents. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 430.

rentier (roṅ-tiā'), *n.* [F. *rentier:* see *renter*[1].] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, etc.; a fund-holder.

rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* A rental; a list or account of rents or income. See *rental*.

Godfrey Bertram . . . succeeded to a long pedigree and a short *rent-roll*, like many lairds of that period. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

rent-seck (rent'sek), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

rent-service (rent'sėr″vis), *n.* See *rent*[2], 2 (*c*).

renuent (ren'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *renuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *renuere*, nod back the head, deny by a motion of the head, disapprove (> Pg. *renuir*, refuse; cf. Sp. *renuencia*, reluctance), < *re-*, back, + **nuere* (in comp. *abnuere*, etc.), nod: see *nutation*.] Throwing back the head: specifically applied in anatomy to muscles which have this effect.

renule[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *renovel*.

renule[2] (ren'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **renulus*, dim. of L. *ren*, kidney: see *ren*[3], and cf. *reneulus*.] A small kidney; a renal lobe or lobule, several of which may compose a kidney. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 366.

renumber (rē-num'bėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *number*.] To count or number again; affix a new number to, as a house.

renumerate (rē-nū'me-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *renumeratus*, pp. of *renumerare*, count over (> It. *rinumerare*), < *re-*, again, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, and cf. *renumber*.] To count or number again. *Imp. Dict.*

renunciance (rē-nun'siąns), *n.* [< L. *renuntian(t-)s*, ppr. of *renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] Renunciation. [Rare.]

Yet if they two . . . each, in silence, in tragical *renunciance*, did find that the other was all too-lovely? *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 3.

renunciation (rē-nun-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *renunciation*, *renonciation*, F. *renonciation* = Pr. *renunciatio* = Sp. *renunciacion* = Pg. *renunciação* = It. *rinunziazione*, *renunziazione*, < L. *renuntiatio(n-)*, *renunciatio(n-)*, a renouncing, < *renuntiare*, pp. *renuntiatus*, renounce: see *renounce*.] The act of renouncing. (*a*) A disowning or disclaiming; rejection.

He that loves riches can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Jer. Taylor*.

Renunciation remains sorrow, though a sorrow borne willingly. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

(*b*) In *law*, the legal act by which a person abandons a right acquired, but without transferring it to another: applied particularly in reference to an executor or trustee who has been nominated in a will, or other instrument creating a trust, but who, having an option to accept it, declines to do so, and in order to avoid any liability expressly renounces the office. In Scots law the term is also used in reference to an heir who is entitled, if he chooses, to succeed to heritable property, but, from the extent of the encumbrances, prefers to refuse it. (*c*) In *liturgics*, that part of the baptismal service in which the candidate, either in person or by his sureties, renounces the world, the flesh, and the devil.—**Renunciation of a lease**, in Scotland, the surrender of a lease.=**Syn.** (*a*) Abandonment, relinquishment, surrender. See *renounce*.

renunciatory (rē-nun'si-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *renuntiatorius*, < L. *renuntiare*, renounce: see *renounce*.] Of or pertaining to renunciation.

renverse† (ren-vėrs'), *v. t.* [Also *ranverse;* < OF. *renverser*, overthrow, overturn, < *re-*, back, + *enverser*, overturn, invert, < *envers*, against, toward, with, < L. *inversus*, turned upside down, inverted: see *inverse*.] **1.** To overthrow; overturn; upset; destroy.

God forbid that a Business of so high a Consequence as this . . . should be *ranversed* by Differences 'twixt a few private Subjects, tho' now public Ministers. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 20.

2. To turn upside down; overthrow.

First he his beard did shave, and fowly shent,
Then from him reft his shield, and it *renverst*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 37.

Whiles all my hopes were to the winds disperst,
Erected whiles, and whiles againe *renuerst*.
Stirling, Aurora, st. 77.

renverse (ren-vėrs'), *a.* [< *renverse*, *v.*; cf. F. adv. *à la renverse*, on one's back, upside down.] In *her.*, same as *reversed*.

renversement† (ren-vėrs'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *renversement*, < *renverser*, reverse: see *renverse* and *-ment*.] The act of renversing.

A total *renversement* of the order of nature. *Stukeley*, Palæographia Sacra, p. 60.

renvoy† (ren-voi'), *v. t.* [< OF. *renveier*, *renvoyer*, F. *renvoyer* (= It. *rinviare*), send back, < *re-*, back, + *envoyer*, send: see *envoy*[1].] To send back. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VIII.

renvoy† (ren-voi'), *n.* [< OF. *renvoy*, *renvoi*, F. *renvoi*, a sending back: see *renvoy*, *v.*] The act of sending back or dismissing home.

The *renvoy* of the Ampelonians was ill taken by the royal vine. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest. (*Latham.*)

reny†, *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *renay;* < ME. *renyen*, *reneyen*, *reneien*, *renayen*, < OF. *renier*, *reneier*, *renoier*, F. *renier*, < ML. *renegare*, deny: see *renegate*, and cf. *renege*, a doublet of *reny*. Cf. *deny*, *denay*.] To renounce; abjure; disown; abandon; deny.

That Ydole is the God of false Cristene, that han *reneyed* hire Feythe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 173.

For though that thou *reneyed* hast my lay,
As other wrecches han doon many a day, . . .
If that thou live, thou shalt repenten this.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 336.

renye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *renié*, < ML. *renegatus*, one who has denied his faith, a renegade: see *renegate*.] A renegade.

Raynalde of the rodes, and rebelle to Criste,
Pervertede with Paynyms that Cristene persewes; . . .
The *renye* relys abowte and rusches to the erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2795.

reobtain (rē-ọb-tān'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *obtain*.] To obtain again.

I came to *re-obtaine* my dignitie,
And in the throne to seate my sire againe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 752.

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reobtainable (rē-ȯb-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *reobtain* + *-able.*] That may be obtained again.

reoccupy (rē-ok′ū-pī), *v. t.* [< F. *reoccuper;* as *re-* + *occupy.*] To occupy anew.

reometer, *n.* See *rheometer.*

reopen (rē-ō′pn), *v.* [< *re-* + *open, v.*] **I.** *trans.* To open again: as, to *reopen* a theater.

II. *intrans.* To be opened again; open anew: as, the schools *reopen* to-day.

reophore, *n.* See *rheophore.*

reoppose (rē-ȯ-pōz′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *oppose.*] To oppose again.

We shall so far encourage contradiction as to promise no disturbance, or *re-oppose* any pen that shall fallaciously or captiously refute us.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., Pref., p. 6.

reordain (rē-ôr-dān′), *v. t.* [= OF. *reordonner,* F. *réordonner* = Sp. *reordenar* = Pg. *reordenar, reordinar* = It. *riordinare,* reordain (cf. ML. *reordinare,* restore to one's former name or place); as *re-* + *ordain.*] To ordain again, as when the first ordination is defective or otherwise invalid.

They did not pretend to *reordain* those that had been ordained by the new book in King Edward's time.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, ii. 2.

A person, if he has been validly ordained by bishops of the apostolic succession, cannot be *reordained.* . . . It is not a reordination to confer orders upon one not episcopally set apart for the ministry. But it is reordination to do this to one previously so ordained. If it is done at all, it is a mockery, and the parties to it are guilty of a profanity. *Church Cyc.*

reorder (rē-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *order.*] 1. To order a second time; repeat a command to or for.—2. To put in order again; arrange anew.

At that instant appeared, as it were, another Armie comming out of a valley. . . . which gave time to Assan to *reorder* his disordered squadrons.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 13.

reordination (rē-ôr-di-nā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *réordination* = Pg. *reordenação;* as *re-* + *ordination.*] A second or repeated ordination.

reorganization (rē-ôr″gan-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *réorganisation;* < *reorganize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of organizing anew. Also spelled *reorganisation.*

reorganize (rē-ôr′gan-īz), *v. t.* [= F. *réorganiser;* as *re-* + *organize.*] To organize anew; bring again into an organized state: as, to *reorganize* a society or an army. Also spelled *reorganise.*

re-orient (rē-ō′ri-ẹnt), *a.* [< *re-* + *orient.*] Arising again or anew, as the life of nature in spring. [Rare.]

The life *re-orient* out of dust.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxvi.

reossify (rē-os′i-fī), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *ossify.*] To ossify again. *Lancet,* No. 3487, p. 1424.

reotrope, *n.* See *rheotrope.*

rep[1] (rep), *n.* [Also *repp, reps;* origin unknown; supposed to be a corruption of *rib.*] A corded fabric the cords of which run across the width of the stuff. Silk rep is used for women's dresses, ecclesiastical vestments, etc., and is narrow; woolen rep is used for upholstery and curtains, and is about a yard and a half wide. It is sometimes figured, but more often dyed in plain colors.

The reception-room of these ladies was respectable in threadbare brussels and green *reps.*
Howells, A Woman's Reason, viii.

Cotton rep. See *cotton*[1].

rep[2] (rep), *n.* An abbreviation of *reputation,* formerly much used (as slang), especially in the asseveration *upon* or *'pon rep.*

In familiar writings and conversations they [some of our words] often lose all but their first syllables, as in mob. *rep.* pos. incog. and the like.
Addison, Spectator, No. 135.

Nev. Madam, have you heard that Lady Queasy was lately at the play-house incog?
Lady Smart. What! Lady Queasy of all women in the world! Do you say it upon *rep?*
Nev. Pozz; I saw her with my own eyes.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

rep. Same as *repet.*

repace (rē-pās′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pace*[1]. Doublet of *re-pass.*] To pace again; go over again in a contrary direction. *Imp. Dict.*

repacify (rē-pas′i-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pacify.*] To pacify again.

Which, on th' intelligence was notify'd
Of Richard's death, were wrought to mutiny;
And hardly came to be *repacify'd,*
And kept to hold in their fidelity.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 9.

repack (rē-pak′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pack*[1], *v.*] To pack a second time: as, to *repack* beef or pork. *Imp. Dict.*

repacker (rē-pak′ėr), *n.* One who repacks. *Imp. Dict.*

repair[1] (rē-pār′), *v. t.* [< ME. *reparen, repayren,* < OF. *reparer,* F. *réparer,* repair, mend, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reparar* = It. *riparare,* repair, mend, remedy, shelter, restore, defend, parry, oppose, hinder, < L. *reparare,* get again, recover, regain, retrieve, repair, < *re-,* again, + *parare,* get, prepare: see *pare*[1].] 1. To restore to a sound, good, or complete state after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction; restore; renovate.

Thenne themperour dyde doo *repayre* the chirches.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

Seeking that beauteous roof to ruinate
Which to *repair* should be thy chief desire.
Shak., Sonnets, x.

To *repair* his numbers thus impair'd.
Milton, P. L., ix. 144.

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; give indemnity for; make good: as, to *repair* a loss or damage.

I'll *repair* the misery thou dost bear
With something rich about me.
Shak., Lear, iv. 1. 79.

King Henry, to *repair* the Loss of the Regent, caused a great Ship to be built, such a one as had never been seen in England. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 257.

She [Elizabeth] gained more . . . by the manner in which she *repaired* her errors than she would have gained by never committing errors. *Macaulay,* Burleigh.

3†. To fortify; defend.

Whan the Soudan vnderstode his malice, he caused the Holy Lande to be better *repared* and more suerly kept, for y^e^ more displesur of the Turke. *Arnold's Chron.,* p. 162.

4†. To recover, or get into position for offense again, as a weapon.

He, ere he could his weapon backe *repaire,*
His side all bare and naked overtooke,
And with his mortal steel quite through the body strooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 13.

=**Syn. 1.** To mend, refit, retouch, vamp (up), patch, tinker (up).

repair[1] (rē-pār′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repayer;* < ME. *repaire, repeire* = Sp. Pg. *reparo,* repair, recovery, = It. *riparo,* remedy, resource, defense (cf. *rampart*); from the verb.] 1. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of loss; reparation.

Even in the instant of *repair* and health,
The fit is strongest. *Shak.,* K. John, iii. 4. 113.

We have suffer'd beyond all *repair* of honour.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, v. 4.

It is not that during the period of activity [of the nerve-centers] waste goes on without *repair,* while during the period of inactivity *repair* goes on without waste; for the two always go on together.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

2. Good or sound condition kept up by repairing as required; with a qualifying term, condition as regards repairing: as, a building in good or bad *repair.*

Her sparkling Eyes she still retains,
And Teeth in good *Repair.* *Congreve,* Doris.

All highways, causeways, and bridges . . . within the bounds of any town shall be kept in *repair* and amended . . . at the proper charge and expense of such town.
R. I. Pub. Stats., ch. 65, § 1.

3†. Reparation for wrong; amends.

In the quier make his *repayer* openly, and crave forgiveness of the other vicars choral and clerks.
Quoted in *Contemporary Rev.,* LIII. 60.

4†. Attire; apparel.

Rial *repeire,* riche roobis, and rent,
What mowe thei helpe me at myn eende?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 201.

repair[2] (rē-pār′), *v. i.* [< ME. *repairen, repeiren, reparen,* < OF. *repairer, repairier, repeirer, reparer, reperer,* return, come back, retire, tr. get back to, regain, lodge in, haunt, frequent; prob. the same, in a restricted use, as Sp. *repatriar* = It. *ripatriare,* return to one's country, < LL. *repatriare,* return to one's country, < L. *re-,* back, + *patria,* native land: see *patria,* and cf. *repatriate.* The It. *reparsi,* frequent, repair to, is a reflexive use of *reparar,* shelter, defend, repair: see *repair*[1].] 1. To go to a (specified) place; betake one's self; resort: as, to *repair* to a sanctuary for safety.

"Lete be these wordes," quod sir Ewein, "and take youre horse, and lete vs *repeire* hom to the Court."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 572.

Bid them *repair* to the market-place.
Shak., Cor., v. 6. 3.

2†. To return.

Natheles, I thoughte he was so trewe,
And eek that he *repaire* shulde ageyn
Withinne a litel whyle.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 581.

repair[2] (rē-pār′), *n.* [< ME. *repair, repayre,* < OF. *repaire,* F. *repaire,* haunt, den, lair, = Pr. *repaire* = Sp. Pg. *reparo,* haunt; from the verb: see *repair*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of betaking one's self to a (specified) place; a resorting.

This noble marchaunt heeld a worthy hous,
For which he hadde alday so greet *repair*
For his largesse, and for his wyf was fair,
That wonder is. *Chaucer,* Shipman's Tale, l. 21.

Lastly, the king is sending letters for me
To Athens, for my quick *repair* to court.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

2. A place to which one repairs; haunt; resort.

I will it be cleped the mountain of the catte, ffor the catte hadde ther his *repeire,* and was ther slain.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 669.

Where the fierce winds his tender force assail,
And beat him downward to his first *repair.*
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 220.

3†. Probably, an invitation or a return.

As in an evening when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repaire.*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

repairable (rē-pār′a-bl), *a.* [< *repair*[1] + *-able.* Cf. *reparable.*] Capable of being repaired; reparable.

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a repentable sin or *repairable* malice.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (*Davies.*)

repairer (rē-pār′ėr), *n.* One who or that which repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Sleep, which the Epicureans and others have represented as the image of death, is, we know, the *repairer* of activity and strength.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations (Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero).

repairment (rē-pār′ment), *n.* [< OF. *reparement* = Sp. *reparamiento* = It. *riparamento,* < ML. *reparamentum,* a repairing, restoration, < L. *reparare,* repair, restore: see *repair*[1].] The act of repairing.

repair-shop (rē-pār′shop), *n.* A building devoted to the making of repairs, as in the rolling-stock of a railway.

repand (rē-pand′), *a.* [< L. *repandus,* bent back, turned up, < *re-,* back, + *pandus,* bent, crooked, curved.] In *bot.,* wavy or wavy-margined; tending to be sinuate, but less uneven; undulate: said chiefly of leaves and leaf-margins.


Repand Leaf of *Solanum nigrum.*

repandodentate (rē-pan″dō-den′tāt), *a.* In *bot.,* repand and toothed.

repandous (rē-pan′dus), *a.* [< L. *repandus,* bent back: see *repand.*] Bent upward; convexly crooked.

Though they [pictures] be drawn *repandous,* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavously inverted.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

reparability (rep″a-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *reparable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state or property of being reparable.

reparable (rep′a-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *reparable,* F. *réparable* = Pr. Sp. *reparable* = Pg. *reparavel* = It. *riparabile,* < L. *reparabilis,* that may be repaired, restored, or regained, < *reparare,* repair, restore, regain: see *repair*[1].] Capable of being repaired; admitting of repair.

An adulterous person is tied to restitution of the injury, so far as it is *reparable* and can be made to the wronged person. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living, iii. § 4, 9.

=**Syn.** Restorable, retrievable, recoverable.

reparably (rep′a-ra-bli), *adv.* So as to be reparable.

reparail†, *v.* See *reparel.*

reparation (rep-a-rā′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *reparacioun, reparacyoun,* < OF. *reparacion, reparation,* F. *réparation* = Pr. Sp. *reparacion* = Pg. *reparação* = It. *riparazione,* < LL. *reparatio(n-),* a restoration, < L. *reparare,* restore, repair: see *repair*[1].] 1. The act of repairing; repair; restoration; upbuilding. [Now rare.]

Whan the Mynystres of that Chirche neden to maken ony *reparacyoun* of the Chirche or of ony of the Ydoles, thei taken Gold and Silver . . . to quyten the Costages.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

No German clock nor mathematical engine whatsoever requires so much *reparation* as a woman's face.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, i. 1.

2. What is done to repair a wrong; indemnification for loss or damage; satisfaction for any injury; amends.

I am sensible of the scandal I have given by my loose writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

3†. A renewal of friendship; reconciliation.

Mo dissymulaciouns
And feyned *reparaciouns* . . .
Ymade than greynes be of sondes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 688.

=**Syn. 1.** Restoration.—2. Compensation.

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reparative (rē-par′a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *reparativo*, < ML. **reparativus*, < L. *reparare*, repair: see *repair*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of effecting or tending to effect repair; restoring to a sound or good state; tending to amend defect or make good: as, a *reparative* process.

Reparative inventions by which art and ingenuity studies to help and repair defects or deformities.
Jer. Taylor, Artif. Handsomeness (?), p. 60. (*Latham.*)

2. Pertaining to reparation or the making of amends.

Between the principle of *Reparative* and that of Retributive Justice there is no danger of confusion or collision, as one is concerned with the injured party, and the other with the wrongdoer.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 256.

II. *n.* That which restores to a good state; that which makes amends.

repare[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *repair*[1].

repare[2]†, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *repair*[2].

reparel† (rē-par′el), *v. t.* [< ME. *reparelen*, *reparellen*, *repareilen*, < OF. *repareiller*, *repareillier*, etc., repair, renew, reunite, < *re-*, again, + *apareiller*, prepare, apparel: see *apparel*. The word seems to have been confused with *repair*[1].] To repair.

He salle . . . come and *reparelle* this citee, and bigge it agayne also wele als ever it was.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

reparel† (rē-par′el), *n.* [Also *reparrel*; < *reparel*, *v.*] Apparel.

Mayest thou not know me to be a lord by my *reparrel*?
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Let them but lend him a suit of *reparel* and necessaries.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

repart (rē-pärt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *repartir*, divide again, subdivide, reply, answer a thrust, < ML. **repartiri*, divide again, < L. *re-*, again, + *partire*, part, divide, share: see *part*, *v.*, and *party*[1].] To divide; share; distribute.

To giue the whole heart to one [friend] is not much, but howe much lesse when amongst many it is *reparted*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 77.

First, these Judges, in al cities and townes of their jurisdiction, do number the housholds, and do *repart* them in ten and tenne housholds; and upon the tenth house they do hang a table or signe, whereon is writen the names of those ten housholders, &c.
R. Parke, Hist. China, etc. (1588), p. 83. (*F. Hall*, Adjectives in *-able*, p. 205.)

repartee (rep-är-tē′), *n.* [Formerly also *reparty* (the spelling *repartee* being intended at the time (the 17th century) to exhibit the F. sound of the last syllable); < OF. *repartie*, an answering thrust, a reply, fem. of *reparti*, pp. of *repartir*, answer a thrust with a thrust, reply, divide again: see *repart*.] 1. A ready, pertinent, and witty reply.

They [wicked men] know there is no drolling with so sour a piece as that [conscience] within them is, for that makes the smartest and most cutting *repartees*, which are uneasie to bear, but impossible to answer.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

There were the members of that brilliant society which quoted, criticised, and exchanged *repartees* under the rich peacock-hangings of Mrs. Montague.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. Such replies in general or collectively; the kind of wit involved in making sharp and ready retorts.

As for *repartee* in particular, as it is the very soul of conversation, so it is the greatest grace of comedy, where it is proper to the characters.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, Pref.

You may allow him to win of you at Play, for you are sure to be too hard for him at *Repartee*. Since you monopolize the Wit that is between you, the Fortune must be his of Course. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

=**Syn. 1.** *Repartee*, *Retort*. A *repartee* is a witty and good-humored answer to a remark of similar character, and is meant to surpass the latter in wittiness. A *retort* is a keen, prompt answer. A *repartee* may be called a *retort* where the wit is keen. *Retort*, however, is quite as commonly used for a serious turning back of censure, derision, or the like, in a short and sharp expression.

Repartee is the witty *retort* in conversation.
J. De Mille, Rhetoric, § 453.

repartee (rep-är-tē′), *v. i.* [< *repartee*, *n.*] To make ready and witty replies.

High Flights she had, and Wit at Will,
And so her Tongue lay seldom still;
For in all Visits who but she
To argue, or to *repartée*? *Prior*, Hans Carvel.

reparter† (rē-pär′tėr), *n.* [< *repart* + *-er*[1].] A distributer.

Of the temporall goods that God giues us, we be not lords but *reparters*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 152.

repartimiento (re-pär-ti-mien′tō), *n.* [< Sp. *repartimiento*, partition, division, distribution: see *repartment*.] 1. A partition or division; also, an assessment or allotment.

In preparing for the siege of this formidable place, Ferdinand called upon all the cities and towns of Andalusia and Estremadura . . . to furnish, according to their *repartimientos* or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp before Loxa. *Irving*, Granada, p. 64.

2. In Spanish America, the distribution of certain sections of the country, including the native inhabitants (as peons), made by the early conquerors among their comrades and followers.

There was assigned to him [Las Casas] and his friend Renteria a large village in the neighbourhood of Xagua, with a number of Indians attached to it, in what was known as *repartimiento* (allotment). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 320.

repartition (rē-pär-tish′on), *n.* [= F. *répartition* = Sp. *repartición* = Pg. *repartição* = It. *ripartigione*, < ML. **repartitio(n-)*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*, and cf. *partition*.] A repeated or fresh partition; redistribution. *Bailey.*

repartment†, *n.* [< OF. *repartement*, division, F. *répartement*, assessment, = Sp. *repartimiento* = Pg. *repartimento* = It. *ripartimento*, assessment, < ML. **repartimentum*, < **repartiri*, divide again: see *repart*.] A division; distribution; classification.

In these *repartments* of Epaminondas it apperteyneth not unto your honour and mee that we come in a good houre, nor that we stande in a good houre; for wee are now come to be of the number that goe in a good houre.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

repass (rē-pàs′), *v.* [< OF. *repasser*, pass again, F. *repasser*, pass again, iron, set, hone, grind, = Sp. *repasar* = Pg. *repassar* = It. *ripassare*, < ML. *repassare*, pass back, return, < L. *re-*, back, + ML. *passare*, pass, go: see *pass*.] **I.** *intrans.* To pass or go back; move back: used specifically by conjurers or jugglers.

Nothing but hey-pass, *repass*!
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

Five girdles bind the skies: the torrid zone
Glows with the passing and *repassing* sun.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 322.

II. *trans.* To pass again, in any sense.

Well have we pass'd and now *repass'd* the seas,
And brought desired help. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 5.

The bill was thoroughly revised, discussed, and *repassed* a little more than one year afterwards.
The Century, XXXVII. 559.

repassage (rē-pas′āj), *n.* [< OF. *repassage*, F. *repassage* (ML. reflex *repassagium*), a returning, ironing, setting, honing, whetting, raking, etc., < *repasser*, return: see *repass*.] 1. The act of repassing; a passing again; passage back.—2. In *gilding*, the process of passing a second coat of deadening glue as a finish over dead or unburnished surfaces. *Gilder's Manual*, p. 24.

repassant (rē-pas′ant), *a.* [< F. *repassant*, ppr. of *repasser*, repass: see *repass*.] In *her.*, same as *counter-passant*.

repassion (rē-pash′on), *n.* The reception of an effect by one body from another which is more manifestly affected by the action than the former.

repast (rē-pàst′), *n.* [< ME. *repast*, < OF. *repast*, *repas*, F. *repas*, a repast, meal (= Sp. *repasto*, increase of food), < ML. *repastus*, a meal, < L. *re-*, again, + *pastus*, food: see *pasture*.] 1. A meal; the act of taking food.

What neat *repast* shall feast us, light and choice,
Of Attick taste, with wine? *Milton*, To Mr. Lawrence.

And hie him home, at evening's close,
To sweet *repast*, and calm repose.
Gray, Ode, Pleasure arising from Vicissitude, l. 88.

2. Food; victuals.

Go, and get me some *repast*,
I care not what, so it be wholesome food.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 15.

A buck was then a week's *repast*,
And 'twas their point, I ween, to make it last.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 93.

3†. Refreshment through sleep; repose.

Forthwith he runnes with feigned faithfull hast
Unto his guest, who, after troublous sights
And dreames, gan now to take more sound *repast*;
Whom suddenly he wakes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 4.

repast† (rē-pàst′), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *repastar*, feed again: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To feed; feast.

To his good friends thus wide I'll ope my arms,
And, like the kind life-rendering pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 147.

He then also, as before, left arbitrary the dyeting and *repasting* of our minds. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

II. *intrans.* To take food; feast. *Pope.*

repaster† (rē-pàs′tėr), *n.* One who takes a repast.

They doe plye theire commons, lyke quick and greedye *repastours*,
Thee stagg vpbreaking they slit to the dulcet or inchepyn.
Stanihurst, Æneid, i.

repastination† (rē-pas-ti-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *repastinatio(n-)*, a digging up again, < *repastinare*, dig up again, < *re-*, again, + *pastinare*, dig: see *pastinate*.] A second or repeated digging up, as of a garden or field.

Chap. vi.—Of composts, and stercoration, *repastination*, dressing and stirring the earth or mould of a garden.
Evelyn, Misc. Writings, p. 730.

repasture† (rē-pàs′tūr), *n.* [< *repast* + *-ure*.] Food; entertainment.

Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 95.

repatriate (rē-pā′tri-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *repatriatus*, pp. of *repatriare* (> It. *ripatriare* = Sp. Pg. *repatriar* = F. *repatrier*, *rapatrier*), return to one's country again, return home, < L. *re-*, back, + *patria*, native land: see *patria*. Cf. *repair*[2].] To restore to one's own country. *Cotgrave.*

He lived in a certain Villa Garibaldi, which had belonged to an Italian refugee, now long *repatriated*, and which stood at the foot of the nearest mountain.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 578.

repatriation (rē-pā-tri-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *repatriatio(n-)*, < LL. *repatriare*, pp. *repatriatus*, return to one's country: see *repatriate*.] Return or restoration to one's own country.

I wish your Honour (in our Tuscan Phrase) a most happy *Repatriation*.
Sir H. Wotton, To Lord Zouch, Florence, June 13, 1592.

repay (rē-pā′), *v.* [< OF. *repayer* = Sp. Pg. *repagar* = It. *ripagare*, pay back; as *re-* + *pay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pay back; refund.

In common worldly things, 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to *repay* a debt.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 92.

He will repay you: money can be *repaid*;
Not kindness such as yours.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. To make return, retribution, or requital for, in a good or bad sense: as, to *repay* kindness; to *repay* an injury.

And give God thanks, if forty stripes
Repay thy deadly sin. *Whittier*, The Exiles.

Repaying incredulity with faith.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 159.

3. To make return or repayment to.

When I come again, I will *repay* thee. Luke x. 35.

Now hae ye play'd me this, fause love,
In simmer, mid the flowers?
I sall *repay* ye back again
In winter, 'mid the showers.
The Fause Lover (Child's Ballads, IV. 90).

II. *intrans.* To requite either good or evil; make return.

Vengeance is mine; I will *repay*, saith the Lord.
Rom. xii. 19.

'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that *repay*,
But the high faith that failed not by the way.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

repayable (rē-pā′a-bl), *a.* [< *repay* + *-able*.] That may or must be repaid; subject to repayment or refunding: as, money lent, *repayable* at the end of sixty days.

repayment (rē-pā′ment), *n.* [< *repay* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of repaying or paying back.

To run into debt knowingly . . . without hopes or purposes of *repayment*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. § 8.

2. The money or other thing repaid.

What was paid over it was reckoned as a *Repayment* of part of the Principal. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins, p. 209.

repe†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *reap*.

repeal (rē-pēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *repelen*, < OF. *rapeler*, call back, recall, revoke, repeal, F. *rappeler*, call again, call back, call after, call in, recall, retract, call up, call to order, recover, regain, < *re-*, back, + *apeler*, later *appeler*, call, appeal: see *appeal*.] 1†. To call back; recall, as from banishment, exile, or disgrace.

For syn my fader in so heigh a place
As parlement hath hire eschaunge enseled,
He nyl for me his lettre be *repeled*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 560.

I here forget all former griefs,
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 143.

2†. To give up; dismiss.

Yet may ye weel *repele* this busynesse,
And to reson sumwhat haue attendance.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 72.

Which my liege Lady seeing thought it best
With that his wife in friendly wise to deale, . . .
And all forepast displeasures to *repeale*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

Adam soon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart arose.
Milton, P. L., vii. 59.

3. To revoke; abrogate, as a law or statute: it usually implies a recalling of the act by the power that made or enacted it.

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Divers laws had been made, which, upon experience, were *repealed*, as being neither safe nor equal.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 380.

The land, once lean, . . .
Exults to see its thistly curse *repeal'd*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 768.

A law for paying debts in lands or chattels was *repealed* within eight months of its enactment.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 234.

=**Syn. 3.** *Annul*, *Rescind*, etc. See *abolish*, and list under *abrogate*.

repeal (rē-pēl′), *n.* [Early mod. E. *repel*, *repell*; < OF. *rapel*, F. *rappel*, a recall, appeal, < *rappeler*, call back: see *repeal*, *v.*] **1†.** Recall, as from exile.

Her intercession chafed him so,
When she for thy *repeal* was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. **1.** 234.

Begge not thy fathers free *repeale* to Court,
And to those offices we have bestow'd.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 52).

2. The act of repealing; revocation; abrogation: as, the *repeal* of a statute.—**Freedom of repeal†.** See *freedom*.—**Repeal agitation**, in *British hist.*, a movement for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. Its leader was Daniel O'Connell, and its climax was reached in the monster meetings in its favor in 1843. After the trial of O'Connell in 1844, the agitation subsided.=**Syn. 2.** See *abolish*.

repealability (rē-pē-la-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *repealable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being repealable.

repealable (rē-pē′la-bl), *a.* [< OF. *rapelable*, F. *rappelable*, repealable; as *repeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being repealed; revocable, especially by the power that enacted.

Even that decision would have been *repealable* by a greater force. *Art of Contentment*. (*Latham.*)

repealableness (rē-pē′la-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *repealability*.

repealer (rē-pē′lėr), *n.* [< *repeal* + *-er*[1].] One who repeals; one who desires repeal; specifically, an agitator for repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

In old days . . . [Separatists] would have been called *repealers*, and neither expression would to-day be repudiated by the Nationalist party in Ireland.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 580.

repealment (rē-pēl′ment), *n.* [< *repeal* + *-ment*.] **1†.** A calling back; recall, as from banishment.

Great is the comfort that a banished man takes at tidings of his *repealement*.
Wittes' Commonwealth, p. 220. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of abrogating or revoking; repeal. [Rare.]

repeat (rē-pēt′), *v.* [Early mod. E. *repete*; < OF. *repeter*, F. *répéter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repetir* = It. *repetere*, repeat, < L. *repetere*, attack again, seek again, resume, repeat. < *re-*, again, + *petere*, attack, seek: see *petition*. Cf. *appete*, *compete*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To do, make, or perform again.

The thought or feeling a thousand times *repeated* becomes his at last who utters it best.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 326.

2. To say again; iterate.

He that *repeateth* a matter separateth very friends.
Prov. xvii. 9.

No one can *repeat* any thing that Varilas has ever said that deserves repetition; but the man has that innate goodness of temper that he is welcome to every body.
Steele, Spectator, No. 100.

3. To say over; recite; rehearse.

The third of the five vowels, if you *repeat* them.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. 57.

He will think on her he loves,
Fondly he'll *repeat* her name.
Burns, Jockey 's ta'en the Parting Kiss.

4†. To seek again. [Rare.]

And, while through burning labyrinths they retire,
With loathing eyes *repeat* what they would shun.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 257.

5. In *Scots law*, to restore; refund; repay, as money erroneously paid.—**To repeat one's self**, to say or do again what one has said or done before.—**To repeat signals** (*naut.*), to make the same signal which the senior officer has made, or to make a signal again.=**Syn. 3.** To relate. See *recapitulate*.

II. *intrans.* To perform some distinctive but unspecified function again or a second time. Specifically—(*a*) To strike the hour again when desired: said of watches that strike the hours, and will strike again the hour last struck when a spring is pressed. See *repeater*, 2. (*b*) To commit or attempt to commit the fraud of voting more than once for one candidate at one election. [U. S.]—**Repeating action**, in *pianoforte-making*, an action which admits of the repetition of the stroke of a hammer before its digital has been completely released.—**Repeating circle, decimal.** See *circle*, *decimal*.—**Repeating firearm**, a rifle or other firearm fitted with a magazine for cartridges, with an automatic feed to the barrel, or in some other way prepared for the rapid discharge of a number of shots without reloading. [This name was formerly applied to the revolver, but is now rarely so used.]—**Repeating instrument**, a geodetical or other optical instrument upon which the measurement of the angle can be repeated, beginning at the point of the limb where the last measurement ended, so as to eliminate in great measure the errors of graduation.—**Repeating rifle.** See *repeating firearm*, above.—**Repeating ship.** Same as *repeater*, 6 (*a*).

repeat (rē-pēt′), *n.* [< *repeat*, *v.*] **1.** The act of repeating; repetition. [Rare.]

Of all whose speech Achilles first renew'd
The last part thus, . . .
And so of this *repeat* enough.
Chapman, tr. of Iliad, xvi. 57.

2. That which is repeated; specifically, in *music*, a passage performed a second time.

They [the Greek poets] called such linking verse Epimone, . . . and we may terme him the Loueburden, following the originall, or, if it please you, the long *repeate*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 188.

3. In *musical notation*, a sign that a passage or movement is to be twice performed. That which is to be repeated is usually included within the signs 𝄆 … 𝄇 or 𝄆 … 𝄇. The sign 𝄋 is often added for greater distinctness. When the passage is not to be repeated entire, the terms *da capo* (*D. C.*) or *dal segno* (*D. S.*) are used, the former meaning 'from the beginning,' and the latter 'from the sign (𝄋),' and the end of the repeat is marked by *fine* or by a heavy bar with a hold, 𝄐. A passage of only a measure or two which is to be repeated is sometimes marked [*bis.*].—**Double repeat†**, in *logic*, the middle term.

The *double repeat* (which is a woorde rehearsed in bothe proposicions) must not entre into the conclusion.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

repeatedly (rē-pē′ted-li), *adv.* With repetition: more than once; again and again indefinitely.

repeater (rē-pē′tėr), *n.* **1.** One who repeats; one who recites or rehearses.

Repeaters of their popular oratorious vehemencies.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 121.

2. A watch that, on the compression of a spring, strikes the last hour. Some also indicate the quarters, or even the hours, quarters, and odd minutes.—**3.** In *arith.*, an interminate decimal in which the same figure continually recurs. If this repetition goes on from the beginning, the decimal is called a *pure repeater*, as .3333, etc.; but if any other figure or figures intervene between the decimal point and the repeating figure, the decimal is called a *mixed repeater*, as .08333, etc. It is usual to indicate pure and mixed repeaters by placing a dot over the repeating figure: thus, the above examples are written .3̇, and .083̇. A repeater is also called a *simple repetend*.

4. One who votes or attempts to vote more than once for one candidate at an election. [U. S.]

When every town and city in the United States is voting on the same day, and "colonists" and *repeaters* are needed at home, and each State is reduced for its voters to its own citizens. *The Nation*, VI. 282.

5. A repeating firearm. (*a*†) A revolver. (*b*) A magazine-gun.

6. *Naut.*: (*a*) A vessel, usually a frigate, appointed to attend an admiral in a fleet, and to repeat any signal he makes, with which she immediately sails to the ship for which it is intended, or the whole length of the fleet when the signal is general. Also called *repeating ship*. (*b*) A flag which indicates that the first, second, or third flag in a hoist of signals is to be repeated.—**7.** In *teleg.*, an instrument for automatically retransmitting a message at an intermediate point, when, by reason of length of circuit, defective insulation, etc., the original line current becomes too feeble to transmit intelligible signals through the whole circuit.—**8.** In *calico-printing*, a figure which is repeated at equal intervals in a pattern.

repeating (rē-pē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *repeat*, *v.*] The fraudulent voting, or attempt to vote, more than once for a single candidate in an election. [U. S.]

Repeating and personation are not rare in dense populations, where the agents and officials do not, and cannot, know the voters' faces.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 109.

repedation† (rep-ē-dā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *repedare*, pp. *repedatus*, step back, < L. *re-*, back, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot: see *pedal*, *pedestrian*.] A stepping or going back; return.

To take notice of the directions, stations, and *repedations* of those erratick lights, and from thence most convincingly to inform himself of that pleasant and true paradox of the annual motion of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

repel (rē-pel′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *repelled*, ppr. *repelling*. [Formerly also *repell*; < ME. *repellen*, < OF. **repeller* = Sp. *repeler* = Pg. *repellir* = It. *repellere*, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, < *re-*, back, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*[1]. Cf. *compel*, *expel*, *impel*, *propel*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drive back: force to return; check the advance of; repulse: as, to *repel* an assailant.

Wyth this honde hast thou wryten many lettres by whiche thou *repellyd* moche folke fro doyng sacrefyse to our goddes. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

Foul words and frowns must not *repel* a lover.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 573.

The Batavians . . . had enclos'd the Romans unawares behind, but that Agricola, with a strong Body of Horse which he reserv'd for such a purpose, *repell'd* them back as fast. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

But in the past a multitude of aggressions have occurred . . . which needed to be *repelled* by the speediest means. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 111.

2. To encounter in any manner with effectual resistance; resist; oppose; reject: as, to *repel* an encroachment; to *repel* an argument.—**3.** To drive back or away: the opposite of *attract*. See *repulsion*.—**Pleas proponed and repelled.** See *propone*.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Decline*, *Reject*, etc. (see *refuse*[1]), parry, ward off, defeat.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act with force in opposition to force impressed; antagonize.—**2.** In *med.*, to prevent such an afflux of fluids to any particular part as would render it tumid or swollen.

repellence (rē-pel′ens), *n.* [< *repellen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] Same as *repellency*.

repellency (rē-pel′en-si), *n.* [As *repellence* (see *-cy*).] The character of being repellent; the property of repelling; repulsion.

repellent (rē-pel′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *repelente* = Pg. It. *repellente*, < L. *repellent*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *repellere*, drive back: see *repel*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the effect of repelling, physically or morally; having power to repel; able or tending to repel; repulsive.

Why should the most *repellent* particles be the most attractive upon contact? *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 237.

Its *repellent* plot deals with the love of a man who is more than half a monkey for a woman he saves from the penalty of murder. *Athenæum*, No. 2867, p. 474.

There are some men whom destiny has endowed with the faculty of external neatness, whose clothes are *repellent* of dust and mud. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 47.

2. Specifically, capable of repelling water; water-proof: as, *repellent* cloth or paper.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, an agent which is used to prevent or reduce a swelling. Astringents, ice, cold water, etc., are *repellents*.—**2.** A kind of water-proof cloth.

repeller (rē-pel′ėr), *n.* One who or that which repels.

repellest† (rē-pel′les), *a.* [< *repel* + *-less*.] Invincible; that cannot be repelled. [Rare.]

Two great Armados howrelie plow'd their way,
And by assaulte made knowne *repellesse* might.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile (Arber rep.), p. 71.

repent[1] (rē-pent′), *v.* [< ME. *repenten*, < OF. (and F.) *repentir*, refl., = Pr. *repentir*, *repenedere* = Cat. *repenedir* = OSp. *repentir* (cf. mod. Sp. *arrepentir* = Pg. *ar-repender*, refl.) = It. *ripentire*, *ripentere*, repent, < ML. as if **repenitere*, repent (ppr. *repeniten*(*t*-)*s*, repentant), < L. *re-*, again, + *pœnitere* (> OF. *pentir*), repent: see *penitent*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To feel pain, sorrow, or regret for something one has done or left undone.

Yef the myght thei wolde *repente* with gode will of the stryfe that thei hadde a-geln Merlin, but to late thei were to repente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

I never did *repent* for doing good,
Nor shall not now. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 10.

Thus Grief still treads upon the Heels of Pleasure;
Marry'd in haste, we may *repent* at Leisure.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 8.

2. Especially, to experience such sorrow for sin as produces amendment of life; be grieved over one's past life, and seek forgiveness; be penitent. See *repentance*.

Except ye *repent*, ye shall all likewise perish.
Luke xiii. 3.

Full seldom does a man *repent*, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious quitch
Of blood and custom wholly out of him,
And make all clean, and plant himself afresh.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To do penance.—**4.** To change the mind or course of conduct in consequence of regret or dissatisfaction with something that is past.

Sir knyght, so fer haste thow gon that late it is to *repente*, for he is longinge to me, and ther-fore I com hym for to chalenge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 328.

Lest peradventure the people *repent* when they see war, and they return. Ex. xiii. 17.

5†. To express sorrow for something past.

For dead, I surely doubt, thou maist arcad
Henceforth for ever Florimell to bee;
That all the noble knights of Maydenhead,
Which her ador'd, may sore *repent* with mee.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 47.

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Be witness to me, O thou blessed moon,
. . . poor Enobarbus did
Before thy face *repent!* *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 7.

=Syn. 1-4. See *repentance*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To remember or regard with contrition, compunction, or self-reproach; feel self-accusing pain or grief on account of: as, to *repent* rash words; to *repent* an injury done to a neighbor.

Peraventur thu may *repent* it twyes,
That thu hast askid of this lande trevage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3342.

Confess yourself to heaven;
Repent what 's past; avoid what is to come.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 150.

My loss I mourn, but not *repent* it.
Burns, To Major Logan.

[Formerly often, and sometimes still, used reflexively and impersonally.

It *repenteth me* not of my cost or labor bestowed in the service of this commonwealth.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 476.

This was that which *repented him*, to have giv'n up to just punishment so stout a Champion of his designes.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Thou may'st *repent thee* yet
The giving of this gift.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 47.]

2†. To be sorry for or on account of.

"To that shalt thow come hastely," quod Gawein, "and that me *repenteth* sore, ffor moche wolde I love thy companye yef it the liked." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

repent[1] (rē-pent'), *n.* [< *repent*[1], *v.*] Repentance. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Reproch the first, Shame next, *Repent* behinde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 24.

repent[2] (rē'pent), *a.* [< L. *repen(t-)s*, ppr. of *repere* (> It. *repere*), creep; akin to *serpere*, creep, Gr. ἕρπειν, creep: see *reptile* and *serpent*.] **1.** In *bot.*, creeping; growing prostrate along the ground, or horizontally beneath the surface, and rooting progressively.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, creeping, as an animalcule; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Repentia*.

repentable (rē-pen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *repent*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being repented of. [Rare.]

It seems scarce pardonable, because 'tis scarce a *repentable* sin or repairable malice.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 65. (*Davies.*)

repentance (rē-pen'tans), *n.* [< ME. *repentance, repentaunce*, < OF. *repentance, repentaunce*, F. *repentance* = Pr. *repentensa* = It. *ripentenza*, < ML. as if **repenitentia*, < *repeniten(t-)s*, repentant: see *repentant*, and cf. *penitence*.] **1.** The act of repenting; the state of being penitent; sorrow or contrition for what one has done or left undone.

For what is true *repentance* but in thought—
Not ev'n in inmost thought to think again
The sins that made the past so pleasant to us?
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. In *theol.*, a change of mental and spiritual habit respecting sin, involving a hatred of and sorrow because of it, and a hearty and genuine abandonment of it in conduct of life.

John did . . . preach the baptism of *repentance* for the remission of sins. Mark i. 4.

As all sins deprive us of the favour of Almighty God, our way of reconciliation with him is the inward secret *repentance* of the heart. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 3.

Try what *repentance* can; what can it not?
Yet what can it when one can not repent?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 65.

=Syn. *Repentance, Penitence, Contrition, Compunction, Regret, Remorse*, may express the sorrowful feeling of the wrong-doer in view of his conduct. *Regret* is quite as often used of wishing that one had not done that which is unwise; as applied to misconduct, it expresses the feeblest degree of sorrow for doing wrong; but it may contain no element of real *repentance*. *Repentance* goes beyond feeling to express distinct purposes of turning from sin to righteousness; the Bible word most often translated *repentance* means a change of mental and spiritual attitude toward sin. Strictly, *repentance* is the beginning of amendment of life; the word does not imply any greater degree of feeling than is necessary to bring about a change, whether the turning be from a particular sin or from an attitude of sin. *Penitence* implies a large measure of feeling, and applies more exclusively than *repentance* to wrong-doing as an offense against God and right. *Contrition*, literally breaking or bruising, is essentially the same as *penitence;* it is a deep, quiet, and continued sorrow, chiefly for specific acts. *Compunction*, literally pricking, is a sharp pang of regret or self-reproach, often momentary and not always resulting in moral benefit. It is more likely than remorse to result in good. *Remorse*, literally gnawing, is naturally sharper mental suffering than *compunction;* the word often suggests a sort of spiritual despair or hopelessness, paralyzing one for efforts to attain repentance.

repentant (rē-pen'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *repentant*, < OF. *repentant*, repentant, penitent, < ML. *repeniten(t-)s*, ppr. of **repenitere*, repent: see *repent*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Experiencing repentance; sorrowful for past conduct or words; sorrowful for sin.

There is no sin so great but God may forgive it, and doth forgive it to the *repentant* heart.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood,
Praying. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 1.

2. Expressing or showing repentance.

After I have solemnly interr'd
At Chertsey monastery this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 216.

Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

=Syn. See *repentance*.

II. *n.* One who repents; a penitent.

repentantly (rē-pen'tant-li), *adv.* In a repentant manner; with repentance.

To her I will myself address,
And my rash faults *repentantly* confess.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 4.

repenter (rē-pen'tėr), *n.* One who repents.

Sentences from which a too-late *repenter* will suck desperation. *Donne*, Devotions, p. 221.

Repentia† (rē-pen'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *repen(t-)s*, creeping: see *repent*[2].] The limbless lacertilians as a division of squamate reptiles. *Merrem.*

repentingly (rē-pen'ting-li), *adv.* With repentance. *Imp. Dict.*

repentless (rē-pent'les), *a.* [< *repent*[1] + *-less*.] Without repentance; unrepenting. *Jodrell.*

repeople (rē-pē'pl), *v. t.* [< OF. *repeupler*, F. *repeupler*, also *repopuler* = Sp. *repoblar* = It. *ripopolare;* as *re-* + *people*.] To people anew; furnish again with a stock of people.

I send with this my discourse of ways and means for encouraging marriage and *repeopling* the island.
Steele, Tatler, No. 195.

repercept (rē-pėr'sept), *n.* [< *re-* + *percept*.] A represented percept. *Mind*, X. 122.

reperception (rē-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *perception*.] The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception.

Keats . . . writes to his publisher, . . . "No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary *reperception* and ratification of what is fine."
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 313.

repercolation (rē-pėr-kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *re-* + *percolation*.] Repeated percolation; in *phar.*, the successive application of the same percolating menstruum to fresh parts of the substance to be percolated.

repercuss (rē-pėr-kus'), *v. t.* [< L. *repercussus*, pp. of *repercutere* (> It. *ripercuotere* = Sp. Pg. *repercutir* = Pr. *repercutir* = F. *répercuter*), strike, push or drive back, reflect, reverberate, < *re-*, back, + *percutere*, strike: see *percuss*.] To beat or drive back; send back; reflect.

Air in ovens, though . . . it doth . . . boil and dilate itself, and is *repercussed*, yet it is without noise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 118.

Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small an horizontal distance, to *repercuss* such a light as I could hardly look against. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 4, 1641.

repercussion (rē-pėr-kush'on), *n.* [< OF. *repercussion*, F. *répercussion* = Pr. *repercussio* = Sp. *repercusion* = Pg. *repercussão* = It. *ripercussione*, < L. *repercussio(n-)*, a rebounding, reflecting, < *repercutere*, strike back, reflect: see *repercuss*.] **1.** The act of driving back; a rebounding or reflection; the throwing back of a moving body by another upon which it impinges; reverberation.

In echoes (whereof some are as loud as the original voice) there is no new elision, but a *repercussion* only.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 124.

The streams . . . appearing, by the *repercussion* of the water in manie places, to be full of great stones in the bottome. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

The peculiar style of this critic [Hazlitt] is at once sparkling and vehement. . . . The volcano of his criticism heaves; the short, irruptive periods clash with quick *repercussion*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 99.

2. In *music:* (*a*) That tone in a Gregorian mode which is most frequently repeated; the dominant. (*b*) The reappearance of the subject and answer of a fugue in regular order after the general development with its episodes. (*c*) Any reiteration or repetition of a tone or chord.

repercussive (rē-pėr-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *repercussif*, F. *répercussif* = Pr. *repercussiu* = Sp. *repercusivo* = Pg. *repercussivo* = It. *ripercussivo;* as *repercuss* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of repercussion; causing repercussion or reflection.

Whose dishevell'd locks,
Like gems against the *repercussive* sun,
Give light and splendour.
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 2.

The huge Cyclops did with molding Thunder sweat,
And Massive Bolts on *repercussive* Anvils beat.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

2†. Repellent.

Blood is stanched . . . by astringents and *repercussive* medicines. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 66.

3. Driven back; reverberated.

Echo, fair Echo, speak. . . .
Salute me with thy *repercussive* voice.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercussive* Roar. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1162.

II. *n.* A repellent.

repertoire (rep-ėr-twor'), *n.* [< F. *répertoire:* see *repertory*.] A repertory; specifically, in *music* and the *drama*, the list of works which a performer or company of performers has carefully studied, and is ready to perform.

repertor† (rē-pėr'tor), *n.* [< L. *repertor*, a finder, discoverer, < *reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find out, discover: see *repertory*.] A finder. [Rare.]

Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the *repertor* of mules, the industrious founder or the casual finder of them.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, IV. ii. 32. (*Davies.*)

repertorium (rep-ėr-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *repertoria* (-ą). [LL.] Same as *repertory*.

repertory (rep'ėr-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *repertories* (-riz). [< OF. **repertorie*, later *repertoire*, F. *répertoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *repertorio*, < LL. *repertorium*, an inventory, list, repertory, < L. *reperire*, pp. *repertus*, find, find out, discover, invent, < *re-*, again, + *parire*, usually *parere*, produce: see *parent*.] **1.** A place where things are so arranged that they can readily be found when wanted; a book the contents of which are so arranged; hence, an inventory; a list; an index.

Hermippus, who wrote of . . . the poëme of Zoroastes, containing a hundred thousand verses twentie times told, of his making; and made besides a *repertorie* or index to every book of the said poësie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 1.

2. A store or collection; a treasury; a magazine; a repository.

His [Homer's] writings became the sole *repertory* to later ages of all the theology, philosophy, and history of those which preceded his.
Bolingbroke, Essays, ii., Error and Superstition.

The revolution of France is an inexhaustible *repertory* of one kind of examples. *Burke.*

3. Same as *repertoire*.

A great academic, artistic theatre, . . . rich in its *repertory*, rich in the high quality and the wide array of its servants. *H. James, Jr.*, The Tragic Muse, xxix.

reperusal (rē-pē-rö'zal), *n.* [< *reperuse* + *-al*.] A second or a repeated perusal.

reperuse (rē-pē-röz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *peruse*.] To peruse again. *Bulwer.*

repet. An abbreviation of the Latin word *repetatur* (let it be repeated), used in prescriptions.

repetend (rep'ē-tend), *n.* [< L. *repetendus*, to be repeated, gerundive of *repetere*, repeat: see *repeat*.] **1.** In *arith.*, that part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually; the circulate. It is called a *simple repetend* when only one figure recurs, as .3333, etc., and a *compound repetend* when there are more figures than one in the repeating period, as .020020, etc. It is usual to mark the single figure or the first and last figures of the period by dots placed over them: thus, the repetends above mentioned are written .3̇ and .02̇0̇. See *repeater*, 3.

2. Something which is or has to be repeated, as the burden of a song. [Rare.]

In "The Raven," "Lenore," and elsewhere, he [Poe] employed the *repetend* also, and with still more novel results. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 251.

repetent (rep-ē-tent'), *n.* [G., < L. *repeten(t-)s*, pp. of *repetere*, repeat: see *repeat*.] In Germany, a tutor or private teacher; a repetitor.

He [Bleek] was recalled to Berlin to occupy the position of *Repetent* or tutor in theology. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 824.

repetition (rep-ē-tish'on), *n.* [< OF. *repetition*, F. *répétition* = Pr. *repetitio* = Sp. *repeticion* = Pg. *repetição* = It. *ripetizione*, < L. *repetitio(n-)*, a demanding back, reclamation, repetition, < *repetere*, seek again, repeat: see *repeat*.] **1.** The act of repeating, in any sense; iteration of the same act, word, sound, or idea.

Ye haue another sort of *repetition* when in one verse or clause of a verse ye iterate one word without any intermission, as thus:
It was Maryne, Maryne that wrought mine woe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 167.

All the neighbour caves . . .
Make verbal *repetition* of her moans.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 831.

Every feeling tends to a certain extent to become deeper by *repetition*. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 484.

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2. That which is repeated.—**3†.** Remembrance; recollection.

Call him hither;
We are reconciled, and the first view shall kill
All *repetition:* let him not ask our pardon;
The nature of his great offence is dead,
And deeper than oblivion we do bury
The incensing relics of it.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 22.

4. In *Scots law*, repayment of money erroneously paid.—**5.** Specifically, in *music*, the rapid reiteration or repercussion of a tone or chord, so as to produce a sustained effect, as upon the pianoforte and other stringed instruments.—**6.** Same as *repeating action* (which see, under *repeat*).—**Repetition of *r*,** in *math.*, a partition in which a number occurs *r* times. Thus, $2 \cdot 2+2+5$ is a repetition of 3.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *recapitulate* and *pleonasm*.

repetitional (rep-ē-tish'on-al), *a.* [< *repetition* + *-al*.] Of the nature of or containing repetition.

repetitionary (rep-ē-tish'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *repetition* + *-ary*.] Same as *repetitional*.

repetitioner† (rep-ē-tish'on-ėr), *n.* [< *repetition* + *-er*[1].] One who repeats; a repeater.

In 1665 he [Sam. Jemmat] was the Repeater or *Repetitioner*, in St. Mary's church, on Low Sunday, of the four Easter Sermons. *Wood*, Fasti Oxon., II. 141.

repetitious (rep-ē-tish'us), *a.* [< *repetiti(on)* + *-ous*.] Containing or employing repetition; especially, characterized by undue or tiresome iteration. [U. S.]

The observation which you have quoted from the Abbé Raynal, which has been written off in a succession not much less *repetitious*, or protracted, than that in which school-boys of former times wrote.
Quoted by Pickering from *Remarks on the Review of Inchiquin's Letters* in the Quarterly Rev., Boston, 1815.

The whole passage, Hamlet, i. 4. 17–38, "This heavy-headed revel, east and west," etc., is diffuse, involved, and *repetitious*. *Proc. Amer. Phil. Ass.*, 1883, p. xxii.

An irrelevant or *repetitious* speaker.
Harper's Mag., LXXV. 515.

repetitiously (rep-ē-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a repetitious manner; with tiresome repetition. [U. S.]

repetitiousness (rep-ē-tish'us-nes), *n.* The character of being repetitious. [U. S.]

repetitive (rē-pet'i-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *repetitivo*, < L. *repetere*, pp. *repetitus*, repeat: see *repeat*.] Containing repetitions; repeating; repetitious.

repetitor (rē-pet'i-tor), *n.* [= F. *répétiteur* = Pr. *repeteire* = Sp. Pg. *repetidor* = It. *ripetitore*, *ripititore*, < L. *repetitor*, one who demands back, a reclaimer, ML. a repeater, < *repetere*, seek again, repeat: see *repeat*.] A private instructor or tutor in a university.

repicque, *n.* and *v.* See *repique*.

repine (rē-pīn'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *repined*, ppr. *repining*. [Early mod. E. *repyne*; < *re-* + *pine*[2]; perhaps suggested by OF. *repoindre*, prick again, or by *repent*[1].] **1.** To be fretfully discontented; be unhappy and indulge in complaint; murmur: often with *at* or *against*.

Lachesis thereat gan to *repine*,
And sayd: . . .
"Not so; for what the Fates do once decree,
Not all the gods can chaunge, nor Jove himself can free!"
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 51.

This Saluage trash you so scornfully *repine at*, being put in your mouthes, your stomackes can disgest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 229.

Our Men, seeing we made such great runs, and the Wind like to continue, *repined* because they were kept at such short allowance. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 281.

Thy rack'd inhabitants *repine*, complain,
Tax'd till the brow of Labour sweats in vain.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 304.

2†. To fail; give way.

Repining courage yields
No foote to foe. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

repine (rē-pīn'), *n.* [< *repine*, *v.*] A repining. [Rare.]

Were never four such lamps together mix'd,
Had not his [eyes] clouded with his brow's *repine*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 490.

And ye, fair heaps, the Muses' sacred shrines
(In spite of time and envious *repines*)
Stand still, and flourish. *Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 8.

repiner (rē-pī'nėr), *n.* One who repines or murmurs.

Let rash *repiners* stand appalled
Who dare not trust in Thee. *Young*.

Alas for maiden, alas for Judge,
For rich *repiner* and household drudge!
Whittier, Maud Muller.

repining (rē-pī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *repine*, *v.*] Discontent; regret; complaint.

He sat upon the rocks that edged the shore,
And in continued weeping and in sighs
And vain *repinings* wore the hours away.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 79.

repiningly (rē-pī'ning-li), *adv.* With murmuring or complaint.

repique (re-pēk'), *n.* [Also *repicque*; < F. *repic*, repique, < *repiquer*, formerly *repicquer*, prick or thrust again, < *re-* + *piquer*, prick, thrust, < *pic*, a point, pike: see *pike*[1].] In *piquet*, the winning of thirty points or more from combinations of cards in one's hand, before the playing begins and before an opponent has scored at all.

repique (re-pēk'), *v.* [< *repique*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *piquet*, to score a repique.

II. *trans.* To score a repique over.

"Your game has been short," said Harley. "I *repiqued* him," answered the old man, with joy sparkling in his countenance. *H. Mackenzie*, Man of Feeling, xxv.

Also *repicque*.

replace (rē-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replaced*, ppr. *replacing*. [< *re-* + *place*; prob. suggested by F. *remplacer* (see *reimplace*).] **1.** To put again in the former or the proper place.

The earl . . . was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon*.

The deities of Troy, and his own Penates, are made the companions of his flight; . . . and at last he *replaces* them in Italy, their native country. *Dryden*, Æneid, Ded.

A hermit . . . *replac'd* his book
Within its customary nook.
Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

2. To restore (what has been taken away or borrowed); return; make good: as, to *replace* a sum of money borrowed.—**3.** To substitute something competent in the place of, as of something which has been displaced or lost or destroyed.—**4.** To fill or take the place of; supersede; be a substitute for; fulfil the end or office of.

It is a heavy charge against Peter to have suffered that so important a person as the successor of an absolute monarch must needs be should grow up ill-educated and unfit to *replace* him. *Brougham*.

With Israel, religion *replaced* morality.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, p. 44.

These compounds [organic acids] may be regarded as hydrocarbons in which hydrogen is *replaced* by carboxyl. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 553.

The view of life as a thing to be put up with *replacing* that zest for existence which was so intense in early civilisations. *T. Hardy*, Return of the Native, iii. 1.

Replaced crystal. See *crystal*.=**Syn. 1.** To reinstate, reestablish, restore.

replaceable (rē-plā'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being replaced; that may be replaced.

replacement (rē-plās'ment), *n.* [< *replace* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *remplacement*, < *remplacer*, replace.] **1.** The act of replacing.

The organic acids may likewise be regarded as derived from alcohols by the *replacement* of H_2 by O. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 553.



Replacement of the solid angles of a cube by the planes of a trapezohedron.

2. In *crystal.*, the removal of an edge or angle by one plane or more.

replacer (rē-plā'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which replaces, or restores to the former or proper place.—**2.** One who or that which takes the place of another; a substitute.—**Car-replacer,** a device carried on nearly all American railway-trains for quickly replacing derailed wheels on the track. It is used in pairs, one for each rail, and consists of a short heavy bar of iron swiveling on a yoke which is placed over the railhead. A sharp pull of the locomotive pulls the derailed wheels up the replacer, whence they drop upon the rails.



Car-replacer.

a, rail; *b*, *c*, replacer. The part *c* embraces the head of the rail when in use. The derailed car-wheel rolls up the incline *b*.

replacing-switch (rē-plā'sing-swich), *n.* A device consisting of a united pair of iron plates hinged to shoes fitting over the rails, used as a bridge to replace on the track derailed railway rolling-stock. A second pair of plates may be hinged to the first to facilitate the placing of the bridge in position to receive the car-wheels.

replait (rē-plāt'), *v. t.* [Also *repleat*; < *re-* + *plait*, *v.*] To plait or fold again; fold one part of over another again and again.

In his [Raphael's] first works. . . . we behold many small foldings often *repleated*, which look like so many whipcords. *Dryden*, Observations on Dufresnoy's Art [of Painting.

replant (rē-plant'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *replanter* = Sp. Pg. *replantar* = It. *ripiantare*, < ML. *replantare*, plant again, < L. *re-*, again, + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*[1].] **1.** To plant again.

Small trees upon which figs or other fruit grow, being yet unripe, . . . take . . . up in a warm day, and *replant* them in good ground. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 443.

2. Figuratively, to reinstate.

I will revenge his wrong to Lady Bona,
And *replant* Henry in his former state.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 198.

replant (rē-plant'), *n.* [< *replant*, *v.*] That which is replanted. [Recent.]

No growth has appeared in any of the *replants*.
Medical News, LII. 488.

replantable (rē-plan'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *replantable*; as *replant* + *-able*.] Capable of being planted again. *Imp. Dict.*

replantation (rē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *replantation*; as *replant* + *-ation*.] The act of planting again.

Attempting the *replantation* of that beautiful image sin and vice had obliterated and defaced.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls (1677), p. 100. (*Latham.*)

replead (rē-plēd'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< OF. **replaider*, *repledoier*, *reploider*, plead again; as *re-* + *plead*.] To plead again.

repleader (rē-plē'dėr), *n.* [< OF. **replaider*, inf. used as a noun: see *replead*.] In *law*, a second pleading or course of pleadings; the right or privilege of pleading again: a course allowed for the correction of mispleading.

repleat (rē-plēt'), *v. t.* Same as *replait*.

repledge (rē-plej'), *v. t.* [< OF. *replegier* (ML. *replegiare*), pledge again; as *re-* + *pledge*. Cf. *replevy*.] **1.** To pledge again.—**2.** In *Scots law*, to demand judicially, as the person of an offender accused before another tribunal, on the ground that the alleged offense had been committed within the repledger's jurisdiction. This was formerly a privilege competent to certain private jurisdictions.

repledger (rē-plej'ėr), *n.* One who repledges.

replenish (rē-plen'ish), *v.* [< ME. *replenissen*, < *repleniss-*, stem of certain parts of OF. *replenir*, fill up again, < L. *re-*, again, + ML. **plenire*, < *plenus*, full: see *plenish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fill again; hence, to fill completely; stock.

Desertes *replenisshed* with wylde beastis and venimous serpentes. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

Be fruitful, and multiply, and *replenish* the earth.
Gen. i. 28.

Ther was . . . a quantitie of a great sorte of flies, . . . which came out of holes in yᵉ ground, and *replenished* all yᵉ woods, and eate yᵉ green things.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 315.

2†. To finish; complete; consummate; perfect.

We smothered
The most *replenished* sweet work of nature.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 18.

3†. To revive. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

II.† *intrans.* To recover former fullness.

It is like . . . that the humours in men's bodies increase and decrease as the moon doth; and therefore it were good to purge some day or two after the full; for that then the humours will not *replenish* so soon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 894.

replenisher (rē-plen'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which replenishes; specifically, in *elect.*, a static influence- or induction-machine used for maintaining the charge of a quadrant electrometer.

replenishment (rē-plen'ish-ment), *n.* [< *replenish* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.—**2.** That which replenishes; a supply. *Cowper*.

replete (rē-plēt'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *repleat*; < ME. *replete*, *replet*, < OF. (and F.) *replet* = Pr. *replet* = Sp. Pg. It. *repleto*, < L. *repletus*, filled up, pp. of *replere*, fill again, < *re-*, again, + *plere*, fill: see *plenty*. Cf. *complete*.] Filled up; completely filled; full; abounding.

Ware the sonne in his ascencioun
Ne fynde yow not *replet* of humours hote.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 137.

The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 853.

O, that's a comedy on a very new plan; *replete* with wit and mirth, yet of a most serious moral!
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

replete (rē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repleted*, ppr. *repleting*. [< L. *repletus*, pp. of *replere*, fill up: see *replete*, *a.*] To fill to repletion or satiety; fill full.

Such have their intestines *repleted* with wind and excrements. *Venner*, Treatise of Tobacco, p. 407. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

repleteness (rē-plēt'nes), *n.* The state of being replete; fullness; repletion. *Bailey*, 1727.

repletion (rē-plē'shon), *n.* [< ME. *repleciouu*, < OF. *repletion*, *replecion*, F. *réplétion* = Pr. *replecio* = Sp. *replecion* = Pg. *repleção* = It. *re-*

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plezione, < L. *repletio(n-)*, a filling up, < *replere*, fill up: see *replete*.] **1.** The state of being replete; fullness; specifically, superabundant fullness; surfeit, especially of food or drink.

Repleccioun ne made hire nevere sik;
Attempre dyete was al hire phisik.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 17.

Drowsiness followed *repletion*, as a matter of course, and they gave us a bed of skins in an inner room.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 118.

2. In *med.*, fullness of blood; plethora.

repletive (rē-plē'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *repletif*; as *replete* + *-ive*.] Causing repletion. *Colgrave.*

repletively† (rē-plē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a repletive manner; redundantly.

It [*behold*] is like the hand in the margin of a book, pointing to some remarkable thing, and of great succeeding consequence. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen; seldom used *repletively*, but to impart and import some special note.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 110.

repletory (rē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [< *replete* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to repletion; tending to or producing repletion.

A University, as an intellectual gymnasium, should consider that its "mental dietetic" is tonic, not *repletory*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. iii., C.

repleviable (rē-plev'i-a-bl), *a.* [< *replevy* + *-able*.] Same as *replevisable*.

replevin (rē-plev'in), *n.* [< OF. *replevin*, **replevine* (ML. *replevina*), < *replevir*, warrant, pledge: see *replevy*. Cf. *plevin*.] **1.** In *law*, a personal action which lies to recover possession of goods or chattels wrongfully taken or detained, upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied. Originally it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention, with certain exceptions as to property in custody of the law, taken for a tax, or the like.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.—**3**†. Bail.—**Replevin in the cepit**, an action of replevin in which the charge was that the defendant wrongfully took the goods.—**Replevin in the detinet**, an action in which the charge was only that the defendant wrongfully detained the goods. The importance of the distinction between this and replevin in the cepit was that the latter was appropriate in cases where an action of trespass might lie, and did not require any demand before bringing the action.

replevin (rē-plev'in), *v. t.* [< *replevin*, *n.*] To replevy.

Me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 4.

replevisable (rē-plev'i-sa-bl), *a.* [< OF. *replevissable*, < *replevir*, replevy: see *replevish*.] In *law*, capable of being replevied. Also *repleviable*.

This is a case in which neither bail nor mainprize can be received, the felon who is liable to be committed on heavy grounds of suspicion not being *replevisable* under the statute of the 3d of King Edward. *Scott*, Rob Roy, viii.

replevish (rē-plev'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *repleviss-*, stem of certain parts of *replevir*, replevy: see *replevy*.] In *law*, to bail out; replevy.

replevisor (rē-plev'i-sor), *n.* [NL., < *replevis(h)* + *-or*[1].] A plaintiff in replevin.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replevied*, ppr. *replevying*. [Early mod. E. *replevie*; < ME. **replevien*, < OF. *replevir*, < ML. *replevire*, also *replegiare* (after Rom.), give bail, surety, < *re-* + *plevire*, *plegiare*, warrant, pledge: see *pledge* and *plevin*, and cf. *replevin*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To recover possession of by an action of replevin; sue for and get back, pending the action, by giving security to try the right to the goods in a suit at law. See *replevin*.—**2**†. To take back or set at liberty upon security, as anything seized; bail, as a person.

But yours the waift [waif] by high prerogative.
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to *replevie*, and my son reprive.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

II. *intrans.* To take possession of goods or chattels sued for by an action of replevin.

The cattle-owner . . . might either apply to the King's Chancery for a writ commanding the Sheriff to "make replevin," or he might verbally complain himself to the Sheriff, who would then proceed at once to *replevy*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

replevy (rē-plev'i), *n.* [< ME. *replevy*; < *replevy*, *v.* Cf. *replevin*, *n.*] Replevin.

The baly of the hundred told me that Wharles spake to hym, in cas he had be distreyned, that he wold have gete hym a *replevy*; and the baly bad hym kete a *replevy* of his mayster and he wold serve it. *Paston Letters*, I. 194.

replica (rep'li-kä), *n.* [= F. *réplique*, a copy, a repeat, < It. *replica*, a repetition, reply, < *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *reply*, *v.* Cf. *reply*, *n.*] **1.** A work of art made in exact likeness of another and by the same artist, differing from a copy in that it is held to have the same right as the first made to be considered an original work.—**2.** In *music*, same as *repeat*, 2.

replicant (rep'li-kant), *n.* [= F. *répliquant* = Sp. Pg. It. *replicante*, a replier, < L. *replican(t-)s*, ppr. of *replicare*, repeat, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] One who makes a reply.

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *replicated*, ppr. *replicating*. [< L. *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back, reply: see *reply*.] **1.** To fold or bend back: as, a *replicated* leaf. —**2**†. To reply.

They cringing in their neckes, like rats, smothered in the holde, poorely *replicated*, . . . "With hunger, and hope, and thirst, wee content ourselves."
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 180).

3. In *music*, to add one of its replicates to (a given tone).

replicate (rep'li-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *répliqué* = Sp. Pg. *replicado* = It. *replicato*, < L. *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*, fold or bend back: see *replicate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Folded. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, folded back upon itself, either outward as in vernation, or inward as in estivation. (*b*) In *entom.*, noting wings which have a joint in the costal margin by means of which the outer part folds or rather slides back on the base, as the posterior wings of most beetles. Sometimes there are more than one of such transverse folds, and the wing may be folded like a fan before it is bent, as in the earwigs.

II. *n.* In *music*, a tone one or more octaves distant from a given tone; a repetition at a higher or lower octave.

replicatile (rep'li-kā-til), *a.* [< *replicate* + *-ile*.] In *entom.*, that may be folded back on itself, as the wings of certain insects.

replication (rep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *replication*, *replicacioun*, < OF. **replication* = Sp. *replicacion* = Pg. *replicação* = It. *replicazione*, < L. *replicatio(n-)*, a reply, < *replicare*, reply: see *replicate*, *reply*.] **1.** An answer; a reply.

My will is this, for plat conclusioun,
Withouten eny *replicacioun*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 988.

Besides, to be demanded of a sponge! what *replication* should be made by the son of a king?
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 2. 13.

2. In *law*, the third step in the pleadings in a common-law action or bill in equity, being the reply of the plaintiff or complainant to the defendant's plea or answer.

To that that he hath aunsuerd y have replyed yn such wyse that y trowe to be sure ynough that there shall no vayllable thyng be seyd to the contrarie of my seyd *replicacion*, and asmoch as he woold sey shall be but falsnesse and lesynge. *Paston Letters*, I. 260.

3†. Return or repercussion of sound.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks,
To hear the *replication* of your sounds
Made in her concave shores. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1. 51.

The echoes sighed
In lulling *replication*. *Glover.*

4. In *logic*, the assuming or using of the same term twice in the same proposition.—**5.** Repetition; hence, a copy; a portrait.

The notes on which he appeared to be so assiduously occupied mainly consisted of *replications* of Mr. Grayson's placid physiognomy. *Farrar*, Julian Home, vi.

6. A repeated folding or bending back of a surface.—**7.** In *music*, the repetition of a tone at a higher or lower octave, or a combination of replicates together.

replicative (rep'li-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *replicatif*; < *replicate* + *-ive*.] Of the nature of replication; containing replication.

replier (rē-plī'ėr), *n.* [Also *replyer*; < *reply* + *-er*[1].] One who replies or answers; one who makes a reply; specifically, in school disputations, one who makes a return to an answer; a respondent.

At an act of the Commencement, the answerer gave for his question; That an aristocracy was better than a monarchy. The *replier*, who was a dissolute fellow, did tax him: That, being a private bred man, he would give a question of state. The answerer said: That the *replier* did much wrong the privilege of scholars; who would be much straitened if they should give questions of nothing but such things wherein they are practised.
Bacon, Apophthegms (ed. Spedding, XIII. 349).

replum (rep'lum), *n.* [NL., < L. *replum*, a door-case.] In *bot.*, the frame-like placenta, across which the septum stretches, from which the valves of a capsule or other dehiscent fruit fall away in dehiscence, as in *Cruciferæ*, certain *Papaveraceæ*, *Mimosa*, etc.: sometimes incorrectly applied to the septum.

replume (rē-plöm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *plume*.] To rearrange; put in proper order again; preen, as a bird its feathers.

The right hand *replumed*
His black locks to their wonted composure.
Browning, Saul, xv.

replunge (rē-plunj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *replongier*, F. *replonger*, plunge again; as *re-* + *plunge*.] To plunge again; immerse anew. *Milton.*

reply (rē-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *replied*, ppr. *replying*. [< ME. *replyen*, *replien*, < OF. *replier*, reply, also lit. fold again, turn back, F. *répliер*, fold again, turn, coil, *répliquer*, reply, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *replicar* = It. *replicare*, reply, < L. *replicare*, fold back, turn back, turn over, repeat, LL. (as a law-term) reply, < *re-*, back, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*. Cf. *apply*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To fold back.

Tho ouer nape [table-cloth] schalle dowbulle be layde,
To tho vttur syde the schuage brade;
Tho ouer schuage he schalle *replye*,
As towelle hit were. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

2. To return for an answer.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad success
The tempter stood, nor had what to *reply*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make answer; answer; respond.

O man, who art thou that *repliest* against God?
Rom. ix. 20.

Reply not to me with a fool-born jest.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 50.

Full ten years slander'd, did he once *reply*?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 374.

He sang his song, and I *replied* with mine.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To do or give something in return for something else; make return or response; answer by suitable action; meet an attack: as, to *reply* to the enemy's fire.

The nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky;
The walls, the woods, and long canals *reply*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 100.

When I addressed her with my customary salutation, she only *replied* by a sharp gesture, and continued her walk. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

3. In *law*, to answer a defendant's plea. The defendant pleads in bar to the plaintiff's declaration; the plaintiff *replies* to the defendant's plea in bar.

reply (rē-plī'), *n.* [= F. *réplique* = Sp. *réplica* = Pg. *replica*, a reply; from the verb: see *reply*, *v.*] **1.** An answer; a response.

Quherat al laughed, as if I had bene dryven from al *replye*, and I fretted to see a frivolouse jest goe for a solid answer. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I pause for a *reply*. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 37.

Thus saying rose
The monarch, and prevented all *reply*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 467.

I leave the quibbles by which such persons would try to creep out from under the crushing weight of these conclusions to the unfortunates who suppose that a *reply* is equivalent to an answer.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 81.

2. The act or power of answering, especially with fitness or conclusiveness.

In statement, the late Lord Holland was not successful; his chief excellence lay in *reply*.
Macaulay, Lord Holland.

3. That which is done for or in consequence of something else; an answer by deeds; a counter-attack: as, his *reply* was a blow.—**4.** In *music*, the answer of a fugue.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Rejoinder, retort.

repolish (rē-pol'ish), *v. t.* To polish again.

repone (rē-pōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reponed*, ppr. *reponing*. [= OF. *repondre*, *reponre*, lay aside, conceal, also reply, = Sp. *reponer* = Pg. *repôr* = It. *riporre*, < L. *reponere*, lay, place, put, or set back, replace, lay aside, lay up, preserve; ML. (as a law-term) reply; < *re-*, back, + *ponere*, put: see *ponent*. Cf. *repose*.] **1.** To replace; specifically, in *Scots law*, to restore to a position or a situation formerly held.—**2.** To reply. [Scotch in both uses.]

repopulate (rē-pop'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *populate*. Cf. *repeople*.] To populate or people anew; supply with a new population; repeople.

Temiragio returned to the city, and then beganne for to *repopulate* it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 220.

repopulation (rē-pop-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *repopulation* = Sp. *repoblacion*; as *re-* + *population*.] The act of repeopling, or the state of being repeopled.

report (rē-pōrt'), *v.* [< ME. *reporten*, < OF. (and F.) *reporter*, carry back, return, remit, refer, = Pr. Sp. *reportar*, carry back (cf. Pg. *reportar*, respect, honor, regard), = It. *riportare*, < L. *reportare*, carry back, bring back, carry off, get, obtain, bring back (an account), report, ML. also write (an account) for information or record, < *re-*, back, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3]. Cf. *rapport*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear or bring back as an answer; relate, as what has been dis-

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covered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate.

But you, faire Sir, whose pageant next ensewes,
Well mote yee thee, as well can wish your thought,
That home ye may *report* thrise happy newes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 33.

Tom, an arch, sly rogue. . . .
Moves without noise, and, swift as an express,
Reports a message with a pleasing grace.
Cowper, Truth, l. 205.

2. To give an account of; make a statement concerning; say; make known; tell or relate from one to another.

Reporte no slaunder, ne yet shew
The fruites of flattery.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

It is *reported* among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel. Neh. vi. 6.

Why does the world *report* that Kate doth limp?
O slanderous world! *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 254.

Came
The lord of Astolat out, to whom the Prince
Reported who he was, and on what quest.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To give an official or formal account or statement of: as, to *report* a deficit.

A committee of the whole . . . has no authority to punish a breach of order, . . . but can only rise and *report* the matter to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parl. Practice, § 308.

4. To write out and give an account or statement of, as of the proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative body, a convention, court, etc.; specifically, to write out or take down from the lips of the speaker: as, the debate was fully *reported*.—**5.** To lay a charge against; bring to the cognizance of: as, to *report* one to one's employer.—**6†.** To refer (one's self) for information or credit.

I *report* me unto the consciences of all the land, whether he say truth or otherwise.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 14.

Wherein I *report* me to them that knew Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord keeper of the great Seale.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 116.

7†. To return or reverberate, as sound; echo back.

The eare taking pleasure to heare the like tune *reported*, and to feele his returne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 163.

If you speak three words, it will (perhaps) some three times *report* you the whole three words.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 249.

8†. To describe; represent.

He shall know you better, sir, if I may live to *report* you.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 172.

Bid him
Report the feature of Octavia, her years,
Her inclination, let him not leave out
The colour of her hair. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 5. 112.

To be reported, or (usually) **to be reported of,** to be (well or ill) spoken of; be mentioned.

Timotheus . . . *was* well *reported of*. Acts xvi. 2.

To report one's self. (*a*) To make known one's own whereabouts or movements to any person, or in any designated place or office, so as to be in readiness to perform a duty, service, etc., when called upon. (*b*) To give information about one's self; speak for one's self.

The chimney-piece
Chaste Dian bathing; never saw I figures
So likely to *report themselves;* the cutter
Was as another nature.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 83.

=Syn. 1. To announce, communicate.—**2.** To rumor, bruit.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give in a report, or make a formal statement: as, the committee will *report* at twelve o'clock.—**2.** To give an account or description; specifically, to do the work of a reporter. See *reporter* (*b*).

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but coarsely of her.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 60.

For two sessions he [Dickens] *reported* for the "Mirror of Parliament," . . . and in the session of 1835 became reporter for the "Morning Chronicle."
Leslie Stephen, Dict. National Biog., XV. 21.

3. Same as *to report one's self* (*a*) (see under I.): as, to *report* at headquarters.

report (rē-pōrt'), *n.* [< ME. *report* = F. *report*, a bringing forward (*rapport*, relation, a statement, report), = It. *riporto*, report; from the verb.] **1.** An account brought back or returned; a statement or relation of facts given in reply to inquiry, as the result of investigation, or by a person authorized to examine and bring or send information.

Other service thanne this I myhte comende
To yow to done, but, for the tyme is shorte,
I putte theym nouhte in this lytyl *Reporte*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

This is (quod he) the richt *report*
Of all that I did heir and knaw.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 187).

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours;
And ask them what *report* they bore to heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 377.

Geraint . . . woke . . . and call'd
For Enid, and . . . Yniol made *report*
Of that good mother making Enid gay.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A tale carried; a story circulated; hence, rumor; common fame.

It was a true *report* that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom. 1 Ki. x. 6.

My brother Jaques he keeps at school, and *report* speaks goldenly of his profit. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1. 6.

3. Repute; public character.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and one that feareth God, and of good *report* among all the nation of the Jews. Acts x. 22.

A gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the flaws of her own youth,
Hath blistered her *report*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 3. 12.

4. An account or statement. (*a*) A statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of justice, the object being to present such parts of the pleadings, evidence, and argument, with the opinion of the court, as shall serve to inform the profession and other courts of the points of law in respect to which the case may be a precedent. The books containing such statements are also called *reports*. (*b*) The official document in which a referee, master in chancery, or auditor embodies his findings or his proceedings for the purpose of presentation to the court, or of filing as a part of its records. (*c*) In *parliamentary law*, an official statement of facts or opinions by a committee, officer, or board to the superior body. (*d*) A paper delivered by the masters of all ships arriving from parts beyond seas to the custom-house, and attested upon oath, containing a statement in detail of the cargo on board, etc. (*e*) An account or statement, more or less full and circumstantial, of the proceedings, debates, etc., of a legislative assembly, meeting, court, etc., or of any occurrence of public interest, intended for publication; an epitome or fully written account of a speech.

Stuart occasionally took him [Coleridge] to the reporters' gallery, where his only effort appears to have been a *report* of a remarkable speech delivered by Pitt 17 Feb., 1800. *Leslie Stephen*, Dict. National Biog., XI. 308.

5. The sound of an explosion; a loud noise.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's *report*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 22.

The lashing billows make a loud *report*,
And beat her sides.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 139.

6†. Relation; correspondence; connection; reference.

The kitchen and stables are ill-plac'd, and the corridore worse, having no *report* to the wings they joyne to.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 25, 1672.

Guard report. See *guard*.—**Pinion of report.** See *pinion*[2].—**Practice reports.** See *practice*.—**Sick report.** See *sick*.—**Syn. 1.** Narration, detail, description, recital, narrative, communication.—**2.** Hearsay.—**4.** (*a*), (*b*) *Verdict*, etc. See *decision*.

reportable (rē-pōr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *report* + *-able*.] That may be reported; fit to be reported. *Imp. Dict.*

reportage (rē-pōr'tāj), *n.* [< F. *reportage*, reporter, report: see *report*.] Report.

Lord Lytton says some sensible things both about poetry and about Proteus [his friend]; and he will interest the lovers of personal detail by certain *reportage*, in which he has exhibited the sentiments of an "illustrious poet, X."
The Academy, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 347.

reporter (rē-pōr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *reportour*, < OF. **reporteor*, *reportour*, one who reports a case, < ML. *reportator*, < *reportare*, report: see *report*.] One who reports or gives an account.

And that he wolde bene oure governour,
And of oure tales juge and *reportour*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 814.

There she appeared indeed; or my *reporter* devised well for her. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 193.

The mind of man, whereto the senses are but *reporters*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

Specifically—(*a*) One who draws up official statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (*b*) A member of the staff of a newspaper whose work is to collect and put in form for submission to the editors local information of all kinds, to give an account of the proceedings at public meetings, entertainments, etc., and, in general, to go upon any mission or quest for news, to interview persons whose names are before the public, and to obtain news for his paper in any other way that may be assigned to him by his chiefs.

Among the *reporters* who sat in the Gallery, it is remarkable that two-thirds did not write short-hand; they made notes, and trusted to their memories; Charles Dickens sat with them in the year 1836.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 210.

(*c*) One who makes or signs a report, as of a committee.
A. J. Ellis.

reporterism (rē-pōr'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *reporter* + *-ism*.] The practice or business of reporting; work done by a reporter. [Rare.]

Fraser . . . seems more bent on Toryism and Irish *reporterism*, to me infinitely detestable.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

reporterize (rē-pōr'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reporterized*, ppr. *reporterizing*. [< *reporter* + *-ize*.] To submit to the influence of newspaper reporters; corrupt with the methods of reporters. [Rare and objectionable.]

Our *reporterized* press is often truculently reckless of privacy and decency. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 314.

reporting (rē-pōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *report*, *v.*] The act or system of drawing up reports; the practice of making a report; specifically, newspaper reporting (see phrase below): also used attributively: as, the *reporting* style of phonography.

At the Restoration all *reporting* was forbidden, though the votes and proceedings of the House were printed by direction of the Speaker. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

Newspaper reporting, the system by which proceedings and debates of Congress or Parliament or other legislative bodies, and the proceedings of public meetings, the accounts of important or interesting events, etc., are taken down, usually in shorthand, by a body of reporters attached to various newspapers or to general news-agencies, and are afterward prepared for publication.

reportingly (rē-pōr'ting-li), *adv.* By report or common fame. [Rare.]

For others say thou dost deserve, and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 116.

reportorial (rē-pōr-tō'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < *reporter*, taken as **reportor*, + *-ial*, in imitation of words like *editorial*, *professorial*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters. [An objectionable word, not in good use.]

The great newspapers of New York have capital, editorial talent, *reportorial* enterprise, and competent business management, and an unequalled field both for the collection of news and the extension of their circulation.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.

reportory† (rē-pōr'tō-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < *report* + *-ory*.] A report.

In this transcursive *reportory*, without some observant glaunce, I may not dully overpasse the gallant beauty of their haven. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 149).

reposal (rē-pō'zal), *n.* [< *repose* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of reposing or resting.

Dost thou think,
If I would stand against thee, would the *reposal*
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words faith'd? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1. 70.

2†. That on which one reposes.

The devil's cushion, as Gualter cals it, his pillow and chiefe *reposall*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 85.

reposance† (rē-pō'zans), *n.* [< *repose* + *-ance*.] The act of reposing; reliance. [Rare.]

See what sweet
Reposance heaven can beget.
Bp. Hall, Poems, p. 92.

repose (rē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reposed*, ppr. *reposing*. [< ME. *reposen*, < OF. *reposer*, *repauser*, repose, rest, stay, F. *reposer* = Pr. *repausar* = Sp. *reposar* = Pg. *repousar* = It. *riposare*, < ML. *repausare*, lay at rest, quiet, also nourish, intr. be at rest, rest, repose, < L. *re-*, again, + *pausare*, pause, rest: see *pose*[2]. Cf. *repone*, *reposit*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To lay (a thing) at rest; lay by; lay up; deposit.

Write upon the [almond] cornel . . . outetake,
Or this or that, and faire aboute it close
In cley and swynes dounge and so *repose*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Pebbles, *reposed* in those cliffs amongst the earth, being not so dissoluble and more bulky, are left behind.
Woodward.

2. To lay at rest; refresh by rest: with reference to a person, and often used reflexively.

Enter in the castle
And there *repose you* for this night.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 161.

I *reposed my selfe* all that night in a certaine Inne in the suburbes of the city. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows?
Whose seats the weary traveller *repose?*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 260.

The hardy chief upon the rugged rock, . . .
Fearless of wrong, *repos'd* his wearied strength.
Cowper, Task, i. 15.

3†. To cause to be calm or quiet; tranquilize; compose.

All being settled and *reposed*, the lord archbishop did present his majesty to the lords and commons.
Fuller. (*Webster.*)

4. To lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust.

The king *reposeth* all his confidence in thee.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4. 6.

Mr. Godolphin requested me to continue the trust his wife had *reposed* in me in behalfe of his little sonn.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 16, 1678.

There are some writers who *repose* undoubting confidence in words. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 60.

The absolute control [of a society] is *reposed* in a committee. *Art Age*, VII. 51.

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II. *intrans.* **1.** To lie or be at rest; take rest; sleep.

Yet must we credit that his [the Lord's] hand compos'd
All in six Dayes, and that he then *Repos'd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust *repose*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 387.

The public mind was then *reposing* from one great effort, and collecting strength for another.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

2. To rest in confidence; rely: followed by *on* or *upon*.

I do desire thy worthy company,
Upon whose faith and honour I *repose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 3. 26.

The best of those that then wrote disclaim that any man should *repose on* them, and send all to the Scriptures.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

The soul, *reposing on* assur'd relief,
Feels herself happy amidst all her grief.
Cowper, Truth, l. 55.

=**Syn. 1.** To recline, settle, slumber. See *rest*[1], *v. i.*

repose (rē-pōz'), *n.* [< OF. *repos, repaus*, F. *repos*, F. dial. *repous* = Pr. *repaus* = Cat. *repos* = Sp. *reposo* = Pg. *repouso* = It. *riposo*, repose; from the verb.] **1.** The act or state of reposing; inaction; a lying at rest; sleep; rest.

Shake off the golden slumber of *repose*.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread *repose*.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 166.

Absolute *repose* is, indeed, a state utterly unknown upon the earth's surface. *Huxley*, Physiography, xx.

2. Freedom from disturbance of any kind; tranquillity.

The great civil and religious conflict which began at the Reformation seemed to have terminated in universal *repose*.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

A goal which, gain'd, may give *repose*.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. Settled composure; natural or habitual dignity and calmness of manner and action.

Her manners had not that *repose*
Which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

That *repose* which is the ornament and ripeness of man is not American. That *repose* which indicates a faith in the laws of the universe, a faith that they will fulfil themselves, and are not to be impeded, transgressed, or accelerated. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

4. Cause of rest; that which gives repose; a rest; a pause.

After great lights must be great shadows, which we call *repose*, because in reality the sight would be tired if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

5. In a work of art, dependence for effect entirely upon inherent excellence, all meretricious effect of gaudiness of color or exaggeration of attitude being avoided; a general moderation or restraint of color and treatment; an avoidance of obtrusive tints and of violent action.—**Angle of repose.** See *angle*[3].—**Repose of St. Anne**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on July 25th in memory of the death of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary.—**Repose of the Theotocos**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a festival observed on August 15th in commemoration of the death and assumption of the Virgin Mary. =**Syn. 1-3.** *Quiet, Tranquillity*, etc. (see *rest*[1]), quietness.

reposed (rē-pōzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *repose, v.*] Exhibiting repose; calm; settled.

He was in feeding temperate, in drinking sober, in giuing liberall, in receiuing of consideration, in sleeping short, in his speech *reposed*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 20.

But *reposed* natures may do well in youth, as is seen in Augustus Cæsar . . . and others. *Bacon*, Youth and Age.

reposedly (rē-pō'zed-li), *adv.* In a reposed manner; quietly; composedly; calmly. *Imp. Dict.*

reposedness (rē-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being reposed or at rest.

Of which [wishes] none rises in me that is not bent upon your enjoying of peace and *reposedness* in your fortunes, in your affections, and in your conscience.
Donne, Letters, xlviii.

reposeful (rē-pōz'fůl), *a.* [< *repose* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of repose.—**2.** Affording repose or rest; trustworthy; worthy of reliance.

Though princes may take, above others, some *reposefull* friend, with whom they may participate their neerest passions. *Sir Robert B. Cotton*, A Short View, etc., in J. Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, I. 68. (*F. Hall.*)

I know not where she can picke out a fast friend, or *reposefull* confident of such reciprocable interest.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, 28. (*Latham.*)

reposer (rē-pō'zėr), *n.* One who reposes. *Imp. Dict.*

reposit (rē-poz'it), *v. t.* [Formerly also *repositе;* < L. *repositus*, pp. of *reponere*, lay up: see *repone.*] To lay up; lodge, as for safety or preservation.

I caused his body to be coffin'd in lead, and *reposited* on the 30th at 8 o'clock that night in the church at Deptford.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 27, 1658.

reposit (rē-poz'it), *n.* [Formerly also *reposite;* < *reposit, v.*] That which is laid up; a deposit. *Encyc. Dict.*

reposition (rē-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< ML. *repositio(n-)*, < L. *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, lay up: see *reposit.*] **1.** The act of repositing, or laying up in safety.

That age which is not capable of observation, careless of *reposition*. *Bp. Hall*, Censure of Travell, § 6.

2. The act of replacing, or restoring to its normal position; reduction.

Being satisfied in the *reposition* of the bone, take care to keep it so by deligation. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

3. In *Scots law*, retrocession, or the returning back of a right from the assignee to the person granting the right.

repositor (rē-poz'i-tọr), *n.* [< *reposit* + *-or*[1].] One who or that which replaces; specifically, in *surg.*, an instrument for restoring a displaced uterus to its normal position.

repository (rē-poz'i-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < L. **repositorius*, < *reponere*, pp. *repositus*, lay up: see *reposit.* II. *n.* < OF. **repositorie*, later *repositoire* = Sp. Pg. *repositorio* = It. *ripositorio*, < L. *repositorium*, a repository, neut. of *repositorius:* see I.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to reposition; adapted or intended for deposition or storage.

If the bee knoweth when, and whence, and how to gather her honey and wax, and how to form the *repository* combs, and how to lay it up, and all the rest of her marvellous economy. *Baxter*, Dying Thoughts.

II. *n.*; pl. *repositories* (-riz). **1.** A place where things are or may be deposited for safety or preservation; a depository; a storehouse; a magazine.

The mind of man not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was necessary to have a *repository* to lay up those ideas. *Locke.*

2. A place where things are kept for sale; a shop: as, a carriage-*repository*.

She confides the card to the gentleman of the Fine Art *Repository*, who consents to allow it to lie upon the counter. *Thackeray.*

repossess (rē-pọ-zes'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *possess.*] To possess again; regain possession of.

The resolution to die had *repossessed* his place in her mind. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

To repossess one's self of, to obtain possession of again.

repossession (rē-pọ-zesh'ọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *possession.*] The act or state of possessing again.

Whoso hath been robbed or spoiled of his lands or goods may lawfully seek *repossession* by force. *Raleigh.*

reposure (rē-pō'zhůr), *n.* [< *repose* + *-ure.*] Rest; quiet; repose.

In the *reposure* of most soft content. *Marston.*

It was the Franciscans antient Dormitory, as appeareth by the concavities still extant in the walls, places for their severall *reposure*. *Fuller*, Hist. of Camb., viii. 19. (*Davies.*)

repot (rē-pot'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pot*[1], *v.*] To replace in pots; specifically, in *hort.*, to shift (plants in pots) from one pot to another, usually of a larger size, or to remove from the pot and replace more or less of the old earth with fresh earth.

repour (rē-pōr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pour*[1].] To pour again.

The horrid noise amazed the silent night,
Repouring down black darkness from the sky.
Mir. for Mags.

repoussage (rē-pö'sàzh), *n.* [F., < *repousser*, beat back: see *repoussé.*] **1.** The beating out from behind of ornamental patterns upon a metal surface. See *repoussé, n.*—**2.** In *etching*, the hammering out from behind of parts of an etched plate which have been brought by charcoal or scraper below half its thickness, making hollows which would show as spots in printing, in order to bring them up to the required level. A spot to be thus treated is fixed by letting one of the points of a pair of calipers (compasses with curved legs) rest on the place, and marking the corresponding place on the back of the plate with the other point.

repoussé (rē-pö'sā), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *repoussé*, pp. of *repousser*, push back, beat back, repulse: see *repulse*, and cf. *push.*] **I.** *a.* Raised in relief by means of the hammer; beaten up from the under or reverse side.

In this tomb was a magnificent silver-gilt amphora, certainly the finest extant specimen of Greek *repoussé* work in silver. The body of this vase is richly ornamented with birds and floral arabesques.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 381.

II. *n.* Repoussé work; the art of shaping vessels and the like, and of producing ornament on the surface, by hammering thin metal on the reverse side, the artist watching the side destined to be exposed to follow the development of the pattern by the blows of the hammer; also, the articles thus produced. A hammer with an elastic handle screwed to a permanent support, and having many adjustable heads, is used for this work. Repoussé work is often finished by chasing; the chaser, working upon the right side of the metal, presses back or modifies the relief of the metal, which has taken shape from the hammer. For this purpose a bed of some resistant but soft material is provided to support the metal while in the chaser's hands: hollow silver vessels, for instance, are filled with pitch. Compare *chasing.*



Gold Étui, decorated with Repoussé work; time of Louis XV.

repp, *n.* See *rep*[1].

repped (rept), *a.* [< *rep* + *-ed*[2].] Ribbed or corded transversely: as, *repped* silk.

repr. An abbreviation (used in this work) of (*a*) *representing;* (*b*) *representative.*

repreef†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reproof.*

repreeve†, *v.* An obsolete form of *reprove.*

reprefable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable.*

reprefe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *reproof.*

reprehend (rep-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [< ME. *reprehenden* = OF. *reprendre*, F. *reprendre* = Pr. *reprehendre, reprendre, reprenre, repenre* = Cat. *rependrer* = Sp. *reprender* = Pg. *reprehender* = It. *reprendere, riprendere*, < L. *reprehendere, reprendere*, hold back, check, blame, < *re-*, back, + *prehendere*, hold, seize: see *prehend.*] **1.** To charge with a fault; chide sharply; reprove: formerly sometimes followed by *of.*

Thow were ay wont eche lovere *reprehende*
Of thing fro which thow kanst the nat defende.
Chaucer, Troilus, l. 510.

Then pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou hast done a charitable deed.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 69.

I bring an angry mind to see your folly,
A sharp one too to *reprehend* you for it.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 3.

2. To take exception to; speak of as a fault; censure.

I have faults myself, and will not *reprehend*
A crime I am not free from.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

Let men *reprehend* them [my labours], so they observe and weigh them.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 359.

3†. To convict of fallacy.

This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in composition a kind of poverty.
Bacon. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn. 1.** To blame, rebuke, reprimand, upbraid. See *admonition.*

reprehender (rep-rē-hen'dėr), *n.* One who reprehends; one who blames or reproves.

To the second rancke of *reprehenders*, that complain of my boystrous compound wordes, and ending my Italionate coyned verbes all in ize, thus I replie: That no winde that blowes strong but is boystrous; no speech or wordes of any power or force to confute or perswade but must be swelling and boystrous.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxx.

reprehensibility (rep-rē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *reprehensibilidade*, < LL. as if **reprehensibilita(t-)s*, < *reprehensibilis*, reprehensible: see *reprehensible.*] The character of being reprehensible.

reprehensible (rep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [< OF. *reprehensible*, F. *réprehensible* = Sp. *reprensible, reprehensible* = Pg. *reprehensivel* = It. *riprensibile*, < LL. *reprehensibilis*, reprehensible, < L. *reprehendere*, pp. *reprehensus*, reprehend: see *reprehend.*] Deserving to be reprehended or censured; blameworthy; censurable; deserving reproof: applied to persons or things.

In a meane man prodigalitie and pride are faultes more *reprehensible* than in Princes.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 34.

This proceeding appears to me wholly illegal, and *reprehensible* in a very high degree.
Webster, Speech in Senate, May 7, 1834.

=**Syn.** Blamable, culpable, reprovable. See *admonition.*

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reprehensibleness (rep-rē-hen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprehensible; blamableness; culpableness.

reprehensibly (rep-rē-hen′si-bli), *adv.* With reprehension, or so as to merit it; culpably; in a manner to deserve censure or reproof.

reprehension (rep-rē-hen′shon), *n.* [< ME. *reprehension*, < OF. *reprehension*, F. *répréhension* = Pr. *reprehensio*, *reprencio* = Sp. *reprension*, *reprehension* = Pg. *reprehensão* = It. *riprensione*, < L. *reprehensio(n-)*, < *reprehendere*, pp. *reprehensus*, reprehend: see *reprehend*.] The act of reprehending; reproof; censure; blame.

> Let him use his harsh
> Unsavoury *reprehensions* upon those
> That are his hinds, and not on me.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

We have . . . characterised in terms of just *reprehension* that spirit which shows itself in every part of his prolix work. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

=**Syn.** *Monition*, etc. See *admonition*.

reprehensive (rep-rē-hen′siv), *a.* [= It. *riprensivo*; as L. *reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ive*.] Of the nature of reprehension; containing reprehension or reproof.

The said auncient Poets vsed . . . three kinds of poems *reprehensiue*: to wit, the Satyre, the Comedie, & the Tragedie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

> The sharpenesse
> Of *reprehensive* language.
> *Marston*, The Fawne, i. 2.

reprehensively (rep-rē-hen′siv-li), *adv.* With reprehension; reprovingly.

reprehensory (rep-rē-hen′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *reprehensus*, pp. of *reprehendere*, reprehend, + *-ory*.] Containing reproof; reproving.

Of this, however, there is no reason for making any *reprehensory* complaint. *Johnson*.

repremiation†, *n.* [< OF. *repremiation*, rewarding, < L. *re-*, back, + *præmiari*, reward, < *præmium*, reward: see *premium*.] A rewarding. *Cotgrave*.

represent (rep-rē-zent′), *v. t.* [< ME. *representen*, < OF. *representer*, F. *représenter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *representar* = It. *ripresentare*, *rappresentare*, < L. *repræsentare*, bring before one, show, manifest, exhibit, represent, pay in cash, do or perform at once, < *re-*, again, + *præsentare*, present, hold out: see *present*[2].] **1.** To present again; specifically, to bring again before the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

Reasoning grasps at — infers — *represents* under new circumstances what has already been presented under other circumstances.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 169.

When we perceive an orange by sight we may say that its taste or feel is *represented*, when we perceive it by touch we may in like manner say that its colour is *represented*. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

2. To present in place of something else; exhibit the image or counterpart of; suggest by being like; typify.

> This fellow here, with envious carping tongue,
> Upbraided me about the rose I wear;
> Saying, the sanguine colour of the leaves
> Did *represent* my master's blushing cheeks.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 93.

They have a kind of Cupboard to *represent* the Tabernacle. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

> Before him burn
> Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *representing*
> The heavenly fires. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 255.

The call of Abraham from a heathen state *represents* the gracious call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world. *W. Gilpin*, Works, II. xvi.

3. To portray by pictorial or plastic art.

My wife desired to be *represented* as Venus, and the painter was requested not to be too frugal of his diamonds. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

The other bas-reliefs in the Raj Rani cave *represent* scenes of hunting, fighting, dancing, drinking, and love-making — anything, in fact, but religion or praying in any shape or form. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 142.

4. To portray, present, or exhibit dramatically. (*a*) To put upon the stage; produce, as a play.

An Italian opera entitled Lucio Papirio Dittatore was *represented* four several times.
Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 362.

(*b*) To enact; personate; present by mimicry or action.

He so entirely associated himself with the characters he *represented* on the stage that he lost himself in them, or rather they were lost in him.
J. H. Shorthouse, Countess Eve, i.

5. To state; describe or portray in words; give one's own impressions, idea, or judgment of; declare; set forth.

This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and the managers of it have been *represented* as a second kind of senate. *Addison*.

The Jesuits strongly *represented* to the king the danger which he had so narrowly escaped.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To supply the place or perform the duties or functions of; specifically, to speak and act with authority on behalf of; be a substitute for, or a representative of or agent for.

> I . . . deliver up my title in the queen
> To your most gracious hands, that are the substance
> Of that great shadow I did *represent*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 14.
>
> Ye Irish lords, ye knights an' squires,
> Wha *represent* our brughs and shires,
> An' doucely manage our affairs
> In Parliament.
> *Burns*, Author's Cry and Prayer.

7. Specifically, to stand in the place of, in the right of inheritance.

All the branches inherit the same share that their root, whom they *represent*, would have done.
Blackstone, Com., II. xiv.

8. To serve as a sign or symbol of; stand for; be understood as: as, mathematical symbols *represent* quantities or relations; words *represent* ideas or things.

But we must not attribute to them [constitutions] that value which really belongs to what they *represent*.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

He [the farmer] *represents* continuous hard labor, year in, year out, and small gains. *Emerson*, Farming.

Vortimer, the son of Vortigern, Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon *represent* in some respects one and the same person. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. iii.

9. To serve as a type or specimen of; exemplify; furnish a case or instance of: as, a genus *represented* by few species; a species *represented* by many individuals; especially, in *zoögeog.*, to replace; fill the part or place of (another) in any given fauna: as, llamas *represent* camels in the New World; the Old World starlings are *represented* in America by the *Icteridæ*. See *mimotype*.

As we ascend in the geological series, vertebrate life has its commencement, beginning, like the lower forms, in the waters, and *represented* at first only by the fishes.
J. W. Dawson, Nat. and the Bible, Lect. iv., p. 122.

10. To image or picture in the mind; place definitely before the mind.

By a distinct, clear, or well-defined concept is meant one in which the several features or characters forming the concept-elements are distinctly *represented*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 303.

> Among these Fancy next
> Her office holds; of all external things,
> Which the five watchful senses *represent*,
> She forms imaginations, aery shapes.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 104.

To *represent* an object is to "envisage" it in time and space, and therefore in conformity with the conditions of time and space. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 437.

=**Syn. 2.** To show, express. — **3** and **4.** To delineate, depict, draw.

represent† (rep-rē-zent′), *n.* [< *represent*, *v.*] Representation. [Rare.]

Their Churches are many of them well set forth, and painted with the *represents* of Saints.
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 64.

representability (rep-rē-zen-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *representable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being representable, or of being susceptible of representation.

representable (rep-rē-zen′ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *représentable* = Sp. *representable* = Pg. *representavel* = It. *rappresentabile*; as *represent* + *-able*.] Capable of being represented.

representamen (rep″rē-zen-tā′men), *n.* [< NL. **repræsentamen*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] In *metaph.*, representation; an object serving to represent something to the mind. *Sir W. Hamilton*.

representance† (rep-rē-zen′tans), *n.* [= It. *rappresentanza*; as *representan(t)* + *-ce*.] Representation; likeness.

They affirm foolishly that the images and likenesses they frame of stone or of wood are the *representances* and forms of those who have brought something profitable, by their inventions, to the common use of their living.
Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, p. 93.

representant (rep-rē-zen′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *représentant*, ppr. of *représenter*, represent, = Sp. Pg. ppr. *representante* = It. *ripresentante*, *rappresentante*, < L. *repræsentan(t-)s*, ppr. of *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] **I.** *a.* Representing; having vicarious power.

II. *n.* A representative.

There is expected the Count Henry of Nassau to be at the said solemnity, as the *representant* of his brother.
Wotton.

representation (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *representation*, F. *représentation* = Pr. *representacio* = Sp. *representacion* = Pg. *representação* = It. *rappresentazione*, < L. *repræsentatio(n-)*, a showing, exhibiting, manifesting, < *repræsentare*, pp. *repræsentatus*, represent: see *represent*.] **1.** The act of presenting again. — **2.** The act of presenting to the mind or the view; the act of portraying, depicting, or exhibiting, as in imagination, in a picture, or on the stage; portrayal.

The act of *Representation* is merely the energy of the mind in holding up to its own contemplation what it is determined to represent. I distinguish, as essentially different, the *Representation* and the determination to represent. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, xxiv.

The author [Thomas Bently] . . . sent this piece ["The Wishes"] first to Garrick, who very properly rejected it as unfit for *representation*.
W. Cooke, Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 63.

3. The image, picture, or scene presented, depicted, or exhibited. (*a*) A picture, statue, or likeness. (*b*) A dramatic performance or exhibition; hence, theatrical action; make-believe.

The inference usually drawn is that his [a widower's] grief was pure mummery and *representation*.
Godwin, Fleetwood, vii.

4. A statement or an assertion made in regard to some matter or circumstance; a verbal description or statement: as, to obtain money by false *representations*. Specifically — (*a*) In *insurance* and *law*, a verbal or written statement made on the part of the insured to the insurer, before or at the time of the making of the contract, as to the existence of some fact or state of facts tending to induce the insurer more readily to assume the risk, by diminishing the estimate he would otherwise have formed of it. It differs from a warranty and from a condition expressed in the policy, in being part of the preliminary proceedings which propose the contract, and its falsity does not vitiate the contract unless made with fraudulent intent or perhaps with respect to a material point; while the latter are part of the contract when completed, and non-compliance therewith is an express breach which of itself avoids the contract. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the written pleading presented to a lord ordinary of the Court of Session when his judgment is brought under review.

5. An expostulatory statement of facts, arguments, or the like; remonstrance.

He threatened "to send his jack-boot to rule the country," when the senate once ventured to make a *representation* against his ruinous policy. *Brougham*.

6. In *psychol.*, the word chiefly used to translate the German *Vorstellung*, used in that language to translate the English word *idea*. See *idea*, 2 and 3. (*a*) The immediate object of cognition; anything that the soul is conscious of. This is now the commonest meaning of *Vorstellung*, and recent translators have most frequently rendered it by the word *idea*. (*b*) A reproduced perception.

The word *representation* I have restricted to denote, what it only can in propriety express, the immediate object or product of imagination.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, vii.

If all reasoning be the *re-presentation* of what is now absent but formerly was present and can again be made present — in other words, if the test of accurate reasoning is its reduction to fact — then is it evident that Philosophy, dealing with transcendental objects which cannot be present, and employing a method which admits of no verification (or reduction to the test of fact), must be an impossible attempt. *G. H. Lewes*.

It is quite evident that the growth of perception involves *representation* of sensations; that the growth of simple reasoning involves *representation* of perceptions; and that the growth of complex reasoning involves *representation* of the results of simple reasoning.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

Assimilation involves retentiveness and differentiation, as we have seen, and prepares the way for *re-presentation*; but in itself there is no confronting the new with the old, no determination of likeness, and no subsequent classification. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

(*c*) A singular conception; a thought or idea of something as having a definite place in space at a definite epoch in time; the image of an object produced in consciousness. (*d*) A representative cognition; a mediate or vicarious cognition.

A mediate cognition, inasmuch as the thing known is held up or mirrored to the mind in a vicarious *representation*, may be called a representative cognition.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid's Works, Note B, § 1.

7. In *law*: (*a*) The standing in the place of another, as an heir, or in the right of taking by inheritance; the personating of another, as an heir, executor, or administrator. (*b*) More specifically, the coming in of children of a deceased heir apparent, devisee dying before the testator, etc., to take the share their parent would have taken had he survived, not as succeeding as the heirs of the parent, but as together representing him among the other heirs of the ancestor. See *representative*, *n.*, 3. In Scots law the term is usually applied to the obligation incurred by an heir to pay the debts and perform the obligations incumbent upon his predecessor.

8. Share or participation, as in legislation, deliberation, management, etc., by means of regularly chosen or appointed delegates; or, the system by which communities have a voice in the direction of their own affairs, and in the making of their own laws, by means of chosen delegates: as, parliamentary *representation*.

The reform in *representation* he uniformly opposed.
Burke.

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He [Daniel Gookin] was the originator and the prophet of that immortal dogma of our national greatness—no taxation without *representation*.
M. C. Tyler, Amer. Lit., I. 154.

As for the principle of *representation*, that seems to have been an invention of the Teutonic mind; no statesman of antiquity, either in Greece or at Rome, seems to have conceived the idea of a city sending delegates armed with plenary powers to represent its interests in a general legislative assembly. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 59.

In these small [Grecian] commonwealths *representation* is unknown; whatever powers may be entrusted to individual magistrates or to smaller councils, the supreme authority must rest with an assembly in which every qualified citizen gives his vote in his own person.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 246.

9. A representative or delegate, or a number of representatives collectively.

The *representations* of the people are most obviously susceptible of improvement. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 284.

Proportional representation, representation, as in a political assembly, according to the number of electors, inhabitants, etc., in an electoral district or other unit. This principle is recognized in the United States House of Representatives and in many other bodies, especially those of a popular character.—**Pure representation.** See *pure*.=**Syn. 3.** Show; delineation, portraiture, likeness, resemblance.

representational (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon-al), *a.* [< *representation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing representation, in any sense; of the nature of representation.

We find that in "constructive imagination" a new kind of effort is often requisite in order to dissociate these *representational* complexes as a preliminary to new combinations. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 57.

representationary (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *representation* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to representation; representative: as, a *representationary* system of government. [Rare.]
Imp. Dict.

representationism (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *representation* + *-ism*.] The doctrine, held by Descartes and others, that in the perception of the external world the immediate object of consciousness is vicarious, or representative of another and principal object beyond the sphere of consciousness.—**Egoistical representationism.** See *egoistic*.

representationist (rep″rē-zen-tā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *representation* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine of representationism.

The *representationists*, as denying to consciousness the cognisance of aught beyond a merely subjective phænomenon, are likewise idealists; yet, as positing the reality of an external world, they must be distinguished as cosmothetic idealists. *Hamilton*, Reid's Works, Note C, § 1.

representative (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *représentatif* = Pr. *representatiu* = Sp. Pg. *representativo* = It. *rappresentativo*, < ML. *repræsentativus*, < L. *repræsentare*, represent: see *represent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Representing, portraying, or typifying.

Representative [poesy] is as a visible history, and is an image of actions as if they were present, as history is of actions in nature as they are, (that is) past.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

They relieve themselves with this distinction, and yet own the legal sacrifices, though *representative*, to be proper and real. *Bp. Atterbury.*

Men have a pictorial or *representative* quality, and serve us in the intellect. Behmen and Swedenborg saw that things were *representative*. Men are also *representative*—first, of things, and, secondly, of ideas.
Emerson, Representative Men, p. 14.

2. Acting as the substitute for or agent of another or of others; performing the functions of another or of others.

This council of four hundred was chosen, one hundred out of each tribe, and seems to have been a body *representative* of the people. *Swift.*

The more multitudinous a *representative* assembly may be rendered, the more it will partake of the infirmities incident to collective meetings of the people.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 58.

3. Pertaining to or founded on representation of the people; conducted by the agency of delegates chosen by or representing the people: as, a *representative* government.

A *representative* government, even when entire, cannot possibly be the seat of sovereignty—the supreme and ultimate power of a State. The very term *representative* implies a superior in the individual or body represented.
Calhoun, Works, I. 190.

He [Cromwell] gave the country a constitution far more perfect than any which had at that time been known in the world. He reformed the *representative* system in a manner which has extorted praise even from Lord Clarendon. *Macaulay.*

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) Typical; fully presenting, or alone representing, the characters of a given class or group: as, in zoölogy and botany, the *representative* genus of a family.

No one human being can be completely the *representative* man of his race. *Palgrave.* (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Representing in any group the characters of another and different group: chiefly used in the quinarian system; also, pertaining to such supposed representation: as, the *representative* theory. (*c*) In zoögeography, replacing; taking the place of, or holding a similar position: as, the llama is *representative* of the camel in America.—**5.** In *psychol.* and *logic*, mediately known; known by means of a representation or object which signifies another object.

The chief merit or excellence of a *representative* image consists in its distinctness or clearness.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 227.

Representative cognitions, or those in which consciousness is occupied with the relations among ideas or represented sensations, as in all acts of recollection.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

Representative being, being as an immediate object of consciousness.—**Representative faculty**, the faculty of representing images which the reproductive faculty has evoked; the imagination.—**Representative function**, a function having the properties of $\phi(a, n)$, stated below, under *representative integral*.—**Representative integral**, an integral of the form

$$\int_A^b f\alpha \cdot \phi(a, n) \cdot d\alpha,$$

where $f\alpha$ is a function of limited variation between A and another limit, B, exceeding b, while $\phi(a, n)$ is (1) such a function of a and the parameter n that the integral of it between the same limits is less than an assignable finite quantity, whatever value between A and B be given to b, and whatever value be given to n; and (2) is such that when n tends toward infinity, the integral of $\phi(a, n)$ from A to b, where b is greater than A and less than B, tends toward a constant finite value. This is called a *representative integral*, because it is equal to the function fA multiplied by a constant.—**Representative knowledge**, knowledge of a thing by means of a mental image, but not as actually existing.—**Representative primogeniture.** See *primogeniture*.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which represents another person or thing; that by which anything is represented or exhibited.

This doctrine supposes the perfections of God to be *representatives* to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.
Locke.

A statue of Rumour, whispering an idiot in the ear, who was the *representative* of credulity. *Addison*, Freeholder.

This breadth entitles him [Plato] to stand as the *representative* of philosophy.
Emerson, Representative Men, p. 44.

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the place of another or others, being invested with his or their authority: as, an attorney is the *representative* of his client or employer; specifically, a member of the British House of Commons, or, in the United States, of the lower branch of Congress (the House of Representatives) or of the corresponding branch of the legislature in some States.

Then let us drink the Stewartry,
Kerroughtree's laird, and a' that,
Our *representative* to be.
Burns, Election Ballads, i.

The tribunes of Rome, who were the *representatives* of the people, prevailed, it is well known, in almost every contest with the senate for life.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 63.

There are four essentials to the excellence of a representative system:—That the *representatives* . . . shall be *representatives* rather than mere delegates.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, I. 296.

3. In *law*: (*a*) One who occupies another's place and succeeds to his beneficial rights in such a way that he may also in some degree be charged with his liabilities. Thus, an heir or devisee, since, to the extent of the property to which he succeeds, he is liable for his ancestor's debts, is a *representative* of the ancestor; but the widow, who takes part of the estate as dower, without liability, is not deemed a *representative* of the deceased; nor is an officer or trustee who succeeds to the rights and powers of the office or trust a *representative* of his predecessor, for, though he comes under liability in respect of the office or trust as his predecessor did, he does not succeed to the liabilities which his predecessor had incurred. The executor or administrator is sometimes spoken of as the *representative* of the decedent, but is usually distinguished by being called the *personal representative*. (*b*) One who takes under the Statute of Descents or the Statute of Distributions, or under a will or trust deed, a share which by the primary intention would have gone to his parent had the parent survived to the time for taking. If a gift has vested in interest absolutely in the parent, then, upon the parent's death before it vests in possession, the child will take as successor in interest of the parent, but not as *representative* of the parent in this sense. But if the parent dies before acquiring any interest whatever, as where one of several heirs apparent dies before the ancestor, leaving a child or children, the other heirs take their respective shares as if the one had not died, and the child or children of the deceased take the share their deceased parent would have taken. In this case all who share are *representatives* of the ancestor in sense (*a*), and the child or children are also *representatives* of the deceased heir apparent in sense (*b*). See *representation*, 7. —**House of Representatives**, the lower branch of the United States Congress, consisting of members chosen biennially by the people. It consists at present (1890) of about 330 members. In many of the separate States, also, the lower branch of the legislature is called the *House of Representatives*.—**Personal representative.** See *personal*.—**Real representative**, an heir at law or devisee.

representatively (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a representative manner; as or through a representative.

Having sustained the brunt of God's displeasure, he [our Lord] was solemnly reinstated in favour and we *representatively*, or virtually, in him. *Barrow*, Works, V. 468.

representativeness (rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being representative.

representer (rep-rē-zen′tėr), *n.* One who or that which represents. (*a*) One who or that which shows, exhibits, or describes.

Where the real works of nature or veritable acts of story are to be described, . . . art being but the imitator or secondary *representor*, it must not vary from the verity of the example. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

(*b*) A representative; one who acts by deputation. [Rare.]

My Muse officious ventures
On the nation's *representers*. *Swift.*

representment (rep-rē-zent′ment), *n.* [= It. *rappresentamento*; < *represent* + *-ment*.] Representation; renewed presentation. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Grant that all our praises, hymns, eucharistical remembrances, and *representments* of thy glories may be useful, blessed, and effectual.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 226.

So far approv'd as to have bin trusted with the *representment* and defence of your Actions to all Christendom against an Adversary of no mean repute.
Milton, To the Parliament.

Turning to Alice, the soul of the first Alice looked out at her eyes with such a reality of *re-presentment* that I became in doubt which of them stood there before me.
Lamb, Dream Children.

repress (rē-pres′), *v. t.* [< ME. *repressen* (cf. F. *represser*, press again), < L. *repressus*, pp. of *reprimere*, hold back, check, < *re-*, back, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1].] **1.** To press back or down effectually; crush; quell; put down; subdue; suppress.

All this while King Richard was in Ireland, where he performed Acts, in *repressing* the Rebels there, not unworthy of him. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 150.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall do well to *repress* any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

And sov'reign Law, that state's collected will, . . .
Sits Empress, crowning good, *repressing* ill.
Sir W. Jones, Ode in Imit. of Alcæus.

This attempt at desertion he *repressed* at the hazard of his life. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 102.

2. To check; restrain; keep under due restraint.

Such kings . . .
Favour the innocent, *repress* the bold.
Waller, Ruin of the Turkish Empire.

Though secret anger swell'd Minerva's breast,
The prudent goddess yet her wrath *repress*.
Pope, Iliad, viii. 573.

Sophia even *repressed* excellence, from her fears to offend. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To curb, smother, overcome, overpower.—**1** and **2.** *Restrict*, etc. See *restrain*.

repress† (rē-pres′), *n.* [< *repress*, *v.*] The act of subduing.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repress* of it, is a liberty rather assumed by rage and impatience than authorized by justice.
Government of the Tongue. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

represser (rē-pres′ėr), *n.* One who represses; one who crushes or subdues. *Imp. Dict.*

repressible (rē-pres′i-bl), *a.* [< *repress* + *-ible*.] Capable of being repressed or restrained. *Imp. Dict.*

repressibly (rē-pres′i-bli), *adv.* In a repressible manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repressing-machine (rē-pres′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for making pressed bricks, or for giving them a finishing pressing.—**2.** A heavy cotton-press for compressing cotton-bales into as compact form as possible for transportation.

repression (rē-presh′on), *n.* [< ME. *repression*, < OF. *repression*, F. *répression* = Sp. *represion* = Pg. *repressão* = It. *repressione*, *ripressione*, < ML. *repressio(n-)*, < L. *reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress, check: see *repress*.] **1.** The act of repressing, restraining, or subduing: as, the *repression* of tumults.

We see him as he moved, . . .
With what sublime *repression* of himself,
And in what limits, and how tenderly.
Tennyson, Idylls, Dedication.

The condition of the papacy itself occupied the minds of the bishops too much . . . to allow time for elaborate measures of *repression*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 404.

2. That which represses; check; restraint.—**3**†. Power of repressing.

And som so ful of furie is and despite
That it surmounteth his *repression*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1038.

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repressive (rē-pres'iv), *a.* [< F. *répressif* = Pg. *repressivo;* as *repress* + *-ive.*] Having power to repress or crush; tending to subdue or restrain.

Visible disorders are no more than symptoms which no measures, *repressive* or revolutionary, can do more than palliate. *Froude*, Cæsar, vi.

repressively (rē-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In a repressive manner; with repression; so as to repress. *Imp. Dict.*

repressor (rē-pres'or), *n.* [< ME. *repressour* = It. *ripressore*, < L. *repressor*, one who restrains or limits, < *reprimere*, pp. *repressus*, repress: see *repress.*] One who represses or restrains.

reprevable†, *a.* A Middle English form of *reprovable.*

reprevet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reproof* and *reprove.*

repriet†, repryt†, *v. t.* [A reduced form of *reprieve.*] Same as *reprieve.*

Wherupon they *repryede* me to prison cheynde.
Heywood's Spider and Flie (1556). (*Nares.*)

repriet†, repryt†, *n.* [A reduced form of *repriere.* Cf. *reprie, v.*] Same as *reprieve.*

Why, master Vaux, is there no remedy
But instantly they must be led to death?
Can it not be deferrd till afternoon,
Or but two hours, in hope to get *reprie?*
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 135).

reprieft†, *n.* Same as *repreve* for *reproof.*

reprieval† (rē-prē'val), *n.* [< *reprieve* + *-al.*] Respite.

The *reprieval* of my life.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), IV. 125.

reprieve (rē-prēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reprieved*, ppr. *reprieving.* [Early mod. E. also *repreeve, reprive;* a particular use of *reprove:* see *reprove*, of which *reprieve* is a doublet.] **1†.** To acquit; set free; release.

It is by name
Proteus, that hath ordayn'd my sonne to die; . . .
Therefore I humbly crave your Majestie
It to replevie, and my sonne *reprive.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

He cannot thrive
Unless her prayers . . . *reprieve* him from the wrath
Of greatest justice. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 4. 28.

2. To grant a respite to; suspend or delay the execution of for a time: as, to *reprieve* a criminal for thirty days.

His Majesty had been graciously pleased to *reprieve* him, with several of his friends, in order, as it was thought, to give them their lives.
Addison, Conversion of the Foxhunter.

3. To relieve for a time from any danger or suffering; respite; spare; save.

At my Return, if it shall please God to *reprieve* me in these dangerous Times of Contagion, I shall continue my wonted Service to your Lordship.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 20.

Vain, transitory splendours! Could not all
Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall?
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 238.

4. To secure a postponement of (an execution). [Rare.]

I *repriev'd*
Th' intended execution with entreaties
And interruption. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See the noun.

reprieve (rē-prēv'), *n.* [< *reprieve, v.* Cf. *reproof.*] **1.** The suspension of the execution of a criminal's sentence. Sometimes incorrectly used to signify a permanent remission or commutation of a capital sentence. In the United States reprieves may be granted by the President, by the governor of a State, governor and council, etc.; in Great Britain they are granted by the home secretary in the name of the sovereign. See *pardon*, 2.

Duke. How came it that the absent duke had not . . . executed him? . . .
Prov. His friends still wrought *reprieves* for him.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 140.

The morning that Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was sent . . . to suspend the execution for three days.
Clarendon, Hist. of the Rebellion (1648), p. 589.

2. Respite in general; interval of ease or relief; delay of something dreaded.

I search'd the shades of sleep, to ease my day
Of griping sorrows with a night's *reprieve.*
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 14.

All that I ask is but a short *reprieve,*
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Their theory was despair; the Whig wisdom was only *reprieve*, a waiting to be last devoured.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

=**Syn.** *Reprieve, Respite. Reprieve* is now used chiefly in the sense of the first definition, to name a suspension or postponement of the execution of a sentence of death. *Respite* is a free word, applying to an intermission or postponement of something wearying, burdensome, or troublesome: as, *respite* from work. *Respite* may be for an indefinite or a definite time; a *reprieve* is generally for a time named. A *respite* may be a *reprieve.*

reprimand (rep'ri-mând), *n.* [< OF. *reprimande, reprimende*, F. *réprimande* = Sp. Pg. *reprimenda*, reprehension, reproof, < L. *reprimenda*, sc. *res*, a thing that ought to be repressed, fem. gerundive of *reprimere*, repress: see *repress.*] Severe reproof for a fault; reprehension, private or public.

Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp *reprimand* for her treatment of him. *Macaulay*, Goldsmith.

=**Syn.** *Monition, Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition.*

reprimand (rep-ri-mând'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reprimander*, F. *réprimander*, < *reprimande*, reproof: see *reprimand, n.*] To reprove severely; reprehend; chide for a fault.

Germanicus was severely *reprimanded* by Tiberius for travelling into Egypt without his permission. *Arbuthnot.*

The people are feared and flattered. They are not *reprimanded.* *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

=**Syn.** *Rebuke*, etc. See *censure.*

reprimander (rep-ri-mân'dėr), *n.* One who reprimands.

Then said the owl unto his *reprimander,*
"Fair sir, I have no enemies to slander."
Quiver, 1867, p. 186. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

reprimer (rē-prī'mėr), *n.* [< *re-* + *primer*2.] An instrument for setting a cap upon a cartridge-shell. It is one of a set of reloading-tools. *E. H. Knight.*

reprint (rē-print'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *print, v.*] **1.** To print again; print a second or any new edition of.

My bookseller is *reprinting* the "Essay on Criticism."
Pope.

2. To renew the impression of. [Rare.]

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to *reprint* God's image upon the soul. *South*, Sermons, I. ii.

reprint (rē-print'), *n.* [< *reprint, v.*] **1.** A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; reimpression.—**2.** In *printing*, printed matter taken from some other publication for reproduction.

"How are ye off for copy, Mike?" "Bad," answered the old printer. "I've a little *reprint*, but no original matter at all." *The Century*, XXXVII. 303.

reprisal (rē-prī'zal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reprisall, reprisel;* < OF. *represaille*, F. *représaille* (= Sp. *represalia, represaria* = Pg. *represalia* = It. *ripresaglia;* ML. reflex *reprisaliæ, repræsaliæ*, pl.), a taking, seizing, prize, booty, < *reprise*, a taking, prize: see *reprise, n.*] **1.** In *international law:* (*a*) The recovering by force of what is one's own. (*b*) The seizing of an equivalent, or, negatively, the detaining of that which belongs to an adversary, as a means of obtaining redress of a grievance. (*Woolsey.*) A reprisal is the use of force by one nation against property of another to obtain redress without thereby commencing war; and the uncertainty of the distinction between it and war results from the uncertainty as to what degree of force can be used without practically declaring war or creating a state of war.

All this Year and the Year past sundry quarrels and complaints arose between the English and French, touching *reprisals* of Goods taken from each other by Parties of either Nation. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 389.

Reprisals differ from retorsion in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while retorsion includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

2. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation of an act of inhumanity.

The military executions on both sides, the massacre of prisoners, the illegal *reprisals* of Warwick and Clarence in 1469 and 1470, were alike unjustifiable.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

3. Any taking by way of retaliation; an act of severity done in retaliation.

This gentleman being very desirous, as it seems, to make *reprisals* upon me, undertakes to furnish out a whole section of gross misrepresentations made by me in my quotations. *Waterland*, Works, III. 70.

He considered himself as robbed and plundered, and took it into his head that he had a right to make *reprisals*, as he could find opportunity.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ii.

Who call things wicked that give too much joy,
And nickname the *reprisal* envy makes
Punishment. *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 249.

4. Same as *recaption.*—**5†.** A prize.

I am on fire
To hear this rich *reprisal* is so nigh,
And yet not ours. Come, let me taste my horse,
Who is to bear me like a thunderbolt
Against the bosom of the Prince of Wales.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.

6. A restitution. [An erroneous use.]

He was able to refund, to make *reprisals*, if they could be fairly demanded. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ix.

Letters of marque and reprisal. See *marque.* =**Syn. 1-3.** *Retribution, Retaliation*, etc. See *revenge.*

reprise†, reprize1† (rē-prīz'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, take again, retake (cf. Sp. Pg. *represar*, recapture), < L. *reprehendere*, seize again: see *reprehend.*] **1.** To take again; retake.

He now begunne
To challenge her anew, as his own prize,
Whom formerly he had in battell wonne,
And proffer made by force her to *reprize.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 8.

Ye might *reprise* the armes Sarpedon forfeited,
By forfeit of your rights to him. *Chapman*, Iliad, vii.

2. To recompense; pay.

If any of the lands so granted by his majesty should be otherwise decreed, his majesty's grantee should be *reprised* with other lands.
Grant, in Lord Clarendon's Life, ii. 252. (*Latham.*)

3. To take; arrest.

He was *reprizd.*
Howell, Exact Hist. of the late Rev. in Naples, 1664.

reprise (rē-prīz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reprize;* < ME. *reprise*, < OF. *reprise*, a taking back, etc., F. *reprise*, a taking back, recovery, recapture, resumption, return, repetition, revival (= Sp. *represa* = Pg. *represa, repreza* = It. *ripresa*, a retaking), < *repris*, pp. of *reprendre*, take; from the verb.] **1†.** A taking by way of retaliation; reprisal.

If so, a just *reprise* would only be
Of what the land usurp'd upon the sea.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 862.

2. In *masonry*, the return of a molding in an internal angle.—**3.** In *maritime law*, a ship recaptured from an enemy or a pirate. If recaptured within twenty-four hours of her capture, she must be restored to her owners; if after that period, she is the lawful prize of those who have recaptured her.

4. *pl.* In *law*, yearly deductions, duties, or payments out of a manor and lands, as rent-charge, rent-seck, annuities, and the like. Also written *reprizes.*—**5.** In *music:* (*a*) The act of repeating a passage, or a passage repeated. (*b*) A return to the first theme or subject of a short work or section, after an intermediate or contrasted passage. (*c*) A revival of an obsolete or forgotten work.—**6†.** Blame; reproach. *Halliwell.*

That alle the world ne may suffise
To staunche of pride the *reprise.*
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 60.

repristinate (rē-pris'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pristinate.*] To restore to the pristine or first state or condition. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

repristination (rē-pris-ti-nā'shon), *n.* [< *repristinate* + *-ion.*] Restoration to the pristine form or state.

The *repristination* of the simple and hallowed names of early Hebrew history.
Smith's Dict. Bible (Amer. ed.), p. 2062.

reprivet†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *reprieve* and *reprove.*

reprize1†, *v.* and *n.* See *reprise.*

reprize2, *v. t.* [< OF. *repriser*, set a new price on, prize again; as *re-* + *prize*2, *v.*] To prize anew. *Imp. Dict.*

reproach (rē-prōch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *reprocher, reprochier*, F. *reprocher* = Pr. *repropchar* = Sp. Pg. *reprochar* = It. *rimprocciare* (ML. reflex *reprochare*), reproach, prob. < LL. **repropiare*, bring near to, hence cast in one's teeth, impute, object (cf. *approach*, < OF. *aprocher*, approach, < LL. **appropiare*), < *re-*, again, + **propiare*, < L. *propius*, nearer, compar. of *prope*, near: see *propinquity*, and cf. *approach.*] **1.** To charge with a fault; censure with severity; upbraid: now usually with a personal object.

With a most inhumane cruelty they who have put out the peoples eyes *reproach* them of their blindnesse.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Scenes which, never having known me free,
Would not *reproach* me with the loss I felt.
Cowper, Task, v. 490.

2†. To disgrace.

I thought your marriage fit; else imputation,
For that he knew you, might *reproach* your life,
And choke your good to come.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 426.

=**Syn. 1.** *Reprove, Rebuke*, etc. (see *censure*); revile, vilify, accuse.

reproach (rē-prōch'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reproch, reproche;* < OF. *reproche, reproce, reprocce*, F. *reproche* = Pr. *repropche* = Sp. Pg. *reproche* = It. *rimproccio*, reproach; from the verb.] **1.** The act of reproaching; a severe expression of censure or blame.

A man's first care should be to avoid the *reproaches* of his own heart. *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Assizes.

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In vain Thalestris with *reproach* assails,
For who can move when fair Belinda fails?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 3.

The name of Whig was never used except as a term of *reproach*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. An occasion of blame or censure, shame, infamy, or disgrace; also, the state of being subject to blame or censure; a state of disgrace.

In any writer vntruth and flatterie are counted most great *reproches*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 21.

Give not thine heritage to *reproach*. Joel ii. 17.

I know repentant tears ensue the deed,
Reproach, disdain, and deadly enmity;
Yet strive I to embrace mine infamy.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 503.

Many scandalous libells and invectives [were] scatter'd about the streets, to y^e^ *reproch* of government and the fermentation of our since distractions.
Evelyn, Diary, June 10, 1640.

Why did the King dwell on my name to me?
Mine own name shames me, seeming a *reproach*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. An object of contempt, scorn, or derision.

Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we may be no more a *reproach*. Neh. ii. 17.

I will deliver them . . . to be a *reproach* and a proverb, a taunt and a curse, in all places whither I shall drive them. Jer. xxiv. 9.

The Reproaches, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, antiphons sung on Good Friday during the Adoration of the Cross. They follow the special prayers which succeed the Gospel of the Passion, and consist of sentences addressed by Christ to his people, reminding them of the great things he had done for them, in delivering them from Egypt, etc., and their ungrateful return for his goodness, as shown in the details of the passion and crucifixion. They are intermingled with the Trisagion ("Holy God . . .") in Greek and Latin, and succeeded by hymns and the bringing in of the presanctified host in procession, after which the Mass of the Presanctified is celebrated. The Reproaches are sometimes sung in Anglican churches before the Three Hours' Service. Also called *Improperia*. =**Syn. 1.** *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. (see *admonition*), blame, reviling, abuse, invective, vilification, upbraiding. —**2.** Disrepute, discredit, dishonor, scandal, contumely.

reproachable (rē-prō′cha-bl), *a.* [< ME. *reprochable*, < OF. *reprochable*, F. *reprochable*; as *reproach* + *-able*.] **1.** Deserving reproach.

Nor, in the mean time, is our ignorance *reproachable*.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 166.

2†. Opprobrious; scurrilous; reproachful; abusive. [Rare.]

Catullus the poet wrote againste him [Julius Cæsar] contumelious or *reproachable* verses.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 170 b. (*Latham.*)

reproachableness (rē-prō′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reproachable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reproachably (rē-prō′cha-bli), *adv.* In a reproachable manner; so as to be reproachable. *Imp. Dict.*

reproacher (rē-prō′chėr), *n.* One who reproaches. *Imp. Dict.*

reproachful (rē-prōch′fûl), *a.* [< *reproach* + *-ful*.] **1.** Containing or expressing reproach or censure; upbraiding.

Fixed were her eyes upon his, as if she divined his intention,
Fixed with a look so sad, so *reproachful*, imploring, and patient,
That with a sudden revulsion his heart recoiled from its purpose. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, v.

2†. Scurrilous; opprobrious.

Aar. For shame, put up.
Dem. Not I, till I have sheathed
My rapier in his bosom, and withal
Thrust these *reproachful* speeches down his throat.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 55.

The common People cast out *reproachful* Slanders against the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, as the Granter of Licenses for transportation of Corn.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 389.

Bozon Allen, one of the deputies of Hingham, and a delinquent in that common cause, should be publicly convict of divers false and *reproachful* speeches published by him concerning the deputy governour.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 285.

3. Worthy or deserving of, or receiving, reproach; shameful: as, *reproachful* conduct.

Thy punishment
He shall endure, by coming in the flesh
To a *reproachful* life and cursed death.
Milton, P. L., xii. 406.

=**Syn. 1.** Rebuking, censuring, upbraiding, censorious, contemptuous, contumelious, abusive.

reproachfully (rē-prōch′fûl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a reproachful manner; with reproach or censure.

Give none occasion to the adversary to speak *reproachfully*. 1 Tim. v. 14.

2. Shamefully; disgracefully; contemptuously.

William Bussey, Steward to William de Valence, is committed to the Tower of London, and most *reproachfully* used. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

reproachfulness (rē-prōch′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being reproachful. *Bailey*, 1727.

reproachless (rē-prōch′les), *a.* [< *reproach* + *-less*.] Without reproach; irreproachable.

reprobatet, *a.* [< ML. *reprobabilis*, < L. *reprobare*, reprove: see *reprove*, *reprobate*. Cf. *reprovable*.] Reprovable.

No thynge ther in was *reprobable*,
But all to gedder true and veritable.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and Be nott Wroth, p. 44. (*Davies.*)

reprobacy (rep′rō-bā-si), *n.* [< *reproba(te)* + *-cy*.] The state or character of being a reprobate; wickedness; profligacy. [Rare.]

Greater evils . . . were yet behind, and . . . were as sure as this of overtaking him in his state of *reprobacy*.
Fielding, Tom Jones, v. 2.

"I should be sorry," said he, "that the wretch would die in his present state of *reprobacy*."
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 134. (*Davies.*)

reprobancet (rep′rō-bans), *n.* [< L. *reproban(t-)s*, ppr. of *reprobare*, disapprove, reject, condemn: see *reprobate*.] Reprobation.

This sight would make him do a desperate turne,
Yea, curse his better Angell from his side,
And fall to *reprobance*.
Shak., Othello (folio 1623), v. 2, 209.

reprobate (rep′rō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reprobated*, ppr. *reprobating*. [< L. *reprobatus*, pp. of *reprobare*, disapprove, reject, condemn: see *reprove*.] **1.** To disapprove vehemently; contemn strongly; condemn; reject.

And doth he *reprobate*, and will he damn,
The use of his own bounty? *Cowper*, Task, v. 638.

If, for example, a man, through intemperance or extravagance, becomes unable to pay his debts, . . . he is deservedly *reprobated*, and might be justly punished.
J. S. Mill, On Liberty, iv.

Thousands who detested the policy of the New Englanders . . . *reprobated* the Stamp Act and many other parts of English policy. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

2. To abandon to vice or punishment, or to hopeless ruin or destruction. See *reprobation*, 3.

I believe many are saved who to man seem *reprobated*.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 57.

If he doom that people with a frown, . . .
Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,
The *reprobated* race grows judgment-proof.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 459.

To approbate and reprobate, in *Scots law*. See *approbate*. =**Syn. 1.** To reprehend, censure. See *reprobate*, *a.*

reprobate (rep′rō-bāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réprouve* = Sp. *reprobado* = Pg. *reprovado* = It. *riprovato*, *reprobato*, < L. *reprobatus*, pp. of *reprobare*, reprobate, condemn: see *reprobate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Disallowed; disapproved; rejected; not enduring proof or trial.

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them. Jer. vi. 30.

2. Abandoned in sin; morally abandoned; depraved; characteristic of a reprobate.

By *reprobate* desire thus madly led.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 300.

So fond are mortal men,
Fallen into wrath divine,
As their own ruin on themselves to invite,
Insensate left, or to sense *reprobate*,
And with blindness internal struck.
Milton, S. A., l. 1685.

3. Expressing disapproval or censure; condemnatory. [Rare.]

I instantly reproached my heart . . . in the bitterest and most *reprobate* of expressions.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

=**Syn. 2.** *Profligate*, etc. (see *abandoned*), vitiated, corrupt, hardened, wicked, base, vile, cast away, graceless, shameless.

II. *n.* One who is very profligate or abandoned; a person given over to sin; one lost to virtue and religion; a wicked, depraved wretch.

We think our selves the Elect, and have the Spirit, and the rest a Company of *Reprobates* that belong to the Devil.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 67.

I fear
A hopeless *reprobate*, a hardened sinner,
Must be that Carmelite now passing near.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, i. 5.

reprobateness (rep′rō-bāt-nes), *n.* The state or character of being reprobate. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobater (rep′rō-bā-tėr), *n.* One who reprobates.

John, Duke of Argyle, the patriotic *reprobater* of French modes.
M. Noble, Cont. of Granger's Biograph. Hist., III. 490.

reprobation (rep-rō-bā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *reprobation*, F. *réprobation* = Sp. *reprobacion* = Pg. *reprovação* = It. *riprovazione*, *reprobazione*, < LL. (eccl.) *reprobatio(n-)*, rejection, reprobation, < L. *reprobare*, pp. *reprobatus*, reject, reprobate: see *reprobate*.] **1.** The act of reprobating, or of vehemently disapproving or condemning.

The profligate pretenses . . . are mentioned with becoming *reprobation*. *Jeffrey*.

Among other agents whose approbation or *reprobation* are contemplated by the savage as consequences of his conduct, are the spirits of his ancestors.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 520.

2. The state of being reprobated; condemnation; censure; rejection.

You are empowered to . . . put your stamp on all that ought to pass for current, and set a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and false coin. *Dryden*.

He exhibited this institution in the blackest colors of *reprobation*. *Sumner*, Speech, Aug. 27, 1846.

3. In *theol.*, the act of consigning or the state of being consigned to eternal punishment; the predestination by the decree and counsel of God of certain individuals or communities to eternal death, as election is the predestination to eternal life.

No sin at all but impenitency can give testimony of final *reprobation*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 654.

What transubstantiation is in the order of reason, the Augustinian doctrine of the damnation of unbaptised infants, and the Calvinistic doctrine of *reprobation*, are in the order of morals. *Lecky*, European Morals, I. 98.

4. In *eccles. law*, the propounding of exceptions to facts, persons, or things.—**5.** Disqualification to bear office: a punishment inflicted upon military officers for neglect of duty. *Grose*.

reprobationer (rep-rō-bā′shon-ėr), *n.* In *theol.*, one who believes in the doctrine of reprobation.

Let them take heed that they mistake not their own fierce temper for the mind of God. . . . But I never knew any of the Geneva or Scotch model (which sort of sanctified *reprobationers* we abound with) either use or like this way of preaching in my life; but generally whips and scorpions, wrath and vengeance, fire and brimstone, made both top and bottom, front and rear, first and last, of all their discourses. *South*, Sermons, III. xi.

reprobative (rep′rō-bā-tiv), *a.* [< *reprobate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to reprobation; condemning in strong terms; criminatory. *Imp. Dict.*

reprobator (rep′rō-bā-tor), *n.* [Orig. adj., a form of *reprobatory*.] In *Scots law*, formerly, an action to convict a witness of perjury, or to establish that he was biased.

reprobatory (rep′rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *reprobatorio*; as *reprobate* + *-ory*.] Reprobative. *Imp. Dict.*

reproduce (rē-prō-dūs′), *v. t.* [= F. *reproduire* = Sp. *reproducir* = Pg. *reproduzir* = It. *riprodurre*, reproduce, < ML. **reproducere*, < L. *re-*, again, + *producere*, produce: see *produce*.] **1.** To bring forward again; produce or exhibit anew.

Topics of which she retained details with the utmost accuracy, and *reproduced* them in an excellent pickle of epigrams. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, vi.

2. To produce or yield again or anew; generate, as offspring; beget; procreate; give rise by an organic process to a new individual of the same species; propagate. See *reproduction*.

If horse-dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be easily determined where the power of generation ceaseth.
Sir T. Browne.

The power of *reproducing* lost parts is greatest where the organization is lowest, and almost disappears where the organization is highest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the seventeenth century Scotland *reproduced* all the characteristics and accustomed itself to the phrases of the Jewish theocracy, and the world saw again a covenanted people. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

3. To make a copy or representation of; portray; represent.

Such a comparison . . . would enable us to *reproduce* the ancient society of our common ancestry in a way that would speedily set at rest some of the most controverted questions of institutional history.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 65.

From the Eternal Being among whose mountains he wandered there came to his heart steadfastness, stillness, a sort of reflected or *reproduced* eternity.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 98.

A number of commendably quaint designs, however, are *reproduced* from the "Voyages Pittoresques."
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 260.

reproducer (rē-prō-dū′sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reproduces.

I speak of Charles Townshend, officially the *re-producer* of this fatal scheme. *Burke*, American Taxation.

Specifically —**2.** The diaphragm used in reproducing speech in the phonograph.

Consequently, there are two diaphragms, one a recorder and the other a *reproducer*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 108.

reproducible (rē-prō-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *reproduce* + *-ible*.] Susceptible or capable of reproduction.

reproduction (rē-prō-duk′shon), *n.* [= F. *reproduction* = Sp. *reproduccion* = Pg. *reproducção* = It. *riproduzione*, < ML. **reproductio(n-)*, < **reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] **1.** The act or process of reproducing, presenting, or yielding again; repetition.

The labourers and labouring cattle, therefore, employed in agriculture, not only occasion, like the workmen in

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manufactures, the *reproduction* of a value equal to their own consumption, or to the capital which employs them, together with its owners' profits, but of a much greater value. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, ii. 2.

2. The act or process of restoring parts of an organism that have been destroyed or removed.

The question of the *Reproduction* of Lost Parts is interesting from several points of view in biology. *Mind*, IX. 415.

Specifically—**3.** The process whereby new individuals are generated and the perpetuation of the species is insured; the process whereby new organisms are produced from those already existing: as, the *reproduction* of plants or animals. (*a*) The reproduction of plants is effected either vegetatively or by means of spores or of seeds. Vegetative reproduction consists in the individualizing of some part of the parent organism. In low unicellular plants this is simply a process of fission, one cell dividing into two or more, much as in the formation of tissue, save that the new cells become independent. In higher plants this method obtains by the shooting and rooting of some fraction of the organism, as a branch, a joint of a rootstock, in *Begonia* even a part of a leaf; or through specially modified shoots or buds, as the gemmæ of some algæ, mosses, etc., the bulblets of some mosses, ferns, the tiger-lily, etc., the corms, bulbs, and tubers of numerous annual plants. The cells engaged in this mode of reproduction are simply those of the ordinary tissues. Very many, but not all, plants propagate in this manner; but all are capable of reproduction in other methods included under the term *spore-reproduction*, which is reproduction most properly so called. This is accomplished through special reproductive cells, each of which is capable of developing into an individual plant. These are produced either independently, or through the conjunction of two separate cells by which their protoplasm coalesces. These may also in a less perfect sense be called reproductive cells. Reproduction through the union of two cells is sexual; through an independent cell, asexual. Sexual reproduction proceeds either by conjugation (that is, the union of two cells apparently just alike, which may be either common vegetative cells or specialized in form) or by fertilization, in which a smaller but more active sperm-cell or male cell impregnates a larger, less active germ-cell or female cell. In cryptogamous plants both methods are common, and the reproductive cells are termed *spores*, or when of the two sexes *gametes*, the male being distinguished as *antherozoids*, the female as *oöspheres*. In flowering plants spore-reproduction is always sexual, fertilization becoming pollination, the embryo-sac in the ovule affording the female cell and the pollen-grain the male cell. But the union of these cells produces, instead of a detachable spore, an embryo or plantlet, which, often accompanied by a store of nutriment, is inclosed within an integument, the whole forming a seed. The production of seeds instead of spores is the most fundamental distinction of phanerogams. Spore-reproduction is consummated by the germination of the spore or seed, which often takes place after a considerable interval. (*b*) Among the lowest animals, in which no sex is recognizable, reproduction takes place in various ways, which correspond to those above described for the lowest plants. (See *conjugation*, *fission*, *gemmation*, and *sporulation*.) Among sexed animals, reproduction results from the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, with or without sexual copulation, and with many modifications of the details of the process. (See *genesis*, 2, and words there given.) Many animals are hermaphrodite, containing both sexes in one individual, and maturing the opposite sexual elements either simultaneously or successively: such are self-impregnating or reciprocally fecundating, as the case may be. Reproduction may be effected also by a detached part of an individual, constituting a separate person (see *generative person*, under *generative*). Sexual may alternate with asexual reproduction (see *parthenogenesis*); but in the vast majority of animals, invertebrate as well as vertebrate, permanent and perfect distinction of sex exists, in which cases reproduction always and only results from impregnation of the female by the male in a more or less direct or intimate act of copulation, and extends to but one generation of offspring. The organs or system of organs by which this is effected are known as the *reproductive organs* or *system*. *Reproduction* is always exactly synonymous with *generation* (def. 1); less precisely with *procreation* and *propagation* in their biological senses. See *sex*.

4. That which is produced or revived; that which is presented anew; a repetition; hence, also, a copy.

The silversmiths . . . sold to the pilgrims *reproductions* in silver of the temple and its sculptures. *The Century*, XXXIII. 138.

Butrinto was once a city no less than Corfu; to Virgil's eyes it was the *reproduction* of Troy itself. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 340.

5. In *psychol.*, the act of repeating in consciousness a group of sensations which has already been presented in perception.

All *Reproduction* rests on the impossibility of the resuscitated impression reappearing alone. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I. 216.

Fear and anger have their rise in the mental *reproduction* of some organic pain. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 477.

All knowledge is *reproduction* of experiences. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. 33.

Asexual reproduction. See *asexual*, and def. 3, above. — **Empirical synthesis of reproduction**, an association by the principle of contiguity, depending on the associated ideas having been presented together or successively. — **Pure transcendental synthesis of reproduction**, an association of ideas such that one will suggest the other independent of experience, due to innate laws of the mind, and one of the necessary conditions of knowledge. — **Sexual reproduction.** See def. 3, and *sexual*. — **Synthesis of reproduction**, the name given by Kant to that association of ideas by which one calls up another in the mind.

reproductive (rē-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *reproductif* = Pg. *reproductivo*, < ML. **reproductivus*, < **reproducere*, reproduce: see *reproduce*.] Of the nature of, pertaining to, or employed in reproduction; tending to reproduce: as, the *reproductive* organs of an animal.

These trees had very great *reproductive* power, since they produced numerous seeds, not singly or a few together, as in modern yews, but in long spikes or catkins bearing many seeds. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 133.

Rembrandt . . . never put his hand to any *reproductive* etching, not even after one of his own paintings. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 331.

Reproductive cells, in *bot.* See *reproduction*, 3 (*a*). — **Reproductive faculty**, in the psychology of Sir William Hamilton, the faculty of association of ideas, by virtue of which one suggests a definite other, but not including the faculty of apprehending an idea a second time. — **Reproductive function of order *n*.** See *function*. — **Reproductive imagination**, the elementary faculty by virtue of which one idea calls up another, of which memory and imagination, as popularly understood, are special developments. See *imagination*, 1.

Philosophers have divided *imagination* into two — what they call the *reproductive* and the productive. By the former they mean imagination considered simply as re-exhibition, representing the objects presented by perception — that is, exhibiting them without addition or retrenchment, or any change in the relations which they reciprocally held when first made known to us through sense. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxiii.

Reproductive organs. (*a*) In *bot.*, the organs appropriated to the production of seeds or spores: in flowering plants, chiefly the stamens and pistils together with the accessory floral envelops; in cryptogams, mainly the antheridia and archegonia. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, those organs or parts of the body, collectively considered, whose function it is to produce and mature ova or spermatozoa or their equivalents, and effect the impregnation of the female by the male elements, or otherwise accomplish reproduction; the reproductive or generative system of any animal in either sex; the genitals, in a broad sense. The fundamental reproductive organ of all sexed animals is an indifferent genital gland, differentiated in the male as a testis, in the female as an ovary (or their respective equivalents); its ulterior modifications are almost endless. These organs are sometimes detached from the main body of the individual (see *person*, 8, and *hectocotylus*); they often represent both sexes in one individual; they are usually separated in two individuals of opposite sexes; they sometimes fail of functional activity in certain individuals of one sex (see *neuter*, *worker*). — **Reproductive system**, in *biol.*, the sum of the reproductive or generative organs in plants and animals; the generative system; the sexual system of those plants and animals which have distinction of sex. The term is a very broad one, covering not only all parts immediately concerned in generation, but others indirectly conducing to the same end, as devices for effecting fecundation, for protecting or nourishing the product of conception, for cross-fertilization (as of plants by insects), for attracting opposite sexes (as of animals by odorous secretions), and the like. See *secondary sexual characters*, under *sexual*.

reproductiveness (rē-prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being reproductive; tendency or ability to reproduce.

reproductivity (rē″prō-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *reproductive* + *-ity*.] In *math.*, a number, *a*, connected with a function, ψu, such that $\psi(\gamma u) = \cdot\gamma^a \psi u$.

reproductory (rē-prō-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [< *reproduct*(*ive*) + *-ory*.] Same as *reproductive*. *Imp. Dict.*

repromission† (rē-prō-mish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *repromission* = Sp. *repromision* = Pg. *repromissão* = It. *repromissione*, *ripromissione*, < L. *repromissio*(*n-*), a counter-promise, < *repromittere*, promise in return, engage oneself, < *re-*, back, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*.] Promise.

And he blesside this Abraham which hadde *repromyssiouns*. *Wyclif*, Heb. vii. 6.

repromulgate (rē-prō-mul'gāt), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *promulgate*.] To promulgate again; republish. *Imp. Dict.*

repromulgation (rē″prō-mul-gā'shọn), *n.* [< *repromulgate* + *-ion*.] A second or repeated promulgation. *Imp. Dict.*

reproof (rē-pröf'), *n.* [< ME. *reprofe*, *reproef*, *reprof*, *reproffe*, *reprove*, *repreve* (whence early mod. E. *repreef*, *reprief*, *repreve*); < *reprove*, *v.*]

1†. Reproach; blame.

The childe certis is noght myne,
That *reproffe* dose me pyne,
And gars me fle fra hame.
York Plays, p. 104.

The doubleness of the benefit defends the deceit from *reproof*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 269.

2. The act of one who reproves; expression of blame or censure addressed to a person; blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; reprehension; rebuke; reprimand.

There is an oblique way of *reproof* which takes off from the sharpness of it. *Steele.*

Those best can bear *reproof* who merit praise. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 583.

3†. Disproof; confutation; refutation.

But men been evere untrewe,
And wommen have *repreve* of yow ay newe.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 960.

The virtue of this jest will be the incomprehensible lies that this same fat rogue will tell us when we meet at supper, . . . what wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 213.

=**Syn. 2.** *Monition*, *Reprehension*, etc. See *admonition* and *censure*.

reprovable (rē-prö'va-bl), *a.* [Also *reproveable*; < OF. *reprouvable*, F. *réprouvable* = Sp. *reprobable* = Pg. *reprovavel* = It. *reprobabile*, < ML. *reprobabilis*, < L. *reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject: see *reprove*.] Blamable; worthy of reproof.

The superfluitee or disordinat scantinesse of clothynge is *reprevable*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

A *reprovable* badness in himself. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 5. 9.

We will endeavour to amend all things *reproveable*. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Epil.

reprovableness (rē-prö'va-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reprovable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reprovably (rē-prö'va-bli), *adv.* In a reprovable manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reproval (rē-prö'val), *n.* [< *reprove* + *-al*.] The act of reproving; admonition; reproof. *Imp. Dict.*

reprove (rē-pröv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reproved*, ppr. *reproving*. [< ME. *reproven*, *reprouen*, also *repreuen* (whence early mod. E. *repriere*, *repreere*), < OF. *reprover*, *repruever*, *reprouver*, F. *réprouver*, reprove, reject, = Pr. *reproar*, *reprobar* = Sp. *reprobar* = Pg. *reprovar* = It. *reprobare*, *riprovare*, < L. *reprobare*, disapprove, condemn, reject, < *re-*, again, + *probare*, test, prove: see *prove*. Cf. *reprieve*, a doublet of *reprove*, retained in a differentiated meaning; cf. also *reprobate*, from the same L. source.] **1.** To disapprove; condemn; censure.

The stoon which men bildynge *repreueden*. *Wyclif*, Luke xx. 17.

There 's something in me that *reproves* my fault;
But such a headstrong potent fault it is
That it but mocks reproof. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 225.

2. To charge with a fault; chide; reprehend: formerly sometimes with *of*.

And there also he was examyned, *repreved*, and scorned, and crouned eft with a whyte Thorn. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

Herod the tetrarch, being *reproved* by him . . . for all the evils which Herod had done, . . . shut up John in prison. Luke iii. 19.

There is . . . no railing in a known discreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 104.

Our blessed Master *reproved* them *of* ignorance . . . of his Spirit, which had they but known . . . they had not been such abecedarii in the school of mercy. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 94.

3†. To convince, as of a fault; convict.

When he is come he will *reprove* [*convict*, R. V.] the world of sin [in respect of sin, R. V.], and of righteousness, and of judgment. John xvi. 8.

God hath never been deficient, but hath to all men that believe him given sufficient to confirm them; to those few that believed not, sufficient to *reprove* them. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 14.

4†. To refute; disprove.

Reprove my allegation if you can,
Or else conclude my words effectual.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

D. Willet *reproueth* Philoes opinion, That the Chalde and Hebrew was all one, because Daniel, an Hebrew, was set to learne the Chalde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 47.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, etc. See *censure* and *admonition*.

reprover (rē-prö'vėr), *n.* One who reproves; one who or that which blames.

This shall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *Locke*, Education, § 38.

reproving (rē-prö'ving), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repreving*; < ME. *repreving*; verbal n. of *reprove*, *v.*] Reproof.

And there it lykede him to suffre many *Reprevinges* and Scornes for us. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 1.

reprovingly (rē-prö'ving-li), *adv.* In a reproving manner; with reproof or censure. *Imp. Dict.*

reprune (rē-prön'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *prune*[2].] **1.** To prune or trim again, as trees or shrubs.

Re-prune now abricots and peaches, saving as many of the young likeliest shoots as are well placed. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, July.

2. To dress or trim again, as a bird its feathers.

In mid-way flight imagination tires;
Yet soon *re-prunes* her wing to soar anew.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

reps (reps), *n.* Same as *rep*[1].

repsilver†, *n.* Same as *reap-silver*.

reptant (rep'tant), *a.* [< L. *reptan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl, creep: see *repent*[2], *reptile*.]

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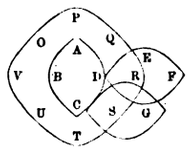
Creeping or crawling; repent; reptatory; reptile; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Reptantia*.

Reptantia† (rep-tan′shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *reptan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reptare*, crawl: see *reptant*.] **1.** In Illiger's classification (1811), the tenth order and also the thirtieth family of mammals, composed of the monotremes together with a certain tortoise (*Pamphractus*).—**2.** In *Mollusca*, those azygobranchiate gastropods which are adapted for creeping or crawling by the formation of the foot as a creeping-disk. All ordinary gastropods are *Reptantia*, the term being used in distinction from *Natantia* (which latter is a name of the *Heteropoda*). The *Reptantia* were divided into *Holochlamyda*, *Pneumonochlamyda*, and *Siphonochlamyda*.

reptation (rep-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *reptation*, < L. *reptatio(n-)*, a creeping, crawling, < *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] **1.** The act of creeping or crawling on the belly, as a reptile does. *Owen.*—**2.** In *math.*, the motion of one plane figure around another, so as constantly to be tangent to the latter while preserving parallelism between different positions of its own lines; especially, such a motion of one figure round another precisely like it so that the longest diameter of one shall come into line with the shortest of the other. This motion was applied by John Bernoulli in 1705 to the rectification of curves. Let AB be a curve whose length is required; let this be reversed about its normal, giving the curve ABC, and let this be reversed about the line between its extremities, giving the spindle-shaped figure ABCD; let DEFG be a similar and equal figure turned through a right angle—then, if the first has a reptatory motion about the second, its center will describe a four-humped or quadrigibbous figure OPQRSTUV, with humps at P, R, T, V. Let this be placed in contact with a similar and equal figure so that a maximum and minimum diameter shall coincide, and receive a reptatory motion, then its center will describe an octogibbous or eight-humped figure. By a similar process, this will describe a sixteen-humped figure, etc. Each of these figures will have double the periphery of the preceding, and they will rapidly approximate toward circles. Hence, by finding the diameters of each, we approximate to the length of the original curve.



Reptation.

Reptatores (rep-tā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep, crawl: see *reptant*.] In *ornith.*, in Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of creeping birds, as creepers and nuthatches. [Not in use.]

reptatorial (rep-tā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *reptatory* + *-ial*.] In *ornith.*, creeping, as a bird; belonging to the *Reptatores*.

reptatory (rep′tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *reptatoire*, < NL. **reptatorius*, < L. *reptare*, pp. *reptatus*, creep: see *reptant*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, creeping or crawling; reptant; reptile; repent.—**2.** Of the nature of reptation in mathematics.

reptile (rep′til or -til), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *reptile* = Sp. Pg. *reptil* = It. *rettile*, < L. *reptilis*, creeping, crawling; as a noun, LL. *reptile*, neut. (sc. *animal*), a creeping animal, a reptile; < *repere*, pp. *reptus*, creep: see *repent*[2], and cf. *serpent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Creeping or crawling; repent; reptant; reptatory; of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense.—**2.** Groveling; low; mean: as, a *reptile* race.

> Man is a very worm by birth,
> Vile, *reptile*, weak, and vain.
> *Pope*, To Mr. John Moore.

> There is a false, *reptile* prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear. *Burke.* (*Webster.*)

> Dislodge their *reptile* souls
> From the bodies and forms of men. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* **1.** A creeping animal; an animal that goes on its belly, or moves with small, short legs.

> Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have express'd,
> A cherub's face, a *reptile* all the rest.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 331.

> An inadvertent step may crush the snail
> That crawls at ev'ning in the public path;
> But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,
> Will step aside and let the *reptile* live.
> *Cowper*, Task, vi. 567.

Specifically—**2.** An oviparous quadruped; a four-footed egg-laying animal: applied about the middle of the eighteenth century to the animals then technically called *Amphibia*, as frogs, toads, newts, lizards, crocodiles, and turtles; any amphibian.—**3.** By restriction, upon the recognition of the divisions *Amphibia* and *Reptilia*, a scaly or pholidote reptile, as distinguished from a naked reptile; any snake, lizard, crocodile, or turtle; a member of the *Reptilia* proper; a saurian.—**4.** A groveling, abject, or mean person: used in contempt.

> It would be the highest folly and arrogance in the *reptile* Man to imagine that he, by any of his endeavours, could add to the glory of God. *Warburton*, Works, IX. vii.

Reptilia[1] (rep-til′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. *reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*†) In Linnæus's system of classification (1766), the first order of the third class *Amphibia*, including turtles, lizards, and frogs. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*). [Disused.] (*b*) A class of cold-blooded oviparous or ovoviviparous vertebrated animals whose skin is covered with scales or scutes; the reptiles proper. There are two pairs or one pair of limbs, or none. The skull is monocondylian. The mandible articulates with the skull by a free or fixed quadrate bone. The heart has two auricles, generally not two completed ventricles; the ventricle gives rise to two arterial trunks, and the venous and arterial circulation are more or less mixed. Respiration is pulmonary, never branchial. No diaphragm is completed. There is a common cloaca of the digestive and urogenital systems, and usually two penes, sometimes one, seldom none. There are an amnion and an allantois. *Reptilia* thus defined were formerly associated with batrachians in a class *Amphibia*; but they are more nearly related to birds, and when brigaded therewith form their part of a superclass *Sauropsida*. The only living representatives of *Reptilia* are turtles or tortoises, crocodiles or alligators, lizards or saurians, and snakes or serpents, respectively constituting the four orders *Chelonia*, *Crocodilia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*; and one living lizard, known as *Hatteria*, *Sphenodon*, or *Rhynchocephalus*, forming by itself an order *Rhynchocephalia*. In former times there were other orders of strange and huge reptiles, as the *Ichthyopterygia* or *Ichthyosauria*, the ichthyosaurs; *Anomodontia*; *Dinosauria*, by some ranked as a subclass and divided into several orders; *Ornithosauria* or *Pterosauria*, the pterodactyls; and *Plesiosauria* or *Sauropterygia*, the plesiosaurs. See the technical names, and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ornithoscelida*, *Plesiosaurus*, *Pleurospondylia*, *pterodactyl*, and *Python*.

reptilia[2], *n.* Latin plural of *reptilium*.

reptilian (rep-til′i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + *-iān*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reptilia*, in any sense; resembling or like a reptile.

> It is an accepted doctrine that birds are organized on a type closely allied to the *reptilian* type, but superior to it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

> He had an agreeable confidence that his faults were all of a generous kind—impetuous, warm-blooded, leonine; never crawling, crafty, *reptilian*. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xii.

Reptilian age, the Mesozoic age, era, or period, during which reptiles attained great development, as in the Triassic, Jurassic, or Cretaceous.

II. *n.* Any member of the *Reptilia*; a reptile.

reptiliferous (rep-ti-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing reptiles; containing the remains of reptiles, as beds of rock. *Nature*, XXXIII. 311.

reptiliform (rep′til-i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, reptile, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a reptile; related to reptiles; belonging to the *Reptilia*; saurian. Also, rarely, *reptiloid*.

reptilious (rep-til′i-us), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + *-i-ous*.] Resembling or like a reptile. [Rare.]

> The advantage taken . . . made her feel abject, *reptilious*; she was lost, carried away on the flood of the cataract. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxi.

reptilium (rep-til′i-um), *n.*; pl. *reptiliums*, *reptilia* (-umz, -ạ). [NL., < LL. *reptile*, a reptile: see *reptile*.] A reptile-house, or other place where reptiles are confined and kept alive; a herpetological vivarium.

> A special reptile-house, or *reptilium*, was built in 1882 and 1883 by the Zoological Society of London. *Smithsonian Report*, 1883, p. 728.

reptilivorous (rep-ti-liv′ọ-rus), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + L. *vorare*, devour.] Devouring or habitually feeding upon reptiles, as a bird; saurophagous.

> A broad triangular head and short tail, which sufficiently marks out the tribe of viperine poisonous snakes to *reptilivorous* birds and mammals. *A. R. Wallace*, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 305.

reptiloid (rep′ti-loid), *a.* [< LL. *reptile*, a reptile, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Reptiliform. [Rare.]

> The thrushes . . . are farthest removed in structure from the early *reptiloid* forms [of birds]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 75.

Reptonize (rep′tọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Reptonized*, ppr. *Reptonizing*. [< *Repton* (see def.) + *-ize*.] To lay out, as a garden, after the manner of or according to the rules of Humphry Repton (1752–1818), the author of works on the theory and practice of landscape-gardening.

> Jackson assists me in *Reptonizing* the garden. *Southey*, Letters (1807), II. 4. (*Davies.*)

republic (rē-pub′lik), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *republick*, *republique* (= D. *republiek* = G. Dan. Sw. *republik*); < OF. *republique*, F. *république* = Sp. *república* = Pg. *republica* = It. *republica*, *repubblica*, < L. *res publica*, prop. two words, but commonly written as one, *respublica* (abl. *re publicā*, *republicā*), the commonwealth, the state, < *res*, a thing, + *publica*, fem. of *publicus*, public: see *real*[1] and *public*.] **1**†. The commonwealth; the state.

> That by their deeds will make it known
> Whose dignity they do sustain;
> And life, state, glory, all they gain,
> Count the *republic's*, not their own.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. (cho.).

2. A commonwealth; a government in which the executive power is vested in a person or persons chosen directly or indirectly by the body of citizens entitled to vote. It is distinguished from a monarchy on the one hand, and generally from a pure democracy on the other. In the latter case the mass of citizens meet and choose the executive, as is still the case in certain Swiss cantons. In a republic the executive is usually chosen indirectly, either by an electoral college as in the United States, or by the National Assembly as in France. Republics are oligarchic, as formerly Venice and Genoa, military, as ancient Rome, strongly centralized, as France, federal, as Switzerland, or, like the United States, may combine a strong central government with large individual powers for the several states in their particular affairs. See *democracy*.

> We may define a *republic* to be . . . a government which derives all its powers directly or indirectly from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behaviour. *Madison*, The Federalist, No. 39.

> The constitution and the government [of the United States] . . . rest, throughout, on the principle of the concurrent majority; and . . . it is, of course, a *Republic*, a constitutional democracy, in contradistinction to an absolute democracy; and . . . the theory which regards it as a government of the mere numerical majority rests on a gross and groundless misconception. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 185.

Cisalpine, Cispadane, Helvetic Republic. See the adjectives.—**Grand Army of the Republic**, a secret society composed of veterans who served in the army or navy of the United States during the civil war. Its objects are preservation of fraternal feeling, strengthening of loyal sentiment, and aid to needy families of veterans. Its first "post" was organized at Decatur, Illinois, in 1866; its members are known as "comrades," and its annual meetings are "encampments." Abbreviated *G. A. R.*—**Republic of letters**, the collective body of literary and learned men.

republican (rē-pub′li-kạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *républicain* = Sp. Pg. *republicano* = It. *repubblicano* (cf. D. *republiekeinsch* = G. *republikanisch* = Dan. Sw. *republikansk*, a.; D. *republiekein* = G. Dan. Sw. *republikaner*, n.), < NL. *republicanus*, < L. *res publica*, republic: see *republic*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or pertaining to a republic or commonwealth: as, a *republican* constitution or government.—**2.** Consonant to the principles of a republic: as, *republican* sentiments or opinions; *republican* manners.—**3.** [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to or favoring the Republican party: as, a *Republican* senator. See below.—**4.** In *ornith.*, living in community; nesting or breeding in common: as, the *republican* or sociable grosbeak, *Phileterus socius*; the *republican* swallow, formerly called *Hirundo respublicana*. See cuts under *hive-nest*.—**Liberal-Republican party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a political party which arose in Missouri in 1870–1 through a fusion of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and as a national party nominated Horace Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency in 1872. It opposed the southern policy of the Republican party, and advocated universal amnesty, civil-service reform, and universal suffrage. Its candidate was indorsed by the Democratic convention, but was defeated, and the party soon disappeared.—**Republican calendar.** See *calendar*.—**Republican era**, the era adopted by the French soon after the proclamation of the republic, and used for a number of years. It was September 22d, 1792, "the first day of the Republic."—**Republican party.** (*a*) Any party which advocates a republic, either existing or desired: as, the *Republican party* of France, composed chiefly of Opportunists, Radicals, and Conservative Republicans; the *Republican party* in Italy in which Mazzini was a leader. (*b*) In *U. S. hist.*: (1) The usual name of the Democratic party (in full *Democratic-Republican* party) during the years following 1792–3: it replaced the name *Anti-Federal*, and was replaced by the name *Democratic*. See *Democratic party*, under *democratic*. (2) A party formed in 1854, having as its original purpose opposition to the extension of slavery into the Territories. It was composed of Free-soilers, of antislavery Whigs, and of some Democrats (who unitedly formed the group known as Anti-Nebraska men), and was joined by the Abolitionists, and eventually by many Know-nothings. During the period of the civil war many war Democrats acted with it. It first nominated a candidate for President in 1856. It controlled the executive from 1861 to 1885 and again in 1889 (Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, and Harrison), and both houses of Congress from 1861 to 1875 and again in 1889. It favors generally a broad construction of the Constitution, liberal expenditures, extension of the powers of the national government, and a high protective tariff. Among the measures with which it has been identified in whole or in part are the suppression of the rebellion, the abolition of slavery, reconstruction, and the resumption of specie payments.—**Republican swallow**, the cliff- or eaves-swallow. See def. 4, and cut under *eaves-swallow*.

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II. *n.* **1.** One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

There is a want of polish in the subjects of free states which has made the roughness of a *republican* almost proverbial. *Brougham.*

2. A member of a republican party; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the Republican party.—**3.** In *ornith.*, the republican swallow.—**Black Republican,** in *U. S. hist.*, an extreme or radical Republican; one who after the civil war advocated strong measures in dealing with persons in the States lately in rebellion. The term arose before the war; the epithet "black" was used intensively, in offensive allusion to the alleged friendliness of the party toward the negro.—**National Republican,** in *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed during the administration of J. Q. Adams (1825–9) by that wing of the Democratic party which sympathized with him and his measures, as distinguished from the followers of Jackson. The National Republicans in a few years took the name of Whigs. See *Whig.*—**Red republican,** an extreme or radical republican; specifically, in *French hist.*, one of the more violent republicans, especially in the first revolution, at the time of the ascendancy of the Mountain, about 1793, and at the time of the Commune in 1871. In the first period the phrase was derived from the red cap which formed part of the costume of the carmagnole.—**Stalwart Republican.** See *stalwart.*

republicanism (rē-pub′li-kan-izm), *n.* [= F. *républicanisme* = Sp. Pg. *republicanismo* = It. *repubblicanismo* = G. *republikanismus* = Dan. *republikanisme* = Sw. *republikanism;* as *republican* + *-ism.*] **1.** A republican form or system of government.—**2.** Attachment to a republican form of government; republican principles: as, his *republicanism* was of the most advanced type.

Our young people are educated in *republicanism;* an apostacy from that to royalism is unprecedented and impossible. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 443.

3. [*cap.*] The principles or doctrine of the Republican party, specifically of the Republican party in the United States.

republicanize (rē-pub′li-kan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *republicanized,* ppr. *republicanizing.* [< F. *républicaniser;* as *republican* + *-ize.*] To convert to republican principles; render republican. Also spelled *republicanise.*

Let us not, with malice prepense, go about to *republicanize* our orthography and our syntax.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

republicarian† (rē-pub-li-kā′ri-an), *n.* [< *republic* + *-arian.*] A republican. [Rare.]

There were *Republicarians* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Stadtholder.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 15, 1688–9.

republicate† (rē-pub′li-kāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *republicatus,* pp. of *republicare,* publish, lit. republish: see *republish.*] To set forth afresh; rehabilitate.

The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-house set upon it to consider what exploit this lord should commence, to be the darling of the Commons and as it were to *republicate* his lordship, and to be precious to those who had the vogue to be the chief lovers of their country.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 137. (*Davies.*)

republication (rē-pub-li-kā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **republicatio*(*n-*), < *republicare,* publish: see *republish.*] **1.** The act of republishing; a new publication of something before published; specifically, the reprint in one country of a work published in another: as, the *republication* of a book or pamphlet.

The Gospel itself is only a *republication* of the religion of nature. *Warburton,* Divine Legation, ix. 3.

2. In *law,* a second publication of a former will, usually resorted to after canceling or revoking, or upon doubts as to the validity of its execution, or after the termination of a suggested disability, in order to avoid the labor of drawing a new will, or in order that the will may stand if either the original execution or the republication proves to be valid.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the *republication* of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first again.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxxii.

republish (rē-pub′lish), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *publish,* after OF. *republier,* republish, < ML. *republicare,* publish, lit. 'republish,' < L. *re-,* again, + *publicare,* publish: see *publish.*] To publish anew. (*a*) To publish a new edition of, as a book. (*b*) To print or publish again, as a foreign reprint. (*c*) In *law,* to revive, as a will revoked, either by reexecution or by a codicil. *Blackstone,* Com., II. xxxii.

republisher (rē-pub′lish-ėr), *n.* One who republishes. *Imp. Dict.*

repudiable (rē-pū′di-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *repudiable,* F. *répudiable* = Sp. *repudiable* = Pg. *repudiavel,* < ML. **repudiabilis,* < L. *repudiare,* repudiate: see *repudiate.*] Capable of being repudiated or rejected; fit or proper to be put away.

The reasons that on each side make them differ are such as make the authority itself the less authentic and more *repudiable.* *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), II. 339.

repudiate (rē-pū′di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repudiated,* ppr. *repudiating.* [< L. *repudiatus,* pp. of *repudiare,* put away, divorce (one's spouse), in gen. cast off, reject, refuse, repudiate (> It. *ripudiare* = Sp. Pg. *repudiar* = OF. *repudier,* F. *répudier,* repudiate), < L. *repudium,* a putting off or divorce of one's spouse or betrothed, repudiation, lit. a rejection of what one is ashamed of, < *re-,* away, back, + *pudere,* feel shame: see *pudency.*] **1.** To put away; divorce.

His separation from Terentia, whom he *repudiated* not long afterward, was perhaps an affliction to him at this time. *Bolingbroke,* Exile.

2. To cast away; reject; discard; renounce; disavow.

He [Phalaris] is defended by the like practice of other writers, who, being Dorians born, *repudiated* their vernacular idiom for that of the Athenians.
Bentley, Works, I. 359.

In *repudiating* metaphysics, M. Comte did not interdict himself from analyzing or criticising any of the abstract conceptions of the mind.
J. S. Mill, Auguste Comte and Positivism, p. 15.

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay, as a debt; disclaim.

I petition your honourable House to institute some measures for . . . the repayment of debts incurred and *repudiated* by several of the States.
Sydney Smith, Petition to Congress.

When Pennsylvania and other States sought to *repudiate* the debt due to England, the witty canon of St. Paul's [Sydney Smith] took the field, and, by a petition and letters on the subject, roused all Europe against the *repudiating* States. *Chambers,* Eng. Lit., art. Sydney Smith.

repudiate† (rē-pū′di-āt), *a.* [< L. *repudiatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Repudiated.

To be debarred of that imperial state
Which to her graces rightly did belong,
Basely rejected, and *repudiate.*
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 30.

repudiation (rē-pū-di-ā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *repudiation,* F. *répudiation* = Sp. *repudiacion,* < L. *repudiatio*(*n-*), repudiation, < *repudiare,* repudiate: see *repudiate.*] The act of repudiating, or the state of being repudiated. (*a*) The putting away of a wife, or of a woman betrothed; divorce.

Just causes for *repudiation* by the husband were [under Constantine]—1, adultery; 2, preparing poisons; 3, being a procuress. *Encyc. Brit.,* VII. 300.

(*b*) Rejection; disavowal or renunciation of a right or an obligation, as of a debt; specifically, refusal by a state or municipality to pay a debt lawfully contracted. Repudiation of a debt implies that the debt is just, and that its payment is denied, not because of sufficient legal defense, but to take advantage of the rule that a sovereign state cannot be sued by individuals.

Other states have been even more unprincipled, and have got rid of their debts at one sweep by the simple method of *repudiation.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XVII. 245.

(*c*) *Eccles.*, the refusal to accept a benefice.

repudiationist (rē-pū-di-ā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *repudiation* + *-ist.*] One who advocates repudiation; one who disclaims liability for debt contracted by a predecessor in office, etc.

Perhaps not a single citizen of the State [Tennessee] would have consented to be called a *repudiationist.*
The Nation, XXXVI. 58.

repudiator (rē-pū′di-ā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *repudiator,* a rejecter, contemner, < L. *repudiare,* repudiate: see *repudiate.*] One who repudiates; specifically, one who advocates the repudiation of debts contracted in good faith by a state. See *readjuster,* 2.

The people of the State [Virginia] appear now to be divided into two main parties by the McCulloch Bill, which the *Repudiators* desire repealed, and which is in reality, even as it stands, a compromise between the State and its creditors. *The Nation,* XXIX. 317.

repudiatory (rē-pū′di-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *repudiate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of repudiation or repudiators. [Rare.]

They refused to admit . . . a delegate who was of known *repudiatory* principles. *The American,* IV. 67.

repugn (rē-pūn′), *v.* [< ME. *repugnen,* < OF. *repugner,* F. *répugner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repugnar* = It. *repugnare, ripugnare,* < L. *repugnare,* fight against, < *re-,* back, against, + *pugnare,* fight: see *pugnacious.* Cf. *expugn, impugn, propugn.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To oppose; resist; fight against; feel repugnance toward.

Your will oft resisteth and *repugneth* God's will.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 224.

Stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth
About a certain question in the law.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 94.

2. To affect with repugnance. [Rare.]

Man, highest of the animals—so much so that the base kinship *repugns* him. *Maudsley,* Body and Will, p. 241.

II. *intrans.* To be opposed; be in conflict with anything; conflict.

It semyth, quod I, to *repugnen* and to contraryen gretly that God knowit byforn alle thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. prose 3.

Be thou content to know that God's will, his word, and his power be all one, and *repugn* not.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

In many thinges *repugning* quite both to God and mans lawe. *Spenser,* State of Ireland.

repugnable† (rē-pū′- or rē-pug′na-bl), *a.* [< *repugn* + *-able.*] Capable of being resisted.

The demonstration proving it so exquisitely, with wonderfull reason and facility, as it is not *repugnable.*
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 262.

repugnance (rē-pug′nans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *repugnaunce;* < OF. *repugnance,* F. *répugnance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *repugnancia* = It. *repugnanza,* < L. *repugnantia,* resistance, opposition, contradiction, repugnance, < *repugnan*(*t-*)*s,* resisting, repugnant: see *repugnant.*] **1**†. Opposition; conflict; resistance, in a physical sense.

As the shotte of great artillerie is driuen furth by violence of fyre, euen so by the commixtion and *repugnaunce* of fyre, coulde, and brymstome, greate stones are here throwne into the ayer.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 300).

2. Mental opposition or antagonism; positive disinclination (to do or suffer something); in a general sense, aversion.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

Chivalrous courage . . . is honorable, because it is in fact the triumph of lofty sentiment over an instinctive *repugnance* to pain. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 350.

We cannot feel moral *repugnance* at an act of meanness or cruelty except when we discern to some extent the character of the action.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 558.

3. Contradictory opposition; in *logic,* disagreement; inconsistency; contradiction; the relation of two propositions one of which must be true and the other false; the relation of two characters such that every individual must possess the one and lack the other.

Those ill counsellors have most unhappily engaged him in . . . pernicious projects and frequent *repugnances* of workes and words. *Prynne,* Soveraigne Power, ii. 40.

I found in those Descriptions and Charts [of the South Sea Coasts of America] a *repugnance* with each other in many particulars, and some things which from my own experience I knew to be erroneous.
Dampier, Voyages, II., Pref.

Immediate or contradictory opposition is called likewise *repugnance.* *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, xi.

The principle of repugnance. Same as *the principle of contradiction* (which see, under *contradiction*).=**Syn. 2.** *Hatred, Dislike,* etc. (see *antipathy*), backwardness, disinclination. See list under *aversion.*

repugnancy (rē-pug′nan-si), *n.* [As *repugnance* (see *-cy*).] **1**†. Same as *repugnance.*

Why do fond men expose themselves to battle, . . .
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy?* *Shak.,* T. of A., iii. 5. 45.

Neuerthelesse without any *repugnancie* at all, a Poet may in some sort be said a follower or imitator, because he can expresse the true and liuely of euery thing is set before him. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 1.

2. In *law,* inconsistency between two clauses or provisions in the same law or document, or in separate laws or documents that must be construed together.—**Formal repugnancy.** See *formal.*

repugnant (rē-pug′nant), *a.* [< OF. *repugnant,* F. *répugnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *repugnante,* < L. *repugnan*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *repugnare,* oppose: see *repugn.*] **1**†. Opposing; resisting; refractory; disposed to oppose or antagonize.

His antique sword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 493.

2. Standing or being in opposition; opposite; contrary; contradictory; at variance; inconsistent.

It seemeth *repugnant* both to him and to me, one body to be in two places at once.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 234.

She conforms to a general fashion only when it happens not to be *repugnant* to private beauty.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

3. In *law,* contrary to or inconsistent with another part of the same document or law, or of another which must be construed with it: generally used of a clause inconsistent with some other clause or with the general object of the instrument.

If he had broken any wholesome law not *repugnant* to the laws of England, he was ready to submit to censure.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 312.

Sometimes clauses in the same treaty, or treaties between the same parties, are *repugnant.*
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 109.

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4. Causing mental antagonism or aversion; highly distasteful; offensive.

There are certain national dishes that are *repugnant* to every foreign palate. *Lowell*, Don Quixote.

To one who is ruled by a predominant sentiment of justice, the thought of profiting in any way, direct or indirect, at the expense of another is *repugnant*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 579.

=**Syn. 2.** Opposed, irreconcilable.—**4.** Disagreeable. See *antipathy*.

repugnantly (rē-pug'nant-li), *adv.* In a repugnant manner; with opposition; in contradiction.

They speak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

repugnantness† (rē-pug'nant-nes), *n.* Repugnance. *Bailey*, 1727.

repugnate† (rē-pug'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *repugnatus*, pp. of *repugnare*, fight against, oppose: see *repugn.*] To oppose; fight against. *Imp. Dict.*

repugnatorial (rē-pug'nā-tō-ri-al), *a.* [< *repugnate* + *-ory* + *-al.*] Repugnant; serving as a means of defense by repelling enemies: specific in the phrase.—**Repugnatorial pores**, the openings of the ducts of certain glands which secrete prussic acid in most diplopod myriapods. The secretion poured out when the creature is alarmed has a strong odor, which may be perceived at a distance of several feet. The absence or presence of these pores, and their number or disposition when present, afford zoological characters in the classification of the chilognaths.

repugner (rē-pū'nėr), *n.* One who rebels or is opposed.

Excommunicating all *repugners* and rebellers against the same. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 264.

repullulate† (rē-pul'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *repullulatus*, pp. of *repullulare*, sprout forth again (> It. *ripullulare* = Sp. *repullular* = Pg. *repullular* = OF. *repulluler*, F. *répulluler*), < *re-*, again, + *pullulare*, put forth, sprout: see *pullulate.*] To sprout or bud again.

Vanisht man,
Like to a lilly-lost, nere can,
Nere can *repullulate*, or bring
His dayes to see a second spring.
Herrick, His Age.

Though Tares *repullulate*, there is Wheat still left in the Field. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 65.

With what delight have I beheld this tender and innumerable offspring *repullulating* at the feet of an aged tree. *Evelyn*, Silva.

repullulation (rē-pul-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *répullulation*, < L. as if **repullulatio(n-)*, < *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate.*] The act of sprouting or budding again: used in pathology to indicate the return of a morbid growth.

Here I myselfe might likewise die,
And vtterly forgotten lye,
But that eternall poetrie
Repullulation gives me here
Unto the thirtieth thousand yeere,
When all now dead shall reappeare.
Herrick, Poetry Perpetuates the Poet.

repullulescent† (rē-pul-ū-les'ent), *a.* [< LL. *repullulescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *repullulescere*, begin to bud, sprout again, inceptive of L. *repullulare*, sprout again: see *repullulate.*] Sprouting or budding anew; reviving; springing up afresh.

One would have believed this expedient plausible enough, and calculated to obviate the ill use a *repullulescent* faction might make, if the other way was taken. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 190. (*Davies.*)

repulpit (rē-pul'pit), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pulpit.*] To restore to the pulpit; reinvest with authority over a church. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, i. 5. [Rare.]

repulse (rē-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *repulsed*, ppr. *repulsing*. [= OF. *repousser*, F. *repousser* = Sp. Pg. *repulsar* = It. *repulsare*, *ripulsare*, drive back, repulse, < ML. *repulsare*, freq. of L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back: see *repel.*] **1.** To beat or drive back; repel: as, to *repulse* an assailant or advancing enemy.

Complete to have discover'd and *repulsed*
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.
Milton, P. L., x. 10.

Near this mouth is a place called Comana, where the Privateers were once *repulsed* without daring to attempt it any more, being the only place in the North Seas they attempted in vain for many years. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 63.

2. To refuse; reject.

She took the fruits of my advice;
And he, *repulsed*—a short tale to make—
Fell into a sadness. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 146.

Mr. Thornhill . . . was going to embrace his uncle, which the other *repulsed* with an air of disdain. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

repulse (rē-puls'), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *repulsa* = It. *repulsa*, *ripulsa*, < L. *repulsa* (sc. *petitio*), a repulse in soliciting for an office, in gen. a refusal, denial, repulse, fem. of *repulsus*, pp. of *repellere*, drive back, > *repulsus*, a driving back. The E. noun includes the two L. nouns *repulsa* and *repulsus*, and is also in part directly from the E. verb.] **1.** The act of repelling or driving back.

He received, in the *repulse* of Tarquin, seven hurts i' the body. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 166.

2. The condition of being repelled; the state of being checked in advancing, or driven back by force.

What should they do? if on they rush'd, *repulse*
Repeated, and indecent overthrow
Doubled, would render them yet more despised.
Milton, P. L., vi. 600.

3. Refusal; denial.

Take no *repulse*, whatever she doth say.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 100.

I went to the Dominican Monastery, and made suit to see it [Christ's thorny crown]; but I had the *repulse*; for they told me it was kept under three or four lockes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 41, sig. D.

repulser (rē-pul'sėr), *n.* One who or that which repulses or drives back. *Cotgrave.*

repulsion (rē-pul'shon), *n.* [= OF. *repulsion*, F. *répulsion* = Sp. *repulsion* = Pg. *repulsão* = It. *repulsione*, *ripulsione*, < LL. *repulsio(n-)*, a refutation, < L. *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, drive back, repulse: see *repulse* and *repel.*] **1.** The act of repelling or driving back, or the state of being repelled; specifically, in *physics*, the action which two bodies exert upon each other when they tend to increase their mutual distance: as, the *repulsion* between like magnetic poles or similarly electrified bodies.

Mutual action between distant bodies is called attraction when it tends to bring them nearer, and *repulsion* when it tends to separate them. *Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. 56.

2. The act of repelling mentally; the act of arousing repellent feeling; also, the feeling thus aroused, or the occasion of it; aversion.

Poetry, the mirror of the world, cannot deal with its attractions only, but must present some of its *repulsions* also, and avail herself of the powerful assistance of its contrasts. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 116.

If Love his moment overstay,
Hatred's swift *repulsions* play.
Emerson, The Visit.

Capillary repulsion. See *capillary.*

repulsive (rē-pul'siv), *a.* [= F. *répulsif* = Sp. Pg. *repulsivo* = It. *repulsivo*, *ripulsivo*; as *repulse* + *-ive.*] **1.** Acting so as to repel or drive away; exercising repulsion; repelling.

Be not discouraged that my daughter here,
Like a well-fortified and lofty tower,
Is so *repulsive* and unapt to yield.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

A *Repulsive* force by which they [particles of salt or vitriol floating in water] fly from one another. *Newton*, Optics, iii. query 31.

The foe thrice tugg'd and shook the rooted wood;
Repulsive of his might the weapon stood.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 192.

2. Serving or tending to deter or forbid approach or familiarity; repellent; forbidding; grossly or coarsely offensive to taste or feeling; causing intense aversion with disgust.

Mary was not so *repulsive* and unsisterly as Elizabeth, nor so inaccessible to all influence of hers. *Jane Austin*, Persuasion, vi.

Our ordinary mental food has become distasteful, and what would have been intellectual luxuries at other times are now absolutely *repulsive*. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

We learn to see with patience the men whom we like best often in the wrong, and the *repulsive* men often in the right. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

=**Syn. 2.** Offensive, disgusting, sickening, revolting, shocking.

repulsively (rē-pul'siv-li), *adv.* In a repulsive manner. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsiveness (rē-pul'siv-nes), *n.* The character of being repulsive or forbidding. *Imp. Dict.*

repulsory (rē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *repoussoir*, n.; < L. *repulsorius*, driving or forcing back (LL. *repulsorium*, neut., a means of driving back), < *repellere*, pp. *repulsus*, repel, repulse: see *repulse.*] **I.** *a.* Repulsive; driving back. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

II.† *n.* Something used to drive or thrust out something else, as a punch, etc. *Cotgrave.* [Rare.]

repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *purchase.*] To purchase back or again; buy back; regain by purchase or expenditure.

Once more we sit in England's royal throne,
Re-purchased with the blood of enemies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7. 2.

repurchase (rē-pėr'chās), *n.* [< *repurchase*, *v.*] The act of buying again; the purchase again of what has been sold.

repure† (rē-pūr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *pure.*] To purify or refine again.

What will it be,
When that the watery palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice *repured* nectar?
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2. 23.

repurge (rē-pėrj'), *v. t.* [< OF. *repurger*, < L. *repurgare*, cleanse again, < *re-* + *purgare*, cleanse: see *purge.*] To purge or cleanse again.

All which haue, either by their priuate readings, or publique workes, *repurged* the errors of Arts, expelde from their puritie. *Nash*, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon, p. 11.

Repurge your spirits from euery hatefull sin. *Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

repurify (rē-pū'ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *purify.*] To purify again.

The joyful bliss for ghosts *repurified*,
The ever-springing gardens of the bless'd.
Daniel, Complaint of Rosamond.

reputable (rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *repute* + *-able.*] **1.** Being in good repute; held in esteem; estimable: as, a *reputable* man or character; *reputable* conduct.

Men as shabby have . . . stepped into fine carriages from quarters not a whit more *reputable* than the "Café des Ambassadeurs." *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii.

2. Consistent with good reputation; not mean or disgraceful.

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

=**Syn.** Respectable, creditable, honorable.

reputableness (rep'ū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being reputable. *Bailey*, 1727.

reputably (rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a reputable manner; without disgrace or discredit: as, to fill an office *reputably*. *Imp. Dict.*

reputation (rep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reputation*, *reputacioun*, < OF. *reputation*, F. *réputation* = Pr. *reputatio* = Sp. *reputacion* = Pg. *reputação* = It. *reputazione*, *riputazione*, < L. *reputatio(n-)*, a reckoning, a pondering, estimation, fame, < *reputare*, pp. *reputatus*, reckon, count over, compute: see *repute.*] **1.** Account; estimation; consideration; especially, the estimate attached to a person by the community; character by report; opinion of character generally entertained; character attributed to a person, action, or thing; repute, in a good or bad sense. See *character.*

For which he heeld his glorie or his renoun
At no value or *reputacioun*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 164.

Christ Jesus: . . . who . . . made himself of no *reputation*, and took upon him the form of a servant. Phil. ii. 7.

For to be honest is nothing; the *Reputation* of it is all. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The people of this province were in the very worst *reputation* for cruelty, and hatred of the Christian name. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 55.

2. Favorable regard; the credit, honor, or character which is derived from a favorable public opinion or esteem; good name; fame.

Cas. O, I have lost my *reputation!* I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial.
Iago. *Reputation* is an idle and most false imposition; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 263.

My Lady loves her, and will come to any Composition to save her *Reputation*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Love of *reputation* is a darling passion in great men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 92.

A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes;
At every word a *reputation* dies.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 16.

Thus *reputation* is a spur to wit,
And some wits flag through fear of losing it.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 520.

Every year he used to visit London, where his *reputation* was so great that, if a day's notice were given, "the meeting-house in Southwark, at which he generally preached, would not hold half the people that attended." *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 55.

=**Syn. 2.** Esteem, estimation, name, fame, renown, distinction.

reputatively (rep'ū-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* [< **reputative* (< *repute* + *-ative*) + *-ly*².] By repute. [Rare.]

But this prozer Dionysius, and the rest of these grave and *reputatively* learned, dare undertake for their gravities the headstrong censure of all things. *Chapman*, Odyssey, Ep. Ded.

If Christ had suffered in our person *reputatively* in all respects, his sufferings would not have redeemed us. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

repute (rē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reputed*, ppr. *reputing*. [< OF. *reputer*, F. *réputer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reputar* = It. *riputare*, *reputare*, < L. *reputare*, count over, reckon, calculate, compute, think over, consider, < *re-*, again, + *putare*, think: see *putation.* Cf. *ret*², from the same L. verb. Cf. also *compute*, *depute*, *impute.*] **1.** To hold in thought; account; hold; reckon; deem.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and *reputed* vile in your sight? Job xviii. 3.

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All in England did *repute* him dead.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1. 54.

Hadst thou rather be a Faulconbridge . . .
Or the *reputed* son of Cœur-de-lion?
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 136.

She was generally *reputed* a witch by the country people. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 22.

Most of the *reputed* saints of Egypt are either lunatics or idiots or impostors.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 291.

2. To estimate; value; regard.

I *repute* them [Surrey and Wyatt] . . . for the two chief lanternes of light to all others that have since employed their pennes vpon English Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

How will the world *repute* me
For undertaking so unstaid a journey?
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 59.

We aim and intend to *repute* and use honours but as instrumental causes of virtuous effects in actions.
Ford, Line of Life.

Reputed owner, in *law*, a person who has to all appearances the title to and possession of property: thus, according to the rule applied in some jurisdictions, if a *reputed owner* becomes bankrupt, all goods in his possession, with the consent of the true owner, may, in general, be claimed for the creditors.

repute (rē-pūt'), *n.* [< *repute*, *v.*] Reputation; character; established opinion; specifically, good character; the credit or honor derived from common or public opinion.

All these Cardinals have the *Repute* of Princes, and, besides other Incomes, they have the Annats of Benefices to support their Greatness. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 38.

He who reigns
Monarch in heaven, till then as one secure
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*.
Milton, P. L., i. 639.

You have a good *repute* for gentleness
And wisdom. *Shelley*, The Cenci, v. 2.

Habit and repute. See *habit*. =**Syn.** See list under *reputation*.

reputedly (rē-pū'ted-li), *adv.* In common opinion or estimation; by repute. *Imp. Dict.*

reputeless (rē-pūt'les), *a.* [< *repute* + *-less*.] Not having good repute; obscure; inglorious; disreputable; disgraceful.

In *reputeless* banishment,
A fellow of no mark nor likelihood.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 44.

Requa battery (rē'kwä bat'e-ri). [So called from its inventor, *Requa*.] A kind of machine-gun or mitrailleuse, consisting of a number of breech-loading rifle-barrels arranged in a horizontal plane on a light field-carriage.

requérant (rē-kā-ron'), *n.* [F., ppr. of *requérir*, require: see *require*.] In *French law*, an applicant; a petitioner.

requeret, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *require*.

request (rē-kwest'), *n.* [< ME. *requeest*, *requeste*, < OF. *requeste*, F. *requête* = Pr. Pg. *requesta* = Sp. *requesta*, *recuesta* = It. *richiesta*, a request, < ML. **requista*, *requesta*, also neuter *requistum* (after Rom.), a request, < L. *requisita*, sc. *res*, a thing asked for, fem. of *requisitus*, ML. *requistus*, pp. of *requirere*, ask: see *require*, and cf. *requisite* and *quest*[1].] **1.** The expression of desire to some person for something to be granted or done; an asking; a petition; a prayer; an entreaty.

I calle thee to me 3eer and 3eer,
3it wolt thou not come at my *requeest*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 187.

Haman stood up to make *request* for his life to Esther the queen. Esther vii. 7.

Put my Lord Bolingbroke in mind
To get my warrant quickly sign'd;
Consider, 'tis my first *request*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 77.

2. That which is asked for or requested.

He gave them their *request;* but sent leanness into their soul. Ps. cvi. 15.

Let the *request* be fifty talents.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 201.

3†. A question. [Rare.]

My prime *request*,
Which I do last pronounce, is, O you wonder!
If you be maid or no. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 425.

4. The state of being desired, or held in such estimation as to be sought after, pursued, or asked for.

Your noble Tullus Aufidius will appear well in these wars, his great opposer, Coriolanus, being now in no *request* of his country. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 3. 37.

Even Guicciardine's silver history, and Ariosto's golden cantos, grow out of *request*. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Knowledge and fame were in as great *request* as wealth among us now. *Sir W. Temple*.

Court of requests. (*a*) A former English court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the king by supplication. (*b*) An English tribunal of a special jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts.—**Letters of requests.** (*a*) In *Eng. eccles. law*, the formal instrument by which an inferior judge remits or waives his natural jurisdiction over a cause, and authorizes it to be instituted in the superior court, which otherwise could only exercise jurisdiction as a court of appeal. This may be done in some instances without any consent from or communication to the defendant. (*b*) Letters formerly granted by the Lord Privy Seal preparatory to granting letters of marque.—**Return request.** See *return*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Petition*, *Suit*, etc. (see *prayer*[1]), solicitation. See *ask*[1].

request (rē-kwest'), *v. t.* [< OF. *requester*, ask again, request, reclaim, F. *requêter*, search again, = Sp. *requestar*, *recuestar*, request, engage, = Pg. *requestar*, request; from the noun.] **1.** To make a request for; ask; solicit; express desire for.

The weight of the golden ear-rings that he *requested* was a thousand and seven hundred shekels of gold.
Judges viii. 26.

The drooping crests of fading flow'rs
Request the bounty of a morning rain.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 11.

2. To express a request to; ask.

I *request* you
To give my poor host freedom.
Shak., Cor., i. 9. 86.

I pray you, sir, let me *request* you to the Windmill.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 4.

=**Syn.** *Beg*, *Beseech*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), desire, petition for.

requester (rē-kwes'tėr), *n.* One who requests; a petitioner.

A regard for the *requester* would often make one readily yield to a request, without waiting for arguments to reason one into it. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, x.

request-note (rē-kwest'nōt), *n.* In the *inland revenue*, an application to obtain a permit for removing excisable articles. [Eng.]

request-program (rē-kwest'prō'gram), *n.* A concert program made up of numbers the performance of which has been requested by the audience.

requicken (rē-kwik'n), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *quicken*[1].] To reanimate; give new life to.

His doubled spirit
Re-quicken'd what in flesh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 121.

Sweet Music *requickneth* the heaviest spirits of dumpish melancholy. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* [= F. *requiem*, so called from the first word of the introit of the mass for the dead, "*Requiem æternam dona eis*," etc.—a form which also serves as the gradual, and occurs in other offices of the departed: L. *requiem*, acc. of *requies*, rest, < *re-*, again, + *quies*, quiet, rest. Cf. *dirge*, similarly named from "*Dirige*."] **1.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the mass for the dead.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a *requiem* and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 260.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

2. A musical setting of the mass for the dead. The usual sections of such a mass are the Requiem, the Kyrie, the Dies iræ (in several sections), the Domine Jesu Christe, the Sanctus, the Benedictus, the Agnus Dei, and the Lux æterna.

3. Hence, in popular usage, a musical service or hymn for the dead. Compare the popular use of *dirge*.

For pity's sake, you that have tears to shed,
Sigh a soft *requiem*, and let fall a bead
For two unfortunate nobles.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, ii. 3.

4†. Rest; quiet; peace.

Else had I an eternal *requiem* kept.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job iii.

=**Syn.** *Dirge*, *Elegy*, etc. See *dirge*.

requiem-mass (rē'kwi-em-mȧs), *n.* Same as *requiem*, 1.

requiescat in pace (rek-wi-es'kat in pā'sē). [L.: *requiescat*, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *requiescere*, rest (see *requiescence*); *in*, in; *pace*, abl. of *pax*, peace: see *peace*.] May he (or she) rest in peace: a form of prayer for the dead, frequent in sepulchral inscriptions. Often abbreviated *R. I. P.*

requiescence (rek-wi-es'ens), *n.* [< L. *requiescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *requiescere*, rest, repose, < *re-* + *quiescere*, rest: see *quiesce*, *quiescence*.] A state of quiescence; rest; repose. [Rare.]

Such bolts . . . shall strike agitated Paris if not into *requiescence*, yet into wholesome astonishment.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 8.

requietory† (rē-kwī'e-tō-ri), *n.* [< L. *requietorium*, a resting-place, sepulcher, < *requiescere*, rest: see *requiescence*.] A sepulcher.

Bodies digged up out of their *requietories*.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 419.

requirable (rē-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *requerable*, < OF. *requerable*, < *requerre*, require: see *require* and *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being required; fit or proper to be demanded.

The gentleman . . . is a man of fair living, and able to maintain a lady in her two coaches a day; . . . and therefore there is more respect *requirable*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

I deny not but learning to divide the word, elocution to pronounce it, wisdom to discern the truth, boldness to deliver it, be all parts *requirable* in a preacher.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 256.

2†. Desirable; demanded.

Which is thilke yowre dereworthe power that is so cleer and so *requerable?* *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 6.

require (rē-kwīr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *required*, ppr. *requiring*. [Early mod. E. also *requyre;* < ME. *requiren*, *requyren*, *requeren*, < OF. *requirer*, *requerir*, *requerre*, F. *requérir* = Pr. *requerer*, *requerir*, *requerre* = Cat. *requerir* = Sp. *requerir* = Pg. *requerer* = It. *richiedere*, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, seek again, look after, seek to know, ask or inquire after, ask for (something needed), need, want, < *re-*, again, + *quærere*, seek: see *querent*[2], *query*, *quest*[1]. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *requisite*, etc., *request*. Cf. *acquire*, *inquire*, etc.] **1†.** To search for; seek.

The thirsty Trav'ler
In vain *requir'd* the Current, then imprison'd
In subterraneous Caverns.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

From the soft Lyre,
Sweet Flute, and ten-string'd Instrument *require*
Sounds of Delight. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. To ask for as a favor; request. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Feire lordynges, me merveileth gretly of that ye haue me *requered*, that ye will not that noon know what ye be, ne what be youre names. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 204.

He sends an Agent with Letters to the King of Denmark *requiring* aid against the Parlament.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

What favour then, not yet possess'd,
Can I for thee *require?*
Cowper, Poet's New-Year's Gift.

3. To ask or claim, as of right and by authority; demand; insist on having; exact.

The same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I *require* at thine hand. Ezek. iii. 18.

Doubling their speed, they march with fresh delight,
Eager for glory, and *require* the fight.
Addison, The Campaign.

We do not *require* the same self-control in a child as in a man. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 57.

4. To ask or order to do something; call on.

And I pray yow and *requyre*, telle me of that ye knowe my herte desireth so. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 74.

In humblest manner I *require* your highness
That it shall please you to declare.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 144.

Let the two given extreams be 6 and 48, between which it is *required* to find two mean proportionals.
Hawkins, Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick (1685).

Shall burning Ætna, if a sage *requires*,
Forget to thunder, and recall her fires?
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 123.

Persons to be presented for degrees (other than honorary) are *required* to wear not only a white necktie but also bands. *The Academy*, June 1, 1889, p. 376.

5. To have need or necessity for; render necessary or indispensable; demand; need; want.

But moist bothe erthe and ayer thai [grains] ther *require*,
Land argillose or drie hem sleth for yre.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me, for you see
My plight *requires* it. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 118.

Poetry *requires* not an examining but a believing frame of mind. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

=**Syn. 2–4.** *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), enjoin (upon), prescribe, direct, command.

requirement (rē-kwīr'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *requerimiento* = Pg. *requerimento:* as *require* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of requiring, in any sense; demand; requisition.

Now, though our actual moral attainment may always be far below what our conscience requires of us, it does tend to rise in response to a heightened *requirement* of conscience, and will not rise without it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 251.

2. That which requires the doing of something; an authoritative or imperative command; an essential condition; claim.

The *requirement* that a wife shall be taken from a foreign tribe readily becomes confounded with the *requirement* that a wife shall be of foreign blood.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 293.

3. That which is required; something demanded or necessary.

The great want and *requirement* of our age is an earnest, thoughtful, and suitable ministry. *Eclec. Rev.*

=**Syn. 2.** *Requisite*, *Requirement* (see *requisite*), mandate, injunction, charge.

requirer (rē-kwīr'ėr), *n.* One who requires.

It was better for them that they shulde go and requyre batayle of their enemyes, rather than they shulde come on them; for they said they had sene and herde dyners

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ensamples of *requyrers* and nat *requyrers*, and euer of fyue four hath obtayned.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxii.

requiring (rē-kwīr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *require*, *v.*] Demand; requisition; requirement.

If *requiring* fail, he will compel.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 101.

requisite (rek'wi-zit), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *requisit*; = Sp. Pg. *requisito* = It. *requisito*, *riquisito*, < L. *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, seek or ask again: see *require*.] **I.** *a.* Required by the nature of things or by circumstances; necessary; so needful that it cannot be dispensed with; indispensable.

It is . . . *requisit* that leasure be taken in pronuntiation, such as may make our wordes plaine & most audible and agreable to the eare.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

God . . . sends his Spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward oracle
To all truth *requisite* for men to know.
Milton, P. R., i. 464.

To be witnesses of His resurrection it was *requisite* to have known our Lord intimately before His death.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 286.

=Syn. *Essential*, etc. See *necessary*.

II. *n.* That which is necessary; something essential or indispensable.

The knave is handsome, young, and hath all those *requisites* in him that folly and green minds look after.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 251.

=Syn. *Requisite*, *Requirement*. That which is required by the nature of the case, or is only indirectly thought of as required by a person, is called a *requisite*; that which is viewed as required directly by a person or persons is called a *requirement*: thus, a certain study is in the one aspect a *requisite* and in the other a *requirement* for admission to college; we speak of the *requisites* to a great commander or to a successful life; of the *requirements* in a candidate for a clerkship. Hence, generally, a *requisite* is more absolutely necessary or essential than a *requirement*; a *requisite* is more often material than a *requirement*; a *requisite* may be a possession or something that may be viewed as a possession, but a *requirement* is a thing to be done or learned.

requisitely (rek'wi-zit-li), *adv.* So as to be requisite; necessarily. *Boyle.*

requisiteness (rek'wi-zit-nes), *n.* The state of being requisite or necessary; necessity. *Boyle.*

requisition (rek-wi-zish'on), *n.* [< OF. *requisition*, F. *réquisition* = Pr. *requisicio* = OSp. *requisicion* = Pg. *requisição* = It. *requisizione*, *riquisizione*, < L. *requisitio*(*n*-), a searching, examination, < *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require: see *require* and *requisite*.] **1.** The act of requiring; demand; specifically, the demand made by one state upon another for the giving up of a fugitive from law; also, an authoritative demand or official request for a supply of necessaries, as for a military or naval force; a levying of necessaries by hostile troops from the people in whose country they are.

To administer equality and justice to all, according to the *requisition* of his office. *Ford*, Line of Life.

The hackney-coach stand was again put into *requisition* for a carriage to convey this stout hero to his lodgings and bed. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

The wars of Napoleon were marked by the enormous *requisitions* which were levied upon invaded countries.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 129.

2. In *Scots law*, a demand made by a creditor that a debt be paid or an obligation fulfilled.—**3.** A written call or invitation: as, a *requisition* for a public meeting.—**4.** The state of being required or desired; request; demand.

What we now call the alb . . . was of the sacred garments that one most in *requisition*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 1.

requisition (rek-wi-zish'on), *v. t.* [= F. *réquisitionner*; from the noun.] **1.** To make a requisition or demand upon: as, to *requisition* a community for the support of troops.—**2.** To demand, as for the use of an army or the public service; also, to get on demanding; seize.

Twelve thousand Masons are *requisitioned* from the neighbouring country to raze Toulon from the face of the Earth. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 3.

The night before, the youth of Haltwhistle, who had forcibly *requisitioned* the best horses they could find, started for a secret destination. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 345.

3. To present a requisition or request to: as, to *requisition* a person to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament. [Eng.]

requisitive† (rē-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *requisite* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Expressing or implying demand.

Hence then new modes of speaking: if we interrogate, 'tis the interrogative mode; if we require, 'tis the *requisitive*. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 8.

2. Requisite.

Two things are *requisitive* to prevent a man's being deceived. *Stillingfleet*, Origines Sacræ, ii. 11. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* One who or that which makes or expresses a requisition.

The *requisitive* too appears under two distinct species, either as it is imperative to inferiors, or precative to superiors. *Harris*, Hermes, i. 8.

requisitor (rē-kwiz'i-tor), *n.* [< ML. *requisitor*, a searcher, examiner, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, examine: see *require*.] One who makes requisition; specifically, one empowered by a requisition to investigate facts.

The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick *requisitors*.
H. M. Williams, Letters on France (ed. 1796), IV. 18.

requisitory (rē-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. *requisitorio* (cf. Pg. It. *requisitoria*, n., a warrant requiring obedience), < ML. *requisitorius*, < L. *requirere*, pp. *requisitus*, search for, require: see *requisite*, *require*.] **1.** Sought for; demanded. [Rare.]—**2.** Conveying a requisition or demand.

The Duke addressed a *requisitory* letter to the alcaldes. . . . On the arrival of the requisition there was a serious debate. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 305.

requisitum (rek-wi-sī'tum), *n.* [L., neut. of *requisitus*, pp. of *requirere*, search for, require: see *requisite*.] That which a problem asks for.

requit†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *requite*.

requit (rē-kwit'), *n.* Same as *requite*.

The star that rules my luckless lot
Has fated me the russet coat,
And damn'd my fortune to the groat;
But, in *requit*,
Has blest me wi' a random shot
O' countra wit.
Burns, To James Smith.

requitable (rē-kwī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *requite* + *-able*.] Capable of being requited. *Imp. Dict.*

requital (rē-kwī'tal), *n.* [< *requite* + *-al*.] The act of requiting, or that which requites; return for any office, good or bad. (*a*) In a good sense, compensation; recompense; reward: as, the *requital* of services.

Such courtesies are real which flow cheerfully
Without an expectation of *requital*.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

(*b*) In a bad sense, retaliation or punishment.

Remember how they mangle our Brittish names abroad; what trespass were it, if wee in *requitall* should as much neglect theirs? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

=Syn. Remuneration, payment, retribution. *Requital* differs from the other nouns indicating reward in expressing most emphatically either a full reward or a sharp retaliation. In the latter sense it comes near *revenge* (which see).

requite (rē-kwīt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *requited*, ppr. *requiting*. [Early mod. E. also *requit*, with pret. *requit*; < *re-* + *quite*[1], *v.*, now only *quit*[1], *v.*] To repay (either good or evil). (*a*) In a good sense, to recompense; return an equivalent in good for or to; reward.

They lightly her *requit* (for small delight
They had as then her long to entertaine),
And eft them turned both againe to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 47.

I give thee thanks in part of thy deserts,
And will with deeds *requite* thy gentleness.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 237.

(*b*) In a bad sense, to retaliate; return evil for evil for or to; punish.

But warily he did avoide the blow,
And with his speare *requited* him againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 21.

Pearl felt the sentiment, and *requited* it with the bitterest hatred that can be supposed to rankle in a childish bosom. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, vi.

(*c*) To return. [Rare.]

I spent my time much in the visits of the princes, council of state, and great persons of the French kingdom, who did ever punctually *requite* my visits.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 135.

=Syn. *Remunerate*, *Recompense*, etc. (see *indemnify*), pay, repay, pay off.

requite (rē-kwīt'), *n.* [Also *requit*; < *requite*, *v.*] Requital. [Rare.]

For counsel given unto the king
is this thy just *requite*?
T. Preston, Cambyses.

requiteful† (rē-kwīt'fūl), *a.* [< *requite* + *-ful*.] Ready or disposed to requite.

Yet were you never that *requiteful* mistress
That grac'd me with one favour.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii. 1.

requiteless† (rē-kwīt'les), *a.* [< *requite* + *-less*.] **1.** Without return or requital.

Why, faith, dear friend, I would not die *requiteless*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

2. Not given in return for something else; free; voluntary.

For this His love *requiteless* doth approue,
He gaue her beeing meerly of free grace,
Before she was, or could His mercie moue.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 68. (*Davies.*)

requitement† (rē-kwīt'ment), *n.* [< *requite* + *-ment*.] Requital.

The erle Douglas sore beyng greued with the losse of his nacion and frendes, entendyng a *requitement* if it were possible of the same, . . . did gather a houge armye.
Hall, Hen. IV., an. 1.

reraget, *n.* See *rearage*.

rerail (rē-rāl'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *rail*[1].] To replace on the rails, as a derailed locomotive. [Recent.]

They [interlocking bolts] are supposed to have prevented the rails being crowded aside, and thus to have made possible the *rerailing* of the engine. *Scribner's Mag.*, VI. 346.

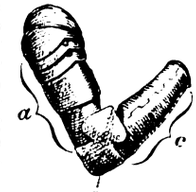
rere†, An obsolete form of *rear*[1], *rear*[2], *rear*[3].

re-read (rē-rēd'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *read*[1].] To read again or anew.

rere-banquet† (rēr'bang'kwet), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rere-banket*; < *rere*, *rear*[3], + *banquet*.] A second course of sweets or desserts after dinner. Compare *rere-supper*. *Palsgrave.*

He came againe another day in the after noone, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to haue taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 288.

rerebrace (rēr'brās), *n.* [< ME. *rerebrace*, < OF. **rerebras*, *arierebras*, F. *arrièrebras*; as *rere*, *rear*[3], + *brace*[1], *n.*] The armor of the upper arm from the shoulder to the elbow-joint, especially when it is of steel or leather worn over the sleeve of the hauberk, or replacing it by inclosing the arm in a complete cylinder. Also *arrière-bras*.



a, rerebrace; *b*, cubitière; *c*, vambrace.

Bristes the *rerebrace* with the bronde ryche.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2566.

rere-brake (rēr'brāk), *n.* An appurtenance of a mounted warrior in the fifteenth century. It is said to have been the cushion forming a ball, or in some cases a ring, used in justs to break the shock to the knight when forced backward upon the crupper by the lance. Such contrivances are known to have been used at the time mentioned.

reredemain† (rēr'dē-mān), *n.* [ME., < OF. *rere*, back, + *de*, of, + *main*, hand: see *main*[3].] A back-handed stroke.

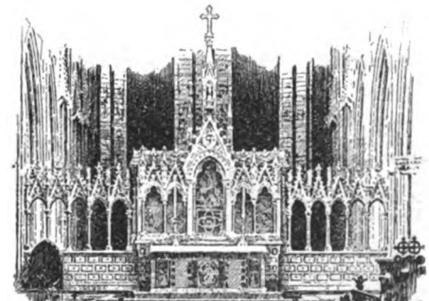
I shall with a *reredemayne* so make them rebounde . . . that the beste stopper that he hath at tenyce shal not well stoppe without a faulte.
Hall, Richard III., f. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

reredos (rēr'dos), *n.* [Early mod. E. *reredosse*, also *reredorse*, *reardorse* (see *rearderse*), < ME. **reredos*, *reredoos*, < OF. *reredos*, < *rere*, *riere*, rear (see *rear*[3]), + *dos*, *dors*, F. *dos*, < L. *dorsum*, back: see *dorse*[1].] **1.** In *arch.*, the back of a fireplace, or of an open fire-hearth, as commonly used in domestic halls of medieval times and the Renaissance; the iron plate often forming the back of a fireplace in which andirons are used.

Now haue we manie chimnies and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs and poses. Then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did neuer ake.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22.

The *reredos*, or brazier for the fire of logs, in the centre of the hall, continued in use [in the fifteenth century], but in addition to this large fireplaces were introduced into the walls. *J. H. Parker*, Domestic Arch. in Eng., iii.

2. A screen or a decorated part of the wall behind an altar in a church, especially when


Reredos and Altar of Lichfield Cathedral, England.

the altar does not stand free, but against the wall; an altarpiece. Compare *altarpiece* and *retable*.

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It was usually ornamented with panelling, &c., especially behind an altar, and sometimes was enriched with a profusion of niches, buttresses, pinnacles, statues, and other decorations, which were often painted with brilliant colours: *reredoses* of this kind not unfrequently extended across the whole breadth of the church, and were sometimes carried up nearly to the ceiling.
Oxford Glossary.

3. In *medieval armor*, same as *backpiece*.

reree (re-rē′), *n.* [E. Ind.] The narrow-leafed cattail, *Typha angustifolia*, whose leaves are used in northwest India for making mats and for other purposes.

rerefief (rēr′fēf), *n.* [< OF. *riere fief*, *rere fief*, abbr. of *arriere fief*, F. *arrière-fief*, < *arriere*, F. *arrière*, back (see *rear*[3]), + *fief*, fief: see *fief*.] In *Scots law*, a fief held of a superior feudatory; an under-fief, held by an under-tenant.

reremouse, rearmouse (rēr′mous), *n.*; pl. *reremice*, *rearmice* (-mīs). [Also *reermouse*; < ME. *reremous* (pl. *rerermys*), < AS. *hrēremūs*, a bat, < *hrēran*, move, shake, stir (see *rear*[4], *v.*), + *mūs*, mouse: see *mouse*. Cf. *flittermouse*, *flindermouse*.] A bat. [Obsolete except in heraldic use.]

[Not] to rewle as *reremys* and rest on the daies,
And spende of the spicerie more than it nedid.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 272.

Some war with *rere-mice* for their leathern wings,
To make my small elves coats.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 4.

re-representative (rē-rep-rē-zen′ta-tiv), *a.* [< *re-* + *representative*.] See the quotation.

Re-representative cognitions; or those in which the occupation of consciousness is not by representations of special relations that have before been presented to consciousness; but those in which such represented special relations are thought of merely as comprehended in a general relation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 480.

rere-supper† (rēr′sup′ėr), *n.* [Also *rearsupper*; dial. *resupper*, as if < *re-* + *supper*; < ME. *rere-souper*, *rere-soper*, *rere-sopere*, < OF. **rere-souper*, < *rere*, *riere*, behind, + *souper*, supper: see *rear*[3] and *supper*.] A late supper, after the ordinary meal so called.

Vse no surfetis neithir day ne nyght,
Neither ony *rere soupers*, which is but excesse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

And also she wold haue *rere sopers* whanne her fader and moder was a bedde.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 8.

The *rere-supper*, or banket where men syt downe to drynke and eate agayne after their meate.
Palsgrave, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

If we ride not the faster the worthy Abbot Waltheoff's preparations for a *rere-supper* will be altogether spoiled.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xviii.

rerewardt, *n.* See *rearward*[1].

res (rēz), *n.* [< L. *res*, a thing, property, substance, affair, case; of doubtful origin; perhaps related to Skt. √ *rā*, give, *rāi*, property, wealth. Hence *rebus*, *real*[1], *realism*, etc.; also the first element in *republic*, etc.] A thing; a matter; a point; a cause or action. Used in sundry legal phrases: as, *res gestæ*, things done, material facts; as in the rule that the conversation accompanying an act or forming part of a transaction may usually be given in evidence as part of the *res gestæ*, when the act or transaction has been given in evidence, although such conversation would otherwise be incompetent because hearsay; *res judicata*, a matter already decided.

resail (rē-sāl′), *v. i.* [< *re-* + *sail*[1].] To sail back.

Before he anchors in his native port,
From Pyle *resailing*, and the Spartan court.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 931.

resale (rē-sāl′), *n.* [< *re-* + *sale*[1].] A second sale; a sale of what was before sold to the possessor; a sale at second hand.

Monopolies, and coemption of wares for *resale*, where they are not restrained, are great meanes to enrich.
Bacon, Riches.

resalgart, *n.* [< ME. *resalgar*, *rysalgar*, *rosalgar*: see *realgar*.] Same as *realgar*.

Resalgar, and our materes enbibing.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 261.

Our chirurgions and also ferrers do find both arsenicke and *resalgar* to be . . . sharpe, hotte, and burning things.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 429. (*Halliwell.*)

resalute (rē-sa-lūt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *salute*.] **1.** To salute or greet anew.

To *resalute* the world with sacred light.
Milton, P. L., xi. 134.

2. To salute in return.

They of the Court made obeisance to him, . . . and he in like order *resaluted* them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 171.

res angusta domi (rēz an-gus′tä dō′mī). [L.: *res*, a thing, circumstance; *angusta*, fem. of *angustus*, narrow; *domi*, locative of *domus*, house: see *res*, *angust*, and *dome*[1].] Straitened or narrow circumstances.

resarcelé (re-sär-se-lā′), *a.* Same as *resarceled*.

resarceled, resarcelled (rē-sär′seld), *a.* In *her.*, separated by the field showing within. See *sarceled*.—**Cross sarceled, resarceled.** See *cross*[1].

resauntt, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

resawing-machine (rē-sà′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* [< *re* + *sawing*, verbal n. of *saw*[1], *v.*, + *machine*.] Any machine for cutting up squared timber into small stuff or boards. *E. H. Knight.*

resayvet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *receive*.

rescaillet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *rascal*.

rescatet, *v. t.* [Also *reescate*, *riscate* (?); < It. *riscattare*, redeem, ransom, rescue, = Sp. *rescatar* = Pg. *resgatar*, ransom (cf. OF. *rachater*, *racheter*, F. *racheter*, ransom, redeem, repurchase), < L. *re-*, back, + *ex*, out, + *captare*, take: see *capacious*.] To ransom.

The great Honour you have acquired by your gallant Comportment in Algier, in *re-escating* so many English Slaves. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

rescatet, *n.* [< It. *riscatto* = Sp. *rescate* = Pg. *resgate*, ransom, rescue; from the verb: see *rescate*, *v.*] Ransom; relief; rescue.

Euery day wee were taken prisoners, by reason of the great dissension in that kingdome; and euery morning at our departure we must pay *rescat* foure or fiue pagies a man. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 222.

reschowet, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *rescue*.

rescind (rē-sind′), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *rescinder* = Sp. Pg. *rescindir* = It. *rescindere*, cut off, cancel, < L. *rescindere*, cut off, annul, < *re-*, back, + *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut: see *scission*.] **1.** To cut off; cut short; remove.

Contrarily, the great gifts of the king are judged void, his unnecessary expenses are *rescinded*, his superfluous cut off. *Prynne*, Treachery and Disloyalty, p. 168, App.

2. To abrogate; revoke; annul; vacate, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority: as, to *rescind* a law, a resolution, or a vote; to *rescind* an edict or decree; to *rescind* a judgment.

Even in the worst times this power of parliament to repeal and *rescind* charters has not often been exercised.
Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

The sentence of exile against Wheelwright was *rescinded*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 349.

3. To avoid (a voidable contract). *Bishop.* = **Syn. 2.** *Repeal*, *Revoke*, etc. (see *abolish*), reverse, take back.

rescindable (rē-sin′da-bl), *a.* [= F. *rescindable*; as *rescind* + *-able*.] Capable of being rescinded. *Imp. Dict.*

rescindment (rē-sind′ment), *n.* [= F. *rescindement*; as *rescind* + *-ment*.] The act of rescinding; rescission. *Imp. Dict.*

rescission (rē-sizh′ọn), *n.* [= F. *rescision* (for **rescission*) = Sp. *rescision* = Pg. *rescisão* = It. *rescissione*, < LL. *rescissio*(*n*-), a making void, annulling, rescinding, < L. *rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, cut off: see *rescind*.] **1.** The act of rescinding or cutting off.

If any man infer upon the words of the prophets following (which declare this rejection and, to use the words of the text, *rescision* of their estate to have been for their idolatry) that by this reason the governments of all idolatrous nations should be also dissolved . . .; in my judgment it followeth not. *Bacon*, Holy War.

2. The act of abrogating, annulling, or vacating: as, the *rescission* of a law, decree, or judgment.

No ceremonial and pompous *rescission* of our fathers' crimes can be sufficient to interrupt the succession of the curse. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 778.

He [the daimio of Chōshiū] would communicate with the mikado, and endeavour to obtain the *rescission* of the present orders. *F. O. Adams*, Hist. Japan, I. 445.

3. The avoiding of a voidable contract.

He [the seller] was bound to suffer *rescission* or to give compensation at the option of the buyer if the thing sold had undisclosed faults which hindered the free possession of it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 206.

rescissory (rē-sis′ọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *rescisoire* = Sp. Pg. *rescisorio* = It. *rescissorio*, < LL. *rescissorius*, of or pertaining to rescinding, < L. *rescindere*, pp. *rescissus*, rescind: see *rescind*.] Having power to rescind, cut off, or abrogate; having the effect of rescinding.

To pass a general act *rescissory* (as it was called), annulling all the parliaments that had been held since the year 1633. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1661.

The general Act *rescissory* of 1661, which swept away the legislative enactments of the Covenanting Parliament.
Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance, 1880, [p. 970.

Rescissory actions, in *Scots law*, those actions whereby deeds, etc., are declared void.

rescore (rē-skōr′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *score*.] In *music*, to score again; arrange again or differently for voices or instruments.

rescoust, *n.* [< ME. *rescous*, *rescouse*, < OF. *rescous*, *rescos*, also *rescousse*, F. *rescousse*, *recousse* = Pr. *rescossa* = It. *riscossa* (ML. reflex *rescussa*), a rescue, < ML. as if **reexcussa*, fem. pp. of **reexcutere*, rescue: see *rescue*, *v.*] Same as *rescue*.

For none hate he to the Greke hadde,
Ne also for the *rescous* of the town,
Ne made him thus in armes for to madde.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 478.

rescribe (rē-skrīb′), *v. t.* [= OF. *rescrire* = Sp. *rescribir* = Pg. *rescrever* = It. *riscrivere*, < L. *rescribere*, write back or again, < *re-*, again, back, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] **1.** To write back.

Whenever a prince on his being consulted *rescribes* or writes back toleramus, he dispenses with that act otherwise unlawful. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. To write again.

Calling for more paper to *rescribe* them, he showed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the sand-box.
Howell.

rescribendary (rē-skrib′en-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *rescribendaries* (-riz). [< ML. *rescribendarius*, < L. *rescribendus*, gerundive of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an officer in the court of Rome who sets a value upon indulgences.

rescript (rē′skript), *n.* [< OF. *rescrit*, *rescript*, F. *rescrit* = Pr. *reschrich* = Cat. *rescrit* = Sp. *rescripto* = Pg. *rescripto*, *rescrito* = It. *rescritto*, < L. *rescriptum*, a rescript, reply, neut. of *rescriptus*, pp. of *rescribere*, write back: see *rescribe*.] **1.** The written answer of an emperor or a pope to questions of jurisprudence officially propounded to him; hence, an edict or decree.

Maximinus gave leave to rebuild [the churches]. . . . Upon which *rescript* (saith the story) the Christians were overjoyed. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 156.

The society was established as soon as possible after the receipt of the Papal *rescript*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 74.

2. A counterpart. *Bouvier.*

rescription (rē-skrip′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *rescription*, F. *rescription*, < LL. *rescriptio*(*n*-), a rescript, < L. *rescribere*, pp. *rescriptus*, answer in writing: see *rescript* and *rescribe*.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

You cannot oblige me more than to be punctual in *rescription*. *Loveday*, Letters (1662), p. 31. (*Latham.*)

rescriptive (rē-skrip′tiv), *a.* [< *rescript* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to a rescript; having the character of a rescript; decisive.

rescriptively (rē-skrip′tiv-li), *adv.* By rescript. *Burke.* [Rare.]

rescuable (res′kū-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *rescouable*, < *rescorre*, *rescourre*, rescue: see *rescue* and *-able*.] Capable of being rescued.

Everything under force is *rescuable* by my function.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 116.

rescue (res′kū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rescued*, ppr. *rescuing*. [Early mod. E. also *reskue*, *reskew*; < ME. *reskewen*, *rescouen*, *rescowen*, < OF. *rescorre*, *rescourre*, *reskeure*, *resquerre* (ML. reflex *rescuere*) = It. *riscuotere* (ML. reflex *rescutere*), rescue. < L. *re-*, again, + *excutere* (pp. *excussus*), shake off, drive away, < *ex-*, off, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*[1]. Cf. *rescous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; liberate from actual restraint; remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil: as, to *rescue* seamen from destruction by shipwreck.

Ercules *rescowed* hire, parde,
And brought hire out of helle agayne to blys.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 515.

That was cleped the rescouse, for that Vortiger was *rescowed* whan Aungis the saisne was slain and chaced oute of the place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

Draw forth thy weapon, we are beset with thieves;
Rescue thy mistress, if thou be a man.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 238.

2. In *law*, to liberate or take by forcible or illegal means from lawful custody: as, to *rescue* a prisoner from a constable. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** To retake, recapture.

II.† *intrans.* To go to the rescue.

For when a chaumbere afire is or an halle,
Wel more nede is it sodenly *rescowe*
Than to dispute, and axe amonges alle,
How is this candele in the strow yfalle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 857.

rescue (res′kū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reskue*, *reskew*; from the verb. The earlier noun was *rescous*, q. v.] **1.** The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, danger, or any evil.

Spur to the *rescue* of the noble Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 19.

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Flights, terrors, sudden *rescues*, and true love
Crown'd after trial. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. In *law*, the forcible or illegal taking of a person or thing out of the custody of the law.

Fang. Sir John, I arrest you. . . .
Fal. Keep them off, Bardolph.
Fang. A *rescue!* a *rescue!* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 61.

Rescue is the forcibly and knowingly freeing another from an arrest or imprisonment; and it is generally the same offence in the stranger so rescuing as it would have been in a gaoler to have voluntarily permitted an escape. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. x.

Rescue shot†, money paid for the rescue or assistance in the rescue of stolen or raided property. See *shot*.

Instead of his ain ten milk kye,
Jamie Telfer has gotten thirty and three.
And he has paid the *rescue shot*,
Baith wi' goud and white monie.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 115).

To make a rescue, to take a prisoner forcibly from the custody of an officer.

Thou gaoler, thou,
I am thy prisoner; wilt thou suffer them
To *make a rescue?* *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 4. 114.

=**Syn. 1.** Release, liberation, extrication, redemption.

rescue-grass (res'kū-grȧs), *n.* A species of brome-grass, *Bromus unioloides*. It is native in South America, perhaps also in Texas, and has been introduced with some favor as a forage-grass into several countries. In the warmest parts of the southern United States it is found valuable, as producing a crop in winter and early spring. See *prairie-grass*. Also called *Schrader's grass*.

rescuer (res'kū-ėr), *n.* One who rescues.

rescussee (res-ku-sē'), *n.* [< *rescuss(or)* + *-ee*[1].] In *law*, the party in whose favor a rescue is made.

rescussor (res-kus'ọr), *n.* [< ML. *rescussor*, < *rescutere*, pp. *rescussus*, rescue: see *rescue*, *rescous*.] In *law*, one who commits an unlawful rescue; a rescuer.

rese[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*[1].

rese[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

research[1] (rē-sėrch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *recercher*, *recercer*, *rechercher*, F. *rechercher* (= It. *ricercare*), search diligently, inquire into, < *re-* + *cercher*, search: see *search*.] To search or examine with continued care; examine into or inquire about diligently. [Rare.]

It is not easy . . . to *research* with due distinction . . . in the Actions of Eminent Personages, both how much may have been blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 207.

research[1] (rē-sėrch'), *n.* [< OF. *recerche*, F. *recherche*, F. dial. *ressarche*, *resserche* = It. *ricerca*, diligent search; from the verb: see *research*[1], *v.*] **1.** Diligent inquiry, examination, or study; laborious or continued search after facts or principles; investigation: as, microscopical *research;* historical *researches*.

Many medicinal remedys, cautions, directions, curiosities, and Arcana, which owe their birth or illustration to his indefatigable *recherches*. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime,
And spreads the honey of his deep *research*
At his return—a rich repast for me.
Cowper, Task, iv. 112.

2. In *music*, an extemporaneous composition preluding the performance of a work, and introducing some of its leading themes. [Rare.]

=**Syn. 1.** *Investigation, Inquiry*, etc. (see *examination*), exploration.

research[2] (rē-sėrch'), *v.* [< *re-* + *search*.] To search again; examine anew.

researcher (rē-sėr'chėr), *n.* [< *research*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *rechercheur* = It. *ricercatore*.] One who makes researches; one who is engaged in research.

He was too refined a *researcher* to lie open to so gross an imposition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

researchful (rē-sėrch'fûl), *a.* [< *research*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of or characterized by research; making research; inquisitive.

China, in truth, we find more interesting on the surface than to a more *researchful* study. *The American*, VII. 230.

reseat (rē-sēt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *seat*.] **1.** To seat or set again.

What! will you adventure to *reseat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

2. To put a new seat or new seats in; furnish with a new seat or seats: as, to *reseat* a church.

Trousers are *re-seated* and repaired where the material is strong enough.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

réseau (rā-zō'), *n.* [F., a net or network, OF. *resel* = It. *reticello*, a net, < ML. **reticellum*, dim. of L. *rete*, a net: see *rete*.] In *lace-making*, the ground when composed of regular uniform meshes, whether of one shape only or of two or more shapes alternating.

The fine-meshed ground, or *réseau*, which has been held to be distinctive of "point d'Alençon."
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 186.

Réseau à brides, bride ground when the brides are arranged with great regularity so as to resemble a réseau properly so called, or net ground.

resect (rē-sekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *resectus*, pp. of *resecare* (> It. *risecare*, *risegare* = Sp. Pg. *resegar* = OF. *resequer*, F. *réséquer*), cut off, cut loose, < *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut: see *section*. Cf. *risk*.] To cut or pare off.

Perhaps the most striking illustration of the advanced surgery of the period [Roman empire] is the freedom with which bones were *resected*, including the long bones, the lower jaw, and the upper jaw. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 675.

Resecting fracture, a fracture produced by a rifle-ball which has hit one of the two bones of the forearm or leg, or one or two of the metacarpal or metatarsal bones, and has taken a piece out of the bone hit without injury to the others.

resect† (rē-sekt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *resectus*, pp. of *resecare*, cut off: see *resect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Cut off; resected.

I ought reject
No soul from wished immortalitie,
But give them durance when they are *resect*
From organized corporeitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 46.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the subtangent of a point on a curve diminished by the abscissa.

resection (rē-sek'shọn), *n.* [= F. *résection*, < LL. *resectio(n-)*, a cutting off, trimming, pruning, < L. *resecare*, pp. *resectus*, cut off: see *resect*.] The act of cutting or paring off; specifically, in *surg.*, the removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation; excision of a portion of some part, as of a bone or nerve.

Some surgeons reckoned their *resections* by the hundred.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 422.

Resection of the larynx, a partial laryngectomy.

resectional (rē-sek'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *resection* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to, or consisting in, resection.

Plastic and *resectional* operations.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 499.

Reseda (rē-sē'dạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) (cf. F. *réséda* = D. *reseda* = G. *resede* = Sw. Dan. *reseda*), < L. *reseda*, a plant, < *resedare*, calm, < *re-*, back, + *sedare*, calm: see *sedative*. According to Pliny (XXVII. 12, 106), the plant was so called because it was employed to allay tumors by pronouncing the formula *reseda morbos*.] **1.** A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Resedaceæ*. It is characterized by cleft or dissected and unequal petals, by an urn-shaped receptacle dilated behind, bearing on one side the ten to forty stamens, and by a capsule three-lobed and open at the apex. There are about 30 species, or many more according to some authors, and all very variable. They are most abundant in the Mediterranean region, especially Spain and northern Africa, found also in Syria, Persia, and Arabia. They are erect or decumbent herbs, with entire or divided leaves, and racemed flowers. *R. luteola* is said to be diuretic and diaphoretic. See *mignonette*, and, for *R. lutea*, *base-rocket*. For *R. luteola*, see *dyer's-weed*, *weld*, *woad*, *yellow-weed*, and *ash of Jerusalem* (under *ash*[1]); also *gaude*.

2. [*l. c.*] A grayish-green tint.

Resedaceæ (res-ē-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1813), < *Reseda* + *-aceæ*.] An order of dicotyledonous plants of the cohort *Parietales*, characterized by a curved embryo without albumen, a four- or eight-parted calyx, minute glands in place of stipules, an open estivation, small and commonly irregular petals, and usually numerous stamens. There are about 70 species, by some reduced to 45, belonging to 6 genera, all but 11 species being included in *Reseda*, the type. They are annual or perennial herbs, with scattered or clustered leaves, which are entire, three-parted, or pinnatifid; and with small bracted flowers in racemes or spikes. Their range is mainly that of *Reseda*, excepting *Oligomeris* with 3 species in Cape Colony and 1 in California.

reseek (rē-sēk'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *seek*.] To seek again. *Imp. Dict.*

reseize (rē-sēz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *seize*.] **1.** To seize again; seize a second time.—**2.** To put into possession of; reinstate: chiefly in such phrases as to be *reseized of* or *in* (to be repossessed of).

Next Archigald, who for his proud disdayne
Deposed was from princedome soverayne, . . .
And then therein *reseized* was againe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 45.

3. In *law*, to take possession of, as of lands and tenements which have been disseized.

Whereupon the sheriff is commanded to *reseize* the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.
Blackstone, Com., III. x.

reseizer (rē-sē'zėr), *n.* One who reseizes, in any sense.

reseizure (rē-sē'zūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *seizure*.] A second seizure; the act of seizing again.

I moved to have a *reseizure* of the lands of George More, a relapsed recusant, a fugitive, and a practising traytor.
Bacon, To Cecil.

resell (rē-sel'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sell*[1].] To sell again; sell, as what has been recently bought.

I will not *resell* that heere which shall bee confuted heere-after. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 339.

resemblable† (rē-zem'blạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *resemblable*, < OF. *resemblable*, < *resembler*, resemble: see *resemble*.] Capable or admitting of being compared; like.

These arowis that I speke of heere
Were alle fyve on oon manere,
And alle were they *resemblable*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 985.

resemblance (rē-zem'blạns), *n.* [< ME. *resemblaunce*, < OF. *resemblance*, *ressemblance*, F. *ressemblance* = It. *rassembranza;* as *resemblan(t)* + *-ce*.] **1.** The state or property of resembling or being like; likeness; similarity either of external form or of qualities.

Though with those streams he no *resemblance* hold,
Whose foam is amber, and their gravel gold.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 165.

It would be easy to indicate many points of *resemblance* between the subjects of Diocletian and the people of that Celestial Empire where, during many centuries, nothing has been learned or unlearned. *Macaulay*, History.

Very definite *resemblances* unite the lobster with the woodlouse, the kingcrab, the waterflea, and the barnacle, and separate them from all other animals.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 102.

2. Something similar; a similitude; a point or detail of likeness; a representation; an image; semblance.

Fairest *resemblance* of thy Maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on.
Milton, P. L., ix. 538.

He is then described as gliding through the Garden under the *resemblance* of a Mist.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The soul whose sight all-quickening grace renews
Takes the *resemblance* of the good she views.
Cowper, Charity, l. 396.

3†. Likelihood; probability.

Prov. But what likelihood is in that?
Duke. Not a *resemblance*, but a certainty.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 203.

4†. A simile.

Been ther none othere maner *resemblances*
That ye may likne your parables unto,
But if a sely wyf be oon of tho?
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 368.

I will set them all foorth by a triple diuision, exempting the generall Similitude as their common Auncestour, and I will cal him by the name of *Resemblance*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

5†. Look; regard; show of affection.

With soft sighes and lovely semblaunces
He ween'd that his affection entire
She should aread; many *resemblaunces*
To her he made, and many kind remembraunces.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 16.

Term of resemblance†, a general name.

resemblant (rē-zem'blạnt), *a.* [< F. *ressemblant*, ppr. of *ressembler*, resemble: see *resemble*.] Bearing or exhibiting resemblance; resembling. [Obsolete or rare.]

The Spanish woolls are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) . . . are come to that fineness.
Golden Fleece (1657). (*Nares.*)

What marvel then if thus their features were
Resemblant lineaments of kindred birth? *Southey.*

resemble (rē-zem'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resembled*, ppr. *resembling*. [< ME. *resemblen*, < OF. *resembler*, *ressambler*, *ressemblier*, F. *ressembler* = Pr. *ressemblar*, *ressemlar* = It. *risembrare*, < ML. as if **resimulare*, < L. *re-*, again, + *simulare*, simulate, imitate, copy, < *similis*, like: see *similar*, *simulate*, *semble*, and cf. *assemble*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be like to; have similarity to, in form, figure, or qualities.

Each one *resembled* the children of a king.
Judges viii. 18.

The soule, in regard of the spiritual and immortall substance, *resembleth* him which is a Spirit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 16.

The river, as it flows, *resembles* the air that flows over it.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To represent as like something else; liken; compare; note a resemblance.

Th' other, al yclad in garments light, . . .
He did *resemble* to his lady bright;
And ever his faint hart much earned at the sight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 21.

Unto what is the kingdom of God like? and whereunto shall I *resemble* it? Luke xiii. 18.

3†. To imitate; simulate; counterfeit.

The Chinians . . . if they would *resemble* a deformed man, they paint him with short habite, great eyes and beard, and a long nose. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 437.

Then was I commanded to stand upon a box by the wall, and to spread my arms with the needle in them, and to *resemble* the death upon the cross.
Quoted in *S. Clarke's* Examples (1671), p. 270.

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II.† *intrans.* To be like; have a resemblance; appear.

And Merlyn, that wel *resembled* to Bretel, cleped the porter, . . . and thei dought it was Bretel and Iurdan.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

An huge tablet this fair lady bar
In hir handes twain all this to declare,
Resembling to be fourged all of-new.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4521.

resembler (rē-zem′blėr), *n.* One who or that which resembles.

Tartar is a body by itself that has few *resemblers* in the world. *Boyle*, Works, I. 516.

resembling (rē-zem′bling), *a.* Like; similar; homogeneous; congruous.

They came to the side of the wood where the hounds were . . . many of them in colour and marks so *resembling* that it showed they were of one kind.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Good actions still must be maintained with good,
As bodies nourished with *resembling* food.
Dryden, To His Sacred Majesty, l. 78.

resemblingly (rē-zem′bling-li), *adv.* So as to resemble; with resemblance or verisimilitude.

The angel that holds the book, in the Revelations, describes him *resemblingly*. *Boyle*, Works, II. 402.

reseminate (rē-sem′i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *reseminatus*, pp. of *reseminare* (> It. *riseminare* = Sp. *resembrar* = Pg. *resemear* = OF. *resemer*, F. *ressemer*), sow again, beget again, < *re-*, again, + *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To propagate again; beget or produce again by seed.

Concerning its generation, that without all conjunction it [the phœnix] begets and *reseminates* itself, hereby we introduce a vegetable production in animals, and unto sensible natures transfer the propriety of plants.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 12.

resend (rē-send′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *send*.] To send again; send back; return.

My book of "The hurt of hearing," &c., I did give unto you; howbeit, if you be weary of it, you may *re-send* it again. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 116.

I sent to her . . .
Tokens and letters which she did *resend*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 123.

resent (rē-zent′), *v.* [< OF. *resentir, ressentir*, F. *ressentir* = Pr. *resentir* = Cat. *ressentir* = Sp. Pg. *resentir* = It. *risentire*, < ML. **resentire*, feel in return, resent, < L. *re-*, again, + *sentire*, feel: see *scent, sense*. Cf. *assent, consent, dissent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To perceive by the senses; have a keen or strong sense, perception, or feeling of; be affected by.

'Tis by my touch alone that you *resent*
What objects yield delight, what discontent.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 156.

Our King Henry the Seventh quickly *resented* his drift.
Fuller. (*Webster.*)

Hence, specifically—**2†.** To scent; perceive by the sense of smell.

Perchance, as vultures are said to smell the earthliness of a dying corpse; so this bird of prey [the evil spirit whom the writer supposes to have personated Samuel (1 Sam. xxviii. 14)] *resented* a worse than earthly savour in the soul of Saul,—as evidence of his death at hand.
Fuller, Profane State, v. 4.

3†. To give the odor of; present to the sense of smell.

Where does the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath?
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv. 221.

4†. To have a certain sense or feeling at something; take well or ill; have satisfaction from or regret for.

He . . . began, though over-late, to *resent* the injury he had done her. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

Many here shrink in their Shoulders, and are very sensible of his Departure, and the Lady Infanta *resents* it more than any. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 25.

5. To take ill; consider as an injury or affront; be in some degree angry or provoked at; hence, also, to show anger by words or acts.

Thou thyself with scorn
And anger wouldst *resent* the offer'd wrong.
Milton, P. L., ix. 300.

An injurious or slighting word is thrown out, which we think ourselves obliged to *resent*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Mankind *resent* nothing so much as the intrusion upon them of a new and disturbing truth.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, i. § 17.

6†. To bear; endure.

Very hot—soultry hot, upon my honour—phoo, my lady Whimsey how does your ladiship *resent* it? I shall be most horribly tann'd.
D'Urfey, A Virtuous Wife (1680). (*Wright.*)

=**Syn. 5.** See *anger*[1].

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To have a certain flavor; savor.

Vessels full of traditionary pottage, *resenting* of the wild gourd of human invention. *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, iii. 3.

2. To feel resentment; be indignant.

When he [Pompey] had carried the consulship for a friend of his, against the pursuit of Sylla, . . . Sylla did a little *resent* thereat. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

The town highly *resented* to see a person of Sir William Temple's character and merits roughly used.
Swift, Battle of the Books, Bookseller to the Reader.

resenter (rē-zen′tėr), *n.* One who resents, in any sense of that word.

resentful (rē-zent′fûl), *a.* [< *resent* + *-ful*.] Inclined or apt to resent; full of resentment.

To soften the obdurate, to convince the mistaken, to mollify the *resentful*, are worthy of a statesman.
Johnson, Works, II. 647.

Not for prud'ry's sake,
But dignity's, *resentful* of the wrong.
Cowper, Task, iii. 79.

=**Syn.** Irascible, choleric, vindictive, ill-tempered. See *anger*[1].

resentfully (rē-zent′fûl-i), *adv.* In a resentful manner; with resentment.

resentment† (rē-zen′ti-ment), *n.* [< ML. **resentimentum*; < *resentment*.] **1.** Feeling or sense of anything; the state of being deeply affected by anything.

I . . . choose rather, being absent, to contribute what aydes I can towards its remedy, than, being present, to renew her sorrows by such expressions of *resentiment* as of course use to fall from friends.
Evelyn, To his Brother, G. Evelyn.

2. Resentment.

Though this king might have *resentiment*
And will t' avenge him of this injury.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 5.

resentingly (rē-zen′ting-li), *adv.* **1†.** With deep sense or strong perception.

Nor can I secure myself from seeming deficient to him that more *resentingly* considers the usefulness of that treatise in that I have not added another of superstition.
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Writings, Gen. Pref.

2. With resentment, or a sense of wrong or affront.

resentive (rē-zen′tiv), *a.* [< *resent* + *-ive*.] Quick to feel an injury or affront; resentful.

From the keen *resentive* north,
By long oppression, by religion rous'd,
The guardian army came. *Thomson*, Liberty, iv.

resentment (rē-zent′ment), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *resentiment, ressentiment*; < OF. (and F.) *ressentiment* = Sp. *resentimiento* = Pg. *resentimento* = It. *risentimento*, < ML. **resentimentum*, perception, feeling, resentment, < *resentire*, feel, resent: see *resent* and *-ment*.] **1†.** The state of feeling or perceiving; strong or clear sensation, feeling, or perception; conviction; impression.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die with so little *resentment* of their danger. *Jer. Taylor.*

You cannot suspect the reality of my *resentments* when I decline not so criminal an evidence thereof.
Parker, Platonic Philosophy, Dedication.

2. The sense of what is done to one, whether good or evil. (*a*†) A strong perception of good; gratitude.

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhaunse our due *resentments* of God's benefits.
J. Walker, Hist. Eucharist. (*Nares.*)

By a thankful and honourable recognition, the convocation of the church of Ireland has transmitted in record to posterity their deep *resentment* of his singular services and great abilities in this whole affair.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 74.

(*b*) A deep sense of injury; the excitement of passion which proceeds from a sense of wrong offered to one's self or one's kindred or friends; strong displeasure; anger.

In the two and thirtieth Year of his Reign, King Edward began to shew his *Resentment* of the stubborn Behaviour of his Nobles towards him in Times past.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 99.

Not youthful kings in battle seized alive . . .
E'er felt such rage, *resentment*, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 9.

Resentment is a union of sorrow and malignity: a combination of a passion which all endeavor to avoid with a passion which all concur to detest. *Johnson*, Rambler.

Although the exercise of *resentment* is beset with numerous incidental pains, the one feeling of gratified vengeance is a pleasure as real and indisputable as any form of human delight. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 142.

=**Syn. 2.** (*b*) *Vexation, Indignation* (see *anger*[1]), irritation, rankling, grudge, heart-burning, animosity, vindictiveness.

reserate† (res′ę-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *reseratus*, pp. of *reserare*, unlock, unclose, disclose (> It. *riserrare* = OF. (and F.) *resserrer*, shut up again), < *re-*, back, + *sera*, a bar for fastening a door (< *serere*, join, bind †).] To unlock; open.

There appears no reason, or at least there has been none given that I know of, why the *reserating* operation (if I may so speak) of sublimate should be confined to antimony. *Boyle*, Works, III. 79.

reservance† (rē-zėr′vans), *n.* [= It. *riserbanza, riservanza*; as *reserve* + *-ance*.] Reservation.

We [Edward R.] are pleased that the *Reservance* of our Rights and Titles . . . be in general words.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. ii. No. 50.

reservation (rez-ėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *reservation*, F. *réservation* = Pr. *reservatio* = Sp. *reservacion* = Pg. *reservação* = It. *riserbazione, riservazione, reservazione*, < ML. *reservatio(n-)*, < L. *reservare*, reserve: see *reserve*.] **1.** The act of reserving or keeping back; reserve; concealment or withholding from disclosure.

I most unfeignedly beseech your lordship to make some *reservation* of your wrongs. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 260.

2. Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward.

He has some *reservation*,
Some concealed purpose, and close meaning sure.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. In the United States, a tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, the use of Indians, etc.: as, the Crow *reservation*. Also *reserve*.

The first record [of Concord] now remaining is that of a *reservation* of land for the minister, and the appropriation of new lands as commons or pastures to some poor men.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4†. The state of being treasured up or kept in store; custody; safe keeping.

He will'd me
In heedfull'st *reservation* to bestow them [prescriptions].
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 231.

5. In *law:* (*a*) An express withholding of certain rights the surrender of which would otherwise follow or might be inferred from one's act (*Mackeldey*); a clause or part of an instrument by which something is reserved.

I gave you all, . . .
Made you my guardians, my depositaries;
But kept a *reservation* to be follow'd
With such a number. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 255.

(*b*) Technically, in the law of conveyancing, a clause by which the grantor of real property reserves to himself, or himself and his successors in interest, some new thing to issue out of the thing granted, as distinguished from excepting a part of the thing itself. Thus, if a man conveys a farm, saving to himself a field, this is an *exception*; but if he saves to himself a right of way through a field, this is a *reservation*. (*c*) The right created by such a clause.—**6.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The act or practice of retaining or preserving part of the consecrated eucharistic elements or species, especially that of bread, unconsumed for a shorter or longer period after the celebration of the sacrament. The practice has existed from early times, and is still in use in the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and other churches, especially to provide for the communion of the sick and prisoners. (*b*) In the Roman Catholic Church, the act of the Pope in reserving to himself the right to nominate to certain benefices.

On the 1st of October he [the Pope] appointed Reynolds by virtue of the *reservation*, and immediately filled up the see of Worcester which Reynolds vacated.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 384.

Indian reservation, a tract of land reserved by the State or nation as the domain of Indians. [U. S.]—**Mental reservation**, the intentional withholding of some word or clause necessary to convey fully the meaning of the speaker or writer; the word or clause so withheld. Also called *mental restriction*.

Almost all [Roman Catholic] theologians hold that it is sometimes lawful to use a *mental reservation* which may be, though very likely it will not be, understood from the circumstances. Thus, a priest may deny that he knows a crime which he has only learnt through sacramental confession. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*, p. 572.

Reservation system, the system by which Indians have been provided for, and to some extent governed, by confining them to tracts of public lands reserved for the purpose, and excepting them from the rights and obligations of ordinary citizens. [U. S.]

reservative (rē-zėr′va-tiv), *a.* [< *reserve* + *-ative*. Cf. *conservative*.] Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

reservatory (rē-zėr′va-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *reservatories* (-riz). [= F. *réservoir* (> E. *reservoir*) = Sp. Pg. *reservatorio*, < ML. *reservatorium*, a storehouse, < L. *reservare*, keep, reserve: see *reserve*. Doublet of *reservoir*.] A place in which things are reserved or kept.

How I got such notice of that subterranean *reservatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruse the propositions concerning earthquakes.
Woodward.

reserve (rē-zėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reserved*, ppr. *reserving*. [< ME. *reserven*, < OF. *reserver*, F. *réserver* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *reservar* = It. *riserbare, riservare, reservare*, < L. *reservare*, keep back, < *re-*, back, + *servare*, keep: see *serve*. Cf. *conserve, observe, preserve*.] **1.** To keep back; keep in store for future or other use; preserve; withhold from present use for another purpose; keep back for a time: as, a *reserved* seat.

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Hast thou seen the treasures of the hall, which I have *reserved* against the time of trouble? Job xxxviii. 22, 23.

Take each man's censure, but *reserve* thy judgement.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 69.

His great powers of painting he *reserves* for events of which the slightest details are interesting.
Macaulay, History.

2†. To preserve; keep safe; guard.

One in the prison,
That should by private order else have died,
I have *reserved* alive. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 472.

In the other two destructions, by deluge and earthquake, it is farther to be noted that the remnant of people which hap to be *reserved* are commonly ignorant.
Bacon, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

At Alexandria, where two goodly pillars of Theban marble *reserve* the memory of the place.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 96.

Farewel, my noble Friend, cheer up, and *reserve* yourself for better Days. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 76.

3. To make an exception of; except, as from the conditions of an agreement.

War. Shall our condition stand?
Char. It shall:
Only *reserved*, you claim no interest
In any of our towns of garrison.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 167.

The old Men, Women, and sicke Folkes were *reserued* from this Tribute. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 876.

=Syn. 1. *Reserve, Retain*, etc. See *keep*.

reserve (rē-zėrv'), *n.* [< OF. *reserve*, F. *réserve* = Sp. Pg. *reserva* = It. *riserba, riserva*, a store, reserve; from the verb: see *reserve*, *v.*] **1.** The act of reserving or keeping back.—**2.** That which is reserved or kept for other or future use; that which is retained from present use or disposal.

Where all is due, make no *reserve*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 1.

Still hoarding up, most scandalously nice,
Amidst their virtues, a *reserve* of vice.
Pope, Epil. to Rowe's Jane Shore.

3. Something in the mind withheld from disclosure; a reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain *reserves* and deviations.
Addison, Freeholder. (*Latham.*)

4. Self-imposed restraint of freedom in words or actions; the habit of keeping back or restraining the feelings; a certain closeness or coldness toward others; caution in personal behavior.

Upon my arrival I attributed that *reserve* to modesty, which I now find has its origin in pride.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, iv.

Fasting and prayer sit well upon a priest,
A decent caution and *reserve* at least.
Cowper, Hope, l. 404.

Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,
Such fine *reserve* and noble reticence.
Tennyson, Geraint.

5. An exception; something excepted.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a *reserve*.
Dr. J. Rogers.

Is knowledge so despised,
Or envy, or what *reserve* forbids to taste?
Milton, P. L., v. 61.

In the minds of almost all religious persons, even in the most tolerant countries, the duty of toleration is admitted with tacit *reserves*. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, i.

6. In *law*, reservation.—**7.** In *banking*, that part of capital which is retained in order to meet average liabilities, and is therefore not employed in discounts or temporary loans. See *bank*[2], 4.

They [the precious metals] are employed as *reserves* in banks, or other hands, forming the guarantee of paper money and cheques, and thus becoming the instrument of the wholesale payments of society.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 865.

8. *Milit.*: (*a*) The body of troops, in an army drawn up for battle, reserved to sustain the other lines as occasion may require; a body of troops kept for an exigency. (*b*) That part of the fighting force of a country which is in general held back, and upon which its defense is thrown when its regular forces are seriously weakened or defeated: as, the naval *reserve*. In countries where compulsory service exists, as Germany, the reserve denotes technically that body of troops in the standing army who have served in the line, before their entry into the landwehr. The period of service is about four years. (*c*) A magazine of warlike stores situated between an army and its base of operations.—**9.** In *theol.*, the system according to which only that part of the truth is set before the people which they are regarded as able to comprehend or to receive with benefit: known also as *economy*. Compare *discipline of the secret*, under *discipline*.—**10.** In *calico-printing* and other processes, same as *resist*, 2.—**11.** Same as *reservation*, 3.—**Connecticut Reserve, Connecticut Western Reserve,** or **Western Reserve,** the name given to the region, lying south of Lake Erie and in the present State of Ohio, which the State of Connecticut, in ceding its claims upon western lands, reserved to itself for the purposes of a school fund.—**In reserve,** in store; in keeping for other or future use.—**Reserve air.** Same as *residual air* (which see, under *air*[1]).—**Without reserve.** See the quotation.

When a sale is announced as *without reserve* — whether the announcement be contained in the written particulars or be made orally by the auctioneer — that, according to all the cases, both at law and in equity, means not merely that the property will be peremptorily sold, but that neither the vendor nor any one acting for him will bid at the auction. *Bateman.*

=Syn. 1. Retention.—**4.** Restraint, distance.

reserved (rē-zėrvd'), *p. a.* **1.** Kept for another or future use; retained; kept back.

He hath reasons *reserved* to himself, which our frailty cannot apprehend. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 657.

2. Showing reserve in behavior; backward in communicating one's thoughts; not open, free, or frank; distant; cold; shy; coy.

The man I trust, if shy to me,
Shall find me as *reserv'd* as he.
Cowper, Friendship.

New England's poet, soul *reserved* and deep,
November nature with a name of May.
Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 5.

3. Retired; secluded. [Rare.]

They [the pope or ruffe] will usually lie, abundance of them together, in one *reserved* place, where the water is deep and runs quietly.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Major), p. 236, i. 15.

4. In *decorative art*, left of the color of the background, as when another color is worked upon the ground to form a new ground, the pattern being left of the first color.—**Case reserved.** See *case*[1].—**Reserved case,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a sin the power to absolve from which is reserved to the Pope or his legate, the ordinary of the diocese, or a prelate of a religious order, other confessors not being allowed to give absolution. A sin, to be reserved, must be external (one of word or deed), and sufficiently proved. No sin is reserved in the case of a person *in articulo mortis*.—**Reserved list,** in the *British navy*, a list of officers put on half-pay, and removed from active service, but liable to be called out on the contingency of there being an insufficiency of officers for active service.—**Reserved power,** in *Scots law*, a reservation made in deeds, settlements, etc. Reserved powers are of different sorts: as, a *reserved power* of burdening a property; a *reserved power* to revoke or recall a settlement or other deed.—**Reserved powers,** in *U. S. const. law*, powers pertaining to sovereignty, but not delegated to a representative body; more specifically, those powers of the people which are not delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the country, but remain with the respective States. The national government possesses no powers but such as have been delegated to it. The States have all that they inherited from the British Parliament, except such as they have surrendered, either by delegation to the United States, or by prohibition, in their respective constitutions or in the Constitution of the United States.=**Syn. 1.** Excepted, withheld.—**2.** Restrained, cautious, uncommunicative, unsocial, unsociable, taciturn.

reservedly (rē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* In a reserved manner; with reserve; without openness or frankness; cautiously; coldly.

He speaks *reservedly*, but he speaks with force. *Pope.*

reservedness (rē-zėr'ved-nes), *n.* The character of being reserved; closeness; lack of frankness, openness, or freedom.

A certain *reserv'dnesse* of naturall disposition, and morall discipline learnt out of the noblest Philosophy.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

So much *reservedness* is a fault.
Boyle, Excellence of Theology (1665), § v.

reservee (rez-ėr-vē'), *n.* [< F. *réservé*, pp. of *réserver*, reserve: see *reserve*.] In *law*, one to whom anything is reserved.

reserver (rē-zėr'vėr), *n.* One who or that which reserves.

reservist (rē-zėr'vist), *n.* [< F. **réserviste*; as *reserve* + *-ist*.] A soldier who belongs to the reserve. [Recent.]

The town was full of the military reserve, out for the French autumn manœuvres, and the *reservists* walked speedily and wore their formidable great-coats.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 172.

It is a significant fact that, under the French mobilisation scheme, in the event of the anticipation of immediate war, all *reservists* and persons belonging to the territorial army of French India (phrases which include a large number of the natives) are at once to leave for Diego Suarez in Madagascar.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, viii.

reservoir (rez'ėr-vwor), *n.* [< F. *réservoir*, a storehouse, reservoir: see *reservatory*. Doublet of *reservatory*.] **1.** A place where anything is kept in store: usually applied to a large receptacle for fluids or liquids, as gases or oils.

Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store
Sees but a backward steward for the poor;
This year a *reservoir*, to keep and spare,
The next a fountain, spouting through his heir.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 173.

What is his [God's] creation less
Than a capacious *reservoir* of means
Form'd for his use, and ready at his will?
Cowper, Task, ii. 201.

The fly-wheel is a vast *reservoir* into which the engine pours its energy, sudden floods alternating with droughts; but these succeed each other so rapidly, and the area of the *reservoir* is so vast, that its level remains uniform.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

Specifically—**2.** A place where water collects naturally or is stored for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city, or for any other purpose.

There is not a spring or fountain but are well provided with huge cisterns and *reservoirs* of rain and snow water.
Addison.

Here was the great basin of the Nile that received every drop of water, even from the passing shower to the roaring mountain torrent that drained from Central Africa toward the north. This was the great *reservoir* of the Nile. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 253.

3. In *anat.*, a receptacle. See *receptaculum*.—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the passages or cavities found in many plant-tissues, in which are secreted and stored resins, oils, mucilage, etc. More frequently called *receptacle*. *De Bary*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 202. (*b*) A seed or any organ of a plant in which surplus assimilated matter (reserve material) is stored up for subsequent use.—**Mucilage-reservoirs.** See *mucilage*.—**Reservoir of Pecquet.** Same as *receptaculum chyli* (which see, under *receptaculum*).

reservoir (rēz'ėr-vwor), *v. t.* [< *reservoir*, *n.*] To furnish with a reservoir; also, to collect and store in a reservoir.

Millions of pools of oil have been lost, owing to the inefficient way in which it is *reservoired* and stored.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 52.

reservor (rē-zėr'vor), *n.* [< *reserve* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, one who reserves. *Story.*

reset[1] (rē-set'), *n.* [< ME. *reset*, etc., < OF. *recet, receit*, etc.: see *receipt*, *n.*] **1†.** Same as *receipt*, 5, 6.—**2.** In *Scots law*, the receiving and harboring of an outlaw or a criminal.—**Reset of theft,** the offense of receiving and keeping goods knowing them to be stolen, and with an intention to conceal and withhold them from the owner.

reset[1] (rē-set'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resetted*, ppr. *resetting*. [< ME. *reseten*, etc., < OF. *receter*, etc., receive: see *receipt*, *v.*] **1†.** Same as *receipt*.—**2.** In *Scots law*, to receive and harbor (an outlaw or criminal); receive (stolen goods).

We shall see if an English hound is to harbour and *reset* the Southrons here. *Scott.*

Gif ony ydil men, that has not to live of thare awin to leif apon, be *resett* within the lande . . .
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 338.

reset[2] (rē-set'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *re-* + *set*[1].] To set again, in any sense of the word *set*.

reset[2] (rē-set'), *n.* [< *reset*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of resetting.—**2.** In *printing*, matter set over again.

resettable (rē-set'a-bl), *a.* [< *reset*[2] + *-able*.] Capable of being reset.

Cups . . . with gems . . .
Moveable and *resettable* at will.
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

resetter[1] (rē-set'ėr), *n.* [< *reset*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *Scots law*, a receiver of stolen goods; also, one who harbors a criminal.

I thought him an industrious, peaceful man—if he turns *resetter* of idle companions and night-walkers, the place must be rid of him. *Scott*, Abbot, xxxv.

Wicked thieves, oppressors, and peacebreakers and *resetters* of theft.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 349.

resetter[2] (rē-set'ėr), *n.* [< *reset*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who resets or places again.

resettle (rē-set'l), *v.* [< *re-* + *settle*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To settle again; specifically, to install again, as a minister in a parish.

Will the house of Austria yield . . . the least article of strained and even usurped prerogative, to *resettle* the minds of those princes in the alliance who are alarmed at the consequences of . . . the emperor's death?
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* To become settled again; specifically, to be installed a second time or anew in a parish.

resettlement (rē-set'l-ment), *n.* [< *resettle* + *-ment*.] The act of resettling, or the process or state of being resettled, in any sense.

resh[1] (resh), *a.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *rash*[1].] Fresh; recent. *Halliwell.*

resh[2] (resh), *n.* A frequent dialectal variant of *rush*[1].

reshape (rē-shāp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *shape*.] To shape again; give a new shape to.

reship (rē-ship'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *ship*.] To ship again: as, goods *reshipped* to Chicago.

reshipment (rē-ship'ment), *n.* [< *reship* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of shipping a second time; specifically, the shipping for exportation of what has been imported.—**2.** That which is reshipped.

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resiance† (rez'i-ans), *n.* [< OF. **reseance*, **resiance*, *resseance*, < ML. *residentia*, residence: see *residence*, and cf. *séance*. Doublet of *residence*.] Residence; abode.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality. *Knolles*, 1174 G. (*Nares.*)

The King forthwith banished all Flemmings . . . out of his Kingdome, Commanding . . . (. . . his Merchant-Adventurers) which had a *Resiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 130.

resiant† (rez'i-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *resiant*, *reseant*, *resseant*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, resident: see *resident*. Doublet of *resident*.] **I.** *a.* Resident; dwelling.

Articles conceiued and determined for the Commission of the Merchants of this company *resiant* in Prussia. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 259.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus with the Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 3.

Resiant rolls, in *law*, rolls naming the resiants or residents in a tithing, etc., called over by the steward on holding court-leet.

II. *n.* A resident.

Touching the custom of "suit and service" (i. e., grinding corn, &c.) of the "*resiants* and inhabitants of Whalley" to said antient mills . . .
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 79.

All manner of folk, *resiants* or subjects within this his [the King of England's] realm.
Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., iii., note.

reside (rē-zīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resided*, ppr. *residing*. [= D. *resideren* = G. *residiren* = Dan. *residere* = Sw. *residera*, < OF. *resider*, vernacularly *resier*, F. *résider* = Sp. Pg. *residir* = It. *risedere*, < L. *residere*, remain behind, reside, dwell, < *re-*, back, + *sedere*, sit (= E. *sit*): see *sit*. Cf. *preside*.] **1.** To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; have a settled abode for a time, or a dwelling or home; specifically, to be in official residence (said of holders of benefices, etc.).

To bathe in fiery floods, or to *reside*
In thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice;
To be imprison'd in the viewless winds.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 122.

These Sirens *resided* in certain pleasant islands.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi.

Thy crystal stream, Afton, how lovely it glides,
And winds by the cot where my Mary *resides*.
Burns, Flow Gently, sweet Afton.

2. To abide or be inherent in, as a quality; inhere.

Excellence, and quantity of energy, *reside* in mixture and composition. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is in man and not in his circumstances that the secret of his destiny *resides*. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 21.

3†. To sink to the bottom, as of liquids; settle; subside, in general.

The madding Winds are hush'd, the Tempests cease,
And ev'ry rowling Surge *resides* in Peace.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. (see *abide*[1]), be domiciled, be domiciliated, make a home.

residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* [< ME. *residence*, < OF. *residence*, F. *résidence* = Pr. *residensa*, *residencia* = Sp. Pg. *residencia* = It. *residenzia*, *residenza* (= D. *residentie* = G. *residenz* = Dan. *residents* = Sw. *residens*, < F.), < ML. *residentia*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, resident: see *resident*. Doublet of *resiance*.] **1.** The act of residing or dwelling in a place permanently or for a considerable time.

What place is this?
Sure, something more than human keeps *residence* here.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

I upon my frontiers here
Keep *residence*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 999.

Ambassadors in ancient times were sent on special occasions by one nation to another. Their *residence* at foreign courts is a practice of modern growth.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 89.

2. A place of residing or abode; especially, the place where a person resides; a dwelling; a habitation.

Within the infant rind of this small flower
Poison hath *residence* and medicine power.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 24.

What is man? . . .
Once the blest *residence* of truth divine.
Cowper, Truth, l. 387.

In front of this esplanade [Plaza de los Algibes] is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V., and intended, it is said, to eclipse the *residence* of the Moorish kings.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 57.

3. That in which anything permanently rests or inheres.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and *residence* of all his regal power, he then, in the single person of a man, fights against his own majesty and kingship. *Milton.*

4. A remaining or abiding where one's duties lie, or where one's occupation is properly carried on; *eccles.*, the presence of a bishop in his diocese, a canon in his cathedral or collegiate church, or a rector or an incumbent in his benefice: opposed to *non-residence*.

He is ever in his parish; he keepeth *residence* at all times. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Residence on the part of the students appears to have been sometimes dispensed with [at the university of Siena].
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 837.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The place where a man's habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing it therefrom; domicile. (*b*) An established abode, fixed for a considerable time, whether with or without a present intention of ultimate removal. A man cannot fix an intentionally temporary domicile, for the intention that it be temporary makes it in law no domicile, though the abode may be sufficiently fixed to make it in law a residence in this sense. A man may have two residences, but only one can be his domicile. The bankruptcy law uses the term *residence* specifically, as contradistinguished from *domicile*, so as to free cases under it from the difficult and embarrassing presumptions and circumstances upon which the distinctions between *domicile* and *residence* rest. Residence is a fact easily ascertained, domicile a question difficult of proof. It is true that the two terms are often used as synonymous, but in law they have distinct meanings. (*Bump.*) See *resident*.

Residence is to be taken in its jural sense, so that a transient absence does not interrupt it.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, App. iii., p. 438.

6†. (*a*) The settling or settlement of liquors; the process of clearing, as by the settling of sediment. (*b*) That which settles or is deposited, as the thick part of wine that has grown old in bottle.

Hipostasi (It.), a substance. Also *residence* in vrine flitting toward the bottom. *Florio.*

(*c*) Any residue or remnant.

When meate is taken quyte awaye,
And voyders in presence,
Put you your trenchour in the same,
And all your *resydence*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Divers *residences* of bodies are thrown away as soon as the distillation or calcination of the body that yielded them is ended. *Boyle.*

=**Syn. 1.** Domiciliation, inhabitancy, sojourn, stay.—**2.** Home, domicile, mansion. See *abide*[1].

residencer (rez'i-den-sėr), *n.* [< ME. *residencer*, < OF. *residencier*, < ML. *residentiarius*, a clergyman in residence: see *residentiary*.] A clergyman in residence.

Alle prechers, *residencers*, and persones that ar greable [of similar degree] . . .
They may be set semely at a squyers table.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

Their humanity is a legge [bow] to the *Residencer*, their learning a Chapter, for they learne it commonly before they read it.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, The Common Singing-men [in Cathedrall Churches.

residency (rez'i-den-si), *n.*; pl. *residencies* (-siz). [As *residence* (see *-cy*).] **1.** Same as *residence*.

That crime, which hath so great a tincture and *residency* in the will that from thence only it hath its being criminal.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 415.

Specifically—**2.** The official residence of a British resident at the court of a native prince in India.

Sir Henry Lawrence immediately took steps to meet the danger [the mutiny in Lucknow] by fortifying the *residency* and accumulating stores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 50.

3. A province or administrative division in some of the islands of the Dutch East Indies.

resident (rez'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *resident*, < OF. *resident*, *residant* (vernacularly *reseant*, *resiant*: see *resiant*), F. *résident*, *résidant* = Pr. *resident* = Sp. Pg. It. *residente*, < L. *residen(t-)s*, ppr. of *residere*, remain behind, reside: see *reside*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Residing; having a seat or dwelling; dwelling or having an abode in a place for a continuance of time.

The forain merchants here *resident* are for the most part English. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 7.

Authority herself not seldom sleeps,
Though *resident*, and witness of the wrong.
Cowper, Task, iv. 594.

2†. Fixed; firm.

The watery pavement is not stable and *resident* like a rock. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 829.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Remaining in a place the whole year; not migratory: said especially of birds. (*b*) Pertaining to or consisting of residents: as, the *resident* fauna; a *resident* theory.—**4.** Having one's abode in a given place in pursuit of one's duty or occupation: as, he is minister *resident* at that court.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which resides or dwells in a place permanently or for a considerable time; one residing: as, the American *residents* of Paris.—**2.** In *law*, one who has a residence in the legal sense. See *residence*. *Resident* and its contrary, *non-resident*, are more commonly used to refer to abode, irrespective of the absence of intention to remove.

3. A public minister who resides at a foreign court: the name is usually given to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors.

We have receiv'd two Letters from your Majesty, the one by your Envoy, the other transmitted to us from our *Resident* Philip Meadows.
Milton, Letters of State, Oct. 13, 1658.

This night, when we were in bed, came the *resident* of several princes (a serious and tender man) to find us out.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

4. In *zoöl.*, an animal, or a species of animal, which remains in the same place throughout the year: distinguished from *migrant* or *visitant*: said especially of birds.—**5.** In *feudal law*, a tenant who was obliged to reside on his lord's land, and not to depart from it.—**6.** In India: (*a*) Previous to the organization of the civil service, a chief of one of the commercial establishments of the East India Company. (*b*) Later, a representative of the viceroy at an important native court, as at Lucknow or Delhi.—**7.** The governor of a residency in the Dutch East Indies.=**Syn. 1.** Inhabitant, inhabiter, dweller, sojourner.

residental (rez'i-den-tal), *a.* [< *resident* + *-al*.] Residential. [Rare.]

The beautiful *residental* apartments of the Pitti Palace.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 303.

residenter (rez'i-den-tėr), *n.* [< late ME. *residenter*, < *resident* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *residencer*.] A resident. [Scotch and U. S.]

I write as a *residenter* for nearly three years, having an intimate acquaintance with "the kingdom" [of Fife] of some fifteen years' standing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 92.

residential (rez-i-den'shal), *a.* [< *residence* (ML. *residentia*) + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to residence or to residents; adapted or intended for residence.

Such I may presume roughly to call a *residential* extension. *Gladstone.*

It [a medical college for women] has no *residential* hall, nor is it desirable, perhaps, that it should have any.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 24.

It may be added that *residential* has been good English at least since 1690.
J. A. H. Murray, in N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 134.

residentiary (rez-i-den'shiā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *residentiarius*, being in residence, a clergyman in residence, < *residentia*, residence: see *residence*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having or keeping a residence; residing; especially (*eccles.*), bound to reside a certain time at a cathedral church: as, a canon *residentiary* of St. Paul's.

Christ was the conductor of the Israelites into the land of Canaan, and their *residentiary* guardian. *Dr. H. More.*

There was express power given to the bishops of Lincoln and London alone to create another *residentiary* canonry in their own patronage.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 180.

2. Of or pertaining to a residentiary.

Dr. John Taylor died 1766, at his *residentiary* house, Amen Corner. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 447.

II. *n.*; pl. *residentiaries* (-riz). **1.** One who or that which is resident.

Faith, temperance, patience, zeal, charity, hope, humility, are perpetual *residentiaries* in the temple of their [regenerate] souls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 55.

The *residentiary*, or the frequent visitor of the favoured spot. *Coleridge.*

2. An ecclesiastic who keeps a certain residence.

It was not then unusual, in such great churches, to have many men who were temporary *residentiaries*, but of an apostolical and episcopal authority.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

residentiaryship (rez-i-den'shiā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *residentiary* + *-ship*.] The station of a residentiary. *Imp. Dict.*

residentship (rez'i-dent-ship), *n.* [< *resident* + *-ship*.] The functions or dignity of a resident; the condition or station of a resident.

The Prince Elector did afterwards kindly invite him [Theodore Haak] to be his Secretary, but he, loving Solitude, declined that employment, as he did the *Residentship* at London for the City of Hamburgh.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 845.

resider (rē-zī'dėr), *n.* One who resides or has residence.

residew†, *n.* An obsolete form of *residue*.

residual (rē-zid'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résiduel*, < NL. **residualis*, < L. *residuum*, residue: see *residuum*, *residue*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a residuum; remaining.—**Residual abscess.** (*a*) A collection of pus forming in or around the cicatrix of a previous inflammation. (*b*) A chronic abscess in which the contents have been mostly absorbed.—**Residual air.** See *air*[1].—**Residual analysis**†, the calculus of differences. This is the old designation, employed by Landen, 1764.—**Residual calculus,**

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the calculus of residuals or residues. See II.—**Residual charge**, a charge of electricity spontaneously acquired by coated glass, or any other coated dielectric arranged as a condenser after a discharge, apparently owing to the slow return to the surface of that part of the original charge which had penetrated within the dielectric, as in the Leyden jar. (*Faraday.*) In such cases there is said to be electric absorption. It is doubtless due to the fact that the solid dielectric does not immediately recover from the strain resulting from the electric stress. Also called *dielectric after-working.*—**Residual estate**, residuary estate.—**Residual figure**, in *geom.*, the figure remaining after subtracting a less from a greater.—**Residual magnetism.** See *magnetism.*—**Residual quantity**, in *alg.*, a binomial connected by the sign − (minus): thus, $a - b$, $a - \sqrt{b}$ are *residual quantities.*

II. *n.* **1.** A remainder; especially, the remainder of an observed quantity, after subtracting so much as can be accounted for in a given way.—**2.** The integral of a function round a closed contour in the plane of imaginary quantity inclosing a value for which the function becomes infinite, this integral being divided by $2\pi i$. An earlier definition, amounting to the same thing, was the coefficient of x^{-1} in the development of the function a in a sum of two series, one according to ascending, the other according to descending powers of x. If the oval includes only one value for which the function becomes infinite, the residual is said to be taken for or with respect to that value. Also *residue.*

3. A system of points which, together with another system of points of which it is said to be the residual, makes up all the intersections of a given curve with a plane cubic curve.—**Integral residual** the residual obtained by extending the integration round a contour including several values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite.—**Total residual**, the residual obtained by integrating round a contour including all the values of the variable for which the function becomes infinite. Also called *principal residual.*

residuary (rē-zid′ū-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *résiduaire*, < NL. **residuarius*, < L. *residuum*, residue: see *residuum*, *residue.*] Of or pertaining to a residue or residuum; forming a residue, or part not dealt with: as, *residuary* estate (the portion of a testator's estate not devised specially).

'Tis enough to lose the legacy, or the *residuary* advantage of the estate left him by the deceased.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

Residuary clause, that part of a will which in general language gives whatever may be left after satisfying the other provisions of the will.—**Residuary devisee** or **legatee**, in *law*, the legatee to whom is bequeathed the residuum.—**Residuary gum**, the dark residuary matter from the treatment of oils and fats in the manufacture of stearin, used in coating fabrics for the manufacture of roofing.—**Residuary legacy.** See *legacy.*

residuate (rē-zid′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *residuated*, ppr. *residuating.* [< *residu*(*al*) + *-ate*[2].] In *math.*, to find the residual of, in the sense of the quotient of $2\pi i$ into the integral round one or more poles.

residuation (rē-zid-ū-ā′shon), *n.* [< *residuate* + *-ion.*] In *math.*, the act of finding the residual or integral round a pole divided by $2\pi i$; the process of finding residuals and co-residuals upon a cubic curve by linear constructions.—**Sign of residuation**, the sign $\int$ prefixed to the expression of a function to denote the residual. The rules for the use of this sign are not entirely consistent.

residue (rez′i-dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *residew*; < ME. *residue*, < OF. *residu*, F. *résidu* = Sp. Pg. It. *residuo*, < L. *residuum*, a remainder, neut. of *residuus*, remaining, < *residere*, remain, reside: see *reside.* Doublet of *residuum.*] **1.** That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or dealt with in some other way; what is left over; remainder; the rest.

John for his charge taking Asia, and so the *residue* other quarters to labour in. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 4.

The *residue* of your fortune
Go to my cave and tell me.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 196.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The residuum of a testator's estate after payment of debts and legacies. (*b*) That which remains of a testator's estate after payment of debts and particular legacies, and is undisposed of except it may be by a general clause or residuary legacy.—**3.** In the theory of numbers, the remainder after division, especially after division by a fixed modulus; in the integral calculus, the integral of a monodromic function taken round a pole or poles: same as *residual*, 2.—**Biquadratic residue**, the same as a *cubic residue*, except that it refers to a fourth power instead of to a cube. Thus, any fourth power of an integer divided by 5 gives as remainder either 0 or 1. These are, therefore, the *biquadratic residues* of 5.—**Cubic residue**, a number which, being added to a multiple of a number of which it is said to be a residue, gives a cube. Thus, every exact cube divided by 7 gives as remainder either 0, 1, or 6. These are, therefore, the *cubic residues* of 7.—**Method of residues.** See *method.*—**Quadratic residue.** See *quadratic.*—**Trigonal residue**, a number which, added to a multiple of another number of which it is said to be a residue, will give a trigonal number. Thus, 1, 3, 6, 10, 2, 8, are the *trigonal residues* of 13.=**Syn. 1.** *Rest*, etc. See *remainder.*

residuent (rē-zid′ū-ent), *n.* [< *residu*(*um*) + *-ent.*] In *chemical processes*, a by-product, or waste product, left after the removal or separation of a principal product.

residuous (rē-zid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *residuus*, remaining, residual: see *residue*, *residuum.*] Remaining; residual. *Landor.* [Rare.]

residuum (rē-zid′ū-um), *n.* [< L. *residuum*, what remains: see *residue.* Doublet of *residue.*] **1.** That which is left after any process; that which remains; a residue.

The metal [copper] is pronounced to be chemically pure, leaving no *residuum* when dissolved in pure nitric acid.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

Residuum shall be understood to be the refuse from the distillation of Crude Petroleum, free from coke and water, and from any foreign impurities, and of gravity from 16° to 21° Beaumé.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888–9), p. 279.

2. Specifically, in *law*, that part of an estate which is left after the payment of charges, debts, and particular bequests; more strictly, the part so left which is effectively disposed of by a residuary clause. Sometimes the subject of a particular bequest which proves ineffectual passes by law to the heir or next of kin, instead of falling into the residuum.

resign[1] (rē-zīn′), *v.* [< ME. *resignen*, *resynen*, < OF. *resiner*, *resigner*, F. *résigner* (> G. *resignieren* = Dan. *resignere* = Sw. *resignera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resignar* = It. *risegnare*, *rassegnare*, < L. *resignare*, unseal, annul, assign back, resign, lit. 'sign back or again,' < *re-*, back, + *signare*, sign: see *sign.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assign back; return formally; give up; give back, as an office or a commission, to the person or authority that conferred it; hence, to surrender; relinquish; give over; renounce.

As yow [Love] list, ye maken hertes digne;
Algates hem that ye wol sette a fyre,
They dreden shame and vices they *resigne.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 25.

He [More] had *resigned* up his office, and the King had graciously accepted it.
Family of Sir T. More, Int. to Utopia, p. xv.

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his staff, *resign'd* his stewardship.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

What sinners value I *resign*;
Lord! 'tis enough that thou art mine. *Watts.*

2. To withdraw, as a claim; give up; abandon.

Soon *resigned* his former suit. *Spenser.*

Passionate hopes not ill *resign'd*
For quiet, and a fearless mind!
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To yield or give up in a confiding or trusting spirit; submit, particularly to Providence.

What more reasonable than that we should in all things *resign* up ourselves to the will of God? *Tillotson.*

Then to the sleep I crave
Resign me. *Bryant*, A Sick-bed.

4. To submit without resistance; yield; commit.

Be that thou hop'st to be, or what thou art
Resign to death. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 334.

He, cruel and ungrateful, smil'd
When she *resign'd* her Breath.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 32.

Æneas heard, and for a space *resign'd*
To tender pity all his manly mind.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 590.

5†. To intrust; consign; commit to the care of.

Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the seas, *resigned* and concredited to the conduct of such as they call governors. *Evelyn.*

=**Syn. 1.** To abandon, renounce, abdicate. *Resign* differs from the words compared under *forsake* in expressing primarily a formal and deliberate act, in being the ordinary word for giving up formally an elective office or an appointment, and in having similar figurative use.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To submit one's self; yield; endure with resignation.

O break, my heart! poor bankrupt, break at once! . . .
Vile earth, to earth *resign*; end motion here.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 59.

Amazed, confused, he found his power expired,
Resign'd to fate, and with a sigh retired.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 146.

2. To give up an office, commission, post, or the like.

resign[1]† (rē-zīn′), *n.* [< *resign*[1], *v.*] Resignation.

You have gain'd more in a royal brother
Than you could lose by your *resign* of Empire.
Shirley (*and Fletcher ?*), Coronation, iv. 2.

resign[2] (rē-sīn′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sign.*] To sign again.

resignal† (rē-zī′nal), *n.* [< *resign*[1] + *-al.*] Resignation.

A bold and just challenge of an old Judge [Samuel] made before all the people upon his *resignal* of the government into the hands of a new King.
Sanderson, Works, II. 330. (*Davies.*)

resignant (rez′ig-nant), *a.* [< F. *résignant*, ppr. of *résigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] In *her.*, concealed: said of a lion's tail.

resignant† (rē-zī′nant), *n.* [< OF. *resignant* (= Sp. Pg. *resignante*), a resigner, ppr. of *resigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] A resigner.

Upon the 25th of October Sir John Suckling brought the warrant from the King to receive the Seal; and the good news came together, very welcome to the *resignant*, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that honour.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 27. (*Davies.*)

resignation (rez-ig-nā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *resignation*, *resignacion*, F. *résignation* = Pr. *resignatio* = Sp. *resignacion* = Pg. *resignação* = It. *rassegnazione*, *risegnazione*, < ML. (?) *resignatio*(*n-*), < L. *resignare*, resign: see *resign*[1].] **1.** The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, office, place, or possession.

The *resignation* of thy state and crown
To Henry Bolingbroke.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 179.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; unresisting acquiescence; particularly, quiet submission to the will of Providence; contented submission.

But on he moves to meet his latter end, . . .
Sinks to the grave with unperceiv'd decay,
While *resignation* gently slopes the way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 110.

3. In *Scots law*, the form by which a vassal returns the feu into the hands of a superior.
=**Syn. 1.** Relinquishment, renunciation.—**2.** *Endurance*, *Fortitude*, etc. See *patience.*

resigned (rē-zīnd′), *p. a.* **1.** Surrendered; given up.—**2.** Feeling resignation; submissive.

What shall I do (she cried), my peace of mind
To gain in dying, and to die *resign'd*?
Crabbe, Works, I. 112.

=**Syn. 2.** Unresisting, yielding, uncomplaining, meek. See *patience.*

resignedly (rē-zī′ned-li), *adv.* With resignation; submissively.

resignee (rē-zī-nē′), *n.* [< F. *résigné*, pp. of *résigner*, resign: see *resign*[1].] In *law*, the party to whom a thing is resigned.

resigner (rē-zī′nėr), *n.* One who resigns.

resignment (rē-zīn′ment), *n.* [< *resign*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of resigning.

Here I am, by his command, to cure you,
Nay, more, for ever, by his full *resignment.*
Beau. and Fl., Mons. Thomas, iii. 1.

resile (rē-zīl′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *resiled*, ppr. *resiling.* [< OF. *resilir*, *resiler*, F. *résilier*, < L. *resilire*, jump back, recoil, < *re-*, back, + *salire*, jump, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *resilient.*] To start back; recede, as from a purpose; recoil.

If the Quene wold herafter *resile* and goo back from that she semeth nowe to be contented with, it shuld not be in her power soo to doo.
State Papers, i. 343. (*Halliwell.*)

The small majority . . . *resiling* from their own previously professed intention. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

resilement (rē-zīl′ment), *n.* [< *resile* + *-ment.*] The act of drawing back; a recoil; a withdrawal.
Imp. Dict., art. "back," adv., 7.

resilience (rē-zil′i-ens), *n.* [= It. *resilienza*; as *resilien*(*t*) + *-ce.*] **1.** The act of resiling, leaping, or springing back; the act of rebounding.

If you strike a ball side-long, not full upon the surface, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such *resilience* in ecchos . . . may be tried.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 245.

2. In *mech.* See the quotation.

The word *resilience*, used without special qualifications, may be understood as meaning *extreme resilience*, or the work given back by the spring after being strained to the extreme limit within which it can be strained again and again without breaking or taking a permanent set.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 691, b.

Coefficient of resilience. Same as *coefficient of elasticity* (which see, under *coefficient*).

resiliency (rē-zil′i-en-si), *n.* [As *resilience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resilience.*

The common *resiliency* of the mind from one extreme to the other. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 110.

resilient (rē-zil′i-ent), *a.* [< L. *resilien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile.*] Having resilience; inclined to leap or spring back; leaping or springing back; rebounding.

Their act and reach
Stretch'd to the farthest is *resilient* ever,
And in resilience hath its plenary force.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 5.

A highly *resilient* body is a body which has large coefficients of resilience. Steel is an example of a body with large, and cork of a body with small, coefficients of resilience. *J. D. Everett*, Units and Phys. Const., p. 46.

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Resilient stricture, a contractile stricture formed by elastic tissue, and making permanent dilatation impossible or difficult.

resilition (rez-i-lish′ọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *resile* + *-ition.*] The act of resiling or springing back; resilience. [Rare.]

The act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; *resilition.* *Johnson's Dict.* (under *rebound*).

resiluation† (rē-zil-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [Prob. irreg. (in late ML. medical jargon?) < L. *resilire* (pp. *resultus*), spring back: see *resilient.*] Resilience; renewed attack.

There is, as phisicians saye, and as we also fynd, double the perell in the *resilvacion* that was in the fyrste sycknes. *Hall,* Edward V., *f.* 11. (*Halliwell.*)

The *resiluation* of an Ague is desperate, and the second opening of a veyne deadly. *Lyly,* Euphues and his England, p. 316.

resin (rez′in), *n.* [Also *rosin,* q. v.; early mod. E. also *rasin;* < ME. *recyn, recyne,* also *rosyn, rosyne,* < OF. *resine* (also *rosine, rasine*), F. *résine* = Sp. Pg. It. *resina,* < L. *resina,* prob. < Gr. *ῥητίνη,* resin (of the pine).] **1.** (*a*) A hardened secretion found in many species of plants, or a substance produced by exposure of the secretion to the air. It is allied to and probably derived from a volatile oil. The typical resins are oxidized hydrocarbons, amorphous, brittle, having a vitreous fracture, insoluble in water, and freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils. They unite with alkalis to form soaps. They melt at a low heat, are non-volatile, and burn quickly with a smoky flame. The hardest resins are fossilized like amber and copal, but they show all gradations of hardness through oleoresins and balsams to essential oils. The *hard resins* are nearly inodorous, and contain little or no volatile oil; the *soft resins* owe their softness to the volatile oil associated with them. The common resin of commerce exudes in a semi-fluid state from several species of pine (in the United States, chiefly the long-leaved pine). From this the oil of turpentine is separated by distillation. Resins are largely used in the preparation of varnishes, and several are used in medicine. See *gum.* (*b*) The precipitate formed by treating a tincture with water.

2. See *rosin,* 2.—**Acaroid resin.** See *acaroid.*—**Aldehyde resin.** See *aldehyde.*—**Bile-resin,** a name given to the bile-acids.—**Blackboy resin.** Same as *blackboy gum.* See *blackboy.*—**Bon-nafa resin,** an amber-yellow resin prepared in Algeria from *Thapsia Garganica.*—**Botany Bay resin.** Same as *acaroid gum* (which see, under *acaroid*).—**Carbolized resin-cloth,** an antiseptic dressing made by steeping thin calico muslin in carbolic acid, 2 parts; castor-oil, 2; resin, 16; alcohol, 40.—**Fossil or mineral resins,** amber, petroleum, asphalt, bitumen, and other mineral hydrocarbons.—**Grass-tree resin.** Same as *acaroid resin.*—**Highgate resin,** fossil copal: named from Highgate, near London. See *copalin.*—**Kauri-resin.** Same as *kauri-gum.*—**Piny resin.** See *piny*[1].—**Resin cerate,** a cerate composed of 35 parts of resin, 15 of yellow wax, and 50 of lard.—**Resin core,** in *founding.* See *core*[1].—**Resin of copaiba,** the residue left after distilling the volatile oil from copaiba.—**Resin of copper,** copper protochlorid: so called from its resemblance to common resin.—**Resin of guaiac,** the resin of the wood of *Guaiacum officinale:* same as *guaiacum,* 3. Also called *guaiac* and *guaiaci resina.*—**Resin of jalap,** the resin obtained by treating the strong tincture of the tuberous root of *Ipomœa purga* with water. It is purgative in its action.—**Resin of Leptandra,** the resin obtained from *Veronica Virginica.*—**Resin of podophyllum,** the resin obtained by precipitation with water from a concentrated tincture of podophyllum. It is cathartic in its action.—**Resin of scammony,** the resin obtained from tincture of scammony by precipitation with water or by evaporation of the clarified tincture.—**Resin of thapsia,** a resin obtained from *Thapsia garganica* by evaporating the tincture; used as a counter-irritant. Also called *thapsia-resin* and *resina thapsiæ.*—**Resin of turpeth,** a resin obtained from the root-bark of *Ipomœa Turpethum.*—**Resin ointment, plaster,** etc. See *ointment, plaster,* etc.—**White resin.** See *rosin.*—**Yellow resin.** See *rosin.*

resin (rez′in), *v. t.* [< *resin, n.*] To treat, rub, or coat with resin.

resina (re-zī′nạ), *n.* [L.: see *resin.*] Resin.

resinaceous (rez-i-nā′shius), *a.* [< L. *resinaceus,* < *resina,* resin: see *resin.*] Resinous; having the quality of resin. *Imp. Dict.*

resinata (rez-i-nā′tạ), *n.* [< L. *resinata,* fem. of *resinatus,* resined: see *resinate.*] The common white wine used in Greece, which is generally kept in goat- or pig-skins, and has its peculiar flavor from the pine resin or pitch with which the skins are smeared on the inside.

resinate (rez′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinated,* ppr. *resinating.* [< L. *resinatus,* resined (*vinum resinatum,* resined wine), < *resina,* resin: see *resin.*] To flavor or impregnate with resin, as the ordinary white wine of modern Greece.

resinate (rez′i-nāt), *n.* [= F. *résinate,* < NL. *resinatum,* neut. of *resinatus,* resined: see *resinate, v.*] A salt of the acids obtained from turpentine.

resin-bush (rez′in-bůsh), *n.* See *mastic,* 2.

resin-cell (rez′in-sel), *n.* In *bot.,* a cell which has the office of secreting resin.

resin-duct (rez′in-dukt), *n.* In *bot.,* same as *resin-passage.*

resin-flux (rez′in-fluks), *n.* A disease in conifers characterized by a copious flow of resin, with the ultimate death of the tree, due to the attacks of a fungus, *Agaricus melleus.* *De Bary.*

resin-gland (rez′in-gland), *n.* In *bot.,* a cell or a small group of cells which secrete or contain resin.

resiniferous (rez-i-nif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *résinifère* = It. *resinifero,* < L. *resina,* resin, + *ferre,* = E. *bear*[1].] Yielding resin: as, a *resiniferous* tree or vessel.

resinification (rez″i-ni-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *résinification,* < *résinifier,* treat with resin: see *resinify.*] The act or process of treating with resin.

The *resinification* of the drying oils may be effected by the smallest quantities of certain substances. *Ure,* Dict., III. 448.

resiniform (rez′i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< F. *résiniforme,* < L. *resina,* resin, + *forma,* shape.] Having the character of resin; resinoid. *Imp. Dict.*

resinify (rez′i-ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resinified,* ppr. *resinifying.* [< F. *résinifier,* < L. *resina,* resin, + *-ficare,* < *facere,* make: see *resin* and *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To change into resin; cause to become resinous.

II. *intrans.* To become resinous; be transformed into resin.

Exposed to the air, it [volatile oil obtained from hops by distillation with water] *resinifies.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 157.

resinize (rez′i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resinized,* ppr. *resinizing.* [< *resin* + *-ize.*] To treat with resin.

resino-electric (rez″i-nō-ē-lek′trik), *a.* Containing or exhibiting negative electricity: applied to certain substances, as amber, sealing-wax, etc., which become resinously or negatively electric under friction.

resinoid (rez′i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résinoïde,* < L. *resina,* resin, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form. Cf. Gr. *ῥητινώδης,* resinoid.] **I.** *a.* Resembling resin.

Minute *resinoid* yellowish-brown granules. *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., § 696.

II. *n.* A resinous substance, either a true resin or a mixture containing one.

resinous (rez′i-nus), *a.* [< OF. *resineux,* F. *résineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *resinoso,* < L. *resinosus,* full of resin, < *resina,* resin: see *resin.*] Pertaining to or obtained from resin; partaking of the properties of resin; like resin: as, *resinous* substances.—**Resinous electricity.** See *electricity.*—**Resinous luster.** See *luster*[2], 2.

resinously (rez′i-nus-li), *adv.* In the manner of a resinous body; also, by means of resin.

If any body become electrified in any way, it must become either vitreously or *resinously* electrified. *A. Daniell,* Prin. of Physics, p. 519.

resinousness (rez′i-nus-nes), *n.* The character of being resinous.

resin-passage (rez′in-pas′āj), *n.* In *bot.,* an intercellular canal in which resin is secreted.

resin-tube (rez′in-tūb), *n.* In *bot.,* same as *resin-passage.*

resiny (rez′i-ni), *a.* [< *resin* + *-y*[1].] Having a resinous character; containing or covered with resin.

resipiscence (res-i-pis′ens), *n.* [< OF. *resipiscence,* F. *résipiscence* = It. *resipiscenza,* < L. *resipiscentia,* a change of mind, repentance (tr. Gr. *μετάνοια*), < *resipiscere,* repent.] Change to a better frame of mind; repentance. The term is never used for that regret of a vicious man at letting pass an opportunity of vice or crime which is sometimes called *repentance.* [Rare.]

They drew a flattering picture of the *resipiscence* of the Anglican party. *Hallam.*

resipiscent (res-i-pis′ent), *a.* [< L. *resipiscen(t-)s,* ppr. of *resipiscere,* recover one's senses, come to oneself again, recover, inceptive of *resipere,* savor, taste of, < *re-,* again, + *sapere,* taste, also be wise: see *sapient.*] Restored to one's senses; right-minded. [Rare.]

Grammar, in the end, *resipiscent* and sane as of old, goes forth properly clothed and in its right mind. *F. Hall,* False Philol., p. 67.

resist (rē-zist′), *v.* [< OF. *resister,* F. *résister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistir* = It. *resistere,* < L. *resistere,* stand back, stand still, withstand, resist, < *re-,* back, + *sistere,* make to stand, set, also stand fast, causative of *stare,* stand: see *stand.* Cf. *assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To withstand; oppose passively or actively; antagonize; act against; exert physical or moral force in opposition to.

Either side of the bank being fringed with most beautiful trees, which *resisted* the sun's darts from over-much piercing the natural coldness of the river. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, ii.

Resist the devil, and he will flee from you. Jas. iv. 7.

The sword
Of Michael, from the armoury of God,
Was given him, temper'd so that neither keen
Nor solid might *resist* that edge.
Milton, P. L., vi. 323.

That which gives me most Hopes of her is her telling me of the many Temptations she has *resisted.* *Congreve,* Double-Dealer, iii. 5.

While self-dependent power can time defy,
As rocks *resist* the billows and the sky.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 430.

What 's done we partly may compute,
But know not what 's *resisted.*
Burns, To the Unco Guid.

2†. To be disagreeable or distasteful to; offend.

These cates *resist* me, she but thought upon. *Shak.,* Pericles, ii. 3. 29.

=**Syn. 1.** *Withstand,* etc. See *oppose.*

II. *intrans.* To make opposition; act in opposition.

Lay hold upon him; if he do *resist,*
Subdue him at his peril. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 2. 80.

resist (rē-zist′), *n.* [< *resist, v.*] **1.** Any composition applied to a surface to protect it from chemical action, as to enable it to resist the corrosion of acids, etc.

This latter metal [steel] requires to be preserved against the action of the cleansing acids and of the graining mixture by a composition called *resist.* *Workshop Receipts,* 1st ser., p. 199.

2. Specifically, in *calico-printing,* a sort of paste applied to a fabric to prevent color or mordant from fixing on those parts not intended to be colored, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. Also called *resist-paste, resistant,* and *reserve.*—**3.** A stopping-out; also, the material used for stopping out.—**Resist style,** in *calico-printing,* the process of dyeing in a pattern by the use of a resist.

resistal (rē-zis′tạl), *n.* Resistance. [Rare.]

All *resistalls,*
Quarrels, and ripping up of injuries
Are smother'd in the ashes of our wrath,
Whose fire is now extinct.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, III. 401).

resistance (rē-zis′tans), *n.* [Also *resistence;* < ME. *resistence,* < OF. *resistence,* later *resistance,* F. *résistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *resistencia* = It. *resistenza,* < ML. **resistentia,* < L. *resisten(t-)s,* ppr. of *resistere,* resist: see *resist, resistant.*] **1.** The act of resisting; opposition; antagonism. Resistance is *passive,* as that of a fixed body which interrupts the passage of a moving body; or *active,* as in the exertion of force to stop, repel, or defeat progress or design.

Nae *resistans* durst they mak.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 183).

He'll not swagger with a Barbary hen, if her feathers turn back in any show of *resistance.* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 109.

2. The force exerted by a fluid or other medium to retard the motion of a body through it; more generally, any force which always acts in a direction opposite to the residual velocity, or to any component of it: as, *resistance* to shearing. In a phrase like this, *resistance* may be defined as a stress produced by a strain, and tending to restoration of figure. But the resistance is not necessarily elastic—that is, it may cease, and as resistance does cease, when the velocity vanishes. In the older dynamical treatises, resistance is always considered as a function of the velocity, except in the case of friction, which does not vary with the velocity, or at least not much. In modern hydrodynamics the viscosity is taken into account, and produces a kind of resistance partly proportional to the velocity and partly to the acceleration. The theory of resistance still remains imperfect.

Energy, which is force acting, does work in overcoming *Resistance,* which is force acted on and reacting. *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, II. v. § 5.

3. In *elect.,* that property of a conductor in virtue of which the passage of a current through it is accompanied by a dissipation of energy; the transformation of electric energy into heat. It is one of the two elements upon which the strength of an electric current depends when the flow is steady; the other is electromotive force, and the relation between them is generally expressed by the equation C = E/R, which is Ohm's law. *Resistance* may therefore be defined as the ratio of the electromotive force to the current strength (R = E/C), the flow being assumed to be steady. For simple periodic alternate currents, the resistance increases as the rapidity of alternation increases, and it also depends on the form of the conductor. Resistance to such currents is sometimes called *impedance* and also *virtual resistance,* that for steady flow being named *ohmic resistance.* In general, resistance is proportional to the length of the conductor and inversely proportional to its cross-section. It also varies with the temperature of the conductor, the nature of the material of which it is composed, the stress to which it is subjected, and in some instances with other physical conditions, as in the case of selenium, the resistance of which diminishes as the intensity of the

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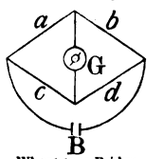
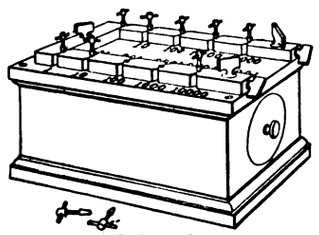
light to which it is exposed increases. It is the reciprocal of conductivity. The unit of resistance is the ohm (which see). The designation *resistance* is also applied to coils of wire or other material devices which are introduced into electric circuits on account of the resistance which they offer to the passage of the current. The resistance of a conductor may be measured by Wheatstone's bridge. This is a device for the accurate comparison of electric resistances, invented by Christie and brought into notice by Wheatstone. It consists essentially of a complex circuit of six conductors, arranged as shown in the cut. A current from the battery B enters at the junction of *a* and *c*, and, after dividing into parts depending on the relative resistances of the branches *a*, *b*, *c*, and *d*, returns to the battery through the junction of *b* and *d*. G is a galvanometer joined to the junctions *a b* and *c d*. When the relative resistances are such that $a : b :: c : d$, no current will flow through the galvanometer. If *a* and *b* are comparable and adjustable resistances, it is only necessary to establish this condition in order to know the ratio of *c* to *d*. Many modifications of the bridge have been devised.—**Center of resistance.** See *center*[1].—**Conduction resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor to an electric current.—**Contact resistance.** See *contact*.—**Curve of elastic resistance.** See *curve*.—**Living resistance,** the work required to produce a sudden strain of a body, especially a sudden elongation of a solid.—**Magnetic resistance,** the reciprocal of magnetic conductivity or permeability. The magnetic flux, or total number of magnetic lines of force passing through a cross-section of any magnetic circuit, may be given in an expression analogous to that giving the strength of an electric current in terms of the electromotive force and resistance. The denominator of the fraction represents the magnetic resistance, sometimes called *magnetic reluctance*.—**Passive resistance,** a friction or similar force opposing the motion of a machine.—**Principle of least resistance,** the principle that when a structure is in equilibrium the passive forces, or stresses occasioned by minute strains, are the least that are capable of balancing the active forces, or those which are independent of the strains.—**Solid of least resistance,** in *mech.*, the solid whose figure is such that in its motion through a fluid it sustains less resistance than any other having the same length and base, or, on the other hand, being stationary in a current of fluid, offers the least interruption to the progress of that fluid. In the former case it has been considered the best form for the stem of a ship; in the latter, the proper form for the pier of a bridge. The problem of finding the solid of least resistance was first proposed and solved by Newton, but only for hypothetical conditions extremely remote from those of nature.—**Specific resistance,** the resistance offered by a conductor of any given material the length of which is one centimeter and the cross-section one square centimeter.—**Transition resistance,** the resistance to an electric current in electrolysis caused by the presence of the ions at the electrodes.=**Syn. 1.** Hindrance, antagonism, check. See *oppose*.



Wheatstone Bridge.

resistance-box (rē-zis'tans-boks), *n.* A box containing one or more resistance-coils.


Resistance-box.

resistance-coil (rē-zis'tans-koil), *n.* A coil of wire which offers a definite resistance to the passage of a current of electricity. Resistance-coils are generally of German-silver wire, on account of the low temperature coefficient of that alloy, and are usually multiples or submultiples of the unit of resistance, the ohm.

resistant (rē-zis'tant), *a.* and *n.* [Also *resistent*; < OF. *resistant*, F. *résistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *resistente*, < L. *resisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *resistere*, withstand, resist: see *resist*.] **I.** *a.* Making resistance; resisting.

This Excommunication . . . simplified and ennobled the *resistant* position of Savonarola.
George Eliot, Romola, lv.

II. *n.* **1.** One who or that which resists.

According to the degrees of power in the agent and *resistant* is an action performed or hindered.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, vi.

2. Same as *resist*, 2.

The first crops of citric acid crystals, which are brownish in colour, are used largely by the calico-printer as a *resistant* for iron and alumina mordants.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 50.

resistence (rē-zis'tens), *n.* Same as *resistance*.

resistent (rē-zis'tent), *a.* Same as *resistant*.

resister (rē-zis'tėr), *n.* One who resists; one who opposes or withstands.

resistibility (rē-zis-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *résistibilité*; as *resistible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The property of being resistible.

Whether the *resistibility* of his reason did not equivalence the facility of her seduction.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 1.

2†. The property of resisting.

The same body being the complex idea of extension and *resistibility* together in the same subject, these two ideas are not exactly one and the same. *Locke.*

resistible (rē-zis'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *résistible* = Sp. *resistible* = Pg. *resistivel*; as *resist* + *-ible*.] Capable of being resisted: as, a *resistible* force.

resistibleness (rē-zis'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resistible; resistibility.

resistibly (rē-zis'ti-bli), *adv.* So as to be resistible.

resistingly (rē-zis'ting-li), *adv.* With resistance or opposition; so as to resist.

resistive (rē-zis'tiv), *a.* [< *resist* + *-ive*.] Having the power to resist; resisting.

I'll have an excellent new fucus made,
Resistive 'gainst the sun, the rain, or wind.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

resistively (rē-zis'tiv-li), *adv.* With or by means of resistance.

Flexion and extension of the leg at the knee, either passively or *resistively*.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 649.

resistivity (rē-zis-tiv'i-ti), *n.* The power or property of resistance; capacity for resisting.

The *resistivity* of the wires. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 641.

resistless (rē-zist'les), *a.* [< *resist* + *-less*.] **1.** Incapable of being resisted, opposed, or withstood; irresistible.

Masters' commands come with a power *resistless*
To such as owe them absolute subjection.
Milton, S. A., l. 1404.

2. Powerless to resist; helpless; unresisting.

Open an entrance for the wasteful sea,
Whose billows, beating the *resistless* banks,
Shall overflow it with their refluence.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 5. 17.

Resistless, tame,
Am I to be burn'd up? No, I will shout
Until the gods through heaven's blue look out!
Keats, Endymion, iii.

resistlessly (rē-zist'les-li), *adv.* In a resistless manner; so as not to be opposed or denied.

resistlessness (rē-zist'les-nes), *n.* The character of being resistless or irresistible.

resist-work (rē-zist'wėrk), *n.* Calico-printing in which the pattern is produced wholly or in part by means of resist, which preserves certain parts uncolored.

reskew, reskue†, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *rescue*.

resmooth (rē-smöᵺʜ'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *smooth*.] To make smooth again; smooth out.

And thus your pains
May only make that footprint upon sand
Which old-recurring waves of prejudice
Resmooth to nothing. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

resolder (rē-sol'dėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *solder*.] To solder or mend again; rejoin; make whole again. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

resoluble (rez'ǫ-lū-bl), *a.* [< OF. *resoluble*, F. *résoluble* = Sp. *resoluble* = It. *resolubile*, < LL. *resolubilis*, < L. *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] Capable of being resolved.

The synthetic [Greek compounds] are organic, and, being made up of constituents modified, more or less, with a view to combination, are not thus *resoluble*.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 42, note.

resolute (rez'ǫ-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *resolute* = OF. *resolu*, F. *résolu* = Sp. Pg. *resoluto* = It. *risoluto*, < L. *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Separated; loose; broken up; dissolved.

For bathes hoote ammonyake is tolde
Right goode with brymstone *resolute* ypitte
Aboute in evry chynyng, cliffe, or alitte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

2†. Convinced; satisfied; certain. *Imp. Dict.*—**3†.** Resolving; convincing; satisfying.

Th[e] interpretour answered, . . . Wyllynge hym to take this for a *resolute* answere, that . . . if he rather desyred warre, he shoulde haue his handes full.
R. Eden, tr. of Pigefetta (First English Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 256).

I [Luther] have giuen *resolute* answer to the first, in the which I persist, and shall persevere for evermore.
Foxe, Acts, etc. (Cattley ed.), IV. 284.

4. Having a fixed resolve; determined; hence, bold; firm; steady; constant in pursuing a purpose.

Edward is at hand,
Ready to fight; therefore be *resolute*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 4. 61.

=**Syn. 4.** Decided, fixed, unshaken, unwavering, stanch, undaunted, steadfast; the place of *resolute* among such words is determined by its fundamental idea, that of a fixed will or purpose, and its acquired idea, that of a firm front and bold action presented to opposers or resisters. It is therefore a high word in the field of will and courage. See *decision*.

II.† *n.* **1.** A resolute or determined person.

Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
Shark'd up a list of lawless *resolutes*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

2. Repayment; redelivery.

And ye shall enquire of the yearly *resolutes*, deductions, and paiements going forth of the same.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. i., No. 27.

resolutely (rez'ǫ-lūt-li), *adv.* In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; firmly; steadily; with steady perseverance; boldly.

resoluteness (rez'ǫ-lūt-nes), *n.* The character of being resolute; fixity of purpose; firm determination; unshaken firmness.

resolution (rez-ǫ-lū'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *resolution*, F. *résolution* = Pr. *rezolucio* = Sp. *resolucion* = Pg. *resolução* = It. *resoluzione*, < L. *resolutio(n-)*, an untying, unbinding, loosening, relaxing, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, resolve: see *resolve*.] **1.** The act, operation, or process of resolving. Specifically—(*a*) The act of separating the component parts of a body, as by chemical means or (to the eye) under the lens of a microscope. (*b*) The act of separating the parts which compose a complex idea. (*c*) The act of unraveling a perplexing question, a difficult problem, or the like; explication; solution; answer.

It is a question
Needs not a *resolution*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 1.

(*d*) The act of mathematically analyzing a velocity, force, or other vector quantity into components having different directions, whether these have independent causes or not.

2. The state or process of dissolving; dissolution; solution.

In the hot springs of extreme cold countries, the first heats are unsufferable, which proceed out of the *resolution* of humidity congealed. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies.

3. The act of resolving or determining; also, anything resolved or determined upon; a fixed determination of mind; a settled purpose: as, a *resolution* to reform our lives; a *resolution* to undertake an expedition.

Your *resolution* cannot hold, when 'tis
Opposed, as it must be, by the power of the king.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 36.

Resolution, therefore, means the preliminary volition for ascertaining when to enter upon a series of actions necessarily deferred. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 429.

4. The character of acting with fixed purpose; resoluteness; firmness, steadiness, or constancy in execution; determination: as, a man of great *resolution*.

No want of *resolution* in me, but only my followers' . . . treasons, makes me betake me to my heels.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 65.

Off with thy pining black!—it dulls a soldier—
And put on *resolution* like a man.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

5. A formal proposition brought before a deliberative body for discussion and adoption.

If the report . . . conclude with *resolutions* or other specific propositions of any kind, . . . the question should be on agreeing to the *resolutions*.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 296.

6. A formal determination or decision of a legislative or corporate body, or of any association of individuals, when adopted by vote. See *by-law*, 2, *ordinance*, 7, *regulation*, 2.—**7.** Determination of a cause, as in a court of justice. [Rare.]

Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *resolutions* which might occasion such alterations.
Sir M. Hale.

8†. The state of being settled in opinion; freedom from doubt; conviction; certainty.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death
Made me to lose such thought.
Heywood, Four Prentices.

Edm. You shall . . . by an auricular assurance have your satisfaction. . . .
Glou. I would unstate myself, to be in a due *resolution*.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 108.

9. In *music*: (*a*) Of a particular voice-part, the act, process, or result of passing from a discord to a concord. See *preparation* and *percussion*. (*b*) The concordant tone in which a discord is merged.—**10.** In *med.*, a removal or disappearance, as the disappearing of a swelling or an inflammation without coming to suppuration, the removal by absorption and expectoration of inflammatory products in pulmonary solidification, or the disappearance of fever.—**11.** In *math.*, same as *solution*.—**12.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The use of two short times or syllables as the equivalent for one long; the division of a disemic time into the two semeia of which it is composed. (*b*) An equivalent of a time or of a foot in which two shorts are sub-

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stituted for a long: as, the dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑) or anapest (⏑ ⏑ –) is a *resolution* of the spondee (– –). The resolution of a syllable bearing the ictus takes its ictus on the first of the two shorts representing the long (◌́◌̆◌̆ for –́, ◌̆◌́◌̆ for ⏑ –́). Opposed to *contraction*.—**Joint resolution**, in *Amer. parliamentary law*, a resolution adopted by both branches of a legislative assembly. See *concurrent resolution*, under *concurrent*.—**Resolution of forces** or **of velocities**, the application of the principle of the parallelogram of forces or velocities to the mathematical separation of a force or velocity into parts, which, however, need have no independent reality. See *force*[1], 8(*a*).—**The Expunging Resolution.** See *expunge*.—**Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions**, in *U. S. hist.*, resolutions passed in 1798 and 1799 by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, declaring the passage of the Alien and Sedition Acts to be an unconstitutional act of the federal government, and setting forth the States' rights theory as to the proper remedies in such cases. The Virginia Resolutions were prepared by Madison, and the Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 by Jefferson. The Kentucky Resolutions of 1799, in addition to declaring the Constitution a compact, affirmed the right of a State to nullify any Act of Congress which it deemed unconstitutional.=**Syn. 1.** Decomposition, separation, disentanglement.—**4.** *Determination*, etc. (see *decision*), perseverance, tenacity, inflexibility, fortitude, boldness, courage, resolve.

Resolutioner (rez-ō-lū′shọn-ėr), *n.* One of a party in the Church of Scotland, in the seventeenth century, which approved the resolutions of the General Assembly admitting all except those of bad character, or hostile to the Covenant, to bear arms against Cromwell. See the quotation under *Protester*, 3.

> The church was, however, divided into two utterly antagonistic parties, the *Resolutioners* and the Remonstrants.
> *J. H. Burton*, Hist. Scotland, I. 194.

resolutionist (rez-ō-lū′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *resolution* + *-ist*.] One who makes a resolution. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

resolutive (rez′ọ̄-lū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résolutif* = Sp. Pg. *resolutivo* = It. *risolutivo*, *resolutivo*; as *resolute* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to dissolve or relax. [Rare.]

> The ashes of the void [snail] shels . . . are of a *resolutive* and discutient facultie. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 8.

Resolutive clause or **condition**, in *Scots law*, a condition subsequent; a condition inserted in a deed or other contract, a breach of which will cause a forfeiture or cessation of that which is provided for by the instrument, as distinguished from a *suspensive condition*, or condition precedent, which prevents the instrument from taking effect until the condition has been performed.—**Resolutive method**, in *logic*, the analytic method. See *analytic*.

II. *n.* In *med.*, same as *discutient*.

> It has been recommended to establish a seton . . . as a derivative and *resolutive* [in metritis].
> *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, xl.

resolutory (rez′ọ̄-lū-tọ̄-ri), *a.* [= F. *résolutoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *resolutorio*, < L. as if **resolutorius*, < *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loose, loosen: see *resolve*.] Having the effect of resolving, determining, or rescinding; giving a right to rescind.

resolvability (rē-zol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *resolvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being resolvable; the capability of being separated into parts; resolvableness.

> Lord Rosse was able to get the suggestion of *resolvability* in . . . many bodies which had been classed as nebulæ by Sir William Herschel and others.
> *J. N. Lockyer*, Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 589.

resolvable (rē-zol′va-bl), *a.* [< *resolve* + *-able*. Cf. *resoluble*.] Capable of being resolved, in any sense of that word.—**Resolvable nebula.** See *nebula*.

resolvableness (rē-zol′va-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being resolvable; resolvability. *Bailey*, 1727.

resolve (rē-zolv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resolved*, ppr. *resolving*. [< ME. *resolven*, < OF. *resolver*, vernacularly *resoudre*, F. *résoudre* = Sp. Pg. *resolver* = It. *risolvere*, *resolvere*, < L. *resolvere*, pp. *resolutus*, loosen, resolve, dissolve, melt, thaw, < *re-*, again, + *solvere*, loosen: see *solve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To loosen; set loose or at ease; relax.

> It is a very hard work of continence to repell the paynting glose of flatterings whose words *resolue* the hart with pleasure. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.
>
> His limbs, *resolv'd* through idle leisour,
> Unto sweete sleepe he may securely lend.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 141.
>
> *Cat.* The city's custom
> Of being then in mirth and feast—
> *Lem.* Loosed whole
> In pleasure and security—
> *Aut.* Each house
> *Resolved* in freedom. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. To melt; dissolve.

> The weyghte of the snowe yharded by the colde is *resolved* by the brennynge hete of Phebus the sonne.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.
>
> I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble. *Lyly*, Euphues, p. 38. (*Nares*.)
>
> O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,
> Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew!
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 130.

3. To disintegrate; reduce to constituent or elementary parts; separate the component parts of.

> The see gravel is lattest for to drie,
> And lattest may thou therwith edifie.
> The salt in it thy werkes wol *resolve*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.
>
> And ye, immortal souls, who once were men,
> And now, *resolved* to elements again.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, ii. 1.
>
> It is no necessity of his [the musician's] art to *resolve* the clang of an instrument into its constituent tones.
> *Tyndall*, Sound, p. 120.

Specifically—**4.** In *med.*, to effect the disappearance of (a swelling) without the formation of pus.—**5.** To analyze; reduce by mental analysis.

> I cannot think that the branded Epicurus, Lucretius, and their fellows were in earnest when they *resolv'd* this composition into a fortuitous range of atoms.
> *Glanville*, Essays, i.
>
> *Resolving* all events, with their effects
> And manifold results, into the will
> And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 163.
>
> They tell us that on the hypothesis of evolution all human feelings may be *resolved* into a desire for food, into a fear of being eaten, or into the reproductive instinct.
> *Micart*, Nature and Thought, p. 128.

6. To solve; free from perplexities; clear of difficulties; explain: as, to *resolve* questions of casuistry; to *resolve* doubts; to *resolve* a riddle.

> After their publike praiers the Talby sits downe, and spends halfe an houre in *resoluing* the doubts of such as shall moue any questions in matters of their Law.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 623.
>
> Here were also several foundations of Buildings, but whether there were ever any place of note situated hereabouts, or what it might be, I cannot *resolve*.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 12.
>
> I ask these sober questions of my heart; . . .
> The heart *resolves* this matter in a trice.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 216.

7. In *math.*, to solve; answer (a question).—**8.** In *alg.*, to bring all the known quantities of (an equation) to one side, and the unknown quantity to the other.—**9.** In *mech.*, to separate mathematically (a force or other vector quantity) into components, by the application of the parallelogram of forces, or of an analogous principle. The parts need not have independent reality.—**10.** To transform by or as by dissolution.

> The form of going from the assembly into committee is for the presiding officer . . . to put the question that the assembly do now *resolve* itself into a committee of the whole. *Cushing*, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 297.

11†. To free from doubt or perplexity; inform; acquaint; answer.

> If Brutus will vouchsafe that Antony
> May safely come to him, and be *resolved*
> How Cæsar hath deserved to lie in death.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 131.
>
> Pray, sir, *resolve* me, what religion 's best
> For a man to die in? *Webster*, White Devil, v. 1.
>
> You shall be fully *resolved* in every one of those many questions you have asked me.
> *Goldsmith*, To Mrs. Anne Goldsmith.

12†. To settle in an opinion; make certain; convince.

> The word of God can give us assurance in anything we are to do, and *resolve* us that we do well.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 4.
>
> Long since we were *resolved* of your truth,
> Your faithful service, and your toil in war.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 4. 20.
>
> I am *resolv'd* my Cloe yet is true.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

13. To fix in a determination or purpose; determine; decide: used chiefly in the past participle.

> Therefore at last I firmly am *resolved*
> You shall have aid. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 219.
>
> Rather by this his last affront *resolved*,
> Desperate of better course, to vent his rage.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 444.
>
> With phrenzy seized, I run to meet the alarms,
> *Resolved* on death, *resolved* to die in arms.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 424.

14. To determine on; intend; purpose.

> I am *resolved* that thou shalt spend some time
> With Valentinus in the emperor's court.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 3. 66.
>
> They [the Longobards] *resolved* to goe into some more fertile country. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 107.
>
> War then, war,
> Open or understood, must be *resolved*.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 662.

15†. To make ready in mind; prepare.

> Quit presently the chapel, or *resolve* you
> For more amazement. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 86.
>
> Tell me, have you *resolv'd* yourself for court,
> And utterly renounc'd the slavish country,
> With all the cares thereof?
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

16. To determine on; specifically, to express, as an opinion or determination, by or as by resolution and vote.

> He loses no reputation with us; for we all *resolved* him as an ass before. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

17. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to cause to progress from a discord to a concord.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To melt; dissolve; become fluid.

> Even as a form of wax
> *Resolveth* from his figure 'gainst the fire.
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 4. 25.
>
> May my brain
> *Resolve* to water, and my blood turn phlegm.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. To become separated into component or elementary parts; disintegrate; in general, to be reduced as by dissolution or analysis.

> The spices are so corrupted . . . that theyr naturall sauour, taste, and quality . . . vanyssheth and *resolueth*.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 309).
>
> Subterraneous bodies, from whence all the things upon the earth's surface spring, and into which they again *resolve* and return. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.
>
> These several quarterly meetings should digest the reports of their monthly meetings, and prepare one for each respective county, against the yearly meeting, in which all quarterly meetings *resolve*.
> *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iv.
>
> I lifted up my head to look: the roof *resolved* to clouds, high and dim; the gleam was such as the moon imparts to vapors she is about to sever.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

3. To form an opinion, purpose, or resolution; determine in mind; purpose: as, he *resolved* on amendment of life.

> How yet *resolves* the governor of the town?
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 1.

4. To be settled in opinion; be convinced.

> Let men *resolve* of that as they please. *Locke*.

5. In *music*, of a voice-part or of the harmony in general, to pass from a discord to a concord.=**Syn. 3.** To decide, conclude.

resolve (rē-zolv′), *n.* [< *resolve*, *v.*] **1†.** The act of resolving or solving; resolution; solution. *Milton*.—**2†.** An answer.

> I crave but ten short days to give *resolve*
> To this important suit, in which consists
> My endless shame or lasting happiness.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

3. That which has been resolved or determined on; a resolution.

> Now, sister, let us hear your firm *resolve*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 129.
>
> 'Tis thus
> Men cast the blame of their unprosperous acts
> Upon the abettors of their own *resolve*.
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, v. 1.

4. Firmness or fixedness of purpose; resolution; determination.

> A lady of so high *resolve*
> As is fair Margaret.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 75.
>
> Come, firm *Resolve*, take thou the van,
> Thou stalk o' carl-hemp in man!
> *Burns*, To Dr. Blacklock.

5. The determination or declaration of any corporation, association, or representative body; a resolution.

> I then commenced my career as a political writer, devoting weeks and months to support the *resolves* of Congress.
> *Noah Webster*, Letter, 1783 (Life, by Scudder, p. 112).

Peace resolves. See *peace*.

resolved (rē-zolvd′), *p. a.* Determined; resolute; firm.

> How now, my hardy, stout *resolved* mates!
> Are you now going to dispatch this deed?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 340.

resolvedly (rē-zol′ved-li), *adv.* **1.** In a resolved manner; firmly; resolutely; with firmness of purpose.

> Let us chearfully and *resolvedly* apply ourselves to the working out our salvation. *Abp. Sharp*, Sermons, II. v.

2. In such a manner as to resolve or clear up all doubts and difficulties; satisfactorily. [Rare.]

> Of that and all the progress, more or less,
> *Resolvedly* more leisure shall express.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 332.
>
> He that hath rightly and *resolvedly* determined of his end hath virtually resolved a thousand controversies that others are unsatisfied and erroneous in.
> *Baxter*, Divine Life, ii. 6.

resolvedness (rē-zol′ved-nes), *n.* Fixedness of purpose; firmness; resolution.

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This *resolvedness*, this high fortitude in sin, can with no reason be imagined a preparative to its remission.
Decay of Christian Piety.

resolvend (rē-zol'vend), *n.* [< L. *resolvendus*, gerundive of *resolvere*, resolve: see *resolve*.] In *arith.*, a number formed by appending two or three figures to a remainder after subtraction in extracting the square or cube root.

resolvent (rē-zol'vent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résolvant* = Sp. Pg. *resolvente* = It. *risolvente, resolvente*, < L. *resolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *resolvere*: see *resolve*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power to resolve or dissolve; causing solution; solvent.—**Resolvent equation, product,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has the power of causing solution.—**2.** In *med.*, a remedy which causes the resolution of a swelling; a discutient.—**3.** In *alg.*, an equation formed to aid the resolution of a given equation having for its roots known functions of the roots of the given equation. Thus, if x, x', x'', x''' are the roots of a biquadratic, one method of solution begins by solving the cubic whose roots are of the form $xx' + x''x'''$.—**Differential resolvent,** a linear differential equation of the $(n-1)$th order which is satisfied by every root of an equation of the nth degree whose coefficients are functions of a single parameter.—**Gaulois resolvent,** that resolvent of an equation whose roots are unaltered for every permutation of the group of the primitive equation.

resolver (rē-zol'vėr), *n.* One who or that which resolves, in any sense of that word.

Thy resolutions were not before sincere; consequently God, that saw that, cannot be thought to have justified that unsincere *resolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond.*

It may be doubted whether or no the fire be the genuine and universal *resolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

reson[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *reason*[1].

reson[2]†. A Middle English plural preterit of *rise*[1].

resonance (rez'ō-nans), *n.* [< OF. *resonnance*, F. *résonnance* = Sp. Pg. *resonancia* = It. *risonanza*, < L. *resonantia*, an echo, < *resonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resonare*, sound back, echo: see *resonant*.] **1.** The act of resounding, or the state or quality of being resonant.—**2.** In *acoustics:* (*a*) The prolongation or repetition of sound by reflection; reverberation; echo. (*b*) The prolongation or increase of sound by the sympathetic vibration of other bodies than that by which it is originally produced. Such sympathetic vibration is properly in unison either with the fundamental tone or with one of its harmonics. It occurs to some extent in connection with all sound. It is carefully utilized in musical instruments, as by means of the sounding-board of a pianoforte, the body of a violin, or the tube of a horn. In many wind-instruments, like the flute, and the flue-pipes of an organ, the pitch of the tone is almost wholly determined by the shape and size of the resonant cavity or tube. In the voice, the quality of both song and speech and the distinctions between the various articulate sounds are largely governed by the resonance of the cavities of the pharynx, mouth, and nose. **3.** In *med.*, the sound evoked on percussing the chest or other part, or heard on auscultating the chest while the subject of examination speaks either aloud or in a whisper.—**Amphoric resonance,** a variety of tympanitic resonance in which there is a musical quality.—**Bandbox resonance,** the vesiculotympanitic resonance occurring in vesicular emphysema.—**Bell-metal resonance,** a ringing metallic sound heard in auscultation in pneumothorax and over other large cavities, when the chest is percussed with two pieces of money, one being used as pleximeter.—**Cough resonance,** the sound of the cough as heard in auscultation.—**Cracked-pot resonance,** a percussion sound obtained sometimes over cavities, but also sometimes in health, resembling somewhat the sound produced by striking a cracked pot.—**Normal pulmonary resonance, normal vesicular resonance.** Same as *vesicular resonance.*—**Resonance globe,** a resonator tuned to a certain musical tone.—**Skodaic resonance,** resonance more or less tympanitic above a pleuritic effusion.—**Sympathetic resonance.** See *sympathetic.*—**Tympanitic resonance,** such resonance as is obtained on percussion over the intestines when they contain air. It may also be heard in the thorax over lung-cavities, in pneumothorax, and otherwise.—**Vesicular resonance,** resonance of such quality as is obtained by percussion over normal lung-tissue. Also called *normal vesicular resonance* and *normal pulmonary resonance.*—**Vesiculotympanitic resonance,** pulmonary resonance intermediate between vesicular and tympanitic resonance.—**Vocal resonance,** the sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the subject makes a vocal noise.—**Whispering resonance,** the sound of a whisper as heard in resonance.

resonance-box (rez'ō-nans-boks), *n.* A resonant cavity or chamber in a musical instrument, designed to increase the sonority of its tone, as the body of a violin or the box attached to a tuning-fork for acoustical investigation. Also *resonance-body, resonance-chamber*, etc.

resonancy† (rez'ō-nan-si), *n.* [As *resonance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resonance*. *Imp. Dict.*

resonant (rez'ō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *resonnant*, F. *résonnant* = Sp. Pg. *resonante* = It. *risonante*, < L. *resonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resonare*, resound, echo: see *resound*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resounding; specifically, noting a substance, structure, or confined body of air which is capable of decided sympathetic vibrations; or a voice, instrument, or tone in which such vibrations are prominent.

His volant touch,
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the *resonant* fugue.
Milton, P. L., xi. 563.

Sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light and *resonant* with the fall of statued fountains.
Disraeli, Lothair, lxix.

2. Sounding or ringing in the nasal passages: used by some authors instead of *nasal* as applied to articulate sounds.

II. *n.* A resonant or nasal sound.

resonantly (rez'ō-nant-li), *adv.* In a resonant or resounding manner; with resonance.

resonate (rez'ō-nāt), *v. i.* [< L. *resonatus*, pp. of *resonare*, resound: see *resound*[1].] To resound.—**Resonating circle,** in *elect.*, the circle used as a resonator.

resonator (rez'ō-nā-tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *resonare*, resound: see *resound*[1].] **1.** An acoustical instrument used in the analysis of sounds, consisting of a chamber so formed as to respond sympathetically to some particular tone. It is used especially to detect the presence of that tone in a compound sound.—**2.** In *elect.*, an instrument devised by Hertz for detecting the existence of waves of electrical disturbance. It consists usually of a conductor in the form of a wire or rod bent into a circle or rectangle, leaving a short opening or break, the length of which can be regulated. The ends of the conductor are generally furnished with small brass knobs.

resorb (rē-sôrb'), *v. t.* [< F. *résorber* = Sp. *resorber* = It. *risorbire*, < L. *resorbere*, suck back, swallow again, < *re-*, back, again, + *sorbere*, suck up: see *absorb*.] To absorb or take back, as that which has been given out; reabsorb.

And when past
Their various trials, in their various spheres,
If they continue rational, as made,
Resorbs them all into himself again.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv.

resorbent (rē-sôr'bent), *a.* [= F. *résorbant* = Sp. *resorbente*, < L. *resorben(t-)s*, ppr. of *resorbere*, swallow up, resorb: see *resorb*.] Absorbing or taking back that which has been given out.

Again *resorbent* ocean's wave
Receives the waters which it gave
From thousand rills with copious currents fraught.
Wodhull.

resorcin, resorcine (rē-sôr'sin), *n.* [= F. *résorcine;* as *res(in)* + *orcin*.] A colorless crystalline phenol, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. It is obtained by treating benzene with sulphuric acid, preparing a sodium salt from the disulphonic acid thus produced, heating with caustic soda, and finally dissolving in water and precipitating resorcin with hydrochloric acid. It yields a fine purple-red coloring matter, and several other dyes of commercial importance, and is also used in medicine as an antiseptic. Also *resorcinum.*—**Resorcin blue, brown,** etc. See *blue,* etc.

resorcinal (rē-sôr'si-nal), *a.* [< *resorcin* + *-al*.] Pertaining to resorcin.—**Fluorescent resorcinal blue.** See *blue.*—**Resorcinal yellow.** See *yellow.*

resorcine, *n.* See *resorcin.*

resorcinism (rē-sôr'sin-izm), *n.* Toxic symptoms produced by excessive doses of resorcin.

resorcinol-phthalein (rē-sôr'si-nol-thal'ē-in), *n.* A brilliant red dye ($C_{20}H_{12}O_5$) obtained by the action of phthalic anhydrid on resorcin at a temperature of 120° C. Generally known as *fluorescein.*

resorcinum (rē-sôr'si-num), *n.* [NL.: see *resorcin.*] Same as *resorcin.*

resorption (rē-sôrp'shon), *n.* [= F. *résorption*, < L. *resorbere*, pp. *resorptus*, resorb: see *resorb*.] **1.** Retrogressive absorption; specifically, a physiological process by which a part or organ, having advanced to a certain state of development, disappears as such by the absorption of its substance into that of a part or organ which replaces it.

The larval skeleton undergoes *resorption*, but the rest of the Echinopædium passes into the Echinoderm.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 497.

2. Absorption of some product of the organism, as a tissue, exudate, or secretion.

An extensive hæmorrhage which had undergone *resorption.* *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. § 114.

Lacunar resorption of bone, the resorption of bone by osteoclasts forming and occupying Howship's lacunæ.

resorptive (rē-sôrp'tiv), *a.* [< *resorpt(ion)* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by resorption.

The *resorptive* phenomena of porphyritic quartz and other minerals in eruptive rocks is a consequence chiefly of the relief of pressure in the process of eruption.
Science, XIII. 232.

Resorptive fever, such a fever as the hectic of phthisis, due to the absorption of toxic material.

resort[1] (rē-zôrt'), *v.* [< ME. *resorten*, < OF. *resortir, ressortir*, fall back, return, resort, have recourse, appeal, F. *ressortir*, resort, appeal, < ML. *resortire*, resort, appeal (to a tribunal), *resortiri*, return, revert, < L. *re-*, again, + *sortiri*, obtain, lit. obtain by lot, < *sor(t-)s*, a lot: see *sort*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To fall back; return; revert.

When he past of his payne & his pale hete,
And *resort* to hym selfe & his sight gate,
He plainted full pitiously, was pyn for to here.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3553.

He faught with hem so fiercely that he made hem *resorte* bakke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 414.

The quicke bloode somwhat *resorted* unto his visage.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

The rule of descents in Normandy was . . . that the descent of the line of the father shall not *resort* to that of the mother. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng., VI. 151.

2. To go; repair; go customarily or frequently.

The people *resort* unto him again. Mark x. 1.

The vault . . . where, as they say,
At some hours in the night spirits *resort.*
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 44.

Noah . . . entered the Arke at Gods appointment, to which by diuine instinct *resorted* both birds and beasts.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Let us not think we have fulfilled our duty merely by *resorting* to the church and adding one to the number of the congregation. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xx.

Head waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most *resort.*
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

3. To have recourse; apply; betake one's self: with *to:* as, to *resort to* force.

The king thought it time to *resort to* other counsels.
Clarendon.

Th' expedients and inventions multiform,
To which the mind *resorts*, in chase of terms.
Cowper, Task, ii. 288.

That species of political animadversion which is *resorted to* in the daily papers. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

II. *trans.* To visit; frequent. [Rare.]

A pallace of pleasure, and daily *resorted*, and fill'd with Lords and Knights, and their Ladies.
Brome, The Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

resort[1] (rē-zôrt'), *n.* [< ME. *resort*, < OF. *resort, ressort*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court, F. *ressort*, a place of refuge, a court of appeal, = Pr. *ressort* = It. *risorto*, resort; from the verb.] **1.** The act of going to some person or thing or making application; a betaking one's self; recourse: as, a *resort* to other means of defense; a *resort* to subterfuges or evasion.

Where we pass, and make *resort*,
It is our Kingdom and our Court.
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

2. One who or that which is resorted to: as in the phrase *last resort* (see below).

In trouth always to do yow my servise,
As to my lady right and chief *resort.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 134.

3. An assembling; a going to or frequenting in numbers; confluence.

Where there is such *resort*
Of wanton gallants, and young revellers.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude, . . .
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,
That in the various bustle of *resort*
Were all-to ruffled. *Milton*, Comus, l. 379.

The like places of *resort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift.*

4. The act of visiting or frequenting one's society; company; intercourse.

She I mean is promised by her friends
Unto a youthful gentleman of worth,
And kept severely from *resort* of men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1. 108.

5. A place frequented; a place commonly or habitually visited; a haunt.

With vij. lyttle hamlettes therto belonging, whiche hathe no other *resort* but only to the same Chapelle and parisshe Churche. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

But chiefly the woods were her fav'rite *resort.*
Burns, Caledonia.

Her bright form kneels beside me at the altar,
And follows me to the *resort* of men.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

6. In *law*, the authority or jurisdiction of a court. [Rare.]—**7**†. Those who frequent a place; those who assemble. [Rare.]

Of all the fair *resort* of gentlemen
That every day with parle encounter me,
In thy opinion which is worthiest love?
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 4.

As Wiltshire is a place best pleas'd with that *resort*
Which spend away the time continually in sport.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 359.

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8†. Spring; active power or movement. [A Gallicism.]

Certainly some there are that know the *resorts* and falls of business, that cannot sink into the main of it.
Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

If you can enter more deeply than they have done into the causes and *resorts* of that which moves pleasure in a reader, the field is open, you may be heard.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Last resort, the last resource or refuge; ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; a court from which there is no appeal. Also, as French, *dernier ressort*.

Mercy, fled to as the *last resort*.
Cowper, Hope, l. 378.

=**Syn. 2.** *Resource*, *Contrivance*, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

resort[2] (rē-sôrt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sort*.] To sort over again. Also written distinctively *re-sort*.

resorter (rē-zôr′tėr), *n.* One who resorts, in any sense of that word.

'Tis the better for you that your *resorters* stand upon sound legs.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 27.

resount†, *v.* A Middle English form of *resound*[1].

resound[1] (rē-zound′), *v.* [With excrescent *d*, as in *sound*[5], *expound*, etc.; < ME. *resounen*, < OF. *resoner*, *resonner*, *ressonner*, F. *résonner*, dial. *ressounner*, *ressonner* = Sp. *resonar* = Pg. *resoar*, *resoar* = It. *risonare*, < L. *resonare*, sound or ring again, resound, echo, < *re-*, again, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *resonant*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sound back; ring; echo; reverberate; be filled with sound; sound by sympathetic vibration.

Swich sorwe he maketh that the grete tour
Resouneth of his youling and clamour.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 420.

He call'd so loud that all the hollow deep
Of hell *resounded*.
Milton, P. L., i. 315.

The robin, the thrush, and a thousand other wanton songsters make the woods to *resound* with amorous ditties.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 147.

The pavement stones *resound*,
As he totters o'er the ground
With his cane.
O. W. Holmes, The Last Leaf.

2. To sound loudly; give forth a loud sound.

His arms *resounded* as the boaster fell.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 470.

The din of War *resounds* throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose.
Sumner, Orations, I. 97.

3. To be echoed; be sent back, as sound.

Common fame . . . *resounds* back to them.
South.

4. To be much mentioned; be famed.

What *resounds*
In fable or romance of Uther's son.
Milton, P. L., i. 579.

Milton, a name to *resound* for ages.
Tennyson, Experiments, In Quantity.

II. *trans.* **1.** To sound again; send back sound; echo.

And Albion's cliffs *resound* the rural lay.
Pope, Spring, l. 6.

2. To sound; praise or celebrate with the voice or the sound of instruments; extol with sounds; spread the fame of.

With her shrill trumpet never dying Fame
Vnto the world shall still *resound* his name.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 130.

Orpheus, . . . by loudly chanting and *resounding* the praises of the gods, confounded the voices.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vi., Expl.

The man for wisdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes. O muse, *resound*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** To reëcho, reverberate.

resound[1] (rē-zound′), *n.* [< *resound*[1], *v.*] Return of sound; echo.

His huge trunke sounded, and his armes did eccho the *resound*.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Virtuous actions have their own trumpets, and, without any noise from thyself, will have their *resound* abroad.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 34.

resound[2] (rē-sound′), *v.* [< *re-* + *sound*[5].] **I.** *trans.* To sound again or repeatedly: as, to *resound* a note or a syllable.

And these words in their next prayer they repeat, *resounding* that last word One by the halfe or the whole hour together, looking vp to Heauen.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

II. *intrans.* To sound again: as, the trumpet sounded and *resounded*.

Upon the *resounding* of the Eccho there seemed three to sound together.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 36, sig. D.

resounder (rē-zoun′dėr), *n.* One who or that which resounds; specifically, a monotelephone.

resource (rē-sōrs′), *n.* [< OF. *resource*, *ressourse*, *ressource*, F. *ressource*, dial. *resorse* (= It. *risorsa*), a source, spring, < OF. *resourdre* (pp. *resours*, fem. *resourse*), < L. *resurgere*, rise again, spring up anew: see *resurd*, *resurgent*, and cf. *source*.] **1.** Any source of aid or support; an expedient to which one may resort; means yet untried; resort.

Pallas, who, with disdain and grief, had view'd
His foes pursuing, and his friends pursued,
Used threatenings mix'd with prayers, his last *resource*.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 512.

When women engage in any art or trade, it is usually as a *resource*, not as a primary object.
Emerson, Woman.

2. *pl.* Pecuniary means; funds; money or any property that can be converted into supplies; means of raising money or supplies.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for every country which is connected, but not incorporated, with another country of greater *resources*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

3. *pl.* Available means or capabilities of any kind.

He always had the full command of all the *resources* of one of the most fertile minds that ever existed.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

He was a man of infinite *resources*, gained in his barrack experience.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Resort*, etc. See *expedient*.

resourceful (rē-sōrs′fûl), *a.* [< *resource* + *-ful*.] **1.** Abounding in resources.

The justness of his gradations, and the *resourceful* variety of his touch, are equally to be admired.
The Academy, No. 892, p. 402.

2. Good at devising expedients; shifty.

She was cheerful and *resourceful* when any difficulty arose.
A. Helps, Casimir Maremma, xxxiii.

resourcefulness (rē-sōrs′fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resourceful.

Here [in the Far West], if anywhere, settlers may combine the practical *resourcefulness* of the savage with the intellectual activity of the dweller in cities.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 388.

resourceless (rē-sōrs′les), *a.* [< *resource* + *-less*.] Destitute of resources.

Mungo Park, *resourceless*, had sunk down to die under the Negro Village-Tree, a horrible White object in the eyes of all.
Carlyle, Past and Present, iii. 13.

resourdt, *v. i.* [ME. *resourden*, < OF. *resourdre*, rise up, spring up, < L. *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurgent*. Cf. *resource*.] To spring up; rise anew.

Frowhens that the deth grew, frothens the lyf *resourded*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

resow (rē-sō′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sow*[1].] To sow again.

To *resow* summer corn.
Bacon.

resownt, *v.* A Middle English form of *resound*[1].

resp (resp), *v. t.* Same as *risp*.

respet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rasp*[2].

respeak (rē-spēk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *speak*.] **1.** To answer; speak in return; reply. [Rare.]

And the king's rouse the heav'n shall bruit again,
Re-speaking earthly thunder.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 128.

2. To speak again; repeat.

respect (rē-spekt′), *v. t.* [= OF. *respecter*, look back, respect, delay (also *respiter*, delay: see *respite*), F. *respecter* = Sp. *respetar*, *respectar* = Pg. *respeitar* = It. *rispettare*, < L. *respectare*, look back or behind, look intently, regard, respect, freq. of *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, look back upon, respect, < *re-*, back, + *specere*, look at, see, spy: see *spectacle*, *spy*. Doublet of *respite*, *v.*] **1**†. To look toward; front upon or in the direction of.

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so *respect* the south.
Sir T. Browne.

2†. To postpone; respite.

As touching the musters of all the soldiours upon the shore, we have *respected* the same tyll this tyme for lacke of money.
State Papers, i. 832. (*Halliwell*.)

3. To notice with especial attention; regard as worthy of particular notice; regard; heed; consider; care for; have regard to in design or purpose.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is to ensue, . . . are not at all to be *respected*.
Hooker.

But thou, O blessèd soul! dost haply not *respect*
These tears we shed, though full of loving pure effect.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 271).

I am armed so strong in honesty
That they pass by me as the idle wind,
Which I *respect* not.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 69.

He that *respects* to get must relish all commodities alike.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

4. To have reference or regard to; relate to.

The knowledge which *respecteth* the faculties of the mind of man is of two kinds.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 206.

I too am a degenerate Osbaldistone, so far as *respects* the circulation of the bottle.
Scott, Rob Roy, x.

5. To hold in esteem, regard, or consideration; regard with some degree of reverence: as, to *respect* womanhood; hence, to refrain from interference with: as, to *respect* one's privacy.

Well, well, my lords, *respect* him:
Take him, and use him well, he's worthy of it.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 3. 153.

In the excursions which they make for pleasure they [the English] are commonly *respected* by the Arabs, Curdeens, and Turcomen, there being very few instances of their having been plundered by them.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 152.

To such I render more than mere respect
Whose actions say that they *respect* themselves.
Cowper, Task, ii. 377.

How could they hope that others would *respect* laws which they had themselves insulted?
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

What I look upon as essential to their full utility is that those who enter into such combinations [trades-unions] shall fully and absolutely *respect* the liberty of those who do not wish to enter them.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 274.

To respect a person or **persons**, also **to respect the person of** (some one), to show undue bias toward or against a person, etc.; suffer the opinion or judgment to be influenced or biased by a regard to the outward circumstances of a person, to the prejudice of right and equity.

Thou shalt not *respect the person of* the poor, nor honour the person of the mighty.
Lev. xix. 15.

Neither doth God *respect* any *person*.
2 Sam. xiv. 14.

As Solomon saith, *to respect persons* is not good, for such a man will transgress for a piece of bread.
Bacon.

=**Syn. 5.** To honor, revere, venerate. See *esteem*, *n.*

respect (rē-spekt′), *n.* [= G. *respect* = D. Sw. Dan. *respekt*, < OF. *respect*, also *respit* (see *respite*), F. *respect* = Pr. *respieg*, *respiech*, *respieit*, *respeit* = Cat. *respecte* = Sp. *respecto* = Pg. *respeito* = It. *rispetto*, < L. *respectus*, a looking at, respect, regard, < *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, look back upon: see *respect*, *v.* Doublet of *respite*, *n.*] **1.** The act of looking at or regarding, or noticing with attention; regard; attention.

This maistyr sittith in the halle, next unto these Henxmen, at the same boarde, to have his *respecte* unto theyre demeanynges, howe manerly they ete and drinke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. ii.

In writing this booke, I haue had earnest *respecte* to three speciall pointes.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 23.

But he it well did ward with wise *respect*,
And twixt him and the blow his shield did cast.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 21.

At that day shall a man look to his Maker, and his eyes shall have *respect* to the Holy One of Israel.
Isa. xvii. 7.

You have too much *respect* upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 74.

Hee sought a heav'nly reward which could make him happy, and never hurt him, and to such a reward every good man may have a *respect*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2†. Deliberation; reflection; consideration.

Thou wouldst have plunged thyself
In general riot; . . . and never learn'd
The icy precepts of *respect*, but follow'd
The sugar'd game before thee.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 258.

Then is no child nor father; then eternity
Frees all from any temporal *respect*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

3†. Circumspect behavior or deportment; decency.

If I do not put on a sober habit,
Talk with *respect*, and swear but now and then.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 200.

4. The feeling of esteem, regard, or consideration excited by the contemplation of personal worth, dignity, or power; also, a similar feeling excited by corresponding attributes in things.

Is there no *respect* of place, persons, nor time in you?
Shak., T. N., iii. 3. 98.

The natural effect
Of love by absence chill'd into *respect*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 576.

A decent *respect* to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.
Declaration of Independence.

Milton's *respect* for himself and for his own mind and its movements rises wellnigh to veneration.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 288.

5. Courteous or considerate treatment; that which is due, as to personal worth or power.

According to his virtue let us use him,
With all *respect* and rites of burial.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 77.

6. *pl.* Expression or sign of esteem, deference, or compliment: as, to pay one's *respects* to the governor; please give him my *respects*.

Up comes one of Marsault's companions . . . into my chamber, with three others at his heeles, who by their *respects* and distance seemed to be his servants.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares*.)

He had no doubt they said among themselves, "She is an excellent and beautiful girl, and deserving all respect"; and respect they accorded, but their *respects* they never came to pay.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 89.

7. Good will; favor.

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The Lord had *respect* unto Abel and to his offering.
Gen. iv. 4.

8. Partial regard; undue bias; discrimination for or against some one.

It is not good to have *respect* of persons in judgment.
Prov. xxiv. 23.

It is of the highest importance that judges and administrators should never be persuaded by money or otherwise to shew "*respect* of persons."
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 239.

9. Reputation; repute.

Many of the best *respect* in Rome . . .
Have wish'd that noble Brutus had his eyes.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 59.

10. Consideration; motive.

He was not moved with these worldly *respects*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

The end for which we are moved to work is sometimes the goodness which we conceive of the very working itself, without any further *respect* at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

Master Scrivener, for some private *respect*, plotted in England to ruine Captaine Smith.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 205.

For *respects*
Of birth, degrees of title, and advancement,
I nor admire nor slight them.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

11. Point or particular; matter; feature; point of view.

I think she will be ruled
In all *respects* by me. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 4. 14.

Now, as we seem to differ in our ideas of expense, I have resolved she shall have her own way, and be her own mistress in that *respect* for the future.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

India is governed bureaucratically, but this bureaucracy differs in more than one *respect* from ours in Europe.
Quarterly Rev., CLXII. 453.

12. Relation; regard; reference: used especially in the phrase *in* or *with respect to* (or *of*).

Church government that is appointed in the Gospel, and has chief *respect* to the soul.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Shirtliff having his wife by the hand, and sitting by her to cheer her, *in respect* that the said storm was so fierce, he was slain, and she preserved.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 319.

In respect†, relatively; comparatively speaking.

He was a man; this, *in respect*, a child.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 56.

In respect of. (*a*†) In comparison with; relatively to.

All paines are nothing *in respect of* this.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxiii.

In respect of a fine workman, I am but . . . a cobbler.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 10.

(*b*) In consideration of.

The feathers of their [Ostriches'] wings and tailes are very soft and fine. *In respect whereof* they are much used in the fannes of Gentlewomen.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 40, sig. E.

They should depress their guns and fire down into the hold, *in respect of* the vessel attacked standing so high out of the water. *De Quincey.*

(*c*) In point of; in regard to.

If *in respect of* speculation all men are either Platonists or Aristotelians, *in respect of* taste all men are either Greek or German.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 301.

=Syn. 4. *Estimate, Estimation*, etc. See *esteem*.

respectability (rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *respectabilities* (-tiz). [= F. *respectabilité* = Sp. *respetabilidad* = Pg. *respeitabilidade*; as *respectable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The state or character of being respectable; the condition or qualities which deserve or command respect.

A gold-headed cane, of rare oriental wood, added materially to the high *respectability* of his aspect.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

2. A respectable person or thing; a specimen or type of what is respectable.

Smooth-shaven *respectabilities* not a few one finds that are not good for much. *Carlyle.*

respectable (rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectable* = Sp. *respetable* = Pg. *respeitavel* = It. *rispettabile*, < ML. *respectabilis*, worthy of respect, < L. *respectare*, respect: see *respect*.] **1.** Capable of being respected; worthy of respect or esteem.

In the great civil war, even the bad cause had been rendered *respectable* and amiable by the purity and elevation of mind which many of its friends displayed.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

She irritates my nerves, that dear and *respectable* Potts.
W. E. Norris, Matrimony, xxvii.

2. Having an honest or good reputation; standing well with other people; reputable: as, born of poor but *respectable* parents.

At this time . . . Mrs. Prior was outwardly *respectable;* and yet . . . my groceries were consumed with remarkable rapidity. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, i.

3. Occupying or pertaining to a fairly good position in society; moderately well-to-do.

You mistake, my good Mrs. Bonnington! . . . You have lived in a quiet and most *respectable* sphere, but not, you understand, not ———.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.

4. Mediocre; moderate; fair; not despisable.

The Earl of Essex, a man of *respectable* abilities and of some military experience, was appointed to the command of the parliamentary army.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

British writers, not of the highest grade, but of *respectable* rank. *R. G. White*, Words and Their Uses, iii.

5. Proper; decent: as, conduct that is not *respectable*. [Colloq.]

It will be necessary to find a milliner, my love. . . . Something must be done with Maggy, too, who at present is — ha — barely *respectable*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 35.

respectableness (rē-spek'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Respectability.

respectably (rē-spek'ta-bli), *adv.* In a respectable manner. (*a*) In a manner to merit respect. (*b*) Moderately; pretty well; in a manner not to be despised.

respectant (rē-spek'tant), *a.* [< OF. *respectant*, < L. *respectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *respectare*, look at, respect: see *respect*.] In *her.*, looking at each other: said of two animals borne face to face. Rampant beasts of prey so borne are said to be *combatant*. Compare *affronté*. [Rare.] — **Respectant in triangle**, in *her.*, arranged in a triangle with the heads or beaks pointing inward or toward one another: said of three beasts or birds.

respecter (rē-spek'tėr), *n.* One who respects or regards: chiefly used in the phrase *respecter of persons*, a person who regards the external circumstances of others in his judgment, and suffers his opinion to be biased by them, to the prejudice of candor, justice, and equity.

I perceive that God is no *respecter of persons*.
Acts x. 34.

respectful (rē-spekt'fûl), *a.* [< *respect* + *-ful*.] **1.** Marked or characterized by respect; showing respect: as, *respectful* deportment.

With humble Joy, and with *respectful* Fear,
The listening People shall his Story hear.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, xxxviii.

His costume struck me with *respectful* astonishment.
Thackeray, Newcomes, vi.

2. Full of outward or formal civility; ceremonious.

From this dear Bosom shall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *respectful*, or forsworn?
Prior, Celia to Damon.

3†. Worthy of respect; receiving respect. [Rare.]

And Mr. Miles, of Swansey, who afterwards came to Boston, and is now gone to his rest. Both of these have a *respectful* character in the churches of this wilderness.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

=Syn. Civil, dutiful, courteous, complaisant, deferential, polite.

respectfully (rē-spekt'fûl-i), *adv.* In a respectful manner; with respect; in a manner comporting with due estimation.

We relieve idle vagrants and counterfeit beggars, but have no care at all of these really poor men, who are, methinks, to be *respectfully* treated in regard of their quality.
Cowley, Avarice.

respectfulness (rē-spekt'fûl-nes), *n.* The character of being respectful.

respecting (rē-spek'ting), *prep.* [Ppr. of *respect*, *v.*] **1.** Considering.

There is none worthy,
Respecting her that 's gone.
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 35.

2. Regarding; in regard to; relating to.

Respecting man, whatever wrong we call
May, must be right, as relative to all.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 51.

Respecting my sermons, I most sincerely beg of you to extenuate nothing. Treat me exactly as I deserve.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

respection (rē-spek'shon), *n.* [< LL. *respectio(n-)*, < L. *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, respect, regard: see *respect*.] The act of respecting; respect; regard. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Then sayd Christ, Goe thou and do likewise — that is, without difference or *respection* of persons.
Tyndale, Works, p. 78.

Now, mum, with *respections* to this boy.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xii.

respective (rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectif* = Pr. *respectiu* = Sp. Pg. *respectivo* = It. *rispettivo*, < ML. *respectivus*, < L. *respicere*, pp. *respectus*, look at, observe, respect: see *respect*.] **1.** Observing or noting with attention; regardful; hence, careful; circumspect; cautious; attentive to consequences. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own . . . than with pain and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good. *Hooker.*

Love that is *respective* for increase
Is like a good king, that keeps all in peace.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 3.

To be virtuous, zealous, valiant, wise,
Learned, *respective* of his country's good.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

2†. Relative; having relation to something else; not absolute.

Which are said to be relative or *respective?* Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), i. 11.

Heat, as concerning the humane sense of feeling, is a various and *respective* thing.
Bacon, Nat. and Exper. Hist. of Winds (trans. 1653), [p. 275.

3†. Worthy of respect; respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her
But I can make *respective* in myself?
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 4. 200.

Wine. Pray thee forbear, for my respect, somewhat.
Quar. Hoy-day! how *respective* you are become o' the sudden! *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

4†. Rendering respect; respectful.

The bold and careless servant still obtains;
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

I doubt not but that for your noble name's sake (not their own merit), wheresoever they [sermons] light, they shall find *respective* entertainment, and do yet some more good to the church of God. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 14.

5†. Characterized by respect for special persons or things; partial.

Away to heaven *respective* lenity,
And fire-eyed fury be my conduct now!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 128.

This is the day that must . . . reduce those seeming inequalities and *respective* distributions in this world to an equality and recompensive justice in the next.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. § 47.

6. Relating or pertaining severally each to each; several; particular.

To those places straight repair
Where your *respective* dwellings are.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 666.

They both went very quietly out of the court, and retired to their *respective* lodgings.
Addison, Trial of False Affronts.

Beyond the physical differences, there are produced by the *respective* habits of life mental differences.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Respective being, being which in its essential nature refers to something else, as action, passion, date, place, posture, and habit. — **Respective ens, locality**, etc. See the nouns.

respectively (rē-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a respective manner, in any sense.

The World hath nor East nor West, but *respectively*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, p. 36.

Sir, she ever
For your sake most *respectively* lov'd me.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

respectiveness† (rē-spek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being respective; regard or respect had to anything.

So that hee shall find neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verball translation: but such a mixed *respectivenesse* as may shewe I indevoured nothing more then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader.
Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock, 1598. (*Nares.*)

respectivist† (rē-spek'tiv-ist), *n.* [< *respective* + *-ist*.] A captious person or critic.

But what haue these our *respectiuists* to doe with the Apostle Paule? *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1173.

respectless (rē-spekt'les), *a.* [< *respect* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no respect; without regard; without reference; careless; regardless. [Rare.]

The Cambrian part, *respectless* of their power.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xii. 17.

I was not
Respectless of your honour, nor my fame.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 5.

2†. Having no respect or regard, as for reputation, power, persons, etc.

He that is so *respectlesse* in his courses
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

O, indignity
To my *respectless* free-bred poesy!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vi. 100.

respectuous† (rē-spek'tū-us), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *respectueux* = Sp. *respetuoso*, *respetoso* = Pg. *respeitoso*, *respectuoso* = It. *rispettoso*, < L. *respectus*, respect: see *respect*, *n.*] **1.** Inspiring respect.

Neither is it to be marvelled . . . if they [princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks (1610). (*Nares.*)

2. Respectful.

I thought it pardonabler to say nothing by a *respectuous* silence than by idle words. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 44.

respell (rē-spel'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *spell*[2].] To spell again; specifically, to spell again in another form, according to some phonetic system

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(as in this dictionary), so as to indicate the actual or supposed pronunciation.

Now a uniform system of representing sounds . . . would be of great use as a system to be followed for every word or name on the principle of phonetic *respelling*.
Nature, XLII. 7.

resperse† (rē-spėrs′), *v. t.* [< L. *respersus*, pp. of *respergere*, sprinkle again or over, besprinkle, bestrew, < *re-*, again, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*.] To sprinkle; scatter.

Those excellent, moral, and perfective discourses which with much pains and greater pleasure we find *respersed* and thinly scattered in all the Greek and Roman poets.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref.

respersion† (rē-spėr′shọn), *n.* [< L. *respersio(n-)*, a sprinkling, < *respergere* (pp. *respersus*), sprinkle: see *resperse*.] The act of sprinkling or spreading; scattering.

All the joys which they should have received in *respersion* and distinct emanations if they had kept their anniversaries at Jerusalem, all that united they received in the duplication of their joys at their return
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 80.

respirability (rē-spīr-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *respirabilité;* as *respirable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being respirable. *Imp. Dict.*

respirable (rē-spīr′ạ-bl), *a.* [< OF. F. *respirable* = Sp. *respirable* = Pg. *respiravel* = It. *respirabile*, < NL. **respirabilis*, < L. *respirare*, respire: see *respire*.] 1†. That can respire. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Capable of or fit for being respired or breathed: as, *respirable* air.

respirableness (rē-spīr′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *respirability*. *Imp. Dict.*

respiration (res-pi-rā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *respiration* = Pr. *respiracio* = Sp. *respiracion* = Pg. *respiração* = It. *respirazione*, < L. *respiratio(n-)*, breathing, respiration, < *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, breathe out, respire, take breath: see *respire*.] 1†. The act of breathing again or resuming life.

Till the day
Appear of *respiration* to the just,
And vengeance to the wicked.
Milton, P. L., xii. 540.

2. The inspiration and expiration of air.—3. That function by which there takes place an absorption of oxygen from the surrounding medium into the blood with a corresponding excretion of carbon dioxid. This is accomplished in the higher animal forms chiefly by the lungs and skin; the gills or branchiæ of aquatic animals and the tracheæ of insects perform the same function. In unicellular organisms these changes take place in the protoplasm of the cell itself. The number of respirations in the human adult is from 16 to 24 per minute. About 500 centimeters or one sixth of the volume of the air in the lungs is changed at each respiration, giving a daily income of about 744 grams of oxygen and an expenditure of 900 grains of carbon dioxid. Inspiration is slightly shorter than expiration.

Ev'ry breath, by *respiration* strong
Forc'd downward. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 348.

4. In *physiological bot.*, a process consisting in the absorption by plants of oxygen from the air, the oxidation of assimilated products, and the release of carbon dioxid and watery vapor. It is the opposite of *assimilation*, in which carbon dioxid (carbonic acid) is absorbed and oxygen given off—contrasted also as being the waste process in the plant economy, a part of the potential energy of a higher compound being converted into kinetic energy, supporting the activities of the plant, the resulting compound of lower potential being excreted. Respiration takes place in all active cells both by day and by night; assimilation only by daylight (then overshadowing the other process) and in cells containing chlorophyl.

5. The respiratory murmur.—6†. A breathing-spell; an interval.

Some meet *respiration* of a more full trial and enquiry into each others' condition.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv. 6.

Abdominal respiration. See *abdominal*.—**Amphoric respiration**, respiratory murmur with musical intonation, such as might be produced by blowing across the mouth of a bottle. It occurs in some cases of pneumothorax and with some phthisical cavities.—**Artificial respiration**, respiration induced by artificial means. It is required in cases of drowning, the excessive inhalation of chloroform or of noxious gases, etc. In the case of a person apparently drowned, or in an asphyxiated condition, the following treatment has been recommended. After clearing the mouth and throat, the patient should be laid on his back on a plane inclined a little from the feet upward; the shoulders gently raised by a firm cushion placed under them; the tongue brought forward so as to project from the side of the mouth, and kept in that position by an elastic band or string tied under the chin. Remove all tight clothing from neck and chest. The arms should then be grasped just above the elbows, raised till they nearly meet above the head, and kept stretched upward for two seconds: this action imitates inspiration. The arms are then turned down and firmly pressed for two seconds against the sides of the chest, thus imitating a deep expiration. These two sets of movements should be perseveringly repeated at the rate of fifteen times in a minute. As soon as a spontaneous effort to breathe is perceived, cease the movements and induce circulation and warmth.—**Branchial respiration.** See *branchial*.—**Bronchial respiration**, respiration such as is heard immediately over bronchi, or over the trachea. The inspiratory sound is high in pitch and tubular; the expiratory sound is higher, tubular, and prolonged. It is heard in disease over consolidated lungs. Also called *tubular respiration*.—**Bronchocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and cavernous respiration.—**Bronchovesicular respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between bronchial and vesicular respiration.—**Cavernous respiration.** See *cavernous*.—**Center of respiration**, the nervous center which regulates respiration. It is automatic in action, but is guided by incoming influences from the vagus, the skin, and elsewhere. The main center is limited in extent, and situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the point of the calamus.—**Cerebral respiration**, shallow, quick, irregular, more or less sighing respiration, sometimes resulting from cerebral disease in children.—**Cheyne-Stokes respiration**, a rhythmic form of respiration described by Cheyne in 1818 and by Stokes in 1846. It consists of a series of cycles in every one of which the respirations pass gradually from feeble and shallow to forcible and deep, and then back to feeble again. A pause follows, and then the next cycle begins with a feeble inspiration. This symptom has been found associated with cardiac and brain lesions.—**Cogged** or **cog-wheel respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Costal respiration**, respiration in which the costal movements predominate over the diaphragmatic.—**Cutaneous respiration**, gaseous absorption and excretion by the skin.—**Diaphragmatic respiration.** Same as *abdominal respiration* (which see, under *abdominal*).—**Divided respiration**, respiration in which inspiration is separated from expiration by a well-marked interval.—**Facial respiration**, respiratory movements of the face, as of the alæ nasi.—**Harsh respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiration.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiration*, especially its more vesicular grades.—**Interrupted respiration**, respiration in which the inspiratory, sometimes the expiratory, sound is broken into two or more parts. Also called *jerking*, *wavy*, and *cogged* or *cog-wheel respiration*.—**Jerking respiration.** Same as *interrupted respiration*.—**Laryngeal respiration**, laryngeal respiratory movements.—**Metamorphosing respiration**, respiration in which the first part of the inspiratory sound is tubular and the last part cavernous.—**Organs of respiration**, any parts of the body by means of which constituents of the blood are interchanged with those of air or water. In the higher vertebrates, all of which are air-breathers, such organs are internal, and of complex lobulated structure, called *lungs*. (See *lung*.) In lower vertebrates and many invertebrates respiration is effected by breathing water, and such organs are usually called *gills* or *branchiæ*. Most invertebrates, however (as nearly all the immense class of insects), breathe air by various contrivances for its admission to the body, generally of tubular or laminated structure, which may open by pores or spiracles on almost any part of the body. The organs of mollusks are extremely variable in form and position; they are commonly called *branchiæ* or *gills*, technically *ctenidia*. Some gastropods, called *pulmonate*, are air-breathers. Arachnidans are distinguished as *pulmonate* and *tracheate*, according to the laminate (or saccular) or the simply tubular character of their organs of respiration. The character of the lungs as offsets of the alimentary canal is somewhat peculiar to the higher vertebrates—being represented in the lower, as fishes, only by an air-bladder, if at all; and the various organs of respiration of lower animals are only analogous or functionally representative, not homologous or morphologically representative, of such lungs. (See *pneogaster*.) In birds the organs are distributed in most parts of the body, even in the interior of bones. (See *pneumatocyst*.) In embryos the allantois is an organ of respiration, as well as of digestion and circulation. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *gill*, and *Mya*.—**Puerile respiration.** See *puerile*.—**Rough respiration.** Same as *rude respiration*.—**Rude respiration**, a form of bronchovesicular respiration, the sounds being harsh.—**Supplementary respiration**, respiration with increased vesicular murmur, as heard over normal parts of the lungs when some other part of them is incapacitated, as from pneumonia or pleurisy.—**Thoracic respiration.** Same as *costal respiration*.—**Tubular respiration.** Same as *bronchial respiration*.—**Vesiculocavernous respiration**, respiration intermediate in character between vesicular and cavernous respiration.

respirational (res-pi-rā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *respiration* + *-al*.] Same as *respiratory*.

respirative (rē-spīr′ạ-tiv), *a.* [< *respirat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Performing respiration.

respirator (res′pi-rā-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] An instrument for breathing through, fitted to cover the mouth, or the nose and mouth, over which it is secured by proper bandages or other appliances. It is mostly used to exclude the passage into the lungs of cold air, smoke, dust, and other noxious substances, especially by persons having delicate chests, by firemen, cutlers, grinders, and the like, and by divers in operations under water. Respirators for persons with weak lungs have several plies of fine gauze made of highly heat-conducting metal, which warms the air as it passes through. See *acrophore*.

respiratorium (res′pi-rā-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *respiratoria* (-ạ). [NL., neut. of *respiratorius*, respiratory: see *respiratory*.] In *entom.*, one of the laminiform gill-like organs or branchiæ found on the larvæ of certain aquatic insects, and used to draw air from the water. In dipterous larvæ they are commonly four in number, two near the head and two at the end of the abdomen.

respiratory (rē-spīr′ạ- or res′pi-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *respiratoire*, < NL. *respiratorius*, < L. *respirare*, pp. *respiratus*, respire: see *respire*.] Pertaining to or serving for respiration.—**Bronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchial respiration* (which see, under *respiration*).—**Bronchovesicular respiratory murmur**, a murmur intermediate between a vesicular and a bronchial murmur. Also called *rude*, *rough*, and *harsh respiration*.—**Indeterminate respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.—**Respiratory bronchial tube, respiratory bronchiole.** Same as *lobular bronchial tube* (which see, under *lobular*).—**Respiratory bundle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory capacity.** Same as *extreme differential capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).—**Respiratory cavities**, a general name of the air-passages: used also to designate the body-cavities which contain the respiratory organs.—**Respiratory chamber**, a respiratory cavity.—**Respiratory column, respiratory fascicle.** Same as *solitary funiculus* (which see, under *solitary*).—**Respiratory filaments**, thread-like organs arranged in tufts near the head of the larva or pupa of a gnat.—**Respiratory glottis**, the posterior portion of the glottis, between the arytenoid cartilages.—**Respiratory leaflets**, the laminated organs of respiration, or so-called lungs, of the pulmonary arachnidans. See cut under *pulmonary*.—**Respiratory murmur.** See *respiratory sounds*.—**Respiratory nerve.** (*a*) *External*, the posterior thoracic nerve. See *thoracic*. (*b*) *Internal*, the phrenic nerve.—**Respiratory nerve of the face**, the facial nerve.—**Respiratory nerves of Bell**, the facial, phrenic, and posterior thoracic nerves.—**Respiratory orifice.** (*a*) A stigmatum or breathing-pore. (*b*) An orifice, generally at the end of a tubular process, through which some aquatic larvæ, or larvæ living in putrescent matter, under the skin of animals, etc., obtain air.—**Respiratory percussion**, the percussion of the chest in different phases of respiration, with regard to the variations of the sounds elicited.—**Respiratory period**, the time from the beginning of one inspiration to that of the next.—**Respiratory plate**, in *entom.*, a respiratorium, or false gill.—**Respiratory portion of the nose**, the lower portion of the nasal cavity, excluding the upper or olfactory portion.—**Respiratory pulse**, alternating condition of fullness and emptiness of the large vessels of the neck or elsewhere, synchronous with expiration and inspiration.—**Respiratory quotient**, the ratio of the oxygen excreted by the lungs (as carbon dioxid) to that absorbed by them in the same time (as free oxygen). It is usually in the neighborhood of 0.9.—**Respiratory sac**, a simple sac-like respiratory organ of various animals.—**Respiratory sounds**, the sounds made by the air when being inhaled or exhaled, especially as heard in auscultation over lung-tissue, normal or diseased. See *vesicular respiratory murmur* below, for description of normal sounds.—**Respiratory surface**, the surface of the lungs that comes in contact with the air. This surface is extended by minute subdivision of the lungs into small cavities or air-cells.—**Respiratory tract**, in *med.*, a general term denoting the sum of the air-passages.—**Respiratory tree**, in *zool.*, an organ found in some holothurians, consisting of two highly contractile, branched, and arborescent tubes which run up toward the anterior extremity of the body, and perform the function of respiration; the cloaca.—**Respiratory tube**, any tubular organ of respiration; a spiracle. See *spiracle* and *breathing-tube*.—**Vesicular respiratory murmur**, the normal murmur. The quality of the inspiratory sound is vesicular; the expiratory sound, absent in many cases, is continuous with the inspiratory, and is more blowing, lower, and much shorter.—**Vesiculobronchial respiratory murmur.** Same as *bronchovesicular respiratory murmur*.

respire (rē-spīr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *respired*, ppr. *respiring*. [< OF. *respirer*, F. *respirer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *respirar* = It. *respirare*, < L. *respirare*, breathe out, exhale, breathe, take breath, revive, recover, < *re-*, back, again, + *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To breathe again; hence, to rest or enjoy relief after toil or suffering.

Then shall the Britons, late dismayd and weake,
From their long vassalage gin to *respire*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 36.

Sooth'd with Ease, the panting Youth *respires*.
Congreve, To Sleep.

Hark! he strikes the golden lyre;
And see! the tortured ghosts *respire;*
See shady forms advance!
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 64.

2. To breathe; inhale air into the lungs and exhale it, for the purpose of maintaining animal life; hence, to live.

Yet the brave Barons, whilst they do *respire*, . . .
With courage charge, with comeliness retire.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 55.

II. *trans.* 1. To breathe in and out, as air; inhale and exhale; breathe.

Methinks, now I come near her, I *respire*
Some air of that late comfort I received.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

But I, who ne'er was bless'd by Fortune's hand, . . .
Long in the noisy Town have been immur'd,
Respir'd its smoke, and all its cares endur'd.
Gay, Rural Sports, i.

2. To exhale; breathe out; send out in exhalations.

The air *respires* the pure Elysian sweets
In which she breathes. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

As smoke and various substances separately issue from fire lighted with moist wood, so from this great being [Brahma] were *respired* the Rigveda, etc.
Colebroke, Asiatic Researches, VIII.

respiring (rē-spīr′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *respire*, *v.*] A breathing; a breath.

They could not stir him from his stand, although he wrought it out
With short *respirings*, and with sweat.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 102.

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respirometer (res-pi-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *respirare*, take breath, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. An instrument which is used to determine the condition of the respiration.—2. An apparatus for supplying air to a diver under water by means of a supply of compressed oxygen, which is caused to combine in due proportion with nitrogen chemically filtered from the air expired from his lungs in breathing.

respite (res'pit), *n.* [Early mod. E. *respit;* < ME. *respit, respyt, respyte,* < OF. *respit*, respect, delay, respite, F. *répit* = Pr. *respieg, respeit* = Sp. *respecto* = Pg. *respeito* = It. *rispitto, rispetto*, respect, delay, < L. *respectus*, consideration, respect, ML. delay, postponement, respite, prorogation: see *respect.*] 1†. Respect; regard. See *respect.*

Out of more *respit*,
Myn herte hath for to amende it grete delit.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 137.

2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause.

With that word, withoute more *respite*,
They fillen gruf and criden pitously.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 90.

Some pause and *respite* only I require.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido for Æneas.

Byzantium has a *respite* of half a century, and Egypt of more than a hundred years, of Mameluke tyranny.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

3. A putting off or postponement of what was fixed; delay; forbearance; prolongation of time, as for the payment of a debt, beyond the fixed or legal time.

To make you understand this, . . . I crave but four days' *respite*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 170.

4. In *law:* (*a*) A reprieve; temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender. See *reprieve.*

The court gave him *respite* to the next session (which was appointed the first Tuesday in August) to bethink himself, that, retracting and reforming his error, etc., the court might show him favor.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 265.

Christian . . . had some *respite*, and was remanded back to prison. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 161.

Why grant me *respite* who deserve my doom?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 247.

(*b*) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.—**Syn. 2.** Stop, cessation, stay.—**4.** *Reprieve, Respite.* See *reprieve.*

respite (res'pit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *respited*, ppr. *respiting.* [< ME. *respiten, respite,* < OF. *respiter, respeiter*, respect, delay, postpone, < L. *respectare*, consider, respect, ML. delay, postpone: see *respect.*] 1. To delay; postpone; adjourn.

Thanne to the Sowdon furth with all they went,
The lordes and the knyghtes euerychone,
And prayed hym to *respite* the Iugement.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1641.

They declared only their opinions in writing, and *respited* the full determination to another general meeting.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 383.

2. To relieve for a time from the execution of a sentence or other punishment or penalty; reprieve.

It is grete harme that thow art no cristin, and fain I wolde that thow so were, to *respite* the fro deth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 592.

Jeffreys had *respited* the younger brother.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

With a dreadful industry of ten days, not *respiting* his Souldiers day or night, [Cæsar] drew up all his Ships, and entrench'd them round within the circuit of his Camp.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Care may be *respited*, but not repealed;
No perfect cure grows on that bounded field.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, iv.

4†. To cease; forbear.

Your manly resoun oghte it to *respite*,
To slen your frende, and namely me,
That never yet in no degre
Offended you.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 259.

=**Syn. 2.** See *reprieve*, *n.*

respiteless (res'pit-les), *a.* [< *respite* + *-less.*] Without respite or relief. *Baxter.*

resplend (rē-splend'), *v. i.* [< ME. *resplenden,* < OF. *resplendir*, also *resplandre*, F. *resplendir* = Pr. *resplandre, resplandir* (cf. Sp. Pg. *resplandecer*) = It. *risplendere*, < L. *resplendere*, shine brightly, glitter, < *re-*, again, back, + *splendere*, shine: see *splendid.*] To shine; be resplendent. *Lydgate.* [Rare.]

Lieutenant-General Webb, . . . who *resplended* in velvet and gold lace. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, ii. 15.

resplendence (rē-splen'dens), *n.* [< LL. *resplendentia*, < L. *resplenden(t-)s*, resplendent: see *resplendent.*] Brilliant luster; vivid brightness; splendor.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *resplendence*, heir of all my might.
Milton, P. L., v. 720.

=**Syn.** See *radiance.*

resplendency (rē-splen'den-si), *n.* [As *resplendence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *resplendence.* *Cotgrave.*

resplendent (rē-splen'dent), *a.* [< ME. *resplendent,* < L. *resplenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *resplendere*, shine brightly: see *resplend.*] 1. Shining with brilliant luster; very bright; splendid.

There all within full rich arayd he found,
With royall arras, and *resplendent* gold.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 35.

Bright
As the *resplendent* cactus of the night,
That floods the gloom with fragrance and with light.
O. W. Holmes, Bryant's Seventieth Birthday.

2. In *her.*, issuing rays: said especially of the sun, sometimes of clouds. See *radiant*, 3.—**Resplendent feldspar.** Same as *adularia* or *moonstone.*
=**Syn. 1.** Glorious, beaming. See *radiance.*

resplendently (rē-splen'dent-li), *adv.* In a resplendent manner; with brilliant luster; with great brightness.

resplendish† (rē-splen'dish), *v. i.* [< OF. *resplendiss-*, stem of certain parts of *resplendir*, shine brightly: see *resplend.*] To shine with great brilliancy; be resplendent.

Vppon this said tombe was he ther ligging,
Resplendising fair in this chambre sprad.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4512.

The heuyn visible is . . . garnissched with planettes and sterres, *resplendisshinge* in the moste pure firmament.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 2.

resplendishant† (rē-splen'di-shant), *a.* [< OF. *resplendissant*, ppr. of *resplendir*, shine brightly: see *resplend.*] Resplendent; brilliant.

And thorowe ye vertue of thy full myght
Causest ye world to be *resplendisshaunt*.
Fabyan, Chron., xlix.

resplendishing† (rē-splen'di-shing), *n.* Resplendence; splendor.

And as the Sunne doth glorifie each thing
(Howeuer base) on which he deigns to smile,
So your cleare eyes doe giue *resplendishing*
To all their objects, be they ne'er so vile.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

respond (rē-spond'), *v.* [< OF. *respondre, respundre*, F. *répondre* = Pr. *respondre* = Sp. Pg. *responder* = It. *rispondere, rispondere*, < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer, < *re-*, again, back, + *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise: see *sponsor.* Cf. *despond, correspond.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make answer; give a reply in words; specifically, to make a liturgical response.

I remember him in the divinity school *responding* and disputing with a perspicuous energy.
Oldisworth, Edmund Smith, in Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

2. To answer or reply in any way; exhibit some action or effect in return to a force or stimulus.

A new affliction strings a new chord in the heart, which *responds* to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of human woe. *Buckminster.*

Whenever there arises a special necessity for the better performance of any one function, or for the establishment of some function, nature will *respond*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 427.

3. To correspond; suit.

To every theme *responds* thy various lay.
W. Broome, To Mr. Pope, On His Works (1726).

4. To be answerable; be liable to make payment: as, the defendant is held to *respond* in damages.

II. *trans.* 1†. To answer to; correspond to. [Rare.]

His great deeds *respond* his speeches great.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 40.

2. To answer; satisfy, as by payment: as, the prisoner was held to *respond* the judgment of the court.

respond (rē-spond'), *n.* [< ME. *responde, respounde, respowne, respon;* from the verb.] 1†. An answer; a response.

Whereunto the whole Armie answered with a short *respond*, and, at the same time, bowing themselues to the ground, saluted the Moone with great superstition.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 295.

2. In *liturgics:* (*a*) A versicle or short anthem chanted at intervals during the reading of a lection. In the Anglican Church the responses to the commandments (Kyries) are responds in this sense.

The reader paused, and the choir burst in with *responds*, versicles, and anthems.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

(*b*) A response.

The clerk answering in the name of all, Et cum spiritu tuo, and other *responds*.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 334.

3. In *arch.*, a half-pillar, pilaster, or any corresponding device engaged in a wall to receive the impost of an arch.

The four *responds* have the four evangelistic symbols.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 208.

respondeat ouster. See *judgment.*

responde-book (rē-spon'dē-bůk), *n.* A book kept by the directors of chancery in Scotland for entering the accounts of all non-entry and relief duties payable by heirs who take precepts from chancery.

respondence (rē-spon'dens), *n.* [= It. *rispondenza*, conformity, < L. *responden(t-)s*, respondent: see *respondent.* Cf. *correspondence.*] 1. The state or character of being respondent; also, the act of responding or answering; response.

Th' Angelicall soft trembling voyces made
To th' instruments divine *respondence* meet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2†. Correspondence; agreement.

His rent in fair *respondence* must arise
To double trebles of his one yeare's price.
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 57.

respondency (rē-spon'den-si), *n.* [As *respondence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *respondence.*

Thus you see the *respondency* of the spiritual to the natural fool in their qualities. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 248.

respondent (rē-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *respondant*, F. *répondant* = Sp. *respondiente* = Pg. *respondente* = It. *rispondente*, < L. *responden(t-)s*, ppr. of *respondere*, answer: see *respond.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Answering; responding.

The wards *respondent* to the key turn round;
The bars fall back. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxi. 49.

2. Conformable; corresponding.

Wealth *respondent* to payment and contributions.
Bacon.

Well may this palace admiration claim,
Great, and *respondent* to the master's fame!
Pope, Odyssey, xvii. 315.

II. *n.* 1. One who responds; specifically, in a scholastic disputation, one who maintains a thesis, and defends it against the objections of one or more opponents. There was no burden of proof upon the respondent at the outset, but, owing to the admissions which he was obliged by the rules of disputation to make, it was soon thrown upon him.

Let them [scholars] occasionally change their attitude of mind from that of receivers and *respondents* to that of enquirers. *Fitch*, Lectures on Teaching, p. 172.

Specifically—2. One who answers or is called on to answer a petition or an appeal.—3. In *math.*, a quantity in the body of a table: opposed to *argument*, or the regularly varying quantity with which the table is entered. Thus, in a table of powers, where the base is entered at the side, the exponent at the top, and the power is found in the body of the table, the last quantity is the *respondent.*

respondentia (res-pon-den'shi-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *respondence.*] A loan on the cargo of a vessel, payment being contingent on the safe arrival of the cargo at the port of destination—the effect of such condition being to except the contract from the common usury laws. See *bottomry.*

Commissions on money advanced, maritime interest on bottomry and *respondentia*, and the loss on exchanges, etc., are apportioned relatively to the gross sums expended on behalf of the several interests concerned.
Encyc. Brit., III. 148.

responsal (rē-spon'sal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *responsal*, < LL. *responsalis*, one who answers for another, a sponsor, apocrisiary, prop. adj., pertaining to an answer, < L. *responsum*, an answer, response: see *response.*] **I.**† *a.* Answerable; responsible.

They were both required to find sureties to be *responsal*, etc., whereupon they were troubled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 347.

II. *n.* 1. Response; answer; especially, a liturgical response.

After some short praiers and *responsals*, the mass-priest begs at the hands of God this great . . . favor.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel, xiv.

2. (*a*) In the Roman empire, a representative of a foreign church or prelate, who resided at the capital and conducted negotiations on ecclesiastical matters; an apocrisiary. (*b*) A proctor for a monastery or for a member of it before the bishop.

response (rē-spons'), *n.* [< ME. *respounse, respons,* < OF. *respons, respuns, responce*, F. *réponse* = Pr. *respos* = Cat. *respons* = Sp. Pg. *responso* = It. *risposno, responso,* < L. *responsum*, an answer, neut. of *responsus*, pp. of *respondere*, answer: see *respond.*] 1. An answer or reply, or something in the nature of an answer or reply.

What was his *respons* written, I ne sauh no herd.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft, p. 98. (*Latham.*)

There seems a vast psychological interval between an emotional *response* to the action of some grateful stimulus and the highly complex intellectual and emotional devel-

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opment implied in a distinct appreciation of objective beauty. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 17.

More specifically—(*a*) An oracular answer.

Then did my *response* clearer fall:
"No compound of this earthly ball
Is like another, all in all."
Tennyson, Two Voices.

(*b*) In *liturgics:* (1) A verse, sentence, phrase, or word said or sung by the choir or congregation in sequence or reply to the priest or officiant. Among the most ancient responses besides the responsories (which see) are *Et cum spiritu tuo* after the Dominus vobiscum, *Habemus ad Dominum* after the Sursum Corda, *Amen*, etc. Sometimes the response is a repetition of something said by the officiant. A verse which has its own response subjoined, the two together often forming one sentence, is called a *versicle*. In liturgical books the signs ℣ and ℟ are often prefixed to the versicle and response respectively. Also (formerly) *responsal*. (2) A versicle or anthem said or sung during or after a lection; a respond or responsory. (*c*) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. (*d*) In *music*, same as *answer*, 2 (*b*).

2. The act of responding or replying; reply: as, to speak in *response* to a question.—**Consultary response.** See *consultary*.

responsibility (rē-spon-si-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *responsibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *responsabilité* = Sp. *responsabilidad* = Pg. *responsabilidade* = It. *risponsabilità*; as *responsible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable.

A *responsibility* to a tribunal at which not only ministers, . . . but even nations themselves, must one day answer. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iii.

Responsibility, in order to be reasonable, must be limited to objects within the power of the responsible party. *A. Hamilton*, The Federalist, No. 63.

Gen. Jackson was a man of will, and his phrase on one memorable occasion, "I will take the *responsibility*," is a proverb ever since. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

2. That for which one is responsible or accountable; a trust, duty, or the like: as, heavy *responsibilities*.

His wife persuaded him that he had done the best that any one could do with the *responsibilities* that ought never to have been laid on a man of his temperament and habits. *Howells*, A Fearful Responsibility, xiii.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying contracts.

responsible (rē-spon′si-bl), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *responsable* = Pr. Sp. *responsable* = Pg. *responsavel* = It. *risponsabile*, < ML. *responsabilis*, requiring an answer, < L. *responsum*, response: see *response*.] **1†.** Correspondent; answering; responsive.

I have scarce collected my spirits, but lately scattered in the admiration of your form; to which if the bounties of your mind be any way *responsible*, I doubt not but my desires shall find a smooth and secure passage. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

2. Answerable, as for an act performed or for its consequences, or for a trust reposed or a debt; accountable; specifically, in *ethics*, in general, having such a mental or moral character as to be capable of knowing and observing the distinction of right from wrong in conduct, and therefore morally accountable for one's acts; in particular (with reference to a certain act), acting or having acted as a free agent, and with knowledge of the ethical character of the act or of its consequences. With regard to the legal use of the word, two conceptions are often confused—namely, that of the potential condition of being bound to answer or respond in case a wrong should occur, and that of the actual condition of being bound to respond because a wrong has occurred. For the first of these *responsible* is properly used, and for the second *liable*.

With ministers thus *responsible*, "the king could do no wrong." *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. i.

In this sense of the word we say that a man is *responsible* for that part of an event which was undetermined when he was left out of account, and which became determined when he was taken account of. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 150.

3. Able to answer or respond to any reasonable claim or to what is expected; able to discharge an obligation, or having estate adequate to the payment of a debt.

He is a *responsible*-looking gentleman dressed in black. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxviii.

4. Involving responsibility.

But it is a *responsible* trust, and difficult to discharge. *Dickens*.

Responsible business (*theat.*), rôles next in importance above those described as "utility."—**Responsible utility** (*theat.*), a minor actor who can be trusted with very small parts—who is also said to play "genteel business."

responsibleness (rē-spon′si-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being responsible; responsibility. *Bailey*, 1727.

responsibly (rē-spon′si-bli), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

responsion (rē-spon′shon), *n.* [= OF. *responsion*, an answer, surety, suretyship, = Pg. *responsão*, ground-rent, = It. *risponsione*, an answer, reply, < L. *responsio(n-)*, an answer, reply, refutation, < *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, answer: see *response*.] **1.** The act of answering; answer; reply.

Responsions unto the questions. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, iii., No. 21.

Everywhere in nature, Whitman finds human relations, human *responsions*. *The Century*, XIX. 294.

2. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The metrical correspondence between strophe and antistrophe. (*b*) A formal correspondence between successive parts in dialogue.—**3.** *pl.* The first examination which those students at Oxford have to pass who are candidates for the degree of B. A.

responsive (rē-spon′siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *responsif* = It. *risponsivo*, < LL. *responsivus*, answering (ML. *responsiva*, f., an answering epistle), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond: see *respond*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Answering; correspondent; suited to something else; being in accord.

The vocal lay *responsive* to the strings. *Pope*.

2†. Responsible; answerable.

Such persons . . . for whom the church herself may safely be *responsive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 288.

3. Able, ready, or inclined to respond or answer; answering; replying.

A *responsive* letter, or letter by way of answer. *Aylife*, Parergon.

The swain *responsive* as the milk-maid sung. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 117.

A may be more quickly *responsive* to a stimulus than B, and may have a wider range of sensibility, and yet not be more discriminative. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

4. Characterized by the use of responses: as, a *responsive* service of public worship.—**5.** In *law*, pertinent in answer; called for by the question: as, a party is not bound by an answer given by his own witness if it is not *responsive* to the question, but may have the irresponsive matter struck out.

II.† *n.* An answer; a response; a reply.

Responsives to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

responsively (rē-spon′siv-li), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

responsiveness (rē-spon′siv-nes), *n.* The state of being responsive.

responsorial (res-pon-sō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *responsory* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Responsive; specifically, sung in response to or alternation with a lector or precentor.

II. *n.* An office-book formerly in use, containing the responsories or these and the antiphons for the canonical hours.

responsorium (res-pon-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *responsoria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of **responsorius*: see *responsory*.] Same as *responsory*.

responsory (rē-spon′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **responsorius*, adj. (as a noun, *responsorium*, neut., *responsoria*, f., eccl., a response), < L. *respondere*, pp. *responsus*, respond: see *respond*, *response*.] **I.** *a.* Containing answer.

II. *n.*; pl. *responsories* (-riz). In *liturgics:* (*a*) A psalm or portion of a psalm sung between the missal lections. Among the anthems representing this custom are the Greek prokeimenon, the Ambrosian psalmulus or psalmellus, the Gallican psalmus responsorius (responsory psalm), and the Mozarabic psalterium or psallendo—all these preceding the epistle, and the Roman and Sarum gradual preceding the gospel. The responsory was sung not antiphonally, but by a lector, precentor, or several cantors, the whole choir responding. The name *responsory* is often given specifically to the *gradual* (which see). (*b*) A portion of a psalm (originally, a whole psalm) sung between the lections at the canonical hours; a respond. Also *responsorium*.

responsure (rē-spon′sūr), *n.* [< *response* + *-ure*.] Response. [Rare.]

Fogs, damps, trees, stones, their sole encompassure,
To whom they mone, black todes giue *responsure*.
C. Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 87.

ressala (res′a-lä), *n.* See *risala*.

ressaldar (res′al-där), *n.* See *risaldar*.

ressant†, ressaunt†, *n.* Same as *ressaut*.

ressaut (res-ât′), *n.* [Also *ressault*, also erroneously *ressant*, *ressaunt*; < OF. *ressaut*, *ressault*, F. *ressaut* = Pr. *ressaut*, *resaut* = Cat. *ressalt* = Sp. Pg. *resalto* = It. *risalto*, a projection (in arch.), < ML. as if **resaltus*, < L. *resilire*, pp. **resultus*, leap back: see *resile*, and cf. *result*.] In *arch.*, a projection of any member or part from or before another.

rest[1] (rest), *n.* [< ME. *rest*, *reste*, < AS. *rest*, *ræst*, rest, quiet, = OS. *resta*, *rasta*, resting-place, burial-place, = D. *rust* = MLG. *reste*, rest, = OHG. *rasta*, rest, also a measure of distance, *resti*, rest, MHG. *raste*, G. *rast*, rest, repose, = Icel. *röst*, a mile, i. e. the distance between two resting-places, = Sw. Dan. *rast*, rest, = Goth. *rasta*, a stage of a journey, a mile; with abstract formative *-st*, < √*ra*, rest, Skt. √*ram*, rest, rejoice at, sport, > *rati*, pleasure.] **1.** A state of quiet or repose; absence or cessation of motion, labor, or action of any kind; release from exertion or action.

Whils forto sytte ye haue in komaundement,
Youre heede, youre hande, your feet, holde yee in *reste*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

Our rural ancestors, with little blest,
Patient of labour when the end was *rest*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 242.

The working of a sea
Before a calm, that rocks itself to *rest*.
Cowper, Task, vi. 739.

2. Freedom or relief from everything that disquiets, wearies, or disturbs; peace; quiet; security; tranquillity.

Yef we may hem discounfite, we shall be riche and in *reste* alwey aftere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 174.

The man will not be in *rest* until he have finished the thing this day. Ruth iii. 18.

Yet shall the oracle
Give *rest* to the minds of others.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 191.

Rest,
As deep as death, as soft as sleep,
Across his troubled heart did creep.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 48.

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, the last sleep; death; the grave.

After al this surfet and accesse he hedde,
That he slepte Seturday and Sonenday til sonne wente to *reste*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 210.

One that thinks a man always going to bed, and says, "God give you good *rest!*" *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 33.

4. A place of quiet; permanent habitation.

In dust, our final *rest* and native home.
Milton, P. L., x. 1085.

5. Stay; abode.

That you vouchsafe your *rest* here in our court
Some little time. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 13.

6. That on or in which anything leans or lies for support.

He made narrowed *rests* round about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the house.
1 Kl. vi. 6.

Specifically—(*a*) A contrivance for steadying the lance when couched for the charge: originally a mere loop or stirrup, usually of leather, perhaps passed over the shoulder, but when the cuirass or breastplate was introduced secured to a hook or projecting horn of iron riveted to this on the left side. This hook also is called *rest*. A similar hook was sometimes arranged so far at the side, and so projecting, as to receive the lance itself; but, this form being inconvenient, the projecting hook was arranged with a hinge. In the justs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the heavy lance was found to require a counterpoise, and the rest was made double, the hook projecting sidewise, and a long tongue or bar projecting backward under the arm with a sort of spiral twist at the end to prevent the butt of the lance from rising, so that the lance was held firmly, and required from the juster only the exertion of directing its point.

When his staff was in his *rest*, coming down to meet with the knight, now very near him, he perceived the knight had missed his *rest*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Not like that Arthur who, with lance in *rest*, . . .
Shot thro' the lists at Camelot.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

(*b*) A device of any kind for supporting the turning-tool or the work in a lathe. (*c*) A support for the barrel of a gun in aiming and firing.

Change love for arms; girt to your blades, my boys!
Your *rests* and muskets take, take helm and targe.
Peele, A Farewell.

(*d*) In *billiards*, a rod having fixed at its point a crosspiece on which to support the cue: used when the cue-ball cannot easily be reached in the usual way. Also called *bridge*. (*e*) A support or guide for stuff fed to a saw. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) In *glyptics*, a support, somewhat resembling a vise in form, attached to the lathe-head, and serving to steady the arm while the edges of graving-tools are being shaped.

7. In *pros.*, a short pause of the voice in reading; a cesura.

So varying still their [bards'] moods, observing yet in all
Their quantities, their *rests*, their cæsures metrical.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 186.

8. In *music:* (*a*) A silence or pause between tones. (*b*) In musical notation, a mark or sign denoting such a silence. Rests vary in form to indicate their duration with reference to each other and to the notes with which they occur; and they are named from the notes to which they are equivalent, as follows: breve rest, 𝄺; semibreve or whole-note rest, 𝄻; minim or half-note rest, 𝄼; crotchet or quarter-note rest, 𝄽 or 𝄾; quaver or eighth-note rest, 𝄿; semiquaver or sixteenth-note rest, 𝅀; demisemiquaver or thirty-second-note rest, 𝅁; hemidemisemiquaver or sixty-fourth-note rest, 𝅂. The duration of a rest, as of a note, may be extended one half by a dot, as 𝄽. (= 𝄽 𝅀), or indefinitely by a hold, 𝄐. The semibreve rest is often used as a measure-rest, whatever may be the rhythmic signature (as *a* below); similarly, the two-measure rest is like *b*, the three-measure rest like

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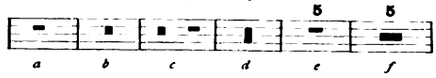
c, the four-measure rest like *d*; or a semibreve rest or similar character is used with a figure above to indicate the number of measures, as *e* or *f*.



He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion; rests me his minim *rest*, one, two, and the third in your bosom. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 23.

9†. A syllable.

Two *rests*, a short and long, th' Iambic frame.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

10. In *accounting*, the stopping to strike a balance or sum up the total, as for the purpose of computing commissions or compounding interest. Thus, an annual *rest* takes place where the rents received by the mortgagee in possession are more than sufficient to keep down the interest, and the surplus is directed to be employed in liquidation of the principal *pro tanto*.

11. In *her.*, same as *clarion* and *sufflue*.—**12.** Same as *mace*[1], 3.—**13†.** In *court-tennis*, a quick and continued returning of the ball from one player to the other. *R. W. Lowe*, Note in Cibber's Apology, I. 148.

For a wit is like a *rest*
Held up at tennis, when men do the best
With the best gamesters.
F. Beaumont, To Ben Jonson.

Knock me down if ever I saw a *rest* of wit better played than that last, in my life. *Cibber*, Careless Husband, iv. i.

14. In the game of primero, the highest or final stake made by a player; also, the hand of cards or the number of points held. See *to set up one's rest*, under *set*.

Each one in possibility to win,
Great *rests* were up and mightie hands were in.
Mir. for Mags., p. 528. (*Nares.*)

Absolute rest, a state of absence of motion, without reference to other bodies. No definite meaning can be attached to the phrase.—**Currents of rest.** See *current*[1].—**Equation of rest.** See *equation*.—**Friction of rest.** See *friction*.—**Large rest**, in *medieval musical notation*, a rest or sign for silence equal in time-value to a large. It was either perfect (*a*), or imperfect (*b*). The former was equal to three longs, the latter to two.—**Relative rest**, the absence of motion relative to some body.—**To set one's heart at rest.** See *heart*.—**To set up one's rest†.** See *set*.



=**Syn. 1.** *Pause, Stay*, etc. (see *stop*).—**2.** *Rest, Repose, Ease, Quiet, Tranquillity, Peace.* While these words are used with some freedom, *rest* and *repose* apply especially to the suspended activity of the body; *ease* and *quiet* to freedom from occupation or demands for activity, especially of the body; *tranquillity* and *peace* to the freedom of the mind from harassing cares or demands.

rest[1] (rest), *v.* [< ME. *resten*, < AS. *restan* = OS. *restian* = OFries. *resta* = D. *rusten* = MLG. *resten* = OHG. *rastēn*, *restan*, *raston*, *resten*, MHG. *rasten*, *resten*, G. *rasten* = Sw. *rasta* = Dan. *raste*, rest; from the noun: see *rest*[1], *n.* The verb *rest*[1] in some uses mingles with the different verb *rest*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cease from action, motion, work, or performance of any kind; stop; desist; be without motion.

He *rested* on the seventh day from all his work which he had made. Gen. ii. 2.

Over the tent a cloud
Shall *rest* by day. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 257.

He hangs between; in doubt to act, or *rest*.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 7.

2†. To come to a pause or to an end; end.

But now *resteth* the tale of kynge Rion, . . . and returne for to speke of kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 224.

3. To be free from whatever harasses or disturbs; be quiet or still; be undisturbed.

My lord shall never *rest*;
I'll watch him tame and talk him out of patience.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 22.

Woo'd an unfeeling statue for his wife,
Nor *rested* till the gods had giv'n it life.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 529.

4. To take rest; repose.

Eche yede to his ostell to *resten*, for therto hadde thei nede and gret myster, for many were they hurte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 138.

Old lord, I cannot blame thee,
Who am myself attach'd with weariness,
To the dulling of my spirits; sit down, and *rest*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3. 6.

5. To sleep; slumber.

Thick slumber
Hangs upon mine eyes; let me *rest*. [Sleeps.]
Shak., Pericles, v. 1. 236.

6. In *bot.*, to lie dormant. See *resting-spore*, *resting-state*, etc.—**7.** To sleep the final sleep; die, or be dead.

If in the world he live, we'll seek him out;
If in his grave he *rest*, we'll find him there.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 4. 30.

So peaceful *rests*, without a stone, a name,
What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame.
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

8. To stand or lie, as upon a support or basis; be supported; have a foundation: literally or figuratively.

Flitting light
From spray to spray, where'er he *rests* he shakes
From many a twig the pendent drops of ice.
Cowper, Task, vi. 80.

Eloquence, like every other art, *rests* on laws the most exact and determinate. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

This abbatial staff often *rested*, like a bishop's, on the abbot's left side [when borne to church for his burial].
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 215.

Belief *rests* upon knowledge as a house *rests* upon its foundation. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 98.

9. To be satisfied; acquiesce.

I was forced to *rest* with patience, while my noble and beloved country was so injuriously treated.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

10. To be fixed in any state or opinion; remain.

Neither will he *rest* content, though thou givest many gifts. Prov. vi. 35.

Thou Power Supreme, whose mighty scheme
These woes of mine fulfil,
Here, firm, I *rest*, they must be best,
Because they are thy will! *Burns*, Winter.

11. To lean; trust; rely; have confidence; depend for support.

Behold, thou art called a Jew, and *restest* in the law, and makest thy boast of God. Rom. ii. 17.

Help us, O Lord our God; for we *rest* on thee, and in thy name do we go against this multitude. 2 Chron. xiv. 11.

That spirit upon whose weal depend and *rest*
The lives of many. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 14.

They *rested* in the declaration which God had made in his church. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

12. To be in a certain state or position, as an affair; stand.

Now thus it *rests*;
Her father means she shall be all in white.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 34.

13. In *law*, to terminate voluntarily the adducing of evidence, in order to await the counter-evidence of the adverse party, or to submit the case, upon the evidence, to the tribunal for decision. After a party has rested he has no longer a legal right to put in evidence, unless to countervail new matter in the evidence thereafter adduced by his adversary, although the court, for cause shown, may in its discretion allow him to do so.—**To rest in.** (*a*†) To depend upon.

It *rested in* your grace
To unloose this tied-up justice when you pleased.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 31.

(*b*) To consist or remain in.

They [Utopians] think not felicity to *rest in* all pleasure, but only in that pleasure that is good and honest.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

To rest with, to be in the power of; depend upon: as, it *rests with* time to decide.=**Syn. 1.** To stay, forbear.—**1, 3**, and **4.** *Rest, Repose.* *Rest* signifies primarily to cease from action or work, but naturally by extension to be refreshed by doing so, and further to be refreshed by sleeping. *Repose* does not necessarily imply previous work, but does imply quietness, and generally a reclining position, while we may *rest* in a standing position. See *stop*, *n.*, and *rest*[1], *n.*—**11.** To depend.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give repose to; place at rest; refresh by repose: sometimes used reflexively: as, to *rest one's self* (that is, to cease from exertion for the purpose of recruiting one's energies).

By the renke [when the knight] hade *hym restid* ryses the sun. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 814.

Enter Ferdinand, bearing a log.
Miranda. Pray, set it down and *rest you*: when this burns, 'Twill weep for having wearied you. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1.

I pray you, tell me, is my boy, God *rest* his soul, alive or dead? *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 75.

2. To lay or place, as on a support, basis, or foundation: literally or figuratively.

This is my plea, on this I *rest* my cause—
What saith my counsel, learned in the laws?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 141.

Straight he took his bow of ash-tree,
On the sand one end he *rested*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ix.

3. To leave; allow to stand.

Now how I haue or could preuent these accidents, hauing no more meanes, I *rest* at your censures [judgments].
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 213.

rest[2] (rest), *v.* [= D. *resten*, *resteren* = G. *resten*, *restiren* = Dan. *restere* = Sw. *restera*, rest, remain, < OF. (and F.) *rester* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *restar* = It. *restare*, *ristare*, < L. *restare*, stop, rest, stand still, remain, < *re-*, behind, back, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *arrest*[1]. The verb *rest*[2] is partly confused with some uses of *rest*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be left; remain.

Nought *rests*
But that she fit her love now to her fortune.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 2.

What *rests* of both, one Sepulchre shall hold.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. To continue to be; remain: as, *rest* assured that it is true.

He shal *reste* in stockes
As longe as ich lyue for hus luther werkes.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 104.

Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do *rest* but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 118.

I *rest* Your dutiful Son, J. H. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 24.

II.† *trans.* To keep; cause to continue or remain: used with a predicate adjective following and qualifying the object.

God *rest* you merry, sir. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1. 65.

Rest you fair, good signior. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 60.

rest[2] (rest), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *rest*, < OF. and F. *reste*, rest, residue, remnant, = Pr. *resta* = Sp. *resto*, *resta* = Pg. *resto* = It. *resta*, rest, repose, pause; from the verb: see *rest*[2], *v.*] **1.** That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contemplation; remainder.

Let us not dally with God when he offers us a full blessing, to take as much of it as wee think will serve our ends, and turne him backe the *rest* upon his hands.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; others. [In this sense *rest* is a collective noun taking a plural verb.]

Plato, and the *rest* of the philosophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wisdom, goodness, and providence of the supreme God. *Bp. Stillingfleet.*

The million flit as gay
As if created only like the fly, . . .
The *rest* are sober dreamers, grave and wise.
Cowper, Task, iii. 137.

3. Balance; difference; specifically, in the weekly reports of the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities, forming a sort of reserve fund against contingencies. [In all uses *rest* is always preceded by the definite article.]—**Above the rest.** See *above*.—**For the rest**, as regards other matters; in fine.=**Syn. 1.** *Residue*, etc. See *remainder*.

rest[3] (rest), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *arrest*[1].] To arrest. [Colloq.]

Fear me not, man; I will not break away;
I'll give thee, ere I leave thee, so much money,
To warrant thee, as I am '*rested* for.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 3.

rest4†, *v.* An obsolete form of *roast*[1].

rest[5] (rest), *v.* A dialectal variant of *roast*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rest6†, *n.* An obsolete phonetic spelling of *wrest*.

restagnant† (rē-stag′nant), *a.* [= It. *ristagnante*, stanching, stopping; < L. *restagnan(t-)s*, overflowing, ppr. of *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnant; remaining without a flow or current.

The nearer we come to the top of the atmosphere, the shorter and lighter is the cylinder of air incumbent upon the *restagnant* mercury. *Boyle*, Works, I. 151.

restagnate† (rē-stag′nāt), *v. i.* [= It. *ristagnare*, stop, solder with lime; < L. *restagnare*, overflow, run over, < *re-*, again, + *stagnare*, form a pool, overflow: see *stagnate*.] To stand or remain without flowing; stagnate.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *restagnate*.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 21.

restagnation† (rē-stag-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *restagnatio(n-)*, an overflow, inundation, < *restagnare*, overflow: see *restagnate*.] Stagnation.

The *restagnation* of gross blood.
Wiseman, Surgery, i. 14.

restant (res′tant), *a.* [< F. *restant*, ppr. of *rester*, remain: see *rest*[2].] **1†.** Remaining; being in possession.

With him they were *restant* all those things that the foolish virgins could wish for, beauty, daintie, delicates, riches, faire speech.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 362. (*Davies.*)

2. In *bot.*, same as *persistent*: sometimes applied specifically to a footstalk from which the fructification has fallen away. [Rare.]

restate (rē-stāt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *state*.] To state again: as, to *restate* a charge.

restatement (rē-stāt′ment), *n.* A second statement, as of facts or opinions, in either the same or a new form.

restaur (res-târ′), *n.* [Also *restor*; < OF. *restors*, *restour*, F. *restaur* = It. *restauro*, *ristauro*, < ML. *restaurum*, a restoring: see *restore*[1].] In *law*: (*a*) The remedy or recourse which assurers have against each other, according to the date of their assurances, or against the master of a ship if the loss arose through his fault. (*b*) The remedy or recourse a person has against his guarantor or other person who is to indemnify him for any damage sustained.

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restaurant (res'tȧ-rant), *n.* [< F. *restaurant*, a restaurant, formerly also a restorative, = Sp. *restaurante*, a restorer, < ML. *restauran(t-)s*, restoring, ppr. of *restaurare*, restore, refresh: see *restore*.] An establishment for the sale of refreshments, both food and drink; a place where meals are served; an eating-house.

The substitution of the *Restaurant* for the Tavern is of recent origin. In the year 1837 there were *restaurants*, it is true, but they were humble places, and confined to the parts of London frequented by the French; for English of every degree there was the Tavern.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 160.

restaurant-car (res'tȧ-rant-kär), *n.* A railway-car in which meals are cooked and served to passengers; a dining-car or hotel-car.

restaurate† (res'tȧ-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *restauratus*, pp. of *restaurare*, restore, repair, renew: see *restore*1.] To restore.

If one repulse hath us quite ruinated,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

restaurateur (res-tō'ra-tėr), *n.* [< F. *restaurateur* = Pr. *restauraire*, *restaurador* = Sp. Pg. *restaurador* = It. *restauratore*, *ristoratore* = D. G. *restaurateur* = Dan. Sw. *restauratör*, the keeper of a restaurant, < ML. *restaurator*, one who restores or reëstablishes: see *restorator*.] The keeper of a restaurant.

The ticket merely secures you a place on board the steamer, but neither a berth nor provisions. The latter you obtain from a *restaurateur* on board, according to fixed rates.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 273.

restauration† (res-tȧ-rā'shọn), *n.* An obsolete form of *restoration*.

restaurator†, *n.* See *restorator*.

restaure†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *restore*1.

restay†, *v. t.* [< ME. *restayen*, < OF. *restaier*, < *rester*, rest: see *rest*2.] To keep back; restrain.

To touch her chylder thay fayr him [Christ] prayed.
His dessypeleȝ with blame let be hym bede,
& wyth her resouneȝ ful fele *restayed*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 715.

rest-cure (rest'kūr), *n.* The treatment, as of nervous exhaustion, by more or less prolonged and complete rest, as by isolation in bed. This is usually combined with over-feeding, massage, and electricity.

restem (rē-stem'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *stem*.] To stem again; force back against the current.

Now they do *re-stem*
Their backward course, bearing with frank appearance
Their purposes toward Cyprus. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 37.

restful (rest'fụl), *a.* [< late ME. *restefulle*; < *rest*1 + *-ful*.] 1. Full of rest; giving rest.

Tired with all these, for *restful* death I cry.
Shak., Sonnets, lxvi.

2. Quiet; being at rest.

I heard you say, "Is not my arm of length
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head?"
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 12.

restfully (rest'fụl-i), *adv.* [< late ME. *restfully*; < *restful* + *-ly*2.] In a restful manner; in a state of rest or quiet.

They liuing *restfully* and in helth vnto extreme age.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 21.

restfulness (rest'fụl-nes), *n.* The state of being restful. *Imp. Dict.*

rest-harrow (rest'har'ō), *n.* [So called because the root of the plant 'arrests' or stops the harrow; < *rest*3, *v.*, + obj. *harrow*1. Cf. equiv. F. *arrête-bœuf*, lit. 'stop-ox,' < *arrêter*, stop, arrest, + *bœuf*, ox.] 1. A common European undershrub, *Ononis arvensis*, generally low, spreading, and much branched (often thorny), bearing pink papilionaceous flowers, and having tough matted roots which hinder the plow or harrow. The root is diuretic. Also *wild licorice*, *cammock*, *whin*, etc.—2. A small geometrid moth, *Aplasta ononaria*: popularly so called in England because the caterpillar feeds in April and September on *Ononis arvensis*, var. *spinosa*. The moth flies in May, July, and August.

Flowering Branch of Rest-harrow (*Ononis arvensis*).
a, a flower; *b*, the leaf

resthouse (rest'hous), *n.* [< *rest*1 + *house*1.] Same as *dak-bungalow* (which see, under *bungalow*).

Restiaceæ (res-ti-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Restio* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants of the series *Glumaceæ*. It resembles the rushes (*Juncaceæ*) in its one- to three-celled ovary and dry, rigid, and glumaceous perianth of six equal segments; and the sedges (*Cyperaceæ*) in habit, in structure of spikelets, and in the three stamens, small embryo, and mealy or fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from both by its pendulous orthotropous ovules and its split sheaths. It includes about 240 species, belonging to 20 genera, of which *Restio* (the type), *Willdenowia*, and *Elegia* are the chief—all sedge-like plants of the southern hemisphere, mainly natives of South Africa and Australia, absent from America and Asia excepting one species in Chili and one in Cochin-China. They are generally perennials, tufted or with a hard horizontal or creeping, more often scaly rootstock, the stems rigid, erect or variously twisted, the leaves commonly reduced. They are almost always dioecious, and have a polymorphous inflorescence often extremely different in the two sexes.

restibrachial (res-ti-brā'ki-ạl), *a.* [< *restibrachium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the restibrachium; postpeduncular.

restibrachium (res-ti-brā'ki-um), *n.*; pl. *restibrachia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *restis*, a rope, + *brachium*, an arm.] The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. Also called *myelobrachium*.

Restibrachium (Science, April 9, 1881, p. 165) is an admirable compound, and the same may be said of its correlatives, pontibrachium and tegmentibrachium.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 525, note.

restiet, *a.* See *resty*1.

restiff†, *a.* An obsolete form of *restive*.

restiffnesst, *n.* An obsolete form of *restiveness*. *Imp. Dict.*

restiform (res'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *restiforme*, < L. *restis*, a cord, rope, + *forma*, form.] Corded or cord-like: specifically, in *anat.*, noting a part of the medulla oblongata, called the *corpus restiforme*, or *restiform body*.—**Restiform body**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum, by which it connects with the oblongata and parts below. It contains the direct cerebellar-tract fibers, crossed and uncrossed from the posterior columns of the cord, and fibers from the contralateral (lower) olive.

restily (res'ti-li), *adv.* [< *resty*1 + *-ly*2.] In a sluggish manner; stubbornly; untowardly. *Imp. Dict.*

restinction (rē-stingk'shọn), *n.* [< L. *restinctio(n-)*, a quenching, < *restinguere*, put out, destroy, quench, < *re-*, again, + *stinguere*, extinguish: see *extinguish*.] The act of quenching or extinguishing. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

restinesst (res'ti-nes), *n.* [< *resty*1 + *-ness*.] Tendency to rest or inaction; sluggishness.

The Snake, by *restinesse* and lying still all Winter, hath a certain membrane or filme growing ouer her whole body.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 27.

A tenuity and agility of spirits, contrary to that *restiness* of the spirits supposed in those that are dull.
Hobbes, Works, IV. 56.

resting-cell (res'ting-sel), *n.* Same as *resting-spore*.

resting-owing (res'ting-ō'ing), *a.* [< *resting*, ppr. of *rest*2, *v.*, + *owing*, ppr. of *owe*1, *v.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) Resting or remaining due: said of a debt. (*b*) Indebted: said of a debtor.

resting-place (res'ting-plās), *n.* 1. A place for rest; a place to stop at, as on a journey: used figuratively for the grave.

Arise, O Lord God, into thy *resting place*, thou and the ark of thy strength. 2 Chron. vi. 41.

It was from Istrian soil that the mighty stone was brought which once covered the *resting-place* of Theodoric.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 100.

2. In *building*, a half- or quarter-pace in a staircase.

resting-sporangium (res'ting-spō-ran'ji-um), *n.* A term applied by Pringsheim to certain dormant gonidia of *Saprolegnia* and related fungi which eventually produce swarm-spores.

resting-spore (res'ting-spōr), *n.* A spore which can germinate only after a period of dormancy. A majority of the spores of algæ and fungi are of this nature, and they are more largely of sexual production. Many of the same plants produce spores capable of immediate germination. Also *resting-cell*.

resting-stage (res'ting-stāj), *n.* In *bot.*, a period of dormancy in the history of a plant or germ.

resting-state (res'ting-stāt), *n.* In *bot.*, the periodic condition of dormancy in the history of woody plants, bulbs, etc.; also, the quiescence of some seeds and spores (resting-spores) between maturity and germination; in general, any state of suspended activity.

restinguish (rē-sting'gwish), *v. t.* [< L. *restinguere*, put out, < *re-*, again, + *stinguere*, extinguish. Cf. *extinguish*, *distinguish*.] To quench or extinguish. [Rare.]

Hence the thirst of languishing souls is *restinguished*, as from the most pure fountains of living water.
Field, Of Controversy (Life, 1716), p. 41.

resting-whilet (res'ting-hwīl), *n.* [< ME. *restingwhile*; < *resting*, verbal n. of *rest*1, *v.*, + *while*.] A moment of leisure; time free from business.

Thilke thinges that I hadde lerned of the among my secre *restingwhiles*.
Chaucer, Boethius, I. prose 4.

Restio (res'ti-ō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called from the tough stringy stems; < L. *restis*, a cord.] A genus of glumaceous plants, the type of the order *Restiaceæ* and tribe *Restioideæ*. It is characterized by one-celled anthers opening by a single chink, by two or three styles or branches and a compressed capsule with two or three cells and as many dehiscent angles, and by persistent sheaths, and commonly many-flowered and panicled spikelets with imbricated glumes. The two long linear stigmas are generally plumose. The staminate inflorescence is extremely polymorphous. There are over 100 species, natives of South Africa and Australia. They have erect and leafless stems from a scaly rootstock, very much branched or entirely without branches, with numerous scattered sheaths replacing the leaves, or sometimes in the young plant bearing a small and perishable leaf-blade. From their use *R. australis* is known as *Tasmanian rope-grass*.



Flowering Male Plant of *Restio complanatus*. *a*, a male flower.

Restioideæ (res-ti-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Masters, 1878), < *Restio* + *-ideæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Restiaceæ*, characterized by an ovary of three, or sometimes two, cells, or reduced by abortion to a single one, and by a capsular fruit—the fruit of the other tribe, *Willdenowieæ*, being nut-like. It includes 7 genera, of which *Restio* is the type.

restipulate (rē-stip'ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *restipulatus*, pp. of *restipulari*, promise or stipulate anew, < *re-*, back, + *stipulari*, promise: see *stipulate*.] To stipulate anew. *Imp. Dict.*

restipulation (rē-stip-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *restipulatio(n-)*, a counter-engagement, < *restipulari*, pp. *restipulatus*, promise again: see *restipulate*.] The act of restipulating; a new stipulation.

But if the *restipulation* were absolute, and the withdrawing of this homage upon none but civil grounds, I cannot excuse the good king from a just offence.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, xx. 9.

restituet, *v. t.* [ME. *restituen*, < OF. *restituer*, restore: see *restitute*.] To restore; make restitution of.

Rather haue we no reste til we *restitue*
Our lyf to oure lord god for oure lykames [body's] gultes.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 54.

restitutet (res'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [< L. *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere* (> It. *restituire*, *ristituire* = Sp. Pg. *restituir* = F. *restituer*, > E. *restitue*), reinstate, set up again, replace, restore, < *re-*, again, + *statuere*, set up: see *statute*. Cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] To bring back to a former state; restore.

Restituted trade
To every virtue lent his helping stores,
And cheer'd the vales around. *Dyer*, Fleece, ii.

restitutet (res'ti-tūt), *n.* [< L. *restitutus*, pp. of *restituere*, restore, reinstate: see *restitute*, *v.*] That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

restitutio in integrum (res-ti-tū'shi-ō in in'tē-grum). [L.: *restitutio* (see *restitution*); *in*, in; *integrum*, acc. of *integer*, whole: see *integer*.] In *Rom. law*, a restoration to the previous condition, effected by the pretor for equitable causes, on the prayer of an injured party, by annulling a transaction valid by the strict law, or annulling a change in the legal condition produced by an omission, and restoring the parties to their previous legal relations. After equitable defense and claim had been introduced in the ordinary proceeding, the importance of the institution diminished. In English and American law the phrase is used when a court of equity annuls a transaction or contract and orders the restoration of what has been received or given under it.

restitution (res-ti-tū'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *restitucion*, *restytucyon*, < OF. (and F.) *restitution* = Pr. *restitucio* = Sp. *restitucion* = Pg. *restituição* = It. *restituzione*, < L. *restitutio(n-)*, a restoring,

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< *restituere*, pp. *restitutus*, set up again, restore: see *restitute*.] **1.** The act of returning or restoring what has been lost or taken away; the restoring to a person of some thing or right of which he has been deprived: as, the *restitution* of ancient rights to the crown.

We yet crave *restitution* of those lands,
Those cities sack'd, those prisoners, and that prey
The soldier by your will stands master of.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

2. The act of making good or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

"Repentest thow neuere?" quath Repentaunce, "ne *restitucion* madest?" *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 234.

A free release
From *restitution* for the late affronts.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

If a man shall cause a field or vineyard to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field; of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard, shall he make *restitution*. Ex. xxii. 5.

3. The putting of things back to their former relative positions.—**4.** In *law*: (*a*) The putting of a person in possession of lands or tenements of which he had been unlawfully disseized. (*b*) The restoration of what a party had gained by a judgment or order, upon the reversal of such adjudication by appeal or writ of error.—**5.** In *theol.*, the restoration of the kingdom of God, embracing the elevation, not only of all his sinful creatures, but also of all the physical creation, to a state of perfection. See *apocatastasis*. —**Coefficient of restitution**, the ratio of the relative velocity of two balls the instant after their impact to their relative velocity the instant before.—**Force of restitution**, a force tending to restore the relative positions of parts of a body.—**Interdict of restitution**, See *interdict*, 2 (*b*).—**Restitution Edict**, in *German hist.*, an edict issued A. D. 1629 by the Emperor Ferdinand II.: it required the Protestants to restore to the Roman Catholic authorities all ecclesiastical property and sees which they had appropriated at the peace of Passau in 1552.—**Restitution of conjugal rights**, in *law*, a species of matrimonial action which has been allowed in some jurisdictions, for redress against a husband or wife who lives apart from the other without a sufficient reason.—**Restitution of minors**, in *law*, a restoring of minors to rights lost by deeds executed during their minority.—**Writ of restitution**, in *law*, a writ which lies where judgment has been reversed, to restore to the defendant what he has been deprived of by the judgment.=**Syn. 1–3.** Restoration, return.

restitutive (res'ti-tū-tiv), *a.* [< *restitute* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to or characterized by restitution, in any sense.

Under any given distortion within the limits of *restitutive* power, the restitution-pressure is equal to the product of the coefficient of restitution into the distortion.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 235.

restitutor (res'ti-tū-tor), *n.* [= F. *restituteur* = Sp. Pg. *restituidor* = It. *restitutore*, < L. *restitutor*, a restorer, < *restituere*, restore: see *restitute*.] One who makes restitution; a restorer.

Their rescuer, or *restitutor*, Quixote.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 124.

restive (res'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *restiff*, and with loss of the terminal *f* (as in *jolly* < *jolif*), *restic*, *resty* (see *resty*[1]); < ME. *restif*, *restiff*, < OF. *restif*, fem. *restive*, "restie, stubborn, drawing backward, that will not go forward" (Cotgrave), F. *restif*, fem. *restive* = Pr. *restiu* = It. *restio*, < ML. as if **restivus*, disposed to rest or stay, < L. *restare*, stay, rest: see *rest*[2]. By transition through the sense 'impatient under restraint' (def. 4), and partly by confusion with *restless*, the word has taken in present use the additional sense 'restless' (def. 5).] **1.** Unwilling to go or to move forward; stopping; balky; obstinate; stubborn. Compare def. 5.

Since I haue shewed you by reason that obedience is just and necessary, by example that it is possible, be not *restive* in their weake stubburnness that will either keepe or lose all.
Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes, etc. (1633), p. 286.

The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drag him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became *restive* and went back.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. Not easily moved or worked; stiff.

Farrage in *restyf* lande ydounged eek
Is doone, X strike is for oon acre even.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

3†. Being at rest; being less in motion.

Palsies oftenest happen upon the left side; the most vigorous part protecting itself, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *restive* side.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. (*Latham.*)

4. Impatient under restraint or opposition; recalcitrant.

The pampered colt will discipline disdain,
Impatient of the lash, and *restiff* to the rein.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 324.

Socrates had as *restive* a constitution as his neighbours, and yet reclaim'd it, all by the strength of his philosophy.
Essays upon Several Moral Subjects, iii. 77.

The subject . . . becomes *restive*.
Gladstone, State and Church, vi.

5. Refusing to rest or stand still; restless: said especially of horses.

For maintaining his seat, the horseman should depend upon his thighs and knees; . . . at times, of course, when on a *restive* horse, every available muscle may have to be brought into play. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 196.

restively (res'tiv-li), *adv.* In a restive manner.

restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restive, in any sense.

When there be not stonds and *restiveness* in a man's nature, . . . the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon*, Fortune.

restless (rest'les), *a.* [< ME. *restles*, *restelees*, < AS. *restleás* (= D. *rusteloos* = G. *rastlos* = Sw. Dan. *rastlös*), < *rest*, rest, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] Without rest. (*a*) Deprived of repose or sleep; unable to sleep; sleepless.

Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In *restless* ecstasy. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 22.

Restless he passed the remnants of the night.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 102.

(*b*) Unresting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving or agitated.

The courser pawed the ground with *restless* feet,
And snorting foamed, and champed the golden bit.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 457.

O mill-girl watching late and long the shuttle's *restless* play! *Whittier*, Mary Garvin.

He lost his color, he lost his appetite, he was *restless*, incapable of keeping still.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxvii.

(*c*) Marked by unrest: as, a *restless* night. (*d*) Unquiet; not satisfied to be at rest or in peace: as, a *restless* politician; *restless* ambition; *restless* passions.

In a valey of this *restles* mynde
I sowȝte in mounteyne & in myde,
Trustynge a trewe loue for to fynde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

Restless was his soul, and wandered wide
Through a dim maze of lusts unsatisfied.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 12.

(*e*) Inclined to agitation; turbulent: as, *restless* subjects.

Nature had given him [Sunderland] . . . a *restless* and mischievous temper. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*f*) Unsettled; disposed to wander or to change place or condition.

She 's proud, fantastic, apt to change,
Restless at home, and ever prone to range.
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

Alone he wanders by the murmuring shore,
His thoughts as *restless* as the waves that roar.
O. W. Holmes, The Disappointed Statesman.

(*g*) Not affording rest; uneasy. [Rare.]

To be imprison'd in the viewless winds,
And blown with *restless* violence round about
The pendent world. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 125.

But *restless* was the chair; the back erect
Distressed the weary loins, that felt no ease.
Cowper, Task, i. 44.

Restless cavy. See *cavy*.—**Restless flycatcher**, *Seisura inquieta*, an Australian bird, called by the colonists *grinder*. See cut under *Seisura*.=**Syn.** (*a–c*) Disturbed, disquieted, agitated, anxious. (*f*) Roving, wandering, unstable, fickle.

restlessly (rest'les-li), *adv.* In a restless manner; unquietly.

restlessness (rest'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restless, in any sense.

restor, *n.* See *restaur*.

restorable (rē-stōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *restore*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being restored, or brought to a former condition.

I may add that absurd practice of cutting turf without any regularity; whereby great quantities of *restorable* land are made utterly desperate. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, vii.

restorableness (rē-stōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restorable. *Imp. Dict.*

restoral† (rē-stōr'al), *n.* [< *restore*[1] + *-al*.] Restitution; restoration.

Promises of pardon to our sins, and *restoral* into God's favour. *Barrow*, Works, II. iv.

restoration (res-tō-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *restauration*; < ME. *restauracion*, < OF. *restoration*, *restauration*, F. *restauration* = Pr. *restauracio* = Sp. *restauracion* = Pg. *restauração* = It. *restaurazione*, *ristorazione*, < LL. *restauratio(n-)*, a restoration, renewal, < L. *restaurare*, pp. *restauratus*, restore: see *restore*[1].] **1.** The act of restoring. (*a*) The replacing in a former state or position; return: as, the *restoration* of a man to his office; the *restoration* of a child to its parents. Compare phrase below.

Christ as the cause original of *restauration* to life.
Hooker.

Men's ignorance leads them to expect the renovation to *restauration* of things, from their corruption and remains.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ix., Expl.

The nation without regret and without enthusiasm recognized the Lancastrian *restoration*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 358.

(*b*) Renewal; revival; reëstablishment: as, the *restoration* of friendship between enemies; the *restoration* of peace after war; the *restoration* of a declining commerce.

After those other before mentioned, followeth a prayer for the good sort, for proselytes, reedifying of the Temple, for sending the Messias and *restauration* of their Kingdome. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

2. In *arch.* and *art*, the repair of injuries suffered. In restoration, even when most carefully done, the new work cannot reproduce the old exactly; however, when a monument must be restored for its preservation, correct practice demands that every fragment possible of the old be retained in the new work, so as to preserve as far as may be the artistic quality of the old, and that the original design be followed with the utmost care.

Thence to the Sorbonne, an antient fabriq built by one Robert de Sorbonne, whose name it retains; but the *restauration* which the late Cardinal de Richlieu has made to it renders it one of the most excellent moderne buildings.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 4, 1644.

Christ Church Cathedral [Dublin] is now in course of *restoration*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 500.

3. A plan or design of an ancient building, etc., showing it in its original state: as, the *restoration* of a picture; the *restoration* of a cathedral. —**4.** The state of being restored; recovery; renewal of health and soundness; recovery from a lapse or any bad state: as, *restoration* from sickness.

O my dear father! *Restoration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 26.

Trust me the ingredients are very cordiall, . . . and most powerfull in *restauration*.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 4.

5. In *theol.*: (*a*) The recovery of a sinner to the divine favor.

The scope of St. John's writing is that the *restoration* of mankind must be made by the Son of God.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 264.

(*b*) The doctrine of the final recovery of all men from sin and alienation from God to a state of blessedness; universal salvation: a form of Universalism.—**6.** That which is restored.—**7.** In *milit. service*, repayment for private losses incurred by persons in service, such as horses killed or arms destroyed.—**8.** In *paleon.*, the putting together in their proper places of the bones or other remains of an extinct animal; also, the more or less ideal representation of the external form and aspect of such an animal, as inferred from its known remains. See cuts under *Dinotherium*, *Iguanodon*, and *Labyrinthodon*.—**9.** In *musical notation*, the act, process, or result of canceling a chromatic sign, whether ♯, ♭, or ♮, and thus bringing a degree of the staff or a note on it back to its original signification.—**The Restoration.** (*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, the reëstablishment of the English monarchy with the return of King Charles II. in 1660; by extension, the whole reign of Charles II.: as, the dramatists of *the Restoration*. (*b*) In *Jewish hist.*, the return of the Jews to Palestine about 537 B. C.; also, their future return to and possession of the Holy Land as expected by many of the Jewish race, and by others. (*c*) In *French hist.*, the return of the Bourbons to power in 1814 and—after the episode of the "Hundred Days"—in 1815.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Renovation, redintegration, reinstatement, return, restitution. See *restore*[1].

restorationer (res-tō-rā'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-er*[1].] A restorationist. *Imp. Dict.*

restorationism (res-tō-rā'shon-izm), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or belief of the restorationists.

We cannot pause to dwell longer upon the biblical evidence which has in all ages constrained the evangelical church to reject all forms of *restorationism*.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 717.

restorationist (res-tō-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *restoration* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the temporary punishment of the impenitent after death, but in the final restoration of all to holiness and the favor and presence of God. See *Universalism*.

restorative (rē-stōr'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *restoratyve*, *restauratife*, < OF. *restauratif* = Pr. *restauratiu* = Sp. Pg. *restaurativo* = It. *ristorativo*, < ML. *restauativus* (in neut. *restauativum*, a restorative), < L. *restaurare*, restore: see *restore*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to restoration; specifically, capable of restoring or renewing vitality or strength.

Your Presence would be a Cordial to me more *restorative* than exalted Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 3.

II. *n.* That which is efficacious in restoring vigor; a food, cordial, or medicine which recruits the vital powers.

I will kiss thy lips:
Haply some poison yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *restorative*.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3. 166.

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restoratively (rē-stōr'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree that tends to renew strength or vigor. *Imp. Dict.*

restorator† (res'tō-rā-tor), *n.* [Also *restaurator;* = F. *restaurateur* = It. *ristoratore,* < LL. *restaurator,* restorer, < L. *restaurare,* restore: see *restore*[1].] **1.** One who restores, reëstablishes, or revives.—**2.** The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur. *Ford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

restoratory (rē-stōr'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *restore*[1] + *-at-ory.*] Restorative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

restore[1] (rē-stōr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *restored,* ppr. *restoring.* [Formerly also *restaure;* < ME. *restoren,* < OF. *restorer, restaurer,* F. *restaurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *restaurar* = It. *ristorare, restaurare,* < L. *restaurare,* restore, repair, rebuild, renew, < *re-,* again, + **staurare* (not used), establish, make firm, < **staurus,* fixed, = Gr. σταυρός, that which is firmly fixed, a pole or stake, = Skt. *sthāvara,* fixed, stable, standing; as a noun, plants; from the root of L. *stare,* Skt. √ *sthā,* stand: see *state, stand.* Cf. *constore, instore, store*[2].] **1.** To bring back to a former and better state. (*a*) To bring back from a state of ruin, injury, or decay; repair; refresh; rebuild; reconstruct.

The Lord (saith Cyprian) dooth vouchsafe in manie of his seruants to forshew to come the *restauring* of his church, the stable quiet of our health and safeguard. *Foxe,* Acts, p. 62.

To *restore* and to build Jerusalem. Dan. ix. 25.

(*b*) To bring back from lapse, degeneracy, or a fallen condition to a former state.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, *restore* such an one in the spirit of meekness. Gal. vi. 1.

He stablishes the strong, *restores* the weak. *Cowper,* Task, ii. 343.

(*c*) To bring back to a state of health or soundness; heal; cure.

Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth; and it was *restored* whole, like as the other. Mat. xii. 13.

What, hast thou been long blind and now *restored?* *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 76.

(*d*) In the *fine arts:* (1) To bring back from a state of injury or decay as nearly as may be to the primitive state, supplying any part that may be wanting, by a careful following of the original work: as, to *restore* a painting, a statue, etc. (2) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated: as, to *restore* a ruined building according to its original state or design.

2. To bring back; renew or reëstablish after interruption.

That all their eyes may bear those tokens home
Of our *restored* love and amity. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 65.

By force to *restore* Laws abrogated by the Legislative Parlament is to conquer absolutely both them and Law it selfe. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, xix.

A ghost of passion that no smiles *restore.* *Tennyson,* Three Sonnets to a Coquette, ii.

3. To give or bring back; return to a person, as a specific thing which he has lost, or which has been taken from him and unjustly retained: as, to *restore* lost or stolen goods to the owner.

Now therefore *restore* the man his wife. Gen. xx. 7.

The kingdom shall to Israel be *restored.* *Milton,* P. R., ii. 36.

4. To give in place of or as satisfaction for something; hence, to make amends for; compensate.

All that money that ye haue, & I to, wyll not *restore* the wronge that your fader hathe don. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 78.

He shall *restore* five oxen for an ox, and four sheep for a sheep. Ex. xxii. 1.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend,
All losses are *restored* and sorrows end. *Shak.,* Sonnets, xxx.

5. To bring or put back to a former position or condition; replace; return, as a person or thing to a former place.

So did the Romaines by their armes *restore* many Kings of Asia and Affricke expulsed out of their kingdoms. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Within three days shall Pharaoh lift up thine head, and *restore* thee unto thy place. Gen. xl. 13.

Then spake Elisha unto the woman whose son he had *restored* to life. 2 Ki. viii. 1.

Release me, and *restore* me to the ground. *Tennyson,* Tithonus.

6. To recover or renew, as passages of an author defective or corrupted; emend.—**7.** In *paleon.,* to represent (an extinct animal) from its existing remains. See *restoration,* 8.—**8.** In *musical notation,* to bring (a degree or note) back to its original signification by canceling a chromatic sign which had affected it temporarily.—**9**†. To store.

A park as it were,
That whilom with wilde bestes was wel *restored.* *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2846.

To restore to or in blood. See *blood.*—**Syn. 1** (*c*). To recover.—**3** and **4.** To refund, repay.—**5.** To reinstate.—**1.** *Return, Restore.* To *return* a thing to its former place; to *restore* it to its former condition; to *return* what has been borrowed; to *restore* what has been stolen; to be *restored* to health or prosperity.

restore[1]† (rē-stōr'), *n.* [Also *restour;* < OF. *restor, restour,* < *restorer,* restore: see *restore*[1], *v.*] Restoration; restitution.

His passage there to stay,
Till he had made amends, and full *restore*
For all the damage which he had him doen afore. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. v. 18.

All sports which for life's *restore* variety assigns. *F. Greville* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

restore[2] (rē-stōr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *store*[2].] To store again or anew: as, the goods were *restored.*

restorement† (rē-stōr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *restorement* = It. *ristoramento,* < ML. *restauramentum,* < L. *restaurare,* restore: see *restore*[1].] The act of restoring; restoration.

Hengist, thus rid of his grand opposer, hearing gladly the *restorement* of his old favourer, returns again with great Forces. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., iii.

restorer (rē-stōr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which restores, in any sense.

Oh great *restorer* of the good old stage! *Pope,* Dunciad, iii. 205.

Doubtless it was a fine work before the "effacing fingers" of *restorers* touched it. *Athenæum,* Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21.

restority†, *n.* [Irreg. < *restore*[1] + *-ity.*] Restoration.

Well, said Camilla, let it goe, I must impute it to my ill fortune that, where I looked for *restority,* I found a consumption. *Lyly,* Euphues and his England. (*Nares.*)

restour†, *n.* See *restore*[1].

restrain (rē-strān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *restreinen, restreignen, restreynen,* < OF. *restraindre,* F. *restreindre* = Pr. *restrenher* = Cat. *restrenyer* = Sp. *restreñir* = Pg. *restringir* = It. *ristringere, ristrignere,* < L. *restringere,* draw back tightly, bind back, confine, check, restrain, restrict, < *re-,* back, + *stringere,* draw tight: see *stringent* and *restrict.* Cf. *constrain* and *strain*[2].] **1**†. To draw tight; strain.

A half-checked bit and a head-stall of sheep's leather which, being *restrained* to keep him from stumbling, hath been often burst. *Shak.,* T. of the S., iii. 2. 59.

2. To hold back; hold in; check; confine; hold from action or motion, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; hence, to repress or suppress: as, to *restrain* a horse by a bridle; to *restrain* men from crimes and trespasses by laws; to *restrain* laughter.

Restreyne and kepe well thy tonge. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose. *Shak.,* Macbeth, ii. 1. 8.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight *restrain,*
While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain. *Pope,* R. of the L., ii. 129.

3. To abridge; restrict; hinder from liberty of action.

Though they two were committed, at least *restrained* of their liberty, yet this discovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

4. To limit; confine; restrict in definition. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

We do too narrowly define the power of God, *restraining* it to our capacities. *Sir T. Browne,* Religio Medici, i. 27.

And here I shall not *restrain* righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, . . . but enlarge it according to the genius and strain of the book of the Proverbs. *Tillotson,* Works, I. 95.

5. To withhold; forbear.

Thou castest off fear, and *restrainest* prayer before God. Job xv. 4.

6†. To forbid; prohibit.

Restraining all manner of people to bear sail in any vessel or bottom wherein there were above five persons. *North,* tr. of Plutarch, p. 7.

=**Syn. 2.** *Restrain, Repress, Restrict;* stop, withhold, curb, bridle, coerce. *Restrain* and *repress* are general words for holding or pressing back; *restrict* applies to holding back to a more definite degree: as, to *restrain* one's appetite; to *restrict* one's self in food or to a certain diet. That which we *restrain* we keep within limits; that which we *restrict* we keep within certain definite limits; that which we *repress* we try to put out of existence.

restrainable (rē-strā'na-bl), *a.* [< *restrain* + *-able.*] Capable of being restrained.

restrainedly (rē-strā'ned-li), *adv.* With restraint; with limitation.

restrainer (rē-strā'nėr), *n.* One who or that which restrains; specifically, in *photog.,* a chemical which is added to the developer for the purpose of retarding its action, especially in the case of an over-exposed plate, or in order to obtain greater contrast or intensity in a naturally weak plate. Acids, sodium sulphite, bromides, and other substances act as restrainers.

restraining (rē-strā'ning), *p. a.* Serving to restrain or restrict in any way. (*a*†) Binding; astringent.

Take hede that slippery meates be not flyrste eaten, nor that stiptik nor *restraining* meates be taken at the begynning, as quynces, peares, and medlars. *Sir T. Elyot,* Castle of Health, fol. 45.

(*b*) Hampering; restrictive.

By degrees he acquired a certain influence over me that took away my liberty of mind; his praise and notice were more *restraining* than his indifference. *Charlotte Brontë,* Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

restrainment (rē-strān'ment), *n.* [< *restrain* + *-ment.*] The act of restraining.

restraint (rē-strānt'), *n.* [< OF. *restrainte, restraincte,* restraint, fem. of *restraint, restrainct,* pp. of *restraindre,* restrain: see *restrain.*] **1.** The act of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from action or motion, in any manner; hindrance of any action, physical, moral, or mental.

Thus it shall befall
Him who, to worth in woman overtrusting,
Lets her will rule; *restraint* she will not brook. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 1184.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to that preference of his mind, is called compulsion; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called *restraint.* *Locke,* Human Understanding, II. xxi. § 13.

2. The state of being repressed, curbed, or held back in any way; specifically, abridgment of liberty; confinement; detention.

I . . . heartily request
The enfranchisement of Arthur; whose *restraint*
Doth move the murmuring lips of discontent. *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 2. 52.

Restraint is for the savage, the rapacious, the violent; not for the just, the gentle, the benevolent. *H. Spencer,* Social Statics, p. 25.

3. Repression of extravagance, exaggeration, or vehemence; constraint in manner or style; reserve.

She knew her distance and did angle for me,
Madding my eagerness with her *restraint.* *Shak.,* All's Well, v. 3. 213.

To yonder oak within the field
I spoke without *restraint,*
And with a larger faith appeal'd
Than Papist unto Saint. *Tennyson,* Talking Oak.

4. That which restrains, limits, hinders, or represses; a limitation, restriction, or prohibition.

It pleaseth the eare better, & sheweth more cunning in the maker by following the rule of his *restraint.* *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 62.

Say first, what cause
Moved our grand Parents, in that happy state,
Favour'd of heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will,
For one *restraint,* lords of the world besides? *Milton,* P. L., i. 32.

Whether they [*restraints*] be from God or Nature, from Reason or Conscience, as long as they are *restraints,* they look on them as inconsistent with their notion of liberty. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. iii.

5. Restriction; limitation, as in application or definition.

The positive laws which Moses gave, they were given for the greatest part with *restraint* to the land of Jewry. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

6. In *dynam.,* an absolute geometrical condition supposed to be precisely fulfilled: thus, a body moving upon an unyielding surface is subject to a *restraint.*—**Restraint bed** and **chair,** forms of apparatus used in controlling the insane, as when they exhibit suicidal or homicidal tendencies.—**Syn. 1** and **4.** *Constraint, Coercion,* etc. (see *force*[1], *n.*), repression, check, stop, curb, hold-back.

restriall (rē-strī'al), *a.* In *her.,* divided barwise, palewise, and pilewise: said of the field.

restrict (rē-strikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *restrictus,* pp. of *restringere,* restrict, restrain: see *restrain.*] **1.** To prevent (a person or thing) from passing a certain limit in any kind of action; limit; restrain.

Neither shoulde we haue any more wherewith to vexe them with confessions, cares reserued, *restricted,* or amplified for our gaine. *Foxe,* Acts, etc., p. 1173, Hen. VIII.

If the canon law had *restricted* itself to really spiritual questions, . . . it is not likely that the kings would have been jealous of papal or archi-episcopal enactments. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

2. To attach limitations to (a proposition or conception), so that it shall not apply to all the subjects to which it would otherwise seem to apply: as, a *restricted* sense of a word.

By *restricting* the omnitude or universality either of the subject or predicate. *Sir W. Hamilton,* Logic, App. iii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Repress,* etc. (see *restrain*), hedge in.

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restrict† (rē-strikt′), *a.* [< L. *restrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Limited; confined; restricted.

Men . . . in some one or two things demeaning themselves as exceedingly *restrict*, but in many others, or the most things, as remisse.
Gataker, Just Man, p. 224. (*Latham.*)

Restrict or restricted.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, App. iii.

restrictedly (rē-strik′ted-li), *adv.* In a restricted manner; with limitation.

restriction (rē-strik′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *restriction*, F. *restriction* = Pr. *restriccio* = Sp. *restriccion* = Pg. *restricção* = It. *restrizione*, < LL. *restrictio(n-)*, a restriction, limitation, < L. *restringere*, pp. *restrictus*, restrain: see *restrict* and *restraint*.] **1.** The act of restricting, or the state of being restricted; limitation; confinement within bounds: as, grounds open to the public without *restriction*.

This is to have the same *restriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertisement, not a trade.
Government of the Tongue.

There is, indeed, no power of the Government without *restriction*; not even that which is called the discretionary power of Congress. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 253.

2. That which restricts; a restraint: as, to impose *restrictions* on trade.

Wise politicians will be cautious about fettering the government with *restrictions* that cannot be observed.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 25.

3. Reservation; reserve.—**4.** In *logic*: (*a*) The act of limiting a proposition by a restrictive particle. (*b*) The inference from a universal to a particular proposition, or to one in which the subject is narrower while the predicate remains the same: as, all crows are black, hence some white crows are black. The example illustrates the danger of such inference.—**Bilateral restriction.** See *bilateral*.—**Chinese Restriction Act.** See *act*.—**Mental restriction.** Same as *mental reservation* (which see, under *reservation*).—**Real restriction**, the use of words which are not true if strictly interpreted, but which contain no deviation from truth if the circumstances are considered: as in the statement that every particle of matter is present in every part of space, in so far as its gravitating power is concerned.

restrictionary (rē-strik′shọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *restriction* + *-ar-y*.] Exercising restriction; restrictive. *Athenæum.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

restrictionist (rē-strik′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *restriction* + *-ist*.] In *U. S. hist.*, an advocate of the territorial restriction of slavery.

Lincoln . . . often had occasion . . . to show that he was not an abolitionist, but a slavery *restrictionist*.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 237.

restrictive (rē-strik′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *restriktyve*, < OF. (and F.) *restrictif* = Pr. *restrictiu* = Sp. Pg. *restrictivo* = It. *restrittivo*, < ML. **restrictivus*, < L. *restringere*, pp. *restrictus*, restrict: see *restrict*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Serving to bind or draw together; astringent; styptic.

Medicyns comfortatyues, digestyues, laxatyues, *restriktyues*, and alle othere.
Book of Quinte Essence (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

I applied a plaister over it, made up with my common *restrictive* powder. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. Having the property of limiting or of expressing limitation: as, a *restrictive* particle or clause.—**3.** Imposing restrictions; operating through restrictions.

It were to be wished that we tried the *restrictive* arts of government, and made law the protector, but not the tyrant of the people. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

In the Senate so reconstituted was thus centred a complete *restrictive* control over the legislation and the administration. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 87.

In the eighth year of Henry VI. was passed the *restrictive* act which . . . established the rule that only resident persons possessed of a freehold worth forty shillings a year should be allowed to vote.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

4. Expressing a restriction, or involving a restriction, in the logical sense.

Also *restringent*.

Restrictive enunciation. See *enunciation*.—**Restrictive indorsement.** See *indorsement*, 3.—**Restrictive proposition.** See *proposition*.

II.† *n.* A styptic or astringent.

I dressed that wound with the same digestive, . . . and some of the same *restrictive* over that.
Wiseman, Surgery, vi. 6.

restrictively (rē-strik′tiv-li), *adv.* In a restrictive manner; with limitation. *Dr. H. More.*

restrictiveness (rē-strik′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or character of being restrictive. *Fuller.*

restrike (rē-strīk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *strike*.] To strike again, as a coin, in order to change its image and superscription to those current in place of the old.

These coins belong to the age of Timoleon, and are *restruck* over coins of Syracuse with the head of Zeus Eleutherios. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 125.

restringe† (rē-strinj′), *v. t.* [< L. *restringere*, confine; restrain: see *restrain*.] To confine; contract; astringe. *Bailey*, 1731.

restringency† (rē-strin′jẹn-si), *n.* [< *restringen(t)* + *-cy*.] The state, quality, or power of being restringent; astringency.

The dyers use this water in reds, and in other colours wanting *restringency*.
Sir W. Petty, in Sprat's Hist. Roy. Soc., p. 293.

restringend (rē-strin′jend), *n.* A proposition destined to be restricted.

restringent (rē-strin′jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *restringent*, also *restreignant* = Sp. Pg. *restringente* = It. *ristringente*, < L. *restringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *restringere*, restrain: see *restrain*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *restrictive*.

II. *n.* An astringent or styptic.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulsion, *restringents* to stanch, and incrassatives to thicken the blood.
Harvey.

restrynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *restrain*. *Chaucer.*

resty[1]† (res′ti), *a.* [Formerly also *restie*, and by confusion *rusty*, a reduced form of *restive*, q. v.] A later form of *restive*, now obsolete. See *restive*.

Weariness
Can snore upon the flint, when *resty* sloth
Finds the down pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 34.

As one *restie* jade can hinder, by hanging back, more than two or three can . . . draw forward.
J. Robinson, To Brewster, quoted in Leonard Bacon's Gen. [of N. E. Churches.

Where the Master is too *resty*, or too rich, to say his own Prayers. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, § 24.

Restive or *resty*, drawing back instead of going forward, as some horses do. *E. Phillips*, New World of Words.

resty[2]†, *a.* Same as *reasty*[1] for *roasted*.

resty[3], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rusty*[1].

resublimation (rē-sub-li-mā′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *sublimation*.] A second sublimation.

resublime (rē-sub-līm′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *sublime*.] To sublime again: as, to *resublime* mercurial sublimate.

When mercury sublimate is *re-sublimed* with fresh mercury, . . . [it] becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white tasteless earth scarce dissolvable in water; and mercurius dulcis, *re-sublimed* with spirit of salt, returns into mercury sublimate. *Newton*, Optics, iii. query 31.

resudation (rē-sū-dā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *resudacion* = Pg. *resudação*, < L. *resudare*, pp. *resudatus*, sweat out, sweat again, < *re-*, again, + *sudare*, sweat: see *sudation*.] The act of sweating again. *Cotgrave.*

result (rē-zult′), *v.* [< OF. *resulter*, rebound or leap back, rise from, come out of, follow, result, F. *résulter*, follow, ensue, result, = Sp. Pg. *resultar* = It. *risultare*, result, < L. *resultare*, spring back, rebound, resound, reëcho, freq. of *resilire*, leap back: see *resile*, *resilient*. Cf. *insult*, *desultory*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To leap back; rebound; leap again.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,
Will soon *result* from his incinderment.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

The huge round stone, *resulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and smokes along the ground.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xi. 737.

2. To proceed, spring, or rise as a consequence from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, etc.; be the outcome; be the final term in a connected series of events, operations, etc.

As music *results* out of our breath and a cornet.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

Good fortune in war *results* from the same prompt talent and unbending temper which lead to the same result in the peaceful professions.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 145.

3. To have an issue; terminate: followed by *in*.

The negotiations were not long in *resulting in* a definitive treaty, arranged to the mutual satisfaction of the parties. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

A soul shall draw from out the vast,
And strike his being into bounds,
And, moved thro' life of lower phase,
Result in man, be born and think.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Resulting force or **motion**, in *dynam.*, same as *resultant*.—**Resulting trust**, in *law*, a trust raised by implication in favor of the author of the trust himself, or his representatives; more specifically, the equitable title recognized in the person who pays the consideration for land conveyed to another person who pays nothing. See *trust*.—**Resulting use**, in *law*, a use returning by way of implication to the grantor himself, as where a deed is made, but for want of consideration or omission to declare the use, or a failure of its object, etc., the use cannot take effect. This doctrine is now generally obsolete.

II.† *trans.* To decree; determine, as an ecclesiastical council. [New Eng.]

According to Mr. Milner, the Council of Nice *resulted* in opposition to the views of Arius, "That the Son was peculiarly of the Father."
Rev. N. Worcester, Bible News, p. 176.

result (rē-zult′), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *resulta*, result; from the verb: see *result*, *v.*] **1**†. The act of leaping, springing, or flying back; resilience.

Sound . . . [is] produced between the string and the air . . . by the return or *result* of the string.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 137.

2. Consequence; conclusion; outcome; issue; effect; that which proceeds naturally or logically from facts, premises, or the state of things: as, the *result* of reasoning; the *result* of reflection; the *result* of a consultation; the *result* of a certain procedure or effect.

If our proposals once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick *result*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 619.

His Actions are the *result* of thinking.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

Resolving all events, with their effects
And manifold *results*, into the will
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.
Cowper, Task, ii. 164.

3. The final decision or determination of a council or deliberative assembly; resolution: as, the *result* of an ecclesiastical council.

Then of their session ended they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great *result*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 515.

Four names, the *result* of this conclave, were laid before the assembled freeholders, who chose two by a majority of votes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

4. In *math.*, a quantity, value, or expression ascertained by calculation.—**Tabular result**, one of a number of calculated numbers arranged in a tabular form; a quantity in the body of a mathematical table.
=**Syn. 2.** *Consequence*, etc. (see *effect*), event, termination, end, upshot, consummation. See *resultant*.

resultance (rē-zul′tans), *n.* [= Sp. *resultancia*; as *resultan(t)* + *-ce*.] **1**†. A rebound; resilience; reflection.

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.
Randolph, Poems (1643). (*Halliwell.*)

Upon the wall there is a writing; a man sitting with his back to the wall, how should he read it? But let a looking-glass be set before him, it will reflect it to his eyes, he shall read it by the *resultance*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 544.

2. The act of resulting; that which results; a result.

It is true that this conscience is the *resultance* of all other particular actions. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

resultant (rē-zul′tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *résultant* = Sp. Pg. *resultante* = It. *risultante*, *resultante*, < L. *resultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *resultare*, spring back: see *result*.] **I.** *a.* Existing or following as a result or consequence; especially, resulting from the combination of two or more agents: as, a *resultant* motion produced by two forces. See diagram under *force*[1], 8.

The axis of magnetisation at each point is parallel to the direction of the *resultant* force.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 289.

Resultant diagram. See *diagram*.—**Resultant relation.** See *relation*.—**Resultant tone**, in *musical acoustics*, a tone produced or generated by the simultaneous sounding of any two somewhat loud and sustained tones. Two varieties are recognized, *differential* and *summational tones*, the former having a vibration-number equal to the difference between the vibration-numbers of the generating tones, and the latter one equal to their sum. It is disputed whether resultant tones, which are often perceptible, have a genuine objective existence, or are merely formed in the ear. Differential tones were first observed by Tartini in 1714, and are often called *Tartini's tones*. The entire subject has been elaborately treated by Helmholtz and recent investigators.

II. *n.* That which results or follows as a consequence or outcome. (*a*) In *mech.*, the geometrical sum of several vector quantities, as displacements, velocities, accelerations, or forces, which are said to be the components, and to the aggregate of which the resultant is equivalent. (*b*) In *alg.*, a function of the coefficients of two or more equations, the vanishing of which expresses that the equations have a common root; an eliminant.—**Topical resultant**, the resultant of a number of linear equations considered as implying the vanishing of matrices.
=**Syn.** *Result*, *Resultant*. A *result* may proceed from one cause or from the combination of any number of causes. There has been of late a rapid increase in the use of *resultant* in a sense secondary to its physical one—namely, to represent that which is the result of a complex of moral forces, and would be precisely the result of no one of them acting alone.

resultate† (rē-zul′tāt), *n.* [= D. *resultaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *resultat*, < F. *résultat* = It. *risultato*, < ML. **resultatum*, a result, neut. of *resultatus*, pp. of *resultare*, spring back, ML. result: see *result*.] A result.

This work . . . doth disclaim to be tried by any thing but by experience, and the *resultats* of experience in a true way. *Bacon*, To the King, Oct. 20, 1620.

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result-fee (rē-zult'fē), *n.* A fee for instruction, conditioned on or proportioned to the success or good progress of the pupil. [Eng.]

The national-school teachers showed a decided hostility to payment by *result-fees*, on the ground that it turned the pupil into a mere machine for getting money in the eyes of the master. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

resultful (rē-zult'fûl), *a.* [< *result* + *-ful*.] Having or producing large or important results; effectual. [Rare.]

It [Concord] became . . . the source of our most *resultful* thought. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 139.

resultive† (rē-zul'tiv), *a.* [< *result* + *-ive*.] Resultant.

There is such a sympathy betwixt several sciences . . . that . . . a *resultive* firmness ariseth from their complication. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., ii., Ded.

resultless (rē-zult'les), *a.* [< *result* + *-less*.] Without result: as, *resultless* investigations.

resultlessness (rē-zult'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being resultless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 557.

resumable (rē-zū'ma-bl), *a.* [< *resume* + *-able*.] Capable of being resumed; liable to be taken back or taken up again.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *resumable* by the victor, unless there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Sir M. Hale.*

resume (rē-zūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resumed*, ppr. *resuming*. [< OF. *resumer*, F. *résumer* = Sp. Pg. *resumir* = It. *risumere*, *resumere*, < L. *resumere*, take again, resume, < *re-*, again, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*, and cf. *consume*, *desume*, *insume*, *presume*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take again; take back.

It pleased the diuine will to *resume* him vnto himselfe, whither both his and euery other high and noble minde haue alwayes aspired.

Quoted in *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), [Forewords, p. vii.

We that have conquered still, to save the conquered, . . .
More proud of reconcilement than revenge,
Resume into the late state of our love
Worthy Cordelius Gallus and Tibullus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

2. To assume or take up again.

Thou shalt find
That I'll *resume* the shape which thou dost think
I have cast off for ever. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 331.

Fortie yeares after he shall sound againe, and then the bones shall *resume* flesh and sinewes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 262.

The lessee [in New South Wales] was, however, given a preferential right of obtaining an annual occupation-license for the *resumed* area, which entitled him to use the land for grazing purposes, although not to the exclusion of any person who might be in a position to acquire a better tenure.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 2.

3. To take up again after interruption; begin again: as, to *resume* an argument or a discourse; to *resume* specie payments.

Here the archangel paused, . . .
Then, with transition sweet, new speech *resumes*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 5.

The gods stand round him [Apollo] as he mourns, and pray
He would *resume* the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4†. To take; assume. [Rare.]

Takes no account
How things go from him, nor *resumes* no care
Of what is to continue. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 4.

II. *intrans.* To proceed after interruption, as in a speech: chiefly used in the introductory phrase *to resume*.

résumé (rā-zü-mā'), *n.* [< F. *résumé*, a summary, < *résumé*, pp. of *résumer*, sum up, resume: see *resume*.] A summing up; a recapitulation; a condensed statement; a summary.

résumé (rā-zü-mā'), *v. t.* [< *résumé*, *n.*] To make an epitome or résumé of; summarize. [Rare.]

The work reveals this origin in a disjointedness of some of its portions that makes it difficult to read and still more so to *resumé*. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 535.

resummon (rē-sum'on), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *summon*.] **1.** To summon or call again.—**2.** To recall; recover. *Bacon.*

resummons (rē-sum'onz), *n.* [< *re-* + *summons*.] In *law*, a second summons or calling of a person to answer an action, as where the first summons is defeated by any occasion.

resumption (rē-zump'shon), *n.* [= F. *résomption* = Sp. *resuncion* = Pg. *resumpção* = It. *risunzione*, < LL. *resumptio(n-)*, a restoration, recovery (of a sick person), ML. lit. a taking up again, resumption, < L. *resumere*, pp. *resumptus*, take again, resume: see *resume*.] **1.** The act of resuming, taking back, or taking again: as, the *resumption* of a grant; specifically, in *law*, the taking again by the state of such lands or tenements, etc., as on false suggestion or other error had been granted by letters patent.

This figure of retire holds part with the propounder of which we spake before (prolepsis), because of the *resumption* of a former proposition vttered in generalitie to explane the same better by a particular diuision.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 184.

A general act of *resumption* was passed, by which all the grants made since the king's accession were annulled.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

Specifically—**2.** In *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, the return to specie payments by the government.

The "more money" that is cried for, silver or shinplaster, is not the needed thing. It is . . . loanable capital, now paralyzed with distrust by delayed *resumption* and imminent silver swindles. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 170.

Act of Resumption, or **Resumption Act**, a title of several English statutes of Henry VI., by which he took and resumed possession of offices, property, etc., previously granted by him, and annulled such grants.—**Resumption Act**, a United States statute of 1875 (18 Stat., 296), providing for the payment of United States treasury notes in coin after January 1st, 1879.

resumptive (rē-zump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *résomptif* = Sp. *resuntivo* = Pg. *resumptivo* = It. *resuntivo*, < LL. *resumptivus*, restorative, < L. *resumptus*, pp. of *resumere*, resume: see *resume*.] **I.** *a.* Taking back or again; tending to or of the nature of resumption. *Imp. Dict.*

II.† *n.* A restoring medicine; a restorative. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

resupinate (rē-sū'pi-nāt), *a.* [= F. *résupiné* = Sp. Pg. *resupinado*, < L. *resupinatus*, pp. of *resupinare*, bend or turn back, overthrow, < *re-*, back, + *supinare*, bend or lay backward: see *supine*, *supinate*.] **1.** Inverted; reversed; appearing as if turned upside down.—**2.** In *bot.*, inverted: said specifically of flowers, like those of orchids, in which by a half-twist of the pedicel or ovary the posterior petal becomes lowermost; also of certain agaric fungi, in which the hymenium is on the upper instead of the under side of the pileus.—**3.** In *entom.*, same as *resupine*.

resupinated (rē-sū'pi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *resupinate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *resupinate*.

resupination (rē-sū-pi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *résupination* = Pg. *resupinação*, < L. as if **resupinatio(n-)*, < *resupinare*, pp. *resupinatus*, bend back: see *resupinate*.] The state of being resupinate.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a *resupination* of the figure: for which word (being in truth his own, for ought I know) we are almost as much beholding to him as for the observation itself.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 62.

resupine (rē-sū-pīn'), *a.* [= Pg. *resupino* = It. *risupino*, *resupino*, < L. *resupinus*, bent back or backward, lying on one's back, < *re-*, back, + *supinus*, lying on the back: see *supine*.] Lying on the back; supine. Also *resupinate*.

Then judge in what a tortured condition they must be of remorse and execrating themselves, for their most *resupine* and senseless madness.
Sir K. Digby, Observations. (*Latham.*)

He spake, and, downward sway'd, fell *resupine*,
With his huge neck aslant. *Cowper*, Odyssey, ix.

Specifically, in *entom.*, with the inferior surface upward, as when an insect lies on its back, or any part is twisted so that the lower surface is seen from above.

resurge (rē-sėrj'), *v. i.* [= OF. *resourdre* (> obs. E. *resourd*) = Sp. Pg. *resurgir* = It. *risurgere*, *risorgere*, *resurgere*, < L. *resurgere*, rise again, < *re-*, again, + *surgere*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *resourd*, *resource*, *resurrection*, from the same source.] To rise again: in allusion to the motto *resurgam*, used on funeral hatchments. [Ludicrous.]

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging!* Memory greets them with the ghost of a smile.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Letts's Diary.

resurgence (rē-sėr'jens), *n.* [< *resurgen(t)* + *-ce*.] The act of rising again; resurrection. *Coleridge.*

Night and day . . . the never-ending *resurgence* of the human spirit against the dead weight of oppression.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 44.

resurgent (rē-sėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *resurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *resurgere*, rise again: see *resurge*.] **I.** *a.* Rising again or from the dead. *Coleridge.*

The *resurgent* threatening past was making a conscience within him. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

A friend . . . whose bright temper, buoyant fancy, and generous heart ever leaped *resurgent* from the strokes of fortune. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 59.

II. *n.* One who or that which rises again; especially, one who rises from the dead. *Sydney Smith.*

resurprise (rē-sėr-prīz'), *n.* [< *re-* + *surprise*, *n.*] A second or fresh surprise.

The process of this action drew on a *resurprise* of the castle by the Thebans. *Bacon*, War with Spain.

resurprise (rē-sėr-prīz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *surprise*, *v.*] To surprise again; retake unawares.

resurrect (rez-u-rekt'), *v. t.* [A back formation < *resurrection* assumed to be based on a transitive verb *resurrect*, as *connection*, *protection*, etc., are based on transitive verbs *connect*, *protect*, etc. The verb *resurrect*, if formed from the L. *resurgere*, pp. of *resurgere*, would be intransitive, with the L. sense 'rise again': see *resurge*.] **1.** To restore to life; reanimate; bring to public view, as what has been lost or forgotten. [Colloq.]

I *resurrect* the whole! put them in scene again on the living stage, every one with the best of his works in his hand.
Benton, Abridgement of Debates of Congress, VI. 712, note.

2. To take from the grave, as a dead body. [Colloq.]

resurrection (rez-u-rek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *resurreccioun*, *resurrectioun*, *resurexioun*, < OF. *resurrection*, F. *résurrection* = Pr. *resurrectio* = Sp. *resurreccion* = Pg. *resurreição* = It. *risurrezione*, *resurrezione*, < LL. (N. T. and eccles.) *resurrectio(n-)*, a rising again from the dead, < L. *resurgere*, pp. *resurrectus*, rise again, appear again, in LL. eccles. rise again from the dead, < *re-*, again, + *surgere*, rise: see *resurge*.] **1.** In *theol.*: (*a*) A rising again from the dead. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in three different forms: (1) As a literal resurrection of the self-same body which has been laid away in the grave: for example, "All the dead shall be raised up with the self-same bodies, and none other, although with different qualities, which shall be united again to their souls forever." *West. Conf. of Faith*, xxxii. 2. (2) As a resurrection from the dead, a coming forth from the place of the departed, but without the body with which the spirit was clothed in life, either with no body or with a new body given for the new life, and one either having no connection with the present earthly body or none that can be now apprehended: for example, "Resurrection of the Body, as taught in the New Testament, is not a Rising again of the same Body, but the Ascent into a higher Body." *J. F. Clarke*, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, xii. § 6. (3) The doctrine of Swedenborg, that every man is possessed of two bodies, a natural and a spiritual, the latter within the former, and that at death the natural body is laid aside and the spiritual body rises at once from the death of the natural, resurrection thus taking place for every one immediately upon and simultaneously with death. The doctrine of the resurrection has been held in various other forms in detail, but they may all be classed under one of these three general heads.

There appeared first oure Lord to his Disciples, aftre his *Resurrexioun*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

We therefore commit his body to the ground, . . . looking for the general *Resurrection* in the last day.
Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

(*b*) The state which follows the resurrection; the future state.

In the *resurrection* they neither marry, nor are given in marriage. Mat. xxii. 30.

2. In general, a rising again; a springing again into life or to a previous mode of existence; a restoration.

Fix thyself firmly upon that belief of the general resurrection, and thou wilt never doubt of either of the particular *resurrections*, either from sin, by God's grace, or from worldly calamities, by God's power.
Donne, Sermons, xii.

3. Removal of a corpse from the grave for dissection; body-snatching. [Colloq.]

resurrectionary (rez-u-rek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *resurrection* + *-ary*.] **1.** Restoring to life; reviving.

Old men and women, . . . ugly and blind, who always seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements for the sudden peopling of the solitude!
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, vii.

2. Pertaining to or consisting in the act of resurrecting or digging up. [Colloq.]

A *resurrectionary* operation in quest of a presumed fault in the mains. *Elect. Rev.*, XXII. 288.

resurrectionist (rez-u-rek'shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *résurrectioniste* (< E.); as *resurrection* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who makes a practice of stealing bodies from the grave for dissection: also used adjectively. [Colloq.]

He has emerged from his *resurrectionist* delvings in the graveyards of rhyme, without confounding moral distinctions, [or] vitiating his taste.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 32.

Hence—**2.** One who unearths anything from long concealment or obscurity. [Colloq.]

In short, . . . he was merely a *resurrectionist* of obsolete heresies. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xi.

resurrectionize (rez-u-rek'shon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *resurrectionized*, ppr. *resurrectionizing*. [< *resurrection* + *-ize*.] **1.** To raise from the dead; resurrect. [Colloq. and rare.]

Half these gentlemen are not included in the common collection of the poets, and must be *resurrectionized* at Stationers' Hall. *Southey*, To Miss Barker, April 3, 1804.

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2. To steal from the grave; dig up from the grave. [Colloq.]

The famous marble coffer in the king's chamber, which was doubtless also Cheops's coffin until his body was *resurrectionized* by the thieves who first broke into the pyramid. *Library Mag.*, III. 485.

Also spelled *resurrectionise*.

resurrection-man (rez-u-rek'shon-man), *n.* Same as *resurrectionist*. *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, ii. 14.

resurrection-plant (rez-u-rek'shon-plant), *n.* A name for several plants which, when dried, reëxpand if wetted. (*a*) The rose of Jericho. See *Anastatica*. (*b*) *Selaginella lepidophylla*, found from Texas and Mexico to Peru. It forms a nest-like ball when dry (whence called *bird's-nest moss*), but when moistened unfolds and displays its elegant, finely cut, fern-like branches radiating from a coiled central stem. (*c*) One of the fig-marigolds, *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*. [The name has doubtless been applied to other hygrometric plants.]

resurvey (rē-sėr-vā'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *survey*.] 1. To survey again or anew; review.—2. To read and examine again.

Once more *re-survey*
These poor rude lines of thy deceased lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

resurvey (rē-sėr-vā'), *n.* [< *resurvey*, *v.*] A new survey.

resuscitable (rē-sus'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *ressuscitable*; as *resuscit*(*ate*) + *-able*.] Capable of being resuscitated or restored to life.

resuscitant (rē-sus'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ressuscitant*, < L. *resuscitan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *resuscitare*, revive: see *resuscitate*.] I. *a.* Resuscitating.

II. *n.* One who or that which resuscitates.

resuscitate (rē-sus'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *resuscitated*, ppr. *resuscitating*. [< L. *resuscitatus*, pp. of *resuscitare* (> It. *resuscitare*, *risuscitare* = Sp. *resucitar* = Pg. *resuscitar* = OF. *resusciter*, *ressusciter*, F. *ressusciter*), raise up again, revive, < *re-*, again, + *suscitare*, raise up, < *sus-*, *sub-*, up, under, + *citare*, summon, rouse: see *cite*[1].] I. *trans.* To stir up anew; revivify; revive; particularly, to recover from apparent death: as, to *resuscitate* a drowned person; to *resuscitate* withered plants.

After death we should be *resuscitated*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

To wonder at a thousand insect forms,
These hatch'd, and those *resuscitated* worms, . . .
Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 64.

It is difficult to *resuscitate* surprise when familiarity has once laid the sentiment asleep. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xviii.

II. *intrans.* To revive; come to life again.

Our griefs, our pleasures, our youth, our sorrows, our dear, dear friends, *resuscitate*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxviii.

As these projects, however often slain, always *resuscitate*, it is not superfluous to examine one or two of the fallacies by which the schemers impose on themselves. *J. S. Mill.*

resuscitate† (rē-sus'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *resuscitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Restored to life; revived.

Our mortall bodyes shal be *resuscitate*.
Bp. Gardiner, Exposition, The Presence, p. 65.

There is a grudge newly now *resuscitate* and revived in the minds of the people.
Abp. Washam, in Hallam's Const. Hist., I. 34, note 2.

resuscitation (rē-sus-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *ressuscitation* = Pg. *resuscitação* = It. *risuscitazione*, < LL. *resuscitatio*(*n-*), a resuscitation, < L. *resuscitare*, resuscitate: see *resuscitate*.] 1. The act of resuscitating, or the state of being resuscitated; revival; revivification; restoration to life; the restoring to animation of persons apparently dead, as in cases of drowning, or of suspended animation from exposure to cold or from disease.

The *resuscitation* of the body from its dust is a supernatural work. *Bp. Hall*, Temptations Repelled, i. § 5.

The extinction and *resuscitation* of arts.
Johnson, Rasselas, xxx.

2. Mental reproduction, or suggestion, in a sense which does not include the process of representation. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

resuscitative (rē-sus'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *resuscitatif*, *ressuscitatif*, F. *ressuscitatif*; as *resuscitate* + *-ive*.] Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying; raising from apparent death; reproducing.—**Resuscitative faculty**, a name given by Sir William Hamilton to the reproductive faculty of the mind.

resuscitator (rē-sus'i-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *ressuscieur* = Sp. *resucitador* = Pg. *resuscitador* = It. *risuscitatore*, < LL. *resuscitator*, one who raises again from the dead, < L. *resuscitare*, raise up: see *resuscitate*.] One who resuscitates.

resveriet, *n.* See *reverie*.

ret[1] (ret), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retted*, ppr. *retting*. [< ME. *retten*, *reten*, < OD. OFlem. *reten*, *reeten*, ret (flax or hemp), break or heckle (flax), steep, soak, D. Flem. *reten*, ret (flax or hemp), = Sw. *röta*, putrefy, rot (flax or hemp), steep, soak; cf. *rot*.] To expose, as the gathered stems of fibrous plants, to moisture, in order, by partial fermentation or rotting, to facilitate the abstraction of the fiber. Retting is practised upon flax, hemp, jute, and other exogenous fiber-plants. *Dew-retting*, effected simply by exposing the material to the weather for a limited time, is largely applied to flax in Russia. *Water-retting*, the ordinary process, consists simply in steeping or macerating the stems in water, commonly in open ponds, sometimes in vats of warm water, the result being more speedily attained by the latter treatment.

A dam of 50 feet long, 9 feet broad, and 4 feet deep is sufficient to *ret* the produce of an acre of flax.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ret[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *retten*, *recten*, < OF. *retter*, *reter* (ML. reflex *rectare*, simulating L. *rectus*, right), repute, impute, charge, < L. *reputare*, repute, impute, ascribe: see *repute*, *v.*] To impute; ascribe.

I pray you of your curteisie,
That ye ne *rette* it nat my vileinye,
Though that I pleynly speke in this matere.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 726.

ret[3]†. A Middle English contraction of *redeth* (modern *readeth*).

retable (rē-tā'bl), *n.* [< F. *retable*, OF. *retaule*, *restaule* (ML. reflex *retaule*), an altarpiece, reredos, retable, = Sp. *retablo* = Pg. *retabolo*, *retabulo*, a picture; of doubtful origin: (*a*) according to Scheler, < L. as if **restabilis*, fixed opposite (or in some other particular sense), < *restare*, rest, stay (see *rest*[2]); (*b*) according to Brachet, a contraction of OF. **riere-table*, **arriere-table*, a reredos, < *arriere*, rear, behind, + *table*, table: see *rear*[3] and *table*. In either view the Sp. and Pg. are prob. from the F.] A structure raised above an altar at the back, either independent in itself, or forming a decorative frame to a picture, a bas-relief, or the like, in which case the word includes the work of art itself. Usually that face only which looks toward the choir and nave of the church is called the *retable*, and the reverse is called the *counter-retable*. Sometimes the retable is a movable structure of hammered silver or other precious work, supported on the altar itself. This decorative feature is not found in the earliest ages of the Christian church. Many retables in Italy are made of Della Robbia ware, with figures in high relief, and richly colored in ceramic enamels. One of the most magnificent examples is the Pala d'Oro of the Basilica of St. Mark, in Venice. See *altar-ledge* and *reredos*.

retail[1] (rē'tāl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *retaile*; < ME. *retaille*, < OF. *retail*, *retaille*, F. *retaille*, a piece cut off, a shred, paring (= Sp. *retal* = Pg. *retalho*, a shred, remnant, = It. *ritaglio*, a shred, piece, a selling by the piece, retail (*a ritaglio*, by retail)), < *retailler*, cut, shred, pare, clip, F. *retailler*, cut, recut, trim (a pen), prune (a tree) (= Pr. *retalhar*, recut, = Cat. *retallar* = Sp. *retajar*, cut around, recut, trim, = Pg. *retalhar* = It. *ritagliare*, slice, shred, pare, cut), < *re-*, again, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2], *tally*, and cf. *detail*. The sense 'retail,' which does not appear in F., may have been derived from It.] I. *n.* The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels, or at second hand; a dealing out in small portions: opposed to *wholesale*.

The vintner's *retail* supports the merchant's trade.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 851.

The duties on the *retail* of drinks made from tea, coffee, and chocolate. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 44.

At (by, or formerly **to) retail**, in small quantities; a little at a time, as in the sale of merchandise.

And marchauntes yt be not in yt fraunshes of the for sayd cite yt they selle noo wyne ne ne noon oder marchaundisis *to retaille* wt in yc cite ne in yc subarbis of yc same. *Charter of London*, in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

Now, all that God doth *by retail* bestowe
On perfect'st men to thee in grosse he giues.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, Ded.

These, and most other things which are sold *by retail*, . . . are generally fully as cheap, or cheaper, in great towns than in the remoter parts of the country.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 8.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to sale at retail; concerned with sale at retail: as, *retail* trade; a *retail* dealer.

But I find, in the present state of trade, that when the *retail* price is printed on books, all sorts of commissions and abatements take place, to the discredit of the author.
Ruskin.

retail[1] (rē-tāl'), *v. t.* [< *retail*[1], *n.*, in the phrase "to sell by *retail*." Cf. It. *ritagliare*, retail.] 1. To sell in small quantities or parcels.

He is wit's pedler, and *retails* his wares
At wakes and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 317.

The keepers of ale-houses pay for a licence to *retail* ale and spirituous liquors.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 2.

2. To sell at second hand.

The sage dame, experienced in her trade,
By names of toasts *retails* each batter'd jade.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 134.

3. To deal out in small quantities; tell in broken parts; tell to many; tell again; hand down by report: as, to *retail* slander or idle reports.

Methinks the truth should live from age to age,
As 'twere *retail'd* to all posterity.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 77.

He could repeat all the observations that were *retailed* in the atmosphere of the play-houses.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

retail[2]† (rē-tāl'), *n.* [Irreg. (perhaps by confusion with *retail*[1]) < L. *retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] Retaliation.

He that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good and do bad is against the law of *retail*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 116.

retailer (rē-tā'lėr or rē'tā-lėr), *n.* [< *retail*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. Pg. *retalhador*, one who shreds or clips; It. *ritagliatore*, a retail seller.] 1. A retail dealer; one who sells or deals out goods in small parcels or at second hand.

I was informed of late dayes that a certaine blinde *retayler*, called the Diuell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

From the Chapman to the *Retailer*, many whose ignorance was more audacious then the rest were admitted with all thir sordid Rudiments to bear no meane sway among them, both in Church and State.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. One who tells at second hand; one who repeats or reports: as, a *retailer* of scandal.

retaillé (rē-ta-lyā'), *a.* [< F. *retaillé*, pp. of *retailler*, recut: see *retail*[1], *n.*] In *her.*, cut or divided twice: noting an escutcheon, especially when divided twice bendwise sinister.

retailment (rē-tāl'mėnt), *n.* [< *retail*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] The act of retailing.

retain (rē-tān'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *retayne*; < ME. *retaynen*, *reteynen*, < OF. F. *retenir*, *retanir* = Pr. *retener*, *retenir* = Sp. *retener* = Pg. *reter* = It. *ritenere*, < L. *retinere*, pp. *retentus*, hold back, < *re-*, back, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To hold back; restrain; hinder from action, departure, or escape; keep back; detain.

Ser, if it please your lordshepe for to here,
ffor your wurchippe yow most your self *reteyne*,
And take a good avise in this mater.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1543.

For empty fystes, men vse to say,
Cannot the Hawke *retayne*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Whom I would have *retained* with me, that in thy stead he might have ministered unto me in the bonds of the gospel. Phile. 13.

2. To hold or keep in possession; reserve as one's own.

The Kingdome he *retain'd* against thir utmost opposition. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Among debts of equal degree, the executor . . . is allowed to pay himself first, by *retaining* in his hands so much as his debt amounts to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xxxii.

3. To continue in the use or practice of; preserve; keep up; keep from dying out: as, to *retain* a custom; to *retain* an appearance of youth.

Oh, you cannot be
So heavenly and so absolute in all things,
And yet *retain* such cruel tyranny!
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

William the Conqueror in all the time of his Sickness *retained* to the very last his Memory and Speech.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 31.

4. To keep in mind; preserve a knowledge or idea of; remember.

They did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge.
Rom. i. 28.

No Learning is *retained* without constant exercise and methodical repetition. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

5. To keep in pay; hire; take into service; especially, to engage by the payment of a preliminary fee: as, to *retain* counsel.

Sette no man a-worke that is *reteynde* in any man-ys service. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 333.

They say you have *retained* brisk Master Practice
Here of your counsel.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

6†. To entertain.

Retayne a straunger after his estate and degree.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

=**Syn. 2–4.** *Reserve*, *Preserve*, etc. See *keep*.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To keep on; continue.

No more can impure man *retain* and move
In that pure region of a worthy love.
Donne, Epistles to the Countess of Huntingdon.

2. To pertain; belong; be a dependent or retainer.

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In whose armie followed William Longespee, accompanied with a piked number of English warriors *retaining* vnto him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 34.

retainable (rē-tā′na-bl), *a.* [< *retain* + *-able*.] Capable of being retained.

retainal (rē-tā′nal), *n.* [< *retain* + *-al*.] The act of retaining. *Annual Rev.*, II. (1804), p. 631. [Rare.]

retaindership† (rē-tān′dėr-ship), *n.* [For *retainership*: see *retainer* and *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or dependent.

It was the policy of these kings to make them all [clergy and nobility] of their own livery or *retaindership*. *N. Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retainer[1] (rē-tā′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; < ME. **retainour*; < *retain* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *reteneur* (Sp. *retenedor*, It. *retenitore*), a retainer, detainer, < *retenir*, retain: see *retain*.] **1.** One who or that which retains.

One that has forgot the common meaning of words, but an admirable *retainer* of the sound. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, § 9.

2. One who is kept in service; a dependent; an attendant; especially, a follower who wears his master's livery, but ranks higher than a domestic.

In common law, *retainer* signifieth a servant not menial nor familiar — that is, not dwelling in his house, but only using or bearing his name and livery. *Cowell.*

If we once forsake the strict rules of Religion and Goodness, and are ready to yield our selves to whatever hath got *retainers* enough to set up for a custom, we may know where we begin, but we cannot where we shall make an end. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Kendall, a needy *retainer* of the court, who had, in obedience to the royal mandate, been sent to Parliament by a packed corporation in Cornwall. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Another [abuse of maintenance], and that more directly connected with the giving of liveries, was the gathering round the lord's household of a swarm of armed *retainers* whom the lord could not control, and whom he conceived himself bound to protect. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 470.

3. A sutler, camp-follower, or any person serving with an army who, though not enlisted, is subject to orders according to the rules and articles of war. — **4.** One who is connected with or frequents a certain place; an attendant.

That indulgence and undisturbed liberty of conscience . . . which the *retainers* to every petty conventicle enjoy. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. iv.

retainer[2] (rē-tā′nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *retainour*; < OF. *retenir*, retain, inf. used as a noun: see *retain*. Cf. *detainer*[2].] **1**†. The act of retaining dependents; entrance into service as a retainer; the state of being a retainer.

The Kings Officers and Farmors were to forfeit their Places and Holds in case of unlawfull *Retainer*, or partaking in Routs and unlawfull Assemblies. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 66.

2. That by which a person's services are secured; a fee.

The same Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, hath allured and drawn unto him by *retainours* many of your subjects. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, I. iii., No. 16.

3. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) Same as *retaining fee* (which see, under *fee*[1]). (*b*) An authority given to an attorney or a solicitor to proceed in an action. (*c*) The unlawful taking or detention of a known servant from his master during the period of service. *Robinson.* (*d*) The act of an executor or administrator who is a creditor of the decedent, or whose estate he represents, in withholding from the fund so much as will pay what is due him: formerly allowed to be done even before any other creditors whose debts were of equal degree were paid. — **General retainer**, a fee given by a party to secure a priority of claim on the counsel's services for any case that he may have in any court which that counsel attends. — **Special retainer**, a fee for a particular case which is expected to come on.

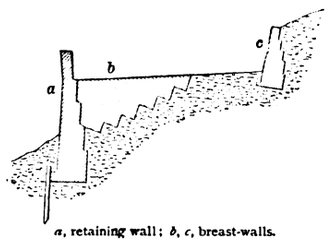
retainership (rē-tā′nėr-ship), *n.* [< *retainer*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being a retainer or follower; hence, a feeling of loyalty or attachment to a chief. [Rare.]

All the few in whom yet lingered any shadow of *retainership* toward the fast-fading chieftainship of Glenwarlock seemed to cherish the notion that the heir of the house had to be tended and cared for like a child. *G. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiii.

retaining (rē-tā′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *retain*, *v.*] Keeping in possession; serving to retain; keeping back; engaging. — **Retaining fee**. See *fee*[1]. — **Retaining lien**. See *lien*[2]. — **Retaining wall**, a wall built to prevent a bank, as of earth, from slipping down or being washed away; a revetment. See cut in next column.

retainment (rē-tān′ment), *n.* [< *retain* + *-ment*.] The act of retaining; retention.

retain-wall (rē-tān′wâl), *n.* Same as *retaining wall* (which see, under *retaining*).



a, retaining wall; *b*, *c*, breast-walls.

retake (rē-tāk′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *take*.] **1.** To take again.

A day should be appointed when the remonstrance should be *retaken* into consideration. *Clarendon.*

Thy chair, a grief to all the brethren, stands
Vacant, but thou *retake* it, mine again!
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. To take back; recapture.

retaker (rē-tā′kėr), *n.* [< *retake* + *-er*[1].] One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor. *Imp. Dict.*

retaliate (rē-tal′i-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retaliated*, ppr. *retaliating*. [< L. *retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, requite, retaliate (cf. *talio*, retaliation in kind; *lex talionis*, law of retaliation), < *re-*, back, again, + *talis*, such: see *talion*. Cf. *retail*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To return in kind; repay or requite by an act of the same kind: now seldom or never used except in the sense of returning evil for evil: as, to *retaliate* injuries.

Our ambassador sent word . . . to the Duke's sonne his visit should be *retaliated*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 137.

The kindness which he has graciously shown them may be *retaliated* on those of his own persuasion. *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, To the Reader.

Let it be the pride of our writers, . . . disdaining to *retaliate* the illiberality of British authors, to speak of the English nation without prejudice. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 78.

Our blood may boil at hearing of atrocities committed, without being able to ascertain how those atrocities were provoked, or how they may have been *retaliated*. *W. R. Greg*, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 52.

II. *intrans.* To return like for like; especially (now usually), to return evil for evil.

Liberality . . . may lead the person obliged with the sense of the duty he lies under to *retaliate*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxvi.

=**Syn.** See *revenge*, *n.*

retaliation (rē-tal-i-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **retaliatio*(*n*-), < *retaliare*, retaliate: see *retaliate*.] The act of retaliating; the return of like for like; the doing of that to another which he has done to us; especially (now usually), requital of evil; reprisal; revenge.

First, I will shew you the antiquity of these manors. Secondly, I will a little discuss the ancient honour of this manor of Levenham. Thirdly, I will give you a touch what respects you are likely to find from me; and fourthly, what *retaliation* I expect again from you. *MS. Harl.* 646. (*Halliwell.*)

The lex talionis, or law of *retaliation*, can never be in all cases an adequate or permanent rule of punishment. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. i.

=**Syn.** *Retribution*, *Reprisal*, etc. See *revenge*.

retaliative (rē-tal′i-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *retaliate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of retaliation; retaliatory; vindictive; revengeful. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retaliatory (rē-tal′i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retaliate* + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of retaliation.

The armed neutrality was succeeded by *retaliatory* embargoes, and on the 2d of April, 1801, the battle of Copenhagen prostrated the power of Denmark. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

retama (re-tä′mä or re-tä′mä), *n.* [< Sp. *retama*, Ar. *retama*.] Any one of a small group of plants forming the section *Retama* (sometimes considered a genus — *Boissier*, 1839), in the genus *Genista*. They are yellow-flowered shrubs with rush-like branches, which are leafless or bear a few unifoliate leaves. They are found in the Mediterranean region and the Canaries. Some species are useful for fixing sands.

The region of *retama*, the first bushes of which are met with at the pass which admits the traveller into the Llano de la Retama. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 798.

retard (rē-tärd′), *v.* [< OF. *retarder*, F. *retarder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retardar* = It. *ritardare*, < L. *retardare*, make slow, delay, < *re-*, back, + *tardare*, make slow, < *tardus*, slow: see *tardy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make slow or slower; obstruct in motion or progress; delay; impede; clog; hinder.

This will *retard*
The work a month at least.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 3.

Accidental causes *retarded* at times, and at times accelerated, the progress of the controversy. *Webster*, Speech at Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

While, however, the predatory activities have not prevented the development of sympathy in the directions open to it, they have *retarded* it throughout its entire range. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 512.

2. To defer; postpone; put off.

Those relations which describe the tricks and vices only of mankind, by increasing our suspicion in life, *retard* our success. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

My friends, the time is coming when a State Church will be unknown in England, and it rests with you to accelerate or *retard* that happy consummation. *John Bright*, in G. Barnett Smith, II.

Retarded motion, in *physics*, that motion which exhibits continual diminution of velocity, as the motion of a body projected upward. If the diminutions of velocity are equal in equal times, the motion is said to be *uniformly retarded*. The laws of retarded motion are the same as those of accelerated motion, only the order is reversed. See *acceleration*. — **Retarding ague**, a form of ague in which the paroxysm comes at a little later hour each day. =**Syn.** **1.** To detain, delay.

II. *intrans.* To be delayed or later than usual.

Some years it [the inundation of the Nile] hath also *retarded*, and came far later then usually it was expected. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

retard (rē-tärd′), *n.* [= F. *retard* = Sp. *retardo* = It. *ritardo*; from the verb.] Retardation. — **In retard**, retarded; kept back; delayed in growth or progress.

A people of great natural capacities have been kept for centuries *in retard*. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 516.

Retard of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself.

retardant (rē-tär′dant), *a.* [< L. *retardan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Retarding; tending to delay or impede motion, growth, or progress. [Rare.]

We know the *retardant* effect of society upon artists of exalted sensibility. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 468.

retardation (rē-tär-dā′shon), *n.* [= OF. (and F.) *retardation* = Sp. *retardacion* = Pg. *retardação* = It. *ritardazione*, < L. *retardatio*(*n*-), < *retardare*, pp. *retardatus*, retard: see *retard*.] **1.** The act of retarding or making slower, or its effect; the hindering of motion, growth, or progress, or the hindrance effected; the act of delaying or impeding.

If the embryonic type were the offspring, then its failure to attain to the condition of the parent is due to the supervention of a slower rate of growth; to this phenomenon the term *retardation* was applied. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 125.

2. In *physics*: (*a*) A continuous decrement of velocity; a negative acceleration.

The fall of meteoric dust on to the earth must cause a small *retardation* of the earth's rotation, although to an amount probably quite insensible in a century. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 830.

It was generally supposed that the discrepancy between the theoretical and observed result is due to a *retardation* of the earth's rotation by the friction of the tides. *C. A. Young*, General Astronomy, § 461.

(*b*) In acoustics and optics, the distance by which one wave is behind another. Better called *retard*, being translation of French *retard*.

In reflexion at the surface of a denser medium the reflected ray undergoes a *retardation* in respect to the incident ray of a half wave-length. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 240.

3†. Postponement; deferment.

Out of this ground a man may devise the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoar hairs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 851.

4. Specifically, in *music*: (*a*) The act, process, or result of diminishing the speed or pace of the tempo. (*b*) The prolongation of a concordant tone into a chord where it is a discord which is resolved upward: opposed to *anticipation*, and distinguished from *suspension* by the upward resolution. [It would be well, however, if *retardation* were made the generic term, with *suspension* as a species.]

5. In *teleg.*, decrease in the speed of telegraph-signaling due to self-induction and induction from surrounding conductors. — **6.** That which retards; a hindrance; an obstruction; an impediment.

We find many persons who in seven years meet not with a violent temptation to a crime, but their battles are against impediments and *retardations* of improvement. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 99.

Retardation of mean solar time, the change of the mean sun's right ascension in a sidereal day, or the number of seconds by which mean noon comes later each successive sidereal day, as if the mean sun hung back in its diurnal revolution. — **Retardation of the tides**. See *acceleration*.

retardative (rē-tär′dā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *retardatif* = It. *ritardativo*, < L. *retardatus*, pp. of *retardare*, retard.] Tending to retard; retarding.

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The *retardative* effects would also be largely increased, to a serious extent, in fact, in the case of the telephones. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 717.

retardatory (rē-tär'dā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retard* + *-atory*.] Tending or having power to retard.

Instant promptitude of action, adequate *retardatory* power. *Athenæum*, No. 2862, p. 308.

retarder (rē-tär'dėr), *n.* One who retards; that which serves as a hindrance, impediment, or cause of retardation.

This disputing way of enquiry is so far from advancing science that it is no inconsiderable *retarder*. *Glanville.*

retardment (rē-tärd'ment), *n.* [< OF. *retardement*, F. *retardement* = Pr. *retardamen* = Pg. *retardamento* = It. *ritardamento*, < ML. **retardamentum*, < L. *retardare*, retard: see *retard*.] The act of retarding; a retardation; delay.

Which Malice or which Art no more could stay
Than witches' charms can a *retardment* bring
To the resuscitation of the Day,
Or resurrection of the Spring.
Cowley, Upon His Majesty's Restoration and Return.

retaunt (rē-tänt'), *n.* [< *re-* + *taunt*, *n.*] The repetition of a taunt. [Rare.]

Wyth suche tauntes and *retauntes*, ye, in maner checke and checke mate to the uttermooste profe of my pacience. *Hall*, Richard III., f. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

retch[1] (rech), *v.* [(*a*) < ME. *recchen*, < AS. *reccan*, stretch, extend, hold forth (see under *rack*[1], *v.*); mixed in mod. dial. use with (*b*) *reach*, < ME. *rechen*, < AS. *rǣcan*, reach: see *reach*[1].] To reach. [Prov. Eng.]

I *retche* with a weapen or with my hande, je attains. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

retch[2] (rech), *v. i.* [Also formerly or dial. *reach*; < ME. **rechen*, < AS. *hrǣcan*, clear the throat, hawk, spit (cf. *hrāca*, spittle, expectoration, *hrǣcca*, hawking, clearing the throat, **hræcetan*, *hrǣctan*, eructate, retch, *hræcetung*, retching), = Icel. *hrækja*, hawk, spit (*hráki*, spittle); cf. OHG. *rachisōn*, MHG. *rahsenen*, hawk; prob. ult. imitative (cf. *hawk*[3]). The AS. *hrace*, throat, = MD. *raecke* = OHG. *rahho*, MHG. *rache*, G. *rachen*, throat, jaws, are prob. unrelated.] To make efforts to vomit.

The ashes of the said barke given in wine hote is greatly commended for the *reaching* and spitting of blood. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiv. 4.

"Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching!"
(Here he grew inarticulate with *retching*.)
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 20.

retch[3]† (rech), *v. i.* and *t.* [An assibilated form of *reck*.] Same as *reck*.

retchlesst (rech'les), *a.* [An assibilated form of *reckless*.] Same as *reckless*.

I left my natiue solle, full like a *retchlesse* man. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 384.

They are such *retchless* files as you are, that blow cutpurses abroad in every corner; your foolish having of money makes them. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

retchlessly† (rech'les-li), *adv.* Same as *recklessly*.

I do horribly and *retchlessly* neglect and lightly regard thy wrath hanging over my head. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 262.

retchlessnesse† (rech'les-nes), *n.* Same as *recklessness*.

A viper that hast eat a passage through me,
Through mine own bowels, by thy *retchlessness*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

rete (rē'tē), *n.*; pl. *retia* (rē'shi-ą). [NL., < L. *rete*, a net.] In *anat.*, a vascular network; a plexus, glomerulus, or congeries of small vessels; in *bot.*, a structure like network.

It sends out convoluted vessels (*retia*) from the large cerebral cleft, which are connected with the roof of the cleft. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 513.

Epidermal rete. Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete Halleri.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis*.—**Rete Malpighii.** Same as *rete mucosum*.—**Rete mirabile**, a network or plexus of small veins or arteries, formed by the immediate breaking up of a vessel of considerable size, terminating either by reuniting in a single vessel (bipolar), or in capillaries (unipolar).—**Rete mirabile geminum** or **conjugatum**, a plexus in which arteries and veins are combined.—**Rete mirabile of Galen**, a meshwork of vessels formed by the intracranial part of the internal carotid artery in some mammals.—**Rete mirabile simplex**, a plexus consisting of arteries only, or of veins only.—**Rete mucosum**, the deeper, softer part of the epidermis, below the stratum granulosum, consisting of prickle-cells. Also called *stratum spinosum*, *rete mucosum Malpighii*, *rete Malpighii*, *stratum Malpighii*, *corpus reticulare*, *corpus mucosum*, *Malpighian layer*, *epidermal rete*. See cuts under *skin* and *sweat-gland*.—**Rete vasculosum testis**, a network of vessels lying in the mediastinum testis, into which the straight tubules empty. It holds the accumulated secretion of the testis, discharging through the vasa deferentia. Also called *rete vasculosum Halleri*, *rete Halleri*, *rete testis*, *rete testis Halleri*, *spermatic rete*.

retecious (rē-tē'shus), *a.* [Irreg. < *rete* + *-cious*.] Same as *retiform*.

retection† (rē-tek'shon), *n.* [< L. *retectus*, pp. of *retegere*, uncover, disclose, < *re-*, back, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*.] The act of disclosing or producing to view something concealed.

This may be said to be rather a restoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle*, Works, I. 685.

retell (rē-tel'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *tell*.] To tell again.

Whatc'er Lord Harry Percy then had said . . .
At such a time, with all the rest *retold*,
May reasonably die, and never rise
To do him wrong. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 73.

retenet†, *n.* [ME., for *retenue*, retinue: see *retinue*.] Retinue.

Syre Degrivaunt ys whom [home] went,
And aftyr hys *retene* sent.
Sir Degrevant, 930. (*Halliwell.*)

retenance†, *n.* [ME., also *retenaunce*, *retenauns*, also *retainaunce*, < OF. *retenance*, < ML. **retinentia*, < L. *retinere*, retain: see *retain*. Cf. *retinue*.] Retinue.

Mede was ymaried in meteles me thoughte;
That alle the riche *retenaunce* that regneth with the false
Were boden to the bridale. *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 52.

retent (rē-tent'), *n.* [< L. *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, retain: see *retain*.] That which is retained. *Imp. Dict.*

retention (rē-ten'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retention*, F. *rétention* = Pr. *retentio* = Sp. *retencion* = Pg. *retenção* = It. *ritenzione*, < L. *retentio*(*n*-), a retaining, < *retinere*, pp. *retentus*, retain: see *retain*.] **1.** The act of retaining or keeping back; restraint; reserve.

His life I gave him and did thereto add
My love, without *retention* or restraint.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 84.

2. The act of retaining or holding as one's own; continued possession or ownership.

While no thoughtful Englishman can defend the acquisition of India, yet a thoughtful Englishman may easily defend its *retention*. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 350.

3. Continuance or perseverance, as in the use or practice of anything; preservation.

A froward *retention* of custom is as turbulent a thing as an innovation. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, vi.

Looked at from the outside, the work [western doorway of tower of Traü] is of the best and most finished kind of Italian Romanesque; and we have here, what is by no means uncommon in Dalmatia, an example of the late *retention* of the forms of that admirable style. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 182.

4. The act of retaining or keeping in mind; especially, that activity of the mind by which it retains ideas; the retentive faculty: often used as synonymous with *memory*.

No woman's heart
So big, to hold so much; they lack *retention*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 99.

The next faculty of the mind, whereby it makes a further progress towards knowledge, is that which I call *retention*, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 10.

Any particular acquisitive task will become easier, and . . . more difficult feats of *retention* will become possible. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 287.

Hence—**5**†. That which retains impressions, as a tablet. [Rare.]

That poor *retention* could not so much hold,
Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score;
Therefore to give them from me was I bold,
To trust those tables that receive thee more.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxii.

6. In *med.*: (*a*) The power of retaining, as in the stomach or bladder; inability to void or discharge: as, the *retention* of food or medicine by the stomach; *retention* of urine. Hence—(*b*) A morbid accumulation of solid or liquid matter in vessels of the body or cavities intended to contain it only for a time.—**7**†. The state of being confined; custody; confinement.

Sir, I thought it fit
To send the old and miserable king
To some *retention* and appointed guard.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 47.

8. In *Scots law*, a lien; the right of withholding a debt or retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming this right is duly paid.—**Retention cyst**, a cyst which originates in the retention of some secretion, through obstruction in the efferent passage.—**Retention of urine**, in *med.*, a condition in which there is inability to empty the bladder voluntarily.=**Syn. 2.** Reservation, preservation. See *keep*.

retentive (rē-ten'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *retentif* = Pr. *retentiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *retentivo*, < L. *retentus*, pp. of *retinere*, retain: see *retain*.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Serving to hold or confine; restraining; confining.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,
Can be *retentive* to the strength of spirit.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 95.

2. Retaining; having the power to keep or preserve: as, a body *retentive* of heat or of magnetism; the *retentive* force of the stomach.—**3.** Specifically, in *psychol.*, retaining presentations or ideas; capable of preserving mental presentations.

As long as I have a *retentive* faculty to remember any thing, his Memory shall be fresh with me. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 30.

Each mind . . . becomes specially *retentive* in the direction in which its ruling interest lies and its attention is habitually turned. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 294.

Retentive faculty, the faculty of mental retention; the memory.

II.† *n.* That which restrains or confines; a restraint.

Those secret checks . . . readily conspire with all outward *retentives*. *Bp. Hall*, Nabal and Abigail.

retentively (rē-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

retentiveness (rē-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* The property of being retentive; specifically, in *psychol.*, the capacity for retaining mental presentations: distinguished from *memory*, which implies certain relations existing among the presentations thus recorded. See *memory*.

Even the lowered vital activity which we know as great fatigue is characterized by a diminished *retentiveness* of impressions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 100.

Retentiveness is both a biological and a psychological fact; memory is exclusively the latter. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 47.

Magnetic retentiveness. Same as *coercive force* (which see, under *coercive*).

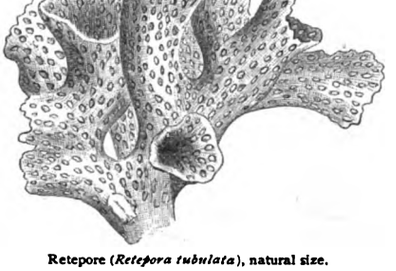
retentivity (rē-ten-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rétentivité*; as *retentive* + *-ity*.] Retentiveness; specifically, in *magnetism*, coercive force (which see, under *coercive*).

This power of resisting magnetisation or demagnetisation is sometimes called coercive force; a much better term, due to Lamont, is *retentivity*. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 80.

retenuet, *n.* An obsolete form of *retinue*.

Retepora (rē-tep'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *rete*, net, + *porus*, a pore: see *pore*[2].] The typical genus of *Reteporidæ*. *R. cellulosa* is known as *Neptune's ruffles*.

retepore (rē'tē-pōr), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Retepora*.] **I.** *n.* A member of the *Reteporidæ*.



Retepore (*Retepora tubulata*), natural size.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Reteporidæ*.

Reteporidæ (rē-tē-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retepora* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Retepora*. The zoarium is calcareous, erect, fixed, foliaceous, and fenestrate (whence the name), uniliminar, reticulately or freely ramose in one plane; and the zoœcia are secund.

retetelarian (rē'tē-tē-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *retitelarian*.

retext† (rē-teks'), *v. t.* [< L. *retexere*, unweave, unravel, break up, cancel, also weave again, < *re-*, back, again, + *texere*, weave: see *text*.] To unweave; unravel; hence, to undo; bring to naught; annul.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the frowardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 57. (*Davies.*)

retexture (rē-teks'tūr), *n.* [< *re-* + *texture*. Cf. *retex*.] The act of weaving again.

My Second Volume, . . . as treating practically of the Wear, Destruction, and *Retexture* of Spiritual Tissues or Garments, forms, properly speaking, the Transcendental or ultimate Portion of this my work on Clothes. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 2.

rethort, *n.* A Middle English form of *rhetor*.

rethorice†, **rethoricke**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *rhetoric*.

rethorien†, *a.* See *rhetorian*.

rethoriously†, *adv.* See *rhetoriously*.

retia, *n.* Plural of *rete*.

retial (rē'shi-al), *a.* [< *rete* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to a rete, or having its character.

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Retiariæ (rē-shi-ā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *retiaria*, fem. of *retiarius*, adj.: see *retiary*.] The spinning spiders; spiders which spin a web for the capture of their prey. See *Retitelæ*.

retiarius (rē-shi-ā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *retiarii* (-ī). [L.: see *retiary*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a gladiator who wore only a short tunic and carried a trident and a net. With these implements he endeavored to entangle and despatch his adversary, who was armed with helmet, shield, and sword.

retiary (rē′shi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rétiaire*, < L. *retiarius*, one who fights with a net, prop. adj., pertaining to a net, < *rete*, a net: see *rete*.]

I. *a.* **1.** Net-like.

Retiary and hanging textures.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, ii.

2. Spinning a web, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Retiariæ*.

We will not dispute the pictures of *retiary* spiders, and their position in the web. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

3. Armed with a net; hence, skilful to entangle.

Scholastic *retiary* versatility of logic. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.*; pl. *retiaries* (-riz). **1.** Same as *retiarius*.—**2.** A retiary spider; a member of the *Retiariæ*.

reticence (ret′i-sens), *n.* [< OF. *reticence*, F. *réticence* = Sp. Pg. *reticencia* = It. *reticenza*, < L. *reticentia*, silence, < *reticen(t-)s*, silent, reticent: see *reticent*.] **1.** The fact or character of being reticent; a disposition to keep, or the keeping of, one's own counsel; the state of being silent; reservation of one's thoughts or opinions.

Many times, I wis, a smile, a *reticence* or keeping silence, may well express a speech, and make it more emphatical.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 841.

I found,
Instead of scornful pity or pure scorn,
Such fine reserve and noble *reticence*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. In *rhet.*, aposiopesis.—**Syn. 1.** Reserve, taciturnity.

reticency (ret′i-sen-si), *n.* [As *reticence* (see *-cy*).] Reticence. *Imp. Dict.*

reticent (ret′i-sent), *a.* [< L. *reticen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reticere*, be silent, < *re-*, again, + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Disposed to be silent; reserved; not apt to speak about or reveal any matters: as, he is very *reticent* about his affairs.

Upon this he is naturally *reticent*.
Lamb, To Coleridge. (*Latham.*)

Mr. Glegg, like all men of his stamp, was extremely *reticent* about his will. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

reticle (ret′i-kl), *n.* [< F. *réticule*, a net: see *reticule*.] Same as *reticule*, 2.

The *reticle* [of the transit-telescope] is a network of fine spider lines placed in the focus of the objective.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 76.

reticula, *n.* Plural of *reticulum*.

reticular (rē-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *réticulaire* = Sp. Pg. *reticular* = It. *reticolare*, < NL. **reticularis*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] **1.** Formed like a net or of network. Hence, by extension—**2.** Having many similar openings which are large in proportion to the solid parts. —**3.** Like a network; entangled; complicated.

The law [in England] is blind, crooked, and perverse, but sure and equal; its administration is on the practice of by-gone ages, slow, *reticular*, complicated.
The Century, XXVI. 822.

4. In *anat.*, forming or formed by reticulation; retial; full of interstices; cancellate; areolar; cellular: as, *reticular* substance, tissue, or membrane, which is the areolar or cellular or ordinary connective tissue. The rete mucosum of the skin is sometimes specifically called the *reticular body*. See *rete*.—**Reticular cartilage**, a cartilage in which the matrix is permeated with yellow elastic fibers. Also called *elastic fibrocartilage*, *yellow elastic cartilage*.—**Reticular formation**, the formatio reticularis, a formation occupying the anterior and lateral area of the oblongata dorsad of the pyramids and lower olives and extending up into the pons (and mesencephalon). The ninth, tenth, and eleventh nerves mark its lateral boundaries. It presents interlacing longitudinal and transverse fibers with interspersed ganglion-cells. These cells are more frequent in the lateral parts, or formatio reticularis grisea, which are marked off from the median parts, or formatio reticularis alba, by the hypoglossal nerve-roots.—**Reticular lamina.** See *lamina*.—**Reticular layer of skin**, the deeper-lying part of the corium, below the papillary layer.

reticulare (rē-tik-ū-lā′rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of **reticularis*: see *reticular*.] The reticular epidermal layer, more fully called *corpus reticulare*; the rete mucosum (which see, under *rete*).

Reticularia[1] (rē-tik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticularis*, reticular: see *reticule*.] Foraminiferous protozoans: a synonym of *Foraminifera*. Also *Reticulosa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, 1862.

Reticularia[2] (rē-tik-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bulliard, 1791), < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Reticulariaceæ*. The spores, capillitium, and columella are uniformly bright-colored, without lime.

Reticulariaceæ (rē-tik-ū-lā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Rostafinski, 1875), < *Reticularia*[2] + *-aceæ*.] A small family of myxomycetous fungi, taking its name from the genus *Reticularia*.

reticularian (rē-tik-ū-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Reticularia*[1] + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having a reticulated or foraminated test; pertaining to the *Reticularia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Reticularia*; a foraminifer.

reticularly (rē-tik′ū-lär-li), *adv.* So as to be reticulate; in a reticular manner.

The outer surface of the chorion is *reticularly* ridged.
Owen, Anat.

reticulary (rē-tik′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *reticularis*: see *reticular*.] Same as *reticular*.

The Rhine, of a vile, reddish-drab color, and all cut into a *reticulary* work of branches, . . . was far from beautiful about Rotterdam. *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, xx.).

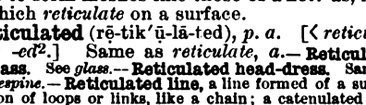
reticulate (rē-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [= F. *réticulé* = Pg. *reticulado* = It. *reticolato*, < L. *reticulatus*, made like a net, < *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] Netted; resembling network; having distinct lines or veins crossing as in network; covered with netted lines. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*, having distinct lines or veins crossing like network. (*b*) In *mineral.*, applied to minerals occurring in parallel fibers crossed by other fibers which are also parallel, so as to exhibit meshes like those of a net. (*c*) In *bot.*: (1) Resembling network; netted or mesh-like; retiform: said especially of a venation. (2) Netted-veined; retinerved: said of leaves or other organs. See *netted-veined*, and cuts 1 to 6 under *nervation*.—**Reticulate tarsus**, in *ornith.*, a tarsometatarsus covered with reticulations produced by numerous small plates separated by lines of impression. The reticulate tarsus is specially distinguished from the *scutellate tarsus*, and also from the *laminate* or *booted tarsus*. See *reticulation*, 2, and cuts under *booted* and *scutellate*.

reticulate (rē-tik′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reticulated*, ppr. *reticulating*. [< *reticulate*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To form into network; cover with intersecting lines resembling network. [Rare.]

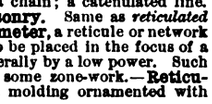
Spurs or ramifications of high mountains, making down from the Alps, and, as it were, *reticulating* these provinces, give to the vallies the protection of a particular inclosure to each. *Jefferson*, To La Fayette (Correspondence, II. 105).

II. *intrans.* In *zoöl.*, to cross irregularly so as to form meshes like those of a net: as, lines which *reticulate* on a surface.

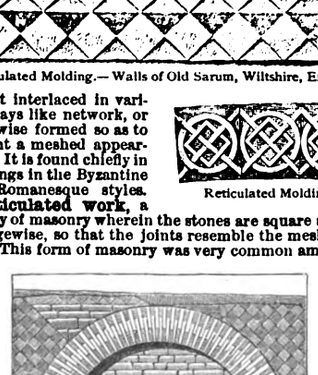
reticulated (rē-tik′ū-lā-ted), *p. a.* [< *reticulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *reticulate*, *a.*—**Reticulated glass.** See *glass*.—**Reticulated head-dress.** Same as *crespine*.—**Reticulated line**, a line formed of a succession of loops or links, like a chain; a catenulated line. [Rare.]—**Reticulated masonry.** Same as *reticulated work*.—**Reticulated micrometer**, a reticule or network in equal squares, intended to be placed in the focus of a telescope and be viewed generally by a low power. Such an instrument is useful in some zone-work.—**Reticulated molding**, in *arch.*, a molding ornamented with a fillet interlaced in various ways like network, or otherwise formed so as to present a meshed appearance. It is found chiefly in buildings in the Byzantine and Romanesque styles.—**Reticulated work**, a variety of masonry wherein the stones are square and laid lozengewise, so that the joints resemble the meshes of a net. This form of masonry was very common among the Romans, in Auvergne in France in the middle ages, and elsewhere. Also known as *opus reticulatum*. See also cut under *opus*.



Reticulated Molding.—Walls of Old Sarum, Wiltshire, England.



Reticulated Molding.



Ancient Roman Reticulated Work.

reticulately (rē-tik′ū-lāt-li), *adv.* So as to form a network or reticulation.

Generally the sporangium contains, besides the spores, a structure called the Capillitium, consisting sometimes of small thin-walled tubes anastomosing *reticulately*.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 275.

reticulate-veined (rē-tik′ū-lāt-vānd), *a.* Netted-veined.

reticulation (rē-tik-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *réticulation* = It. *reticulazione*; < *reticulate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The character of being reticulated or net-like; that which is reticulated; a network, or an arrangement of veins, etc., resembling one.

It is curious to observe the minute *reticulations* of tyranny which he had begun already to spin about a whole people, while cold, venomous, and patient he watched his victims from the centre of his web.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 279.

The Rhizomata [of *Calamites undulatus*] . . . are beautifully covered with a cellular *reticulation* on the thin bark, and show occasional round areoles marking the points of exit of the rootlets.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 168.

2. In *ornith.*, one of the plates or small scales the assemblage of which makes the tarsus of a bird reticulate; also, the whole set of such plates, and the state of being reticulate: distinguished from *scutellation* and *lamination*. The individual reticulations may be quite regularly six-sided, like the cells of honeycomb, or of various other figures. Reticulation of the sides and back of the tarsus often concurs with scutellation on the front. The impressed lines may be mere creases in uniformly soft integument, somewhat like those of the human palm, or they may separate hard, roughened, or granulated reticulations. It is most characteristic of the feet of wading and swimming birds to show reticulation, and of those of land-birds to be scutellate or laminate, or both.

3. A method of copying a painting or drawing by the help of threads stretched across a frame so as to form squares, an equal number of proportional squares being made on the canvas or paper on which the copy is to be made.

reticule (ret′i-kūl), *n.* [< F. *réticule*, a net for the hair, a reticule, < L. *reticulum*, neut., also *reticulus*, m., a little net, reticule, double dim. of *rete*, a net: see *rete*. Doublet of *reticle*.] **1.** A bag, originally of network, but later of any formation or material, carried by women in the hand or upon the arm, and answering the purpose of a pocket.

There were five loads of straw, but then of those a lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun.

Dear Muse, 'tis twenty years or more
Since that enchanted, fairy time
When you came tapping at my door,
Your *reticule* stuffed full of rhyme.
T. B. Aldrich, At Twoscore.

2. An attachment to a telescope, consisting of a network of lines ruled on glass or of fine fibers crossing each other. These may form squares as in the reticulated micrometer, or they may be arranged meridionally, except two at right angles or perhaps one nearly at right angles, or otherwise. Also *reticle*.

3. Same as *reticulum*, 1.

Reticulosa (rē-tik-ū-lō′sä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **reticulosus*, < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule*.] Same as *Reticularia*[1].

reticulose (rē-tik′ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, minutely or finely reticulate.

reticulum (rē-tik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *reticula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *reticulum*, a little net: see *reticule* and *reticle*.] **1.** A network. Also *reticule*.—**2.** Neuroglia. *Kölliker*.—**3.** The network which pervades the substance of the cell and nucleus inclosing the softer portions of the protoplasm. —**4.** The second stomach of a ruminant; that part of a quadripartite stomach which is between the rumen or paunch and the omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; the hood or honeycomb-bag: so called from the reticulation of the ridges into which the mucous membrane is thrown up. It makes the best part of tripe. See cuts under *ruminant* and *Tragulidæ*.—**5.** In *bot.*, any reticulated structure; sometimes, specifically, the fibrous web at the base of the petiole in some palms.—**6.** [*cap.*] A southern constellation, introduced by La Caille. Also *Reticulus Rhomboidalis*.

retiercé (rè-tyār-sā′), *a.* [Heraldic F., < OF. *retiers*, a third part of a third, < *re-*, again, + *tiers*, third: see *tierce*.] In *her.*, divided fesse-wise into three equal parts, each of which is subdivided fesse-wise and bears three tinctures, which are the same in their order in each of the three parts; barry of nine, of three successive tinctures thrice repeated, as gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable, gules, or, sable.

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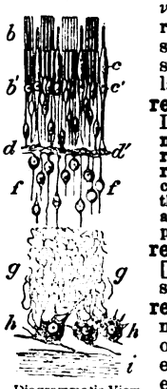
Retifera (rē-tif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retiferus:* see *retiferous.*] A family of De Blainville's cervicobranchiate *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, based on the genus *Patella;* the true limpets. See *Patellidæ.*

retiferous (rē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *retiferus*, < L. *rete*, a net, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a rete or retia; reticulate.

retiform (rē'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< OF. *retiforme*, F. *rétiforme* = Pg. It. *retiforme*, < NL. *retiformis*, < L. *rete*, a net, + *forma*, shape.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, retial; like a network or rete in form or appearance; reticular: as, the *retiform* coat of the eyeball.—2. In *bot.*, net-like; reticulate.—**Retiform connective tissue.** See *adenoid tissue*, under *adenoid.*

retina (ret'i-nä), *n.* [= OF. *retine*, *rectine*, F. *rétine* = Sp. Pg. It. *retina*, < NL. *retina*, retina: so called because resembling fine network, < L. *rete*, a net: see *rete.*] The innermost and chiefly nervous coat of the posterior part of the eyeball, between the choroid coat and the vitreous humor. It extends from the entrance into the eyeball of the optic nerve toward the crystalline lens, terminating in the ora serrata. A modified division of the retinal structure is, however, continued forward as the pars ciliaris retinæ. The retina consists of a delicate and complex expansion and modification of the optic nerve, supported by a network of connective tissue. It may be divided into ten layers: (1) internally, next the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor, the internal limiting membrane, formed of the expanded bases of the fibers of Müller; (2) the fibers of the optic nerve; (3) layer of ganglion-cells; (4) internal molecular or granular layer; (5) inner nuclear layer; (6) external molecular or granular layer; (7) external nuclear layer; (8) external limiting membrane, which is connected with the ends of Müller's fibers; (9) layer of rods and cones, or bacillary layer; (10) pigmentary layer. In the center of the back part of the retina, near the line of the optic axis, is the macula lutea, the most sensitive part of the retina; and in the center of the macula is a depression, the fovea centralis, in which the rods are absent. The color of the macula is due to a yellow pigment. About one tenth of an inch internally to the fovea is the point of entrance of the optic nerve with its central artery; the retina is incomplete at this point, and constitutes the "blind spot." The nerve-fibers have been estimated to number 400,000 broad and as many narrow fibers, and for each fiber there are 7 cones, 100 rods, and 7 pigment-cells. The retina serves the purpose of vision in being the organ through or by means of which vibrations of luminiferous ether excite the optic nerve to its appropriate activity. See *eye*[1].—**Central artery and vein of retina.** See *central.*—**Coarctate retina**, a funnel-shaped condition of the retina, due to the accumulation of fluid between the retina and the choroid.—**Epilepsy of the retina.** See *epilepsy.*—**Pigmentary layer of the retina.** See *pigmentary.*—**Rod-and-cone layer of the retina**, a layer composed of minute elongated cylindrical and flask-shaped elements arranged vertically to the pigmentary layer of the retina, and parallel to one another. Also called *columnar layer, bacillar layer, bacillary layer, stratum bacillosum, stratum cylindrorum, Jacob's membrane, Jacobian membrane.*



Diagrammatic View of a Section of the Nervous Elements of the Retina, the merely connective elements being not represented: magnified about 150 diameters: *b*, the rods; *c*, the cones; *b'*, *c'*, granules of the outer nuclear layer, with which these are connected; *d*, *d'*, interwoven very delicate nervous fibers of the outer molecular layer, from which fine nervous filaments bearing granules of the inner nuclear layer *f*, *f* proceed toward the front surface; *g*, *g*, continuation of these fine nerves in the inner molecular layer, which become convoluted and interwoven with the processes of the ganglionic corpuscles *h*, *h*; *i*, expansion of the fibers of the optic nerve.

retinaculum (ret-i-nak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *retinacula* (-lä). [= F. *rétinacle*, < L. *retinaculum*, a band, tether, halter, tie, < *retinere*, hold back: see *retain.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A viscid gland belonging to the stigma of orchids and asclepiads, and holding the pollen-masses fast. (*b*) The persistent and indurated hook-like funiculus of the seeds in most *Acanthaceæ*. *A. Gray.*—2. In *anat.*, a restraining band; a bridle or frenum: applied to such fibrous structures as those which bind down the tendons of muscles; also to the bridle of the ileocæcal valve.—3. In *entom.*, specifically, a small scale or plate which in some insects checks undue protrusion of the sting.—4. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in operations for hernia, etc.—**Retinacula of Morgagni**, or **retinacula of the ileocæcal valve**, the membranous ridge formed by the coalescence of the valvular segments at each end of the opening between the ileum and the colon. Also called *frena.*—**Retinaculum peroneorum**, a fibrous band which holds in place the tendons of the peroneal muscles as they pass through the grooves on the outer side of the calcaneum.—**Retinaculum tendineum**, a transverse band of fibrous tissue which in the region of joints passes over the tendons, and serves to hold them close to the bone, as the annular ligaments of the wrist and the ankle.

retinal (ret'i-nal), *a.* [< *retina* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the retina: as, *retinal* structure; *retinal* expansion; *retinal* images. Surely if form and length were originally *retinal* sensations, *retinal* rectangles ought not to become acute or obtuse, and lines ought not to alter their relative lengths as they do. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 527.

Retinal apoplexy, hemorrhage into the tissues of the retina.—**Retinal horizon**, Helmholtz's term for the horizontal plane which passes through the transverse axis of the eyeball.—**Retinal image**, the image of external objects formed on the retina.—**Retinal ischemia**, partial or complete anemia of the retina, caused by contraction of one or more branches of the arteria centralis retinæ.—**Retinal purple.** Same as *rhodopsin.*

retinalite (rē-tin'a-līt), *n.* [Prop. **rhetinolite*, < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin (see *resin*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A green translucent variety of serpentine, from Canada, having a resinous aspect.

retinerved (rē'ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *rete*, net, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, netted-veined; reticulate.

retinite (ret'i-nīt), *n.* [= F. *rétinite*, < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin (see *resin*), + *-ite*[2].] 1. Highgate resin.—2. One of the French names for pitchstone or obsidian, occasionally used in this sense by writers in English, especially in translating from the French. See cut under *fluidal.*

retinitis (ret-i-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the retina.—**Albuminuric retinitis**, retinitis caused by Bright's disease.—**Diabetic retinitis**, retinitis occurring in diabetes.—**Nephritic retinitis.** See *nephritic.*—**Retinitis pigmentosa**, a chronic interstitial connective-tissue proliferation of all the layers of the eye, with development of pigment due to a proliferation of the pigment-layer, and with final atrophy of the optic nerve.

retinochoroiditis (ret'i-nō-kō-roi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *retina* + *choroid* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, same as *chorioretinitis.*

retinogen (ret'i-nō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *retina*, retina, + *-gen*, producing: see *-gen.*] The outer one of two layers into which the ectoderm of the embryonic eye of an arthropod may be differentiated: distinguished from *gangliogen.*

retinoid (ret'i-noid), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resin-like or resiniform; resembling a resin.

retinophora (ret-i-nof'ō-rä), *n.*; pl. *retinophoræ* (-rē). [NL., < *retina*, retina, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] One of those cells of the embryonic eye of arthropods which secrete the chitinous crystalline cone on that surface which is toward the axis of the ommatidium. Also called *vitrella.*

retinoscopy (ret'i-nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< NL. *retina* + Gr. *σκοπια*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Skiascopy.—2. Examination of the retina with an ophthalmoscope.

retinoskiascopy, *n.* Same as *skiascopy.*

Retinospora (ret-i-nos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Siebold and Zuccarini, 1842), < Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin, + *σπορά*, seed.] A former genus of coniferous trees, now united to *Chamæcyparis*, from which it has been distinguished by the conspicuous resin-ducts in the seed-coat. Several species are often cultivated in America under the name *retinospora.* They are also known as *Japanese cypress*—*C. (R.) obtusa* as the *Japanese tree-of-the-sun*, *C. (R.) pisifera* as *sawara.* They are in use for lawn-decoration, and for hedges, especially the golden retinospora, consisting of cultivated varieties (var. *aurea*) of both these species, with yellowish foliage.

retinue (ret'i-nū, formerly rē-tin'ū), *n.* [< ME. *retenue*, < OF. *retenue*, a retinue, F. *retenue*, reserve, modesty (= Pr. *retenguda;* ML. reflex *retenuta*), fem. of *retenu*, pp. of *retenir*, < L. *retinere*, retain: see *retain.*] 1. A body of retainers; a suite, as of a prince or other great personage; a train of persons; a cortège; a procession.

> Not only, sir, this your all-licensed fool,
> But other of your insolent *retinue*
> Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 221.
>
> To horse we got, and so
> Went forth in long *retinue* following up
> The river as it narrow'd to the hills.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

2. An accompaniment; a concomitant. [Rare.]

> The long *retinue* of a prosperous reign,
> A series of successful years.
> *Dryden*, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 507.

To have at one's retinue†, to have retained by one.

> He *hadde* eek wenches *at his retenue.*
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 55.

retinula (rē-tin'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *retinulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *retina*, retina: see *retina.*] In *entom.*, a group of combined retinal cells, bearing a rhabdom. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

retinular (rē-tin'ū-lär), *a.* [< *retinula* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a retinula.

retiped (rē'ti-ped), *a.* [< L. *rete*, a net, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot.*] Having reticulate tarsi, as a bird.

retiracy (rē-tīr'a-si), *n.* [Irreg. < *retire* + *-acy*, appar. after the analogy of *privacy.*] Retirement; seclusion. [Recent.]

> The two windows were draped with sheets, . . . the female mind cherishing a prejudice in favor of *retiracy* during the night-capped periods of existence.
> *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 61.
>
> He, . . . in explanation of his motive for such remorseless *retiracy*, says: "I am engaged in a business in which my standing would be seriously compromised if it were known I had written a novel."
> *The Critic*, March 1, 1884, p. 97.

retirade (ret-i-räd'), *n.* [< F. *retirade* (= Sp. Pg. (milit.) *retirada* = It. *ritirata*), < *retirer*, retire: see *retire.* Cf. *tirade.*] In *fort.*, a kind of retrenchment in the body of a bastion or other work, to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense. It usually consists of two faces, which make a reëntering angle.

retiral (rē-tīr'al), *n.* [< *retire* + *-al.*] The act of retiring or withdrawing; specifically, the act of taking up and paying a bill when due: as, the *retiral* of a bill. *Cotgrave.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

retire (rē-tīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retired*, ppr. *retiring.* [< OF. *retirer*, F. *retirer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *retirar* = It. *ritirare*), retire, withdraw, < *re-*, back, + *tirer*, draw: see *tire*[2], and cf. *attire.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To draw back; take or lead back; cause to move backward or retreat.

> He, our hope, might have *retired* his power,
> And driven into despair an enemy's hope.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 46.
>
> The locks between her chamber and his will,
> Each one, by him enforced, *retires* his ward.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 303.

2†. To take away; withdraw; remove.

> Where the sun is present all the year,
> And never doth *retire* his golden ray.
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Ded.
>
> I will *retire* my favorable presence from them.
> *Leighton*, Works (ed. Carter), p. 366.

3†. To lead apart from others; bring into retirement; remove as from a company or a frequented place into seclusion: generally with a reflexive pronoun.

> Beseech you, give me leave to *retire myself.*
> *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 30.
>
> Good Dioclesian,
> Weary of pomp and state, *retires himself,*
> With a small train, to a most private grange
> In Lombardy.
> *Fletcher* (*and another* ?), Prophetess, v. (cho.).

4. To withdraw; separate; abstract.

> Let us suppose . . . the soul of Castor, while he is sleeping, *retired* from his body.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 12.
>
> So soon as you wake, *retire* your mind into pure silence from all thoughts and ideas of worldly things.
> *Penn*, Advice to Children, ii.

5. Specifically, to remove from active service; place on the retired list, as of the army or navy.—6. To recover; redeem; regain by the payment of a sum of money; hence, specifically, to withdraw from circulation by taking up and paying: as, to *retire* the bonds of a railway company; to *retire* a bill.

> If he be furnished with supplies for the *retiring* of his old wardrobe from pawn.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.
>
> Many of these [State banks] were in being before the enactment of the national banking law, declined reorganization under its terms, and were obliged to *retire* their circulation. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 459.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw back; go back; return.

> He'll say in Troy, when he *retires,*
> The Grecian dames are sunburnt, and not worth
> The splinter of a lance. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 281.
>
> At his command the uprooted hills *retired*
> Each to his place. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 781.

2. To draw back; fall back; retreat, as from battle or danger.

> The winter coming on, and sickness growing
> Upon our soldiers, we will *retire* to Calais.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 56.
>
> Here Nature first begins
> Her farthest verge, and Chaos to *retire*
> As from her utmost works, a broken foe.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1038.
>
> At me you smiled, but unbeguiled
> I saw the snare, and I *retired.*
> *Tennyson*, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

3. To withdraw; go away or apart; depart; especially, to betake one's self, as from a company or a frequented place, into privacy; go into retirement or seclusion; in the army or navy, to go voluntarily on the retired list.

> If you be pleased, *retire* into my cell
> And there repose. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 161.
>
> The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
> And to herself she gladly doth *retire.*
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.
>
> Q. Mary dying a little after, and he [Philip] *retiring*, there could be nothing done. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.
>
> Banish'd therefore by his kindred, he *retires* into Greece.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

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How oft we saw the sun *retire*,
And burn the threshold of the night.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

4. To withdraw from business or active life. —**5.** Specifically, to go to bed.

Satisfied that his wife had not been from home that evening, . . . he fell into raptures with her. . . . They then sat down to half an hour's cheerful conversation, after which they *retired* all in the most perfect good humour.
Fielding, Amelia, x. 3.

Our landlady's daughter said, the other evening, that she was going to *retire;* whereupon . . . the schoolmistress [said] . . . in good plain English that it was her bed-time. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ix.

6. To slope back; recede; retreat.

The grounds which on the right aspire,
In dimness from the view *retire*.
T. Parnell, Night-Piece on Death.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** To depart, recede. See *retreat*[1].

retire (rē-tīr'), *n.* [= It. *retiro;* from the verb: see *retire*, *v.*] **1.** The act of retiring; withdrawal. Specifically—(*a*†) Return; removal to a former place or position.

She conjures him by high almighty Jove . . .
That to his borrow'd bed he make *retire*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 573.

(*b*†) Retreat, especially in war.

From off our towers we might behold,
From first to last, the onset and *retire*
Of both your armies. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 326.

But chasing the enemie so farre for our recouerie as pouder and arrowes wanted, the Spaniardes perceiuing this returned and in our mens *retire* they slewe six of them. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, quoted in R. Eden's First [Books on America (ed. Arber), p. xx.

(*c*) Retirement; withdrawal into privacy or seclusion; hence, a state of retirement.

Eve . . . with audible lament
Discover'd soon the place of her *retire*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 267.

By some freakful chance he made *retire*
From his companions, and set forth to walk.
Keats, Lamia, i.

2†. A place of retirement or withdrawal.

This worlds gay showes, which we admire,
Be but vaine shadowes to this safe *retyre*
Of life, which here in lowlinesse ye lead.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 27.

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)
With speed betakes him.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 18.

3†. Repair; resort.

All his behaviours did make their *retire*
To the court of his eye, peeping thorough desire.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 234.

retired (rē-tīrd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retire*, *v.*] **1.** Secluded from society or from public notice; apart from public view.

Since the exile of Posthumus, most *retired*
Hath her life been. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 5. 36.

And add to these *retired* Leisure,
That in trim gardens takes his pleasure.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 49.

2. Withdrawn from public comprehension or knowledge; private; secret.

Language most shews a man: Speak, that I may see thee. It springs out of the most *retired* and inmost parts of us. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries, Oratio Imago Animi.

Those deepe and *retired* thoughts which, with every man Christianity instructed, ought to be most frequent.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. Withdrawn from business or active life; having given up business: as, a *retired* merchant.

Roanne seem'd to me one of the pleasantest and most agreeable places imaginable for a *retyred* person.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 26, 1644.

The English lord is a *retired* shopkeeper, and has the prejudices and timidities of that profession.
Emerson, W. I. Emancipation.

4. Given to seclusion; inclining to retirement; also, characteristic of a retired life.

There was one old lady of *retired* habits, but who had been much in Italy. *Bulwer*, My Novel, x. 2.

Retired flank, in *fort.*, a flank having an arc of a circle with its convexity turned toward the rear of the work.—**Retired list**, in the army and navy, a list on which the names of officers disabled for active service are placed. In the United States navy, all officers between the grades of vice-admiral and lieutenant-commander must be retired at the age of sixty-two, and any officer may be retired on application after forty years of service; in the United States army, any officer is retired on application after forty years of service, and any officer after forty-five years of service, or at the age of sixty-two, may be retired at the discretion of the President. Officers on the retired list can be ordered on duty only in case of war.

retiredly (rē-tīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a retired manner; in solitude or privacy. *Imp. Dict.*

retiredness (rē-tīr'ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being retired; seclusion; privacy; reserve.

This king, with a toad-like *retiredness* of mind, had suffered, and well remembered what he had suffered, from the war in Thessalia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

I am glad you make this right use of this sweetness,
This sweet *retiredness*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 3.

retirement (rē-tīr'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *retirement* = Sp. *retiramiento* = Pg. *retiramento* = It. *ritiramento;* as *retire* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of retiring or withdrawing from action, service, use, sight, public notice, or company; withdrawal: as, the *retirement* of an army from battle; the *retirement* of bonds; the *retirement* of invalid soldiers from service; *retirement* into the country.

I beseech your majesty, make up,
Lest your *retirement* do amaze your friends.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 6.

With the *retirement* of General Scott came the executive duty of appointing in his stead a general-in-chief of the army. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 178.

2. The state of being retired from society or public life; seclusion; a private manner of life.

His addiction was to courses vain, . . .
And never noted in him any study,
Any *retirement*, any sequestration
From open haunts and popularity.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 58.

Men of such a disposition generally affect *retirement*, and absence from public affairs.
Bacon, Moral Fables, iii., Expl.

Few that court *Retirement* are aware
Of half the toils they must encounter there.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 609.

3. The state of being abstracted or withdrawn.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its *retirement*, during sleep, have so many hours' thoughts, and yet never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation or reflection.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 17.

4. A retired or sequestered place; a place to which one withdraws for privacy or freedom from public or social cares.

The King, sir, . . .
Is in his *retirement* marvellous distempered.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 312.

A prison is but a *retirement*, and opportunity of serious thoughts, to a person whose spirit is confined, and apt to sit still, and desires no enlargement beyond the cancels of the body. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 251.

5†. Recovery; retrieval.

There be a sort of moodie, hot-brain'd, and alwayes undefy'd consciences, apt to engage thir Leaders into great and dangerous affaires past *retirement*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

=Syn. 2. *Seclusion*, *Loneliness*, etc. See *solitude*.

retirer (rē-tīr'ėr), *n.* One who retires or withdraws.

retiring (rē-tīr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *retire*, *v.*] **1.** Departing; retreating; going out of sight or notice.

There are few men so wise that they can look even at the back of a *retiring* sorrow with composure.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 85.

2. Fond of retirement; disposed to seclusion; shrinking from society or publicity; reserved.

Louis seemed naturally rather a grave, still, *retiring* man. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiii.

He [the rhinoceros] developed a nimbleness of limb and ferocity of temper that might hardly have been expected of so bulky and *retiring* an individual.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 172.

3. Unobtrusive; modest; quiet; subdued: as, a person of *retiring* manners.

She seemed fluttered, too, by the circumstance of entering a strange house; for it appeared her habits were most *retiring* and secluded. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

In general, colours which are most used for the expression of . . . shade have been called *retiring*.
Field's Chromatography, p. 46.

4. Granted to or suitable for one who retires, as from public employment or service.

Binnie had his *retiring* pension, and, besides, had saved half his allowance ever since he had been in India.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

=Syn. 2 and **3.** Coy, bashful, diffident, shy.

Retitelæ (ret-i-tē'lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rete*, a net, + *tela*, a web.] A tribe of sedentary spiders which spin webs whose threads cross irregularly in all directions. They are known as *line-weavers*. *Walckenaer*.

Retitelariæ (ret'i-tē-lā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Retitelæ* + *-ariæ*.] Same as *Retitelæ*.

retitelarian (ret'i-tē-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Retitelariæ*.

II. *n.* A retitelarian spider; a retiary. Also *retetelarian*.

retoriant†, *a.* and *n.* See *rhetorian*.

retorquet†, *v. t.* [< OF. *retorquer*, < L. *retorquere*, turn back: see *retort*[1].] To turn back; cause to revert. [Rare.]

Shall we, in this detested guise,
With shame, with hunger, and with horror stay,
Griping our bowels with *retorqued* thoughts.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, v. 1. 237.

retorsion (rē-tôr'shọn), *n.* [= F. *rétorsion* = Sp. *retorsion* = Pg. *retorsão*, < ML. *retorsio(n-)*, *retortio(n-)*, a twisting or bending back, < L. *retorquere*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*[1], *v.* Cf. *retortion*.] The act of retorting; retaliation; specifically, in *international law*, the adoption toward another nation or its subjects of a line of treatment in accordance with the course pursued by itself or them in the like circumstances. It implies peaceful retaliation. Also written *retortion*.

Reprisals differ from *retorsion* in this, that the essence of the former consists in seizing the property of another nation by way of security, until it shall have listened to the just reclamations of the offended party, while *retorsion* includes all kinds of measures which do an injury to another, similar and equivalent to that which we have experienced from him. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 114.

retort[1] (rē-tôrt'), *v.* [< ME. *retorten*, *retourten*, retort, return, < OF. *retort* (< L. *retortus*), *retordre*, F. *retordre*, also *rétorquer*, twist back, = Sp. Pg. *retorcer* = It. *ritorcere*, < L. *retorquere*, twist back, turn back, cast back (*argumentum retorquere*, retort an argument), < *re-*, back, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To twist back; bend back by twisting or curving; turn back.

It would be tried, how . . . the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted;* or in some pipe that were sinuous.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 132.

2†. To throw back; specifically, to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the first giver. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 101.

Dear sir, *retort* me naked to the world
Rather then lay those burdens on me, which
Will stifle me. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, i.

He pass'd
Long way through hostile scorn, . . .
And, with *retorted* scorn, his back he turn'd.
Milton, P. L., v. 906.

3†. To cast back; reject; refuse to accept or grant.

The duke 's unjust
Thus to *retort* your manifest appeal.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 303.

4. To return; turn back or repel, as an argument, accusation, manner of treatment, etc., upon the originator; retaliate: rarely applied to the return of kindness or civility.

We shall *retort* these kind favours with all alacrity of spirit. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

He . . . discovered the errors of the Roman church, *retorted* the arguments, stated the questions.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 76.

He was eminently calculated to exercise that moral pride which enables a poet to defy contemporary criticism, to *retort* contemporary scorn. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 234.

5. To reply resentfully.

What if thy son
Prove disobedient, and, reproved, *retort*
Wherefore didst thou beget me? I sought it not.
Milton, P. L., x. 761.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To curve, twist, or coil back.

Her hairs as Gorgon's foul *retorting* snakes.
Greene, Ditty.

This line, thus curve and thus orbicular,
Render direct and perpendicular;
But so direct, that in no sort
It ever may in Rings *retort*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

2. To retaliate; turn back an argument, accusation, or manner of treatment upon the originator; especially, to make a resentful reply; respond in a spirit of retaliation.

He took a joke without *retorting* by an impertinence.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 43.

Charles, who could not dissemble his indignation during this discourse, *retorted* with great acrimony when it was concluded. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3†. To return.

3if they *retourte* agen by Jerusalem.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 24. (*Halliwell.*)

retort[1] (rē-tôrt'), *n.* [< *retort*[1], *v.*] The act of retorting; the repelling of an argument, accusation, or incivility; hence, that which is retorted; a retaliatory act or remark; especially, a sharp or witty rejoinder; a repartee.

He sent me word, if I said his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *Retort* Courteous. *Shak.*, As you Like It, v. 4. 76.

The license of wit, the lash of criticism, and the *retort* of the libel suit, testified to the officiousness, as well as the usefulness, of the . . . "knights of the quill."
The Century, XL. 314.

=Syn. See *repartee*.

retort[2] (rē-tôrt'), *n.* [< OF. *retorte* = Sp. Pg. *retorta*, < ML. **retorta*, a retort, lit. 'a thing bent or twisted,' being in form identical with OF. *reorte*, *riorte* = It. *ritorta*, a band, tie, < ML. *retorta*, a band, tie (of a vine); < L. *retorta*,

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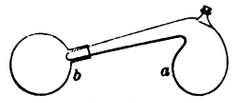
fem. of *retortus*, pp. of *retorquere*, twist back: see *retort*[1].] In *chem.* and the *arts*, a vessel of glass, earthenware, metal, etc., employed for the purpose of distilling or effecting decomposition by the aid of heat. Glass retorts are commonly used for distilling liquids, and consist of a flask-shaped vessel, to which a long neck is attached. The liquid to be distilled is placed in the flask, and heat is applied. The products of distillation condense in the cold neck of the retort, and are collected in a suitable receiver. Retorts are sometimes provided with a stopper so placed above the bulb as to permit the introduction of liquids without soiling the neck. The name is also generally given to almost any apparatus in which solid substances, such as coal, wood, or bones, are submitted to destructive distillation, as *retorts* for producing coal-gas, which vary much both in dimensions and in shape.



Retort (*a*) and Receiver (*b*).

retort[2] (rē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< *retort*[2], *n.*] In *metal.*, to separate by means of a retort, as gold from an amalgam. Gold is always obtained in the form of an amalgam in stamping quartz-rock, and frequently, also, in washing auriferous detritus with the sluice. The amalgam is placed in an iron retort, and then heated, when the mercury passes off in vapor and is condensed in a suitable receiver — the gold, always more or less alloyed with silver, remaining behind. See *gold*.

retorted (rē-tôr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *retort*[1], *v.*] 1†. Twisted back; bent back; turned back.

He flies indeed, but threatens as he flies,
With heart indignant and *retorted* eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xvii. 120.

2. In *her.*, fretted or interlaced: said especially of serpents so arranged as to form a heraldic knot.

retorter (rē-tôr'tėr), *n.* One who retorts.

retort-holder (rē-tôrt'hōl″dėr), *n.* A device for holding flasks or retorts in applying heat to them, or for convenience at other times, or for holding a funnel, etc.

retort-house (rē-tôrt'hous), *n.* That part of a gas-works in which the retorts are situated.

retortion (rē-tôr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *retortio(n-)*, *retorsio(n-)*, a twisting or bending back, < L. *retorquere*, pp. *retortus*, twist back: see *retort*[1], and cf. *retorsion*.] 1. The act of turning or bending back.

Our Sea, whose divers-brancht *retortions*
Divide the World in three vnequall Portions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

As for the seeming reasons which this opinion leads unto, they will appear, like the staff of Egypt, either to break under, or by an easy *retortion* to pierce and wound itself. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 253. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of giving back or retaliating anything, as an accusation or an indignity; a retort.

Complaints and *retortions* are the common refuge of causes that want better arguments.
Lively Oracles (1678), p. 24. (*Latham.*)

retortive (rē-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *retort*[1] + *-ive.*] Retorting; turning backward; retrospective. [Rare.]

From all his gulleful plots the veil they drew,
With eye *retortive* look'd creation thro.
J. Barlow, The Columbiad, v. 466.

retort-scaler (rē-tôrt'skā″lėr), *n.* An instrument for removing mechanically the incrustation from the interior of coal-gas retorts. The scale is sometimes removed by combustion.

retoss (rē-tos'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *toss.*] To toss back or again.

Along the skies,
Tost and *retost*, the ball incessant flies.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 112.

retouch (rē-tuch'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *retoucher* = Sp. Pg. *retocar* = It. *ritoccare;* as *re-* + *touch.*] To touch or touch up again; improve by new touches; revise; specifically, in the *fine arts*, to improve, as a painting, by new touches; go over a second time, as a work of art, in order to restore or strengthen a faded part, make additions, or remove blemishes, for its general improvement.

He sighs, departs, and leaves th' accomplish'd plan,
That he has touch'd, *retouch'd*, many a long day
Labor'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams.
Cowper, Task, iii. 786.

That piece
By Pietro of Cortona — probably
His scholar Ciro Ferri may have *retouched*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 216.

These [frescos] are in very bad preservation — much faded and *retouched*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 543.

retouch (rē-tuch'), *n.* [< F. *retouche* = Sp. Pg. *retoque* = It. *ritocco;* from the verb: see *retouch*, *v.*] A repeated touch; an additional touch given in revision; specifically, in the *fine arts*, additional work done on that which might previously have been regarded as finished.

So many Touches and *Retouches*, when the Face is finished. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iv. 1.

To write con amore, . . . with perpetual touches and *retouches*, . . . and an unwearied pursuit of unattainable perfection, was, I think, no part of his character.
Johnson, Dryden.

retoucher (rē-tuch'ėr), *n.* One who retouches; specifically, in *photog.*, an operative employed to correct defects in both negatives and prints, whether such defects come from the process, or from spots, imperfections, etc., on the subject represented.

A first-class *retoucher* is a good artist.
The Engineer, LXVI. 280.

retouching (rē-tuch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *retouch*, *v.*] 1. The act of adding touches, as to a work of art, after its approximate completion.

His almost invariable desire of *retouching* . . . at times amounted to repainting. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 154.

Afterthoughts, *retouchings*, finish, will be of profit only so far as they too really serve to bring out the original, initiative, germinating sense in them.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 742.

Specifically — 2. In *photog.*, the art and process of finishing and correcting negatives or positives, with the object of increasing the beauty of the picture or of obliterating defects of the sensitive film. The work is performed, according to the necessities of the case, by applying a pigment to the front or back of the negative, by shading with lead-pencils, by stippling with brushes, or by means of a mechanical sprayer, on the film, especially to stop out hard lines in the face, impurities on the skin, etc. In order to obtain dark lines or spots in the finished print, the film of the negative is sometimes carefully scraped away with a knife at the desired places. The retouching of the print or positive is done in water-colors or India ink.

retouching-desk (rē-tuch'ing-desk), *n.* Same as *retouching-frame*.

retouching-easel (rē-tuch'ing-ē″zl), *n.* In *photog.*, same as *retouching-frame*.

retouching-frame (rē-tuch'ing-frām), *n.* In *photog.*, a desk formed of fine ground glass set in a frame, adjustable in angle, used for retouching negatives. The negative is laid on the ground glass, a support being provided to hold it at a convenient height. A mirror under the desk reflects light upward through the ground glass and the negative, and the operator is often further aided by a hood over the desk to shade his eyes and prevent the interference of rays from above with the light reflected through the negative. Also called *retouching-easel* and *retouching-desk*. Compare *retouching-table*.

retouching-table (rē-tuch'ing-tā″bl), *n.* In *photog.*, a retouching-frame fixed on a stand with legs, so that it needs no independent support.

retouchment (rē-tuch'ment), *n.* [< *retouch* + *-ment.*] The act or process of retouching, or the state of being retouched.

The Death of Breuse sans Pitie — as it now appears, at any rate, after its *retouchment* — is the crudest in colour and most grotesque in treatment.
W. Sharp, D. G. Rossetti, p. 155.

retour (re-tör'), *n.* [< F. *retour*, OF. *retor*, *retur*, *retour*, a return: see *return*[1], *n.*] 1. A returning. — 2. In *Scots law*, an extract from chancery of the service of an heir to his ancestor.

retoured (re-törd'), *a.* [< *retour* + *-ed*[2].] In *Scots law*, expressed or enumerated in a retour. — **Retoured duty**, the valuation, both new and old, of lands expressed in the retour to the chancery, when any one is returned or served heir.

retournt, *v.* An obsolete form of *return*[1].

retrace (rē-trās'), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *retracer* = Pr. *retrassar* = Sp. *retrasar* = Pg. *retraçar;* as *re-* + *trace*[1].] 1. To trace or track backward; go over again in the reverse direction: as, to *retrace* one's steps.

He *retraced*
His pathway homeward sadly and in haste.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

2. To trace back to an original source; trace out by investigation or consideration.

Then, if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He springs from Inachus of Argive race.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 520.

The orthography of others eminent for their learning was as remarkable, and sometimes more eruditely whimsical, either in the attempt to *retrace* the etymology, or to modify exotic words to a native origin.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 22.

3. To trace again; renew the lines of: as, to *retrace* the defaced outline of a drawing.

This letter, traced in pencil-characters,
Guido as easily got *retraced* in ink
By his wife's pen, guided from end to end.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 122.

4. To rehearse; repeat.

He regales his list'ning wife
With all th' adventures of his early life, . . .
Retracing thus his frolics.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 332.

retraceable (rē-trā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *retrace* + *-able.*] Capable of being retraced. *Imp. Dict.*

retract (rē-trakt'), *v.* [< OF. *retracter*, F. *rétracter* = Sp. Pg. *retractar* = It. *ritrattar*, < L. *retractare*, retract, freq. of *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back, < *re-*, back, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*[1]. Cf. *retray*, *retrait*, *retreat*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw back; draw in: sometimes opposed to *protract* or *protrude:* as, a cat *retracts* her claws.

The seas into themselves *retract* their flows.
Drayton, Of his Lady's not Coming to London.

From under the adductor a pair of delicate muscles runs to the basal edge of the labrum, so as to *retract* the whole mouth. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, p. 39.

The platform when *retracted* is adapted to pass over the floor proper, leaving, when extended, a surface over which things may be easily and safely moved.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 262.

2. To withdraw; remove.

Such admirable parts in all I spye,
From none of them I can *retract* myne eye.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 249).

The excess of fertility, which contributed so much to their miscarriages, was *retracted* and cut off.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. To take back; undo; recall; recant: as, to *retract* an assertion or an accusation.

Paris should ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the pursuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 141.

If thou pleasest to show me any error of mine, . . . I shall readily both acknowledge and *retract* it.
Life of Thomas Ellwood (ed. Howells), p. 360.

She began, therefore, to *retract* her false step as fast as she could. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

4. To contract; lessen in length; shorten. = **Syn. 3.** *Recant*, *Revoke*, etc. (see *renounce*), disown, withdraw. See list under *abjure*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To draw or shrink back; draw in; recede.

The cut end of the bowel, muscular coat and mucous coat together, was seized with pressure forceps in the manner already described. It was thus held in position, was prevented from *retracting*, and all bleeding points were secured at once. *Lancet*, No. 3470, p. 454.

2. To undo or unsay what has been done or said before; recall or take back a declaration or a concession; recant.

She will, and she will not; she grants, denies,
Consents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies.
Granville, To Myra.

retract (rē-trakt'), *n.* [< LL. *retractus*, a drawing back, ML. retirement, retreat, < L. *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*, *v.* Cf. *retreat*[1], *retrait*.] 1†. A falling back; a retreat.

They erected forts and houses in the open plains, turning the Natives into the woods and places of fastnesse, whence they made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 35.

2†. A retractation; recantation.

Saincte Augustyne . . . wrytte also at the lengthe a Booke of *retractes*, in whych he correcteth hys owne errours. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

3. In *farriery*, the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a shoe, requiring the nail to be withdrawn.

retractability (rē-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *retractable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being retractable; capacity for being retracted. Also *retractibility*.

Tannin, which acts on the *retractability* of the mucous membrane, . . . might be useful in dilatation of the stomach. *Medical News*, LIII. 159.

retractable (rē-trak'ta-bl), *a.* [< *retract* + *-able.* Cf. *retractible.*] Capable of being retracted; retractile. Also *retractible*.

Its [a cuttlefish's] arms instead of suckers were furnished with a double row of very sharp talons, . . . *retractable* into a sheath of skin, from which they might be thrust at pleasure. *Cook*, First Voyage, i. 7.

retractate† (rē-trak'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *retractare*, pp. *retractatus*, draw back: see *retract.*] To retract; recant.

St. Augustine was not ashamed to *retractate*, we might say revoke, many things that had passed him.
The Translatours of the Bible, To the Reader.

retractation (rē-trak-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retractation*, F. *rétractation* = Pr. *retractatio* = Sp. *retractacion* = Pg. *retractação* = It. *ritrattazione*, < L. *retractatio(n-)*, a retouching, reconsideration, hesitation, refusal, < *retractare*, touch again, reconsider, draw back, retract: see *retract.*] The act of retracting or withdrawing; especially, the recall or withdrawal of an assertion, a claim, or a declared belief; a recantation.

The Dutch governour writes to our governour, . . . professing all good neighborhood to all the rest of the colonies, with some kind of *retractation* of his former claim to New Haven. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 384.

Praxeas, at one time, signed a *retractation* of his heresy, which *retractation* was in the hands of the Catholics.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 76.

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There are perhaps no contracts or engagements, except those that relate to money or money's worth, of which one can venture to say that there ought to be no liberty whatever of *retractation*. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, v.

retracted (rē-trak'ted), *p. a.* **1.** In *her.*, couped by a line diagonal to their main direction: said of ordinaries or subordinaries: thus, three bars or pales are *retracted* when cut off bendwise or bendwise sinister.—**2.** In *entom.*, permanently received or contained in a hollow of another part.—**3.** In *bot.*, drawn back, as (sometimes) the radicle between the cotyledons; bent back. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Retracted abdomen**, an abdomen nearly hidden in the thorax or cephalothorax, as in the harvest-spiders.—**Retracted head**, a head, concealed in the thorax as far as the front, which cannot be protruded at will.—**Retracted mouth**, a mouth in which the trophi cannot be extended, as in most beetles: correlated with *retractile mouth*.—**Syn.** See *retractile*.

retractibility (rē-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *retractible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *retractability*.

retractible (rē-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< F. *rétractible*; as *retract* + *-ible*. Cf. *retractable*.] Same as *retractable*.

retractile (rē-trak'til), *a.* [= F. *rétractile*; as *retract* + *-ile*.] **1.** Retractable; capable of being retracted, drawn back, or drawn in after protraction or protrusion: correlated with *protractile* or *protrusile*, of which it is the opposite: as, the *retractile* claws of felines: the *retractile* head of a tortoise; the *retractile* horns or feelers of a snail: especially applied in entomology to parts, as legs or antennæ, which fold down or back into other parts which are hollowed to receive them.

Asterias, sea-star, covered with a coriaceous coat, furnished with five or more rays and numerous *retractile* tentacula. *Pennant*, British Zool. (ed. 1777), IV. 60.

The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other. *Kirby and Spence*, Entomology, I. 151. (*Davies.*)

2. Retractive.

Cranmer himself published his Defence of the True and Catholic Doctrine of the Sacrament: a long treatise, with a characteristically *retractile* title. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

Retractile cancer, mammary cancer with retraction of the nipple.—**Syn. 1.** *Retracted, Retractile.* A *retracted* part is permanently drawn in or back, and fixed in such position that it cannot be protracted or protruded. A *retractile* part is also protractile or protrusile, and capable of retraction when it has been protracted.

retractility (rē-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rétractilité*, as *retractile* + *-ity*.] The quality of being retractile; susceptibility of retraction.

retraction (rē-trak'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retraction*, F. *rétraction* = Sp. *retraccion* = Pg. *retracção* = It. *retrazione*, < L. *retractio(n-)*, a drawing back, diminishing, < *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*.] **1.** The act of retracting, or the state of being retracted or drawn back: as, the *retraction* of a cat's claws.—**2†.** A falling back; retreat.

They make bold with the Deity when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by such countermarches and *retractions* as we do not impute to the Almighty. *Woodward.*

3. The act of undoing or unsaying something previously done or said; the act of rescinding or recanting, as previous measures or opinions.

As soon as you shall do me the favour to make public a better notion of certainty than mine, I will by a public *retraction* call in mine. *Locke*, Second Reply to Bp. of Worcester (Works, IV. 344).

—**Syn. 3.** See *renounce*.

retractive (rē-trak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rétractif* = It. *ritrattivo*; as *retract* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending or serving to retract; retracting.

II. *n.* That which draws back or restrains.

The *retractives* of bashfulness and a natural modesty . . . might have hindered his progression. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia, Lord Mountjoy.

We could make this use of it to be a strong *retractive* from any, even our dearest and gainfullest, sins. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 139.

retractively (rē-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a retractive manner; by retraction. *Imp. Dict.*

retractor (rē-trak'tor), *n.*: pl. *retractors* or, as New Latin, *retractores* (rē-trak-tō'rēz). [= F. *rétracteur*, < NL. *retractor*, < L. *retrahere*, pp. *retractus*, draw back: see *retract*.] One who or that which retracts or draws back. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a muscle which draws an organ backward, or withdraws a protruded part, as that of the eye or ear of various animals, of the foot of a mollusk, etc.: the opposite of *protractor*. See *retrahens*. (*b*) In *surg.*: (1) A piece of cloth used in amputation for drawing back the divided muscles, etc., in order to keep them out of the way of the saw. (2) An instrument used to hold back some portion of tissue during an operation or examination. (*c*) In firearms, a device by which the metallic cartridge-cases employed in breech-loading guns are withdrawn after firing. **Retractor bulbi**, or **retractor oculi**, the retractor muscle of the eyeball of various animals. See *choanoideus*. —**Retractores uteri**, small bundles of non-striped muscle passing from the uterus to the sacrum within the recto-uterine folds.

retrad (rē'trad), *adv.* [< L. *retro*, backward (see *retro-*), + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, backward; posteriorly; retrorsely; caudad: opposite of *prorsad*.

retrahens (rē'trā-henz), *n.*; pl. *retrahentes* (rē-trā-hen'tēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, a muscle: see *retrahent*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which draws or tends to draw the human ear backward; one or two fleshy slips arising from the mastoid and inserted into the auricle: the opposite of *attrahens*: more fully called *retrahens aurem*, *retrahens auris*, or *retrahens auriculam*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Retrahentes costarum**, an extensive series of small oblique costovertebral muscles in lizards, etc., which draw the ribs backward.

retrahent (rē'trā-hent), *a.* [< L. *retrahen(t-)s*, ppr. of *retrahere*, draw back: see *retract*.] Drawing backward; retracting; having the function of a retrahens, as a muscle.

retrahentes, *n.* Plural of *retrahens*.

retraict†, *n.* See *retrait*[2].

retrair†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *retraire*, draw back: see *retray*.] Retreat; withdrawal.

At Montsarrant bide is my hole plesaunce,
Ther become hermite with-out any *retrayr*,
To Goddis honour and seruice repair.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5149.

retrait[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *retreat*[1].

retrait[1]**†**, *a.* [< OF. *retrait*, < L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back: see *retract*, *retreat*[1].] Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte* as none but a priest or a devil could ever have scented it out. *Harsnett's Decl. of Popish Impostures*, sig. I. 3. (*Nares.*)

retrait[2]**†** (rē-trāt'), *n.* [Also *retrate*; < Sp. Pg. *retrato* = It. *retratto*, a picture, effigy, < ML. **retractum*, a picture, portrait, neut. of L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back (ML. draw, portray): see *retract*, *retray*. Cf. *retreat*[1] and *portrait*.] A drawing; picture; portrait; hence, countenance; aspect.

Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery
Whose faire *retrailt* I in my shield doe beare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 4.

More to let you know
How pleasing this *retrait* of peace doth seem,
Till I return from Palestine again,
Be you joint governors of this my realm.
Webster and Dekker (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, I. 1.

retral (rē'tral), *a.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *-al*.] Back; hind or hinder; retrorse; posterior; caudal: the opposite of *prorsal*.

The furrows between the *retral* processes of the next segment. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 487.

retranché (rē-tron-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *retrancher*, cut off: see *retrench*.] In *her.*, divided bendwise twice or into three parts: said of the field. Compare *tranché*.

retransfer (rē-tråns-fėr'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transfer*.] **1.** To transfer back to a former place or condition.—**2.** To transfer a second time.

retransfer (rē-tråns'fėr), *n.* [< *retransfer*, *v.*] **1.** A transfer back to a previous place or condition.

It is by no means clear that at the next election there will not be a *retransfer* of such votes as did go over, and, in addition, such a number of Conservative abstentions as will give Mr. Gladstone a large majority. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 147.

2. A second transfer.

If the *retransfer* has been perfectly done, the attachment of the print to the paper will be so strong that they cannot be separated (unless wet) without the face of the paper tearing. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 342.

retransform (rē-tråns-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transform*.] **1.** To transform or change back to a previous state.

A certain quantity of heat may be changed into a definite quantity of work; this quantity of work can also be *retransformed* into heat, and, indeed, into exactly the same quantity of heat as that from which it originated. *Helmholtz*, Pop. Sci. Lects. (tr. by Atkinson), p. 349.

2. To transform anew.

retransformation (rē-tråns-fȯr-mā'shon), *n.* [< *retransform* + *-ation*.] The act of retransforming; transformation back again or anew.

retranslate (rē-tråns-lāt'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *translate*.] **1.** To translate back into the original form or language.

The "silver-tongued" Mansfield not only translated all of Cicero's orations into English, but also *retranslated* the English orations into Latin. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 226.

2. To translate anew or again.

retranslation (rē-tråns-lā'shon), *n.* [< *retranslate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of retranslating; also, what is retranslated.

The final result of this sympathetic communication is the *retranslation* of the emotion felt by one into similar emotions in the others. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 824.

The critical student of Ecclesiasticus can only in occasional passages expect much help from the projected *retranslations*. *The Academy*, July 19, 1890, p. 51.

retransmission (rē-tråns-mish'on), *n.* [< *re-* + *transmission*.] The act of retransmitting; a repeated or returned transmission.

The transmission and *retransmission* of electric power. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. v. 6.

retransmit (rē-tråns-mit'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *transmit*.] To transmit back or again.

Will . . . [a single] embossing point, upon being passed over the record thus made [by indentation], follow it with such fidelity as to *retransmit* to the disk the same variety of movement? *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 528.

retrate[1]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *retreat*[1].

retrate[2]**†**, *n.* See *retrait*[2].

retraverse (rē-trav'ėrs), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *traverse*.] To traverse again.

But, not to *retraverse* once-trodden ground, shall we laugh or groan at the new proof of the Kantian doctrine of the ideality of time? *Athenæum*, No. 3203, p. 339.

Sir Henry Layard declines to *retraverse* the ground thus covered. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 88.

retraxit (rē-trak'sit), *n.* [< L. *retraxit*, 3d pers. sing. pret. ind. of *retrahere*, withdraw: see *retreat*[1], *retract*.] In *law*, the withdrawing or open renunciation of a suit in court, by which the plaintiff loses his action. *Blackstone.*

retrayt, *v. i.* [ME. *retrayen*, < OF. *retraire*, < L. *retrahere*, draw back, withdraw: see *retract*, and cf. *retrait*[1], *retreat*[1]. For the form, cf. *extray*, *portray*.] To withdraw; retire.

Then euery man *retray* home. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 422.

retreat[1] (rē-trēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *retreit*, *retrait*, *retraict*, *retrate*; < ME. *retrete*, *retret* (= Sp. *retrete*, a closet, *retreta*, retreat or tattoo, = Pg. *retrete*, a closet, retreat), < OF. *retrete*, *retraite*, *retraicte*, f., retreat, a retreat, a place of refuge, F. *retraite*, retreat, a retreat, recess, etc. (OF. also *retrait*, *retraict*, m., a retreat, retired place, also, in law, redemption, withdrawal, F. *retrait*, in law, redemption, withdrawal, also shrinkage), = It. *ritratta*, a retreat, < ML. *retracta*, a retreat, recess (L. *retractus*, a drawing back, ML. retreat, recess, etc.), < L. *retractus*, pp. of *retrahere*, draw back, withdraw: see *retract* and *retray*.] **1.** The act of retiring or withdrawing; withdrawal; departure.

Into a chambre ther made he *retret*,
Hit unshit entring, the dore after drew.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3044.

Come, shepherd, let us make an honourable *retreat*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 170.

Wisdom's triumph is well-timed *retreat*,
As hard a science to the fair as great!
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 225.

2. Specifically, the retirement, either forced or strategical, of an army before an enemy; an orderly withdrawal from action or position: distinguished from a *flight*, which lacks system or plan.

They . . . now
To final battel drew, disdaining flight
Or faint *retreat*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 799.

3. The withdrawing of a ship or fleet from action; also, the order or disposition of ships declining an engagement.—**4.** A signal given in the army or navy, by beat of drum or sound of trumpet, at sunset, or for retiring from exercise, parade, or action.

Here sound *retreat*, and cease our hot pursuit. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 3.

5. Retirement; privacy; a state of seclusion from society or public life.

I saw many pleasant and delectable Palaces and banqueting houses, which serve for houses of *retraite* for the Gentlemen of Venice, . . . wherein they solace themselves in sommer. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 152.

The *retreat*, therefore, which I am speaking of is not that of monks and hermits, but of men living in the world, and going out of it for a time, in order to return into it; it is a temporary, not a total *retreat*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

'Tis pleasant, through the loopholes of *retreat*,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.
Cowper, Task, iv. 88.

6. Place of retirement or privacy; a refuge; an asylum; a place of security or peace.

Our firesides must be our sanctuaries, our refuges from misfortune, our choice *retreat* from all the world. *Goldsmith.*

Here shall the shepherd make his seat,
To weave his crown of flow'rs;
Or find a shelt'ring safe *retreat*
From prone descending show'rs.
Burns, Humble Petition of Bruar Water.

Ah, for some *retreat*
Deep in yonder shining Orient.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

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7. A period of retirement for religious self-examination, meditation, and special prayer. =**Syn. 5.** Seclusion, solitude, privacy.—**6.** Shelter, haunt, den.

retreat[1] (rē-trēt'), *v.* [< *retreat*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To retire; move backward; go back.

> The rapid currents drive
> Towards the *retreating* sea their furious tide.
> *Milton*, P. L., xi. 854.

2. Specifically, to retire from military action or from an enemy; give way; fall back, as from a dangerous position.

> Ask why from Britain Cæsar would *retreat;*
> Cæsar himself might whisper he was beat.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 129.

3. In *fencing*, to move backward in order to avoid the point of the adversary's sword: specifically expressing a quick movement of the left foot a few inches to the rear, followed by the right foot, the whole being so executed that the fencer keeps his equilibrium and is ready to lunge and parry at will.—**4.** To recede; withdraw from an asserted claim or pretension, or from a course of action previously undertaken.

> As industrialism has progressed, the State has *retreated* from the greater part of those regulative actions it once undertook. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 580.

5. To withdraw to a retreat; go into retirement; retire for shelter, rest, or quiet.

> Others, more mild,
> *Retreated* in a silent valley, sing,
> With notes angelical, to many a harp.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 547.
>
> But see, the shepherds shun the noonday heat,
> The lowing herds to murmuring brooks *retreat.*
> *Pope*, Summer, l. 86.
>
> When weary they *retreat*
> T' enjoy cool nature in a country seat.
> *Cowper*, Hope, l. 244.

6. To slope backward; have a receding outline or direction: as, a *retreating* forehead or chin. =**Syn.** To give way, fall back. All verbs of motion compounded with *re-* tend to express the idea of failure or defeat; but *retreat* is the only one that necessarily or emphatically expresses it.

II.† *trans.* To retract; retrace.

> His dreadfull voyce . . .
> Compelled Iordan to *retreat* his course.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

retreat[2]† (rē-trēt'), *v. t.* [ME. *retreten*, < OF. *retreter*, < L. *retractare, retrectare*, handle anew, reconsider: see *retract.*] To reconsider; examine anew.

> He . . . *retretith* deepliche thinges iseyn byforn.
> *Chaucer*, Boethius, v. meter 3.

retreater (rē-trē'tėr), *n.* One who retreats or falls back.

> He stopt and drew the *retreaters* up into a body, and made a stand for an hower with them.
> *Prince Rupert's beating up the Rebels' Quarters at Post-combe* [*and Chenner*, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

retreatful† (rē-trēt'fûl), *a.* [< *retreat*[1] + *-ful.*] Furnishing or serving as a retreat. *Chapman.*

retreatment (rē-trēt'ment), *n.* [< *retreat*[1] + *-ment.*] Retreat. [Rare.]

> Our Prophet's great *retreatment* we
> From Mecca to Medina see.
> *D'Urfey*, Plague of Impertinence. (*Davies.*)

retree (rē-trē'), *n.* [Prob. < F. *retrait*, shrinkage: see *retreat*[1].] In *paper-making*, broken, wrinkled, or imperfect paper: often marked XX on the bundle or in the invoice.

> The Fourdrinier machine may be relied on to give an evenly made sheet, with a freedom from hairs and irregularities of all kinds; also a small proportion of *retree*, quite unapproachable by hand making. *Art Age*, III. 199.

retrench (rē-trench'), *v.* [< OF. *retrencher, retrencer, retrancher*, F. *retrancher* (= Pr. *retronchar* = It. *ritroncare*), cut off, diminish, < *re-*, back, + *trancher*, cut: see *trench.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off; pare away; prune.

> The pruner's hand, with letting blood, must quench
> Thy heat and thy exuberant parts *retrench.*
> *Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

2†. To deprive by cutting off; mutilate.

> Some hundreds on the place
> Were slain outright, and many a face
> *Retrenched* of nose, and eyes, and beard.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 23.

3. To cut down; reduce in size, number, extent, or amount; curtail; diminish; lessen.

> As though they [the Faction] had said we appear only in behalf of the Fundamental Liberties of the people, both Civil and Spiritual; we only seek to *retrench* the exorbitances of power. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.
>
> I must desire that you will not think of enlarging your expences, . . . but rather *retrench* them.
> *Swift*, Letter, June 29, 1725.
>
> He [Louis XIV.] gradually *retrenched* all the privileges which the schismatics enjoyed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. To cut short; abridge.

> He told us flatly that he was born in the Low Countreys at Delft. This *retrenched* all farther examination of him; for thereby he was inelligible.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 571.

5. To limit; restrict.

> These figures, ought they then to receive a *retrenched* interpretation? *Is. Taylor.*

6. *Milit.*: (*a*) To furnish with a retrenchment or retrenchments. (*b*) To intrench.

> That Evening he [Gustavus] appear'd in sight of the Place, and immediately *retrench'd* himself near the Chapel of St. Olans, with all the Care and Diligence of a Man that is afraid of being attacked.
> *J. Mitchel*, tr. of Vertot's Hist. Rev. in Sweden, p. 139.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a reduction in quantity, amount, or extent; especially, to curtail expenses; economize.

> Can I *retrench?* Yes, mighty well,
> Shrink back to my paternal cell, . . .
> And there I'll die, nor worse nor better.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 75.

2. To trench; encroach; make inroads.

> He was forced to *retrench* deeply on his Japanese revenues. *Swift*, Account of the Court and Empire of Japan.

retrenchment (rē-trench'ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *retranchement;* as *retrench* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of retrenching, lopping off, or pruning; the act of removing what is superfluous: as, *retrenchment* of words in a writing.—**2.** The act of curtailing, reducing, or lessening; diminution; particularly, the reduction of outlay or expenses; economy.

> The *retrenchment* of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can.
> *H. Walpole.* (*Webster.*)
>
> *Retrenchment* was exactly that form of amendment to which the Dandy was most averse.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxvi.
>
> There is also a fresh crop of difficulties caused for us by *retrenchment.*
> *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 2.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) An interior rampart or defensible line, comprising ditch and parapet, which cuts off a part of a fortress from the rest, and to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense, when the enemy has gained partial possession of the place. Also applied to a traverse or defense against flanking fire in a covered way or other part of a work liable to be enfiladed. A retrenchment is thrown across the gorge of a redan or bastion when there is danger that the salient angle will fall into the hands of the besiegers. (*b*) An intrenchment.

> Numerous remains of Roman *retrenchments*, constructed to cover the country. *D'Anville* (trans.). (*Webster.*)

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Reduction, curtailment, abridgment.

retrial (rē-trī'al), *n.* [< *re-* + *trial.*] A second trial; repetition of trial: as, the case was sent back for *retrial.*

> Both [departments] hear appeals on points of law only, and do not reopen cases, but simply confirm or invalidate previous decisions, in the latter event sending them down for *retrial.* *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 925.

retributary (rē-trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ary.*] Retributive.

> The great wars of *retributary* conquest in the land of Naharina. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XIX. 193.

retribute† (rē-trib'ūt), *v.* [< L. *retribuere* (> It. *ritribuire, retribuire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *retribuir* = F. *rétribuer*), give back, restore, repay, < *re-*, back, + *tribuere*, assign, give: see *tribute.* Cf. *attribute, contribute.*] **I.** *trans.* To restore; pay back; return; give in requital.

> I came to tender you the man you have made,
> And, like a thankful stream, to *retribute*
> All you, my ocean, have enrich'd me with.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.
>
> In the state of nature, "one man comes by a power over another," but yet no absolute or arbitrary power to use a criminal according to the passionate heat or boundless extravagancy of his own will; but only to *retribute* to him, so far as calm reason and conscience dictate, what is proportionate to his transgression.
> *Locke*, Civil Government, ii. § 8.

II. *intrans.* To make compensation or requital, as for some past action, whether good or bad.

> The gifts of mean persons are taken but as tributes of duty; it is dishonourable to take from equals, and not to *retribute.* *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 52.

retributer (rē-trib'ū-tėr), *n.* [< *retribute* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *retributor.*] Same as *retributor.* *Imp. Dict.*

retribution (ret-ri-bū'shon), *n.* [< OF. *retribution, retribucion*, F. *rétribution* = Pr. *retribucio* = Sp. *retribucion* = Pg. *retribuição* = It. *retribuzione*, < L. *retributio*(*n-*), recompense, repayment, < *retribuere*, pp. *retributus*, restore, repay: see *retribute.*] **1.** The act of retributing or paying back for past good or evil; hence, that which is given in return; requital according to merits or deserts, in present use generally restricted to the requital of evil, or punishment; retaliation.

> And lov'd to do good, more for goodness' sake
> Than any *retribution* man could make.
> *Webster*, Monuments of Honour.
>
> The *retributions* of their obedience must be proportionable to their crimes.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 396.
>
> If vice receiv'd her *retribution* due
> When we were visited, what hope for you?
> *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 247.

2. In *theol.*, the distribution of rewards and punishments in a future life.

> All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
> Of painful superstition and blind zeal,
> Naught seeking but the praise of men, here find
> Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds.
> *Milton*, P. L., iii. 454.
>
> Oh, happy *retribution!*
> Short toil, eternal rest;
> For mortals and for sinners
> A mansion with the blest!
> *J. M. Neale*, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

Retribution theory, the theory that the condition of the soul after death depends upon a judicial award of rewards and punishments based upon the conduct pursued and the character developed in this life. It is distinguished from the theory that the future life is (*a*) simply a continuance of the present (continuance theory); (*b*) a life of gradual development by means of discipline (purgatory), or future redemptive influences (future probation).

> On the whole, however, in the religions of the lower range of culture, unless where they may have been affected by contact with higher religions, the destiny of the soul after death seems comparatively seldom to turn on a judicial system of reward and punishment. Such difference as they make between the future conditions of different classes of souls seems often to belong to a remarkable intermediate doctrine, standing between the earlier continuance theory and the *retribution theory.*
> *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 84.

=**Syn.** *Vengeance, Retaliation*, etc. (see *revenge*), repayment, payment.

retributive (rē-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ive.*] Making or bringing retribution or requital; paying back; conferring reward or punishment according to desert; retaliative.

> I wait,
> Enduring thus, the *retributive* hour.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

retributor (rē-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [= F. *rétributeur* = Pg. *retribuidor* = It. *retributore, retribuitore*, < LL. *retributor*, recompenser, requiter, < L. *retribuere*, recompense: see *retribute.*] One who dispenses retribution; one who requites according to merit or demerit.

> God is a just judge, a *retributor* of every man his own.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 196.
>
> They had learned that thankfulness was not to be measured of good men by the weight, but by the will of the *retributor.* *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), II. 160.

retributory (rē-trib'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *retribute* + *-ory.*] Serving as a requital or retribution.

> A price, not countervailable to what he seeks, but *retributory* to him of whom he seeks.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. T. Tegg), III. 49.
>
> God's design in constituting them was not that they should sin, and suffer either the natural or the *retributory* consequences of so doing. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLVI. 488.

retrieft, *n.* See *retrieve.*

retrievable (rē-trē'va-bl), *a.* [< *retrieve* + *-able.* Cf. It. *ritrovabile.*] Capable of being retrieved or recovered.

> Still is sweet sleep *retrievable;* and still might the flesh weigh down the spirit, and recover itself of these blows.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 15.
>
> I . . . wish somebody may accept it [the Laureateship] that will retrieve the credit of the thing, if it be *retrievable.* *Gray*, To Mr. Mason, Dec. 19, 1757.

retrievableness (rē-trē'va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being retrievable; susceptibility of being retrieved. *Bailey*, 1727.

retrievably (rē-trē'va-bli), *adv.* With a possibility of retrieval or recovery.

retrieval (rē-trē'val), *n.* [< *retrieve* + *-al.*] The act or process of retrieving; recovery; restoration.

> Our continued coinage of standard silver dollars can accomplish nothing of itself for the *retrieval* of the metal's credit. *The American*, XII. 359.

retrieve (rē-trēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retrieved*, ppr. *retrieving.* [Early mod. E. also *retrive, retreve;* < OF. *retreuver*, also *retrover, retrouver*, F. *retrouver* (= It. *ritrovare*), find again, recover, meet again, recognize, < *re-*, again, + *trouver*, find: see *trover.* Cf. *contrive*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To find again; discover again; recover; regain.

> Fire, Water, and Fame went to travel together (as you are going now); they consulted, that if they lost one another, how they might be *retrieved* and meet again.
> *Howell*, Letters, ii. 14.
>
> I am sorry the original [of a letter] was not *retriev'd* from him. *Evelyn*, To Pepys.
>
> To *retrieve* ourselves from this vain, uncertain, roving, distracted way of thinking and living, it is requisite to retire frequently, and to converse much with . . . ourselves.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

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I'll . . . gloriously *retrieve*
My youth from its enforced calamity.
Browning, In a Balcony.

That which was lost might quickly be *retrieved*.
Crabbe, Works, VIII. 82.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to search for and fetch: as, a dog *retrieves* killed or wounded birds or other game to the sportsman.—**3.** To bring back to a state of well-being, prosperity, or success; restore; reëstablish: as, to *retrieve* one's credit.

Just Published. The Old and True Way of Manning the Fleet, Or how to *Retrieve* the Glory of the English Arms by Sea, as it is done by Land; and to have Seamen always in readiness, without Pressing.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 209.

Not only had the poor orphan *retrieved* the fallen fortunes of his line. Not only had he repurchased the old lands, and rebuilt the old dwelling. He had preserved and extended an empire. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Melendez, who desired an opportunity to *retrieve* his honor, was constituted hereditary governor of a territory of almost unlimited extent. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 57.

4. To make amends for; repair; better; ameliorate.

What ill news can come . . . which doth not relate to the badness of our circumstances? and those, I thank heaven, we have now a fair prospect of *retrieving*.
Fielding, Amelia, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* To find, recover, or restore anything; specifically, in *sporting*, to seek and bring killed or wounded game: as, the dog *retrieves* well.

Virtue becomes a sort of *retrieving*, which the thus improved human animal practices by a perfected and inherited habit, regardless of self-gratification.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 149.

retrieve† (rē-trēv′), *n.* [Also *retrief*; < *retrieve*, *v.*] A seeking again; a discovery; a recovery; specifically, in *hunting*, the recovery of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at Mortgage, Statute, Bond,
And hard but we'll bring Wax to the *retrieve*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Divers of these sermons did presume on the help of your noble wing, when they first ventured to fly abroad. In their *retrief*, or second flight, being now sprung up again in greater number, they humbly beg the same favour. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. xiii.

retrievement (rē-trēv′ment), *n.* [< *retrieve* + *-ment*.] The act of retrieving, or the state of being retrieved, recovered, or restored; retrieval.

Whether the seeds of all sciences, knowledge, and reason were inherent in pre-existency, which are now excited and stirred up to act by the suggestion, ministry, and *retreivement* of the senses.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 239.

retriever (rē-trē′vėr), *n.* **1.** One who retrieves or recovers.

Machiavel, the sole *retriever* of this antient prudence, is to his solid reason a beardless boy that has newly read Livy. *J. Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 49.

2. Specifically, a dog trained to seek and bring to hand game which a sportsman has shot, or a dog that takes readily to this kind of work. Retrievers are generally cross-bred, a large kind much in use being the progeny of the Newfoundland dog and the setter; a smaller kind is a cross between the spaniel and the terrier. Almost any dog can be trained to retrieve; most setters and pointers are so trained, and the term is not the name of any particular breed.

Retrieving is certainly in some degree inherited by *retrievers*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 159.

retriment (ret′ri-ment), *n.* [< L. *retrimentum*, refuse, dregs, sediment of pressed olives, < *re-*, again, + *terere* (pret. *tri-vi*, pp. *tritus*), rub: see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Refuse; dregs. *Imp. Dict.*

retro- (rē′trō or ret′rō). [= F. *rétro-* = Sp. Pg. It. *retro-*, < L. *retro-*. *retro*, backward, back, behind, formerly, < *re-* or *red-*, back (see *re-*), + *-tro*, abl. of a compar. suffix (as in *ultro*, *citro*, *intro*, etc.), = E. *-ther* in *nether*, etc. Hence ult. *rear*³.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'back' or 'backward,' 'behind': equivalent to *post-*, and the opposite of *ante-* (also of *pre-* or *pro-*) with reference to place or position, rarely to time; sometimes also equivalent to *re-* and opposed to *pre-* or *pro-*. It corresponds to *opistho-* in words from the Greek.

retroact (rē-trō-akt′), *v. i.* [< L. *retroactus*, pp. of *retroagere*, drive, turn back (> F. *rétroagir*), < *retro*, backward, + *agere*, do: see *act*.] To act backward; have a backward action or influence; hence, to act upon or affect what is past. *Imp. Dict.*

retroaction (rē-trō-ak′shon), *n.* [= F. *rétroaction* = Sp. *retroaccion* = Pg. *retroacção* = It. *retroazione*; as *retroact* + *-ion*.] Action which is opposed or contrary to the preceding action; retrospective reference.

retroactive (rē-trō-ak′tiv), *a.* [= F. *rétroactif* = Sp. Pg. *retroactivo* = It. *retroattivo*; as *retroact* + *-ive*.] Retroacting; having a reversed or retrospective action; operative with respect to past circumstances; holding good for preceding cases.

If Congress had voted an increase of salary for its successor, it was said, the act would have been seemly; but to vote an increase for itself, and to make it *retroactive*, was sheer shameless robbery.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 148.

Retroactive law or statute, a law or statute which operates, or if enforced would operate, to make criminal or punishable or otherwise affect acts done prior to the passing of the law; a retrospective law. Compare *ex post facto*.

retroactively (rē-trō-ak′tiv-li), *a.* In a retroactive manner; with reversed or retrospective action.

retrobulbar (rē-trō-bul′bär), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *bulbus*, bulb, + *-ar*³.] Being behind the eyeball; retroöcular.—**Retrobulbar neuritis**, inflammation of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.—**Retrobulbar perineuritis**, inflammation of the sheath of the optic nerve behind the eyeball.

retrocede (rē-trō-sēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *retroceded*, ppr. *retroceding*. [< F. *rétroceder* = Sp. Pg. *retroceder* = It. *retrocedere*, < L. *retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go back, < *retro*, back, + *cedere*, go: see *cede*.] **I.** *intrans.* To go back; recede; retire; give place. *Blount*, Glossographia.

II. *trans.* To cede or grant back; restore to the former possession or control: as, to *retrocede* territory. [Rare.]

Jackson . . . always believed . . . that Texas was not properly *retroceded* to Spain by the Florida treaty.
The Century, XXVIII. 503.

retrocedent (rē-trō-sē′dent), *a.* [= F. *rétrocédant*, < L. *retrocedent(t-)s*, ppr. of *retrocedere*, go back: see *retrocede*.] Relapsing; going back.

retrocession (rē-trō-sesh′on), *n.* [< F. *rétrocession* = Sp. *retrocesion* = Pg. *retrocessão* = It. *retrocessione*, < LL. *retrocessio(n-)*, < L. *retrocedere*, pp. *retrocessus*, go backward: see *retrocede*.] **1.** A going back or inward; relapse.

These transient and involuntary excursions and *retrocessions* of invention, having some appearance of deviation from the common train of nature, are eagerly caught by the lovers of a wonder. *Johnson*, Milton.

2. In *med.*, the disappearance or metastasis of a tumor, an eruption, etc., from the surface of the body inward. *Dunglison*.—**3.** A sloping backward; a backward inclination or progression; a retreating outline, form, or position.

The eye resumed its climbing, going next to the Gentiles' Court, then to the Israelites' Court, then to the Women's Court, . . . each a pillared tier of white marble, one above the other in terraced *retrocession*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, vi. 3.

4. The act of retroceding or giving back; in *Scots law*, the reconveyance of any right by an assignee back to the assignor, who thus recovers his former right by becoming the assignee of his own assignee.—**5.** In *geom.*, inflection.—**Retrocession of the equinoxes.** Same as *precession of the equinoxes* (which see, under *precession*).

retrocessional (rē-trō-sesh′on-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *retrocession* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or involving retrocession; recessional: as, *retrocessional* motion; a *retrocessional* hymn.

II. *n.* Same as *recessional*.

retrochoir (rē′trō-kwīr), *n.* [< *retro-* + *choir*, after ML. *retrochorus*, < L. *retro*, back, behind, + *chorus*, choir: see *choir*.] In *arch.*, that part of the interior of a church or cathedral which is behind or beyond the choir, or between the choir and the lady-chapel.

The statue of his successor, Nicholas IV. (1288-1292), who was buried in the Lateran, may be seen in the *retrochoir*. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. liv.

retroclusion (rē-trō-klö′zhon), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *-clusio(n-)*, in comp., < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, in comp. *-clusus*, close: see *close*¹.] A method of acupressure in which the pin is passed into the tissue, over the artery, then, turning in a semicircle, is brought out behind the artery, the point of the pin coming out near its entrance.

retrocollic (rē-trō-kol′ik), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] Pertaining to the back of the neck.—**Retrocollic spasm**, spasm of the muscles on the back of the neck, tonic or clonic.

retrocopulant (rē-trō-kop′ū-lant), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *copulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] Copulating backward or from behind.

retrocopulate (rē-trō-kop′ū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare*, copulate: see *copulate*.] To copulate from behind or aversely and without ascension, as various quadrupeds the male of which faces in the opposite direction from the female during the act.

retrocopulation (rē-trō-kop-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *retrocopulate* + *-ion*.] The act of copulating from behind or aversely.

Now, from the nature of this position, there ensueth a necessity of *retrocopulation*, which also promoteth the conceit [that hares are hermaphrodite]: for some observing them to couple without ascension, have not been able to judge of male or female, or to determine the proper sex in either. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retrocurved (rē′trō-kėrvd), *a.* [< *retro-* + *curve* + *-ed*².] Same as *recurved*.

retrodate (rē′trō-dāt), *v. t.* [< *retro-* + *date*¹.] To date back, as a book; affix or assign a date earlier than that of actual occurrence, appearance, or publication. Questions of retrodating have arisen in regard to scientific publications when priority of discovery, etc., has been concerned.

retrodeviation (rē-trō-dē-vi-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + ML. *deviatio(n-)*, deviation: see *deviation*.] A displacement backward, especially of the uterus, as a retroflection or a retroversion.

retroduct (rē-trō-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *retroductus*, pp. of *retroducere*, bring back: see *retroduction*.] To lead, bring, or draw back; retract; withdraw.

retroduction (rē-trō-duk′shon), *n.* [< L. *retroducere*, pp. *retroductus*, bring or draw back, < *retro*, back, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] The act of retroducting, drawing back, or retracting.

retroflected (rē′trō-flek-ted), *a.* [< L. *retroflectere*, bend back (see *retroflex*), + *-ed*².] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflection, retroflexion (rē-trō-flek′shon), *n.* [= F. *rétroflexion*; as *retroflex* + *-ion*.] A bending backward: especially applied in gynecology to the bending of the body of the uterus backward, the vaginal portion being but little or not at all changed in position.

retroflex (rē′trō-fleks), *a.* [< L. *retroflexus*, pp. of *retroflectere*, bend back, < *retro*, back, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*¹.] Same as *reflexed*.

retroflexed (rē′trō-flekst), *a.* [< *retroflex* + *-ed*².] Bent backward; exhibiting retroflection.

retrofract (rē′trō-frakt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *fractus*, pp. of *frangere*, break: see *fragile*, *fraction*.] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrofracted (rē′trō-frak-ted), *a.* [< *retrofract* + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, same as *refracted*.

retrogenerative (rē-trō-jen′e-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *retro-* + *generative*.] Same as *retrocopulant*.

Retrogradæ (rē-trog′rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1823), < L. *retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*, *v.*] A group of spiders: same as *Laterigradæ*.

retrogradation (ret′rō- or rē′trō-grā-dā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *retrogradation*, F. *rétrogradation* = Pr. *retrogradacio* = Sp. *retrogradacion* = Pg. *retrogradação* = It. *retrogradazione*, < LL. *retrogradatio(n-)*, a going back, < *retrogradare*, pp. *retrogradatus*, a later form of L. *retrogradi*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] **1.** The act of retrograding or moving backward; specifically, in *astron.*, the act of moving from east to west relatively to the fixed stars, or contrary to the order of the signs and the usual direction of planetary motion: applied to the apparent motion of the planets. Also *retrogression*.

Planets . . . have their stations and *retrogradations*, as well as their direct motion.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 58. (*Latham.*)

2. The act of going backward or losing ground; hence, a decline in strength or excellence; deterioration.

retrograde (ret′rō- or rē′trō-grād), *v.* [< OF. *retrograder*, recoil, F. *rétrograder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retrogradar* = It. *retrogradare*, < LL. *retrogradare*, later form of L. *retrogradi*, go backward, < *retro*, backward, + *gradi*, go: see *grade*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To go backward; move backward.

Sir William Fraser says that the duke engaged a horse from Ducrow's Amphitheatre, which was taught to *retrograde* with proper dignity. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 254.

2. To fall back or away; lose ground; decline; deteriorate; degenerate.

After his death, our literature *retrograded*: and a century was necessary to bring it back to the point at which he left it. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Every thing *retrograded* with him [Dunover] towards the verge of the miry Slough of Despond, which yawns for insolvent debtors. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

3. In *astron.*, to move westward relatively to the fixed stars.—**4.** In *biol.*, to undergo retrogression, as a plant or an animal; be retro-

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grade or retrogressive; develop a less from a more complex organization; degenerate.

Of all existing species of animals, if we include parasites, the greater number have *retrograded* from a structure to which their remote ancestors had once advanced.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 50.

II. *trans.* To cause to go backward; turn back.

The Firmament shall *retrograde* his course,
Swift Euphrates goe hide him in his source.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

retrograde (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grād), *a.* [< ME. *retrograd*, < OF. *retrograde*, F. *rétrograde* = Sp. Pg. It. *retrogrado*, < L. *retrogradus*, going backward (used of a planet), < *retrogradi*, go backward, retrograde: see *retrograde*, *v.*] **1.** Moving backward; having a backward motion or direction; retreating.

A little above we entered the City at the gate of S. Stephen, where on each side a Lion *retrograde* doth stand.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 149.

Now, Sir, when he had read this act of American revenue, and a little recovered from his astonishment, I suppose he made one step *retrograde* (it is but one), and looked at the act which stands just before in the statute-book.
Burke, Amer. Taxation.

2. Specifically, in *astron.*, moving backward and contrary to the order of the signs relatively to the fixed stars: opposed to *direct*. The epithet does not apply to the diurnal motion, since this is not relative to the fixed stars.

I would have sworn some *retrograde* planet was hanging over this unfortunate house of mine.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 23.

3. In *biol.*, characterized by or exhibiting degeneration or deterioration, as an organism or any of its parts which passes or has passed from a higher or more complex to a lower or simpler structure or composition; noting such change of organization: as, *retrograde* metamorphosis or development; a *retrograde* theory.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, habitually walking or swimming backward, as many animals: correlated with *laterigrade*, *gravigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc.—**5.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Going backward in the order of specialization, from a more to a less highly developed form: referring either to reversions of type or to individual monsters. (*b*†) Formerly used of hairs, in the sense of *retrorse*.—**6.** Losing ground; deteriorating; declining in strength or excellence.

It is good for princes, if they use ambitious men, to handle it so as they be still progressive and not *retrograde*.
Bacon, Ambition.

7†. Contrary; opposed; opposite.

For your intent
In going back to school to Wittenberg,
It is most *retrograde* to our desire.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 114.

From instrumental causes proud to draw
Conclusions *retrograde*, and mad mistake.
Cowper, Task, iii. 239.

Retrograde cancer, a cancer which has become firmer and smaller, and so remains.—**Retrograde development** or **metamorphosis**, in *biol.*: (*a*) Degradation of the form or structure of an organism; reduction of morphological character to one less specialized or more generalized, as in parasites. See *parasitism*. (*b*) Change of tissue or substance from the more complex to the simpler composition; catabolism. See *metamorphosis*.—**Retrograde imitation** or **inversion**, in *contrapuntal music*, imitation in which the subject or theme is repeated backward: usually marked *recte e retro*. Compare *cancrizans*.—**Reversed retrograde imitation**. See *reversed*.

retrogradingly (ret'rō- or rē'trō-grā-ding-li), *adv.* By retrograde movement. *Imp. Dict.*

retrogress (rē'trō-gres), *n.* [< L. *retrogressus*, a retrogression (of the sun), < *retrogradi*, pp. *retrogressus*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] Retrogradation; falling off; decline. [Rare.]

Progress in bulk, complexity, or activity involves *retrogress* in fertility; and progress in fertility involves *retrogress* in bulk, complexity, or activity.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 327.

retrogression (rē-trō-gresh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *rétrogression*, as if < L. **retrogressio*(*n-*), < *retrogradi*, pp. *retrogressus*, go backward: see *retrograde*.] **1.** The act of going backward; retrogradation.

In the body politic . . . it is the stoppage of that progress, and the commencement of *retrogression*, that alone would constitute decay.
J. S. Mill, Logic, V. v. § 6.

2. In *astron.*, same as *retrogradation*.—**3.** In *biol.*, backward development; degeneration; retrograde metamorphosis. When a plant, as it approaches maturity, becomes less perfectly organized than might be expected from its early stages and known relationships, it is said to undergo *retrogression*.

retrogressional (rē-trō-gresh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *retrogression* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

Some of these [manipulations in glass-making], from a technical point of view, seem *retrogressional*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 23.

retrogressive (rē-trō-gres'iv), *a.* [< *retrogress* + *-ive*.] Going backward; retrograde; declining in strength or excellence; degenerating.

We must have discovery, and that by licensing the fashions of successive times, most of them defective, many *retrogressive*, a few on the path to higher use and beauty.
The Century, XXIX. 503.

With regard to parasites, naturalists have long recognised what is called *retrogressive* metamorphosis; and parasitic animals are as a rule admitted to be instances of Degeneration.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

retrogressively (rē-trō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a retrogressive manner; with retrogression or degeneration.

retroinsular (rē-trō-in'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *insula*, an island: see *insular*, 5.] Situated behind the insula.—**Retroinsular convolutions**, two or three convolutions behind the insula, and wholly within the fissure of Sylvius. Also called *temporoparietal convolutions*.

retrojection (rē-trō-jek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *jectio*(*n-*), in comp., < *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1].] In *med.*, the washing out of a cavity or canal from within outward.

retrolingual (rē-trō-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *lingua*, tongue: see *lingual*.] Serving to retract the tongue.

The muscular and elastic elements of the *retrolingual* membrane of the frog.
Nature, XLI. 479.

retrolocation (rē'trō-lō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *locatio*(*n-*), location.] Same as *retroposition*.

retromammary (rē-trō-mam'ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + *mamma*, the breast: see *mammary*.] Situated behind the mammary gland: as, a *retromammary* abscess.

retromingency (rē-trō-min'jen-si), *n.* [< *retromingen*(*t*) + *-cy*.] Backward urination; the habit of being retromingent, or the conformation of body which necessitates this mode of urinating.

The last foundation [for the belief that hares are hermaphrodite] was *retromingency*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retromingent (rē-trō-min'jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *mingen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *mingere*, urinate: see *micturition*.] **I.** *a.* Urinating backward; characterized by or exhibiting retromingency.

The long penis has a mushroom-shaped glans, and the animal [rhinoceros] is *retromingent*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 362.

II. *n.* A retromingent animal.

Except it be in *retromingents*, and such as couple backward.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 17.

retromingently (rē-trō-min'jent-li), *adv.* So as to urinate backward; in a retromingent manner. *Imp. Dict.*

retromorphosed (rē-trō-môr'fōzd), *a.* [< *retromorphos-is* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by or exhibiting retromorphosis; affected by retrograde metamorphosis.

retromorphosis (rē"trō-môr-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *retro*, backward, + *morphosis*, q. v.] Retrograde metamorphosis; catabolism.

retroöcular (rē-trō-ok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *oculus*, eye.] Situated behind the eyeball; retrobulbar.

retroöperative (rē-trō-op'ẹ-rạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + LL. *operativus*, operative.] Retroactive; retrospective in effect: as, a *retroöperative* decree. *Kinglake.*

retroperitoneal (rē-trō-per"i-tō-nē'al), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + *peritoneum*, peritoneum.] Situated or occurring behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal hernia**, hernia of the intestine into the iliac fossa behind the peritoneum.—**Retroperitoneal space**, the space behind the peritoneum along the spine, occupied by the aorta, vena cava, and other structures, with loose connective tissue.

retropharyngeal (rē"trō-fạ-rin'jẹ-al), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + NL. *pharynx*, pharynx: see *pharynx*, *pharyngeal*.] Situated behind the pharynx.—**Retropharyngeal abscess**, an abscess forming in the connective tissue behind the pharynx.

Retropinna (rē-trō-pin'ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *retro*, back, + *pinna*, a feather: see *pinna*[1].] In *ichth.*, a genus of *Argentinidæ*. *R. richardsoni* is known as the *New Zealand smelt*.

retroposition (rē'trō-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *positio*(*n-*), position.] Displacement backward, but without flexion or version: said of the uterus.

retropulsion (rē-trō-pul'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + LL. *pulsio*(*n-*), a beating (pushing): see *pulsion*.] **1.** A disorder of locomotion, seen sometimes in paralysis agitans, in which the patient is impelled to run backward as if in the endeavor to recover his balance.—**2.** A pushing or forcing of the fetal head backward in labor.

retropulsive (rē-trō-pul'siv), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *pulsus*, pp. of *pellere*, drive, push, + *-ive*. Cf. *pulsive*.] Driving back; repelling. *Smart.*

retrorse (rē-trôrs'), *a.* [< L. *retrorsus*, contracted form of *retrorersus*, bent or turned backward, < *retro*, backward, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] **1.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, turned back; directed backward; retral.—**2.** In *ornith.*, turned in a direction the opposite of the usual one, without reference to any other line or plane; antrorse. See the quotation.

Bristles or feathers thus growing forwards are called *retrorse*: here used in the sense of an opposite direction from the lay of the general plumage; but they should properly be called antrorse.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

retrorsely (rē-trôrs'li), *adv.* So as to be retrorse; in a backward direction; retrad.

retroserrate (rē-trō-ser'āt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] In *entom.*, armed with retrorse teeth; barbed, as the sting of a bee.

retroserrulate (rē-trō-ser'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, + NL. *serrulatus*, < *serrula*, a little saw: see *serrulate*.] In *entom.*, finely retroserrate; armed with minute retrorse teeth, as the stings of some hymenopters.

Retrosiphonata (rē-trō-sī-fō-nā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *retrosiphonatus*: see *retrosiphonate*.] A primary group of ammonitoid cephalopods whose partitions around the siphon were inclined backward, including the *Goniatitidæ*.

Retrosiphonatæ (rē-trō-sī-fō-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *retrosiphonatus*: see *retrosiphonate*.] A subdivision of belemnitoid cephalopods whose phragmacone had the siphon and partitions around it directed backward, including *Belemnites* and most other genera of the family *Belemnitidæ*.

retrosiphonate (rē-trō-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *retrosiphonatus*, < L. *retro*, back, + *sipho*(*n-*), a siphon: see *siphonate*.] In *conch.*, having the siphon and surrounding partitions directed backward, as in *Goniatitidæ* and most *Belemnitidæ*.

retrospect (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *v. t.* [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. (not used) of *retrospicere*, look back, < *retro*, backward, + *specere*, look: see *spectacle*.] To look back upon; consider retrospectively. [Rare.]

I will not sully the whiteness of it [my life] (pardon my vanity; I presume to call it so, on *retrospecting* it, regarding my intentions only), by giving way to an act of injustice.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, III. lxxxviii.

retrospect (ret'rō- or rē'trō-spekt), *n.* [= Pg. *retrospecto*, < L. as if **retrospectus*, < *retrospicere*, pp. *retrospectus* (not used), look back: see *retrospect*, *v.*] **1.** The act of looking backward; contemplation or consideration of the past; hence, a review or survey of past events.

Most of us take occasion to sit still and throw away the time in our possession by *retrospect* on what is past.
Steele, Spectator, No. 374.

He reviewed that grand and melancholy story, he gave them to see through that pictured *retrospect* how it had been appointed to them to act in the final extremity of Greece.
R. Choate, Addresses and Orations, p. 185.

Hence—**2.** That to which one looks back; the past; a past event or consideration.

This Instrument is executed by you, your Son, and my Niece, which discharges me of all *Retrospects*.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

"Know you no song of your own land," she said,
"Not such as moans about the *retrospect*,
But deals with the other distance and the hues
Of promise; not a death's-head at the wine."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

retrospection (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'shọn), *n.* [< L. *retrospectus*, pp. (not used) of *retrospicere*, look back: see *retrospect*.] **1.** The act of looking back on things past; reflection on the past.

Drooping she bends o'er pensive Fancy's urn,
To trace the hours which never can return;
Yet with the *retrospection* loves to dwell,
And soothe the sorrows of her last farewell!
Byron, Childish Recollections.

2. The faculty of looking back on the past; recollection.

Canst thou take delight in viewing
This poor isle's approaching ruin;
When thy *retrospection* vast
Sees the glorious ages past?
Swift.

retrospective (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *rétrospectif* = Pg. *retrospectivo*; as *retro-*

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spect + *-ive*.] **1.** Looking backward; considering the past.

In vain the sage, with *retrospective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 99.

2. In *law*, retroactive; affecting matters which occurred before it was adopted: as, a *retrospective* act, law, or statute. In general, a penal statute, though expressed absolutely, is construed as applying only to offenses committed after it is passed. See *ex post facto*.

To annul by a *retrospective* statute patents which in Westminster Hall were held to be legally valid would have been simply robbery. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

Every statute which takes away or impairs vested rights acquired under existing laws, or creates a new obligation, imposes a new duty, or attaches a new liability in respect to transactions or considerations already past, must be deemed *retrospective*. *Story*.

3. Capable of being looked back to; occurring in the past; bygone.

I have sometimes wondered whether, as the faith of men in a future existence grew less confident, they might not be seeking some equivalent in the feeling of a *retrospective* duration, if not their own, at least that of their race.
Lowell, Harvard Anniversary.

retrospectively (ret-rō- or rē-trō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In retrospect; with reference to or with reflection upon the past; in *law*, ex post facto.

The law may have been meant to act *retrospectively*, to prevent a question being raised on the interpellations of Bibulus. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 210.

retrosternal (rē-trō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *sternum*, sternum.] Being behind the sternum.

retrotarsal (rē-trō-tär'sal), *a.* [< L. *retro*, behind, + NL. *tarsus*, the cartilage at the edges of the eyelids: see *tarsal*.] Being behind the tarsus of the eye.—**Retrotarsal fold**, the fornix of the conjunctiva.

retrotracheal (rē-trō-trā'kē-al), *a.* [< L. *retro*, back, behind, + NL. *trachea*, trachea.] Being at the back of the trachea.

retroussage (rė-trö-säzh'), *n.* [F., < *retrousser*, turn up: see *retroussé*.] In the *printing of etchings*, a method of producing effective tone, as in foregrounds, skies, or shadows, by skilful manipulation of ink in the parts to be treated, the ink being brought out from the filled lines, after careful wiping of the plate, by "pumping" with a soft cloth.

retroussé (rė-trö-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *retrousser*, turn up, < *re-* + *trousser*, tuck up, turn up: see *truss*.] Turned up, as the end of a nose; pug.

The four examples of Rehoboam's princes exhibit a more delicate and refined profile than any other type before us, and one has even a nose slightly *retroussé*.
Anthropological Jour., XVII. 239.

retro-uterine (rē-trō-ū'te-rin), *a.* [= F. *rétro-utérin*, < L. *retro*, back, behind, + *uterus*, uterus: see *uterine*.] Situated behind the uterus.

retrovaccinate (rē-trō-vak'si-nāt), *v. t.* [< *retro-* + *vaccinate*.] **1.** To vaccinate (a cow) with human virus.—**2.** To vaccinate with lymph from a cow which has been inoculated with vaccine matter from a human being.

retrovaccination (rē-trō-vak-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< *retrovaccinate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Vaccination of a cow with human virus.—**2.** In *med.*, the act of vaccinating with lymph derived from a cow which has previously been inoculated with vaccine matter from the human subject; the act of passing vaccine matter through a cow.

retrovaccine (rē-trō-vak'sin), *n.* [< L. *retro*, back, + E. *vaccine*.] The virus produced by inoculating a cow with vaccine matter from the human subject.

retroversion (rē-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *rétroversion*, < L. *retroversus* (*retrorsus*), turned or bent backward, < *retro*, backward, + *versio(n-)*, a turning: see *version*.] A tilting or turning backward: as, *retroversion* of vertebral processes: especially applied in gynecology to an inclination of the uterus backward with the retention of its normal curve: opposed to *anteversion*.

retrovert (rē-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To turn back.

retrovert (rē'trō-vėrt), *n.* [< *retrovert*, *v.*] **1.** One who returns to his original creed. [Rare.]

The goats, if they come back to the old sheep-fold, . . . are now, in pious phrase, denominated *retroverts*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 308.

2. That which undergoes retroversion, as a part or organ of the body.

retrovision (rē-trō-vizh'on), *n.* [< L. *retro*, backward, + *visio(n-)*, vision: see *vision*.] The act, process, or power of mentally seeing past events, especially such as have not come within one's personal experience or observation. [Rare.]

Clairvoyance or second sight, including prevision and *retrovision*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 337.

retrude (rē-tröd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *retruded*, ppr. *retruding*. [< L. *retrudere*, thrust back, < *re-*, back, + *trudere*, thrust: see *threat*. Cf. *detrude*, *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust back.

The term of latitude is breadthlesse line;
A point the line doth manfully *retrude*
From infinite processe.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 6.

retruse† (rē-trös'), *a.* [< L. *retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*.] Hidden; abstruse.

Let vs enquire no further into things *retruse* and hid than we have authoritie from the sacred Scriptures.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 50.

retrusion (rē-trö'zhon), *n.* [< L. *retrusus*, pp. of *retrudere*, thrust back: see *retrude*. Cf. *trusion*.] The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless re-motion or *retrusion* of the constituent cause. *Coleridge*.

rettet, *v. i.* See *ret*[1], *ret*[2].

rettery (ret'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *retteries* (-iz). [< *ret*[3] + *-ery*.] A place where flax is retted.

retti (ret'i), *n. pl.* [< Hind. *ratti*, *rati*.] The hard smooth seeds of the red-bead vine, *Abrus precatorius*, used by East Indian jewelers and druggists for weights, and forming a standard. The weight so named varies in different parts of India from less than 2 to nearly 4 troy grains. See *Abrus*.

retting (ret'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ret*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of steeping flax in open water, or its exposure, in thin layers, to dew, in which the woody part of the stalk is, by action of moisture and air, rendered easily separable from the fiber or harl. The principal change which the stalk undergoes is the conversion of insoluble pectose into soluble pectin, which is measurably removed by the water, and insoluble pectic acid, which is retained. Also called *rotting*.

2. The place where this operation is carried on; a rettery. *Ure*.

retund (rē-tund'), *v. t.* [< L. *retundere*, beat or pound back, blunt, dull (> It. *retundere*, dull, temper, = Sp. Pg. *retundir*, beat back, even up), < *re-*, back, + *tundere*, beat, strike. Cf. *contund*, *contuse*, *intuse*.] To blunt or turn, as the edge of a weapon; dull.

This [the skull] is covered with skin and hair, which serve . . . to quench and dissipate the force of any stroke that shall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon.
Ray, Works of Creation.

return[1] (rē-tėrn'), *v.* [< ME. *returnen*, *retornen*, *retournen*, < OF. *returner*, *retorner*, *retourner*, F. *retourner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *retornar* = It. *ritornare*, < ML. *retornare*, turn back, return, < L. *re-*, back, + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn back. (*a*) To restore to a former position by turning.

We seeke . . . [the turtles] in the nights, where we finde them on shore, we turne them upon their backs, till the next day we fetch them home, for they can never *returne* themselves.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 273.

(*b*) To fold back; turn or roll over, as a thing upon itself.

The attire of masquers was alike in all, . . . the colours azure and silver, but *returned* on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

(*c*) To reverse the position or direction of; turn backward.

Then dead through great affright
They both nigh were, and each bad other flye:
Both fled attonce, ne ever backe *retourned* eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 19.

2. To cast back; reflect; reëcho.

In our passage we went by that famous bridge over ye Marne, where that renowned echo *returnes* the voice of a good singer 9 or 10 times. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 1, 1644.

Long Chancery-lane retentive rolls the sound,
And courts to courts *return* it round and round.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 264.

3†. To turn over; revolve.

Retournynge in hir soule ay up and doun
The wordes of this sodeyn Diomede.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1023.

4. To send back; cause to go back to a former place.

Returninge his shyppes towarde the West, he [Columbus] found a more holesome ayre, and (as God woulde) came at the length to a lande well inhabyted.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

Say that Marcius
Return me, as Cominius is *return'd*,
Unheard; what then? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1. 42.

Cyrus, with relenting pity mov'd,
Return'd them happy to the land they lov'd.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 76.

5†. To take with one when going back; bring or carry back.

The commodities which they *returned* backe were Silks, Chamlets, Rubarbe, Malmesies, Muskadels, and other wines. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 96.

6. To give back; restore.

If she will *return* me my jewels, I will give over my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 200.

Restore, restore Eurydice to life;
Oh take the husband, or *return* the wife!
Pope, Ode for Music.

7. To give in repayment, requital, or recompense; make a return of: as, to *return* good for evil.

The Lord shall *return* thy wickedness upon thine own head. 1 Ki. ii. 44.

When, for some trifling present, you have bid me
Return so much, I have shook my head and wept.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 146.

Thanks,
The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense
From them who could *return* him nothing else.
Milton, P. R., iii. 129.

8. To make a return for; repay; requite: as, to *return* kindness by ingratitude; to *return* a loan; to *return* a call.—**9.** To give back in response; reply.

The Dauphin, whom of succours we entreated,
Returns us that his powers are not yet ready
To raise so great a siege. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 46.

It was three moneths after ere hee *returned* vs any answer. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 14.

All the host of hell
With deafening shout *return'd* them loud acclaim.
Milton, P. L., ii. 520.

But Death *returns* an answer sweet:
"My sudden frost was sudden gain."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxi.

10. To retort.

Even in his throat—unless it be the king—
That calls me traitor, I *return* the lie.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 5. 57.

If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden*.

11. To bring back and make known; report, tell, or communicate.

And Moses *returned* the words of the people unto the Lord. Ex. xix. 8.

Let the trumpets sound
While we *return* these dukes what we decree.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 122.

12. To report officially; render as an official statement or account: as, to *return* a list of killed and wounded after a battle.

The borough members were often *returned* by the same sealers as the knights of the shire: not that they were chosen by them, but that the return was certified by their authority. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

13. In *law*, to bring or send back, as a process or other mandate, to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing: as, to *return* an execution non est inventus; to *return* a commission with the depositions taken under it. The return is now usually made by filing the paper in the clerk's office, instead of by presenting it on a general return-day in open court.

14. To send; transmit; convey; remit.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money and *return* the same to the treasurer for His Majesty's use. *Clarendon*.

15. To elect as a member of Congress or of Parliament.

Upon the election of a new Parliament . . . Bolingbroke was not *returned*. *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

In fact, only one papist had been *returned* to the Irish Parliament since the Restoration.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

16. To yield; give a return or profit of.

I more then wonder they haue not fiue hundred Saluages to worke for them towards their generall maintenance, and as many more to *returne* some content and satisfaction to the Aduenturers.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 107.

17. In *card-playing*, to lead back, as a suit previously led; respond to by a similar lead: as, to *return* a lead or a suit.

At the end of every hand, Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not *returned* that diamond or led the club. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

=**Syn.** *Return*, *Restore* (see *restore*[1]), render.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To turn back.

The Saisnes were grete and stronge, and bolde and hardy, and full of grete prowesse, and often thei *returned* vpon hem that hem pursued. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 597.

2. To come back; come or go back to a former place or position: as, to *return* home.

As water that doun renneth ay,
But never droppe *returne* may.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 384.

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Thursday, the vij Day of May, we *retornyed* by the same watir of Brent to Venese ageyne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 9.

The undiscover'd country from whose bourn
No traveller *returns*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 80.

She was so familiarly receiv'd [in heaven]
As one *returning*, not as one arriv'd.
Dryden, Eleonora, l. 133.

3. To go or come back to a former state; pass back; in general, to come by any process of retrogression.

The sea *returned* to his strength when the morning appeared. Ex. xiv. 27.

Alexander died, Alexander was buried, Alexander *returneth* into dust. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 232.

4. To come again; come a second time or repeatedly; repeat a visit.

Thou to mankind
Be good and friendly still, and oft *return!*
Milton, P. L., viii. 651.

So sweetly she bade me adieu,
I thought that she bade me *return*.
Shenstone, A Pastoral Ballad, i. 5.

5. To appear or begin again after a periodical revolution.

The wind *returneth* again according to his circuits.
Eccles. i. 6.

Thus with the year
Seasons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 41.

6. To revert; come back to the original possessor; hence, to fall to the share of a person; become the possession of either a previous or a new owner.

In the year of the jubile the field shall *return* unto him of whom it was bought. Lev. xxvii. 24.

Had his necessity made use of me,
I would have put my wealth into donation,
And the best half should have *return'd* to him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 2. 91.

7. To go back in thought or speech; come back to a previous subject of consideration; recur.

Now will I *retourne* azen, or I procede ony ferthere, for to declare zou the othere weyes, that drawen toward Babiloyne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

But to *return* to the verses: did they please you?
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 156.

8. To reappear; come back before the mind.

The scenes and forms of death with which he had been familiar in Naples *returned* again and again before his eyes. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, xxxvi.

9. To make reply; retort.

A plain-spoken and possibly high-thinking critic might here perhaps *return* upon me with my own expressions.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 126.

10. To yield a return; give a value or profit. [Rare.]

Allowing 25. men and boies to euery Barke. they will make 5000. persons, whose labours *returne* yeerely to about 135000. pound sterling.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 246.

11. In *fencing*, to give a thrust or cut after parrying a sword-thrust.

return[1] (rē-tėrn'), *n.* [< ME. *return;* cf. OF. *retor, retur, retour*, F. *retour* = Pr. *retorn* = Sp. Pg. *retorno* = It. *ritorno;* from the verb: see *return*[1], *v.*, and cf. *retour.*] **1.** The act of sending, bringing, rendering, or restoring to a former place, position, owner, or state; the act of giving back in requital, recompense, retort, or response; election, as of a member of Congress or of Parliament; also, the state of being returned. See *return*[1], *v. t.*

I'll pawn my victories, all
My honours to you, upon his good *returns*.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 82.

Once the girl gave me a pair of beaded moccasons, in *return*, I suppose, for my bread and cider.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 4.

2. The act of going or coming back; resumption of a former place, position, state, condition, or subject of consideration; recurrence, reappearance, or reversion. See *return*[1], *v. i.*

At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up against thee. 1 Ki. xx. 22.

In our *returnes* we visited all our friends, that reioyced much at our Victory against the Manahocks.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 188.

To continue us in goodness there must be iterated *returns* of misery. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

The regular *return* of genial months,
And renovation of a faded world.
Cowper, Task, vi. 123.

3. That which is returned. (*a*) That which is given in repayment or requital; a recompense; a payment; a remittance.

Within these two months, that's a month before
This bond expires, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 160.

They export honour, and make him a *return* in envy.
Bacon, Followers and Friends.

Contempt instead, dishonour, obloquy?
Hard recompense, unsuitable *return*
For so much good, so much beneficence!
Milton, P. R., iii. 132.

(*b*) Profit, as arising from labor, effort, exertion, or use; advantage; a profitable result.

The fruit which comes from the many days of recreation and vanity is very little; . . . but from the few hours we spend in prayer and the exercises of a pious life the *return* is great. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, i., Int.

Just Gods! shall all things yield *returns* but love?
Pope, Autumn, l. 76.

(*c*) A response; a reply; an answer.

Say, if my father render fair *return*,
It is against my will. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 127.

They neither appeared, nor sent satisfying reasons for their absence; but in stead thereof, many insolent, proud, railing, opprobrious *returns*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 204.

(*d*) A report; a formal or official account of an action performed or a duty discharged, or of facts, statistics, and the like; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information: as, agricultural *returns;* census *returns;* election *returns*. The *return* of members of Parliament is, strictly speaking, the return by the sheriff or other returning officer of the writ addressed to him, certifying the election in pursuance of it.

No note was taken of the falsification of election *returns*, or the dangers peculiar to elective governments.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 150.

Accordingly in some of the earlier *returns* it is possible that the sheriff, or the persons who joined with him in electing the knights of the shire, elected the borough members also. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

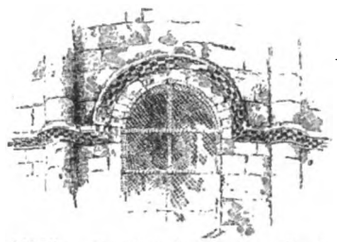
But a fairly adequate instrument of calculation is supplied by the Registrar-General's marriage-*returns*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 50.

(*e*) In *fencing*, a thrust or cut given in answer to a sword-thrust: a more general term for *riposte*, which has a specific meaning, signifying the easiest and quickest return stroke available under given circumstances.

4. In *law:* (*a*) The bringing or sending back of a process or other mandate to the tribunal whence it issued, with a short statement (usually indorsed on the process) by the officer to whom it issued, and who returns it, stating what he has done under it, or why he has done nothing. The return is now usually made by filing the process, with indorsed certificate, in the clerk's office. (*b*) The official certificate so indorsed. (*c*) The day on which the terms of a process or other mandate require it to be returned. See *return-day*.

I must sit to bee kild, and stand to kill my selfe! I could vary it not so little as thrice ouer agen; 'tas some eight *returnes* like Michelmas Terme!
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, v. 1.

5. *pl.* A light-colored mild-flavored kind of tobacco.—**6.** In *arch.*, the continuation of a molding, projection, etc., in an opposite or different direction; also, a side or part which falls away from the front of any straight work. As a feature of a molding, it is usual at the termination of the dripstone or hood of a window or door.



Returned Molding.—From Apse of a Romanesque Church at Agen, France.

I understand both these sides to be not only *returns*, but parts of the front. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

7. The air which ascends after having passed through the working in a coal-mine.—**8.** In *milit. engin.*, a short branch gallery for the reception of empty trucks. It enables loaded trucks to pass.—**9.** In *music*, same as *reprise*, 5.—**Clause of return**, in *Scots law*. See *clause*.—**False return**. See *false*.—**Return request**, in the postal system of the United States, a request, printed or written on the envelop of a letter, that, if not delivered within a certain time, it be returned to the writer's address, which is given.—**Returns of a mine**, in *fort.*, the turnings and windings of a gallery leading to a mine.—**Returns of a trench**, the various turnings and windings which form the lines of a trench.

return[2] (rē-tėrn'), *v.* [< *re-* + *turn.*] To turn again: as, to turn and *return*. Also written distinctively *re-turn*.

Face. O, you must follow, sir, and threaten him tame:
He'll turn again else.
Kas. I'll *re-turn* him then. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 4.

returnability (rē-tėr-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *returnable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being returnable.

returnable (rē-tėr'na-bl), *a.* [< *return*[1] + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being returned.

Sins that disceit is ay *returnable*,
Of very force it is agreable
That therwithall be done the recompence.
Wyatt, Abused Lover.

2. In *law*, legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered: as, a writ or precept *returnable* at a certain day; a verdict *returnable* to the court.

It may be decided in that court where the verdict is *returnable*. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Common Law of Eng., xii.

return-alkali (rē-tėrn'al'ka-li), *n.* In the manufacture of prussiate of potash (see *prussiate*) on a large scale, the salt obtained from the residual mother-liquor, which, after the lixiviation of the calcined cake, the second crystallization, and second concentration, yet contains about 70 per cent. of potassium carbonate. The salts crystallizing out are also called *blue salts*. They are utilized by mixing them with the charge for another calcining process.

return-ball (rē-tėrn'bâl), *n.* A ball used as a plaything, held by an elastic string which causes it to return to the hand from which it is thrown.

return-bead (rē-tėrn'bēd), *n.* In *arch.* and *carp.*, a double-quirk bead following an angle, and presenting the same profile on each face of the stuff. Also called *bead and double quirk*. See cut under *bead*.

return-bend (rē-tėrn'bend), *n.* A pipe-coupling in the shape of the letter U, used for joining the ends of two pipes in making pipe-coils, heat-radiators, etc.—**Open return-bend**, a return-bend having its branches separated in the form of the letter V. It differs from a *closed return-bend* in that the latter has its branches in contact.

return-cargo (rē-tėrn'kär'gō), *n.* A cargo brought back in return for or in place of merchandise previously sent out.

return-check (rē-tėrn'chek), *n.* A ticket for readmission given to one of the audience who leaves a theater between the acts.

return-crease (rē-tėrn'krēs), *n.* See *crease*[1], 2.

return-day (rē-tėrn'dā), *n.* In *law:* (*a*) The day fixed by legal process for the defendant to appear in court, or for the sheriff to return the process and his proceedings, or both. (*b*) A day in a term of court appointed for the return of all processes.

returner (rē-tėr'nėr), *n.* [< *return*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which returns.

The chapmen that give highest for this [bullion from Spain] are . . . those who can make most profit by it; and those are the *returners* of our money, by exchange, into those countries where our debts . . . make a need of it. *Locke*, Obs. on Encouraging the Coining of Silver.

returning-board (rē-tėr'ning-bōrd), *n.* In some of the United States, a board consisting of certain designated State officers, who are by law empowered to canvass and declare returns of elections held within the State.

returning-officer (rē-tėr'ning-of'i-sėr), *n.* **1.** The officer whose duty it is to make returns of writs, precepts, juries, etc.—**2.** The presiding officer at an election, who returns the persons duly elected.

returnless (rē-tėrn'les), *a.* [< *return*[1] + *-less.*] Without return; admitting no return. [Rare.]

But I would neuer credit in you both
Least cause of sorrow, but well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne; though all thy friends
I knew, as well should make *returnlesse* ends.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiii.

return-match (rē-tėrn'mach), *n.* A second match or trial played by the same two sets of opponents.

For this year the Wellesburn *return-match* and the Marylebone match played at Rugby.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, ii. 8.

returnment (rē-tėrn'mėnt), *n.* [< *return*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of returning; a return; a going back. [Rare.]

Sometimes we yeeled; but, like a ramme,
That makes *returnment* to redouble strength,
Then forc'd them yeeld.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [I. 349).

return-piece (rē-tėrn'pēs), *n.* *Theat.*, a piece of scenery forming an angle of a building.

return-shock (rē-tėrn'shok), *n.* An electric shock, due to the action of induction, sometimes felt when a sudden discharge of electricity takes place in the neighborhood of the observer, as in the case of a lightning-flash.

return-tag (rē-tėrn'tag), *n.* A tag attached to a railway-car, usually by slipping it on to the shackle of the seal, serving as evidence of the due arrival of the car, or as a direction to what

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point the car is to be returned. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

return-ticket (rē-tėrn'tik″et), *n.* A ticket issued by a railway or steamboat company, coach proprietors, and the like, for a journey to some point and return to the place of starting, generally at a reduced charge.

An excursion opposition steamer was advertised to start for Boulogne—fares, half-a-crown; *return-tickets*, four shillings. *Mrs. H. Wood*, Mildred Arkell, xx.

return-valve (rē-tėrn'valv), *n.* A valve which opens to allow reflux of a fluid under certain conditions, as in the case of overflow.

retuse (rē-tūs'), *a.* [= F. *rétus*, < L. *retusus*, blunted, dull, pp. of *retundere*, blunt, dull: see *retund.*] **1.** In *bot.*, obtuse at the apex, with a broad and very shallow sinus reentering: as, a *retuse* leaf.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, ending in an obtuse sinus.



Retuse Leaf of *Salix retusa.*

Retzia (ret'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (King, 1850), named after *Retzius*, a naturalist.] A genus of brachiopods, typical of the subfamily *Retziinæ*. They flourished in the Paleozoic seas from the Silurian to the Upper Carboniferous.

Retziinæ (ret-si-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Retzia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of arthropomatous brachiopods, mostly referred to the family *Spiriferidæ*. Externally they much resemble the terebratulids.

Reuchlinian (rū-klin'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Reuchlin* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining or relating to Johann Reuchlin (1455–1522), a celebrated German classical scholar.—**Reuchlinian pronunciation.** See *pronunciation.*

reul[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rule*[1].

reul[2], *v. i.* Same as *rule*[2]. *Halliwell.*

reule†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rule*[1].

reulichet, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruly*[1].

reuly†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruly*[1], *ruly*[2].

reume[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm.*

reume[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rheum*[1].

reumourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *rumor.* *Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.

reune (rē-ūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reuned*, ppr. *reuning*. [< OF. *reunir*, F. *réunir* = Sp. Pg. *reunir* = It. *riunire*, < ML. *reunire*, make one again, unite again, < L. *re-*, again, + *unire*, unite: see *unite.*] **I.** *trans.* To reunite; bring into reunion and coherence. [Obsolete or rare.]

It pleased her Maiestie to call this Country of Wingandacoa, Virginia, by which name now you are to vnderstand how it was planted, disolued, *reuned*, and enlarged.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

II. *intrans.* To be reunited; specifically, to hold a reunion. [American college slang.]

reunient (rē-ū'nient), *a.* [< ML. *reunien(t-)s*, ppr. of *reunire*: see *reune.*] Uniting or connecting: as, the *reunient* canal of the ear, or canalis reuniens (which see, under *canalis*).

reunification (rē-ū″ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *unification.*] The act of reunifying, or reducing to unity; a state of reunion or reconciliation.

No scientific progress is possible unless the stimulus of the original unification is strong enough to clasp the discordant facts and establish a *reunification.*
Encyc. Brit., XI. 619.

reunify (rē-ū'ni-fī), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *unify.*] To bring back to a state of unity or union.

reunion (rē-ū'nyọn), *n.* [< OF. *reunion*, F. *réunion* = Sp. *reunion* = Pg. *reunião*, < ML. *reunire*, make one again, reunite: see *reune.* Cf. *union.*] **1.** The act of reuniting, or bringing back to unity, juxtaposition, concurrence, or harmony; the state of being reunited.

She, that should all parts to *reunion* bow;
She, that had all magnetic force alone
To draw and fasten sundered parts in one.
Donne, Funeral Elegies, Anatomy of the World.

"The *reunion*, in a single invoice, of various parcels, every one of which does not amount to $20, but which in the aggregate exceed that quantity," remains subject to the tax. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 294.

Mère Marchette struggled a moment, as if she could not yield to anything which delayed her *reunion* with Pierre.
The Century, XL. 248.

Specifically—**2.** A meeting, assembly, or social gathering of familiar friends or associates after separation or absence from one another: as, a family *reunion;* a college *reunion.*—**Order of the Reunion**, an order founded by Napoleon in 1811 to commemorate the union of Holland with France. The badge was a silver star of twelve points, having the spaces filled with rays of gold, the whole surmounted by an imperial crown bearing the name *Napoléon.*

reunite (rē-ū-nīt'), *v.* [< *re-* + *unite.* Cf. *reune.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite again; join after separation.

By the which marriage the line of Charles the Great Was *re-united* to the crown of France.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 85.

I wander here in vain, and want thy hand
To guide and *re-unite* me to my Lord.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother, v. 2.

At length, after many eventful years, the associates, so long parted, were *reunited* in Westminster Abbey.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., viii.

2. To reconcile after variance.

A patriot king will not despair of reconciling and *reuniting* his subjects to himself and to one another.
Bolingbroke, Of a Patriot King.

II. *intrans.* To be united again; join and cohere again.

Yet not for this were the Britans dismaid, but *reuniteing* the next day fought with such a courage as made it hard to decide which way hung the Victorie.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

reunitedly (rē-ū-nī'ted-li), *adv.* In a reunited manner.

reunition† (rē-ū-nish'ọn), *n.* [< *reunite* + *-ion.*] A second or repeated uniting; reunion. [Rare.]

I believe the resurrection of the body, and its *reunition* with the soul.
Knatchbull, On the New Testament Translation, p. 93.

reunitive (rē-ū'ni-tiv), *a.* [< *reunite* + *-ive.*] Causing reunion; tending toward or characterized by reunion. [Rare.]

Noon-time of a Sunday in a New England country town used to be, and even now is, a social and *reunitive* epoch of no small interest. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

reurge (rē-ėrj'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *urge.*] To urge again.

reus (rē'us), *n.*; pl. *rei* (-ī). [< L. *reus*, m., *rea*, f., orig. a party to an action, plaintiff or defendant, afterward restricted to the party accused, defendant, prisoner, etc.; also, a debtor (> It. *reo*, wicked, bad, = Sp. Pg. *reo*, a criminal, defendant), < *res*, a cause, action: see *res.*] In *law*, a defendant.

reuse (rē-ūz'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *use*, *v.*] To use again.

It appears that large quantities of domestic distilled spirits are being placed upon the market as imported spirits and under *reused* imported spirit stamps.
Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, I. 462.

reuse (rē-ūs'), *n.* [< *re-* + *use*, *n.*] Repeated use; use a second time.

The waste liquor is collected, and made up to the first strength for *re-use.* *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 31.

reutilize (rē-ū'til-īz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *utilize.*] To utilize again; make use of a second time. Also spelled *reutilise.*

After the white cells have lived their life and done their work, portions of their worn-out carcases may be *reutilised* in the body as nutriment. *Lancet*, No. 3447, p. 585.

reutter (rē-ut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *utter.*] To utter again.

The truth of Man, as by God first spoken,
Which the actual generations garble,
Was *re-uttered.*
Browning, Old Pictures in Florence, st. 11.

rev. An abbreviation of (*a*) [*cap.*] *Revelation;* (*b*) *revenue;* (*c*) *reverend;* (*d*) *review;* (*e*) *revolution;* (*f*) *revised;* (*g*) *reverse.*

revalenta (rev-ạ-len'tä), *n.* [NL., transposed from *ervalenta*, < NL. *Ervum Lens:* see *Ervum* and *Lens.*] The commercial name of lentil-meal, introduced as a food for invalids. In full, *revalenta Arabica.* Also *ervalenta.* [Eng.]

revalescence (rev-ạ-les'ẹns), *n.* [< *revalescen(t)* + *-ce.*] The state of being revalescent. [Rare.]

Would this prove that the patient's *revalescence* had been independent of the medicines given him? *Coleridge.*

revalescent (rev-ạ-les'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *revalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revalescere*, grow well again, < *re-*, again, + *valescere*, grow well: see *convalescent.*] Beginning to grow well. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

revaluation (rē-val-ū-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *revalue* + *-ation.*] A repeated valuation.

revalue (rē-val'ū), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *value.*] To value again.

revamp (rē-vamp'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *vamp.*] To vamp, mend, or patch up again; rehabilitate; reconstruct.

Thenceforth he [Carlyle] has done nothing but *revamp* his telling things; but the oddity has become always odder, the paradoxes always more paradoxical.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 140.

The *revamping* of our own writings . . . after an interval so long that the mental status in which we composed them is forgotten, and cannot be conjured up and revivified, is a dangerous experiment.
Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi. 447.

reve[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *reave.* *Chaucer.*

reve[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *reeve*[1].

reve[3]† (rēv), *v. i.* [< F. *rêver*, OF. *resver*, dream: see *rave*[1].] To dream; muse.

I *rever'd* all night what could be the meaning of such a message. *Memoirs of Marshall Keith.*

reveal (rē-vēl'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *revele*, < OF. *reveler*, F. *révéler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *revelar* = It. *revelare*, *rivelare*, < L. *revelare*, unveil, draw back a veil, < *re-*, back, + *velare*, veil, < *velum*, a veil: see *veil.*] **1.** To discover; expose to sight, recognition, or understanding; disclose; divulge; make known.

I had . . . well played my first act, assuring myself that under that disguisement I should find opportunity to *reveal* myself. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I have not *revealed* it yet to any Soul breathing, but now I'll tell your Excellency, and so fell a relating the Passage in Flanders. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

While in and out the verses wheel,
The wind-caught robes trim feet *reveal.*
Lowell, Dobson's "Old World Idylls."

Specifically—**2.** To disclose as religious truth; divulge by supernatural means; make known by divine agency.

The wrath of God is *revealed* from heaven against all ungodliness and unrighteousness of men. Rom. i. 18.

No Man or Angel can know how God would be worship't and serv'd unless God *reveal* it. *Milton*, True Religion.

I call on the souls who have left the light
To *reveal* their lot.
Whittier, My Soul and I.

3. In *metaph.*, to afford an immediate knowledge of.

Such is the fact of perception *revealed* in consciousness.
Sir W. Hamilton, Edinburgh Rev., Oct., 1830.

=**Syn.** To unveil, uncover, communicate, show, impart.

reveal (rē-vēl'), *n.* [< *reveal*, *v.*] **1**†. A revealing; disclosure.

In nature the concealment of secret parts is the same in both sexes, and the shame of their *reveal* equal.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 7.

2. In *arch.*, one of the vertical faces of a window-opening or a doorway, included between the face of the wall and that of the window- or door-frame, when such frame is present.

revealable (rē-vē'la-bl), *a.* [< *reveal* + *-able.*] Capable of being revealed.

I would fain learn why treason is not as *revealable* as heresy? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 108.

revealableness (rē-vē'la-bl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being revealable. *Imp. Dict.*

revealed (rē-vēld'), *p. a.* **1.** Brought to light; disclosed; specifically, made known by direct divine or supernatural agency.

Scripture teacheth all supernatural *revealed* truth, without the knowledge whereof salvation cannot be attained.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Undoubtedly the *revealed* law is of infinitely more authenticity than that moral system which is framed by ethical writers, and denominated the natural law.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § 2.

2. In *entom.*, not hidden under other parts.—**Revealed alitrunk**, the posterior part of the thorax or alitrunk when it is not covered by elytra, hemielytra, or tegmina, as in *Hymenoptera*, *Diptera*, etc.—**Revealed religion.** See *religion*, and *evidences of Christianity* (under *Christianity*).

revealer (rē-vē'lėr), *n.* One who reveals or discloses; one who or that which brings to light, shows, or makes known.

A Lord of kings, and a *revealer* of secrets. Dan. ii. 47.

He brought a taper; the *revealer*, light,
Exposed both crime and criminal to sight.
Dryden.

revealment (rē-vēl'ment), *n.* [< *reveal* + *-ment.*] The act of revealing; revelation. [Rare.]

This is one reason why he permits so many heinous impieties to be concealed here on earth, because he intends to dignify that day with the *revealment* of them.
South, Sermons, VII. xiii.

revehent (rē'vē-hent), *a.* [< L. *revehen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revehere*, carry back, < *re-*, back, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle.*] Carrying forth; taking away; efferent: applied in anatomy to sundry vessels: opposed to *advehent.*

reveille (re-vāl'ye, sometimes rev-e-lē'), *n.* [Also written incorrectly *reveillé* and *reveillée*, as if < F. *réveillé*, pp.; < F. *réveil*, OF. *reveil*, *resveil* (= Pr. *revelh*), an awaking, alarm, reveille, a hunt's-up, < *resveiller*, awake, < *re-*, again, + *esveiller*, waken, < L. *ex-*, out, + *vigilare*, watch, wake: see *vigilant.*] *Milit.* and *naval*, the beat of a drum, bugle-sound, or other signal given about break of day, to give notice that it is time for the soldiers or sailors to rise and for the sentinels to forbear challenging.

Sound a *reveille*, sound, sound,
The warrior god is come!
Dryden, Secular Masque, l. 63.

And all the bugle breezes blew
Reveillee to the breaking morn.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxviii.

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revel[1] (rev'el), *n.* [< ME. *revel, reevel, revell,* < OF. *revel* (= Pr. *revel*), pride, rebellion, sport, jest, disturbance, disorder, delay, < *reveler, rebeller,* F. *rebeller,* rebel, revolt, = Sp. *rebelar* = Pg. *rebellar* = It. *ribellare, rebellare,* < L. *rebellare,* rebel: see *rebel, v.* Hence, by contraction, *rule*[2].] **1.** A merrymaking; a feast or festivity characterized by boisterous jollity; a carouse; hence, mirth-making in general; revelry.

Whan thei com in to the town thei fonde . . . ladyes and maydenes carolinge and daunsinge, and the most *reuell* and disport that myght be made.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 448.

Reuelle amanges thame was full ryfe.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

The brief night goes
In babble and *revel* and wine.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 5.

2. Specifically—(*a*) A kind of dance or choric performance often given in connection with masques or pageants; a dancing procession or entertainment: generally used in the plural.

Our *revels* now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 148.

We use always to have *revels;* which is indeed dancing, and makes an excellent shew in truth.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

The *Revels* were dances of a more free and general nature—that is, not immediately connected with the story of the piece under representation. In these many of the nobility of both sexes took part, who had previously been spectators. The *Revels,* it appears from other passages, were usually composed of galliards and corantos.
Gifford, Note on B. Jonson's Masque of Lethe.

(*b*) An anniversary festival to commemorate the dedication of a church; a wake. *Halliwell.*
—**Master of the revels.** Same as *lord of misrule* (which see, under *lord*). = **Syn. 1.** *Debauch, Spree,* etc. See *carousal*[1].

revel[1] (rev'el), *v.;* pret. and pp. *reveled* or *revelled,* ppr. *reveling* or *revelling.* [< ME. *revelen, reevelen,* < OF. *reveler,* also *rebeller,* rebel, be riotous: see *revel*[1], *n.* The E. verb follows the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hold or take part in revels; join in merrymaking; indulge in boisterous festivities; carouse.

See! Antony, that *revels* long o' nights,
Is notwithstanding up. *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 2. 116.

2. To dance; move with a light and dancing step; frolic.

Along the crisped shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund Spring.
Milton, Comus, l. 985.

3. To act lawlessly; wanton; indulge one's inclination or caprice.

His father *revell'd* in the heart of France,
And tamed the king, and made the dauphin stoop.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 150.

The Nabob was *revelling* in fancied security: . . . it had never occurred to him . . . that the English would dare to invade his dominions. *Macaulay,* Lord Clive.

4. To take great pleasure; feel an ardent and keen enjoyment; delight.

Our kind host so *revelled* in my father's humour that he was incessantly stimulating him to attack him.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, vii.

II.† *trans.* To spend in revelry.

An age of pleasures *revell'd* out comes home
At last, and ends in sorrow.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

revel[2]†, *v. t.* [= It. *revellere,* draw away, < L. *revellere,* pp. *revulsus,* pluck or pull back, tear out, off, or away, < *re-,* back, + *vellere,* pluck. Cf. *avel, convulse, revulsion.*] To draw back or away; remove.

Those who miscarry escape by their flood *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

reve-land† (rēv'land), *n.* [ME., repr. AS. *gerēf-land,* tributary land (*sundor-gerēf-land,* peculiar tributary land), < *gerēfa,* reeve, + *land,* land: see *reeve*[1] and *land.*] In *Anglo-Saxon law,* such land as, having reverted to the king after the death of his thane, who had it for life, was not afterward granted out to any by the king, but remained in charge upon the account of the reeve or bailiff of the manor.

revelate† (rev'ē-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *revelatus,* pp. of *revelare,* reveal, disclose: see *reveal.*] To reveal. *Imp. Dict.*

revelation (rev-ē-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *revelacioun,* < OF. *revelation, revelacion,* F. *révélation* = Pr. *revelacio* = Sp. *revelacion* = Pg. *revelação* = It. *rivelazione,* revelation, < LL. *revelatio(n-),* an uncovering, a revealing, < L. *revelare,* pp. *revelatus,* reveal: see *reveal.*] **1.** The act of revealing. (*a*) The disclosing, discovering, or making known to others what was before unknown to them.

It was nothing short of a new *revelation,* when Scott turned back men's eyes on their own past history and national life, and showed them there a field of human interest and poetic creation which long had lain neglected.
J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 104.

(*b*) The act of revealing or communicating religious truth, especially by divine or supernatural means.

The book of quintis essencijs . . . Hermys . . . hadde by *reuelacioun* of an aungil of God to him sende.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

By *revelation* he made known unto me the mystery.
Eph. iii. 3.

A very faithful brother,
A botcher, and a man by *revelation,*
That hath a competent knowledge of the truth.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. That which is revealed, disclosed, or made known; in *theol.,* that disclosure which God makes of himself and of his will to his creatures.

When God declares any truth to us, this is a *revelation.*
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 2.

More specifically—**3.** Such disclosure, communicated by supernatural means, of truths which could not be ascertained by natural means; hence, as containing such revelation, the Bible. Divine revelation may be afforded by any one of four media—(*a*) nature, (*b*) history, (*c*) consciousness, or (*d*) supernatural and direct communications. In theological writings the term, when properly used, signifies exclusively the last form of revelation. *Revelation* differs from *inspiration,* the latter being an exaltation of the natural faculties, the former a communication to or through them of truth not otherwise ascertainable, or at least not otherwise known.

The *Revelation* of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass. Rev. i. 1.

'Tis *Revelation* satisfies all doubts,
Explains all mysteries except her own,
And so illuminates the path of life.
Cowper, Task, ii. 527.

4. In *metaph.,* immediate consciousness of something real and not phenomenal.—**Book of Revelation,** or **The Revelation of St. John the Divine,** the last book of the New Testament, also called the *Apocalypse.* It is generally attributed by the church to the apostle John, and the date of its composition is often put near the end of the first century. There is a wide difference of opinion as to the interpretation and significance of this book. The schools of interpretation are of three principal kinds. The first school, that of the preterists, embraces those who hold that the whole or by far the greater part of the prophecy of this book has been fulfilled; the second is that of the historical interpreters, who hold that the prophecy embraces the whole history of the church and its foes, from the first century to the end of the world; the third view is that of the futurists, who maintain that the prophecy, with perhaps the exception of the first three chapters, relates entirely to events which are to take place at or near to the second coming of the Lord. Abbreviated *Rev.*

revelational (rev-ē-lā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *revelation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or involving revelation; admitting supernatural disclosure.

It seems, however, unnecessary to discuss the precise relation of different *Revelational* Codes to Utilitarianism.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 407.

revelationist (rev-ē-lā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *revelation* + *-ist.*] One who believes in supernatural revelation. [Rare.]

Gruppe's great work on Greek mythology . . . is likely in the immediate future to furnish matter for contention between evolutionists and *revelationists.*
Athenæum, No. 3149, p. 272.

revelator (rev'ē-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *révélateur* = Sp. Pg. *revelador* = It. *rivelatore, revelatore,* < LL. *revelator,* < L. *revelare,* reveal: see *reveal.*] One who makes a revelation; a revealer. [Rare and objectionable.]

The forms of civil government were only to carry out the will of the Church, and this soon came to mean the will of Brigham Young, who from year to year was re-elected and installed "prophet, seer, and *revelator.*"
New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

revelatory (rev'ē-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *revelatorius,* of or belonging to revelation, < L. *revelare,* reveal: see *reveal.*] Having the nature or character of a revelation. *Imp. Dict.*

revel-coil†, *n.* [< *revel*[1] + *coil*[2], prob. originating as a sophisticated form of *level-coil.*] Loud and boisterous revelry; a wild revel; a carouse or debauch.

They all had leave to leave their endless toyles,
To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe *revell-coyles.*
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

revel-dash†, *n.* Same as *revel-coil.*

Have a flurt and a crash,
Now play *reveldash.*
Greene, Dram. Works, I. 175.

reveler, reveller (rev'el-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *revelour, revelowre,* < OF. **reveleor, revelour,* < *reveler,* revel: see *revel*[1], *v.*] One who revels. (*a*) One who takes part in merrymakings, feasts, or carousals; hence, one who leads a disorderly or licentious life.

My fourthe housbonde was a *revelour*—
This is to seyn, he hadde a paramour.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 453.

None a stranger there
So merry and so gamesome; he is call'd
The Briton *reveller.* *Shak.,* Cymbeline, i. 6. 61.

In the ears of the brutalized and drunken *revellers* there arose the sound of the clanking of British cavalry.
H. Kingsley, Stretton, liii.

Specifically—(*b*) One who dances in a revel; one who takes part in a choric entertainment.

It is no disgrace, no more than for your adventurous *reveller* to fall by some inauspicious chance in his galliard.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

revelingt, *n.* Same as *riveling*[2].

revellent (rē-vel'ẹnt), *a.* [= Pg. It. *revellente,* < L. *revellen(t-)s,* ppr. of *revellere,* pluck or tear back, off, away, or out: see *revel*[2].] Causing revulsion.

reveller, *n.* See *reveler.*

revel-master (rev'el-mȧs^{t}tėr), *n.* The master or director of the revels at Christmas; the lord of misrule.

revelment (rev'el-mẹnt), *n.* [< *revel*[1] + *-ment.*] The act of reveling.

revelourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *reveler.*

revelous†, *a.* [< ME. *revelous,* < OF. *reveleux,* full of revelry or jest, riotous, < *revel,* riot, revel: see *revel*[1], *n.* Cf. *rebellious.*] Inclined to festivity and merrymaking.

A wyf he hadde of excellent beautee,
And compaignable and *revelous* was she.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 4.

revel-rout†, *n.* **1.** A troop of revelers; hence, any riotous throng; a mob; a rabble.

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,
Reply'd the *revel-rout;*
We'll teach you for to fix a bell
On any woman's snout.
The Fryar and the Boy, ii. (*Nares.*)

2. A lawless, uproarious revel; wild revelry; noisy merriment.

Then made they *revell route* and goodly glee.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 558.

The Sorcerers and Sorceresses make great lights, and incense all this visited house, . . . laughing, singing, dauncing in honour of that God. After all this *revel-rout* they demaund againe of the Demoniake if the God be appeased. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A dancing entertainment.

Wilt thou forsake us, Jeffrey? then who shall daunce
The hobby horse at our next *Revel rout?*
Brome, Queens Exchange, ii. 2.

To play revel-rout, to revel furiously; carouse; act the bacchanalian.

They chose a notable swaggering rogue called Puffing Dicke to reuell ouer them, who *plaid reuell-rout* with them indeede.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 582.

revelry (rev'el-ri), *n.* [< ME. *revelrie;* as *revel*[1] + *-ry.*] The act of reveling; merrymaking; especially, boisterous festivity or jollity.

The swetnesse of her melodye
Made al myn herte in *revelrye* [var. *reverye*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 720.

Meantime, forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustic *revelry.*—
Play, music! *Shak.,* As you Like it, v. 4. 183.

= **Syn.** See *carousal*[1].

revelst, *n.* Same as *revel*[1].

The huntress and queen of these groves, Diana, . . . hath . . . proclaimed a solemn *revels.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

revenant (rev'ē-nant), *n.* [< F. *revenant,* ppr. of *revenir,* come back, < *re-,* back, again, + *venir,* < L. *venire,* come: see *come.* Cf. *revenue.*] **1.** One who returns; especially, one who returns after a long period of absence or after death; a ghost; a specter; specifically, in *mod. spiritualism,* an apparition; a materialization. [Rare.]

The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy *revenant* from the tomb. *J. H. Shorthouse,* John Inglesant, xxxiii.

2. In *math.,* a form which continually returns as leading coefficient of irreducible covariants.

revendicate (rē-ven'di-kāt), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *revendicated,* ppr. *revendicating.* Same as *revindicate. Imp. Dict.*

revendication (rē-ven-di-kā'shọn), *n.* Same as *revindication. Imp. Dict.*—**Action of revendication,** in *civil law,* an action brought to assert a title to or some real right inherent in or directly attached to property.

revenge (rē-venj'), *v.;* pret. and pp. *revenged,* ppr. *revenging.* [< OF. *revenger, revencher,* F. *revancher,* F. dial. *revanger,* revenge, = Sp. *revindicar,* claim, = Pg. *revindicar,* claim, refl. be revenged, = It. *rivendicare,* revenge, refl. be revenged, < ML. **revindicare,* revenge, lit. vindicate again, < L. *re-,* again, + *vindicare* (> OF. *vengier, venger*), arrogate, lay claim to: see *vindicate, venge, avenge.* Cf. *revindicate.*]

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I. *trans.* **1.** To take vengeance on account of; inflict punishment because of; exact retribution for; obtain or seek to obtain satisfaction for, especially with the idea of gratifying a sense of injury or vindictiveness: as, to *revenge* an insult.

These injuries the king now bears will be *revenged* home.
Shak., Lear, iii. 3. 13.

I hope you are bred to more humanity
Than to *revenge* my father's wrong on me.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 2.

2. To satisfy by taking vengeance; secure atonement or expiation to, as for an injury; avenge the real or fancied wrongs of; especially, to gratify the vindictive spirit of: as, to *revenge* one's self for rude treatment.

You do more for the obedience of your Lord the Emperour, then to be *reuenged* of the French Kinge.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 70.

O Lord, . . . visit me, and *revenge* me of my persecutors.
Jer. xv. 15.

Come Antony, and young Octavius, come,
Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 94.

=**Syn.** *Avenge*, *Revenge*. See *avenge*.

II. *intrans.* To take vengeance.

I wil *reuenge* (quoth she),
For here I shake off shame.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 100).

The Lord *revengeth*, and is furious. Nahum i. 2.

revenge (rē-venj'), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revenge*, < OF. *revenche*, *reranche*, F. *revanche*, revenge, F. dial. *revainche*, *revenche;* from the verb.] **1.** The act of revenging; the execution of vengeance; retaliation for wrongs real or fancied; hence, the gratification of vindictive feeling.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice. *Bacon*, Revenge.

Though now his mighty soul its grief contains;
He meditates *revenge* who least complains.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 446.

Sweet is *revenge*—especially to women.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 24.

2. That which is done by way of vengeance; a revengeful or vindictive act; a retaliatory measure; a means of revenging one's self.

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood . . . from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy.
Deut. xxxii. 42.

And thus the whirligig of time brings in his *revenges*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 385.

3. The desire to be revenged; the emotion which is aroused by an injury or affront, and which leads to retaliation; vindictiveness of mind.

Not tied to rules of policy, you find
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 261.

The term *Revenge* expresses the angry passion carried to the full length of retaliation.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 136.

To give one his revenge, to play a return-match in any game with a defeated opponent; give a defeated opponent a chance to gain an equal score or standing.

Lady Smart. Well, miss, you'll have a sad husband, you have such good luck at cards. . . .
Miss. Well, my lady Smart, I'll *give you revenge* whenever you please. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Revenge*, *Vengeance*, *Retribution*, *Retaliation*, and *Reprisal* agree in expressing the visiting of evil upon others in return for their misdeeds. *Revenge* is the carrying out of a bitter desire to injure an enemy for a wrong done to one's self or to those who seem a part of one's self, and is a purely personal feeling. It generally has reference to one's equals or superiors, and the malignant feeling is all the more bitter when it cannot be gratified. *Vengeance* has an earlier and a later use. In its earlier use it may arise from no personal feeling, but may be visited upon a person for another's wrong as well as for his own. In the Scripture it means retribution with indignation, as in Rom. xii. 19: "*Vengeance* is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord," where it is a reservation for Jehovah of the offices of distributive and retributive justice. In its later use it involves the idea of wrathful retribution, whether just, unjust, or excessive; it is often a furious revenge: hence there is a general tendency to turn to other words to express just retribution, especially as an act of God. *Retribution* bears more in mind the amount of the wrong done, viewing it as a sort of loan whose equivalent is in some way paid back. Any evil result befalling the perpetrator of a bad deed in consequence of that deed is said to be a *retribution*, whether occurring by human intention or not; personal agency is not prominent in the idea of *retribution*. *Retaliation* combines the notion of equivalent return, which is found in *retribution*, with a distinctly personal agency and intention; sometimes, unlike the preceding words, it has a light sense for good-humored teasing or banter. *Reprisal* is an act of retaliation in war, its essential point being the capture of something in return or as indemnification for pecuniary damage from the other side. The word has also a looser figurative meaning, amounting essentially to retaliation of any sort. See *avenge*, *requital*, and the definition of *retorsion*.

revengeable (rē-ven'ja-bl). *a.* [< *revenge* + *-able.*] Capable of or suitable for being revenged. [Rare.]

The buzzard, for he doted more
And dared lesse than reason,
Through blind bace loue induring wrong
Reuengeable in season.
Warner, Albion's England, viii. 342.

revengeance† (rē-ven'jans), *n.* [Early mod. E. *revengeaunce;* < *revenge* + *-ance.* Cf. *vengeance.*] Revenge; vengeance.

Hee woulde not neglecte to take *reuengeaunce* of so foule an act. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 136.

revengeful (rē-venj'fúl), *a.* [< *revenge* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of revenge or a desire to inflict injury or pain for wrong received; harboring feelings of revenge; vindictive; resentful.

If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo, here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 174.

2. Avenging; executing revenge; instrumental to revenge.

'Tis a meritorious fair design
To chase injustice with *revengeful* arms.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1693.

=**Syn.** **1.** Unforgiving, implacable. See *revenge*, *n.*, and *avenge*.

revengefully (rē-venj'fúl-i), *adv.* In a revengeful manner; by way of revenge; vindictively; with the spirit of revenge.

He smiled *revengefully*, and leapt
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, v. 1.

revengefulness (rē-venj'fúl-nes), *n.* The quality of being revengeful; vindictiveness. *Bailey*, 1727.

revengeless (rē-venj'les), *a.* [< *revenge* + *-less.*] Without revenge; unrevenged. [Rare.]

We, full of heartie teares
For our good father's losse, . . .
Cannot so lightly over-jumpe his death
As leave his woes *revengelesse*.
Marston, Malcontent, iv. 3.

revengement (rē-venj'ment), *n.* [< *revenge* + *-ment.*] Revenge; retaliation for an injury. [Rare.]

Thinges of honour are so delicate that the same day that any confesseth to haue receiued an iniurie, from that day he bindeth himselfe to take *reuengement*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 218.

Murther . . . hath more shapes than Proteus, and will shift himselfe, vppon any occasion of *reuengement*, into a man's dish, his drinke, his apparell, his rings, his stirhops, his nosgay. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34.

revenger (rē-ven'jėr), *n.* One who revenges; an avenger.

Now, darting Parthia, art thou struck; and now
Pleased fortune does of Marcus Crassus' death
Make me *revenger*. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1. 3.

revengingly (rē-ven'jing-li), *adv.* With revenge; with the spirit of revenge; vindictively.

I have belied a lady,
The princess of this country, and the air on 't
Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 2. 4.

revenual (rev'ē-nū-al), *a.* [< *revenue* + *-al.*] Pertaining to revenue: as, *revenual* expenditure. [Recent and rare.]

Admitting the restraint exercised to be due to a necessary caution in dealing with public funds, . . . the advantages of a more rapid advance might be secured without in the least involving *revenual* risks.
The Engineer, LXVI. 224.

revenue (rev'ē-nū, formerly and still occasionally rē-ven'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *revenew;* < OF. *revenu*, m., also *revenue*, f., F. *revenu*, m. (ML. reflex *revenuta*, f., *revenutum*, n., also *revennea*, f., also in pure L. form *reventus* and *reventio*), revenue, rent, < *revenu*, pp. of *revenir*, come back, return: see *revenant*. Cf. *avenue*, *parvenu*.] **1.** The annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any kind of property, real or personal; income.

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart she scorns our poverty.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 83.

One that had more skill how to quaffe a can
Then manage his *reuenewes*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

I call it [a monastery of the Benedictine monks] . . . rich, because their yearly *revenew* amounteth to one hundred thousand Crowns. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 177.

2. The annual income of a state, derived from the taxation, customs, excise, or other sources, and appropriated to the payment of the national expenses. [This is now the common meaning of the word, *income* being applied more generally to the rents and profits of individuals.]

The common charity,
Good people's alms and prayers of the gentle,
Is the *revenue* must support my state.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 1.

A complete power, therefore, to procure a regular and adequate supply of *revenue*, as far as the resources of the community will permit, may be regarded as an indispensable ingredient in every constitution.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 30.

3. Return; reward.

Neither doe I know any thing wherein a man may more improue the *reuenues* of his learning, or make greater shew with a little, . . . than in this matter of the Creation.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 6.

Inland revenue, in Great Britain and Ireland, internal revenue, derived from excise, stamps, income-tax, and other taxes. The Board of Internal Revenue consists of a chairman, a deputy chairman, and three commissioners.—**Internal revenue**, that part of the revenue or income of a country which is derived from duties on articles manufactured or grown at home, on licenses, stamps, incomes, etc.; all the revenue of a country except that collected from export or import duties. In the United States the principal receipts are from spirits, tobacco, and fermented liquors. During the period of the civil war taxes were imposed on many other manufactures, but they were removed in great part in 1868.—**Revenue cadet**, or **cadet of the revenue-cutter service**, an officer of the junior grade in the United States revenue marine, undergoing instruction preparatory to examination for the position of third lieutenant. The appointment is made after a competitive examination, to which young men between the ages of 18 and 25 are eligible, by the Secretary of the Treasury. A term of two years' service aboard a practice-vessel is required, which is followed by the examination for promotion.—**Revenue cutter.** See *cutter*[1].—**Revenue-cutter school-ship**, a vessel used for the purpose of instructing cadets in the revenue-cutter service in the duties of their profession, previous to commissioning them as third lieutenants.—**Revenue-cutter service.** See *revenue marine*.—**Revenue ensign**, a distinctive flag, authorized March, 1798, for revenue cutters, to distinguish them from other armed vessels of the United States. Previous to that date, the revenue cutters sailed under the same flag as other United States vessels. The revenue flag is also used over custom-houses. It consists of sixteen vertical stripes of red and white alternately, with a white union in which is a blue eagle carrying in his beak the motto "E pluribus unum," a shield with red and white stripes on his breast, and in his talons a bundle of arrows and a branch of olive, the whole surrounded by a semicircle of thirteen blue stars.—**Revenue law.** See *law*[1].—**Revenue marine**, or **revenue-cutter service**, a corps organized in 1790, by Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of guarding the coast and estuaries of the United States for the protection of the customs revenue. During the period of its existence, the duties of the service have necessarily undergone many changes. The corps, combining both civil and military features, is employed in assisting to maintain law and order throughout United States territory.—**Revenue pennant**, a pennant used on revenue vessels in commission, and in the bow of boats when carrying an officer on duty. It is made up of alternate vertical red and white stripes, and has a white field carrying thirteen blue stars. **Revenue tariff.** See *tariff*.—**To defraud the revenue.** See *defraud*. =**Syn.** *Profit*, etc. See *income*.

revenued (rev'ē-nūd, formerly rē-ven'ūd), *a.* [< *revenue* + *-ed*[2].] Endowed with a revenue or income.

Pray resolve me
Why, being a Gentleman of fortunes, meanes,
And well *revenude*, will you adventure thus
A doubtfull voyage.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, II. 265).

revenue-officer (rev'ē-nū-of'i-sėr), *n.* An officer of the customs or excise.

revert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reaver*.

reverable (rē-vėr'a-bl), *a.* [< *revere* + *-able.*] Worthy of reverence; capable of being revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reverable*, the highest of all characters. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 167.

reverb† (rē-vėrb'), *v. t.* [Erroneously abbr. from *reverberate:* see *reverberate.*] To reverberate. [Rare.]

Nor are those empty-hearted, whose loud sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 156.

reverberant (rē-vėr'bėr-ant), *a.* [< L. *reverberan(t-)s*, ppr. of *reverberare*, repel: see *reverberate.*] Reverberating; causing reverberation; especially, returning sound; resounding.

Multitudinous echoes awoke and died in the distance,
Over the watery floor, and beneath the *reverberant* branches.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

reverberate (rē-vėr'bėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reverberated*, ppr. *reverberating.* [< L. *reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare* (> It. *riverberare* = Sp. Pg. *reverberar* = OF. *reverberer*, F. *réverbérer*), beat back, < *re-*, back, + *verberare*, beat: see *verberate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To beat back; repel; repulse.

This banke . . . serveth in steed of a strong wall to repulse and *reverberate* the violence of the furious waves of the Sea. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

2. To return, as sound; echo.

Who, like an arch, *reverberates*
The voice again. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 120.

3. To turn back; drive back; bend back; reflect: as, to *reverberate* rays of light or heat.—**4.** Specifically, to deflect (flame or heat) as in a reverberatory furnace.—**5**†. To reduce by reverberated heat; fuse.

Some of our chymicks facetiously affirm that at the last fire all shall be crystallized and *reverberated* into glass.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 50.

6†. To beat upon; fall upon.

The Sunne . . . goeth continually rounde about in circuite: so that his beames, *reuerberatyng* heauen, repre-

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sente suche a maner of lyght as we haue in Sommer two houres before the Sunne ryse.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xlii.).

How still your voice with prudent discipline
My Prentice ear doth oft *reverberate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be driven back or reflected, as light or heat.

For the perpendicular beames reflect and *reuerberate* in themselves, so that the heat is doubled, euery beame striking twice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 49.

2. To echo; reëcho; resound.

And even at hand a drum is ready braced,
That shall *reverberate* all as well as thine.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 170.

E'en for a demi-groat this opened soul . . .
Reverberates quick, and sends the tuneful tongue
To lavish music on the rugged walls
Of some dark dungeon. *Shenstone*, Economy, i.

Echoes die off, scarcely *reverberate*
Forever — why should ill keep echoing ill,
And never let our ears have done with noise?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 27.

3. To apply reverberated heat; use reverberatory agency, as in the fusing of metals.

Sub. Out of that calx I have won the salt of mercury.
Mam. By pouring on your rectified water?
Sub. Yes, and *reverberating* in Athanor.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** *Recoil*, etc. See *rebound*.

reverberate (rē-vėr'bėr-āt), *a.* [< L. *reverberatus*, pp. of *reverberare*, cast back, repel: see the verb.] 1. Reverberated; cast back; returned; reflected.

The lofty hills . . .
Sent forth such echoing shouts (which, every way so shrill,
With the *reverberate* sound the spacious air did fill),
That they were eas'ly heard through the Vergivian main.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix. 58.

2. Reverberant; causing reverberation.

Halloo your name to the *reverberate* hills.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 201.

I was that bright face,
Reflected by the lake in which thy race
Read mystic lines, which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

reverberation (rē-vėr-bė-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *reverberacioun*, < OF. *reverberation*, F. *réverbération* = Pr. *reverberatio* = Sp. *reverberacion* = Pg. *reverberação* = It. *reverberazione*, *riverberazione*, < L. *reverberare*, pp. *reverberatus*, beat back: see *reverberate*.] 1. The act of reverberating, or of driving or turning back; particularly, the reflection of sound, light, or heat: now chiefly of sound.

Every soun
Nis but of eir *reverberacioun*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 526.

Also another maner of fier: sette goure vessel forseid to the strong *reuerberacioun* of the sunne in somer tyme, and lete it stonde there nyȝt and day.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

The days are then very longe in that clime, and hot by reason of contynuall *reuerberation* of the beames of the soonne, and shorte nyghtes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Cabot (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 287).

In these straights we frequently alighted, now freezing in the snow, and anon frying by the *reverberation* of the sun against the cliffs as we descend lower.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

My tub, which holds fifty-fold thy wisdom, would crack at the *reverberation* of thy voice.
Landor, Diogenes and Plato.

2. Resonance; sympathetic vibration. — 3. That which is reverberated; reverberated light, heat, or sound: now chiefly sound.

Then through those realms of shade, in multiplied *reverberations*,
Heard he that cry of pain. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

A . . . shed, . . . in strong contrast to the room, was painted with a red *reverberation*, as from furnace doors.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 50.

4. The circulation of flame in a specially formed furnace, or its deflection toward the hearth of the furnace, as in the reverberatory furnace (which see, under *furnace*).

First ȝe moste the riȝt blak erthe of oon hide nature [of vnkinde nature, Harl. 853], in the furneys of glas mon [made, Harl. 853], or ellis *reuerberacioun*, xxj. dayes calcyne. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 13.

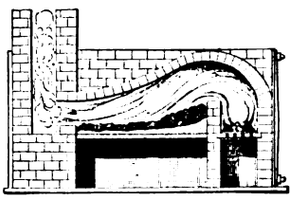
The evolved heat [in a rotative furnace] is . . . transmitted by *reverberation* and conduction to the mixture of ore, fluxes, and coal. *Ure*, Dict., II. 945.

reverberative (rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *reverberate* + *-ive*.] Tending to reverberate; reflecting; reverberant.

This *reverberative* influence is what we have intended above as the influence of the mass upon its centres.
I. Taylor.

reverberator (rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tọr), *n.* [< *reverberate* + *-or*[1].] That which reverberates; especially, that which reflects light; a reflecting lamp.

reverberatory (rē-vėr'bėr-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *réverbératoire* = Pg. *reverberatorio* = It. *riverberatino*; as *reverberate* + *-ory*.] 1. Characterized by or liable to reverberation; tending to reverberate. — 2. Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberating: as, a *reverberatory* furnace or kiln. See *reverberation*, 4, and *furnace*, and cut under *puddling-furnace*.


Section of Reverberatory Furnace.

Reverdin's operation. See *operation*.

reverdure† (rē-vėr'dụr), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *verdure*.] To cover again with verdure. [Rare.]

The swete tyme of Marche was come, and the wyndes were apeased, and ye waters swaged of their rages, and the wodes *reverdured*.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. clix.

revere[1] (rē-vēr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revered*, ppr. *revering*. [< OF. *reverer*, F. *révérer* = It. *reverire*, *riverire*, < L. *revereri*, revere, fear, < *re-*, again, + *vereri*, fear, regard, feel awe of, akin to E. *ware*[1].] To regard with deepest respect and awe; venerate; reverence; hold in great honor or high esteem.

Whose word is truth, as sacred and *revered*
As Heaven's own oracles from altars heard.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 27.

I see men of advanced life, whom from infancy I have been taught to *revere*.
D. Webster, Speech at Concord, Sept. 30, 1834.

The war-god of the Mexicans (originally a conqueror), the most *revered* of all their gods, had his idol fed with human flesh. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 259.

=**Syn.** *Worship*, *Reverence*, etc. See *adore*[1].

revere[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*[2].

reverence (rev'e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *reverence*, < OF. *reverence*, F. *révérence* = Pr. *reverencia*, *reverensa* = Sp. Pg. *reverencia* = It. *reverenza*, *riverenza*, < L. *reverentia*, reverence, < *reveren(t-)s*, reverent: see *reverent*.] 1. A feeling of mingled awe, respect, and admiration; veneration; esteem heightened by awe, as of a superior; reverent regard; especially, such a feeling toward deity.

They haue in more *reuerence* the triumphes of Petrarche than the Genesis of Moses.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

With what authority did he [Jesus] both speak and live, such as commanded a *reverence*, where it did not beget a love! *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

With all *reverence* I would say,
Let God do his work, we will see to ours.
Whittier, Abraham Davenport.

Reverence we may define as the feeling which accompanies the recognition of Superiority or Worth in others.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 225.

2. The outward manifestation of reverent feeling; respect, esteem, or honor, as shown by conduct. See *to do reverence*, below.

They give him the *reverence* of a master.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 52.

Honour due and *reverence* none neglects.
Milton, P. L., iii. 738.

3. An act or token of reverence. Specifically — (*a*) A bow; a courtesy; an obeisance.

The lamentation was so great that was made through out Spaine for the death of this good King Alonso that from thence forwarde euery time that any named his name, if he were a man he put off his cap, and if a woman she made a *reuerence*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 230.

With a low submissive *reverence*
Say, "What is it your honour will command?"
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 53.

(*b*) The use of a phrase indicating respect. See *save your reverence*, below.

Not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence without a *reverence*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

4. Reverend character; worthiness of respect and esteem.

With him are the Lord Aumerle, Lord Salisbury,
Sir Stephen Scroop, besides a clergyman
Of holy *reverence*. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 29.

Hence — 5. With a possessive personal pronoun, a title of respect, applied particularly to a clergyman.

Will Av'rice and Concupiscence give place,
Charm'd by the sounds — Your *Rev'rence*, or Your Grace?
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 105.

Quoth I, "Your *reverence*, I believe you're safe."
Crabbe, Works, I. 134.

6†. Precedence; preëminence.

And some knyght is wedded to a lady of royal blode; she shal kepe the estate that she was before. And a lady of lower degree shal kepe the estate of her lordes blode, & therefore the royall blode shall haue the *reuerence*, as I haue shewed you here before.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 285.

At the reverence of†, out of respect or regard for.

But I praye yow *at the reuerence of* God that ye hem now departe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 492.

And, my Lord, hyt were to grete a thyng, and hyte laye yn my power, but y wold do *at the reuerens of* your Lordschyp, yn las than hyt schold hurt me to gretly, wyche y wote wel your Lordschyp wol nevyr desyr.
Paston Letters, I. 75.

Save or saving your reverence, with all due respect to you: a phrase used to excuse an offensive expression or statement: sometimes contracted to *sir-reverence*.

To run away from the Jew, I should be ruled by the fiend, who, *saving your reverence*, is the devil himself.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 27.

This Natatile Beet . . . grows in wet, stinking Places, and thrives no where so well as in Mud, or a Dunghill, *saving your Reverence*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 148.

To do reverence, to make reverence; show respect; do honor; specifically, to do homage; make a bow or obeisance.

Ech of hem doth al his diligence
To *doon* unto the feste *reverence*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 140.

"Apparaile the propirli," quod Pride, . . .
"*Do* no *reuerence* to foole ne wise."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

But yesterday the word of Cæsar might
Have stood against the world; now lies he there,
And none so poor to *do* him *reverence*.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 125.

To make reverence†, to perform an act of worship; worship.

Seynt John stered in his Modres Wombe, and *made reverence* to his Creatour, that he saughe not.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 94.

=**Syn.** 1. *Awe*, *Veneration*, *Reverence*. *Reverence* is nearly equivalent to *veneration*, but expresses something less of the same emotion. It differs from *awe* in that it is not akin to the feeling of fear, dread, or terror, while also implying a certain amount of love or affection. We feel *reverence* for a parent and for an upright magistrate, but we stand in *awe* of a tyrant.

reverence (rev'e-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *reverenced*, ppr. *reverencing*. [< ME. *reverencen*, < OF. *reverencer*, *reverencier* = Sp. Pg. *reverenciar* = It. *riverenziare*, reverence, make a reverence; from the noun.] 1. To regard with reverence; look upon with awe and esteem; respect deeply; venerate.

Those that I *reverence* those I fear, the wise.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 95.

They too late *reverence* their advisers, as deep, foreseeing, and faithful prophets.
Bacon, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

The laws became ineffectual to restrain men who no longer *reverenced* justice.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 164.

2. To do reverence to; treat with respect; pay respect to; specifically, to salute with a reverence, bow, or obeisance.

Ich a-roos vp ryght with that and *reuerencede* hym fayre,
And yf hus wil were he wolde hus name telle?
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 248.

Reuerence thi felawis; bigynne with hem no strijf;
To thi power kepe pees al thi lijf.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

Nor wanted at his end
The dark retinue *reverencing* death
At golden thresholds.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=**Syn.** 1. *Worship*, *Revere*, etc. See *adore*[1].

reverencer (rev'e-ren-sėr), *n.* [< *reverence* + *-er*[1].] One who feels or displays reverence.

The Athenians, . . . quite sunk in their affairs, . . . were becoming great *reverencers* of crowned heads.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, ii.

reverend (rev'e-rend), *a.* [= OF. *reverent*, F. *révérend* = Pr. *reverent* = Sp. Pg. It. *reverendo*, < L. *reverendus*, gerundive of *revereri*, revere: see *revere*[1].] 1. Worthy to be revered; worthy of reverence; entitled to veneration, esteem, or respect, by reason of one's character or sacred office, as a minister of religion; especially, deserving of respect or consideration on account of age; venerable.

If ancient sorrow be most *reverend*,
Give mine the benefit of seniory.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 35.

He is within, with two right *reverend* fathers,
Divinely bent to meditation.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 61.

His [Prosdocimus's] statue is made in free stone, . . . having a long *reverend* beard. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 185.

At length a *reverend* sire among them came.
Milton, P. L., xi. 719.

The Duchess marked his weary pace,
His timid mien, and *reverend* face.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

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I past beside the *reverend* walls
In which of old I wore the gown.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

2. Specifically, a title of respect given to clergymen or ecclesiastics: as, *Reverend* (or the *Reverend*) John Smith. In the Anglican Church deans are styled *very reverend*, bishops *right reverend*, and archbishops (also the Bishop of Meath) *most reverend*. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of the religious orders are also styled *reverend*, the superiors being styled *reverend fathers* or *reverend mothers*, as the case may be. In Scotland the principals of the universities, if clergymen, and the moderator of the General Assembly for the time being, are styled *very reverend*. Abbreviated *Rev.* (also, *the Rev.*) when used with the name of an individual.

The *reverend* gentleman was equipped in a buzzwig, upon the top of which was an equilateral cocked hat.
Scott, Antiquary, xvii.

3. Of or pertaining to ecclesiastics, or to the clerical office or profession.

Carlisle, this is your doom:
Choose out some secret place, some *reverend* room,
More than thou hast, and with it joy thy life.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 6. 25.

With all his humour and high spirits he [Sydney Smith] had always, as he said himself, fashioned his manners and conversation so as not to bring discredit on his *reverend* profession. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 178.

4†. Reverent. [A misuse formerly common.]

With a joy
As *reverend* as religion can make man's,
I will embrace this blessing.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 2.

Where-e'er you walk'd Trees were as *reverend* made
As when of old Gods dwelt in ev'ry shade.
Cowley, The Mistress, Spring.

There are, I find, to be in it [the drama] all the *reverend* offices of life (such as regard to parents, husbands, and honourable lovers), preserved with the utmost care.
Steele, Tatler, No. 182.

reverendly† (rev'e-rend-li), *adv.* [< *reverend* + *-ly*².] Reverently.

Others ther be
Which doe indeed esteem more *reverendlie*
Of the Lords Supper.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

I am not the first ass, sir,
Has borne good office, and perform'd it *reverendly*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 3.

reverent (rev'e-rent), *a.* [< ME. *reverent*, < OF. *reverent* = Sp. Pg. *reverente* = It. *riverente*, *reverente*, < L. *reveren(t-)s*, ppr. of *revereri*, revere: see *revere*¹.] 1. Feeling or displaying reverence; impressed with veneration or deep respect; standing in awe with admiration, as before superior age, worth, capacity, power, or achievement.

Lowly *reverent*
Towards either throne they bow.
Milton, P. L., iii. 349.

The most awful, living, *reverent* frame I ever felt or beheld, I must say, was his [George Fox's] in prayer.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

O sacred weapon! left for Truth's defence, . . .
Reverent I touch thee, but with honest zeal.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 216.

I have known
Wise and grave men, who . . .
Were *reverent* learners in the solemn school
Of Nature. *Bryant*, Old Man's Counsel.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of reverence; expressive of veneration or profound respect and awe: as, *reverent* conduct; a *reverent* attitude toward religious questions.

The *reverent* care I bear unto my lord
Made me collect these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 34.

3†. Reverend. [A misuse formerly common: compare *reverend*, 4.]

And I beseche your [mastership] that this sympil skrowe may recomaund me to my *reverant* and worshipful maistres your moder. *Paston Letters*, I. 55.

A very *reverent* body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say, "sir-reverence."
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 91.

Yet, with good honest cut-throat usury,
I fear he'll mount to *reverent* dignity.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 67.

4. Strong; undiluted: noting liquors. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.]

reverential (rev-e-ren'shal), *a.* [< OF. *reverential*, F. *révérenciel* = Sp. Pg. *reverencial* = It. *reverenziale*, *riverenziale*, < ML. *reverentialis*, reverential, < L. *reverentia*, reverence: see *reverence*.] Characterized by or expressive of reverence; humbly respectful; reverent.

Their *reverential* heads did all incline,
And render meek obeysance unto mine.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 91.

All, all look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'scape or triumph o'er the law.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 167.

Rapt in *reverential* awe,
I sate obedient, in the fiery prime
Of youth, self-govern'd, at the feet of Law.
M. Arnold, Mycerinus.

reverentially (rev-e-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a reverential manner; with reverence.

reverently (rev'e-rent-li), *adv.* [< ME. **reverently*, *reverentliche*; < *reverent* + *-ly*².] In a reverent manner; with reverence; with awe and deep respect.

Thauh he be here thyn vnderling, in heuene, paraunter, He worth rather receyued and *reuerentloker* sette.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 44.

Read the same diligently and *reverently* with prayer.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 9.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 37.

reverer (rē-vēr'ėr), *n.* [< *revere*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who reveres or venerates.

The Jews were such scrupulous *reverers* of them [the divine revelations] that it was the business of the Masorites to number not only the sections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testament.
Government of the Tongue.

revergence (rē-vėr'jens), *n.* [< LL. *revergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *revergere*, incline toward, < L. *re-*, back, + *vergere*, bend, incline: see *verge*.] A tending toward a certain character. [Rare.]

The evernioid *revergence* of this subdivision is observable also in Parmelia perforata.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 22.

reverie, revery (rev'e-ri or -rē), *n.*; pl. *reveries* (-riz). [Formerly also *resvery*; < OF. *resverie*, F. *rêverie*, delirium, raving, dream, day-dream, < *resver*, *rever*, also *raver*, F. dial. *raver*, > E. *rave*: see *rave*¹. Cf. *ravery*.] 1. A state of mental abstraction in which more or less aimless fancy predominates over the reasoning faculty; dreamy meditation; fanciful musing. The mind may be occupied, according to the age, tastes, or pursuits of the individual, by calculations, by profound metaphysical speculations, by fanciful visions, or by such trifling and transitory objects as to make no impression on consciousness, so that the period of reverie is left an entire blank in the memory. The most obvious external feature marking this state is the apparent unconsciousness or imperfect perception of external objects.

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call *reverie*; our language has scarce a name for it.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

Dream-forger, I refill thy cup
With *reverie's* wasteful pittance up.
Lowell, To C. F. Bradford.

In *reverie*, and even in understanding the communications of others, we are comparatively passive spectators of ideational movements, non-voluntarily determined.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 75.

2. A waking dream; a brown study; an imaginative, fanciful, or fantastic train of thought; a day-dream.

Defend me, therefore, common sense, say I,
From *reveries* so airy, from the toil
Of dropping buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up!
Cowper, Task, iii. 188.

3. The object or product of reverie or idle fancy; a visionary scheme, plan, aim, ideal, or the like; a dream.

The principle of asceticism seems originally to have been the *reverie* of certain hasty speculators, who . . . took occasion to quarrel with every thing that offered itself under the name of pleasure.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 9.

4. In *music*, an instrumental composition of a vague and dreamy character.

reverist (rev'e-rist), *n.* [< *reverie* + *-ist*.] One who is sunk in a reverie; one who indulges in or gives way to reverie. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Their religion consisted in a kind of sleepy, vaporous ascension of the thoughts into the ideal. They were *reverists*, idealists.
H. W. Beecher, Plymouth Pulpit, March 19, 1884, p. 483.

revers¹†, *a.* An obsolete form of *reverse*.

revers² (rē-vār', commonly rē-vēr'), *n.* [F.: see *reverse*.] In *dressmaking*, *tailoring*, etc.: (*a*) That part of a garment which is turned back so as to show what would otherwise be the inner surface, as the lapel of a waistcoat or the cuff of a sleeve. (*b*) The stuff used to cover or face such a turned-over surface, as a part of the lining exposed to view.

reversability (rē-vėr-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *reversable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *reversibility*.

reversable (rē-vėr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-able*.] Same as *reversible*.

reversal (rē-vėr'sal), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *réversal*; as *reverse* + *-al*.] I. *n.* 1. The act of reversing, or of altering a position, direction, action, condition, or state to its opposite or contrary; also, the state of being reversed.

Time gives his hour-glass
Its due *reversal*;
Their hour is gone.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

It is assumed as possible that the astronomical conditions might be reversed without a *reversal* of the physical conditions. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 105.

2. In *physics*, specifically, the changing of a bright line in a spectrum, produced by an incandescent vapor, into a dark line (by absorption), and the reverse. The reversal of lines in the solar spectrum has been observed at the time of a total eclipse, when certain of the dark absorption-lines have suddenly become bright lines as the light from the body of the sun has been cut off. See *spectrum*.

3. The act of repealing, revoking, or annulling; a change or overthrowing: as, the *reversal* of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is erroneous and rendered void or terminated; the *reversal* of an attainder or of an outlawry.

She [Elizabeth] began her reign, of course, by a *reversal* of her sister's legislation; but she did not restore the Edwardian system. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 323.

4. In *biol.*, reversion.—**Method of reversal.** See *method*.

II.† *a.* Causing, intending, or implying reverse action; reversing.

After his death there were *reversal* letters found among his papers. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, Charles II.

reversatile (rē-vėr'sa-til), *a.* [< LL. *reversatus*, pp. of *reversare*, reverse, + *-ile*.] Reversible; capable of being reversed.

reverse (rē-vėrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reversed*, ppr. *reversing*. [< ME. *reversen*, < OF. *reverser*, F. *renverser*, reverse, = Pr. *reversar* = Sp. *reversar*, *revesar*, *revezar*, vomit, = Pg. *revessar*, alternate, = It. *riversare*, upset, pour out, < LL. *reversare*, turn about, turn back, freq. of L. *revertere*, turn back, revert: see *revert*.] I. *trans.* 1. To turn about, around, or upside down; put in an opposite or contrary position; turn in an opposite direction, or through 180°; invert.

In her the stream of mild
Maternal nature had *revers'd* its course.
Cowper, Task, iii. 436.

Revers'd that spear, redoubtable in war.
Burns, Death of Sir J. H. Blair.

2. In *mach.*, to cause to revolve or act in a contrary direction; give an exactly opposite motion or action to, as the crank of an engine, or that part to which the piston-rod is attached.—3. In general, to alter to the opposite; change diametrically the state, relations, or bearings of.

With what tyranny custom governs men! It makes that reputable in one age which was a vice in another, and *reverses* even the distinctions of good and evil.
Dr. J. Rogers.

He that seem'd our counterpart at first
Soon shows the strong similitude *revers'd*.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 443.

4. To overturn; upset; throw into confusion.

Puzzling contraries confound the whole;
Or affectations quite *reverse* the soul.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 66.

5. To overthrow; set aside; make void; annul; repeal; revoke: as, to *reverse* a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Yf the proces be erroneous, lete his concell *reverse* it.
Paston Letters, I. 125.

Is Clarence dead? The order was *reversed*.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 86.

When judgment pronounced upon conviction is falsified or *reversed*, all former proceedings are absolutely set aside, and the party stands as if he had never been at all accused.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxx.

6†. To turn back; drive away; banish.

That old Dame said many an idle verse,
Out of her daughters hart fond fancies to *reverse*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 48.

7†. To cause to return; bring back; recall.

Well knowing trew all that he did rehorse,
And to his fresh remembraunce did *reverse*
The ugly vew of his deformed crimes.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 48.

Reversing counter-shaft. See *counter-shaft*.—**Reversing engine**, an engine provided with reversing valve-gear, by which it may be made to turn in either direction. Such engines are used on railways, for marine propulsion, in rolling-mills, and for other purposes. Compare *reversing-gear*.—**Reversing key.** See *telegraph*.—**To reverse a battery** or **current**, to turn the current in direction, as by means of a commutator or pole-changer.—**Syn. 1.** To invert.—**5.** To rescind, countermand.

II. *intrans.* 1. To change position, direction, motion, or action to the opposite; specifically, in round dances, to turn or revolve in a direction contrary to that previously taken: as, to *reverse* in waltzing.—2†. To be overturned; fall over.

The kyng presid fast away certayn,
Generides helde still the reane alway;
And so, betwix the striving of them twayn,
The horse *reversid* bak, and ther he lay.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3476.

And happed that Boydas and Braundalis mette hym bothe attonys, and smote hym so on the sheilde that he *reuersed* on his horse croupe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 551.

3†. To turn back; return; come back.

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Beene they all dead, and laide in dolefull herse,
Or doen they onely sleepe, and shall againe *reverse?*
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 1.

reverse (rē-vėrs'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *reverse, revers,* < OF. *revers,* reverse, cross (as a noun *revers,* a back blow), = Pr. *revers* = Sp. Pg. *reverso* = It. *riverso,* < L. *reversus,* turned back, reversed, pp. of *revertere,* turn back, reverse: see *revert.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Turned backward; opposite or contrary in position or direction; reversed: as, the *reverse* end of a lance; *reverse* curves; *reverse* motion.

The sword
Of Michael, . . . with swift wheel *reverse,* deep entering, shared
All his right side. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 326.

Two points are said to be *reverse* of each other, with reference to two fixed origins and two fixed axes, when the line through the first origin and the first point meets the first axis at the point where the line through the second origin and the second point meets the same axis, while the line through the first origin and the second point meets the second axis at the same point where the line through the second origin and the first point meets the same axis.

2. Contrary or opposite in nature, effects, or relations: as, a *reverse* order or method.

A vice *revers* unto this. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., ii.

He was troubled with a disease *reverse* to that called the stinging of the tarantula, and would run dog-mad at the noise of music. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

3†. Overturned; overthrown.

Whan the kynge that was called le roy de Cent Chiualers saugh the kynge Tradelyuaunt *reuerse* to the erthe, he was right wroth, for he hym loved with grete love.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157.

4†. Upset; tossed about; thrown into confusion.

He found the sea diuerse,
With many a windy storme *reuerse.*
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

5. In *conch.*, same as *reversed*, 5.—**Reverse artillery fire.** See *fire*, 13.—**Reverse aspect** or **view,** in *entom.*, the appearance of an insect or any part of it when the posterior extremity is toward the observer.—**Reverse battery, current**†, **fault.** See the nouns.—**Reverse bearing,** in *surv.*, the bearing of a course taken from the course in advance, looking backward.—**Reverse curve,** in *rail.*, a double curve formed of two curves lying in opposite directions, like the letter S.—**Reverse imitation,** in *contrapuntal music*, imitation by inversion. See *inversion* (*c*), and *imitation*, 3.—**Reverse-jaw chuck.** See *chuck*⁴.—**Reverse motion,** in *music*, same as *contrary motion* (which see, under *motion*, 14 (*b*)).—**Reverse proof,** in *engraving*, a counter-proof.—**Reverse shell,** in *conch.*, a univalve shell which has the aperture opening on the left side when placed point upward in front of the spectator, or which has its volutions the reverse way of the common screw; a sinistral shell. The cut shows the reverse shell of *Chrysodomus antiquus,* variety *contrarius.*—**Reverse valve.** See *valve.*


Reverse Shell.

II. *n.* **1.** Reversal; a change to an opposite form, state, or condition; a complete alteration.

This pleasant and speedy *reuers* of the former wordes holpe all the matter againe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

Base passion! said I, turning myself about, as a man naturally does upon a sudden *reverse* of sentiment.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 17.

2. A complete change or turn of affairs; a vicissitude; a change of fortune, particularly for the worse; hence, adverse fortune; a misfortune; a calamity or blow; a defeat.

Violence, unless it escapes the *reverses* and changes of things by untimely death, is commonly unprosperous in the issue. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

My belief of this induces me to hope . . . that the same goodness will still be exercised toward me, in continuing . . . happiness, or enabling me to bear a fatal *reverse.* *B. Franklin*, Autobiography, p. 4.

3. In *fencing*, a back-handed stroke; a blow from a direction contrary to that usually taken; a thrust from left to right. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

To see thee pass thy punto, thy stock, thy *reverse*, thy distance, thy montant. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 27.

4. That which is presented when anything, as a lance, gun, etc., is reversed, or turned in the direction opposite to what is considered its natural position.

Any knight proposing to combat might . . . select a special antagonist from among the challengers, by touching his shield. If he did so with the *reverse* of his lance, the trial of skill was made with . . . the arms of courtesy.
Scott, Ivanhoe, viii.

5. That which is directly opposite or contrary; the contrary; the opposite: generally with *the.*

"Out of wo in-to wele 3oure wyrdes shul chaunge."
Ac who so redeth of the riche *the reuers* he may fynde.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 210.

He . . . then mistook *reverse* of wrong for right.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 198.

They are called the Constituent Assembly. Never was a name less appropriate. They were not constituent, but *the* very *reverse* of constituent. *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

6. In *numis.*, the back or inferior side of a coin or medal, as opposed to the *obverse*, the face or principal side. The reverse generally displays a design or an inscription; the obverse, a head. Usually abbreviated *Rev.* or ℞. See cuts under *numismatics, pieᵹ,* and *pistole.*

A *reverse* often clears up the passage of an old poet, as the poet often serves to unriddle a *reverse.*
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

7. In *her.*, the exact contrary of what has been described just before as an escutcheon or a quartering. An early form of heraldic difference is the giving to a younger branch the reverse of the arms of the elder branch: thus, if the original escutcheon is argent a chevron gules, a younger son takes the *reverse,* namely gules a chevron argent.

reversed (rē-vėrst'), *p. a.* **1.** Turned in a contrary or opposite position, direction, order, or state to that which is normal or usual; reverse; upside down; inside out; hind part before.

In all superstition wise men follow fools; and arguments are fitted to practice in a *reversed* order.
Bacon, Superstition.

And on the gibbet tree *reversed*
His foeman's scutcheon tied.
Scott, Marmion, i. 12.

2. Made void; overthrown or annulled: as, a *reversed* judgment or decree.—**3.** In *geol.*, noting strata which have been so completely overturned by crust-movements that older beds overlie those more recent, or occupy a reversed position.—**4.** In *bot.*, of flowers, resupinate (*Bigelow*); of leaves, having the lower surface turned upward (*Imp. Dict.*).—**5.** In *conch.*, sinistral, sinistrorse, or sinistrorsal; turning to the left; reverse; heterostrophic. See cut under *reverse.*—**6.** In *her.*, facing in a position the contrary of its usual position: said of any bearing which has a well-defined position on the escutcheon: thus, a chevron *reversed* is one which issues from the top of the escutcheon, and has its point downward. Also *renverse, reversie.*—**Gutté reversed.** See *gutté.*—**Regardant reversed.** See *regardant.*—**Reversed arch.** See *arch*¹.—**Reversed motion,** in *music*, contrary motion. See *motion*, 14 (*b*).—**Reversed ogee.** See *ogee.*—**Reversed retrograde imitation,** in *contrapuntal music*, retrograde imitation by inversion, the subject or theme being repeated both backward and in contrary motion.—**Reversed wings,** in *entom.*, wings which are deflexed in repose, the upper wings lying closer to the body than the lower ones, which project beyond their anterior margins, as in certain *Lepidoptera.*

reversedly† (rē-vėr'sed-li), *adv.* Same as *reversely. Bp. Lowth*, Life of Wykeham, ix.

reverseless (rē-vėrs'les), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-less.*] Not to be reversed; unalterable.

E'en now thy lot shakes in the urn, whence Fate
Throws her pale edicts in *reverseless* doom!
A. Seward, To the Hon. T. Erskine.

reverse-lever (rē-vėrs'lev″ėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever or handle which operates the valve-gear so as to reverse the action of the steam.

reversely (rē-vėrs'li), *adv.* **1.** In a reverse position, direction, or order.

Lourens . . . began to shape beechen bark first into figures of letters, by which, *reversely* impressed one by one on paper, he composed one or two lines to serve as an example. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 689.

2. On the other hand; on the contrary.

That is properly credible which is not . . . certainly to be collected, either antecedently by its cause, or *reversely* by its effect; and yet . . . hath the attestation of a truth.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

reverser (rē-vėr'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who reverses; that which causes reversal; specifically, a device for reversing or changing the direction of an electric current or the sign of an electrostatic charge.—**2.** In *law*, a reversioner.—**3.** In *Scots law*, a mortgager of land.

reversi (rē-vėr'si), *n.* [OF. and F.: see *reversis.*] **1.** Same as *reversis.*—**2.** A modern game played by two persons with sixty-four counters, differently colored on opposite sides, on a board of sixty-four squares. A player, on placing a counter on a vacant square, "reverses" (that is, turns over, and thus appropriates) all his opponent's pieces lying in unbroken line in any direction between the piece thus placed and any other of his own pieces already on the board. A counter cannot be removed from its square, but may be reversed again and again.

reversibility (rē-vėr-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *réversibilité* = It. *riversibilità;* as *reversible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being reversible; the capability of being reversed. Also *reversability.*

Reversibility is the sole test of perfection; so that all heat-engines, whatever be the working substance, provided only they be reversible, convert into work (under given circumstances) the same fraction of the heat supplied to them. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 284.

reversible (rē-vėr'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *réversible* = Sp. *reversible* = Pg. *reversivel* = It. *riversibile;* as *reverse* + *-ible.*] **I.** *a.* Capable of being reversed. Specifically—(*a*) Admitting, as a process, of change so that all the successive positions shall be reached in the contrary order and in the same intervals of time; thus, if the first process converts heat into work the second converts work into heat, and the like will be true of any other transformation of energy, form, state of aggregation, etc. See *reversible process,* below.

Although work can be transformed into heat with the greatest ease, there is no process known by which all the heat can be changed back again into work; . . . in fact, the process is not a *reversible* one.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 56.

(*b*) Admitting of legal reversal or annulment.

If the judgement be given by him that hath authority, and it be erroneous, it was at common law *reversible* by writ of error. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Pleas of the Crown, xxvi.

(*c*) Capable of being reversed, or of being used or shown with either side exposed: as, *reversible* cloth. Also *reversable.*—**Doubly reversible polyhedron.** See *polyhedron.*—**Reversible compressor, filter, lock.** See the nouns.—**Reversible engine.** See *Carnot's cycle,* under *cycle*¹.—**Reversible factors,** commutable or interchangeable factors, as those of ordinary multiplication.—**Reversible pedal, plow,** etc. See the nouns.—**Reversible pendulum.** See *pendulum*, 2.—**Reversible process,** in *dynam.*, a motion which might, under the influence of the same forces, take place in either of two opposite directions, the different bodies running over precisely the same paths, with the same velocities, the directions only being reversed.

II. *n.* A textile fabric having two faces, either of which may be exposed; a reversible fabric. Reversibles usually have the two faces unlike, one of them being often striped or plaided while the other is plain.

reversibly (rē-vėr'si-bli), *adv.* In a reversible manner.

reversie (rē-vėr'si), *a.* [< OF. *reverse,* pp. of *reverser,* reverse: see *reverse.*] In *her.*, same as *reversed*, 6.

reversing-cylinder (rē-vėr'sing-silⁿin-dėr), *n.* The cylinder of a small auxiliary steam-engine used to move the link or other reversing-gear of a large steam-engine, when the latter is too large to be quickly and easily operated by the hand: now much used in marine engines.

reversing-gear (rē-vėr'sing-gēr), *n.* Those parts of a steam-engine, particularly of a locomotive or marine engine, by which the direction of the motion is changed: a general term covering all such parts of the machine, including the reversing-lever, eccentrics, link-motion, and valves of the cylinders. The most widely used reversing-gear is that employing the link-motion. There are, however, many other forms in use. See *valve-gear, steam-engine,* and *locomotive.*

reversing-layer (rē-vėr'sing-lāⁿėr), *n.* A hypothetical thin stratum of the solar atmosphere, containing in gaseous form the substances whose presence is shown by the dark lines of the solar spectrum, and supposed to be the seat of the absorption which produces the dark lines. The spectrum of this stratum, if it exists, must be one of bright lines—the negative of the ordinary solar spectrum—and should be seen at the moment when a solar eclipse becomes total. The observation of such a bright-line spectrum, first made by Professor C. A. Young in 1870, and since repeated more or less completely by several eclipse observers, led to the hypothesis. It still remains doubtful, however, whether all the Fraunhofer lines originate in such a thin stratum, or whether different regions of the solar atmosphere cooperate in their formation.

reversing-lever (rē-vėr'sing-levⁿėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a lever which operates the slide-valve so as to reverse the action of the steam and thus change the direction of motion.

reversing-machine (rē-vėr'sing-ma-shēnⁿ), *n.* In *founding*, a molding-machine in which the flask is carried on trunnions, so that it can be reversed and the sand rammed from either side.

reversing-motion (rē-vėr'sing-mōⁿshon), *n.* Any mechanism for changing the direction of motion of an engine or a machine. A common device of this nature for a steam-engine is a rock-shaft to operate the valves, having, on opposite sides, two levers to either of which may be connected the rod from an eccentric on the main shaft. The most usual form of reversing-motion for a locomotive is the link-motion.

reversing-shaft (rē-vėr'sing-shaft), *n.* A shaft connected with the valves of a steam-engine in such a manner as to permit a reversal of the order of steam-passage through the ports.

reversing-valve (rē-vėr'sing-valv), *n.* The valve of a reversing-cylinder. It is often a plain slide-valve, but in some forms of steam reversing-gear piston-valves have been used. See *reversing-cylinder.*

reversion (rē-vėr'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *revertion;* < OF. *reversion,* F. *réversion* = Pr. *reversio* = Sp. *reversion* = Pg. *reversão* = It. *riversione,* < L. *reversio*(*n*-), < *revertere,* turn back: see *revert, reverse.*] **1.** The act of reverting or returning to a former position, state, frame of mind, subject, etc.; return; recurrence.

After his *reversion* home [he] was spoiled also of all that he brought with him. *Foxe*, Acts, etc., p. 152.

2. In *biol.*: (*a*) Return to some ancestral type or plan; exhibition of ancestral characters;

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atavism; specifically, in botany, the conversion of organs proper to the summit or center of the floral axis into those which belong lower down, as stamens into petals, etc. Also *reversal*.

The simple brain of a microcephalous idiot, in as far as it resembles that of an ape, may in this sense be said to offer a case of *reversion*. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 117.

(*b*) Return to the wild or feral state after domestication; exhibition of feral or natural characters after these have been artificially modified or lost.—**3.** In *law*: (*a*) The returning of property to the grantor or his heirs, after the granted estate or term therein is ended.

The rights of Guy devolved upon his brother; or rather Cyprus, for the *reversion* of which no arrangements had been made, fell to the lot of the possessor.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 170.

Hence—(*b*) The estate which remains in the grantor where he grants away an estate smaller than that which he has himself. (*Digby.*) (See *estate*, 5, and *remainder*.) The term is also frequently, though improperly, used to include future estates in remainder. (*c*) In Scots law, a right of redeeming landed property which has been either mortgaged or adjudicated to secure the payment of a debt. In the former case the reversion is called *conventional*, in the latter case it is called *legal*. See *legal*.—**4.** A right or hope of future possession or enjoyment; succession.

As were our England in *reversion* his,
And he our subjects' next degree in hope.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4. 35.

P. sen. My maid shall eat the relics.
Lick. When you and your dogs have dined! a sweet *reversion*. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

To London, concerning the office of Latine Secretary to his Maty, a place of more honour and dignitie than profit, the *revertion* of which he had promised me.
Evelyn, Diary, May 5, 1670.

He knows . . . who got his pension rug,
Or quickened a *reversion* by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 135.

5†. That which reverts or returns; the remainder.

The small *reversion* of this great army which came home might be looked on by religious eyes as relics. *Fuller.*

6. In *annuities*, a reversionary or deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—**7.** In *music*, same as *retrograde imitation* (which see, under *retrograde*).—**8.** In *chem.*, a change by which phosphates (notably such as are associated with oxid of iron and alumina) which have been made soluble in water by means of oil of vitriol, become again insoluble.—**Method of reversion**, a method of studying the properties of curves, especially conics, by means of points the reverse of one another.—**Principle of reversion**, the principle that, when any material system in which the forces acting depend only on the positions of the particles is in motion, if at any instant the velocities of the particles are reversed, the previous motion will be repeated in a reverse order.—**Reversion of series**, the process of passing from an infinite series expressing the value of one variable quantity in ascending powers of another to a second infinite series expressing the value of the second quantity in ascending powers of the first.

reversionary (rē-vėr'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *reversion* + *-ary*.] **1.** Pertaining to or involving a reversion; enjoyable in succession, or after the determination of a particular estate.

These money transactions—these speculations in life and death—these silent battles for *reversionary* spoil—make brothers very loving towards each other in Vanity Fair. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xi.

2. In *biol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting reversion; tending to revert; reversive; atavic: as, *reversionary* characters; a *reversionary* process.—**Reversionary annuity**. See *annuity*.

reversioner (rē-vėr'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *reversion* + *-er*[2].] One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements after a particular estate granted is determined: loosely applied in a general sense to any person entitled to any future estate in real or personal property.

Another statute of the same antiquity . . . protected estates for years from being destroyed by the *reversioner*.
Blackstone, Com., IV. xxxiii.

reversis (rē-vėr'sis), *n.* [< OF. *reversis*, "*reversi*, a kind of trump (played backward, and full of sport) which the duke of Savoy brought some ten years ago into France" (Cotgrave), < *reverser*, reverse: see *reverse*.] An old French card game in which the player wins who takes the fewest tricks.

reversive (rē-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *reverse* + *-ive*.] **1.** Causing or tending to cause reversal. [Rare.]

It was rather hard on humanity, and rather *reversive* of Providence, that all this care and pains should be lavished on cats and dogs, while little morsels of flesh and blood, ragged, hungry, and immortal, wandered up and down the streets. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 47.

2. Reverting; tending toward reversion; specifically, in *biol.*, returning or tending to return to an ancestral or original type; reversionary; atavic.

There is considerable evidence tending to show that people who possess *reversive* characters are more common among those classes of society properly designated low.
Amer. Anthropologist, I. 70.

reverso (rē-vėr'sō), *n.* [< It. **reverso*, *riverso*: see *reverse*, *n.*] **1†.** In *fencing*, same as *reverse*, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your punto, your *reverso*, your stoccato, your imbroccato, your passada, your montanto, till they could all play very near or altogether as well as myself.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. In *printing*, any one of the left-hand pages in a book: the opposite of *recto*.

reversor (rē-vėr'sor), *n.* [< *reverse* + *-or*[1].] A linkwork for reversing a figure.

revert (rē-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *reverten*, < OF. *revertir* = Pg. *reverter* = It. *rivertere*, < L. *revertere*, *revortere*, also deponent *reverti*, *revorti*, pp. *reversus*, *revorsus*, turn back, turn about, come back, return, < *re-*, back, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *invert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn about or back; reverse the position or direction of.

Thane syr Priamous the prynce, in presens of lordes,
Presez to his penowne, and pertly it hentes;
Revertede it redily, and a-waye rydys
To the ryalle rowte of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2919.

The trembling stream . . . boils
Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 405.

With wild despair's *reverted* eye,
Close, close behind, he marks the throne.
Scott, The Wild Huntsman.

Yet ever runs she with *reverted* face,
And looks and listens for the boy behind.
Coleridge, Time, Real and Imaginary.

2†. To alter to the contrary; reverse.

Wretched her Subjects, gloomy sits the Queen
Till happy Chance *reverts* the cruel Scene.
Prior, Imit. of Passage in Moriæ Encomium of Erasmus.

3. To cast back; turn to the past. [Rare.]

Then, when you . . . chance to *revert* a look
Upon the price you gave for this sad thraldom,
You'le feel your heart stab'd through with many a woe.
Brome, Northern Lass, i. 7.

To revert a series, in *math.*, to transform a series by reversion. See *reversion of series*, under *reversion*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn back; face or look backward.

What half Januses are we, that cannot look forward with the same idolatry with which we for ever *revert!*
Lamb, Oxford in Vacation.

2. To come back to a former place or position; return.

So that my arrows,
Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 23.

Bid him [the goblin] labour, soon or late,
To lay these ringlets lank and straight; . . .
Th' elastic fibre, . . . dipt, new force exerts,
And in more vig'rous curls *reverts*.
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

3. To return, as to a former habit, custom, or mode of thought or conduct.

Finding himself out of straits, he will *revert* to his customs. *Bacon*, Expense.

The Christians at that time had *reverted* to the habit of wearing the white turban.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 341.

4. In *biol.*, to go back to an earlier, former, or primitive type; reproduce the characteristics of antecedent stages of development; undergo reversion; exhibit atavism.

I may here refer to a statement often made by naturalists—namely, that our domestic varieties, when run wild, gradually but invariably *revert* in character to their aboriginal stocks. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 28.

5. To go back in thought or discourse, as to a former subject of consideration; recur.

Permit me, in conclusion, gentlemen, to *revert* to the idea with which I commenced—the marvellous progress of the west. *Everett*, Orations, I. 213.

Each punishment of the extra-legal step
To which the high-born preferably *revert*
Is ever for some oversight, some slip
I' the taking vengeance, not for vengeance' self.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 88.

My fancy, ranging thro' and thro',
To search a meaning for the song,
Perforce will still *revert* to you.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

6. In *law*, to return to the donor, or to the former proprietor or his heirs.

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without his kingly assent, the lands shall *revert* to the king.
Bacon.

The earliest principle is that at a man's death his goods *revert* to the commonwealth, or pass as the custom of the commonwealth ordains.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

7. In *chem.*, to return from a soluble to an insoluble condition: applied to a change which takes place in certain superphosphates. See *reversion*, 8.—**Reverting draft.** See *draft*[1].

revert† (rē-vėrt' or rē'vėrt), *n.* [< *revert*, *v.*] **1.** One who or that which reverts; colloquially, one who is reconverted.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or rather *reverts*, to the faith. *Fuller.*

2. In *music*, return; recurrence; antistrophe.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetorick? What is a *revert* but her antistrophe? *Peacham*, Music.

3. That which is reverted. Compare *introvert*, *n.* [Rare.]

revertant (rē-vėr'tant), *a.* [< OF. *revertant*, < L. *reverten(t-)s*, ppr. of *revertere*, return: see *revert*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Flexed or reflexed—that is, bent in an S-curve. (*b*) Bent twice at a sharp angle, like a chevron and a half.—**Issuant and revertant.** See *issuant*.

reverted (rē-vėr'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Reversed; turned back.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *revertant*.

reverter (rē-vėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which reverts.—**2.** In *law*, reversion.—**Formedon in the reverter†.** See *formedon*.

revertible (rē-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *revert* + *-ible*.] Capable of reverting; subject to reversion.

A female fief *revertible* to daughters.
W. Coxe, House of Austria, xliv.

revertive (rē-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *revert* + *-ive*.] Turning back; retreating; retiring.

The tide *revertive*, unattracted, leaves
A yellow waste of idle sands behind.
Thomson, To the Memory of Sir Isaac Newton.

revertively (rē-vėr'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of reversion. *Imp. Dict.*

revery, *n.* See *reverie*.

revest (rē-vest'), *v.* [< ME. *revesten*, < OF. *revestir*, *ravestir*, F. *revêtir* = Pr. *revestir*, *rivestir* = Sp. Pg. *revestir* = It. *rivestire*, < LL. *revestire*, clothe again, < L. *re-*, again, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*. Doublet of *revet*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To reclothe; cover again as with a garment.

Right so as thise holtes and thise hay is,
That han in winter dede ben and drye,
Revesten hem in greene, when that May is.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 353.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *revest*
The flesh and bones that they at first possest.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2†. To invest; robe; clothe, especially in the vestments of state or office.

Throly belles thay rynge, and Requiem syngys,
Dosse messes and matyns with mournande notes:
Relygeous *reveste* in theire riche copes,
Pontyficalles and prelates in precyouse wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4335.

For the weale of the common wealth it is as necessarie that the Knight doe arme as the priest *vnuest* himselfe: for, as prayers doe remoue sinnes, euen so doth armour defend from enimies.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

3. To reinvest; vest again with ownership or office: as, to *revest* a magistrate with authority.—**4.** To take possession of again; secure again as a possession or right.

If a captured ship escapes from the captor, or is retaken, or if the owner ransoms her, his property is thereby *revested*. *Kent*, Commentaries, v.

Like others for our spoils shall we return;
But not that any one may them *revest*,
For 'tis not just to have what one casts off.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiii. 104.

II. *intrans.* To take effect again, as a title; return to a former owner: as, the title or right *revests* in A after alienation.

revestiary† (rē-ves'ti-ā-ri), *n.* [= F. *revestiaire*, < ML. *revestiarium*, an apartment in or adjoining a church where the priests robed themselves for divine worship, the sacristy, vestry, < LL. *revestire*, revest: see *revest* and *vestiary*. Cf. *revestry*.] The apartment in a church or temple in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept. Compare *vestry*.

The impious Jews ascribed all miracles to a name which was ingraved in the *revestiary* of the temple.
Camden, Remains.

"Nay," said the Abbot, "we will do more, and will instantly despatch a servant express to the keeper of our *revestiary* to send us such things as he may want, even this night." *Scott*, Monastery, xvi.

revestry† (rē-ves'tri), *n.* [< ME. *revestry*, *revestrie*, *revestre*, < OF. **revesterie*, *revestiere*, *revestiaire*, < ML. *revestiarium*, vestry: see *revestiary*. Cf. *vestry*.] Same as *revestiary*.

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Then ye sayd Knight to bee convayd into the *revestre*, and there to bee vnarmyd.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 35.

Bestrewe thine altars wth. flowers thicke,
Sente them wt. odours Arrabicque:
Perfuminge all the *revestryes*,
Wt. muske, cyvett, and ambergries?
Puttenham, Partheniades, xvi.

revestu (rē-ves'tū), *a.* [OF., pp. of *revestir*, revest: see *revest*.] In *her.*, covered by a square set diagonally, or a lozenge, the corners of which touch the edges of the space covered by it: said of the field or of any ordinary, as a chief or fesse.

revesture† (rē-ves'tūr), *n.* [< *revest* + *-ure*. Cf. *vesture*.] Vesture.

The aultars of this chapell were hanged with riche *revesture* of clothe of gold of tissue, embroudered with pearles.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 12.

revet[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *rivet*.

revet[2] (rē-vet'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revetted*, ppr. *revetting*. [< F. *revêtir*, clothe again, face or line, as a fortification, foss, etc., < OF. *revestir*, clothe again: see *revest*.] To face, as an embankment, with masonry or other material.

All the principal apartments of the palace properly so called were *revêted* with sculptural slabs of alabaster, generally about 9 ft. in height, like those at Nimroud.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 168.

revetment (rē-vet'ment), *n.* [Also *revetement*; < F. *revêtement*, < *revêtir*, line, revet: see *revet*[2].] 1. In *fort.*, a facing to a wall or bank, as of a scarp or parapet; a retaining wall (which see, under *retaining*). In permanent works the revetment is usually of masonry; in field-works it may be of sods, gabions, timber, hurdles, etc.

2. In *civil engin.*, a retaining wall or breast-wall; also, any method of protecting banks or the sides of a cut to preserve them from erosion, as the sheathing of a river-bank with mats, screens, or mattresses.

Back of all this rises a stone *revetement* wall, supporting the river street. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 92.

3. In *arch.*, any facing of stone, metal, or wood over a less sightly or durable substance or construction.

The absence of any fragments of columns, friezes, cornices, etc. (except terra-cotta *revetements*), confirms the theory that the Etruscan temple was built of wood.
New Princeton Rev., V. 141.

revict†, *v. t.* [< L. *revictus*, pp. of *revincere*, conquer, subdue, refute: see *revince*. Cf. *convict*.] To reconquer; reobtain. *Bp. Hall*, Autobiog., p. xxvii. (*Davies.*)

reviction† (rē-vik'shon), *n.* [< L. *revivere*, pp. *revictus*, live again, revive: see *revive*.] Return to life; revival.

Do we live to see a *reviction* of the old Sadducéism, so long since dead and forgotten?
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness, § 9.

revictual (rē-vit'l), *v.* [Formerly also *revittle*; < *re-* + *victual*.] **I.** *trans.* To victual again; furnish again with provisions.

We *revictualled* him, and sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailments.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 232.

II. *intrans.* To renew one's stock of provisions.

He [Captain Giles de la Roche] had design'd to *revittle* in Portugal. *Milton*, Letters of State, Aug., 1656.

revie† (rē-vī'), *v.* [Also *revye*; < *re-* + *vie*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To vie with again; rival in return; especially, at cards, to stake a larger sum against.

Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st;
If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 5.

To revie was to cover it [a certain sum] with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. *Gifford*, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

2. To surpass the amount of (a responsive challenge or bet): an old phrase at cards; hence, in general, to outdo; outstrip; surpass.

What shall we play for?—One shilling stake, and three rest. I vye it; will you hould it?—Yes, sir, I hould it, and *revye* it. *Florio*, Secret Frutes (1591). (*Latham.*)

Here 's a trick vied and *revied!*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

True rest consists not in the oft *revying*
Of worldly dross. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 6.

II. *intrans.* To respond to a challenge at cards by staking a larger sum; hence, to retort; recriminate.

We must not permit vying and *revying* upon one another.
Chief Justice Wright, in the Trial of the Seven Bishops.

review (rē-vū'), *n.* [< OF. *revue*, *reveue*, a reviewing or review, F. *revue*, a review, < *revu*, pp. of *revoir*, < L. *revidere*, see again, go to see again, < *re-*, again, + *videre*, see: see *view*, and cf. *revise*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *revista* = It. *rivista*, review, of similar formation: see *vista*.] 1. A second or repeated view.

But the works of nature will bear a thousand views and *reviews*, and yet still be instructive and still wonderful.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

2. A view of the past; a retrospective survey.

Mem'ry's pointing wand,
That calls the past to our exact *review*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 184.

Is the pleasure that is tasted
Patient of a long *review?*
M. Arnold, New Sirens.

3. The process of going over again or repeating what is past: as, the *review* of a study; the class has monthly *reviews* in Latin.—4. A revision; a reëxamination with a view to amendment or improvement: as, an author's *review* of his works. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

Great importunities were used to His Sacred Majesty that the said Book might be revised. . . . In which *review* we have endeavoured to observe the like moderation as we find to have been used in the like case in former times. *Book of Common Prayer* (Church of Eng.), Pref.

5. A critical examination; a critique; particularly, a written discussion of the merits and defects of a literary work; a critical essay.

If a *review* of his work was very laudatory, it was a great pleasure to him to send it home to his mother at Fairoaks. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xli.

6. The name given to certain periodical publications, consisting of a collection of critical essays on subjects of public interest, literary, scientific, political, moral, or theological, together with critical examinations of new publications.

Novels (witness ev'ry month's *review*)
Belie their name, and offer nothing new.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 713.

7. The formal inspection of military or naval forces by a higher official or a superior in rank, with a view to learning the condition of the forces thus inspected, and their skill in performing customary evolutions and manœuvers.—8. In *law*, the judicial revision or reconsideration of a judgment or an order already made; the examination by an appellate tribunal of the decision of a lower tribunal, to determine whether it be erroneous.—**A bill of review**, in *law*, a bill filed to reverse or alter a decree in chancery if some error in law appears in the body of the decree, or if new evidence were discovered after the decree was made.—**Commission of review**, in *Eng. law*, a commission formerly granted by the sovereign to revise the sentence of the now extinct Court of Delegates.—**Court of Review**, the court of appeal from the commissioners in bankruptcy, established by 1 and 2 Wm. IV., lvi., but abolished by 10 and 11 Vict., cii., etc.

review (rē-vū'), *v.* [< *re-* + *view*; or < *review*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To see again.

When thou *reviewest* this, thou dost *review*
The very part was consecrate to thee.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxiv.

Backe he was sent to Brasil; and long it was before his longing could be satisfied to *review* his Countrey and friends. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

2. To look back upon; recall by the aid of memory.

Let me *review* the scene,
And summon from the shadowy Past
The forms that once have been.
Longfellow, A Gleam of Sunshine.

3. To repeat; go over again; retrace: as, to *review* a course of study.

Shall I the long, laborious scene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew?
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 127.

4. To examine again; go over again in order to prune or correct; revise.

Many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes
View, and *review*, each line, each word, as spies.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

I maturely thought it proper,
When a' my works I did *review*,
To dedicate them, Sir, to you.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

5. To consider or discuss critically; go over in careful examination in order to bring out excellences and defects, and, with reference to established canons, to pass judgment; especially, to consider or discuss critically in a written essay.

How oft in pleasing tasks we wear the day, . . .
How oft our slowly-growing works impart. . . .
How oft *review*; each finding, like a friend,
Something to blame and something to commend!
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 21.

See honest Hallam lay aside his fork,
Resume his pen, *review* his Lordship's work,
And, grateful for the dainties on his plate,
Declare his landlord can at least translate!
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

By-the-way, when we come by-and-by to *review* the exhibition at Burlington House, there is one painter whom we must try our best to crush.
Bulwer, Kenelm Chillingly, iv. 4.

6. To look carefully over; survey; especially, to make a formal or official inspection of: as, to *review* a regiment.

At the Mauchline muir, where they were *review'd*,
Ten thousand men in armour show'd.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The skilful nymph *reviews* her force with care.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 45.

7. In *law*: (*a*) To consider or examine again; revise: as, a court of appeal *reviews* the judgment of an inferior court. (*b*) To reëxamine or retax, as a bill of costs by the taxing-master or by a judge in chambers.

II. *intrans.* 1. To look back.

His *reviewing* eye
Has lost the chasers, and his ear the cry.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

2. To make reviews; be a reviewer: as, he *reviews* for the "Times."

reviewable (rē-vū'a-bl), *a.* [< *review* + *-able*.] Capable of being reviewed; subject to review.

The proceedings in any criminal trial are *reviewable* by the full bench, whenever the judge who presides at the trial certifies that any point raised at it is doubtful.
The Nation, Dec. 20, 1883.

reviewage (rē-vū'āj), *n.* [< *review* + *-age*.] The act or art of reviewing or writing critical notices of books, etc.; the work of reviewing. [Rare.]

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage*, I shall of course execute.
W. Taylor, To R. Southey, Dec. 30, 1807.

reviewal (rē-vū'al), *n.* [< *review* + *-al*.] The act of reviewing; a review; a critique.

I have written a *reviewal* of "Lord Howe's Life."
Southey, To Mrs. J. W. Warter, June 5, 1838.

reviewer (rē-vū'er), *n.* 1. One who revises; a reviser.

This rubric, being the same that we have in king Edward's second Common Prayer Book, may perhaps have slipt into the present book through the inadvertency of the *reviewers*.
Wheatly, Illus. of Book of Common Prayer, ii. § 5.

2. One who reviews or criticizes; especially, one who critically examines and passes judgment upon new publications; a writer of reviews.

Who shall dispute what the *reviewers* say?
Their word 's sufficient. *Churchill*, The Apology.

Those who have failed as writers turn *reviewers*.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, i.

Between ourselves, I think *reviewers*
When call'd to truss a crowing bard,
Should not be sparing of the skewers.
F. Locker, Advice to a Poet.

He has never, he says, been a *reviewer*. He confesses to wanting a *reviewer's* gift, the power of being "blind to great merits and lynx-eyed to minute errors."
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 833.

revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *re-*, again, + *vigoratus*, pp. of *vigorare*, animate, strengthen, < *vigor*, vigor: see *vigor*. Cf. *invigorate*.] To give new vigor to. *Imp. Dict.*

revigorate (rē-vig'or-āt), *a.* [< *revigorate*, *v.*] Reinvigorated.

The fire which seem'd extinct
Hath risen *revigorate*. *Southey.*

revile (rē-vīl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *reviled*, ppr. *reviling*. [< ME. *revilen*, *rerylen*, < *re-* + OF. *aviler*, F. *avilir*, make vile or cheap, disprize, disesteem, < *a-*, to, + *vil*, vile, cheap: see *vile*.] **I.** *trans.* To cast reproach upon; vilify; especially, to use contemptuous or opprobrious language to; abuse; asperse.

Blessed are ye when men shall *rerile* you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake. Mat. v. 11.

His eye *reviled*
Me, as his abject object.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 126.

No ill words: let his own shame first *revile* him.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 4.

=**Syn.** To vilify, abuse, malign, lampoon, defame. (See *asperse*.) The distinction of *revile* from these words is that it always applies to persons, is generally unjust and always improper, generally applies to what is said to or before the person affected, and makes him seem to others vile or worthless.

II. *intrans.* To act or speak abusively.

Christ, . . . when he was reviled, *reviled* not again.
1 Pet. ii. 23.

revile† (rē-vīl'), *n.* [< *revile*, *v.*] Revilement; abusive treatment or language; an insult; a reproach.

I have gain'd a name bestuck, or, as I may say, bedeckt with the reproaches and *reviles* of this modest Confuter.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

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revilement (rē-vīl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *revile* + *-ment.*] The act of reviling; abuse; contemptuous or insulting language; a reproach.

Yet n'ould she stent
Her bitter rayling and foule *revilement.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 12.

Scorns, and *revilements,* that bold and profane wretches have cast upon him.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 217. (*Latham.*)

reviler (rē-vī′lėr), *n.* One who reviles; one who acts or speaks abusively.

Nor *revilers,* nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. 1 Cor. vi. 10.

revilingly (rē-vī′ling-li), *adv.* With reproachful or contemptuous language; with opprobrium.

The love I bear to the civility of expression will not suffer me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine.*

revincet (rē-vins′), *v. t.* [= It. *rivincere,* < L. *revincere,* refute, overcome, < *re-,* again, + *vincere,* overcome: see *victor.* Cf. *convince, evince,* and *revict.*] To overcome; refute; disprove.

Which being done, when he should see his error by manifest and sound testimonies of Scriptures *revinced,* Luther should find no favour at his hands.
Foxe, Acts (ed. Cattley), IV. 280.

revindicate (rē-vin′di-kāt), *v. t.* [Also *revendicate;* < LL. *revindicatus,* pp. of *revindicare* (> Sp. Pg. *revindicar* = F. *revendiquer*), lay claim to, < L. *re-,* back, + *vindicare,* claim: see *vindicate.*] To vindicate again; reclaim; demand the surrender of, as goods taken away or detained illegally. *Mitford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

revindication (rē-vin-di-kā′shọn), *n.* [Also *revendication;* = F. *revendication* = Pg. *revindicação;* as *revindicate* + *-ion.*] The act of revindicating, or demanding the restoration of anything taken away or retained illegally.

reviret, *v. i.* [< ME. *reviren,* < OF. *revirre,* revive: see *revive.*] To revive.

Eke slitte and sonne-dried thou maist hem kepe,
And when the list in water hoote *revire*
Thai wol, and taste even as the list desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

revirescence (rev-i-res′ẹns), *n.* [< L. *revirescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *revirescere,* grow green again, inceptive of *revirere,* be green again, < *re-,* again, + *virere,* become green or strong: see *verdant.*] The renewal of youth or youthful strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A serpent represented the divine nature, on account of its great vigour and spirit, its long age and *revirescence.*
Warburton, Divine Legation, iv. 4.

A faded archaic style trying as it were to resume a mockery of *revirescence.* *Swinburne,* Shakespeare, p. 126.

revisal (rē-vī′zal), *n.* [< *revise* + *-al.*] The act of revising; examination with a view to correction or amendment; a revision.

The *revisal* of these letters has been a kind of examination of conscience to me. *Pope.*

The theory neither of the British nor the state constitutions authorizes the *revisal* of a judicial sentence by a legislative act. *A. Hamilton,* The Federalist, No. 81.

revise (rē-vīz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *revised,* ppr. *revising.* [< OF. (and F.) *reviser* = Sp. *revisar,* < ML. as if **revisare* for L. *revisere,* look back on, revisit (cf. *revidere,* see again), < *re-,* again, back, + *visere,* survey, freq. of *videre,* pp. *visus,* see: see *vision.* Cf. *review.*] 1. To look carefully over with a view to correction; go over in order to suggest or make desirable changes and corrections; review: as, to *revise* a proof-sheet; to *revise* a translation of the Bible; specifically, in *printing,* to compare (a new proof-sheet of corrected composition) with its previously marked proof, to see that all marked errors have been corrected.

He [Debendranath Tagore] *revised* the Brahmaic Covenant, and wrote and published his Brahma-dharma, or the religion of the one true God.
Max Müller, Biog. Essays, p. 41.

2. To amend; bring into conformity with present needs and circumstances; reform, especially by public or official action.

Fear for ages has boded and mowed and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be *revised.* *Emerson,* Compensation.

Revised version of the Bible. See *version.*—**Revising barrister,** one of a number of barristers appointed to revise the list of voters for county and borough members of Parliament, and holding courts for this purpose throughout the country in the autumn. [Eng.]

revise (rē-vīz′), *n.* [< *revise, v.*] 1. A revision; a review and correction.

Patiently proceed
With oft *re-vises* Making sober speed
In dearest business, and observe by proof
That What is well done is done soon enough.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

2. In *printing,* a proof-sheet to be examined by the reviser.

I at length reached a vaulted room, . . . and beheld, seated by a lamp, and employed in reading a blotted *revise,* . . . the Author of Waverley!
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, Int. Ep., p. 5.

I require to see a proof, a *revise,* a re-revise, and a double re-revise, or fourth proof rectified impression of all my productions, especially verse. *O. W. Holmes,* Autocrat, ii.

reviser (rē-vī′zėr), *n.* [< *revise* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *revisor.*] One who revises, reviews, or makes corrections or desirable changes, especially in a literary work; hence, specifically, in *printing,* one who revises proofs. Also *revisor.*

The generality of my scheme does not admit the frequent notice of verbal inaccuracies . . . which he [Bentley] imputed to the obtrusions of a *reviser,* whom the author's blindness obliged him to employ. *Johnson,* Milton.

revision (rē-vizh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *revision,* F. *révision* = Sp. *revision* = Pg. *revisão* = It. *revisione,* < LL. *revisio(n-),* a seeing again, < L. *revidere,* pp. *revisus,* see again: see *revise, review.*] 1. The act of revising; reëxamination and correction: as, the *revision* of statistics; the *revision* of a book, of a creed, etc.

I am persuaded that the stops have been misplaced in the Hebrew manuscripts, by the Jewish critics, upon the last *revision* of the text. *Bp. Horsley,* Sermons, I. viii.

All male peasants in every part of the empire are inscribed in census lists, which form the basis of the direct taxation. These lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the *revision,* from the new-born babe to the centenarian, are duly inscribed.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 123.

2. That which is revised; a revised edition or version; specifically [*cap.*], the revised English version of the Bible.—**Council of Revision.** See *council.*

revisional (rē-vizh′ọn-al), *a.* [< *revision* + *-al.*] Revisionary.

revisionary (rē-vizh′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *revision* + *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to revision; of the nature of a revision; revising: as, a *revisionary* work.

revisionist (rē-vizh′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *revision* + *-ist.*] 1. One who favors or supports revision, as in the case of a creed or a statute.—2. A reviser; specifically, one of the revisers of the English version of the Bible. See *revised version of the Bible,* under *version.*

"I had rather speak," etc., 1 Corinthians xiv. 19. The Victorian *revisionists* are content with "had" there.
Amer. Jour. Philol., II. 281.

revisit (rē-viz′it), *v. t.* [< OF. *revisiter,* F. *revisiter* = Sp. Pg. *revistar* = It. *revisitare,* < L. *revisitare,* visit again, < *re-,* again, + *visitare,* visit: see *visit, v.*] 1. To visit again; go back for a visit to; return to.

What may this mean,
That thou, dead corse, again in complete steel
Revisit'st thus the glimpses of the moon?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 53.

Thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn.
Milton, P. L., iii. 23.

2†. To revise; review.

Also they saye that ye haue not dilygently *reuisyted* nor ouersene the letters patentes gyuen, accorded, sworne, and sealed by Kyng Johan.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. ccxxii.

revisit (rē-viz′it), *n.* [< *re-* + *visit.*] A visit to a former place of sojourn; also, a repeated or second visit.

I have been to pay a Visit to St. James at Compostella, and after that to the famous Virgin on the other Side the Water in England; and this was rather a *revisit,* for I had been to see her three Years before.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

revisitant (rē-viz′i-tant), *a.* [< LL. *revisitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *revisitare,* revisit: see *revisit.*] Revisiting; returning, especially after long absence or separation.

Catching sight of a solitary acquaintance, [I] would approach him amid the brown shadows of the trees—a kind of medium fit for spirits departed and *revisitant,* like myself. *Hawthorne,* Blithedale Romance, p. 242.

revisitation (rē-viz-i-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *re-* + *visitation.*] The act of revisiting; a revisit.

A regular concerted plan of periodical *revisitation.*
J. A. Alexander, On Mark vi. 6.

revisor (rē-vī′zọr), *n.* [= F. *réviseur* = Sp. Pg. *revisor* = It. *revisore;* as *revise* + *-or*[1].] Same as *reviser.*

revisory (rē-vī′zō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *revisorio;* as *revise* + *-ory.* Cf. Sp. *revisoria,* censorship.] Having power to revise; effecting revision; revising.

revitalization (rē-vī″tal-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *revitalize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of revitalizing; the state of being revitalized, or informed with fresh life and vigor.

revitalize (rē-vī′tal-īz), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *vitalize.*] To restore vitality or life to; inform again or anew with life; bring back to life.

Professor Owen observes that "there are organisms . . . which we can devitalize and *revitalize*—devive and revive—many times." That such organisms can be revived, all will admit, but probably Professor Owen will be alone in not recognising considerable distinction between the words *revitalizing* and reviving. The animalcule that can be revived has never been dead, but that which is not dead cannot be *revitalized.*
Beale, Protoplasm (3d ed.), p. 65.

revittlet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *revictual.*

revivability (rē-vī-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *revivable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being revivable; the capacity for being revived.

The *revivability* of past feelings varies inversely as the vividness of present feelings.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 88.

revivable (rē-vī′va-bl), *a.* [< *revive* + *-able.*] Capable of being revived.

Nor will the response of a sensory organ . . . be an experience, unless it be registered in a modification of structure, and thus be *revivable,* because a statical condition is requisite for a dynamical manifestation.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 12.

revivably (rē-vī′va-bli), *adv.* With a capacity for revival; so as to admit of revival.

What kind of agency can it then be . . . that *revivably* stores up the memory of departed phenomena?
Mind, IX. 350.

revival (rē-vī′val), *n.* [< *revive* + *-al.*] 1. The act of reviving, or returning to life after actual or apparent death; the act of bringing back to life; also, the state of being so revived or restored: as, the *revival* of a drowned person; the *revival* of a person from a swoon.—2. Restoration to former vigor, activity, or efficiency, after a period of languor, depression, or suspension; quickening; renewal: as, the *revival* of hope; the *revival* of one's spirits by good news; a *revival* of trade.

"I've thought of something," said the Rector, with a sudden *revival* of spirits. *George Eliot,* Felix Holt, xxiii.

3. Restoration to general use, practice, acceptance, or belief; the state of being currently known or received: as, the *revival* of learning in Europe; the *revival* of bygone fashions; specifically [*cap.*], the Renaissance.

The man to whom the literature of his country owes its origin and its *revival* was born in times singularly adapted to call forth his extraordinary powers. *Macaulay,* Dante.

4. Specifically, an extraordinary awakening in a church or a community of interest in and care for matters relating to personal religion.

There ought not to be much for a *revival* to do in any church which has had the simple good news preached to it, and in which the heart and life and better motives have been affectionately and persistently addressed.
Scribner's Mo., XIV. 256.

A *revival* of religion merely makes manifest for a time what religion there is in a community, but it does not exalt men above their nature or above their times.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 469.

5. The representation of something past; specifically, in *theatrical art,* the reproduction of a play which has not been presented for a considerable time.

One can hardly pause before it [a gateway of the seventeenth century] without seeming to assist at a ten minutes' *revival* of old Italy.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 145.

Some of Mr. ——'s *revivals* have been beautifully costumed. *The Century,* XXXV. 544, note.

6. In *chem.,* same as *revivification.*—7. The reinstatement of an action or a suit after it has become abated, as, for instance, by the death of a party, when it may be revived by substituting the personal representative, if the cause of action has not abated.—8. That which is recalled to life, or to present existence or appearance. [Rare.]

The place [Castle of Blois] is full of . . . memories, of ghosts, of echoes, of possible evocations and *revivals.*
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 29.

Anglo-Catholic revival, Catholic revival, a revival of Catholic or Anglo-Catholic principles and practices in the Church of England (see *Anglo-Catholic,* and *Catholic,* I., 3 (*d*)), also known, because begun in the University of Oxford, as the *Oxford movement.* It began in 1833, in opposition to an agitation for the expulsion of the bishops from the House of Lords and for the disestablishment of the Church of England. Its founder was H. J. Rose, with whom were joined Arthur Percival, Hurrel Froude, and William Palmer, and, a little later, John Henry Newman (originally an Evangelical) and John Keble, the publication of whose "Christian Year" in 1827 has been regarded as an important precursor of the movement. In its earlier stage the promoters of the revival were known as *Tractarians.* (See *Tractarian.*) After Newman had, in 1845, abandoned the Church of England and joined the Church of Rome, Dr. Edward B. Pusey became generally recognized as the leader of the movement, and its adherents were nicknamed *Puseyites* by their opponents. The revival of

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doctrine was the main work of the movement, especially in its earlier stages, but this resulted afterward in a revival of ritual also, and this extension of the movement is known as *ritualism*. (See *ritualist*, 2.) The general object of the Catholic revival was to affirm and enforce the character of the Anglican Church as Catholic in the sense of unbroken historical derivation from and agreement in doctrine and organization with the ancient Catholic Church before the division between East and West.

revivalism (rē-vī'val-izm), *n.* [< *revival* + *-ism*.] That form of religious activity which manifests itself in revivals. [Recent.]

The most perfect example of *revivalism*, the one to which it constantly appeals for its warrant, was the rapt assembly at Pentecost, with its many-tongued psalmists and inspired prophets, its transports and fervors and miraculous conversions. *The Century*, XXXI. 80.

revivalist (rē-vī'val-ist), *n.* [< *revival* + *-ist*.] One who is instrumental in producing or promoting in a community a revival of religious interest and activity: specifically applied to an itinerant preacher who makes this his special work. [Recent.]

The conviction of enmity to God, which the *revivalist* assumes as the first step in any true spiritual life. *The American*, VIII. 126.

revivalistic (rē-vī-va-lis'tik), *a.* [< *revivalist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a revivalist or revivalism.

Revivalistic success is seldom seen apart from a certain easily recognized type of man. *Religious Herald*, March 26, 1885.

2. Characterized by revivalism; of the nature of revivalism. [Recent and rare in both uses.]

Spiritual preaching is reviving; it is not necessarily *revivalistic*. *The Century*, XXXI. 438.

revive (rē-vīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revived*, ppr. *reviving*. [< OF. F. *revivre* = Pr. *reviure* = Cat. *reviurer* = Sp. *revivir* = Pg. *reviver* = It. *rivivere*, < L. *revivere*, live again, revive (cf. ML. *revivare*, tr., revive), < *re-*, again, + *vivere*, live: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To return to life after actual or seeming death; resume vital functions or activities: as, to *revive* after a swoon.

The soul of the child came into him again, and he *revived*. 1 Ki. xvii. 22.

Henry is dead, and never shall *revive*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 18.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain,
But, at her smile, the beau *revived* again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 70.

2. To live again; have a second life. [Rare.]

Emotionally we *revive* in our children; economically we sacrifice many of our present gratifications to the development of the race. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 386.

3. To gain fresh life and vigor; be reanimated or quickened; recover strength, as after languor or depression.

When he saw the wagons which Joseph had sent to carry him, the spirit of Jacob their father *revived*. Gen. xlv. 27.

A spirit which had been extinguished on the plains of Philippi *revived* in Athanasius and Ambrose.
Macaulay, History.

4. To be renewed in the mind or memory: as, the memory of his wrongs *revived* within him; past emotions sometimes *revive*.—5. To regain use or currency; come into general use, practice, or acceptance, as after a period of neglect or disuse; become current once more.

Then Sculpture and her sister arts *revive*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 701.

This heresy having *revived* in the world about an hundred years ago, . . . several divines . . . began to find out farther explanations of this doctrine of the Trinity.
Swift, On the Trinity.

His [Clive's] policy was to a great extent abandoned; the abuses which he had suppressed began to *revive*.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

6. In *chem.*, to recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

II. *trans.* 1. To bring back to life; revivify; resuscitate after actual or seeming death or destruction; restore to a previous mode of existence.

To heale the sicke, and to *revive* the ded.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 22.

What do these feeble Jews? . . . will they *revive* the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned?
Neh. iv. 2.

Is not this boy *revived* from death?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 120.

2. To quicken; refresh; rouse from languor, depression, or discouragement.

Those gracious words *revive* my drooping thoughts,
And give my tongue-tied sorrows leave to speak.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 21.

Your coming, friends, *revives* me. *Milton*, S. A., l. 157.

3. To renew in the mind or memory; recall; reawaken.

The mind has a power in many cases to *revive* perceptions which it has once had.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. § 2.

With tempers too much given to pleasure, it is almost necessary to *revive* the old places of grief in our memory.
Steele, Tatler, No. 181.

The beautiful specimens of pearls which he sent home from the coast of Paria *revived* the cupidity of the nation.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

When I describe the moon at which I am looking, I am describing merely a plexus of optical sensations with sundry *revived* states of mind linked by various laws of association with the optical sensations.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 327.

4. To restore to use, practice, or general acceptance; make current, popular, or authoritative once more; recover from neglect or disuse: as, to *revive* a law or a custom.

After this a Parliament is holden, in which the Acts made in the eleventh Year of King Richard were *revived*, and the Acts made in his one and twentieth Yeare were wholly repealed. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 157.

The function of the prophet was then *revived*, and poets for the first time aspired to teach the art of life, and founded schools. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 92.

5. To renovate. [Colloq.]

The boy . . . appeared . . . in a *revived* black coat of his master's. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, i.

6. To reproduce; represent after a lapse of time, especially upon the stage: as, to *revive* an old play.

A past, vamp'd, future, old, *revir'd* new piece,
'Twixt Plautus, Fletcher, Shakespear, and Corneille,
Can make a Cibber, Tibbald, or Ozell.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 284.

Already in the latter days of the Republic the multitude (including even the knights, according to Horace) could only be reconciled to tragedy by the introduction of that species of accessories by which in our own day a play of Shakspere's is said to be *revived*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 8.

7. In *law*, to reinstate, as an action or suit which has become abated. See *revival*, 7.—**8.** In *chem.*, to restore or reduce to its natural state or to its metallic state: as, to *revive* a metal after calcination.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** To reanimate, reinvigorate, renew, reinspirit, cheer, hearten. See the quotation under *revitalize*.

revivet†, *n.* Revival; return to life.

Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imagination of his new *reuiue*.
Greene, Menaphon, p. 50. (*Davies.*)

revivement (rē-vīv'ment), *n.* [= It. *ravvivamento*; as *revive* + *-ment*.] The act of reviving; revivification.

We have the sacred Scriptures, our blessed Saviour, his apostles, and the purer primitive times, and the late Reformation, or *revivement* rather, all on our side.
Feltham, Letters, xvii. (*Latham.*)

reviver (rē-vī'vėr), *n.* 1. One who revives or restores anything to use or prominence; one who recovers anything from inactivity, neglect, or disuse.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the schoolmaster of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the *reuiuer* of vices, and mother of cowardize.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 39.

Giotto was not a *reviver*—he was an inventor.
The Century, XXXVII. 67.

2. That which invigorates or revives.

"Now, Mr. Tapley," said Mark, giving himself a tremendous blow in the chest by way of *reviver*, "just you attend to what I've got to say."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxiii.

3. A compound used for renovating clothes.

'Tis a deceitful liquid, that black and blue *reviver*.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, x.

4. In *law*. See *revivor*.

revivificate (rē-viv'i-fi-kāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *revivificatus*, pp. of (ML.) *revivificare*, restore to life: see *revivify*.] To revive; recall or restore to life. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

revivification (rē-viv'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *révivification* = Pg. *revivificação*, < ML. *revivificatio(n-)*, < *revivificare*, revivify: see *revivificate*, *revivify*.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration to life; resuscitation.

The resurrection or *revivification* (for the word signifies no more than so) is common to both.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 225. (*Latham.*)

2. In *chem.*, the reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.—3. In *surg.*, the dissection off of the skin or mucous membrane in a part or parts, that by the apposition of surfaces thus prepared union of parts may be secured.

revivify (rē-viv'i-fī), *v.* [< OF. *revivifier*, F. *révivifier* = Sp. Pg. *revivificar* = It. *revivificare*, < ML. *revivificare* (LL. in pp. *revivificatus*), restore to life, < L. *re-*, again, + LL. *vivificare*, restore to life: see *vivify*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To restore to life after actual or apparent death.

This warm Libation . . . seemed to animate my frozen Frame, and to *revivify* my Body.
Wraxall, Historical Memoirs, I. 369.

2. To give new vigor or animation to; enliven again.

Local literature is pretty sure, . . . when it comes, to have that distinctive Australian mark . . . which may even one day *revivify* the literature of England.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

3. In *chem.*, to purify, as a substance that has been used as a reagent in a chemical process, so that it can be used again in the same way.

A description of the kiln in use for *revivifying* char will be found in the article on sugar.
Thorpe, Dict. of Applied Chem., I. 171.

=**Syn.** See list under *revive*.

II. *intrans.* In *chem.*, to become efficient a second time as a reagent, without special chemical treatment, as by oxidation in the air, fermentation, etc.

revivingly (rē-vī'ving-li), *adv.* In a reviving manner. *Imp. Dict.*

reviviscence (rev-i-vis'ens), *n.* [= F. *réviviscence* = It. *reviviscenza*, < L. *reviviscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Revival; reanimation; the renewal of life; in *nat. hist.*, an awakening from torpidity, especially in the case of insects after hibernation.

Neither will the life of the soul alone continuing amount to the *reviviscence* of the whole man.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, ii.

reviviscency (rev-i-vis'en-si), *n.* [As *reviviscence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *reviviscence*.

Since vitality has, somehow or other, commenced without a designing cause, why may not the same cause produce a *reviviscency*? *T. Cogan*, Disquisitions, iii.

reviviscent (rev-i-vis'ent), *a.* [= F. *réviviscent*, < L. *reviviscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *reviviscere*, revive, inceptive of *revivere*, revive: see *revive*.] Reviving; regaining life or animation.

All the details of the trial were canvassed anew with *reviviscent* interest. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 390.

revivor (rē-vī'vor), *n.* [< *revive* + *-or*[1].] In *law*, the reviving of a suit which was abated by the death of a party, the marriage of a female plaintiff, or other cause. See *revival*, 7. Also spelled *reviver*.—**Bill of revivor**, a bill filed to revive a bill which had abated.—**Bill of revivor and supplement**, a bill of revivor filed where it was necessary not only to revive the suit, but also to allege by way of supplemental pleading other facts which had occurred since the suit was commenced.

revocability (rev″ō-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *révocabilité*; as *revocable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The property of being revocable; revocableness. *Imp. Dict.*

revocable (rev'ō-ka-bl), *a.* [< OF. *revocable*, F. *révocable* = Pr. Sp. *revocable* = Pg. *revogavel* = It. *rivocabile*, < L. *revocabilis*, < *revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] Capable of being recalled or revoked: as, a *revocable* edict or grant. Compare *revokable*.

Howsoever you show bitterness, do not act anything that is not *revocable*. *Bacon*, Anger.

Treaties may . . . be *revocable* at the will of either party, or irrevocable. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

revocableness (rev'ō-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being revocable. *Bailey*, 1727.

revocably (rev'ō-ka-bli), *adv.* In a revocable manner; so as to be revocable. *Imp. Dict.*

revocate† (rev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, revoke: see *revoke*.] To revoke; recall.

His successor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-assume his liberalities.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 89.

revocate† (rev'ō-kāt), *a.* [< L. *revocatus*, pp. of *revocare*, call back: see *revoke*.] Repressed; checked; also, pruned.

But yf it axe to be *revocate*,
And yf the stok be holgh or concavate,
Purge of the dede [dead wood].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

revocation (rev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *revocacion*, *revocation*, F. *révocation* = Pr. *revocation* = Sp. *revocacion* = Pg. *revocação*, *revogação* = It. *rivocazione*, < L. *revocatio(n-)*, < *revocare*, revoke: see *revocate*, *revoke*.] 1. The act of revoking or recalling; also, the state of being recalled or summoned back.

One of the town ministers, that saw in what manner the people were bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection in this sort.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

The faculty of which this act of *revocation* is the energy I call the reproductive. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

2. The act of revoking or annulling; the reversal of a thing done by the revoker or his predecessor in the same authority; the calling back of a thing granted, or the making void of some deed previously existing; also, the state

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of being revoked or annulled; reversal; repeal; annulment: as, the *revocation* of a will.—**Revocation of the edict of Nantes,** a proclamation by Louis XIV. of France, in 1685, annulling the edict of Nantes, and discontinuing religious toleration to the Huguenots. The Protestant emigration in consequence of this revocation and of previous persecutions greatly injured the industries of France.=**Syn. 2.** See *renounce, abolish.*

revocatory (rev'ō-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< OF. *revocatoire*, F. *révocatoire* = Sp. *revocatorio* = Pg. *revocatorio, revogatorio* = It. *rivocatorio*, < LL. *revocatorius*, for calling or drawing back, < L. *revocare*, call back: see *revoke.*] Tending to revoke; pertaining to a revocation; revoking; recalling.

He granted writs to both parties, with *revocatory* letters one upon another, sometimes to the number of six or seven. *World of Wonders* (1608), p. 137.

Revocatory action, in *civil law*, an action to set aside the real contracts of a debtor made in fraud of creditors and operating to their prejudice. *K. A. Cross*, Pleading, p. 251.

revoice (rē-vois'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *voice.*] **1.** In *organ-building*, to voice again; adjust (a pipe) so that it may recover the voice it has lost or speak in a new way.—**2.** To call in return; repeat. [Rare.]

And to the winds the waters hoarsely call,
And echo back again *revoiced* all.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 64.

revokable (rē-vō'ka-bl), *a.* [< *revoke* + *-able.*] That can or may be revoked; revocable.

revoke (rē-vōk'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revoked*, ppr. *revoking.* [< ME. *revoken*, < OF. *revoquer, revocquer*, F. *révoquer* = Pr. Sp. *revocar* = Pg. *revocar, revogar* = It. *rivocare*, < L. *revocare*, call back, revoke, < *re-*, back, again, + *vocare*, call: see *re-* and *vocation.* Cf. *avoke, convoke, evoke, provoke.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To call back; summon back; cause to return.

Christ is the glorious instrument of God for the *revoking* of Man. *G. Herbert*, A Priest to the Temple, i.

What strength thou hast
Throughout the whole proportion of thy limbs,
Revoke it all into thy manly arms,
And spare me not.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 55).

Mistress Anne Boleyn was . . . sent home again to her father for a season, whereat she smoked; . . . [but afterward she] was *revoked* unto the court.
G. Cavendish, Wolsey, p. 67.

How readily we wish time spent *revok'd.*
Cowper, Task, vi. 25.

2†. To bring back to consciousness; revive; resuscitate.

Hym to *revoken* she did al hire peyne,
And at the laste he gan his breth to drawe,
And of his swough sone eftir that adawe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1118.

3†. To call back to memory; recall to mind.

By *revoking* and recollecting . . . certain passages.
South.

4. To annul by recalling or taking back; make void; cancel; repeal; reverse: as, to *revoke* a will; to *revoke* a privilege.

Let them assemble,
And on a safer judgement all *revoke*
Your ignorant election. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 226.

That forgiveness was only conditional, and is *revoked* by his recovery. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 10.

A devise by writing . . . may be also *revoked* by burning, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating thereof by the devisor, or in his presence and with his consent.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxiii.

5†. To restrain; repress; check.

She with pitthy words, and counsell sad,
Still strove their stubborne rages to *revoke.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 28.

6†. To give up; renounce.

Nay, traitor, stay, and take with thee that mortal blow or stroke
The which shall cause thy wretched corpse this life for to *revoke.* *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

=**Syn. 4.** *Recant, Abjure*, etc. (see *renounce*); *Repeal, Rescind*, etc. (see *abolish*).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To recall a right or privilege conceded in a previous act or promise.

Thinke ye then our Bishops will forgoe the power of excommunication on whomsoever? No, certainly, unless to compasse sinister ends, and then *revoke* when they see their time. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

I make a promise, and will not *revoke.*
Crabbe, Works, VII. 129.

2. In *card-playing*, to neglect to follow suit when the player can and should do so.

revoke (rē-vōk'), *n.* [< *revoke, v.*] **1.** Revocation; recall. [Rare.]

How callous seems beyond *revoke*
The clock with its last listless stroke!
D. G. Rossetti, Soothsay.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of revoking; a failure to follow suit when the player can and should do so. In whist the revoke is made when the wrong card is thrown; but it is not "established" (incurring a severe penalty) till the trick on which it was made is turned or quitted, or till the revoking player or his partner has again played.

She never made a *revoke;* nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture.
Lamb, Mrs. Battle on Whist.

revokement (rē-vōk'ment), *n.* [= It. *rivocamento;* as *revoke* + *-ment.*] The act of revoking; revocation; reversal.

Let it be noised
That through our intercession this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 106.

revoker (rē-vō'kėr), *n.* One who revokes.

revolt (rē-vōlt' or rē-volt'), *n.* [< OF. *revolte*, F. *révolte* = Sp. *revuelta* = Pg. *revolta*, < It. *rivolta, revolta*, a revolt, turning, overthrow, fem. of *rivolto, revolto* (< L. *revolutus*), pp. of *revolvere*, turn, overturn, overwhelm, revolve: see *revolve.*] **1.** An uprising against government or authority; rebellion; insurrection; hence, any act of insubordination or disobedience.

Their mutinies and *revolts*, wherein they show'd
Most valour, spoke not for them.
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 126.

I doubt not but you have heard long since of the *Revolt* of Catelonia from the K. of Spain.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 42.

On one side arose
The women up in wild *revolt*, and storm'd
At the Oppian law. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2†. The act of turning away or going over to the opposite side; a change of sides; desertion.

He was greatly strengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts.* *Sir W. Raleigh.*

The blood of youth burns not with such excess
As gravity's *revolt* to wantonness.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 74.

3†. Inconstancy; faithlessness; fickleness, especially in love.

Thou canst not vex me with inconstant mind,
Since that my life on thy *revolt* doth lie.
Shak., Sonnets, xcii.

4†. A revolter.

You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neroes, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 151.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sedition, Rebellion*, etc. See *insurrection.*

revolt (rē-volt' or rē-volt'), *v.* [< OF. *revolter*, F. *révolter* = Pg. *revoltar* = It. *rivoltare, revoltare;* from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To turn away; turn aside from a former cause or undertaking; fall off; change sides; go over to the opposite party; desert.

The stout Parisians do *revolt*,
And turn again unto the warlike French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2. 2.

Monsieur Arnaud . . . was then of the religion, but had promised to *revolt* to the King's side.
Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury (ed. Howells), p. 146.

2. To break away from established authority; renounce allegiance and subjection; rise against a government in open rebellion; rebel; mutiny.

The Edomites *revolted* from under the hand of Judah.
2 Chron. xxi. 10.

Let the church, our mother, breathe her curse,
A mother's curse, on her *revolting* son.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 257.

3†. To prove faithless or inconstant, especially in love.

You are already Love's firm votary,
And cannot soon *revolt* and change your mind.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 59.

Live happier
In other choice, fair Amidea, 'tis
Some shame to say my heart's *revolted.*
Shirley, Traitor, ii. 1.

4. To turn away in horror or disgust; be repelled or shocked.

Her mind *revolted* at the idea of using violence to any one. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxiv.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To roll back; turn back.

As a thonder bolt
Perceth the yielding ayre, and doth displace
The soring clouds into sad showres ymolt;
So to her yold the flames, and did their force *revolt.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 25.

2†. To turn away from allegiance; cause to rebel.

Whether of us is moste culpable, I in following and obeying the King, or you in altering and *revolting* ye kingdome.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 236.

3. To repel; shock; cause to turn away in abhorrence or disgust.

This abominable medley is made rather to *revolt* young and ingenuous minds. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, iv.

Hideous as the deeds
Which you scarce hide from men's *revolted* eyes.
Shelley, The Cenci, i. 1.

Revolt, in the sense of 'provoke aversion in,' 'shock,' is, I believe, scarce a century old; it being a neoterism with Bishop Warburton, Horace Walpole, William Godwin, and Southey. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 299.

=**Syn. 3.** To disgust, sicken, nauseate.

revolter (rē-vōl'tėr or rē-vol'tėr), *n.* One who revolts, or rises against authority; a rebel.

All their princes are *revolters.* Hos. ix. 15.

A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber!
Milton, S. A., l. 1180.

revolting (rē-vōl'ting or rē-vol'ting), *p. a.* **1.** Given to revolt or sedition; rebellious.

Also they promise that his Maiestie shall not permit to be giuen from henceforth fortresse, Castell, bridge, gate, or towne . . . unto Gentlemen or knightes of power, which in *revolting* times may rise with the same.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 271.

2. Causing abhorrence or extreme disgust; shocking; repulsive.

What can be more unnatural, not to say more *revolting*, than to set up any system of rights or privileges in moral action apart from duties?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 95.

=**Syn. 2.** Disgusting, nauseating, offensive, abominable.

revoltingly (rē-vōl'- or rē-vol'ting-li), *adv.* In a revolting manner; offensively; abhorrently.

revoluble (rev'ō-lū-bl), *a.* [< L. *revolubilis*, that may be revolved or rolled, < *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve.*] Capable or admitting of revolution. [Rare.]

Is then, to whom the thrice three yeer
Hath fill'd his *revoluble* orb, since our arrival here,
I blame not to wish home much more.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 256.

revolubly (rev'ō-lū-bli), *adv.* In a revoluble manner; so as to be capable of revolution. [Rare.]

The sight tube being clamped to the carriage [for transit-instruments], so as to be *revolubly* adjusted thereon.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 35.

revolute (rev'ō-lūt), *a.* [= F. *révolu*, < L. *revolutus*, pp. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve.*] Rolled or curled backward or downward; rolled back, as the tips or margins of some leaves, fronds, etc.; in vernation and estivation, rolled backward from both the sides. See also cuts under *Nothochlæna, Pteris*, and *Rafflesia.*—**Revolute antennæ,** in *entom.*, antennæ which in repose are rolled or coiled spirally outward and backward, as in certain *Hymenoptera.*



1. Revolute margined leaf of *Andromeda polifolia.* 2. The leaf as shown in transverse section.

revolute (rev'ō-lūt), *v. i.* To revolve. [Colloq.]

Then he frames a second motion
From thy *revoluting* eyes.
The Academy, March 1, 1890, p. 153.

revolution (rev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *revolucion*, < OF. *revolution*, F. *révolution* = Pr. *revolucio* = Sp. *revolucion* = Pg. *revolução* = It. *rivoluzione, revoluzione* = D. *revolutie* = G. Sw. Dan. *revolution*, < LL. *revolutio(n-)*, a revolving, < L. *revolvere*, pp. *revolutus*, revolve, turn over: see *revolve.*] **1.** The act of revolving or turning completely round, so as to bring every point of the turning body back to its first position; a complete rotation through 360°. Where the distinction is of importance, this is called a *rotation.*

She was probably the very last person in town who still kept the time-honored spinning-wheel in constant *revolution.* *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

2. The act of moving completely around a circular or oval course, independently of any rotation. In a revolution without rotation, every part of the body moves by an equal amount, while in rotation the motions of the different parts are proportional to their distances from the axis. But revolutions and rotations may be combined. Thus, the planets perform *revolutions* round the sun, and at the same time *rotations* about their own axes. The moon performs a *rotation* on its axis in precisely the same time in which it performs a *revolution* round the earth, to which it consequently always turns the same side.

So many nobler bodies to create,
Greater so manifold, . . . and on their orbs impose
Such restless *revolution* day by day.
Milton, P. L., viii. 31.

3. A round of periodic or recurrent changes or events; a cycle, especially of time: as, the *revolutions* of the seasons, or of the hours of the day and night.

O God! that one might read the book of fate,
And see the *revolution* of the times
Make mountains level. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 46.

The Duke of Buckingham himself flew not so high in so short a *Revolution* of Time. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

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There must be a strange dissolution of natural affection, a strange unthankfulness for all that homes have given, . . . when each man would fain build to himself, and build for the little *revolution* of his own life only.
Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture, Memory, § 8.

Hence—**4.** A recurrent period or moment in time. [Rare.]

Thither by harpy-footed furies haled,
At certain *revolutions* all the damn'd
Are brought. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 597.

5. A total change of circumstances; a complete alteration in character, system, or conditions.

Chapless, and knocked about the mazzard with a sexton's spade: here's a fine *revolution*, and we had the trick to see't. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. i. 98.

Religions, and languages, and forms of government, and usages of private life, and modes of thinking, all have undergone a succession of *revolutions*.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Specifically—**6.** A radical change in social or governmental conditions; the overthrow of an established political system, generally accompanied by far-reaching social changes. The term *Revolution*, in English history, is applied distinctively to the convulsion by which James II. was driven from the throne in 1688. In American history it is applied to the war of independence. See below. [In this sense the word is sometimes used adjectively.]

The elections . . . generally fell upon men of *revolution* principles. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., i. 6.

The *revolution*, as it is called, produced no other changes than those which were necessarily caused by the declaration of independence. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 189.

A state of society in which *revolution* is always imminent is disastrous alike to moral, political, and material interests. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

7. The act of rolling or moving back; a return to a point previously occupied.

Fear
Comes thundering back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceless head. *Milton*, P. L., x. 815.

8†. The act of revolving or turning to and fro in the mind; consideration; hence, open deliberation; discussion.

But, Sir, I pray you, howe some ever my maister rekeneth with any of his servaunts, bring not the matier in *revolution* in the open Courte. *Paston Letters*, I. 388.

9. The winding or turning of a spiral about its axis, as a spiral of a shell about the columella; one of the coils or whorls thus produced; a volution; a turn.—**American Revolution**, the series of movements by which the thirteen American colonies of Great Britain revolted against the mother country, and asserted and maintained their independence. Hostilities began in 1775, independence was declared in 1776, and the help of France was formally secured in 1778. The war was practically ended by the surrender of the chief British army at Yorktown in 1781, and the independence of the United States was recognized by treaty of peace in 1783.—**Anomalistic revolution.** See *anomalistic*.—**English Revolution**, the movements by which James II. was forced to leave England, and a purer constitutional government was secured through the aid of William of Orange, who landed with an Anglo-Dutch army in November, 1688. In 1689 William and Mary were proclaimed constitutional sovereigns, and Parliament passed the Bill of Rights.—**French Revolution**, the series of movements which brought about the downfall of the old absolute monarchy in France, the establishment of the republic, and the abolition of many abuses. The States General assembled in May, 1789, and the Third Estate at once took the lead. The Bastille was stormed by the people, and in the same year the Constituent Assembly overthrew feudal privileges and transferred ecclesiastical property to the state. Abolition of titles and of right of primogeniture, and other reforms, were effected in 1790. The next year a constitution was adopted and the Constituent was succeeded by the Legislative Assembly. In 1792 a coalition of nations was formed against France, the royal family was imprisoned, and in September the Convention replaced the Legislative Assembly and proclaimed the republic. Louis XVI. was executed in 1793, and the Reign of Terror followed in 1793–4; royalist risings were suppressed, and the foreign wars successfully prosecuted. The revolutionary period may be regarded as ending with the establishment of the Directory in 1795, or as extending to the founding of the Consulate in 1799, or even later. Other French revolutions in 1830, 1848, and 1870 resulted respectively in the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy of the Restoration, of the monarchy of Louis Philippe, and of the Second Empire.—**Pole of revolution.** See *pole*².—**Revolution-indicator.** Same as *opera-meter*.—**Solid of revolution**, a solid containing all the points traversed by a plane figure in making a revolution round an axis in its plane, and containing no others. The *ellipsoid*, *paraboloid*, *hyperboloid*, etc., *of revolution* are examples.=**Syn. 6.** See *insurrection*.

revolutionary (rev-ō-lū′shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *révolutionnaire* = Sp. Pg. *revolucionario* = It. *rivoluzionario*; as *revolution* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a revolution in government, or [*cap.*] to any movement or crisis known as *the Revolution*: as, a *revolutionary* war; *Revolutionary* heroes; the *Revolutionary* epoch in American history.

In considering the policy to be adopted for suppressing the insurrection, I have been anxious and careful that the inevitable conflict for this purpose shall not degenerate into a violent and remorseless *revolutionary* struggle.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 176.

2. Tending to produce revolution; subversive of established codes or systems: as, *revolutionary* measures; *revolutionary* doctrines.

It is much less a reasoning conviction than unreasoning sentiments of attachment that enable Governments to bear the strain of occasional maladministration, *revolutionary* panics, and seasons of calamity.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Revolutionary calendar. See *republican calendar*, under *calendar*.—**Revolutionary tribunal.** See *tribunal*.

II. *n.*; pl. *revolutionaries* (-riz). A revolutionist.

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a *revolutionary*. *J. Wilson.*

It is necessary for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become *revolutionaries*, and what causes drive them to revolution.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, Pref. (1862). (*Davies.*)

revolutioner (rev-ō-lū′shon-ėr), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-er*². Cf. *revolutionary*.] Same as *revolutionary*.

The people were divided into three parties, namely, the Williamites, the Jacobites, and the discontented *Revolutioners*. *Smollett*, Hist. Eng., i. 4.

revolutionise, *v.* See *revolutionize*.

revolutionism (rev-ō-lū′shon-izm), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-ism*.] Revolutionary principles. *North Brit. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

revolutionist (rev-ō-lū′shon-ist), *n.* [< *revolution* + *-ist*.] One who desires or endeavors to effect a social or political revolution; one who takes part in a revolution.

If all *revolutionists* were not proof against all caution, I should recommend it to their consideration that no persons were ever known in history, either sacred or profane, to vex the sepulchre. *Burke.*

Many foreign *revolutionists* out of work added to the general misunderstanding their contribution of broken English in every most ingenious form of fracture.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 194.

revolutionize (rev-ō-lū′shon-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revolutionized*, ppr. *revolutionizing*. [< *revolution* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring about a revolution in; effect a change in the political constitution of: as, to *revolutionize* a government.

Who, in his turn, was sure my father plann'd
To *revolutionise* his native land.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, x.

2. To alter completely; effect a radical change in.

We need this [absolute religion] to heal the vices of modern society, to *revolutionize* this modern feudalism of gold. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons, v.

I even think that their [the rams'] employment will go as far to *revolutionize* the conditions of naval warfare as has the introduction of breech-loading guns and rifles those of fighting ashore. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 434.

II. *intrans.* To undergo a revolution; become completely altered in social or political respects.

Germany is by nature too thorough to be able to *revolutionize* without *revolutionizing* from a fundamental principle, and following that principle to its utmost limits.
Marx, quoted in Rae's Contemporary Socialism, p. 124.

Also spelled *revolutionise*.

revolutive (rev′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< F. *révolutif* (in sense 2); as *revolute* + *-ive*.] **1.** Turning over; revolving; cogitating.

Being so concerned with the inquisitive and *revolutive* soul of man. *Feltham*, Letters, xvii. (*Latham.*)

2. In *bot.*, same as *revolute*, or sometimes restricted to the case of vernation and estivation.

revolvable (rē-vol′va-bl), *a.* [< *revolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being revolved.

The upper cap of the mill is *revolvable*. *Nature*, XL. 543.

revolve (rē-volv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *revolved*, ppr. *revolving*. [< ME. *revoluen*, < OF. *revolver* = Sp. Pg. *revolver*, stir, = It. *rivolvere*, < L. *revolvere*, roll back, revolve, < *re-*, back, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*, *volve*. Cf. *convolve*, *devolve*, *evolve*, *involve*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn or roll about on an axis; rotate.

Beware
Lest, where you seek the common love of these,
The common hate with the *revolving* wheel
Should drag you down. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

2. To move about a center; circle; move in a curved path; follow such a course as to come round again to a former place: as, the planets *revolve* about the sun.

In the same circle we *revolve*. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

Minds roll in paths like planets; they *revolve*,
This in a larger, that a narrower ring,
But round they come at last to that same phase.
O. W. Holmes, Master and Scholar.

3. To pass through periodic changes; return or recur at regular intervals; hence, to come around in process of time.

In the course of one *revolving* moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 549

To mute and to material things
New life *revolving* summer brings.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

4. To pass to and fro in the mind; be revolved or pondered.

Much of this nature *revolved* in my mind, thrown in by the enemy to discourage and cast me down.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 205.

5. To revolve ideas in the mind; dwell, as upon a fixed idea; meditate; ponder.

If this [letter] fall into thy hand, *revolve*.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 155.

Still
My mother went *revolving* on the word.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

6†. To return; devolve again.

On the desertion of an appeal, the judgment does, ipso jure, *revolve* to the judge a quo. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

II. *trans.* **1.** To turn or cause to roll round, as upon an axis.

Then in the east her turn she [the moon] shines,
Revolved on heaven's great axle. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 381.

2. To cause to move in a circular course or orbit: as, to *revolve* the planets in an orrery.

If the diurnal motion of the air
Revolves the planets in their destined sphere,
How are the secondary orbs impelled?
How are the moons from falling headlong held?
Chatterton, To Rev. Mr. Catcott.

3. To turn over and over in the mind; ponder; meditate on; consider.

The ancient authors, both in divinity and in humanity, which had long time slept in libraries, began generally to be read and *revolved*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 39.

Long stood Sir Bedivere,
Revolving many memories.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4†. To turn over the pages of; look through; search.

I remember, on a day I *revolved* the registers in the capitol, I red a right merualious thyng. *Golden Book*, xii.

Straight I again *revolved*
The law and prophets, searching what was writ
Concerning the Messiah. *Milton*, P. R., i. 259.

revolve† (rē-volv′), *n.* [< *revolve*, *v.*] **1.** A revolution; a radical change in political or social affairs.

In all *revolves* and turns of state
Decreed by (what dee call him) fate.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

2. A thought; a purpose or intention.

When Midelton saw Grinuill's hie *revolve*,
Past hope, past thought, past reach of all aspire,
Once more to mone him flie, he doth resolue.
G. Markham, Sir R. Grinuile, p. 59. (*Davies.*)

revolved (rē-volvd′), *a.* [< *revolve* + *-ed*².] In *zoöl.*, same as *revolute*.

revolvement (rē-volv′ment), *n.* [= Sp. *revolvimiento* = Pg. *revolvimento*; as *revolve* + *-ment*.] The act of revolving or turning over, as in the mind; reflection. *Worcester.*

revolvency (rē-vol′ven-si), *n.* [< L. *revolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *revolvere*, revolve: see *revolve*.] The state, act, or principle of revolving; revolution.

Its own *revolvency* upholds the world.
Cowper, Task, i. 372.

revolver (rē-vol′vėr), *n.* [< *revolve* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which revolves.—**2.** Specifical-

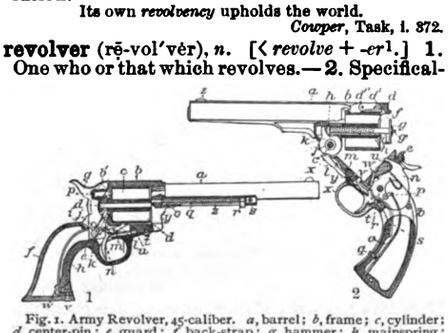

Fig. 1. Army Revolver, 45-caliber. *a*, barrel; *b*, frame; *c*, cylinder; *d*, center-pin; *e*, guard; *f*, back-strap; *g*, hammer; *h*, mainspring; *i*, hammer-roll and hammer-rivet; *j*, hammer-screw; *k*, hammer-cam; *l*, hand and hand-spring; *m*, stop-bolt and stop-bolt screw; *n*, trigger; *o*, center-pin bushing; *p*, firing-pin and firing-pin rivet; *q*, ejector-rod and spring; *r*, ejector-head; *s*, ejector-tube screw; *t*, guard-screw; *u*, sear and stop-bolt spring combined; *v*, back-strap screw; *w*, mainspring-screw; *x*, front sight; *y*, center-pin-catch screw; *z*, ejector-tube. By removing the center-pin *d*, the cylinder *c* may be taken out of the frame *b* for cleaning and reloading. In cocking the hand and hand-roll *l* revolve the cylinder through an arc limited by the stop, stop-bolt, and stop-bolt spring, bringing another cartridge into position for firing. The cylinder has six chambers. The stock (not shown) is fastened to the sides of the frame by screws. The recoil-plate is shown at *b*′.

Fig. 2. Partial Longitudinal Section of Common Revolver. *a*, barrel; *b*, frame; *c*, joint-pivot screw; *d*, cylinder-catch; *d*′, cylinder-catch-cam screw; *d*″, cylinder-catch screw; *e*, barrel-catch; *f*, cylinder; *g*, extractor; *g*′, extractor-stud; *h*, extractor-stem with coiled extractor-spring; *i*, steady-pin; *j*, friction-collar; *k*, lifter; *l*, pawl and pawl-pin; *m*, pawl-spring; *n*, hammer; *o*, mainspring; *p*, mainspring-swivel; *q*, strain-screw; *r*, hammer-stud; *t*, trigger; *u*, recoil-plate; *v*, stop, stop-pin, and stop-spring; *w*, hand, hand-spring, and hand-spring pin; *x*, guard; *y*, guard-screw; *z*, front sight.

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ly—(*a*) A revolving firearm, especially a pistol, having a revolving barrel provided with a number of bores (as in earlier styles of the weapon), or (as in modern forms) a single barrel with a revolving cylinder at its base, provided with a number of chambers. When the barrel or cylinder revolves on its longitudinal axis, the several bores or chambers are brought in succession into relation with firing-mechanism for successive and rapid firing. In the modern forms of the arm the chambers of the cylinder are, by such revolution, brought successively into line with the bore in the barrel, which is also the firing position. In this position each chamber respectively forms a continuation of the bore in the barrel. Six is the common number of chambers. The most vital distinction between early and modern revolving firearms is that the barrels of the former were directly revolved by the hand; while in the latter the revolving-mechanism is connected with the firing-mechanism, the cocking of which automatically revolves the cylinder. Metal cartridges with conical bullets are used in all modern revolvers, the loading being done at the breech. Some are self-cocking—that is, are cocked by pulling the trigger which also discharges them. Some, by peculiar mechanism (though, for general use, they may be cocked in the ordinary way for taking deliberate aim), are by a quick adjustment changed into self-cocking pistols for more rapid firing in emergencies where accurate aim is of subordinate importance. Colonel Colt of the United States was the first to produce a really serviceable and valuable revolving arm, though the principle was known in the earlier part of the sixteenth century. (*b*) A revolving cannon.—**3.** A revolving horse-rake.

revolving (rē-vol'ving), *p. a.* Turning; rolling; moving round.—**Revolving brush, car, diaphragm, grate, harrow, light, mill, oven.** See the nouns.—**Revolving cannon.** See *machine-gun.*—**Revolving furnace,** a furnace used extensively in making ball-soda or black-ash, consisting of a large cylinder of iron hooped with solid steel tires shrunk on the shell, which is supported by and turns on friction-wheels or -rollers. Unlike the revolving furnace for chloridizing ores, this furnace has no interior partition. The heat is supplied by a Siemens regenerative gas-furnace, or by a coal-furnace, and the hot flame circulates longitudinally through the cylinder into a smoke-stack or chimney. The charging is done through a hole in the side of the cylinder, and the crude soda, rolled into balls by the motion of the cylinder, is discharged through the same opening.—**Revolving pistol.** Same as *revolver.*—**Revolving press.** See *press*[1].—**Revolving storm,** a cyclone.

revomit (rē-vom'it), *v. t.* [= It. *revomitare;* as *re-* + *vomit.* Cf. F. *revomir,* < L. *revomere,* vomit forth again, disgorge, < *re-,* again, + *vomere,* vomit: see *vomit.*] To vomit or pour forth again; reject from the stomach.

They poure the wine downe the throate . . . that they might cast it vp againe and so take more in the place, vomiting and *revomiting* . . . that which they haue drunke.
Hakewill, Apology, iv. 3.

revulse† (rē-vuls'), *v. t.* [< F. *révulser,* < L. *revulsus,* pp. of *revellere,* pluck back: see *revel*[2].] **1.** To affect by revulsion; pull or draw back; withdraw.

Nothing is so effectual as frequent vomits to withdraw and *revulse* the peccant humours from the relaxed bowels.
G. Cheyne, Natural Method. (*Latham.*)

2. To draw away: applied to counter-irritation.

revulsent (rē-vul'sent), *a.* and *n.* [< *revulse* + *-ent.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *revellent.*

II. *n.* A counter-irritant.

revulsion (rē-vul'shon), *n.* [< OF. *revulsion,* F. *révulsion* = Sp. *revulsion* = Pg. *revulsão* = It. *rivulsione,* < L. *revulsio(n-),* a tearing off or away, < *revellere,* pp. *revulsus,* pluck back: see *revel*[2].] **1.** The act of pulling or drawing away; abstraction; forced separation.

The *revulsion* of capital from other trades of which the returns are more frequent.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 7.

2. In *med.,* the diminution of morbid action in one locality by developing it artificially in another, as by counter-irritation.—**3.** A sudden or violent change, particularly a change of feeling.

A sudden and violent *revulsion* of feeling. *Macaulay.*

He was quite old enough . . . to have seen with his own eyes the conversion of the court, [and] its *revulsion* to the ancient worship under Julian the Apostate.
The Atlantic, LXV. 149.

revulsive (rē-vul'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *révulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *revulsivo,* < L. *revulsus,* pp. of *revellere,* pull away: see *revel*[2].] **I.** *a.* Having the power of revulsion; tending to revulsion; capable of producing revulsion.

The way to cure the megrim is diverse, according to the cause; either by cutting a vein, purging, *revulsive* or local remedies. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, I. 473.

II. *n.* That which has the power of withdrawing; specifically, an agent which produces revulsion.

Salt is a *revulsive.* Pass the salt.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 138.

revulsor (rē-vul'sor), *n.* [< *revulse* + *-or.*] An apparatus by means of which heat and cold can be alternately applied as curative agents.

Rev. Ver. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the English Bible).

revyet†, *v.* See *revie.*

rew[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *row*[2].

rew[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rue*[1].

rew[3]† (rō). An obsolete preterit of *row*[1].

rewake, *v.* An erroneous form, found in the sixteenth-century editions of Chaucer, for *revoke.*

rewaken (rē-wā'kn), *v.* [< *re-* + *waken.*] To waken again.

Love will . . . at the spiritual prime
Rewaken with the dawning soul.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

rewall†, *v.* A (perverted) Middle English form of *rule*[1]. *Lydgate.*

rewalt†, *v. t.* and *i.* [ME.; origin obscure.] To give up or surrender. *Halliwell.*

reward (rē-wârd'), *v.* [< ME. *rewarden,* < OF. *rewarder, reswarder,* an older form of *reguarder, regarder,* regard, < *re-,* back, + *warder, garder,* mark, heed: see *guard.* Doublet of *regard.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To mark; regard; observe; notice carefully.

Hit you behouith *rewarde* and behold
Ho shall doo gouerne and rule this contre.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2367.

2†. To look after; watch over; have regard or consideration for.

Ac if ye riche haue reuthe and *rewarde* wel the pore. . . .
Criste of his curteysie shal conforte 3ow atte laste.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 145.

3. To recompense; requite; repay, as for good or evil conduct (commonly in a good sense); remunerate, as for usefulness or merit; compensate.

Kyng Auferius ther with he was contente,
And hym *rewardid* well for his presente.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2407.

I'll follow, as they say, for reward. He that *rewards* me, God *reward* him! *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 167.

4. To make return for; give a recompense for.

Reward not hospitality
With such black payment.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 575.

5†. To give in recompense or return, as for either good or evil.

Thou hast *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 Sam. xxiv. 17.

A blessing may be *rewarded* into the bosom of the faithful and tender brother or sister that . . . admonisheth.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

6. To serve as a return or recompense to; be a reward to.

No petty post *rewards* a nobleman
For spending youth in splendid lackey-work.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 60.

7. To serve as return or recompense for.

Still happier, if he till a thankful soil,
And fruit *reward* his honourable toil.
Cowper, Hope, l. 761.

The central court of the Harem is one of the richest discoveries that *rewarded* M. Place's industry.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 173.

II. *intrans.* To make requital; bestow a return or recompense, especially for meritorious conduct.

But you great wise persons have a fetch of state, to employ with countenance and encouragement, but *reward* with austerity and disgrace.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

reward (rē-wârd'), *n.* [< ME. *rewarde, reward,* < OF. *reward,* an earlier form of *reguard, regard,* regard, < *rewarder, regarder,* regard: see *reward, regard, v.,* and cf. *regard, n.*] **1**†. Notice; heed; consideration; respect; regard.

Thanne Reson rod forth and tok *reward* of no man,
And dude as Conscience kenned til he the kyng mette.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 40.

Men take more *rewarde* to the nombre than to the sapience of persons. *Chaucer,* Tale of Melibeus.

2. The act of rewarding, or the state of being rewarded; requital, especially for usefulness or merit; remuneration.

The end for which all profitable laws
Were made looks two ways only, the *reward*
Of innocent good men, and the punishment
Of bad delinquents.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, v. 4.

The hope of *reward* and fear of punishment, especially in a future life, are indispensable as auxiliary motives to the great majority of mankind.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 159.

3. That which is given in requital of good or evil, especially good; a return; a recompense; commonly, a gift bestowed in recognition of past service or merit; a guerdon.

Now-a-days they call them gentle *rewards:* let them leave their coloring, and call them by their Christian name, bribes. *Latimer,* 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Now *rewards* and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 9.

A man that fortune's buffets and *rewards*
Hast ta'en with equal thanks.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 72.

Hanging was the *reward* of treason and desertion.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 16.

4. The fruit of one's labor or works; profit; return.

The dead know not any thing, neither have they any more a *reward.* Eccl. ix. 5.

5. A sum of money offered for taking or detecting a criminal, or for the recovery of anything lost.—**In reward of**†, in comparison with.

Yit of Daunger cometh no blame,
In reward of my doughter Shame.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3254.

= **Syn. 3.** Pay, compensation, remuneration, requital, retribution.

rewardable (rē-wâr'da-bl), *a.* [< *reward* + *-able.*] Capable of being rewarded; worthy of recompense.

No good woorke of man is *rewardable* in heauen of his owne nature, but through the mere goodnes of God.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 25.

Rewards do always presuppose such duties performed as are *rewardable.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

rewardableness (rē-wâr'da-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being rewardable, or worthy of reward.

What can be the praise or *rewardableness* of doing that which a man cannot chuse but do?
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, p. 2.

rewardably (rē-wâr'da-bli), *adv.* In a rewardable manner; so as to be rewardable. *Imp. Dict.*

rewarder (rē-wâr'dėr), *n.* One who rewards; one who requites or recompenses.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 123.

rewardful (rē-wârd'fûl), *a.* [< *reward* + *-ful.*] Yielding reward; rewarding. [Rare.]

Whose grace was great, and bounty most *rewardfull.*
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 187.

rewardfulness (rē-wârd'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being rewardful; capability of yielding a reward.

Of the beauty, the *rewardfulness,* of the place I cannot trust myself to speak. *The Century,* VI. 30.

rewardless (rē-wârd'les), *a.* [< *reward* + *-less.*] Having no reward.

rewa-rewa (rā'wä̈-rā'wä̈), *n.* [New Zealand.] See *Knightia.*

rewbarb†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rhubarb.*

rewe†. An obsolete form of *rue*[1], *rue*[2], *row*[2].

reweigh (rē-wā'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *weigh.*] To weigh a second time; verify the weight of by a second test or trial.

It only remained now to remove the condensers, and *reweigh* them with all necessary precautions.
Amer. Chem. Jour., X. 97.

rewel†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *rule*[1].

rewel-bone†, *n.* [< ME. *rewel-boon, rowel-boom, rewel-bone, ruelle-bone, rewylle-bone,* < *rewel, rowel* (of uncertain meaning, in form like *rowel,* lit. a little wheel, < OF. *rouelle,* a little wheel: see *rowel*), + *boon, bone,* appar. same as *bone*[1].] A word of unknown meaning, occurring in the line:

His sadel was of *rewel-boon.* *Chaucer,* Sir Thopas, l. 167.

Ruel-bone is mentioned by Chaucer . . . as the material of a saddle. It is not, of course, to be thence supposed that *ruel-bone* was commonly or even actually used for that purpose. . . . In the Turnament of Tottenham Tibbe's garland is described as "fulle of *ruelle bones,*" which another copy alters to *rounde bonys.* In the romance of Rembrun, p. 458, the coping of a wall is mentioned as made "of fin *ruwal,* that schon swithe brighte."
Halliwell.

rewet (rō'et), *n.* [< F. *rouet,* little wheel, gun-lock, dim. of *roue,* a wheel, < L. *rota,* a wheel: see *rotary, rowel.*] **1.** Originally, the revolving part of a wheel-lock. Hence—**2.** The wheel-lock itself.—**3.** A gun fitted with a wheel-lock. See *harquebus.*

rewful†, *a.* A Middle English form of *rueful.*

rewfullichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *ruefully.* *Chaucer.*

rewin (rē-win'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *win.*] To win a second time; win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the *rewinning.* *Fuller.*

rewlichet, *a.* See *ruly*[1].

rewmet, *n.* A Middle English form of *realm.*

rewood (rē-wud'), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *wood*[1].] To plant again with trees; reforest.

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Rewooding the high lands where the streams take rise.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Dec. 24, 1886.

reword (rē-wėrd′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *word*.] 1. To put into words again; repeat.

It is not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will *re-word*; which madness
Would gambol from. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 143.

2. To reëcho.

A hill whose concave womb *re-worded*
A plaintful story from a sistering vale.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 1.

3. To word anew; put into different words: as, to *reword* a statement.

rewrite (rē-rīt′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *write*.] To write a second time.

Write and *rewrite*, blot out, and write again,
And for its swiftness ne'er applaud your pen.
Young, To Pope.

rewthe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.

rewthless†, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruthless*.

rex (reks), *n.* [< L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king (= OIr. *rīg*, Ir. *rīgh* = Gael. *righ* = W. *rhi* = Skt. *rājan*, a king: see *Raja*[2]), < *regere* (Skt. √ *rāj*), rule: see *regent*, and *rich*, *riche*. Hence ult. *roy*, *royal*, *regal*, *real*[2], *regale*[2], etc.] A king.—**To play rex**†, to play the king; act despotically or with violence; handle a person roughly; "play the mischief." This phrase probably alludes to the *Rex*, or king, in the early English plays, a character marked by more or less violence. The noun in time lost its literal meaning, and was often spelled *reaks*, *reeks* ("keep a *reaks*," etc.), and used as if meaning 'tricks.'

I . . . thinke it to be the greatest indignitie to the Queene that may be to suffer such a caytiff to *play* such *Rex*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes *playing reeks* with the high and stately timber.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2.

Love with Rage *kept* such *a reakes* that I thought they would have gone mad together.
Breton, Dream of Strange Effects, p. 17.

Then came the English ordnance, which had been brought to land, to *play* such *reaks* among the horse that they were forced to fly.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 256.

rexen, *n.* A plural of *resh*[2], a variant of *rush*[1]. *Halliwell.*

rex-player†, *n.* [Found only in the form *reaks-player*; < *rex*, in *to play rex* (*reaks*), + *player*.] One who plays rex.

Rifleur, a disordered roaver, jetter, swaggerer, outragious *reaks-player*, a robber, ransaker, boothaler, preyer upon passengers, etc. *Cotgrave.*

rey†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ray*[4].

reyal†, *n.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

reyn†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rain*[1].

reynald†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *reynard*.

reynard (rā′närd or ren′ärd), *n.* [Formerly also *reynold*, *reynald*; < late ME. *reynard*, < OF. *reynard*, *regnard*, *regnar*, *regnart*, *renart*, *renard*, F. *renard* = Pr. *raynart* = OCat. *ranart*, a fox, < OFlem. (OLG.) *Reinaerd*, *Reinaert* (G. *Reinhart*, *Reinecke*), a name given to the fox in a famous epic of Low German origin ("Reynard the Fox"), in which animals take the place of men, each one having a personal name, the lion being called *Noble*, the cat *Tibert*, the bear *Bruin*, the wolf *Isegrim*, the fox *Reynard*, etc., and which became so popular that *renard* in the common speech began to take the place of the vernacular OF. *goupil*, *goupil*, fox, and finally supplanted it entirely; < MHG. *Reinhart*, OHG. *Reginhart*, *Raginhart*, a personal name, lit. 'strong in counsel,' < *ragin-*, *regin-*, counsel (cf. Icel. *regin*, pl., the gods: see *Ragnarök*, and cf. AS. *regn-* (= Icel. *regin-*), intensive prefix in *regn-heard*, very hard, etc., *regn-meld*, a solemn announcement, *regn-theóf*, an arch-thief, etc., and in personal names such as *Regen-here*, etc., = Goth. *ragin*, an opinion, judgment, decree, advice), + *hart*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*: see *hard* and *-ard*.] A name of the fox in fable and poetry, in which the fox figures as cunning personified.

Hyer [here] begynneth th[e h]ystorye of *reynard* the foxe. *Caxton*, tr. of *Reynard* the Fox (ed. 1481), p. 16.

Now read, Sir *Reynold*, as ye be right wise,
What course ye weene is best for us to take.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Reynosia (rā-nō′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Grisebach, 1866); after Alvaro *Reynoso* of Havana.] A genus of imperfectly known polypetalous plants, assigned to the order *Rhamnaceæ*, consisting of a single Cuban species, *R. latifolia*, extending into Florida, where it is known as *red ironwood*.

reyoung (rē-yung′), *v. t.* [< *re-* + *young*.] To make young again. [Rare.]

With rapid rush,
Out of the stone a plentious stream doth gush,
Which murmurs through the Plain; proud, that his glass,
Gliding so swift, so soon *re-yonges* the grass.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

reyse[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *raise*[1].

reyse[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *race*[1].

rezbanyite (rez-ban′yīt), *n.* [< *Rez-Bánya* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring in massive forms having a metallic luster and light lead-gray color. It is found at Rez-Bánya, Hungary.

rezed†, *a.* Same as *reasted*.

rf., rfz. Abbreviations of *rinforzando* or *rinforzato*.

rh. [L., etc., *rh-*, used for *hr-*, a more exact rendering of the Gr. ῥ, the aspirated ρ (*r*).] An initial sequence, originally an aspirated *r*, occurring in English, etc., in words of Greek origin. In early modern and Middle English, as well as in Spanish, Italian, Old French, etc., it is also or only written *r*. When medial, as it becomes in composition, the *r* is doubled, and is commonly written *rrh*, after the Greek form ῥῥ, which, however, is now commonly written ρρ. In modern formations medial *rrh* is often reduced to *rh*. (For examples of *rh*, see the words following, and *catarrh*, *diarrhea*, *hemorrhage*, *myrrh*, *pyrrhic*, etc.) The combination *rh* properly occurs only in Greek words; other instances are due to error or confusion, or are exceptional, as in *rhyme* for *rime*[1], *rhine* for *rine*, *rhone* for *rone*, etc.

Rh. The chemical symbol of *rhodium*.

rha† (rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rha* (*barbarum*), < Gr. ῥᾶ, rhubarb, so called, it is said, from the river *Rha*, Ῥᾶ, now called *Volga*. See *rhubarb* and *Rheum*[2].] Rhubarb.

Neere unto this is the river Rha, on the sides whereof groweth a comfortable and holsom root so named [*rha*], good for many uses in physick.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus, xxii. 8. 28.

rhabarbarate† (ra-bär′bą-rāt), *a.* [< NL. *rhabarbaratus*, < *rhabarbarum*, rhubarb: see *rhabarbarum*.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The salt humours must be evacuated by the sennate, *rhabarbarate*, and sweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters.
Floyer, Preternatural State of Animal Humours. (*Latham.*)

rhabarbarin, rhabarbarine (ra-bär′bą-rin), *n.* [< *rhabarbarum* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *chrysophanic acid*. See *chrysophanic*.

rhabarbarum (ra-bär′bą-rum), *n.* [NL., < L. *rha barbarum*, rhubarb: see *rhubarb* and *rha*.] Rhubarb.

rhabd (rabd), *n.* [Also *rabd*; < NL. *rhabdus*, < Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod: see *rhabdus*.] A rhabdus.

Rhabdammina (rab-da-mī′nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, + ἄμμος, sand, + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of *Rhabdamminina*. *O. Sars*, 1872.

Rhabdamminina (rab-dam-i-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdammina* + *-ina*[2].] A group of marine imperforate foraminiferous protozoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdammina*. The test, composed of cemented sand-grains often mixed with sponge-spicules, is of some tubular form, free or fixed, with one or a few apertures, and sometimes segmented. The genus *Haliphysema*, supposed to be a sponge, and made by Haeckel the type of a class *Physemaria*, has been assigned to this group. Also *Rhabdammininæ*, as a subfamily of *Astrorhizidæ*.

rhabdi, *n.* Plural of *rhabdus*.

rhabdia, *n.* Plural of *rhabdium*, 1.

rhabdichnite (rab-dik′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Rhabdichnites*, < Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, + ἴχνος, a track, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *ichnite*.] A fossil trace or track of uncertain character, such as may have been made by various animals in crawling or otherwise.

Rhabdichnites (rab-dik-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., also *Rabdichnites* (J. W. Dawson, 1875): see *rhabdichnite*.] A hypothetical genus of no definition, covering organisms which are supposed to have left the traces called *rhabdichnites*.

Rhabdichnites and Eophyton belong to impressions explicable by the trails of drifting sea-weeds, the tail-markings of Crustacea, and the ruts ploughed by bivalve mollusks, and occurring in the Silurian, Erian, and Carboniferous rocks. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 30.

rhabdite (rab′dīt), *n.* [< Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, + *-ite*[2].] 1. One of the three pairs of appendages of the abdominal sternites which unite to form the ovipositor of some insects.—2. A refractive rod-like body of homogeneous structure and firm consistency, found in numbers in the cells of the integument of most turbellarian worms. They may be entirely within these cells, or protrude from them, are readily pressed out, and often found in abundance in the mucus secreted and deposited by the worms. The function of the rhabdites seems related to the tactile sense. They vary in size and form, and also in their local or general disperston on the body of the worm. They are produced in the ordinary epidermic cells, or in special formative cells beneath the integument, whence they work their way to the surface. Some similar bodies, of granular instead of homogeneous structure, are distinguished as *pseudo-rhabdites*. See *sagittocyst*.
3. A member of the genus *Rhabditis*.—4. A phosphide of iron, occurring in minute tetragonal prisms in some meteoric irons.

rhabditic (rab-dit′ik), *a.* [< *rhabdite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a rhabdite, in any sense.

Rhabditis (rab-dī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin), < Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod.] A generic name of minute nematoid worms of the family *Anguillulidæ*, under which various species of different genera of this family have been described in certain stages of their transformations. Worms of this form develop from the embryo in damp earth, where they lead an independent life till they migrate into their host, where, after further transformations, they acquire the sexually mature condition, though this is sometimes attained while they are still free. Members of the genera *Leptodera*, *Pelodera*, *Rhabdonema*, and others have been referred to *Rhabditis* under various specific names.—**Rhabditis genitalis**, a small round worm which has been found in the urine.

rhabdium (rab′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod.] 1. Pl. *rhabdia* (-ii). A striped muscular fiber. [Rare.]

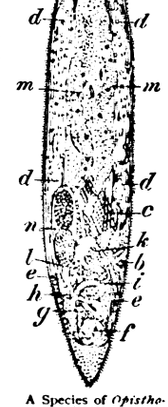
The voluntary muscles of all vertebrates and of many invertebrates consist of fibers, the contents of which are perfectly regularly disposed in layers and transversely striped. For shortness, this striped mass may be called *rhabdia*. *Nature*, XXXIX. 45.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Schaum*, 1861.

Rhabdocarpus (rab-dō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, + καρπός, fruit.] A generic name given by Göppert and Berger, in 1848, to a fossil fruit of very uncertain affinities. Specimens referred to this genus have been described by various authors as occurring in the coal-measures of France, Germany, England, and various parts of the United States.

rhabdocœl (rab′dō-sēl), *a.* Same as *rhabdocœlous*.

Rhabdocœla (rab-dō-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, + κοῖλος, hollow.] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria*, contrasted with *Dendrocœla* (which see), containing small forms whose intestine, when present, is straight and simple. The body is cylindric (as compared with other flatworms), but more or less flattened; the sexual organs are usually hermaphrodite; there is no anus (see *Aprocta*), but a mouth, the position of which varies extremely in different genera, and usually a protrusile pharynx or buccal proboscis. In most forms the alimentary canal is distinct; in others (see *Acœla*) it is not fairly differentiated from the general digestive parenchyma. There are numerous forms of this group, mostly inhabiting fresh water, though some are marine. They live on the juices of small worms, crustaceans, and insects, which they suck after enveloping their prey in a sort of mucus secreted by the skin and containing rhabdites. (See *rhabdite*, 2.) The group is divided, mainly upon the character of the intestine, into three sections: (1) *Acœla*, without differentiated intestine, represented by the family *Convolutidæ*; (2) *Rhabdocœla* proper, with definite intestinal tract, a nervous system and excretory organs present, compact male and female generative glands, complicated pharynx, and generally no otoliths—embracing numerous forms of several different families, both of fresh and salt water; (3) *Allœocœla*, resembling (2), but with otoliths, represented by one family, *Monotidæ*. Another division, based mainly upon the position or other character of the mouth, is directly into a number of families, as *Convolutidæ*, *Opisthomidæ*, *Derostomidæ*, *Mesostomidæ*, *Prostomidæ*, and *Microstomidæ*. Also called *Rhabdocœlida*.



A Species of *Opisthomum*, illustrating the structure of *Rhabdocœla*.

a, central nervous system, close to which are seen ramifications of the water-vascular vessels; *b*, mouth; *c*, proboscis; *d*, testes; *e*, vasa deferentia; *f*, vesicula seminalis; *g*, penis; *h*, sexual aperture; *i*, vagina; *k*, spermatheca; *l*, germarium; *m*, vitellarium; *n*, uterus with two ova inclosed in hard shells.

rhabdocœlan (rab-dō-sē′lan), *n.* and *a.* [< *Rhabdocœla* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocœla*.

II. *a.* Same as *rhabdocœlous*.

Rhabdocœlida (rab-dō-sē′li-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdocœla* + *-ida*.] Same as *Rhabdocœla*.

rhabdocœlidan (rab-dō-sē′li-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhabdocœlida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœlida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdocœlida*.

rhabdocœlous (rab-dō-sē′lus), *a.* [< Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, + κοῖλος, hollow.] Having, as a turbellarian, a simple straight digestive cavity; of or pertaining to the *Rhabdocœla*.

Rhabdocrepida (rab-dō-krep′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάβδος, a rod, + κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a foundation.] A suborder or other group of lithistidan tetractinellidan sponges, with diversiform desmas produced by the various growth of silica over uniaxial spicules. The families *Megamorinidæ* and *Micromorinidæ* represent this group.

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rhabdoid (rab'doid), *n.* [Also *rabdoid;* < Gr. *ῥαβδοειδής*, like a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a spindle-shaped or acicular body, chemically related to the plastids, which occurs in certain cells of plants exhibiting irritability, such as *Drosera*, *Dionæa*, etc., and which probably plays an important part in this function. The position in the cell is such that it stretches diagonally across the cell from end to end.

rhabdoidal (rab-doi'dal), *a.* [Also *rabdoidal;* < *rhabdoid* + *-al.*] Rod-like; specifically, in *anat.*, sagittal: as, the *rhabdoidal* suture.

rhabdolith (rab'dō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A minute rhabdoidal concretion of calcareous matter occurring in globigerina-ooze — one of the elements which cover a rhabdosphere.

The clubs of the *rhabdoliths* get worn out of shape, and are last seen, under a high power, as minute cylinders scattered over the field.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Voyage of Challenger, I. lii.

rhabdolithic (rab-dō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *rhabdolith* + *-ic.*] Concreted in rhabdoidal form, as calcareous matter; of or pertaining to rhabdoliths.

rhabdology (rab-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [Also *rabdology;* < F. *rhabdologie*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The act or art of computing by Napier's rods or Napier's bones. See *rod.*

rhabdom (rab'dom), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods: see *rhabdome.*] In *entom.*, a special structure in the eye, consisting of a concrescence of the rods developed on the cells of the retina, when these cells are themselves united in a retinula.

The rods also become united, and form a special structure, the *rhabdom*, in the long axis of a group of combined retinal cells. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

rhabdomal (rab'dō-mal), *a.* [< *rhabdome* + *-al.*] Having the character of a rhabdome; pertaining to a rhabdome.

rhabdomancer (rab'dō-man-sėr), *n.* [Also *rabdomancer;* < *rhabdomancy* + *-er*[1].] One who professes or practises rhabdomancy; a romancer of the divining-rod; a bletonist; a douser.

rhabdomancy (rab'dō-man-si), *n.* [Also *rabdomancy;* < F. *rhabdomancie, rhabdomance* = Pg. *rhabdomancia* = It. *rabdomanzia*, < Gr. *ῥαβδομαντεία*, divination by means of a rod, < *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by a rod or wand; specifically, the attempt to discover things concealed in the earth, as ores, metals, or springs of water, by a divining-rod; bletonism; dousing.

Agreeably to the doctrines of *rhabdomancy*, formerly in vogue, and at the present moment not entirely discarded, a twig, usually of witchhazel, borne over the surface of the ground, indicates the presence of water, to which it is instinctively alive, by stirring in the hand.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 9.

rhabdomantic (rab-dō-man'tik), *a.* [Also *rabdomantic;* < *rhabdomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to rhabdomancy, or the use of the divining-rod.

rhabdome (rab'dōm), *n.* [< LGr. *ῥάβδωμα*, a bundle of rods, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod. Cf. *rhabdom.*] In sponges, the shaft of a cladose rhabdus, bearing the cladome.

The rhabdus then [*i. e.*, when cladose] becomes known as the shaft or *rhabdome*, and the secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or cladome of the spicule. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

rhabdomere (rab'dō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέρος*, a part.] One of the chitinous rods which, when united, form a rhabdom. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIV. 373.

Rhabdomesodon (rab-dō-mes'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *μέσος*, middle, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of polyzoans, typical of the family *Rhabdomesodontidæ*. *R. gracile* is a characteristic species.

Rhabdomesodontidæ (rab-dō-mes-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdomesodon* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of polyzoans, typified by the genus *Rhabdomesodon*. They had a ramose polyzoary composed of slender cylindrical solid or tubular branches with the cell-apertures on all sides. The cell-mouth was below the surface, and opened into a vestibule or outer chamber which constituted the apparent cell-aperture on the surface. The species lived in the Carboniferous seas.

rhabdomyoma (rab'dō-mī-ō'mä), *n.*; pl. *rhabdomyomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + NL. *myoma*, q. v.] A myoma consisting of striated muscular fibers.

Rhabdonema (rab-dō-nē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of small nematoid worms referred to the family *Anguillulidæ*, containing parasitic species, some of which are known to pass through the *Rhabditis* form. Such is *R. nigrovenosum*, a viviparous parasite of the lungs of batrachians, half to three quarters of an inch long, whose embryos make their way into the intestine and thence to the exterior, being passed with the feces into water or mud, where they acquire the *Rhabditis* form. These have separate sexes, and the females produce living young, which finally migrate into the batrachian host. Another species, which occurs in the intestine of various animals, including man, is *R. strongyloides*, formerly known as *Anguillula intestinalis.*

rhabdophane (rab'dō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *-φανής*, appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A rare phosphate of the yttrium and cerium earths from Cornwall in England, and also from Salisbury in Connecticut, where the variety called *scovillite* is found.

Rhabdophora (rab-dof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **rhabdophorus:* see *rhabdophorous.*] A group of fossil organisms: same as *Graptolithina:* so called by Allman from the chitinous rod which supports the perisarc.

rhabdophoran (rab-dof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhabdophora* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhabdophora;* graptolithic.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhabdophora;* a graptolite.

rhabdophorous (rab-dof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. **rhabdophorus*, < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *rhabdophoran.*

Rhabdopleura (rab-dō-plö'rä), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1869), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *πλευρόν*, a rib.] The typical genus of *Rhabdopleuridæ*, having the tentacles confined to a pair of outgrowths of the lophophore containing each a cartilaginoid skeleton. *R. normani* is a marine form found in deep water of the North Atlantic, off the coasts of Shetland and Normandy. It is a small branching organism, apparently a molluscoid of polyzoan affinities, living in a system of delicate membranous tubes, each of which contains its polypide, free to crawl up and down the tube by means of a contractile stalk or cord called the *gymnocaulus.*

Rhabdopleuræ (rab-dō-plö'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhabdopleura.*] An order of marine polyzoans, represented by the family *Rhabdopleuridæ*. Also *Rhabdopleurea.*

Rhabdopleuridæ (rab-dō-plö'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdopleura* + *-idæ.*] The family represented by the genus *Rhabdopleura*. Together with *Cephalodiscidæ* the family forms a particular group of molluscoids, related to polyzoans, and named by Lankester *Pterobranchia*. It forms the type of the suborder *Aspidophora* of Allman.

rhabdopleurous (rab-dō-plö'rus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhabdopleuridæ*, or having their characters.

rhabdosphere (rab'dō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere: see *sphere.*] A minute spherical body bristling with rhabdolithic rods, found in the depths of the Atlantic, whose nature is not yet determined. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Voyage of Challenger, I. 220.

Rhabdosteidæ (rab-dos-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil toothed cetaceans, typified by the genus *Rhabdosteus*, having the rostrum prolonged like a sword, and maxillary bones bearing teeth on their proximal portion. By some paleontologists it is referred to the family *Platanistidæ*. The only known species lived in the Eocene of eastern North America.

Rhabdosteoidea (rab-dos-tē-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhabdosteus* + *-oidea.*] The *Rhabdosteidæ* rated as a superfamily of *Denticete*. *Gill.*

Rhabdosteus (rab-dos'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1867), < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The typical genus of *Rhabdosteidæ.*

Rhabdostyla (rab-dō-stī'lä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, + *στῦλος*, a pillar.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, related to *Vorticella*, but having a rigid instead of a contractile pedicel. Six species are described, all of fresh water.

rhabdous (rab'dus), *a.* [Also *rabdous;* < *rhabd, rhabdus*, + *-ous.*] Having the character of a rhabdus; exhibiting the uniaxial biradiate type of structure, as a sponge-spicule.

rhabdus (rab'dus), *n.*; pl. *rhabdi* (-dī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥάβδος*, a rod, stick, staff, wand, twig, switch.] **1.** A sponge-spicule of the monaxon biradiate type; a simple straight spicule. There are several kinds of rhabdi, named according to their endings. A rhabdus sharp at both ends is an *oxea;* blunt at both ends, a *strongyle;* knobbed at both ends, a *tylote;* knobbed at one end and pointed at the other, a *tylotoxea;* blunt at one end and sharp at the other, a *strongylotoxea.* The last two forms are scarcely distinguishable from the stylus.

2. In *bot.*, the stipe of certain fungi.

rhachial, rhachialgia, etc. See *rachial,* etc.

rhachilla, *n.* See *rachilla.*

Rhachiodon, rhachiodont, etc. See *Rachiodon,* etc.

rhachiomyelitis (rā'ki-ō-mī-e-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *μυελός*, marrow, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the spinal cord, usually called *myelitis.*

rhachiotome (rā'ki-ō-tōm), *n.* Same as *rachitome.*

rhachiotomy (rā-ki-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν*, cut.] Incision into an opening of the spinal canal.

rhachipagus, rhachis, *n.* See *rachipagus,* etc.

rhachischisis (rā-kis'ki-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάχις*, the spine, + *σχίσις*, a cleaving, < *σχίζειν*, cleave: see *schism.*] In *pathol.*, incomplete closure of the spinal canal, commonly called *spina bifida.*

rhachitic, rhachitis. See *rachitic,* etc.

rhachitome, rhachitomous. See *rachitome,* etc.

Rhacochilus (rak-ō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1854), < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *χείλος*, lip.] In *ichth.*, a genus of embiotocoid fishes. *R. toxotes* is the alfiona. See cut under *alfiona.*

Rhacophorus (rā-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < LGr. *ῥακοφόρος*, wearing rags, < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of batrachians of the family *Ranidæ*, containing arboreal frogs with such long and so broadly webbed toes that the feet serve somewhat as parachutes by means of which the creature takes long flying leaps. *R. reinhardti* is one of the largest tree-frogs, with the body three inches in length, the hind legs six inches. See cut under *flying-frog.*

Rhacophyllum (rak-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάκος*, a rag, rags, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A generic name given by Schimper (1869) to certain fossil plants found in the coal-measures of England and Germany, and supposed to be related to the ferns, but of very uncertain and obscure affinities. Lesquereux has described under this generic name a large number of species from the Carboniferous of various parts of the United States.

Rhadamanthine, Rhadamantine (rad-a-man'thin, -tin), *a.* [< L. *Rhadamanthus*, < Gr. *Ῥαδάμανθυς*, Rhadamanthus (see def.).] Pertaining to or resembling Rhadamanthus, in Greek mythology one of the three judges of the lower world, son of Zeus and Europa, and brother of Minos: applied to a solemn and final judgment.

Your doom is *Rhadamantine.* *Carlyle*, Dr. Francia.

To conquer in the great struggle with the devil, with incarnate evil, and to have the sentence pronounced by the *Rhadamanthine* voice of the past — Well done!
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 73.

Rhadinosomus (rad'i-nō-sō'mus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1840), < Gr. *ῥαδινός*, Æolic *βραδινός*, slender, taper, + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of weevils or *Curculionidæ*. Formerly called *Leptosomus*, a name preoccupied in ornithology.

Rhætian (rē'shian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Rhetian;* < F. *Rhétien*, < L. *Rhætius*, prop. *Rætius*, < *Rhæti, Ræti*, the Rhætians. *Rhætia, Rætia*, their country.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Rhæti or their country Rhætia, corresponding nearly to the modern Grisons, Vorarlberg, and western Tyrol: as, the *Rhætian* Alps.

II. *n.* A native of Rhætia.

Rhætic (rē'tik), *a.* [Also *Rhetic;* < L. *Rhæticus*, prop. *Ræticus*, < *Rhæti, Ræti*, the Rhætians: see *Rhætian.*] Of or belonging to the Rhætian Alps. — **Rhætic beds,** in *geol.*, certain strata, particularly well developed in the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps, which are regarded as being beds of passage between the Trias and the Jura. One of the most important divisions of the Rhætic series in England is the so-called *bone-bed*, which abounds in bones and teeth of fish, coprolites, and other organic remains.

rhætizite (ré'ti-zit), *n.* [Prop. **Rhæticite*, irreg. < *Rhætic* + *-ite*[2].] A white variety of cyanite, found at Greiner in Tyrol. Also *rhetizite.*

Rhæto-Romanic (rē'tō-rō-man'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhætic* + *Romanic.*] Belonging to, or a member of, the group of Romance dialects spoken in southeastern Switzerland, part of Tyrol, and in the districts to the north of the Adriatic. Also *Rheto-Romanic.*

rhagades (rag'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rhagades*, < Gr. *ῥαγάς*, pl. *ῥαγάδες*, a chink, crack, rent, a crack of the skin, < *ῥηγνύναι, ῥαγῆναι*, break: see *break.*] Fissures of the skin; linear excoriations.

rhagite (rag'īt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥαγή*, a crack (< *ῥηγνύναι, ῥαγῆναι*, break), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of bismuth occurring in yellow or yellowish-green crystalline aggregates at Schneeberg in Saxony.

Rhagodia (rā-gō'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), named from the resemblance of the clustered fruit to grapes; < Gr. *ῥαγώδης*, like grapes,

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< ῥάξ (ῥαγ-), a grape.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Chenopodieæ*, characterized by glomerate flowers, a horizontal seed, and fleshy fruit crowning the persistent five-lobed calyx. The 13 species are all Australian. They are shrubs or rarely herbs, either slender or robust, mealy or minutely woolly, bearing chiefly alternate leaves and small greenish flowers which are spiked or panicled, and are followed by globose or flattened berries, often red. General names for the species are *redberry* and *seaberry*. *R. Billardieri* is a sea-side shrub with somewhat fleshy shoots and leaves, straggling or 5 or 6 feet high, of some use in binding sands. *R. hastata* is the saloop-bush, an undershrub with small soft leaves, introduced at Hong-Kong and elsewhere as food for cattle.

rhagon (rag'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάξ (ῥαγ-), a grape.] A type of sponge-structure resulting from the modification of a primitive form, as an olynthus, by the outgrowth of the endoderm into a number of approximately spherical chambers communicating with the exterior by a prosopyle and with the paragastric cavity by an apopyle (see *prosopyle*), with conversion of the flagellated into pavement epithelium except in the chambers. The rhagon occurs as a stage in the early development of some sponges, and others exhibit it in the adult state. The structure is named from the grape-like form of the spherical chambers. The term is correlated with *ascon*, *leucon*, and *sycon*. Also called *dyssycus*.

This may be termed the aphodal or racemose type of the *Rhagon* system, since the chambers at the ends of the aphodi radiating from the excurrent canal look like grapes on a bunch. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

rhagonate (rag'ō-nāt), *a.* [< *rhagon* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of a rhagon; of or pertaining to a rhagon; rhagose.

rhagose (rag'ōs), *a.* [< Gr. ῥάξ (ῥαγ-), a grape, + *-ose*.] Racemose, as the rhagon type of sponge-structure; rhagonate. *W. J. Sollas.*

Rhamnaceæ (ram-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Rhamnus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Discifloræ*. It is unlike the rest of its cohort *Celastrales* in its valvate calyx-lobes, and resembles the related *Ampelidaceæ*, or grape family, in its superior ovary and the position of its stamens opposite the petals; it is distinguished by its habit, strongly perigynous stamens, concave petals which are not caducous, larger and valvate sepals, and fruit not a berry. It includes about 475 species, classed in 5 tribes and 42 genera, widely diffused through warm countries. They are commonly erect trees or shrubs, often thorny, bearing undivided alternate or opposite stipulate leaves, which are often coriaceous and three- to five-nerved. The small flowers are greenish or yellow, commonly in axillary cymes, which are followed by three-celled capsules or drupes, sometimes edible, sometimes hard and indehiscent. It is often called the *buckthorn family*, from the common name of *Rhamnus*, the type genus. See cut under *Rhamnus*.

rhamnaceous (ram-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Rhamnus* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the order *Rhamnaceæ*.

Rhamneæ (ram'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rhamnus* + *-eæ*.] The principal tribe of the order *Rhamnaceæ*, characterized by a dry or drupaceous fruit containing three stones which are indehiscent or two-valved. Although this name was originally employed for the order, it is better to restrict it to the tribe, and adopt the later form *Rhamnaceæ* of Lindley for the ordinal term, as is very generally done. See *Rhamnus*, *Ceanothus*, *Sageretia*, and *Pomaderris* for the chief among its 21 genera.

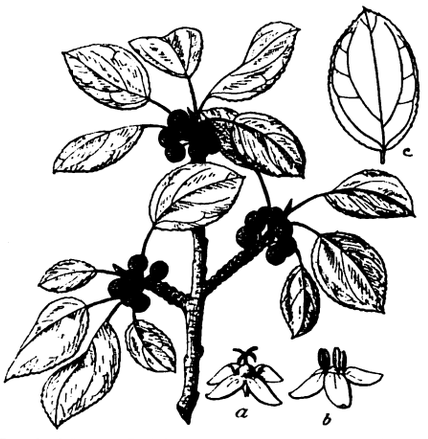
rhamnegin (ram'ne-jin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-eg-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{24}H_{32}O_{14}$) found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnetin (ram'ne-tin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-et-*, an arbitrary syllable, + *-in*[2].] A decomposition-product ($C_{12}H_{10}O_5$) formed from rhamnin.

rhamnin (ram'nin), *n.* [< *Rhamnus* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable glucoside found in buckthorn-berries.

rhamnoxanthin (ram-nok-san'thin), *n.* [< NL. *Rhamnus* + Gr. ξανθός, yellow, + *-in*[2].] Same as *frangulin*.

Rhamnus (ram'nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhamnos*, < Gr. ῥάμνος, the buckthorn, Christ's-thorn.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs and trees, including the buckthorn, type of the order *Rhamnaceæ* and of the tribe *Rhamneæ*. It is characterized by a thin disk sheathing the bell-shaped calyx-tube and bearing the four or five stamens on its margin; by a free ovary often immersed within the disk; and by its fruit, an oblong or spherical drupe, surrounded at its base by the small calyx-tube, and containing two, three, or four hard one-seeded stones. There are about 66 species, natives of warm and temperate regions, frequent in Europe, Asia, and America, rare in the tropics. They bear alternate petioled and feather-veined leaves, which are either entire or toothed, deciduous or evergreen, and are furnished with small deciduous stipules. The flowers are in axillary racemes or cymes, and are commonly dœcious in the typical section, but not so in the principal American species (the genus *Frangula* of Brongniart), which also differ in their unfurrowed seeds and flat fleshy seed-leaves. A general name for the species is *buckthorn*, the common buckthorn being *R. catharticus* of the northern Old World, planted and sparingly naturalized in the United States. It is used as a hedge-plant. Its bark is medicinal, like that of *R. Frangula;* its black berries afford a now nearly disused cathartic, and with



Branch of Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) with Fruit. *a*, female flower; *b*, male flower; *c*, leaf, showing the nervation.

those of some other species yield by treatment the pigment known as *sap-green*. *R. Frangula*, of the same nativity, called *black* or *berry-bearing alder*, *alder-buckthorn*, and (*black*) *dogwood*, affords one of the very best gunpowder-charcoals, while its bark is an officinal cathartic. (See *frangula*, *frangulin*.) The fruit of *R. infectorius* and other species forms the French, Turkey, or Persian berries of the dyers. (See under *Persian*.) In China the bark of *R. tinctorius* (*R. chlorophorus*) and *R. Davuricus* (*R. utilis*) affords the famous green indigo, or lokao, there used to dye silks, also introduced at Lyons. (For other Old World species, see *alaternus* and *lotus-tree*, 3.) *R. Carolinianus* of the southern United States is a shrub or small tree, bearing a sweet and agreeable fruit. The berries of *R. croceus* of California are much eaten by the Indians. *R. Californicus*, the California coffee-tree, yields an unimportant coffee-substitute. *R. Purshianus* of the western coast yields the cascara sagrada bark (see under *bark*[2]), sometimes called *chittam-bark*, whence probably, in view of the hard fine wood, the name *shittim-wood*. See *bearberry*, 2, and *redwood*, 2.

Rhamphalcyon (ram-fal'si-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + ἀλκυών, the kingfisher: see *alcyon*, *halcyon*.] A genus of *Alcedininæ:* same as *Pelargopsis*. *Reichenbach*, 1851.

Rhamphastidæ (ram-fas'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, typified by the genus *Rhamphastos;* the toucans. They have a bill of enormous size, though very light, the interior bony structure being highly cancellous and pneumatic; the tongue is long, slender, and feathery; the toes are four, yoked in pairs; there are ten tail-feathers; the vomer is truncate; the manubrium sterni is pointed; the clavicles are separate; the carotid is single; the oil-gland is tufted; and there are no cæca. The legs are homalogonatous, and the feet are antiopelmous. The tail can be thrown up on the back in a peculiar manner. The cutting edges of the bill are more or less serrate, and there is a naked space about the eye. The coloration is bold and varied. There are upward of 50 species, confined to the warmer parts of continental America. The leading genus besides *Rhamphastos* is *Pteroglossus*. See *toucan*, *toucanet*, and cuts under *Rhamphastos*, *Selenidera*, and *aracari*.

Rhamphastinæ (ram-fas-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphastos* + *-inæ*.] 1†. The *Rhamphastidæ* as a subfamily of some other family.—2. A subfamily of *Rhamphastidæ*, contrasted with *Pteroglossinæ*.

Rhamphastos (ram-fas'tos), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766, after Aldrovandus, 1599), more prop. *Rhamphestes* (Gesner, 1560) (cf. Gr. ῥαμφηστής, a fish, prob. the pike), < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak.] The typical genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, formerly coextensive with the family, now restricted to large species having the bill at a maximum of size, as *R. picatus*, the toco toucan, or *R. ariel*. Usually written *Ramphastos*.



Ariel Toucan (*Rhamphastos ariel*).

Rhamphobatis (ram-fob'a-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + βατίς, a flat fish.] Same as *Rhina*, 1 (*b*).

Rhamphocelus (ram-fō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL. (Demarest, 1805, as *Ramphocelus*), < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + κήλη, tumor; altered to *Rhamphocœlus* (Sclater, 1886), on the presumption that the second element is < Gr. κοῖλος, hollow.] A remarkable genus of tanagers, having the rami of the under mandible peculiarly tumid and colored, and the plumage brilliant scarlet or yellow and black in the male. There are about 12 species, all of South America, especially Brazil, as *R. brasilius* and *R. jacapa*.

Rhamphocottidæ (ram-fō-kot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphocottus*. The body is compressed, and the head also compressed and with a projecting snout; there are a short spinous and oblong soft dorsal fins, and the ventrals are subabdominal and imperfect.

Rhamphocottinæ (ram'fō-ko-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-inæ*.] The *Rhamphocottidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Cottidæ*.

Rhamphocottoidea (ram'fō-ko-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphocottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the family *Rhamphocottidæ*, and distinguished by the development of the post-temporal bones.

Rhamphocottus (ram-fō-kot'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1874), < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + κόττος, a river-fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb: see *Cottus*.] A genus of mail-cheeked fishes having a projecting snout, typical of the family *Rhamphocottidæ*. The only known species, *R. richardsoni*, is an inhabitant of the colder waters of the Pacific coast of North America.

Rhamphodon (ram'fō-don), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831, as *Ramphodon*), < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of *Trochilidæ*, so called from the serration of the bill of the male; the saw-billed humming-birds, as the Brazilian *R. nævius:* synonymous with *Grypus*, 1.

rhamphoid (ram'foid), *a.* [< Gr. ῥαμφώδης, beak-shaped, < ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + εἶδος, form.] Beak-shaped.—**Rhamphoid cusp**, a cusp on a plane curve, where the two branches lie on the same side of the tangent at the cusp; the union of an ordinary cusp; an inflexion, a binode, and a bitangent.

Rhampholeon (ram-fō'lē-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + λέων, a lion: see *lion*, and cf. *chameleon*.] A genus of chameleons, having the tail non-prehensile. *R. spectrum* is a Madagascan species. *Günther*, 1874.

Rhamphomicron (ram-fō-mik'ron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + μικρός, little.] A notable genus of *Trochilidæ*, including large humming-birds with short weak bill, no crest, and a beard of pendent metallic feathers, ranging from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia. *R. stanleyi* and *R. herrani* are examples. They are known as *thornbills*.

Rhamphorhynchinæ (ram'fō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphorhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of pterodactyls, typified by the genus *Rhamphorhynchus*.

rhamphorhynchine (ram-fō-ring'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhamphorhynchinæ*.

Rhamphorhynchus (ram-fō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + ῥύγχος, a beak, snout.] A genus of pterodactyls, differing from *Pterodactylus* in having the tail very long with immobile vertebræ, the metacarpus less than half as long as the forearm, and the ends of the jaw produced into a toothless beak which was probably sheathed in horn. One of the species is *R. gemmingi*.

Rhamphosidæ (ram-fos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhamphosus* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct hemibranchiate fishes, represented by the genus *Rhamphosus*. They had normal anterior vertebræ, plates on the nape and shoulders only, a tubiform mouth, subthoracic ventrals, and a dorsal spine behind the nuchal plates. They lived in the Eocene seas.

Rhamphosus (ram'fō-sus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), with term. *-osus* (see *-ose*), < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak.] An extinct genus of hemibranchiate fishes, representing the family *Rhamphosidæ*.

rhamphotheca (ram-fō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *rhamphothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ῥάμφος, a curved beak, + θήκη, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the whole beak, of which the rhinotheca, dertrotheca, and gnathotheca are parts.

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rhamphothecal (ram-fō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *rhamphotheca* + *-al.*] Sheathing or covering the beak, as integument; of or pertaining to the rhamphotheca.

Rhamphus (ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798, as *Ramphus*), < Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] A genus of coleopterous insects, giving name to the *Rhamphidæ*, but usually placed in the family *Curculionidæ*, having a few European species.

rhaphe, *n.* See *raphe.*

Rhaphidia, Rhaphidiidæ. See *Raphidia*, etc.

Rhaphidopsis (raf-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), < Gr. *ῥαφίς* (*ῥαφιδ-*), needle, + *ὄψις*, face, aspect.] A genus of exclusively African longicorn beetles, of eleven known species, generally of handsome coloration.

Rhaphiosaurus (raf″i-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥάφιον*, a little needle or pin (dim. of *ῥαφίς*, needle, pin), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of fossil lizards of the Cretaceous period, so called from the acicular teeth. Usually *Raphiosaurus.*

rhaphis, *n.* See *raphis.*

Rhapidophyllum (rap″i-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Wendland and Drude, 1876), < Gr. *ῥαπίς* (*ῥαπιδ-*), a rod, + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coryphæ*. It is characterized by globose, partly dœcious flowers, with three broad and imbricated petals, six stamens with large linear and versatile anthers, and an ovary of three free ovoid carpels, tapering into a short recurved stigma, only one carpel usually ripening, forming a one-seeded nut tipped by a persistent subterminal stigma and composed of a hard crust covered with a fibrous pericarp which is clad in a loose wool. It is distinguished from the allied and well-known genus *Chamærops* by the fruit and by its spines. The only species, *R. Hystrix* (*Chamærops Hystrix*), is the blue palmetto of Florida, etc., a low palm with the leaves deeply plaited and cut, and the minute saffron flowers sessile on the branches of the two to five spadices, which are surrounded by woolly spathes. See *blue palmetto*, under *palmetto.*

Rhapis (rā'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1789), so called in allusion to the wand-like stem; < Gr. *ῥαπίς*, a rod.] A genus of palms of the tribe *Coryphæ*. It is characterized by a fruit of one to three small obovoid one-seeded carpels, each tipped by a terminal style, with a fleshy pericarp which is fibrous within, and with a soft endocarp, and by flowers mostly dœcious, sessile and solitary on the slender branches of a leafy spadix, with a three-cleft valvate corolla, anthers opening outward, and three distinct ovary-carpels borne on an elongated pedicel or carpophore. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of China and Japan. They are low palms with reed-like stems springing up in dense tufts from the same root, each stem wrapped in a network of fibers which are the remnants of leaf-sheaths. They bear alternate and terminal roundish leaves, irregularly and radiately parted into linear, wedge-shaped, or elliptical segments with conspicuous transverse veins. The yellowish flowers are borne on a spadix which is shorter than the leaves and is sheathed along its axis with deciduous bracts, the whole at first inclosed within two or three membranous spathes. The slender stems of *R. flabelliformis*, the ground-ratan, are available for numerous uses (see *ratan*), and the plant is one of the best for table decoration. *R. humilis* is a beautiful species, rare in collections.

rhapontic (rā-pon'tik), *n.* [= OF. *rheupontique* = Sp. *rapóntico* = Pg. *ruiponto* = It. *rapontico*, < L. *rhaponticum*, orig. *rha Ponticum*, rhubarb, lit. 'Pontic rha': see *rha* and *Pontic*, and cf. *rhubarb.*] Rhubarb: chiefly in *phar.* in composition, *rhapontic*-root.

rhapsode (rap'sōd), *n.* [= F. *rapsode, rhapsode* = Sp. *rapsoda* = It. *rapsodo*, < Gr. *ῥαψῳδός*, a writer of epic poetry, a bard who recites poetry, lit. 'one who strings or joins songs together,' < *ῥάπτειν* (*ῥαψ-*), stitch together, fasten together, + *ᾠδή*, song, ode: see *ode*[1].] A rhapsodist.

I venture to think that the *rhapsodes* incurred the displeasure of Kleisthenēs by reciting, not the Homeric Iliad, but the Homeric Thebais and Epigoni.
Grote, Hist. Greece, i. 21, note.

rhapsoder† (rap'sō-dėr), *n.* [< *rhapsode* + *-er*[2].] A rhapsodist.

By this occasion [printing my own poems] I am made a *rhapsoder* of mine own rags, and that cost me more diligence to seek them than it did to make them.
Donne, Letters, li.

rhapsodic (rap-sod'ik), *a.* [= F. *rapsodique, rhapsodique*, < Gr. *ῥαψῳδικός*, < *ῥαψῳδία*, rhapsody: see *rhapsody.*] Same as *rhapsodical.*

rhapsodical (rap-sod'i-kal), *a.* [< *rhapsodic* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of rhapsody; of the nature of rhapsody; hence, enthusiastic to extravagance; exaggerated in sentiment and expression; gushing.

They [Prynne's works] . . . by the generality of Scholars are looked upon to be rather *rapsodical* and confused than any way polite or concise. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 439.

The odes of Jean Baptiste Rousseau . . . are animated, without being *rhapsodical.* *H. Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxix.

rhapsodically (rap-sod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of rhapsody.

rhapsodise, *v.* See *rhapsodize.*

rhapsodist (rap'sō-dist), *n.* [= F. *rapsodiste, rhapsodiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodista;* as *rhapsode* + *-ist.*] 1. Among the ancient Greeks, one who composed, recited, or sang rhapsodies; especially, one who made it his profession to recite or sing the compositions of Homer and other epic poets.

While the latter [the poet] sang, solely or chiefly, his own compositions to the accompaniment of his lyre, the *rhapsodist* . . . rehearsed . . . the poems of others.
W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 4.

The *rhapsodist* did not, like the early minstrel, use the accompaniment of the harp; he gave the verses in a flowing recitative, bearing in his hand a branch of laurel, the symbol of Apollo's inspiration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 137.

2. One who recites or sings verses for a livelihood; one who makes and recites verses extempore.

As to the origin of this [harvest] song — whether it came in its actual state from the brain of a single *rhapsodist*, or was gradually perfected by a school or succession of *rhapsodists* — I am ignorant. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, liii.

3. One who speaks or writes with exaggerated sentiment or expression; one who expresses himself with more enthusiasm than accuracy or logical connection of ideas.

Let me ask our *rhapsodist*, — "if you have nothing . . . but the beauty and excellency and loveliness of virtue to preach, . . . and . . . no future rewards or punishments . . . — how many . . . vicious wretches will you ever reclaim?" *Watts*, Improvement of Mind, I. x. § 11.

rhapsodistic (rap-sō-dis'tik), *a.* [< *rhapsodist* + *-ic.*] Same as *rhapsodical.*

rhapsodize (rap'sō-diz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rhapsodized*, ppr. *rhapsodizing.* [< *rhapsode* + *-ize.*]

I. *intrans.* To recite rhapsodies; act as a rhapsodist; hence, to express one's self with poetic enthusiasm; speak with an intenseness or exaggeration due to strong feeling.

You will think me *rhapsodising;* but . . . one cannot fix one's eyes on the commonest natural production without finding food for a rambling fancy.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxii.

Walter, the young Franconian knight, with his *rhapsodising* and love-making, needs a representative with a good voice and a good appearance.
The Academy, No. 898, p. 46.

II. *trans.* To sing or narrate or recite as a rhapsody; rehearse in the manner of a rhapsody.

Upon the banks of the Garonne, . . . where I now sit *rhapsodizing* all these affairs.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 28.

Also spelled *rhapsodise.*

rhapsodomancy (rap'sō-dō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *rhapsodomancie* = Sp. Pg. *rapsodomancia*, < Gr. *ῥαψῳδός*, a rhapsodist (see *rhapsode*), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of verses.

There were various methods of practising this *rhapsodomancy.* Sometimes they wrote several verses or sentences of a poet on so many pieces of wood, paper, or the like, shook them together in an urn, and drew out one. . . . Sometimes they cast dice on a table on which verses were written, and that on which the die lodged contained the prediction. A third manner was by opening a book, and pitching on some verse at first sight. This method they particularly called the Sortes Prænestinæ, and afterwards, according to the poet thus made use of, Sortes Homericæ, Sortes Virgilianæ, &c. *Rees*, Cyclopædia.

rhapsody (rap'sō-di), *n.*; pl. *rhapsodies* (-diz). [Formerly also *rhapsodie, rapsodie;* < OF. *rapsodie*, F. *rapsodie, rhapsodie* = Sp. Pg. It. *rapsodia*, < L. *rhapsodia*, < Gr. *ῥαψῳδία*, the reciting of epic poetry, a part of an epic recited at a time, a rhapsody, a tirade, < *ῥαψῳδός*, a rhapsodist: see *rhapsode.*] 1. The recitation of epic poetry; hence, a short epic poem, or such a part of a longer epic as could be recited at one time: as, the Homeric *rhapsodies.*

A *rhapsody*
Of Homer's.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry, l. 184.

Rhapsody, originally applied to the portions of the poem habitually allotted to different performers in the order of recital, afterwards transferred to the twenty-four books into which each work [the Iliad and the Odyssey] was permanently divided by the Alexandrian grammarians.
W. Mure, Lang. and Lit. of Anc. Greece, II. ii. § 5.

2. The exaggerated expression of real or affected feeling or enthusiasm; an outburst of extravagant admiration or regard; especially, a poetic composition marked rather by exaggerated sentiment or fancy than by sober, connected thought.

Then my breast
Should warble airs whose *rhapsodies* should feast
The ears of seraphims. *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

Spend all the pow'rs
Of rant and *rhapsody* in virtue's praise.
Cowper, Task, v. 677.

3. In *music*, an instrumental composition in irregular form, somewhat like a caprice, impromptu, or improvisation, though properly more important: as, Liszt's Hungarian *rhapsodies.* — **4**†. Any rambling composition; a cento; hence, a medley; a jumble.

O, such a deed
As from the body of contraction plucks
The very soul, and sweet religion makes
A *rhapsody* of words. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 48.

He was very light-headed, and had uttered nothing but a *rhapsody* of nonsense all the time he stayed in the room.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

rhatany, *n.* See *ratany.*

rhaw, *n.* [W. *rhaw*, a shovel, spade.] A measure of peat in Wales, 140 or 120 cubic yards.

Rhe (rē), *n.* A variant of *Ra.*

Rhea[1] (rē'ạ), *n.* [= F. *Rhée*, < L. *Rhea*, < Gr. *Ῥέα*, Rhea (see def. 1).] 1. In *anc. myth.*, a daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and Earth, wife and sister of Kronos, and mother of various divinities.

However intimate the connection, however inextricable the confusion between the Great Mother and *Rhea*, even down to late days the memory remained that they were not in origin one and the same.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 51.

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) The only genus of *Rheidæ;* the only American genus of living ratite birds; the only three-toed ostriches. *R. americana* is the common American ostrich, avestruz, or



South American Ostrich (*Rhea americana*).

nandu. *R. darwini* is a second very distinct species, sometimes placed in another genus, *Pterocnemis*, owing to the extensive feathering of the legs. *R. macrorhyncha* is a third species, which is closely related to the first. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An American ostrich. — **3.** The fifth satellite of Saturn.

rhea[2] (rē'ạ), *n.* [Also *rheea;* E. Ind.] The ramie-plant or -fiber.

Rheæ (rē'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhea*[1], 2.] A superfamily group, by Newton made an order, of extant ratite birds, including only the *Rheidæ*, or family of the American ostriches.

rhea-fiber (rē'ạ-fī″bėr), *n.* Same as *ramie.*

rhea-grass (rē'ạ-gras), *n.* The ramie-plant. See *ramie.*

rheebok, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *reebok.*

rheic (rē'ik), *a.* [< F. *rhéique;* as *Rheum*[2] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from rhubarb. — **Rheic acid,** $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, the yellow crystalline granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by extraction with potash solution, precipitation with hydrochloric acid, and purification by crystallizing from a solution in chloroform. Also called *rheinic acid* and *chrysophanic acid.*

Rheidæ (rē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhea*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of living ratite birds confined to America and having three toes, typified by the genus *Rhea;* the nandus or American ostriches. There is an ischiac symphysis beneath the sacral vertebræ, but no pubic symphysis; the maxillopalatines are free from the vomer; the carotid is single, sinistral; the lower larynx is specialized and has a pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles; the amblens is present; the gall-bladder is absent; the wing-bones are unusually well developed for ratite birds; and the manus has three digits.

rhein (rē'in), *n.* [< *Rheum*[2] + *-in*[2].] Same as *rheic acid* (which see, under *rheic*).

Rhein-berry (rīn'ber″i), *n.* [Also *Rhine-berry;* early mod. E. *rheyn-berrie;* appar. accom. < MD. *reyn-besie*, also *rijn-besie*, D. *rijn-bezie*, blackberry, = G. *rheinbeere* (Webster), as if 'Rhineberry' (berry growing along the Rhine ?); < MD. *reyn-, rijn-*, occurring also, appar., in other plant-names, namely *reyn-bloeme, rijn-bloeme* (D. *rijnbloeme*), cudweed; *reynweyde*, also *reynwilghe, rijnwilghe*, privet; *reynvaeren, reynvaer* (D. *reinvaar*), tansy; the element *reyn-, rijn-*, being uncertain.] The common buckthorn.

rhematic (rē-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥηματικός*, belonging to a verb, < *ῥῆμα*, a word, a verb, lit. 'that which is said or spoken,' < *ἐρεῖν, εἰρεῖν*, say, speak: see *rhetor* and *verb.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or derived from a verb.

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Such [adjectives in *-able*] as are derived from verbs deserve the precedence. And these, to avoid the ambiguousness of the term verbal, I shall take leave to denominate *rhematic*. *I. Hall*, Adjectives in *-able*, p. 47.

II. *n.* The doctrine of propositions or sentences. *Coleridge.*

Rhemish (rē′mish), *a.* [< *Rheims* + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to Rheims or Reims, a city of northeastern France.—**Rhemish version**, the version of the New Testament in the Douay Bible. See *Bible*.

rhenet, *n.* An erroneous form of *rinse*[3].

Rhenish (ren′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< G. *rheinisch*, MHG. *rīnisch*, *rīnesch*, *rīnsch* (= D. *rijnsch* = Dan. *rhinsk* = Sw. *rhensk*), < *Rhein*, MHG. *Rīn*, OHG. *Rin*, *Hrin* (= D. *Rijn* = ME. *Rin*) (L. *Rhenus*, Gr. Ῥῆνος), the Rhine; a name prob. of Celtic origin.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Rhine, a river of Europe which rises in Switzerland, traverses Germany and the Netherlands, and empties into the North Sea.—**Rhenish architecture**, the local form assumed by Romanesque or round-arched architecture in the eleventh and twelfth centuries in the regions bordering upon the Rhine. The earliest churches seem to have



Rhenish Architecture.—Apse of the Church of the Apostles, Cologne.

been circular; the circular original in the later rectangular type may perhaps be represented by the semicircular western apse in addition to that at the east end, characteristic of those regions. In buildings of this style small circular or octagonal towers are frequent. Arcaded galleries beneath the eaves, and richly carved capitals, often resembling Byzantine work, are among the most beautiful features. The Rhenish buildings are, however, despite much dignity and manifest suitability to their purpose, inferior in both design and ornament to those of the French Romanesque.—**Rhenish wine**. See *wine*.

II. *n.* Rhine or Rhenish wine. See *wine*.

A' poured a flagon of *Rhenish* on my head once.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 197.

rheochord (rē′ō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *χορδή*, a chord: see *chord*.] A metallic wire used in measuring the resistance or varying the strength of an electric current, in proportion to the greater or less length of it inserted in the circuit.

Rheoidea (rē-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhea*[1] + *-oidea*.] The *Rheidæ* rated as a superfamily: same as *Rheæ*.

rheometer (rē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [Also *reometer*; = F. *rhéomètre*; irreg. < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring an electric current; an electrometer or galvanometer.—2. An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-flow.

rheometric (rē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *rheometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a rheometer or its use; galvanometric.

rheometry (rē-om′e-tri), *n.* [As *rheometer* + *-y*[3].] 1. In *math.*, the differential and integral calculus; fluxions.—2. The measurement of electric currents; galvanometry.

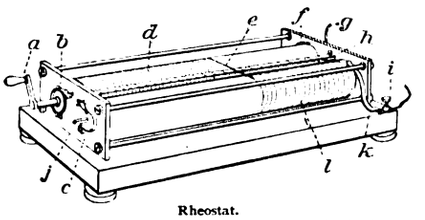
rheomotor (rē′ō-mō-tor), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + L. *motor*, a mover.] Any apparatus, as an electric battery, by which an electric current is originated.

rheophore (rē′ō-fōr), *n.* [Also *reophore*; < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A general name given by Ampère to the conductor joining the poles of a voltaic cell.

rheoscope (rē′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument by which the existence of an electric current may be ascertained; an electroscope.

rheoscopic (rē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *rheoscope* + *-ic*.] Same as *electroscopic*.—**Rheoscopic limb**, the gastrocnemius of the frog with sciatic nerve attached, used to show the variations of electric currents, as in another similar preparation when its nerve is stimulated.

rheostat (rē′ō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *στατός*, verbal adj. of *ἱστάναι*, stand: see *static*.] In *electromagnetism*, an instrument for regu-



Rheostat.

a, crank; *b*, spring and ratchet for preventing motion in the wrong direction; *c*, spring for other barrel or cylinder; *d*, non-conducting cylinder; *e*, wire; *f* and *h*, contact-springs for carrying current to and from binding-posts *g* and *i*; *k*, scale for showing number of revolutions; *l*, conducting cylinder; *j*, pin for crank when reversing motion.

lating or adjusting a circuit so that any required degree of resistance may be maintained; a resistance-coil. See *resistance*, 3.

rheostatic (rē-ō-stat′ik), *a.* [< *rheostat* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a rheostat: incorrectly used to note a device of Planté's, which is essentially a commutator, by means of which the grouping of a number of secondary cells can be rapidly changed.

In the second class naturally figure induction coils, Planté's *rheostatic* machine, and the secondary batteries. *E. Hospitalier*, Electricity (trans.), p. 104.

rheostatics (rē-ō-stat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *rheostatic* (see *-ics*).] The statics of fluids; hydrostatics.

rheotannic (rē-ō-tan′ik), *a.* [< *Rheum*[2] + *tannic*.] Used only in the phrase below.—**Rheotannic acid**, $C_{26}H_{26}O_{14}$, a variety of tannic acid found in rhubarb.

rheotome (rē′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A device by means of which an electric circuit can be periodically interrupted; an interrupter.

rheotrope (rē′ō-trōp), *n.* [Also *reotrope*; < Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current. *Faraday.*

rheotropic (rē-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥεῖν*, flow, + *τροπικός*, < *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, determined in its direction of growth by a current of water. See *rheotropism*.

rheotropism (rē-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *rheotrop(ic)* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a term introduced by Jönsson to denote the effect of a current of water upon the direction of plant-growth. In some cases the plant grows with the current, then exhibiting positive rheotropism; in some cases against the current, exhibiting negative rheotropism.

rhesian (rē′shi-an), *a.* [< *rhesus* + *-ian*.] Characteristic of the rhesus; monkey-like: as, *rhesian* antics. *Literary World*, Oct. 31, 1885.

rhesus (rē′sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *Rhesus*, < Gr. Ῥῆσος, a king of Thracia, a river of the Troas, a river in Bithynia, etc.] 1. A macaque, *Macacus rhesus*, one of the sacred monkeys of India. It is 18 inches long, the tail 6 or 8 inches, and mostly of a yellowish-brown color. It is a near relative of the common Javan macaque, *M. cynomolgus*, of the Malay bruh, *M. nemestrinus*, and of the bonnet-macaque or munga, *M. sinicus*, and in some respects, as length of tail and formation of the "bonnet," holds an intermediate position between the extremes in this large and varied genus. The rhesus is widely distributed in India, both in the hill-country and on the plains, where it is known by the native name *bunder*. It runs into several varieties, which have received technical specific names, and is among the monkeys commonly seen in zoölogical gardens and menageries. 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *mammal.*, same as *Macacus*.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Lacordaire*, 1869.



Rhesus Monkey (*Macacus rhesus*).

Rhetian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rhætian*.

Rhetic, *a.* Same as *Rhætic*.

rhetizite, *n.* See *rhætizite*.

rhetor (rē′tor), *n.* [< ME. *rethor*, < OF. *retor*, F. *rhéteur* = It. *retore*, < L. *rhetor*, a teacher of oratory, a rhetorician, also an orator, < Gr. *ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator, < *ἐρεῖν*, *εἰρειν* (pret. *εἴρηκα*; √*Fερ*), say, speak: see *verb*.] 1. A rhetorician; a master or teacher of rhetoric.

Myn English eek is insufficient;
It moste ben a *rethor* excellent,
That coude his colours longing for that art,
If he sholde hir discriven every part.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 30.

Your hearing, what is it but as of a *rhetor* at a desk, to commend or dislike?
Hammond, Works, IV. 514. (*Latham.*)

2. Among the ancient Greeks, an orator. Specifically—(*a*) One who made it his occupation to speak in the ecclesia or public assembly, and often to devote himself unofficially to some particular branch of the administration; a political orator or statesman. (*b*) One who made it his occupation to prepare speeches for other citizens to deliver in their own cases in court, and to teach them how to deliver them, act as an advocate, give instruction in the art of rhetoric, and deliver panegyrics or epidictic orations; hence, a professor of rhetoric; a rhetorician.

They are (and that cannot be otherwise) of the same profession with the *rhetories* [read *rhetores*?] at Rome, as much used to defend the wrong as to protect and maintain the most upright cause. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 72.

When a private citizen had to appear before court, the *rhetor* who wrote the speech for him often tried to make him appear at his best. *Amer. Jour. of Philol.*, VI. 341.

rhetoriant, *a.* [ME. *rethoryen*; < *rhetor* + *-ian*.] Rhetorical.

The suasion of swetenesse *rethoryen*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

rhetoric (ret′or-ik), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rhetorick*, *rethoryck*; < ME. *retorike*, *rethoryke*, *retoryke*, *retoryk* (also *rethorice*, after L. *rhetorice*), < OF. *rhetorique*, *rectorique*, F. *rhétorique* = Pr. *rethorica* = Sp. *retórica* = Pg. *rhetorica* = It. *retorica*, *rettorica*, < L. *rhetorica* (sc. *ars*), also *rhetorice*, < Gr. *ῥητορική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the rhetorical art, fem. of *ῥητορικός* (> L. *rhetoricus*), of or pertaining to a speaker or orator, rhetorical, < *ῥήτωρ*, a speaker, orator: see *rhetor*.] 1. The art of discourse; the art of using language so as to influence others. Rhetoric is that art which consists in a systematic use of the technical means of influencing the minds, imaginations, emotions, and actions of others by the use of language. Primarily, it is the art of oratory, with inclusion of both composition and delivery; secondarily, it also includes written composition and recitation. It is also used in narrower senses, so as to present the idea of composition alone, or the idea of oratorical delivery (elocution) alone. Etymologically, rhetoric is the art, or rather the technics (*τέχνη*, somewhat different in scope from our *art*), of the rhetor—that is, either the popular (political) orator or the judicial and professional rhetor. Accordingly, ancient writers regarded it mainly as the art of persuasion, and something of this view almost always attaches to the word even in modern use, so that it appears to be more or less inappropriate to use *rhetoric* of mere scientific, didactic, or expository composition. The element of persuasion, or at least of influence of thought, belongs, however, to such composition also in so far as accurate and well-arranged statement of views leads to their adoption or rejection, the very object of instruction involving this. On the other hand, poetry and epidictic oratory chiefly address the imagination and emotions, while the most important branches of oratory (deliberative and judicial oratory) appeal especially to the mind and emotions with a view to influencing immediate action. The theory or science underlying the art of rhetoric, and sometimes called by the same name, is essentially a creation of the ancient Greeks. Rhetoric was cultivated on its more practical side first of all by the earlier rhetors (so-called "sophists") and orators (Empedocles—considered the inventor of rhetoric—Gorgias, Isocrates, etc.), many of whom wrote practical treatises (*τέχναι*) on the art. The philosophers, on the other hand, among them Aristotle, treated the subject from the theoretical side. The system of rhetoric which finally became established, and has never been superseded, though largely mutilated and misunderstood in medieval and modern times, is that founded upon the system of the Stoic philosophers by the practical rhetorician Hermagoras (about 60 B. C.). Its most important extant representatives are Hermogenes (about A. D. 165) among the Greeks, and Quintilian (about A. D. 95) among the Latins. This theory recognizes three great divisions of oratory. (See *oratory*.) The art of rhetoric was divided into five parts: invention, disposition, elocution (not in the modern sense, but comprising diction and style), memory (mnemonics), and action (delivery, including the modern elocution).

With *rethorice* com forth Musice, a damsel of oure hows.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. prose 1.

Generall report, that surpasseth my praise, condemneth my *rethoricke* of dulnesse for so colde a commendation.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xxv.

For *rhetoric*, he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a trope.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 81.

2. Skill in discourse; artistic use of language.—3. Artificial oratory, as opposed to that which is natural and unaffected; display in language; ostentatious or meretricious declamation.

Enjoy your dear wit, and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence.
Milton, Comus, l. 790.

Like quicksilver, the *rhet'ric* they display
Shines as it runs, but, grasp'd at, slips away.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 21.

4. The power of persuasion; persuasive influence.

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Every part of the Tragedy of his [the Son of God's] life, every wound at his death, every groan and sigh which he uttered upon the Cross, were designed by him as the most prevailing *Rhetorick*, to perswade men to forsake their sins, and be happy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

She was long deaf to all the sufferings of her lovers, till . . . the *rhetoric* of John the hostler, with a new straw hat and a pint of wine, made a second conquest over her. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, i. 18.

Chambers of rhetoric. See *chamber.* = **Syn.** *Elocution, Eloquence*, etc. See *oratory*.

rhetorical (rē-tor'i-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *rethorical*; < *rhetoric* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing rhetoric; oratorical: as, the *rhetorical* art; a *rhetorical* treatise; a *rhetorical* flourish.

A telling quotation, when the whole point lies perhaps in some accidental likeness of words and names, is perfectly fair as a *rhetorical* point, as long as it does not pretend to be an argument. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 224.

Rhetorical accent, in *music*. See *accent*, 8 (*a*). — **Rhetorical algebra,** algebra without a special notation; an analysis of problems in the manner of algebra, but using only ordinary language. — **Rhetorical figure.** See *figure*, 16. — **Rhetorical question.** See *question*. — **Rhetorical syllogism,** a probable argumentation: so called by Aristotle, from the ancient notion that science should rest on demonstrative and not on probable reasoning — an opinion which constituted the great fault of ancient science.

rhetorically (rē-tor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner; according to the rules of rhetoric: as, to treat a subject *rhetorically;* a discourse *rhetorically* delivered.

rhetoricate† (rē-tor'i-kāt), *v. i.* [< LL. *rhetoricatus*, pp. of *rhetoricari*, speak rhetorically, < L. *rhetorica*, rhetoric: see *rhetoric*.] To play the orator.

A person ready to sink under his wants has neither time nor heart to *rhetoricate*, or make flourishes. *South.*

rhetorication† (rē-tor-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *rhetoricate* + *-ion*.] Rhetorical amplification.

"When I consider your wealth I doe admire your wisdome, and when I consider your wisdome I doe admire your wealth." It was a two-handed *rhetorication*, but the citizens [of London] tooke it in the best sense. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir M. Fleetwood.

Their *rhetorications* and equivocal expressions. *Waterland*, Charge (1732), p. 9.

rhetorician (ret-o-rish'an), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *rhetoricien, rethoricien*, F. *rhétoricien;* as *rhetoric* + *-ian*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A teacher of rhetoric or oratory; one who teaches the art of correct and effective speech or composition.

The ancient sophists and *rhetoricians*, who had young auditors, lived till they were a hundred years old. *Bacon.*

All a *rhetorician's* rules
Teach nothing but to name his tools.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 89.

2. One who is versed in the art and principles of rhetoric; especially, one who employs rhetorical aid in speech or written composition; in general, a public speaker, especially one who speaks for show; a declaimer.

He speaks handsomely;
What a rare *rhetorician* his grief plays!
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 4.

Or played at Lyons a declaiming prize,
For which the vanquish'd *rhetorician* dies.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 66.

A man is held to play the *rhetorician* when he treats a subject with more than usual gaiety of ornament; and perhaps we may add, as an essential element in the idea, with conscious ornament. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The "understanding" is that by which a man becomes a mere logician, and a mere *rhetorician*. *F. W. Robertson.*

II. *a.* Belonging to or befitting a master of rhetoric.

Boldly presum'd, with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any question either side.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, iii.

rhetoriously†, *adv.* [ME. *rethoriously;* < **rhetorious* (< *rhetor* + *-ious*) + *-ly*2.] Rhetorically.

Now ye all that shall thys behold or rede,
Remembreth myn unconnyng simplesse;
Thought *rethoriously* peinted be not in-dede,
As other han don by ther discretnesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6611.

rhetorize† (ret'or-īz), *v.* [< OF. *rhetoriser*, < LL. *rhetorissare*, < Gr. *ῥητορίζειν*, speak rhetorically, < *ῥήτωρ*, an orator: see *rhetor*.] **I.** *intrans.* To play the orator. *Cotgrave.*

II. *trans.* To represent by a figure of oratory; introduce by a rhetorical device.

No lesse was that before his book against the Brownists to write a Letter to a prosopopoea, a certain *rhetoriz'd* woman whom he calls mother. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Rheto-Romanic, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

rheum1 (röm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *reume, rewme;* < ME. *rewme, reem*, < OF. *reume, rheume*, F. *rhume* = Pr. Sp. *reuma* = Pg. *rheuma* = It. *reuma, rema*, a cold, catarrh, rheum, < L. *rheuma*, < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flood, flux, rheum, < *ῥεῖν* (√ *ῥεν*, orig. *σρεϝ*), flow, = Skt. √ *sru*, flow: see *stream*. Hence *rheumatism*, etc.; from the same Gr. verb are ult. E. *catarrh, diarrhea, rhythm*, etc.] **1.** A mucous discharge, as from the nostrils or lungs during a cold; hence, catarrhal discharge from the air-passages, nose, or eyes.

Your Lordship doth write that by sleeping upon the ground you haue taken a pestilent *Rheum*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 134.

I have a *rheum* in mine eyes too.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 105.

A mist falling as I returned gave me such a *rheume* as kept me within doores neere a whole moneth after.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1656.

2. A thin serous fluid, secreted by the mucous glands, etc., as in catarrh; humid matter which collects in the eyes, nose, or mouth, as tears, saliva, and the like.

Rewme of the hed or of the breste. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 432.

You that did void your *rheum* upon my beard.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 118.

Flows a cold sweat, with a continual *rheum*,
Forth the resolved corners of his eyes.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

3†. Spleen; choler.

Nay, I have my *rheum*, and I can be angry as well as another, sir. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Rheum2 (rē'um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < ML. *rheum*, < Gr. *ῥῆον*, the rhubarb; according to some, so named from its purgative properties, < *ῥεῖν*, flow (see *rheum*1), but prob. an accom. form of *ῥᾶ*, rhubarb: see *rha, rhubarb*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ* and tribe *Rumiceæ*. It is characterized by its (usually) nine stamens, and its six-parted perianth which remains unchanged in fruit, around the three-winged and exserted fruit. There are about 20 species, natives of Siberia, the Himalayas, and western Asia. They are stout herbs from thick and somewhat woody rootstocks, with large toothed or lobed and wavy leaves, and loose dry stipular sheaths. The small white or greenish pedicelled bractless flowers are in racemed fascicles, the racemes panicled. The floral leaves are in some species small, in others large and colored, as in *R. nobile*, a remarkable species of the Sikhim Himalayas. For this and other species, see *rhubarb*, the common name of the genus. See also cuts under *plumule* and *rhubarb*.

rheuma (rö'mä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rheuma*, < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, a flow, flood, flux: see *rheum*1.] Same as *rheum*1. — **Rheuma epidemicum.** Same as *influenza*.

rheumarthritis (rö-mär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*1), + *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *-itis*. Cf. *arthritis*.] Acute articular rheumatism (see *rheumatism*), and such chronic forms as have the same ætiology.

rheumarthrosis (rö-mär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*1), + *ἀρθρον*, joint, + *-osis*. Cf. *arthrosis*.] Same as *rheumarthritis*.

rheumatalgia (rö-ma-tal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*1), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Rheumatic pain.

rheumatic (rö-mat'ik, formerly rö'ma-tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rheumatick, reumatick, rewmatick, rumatike;* < OF. *rumatique, rhumatique*, F. *rhumatique* = Pr. *reumatic* = Sp. *reumático* = Pg. *rheumatico* = It. *reumatico, rematico*, < L. *rheumaticus*, < Gr. *ῥευματικός*, of or pertaining to a flux or discharge, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux, rheum: see *rheum*1.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Pertaining to a rheum or catarrhal affection; of the nature of rheum.

The moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air,
That *rheumatic* diseases do abound.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 105.

2†. Having a rheum or cold; affected by rheum.

By sleeping in an ayrie place you haue bene very *rumatike*, . . . [but] it is lesse euil in Summer to sweate then to cough. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 122.

3†. Causing rheum; unhealthy; damp.

The sun with his flame-coloured wings hath fanned away the misty smoke of the morning, and refined that thick tobacco-breath which the *rheumatick* night throws abroad. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 62.

Now time is near to pen our sheep in fold,
And evening air is *rheumatick* and cold.
Peele, An Eclogue.

4. Pertaining to or caused by rheumatism; of the nature of rheumatism: as, *rheumatic* symptoms.

The patched figure of good Uncle Venner was now visible, coming slowly from the head of the street downward, with a *rheumatic* limp, because the east wind had got into his joints. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

5. Affected by rheumatism; subject to rheumatism: as, a *rheumatic* patient.

O'erworn, despised, *rheumatic*, and cold.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 135.

The electrical sensibility of the skin connected with an acutely *rheumatic* joint has been described by Drosdoff as being remarkably diminished. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1357.

6†. Splenetic; choleric.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord; you are both, i' good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 62.

Acute rheumatic polyarthritis. Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*. — **Chronic rheumatic arthritis.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*), or as *chronic articular rheumatism* (which see, under *rheumatism*). — **Eruptive rheumatic fever,** dengue. — **Rheumatic amygdalitis,** amygdalitis of rheumatic origin. — **Rheumatic anæsthesia,** anæsthesia associated with rheumatism. — **Rheumatic apoplexy,** the stupor or coma sometimes developing in the course of acute rheumatism. — **Rheumatic atrophy,** loss of size and strength of muscles after rheumatism. — **Rheumatic bronchitis,** an attack of bronchitis which is supposed to depend on a rheumatic diathesis or an attack of acute rheumatism. — **Rheumatic contraction.** Same as *tetany*. — **Rheumatic diathesis,** the condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism. — **Rheumatic dysentery,** dysentery accompanied by rheumatic inflammation of one or several joints, with synovial effusion, pleurodynia, and catarrh of the bronchial mucous membranes. — **Rheumatic fever.** Same as *acute articular rheumatism*. See *rheumatism*. — **Rheumatic gout.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*). — **Rheumatic inflammation,** inflammation due to rheumatism. — **Rheumatic iritis,** inflammation of the iris resulting from cold, especially in weak subjects.

II. *n.* **1.** One who suffers from or is liable to rheumatism: as, a confirmed *rheumatic*. — **2.** *pl.* Rheumatic pains; rheumatism. [Colloq.]

When fevers burn, or ague freezes,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes,
Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us.
Burns, To the Toothache.

rheumatical (rö-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *rheumatic* + *-al*.] Same as *rheumatic*.

rheumaticky (rö-mat'i-ki), *a.* [< *rheumatic* + *-y*1.] Rheumatic. [Colloq.]

rheumatism (rö'ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *rhumatisme* = Sp. It. *reumatismo* = Pg. *rheumatismo*, < L. *rheumatismus*, < Gr. *ῥευματισμός*, liability to rheum, a humor or flux, < *ῥευματίζεσθαι*, have a flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, a flux: see *rheum*1.] The disease specifically known as *acute articular rheumatism* (see below)—the name including also subacute and chronic forms apparently of the same causation. The word is used with a certain and unfortunate freedom in application to joint pains of various origins and anatomical forms. — **Acute articular rheumatism,** an acute febrile disease, with pain and inflammation of the joints as the prominent symptom. It is to be separated as of distinct, possibly bacterial, origin from joint affections caused by gout, plumbism, scarlatina, gonorrhea, septicemia, tuberculosis, or syphilis. It often begins suddenly; a number of joints are usually attacked one after the other; the fever is irregular; there is apt to be profuse sweating; endocarditis, pericarditis, pleuritis, sudamina, erythema nodosum, hyperpyrexia, and delirium are more or less frequent features of the cases. Its duration is from one to six weeks or more. It is most frequent between 15 and 35, but may occur in the first year of life or after 50. One attack does not protect, but, as in pneumonia and erysipelas, is often succeeded by others. It almost always issues in recovery, but frequently leaves permanent cardiac lesions. Also called *acute rheumatism, rheumarthritis, rheumatic fever, acute rheumatic polyarthritis*. — **Chronic articular rheumatism,** the result, commonly, of one or more attacks of acute rheumatism, characterized by a chronic inflammation of one or more joints without profound structural alteration. — **Gonorrheal rheumatism,** an inflammation of the joints occurring in persons having gonorrhea. — **Muscular rheumatism,** a painful disorder of the muscles, characterized by local pain, especially on use of the muscles affected: same as *myalgia*. — **Progressive chronic articular rheumatism.** Same as *rheumatoid arthritis* (which see, under *rheumatoid*).

rheumatismal (rö-ma-tiz'mal), *a.* [< *rheumatism* + *-al*.] Rheumatic.

rheumatism-root (rö'ma-tizm-röt), *n.* **1.** The twinleaf. See *Jeffersonia*. — **2.** The wild yam, *Dioscorea villosa*. See *yam*.

rheumatiz, rheumatize (rö'ma-tiz), *n.* Rheumatism. [Vulgar.]

I did feel a *rheumatize* in my back-spauld yestreen. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

rheumatizy (rö'ma-tiz-i), *n.* Same as *rheumatiz*. [Vulgar.]

Eh, my *rheumatizy* be that bad howiver be I to win to the burnin'. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 3.

rheumatoceles (rö-mat-ō-sē'lēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*1), + *κήλη*, tumor.] Same as *purpura rheumatica* (which see, under *purpura*).

rheumatoid (rö'ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥευματώδης*, like a flux, < *ῥεῦμα*, flux, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling rheumatism or some of its characters: as, *rheumatoid* pains. — **Rheumatoid arthritis,** a disease of the joints characterized by chronic inflammatory and degenerative changes, which involve the structure of the various articulations, resulting in rigidity and deformity. Also called *chronic rheumatic arthritis, rheumatic gout, progressive chronic articular rheumatism, chronic osteo-arthritis*.

Chronic rheumatism of the most severe degree thus merges into, if it be not actually identical with, the class of diseases known as *rheumatoid* or "rheumatic" *arthritis*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1367.

rheumatoidal (rö-ma-toi'dal), *a.* Same as *rheumatoid*.

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rheumic (rö′mik), *a.* [Irreg. < *Rheum*[2] + *-ic.*] Related to rhubarb.—**Rheumic acid** ($C_{20}H_{16}O_9$), a product of the treatment of rheotannic acid with dilute acids.

rheumophthalmia (rö-mof-thal′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥεῦμα*, flux (see *rheum*[1]), + *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia.] Rheumatic ophthalmia.

rheumy (rö′mi), *a.* [< *rheum*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Affected by rheum; full of rheum or watery matter.

> So, too-much Cold couers with hoary Fleece
> The head of Age, . . . hollowes his *rheumy* eyes,
> And makes himselfe euen his owne selfe despise.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

2. Causing rheum.

> And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air
> To add unto his sickness? *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 266.

Rhexia (rek′si-ä), *n.* [NL., in def. 1 (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *rhexia*, a plant, prob. *Echium rubrum;* in def. 2 (Stål, 1867), directly from the Gr.; < Gr. *ῥῆξις*, a breaking, rent, rupture, < *ῥηγνύναι*, break, burst forth: see *break.*] **1.** A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Melastomaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rhexieæ*. It is characterized by the four obovate petals, the smooth ovary, and the eight equal anthers with a thickened or spurred connective, each anther long and slender, incurved, and opening by a single terminal pore. The 7 species are natives of North America, and are the only members of their large family which pass beyond the tropics, except the 2 species of *Bredia* in eastern Asia. Three or four species extend to the Middle Atlantic States, and one is found in New England. They are herbs or erect undershrubs, branched and usually set with conspicuous, dark, gland-bearing bristles. Their leaves are oblong, short-petioled, three-nerved, entire or bristle-toothed, the flowers solitary or cymose, commonly of a purplish-red color with yellow stamens, and very pretty.



The Inflorescence of Meadow-beauty (*Rhexia Virginica*). *a*, the fruit; *b*, a stamen; *c*, a leaf.

They bear the names *deer-grass* and *meadow-beauty*, the latter applying especially to *R. Virginica*, the best-known and most northern species, sometimes cultivated.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

Rhexieæ (rek-si′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1838), < *Rhexia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Melastomaceæ*. It is characterized by a four-celled ovary with numerous ovules fixed upon a placenta projecting from the inner angle of the cell, a capsular fruit, spirally coiled seeds, and anthers with their connective commonly produced behind into a spur or tail. It includes about 37 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Rhexia* is the type and *Monochætum* the largest genus, containing 28 species of unimportant plants of western tropical America.

rhigolene (rig′ō-lēn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥῖγος*, cold (prob. = L. *frigus*, cold, < *frigere*, be cold: see *frigid*), + *oleum*, oil, < Gr. *ἔλαιον*: see *oil.*] A product obtained in the distillation of petroleum. It is probably the most volatile fluid known, and one of the very best for use in producing intense cold; when atomized it gives a temperature of −9° C. Its specific gravity is .603 to .629 (105° to 95° B.); it boils at 18° C. It is used as a local anesthetic. Also *rhigoline.*

rhimet, rhimert, etc. See *rime*[1], etc.

Rhina[1] (rī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rhina*, < Gr. *ῥίνη*, a file or rasp, a shark with a rough skin.] In *ichth.*: (*a*†) An old generic name (Klein, 1745) of the angel-fish or monk-fish: now called *Squatina.* See *Rhinæ.* (*b*) A genus of rays of the family *Rhinobatidæ*, having a broad and obtuse snout, as *R. ancylostomus.* Also called *Rhamphobatis.* *Bloch and Schneider*, 1801.

Rhina[2] (rī′nä), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

Rhinacanthus (rī-na-kan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), so called in allusion to the shape of the flower; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄκανθος*, acanthus.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Justicieæ*, and subtribe *Eujusticieæ*. It is characterized by its two anthers, each having two blunt cells without spurs, one cell placed higher than the other; and by the slenderly cylindrical elongated corolla-tube, with a linear and recurved upper lip, the lower broad, flat, and spreading. The 4 species are natives of tropical and southern Africa, India, and the Moluccas. They are next allied to *Dianthera*, the water-willow of the United States, but are readily distinguished by their inflorescence and shrubby habit. They bear entire leaves, and small axillary clusters of flowers which often form a large loose-branched panicle or dense terminal thyrsus of crowded cymes. *R. communis* is a slender shrub, whose root and leaves are used in India and China as an application for ringworm and other cutaneous diseases, whence called *ringworm-root.*

Rhinæ (rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), pl. of *Rhina*, q. v.] In *ichth.*, one of the main divisions of sharks, represented only by the angel-sharks or *Squatinidæ.* Also called *Squatinoidea*, as a superfamily.

rhinæsthesia (rī-nes-thē′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *αἴσθησις*, perception: see *æsthesia.*] Sense of smell; olfaction.

rhinæsthesis (rī-nes-thē′sis), *n.* [NL.: see *rhinæsthesia.*] Same as *rhinæsthesia.*

rhinæsthetics (rī-nes-thet′iks), *n.* [As *rhinæsthesia* (*-æsthet-*) + *-ics.* Cf. *esthetics.*] The science of sensations of smell.

rhinal (rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), later also *ῥίν*, the nose, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the nose; nasal; narial: as, the *rhinal* cavities (that is, the nasal passages).

> To make the laryngeal and *rhinal* mirrors available, the artificial illumination of these parts [hidden behind and above the palate] is necessary. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 170.

rhinalgia (rī-nal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain, especially neuralgic pain, in the nose.

Rhinanthaceæ (rī-nan-thā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1805), < *Rhinanthus* + *-aceæ.*] An order of dicotyledons established by Jussieu, but now incorporated with the *Scrophularineæ.*

Rhinanthus (rī-nan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named from the compressed and beaked upper lip of a former species; < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Euphrasieæ.* It is characterized by a long two-lipped corolla, the upper lip entire, straight, compressed, and helmet-like; by a swollen and compressed four-toothed calyx, inflated in fruit; by four unequal stamens with equal anther-cells; and by a roundish capsule containing few winged seeds. The 2 or 3 very variable species are natives of temperate and northern regions in Europe, Asia, and America. They are annual erect herbs, more or less parasitic on the roots of grasses. They bear opposite crenate leaves, and yellow, violet, or bluish flowers sessile in the axils of deep-cut floral leaves, the upper flowers condensed into a spike. *R. Crista-galli* of the northern Old World is the common rattle, yellow rattle, or rattlebox of Great Britain: also called *penny-grass* and *cockscomb.* It is often injurious to herbage on account of its parasitic habit.

rhinarium (rī-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rhinaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-arium.*] In *entom.*, the nostril-piece; the front part of the nasus, or clypeus, or its equivalent when reduced in size: used in the classification of the *Neuroptera.* In certain lamellicorn beetles it forms a large sclerite between the clypeus and the labrum. *Kirby and Spence.*

rhinaster (rī-nas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] **1.** The common two-horned African rhinoceros, *R. bicornis.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) The genus of two-horned rhinoceroses. See *Rhinocerotidæ.* (*b*) The genus of star-nosed moles: synonymous with *Condylura.* *Wagner*, 1843.

rhind-mart†, *n.* See *rindmart.*

rhine, *n.* A spelling of *rine*[1].

Rhine-berry (rīn′ber′i), *n.* Same as *Rheinberry.*

rhinencephal (rī-nen′se-fal), *n.* Same as *rhinencephalon.*

rhinencephala, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalon.*

rhinencephali, *n.* Plural of *rhinencephalus.*

rhinencephalic (rī-nen-se-fal′ik or -sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the rhinencephalon; olfactory, as a lobe or segment of the brain.—**Rhinencephalic segment** of the brain, the rhinencephalon.—**Rhinencephalic vertebra,** the foremost one of four cranial vertebræ or segments of which the skull has been theoretically supposed by some anatomists, as Owen, to consist.

rhinencephalon (rī-nen-sef′a-lon), *n.*; pl. *rhinencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon.*] The olfactory lobe of the brain; the foremost one of the several morphological segments of the encephalon, preceding the prosencephalon. In the lower vertebrates the rhinencephalon is relatively large, and evidently a distinct part of the brain. In the higher it gradually diminishes in size, becoming relatively very small, and apparently a mere outgrowth of the cerebrum. Thus, in man the rhinencephalon is reduced to the so-called pair of olfactory nerves, from their roots in the cerebrum to the olfactory bulbs whence are given off the numerous filaments, the proper olfactory nerves, which pierce the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, and ramify in the nose. The rhinencephalon, like other encephalic segments, is paired or double—that is, consists of right and left halves. It is primitively hollow, or has its proper ventricle, which, however, is entirely obliterated in the adults of the higher vertebrates. This hollow is a prolongation of the system of cavities common to the other encephalic segments, and known as the *rhinocœle.* Also *rhinencephal.* See cuts under *Petromyzontidæ*, *Rana*, *brain* (cut 2), and *encephalon.*

rhinencephalous (rī-nen-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< *rhinencephal* + *-ous.*] Same as *rhinencephalic.*

rhinencephalus (rī-nen-sef′a-lus), *n.*; pl. *rhinencephali* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain: see *encephalon.*] In *teratol.*, a cyclops. Also *rhinocephalus.*

rhinestone (rīn′stōn), *n.* [Tr. F. *cailloux du Rhin*, rhinestones, so called from the river Rhine in allusion to the origin of strass, invented at Strasburg in 1680.] An imitation stone made of paste or strass (a lead glass), generally cut in the form of a brilliant and made and cut to imitate the diamond, set usually in silver or other inexpensive mounting. Rhinestones were extensively worn in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and are now much used in shoe-buckles, clasps, and ornaments for the hair.

rhineurynter (rī-nū-rin′tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + **εὐρυντήρ* (an assumed form), < *εὐρύνειν*, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] A small inflatable elastic bag used for plugging the nose.

Rhinichthys (rī-nik′this), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of cyprinoid fishes from the fresh waters of North America. They are known



Black-nosed Dace (*Rhinichthys atronasus*).

as *long-nosed* or *black-nosed dace.* They are abundant in clear fresh streams and brooks of the United States, and include some of the prettiest minnows, as *R. cataractæ* and *R. atronasus.*

Rhinidæ (rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhina*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of plagiostomous fishes, named from the genus *Rhina:* same as *Squatinidæ.*

rhinitis (rī-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the nose, especially of the nasal mucous membrane.

rhino (rī′nō), *n.* [Also *rino;* of obscure cant origin, perhaps a made word.] Money; cash. [Slang.]

> "The Seaman's Adieu," an old ballad dated 1670, has the following:
>
> Some as I know
> Have parted with their ready *rino.*
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 417.

> To sum up the whole, in the shortest phrase I know,
> Beware of the Rhine, and take care of the *rhino.*
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 45.

> No doubt you might have found a quarry,
> Perhaps a gold-mine, for aught I know,
> Containing heaps of native *rhino.*
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

Rhinobatidæ (rī-nō-bat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinobatus*[1] + *-idæ.*] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinobatus;* the shark-rays or beaked rays. They are shark-like rays, whose trunk gradually passes into the long strong tail, which is provided with two well-developed dorsal fins, a caudal fin, and a conspicuous dermal fold on each side. The rayed part of the pectoral fins is not extended to the snout. Three to five genera are recognized, with about 15 species, of warm seas.

rhinobatoid (rī-nob′a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rhinobatus*[1] + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Rhinobatidæ.*

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Rhinobatidæ.*

Rhinobatus[1] (rī-nob′a-tus), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), < Gr. *ῥινόβατος*, also *ῥινοβάτης*, a rough-skinned fish, perhaps *Raia rhinobatos*, < *ῥίνη*, a shark, + *βάτος*, a ray.] The typical genus of *Rhinobatidæ*, having the first dorsal fin much behind the ventrals, and the anterior nasal valves not confluent. *R. productus* is the long-nosed ray of California. Also *Rhinobatis.*

Rhinobatus[2] (rī-nob′a-tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Germar*, 1817.

rhinoblennorrhea, rhinoblennorrhœa (rī-nō-blen-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *βλέννος*, mucus, + *ῥοία*, a flow. Cf. *blennorrhea.*] Mucous or mucopurulent discharges from the nose.

rhinocaul (rī′nō-kâl), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *καυλός*, a stalk: see *caulis.*] In *anat.*, the crus, peduncle, or support of the olfactory bulb. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 525.

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rhinocephalus (rī-nō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *rhinencephalus*.

rhinocerial (rī-nō-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ial*.] 1. Same as *rhinocerotic*. — 2. Pug or retroussé, as the nose. [Rare.]

rhinocerical (rī-nō-ser'i-kal), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *rhinocerial*, 2. [Rare.]

These gentlemen were formerly marked out and distinguished by the little *rhinocerical* nose, . . . which they were used to cock, toss, or draw up in a contemptuous manner, upon reading the works of their ingenious contemporaries. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 260.

Rhinoceridæ (rī-nō-ser'i-dē), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Rhinocerotidæ*.

rhinocerine (rī-nos'e-rin), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *rhinocerotic*.

rhinoceroid (rī-nos'e-roid), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* + *-oid*.] Same as *rhinocerotoid*.

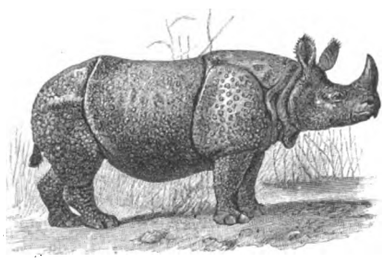
Rhinocerontidæ (rī-nos-e-ron'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-idæ*.] An erroneous form of *Rhinocerotidæ*. *W. H. Flower*.

Rhinocerontina (rī-nos″e-ron-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [< *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ina*[2].] Same as *Rhinocerotidæ*.

rhinocerontine (rī-nos-e-ron'tin), *a.* [Irreg. < *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to a rhinoceros or the *Rhinocerotidæ*; rhinocerotic.

In the manner practiced by others of the *rhinocerontine* family. *Livingstone*, Missionary Travels and Researches, i., note.

rhinoceros (rī-nos'e-ros), *n.* [Formerly also *rhinocerot*, *rhinocerote*; = OF. *rhinoceros*, F. *rhinocéros* = Sp. It. *rinoceronte* = Pg. *rhinoceros*, *rhinoceronte*, < L. *rhinoceros*, < Gr. *ῥινόκερως* (*-κερωτ-*), a rhinoceros, lit. 'nose-horned,' < *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose, + *κέρας*, a horn.] 1. A large pachydermatous perissodactyl mammal with a horn on the nose; any member of the genus *Rhinoceros* or family *Rhinocerotidæ*. There are several living as well as many fossil species. They are huge ungainly quadrupeds, having an extremely thick and tough or hard skin, thrown into various buckler-like plates and folds. The legs are short, stout, and clumsy, with odd-toed feet, whose three digits are incased in separate hoofs. The tail is short; the ears are high and rather large; the head is very large and unshapely, supported upon a thick stocky neck; the muzzle is blunt, and the upper lip freely movable. The head is especially long in the nasal region, and there are usually one or two massive upright horns, without any bony core, the substance of the horn being epidermal only. When two horns are present they are one behind the other in the median line, and the hinder one rests over the frontal bone, the front one being in any case borne upon the nasal bones. Rhinoceroses live mainly in marshy places, in thick or rank vegetation, and subsist entirely upon vegetable food. The living species are now confined to the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, and are hairless or nearly so; but these animals formerly had a much more extensive range, not only in the Old World, but also in America. The best-known of the extinct species is *R. tichorhinus*, the woolly rhinoceros, which formerly ranged over Europe, including the British Isles. Of the existing one-horned



One-horned Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*).

species are the Indian rhinoceros, *R. indicus* or *R. unicornis*, which inhabits the warmer parts of Asia, attains a height of 5 feet, and has the horn short and stout; the Javan rhinoceros, *R. sondaicus*, or *R. javanus*, distinct from the Indian species, inhabiting Java, the Malay peninsula, etc.; the hairy-eared rhinoceros, *R. lasiotis*; and the African kobaoba, *R. simus*. The two-horned species include the Sumatran or Malaccan rhinoceros, *R. sumatrensis*; and the African keitloa, *R. keitloa* or *bicornis*. See also cut under *Perissodactyla*.

Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or the Hyrcan tiger.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 101.

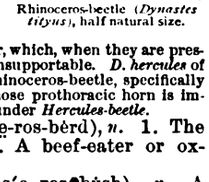
2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1758).] The typical genus of *Rhinocerotidæ*, containing all the living and some of the extinct forms. See above. —**Rhinoceros leg**, pachydermia or elephantiasis.

rhinoceros-auk (rī-nos'e-ros-âk), *n.* The bird *Ceratorhina monocerata*, belonging to the family *Alcidæ*, having an upright deciduous horn on the base of the beak. See *Ceratorhina*, and cut in next column.

rhinoceros-beetle (rī-nos'e-ros-bē″tl), *n.* A beetle of the genus *Dynastes*, having in the male sex a large up-curved horn on the head, resembling somewhat the horn of the rhinoceros, as well as a more or less developed prothoracic horn. The common rhinoceros-beetle of the United States, *Dynastes tityus*, the largest of the North American beetles, has two large horns directed forward, one arising from the thorax and one from the head, in the male beetle only. The general color is greenish-gray with black markings, and between this form and a uniform brown there are many gradations. The larva feeds in decaying stumps and logs. Both beetle and larva have a peculiarly disagreeable odor, which, when they are present in any number, becomes insupportable. *D. hercules* of South America is another rhinoceros-beetle, specifically called the *Hercules-beetle*, whose prothoracic horn is immensely long. See also cut under *Hercules-beetle*.



Rhinoceros-auk (*Ceratorhina monocerata*): left-hand figure in winter, after molting the horn and plumes.



Rhinoceros-beetle (*Dynastes tityus*), half natural size.

rhinoceros-bird (rī-nos'e-ros-bėrd), *n.* 1. The rhinoceros-hornbill. — 2. A beef-eater or oxpecker. See *Buphaga*.

rhinoceros-bush (rī-nos'e-ros•bůsh), *n.* A composite shrub, *Elytropappus Rhinocerotis*, a rough much-branching bush with minute scale-like leaves, and heads disposed singly. It abounds in the South African karoo lands — a plant of dry ground, but said to be a principal food of the rhinoceros.

rhinoceros-chameleon (rī-nos'e-ros-ka-mē″lē-on), *n.* The Madagascar *Chamæleon rhinoceratus*, having a horn on the snout.

rhinoceros-hornbill (rī-nos'e-ros-hôrn″bil), *n.* The bird *Buceros rhinoceros*, a large hornbill of the family *Bucerotidæ*, having the horn on the bill enormously developed. See cut under *hornbill*.

rhinoceros-tick (rī-nos'e-ros-tik), *n.* The tick *Ixodes rhinocerinus*, which infests rhinoceroses.

rhinocerot†**, rhinocerote**† (rī-nos'e-rot, -rōt), *n.* [< *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*): see *rhinoceros*.] A rhinoceros.

For a Plough he got
The horn or tooth of som *Rhinocerot*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

He speaks to men with a *rhinocerote's* nose,
Which he thinks great, and so reads verses too.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xxviii.

rhinocerotic (rī-nos-e-rot'ik), *a.* [< *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros; resembling or characteristic of a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform.

In these respects the Tapir is Horse-like, but in the following it is more *Rhinocerotic*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 310.

Rhinocerotic section, an incongruous series of extinct and extant perissodactyl quadrupeds, having teeth substantially like those of the rhinoceros. The families *Rhinocerotidæ*, *Hyracodontidæ*, *Macraucheniidæ*, *Chalicotheriidæ*, *Menodontidæ*, and *Palæotheriidæ* are by Flower ranged in this section.

Rhinocerotidæ (rī-nos-e-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of perissodactyl ungulate mammals, for the most part extinct, typified by the genus *Rhinoceros*. The nasal region is expanded or thrown backward, the supramaxillary bones forming a considerable part of the border of the anterior nares, and the nasal bones being contracted forward or atrophied. The neck is comparatively abbreviated. The molar crowns are traversed by continuous ridges, more or less well defined, the upper ones having a continuous outer wall without complete transverse crests; the incisors are reduced in number or entirely suppressed. The basioccipital is comparatively broad behind and narrow forward; the tympanic and periotic bones are ankylosed and wedged in between the squamosal, exoccipital, and other contiguous bones. The only living genus is *Rhinoceros*, from which *Rhinaster* and *Atelodus* are sometimes separated. There are several extinct genera, as *Cœlodonta*, *Acerotherium*, *Badactherium*, and *Hyracodon*. The family is one of only three which now represent the once numerous and diversified suborder *Perissodactyla*, the other two being the *Tapiridæ* or tapirs and the *Equidæ* or horses. See cuts under *Perissodactyla* and *rhinoceros*.

rhinocerotiform (rī-nos-e-rot'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *rhinocerotiformis*, < L. *rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhinoceros; having the structure of the *Rhinocerotidæ*; belonging to the *Rhinocerotiformia*.

Rhinocerotiformia (rī-nos-e-rot-i-fôr'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhinocerotiformis*: see *rhinocerotiform*.] One of two series of *Rhinocerotoidea*, containing only the family *Rhinocerotidæ*. *Gill*.

rhinocerotoid (rī-nō-ser'ō-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥινόκερως* (*-ωτ-*), rhinoceros, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resembling a rhinoceros; rhinocerotiform in a broad sense; belonging to the *Rhinocerotoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhinocerotoidea*.

Rhinocerotoidea (rī-nos″e-rō-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoceros* (*-ot-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Perissodactyla*, containing two series, *Rhinocerotiformia* and *Macraucheniiformia*, the former corresponding to the single family *Rhinocerotidæ*, the latter containing the two families *Macraucheniidæ* and *Palæotheriidæ*. The superfamily is characterized by the continuous crests of the upper molars. *Gill*.

rhinocerotoidean (rī-nos″e-rō-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *rhinocerotoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *rhinocerotoid*.

Rhinochetidæ (rī-nō-ket'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinochetus* + *-idæ*.] A Polynesian family of precocial wading birds, related to the South American *Eurypygidæ* and the Madagascar *Mesitidæ*, typified by the genus *Rhinochetus*. The family is an isolated one, and represents in some respects a generalized type of structure now shared to any great extent by only the other two families named. It is confined, as far as known, to New Caledonia.

Rhinochetus (rī-nok'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Verreaux and Des Murs, 1860, in the erroneous form *Rhynochetos*); also, erroneously, *Rhinochætus*, *Rhinocœtus*, etc., prop. *Rhinochetus* (Hartlaub, 1862) or *Rhinochetos*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *ὀχετός*, a conduit, channel, duct, pore, < *ὀχεῖν*, hold, carry, < *ἔχειν*, hold: see *scheme*.] The only genus of *Rhinochetidæ*: so called from the lid-like character of the nasal opercle or scale, which automatically closes the nostrils. *R. jubatus* is the only species known. See cut under *kagu*.

Rhinochilus (rī-nō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird and C. Girard, 1853), in form *Rhinocheilus*, < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *χείλος*, a lip.] A genus of harmless serpents of the family *Colubridæ* and subfamily *Calamariinæ*, having the body cylindric and rigid, with smooth scales, postabdominal and subcaudal scutella entire, vertical plate broad, rostral produced, a loreal, a preocular, and two nasals. *R. lecontei* is a Californian snake, blotched with pale red and black.

rhinocleisis (rī-nō-klī'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *κλεισις*, *κλῄσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1].] Nasal obstruction.

rhinocœle (rī'nō-sēl), *n.* The rhinocœlia.

rhinocœlia (rī-nō-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *rhinocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *κοιλία*, the cœlia: see *cœlia*.] The cœlia of the rhinencephalon; the ventricle or proper cavity of the olfactory lobe of the brain, primitively communicating with the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. It persists distinctly in many animals, but in man it grows so small as to escape notice, or becomes entirely obliterated.

Rhinocrypta (rī-nō-krip'tä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1841), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, nostril, + *κρυπτός*, hidden.] A remarkable genus of rock-wrens, belonging to the family *Pteroptochidæ*, and characteristic of the Patagonian subregion, where they represent the genus *Pteroptochus* of the Chilian. Like others of this family, they have the nostrils covered by a membrane; in general appearance and habits they resemble wrens. Two species are described, *R. lanceolata* and *R. fusca*. The former is 8 inches long, the wing and tail each 3¼, olivaceous-brown above, with the head crested and its feathers marked with long white shaft-stripes, the tail blackish, the under parts cinereous, whitening on the breast and belly, and a chestnut patch on each side; the feet are large and strong, in adaptation to terrestrial habits.

Rhinoderma (rī-nō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose, + *δέρμα*, skin.] A genus of batrachians, of the family *Engystomatidæ*, or made type of the family *Rhinodermatidæ*. *R. darwini* of Chili has an enormous brood-pouch, formed by the extension of a gular sac along the ventral surface beneath the integument, in which the young are retained for a time, giving rise to a former belief that the animal is viviparous. As many as 10 or 15 young with the legs well developed have been found in the pouch.

Rhinodermatidæ (rī″nō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinoderma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of

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salient batrachians, typified by the genus *Rhinoderma*.

Rhinodon (rī′nō-don), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1841), < Gr. ῥίνη, shark, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Rhinodontidæ*, having very numerous small teeth. *R. typicus* is an immense shark, occasionally reaching a length of 40 feet or more, found in the Indian ocean, called *whale-shark* from its size.

Rhinodontidæ (rī-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Rhinodon;* the whale-sharks. There are two dorsals, neither with spines, and a pit at the root of the caudal fin, whose lower lobe is well developed; the sides of the tail are keeled; there are no nictitating membranes; the spiracles are very small, the teeth small and many, the gill-slits wide, and the mouth and nostrils subterminal. Besides *R. typicus* the family contains *Micristodus punctatus* of California.

rhinodynia (rī-nō-din′i-ạ), *n.* [< Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the nose or nasal region.

Rhinogale (rī-nō-gā′lē), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1864), < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + γαλῆ, weasel.] The typical genus of *Rhinogalinæ*. The species is *R. melleri* of eastern Africa.

Rhinogalidæ (rī-nō-gal′i-dē), *n. pl.* A family of viverrine quadrupeds, named by Gray from the genus *Rhinogale*, corresponding to the two subfamilies *Rhinogalinæ* and *Crossarchinæ*.

Rhinogalinæ (rī″nō-gā-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinogale* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinogalidæ*.

rhinolith (rī′nō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + λίθος, stone.] A stony concretion formed in the nose.

Mr. M—— showed a *Rhinolith* weighing 105 grains. It had been extracted without much difficulty from the nasal fossa of a woman aged about forty-five.
Lancet, No. 3421, p. 582.

rhinolithiasis (rī″nō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *rhinolith* + *-iasis*.] The condition characterized by the formation of rhinoliths.

rhinological (rī-nō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *rhinology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinology.

rhinologist (rī-nol′ǭ-jist), *n.* [< *rhinolog-y* + *-ist*.] One versed in rhinology; a specialist in diseases of the nose.

rhinology (rī-nol′ǭ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the nose.

Rhinolophidæ (rī-nō-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of the vespertilionine alliance of the suborder *Microchiroptera* and order *Chiroptera*, typified by the genus *Rhinolophus;* the horseshoe, leaf-nosed, or rhinolophine bats. They have a highly developed nose-leaf, large ears with no tragus, rudimentary inarticulate premaxillary bones, minute upper incisors, the tail long and inclosed in the interfemoral membrane, and a pair of prepubic teat-like appendages in the female. These bats inhabit temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. The family is divided into *Rhinolophinæ* and *Phyllorhininæ*. See cut under *Phyllorhina*.

Rhinolophinæ (rī″nō-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinolophus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Rhinolophidæ*, containing the horseshoe-bats proper, having the pedal digits with the normal number of phalanges, and the iliopectineal spine distinct from the antero-inferior surface of the ilium.

rhinolophine (rī-nol′ǭ-fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhinolophinæ*.
II. *n.* A horseshoe-bat.

Rhinolophus (rī-nol′ǭ-fus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + λόφος, crest.] The typical and only genus of horseshoe-bats. It contains upward of 20 species, having the dental formula 1 incisor, 1 canine, 2 premolars, and 3 molars in each upper half-jaw, and 2 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each lower half-jaw, and the nose-leaf lanceolate behind. *R. hipposideros* of Europe is the best-known species. *R. ferro-equinum* is widely distributed in Europe, Africa, and Asia. *R. luctus* is a large Indian and Malayan species.

Rhinomacer (rī-nom′a-sėr), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1787), < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + μακρός, long.] A small genus of rhynchophorous beetles, typical of the family *Rhinomaceridæ*, comprising only 5 species, 4 of which are North American and 1 European.

Rhinomaceridæ (rī″nō-ma-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinomacer* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous coleopterous insects named by Leach in 1817 from the genus *Rhinomacer*, having the fold on the inner surface of the elytra near the edge obsolete or null, the pygidium alike in both sexes, and the labrum distinct. It is a small family, inhabiting the north temperate zone, and feeding upon the male flowers of conifers, in which also the eggs are laid.

rhinopharyngitis (rī-nō-far-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + φάρυγξ (φαρυγγ-) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx.

Rhinophidæ (rī-nof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tortricine serpents, named from the genus *Rhinophis:* synonymous with *Uropeltidæ*. *E. D. Cope*, 1886.

Rhinophis (rī′nō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Hemprich), < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + ὄφις, a serpent,] A genus of shield-tailed serpents, of the family *Uropeltidæ*, and giving name to the *Rhinophidæ*, having the rostral plate produced between and separating the nasals, and the tail ending in a large shield, as in *Uropeltis*. They are small serpents, under 2 feet long, and live under ground or in ant-hills, feeding upon worms and insect-larvæ. The tail is short, the mouth not distensible, and the eyes are small. Several Ceylonese species are described, as *R. oxyrhynchus* and *R. punctatus*, sharing with those of *Uropeltis* the name *shieldtail*.

rhinophore (rī′nō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *Mollusca*, one of the hinder pair of tentacles of opisthobranchiate gastropods, supposed to function as olfactory organs; in general, an organ bearing an olfactory sense. Also spelled *rhinophor*.

The *rhinophores* are a pair of tentacles placed near the anterior end of the body, on the dorsal surface of the head.
Micros. Sci., N. S., XXXI. i. 41.

Rhinophryne (rī-nō-frī′nē), *n.* [NL., also *Rhinophrynus* (Duméril and Bibron), < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + φρύνη, a toad.] A genus of spade-footed toads, typical of the family *Rhinophrynidæ*, having the skull remarkably ossified. *R. dorsalis* of Mexico, the only species, lives under ground, being capable of making extensive excavations with the "spades" with which the hind feet are furnished.

Rhinophrynidæ (rī-nō-frin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhinophryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient batrachians, represented by the genus *Rhinophryne*, without maxillary teeth, with dilated sacral diapophyses, and the tongue free in front (proteroglossate). These toads are among a number known as *spade-footed*.

Rhinophylla (rī-nō-fil′ạ), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1865), < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of very small South American phyllostomine bats, having no tail. *R. pumilio* is the least in size of the family, having a forearm only 1¼ inches long.

rhinophyma (rī-nō-fī′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + φῦμα, a tumor: see *Phymata*.] Hyperemia of the skin of the nose, with hypertrophy of its connective tissue and more or less inflammation of its glands, forming a well-developed grade of acne rosacea: restricted by some to cases presenting extraordinary enlargement, sometimes regarded as distinct from acne rosacea.

rhinoplast (rī′nō-plȧst), *n.* [Irreg. < *rhinoplast-ic*.] One who undergoes a rhinoplastic operation; one who has an artificial nose.

rhinoplastic (rī-nō-plas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + πλάσσειν, form, mold: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rhinoplasty.—**Rhinoplastic operation**, a surgical operation for forming an artificial nose, or restoring a nose partly lost. It generally consists in bringing down a triangular piece of skin from the forehead, twisting it round, and causing it to adhere by its under surface and edges to the part of the nose remaining. The skin may also be taken from another part of the body. The extreme joint of one of the fingers has been used in supporting such an artificial nose. Sometimes called *Taliacotian operation*, from Taliacotius, an Italian surgeon, who first performed it. See *Carpue's rhinoplastic operation*, under *operation*.

rhinoplasty (rī′nō-plas-ti), *n.* [= F. *rhinoplastie;* as *rhinoplast-ic* + *-y*[3].] Plastic surgery of the nose.

Rhinopoma (rī-nō-pō′mạ), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + πῶμα, a lid, cover.] A remarkable genus of Old World emballonurine bats, with one species, *R. microphyllum*, having a long slender tail produced far beyond the narrow interfemoral membrane, two joints of the index-finger, united premaxillary bones, and very weak incisors. The genus exhibits cross-relationships between *Emballonuridæ* and *Nycteridæ* (of another section of *Microchiroptera*), and is sometimes made type of a supergeneric group (*Rhinopomata*). This bat is found in Egyptian tombs and similar dusky retreats of Africa and India.

Rhinopomastes (rī″nō-pō-mas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Sir Andrew Smith, 1828, in the form *Rhinopomastus*), irreg. < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + πωματήριον, dim. of πῶμα, a lid, cover.] A genus of African wood-hoopoes of the family *Irrisoridæ*. There are several species, as *R. cyanomelas*. See *Irrisoridæ*.

Rhinoptera (rī-nop′te-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Kuhl, 1836), < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of rays of the family *Myliobatidæ*, having the snout emarginate, teeth in several series, and cephalic fins below the level of the disk. *R. quadriloba* is a cow-nosed ray, of great size, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States from Cape Cod southward.

rhinorrhagia (rī-nō-rā′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + ῥαγία, < ῥηγνύναι, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the nose; epistaxis.

rhinorrhea, rhinorrhœa (rī-nō-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL. *rhinorrhœa*, < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] Mucous or mucopurulent discharge from the nose. Also called *rhinoblennorrhea*.

rhinorrheal, rhinorrhœal (rī-nō-rē′ạl), *a.* [< *rhinorrhea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or affected with rhinorrhea.

Rhinortha (rī-nôr′thạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + ὀρθός, straight.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ* and subfamily *Phænicophæinæ*, founded by Vigors in 1830, characteristic of the Malaccas. *R. chlorophæa* is the only species.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

rhinoscleroma (rī″nō-sklē-rō′mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + σκληρός, hard, + *-oma*.] A disease affecting principally the nose, but also the nasal passages, lips, and the pharynx, characterized by smooth nodular swellings of a red color and of a stony induration. It is of slow growth, without inflammation of surrounding parts, and without pain except on pressure; a short bacillus seems to be invariably present in the growth. Rhinoscleroma is a rare disease, the accounts of which have come mainly from Austrian observers.

rhinoscope (rī′nō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for examining the nose. The common rhinoscope is a small plane mirror like a laryngoscopic mirror, but smaller, for introduction into the pharynx, with a concave head-mirror or other device for throwing the light upon it; with this the posterior nares are examined. An instrument for holding the nostrils open and the hairs out of the way, so that the nasal passages may be inspected from in front, is usually called a *nose-speculum*.

rhinoscopic (rī-nō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *rhinoscope* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinoscope or rhinoscopy; made with or effected by the use of the rhinoscope.

rhinoscopy (rī′nō-skō-pi), *n.* [< *rhinoscope* + *-y*[3].] The inspection of the nares with a rhinoscope from behind (posterior rhinoscopy), or with a nasal speculum from in front (anterior rhinoscopy).

rhinotheca (rī-nō-thē′kạ), *n.*; pl. *rhinothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose, + θήκη, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the upper mandible of a bird, exclusive of the dertrotheca.

rhinothecal (rī-nō-thē′kạl), *a.* [< *rhinotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the rhinotheca.

Rhiphiptera† (rī-fip′te-rạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Rhipiptera*.

Rhipicera (rī-pis′e-rạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), < Gr. ῥιπίς, a fan, + κέρας, horn.] A genus of serricorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiceridæ*. The species are all South American and Australian. Also called *Rhipidocera*.

Rhipiceridæ (rip-i-ser′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1834), < *Rhipicera* + *-idæ*.] A small family of serricorn beetles, having the front coxæ transverse and the onychium large and hairy, comprising 9 genera of few species, widely distributed except in Europe. Also called *Rhipidoceridæ*.

rhipidate (rip′i-dāt), *a.* [< Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + *-ate*[1].] Fan-shaped; flabelliform.

rhipidion (rī-pid′i-on), *n.*; pl. *rhipidia* (-ạ). [Gr. ῥιπίδιον: see *rhipidium*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the eucharistic fan, or flabellum. Also *rhipis*.

Rhipidistia (rip-i-dis′ti-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + ἱστίον, a sail.] An order of rhipidopterygian fishes, having special basal bones to the dorsal and anal fins, comprising the extinct family *Tristichopteridæ*.

rhipidistious (rip-i-dis′ti-us), *a.* [< *Rhipidistia* + *-ous*.] Of or relating to the *Rhipidistia*. See quotation under *rhipidopterygian*.

rhipidium (rī-pid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *rhipidia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. ῥιπίδιον, dim. of ῥιπίς, a fan.] In *bot.*, a fan-shaped cymose inflorescence, in which the successive branches or relative axes are in the same plane, and each from the back of the preceding: a form, according to Eichler (the author of the name), occurring only in monocotyledons.

Rhipidoglossa (rip′i-dǭ-glos′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + γλῶσσα, the tongue.] Rhipidoglossate mollusks; a large group, vari-

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ously called order, suborder, or division, of prosobranchiate gastropods, characterized by a heart with two auricles and a ventricle, and teeth of the odontophore in many marginal rows; the other teeth are generally a median, several admedian, and numerous marginal on each side. It includes numerous marine forms of the families *Turbinidæ*, *Trochidæ*, *Neritidæ*, etc., and terrestrial species of the families *Helicinidæ*, *Hydrocenidæ*, and *Proserpinidæ*.

Rhipidoglossata (rip′i-dō-glo-sā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhipidoglossate*.] Same as *Rhipidoglossa*.

rhipidoglossate (rip′i-dō-glos′āt), *a.* [< NL. **rhipidoglossatus*, < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue: see *glossate*.] In *Mollusca*, having upon the radula, in any one of the many cross-rows of teeth, generally one median tooth, three or more admedian teeth, and numerous marginal teeth. See cut under *radula*.

Rhipidogorgia (rip′i-dō-gôr′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *γοργός*, grim, fierce, terrible.] A genus of alcyonarian polyps of the family *Gorgoniidæ*, expanded in a regularly reticulate flabelliform shape. They are known as *fan-corals* and *sea-fans*, and have often been referred to the more comprehensive genus *Gorgonia*. *R. flabellum* is one of the commonest corals of tropical and subtropical waters, found in most collections of such objects for ornamental purposes. It varies much in size and contour (compare cut under *coral*), but preserves its flatness and finely netted structure; it is generally of a purplish color.



Fan-coral (*Rhipidogorgia flabellum*).

Rhipidophoridæ, Rhipidophorus. Same as *Rhipiphoridæ*, etc.

Rhipidoptera (rip-i-dop′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhipidopterus*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Fan-winged insects, a group of abnormal *Coleoptera*, regarded as an order: synonymous with *Strepsiptera*. The usual form is *Rhipiptera*, after Latreille, 1817.

rhipidopterous (rip-i-dop′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhipidopterus*, < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] Fan-winged, as an insect; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhipidoptera*; strepsipterous. Also *rhipipterous*.

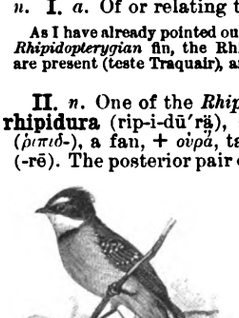
Rhipidopterygia (rip-i-dop-te-rij′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a wing.] A superorder of teleostomous fishes, having special fin-supports to the pectorals and ventrals as well as to the dorsal and anal. It is subdivided into the orders *Rhipidistia* and *Actinistia*.

rhipidopterygian (rip-i-dop-te-rij′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Rhipidopterygia*.

As I have already pointed out, there are two types of the *Rhipidopterygian* fin, the Rhipidistious, where basecsts are present (teste Traquair), and the Actinistious.
Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

II. *n.* One of the *Rhipidopterygia*.

rhipidura (rip-i-dū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπίς* (*ῥιπιδ-*), a fan, + *οὐρά*, tail.] **1.** Pl. *rhipiduræ* (-rē). The posterior pair of pleopods of a crustacean, together with the telson, when these are developed, as in macrurous crustaceans. For example, the flat shelly plates or swimmerets of the end of a lobster's tail form a rhipidura. See *c* in cut under *pereiopod*. *C. Spence Bate.*



Fan-tailed Flycatcher (*Rhipidura flabellifera*).

The scaphocerite and *rhipidura* are both present as well-developed appendages, the latter of which they never entirely lose.
Nature, XXXVIII. 339.

2. [*cap.*] An extensive genus of *Muscicapidæ*, ranging through the Oriental and Australian regions; the fan-tailed flycatchers. *R. flabellifera* is an example. *Vigors and Horsfield*, 1825.

Rhipiphoridæ (rip-i-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Gerstaecker, 1855), < *Rhipiphorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous beetles, having the anterior coxal cavities open behind, the head strongly constricted at the base and suddenly narrowed behind, and the prothorax at the base as wide as the elytra. The family is represented in all parts of the globe, but comprises only 14 genera, none of them very rich in species. North America has 4 genera and 23 species. The beetles are found upon flowers, and the larvæ, so far as known, are parasitic upon other insects. *Rhiphidius pectinicornis* is parasitic in Europe upon the croton-bug, or German roach, *Ectobia germanica*. Also called *Rhipidophoridæ*.

Rhipiphorus (rī-pif′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792), < Gr. *ῥιπίς*, a fan, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of heteromerous beetles, typical of the family *Rhipiphoridæ*, having the elytra shorter than the body, the mouth-organs perfect, the middle coxæ contiguous, and the vertex depressed, not projecting above the anterior border of the pronotum. It is represented in all parts of the world, although only about 50 species have been described; 11 are known in North America. Also *Rhipidophorus*.

rhipipter (rī-pip′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Rhipiptera*.] A member of the *Rhipiptera*; a strepsipter, as a stylops.

Rhipiptera (rī-pip′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), neut. pl. of **rhipipterus*: see *rhipipterous*, and cf. *Rhipidoptera*.] In Latreille's classification, the eleventh order of insects, composed of degraded parasitic forms, corresponding to Kirby's order *Strepsiptera*, and now considered to form a family of heteromerous *Coleoptera* under the name *Stylopidæ*. Also *Rhipidoptera*. See cut under *stylops*.

rhipipteran (rī-pip′te-ran), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rhipipter.

II. *a.* Same as *rhipipterous* or *rhipidopterous*.

rhipipterous (rī-pip′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **rhipipterus* for *rhipidopterus*: see *rhipidopterous*.] Same as *rhipidopterous*.

Rhipsalis (rip′sa-lis), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1788), irreg. < Gr. *ῥίψ* (*ῥιπ-*), plaited work of osiers or rushes, a mat, crate.] A genus of cacti of the tribe *Opuntieæ*. It is characterized by small flat flowers, six to ten spreading oblong petals, a cylindrical, angled, and dilated stem, and a smooth ovary bearing in fruit a smooth pea-like berry containing somewhat pear-shaped seeds. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical America, with one in South Africa, Mauritius, Madagascar, and Ceylon, the only cactus native to those regions. They are unlike any other cactus genus in their great variety of form and habit of stems, some resembling mistletoe, some the marsh-samphire, some the ice-plant, others the *Epiphyllum*, etc. They are fleshy shrubs with a woody axis, jointed branches, and lateral flowers, which project from notches on the edges of the flat-branched species. Their leaves are reduced to minute scales, which appear at the notches, mixed with wool and stiff needles. Most of the species are epiphytes, pendent from the branches of trees, often for many feet; whence sometimes called *mistletoe-cactus*, some species also having white berries. Also called *willow-cactus*, in conformity with the genus name. In cultivation they are reared in pots and baskets.

Rhiptoglossa (rip-tō-glos′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥιπτός*, thrown out (< *ῥίπτειν*, throw), + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] A suborder of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, represented by the family *Chamæleontidæ* alone, characterized by the vermiform protrusile tongue, well-developed limbs, but no clavicle, pterygoid not reaching the quadrate bone, and nasal bones not bounding the nasal apertures: contrasted with *Eriglossa*. Also *Rhiptoglossæ*. *Gill*, 1885.

rhiptoglossate (rip-tō-glos′āt), *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhiptoglossa*, or having their characters.

rhizanth (rī′zanth), *n.* [< *rhizanth-ous*.] A plant of the class *Rhizantheæ*; a plant that flowers or seems to flower from the root, as *Rafflesia*.

Rhizantheæ (rī-zan′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1828), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *-eæ*.] A class of plants proposed by Lindley. See *rhizogen*.

rhizanthous (rī-zan′thus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] Flowering from the root or seeming root. *A. Gray.*

rhizantoicous (rī-zan-toi′kus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ἀντί*, opposite, + *οἶκος*, dwelling. Cf. *antœci*, *antecians*.] In *bryol.*, having both male and female inflorescence on the same plant, the former on a very short branch cohering with the latter by the rhizome.

rhizic (rī′zik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥιζικός*, of or pertaining to the root, < *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*[1].] Pertaining to the root of an equation.—**Rhizic curve**, a curve expressed by $P = 0$ or $Q = 0$, where $P + Q\sqrt{-1} = z^n + \rho_1 z^{n-1} +$ etc., and $z = x + y\sqrt{-1}$.

rhizina (ri-zī′nä), *n.*; pl. *rhizinæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *-ina*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *rhizoid*.

rhizine (rī′zin), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *rhizoid*.

rhizinous (ri-zī′nus), *a.* [< *rhizine* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having rhizoids.

rhizocarp (rī′zō-kärp), *n.* A plant of the order *Rhizocarpeæ*.

Rhizocarpeæ (rī-zō-kär′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Batsch, 1802), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A class or group of cryptogamous plants, the heterosporous *Filicineæ*, embracing the families *Salviniaceæ* and *Marsileaceæ*. This name is not much used at the present time, the two families being embraced in the *Hydropteridæ*, or heterosporous ferns. See *Hydropteridæ*, *Marsileaceæ*, and *Salviniaceæ* for special characterization.

rhizocarpean (rī-zō-kär′pē-an), *a.* [< *Rhizocarpeæ* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the *Rhizocarpeæ*.

rhizocarpian (rī-zō-kär′pi-an), *a.* Same as *rhizocarpean*.

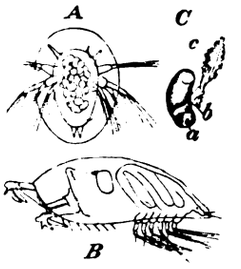
rhizocarpic (rī-zō-kär′pik), *a.* [< *rhizocarp-ous* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, characterized as a perennial herb; having the stem annual but the root perennial. *De Candolle.*

rhizocarpous (rī-zō-kär′pus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καρπός*, fruit.] Same as *rhizocarpic*.

rhizocaul (rī′zō-kâl), *n.* [< NL. *rhizocaulus*, < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *καυλός*, stalk.] The rootstock of a polyp; that part of a polypidom by which it is affixed as if rooted to some support.

rhizocaulus (rī-zō-kâ′lus), *n.*; pl. *rhizocauli* (-lī). [NL.: see *rhizocaul*.] A rhizocaul.

Rhizocephala (rī-zō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizocephalus*: see *rhizocephalous*.] A group of small parasitic crustaceans, having a cylindroid, sac-like, or disciform unsegmented body, without organs of sense, intestine, limbs, or cement-organs, but with an oral and an anal opening, and the sexual organs well developed. The species are hermaphroditic, and the young go through a nauplius stage and a cypris stage. The *Rhizocephala* are by some made an order of a subclass *Cirripedia*; others class them with *Cirripedia* as a division, *Pectostraca*, of *Entomostraca*; by others again they are referred to the *Epizoa* (*Ichthyophthiria* or fish-lice). These parasites attach themselves by their modified antennæ, resembling a number of root-like processes, which bury themselves in the substance of the host, whence the name. They are represented by two principal genera, *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*, each made by some the type of a family. They are parasites of crabs. Also called *Centrogonida*.



Forms of *Rhizocephala*.
A, nauplius stage of *Sacculina purpurea*. *B*, cypris stage of *Lernæodiscus porcellanæ*. *C*, adult of *Peltogaster paguri*: *a*, anterior end; *b*, aperture through which pass the root-like processes, *c*.

rhizocephalon (rī-zō-sef′a-lon), *n.* [NL., sing. of *Rhizocephala*.] Any member of the order *Rhizocephala*. [Rare.]

rhizocephalous (rī-zō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizocephalus*, < Gr. *ῥιζοκέφαλος*, having the flower growing straight from the root, < *ῥίζα*, root, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Rooted by the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizocephala*.

rhizoconin (rī-zō-kō′nin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *conium* + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable proximate principle found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

rhizoconolein (rī″zō-kō-nō′lē-in), *n.* [< *rhizocon(in)* + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*[2].] A crystallizable body found in *Conium maculatum*.

rhizocrinoid (rī-zok′ri-noid), *n.* [< *Rhizocrinus* + *-oid* (cf. *crinoid*).] A crinoid of the genus *Rhizocrinus*; an apiocrinite.

Rhizocrinus (rī-zok′ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root, + *κρίνον*, lily: see *crinoid*.] A genus of crinoids of the family *Encrinidæ*, one of the few living forms of *Crinoidea*. *R. lofotensis*, the typical species, is a kind of lily-star or sea-lily, about 3 inches in length, living at a depth of from one hundred to three hundred fathoms in the sea, rooted to the bottom. Its structure is fully illustrated in the figure given under *Crinoidea*.

rhizodont (rī′zō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Having teeth rooted by fangs which ankylose with the jaw, as crocodiles.

II. *n.* A rhizodont reptile.

Rhizodonta (rī-zō-don′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhizodont*.] The rhizodont reptiles.

Rhizodus (rī′zō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the coal-measures, referred to the family *Cyclodipteridæ*. They were of large size, with huge teeth. *R. hibberti* is one of the species.

Rhizoflagellata (rī-zō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*, 3.] An order of flagellate *Infusoria*, having pseudopodial as well as flagelliform appen-

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dages. These animalcules move by means of pseudopodia, like ordinary rhizopods, but also have a flagellum or flagella; the ingestive area is diffuse. In W. S. Kent's system of classification the order consists of the genera *Mastigamœba, Reptomonas, Rhizomonas,* and *Podostoma.*

rhizoflagellate (rī-zō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhizoflagellata.*

rhizogen (rī'zō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *-γενής,* producing (see *-gen*).] A parasitic plant growing on the roots of other plants; specifically, a member of a division of plants (the class *Rhizantheæ*) proposed by Lindley, composed of flowering plants of a fungoid habit, parasitic upon rootstocks and stems. It embraced the present orders *Balanophoreæ* and *Cytinaceæ,* now regarded as belonging to the apetalous dicotyledons. The genus *Rafflesia* is an illustration.

rhizogenic (rī-zō-jen'ik), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + *-ic.*] In *bot.,* root-producing: said of cells in the pericambium of a root, just in front of a xylem-ray of a fibrovascular bundle, which give origin to root-branches.

rhizogenous (rī-zoj'e-nus), *a.* [As *rhizogen* + *-ous.*] Same as *rhizogenic.*

rhizoid (rī'zoid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *ῥιζοειδής,* contr. *ῥιζώδης,* like a root, < *ῥίζα,* root, + *εἶδος,* form.] **I.** *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* root-like; resembling a root.

II. *n.* In *bot.,* a filamentous organ resembling a root, but of simple structure, found on compound thalli of all kinds, and on the stems of the *Muscineæ.* Rhizoids are numerously produced, and their function is the attachment of the plant to the substratum. The older term was *rhizina.* See cut under *prothallium.*

rhizoidal (rī'zoi-dal), *a.* [< *rhizoid* + *-al.*] In *bot.,* rhizoid-like; resembling or characteristic of a rhizoid.

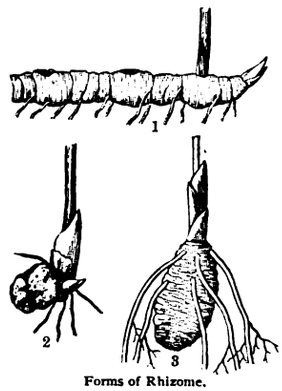
The *rhizoidal* tubes are segmented by only a few septa which lie far below the growing apex.
Sachs, Botany (trans.), p. 282.

rhizoideous (rī-zoi'dē-us), *a.* [< *rhizoid* + *-eous.*] 1. In *bot.,* like or resembling a rhizoid. — 2. Same as *rhizoid.*

rhizoma (rī-zō'mä), *n.*; pl. *rhizomata* (-ma-tä). [NL.: see *rhizome.*] A rhizome: used chiefly with reference to the rhizomes of medicinal plants.

rhizomania (rī-zō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα,* a root, + *μανία,* madness.] In *bot.,* an abnormal development of adventitious roots peculiar to many plants, as ivy, screw-pines, and figs, which send out roots from various parts, just as trees produce adventitious buds. In some plants rhizomania is an indication that there is some defect in the true root, in consequence of which it cannot supply sufficient nourishment to the plant. In such cases rhizomania is an effort of nature to supply the deficiency. This is the case in common laurel, in which plant rhizomania generally forebodes death. The phenomenon is also frequently seen in apple-trees, from the stems of which bundles of roots are sent out; these, absorbing moisture and finally decaying, are a cause of canker on the tree.

rhizome (rī'zōm), *n.* [= F. *rhizome,* < NL. *rhizoma,* < Gr. *ῥίζωμα,* root, < *ῥιζοῦν,* cause to take root, in pass. take root, < *ῥίζα,* root: see *root*[1].] In *bot.,* a stem of root-like appearance, horizontal or oblique in position, lying on the ground or subterranean, bearing scales instead of leaves, and usually producing from its apex a leafy shoot or scape. Rhizomes may be slender, with well-marked nodes, as in mints, couch-grass, etc., or thickened with stores of nutriment, as in species of iris, Solomon's-seal, etc.— in the latter case producing at the apex an annual bud which furnishes the aërial shoot of the next season, and gradually dying at the old end. Rhizomes shade off gradually into corms and bulbs on the one hand, and into tubers on the other. See these terms. Also *rhizoma.* See also cuts under *arrow-root* and *moniliform.*



Forms of Rhizome.
1, *Polygonatum giganteum* (Solomon's-seal); 2, *Arisæma triphyllum* (Indian turnip); 3, *Trillium sessile.*

Rhizomonadidæ (rī-zō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of rhizoflagellate infusorians, typified by the genus *Rhizomonas.* These animalcules are repent or sedentary, with a single anterior flagellum. The family includes *Reptomonas* and *Mastigamœba.*

Rhizomonas (rī-zom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Kent, 1880–1), < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *μονάς,* a unit: see *monad.*] The typical genus of *Rhizomonadidæ.* The species are monadiform, uniflagellate, sedentary, with radiating digitiform pseudopodial prolongations. *R. verrucosa* is found in hay-infusions.

rhizomorph (rī'zō-môrf), *n.* [< NL. *rhizomorpha.*] In *bot.,* a comprehensive term for certain subterranean mycelial growths associated with or preying upon the roots of the higher plants, especially trees, the cultivated vine, etc. They are produced by a considerable variety of fungi, as *Agaricus melleus, Dematophora necatrix,* etc.

Rhizomorpha (rī-zō-môr'fä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *μορφή,* form.] A supposed genus of fungi, characterized by fibrous bundles of mycelial filaments, now known to belong to *Agaricus melleus, Dematophora necatrix,* and other forms.

rhizomorphoid (rī-zō-môr'foid), *a.* [< *rhizomorph* + *-oid.*] Rhizomorphous.

rhizomorphous (rī-zō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *μορφή,* form.] 1. Root-like in form.— 2. In *zoöl.,* same as *rhizoid.*

Rhizomys (rī'zō-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1830), < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *μῦς,* a mouse.] A notable genus of mole-rats of the family *Spalacidæ,* having the eyes open, though very small, ears naked and very short, thumb rudimentary, tail



Bamboo-rat (*Rhizomys badius*).

short and partially haired, and general form robust. The upper incisors arch forward, and there is no premolar; the upper molars have one deep internal and two or more external enamel-folds; the lower molars reverse this pattern. There are several Asiatic and African species, as the bay bamboo-rat of Asia, *R. badius,* which is of large size and very destructive to the bamboo, on the roots of which it feeds.

rhizonychial (rī-zō-nik'i-al), *a.* [< *rhizonychium* + *-al.*] Rooting or giving root to a nail or claw; of or pertaining to a rhizonychium.

rhizonychium (rī-zō-nik'i-um), *n.*; pl. *rhizonychia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *ὄνυξ* (*ὀνυχ-*), a claw.] A claw-joint; the ungual or last phalanx of a digit; that phalanx which bears a claw.

Rhizophaga (rī-zof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizophagus:* see *rhizophagous.*] One of five sections in Owen's classification of marsupials, including those which feed on roots. The wombat is a characteristic example.

rhizophagan (rī-zof'a-gan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *rhizophagous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhizophaga.*

rhizophagous (rī-zof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizophagus,* < Gr. *ῥιζοφάγος,* eating roots (*ῥιζοφαγεῖν,* eat roots), < *ῥίζα,* root, + *φαγεῖν,* eat.] Root-eating; habitually feeding on roots; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizophaga.*

All Poor-Slaves are *Rhizophagous* (or Root-eaters).
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Rhizophora (rī-zof'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named with ref. to the aërial roots; neut. pl. of *rhizophorus:* see *rhizophorous.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, the mangroves, type of the order *Rhizophoraceæ,* and of the tribe *Rhizophoreæ.* It is characterized by a four-parted calyx, surrounded with a cupule or involucre of partly united bractlets, by its four petals and eight to twelve elongated and nearly sessile anthers, which are at first many-celled, and by a partly inferior ovary which is prolonged above into a fleshy cone and bears two pendulous ovules in each of its two cells. There are 2 (or, as some regard them, 5) species, frequent on muddy or coral shores in the tropics, there forming dense and almost impassable jungles known as mangrove-swamps. They are trees with thick cylindrical and scarred branchlets, bearing opposite thick and smooth coriaceous leaves, which are ovate or elliptical and entire. Their large rigid flowers are borne in axillary clusters, followed by a nut-like one-seeded fruit. The seed is remarkable for germinating while yet in the long-persistent fruit. It contains a large embryo with a very long club-shaped radicle, which soon pierces the point of the hard pericarp and lengthens till it reaches the mud, or becomes a foot long before falling. The mangrove is also remarkable for spreading by aërial roots. The ordinary species is *R. mucronata,* which reaches to semitropical Florida, the delta of the Mississippi, and Texas. See *mangrove,* 1.

Rhizophoraceæ (rī'zō-fō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Rhizophora* + *-aceæ.*] An order of dicotyledonous trees and shrubs of the cohort *Myrtales* and series *Calycifloræ;* the mangrove family. It is characterized by a two- to six-celled ovary with its ovules pendulous from the apex of the cell, and by a valvate calyx, and two, three, or four times as many stamens as petals. It includes about 50 species in 17 genera and 3 tribes, all tropical, and most of them forming dense and malarious jungles about river-mouths and along shores. They are usually extremely smooth, with round and nodose branchlets, and opposite thick and rigid leaves, which are commonly entire and have elongated and very caducous intrapetiolar stipules. They bear axillary cymes, panicles, spikes, or racemes of rather inconspicuous flowers.

rhizophore (rī'zō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *rhizophorum,* neut. of *rhizophorus,* root-bearing: see *rhizophorous.*] In *bot.,* a structure, developed in certain species of the genus *Selaginella,* which bears the true roots. It has the external appearance of a root, but has no root-cap, and the true roots are produced from its interior when it deliquesces into a homogeneous mucilage.

Rhizophoreæ (rī-zō-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1814), < *Rhizophora* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Rhizophoraceæ.* It is characterized by extremely smooth opposite entire and stipulate leaves, and by an inferior ovary with a single style and an embryo without albumen. It includes about 17 species, all tropical maritime trees, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Rhizophora,* the mangrove, is the type.

rhizophorous (rī-zof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhizophorus,* < MGr. *ῥιζοφόρος,* < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *-φορος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.,* root-bearing; specifically, of or pertaining to the natural order *Rhizophoraceæ.*

rhizophydial (rī-zō-fid'i-al), *a.* [< *Rhizophydium* + *-al.*] In *bot.,* belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Rhizophydium.*

Rhizophydium (rī-zō-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Schenk), supposed to stand for **Rhizophidium,* alluding to the deficiency of roots; irreg. < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *φειδός,* sparing.] A small genus of unicellular zygomycetous fungi, of the suborder *Cladochytrieæ,* parasitic on certain of the larger algæ. The parasitic cells enter the cells of the host plant at a very early stage of their existence, and gradually develop at the expense of the protoplasmic contents of the latter. *R. Dicksonii* is parasitic on species of *Ectocarpus.*

rhizopod (rī'zō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **rhizopus* (*-pod-*) (as a noun, in def. 2. *rhizopodium*), < Gr. *ῥίζα,* root, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Provided with pseudopods, as an animalcule; having processes of sarcode, as if roots, by means of which the animalcule is attached or moves; root-footed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rhizopoda,* in any sense. Also *rhizopodous.*

II. *n.* 1. A member of the *Rhizopoda,* in any sense.— 2. In *bot.,* same as *rhizopodium.*

Rhizopoda (rī-zop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhizopod.*] 1†. In Dujardin's system of classification (1841), the third family of "diversiform infusorians without visible locomotory appendages"— that is, without permanent appendages, as cilia or flagella. This is the original meaning of the word, since much extended. Dujardin included in his *Rhizopoda* the 8 genera *Arcella, Difflugia, Trinema, Euglypha, Gromia, Miliola, Cristellaria,* and *Vorticella.*

2. The lowest class of *Protozoa,* composed of simple or multiple animalcules without definite or permanent distinction of external parts, and provided with diversiform temporary or permanent pseudopodial prolongations of the body-substance, by means of which locomotion, fixation, and ingestion are effected. There is no mouth or special ingestive area; the sarcode may be distinguishable into an outer ectoplasm and an inner endoplasm; a nucleus and nucleolus (endoplast and endoplastule) may be present; and most of these animalcules secrete a shell or test, often of great beauty and complexity. The rhizopods are minute, usually microscopic organisms, some or other forms of which abound in both salt and fresh waters. The characteristic pseudopodia are highly diverse in form, and constantly change, but occur in two principal forms, coarse lobate or digitate processes and fine slender rays, both of which may run together or interlace. The valuation and limitation of the *Rhizopoda* have varied with different authors. A normal amœboid protozoan is a characteristic example of this class. Other forms included under *Rhizopoda* are the so-called moners of the order *Monera;* the *Foraminifera,* with a calcareous shell; and the *Radiolaria,* with a silicious shell. By common consent the sponges, which have been classed with *Rhizopoda,* are now excluded, even by those who still consider these organisms as protozoans. See cuts under *Amœba, Foraminifera,* and *Radiolaria.*

rhizopodal (rī-zop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *rhizopod* + *-al.*] Same as *rhizopod.* *W. B. Carpenter,* Micros., xii. § 474.

rhizopodan (rī-zop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *rhizopod* + *-an.*] Same as *rhizopod.*

rhizopodium (rī-zō-pō'di-um), *n.* [NL.: see *rhizopod.*] In *bot.,* the mycelium of fungi. Also *rhizopod.*

rhizopodous (rī-zop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *rhizopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *rhizopod.*

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rhizoristic (rī-zō-ris'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *ὁριστός*, verbal adj. of *ὁρίζειν*, limit, define (see *horizon*, *aorist*), + *-ic*.] In *math.*, pertaining to the separation of roots of an equation.—**Rhizoristic series**, a series of disconnected functions which serve to fix the number of real roots of a given function lying between any assigned limits. *Sylvester.*

Rhizostoma (rī-zos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical genus of *Rhizostomidæ*. *R. pulmo* is an example. See cut under *acaleph*.

Rhizostomata (rī-zō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στόμα(τ-)*, mouth.] An order of discomedusans, or suborder of *Discomedusæ*, having the parts arranged in fours or multiples of four, and the single primitive mouth closed up and replaced by several secondary oral apertures, whence several long root-like processes or so-called polypites depend (whence the name), and provided with four subgenital pouches, distinct (*Tetragameliæ*) or fused in one (*Monogameliæ*). *Rhizostoma*, *Cassiopeia*, *Cephea*, and *Crambessa* are leading genera. See cuts under *acaleph* and *Discophora*.

Rhizostomatidæ (rī″zō-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizostoma* (*-stomat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acalephs; the root-mouthed jellyfishes: the emended form of *Rhizostomidæ*.

rhizostomatous (rī-zō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *στομα(τ)*, mouth.] Having root-like processes depending from the mouth; specifically, pertaining to the *Rhizostomata*, or having their characters.

rhizostome (rī'zō-stōm), *n.* A member of the *Rhizostomata*.

rhizostomean (rī-zō-stō'mē-an), *a.* [< *rhizostome* + *-an*.] Same as *rhizostomatous*.

Rhizostomidæ (rī-zō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhizostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of monogamelian rhizostomatous discomedusans, represented by the genus *Rhizostoma*. They are huge jellyfishes, which may attain a diameter of 3 feet, possess powerful stinging-organs proportionate to their size, and are found chiefly in tropical seas. See cut under *acaleph*.

rhizostomous (rī-zos'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *rhizostomatous*.

Rhizota (rī-zō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhizotus*: see *rhizote*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing the rooted or fixed wheel-animalcules, as the families *Flosculariidæ* and *Melicertidæ*. *C. T. Hudson*, 1884. It is one of 4 orders, contrasting with *Ploïma*, *Bdellograda*, and *Scirtopoda*. See cut under *Floscularia*.

rhizotaxis (rī-zō-tak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *τάξις*, order.] In *bot.*, the arrangement or disposition of roots. Compare *phyllotaxis*.

rhizotaxy (rī'zō-tak-si), *n.* Same as *rhizotaxis*.

rhizote (rī'zōt), *a.* [< NL. *rhizotus*, < Gr. **ῥιζωτός*, rooted, < *ῥιζοῦν*, root, < *ῥίζα*, root.] Rooted, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Rhizota*.

Rhizotrogus (rī-zō-trō'gus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. *ῥίζα*, root, + *τρώγειν*, gnaw, nibble, munch.] A genus of melolonthine beetles. *R. solstitialis* is a European species known as the *midsummer chafer*.

rhizula (riz'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of Gr. *ῥίζα*, root: see *root*[1].] The root-like prothallium of mosses (protonema) and of some other cryptogams. [Disused.]

rhodalose (rō'da-lōs), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (see *rose*[1]), + *ἁλς* (*ἁλ-*), salt, + *-ose*.] Red or cobalt vitriol; cobalt sulphate.

rhodanic (rō-dan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-an* + *-ic*.] Noting an acid which produces a red color with persalts of iron. Rhodanic acid is also called *sulphocyanic acid*.

Rhodanthe (rō-dan'thē), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1834), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A former genus of *Compositæ* found in western Australia. The only species is *R. Manglesii*, of which there are several varieties, differing from each other mainly in the size and color of the flower-heads, which have the dry character of the flowers commonly called "everlastings." It is an annual, rising from 1 to 1½ feet high, with an erect branching stem, oblong blunt entire stem-clasping leaves of a glaucous green, and flower-heads, varying from deep rose to deep purple, supported on stalks arranged in a corymbose manner. It is now made a section of *Helipterum*.

Rhodeina (rō-dē-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodeus* + *-ina*[2].] A group of cyprinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Rhodeus*. They have a moderate anal (commencing under the dorsal), and the lateral line running midway between the upper and lower edges of the caudal peduncle. They are confined to Europe and Asia.

rhodeoretin (rō-dē-or'e-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδεος*, of roses (< *ῥόδον*, rose), + *ῥητίνη*, resin.] One of the elements of resin of jalap, identical with jalapin and convolvulin. It is hard, and insoluble in ether.

rhodeoretinic (rō-dē-or-e-tin'ik), *a.* [< *rhodeoretin* + *-ic*.] Obtained from rhodeoretin.—**Rhodeoretinic acid**, an acid produced by treating rhodeoretin with alkalis.

rhodes-wood (rōdz'wůd), *n.* The wood of the West Indian tree *Amyris balsamifera*: so called from its resemblance to rhodium-wood, and used for a similar purpose. See *rhodium-wood*. Also called *candlewood*.

Rhodeus (rō'dē-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1836), < Gr. *ῥόδεος*, of roses, < *ῥόδον*, rose: see *rose*[1].] The typical genus of *Rhodeina*. *R. amarus* (the *bitterling* in German) is the typical species.

Rhodian (rō'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Rhodien*, < L. *Rhodius*, Rhodian, < *Rhodus*, *Rhodos*, < Gr. *Ῥόδος*, the isle of Rhodes.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Rhodes, an island of the Mediterranean, southwest of Asia Minor.—**Rhodian laws**, the earliest system of marine law known to history, said to have been compiled by the Rhodians after they had by their commerce and naval victories obtained the sovereignty of the sea.—**Rhodian pottery**. See *pottery*, and cut under *amphora*.—**Rhodian school of sculpture**, an important school of Hellenistic sculpture, of which the celebrated group known as the Laocoön is the capital work. The artists of this school sought their inspiration in the works of Lysippus. The intensity of expression attained in the Laocoön has never been surpassed, and its exaggerations are redeemed by its real power. The group, however, falls far short of the supreme excellence attributed to it by Pliny and by the art amateurs of the end of the eighteenth century. The Rhodian school is intimately connected with that of Pergamum.



Rhodian School of Sculpture.—The Laocoön, in the Vatican. (The existing incorrect restorations of arms, etc., are omitted.)

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Rhodes.

rhoding (rō'ding), *n.* *Naut.*, either of the brass boxes for the brake of a ship's pump.

rhodiochlorid, rhodiochloride (rō'di-ō-klō'rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *rhodium* + *chlorid*, *chloride*.] In *chem.*, a double chlorid of rhodium and the alkali metals.

Rhodiola (rō-dī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + dim. *-i-ola*.] A former genus of alpine plants belonging to the natural order *Crassulaceæ*, now made a section of *Sedum* (which see).

Rhodites (rō-dī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *ῥοδίτης*, pertaining to a rose (applied to wine flavored with roses), < *ῥόδον*, rose: see *rose*[1].] A notable genus of gall-flies of the hymenopterous family *Cynipidæ*, having the hypopygium shaped like a plowshare, the marginal cell of the fore wings completely closed, and the claws of the hind tarsi entire. All of the species make galls on the rose. *R. rosæ* produces the mossy rose-gall, or bedegar. (See *bedegar*.) *R. radicum* produces root-galls. Seven species are known in North America, and five in Europe.

rhodium (rō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδιος*, made of roses, rose-like, < *ῥόδον*, a rose: see *rose*.] Chemical symbol, Rh; atomic weight, 103 (Jörgensen). A metal discovered in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Wollaston, associated with palladium in the ore of platinum. Rhodium fuses in the flame of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe, but with greater difficulty than platinum. When fused it is grayish-white, resembling aluminium in luster and color, and has a specific gravity of 12.1. When pure it is almost insoluble in acids, but if in the state of an alloy it is dissolved by aqua regia. Of all the metals of the platinum group rhodium is the one most easily attacked by chlorin.—**Oil of rhodium**. See *oil*.

rhodium-gold (rō'di-um-gōld), *n.* A doubtful variety of native gold, said to contain a considerable amount of rhodium.

rhodium-wood (rō'di-um-wůd), *n.* [NL. *lignum rhodium*, rosewood: see *rhodium* and *rosewood*.] A sweet-scented wood from the root and stem of two shrubs, *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, found in the Canaries. It has been an article of commerce, and from it was distilled an essential oil used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but now replaced by artificial compounds. The name is applied also, at least in the form *rhodes-wood*, to the similar wood of *Amyris balsamifera* of the West Indies, etc., also called *candlewood*.

rhodizite (rō'di-zīt), *n.* [So called because it colors the blowpipe-flame red; < Gr. *ῥοδίζειν*, be like a rose (< *ῥόδον*, rose), + *-ite*[2].] A rare borate of aluminium and potassium, occurring in minute isometric crystals resembling boracite in form. It is known only from the vicinity of Ekaterinburg in the Urals.

rhodochrome (rō'dō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A mineral of a compact or granular structure and reddish color. Like the related crystallized mineral kammererite, it is classed as a chromiferous variety of the chlorite penninite.

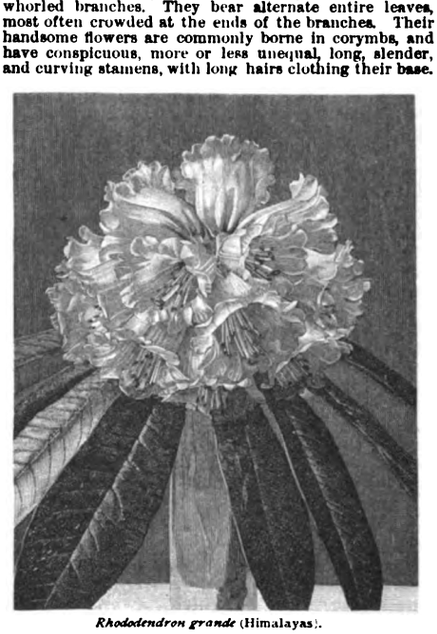
rhodochrosite (rō-dō-krō'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *χρῶσις*, a coloring, + *-ite*[2].] Native manganese protocarbonate, a mineral occurring in rhombohedral crystals, or massive with rhombohedral cleavage, usually of a delicate rose-red color. It is isomorphous with the other rhombohedral carbonates, calcite or calcium carbonate, siderite or iron carbonate, etc. Also called *dialogite*.

Rhodocrinidæ (rō-dō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhodocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Rhodocrinus*, having five basals, five parabasals or subradials, and ten or twenty branched rays; the rose-encrinites, chiefly of the Carboniferous formation.

rhodocrinite (rō-dok'ri-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Rhodocrinus* + *-ite*[2].] An encrinite of the genus *Rhodocrinus*; a rose-encrinite.

Rhodocrinus (rō-dok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *κρίνον*, lily.] A genus of Paleozoic encrinites, or fossil crinoids, with a cylindric or slightly pentagonal column of many joints, perforated by a pentagonal alimentary canal; the rose-encrinites.

Rhododendron (rō-dō-den'dron), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, the oleander, < *ῥόδον*, rose, + *δένδρον*, tree.] 1. A large genus of shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by a broad, spreading, and oblique corolla, usually with five imbricating lobes; eight to ten stamens, the anthers opening by pores; and a five- to twenty-celled ovary with numerous ovules in many crowded rows, the seeds appendaged. There are about 170 species, natives of the mountains of Europe, Asia, the Malay archipelago, and North America, most abundant in the Himalayas. They are commonly shrubs, less often trees, smooth, hairy, woolly, or scurfy, and often with whorled branches. They bear alternate entire leaves, most often crowded at the ends of the branches. Their handsome flowers are commonly borne in corymbs, and have conspicuous, more or less unequal, long, slender, and curving stamens, with long hairs clothing their base.



Rhododendron grande (Himalayas).

The fruit is a woody pod, splitting septicidally from the apex into valves, and filled with seeds like fine sawdust, each containing a cylindrical embryo and fleshy albumen. Most of the species, and all of those best known, produce their new growths below the flowers, which form a terminal inflorescence destitute of leaves, and developed from a large scaly bud. The leaves in the typical species, forming the section *Rhododendron* proper, are evergreen and coriaceous; but they are deciduous in the sections *Azalea* and *Tsusia*, which include the American species commonly known as *azaleas*, and produce leaves closely encircling the flowers, or, in *Tsusia*, mixed with them. The flowers, nearly or quite 2 inches across, often reach in *R. Aucklandiæ* a breadth of 6 inches. See *pinkster-flower*.

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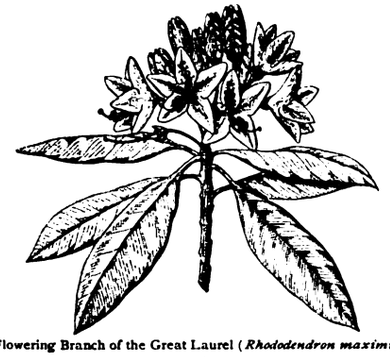
2. [*l. c.*] Any one of the many species of the above genus, belonging to the section *Rhododendron;* the rose-bay. The rhododendrons are handsome shrubs, much cultivated for their evergreen leathery leaves and profusion of beautifully formed and colored flowers. The ordinary species of American outdoor plantations is *R. Catawbiense*, the Catawba or Carolina rhododendron, hybridized with the more tender exotics *R. Ponticum* and *R. arboreum*. The Catawba species grows from 3 to 6, rarely 20, feet high, has oval or oblong leaves and broadly bell-shaped lilac-purple or (in culture) variously colored flowers. It is native in the Alleghanies from Virginia southward. It has also been largely cultivated in Europe, and there are hundreds of varieties. The great rhododendron (or laurel), *R. maximum*, abounds in the Al-



Flowering Branch of the Great Laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*).

leghanies, and is found as far north as Maine and Canada. It is commonly taller than *R. Catawbiense*, with narrower leaves, and flowers pink or nearly white with a greenish throat. It is a fine species, but much less cultivated than the last; it affords some hybrids. The Californian rhododendron, *R. Californicum*, resembles the Catawba rhododendron, but has more showy flowers. It deserves cultivation, and has proved hardy in England. The Pontic rhododendron, *R. Ponticum*, is the most common species of European gardens, hardy only as a low shrub in the northern United States. *R. arboreum*, the tree rhododendron, is a fine Himalayan species, 25 feet high, with the leaves silvery-white beneath, and the flowers scarlet varying to white. The Lapland rhododendron, *R. Lapponicum*, is a dwarf arctic and alpine species of both hemispheres, growing prostrate in broad tufts. The Siberian or Dahurian rhododendron, *R. Dauricum*, a dwarf species, somewhat cultivated, bears its bright rose-purple flowers on naked shoots in early spring.—**Indian rhododendron.** See *Melastoma*.

Rhodomela (rō-dom′e-lạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1824), ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *μέλας*, black.] A genus of marine algæ of the class *Florideæ* and type of the suborder *Rhodomeleæ*. The fronds are dark-red, filiform or subcompressed and pinnately decompound, with filiform branches, the tetraspores tripartite, the cystocarps sessile or pedicellate, and the spores pyriform. The genus is small, and mostly confined to high latitudes in both hemispheres. There are two species or forms on the New England coast.

Rhodomelaceæ (rō′dō-mē-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey, 1849), ⟨ *Rhodomela* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Rhodomeleæ*.

Rhodomeleæ (rō-dō-mē′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Agardh, 1841), ⟨ *Rhodomela* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of florideous algæ, named from the genus *Rhodomela*. This is the largest suborder of the *Florideæ*, and contains many of the most beautiful seaweeds. It is characterized mainly by the cystocarpic fruit, which is external and has the spores borne separately on short stalks. The fronds are usually filiform and branching.

rhodomontade, *a.* and *n.* See *rodomontade*.

rhodonite (rō′dō-nīt), *n.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-ite*².] Native manganese silicate, sometimes containing zinc or calcium: a mineral occurring massive, rarely in distinct crystals, of a fine rose-red or pink color. It is sometimes used as an ornamental stone.

Rhodope (rō′dō-pē), *n.* [NL. (Kölliker, 1847), prob. ⟨ Gr. Ῥοδόπη, Rhodope, a Thracian nymph.] A remarkable genus, type of the family *Rhodopidæ*, based on *R. veranyi*. This little creature exhibits such equivocal characters that it has been considered by some as a planarian worm, by others as an abranchiate mollusk, though it has no odontophore.

rhodophane (rō′dō-fān), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *-φανής*, appearing, ⟨ *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] A red pigment found in the retinal cones of the eyes of certain fishes, reptiles, and birds. The pigment is held in solution by a fatty body.



Rhodope veranyi.
a, top view; *b*, side view; *c*, longitudinal section (enlarged).

rhodophyl, rhodophyll (rō′dō-fil), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ῥόδεος*, red, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] The compound pigment of the red algæ.

rhodophyllite (rō-dō-fil′īt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a variety of penninite from Texas in Pennsylvania, of a reddish color, and peculiar in containing a small percentage of chromium sesquioxid.

rhodophyllous (rō-dō-fil′us), *a.* [⟨ *rhodophyll* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing rhodophyl; like rhodophyl.

Cytioplasm mostly *rhodophyllous*.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 213.

Rhodopidæ (rō-dop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rhodope* + *-idæ*.] A family of simple marine invertebrates of uncertain relationship, typified by the genus *Rhodope*. They are of an elongate flattened form, somewhat convex dorsally, and destitute of mantle, dorsal appendages, tentacles, branchiæ, and odontophore. The digestive tube is very simple, and there is no pharynx, kidney, or heart. The family has been referred to the nudibranchiate gastropods and to the turbellarians. See cut under *Rhodope*.

rhodopsin (rō-dop′sin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ὄψις*, view, + *-in*².] Visual purple; a pigment found in the outer segments of the retinal rods. It is quickly bleached by light, but the purple color is regained by placing the pigment in the dark. In the normal retina it is restored by the action of the pigmentary layer of cells.

Rhodora (rō-dō′rạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Duhamel du Monceau, 1767), so called from the rose-colored flowers; ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose (see *rose*¹), the NL. word being based, as to form, on the L. *rhodora*, a plant, *Spiræa Ulmaria* or *Aruncus*, and said to be a Gallic word.] 1. A former genus of *Ericaceæ*, now included in *Rhododendron*, section *Azalea*, but still giving name to the tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It was set apart chiefly on account of its prominently two-lipped flower, of which the lower lip consists of two petals, completely separate, or much more nearly so than the three divisions of the upper lip. There was but one species. See def. 2.

2. [*l. c.*] A low deciduous shrub, *Rhododendron Rhodora* (*Rhodora Canadensis*), a native of cold and wet wooded places from Pennsylvania northward, often covering acres with its delicate rosy flowers, which appear before the leaves.

In May, when sea-winds pierced our solitudes,
I found the fresh *Rhodora* in the woods,
Spreading its leafless blooms in a damp nook; . . .
The purple petals, fallen in the pool,
Made the black water with their beauty gay.
Emerson, The *Rhodora*.

Rhodoreæ (rō-dō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Don, 1834), ⟨ *Rhodora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Ericaceæ*, characterized by a septicidal capsular fruit, deciduous, imbricated, and commonly gamopetalous corolla, and shrubby habit. It includes 16 genera, chiefly of northern regions and mountains, often very showy in blossom, as in the genera *Rhododendron, Kalmia, Ledum*, and *Rhodothamnus*. See *Rhodora* and *Azalea*.

rhodosperm (rō′dō-spėrm), *n.* [⟨ *Rhodospermeæ*.] An individual alga of the class *Rhodospermeæ*.

Rhodospermeæ (rō-dō-spėr′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Harvey), ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A name employed by Harvey for the red or purple algæ, which are now placed under Agardh's older name *Florideæ*.

rhodospermin (rō-dō-spėr′min), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-in*².] Crystalloids of proteid bodies found in the *Florideæ*, forming the red coloring matter.

Rhodosporeæ (rō-dō-spō′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σπόρος*, seed, + *-eæ*.] Same as *Rhodospermeæ*.

Rhodostaurotic† (rō′dō-stâ-rot′ik), *a.* [Intended as a translation into Gr. form of *Rosicrucian;* ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *σταυρός*, cross, + *-otic*. Cf. Gr. *σταυρωτικός*, crossed, cruciform.] Rosicrucian.

Outis, . . .
The good old hermit, that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castle in the air, where all the bretheren
Rhodostaurotic live.
B. Jonson, Masque of Fortunate Isles.

Rhodostethia (rō-dō-stē′thi-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Macgillivray, 1842), ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *στῆθος*, the breast.] A genus of *Laridæ*, so called from the rose-tint of the breast, unique in the family in having the tail cuneate; the wedge-tailed gulls. Ross's rosy gull, *R. rosea*, is the only species, inhabiting the arctic regions. It was long regarded as one of the rarest of birds, but has lately been found abundantly on the arctic coast of Alaska. It is white, rose-tinted, with black collar, wing-tips, and bill, red feet, and pearl-blue mantle; the length is 14 inches. Also called *Rossia*. See cut in next column.

Rhodothamnus (rō-dō-tham′nus), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1830), ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *θάμνος*,



Rosy or Wedge-tailed Gull (*Rhodostethia rosea*).

bush.] A genus of small shrubs of the order *Ericaceæ* and tribe *Rhodoreæ*. It is characterized by having a wheel-shaped corolla and ten long stamens, and terminal, solitary, and long-peduncled flowers. The only species, *R. Chamæcistus*, is a native of the Austrian and Italian Alps. It is a low branching shrub with scattered short-petioled leaves, which are elliptical-lanceolate, entire, evergreen, and shining. It bears rose-colored flowers, large for the size of the plant, with spreading and curving stamens, the long slender peduncles and the calyx glandular-hairy. The whole plant in habit and flower resembles an azalea. The fruit is an erect five-furrowed globose capsule. Sometimes called *ground-cistus*, translating the specific name.

rhodotilite (rō-dot′i-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *τίλος*, down, + *-ite*².] A mineral found at Pajsberg in Sweden, having the same composition as inesite.

Rhodymenia (rō-di-mē′ni-ạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Greville, 1830), ⟨ Gr. *ῥόδον*, rose, + *ὑμήν*, membrane: see *hymen*².] A genus of marine algæ of the class *Florideæ*, giving its name to the order *Rhodymeniaceæ* (which see for characters). See *dulse, dillisk*.

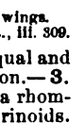
Rhodymeniaceæ (rō-di-mē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rhodymenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of florideous seaweeds of purplish or blood-red color. The root is disk-like or branched, much matted; the frond, which is composed of polygonal cells, is either leafy or filiform, and much branched, never articulate. The species are widely dispersed. *Rhodymenia palmata*, or dulse, is a well-known example. Many of the species of the genus *Gracilaria* are largely used in the East as ingredients in soups, jellies, etc., and as substitutes for glue. One of them is the *agar-agar* of the Chinese.

rhœadic (rē-ad′ik), *a.* [⟨ NL. *Rhœas* (*Rhœad-*) (see def.) (⟨ Gr. *ῥοιάς* (*ῥοιαδ-*), a kind of poppy) + *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from the poppy *Papaver Rhœas*.—**Rhœadic acid,** one of the coloring principles in the petals of *Papaver Rhœas*.

rhœadine (rē′ạ-din), *n.* [⟨ *rhœad(ic)* + *-ine*².] A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$) found in *Papaver Rhœas*. It is non-poisonous.

rhœagenine (rē-aj′e-nin), *n.* [⟨ NL. *Rhœas* (see *rhœadic*) + *-gen* + *-ine*².] A base, isomeric with rhœadine, found in acidified solutions of rhœadine.

rhomb (romb), *n.* [⟨ OF. *rhombe*, F. *rhombe* = Sp. It. *rombo* = Pg. *rhombo*, ⟨ L. *rhombus*, ML. also *rhumbus, rumbus*, a magician's circle, a kind of fish, in LL. a rhomb in geometry, ML. also a point of the compass, ⟨ Gr. *ῥόμβος, ῥίμβος*, a spinning-top or -wheel, a magic wheel, a spinning or whirling motion, also a rhomb in geometry, a lozenge, ⟨ *ῥέμβειν*, revolve, totter, nasalized form of *ῥέπειν*, sink, fall, be unsteady. Doublet of *rhumb, rumb*.] 1. In *geom.*, an oblique-angled equilateral parallelogram; a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and the opposite sides parallel, but the angles unequal, two being obtuse and two acute.



Rhomb.

See how in warlike muster they appear,
In *rhombs*, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton, P. R., iii. 309.

2. In *crystal.*, a solid bounded by six equal and similar rhombic planes; a rhombohedron.—3. In *zoöl.*, a pair of semirhombs forming a rhombic figure, as certain plates of cystic crinoids.—4. A material circle. [Rare.]

That swift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* suppos'd,
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel
Of day and night; which needs not thy belief
If earth, industrious of herself, fetch day
Travelling east, and with her part averse
From the sun's beam meet night, her other part
Still luminous by his ray. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 134.

Fresnel's rhomb, a rhomb of crown-glass, so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at the opposite face, after under-

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going within the rhomb, at its outer faces, two total reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized, which becomes plane-polarized again on being transmitted through a second Fresnel's rhomb.—**Pectinated rhomb**, in crinoids, a hydrospire.

rhombarsenite (rom-bär'se-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + E. *arsenite*.] Same as *claudetite*.

rhombi, *n.* Plural of *rhombus*.

rhombic (rom'bik), *a.* [= F. *rhombique*; as *rhomb* + *-ic*.] **1.** Having the figure of a rhomb. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, approaching the form of a rhomb or diamond, usually with the angles a little rounded.—**3.** In *crystal.*, often used as an equivalent of *orthorhombic*: as, the *rhombic* pyroxenes (that is, those crystallizing in the orthorhombic system).—**4.** In *bot.*, oval, but somewhat angular at the sides.—**Longitudinally rhombic**, having, as a rhomb, the longer diameter in a postero-anterior direction.—**Rhombic dodecahedron, octahedron**, etc. See the nouns.—**Rhombic pyroxenes**. See *pyroxene*.—**Transversely rhombic**, having the longer diameter of the rhomb across the length of the body or organ.

rhombical (rom'bi-kal), *a.* [< *rhombic* + *-al*.] Same as *rhombic*.

rhombicosidodecahedron (rom-bī'kō-si-dō'-dek-a-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, rhombus, + *εἴκοσι*, twenty, + *δωδεκάεδρον*, a dodecahedron. Cf. *icosidodecahedron*.] A solid having sixty-two faces—twelve belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty to the icosahedron, and thirty to the semi-regular triacontahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has its dodecahedral faces pentagonal, its icosahedral faces triangular, and its triacontahedral faces square; while the other has the dodecahedral faces decagons, the icosahedral faces hexagons, and the triacontahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated icosidodecahedron*, a misleading designation.

rhombicuboctahedron (rom'bi-kū-bok-ta-hē'-drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *κύβος*, cube, + *ὀκτάεδρον*, neut. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, eight-sided (see *octahedron*).] A solid having twenty-six faces, formed by the surfaces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron. Among the thirteen Archimedean solids there are two such solids: one, usually so called, has the cubic and dodecahedral faces squares, and the octahedral faces triangles; while the other has the cubic faces octagons, the octahedral faces hexagons, and the dodecahedral faces squares. The latter is commonly called a *truncated cuboctahedron*, a misleading designation.

rhombiform (rom'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rhombus*, rhomb, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rhomb; rhombic; rhomboid. In *entom.*, noting parts which are of the same thickness throughout, the horizontal section being a rhomb: as, *rhombiform* joints of the antennæ.

Rhombigena (rom-bij'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL.] A variant of *Rhombogena*.

rhombo-atloideus (rom'bō-at-loi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *rhombo-atloidei* (-ī). [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + NL. *atl(as)* (see *atlas*[1], 3) + *-oideus*.] A muscular slip, occasionally arising from one or two lower cervical or upper dorsal spines, and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.

Rhombochirus (rom-bō-kī'rus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1863), < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *χείρ*, hand (with ref. to the pectoral fin).] A genus of *Echeneididæ* or remoras, differing from *Remora* in the structure



Rhombochirus osteochir.

of the pectoral fins, which are short and broad, somewhat rhombic in outline, and with flat, stiff, partially ossified rays. There is but one species, *R. osteochir* (so named from the bony pectoral rays), occurring from the West Indies to Cape Cod.

rhombocœle (rom'bō-sēl), *n.* [< NL. *rhombocœlia*.] Same as *rhombocœlia*. *Wilder*, N. Y. Med. Jour., March 21, 1885, p. 326.

rhombocœlia (rom-bō-sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *rhombocœliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *κοιλία*, cavity: see *cœlia*.] The sinus rhomboidalis of the myelon: a dilatation of the cavity of the spinal cord in the sacral region. This is a sort of ventricle, or enlargement of the hollow of the primitively tubular spinal cord, observable in many vertebrate embryos, representing to some extent the complicated and persistent system of ventricles in the opposite end of the same neural axis; but it is not often well marked in adults. It is most notable and persistent in birds, in which class it presents the figure which has suggested the term *sinus rhomboidalis* and its later synonym *rhombocœlia* or *rhombocœle*, applied conformably with a recent system of naming the several cœliæ of the cerebrospinal axis. See cut under *protovertebra*.

rhombocœlian (rom-bō-sē'li-an), *a.* [< *rhombocœlia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the rhombocœlia, or having its characters.

Rhomboganoidei (rom'bō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + NL. *Ganoidei*.] An order of fishes: same as *Ginglymodi*.

rhombogen (rom'bō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *rhombogenus*: see *rhombogenous*.] The infusoriform embryo of a nematoid worm: one of the phases or stages of a nematoid embryo: distinguished from *nematogen*. See cut under *Dicyema*.

Rhombogena (rom-boj'e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhombogenus*: see *rhombogenous*.] Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to infusoriform embryos. See cut under *Dicyema*.

rhombogenic (rom-bō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *rhombogen-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *rhombogenous*.

rhombogenous (rom-boj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *rhombogenus*, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Producing infusoriform embryos, as a nematoid worm; having the character of a rhombogen.

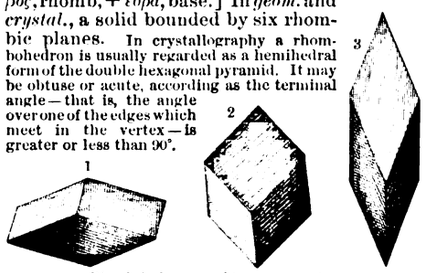
rhombohedral (rom-bō-hē'drạl), *a.* [< *rhombohedron* + *-al*.] **1.** In *geom.*, of or pertaining to a rhombohedron; having forms derived from the rhombohedron.—**2.** In *crystal.*, relating to a system of forms of which the rhombohedron is taken as the type. They are embraced in the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system. See *hexagonal*.—**Rhombohedral carbonates**, the isomorphous group of the native carbonates of calcium (calcite), of magnesium (magnesite), of iron (siderite), of manganese (rhodochrosite), of zinc (smithsonite), and the intermediate compounds, as the double carbonate of calcium and magnesium (dolomite), etc. These all crystallize in rhombohedrons and related forms with closely similar angles, the angle of the cleavage rhombohedron varying from 105° to 107½°.—**Rhombohedral tetartohedrism**. See *tetartohedrism*.

rhombohedrally (rom-bō-hē'drạl-i), *adv.* In a rhombohedral form; as a rhombohedron.

It [nordenskjoldite] crystallizes *rhombohedrally* with *a* : *c* = 1 : 0.8221, and is tabular in habit.
American Naturalist, XXIV. 364.

rhombohedric (rom-bō-hē'drik), *a.* [< *rhombohedron* + *-ic*.] Same as *rhombohedral*. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 290.

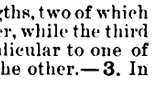
rhombohedron (rom-bō-hē'drọn), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *ἕδρα*, base.] In *geom.* and *crystal.*, a solid bounded by six rhombic planes. In crystallography a rhombohedron is usually regarded as a hemihedral form of the double hexagonal pyramid. It may be obtuse or acute, according as the terminal angle—that is, the angle over one of the edges which meet in the vertex—is greater or less than 90°.



Rhombohedrons. 1, obtuse; 2, 3, acute.

rhomboid (rom'boid), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *rhomboide*, F. *rhomboïde* = Sp. It. *romboide* = Pg. *rhomboide*, < L. *rhomboides*, < Gr. *ῥομβοειδής*, rhomboid-shaped, < *ῥόμβος*, rhomb, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having a form like or approaching that of a rhomb; having the shape of a rhomboid (see II., 1); rhomboidal. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*, rhombiform, as a muscle or ligament; pertaining to the rhomboidei or rhomboideum. (*b*) In *bot.*, imperfectly rhombic with obtuse angles, as some leaves.—**Rhomboid ligament**. Same as *rhomboideum*.—**Rhomboid muscle**. Same as *rhomboideus*.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*, a quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides and angles are equal, but which is neither equilateral nor equiangular; a non-equilateral oblique parallelogram.—**2.** In *crystal.*, a solid having a rhomboidal form with three axes of unequal lengths, two of which are at right angles to each other, while the third is so inclined as to be perpendicular to one of the two axes, and oblique to the other.—**3.** In *anat.*, a rhomboideus.



Rhomboid, 1.

rhomboidal (rom-boi'dạl), *a.* [= F. *rhomboïdal* = Sp. It. *romboidale*; as *rhomboid* + *-al*.] Having the shape of a rhomboid.

A rhomb of Iceland spar, a solid bounded by six equal and similar *rhomboidal* surfaces whose sides are parallel.
Brewster, Treatise on Optics, ii. 22.

Rhomboidal fossa, the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Rhomboidal porgy**. See *porgy*.—**Rhomboidal sinus**, the fourth ventricle.

rhomboidea, *n.* Plural of *rhomboideum*.

rhomboidei, *n.* Plural of *rhomboideus*.

rhomboides (rom-boi'dēs), *n.* [< L. *rhomboides*, < Gr. *ῥομβοειδές*, neut. of *ῥομβοειδής*, rhomboid-shaped: see *rhomboid*.] **1.** A rhomboid. [Rare.]

See them under sail in all their lawn and sarcenet, with a geometrical *rhomboides* upon their heads.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. [*cap.*] [NL.] An old genus of fishes. *Klein*, 1745.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *De Blainville*, 1824.

rhomboideum (rom-boi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *rhomboidea* (-ä). [NL.: see *rhomboid*.] In *anat.*, the ligament which unites the sternal end of the clavicle with the cartilage of the first rib; the rhomboid ligament: so called from its rhombic form in man.

rhomboideus (rom-boi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *rhomboidei* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle): see *rhomboid*.] Either of two muscles, major and minor, which connect the last cervical vertebra and several upper dorsal vertebræ with the vertebral border of the scapula.—**Rhomboideus occipitalis**, an additional muscle sometimes found running parallel with the rhomboideus minor, from the scapula to the occipital bone.

rhomb-solid (romb'sol'id), *n.* A solid generated by the revolution of a rhomb on a diagonal. It consists of two equal right cones joined at their bases.

rhomb-spar (romb'spär), *n.* A variety of dolomite occurring in rhombohedral crystals.

rhombus (rom'bus), *n.*; pl. *rhombi* (-bī). [L.: see *rhomb*.] **1.** Same as *rhomb*.—**2.** [*cap.*] An obsolete constellation, near the south pole.—**3.** [NL.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] A genus of *Stromateidæ*, generally united with *Stromateus*. *Lacépède*, 1800. (*b*) The Linnean specific name of the turbot (as *Pleuronectes rhombus*), and later [*cap.*] a generic name of the same (as *Rhombus maximus*), and of various other flatfishes now assigned to different genera. *Cuvier*, 1817.

rhonchal (rong'kal), *a.* [< *rhonchus* + *-al*.] Relating or pertaining to rhonchus.—**Rhonchal fremitus**, a vibration or thrill felt in palpating the chest-wall when there is mucus or other secretion in the bronchial tubes or a cavity.

rhonchial (rong'ki-al), *a.* Same as *rhonchal*.

rhonchisonant (rong'ki-sō-nant), *a.* [< LL. *rhonchisonus*, snorting (said of the rhinoceros), < L. *rhonchus*, a snoring, snorting, + *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*.] Snorting. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

rhonchus (rong'kus), *n.* [= F. *rhoncus* = Sp. Pg. *ronco*, < L. *rhonchus*, < Gr. **ῥόγχος*, *ῥέγχος*, prop. *ῥέγκος*, a snoring, snorting, < *ῥέγκειν*, rarely *ῥέγχειν*, snore, snort.] A râle, usually a bronchial or cavernous râle.—**Cavernous rhonchus**, a cavernous râle.—**Cavernulous rhonchus**, a small cavernous râle.—**Rhonchus sibilans**, a sibilant râle.—**Rhonchus sonorus**, a sonorous râle.

rhone (rōn), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *rone*[2].

rhopalic (rō-pal'ik), *a.* [= F. *rhopalique*, < LL. *rhopalicus*, < Gr. *ῥοπαλικός*, lit. like a club (increasing gradually in size from one end to the other), < *ῥόπαλον* (> ML. *rhopalum*), a club, < *ῥέπειν*, incline.] In *anc. pros.*, noting a hexameter in which each succeeding word contains one syllable more than that preceding it. Also spelled *ropalic*.

Rhopalocera (rō-pa-los'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Boisduval, 1840), neut. pl. of *rhopalocerus*: see *rhopalocerous*.] One of two suborders of *Lepidoptera*, characterized by the clubbed or knobbed antennæ (whence the name); the butterflies, or diurnal lepidopterous insects: contrasted with *Heterocera*, the nocturnal lepidopterous insects, or moths. In a few exceptional cases the antennæ are filiform, pectinate, or otherwise modified. The wings are elevated when at rest, and there is no bristle connecting the two wings of the same side. The larvæ are very variable, but are generally not hairy, and never spin cocoons. Five families are usually recognized, the *Nymphalidæ*, *Erycinidæ* (or *Lemoniidæ*), *Lycænidæ*, *Papilionidæ*, and *Hesperiidæ*. The genera (including synonyms) are 1,100 or more in number; the species are estimated at 7,000. About 460 species inhabit Europe, while about 625 are known in America north of Mexico.

rhopaloceral (rō-pa-los'e-ral), *a.* [< *rhopalocer-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *rhopalocerous*.

A wealth of illustration to which *rhopaloceral* literature was hitherto a stranger. *Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 19.

rhopalocerous (rō-pa-los'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rhopalocerus*, < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *κέρας*, a horn.] Having clubbed antennæ, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Rhopalocera*, or having their characters.

Rhopalodina (rō'pa-lō-dī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *-d-* (meaningless) + *-ina*.] The only genus of *Rhopalodinidæ*. *R. lageniformis* is the only species. *J. E. Gray*, 1848.

Rhopalodinidæ (rō'pa-lō-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhopalodina* + *-idæ*.] A family of dicœcious tetrapneumonous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina*. They have separate sexes, four water-lungs or respiratory trees, a lageniform body

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with the mouth and anus at the same end of it, five oral and five anal ambulacra, ten oral tentacles and calcareous plates, ten anal papillæ and plates, and two-rowed pedicels. They are sometimes called *sea-gourds*.

Rhopalodon (rō-pal′ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil dinosaurs from the Permian of Russia, based on remains exhibiting club-shaped teeth, as *R. wangenheimi*. *Fischer*.

Rhopalonema (rō′pa-lō-nē′mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥόπαλον*, a club, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A notable genus of trachymedusans of the family *Trachynematidæ*, represented by such species as *R. velatum* of the Mediterranean. *Gegenbaur*.

rhotacise, *v. i.* See *rhotacize*.

rhotacism (rō′ta-sizm), *n.* [= F. *rhotacisme*, < LL. *rhotacismus*, < LGr. **ῥωτακισμός*, < *ῥωτακίζειν*, rhotacize: see *rhotacize*.] 1. Too frequent use of *r*.—2. Erroneous pronunciation of *r*; utterance of *r* with vibration of the uvula.

Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong *Rhotacism* which they denoted by the double *rr*, and which Camden and Fuller notice as peculiar to the people of Carlton in Leicestershire.
Southey, The Doctor, ccxxiii.

3. Conversion of another sound, as *s*, into *r*.

That too many exceptions to the law of *rhotacism* in Latin exist has been felt by many scholars, but no one has ventured a theory that would explain them en masse.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 492.

Also spelled *rotacism*.

rhotacize (rō′ta-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rhotacized*, ppr. *rhotacizing*. [< LGr. *ῥωτακίζειν*, make overmuch or wrong use of *r*, < *ῥῶ*, rho, the letter *ρ*, *r*. Cf. *iotacism*.] 1. To use *r* too frequently.—2. To make wrong use of *r*; pronounce *r* with vibration of the uvula instead of the tip of the tongue.—3. To convert other sounds, as *s*, into *r*; substitute *r* in pronunciation.

Latin, Umbrian, and other *rhotacizing* dialects.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 82.

Also spelled *rhotacise*, *rotacize*, *rotacise*.

rhubarb (rō′bärb), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod E. also *rheubarb*, *reubarbe*, *rubarbe*, *rewbarbe*; < OF. *rubarbe*, *reobarbe*, *rheubarbe*, *reubarbare*, F. *rhubarbe* = Pr. *reubarba* = Cat. *riubarbarro* = Sp. *ruibarbo* = Pg. *reubarbo*, *ruibarbo* = It. *reobarbaro*, *rabarbaro*, formerly *rabbarbaro* = D. *rabarber* = G. *rhabarber* = Dan. Sw. *rabarber* (Turk. *rubās*), < ML. *rheubarbarum*, *rhubarbarum*, also *reubarbarum*, for *rheum barbarum*, < Gr. *ῥῆον βάρβαρον*, rhubarb, *ῥῆον*, rhubarb (*ῥῆον*, ML. *rheum*, being appar. a deriv. or orig. an adj. form of 'Pά, the *Rha*, or Volga river, whence rhubarb was also called *rha Ponticum*, 'Pontic rha' (see *rhapontic*), and *rha barbarum*, 'barbarous (i. e. foreign) rha'): see *rha*, *Rheum*2, and *barbarous*.] I. *n.* 1. The general name for plants of the genus *Rheum*, especially for species affording the drug rhubarb and the culinary herb of that name. The specific source of the officinal rhubarb is still partially in question; but it is practically



Medicinal Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

settled that *R. officinale* is one of the probably several species which yield it. *R. palmatum*, *R. Franzenbachii*, and *R. hybridum* also have some claims. The article is produced on the high table-lands of western China and eastern Tibet, and formerly reached the western market by the way of Russia and Turkey, being named accordingly. It is now obtained from China by sea (Chinese rhubarb), but is more mixed in quality, from lack of the rigorous Russian inspection. Various species, especially *R. Rhaponticum* and *R. palmatum*, have been grown in England and elsewhere in Europe for the root, but the product is inferior, from difference either of species or of conditions. The common garden rhubarb is *R. Rhaponticum* and its varieties. It is native from the Volga to central Asia, and was introduced into England about 1573. Its leaves were early used as a pot-herb, but the now common use of its tender acidulous leafstalks as a spring substitute for fruit in making tarts, pies, etc., is only of recent date. Attempts to use it as a wine-plant have not been specially successful. Some other species have a similar acid quality. From their stature and huge leaves, various rhubarbs produce striking scenic effects, especially *R. Emodi*, the Nepal rhubarb, which grows 5 feet high and has wrinkled leaves veined with red; and still more the better-formed *R. officinale*. A finer and most remarkable species is *R. nobile*, the Sikhim rhubarb, which presents a conical tower of imbricating foliage a yard or more high, the ample shining-green root-leaves passing into large straw-colored bracts which conceal beautiful pink stipules and small green flowers. The root is very long, winding among the rocks. This plant is not easily cultivated.

2. The root of any medicinal rhubarb, or some preparation of it. Rhubarb is a much-prized remedy, remarkable as combining a cathartic with an astringent effect, the latter succeeding the former. It is also tonic and stomachic. It is administered in substance or in various preparations.

The patient that doth determine to receiue a litle *Rheubarb* suffereth the bitternesse it leaueth in the throte for the profite it doth him against his feuer.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 242.

What *rhubarb*, cyme, or what purgative drug,
Would scour these English hence?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 55.

3. The leafstalks of the garden rhubarb collectively; pie-plant.—**Bog-rhubarb**. See *Petasites*.—**Compound powder of rhubarb**. See *powder*.—**False rhubarb**, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Monk's rhubarb**, the patience-dock, *Rumex Patientia*, probably from the use of its root like rhubarb; also, a species of meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Poor man's rhubarb**, *Thalictrum flavum*.

II.† *a.* Resembling rhubarb; bitter.

But with your *rubarbe* words ye must contend
To grieue me worse.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, xiv.

rhubarbativet, *a.* [< *rhubarb* + *-ative*.] Like rhubarb; hence, figuratively, sour. [Rare.]

A man were better to lye vnder the hands of a Hangman than one of your *rhubarbatiue* faces.
Dekker, Match Me in London, iii.

rhubarby (rō′bärb-i), *a.* [< *rhubarb* + *-y*1.] Like rhubarb; containing, or in some way qualified by, rhubarb.

rhumb, rumb (rumb or rum), *n.* [Formerly also *rhume*, *roomb*, *roumb*, *roumbe*; prob. < OF. *rhomb*, *rumb*, *rhombe*, a point of the compass, < Sp. *rumbo*, a course, point of the compass, = Pg. *rumbo*, *rumo*, a ship's course (*quarto do rumo*, a point of the compass), = It. *rombo*, < L. *rhombus*, a magician's circle, a rhombus, < Gr. *ῥόμβος*, a spinning-top, a magic wheel, a whirling motion, a rhomb in geometry: see *rhomb*.] 1. A vertical circle of the celestial sphere. So says Hutton; but if so, it is difficult to understand how Kepler (*Epitom. Astron.*, ii. 10), in order to explain def. 2, is driven to the trapezoidal figure of the points on the compass-card.

2. A point of the compass, a thirty-second part of the circle of the horizon, 11° 15′ in azimuth.—3. The course of a ship constantly moving at the same angle to its meridian; a rhumb-line.

rhumb-line (rumb′līn), *n.* The curve described upon the terrestrial spheroid by a ship sailing on one course—that is, always in the same direction relatively to the north point. For long courses, especially in high latitudes, the rhumb-line is not the shortest or geodetical line, which is substantially a great circle; for the rhumb-line evidently goes round and round the pole, approximating to the equiangular spiral. Also called *loxodromic curve*.

rhumb-sailing (rumb′sā′ling), *n.* In *navig.*, the course of a vessel when she keeps on the rhumb-line which passes through the place of departure and the place of destination. See *sailing*.

rhumet, *n.* See *rhumb*.



Branch of Poison-ivy (*Rhus Toxicodendron*) with Male Flowers.
a, male flower; *b*, fruits.

Rhus (rus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rhus*, < Gr. *ῥοῦς*, sumac.] A genus of shrubs and trees, belonging to the tribe *Spondieæ* of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, the cashew-nut family. It is characterized by flowers with from four to ten stamens, a solitary ovule pendulous from a basilar stalk, a small four- to six-cleft calyx, and four to six imbricated petals unchanged after flowering. The leaves are pinnate, one- to three-foliolate, or sometimes simple; the flowers are small, in axillary or terminal panicles; the fruit is a small compressed drupe. The plant often abounds in a caustic poisonous juice, sometimes exudes a varnish. There are about 120 species, found throughout subtropical and warm climates, but infrequent in the tropics. They are especially abundant at the Cape of Good Hope, also in eastern Asia; 4 species are found in southern Europe, a few in the East Indies and the Andes, and 13 in the United States. Several species, some useful for tanning, are known as *sumac*. (For poisonous American species, see *poison-ivy*, *poison-oak*, and *poisonwood*.) *R. Cotinus* is the smoke-tree, mist-tree, or purple fringe-tree. (See *smoke-tree*; also *young fustic*, under *fustic*.) A somewhat similar species, *R. cotinoides*, is known as *chittam-wood*. *R. vernicifera* is the Japanese lacquer-tree or varnish-tree. (See *lacquer-tree*.) The kindred black-varnish tree is of the genus *Melanorrhœa*. *R. succedanea* is the Japanese wax-tree. *R. semialata* bears the Chinese galls. *R. caustica*, the lithy-tree of Chili, is a small tree with very hard useful wood. *R. integrifolia*, though often but a shrub, is said to be the local "mahogany" in Lower California. See cut in preceding column.

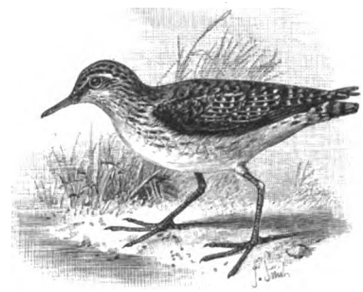
rhusma (rus′mȧ), *n.* [Also *rusma*; origin unknown.] A depilatory composed of lime, orpiment, and water, and called in the United States Dispensatory "Atkinson's depilatory." It is used not only for removing superfluous human hair, but also to some extent in tanning and tawing for removing hair from skins.

rhyacolite (rī-ak′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*ῥυακ-*), a stream (< *ῥεῖν*, flow), + *λίθος*, a stone.] A name given to the glassy feldspar (orthoclase) from Monte Somma in Italy. Also spelled *ryacolite*.

Rhyacophila (rī-a-kof′i-lȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*ῥυακ-*), a stream, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] The typical genus of *Rhyacophilidæ*.

Rhyacophilidæ (rī′a-kō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyacophila* + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Rhyacophila*. The larvæ inhabit fixed stone cases in torrents, and the pupæ are inclosed in a silken cocoon. The forms are numerous, and are mostly European.

Rhyacophilus (rī-a-kof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. *ῥύαξ* (*ῥυακ-*), a stream, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, belonging to the totanine section, having a slender bill little longer than the head and grooved to beyond the middle, legs comparatively short, a moderate basal web between the outer and middle toes, the plumage dark-colored above with small whitish spots, and the tail rounded, fully barred with black and white; the green sandpipers or solitary tattlers. The green sandpiper of Europe, *R. ochropus*, is the type. The similar American species is *R.*



Solitary Sandpiper (*Rhyacophilus solitarius*).

solitarius, commonly called the *solitary sandpiper*, abundant about pools and in wet woods and fields throughout the greater part of the United States. It is 8½ inches long and 16 in extent of wings.

rhyme, rhymeless, etc. See *rime*1, etc.

Rhynchæa (ring-kē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), also *Rhynchea*, *Rynchæa*, *Rynchea*, *Rynchœa*; prop. *Rhynchæna* (Gloger, 1849), < LGr. *ῥύγχαινα*, with a large snout, < Gr. *ῥύγχος*, snout,



South American Painted Snipe (*Rhynchæa semicollaris*).

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muzzle (of swine, dogs, etc.), also a beak, bill (of birds), ⟨ ῥύζειν, growl, snarl; cf. L. *rugire*, roar, bray, rumble: see *rut*[2].] **1.** A peculiar genus of *Scolopacidæ*, having the plumage highly variegated in both sexes, and the windpipe of the female singularly convoluted; the painted snipes. The female is also larger and handsomer than the male, to whom the duty of incubation is relegated. There are 4 widely distributed species—*R. capensis* of Africa, *R. bengalensis* of Asia, *R. australis* of Australia, and *R. semicollaris* of South America. More properly called by the prior name *Rostratula*.

2. A genus of dipterous insects. *Zetterstedt*, 1842.

rhynchæan (ring-kē′an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Rhynchæa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the genus *Rhynchæa*.

II. *n.* A snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa*.

Also *rhynchean*.

Rhynchæna (ring-kē′nä), *n.* An emended form of *Rhynchæa*. *Gloger*, 1849.

Rhynchænus (ring-kē′nus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχαινα, with a large snout: see *Rhynchæa*.] A genus of coleopterous insects, belonging to the family of snout-beetles or *Curculionidæ*, having twelve-jointed antennæ.

Rhynchaspis (ring-kas′pis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + ἀσπίς, a shield.] A genus of *Anatidæ*; the shovelers: same as *Spatula*. *Leach*, 1824.

Rhynchea, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

rhynchean, *a.* and *n.* See *rhynchæan*.

Rhyncheta (ring-kē′tä), *n.* [NL., for **Rhynchochæta*, ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + χαίτη, mane, cilium.] The typical genus of *Rhynchetidæ*, containing free naked forms with only one tentacle, as *R. cyclopum*, an epizoic species.

Rhynchetidæ (ring-ket′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rhyncheta* + *-idæ*.] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, represented by the genera *Rhyncheta* and *Urnula*, illoricate or loricate, with one or two tentacles and of parasitic habit.

Rhynchites (ring-kī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Herbst, 1796), ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of weevils, typical of the family *Rhynchitidæ*, having the pygidium exposed and the elytra with striæ of punctures. It is a large and wide-spread genus, comprising about 75 species, and represented in all parts of the world except in Polynesia. They are of a coppery-bronze, bluish, or greenish color, and are found upon the flowers and leaves of shrubs. Thirteen species are known in the United States. *R. bacchus* is a handsome European species, which does great damage to the vine.

Rhynchitidæ (ring-kit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1874), ⟨ *Rhynchites* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous beetles or weevils, having the labrum wanting and the mandibles flat and toothed on inner and outer sides. It is a small but rather widely distributed group.

Rhynchobdella[1] (ring-kob-del′ä), *n.* [NL. (Bloch and Schneider, 1801), ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + βδέλλα, leech.] A genus of opisthomous fishes, typical of the family *Rhynchobdelloidei*.

Rhynchobdella[2] (ring-kob-del′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + βδέλλα, leech.] One of two orders of *Hirudinea*, contrasting with *Gnathobdella*: so named in some systems when the *Hirudinea* are raised to the rank of a class.

Rhynchobdelloidei (ring′kob-de-loi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rhynchobdella*[1] + *-oidei*.] A family of opisthomous fishes, typified by the genus *Rhynchobdella*: same as *Mastacembelidæ*.

Rhynchocephala (ring-kō-sef′a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Goldfuss, 1820), ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + κεφαλή, head.] **1†.** A family of abdominal fishes having a produced snout, including *Centriscus*, *Mormyrus*, and *Fistularia*.—**2.** In *herpet.*, same as *Rhynchocephalia*.

Rhynchocephalia (ring′kō-se-fā′li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + κεφαλή, head.] An order of *Reptilia*, having the skull monimostylic and cionocranial (with fixed quadrate bone and a columella), united mandibular rami, amphicœlian vertebræ, and no organs of copulation: named by Günther in 1867 from the genus *Rhynchocephalus* (or *Hatteria* or *Sphenodon*). See cut under *Hatteria*.

rhynchocephalian (ring′kō-se-fā′li-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Rhynchocephalia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Rhynchocephalia*, or having their characters: as, a *rhynchocephalian* type of structure; a *rhynchocephalian* lizard.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocephalia*.

rhynchocephalous (ring-kō-sef′a-lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocephalian*.

Rhynchoceti (ring-kō-sē′tī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rhynchocetus*, q. v.] The ziphioid whales: so called from the genus *Rhynchocetus*. See *Ziphiidæ*.

Rhynchocetus (ring-kō-sē′tus), *n.* [NL. (Eschricht, 1849), ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + κῆτος, a whale: see *cetaceous*.] A genus of odontocete cetaceans; the toothed whales. See *Ziphius*.

Rhynchocœla (ring-kō-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + κοίλος, hollow.] A group of proctuchous turbellarians, consisting of the nemerteans, and including all the *Proctucha* excepting the lowest forms called *Arhynchia*. The name was contrasted with *Dendrocœla* and *Rhabdocœla* when the nemerteans were included under *Turbellaria*, from which they are now generally excluded. See also figure of *Tetrastemma* under *Proctucha*, and cut under *Pilidium*.



Fore End of Everted Frontal Proboscis of *Tetrastemma*, one of the *Rhynchocœla*, showing the principal chitinous style and the reserve stylets.

rhynchocœlan (ring-kō-sē′lan), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Rhynchocœla* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocœla*; nemertean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchocœla*; a nemertean.

rhynchocœle (ring′kō-sēl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchocœla*; nemertean.

rhynchocœlous (ring-kō-sē′lus), *a.* Same as *rhynchocœlan*.

Rhynchocyon (ring-kos′i-on), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1847), ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + κίων, dog.] The typical genus of *Rhynchocyonidæ*. There are several species, which share with the macroscelidans the name *elephant-shrew*. *R. cirnei* of Mozambique is about 8 inches long without the rat-like tail. *R. petersi* is another example.



Rhynchocyon petersi.

Rhynchocyonidæ (ring′kō-sī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rhynchocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of small saltatorial insectivorous mammals of eastern Africa, typified by the genus *Rhynchocyon*. They are closely related to *Macroscelididæ*, but differ in having the ulna distinct from the radius, the skull broad between the orbits, distinct postorbital processes, all the feet four-toed, and the teeth thirty-six or thirty-four. The teeth are, in each half-jaw, 1 or no incisors above and 3 below, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars above and below.

rhynchodont (ring′kō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *ornith.*, having the beak toothed, as a falcon.

Rhynchoflagellata (ring-kō-flaj-e-lā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhynchoflagellatus*: see *rhynchoflagellate*.] Lankester's name of the *Noctilucidæ*, regarded as the fourth class of corticate protozoans: so named from the large beak-like flagellum. See cut under *Noctiluca*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 860.

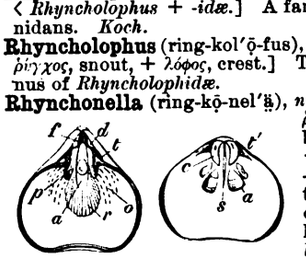
rhynchoflagellate (ring-kō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellate*[1].] Having a flagellum like a snout; of or pertaining to the *Rhynchoflagellata*.

rhyncholite (ring′kō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, beak, + λίθος, a stone.] The fossil beak of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod. Several pseudogenera have been based upon these beaks, as *Palæoteuthis* and *Rhynchoteuthis* of D'Orbigny, and *Conchorhynchus* of De Blainville.

Rhyncholophidæ (ring-kō-lof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rhyncholophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arachnidans. *Koch*.

Rhyncholophus (ring-kol′ō-fus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + λόφος, crest.] The typical genus of *Rhyncholophidæ*.

Rhynchonella (ring-kō-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, beak, + *-on-* + dim. suffix *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Rhynchonellidæ*. It is characterized by an acutely beaked trigonal shell, whose dorsal valve is elevated in front and depressed at the sides, the ventral valve being flattened or hollowed toward the middle, the hinge-plates supporting two slender curved lamellæ, and the dental plates diverging. Six living species and a number of fossil ones represent the genus, which was founded by Fischer-Waldheim in 1809. *R. psittacea* is a common North Atlantic species. See also cut under *brachial*.

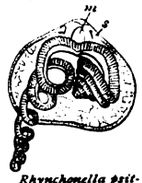


Rhynchonella psittacea.

a, adductor impressions; *c*, oral lamellæ; *d*, deltidium; *f*, foramen; *o*, ovarian spaces; *p*, pedicle muscles; *r*, cardinal muscles; *s*, septum; *t*, teeth; *t′*, sockets.

rhynchonella-bed (ring-kō-nel′ä-bed), *n.* Any bed of rock containing a large proportion of specimens of the genus *Rhynchonella*: for example, a bed in the Middle Lias in Lincolnshire, England; a bed in the Middle Chalk, etc.

Rhynchonellidæ (ring-kō-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rhynchonella* + *-idæ*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods. They have the brachial appendages flexible and spirally coiled toward the center of the shell, supported only at the base by a pair of short-curved shelly processes; the valves more or less trigonal; the foramen beneath a usually produced beak, completed by a deltidium; and the shell-substance fibrous and impunctate. They first appear in the Silurian, and continue to the present time.

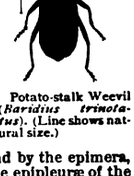


Rhynchonella psittacea. *m*, adductor muscles; *s*, sockets.

rhynchonelloid (ring-kō-nel′-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Rhynchonella* + *-oid*.] Of or relating to the *Rhynchonellidæ*.

Rhynchonycteris (ring-kō-nik′tē-ris), *n.* [NL. (W. Peters, 1867), ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + νυκτερίς, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of emballonurine bats with prolonged snout, containing one South and Central American species, *R. naso*.

Rhynchophora (ring-kof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rhynchophorus*: see *rhynchophorous*.] A section of tetramerous coleopterous insects, characterized by the (usual) prolongation of the head into a snout or proboscis (whence the name); the weevils, curculios, or snout-beetles. In Latreille's classification (1807), the *Rhynchophora* were the first family of the *Coleoptera tetramera*. They have the palpi typically rigid, without distinct palpariæ, the maxillary four-jointed and the labial three-jointed; labrum typically absent; gular sutures confluent on the median line; prosternum cut off behind by the epimera, and prosternal sutures wanting; and the epipleuræ of the elytra generally wanting. The characteristic beak or rostrum varies from a mere vestige in some of these insects to three times the length of the body. The antennæ are generally elbowed or geniculate, with the basal joint or scape received into a groove or scrobe. The larvæ are legless grubs; some spin a cocoon in which to pupate. This suborder is divided into 3 series, and contains 13 families. The species are all vegetable-feeders except *Brachytarsus*, which is said to feed on bark-lice. They are very numerous, being estimated at 30,000, and many are among the most injurious insects to farm, garden, and orchard. See also cuts under *Anthonomus*, *Balaninus*, *Brenthus*, *Calandra*, *Conotrachelus*, *diamond-beetle*, *Epicærus*, *Pissodes*, and *plum-gouger*.



Potato-stalk Weevil (*Baridius trimolatus*). (Line shows natural size.)

rhynchophoran (ring-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the *Rhynchophora*; rhynchophorous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchophora*; a rhynchophore.

rhynchophore (ring′kō-fōr), *n.* Same as *rhynchophoran*.

rhynchophorous (ring-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *rhynchophorus*, ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + *-φόρος*, ⟨ φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a beak or proboscis, as a weevil or curculio; rhynchophoran: as, a *rhynchophorous* coleopter.

Rhynchophorus (ring-kof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *rhynchophorous*.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, giving name to the order *Rhynchophora*.

Rhynchopinæ (ring-kō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rhynchops* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Rhynchops*; the skimmers or scissorbills. Also *Rhynchopsinæ*, and, as a family, *Rhynchopidæ*.

Rhynchoprion† (ring-kop′ri-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + πρίων, saw.] **1.** A genus of ticks, of the family *Ixodidæ*. *Herman*, 1804. —**2.** A genus of fleas, containing the chigoe: same as *Sarcopsylla*. *Oken*, 1815. Also *Rhyncoprion*.

Rhynchops (ring′kops), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, in the form *Rynchops*); also *Ryncops*, *Rhyncops* (also *Rhynchopsalia*, orig. in the corrupt form *Rygchopsalia*, also *Rhygchopsalia*), ⟨ Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + ὤψ (ὠπός), eye, face.] The only genus of *Rhynchopinæ*; the skimmers or scissorbills. These birds are closely related to the terns or seaswallows, *Sterninæ*, except in the extraordinary conformation of the beak, which is hypognathous, with the under mandible longer than the upper one, compressed like a knife-blade in most of its length, with the upper edge as sharp as the under, and the end obtuse. The upper mandible is less compressed, with light spongy tissue within like a toucan's, and freely movable by means of an elastic hinge at the forehead. The tongue is very short, and there

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are cranial peculiarities, conformable to the shape of the mandibles: thus, the lower jaw-bone has the shape of a



Black Skimmer (*Rhynchops nigra*).

short-handled pitchfork. There are 3 species, *R. nigra* of America, and *R. flavirostris* and *R. albicollis* of Asia. See *skimmer*. Also called *Anisorhamphus*.

Rhynchopsitta (ring-kop-sit'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + ψιττα(κός), a parrot.] A Mexican genus of *Psittacidæ;* the beaked parrots. The thick-billed parrot is *R. pachyrhyncha*, found on or near the Mexican border of the United States, probably to be added to the fauna of the latter.

rhynchosaurian (ring-kō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rhynchosauridæ*.

Rhynchosauridæ (ring-kō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhynchosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil rhynchocephalian reptiles, typified by the genus *Rhynchosaurus*.

Rhynchosaurus (ring-kō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Owen), < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of fossils reptiles, discovered in the New Red Sandstone of Warwickshire, England, having edentulous jaws with distinct produced premaxillaries. The species is *R. articeps*.

Rhynchosia (ring-kō'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), named from the keel-petals; irreg. < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ* and subtribe *Cajaneæ*. It is characterized by its two ovules with central funiculus, by its compressed and often falcate pod, and by papilionaceous flowers with beardless style and terminal stigma. There are about 82 species, natives of warm regions, with some extratropical species in North America and South Africa. They are herbs or undershrubs, usually twining or prostrate. They bear compound resinous-dotted leaves of three leaflets, with ovate or lanceolate stipules, and sometimes with additional minute bristle-shaped stipels. The flowers are yellow, rarely purple, often with brown stripes on the keel, and are borne singly or in pairs along axillary racemes. *R. phaseoloides* of tropical America, a high-climbing vine, has the seeds black with a scarlet-yellow ring around the hilum, and from the use made of them is named *Mexican rosary-plant*. This and other species in the West Indies are included under the name *red beadvine*. *R. minima*, a low twining tropical weed of both hemispheres, reaching into the United States, has the West Indian name of *wart-herb*.

Rhynchospora (ring-kos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1806), < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, beak, + σπόρος, seed.] A genus of sedge-like plants, known as *beak-rush* or *beak-sedge*, belonging to the order *Cyperaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rhynchosporeæ*. It is characterized by commonly narrow or acuminate spikelets in many and close clusters, which are terminal or apparently axillary; by an undivided or two-cleft style; and by a nut beaked at its top by the dilated and persistent base of the style. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, especially in America, where many extend into the United States; in the Old World only two similarly extend into Europe and Asiatic Russia. They are annual or perennial, slender or robust, erect or rarely diffuse or floating, often with leafy stems. The spikelets are disposed in irregular umbels or sessile heads, which are clustered, corymbed, or panicled. Most of the species of tropical America (*Haplostylеæ*) have capitate spikelets, commonly one-seeded, and a long undivided slender style; the typical species (*Dichostylеæ*) have two- to four-seeded polymorphous spikelets, and a style deeply divided into two branches. *R. corniculata*, a species of the interior United States, from 3 to 6 feet high, has the special name of *horned rush*. A slender species, *R. Vahliana*, of the warm parts of America, has in the West Indies the name of *star-grass*. See cut under *rostrate*.

Rhynchosporeæ (ring-kō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Rhynchospora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Cyperaceæ*, characterized by fertile flowers with both stamens and pistils, most often only one or two in a spikelet, the two or more inferior glumes being empty. The perianth is here absent, or represented either by bristles or flat and filiform scales under the ovary. It includes 21 genera, of which *Rhynchospora* (the type), *Schœnus*, *Cladium*, and *Remirea* are widely distributed, and the others are chiefly small genera of the southern hemisphere, especially Australian.

Rhynchostoma† (ring-kos'tō-mä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + στόμα, mouth.] In Latreille's classification, the fifth tribe of stenelytrous heteromerous beetles, having the head prolonged in a flattened rostrum, with antennæ at its base and in front of the eyes, which are entire. Also *Rhyncostoma*.

Rhynchota (ring-kō'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *rhynchote*.] An order of *Insecta*, or true hexapod insects, named by Fabricius in the form *Rhyngota*, otherwise called *Hemiptera*.

rhynchote (ring'kōt), *a.* [< NL. *rhynchotus*, < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, beak: see *Rhynchæa*.] Beaked, as a hemipterous insect; specifically, relating or belonging to the *Rhynchota;* hemipterous.

Rhynchoteuthis† (ring-kō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, + τευθίς, a cuttlefish.] A pseudogenus of fossil cephalopods, based by D'Orbigny on certain rhyncholites.

rhynchotous (ring-kō'tus), *a.* [< *rhynchote*, *Rhynchota*, + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Rhynchota;* hemipterous.

Descriptions will be appended relating to the curious organs possessed by some species, and other subjects connected with the economy of this interesting but difficult group of *Rhynchotous* insects. *Nature*, XLI. 302.

Rhynchotus (ring-kō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1825), < Gr. ῥύγχος, snout, beak: see *rhynchote*.] A genus of South American tinamous of the family *Tinamidæ*, containing a number of spe-



Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*).

cies of large size, with variegated plumage, short soft tail-feathers, well-developed hind toe, and rather long bill. One of the best-known is the ynambu, *R. rufescens*, among those known to South American sportsmen as *partridges*.

rhyncho-. For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

rhyne (rīn), *n.* The best quality of Russian hemp.

Rhyngota (ring-gō'tä), *n. pl.* The original improper form of the word *Rhynchota*. *Fabricius*, 1766.

rhyolite (rī'ō-līt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. ῥίαξ, a stream, esp. a stream of lava from a volcano (< ῥεῖν, flow: see *rheum*[1]), + λίθος, a stone.] The name given by Richthofen to certain rocks occurring in Hungary which resemble trachyte, but are distinguished from it by the presence of quartz as an essential ingredient, and also by a great variety of texture, showing more distinctly than rocks usually do that the material had flowed while in a viscous state. The name *liparite* was given later by J. Roth to rocks of similar character occurring on the Lipari Islands. Non-vitreous rocks of this kind had previously been called *trachytic porphyries*, and they have also been designated as *quartz-trachytes*. Later Richthofen proposed the name of *nevadite* (also called *granitic rhyolite* by Zirkel) for the variety in which large macroscopic ingredients, like quartz and sanidine, predominated over the ground-mass, retaining the name *liparite*, and applying it to the varieties having a porphyritic or felsitic structure, and limiting the term *rhyolite* to the lithoidal and hyaline modifications, such as obsidian, pumice-stone, and perlite; and nearly the same nomenclature was adopted by Zirkel. Rosenbusch recognizes as structural types of the rhyolitic rocks nevadite, liparite proper, and glassy liparite, remarking that these names correspond closely to Zirkel's nevadite, rhyolite, and glassy rhyolite respectively. These rocks are abundant in various countries, especially in the Cordilleran region, and are interesting from their connection and association with certain important metalliferous deposits. See cut under *axiolite*.

rhyolitic (rī-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *rhyolite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or related to rhyolite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 198.

rhyparographic (rip'a-rō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *rhyparograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involved in rhyparography; dealing with commonplace or low subjects.

She takes a sort of naturalist delight in describing the most sordid and shabbiest features of the least attractive kind of English middle-class life, and in doing this never misses a *rhyparographic* touch when she can introduce one. *The Academy*, April 3, 1886, p. 234.

rhyparography (rip-a-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *rhyparographie;* < L. *rhyparographos*, < Gr. ῥυπαρογράφος, a painter of low or mean subjects, < ῥυπαρός, foul, dirty, mean, + γράφειν, write.] Genre or still-life pictures, including all subjects of a trivial, coarse, or common kind: so called in contempt. *Fairholt*.

Rhyphidæ (rif'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhyphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, based on the genus *Rhyphus*, allied to the fungus-gnats of the family *Mycetophilidæ*, but differing from them and from all other nematocerous flies by their peculiar wing-venation, the second longitudinal vein having a sigmoid curve. Only the typical genus is known. They are called *false crane-flies*.

Rhyphus (rī'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A genus of gnats, typical of the family *Rhyphidæ*. Five European and the same number of North American species are known, two of them, *R. fenestralis* and *R. punctatus*, being common to both hemispheres.

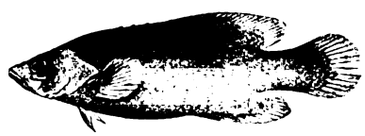
Rhypophaga (rī-pof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., < MGr. ῥυποφάγος, dirt-eating, < Gr. ῥύπος, dirt, filth, + φαγεῖν, eat.] In some systems, a legion of predaceous water-beetles. Also *Rypophaga*.

rhypophagous (rī-pof'a-gus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rhypophaga*.

Rhypticidæ (rip-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Rhypticus;* the soapfishes. They have an oblong compressed body with smooth scales, dorsal fin with only two or three spines, and anal unarmed. They are inhabitants of the warm American seas. Also *Rhypticinæ*, as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*.

Rhypticinæ (rip-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhypticus* + *-inæ*.] The *Rhypticidæ* as a subfamily of *Serranidæ*.

Rhypticus (rip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), also *Rypticus*, < Gr. ῥυπτικός, fit for cleansing from dirt, < ῥύπτειν, cleanse from dirt, < ῥύπος, dirt, filth.] In *ichth.*, a genus of serranoid fishes, having only two or three dorsal spines. They are known as the *soap-fishes*, from their soapy skins. Some have three dorsal spines, as *R. arenatus*. Those



Soap-fish (*Rhypticus arenatus*).

having only two dorsal spines are sometimes placed in a different genus, *Pronicropterus;* they are such as *R. decoratus*, *R. maculatus*, and *R. pittitosus*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States.

rhysimeter (rī-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. ῥῦσις, a flow, flowing, stream (< ῥεῖν, flow: see *rheum*[1]), + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the velocity of fluids or the speed of ships. It presents the open end of a tube to the impact of the current, which raises a column of mercury in a graduated tube.

Rhysodes, Rhysodidæ. See *Rhyssodes*, etc.

Rhyssa (ris'ä), *n.* [NL. (Gravenhorst, 1829), < Gr. ῥυσσός, prop. ῥυσός, drawn up, wrinkled, < *ῥύειν, ἐρύειν, draw.] A notable genus of long-tailed ichneumon-flies of the subfamily *Pimplinæ*. They are of large size, and the females are furnished with very long ovipositors, with which they pierce to considerable depth the trunks of trees, in order to lay their eggs in the tunnels of wood-boring larvæ, upon which their larvæ are external parasites. A number of European and North American species are known. The most prominent American long-stings, formerly placed in this genus, are now considered to belong to *Thalessa*.

Rhyssodes (ri-sō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Dalman, 1823), < Gr. ῥυσσώδης, prop. ῥυσώδης, wrinkled-looking, < ῥυσσός, prop. ῥυσός, wrinkled (see *Rhyssa*), + εἶδος, form.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Rhyssodidæ*, having the eyes lateral, rounded, and distinctly granulated. Although only 9 species are known, they are found in India, South Africa, North and South America, and Europe. Also spelled *Rhysodes*.

Rhyssodidæ (ri-sod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Erichson, 1845), < *Rhyssodes* + *-idæ*.] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Rhyssodes*. They have the first three ventral abdominal segments connate, the tarsi five-jointed, the last joint moderate in length, and the claws not large. They live under bark, and to some extent resemble the *Carabidæ*. Only 3 genera of very few species are known. Also spelled *Rhysodidæ*.

rhyta, *n.* Plural of *rhyton*.

rhythm (riтнm or rithm), *n.* [Formerly also *rhithm, rithme;* < OF. *rithme, rhythme*, F. *rhythme* = Sp. It. *ritmo* = Pg. *rhythmo*, < L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rhithmus, ritmus*, rhythm, < Gr. ῥυθμός, Ionic ῥυσμός, measured motion, time, measure, proportion, rhythm, a metrical measure or foot (cf. ῥῦσις, a stream, ῥύμα, a stream, ῥυτός, flowing), < ῥεῖν (√ ῥευ, ῥυ), flow:

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see *rheum*[1]. The word *rhythm*, variously spelled, was formerly much confused with *rime*, which thus came to be spelled *rhyme:* see *rime*[1].] **1.** Movement in time, characterized by equality of measures and by alternation of tension (stress) and relaxation. The word *rhythm* (ῥυθμός) means 'flow,' and, by development from this sense, 'uniform movement, perceptible as such, and accordingly divisible into measures, the measures marked by the recurrence of stress.' Examples of rhythm, in its stricter sense, in nature are respiration and the beating of the pulse, also the effect produced on the ear by the steady dripping of water. The three arts regulated by rhythm are music, metrics, and, according to the ancients, orchestic, or the art of rhythmical bodily movement. Rhythm in language is *meter*. The term was further extended to sculpture, etc. (compare def. 5), as when a writer speaks of "the *rhythm* of Myron's Discobolus."

We have here the three principal applications of *rhythm*, three principal domains in which *rhythm* manifests its nature and power — dancing, music, poetry.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 81.

2. In *music:* (*a*) That characteristic of all composition which depends on the regular succession of relatively heavy and light accents, beats, or pulses: accentual structure in the abstract. Strictly speaking, the organic partition of a piece into equal measures, and also the distribution of long and short tones within measures, in addition to the formation of larger divisions, like phrases, sections, etc., are matters of *meter*, because they have to do primarily with time-values; while everything that concerns accent and accentual groups is more fitly arranged under *rhythm*. But this distinction is often ignored or denied, *meter* and *rhythm* being used either indiscriminately, or even in exactly the reverse sense to the above. (See *meter*[2].) In any case, in musical analysis, *rhythm* and *meter* are coordinate with *melody* and *harmony* in the abstract sense. (*b*) A particular accentual pattern typical of all the measures of a given piece or movement. Such patterns or rhythms are made up of accents, beats, or pulses of equal duration, but of different dynamic importance. A rhythm of two beats to the measure is often called a two-part rhythm; one of three beats, a three-part rhythm, etc. Almost all rhythms may be reduced to two principal kinds: *duple* or two-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and a light one (often called *march rhythm* or *common time*); and *triple* or three-part, consisting of a heavy accent or beat and two light ones (*waltz rhythm*). The accent or beat with which a rhythm begins is called the *primary accent*. Its place is marked in written music by a bar, and in conducting by a down-beat. Each part of a rhythm may be made compound by subdivision into two or three secondary parts, which form duple or triple groups within themselves. Thus, if each part of a duple rhythm is replaced by duple secondary groups, a four-part or *quadruple* rhythm is produced, or if by triple secondary groups, a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (first variety). By a similar process of replacement, from a triple rhythm may be derived a six-part or *sextuple* rhythm (second variety) and a nine-part or *nonuple* rhythm; and from a quadruple rhythm, an eight-part or *octuple* rhythm and a twelve-part or *dodecuple* rhythm. The constituent groups of compound rhythms always retain the relative importance of the simple part from which they are derived. The above eight rhythms are all that are ordinarily used, though quintuple, septuple, decuple, and other rhythms occasionally appear, usually in isolated groups of tones. (See *quintuplet*, *septuplet*, *decimole*, etc.) In ancient music a measure did not necessarily begin with a beat, and the rhythms were the same as those indicated in metrics below (3 (*b*)). While all music is constructed on these patterns, the pattern is not always shown in the tones or chords as sounded. The time-value of one or more parts may be supplied by a silence or rest. A single tone or chord may be made to include two or more parts, especially in compound rhythms; and thus every possible combination of long and short tones occurs within each rhythm. When a weak accent is thus made to coalesce with a following heavier one, especially if the latter is a primary accent, the rhythm is syncopated. (See *syncopation*.) The regularity of a rhythm is maintained by counting or beating time — that is, marking each part by a word or motion, with a suitable difference of emphasis between the heavy and the light accents. In written music the rhythm of a piece or movement is indicated at the outset by the *rhythmical signature* (which see, under *rhythmical*). The speed of a rhythm in a given case — that is, the time-value assigned to each measure and part — is called its *tempo* (which see). Rhythm and tempo are wholly independent in the abstract, but the tempo of a given piece is approximately fixed. Although regularity and definiteness of rhythm are characteristic of all music, various influences tend to modify and obliterate its form. The metrical patterns of successive measures often differ widely from the typical rhythmic pattern and from each other. Except in very rudimentary music, purely rhythmic accents are constantly superseded by accents belonging to figures and phrases — that is, to units of higher degree than measures. Indeed, in advancing from rudimentary to highly artistic music, rhythmic patterns become less and less apparent, though furnishing everywhere a firm and continuous accentual groundwork. Rhythm is often loosely called *time*. Also called *proportion*.

3. In *metrics:* (*a*) Succession of times divisible into measures with theses and arses; metrical movement. Theoretically, all spoken language possesses rhythm, but the name is distinctively given to that which is not too complicated to be easily perceived as such. Rhythm, so limited, is indispensable in metrical composition, but is regarded as inappropriate in prose, except in elevated style and in oratory, and even in these only in the way of vague suggestion, unless in certain passages of special character.

Rhythm . . . is of course governed by law, but it is a law which transcends in subtlety the conscious art of the metricist, and is only caught by the poet in his most inspired moods. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 262.

(*b*) A particular kind or variety of metrical movement, expressed by a succession of a particular kind or variety of feet: as, iambic *rhythm;* dactylic *rhythm*. In ancient metrics, rhythm is *isorrhythmic*, *direct*, or *dochmiac* (see the phrases below), or belongs to a subdivision of these. (*c*) A measure or foot. (*d*) Verse, as opposed to prose. See *rime*[1].—**4.** In *physics* and *physiol.*, succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

The longer astronomic *rhythm*, known as the earth's annual revolution, causes corresponding *rhythms* in vegetable and animal life: witness the blossoming and leafing of plants in the spring, the revival of insect activity at the same season, the periodic flights of migratory birds, the hybernating sleep of many vertebrates, and the thickened coats or the altered habits of others that do not hybernate. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 307.

5. In the *graphic* and *plastic arts*, a proper relation and interdependence of parts with reference to each other and to an artistic whole. — **Ascending rhythm.** See *ascending*. — **Descending or falling rhythm.** See *descending*. — **Direct rhythm**, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times or more in the thesis of the foot differs from that in the arsis by one. Direct rhythm includes diplasic, hemiolic, and epitritic rhythm, these having a pedal ratio (proportion of more in arsis and thesis) of 1 to 2, 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 respectively: opposed to *dochmiac rhythm*. — **Dochmiac rhythm**, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the arsis differs from that in the thesis by more than one. Dochmiac rhythm in this wider sense includes *dochmiac rhythm* in the narrower sense (that is, the rhythm of the dochmius, which has a pedal ratio of 3 to 5), and *tripladic rhythm*, characterized by a pedal ratio of 1 to 3. — **Double rhythm.** Same as *duple rhythm*. See def. 2. — **Equal rhythm, isorrhythmic rhythm**, in *anc. metrics*, rhythm in which the number of times in the thesis and arsis is equal. Also called *dactylic rhythm*. — **Imperfect rhythm.** Same as *imperfect measure*. See *imperfect*. — **Oblique rhythm.** Same as *dochmiac rhythm*. = **Syn. 2.** *Melody*, *Harmony*, etc. See *euphony*.

rhythmer† (riᵺ′- or rith′mėr), *n.* [< *rhythm* + *-er*[1].] A rimer; a poetaster.

One now scarce counted for a *rhythmer*, formerly admitted for a poet. *Fuller.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rhythmic (rith′mik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rhythmique* = Pr. *rithmic*, *rithimic* = Sp. *ritmico* = Pg. *rhythmico* = It. *ritmico*, < ML. *rhythmicus*, rhythmic, in L. only as a noun, one versed in rhythm, < Gr. *ῥυθμικός*, pertaining to rhythm (as n., *ἡ ῥυθμική*, sc. *τέχνη*), < *ῥυθμός*, rhythm: see *rhythm*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *rhythmical*.

The working of the law whence springs
The *rhythmic* harmony of things.
Whittier, Questions of Life.

Rhythmic chorea, that form of chorea in which the movements take place at definite intervals.

II. *n.* Same as *rhythmics*.

The student of ancient *rhythmic* is not oppressed by the extent of his authorities. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 86.

rhythmical (rith′mi-kal), *a.* [< *rhythmic* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to rhythm in art, or to a succession of measures marked by regularly recurrent accents, beats, or pulses; noting any succession so marked; hence, musical, metrical, or poetic: as, the *rhythmical* movement of marching or of a dance.

Honest agitators have been moved, by passionate zeal for their several causes, to outbursts of *rhythmical* expression. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 29.

2. In *physics* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or constituting a succession of alternate and opposite or correlative states.

This *rhythmical* movement, impelling the filaments in an undeviating onward course, is greatly influenced by temperature and light. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., vi. § 246.

3. In *med.*, periodical.—**4.** In the *graphic* and *plastic arts*, properly proportioned or balanced. — **Rhythmical signature**, in *musical notation*, a sign placed at the beginning of a piece, after the key-signature, to indicate its rhythm or time. (Also called *time-signature*.) It consists of two numerals placed one above the other on each staff, the upper numeral indicating the number of principal beats or pulses to the measure, and the lower the kind of note which in the given piece is assigned to each beat. (See *rhythm* and *note*[1], 13.) Thus, $\frac{4}{4}$ indicates quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, each beat marked by a quarter-note, ♩, or its equivalent. Difference of rhythm is unfortunately not always indicated by difference of rhythmic signature; and difference of signature often means only an unessential difference of notes rather than of rhythm. Thus, duple rhythm may be marked either by $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{8}{2}$, or $\frac{4}{4}$; triple rhythm, by $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$; quadruple rhythm, by $\frac{4}{1}$, $\frac{4}{2}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{4}{8}$; sextuple rhythm (first variety), by $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$; sextuple rhythm (second variety), by $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$; octuple rhythm, by $\frac{8}{2}$, $\frac{8}{4}$, $\frac{8}{8}$; nonuple rhythm, by $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{16}$; dodecuple rhythm, by $\frac{12}{8}$. Most of the varieties of duple and quadruple signatures are often written simply C, common; when duple rhythm is to be distinguished from quadruple, this sign is changed to ¢, or the words *alla breve* are added. The rhythmical signature is not repeated on successive braces. A decided change of rhythm is marked by a new signature; but the isolated intrusion of a foreign rhythm, especially in a short melodic group, is usually marked by a curve and an inclosed numeral, as $\overset{4}{\frown}$, $\overset{3}{\frown}$. See *triplet*, *quartole*, *quintuplet*, etc.

rhythmicality (rith-mi-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *rhythmical* + *-ity*.] Rhythmic property; the fact or property of being regulated by or exemplifying rhythm. *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 186.

rhythmically (rith′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a rhythmical manner; with regularly recurrent accents of varying emphasis.

rhythmics (rith′miks), *n.* [Pl. of *rhythmic* (see *-ics*).] The science of rhythm and of rhythmical forms.

rhythming† (riᵺ′- or rith′ming), *a.* [Appar. < *rhythm*, used as a verb, + *-ing*[2], but perhaps a mere variant spelling of *rhyming*, *riming*.] Riming.

Witness that impudent lie of the *rhythming* monk.
Fuller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

rhythmist (rith′mist), *n.* [< *rhythm* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who composes in rhythm; a rhythmical composer.

I have a right to reaffirm, and to show by many illustrations, that he [Swinburne] is the most sovereign of *rhythmists*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 381.

2. One versed in the theory of rhythm; a writer on the science of rhythmics.

rhythmize (rith′miz), *v.* [< *rhythm* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To subject to rhythm; use in rhythmic composition: as, to *rhythmize* tones or words.

II. *intrans.* To observe rhythm; compose in rhythm. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, XVI. 100.

rhythmizomenon (rith-mi-zom′e-non), *n.*; pl. *rhythmizomena* (-nä). [< Gr. *ῥυθμιζόμενον*, that which is rhythmically treated, prop. neut. of pass. part. of *ῥυθμίζειν*, arrange, order, scan: see *rhythm*.] In *anc. rhythmics*, the material of rhythm; that which is rhythmically treated. Three rhythmizomena were recognized by ancient writers — tones as the rhythmizomenon of music, words as that of poetry, and bodily movements and attitudes as that of orchestic.

rhythmless (riᵺm′les), *a.* [< *rhythm* + *-less*.] Destitute of rhythm. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rhythmometer (rith-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A machine for marking rhythm for music; a metronome. *Mind*, XLI. 57.

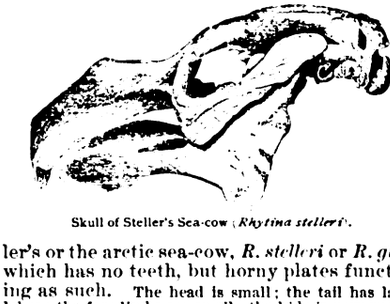
rhythmopœia (rith-mō-pē′yä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥυθμοποιία*, making of time or rhythm, < *ῥυθμός*, rhythm, + *ποιεῖν*, make.] The act of composing rhythmically; the art of rhythmic composition.

The fixing of 2 to 1 as the precise numerical relation was probably the work of *rhythmopœia*, or of *rhythmopœia* and melopœia together. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 264.

rhythmus (rith′mus), *n.* [L.] Same as *rhythm*.

rhytidoma (rī-tid′ō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *ῥυτίδωμα*, the state of being wrinkled, < *ῥυτιδοῦσθαι*, be wrinkled, < *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, < **ῥύειν*, *ἐρύειν*, draw.] In *bot.*, a formation of plates of cellular tissue within the liber or mesophlœum.

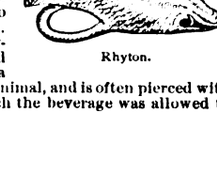
Rhytina (ri-tī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Steller), < Gr. *ῥυτίς*, a wrinkle, + *-ina*[1].] The typical and only genus of the family *Rhytinidæ*, containing Steller's or the arctic sea-cow, *R. stelleri* or *R. gigas*, which has no teeth, but horny plates functioning as such. The head is small; the tail has lateral lobes; the fore limbs are small; the hide is very rugged; the cæcum is simple, and there are no pyloric cæca; the cervical vertebræ are 7, the dorsal 19, the lumbar and caudal 34 to 37, without any sacrum. See *sea-cow*. Also called *Stellerus* and *Nepus*.



Skull of Steller's Sea-cow (*Rhytina stelleri*).

Rhytinidæ (rī-tin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rhytina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sirenians, typified by *Rhytina*, having no teeth, manducation being effected by large horny plates; the sea-cows.

rhyton (rī′ton), *n.*; pl. *rhyta* (-tä). [< Gr. *ῥυτόν*, a drinking-cup, < *ῥεῖν*, flow: see *rheum*[1].] In *Gr. antiq.*, a type of drinking-vase, usually with one handle. In its usually curved form, pointed below, it corresponds to the primitive cup of horn. The lower part of the rhyton is generally molded into the form of a head of a man or, more often, of an animal, and is often pierced with a small hole through which the beverage was allowed to flow into the mouth.



Rhyton.

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Rhyzæna (rī-zē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811, in form *Ryzæna*), < Gr. ῥίζειν, growl, snarl.] A genus of viverrine quadrupeds; the suricates: synonymous with *Suricata*.

rhyzo-. For words beginning thus, see *rhizo-*.

ri (rē), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, mile.] A Japanese mile. It is divided into 36 cho, and is equal to about 2.45 English miles. See *cho*.

rial[1]†, *a.* Same as *real*[2].

rial[2]†, *n.* Same as *real*[3].

rial[3], *n.* See *ryal*.

rially†, **riallichet**, *adv.* Middle English obsolete variants of *royally*. *Chaucer*.

rialtet, *n.* A Middle English form of *royalty*.

Rialto (ri-al′tō), *n.* [It., < *rio*, also *rivo*, brook, stream (= Sp. Pg. *rio*, < L. *rivus*, a stream, river: see *rivulet*), + *alto*, deep, high, < L. *altus*, deep, high: see *altitude*.] A bridge, noted in literature and art, over the Grand Canal in Venice.

> On the *Rialto* ev'ry night at twelve
> I take my evening's walk of meditation.
> *Otway*, Venice Preserved, i.

riancy (rī′an-si), *n.* [< *rian*(*t*) + *-cy*.] The state or character of being riant; cheerfulness; gaiety.

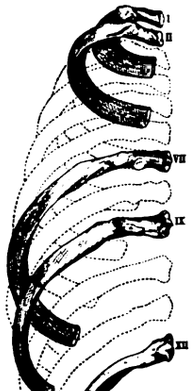
> The tone, in some parts, has more of *riancy*, even of levity, than we could have expected!
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 9.

riant (rī′ant), *a.* [< F. *riant* (< L. *riden*(*t*-)*s*), laughing, ppr. of *rire*, laugh, = Pr. *rire*, *rir* = Sp. *reir* = Pg. *rir* = It. *ridere*, < L. *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*.] Laughing; gay; smiling: as, a *riant* landscape.

> Goethe's childhood is throughout of *riant*, joyful character. *Carlyle*, Essays, Goethe's Works.

riata, *n.* See *reata*.

rib[1] (rib), *n.* [< ME. *rib*, *ribbe*, < AS. *ribb* = OFries. *rib*, *reb* = MD. *ribbe*, D. *rib* = MLG. LG. *ribbe* = OHG. *rippi*, *ribbi*, *ribi*, MHG. *rippe*, *ribe*, G. *rippe*, *riebe* (obs.) = Icel. *rif* = Sw. *ref* (in *ref-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Dan. *rib* (*rib-ben*, rib-bone, rib) = Goth. **ribi* (not recorded); akin to OBulg. Russ. *rebro*, rib, and prob., as 'that which incloses or envelops,' to G. *rebe*, a tendril, vine (cf. OHG. *hirni-reba*, MHG. *hirnrebe*, that which envelops the brain, the skull).] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a costa; a pleurapophysis, with or without a hemapophysis; the pleurapophysial element of a vertebra, of whatever size, shape, or mode of connection with a vertebra. In ordinary language the term *rib* is restricted to one of the series of long slender bones which are movably articulated with or entirely disconnected from the vertebræ, occur in pairs, and extend to or toward the sternum or middle ventral line of the body. In many vertebrates such ribs are characteristic of or confined to the thoracic or dorsal region, and form, together with the corresponding vertebræ and with the sternum, a kind of bony cage for the thoracic viscera—the chest or thorax. Such ribs are called *thoracic* or *dorsal*, and are often the only free ribs an animal may possess, as is usually the case in mammals. In man there are twelve pairs of such ribs. The first of these articulates with the upper part of the side of the body of the first dorsal vertebra; the second to the ninth inclusive articulate at an intervertebral space, and consequently with two vertebræ apiece; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth articulate with the single vertebra to which they correspond. The first to the tenth ribs articulate by their heads with bodies of vertebræ as above stated, and also by their shoulders with transverse processes, which latter articulations are lacking to the eleventh and twelfth ribs. The first seven ribs reach the sternum by means of costal cartilages, and are called *true ribs;* the last five ribs do not, and are called *false ribs:* of these last the first three join one another by means of their costal cartilages, while the last two are entirely free or "floating" at their ends. Only the bony part of a rib is a pleurapophysis; the gristly part, or costal cartilage, is a hemapophysis. Parts of a bony rib commonly distinguished are the *head* or *capitulum*, the *neck* or *cervix*, the *shoulder* or *tuberculum*, and the *shaft*. Most of the ribs are not only curved as a whole, but also somewhat bent at a point called the *angle*, and, moreover, twisted on their own axis. In man there are occasionally supernumerary cervical or lumbar ribs of ordinary character, that are extended from and freely jointed to their vertebræ; and all the human cervical vertebræ have rudimentary ribs ankylosed with their respective vertebræ, represented by that part of the transverse process which bounds the vertebrarterial foramen in front. Mammals have frequently more or fewer than twelve pairs of thoracic ribs. Ribs occurring in any part of the vertebral column are named from that part: as, *cervical*, *thoracic* or *dorsal*, *dorsolumbar*, *lumbar*, or *sacral* ribs. In birds and reptiles the number of ribs is extremely variable, and their situation may extend from head to tail. Frequently they are jointed in the middle, or at the point where in a mammal the bony part joins the cartilaginous. Some of them may be free or floating at the vertebral as well as at the sternal end. Some ribs in birds bear peculiar splint-bones called *uncinate processes*. (See cut under *epipleura*.) In chelonians the ribs are fixed, and consolidated with broad plate-like dermal bones to form the carapace. The greatest number of ribs is found in some serpents, which have more than two hundred pairs. In some fishes, ribs are apparently doubled in number by forking; this is the principal reason why the bones of a shad, for example, seem so numerous. See also cuts under *carapace* and *skeleton*.



Human Ribs, left side (rear view), the first, second, seventh, ninth, and twelfth shaded in detail, the others in outline—all without their costal cartilages.

> Ut of his side he toc a *rib*,
> And made a wimman him ful sib,
> And heled him that side wel.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 227.
>
> Dainty bits
> Make rich the *ribs*, but bankrupt quite the wits.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 27.

2. That which resembles a rib in use, position, etc.; a strip, band, or piece of anything when used as a support, or as a member of a framework or skeleton.

> Thirdly, in settyng on of your fether [a question may be asked], whether it be pared or drawen with a thicke *rybbe*, or a thinne *rybbe* (the *rybbe* is ye hard quill whiche deuydeth the fether). *Ascham*, Toxophilus, ii.
>
> We should have been in love with flames, and have thought the gridiron fairer than the spondæ, the *ribs* of a marital bed. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iii. 9.
>
> He consulted to remove the whole wall by binding it about with *ribs* of iron and timber, to convey it into France. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

Specifically—(*a*) Some part or organ of an animal like or likened to a rib; a costate or costiform process; a long narrow thickening of a surface; a ridge; a strip or stripe: as, (1) one of the veins or nerves of an insect's wing; (2) one of a set or series of parallel or radiating ridges on a shell; (3) one of the ciliated rays or ctenophores of a ctenophoran. (*b*) In *ship-building*, one of the bent timber or metallic bars which spring from the keel, and form or strengthen the side of the ship.

> How like the prodigal doth she return,
> With over-weather'd *ribs* and rugged sails!
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 6. 18.

(*c*) In *arch.*: (1) In vaulting, a plain or variously molded and sculptured arch, properly, supporting a vault, or, in combination with other ribs, the filling of a groined vault. In pointed vaults the groins typically rest upon or are covered by ribs; and secondary ribs connecting the main ribs, especially in late and less pure designs, are sometimes applied, usually as a mere decoration, to the plain surfaces of the vaulting-cells. The three main vaulting-ribs are designated as (*α*) groin-ribs or ogives, (*β*) doubleaux, and (*γ*) formerets. (See plan under *arc*[1].) Ribs upon the surfaces of the cells are known as *surface-ribs*. The groin-rib or ogive is also called the *diagonal rib*, because it occupies the diagonal of the plan of a quadripartite vault. See *arch*[1] and *arc*[1].

> All these *ribs* [of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris] are independent arches, which determine the forms of, and actually sustain, the vault shells.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 52.

(2) An arch-formed piece of timber for supporting the lath-and-plaster work of pseudo-domes, vaults, etc. (*d*) In *coal-mining*, a narrow strip or block of solid coal left to support the workings. (*e*) One of the curved extension rods on which the cover of an umbrella is stretched.

> Let Persian Dames th' Umbrella's *Ribs* display,
> To guard their Beauties from the sunny Ray.
> *Gay*, Trivia, i.

(*f*) In *bot.*: (1) One of the principal vascular bundles, otherwise called *nerves* or *veins*, into which the primary bundle divides on entering the blade to form the framework of a leaf, commonly salient on its lower surface; a primary nerve: contrasted with *vein* and *veinlet*, the branches to which it gives origin. See *midrib* and *nervation*. (2) A prominent line on the surface of some other organ, as the fruit. (*g*) In cloth or knitted work, a ridge or stripe rising from the groundwork of the material, as in corduroy. (*h*) In *bookbinding*, one of the ridges on the back of a book, which serve for covering the tapes and for ornament. (*i*) One of the narrow tracks or ways of iron in which the bed of a printing-press slides to and from impression. (*j*) In *mach.*, an angle-plate cast between two other plates, to brace and strengthen them, as between the sole and wall-plate of a bracket. (*k*) In a violin or similar instrument, one of the curved sides of the body, separating the belly from the back. (*l*) In *gun-making*, either of the longitudinally extending upper or lower projections of the metal which join the barrels of a double-barreled gun, and which in fine guns are often ornamented or of ornamental shape. The upper rib is called the *top rib;* the lower, the *bottom rib*.

3. A piece of meat containing one or more ribs; a rib-piece: as, a *rib* of beef.—**4.** A wife: in allusion to Eve, who, according to the account in Genesis, was formed out of one of Adam's ribs. [Humorous.]

> Punch and his *rib* Joan. *Scott*, Pirate, xxvii.

5. A strip; a band or ribbon; a long and narrow piece of anything.

> A small *rib* of land, that is scarce to be found without a guide.
> *J. Echard*, Contempt of the Clergy, p. 104. (*Latham.*)

Abdominal ribs, in *herpet.* See *abdominal*.—**Back of a rib**, in *arch.*, the upper surface of a vaulting rib.—**Built rib**, in *arch.*, for bridges or roofs, a rib constructed of several layers of planks set on edge, breaking joints, and united by bolts.—**Diagonal rib**, in *arch.* See def. 2 (*c*) (1).—**False rib.** See def. 1.—**Floating rib**, a rib unattached at one or both ends; a free or false rib, as the eleventh or twelfth of man.—**Laminated rib**, in *arch.*, a rib constructed of layers of plank, laid flat, one over another, and bolted together.—**Longitudinal rib**, in *arch.*, a formeret, or arc formeret. See plan under *arc*[1].—**Rib and pillar.** See *pillar*.—**Ribs of a parrel** (*naut.*), a name formerly given to short pieces of wood having holes through which are reeved the two parts of the parrel-rope.—**Rib-top machine**, a special form of knitting-machine for making ribbed hosiery.—**Ridge rib**, in *arch.*, a rib in the axis of a vault and extending along its ridge. It is of rare occurrence except in English medieval vaulting, and is not used in vaults of the most correct and scientific design.—**Sacral rib**, the pleurapophysis of a sacral vertebra, of whatever character. The very complex sacrarium of a bird often bears articulated or ankylosed ribs of ordinary character, called *sacral*, though these may be really lumbosacral, or dorsolumbar. No mammal has such sacral ribs; but the whole "lateral mass," so called, of a mammalian sacrum, as in man, which ossifies from several independent centers, is regarded by some anatomists as pleurapophysial, and therefore as representing a consolidation of sacral ribs.—**Surface-rib**, in *arch.*, a rib without constructive office, applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament; a lierne, tierceron, etc. Such ribs, as a rule, were not used until after the best time of medieval vaulting.—**To give a rib of roast**†, to rib-roast; thrash soundly. See *rib-roast*.

> Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to *giue* them al *a rybbe of roste* for their paynes. *Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded.

Transverse rib, in *arch.*, a doubleau or arc doubleau. See plan under *arc*[1].—**Wall-rib**, in *arch.*, same as *arc formeret* (which see, under *arc*[1]).

rib[1] (rib), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ribbed*, ppr. *ribbing*. [< *rib*[1], *n.*] **1.** To furnish with ribs; strengthen or support by ribs: as, to *rib* a ship.

> Was I by rocks engender'd, *ribb'd* with steel,
> Such tortures to resist, or not to feel?
> *Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Job, vi.

2. To form into ribs or ridges; mark with alternate channels and projecting lines; ridge: as, to *rib* a field by plowing; to *rib* cloth.

> The long dun wolds are *ribb'd* with snow.
> *Tennyson*, Oriana.
>
> The print of its first rush-wrapping,
> Wound ere it dried, still *ribbed* the thing.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, Burden of Nineveh.

3. To inclose as with ribs; shut in; confine.

> It were too gross
> To *rib* her cerecloth in the obscure grave.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 51.
>
> And by the hand of Justice, never arms more
> Shall *rib* this body in, nor sword hang here, sir.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 1.

rib[2] (rib), *n.* [< ME. *ribbe*, *rybbe*, < AS. *ribbe*, hound's-tongue, *Cynoglossum officinale*.] **1.** Hound's-tongue.—**2.** Costmary. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 306.—**3.** Water-cress. *Halliwell*.

rib[3] (rib), *v. t.* [< ME. *ribben*, *rybbyn*, dress; cf. D. *repelen*, beat (flax), = Sw. *repa*, ripple flax: see *rip*[1], *ripple*[1].] To dress (flax); ripple.

rib[3]† (rib), *n.* [< ME. *rybbe*, *ryb*: see *rib*[3], *v.*, and *ripple*[1].] An instrument for cleaning flax. *Halliwell*.

ribadoquin (ri-bad′ō-kin), *n.* **1.** See *ribaudequin*.

> The clash of arms, the thundering of *ribadoquines* and arquebuses, . . . bespoke the deadly conflict waging.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 455.

2. Same as *organ-gun*.

ribald (rib′ald), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *ribald*, *ribold*, *rebald*, *ribaud*, *rybaud*, *ribaut* = Icel. *ribbaldi* = MHG. *ribalt*, < OF. *ribald*, *ribaud*, *ribauld*, *ribaut*, F. *ribaud* = Pr. *ribaut* = Sp. Pg. *ribaldo* = It. *ribaldo*, *rubaldo* (ML. *ribaldus*) (fem. OF. *ribaude*, ML. *ribalda*), a lewd, base person, a ruffian, ribald, also, without moral implication, a stout fellow, a porter, guard, soldier, etc. (see *ribaud*[2]); of uncertain origin; perhaps (with suffix *-ald*) < OHG. *hripā*, MHG. *ribe*, a prostitute; cf. OF. *riber*, toy, wanton.] **I.** *n.* A low, base fellow; a profligate; a ruffian; a person of lewd habits: applied particularly to one who is coarse, abusive, or obscene in language.

> Ephistafus hym presit with his proude wordes,
> As a *ribold* with reueray in his Rolde speche.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7651.
>
> A wise man seide, as we may seen,
> Is no man wrecched, but he it wene,
> Be he kyng, knyght or *ribaude:*
> And many a *ribaude* is mery and baude,
> That swynkith and berith, bothe day and nyght,
> Many a burthen of grete myght.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 5673.
>
> As for that proverb, the Bishops foot hath been in it, it were more fit for a Scurra in Trivio, or som *Ribald* upon an Ale-bench. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.
>
> In the last year of this reign (1876) we find the Commons petitioning the King "that *Ribalds* . . . and Sturdy Beggars may be banished out of every town."
> *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 52.

II. *a.* Licentious; profligate; obscene; coarse; abusive or indecent, especially in language; foul-mouthed.

> The busy day,
> Waked by the lark, hath roused the *ribald* crows.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 9.

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Me they seized and me they tortured, me they lash'd and humiliated,
Me the sport of *ribald* Veterans, mine of ruffian violators!
Tennyson, Boadicea.

Instead of having the solemn countenance of the average English driver, his face was almost *ribald* in its conviviality of expression.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 37.

=**Syn.** Gross, coarse, filthy, indecent.

ribaldish (rib'al-dish), *a.* [< *ribald* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to ribaldry.

They have a *ribaldish* tongue.
Bp. Hall, Estate of a Christian.

ribaldrous† (rib'al-drus), *a.* [Also *ribaudrous*; < *ribaldr(y)* + *-ous*.] Ribald; licentious; obscene; indecent.

A *ribaudrous* and filthie tongue, os incestum, obscaenum, impurum, et impudicum. *Baret*, Alvearie. (*Nares.*)

ribaldry (rib'al-dri), *n.* [< ME. *ribaldrie, ribaudrie, ribawdrye, rybaudrie, rybaudry*, etc., < OF. *ribauderie*, F. *ribauderie* (= Sp. *ribalderia* = Pg. *ribaldaria* = It. *ribalderia*, ML. *ribaldria*), < *ribald, ribaud*, a ribald: see *ribald*.] The qualities or acts of a ribald; licentious or foul language; ribald conversation; obscenity; indecency.

On fastingdais by-fore none ich fedde me with ale,
Out of reson, a-mong rybaudes here *rybaudrye* to huyre.
Her-of, good god, graunte me forȝeuenesse.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 435.

Abstayn euer from wordes of *rybaudry*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

Satire has long since done his best; and curst
And loathsome *Ribaldry* has done its worst.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 729.

He softens down the language for which the river was noted, and ignores the torrent of licentious *ribaldry* with which every boat greeted each other, and which was known as "River Wit."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

ribaldy†, *n.* [ME. *ribaudie*, < OF. *ribaudie*, equiv. to *ribaudrie*, ribaldry: see *ribaldry*.] Same as *ribaldry*.

riban†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon*.

riband, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

riband-fish, riband-gurnard, etc. See *ribbon-fish*, etc.

ribaning†, *n.* See *ribboning*.

ribattuta (rē-bät-tö'tä), *n.* [It., prop. fem. pp. of *ribattere*, beat again, beat back, reverberate, = F. *rebattre*, beat down, rebate: see *rebate*[1].] In *music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in an alternation of two adjacent tones, gradually increasing in rapidity until it becomes a shake or trill.

ribaud[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

ribaud[2] (rē-bō'), *n.* [OF., a soldier, porter, etc., a particular use of *ribaud*, a base fellow: see *ribald*.] In *French hist.*, one of a bodyguard created by Philip Augustus (1180–1223) of France.—**King of the ribauds,** the chief of the old French royal guard known as the ribauds. In the field, his station was at the door of the sovereign's quarters, and he permitted to enter only those who had the right. He had jurisdiction of crimes and misdemeanors committed within the king's abode, as well as of gaming and debauchery, executed his own sentences, and enjoyed various privileges and perquisites. The title disappeared after the fifteenth century, and the office became merged in that of the executioner.

ribaudequin (ri-bâ'de-kin), *n.* [Also *ribadoquin* (< Sp. *ribadoquín*); < OF. *ribaudequin, ribaudequien, ribausdesquin* (OFlem. *rabaudeken*) (see def.); origin uncertain.] **1.** (*a*) Originally, a cart or barrow plated with iron or other material to protect it from fire, and armed with long iron-shod pikes; a movable cheval-de-frise. *Hewitt.* (*b*) A similar cart armed with a large crossbow, or with a small cannon in the fifteenth century. Hence—(*c*) The cannon itself so used.

ribaudour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *ribaudour*, < *ribaud*, ribald: see *ribald*.] A ribald.

I schal fynden hem heore fode that feithfuliche lyuen;
Save Jacke the iogelour, and Ionete of the stuyues,
And Robert the *ribaudour* for his rousti wordes.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 66.

ribaudrous†, *a.* Same as *ribaldrous*.

ribaudry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribaldry*.

ribaudy†, *n.* See *ribaldy*.

Ribbail's bandage. A spica bandage for the instep.

ribband, *n.* An obsolete or archaic form of *ribbon*.

rib-band (rib'band), *n.* In *ship-building:* (*a*) A piece of timber extending the length of the square body of a vessel, used to secure the frames in position until the outside planking is put on. (*b*) A square timber of the slip fastened lengthwise in the bilgeways to prevent the timbers of the cradle from slipping outward during launching. See cut under *launching-ways*. (*c*) A scantling of wood, about 15 feet long and 4 inches square, used in rack-lashing gun-platforms to keep the platform secure: also used for mortar-platforms. Two rib-bands accompany every platform.—**Rib-band line,** in *ship-building*, one of the diagonal lines on the body-plan, by means of which the points called *surmarks*, where the respective bevelings are to be applied to the timbers, are marked off upon the mold.—**Rib-band nail,** in *ship-building*, a nail having a large round head with a ring to prevent the head from spitting the timber or being drawn through: used chiefly for fastening rib-bands. Also written *ribbing-nail*.

rib-baste (rib'bāst), *v. t.* To baste the ribs of; beat severely; rib-roast. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ribbed (ribd), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with ribs; strengthened or supported by ribs, in any sense of the word.

Ribbed vaulting was the greatest improvement which the Mediæval architects made on the Roman vaults, giving not only additional strength of construction, but an apparent vigour and expression to the vault which is one of the greatest beauties of the style.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

2. Formed into ribs or ridges; having alternate lines of projection and depression; ridged: as, *ribbed* cloth; *ribbed* hose.

And thou art long, and lank, and brown,
As is the *ribbed* sea-sand.
Wordsworth, Lines contributed to Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.

This *ribbed* mountain structure . . . always wears a mantle of beauty, changeable purple and violet.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 205.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, having a rib or ribs, in any sense; costal; costate; costiferous.—**Ribbed arch.** See *arch*[1].—**Ribbed armor,** armor consisting of ridges alternating with sunken bands, which are usually set with studs. It is described in the tourney-book of René of Anjou as composed of cuir-bouilli upon which small bars, apparently of metal, are laid, and either sewed to the leather, or covered by an additional thickness of leather, which is glued to the background.—**Ribbed-fabric machine,** a knitting-machine for making the rib-stitch. It has special adjustments in both power- and hand-machines, and can be set to make different forms or combinations of stitches, as the polka-rib, one-and-one rib, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—**Ribbed form, plate, velveteen,** etc. See the nouns.

ribbing (rib'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rib*[1], *v.*] **1.** An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as timberwork sustaining a vaulted ceiling, ridges on cloth, veins in the leaves of plants, etc.—**2.** In *agri.*, a kind of imperfect plowing, formerly common, by which stubbles were rapidly turned over, every alternate strip only being moved. By this method only half the land is raised, the furrow being laid over quite flat, and covering an equal space of the level surface. A similar operation is still in use in some places, after land has been pulverized by clean plowings and is ready for receiving the seed, and the mode of sowing upon land thus prepared is also called *ribbing*.

ribbing-nail (rib'ing-nāl), *n.* Same as *rib-band nail* (which see, under *rib-band*).

ribble-rabble (rib'l-rab'l), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *rabble*[2].] **1.** A rabble; a mob.

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

2. Idle and low talk; lewd or indecent language: sometimes used adjectively.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain in her countenance) if thou gratest my eares any more with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse.
History of Francion (1655). (*Nares.*)

Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous babble,
Such uncouth, wretched *ribble rabble*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares.*)

ribble-row† (rib'l-rō), *n.* [A burlesque name, after analogy of *rigmarole*. Cf. *ribble-rabble*.] A list of rabble.

This witch of *ribble-row* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.
Cotton, Works (1734), p. 119. (*Halliwell.*)

ribbon (rib'on), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *ribon, riban*, also *riband, ribband* (appar. simulating *band*, and still used archaically); < ME. *riban, riband*, < OF. *riban, ruben, rubant*, F. *ruban*, dial. *rebant, riban* (ML. *rubanus*), a ribbon; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *ribin*, a ribbon, *ribean*, a ribbon, fillet, = W. *rhibin*, a streak; Ir. *ribe*, a flake, hair, ribbon, = Gael. *rib, ribe*, a hair, rag, clout, = W. *rhib*, a streak. The Bret. *ruban* is prob. < F.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Originally, a stripe in a material, or the band or border of a garment, whether woven in the stuff or applied. —**2.** A strip of fine stuff, as silk, satin, or velvet, having two selvages. Ribbons in this sense seem to have been introduced in the sixteenth century. Ordinarily ribbons are made of widths varying from one fourth of an inch, or perhaps even less, to seven or eight inches, but occasionally sash-ribbons or the like are made of much greater widths. According to the fashion of the day, ribbons are made richly figured or brocaded, of corded silk with velvet and satin stripes, satin-faced on each side, the two sides being of different colors, each perfect, and in many other styles.

Get your apparel together, good strings to your beards, new *ribbons* to your pumps. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2. 37.

Sweet-faced Corinna, deign the *riband* tie
Of thy cork shoe, or else thy slave will die.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, viii. 7.

She 's torn the *ribbons* frae her head,
They were baith thick and narrow.
The Braes o' Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 71).

It was pretty to see the young, pretty ladies dressed like men, in velvet coats, caps with *ribbands*, and with laced bands, just like men. *Pepys*, Diary, July 27, 1665.

Just for a handful of silver he left us;
Just for a *riband* to stick in his coat.
Browning, Lost Leader.

3. Specifically, the honorary distinction of an order of knighthood, usually in two forms: first, the broad ribbon, denoting the highest class of such an order (for which see *cordon*, 7); second, the small knot of ribbon worn in the buttonhole by members of an order when not wearing the cross or other badge. *Blue ribbon* and *red ribbon* are often used to denote the orders of the Garter and Bath respectively. A blue ribbon was also a badge of the Order of the Holy Ghost in France. Compare *cordon bleu*, under *cordon*.

4. That which resembles a ribbon in shape; a long and narrow strip of anything.

The houses stood well back, leaving a *ribbon* of waste land on either side of the road.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 68.

These [spiral nebulæ] are usually elongated strings or *ribbons* of nebulous matter twisted about a central nucleus and seen by us in the form of a spiral curve.
The Century, XXXIX. 458.

5. *pl.* Reins for driving. [Colloq.]

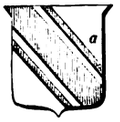
He [Egalité] drove his own phaeton when it was decidedly low for a man of fashion to handle the *ribands*.
Phillips, Essays from the Times, I. 76.

If he had ever held the coachman's *ribbons* in his hands, as I have in my younger days—a—he would know that stopping is not always easy.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xvii.

6. A strip; a shred: as, the sails were torn to *ribbons*.

They're very naked; their things is all to *ribbins*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 84.

7. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted condition; a sliver.—**8.** In *metal-working*, a long, thin strip of metal, such as (*a*) a watch-spring; (*b*) a thin steel band for a belt, or an endless saw; (*c*) a thin band of magnesium for burning; (*d*) a thin steel strip for measuring, resembling a tape-line.—**9.** One of the stripes painted on arrow-shafts, generally around the shaftment. Also called *clan-mark, owner-mark, game-tally*, etc. *Amer. Nat.*, July, 1886, p. 675.—**10.** A narrow web of silk for hand-stamps, saturated with free color, which is readily transferred by pressure to paper.—**11.** In *stained-glass work* and the like, a strip or thin bar of lead grooved to hold the edges of the glass. See *lead*[2], 7.—**12.** In *her.*, a bearing considered usually as one of the subordinaries. It is a diminutive of the bend, and one eighth of its width.—**13.** In *carp.*, a long thin strip of wood, or a series of such strips, uniting several parts. Compare *rib-band*.—**14.** *Naut.*, a painted molding on the side of a ship.—**Autophyte ribbon,** a Swiss ribbon printed in a lace pattern by means of zinc plates produced by a photo-engraving process from a real lace original. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blue ribbon.** (*a*) A broad, dark-blue ribbon, the border embroidered with gold, worn by members of the Order of the Garter diagonally across the breast.



Ribbon (*a*).

They get invited . . . to assemblies . . . where they see stars and *blue ribbons*. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iv. 3.

(*b*) Figuratively, anything which marks the attainment of an object of ambition; also, the object itself.

In Germany the art of emending is no longer the chief art of the scholar. A brilliant and certain conjecture is no longer the *blue ribbon* of his career.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 47.

(*c*) A member of the Order of the Garter.

Why should dancing round a May-pole be more obsolete than holding a Chapter of the Garter? asked Lord Henry. The Duke, who was a *blue-ribbon*, felt this a home thrust. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iii. 3.

(*d*) The badge of a society pledged to total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks: it consists of a bit of blue ribbon worn in a buttonhole.—**China ribbon,** a ribbon, about an eighth of an inch wide, formerly used in the toilet, but now for markers inserted in bound books and the like, and also in a kind of embroidery which takes its name from the employment of this material.—**China-ribbon embroidery,** a kind of embroidery much in favor in the early years of the nineteenth century, and recently revived. The needle is threaded with a ribbon, which is drawn through the material as well as applied upon it.—

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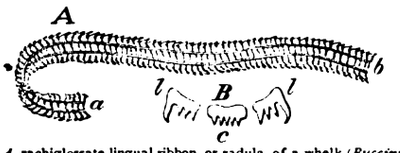


A, rachiglossate lingual ribbon, or radula, of a whelk (*Buccinum undatum*): *a*, anterior end; *b*, posterior end. *B*, a transverse row of radular teeth: *c*, central; *l*, *l*, lateral.

Lingual ribbon, in *Mollusca*, the surface that bears the teeth; the radula. See *odontophore*, and *radula* (with cut). —**Nidamental ribbon.** See *nidamental*.—**Petersham ribbon**, a ribbon of extra thickness, usually watered on both sides, used in women's dress to strengthen the skirt at the waist, etc., and also as a belt-ribbon when belt-ribbons are in fashion. Compare *pad*[3], 7.—**Red ribbon.** (*a*) The ribbon of the Order of the Bath, used to denote the decoration of that order, or the order itself: as, he has got the *red ribbon*. (*b*) The ribbon of a knight of the Legion of Honor.

II. *a.* 1. Made of ribbon: as, a *ribbon* bow; *ribbon* trimming.—2. In *mineral.*, characterized by parallel bands of different colors: as, *ribbon* agate.—3. [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Ribbon Society or to Ribbonism: as, a *Ribbon* lodge. —**Ribbon isinglass, letter.** See the nouns.—**Ribbon sections**, a series or chain of microtome-cut sections which remain attached to each other, edge to edge, by means of the embedding material.—**Ribbon Society**, in *Irish hist.*, a secret association formed about 1808 in opposition to the Orange organization of the northern Irish counties, and so named from the green ribbon worn as a badge by the members. The primary object of the society was soon merged in a struggle against the landlord class, with the purpose of securing to tenants fixity of tenure, or of inflicting retaliation for real or supposed agrarian oppression. The members were bound together by an oath, had passwords and signs, and were divided locally into lodges.

ribbon (rib′ọn), *v. t.* [Formerly (and still archaically) also *riband*, *ribband*; early mod. E. also *reband*; < ME. *ribanen*, *rybanen*, < *riban*, a ribbon: see *ribbon*, *n.*] 1. To border with stripes resembling ribbons; stripe; streak.

> It is a slowe may not forbere
> Ragges *ribaned* with gold to were.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4752.

> I could see all the inland valleys *ribboned* with broad waters. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlviii.

> When imitations of *ribboned* stones are wished, . . . pour each of the colors separately upon the Marble, taking care to spread them in small pools over the whole surface; then, with a wooden spatula, form the *ribboned* shades which are wished by lightly moving the mixture.
> *Marble-Worker*, § 128.

2. To adorn with ribbons.

> Each her *ribbon'd* tambourine
> Flinging on the mountain-sod,
> With a lovely frighten'd mien
> Came about the youthful god.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

> Herrick gaily assimilated to his antique dream these pleasant pastoral survivals, *ribbanding* the may-pole as though it were the cone-tipped rod of Dionysus.
> *E. W. Gosse*, in Ward's Eng. Poets, II. 126.

3. To form into long narrow strips; cause to take the shape of ribbon.

> When it [wax in bleaching] . . . still continues yellow upon the fracture, it is remelted, *ribboned*, and again bleached. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 354.

ribbon-bordering (rib′ọn-bôr′dėr-ing), *n.* In *hort.*, the use of foliage-plants set in ribbons or stripes of contrasting shades as a border; also, a border thus formed.

> Whether it [the garden] went in for *ribbon-bordering* and bedding-out plants, or essayed the classical, with marble statues. *Miss Braddon*, Hostages to Fortune, ii.

ribbon-brake (rib′ọn-brāk), *n.* A brake having a band which nearly surrounds the wheel whose motion is to be checked.

rib-bone (rib′bōn), *n.* [< ME. *ribbebon* (= Sw. *ribbeen* = Dan. *ribben*); < *rib*[1] + *bone*[1].] A rib.

> And [he] made man likkest to hym-self one,
> And Eue of his *ribbe-bon* with-outen eny mene.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 34.

ribbon-fish (rib′ọn-fish), *n.* One of sundry fishes of long, slender, compressed form, like a ribbon, as those of the genera *Cepola*, *Trichiurus*, *Trachypterus*, and *Regalecus*: especially applied to those of the suborder *Tæniosomi*. See the technical names, and cut under *hairtail*.

ribbon-grass (rib′ọn-gràs), *n.* A striped green and white garden variety of the grass *Phalaris arundinacea*. Also called *painted-grass*.

ribbon-gurnard (rib′ọn-gėr′närd), *n.* A fish of the family *Macruridæ* or *Lepidosomatidæ*. *A. Adams*.

ribboning† (rib′ọn-ing), *n.* [Also *ribbaning*, *ribaning*; < ME. *ribanyng*; verbal n. of *ribbon*, *v.*] 1. A striped or ornamented border.

> It [the robe] ful wel
> With orfrays leyd was everydel,
> And portraied in the *ribanynges*
> Of dukes storyes and of kynges.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1077.

2. An ornament made of ribbon.

> What gloves we'l give and *ribanings*.
> *Herrick*, To the Maids, to Walke Abroad.

Ribbonism (rib′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *Ribbon* + *-ism.*] The principles and methods of the Ribbon Society of Ireland. See under *ribbon*, *a.*

> There had always smouldered *Ribbonism*, Whiteboyism, some form of that protean Vehmgericht which strove, too often by unmanly methods, to keep alive a flicker of manly independence. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 243.

ribbon-line (rib′ọn-līn), *n.* In *hort.*, a long, generally marginal, bed of close-set plants in contrasted colors. *Henderson*, Handbook of Plants.

Ribbonman (rib′ọn-man), *n.*; pl. *Ribbonmen* (-men). [See *Ribbonism.*] A member of an Irish Ribbon lodge; an adherent of Ribbonism.

> Orangemen and *Ribbonmen* once divided Ireland.
> *The American*, VII. 133.

ribbon-map (rib′ọn-map), *n.* A map printed on a long strip which winds on an axis within a case.

ribbon-pattern (rib′ọn-pat′ėrn), *n.* A decorated design imitating interlacing and knotted ribbons.

ribbon-register (rib′ọn-rej′is-tėr), *n.* Same as *register*[1], 11.

ribbon-saw (rib′ọn-sà), *n.* Same as *band-saw*.

ribbon-seal (rib′ọn-sēl), *n.* A seal of the genus *Histriophoca*, *H. fasciata*, the male of which is



Ribbon-seal (*Histriophoca fasciata*).

curiously banded with whitish on a dark ground, as if adorned with ribbons. It inhabits the North Pacific.

ribbon-snake (rib′ọn-snāk), *n.* A small slender striped snake, *Eutænia saurita*, abundant in the United States: a kind of garden snake, having several long yellow stripes on a dark variegated ground. It is a very pretty and quite harmless serpent. See *Eutænia*.

ribbon-stamp (rib′ọn-stamp), *n.* A small and simple form of printing-press which transfers to paper the free color in a movable ribbon which covers the stamp.

ribbon-tree (rib′ọn-trē), *n.* See *Plagianthus*.

ribbon-wave (rib′ọn-wāv), *n.* A common European geometrid moth, *Acidalia aversata*: an English collectors' name.

ribbonweed (rib′ọn-wēd), *n.* The ordinary form of the seaweed *Laminaria saccharina*, whose frond has a long flat blade, sometimes membranaceous and waved on the margin. [Prov. Eng.] *Treas. of Bot.*

ribbon-wire (rib′ọn-wīr), *n.* A kind of tape in which several fine wires are introduced, running in the direction of the length of the stuff. It is employed by milliners for strengthening or stiffening their work.

ribbonwood (rib′ọn-wùd), *n.* A small handsome malvaceous tree, *Hoheria populnea*, of New Zealand. Its bark affords a demulcent drink, and also serves for cordage. It is doubtless named from the ribbon-like strips of its bark.

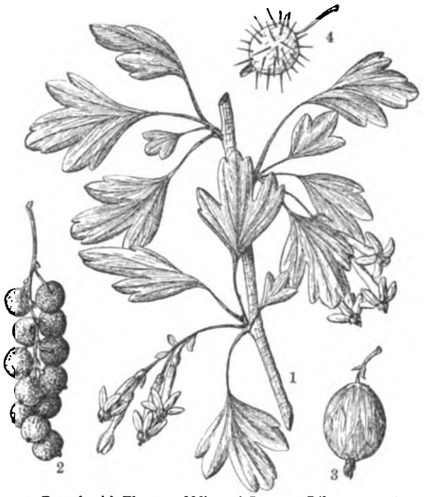
ribbon-worm (rib′ọn-wėrm), *n.* 1. Same as *tape-worm*.—2. A nemertean or nemertine worm; one of the *Nemertea*: so called from the extraordinary length and flattened form of some of them, as the long sea-worms of the family *Lineidæ*, which attain a length of many feet, as *Lineus marinus*.

ribebat, ribecat, *n.* Same as *rebec*.

ribes[1]† (rībz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [= Dan. *ribs*, currant; < OF. *ribes*, "red gooseberries, beyond-sea gooseberries, garden currans, bastard currans" (Cotgrave), F. *ribes* = It. *ribes*, "red gooseberies, bastard corans, or common ribes" (Florio), prop. sing., = Sp. *ribes*, currant-tree, < ML. *ribes*, *ribus*, *ribesium*, *ribasium*, < Ar. *rībēs*, *ribās*, Pers. **ribāj*. gooseberry.] A currant; generally as plural, currants.

> Red Gooseberies, or *ribes*, do refresh and coole the hote stomacke and liuer, and are good against all Inflammations. *Langham*, Garden of Health, p. 289.

Ribes[2] (rī′bēz), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < ML. *ribesium*, currant: see *ribes*[1].] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, constituting the tribe *Ribesieæ* in the order *Saxifragaceæ*, and producing small flowers with four or five scale-like petals, four or five stamens, two styles, and an ovoid calyx-tube united to the ovary, continued above into a tubular or bell-shaped four- or five-cleft limb, which is often colored. There are about 75 species, natives of temperate Europe, Asia, and America, and of the Andes. Several species extend northward in Alaska nearly or quite to the arctic circle. The plants of this genus are often covered with resinous glands, and the stems are sometimes sparingly armed with spines below the axils. They bear scattered and often clustered leaves, which are petioled and entire or crenately lobed or cut, plicate or convolute in the bud. The flowers are often unisexual by abortion, are white, yellow, red, or green, rarely purple, in color, and occur either singly or few together, or, in the currants, in racemes. The fruit is an oblong or spherical pulpy berry, containing one cell and few or many seeds, and crowned with the calyx-lobes. Several species, mostly with thorny and often also prickly stems, the flowers single or few together, the fruit often spiny, are known as gooseberries; other species, wholly unarmed, with racemed flowers and smooth fruit, are grouped as currants. *R. Grossularia* is the common garden or English gooseberry. (See *gooseberry*.) *R. speciosum* is the showy flowering gooseberry or fuchsia-flowered gooseberry of California, much prized in cultivation for its bright-red drooping flowers with far-exserted red stamens. *R. gracile* of the central United States, its fruit bearing long red spines, is called *Missouri gooseberry*. *R. rubrum*, the common red currant (see *currant*[2], 2), is native in Europe, Asia, and northern North America. *R. nigrum* is the garden black currant, a native of the northern Old World; *R. floridum* is the wild black currant of America.



1, Branch with Flowers of Missouri Currant (*Ribes aureum*). 2, fruits of red currant (*R. rubrum*); 3, fruit of English gooseberry (*R. Grossularia*); 4, fruit of wild gooseberry (*R. Cynosbati*).

R. aureum, the golden, buffalo, or Missouri currant, wild in the western United States, is in common cultivation for its early bright-yellow spicy-scented flowers. *R. sanguineum*, the red-flowered currant of California and Oregon, is another well-known ornamental species. *R. prostratum*, the fetid currant of northern woods in America, emits a nauseous odor when bruised.

Ribesieæ (rī-bē-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. Richard, 1823), < *Ribes*[2] + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled ovary, seeds immersed in pulp, alternate undivided leaves, without free stipules, and commonly racemed or clustered flowers. It consists of the genus *Ribes*.

rib-faced (rib′fāst), *a.* Having the face ribbed or ridged; rib-nosed.

rib-grass (rib′gràs), *n.* The English or ribwort plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*.

> The rich infield ground produced spontaneously *rib grass*, white, yellow, and red clover, with the other plants of which cattle are fondest. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 196.

ribibet, *n.* [Also *ribible*; < ME. *ribibe*, < OF. *ribibe*, *rubebe*, *rebube*, etc.: see *rebec.*] 1. A musical instrument; a rebec.

> The *ribībe* is said to have had three strings, to have been played with a bow, and to have been introduced into Spain by the Moors. *Skeat*, Piers Plowman, II. 426.

2. A shrill-voiced old woman.

> This sompnour, ever waityng on his pray,
> Rod forth to sompne a widew, an old *ribibe*,
> Fynyng a cause, for he wolde bribe.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 79.

> There came an old *rybybe*,
> She halted of a kybe.
> *Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 42.

> Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish town
> Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 1.

ribibe† (ri-bīb′), *v. i.* [ME. *rybyben*; < *ribibe*, *n.*] To play on a ribibe.

> Tho ratton *rybybyd*. *Rel. Antiq.*, i. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

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ribiblet (ri-bib'l), *n.* [ME. *ribible, rubible:* see *ribibe, rebec.*] Same as *ribibe.*

In twenty manere koude he trippe and daunce, . . .
And pleyen songes on a smal *rubible.*
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 145.

Where, my friend, is your fiddle, your *ribible,* or such-like instrument belonging to a minstrel?
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 271.

ribibourt, *n.* [ME. *ribibour,* < OF. **ribibour,* < *ribibe,* a ribibe: see *ribibe.*] One who plays on the ribibe.

A *ribibour,* a ratonere, a rakyer of Chepe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 322.

ribless (rib'les), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Having no ribs.—2. So fat that the ribs cannot be felt.

Where Toil shall call the charmer Health his bride,
And Laughter tickle Plenty's *ribless* side!
Coleridge, To a Young Ass.

riblet (rib'let), *n.* [< *rib*[1] + *-let.*] A little rib; a rudimentary rib; a vertebral pleurapophysis not developed into a free and functional rib: as, a cervical *riblet* of man. See *pleurapophysis.*

The surface has longitudinal ridges, which on the hinder moiety of the valve are connected by transverse *riblets.*
Geol. Mag., IV. 451.

rib-like (rib'līk), *a.* [< *rib*[1] + *like.*] Resembling a rib; of the nature of a rib.

Ribbike cartilaginous rods appear in the first, second, and more or fewer of the succeeding visceral arches in all but the lowest Vertebrata. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 22.

rib-nosed (rib'nōzd), *a.* Having the side of the snout ribbed; rib-faced, as a baboon. See *mandrill,* and cut under *baboon.*

ribont, *n.* An obsolete form of *ribbon.*

ribosa (ri-bō'sạ), *n.* Same as *rebozo.*

rib-piece (rib'pēs), *n.* A rib-roast.

rib-roast (rib'rōst), *n.* 1. A joint of meat for roasting which includes one or more ribs of the animal.—2. A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

Such a peece of filching is as punishable with *ribroast* among the turne-spits at Pie Corner.
Maroccus Extaticus (1595). (*Halliwell.*)

rib-roast (rib'rōst), *v. t.* [< *rib*[1] + *roast, v.*] To beat soundly; cudgel; thrash.

Tom, take thou a cudgell and *rib-roast* him.
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.
Rowland, Night-Raven (1620). (*Nares.*)

But much I scorne my fingers should be foule
With beating such a durty dunghill-owle.
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and bum-bast thee still
With my enraged muse and angry quill.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

I have been pinched in flesh, and well *rib-roasted* under my former masters; but I'm in now for skin and all.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

rib-roaster (rib'rōs′tėr), *n.* A heavy blow on the ribs; a body-blow. [Colloq.]

There was some terrible slugging. . . . In the fourth and last round the men seemed afraid of each other. Cleary planted two *rib-roasters,* and a tap on Langdon's face.
Philadelphia Times, May 6, 1886.

rib-roasting (rib'rōs′ting), *n.* A beating or drubbing; a cudgeling.

That done, he rises, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boasting
Of his magnificent *rib-roasting.*
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 248.

Every day or two he was sure to get a sound *rib-roasting* for some of his misdemeanors.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 335.

rib-roostt, *v. t.* See *rib-roast.*

ribskint, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rybskyn,* < ME. *rybschyn* (also *rybbynge-skin*); < *rib*[3] + *skin.*] A piece of leather worn in flax-dressing. Compare *trip-skin. Halliwell.*

Theyr *rybskyn* and theyr spyndell.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 299.

rib-stitch (rib'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work,* a stitch or point by which a fabric is produced having raised ridges alternately on the one side and the other.

Ribston pippin. [From *Ribston,* in Yorkshire, where Sir Henry Goodricke planted three pips obtained from Rouen in Normandy. Two died, but one survived to become the parent of all the Ribston apples in England. (Brewer.)] A fine variety of winter apple.

rib-vaulting (rib'vâl′ting), *n.* In *arch.,* vaulting having ribs projecting below the general surface of the ceiling for support or ornament.

ribwort (rib'wėrt), *n.* See *plantain*[1].

-ric. [< ME. *-riche, -ricke,* used in comp., as in *bischop-, kine-, king-, weoreld-, eorth-, heoven-riche,* realm, jurisdiction, power, of a bishop, king, the world, earth, heaven, etc.: same as ME. *riche,* < AS. *rice,* reign, realm, dominion: see *riche*[1], *n.*] A termination denoting jurisdiction, or a district over which government is exercised. It occurs in *bishopric,* and a few words now obsolete.

Ricania (ri-kā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1818).] The typical genus of *Ricaniidæ.*

Ricaniidæ (rik-ạ-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ricania* + *-idæ.*] A large family of homopterous insects, typified by the genus *Ricania,* belonging to the group *Fulgorida.* It includes many beautiful and striking tropical and subtropical forms. Also, as a subfamily, *Ricaniida, Ricaninæ.*

Ricardian (ri-kär'di-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ricardo* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of David Ricardo, an English political economist (1772–1823), or his theories.

It is interesting to observe that Malthus, though the combination of his doctrine of population with the principles of Ricardo composed the creed for some time professed by all the "orthodox" economists, did not himself accept the *Ricardian* scheme. *Encyc. Brit.,* XIX. 376.

II. *n.* An adherent or follower of Ricardo.

Though in his great work he [Rau] kept clear of the exaggerated abstraction of the *Ricardians,* and rejected some of their a priori assumptions, he never joined the historical school. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 294.

ricasso (ri-kas'ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] That part of the blade of a rapier which is included between the outermost guard (see *cup-guard, counter-guard*) and the cross-guard, or the point of connection between the blade and the hilt. In the rapier of the sixteenth century this part was narrower and thicker than the blade proper, and usually rectangular in section. Compare *heel*[1], 2 (*e*), and *talon,* and see cut under *hilt.*

Riccati's equation. [Named after Count Jacopo *Riccati* (1676–1754).] Properly, the equation $ax^m dx + by^2 dx = dy$, but usually the equation $dy/dx + by^2 = cx^m$, an equation always solvable by Bessel's functions, and often in finite terms.

Riccia (rik'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after P. Francisco *Ricci,* an Italian botanist.] A genus of cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ,* typical of the order *Ricciaceæ.* They are delicate little terrestrial or pseudo-aquatic, chiefly annual, plants with thallose vegetation. The thallus is at first radiately divided from the center, which often soon decays; the divisions are bifid or ditrichotomous; the fruit is immersed in the thallus, sessile; and the spores are alveolate or muriculate, flattish, and angular. There are 20 North American species.

Ricciaceæ (rik-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Riccia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of thallose cryptogamous plants of the class *Hepaticæ,* typified by the genus *Riccia.* By Leitgeb they are regarded as forming a connecting-link between the *Jungermanniaceæ* and the *Marchantiaceæ;* but they are in some respects of simpler structure than either of these orders. The thallus is usually flat, branching dichotomously, and floating on water or rooting in soil. The fruit is short-pedicelled or sessile on the thallus or immersed in it; the capsule is free or connate with the calyptra, globose, rupturing irregularly; the spores are usually angular; and elaters are wanting.

rice[1] (rīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryce, rize;* < late ME. *ryce* = D. *rijst* = MLG. *ris* = MHG. *ris,* G. *reis* = Sw. Dan. *ris,* < OF. *ris,* F. *riz* = Pr. *ris* = It. *riso* (ML. *risus, risum*), < ML. *orysum,* L. *oryza,* rice, = Ar. *uruzz, aruzz, ruzz* (> Sp. Pg. *arroz*), < Gr. *ὄρυζα, ὄρυζον,* rice (plant and grain); from an OPers. form preserved in the Pushtu (Afghan) *wrijzey, wrijey,* pl., rice, *wrijza'h,* a grain of rice; cf. Skt. *vrihi,* rice.]



The Panicle of Rice (*Oryza sativa*).

a, a spikelet; *b,* the empty glumes; *c,* the flowering glume; *d,* the palet; *e,* the lodicules, the stamens, and the pistil.

1. The grain of the rice-plant. It forms a larger part of human food than the product of any other one plant, being often an almost exclusive diet in India, China, and the Malayan islands, and abundantly used elsewhere. Over 75 per cent. of its substance consists of starchy matter, but it is deficient in albuminoids, the flesh-forming material, and is thus best adapted for use in warm climates. It is commonly prepared by boiling; in warm countries it is much employed in curries. Rice-flour, rice-glue, rice-starch, rice-sugar, and rice-water are made from it; the *sake* of the Japanese is brewed from rice, and one kind of true arrack is distilled from it.

2. The rice-plant, *Oryza sativa.* It is a member of the grass family (see *Oryza*), native in India, also in northern Australia; extensively cultivated in India, China, Malaysia, Brazil, the southern United States, and somewhat in Italy and Spain. It has numerous natural and cultivated varieties, and ranges in height from 1 to 6 feet. It requires for ripening a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees, and in general can be grown only on irrigable land (but see *mountain-rice*). Rice is one of the most prolific of all crops. It was introduced into South Carolina about 1700—it is said by chance. The finest quality is produced in the United States, South Carolina and Georgia leading in amount; but the production has considerably declined since the civil war.—**Canada rice.** Same as *Indian rice.*—**False rice,** a grass of the rice-like genus *Leersia.*—**Hungary rice,** a corruption of *hungry rice.*—**Hungry rice.** Same as *fundi.*—**Indian rice.** (*a*) A reed-like grass, *Zizania aquatica,* common in shallow water in eastern North America, and especially abundant northwestward. The seeds, which are slender and half an inch long, are farinaceous, much eaten by birds, and largely gathered by the Indians in canoes; but they fall so easily as to render the plant unfit for cropping, even if otherwise worthy. The straw has been recommended as a paper-stock. Its height and large monœcious panicle render it a striking plant. A more southerly species, *Z. miliacea,* is included under the name. Also called *Canada* or *wild rice,* and *Indian oats* or *water-oats.* (*b*) Rice produced in India.—**Millet-rice,** the East Indian *Panicum colonum.*—**Petty-rice.** See *Quinoa.*—**Rice cut-grass.** See *cut-grass.*—**Rice-grain decoration,** in *ceram.,* a kind of decoration used in porcelain, especially Chinese, and in fine earthenware, as sometimes in Persian work. The paste of a cup or bowl is cut through with a stamp bearing small leaf-shaped or oval openings; the vessel being dipped in the glaze and then fired, the glaze fills these openings completely, leaving translucent spots in the opaque vessel. Occasionally the openings are of different shapes, as small stars, crosses, etc.—**Rough rice,** the common name for the East Indian paddy or unhusked rice.—**Water-rice, wild rice.** Same as *Indian rice.*

rice[2], *n.* Another spelling of *rise*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

rice-bird (rīs'bėrd), *n.* 1. Another name of the reed-bird: applied to the bobolink in the fall, when it is in yellowish plumage and feeds largely on wild rice (*Zizania aquatica*), or, in the southern United States, upon cultivated rice, to which it does much damage. The name is little used north of the States where rice is cultivated. Also called *rice-bunting* and *rice-troopial.* See *reed-bird,* and cut under *bobolink.*

2. The paddy-bird, *Padda oryzivora,* well known in confinement as the *Java sparrow,* and common in China, etc.

rice-bunting (rīs'bun′ting), *n.* Same as *rice-bird,* 1.

rice-corn (rīs'kôrn), *n.* Same as *pampas-rice.*

rice-drill (rīs'dril), *n.* In *agri.,* a force-feed machine, for planting rice in drills: same as *rice-planter.* See *drill*[1], 3. *E. H. Knight.*

rice-dust (rīs'dust), *n.* The refuse of rice which remains when it is cleaned for the market, consisting of the husk, broken grains, and dust. It is a valuable food for cattle. Also *rice-meal.*

rice-embroidery (rīs'em-broi′dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which rice-stitch is used either exclusively or to a great extent, so as to produce the appearance of grains of rice scattered over the surface.

rice-field (rīs'fēld), *n.* A field on which rice is grown.—**Rice-field mouse,** an American sigmodont murine rodent, the rice-rat, *Hesperomys (Oryzomys) palustris,* abounding in the rice-fields of the southern United States. It is the largest North American species of its genus, and has the general appearance of a half-grown house-rat. It is 4 inches long, the scaly tail as much more.



Rice-field Mouse (*Oryzomys palustris*).

The pelage is hispid and glossy. The color is that of the common rat. In habits this animal is the most aquatic of its kind, resembling the European water-rat (*Arvicola amphibius*) in this respect. It is a nuisance in the rice-plantations.

rice-flour (rīs'flour), *n.* Ground rice, used for making puddings, gruel for infants, etc., and as a face-powder.

rice-flower (rīs'flou′ėr), *n.* See *Pimelea.*

rice-glue (rīs'glö), *n.* A cement made by boiling rice-flour in soft water. It dries nearly transparent, and is used in making many paper articles; when made sufficiently stiff it can be molded into models, busts, etc.

rice-grain (rīs'grān), *n.* 1. A grain of rice.—2. A mottled appearance upon the sun, resembling grains or granules.

rice-hen (rīs'hen), *n.* The common American gallinule, *Gallinula galeata.* [Illinois.]

rice-huller (rīs'hul′ėr), *n.* Same as *rice-pounder.*

rice-meal (rīs'mēl), *n.* Same as *rice-dust.*

rice-milk (rīs'milk), *n.* Milk boiled and thickened with rice.

There are fifty street-sellers of *rice-milk* in London. Saturday night is the best time of sale, when it is not uncommon for a *rice-milk* woman to sell six quarts.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 203.

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rice-mill (rīs′mil), *n.* A mill for removing the husk from rough rice or paddy; a rice-huller.

rice-paper (rīs′pā′pėr), *n.* 1. Paper made from the straw of rice, used in China and Japan and elsewhere.—2. A name commonly but erroneously applied to a delicate white film prepared in China from the pith of a shrub, *Fatsia papyrifera*. The pith freed from the stem is an inch or an inch and a half in diameter, and is cut into lengths of about three inches. These by the use of a sharp blade are pared into thin rolls which are flattened and dried under pressure, forming sheets a few inches square. The Chinese draw and paint upon these, and they are much used in the manufacture of artificial flowers, some pith being imported in the stem for the same purpose. In the Malay archipelago the pith of *Scævola Kœnigii* furnishes the rice-paper. See *Fatsia*.—**Rice-paper tree**, a small tree, *Fatsia papyrifera*, native in the swamps of Formosa, and cultivated in China, whose pith forms the material of so-called rice-paper. It grows 20 feet high or less, has leaves a foot across, palmately five- to seven-lobed, and clusters of small greenish flowers on long peduncles. From its ample leaves and stately habit, it is a favorite in subtropical planting. The Malayan rice-paper plant, *Scævola Kœnigii*, is a sea-shore shrub found from India to Australia and Polynesia. Its young stems are stout and succulent, and yield a pith used like that of *Fatsia*, though smaller. It is the taccada of India and Ceylon.

rice-planter (rīs′plan′tėr), *n.* An implement for sowing or planting rice; a special form of grain-drill. The seed falls through the tubular standard of a plow which opens a furrow for it, is deflected by a board or plate, and covered by a serrated or ribbed follower-plate. Also called *rice-sower* and *rice-drill*. *E. H. Knight.*

rice-pounder (rīs′poun′dėr), *n.* A rice-mill; a machine for freeing rice from its outer skin or hull. This is effected by placing the rice in mortars which have small pointed elevations to prevent the pestles from crushing the rice, while their action causes the grains to rub off the red skin against one another.

rice-pudding (rīs′pud′ing), *n.* A pudding made of rice and milk, with sugar, and often enriched with eggs and fruit, as currants, raisins, etc.

rice-rat (rīs′rat), *n.* The rice-field mouse.

ricercare (rē-cher-kä′re), *n.* [It. *ricercare*, a prelude, flourish, < *ricercare*, seek out, request, etc.: see *research*.] In *music*, same as *ricercata*.

ricercata (rē-cher-kä′tä), *n.* [It., a prelude, search, < *ricercare*, search: see *ricercare*.] In *music*: (*a*) Originally, a composition in fugal style, like a toccata. (*b*) Now, a fugue of specially learned character, in which every contrapuntal device is utilized; or a fugue without episodes, subject and answer recurring continually.

rice-shell (rīs′shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Olivella*, of about the size and whiteness of a grain of rice: sometimes extended to similar shells of the family *Olividæ*. See cut under *olive-shell*.

rice-soup (rīs′söp), *n.* A soup made with rice and thickened with flour, enriched with veal, chicken, or mutton stock.

rice-sower (rīs′sō′ėr), *n.* Same as *rice-planter*.

rice-stitch (rīs′stich), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which a loop an eighth of an inch long and pointed at each end is made on the surface of the foundation. This, when done in white thread, resembles a grain of rice.

rice-stone (rīs′stōn), *n.* Stone mottled as with rice-grains.—**Rice-stone glass.** Same as *alabaster glass* (which see, under *alabaster*).

rice-sugar (rīs′shug′ėr), *n.* A confection made from rice in Japan, and there called *ame*.

rice-tenrec (rīs′ten′rek), *n.* A species of the genus *Oryzoryctes*. Also *rice-tendrac*.

rice-troopial (rīs′trö′pi-al), *n.* Same as *rice-bird*, 1. [A book-name.]

rice-water (rīs′wâ′tėr), *n.* Water which has been thickened with the substance of rice by boiling. It is administered as a drink to the sick, either plain, or sweetened and flavored.—**Rice-water evacuations**, watery evacuations passed by cholera patients, containing albuminous flakes, epithelial cells, bacteria, salts, and organic substances.

rice-weevil (rīs′wē′vl), *n.* The cosmopolitan beetle, *Calandra oryzæ*, which feeds on rice and other stored grains in all parts of the world. It is an especial pest in the corn-cribs of the southern United States, and in the rice-granaries of India. See cut under *Calandra*.

rice-wine (rīs′wīn), *n.* A name given to the fermented liquor made from rice, used by the Chinese and Japanese. See *samshoo* and *sake*[2].

rich[1] (rich), *a.* [< ME. *rich, riche, ryche*; (*a*) partly < AS. *rice*, rich, powerful, = OS. *rīki* = OFries. *rike, rik* = D. *rijk* = MLG. LG. *rik, rike* = OHG. *rihhi*, MHG. *riche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *rikr* = Sw. *rik* = Dan. *rig* = Goth. *reiks*, powerful; and (*b*) partly < OF. *riche*, F. *riche* = Pr. *ric* = Sp. Pg. *rico* = It. *ricco*, rich (all from Teut.); with adj. formative, < Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king, < OCelt. *rīg* (Ir. *righ*, Gael. *righ*), a king, = L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king (= Skt. *rājan*, a king), < *regere*, Skt. √ *rāj*, rule: see *regent*, *rex*, *Raja*[2]. Cf. *riche*[1], *n.*] **1†.** Ruling; powerful; mighty; noble.

This kyng lay at Camylot vpon kryst-masse,
With mony luflych lorde, ledez of the best,
Rekenly of the rounde table alle tho *rich* brether.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 39.

O rightwis *riche* Gode, this rewthe thow be-holde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3990.

2. Having wealth or large possessions; possessed of much money, goods, land, or other valuable property; wealthy; opulent: opposed to *poor*.

This *riche* man hadde grete plente of bestes and of othir richesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

Why, man, she is mine own,
And I as *rich* in having such a jewel
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl,
The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 169.

3. Amply supplied or equipped; abundantly provided; abounding: often followed by *in* or *with*.

God, who is *rich in* mercy, . . . hath quickened us together with Christ. Eph. ii. 4.

The King of Scots . . . she did send to France,
To fill King Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
And make her chronicle as *rich with* praise
As is the ooze and bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck and sumless treasuries.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 163.

Foremost captain of his time,
Rich in saving common-sense.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

4. Abundant in materials; producing or yielding abundantly; productive; fertile; fruitful: as, a *rich* mine; *rich* ore; *rich* soil.

Let us not hang like roping icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our *rich* fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 25.

After crossing a small ascent, we came into a very *rich* Valley called Rooge. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 3.

Where some refulgent sunset of India
Streams o'er a *rich* ambrosial ocean isle.
Tennyson, Experiments in Quantity, Milton.

5. Of great price or money value; costly; expensive; sumptuous; magnificent: as, *rich* jewels; *rich* gifts.

Forthi I rede gow *riche* reueles whan ge maketh
For to solace 3oure soules suche ministrales to haue.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 442.

The next day they came to the Savoy, the Duke of Lancaster's House, which they set on Fire, burning all his *rich* Furniture. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 138.

Yet some of the Portuguese, fearing the worst, would every Night put their *richest* Goods into a Boat, ready to take their flight on the first Alarm.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 145.

He took me from a goodly house,
With store of *rich* apparel, sumptuous fare,
And page, and maid, and squire, and seneschal.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. Of great moral worth; highly esteemed; invaluable; precious.

As frendes be a *rich* and iofull possession, so be foes a continuall torment and canker to the minde of man.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 46.

Ah! but those tears are pearl which thy love sheds,
And they are *rich*, and ransom all ill deeds.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

A faith once fair
Was *richer* than these diamonds.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Ample; copious; abundant; plentiful; luxuriant.

In shorte tyme shull oure enmyes be put bakke, and fayn to take flight, for I se ther my baners that brynge vs *riche* socour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 400.

Our duty is so *rich*, so infinite,
That we may do it still without accompt.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 199.

Down on her shoulders falls the brown hair, in *rich* liberal clusters.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

With the figure sculpture of French architecture is associated a *rich* profusion of carved leafage.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 266.

8. Abounding in desirable or effective qualities or elements; of superior quality, composition, or potency.

The batayle was so stronge,
At many a betyr wownde
The *ryche* blod out spronge.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

Bees, the little almsmen of spring-bowers,
Know there is *richest* juice in poison-flowers.
Keats, Isabella, st. 13.

Hence, specifically—**9.** Having a pleasing or otherwise marked effect upon the senses by virtue of the abundance of some characteristic quality. (*a*) As applied to articles of food, highly seasoned, or containing an excess of nutritive, saccharine, or oily matter; pleasing to the palate; or to articles of drink, highly flavored, stimulating, or strong: as, *rich* wine; *rich* cream; *rich* cake; *rich* gravy; *rich* sauce.

That jelly 's *rich*, this malmsey healing.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 202.

Who now will bring me a beaker
Of the *rich* old wine that here,
In the choked-up vaults of Windeck,
Has lain for many a year?
Bryant, Lady of Castle Windeck.

(*b*) Pleasing to the ear; full or mellow in tone; harmonious; sweet.

Let *rich* music's tongue
Unfold the imagined happiness that both
Receive in either by this dear encounter.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6. 27.

What . . . voice, the *richest*-toned that sings,
Hath power to give thee as thou wert?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

(*c*) Pleasing to the eye, through strength and beauty of hue; pure and strong; vivid: applied especially to color.

Ther myght oon haue seyn many a riche garnement and many a fressh banere of *riche* colour wave in the wynde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 384.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with *rich* gold-green.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

A colour is said to be *rich* or "pure" when the proportion of white light entering into its composition is small.
Field's Chromatography, p. 41.

[*Rich* as applied to colors in zoology has a restricted meaning, which, however, is very difficult to define. A metallic, lustrous, or iridescent color is not rich; the word is generally applied to soft and velvety colors which are pure and distinct, as a *rich* black, a *rich* scarlet spot, etc., just as we speak of *rich* velvets, but generally of bright or glossy silks. *Vivid* is very rich or very distinct.] (*d*) Pleasing to the sense of smell; full of fragrance; sweet-scented; aromatic.

No *rich* perfumes refresh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incense yield.
Pope, Winter, l. 47.

10. Excessive; extravagant; inordinate; outrageous; preposterous: commonly applied to ideas, fancies, fabrications, claims, demands, pretensions, conceits, jests, tricks, etc.: as, a *rich* notion; a *rich* idea; *rich* impudence; a *rich* joke; a *rich* hoax. [Colloq.]

"A capital party, only you were wanted. We had Beaumanoir and Vere, and Jack Tufton and Spraggs."—"Was Spraggs *rich*?"—"Wasn't he! I have not done laughing yet. He told us a story about the little Biron, who was over here last year. . . . Killing! Get him to tell it you. The *richest* thing you ever heard."
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 1.

The rich, the rich man; more frequently, in the plural, people of wealth.

The rich hath many friends. Prov. xiv. 20.

Vicissitude wheels round the motley crowd,
The rich grow poor, the poor become purse-proud.
Cowper, Hope, l. 18.

The rich, on going out of the mosque, often give alms to the poor outside the door.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 107.

[This word is often used in the formation of compounds which are self-explanatory: as, *rich*-colored, *rich*-fleeced, *rich*-haired, *rich*-laden, etc.]=**Syn. 2** and **3.** Affluent.—**4.** *Fertile*, etc. (see *fruitful*), luxuriant, teeming.—**5** and **6.** Splendid, valuable.—**7.** Copious, plenteous.—**9.** Savory, delicious.

rich[1]† (rich), *v.* [Also sometimes *ritch*; < ME. *richen, rechen, rychen* (= OD. *rijken* = OHG. *richan, rihhan, richen*, rule, control), < *rich*[1], *a.* Cf. *rich*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To enrich.

To *ritch* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall.
Drant, tr. of Horace. (*Nares.*)

Rich'd with the pride of nature's excellence.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champains *rich'd*.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 65.

II. *intrans.* To grow rich.

Thei *rychen* thorw regraterye and rentes hem buggen
With that the pore people shulde put in here wombe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 83.

rich[1]†, *adv.* [< ME. *riche*; < *rich*[1], *a.*] Richly.

Ful *riche* he was astored prively.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 609.

rich[2]†, *v.* [ME. *richen, ricchen*, a var. of **reccken*, < AS. *reccan*, stretch, direct, rule: see *retch*[1], *rack*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stretch; pull.

Ector *richit* his reyne, the Renke for to mete,
ffor to wreike of his wound, & the wegh harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6693.

2. To direct.

ze schal not rise of your bedde, I *rych* yow better,
I schal happe yow here that other half als,
And sythen karp wyth my knyzt that I kazt haue.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1223.

3. To adjust; set right.

There launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me rifely, *ricchit* my seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

4. To address; set (one's self to do a thing).

(He) *riches* him radly to ride and remowis his ost.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 186. (K. Alex., [p. 172.)

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5. To dress.

When ho watȝ gon, syr G. gereȝ hym sone,
Rises, and *riches* hym in araye noble.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1873.

6. To mend; improve.

Then comford he caght in his cole hert,
Thus hengit in hope, and his hele mendit;
More redy to rest, *ricchit* his chere.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9257.

7. To avenge.

Than he purpost plainly with a proude ost
Ffor to send of his sonnes and other sibbe fryndes,
The Grekes for to greve, if hom grace felle;
To wreke hym of wrathe and his wrong *riche*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2059.

II. *intrans.* To take one's way.

As he herd the howndes, that hasted hym swythe,
Renaud com *richehande* thurȝ a roȝe greue,
And alle the rabel in a res, ryȝt at his heleȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1898.

Richardia (ri-chär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1815), named from the French botanists L. C. M. *Richard* (1754–1821) and his son Achille *Richard* (1794–1859).] 1. A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Araceæ*, suborder *Philodendroideæ*, and tribe *Richardieæ* (of the last the only genus). It comprises perennial stemless herbs, with monœcious flowers without perianth, the two sexes borne close together on the same spadix. The male flowers bear two or three stamens, the female three staminodia. The ovoid ovary ripens into a berry of from two to five cells, each containing one or two anatropous albuminous seeds. The leaves are sagittate, and the spadix is surrounded with an open white or yellow spathe, the persistent base of which adheres to the fruit. *R. Africana* is the common calla (the *Calla Æthiopica* of Linnæus), often called *calla-lily* on account of its pure-white spathe. Also called *African* or *Ethiopian lily*, and *lily of the Nile*, though it is native only in South Africa. *R. albo-maculata*, having the leaves variegated with translucent white spots, is also cultivated. There are in all 5 species.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830.

Richardieæ (rich-ạr-dī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schott, 1856), ‹ *Richardia*, q. v., + *-eæ*.] A plant tribe of the order *Araceæ*, and suborder *Philodendroideæ*, formed by the single genus *Richardia*, and marked by its leading characters.

Richardsonia (rich-ärd-sō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Kunth, 1818), named from Richard *Richardson*, an English botanist, who wrote (1699) on horticulture.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, belonging to the order *Rubiaceæ*, the madder family, and to the tribe *Spermacoceæ*, characterized by three to four ovary-cells, as many style-branches, and a two- to four-celled fruit crowned with from four to eight calyx-lobes, the summit finally falling away from the four lobes or nutlets which constitute its base, and so discharging the four oblong and furrowed seeds. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of warm parts of America. They are erect or prostrate hairy herbs, with a perennial root and round stems, bearing opposite nearly or quite sessile ovate leaves, stipules forming bristly sheaths, and small white or rose-colored flowers in dense heads or whorls. *R. scabra*, with succulent spreading stems and white flowers, has been extensively naturalized from regions further south in the southern United States, where it is known as *Mexican clover*, also as *Spanish* or *Florida clover*, *water-parsley*, etc. Though often a weed, it appears to be of some value as a forage-plant, and perhaps of more value as a green manure. The roots of this species, as also of several others, are supplied to the market from Brazil as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Richardson's bellows. An apparatus for injecting vapors into the middle ear.

Richardson's grouse. See *dusky grouse*, under *grouse*.

richdom†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *rychedome*; ‹ ME. *richedom*, ‹ AS. *rīcedōm*, power, rule, dominion (= OS. *rīkidōm*, *rīcduom*, power, = OFries. *rikedōm* = D. *rijkdom* = MLG. *rikedōm* = OHG. *richiduam*, *rihtuom*, power, riches, MHG. *richtuom*, G. *reichthum* = Icel. *rīkdōmr*, power, riches, = Sw. *rikedom* = Dan. *rigdom*, riches, wealth), ‹ *rīce*, rule (in later use taken as if *rīce*, rich), + *dōm*, jurisdiction: see *rich*[1], *a.*, *riche*[1], *n.*, and *-dom*.] Riches; wealth.

They of Indyen hath one prynce, and that is pope Iohn, whose myghtynes and *rychedome* amounteth aboue all prynces of the world.
R. Eden, tr. of Amerigo Vespucci (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. xxx).

riche[1]†, *a.* and *adv.* See *rich*[1].

riche[1]†, *n.* [ME. *riche*, *ryche*, *rike*, ‹ AS. *rīce*, power, authority, dominion, empire, a kingdom, realm, diocese, district, nation, = OS. *riki* = OFries. *rike*, *rik* = D. *rijk* = MLG. *rīke* = OHG. *rīchi*, *rīhhi*, MHG. *rīche*, G. *reich* = Icel. *rīki* = Sw. *rike* = Dan. *rige* = Goth. *reiki*, power, authority, rule, kingdom; with orig. formative *-ja*, from the noun represented only by Goth. *reiks*, ruler, king: see *rich*[1]. Cf. *-ric*.] A kingdom.

Comforte thi careful, Cryst, in thi *ryche*,
For how thow confortest all creatures clerkes bereth witnesse.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 179.

Ihesu Crist con calle to hym hys mylde
& sayde hys *ryche* no wyȝ myȝt wynne,
Bot he com thyder ryȝt as a chylde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 721.

riche[2], *v.* See *rich*[2].

richel-bird (rich′el-bėrd), *n.* The least tern, *Sterna minuta*. [Prov. Eng.]

richellest, *n.* A form of *rekels*.

richellite (ri-shel′īt), *n.* [‹ *Richelle* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrated fluophosphate of iron and calcium, occurring in compact masses of a yellow color. It is found at Richelle, near Visé, in Belgium.

richen (rich′n), *v. i.* [‹ *rich*[1] + *-en*[1].] To become rich; become superior in quality, composition, or effectiveness; specifically, to gain richness of color; become heightened or intensified in brilliancy. [Rare.]

As the afternoon wanes, and the skies *richen* in intensity, the wide calm stretch of sea becomes a lake of crimson fire. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

riches (rich′ez), *n. sing.* or *pl.* [Prop. *richess* (with term. as in *largess*), the form *riches* being erroneously used as a plural; early mod. E. *richesse*, ‹ ME. *richesse*, *ritchesse*, *richeise*, *richeis*, *ryches* (pl. *richesses*, *ricchessis*), ‹ OF. *richesse*, also *richeise*, *richoise*, F. *richesse* (= Pr. *riquesa* = Sp. Pg. *riqueza* = It. *ricchezza*), riches, wealth; with suffix *-esse*, ‹ *riche*, rich: see *rich*[1], *a.*] 1. The state of being rich, or of having large possessions in land, goods, money, or other valuable property; wealth; opulence; affluence: originally a singular noun, but from its form now regarded as plural.

In one hour so great *riches* is come to nought.
Rev. xviii. 17.

Riches do not consist in having more gold and silver, but in having more in proportion than . . . our neighbours.
Locke, Consequences of the Lowering of Interest.

2. That which makes wealthy; any valuable article or property; hence, collectively, wealth; abundant possessions; material treasures. [Formerly with a plural *richesses*.]

Coupes of clene gold and coppis of siluer,
Rynges with rubies and *ricchesses* manye.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 23.

Alle the *richesses* in this world ben in aventure and passen as a shadowe on the wal. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

In living Princes court none ever knew
Such endlesse *richesse*, and so sumpteous shew.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I bequeath . . .
My *riches* to the earth from whence they came.
Shak., Pericles, i. 1. 52.

Through the bounty of the soile he [Macarius] acquired much *riches*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 13.

The writings of the wise are the only *riches* our posterity cannot squander.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Milton and Andrew Marvel.

3. That which has a high moral value; any object of high regard or esteem; an intellectual or spiritual treasure: as, the *riches* of knowledge.

On her he spent the *riches* of his wit.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 62.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true *riches*?
Luke xvi. 11.

It is not your riches of this world, but your *riches* of grace, that shall do your souls good.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 141.

His best companions innocence and health,
And his best *riches* ignorance of wealth.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 62.

4†. The choicest product or representative of anything; the pearl; the flower; the cream.

For grace hath wold so ferforth him avaunce
That of knighthode he is parfit *richesse*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 12.

5†. An abundance; a wealth: used as a hunting term, in the form *richess* or *richesse*. *Strutt.*

The foresters . . . talk of . . . a *richesse* of martens to be chased. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

=**Syn. 1.** *Wealth*, *Affluence*, etc. (see *opulence*), wealthiness, plenty, abundance.

richesst, **richesset**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *riches*.

rich-left (rich′left), *a.* Inheriting great wealth. [Rare.]

O bill, sore-shaming
Those *rich-left* heirs that let their fathers lie
Without a monument!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 226.

richly (rich′li), *adv.* [ME. *richeliche*, *richelike*, ‹ AS. *rīclīce* (= D. *rijkelijk* = MLG. *rikelik* = OHG. *rīchlīcho*, *rihlīcho*, MHG. *richlīche*, *rīliche*, G. *reichlich* = Icel. *rikuliga* = Sw. *riklig* = Dan. *rigelig*), richly, ‹ *rīce*, rich: see *rich*[1] and *-ly*[2].] With riches; with wealth or affluence; sumptuously; amply or abundantly; with unusual excellence of quality; finely.

She was faire and noble, . . . and *richly* married to Sinatus the Tetrarch. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Oh thou, my Muse! guid auld Scotch drink:
Whether thro' wimplin' worms thou jink,
Or, *richly* brown, ream o'er the brink
In glorious facm.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

Richmond herald. One of the six heralds of the English heralds' college: an office created by Henry VII., in memory of his previous title of Earl of Richmond.

richness (rich′nes), *n.* [‹ ME. *richnesse*; ‹ *rich*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rich.

The country-girl, willing to give her utmost assistance, proposed to make an Indian cake, . . . which she could vouch for as possessing a *richness*, and, if rightly prepared, a delicacy, unequalled by any other mode of breakfast-cake. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

richterite (rich′tėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. R. *Richter*, of Saxony.] In *mineral.*, a variety of amphibole or hornblende, containing a small percentage of manganese, found in Sweden.

Richter's collyrium. A mixture of rose-water and white of egg beaten to a froth.

richweed (rich′wēd), *n.* 1. See *horse-balm*.—2. Same as *clearweed*.

ricinelaïdic (ris-i-nel-ạ-id′ik), *a.* [‹ *ricinelaïd*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Related to elaïdin; derived from castor-oil.—**Ricinelaïdic acid**, an acid derived from and isomeric with ricinolic acid.

ricinelaïdin (ris-in-e-lā′i-din), *n.* [‹ NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + Gr. *ἔλαιον*, oil, + *-id*[1] + *-in*[2].] A fatty substance obtained from castor-oil by acting on it with nitric acid.

ricinia, *n.* Plural of *ricinium*.

Riciniæ† (rī-sin′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ L. *ricinus*, a tick: see *Ricinus*[1].] In Latreille's classification, a division of mites or acarines, including such genera of ticks as *Ixodes*, *Argas*, etc. The name indicates the common tick of the dog, *Ixodes ricinus*.

ricinium (rī-sin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ricinia* (-ạ). [L., cf. *ricinus*, veiled, ‹ *rica*, a veil to be thrown over the head.] A piece of dress among the ancient Romans, consisting of a mantle, smaller and shorter than the pallium, and having a cowl or hood for the head attached to it. It was worn especially by women, particularly as a morning garment, and by mimes on the stage.

The *ricinium* — in the form of a veil, as worn by the Arval Brothers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 457.

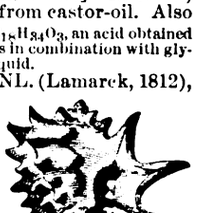
ricinoleic (ris-i-nō′lē-ik), *a.* [‹ NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-ic*.] Same as *ricinolic*.

It [purging-nut oil] is a violent purgative, and contains, like castor oil, *ricinoleic* acid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 746.

ricinolein (ris-i-nō′lē-in), *n.* [‹ NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *ole*(*um*), oil, + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*, a fatty substance obtained from castor-oil, of which it is the chief constituent. It is a glyceride of ricinolic acid.

ricinolic (ris-i-nol′ik), *a.* [‹ NL. *Ricinus* (see *Ricinus*[1]) + L. *ol*(*eum*), oil, + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, pertaining to or obtained from castor-oil. Also *ricinoleic*.—**Ricinolic acid**, $C_{18}H_{34}O_3$, an acid obtained from castor-oil, in which it exists in combination with glycerin. It is an oily, colorless liquid.

Ricinula (ri-sin′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), so called from a supposed resemblance to the castor-oil bean; dim. of L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant: see *Ricinus*[1].] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods of the family *Muricidæ*, inhabiting the Indian and Pacific oceans. Also called *Pentadactylus* and *Sistrum*.


Ricinula arachnoides.

Ricinus[1] (ris′i-nus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), ‹ L. *ricinus*, a plant, also called *cici* and *croton*; perhaps orig. an error for **cicinus*, ‹ Gr. *κικινος*, of the castor-oil plant (*κικινον ἔλαιον*, castor-oil), ‹ *κίκι* (> L. *cici*), the castor-oil plant.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Acalypheæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, the calyx in the staminate flowers closed in the bud, in the pistillate sheath-like and cleft and very caducous; by very numerous (sometimes 1,000) stamens, with their crowded filaments repeatedly branched, each branch bearing two separate and roundish anther-cells; and by a three-celled ovary with two-cleft plumose styles, ripening into a capsule with three two-valved cells, each containing one smooth ovoid hard-crusted seed with fleshy albumen and two broad and flat cotyledons. The only species, *R. communis*, the well-known castor-oil plant, is a native probably of Africa, often naturalized in warm climates, and possibly indigenous in America and Asia. It is a tall annual herb, smooth and often glau-

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cous, becoming arborescent in warm regions, and bearing large alternate leaves palmately lobed and peltate. The conspicuous terminal inflorescence is composed of somewhat paniculed racemes, the upper part of each formed of crowded staminate flowers, the lower part of pistillate flowers, each short-pedicelled. The plant is very variable in its capsules, which are either smooth or prickly, and in the seeds, which are often mottled with gray and brown markings, and appendaged with a large whitish caruncle. The castor-oil plant is not only of medicinal value, as the source of a mild and speedy cathartic, but is one of the most imposing of ornamental plants, and thrives as an annual in temperate climates. It has several garden varieties. Also called *castor-bean* and *palma Christi*. See *castor-oil*; also *aritlode* and *caruncle*.

Ricinus[2] (ris'i-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *ricinus*, a tick on sheep, dogs, etc.] In *entom.*, an old genus of bird-lice. *De Geer*, 1778.

rick[1] (rik), *n.* [Also dial. *ruck;* < ME. **rykke*, < AS. *hryċċe*, in comp. *corn-hryċċe*, a corn-rick, a derivative form of *hreác*, a rick, E. *reek:* see *reek*[2].] A heap or pile; specifically, a pile of hay or grain, generally cylindrical, with the top rounded or conical, and sometimes thatched for protection from rain.

Great King, whence came this Courage (Titan-like)
So many Hils to heap upon a *rick?*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

When the wild peasant rights himself, the *rick*
Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

=**Syn.** *Shock*, etc. See *sheaf*.

rick[1] (rik), *v. t.* [< *rick*[1], *n.*] To pile up in ricks.

rick[2] (rik), *v.* See *wrick*.

ricker (rik'ėr), *n.* [< *rick*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] An implement, drawn by a horse or mule, for cocking up or shocking hay. It has long teeth, and operates like an earth-scraper while collecting the hay; and inclining the handle upward causes the ricker to turn over and discharge its load where a shock is to be formed. Also called *shocker*. More properly called *hay-ricker*.

rickers (rik'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps so called as used in making a base or props for ricks; < *rick*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] The stems or trunks of young trees cut up into lengths for stowing flax, hemp, and the like, or for spars for boat-masts and -yards, boat-hook staves, etc. [Eng.]

ricket-body†, *n.* A body affected with the rickets; a rickety body.

Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,
The rest of the poor members pine away,
Like *ricket-bodies*, upwards over-grown,
Which is no wholsome constitution.
Wilson, James I. (1653). (*Nares.*)

ricketily (rik'et-i-li), *adv.* In a rickety manner; feebly; shakily; unsteadily.

At least this one among all her institutions she has succeeded in setting, however *ricketily*, on its legs again.
R. Broughton, Second Thoughts, iii. 4.

ricketiness (rik'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being rickety; hence, in general, shakiness; unsteadiness.

ricketish (rik'et-ish), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-ish*[1].] Having a tendency to rickets; rickety. [Rare.]

Surely there is some other cure for a *ricketish* body than to kill it. *Fuller*, Worthies, xi.

ricketly† (rik'et-li), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-ly*[1].] Rickety; shaky; weak.

No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, *ricketly*, and consumptuous.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 262. (*Davies.*)

rickets (rik'ets), *n.* [Prop. **wrickets*, < *wrick*, twist, + *-et-s*. The NL. term *rachitis* is of Gr. formation, but was suggested by the E. word: see *rachitis*.] A disease, technically called *rachitis*. See *rachitis*, 1.

The new disease.—There is a disease of infants, and an infant-disease, having scarcely as yet got a proper name in Latin, called the *rickets;* wherein the head waxeth too great, whilst the legs and lower parts wain too little.
Fuller, Meditation on the Times (1647), xx. 163, quoted in [Notes and Queries, 6th ser., II. 219.

rickety (rik'et-i), *a.* [< *ricket(s)* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Affected with rickets.

But in a young Animal, when the Solids are too Lax (the Case of *rickety* Children), the Diet ought to be gently Astringent. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, II. vii. § 5.

2. Feeble in the joints; tottering; infirm; hence, in general, shaky; liable to fall or collapse, as a table, chair, bridge, etc.; figuratively, ill-sustained; weak.

Crude and *rickety* notions, enfeebled by restraint, when permitted to be drawn out and examined, may . . . at length acquire health and proportion.
Warburton, Works, I. 145.

rickle (rik'l), *n.* [< *rick*[1] + dim. *-le* (*-el*).] **1.** A heap or pile, as of stones or peats, loosely thrown together; specifically, a small rick of hay or grain. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

May Boreas never thrash your rigs,
Nor kick your *rickles* aff their legs.
Burns, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

2. A quantity of anything loosely and carelessly put together; a loose or indiscriminate mass: as, the man is a *rickle* of bones. [Scotch.]

The proud Percy caused hang five of the Laird's henchmen at Alnwick for burning a *rickle* of houses some gate beyond Fowberry. *Scott*, Monastery, xiii.

rick-rack (rik'rak), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *rack*[1].] A kind of openwork trimming made by hand, with needle and thread, out of a narrow zigzag braid.

The young hostess sat placidly making *rick-rack* on the . . . porch at the side of the house.
The Christian Union, Aug. 11, 1887.

rickshaw (rik'shâ), *n.* An abbreviated form of *jinrikisha*, in current colloquial use throughout the East.

rick-stand (rik'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or iron, or sometimes wholly or partly of masonry, on which corn-ricks or -stacks are built.

rickyard (rik'yärd), *n.* A farm-yard containing ricks of hay or corn. [Rare in U. S.]

ricochet (rik-ō-shā' or -shet'), *n.* [< OF. *ricochet;* cf. F. *ricocher*, ricochet, make ducks and drakes; origin uncertain.] The motion of an object which rebounds from a flat surface over which it is passing, as in the case of a stone thrown along the surface of water.—**Ricochet battery.** See *battery*.—**Ricochet fire, ricochet firing.** See *fire*, 13.—**Ricochet shot** a shot made by ricochet fire.

ricochet (rik-ō-shā' or -shet'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ricochetted*, ppr. *ricochetting*. [< *ricochet*, *n.*] To bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon-ball.

The round-shot, which seemed to pitch into the centre of a squadron of the Carabineers, *ricochetted* through the fields. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 4.

The pioneer sunbeam . . . flashed into Richard Wade's eyes, waked him, and was off, *ricochetting* across the black ice of the river. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

ricolite (rē'kō-līt), *n.* [< *Rico*, in New Mexico, + Gr. λίθος, stone.] A stratified ornamental stone, made up of successive layers of white limestone and olive and snuff-green serpentine, found in New Mexico.

rictal (rik'tal), *a.* [< *rict(us)* + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the rictus: as, *rictal* vibrissæ. See *rictus*, 1.

ricture† (rik'tūr), *n.* [< L. *rictus*, pp. of *ringi*, open the mouth wide, gape, grin (> It. *ringhiare*, grin, frown): see *ringent*.] A gaping. *Bailey*.

rictus (rik'tus), *n.*; pl. *rictus*. [< L. *rictus*, a gaping, distention of the jaws of animals, < *ringi*, pp. *rictus*, gape: see *ringent*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the gape of the bill; the cleft between the upper and the lower mandible when the mouth is open.—**2.** In *bot.*, the throat, as of a calyx, corolla, etc.; the opening between the lips of a ringent or personate flower. [Rare.]

rid[1] (rid), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rid*, formerly also *ridded*, ppr. *ridding*. [Also dial. (and orig.) *red;* < ME. *ridden*, *rydden*, *redden* (pret. *redde*, pp. *red*), < AS. *hreddan*, take away, save, liberate, deliver, = OFries. *hredda*, *reda* = D. MLG. LG. *redden* = OHG. *rettan*, *retten*, MHG. G. *retten* = Norw. *rædda* = Sw. *rädda* = Dan. *redde*, save, rescue, forms not found in Icel. or Goth. (the Scand. forms are modern, < LG. or E.); perhaps = Skt. √ *çrath*, loosen.] **1**†. To take away; remove, as from a position of trouble or danger; deliver.

Why thow has *redyne* and raymede, and raunsound the pople,
And kyllyde doune his cosyns, kyngys ennoynttyde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 100.

Take you your keen bright sword,
And *rid* me out of my life.
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Child's Ballads, [II. 384).

We thought it safer to *rid* ourselves out of their hands and the trouble we were brought into, and therefore we patiently layd down the mony. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 23, 1646.

2. To separate or free from anything superfluous or objectionable; disencumber; clear.

Thi fader in fuerse with his fre will
Rid me this Rewme out of ronke Enmys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5348.

I must
Rid all the sea of pirates.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 36.

That is a light Burthen which *rids* one of a far harder.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

3†. To send or drive away; expel; banish.

I will *rid* evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xxvi. 6.

And, once before deceiv'd, she newly cast about
To *rid* him out of sight. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 295.

4†. To clear away; disencumber or clear one's self of; get rid of.

But if I my cage can *rid*,
I'll fly where I never did.
Wither, The Shepherd's Hunting.

Specifically—(*a*) To part from; dispose of; spend.

Hee [any handicraft man] will haue a thousand florishes, which before hee neuer thought vpon, and in one day *rid* more out of hand than erst he did in ten.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 28.

(*b*) To get through or over; accomplish; achieve; despatch.

As they are woont to say, not to stand all day trifling to no purpose, but to *rid* it out of the way quickly.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will thither straight, for willingness *rids* way.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 3. 21.

The Printer in one day shall *rid*
More Books then yerst a thousand Writers did.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

(*c*) To put out of the way; destroy; kill.

I *rid* her not: I made her not away,
By heaven I swear! traitors
They are to Edward and to England's Queen
That say I made away the Mayoress.
Peele, Edward I.

But if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off
As, deathsmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 67.

Such mercy in thy heart was found,
To *rid* a lingering wretch.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 1.

5†. To part; put asunder; separate.

We ar in this valay, verayly oure one,
Here are no renkes vs to *rydde*, nele as yus likez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2246.

To rid house, to remove all the furniture from a house. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rid[1] (rid), *p. a.* [< *rid*[1], *v.*] Free; clear; quit; relieved: followed by *of*.

Surely he was a wicked man: the realm was well *rid of* him. *Latimer*, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

I would we were well *rid of* this knavery.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 78.

The townesmen remaining presently fraughted our Barge to be *rid of* our companies.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 219.

Thence I rode all-shamed, hating the life
He gave me, meaning to be *rid of* it.
Tennyson, Geraint.

To get rid of. See *get*.

rid[2] (rid). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *ride*.

rid[3] (rid), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *red*[3].

rid[4] (rid), *n.* A variant of *red*[5].

Favorite grounds where the trout make their *rids*.
Report of the Maine Fisheries Commission, 1875, p. 12.

rida (rē'dä), *n.* That part of the ihram, or Moslem pilgrim's dress, which is thrown over the left shoulder and knotted at the right side.

ridable, rideable (rī'da-bl), *a.* [< *ride* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being ridden, as a saddle-horse.

I rode everything *rideable*.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

2. Passable on horseback; capable of being ridden through or over: as, a *ridable* stream or bridge.

For at this very time there was a man that used to trade to Hartlepool weekly, and who had many years known when the water was *rideable*, and yet he ventured in as I did, and he and his horse were both drowned at the very time when I lay sick. *Lister*, Autobiog., p. 45. (*Halliwell.*)

riddance (rid'ans), *n.* [< *rid*[1] + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of ridding or getting rid, as of something superfluous, objectionable, or injurious; the state of being thus relieved; deliverance; specifically, the act of clearing or cleaning out.

Some [things] which ought not to be desired, as the deliverance from sudden death, *riddance* from all adversity, and the extent of saving mercy towards all men.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.

Thou shalt not make clean *riddance* of the corners of thy field when thou reapest, neither shalt thou gather any gleaning of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them unto the poor. Lev. xxiii. 22.

They have a great care to keep them [the Streets] clean; in Winter, for Example, upon the melting of the Ice, by a heavy drag with a Horse, which makes a quick *riddance* and cleaning the Gutters. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 24.

2. The act of putting out of the way; specifically, destruction.

The whole land shall be devoured by the fire of his jealousy; for he shall make even a speedy *riddance* of all them that dwell in the land. Zeph. i. 18.

Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,
Ask *riddance*, if we mean to tread with ease.
Milton, P. L., iv. 632.

3. The earth thrown out by an animal, as a fox, badger, or woodchuck, in burrowing into the ground.—**A good riddance,** a welcome relief from unpleasant company or an embarrassing connection or complication; hence, something of which one is glad to be quit.

Ther. I will see you hanged, like clotpoles, ere I come any more to your tents. . . . [Exit.]
Patr. A good riddance. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 132.

What *a good riddance* for Ainslie! Now the weight is taken off, it is just possible he may get a fresh start, and make a race of it after all.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxvii.

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Riddance salts. See the quotation.

A group of salts chiefly magnesic and potassic, and formerly called *riddance salts* (Abraumsalze), because they were at first without industrial application, and were merely extracted to reach the rock-salt below.
Ure, Dict., III. 593.

riddelt, *n.* See *riddle*[3].

ridden (rid'n). Past participle of *ride*.

ridder[1] (rid'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *ridder*, *rydder*, < AS. *hridder*, orig. *hrīdder* = OHG. *ritera*, MHG. *ritere*, *riter*, G. *reiter*, a sieve, = L. *cribrum* for **crithrum*, a sieve, = Ir. *criathar*, *creathair* = Gael. *criathar* = Corn. *croider* = Bret. *krouer*, a sieve; with formative *-der* (*-ther*), < √ *hri*, sift, = L. √ *cri*, in *cernere*, separate, sift, *cretura*, a sifting, etc., Gr. √ *κρι*, in *κρίνειν*, separate: see *concern*, *critic*, etc. The G. *räder*, *rädel*, a sieve, is of diff. origin, < MHG. *reden*, OHG. *redan*, sift.] A sieve: now usually *riddle*. [Prov. Eng.]

ridder[1] (rid'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *riddren*, < AS. *hridrian* (= OHG. *hritarōn*, *riterōn*, MHG. *riteren*, *ritern*, G. *reitern*), sift, winnow, < *hridder*, a sieve: see *ridder*[1], *n.*] To sift; riddle. *Wyclif*, Luke xxii. 31.

ridder[2] (rid'ėr), *n.* [= D. *redder* = G. *retter*, saver, savior; as *rid*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rids, frees, or relieves.

riddle[1] (rid'l), *n.* [< ME. *ridil*, *rydyl*, *redel* (pl. *redeles*), earlier *rydels*, *redels*, *rædels* (pl. *rædelses*), < AS. *rǣdels* (pl. *rǣdelsas*), m., *rǣdelse*, *rēdelse* (pl. *rǣdelsan*), f., counsel, consideration, debate, conjecture, interpretation, imagination, an enigma, riddle (= D. *raadsel* = MLG. *radelse*, LG. *redelse*, *radelse* = OHG. **rātisal*, MHG. *rātsal*, *raetsel*, G. *rätsel*, *räthsel*, a riddle), < *rǣdan*, counsel, consider, interpret, read: see *read*[1].] 1. A proposition so framed as to exercise one's ingenuity in discovering its meaning; an ambiguous, complex, or puzzling question offered for solution; an enigma; a dark saying.

"What?" quod Clergye to Conscience, "ar ȝe coueitouse nouthe
After ȝeresȝynes or ȝiftes, or ȝernen to rede *redeles*?"
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 184.

We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of *riddle* (Enigma), of which the sence can hardly be picked out but by the parties owne assoile. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 157.

Life presented itself to him like the Sphinx with its perpetual *riddle* of the real and the ideal.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, i.

2. Anything abstruse, intricate, paradoxical, or puzzling; a puzzle.

I would not yet be pointed at, as he is,
For the fine courtier, the woman's man,
That tells my lady stories, dissolves *riddles*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

3. A person who manifests ambiguities or contradictions of character or conduct.

She could love none but only such
As scorned and hated her as much.
'Twas a strange *riddle* of a lady.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 337.

Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurled:
The glory, jest, and *riddle* of the world!
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 18.

Riddle canon. Same as *enigmatical canon* (which see, under *canon*[1]).

riddle[1] (rid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riddled*, ppr. *riddling*. [= G. *räthseln*, *rätseln*; from the noun: see *riddle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To explain; interpret; solve; unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can:
Who bears a nation in a single man?
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 135.

2. To understand; make out.

What, do you *riddle* me? Is she contracted?
And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes?
Carlell, Deserving Favorite (1629). (*Nares.*)

3. To puzzle; perplex.

I think it will *riddle* him or he gets his horse over the Border again. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xviii.

II. *intrans.* To speak in riddles, ambiguously, or enigmatically.

Lys. Lying so, Hermia, I do not lie.
Her. Lysander *riddles* very prettily.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 53.

riddle[2] (rid'l), *n.* [< ME. **riddel*, *ryddel*, *rydel*, *ridil*, *rydyl*, for earlier *ridder*: see *ridder*[1].] 1. A sieve, especially a coarse one for sand, grain, and the like.

So this young gentleman, who had scarcely done a day's work in his life, made his way to the modern El Dorado, to cook, and dig, and wield a pickaxe, and shake a *riddle* till his back ached. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xxx.

2. In *founding*, a sieve with half-inch mesh, used in the molding-shop for cleaning and mixing old floor-sand.—3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of river-weir.—4. In *wire-working*, a flat board set with iron pins sloped in opposite directions. It is used to straighten wire, which is drawn in a zigzag course between the pins. *E. H. Knight.*—**A riddle of claret.** See the quotation.

A *riddle of claret* is thirteen bottles, a magnum and twelve quarts. The name comes from the fact that the wine is brought in on a literal riddle—the magnum in the center surrounded by the quarts. A *riddle of claret* thus displayed duly appeared recently at the Edinburgh arrow dinner of the Royal Company of Archers.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 13.

riddle[2] (rid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riddled*, ppr. *riddling*. [< ME. *riddlen*, *ridlen*, *ridelen*, *rydelen*, for earlier *riddren*: see *ridder*[1], *v.* Cf. *riddle*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sift through a riddle or sieve: as, to *riddle* sand.—2. To sift by means of a coarse-netted dredge, as young oysters on a bed.—3. To reduce in quantity as if by sifting; condense.

For general use the book . . . wants *riddling* down into a single volume or a large essay.
Athenæum, No. 3207, p. 467.

4. To fill with holes; especially, to perforate with shot so as to make like a riddle; hence, to puncture or pierce all over as if with shot; penetrate.

His moral feelings . . . were regularly fusilladed by the Major . . . and *riddled* through and through. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To use a riddle or sieve; pass anything through a riddle.

Robin Goodfellow, he that sweeps the hearth and the house clean, *riddles* for the country maids, and does all their other drudgery. *B. Jonson*, Love Restored.

2. To fall in drops or fine streams, as through a riddle or sieve.

The rayn rueled adoun, *ridlande* thikke,
Of felle flaunkes of fyr and flakes of soufre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 953.

riddle[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *riddel*, *ridel*, *redel*, *rudel*, < OF. *ridel*, F. *rideau* (ML. *ridellus*), a curtain, orig. a plaited stuff, < *rider*, wrinkle, plait, < MHG. *riden*, wrinkle, = E. *writhe*: see *writhe*.] A curtain; a bed-curtain; in a church, one of the pair of curtains inclosing an altar on the north and south, often hung from rods driven into the wall.

That was a mervelle thynge
To se the *riddels* hynge
With many red golde rynge
That thame up bare.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

Rudeley rennande on ropez, red golde rynges.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Item ij *ridelles* of the same suyte, wt aungell.
Inventory of St. Peter Cheap (Cheapside), 1431, in Jour. (Brit. Archæol. Ass., XXIV.

riddle[3]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *ridlen*: appar. < *riddle*[3], *n.*, in its orig. sense, a plaited stuff. Cf. *raddle*[1].] To plait.

Lord, it was *ridled* fetysly!
Ther nas not a poynt trewely
That it nas in his right assise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1235.

Riddleberger Act. See *act*.

riddle-cake (rid'l-kāk), *n.* A thick sour oaten cake. *Halliwell.*

riddle-like (rid'l-līk), *a.* Like a riddle; enigmatical; paradoxical.

O, then, give pity
To her, whose state is such that cannot choose
But lend and give where she is sure to lose;
That seeks not to find that her search implies,
But *riddle-like* lives sweetly where she dies!
Shak., All's Well, i. 3. 223.

riddlemeree (rid'l-me-rē'), *n.* [A fanciful word, based on *riddle*, as if *riddle my riddle*, explain my enigma.] Same as *rigmarole*.

This style, I apprehend, Sir, is what the learned Scribblerus calls rigmarol in logic—*Riddlemeree* among Schoolboys. *Junius*, Letters (ed. Woodfall), II. 316.

riddler[1] (rid'lėr), *n.* [< *riddle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who speaks in riddles or enigmatically.

Each songster, *riddler*, every nameless name,
All crowd, who foremost shall be damn'd to fame.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 157.

riddler[2] (rid'lėr), *n.* [< *riddle*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who works with a riddle or sieve.

riddling (rid'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *riddle*[1], *v.*] 1. Speaking in riddles or ambiguously.

This is a *riddling* merchant for the nonce;
He will be here, and yet he is not here:
How can these contrarieties agree?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 57.

2. Having the form or character of a riddle; enigmatical; puzzling.

Every man is under that complicated disease, and that *riddling* distemper, not to be content with the most, and yet to be proud of the least thing he hath.
Donne, Sermons, v.

He laugh'd as is his wont, and answer'd me
In *riddling* triplets of old time.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

3. Divining; interpreting; guessing.

Much she muz'd, yet could not construe it
By any *ridling* skill, or commune wit.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 54.

riddlingly (rid'ling-li), *adv.* In the manner of a riddle; enigmatically; mysteriously.

Though, like the pestilence and old fashion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men. *Donne*, Satires, ii.

riddlings (rid'lingz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *riddling*, verbal n. of *riddle*[2], *v.*] The coarser part of anything, as grain or ashes, which is left in the riddle after sifting; siftings; screenings.

She . . . pointed to the great bock of wash, and *riddlings*, and brown hulkage (for we ground our own corn always). *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

ride (rid), *v.*; pret. *rode* (formerly also *rid*), pp. *ridden* (formerly also *rid*), ppr. *riding*. [< ME. *riden* (pret. *rod*, *rood*, earlier *rad*, pl. *riden*, *reden*, pp. *riden*), < AS. *rīdan* (pret. *rād*, pl. *ridon*, pp. *riden*), ride on horseback, move forward (as a ship or a cloud), rock (as a ship at anchor), swing (as one hung on a gallows), = OFries. *rida* = D. *rijden*, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, slide, as on skates, = MLG. LG. *riden* = OHG. *ritan*, move forward, proceed, ride on horseback or in a vehicle, MHG. *riten*, G. *reiten*, ride, = Icel. *ritha* = Sw. *rida* = Dan. *ride*, ride; orig. prob. simply 'go,' 'travel' (as in the derived noun *road*, in the general sense 'a way'); cf. Olr. *riad*, ride, move, *riadaimi*, I ride, Gaulish *rēda* (> L. *rheda*, *reda*, *ræda*), a wagon. Hence ult. *road*[1], *raid*, bed-*ridden*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be carried on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; specifically, to sit on and manage a horse in motion.

Beves an hakanai bestrit,
And in his wei forth a *rit*.
Beves of Hamtoun, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

And yet was he, whereso men wente or *riden*,
Founde on the beste. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 473.

And lastly came cold February, sitting
In an old wagon, for he could not *ride*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 43.

Brutus and Cassius
Are *rid* like madmen through the gates of Rome.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 274.

2. To be borne along in a vehicle, or in or on any kind of conveyance; be carried in or on a wagon, coach, car, balloon, ship, palanquin, bicycle, or the like; hence, in general, to travel or make progress by means of any supporting and moving agency.

So on a day, hys fadur and hee
Redun yn a schyppe yn the see.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 144. (*Halliwell.*)

Wise Cambina, . . .
Unto her Coch remounting, home did *ride*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 51.

Be 't to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to *ride*
On the curl'd clouds, to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his quality. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 191.

3. To be borne in or on a fluid; float; specifically, to lie at anchor.

Thanks to Heaven's goodness, no man lost!
The ship *rides* fair, too, and her leaks in good plight.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

This we found to be an Ile, where we *rid* that night.
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 224.

They shall be sent in the Ship Lion, which *rides* here at Malamocco. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 26.

I walk unseen . . .
To behold the wandering moon
Riding near her highest noon.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 68.

4. To move on or about something.

Strong as the axletree
On which heaven *rides*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 67.

5. To be mounted and borne along; hence, to move triumphantly or proudly.

Disdain and scorn *ride* sparkling in her eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 51.

6†. To be carted, as a convicted bawd.

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
I can but *ride*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

7. To have free play; have the upper hand; domineer.

A brother noble,
. . . on whose foolish honesty
My practices *ride* easy! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 198.

8. To lap or lie over: said especially of a rope when the part on which the strain is brought lies over and jams the other parts. *Hamersly.*

Care must be taken not to raise the headle, or headles, too high, or too much strain will be thrown upon the raised threads, and the result will be that the weft threads will

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overlap or *ride* over each other, and the evil effect will be observable on both surfaces of the cloth.

A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 414.

9. To serve as a means of travel; be in condition to support a rider or traveler: as, that horse *rides* well under the saddle.

Honest man, will the water *ride*?
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 86).

10. In *surg.*, said of the ends of a fractured bone when they overlap each other.

When a fracture is oblique there will probably be some shortening of the limb from the drawing up of the lower portion of the limb, or *riding*, as it is called, of one end over the other. *Bryant*, Surgery (3d Amer. ed.), p. 817.

11. To climb up or rise, as an ill-fitting coat tends to do at the shoulders and the back of the neck.—**Riding committee.** See *committee.*—**Riding interests,** in *Scots law*, interests saddled or dependent upon other interests: thus, when any of the claimants in an action of multiplepoinding, or in a process of ranking and sale, have creditors, these creditors may claim to be ranked on the fund set aside for their debtor; and such claims are called *riding interests.*—**The devil rides on a fiddlestick.** See *devil.*—**To ride and tie,** to ride and go on foot alternately: said of two persons. See the first quotation.

Mr. Adams discharged the bill, and they were both setting out, having agreed to *ride and tie:* a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them, and is thus performed. The two travellers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot. Now as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, tie his horse to some gate, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot, when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts, and gallops on; till, having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of tying.

Fielding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 2. (*Davies.*)

Both of them [Garrick and Johnson] used to talk pleasantly of this their first journey to London. Garrick, evidently meaning to embellish a little, said one day in my hearing, "We *rode and tied.*"

Boswell, Johnson, I. v. (1737), note.

To ride a portlast† (*naut.*), to lie at anchor with the lower yards lowered to the rail: an old use.—**To ride at anchor** (*naut.*). See *anchor.*

After this Thomas Duke of Clarence, the King's second Son, and the Earl of Kent, with competent Forces, entred the Haven of Sluice, where they burnt four Ships *riding at Anchor.* *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 162.

To ride at the ring. See *ring*[1].—**To ride bodkin.** See *bodkin*[1].—**To ride easy** (*naut.*), said of a ship when she does not pitch, or strain her cables.—**To ride hard,** said of a ship when she pitches violently, so as to strain her cables and masts.—**To ride in the marrow-bone coach,** to go on foot. [Slang.]—**To ride out**†, to go upon a military expedition; enter military service.

From the tyme that he first bigan
To *riden out*, he lovede chyvalrie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 45.

To ride over, to domineer over as if trampling upon; override or overpower triumphantly, insolently, or roughly.

Thou hast caused men to *ride over* our heads.
Ps. lxvi. 12.

Let thy dauntless mind
Still *ride* in triumph *over* all mischance.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 18.

To ride roughshod, to pursue a violent, stubborn, or selfish course, regardless of consequences or of the pain or distress that may be caused to others.

Henry [VIII.], in his later proceedings, *rode roughshod* over the constitution of the Church.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 894.

The Chamber had again been *riding roughshod* over His Majesty's schemes of army reform.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 283.

To ride rusty. See *rusty*[3].—**To ride to hounds,** to take part in a fox-hunt; specifically, to ride close behind the hounds in fox-hunting.

He not only went straight as a die, but *rode to hounds* instead of over them. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, iii.

To ride upon a cowlstaff†. See *cowlstaff.*—**Syn. 1** and **2.** The effort has been made, in both England and America, to confine *ride* to progression on horseback, and to use *drive* for progression in a vehicle, but it has not been altogether successful, being checked by the counter-tendency to use *drive* only where the person in question holds the reins or where the kind of motion is emphasized.

We have seen that Shakespeare, and Milton, and the translators of the Bible, use *drive* in connection with chariot when they wish to express the urging it along; but, when they wish to say that a man is borne up and onward in a chariot, they use *ride.*
R. G. White, Words and Their Uses, p. 193.

The practice of standard authors is exhibited in a liberal list of citations, and proves the imputed Americanism to *ride* (instead of to *drive*) in a carriage to be "Queen's English," although there remains a nice distinction—not a national one—established by good usage, between *riding* in a carriage and *driving* in a carriage.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 498.

II. *trans.* **1.** To sit on and drive; be carried along on and by: used specifically of a horse.

Neither shall he that *rideth* the horse deliver himself.
Amos ii. 15.

He dash'd across me—mad,
And maddening what he *rode.*
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Not infrequently the boys will *ride* a log down the current as fearlessly, and with as little danger of upsetting into the water, as an old and well-practiced river-driver.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 584.

2. To be carried or travel on, through, or over.

Others . . . *ride* the air
In whirlwind. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 540.

The rising waves . . .
Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores,
Till he that *rides* the whirlwind checks the rein.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 535.

This boat-shaped roof, which is extremely graceful and is repeated in another apartment, would suggest that the imagination of Jacques Cœur was fond of *riding* the waves.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 85.

3. To do, make, or execute by riding: as, to *ride* a race; to *ride* an errand.

Right here seith the frensch booke that, whan the kynge Arthur was departed fro Bredigan, he and the kynge Ban of Benoyk, and the kynge boors of Gannes, his brother, that thei *rode* so her iournes till thei com to Tarsaide. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

And we can neither hunt nor *ride*
A foray on the Scottish side.
Scott, Marmion, i. 22.

4. To hurry over; gallop through.

He hath *rid* his prologue like a rough colt; he knows not the stop. *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 119.

5. To control and manage, especially with harshness or arrogance; domineer or tyrannize over: especially in the past participle *ridden*, in composition, as in *priest-ridden.*

He that suffers himself to be *ridden*, or through pusillanimity or sottishness will let every man baffle him, shall be a common laughing stock.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 384.

And yet this man [Ambrose], such as we hear he was, would have the Emperor *ride* other people, that himself might *ride* him, which is a common trick of almost all ecclesiastics. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, iii.

But as for them [scorners], they knew better things than to fall in with the herd, and to give themselves up to be *ridden* by the tribe of Levi. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

What chance was there of reason being heard in a land that was king-*ridden*, priest-*ridden*, peer-*ridden*!
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, iv.

6. To carry; transport. [Local, U. S.]

The custom-house license Nos. of the carts authorized to *ride* the merchandise.
Laws and Regulations of Customs Inspectors, etc., p. 48.

Riding the fair, the ceremony of proclaiming a fair, performed by the steward of a court-baron, who rode through the town attended by the tenants.—**Riding the marches.** See *march*[1].—**To ride a hobby,** to pursue a favorite theory, notion, or habit on every possible occasion. See *hobby*[1].

It may look like *riding a hobby* to death, but I cannot help suspecting a wooden origin for it [Raj Rani temple].
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 425.

He must of course be naturally of a rather attitudinizing turn, fond of brooding and spouting and *riding a* theological *hobby.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 189.

To ride circuit or **the circuit.** See *circuit.*—**To ride down,** to overthrow, trample on, or drive over in riding; hence, to treat with extreme roughness or insolence.

We hunt them for the beauty of their skins;
They love us for it, and we *ride* them *down.*
Tennyson, Princess, v.

To ride down a sail, to stretch the head of a sail by bearing down on the middle.—**To ride down a stay** or **backstay** (*naut.*), to come down on the stay for the purpose of tarring it.—**To ride out,** to keep afloat during, as a gale; withstand the fury of, as a storm: said of a vessel or of her crew.

He bears
A tempest, which his mortal vessel tears,
And yet he *rides* it *out.* *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 31.

The fleet *rode out* the storm in safety.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 8.

To ride shanks' mare, to walk. [Colloq.]—**To ride the broose**†. See *broose.*—**To ride the great horse**†, to practise horsemanship in the fashion of the time.

Then comes he [Prince of Orange] abroad, and goes to his Stables, if it be no Sermon-day, to see some of his Gentlemen or Pages (of whose Breeding he is very careful) *ride the great horse.* *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 10.

He told me he did not know what travelling was good for but to teach a man to *ride the great horse*, to jabber French, and to talk against passive obedience.
Addison, Tory Foxhunter.

To ride the high horse. See *to mount the high horse*, under *horse*[1].—**To ride the line.** See *line-riding.*

Even for those who do not have to look up stray horses, and who are not forced to *ride the line* day in and day out, there is apt to be some hardship and danger in being abroad during the bitter weather.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 669.

To ride the Spanish mare (*naut.*), to be put astride of a boom with the guys eased off when the vessel is in a seaway: a punishment formerly in vogue.—**To ride the wild maret**, to play at see-saw.

With that, bestriding the mast, I gat by little and little towards him, after such manner as boys are wont, if ever you saw that sport, when they *ride the wild mare.*
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

A' . . . *rides the wild-mare* with the boys.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 268.

ride (rīd), *n.* [< ME. *ride* = G. *ritt* = Icel. *reith* = Sw. Dan. *ridt*; from the verb: see *ride, v.* Cf. *road*[1], *raid.*] **1.** A journey on the back of a horse, ass, mule, camel, elephant, or other animal; more broadly, any excursion, whether on the back of an animal, in a vehicle, or by some other mode of conveyance: as, a *ride* in a wagon or a balloon; a *ride* on a bicycle or a cow-catcher.

To Madian lond wente he [Balaam] his *ride.*
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3950.

"Alas," he said, "your *ride* has wearied you."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. A saddle-horse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A road intended expressly for riding; a bridle-path; a place for exercise on horseback. Also called *riding.*

This through the *ride* upon his steed
Goes slowly by, and this at speed.
M. Arnold, Epilogue to Lessing's Laocoön.

4. A little stream or brook. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A certain district patrolled by mounted excise officers.—**6.** In *printing*, a fault caused by overlapping: said of leads or rules that slip and overlap, of a kerned type that overlaps or binds a type in a line below, also of a color that impinges on another color in prints of two or more colors.

rideable, *a.* See *ridable.*

rideau (rē-dō′), *n.* [< F. *rideau*, a curtain: see *riddle*[3].] In *fort.*, a small elevation of earth extended lengthwise on a plain, serving to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy, or to give other advantage to a post.

riddle†, *n.* See *riddle*[3].

riden†. An obsolete preterit plural of *ride.*

rident (rī′dent), *a.* [< L. *riden(t-)s*, ppr. of *ridere* (> It. *ridere* = Sp. *reir* = Pg. *rir* = Cat. *riurer* = Pr. *rir, rire* = F. *rire*), laugh. Hence (from L. *ridere*) *arride, deride, ridiculous, risible*, etc., also *riant* (a doublet of *rident*).] Smiling broadly; grinning.

A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly *rident*, indeed, as almost to be ridiculous, may be drawn upon the buxom face, if the artist chooses to attempt it.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxiv.

ride-officer (rīd′of″i-sėr), *n.* An excise-officer who makes his rounds on horseback; the officer of a ride.

rider (rī′dėr), *n.* [< ME. *ridere, rydare*, < AS. *ridere*, a rider, cavalryman, knight (= OFries. *ridder* = D. *rijder* = MLG. *ridder* = OHG. *ritāre*, MHG. *ritære, riter, ritter*, a rider, knight, G. *reiter*, a rider, *ritter*, knight, = Icel. *rithari, ritheri*, later *riddari* = Sw. *riddare*, knight, *ryttare*, horseman, trooper, = Dan. *ridder*, knight, *ryter*, horseman, rider, knight), < *rīdan*, ride: see *ride.* Cf. *ritter, reiter* (< G.).] **1.** One who rides; particularly, one who rides on the back of a horse or other animal; specifically, one who is skilled in horsemanship and the manège.

Ac now is Religioun a *ridere* and a rennere aboute.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 208.

The horse and his *rider* hath he thrown into the sea.
Ex. xv. 1.

Well could he ride, and often men would say,
"That horse his mettle from his *rider* takes."
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 107.

The weary steed of Pelleas floundering flung
His *rider.* *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2†. A mounted reaver or robber.

In Ewsdale, Eight and Forty notorious *Riders* are hung on growing Trees, the most famous of which was John Armstrong. *Drummond*, Works, p. 99.

3. Formerly, one who traveled for a mercantile house to collect orders, money, etc.: now called a *traveler* or (in the United States) *drummer.*

They come to us as *riders* in a trade,
And with much art exhibit and persuade.
Crabbe, Works, II. 58.

4. In *hort.*, a budded or grafted standard or stock branching from a main or parent trunk or stem.—**5.** A knight. [Archaic.]

He dubbed his youngest son, the Ætheling Henry, to *rider* or knight. *Freeman*, Norman Conquest, IV. 471.

6. Any device straddling something; something mounted upon or attached to something else. Especially—(*a*) A small piece of platinum or aluminium set astride of the beam of a balance, and moved from or toward the fulcrum in determining results requiring weights of the utmost delicacy. (*b*) A small piece of paper or other light substance placed on a wire or string to measure or mark distance.

We measure the distance between the two [nodes], and cut the wire so that its total length shall be a multiple of this length, and then we proceed to find all the nodes, and mark them by paper *riders.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXV. 573.

(*c*) Anything saddled upon or attached to a record, document, statement, etc., after its supposed completion; specifically, an additional clause, as to a bill in Congress.

Wholes finally adds, by way of *rider* to this declaration of his principles, that as Mr. Carstone is about to rejoin his regiment, perhaps Mr. C. will favour him with an order on his agent for twenty pounds.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxix.

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The proposed amendment had been given by the previous action of the House, a *rider* providing for compensation to distillers. *The American*, VI. 36.

But the Pacific Mail and its friends in Congress did not despair, and success came at last by a *rider* to the General Post-Office appropriation bill passed by Congress, February 18, 1867. *Congressional Record*, XXI. 7770.

(*d*) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron which in use rests on the top of an ink-roller, and aids in evenly distributing the ink on this roller. (*e*) A supplementary part of a question in an examination, especially in the Cambridge mathematical tripos, connected with or dependent on the main question.

Though the *riders* were joined to the propositions on which their solution depended, and though all these *riders* were easy, very few of the papers were satisfactory. *Science*, XI. 75.

(*f*) In a snake fence, a rail or stake one end of which rests on the ground, while the other end crosses and bears upon the fence-rails at their angle of meeting, and thus holds them in place. [Local, U. S.]

7. In *mining*, a ferruginous veinstone, or a similar impregnation of the walls adjacent to the vein. [North of Eng. mining districts.]

In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as dowk and *rider*. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil; the latter a hard stony matter, varying much in colour, hardness, and other characteristics. *Sopwith*, Mining Districts of Alston Moor, [Weardale, and Teesdale, p. 108.

8. One of a series of interior ribs fixed occasionally in a ship's hold, opposite to some of the principal timbers, to which they are bolted, and reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower deck, to strengthen the frame.—**9.** A piece of wood in a gun-carriage on which the side pieces rest.—**10.** A gold coin formerly current in the Netherlands: so called from its obverse type being the figure of a horseman. The specimen here illustrated was struck by Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland (sixteenth century), and weighs nearly 50 grains. The name was also given to a gold coin of Scotland, issued by James VI., worth about $2.



Obverse. Reverse.

Rider of Charles of Egmont, Duke of Gelderland.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

His mouldy money! Half-a-dozen *riders*,
That cannot sit, but stampt fast to their saddles.
Beau. and Fl.

Bush-rider, in Australia, a cross-country rider; one who can ride horses over rough or dangerous ground; also, one who can ride imperfectly broken horses.

An excellent *bush-rider*, if not a first-class rough-rider, there were few horses he could not back with a fair chance of remaining in the saddle.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 262.

Rider keelson. See *keelson*.—**Rider's bone**, an exostosis at the origin of the adductor longus. Also called *drill bone*.—**Rider truss**, an early form of tram truss, composed of a cast-iron upper chord, wrought-iron lower chord, and vertical posts of cast-iron, and diagonal braces of wrought-iron.

ridered (rī'dėrd), *a.* [< *rider* + *-ed*2.] Carrying a rider; specifically, having riders or stakes laid across the bars, as a snake fence. [Local, U. S.]

The fences are generally too high to jump, being usually what are called staked and *ridered* fences.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 49.

riderless (rī'dėr-les), *a.* [< *rider* + *-less*.] Having no rider.

He caught a *riderless* horse, and the cornet mounted.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, liv.

rider-roll (rī'dėr-rōl), *n.* A separate addition made to a roll or record. See *rider*, 5 (*c*).

ridge (rij), *n.* [< ME. *rigge*, *rygge*; also without assibilation *rig*, *ryg*, *rug* (> E. dial. *rig*), < AS. *hryeg*, the back of a man or beast, = MD. *rugge*, D. *rug* = OLG. *ruggi*, MLG. *rugge* = OHG. *hrucci*, *hrucki*, *rucki*, MHG. *rucke*, *rücke*, G. *rücken* = Icel. *hryggr* = Sw. *rygg* = Dan. *ryg*, the back; cf. Ir. *crocen*, skin, back.] **1.** The back of any animal; especially, the upper or projecting part of the back of a quadruped.

All is rede, Ribbe and *rigge*,
The bak bledeth agens the borde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

His ryche robe he to rof of his *rigge* naked,
And of a hepe of askes he hitte in the myddez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 379.

There the pore preseth bifor the riche with a pakke at his *rugge*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 212.

On the other side of the aloes, not fifteen paces from us, I made out the horns, neck, and the *ridge* of the back of a tremendous old bull. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 186.

2. Any extended protuberance; a projecting line or strip; a long and narrow pile sloping at the sides; specifically, a long elevation of land, or the summit of such an elevation; an extended hill or mountain.

Even to the frozen *ridges* of the Alps,
Or any other ground inhabitable.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 64.

The snow-white *ridge*
Of carded wool, which the old man had piled.
Wordsworth, The Brothers.

3. In *agri.*, a strip of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows; a bed of ground formed by furrow-slices running the whole length of the field, varying in breadth according to circumstances, and divided from another by gutters or open furrows, parallel to each other, which last serve as guides to the hand and eye of the sower, to the reapers, and also for the application of manures in a regular manner. In wet soils they also serve as drains for carrying off the surface-water. In Wales, formerly, a measure of land, 20½ feet.

Lete se the litel plough, the large also,
The *rigges* forto enhance.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thou waterest the *ridges* thereof abundantly: thou settlest the furrows thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

4. The highest part of the roof of a building; specifically, the meeting of the upper ends of the rafters. When the upper ends of the rafters abut against a horizontal piece of timber, it is called a *ridge-pole*. *Ridge* also denotes the internal angle or nook of a vault. See cut under *roof*.

5. In *fort.*, the highest portion of the glacis, proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way.—**6.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a prominent border; an elevated line, or crest; a lineal protuberance: said especially of rough elevations on bones for muscular or ligamentous attachments: as, the superciliary, occipital, mylohyoid, condylar, etc., *ridges*.—**7.** A succession of small processes along the small abaft the hump of a sperm-whale, or the top of the back just forward of the small. The ridge is thickest just around the hump. See *scrag-whale*.—**8.** One of the several linear elevations of the lining membrane of the roof of a horse's mouth, more commonly called *bars*. Similar ridges occur on the hard palate of most mammals.—**Bicipital ridges.** See *bicipital*.—**Dental ridge** a thick ridge of epithelium just over the spot where the future dental structures are to be formed.—**Frontal, genital, gluteal, interantennal ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Maxillary ridge.** Same as *dental ridge*.—**Mylohyoid ridge.** See *mylohyoid*.—**Neural ridge**, a series of enlargements along the borders of the medullary plates, from which the dorsal spinal nerves originate. More commonly called *neural crest*.—**Oblique ridge of the trapezium, of the ulna.** See *oblique*.—**Palatine, pectineal, pectoral, pterygoid ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Ridge rib.** See *rib*1.—**Ridge-roll**, a batten with a rounded face, over which the sheathing of lead or other metal is bent on the ridges and hips of a roof. Also called *ridge-batten*.—**Sagittal, superciliary ridge.** See the adjectives.—**Temporal ridges.** See *temporal lines* (under *line*2), and cut under *parietal*.

ridge (rij), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridged*, ppr. *ridging*. [< ME. *ryggen*; from the noun: see *ridge*, *n.*]

I. *trans.* To cover or mark with ridges; rib.

Though all thy hairs
Were bristles ranged like those that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffled porcupines.
Milton, S. A., l. 1137.

A north-midland shire, dusk with moorland, *ridged* with mountain: this I see. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

Ridged sleeve, a sleeve worn by women at the middle of the seventeenth century, puffed in longitudinal ridges.

II. *intrans.* To rise or stretch in ridges.

The Biscay, roughly *ridging* eastward, shook
And almost overwhelm'd her.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

ridge-band (rij'band), *n.* That part of the harness of a cart-, wagon-, or gig-horse which goes over the saddle on the back.

ridge-beam (rij'bēm), *n.* In *carp.*, a beam at the upper ends of the rafters, below the ridge; a crown-plate. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-bone† (rij'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *rygge-bone*, *rig-bone*, < AS. *hryeg-bān* (= D. *ruggebeen*, *rugbeen* = OHG. *hruckipein*, *ruccipeini*, MHG. *rückebein* = Sw. *ryggben* = Dan. *rygben*), backbone, spine, < *hryeg*, back, + *bān*, bone.] The spine or backbone.

So ryde thay of by resoun bi the *rygge bonez*
Euenden to the haunche.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1344.

I would fain now see them rolled
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Headlong cast, to break their *ridge-Bones*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Oberon.

ridged (rijd), *a.* [< *ridge* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Having a ridge or back; having an angular, projecting backbone.

The tinners could summarily lodge in Lydford Gaol those who impeded them; consequently two messengers, sent from Plymouth to protect the leat on Roborough Down, were set up on a bare *ridged* horse, with their legs tied under his belly, and trotted off to gaol.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 443.

2. In *zoöl.*, carinate; costate; having ridges or carinæ on a surface, generally longitudinal ones. When the ridges run crosswise, the surface is said to be *transversely ridged*.—**3.** Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridgy.

The sharp clear twang of the golden chords
Runs up the *ridged* sea. *Tennyson*, Sea-Fairies.

ridge-drill (rij'dril), *n.* In *agri.*, a seed-drill adapted to sowing seeds upon the ridges of a listed field. Compare *list*4, *n.*, 10, and *listing-plow*.

ridge-fillet (rij'fil'et), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a fillet between two depressions, as between two flutes of a column.—**2.** In *founding*, the runner, or principal channel. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-harrow (rij'har'ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a harrow hinged longitudinally so that it can lap upon the sides of a ridge over which it passes. *E. H. Knight.*

ridge-hoe (rij'hō), *n.* A horse-hoe operating on the same principle as a ridge-plow.

ridgel, ridgil (rij'el, -il), *n.* [Also *rig* (of which *ridgel* may be a dim. form), *rigsie*; origin uncertain; cf. Sc. *riglan*, *rigland*, *rig-widdie*, a nag, a horse half-castrated, *riggot*, an animal half-castrated.] A male animal with one testicle removed or wanting. Also *ridgeling*, *ridgling*.

O Tityrus, tend my herd, and see them fed,
To morning pastures, evening waters, led;
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil's* butting head.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, ix. 31.

Ridgling or *ridgil* . . . is still used in Tennessee and the West, . . . but has been corrupted into *riginal*, and would-be correct people say *original*.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 42.

ridgelet (rij'let), *n.* [< *ridge* + *-let*.] A little ridge. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 368.

ridgeling (rij'ling), *n.* [Also *ridgling*; appar. < *ridgel* + *-ing*3.] Same as *ridgel*.

ridge-piece (rij'pēs), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plate (rij'plāt), *n.* Same as *ridge-pole*.

ridge-plow (rij'plou), *n.* In *agri.*, a plow having a double mold-board, used to make ridges for planting or cultivating certain crops and for opening water-furrows. Also called *ridging-plow*.

ridge-pole (rij'pōl), *n.* The board or timber at the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are fastened. Also called *ridge-plate* or *ridge-piece*. See cut under *roof*.—**Ridge-pole pine.** See *pine*1.

ridger (rij'ėr), *n.* **1.** That which makes a ridge or ridges.

A small *ridger* or subsoiler extending below to form a small furrow into which the seed is dropped.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 181.

2. Same as *ridge-band*. *Halliwell.*

ridge-roof (rij'rōf), *n.* A raised or peaked roof.

ridge-rope (rij'rōp), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) The central rope of an awning, usually called the *backbone*. (*b*) The rope along the side of a ship to which an awning is stretched. (*c*) One of two ropes running out on each side of the bowsprit for the men to hold on by.—**2.** A ridge-band.

Surselle, a broad and great band or thong of strong leather, &c., fastned on either side of a thill, and bearing upon the pad or saddle of the thill-horse: about London it is called the *ridge-rope*. *Cotgrave.*

ridge-stay (rij'stā), *n.* Same as *ridge-band*. *Halliwell.*

ridge-tile (rij'tīl), *n.* In *arch.*, same as *crown-tile*, 2.

ridgil, *n.* See *ridgel*.

ridging-grass (rij'ing-gràs), *n.* A coarse grass, *Andropogon* (*Anatherum*) *bicornis*, of tropical America. [West Indies.]

ridging-plow (rij'ing-plou), *n.* Same as *ridge-plow*.

ridgling (rij'ling), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

ridgy (rij'i), *a.* [< *ridge* + *-y*1.] Rising in a ridge or ridges; ridged.

Faint, lazy waves o'ercreep the *ridgy* sand.
Crabbe, Works, II. 10.

Scant along the *ridgy* land
The beans their new-born ranks expand.
T. Warton, The First of April.

ridicule1† (rid'i-kūl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *ridicule* = Sp. *ridículo* = Pg. *ridículo* = It. *ridicolo*, < L. *ridiculus*, laughable, comical, amusing, absurd, ridiculous, < *ridere*, laugh: see *ident*. Cf. *ridiculous*.] Ridiculous.

That way (e. g. Mr. Edm. Waller's) of quibling with sence will hereafter growe as much out of fashion and be as *ridicule* as quibling with words.
Aubrey, Lives, Samuel Butler.

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ridicule[1] (rid'i-kūl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ridicle;* = Sp. *ridículo* = It. *ridicolo*, mockery, < L. *ridiculum*, a jest, neut. of *ridiculus*, ridiculous: see *ridiculous*.] 1. Mocking or jesting words intended to excite laughter, with more or less contempt, at the expense of the person or thing of whom they are spoken or written; also, action or gesture designed to produce the same effect.

> Whoe'er offends, at some unlucky time
> Slides into verse, and hitches in a rhyme,
> Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
> And the sad burthen of some merry song.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 79.

> Foote possessed a rich talent for *ridicule*, which tinted vividly the genius for satire that shone within him.
> *Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. v.

2. An object of mockery or contemptuous jesting.

> They began to hate me likewise, and to turn my equipage into *ridicule*. *Fielding*, Amelia, iii. 12.

3†. Ridiculousness.

> It does not want any great measure of sense to see the *ridicule* of this monstrous practice.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 18.

> At the same time that I see all their *ridicules*, there is a douceur in the society of the women of fashion that captivates me. *H. Walpole*, To Chute, Jan., 1766.

=**Syn.** 1. Derision, mockery, gibe, jeer, sneer. See *satire*, *ludicrous*, and *banter*, *v.*

ridicule[1] (rid'i-kūl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ridiculed*, ppr. *ridiculing*. [< *ridicule*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To treat with ridicule; treat with contemptuous merriment; represent as deserving of contemptuous mirth; mock; make sport or game of; deride.

> I've known the young, who *ridicul'd* his rage,
> Love's humblest vassals, when oppress'd with age.
> *Grainger*, tr. of Tibullus, i. 5.

=**Syn.** *Deride*, *Mock*, etc. (see *taunt*), jeer at, scoff at, scout; rally, make fun of, lampoon. See the noun.

II. *intrans.* To bring ridicule upon a person or thing; make some one or something ridiculous; cause contemptuous laughter.

> One dedicates in high heroic prose,
> And *ridicules* beyond a hundred foes.
> *Pope*, Prologue to Satires, l. 110.

ridicule[2] (rid'i-kūl), *n.* [= F. *ridicule*, corruption of *réticule*.] A corruption of *reticule*, formerly common.

ridiculer (rid'i-kū-lėr), *n.* [< *ridicule*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who ridicules. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ix.

ridiculize† (ri-dik'ū-līz), *v. t.* [< F. *ridiculiser*, turn into ridicule, = Sp. Pg. *ridiculizar;* as *ridicule*[1] + *-ize*.] To make ridiculous; ridicule.

> My heart still trembling lest the false alarms
> That words oft strike-up should *ridiculize* me.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xxiii. 333.

ridiculosity (ri-dik-ū-los'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *ridiculosities* (-tiz). [= It. *ridicolosità;* < L. *ridiculosus*, laughable, facetious (see *ridiculous*), + *-ity*.] The character of being ridiculous; ridiculousness; hence, anything that arouses laughter; a jest or joke.

> Shut up your ill-natured Muses at Home with your Business, but bring your good-natured Muses, all your witty Jests, your By-words, your Banters, your Pleasantries, your pretty Sayings, and all your *Ridiculosities*, along with you. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 120.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *ridiculus*, laughable, ridiculous: see *ridicule*[1], *a.*] 1. Worthy of ridicule or contemptuous laughter; exciting derision; amusingly absurd; preposterous.

> Those that are good manners at the court are as *ridiculous* in the country as the behaviour of the country is most mockable at the court.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 47.

2†. Expressive of ridicule; derisive; mocking.

> He that sacrificeth of a thing wrongfully gotten, his offering is *ridiculous:* and the gifts of unjust men are not accepted. Ecclus. xxxiv. 18.

> The heaving of my lungs provokes me to *ridiculous* smiling. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 78.

3. Abominable; outrageous; shocking. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> A Nazarite in place abominable
> Vaunting my strength in honour to their Dagon!
> Besides, how vile, contemptible, *ridiculous!*
> What act more execrably unclean, profane?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1361.

In the South we often say, "That's a *ridiculous* affair," when we really mean outrageous. It seems to be so used sometimes in the North.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

This [*ridiculous*] is used in a very different sense in some counties from its original meaning. Something very indecent and improper is understood by it: as, any violent attack upon a woman's chastity is called "very *ridiculous* behaviour"; a very disorderly and ill-conducted house is also called a "*ridiculous* one." *Halliwell.*

A man once informed me that the death by drowning of a relative was "most *ridiculous*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 453.

=**Syn.** 1. *Funny*, *Laughable*, etc. (see *ludicrous*), absurd, preposterous, farcical.

ridiculously (ri-dik'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a ridiculous manner; laughably; absurdly.

ridiculousness (ri-dik'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The character of being ridiculous, laughable, or absurd.

riding[1] (rī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *ridinge*, *rydynge;* verbal n. of *ride*, *v.*] 1. The act of going on horseback, or in a carriage, etc. See *ride*, *v.* Specifically—2†. A festival procession.

> Whan ther any *ridyng* was in Chepe,
> Out of the shoppe thider wolde he lepe,
> Til that he hadde al the sighte yseyn.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 13.

On the return of Edward I. from his victory over the Scots in 1298 occurred the earliest exhibition of shows connected with the City trades. These processions were in England frequently called *ridings*.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 80.

3. Same as *ride*, 3.

> The lodge is . . . built in the form of a star, having round about a garden framed into like points; and beyond the garden *ridings* cut out, each answering the angles of the lodge. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The riding of the witch, the nightmare. *Halliwell.*

riding[2] (rī'ding), *n.* [Prop. **thriding*, the loss of *th* being prob. due to the wrong division of the compounds *North-thriding* (corrupted to *North-riding*), *South-thriding*, *East-thriding*, *West-thriding;* < Icel. *thrithjungr* (= Norw. *tridjung*), the third part of a thing, third part of a shire, < *thrithi* (= Norw. *tridje*) = E. *third:* see *third*.] One of the three districts, each anciently under the government of a reeve, into which the county of York, in England, is divided. These are called the *North*, *East*, and *West Ridings*. The same system of division exists also in Lincolnshire. Pennsylvania also, in the earliest portion of its colonial history, was divided into ridings.

> Gisborne is a market town in the west *riding* of the county of York, on the borders of Lancashire.
> Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 159.

> The most skilled housewife in all the three *Ridings*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

> Lincolnshire was divided into three parts, Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland; Lindsey was subdivided into three *ridings*, North, West, and South.
> *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 45.

riding-bitts (rī'ding-bits), *n. pl.* The bitts to which a ship's cable is secured when riding at anchor.

riding-boot (rī'ding-bōt), *n.* A kind of high boot worn in riding.

> With such a tramp of his ponderous *riding-boots* as might of itself have been audible in the remotest of the seven gables, he advanced to the door, which the servant pointed out. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, i.

riding-clerk† (rī'ding-klėrk), *n.* 1. A mercantile traveler. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Formerly, one of six clerks in Chancery, each of whom in his turn, for one year, kept the controlment-books of all grants that passed the great seal. The six clerks were superseded by the clerks of records and writs. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

riding-day (rī'ding-dā), *n.* A day given up to a hostile incursion on horseback. *Scott.*

riding-glove (rī'ding-gluv), *n.* A stout, heavy glove worn in riding; a gauntlet.

> The walls were adorned with old-fashioned lithographs, principally portraits of country gentlemen with high collars and *riding-gloves*. *The Century*, XXXVI. 123.

riding-graith (rī'ding-grāth), *n.* See *graith*.

riding-habit (rī'ding-hab'it), *n.* See *habit*, 5.

riding-hood (rī'ding-hůd), *n.* A hood used by women in the eighteenth century, and perhaps earlier, when traveling or exposed to the weather, the use of it depending on the style of head-dress or coiffure in fashion of the time.

> Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,
> Defended by the *riding-hood's* disguise.
> *Gay*, Trivia, i. 210.

riding-house† (rī'ding-hous), *n.* Same as *riding-school*.

riding-light (rī'ding-līt), *n.* A light hung out in the rigging at night when a vessel is riding at anchor. Also called *stay-light*.

riding-master (rī'ding-más'tėr), *n.* A teacher of the art of riding; specifically (*milit.*), one who instructs soldiers and officers in the management of horses.

riding-rime† (rī'ding-rīm), *n.* A form of verse, the same as the rimed couplet that goes now under the name *heroic verse*. It was introduced into English versification by Chaucer, and in it are composed most of the "Canterbury Tales." From the fact that it was represented as used by the pilgrims in telling these tales on their journey, it received the name of *riding-rime;* but it was not much used after Chaucer's death till the close of the sixteenth century. In the sixteenth century it is frequently contrasted with *rime-royal* (which see).

> I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *ryding rime*, and that is suche as our Mayster and Father Chaucer vsed in his Canterburie Tales, and in diuers other delectable and light enterprises.
> *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 16.

riding-robe (rī'ding-rōb), *n.* A robe worn in riding; a riding-habit.

> But who comes in such haste in *riding-robes?*
> What woman-post is this? *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 217.

riding-rod (rī'ding-rod), *n.* A switch or light cane used as a whip by equestrians.

> And if my legs were two such *riding-rods*, . . .
> And, to his shape, were heir to all this land,
> Would I might never stir from off this place,
> I would give it every foot to have this face.
> *Shak.*, K. John, i. 1. 140.

riding-sail (rī'ding-sāl), *n.* A triangular sail bent to the mainmast and sheeted down aft, to steady a vessel when head on to the wind.

riding-school (rī'ding-skōl), *n.* A school or place where the art of riding is taught; specifically, a military school to perfect troopers in the management of their horses and the use of arms.

riding-skirt (rī'ding-skėrt), *n.* 1. The skirt of a riding-habit.—2. A separate skirt fastened around the waist over the other dress, worn by women in riding.

riding-spear† (rī'ding-spēr), *n.* A javelin. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

riding-suit (rī'ding-sūt), *n.* A suit adapted for riding.

> Provide me presently
> A *riding-suit*, no costlier than would fit
> A franklin's wife. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 2. 78.

riding-whip (rī'ding-hwip), *n.* A switch or a whip with a short lash, used by riders.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *n.* [= F. *ridotte*, < It. *ridotto*, a retreat, resort, company, etc.: see *redout*[2].] 1. A house or hall of public entertainment.

> They went to the *Ridotto;*—'tis a hall
> Where people dance, and sup, and dance again;
> Its proper name, perhaps, were a masqued ball,
> But that 's of no importance to my strain;
> 'Tis (on a smaller scale) like our Vauxhall,
> Excepting that it can't be spoilt by rain.
> *Byron*, Beppo, lviii.

2†. A company of persons met together for amusement; a social assembly.—3. A public entertainment devoted to music and dancing; a dancing-party, often in masquerade.

> The masked balls or *Ridottos* in Carnival are held in the Imperial palace. *Wraxall*, Court of Berlin, II. 289.

> To-night there is a masquerade at Ranelagh for him, a play at Covent Garden on Monday, and a *ridotto* at the Haymarket. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 24.

4. In *music*, an arrangement or reduction of a piece from the full score.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *v. i.* [< *ridotto*, *n.*] To frequent or hold ridottos. [Rare.]

> And heroines, whilst 'twas the fashion,
> *Ridotto'd* on the rural plains.
> *Cowper*, Retreat of Aristippus.

riet†, *n.* An old spelling of *rye*[1]. Ex. ix. 32.

riebeckite (rē'bek-īt), *n.* [Named after E. *Riebeck*.] A silicate of iron and sodium, belonging to the amphibole group, and corresponding to acmite among the pyroxenes.

riedet†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *reed*[1].

rief, *n.* See *reef*[3].

rie-grass†, *n.* Same as *rye-grass*.

riem (rēm), *n.* [< D. *riem*, a thong: see *rim*[2].] A rawhide thong, about 8 feet long, used in South Africa for hitching horses, for fastening yokes to the trek-tow, and generally as a strong cord or binder. Also spelled *reim*.

> He rose suddenly and walked slowly to a beam from which an ox *riem* hung. Loosening it, he ran a noose in one end and then doubled it round his arm.
> *Olive Schreiner*, Story of an African Farm, i. 12.

Riemann's function, surface. See *function*, *surface*.

riesel-iron (rē'zel-ī'ėrn), *n.* A sort of claw or nipper used to remove irregularities from the edges of glass where cut by the dividing-iron (which see, under *iron*).

Riesling (rēs'ling), *n.* [G. *riessling*, a kind of grape.] Wine made from the Riesling grape, and best known in the variety made in Alsace and elsewhere on the upper Rhine. It keeps many years, and is considered exceptionally wholesome. A good Riesling wine is made in California.

rietbok (rēt'bok), *n.* [< D. *rietbok*, < *riet*, = E. *reed*[1], + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] The reedbuck of South Africa, *Eleotragus arundinaceus*.

riever, *n.* Same as *reaver*.

rifacimento (rē-fä-chi-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *rifacimenti* (-ti). [< It. *rifacimento*, < *rifare*, make over again, < ML. *refacere* (L. *reficere*), make over again, < L. *re-*, again, + *facere*, make: see

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fact. Cf. *refect.*] A remaking or reëstablishment: a term most commonly applied to the process of recasting literary works so as to adapt them to a changed state or changed circumstances; an adaptation, as when a work written in one age or country is modified to suit the circumstances of another. The term is applied in an analogous sense to musical compositions.

What man of taste and feeling can endure *rifacimenti*, harmonies, abridgments, expurgated editions?
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

Shakespeare's earliest works were undoubtedly *rifacimenti* of the plays of his predecessors.
Dyce, Note to Greene, Int., p. 37.

rife[1] (rīf), *a.* [< ME. *rif, rife, rive,* < AS. *rīfe* (occurs but once), abundant, = OD. *rijf, rijve,* abundant, copious, = MLG. LG. *rive,* abundant, munificent, = Icel. *rifr,* abundant, munificent, *rifligr,* large, munificent, = OSw. *rif,* rife. Cf. Icel. *reifa,* bestow, *reifir,* a giver.] **1.** Great in quantity or number; abundant; plentiful; numerous.

That citie wer sure men sett for too keepe,
With mich riall araie redy too fight,
With atling of areblast & archers *ryfe*.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 268.

The men who have given to one character life
And objective existence are not very *rife*.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

2. Well supplied; abounding; rich; replete; filled: followed by *with*.

Whose life was work, whose language *rife*
With rugged maxims hewn from life.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

Our swelling actions want the little leaven
To make them *with* the sighed-for blessing *rife*.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 74.

3†. Easy.

With Gods it is *rife*
To geue and bereue breath.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 78.

Hath utmost Inde aught better than his own?
Then utmost Inde is near, and *rife* to gone.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. i. 55.

4. Prevalent; current; in common use or acceptance.

To be cumbrid with couetous, by custome of old,
That rote is & rankist of all the *rif* syns.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11775.

Errors are infinite; and follies, how universally *rife!* even of the wisest sort. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

That grounded maxim,
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men. *Milton*, S. A., l. 866.

5†. Publicly or openly known; hence, manifest; plain; clear.

Adam abraid, and sag that wif,
Name he gaf hire dat is ful *rif;*
Issa was hire firste name.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 232.

Even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my listening ear.
Milton, Comus, l. 203.

rife[1]† (rīf), *adv.* [< ME. *rife;* < *rife*[1], *a.*] **1.** Abundantly; plentifully.

I presse a grape with stork and stryf,
The Rede wyn renneth *ryf*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

In tribulacioun y regne moore *rijf*
Ofttymes than in disport.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 158.

2. Plainly; clearly.

Bi thi witt thou maist knowe *rijf*
That merci passith rigtwisnes.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

3. Currently; commonly; frequently.

The Pestilence doth most *rifest* infect the clearest complection, and the Caterpiller cleaueth vnto the ripest fruite. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit (ed. Arber), p. 39.

rife[2]†, *r.* An obsolete form of *rive*[1].

rifely (rīf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rifli, rifliche* (= Icel. *rifliga*); < *rife*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a rife manner. (*a*) Plentifully; abundantly.

There launchit I to laund, a litle for ese,
Restid me *rifely*, ricchit my seluyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13149.

(*b*) Prevalently; currently; widely.

The word went wide how the mayde was geue
Rifliche thurth-out rome.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1472.

rifeness (rīf'nes), *n.* The state of being rife.

riff[1]† (rif), *n.* [< ME. **rif,* < AS. *hrif* = OS. *hrif* = OFries. *rif, ref* = OHG. *href, ref,* belly. Cf. *midriff.*] The belly; the bowels.

Then came his good sword forth to act his part,
Which pierc'd skin, ribs, and *riff*, and rove her heart.
The head (his trophy) from the trunk he cuts,
And with it back unto the shore he struts.
Legend of Captain Jones. (*Halliwell.*)

riff[2] (rif), *n.* [See *reef*[1].] **1**†. An obsolete form of *reef*[1].—**2.** A rapid or riffle. See *riffle*[2]. [Local, U. S.]

The lower side of large, loose stones at the *riffs* or shallow places in streams; the rock amid the foaming water; . . . in all these places they [fresh-water sponges] have been found in great abundance.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXIV. 711.

riff[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *reef*[2].

riffle[1] (rif'l), *n.* [< Dan. *rifle,* a groove, channel: see *rifle*[2], *n.*] **1.** In *mining,* the lining of the bottom of a sluice, made of blocks or slats of wood, or stones, arranged in such a manner that chinks are left open between them. In these chinks more or less quicksilver is usually placed, and it is by the aid of this arrangement that the particles of gold, as they are carried downward by the current of water, are arrested and held fast. The whole arrangement at the bottom of the sluices is usually called *the riffles.* In the smaller gold-saving machines, formerly much used, as the cradle, the slats of wood nailed across the bottom for the purpose of detaining the gold are called *riffle-bars* or simply *riffles.*

2. A piece of plank placed transversely in. and fastened to the bottom of, a fish-ladder. The riffles do not extend from side to side, but only about two thirds across. If the first riffle is fastened on the right side of the box at right angles to its side, it will extend about 30 inches across the box; the next, about 4 feet above, will be fastened on the left side of the box; the next, about 4 feet above, on the right side; and so on alternately until the top is reached. The water passing into the top is caught by the riffles and turned right and left by them until it reaches the stream below. Riffles furnish the fish a resting-place in scaling a dam.

3. In *seal-engraving,* a very small iron disk at the end of a tool, used to develop a high polish.

riffle[2] (rif'l), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *riff*[2], prob. associated with *ripple*[2].] A ripple, as upon the surface of water; hence, a rapid; a place in a stream where a swift current, striking upon rocks, produces a boiling motion in the water. [Local, U. S.]

riffle-bars (rif'l-bärz), *n. pl.* In *mining,* slats of wood nailed across the bottom of a cradle or other small gold-washing machine, for the purpose of detaining the gold; riffles.

riffler (rif'lėr), *n.* [< *riffle*[1], *riffle*[2], groove, + *-er*[1]. Cf. G. *riffel-feile,* a riffle-file, a curved file grooved for working in depressions: see *riffle*[1].] **1.** A



Riffler.

kind of file with a somewhat curved extremity, suitable for working in small depressions.

The *rifflers* of sculptors and a few other files are curvilinear in their central line. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 160.

2. A workman who uses such a file, especially in metal-work.

riffraff (rif'raf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rifferaffe;* < ME. *rif and raf,* every particle, things of small value, < OF. *rif et raf* ("*il ne luy lairra rif ny raf,* he will leave him neither *rif* nor *raf*"—Cotgrave), also *rifle rafle* ("*on n'y a laisse ne rifle ne rafle,* they have swept all away, they have left no manner of thing behind them"—Cotgrave), *rif* and *raf* being half-riming quasi-nouns reduced respectively from OF. *rifler,* rifle, ransack, spoil (see *rifle*[1], *r.*), and *raffler* (F. *rafler*), rifle, ravage, snatch away: see *raffle*[1]. Cf. OIt. *raffola, ruffola,* "by *riffraffe,* by hooke or crooke, by pinching or scraping" (Florio).] **1.** Scraps; refuse; rubbish; trash.

It is not Ciceroes tongue that can peerce their armour to wound the body, nor Archimedes prickes, and lines, and circles, and triangles, and rhombus, and *rifle-raffe* that hath any force to drive them backe.
Gosson, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

You would inforce upon us the old *rifle-raffe* of Sarum, and other monasticall reliques.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

"La, yes, Miss Matt," said she after seating me in her splint-bottom chair before a *riff-raff* fire.
The Century, XXXVII. 939.

2. The rabble.

Like modern prize fights, they drew together all the scum and *riff-raff,* as well as the gentry who were fond of so-called sport.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 315.

Almack's, for instance, was far more exclusive than the Court. *Riff-raff* might go to Court; but they could not get to Almack's, for at its gates there stood, not one angel with a fiery sword, but six in the shape of English ladies, terrible in turbans, splendid in diamonds, magnificent in satin, and awful in rank.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 114.

3. Sport; fun. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rifle[1] (rī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rifled,* ppr. *rifling.* [< ME. *riflen,* < OF. *rifler,* rifle, ransack, spoil; with freq. suffix, < Icel. *hrifa, rifa,* grapple, seize, pull up, scratch, grasp, akin to *hrifsa,* rob, pillage, *hrifs,* plunder.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seize and bear away by force; snatch away.

Till Time shall *rifle* ev'ry youthful Grace.
Pope, Iliad, I. 41.

2. To rob; plunder; pillage: often followed by *of.*

"Ones," quath he, "ich was yherborwed with an hep of chapmen;
Ich a-ros and *rifled* here males [bags] whenne thei a reste were." *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 236.

H. said, as touchyng the peple that *rifled* yow, and the doyng thereof, he was not privy therto.
Paston Letters, I. 158.

The city shall be taken, and the houses *rifled*.
Zech. xiv. 2.

The roadside garden and the secret glen
Were *rifled of* their sweetest flowers.
Bryant, Sella.

3†. To raffle; dispose of in a raffle.

I have at one throw
Rifled away the diadem of Spain.
Lust's Dominion, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To commit robbery or theft.

Thither repair at accustomed times their harlots, . . . not with empty hands, for they be as skilful in picking, *rifling,* and filching as the upright men.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 21.

2†. To raffle; play at dice or some other game of chance wherein the winner secures stakes previously agreed upon.

A *rifling,* or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce takes up all the monye that is layd downe. *Nomenclator* (1585), p. 293. (*Halliwell.*)

We'll strike up a drum, set up a tent, call people together, put crowns apiece, let 's *rifle* for her.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

rifle[2] (rī'fl), *r.*; pret. and pp. *rifled,* ppr. *rifling.* [< Dan. *rifle,* rifle, groove (*riflede söiler,* fluted columns; cf. *rifle,* a groove, flute), = Sw. *refla,* rifle (*reffelbössa,* a rifled gun), < *rive* (for **rife*), tear, = Sw. *rifva,* scratch, tear, grate, grind, = Icel. *rifa,* rive: see *rive*[1], and cf. *rivel.* Cf. G. *riefe,* a furrow (< LG.), *riefen,* rifle; and see *riffle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *gun-making,* to cut spiral grooves in (the bore of a gun-barrel). Grooves are now in universal use for small arms, and for the most part are used in ordnance. Small-arms are rifled by a cutting-tool attached to a rod and drawn through the barrel, while at the same time a revolution on the longitudinal axis is imparted to the tool. Rifled cannon are rifled by pushing through their bores a cutting-tool mounted on an arbor that exactly fits the bore. See *rifling-machine.*

2. To whet, as a scythe, with a rifle. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To groove firearms spirally along the interior of the bore.

The leading American match-rifle makers all *rifle* upon the same plan—viz., a sharp continual spiral and very shallow grooves. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 148.

rifle[2] (rī'fl), *n.* [Short for *rifled gun:* see *rifle*[2], *r.* Cf. Sw. *reffelbössa,* a rifled gun. The Dan. *riffel,* Sw. *riffle,* a rifle, are < E.] **1.** A firearm or a piece of ordnance having a barrel (or barrels) with a spirally grooved bore. Spirally grooved gun-barrels are of German origin; some authorities think they were invented by Gaspard Kollner of Vienna, in 1498; others regard Augustus Kotter of Nuremberg as the originator, the invention, according to these writers, dating between 1500 and 1520. Straight grooves were used in the fifteenth century, but their purpose was simply to form recesses for the reception of dirt and to aid in cleaning the gun. Spiral grooving has a distinct object beyond this, namely, to impart to the projectile a rotation whereby its flight is rendered more nearly accurate—the principle being that, when the center of gravity in the bullet does not exactly coincide with its longitudinal axis, as is nearly always the case, any tendency to deviate from the vertical plane including that axis will, by the constant revolution of the bullet, be exerted in all directions at right angles with its geometrical axis. A variety of shapes in the cross-sections of the grooves have been and are still used. The number of grooves is also different for different rifles, as is the pitch of the spiral—that is, the distance, measured on the axis of the bore, included by a single turn of the spiral. The variation in small-arms in this particular is wide—from one turn in 17 inches to one turn in 7 feet. In ordnance the pitch is much greater. Breech-loading guns began to appear in the first half of the sixteenth century, and were probably either of French or German origin. Such guns were made in Italy in the latter half of the sixteenth century. During the war of independence in America, a breech-loading rifle invented by Major Patrick Fergusson, and known as the Fergusson rifle, was used: it was the first breech-loading carbine used in the British regular army. A great many breech-loading rifles have since appeared. Muzzle-loading rifles have been superseded as military arms by these guns, and to a large extent the latter have supplanted muzzle loaders for sporting arms. Many breech-loaders once of importance in American and European warfare have in their turn been superseded by improved arms. Among them is the once justly celebrated Prussian needle-gun. These improvements have culminated in the Winchester and other repeating arms, which admit of refined accuracy of aim with great rapidity of firing. The tendency in modern rifles is toward smaller bores and chambers. The most recent advance in this direction of improvement is of German origin (1889–90), and consists in making rifles of much smaller bore and less weight than have hitherto been used, with bullets of lead and wolfram alloy having a specific gravity 50 per cent. greater than that of the lead and antimony alloy of the common hardened rifle-bullets. The bores of guns with which experiments have been made are less than 8 millimeters in diameter. Some having bores only 4 millimeters (about ⅛ inch) in diameter

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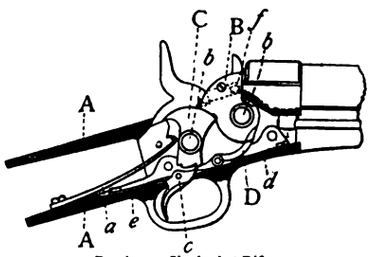
have been tried with surprising increase of range and effectiveness, on account of the diminished air-resistance. Exclusive of repeating rifles or magazine-guns, the principal differences between modern rifles are in their breech-actions and their firing-mechanism. Some of the more important of these arms are described below.

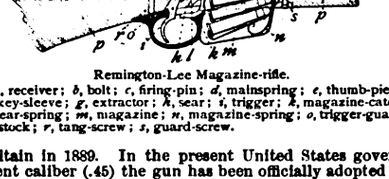
2. A soldier armed with a rifle: so named at a time when the rifle was not the usual weapon of the infantry: as, the Royal Irish *Rifles*—that is, the 83d and 86th regiments of British infantry.—**Albini-Braendlin rifle**, the firearm of the Belgian government. The breech-block is opened in the manner explained for the Berdan rifle. In closing, after insertion of the cartridge, the block is fastened by a spring stud until the hammer strikes. The hammer in striking operates a locking-bolt, sliding it longitudinally into the breech-block, thus preventing the latter from rising under the stress at the instant of discharge. The spent cartridge is extracted as in the Berdan rifle, the extractor-claws being attached to the breech-block, and engaging the cartridge-case when the block is turned forward over the barrel. The cartridge is also exploded as described for the Berdan rifle. The hammer strikes and drives the locking-bolt forward against a striker or needle in the breech-block, which impinges against the base of the cartridge.—**Berdan rifle**, a combination of the Albini-Braendlin and the Chassepot rifles (which see). It is named after its inventor, an American, General Berdan. It has a hinged breech-block, which, when turned forward over the barrel, extracts the spent cartridge. A new cartridge having been inserted, the block is closed, and fastened by a bolt analogous to the cock of the Chassepot rifle. The lock has a spiral mainspring which drives the locking-bolt against a striker working in the center of the breech-block, instead of at the side as in the Albini-Braendlin gun. This rifle was used in the American civil war, and is still one of the United States arms. It has been adopted by the Russian government, which now manufactures an improved pattern of the gun at its arsenal at Tula. The arm is hence called in Europe the Berdan-Russian rifle.—**Breech-loading rifle**, in distinction from *muzzle-loading rifle*, a rifle that is charged at the breech instead of at the muzzle.—**Chassepot rifle**, a French modification of the Prussian needle-gun (which see). The barrel has four deep grooves with a left-handed instead of a right-handed spiral, this direction being chosen to counteract the disturbing effect of the pull-off on the aim. The self-consuming cartridge was originally used, but, this causing the gun to foul quickly, the arm (which is still retained by the French government) has been adapted to the use of metallic cartridges.—**Double rifle**, a double-barreled rifle. Such rifles have hitherto been used only as sporting guns.—**Enfield rifle**, a muzzle-loading gun formerly manufactured by the English government at Enfield. Several systems having been submitted by different gun-makers, the government, instead of using any one exclusively, adopted the best points of each, and combined them in this arm. The gun in its original form is still used by native regiments in India, but it has been converted into a breech-loader, and is called the "Snider Enfield" or "Snider rifle." It is, except in India, now superseded.—**Express-rifle**. See *express*, *n.*, 5.—**Francotte-Martini rifle**, a gun having the Martini breech-action with an important modification by M. Francotte of Liège, whereby the lock-mechanism may be, for cleaning, all removed at once from below, by taking out a single pin from the trigger-plate and guard to which the lock-work is wholly attached, and by which it is supported in the breech-action body.—**Henry repeating rifle**, a gun in which a magazine for cartridges extends under the entire length of the barrel, and holds fifteen cartridges. It can be fired thirty times per minute, including the time necessary to supply the magazine. The Winchester rifle has superseded this arm, which was one of the weapons used in the United States army during the American civil war.—**High-powered, low-powered rifles**. See *powered*.—**Mannlicher repeating rifle**, a name of two different guns, one of which is a revolving-magazine repeater, and the other a detachable-magazine repeater. The revolving magazine in the first-named consists of three joined parallel tubes, each holding a number of cartridges, the whole being automatically revolved on a central axis as each tube is emptied, to bring one after another into the proper position for delivering the cartridges. The magazine is contained in a chamber formed in the butt of the stock, and it is loaded through an opening in front of the guard. The cartridges are successively fed forward by a spiral spring, and automatically thrown up into a horizontal position and forced into the breech of the barrel while placing the lock in the firing position. The cartridges are metallic and central-fire, but are necessarily of rather small caliber. The other Mannlicher rifle has a detachable magazine, but the breech-mechanism is the same. The magazine is fixed to the shoe of the breech-action, and, when detached, is used as a cartridge-pouch. Several magazines, each with eight or ten cartridges, can be loaded, and, when needed, successively and quickly attached. This arm has been adopted in the Austrian army.—**Martini-Henry rifle**, a rifle adopted by the English government, rifled on the Henry principle described under *rifting*[2], and having its breech-action that of Martini, in which the breech-block is hinged, and opened backward by pushing downward and forward a lever pivoted just back of the trigger-guard, which movement also automatically extracts the cartridge-case. The gun has been slightly improved since its adoption. It is now used with a coiled brass bottle-necked cartridge carrying a large charge of powder. It shoots accurately at 800 yards, but has a range of 1,500 yards.—**Match-rifle**, a fine, well-made arm used for match-shooting. The grain of the barrel is generally parallel with the axis of the bore, which secures greater accuracy in rifling than is possible in a twist barrel. The grooves are also very shallow. For different English muzzle-loading match-rifles (still somewhat used), the Whitworth, Henry, and rectangular-grooved rifling (which see, under *rifting*[2]) are variously employed. For breech-loaders, either the Metford system or the American method (also described under *rifting*[2]) is more in vogue. The sights of match-rifles are usually a wind-gage fore-sight and an elevating vernier peep-sight.—**Minié rifle**, a rifle using the Minié ball.—**Muzzle-loading rifle**, a rifle which is charged or loaded at the muzzle, as distinguished from a breech-loading rifle.—**Peabody-Martini rifle**, a breech-loading military firearm, made at Providence, Rhode Island. It is a modification of the English Martini-Henry rifle, and is adopted by the armies of Turkey and Rumania.—**Peabody rifle**, the first breech-loader which used a dropping breech-block pivoted at the rear end above the axis of the bore. The operating lever is also the trigger-guard, and is connected with the block in such manner that pressing it forward pulls downward the front end of the block, thus rendering it impossible to jam the block by any expansion of the cartridge at the base, as sometimes has occurred in rifles wherein the whole block slides downward below the bore. This breech-action appears to have been the forerunner of the breech-actions of the Martini, Westley-Richards, Swinburne, Stahl, Field, and other arms that have appeared since 1862 (the year in which the Peabody rifle was first submitted to military tests at the United States arsenal in Watertown).—**Photographic rifle**, a fanciful form of camera arranged for taking instantaneous photographs of objects in motion. It is a camera fixed on a gun-stock, with sights to secure accuracy in bringing the desired object within the field of the lens, and a trigger for setting free the instantaneous shutter to make the exposure. It has no practical use, being merely a very clumsy form of hand-camera or detective camera.—**Remington rifle**, an arm extensively used in the armies of the United States, France, Denmark, Austria, Italy, China, Egypt, and many South American governments. The bore has been made either to take a bottle-necked cartridge, as do the Martini-Henry and some ex-



Remington Single-shot Rifle.

A A, receiver; *B*, breech-piece; *C*, hammer; *D*, locking lever. *a*, mainspring; *b b*, pins; *c*, trigger; *d*, locking-lever spring; *e*, trigger-spring; *f*, firing-pin. In loading, *C* is drawn back till caught by *c* in second notch of *C*. This enables *B* to be drawn back, opening the cartridge-chamber. The pulling back of *C* extracts the cartridge by an extractor not shown in the cut. The shell is then taken out and a new cartridge inserted by hand. *B* is then closed against the loaded chamber, leaving the gun cocked. Pulling the trigger then releases *C*, which drives the firing-pin against the cartridge.

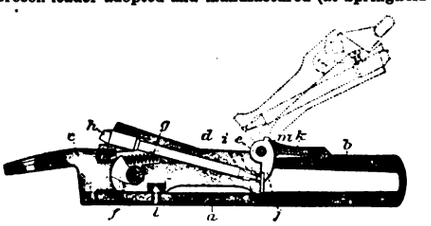
press-rifles, or a Berdan cartridge. The breech-action of the earlier patterns has been criticized as lacking solidity, but no other military rifle has ever proved more generally satisfactory in use. The construction is remarkably simple. The breech-action of earlier patterns consisted mainly of two pieces—a combined breech-piece and extractor, and a hammer breech-bolt. Each of these parts works upon a strong center-pin with a breech-bolt to back up the breech-piece, and a spring holds the latter till the hammer falls. The action has, however, been much improved in later models, and the earlier defects removed. The breech-block is actuated by a side-lever, and it is locked independently of the hammer. It is provided with a powerful and durable extractor, and the lock-mechanism is both simple and strong. The Remington-Lee rifle, shown in the cut, was adopted by the government of Great



Remington-Lee Magazine-rifle.

a, receiver; *b*, bolt; *c*, firing-pin; *d*, mainspring; *e*, thumb-piece; *f*, key-sleeve; *g*, extractor; *h*, sear; *i*, trigger; *k*, magazine-catch; *l*, sear-spring; *m*, magazine; *n*, magazine-spring; *o*, trigger-guard; *p*, stock; *r*, tang-screw; *s*, guard-screw.

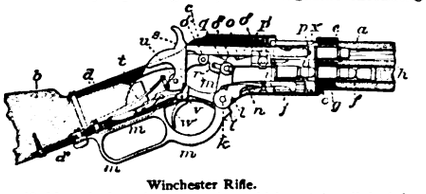
Britain in 1889. In the present United States government caliber (.45) the gun has been officially adopted by the United States Navy Department.—**Repeating rifle**, a rifle which can be repeatedly fired without stopping to load. Such arms are constructed either on the revolving principle (see *revolver*) or the magazine principle, or, as in the Needham and the Mannlicher systems, they comprise both these principles.—**Rook and rabbit rifle**, a small breech-loading sporting rifle, used only for short ranges. The Remington, the Martini, and also top-lever and side-lever actions are variously used in such guns, and they generally have half or full pistol-hand stocks. When side-lever actions are used, they have rebounding locks (which see, under *lock*[1]).—**Saloon rifle**, a small smooth-bore, breech-loading gun, incongruously named, having a strong heavy barrel, and used for ranges of from 50 to 100 feet. The cartridge is a small copper case charged with a fulminate. Such guns are principally used in shooting-galleries or rifle-saloons. The best of these guns shoot with remarkable accuracy, and hence are called by the French "carabines de précision."—**Schneider repeating rifle**, a gun having a reciprocating block like the Sharp's rifle, the block moving down vertically, instead of being pivoted on hinges and turning downward as in actions of rifles of the Peabody type. It has a tubular magazine with a spring-coil feed extending under the barrel. The breech-block is depressed by moving an under lever downward and forward, and at the lowest position of the lever a cartridge is delivered rearward upon the top of the block. The lever is then moved back, which lifts the cartridge into line with the bore, on arriving at which it is automatically thrust into the breech by a swinging cam on the left side of the breech-block. This cam also acts as the extractor when the breech is again opened. A link connecting the lever and hammer cocks the gun.—**Schulhof repeating rifle**, a gun having a striker of the bolt form, resembling that of the Chassepot and other guns of that class, a spacious and handy magazine in the stock-butt, a peculiar and efficient cartridge-carrier, and a trigger unlike that in any other rifle. The trigger is on the top of the grip of the stock, and is pressed instead of pulled in firing. Turning over the breech-block and drawing it rearward cocks the gun, and at the same time brings a cartridge into position for insertion; closing the block thrusts in the cartridge, leaving the gun cocked; pressing the trigger fires it. This is one of the most simple and rapid of repeating arms. Twenty-five well-aimed shots can be fired with it by an expert in 30 seconds.—**Sharp's rifle**, a rifle having a nearly vertical breech-block sliding in a mortise behind the fixed chamber in the barrel, and operated from below by a lever, which forms the trigger-guard. This gun was used in the American civil war, and was also used to a very limited extent in the British cavalry. It has now only historical importance.—**Snider rifle**, an Enfield rifle converted into a breech-loader. (Compare *Enfield rifle*.) In the change, two inches in length of the breech was cut away at the top, and a slightly tapered chamber made for the reception of the cartridge. A breech-block hinged on the right-hand side was used to close the opening thus made. This block closes down behind the cartridge and receives the recoil. The block is opened, and the cartridge pushed in by the thumb. A striker passes through the breech-block, and transmits the blow of the hammer to the fulminate. The general principle of the breech-action is among the earliest known in the history of breech-loading arms.—**Soper rifle**, an arm having a side-hinged swinging block like the Wendl (Austrian) breech-loading rifle. The block is, however, operated by a lever situated on the side of the stock in a position where it can be depressed by the thumb of the right hand, while the gun is at the shoulder, without moving the hand from the grip of the stock. The movement of the lever simultaneously opens the breech-block, extracts the cartridge, carries back the striker in the breech-block, and places the hammer at full cock. The cartridge is then inserted with the left hand, and on releasing the lever from pressure the breech-block closes. The gun is then ready to fire. The possible rapidity of firing with this gun is probably greater than that of any other breech-loader not of the repeating class.—**Sporting rifle**, in contradistinction to *military rifle*, one of a class of rifles specially designed for use in hunting. The class includes the express-rifle, double rifle, large-bore rifles, rook and rabbit rifle, punt-gun, etc.—**Springfield rifle**, a single breech-loader adopted and manufactured (at Springfield



Springfield Rifle.

a, bottom of receiver; *b*, barrel to which the receiver is attached by a screw-thread; *c*, breech-screw, having a circular recess for receiving the cam-latch *f*, which locks the breech-block *d* in place; *e*, hinge-pin, around which the breech-block *d* turns; *g*, cam-latch spring which presses the cam-latch *f* into the circular recess; *h*, firing-pin pointed at *i*, which transmits the blow of hammer to priming of cartridge (central-fire); *f*, extractor which turns on *e* and withdraws the spent cartridge-shell after firing; *k*, the ejector-spring and spindle. When the breech-block is closed, the rear end of the ejector-spring spindle presses against the extractor. The drawing in full outline shows this position. When the breech-block is raised into the position shown in dotted outline, it presses against the lug *m* of the extractor *f* and turns *f* rearward, withdrawing the shell, and the ejector-spring is compressed; when the direction of the spindle and spring *k* passes to a point below the center of *e*, the extractor is thrown quickly and forcibly backward, throwing out the shell, the latter being deflected upward by the ejector-stud *l*.

in Massachusetts) by the United States government. The breech-fermeture consists of a rotating breech-block and a locking-cam. It is fired by means of a side-lock and firing-pin. See the cut with explanation.—**Vetterlin repeating rifle**, a Swiss arm, of which its inventor, Vetterlin, has produced several patterns. Its firing-mechanism acts on the same principle as that of the Chassepot, but it has a magazine placed longitudinally under the barrel. The cartridges are respectively delivered rearward into a carriage which is moved upward into proper relation with the barrel by a bell-crank connected with the sliding-block when the latter is pulled backward, and descends again for another cartridge when the breech-block is closed. The extractor is similar to that of the Winchester rifle (see cut below). A coiled mainspring drives the needle against the base of the cartridge.—**Winchester rifle**, a repeating rifle which, like the Henry repeating rifle, has a magazine extending



Winchester Rifle.

a, rifled barrel; *b*, stock; *c*, *c*, receiver, which contains all the internal lock-mechanism, and is attached to the barrel by a screw-thread as shown at *e*, and to the wooden stock *b* by the tangs *d* and *d'*, through which screws pass, one passing entirely through and binding both tangs tightly against the stock; *f*, the magazine, containing cartridges *g*, which are pressed toward the rear by the long coiled spring *h* into a recess in a vertically moving carrier-block *i* in the receiver *c*; *j*, the carrier-lever, pivoted at *k* to the finger-lever *m*, *m*, *m*, *m*, which is also pivoted to the receiver by the same pivot *k*; *l* and *l'* are abutments respectively on the carrier-lever and finger-lever, whose action is explained below; *n*, the carrier-lever spring, which holds it downward when not lifted by the finger-lever; *o*, one of the two links or toggles pivoted to the receiver at *o'*, to the breech-block *p* at *o''*, and toggle-jointed at *o'''*; *q*, a pin attached to the finger-lever and working in the slot *r* of the link *o*; *p*, the firing-pin, which slides in the breech-

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pin and whose point is driven against the cartridge by the hammer *s* at the instant of firing; *t*, the mainspring, connected by a link with the hammer below the hammer-pivot *u*; *v*, the sear with sear-spring and safety-catch mechanism (not lettered) situated behind it; *w*, the trigger; *x*, extractor and extractor-mechanism, the extractor engaging the rim of the cartridge in the barrel and pulling the spent cartridge-shell out when the breech-block is moved rearward. Turning the finger-lever *m*, *m*, *m*, *m* downward toward the front forces the breech-block, breech-pin, and hammer rearward, cocking the hammer and extracting the spent cartridge-shell. At the same time the ledge or abutment *l* on the finger-lever presses against the ledge *l* on the carrier-lever, forcing up the carrier *i*, with its contained cartridge. When moved back to its original position the finger-lever permits the carrier to return to its original position and receive another cartridge from the magazine *f*, and also forces the breech-block *p* forward, pressing the cartridge into the breech of the barrel. The hammer remains cocked until the trigger is pulled. The loading of the gun and cocking for firing are thus effected by the single motion forward and rearward of the finger-lever *m*. The opening of a side plate (not shown) permits the charging of the magazine by successive insertions of cartridges.

longitudinally under the barrel, but is a stronger and lighter gun, and has a differently constructed magazine with improved mechanism for loading and unloading, and also a different cartridge-extractor.

rifle[3] (rī′fl), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** A bent stick standing on the butt of the handle of a scythe. *Halliwell.*—**2.** An instrument used after the manner of a whetstone for sharpening scythes, and consisting of a piece of wood coated with sharp sand or emery, with a handle at one end. [Local, Eng. and New Eng.]

rifle-ball (rī′fl-bâl), *n.* A bullet designed to be fired from a rifle. Such balls are not now made spherical, as formerly, but generally cylindrical, with a conoidal head, the base being usually hollowed and fitted with a plug, which causes the bullet to expand into the grooves of the bore of the weapon. See *rifle*[2], *v. t.*, and cut under *bullet*.

rifle-bird (rī′fl-bȅrd), *n.* An Australian bird of paradise, *Ptilorhis paradisea*, belonging to the slender-billed section (*Epimachinæ*) of the family *Paradiseidæ:* said to have been so named by the early colonists from suggesting by its colors the uniform of the Rifle Brigade. This bird is 11 or 12 inches long, the wing 6, the tail 4½, the bill 2; the male is black, splendidly iridescent with fiery,



Rifle-bird (*Ptilorhis paradisea*).

purplish, violet, steel-blue, and green tints, which change like burnished metal when viewed in different lights; the female is plain brown, varied with buff, white, and black. The rifle-bird inhabits especially New South Wales. There are 3 or 4 other species of *Ptilorhis*, of other parts of Australia and some of the adjacent islands, of which the best-known is *P. magnifica* of New Guinea.

rifle-corps (rī′fl-kōr), *n.* A body of soldiers armed with rifles. Especially, in England, since about 1857, a body of volunteers wearing a self-chosen uniform and undergoing drill by their own officers as part of a body of citizen-soldiers formed for the defense of the country.

rifleman (rī′fl-man), *n.*; pl. *riflemen* (-men). [< *rifle*[2] + *man*.] A man armed with a rifle; a man skilled in shooting with the rifle; *milit.*, formerly, a member of a body armed with the rifle when most of the infantry had muskets.

rifleman-bird (rī′fl-man-bȅrd), *n.* Same as *rifle-bird*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 553.

rifle-pit (rī′fl-pit), *n.* A pit or short trench in front of an army, fort, etc., generally about 4 feet long and 3 feet deep, with the earth thrown up in front so as to afford cover to two skirmishers. Sometimes they are loopholed by laying a sand-bag over two other bags on the top of the breastwork, so that the head and shoulders of the rifleman are covered.

rifler (rī′flėr), *n.* [ME. *rifler, riffler, riflowr;* < *rifle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rifles; a robber.

> And eke repreue robbers and *rifleris* of peple.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 197.
>
> Parting both with cloak and coat, if any please to be the *rifler*.
> *Milton*, Divorce.

2. A hawk that does not return to the lure.

> *Fran.* Your Hawke is but a *Rifler*.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.
>
> However well trained, these birds [falcons] were always liable to prove *rifflers*, that is, not to return to the lure.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 700.

rifle-range (rī′fl-rānj), *n.* **1.** A place for practice in shooting with the rifle.—**2.** A specific distance at which rifle-shooting is practised.

rifle-shell (rī′fl-shel), *n.* In *ordnance*, a shell adapted for firing from a rifled cannon.

rifle-shot (rī′fl-shot), *n.* **1.** A shot fired with a rifle.—**2.** One who shoots with a rifle.

The scientific knowledge required to become a successful *rifle-shot* necessitates much study, and continual practice with the weapon is also called for.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 157.

rifling[1] (rī′fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rifle*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of plundering or pillaging.—**2.** *pl.* The waste from sorting bristles.

rifling[2] (rī′fling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rifle*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of cutting spiral grooves in the bore of a gun.—**2.** A system or method of spiral grooving in the bore of a rifle. Whatever may be the form of cross-section in the grooves, the modern practice is to make them, for small-arms, extremely shallow; and, though the rectangular form with sharp angles is still retained, the angles are commonly rounded, this being an easier form to keep clean. Henry's system of rifling, used in most military rifles, has seven grooves; and the grooves make one turn in 22 inches. The grooves are broad, rectangular, and very shallow, with rounded angles, the lands being much narrower than the grooves. This is the system used in the Martini-Henry rifle. The system most in vogue in America for match-rifles is that of a uniform spiral, one turn in 18 inches, with very shallow grooves. With shallow grooves, hardened bullets are required; and the method of shallow grooving, with hardened bullets, is now taking the place of deep grooves and soft bullets, which were characteristic of Whitworth's and Henry's system of rifling. In express-rifles the rifling is very shallow with a slow spiral (one turn in 4 feet to one turn in 6 feet); and six is considered the best number of grooves. The so-called "Metford system" of rifling, used in England for fine match-rifles, employs five extremely shallow grooves, each including about 32° of the circumference of the bore, the twist of the spiral increasing toward the muzzle, generally finishing with one turn in 17 inches; but it is part of this system to vary the spiral in different guns according to the character of the powder to be used. In large-bore rifles with shallow circular-arc-bottomed grooves, the grooves are often ten in number, with one turn in 7 feet. A system, still of doubtful expediency, has been introduced, called the *non-fouling system*. In this method the barrel is rifled in its front half only. Some very fine shooting has been done by guns thus rifled. The Whitworth system of rifling is that of a hexagonal bore with spiral faces. It is still retained for ordnance. The projectiles for such rifles are also hexagonal with twisted sides. The Haddan system of rifling for ordnance consists of three spiral grooves of deep elliptical cross-section, into which fit three wings on the front of the shot or shell. Other shapes of grooves are also used for ordnance.—**Ratchet-rifling**, a kind of grooving in gun-barrels in which the grooves have a cross-section closely approximating a right-angled triangle with the hypotenuse at the bottom of the groove, like the spaces between the teeth of a ratchet. It is now used only for inferior guns.

rifling-machine (rī′fling-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine serving to cut spiral grooves or rifles in the surface of the bore of a small-arm or cannon. For small-arms, the cutter-head is armed with two or more cutters, and the grooves are cut in the pulling stroke of the rifling rod to prevent bending, no work being done on the return stroke. After every stroke the cutter-head or barrel is revolved a certain angular distance (depending on the number of grooves to be cut) by the automatic rotation of the rifling bar, so that the several grooves are successively occupied by each cutter. For cannon, the cutter-head fits the bore exactly, and the cutter projects above its cylindrical surface to a height equal to the depth of the chip to be taken out at each stroke, cutting but one groove at a time. The twist is obtained automatically by means of a rack and pinion. The pinion-wheel is made fast to the cutter-bar, and gears into a rack carrying two or three friction-wheels at one end. These friction-wheels roll upon an inclined guide, curved or straight according as the twist is to be increasing or uniform.

rifling-tool (rī′fling-tōl), *n.* An instrument for rifling firearms.

rift[1] (rift), *n.* [< ME. *rift, ryfte,* < Dan. *rift* = Norw. *rift*, a rift, crevice, rent, = Icel. *ript*, a breach of contract; with formative *-t*, < Dan. *rive* = Norw. *riva*, tear, rive: see *rive*[1].] **1.** An opening made by riving or splitting; a fissure; a cleft or crevice; a chink.

> The grete barrez of the abyme he barst vp at ones,
> That alle the regioun to-rof in *riftes* ful grete,
> & clouen alle in lyttel cloutes the clyffez aywhere.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 964.
>
> He pluckt a bough, out of whose *rifte* there came
> Smal drops of gory bloud, that trickled down the same.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 30.
>
> It is the little *rift* within the lute
> That by and by will make the music mute.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien (song).

2†. A riving or splitting; a shattering.

> The remnond, that rode by the rugh bonkis,
> Herd the rurde and the *rufte* of the rank schippis,
> The trusshe and the fare of folke that were drounet.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12697.

rift[1] (rift), *v.* [< *rift*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To rive; cleave; split.

> To the dread rattling thunder
> Have I given fire, and *rifted* Jove's stout oak
> With his own bolt. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 45.
>
> The *rifted* crags that hold
> The gathered ice of winter. *Bryant*, Song.

2. To make or effect by cleavage.

> The intellect is a cleaver; it discerns and *rifts* its way into the secret of things. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 106.

II. *intrans.* To burst open; split.

> I'ld shriek, that even your ears
> Should *rift* to hear me. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 66.

rift[1] (rift), *p. a.* Split; specifically, following the general direction of the splitting or checking: said of a log: as, *rift* pine boards. Compare *quartered*, 4.

rift[2]†, *n.* [ME. *rift,* < AS. *rift*, a veil, curtain, cloak, = Icel. *ript, ripti*, a kind of cloth or linen jerkin.] A veil; a curtain. *Layamon.*

rift[3] (rift), *v. i.* [< ME. *riften, ryften,* < Icel. *rypta*, belch; cf. *ropi*, a belching, *ropa*, belch.] To belch. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

rift[4] (rift), *n.* [Prob. an altered form, simulating *rift*[1], of *riff*[2]: see *riff*[2], *reef*[1], *n.*] A shallow place in a stream; a fording-place; also, rough water indicating submerged rocks. [Local.]

rig[1] (rig), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *ridge*.

rig[2] (rig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rigged*, ppr. *rigging*. [Early mod. E. *rygge;* < Norw. *rigga*, bind up, wrap round, rig (a ship) (cf. *rigg*, rigging of a ship), = Sw. dial. *rigga*, in *rigga på*, harness (rig up) (a horse); perhaps allied to AS. **wrihan, wreón* (pp. *wrigen*), cover: see *wry*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To fit (a ship) with the necessary tackle; fit, as the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

> I *rygge* a shyppe, I make it redye to go to the see.
> *Palsgrave*, p. 691.
>
> Our ship . . .
> Is tight and yare and bravely *rigg'd* as when
> We first put out to sea. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 224.
>
> Now Patrick he *rigg'd* out his ship,
> And sailed ower the faem.
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 339).

2. To dress; fit out or decorate with clothes or personal adornments: often with *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

> She is not *rigged*, sir; setting forth some lady
> Will cost as much as furnishing a fleet.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.
>
> Jack was *rigged out* in his gold and silver lace, with a feather in his cap. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*
>
> You shall see how I *rigg'd* my Squire *out* with the Remains of my shipwreck'd Wardrobe.
> *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.
>
> Why, to show you that I have a kindness for you and your Husband, there is Ten Guineas to *rig* you for the Honours I design to prefer you to.
> *Mrs. Centlivre*, Gotham Election, i. 1.

3. To fit out; furnish; equip; put in condition for use: often followed by *out* or *up*. [Colloq.]

> She insisted upon being stabbed on the stage, and she had *rigged up* a kitchen carving-knife with a handle of gilt paper, ornamented with various breastpins, . . . as a Tyrian dagger. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 501.
>
> I was aroused by the order from the officer, "Forward there! *rig* the head-pump!" . . . Having called up the "idlers," . . . and *rigged* the pump, we began washing down the decks. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 8.

Cat-rigged, rigged as a cat-boat. See cut under *cat-rig*. —**To rig in a boom**, to draw in a boom which is rigged out.—**To rig out a boom**, to run out a studdingsail-boom on the end of a yard, or a jib-boom or flying-jib boom on the end of a bowsprit, in order to extend the foot of a sail. —**To rig the capstan.** See *capstan*.—**To rig the cast**, in *angling*, to fix the hooks on the leader by their snells.—**To rig the market**, to raise or lower prices artificially in order to one's private advantage; especially, in the stock exchange, to enhance fictitiously the value of the stock or shares in a company, as when the directors or officers buy them up out of the funds of the association. The market is also sometimes rigged by a combination of parties, as large shareholders, interested in raising the value of the stock.

> The gold *market* may *be rigged* as well as the iron or any other special market.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 214.

II. *intrans.* To make or use a rig, as in angling: as, to *rig* light (that is, to use a light fishing-tackle).

rig[2] (rig), *n.* [= Norw. *rigg*, rigging: see the verb.] **1.** *Naut.*, the characteristic manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of any vessel: thus, schooner-*rig*, ship-*rig*, etc., have reference to the masts and sails of those vessels, without regard to the hull.—**2.** Costume; dress, especially of a gay or fanciful description. [Colloq.]—**3.** An equipage or turnout; a vehicle with a horse or horses, as for driving. [Colloq., U. S.]

> One part of the team [in Homer] (or *rig*, as they say west of the Hudson) had come to include by metonymy the whole. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 110.

4. Fishing-tackle collectively; an angler's cast. [Colloq.]—**Cat rig.** See *cat-rig*.—**Gunter rig** (*naut.*), a method of rigging boats in which the topmast is made to slide up and down alongside of the lower mast. When hoisted, the topmast stretches up the head of the three-cornered sail. This rig is largely used in the United States navy, and takes its name from the sliding scale known as Gunter's scale, on account of the sliding up and down of the topmast. Also *sliding-gunter rig*.—**Square rig**, that rig in which the sails are bent to horizontal yards.

rig[3]† (rig), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rigge;* prob. for **wrig*, and akin to *wriggle, wrick:* see *wriggle, wrick*.] **I.** *intrans.* To romp; play the wanton.

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To *Rigge*, lasciuire puellam.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., p. 119.

II. *trans.* To make free with.

Some prowleth for fewel, and some away *rig*
Fat goose and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 39.

rig[3] (rig), *n.* [< *rig*[3], *v.*] 1†. A romp; a wanton; a strumpet.

Wantonis is a drab!
For the nonce she is an old *rig*.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *ryg*, with al that take thy part. *Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, iii. 3.

2. A frolic: a trick. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The one expressed his opinion that it was a *rig*, and the other his conviction that it was a "go." *Dickens.*

To run a rig, to play a trick or caper.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought,
Away went hat and wig;
He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of *running* such a *rig*. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

To run the rig (or **one's rig**) **upon**, to practise a sportive trick on.

I am afraid your goddess of bed-making has been *running her rig upon* you. *Smollett.*

rig[4] (rig), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Riga balsam. The essential oil or turpentine distilled from the cones and young shoots of *Pinus Cembra*. Also called *Carpathian oil*, *Carpathian balsam*, *German oil*.

rigadoon (rig-a-dön'), *n.* [= D. *rigodon*, < F. *rigaudon*, *rigodon* = Sp. *rigodon* = It. *rigodone*, a dance; origin unknown.] 1. A lively dance for one couple, characterized by a peculiar jumping step. It probably originated in Provence. It was very popular in England in the seventeenth century.

Dance she would, not in such court-like measures as she had learned abroad, but some high-paced jig, or hop-skip *rigadoon*, befitting the brisk lasses at a rustic merry-making. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. Music for such a dance, the rhythm being usually duple (occasionally sextuple) and quick. — 3. Formerly, in the French army, a beat of drum while men condemned to be shelled were, previous to their punishment, paraded up and down the ranks.

Riga fir. Same as *Riga pine*.

rigal, *n.* Same as *regal*[2], 1.

Riga pine. A variety of the Scotch pine or fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, which comes from Riga, a seaport of Russia. See *Scotch pine*, under *pine*[1].

rigation (rī-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. *rigatio*(*n*-), a watering, wetting, < *rigare* (> It. *rigare*), water, wet. Cf. *irrigation*.] The act of watering; irrigation.

In dry years, every field that has not some spring, or aqueduct, to furnish it with repeated *rigations*, is sure to fail in its crop.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xvi. (*Latham.*)

rigescent (rī-jes'ent), *a.* [< L. *rigescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *rigescere*, grow stiff or numb, < *rigere*, stiffen: see *rigid*.] In *bot.*, approaching a rigid or stiff consistence. *Cooke.*

rigged† (rigd), *a.* [< *rig*[1] + *-ed*[2]; var. of *ridged*.] Ridged; humped.

The young elephant, or two-tailed steer,
Or the *rigg'd* camel, or the fiddling frere.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 96.

rigger (rig'ėr), *n.* [< *rig*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rigs; specifically, one whose occupation is the fitting of the rigging of ships. — 2. In *mach.*: (*a*) A band-wheel having a slightly curved rim. (*b*) A fast-and-loose pulley. *E. H. Knight.* — 3. A long-pointed sable brush used for painting, etc. *Art Jour.*, 1887, p. 341. — **Riggers' screw**, a screw-clamp for setting up shrouds and stays.

rigging[1] (rig'ing), *n.* [< *rig*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A ridge, as of a house; also, a roof. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

They broke the house in at the *rigging*.
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 170).

By some auld houlet-haunted biggin',
Or kirk deserted by its *riggin'*,
It 's ten to ane ye'll find him snug in
Some eldritch part.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

rigging[2] (rig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rig*[2], *v.*] The ropes, chains, etc., which are employed to support and work all masts, yards, sails, etc., in a ship; tackle. Rigging is of two kinds: *standing rigging*, or rigging set up permanently, as shrouds, stays, backstays, etc.; and *running rigging*, which comprises all the ropes hauled upon to brace yards, make and take in sail, etc., such as braces, sheets, clue-lines, buntlines, and halyards. See cut under *ship*. — **Lower rigging.** See *low*[2]. — **Rigging-cutter.** See *cutter*[1].

rigging-loft (rig'ing-lôft), *n.* 1. A large room where rigging is fitted and prepared for use on shipboard. — 2. *Theat.*, the space immediately under the roof and over the stage of a theater; the place from which the scenery is lowered or raised by means of ropes.

Looking upward from the floor of the stage, he would call them [the beams] the gridiron; standing on them, he would speak of them as the *rigging-loft*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 438.

rigging-screws (rig'ing-skröz), *n. pl.* A machine formed of a clamp worked by a screw, used to force together two parts of a stiff rope, in order that a seizing may be put on.

rigging-tree (rig'ing-trē), *n.* [Also *riggin-tree*; < *rigging*[1] + *tree*.] A roof-tree. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

riggish (rig'ish), *a.* [< *rig*[3] + *-ish*[1].] Having the characteristics of a rig or romp; wanton; lewd.

For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 245.

The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants warmed with wine, could be no other than *riggish*, and unmaidenly.
Bp. Hall, John Baptist Beheaded.

riggite (rig'it), *n.* [< *rig*[3], a frolic, a prank, + *-ite*[1].] One who plays rigs; a joker; a jester.

This and my being esteem'd a pretty good *riggite* — that is, a jocular verbal satirist — supported my consequence in the society. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 149.

riggle†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *wriggle*.

riggle (rig'l), *n.* [< *riggle*, *wriggle*, *v.*] A species of sand-eel, the *Ammodytes lancea*, or small-mouthed lance.

Rigg's disease. Pyorrhœa alveolaris, or alveolar abscess.

right (rīt), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *richt*, *reet*; < ME. *right*, *ryght*, *ryth*, *ryt*, *rict*, *rigt*, *rizt*, *riht*, *ryht*, < AS. *riht* = OS. *reht* = OFries. *riucht* = MD. *recht*, *regt*, D. *regt* = MLG. LG. *recht* = OHG. MHG. *reht*, G. *recht*, straight, right, just, = Icel. *réttr* (for **rehtr*) = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret* = Goth. *raihts*, straight, right, just, = L. *rectus* (for **regtus*) (> It. *retto*, *ritto* = Sp. Pg. *recto*), right, direct, = Zend *rashta*, straight, right, just; orig. pp. of a verb represented by AS. *reccan*, stretch, etc., also direct, etc. (see *rack*[1]), and L. *regere*, pp. *rectus*, direct, rule, Skt. √ *rij*, stretch, *rāj*, rule: see *regent*, and cf. *rail*[1], *rule*[1], a straight piece of wood, etc., from the same L. source.] **I.** *a.* 1. Straight; direct; being the shortest course; keeping one direction throughout: as, a *right* line.

For crokid & creplis he makith *rizt*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Than with al his real route he rides on gate,
Redill to-wardes Rome tho *rigtes* gates.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5322.

To Britaigne tooke they the *righte* way.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 512.

Circles and *right* lines limit and close all bodies.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, v.

2. In conformity with the moral law; permitted by the principle which ought to regulate conduct; in accordance with truth, justice, duty, or the will of God; ethically good; equitable; just.

Goodness in actions is like unto straightness; wherefore that which is done well we term *right*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

When the son hath done that which is lawful and *right*, and hath kept all my statutes, . . . he shall surely live.
Ezek. xviii. 19.

Cousin of Hereford, as thy cause is *right*,
So be thy fortune in this royal fight!
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 55.

He
Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid
What shall be *right*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 247.

The adjective *right* has a much wider signification than the substantive Right. Everything is *right* which is conformable to the Supreme Rule of human action; but that only is a Right which, being conformable to the Supreme Rule, is realized in Society, and vested in a particular person. Hence the two words may often be properly opposed. We may say that a poor man has no Right to relief, but it is *right* he should have it. A rich man has a Right to destroy the harvest of his fields, but to do so would not be *right*. *Whewell*, Elements of Morality, § 84.

3. Acting in accordance with the highest moral standard; upright in conduct; righteous; free from guilt or blame.

A God of truth and without iniquity, just and *right* is he. Deut. xxxii. 4.

I made him just and *right*,
Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall.
Milton, P. L., iii. 98.

If I am *right*, Thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, oh teach my heart
To find that better way!
Pope, The Universal Prayer.

4. Rightful; due; proper; fitting; suitable.

Aren none rather yrayysshed fro the *rizte* byleue
Than ar this cunnynge clerkes that conne many bokes.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 456.

Put your bonnet to his *right* use; 'tis for the head.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 95.

The *right* word is always a power, and communicates its definiteness to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxi.

Hence — 5. Most convenient, desirable, or favorable; conforming to one's wish or desire; to be preferred; fortunate; lucky.

If he should offer to choose, and choose the *right* casket, you should refuse to perform your father's will, if you should refuse to accept him. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 100.

The lady has been disappointed on the *right* side.
Addison, Guardian, No. 113.

6. True; actual; real; genuine. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My *ryghte* doghter, tresoure of myn herte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2629.

The Poet is indeed the *right* Popular Philosopher, whereof Esops tales giue good proofe.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm, . . .
Like a *right* gipsy, hath, at fast and loose,
Beguiled me to the very heart of loss.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12. 28.

In truth, sir, if they be not *right* Granado silk — . . .
You give me not a penny, sir.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

She filled the one [glass] brimful for her guest, . . . repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream — "*Right* rosa solis as ever washed mulligrubs out of a moody brain!" *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi.

7†. Precise; exact; very. Compare *right*, *adv.*, 5.

With that ich seyh an other
Rappliche renne the *righte* wey we wente.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 291.

8. In conformity with truth or fact or reason; correct; not erroneous.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." *Locke.*

Some praise at morning what they blame at night;
But always think the last opinion *right*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 431.

9. Recognizing or stating truth; correct in judgment or opinion.

You are *right*, justice, and you weigh this well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 102.

A fool must now and then be *right* by chance.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 96.

The world will not believe a man repents;
And this wise world of ours is mainly *right*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

10. Properly done, made, placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well-regulated; well-performed; correct: as, the sum is not *right;* the drawing is not *right*.

But most by numbers judge a poet's song:
And smooth or rough, with them, is *right* or wrong.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 338.

11. In good health or spirits; well in body or mind; in good condition; comfortable.

Nae treasures nor pleasures
Could mak' us happy lang;
The heart aye 's the part aye
That makes us *right* or wrang.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

"Oh," said Mr. Winkle the elder, . . . "I hope you are well, sir." "*Right* as a trivet, sir," replied Bob Sawyer.
Dickens, Pickwick, i.

12. Most finished, ornamental, or elaborate; most important; chief; front: as, the *right* side of a piece of cloth.

What the street medal-sellers call the *right* side . . . presents the Crystal Palace, raised from the surface of the medal, and whitened by the application of aqua fortis.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 388.

13. Belonging to or located upon that side which, with reference to the human body, is on the east when the face is toward the north; dexter or dextral: as, the *right* arm; the *right* cheek: opposed to *left*.

Hee raught forthe his *right* hand & his rigge frotus,
And coies hym as he kan with his clene handes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

He set up the *right* pillar, and called the name thereof Jachin, and he set up the left pillar, and called the name thereof Boaz. 1 Ki. vii. 21.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my *right* hand forget her cunning. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

14. Formed by or with reference to a line drawn to another line or surface by the shortest course: as, a *right* angle; a *right* cone; *right* ascension. — **All right.** See *all*, *adv.* — **At right angles**, so as to form a right angle or right angles; perpendicular. — **Directed right line.** See *direct*. — **Order of multiplicity of a right line.** See *multiplicity*. — **Right angle**, an angle equal to a quarter of a complete rotation, or subtending at the center of a circle one fourth of the circumference; an angle formed by a line let fall upon

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another line by the shortest way.—**Right ascension.** See *ascension.*—**Right bower.** See *bower*⁶.—**Right camphor,** the camphor produced from the *Lauraceæ*, which gives a right polarization.—**Right circle,** in the stereographic projection, a circle represented by a right line.—**Right descension,** in *old astron.* See *descension*, 4.—**Right hand.** See *hand.*—**Right hand of fellowship.** See *fellowship.*—**Right helicoid, money†, reason.** See the nouns.—**Right-line pen.** See *pen*².—**Right solid,** a solid whose axis is perpendicular to its base, as a right prism, pyramid, cone, cylinder, etc.—**Right sphere,** a sphere so placed with regard to the horizon or plane of projection that the latter is parallel to a meridian or to the equator.—**Right tensor,** a dyadic of a form suitable to represent a pure strain.—**Right whale.** See *whale.*—**To put the saddle on the right horse.** See *saddle.*

=**Syn. 2.** and **3.** Upright, honest, lawful, rightful.—**4.** Correct, meet, appropriate.

II. *n.* **1.** Rightness; conformity to an authoritative standard; obedience to or harmony with the rules of morality, justice, truth, reason, propriety, etc.; especially, moral rightness; justice; integrity; righteousness: opposed to *wrong.*

Shall even he that hateth *right* govern? and wilt thou condemn him that is most just? Job xxxiv. 17.

But *right* is might through all the world.
Emerson, Centennial Poem, Boston.

2. That which is right, or conforms to rule. (*a*) Right conduct; a just and good act, or course of action; anything which justly may or should be done.

Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great *right*, do a little wrong.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 216.

For a patriot too cool; for a drudge disobedient:
And too fond of the *right* to pursue the expedient.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

With firmness in the *right* as God gives us to see the *right.* *Lincoln*, Second Inaugural Address.

(*b*) The person, party, or cause which is sustained by justice.

Receive thy lance; and God defend the *right!*
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 101.

(*c*) That which accords with truth, fact, or reason; the truth.

Nym. The king hath run bad humours on the knight; that 's the even of it.
Pist. Nym, thou hast spoke the *right.*
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 129.

3. A just claim or title; a power or privilege whereby one may be, do, receive, or enjoy something; an authoritative title, whether arising through custom, courtesy, reason, humanity, or morality, or conceded by law.

Yey schal saue ye kynge hys *rythe*, and non prejudys don a-geyn his lawe in yes ordenaunce.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

The *right* of the needy do they not judge. Jer. v. 28.

The people have a *right* supreme
To make their kings; for kings are made for them.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 409.

The *right* divine of kings to govern wrong.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 188.

And why is it, that still
Man with his lot thus fights?
'Tis that he makes his will
The measure of his *rights.*
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

4. In *law*, that which any one is entitled to have, or to do, or to require from others, within the limits prescribed by law (*Kent*); any legal consequence which any person, natural or artificial, is entitled to insist attaches to a given state of facts; the power recognized by law in a person by virtue of which another or others are bound to do or forbear toward or in regard of him or his interests; a legally protectable interest. In this sense things possess no rights; but every person has some rights irrespective of power to act or to compel the acts of others, as, for instance, an idiot, etc.; and even the obligations of persons in being, in view of the possibility of the future existence of one not yet in being, are the subject of what are termed *contingent rights.* In this general meaning of *right* are included—(*a*) the just claim of one to whom another owes a duty to have that duty performed; (*b*) the just freedom of a person to do any act not forbidden or to omit any act not commanded; (*c*) the title or interest which one person has in a thing exclusive of other persons; and (*d*) a power of a person to appoint the disposition of a thing in which he has no interest or title. *Right* has also been defined as a legally protected interest. A distinction is made between *personal* and *real rights.* The former term is often used in English law for a right relating to personal, the latter for a right relating to real property. But in the language of writers on general jurisprudence and on civil law, a personal right is a right exclusively against persons specifically determined, and a real right is a right availing against all persons generally. By some writers a distinction is taken between *primary rights* and *sanctioning rights,* by the latter being meant the rights of action which the law gives to protect the primary rights, such as ownership, or contracts.

5. That which is due by just claim; a rightful portion; one's due or deserts.

I shall fast the this forward all with fyne othes,
All the londis to leue that longyn to Troy,
And our ground to the Grekes graunt as for *right.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7985.

Moderate lamentation is the *right* of the dead.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 64.

Honour and admiration are her *rights.*
Fletcher (*and another*), Nice Valour, v. 3.

Grief claimed his *right*, and tears their course.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 18.

6†. A fee required; a charge.

Qwo-so entrez in-to thys fraternite, he xal paye ye *rytes* of ye hows, at his entre, viij. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

7. The outward, front, or most finished surface of anything: as, the *right* of a piece of cloth, a coin, etc: opposed to the *reverse.*—**8.** The right side; the side or direction opposite to the left.

On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory sat,
His only Son. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 62.

9. Anything, usually one member of a pair, shaped or otherwise adapted for a right-hand position or use.

Those [bricks] . . . are termed *rights* and lefts when they are so moulded or ornamented that they cannot be used for any corner. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 78.

The instrument is made in *rights* and lefts, so that the convex bearing surface may always be next the gum of the patient. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 342.

10. [*cap.*] In the politics of continental Europe, the conservative party: so named from their customary position on the right of the president in the legislative assembly.

The occupation of Rome by the Italian troops in 1870, and the removal of the Chamber of Deputies from Florence to the new capital of united Italy, to a great extent removed the political differences between the two great parties, the parliamentary *Right* and Left.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 180.

Absolute rights, those rights which belong to human beings as such; those rights to which corresponds a negative obligation of respect on the part of every one. They are usually accounted to be three—the right of a personal security, of personal liberty, and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience, if not involved in these three, should be added. They are termed *absolute*, in contradistinction to those to which corresponds the obligation of a particular person to do or forbear from doing some act, which are termed *relative.*—**At all rights†,** at all points; in all respects.

Everich of you shal brynge an hundred knightes,
Armed for lystes up *at alle rightes.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 994.

Base right, in *Scots law*, the right which a disponer or disposer of feudal property acquires when he disponed it to be held under himself and not under his superior.—**Bill of Rights.** See *bill*³.—**By right.** (*a*) In accordance with right; rightfully; properly. Also *by rights.*

For swich lawe as man yeveth another wyghte,
He sholde himselven usen it *by ryghte.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Man of Law's Tale, l. 44.

I should have been a woman *by right.*
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 177.

(*b*) By authorization; by reason or virtue; because: followed by *of.* Also *in right.*

The first Place is yours, Timothy, *in Right of* your Grey Hairs. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 168.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,
And of the rising from the dead,
As hers *by right of* full-accomplish'd Fate.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Civil Rights Act, Bill, cases. See *civil.*—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act.** See *compensation.*—**Conjunct rights.** See *conjunct.*—**Contingent rights,** such rights as are only to come into certain existence on an event or a condition which may not happen or be performed until some other event may prevent their vesting: as distinguished from *vested rights*, or those in which the right to enjoyment, present or prospective, has become the property of a particular person or persons as a present interest. *Cooley.*—**Corporeal rights.** See *corporeal.*—**Cottage right.** See *cottage.*—**Declaration of rights,** a document setting forth the personal rights of individual citizens over against the government.—**Divine right.** See *divine.*—**Equal Rights party.** See *Locofoco*, 3.—**Free trade and sailors' rights.** See *free.*—**Inchoate right of dower.** See *dower*².—**Indivisible rights.** See *pro indiviso.*—**Innominate right.** See *innominate.*—**In one's own right,** by absolute right; by inherent or personal rather than acquired right: as, a peeress *in her own right* (that is, as distinguished from a peeress by marriage).

A bride who had fourteen thousand a year *in her own right.* *Trollope*, Doctor Thorne, xlvii.

In the right, right; free from error. (*a*) Upright; righteous.

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be wrong whose life is *in the right.*
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 306.

(*b*) Correct; not deceived or mistaken as to the truth of a matter.

Now how is it possible to believe that such devout persons as these are mistaken, and the Sect of the Nazarenes only *in the right?* *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

I believe you're *in the right*, major!
I see you're *in the right.* *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

Joint rights in rem, in *civil law*, same as *condominium.*—**Mere right.** See *mere*³.—**Mineral right or rights,** the right to seek for and possess all the mineral products of a given territory: distinguished, in mining regions, from the *surface right*, the privilege of using the surface of land, as in farming, building, etc.—**Natural rights,** those rights which exist by virtue of *natural law*, such as liberty and security of person and property, as distinguished from those which arise out of conventional relations or *positive law.*—**Nominate right.** See *nominate.*—**Of right,** matter of right; demandable as a right, as distinguished from that which is allowable or not in the discretion of the court: as, in an action for damages for a tort, jury trial is *of right.*—**Personal rights.** See *personal*, and def. 4.—**Petition of right,** in *Eng. law*, a proceeding resembling an action by which a subject vindicates his rights against the crown. See *petition.*—**Petitions of Rights Act.** See *Borill's Act* (*a*), under *act.*—**Pretensed right.** See *pretensed.*—**Private rights, private rights of way.** See *private.*—**Public right,** in *Scots feudal law.* See *public.*—**Public rights,** those rights which the state possesses over its own subjects, and which subjects, in their turn, possess in or against the state. *Robinson.*—**Real right,** in *law*, a right of property in a subject, or, as it is termed, a *jus in re*, in virtue of which the person vested with the real right may claim possession of the subject.—**Redeemable rights.** See *redeemable.*—**Rental right.** See *rental.*—**Restitution of conjugal rights.** See *restitution.*—**Right about!** See *about.*—**Right-and-left coupling,** a turnbuckle.—**Right in rem,** the legal relation between a person and a thing in which he has an interest or over which he has a power, as distinguished from a *right in personam*, or the legal relation of a person to another who owes him a duty. (But see, for the meaning implied in the civil law, the distinction between *real right* and *personal right*, indicated under def. 4.)—**Right of action,** a right which will sustain a civil action; a right and an infringement or danger of infringement of it such as to entitle the possessor of the right to apply to a court of justice for relief or redress.—**Right of drip, of eminent domain, of expatriation.** See *drip*, *domain*, etc.—**Right of entry.** See *entry*, 10.—**Right of feud, forest, petition, search, succession.** See *feud*¹, *forest*, etc.—**Riparian rights.** See *riparian.*—**To do one right.** (*a*) To do one justice.

I doo adiure thee (O great King) by all
That in the World we sacred count or call,
To *doe me Right.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

In earnest, Sir, I am ravished to meet with a friend of Mr. Izaac Walton's, and one that *does him* so much *right* in so good and true a character.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

(*b*†) To pledge one in a toast. [Compare the French phrase *faire raison à.*]

Why, now you have *done me right.* [To Silence, seeing him take off a bumper.] *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 76.

Ero. Sighing has made me something short-winded.
I'll pledge y' at twice.
Lys. 'Tis well done; *do me right.*
Chapman, Widow's Tears, iv.

These glasses contain nothing;—*do me right,* [Takes the bottle.
As e'er you hope for liberty.
Massinger, Bondman, ii. 3.

To have a right, to have a good right. (*a*) To have a moral obligation; be under a moral necessity: equivalent to *ought.* [Colloq.]

Luvv? what 's luvv? thou can luvv thy lass an' 'er munny too,
Maakin' 'em göa togither as they've *good right* to do.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, O. S.

As for spinning, why, you've wasted as much as your wage i' the flax you've spoiled learning to spin. And you've *a right* to feel that, and not to go about as gaping and as thoughtless as if you was beholding to nobody.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, vi.

I'm thinkin' . . . that thim Germans have declared a war, and we've *a right* to go home.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIV. 86.

(*b*) To have good reason or cause. Hence—(*c*) To come near; have a narrow escape from: as, I'd *a good right* to be run over by a runaway horse this morning; I *had a right* to get lost going through the woods. [Colloq. and local.]—**To have right†,** to be right.

For trewely that swete wyght,
Whan I *had* wrong and she the *ryght,*
She wolde alway so goodely
Forgive me so debonairely.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1282.

"Sir," seide Gawein, "thei *haue right* to go, for the abidinge here for hem is not goode."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 409.

To put to rights, to arrange in an orderly condition; bring into a normal state; set in proper order.

Putting things *to rights*—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a-week.
Bulwer, My Novel, ii. 3.

To rights. (*a*†) In a direct line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; at once.

These strata failing, the whole tract sinks down *to rights* into the abyss. *Woodward.*

[The hull], by reason of many breaches made in the bottom and sides, sunk *to rights.*
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 8.

(*b*) In the right or proper order; properly; fittingly: now rarely used except with the verbs *put* and *set:* as, to *put* a room *to rights* (see above).

The quen er the day was digt wel *to rigtes*
Hendli in that hinde-skyn as swiche bestes were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3066.

To set to rights. Same as *to put to rights.*

A scamper o'er the breezy wolds
Sets all *to-rights.* *Browning*, Stafford, v. 2.

Vested rights. See *contingent rights.*—**Writ of right,** an action which had for its object to establish the title to real property. It is now abolished, the same object being secured by the order of ejectment.=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Equity, Law*, etc. See *justice.*—**3.** Prerogative.

right (rīt), *adv.* [Also dial. *reet*, Sc. *richt*; < ME. *right, ryght, rigt, rit, righte, rygte, rigte,* < AS. *rihte, ryhte,* straight, directly, straightway,

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rightly, justly, correctly (= OS. *rehto, reht*, MD. *recht*, D. *regt* = OHG. *rehto*, MHG. *rehte, reht*, G. *recht* = Icel. *rētt* = Sw. *rätt* = Dan. *ret*, straight, directly), < *riht*, right: see *right*, *a.*] **1.** In a right or straight line; straight; directly.

Unto Dianes temple goth she *right*,
And hente the ymage in hir handes two.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 662.

So to his graue I went ful *rythe*,
And pursuyd after to wetyn an ende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 208.

Let thine eyes look *right* on. Prov. iv. 25.

Clark went *right* home, and told the captain that the governour had ordered that the constable should set the watch. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 89.

Right up Ben-Lomond could he press,
And not a sob his toil confess.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 25.

2. In a right manner; justly; according to the law or will of God, or to the standard of truth and justice; righteously.

Thise zeues uirtues loketh and ledeth wel *riȝte* and wel zikerliche thane gost of wytte thot hise let be the waye of riȝtuolnesse. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

Thou satest in the throne judging *right* [Heb. in righteousness]. Ps. ix. 4.

3. In a proper, suitable, or desirable manner; according to rule, requirement, or desire; in order and to the purpose; properly; well; successfully.

Alack, when once our grace we have forgot,
Nothing goes *right*. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4. 37.

Direct my course so *right* as with thy hand to show
Which way thy Forests range, which way thy Rivers flow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 13.

The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn *right*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 22.

4. According to fact or truth; truly; correctly; not erroneously.

He sothli thus sayde, schortly to telle,
That it was Alphiouns his sone anon *riȝt* he wist.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4248.

You say not *right*, old man. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 73.

The clock that stands still points *right* twice in the four-and-twenty hours; while others may keep going continually and be continually going wrong.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 270.

5. Exactly; precisely; completely; quite; just: as, *right* here; *right* now; to speak *right* out.

Sche swelt for sorwe and swoned *rit* there.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4268.

And be hem turnethe alle the Firmament, *righte* as dothe a Wheel that turnethe be his Axille Tree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 181.

Her waspish-headed son has broke his arrows,
Swears he will shoot no more, but play with sparrows,
And be a boy *right* out. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 101.

I am *right* of mine old master's humour for that.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

Right across its track there lay,
Down in the water, a long reef of gold.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

6. In a great degree; very: used specifically in certain titles: as, *right* reverend; *right* honorable.

Thei asked yef thei hadde grete haste; and thei answerde, "Ye, *right* grete." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 129.

Right truly it may be said, that Anti-christ is Mammons Son. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. Toward the right hand; to the right; dextrad.

She 's twisted *right*, she 's twisted left,
To balance fair in ilka quarter.
Burns, Willie Wastle.

All right. See *all*.—**Guide right.** See *guide*.—**Right aft.** See *aft*[1].—**Right and left**, to the right and to the left; on both sides; on all sides; in all directions: as, the enemy were dispersed *right and left*.

Miraclis of the crossis miȝt
Has oft standen in stede and riȝt,
Ouer and vnder, *riȝt and left*,
In this compas god has al weft.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

When storm is on the heights, and *right and left* . . . roll
The torrents, dash'd to the vale. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Right away. See *away*.—**Right down**, downright; plainly; bluntly.

The wisdom of God . . . can speak that pleasingly by a prudent circumlocution which *right down* would not be digested. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations (ed. Tegg), V. 176.

Right Honorable. See *honorable*.—**Right off**, at once; immediately. [Colloq., U. S.]

right (rīt), *v.* [< ME. *righten, rihten, rigten, riȝten, ryȝten*, < AS. *rihtan*, ONorth. *rehta* (= OS. *rihtian* = OFries. *riuchta* = MD. *rechten*, D. *regten* = MLG. *richten* = OHG. *rihtan*, MHG. *rihten*, G. *richten* = Icel. *rētta* = Sw. *rätta* = Dan. *rette* = Goth. **raihtjan*, in *ga-raihtjan*, and *at-ga-raihtjan*), make right, set right, restore, amend, correct, keep right, rule, < *riht*, right: see *right*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set straight or upright; restore to the normal or proper position.

At this moment the vessel ceased rolling, and *righted* herself. *Everett*, Orations, II. 130.

2. To set right; adjust or correct, as something out of the proper order or state; make right.

Henrri was entrid on the est half,
Whom all the londe loued, in lengthe and in brede,
And ros with him rapely to *riȝtyn* his wronge.
Richard the Redeless, Prol., l. 13.

Your mother's hand shall *right* your mother's wrong.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 121.

3. To do justice to; relieve from wrong; vindicate: often used reflexively.

So just is God, to *right* the innocent.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 182.

Here let our hate be buried; and this hand
Shall *right* us both.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

4†. To direct; address.

When none wolde kepe hym with carp he cozed ful hyze,
Ande rimed him ful richley, and *ryȝt* him to speke.
"What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the hathel thenne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 308.

To right the helm, to put the helm amidships—that is, in a line with the keel.

II. *intrans.* To resume an upright or vertical position: as, the ship *righted*.

With Crist than sall thai *right* vp ryght,
And wende to won in last and light.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 67.

right-about (rīt'a-bout'), *n.* [< *right about*, adverbial phrase.] The opposite direction: used only in the phrase *to send* or *turn to the right-about*, to send or turn in the opposite direction; pack off; send or turn off; dismiss.

Six grenadiers of Ligonier's . . . would have *sent* all these fellows *to the right about*. *Scott*, Waverley, xxxv.

"Now, I tell you what, Gradgrind," said Mr. Bounderby, "*Turn* this girl *to the right-about*, and there 's an end of it."
Dickens, Hard Times, iv.

right-angled (rīt'ang'gld), *a.* Containing a right angle or right angles; rectangular: as, a *right-angled* triangle; a *right-angled* parallelogram.

right-drawn (rīt'drân), *a.* Drawn in a just cause. [Rare.]

What my tongue speaks my *right-drawn* sword may prove.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 46.

right-edge (rīt'ej), *n.* In a flat sword-blade, that edge which is outward, or turned away from the arm and person of the holder, when the sword is held as on guard. See *false edge*, under *false*.

righten (rī'tn), *v. t.* [< *right* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *right*, *v.*] To set right; right.

Relieve [margin, *righten*] the oppressed. Isa. i. 17.

We shut our eyes, and muse
How our own minds are made,
What springs of thought they use,
How *righten'd*, how betray'd.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

righteous (rī'tyus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rightuous*, the termination *-u-ous*, later *-e-ous*, being a corruption of the second element of the orig. compound (appar. simulating *ingenuous, bounteous, plenteous*, etc.), the proper form existing in early mod. E. as *rightwise*, < ME. *rightwise, rightwis, richtwise, riȝtwis, ryȝtwys, rihtwis*, < AS. *rihtwīs* (cf. OHG. *rehtwisic*, Icel. *rēttviss*), righteous, just; heretofore explained as lit. 'wise as to what is right,' < *riht*, n., right, + *wis*, a., wise; but such a construction of ideas would hardly be expressed by a mere compound, and the explanation fails when applied to the opposite adj. **wrangwis*, ME. *wrangwis, wrongwise, wrongwis*, mod. E. *wrongous*, which cannot well mean 'wise as to what is wrong' (though this adj. may have been formed merely on the external model of *rihtwīs*). The formation is, no doubt, as the cognate OHG. form *rehtwīsic*, which has an additional adj. suffix, also indicates, < AS. *riht*, a., right, just, + *wise*, n., way, manner, wise (reduced to *-wis* in comp., as also in Icel. *ödhurvis* = E. *otherwise;* the Icel. *rēttviss*, prop. **rēttvīs*, simulates *viss* = E. *wise*); the compound meaning lit. 'right-way,' 'acting in just wise': see *right*, *a.*, and *wise*[2], *n.*] **1.** Upright; incorrupt; virtuous; conforming in character and conduct to a right standard; free from guilt or sin; obedient to the moral or divine law.

It is reuth to rede how *riȝtwis* men lyued,
How thei defouled her flessh, forsoke her owne wille,
Fer fro kitth and fro kynne yuel-yclothed ȝeden.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 495.

Aristides, who for his vertue was surnamed *rightwise*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 5.

And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the *righteous*. 1 John ii. 1.

Rome and the *righteous* heavens be my judge.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 426.

2. In accordance with right; authorized by moral or divine law; just and good; right; worthy.

We lefte hym there for man moste wise,
If any rebelles wolde ought rise
Oure *rightwise* dome for to dispise,
Or it offende,
To sese thame till the nexte assise.
York Plays, p. 397.

I will keep thy *righteous* judgments. Ps. cxix. 106.

I love your daughter
In such a *righteous* fashion.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 83.

Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God
Accepted, fearless in his *righteous* cause.
Milton, P. L., vi. 804.

3. Proper; fitting: as, *righteous* indignation.

Is this *ryȝt-wys*, thou renk, alle thy ronk noyse,
So wroth for a wodbynde to wax so sone,
Why art thou so waymot [sorrowful] wyȝe for so lyttel?
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 490.

=Syn. 1. *Righteous, Rightful, Upright, Just;* honest, equitable, fair; godly, holy, saintly. The first three of the italicized words go back directly to the first principles of right, while *just*, though expressing quite as much conformity to right, suggests more of the intricate questions arising out of the relations of men. *Upright* gets force from the idea of physical perpendicularity, a standing up straight by the standard of right; *righteous* carries up the idea of right to the standards, motives, and sanctions of religion; *rightful* applies not to conduct, but to claims by right: as, he is the *rightful* owner of the land; *just* suggests by derivation a written law, but presumes that the law is a right one, or that there is above it, and if necessary overruling it, a law of God. This last is the uniform Biblical usage. *Just* generally implies the exercise of some power or authority. See *justice* and *honesty*.

righteous† (rī'tyus), *v. t.* [< ME. *rightwisen*, < *rightwis*, righteous: see *righteous*, *a.*] To make righteous; justify.

Can we meryte grace with synne? or deserve to be *ryghteoused* by folye?
Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 62, b. (*Latham.*)

righteously (rī'tyus-li), *adv.* [< ME. **rightwisly, ryȝtwysly*, < AS. *rihtwislīce* (= Icel. *rēttvisliga*), rightly, justly, < *rihtwislīc* (= OHG. *rehtwislīh*), right, righteous, < *rihtwīs*, right, righteous, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]; or rather orig. < *riht*, a., right, + *wise*, way, manner, wise, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]: see *righteous*.] **1.** In a righteous or upright manner; rightly; worthily; justly.

Thou shalt judge the people *righteously*. Ps. lxvii. 4.

We should live soberly, *righteously*. Tit. ii. 12.

2†. Aright; properly; well.

Ryȝt-wysly quo con rede,
He loke on bok & be awayed
How Ihesu Crist hym welke in are thede [country],
& burneȝ [men] her barneȝ [children] vnto hym brayde [brought].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 708.

I could have taught my love to take thy father for mine; so wouldst thou, if the truth of thy love to me were so *righteously* tempered as mine is to thee.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 14.

3. Rightfully; deservedly; by right. [Archaic.]

Turn from us all those evils that we most *righteously* have deserved.
Book of Common Prayer (Church of England), Litany.

righteousness (rī'tyus-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rightwisenes, ryȝtwisnesse, riȝtwisnesse, ryghtwisnesse, rihtwisnesse*, < AS. *rihtwīsnes*, rightness, righteousness, reasonableness, < *rihtwīs*, righteous: see *righteous* and *-ness*.] **1.** The character of being righteous; purity of heart and rectitude of life; the being and doing right; conformity in character and conduct to a right standard.

Ihesu fro the realme of *rightwysnes* descended down
To take the meke clothyng of our humanyte.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

Pure religion, I say, standeth not in wearing of a monk's cowl, but in *righteousness*, justice, and well-doing.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

If this we swore to do, with what *Righteousness* in the sight of God, with what Assurance that we bring not by such an Oath the whole Sea of Blood-guiltiness upon our own Heads? *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

Justification is an act of God's free grace wherein he pardoneth all our sins, and accepteth us as righteous in his sight, only for the *righteousness* of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.
Shorter Catechism, ans. to qu. 33.

Hence, also—**2.** In *theol.*, a coming into spiritual oneness with God, because for Christ's sake the believer in Christ is treated as righteous.—**3.** A righteous act or quality; anything which is or purports to be righteous.

All our *righteousnesses* are as filthy rags. Isa. lxiv. 6.

4. Rightfulness; justice. [Rare.]

"Catching bargains," as they are called, throw on the persons claiming the benefit of them the burden of proving their substantial *righteousness*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 2.

Active righteousness, passive righteousness. Luther ("Commentary on the Epistle to the Galatians," Introd.) and other Protestant theologians following him distinguish

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between *active* and *passive righteousness*, the former consisting in what is right because it is right, the latter in accepting for Christ's sake by faith the free gift of righteousness as defined in the second definition above.—**Original righteousness**, in *scholastic theol.*, the condition of man as made in the image of God before the fall.—**Proselytes of righteousness.** See *proselyte*.—**The righteousness of God** (Rom. i. 17), a phrase defined antagonistically by Biblical interpreters as "Righteousness which proceeds from God, the relation of being right into which man is put by God — that is, by an act of God declaring him righteous" (*Meyer*), and as "The attribute of God, embodied in Christ, manifested in the world, revealed in the Gospel, communicated to the individual soul, the righteousness not of the law, but of faith" (*Jowett*). The former is the general Protestant view; the latter comes near the view of the Roman Catholic Church, Greek Church, etc. The one regards *righteousness* as indicating a relation, the other as descriptive of character; the one as something bestowed by God and imputed to man, the other as something inherent in God and spiritually communicated to man.=**Syn. 1.** See *righteous*.

righter (rī'tėr), *n.* [< AS. *rihtere*, a ruler, director, = OFries. *riuchtere*, *riuchter* = D. *regter* = MLG. *richter* = OHG. *rihtari*, MHG. *rihtære*, G. *richter*, ruler, judge, = Icel. *réttari*, a justiciary; as *right*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who sets right; one who adjusts or redresses that which is wrong.

I will pay thee what I owe thee, as that *righter* of wrongs hath left me commanded.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

rightful (rīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *rightful*, *rigtful*, *ryghtfol*, *reghtful*; < *right*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] **1†.** Righteous; upright; just and good.

The laborer schulde truly trauaile thau,
And be *rigtful* bothe in worde & deede.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Were now the bowe bent in swich maneere
As it was first, of justice and of ire,
The *rightful* God nolde of no mercy heere.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 31.

2. Just; consonant to justice: as, a *rightful* cause; a *rightful* war.

My bloody judge forbade my tongue to speak;
No *rightful* plea might plead for justice there.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1649.

3. Having the right or just claim according to established laws: as, the *rightful* heir to a throne or an estate.

Some will mourn in ashes, some coal-black,
For the deposing of a *rightful* king.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1. 50.

The legitimate and *rightful* lord
Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,
As soon to be supplanted. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 749.

4. Being or belonging by right or just claim: as, one's *rightful* property.

Wink at our advent: help my prince to gain
His *rightful* bride. *Tennyson*, Princess, iii.

5. Proper; suitable; appropriate.

The hand and foot that stir not, they shall find
Sooner than all the *rightful* place to go.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 42.

=**Syn. 2–4.** *Just*, *Upright*, etc. (see *righteous*), true, lawful, proper.

rightfully (rīt'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *ryghtefully*; < *rightful* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** In a righteous manner; righteously.

Whate are all thi werkes worthe, whethire thay be bodyly or gastely, bot if thay be done *ryghtefully* and resonably, to the wirchipp of Goddе, and at His byddynges?
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

2. In a rightful manner; according to right, law, or justice; legitimately: as, a title *rightfully* vested.

Plain and right must my possession be:
Which I with more than with a common pain
'Gainst all the world will *rightfully* maintain.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 225.

3. Properly; fittingly.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and *rightfully* on the shelves of every cottage.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

rightfulness (rīt'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rigtfulnesse*, *rigtfulnes*, *rigtvolnesse*: see *rightful* and *-ness*.] **1†.** Righteousness.

Ouerweninge . . . maketh to moche sprede the merci of oure lhorde, and litel prayzeth his *rigtuolnesse*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

But still, although we fail of perfect *rightfulness*,
Seek we to tame these superfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of purest sightfulness.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. The character or state of being rightful; justice; accordance with the rules of right: as, the *rightfulness* of a claim to lands or tenements.

right-hand (rīt'hand), *a.* [< ME. *ryghte-hande*, < AS. *riht-hand*, *ryht-hand*, the right hand, < *riht*, right, + *hand*, hand: see *right*, *a.*, and *hand*, *n.*] **1.** Belonging or adapted to the right hand.

The *right-hand* glove must always be worn when practicing throwing [in base-ball], in order that this also shall offer no unusual difficulty in the later work.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 828.

2. Situated on the right hand, or in a direction from the right side; leading to the right: as, a *right-hand* road.

Sir Jeoffrey Notch, who is the oldest of the club, has been in possession of the *right-hand* chair time out of mind. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 132.

3. Serving as a right hand; hence, foremost in usefulness; of greatest service as an assistant.

O wha has slain my *right-hand* man,
That held my hawk and hound?
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 8).

Right-hand file†, patricians; aristocrats.

Do you two know how you are censured here in the city, I mean of us o' the *right-hand file*? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 26.

Right-hand rope. See *rope*[1].

right-handed (rīt'han^{d}ded), *a.* **1.** Using the right hand more easily and readily than the left. See *dexterous*.

A left-handed pitcher [in base-ball] is able to make much more of what to a *right-handed* batsman is an incurve, . . . while its opposite, or the out-curve to a *right-handed* batsman, is correspondingly weak.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 827.

2. Turning so as to pass from above or in front to the right hand; clockwise: thus, an ordinary screw is driven in by a *right-handed* rotation; specifically, in *conch.*, dextral, as the spiral shell of a univalve (see cut under *purpura*). The rotation of the plane of polarization by certain substances showing circular polarization is called *right-handed* when, to an observer looking in the direction in which the ray is moving, the rotation is clockwise — that is, in the same direction as that of the hands of a clock; if in the opposite direction (counter-clockwise), the rotation is called *left-handed*. These terms are also applied to the substances themselves which produce these effects: as, a *right-handed* quartz-crystal.

3. In *bot.*, of twining plants or circumnutating parts, properly, rising or advancing in the direction of a right-handed screw or spiral, or that of the hands of a watch. Certain authors, neglecting the notion of forward growth and conceiving the plant as viewed from above, have used the term in the opposite sense, which is quite unnatural.

4. Laid from left to right, as the strands of a rope.—**5.** Executed by the right hand.

The Slogger waits for the attack, and hopes to finish it by some heavy *right-handed* blow.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

6. On the right side; of a favorable, convenient, or easily pardoned character.

St. Paul tells us of divisions and factions and "schisms" that were in the Church of Corinth; yet these were not about the essentials of religion, but about a *right-handed* error, even too much admiration of their pastors.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 28.

right-handedness (rīt'han^{d}ded-nes), *n.* The state or property of being right-handed; hence, skill; dexterity. *Imp. Dict.*

right-hander (rīt'han^{d}dėr), *n.* **1.** One who is right-handed; one who uses the right hand more skilfully than the left.

There are, however, some *right-handers* (if this useful abbreviative term may be allowed) who, if they try to write with their left hands, instinctively produce Spiegel-Schrift. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, III. 42.

2. A blow with the right hand. [Colloq.]

Tom gets out-and-out the worst of it, and is at last hit clean off his legs, and deposited on the grass by a *right-hander* from the Slogger.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

right-hearted (rīt'här^{t}ted), *a.* [< *right* + *heart* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. AS. *riht-heort*, *reht-heort* = OHG. *reht-herze*, upright in heart: see *right* and *heart*.] Having a right heart or disposition. *Imp. Dict.*

rightlechet, *v. t.* [ME. *rigtlechen*, *ryghtloken*; < AS. *rihtlǣcan*, make right, correct, < *riht*, right, + *-lǣcan*, ME. *-lechen*, as in *cnawlechen*, later E. *knowledge*, q. v.] To set right; direct.

Thei sente with hem sondes to saxoyne that time,
And nomen omage in his name nouȝt forto layne,
Forto *rigtleche* that reaume real of riche & of pore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

rightless (rīt'les), *a.* [< *right* + *-less*.] Destitute of rights; without right.

Whoso enters (*Right-less*)
By Force, is forced to go out with shame.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

Thou art liable to the Ban of the Empire — hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and *rightless*. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxii.

rightly (rīt'li), *adv.* [< ME. **rightly*, *rigtli*, *rihtliche*, < AS. *rihtlīce*, rightly, justly, < *rihtlic*, right, just, < *riht*, right, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1]: see *right* and *-ly*[2].] **1†.** In a straight or right line; directly.

Like perspectives which *rightly* gazed upon
Show nothing but confusion, eyed awry
Distinguish form. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 18.

2. According to justice, duty, or the divine will; uprightly; honestly; virtuously.

Master, we know that thou sayest and teachest *rightly*.
Luke xx. 21.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably: as, a person *rightly* named.

Descend from heaven, Urania, by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 2.

4. According to truth or fact; not erroneously; correctly: as, he has *rightly* conjectured.

He it was that might *rightly* say Veni, vidi, vici.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 68.

No man has learned anything *rightly*, until he knows that every day is Doomsday.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

right-minded (rīt'mīn^{d}ded), *a.* Having a right mind; well or properly disposed.

right-mindedness (rīt'mīn^{d}ded-nes), *n.* The state of being right-minded.

While Lady Elliot lived, there had been method, moderation, and economy, . . . but with her had died all such *right-mindedness*. *Jane Austen*, Persuasion, i.

rightness (rīt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rigtnesse*, < AS. *rihtness* (= OS. *rehtnussi* = OHG. *rehtnissa*), < *riht*, right: see *right* and *-ness*.] **1.** The state or character of being right. (*a*) Straightness; directness: as, the *rightness* of a line.

They [sounds] move strongest in a right line: which nevertheless is not caused by the *rightness* of the line, but by the shortness of the distance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 201.

(*b*) Conformity with the laws regulating conduct; uprightness; rectitude; righteousness.

*Ry*ȝ*t*[*t*]*nesse* zayth, Lybbe we sobreliche, ryuollyche, an bonayrelyche. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Rightness expresses of actions what straightness does of lines; and there can no more be two kinds of right action than there can be two kinds of straight line.
H. Spencer, Social Statics (ed. 1884), xxxii. § 4.

(*c*) Propriety; appropriateness; fittingness.

Sir Hugo's watch-chain and seals, his handwriting, his mode of smoking, . . . had all a *rightness* and charm about them to the boy. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

(*d*) Correctness; truth: as, the *rightness* of a conjecture.

2. The state or attribute of being on the right hand; hence, in *psychol.*, the sensation or perception of such a position or attribute.

Rightness and leftness, upness and downness, are again pure sensations, differing specifically from each other, and generically from everything else.
W. James, in Mind, XII. 14.

rights† (rīts), *adv.* [< ME. *rightes*, *rigtes*, adv. gen. of *right*, *a.*] Right; rightly; properly.

Alle anon *rigtes* there omage him dede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1306.

rightward (rīt'wärd), *adv.* [< *right* + *-ward*.] To or on the right hand. [Rare.]

Rightward and leftward rise the rocks,
And now they meet across the vale. *Southey.*

right-whaler (rīt'hwā'lėr), *n.* One who pursues the right whale. Also *right-whaleman*.

right-whaling (rīt'hwā'ling), *n.* The practice, method, or industry of capturing the right whale: opposed to *sperm-whaling*.

rightwise† (rīt'wīz), *a.* and *v.* Same as *righteous*.

rightwisely† (rīt'wīz'li), *adv.* Same as *righteously*.

rightwiseness† (rīt'wīz'nes), *n.* Same as *righteousness*.

rigid (rij'id), *a.* [= F. *rigide*, vernacularly *roide*, *raide* (> ME. *roid*) = Pr. *rege*, *rede*, *rot* = Sp. *rigido* = Pg. It. *rigido*, < L. *rigidus*, stiff, < *rigere*, be stiff; prob. orig. 'be straight'; cf. *rectus*, straight, < *regere*, taken in sense of 'stretch': see *regent* and *right*. Cf. *rigor*.] **1.** Stiff; not pliant or easily bent; not plastic or easily molded; resisting any change of form when acted upon by force; hard.

The earth as a whole is much more *rigid* than any of the rocks that constitute its upper crust.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 832.

2. Not easily driven back or thrust out of place; unyielding; firm.

Bristled with upright beams innumerable
Of *rigid* spears. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 83.

3. Not easily wrought upon or affected; inflexible; hence, harsh; severe; rigorous; rigorously framed or executed: as, a *rigid* sentence; *rigid* criticism.

Witness also his Harshness to our Ambassadors, and the *rigid* Terms he would have tied the Prince Palsgrave to. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 6.

Thy mandate *rigid* as the will of Fate.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

The absurdities of official routine, *rigid* where it need not be and lax where it should be *rigid*, occasionally become glaring enough to cause scandals.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 57.

4. Strict in opinion, conduct, discipline, or observance; uncompromising; scrupulously exact or exacting: as, a *rigid* disciplinarian; a *rigid* Calvinist.

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Soft, debonaire, and amiable Prue
May do as well as rough and *rigid* Prue.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

The *rigid* Jews were wont to garnish the sepulchres of the righteous. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

David was a *rigid* adherent to the church of Alexandria, and educated by his mother in the tenets of the monks of Saint Eustathius. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 579.

He was one of those rare men who are *rigid* to themselves and indulgent to others.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiii.

5. Stiff in outline or aspect; harsh; hard; rugged; without smoothness, softness, or delicacy of appearance.

The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, roughens into *rigid* hills.
Thomson, Spring, l. 968.

But still the preaching cant forbear,
An' ev'n the *rigid* feature.
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Pale as the Jephtha's daughter, a rough piece
Of early *rigid* colour. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Sharp; severe; bitter; cruel.

Sealed up and silent, as when *rigid* frosts
Have bound up brooks and rivers.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Cressy's plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confess
What the Silures vigour unwithstood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

7. In *dynam.*: (*a*) Absolutely incapable of being strained. (*b*) Resisting stresses. —**Rigid antennæ**, those antennæ that do not admit of motion, either at the base or at any of the joints, as of the dragon-flies.—**Rigid atrophy**, muscular atrophy combined with rigidity.—**Rigid dynamics**. See *dynamics*.=**Syn. 3** and **4**. *Severe*, *Rigorous*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *rigidité* = It. *rigidità*, < L. *rigidita(t-)s*, < *rigidus*, rigid: see *rigid*.] **1.** The quality of being rigid; stiffness; inflexibility; absence of pliancy; specifically, in *mech.*, resistance to change of form. In all theoretical discussions respecting the application of forces through the intervention of machines, those machines are assumed to be perfectly rigid so far as the forces employed are able to affect their integrity of form and structure. *Rigidity* is directly opposed to *flexibility*, and only indirectly to *malleability* and *ductility*, which depend chiefly on relations between the tenacity, the rigidity, and the limit of elasticity.

Whilst there is some evidence of a tidal yielding of the earth's mass, that yielding is certainly small, and . . . the effective *rigidity* is at least as great as that of steel.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 848.

The restraint of the figure [statue of the west portal of Chartres Cathedral] is apparently self-imposed in obedience to its architectural position. The *rigidity* of the example from St. Trophime appears, on the other hand, to be inherent in its nature.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 254.

2. Strictness; severity; harshness: as, *rigidity* of principles or of censure.—**Cadaveric rigidity.** Same as *rigor mortis* (which see, under *rigor*).—**Modulus of rigidity**, the amount of stress upon a solid per unit of area divided by the corresponding deformation of a right angle in that area. =**Syn. 2.** Inflexibility. See *austere*, *rigor*.

rigidly (rij'id-li), *adv.* In a rigid manner. (*a*) Stiffly; unpliantly; inflexibly.

Be not too *rigidly* censorious;
A string may jar in the best master's hand.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

(*b*) Severely; strictly; exactingly; without allowance, indulgence, or abatement: as, to judge *rigidly*; to execute a law *rigidly*.

He was a plain, busy man, who wrought in stone and lived a little *rigidly*. The granite of his quarries had got into him, one might say. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 127.

rigidness (rij'id-nes), *n.* Rigidity.

Many excellent men, . . . wholy giving themselves over to meditation, to prayer, to fasting, to all severity and *rigidness* of life. *Hales*, Remains, Sermon on Peter's Fall.

=**Syn.** See *rigor*.

Rigidulı† (ri-jid'ū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rigidulus*: see *rigidulous*.] In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), an order of his *Vermes*, containing the nematoids or threadworms.

rigidulous (ri-jid'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *rigidulus*, dim. of L. *rigidus*, rigid: see *rigid*.] Rather stiff.

rigleen (rig-lēn'), *n.* [< Ar. *rijlīn*, pl. of *rijl*, foot.] An ear-ring having five main projections. See the quotation.

The *Rigleen* or "feet" earrings, which are like fans with five knobs or balls at the edge, to each of which a small coin is sometimes attached.
C. G. Leland, Egyptian Sketch-Book, xviii.

riglet (rig'let), *n.* Same as *reglet*.

rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rig-my-roll*; corrupted from *ragman-roll*.]

I. *n.* A succession of confused or foolish statements; an incoherent, long-winded harangue; disjointed talk or writing; balderdash; nonsense.

A variety of other heart-rending, soul-stirring tropes and figures, . . . of the kind which even to the present day form the style of popular harangues and patriotic orations, and may be classed in rhetoric under the general title of *Rigmarole*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 444.

=**Syn.** *Chat*, *Jargon*, etc. See *prattle*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or characterized by rigmarole; long-winded and foolish; prolix; hence, formal; tedious.

You must all of you go on in one *rig-my-roll* way, in one beaten track. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. iv.

rigol1† (rig'ol), *n.* [< It. *rigolo*, < OHG. *ringilā*, MHG. *ringel*, G. *ringel*, a little ring, dim. of *ring*, a ring: see *ring*1.] A circle; a ring; hence, a diadem; a crown.

This is a sleep
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorced
So many English kings.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 36.

rigol2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *regal*2.

rigolet†, *n.* Same as *regal*2, 1.

rigolette (rig-ō-let'), *n.* A light wrap sometimes worn by women upon the head; a head-covering resembling a scarf rather than a hood, and usually knitted or crocheted of wool.

rigor, rigour (rig'or), *n.* [< ME. *rigour*, < OF. *rigour*, *riguer*, F. *rigueur* = Pr. *rigor* = Sp. Pg. *rigor* = It. *rigore*, < L. *rigor*, stiffness, rigidness, rigor, cold, harshness, < *rigere*, be rigid: see *rigid*.] **1.** The state or property of being stiff or rigid; stiffness; rigidity; rigidness.

The rest his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour* not to move.
Milton, P. L., x. 297.

2. The property of not bending or yielding: inflexibility; stiffness; hence, strictness without allowance, latitude, or indulgence; exactingness: as, to execute a law with *rigor*; to criticize with *rigor*.

To me and other Kings who are to govern the People belongs the *Rigour* of Judgment and Justice.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 83.

3. Severity of life; austerity.

All the *rigour* and austerity of a Capuchin.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, etc.

4. Sternness; harshness; cruelty.

Such as can punishe sharpely with pacience, and not with *rygour*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

We shall be judged by the grace and mercy of the Gospel, and not by the *rigours* of unrelenting justice.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xv.

I tell you
'Tis *rigour* and not law.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 115.

5. Sharpness; violence; asperity; inclemency: as, the *rigor* of winter.

Like as *rigour* of tempestuous gusts
Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 5.

They defy
The rage and *rigour* of a polar sky,
And plant successfully sweet Sharon's rose
On icy plains, and in eternal snows.
Cowper, Hope, l. 462.

6. That which is harsh or severe; especially, an act of injustice, oppression, or cruelty.

The cruel and insupportable hardships which those forest laws created to the subject occasioned our ancestors to be as jealous for their reformation as for the relaxation of the feodal *rigours* and the other exactions introduced by the Norman family.
Blackstone, Com., II. xxvii.

Slavery extended, with new *rigors*, under the military dominion of Rome. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 214.

7 (rī'gor). [NL.] In *pathol.*, a sudden coldness, attended by shivering more or less marked, which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammation: commonly called *chill*. It is also produced by nervous disturbance or shock. [In this sense always spelled *rigor*.]—**Rigor mortis**, the characteristic stiffening of the body caused by the contraction of the muscles after death. It comes on more or less speedily according to temperature or climate, and also after death by different diseases, both of which circumstances also influence its intensity and duration. In hot countries, and after some diseases, the rigor is slight or brief, or may hardly be appreciable. The relaxation of the body as the rigor passes off is one of the earliest signs of incipient decomposition. See *stiff*, *n.* Also called *cadaveric rigidity*. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Rigor*, *Rigidity*, *Rigidness*, inclemency. There is a marked tendency to use *rigidity* of physical stiffness. *Rigidity* seems to take also the passive, while *rigor* takes the active, of the moral senses: as, *rigidity* of manner, of mood; *rigor* in the enforcement of laws. *Rigidness* perhaps holds a middle position, or inclines to be synonymous with *rigidity*. *Rigor* applies also to severity of cold. See *austere*.

rigore (ri-gō're), *n.* [It.: see *rigor*.] In *music*, strictness or regularity of rhythm.

rigorism, rigourism (rig'or-izm), *n.* [< F. *rigorisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *rigorismo*; as *rigor* + *-ism*.] **1.** Rigidity in principles or practice; exactingness; strictness; severity, as of style, conduct, etc.; especially, severity in the mode of life; austerity.

Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism*; they are sour, morose, ill-natur'd, and call for a dram of Charity.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 69. (*Davies.*)

Basil's *rigorism* had a decided influence on the later Greek Church. A council of Constantinople, in 920, discouraged second, imposed penance for third, and excommunication for fourth marriage. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 550.

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the doctrine that one must always in a case of doubt as to right and wrong take the safer way, sacrificing his freedom of choice, however small the doubt as to the morality of the action: the opposite of *probabilism*. Also *tutiorism*.

rigorist, rigourist (rig'or-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rigoriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *rigorista*; as *rigor* + *-ist*.]

I. *n.* **1.** A person of strict or rigid principles or manners; in general, one who adheres to severity or purity in anything, as in style.

The exhortation of the worthy Abbot Trithemius proves that he was no *rigorist* in conduct. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. One who maintained the doctrine of rigorism: a term sometimes applied to Jansenists. Also *tutiorist*.

Rigorists . . . lay down that the safer way, that of obedience to the law, is always to be followed.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 636.

II. *a.* **1.** Characterized by strictness or severity in principles or practice; rigid; strict; exacting.

They [certain translations] are a thought too free, perhaps, to give satisfaction to persons of very *rigourist* tendencies, but they admirably give the sense.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 240.

2. Specifically, pertaining to rigorism in theology: as, *rigorist* doctrines.

rigorous (rig'or-us), *a.* [< OF. *rigoureux*, *rigoreux*, F. *rigoureux* = Pr. *rigoros* = Sp. *rigoroso*, *riguroso* = Pg. It. *rigoroso*, < ML. *rigorosus*, rigorous, < L. *rigor*, rigor: see *rigor*.] **1.** Acting with rigor; strict in performance or requirement.

They have no set rites prescribed by Law, . . . although in some of their customs they are very *rigorous*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 412.

2. Marked by inflexibility or severity; stringent; exacting; hence, unmitigated; merciless.

Merchants, our well-dealing countrymen,
Who, wanting guilders to redeem their lives,
Have seal'd his *rigorous* statutes with their bloods.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 9.

The ministers are obliged to have recourse to the most *rigorous* methods to raise the expenses of the war.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, v.

Religion curbs indeed its [wit's] wanton play,
And brings the trifler under *rig'rous* sway.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 596.

3. Exact; strict; precise; scrupulously accurate: as, a *rigorous* definition or demonstration.

It is absurd to speak, as many authors have recently done, of a *rigorous* proof of the equality of absorption and emissivity. *Tait*, Light, § 314.

4. Hard; inclement; bitter; severe: as, a *rigorous* winter.

At a period comparatively recent almost the entire Northern hemisphere down to tolerably low latitudes was buried under snow and ice, the climate being perhaps as *rigorous* as that of Greenland at the present day.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 12.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Severe*, *Rigid*, etc. (see *austere*), inflexible, unbending, unyielding.

rigorously (rig'or-us-li), *adv.* In a rigorous manner. (*a*) Severely; without relaxation, mitigation, or abatement; relentlessly; inexorably; mercilessly: as, a sentence *rigorously* executed.

I am derided, suspected, accused, and condemned: yea, more than that, I am *rygorously* reiected when I proffer amendes for my harme.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

Joan of Arc, . . .
Whose maiden blood, thus *rigorously* effused,
Will cry for vengeance at the gates of heaven.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 52.

They faint
At the sad sentence *rigorously* urged.
Milton, P. L., xi. 109.

(*b*) Strictly; severely; exactly; precisely; with scrupulous nicety.

Nothing could be more *rigorously* simple than the furniture of the parlor. *Poe*, Landor's Cottage.

I have endeavoured to make the "Chronology of Steele's Life" as *rigorously* exact as possible.
A. Dobson, Pref. to Steele.

rigorousness (rig'or-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being rigorous; severity without allowance or mitigation; strictness; exactness; rigor. *Bailey*, 1727.

rigour, rigourism, etc. See *rigor*, etc.

rig-out (rig'out), *n.* A rig: an outfit; a suit of clothes; a costume. [Colloq.]

I could get a goodish *rig-out* in the lane for a few shillings. A pair of boots would cost me 2*s.*, and a coat I get for 2*s.* 6*d.*
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 89.

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Desprez, who had exchanged his toilette for a ready-made *rig-out* of poor materials. . . . sank speechless on the nearest chair. *R. L. Stevenson*, Treasure of Franchard.

Rigsdag (rigz'dȧg), *n.* [Dan. (= Sw. *riksdag* = G. *reichstag* = D. *rijksdag*), < *rige*, kingdom, + *dag*, day: see *riche*[1], *n.*, and *day*[1].] The parliament or diet of Denmark. It is composed of an upper house (Landsthing) and a lower house (Folkething).

rigsdaler (rigz'dä″lėr), *n.* [Dan.: see *rix-dollar*.] Same as *rix-dollar*.

rigsie (rig'si), *n.* Same as *ridgel*.

Rig-Veda (rig-vā'dē̤), *n.* [Skt., < *rich*, a hymn of praise, esp. a stanza spoken, as distinguished from *sāman*, a stanza sung (√ *rich*, praise), + *veda*, knowledge (the general name for the Hindu sacred writings, esp. the four collections called *Rig-Veda*, *Yajur-Veda*, *Sāma-Veda*, and *Atharva-Veda*): see *Veda*.] The first and principal of the Vedas, or sacred books of the Hindus. See *Veda*.

rigwiddie (rig-wid'i), *n.* [< *rig*[1], the back, + *widdie*, a Sc. form of *withy*, a rope, withy: see *withy*.] The rope or chain that goes over a horse's back to support the shafts of a vehicle. Burns uses it adjectively in the sense of resembling a rigwiddie, and hence ill-shaped, thrawn, weazen. [Scotch.]

Wither'd beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags, wad spean a foal.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

rikk (rik), *n.* A small form of tambourine, used in Egypt.

rilasciando (rē-lä-shian'dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *rilasciare*, relax: see *relax*.] In *music*, same as *rallentando*.

rile (rīl), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *roil*[2].

rilievo (rē-lyā'vō), *n.* [< It. *rilievo*, pl. *rilievi*: see *relief*.] Same as *relief*, in sculpture, etc.: the Italian form, often used in English. Sometimes spelled *relievo*.

Shallow porticoes of columns . . . supported statues, or rather, to judge from the coins representing the building, *rilievos*, which may have set off, but could hardly have given much dignity to, a building designed as this was. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 318.

rill (ril), *n.* [= LG. *rille*, *rile*, a channel, a rill, G. *rille*, a small furrow, chamfer; origin uncertain. Cf. W. *rhill*, a trench, drill, row, contr. < *rhigol*, a trench, groove, dim. of *rhig*, a notch, groove, hence a shallow trench, channel. Cf. F. *rigole*, > G. *rigole*, *riole*, a trench, furrow. Cf. *rillet*, *rivulet*.] 1. A small brook; a rivulet; a streamlet.

May thy brimmed waves for this
Their full tribute never miss
From a thousand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the snowy hills.
Milton, Comus, l. 926.

2. A deep, winding valley on the moon. [Little used.]

rill (ril), *v. i.* [< *rill*, *n.*] To flow in a small stream or rill; run in streamlets; purl. [Rare.]

The wholesome Draught from Aganippe's Spring
Genuine, and with soft Murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the Mountains where thy Daughters haunt.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

rillet (ril'et), *n.* [< *rill* + *-et*. Cf. *rivulet*; cf. also F. *rigolet*, an irrigation ditch, < *rigole*, a rill: see *rill*.] A little rill; a brook; a rivulet.

The water which in one poole hath abiding
Is not so sweet as *rillets* ever gliding.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

From the green rivage many a fall
Of diamond *rillets* musical, . . .
Fall'n silver-chiming, seem'd to shake
The sparkling flints beneath the prow.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

rill-mark (ril'märk), *n.* A marking or tracery formed upon any surface by the action of water trickling over it in little rills.

Another kind of markings not even organic, but altogether depending on physical causes, are the beautiful branching *rill-marks* produced by the oozing of water out of mud and sand-banks left by the tide.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 32.

rim[1] (rim), *n.* [< ME. *rim*, *rym*, *rime*, < AS. *rima*, rim, edge, border (*sǣ-rima*, sea-coast); cf. Icel. *rim*, a rail, *rimi*, a strip of land; prob. from the same root (√ *ram*) as *rind*[1] and *rand*[1], q. v. The W. *rhim*, with the secondary forms *rhimp*, *rhimyn*, a rim, edge, *rhimpyn*, an extremity, is appar. from the E.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of anything, whether forming part of the thing itself, or separate from it and surrounding or partly surrounding it, most commonly a circular border, often raised above the inclosed surface: as, the *rim* of a hat.

The moon lifting her silver *rim*
Above a cloud, and with a gradual swim
Coming into the blue with all her light.
Keats, I stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

A large caldron lined with copper, with a *rim* of brass.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 165.

We have observed them [whales] just "under the *rim* of the water" (as whalemen used to say).
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 42.

Specifically—2. In a wheel, the circular part furthest from the axle, connected by spokes to the hub, nave, or boss. In a carriage- or wagon-wheel the rim is built up of bent or sawed pieces called *fellies*, and is encircled by the tire. See cut under *felly*.

The *rim* proper appears to have been bent into shape; the wooden tire was cut out from the solid timber.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 67.

= **Syn. 1.** The *rim* of a vessel; the *brim* of a cup or goblet; the *brink*, *verge*, or *edge* of a precipice; the *margin* of a brook or a book; the *border* of a garment or a country.

rim[1] (rim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rimmed*, ppr. *rimming*. [< *rim*[1], *n.*] 1. To surround with a rim or border; form a rim round.

A length of bright horizon *rimm'd* the dark.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

All night they ate the boar Serimner's flesh,
And from their horns, with silver *rimm'd*, drank mead.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. To plow or slash the sides of, as mackerel, to make them seem fatter.

rim[2] (rim), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rimme*, *rymme*; < ME. *rim*, *rym*, *ryme*, earlier *reme*, a membrane, < AS. *reóma*, a membrane, ligament, = OS. *riomo*, *reomo*, a thong, latchet, = D. *riem*, a thong (see *riem*), = OHG. *riomo*, *riumo*, thong, band, girdle, rein, etc., MHG. *rieme*, G. *riemen*, a thong, band, etc., = Sw. Dan. *rem*, thong, a strap, = Gr. *ῥῖμμα*, a tow-line, < **ῥίνειν*, *ἐρίνειν*, draw. No connection with *rim*[1].] 1. A membrane. [Prov. Eng.]

As is the walnutte, so is this fruite [nutmeg] defended with a double couering, as fyrste with a grene huske, vnder the whiche is a thinne skinne or *rimme* like a nette, encompassing the shell of a nutte.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

2. The membrane inclosing the intestines; the peritoneum; hence, loosely, the intestines; the belly. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Alle the *rymez* by the rybbez rudly thay lance.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1343.

I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat
In drops of crimson blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4. 15.

We may not affirm that . . . ruptures are confinable unto one side; whereas the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke, or its perforations relaxed in either.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 8.

Struck through the belly's *rim*, the warrior lies
Supine, and shades eternal veil his eyes.
Pope, Iliad, xiv. 521.

rima (rī'mä), *n.*; pl. *rimæ* (-mē). [< L. *rima*, a crack, cleft, opening: see *rime*[6].] 1. In *biol.*, an opening, as a fissure or cleft; a long or narrow aperture.—2. In *conch.*, the fissure or aperture between the valves of a bivalve shell when the hymen is removed.—**Rima glottidis**, the opening between the vocal cords in front and the arytenoid cartilages behind.—**Rima glottidis cartilaginea**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *respiratory glottis*.—**Rima oris**, the orifice of the mouth; in *ornith.*, the rictus; the gape. See *rictus*.—**Rima vocalis**, that part of the rima glottidis which lies between the vocal cords. Also called *rima glottidis membranacea* and *vocal glottis*.

rimbase (rim'bās), *n.* [< *rim*[1] + *base*[2], *n.*] In *gun.*: (*a*) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. (*b*) The shoulder on the stock of a musket against which the breech of the barrel rests.

rime[1] (rīm), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhyme*, a spelling first used, alternating with *rhime*, about the year 1550, and due to the erroneous notion that the word is identical with *rhythm* (indeed even the spellings *rhythm* and *rhithm* were sometimes used for the proper word *rime*); prop. only *rime*, a spelling which has never become wholly obsolete and is now widely used by persons who are aware of the blunder involved in the spelling *rhyme*. Early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rime*, *ryme*, *rim*, *rym*, number, rime, verse, < AS. *rīm*, number (not in the senses 'verse' or 'rime,' which appear to be of Rom. origin), = OS. **rīm*, number (in comp. *unrīm* = AS. *unrīm*, "numbers without number," a great number), = OFries. *rīm*, tale, = MD. *rijm*, *rijme*, D. *rijm* = MLG. *rīm*, LG. *riem*, *rim*, rime, = OHG. *rīm*, erroneously *hrīm*, number, series, row, MHG. *rīm*, verse, rime, G. *reim*, rime, = Icel. *rīm*, also *rima* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, rime; hence (< OHG.) OF. *rime*, F. *rime* = Pr. *rim*, *rima* = OCat. *rim* = Sp. Pg. It. *rima* (ML. *rima*), verse, rime. The sense of 'poetic number,' whence 'verse,' 'a tale in verse,' 'agreement of terminal sounds,' seems to have arisen in Rom., this meaning, with the thing itself, being unknown to the earlier Teut. tongues. The transition of sense, though paralleled by a similar development of *number* and *tale*, was prob. due in part to association with L. *rhythmus*, ML. also *rhithmus*, *rithmus*, *ritmus*, which, with the Rom. forms, and later the E. form *rhythm*, seems to have been constantly confused with *rime*, the two words having the sense 'verse' in common. Connection of AS. *rim*, etc., with Gr. *ἀριθμός*, number (see *arithmetic*), Ir. Gael. *aireamh*, number, = W. *eirif*, number, Ir. *rimh* = W. *rhif*, number, is improbable.] 1†. Number.

Thurh tale and *rime* of fowertiȝ. *Ormulum*, l. 11248.

2. Thought expressed in verse; verse; meter; poetry; also, a composition in verse; a poem, especially a short one; a tale in verse.

Horn sede on his *rime:*
"Iblessed beo the time
I com to Suddenne
With mine irisse men."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Other tale certes can I noon,
But of a *ryme* I lerned longe agoon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Sir Thopas, l. 19.

Things unattempted yet in prose or *rhyme*.
Milton, P. L., I. 16.

3. Agreement in the terminal sounds of two or more words, namely in the last accented vowel and the sounds following, if there be any, while the sounds preceding differ; also, by extension, such agreement in the initial sounds (*initial rime*, usually called *alliteration*). See *homœoteleuton*, and compare *assonance*.

Rime is the rhythmical repetition of letters. Nations who unite arsis and prose accent need to mark off their verses plainly. They do it by *rime*. Other nations shun *rime*. When the riming letters begin their words, it is called *alliteration*. When the accented vowels and the following letters are alike, it is called *perfect rime*. When only the consonants are alike, it is called *half rime*.
F. A. March, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 223.

The clock-work tintinnabulum of *rhyme*.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 529.

4. A verse or line agreeing with another in terminal sounds: as, to string *rimes* together.

The *rhymes* are dazzled from their place,
And order'd words asunder fly.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream, Prol.

5. A word answering in sound to another word.

They ring round the same unvaried chimes,
With sure returns of still expected *rhymes;*
Where'er you find "the cooling western breeze,"
In the next line it "whispers through the trees."
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 349.

Caudate rime, rime at the end of successive lines: opposed to *leonine* (which see) or other rime between the ends of sections of the same line. Also *tailed rime*.—**Female** or **feminine rimes.** See *female*.—**Male** or **masculine rimes.** See *male*[1].—**Neither rime nor reason**, neither consistency nor rational meaning; neither sound nor sense; hence, with no mitigating feature or excuse. The phrase occurs under various forms, and especially in plays upon words.

I would exhorte you also to beware of *rime without reason:* my meaning is hereby that your rime leade you not from your firste Inuention.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 6.

I was promis'd on a time
To have reason for my rhyme;
From that time unto this season,
I receiv'd *nor rhyme nor reason*.
Spenser, Lines on his Promised Pension, Int. to Works, [p. xiv.

Thus sayd one in a meeter of eleuen very harshly in mine eare, whether it be for lacke of good *rime or* of good *reason*, or of both, I wot not.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 59.

Was there ever any man thus beaten out of season
When in the why and the wherefore is *neither rhyme nor reason?*
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 49.

These fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours, they do always *reason* themselves out again. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 164.

And every one super-aboundeth in his own humour, even to the annihilating of any other *without rhyme or reason*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

rime[1] (rīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [Also and more commonly *rhyme* (formerly also *rhime*), an erroneous spelling as with the noun; early mod. E. *rime*, *ryme*, < ME. *rimen*, *rymen*, rime, < AS. *rīman*, number, count, reckon, = D. *rijmen*, rime, = OHG. *rīman*, number, count, count up, MHG. *rīmen*, rime, fig. bring together, unite, G. *reimen*, rime, = Sw. *rimma* = Dan. *rime* = OF. and F. *rimer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rimar* = It. *rimare* (ML. *rimare*), rime; from the noun: see *rime*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To number; count; reckon.—2. To compose in verse; treat in verse; versify.

But alle shal passen that men prose or *ryme*,
Take every man hys turn as for his tyme.
Chaucer, Envoy of Chaucer to Scogan, l. 41.

3. To put into rime: as, to *rime* a story.—4. To bring into a certain condition by riming; influence by rime.

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Fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhyme* themselves into ladies' favours. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 164.

To rime to death, to destroy by the use of riming incantations; hence, to kill off in any manner; get rid of; make an end of.

And my poets
Shall with a satire, steep'd in gall and vinegar,
Rhyme 'em *to death*, as they do rats in Ireland.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.

Were the brute capable of being *rhymed to death*, Mr. Creech should do it genteely, and take the widow with her jointure. *R. Parsons*, in Letters of Eminent Men, from [Bodl. Coll. (Lond., 1813), I. 54.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To compose verses; make verses.

There march'd the bard and blockhead side by side,
Who *rhymed* for hire, and patronized for pride.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 102.

2. To accord in the terminal sounds; more widely, to correspond in sound; assonate; harmonize; accord; chime.

But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhymed* and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 420.

Riming delirium, a form of mania in which the patient speaks in verses.

rime[2] (rīm), *n.* [< ME. *rime*, *rim*, *ryme*, < AS. *hrīm* = OD. D. *rijm* = OHG. **hrīm*, **rīm*, *rīme*, MHG. **rīm* (in verb *rimeln*), G. dial. *reim*, *rein* = Icel. *hrīm* = Sw. Dan. *rim*, frost; cf. D. *rijp* = OHG. *hrīfo*, *rīfo*, MHG. *rīfe*, G. *reif*, frost. Some erroneously connect the word with Gr. *κρυμός*, *κρίος*, frost, *κρίσταλλος*, ice, < √ *kru*, be hard: see *crystal*, *crude*.] White frost, or hoar-frost; congealed dew or vapor: same as *frost*, 3.

Frosty *rime*,
That in the morning whitened hill and plain
And is no more. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 34.

My grated casement whitened with Autumn's early *rime*.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

rime[2] (rīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rimed*, ppr. *riming*. [< *rime*[2], *n.*] To freeze or congeal into hoar-frost.

rime[3] (rīm), *v. t.* Same as *ream*[2].

rime[4], *n.* A Middle English or modern dialectal form of *rim*[1].

rime[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rim*[2].

rime[6] (rīm), *n.* [< OF. *rime*, < L. *rima*, a crack, fissure, cleft, chink.] A chink; a fissure; a rent or long aperture. *Sir T. Browne.*

rime-frost (rīm'frôst), *n.* [< ME. *rymefrost*, *rimfrost* (= Sw. Dan. *rimfrost*), < *rime*[2] + *frost*.] Hoar-frost; rime.

On morgen fel hem a dew a-gein. . . .
It lai thor, quit as a *rim frost*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3328.

rime-frosted (rīm'frôs'ted), *a.* Covered with hoar-frost or rime.

The birch-trees delicately *rime-frosted* to their finest tips. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 643.

rimeless (rīm'les), *a.* [< *rime*[1] + *-less*.] Having no rime; not in the form of rime. Also *rhymeless*.

Too popular is Tragic Poesy,
Straining his tip-toes for a farthing fee,
And doth beside on *rhymeless* numbers tread,
Unbid Iambics flow from careless head.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iv. 3.

rime-letter (rīm'let'ėr), *n.* A recurring letter, as in alliteration.

The repeated letter [in alliteration] is called the *rime-letter*. *F. A. March*, Anglo-Sax. Gram., p. 224.

rimer[1] (rī'mėr), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhymer*, an erroneous spelling (see *rime*[1], *n.*); early mod. E. *rimer*, *rymer*, < ME. **rimer*, *rymare*, a rimer (used in a depreciative sense) (cf. AS. *rīmere*, a computer, reckoner, calculator), = D. *rijmer* = MHG. *rīmære*, G. *reimer* = Icel. *rīmari* = Sw. *rimmare* = Dan. *rimer*, a rimer, versifier; as *rime*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. ML. *rimarius*, a rimer; F. *rimeur* = Pg. *rimador* = It. *rimatore*, a rimer.] One who makes rimes or verses; especially, a maker of verses wherein rime or metrical form predominates over poetic thought or creation; hence, an inferior poet; in former use, also, a minstrel.

To eschew many Diseases and mischiefs, which have happened before this time in the Land of Wales, by many Wasters, *Rhymers*, Minstrels, and other Vagabonds: It is ordained, etc.
Laws of Hen. IV. (1402), in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and [Vagrancy, p. 64.

Sawcie Lictors
Will catch at vs like Strumpets, and scald *Rimers*
Ballad vs out a Tune.
Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), v. 2. 215.

I am nae poet in a sense,
But just a *rhymer*, like, by chance.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rimer[2] (rī'mėr), *n.* Same as *reamer*. Also *rimmer*. [Eng.]

rimer[2] (rī'mėr), *v. t.* [< *rimer*[2], *n.*] To ream. Also *rimmer*. [Eng.]

When . . . the rivet cannot be inserted without recourse to some means for straightening the holes, it is best to *rimer* them out and use a larger rivet.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 67.

The lower end of each column is bolted by turned bolts in *rimered* holes to cast iron girders 20 in. deep.
The Engineer, LXVI. 520.

rimer[3] (rī'mėr), *n.* In *fort.*, a palisade.

rime-royal† (rīm'roi'al), *n.* A seven-line stanza which Chaucer introduced into English versification. There are in it three rimes, the first and third lines riming together, the second, fourth, and fifth also riming, and the sixth and seventh. It is generally supposed that this form of verse received the name of *rime-royal* from the fact that it was used by King James I. of Scotland in his poem of the "Kinges Quair." It was a favorite form of verse till the end of the sixteenth century. The following stanza is an example:

And first, within the porch and jaws of hell,
Sat deep Remorse of Conscience, all besprent
With tears; and to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchedness, and, cursing, never stent
To sob and sigh, but ever thus lament
With thoughtful care, as she that, all in vain,
Would wear and waste continually in pain.
Sackville, Induction to Mir. for Mags.

rimery (rī'mėr-i), *n.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ery*.] The art of making rimes. *Eclec. Rev.* [Rare.] (*Imp. Dict.*)

rimester (rīm'stėr), *n.* [Also and more commonly *rhymester* (see *rime*[1]); < *rime*[1] + *-ster*.] A rimer; a maker of rimes, generally of an inferior order; a would-be poet; a poetaster.

Railing was the ypocras of the drunken *rhymester*, and Quipping the marchpane of the mad libeller.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

But who forgives the senior's ceaseless verse,
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse?
What heterogeneous honours deck the peer!
Lord, *rhymester*, petit-maitre, and pamphleteer!
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

rimey†, *v. t.* [ME. *rimeyen*, < OF. *rimeier*, *rimaier*, *rimoier*, *rimoyer*, < *rime*, rime: see *rime*[1].] To compose in rime; versify.

This olde gentil Britons in hir dayes
Of diverse aventures maden layes,
Rymeyed in hir firste Briton tonge.
Chaucer, Prol. to Franklin's Tale, l. 39.

rim-fire (rim'fir), *a.* **1.** Noting a cartridge which has a detonating substance placed in some part of the rim of its base: distinguished from *center-fire*. Such cartridges have the defect (from which center-fire cartridges are free) that, unless the detonating substance is distributed all around the base, particular care must be used in their insertion to obtain the proper position for it relatively to the hammer of the lock. **2.** Pertaining to or adapted for the use of a rim-fire cartridge: as, a *rim-fire* gun (a gun in which rim-fire cartridges are used).

rimic (rī'mik), *a.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to rime. Also *rhymic*. [Rare.]

His [Mitford's] remarks are on the verbal, grammatical, and *rhymic* (why not rhymical?) inaccuracies to be met with in the Elegy. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 517.

rimiform (rī'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rima*, a chink, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having a longitudinal chink or furrow. *Leighton*, Brit. Lichens, glossary.

rimist (rī'mist), *n.* [< *rime*[1] + *-ist*.] A rimer. Also *rhymist*. [Rare.]

His [Milton's] character of Dryden, who sometimes visited him, was that he was a good *rhymist*, but no poet.
Johnson, Milton.

rimless (rim'les), *a.* [< *rim*[1] + *-less*.] Having no rim.

The other wore a *rimless* crown,
With leaves of laurel stuck about.
Wordsworth, Beggars.

rim-line (rim'līn), *n.* A rope which extends from the top of one stake to that of another in the pound-nets used on the Great Lakes. These ropes serve the double purpose of holding the stakes firmly and affording a means of hauling a boat along the net when the crib is lifted.

rim-lock (rim'lok), *n.* A lock having a metallic case, intended to be affixed to the outside of a door, etc., instead of being inserted within it. See *mortise-lock*.

rimmer[1] (rim'ėr), *n.* [< *rim*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** An implement used in impressing ornamental figures upon the margins of the paste or crust of pies, etc. It may have the nature either of a hand-stamp or of an embossed roller.—**2.** An instrument used in rimming mackerel; a plow; a rimming-knife.

rimmer[2] (rim'ėr), *n.* and *v.* Same as *reamer*, *rimer*[2].

rimose (rī'mōs), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *rimoso*, < L. *rimosus*, full of chinks, < *rima*, a chink, fissure: see *rime*[6].] Full of chinks, clefts, or crevices; chinky, like the bark of a tree: specifically said, in entomology, of the sculpture of insects when the surface shows many minute narrow and generally parallel excavations. Also *rimous*.

rimosely (rī'mōs-li), *adv.* In a rimose manner.

rimosity (rī-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< *rimose* + *-ity*.] The state of being rimose or chinky.

rimous (rī'mus), *a.* [< L. *rimosus*, full of chinks: see *rimose*.] Same as *rimose*.

rim-planer (rim'plā'nėr), *n.* A machine for dressing wheel-fellies, planing simultaneously one flat and one curved surface.

rimple (rim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rimpled*, ppr. *rimpling*. [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; < ME. *rimplen*, < AS. **hrimpelian* (cf. *hrympelle*, a rimple), wrinkle, freq. of **hrimpan*, *rimpan* (pp. *gerumpen*) = MD. D. *rimpelen* = MLG. *rimpen*, wrinkle, = OHG. *hrimfan*, *rimphan*, *rimpfan*, *rimpfen*, MHG. *rimpfen*, *rümphen*, G. *rümpfen*, crook, bend, wrinkle; perhaps (assuming the Teut. root to be *hramp*) a nasalized form of √ *hrap* = Gr. *κάρφειν*, wrinkle; otherwise (assuming the initial *h* to be merely casual), akin to Gr. *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak, *ῥαμφή*, a curved sword.] **I.** *trans.* To wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

A *rympled* vekke, ferre ronne in age.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4495.

He was grete and longe, and blakke and rowe *rympled*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

No more by the banks of the streamlet we'll wander,
And smile at the moon's *rimpled* face on the wave.
Burns, O'er the Mist-shrouded Cliffs.

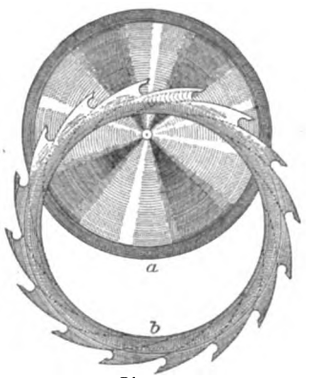
II. *intrans.* To wrinkle; ripple.

As gilds the moon the *rimpling* of the brook.
Crabbe, Parish Register (ed. 1807), i.

rimple (rim'pl), *n.* [Also (now more commonly) *rumple*; < ME. *rimple*, *rympyl*, *rimpel*, < AS. **hrimpele*, *hrympelle* = MD. D. *rimpel* = MLG. *rimpel* (also *rimpe*), a wrinkle; from the verb.] A wrinkle; rumple. See *rumple*.

rim-rock (rim'rok), *n.* In *mining*, parts still remaining of the edges of the channels which the old or Tertiary rivers wore away in the bed-rock, and within which the auriferous detritus was accumulated. [California.]

rim-saw (rim'sâ), *n.* A saw the cutting part of which is annular and is mounted upon a central circular disk. *E. H. Knight.*



Rim-saw.
a, central disk upon which the cutting part *b* is mounted, attached to the disk by rivets.

rim-stock (rim'stok), *n.* A clog-almanac. *Chambers's Encyc.*

rimu (rim'ö), *n.* [Maori.] Same as *imoupine*.

Rimula (rim'ū-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *rimula*, dim. of *rima*, a crack: see *rime*[6].] In *conch.*, a genus of fossil keyhole-limpets, or *Fissurellidæ*. *Defrance*, 1819.

rimuliform (rim'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rimula*, a little crack, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a crack or fissure; specifically, in *conch.*, resembling or related to the genus *Rimula*.

rimulose (rim'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **rimulosus*, < L. *rimula*, a little crack: see *Rimula*.] In *bot.*, full of small cracks or chinks: said chiefly of lichens and fungi.

rimy[1]† (rī'mi), *a.* [Usually *rhymy*; < *rime*[1] + *-y*[1].] Riming.

Playing *rhimy* plays with scurvy heroes.
Tom Brown, Works, III. 39. (*Davies.*)

rimy[2] (rī'mi), *a.* [< ME. **rimy*, < AS. *hrīmig*, rimy, frosty, < *hrīm*, rime, frost: see *rime*[2].] **1.** Covered with rime or hoar-frost.

But now the clear bright Moon her zenith gains,
And *rimy* without speck extend the plains.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. Frosty; cold.

In little more than a month after that meeting on the hill—on a *rimy* morning in departing November—Adam and Dinah were married. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, lv.

rin[1] (rin), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or Scotch variant of *run*[1].

rin[2] (rin), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *li*, the thousandth part of a liang or ounce.] A Japanese bronze or brass coin, exactly similar in form to

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the Chinese cash, and equal in value to the thousandth part of a yen. See *li*[1] and *yen*.

rinabout (rin'a-bout), *n.* [Sc. form of *run-about*, < *run*[1] + *about*.] One who runs about through the country; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

rind[1] (rīnd), *n.* [< ME. *rind*, *rinde*, < AS. *rind*, *rinde*, bark of a tree, crust, = MD. *rinde*, the bark of a tree, D. *rinde*, oak-bark, tan, = MLG. *rinde* = OHG. *rinta*, *rinda*, MHG. *rinte*, *rinde*, G. *rinde*, rind, crust, crust of bread; prob. akin to AS. *rand*, E. *rand*, edge, border, and to AS. *rima*, E. *rim*, border: see *rand*[1] and *rim*[1].] **1.** A thick and firm outer coat or covering, as of animals, plants, fruits, cheeses, etc.; a thick skin or integument; specifically, in *bot.*, same as *cortex*: applied to the outer layer or layers of a fungus-body, to the cortical layer (see *cortical*) of a lichen, as well as to the bark of trees.

His shelde todasshed was with swerds and maces,
In which men myghte many an arwe fynde,
That thyrled hadde horn and nerf and *rynde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 642.

Whoso takithe from the tre the *rinde* and the levis,
It wer better that he in his bed lay long.
Song of Roland, 152 (quoted in Cath. Ang., p. 308).

Sweetest nut hath sourest *rind*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 115.

Leviathan . . .
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly *rind*
Moors by his side under the lee. *Milton*, P. L., i. 206.

Hard wood I am, and wrinkled *rind*,
But yet my sap was stirr'd.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. The skin of a whale; whale-rind: a whalers' term.—**3†.** Edge; border.

Thane they roode by that ryver, that rynnyd so swythe,
Thare the *ryndez* overrechez with realle bowghez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 921.

=**Syn. 1.** *Peel*, etc. See *skin*.

rind[1] (rīnd), *v. t.* [< *rind*[1], *n.*; cf. AS. *be-rindan*, strip the rind off.] To take the rind from; bark; decorticate.

All persons were forbidden . . . to set fire to the woods of the country, or work detriment to them by "*rinding* of the trees." *W. F. Rae*, Newfoundland to Manitoba, i.

rind[2], *n.* See *rynd*.

rinded (rīn'ded), *a.* [< *rind*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a rind or outer coat: occurring chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, smooth-*rinded* trees.

Summer herself should minister
To thee, with fruitage golden-*rinded*
On golden salvers. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

The soft-*rinded* smoothening facile chalk,
That yields your outline to the air's embrace,
Half-softened by a halo's pearly gloom.
Browning, Pippa Passes.

rinderpest (rin'dėr-pest), *n.* [< G. *rinderpest* (= D. *rinder-pest*), cattle-plague, < *rinder*, pl. of *rind*, horned cattle (= E. dial. *rother*, a horned beast: see *rother*[2]), + *pest*, plague (= E. *pest*): see *pest*.] An acute infectious disease of cattle, appearing occasionally among sheep, and communicable to other ruminants. In western Europe the disease has prevailed from time to time since the fourth century in extensive epizootics. From its home on the steppes of eastern Russia and central Asia it has been carried westward by the great migrations and later by the transportation of cattle. The losses in Europe have been enormous. Thus, in 1711–14 1,500,000 beeves are said to have perished, and in 1870–1 30,000 beeves in France alone. The infection (the precise nature of which has not yet been definitely determined) may be transmitted directly by sick animals or indirectly by manure, or by persons and animals going from the sick to the well. It may be carried a short distance in the air. Its vitality is retained longest in the moist condition. The disease, after a period of incubation of from three to six days, begins with high temperature, rapid pulse, and cessation of milk-secretion. This latent period is followed by a congestion of all the visible mucous membranes, on which small erosions or ulcers subsequently develop. About 90 per cent. of all attacked die in from four to seven days after the appearance of the disease. If the animal survives, one attack confers a lasting immunity.

rind-gall (rīnd'gâl), *n.* A defect in timber caused by a bruise in the bark which produces a callus upon the wood over which the later layers grow without consolidating. *Laslett*, Timber and Timber Trees.

rind-grafting (rīnd'gräf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

rind-layer (rīnd'lā'ėr), *n.* Same as *cortical layer* (which see, under *cortical*).

rindle (rin'dl), *n.* A dialectal form of *runnel*.

rindmart (rind'märt), *n.* [Erroneously *rhind-mart*, *rynmart*; < **rind*, prob. < G. *rind*, horned cattle (see *rinderpest*), + *mart*, said to be shortened < *Martinmas*, because such carcasses were deliverable then for rent or feu-duty: see *Martinmas*, *mart*[3].] In *Scots law*, a word of occasional occurrence in the reddendo of charters in the north of Scotland, signifying any species of horned cattle given at Martinmas as part of the rent or feu-duty. *Bell.*

rine[1] (rīn), *n.* [Also erroneously *rhine*, and in var. form *rone*, *rune*; < ME. *rune*, < AS. *ryne*, a run, course, flow, watercourse, orbit, course of time (= OFries. *rene*, a flow (in comp. *blōd-rene*), = G. *ronne*, a channel, = Icel. *ryne* (in comp.), a flow, stream, = Goth. *runs*, a flow, flux), < *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1], *v.*, and cf. *run*[1], *n.*, in part identical with *rine*; cf. also *runnel*.] A watercourse or ditch. [Prov. Eng.]

This plain [Sedgemoor], intersected by ditches known as *rhines*, and in some parts rich in peat, is broken by isolated hills and lower ridges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 257.

rine[2], *v. t.* [< ME. *rinen* (pret. *ran*), also *rynde*, < AS. *hrīnan* = OS. *hrīnan* = OHG. *hrīnan*, touch, etc., = Icel. *hrīna*, cleave, hurt.] **1.** To touch. [Prov. Eng.]—**2†.** To concern. *Jamieson.*

rine[2] (rīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *rind*[1].

rine[3]**†**, *n.* Same as *rim*[2].

rinforzando (rin-fôr-tsän'dō), *a.* [< It. *rinforzando*, ppr. of *rinforzare*, strengthen, reinforce: see *reinforce*.] In *music*, with special or increased emphasis: usually applied to a single phrase or voice-part which is to be made specially prominent. Abbreviated *rinf.*, *rf.*, and *rfz.*

rinforzato (rin-fôr-tsä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *rinforzare*, strengthen: see *rinforzando*.] Same as *rinforzando*.

ring[1] (ring), *n.* [< ME. *ring*, *ryng*, also *rink*, *rynk*, < AS. *hring* = OS. *hring* = OFries. *hring*, *ring* = D. *ring* = MLG. *rink*, LG. *ring*, *rink* = OHG. *hring*, *ring*, MHG. *rinc* (*ring-*), G. *ring* = Icel. *hringr* = Sw. Dan. *ring* (= Goth. **hriggs*, not recorded), a ring, circle; cf. F. *rang*, a row, rank (see *rank*[2]), F. *harangue* = Sp. Pg. *arenga* = It. *aringa*, harangue, etc. (see *harangue*), < OHG.; = OSlav. *krągŭ*, circle, *kranglŭ*, round, = Russ. *krugŭ*, a circle, round; supposed to be akin also to L. *circus* = Gr. *κρίκος*, *κίρκος* (see *circus*), Skt. *chakra* (for **kakra*), a wheel, circle. Hence ult. *rink*[2], *rank*[2], *range*, *arrange*, *derange*, *harangue*.] **1.** A circular body with a comparatively large central circular opening. Specifically—(*a*) A circular band of any material or size, or designed for any purpose; a circlet; a hoop: as, a *key-ring*; a napkin-*ring*; an umbrella-*ring*; a *ring*-bolt; a *ring*-dial; especially, a circlet of gold or other material worn as an ornament upon the finger, in the ear, or upon some other part of the body.

Ho ragt hym a riche *rynk* of red golde werkez,
Wyth a starande ston, stondande alofte,
That bere blusschande bemez as the bryȝt sunne.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1817.

With this *Ring* I thee wed.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

Hangings fastened with cords of fine linen and purple to silver *rings* and pillars of marble. Esther i. 6.

There 's a French lord coming o'er the sea
To wed me wi' a *ring*.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 87).

Hence—(*b*) A circular group; a circular disposition of persons or things.

Then make a *ring* about the corpse of Cæsar,
And let me show you him that made the will.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 162.

Ranks wedg'd in ranks; of arms a steely *ring*
Still grows, and spreads, and thickens round the king.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 254.

A cottage . . . perch'd upon the green hill top, but close
Environ'd with a *ring* of branching elms.
Cowper, Task, i. 223.

(*c*) One of the circular layers of wood acquired periodically by many growing trees. See *annual ring*, below.

Huge trees, a thousand *rings* of Spring
In every bole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. In *geom.*: (*a*) The area or space between two concentric circles. (*b*) An anallagmatic surface; an anchor-ring.—**3.** A circle or circular line. Hence—(*a*) A circular course; a revolution; a circuit.

Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery torcher his diurnal *ring*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 165.

(*b*) A limiting boundary; compass.

But life, within a narrow *ring*
Of giddy joys comprised.
Cowper, On the Bill of Mortality for 1793.

4. A constantly curving line; a helix.

Oft, as in airy *rings* they skim the heath,
The clamorous lapwings feel the leaden death.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 131.

Woodbine . . .
In spiral *rings* ascends the trunk, and lays
Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 231.

5. A circular or oval or even square area; an arena. (*a*) An area in which games or sports are performed. (*b*) The arena of a hippodrome or circus.

"Your father breaks horses, don't he?" "If you please, sir, when they can get any to break, they do break horses in the *ring*, sir." *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii.

(*c*) The inclosure in which pugilists fight, usually a square area marked off by a rope and stakes.

And being powerfully aided by Jenkin Vincent . . . with plenty of cold water, and a little vinegar applied according to the scientific method practised by the bottle-holders in a modern *ring*, the man began to raise himself. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

(*d*) The betting-arena on a race-course. (*e*) The space in which horses are exhibited or exercised at a cattle-show or market, or on a public promenade.

One day, in the *ring*, Rawdon's stanhope came in sight. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xix.

6. A combination of persons for attaining such objects as the controlling of the market in stocks, or the price of a commodity, or the effecting of personal and selfish (especially corrupt) ends, as by the control of political or legislative agencies.

A [political] *Ring* is, in its common form, a small number of persons who get possession of an administrative machine, and distribute the offices or other good things connected with it among a band of fellows, of greater or less dimensions, who agree to divide with them whatever they make. *The Nation*, XIII. 333.

Those who in great cities form the committees and work the machine are persons whose chief aim in life is to make their living by office. . . . They cement their dominion by combination, each placing his influence at the disposal of the others, and settle all important measures in secret conclave. Such a combination is called a *Ring*.
Bryce, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 75.

7. In the language of produce-exchanges, a device to simplify the settlement of contracts for delivery, where the same quantity of a commodity is called for by several contracts, the buyer in one being the seller in another, the object of the ring being to fill all contracts by delivery made by the first seller to the last buyer. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc., p. 66.—**8.** In *arch.*: (*a*) A list, cincture, or annulet round a column. (*b*) An archivolt, in its specific sense of the arch proper.

They [old arches of stone or brick] differ from metal or wooden arches, inasmuch as the compressed arc of materials called the *ring* is built of a number of separate pieces having little or no cohesion. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 305.

9. An instrument formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, etc., consisting of a ring, usually of brass, suspended by a swivel, with a hole in one side, through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude upon the inner graduated concave surface. Compare *ring-dial*.—**10.** In *angling*, a guide.—**11.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, an annulus; any circular part or structure like a ring or hoop: as, a tracheal *ring* (one of the circular hoop-like cartilages of the windpipe); a somitic *ring* (an annular somite, as one of the segments of a worm); a *ring* of color.—**12.** In *bot.*, same as *annulus*.—**13.** A commercial measure of staves, or wood prepared for casks, containing four shocks, or 240 pieces.—**Abdominal ring.** See *abdominal*.—**Annual ring**, in *bot.*, one of the concentric layers of wood produced yearly in exogenous trunks. Such rings result from the more porous structure of the wood formed in spring as compared with the autumn growth, a difference attributed to less and greater tension of the bark at the two seasons. In the exogens of temperate regions, on account of the winter rest, these zones are strongly marked; in those of the tropics they are less obvious, but the same difference of structure exists in them with few if any exceptions, save in cases of individual peculiarity. In temperate climates a double ring is exceptionally produced in one season, owing to a cessation and resumption of growth, caused, for example, by the stripping of the leaves. It is a question whether some, especially tropical, trees do not normally form semiannual rings corresponding to two growing seasons. Somewhat similar rings are formed, several in a season, in such roots as the beet. These have no reference to seasons, but result, according to De Bary, from the successive formation of cambium-zones in the peripheral layer of parenchyma. Also *annual layer* or *zone*.—**A ring! a ring!** See *a hall! a hall!* under *hall*.—**Arthritic ring**, the zone of injected blood-vessels surrounding the corneal margin, seen in iritis.—**Auriculoventricular ring**, the margin of the auriculoventricular opening.—**Benzene ring**, a circular group of six carbon and six hydrogen atoms which is regarded as representing the constitution of benzene, and by which its relations to its derivatives may be most conveniently expressed.—**Bishop's ring.** See *bishop*.—**Broadwell ring**, a gas-check for use in heavy breech-loading guns, invented by L. W. Broadwell. See *gas-check* and *fermeture*.—**Bronchial rings**, cartilaginous hoops in the walls of the bronchi, serving to distend those air-passages. They are often incomplete in a part (about half) of their circumference, in which case they are more precisely called *bronchial half-rings*. Such is the rule in birds.—**Chinese rings**, a set of seven rings used by prestigiators.—**Ciliary ring**, the inner circular part of the ciliary muscle.—**Circumesophageal ring.** See *circumesophageal*.—**Clearing ring**, in *angling*, a ring or ring-shaped sinker used for clearing a foul hook. Such rings are of brass or iron, comparatively heavy, opening with a hinge to be put on the line, and having a cord attached to recover them. In case the hook gets fast, the ring is run down to dislodge it; or if a salmon or striped-bass sulks,

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the ring is slid down on the line to his nose.—**Colored rings,** in *optics*. See *Newton's rings*.—**Columns or pillars of the abdominal ring.** See *column*.—**Cornice-ring.** See *cornice*.—**Crural ring.** See *crural*.—**Decad ring.** See *decad*.—**Diaphragmatic ring,** a name given by Chaussier to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the inferior vena cava passes through the diaphragm to the heart. Also called *foramen quadratum*. See cut under *diaphragm*.—**Dicket ring.** Same as *decad ring*.—**Douglas ring,** a name given in Scotland and the north of England to a ring decorated with a heart or hearts, or having a heart-shaped seal or stone: in allusion to the "bloody heart," the bearing of the Douglas family.—**Episcopal ring.** Same as *bishop's ring*.—**Esophageal, fairy, femoral ring.** See the adjectives.—**Fisherman's ring.** See *fisherman*.—**Gemow ring.** Same as *gemel-ring*.—**Hernial ring,** the constricted opening of a hernial sac.—**Inguinal rings.** Same as *abdominal rings*.—**Investiture ring.** See *investiture*.—**Linked ring,** a ring composed of two or more hoops hinged or linked together in such a way that it shuts up as a solid ring or can be opened and the parts broken asunder.—**Live, mandibular, medicinable, meteoric ring.** See the adjectives.—**Newton's rings,** a series of colored rings produced by pressing a convex lens of very long focus against a plane surface of glass. The rings are due to interference. (See *interference*, 5.) These rings, in the case of white light, may be seven in number, and the order of color follows that known as Newton's scale of colors. Sir Isaac Newton was the first to investigate them (whence the name).—**Nobili's rings,** concentric colored rings formed on a flat surface about a pointed electrode by the electrolysis of certain salts. Nobili used a solution of lead upon a sheet of polished metal, the cathode being a platinum wire.—**Ocellary, ophthalmic, parheliacal rings.** See the adjectives.—**Open ring,** a coupling-link which is left open on one side, the ends passing each other but not touching. It is used in agricultural machines. Also called *cap-ring* and *open link*.—**Pixy ring.** See *pixy*.—**Polarized rings.** See *interference figures*, under *interference*, 5.—**Reinforce-rings.** See *reinforce*.—**Ring-and-staff investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Ring course.** See *course*[1].—**Ring nebula.** See *nebula*.—**Ring of an anchor,** that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—**Ring of Venus,** in *palmistry*, a curved line running below the mounts of Apollo and Saturn. See *mount*[1], 5.—**Ring settlement,** in business transactions, a settlement made by means of a ring. See def. 7.

Where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a *ring settlement* can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 180.

Rings of a gun, in *gun*., circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, namely, the *base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring*, and *muzzle-ring*: but these terms do not in general apply to modern ordnance.—**Rings of the trachea.** See *tracheal rings*, below.—**Rosary ring.** Same as *decad ring*.—**Saturn's ring.** See *Saturn*.—**Sclerotic ring** of birds and various reptiles, the circlet of small bones which surround the cornea, embedded in the sclerotic coat of the eye. See cut under *sclerotal, n.*—**Split ring,** a metallic ring split spirally, on which keys or other objects required to be kept together may be suspended by passing part of them through the spiral, so that they hang loose on the ring.—**St. Martin's rings,** rings of copper or brass, in imitation of gold. They may have been so called because the makers or venders of them resided within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. *Halliwell*.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith *saint Martins rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, sayes the Goldsmith.
Plaine Percevall, in Brand's Pop. Antiq., II. 27, note.

The ring, the prize-ring, pugilism and those connected with pugilism.

The Ring was his chief delight, and a well-fought battle between two accomplished bruisers caused his heart to leap with joy. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 73.

To come on the ring†, to take one's turn.

Judge infernal Minos, of Crete Kynge,
Now cometh thy lotte! now *comestow on the rynge!*
Nat oonly for thy sake writen ys this story.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1887.

To ride, run, or tilt at the ring, an exercise much in vogue in the sixteenth century in Europe, and replacing to a certain extent the justs or tilts of armed knights one against another. It was for the nobility nearly what the quintain or similar games of tilting were for the people. A ring was suspended at a height, and the horsemen rode at it with a light spear with which they tried to carry it off.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindesay *at the ring rides* well.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

To take the mantle and ring. See *mantle*.—**Tracheal rings,** in *anat*. and *zoöt*., the rings or hoops of cartilage (sometimes of bone) which are situated in the walls of the windpipe and serve to keep that air-passage permanently distended. Such rings are usually of hyaline cartilage and very elastic, but may ossify more or less completely. They are numerous, closely succeeding one another along the course of the trachea. They are frequently incomplete in a part of their circumference, or otherwise irregular, when, like the corresponding bronchial rings, they are known as *half-rings*. In animals whose necks undergo notable lengthening and shortening in different attitudes of the head, the rings provide for a corresponding extension and contraction of the trachea, as notably in birds, whose tracheal rings are regularly beveled alternately on the right and left sides, so as to slide over one another when the windpipe is contracted in retraction of the neck. (See cut under *tracheal*.) Tracheal rings are normally much alike in most of the length of the windpipe, but commonly undergo special modifications at each end of that tube (see *cricoid, n.*, and cut under *pessulus*); less frequently several rings are enlarged and consolidated in a dilatation called the *tympanum*. Several ordinary rings are shown in the cuts under *larynx* and *mouth*.—**Tweed Ring,** an association of corrupt politicians belonging to the Tammany Society, which from about 1863 to 1871 controlled nearly all the departments of administration in New York city, and plundered the city of many millions of dollars. The principal leaders were William M. Tweed (commissioner of public works, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, and grand sachem of the Tammany Society), Connolly (comptroller of the city), and Sweeny (park commissioner). The ring was overthrown in 1871, and Tweed died in jail.—**Vortex ring.** See *vortex*.—**Widow's ring,** a ring assumed by one who vows perpetual widowhood, a custom followed in the fourteenth century and later. Compare *widow's mantle*, under *mantle*. (See also *cramp-ring, mourning-ring, posy-ring, thumb-ring*.)

ring[1] (ring), *v.* [< ME. *ringen*, < AS. *hringian* (also in comp. *ymb-hringian*, surround, encircle) = D. *ringen*, ring, wear a ring, = OHG. *gehringen*, MHG. *ringen*; cf. G. (*um-*)*ringen*, surround, = Icel. *hringa* = Sw. *ringa* = Dan. *ringe*, furnish with a ring; from the noun: see *ring*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To be round about in the form of a circle; form a ring about; encircle; encompass; gird.

Lord Talbot,
. . . *ring'd* about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 14.

We are left as scorpions *ringed* with fire.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 2.

2. To take a position around; surround; hence, to hem in; specifically, in Australia, to keep (cattle) together, by riding around them in a circle.

My followers *ring* him round;
He sits unarm'd. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

I'll tell you what, West, you'll have to *ring* them—pass the word for all hands to follow one another in a circle at a little distance apart.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 126.

3. In the *manège*, to exercise by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; lunge.

She caught a glimpse, through the glass door opening on the park, of the General, and a fine horse they were *ringing*, and she hurried out. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, vi.

4. To provide with a ring or rings; mark or decorate with rings; especially, to fit with a metallic ring, as the finger, or as an animal or its nose; also, to furnish with rings, or attach rings to, for the line to run in, as an anglers' rod.

On alle hure fyue fyngres rycheliche *yrynged*,
And ther-on rede rubies and other riche stones.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 12.

Ring these fingers with thy household worms.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 31.

5. To wed with a marriage-ring. [Rare.]

I was born of a true man and a *ring'd* wife.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 1.

6. In *hort.*, to cut out a ring of bark from, as from a branch or root, in order to obstruct the return of the sap and oblige it to accumulate above the part operated on.

One of the expedients for inducing a state of fruitfulness in trees is the *ringing* of the branches or stem.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 244.

Gaunt trunks of trees, which had been *rung* [erroneously used for *ringed*] and allowed to die slowly, stood like white skeletons waiting to be felled and burned.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 2.

To ring a quoit, to throw it so that it encircles the pin.—**To ring up cattle.** See def. 2.—**To ring up the anchor,** to pull the ring of an anchor close up to the cathead.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a ring.

The rest which round about you *ring*,
Faire Lords and Ladies which about you dwell.
Spenser, F. Q., VI., Int., st. 7.

2. To move in rings or in a constantly curving course.

A bird is said to *ring* when it rises spirally in the air.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

ring[2] (ring), *v.*; pret. *rang* (sometimes *rung*), pp. *rung*, ppr. *ringing*. [< ME. *ringen, ryngen* (pret. *ringde*, pl. *ringden, ringeden*; also (by conformity with *sang, sung*, etc.) pret. *rang, rong*, pl. *rungen, rongen, ronge*, pp. *rungen, i-rungen, i-runge*), < AS. *hringan* (weak verb, pret. *hringde*), clash, ring, = MD. *ringhen*, D. *ringen* = Icel. *hringja* = Sw. *ringa* = Dan. *ringe*, ring; cf. Icel. *hrang*, a din, Dan. *rangle*, rattle; prob. orig. imitative, or later considered so; perhaps akin to L. *clangere*, sound, clang: see *clang, clank*, and cf. *clink, ting*[1], *tink, tinkle*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause (a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic) to sound, particularly by striking. In the United States *ring* and *toll* are sometimes distinguished, the former being applied to swinging a bell so as to throw the clapper against it, and the latter to striking it while at rest with a hammer. See *toll*.

Religiouse reuerencede hym and *rongen* here belles.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 59.

The statue of Mars bigan his hauberke *ringe*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1573.

Rejoice, you men of Anglers, *ring* your bells;
King John, your king and England's, doth approach.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 312.

Whene'er the old exchange of profit *rings*
Her silver saints' bell of uncertain gains,
My merchant-soul can stretch both legs and wings.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

"Give no credit!"—these were some of his golden maxims,—"Never take paper-money! Look well to your change! *Ring* the silver on the four-pound weight!"
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To produce by or as by ringing, as a sound or peal.

Ere to black Hecate's summons
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 43.

Ere the first cock his matin *rings*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 114.

3. To announce or celebrate by ringing; usher with ringing, as of bells; hence, to proclaim or introduce musically: often followed by *in* or *out*.

He hade morthired this mylde be myddaye war *rongene*,
With-owttyne mercy. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 976.

No mournful bell shall *ring* her burial.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 197.

The same considerations, supported by religious motives, caused the strict prohibition of work on Sundays and festivals, and "on Saturday, or the eve of a double feast, after noon has been *rung*."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxi.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

Hear the mellow wedding-bells— . . .
How they *ring out* their delight!
Poe, The Bells.

4. To utter sonorously; repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; sound: as, to *ring* one's praises.

I would *ring* him such a lesson.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, v. 1.

To ring bells backward. See *backward*.—**To ring changes** or **the changes on.** See *change*.—**To ring in.** (*a*) To usher in by ringing.

"Besides," said Tom Ryder, "them fellows at Red Dog would swap it [a child], and *ring in* somebody else on us."
Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp.

Hence—(*b*) (also **to ring into**). To introduce or bring in or into. [Slang.]

They want to *ring* me *into* it [the performance of Bulwer's "Money"], but I do not see anything in it I can do.
Lester Wallack, Memories (Scribner's Mag., IV. 723).

To ring the change, to swindle in the changing of money by a complicated system of changing and rechanging, in order to produce confusion and deception.—**To ring the changes.** See *change*.—**To ring the hallowed bell.** See *bell*[1].—**To ring up,** to summon or rouse by the ringing of a bell: as, to *ring up* a person at the telephone; to *ring up* a doctor in the middle of the night. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To give forth a musical, resonant, and metallic sound; resound, as a bell or other sonorous body when set in sudden vibration by a blow or otherwise: as, the anvil *rang*.

Hys armour *ryngis* or clattirs horribly.
G. Douglas, in Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight ((E. E. T. S.), p. 112, Gloss.

Now *ryngen* trompes loude and clarioun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1742.

Duke. Who call'd here of late?
Prov. None, since the curfew *rung*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 78.

And the ancient Rhyme *rang* strange, with its passion and its change,
Here where all done lay undone.
Mrs. Browning, Rhyme of the Duchess May.

The silken gauntlet that is thrown
In such a quarrel *rings* like steel.
Whittier, To Friends under Arrest for Treason against the [Slave Power.

2. To ring a bell; especially, to give a signal with a bell: as, to *ring* for a servant or a messenger.

Bull. A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation-day, sir. . . .
Fal. I will take such order that thy friends shall *ring* for thee. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 198.

We . . . shall have no need of Mr. Bowls's kind services. Mr. Bowls, if you please, we will *ring* when we want you.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

3. To sound loudly and clearly, like the tone of a bell; be distinctly audible: as, the music still *rings* in our ears.

Thene herde he of that hyȝe hil . . . a wonder breme noyse. . . .
What! hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne,
What! hit rusched, & *ronge*, rawthe to here.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Thy old groans *ring* yet in my ancient ears.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 74.

Ere the sound of an axe in the forest had *rung*.
Whittier, The Merrimack.

4. To resound; reverberate; echo.

The silver roof of the Olympian palace *rung* again with applause of the fact. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

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Ten thousand harps . . . tuned
Angelic harmonies; the earth, the air, . . .
The heavens, and all the constellations *rung*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 562.

5. To have the sensation of a continued humming or buzzing sound: as, to make one's head *ring*.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vext to death,
Tongue-killed, and have not yet recovered breath.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

With both his ears
Ringing with clink of mail and clash of spears,
The messenger went forth upon his way.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 287.

6. To exercise or follow the art of bell-ringing. —**7.** To be filled with report or talk: as, the whole town *rings* with his fame.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them overplied
In liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe *rings* from side to side.
Milton, Sonnets, xvii.

Hear of him! . . . all our country *rings* of him.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 228.

8. To be widely heard of or known; be celebrated.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings*,
Filling each mouth with envy or with praise.
Milton, Sonnets, x.

To ring backward, in *bell-ringing*, to sound a peal or change in an order the reverse of the usual one: formerly used as an alarm-signal.

It generally concerneth all, and particularly behooveth every one to look about him when he heareth the bells *ringing backward*, and seeth the fire running forward.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

To ring down, to conclude; end at once: a theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

It is time to *ring down* on these remarks. *Dickens.*

To ring in (*theat.*), to signal the conductor to begin the overture.—**To ring off**, to signal the close of a communication by telephone. [Colloq.]—**To ring up** (*theat.*), to give the signal for raising the curtain.

ring[2] (ring), *n.* [< *ring*[2], *v.*] **1.** The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic; the sound produced by striking metal; a clang; a peal.

In vain with cymbals' *ring*
They call the grisly king.
Milton, Nativity, l. 208.

Good were the days of yore, when men were tried
By *ring* of shields, as now by *ring* of words.
Lowell, Voyage to Vinland.

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

The King, full of confidence and assurance, as a Prince that had beene victorious in Battaile, and had prevailed with his Parliament in all that he desired, and had the *Ring* of Acclamations fresh in his eares, thought the rest of his Raigne should be but Play.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 17.

3. Characteristic sound.

Finally, the inspiration of all three has a literary source; for, while two professedly revive the practice of ancient masters, the third, though dealing with contemporary interests, expresses himself in a borrowed style, which gives his verse all the *ring* of ancient rhetoric.
Quarterly Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Washington's letter of "homage to his Catholic majesty" for this "gift of jackasses," sent through the Prime Minister of Spain in 1785, has a diverting *ring*.
The Century, XXXVII. 839.

4. A set of bells tuned to each other; a chime, peal, or carillon.

I am like a famous cathedral with two *ring* of bells, a sweet chime on both sides. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

Here is also a very fine *ring* of six bells, and they mighty tuneable. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 462.

Cracked in or within the ring, cracked in sound; failing of the true ring, as money when tested by striking against something else; hence, in general, flawed; marred by defects.

Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *cracked within the ring*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 448.

ring-armature (ring'är'ma-tūr), *n.* An armature in which the coils of wire are wound round a ring. The Gramme armature is the best-known type of this form.

ring-armor (ring'är'mor), *n.* (*a*) Same as *ring-mail*. (*b*) Armor made by sewing rings of metal on a background of leather or cloth. See cut in next column.

ring-banded (ring'ban'ded), *a.* Encircled or ringed with a band of color.—**Ring-banded soldier-bug**. See *Perillus*.

ring-bark (ring'bärk), *v. t.* To girdle, as a tree.

ring-barker (ring'bär'kėr), *n.* One who barks trees circularly about the trunk, in order to kill them.

ring-barking (ring'bär'king), *n.* The practice of barking trees in rings about the trunk, in order to kill them.



Ring-armor. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ringbill (ring'bil), *n.* The ring-necked scaup or duck, *Fulix collaris* or *Fuligula rufitorques*; the moonbill. *G. Trumbull; J. J. Audubon.* [Illinois and Kentucky.]

ring-billed (ring'bild), *a.* Having the bill ringed with color: as, the *ring-billed* gull (which see, under *gull*[2]).

ring-bird (ring'bėrd), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.

ring-bit (ring'bit), *n.* In *harness*, a bit with a ring-check, which may be either loose or fixed.

ring-blackbird (ring'blak'bėrd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. See cut under *ouzel*.

ring-bolt (ring'bōlt), *n.* [= D. *ring-bout* = G. *ring-bolzen* = Dan. *ringebolt* = Sw. *ring-bult*; as *ring*[1] + *bolt*[1].] In ships, a metallic bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring.

ring-bone (ring'bōn), *n.* [< Dan. *ring-ben*, ring-bone; cf. AS. *hring-bān*, a circular bone; as *ring*[1] + *bone*[1].] **1.** In *farriery*, a bony callus or exostosis, the result of inflammation, on one or both pastern-bones of a horse, which sometimes extends to the interphalangeal joints and causes immobility and lameness.—**2.** The disease or disordered condition in horses which is caused by ring-bone: as, a horse affected by *ring-bone* and spavin.

Heaves, curb, spavin, sidebone, and *ringbone* are the most ordinary ailments in horses.
A. B. Allen, in Amer. Agriculturist, 1886.

ring-boot (ring'bōt), *n.* A ring of caoutchouc placed on the fetlock of a horse to cause him to travel wider, and thus prevent interfering.

ring-brooch (ring'brōch), *n.* A brooch the body of which consists of a bar bent to a ring form, but not joined. The ends terminate in a ball, or globular or acorn-shaped ornament; and the pin or acus is secured to the curved bar by being bent round it, but moving freely upon it. This form of brooch was common among the northern nations of Europe in the early middle ages.

ring-bunting (ring'bun'ting), *n.* The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schæniclus*: so called from its collar. Also *ring-bird*, *ring-fowl*. [Local, British.]

ring-bush (ring'bùsh), *n.* A socket having anti-friction rings or rolls on its interior perimeter, as in some forms of rope-block. *E. H. Knight.*

ring-canal (ring'ka-nal'), *n.* **1.** The circular peripheral enteric cavity of cœlenterates, opening upon the exterior and continued by processes into the radiated parts of the animal; an annular enterocœle.

The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal*, which runs all round the margin of the disc, and is continued into the hollow tentacles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 550.

2. A circular canal of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm.

The only trace of the water-system is to be found in the *ring-canal* round the gullet. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 176.

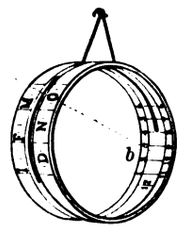
ring-carrier (ring'kar'i-ėr), *n.* A go-between; one who transacts business between parties.

Wid. Marry, hang you!
Mar. And your courtesy, for a *ring-carrier*!
Shak., All's Well, iii. 5. 95.

ring-chuck (ring'chuk), *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe with a brass ring fitted over the end.

ring-cross (ring'krôs), *n.* A figure representing a Greek cross in a circle, incised or carved in relief on many works of prehistoric art: the figure is thought to indicate the sun and also the active or masculine principle in creation. *Worsaa*, S. K. Handbook, Danish Arts, p. 33.

ring-dial (ring'dī'al), *n.* A kind of portable sun-dial, consisting of a metal ring, broad in proportion to its diameter, and having slits in the direction of its circumference, which can be partially closed or covered by a sliding appliance on the outside of the ring. There are divisions on the outside denoting the months of the year, and figures on the inside denoting the hour of the day. By partly closing the slit, so as to let the rays of the sun pass through that part of it belonging to the current month (as in the direction *ab* in the cut), the hour of the day is approximately denoted by the point where the beam of light strikes the inside of the ring.



Ring-dial, 17th century.

ring-dog (ring'dog), *n.* An iron implement for hauling timber, made by connecting two common dogs by means of a ring through the eyes. When united with cordage they form a sling-dog. See cut under *dog*.

ring-dotterel (ring'dot'ėr-el), *n.* The ringed plover, *Ægialites hiaticula*. Also called *sea-dotterel*, *ringlestone*, *sea-* or *sand-lark*, and by many other names. See *ring-plover*, and cut under *Ægialites*.

ring-dove (ring'duv), *n.* [= Dan. *ringdue* = Sw. *ringdufva*; as *ring*[1] + *dove*[1]. Cf. equiv. D. *ringel-duif* = G. *ringeltaube* (< G. *ringel*, dim. of *ring*, a circle, + *taube* = E. *dove*[1]).] **1.** The ringed dove, wood-pigeon, or cushat, *Columba palumbus*, a common European bird, distinguished by this name from the stock-dove (*C. œnas*) and rock-dove (*C. livia*), the only other British members of this genus. It is about 17 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings. The plumage of the upper parts is grayish-blue, tinged with brown on the wings and scapulars; the back and sides of the neck are bright-green and purplish-red, with two cream-colored patches; the fore-neck and breast are reddish-purple; there is a white patch on the wing, including four outer secondary coverts; the bill is partly red; the iris is yellow; and the feet are carmine. The ring-dove subsists on grains, acorns, ivy-berries, and other wild fruits, and lays two white eggs on a nest which may be described as a platform of sticks so loosely put together that often the eggs may be seen through it.

2. A small dove, *Turtur risorius*, now known only in confinement, having the general plumage of a pale dull creamy color, with a black half-ring around the nape of the neck.

ring-dropper (ring'drop'ėr), *n.* One who practises ring-dropping.

Some *ring-droppers* write out an account and make a little parcel of jewellery, and when they pick out their man they say, "If you please, sir, will you read this for me and tell me what I shall do with these things, as I've just found them?"
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 389.

ring-dropping (ring'drop'ing), *n.* A trick practised upon simple people by rogues in various ways. One mode is described in the quotation.

In *ring-dropping* we pretend to have found a ring, and ask some simple-looking fellow if it's good gold, as it's only just picked up. Sometimes it is immediately pronounced gold: "Well, it's no use to me," we'll say, "will you buy it?" Often they are foolish enough to buy, and . . . they give you only a shilling or two for an article which if really gold would be worth eight or ten.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 351.

ringe (rinj), *n.* [Supposed to be used for **rinse*, < *rinse*, *v.*] A whisk made of heath.—**Ringe-heather**, the heath-plant, *Erica Tetralix*, used in making ringes. *Jamieson.*

ringed (ringd), *p. a.* [< ME. *ringed*, < AS. *hringed*, furnished with or formed of rings, pp. of *hringian*, encircle, surround: see *ring*[1].] **1.** Surrounded with or as with a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.

He cautiously felt the weight of the *ringed* and polished rod. *The Century*, XXXI. 31.

2. In *bot.*, surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Annular; circular; formed into or shaped like a ring. (*b*) Having an annulus; annulated; marked with a ring or with rings; collared: as, a *ringed* plover; the *ringed* dove; the *ringed* snake. (*c*) Composed of rings; annulose, annulate, or annuloid; formed of a series of annulations: as, the *ringed* type of structure; a *ringed* worm.—**Ringed animals**, the *Annulosa*.—**Ringed guard**, a modification of the cup-guard or shell-guard, in which the ricasso is nearly covered by a series of rings of steel forming a deep hollow cup, its mouth toward the grip of the hilt. A common modification of this is where a steel bar, forming a continuous helix, replaces the rings.—**Ringed guillemot**. See *guillemot*.—**Ringed plover**. See *ring-plover*.—**Ringed seal**, the fetid seal, or fiord-seal, *Pagomys hispida*. See cut under *Pagomys*.—**Ringed snake**. See *snake*.—**Ringed worms**, the annelids or *Annelida*.

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ringed-arm (ringd'ärm), *n.* One of the *Colobrachia*.

ringed-carpet (ringd'kär″pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia cinctaria*.

ringent (rin'jent), *a.* [= F. *ringent*, < L. *ringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ringi*, gape open-mouthed. Cf. *rictus*, *rima*, *rime*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, gaping: noting a bilabiate corolla with the lips widely spread and the throat open, as in the dead-nettle, *Lamium*.—2. In *zoöl.*, gaping irregularly, as parts of some zoöphytes and the valves of some shells.

ringer[1] (ring'ėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *quoits*, a throw by which the quoit is cast so as to encircle the pin.

Each player attempts to make his quoit pitch on the hob or pin so that the head of the latter passes through the circular opening in the center of the missile. Such a success is termed a *ringer*, and two is scored.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 189.

ringer[2] (ring'ėr), *n.* [< *ring*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rings; specifically, a bell-ringer.

The *ringers* rang with a will, and he gave the *ringers* a crown. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother.

2. Any apparatus for ringing chimes, or a bell of any kind.

A novel feature of this bell is that the *ringer* and gongs are inside of the case. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. xvi. 3.

3. In *mining*, a crowbar.

ring-faller† (ring'fâ″lėr), *n.* Same as *ring-dropper*. *Nares*.

ring-fence (ring'fens), *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground; hence, any bounding or inclosing line; a limit or pale.

In that Augustan era we descry a clear belt of cultivation, . . . running in a *ring-fence* about the Mediterranean. *De Quincey*, Roman Meals. (*Davies.*)

The union of the two estates, Tipton and Freshitt, lying charmingly within a *ring-fence*, was a prospect that flattered him for his son and heir.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxxiv.

ring-finger (ring'fing″gėr), *n.* [< AS. *hringfinger* = D. *ring-vinger* = G. Dan. Sw. *ring-finger*; as *ring*[1] + *finger*.] The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is placed; in *anat.*, the third finger of either hand, technically called the *annularis*.

ring-fish (ring'fish), *n.* A kind of cobia, *Elacate nigra*, probably not different from *E. canada*. See cut under *cobia*. [New South Wales.]

ring-footed (ring'fůt″ed), *a.* Having ringed or annulated feet: as, the *ring-footed* gnat, *Culex annulatus*, of Europe.

ring-formed (ring'fôrmd), *a.* [= Dan. *ring-formet*; as *ring*[1] + *form* + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a ring; annular; circular.

ring-fowl (ring'foul), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.

ring-frame (ring'frām), *n.* Any one of a class of spinning-machines with vertical spindles, now extensively used, in which the winding of each thread is governed by passing through the eye of a small steel loop called a *traveler*, one of which revolves around each spindle in an annular way called the *ring*. These rings are supported by a horizontal bar, which moves up and down in such manner as to give a shape to the cap on the spindle that adapts it for use in a shuttle. Also called *ring-throstle*, *ring-throstle frame*, *ring-and-traveler spinner*, and *ring-spinner*.

ring-gage (ring'gāj), *n.* 1. A measure, consisting of a ring of fixed size, used for measuring spherical objects, and also for the separating or classifying of objects of irregular form. Thus, oysters have been sorted by two or three rings of different sizes through which they are allowed to drop.

2. A piece of wood, ivory, or the like, generally conical in form, but usually having minute steps or offsets: it is used for measuring finger-rings, a number being affixed to every offset.

ring-handle (ring'han″dl), *n.* A handle, as of a jar or other vessel, formed by a ring, especially a free ring hanging loose in a socket or eyelet attached to the body of the vessel.

ring-head (ring'hed), *n.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

ring-hedge (ring'hej), *n.* Same as *ring-fence*.

Lo, how Apollo's Pegasses prepare
To rend the *ring-hedge* of our Horizon.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

Ringicula (rin-jik'ū-lą), *n.* [NL., irreg., with dim. suffix, < L. *ringi*, gape: see *ringent*.] A genus of tectibranchiates with a narrow ringent mouth, typical of the family *Ringiculidæ*.

Ringiculidæ (rin-ji-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ringicula* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ringicula*. The animal has a reflected cephalic disk developed backward in a siphon-like manner, and teeth in few series. The shell is ventricose with a narrow ringent aperture. The species live in warm seas.

ringing[1] (ring'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ring*[1], *v.*] 1. Decoration by means of rings or circlets; rings collectively.

The *ringing* on the arms, which the natives call bracelets. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 203.

2. In *hort.*, the operation of cutting out a circle of bark. See *ring*[1], *v. t.*, 6.

ringing[2] (ring'ing), *n.* [< ME. *ringinge*; verbal n. of *ring*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.

The Talipois euery Monday arise early, and by the *ringing* of a Bason call together the people to their Sermons.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 470.

2. A ringing sound; the hearing of a sound as of ringing.—**Ringing in (or of) the ears**, ringing sounds not caused by external vibrations; tinnitus aurium.

Thou shalt hear the "Never, never," whisper'd by the phantom years,
And a song from out the distance in the *ringing of* thine *ears*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

ringing[2] (ring'ing), *p. a.* Having or giving the sound of a bell or other resonant metallic body; resounding: as, a *ringing* voice; *ringing* cheers.

Aungelles with instrumentes of organes & pypes,
& rial *ryngande* rotes [lyres] & the reken fythel, . . .
Aboutte my lady wat3 lent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1082.

ringing-engine (ring'ing-en″jin), *n.* A simple form of pile-driver in which the weight is raised between timber guides by a rope manned by a gang of men. *E. H. Knight*.

ringingly (ring'ing-li), *adv.* With a ringing sound; resonantly, like the sound of a bell.

ringing-out (ring'ing-out'), *n.* In the language of produce-exchanges, the settlement of a number of contracts which call for the delivery of the same quantity of a commodity, the buyer in one being the seller in another, and the operation consisting in bringing the seller in the first contract and the buyer in the last together and dropping the intermediate parties. *T. H. Dewey*, Contracts, etc.

ring-joint (ring'joint), *n.* 1. A joint formed by means of circular flanges.

From these reservoirs start the distributing mains, all of which are of cast iron with *ring joints*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 163.

2. In *entom.*, a very short, disk-like joint; specifically, such a joint in the geniculate antennæ of certain small *Hymenoptera*, between the pedicel or third joint and the flagellum.

ring-keeper (ring'kē″pėr), *n.* A small thin piece of brass or copper that holds a ring or guide to an anglers' rod. *Norris*.

ringle (ring'l), *n.* [= MD. **ringhel* = MLG. *ringel* (in comp.), a ring, *ringele*, a sunflower, = G. *ringel*, a ring; dim. of *ring*[1].] A little ring. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some clogge, cheine, collers of iron, *ringle*, or manacle.
Harl. MS., quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 117.

ringle (ring'l), *v. t.* [= MD. *ringhelen*; < *ringle*; from the noun.] To ring; fit with a ring, as the snout of a hog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

From rooting of pasture, ring hog ye had need,
Which being well *ringled*, the better do feed.
Though young with their elders will lightly keep best,
Yet spare not to *ringle* both great and the rest.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 29.

As a hot proud horse highly disdains
To have his head controlled, but breaks the reins,
Spits forth the *ringled* bit, and with his hoves
Checks the submissive ground.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, ii. 143.

ringleader (ring'lē″dėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *leader*[1].] 1†. One who leads a ring, as of dancers; one who opens a ball.

Upon such grounds it may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order; such a one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance. *Barrow*, Works, VII. 70.

Hence—2. The leader or chief in any enterprise; particularly, one who leads and incites others to the violation of the law or the recognized rules of society: as, the *ringleader* in a riot or a mutiny.

Lady Eleanor, the protector's wife,
The *ringleader* and head of all this rout.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 170.

We have found this man a pestilent fellow, . . . and a *ringleader* of the sect of the Nazarenes. Acts xxiv. 5.

ringless (ring'les), *a.* [< *ring*[1] + *-less*.] Having or wearing no ring: as, a *ringless* finger.

ringlestone (ring'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *ring-dotterel*. *Sir T. Browne*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

ringlet (ring'let), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-let*.] 1. A circle, in a poetical or unusual sense; a ring other than a finger-ring: used loosely.

To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 86.

Who first Ulysses' wond'rous bow shall bend,
And thro' twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send,
Him will I follow. *Pope*, Odyssey, xxi. 76.

2. A curl of hair; usually, a long and spirally curled lock, as distinguished from one of the small naturally curled locks of short hair.

She . . .
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dissheveled, but in wanton *ringlets* waved
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 306.

No longer shall thy comely Tresses break
In flowing *Ringlets* on thy snowy Neck.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3. An English collectors' name for certain satyrid butterflies: thus, *Epinephele hyperanthus* is the ringlet, and *Cœnonympha tiphon* is the small ringlet.

ringleted (ring'let-ed), *a.* [< *ringlet* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Adorned with ringlets; wearing the hair in ringlets.

Thither at their will they haled the yellow-*ringleted* Britoness. *Tennyson*, Boadicea.

2. Curled; worn in ringlets or curls.

A full-blown, very plump damsel, fair as waxwork, with handsome and regular features, languishing blue eyes, and *ringleted* yellow hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

ring-lock (ring'lok), *n.* A form of letter- or puzzle-lock which has several movable rings surrounding the bolt. The grooves of these rings must be brought into a straight line with one another before the bolt can be passed through them.

ring-locket (ring'lok″et), *n.* A locket, as of a sword-scabbard, which has a loose ring through which the hook of the sword-belt can be passed.

ring-mail (ring'māl), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *mail*[1].] (*a*) Chain-mail. (*b*) In some writers, mail having unusually large links or rings: in attempted discrimination of different styles of chain-mail.

Ring-mail differs from chain-mail in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets. *Fairholt*.

ring-mallet (ring'mal″et), *n.* A mallet the head of which is strengthened by means of rings driven on it.

ring-man (ring'man), *n.* [< ME. *ringe man*, the ring-finger; < *ring*[1] + *man*.] 1†. The third finger of the hand; the ring-finger.

And when a man shooteth, the might of his shoot lieth on the foremost finger and on the *ringman*; for the middle finger, which is the strongest, like a lubber, starteth back, and beareth no weight of the string in a manner at all. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

2. One interested in matters connected with the ring—that is, with prize-fighting; a sporting or betting man.

No *ringmen* to force the betting and deafen you with their blatant proffers. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, ix.

ring-master (ring'mās″tėr), *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

ring-money (ring'mun″i), *n.* 1. Rudely formed rings and ring-shaped or penannular bodies of bronze and other materials found among the remains of ancient peoples of Europe, and generally thought to have been used, at least in some cases, as money.—2. In modern times, same as *manilla*[1].


Gaulish Ring-money, gold.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ring-mule (ring'mūl), *n.* An occasional name for the ring-frame.

ringneck (ring'nek), *n.* 1. One of several kinds of ring-plovers. In the United States the name is chiefly given to *Ægialites semipalmatus*, the semipalmated plover; also to *Æ. melodus*, the piping-plover. See *Ægialites*, and cut under *piping-plover*.

2. The ring-necked duck or bastard broadbill, *Fuligula rufitorques*, having a reddish ring around the black neck in the male.

ring-necked (ring'nekt), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck; collared; torquate.—**Ring-necked loon, pheasant.** See the nouns.

ring-net (ring'net), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *net*[1]. Cf. AS. *hringnet*, 'a net of rings,' coat of mail.] A net whose mouth is stretched upon a hoop or ring, as the ordinary butterfly-net used by entomologists. Such a ring-net consists of leno, muslin, or other very light fabric, stretched upon a hoop of wood or metal attached to a short wooden handle, and is made baggy rather than pointed, that the insects may not get jammed.

ring-ouzel (ring'ö″zl), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*, resembling and closely related to the blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*, but having a white ring or bar on the breast; the ring-blackbird. See cut under *ouzel*.

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ring-parrot (ring′par″ọt), *n.* A common Indian parrot, *Palæornis torquatus*, having a ring or collar on the neck; also, any species of the



Ring-parrot (*Palæornis torquatus*).

same genus, in which this coloration is a characteristic feature. The species named is the one commonly represented as the vāhana or 'vehicle' of the Hindu god Kama, corresponding to the classic Eros or Cupid, and is more fully called *rose-ringed parrakeet*. See *Palæornis*.

ring-perch (ring′pėrch), *n.* The common yellow perch of North America, *Perca flavescens*.

ring-plain (ring′plān), *n.* One of the nearly level circular areas upon the moon's surface which are surrounded by high ridges or walls, and which have no central crater. Also called *walled plain* and *ramparted plain*.

ring-plover (ring′pluv″ėr), *n.* A ring-necked plover; any one of the many small plovers of the genus *Ægialites*, which have the head, neck, or breast annulated, collared, or ringed with color. There are many species, of nearly all parts of the world. The European ring-dotterel and the American ringneck are familiar examples. See cuts under *killdee*, *piping-plover*, and *Ægialites*.

ring-rope (ring′rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope rove through the ring of the anchor to haul the cable through it, in order to bend or make it fast in rough weather. It is first rove through the ring, and then through the hawse-holes, when the end of the cable is secured to it. (*b*) A rope by which, after the anchor is catted, the ring of the anchor is hauled close up to the cat-head.

ringsail (ring′sāl), *n.* Same as *ringtail*, 2.

ring-saw (ring′sâ), *n.* A form of scroll-saw the web of which is annular. It runs upon guides which maintain its tension and prevent it from being deformed.

ring-shaped (ring′shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a ring.

ring-small (ring′smâl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Small enough to pass through a ring of some fixed size.

II. *n.* Broken stones (especially pieces of granite) of a size that will pass through a ring 2 inches in diameter. [Eng.]

List of tenders for the following works and supply of materials. . . . 6. For the supply of granite kerb, setts, squares, *ringsmall*, rammel, gravel, etc.
The Engineer, LXVII. 117.

ring-snake (ring′snāk), *n.* **1.** The common snake of Europe, *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*. See cut under *Tropidonotus*.—**2.** The collared snake, *Diadophis punctatus*, a small, pretty, and harmless serpent of the United States, of a blackish color above, with a distinct yellow collar just behind the head.

ring-sparrow (ring′spar″ō), *n.* The rock-sparrow, *Petronia stulta*. *Latham*, 1783.

ring-spinner (ring′spin″ėr), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

ring-stand (ring′stand), *n.* A stand with a projecting pin for holding finger-rings.

ringster (ring′stėr), *n.* [< *ring*[1] + *-ster*.] A member of a ring or band of persons uniting for personal or selfish ends. See *ring*[1], *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

An attempt should also be made to displace the *ringsters* whose terms expire this year with better men.
Science, XI. 279.

ring-stopper (ring′stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of rope or chain by which the ring of an anchor is secured to the cat-head. In anchoring, one end of the ring-stopper is let go, thus dropping the anchor. Also called *cat head stopper*. See *shank-painter*. (*b*) A stopper for cable secured to a ring-bolt in the deck.

ringstraked (ring′strākt), *a.* Same as *ring-streaked*.

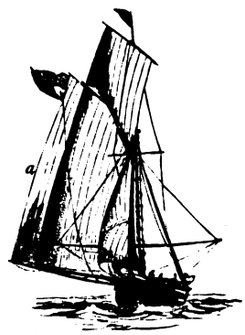
ring-streaked (ring′strēkt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body. Also *ring-straked*.

He removed that day the he goats that were *ring-straked* and spotted. Gen. xxx. 35.

ringtail (ring′tāl), *n.* **1.** A ring-tailed bird of prey: especially, the female or young male harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffrail; also, a studdingsail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. Also called *ring-sail*.



a, Ringtail, or Studdingsail set upon the Gaff.

He was going aloft to fit a strap round the main topmast head, for *ringtail* halyards.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before [the Mast, p. 39.

Ringtail boom, a boom extending beyond a spanker-boom or main-boom, for spreading a ringtail.

ring-tailed (ring′tāld), *a.* **1.** Having the tail ringed with alternating colors, as a mammal; having an annulated tail: as, the *ring-tailed* cat, the bassaris; the *ring-tailed* lemur, *Lemur catta*. See cuts under *bassaris* and *racoon*.—**2.** Having the tail-feathers cross-barred with different colors, as a bird: as, the *ring-tailed* eagle, the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaëtos*, in immature plumage (see cut under *eagle*); the *ring-tailed* marlin, the Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*.—**Ring-tailed lizards**, the family *Cercosauridæ*.—**Ring-tailed roarer**, a nonsense-name of some imaginary beast. Compare *gyascutus*, 1.

ring-throstle (ring′thros″l), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

ring-thrush (ring′thrush), *n.* The ring-ouzel.

ring-time (ring′tīm), *n.* The time for exchanging rings, or for betrothal or marriage. [Rare.]

In the spring time, the only pretty *ring time*,
When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding;
Sweet lovers love the spring.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 3. 20.

ring-tongue (ring′tung), *n.* A short bar or tongue of metal having a ring or eye at one end for the engagement of a hook, a bolt, or other attachment: as, the *ring-tongue* of a lewis. See cut under *lewis*.

ring-top (ring′top), *a.* Having an annular top.—**Ring-top furnace.** See *furnace*.

ring-tumbler (ring′tum″blėr), *n.* In a lock, a tumbler of annular shape.

ring-valve (ring′valv), *n.* A hollow cylindrical valve sliding in a chamber of corresponding form, and having openings for the passage of the fluid. The passage is free when the valve is raised, and closed when the cylinder is screwed down. The valve has a vertical slit at one side, and when nearly closed the inner edge bears against a wedge, which presses the cylinder outward against its seat.

ring-vortex (ring′vôr″teks), *n.* Same as *vortex-ring*.

ring-wad (ring′wod), *n.* Same as *gromet-wad*.

ring-wall (ring′wâl), *n.* In *metal.*, the inner lining of a blast-furnace, composed of fire-bricks.

ringwise (ring′wīz), *adv.* In rings or circles; so as to make or be a ring; annularly. *Encyc. Brit.*

Their foreheads are tattooed *ringwise*, with singularly shaped cuttings in the skin. *Lancet*, No. 3440, p. 244.

ring-work (ring′wėrk), *n.* A material or surface composed of rings interlinked, or held together by being secured to another substance, or in other ways.

The interior of the garment [hauberk] . . . exhibits the *ring-work* exactly in the same manner as it is seen on the outside of others. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I. 63.

ringworm (ring′wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *rynge wyrme*, *ring-worm*, *rynge worme* (= D. *ringworm* = G. *ringwurm*, tetter, = Sw. *ringorm*, an annulated snake, the amphisbæna, = Dan. *ringorm*); < *ring*[1] + *worm*.] **1.** A milleped of the genus *Julus* in a broad sense: so called from the way it curls up in a ring.—**2.** A name sometimes given to certain dermatophytic diseases. See *tinea* and *favus*.—**Bald ringworm**, tinea tonsurans.—**Bowditch Island ringworm**, tinea imbricata.—**Chinese, Indian, or Oriental ringworm**, tinea circinata tropica. Also called *dhobie's itch*.—**Honeycomb ringworm**, favus.—**Ringworm of the body**, tinea circinata.—**Ringworm of the scalp**, tinea tonsurans.

ringworm-root (ring′wėrm-röt), *n.* See *Rhinacanthus*.

ringworm-shrub (ring′wėrm-shrub), *n.* The shrub *Cassia alata* of tropical America, whose leaves are used as a remedy for ringworm and kindred diseases. [West Indies.]

ringy (ring′i), *a.* [< *ring*[1] + *-y*[1].] Presenting a ringed appearance of discoloration: applied to elephants' teeth.

rink[1]† (ringk), *n.* [ME., also *renk*, < AS. *rinc* = OS. *rink* = Icel. *rekkr*, a man: a poetical word, not found in other languages.] A man; especially, a warrior or hero.

To a riche raunson the *rinkes* they putt,
That amounted [to] more than they might paye.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 356.

The ryealle *renkys* of the rowunde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 17.

rink[2] (ringk), *n.* [< ME. *rink*, *rynk* (cf. LG. *rink* = MHG. *rinc*, a ring), a var. of *ring*[1].] **1.** A ring; a circle. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]—**2.** A section of a sheet of ice, generally from 32 to 45 yards in length and 8 or 9 feet in breadth, measured off for playing the game of curling.—**3.** The persons playing any one game on such a curling-rink.

Games [of curling] can be played by two persons, but usually matches are arranged for with numerous competitors formed into *rinks* of four players a side.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 713.

4. A sheet of artificially prepared ice, usually under cover, for skating on; or a smooth flooring, generally of asphalt or wood, on which roller-skating is practised.—**5.** The building or inclosure containing such a surface prepared for skating.

In March 1876 a *rink* was opened in Chelsea, the floor thereof being formed of real ice. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 408.

rink[2] (ringk), *v. i.* [< *rink*[2], *n.*] To skate on or in a rink.

rinkite (ring′kīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Rink*, a writer on the geology of Greenland.] A titanosilicate of cerium, calcium, and sodium, related in form to pyroxene.

Rinman's green. See *green*[1].

rino, *n.* See *rhino*.

rino-. For words so beginning, see *rhino-*.

rinse (rins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rinsed*, ppr. *rinsing*. [Also dial. *rense*, *rench*; early mod. E. also *reinse*, *rynse*, *rince*, *rynce*; < ME. *rinsen*, *rincen*, *ryncen*, *rensen*, *rencen*, *ryneshen*, < OF. *rinser*, *renser*, *raincer*, *rainser*, *rincer*, *reinser*, F. *rincer*, rinse, < Icel. *hreinsa* = Sw. *rensa* = Dan. *rense*, make clean, cleanse; with verb-formative *-s* (as in *cleanse* and *mince*), < Icel. *hreinn* = Sw. Dan. *ren* = OHG. *hreini*, *reini*, MHG. *reine*, *rein*, G. *rein*, pure, clean, G. dial. *rein*, sifted, fine (of flour), = OS. *hrēni* = OFries. *rene*, North Fries. *rian* (not in AS. or E.) = Goth. *hrains*, pure, clean; prob. orig. 'sifted,' with pp. formative *-n*, ult. < √ *hri*, sift: see *ridder*[2], *riddle*[2].] **1.** To wash lightly, as by laving or bathing rather than rubbing; wash out or off with any cleansing liquid; especially, to subject to a fresh application of water in order to remove stains or impurities that may have been left from a former washing.

She toke the Shirte withoute wordes moo,
And weshe it onys, and *ryneshed* it so clene
That afterward was noo spotte on it seen.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1182.

Every vessel of wood shall be *rinsed* in water.
Lev. xv. 12.

Every bottle must be first *rinced* with wine, for fear of any moisture left in the washing; some, out of a mistaken thrift, will *rince* a dozen bottles with the same wine.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

They went to the cistern on the back side of the house, washed and *rinsed* themselves for dinner.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

2. To remove by rinsing: with *out*, *away*, *off*, etc.

rinse (rins), *n.* [< *rinse*, *v.*] A rinsing or light washing; specifically, a renewed or final application of water or some other liquid in order to remove any impurities still remaining from a former washing.

A thorough *rinse* with fresh cold water should be given.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 297.

rinser (rin′sėr), *n.* [< *rinse* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rinses.

rinsing (rin′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rinse*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who rinses.

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The interview,
That swallow'd so much treasure, . . . like a glass
Did break i' the *rinsing*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 167.

2. That in which anything is rinsed; the liquid left from washing off.

The beadle bolted in haste his last mouthful of fat bacon, [and] washed down the greasy morsel with the last *rinsings* of the pot of ale. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

The very pigs and white ducks seeming to wander about the uneven neglected yard as if in low spirits from feeding on a too meagre quality of *rinsings*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxix.

rinsing-machine (rin'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a series of tanks fitted with rollers, through which fabrics are passed in the process of dyeing, to free them from dirt or surplus color.—2. A form of centrifugal drier for use in laundries.

rin-thereout (rin'ŦHār-öt), *n.* and *a.* [< Sc. *rin*, = E. *run*, + *thereout*.] **I.** *n.* A needy, houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [Scotch.]

Ye little *rin-there-out* de'il that ye are, what takes you raking through the gutters to see folk hangit?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

rio, riyo (rē-ō'), *n.* [Jap., = Chin. *liang:* see *liang*.] A Japanese ounce, of the same value as the Chinese liang; especially, an ounce of silver; a tael.

Riolani's muscle. See *ciliary muscle of Riolanus*, under *ciliary*.

rionite (rī'on-it), *n.* [Formation not ascertained.] A massive metallic mineral, allied to tetrahedrite in composition, but peculiar in containing a considerable amount of bismuth. It is found in Switzerland.

riot (rī'ot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *riotte;* < ME. *riot, ryot, ryott, riote, ryote, riotte,* < OF. *riot, ryot*, usually *riote, riotte*, F. *riotte*, quarreling, brawling, confusion, riot, revelry, feasting, wrangling, = Pr. *riota* = It. *riotta* (ML. reflex **riota, riotta*), quarrel, dispute, uproar, riot; origin unknown. Cf. OD. *revot, ravot*, "caterua nebulonum et lupanar, luxus, luxuria" (Kilian).] 1. A disturbance arising from wanton and disorderly conduct; a tumult; an uproar; a brawl.

Horse harneys tyte, that thei be tane.
This *ryott* radly sall tham rewe. *York Plays*, p. 90.

Other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not-to-be-endured *riots*.
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 223.

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as accessories
To his bold *riot*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 521.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an unlawful assembly which has actually begun to execute the purpose for which it assembled by a breach of the peace, and to the terror of the public, or a lawful assembly proceeding to execute an unlawful purpose. A riot cannot take place unless three persons at least are present. *Stephen.* Compare *rout*[3], 4, and *unlawful assembly* (under *unlawful*).—3. A luxurious and loose manner of living; boisterous and excessive festivity; revelry.

For sikerly a prentys revelour,
That haunteth dys, *riot*, or paramour,
His maister shal it in his shoppe abye,
Al han he no part of the mynstralcye:
For thefte and *riot* they been convertible.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 28.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feast and dance.
Milton, P. L., xi. 715.

4. Confusion; a confused or chaotic mass; a jumble; a medley.

Brute terrors, like the scurrying of rats in a deserted attic, filled the more remote chambers of his brain with *riot*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Markheim.

No-popery or Gordon riots. See *no-popery.*—**Riot Act,** an English statute of 1714 (1 Geo. I., st. 2, c. 5), designed to prevent tumults and riotous assemblies, and providing for the punishment of rioters who do not disperse upon proclamation made. Any one who continues to riot after this proclamation is made (called *reading the Riot Act*) is guilty of felony.—**To run riot** (adverbial use of the noun). (*a*) To act or move without control or restraint.

One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*b*) To grow luxuriantly, wildly, or in rank abundance.

And overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild festoon,
Ran riot. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Mutiny, Sedition*, etc. See *insurrection, quarrel*[1].

riot (rī'ot), *v.* [< ME. *rioten, ryoten, riotten, ryotten,* < OF. *rioter* (= It. *riottare;* ML. *riotare, *riottare*), quarrel, revel, < *riote*, quarrel, riot: see *riot*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To act in a wanton and disorderly manner; rouse a tumult or disturbance; specifically, to take part in a riot (see *riot*, *n.*, 2), or outbreak against the public peace.

Under this word *rioting* . . . many thousands of old women have been arrested and put to expense, sometimes in prison, for a little intemperate use of their tongues.
Fielding, Amelia, i. 2, note.

2. To be in a state of disorder or confusion; act irregularly.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that *riots*, and no blood that glows.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 252.

3. To revel; run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences; act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

Now lat him *riote* al the nyght or leve.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 50.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in *rioting* [*revelling*, R. V.] and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness. Rom. xiii. 13.

It may well be conceived that, at such a time, such a nature as that of Marlborough would *riot* in the very luxury of baseness. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

II. *trans.* 1†. To throw into tumult or confusion; disturb; harass; annoy.

Sir, and we wyste 3our wylle, we walde wirke ther-aftyre;
3if this journee sulde halde, or be arouwede [doubtful reading] forthyre,
To ryde one 3one Romaynes and *ryott* theire landez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 340.

Indeed, perjury is but scandalous words, and I know a man cannot have a warrant for those, unless you put for *rioting* them into the warrant. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 2.

2†. To indulge in pleasure or sensual enjoyment; satiate: used reflexively.

The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse thare rounene,
In ranez and in rosers to *ryotte thame selvene*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 923.

3. To pass in riot; destroy or put an end to by riotous living: with *out*. [Rare.]

And he,
Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,
Had *rioted* his life *out*, and made an end.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

rioter (rī'ot-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *riotour, rioter, ryotour,* < OF. *riotour*, F. *rioteur*, a rioter, < *rioter*, riot: see *riot*, *v.*] One who riots. (*a*) A person who originates an uproar or disturbance or takes part in one; specifically, in *law*, one guilty of uniting with others in a riot.

Any two justices, together with the sheriff or undersheriff of the county, may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, [and] arrest the *rioters*. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

In 1411 a statute against *rioters* was passed.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 372.

(*b*) A reveler; a roisterer.

Thise *ryotoures* three, of which I telle, . . .
Were set hem in a taverne for to drinke.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 190.

He 's a sworn *rioter;* he has a sin that often
Drowns him, and takes his valour prisoner.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 5. 68.

riotise† (rī'ot-is), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *riotyze;* < *riot* + *-ise*[1].] 1. Turbulence; riot; uproar.

They come at last, who, with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preaseth neere,
Thinking t' appease the broyle and *riotyze*.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609). (*Nares.*)

2. Luxury; dissoluteness; debauchery.

His life he led in lawlesse *riotise*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 20.

riotous (rī'ot-us), *a.* [< ME. *riotous,* < OF. **riotos, riotoux, rioteux* = It. *riottoso* (ML. *riotosus*); as *riot* + *-ous*.] 1. Tumultuous; of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; guilty of riot: as, a *riotous* mob; a *riotous* demagogue.

The forfeit, sovereign, of my servants' life;
Who slew to-day a *riotous* gentleman
Lately attendant on the Duke of Norfolk.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 100.

2. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied by or consisting in revelry or debauchery; wanton or licentious.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with *riotous* living. Luke xv. 13.

All our offices have been oppress'd
With *riotous* feeders. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 168.

Be sumptuous, but not *riotous;* be bounteous,
But not in drunken bacchanals.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, v. 3.

He devoted himself to the expression of sensuous, even *riotous* beauty. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 392.

3. Boisterous; uproarious: as, *riotous* glee.—**Riotous assembling**, in *law*, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the detriment of the peace. If such persons refuse to disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. A *riot* may be made by three persons (see *riot*, 2), while it takes at least twelve persons to constitute a *riotous assembly*.=**Syn. 1.** See *insurrection*.

riotously (rī'ot-us-li), *adv.* In a riotous manner. (*a*) In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; turbulently; seditiously.

If any persons so *riotously* assembled begin, even before proclamation, to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, dwelling-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone*, Com., IV. xi.

(*b*) With licentious revelry or debauchery.

He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul gathereth for others that shall spend his goods *riotously*.
Ecclus. xiv. 4.

riotousness (rī'ot-us-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being riotous.

Excess includeth *riotousness*, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xix. (*Latham.*)

riotry (rī'ot-ri), *n.* [< *riot* + *-ry.*] Riot; the practice of rioting; riotousness.

I hope your electioneering *riotry* has not, nor will mix in these tumults.
Walpole, Letters, To Rev. W. Cole, June 15, 1780.

They at will
Entered our houses, lived upon our means
In *riotry*, made plunder of our goods.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, I., i. 3.

rip[1] (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. [Early mod. E. *ryppe, rype,* < ME. *rippen, ripen, rypen*, rip up, search into, seek out (AS. **rypan*, **ryppan*, rip, break in pieces, not authenticated), = F. *riper*, scrape, drag, < Norw. *ripa*, scratch, score with the point of a knife, = Sw. dial. *ripa*, scratch, also pluck asunder, rip open, Sw. *repa*, scratch, rip (in *repa upp*, rip up), = Dan. *rippe*, rip (in *oprippe*, rip up); appar. a secondary form, from the root of Icel. *rifa*, rive (*rifa upp*, pull up, *rifa aptr*, rip up): see *rive*[1]. The word has prob. been confused with others of similar form, and has thus taken on an unusual variety of meanings; cf. *rip*[3], *rip*[4], *ripe*[2], *ripple*[1], *reap*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; tear or cut open or off; split: as, to *rip* open a sack; to *rip* off the shingles of a roof; to *rip* up the belly; especially, to undo (a seam, as of a garment), either by cutting the threads of it or by pulling the two pieces of material apart, so that the sewing-thread is drawn out or broken.

Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion;
And, for I am richer than to hang by the walls,
I must be *ripp'd*:—to pieces with me.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 55.

Tell me thy thoughts; for I will know the least
That dwells within thee, or will *rip* thy heart
To know it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Multitudes of the Jews (2000 in one night) had their bowels *ript* up by the Roman Souldiers, in hopes to have found the gold and silver there which they were supposed to have swallowed. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

Sails *ripp'd*, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

2. To drag or force out or away, as by cutting or rending.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripped*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 16.

He'll *rip* the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville.*

3. Figuratively, to open or reopen for search or disclosure; lay bare; search out and disclose: usually with *up*. See *ripe*[2].

Certes, sir Knight, ye seemen much to blame
To *rip up* wrong that battell once hath tried.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 37.

I shall not need
To *rip* the cause *up* from the first to you.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iv. 3.

It was printed, he saith, by his own hand, and *rips* all the faults of the kingdom in king and people.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 367.

They *ripped up* all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

4. To saw (wood) in the direction of the grain. See *rip-saw*.—5†. To rob; pillage; plunder.

To *rippenn* hemm and ræfenn. *Ormulum*, l. 10212.

=**Syn. 1.** *Tear, Cleave*, etc. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To be torn or split open; open or part: as, a seam *rips* by the breaking or drawing out of the threads; the *ripping* of a boiler at the seams.—2. To rush or drive headlong or with violence. [Colloq.]—**Let her rip.** See *let*[1].—**To rip and tear,** to be violent or furious, as with excitement or rage. [Colloq.]

rip[1] (rip), *n.* [< *rip*[1], *v.*] 1. A rent made by ripping or tearing; a laceration; the place so ripped.

A *rip* in his flesh-coloured doublet.
Addison, Spectator, No. 13.

2. A rip-saw. [Colloq.]

rip[2] (rip), *n.* [< ME. *rip, rippe*, a basket, < Icel. *hrip*, a basket or box of laths to carry peat, etc.] A wicker basket in which to carry fish.

Astirte til him with his *rippe*,
And bigan the fish to kippe.
Havelok (ed. Madden-Skeat), l. 893.

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Yet must you have a little *rip* beside,
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish;
Which shall be made so handsome and so wide
As may contain good store of sundry fish.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 155).

rip[3] (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. [Appar. a particular use of *rip*[1], like *rap*[1] in "to *rap* out an oath."] **I.** *intrans.* To break forth with violence; explode: with *out*. [Colloq.]

I *rip out* with an oath every now and then.
H. B. Stowe, Dred, xx.

"You may leave the table," he added, his temper *ripping out*. *R. L. Stevenson*, Prince Otto, ii. 7.

II. *trans.* To utter with sudden violence; give vent to, as an oath: with *out*. [Colloq.]

Here I *ripped out* something, perhaps rather rash,
Quite innocent, though.
Wm. Allen Butler, Nothing to Wear.

rip[4] (rip), *n.* [Of obscure origin; prob. in all uses < *rip*[1], *v.*, in the general sense of 'act violently, recklessly, rudely,' hence 'go to ruin or decay.'] **1.** A vicious, reckless, and worthless person; a "bad lot": applied to a man or woman of vicious practices or propensities, and more or less worn by dissipation. [Colloq.]

"If it 's ever broke to him that his *Rip* of a brother has turned up, I could wish," says the trooper, . . . "to break it myself." *Dickens*, Bleak House, lv.

I've been robbed before, and I've caught young *rips* in the act. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 49.

2. A worthless or vicious animal, as a horse or a mule. [Colloq.]

"There 's an old *rip* down there in the stable; you may take him and ride him to hell, if you want to," said an irate Carolina farmer to a foraging party during the war. *Trans. Amer. Phil. Ass.*, XIV. 52.

rip[5] (rip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. A dialectal form of *reap*. *Halliwell*.

rip[5] (rip), *n.* [A var. of *reap*, a sheaf.] A handful of grain not thrashed. [Scotch.]

A guid New-Year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there 's a *ripp* to thy auld baggie.
Burns, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

rip[6] (rip), *n.* [Cf. *ripple*[3].] **1.** A ridge of water; a rapid.

We passed through a very heavy overfall or *rip*.
Quoted in *R. Tomes's* Americans in Japan, p. 369.

2. A little wave; a ripple; especially, in the plural, ripples or waves formed over a bar or ledge, as when the wind and tide are opposed.

The tide *rips* began to show in the distance.
Salem (Mass.) *Gazette*, July 5, 1887.

rip[7] (rip), *n.* [Also *ripe*, *ripple*; origin uncertain.] An implement for sharpening a scythe. Compare *rifle*[3]. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Ripe, *riffle*, vel *ripple*, a short wooden dagger with which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have used the coarse whetstone.
MS. Devon Glossary. (*Halliwell.*)

R. I. P. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase *requiescat in pace*, may he (or she) rest in peace.

ripa (rī'pä), *n.*; pl. *ripas*, *ripæ* (rī'pä-z, -pē). [NL., < L. *ripa*, the bank of a stream: see *rivet*[3].] A line of reflection of the endyma of the brain upon any tela or plexus. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 488.

riparial (rī-pā'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river (see *riparian*), + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *riparian*.

At both these points in the river's course chalk came to the surface, and formed the rock base of the soil of these four *riparial* districts. *Lancet*, No. 3446, p. 535.

2. In *zoöl.*, living on a shore; shore-loving; riparious: said of terrestrial animals which frequent the shores of streams, ponds, etc.: as, insects of *riparial* habits.

riparian (rī-pā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river (< *ripa*, bank: see *rivet*[3], *river*[2]), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or situated on the bank of a river.

As long as the Oise was a small rural river, it took us near by people's doors, and we could hold a conversation with natives in the *riparian* fields.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 212.

Staines, in Middlesex, that quiet but quaint and pretty *riparian* town. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 142.

2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a ripa of the brain; marginal, as a part of the brain.

The *riparian* parts of the cerebrum are the tænia and the fimbria. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 120.

Riparian nations, nations possessing opposite banks or different parts of banks of the same river. *Wharton.*— **Riparian proprietor**, an owner of land bounded by water, generally on a stream, who, as such, has a qualified property in the soil to the thread of the stream, with the privileges annexed thereto by law. *Shaw, C. J.*— **Riparian rights**, the right of fishery, of ferry, and any other right which is properly appendant to the owner of the soil bordering a river. *Angell.*

II. *n.* One who dwells or owns property on the banks of a river.

Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on the river. *The Field*, July 24, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

riparious (rī-pā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *riparius*, of or belonging to the bank of a river: see *riparian*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, riparial; riparian; living or growing along the banks of rivers.

ripe[1] (rīp), *a.* [< ME. *ripe*, *rype*, < AS. *rīpe* = OS. *rīpi* = D. *rijp* = MLG. *ripe*, LG. *riep* = OHG. *rifi*, MHG. *rife*, *rif*, G. *reif*, ripe, mature: usually explained as 'fit for reaping,' < AS. *ripan*, reap; but this verb, not found outside of AS., is unstable in form (see *reap*), and would hardly produce an adj. derivative like *ripe*; if connected at all, it is more likely to be itself derived from the adjective (the reg. verb from the adj. *ripe* exists in *ripe*[1], *v.*). The verb applies only to cutting grain; the adj. applies not only to mature grain, but to all mature fruit.] **1.** Ready for reaping, gathering, or using; brought to completion or perfection; mature: usually said of that which is grown and used for food: as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.

If it [the fruit] be not *ripe*, it will draw a mans mouth awry. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 122.

Cherrie-*ripe*, *Ripe*, *Ripe*, I cry,
Full and fair ones; come and buy.
Herrick, Cherrie-ripe.

Through the *ripe* harvest lies their destin'd road.
Cowper, Heroism.

Nature . . .
Fills out the homely quickset-screens,
And makes the purple lilac *ripe*.
Tennyson, On a Mourner.

2. Advanced to the state of being fit for use, or in the best condition for use: said of mutton, venison, game, cheese, beer, etc., which has acquired a peculiar and approved flavor by keeping.

When the *ripe* beer is to be drawn from the fermenting tun, the contaminations swimming upon it are first skimmed off. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 598.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, juiciness, or plumpness.

O, how *ripe* in show
Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 139.

An underlip, you may call it a little too *ripe*, too full.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

4. Full-grown; developed; finished; having experience, knowledge, or skill; equipped; accomplished; wise; clever: as, a *ripe* judgment; a *ripe* old age.

A man ful *ripe* in other clerigie
Off the right Canoun and Ciuile also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 7.

He than beinge of *ripe* yeres, . . . his frendes . . . exhorted hym busely to take a wyfe.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

This exercise may bring moch profite to *ripe* heads.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 109.

He was a scholar, and a *ripe* and good one.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 51.

5. Mature; ready for some change or operation, as an ovum for discharge from the ovary, an abscess for lancing, a cataract for extraction, or a fish for spawning.— **6.** Ready for action or effect: often preceded by a specific word: as, *bursting ripe*, *fighting ripe*— that is, ready to burst, or to fight.

The foole . . . in an envious spleene *smarting ripe* runes after him. *Armin*, Nest of Ninnies (1608). (*Nares.*)

Our legions are brim-full, our cause is *ripe*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 215.

I've sounded my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em *ripe* for a revolt. *Addison*, Cato, i. 3.

The man that with me trod
This planet was a noble type,
Appearing ere the times were *ripe*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Ripe fish. See *fish*[1]. = **Syn.** *Mature*, *Ripe*. See *mature*.

ripe[1] (rīp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *riped*, ppr. *riping*. [< ME. *rīpen*, *rypen*, < AS. *rīpian*, *ge-rīpian* (= OS. *rīpōn* = D. *rijpen* = MLG. *ripen* = OHG. *rīfēn*, *riphen*, MHG. *rifen*, G. *reifen*), become ripe, < *ripe*, ripe: see *ripe*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ripen; grow ripe; be matured. See *ripen*.

Wheate sowne in the grounde . . . spryngeth, groweth, and *ripeth* with woonderfull celeritie.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 293).

The *riping* corn grows yellow in the stalk.
Greene, Palmer's Verses.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 26.

'Till death us lay
To *ripe* and mellow here, we're stubborn clay.
Donne, Elegy on Himself.

2. To grow old. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To mature; ripen; make ripe.

Theyr corne and other grayne, by reason of longe coulde, doo seldome waxe rype on the ground; by reason wherof they are sumtimes inforced to *rype* and dry them in theyr stooues and hottes houses.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 292).

Yon green boy shall have no sun to *ripe*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 472.

ripe[2] (rīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riped*, ppr. *riping*. [< ME. *ripen*, search: see *rip*[1], *v.*] **1.** To search (especially, pockets); rummage; hence, to plunder.

Now if ye have suspowse to Gille or to me,
Com and *rype* oure howse, and then may ye se
Who had hir. *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 112.

And loose the strings of all thy pocks,
I'll *ripe* them with my hand.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

I was amaist feared to look at him [a corpse]; however, I thought to hae turn about wi' him, and sae I e'en *riped* his pouches. *Scott*, Old Mortality, xxiii.

2. To poke.

Then fling on coals, and *ripe* the ribs [grate].
Ramsay, Poems, II. 205. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To sweep or wipe clean; clean.

The shaking of my pocks [of meal] I fear
Hath blown into your eyne;
But I have a good pike-staff here
Can *ripe* them out full clean. . . .
In the thick wood the beggar fled
E'er they *riped* their eyne.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

4. To examine strictly.

His Highnes delyvered me the boke of his said wil in many pointes refourmed, wherin His Grace *riped* me.
State Papers, i. 295. (*Halliwell.*)

5. To break up (rough ground). *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

ripe[3]†, *n.* [< L. *ripa*, a bank. Cf. *rivet*[3], *river*[2].] A bank.

Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of the right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.
Leland, Itinerary (1760), iv. 110. (*Halliwell.*)

ripe[4] (rīp), *n.* Same as *rip*[7].

ripely (rīp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rypely* (= D. *rijpelijk* = MLG. *riplik* = G. *reiflich*); < *ripe*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a ripe manner; maturely; fully; thoroughly; fittingly.

Shew the chieff wrytynges . . . to Master Paston, that he may be more *rypelyer* grounded yn the seyd mater.
Paston Letters, I. 254.

It fits us therefore *ripely*
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 5. 22.

ripe-mant, *n.* Same as *reapman*.

ripen (rī'pn), *v.* [< *ripe*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow ripe; come to maturity, as grain or fruit: used by extension of the maturing of anything, as of a boil.

Wholesome berries thrive and *ripen* best
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 61.

The unnetted black-hearts *ripen* dark.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

2. To become fit for some particular use by lying or resting.

After *ripening*, the cream is churned.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 40.

It [Indian-ink paste] is then poured out in the form of flat cakes, . . . and is left in that condition for many days to *ripen*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 335.

3. To approach or come to completeness or perfection; come to a state of fitness or readiness; be prepared or made ready: as, the project is *ripening* for execution.

While villains *ripen* gray with time,
Must thou, the noble, gen'rous, great,
Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime?
Burns, Lament for Glencairn.

It was not till our acquaintance had *ripened* . . . that these particulars were elicited.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 190.

But woman *ripen'd* earlier, and her life
Was longer. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

= **Syn.** See *mature*, *a.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To mature; make ripe, as grain or fruit.

Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honeysuckles, *ripen'd* by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 8.

The Sun that *ripeneth* your Pippins and our Pomgranates. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 24.

2. To bring to maturity, perfection, or completion; develop to a desired or desirable state.

Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 99.

Come not, sir,
Until I send, for I have something else
To *ripen* for your good, you must not know 't.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 3.

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The magistrates should (as far as might be) *ripen* their consultations beforehand, that their vote in public might bear (as the voice of God).
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

He did not *ripen* his plans, and in the rapidity of his work he was too easily contented with helping himself from the novels or the histories from which he took his plays to the scenes in the order in which he found them.
The Century, XXXVIII. 828.

3. To make fit or ready for use.

They [pottery-clays] are worked by shallow pits, and are *ripened*, ground, and washed, as the other clays.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 640.

ripeness (rīp'nes), *n.* [< ME. **ripnes*, < AS. *ripnes*, *ripnys*, < *ripe*, ripe: see *ripe*[1].] The state of being ripe, in any sense.

In man, the *ripeness* of strength of the body and mind cometh much about an age.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

Thou gav'st that *ripeness* which so soon began,
And ceased so soon, he ne'er was boy nor man.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 287.

When love is grown
To *ripeness*, that on which it throve
Falls off, and love is left alone.
Tennyson, To J. S.

rip-fishing (rip'fish'ing), *n.* See *fishing*.

Ripi-. For words so beginning, see *Rhipi-*.

ripicolous (rī-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *ripa*, a bank, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *zoöl.*, riparian or riparious.

ripidolite (rī-pid'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. ῥιπίς (ῥιπιδ-), a fan, + λίθος, a stone.] The commonest member of the chlorite family of minerals, occurring in monoclinic crystals with micaceous cleavage, also scaly and granular, usually of a deep-green color, rarely rose-red. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium. Also called *clinochlore*.

ripienist (ri-pyā'nist), *n.* [= F. *ripiéniste*; as *ripieno* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who plays a ripieno part; a supplementary or assisting instrumentalist.

ripieno (ri-pyā'nō), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *re-* + *plenus*, full: see *plenty*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, supplementary. Specifically, noting an instrument or a performer who assists in tutti passages, merely doubling or reinforcing the part of the leading performers.

II. *n.* Pl. *ripieni* (-nē). Such an instrument or performer. In an orchestra, all the first violins, except the leader or concert-master, are ripieni. Opposed to *principal* or *solo*.

ripier[1]† (rip'i-ėr), *n.* See *ripper*[2].

ripier[2] (rip'i-ėr), *n.* See *ripper*[1], 3.

ripon, rippon (rip'on), *n.* [< *Ripon*: see def.] 1. A spur: so called from the excellence attributed to the spurs made at Ripon, Yorkshire, England. *Fairholt.*—2. A sword or sword-blade named from Ripon.

riposte (ri-pōst'), *n.* [< F. *riposte*, < It. *risposta*, a response, reply, < *rispondere*, respond: see *respond*.] 1. In *fencing*, a quick, short thrust by a swordsman after parrying a lunge from his opponent: usually given without moving from the spot, before the opponent has time to recover his position or guard.

The *riposte* in its simplest form is exactly analogous to a war of words — a short, smart answer to an attack.
H. A. C. Dunn, Fencing, vi.

Hence—2. A quick, smart reply; a repartee.

ripper[1] (rip'ėr), *n.* [< *rip*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rips, tears, or cuts open; a ripping-tool. (*a*) A tool used in shaping roofing-slates. (*b*) An implement for ripping seams in fabrics by cutting the stitches without injury to the cloth. (*c*) A machine with circular knives for cutting the millboards used in the making of cloth cases or covers for books.

2. A very efficient person or thing; one who does great execution: as, he is a regular *ripper*. [Slang.]—3. A robber. *Halliwell* (in the form *ripier*). See *rip*[1], *v. t.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

ripper[2]† (rip'ėr), *n.* [Also *rippar*, *rippier*, *ripier*, < OF. **ripier* (†), < L. *riparius*, of or pertaining to the bank or coast: see *riparian* and *river*[2]. By some derived < *rip*[2], a basket, + *-er*[1].] One who brings fish inland from the coast to market.

But what 's the action we are for now, ha?
Robbing a *ripper* of his fish?
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripier* that rides that way with mackrel.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, ii.

Also that all *Ripiers*, and other Fishers from any of the Sea-coasts, should sell their Fish in Cornhill and Cheapside themselves, and not to Fishmongers that would buy to sell again.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 164.

ripper[3] (rip'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *ripper*[1].] A fog-horn. Also called *lipper*. [Newfoundland.]

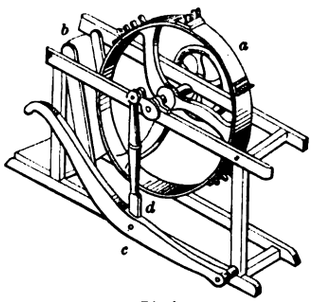
ripping-bed (rip'ing-bed), *n.* A machine for dividing stones by passing them on a traversing bed under a gang of saws. The saws have no teeth, but act by abrasion, which is facilitated by the use of sand.

ripping-chisel (rip'ing-chiz'el), *n.* In *woodworking*, a bent chisel used in clearing out mortises, or for ripping the old oakum out of seams which need calking.

ripping-iron (rip'ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A hook used by calkers for tearing old oakum out of seams.

ripping-saw (rip'ing-sâ), *n.* Same as *rip-saw*.

ripple[1] (rip'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *reeple*, *riple*; = D. *repel* = MLG. *repel*, LG. *repel*, *reppel*, a ripple, = OHG. *rifilā*, a saw, MHG. *rifel*, a ripple, hoe, G. *riffel*, a ripple (G. *riffel*, *rüffel*, a reproof, lit. a 'combing over,' is from the verb); with formative *-le* (*-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1]), denoting an agent (as in *ladle*, *stopple*, *beetle*[1], etc.), and equiv. to the simple form MD. MLG. LG. *repe*, a ripple, from the verb represented by MD. D. *repen* = MLG. *repen*, LG. *repen*, *reppen* = G. *reffen*, beat or ripple (flax), = Sw. *repa* (cf. MHG. *reffen*, pluck, ripple, a secondary form of *raffen*, pluck, snatch, = E. *rap*[2]); prob. connected with *rip*[1], but in part at least associated with *rip*[1], *v.* Hence *ripple*[1], *v.*] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules



Ripple.

a, toothed wheel; *b*, chute into which the heads of unthreshed material are put; *c* and *d*, treadle and pitman by which the wheel is revolved.

from flax; also, in the United States, a toothed instrument for removing the seeds from broom-corn.

ripple[1] (rip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [< ME. *ripplen*, *rypelen* = D. *repelen* = MLG. *repelen*, LG. *repeln* = MHG. *rifeln*, G. *riffeln*, ripple (flax); from the noun: see *ripple*[1], *n.*] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, as from the stalks of flax.

There must be . . . *rippling*, braking, wingling, and heckling of hemp.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14. (*Davies*, under *brake*.)

ripple[2]† (rip'l), *v. t.* [< ME. **ripelen*, *repulen*; dim. or freq. (prob. confused with *ripple*[1]): see *rip*[1].] To scratch or break slightly; graze.

And smote Gye wyth envye,
And *repulde* hys face and hys chynne,
And of hys cheke all the skynne.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 209. (*Halliwell*.)

A horseman's javelin, having slightly *rippled* the skin of his [Julian's] left arm, pierced within his short ribs.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 264. (*Trench*, Select Gloss.)

ripple[3] (rip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [A mod. var. of *rimple*, wrinkle, due appar. to confusion with *rip*[1], *ripple*[2]: see *rimple*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated by a gentle wind or by running over a stony bottom; be covered with small waves or undulations.

Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left through shady lanes along the vale of [the] Eeman, which runs . . . *rippling* over the stones.
Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769.

Thine eddy's *rippling* race
Would blur the perfect image of his face.
D. G. Rossetti, The Stream's Secret.

2. To make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom: as, laughter *rippling* pleasantly.

Thy slender voice with *rippling* trill
The budding April bowers would fill.
O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

II. *trans.* 1. To fret or agitate lightly, as the surface of water; form in small waves or undulations; curl.

Anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the *rippled* ringlets to her knee.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Like the lake, my serenity is *rippled* but not ruffled.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To mark with or as with ripples. See *ripple-mark*.

Some of the *rippled* rain-pitted beds contain amphibian foot-prints.
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 350.

ripple[3] (rip'l), *n.* [< *ripple*[3], *v.*] 1. The light fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; a little curling wave; an undulation.

He sees . . . a tremor pass across her frame, like a *ripple* over water.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

To watch the crisping *ripples* on the beach.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. A sound like that of water running over a stony bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter.=**Syn.** 1. See *wave*.

ripple[4] (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small coppice. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ripple[5] (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weakness in the back and loins, attended with shooting pains: a form of tabes dorsualis, the same as *Friedrich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*). [Scotch.]

For warld's wasters, like poor cripples,
Look blunt with poverty and *ripples*.
Ramsay, Works, I. 143. (*Jamieson*.)

ripple[6] (rip'l), *n.* Same as *rip*[7].

ripple-barrel (rip'l-bar'el), *n.* *Theat.*, a drum covered with tinsel, which revolves behind a perforated drop, to produce the effect of light on water.

ripple-grass (rip'l-gràs), *n.* [Sc. *ripple-girse*, also *ripplin-garss*; appar. < *ripple*[3] + *grass*, but cf. *rib-grass*.] The rib-grass or ribwort-plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*. See *plantain*[1].

ripple-mark (rip'l-märk), *n.* A wavy surface such as is often seen on sand, where it has been formed by the action of the wind, and which may have its origin in the motion of water as well as of air, or which is often a result of the combined action of the two. Examples of the former action of winds and waves may often be seen among the older sandy deposits where they happen to have been preserved by the consolidation of the material. These ripple-marks, with which are frequently associated sun-cracks and prints of rain or surf-drops, afford evidence of tidal and river action along gently sloping shores, and with markings of this kind are occasionally found traces of former life in the form of trails and tracks, as in the case of the Triassic sandstones of the Connecticut valley.

ripple-marked (rip'l-märkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks.

rippler (rip'lėr), *n.* 1. One who ripples flax or hemp.

Two *ripplers* sitting opposite each other, with the machine between them, work at the same time.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

2. An apparatus for rippling flax or hemp.

The best *rippler* . . . consists of a kind of comb having, set in a wooden frame, iron teeth . . . 18 inches long.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ripplet (rip'let), *n.* [< *ripple*[3] + *-et*.] A small ripple.

rippling (rip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ripple*[3], *v.*] An eddy caused by conflicting currents or tides; a tide-rip.

ripplingly (rip'ling-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; so as to ripple: as, the stream ran *ripplingly*.

ripply (rip'li), *a.* [< *ripple*[3] + *-y*[1].] Rippling; characterized by ripples. [Rare.]

And whatever of life hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a *ripply* cheer,
Into every bare inlet and creek and bay.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

rippon, *n.* See *ripon*.

riprap (rip'rap), *n.* [Usually in plural (orig. appar. sing.) *ripraps*; appar. < Dan. *rips-raps*, riffraff, rubbish, refuse, a form prob. due to the same source as E. *riffraff*: see *riffraff*.] In *engin.*: (*a*) Broken stones used for walls, beds, and foundations: sometimes used attributively.

After the vertical piles are driven, cobble stones, gravel, and *riprap* are put in place around them.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 261.

The shore below the landing is a line of broken, ragged, slimy rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a *riprap* wall.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 120.

(*b*) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without any attempt at regular structural arrangement, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

riprapped (rip'rapt), *a.* [< *riprap* + *-ed*[2].] Formed of or strengthened with riprap.

The dam is made of clay, and is 720 feet long. . . . The front is *riprapped*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 167.

ripsack (rip'sak), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rachianectes glaucus*: so called from the manner of flensing.

ripsack (rip'sak), *v. i.* [< *ripsack*, *n.*] To pursue or capture the ripsack.

rip-saw (rip'sâ), *n.* A hand-saw the teeth of which have more rake and less set than a crosscut saw, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. [U. S.]

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ript (ript). Another spelling of *ripped*, preterit and past participle of *rip*[1].

ripuarian (rip-ū-ā′ri-an), *a.* [< F. *ripuaire* = Sp. Pg. *ripuario*, < ML. *ripuarius*, pertaining to a shore, < L. *ripa*, shore: see *ripe*[3]. Cf. *riparian*.] Pertaining to or dwelling near a shore. —**Ripuarian Franks**, one of the great divisions of the ancient Franks: so called because they dwelt near the banks of the Rhine, in the neighborhood of Cologne.

risala (ris′a-lä), *n.* [Also *ressala*, *rissala*; < Hind. *risālā*, Beng. *resālā*, a troop of horse, cavalry, also a treatise, pamphlet, < Ar. *risēla*, a mission, despatch, letter.] In the British Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

risaldar (ris-al-där′), *n.* [Also *ressaldar*; < Hind. *risāldār*, the commander of a troop of horse, < *risālā*, a troop of horse (see *risala*), + *dār*, one who holds.] The native commander of a risala.

risban (ris′ban), *n.* [Also *risband*; < F. *risban*, < G. *rissbank*, risban, < *riss*, gap, rent (< *reissen*, tear, split, draw: see *write* and *rit*), + *bank*, bank, bench: see *bank*[1].] **1.** Any flat piece of ground upon which a fort is constructed for the defense of a port.—**2.** The fort itself.

risberm (ris-bèrm′), *n.* [Also *risberme*; < F. *risberme*, < G. **rissberme*, < *riss*, gap, + *berme*, a narrow ledge: see *berm*. Cf. *risban* and *berm*.] **1.** A work composed of fascines, constructed at the bottom of an earth wall.—**2.** A sort of glacis of fascine-work used in jetties to withstand the violence of the sea.

rise[1] (rīz), *v.*; pret. *rose*, pp. *risen*, ppr. *rising*. [< ME. *risen*, *rȳsen* (pret. *ros*, *roos*, earlier *ras*, pl. *risen*, *rise*, *resin*, *reson*, pp. *risen*, *risin*), < AS. *rīsan* (pret. *rās*, pl. *rison*, pp. *risen*), rise, = OS. *rīsan* = OFries. *rīsa*, rise, = D. *rijzen*, rise or fall, = MLG. LG. *risen* = OHG. *rīsan*, MHG. *rīsen*, rise or fall, = Icel. *rīsa* = Goth. **reisan* (pret. **rais*, pp. *risans*), in comp. *urreisan* (= AS. *ārīsan*, E. *arise*); orig. expressive of vertical motion either up or down, but in E. confined to upward motion. The OHG. *reisōn*, MHG. G. *reisen* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise*), travel, is from the noun, OHG. *reisa*, MHG. *reise*, a setting out, expedition, journey, G. *reise* (= Sw. *resa* = Dan. *reise*), a journey, < OHG. *rīsan*, MHG. *rīsen*, rise.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; move upward; ascend; mount up: as, a bird *rises* in the air; a fog *rises* from the river; the mercury *rises* in the thermometer (or, as commonly expressed, the thermometer *rises*).

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on, . . .
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 106.

In happier fields a *rising* town I see,
Greater than what e'er was, or is, or e'er shall be.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 653.

Dark and voluminous the vapors *rise*,
And hang their horrors in the neighb'ring skies.
Cowper, Heroism.

The falconer is frightening the fowls to make them *rise*, and the hawk is in the act of seizing upon one of them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 89.

2. Specifically, to change from a lying, sitting, or kneeling posture to a standing one; stand up; assume an upright position: as, to *rise* from a chair; to *rise* after a fall.

With that word they *rysen* sodeynly.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 330.

Iden, kneel down. [He kneels.] *Rise* up a knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 78.

Risse [pret.] not the consular men, and left their places, So soon as thou sat'st down? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

Go to your banquet then, but use delight
So as to *rise* still with an appetite.
Herrick, Connubii Flores.

And all the men and women in the hall
Rose when they saw the dead man *rise*, and fled.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—(*a*) To bring a sitting or a session to an end: as, the house *rose* at midnight.

It is then moved by some member . . . that the committee *rise*, and that the chairman or some other member make their report to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 285.

When Parliament *rises* for the vacation the work of the circuit begins. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 203.

(*b*) To get up from bed.

Go to bed when she list, *rise* when she list, all is as she will. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 124.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our coxon. . . . I *rose* and carried them in to my Lord, who read them a-bed.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1660.

With early dawn Lord Marmion *rose*.
Scott, Marmion, i. 31.

3. To grow or stretch upward; attain an altitude or stature; stand in height: as, the tower *rises* to the height of 60 feet.

In sailing round Caprea we were entertained with many rude prospects of rocks and precipices, that *rise* in several places half a mile high in perpendicular.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

Where Windsor-domes and pompous turrets *rise*.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 352.

She that *rose* the tallest of them all,
And fairest. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4. To swell upward. Specifically—(*a*) To reach a higher level by increase of bulk or volume: as, the river *rises* in its bed.

He told a boding dream,
Of *rising* waters, and a troubled stream.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 481.

The olde sea wall (he cried) is downe,
The *rising* tide comes on apace.
Jean Ingelow, High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire.

(*b*) To swell or puff up, as dough in the process of fermentation.

Generally in from four to five hours the [bread] sponge *rises*; fermentation has been going on, and carbonic acid steadily accumulating within the tenacious mass, till it has assumed a puffed out appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 253.

5. To slope or extend upward; have an upward direction: as, a line, a path, or a surface *rises* gradually or abruptly.

There, lost behind a *rising* ground, the wood
Seems sunk. *Cowper*, Task, i. 305.

6. To appear above the horizon; move from below the horizon to above it, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation; hence, to move from an invisible to a visible position.

Whiles these renkes thus rest than *rises* the sun,
Bredis with his beames all the brode vales.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1172.

He maketh his sun to *rise* on the evil and on the good.
Mat. v. 45.

Till the star, that *rose* at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had sloped his westering wheel.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 30.

Risest thou thus, dim dawn, again?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

7. To come into existence; emerge into sight; arise. (*a*) To become apparent; come into view; stand out; emerge; come forth; appear: as, an eruption *rises* on the skin; the color *rose* on her cheeks.

There chaunst to them a dangerous accident.
A Tigre forth out of the wood did *rise*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 34.

Go to; does not my coulour *rise*?
It shall *rise*; for I can force my blood
To come and go. *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

I [stake] this bowl, where wanton ivy twines, . . .
Four figures *rising* from the work appear.
Pope, Spring, l. 37.

(*b*) To become audible.

Heroes' and heroines' shouts confusedly *rise*.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 41.

There *rose* a noise of striking clocks.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

(*c*) To have a beginning; originate; spring; come into existence; be produced.

A nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul: for from that hour she lov'd me.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

'Tis very rare that Tornadoes arise from thence [the sea]; for they generally *rise* first over the Land, and that in a very strange manner. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 87.

Honour and shame from no condition *rise*;
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 193.

The river Blackwater *rises* in the county Kerry.
Trollope, Castle Richmond, i.

8. To increase in force, intensity, spirit, degree, value, or the like. (*a*) To increase in force or intensity; become stronger: as, his anger *rises*.

He blewe hys horne in that tyde,
Hertys *reson* on eche a syde.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 64. (*Halliwell.*)

Sunday, the wynde began to *ryse* in the north.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

His spirits *rising* as his toils increase.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 279.

The power of the Crown was constantly sinking, and that of the Commons constantly *rising*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(*b*) To increase in degree or volume, as heat or sound.

The day was raw and chilly, and the temperature *rose* very little. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 43.

The music . . . *rose* again, . . .
Storm'd in orbs of song, a growing gale.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

(*c*) To increase in value; become higher in price; become dearer.

Poor fellow, never joyed since the price of oats *rose*; it was the death of him. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 14.

Bullion is *risen* to six shillings and five pence the ounce.
Locke.

(*d*) To increase in amount: as, his expenses *rose* greatly.

9. To stand up in opposition; become opposed or hostile; take up arms; rebel; revolt: as, to *rise* against the government.

The commons haply *rise*, to save his life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 240.

To hinder this prowd enterprise,
The stout and michty Erle of Marr
With all his men in arms did *ryse*.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 184).

At our heels all hell should *rise*
With blackest insurrection.
Milton, P. L., ii. 136.

10. To take up a higher position; increase in wealth, dignity, or power; prosper; thrive; be promoted or exalted: as, he is a *rising* man.

Some *rise* by sin, and some by virtue fall.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 38.

His fortune is not made,
You hurt a man that 's *rising* in the trade.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 35.

11. To become more forcible or impressive; increase in power, dignity, or interest: said of thought, discourse, or manner.

Dangle. The interest rather falls off in the fifth act.
Sir Fretful. *Rises*, I believe you mean, sir.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

12. To come by chance; turn up; occur.

There chaunced to the Princes hand to *rize*
An auncient booke. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 59.

13. To arise from the grave or from the dead; be restored to life: often with *again*.

Thou ne woldest leue thomas
That oure lord fram deth *ras*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Deed & lijf bigunne to striuen
Whether myȝt be maister there;
Llif was slayn, & *roos a-ȝen*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And vpon Ester day erely our blessyd Sauyoure come to hym and brought hym mete, sayenge, "Iames, nowe ete, for I am *rysyn*." *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Awake, ye faithful! throw your grave-clothes by,
He whom ye seek is *risen*, bids ye *rise*.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 77.

14. Of sound, to ascend in pitch; pass from a lower to a higher tone.

Miss Abercrombie had a soft voice with melancholy cadences; her tones had no *rising* inflections; all her sentences died away. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 243.

15. In *mining*, to excavate upward: the opposite of *sink*. Thus, a level may be connected with one above it by either sinking from the upper level to the lower one, or by *rising* from the lower to the upper.

16. To come to the surface or to the baited hook, as a whale or a game-fish.

Where they have so much choice, you may easily imagine they will not be so eager and forward to *rise* at a bait.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

17. *Milit.*, to be promoted; go up in rank.—**The curtain rises.** See *curtain*.—**To have the gorge rise.** See *gorge*.—**To rise from the ranks**, to win a commission, after serving in the ranks as a private soldier or a non-commissioned officer.—**To rise to the fly.** See *fly*[2].—**To rise to the occasion**, or **to the emergency**, to feel, speak, or act as an emergency demands; show one's self equal to a difficult task or to mastering a dilemma.

"I should have walked over there every day, on the chance of seeing your pretty face!" answered the Dandy, *rising*, as he flattered himself, *to the occasion*.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vi.

=**Syn.** *Arise*, *Rise*. See *arise*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To ascend; mount; climb.

The carriage that took them to the station was *rising* a little hill the top of which would shut off the sight of the Priory. *R. G. White*, Fate of Mansfield Humphreys, viii.

2. In *angling*, to cause or induce to rise, as a fish.

Some men, having once *risen* a fish, are tempted to flog the water in which he is with fly after fly.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 349.

3. *Naut.*, to cause, by approaching, to rise into view above the horizon. Compare *raise*[1], 11.

She was heading S. E., and we were heading S. S. W., and consequently before I quitted the deck we had *risen* her hull. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

rise[1] (rīz), *n.* [First in mod. E.; < *rise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of rising; ascent: as, the *rise* of vapor in the air; the *rise* of water in a river; the *rise* of mercury in a barometer.

The steed along the drawbridge flies,
Just as it trembled on the *rise*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

2. Elevation; degree of ascent: as, the *rise* of a hill or a road.

The approach to the house was by a gentle *rise* and through an avenue of noble trees.
Mark Lemon, Wait for the End, I. 29.

3. Any place elevated above the common level; a rising ground: as, a *rise* of land.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery *rise*,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unroll'd.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Laramie Jack led slightly, riding straight towards a tall branchless tree on the crest of the *rise* up which they were racing. *The Century*, XXXIX. 527.

4. Spring; source; origin; beginning: as, the *rise* of a stream in a mountain.

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He observes very well that musical instruments took their first *rise* from the notes of birds and other melodious animals. *Addison*, The Cat-Call.

The Stories that Apparitions have been seen oftner than once in the same Place have no Doubt been the *Rise* and Spring of the walking Places of Spirits. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 109.

It is true that genius takes its *rise* out of the mountains of rectitude. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. Appearance above the horizon: as, the *rise* of the sun or a star.

From the *rise* to set
Sweats in the eye of Phœbus, and all night
Sleeps in Elysium. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 289.

Long Isaac proposed waiting until midnight for moon-*rise*, as it was already dark, and there was no track beyond Lippajärvi. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 118.

6. Increase; advance: said of price: as, a *rise* in (the price of) stocks or wheat.

Eighteen bob a-week, and a *rise* if he behaved himself. *Dickens*, Pickwick, liii.

7. Elevation in rank, reputation, wealth, or importance; mental or moral elevation.

Wrinkled benchers often talk'd of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his *rise*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

8. Increase of sound; swell.

His mind
. . . borne perhaps upon the *rise*
And long roll of the Hexameter.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

9. Height to which one can rise mentally or spiritually; elevation possible to thought or feeling.

These were sublimities above the *rise* of the apostolic spirit. *South.*

10. In *sporting*, the distance from the score-line to the traps in glass-ball- or pigeon-shooting matches.—**11.** In *arch.*, the perpendicular height of an arch in the clear, from the level of impost to the crown. See *arch*[1], 2.—**12.** In *music:* (*a*) Increase of sound or force in a tone. (*b*) Ascent in pitch; passage from a lower to a higher tone.—**13.** In *coal-mining*, the inclination of strata considered from below upward. Thus, a seam of coal is said to be worked "to the *rise*" when it is followed upward on its inclination.—**14.** In *mining*, an excavation begun from below and carried upward, as in connecting one level with another, or in proving the ground above a level. Also called *rising*.—**15.** In *carp.*, the height of a step in a flight of stairs.—**16.** The action of a game-fish in coming to the surface to take the hook.

If you can attain to angle with one hair, you shall have more *rises*, and catch more fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 102.

Rise of strata, in *geol.* See *dip*, *n.*, 4 (*a*).—**To get** or **take a rise out of** (a person), to take the conceit out of a person, or to render him ridiculous. [Colloq. or slang.]

Possibly *taking a rise out of* his worship the Corregidor, as a repeating echo of Don Quixote. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

To give rise. See *give*[1].

rise[2] (rīs), *n.* [Also *rice*, Sc. *reise*; < ME. *rīs, rys*, < AS. *hrīs*, a twig, branch, = D. *rijs* = OHG. *hris, ris*, MHG. *ris*, G. *reis* = Icel. *hrís* = Sw. Dan. *ris*, a twig, branch, rod.] **1.** A branch of a tree; a twig.

And therupon he hadde a gay sarplys,
As whit as is the blosme upon the *rys*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 138.

Anone he lokyd hym besyde,
And say syxty ladés on palferays ryde,
Gentyll and gay as bryd on *ryse*.
MS. Ashmole 61, 15th Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

Among Lydgate's cries are enumerated "Strawberries ripe and cherries in the *rise*"; the *rise* being a twig to which the cherries were tied, as at present. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 10.

2. A small bush.

"It was that deevil's buckie, Callum Beg," said Alick; "I saw him whisk away through amang the *reises*." *Scott*, Waverley, lviii.

rise-bush (rīs'bůsh), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *bush*[1].] A fagot; brushwood.

The streets were barricaded up with chaines, harrowes, and waggons of bavins or *rise-bushes*. *Relation of Action before Cyrencester* (1642), p. 4. (*Davies.*)

rise-dike (rīs'dīk), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *dike*.] A hedge made of boughs and brushwood. *Halliwell.*

risel, *n.* A support for a climbing or running vine.

The blankest, barest wall in the world is good enough for ivy to cling to. . . . But the healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a *risel*. *D. Christie Murray*, The Weaker Vessel, xxxvi.

risen (riz'n). **1.** Past participle of *rise*[1].—**2†.** An obsolete preterit plural of *rise*[1].

riser (rī'zėr), *n.* One who or that which rises. Specifically—(*a*) One who leaves his bed: generally with a qualifying word.

Th' early *riser* with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 4.

Such picturesque objects . . . as were familiar to an early *riser*. *Sir E. Brydges*, Note on Milton's L'Allegro, l. 67.

(*b*) One who revolts; a rebel or rioter.

The noyse that was telde of zow, that ze schuld a be on of the capetayns of the *ryserse* in Norfolk. *Paston Letters*, I. 86.

(*c*) In *angling*, a fish considered with reference to its manner of rising.

All the fish, to whichever class of *risers* they might belong. *Three in Norway*, p. 123.

(*d*) In *founding:* (1) An opening in a molding-flask into which the molten metal rises as the flask is filled; a head.

It is well known that, to obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high *riser* is necessary, which also means a high gate, and consequent waste of labor and material. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 88.

(2) Same as *feed-head*, 2. (*e*) The vertical face of a stair-step. Also *raiser* and *lift*.

The *risers* of these stairs . . . are all richly ornamented, being divided generally into two panels by figures of dwarfs, and framed by foliaged borders. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 198.

(*f*) *pl.* In *printing*, blocks of wood or metal upon which electrotype plates are mounted to raise them to the height of type. [Eng.]

rise-wood (rīs'wůd), *n.* [< *rise*[2] + *wood*[1].] Small wood cut for hedging. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rish[1] (rish), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*[1].

rish[2]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A sickle. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

rishi (rish'i), *n.* [Skt. *rishi;* derivation unknown.] In *Skt. myth.*, an inspired sage or poet; the author of a Vedic hymn.—**The seven rishis,** the stars of the Great Bear.

risibility (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *risibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *risibilité* = Sp. *risibilidad* = Pg. *risibilidade* = It. *risibilità*, < LL. as if **risibilita(t-)s*, < *risibilis*, risible: see *risible*.] **1.** The property of being risible; disposition to laugh.

To be religious is, therefore, more adequate to his character than either polity, society, *risibility*, without which he were no reasonable creature, but a mere brute, the very worst of the kind. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 260.

Her too obvious disposition to *risibility*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xx.

2. *pl.* The faculty of laughing; a sense of the ludicrous. Also *risibles*.

risible (riz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *risible* = Sp. *risible* = Pg. *risivel* = It. *risibile*, laughable, < LL. *risibilis*, that can laugh, < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*, *ridicule*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world; laughing is our business, as if, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth of nothing else. *Government of the Tongue.*

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter; ridiculous.

For a terse point, a happy surprise, or a *risible* quibble, there is no man in this town can match little Laconic. *Foote*, An Occasional Prelude.

A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free. *Johnson*, Pref. to Dictionary.

The denunciations of Leicester . . . would seem almost *risible*, were it not that the capricious wrath of the all-powerful favorite was often sufficient to blast the character . . . of honest men. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 279, note.

3. Of or pertaining to laughter; exerted to produce laughter: as, the *risible* faculty.

The obstreperous peals of broad-mouthed laughter of the Dutch negroes at Communipaw, who, like most other negroes, are famous for their *risible* powers. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 98.

II. *n. pl.* Same as *risibilities*. See *risibility*, 2. [Jocular.]

Something in his tone stirred the *risibles* of the convention, and loud laughter saluted the Illinoisan. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 285.

risibleness (riz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *risibility*. *Bailey*, 1727.

risibly (riz'i-bli), *adv.* In a risible manner; laughably.

risilabialis (rī-si-lā-bi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *risilabiales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] Same as *risorius*.

rising (rī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *risinge, rysynge;* verbal n. of *rise*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which rises.

Men that are in hopes and in the way of *rising* keep in the Channel. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 96.

A Saxon nobleman and his falconer, with their hawks, upon the bank of a river, waiting for the *rising* of the game. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 88.

Specifically—(*a*) The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In astronomy the sun or a planet is said to rise when the upper limb appears in the horizon; and in calculating the time allowance must be made for refraction, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. Primitive astronomers defined the seasons by means of the risings and settings of certain stars relatively to the sun. These, called by Kepler "poetical risings and settings," are the acronychal, cosmical, and heliacal (see these words).

We alone of all animals have known the *risings*, settings, and courses of the stars. *Derham*, Astrotheology, viii. 3.

(*b*) The act of arising from the dead, or of coming to life again; resurrection.

Questioning one with another what the *rising* from the dead should mean. Mark ix. 10.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,
And of the *rising* from the dead.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*c*) A hostile demonstration of people opposed to the government; a revolt; an insurrection; sedition: as, to call out troops to quell a *rising*.

There was a *rising* now in Kent, my Lord of Norwich being at the head of them. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 30, 1648.

In 1536, even a great religious movement like the Pilgrimage of Grace sinks into a local and provincial *rising*, an abortive tumult. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 253.

The futile *risings*, the cruel reprisals, the heroic deaths, kept alive among the people the belief in the cause of Italy. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, p. 63.

2. That which rises; a prominence, elevation, or swelling; specifically, a tumor on the body, as a boil or a wen. [Now colloq. or dialectal.]

When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh a *rising*, a scab, or bright spot, and it be in the skin of his flesh like the plague of leprosy, then he shall be brought unto Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests. Lev. xiii. 2.

On each foot there are five flat horny *risings*, which seem to be the extremities of the toes. *Goldsmith*, Hist. of Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 254. (*Jodrell.*)

3. In *mining*, same as *rise*[1], 14.—**4.** A giving way in an upward direction from pressure exerted from beneath.

The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a *rising* of the haunches; and to avoid this it might be necessary, where large domes were attempted, to adopt a form more nearly conical than that used at Mycenæ. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

5. That which is used to make dough rise, as yeast or leaven. See *salt-rising*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barme, alias yeast, alias sizing, alias *rising*. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

So strong is it [alkali] that the earth when wet rises like bread under yeast. It taints the water everywhere, and sometimes so strongly that bread mixed with it needs no other *rising*. *S. Bowles*, Our New West, xiv.

6. In *bread-making*, the quantity of dough set to rise at one time.—**7.** A defect sometimes occurring in casting crucible steel, which is said to "boil" in the mold after teeming, producing a honeycomb structure of the metal.

The *rising* of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide. *The Ironmonger*, quoted in Science, IV. 331.

8. A water-swelling: said of ova by fish-culturists.—**9.** *Naut.*, the thick planking laid fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear; also, the narrow strake inside a boat just under the thwarts.—**The rising of the sun,** in *Scrip.*, the place where the sun appears to rise; the extreme eastern limit of the world; the orient.

From *the rising of the sun* even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles. Mal. i. 11.

rising (rī'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rise*[1], *v.*] **1.** Increasing in possessions, importance, power, or distinction: as, a *rising* town; a *rising* man.

Feign what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,
Some *rising* genius sins up to my song.
Pope, Epilogue to Satires, ii. 9.

2. Growing; advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life: as, the *rising* generation.—**3.** Growing so as to be near some specified or indicated amount: used loosely in an awkward quasi-adverbial construction: (*a*) reaching an amount greater than that specified: sometimes with *of:* as, *rising* three years old; *rising of* a thousand men were killed; the colt is *rising of* two this grass [U. S.]; (*b*) reaching an amount which is at least that specified and may be greater: as, a horse *rising* fourteen hands; (*c*) approaching but not yet reaching the specified amount: as, a colt *rising* two years old [Eng.].

A house is never perfectly furnished for enjoyment unless there is a child in it *rising* three years old, and a kitten *rising* three weeks. *Southey*, quoted in Allibone's Dict. of Quots., p. 102.

Rising butt. See *butt*[2].—**Rising hinge.** See *hinge*.—**Rising line,** an incurvated line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer drafts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.—**Rising timbers,** or **rising floors,** the floor-timbers in the forward and after parts of a ship.

rising-anvil (rī'zing-an'vil), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a double beak-iron.

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rising-lark (rī′zing-lärk), *n.* The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

rising-line (rī′zing-līn), *n.* An elliptical line drawn upon the sheer-plan to determine the sweep of the floor-heads throughout the ship's length. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.

rising-main (rī′zing-mān), *n.* In a mine, the column of pumps through which water is lifted or forced to the surface or adit: usually made of cast-iron pipes joined together.

rising-rod (rī′zing-rod), *n.* A rod operating the valves in a Cornish pumping-engine.

rising-seat (rī′zing-sēt), *n.* In a Friends' meeting-house, one of a series of three or four seats, each raised a little above the one before it, and all facing the body of the congregation. These seats are usually occupied by ministers and elders. They are often collectively called "the gallery." Also *facing-seat, high seat.*

In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the tuneful exhortations of the *rising seat* he thus held forth.
M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket, p. 28.

rising-square (rī′zing-skwār), *n.* In *ship-building*, a square upon which is marked the height of the rising-line above the keel. [Eng.]

rising-wood (rī′zing-wůd), *n.* In *ship-building*, timber placed under the flooring when the extremities of a vessel are very fine and extend beyond the cant-body.

risk[1] (risk), *n.* [Formerly also *risque;* ‹ OF. *risque*, F. *risque* = Pr. *rezeque* = Sp. *riesgo* = Pg. *risco* = It. *risico* (› D. G. Sw. Dan. *risiko*), formerly also *risigo*, dial. *resega* (ML. *risigus, riscus*), risk, hazard, peril, danger; perhaps orig. Sp., ‹ Sp. *risco*, a steep, abrupt rock, = Pg. *risco*, a rock, crag (cf. It. *risega*, f., a jutting out) (hence the verb, Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriscar*, venture into danger (pp. *arriscado*, bold, forward), = It. *arrischiarsi*, risk (pp. *arrischiato*, hazardous)); from the verb represented by It. *resegare, risecare*, cut off, = Pr. *rezega*, cut off, = Pg. *riscar*, erase, ‹ L. *resecare*, cut off, ‹ *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] **1.** Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to mischance or harm; venture: as, at the *risk* of one's life; at the *risk* of contagion. Common in the phrase *to run a (the) risk*, to incur hazard; take the chance of failure or disaster.

If you had not performed the Vow, what *Risque had* you *run?* *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 3.

If he [the Arab] had left me, I should have *run a* great *risque* of being stript, for people came to the gate before it was open. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

Where there is *risk*, there may be loss.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

Indulging their passions in defiance of divine laws, and at the *risk* of awful penalties. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In *com.*: (*a*) The hazard of loss of ship, goods, or other property. (*b*) The degree of hazard or danger upon which the premiums of insurance are calculated.

It would take a great many years to determine tornado *risks* with sufficient accuracy to estimate the amount of premium needed; but we can make a comparison with the *risks* and losses by fire, and thus arrive at an approximate solution of the question. *Science*, XVI. 19.

(*c*) Hence, by extension, insurance obligation: as, our company has no *risks* in that city. =**Syn. 1.** *Exposure, Venture, Risk, Hazard*, jeopardy, peril. The first four words are in the order of strength. They imply voluntary action more often than *danger*, etc. (see *danger*): as, he ran a great *risk;* it was a bold *venture*, involving the *exposure* of his health and the *hazard* of his fortunes. They generally imply also that the chances are unfavorable rather than favorable. *Exposure* is, literally, a putting out, as into a dangerous place; the word is generally followed by that to which one is exposed: as, *exposure* to attack.

risk[1] (risk), *v. t.* [Formerly *risque;* ‹ OF. (and F.) *risquer*, risk; cf. Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriscar*, venture into danger, = Pg. *arriscar* = It. *arrischiare*, run a risk; from the noun: see *risk*[1], *n.*] **1.** To hazard; expose to the chance of injury or loss.

There is little credit among the Turks, and it is very rare they trust one another to negotiate any business by bills, or *risque* their money in the hands of any one.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 39.

This one fallen amongst them, who could make
The rich man *risk* his life for honour's sake.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 235.

2. To venture upon; take the chances of: as, to *risk* a surgical operation.

The other [party] must then *risque* an amercement.
Sir W. Jones, Dissertations and Miscell. Pieces, p. 388.

Nor had Emana Christos forces enough to *risk* a battle with an officer of the known experience of Af Christos.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 335.

=**Syn. 1.** To peril, jeopard, stake. See *risk*[1], *n.*

risk[2] (risk), *n.* Same as *reesk* and *risp*[3]. [Scotch.]

risker (ris′kėr), *n.* One who risks, ventures, or hazards.

Hither came t' observe and smoke
What courses other *riskers* took;
And to the utmost do his best
To save himself, and hang the rest.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 418.

riskful (risk′fůl), *a.* [‹ *risk*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of risk or danger; hazardous; risky. [Rare.]

At the first glance such an attempt to reverse the relationship between population and railways appears a *riskful* undertaking. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 55.

risky (ris′ki), *a.* [‹ *risk*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous: as, a very *risky* business.

No young lady in Miss Verinder's position could manage such a *risky* matter as that by herself.
W. Collins, Moonstone, i. 20.

2. Running a risk; venturesome; bold; audacious.

I am no mortal, if the *risky* devils haven't swam down upon the very pitch, and, as bad luck would have it, they have hit the head of the island.
Cooper, Last of the Mohicans, vii.

In spite of all his *risky* passages and all his tender expressions, Galiani wrote for posthumous publication, to the terror of Madame d'Epinay, who had made him her confidant. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 350.

risoluto (rē-zō-lö′tō), *a.* [It., = E. *resolute*.] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

risorial (rī-sō′ri-al), *a.* [‹ NL. *risorius*, laughing (‹ L. *risor*, laugher, mocker, ‹ *ridere*, laugh: see *rident*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter, or effecting the act of laughing; exciting risibility; risible: as, the *risorial* muscle.

risorius (rī-sō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *risorii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*) *risorial*.] The laughing-muscle, some transverse fibers of the platysma that are inserted into the angle of the mouth: more fully called *risorius Santorini*. Also *risilabialis*.

risp[1] (risp), *v. t.* [Also *resp;* ‹ Icel. *rispa*, scratch. Cf. *rasp*[1], *v.*] **1.** To rasp; file. —**2.** To rub or grate (hard bodies, as the teeth) together. [Scotch in both uses.]

risp[1] (risp), *n.* [‹ *risp*[1], *v.* Cf. *rasp*[1], *n.*] A rasp. [Scotch.]

risp[2] (risp), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *rise*[2]; cf. *risp*[3].] **1.** A bush or branch; a twig. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** The green stalks collectively of growing peas or potatoes. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

risp[3] (risp), *n.* [Var. of *risk*[2], *reesk*.] Coarse grass that grows on marshy ground.

The hay-rope . . . was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes.
Blackwood's Mag., XIV. 190.

risposta (ris-pos′tä), *n.* [It., ‹ *rispondere*, respond: see *respond, response*.] In *contrapuntal music*, same as *answer*.

risquet†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *risk*[1].

Rissa (ris′ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach's MSS., Stephens, in Shaw's "General Zoölogy," 1825).] A genus of *Laridæ*, having the hind toe rudimentary or very small; the kittiwakes. There are at least two species, *R. tridactyla*, the common kittiwake of the arctic and North Atlantic oceans, and the very different red-legged kittiwake, *R. brevirostris*, of the North Pacific. See cut under *kittiwake*. Also called *Gavia*.

risset. An obsolete past participle of *rise*[1].

Rissoa (ris′ō-ä), *n.* [NL., after *Risso*, a naturalist of Nice.] A genus of small shells, typical of the family *Rissoidæ*. Also *Rissoia*.

Rissoella (ris-ō-el′ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Risso* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods. Also called *Jeffreysia*.

Rissoellidæ (ris-ō-el′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Rissoella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoella*. Also called *Jeffreysiidæ*.

rissoid (ris′oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or related to the *Rissoidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Rissoidæ*.

Rissoidæ (ri-sō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Rissoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoa*. The animal has long tentacles with the eyes external at their base, and the central tooth multicuspidate and with basal denticles; the shell is turbinate or turreted, with an oval or semilunate aperture, and the operculum is corneous and paucispiral. The species are phytophagous and abound in seaweed.

rissole (ris′ōl), *n.* [‹ F. *rissole*, F. dial. *risole, rezole*, a rissole, formerly *rissolle*, "a Jews ear, or mushrom that's fashioned like a demi-circle, and grows cleaving to trees; also a small and delicate minced pie, made of that fashion" (Cotgrave); cf. *rissole*, brownness from frying; ‹ *rissoler*, fry brown, F. dial. *roussoler* = It. *rosolare*, fry, roast; origin uncertain.] In *cookery*, an entrée consisting of meat or fish compounded with bread-crumbs and yolk of eggs, all wrapped in a fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

rist (rist), *v.* **1.** An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *rise*[1]. —**2**†. Third person singular present indicative of *rise*[1] (contracted from *riseth*). *Chaucer.*

riste†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rest*[1].

ristori (ris-tō′ri), *n.* [So named from Madame *Ristori*, an Italian tragic actress.] A loose open jacket for women, usually of silk or some rather thick material.

risus (rī′sus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *risus*, laughter, ‹ *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*.] A laugh, or the act of laughing; a grin. —**Risus sardonicus** or **caninus**, a spasmodic grin seen in tetanus.

rit[1] (rit), *v. t.* or *i.* [‹ ME. *ritte, ritten* (pret. *ritte*), tear, break, split (*to-ritten*, tear apart), ‹ D. *ritten*, tear, = OHG. *rizzān, rizzōn*, MHG. G. *ritzen*, tear, wound, lacerate; a secondary verb, akin to AS. *writan*, E. *write:* see *write*.] **1**†. To tear; break; rend; strike.

Young Johnstone had a nut-brown sword, . . .
And he *ritted* it through the young Col'nel,
That word he ne'er spake mair.
Young Johnstone (Child's Ballads, II. 292).

2. To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; rip; scratch; cut. [Scotch.]

rit[1] (rit), *n.* [‹ *rit*[1], *v.*] A slight incision made in the ground, as with a spade; a scratch made on a board, etc. [Scotch.]

Ye scart the land with a bit thing ye ca' a plough — ye might as weel give it a *ritt* with the teeth of a redding-kame. *Scott*, Pirate, xv.

rit[2] (rit), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *ret*[1].] To dry (hemp or flax). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rit[3]†, *v.* A Middle English form of the third person singular present indicative of *ride* (contracted from *rideth*). *Chaucer.*

ritardando (rē-tär-dän′dō), *a.* [‹ It. *ritardando*, ppr. of *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] In *music*, becoming gradually slower; diminishing in speed: same as *rallentando* and (usually) *ritenuto* (but see the latter). Abbreviated *rit.* and *ritard.*

ritardo (ri-tär′dō), *a.* [It., ‹ *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Same as *ritardando*.

ritch (rich), *n.* The Syrian bear, *Ursus syriacus*.

rite (rīt), *n.* [= F. *rit, rite* = Sp. Pg. It. *rito*, ‹ L. *ritus*, a custom, esp. religious custom; cf. Skt. *riti*, a going, way, usage, ‹ √ *ri*, flow, let flow.] **1.** A formal act or series of acts of religious or other solemn service, performed according to a manner regularly established by law, precept, or custom.

Every Church hath Authority to appoint and change Ceremonies and Ecclesiastical *Rites*, so they be to Edification. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 328.

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,
He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 7.

2. The manner or form prescribed for such an act; a ceremonial. Hence —**3.** Any ceremony or due observance.

Time goes on crutches till love have all his *rites*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 373.

How shall I
Pass, where in piles Carnavian cheeses lie;
Cheese, that the table's closing *rites* denies,
And bids me with th' unwilling chaplain rise?
Gay, Trivia, ii. 255.

Ambrosian rite, the Ambrosian office and liturgy. —**Congregation of Rites.** See *congregation*, 6 (*a*). —**Mozarabic rite.** See *Mozarabic.* =**Syn.** *Form, Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

ritely†, (rīt′li), *adv.* [‹ *rite* + *-ly*[2].] With all due rites; in accordance with the ritual; in due form.

After the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence. (*Latham.*)

ritenuto (rē-te-nö′tō), *a.* [‹ It. *ritenuto*, pp. of *ritenere*, retain: see *retain, re-, tenable*.] In *music*, at a slower tempo or pace. *Ritenuto* sometimes has the same sense as *rallentando* and *ritardando*, but is used more exactly to mark an abrupt instead of a gradual change of speed. Also *ritenendo, ritenente*. Abbreviated *riten.*

rith[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rithe*[1].

rith[2]†, *a.* An awkward Middle English spelling of *right*. *Chaucer.*

rithe[1] (rīŦH), *n.* [Formerly also *ryth;* ‹ ME. *rithe*, ‹ AS. *rith, rithe*, a stream (*eá-rith*, a stream of water; *wæter-rithe*, water-stream), also *rithig*, a stream, = North Fries. *ride, rie*, the bed of a stream, = OLG. *rīth*, a stream (used in proper names).] A stream; a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rithe[2] (rīŦH), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *rise*[2].] A stalk of the potato. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

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rither[1] (riᵺ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rudder*[1].

He jumpeth and courseth this way and that way, as a man roving without a mark, or a ship fleeting without a *rither*. *Bp. Jewell*, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 156.

rither[2] (riᵺ'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rother*[2].

ritling (rit'ling), *n.* Same as *reckling*.

ritornelle, ritornello (rē-tôr-nel', rē-tôr-nel'lō), *n.* [= F. *ritournelle*, < It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, a return, a refrain: see *return*[1].] In *music*, an instrumental prelude, interlude, or refrain belonging to a vocal work, like a song, aria, or chorus; also, one of the tutti passages in an instrumental concerto. Also formerly called a *symphony*.

ritratto† (ri-trat'tō), *n.* [It.: see *retrait*.] A picture.

Let not this *ritratto* of a large landscape be thought trifling. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 251. (*Davies.*)

ritter (rit'ėr), *n.* [< G. *ritter*, a rider, knight: see *rider*.] A knight.

Your Duke's old father
Met with th' assailants, and their grove of *ritters*
Repulsed so fiercely.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

The *Ritter's* colour went and came.
Campbell, The *Ritter* Bann.

Ritteric (rit'ėr-ik), *a.* [< *Ritter* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or named after Dr. J. W. Ritter (1776–1810).—**Ritteric rays**, the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.

Ritter-Valli law. The statement of the centrifugal progress of an initial increase followed by loss of irritability in the distal part of a divided nerve.

rittingerite (rit'ing-ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Rittinger*, the name of an Austrian mining official, + *-ite*[2].] A rare mineral occurring in small tabular monoclinic crystals of a nearly black color. It contains arsenic, sulphur, selenium, and silver, but its exact composition is not known.

Rittinger's side-blow percussion-table. See *joggling-table*.

ritt-master (rit'mās"tėr), *n.* [< G. *rittmeister*, a captain of cavalry, < *ritt*, a riding, + *meister*, master: see *master*[1].] A captain of cavalry.

Duke Hamilton was only *Rit-master* Hamilton, as the General used to call him; . . . Linlithgow was Colonel Livingstone. *Wodrow*, I. 271. (*Jamieson.*)

"If I understand you, Captain Dalgetty—I think that rank corresponds with your foreign title of *ritt-master*——." "The same grade preceesely," answered Dalgetty. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ii.

rittock (rit'ok), *n.* The common tern or sea-swallow. Also *rippock*. [Orkney.]

ritual (rit'ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *ritual*, F. *rituel* = Sp. Pg. *ritual* = It. *rituale* = D. *ritueel* = G. Sw. Dan. *ritual*, < L. *ritualis*, relating to rites (LL. neut. pl. *ritualia*, rites), < *ritus*, a rite: see *rite*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing a rite or rites.

The first Religion that ever was reduced to exact Rules and *ritual* Observances was that of the Hebrews. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 8.

The *ritual* year
Of England's Church. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 19.

II. *n.* 1. A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the ritual is an office-book containing the offices to be used by a priest in administering the sacraments (baptism, marriage, penance, extreme unction, communion out of mass), together with the offices for the visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, benedictions, etc. The corresponding book in the medieval church in England was called the *manual*.

2. (*a*) A prescribed manner of performing religious worship or other devotional service in any given ecclesiastical or other organization.

Bishop Hugh de Nonant . . . enlarged the body of statutes which he found in his church for the government of its chapter and the regulation of its services and *ritual*. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 7.

(*b*) The external form prescribed for religious or other devotional services.

And come, whatever loves to weep,
And hear the *ritual* of the dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xviii.

3. Any ceremonial form or custom of procedure.

False are our Words, and fickle is our Mind;
Nor in Love's *Ritual* can we ever find
Vows made to last, or Promises to bind.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Ambrosian ritual. See *Ambrosian*[2].

ritualism (rit'ū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *ritualisme*; as *ritual* + *-ism*.] 1. A system of public worship which consists in forms regularly established by law, precept, or custom, as distinguished from that which is largely extemporaneous and therefore variable and left to the judgment of the conductor of the worship.

The typical illustration of *ritualism*, and that to which it naturally reverts for its model, was the mediæval cathedral, with its supposed reenactment of the great tragedy of the Cross, amid all the æsthetical influences of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and eloquence. *The Century*, XXXI. 80.

2. Observance of prescribed forms in religious worship or in reverence of anything.

The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty *ritualism*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 280.

3. Specifically—(*a*) The science of ritual; the systematic study of liturgical rites. (*b*) An observance of ritual in public worship founded upon a high estimate of the value of symbolism and a belief in the practical importance of established rites, and particularly in the efficacy of sacraments, as having been divinely appointed to be channels of spiritual grace to those who use them; more especially, the principles and practices of those Anglicans who are called Ritualists.

ritualist (rit'ū-al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *ritualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *ritualista*; as *ritual* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One versed in or devoted to ritual; a specialist in the systematic study of liturgical rites and ceremonies; especially, a writer upon this subject.—2. One who advocates or practises distinctive sacramental and symbolic ritual, especially that inherited or revived from ancient usage; specifically [*cap.*], one of that branch of the High-church party in the Anglican Church which has revived the ritual authoritatively in use in the second year of King Edward VI. (see *ornaments rubric*, under *ornament*). The ritualistic movement is an extension of the Anglo-Catholic revival. (See *revival*.) The points especially insisted on by the Ritualists are the eastward position (declared legal in England), and the use of vestments, lights, wafer-bread, and the mixed chalice, to which some add that of incense.

II. *a.* Ritualistic.

ritualistic (rit"ū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *ritualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining or according to ritual.—2. Adhering to rituals: often used to designate a devotion to external forms and symbols as of great importance in religious worship. Hence —3. Pertaining to or characteristic of the party called Ritualists in the Anglican Church. See *ritualist*, 2.

ritually (rit'ū-al-i), *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by or with a ritual.

Whereto in some parts of this kingdom is joined also the solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor.
Selden, Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion, ix. 417.

We can no ways better, or more solemnly and *ritually*, give glory to the holy Trinity than by being baptized.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 255.

riva (rī'vä), *n.* [< Icel. *rifa*, a rift, cleft, fissure (*bjarg-rifa*, cleft in a mountain): see *rive*[1].] A rift or cleft. [Orkney and Shetland.]

He proceeded towards a *riva*, or cleft in a rock, containing a path, called Erick's steps. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

rivage[1] (riv'āj), *n.* [< F. *rivage*, OF. *rivaige*, *rivage* = Pr. Cat. *ribatge* = It. *rivaggio*, < ML. *ripaticum* (also, after Rom., *rivaticus*, *ribaticus*), shore, < L. *ripa*, shore, bank: see *rive*[3], *river*[2].] 1. A bank, shore, or coast.

And sir Gawein made serche all the *ryvages*, and take shippes and assembled a grete navie. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 378.

Do but think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.).

From the green *rivage* many a fall
Of diamond rillets musical.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. A toll formerly paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels.

rivage[2]†, *n.* [ME. *ryvage*; an aphetic form of, or an error for, *arrivage*. Cf. *rive*[5].] Same as *arrivage*.

He . . . prively toke a *ryvage* [var. *arryvage*]
In the contre of Cartage. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 223.

rivailet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **rivaille*, < L. *ripa*, bank: see *rivage*[1].] A harbor.

And they in sothe comen to the *ryvaille*
At Suncourt, an havene of gret renoun.
MS. Digby 230. (*Halliwell.*)

rival (rī'val), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *rival*, a rival, competitor, = Sp. Pg. *rival* = It. *rivale* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *rival*, a rival, competitor, < L. *rivalis*, a rival in love, orig., in the pl. *rivales*, one who uses the same brook as another, prop. adj. *rivalis*, belonging to a brook, < *rivus*, a brook, stream: see *rivulet*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. One having a common right or privilege with another; an associate; an alternating partner or companion in duty.

Well, good night;
If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 12.

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which only one can possess; a competitor: as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

Oh, love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign. *Dryden.*

My lovers are at the feet of my *rivals*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

3. One who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor; an antagonist: as, two *rivals* in eloquence.

You both are rivals, and love Hermia;
And now both *rivals* to mock Helena.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 156.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. See *emulation*.

II. *a.* Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority: as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Even *rival* wits did Voiture's death deplore.
Pope, To Miss Blount.

I do not recommend German reviews as models for English ones; too often they seem to me to be written by *rival* competitors in the same field with the author.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.

rival (rī'val), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rivaled* or *rivalled*, ppr. *rivaling* or *rivalling*. [< *rival*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stand in competition with; seek to gain something in opposition to: as, to *rival* one in love.—2. To strive to equal or excel; emulate.

To *rival* thunder in its rapid course.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 798.

But would you sing, and *rival* Orpheus' strain,
The wondering forests soon should dance again.
Pope, Summer, l. 81.

II. *intrans.* To be a competitor; act as a rival. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My lord of Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rivall'd* for our daughter. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 194.

There was one giant on the staff (a man with some talent, when he chose to use it) with whom I very early perceived it was in vain to *rival*.
R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV. 124.

rivaless (rī'val-es), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ess*.] A female rival. [Rare.]

Oh, my happy *rivaless!* if you tear from me my husband, he is in his own disposal, and I cannot help it.
Richardson, Pamela, IV. 153. (*Davies.*)

rival-hating (rī'val-hā"ting), *a.* Hating any competitor; jealous.

Rival-hating envy. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 131.

rivality (rī-val'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *rivalité* = Sp. *rivalidad* = Pg. *rivalidade* = It. *rivalità* = G. *rivalität*, < L. *rivalita(t-)s*, rivalship, < *rivalis*, rival: see *rival*.] 1†. Association; equality; copartnership.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*, would not let him partake in the glory of the action.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 5. 8.

2. Rivalry. [Rare.]

I need fear
No check in his *rivality*, since her virtues
Are so renown'd, and he of all dames hated.
Chapman, Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

Some, though a comparatively small, space must still be made for the fact of commercial *rivality*. *J. S. Mill.*

rivalize (rī'val-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rivalized*, ppr. *rivalizing*. [= F. *rivaliser* = Sp. Pg. *rivalizar*; as *rival* + *-ize*.] To enter into rivalry; contend; compete. [Rare.]

Declaring himself a partisan of General Jackson, to *rivalize* with Mr. Calhoun for the Vice-Presidency.
John Quincy Adams, Diary, 1828.

rivalry (rī'val-ri), *n.*; pl. *rivalries* (-riz). [< *rival* + *-ry*.] The act of rivaling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing: as, *rivalry* in love; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation: as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

And now commenced a tremendous *rivalry* between these two doughty commanders—striving to outstrut and outswell each other, like a couple of belligerent turkey-cocks. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 322.

=**Syn.** *Competition*, etc. See *emulation*.

rivalship (rī'val-ship), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ship*.] The state or character of a rival; competition; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry.

Rivalships have grown languid, animosities tame, inert, and inexcitable.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, ii.

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rivaye†, *v. i.* [ME., appar. < OF. **riveier*, hawk by the bank of a river, < *rive*, bank: see *rive*[4], *rive*[5], *river*[2].] To hawk.

I salle never *rywaye*, ne racches un-cowpylle,
At roo ne rayne dere that rynnes apponne erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4000.

rive[1] (rīv), *v.*; pret. *rived*, pp. *rived* or *riven*, ppr. *riving*. [< ME. *riven*, *ryven* (pret. *rof*, *roof*, *raf*, *ref*, pp. *riven*, *rifen*, *reven*), < Icel. *rīfa* (pret. *rif*, pp. *rifinn*), rive, = Sw. *rifva* = Dan. *rive*, scratch, tear, = D. *rijven* = MLG. *riven*, grate, rake, = OHG. *riban*, MHG. *riben*, G. *reiben*, rub, grate (but the OHG. form may be for **wriban* = D. *wrijven* = MLG. *wriven*, LG. *wriven*, rub). Hardly allied to Gr. *ἐρείπειν*, throw or dash down, tear down, or *ἐρεικειν*, tear, break, rend, rive, = Skt. √ *rikh*, scratch. Hence *rive*[1], *n.*, *rift*[1], and ult. *rivel*, *rifle*[2], and perhaps *ribald*. Cf. *rip*[1], *ripple*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split; cleave; rend asunder by force: as, to *rive* timber for rails, etc., with wedges; the oak is *riven*.

And [he] lifte vp the serpentes skyn, and *raf* hym thourgh the body with the swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

But it would have made your heart right sair . . .
To see the bridegroom *rive* his hair.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 256).

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 6.

2†. To cause to pierce; thrust.

This swerde thurgh thyn herte shal I *ryve*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1793.

3†. To pierce; stab.

She *raf* [var. *roof*] hirselven to the herte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 373.

But Guyon drove so furious and fell
That seemed both shield and plate it would have *riv'd*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 6.

4. To explode; discharge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 29.

=**Syn. 1.** See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be split or rent asunder; fall apart.

Nought allone the sonne was mirke,
But howe youre vaile *raffe* in youre kirke,
That witte I wolde. *York Plays*, p. 401.

The soul and body *rive* not more in parting
Than greatness going off.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. 5.

There is such extreame colde in those parts that stones and trees doe euen *riue* asunder in regarde thereof.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 111.

The captain, . . . seeing Tinlinn . . . floundering in the bog, used these words of insult: "Sutor Watt, ye cannot sew your boots, the heels risp, and the seams *rive*."
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4, note.

rive[1] (rīv), *n.* [= Icel. *rifa*, a cleft, fissure; from the verb. Cf. *riva*.] **1.** A place torn; a rent; a tear. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** That which is torn, as with the teeth.

Our horses got nothing but a *rive* o' heather.
Hogg, Perils of Man, II. 246. (*Jamieson.*)

rive[2]†, *n.* [ME., < MD. *rijve* (= MHG. *rive*), a rake, < *rijven*, scrape, scratch: see *rive*[1].] A rake. *Nominale MS.* (*Halliwell.*)

rive[3] (rīv), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rife*[1].

rive[4] (rīv), *n.* [ME. *rive*, < OF. *rive*. < L. *ripa*, a bank of a stream, rarely the shore of the sea; of doubtful origin. Cf. Gr. *ἐρίπνη*, a broken cliff, scar, a steep edge or bank, < *ἐρείπειν*, tear down. From the L. *ripa* are also ult. E. *ripe*[3], *rive*[5], *arrive*, *rivage*[1], etc. See *river*[2].] Bank; shore.

Now bringeth me atte *rive*
Schip and other thing.
Sir Tristrem, p. 34. (*Jamieson.*)

rive[5]† (rīv), *v. i.* [< ME. *riven*, aphetic form of *ariven*, arrive: see *arrive*. Cf. OF. *river*, follow the edge or border of a stream, road, or wood, < *rive*, bank, edge: see *rive*[4].] **1.** To land; arrive.

That ichc, lef and dere,
On londe am *rived* here.
MS. Laud. 108, f. 220. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To go; travel.

Then they *rived* east and they *rived* west
In many a strange country.
King Arthur and the King of Cornwall (Child's Ballads, I. [233).

rivel (riv'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveled* or *rivelled*, ppr. *riveling* or *rivelling*. [< ME. *rivelen*, a freq. form, < AS. **rifian*, wrinkle, in pp. *ge-rifod* (in Somner also erroneously **gerifiod*, **gerifled*), wrinkled; prob. connected with *rive:* see *rive*[1] and cf. *rifle*[2].] To wrinkle; corrugate; shrink: as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers.

He lefte vp his heed, that was lothly and *rivelid*, and loked on high to hym with oon eye open and a-nother clos, . . . grennynge with his teth as a man that loked a-gein the sonne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 262.

I'll give thee tackling made of *rivelled* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, iii. 1. 115.

Griefe, that sucks veines drie,
Rivels the skinne, casts ashes in mens faces.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 8.

Ev'ry worm industriously weaves
And winds his web about the *rivell'd* leaves.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 596.

rivel†, (riv'el), *n.* [< ME. *rivel;* < *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle. *Wyclif*, Job xvi. 8; *Huloet.*

riveling[1]†, (riv'el-ing), *n.* [< ME. *riveling;* verbal n. of *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle.

To ghyue the chyrche glorious to hymsilf that it hadde no wem ne *ryueling* or ony such thing. *Wyclif*, Eph. v. 27.

riveling[2]†, *n.* [Also *reveling*, and dial. *rivlin;* OSc. *rewelyn*, etc.; < ME. *riveling*, *reviling* (> AF. *rivelings*), < AS. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe.] **1.** A rough kind of shoe or sandal of rawhide, formerly worn in Scotland.

Sum es left na thing
Boute his rivyn *riveling*.
Wright, Political Songs, p. 307. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. A Scotchman. [Contemptuous.]

Rugh-fute *revilling*, now kindels thi care,
Bere-bag with thi boote, thi biging es bare.
Wright, Polit. Poems and Songs, I. 62.

riven (riv'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rive*[1], *v.*] Split; rent or burst asunder.

The well-stack'd pile of *riven* logs and roots.
Cowper, Task, iv. 444.

river[1] (rī'vėr), *n.* [< *rive*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rives or splits.

An honest block *river*, with his beetle, heartily calling.
J. Echard, Obs. on Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 23. [(*Latham.*)

river[2] (riv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *river*, *rivere* (= D. *rivier*, river, = MHG. *rivier*, brook, *riviere*, *rivier*, *revier*, district), < OF. *riviere*, F. *rivière*, a river, stream, = Pr. *ribeira*, *ribayra*, shore, bank, plain, river, = Sp. *ribera*, shore, strand, sea-coast, = Pg. *ribeira*, a meadow near the bank of a river (*ribeiro*, a brook), = It. *riviera*, the sea-shore, a bank, also a river, < ML. *riparia*, a sea-shore or river-bank, a river, fem. of L. *riparius*, of or belonging to a bank, < *ripa*, a bank of a stream (rarely the coast of the sea): see *rive*[3]. The word *river* is not connected with the word *rivulet*.] **1.** A considerable body of water flowing with a perceptible current in a certain definite course or channel, and usually without cessation during the entire year. Some watercourses, however, are called *rivers* although their beds may be almost, or even entirely, dry during more or less of the year. As water must find its way downward, under the influence of gravity, wherever the opportunity is offered, most rivers reach the ocean, which is the lowest attainable level, either independently or by uniting with some other stream; but this process of joining and becoming merged in another river may be repeated several times before the main stream is finally reached. As a general rule, the river which heads furthest from the sea, or which has the longest course, retains its name, while the affluents entering it lose their identity when merged in the larger stream. There are various exceptions to this, one of the most remarkable of which is the Mississippi, which retains that name to its mouth, although the affluent called the Missouri is much longer than the Mississippi and somewhat larger at the junction. Asia, North America, and South America have "closed basins," or regions in which the surplus water does not find its way to the sea, for the reason that there evaporation is in excess of precipitation, so that the water cannot accumulate to a height sufficient to allow it to run over at the lowest point in the edge of the basin, and thus reach the sea. The water carried by rivers is rain or melted snow, a part of which runs on the surface to the nearest rivulet while the rain is falling, or immediately after it has fallen, while a larger part consists of that rain-water which, falling upon a permeable material, such as sand and gravel, sinks beneath the surface for a certain distance, and then makes its way to the nearest available river, more or less slowly according to the permeability of the superficial material, the extent to which it is saturated with water, and the nature and position of the impermeable beds, as of clay or crystalline rocks, which may underlie it. Were the surface everywhere entirely impermeable, the rainfall would be carried at once to the nearest rivers, and disastrous freshets would be the rule rather than the exception in regions of large rainfall. It is a matter of great importance that many of the largest rivers head in high mountain regions, where the precipitation is chiefly or entirely in the form of snow, which can melt only gradually, so that disastrous floods are thus prevented, while the winter's precipitation in many regions is stored away for summer's use, extensive tracts being thus made available for habitation which otherwise would be deserts. The size of a river depends chiefly on the orographical features and the amount of rainfall of the region through which it flows. Thus, the Amazon is the largest river in the world because the peculiar topography of South America causes the drainage of a vast region (over a million and a half square miles) to converge toward one central line, and because throughout the whole course of that river and its branches there is a region of very large rainfall. The Orinoco, although draining an area less than one fifth of that of the Amazon, is navigable for fully 1,000 miles, and is, when full, over three miles wide at 560 miles from its mouth, because it drains a region of extraordinarily large precipitation. The Missouri-Mississippi, on the other hand, although draining an area nearly as large as that of the Amazon, is very much inferior to that river in volume at its mouth, because it flows for a considerable part of its course through a region where the precipitation is very small, while it is not extraordinarily large in any part of the Mississippi basin. The area drained by any river is called its *basin;* but this term is not generally used except with reference to a river of considerable size, and then includes the main river and all its affluents. The edge of a river-basin is the watershed, in the United States frequently called the *divide*, and this may be a mountain-range or an entirely inconspicuous elevation of the surface. Thus, for a part of the distance, the divide between the Mississippi basin and that of the Great Lakes is quite imperceptible topographically. Exceptionally some large rivers (as the Amazon and Orinoco) inosculate with each other.

The *river* Rhine, it is well known,
Doth wash your city of Cologne.
Coleridge, Cologne.

In speaking of *rivers*, Americans commonly put the name before the word *river*, thus: Connecticut *river*, Charles *river*, Merrimack *river;* whereas the English would place the name after it, and say, the *river* Charles, &c. And when English writers copy from our geographers, they commonly make this alteration, as will be seen by referring to any of the English Gazetteers.
Pickering, Vocab.

2. In *law*, a stream of flowing water, of greater magnitude than a rivulet or brook. It may be navigable or not; the right to use it may be purely public, or it may be private property; it may arise from streams, or constitute the outlet of a lake; it may be known by the appellation of *river* or by some other name — these particulars not being material to its legal character as a river. *Bishop.*

3. A large stream; copious flow; abundance: as, *rivers* of oil.

Rivers of blood I see, and hills of slain,
An Iliad rising out of one campaign.
Addison, The Campaign.

Flash, ye cities, in *rivers* of fire!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

River and Harbor Bill, an appropriation bill generally passed in recent years by the United States Congress, for the improvement of navigable waters, the development of streams, etc., alleged to be suitable for navigation. Such a bill was in 1882 vetoed by the President on account of its extravagance ($18,000,000) and "log-rolling" character. The amount appropriated has increased from less than $4,000,000 in 1870 to almost $25,000,000 in 1890.—**River Brethren**, a denomination of Baptists in the United States, which arose during the Revolution, and derived its origin from the Mennonites. It recognizes three orders of clergy, rejects infant baptism, and baptizes adults by a threefold immersion. Its other church ordinances are the communion, feet-washing, and the love-feast.—**To set the river on fire.** See *fire*.

riverain (riv'ėr-ān), *a.* [< F. *riverain*, pertaining to or dwelling on the banks of a river, < *rivière*, a river: see *river*[2].] Riparian.

Turkish authorities do not attempt to run their steamers up and down throughout the year, but content themselves with a few trips between Beles and Hillah while the river remains in flood from April to August, with the political object of controlling the *riverain* tribes rather than for purposes of commerce. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 671.

98 per cent. of the entries in the tables were correct within 8 inches of actual heights at open coast stations, and 69 per cent. at *riverain* stations. *Nature*, XLI. 140.

river-bass (riv'ėr-bȧs), *n.* Any bass of the genus *Micropterus*.

river-bed (riv'ėr-bed), *n.* The channel in which a river flows.

river-birch (riv'ėr-bėrch), *n.* A moderate-sized tree, *Betula nigra*, common southward in the eastern half of the United States, growing chiefly along streams. Its wood is used in the manufacture of furniture, wooden ware, etc. Also *red birch*.

river-bottom (riv'ėr-bot#um), *n.* The alluvial land along the margin of a river. See *bottom*, 3. [U. S.]

river-bullhead (riv'ėr-bůl#hed), *n.* The miller's-thumb, *Cottus* or *Uranidea gobio*.

river-carp (riv'ėr-kärp), *n.* The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, as living in rivers: distinguished from *pond-carp*.

river-chub (riv'ėr-chub), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, the hornyhead or jerker, *Ceratichthys biguttatus*, widely distributed and abundant in the



River-chub (*Ceratichthys biguttatus*).

United States, attaining a length of from 6 to 9 inches. There are numerous fishes of the same genus which share the name.

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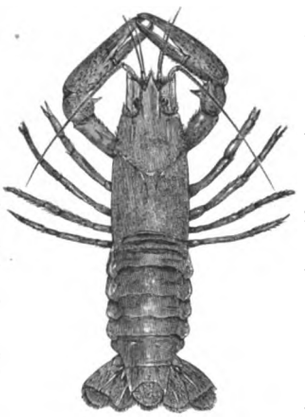
river-crab (riv'ėr-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of the family *Thelphusidæ*, inhabiting rivers and lakes. It has a quadrate carapace and very short antennæ. *Thelphusa depressa* is a river-crab of southern Europe, much esteemed for food. It is often found figured on ancient Greek coins. See cut under *Thelphusa*.

river-craft (riv'ėr-krȧft), *n.* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and are not designed to go to sea.



River-crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

river-crawfish (riv'ėr-krȧ'-fish), *n.* A fluviatile long-tailed crustacean, as *Astacus fluviatilis* and related forms; a crawfish proper—of either of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*. Such crawfish common in the United States are of the latter genus, as *C. affinis*. See *crawfish*, and cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Astacus*.

river-dolphin (riv'ėr-dol'fin), *n.* A Gangetic dolphin; any member of the *Platanistidæ*. See cut under *Platanista*.

river-dragon (riv'ėr-drag'ǫn), *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the King of Egypt, in allusion to Ezek. xxix. 3.

With ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tamed at length submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 191.

river-driver (riv'ėr-drī'vėr), *n.* In *lumbering*, a man who drives logs down streams, and prevents their lodging on shoals or being otherwise detained in their passage. [Local, U. S.]

river-duck (riv'ėr-duk), *n.* A fresh-water duck; any member of the subfamily *Anatinæ*: distinguished from *sea-duck*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus*, *mallard*, *teal*, and *widgeon*.

riveret† (riv'ėr-et), *n.* [< OF. *rivierette* (cf. equiv. *riverotte*), dim. of *riviere*, a river: see *river*2.] A small river; a rivulet.

How Arden of her Rills and *Riverets* doth dispose.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xiii. 237.

May not he justly disdain that the least *riveret* should be drained another way? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 77.

river-flat (riv'ėr-flat), *n.* The alluvial plain adjacent to a river; bottom; interval; intervale. [New Eng.]

river-god (riv'ėr-god), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity: in



River-god.—Tiberis, the River Tiber, in the Louvre Museum.

art generally represented as a reclining figure, often with an urn from which water flows, and other distinguishing attributes.

riverhead (riv'ėr-hed), *n.* The spring or source of a river.

In earth it first excessive saltness spends,
Then to our springs and *riverheads* ascends.
Dryden, Misc. (ed. 1685), ii. 408. (*Jodrell.*)

river-hog (riv'ėr-hog), *n.* 1. The capibara.—2. An African swine of the genus *Potamochœrus*; a bush-hog. *P. penicillatus* is known as the *red river-hog*. See cut under *Potamochœrus*.

riverhood (riv'ėr-hůd), *n.* [< *river*2 + *-hood*.] The state of being a river. [Rare.]

Useful *riverhood*. *Hugh Miller*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

river-horse (riv'ėr-hôrs), *n.* [Tr. L. *hippopotamus*, Gr. ἵππος ποτάμιος: see *hippopotamus*.] The hippopotamus.

The *river-horse*, and scaly crocodile.
Milton, P. L., vii. 474.

riverine (riv'ėr-in), *a.* [< *river*2 + *-ine*1. Cf. *riverain*.] Of or pertaining to a river; resembling a river in any way.

Timbuktu, . . . 9 miles north of its [Moasaina's] *riverine* port Kabara, on the left bank of the Niger.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 391.

His face . . . deeply rutted here and there with expressive valleys and *riverine* lines of wrinkle.
E. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xiii.

riverish (riv'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *river*2 + *-ish*1.] Rivery.

Easie ways are made by which the zealous philosophers may win neer this *riverish* Ida, this mountain of contemplation. *Dr. John Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

river-jack (riv'ėr-jak), *n.* 1. The common water-snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*.—2. A venomous African serpent, *Clotho nasicornis*.

river-lamprey (riv'ėr-lam'pri), *n.* A fresh-water lamprey, *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*, and others of the same genus.

river-limpet (riv'ėr-lim'pet), *n.* A fluviatile gastropod of the genus *Ancylus*.

riverling (riv'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *river*2 + *-ling*1.] A little river; a stream. [Rare.]

Of him she also holds her Siluer Springs,
And all her hidden Crystall *Riverlings*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

river-man (riv'ėr-man), *n.* One who frequents a river and picks up a livelihood about it, as by dragging for sunken goods.

The oil floated into the Thames, and offered a rich booty to a number of the *river-men*, who were busy all day scooping it into their crazy old boats from the surface of the water. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 82.

river-meadow (riv'ėr-med'ō), *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel (riv'ėr-mus'l), *n.* A fresh-water mussel; a unio; one of the *Unionidæ*, of several different genera. See cut under *Anodonta*.

river-otter (riv'ėr-ot'ėr), *n.* The common European otter, *Lutra vulgaris*; a land-otter: in distinction from *sea-otter*.

river-perch (riv'ėr-pėrch), *n.* A Californian surf-fish, *Hysterocarpus traski*; one of the embiotocoids, which, contrary to the rule in this family, is found in fresh waters.

river-pie (riv'ėr-pī), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Ireland.]

river-plain (riv'ėr-plān), *n.* A plain by a river.

river-shrew (riv'ėr-shrǒ), *n.* An African aquatic insectivorous animal, the only representative of the genus *Potamogale* and family *Potamogalidæ*. See these words.

riverside (riv'ėr-sīd), *n.* The bank of a river: often used attributively.

This animal therefore seldom ventures from the *river-side*. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 296. (*Jodrell.*)

A poor man, living in a small, muddy, *riverside* house.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, vi.

river-smelt† (riv'ėr-smelt), *n.* The gudgeon. *Day*. [Local, Eng.]

river-snail (riv'ėr-snāl), *n.* A fresh-water gastropod of the family *Viviparidæ* or *Paludinidæ*; a pond-snail.

river-swallow (riv'ėr-swol'ō), *n.* The sand-swallow or sand-martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*. [Local, British.]

river-terrace (riv'ėr-ter'ạs), *n.* In *geol.* See *terrace*.

river-tortoise (riv'ėr-tôr'tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Trionychidæ*; a snapping-turtle; a soft-shelled turtle; any fresh-water chelonian.

river-turtle (riv'ėr-tėr'tl), *n.* Same as *river-tortoise*.

river-wall (riv'ėr-wâl), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks, or overflow of the adjacent land, or to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water (riv'ėr-wâ'tėr), *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

river-weed (riv'ėr-wēd), *n.* See *Podostemon*.

river-weight (riv'ėr-wāt), *n.* The weight set upon a fish by guess; the estimated weight, which is apt to exceed the actual weight. [Colloq.]

river-wolf (riv'ėr-wůlf), *n.* The nutria, or Brazilian otter: translating *lobo da rio*. See cut under *coypou*.

rivery (riv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *river*2 + *-y*1.] 1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadowy pride
Are branch'd with *rivery* veins, meander-like that glide.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 94.

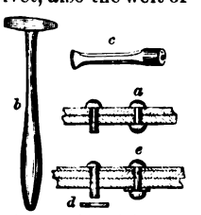
2. Abounding in rivers: as, a *rivery* district.

A *rivery* country. *Drayton*.

[Rare in both senses.]

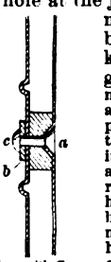
Rivesaltes (rēv'salt), *n.* [< *Rivesaltes*, a town in southern France.] A sweet wine made from Muscat grapes in the neighborhood of Perpignan in France.

rivet1 (riv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ryvet*, *revet*; < OF. *rivet*, *rivect*, a rivet, also the welt of a shoe, < *river*, clench, rivet, tuck in (bedclothes), F. *river*, clench, rivet; cf. Sc. dial. *riv*, clench (Aberdeen), sew coarsely (Shetland), < Icel. *rifa*, tack together, stitch together (Skeat). Cf. *rivet*1, *v.*] A short metallic malleable pin or bolt passing through a hole and so fastened as to keep pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought-iron, copper, or of any other malleable material, formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two or more pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Large rivets are usually hammered or closed up (riveted) when they are in a heated state, so as to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers, tanks, etc., are made. Small rivets are frequently riveted cold. Instead of being closed by hammering, rivets are now often riveted by means of powerful machinery, which makes better joints than can be made by hand, and executes the work far more quickly. In some kinds of metal-work, as armor, the metal pin is movable in a slot, allowing one of the plates of metal to slide over the other for a certain distance. Compare *Almain-rivet*.



Rivets and Hand-riveting Tools.

a, round-headed rivets, one riveted and the other inserted ready for riveting; *c*, round-headed rivet, with washer *d* under the riveted end; *b*, riveting-hammer; *e*, chisel, for trimming off the ends of rivets before riveting.



Rivet with Countersink.

a, countersink head; *b*, washer; *c*, riveted end.

The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shak., 1 Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

rivet1 (riv'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveted* or *rivetted*, ppr. *riveting* or *rivetting*. [Early mod. E. *ryvet*, *revet*, < late ME. *revet*, *revett*; prob. (like Pg. *rebitare* = It. *ribadire*, clench, rivet, appar. from the F.) from an unrecorded OF. **riveter* (equiv. to *river*), clench, rivet, < *rivet*, a rivet: see *rivet*1, *n.*] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets: as, to *rivet* two pieces of iron.

Riding further past an armourer's,
Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,
Sat *riveting* a helmet on his knee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. To clench: as, to *rivet* a pin or bolt.—3. Figuratively, to fasten firmly; make firm, strong, or immovable: as, to *rivet* friendship.

For I mine eyes will *rivet* to his face.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 90.

If a man . . . takes pains to vitiate his mind with lewd principles, . . . he may at last root and *rivet* them so fast till scarce any application whatsoever is able to loosen them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xvi.

Her elbows were *rivetted* to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her. *Swift*, Tatler, No. 5.

rivet2 (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bearded wheat. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

White wheat or else red, red *rivet* or white,
Far passeth all other, for land that is light.
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 16.

rivet3 (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The roe of a fish. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rivet-clipper (riv'et-klip'ėr), *n.* A tool for cutting off, before swaging, the ends of rivets which are too long.

rivet-cutter (riv'et-kut'ėr), *n.* A tool with powerful jaws for cutting off the stub-ends of bolts or rivets.

riveter (riv'et-ėr), *n.* One who or that which rivets.

rivet-hearth (riv'et-härth), *n.* A light, portable furnace fitted with a blower, which is worked by hand, and has a fireplace arranged for heating rivets. Also *riveting-forge*.

riveting, rivetting (riv'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rivet*1, *v.*] 1. The act of joining with rivets.—2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

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riveting-bur (riv′et-ing-bėr), *n.* A washer upon which a rivet-head is swaged down: sometimes used with small rivets.

riveting-forge (riv′et-ing-fōrj), *n.* A portable forge used in heating rivets.

riveting-hammer (riv′et-ing-ham′ėr), *n.* A hammer with a long head, flat face, and narrow peen, used for swaging down rivets. See cuts under *hammer* and *peen*.

riveting-machine (riv′et-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* A power-machine for forcing hot rivets into position in metal-work and heading them. Such machines consist essentially of a die and anvil; and in typical forms of the machine the work to be riveted is supported over the anvil, the hot rivet is put in place in the hole, its end resting in a die-socket in the anvil, and the horizontal die advances, squeezes the rivet into place, and shapes both heads at the same time. Riveting-machines are made in a great variety of forms for both light and heavy work. In some the anvil and die are both movable and are operated by hydraulic power. Some recent machines are portable, and are suspended by chains from a crane, so that the machine can be brought to the work instead of carrying the work to the machine. A recent American machine employs an anvil and a riveting-hammer operated by compressed air and delivering a series of rapid blows instead of a direct pressure, and thus more nearly copies hand-work. Riveting-machines are sometimes called by special names, as the *girder riveter*, *keel riveter*, etc.

riveting-plates (riv′et-ing-plāts), *n. pl.* In *gun.*, small square pieces of iron on gun-carriages, through which bolts pass, the heads being riveted down upon them.

riveting-set (riv′et-ing-set), *n.* A hollow-faced punch for swaging rivet-heads. The concavity is made of the shape which it is desired to give to the head of the rivet.

rivet-joint (riv′et-joint), *n.* A joint formed by a rivet or by rivets.

rivet-knob (riv′et-nob), *n.* A form of swaging-tool used for closing down the heads of rivets.

rivet-machine (riv′et-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for making rivets from rod-iron; a rivet-making machine. It is essentially a form of nail-machine, cutting off the piece from the rod, stamping the head to shape, and finishing the rivets in quick succession.

rivetting, *n.* See *riveting*.

rivière (rē-viär′), *n.* [F., a river (*une rivière de diamants*, a string of diamonds): see *river*2.] A necklace of precious stones, especially diamonds; particularly, such a piece of jewelry consisting of more than one string.

Rivina (ri-vī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after A. Q. *Rivinus:* see *Rivinian*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Phytolaccaceæ*, the pokeweed family, type of the tribe *Rivineæ*. It is characterized by a globose and compressed fleshy fruit, and by flowers with a calyx of four small equal segments, four stamens, a short curved style, and capitate stigma. The five enumerated species are reducible perhaps to one, *R. lævis*, a native of tropical and subtropical America, extending into Texas and Florida, introduced in Asia and some African islands. It is an erect smooth or hairy herb with shrubby base, 6 or 8 feet high, or in some forms much smaller, producing many two-forked and two-furrowed branches. It bears alternate slender-petioled thin ovate leaves, and slender pendulous racemes of small reddish-white flowers, followed by red pea-like berries. In the West Indies it is called *hoop-withe*. The smaller variety, *humilis*, is known as *blood-berry*, also as *rouge-berry* or *rouge-plant*, from a use made of its fruit before it becomes dry. Both plants, especially the latter, are somewhat cultivated for ornament.

Rivineæ (rī-vin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (K. A. Agardh, 1825), ⟨ *Rivina* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Phytolaccaceæ*, characterized by a four- or five-parted calyx, a one-celled ovary, and an indehiscent dry or fleshy fruit, containing a single seed with two plicate-convolute seed-leaves. It includes 10 genera, mainly South American, for the chief of which see *Petiveria* and *Rivina* (the type).

riving (rī′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rive*1, *v.*] 1. The act of cleaving or separating.—2. Refuse of corn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

riving-knife (rī′ving-nīf), *n.* A tool for splitting shingles, staves, etc.: same as *frow*4.

riving-machine (rī′ving-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for splitting wood with the grain to make hoops, staves, splints, shingles, etc.

Rivinian (ri-vin′i-an), *a.* [⟨ *Rivinus* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to A. Q. Rivinus (1652–1723), a German anatomist and botanist. —**Rivinian ducts.** See *ducts of Rivinus*, under *duct*.—**Rivinian** or **Rivini's gland.** Same as *sublingual gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Rivinian notch.** See *notch of Rivini*, under *notch*.

rivo† (rī′vō), *interj.* [Of obscure origin; by some supposed to be an imitation (with parasitic *r*) of L. *evoe* (= Gr. *εὐοῖ*), a shout in the festival of Bacchus.] An exclamation in drinking-bouts.

> *Rivo!* says the drunkard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 124.
>
> *Rivo*, heer's good juice, fresh burrage, boy! *Marston*, What you Will, v. 1.

rivose (rī′vōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. **rivosus*, ⟨ L. *rivus*, a stream, channel, groove: see *rivulet*.] Furrowed; specifically, marked with furrows which do not run in parallel directions, but are somewhat sinuate: used especially in zoölogy.

Rivularia (riv-ū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1797), ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] A genus of mostly fresh-water algæ of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and type of the order *Rivulariaceæ*. The filaments are radiately arranged, agglutinated by a more or less firm mucilage, and unitedly forming hemispherical or bladdery well-defined forms; the heterocysts are basal. They occur in both running and standing fresh water—*R. fluitans*, for example, forming a blue-green scum on stagnant pools; and there are a few species in brackish or salt water.

Rivulariaceæ (riv-ū-lā-ri-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rivularia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of usually minute algæ of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Rivularia*. The cells of which each filament is composed form a continuous thread divided by transverse septa, and the filaments grow attached in tufts to a solid substratum, or make small green floating disks or cushions, often embedded in copious mucilage. The ordinary mode of multiplication is by means of hormogones, but quiescent resting-spores have been observed in some species.

Rivularieæ (riv′ū-lā-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Rivularia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Rivulariaceæ*.

rivulet (riv′ū-let), *n.* [Formerly also *rivolet;* with dim. suffix *-et*, ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, brook, channel, gutter (⟩ It. *rivo*, *rio* = Sp. Pg. *rio*, a river); akin to Skt. √ *rī*, run, ooze, flow. Hence (⟨ L. *rivus*) ult. E. *derive*, *rival*, *corrival*, etc. (but not *river*2).] 1. A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

> Some clear *rivolet* on land. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.
>
> By fountain or by shady *rivulet*
> He sought them. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 420.

2. In *entom.*: (*a*) One of certain geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia* or *Cidaria:* a collectors' name in England. The small rivulet is *E.* or *C. alchemillata;* the grass-rivulet is *E.* or *C. albulata;* the heath-rivulet is *E. ericetata;* and the single-barred rivulet is *E.* or *C. unifasciata*. (*b*) A narrow and more or less tortuous colored band on a transparent wing: a translation of the Latin *rivulis*, so used in Loew's monographs of the *Diptera*.

rivulet-tree (riv′ū-let-trē), *n.* A low evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub, *Phyllanthus australis*, of Australia and Tasmania.

rivulose (riv′ū-lōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. **rivulosus*, ⟨ L. *rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] In *bot.*, marked with lines like the rivers in a map. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Gloss.

rix1 (riks), *n.* [A form of *rish*1, *rush*1.] A reed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rix2†, *v. i.* [⟨ ME. *rixien*, ⟨ AS. *rīcsian*, *rīxian* (= OHG. *richisōn*, also *rihhisōn*, *richsenōn*, MHG. *richesen*, *richsen*, also *richsnen*), reign, ⟨ *rīce*, kingdom: see *riche*1, *n.*] To reign. *Saxon Chron.*, 265. (*Stratmann.*)

rixation (rik-sā′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. **rixatio(n-)*, ⟨ *rixari*, pp. *rixatus*, brawl, quarrel (⟩ It. *rissare*, scold, quarrel), ⟨ *rixa* (⟩ It. *rissa* = Sp. *rija* = Pg. *reixa*, *rixa* = F. *rixe*), a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

rixatrix (rik-sā′triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *rixator*, a brawler, wrangler, ⟨ *rixari*, brawl: see *rixation*.] A quarrelsome woman; a common scold. *Bouvier.* [Rare.]

rix-dollar (riks′dol′ėr), *n.* [Also (Dan.) *rigsdaler;* = F. *rixdale* = Sp. *risdala*, ⟨ D. *rijksdaalder*, earlier *rijcksdaelder*, = Dan. *rigsdaler* = Sw. *riksdaler*, ⟨ G. *reichsthaler*, a rix-dollar, lit. 'a dollar of the kingdom,' ⟨ G. *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, + *thaler*, a dollar: see *riche*1, *n.*, and *dollar*.] A name given to large silver coins current, chiefly during the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, in several European countries (Germany, Sweden, Denmark, etc.). The value varied between



Obverse. Reverse.

Rigsdaler of Denmark, 1854, silver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rix-dollar of Utrecht, 1805.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

$1.15 and 60 cents United States money, but was usually a little over $1.

> He accepted of a *rix-dollar*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

rixy1 (rik′si), *n.*; pl. *rixies* (-siz). [Origin obscure.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

rixy2 (rik′si), *a.* [Appar. ⟨ **rix*, ⟨ F. *rixe*, ⟨ L. *rixa*, quarrel (see *rixation*), + *-y*1; but no noun **rix*, quarrel, appears.] Quarrelsome. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

riyo, *n.* See *rio*.

rizet, *v.* A former spelling of *rise*1.

rizom (riz′ọm), *n.* [Also *ruzzom;* cf. Sc. *rizzim*, a stalk of corn, corrupted ⟨ *raceme:* see *raceme*.] A plume, as that of oats or millet. [Prov. Eng.]

rizomed (riz′ọmd), *a.* [⟨ *rizom* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, having grains, as an oat-stalk used as a bearing: a term used when the grains are of a different tincture from that of the stalk: as, an oat-stalk vert, *rizomed* or.

rizzar, *v.* and *n.* See *rizzer*1, *rizzer*2.

rizzer1 (riz′ėr), *v. t.* [Also *rizzar;* prob. ⟨ OF. *ressorer*, dry in the sun. Less prob., as suggested by the var. *rizzle* (see *rizzle*1), ⟨ F. *rissoler*, fry brown (see *rissole*), or a freq. form of *reeze*, for *reast*1: see *reast*1.] To dry in the sun; dry partly: as, "*rizzered* fish," *Scott.* [Scotch.]

> The substantialities consisted of *rizzared* haddies, eggs, ham, wheaten bread. *The Smugglers*, II. 75. (*Jamieson.*)

rizzer1 (riz′ėr), *n.* [Also *rizzar;* ⟨ *rizzer*1, *v.*] A rizzered haddock. [Scotch.]

> Leave a moderate fringe of unoystered timber, which strew with *rizzars*, interspersed at intervals. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

rizzer2 (riz′ėr), *n.* [Also *rizzar*, *rizard;* perhaps a var. of *reason*, *resin*, *raisin:* see *raisin*1.] A red currant. [Scotch.]

rizzle1 (riz′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Var. of *rizzer:* see *rizzer*1.] To warm; dry, as in the sun; roast imperfectly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rizzle2 (riz′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Perhaps lit. 'branch,' freq. from *rise*2, *n.*] To creep, as ivy, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

R. M. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Royal Marines;* (*b*) *Royal Mail;* (*c*) *Resident Magistrate.*

R. N. An abbreviation of *Royal Navy.*

rot, *n.* A Middle English form of *roe*1.

Ro. An abbreviation of *recto*, meaning 'right-hand,' 'right-side.'

roach1 (rōch), *n.* [⟨ ME. *roche*, ⟨ OF. *roche*, *rosse*, F. dial. *roche* (ML. *roche*, *rochia*), a roach, ⟨ MD. *roch*, a roach (?), skate, D. *rog*, a ray, = MLG. *roche*, *ruche*, LG. *ruche*, ⟩ G. *roche*, a roach, ray, thornback, = Sw. *rocka*, a ray, thornback, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe*, *reohche*, a fish, prob. a roach, ME. *rohze*, *rouhe*, *rehze*, *reihe*, a roach, = L. *rāia* (for **ragia*), a

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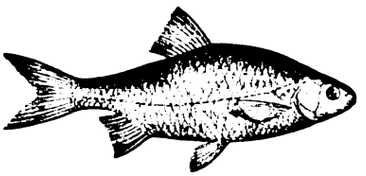
roach, ray, thornback (> It. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = Pg. *raia* = F. *raie*, a skate, > E. *ray*: see *ray*²).] **1.** A common cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus rutilus*. It inhabits the lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers of England and of the south of Scot-



Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*).

land, and is common in most other rivers in temperate parts of Europe. Its color is a grayish-green, the abdomen being silvery-white, and the fins reddish. It is gregarious, and the shoals are often large. Its average weight is under a pound, and, though a favorite with anglers, it is not much esteemed for the table.

Kodlynges, konger, or suche queyse fysche
As wolwyche *roches* that be not worth a rusche.
Piers of Fullham, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), [index, p. 112.

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes like or mistaken for the roach, as (*a*) some sunfish of the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis*; (*b*) the spot or lafayette; (*c*) the American chub, *Semotilus atromaculatus*.

roach², **roche**² (rōch), *n.* [< ME. *roche*, < OF. *roche*, F. *roche*, a rock: see *rock*¹.] **1**†. A rock. *Palsgrave.*

Like betynge of the se,
Quod I, agen the *roches* holowe.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1035.

Whan the marches ben garnysshed, than moste we take counseile of oon stronge Castell that thei haue in this contrey, that is cleped the *roche* of saxons.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

2. Refuse gritty stone. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**As sound as a roach**, perfectly sound. [The word *roach*, a rock, being obsolete, no definite meaning is now attached to *roach* in this phrase. It is often referred to *roach*¹.]

roach²†, **roche**²† (rōch), *v. t.* [< *roach*², *n.*] To make hard like a rock.

Thee winters coldnesse thee riuer hardlye *roching*.
Stanihurst, Conceites (ed. Arber), p. 136.

roach³ (rōch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** *Naut.*, a concave curve in the leech or foot of a square sail, to improve the fit of the sail. A convex curve used in the head and foot of fore-and-aft sails is called a *sweep*.

2. An upstanding curl or roll of hair over the forehead, like the roach of a sail. [Colloq.]

roach³ (rōch), *v. t.* [See *roach*³, *n.*] **1.** To cause to stand up or arch; make projecting or convex: as, his hair was *roached* up over his forehead. [Colloq.]

An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being *roached* or "wheel-backed," a defect which generally tends to slow up-and-down gallop.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 100.

2. To cut short so as to cause to stand up straight; hog: said of horses' manes.

I *roached* his mane and docked his tail, and put him in a warm stall with half a foot of straw underneath.
The Century, XXXVII. 335.

roach⁴ (rōch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rash, or eruption on the skin. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roach⁵ (rōch), *n.* [Abbr. for *cockroach*, assumed to be a compound, < *cock* + **roach*: but see *cockroach*.] A cockroach.

roach-backed (rōch'bakt), *a.* Having a roached or arched back.

roach-dace (rōch'dās), *n.* The roach. See *roach*¹. [Local, Eng.]

road (rōd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rode*; also dial. (Sc.) *raid*, now in general use (see *raid*); < ME. *rode*, *roode*, *rade*, a road, raid, foray, < AS. *rād*, riding expedition, a journey, road (= MD. D. *reede* = MLG. *rēde*, *reide*, LG. *rede* (> G. *rhede*), roadstead for ships, = It. Sp. *rada* = F. *rade*, roadstead, = Icel. *reithi*, preparations of ship, ride, raid, vehicle, *reitha*, implements, outfit, *reithi*, rigging, = Sw. *redd* = Dan. *red*, a road, roadstead), < *ridan* (pret. *rād*), ride: see *ride*. Cf. *raid*, *inroad*, and *ready*.] **1.** A ride; journey; expedition.

At last, with easy *roads*, he came to Leicester.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 17.

I set out towards the Euphrates, in company with two Turks, who were going that way, there being some danger in the *road*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 155.

Our *road* was all the way in an open plain, bounded by hillocks of sand and fine gravel, perfectly hard, and not perceptibly above the level of the plain country of Egypt.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

I never get spoken to on my *roads*, only some people say, "Good morning," "There you are, old lady."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 542.

2. A hostile expedition; an incursion; an inroad; a raid. See *raid*.

Therefore, sothely me semys, yf ye so wille,
That we dresse to our dede when the day sprynges;
All redy to *rode*, aray for our shippes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5630.

Him he named who at that time was absent making *roads* upon the Lacedæmonians.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

In these wylde deserts where she now abode
There dwelt a salvage nation, which did live
Of stealth and spoile, and making nightly *rode*
Into their neighbours borders.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 35.

And Achish said, Whither have ye made a *road* to-day? And David said, Against the south of Judah.
1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

Lay down our proportions to defend
Against the Scot, who will make *road* upon us.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 138.

3. A public way for passage or travel; a strip of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between different places; a highway; hence, any similar passage for travel, public or private; by extension, a railroad or railway. See *street*. Hence —**4.** Any means or way of approach or access; a course; a path.

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*

There is one *road*
To peace — and that is truth, which follow ye.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

5. A place near the shore where vessels may anchor, differing from a harbor in not being sheltered. Also called *roadstead*.

Harbours they have none, but exceeding good *Rodes*, which with a small charge might bee very well fortified; it doth ebbe and flow foure or five foot.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 276.

The anchorage, however, is an open *road*, and in stormy weather it is impossible for a boat to land.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 30.

At anchor in Hampton *Roads* we lay.
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

Accommodation road. See *accommodation*.—**By road**, by the highway, as distinguished from the railway or waterway.

The journey had been fatiguing, for a great part of it was *by road*. *George MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, ii.

Corduroy, Dunstable, Flaminian road. See the qualifying words.—**Knight of the road.** See *knight*.—**Occupation road.** See *occupation*.—**On the road**, passing; traveling; specifically, traveling on business, as making sales for a firm, peddling, etc.; also, in *theat. slang*, making a provincial tour.—**Parallel roads.** See *parallel*.—**Plank road** a road formed of planks laid transversely, used in somewhat primitive districts in America.—**Royal road to knowledge.** See *royal*.—**Rule of the road.** (*a*) The custom of a country with regard to the passing of those who meet on a highway. In the United States, and generally in continental Europe, teams or riders approaching each other on the highway are expected to keep to the right of the center of the traveled part of the highway. In Great Britain the reverse obtains. (*b*) The regulations embodied in a code of rules for the safe handling of vessels meeting or passing each other.—**The road**, the highway: used figuratively for highway robbery.

There is always some little Trifle given to Prisoners, they call Garnish; we of *the Road* are above it, but o' t'other side of the House, Silly Rascals that come voluntarily hither . . . may perhaps want it.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 242.

To break a road. See *break*.—**To take the road**, to set out on a journey.—**To take to the road**, to become a highway robber.—**Syn. 3.** *Street*, *Passage*, etc. (see *way*), lane, route, course, thoroughfare.

road (rōd), *v. t.* [< *road*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a road or with roads. [Rare.]

One of the most Extensive and Complete Establishments in the Kingdom, well *roaded*, and situate in the Borough of Leeds. *The Engineer*, LXIX.

2. To follow the trail of by scent; track or pursue on foot, as game: said of dogs.

When pursued or *roaded* by a dog, they [Virginian rail] may be raised once, but the second time will be a task of more difficulty. *Wilson and Bonaparte*, Amer. Ornithology (ed. 1877), II. 406, note.

3. To jostle (one) off the road by riding against him. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To road up**, to flush, or cause to rise on the wing, by roading.

The Prairie Chicken always goes to feed on foot, and may thus be *roaded up* by a dog.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 119.

road-agent (rōd'ā'jent), *n.* One who collects dues from travelers on private roads; hence, jocosely, a highwayman. [Slang, western U. S.]

A band of concealed marauders or *road agents*, whose purpose was to preserve their haunts from intrusion.
Bret Harte, A Ghost of the Sierras (Argonauts, p. 386).

road-bed (rōd'bed), *n.* **1.** The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests.—**2.** The whole material laid in place and ready for traffic in ordinary roads.

road-book (rōd'bůk), *n.* A travelers' guide-book of towns, distances, etc. *Simmonds.*

road-car (rōd'kär), *n.* A low-hung omnibus with slatted seats placed crosswise on the roof, and with a curving staircase for reaching the top. It is commonly drawn by three horses abreast, and is used in London, and to some extent in New York. [Eng.]

What is it but pride that makes us on a fine day prefer a hansom cab to the box seat of an omnibus or the garden-seated top of a *road-car*?
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 240.

road-drift (rōd'drift), *n.* See *drift*.

roader (rō'dėr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *roadster*, 5.

I caused the Pinnesse to beare in with the shore, to see whether she might find an harborough for the ships or not, and that she found and saw two *roaders* ride in the sound. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 275.

road-harrow (rōd'har'ō), *n.* A machine for dragging over roads much out of repair, to bring back to the proper profile the stones or gravel disturbed by the traffic.

roading (rō'ding), *n.* [< *road* + *-ing*¹.] **1.** The act of running races on the road with teams. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The continuous or ordinary travel of a horse on the road, as distinguished from *speeding*. [Colloq.]

On another occasion she [a mare] accomplished forty-three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This was great *roading*. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 524.

3. See the quotation.

This characteristic flight [of the woodcock] is in some parts of England called "*roading*," and the track taken by the bird a "cock-road." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 651.

road-level (rōd'lev'el), *n.* **1.** A species of plumb-level used in the construction of roads. —**2.** A level surface; a surface such that no work is gained or lost by any displacement of a particle remaining within the surface; an equipotential surface.

road-leveler (rōd'lev'el-ėr), *n.* A form of scraper used to level a road-bed and bring it to shape; a road-grader or road-scraper. It is set obliquely to the line of direction in which it is dragged.

road-locomotive (rōd'lō-kō-mō'tiv), *n.* A locomotive adapted to run on common roads; a road-steamer.

road-machine (rōd'ma-shēn'), *n.* A scraper mounted on wheels, used to excavate earth, transport it, and dump it where it is needed; a road-scraper. It is used in road-making to take earth from the sides of the way and throw it up in a ridge in the middle.

road-maker (rōd'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes a road or roads.

roadman (rōd'man), *n.*; pl. *roadmen* (-men). [< *road* + *man*.] A man who keeps roads in repair. Also *roadsman*.

road-measurer (rōd'mezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* An odometer.

road-metal (rōd'met'al), *n.* Broken stone, etc., used for making roads: same as *metal*, 6.

The coal being broken up into fragments like *road-metal*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 115.

road-plow (rōd'plou), *n.* A strong plow designed especially for throwing up embankments, loosening earth to be moved by a scraper, etc.

road-roller (rōd'rō'lėr), *n.* A heavy roller used to compact the material on a macadamized road. Such rollers may be drawn by horses or driven by steam-power. In the latter case they are a form of traction-engine mounted on large and broad tread-wheels.

road-runner (rōd'run'ėr), *n.* The paisano or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus*, a large ground-cuckoo. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

road-scraper (rōd'skrā'pėr), *n.* An implement used for leveling roads and moving loose soil or gravel. The name is applied to two distinct implements. One is practically a plow with a broad scraper set obliquely beneath the beam in place of a share, and is used on roads to level ruts and bring the road-bed to a good surface. The other is a shovel or scraper, drawn by a horse, for removing mud, lifting earth for transport, etc. When loaded, this scraper can be moved any distance with its burden and then tilted over to discharge it. A road-scraper mounted on wheels is a *road-machine*.

roadside (rōd'sīd), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The side of a road; border of a road; footpath; wayside.

By the *roadside* fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

II. *a.* Situated by the side of a road.

The coach pulls up at a little *road-side* inn with huge stables behind. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

roadsman (rōdz'man), *n.* Same as *roadman*.

We have had *roadsmen* for many weeks gravelling the front . . . and thoroughly repairing the old road.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

roadstead (rōd'sted), *n.* [Formerly also *roadsted*; < *road* + *-stead*.] Same as *road*, 5.

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Our barke did ride such a *road sted* that it was to be marueiled . . . how she was able to abide it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

road-steamer (rōd′stē′mėr), *n.* A locomotive with broad wheels suitable for running on common roads.

roadster (rōd′stėr), *n.* [< *road* + *-ster*.] **1.** A horse driven or ridden on the road, used in driving for pleasure and for light work rather than for draft.

The brown mare was as good a *roadster* as man might back. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 129.

2. A person much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

I . . . entered into conversation with Walter, the "whip," a veteran *roadster*. *Kimball*, St. Leger, I. 7.

3. In *hunting*, one who keeps to the road instead of riding across country. [Slang.]

Once in a way the *roadsters* and shirkers are distinctly favoured. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. A tricycle or bicycle built strongly for road use, as distinguished from one intended for racing.—**5.** *Naut.*, a vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. Also *roader*. *Admiral Smyth*. [Eng.]

road-sulky (rōd′sul′ki), *n.* A light conveyance, which can accommodate only one person (whence the name). Also called *sulky*.

road-surveyor (rōd′sėr-vā′ọr), *n.* A person who supervises roads and sees to their being kept in good order.

roadway (rōd′wā), *n.* [< *road* + *way*.] A highway; a road; particularly, the part of a road used by horses, carriages, etc.; the road-bed.

Thou art a blessed fellow to think as every man thinks: never a man's thought in the world keeps the *road-way* better than thine. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 63.

Such a path as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer and more delightfull than the *rode way* I was in. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

"My caution has misled me," he continued, pausing thoughtfully when he was left alone in the *roadway*.
W. Collins, The Yellow Mask, ii. 3.

roadweed (rōd′wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Plantago*.

Plantago major, minor, and lanceolata, called plantains, or *road-weeds*, are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light.
Henfrey, Elem. Botany. (*Latham.*)

road-work (rōd′wėrk), *n.* Work done in the making of roads.

roadworthy (rōd′wėr′ᵺi), *a.* Fit for the road; likely to go well: applied to horses.

I conclude myself *road-worthy* for fourteen days.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 188.

roak (rōk), *n.* [Perhaps same as *roke*. Cf. *roaky* for *roky*.] See the quotation.

The [steel] bar, if it was not burnt up in the fire, would be so full of the imperfections technically called "seams" or *roaks* as to be perfectly useless.
Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 21.

roaky, *a.* See *roky*.

roam (rōm), *v.* [Also dial. *rome*, ramble, *rame*, *ream*, *raum*, *rawm*, reach after; < ME. *romen*, *rowmen*, *ramen*, roam; cf. AS. *rōmigan*, strive after (occurring but once, in a passage imitated from OS.), = OS. *rōmōn*, aim at, strive after, = OFries. *ramia*, strive after; OD. *ramen*, stretch (cloth), D. *ramen*, hit, plan, aim, = OHG. *rāmēn*, MHG. *rāmen*, aim at, strive after (*rām*, an aim), = Dan. *ramme*, hit, strike; erroneously associated with *Rome* (cf. ME. *Rome-rennere*, a runner to Rome, a pilgrim; OF. *romier* = Sp. *romero* = It. *romeo*, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim). Hence ult. *ramble*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To walk; go; proceed.

He *rometh* to the carpenteres hous,
And stille he stant under the shot wyndow.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 508.

Win. Rome shall remedy this.
War. Roam thither, then.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 51.

2. To wander; ramble; rove; walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

Ac he may renne in arrerage, and *rowme* so fro home,
And as a reneyed caityf recchelesly gon aboute.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 125.

Up and down and side and slant they *roamed*.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

=**Syn. 2.** *Rove*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*.

II. *trans.* To range; wander over: as, to *roam* the woods.

My imagination would conjure up all that I had heard or read of the watery world beneath me; of the finny herds that *roam* its fathomless valleys.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

roam (rōm), *n.* [< *roam*, *v.*] The act of wandering; a ramble.

The boundless space, through which these rovers take
Their restless *roam*, suggests the sister thought
Of boundless time. *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

roamer (rō′mėr), *n.* [< ME. **romere*, *romare*, *rowmer*; < *roam* + *-er*¹.] One who roams; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

Ac now is Religioun a ryder, a *rowmer* bi stretes, . . .
A priker on a palfray fro manere to manere.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 306.

roan¹ (rōn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roen*; < OF. *roan*, *roen*, *rouen*, roan (*cheval rouën*, a roan horse), F. *rouan* = Sp. *ruano* = Pg. *ruão* = It. *roano*, *rovano*, roan, prob. < LL. or ML. **rufanus*, reddish, < L. *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] **I.** *a.* Of a bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, with gray or white hairs more or less thickly interspersed: said chiefly of horses. A bright-red mixture is called *strawberry-roan* or *red-roan*.

Give my *roan* horse a drench.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 120.

And the bridegroom led the flight on his red-*roan* steed of might. *Mrs. Browning*, Rhyme of Duchess May.

He rode ahead, on his blue-*roan* Indian pony.
Mary Hallock Foote, St. Nicholas, XIV. 733.

Roan antelope, the blauwbok.—**Roan fleuk**, the turbot. See *fluke*², 1 (*c*).

II. *n.* **1.** An animal, especially a horse, of a roan color.

What horse? a *roan*, a crop-ear, is it not?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 72.

As quaint a four-in-hand
As you shall see—three pyebalds and a *roan*.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. A roan color; the color of a roan horse.

Y schalle yeve the a nobylle stede,
Also redd as ony *roone*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

3. A soft and flexible sheepskin, largely used by bookbinders, and often made in imitation of morocco.

roan² (rōn), *n.* Same as *rowan*.

roan³ (rōn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A clump of whins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roaned† (rōnd), *a.* [ME. *ronyd*; perhaps for *roined*, scabbed (?), < *roin* + *-ed*².] Scabbed; scurvy.

A *ronyd* colte. *Bury Wills* (ed. Tymms), p. 132. (*Skeat.*)

[He] had euer more pitty on one good paced mare then two *roaned* curtalles.
Breton, Merry Wonders, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

roanoke, roenoke (rō-a-nōk′, rō-e-nōk′), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A kind of shell-money formerly used by the Indians in New England and Virginia. See the quotation, and compare *peag*.

They have also another sort [of money] which is as current among them, but of far less value; and this is made of the Cockle shell, broke into small bits with rough edges, drill'd through in the same manner as Beads; and this they call *Roenoke*, and use it as the Peak.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 46.

Roanoke chub. See *Micropterus*, 1.

roan-tree (rōn′trē), *n.* [< *roan*² + *tree*.] Same as *rowan-tree*.

A branch of the *roan-tree* is still considered good against evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Wales.
Sir T. Dick Lauder.

roapy, *a.* See *ropy*.

roar (rōr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *rore*; < ME. *roren*, *rooren*, *raren*, < AS. *rārian*, roar, wail, lament, = MLG. *rāren*, *rēren*, LG. *reren* = OHG. *rērēn*, MHG. *rēren*, G. *röhren*, bellow; an imitative word, a reduplication of √ *rā*, Skt. √ *rā*, bark; cf. L. *latrare*, bark.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To cry with a full, loud, continued sound; bellow, as a beast.

Will a lion *roar* in the forest when he hath no prey?
Amos iii. 4.

2. To cry aloud, as in distress or anger.

He bygan benedicite with a bolke, and his brest knocked,
And roxed and *rored*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 398.

I am feeble and sore broken; I have *roared* by reason of the disquietness of my heart. Ps. xxxviii. 8.

If you winna rock him, you may let him *rair*.
Burd Ellen and Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 272).

3. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, etc.; give out a full, deep sound; resound.

Whan it was day he broghte him to the halle,
That *roreth* of the crying and the soun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2023.

Th' Atlantic billows *roared*. *Cowper*, The Castaway.

Down all the rocks the torrents *roar*,
O'er the black waves incessant driven.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; guffaw.

And to hear Philip *roar* with laughter! . . . You might have heard him from the Obelisk to the Etoile.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.

5†. To behave in a riotous and bullying manner. [Old London slang.]

The gallant *roares*; roarers drinke oathes and gall.
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

6. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses in a specific disease. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

Cox's most roomy fly, the mouldy green one, in which he insists on putting the *roaring* gray horse.
Thackeray, Sketches, etc., in London, A Night's Pleasure, i.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To bawl, howl, yell.—**3.** To boom, resound, thunder, peal.

II. *trans.* To cry aloud; proclaim with loud noise; utter in a roar; shout: as, to *roar* out one's name.

And that engenders thunder in his breast,
And makes him *roar* these accusations forth.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

roar (rōr), *n.* [< ME. *rore*, *rar*, < AS. *gerār*, < *rārian*, roar: see *roar*, *v.*] **1.** A full, loud, and deep cry, as of the larger beasts.

It was the *roar*
Of a whole herd of lions.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 315.

The great creature [a mastiff] does nothing but stand still . . . and roar—yes, roar; a long, serious, remonstrative *roar*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab.

2. A loud, continued, confused sound; a clamor; tumult; uproar.

Why nyl I make at ones riche and pore
To have ynough to done or that she go?
Why nyl I brynge al Troie upon a *rore*?
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 45.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have
Put the wild waters in this *roar*, allay them.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 2.

I hear the far-off curfew sound,
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen *roar*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 76.

Arm! arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening *roar*!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

3. The loud, impassioned cry of a person in distress, pain, anger, or the like; also, a boisterous outcry of joy or mirth: as, a *roar* of laughter.

Where be your gibes now? . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a *roar*?
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 211.

Staniford gave a sort of *roar* of grief and pain to know how her heart must have been wrung before she could come to this. *Howells*, The Lady of the Aroostook, xxvi.

roarer (rōr′ėr), *n.* One who or that which roars.

Gon. Nay, good, be patient.
Boats. When the sea is. Hence! What care these *roarers* for the name of king? *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 1. 18.

Specifically—(*a*†) A noisy, riotous person; a roaring boy or girl. See *roaring*, *p. a.* [Old London slang.]

O strange!
A lady to turn *roarer*, and break glasses!
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

A Gallant all in scarlet, . . . a brave man, in a long horsemans Coat (or gown rather) down to his heels, daub'd thicke with gold Lace; a huge Feather in his spangled hat, a Lock to his shoulders playing with the Winde, a Steeletto hanging at his girdle; Belt and Sword embracing his body; and the ring of Bells you heare are his gingling Cathern-wheele spurs. He presently says: "I am a man of the Sword, a Battoon Gallant, one of your Dammees, a bouncing Boy, a kicker of Bawdes, a tyrant over Puncks, a terrour to Fencers, a mewer of Playes, a jeerer of Poets, a gallon-pot flinger—in rugged English, a *Roarer*." *The Wandering Jew* (1640).

(*b*) One who shouts or bawls.

The *Roarer* is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 144.

(*c*) A broken-winded horse. See *roaring*, *n.*, 2.

If you set him cantering, he goes on like twenty sawyers. I never heard but one worse *roarer* in my life, and that was a roan. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxiii.

Ring-tailed roarer. See *ring-tailed*.

roaring (rōr′ing), *n.* [< ME. *rorynge*, *rarunge*, < AS. *rārung*, verbal n. of *rārian*, roar: see *roar*, *v.*] **1.** A loud, deep cry, as of a lion; an outcry of distress, anger, applause, boisterous mirth, or the like; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.

My *roarings* are poured out like the waters. Job iii. 24.

I hear the *roaring* of the sea. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

2. A disease of horses which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing under exertion; the act of making the noise so caused; also, this noise. The disease is due to paralysis and wasting of certain laryngeal muscles, usually of the left side; this results in a narrowing of the glottis, giving rise to an unnatural inspiratory sound, manifested chiefly under exertion.

Mr. —— has recently operated upon two army horses which were to have been cast for *roaring*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 7.

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roaring (rōr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *roar, v.*] 1. Making or characterized by a noise or disturbance; disorderly; riotous.

A mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Burnet.*

That every naig was ca'd a shoe on
The smith and thee gat *roaring* fou on.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Going briskly; highly successful. [Colloq.]

People who can afford to smother themselves in roses like this must be driving a *roaring* trade.
W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxv.

Roaring boys†, **roaring lads**†, swaggerers; ruffians: slang names applied, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the noisy, riotous roisterers who infested the taverns and the streets of London, and, in general, acted the part of the Mohocks of a century later. *Roaring girls* are also alluded to by the old dramatists, though much less frequently.

Ther were 4 *roring boyes,* they say,
That drunk a hogshead dry in one poor day.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Shamelesse double sex'd hermaphrodites, Virago *roaring girles.* *Taylor,* Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

A very unthrift, master Thorney; one of the Country *roaring Lads;* we have such, as well as the city, and as arrant rakehells as they are, though not so nimble at their prizes of wit. *Ford and Dekker,* Witch of Edmonton, i. 2.

Roaring buckie. See *buckie,* 1.—**Roaring Meg.** (*a*†) A cannon. (*Nares.*)

Beates downe a fortresse like a *roaring Meg.*
Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A kind of humming-top. *Halliwell.*—**The roaring forties.** See *forty.*—**The roaring game,** curling. [Scotch.]

roaringly (rōr'ing-li), *adv.* [< *roaring* + *-ly*2.] In a roaring manner; noisily.

Ferdinand snored *roaringly* from his coiled position among the traps. *T. Winthrop,* Canoe and Saddle, xii.

roary†, *a.* See *rory.*

roast (rōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rost;* < ME. *rosten, roosten,* partly (*a*) < AS. **rōstian, gerōstian,* also *gerōscian* (only in glosses), roast, = MD. D. *roosten* = MLG. *rōsten,* LG. *rosten* = OHG. *rōstan,* MHG. *rœsten,* later *roschten,* G. *rösten,* roast; orig. cook on a grate or gridiron, < AS. **rōst* (not found) = MLG. *rōste,* LG. *roste* = OHG. *rōst, rōsta,* gridiron, MHG. *rōste,* a grate, also heap of coals, glow, fire, G. *rost,* a grate, gridiron; and partly (*b*) < OF. *rostir,* F. *rôtir,* dial. *roûtir* = Pr. *raustir* = Cat. OSp. *rostir* = It. *arrostire,* roast, < OHG. *rōstan,* roast (as above). Perhaps orig. Celtic: cf. Ir. *roistin,* a gridiron, *rosdaim,* I roast, *rost,* roast meat, Gael. *rost, roist,* W. *rhostio,* Bret. *rosta,* roast; but these words may be from E. and F.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cook, dress, or prepare (meats) for eating, originally on a grate or gridiron over or beneath a fire (broiling), but now by exposure to the direct action of dry heat (toasting). Roasting is generally performed by revolving the article on a spit or a string before a fire, with a reflector or Dutch oven to concentrate the heat: in primitive cookery hot ashes serve a similar purpose. Meat cooked over or beneath a fire, on a gridiron, is now said to be *broiled;* and meat cooked in a stove- or range-oven, where it does not receive the direct action of the fire, is properly said to be *baked* (though generally said to be *roasted*).

Maistir, the custome wele we knawe,
That with oure elthers euer has bene,
How ilke man with his meyne awe
To *roste* a lambe, and ete it clene.
York Plays, p. 233.

Davie [an idiot] . . . lay with his nose almost in the fire . . . turning the eggs as they lay in the hot embers, as if to confute the proverb that "there goes reason to *roasting* of eggs." *Scott,* Waverley, lxiv.

2. To heat to excess; heat violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire, . . .
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak.,* Hamlet, ii. 2. 483.

He shakes with cold — you stir the fire and strive
To make a blaze — that's *roasting* him alive.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 334.

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, to *roast* coffee.

The fruit of it not scabby, *rosted* drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

4. In *metal.,* to heat with access of air. The objects of roasting substances are various: (*a*) to expel from them something which can be separated by heat alone, as when calamin (carbonate of zinc) is roasted in order to expel the carbonic acid; (*b*) to expel some ingredient capable of being got rid of by the agency of heat and air, oxygen being substituted for the material thus expelled, as when sulphuret of lead is roasted to expel the sulphur; (*c*) to raise to a higher stage of oxidation, as when tap-cinder (silicate of the protoxid of iron) is roasted in order to convert it into a silicate of the peroxid. See *calcination.*

5. To expose (a person) to scathing ridicule or jesting, as by a company of persons, or for the amusement of a company. [Slang.]

On bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topick of being priest-ridden.
Bp. Atterbury, Epist. Correspondence, II. 417. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* 1. To perform the act of cooking by the direct action of dry heat.

He coude *roste,* and sethe, and broille, and frye.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

2. To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire; hence, to be overheated or parched.

In some places we did find
Pye baking in the oven,
Meat at the fire *roasting.*
The Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

Tales! for never yet on earth
Could dead flesh creep, or bits of *roasting* ox
Moan round the spit. *Tennyson,* Lucretius.

roast (rōst), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rost;* < ME. *rost, irost,* contr. pp. of *rosten,* roast: see *roast, v.*] Roasted: as, *roast* beef; *roast* meat.

Plutus has put me out of commons. Yet my nose Smells the delicious odour of *roast*-beef.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

O the *roast* beef of Old England!
R. Leveridge, The *Roast* Beef of Old England.

Roast-beef plant, an iris of western Europe, *Iris fœtidissima,* whose leaves when bruised emit an odor which, though very unpleasant, is often likened to that of roast beef.—**To cry roast meat,** to betray or make known one's good fortune.

The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must *cry roast meat,* . . . waxing fat and kicking in the fulness of bread, . . . would needs proclaim his good fortune to the world below. *Lamb,* Christ's Hospital.

roast (rōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rost;* < ME. *rost, roost* = MD. *roost* (OF. *rost*), a roast; from the verb.] That which is roasted, specifically a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef or a shoulder of mutton.

A fat swan lovede he best of any *roost.*
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 206.

I tell you that we have a Course of *Roast* a coming, and after that some small Desert.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 174.

Cold roast†. See *cold.*—**To give a rib of roast**†. See *rib*1.—**To rule the roast,** to have the chief direction of affairs; have the lead; domineer. [The phrase is by some supposed to stand for *to rule the roost,* in allusion to the domineering manner of a cock.]

In cholerick bodies, fire doth govern moste;
In sanguine, aire doth chiefly *rule the rost.*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Suffolk, the new-made duke that *rules the roast.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 109.

In the Kitchin he will domineere, and *rule the roste,* in spight of his Master, and Curses is the very Dialect of his Calling. *Bp. Earle,* Micro-cosmographie, A Cooke.

To smell of the roast†, to be prisoners. *Nares.*

My souldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forc'd to flie, yeelde, and *smell of the rost.*
Mir. for Mags.

roast-bitter (rōst'bit″ėr), *n.* A peculiar bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of other organic compounds.

roaster (rōs'tėr), *n.* [= D. *rooster* = LG. *röster* = G. *röster,* a gridiron, grate; as *roast* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which roasts: as, a meat-*roaster.*—2. Specifically, the finishing-furnace in the Leblanc process of making ball-soda. It is a large reverberatory of brickwork, with a detachable casing of iron plates held in place by upright iron binders and tightening-rods.

3. A pig or other animal or article fit for roasting.

Here Loolowcan presented me the three birds plucked. . . . The two *roasters* we planted carefully on spits before a sultry spot of the fire.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

When we keep a *roaster* of the sucking pigs, we choose, and praise at table most, the favourite of its mother.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, l.

Blind roaster, a furnace for completing the roasting of the sodium sulphate in the ball-soda process, in which the sulphate is confined in a chamber or large muffle, and the hydrochloric acid set free in the process is conducted away by itself, instead of mixing with the air and the gases of combustion in the chimney.

roaster-slag (rōs'tėr-slag), *n.* Slag from the fifth stage of the English copper-smelting process, which consists in the calcination of the so-called white metal, and the product of which is blister-copper and roaster-slag.

roasting-cylinder (rōs'ting-sil″in-dėr), *n.* A furnace for roasting ores, for amalgamation, lixiviation, or smelting, which is provided with a revolving cylindrical chamber in which the roasting takes place. The name is chiefly used with reference to the particular furnace invented by W. Brückner.

roasting-ear (rōs'ting-ēr), *n.* An ear of maize or Indian corn in the green and milky state, and fit for roasting. [Colloq., U. S.]

They [the Indians] delight much to feed on *Roasting-ears:* that is, the Indian corn, gathered green and milky, before it is grown to its full bigness, and roasted before the Fire, in the Ear. . . . And indeed this is a very sweet and pleasing Food. *Beverley,* Virginia (1705), iii. ¶ 15.

roasting-furnace (rōs'ting-fėr″nās), *n.* Any furnace in which the operation of roasting is performed. See *roast, v. t.,* 4.

roasting-iron† (rōs'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *rostynge-yrne.*] Same as *roast-iron.*

roasting-jack (rōs'ting-jak), *n.* [< *roasting* + *jack*1.] An apparatus for turning the spit on which meat is roasted before an open fire. See *smoke-jack.*

roasting-kiln (rōs'ting-kil), *n.* A kiln used in roasting ores.

roasting-oven (rōs'ting-uv″n), *n.* An oven in which any substance is roasted; specifically, in *metal.,* an oven for roasting or calcining ores, the purpose being to expel sulphur, arsenic, etc., by the action of heat, which volatilizes these substances. Also called *ore-calcining furnace* and *roasting-furnace.*

roast-iron† (rōst'ī″ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rost-iron;* < ME. *rostyren, rostyryn;* < *roast* + *iron.*] A gridiron. *Cath. Ang.,* p. 312.

Item, j. *roste iren* with vij. staves and j. foldyng stele of silver, weiyng lxxiij. unces. *Paston Letters,* I. 468.

roast-stall (rōst'stâl), *n.* A peculiar form of roasting-furnace, built in compartments or stalls open in front, with flues running up the wall at the back for the purpose of creating a draft: used at Mansfeld in Prussia. Iron ores are also sometimes calcined between closed walls in stall-like chambers open in front. If closed in front, these chambers would more properly be called *kilns.*

roatt, *v.* See *rote*2.

rob1 (rob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robbed,* ppr. *robbing.* [< ME. *robben,* < OF. *robber, rober* = Sp. *robar* = Pg. *roubar* = It. *rubare,* < ML. *raubare,* rob, steal, plunder, < OHG. *roubōn,* MHG. *rouben,* G. *rauben* = OS. *rōbhōn* = AS. *reáfian,* E. *reave* = Goth. *bi-raubōn,* rob, bereave: see *reave,* of which *rob* is thus a doublet, derived through OF. and ML. from the OHG. cognate of the E. *reave.* Cf. *robe.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To steal; take away unlawfully.

That our fos, with no faulshed in the fyght tyme,
Sese not our Cité, our seluyn to pyne,
Ne *rob* not our ryches, ne our ryf godys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6269.

An empty casket, where the jewel of life
By some damn'd hand was *robb'd* and ta'en away.
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 41.

2. To plunder or strip by force or violence; strip or deprive of something by stealing; deprive unlawfully; commit robbery upon. See *robbery.*

To socour the kynge de Cent Chyualers, that hadde herde tydinges that the saisnes com *robbinge* the contrey.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 233.

Rob not the poor, because he is poor. Prov. xxii. 22.

Like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 36.

3. To deprive.

This concern for futurities *robs* us of all the ease and the advantages which might arise from a proper and discreet use of the present moment.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:
You cannot *rob* me of free Nature's grace.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 3.

4. To carry away; ravish. [Rare.]

The eyes of all, allur'd with close delight,
And hearts quite *robbed* with so glorious sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 16.

5. To hinder; prevent. [Rare.]

What is thy sentence then but speechless death,
Which *robs* my tongue from breathing native breath?
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 173.

6. In *metal-mining,* to remove ore from (a mine) with a view to immediate profit rather than to the permanent safety and development of the property.—7. In *coal-mining,* to cut away or reduce in size, as the pillars of coal left for the support of the mine.—**Robbing Peter to pay Paul,** taking what is due one person to satisfy the claim of another; sacrificing one interest for the advancement of another.

By *robbing Peter* he *paid Paul,* . . . and hoped to catch larks if ever the heavens should fall.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 11.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** To despoil, fleece. See *pillage, n.*

II. *intrans.* To commit robbery.

I am accursed to *rob* in that thief's company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 10.

Of Highway-Elephants at Ceylan,
That *rob* in Clans, like Men o' th' Highland.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

rob2 (rob), *n.* [< F. *rob,* < Sp. *rob, arrope* = Pg. *robe, arrobe* = It. *rob, robbo,* < Ar. *robb,* Pers. *rubb,* inspissated juice, syrup, fruit-jelly.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey

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or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit. [Now prov. Eng. and pharmaceutical.]

The *Rob* [margin, *Rob* of Ribes]—that is, the juyce of the berries boyled with a third part or somewhat more of Sugar added unto it, till it become thick, . . . is . . . preferred before the raw berries themselves.
Venner, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam (1637), p. 167.

The Infusion and Decoction . . . passeth into a Jelly, Defrutum, sapa *Rob* extract which contain all the virtues of the Infusion or Decoction freed only from some of the watery parts. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, III. v. § 7.

robalo (rob′ạ-lō), *n.* [Sp. *róbalo* = Pg. *robalo* = Cat. *llobarro*, a fish so called; said to be < L. *labrus*, *labros*, < Gr. λάβραξ, a fish, the sea-wolf: see *Labrax*.] A fish of the genus *Centropomus*, represented by many species in tropical America. *C. undecimalis* is abundant in the West Indian and adjacent waters. It is a large and important food-fish, of a silvery color, greenish above, with sharp black lateral line, dusky dorsal and caudal fins, the other fins yellowish. See cut under *Centropomus*.

rob-altar (rob′ȧl tär), *n.* [< *rob*[1], *v.*, + obj. *altar*.] A plunderer of what is consecrated or sacred.

"Will a man rob God?" . . . But, alas! what law can be given to *rob-altars*? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 179.

roband (rob′and), *n.* Same as *robbin*[1].

All hands were . . . kept on deck hour after hour in a drenching rain, . . . picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and *robands*.
R. H. Dana, Before the Mast, p. 105.

robber (rob′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *robber*, *robbere*, *robbare*, earlier *robbour*, *robbeour*, < OF. *robeor*, *robbeur*, *robeur* = Sp. *robador* = Pg. *roubador* = It. *rubatore*, < ML. **raubator*, *robator*, < *raubare*, rob: see *rob*[1]. Doublet of *reaver*.] One who robs; one who commits a robbery; in a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

Robbours and reuers that riche men dispollen.
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 58.

The Bandits, which are the murdering *robbers* upon the Alpes, and many places of Italy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 141.

Robber council or **synod.** Same as *Latrocinium*, 2. = **Syn.** *Robber*, *Thief*, *Pilferer*, *Freebooter*, *Marauder*, *Brigand*, *Bandit*, *Pirate*, depredator, despoiler, rifler, highwayman, footpad. (See *pillage*, *n.*) A *thief* takes other people's property without their knowledge; a *robber* takes it openly, whether or not resistance is offered: in a looser sense, *thief* is often applied to one who takes a small amount, and *robber* to one who takes a large amount. A *pilferer* takes very small amounts by stealth. A *freebooter* and a *marauder* rove about, robbing and plundering: the word *freebooter* emphasizes the fact that the man helps himself at his pleasure, while *marauder* suggests the loss, inconvenience, fright, or distress produced. A *brigand* or *bandit* is one of an organized band of outlaws and robbers, especially in certain countries long known as infested with such bands; *bandit* is rather a poetic or elevated word; *brigand* is more common in prose. A *pirate* is a brigand of the sea. All these words have considerable extension by metonymy or hyperbole.

robber-crab (rob′ėr-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a member of the family *Paguridæ*, especially *Birgus latro:* so called from its habit of stealing cocoanuts. See cut under *palm-crab*.

robber-fly (rob′ėr-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Asilidæ*. They are large swift flies with strong proboscis, and prey upon other insects. They are also called *hornet-flies* and *hawk-flies*. The term *robber-fly* is taken direct from the German *raubfliege*. See cuts under *Asilus*, *hawk-fly*, and *Promachus*.

robber-gull (rob′ėr-gul), *n.* The skua, or other jäger. See *Lestridinæ*, *Lestris*.

robbery (rob′ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *robberies* (-iz). [< ME. *robberie*, *robry*, *roberie*, < OF. *roberie*, *robberie*, robbery, < *robber*, rob: see *rob*[1]. Cf. *reavery*.] The act or practice of robbing; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression; the act of unjustly and forcibly depriving one of anything; specifically, in *law*, the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another from his person, or in his presence, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear (*Wharton*). It is a more serious offense than *larceny*, by reason of the element of force or fear entering into it.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority
When judges steal themselves.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 176.

Highway robbery, robbery committed in or near a highway. At common law no other robbery was punishable with death. = **Syn.** Depredation, spoliation, despoilment. See *robber*.

robbin[1] (rob′in), *n.* [Also *roband;* appar. contr. of *rope-band*. In sense 2 appar. of same origin.] 1. A short piece of spun-yarn, rope-yarn, or sennit, used to fasten the head of a sail to the yard or gaff by passing several turns through the eyelet-hole in the sail and around the jackstay.—2. The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds*.

robbin[2] (rob′in), *n.* [< F. *robin;* appar. of E. Ind. origin.] In *com.*, the package in which Ceylonese and other dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 pounds. *Simmonds*.

robbin[3] (rob′in), *n.* An occasional spelling of *robin*[1].

rob-Davy†, *n.* See *rob-o-Davy*.

robe[1] (rōb), *n.* [< ME. *robe*, *roobe*, < OF. *robe*, *robbe*, *reube*, F. *robe*, a robe, = Pr. *rauba* = Cat. *roba* = Sp. *ropa* = Pg. *roupa* = It. *roba*, dress, merchandise, goods, < ML. *rauba*, spoil, < OHG. *roub*, robbery, breakage, MHG. *roup*, robbery, booty, spoil, garment, G. *raub* = D. *roof* = OS. *rōf* = AS. *reáf*, spoil, clothing, = Icel. *rauf*, spoil: see *reaf* and *reave*. Cf. *rob*[1].] 1. A gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

A womman worthelī yclothed, . . .
Hire *robe* was ful riche of red scarlet engreyned,
With ribanes of red golde and of riche stones.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 15.

2. An official vestment; a flowing garment symbolizing honor, dignity, or authority.

The *robes* of a judge do not add to his virtue; the chiefest ornament of kings is justice.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 20.

Thou shalt take the garments, and put upon Aaron the coat, and the *robe* of the ephod, and the ephod.
Ex. xxix. 5.

I am sorry one I esteemed ever the first of his *robe* should so undeservedly stain me. *Penn*, To Dr. Tillotson.

3. Any garment; apparel in general; dress; costume.

Bion. Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, a pair of old breeches thrice turned. . . .
Tra. [To Petruchio.] See not your bride in these unreverent *robes*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 114.

Say, have you got no armour on?
Have you no under *robe* of steel?
Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's Ballads, VIII. 262).

4. Hence, that which covers or invests; something resembling or suggesting a robe.

She tore the azure *robe* of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
Drake, The American Flag.

Another [cottage] wore
A close-set *robe* of jasmine sown with stars.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. A woman's gown of any cut or fabric, with trimmings, usually in the form of bands or borders, woven in or embroidered on the material. [Trade and dressmakers' term.]—6. A dressed skin or pelt: first applied to that of the American bison, but now to that of any animal when used for a carriage- or sleigh-rug, and by extension to any protecting wrap used in driving: as, a linen lap-*robe*. [U. S.]

The large and roomy sleigh decked with buffalo, black bear, and lynx *robes*.
The Upper Ten Thousand, p. 4. (*Bartlett*.)

Under the head of *robes* was included all [buffalo] cow skins taken during the proper season, from one year old upward, and all bull skins from one to three years old. Bull skins over three years of age were classed as hides, and while the best of them were finally tanned and used as *robes*, the really poor ones were converted into leather.
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 443.

7. The largest and strongest tobacco-leaves, which are used as covers for the thicker kinds of pigtail. [U. S.]—8. *Eccles.*, specifically, the early chasuble, a large garment covering the body. Compare *garment*, 2.—9. *pl.* Garments of state or ceremony, forming together an entire costume. Thus, coronation robes may include all the garments worn by a prince at the time of his coronation, and always include the outer or decorative pieces, as the dalmatic, the mantle, etc.—**Guarded robe**†. See *guard*.—**Master of the robes,** an officer in the royal household of Great Britain charged with ordering the sovereign's robes, and having several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, wardrobe-keepers, etc. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *mistress of the robes*, who holds the highest rank among the ladies in the service of the queen.—**Pack of robes,** ten robes of buffalo-hide packed together for transportation to market. [U. S.]—**The robe,** or **the long robe,** the legal profession: as, gentlemen of *the long robe*.

Far be it from any Man's Thought to say there are not Men of strict Integrity of *the Long Robe*, tho' it is not every Body's good Fortune to meet with them.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

Rich advocates, and other gentlemen of *the robe*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 377.

robe[1] (rōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robed*, ppr. *robing*. [< ME. *roben;* < *robe*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put a robe on; clothe in a robe; especially, to clothe magnificently or ceremoniously: as, to *robe* a sovereign for a coronation.

Thou *robed* man of justice, take thy place.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 38.

2. To clothe or dress in general.

Thus *robed* in russett, ich romede a-boute.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 1.

Here and there a tall Scotch fir, completely *robed* in snow. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

The elms have *robed* their slender spray
With full-blown flower and embryo leaf.
O. W. Holmes, Spring has Come.

II. *intrans.* To put on a robe or robes; assume official vestments: as, the judges are *robing;* the clergy *robed* in the vestry.

robe[2] (rōb), *n.* An abbreviation of *arroba*.

robe-de-chambre (rōb-dė-shom′br), *n.* [F.: *robe*, robe; *de*, of; *chambre*, chamber.] 1. A dressing-gown or morning dress, whether for men or for women—the exact signification varying with the fashion and habits of the day.—2†. A dress cut in a certain negligée style: thus, a *robe-de-chambre* is mentioned as worn at a party in 1732.

robe-maker (rōb′mā′kėr), *n.* A maker of official robes, as for clergymen, university dignitaries, and others.

The modern Anglican rochet is sleeveless, the bulbous sleeves having been wholly detached from it by the Caroline tailors or *robe-makers*. *Lee*, Eccles. Gloss., p. 336.

roberd (rob′ėrd), *n.* [A familiar use of *Roberd*, a form of the personal name *Robert*. Cf. *robin*[1], *robinet*.] The chaffinch. Also *robinet*.

Roberdsman†, *n.* See *Robertsman*.

robert (rob′ėrt), *n.* Same as *herb-robert*.

Robertman†, *n.* Same as *Robertsman*.

Robertsman†, **Roberdsman**† (rob′ėrts-man, rob′ėrdz-man), *n.* [Also *Robartsman*, *Robertman;* ME. *roberdesman* (also *Roberdes knave*), supposed to be so called because regarded or feigned to be one of Robin (Robert) Hood's men.] A bold, stout robber or night thief.

Robartes men, or *Roberdsmen*, were a set of lawless vagabonds, notorious for their outrages when Pierce Plowman was written. . . . The statute of Edward the Third (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughters, felonies, and robberies, done by people that be called *Roberdesmen*, Wastours, and drawlatches." And the statute of Richard the Second (an. reg. 7, c. v.) ordains that the statute of King Edward concerning *Roberdesmen* and Drawlacches shall be rigorously observed. Sir Edward Coke (Instit. iii. 197.) supposes them to have been originally the followers of Robin Hood in the reign of Richard the First. See Blackstone's Comm., B. iv. ch. 17.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (1840), II. 94, 95.

Roberts's pelvis. See *pelvis*.

Robervallian (rob-ėr-val′i-an), *a.* Pertaining to G. P. de Roberval (1602–75), a noted French mathematician.—**Robervallian line,** a curve of infinite length but of finite area.

Roberval's balance. See *balance*.

roberycht, *n.* A Middle English form of *rubric*. *Halliwell*.

robin[1] (rob′in), *n.* [Short for *robin-redbreast*, early mod. E. *robyn redbrest*, < ME. **robin redbreast*, *robinet redbrest*, in which the first element was orig. a quasi-proper name, *Robin*, < OF. *Robin*, Robin (a name also given to the sheep), a familiar dim. of *Robert*, Robert (a name early known in England, as that of the oldest son of William I.), = Sp. Pg. It. *Roberto*, also *Ruperto* (> E. *Rupert*), < OHG. *Ruodpert*, MHG. G. *Ruprecht*, lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame, < OHG. *ruod* (= AS. **hrōth-* (in proper name *Hrōthgar* = G. *Rudiger*, > ult. E. *Roger:* see *Roger*) = Icel. *hrōthr*, praise, fame, = Goth. **hrōth*, in *hrōtheigs*, victorious, triumphant) + *perht*, *peraht*, MHG. *berht* = E. *bright*[1]: see *bright*[1].] 1. A small sylviine bird of Europe, *Erythacus rubecula*, more fully called *robin-redbreast*, and also *redbreast*, *robinet*, and *ruddock*. It is more like a warbler than like a thrush, only about 5½ inches long and 9 in extent of wings; the upper parts are olive-green; the forehead, sides of the head, front of the neck, and fore part of the breast are yellowish-red (whence the name *redbreast*). It is an abundant and familiar British bird, widely distributed in other parts of the Palearctic region. The song is rich, mellow, and finely modulated. The nest is placed on the ground, in herbage or moss, generally under a hedge or bush. The eggs are usually five or six in number, pinkish-white freckled with purplish-red. This robin is a common figure in English nursery tales and folk-lore.


Robin-redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*).

Art thou the bird whom Man loves best,
The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English *Robin*?
Wordsworth, Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly.

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A strange world where the *robin* was a little domestic bird that fed at the table, instead of a great fidgety, jerky, whooping thrush. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 172.

2. The red-breasted or migratory thrush of North America, *Turdus migratorius* or *Merula migratoria*, one of the most abundant and familiar of North American birds: so called from the reddish-brown color of the under parts, which, however, is very different, both in hue and in extent, from that of the European redbreast. This robin is 10 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. The upper parts are slate-color with an olive shade; most of the under parts are chestnut-red; the vent-feathers are white, with dusky markings; the head is black, with white marks about the eyes and white streaks on the throat; and the tail is blackish, usually marked with white at the ends of the outer feathers. The bill is mostly yellow. The robin inhabits the whole of North America; it is migratory, feeds on insects, worms, berries, and other fruits, and breeds at large throughout its range, building a large strong nest of hay and mud on a bough, and laying from four to six uniform greenish-blue eggs, 1¼ inches long by ¾ inch broad. Also, familiarly, *robin-redbreast*.



American Robin (*Merula migratoria*).

3. With a qualifying term, one of numerous warbler-like or thrush-like birds, more or less nearly related to or resembling either of the foregoing: as, the blue-throated *robin*. (See *Cyanecula*, and cut under *bluethroat*.) Some of these terms are book-names, others are casual transfers of the word *robin* by English residents in various parts of the world, especially India and Australia. In the latter region are various flycatchers (*Muscicapidæ*) of the genus *Petrœca* and its subdivisions, some of which are called *robins*, as the scarlet-breasted, *P. multicolor*, peculiar to Norfolk Island. Some of the Asiatic chats of the genus *Pratincola* are known as *Indian robins;* these are related to the British whinchat and stonechat, and do not particularly resemble the true robin of England. Others, recently separated generically under the name *Erythromyias*, inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and other islands of the same zoögeographical region, and resemble the true robin, as *E. dumetoria* and *E. muelleri*. The red-breasted flycatcher, *Muscicapa* (*Erythrosterna*) *parva*, which ranges from central Europe into India, bears a striking resemblance to the true robin. Among other Indian robins, loosely so called, may be noted one sometimes specified as the *water-robin*. This is a flycatcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*, originally described by Vigors in 1831 as *Phœnicura fuliginosa*, and commonly catalogued as *Ruticilla fuliginosa* (after G. R. Gray); but it does not belong to the same family as the robin, nor to the same genus as the redstart. It inhabits the Himalayan region, and ranges widely in China and India. It has been placed in 5 different genera, two of which, *Rhyacornis* of Blanford and *Nymphæus* of A. O. Hume, were specially framed for its reception.

4. The robin-snipe or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus:* a clipped name among gunners. Also *beach-robin*. See *knot*[2], 1.—**5.** The sea-robin or red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Massachusetts.]—**6.** In *ichth.*, a sea-robin or flying-robin; one of several kinds of *Triglidæ*.—**7.** A local name of the pinfish. [U. S.]—**8.** A name variously applied (commonly as part of a compound) to the herb-robert, to species of *Lychnis*, and to some other plants. *Red-robin* denotes, besides the wheat-rust, the herb-robert, the *Lychnis diurna*, etc. See *ragged-robin* and *wake-robin*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Golden robin**, the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*.—**Ground robin**, the chewink. See *marsh-robin*, and cut under *Pipilo*. [Local, U. S.]—**Magpie robin**, a dayal. See cut under *Copsichus*.—**Oregon robin**, the varied thrush, *Turdus nævius* or *Hesperocichla nævia*.—**Red robin**, the scarlet tanager. [Local, U. S.]—**Robin redbreast**. See *robin-redbreast*.—**Robin's-egg blue**, a greenish blue, like that of the American robin's egg.—**Round robin**. See *round-robin*, 5.—**Sea robin**. See *sea-robin*.—**St. Lucas robin**, *Turdus* or *Merula confinis*, much like but specifically distinct from the common American robin, inhabiting Lower California.—**Water-robin**. See def. 3.—**Yellow robin**, an Australian bird of the genus *Eopsaltria*.

robin[2]† (rob'in), *n.* [Appar. ult. due to the F. name *Robin:* see *robin*[1].] A trimming on the front of a dress. *Davies.*

Several pieces of printed calico, remnants of silk, and such like, that . . . would serve for *robins* and facings. *Richardson*, Pamela, I. xxix.

robin[3], *n.* Same as *robbin*[2].

robin-accentor (rob'in-ak-sen'tor), *n.* A small sylviine bird of Asia, *Accentor rubeculoides:* an occasional book-name, translating the specific designation bestowed by Moore in 1854 from Hodgson's MSS. This bird belongs to the same genus as the common hedge-sparrow of Europe, *A. modularis*, but resembles the British robin in the color of the breast. It inhabits the Himalayas and southward, Cashmere, Sikhim, etc.

robin-breast (rob'in-brest), *n.* The robin-snipe, or red-breasted sandpiper.

robin-dipper (rob'in-dip'ėr), *n.* The buffle, or buffle-headed duck. [New Eng.]

robinet (rob'in-et), *n.* [< ME. *robinet*, a chaffinch, < OF. *Robinet*, 'little Robin,' dim. of *Robin*, Robin; as a common noun, OF. *robinet*, a pipkin, tap, cock, F. *robinet*, a tap, cock.] **1.** A chaffinch. Also *roberd*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 310.—**2.** A little robin. See *robin*[1], 1. *Drayton*, Muses' Elysium, viii.—**3.** A tap or faucet.—**4**†. A military engine for throwing darts and stones. *Grose.*

robing (rō'bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *robe*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of putting on a robe or ceremonious apparel.—**2.** Material for women's gowns and the like: a term of the eighteenth century.—**3.** A kind of trimming like a flounce or ruffle, used on women's and children's garments. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Robin Goodfellow. **1.** A domestic spirit or fairy, said to be the offspring of a mortal woman and Oberon, king of Fairyland. He is analogous to the brownie of Scotland. It was from the popular belief in this spirit that Shakspere's Puck was derived.

2. As a general name, an elf; a fairy.

> Kottri, or Kibaldi; such as wee
> Pugs and Hob-goblins call. Their dwellings bee
> In corners of old houses least frequented,
> Or beneath stacks of wood: and these conuented,
> Make fearefull noise in Buttries and in Dairies;
> *Robin good-fellowes* some, some call them Fairies.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 574.

robing-room (rō'bing-röm), *n.* A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off; a vestiary: as, the peers' *robing-room* in the House of Lords.

Robinia (rō-bin'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after the royal gardeners at Paris, Jean *Robin* (1550–1629) and his son Vespasien *Robin;* the latter introduced this genus into Europe, under the name *Pseudacacia*, in 1635.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, type of the subtribe *Robinieæ;* the locusts. It is characterized by a legume with thin valves, winged on its upper margin, and by papilionaceous flowers with a broad reflexed standard, an awl-shaped inflexed style terminating a stalked and many-ovuled ovary, and surrounding these a long sheath of ten diadelphous stamens, one of them partly, or at length wholly, free. The branchlets and leafstalks are nearly smooth, bristly, or viscid-hairy. The leaves are unequally pinnate with stipulate leaflets, and are furnished with a pair of bristle-shaped stipules, or of short stout spines in their place. The flowers are white or rose-purple, borne in conspicuous racemes. There are 5 or 6 species, 2 of them little-known Mexican trees, the others native in the southern and central United States. Of the latter the chief is *R. Pseudacacia*, the common locust or false acacia, widely planted and naturalized in the Northern States, also much planted in Europe, where it presents several varieties. For this and other species, see *locust*[2], 1, and *rose-acacia;* also *acacia*, 3.



Flowering Branch of Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). *a*, pod; *b*, flower.

Robinieæ (rob-i-nī'ę-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Robinia* + *-eæ*.] A subtribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ*. It is characterized by racemed flowers from the axils or fascicled at the older nodes, commonly free banner-stamen, blunt anthers, numerous ovules, somewhat rigid style, and usually flat and two-valved pod. It includes 16 genera, of which 11 are American, 1 African, 3 Australasian, and 1 (*Sesbania*) of general distribution. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees, rarely shrubby climbers. For important genera, see *Robinia* (the type), *Sesbania*, and *Okneya*.

robin-redbreast (rob'in-red'brest), *n.* [Early mod. E. *robyn redbrest:* see *robin*[1].] **1.** Same as *robin*[1], 1.

> *Robyn redbrest*,
> He shall be the preest
> The requiem masse to synge.
> *Skelton*, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 399.
>
> No burial this pretty pair
> Of any man receives,
> Till *Robin-red-breast* piously
> Did cover them with leaves.
> *Children in the Wood* (Child's Ballads, III. 133).

2. Same as *robin*[1], 2.—**3.** The American bluebird, *Sialia sialis:* an occasional misnomer. See *bluebird*, and cut under *Sialia*.—**4.** The old-time Bow street runner: in allusion to the color of his waistcoat. [Slang, Eng.]—**Robin-redbreast's pincushion.** Same as *bedegar*.

robin-ruddock (rob'in-rud'ǫk), *n.* Same as *robin*[1], 1.

> Dyd you ever see two suche little *Robin ruddockes*
> So laden with breeches?
> *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

robin-run-in-the-hedge (rob'in-run'in-thē-hej), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma;* the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine;* rarely the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium;* and the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. [Prov. Eng.]

robin-sandpiper (rob'in-sand'pī-pėr), *n.* Same as *robin-snipe*, 1.

robin-snipe (rob'in-snīp), *n.* **1.** The red-breasted or ash-colored sandpiper; the canute or knot, *Tringa canutus*. In plain gray plumage it is also called *white robin-snipe*. See *knot*[2], 1.—**2.** Same as *red-breasted snipe* (*a*) (which see, under *red-breasted*). [New Eng.]

robin's-plantain (rob'inz-plan'tān), *n.* See *plantain*[1].

robin's-rye (rob'inz-rī), *n.* The haircap-moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum:* so called, perhaps, as suggesting a miniature grain-field. Also *robin-wheat*. See *haircap-moss*.

robin-wheat (rob'in-hwēt), *n.* Same as *robin's-rye*.

> The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as *robin-wheat*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 368.

roble (rō'bl), *n.* [< Sp. *roble*, oak-tree, < L. *robur*, oak, oak-tree: see *robust*.] **1.** In California, one of the white oaks, *Quercus lobata*, also called *weeping oak*. It is a majestic tree with very widely spreading branches; its wood is of little value except for fuel.—**2.** In the West Indies, *Platymiscium platystachyum* and *Catalpa longisiliqua*, trees yielding ship-timber.—**3.** In Chili, a species of beech, *Fagus obliqua*, which affords a durable hard-wood building-material.

rob-o-Davy†, *n.* [Prob. orig. *rob-of-Davy*, 'Davy's syrup' (see *rob*[2]); *Davy* being a familiar term for a Welshman, and *metheglin* a Welsh name for mead.] Metheglin.

> Sherry, nor *Rob-o-Davy* here could flow,
> The French frontiniacke, claret, red nor white,
> Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.
> *Taylor's Works* (1630). (*Nares.*)

roborant (rob'ō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *roborant* = Sp. Pg. It. *roborante*, < L. *roboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*.] **I.** *a.* Tonic; strengthening.

II. *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a tonic.

roborate† (rob'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *roboratus*, pp. of *roborare*, strengthen (> It. *roborare* = Sp. Pg. *roborar* = OF. *roberer*), < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*. Cf. *corroborate*.] To give strength to; strengthen; confirm; establish.

> This Bull also relateth to ancient priviledges of popes and princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are *roborated* and confirmed.
> *Fuller*, Hist. of Cambridge Univ., ii. 87.

roboration (rob-ō-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= OF. *roboration* = Sp. *roboracion* = Pg. *roboração*, < ML. *roboratio(n-)*, a strengthening, < L. *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*. Cf. *corroboration*.] A strengthening. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

roborean (rō-bō'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *roboreus*, of oak (see *roboreous*), + *-an*.] Same as *roboreous*. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

roboreous (rō-bō'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *roboreus*, made of oak, < *robur*, an oak: see *robust*.] Made of oak; hence, strong. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

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Robulina (rō-bū-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826, as a genus of supposed cephalopods), < L. *robur*, strength, + a dim. *-ina*, the reg. term. with this author for his genera of microscopic cephalopods.] A genus of foraminifers. Also called *Lampas*.

Robur Caroli (rō'bėr kar'ō-lī). [NL., Charles's Oak (see def.): L. *robur*, oak; ML. *Caroli*, gen. of *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*.] A now obsolete constellation, introduced by Halley in 1677, between Argo and Centaurus, to represent the royal oak in which Charles II. was hidden after the battle of Worcester.

robust (rō-bust'), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *robuste* = Sp. Pg. It. *robusto*, < L. *robustus*, strong, < *robur*, OL. *robus* (*robor-*), hardness, strength, a hard wood, oak, an oak-tree; = Skt. *rabhas*, violence, force, < √ *rabh*, seize.] **1.** Having or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; sound; vigorous: as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health.

A *robust* boisterous Rogue knocked him down.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 22.

Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest
With thunder his *robust* distended chest?
Young, Paraphrase of Job.

I said, "How is Mr. Murdstone?" She replied, "My brother is *robust*, I am obliged to you."
Dickens, David Copperfield, xxvi.

One can only respect a *robust* faith of this sort.
Saturday Rev., May, 1874, p. 674.

2. Violent; rough; rude.

Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about, in gallantry *robust*.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 529.

3. Requiring vigor or strength: as, *robust* employment. *Imp. Dict.*—**4.** In *zoöl.*, stout; thick: as, a *robust* joint; *robust* antennæ. = **Syn. 1.** *Strong, Robust, Lusty, Sturdy, Stalwart, Stout*, hale, hearty, brawny, mighty, powerful. *Strong* is the generic term among these, and is the most widely used in figurative applications. By derivation it means having the power of exerting great muscular force. *Robust* suggests an oaken strength, hence compactness, toughness, soundness of constitution, blooming health, and good size if not largeness of frame. *Lusty* characterizes the kind of strength that one enjoys possessing, abounding health, strength, vitality, and spirits. *Sturdy* suggests compactness and solidity even more than *robust* does; it expresses a well-knit strength that is hard to shake or resist, standing strongly upon its feet. *Stalwart* suggests tallness or largeness with great strength or sturdiness. *Stout* is little different from *strong*; it sometimes means strong to do or to support burdens: as, a *stout* defender; a *stout* porter carrying a heavy trunk.

robustious (rō-bus'tyus), *a.* [Formerly also *robusteous*, *robustuous*; < L. *robusteus*, oaken (*robustus*, oaken, strong): see *robust*.] Robust; rough; violent; rude. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Violent and *robustuous* seas.
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 258).

These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clustering down,
Vain monument of strength. *Milton*, S. A., l. 569.

Poh! you are so *robustious*, you had like to put out my eye; I assure you, if you blind me, you must lead me.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

robustiously (rō-bus'tyus-li), *adv.* In a robustious manner. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The multitude commend writers as they do fencers or wrestlers; who if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

robustiousness (rō-bus'tyus-nes), *n.* Vigor; muscular size and strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of person, which is the only fruit of strength.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sig. S. 2.

robustly (rō-bust'li), *adv.* In a robust manner; with great strength; muscularly.

robustness (rō-bust'nes), *n.* The quality of being robust; strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

roc[1] (rok), *n.* [Also *rock*, *rok*, *ruc*, *ruck*, *rukh*; = G. *roc* = Sw. *roc*, *rok* = Dan. *rok* = It. *ruch*, *rochi* (Florio), < Ar. Pers. *rukh*, a roc. Cf. *rook*[2].] A fabulous bird of prey of monstrous size, famous in Arabian mythology, and corresponding to the Persian simurg. There is no certain basis of fact upon which the myth of the roc rests. The most colossal birds of which we have any knowledge are the dinornithic moas of New Zealand and the Madagascar æpyornithic elephant-birds. The largest known rapacious bird (the roc figures as a bird of prey) is the *Harpagornis*, which may have been able to kill a moa, though certainly not to fly away with one. The most plausible speculation bases the roc on the *Æpyornis*. See the quotation.

On the 27th of January, 1851, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire read before the Parisian Academy of Sciences a paper, in which he described two enormous eggs and part of the metatarsus of a bird which he called *Æpyornis maximus*. . . . This brought again to mind the old story of the famous Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, who located the *ruc* or *roc*, the giant bird of the Arabian tales, upon Madagascar, and related that the great Khan of the Tartars, having heard of the bird, sent messengers to Madagascar, who brought back a feather nine spans long, and two palms in circumference. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 47.

Roc's egg, something marvelous or prodigious, having no foundation in fact; a mare's nest.

roc[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rock*[1].

rocaille (rō-kaly'), *n.* [F., rockwork, formerly also *rochaille*, < *roche*, a rock: see *roach*[2].] The scroll ornament of the eighteenth century, and especially of the epoch of Louis XV., combining forms apparently based on those of water-worn rocks and those of shells or deduced from them. See *rococo*.

rocambole (rok'am-bōl), *n.* [Also *rokambole*, and formerly also *rocombole*; < F. *rocambole*, < G. *rockenbollen*, *roggenbollen* (so called because it grows among rye), < *rocken*, *roggen*, rye, + *bolle*, a bulb: see *rye* and *boll*[1].] A plant of the onion kind, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, native through the middle latitudes of Europe, and there somewhat cultivated. Its uses resemble those of garlic and the shallot, like which, also, it has a compound bulb composed of bulblets or cloves.

Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where *rocombole*, shallot, and the rank garlic grow.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 336.

Roccella (rok-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), an accom. form (based on ML. *rocca*, *roca*, a rock) of It. *orcella*, F. *orseille*, etc., orchil: see *orchil*, *archil*.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens of the tribe *Usnei*. The thallus is fruticulose or finally pendulous, alike on both sides, and cartilaginous-coriaceous; the medullary layer is loosely cottony. The species are few and closely related, growing especially in the warmer maritime regions of the earth, and furnishing the famous archil or orchil of dyers. *R. tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*, the best-known species, are the chief sources of the dye. See cut under *archil*; see also *canary moss*, *cape-weed*, *dyer's-moss*, *flat-orchil*, *litmus*, *Mauritius-weed*.

roccellic (rok-sel'ik), *a.* [< *Roccella* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from *Roccella*. — **Roccellic acid**, $C_{17}H_{32}O_4$, a crystalline acid which occurs uncombined in *Roccella tinctoria*.

roccellin (rok-sel'in), *n.* [< *roccell(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A coal-tar color: same as *orseillin*.

roccelline (rok-sel'in), *a.* [< *Roccella* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Roccella*.

Roccus (rok'us), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchell, 1814), < ML. *rocca*, E. *rock*: see *rock*[1].] A genus of serranoid fishes. It contains *R. lineatus*, the common rockfish or striped-bass of the United States, and *R. chrysops*, the white-bass. Both are well-known game-fish, of some economic importance. See cut under *bass*.

roche[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roach*[1].

roche[2], *n.* and *v.* See *roach*[2].

Rochea (rō'kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1799), named after François *Laroche*, who wrote on the genera *Iria* and *Gladiolus*.] A genus of plants of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla with its tube much longer than the small five-cleft calyx, the five stamens united to the petals, and five free carpels, attenuated into elongated and exserted converging styles. The 4 species are natives of South Africa, and are fleshy undershrubs, bearing thick opposite leaves with united bases. The flowers are showy and rather large, white, yellow, scarlet, or rose-colored, and clustered in dense cymes. For these and the singular leaves the species are somewhat cultivated as house-plants. *R. coccinea*, with scarlet flowers, has the name of *coral*, and *R. falcata* is sometimes called *ice-plant*.

Rochelle powder (rō-shel' pou'dėr). [< *La Rochelle*, a city in France, + *powder*.] Same as *Seidlitz powder*, or *compound effervescing powder* (which see, under *powder*).

Rochelle salt. See *salt*[1].

roches moutonnées (rosh mō-to-nā'). [F.: *roche*, rock (see *roach*[2], *rock*[1]); *moutonnée*, fem. of *moutonné*, rounded like the back of a sheep: see *mutton*.] Scattered knobs of rock rounded and smoothed by glacial action: fancifully so called from their resemblance, as seen rising here and there or in groups above a surface, to a flock of sheep lying down: sometimes Englished as "sheep-backs."

The surface of rock, instead of being jagged, rugged, or worn into rugged defiles, is even and rounded, often dome-shaped or spheroidal. . . . Such surfaces were called *Roches Moutonnées* by De Saussure.
J. D. Forbes, Travels in the Alps, p. 53.

rochet[1] (roch'et), *n.* [Also dial. *rocket*; < ME. *rochet*, *rochette*, also *roket*, *rokette*, < OF. *rochet*, *roquet*, a frock, a prelate's rochet, F. dial. *rochet*, a blouse, mantle, = Sp. Pg. *roquete* = It. *rocchetto*, *roccetto* (ML. *rochetum*), a rochet, dim. of ML, *roccus*, *rocus*, < OHG. *roch*, MHG. *roc* (*rock*), G. *rock* = MLG. D. *rok* = OFries. *rokk* = AS. *roc*, *rocc* = Icel. *rokkr*, a frock, coat; cf. Ir. *rocan*, a mantle, cloak, Gael. *rochall*, a coverlet.] **1.** Originally, a short cloak worn by men of all degrees, also by women (in this case frequently a white linen outer garment).

A *Roket* full rent & Ragget aboue,
Cast ouer his corse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13525.

A womman wel more fetys is
In *roket* than in cote, ywis.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1242.

Superior vestis mulierum, Anglice a *rochet*.
MS. Bibl. Reg., 12 B. i. f. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *Eccles.*, a close-fitting vestment of linen or lawn, worn by bishops and some others. It reaches to the knees or lower, and has close sleeves extending to the wrists, or is sleeveless. The rochet is a variety of the alb or surplice, the latter differing from both alb and rochet by the fullness of its sleeves. In the Roman Catholic Church the rochet is worn by bishops and abbots, usually under a manteletta, and, as a choir vestment, by some canons. In the Anglican Church the rochet is worn under the chimere — these vestments constituting the distinctive episcopal habit as ordinarily worn in church and in Parliament and Convocation. The lawn sleeves are now made very full, and attached to the chimere, not to the rochet.

And an Arm men seyn is ther
Of seint Thomas the holy Marter, . . .
And a *Rochet* that is good,
Al be-spreint with his blod.
Stacions of Rome (ed. Furnivall), l. 501.

The Elected Bishop, vested with his *Rochet*, shall be presented . . . unto the Presiding Bishop.
Book of Common Prayer [American], Consecration of [Bishops.

3†. Hence, a bishop: also used attributively.

They would strain us out a certain figurative prelate, by wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*. *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 5.

4. A mantelet worn by the peers of England during ceremonies.

rochet[2] (roch'et), *n.* [< F. *rouget*, a gurnard.] A kind of fish, the roach or piper gurnard.

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.
Drayton.

Slit thy nose.
Like a raw *rochet!* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

Rochets, whitings, or such common fish. *W. Browne.*

roching-cask (roch'ing-kāsk), *n.* A tank lined with lead, used for crystallizing alum.

rock[1] (rok), *n.* [< ME. *rocke*, *rokke*, < AS. **rocc* (in *stān-rocc*, 'stone-rock') = OF. *roc*, m. (= It. *rocco*, m.), *roke*, usually assibilated *roche* (> ME. *roche*, E. obs. *roach*[2], q. v.), F. *roche*, f., = Pr. *roca*, *rocha* = Sp. *roca* = Pg. *roca*, *rocha* = It. *rocca*, *roccia*, < ML. *roca*, *rocca*, a rock; prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *roc* = Bret. *roch*, a rock. According to Diez, prob. < LL. **rupica*, or *rupea*, < L. *rupes*, a rock.] **1.** The mass of mineral matter of which the earth, so far as accessible to observation, is made up; a mass, fragment, or piece of that crust, if too large to be designated as a *stone*, and if spoken of in a general way without special designation of its nature. When there is such special designation, the term *stone* is more generally adopted, as in *building-stone*, *paving-stone*, *limestone*, *freestone*; or the special designation of the material itself may be used without qualification, as *granite*, *slate*, *marble*, etc. The unconsolidated stony materials which form a considerable part of the superficial crust, or that which is at or near the surface, such as sand, gravel, and clay, are not commonly designated as *rock* or *rocks*; the geologist, however, includes under the term *rock*, for the purpose of general description, all the consolidated materials forming the crust, as well as the fragmental or detrital beds which have been derived from it. Rocks are ordinarily composed of two or more mineral species, but some rocks are made up almost entirely of one species: thus, granite is essentially an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and mica, while marble usually consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and sandstone and quartzite chiefly of quartz. The number of varieties of rock, according to the classification and description of lithologists, is very great. The number of names popularly in use for rocks is small: *granite*, *porphyry*, *lava*, *sandstone* or *freestone*, *limestone*, *marble*, and *slate* are terms under one or the other of which by far the largest part of the rocks are commonly classed. (See these words.) More than 600 distinct species of minerals have been described, but a very small number of them occur as essential constituents of rocks: of these, quartz, the feldspars, the micas, the minerals of the augite and hornblende group, talc, chlorite, olivin, and carbonate of lime, with which often more or less of carbonate of magnesia is associated, form the great bulk of the rocks. But there are several other minerals which are quite commonly found as accessory constituents, and sometimes in masses large enough to be worthy of the designation of *rock*: such are garnet, epidote, various oxids of iron, pyrites, apatite, andalusite, leucite, tourmalin, and a few others. Some mineral substances occur in masses of great extent and thickness, but do not play the part of rock-forming minerals: such are salt, gypsum, and the varieties of coal. Rocks are variously classed by geologists. The most general subdivision of them is into *igneous* and *aqueous*: the former are divided into *plutonic* and *volcanic*, according as they have been formed under conditions of depth and pressure, like granite, or have been poured out upon the surface in the manner of lava. The aqueous rocks are also designated as *sedimentary*, *fossiliferous*, or *stratified*. The sedimentary rocks in general are believed to be made up of material resulting from the decay and abrasion of igneous masses, since almost all geologists admit that the crust of the earth has cooled from a state of fusion. Part of the stratified deposits, however,

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have been formed through the agency of life, as in the case of the limestones, most of which have been secreted from an aqueous solution by various organisms, and of coal, which is the result of a peculiar kind of decay of vegetable matter. Some rocks have been formed by the simple evaporation of a solution: for instance, rock-salt. The sedimentary rocks are classified for lithological description according to the nature and texture of the materials of which they are made up: they are arranged in the chronological order of their deposition according to the nature of the fossils which they contain. Sedimentary rocks have frequently been greatly changed in character by metamorphosis, by which they have been rendered crystalline, and sometimes made so closely to resemble igneous rocks that their true character can only with the greatest difficulty be made out.

Whan ye han maad the coost so clene
Of *rokkes* that ther nys no stoon ysene.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 15772.

A *rock* may be defined as a mass of mineral matter, composed of one, more usually of several, kinds of minerals, having, as a rule, no definite external form, and liable to vary considerably in chemical composition.
A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

2. A stone of any size, even a pebble. [Vulgar, U. S.]

I put a hot *rock* to his feet, and made him a large bowl o' catmint tea. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 193.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass,—at least, to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving *rocks* at him to any great extent.
Bret Harte, The Society upon the Stanislaus.

3. A mass of stone forming an eminence or a cliff.

And he [Samson] went down and dwelt in the top of the *rock* Etam. Judges xv. 8.

When he sees afar
His country's weather-bleached and battered *rocks*
From the green wave emerging. *Cowper*, Task, v. 834.

4. Hence, in *Scrip.*, figuratively, foundation; strength; asylum; means of safety; defense.

The Lord is my *rock*. 2 Sam. xxii. 2.

5. A cause or source of peril or disaster: from the wrecking of vessels on rocks: as, this was the *rock* on which he split.

Lo, where comes that *rock*
That I advise your shunning.
(Enter Cardinal Wolsey.)
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 113.

Either we must say every Church govern'd itself, or else we must fall upon that old foolish *Rock*, that St. Peter and his Successours govern'd all. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 57.

6. A kind of hard sweetmeat, variously flavored.

Around a revolving dial were arranged various-sized pieces of peppermint *rock*, closely resembling putty, but prized by youthful gourmands.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 625.

7. Same as *rockfish*, 1 (*a*). [Southern U. S.] —**8.** The rock-dove, *Columba livia*, more fully called *blue-rock*.—**9.** A kind of soap. See the quotation.

The action of lime upon the constituents of tallow decomposes them, glycerin being set at liberty, while calcium stearate and oleate are formed. . . . These salts, . . . when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called *rock*.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 254.

10. A piece of money: commonly in the plural: as, a pocketful of *rocks*. [Slang, U. S.]

Here I am in town without a *rock* in my pocket.
New Orleans Picayune. (*Bartlett.*)

11. A very hard kind of cheese, made from skimmed milk, used in Hampshire, England. *Halliwell.*—**Acidic** (or **acid**) **rock.** See *acidic.*—**Æolian, aqueous, argillaceous rocks.** See the adjectives.—**Aërial rocks.** Same as *æolian rocks.*—**Band of rock.** See *band*[2] and *blackband.*—**Blue, clay, coltsfoot, conglomerate rock.** See the qualifying words.—**Cock of the rock.** See *cock*[1].—**Country rock.** See *country*, 8, and *country-rock.*—**Denuded rocks.** See *denuded.*—**Detrital rock.** See *detrital.*—**Dressed rocks,** ice-worn bosses of rock, usually called *roches moutonnées* or *sheep-back rocks.*—**Dudley rock.** See *Dudley limestone*, under *limestone.*—**Farewell rock.** See *farewell.*—**Gibraltar rock,** rock-candy.—**Intrusive rocks.** See *intrusive.*—**Kellaways rocks,** in *geol.*, the lower of the two zones into which the Oxfordian is divided, the latter being a division of the Middle or Oxford Oölite. The Oxfordian is the lowest division of the Upper Jura or White Jura of the Continental geologists. The name *Kellaways* is frequently spelled *Kelloway.* It is a locality in Wiltshire, England.—**Littoral rocks.** See *littoral.*—**Ludlow rocks,** in *geol.*, a portion of the Upper Silurian rocks, 2,000 feet in thickness. It is composed of three groups, the lower Ludlow rock or mudstone, the Aymestry limestone, and the upper Ludlow rock. They have their name from Ludlow in Shropshire, England, where they are characteristically developed.—**Metamorphic rocks.** See *metamorphism.*—**On the rocks,** quite out of funds; in great want of money. [Slang.]—**Rock-drilling machine,** a power-drill for boring rock or mineral substances. It operates either by percussion or by rotation. The usual motive power, in confined situations, is compressed air.—**Rock ice-cream.** Same as *granite.* 2.—**Rock-onion.** Same as *cibol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—**Rocks of mechanical origin.** See *mechanical.*—**Syn.** It is an error to use *rock* for a stone so small that a man can handle it: only a fabulous person or a demi-god can lift a *rock*.

When Ajax strives some *rock's* vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 370.

The Douglas rent an earth-fast *stone*
From its deep bed, then heaved it high,
And sent the fragment through the sky.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 23.

rock[1] (rok), *v. t.* [< *rock*[1], *n.* Cf. OF. *rocher*, stone, < *roche*, a stone, rock.] To throw stones at; stone. [U. S.]

It used to be said that if an unknown landsman showed himself in the streets [of Marblehead, Massachusetts] the boys would follow after him, crying, "*Rock* him! *Rock* him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!"
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, xii.

rock[2] (rok), *v.* [< ME. *rokken*, also *roggen* (cf. OF. *rocquer*), < AS. **roccian* (in a gloss) = Dan. *rokke* = Sw. freq. *rockera*, shake, rock; cf. OHG. *rucchen*, MHG. *rucken*, *rücken*, G. *rücken*, pull, = Dan. *rykke* = Sw. *rycka*, pull, = Icel. *rykkja*, pull roughly and hastily; from the noun, OHG. *ruc* (gen. *rucch-*), MHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruck-*), G. *ruck*, a pull, jolt, jerk, = Sw. *ryck* = Dan. *ryk*, a pull.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To move backward and forward, as a body supported below (especially on a single point, a narrow line, or a curved base); cause to sway upon a support: as, to *rock* a cradle; to *rock* a chair; sometimes, to cause to reel or totter.

The cradel at hir beddes feet is set,
To *rokken*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 237.

The god whose earthquakes *rock* the solid ground.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 68.

2. To move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, etc.

High in his hall, *rocked* in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi.

3. To lull; quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.

Sleep *rock* thy brain. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 237.

Blow, Ignorance; O thou, whose idle knee
Rocks earth into a lethargy.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 14.

4. In *engraving*, to abrade the surface of, as a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. See *cradle*, *n.*, 4 (*c*).—**5†.** To cleanse by rocking or shaking about in sand.

His other harnays, that holdely watz keped,
Bothe his paunce, & his platez piked ful clene,
The ryngez *rokked* vof the roust, of his riche bruny;
And al watz fresch as vpon fyrst.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2018.

6. To affect by rocking in a manner indicated by a connected word or words: as, to *rock* one into a headache; the earthquake *rocked* down the houses.

Tyl Resoun hadde reuthe on me and *rokked* me aslepe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To move backward and forward; be moved backward and forward; reel.

How her hand, in my hand being lock'd,
Forced it to tremble with her loyal fear!
Which struck her sad, and then it faster *rock'd*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 262.

During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been *rocking* on his chair. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xliv.

The blind wall *rocks*, and on the trees
The dead leaf trembles to the bells.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Rocking bob. Same as *balance-bob.*—**Rocking stone,** a large block of stone poised so nicely upon its point that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate. Such stones are most common in regions of granite, and especially where it has a marked cuboidal jointing. The quadrangular masses resulting from the weathering of this granite assume spherical forms, since the edges and angles waste away more rapidly than the sides, and a rocking stone is not infrequently the result. There are several rocking stones in the granite region of Devonshire and Cornwall, where they are known as *loggans*, *loggan-stones*, or *loggan-rocks*. The best-known of these is near Castle Treryn, St. Levan; it is about 17 feet long, and weighs about 65 tons. "There are seven loggan-rocks in the parish of Zennor." *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 606.

The same cause affects granitic cliffs, rounding the surfaces formed by the "joints," and often leaving detached blocks on the brow of the cliff; and they also give rise to the *Rocking Stones* common in granite districts.
Prestwich, Geol., I. 56.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Rock*, *Shake*, *Swing*, *Roll*. *Shake* expresses a quicker, more sudden, and less uniform motion than the others: as, to *shake* a tree or a carpet; his knees *shook*. *Rock* expresses the slow and regular motion to and fro of a body supported below—as a cradle upon *rockers*, or a *rocking* stone—or at the sides. *Swing* expresses the regular and generally slow motion to and fro, or around and around, of a body supported or held at one end, generally above: as, the *swinging* of a pendulum, a censer, a sword. *Roll* is sometimes used of an irregular motion to and fro, suggesting the *rolling* over of a round log: as, a *rolling* walk; the *rolling* of a ship in the trough of the sea. The figurative uses of these words are akin to their literal meanings: a ship *rocks* when the wind is steady on the aft quarter; it *swings* about its anchor with the change of the tide; it *shakes* with each blow from a heavy wave.

rock[2] (rok), *n.* [< *rock*[2], *v.*] The act of rocking; specifically, a step in fancy dancing.

rock[3] (rok), *n.* [< ME. *rokke*, *rocke*, *rok*, < AS. **rocca* (not recorded) = MD. *rock*, D. *rok*, *rokken* = OHG. *rocco*, *roccho*, *rocho*, MHG. *rocke*, G. *rocken* = Icel. *rokkr* = Sw. *rock* = Dan. *rok*, a distaff (cf. It. *rocca* = Sp. *rueca* = Pg. *roca*, a distaff; OF. *rocquet*, *rochet*, F. *rochet*, a spinning-wheel; < Teut.); root unknown.] A distaff used in hand-spinning; the staff or frame about which the flax or wool is arranged from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

Sad Clotho held the *rocke*, the whiles the thrid
By grisely Lachesis was spun with paine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 48.

Herself a snowy fleece doth wear,
And these her *rock* and spindle bear.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Rock Monday, the Monday after Twelfth Day: so called because spinning, interrupted by the Christmas sports, was then resumed. Also called *Plow Monday.*

rock[4] (rok), *n.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *rough.*] A young hedgehog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rock[5], *n.* See *roc*[1].

rockahomonie†, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Same as *hominy.*

Sometimes also in their travels each man takes with him a pint or quart of *rockahonnonie*—that is, the finest Indian corn parched and beaten to powder.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 19.

rock-alum (rok'al′um), *n.* **1.** Same as *alum-stone.*—**2.** The solid residue obtained from potash crystals on their liquefaction by heat and subsequent cooling. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 326.—**3.** A factitious article made by coloring small crystalline fragments of alum with Venetian red.

rock-alyssum (rok'a-lis′um), *n.* See *Alyssum.*

rockaway (rok'a-wā), *n.* A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two or three seats (each for two persons) and a standing top. It is a distinctly American type of vehicle.

rock-badger (rok'baj′ėr), *n.* **1.** Parry's ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus parryi*, of northwestern North America.—**2.** See *Hyrax*, 1.

rock-barnacle (rok'bär′na-kl), *n.* A sessile cirriped which adheres to rocks, as any species of *Balanus* proper: not specific.

rock-basin (rok'bā′sn), *n.* In *phys. geog.*, a basin or hollow in a rock. Such cavities are common on the exposed surface of the rocks in various countries, and they are most frequently met with in granitic regions, especially in Cornwall and Devonshire, where they have been worn out by atmospheric erosion, assisted by the tendency to a concentric structure which granite frequently exhibits. These rock-basins have been, and still are by some, ascribed to the Druids. On the Scilly Islands such cavities are common; some are called *devil's kettles* and *devil's punch-bowls*, and one group is known as the *Kettle and Pans.* There are multitudes of them, of all dimensions, in the Sierra Nevada, but few have received names. See *kettle*[1], 4 (*b*).

rock-bass (rok'bȧs), *n.* **1.** A centrarchoid fish, *Ambloplites rupestris;* the redeye or goggle-



Rock-bass or Redeye (*Ambloplites rupestris*).

eye. It is found from the Great Lake region to Louisiana, attains a length of a foot, and is of an olive-green color with brassy tints and much dark mottling.

2. The striped-bass. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*[1].—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax clathratus;* the cabrilla: found off the coast of California, attaining a length of 18 inches.

rock-beauty (rok'bū′ti), *n.* A plant of the Pyrenees and Alps, *Draba* (*Petrocallis*) *Pyrenaica*, forming dense cushions 2 or 3 inches high, with pale-lilac sweet-scented flowers in early spring. With care it can be cultivated on rockwork.

rock-bird (rok'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A bird of the genus *Rupicola* or subfamily *Rupicolinæ;* a cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola.*—**2.** The rock-snipe.

rock-blackbird (rok'blak′bėrd), *n.* Same as *rock-ouzel.* [Local, Eng.]

rock-borer (rok'bōr′ėr), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Petricolidæ.*

rock-bound (rok'bound), *a.* Hemmed in by rocks.

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The breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and *rock-bound* coast.
Mrs. Hemans, Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

rock-brake (rok'brāk), *n.* Same as *parsley-fern.*

rock-breaker (rok'brā'kėr), *n.* A machine for breaking rock and stones, in which the material to be broken passes between two jaws, one or both of which are movable. It is by machinery of this kind that stones are usually broken for road-metal.

rock-butter (rok'but'ėr), *n.* In *mineral.* See *butter*[1].

rock-candy (rok'kan'di), *n.* Pure sugar in cohering crystals of considerable size and hardness. Also called *candy-sugar*, and sometimes *Gibraltar rock.*

rock-cavy (rok'kā'vi), *n.* A South American quadruped of the family *Caviidæ*, *Kerodon moco* or *Cavia rupestris;* the moco.

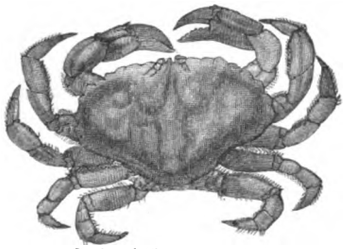
rock-cist (rok'sist), *n.* [Shortened from *rock-cistus* (the plants were once included in the genus *Cistus*).] A book-name for plants of the genus *Helianthemum.*

rock-cod (rok'kod), *n.* See *cod*[2] and *rockfish.*

rock-cook (rok'kůk), *n.* The small-mouthed wrasse, *Centrolabrus exoletus*, about 4 inches long. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rock-cork (rok'kôrk), *n.* Mountain-cork, a white- or gray-colored variety of asbestos: so called from its lightness and fibrous structure. Also called *rock-leather.*

rock-crab (rok'krab), *n.* One of several different crabs found on rocky sea-bottoms, as the



Rock-crab (*Cancer irroratus*).



California Rock-crab (*Cancer antennarius*).

common *Carcinus mænas*, *Cancer irroratus*, *C. antennarius*, *Panopæus depressus*, and related species. [Eng. and U. S.]

rock-cress (rok'kres), *n.* See *Arabis.*

rock-crowned (rok'kround), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks: as, a *rock-crowned* height.

rock-crusher (rok'krush'ėr), *n.* A stone-breaker or stone-crusher.

rock-crystal (rok'kris'tal), *n.* See *crystal*, and cut under *pokal.*

Rock-day (rok'dā), *n.* [< *rock*[3] + *day*[1].] A popular name for St. Distaff's day, or the day after Twelfth Day.

rock-demon (rok'dē'mon), *n.* One of certain spirits or demons worshiped by the Huron Indians, and conceived of as dwelling in some famed, renowned, or dangerous rock.

An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 189.

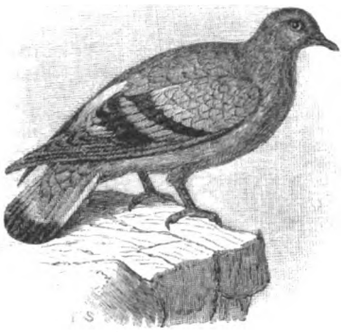
rock-doe† (rok'dō), *n.* A species of Alpine deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable swiftness. *N. Grew*, Museum.

rock-dolphin (rok'dol'fin), *n.* A local name at Brighton, England, of the sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius.*

rock-doo (rok'dö), *n.* A Scotch form of *rock-dove.*

rock-dove (rok'duv), *n.* 1. The rock-pigeon or blue-rock, *Columba livia:* in distinction from the other two British pigeons of the same genus, the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*) and the stock-dove (*C. œnas*). It is widely distributed throughout the western part of the Palearctic region, and is the reputed wild stock or original of the domestic pigeon. The commonest varieties of the latter retain close resem-

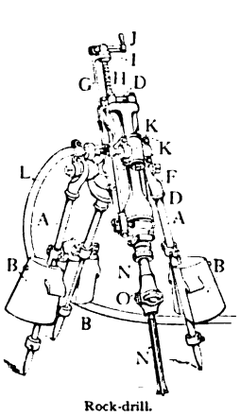


Rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

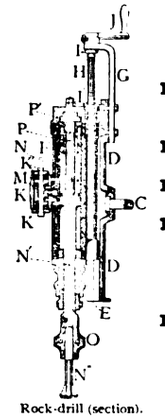
blance to the wild bird, as may be seen by comparing the figure here given with that under *pigeon.*

2. The sea-dove, sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle:* so called because it breeds in the rocks. [Ireland.]

rock-drill (rok'dril), *n.* A machine-drill; a drill worked by steam-, water-, or horse-power: distinguished from a drill worked by hand. In the accompanying figures A, A are the legs which support the working parts shown in the section. The legs form a tripod stand which is pivoted at C to the bed-plate D.



Rock-drill.



Rock-drill (section).

The legs are weighted at B to hold the machine firmly when at work. The bed-plate has guideways E formed on its upper surface, one of which is shown in the section. To these ways are fitted guides on the cylinder F. A standard G is bolted to the back of the bed-plate, and at its upper end has a fixed bearing I for the feed-screw H. A winch J is used to turn the feed-screw, which, as the latter cannot move vertically, operates in the nut I' to raise or lower the cylinder F together with all its attachments; K is the steam-chest and valve-box with bonnets K'. Steam is supplied to K by a steam-hose L; M (in the section) is the steam-thrown induction-valve, which also controls exhaust after the manner of the common slide-valve, but is cylindrical in form and is moved by the action of the steam admitted to K; N is the piston; N', the piston-rod; N'', the drill, fitted to a socket O in the exterior end of N; P and P' are parts of the mechanism which turns the piston, piston-rod, and drill a short distance on their vertical axis at each stroke of the piston.

rock-duck (rok'duk), *n.* The harlequin duck. *J. H. Langille.* [Nova Scotia.]

rock-eel (rok'ēl), *n.* A fish, *Murænoides gunnellus*, of the family *Xiphidiontidæ*, with an elongated smooth body, nearly eighty dorsal spines, and two spines and thirty-eight rays in dorsal. It inhabits the northern seas.

rockelt, *n.* [Cf. *roquelaure.*] A woman's cloak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rockelay (rok'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure.*

rock-elm (rok'elm), *n.* An American elm, *Ulmus racemosa*, highly valued for its heavy, hard, and strong timber, which is used in making agricultural implements, for railroad-ties, etc. Also *cork-elm*, *hickory-elm*, etc.

rocker[1] (rok'ėr), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-er*[1].] The rock-dove, *Columba livia. Montagu.* Also *rockier*, *rock.*

rocker[2] (rok'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rokker;* < *rock*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which rocks. Specifically — (*a*) One who rocks a cradle.

His majesty was graciously pleased that there should neither be nurse, *rocker*, nor any other officer belonging to the queen's nursery . . . save only Protestants.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 63.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* slept.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 228.

(*b*) The curved piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks. (*c*) A rocking-horse.

There were beasts of all sorts; horses, in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four pegs . . . to the thoroughbred *rocker* on his highest mettle.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, ii.

(*d*) A rocking-chair. (*e*) In *engraving*, same as *cradle*, 4 (*e*). (*f*) A rocker-shaft. (*g*) In *mining*, same as *cradle* 4 (*i*) (1). (*h*) In an electric-lamp regulator, a lever, pivoted in the middle, carrying at its extremities the armatures of two electromagnets, by the alternate attraction of which the carbon rods are made to separate or to approach each other.

The armatures of the two electro-magnets were placed at the two extremities of a *rocker*, carrying a lever for the release of the mechanisms used for the approach or withdrawal of the carbons.
Hospitalier, Electricity (trans.), p. 170.

(*i*) A boat or yacht having a rocker keel.

When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the *rockers* were beaten. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 251.

(*j*) A skate in which the bottom of the runner is not straight, but is convex from toe to heel. (*k*) A vessel for freezing chemical mixtures, essentially a freezer mounted on rockers. (*l*) In a railway gravel tip-car, a curved iron casting which supports the car-body, and on which the body rocks when the load is dumped. (*m*) One of two beams used in the body-frame of a carriage to support the floor-boards. See cut under *barouche.* — **Boston rocker**, a rocking-chair with a plain wooden seat shaped slightly to the person, and back and arms supported on slender uprights, usually turned. This form has persisted nearly unchanged for two centuries. [U. S.] — **Rocker keel**, a keel curved upward both forward and aft of the midship line.

rocker-cam (rok'ėr-kam), *n.* A cam keyed to a rock-shaft. It does not make successive complete revolutions, but has a reciprocating rotary movement through an arc of generally less than 180°. Such cams are much used in the valve-gear of steam-engines on river-boats propelled by paddle-wheels, in the valve-gear of some stationary engines, and also in the construction of other machinery. Also called *wiper.*

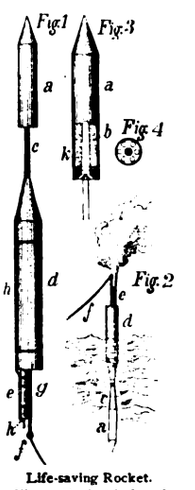
rockered (rok'ėrd), *a.* [< *rocker*[2] + *-ed*[1].] Shaped like a rocker; curved or bellied downward: as, a *rockered* keel.

rocker-shaft (rok'ėr-shaft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft.*

rocker-sleeve (rok'ėr-slēv), *n.* A part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun.

rockery (rok'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rockeries* (-iz). [< *rock*[1] + *-ery.*] An artificial mound formed of stones or fragments of rock, earth, etc., for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns.

rocket[1] (rok'et), *n.* [= D. *raket* = G. *rakete* = Dan. Sw. *raket* = F. *roquet*, *roquette*, *racquette* (> Sp. *raquete*), < Olt. *rocchetto* (ML. *rochetus*, *rocheta*), a rocket, so named from its shape, lit. 'a bobbin,' It. *rocchetto*, a bobbin (*rochetta*, a distaff) (= F. *rochet*, *roquet*, a bobbin), dim. of *rocca*, a distaff: see *rock*[3].] 1. A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of niter, sulphur, charcoal, etc., which, on being ignited at the base, propels the tube forward by the impact of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes. (*a*) In war, when the apparatus generally consists of a sheet-iron case filled with a composition such as is described above, and a head which may be solid, or hollow and filled with a bursting-charge. (*b*) Life-rockets, used for carrying a line over a wreck, and thus establishing communication between the ship and the shore. The Russian rocket has a short stick attached to the base and armed with a hook which slides in a groove on the under side of the rocket-stand and engages the ring of the chain attached to the line as the rocket leaves the stand. The German system comprises five-centimeter and eight-centimeter rockets and eight-centimeter anchor-rockets, all of which have long chains attached to the rocket-stick at one end and to the line at the other. The English system consists of double Boxer rockets placed end to end in a single metallic case, having a stick fastened to one side of the case. The Hooper rocket is a modification of the Hale war-rocket, and was very unsatisfactory in its results. All these rockets have metallic cases, and are fired by means of fuses. The uncertainty of their flight and their liability to deterioration by transportation and storage have prevented their adoption for life-saving purposes in the United States. (*c*) Signal- or sky-rockets, pasteboard cylinders filled with nearly



Life-saving Rocket.

Fig. 1. Rocket before firing: *a*, rocket proper; *c*, metal rod connecting rocket with a float *d* carrying a torch *e*, which burns after the rocket strikes the water, showing at night position of line *f*; *g*, rod to which line *f* is attached; *k*, fuse. Fig. 2. Rocket after firing: lettering as above. Fig. 3. Rocket proper: *a*, metallic shell filled with a slow-burning composition *b*, around a wooden core *k*, and supplied with symmetrically arranged vents as shown in fig. 4.

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the same composition, but with a conical head containing stars of various ingredients and colors, and a quantity of powder which, when the rocket has attained its greatest height, bursts the cylinder, when the ignited stars spread through the air and cast a brilliant or colored light producing a beautiful effect. These rockets are used in signaling or for mere pyrotechnic display. Rockets are kept point foremost in their flight by means of a stick projecting behind, which acts in the same way as the shaft of an arrow.

To the head of such *rockets* may be placed petards, balls of fire, granadoes, etc., and so may be applied to warlike affairs. *Mathematical Recreations* (1674).

And the final event to himself [Burke] has been that, as he rose like a *rocket*, he fell like the stick.
T. Paine, Letters to the Addressers. (*Bartlett.*)

2. The lever by which a forge-bellows is inflated. — **Congreve rocket**, a large rocket having a shell of sheet-iron and carrying charges of canister-shot, bullets, and other missiles. Sir William Congreve, who first introduced this weapon into warfare, and from whom its name is derived, caused sizes to be constructed ranging from 12 to 32 pounds, with sticks for the larger sizes 20 feet in length. The first notable use of Congreve rockets was at Copenhagen in 1807, and among the then-existing means of attack it proved a very formidable weapon. The composition used in these rockets is saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal; and they sometimes have a metal head loaded with a bursting-charge very destructive in a fortress or town. Modern improvements in ordnance have supplied more efficient means of attack, and rockets are now used in warfare chiefly as a means for signaling.

rocket[1] (rok'et), *v. i.* [< *rocket*[1], *n.*] To fly straight up rapidly when flushed, as a pheasant.

The driven partridge and the *rocketing* pheasant are beyond the skill of many a man who considers himself a very fair shot. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 387.

Presently an old cock-pheasant came *rocketing* over me, looking as though the feathers were all being blown out of his tail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 182.

rocket[2] (rok'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rokat*; < OF. *roquette*, F. *roquette* = Sp. *roqueta*, *ruqueta*, < It. *ruchetta*, the herb rocket, dim. of *ruca*, garden-rocket, < L. *eruca*, a species of colewort: see *Eruca*.] 1. In old usage, the salad-plant *Eruca sativa*. See *Eruca*. — 2. In modern usage, a plant of the genus *Hesperis*, chiefly *H. matronalis*, also called *dame's-violet* or *-rocket*, *garden-rocket*, or *white rocket*. This is a somewhat coarse standard garden plant with racemes of rather large flowers, which are fragrant after dark. They are naturally pinkish and single, but in cultivation have double varieties both white and purple. *H. tristis* is the night-scented rocket or stock.


The Inflorescence of Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).

3. One of various other plants, chiefly *Cruciferæ*. See phrases. — **Bastard rocket**, a European weed, *Brassica Erucastrum*. — **Crambling rocket**, the name in some old herbals of *Reseda lutea*, probably with the sense of 'scrambling rocket,' translating the old name *Eruca peregrina*. *Britton and Holland*, Eng. Plant-Names. — **Cress-rocket**, any of the three species of *Vella*, a Spanish cruciferous genus. — **Dame's-rocket**. See def. 2, above. — **Dyer's rocket**. Same as *dyer's-weed*. — **Night-scented rocket**. See def. 2, above. — **Wall-rocket**, *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*, a bushy mustard-plant on old walls, etc. — **White rocket**. See def. 2, above. — **Winter rocket**. See *yellow-rocket*. (See also *base-rocket*, *London-rocket*, *sea-rocket*, and *yellow-rocket*.)

rocket[3] (rok'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rochet*[1].

rocket[4] (rok'et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A portion. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rocket-bird (rok'et-bėrd), *n.* [< *rocket*[1] + *bird*.] The Indian paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone* (formerly *Tchitrea*) *paradisi*. See cut under *Terpsiphone*. [Anglo-Indian.]

In the mango topes were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (Tchitræa paradisi), generally yclept the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen.
The Field (London), April 4, 1885.

rocket-case (rok'et-kās), *n.* A stout case, made of cardboard or cartridge-paper, for holding the materials of a rocket.

rocket-drift (rok'et-drift), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a copper-tipped wooden rammer which is driven by a mallet in packing the composition in the cases of rockets.

rocketer (rok'et-ėr), *n.* [< *rocket*[1] + *-er*[1].] A bird that rises rapidly and flies straight up when flushed, as a pheasant may do. [Eng.]

rocket-harpoon (rok'et-här-pön'), *n.* In *whaling*, a harpoon propelled by a rocket. It carries at its point a shell, which is exploded by a time-fuse. The projectile is fired from a tube, or from the shoulder by means of a special form of gun.

rocket-larkspur (rok'et-lärk'spėr), *n.* See *larkspur*.

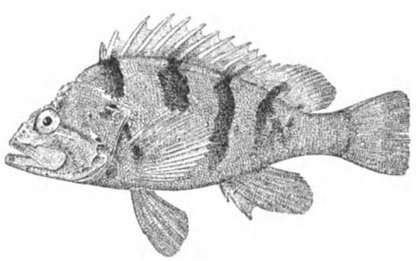
rock-faced (rok'fāst), *a.* In *masonry*, same as *quarry-faced*. See *ashler*, 3.

rock-falcon (rok'fâ'kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

rock-fever (rok'fē'vėr), *n.* Intermittent fever.

rock-fire (rok'fīr), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a composition of resin (three parts), sulphur (four parts), niter (ten parts), and regulus of antimony and turpentine (each one part). It burns slowly and is extinguished with difficulty. It is used in military operations for setting fire to ships, buildings, magazines, etc., and can be charged in cases or shells to be thrown from artillery, or it may be used with rockets.

rockfish (rok'fish), *n.* 1. A name of several fishes which are found about rocks. (*a*) The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, a fine game-fish highly esteemed for the table. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*[1]. [U. S.] (*b*) One of several different wrasses. [Eng.] (*c*) The black goby. [Eng.] (*d*) The killifish or May-fish, *Hydrargyra majalis*. [Local, U. S.] (*e*) The log-perch or hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*. [Local, U. S.] (*f*) Any scorpænoid fish of the genus *Sebastodes* or *Sebastichthys* and related genera; as a collective name, the *Scorpænidæ* in general. These rockfish are especially numerous on the Pacific coast of North America, on rocky bottoms, and are economically important. Some specific names into which *rockfish* enters are *S. flavidus*, the yellow-tailed, also called *rock-cod*; *S. mystinus*, the black; *S. pinniger*, the orange; *S. ruber*, the red; *S. rastrelliger*, the grass-rockfish. See also *boccaccio*, *jack*[1], 9 (*c*), *priest-fish*, *viuva*, *yarrupa*, *fiaum*, *rasher*[2], *tambor*, *corsair*, *fly-fish*, *rena*, *tree-fish*, *Spanish-flag*. (*g*) One of various species of serranids. [Local, U. S.] 2. A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks. — **Banded rockfish**, *Sebastomus fasciatus*. — **Black rockfish**, *Sebastichthys melanops*, the priest-fish. See cut under *priest-fish*. [Pacific coast, U. S.] — **Grass-rockfish**, one of several species of *Sebastichthys* or rock-


Grass-rockfish (*Sebastichthys nigrocinctus*).

cod, as *S. nigrocinctus*. [Pacific coast.] — **Green rockfish**, the cultus-cod. — **Red rockfish**, a serranoid, *Triso-tropis guttatus*. [Bermudas.] — **Rosy rockfish**, *Sebastomus rosaceus*. [California.]

rockfishing (rok'fish'ing), *n.* [< *rockfish* + *-ing*[1].] The act or art of taking rockfish.

rock-flint (rok'flint), *n.* Same as *chert*.

rock-flour (rok'flour), *n.* Same as *rock-meal*.

rock-gas (rok'gas), *n.* See *gas*.

rock-goat (rok'gōt), *n.* A goat which makes its home among rocks; an ibex. *Holland.*

rock-goose (rok'gös), *n.* Same as *kelp-goose*.

rockhair (rok'hār), *n.* A rock-loving lichen, *Alectoria jubata*. See *Alectoria*[2].

rock-harmonicon (rok'här-mon'i-kon), *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of pieces of rock-crystal, which are sounded by blows from hammers. Compare *lapideon*.

rock-hawk (rok'hâk), *n.* The merlin or stone-falcon, *Falco æsalon* or *F. lithofalco*. See cut under *merlin*.

rock-head (rok'hed), *n.* Bed-rock. [Rare, Eng.]

It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the *rock-head* in such a place. *Croll*, Climate and Time, p. 467.

rock-hearted (rok'här'ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

rock-hopper (rok'hop'ėr), *n.* A curl-crested penguin; a penguin of the genus *Eudyptes*, as *E. chrysocome* or *E. chrysolopha*; a macaroni: so called by seamen from the way they hop over the rocks in places where they congregate to breed. See cut under *Eudyptes*.

rock-hopping (rok'hop'ing), *n.* See the quotation.

The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers *rock hopping*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 437.

rockie (rok'i), *n.* The rock-lintie or twite. [Scotch.]

rockier (rok'i-ėr), *n.* Same as *rocker*[1].

rockiness[1] (rok'i-nes), *n.* [< *rocky*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being rocky, or abounding with rocks.

rockiness[2] (rok'i-nes), *n.* [< *rocky*[2] + *-ness*.] The condition or sensations of one who is rocky, as from drinking. See *rocky*[2]. [Slang.]

rocking[1] (rok'ing), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the understratum of a road.

rocking[2] (rok'ing), *n.* [ME. **rockynge*, *roggynge*; verbal n. of *rock*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which rocks; the act of swaying backward and forward. — 2. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate with a rocker, preparatory to scraping a mezzotint. — 3. The motion by which the design on a steel mill is transferred to a copper cylinder to be used in calico-printing. Compare *mill*[1], 7.

rocking[3] (rok'ing), *n.* [< *rock*[3] + *-ing*[1].] An evening party in the country: so called from the practice once prevalent among the women of taking their rocks (distaffs) with them and spinning. [Scotch.]

On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin'*,
To ca' the crack and weave our stockin'.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rocking-bar (rok'ing-bär), *n.* A bar supporting a grate in a furnace, so arranged that, when desired, the grate will rock or tip over.

rocking-beam (rok'ing-bēm), *n.* In Wheatstone's automatic transmitter, an oscillating beam by the motion of which momentary contacts between the battery and the line-wire are made.

rocking-chair (rok'ing-chār), *n.* A chair mounted upon rockers.

He has extracted a particularly important one, and leaning back in his *rocking-chair* — that cradle for grown-up babies — is obeying my Lord Bacon and inwardly digesting the same. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 32.

rocking-horse (rok'ing-hôrs), *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers for the recreation of children; a hobby-horse.

rocking-pier (rok'ing-pēr), *n.* In *metallic-bridge construction*, a pier which is fastened by a movable joint to the truss which it supports, and has its lower end supported by a hinged shoe, so that it may rock slightly from the vertical position as the superstructure expands or contracts when exposed to changes of temperature. The device obviates the necessity of supporting metal trusses on rollers or sliding plates resting on rigid piers.

rocking-shaft (rok'ing-shâft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

A pair of those levers, to act on the two link motions at once, project from the *rocking-shaft*.
Rankine, Steam Engine, § 388.

rocking-tree (rok'ing-trē), *n.* In *weaving*, the axle from which the lay of a loom is suspended. *E. H. Knight.*

rockish (rok'ish), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Rocky. [Rare.]

His carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged.
Stanihurst, Æneid, ii. 714. (*Davies.*)

rock-kangaroo (rok'kang-ga-rö'), *n.* A general name for the whallabees, or small kangaroos of the genus *Halmaturus* and (especially) of the genus *Petrogale*. See cut under *Petrogale*.

rock-kelp (rok'kelp), *n.* Same as *rockweed*.

rock-knotweed (rok'not'wēd), *n.* See *Polygonum*.

rock-lark (rok'lärk), *n.* See *lark*[1] and *rock-pipit*.

rocklay (rok'lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-leather (rok'leᵀᴴ'ėr), *n.* Same as *rock-cork*.

rockless (rok'les), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of rocks.

I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream.
Dryden and Lee, Duke of Guise, iii. 1.

rocklet (rok'let), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *-let*.] A small rock. *Bulwer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rock-lever (rok'lev'ėr), *n.* An equalizing-bar with a knuckle-joint in the middle of the rear. *Car-Builder's Dict.* See cut under *ratchet-wheel*.

rocklier (rok'li-ėr), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-lily (rok'lil'i), *n.* 1. A tropical American cryptogamous plant, *Selaginella convoluta*: so called from its rosette of densely tufted stems. — 2. In Australia, a showy white-flowered orchid, *Dendrobium speciosum*, growing on rocks. It has large pseudobulbs, said to be eaten by the natives.

rock-limpet (rok'lim'pet), *n.* A limpet which adheres to rocks; a patella, as *Patella vulgaris*, the common limpet. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*.

rockling (rok'ling), *n.* [< *rock*[1] + *ling*[1].] A gadoid fish of the genus *Onos* or *Motella*; a whistlefish; a sea-loach. Several species are distinguished by the number of their barbels, as three-bearded, four-bearded, five-bearded. Also called *gade*.

rock-lintie (rok'lin'ti), *n.* 1. The twite, *Linota flavirostris*. Also *rockie*. — 2. The rock-lark or rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. [Scotch in both senses.]

rock-lobster (rok'lob'stėr), *n.* See *lobster*, 2, and cut under *Palinurus*.

rocklow (rok'lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-lychnis (rok'lik'nis), *n.* Any one of certain species of *Lychnis*, once considered to form a genus *Viscaria*.

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rock-manikin (rok'man^{e}i-kin), *n.* A manikin of the genus *Rupicola;* a rock-bird or cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola.*

rock-maple (rok'mā^{e}pl), *n.* See *maple*[1].

rock-meal (rok'mēl), *n.* In *mineral.*, a white, cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence, as at the quarries of Nanterre, near Paris.

rock-milk (rok'milk), *n.* [Tr. G. *bergmilch.*] A name given to a cryptocrystalline mixture of aragonite, with calcite in a condition resembling chalk, and some organic matter.

rock-moss (rok'môs), *n.* The lichen *Lecanora tartarea,* which yields archil; perhaps also one of some other lichens. It is much used in the Highlands of Scotland as a dyestuff, and is so called from abounding on rocks in alpine districts. See cut under *cudbear.*

rock-mouse (rok'mous), *n.* A South African rodent, *Petromys typicus.* See cut under *Petromys.*

rock-nosing (rok'nō^{e}zing), *n.* See the quotation.

> Whilst the good ship lies secure in these unsurveyed and unauthorized harbors (each master mariner according to his predilection), the boats go outside to watch for whales. If they succeed in capturing one, frequently, if possible, the vessel goes out and assists in securing it. Though they are supposed to return to the ship every night, yet at this time the men are often subjected to great hardship and danger. This is known as the "autumn" or "fall fishing," and this method of pursuing it as *rock-nosing.*
>
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 203.

rock-oil (rok'oil), *n.* Petroleum.

rock-ouzel (rok'ö^{e}zl), *n.* The ring-ouzel. See cut under *ouzel.* Also called *rock-blackbird.* [Local, Eng.]

rock-oyster (rok'ois^{e}tėr), *n.* 1. An oyster growing upon a rock, as distinguished from oysters found in beds. [Delaware.]—2. An oyster-like bivalve, *Placunanomia macroschisma,* inhabiting the Pacific coast of North America from Alaska to California.

rock-parrakeet (rok'par^{e}a-kēt), *n.* One of the Australian grass-parrakeets, *Euphema petrophila,* so called from nesting in rocks.

rock-pigeon (rok'pij^{e}on), *n.* 1. The common pigeon, rock-dove, or rock, *Columba livia,* the wild original of the domestic pigeon or dove. See cut under *rock-dove.*—2. The sand-pigeon or sand-grouse. See *Pteroclidæ.*

rock-pipit (rok'pip^{e}it), *n.* The British titlark, water-pipit, or sea-lark, whose two most frequent technical names are *Anthus aquaticus* and *A. obscurus.* It has several others, as *A. petrosus, A. rupestris, A. campestris* (of Bewick), *A. littoralis* (Brehm), and *A. immutabilis* (Degland). This bird is the titlark of Pennant (1766), and its earliest recognized scientific designation is *Alauda obscura* of Latham (1790).

> The resident *rock-pipit* of the British Islands is certainly distinct from the Scandinavian bird, but whether it is confined to Great Britain or inhabits also some part of continental Europe, I have not been able to determine with certainty.
>
> *R. B. Sharpe*, Cat. Birds British Museum (1885), X. 601.

rock-plant (rok'plant), *n.* A plant habitually growing on or among rocks.—**Rock-plant of St. Helena.** See *Petrobium.*

rock-plover (rok'pluv^{e}ėr), *n.* 1. See *plover.*—2. The rock-snipe.

rock-ptarmigan (rok'tär^{e}mi-gan), *n.* The ptarmigan *Lagopus rupestris,* of circumpolar and subarctic distribution, in winter white with a black tail and a black stripe from bill to eye. See cut under *ptarmigan.*

rock-pulverizer (rok'pul^{e}vę-rī-zėr), *n.* A mill or machine for breaking stone or ore. See *stone-mill, stone-crusher.*

rock-punch (rok'punch), *n.* Same as *granite,* 2.

rock-rabbit (rok'rab^{e}it), *n.* A hyrax, as the Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis,* called by the Dutch colonists *klipdas.*

rock-rat (rok'rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Petromys, P. typicus.* See cut under *Petromys.*

rock-ribbed (rok'ribd), *a.* Having ribs of rock.

> The hills,
> *Rock-ribbed,* and ancient as the sun.
>
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

rock-rose (rok'rōz), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum.* These genera are closely allied, and were both (with others) included in the Linnean genus *Cistus.* The species of *Helianthemum* are now often distinguished as *sun-rose.* See cut in next column, and cut under *Cistus.*—**Australian rock-rose.** See *Hibbertia.*

rock-ruby (rok'rö^{e}bi), *n.* A ruby-red garnet.

rock-salmon (rok'sam^{e}on), *n.* 1. The coalfish. [Eng.]—2. A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola,* such as *S. riroliana,* found from Brazil to Florida, and *S. falcata* of the Gulf of Mexico; an amber-fish.

rock-salt (rok'sâlt), *n.* Salt existing in nature in the solid form, as distinguished from salt in solution, either in seawater or in salt springs or lakes. Rock-salt made into prisms and lenses is invaluable in the study of the distribution of heat in the spectrum of the sun or other spectra, and in similar investigations, since it is very highly diathermanous even to the rays of long wave-length, which are largely absorbed by glass. See *salt*[1].



Rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*).

a, longitudinal section of the flower, petals and sepals removed; *b*, calyx; *c*, fruit.

rock-samphire (rok'-sam^{e}fir), *n.* A plant, *Crithmum maritimum.* See *samphire.*

rock-scorpion (rok'-skôr^{e}pi-on), *n.* A name given to natives of Gibraltar. [Slang.]

rock-seal (rok'sēl), *n.* The common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina,* as commonly seen basking on tide-rocks. See cut under *Phoca.*

rock-serpent (rok'sėr^{e}pent), *n.* 1. A rock-snake.—2. A venomous serpent of the genus *Bungarus,* family *Elapidæ* (or *Najidæ*), native of India, and closely allied to the cobra, though the neck is not so dilatable. See *Bungarus.*

rock-shaft (rok'shâft), *n.* In steam-engines, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving; specifically, a vibrating shaft with levers which works the slide-valves of some engines. This mode was generally adopted before the introduction of the direct-action mode of working them. Also *rocker-shaft, rocking-shaft.*

rock-shell (rok'shel), *n.* A species of *Purpura.* The common rock-shell is *P. lapillus.* Some writers loosely extend the name to various related shells. See cut under *Purpura.*

rock-shrike (rok'shrik), *n.* Same as *rock-thrush. Latham*, 1781.

rock-slater (rok'slā^{e}tėr), *n.* A slater or wood-louse of the genus *Ligia,* found on rocky coasts.

rock-snake (rok'snāk), *n.* A snake that frequents rocks or rocky places; a rock-serpent; specifically, a very large snake of the family *Pythonidæ;* a python or anaconda, as *Python molurus,* or an Australian member of the genus *Morelia.* The true pythons are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World; but the term *rock-snake* has often been extended, as *anaconda* had been transferred, to the great boas of America, belonging to the family *Boidæ.* See *Morelia,* and cuts under *Python* and *Pythonidæ.*

rock-snipe (rok'snip), *n.* The purple sandpiper, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *maritima,* which haunts rocky shores; the rock-bird or rock-plover: a gunners' name in New England.

rock-soap (rok'sōp), *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black color, having a somewhat greasy feel and adhering strongly to the tongue, used for crayons and for washing cloth. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminium containing some iron, and is properly a variety of halloysite.

rock-sparrow (rok'spar^{e}ō), *n.* A finch of the genus *Petronia.* There are 6 species, ranging through the greater part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The best-known is *P. stulta* (originally *Fringilla petronia* of Linnæus), known to the early English ornithologists also as the *ring-sparrow, speckled, white-tailed,* and *foolish sparrow,* the last designation giving rise to the technical term *stulta,* bestowed by Gmelin in 1788. This sparrow occurs from central Europe to China and cis-Saharic Africa.

rock-staff (rok'staf), *n.* The lever of a forge-bellows, or other vibrating bar in a machine.

rock-starling (rok'stär^{e}ling), *n.* The rock-ouzel. [Local, Scotland.]

rock-sturgeon (rok'stėr^{e}jon), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon.* [Local, U. S.]

rock-sucker (rok'suk^{e}ėr), *n.* A lamprey. See *Petromyzon.*

rock-swallow (rok'swol^{e}ō), *n.* A swallow which affixes its nest to rocks: not specific.

> Lark and chat and *rock-swallow* leaped to wing.
>
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

rock-swift (rok'swift), *n.* A bird of the family *Cypselidæ* and genus *Panyptila,* as *P. saxatilis* (or *melanoleuca*), the white-throated rock-swift of western North America. It abounds in some places in the Rocky and other mountains, frequenting the most inaccessible cliffs and precipices, where it nests, and usually flies at a great height and with amazing celerity. It is blackish, mostly white underneath, with white tips of the secondaries, and is from 6½ to 7 inches long and 14 inches in extent of wings. See cut under *Panyptila.*

rock-tar (rok'tär), *n.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

rock-temple (rok'tem^{e}pl), *n.* A temple hewn



Rock-temple.—An interior at Ellora, India, with figure of Oudra.

out of the solid rock, as at Ellora in Hindustan, and elsewhere.

rock-thrush (rok'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus variously called *Monticola, Petrocincla, Petrocossyphus,* or *Petrophila.* The species are 10 or 12 in number, and range from southern Europe through Africa and to China and Japan. The sexes are quite unlike; the males of nearly all have blue throats and chestnut breasts, with black bills and feet. The best-known, and the one to which the English name *rock-shrike* was given by Latham in 1781, is *M.* or *P. saxatilis* of southern Europe and many parts of Asia and Africa, prettily variegated with cobalt-blue, bluish-black, white, and chestnut. The blue rock-thrush, also of southern Europe, and with an extensive Asiatic and African range, is *M.* or *P. cyanea,* the blue or solitary thrush of Latham (1783), with about thirty other names, and mostly of a dark slaty-blue color. Its oriental congener is the solitaire, or pensive thrush, *M.* or *P. solitaria,* ranging from Japan and China through the Malay archipelago. All these birds are saxicoline, nest in holes, lay blue eggs, and are fair songsters. They appear to be the nearest Old World representatives or allies of the American bluebirds of the genus *Sialia.*

rock-tools (rok'tölz), *n. pl.* Tools used in drilling rock. See *cable-tools.*

rock-tripe (rok'trip), *n.* [Tr. F. *tripe de roche.*] Lichens of the genus *Umbilicaria.* They grow upon rocks in high northern latitudes, and have been the means of preserving for weeks or months the lives of arctic travelers. The name is suggested by the expanded and seemingly blistered thallus.

rock-trout (rok'trout), *n.* 1. The common American brook-trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis,* as occurring in Lake Superior.—2. A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus;* especially, the boregat or bodieron, *H. decagrammus,* abundant on the North Pacific coast of North America, about 18 inches long. Also called *sea-trout* and *starling.* See cut under *Hexagrammus.*

rock-turquoise (rok'tėr-koiz'), *n.* See *turquoise.*

rock-violet (rok'vī^{e}ō-let), *n.* An alga, *Chroölepus Iolithus,* growing on moist rocks in the Alps, the White Mountains, etc. Stones overgrown with it emit, especially when moistened, a strong fragrance of violets.

rock-warbler (rok'wâr^{e}blėr), *n.* A small Australian bird, so named by Lewin in 1822, respecting the affinities of which there is much difference of opinion. It was described as the ruddy warbler by Latham in 1801, and a genus was framed for its reception by Gould in 1837. It is now technically known as *Origma rubricata,* and placed by the latest authority in the ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidæ*). It is 5½ inches long and of a sooty-brown color varied with ruddy hues, and chiefly inhabits New South Wales. It is said to haunt rocky watercourses, and is sometimes called *cataract-bird.*

rock-water (rok'wâ^{e}tėr), *n.* Water issuing from a rock.

> It [the Rhone] was extremely muddy at its entrance, when I saw it, though as clear as *rock-water* at its going out.
>
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy, Geneva, and the Lake.
>
> The river Wherfe . . . runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as *rock-water.*
>
> *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, III. 124. (*Davies.*)

rockweed (rok'wēd), *n.* A seaweed of the genera *Fucus, Sargassum,* etc., common on the rocks exposed at low tide. *Fucus vesiculosus* and *F. nodosus* are especially abundant on the New England coast. See *Fucus* (for description and cut) and *kelp*[2], 1 (*a*). Also called *rock-kelp.*

rock-winkle (rok'wing^{e}kl), *n.* A periwinkle, *Littorina subtenebrosa,* frequenting rocks.

rock-wood (rok'wûd), *n.* Ligniform asbestos. It is of a brown color, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

rockwork (rok'wėrk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the irregular surface of natural rocks, and arranged to form a mound, or constructed as a wall.—2. A rockery; a design formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure-grounds: often forming a kind of grotto.—3. A natural wall or mass of

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rock.—**4.** Rock-faced or quarry-faced masonry. See *quarry-faced* (with cut).

rock-wren (rok'ren), *n.* 1. A wren of the genus *Salpinctes*, as *S. obsoletus:* so called from its habit of frequenting rocks. The species named is common in the western parts of the United States; it is of active, restless habits, and has a loud song. The eggs



Rock-wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*).

are from five to eight in number, crystal-white sparsely dotted with reddish-brown. The bird is 5¾ inches long, and of varied blended brownish colors, the most conspicuous markings being black and white dots on the brownish-gray of the upper parts. It is a near relative of the cañon-wren and cactus-wren.

2. The barking-bird of South America, *Hylactes tarni*. The name is also given to other members of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. See cut under *Scytalopus*.

rocky[1] (rok'i), *a.* [< *rock*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of rocks; abounding in rocks: as, a *rocky* mountain.

Listening to the doubling roar,
Surging on the *rocky* shore.
Burns, How can my poor heart be glad?

2. Consisting of rock or rocks.

Betwixt these *rocky* pillars Gabriel sat.
Milton, P. L., iv. 549.

3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; hard as a rock: as, a *rocky* bosom.

A *rocky* heart, killing with cruelty.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

rocky[2] (rok'i), *a.* [< *rock*[2] + *-y*[1].] Disposed to rock or reel; hence, giddy; tipsy; dizzy. [Slang, prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Rocky Mountain bluebird, locust. See *bluebird*, *locust*[1].

Rocky Mountain garrot. *Clangula* or *Bucephala islandica*, otherwise called *Barrow's goldeneye*. See *garrot*[1].

Rocky Mountain goat. See *goat*, and cut under *Haploceros*.

Rocky Mountain pika. *Lagomys princeps*, the little chief hare.

Rocky Mountain rat. The pack-rat. See *Neotoma* and *rat*[1].

Rocky Mountain sheep. See *sheep*, and cut under *bighorn*.

rococo (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [< F. *rococo*, appar. a made word, based perhaps, as usually explained, on *rocaille*, rockwork (on account of the rockwork which figures in the style), < *roche* (ML. *roca*), a rock: see *rock*[1].] A variety of ornament originating in the Louis-Quatorze style and continuing with constantly increasing inorganic exaggeration and extravagance throughout the artistic degeneracy of the Louis-Quinze. It is generally a meaningless, though often a very rich, assemblage of fantastic scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into irregular and indescribable forms, without individuality and without expression apart from its usually costly material and surroundings. The style has a certain interest from its use in a great number of sumptuous European residences, and from its intimate association with a social life of great outward refinement and splendor. Much of the painting, engraving, porcelain-work, etc., of the time has, too, a real decorative charm, though not of a very high order in art. Hence *rococo* is used attributively in contempt to note anything feebly pretentious and tasteless in art or literature. Compare *baroque*.



Rococo.—An interior in Schloss Bruchsal, Baden, Germany. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

The jumble called *rococo* is, in general, detestable. A parrot seems to have invented the word; and the thing is worthy of his tawdriness and his incoherence.
Leigh Hunt, Old Court Suburbs, iv.

Rococo embroidery, ornamental needlework and other fancy work of different sorts, the application of the term varying at different times. Especially—(*a*) A kind of China-ribbon embroidery. (*b*) A kind of Roman work.

rocou (rō'kō), *n.* [F. *rocou*, *roucou*, arnotto; of Braz. origin.] Same as *arnotto*, 2.

rocta (rok'tä), *n.* [ML.: see *rote*[3].] A medieval musical instrument, much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the thirteenth century. It was somewhat like the modern violin. *O. Shipley.*

rod[1] (rod), *n.* [< ME. *rod*, *rodde* (with short vowel; orig. with long vowel, *rōd*, *rōde*, > E. *rood*), < AS. *rōd*, a rod, pole, also a measure of land, a cross, the (holy) rood, a crucifix, = OS. *rōda*, *ruoda*, a cross, = OFries. *rōde*, a gallows, = D. *roede*, a rod, measuring-pole, perch, = MLG. *rōde*, *rūde*, LG. *rode*, *roode* = OHG. *ruota*, MHG. *ruote*, G. *ruthe*, *rute*, a rod, pole, a rod of land, = Icel. *rōtha*, a rood, crucifix (ML. *roda*); perhaps akin to L. *rudis*, a rod, staff, *radius*, staff, spoke, ray (see *radius*, *ray*[1]), Skt. √ *rudh*, Zend √ *rud*, grow. Doublet of *rood*.] 1. A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight slender stick; a cane; also, anything of similar form: as, a brass *rod*.

Ye relyques yt Titus caryed to Rome—that is to say, the .x. commaundemente, Aarons *rodde*, Moyses *rod*, a vessell of gold full of manna.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 45.

Wi' walkin' *rod* intill his hand,
He walked the castle roun'.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 74).

There shall come forth a *rod* out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots. Isa. xi. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) An instrument of punishment or correction; a single switch or stick, or a bundle of switches; hence, chastisement.

M. Peter, as one somewhat seuere of nature, said plainlie that the *Rodde* onelie was the sworde that must keepe the Schole in obedience. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 18.

Thrice was I beaten with *rods*. 2 Cor. xi. 25.

A light to guide, a *rod*
To check the erring, and reprove.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

(*b*) The badge of office of certain officials who are in a sense guardians or controllers of others, or ushers, marshals, and the like. The use of rods of certain colors gives names to their bearers: as, in England, *black-rod*, *green-rod*, etc. See *black-rod*.

About this Time John Duke of Lancaster was created Duke of Aquitain, receiving at the King's Hands the *Rod* and the Cap, as Investitures of that Duchy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 146.

(*c*) A scepter; hence, figuratively, authority; sway.

She had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown,
The *rod*, and bird of peace, and all such emblems
Laid nobly on her. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 89.

Hands that the *rod* of empire might have sway'd.
Gray, Elegy.

(*d*) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

Ye should have snatch'd his wand,
And bound him fast; without his *rod* reversed,
And backward mutters of dissevering power,
We cannot free the Lady. *Milton*, Comus, l. 816.

(*e*) A long, light, tapering, elastic pole used in angling, to which the line is attached, now usually made in adjustable sections or joints, and fitted with guides and a reel. There are eight woods commonly used for rods, of which four are solid (greenheart, hickory, ash, and willow) and four are hollow (East Indian bamboo, Carolina and West Indian cane, white cane, and jungle-cane). Rods have also been made of hard rubber and of steel. Jointed rods are made in three or four pieces, of which the largest and heaviest is the butt, and the slenderest is the tip. The joints are fitted with metal rings or ferrules, and with small rings called *guides* to receive the line. The reel is stepped into the butt, near its end, or otherwise suitably attached, as by a reel-plate. The special makes of rods are very numerous, and their names almost equally so. Besides being named and classed according to the material of which they are composed, as *bamboo rod*, etc., they are commonly identified with the name of the fish for which they are specially designed: as, *salmon-rod*, *trout-rod*, *bass-rod*, etc. All rods are, however, divisible into three classes, according to their make and purpose. These are (1) the *fly-rod*, which is long, slender, tapering, tough, and highly elastic; (2) the *trolling-rod*, which is comparatively short, stout, and stiff; and (3) the *bait-rod*, which is a mean between the other two. Fly-rods are most used, with artificial flies. Split-bamboo rods are now manufactured for all kinds of angling. See *fly-rod*, and cut under *reel*. (*f*) An instrument for measuring.

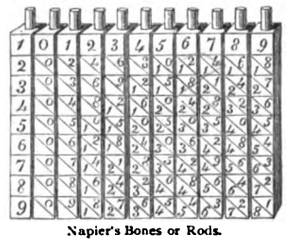
2. In *mech.*, any bar slender in proportion to its length, particularly such a bar used as a brace or a tie between parts for connecting them, or for strengthening a connection between them. The term is used in a very indefinite manner, depending entirely upon individual judgment or caprice. What some would call a rod would by others be called a bar.

The *rod* in the shaft, known as the main *rod* or spear *rod*, is usually made of strong balks of timber butted together and connected by strapping plates fastened by bolts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 458.

3. Specifically, in a steam-engine, the pitman which connects the cross-head with the crank: also and more generally called *connecting-rod*. The connection is made at the cross-head to the cross-head pin, and at the crank to the crank-wrist. See cut under *steam-engine*.—**4.** A measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. (Also called *pole* and *perch*.) A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272¼ square feet.—**5.** A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe or race.

Remember thy congregation, which thou hast purchased of old; the *rod* of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed. Ps. lxxiv. 2.

6. In *anat.*, one of numerous slender rod-like or bacillary structures which collectively form, together with similar but conical bodies called *cones*, one of the layers of which the retina of the eye is composed, called the *layer of rods and cones*, essential to the function of vision. See cut under *retina*.—**7.** In *entom.*, specifically, any differentiation of the anterior end of a retinal cell of the eye, which may unite to form a rhabdom. See *rhabdomere*.—**Bait-rod**, a fishing-rod used with natural bait.—**Binding-rod**, a tie-rod.—**Boning-rod**. See *boning*.—**Cortian rods**. Same as *rods of Corti*.—**Crystalline rods**. See *crystalline*.—**Dividing rod**. See *dividing-rod*.—**Lengthening rod**, an extension-rod fitted with screws at the ends and used as a long shank for an auger or a drill in deep boring, as for a tube-well.—**Meckelian rod**, in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous basis of the mandibular or first postoral visceral arch of the embryo of most vertebrates, about the greater distal section of which the ossification of the lower jaw-bone takes place, the proximal end being converted into the malleus of a mammal, the quadrate bone of a bird or reptile, or the corresponding bones of lower vertebrates. See cut under *palatoquadrate*. Also called *Meckel's cartilage*.—**Napier's rods** (or **bones**), a contrivance, commonly attributed to John Napier (1550–1617), but in fact described in the Arithmetic of Oronce Finée (1532), for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division for those who do not perfectly know the multiplication table. It consists of a number of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or other convenient material, the face of each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compartment, subdivided by a dexter diagonal line into two triangles. These nine little squares contain the successive multiples of the number in the first, the figures in the tens' place being separated by the diagonal line from that in the units' place. A sufficient number of rods must be provided for each of the headings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that by placing the proper rods side by side any number may be seen at the top, while the several multiples occupy, in order, the eight lower compartments; when the multiple consists of two figures these are placed one on each side of the diagonal line. There is also a rod called the *index-rod*, the squares on which are not subdivided into triangles. To multiply, for example, the number 6789 by 56: Place four of the rods together, so that the top numbers form the multiplicand; then look on the index-rod for 6, the first number of the multiplier, and on the corresponding compartments of the four rods the following disposition of figures will be found ranged in the two lines formed by the triangles of each square.....



Napier's Bones or Rods.

	6284	
	3445	
These added together make.....		40734
Against 5, on the index-rod, the figures are.	0505	
	3344	
		33945
The products when added give the sum required.....		380184

Division is performed in an analogous manner. Napier's rods are still made, though they are of little use.—**Parallel rod**, in locomotives having more than one pair

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of driving-wheels, a rod connecting the crank-pins of all the driving-wheels on one side of the engine, so that when one is moved by the piston-rod all will be moved equally. Also called *coupling-rod*.—**Pedal rod.** See *pedal*.—**Perforating rods of Sharpey.** Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*).—**Rod-and-cone layer of the retina.** See *retina*.—**Rod license.** See *license*.—**Rods of Corti,** the pillars of the arches of the organ of Corti. The external rods which form the outer pillars are shorter and less numerous than the inner rods. They consist of a cylindrical striated body with an expanded base; the upper extremity is curved, and has somewhat the shape of the head of a bird; the back part fits into a cavity between the heads of two or more inner rods; while the bill-like process projects toward the reticular membrane. The inner rods have a striated body and an expanded base; the heads have a concavity which receives the outer rods, and a process entering into the composition of the membrana reticularis. The arches thus formed support the outer and inner hair-cells. Also called *pillars of Corti*.—**Setting-out rod,** a guide or gage used in making window-frames, doors, etc.—**Split rod.** (*a*) One of the rods into which plates of wrought-iron are cut by means of slitting rollers, to be afterward made into nails. (*b*) A fishing-rod made in sections of split bamboo strips.—**To have a rod in pickle for one.** See *pickle*[2].—**To kiss the rod.** See *kiss*.

rod[1] (rod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rodded*, ppr. *rodding*. [< *rod*[1], *n.*] **1.** To furnish with a rod or rods; specifically, in recent use, to furnish or equip with lightning-rods.

Several other houses in the town were *rodded* in the same way. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 358.

2. To operate upon with a rod, in any way.

In most of the systems the cable is inserted by a process technically called *rodding*—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one manhole to the next.

Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVI. i. 14.

rod[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *road*[1].

rod[3]†. A Middle English form of *rode*[1], preterit of *ride*.

rod-bacterium (rod'bak-tē″ri-um), *n.* A bacillus.

rod-bayonet (rod'bā″o-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

rod-chisel (rod'chiz″el), *n.* A smiths' chisel fixed to the end of a rod, used for cutting hot metal. *E. H. Knight.*

rod-coupling (rod'kup″ling), *n.* A coupling, clasp, or other device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring artesian wells, oil-wells, etc.

roddin (rod'in), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan*.

roddin-tree (rod'in-trē), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan-tree*.

roddy (rod'i), *a.* [< *rod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of rods or twigs. [Rare.]

rode[1] (rōd). Preterit of *ride*.

rode[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *road*[1].

rode[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rood*.

rode[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rud*[1].

rode[5] (rōd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley.* [Bay of Fundy.]

rod-end (rod'end), *n.* One of the ends of a connecting-rod of an engine. Rod-ends are variously fitted. A common method is to fit them each with a strap and brasses, and a key for tightening the brasses when the latter wear loose. Sometimes called *pitman-box*.

rodent (rō'dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *roden(t-)s*, ppr. of *rodere* (> It. *rodere* = Sp. Pg. *roer* = OF. *roder*, gnaw); akin to *radere*, scratch: see *rase*[1], *raze*[1]. From the L. *rodere* are also ult. *corrode*, *erode*, *rostrum*, etc. Cf. Skt. *rada*, a tooth.] **I.** *a.* Gnawing, as certain mammals; habitually feeding upon vegetable substances, which are gnawed or bitten first with the front teeth; pertaining to the *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*, or having their characters; gliriform.—**Rodent dentition.** See *dentition*, 3.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires;* a rodent mammal; a gnawer.

In temperate climates prolonged sleep is not unknown among *rodents*. *Science*, VI. 403.

Rodentes† (rō-den'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Rodentia*.

Rodentia (rō-den'shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rodentia* (sc. *animalia*), neut. pl. of *roden(t-)s*, ppr. of *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] An order of ineducabilian placental diphyodont *Mammalia;* the gnawers. The brain has a relatively small cerebrum, leaving much of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes exposed, and the corpus callosum has no well-defined rostrum in front. The placentation is discoidal-deciduate. The limbs are ambulatorial, variously modified for running, leaping, climbing, or swimming. The condyle of the lower jaw has its long axis longitudinal, and is not confined in a special socket, but glides back and forth, so that the lower jaw can be put forward and backward as well as moved up and down. The molar teeth are typically ridged on their crowns in various patterns; they are nearly always 3 in number above and below on each side. The premolars are small or few, often none. There are no canines. The incisors are large, strong, heavily enameled on their front surface, scalpriform or beveled to a sharp edge, and grow continually from persistently open pulps; their roots traverse much or nearly all of the bones of either jaw, in the arc of a circle. The typical number of incisors is 2 above and below, or one pair of upper and under front teeth; exceptionally, as in the rabbit tribe, there are small supplementary upper incisors, crowded together and concealed behind the functional pair. In some groups, as *Aricoidinæ*, the molar teeth are perennial, like the incisors. There being no canines, and the premolars being few and small, if any, there is a great gap between the front and the back teeth. The typical number of teeth is 16, which obtains with few exceptions throughout the murine series of rodents; in one genus there are only 12. In the hystricine series there are normally 20 teeth, in one genus 16. In the sciurine series the teeth are always either 20 or 22; in the leporine series there are 26 or 28. This order is by far the largest one among mammals, and of world-wide distribution; its numerous members are adapted to every kind of life. They are mostly of small size, a rabbit being far above the average; the beaver, porcupine, or coypou is a very large rodent, and the capibara is a giant. The order is divisible into 3 suborders: (1) *Hebetidentata*, enormal or blunt-toothed rodents, exceptional in having 4 lower incisors, and extinct; (2) *Duplicidentata*, subnormal or double-toothed rodents, with 4 upper incisors: these are the hares, rabbits, and pikas: and (3) *Simplicidentata*, normal or simple-toothed rodents, with only 2 incisors above and below. The last fall in 3 series: (1) *Hystricomorpha*, the hystricine series, including the porcupines and very numerous related forms, chiefly South American, as the capibara, coypou, cavies, viscachas, chinchillas, octodonts, etc. (see cuts under *capibara*, *coypou*, *rabbit-squirrel*, *porcupine*, and *Plagiodon*); (2) *Myomorpha*, the murine series, including rats and mice of all kinds (see cuts under *mouse*, *Muridæ*, and *rice-field*); and (3) *Sciuromorpha*, the sciurine series, or the squirrels, spermophiles, marmots, beaver, etc. (see cuts under *Arctomys*, *beaver*, and *prairie-dog*). In addition, the duplicident rodents are (4) *Lagomorpha*, the leporine series, the same as the suborder *Duplicidentata*. (See cut under *Lagomys*.) Many fossils of all these groups are known. There are 20 or 21 families of living rodents, and 100 genera. The order corresponds to the Linnean *Glires*, and is still often called by that name. Also called *Rosores*. See cuts under *castor*, *Leporidæ*, and *scalpriform*.

rodential (rō-den'shal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rodentia*. *Nature*, XLII. 193. [Rare.]

rodeo (rō-dā'ō), *n.* [Sp. *rodeo*, a place for cattle at a market or fair, also a going round, a round-about road, < *rodar*, go round, < L. *rotare*, go round, wheel: see *rotate*.] A gathering of cattle to be branded or marked; a round-up. [California.]

The ranch owner who gives the *rodeo* takes his own cattle . . . and drives them in with the ones to be branded, leaving in the *rodeo*-ground the cattle bearing the brands of all other rancheros.

K. D. Wiggin, A Summer in a Cañon, p. 255.

rod-fish (rod'fish), *n.* A fish that may be taken with a rod; any game-fish.

rod-fisher (rod'fish″ėr), *n.* One who fishes with a rod; a rodster.

rod-fishing (rod'fish″ing), *n.* The art or practice of fishing with a rod; fly-fishing; angling.

rod-fructification (rod'fruk-ti-fi-kā″shọn), *n.* In *bot.*, a special simple gonidiophore in *Basidiomycetes*, consisting of a short branch of the mycelium from which small gonidia-like rods are abscised—fertile, however, only in the *Tremellineæ*. *Goebel.*

rodge (roj), *n.* [Formerly also *radge;* origin obscure.] The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *Radge* is next unto the Teale in goodnesse: but yet there is great difference in the nourishment which they make. *Venner*, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 84.

rod-granule (rod'gran″ūl), *n.* One of the granules in the outer nuclear layer of the retina which are connected with the rods.

rod-holder (rod'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who holds or uses a fishing-rod.

They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or *rod-holders*.

Cassell, Technical Educator, xii. 356. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rod-iron (rod'ī″ėrn), *n.* Rolled round iron for nails, fences, etc.

rod-knight†, *n.* One of a class of servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. *Minsheu.*

rodlet (rod'let), *n.* [< *rod*[1] + *-let*.] A bacillus or rod-bacterium.

Billroth and Klebs assert that micrococci may grow into *rodlets* or bacilli. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 184.

rod-line (rod'līn), *n.* A fishing-line not wound on a reel: used by anglers in distinction from *reel-line*.

rod-machine (rod'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for cutting out cylindrical sticks, such as pins, dowels, chair-rounds, and broom-handles. It has a cutter on the principle of a hollow auger, and operates on squared stuff.

rodman (rod'man), *n.*; pl. *rodmen* (-men). A man whose duty it is to carry the rod used in surveying.

Rodman gun. See *gun*[1].

rodomel (rod'ọ-mel), *n.* [= Sp. *rodomel*, < Gr. *ῥόδον*, a rose, + *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey: see *rose* and *mell*[2].] The juice of roses mixed with honey.

XL dayes to beholde on heven
In juce of rose a sester [sextarius] that weel smelle
A pounde hony, and name it *rodomelle*.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

rodomont (rod'ọ-mont), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *rodomont*, < It. *rodomonte*, a bully, < *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," xiv., earlier (in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato") *Rodamonte*, lit. 'one who rolls away mountains,' < *rodare* (< L. *rotare*), wheel, roll, + *monte* (< L. *mons*), a mountain: see *rotate* and *mount*.] **I.** *n.* A vain boaster; a braggart; a bombastic fellow; a bully.

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, Memorials of King Charles I. (*Todd.*)

II. *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

He had thought to have ben the leader
Had the match gone on,
And triumpht our whole nation
In his *rodomont* fashion.

B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

rodomontade (rod'ọ-mon-tād'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rhodomontade*, *rodomontado;* = G. *rodomontade*, < OF. *rodemontade*, *rodomontade*, *rotomontade*, F. *rodomontade*, < It. *rodomontata*, a boast, brag, < *rodomonte*, a boaster: see *rodomont*.] **I.** *n.* Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could shew that the *rhodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution. *Dryden*, Of Heroic Plays.

Poor Phil used to bore me after dinner with endless *rhodomontades* about his passion and his charmer.

Thackeray, Philip, viii.

II. *a.* Bragging.

I don't know what 's the matter with the boy all this day; he has got into such a *rhodomontade* manner all this morning. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

rodomontade (rod'ọ-mon-tād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rodomontaded*, ppr. *rodomontading*. [< *rodomontade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; bluster; rant.

Abuse which Pitt in his free-lance days heaped upon the "desperate *rhodomontading* minister."

Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 235.

rodomontadist† (rod'ọ-mon-tā'dist), *n.* [< *rodomontade* + *-ist*.] A blustering boaster; one who brags or vaunts.

When this *Rhodomontadist* had ended his perilous story, it was dinner time.

E. Terry, Voyage to East India, p. 157.

rodomontado† (rod″ọ-mon-tā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [See *rodomontade*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Rodomontade; also, a piece of rodomontade; a brag.

I have heard a Biscayner make a *Rodomantado* that he was as good a Gentleman as Don Philippo himself.

Howell, Letters, I. iii. 32.

"So," says he, "if a *rhodomontado* will do any good, why do you not say 100 ships?" *Pepys*, Diary, III. 350.

2. A blusterer; a braggart.

Most terribly he comes off; like your *rodomontado*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

II. *a.* Bragging; blustering.

A huge *rodomontado* Picture of the Duke of Lerma, wherein he is painted like a Giant, bearing up the Monarchy of Spain, that of France, and the Popedom upon his Shoulders. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.

rodomontador (rod″ọ-mon-tā'dor), *n.* [< *rodomontade* + *-or*[1].] Same as *rodomontadist*.

rod-planer (rod'plā″nėr), *n.* A machine-tool especially designed for planing the connecting-rods of locomotives, guide-bars, etc., and for similar work. *E. H. Knight.*

Rodrigues's aneurism. A varicose aneurism in which the sac is formed in the tissue immediately contiguous to the artery.

Rodrigues's coördinates. See *coördinate*.

rod-ring (rod'ring), *n.* One of the small rings or guides through which the line passes along an angler's rod. The caliber is generally about six times that of the line.

rods-gold† (rodz'gōld), *n.* An old name of the marigold. *Gerarde.*

rodsman (rodz'man), *n.*; pl. *rodsmen* (-men). Same as *rodman*.

rodster (rod'stėr), *n.* [< *rod*[1] + *-ster*.] One who uses a fishing-rod; a rod-fisher; an angler.

It is the intention of a number of our local *rodsters* to leave the city for different streams.

Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rodwood (rod'wụd), *n.* One of several West Indian shrubs or trees: *Lætia Thamnia* of the *Bixineæ*, several species of *Eugenia* (as *E. pullens*, the black rodwood, and *E. axillaris*, the red rodwood), and *Calyptranthes Chytraculia* of the *Myrtaceæ*, the white rodwood.

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rody†, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruddy*.

roe[1] (rō), *n.* [< ME. *ro, roo, ra,* < AS. *rā, rāh, rāha, raa,* m. (also, in comp., *rāh-deór*), a roe, *rāge, rāege,* f., a wild she-goat, a roe, = D. *ree,* roe, roebuck, = OLG. *rēho,* MLG. *rē* = OHG. *rēh* (*rēh-*), n., *rēho,* m., *reia,* f., MHG. *rēch* (*rēh-*), G. *reh,* n., OHG. *reia,* f., also **riccha,* MHG. **ricke,* G. *ricke,* f., = Icel. *rā,* f., = Sw. *rå* = Dan. *raa,* roe, roebuck.] 1. The roe-deer.

I is ful wight [swift], God waat, as is a *raa*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 166.

Now than am I light as a *roo*. *York Plays*, p. 281.

Asahel was as light of foot as a wild *roe*. 2 Sam. ii. 18.

2. Improperly, the adult female of the hart; the doe of the stag or red deer.

roe[2] (rō), *n.* [Oftener in pl. *roes;* early mod. E. also *roughes,* pl.; prop. *roan* or *rone,* as still in E. dial. use (the terminal *-n* being mistaken for the pl. suffix *-n, -en*[4], as in *eyne, kine*[1], *shoon*); E. dial. *roan, rone, roun, rown, rawn,* and with excrescent *-d, round,* early mod. E. also *roughne;* < ME. *rowne, rawne,* < AS. **hrogn* (not recorded) = MLG. *rogen, rogel,* LG. *rögen* = OHG. **hrogan, rogan, rogo,* MHG. *rogen, roge,* G. *rogen* = Icel. *hrogn* = Sw. *rom* = Dan. *rogn* and *ravn,* roe. Root unknown; some compare Gr. *κρόκη, κροκάλη,* a rounded pebble, L. *calx,* lime, a stone, dim. *calculus,* a pebble, Skt. *çarkara,* gravel, W. *careg,* a stone, etc.: see *calx*[1].] 1. The spawn of a fish. That of the male is sperm, called *milt* or *soft roe;* that of the female is the mass of eggs, distinguished as *hard roe.* Roe is much eaten, either in its natural state or variously prepared. See *botargo, caviar.*

From fountains small Nilus flude doith flow,
Even so of *rawnis* do michty fisches breid.
K. James VI. Chron. S. P., iii. 489. (*Jamieson.*)

The hie fische [he-fish] spawnis his meltis. And the scho fische [she-fish] hir *rounis*.
Bellenden, Descr. Alb., xi. (*Jamieson.*)

2. The spawn of various crustaceans, used for food, as the berry, coral, or mass of eggs of the female lobster.—3. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

roebuck (rō'buk), *n.* [< ME. *roobukke, raabuke, rabuke* = D. *reebok* = G. *rehbock* = Icel. *rābukkr* = Sw. *råbock* = Dan. *raabuk;* as *roe*[1] + *buck*[1]. Cf. *roe-deer.*] The male of the roe-deer; less properly, the roe-deer.



Roebuck (*Capreolus capræa*).

roebuck-berry (rō'buk-ber'i), *n.* A low herbaceous bramble, *Rubus saxatilis,* of the northern Old World; the stone-bramble; also, its fruit, which consists of a few rather large red grains.

roed (rōd), *a.* [< *roe*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having roe, as a fish; containing spawn developed to the stage in which it is known as roe.

The female or *roed* fish.
Pennant, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), III. 197.

roe-deer (rō'dēr), *n.* [< ME. *roodeor,* < AS. *rāhdeór* = Icel. *raudhdýri* = Sw. *rådjur* = Dan. *raadyr;* as *roe*[1] + *deer.*] A species of the genus *Capreolus, C. capræa* or *caprea,* formerly *Cervus capreolus,* of small size, elegant form, and very agile, inhabiting most parts of Europe, including Great Britain, and parts of Asia; a roebuck or roe. The animal is only about 2 feet 3 inches high at the shoulder, and weighs 50 or 60 pounds; it is of a reddish-brown or grayish-brown color, with a large white disk on the rump, and very short tail. The antlers of the male are about a foot long, erect, cylindric, and branching toward the tip. See cut under *roebuck.*

roe-fish (rō'fish), *n.* A fish heavy with roe; a ripe fish, or spawner.

Rœmeria (rē-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), named after J. J. *Roemer,* 1763–1819, a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ,* the poppy family, and of the tribe *Eupapavereæ.* It is characterized by a linear, usually three-valved capsule opening down nearly to the base, by pitted seeds destitute of a crest, and by flowers with two sepals, four petals, many stamens, and a sessile stigma with deflexed lobes. The 3 species are natives of the Mediterranean region, naturalized in fields in temperate parts of Europe and Asia. They are annuals resembling poppies, but readily distinguished by their long and valvular fruit, and by their less dilated stigmas. They bear dissected leaves and long-stalked violet flowers. *R. hybrida* has a pretty flower, and is sometimes planted, but the petals fall very quickly. It receives the names *purple horned poppy* and *wind-rose.*

roemerite (rėm'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after F. A. *Roemer,* a German geologist.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular triclinic crystals of a brownish-yellow color. Also written *römerite.*

roenoke, *n.* See *roanoke.*

roepperite (rėp'ėr-īt), *n.* [Named after W. T. *Roepper* of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.] A variety of chrysolite from the zinc-mines in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is peculiar in containing, besides iron and magnesium, considerable amounts of zinc and manganese. Also spelled *ropperite.*

roesslerite (rès'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. C. *Roessler* of Hanau in Prussia.] A rare mineral consisting of hydrous arseniate of magnesium, and occurring in white crystalline plates. Also spelled *rössslerite.*

roe-stone (rō'stōn), *n.* A rock having the appearance of the roe of a fish; oölite.

roft. An obsolete preterit of *rive*[1].

roff†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roof*[1].

roffia, rofia, *n.* See *raffia.*

rog†, *v. t.* [ME. *roggen, ruggen;* a var. of *rock*[2], q. v.] To shake.

Hym she *roggeth* and awaketh softe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2708.

He romede, he rarede, that *roggede* alle the erthe,
So ruydly he rappyd at to ryot hymselvene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 784.

rogamentt, *n.* [< LL. *rogamentum,* something asked, a question, < L. *rogare,* ask: see *rogation.*] A postulate or axiom.

Rogate Sunday. Same as *Rogation Sunday.*

rogation (rō-gā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *rogation, rogasion* (pl. *rogations,* Rogation days), F. *rogation* = Pr. *rogazo, roazo* = Sp. *rogacion* = Pg. *rogações,* pl., prayers in Rogation week, = It. *rogazione,* < L. *rogatio(n-),* a supplication, an asking, < *rogare,* pp. *rogatus,* ask. Cf. *abrogate, interrogate, supererogation, prerogative, prorogue,* etc.] 1. In *Rom. jurisprudence,* the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.—2. Litany; supplication: especially as said in procession.

He [Bishop Mamercus] perfecteth the *Rogations* or Litanies before in use. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 41.

Rogation days, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension day. The special observance of these days with fasting and rogations (litanies and public processions) was first introduced by Mamertus or Mamercus, bishop of Vienne in southern France, about A. D. 470, at a time of general distress arising from earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, and other troubles. It soon became general in Gaul, and spread to England. In the Roman Catholic Church (which adopted the observance about 800) the Litany of the Saints is said in procession on these days. In the Anglican Church the Rogation days are appointed days of fasting or abstinence, and it was formerly the custom to say the Litany, to read the homily and exhortation given in the Book of Homilies, and to perambulate the parish. The custom of perambulation (which see) is still observed in some places in England. Also called *gang-days.*—**Rogation Sunday,** the Sunday preceding Ascension day.—**Rogation-tide,** the time of Rogation days.—**Rogation week,** the week in which the Rogation days occur. Also called *procession week, cross-week, gang-week.*

rogation-flower (rō-gā'shon-flou'ėr), *n.* An Old World milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris,* which blooms during Rogation week and was carried in processions. See *milkwort.*

rogatory (rog'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rogatoire* = It. *rogatorio,* < L. *rogator,* an asker, solicitor: see *rogation.*] Seeking information; authorized to collect or engaged in collecting information.

Many countries aid one another's judicial proceedings by consenting that their judges may accept *rogatory* commissions, or act as agents of foreign courts for the purpose of examining witnesses or otherwise ascertaining facts. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 76.

Letters rogatory. See *letter*[3].

roger (roj'ėr), *n.* [A familiar use of the personal name *Roger,* < OF. *Roger,* < OHG. *Ruodiger,* G. *Rudiger.* Cf. *robin*[1].] 1. A ram. See *Collins Miscellanies* (1742), p. 116. (*Halliwell.*) [Prov. Eng.]—2†. A rogue. [Old cant.]—**Roger of the buttery,** a goose. *Halliwell.*

Roger de Coverley (roj'ėr dē kuv'ėr-li). [Named after Sir *Roger de Coverley,* one of the members of the club under whose direction the "Spectator" professed to be edited.] An English country-dance, corresponding to the Virginia reel. Also called *Sir Roger de Coverley.*

After . . . dinner . . . comes dancing, . . . reels and flings, and strathspeys and *Roger de Coverleys.*
Motley, Correspondence, I. 353.

rogeriant, (rō-jē'ri-an), *n.* [Appar. < *Roger,* a person's name, + *-ian.*] A wig. [Rare.]

The unruly wind blows off his periwink. . . .
The sportful wind, to mock the headless man,
Tosses apace his pitch'd *Rogerian*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. v. 16.

rogersite (roj'ėrz-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. W. B. *Rogers.*] An imperfectly known mineral occurring in the form of a thin white crust upon the samarskite of North Carolina: it is essentially a hydrated niobate of the yttrium metals.

roggan (rog'an), *n.* [Cf. *rog.*] A rocking stone. See *rocking.* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roggenstein (rog'en-stīn), *n.* [G., lit. 'rye-stone,' < *roggen,* = E. *rye,* + *stein* = E. *stone.*] A kind of oölite in which the grains are cemented by argillaceous matter. The roggenstein anticlinal is the uplift in which are the important mines of Stassfurt in Prussia, and its vicinity.

roggle (rog'l), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *rog.*] To shake; jumble. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

roghtlesset, *a.* [ME., appar. an erroneously formed word, equiv. to *reckless* (after *roghte,* pret. of *reck*): see *reck, reckless.*] Reckless; careless.

Dreding ye were of my woos *roghtlesse;*
That was to me a grevous hevinesse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 6, f. 116. (*Halliwell.*)

rogue (rōg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roag, roge;* < OF. *rogue,* presumptuous, malapert, rude, hence used in E. as a noun, a surly fellow, a vagabond; prob. < Bret. *rok, rog,* arrogant, proud, haughty, brusk; cf. Ir. Gael. *rucas,* pride, arrogance.] 1. A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a tramp. Persons of this character were, by the old laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and *rogues* forlorn,
In short and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 39.

Ros. Methinks 'tis pity such a lusty fellow
Should wander up and down, and want employment.
Bel. She takes me for a *rogue!*—You may do well, madam,
To stay this wanderer, and set him a-work, forsooth.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal: applied generally to males.

We're bought and sold for English gold—
Such a parcel of *rogues* in a nation.
Burns, Farewell to a' our Scottish Fame.

3. A sly fellow; a wag.

The satirical *rogue* says here that old men have grey beards, . . . and that they have a plentiful lack of wit.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 197.

4. A mischievous or playful person: applied in slight endearment to children or women. Compare *roguish,* 3.

Ah, you sweet little *rogue,* you!
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 283.

What, rob your boys? those pretty *rogues!*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 27.

5. A rogue elephant (which see, under *elephant*).—6. A plant that falls short of a standard required by nurserymen, gardeners, etc.

When a race of plants is once pretty well established, the seed-raisers do not pick out the best plants, but merely go over their seed-beds, and pull up the *rogues,* as they call the plants that deviate from the proper standard.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 42.

Rogue elephant. See *elephant.*—**Rogue-money,** in Scotland, an assessment laid on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, maintaining them in jail, and prosecuting them.—**Rogues and vagabonds,** an appellation under which, in English law, fall various classes of persons who may be summarily committed, such as fortune-tellers, persons collecting alms under false pretenses, persons deserting their families and leaving them chargeable to the parish, persons wandering about as vagrants without visible means of subsistence, persons found on any premises for an unlawful purpose, and others. Rogues and vagabonds may be summarily committed to prison for three months with hard labor. See *vagrant.*—**Rogues' gallery,** a collection of photographs of notorious law-breakers, kept at police headquarters.—**Rogue's march.** See *march*[2].—**Rogue's yarn,** a rope-yarn distinguishable from the rest of the yarns in a rope, serving to identify rope made in government dock-yards. In rope made in United States navy-yards the rogue's yarn is twisted in a contrary direction to the others, and is of manila in hemp rope and of hemp in manila rope.—**Wild rogue**†, a vagrant by family inheritance.

A *wilde Roge* is he that is borne a Roge: he is more subtil and more geuen by nature to all kinde of knauery than the

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other. . . . I once rebuking a *wyld roge* because he went idelly about, he shewed me that he was a begger by enheritance—his Grandfather was a begger, his father was one, and he must nedes be one by good reason.
Warning for Common Cursetors (1567), quoted in Ribton-[Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 597.

=**Syn. 2.** Cheat, sharper, scamp, swindler.

rogue (rōg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rogued*, ppr. *roguing*. [Early mod. E. also *roge*; < *rogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To play the rogue; play knavish tricks. [Rare.]

And *roguing* virtue brings a man defame,
A packstaff epithet, and scorned name.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 101.

2†. To wander; tramp; play the vagabond.

Yf he be but once taken soe idlye *roging*, he may punnish him more lightlye, as with stockes or such like.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To call (one) a rogue; denounce as a rogue; stigmatize as a cheat or impostor.

It may be thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

2. To cheat; injure by roguery.

That envious Scotchman, Sandy Macraw (a scurvy limb of the coast-guards, who lived by poaching on my born rights), had set himself up with a boat, forsooth, on purpose to *rogue* me and rob me the better.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, v.

3. To uproot or destroy, as plants which do not conform to a desired standard.

The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the *roguing* of plants by nurserymen. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 43.

rogue-house (rōg'hous), *n.* A prison; a lock-up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roguery (rō'gėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rogueries* (-iz). [< *rogue* + *-ery.*] **1†.** The life of a vagrant; vagabondism.—**2.** Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

You rogue, here 's lime in this sack too: there is nothing but *roguery* to be found in villanous man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 138.

Peter had lately done some *rogueries* that forced him to abscond. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, xi.

3. Waggery; arch tricks; mischievousness.

rogue's-gilliflower† (rōgz'jil'i-flou-ėr), *n.* An old name of the rocket *Hesperis matronalis*. *Lyte.*

rogueship (rōg'ship), *n.* [< *rogue* + *-ship.*] The character or state of a rogue; also, a roguish person. [Rare.]

Ramb. Rank and rotten, is she not?
Shave. Your spittle *rogueships*
Shall not make me so.
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

roguish (rō'gish), *a.* [< *rogue* + *-ish*[1].] **1†.** Vagrant; vagabond.

Let 's follow the old earl, and get the Bedlam
To lead him where he would: his *roguish* madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 104.

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest.

The law of evidence; a law very excellently calculated for the preservation of the lives of His Majesty's *roguish* subjects. *Fielding*, Amelia, xi. 3.

3. Mischievous; playful.

An' she has twa sparkling *roguish* een.
Burns, On Cessnock Banks.

roguishly (rō'gish-li), *adv.* In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly; mischievously.

roguishness (rō'gish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being roguish. (*a*) Knavery. (*b*) Mischievousness; archness; sly cunning: as, the *roguishness* of a look.

roguy† (rō'gi), *a.* [< *rogue* + *-y*[1].] Knavish; dishonest. [Rare.]

Car. Gipsies, and yet pick no pockets?
Alv. Infamous and *roguy!*
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

rohan (rō'han), *n.* [Also *rohun*, *rohuna*; E. Ind.] A large East Indian tree, *Soymida febrifuga*, also called *red* or *bastard cedar*, *red-wood*, and *East Indian mahogany*. Its bark is tonic and astringent; its wood is heavy, dark, and durable, and is used for purposes of construction.

roi (rō'i), *n.* [Maori.] The rootstock of the brake, *Pteris aquilina*, var. *esculenta*, which when roasted was formerly a staple article of food with the aborigines of New Zealand.

roicond†, *a.* [ME., < OF. **roicond*, < L. *rubicundus*, red, ruddy: see *rubicund.*] Ruddy; rubicund.

Wele colouret by course, clene of his face,
Rede *roicond* in white, as the Roose fresshe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3771.

roid†, *a.* [ME. *roid*, *ruyd*, < OF. *roide*, F. *roide*, *raide*, < L. *rigidus*, stiff: see *rigid.* Cf. *redour.*] Stiff; stout; violent.

That bemoth in Ebrew ys opunly to say—
"A *Roid* beste vnreasonable, that no Rule holdes."
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4428.

roidly†, *adv.* [ME., < *roid* + *-ly*[2].] Violently.

Hit the hathill o the hede in his hote angur,
And rent hym doun *roidly* ryght to the sadill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6988.

roignet, *n.* See *roin.*

roil[1]† (roil), *v. i.* [< ME. *roilen*, *roylen*, prob. a var. of *roulen*, roll, used in the same sense: see *roll* (I., 12), and cf. *roil*[2].] To run; wander; roll; rove.

Riȝt so, quod Gregorie, religioun *roileth*,
Sterueth and stynketh and steleth lordes almesses,
That oute of couent and cloystre coueyten to libbe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 297.

The fletynge strem that *roileth* doun diversly fro hy mountaygnes is arested and resisted ofte tyme by the encountrynge of a stoon. *Chaucer*, Boethius, i. meter 7.

roil[2] (roil), *v. t.* [Formerly also *royle*; also dial. *rile* (sometimes spelled *ryle*), the common colloq. form in the U. S. (cf. *oil*, dial. *ile*, *point*, dial. *pint*, etc.). (*a*) According to Stratmann, < OF. *roeler*, *roler*, *roller*, vex, disturb, beat, particular uses of the orig. sense 'roll': see *roil*[1], *roll.* (*b*) In another view, prop. *rile*, and orig. as a noun, ME. *ryal*, *riall*, foam, fermentation; perhaps < OF. *roille*, *rouille*, F. *rouille* = Pr. *roill*, rust, mildew, fungous growth, ult. < L. *robigo*, rust: see *roin.*] **1.** To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment: as, to *roil* wine, cider, or other liquor in casks or bottles.

The lamb down stream *roiled* the wolf's water above.
Roger North, Examen, p. 359. (*Davies.*)

I had dug out the spring and made a well of clear gray water, where I could dip up a pailful without *roiling* it.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 245.

I thirst for one cool cup of water clear,
But drink the *riled* stream of lying breath.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 78.

2. To excite to some degree of anger; annoy; vex: now more commonly, in colloquial use, *rile.*

His spirits were very much *roiled*.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 69. (*Davies.*)

You have always been one of the best fellows in the world, . . . and the most generous, and the most cordial—that you have; only you do *rile* me when you sing that confounded Mayfair twang. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

3. To perplex. [Local.]—**4.** To salt (fish) by means of a roiler.

roil[3]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *royle*; < ME. *roile*, *royle*; origin uncertain.] A Flemish horse.

Polidamas the prise horse presit vnto,
Raght to the Reyne, and the *Roile* toke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8337.

By the good swimminge of horses many men haue ben saued, and contrary wise, by a timorouse *royle*, where the water hath uneth come to his bely, his legges hath foltred, wherby many a good and propre man hath perisshed.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

roiler (roi'lėr), *n.* [< *roil*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine for salting small fish, as a revolving box turned by means of a crank. [North Carolina.]

roily (roi'li), *a.* [Also dial. *rily*, *riley*; < *roil*[2] + *-y*[1].] Muddy; turbid: as, *roily* water.

Then flow away, my sweety sap,
And I will make you boily;
Nor catch a woodman's hasty nap,
For fear you should get *roily*.
J. F. Cooper, Pioneer, xx.

The streams full and *roily*. *The Century*, XXVII. 107.

roin† (roin), *n.* [Also *royne*; < ME. *roine*, *roigne*, < OF. *roingne*, *rogne*, *rongne*, scurf, mange, scabbiness, itch, F. *rogne*, itch, = Pr. *ronha*, *runha* = Cat. *ronya* = Sp. *roña* = Pg. *ronha* = It. *rogna*, itch; perhaps < L. *robigo*, *rubigo* (*-gin-*), rust, mildew, also sore, ulcer, scab: see *ronion.*] A scab or scurf.

Hir nekke was of good fasoun
In lengthe and gretnesse by resoun,
Withoute bleyne, scabbe, or *royne*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 553.

roinish† (roi'nish), *a.* [Also *roynish*; < *roin* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *roinous.*] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; scurvy.

My lord, the *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 8.

roinous† (roi'nus), *a.* [Also *roynous*; < ME. *roinous*, *roignous*, < OF. *roigneux*, *roingneux*, *rongneux* (= Pr. *rognos*, *ronhos*, *runhos* = Cat. *ronyos* = Sp. *roñoso* = Pg. *ronhoso* = It. *rognoso*), mangy, scabby; perhaps < L. *robiginosus*, rusty, mangy, etc., < *robigo* (*robigin-*), rust: see *roin.*] Scabby; rough; crooked; worthless.

The foule croked bowe hidous,
That knotty was and al *roynous*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 988.

This argument is al *roignous*;
It is not worth a croked brere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6190.

roint† (roint), *v.* See *aroint.*

roist† (roist), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *royst*; cf. *roister.*] Same as *roister.* *Cotgrave.*

The vayne glorious, . . .
Whose humour the *roysting* sort continually doth feede.
Udall, Roister Doister, Prol.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 208.

roister (rois'tėr), *n.* [Also *royster*; < OF. *rustre*, a ruffian, roister, a particular use (with unoriginal *r*) of OF. *ruste*, *ruiste*, a rustic, F. *rustique*: see *rustic.*] **1.** A rioter; a blusterer; a roisterer. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They must not part till they have drunk a barrell,
Or straight this *royster* will begin to quarrel.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The natives were an honest, social race of jolly *roysters*, who had no objection to a drinking bout, and were very merry in their cups. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 92.

2. [< *roister*, *v.*] A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

roister (rois'tėr), *v. i.* [Also *royster*; < *roister*, *n.*] To bluster; swagger; bully; be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

A gang of merry *roistering* devils, frisking and curveting on a flat rock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 348.

Her brother lingers late
With a *roystering* company.
Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 2.

The wind is *roistering* out of doors.
Lowell, To Charles Eliot Norton.

roister-doister† (rois'tėr-dois'tėr), *n.* [First recorded in the title of the first English comedy, Udall's "Ralph *Roister-Doister*" (1553); a varied redupl. of *roister.*] A roisterer.

I have . . . seen the mad-brainest *roister-doister* in a country dashed out of countenance.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

roisterer (rois'tėr-ėr), *n.* [Also *roysterer*; < *roister* + *-er*[1].] One who roisters; a bold, blustering, or turbulent fellow.

Midmost of a rout of *roisterers*,
Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.
Tennyson, Geraint.

roistering (rois'tėr-ing), *p. a.* Swaggering; rude.

She again encounters "Dick" Talbot, now grown more *roystering* and bloated than ever, and marries the lover of her youth. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 148.

roisterly† (rois'tėr-li), *a.* [< *roister* + *-ly*[1].] Like a roisterer; blustering; violent.

A mad world, where such shameful stuff is bought and sold; and where such *roisterly* varlets may be suffered to play upon whom they lust, and how they lust.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

roisterly (rois'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *roisterly*, *a.*] In a bullying, violent manner.

roisterous (rois'tėr-us), *a.* [< *roister* + *-ous.*] Violent; blustery; uproarious. [Rare.]

Was the like ever heard of? The *roysterous* young dogs; carolling, howling, breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep!
Carlyle, Past and Present, ii. 15.

roitelet (roi'te-let), *n.* [Also *roytelet*; < F. *roitelet*, a petty king, a wren (Cotgrave), dim. of *roi*, a king: see *roy.*] **1†.** A little or petty king; a royalet.

Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England. *Heylin.*

2. In *ornith.*, a kinglet or goldcrest; a small bird of the genus *Regulus*.

rok, *n.* See *roc*[1].

roka (rō'kä), *n.* A large East African tree, *Trichilia emetica*, whose fruit is considered emetic, and whose seeds yield a fatty oil.

rokambole, *n.* See *rocambole.*

roke (rōk), *n.* [< ME. *roke*, a var. of *reke* (= OD. *roke*, etc.): see *reek*[1].] Mist; smoke; damp.

Roke, myste. Nebula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

rokeage, rokee (rō'kāj, rō'kē), *n.* [Also *roucheage*, *yokeage*, *yokeague*; Amer. Ind.; orig. form uncertain. Cf. *nocake.*] Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar: commonly called *pinole*. [Local, U. S.]

rokelay (rok'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure.*

roker (rō'kėr), *n.* [Prob. connected with *roach*[1], and thus ult. with *ray*[2].] A species of *Raia*; especially, the thornback ray.

The English word *roker* in most cases signifies thornback, but is occasionally employed to denote any species of the ray family, with the exception of the skate.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 146.

Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or *roker*. *Lancet*, No. 3455, p. 1025.

roket†, rokette[1]†, *n.* Middle English forms of *rochet*[1]. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13525.

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rokket. A Middle English form of *rock*[1], *rock*[2], etc.

roky (rō'ki), *a.* [Also *roaky*, *rooky*; < ME. *roky*, misty, < *roke*, mist: see *roke* and *reek*[1].] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray.*

Roky, or mysty. Nebulosus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

He . . . in a *roky* hollow, belling, heard
The hounds of Mark.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

Rolandic (rō-lan'dik), *a.* [< *Rolando* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to Rolando, an Italian anatomist and physiologist (died 1831). Compare *postrolandic* (*prerolandic* is also used).—**Rolandic fissure.** Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Rolandic funiculus.** See *funiculus of Rolando*, under *funiculus*.—**Rolandic line**, a line on the surface of the skull (or head) marking the position of the fissure of Rolando beneath.—**Rolandic point**, the intersection of the Rolandic lines with the median plane and with each other on the surface of the skull. It is about half an inch behind the middle of the line passing over the skull from the glabella to the inion.

rolet, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

rolet, *n.* [A var. of *roll*.] A unit of quantity formerly in use in England, defined by a statute of Charles II. as seventy-two sheets of parchment.

rôle (rōl), *n.* [< F. *rôle*: see *roll* and *rotary*.] A part or character represented by an actor; any conspicuous part or function assumed by any one, as a leading public character.—**Title rôle**, the part in a play which gives its name to the play, as Hamlet in the play of "Hamlet," or Macbeth in that of "Macbeth."

roll (rōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rollen*, *rolen* (= D. *rollen* = MHG. *rolen*, G. *rollen* = Icel. *rolla* = Dan. *rulle* = Sw. *rulla*), < OF. *roler*, *roller*, *rueler*, *roeler*, *rouler*, F. *rouler*, F. dial. *roler*, *roller*, roll, roll up, roll along, go on wheels, = Pr. *rolar*, *rotlar* = Cat. *rotolar* = Sp. *rollar*, *rular* = Pg. *rolar* = It. *rotolare*, *rullare*, < ML. *rotulare*, roll, revolve, < L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *roll*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move like a carriage-wheel; move along a surface without slipping by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact as an instantaneous axis: as, a ball or wheel *rolls* on the earth; a body *rolls* on an inclined plane.

The fayre hede fro the halce hit [fell] to the erthe,
That fele hit foyned [spurned] wyth her fete, there hit forth *roled*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 428.

The *rolling* stone never gathereth mosse.
Heywood, Proverbs (ed. Sharman).

That goddess [Fortune] blind,
That stands upon the *rolling* restless stone.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 31.

2. To run or travel on wheels.

The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
May *roll* in chariots. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

3. To revolve; perform a periodical revolution.

The *rolling* Year
Is full of Thee. *Thomson*, Hymn, l. 2.

Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,
While the stars burn, the moons increase,
And the great ages onward *roll*.
Tennyson, To J. S.

4. To turn; have a rotatory motion, generally reciprocating and irregular, especially in lateral directions: as, the ship *rolls* (that is, turns back and forth about a longitudinal axis).

His eyen steepe, and *rollynge* in his heede.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 201.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.
Shak., M. N. D., v. i. 12.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*, resigned
To roaring billows and the warring wind.
Pope, Odyssey, vi. 205.

The ship *rolled* and dashed, . . . now showing us the whole sweep of her deck, . . . now nothing but her keel.
Dickens, David Copperfield, lv.

5. To move like waves or billows; also, to move like a considerable body of water, as a river. Each particle of water in a wave revolves in a circle, and though this cannot be seen, there is a vague appearance of a wheel-like movement.

Wave *rolling* after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent rapture. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 298.

The *rolling* smoke involves the sacrifice.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 248.

6. To fluctuate; move tumultuously.

What diff'rent Sorrows did within thee *roll*!
Prior, Solomon, ii.

7. To tumble or fall over and over.

Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 594.

8. To emit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum.

Near and more near the thunders *roll*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

A *rolling* organ-harmony
Swells up, and shakes and falls.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

9. To enroll one's self; be enrolled.

He lends at legal value considerable sums, which he might highly increase by *rolling* in the public stocks.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

Papillion. Right honourable sharpers; and Frenchmen from the county of York.
Wilding. In the last list, I presume, you *roll*.
Foote, The Liar, i. 1.

10. To trill: said of certain singing birds.

The continuous roll is possessed almost exclusively by the canary, and the nightingale is one of the very few birds that share to some degree the faculty of *rolling* at any pitch of the voice uninterruptedly.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 87.

11. To lend itself to being coiled up in a cylindrical form: as, cloth that *rolls* well.—**12†.** To ramble; wander abroad; gad about. Compare *roil*[1].

That ilke proverbe of Ecclesiaste,
Where he comandeth and forbedeth faste
Man shal nat suffre his wyf go *roule* aboute.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 653.

These unruly rascals in their *rolling* disperse themselves into several companies, as occasion serveth, sometime more and sometime less.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 20.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to rotate; whirl or wheel.

When thou shalt speake to any man, *role* not to fast thyne eye. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Rolling his greedy eyeballs in his head.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 368.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and *roll'd*
Her motions. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 499.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,
Roll'd to starboard, *roll'd* to larboard, when the surge was seething free. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. To cause to move like a carriage-wheel; cause to move over a surface without sliding, by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact: as, to *roll* a cask or a ball.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre? Mark xvi. 3.

3. To turn over in one's thoughts; revolve; consider again and again.

The yongest, which that wente unto the toun,
Ful ofte in herte he *rolleth* up and doun
The beautee of thise florins newe and bryghte.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 876.

I came home *rolling* resentments in my mind, and framing schemes of vengeance.
Swift, Letter, Sept. 9, 1710. (*Seager.*)

4. To wrap round and round an axis, so as to bring into a compact cylindrical form: as, to *roll* a piece of cloth; to *roll* a sheet of paper; to *roll* parchment; to *roll* tobacco.

As the snake, *roll'd* in a flowering bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 228.

He lies like a hedgehog *roll'd* up the wrong way,
Tormenting himself with his prickles.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg, Her Dream.

The bed, in the day-time, is *rolled* up, and placed on one side. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

5. To bind or infold in a bandage or wrapper; inwrap.

Their Kings, whose bodies are . . . lapped in white skinnes, and *rowled* in mats. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 765.

What time the foeman's line is broke,
And all the war is *roll'd* in smoke.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

6. To press or level with a roller; spread out with a roller or rolling-pin: as, to *roll* a field; to *roll* pie-crust.

It is passed between cylinders often, and *rolled*.
Cowper, Flatting Mill, l. 3.

7. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, easy motion, as of rolling.

And chalky Wey, that *rolls* a milky wave.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 344.

Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand.
Bp. Heber, Missionary Hymn.

8. To give expression to or emit in a prolonged deep sound.

They care for no understanding: it is enough if thou canst *roll* up a pair of matins, or an even-song, and mumble a few ceremonies. *Tyndale*, Doctrinal Treatises, p. 243.

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

9. To utter with vibration of the tongue; trill.

Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star,
Try over hard to *roll* the British R.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

10. In *printing*, to make (paper) smooth by passing it under calendering rollers. [Eng.]—**11.** To turn over by degrees, as a whale when cutting in. At first the whale is rolled carefully and gently, then more quickly, as the blubber is hove up, and the head is cut off at last.

12. In *drum-playing*, to beat with rapid blows so as to produce a continuous sound.—**Rolled chop.** See *chop*[1], 2.—**Rolled cod**, boneless cod, prepared by rolling several slices into parcels which are packed in boxes. [Trade-name.]—**Rolled glass.** See *glass*.—**Rolled plating.** See *plate*, *v. t.*—**Rolled rail.** See *rail*[1]. =**Syn. 2.** *Swing*, etc. See *rock*[2], *v. t.*

roll (rōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rolle* = MD. *rol*, D. *rol* = MLG. *rol* = MHG. *rolle*, *rulle*, G. *rolle* = Sw. *rulla* = Dan. *rulle*, < OF. *rolle*, *roele*, *roule*, F. *rôle* (see *rôle*) = Pr. *rolle*, *rotlle*, *rutle* = Cat. *rotllo* = Sp. *rol*, a list, roll, *rollo*, a roll, record, = Pg. *rolo*, *rol* = It. *ruolo*, *rullo*, *ruotolo*, *rotolo*, a roll, list, < ML. *rotulus*, a roll, list, catalogue, schedule, record, prop. a paper or parchment rolled up (cf. *volume*, ult. < L. *volvere*, roll); cf. *rotulare*, roll up: see *roll*, *v.* The ML. *rotulus*, a roll, is partly from the verb, and not wholly identical with L. *rotulus*, also *rotula*, a little wheel, from which the verb is derived. In the later senses directly from the mod. verb.] **1.** A cylinder formed by winding something round and round; that which is rolled up: as, a *roll* of wool; a *roll* of paper.

The gentlemen . . . hauing theyr heades bounde aboute with listes and *rowles* of sundry coloures after the maner of the Turkes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 14).

Take thee a *roll* of a book, and write therein.
Jer. xxxvi. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A document of paper, parchment, or the like which is or may be rolled up; hence, an official document; a list; a register; a catalogue; a record: as, a muster-*roll*; a class-*roll*; a court-*roll*.

Nis nou so lutel thing of theos thet the deouel naueth enbrened on his *rolle*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 344.

I am not in the *roll* of common men.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 43.

Then thundered forth a *roll* of names:
The first was thine, unhappy James!
Scott, Marmion, v. 26.

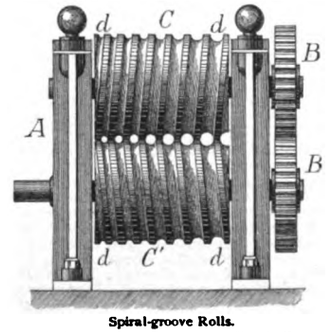
(*b*) A long piece of cloth, paper, or the like, usually of uniform width throughout, and rolled upon either a round stick or a thin board, or upon itself merely, as the most convenient form of making a package. See *roller*, 2. (*c*) In *cookery*, something rolled up: as, a veal *roll*; a jelly *roll*. Specifically—(1) A small cake of bread rolled or doubled on itself before baking: as, a French *roll*. (2) Same as *roly-poly*, 2. (*d*) A cylindrical twist of tobacco. (*e*) In *carding*, a slender, slightly compacted cylinder or sliver of carded wool, delivered from hand-cards or from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. Such rolls were formerly much used in the hand-spinning of wool. For machine-spinning the sliver is extended into a continuous roving. (*f*) Part of the head-dress of a woman, a rounded cushion or mass of hair usually laid above the forehead, especially in the sixteenth century.

Antiæ, the heare of a woman that is layed over hir forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately call them their *rolles*.
Elyot, ed. 1559. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A revolving cylinder employed in any manner to operate upon a material, as in forming metals into bars, plates, or sheets, smoothing the surfaces of textures, as in paper-making, laundering, etc., or in comminuting substances, as in grinding grain, crushing ores, etc.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

(*a*) One of a pair of cylinders in a rolling-mill, between which metals are passed to form them into bars, plates,



Spiral-groove Rolls.

A, frame; *B*, *B'*, intermeshed gears; *C*, *C'*, spirally grooved rolls, having the grooves *d* gradually diminishing in size from right to left, and driven by the gears.

or sheets. See *rolling-mill*. (*b*) In *engraving*, the cylindrical die of a transferring-press. (*c*) In *metal.*, one of a pair of hard and strong metallic cylinders between which

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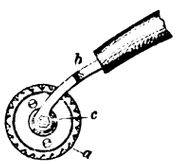
ores are crushed. (*d*) In *paper-making*, one of the cylinders of a calender; also, the cylinder of a pulping-engine. See *calender*[1], 1, and *pulp-engine*. (*e*) In *high milling*, one of a pair of metal cylinders through a series of which pairs grain is passed for successively crushing it to the requisite fineness. See *high milling*, under *milling*. (*f*) In *calico-printing*, a cylinder of a calico-printing machine. (*g*) The impression-cylinder of a printing-machine. (*h*) In a great variety of machines, one of the cylinders over which an endless apron extends, and upon which it is moved, as in the feed-aprons of carding-machines, pickers for opening cotton as taken from the bale, machines for manufacturing shoddy from rags, etc. (*i*) Either of a pair of plain or fluted cylinders between which material is passed to feed it into a machine, as in feeding rags to a shoddy-machine, paper to printing-presses, calico to calico-printing machines, etc. Such rolls are also called *feed-rolls*. (*j*) A hand-tool used by bookbinders for embossing book-covers, or forming thereon embossed gilded lines. It consists of either a plain or an embossed cylinder with a handle adapted to rest (when in use) against the shoulder of the workman. The roller is heated for use in embossing. (*k*) In the manufacture of plate-glass, a heavy metallic cylinder which spreads the "metal" on the table, and which, being supported on ways on opposite sides of the table, produces a sheet or plate of uniform thickness. [The distinction between *roll* and *roller* is exceedingly indefinite. The term *roller* is, however, more generally applied to a revolving cylinder working in movable bearings, as in an agricultural roller for smoothing the surface of land, or the roller of a lawn-mower; while *roll* is more commonly used for a cylinder working in fixed bearings, as in a rolling-mill for working metals, or in a calender, or in a grinding-mill.]



Bookbinders' Roll.
a, roll, pivoted to furcated handle *b* at *c*.

3. In *building:* (*a*) A rounded strip fastened upon and extending along the ridge of a roof. (*b*) In a leaden roof, one of a number of rounded strips placed under the lead at intervals, whereby crawling of the metal through alternate expansion and contraction is prevented. —**4.** The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled; a rotatory movement: as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a ship.

These larger hearts must feel the *rolls*
Of stormier-waved temptation.
Lowell, At the Burns Centennial.

5. A deep, prolonged, or sustained sound: as, the *roll* of thunder. Also *rolling*.

A *roll* of periods, sweeter than her [the Muse's] song.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 17.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long *roll* of the Hexameter.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically—(*a*) The prolonged sound produced by a drum when rapidly beaten, or the act of producing such a sound.

Now, to the *roll* of muffled drums,
To thee the greatest soldier comes.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

The *roll* [on the side-drum] . . . is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous tremolo. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 466.

(*b*) A trill: applied to the notes of certain birds, as the canary and nightingale.

The *roll* is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. . . . This even and continuous *roll* is as perfect as the trill of any instrument, and can be produced at any pitch within the range of the voice.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., XI. 87.

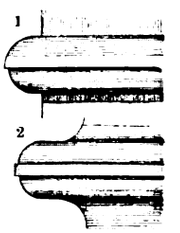
6. In *organ-playing*, the act or result of taking the tones of a chord in quick succession, as in an arpeggio.—**7†.** Round of duty; particular office; function; duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

In human society every man has his *roll* and station assigned him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. A swell or undulation of surface: as, the *roll* of the prairie.—**9.** A rotatory or sidelong movement of the head or body; a swagger; a rolling gait.

That grave, but confident, kind of *roll*, peculiar to old boys in general. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, vii.

10. In *mining*, an inequality in the roof or floor of a mine. *Gresley.*—**Bagimont's Roll**, the rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1275 by Benemund or Baiamund de Vicci, vulgarly called *Bagimont*, who was sent from Rome by the Pope, in the reign of Alexander III., to collect the tithe of all the church livings in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation, according to which the benefices were taxed, till the Reformation. A copy of it as it existed in the reign of James V. is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Also spelled *Bajimont's Roll.*—**Burgess roll.** See *burgess.*—**Close rolls.** See *close*[2].—**Great roll.** Same as *pipe-roll.*—**Judgment roll.** See *judgment.*—**Liberate roll.** See *liberate.*—**Long roll** (*milit.*), a prolonged roll of the drums: a signal of an attack by the enemy, or for the troops to assemble rapidly in line.—**Master of the Rolls.** See *master*[1].—**Merchant rolls.** See *merchant.*—**Oblate roll.** See *oblate.*—**Poor's roll.** (*a*) In England, a roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to parochial relief or those who have received such aid. (*b*) In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend in forma pauperis, their cause being conducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor.—**Ragman's roll**†. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.—**Resiant rolls**†. See *resiant.*—**Ridge-roll.** See *ridge.*—**Roll-and-fillet molding**, a round molding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the Early Decorated style of English Pointed architecture.—**Roll latten.** See *latten.*—**Roll-molding**, in *arch.*, a molding resembling a segment of a scroll with its end overlapping. It occurs often in the Early Pointed style, in which it is used for dripstones, string-courses, etc.—**Roll of arms**, a document containing written lists of persons entitled to bear arms, with descriptions of their armorial bearings: usually a parchment of medieval origin. The earliest of these important documents dates from about 1245. They are of great value historically and for questions of genealogy.—**Rolls of court, of parliament**, or of any public body, the parchments, kept in rolls, on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the body in question, and which constitute the official records of that body.—**Roughing-down rolls.** Same as *roughing-rolls.*—**Scavenger roll.** See *scavenger.*—**To call the roll.** See *call*[1].=**Syn. 1.** (*a*) *Catalogue*, etc. See *list*[5].



1. Roll-molding. 2. Roll-and-fillet molding.

rollable (rō′la-bl), *a.* [< *roll* + *-able.*] Capable of being rolled.

roll-about (rōl′a-bout), *a.* Thick or pudgy, so as to roll when walking. [Colloq.]

A little fat *roll-about* girl of six.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

roll-boiling (rōl′boi″ling), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a process for giving a luster to cloth by scalding it, while tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel filled with hot water or steam. *E. H. Knight.*

roll-box (rōl′boks), *n.* In *spinning*, the rotary can or cylinder of a jack-frame, in which revolve the bobbin and the carrier-cylinder for the rovings. *E. H. Knight.*

roll-call (rōl′kâl), *n.* **1.** The act of calling over a list of names, as of a school or society, or of men who compose a military or legislative body. In the United States military service there are at least three roll-calls daily by the first sergeants under a commissioned officer of the company—namely, at reveille, at retreat, and at tattoo.

2. The military signal given by the drum, trumpet, or other musical instrument for soldiers to attend the calling of the roll.

roll-cumulus (rōl′kū″mū-lus), *n.* A form of strato-cumulus cloud in which the component masses of cloud at a distance from the zenith present the appearance of long bars, while overhead there is seen only the irregular flat base of scattered clouds. The linear arrangement increases toward the horizon, and is simply the effect of perspective. [Eng.]

roller (rō′lèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rowler*; < *roll* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which rolls, especially a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, and spreading out. (*a*) A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now more usually) metal set in a frame, used in agriculture, gardening, road-making, etc., to break lumps of earth, press the ground compactly about newly sown seeds, compress and smooth the surface of grass-fields, level the surface of walks or roads, etc. Land-rollers are also constructed of a series of disks or a series of rings with serrated edges placed side by side. Such rollers are used for breaking up clods and cutting up rough grass-land, and are known as *disk-rollers* and *clod-crushers*. Heavy road-rollers are often combined with steam traction-engines. Agricultural rollers are also combined with other tools, as with a seeder or a harrow. See *roll*, *n.*, 2.

Pope's [page] is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the *roller*. *Johnson*, Pope.

(*b*) A rolling-pin. (*c*) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron covered with a thick composition of glue and molasses, or glue, sugar, and glycerin, which takes ink on its surface by rolling on a table or against other rollers, and which deposits this ink on types when it is rolled over them. (*d*) In *etching*, a cylinder, about three inches in diameter, covered with soft leather, and used for revarnishing an imperfectly bitten plate. The ground is applied to the roller with a palette-knife on which a little has been taken up. When the ground has, by repeated passing, been evenly spread over all parts of the roller, this is carefully passed with slight pressure over the etched plate so as to cover its surface with varnish, without allowing it to enter the furrows. (*e*) In *organ-building*, a wooden bar with pins in the ends upon which it may be rolled or rocked, and two projecting arms, usually at some distance from each other, one of which is pulled by a tracker from the keyboards, while the other pulls a tracker attached to a valve. Rollers are primarily designed to transfer motion from side to side, but they also often change it from a horizontal to a vertical plane, or vice versa. The rollers belonging to a single keyboard are usually placed together on a common roller-board, and the entire mechanism is called a *roller-board action* or *movement*. See cut under *organ*. (*f*) Any cylindrical tool or part of a machine serving to press, flatten, guide, etc., as the cylinders of a paper-making machine, the impression-cylinders in calico-printing, the roller-die by means of which patterns are transferred to such cylinders, etc. (*g*) The barrel of a musical box or of a chime-ringing machine.

2. That upon which something may be rolled up, as a wooden cylinder, or pasteboard rolled up, usually with a circular section.—**3.** A cylindrical or spherical body upon which a heavy body can be rolled or moved along: used to lessen friction.

What mighty *Rowlers*, and what massie Cars,
Could bring so far so many monstrous Quars?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Specifically—(*a*) A cylindrical piece of wood put under a heavy stone to facilitate moving it. (*b*) A wheel in a roller-skate. (*c*) The wheel of a caster. (*d*) Same as *roller-towel.* [Colloq.] (*e*) A stout heavy sheave which revolves and saves a rope that passes over it from wear by friction.

4. A go-cart for a child.

He could run about without a *rowler* or leading-strings.
Smith, Lives of Highwaymen, II. 50. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. That in which something may be rolled; a bandage; specifically, a long rolled bandage used in surgery. It is unrolled as it is used.

I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt: and, lo, it shall not be bound up to be healed, to put a *roller* to bind it. Ezek. xxx. 21.

6. In *saddlery*, a broad padded surcingle, serving as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in place. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as sets in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm.

From their feet stretched away to the westward the sapphire *rollers* of the vast Atlantic, crowned with a thousand crests of flying foam. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxxii.

The league-long *roller* thundering on the reef.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Any bird of the family *Coraciidæ:* so called from the way they roll or tumble about in flight. The common roller of Europe, Asia, and Africa is *Coracias garrula*. There are many other species, of several different genera. The Madagascar ground-rollers are birds of the genera *Brachypteracias* and *Atelornis*. See cut under *Coracias*. (*b*) A kind of domestic pigeon; one of the varieties of tumblers.—**9.** In *herpet.*, a snake of the family *Tortricidæ;* a shorttail.—**10.** The rockfish or striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. [Maryland.]—**Breaking-down rollers**, in *metal working*, rollers used to roll the metal while it is hot, for the purpose of consolidating it.—**Damping-roller.** See *damping.*—**Delivery-roller.** See *delivery.*—**Diluting roller**, in a paper-making machine, a roller which carries water into the pulp-cistern to reduce the density of the pulp.—**Distributing-roller**, a roller in the inking-apparatus of a printing-press between the ductor and the inking-rolls; a waver.—**Drawing-rollers**, in a drawing-machine, the fluted rollers by which the sliver is elongated.—**Dutch roller**, a kind of domestic pigeon, a variety of the tumbler. *Darwin.*—**Fancy roller.** See *fancy.*—**Lithographic roller.** See *lithographic.*—**Printers' roller.** See *inking-roller.*—**Roller bandage.** Same as *roller*, 5.—**Roller bolt.** See *bolt*[1].—**Roller handspike.** See *handspike.*—**Side roller**, in *sugar-manuf.*, one of the side cylinders of the press. See *king-roller* and *macasse.*—**The rollers**, the local name of a heavy surf peculiar to St. Helena and the Island of Ascension. Rollers prevail on the leeward side of the island after a period of strong trades, and are due to the confluence of the swell passing around the island by the right with that passing around by the left, the swell being also heightened by the surrounding shoals. The resulting surf is so dangerous to shipping that single and double roller-flags are displayed to warn small craft against making for land while the rollers prevail.

roller-bar (rō′lèr-bär), *n.* The sharp-edged bar or knife in the bed of a rag-cutting machine. *E. H. Knight.*

roller-barrow (rō′lèr-bar″ō), *n.* A barrow traveling on a roller of some width, instead of on the ordinary small front wheel, so that it can pass over smooth turf without cutting into it.

roller-bearing (rō′lèr-bär″ing), *n.* A journal-socket which has antifriction rollers on its interior perimeter; a ring-bush.

roller-bird (rō′lèr-bèrd), *n.* Same as *roller*, 8.

roller-board (rō′lèr-bōrd), *n.* In *organ-building.* See *roller*, 1 (*e*).

roller-bowl (rō′lèr-bōl), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a device used with a carding-machine to roll the detached slivers into cardings or rolls ready for the slubbing-machine.

roller-box (rō′lèr-boks), *n.* In *printing*, a chest or closet of wood in which inking-rollers are kept. Also *roller-closet.*

roller-composition (rō′lèr-kom-pō-zish″on), *n.* In *printing*, the composition of which inking-rollers are made. See *composition*, 5.

roller-die (rō′lèr-dī), *n.* A cylindrical die for transferring steel-plate engravings, as for printing bank-notes, and also for the transfer of patterns to calico-printing rolls. The design is engraved on a plate of soft steel, which is afterward hardened, and subjected to strong pressure upon the soft steel die, to which the incised lines of the plate are thus transferred in relief. The die is then hardened, and is used in turn to transfer the design to a plate, a roller, or another die.

roller-flag (rō′lèr-flag), *n.* A signal displayed, as at St. Helena and the Island of Ascension,

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to warn boats against attempting to land during the prevalence of the rollers.

roller-forks (rō'lėr-fôrks), *n. pl.* In a printing-press, slotted or forked supports, of the nature of uncapped journal-boxes, in which the journals of the composition rollers are fitted, and in which they turn.

roller-gin (rō'lėr-jin), *n.* A machine for separating cotton-seeds from cotton-fiber, in the best form of which the separation is effected by leather rollers acting in conjunction with a knife or knives. The rollers are set at a distance from each other too narrow for the passage of the seeds, while the fiber is forced in and carried through between the rollers. The knife is blunt-edged, and sometimes has a longitudinal motion, its action assisting the separation of the seeds, which drop down behind the rollers while the detached fiber passes through. Such gins are slower in action than saw-gins, but they injure the fiber less. Compare *nib*[1], 6.

roller-grip (rō'lėr-grip), *n.* A device for clutching a traveling-rope, used as a means of traction for railroad-cars. It consists of a set of binding-rollers or -wheels controlled by special mechanism so as to grasp or let loose the traveling-rope or -cable at will.

roller-lift (rō'lėr-lift), *n.* In some printing-machines, a small cam which raises the ink-distributing roller from the surface of the inking-plate.

roller-mill (rō'lėr-mil), *n.* 1. Any form of mill for the coarse grinding of grain for feed. Specifically—2. A mill in which wheat is made into flour by a cracking process, passing between sets of rollers arranged consecutively at fixed distances apart.—3. A machine for bruising flaxseed before grinding under edge-stones and pressing. *E. H. Knight.*

roller-mold (rō'lėr-mōld), *n.* In *printing*, a metallic mold into which, in the casting of composition rollers, the melted composition is poured.

roller-skate (rō'lėr-skāt), *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, instead of the usual iron or steel runner, and used for skating upon asphalt or some other smooth surface. Also called *parlor-skate.*

roller-stock (rō'lėr-stok), *n.* The cylindrical rod of iron, sometimes covered with wood, which serves as the axis of a printer's roller, and gives it its needed stiffness.

roller-stop (rō'lėr-stop), *n.* An apparatus for arresting or limiting the motion of the ductor inking-roller on a printing-machine.

roller-towel (rō'lėr-tou^{ə}el), *n.* An endless towel arranged to roll over a cylinder of wood bracketed to the wall, so that all parts of it may be conveniently used. Also called *jack-towel* and *roller.*

Rolle's plane. In *anat.*, the plane passing through the alveolar and the two auricular points.

rolley (rō'li), *n.* [Prob. < *roll* + dim. *-ey.*] A kind of truck drawn by a horse, used in coal-mines for carrying tubs or corfs along underground ways. [North. Eng.]

rolley-polley, *n.* See *roly-poly.*

rolleyway (rō'li-wā), *n.* Any underground road along which rolleys are conveyed. [Prov. Eng.]

rollichie (rol'i-chi), *n.* [Also *rullichie;* < D. *rolletje,* "a truckle" (Sewel), sheave of a pulley, lit. 'little roll,' dim. of MD. *rolle,* D. *rol,* a roll: see *roll, n.*] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried: an old and favorite dish among the Dutch in New York. *Bartlett.*

> They [the burghers of New Amsterdam] ate their supaen and *rolliches* of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kerche.
> *E. L. Bynner,* Begum's Daughter, i.

rollick (rol'ik), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *roll* + dim. *-ick,* equiv. to *-ock.*] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; swagger; be jovial in behavior.

> He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set.
> *T. Hook,* Jack Brag. (*Latham.*)

> There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to pay the cabman, or provide for a repast. He *rollicked* in his present poverty. *G. Meredith,* Rhoda Fleming, xxix.

rolling (rō'ling), *n.* [< ME. *rollynge;* verbal n. of *roll, v.*] 1. A reciprocating rotary motion about a fore-and-aft axis, more or less irregular, as of a ship at sea.—2. (*a*) Ornamenting, by means of a bookbinders' roll, the edges or inner covers of a full-bound book. (*b*) Smoothing or polishing paper by means of calendering rollers.—3. A method of taking trout. When the streams are at their lowest stage in summer, a dam of logs, stones, and brush is roughly built at the lower end of some pool in which the fish have congregated. This rolling-dam being constructed, the stream for some distance above the pool is beaten with poles, and the fish are driven down to the deepest water, out of which they are swept with a net. [New Brunswick.]

4. Same as *roll,* 5.—5. A twist or partial knot by which the thread is secured to the bobbin in lace-making. *Dict. of Needlework.*—**Friction of rolling.** See *friction.*—**Instantaneous center of rolling.** See *center*[1].

rolling (rō'ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

> He next essays to walk, but, downward pressed,
> On four feet imitates his brother beast:
> By slow degrees he gathers from the ground
> His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 340.

2. Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of musketry.—3. Wavy; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes.

> The country was what was termed *rolling,* from some fancied resemblance to the surface of the ocean when it is just undulating with a long "ground-swell."
> *Cooper,* Oak Openings, i.

4. Turned over or down with the effect of a roll, or that may be so turned down.

> Solemn old Thoresby records how he and his cousin "bought each a pair of black silk *rolling* stockings in Westminster Hall."
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 153.

> A black and red velvet tartan [waistcoat] with white stripes and a *rolling* collar. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair, lix.

Rolling bridge, a drawbridge or a ferry bridge which rolls upon wheels; or a swing bridge supported upon balls moving in a circular path.—**Rolling-cam press.** See *press*[1].—**Rolling circle** of a paddle-wheel, the circle described by a point in the paddle-wheel which moves with the speed with which the vessel passes through the water. If the vessel were traveling upon land upon wheels of the size of this circle and with the same speed of engine, her velocity would remain unaffected.—**Rolling colter.** See *colter.*—**Rolling curve,** a roulette.—**Rolling fire.** See *fire,* 13.—**Rolling friction.** See *friction.*—**Rolling globe,** a large ball on which acrobats stand and ascend inclined planes.—**Rolling hitch,** a hitch made with the end of one rope round another rope under tension, or round a spar, in such a way that when drawn on in the direction of the length of the rope or spar the hitch will jam.—**Rolling pendulum,** a pendulum carrying cylindrical bearings which roll upon a plane or other surface. A special case of a rolling pendulum is a cylinder loaded at one side; another and extreme case is a pendulum turning on knife-edges.—**Rolling-pressure press.** See *press*[1].—**Rolling purchase,** an arrangement of pulleys with one or more movable blocks: a phrase having application especially to the mechanical appliance used for bending the great arbalist of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. It was an apparatus which could be applied to the stock when required, and then detached and carried in the belt. See cut under *moulinet.*—**Rolling reef,** a method of shortening sail by rolling the canvas about a roller underneath the yard, thereby doing away with the use of reef-points.—**Rolling resistance,** that resistance to the rolling of a body over a surface which is caused by cohesion.—**Rolling topsail, rolling topgallantsail,** sails reduced in area by being rolled up on a roller underneath the yard.

rolling-barrel (rō'ling-bar^{ə}el), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.* See *barrel.*

rolling-chock (rō'ling-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its center so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron or rope parrel inclosing the other half of the mast. Its purpose is to steady the yard.

rolling-cleat (rō'ling-klēt), *n.* Same as *rolling-chock.*

rolling-dam (rō'ling-dam), *n.* The rough dam used in rolling for trout. See *rolling,* 3.

rolling-frame (rō'ling-frām), *n.* In *dyeing,* an arrangement of rollers for drawing cloth through the dye-beck. Also called *galloper.* *E. H. Knight.*

rolling-machine (rō'ling-ma-shēn$'$), *n.* Any machine which performs its functions essentially by means of rollers. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for making brass fender-moldings and brasswork for grates. (*b*) A machine for smoothing out a cotton-bat and working it into fiber like flax ready for carding. (*c*) A rolling-mill.

rolling-mill (rō'ling-mil), *n.* 1. A metal-working establishment using, in connection with heating-furnaces, systems of steel rollers for forming metal into sheets, bars, rods, or wires. Such rolling-mills sometimes bear special names, as a rail-mill, wire-rolling mill, etc. The essential feature of a rolling-mill is a set or train of steel rollers placed either in pairs one over the other, as in a two-high train, or in a group of three, as in a three-high train. The heated metal direct from the furnaces is presented to these rollers and is drawn through between the trains. It is at once caught on the other side and repassed between the rollers, each passage between them being called a *pass.* In a two-high train the rollers are stopped and reversed at each pass. In a three-high train the rollers turn constantly in one direction, the return pass being between a different pair of rollers from the pair first passed through, the middle roller, however, always being one of either pair. The distance between the rollers is regulated by screws at the ends. The section given to the metal in passing through the rollers is determined by the shape of the rollers, whether flat or grooved, it being possible to produce in this way bars having a great variety of sections, adapted for independent or structural uses. The rolling mill serves also to some extent to clear the metal passed through it from impurities. Small rolling-mills with tapering rollers are used to roll short flat metal bars into rings, the passage between the rollers expanding the outside more than the inside edge, and thus causing the strip to assume a curved form. See cut under *roll,* 2 (*a*).

2. One of the trains of rolls with its framework and driving-mechanism used in rolling metal bars, plates, or sheets in a rolling-mill. They are also called *rolls,* and *two-high* and *three-high rolls* according to the number of superimposed rolls in the machine.

3. A rolling-machine for making sheet-glass by rolling the hot metal.—4. A form of leather-rolling machine.

rolling-pin (rō'ling-pin), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, marble, or copper, having a projecting handle at each end, with which dough, paste, confectioners' sugar, etc., are molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

rolling-plant (rō'ling-plant), *n.* Same as *rolling-stock.*

rolling-press (rō'ling-pres), *n.* 1. A copper-plate-printers' press in which impression is made by passing the plate under a rolling cylinder.—2. A calendering-machine, which consists of two or more closely geared cylinders of smooth surface, used for smoothing and polishing the surface of paper.—3. A machine with two or more steam-heated iron rollers, which removes indentations from printed sheets.

rolling-rope (rō'ling-rōp), *n.* Same as *rolling-tackle.*

rolling-stock (rō'ling-stok), *n.* In *railways*, the cars, locomotive engines, etc. Also called *rolling-plant.*

rolling-tackle (rō'ling-tak^{ə}l), *n.* A tackle used to steady a yard when the ship rolls heavily. It is hooked to the weather-quarter of the yard and to a strap around the mast, and hauled taut. Also called *rolling-rope.*

Rollinia (ro-lin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1825), named after Charles *Rollin* (1661–1741), a French historian, who aided the botanist Tournefort in his work the "Institutiones."] A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Anonaceæ,* the custard-apple family, and of the tribe *Xylopicæ.* It is characterized by its globose corolla with six lobes in two series, the three outer concave at the base and produced into a thick, laterally flattened dorsal wing, the three inner small, sometimes minute or obsolete. It is readily distinguished from the next related genus, *Anona,* the custard-apple, by its appendaged petals. There are about 20 species, all natives of warmer parts of America. They bear either thin or rigid leaves, and flowers in small clusters which are either terminal or opposite the leaves. The fruit is composed of many sessile berries borne on a broad convex receptacle, either separate or more often united into one roundish and many-celled fruit. *R. multiflora* and *R. longifolia* furnish a light tough wood, a kind of lancewood. *R. Sieberi* is called *sugar-apple* in the West Indies.

roll-joint (rōl'joint), *n.* 1. A method of joining metal sheets by rolling one edge over the other and pressing the joining flat.—2. A joint made by this method.

roll-lathe (rōl'lāᵀᴴ), *n.* In *mach.*, a lathe for turning off massive rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, etc. The centers are relieved from strain in such lathes by rests which support the journals of the rolls during the process.

roll-molding (rōl'mōl^{ə}ding), *n.* See *roll.*

rollock (rol'ok), *n.* Same as *rowlock.*

roll-top (rōl'top), *a.* Having a rolling top.—**Roll-top desk.** Same as *cylinder-desk.*

roll-train (rōl'trān), *n.* A rolling-mill train. See *rolling-mill* and *train.*

Rollulidæ (ro-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-idæ.*] The *Rollulinæ* raised to family rank.

Rollulinæ (rol-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Perdicidæ* or *Tetraonidæ,* represented by the genus *Rollulus.* *Bonaparte,* 1850. Also called *Cryptonychinæ.*

rolluline (rol'ū-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rollulinæ.*

Rollulus (rol'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonnaterre, 1790), < *roulroul,* native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, type of the subfamily *Rollulinæ,* having the hind claw rudimentary; the roulrouls or wood-quail. The species inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and Tenasserim. The red-crested wood-quail is *R. cristatus* or *roulroul,* of a rich green color, with a long red crest; it lives in the woods in small flocks from the sea-level to a height of 4,000 feet. The female is lighter-colored, and lacks the red crest. Another roulroul is *R. niger,* sometimes generically separated as *Melanoperdix* (Jerdon, 1864). The genus is also called *Cryptonyx* and *Liponyx.* See cut on following page.

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Roulroul (*Rollulus cristatus*).

roll-up (rōl′up), *n.* 1. Same as *roly-poly*, 2.

I know what the pudden's to be — apricot *roll-up* — O my buttons! *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 6.

2. A clogging of machinery in cotton-carding or the like. *F. Wilson*, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 90.

rollway (rōl′wā), *n.* 1. A natural incline (as the bank of a stream), or an inclined structure, down which heavy bodies, especially logs, are propelled by their own weight; a shoot.

This appliance for swinging logs from stump to *rollway*, car, or boat is to be the chief means for placing this North Carolina cypress where it will do the most good. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 152.

2. In *lumbering*, a mass of logs piled up for rolling down to or into a stream, or placed upon the ice to await spring freshets.

The logs are drawn to the nearest river, where they are piled in great *roll-ways*, either on the ice or on a high bank, there to remain until the spring floods launch them. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

roloway (rol′ō-wā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus diana*. See cut under *Diana*.

roly-poly (rō′li-pō″li), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *rowly-powly*, *rolley-polley*, *rolly-poly*, etc.; a riming compound, with dim. effect, appar. < *roll* + *bowl*[2] (the game having formerly been called *half-bowl*).] **I.** *n.* 1†. An old game, somewhat resembling bowls, played with pins and a half-sphere of wood on a floor or smooth plot of ground. — 2. A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled up, to form a pudding.

As for the *roly-poly*, it was too good. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, i.

3. A low, vulgar person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

I'll have thee in league first with these two *rollypoolies*. *Dekker*, Satiromastix.

4. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a roly-poly; shaped like a roly-poly; round; pudgy.

You said I make the best *roly-poly* puddings in the world. *Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, xii.

It [plum-duff] is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the *roly-poly* style. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 207.

Cottages, in the doors of which a few *rolypoly*, open-eyed children stood. *Mrs. Craik*, Agatha's Husband, xii.

Rom (rom), *n.* [Gipsy *rom*, a man, husband; prob. < Hind. *dom*, also *domrā* (with initial cerebral *d*, which confuses with *r*), a man of a low caste who, in eastern India, make ropes, mats, baskets, fans, etc., and are also employed in removing dead bodies and carcasses, and are generally thieves, but who, in western India, are musicians or singers; < Skt. *domba* (with cerebral *d*), a man of a low caste who make their living by singing and dancing. Cf. *Romany*, *rum*[2].] A Gipsy; a Romany.

She [the Gipsy queen] had known the chiefs of her people in the days . . . when the *Rom* was a leader in the prize-ring, or noted as a highwayman. *C. G. Leland*, The Century, XXV. 909.

Rom. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *Roman*; (*b*) of *Romance* (languages).

Romæan (rō-mē′an), *n.* [< Gr. Ῥωμαῖος, Roman; after Constantinople became the capital of the empire also applied to the Greeks.] An inhabitant of one of the countries included in the eastern Roman (Byzantine) empire; a subject of the Greek emperor. *Robertson*, Hist. Christ. Church, viii. 95.

romaget, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *roomage*, *rummage*.

Romaic (rō-mā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *romaïque* = Sp. Pg. It. *romaico*, < ML. *Romaicus*, < Gr. Ῥωμαϊκός, belonging to Rome, Roman, Latin (later applied to the Greeks when the Roman capital was transferred to Constantinople) (NGr. Ῥωμαϊκός, Roman, Latin, Ῥωμαΐικος, Romaic, modern Greek), < Gr. Ῥώμη, L. *Roma*, Rome: see *Roman*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the vernacular language of modern Greece, or to those who use it.

II. *n.* The vernacular language of modern Greece, the popular modern form of ancient Greek, written in the ancient character. The literary language of modern Greece is Romaic more or less conformed to classical Greek; it is styled *Hellenic*.

romaika (rō-mā′i-kä), *n.* [NGr. ῥωμαϊκή, fem. of Ῥωμαϊκός, Roman: see *Romaic*.] A modern Greek dance, characterized by serpentine figures and a throwing of handkerchiefs among the dancers.

romal[1] (rō-mâl′), *n.* See *rumal*.

romal[2] (rō-mal′), *n.* [Prop. **ramal*, < Sp. *ramal*, a halter, rope's end, pendant, branch, < L. *ramale*, a branch, < *ramus*, branch: see *ramus*, *rammel*.] A round braided thong of leather, rawhide, or horsehair looped to the ends of the reins, and serving as a horseman's whip. [Western U. S.]

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony, twirling his *romal*, a long leathern strap attached to the saddle, the end divided like a double whip-lash. *Mary Hallock Foote*, St. Nicholas, XIV. 33.

Romalea (rō-mā′lē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Serville, 1831), prop. *Rhomalea*, < Gr. ῥωμαλέος, strong of body, < ῥώμη, bodily strength.] A notable genus of



Lubber-grasshopper (*Romalea microptera*).

large-bodied short-winged locusts, or short-horned grasshoppers. *R. microptera* is the lubber-grasshopper of the southern United States, sharing the English name with a similar but quite distinct species, *Brachystola magna* of the western States.

Roman (rō′man), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Romayne*; < ME. *Romayne*, < OF. *romain*, F. *romain* = Sp. Pg. It. *romano*, < L. *Romanus*, Roman, < *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *Romish*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient or modern Rome, or the people, institutions, or characteristics of Rome.

To every *Roman* citizen he gives,
To every several man, seventy-five drachmas. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 246.

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,
Reduced a province under *Roman* yoke,
Obeys Tiberius. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 158.

Hence — 2. Having some attribute deemed especially characteristic of the ancient Romans; noble; distinguished; brave; hardy; patriotic; stern.

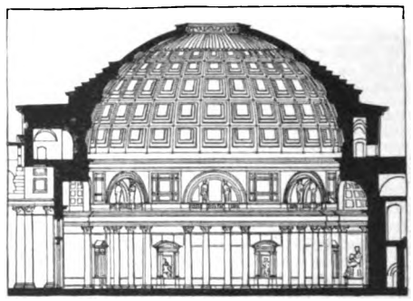
What's brave, what's noble,
Let's do it after the high *Roman* fashion,
And make death proud to take us. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 87.

There is something fine, something *Roman* in the best sense, in the calm way in which the British Government of India looks upon itself as virtually eternal. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 7.

3. Pertaining to Rome ecclesiastically; of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; papal.

The chief grounds upon which we separate from the *Roman* communion. *Burnet*.

4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Noting a form of letter or type of which the text of this book is an example. It is the form preferred for books and newspapers by the Latin races and by English-speaking peoples. Three series are used conjointly in printing: (1) capitals, which are copies of Old Latin lapidary letters; (2) small capitals, a medieval Italian fashion, first made in type by Aldus Manutius in 1501; and (3) minuscule or lower-case letters, first made in type by Sweinheim and Pannartz at Subiaco in 1465, and afterward, of better form, by Jenson at Venice in 1471. — **Holy Roman Empire.** See *empire*. — **Roman alum.** See *alum*. — **Roman architecture**, the architecture of the ancient Romans, characterized by admirable development and application of the round arch and vault, and of stone and particularly brick masonry of all varieties, especially in small materials and with proper use of excellent cements and mortar, and by adoption of the Greek orders in general as mere exterior ornaments in lavishness of redundant and artificial decoration, and without understanding of their delicately studied proportions and logical arrangement. The true Roman architecture, considered apart from its Hellenistic decoration, was not artistic, though the boldness and great span of its arches and vaults very frequently produce a grand and majestic effect; it was, however, a thoroughly practical architecture, flexible to all requirements, and admitting of the quick and solid construction, by great numbers of soldiers or other unskilled workmen, of even the greatest struc-



Roman Architecture. — Section of the Pantheon, illustrating the use of vaulting, arches, and columns.

tures, as aqueducts, bridges, amphitheaters, basilicas, thermæ, and fortresses, under the direction of a small number of trained engineers. From the Roman arched and vaulted construction medieval architecture was developed, and back to it can be traced most that is best in modern masonry. The interior decoration of Roman architecture under the empire was evolved from Greek models, without the Greek moderation and refinement; mosaic and molded stucco were profusely used, and wall-painting on a surface of mortar was universal. The artisans of this decoration were in large measure of Greek birth. See cuts under *amphitheater*, *Colosseum*, *octastyle*, *Pantheon*. — **Roman art**, the art of ancient Rome. Under the republic there was practically no Roman art. During the last two centuries of the republic the spoils of Greece, the masterpieces of the Greek sculptor and painter, accumulated in Rome. Greek art became fashionable, and Greek artists began to flock to Rome. The Greek taste became modified to accord with the love of the Romans for lavish richness and display. Under the empire there was developed from this Greek source a sculpture of truly Roman style, characteristic especially in its portrait-statues, in which the person represented is often



Roman Art. — Bust of the Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius.

idealized as a god, and which are often highly naturalistic and skilful in treatment, and many of them excellent art as portraiture. Another chief development of Roman sculpture is the historical relief, illustrating all phases of Roman imperial life and triumphs. Though these reliefs are seldom artistic, the episodes which they present are precise in detail, and strikingly true to life. *Roman painting* in its origin, and with Fabius Pictor and Pacuvius, was Etruscan; in its development under the empire, when it was profuse in quantity, covering in general the interior walls of all buildings of any pretension, it was Greek, of the degenerated but clever and light style of Alexandria. At its best, as seen in many of the wall-paintings of Pompeii and of Rome, it is highly decorative; and it is especially valuable as preserving the chief material that survives for the study of the great Greek painters of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. See *Pasitelean*. — **Roman balance.** See *steelyard*. — **Roman camomile**, a cultivated form of the common camomile. — **Roman candle**, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube, which discharges a succession of white or colored stars or balls. — **Roman Catholic**, of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; hence, as a noun, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Abbreviated *R. C.* — **Roman Catholic Church**, the popular designation of the church of which the Pope or Bishop of Rome is the head, and which holds him, as the successor of St. Peter and heir of his spiritual authority,

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privileges, and gifts, as the supreme ruler, pastor, and teacher of the whole Catholic Church. Ecclesiastically, it is a hierarchy consisting of priests, bishops, and archbishops, presided over by the Pope, who is the supreme head of the church, and who is elected for life by the College of Cardinals from their own number. Every priest receives his consecration from a bishop or archbishop, and every bishop and archbishop holds his appointment from the Pope, by whose permission he must be consecrated. Celibacy is strictly enforced on the clergy. The doctrines of the church are contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent, and in a briefer form in the creed of Pius IV. (1564). This creed contains twelve articles, including an acceptance of the traditions and constitutions of the church and of the Scriptures as interpreted by the church; seven sacraments, necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all for every individual — namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony; the doctrines concerning original sin and justification defined by the decrees of the Council of Trent; the mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice; the real presence and transubstantiation; purgatory; the invocation of the saints; the veneration of images; indulgences; and the supremacy of the Pope. The last article, as since defined by the Vatican Council, involves the infallibility of the Pope. The worship of the Roman Catholic Church is an elaborate ritual, the central feature of it being the sacrifice of the mass, in which the real body and blood of Christ are believed to be corporeally present, each repetition of the mass being regarded as a real sacrifice for sin and as exercising a real efficacy in securing the salvation of those who in faith assist at and partake of it. These doctrines and usages are, with some differences, largely also those of the Greek and some other churches. The most distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are the papal supremacy and infallibility, the immaculate conception, and the purgatorial fire. Communion is given in one kind only. — **Roman Catholicism,** the principles, doctrines, rules, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church collectively. — **Roman Catholic Relief Acts,** a series of English statutes of 1829, 1833, 1834, 1843, 1844, and 1846, removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics. — **Roman cement.** See *cement*. — **Roman collar** (*eccles.*), a straight collar of lawn or linen, bound and stitched. It is worn by priests and clerics over a black collar, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet one. It is modern and secular in its origin. — **Roman empire,** the ancient empire of Rome, the beginning of which is generally placed at 31 B. C. Its division into Eastern and Western empires began in the fourth century. See *Eastern Empire*, *Holy Roman Empire*, and *Western Empire*, under *empire*. — **Roman fever.** See *fever*[1]. — **Roman hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*. — **Roman indiction.** See *indiction*, 3. — **Roman laurel,** the true laurel, *Laurus nobilis*. — **Roman law,** the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman empire. The principles of the Roman law have exerted an extraordinary influence over most systems of jurisprudence in continental Europe, and are incorporated in a remarkable degree with the law of Scotland. See *civil law*, under *civil*. — **Roman lock, mosaic, nettle, nose, ocher.** See the nouns. — **Roman order,** in *arch.*, same as *composite order*. See *composite*, 3. — **Roman pearl.** See *pearl*. — **Roman pitch.** See *pitch of a roof*, under *pitch*[1]. — **Roman pottery.** See *pottery*. — **Roman pronunciation.** See *pronunciation*. — **Roman punch,** a water-ice, flavored usually with lemon, and mixed with rum or other spirit. — **Roman red ware.** Same as *Samian ware* (which see, under *Samian*). — **Roman school,** in *art*, the style of painting which prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was developed from the art of Raphael (1483–1520), who in his later manner was the founder of the school. It was in no way a native school, being based on the art of Florence, and counting foreigners, for the most part, among its painters. Among the most prominent names of this school are Giulio Romano, Caravaggio, and the later Sassoferrato and Maratta. — **Roman string,** a peculiarly fine variety of catgut string for violins and similar instruments, made in Italy. — **Roman surface,** a surface invented by the geometer Steiner in Rome. See *Steiner's surface*, under *surface*. — **Roman vitriol, white,** etc. See the nouns. — **Roman wormwood,** one of the ragweeds, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*. See *ragweed*. = **Syn. 1.** *Roman, Latin.* *Roman* naturally applies to that which is especially associated or connected with the city, Rome; *Latin* to that which similarly belongs to the district, Latium. Hence, we speak of *Roman* power, fortitude, administration; the *Roman* church; the *Latin* language. Nearly all the use of *Latin* has grown out of its application to the language: as, *Latin* grammar; a *Latin* idiom; the *Latin* Church. The words are not interchangeable.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Rome, the capital of Italy, and chief city of the ancient Roman empire.

Thei assemble and somowne on alle partees, and now be meved the *romaynes* with an huge peple, and theire lorde and gouernoure is Pounce, Antony, tweyne of the counsellours of Rome. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 303.

> The last of all the *Romans*, fare thee well!
> It is impossible that ever Rome
> Should breed thy fellow. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 99.

2. A person enjoying the freedom or citizenship of ancient Rome. [An old use.]

Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a *Roman*? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born. Acts xxii. 28.

3. A member or an adherent of the Church of Rome; a Romanist. [Now mostly colloq.] — **4.** [*l. c.*] A roman letter or type, in distinction from an *italic*. — **Epistle to the Romans,** an epistle written by the apostle Paul to a Christian community at Rome consisting partly of Jews and partly of Gentile converts. It was composed before the apostle had visited Rome, and is generally supposed to have been written from Corinth about A. D. 58. Its main subject is the doctrine of justification by faith, with special reference to the relative position of the Jews and Gentiles to the law of God (natural and revealed), the rejection of the Jews, and the admission of the Gentiles. Abbreviated *Rom.*

romance (rō-mans′), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* Early mod. E. also *romaunce;* < ME. *romance, romaunce, romans* (also *romant, romaunt*, q. v.), = D. G. Dan. Sw. *roman*, < OF. *romans, romanz, roumans*, also *roman, romant, roumant*, a story, history, romance, also the Romance language, = Pr. *romans*, a romance, the Romance or (vulgar) Roman language, = Sp. *romance*, a romance, tale, ballad, the common Spanish language, = Pg. *romance*, the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzo*, a romance, fable, = Romansh *romansch* (ML. reflex *Romanicum*, the Romance language; also *romagium*, a romance); < L. *Romanicus*, Roman (through the adverb, ML. *Romanice*, in Roman or Latin fashion; *Romanice loqui*, F. *parler romans*, speak in Romance, or the vulgar Latin tongue), < *Romanus*, Roman: see *Romanic, Roman*. Cf. *romant*. II. *a.* (and I., *n.*, 7). In form after the noun, < ML. *Romanicus*, Romanic, Romance: see above. Cf. *Romansh*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe, or any fictitious story of heroic, marvelous, or supernatural incidents derived from history or legend, and told in prose or verse and at considerable length: as, the *romance* of Charlemagne; the Arthurian *romances*.

> He honoured that hit hade, euer-more after,
> As hit is breued in the best boke of *romaunce*.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2521.

> Upon my bedde I sat upright,
> And bad oon reche me a book,
> A *romaunce*, and hit me took
> To rede and dryve the night away;
> For me thoghte it better play
> Than playe either at chesse or tables,
> And in this boke were written fables
> That clerkes hadde, in olde tyme,
> And other poets, put in ryme.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 48.

> And yf any man demaunde hou certain,
> What me shall call thys *romans* souerain,
> Hit name the *Romans* as of Partenay,
> And so som it call certes at this day.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6417.

Upon these three columns — chivalry, gallantry, and religion — repose the fictions of the middle ages, especially those usually designated as *romances*. These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by natives of the north of France.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 59.

History commenced among the modern nations of Europe, as it had commenced among the Greeks, in *romance*.
Macaulay, History.

2. In Spain and other Romanic countries — either (*a*) a short epic narrative poem (historic ballad), or, later, (*b*) a short lyric poem.

The *romance* . . . is a composition in long verses of fourteen syllables ending with one rhyme, or assonance, which have been generally, but wrongly, divided into two short lines, the first of which, naturally, is rhymeless.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 354.

3. A tale or novel dealing not so much with real or familiar life as with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, as Cervantes's "Don Quixote," with rapid and violent changes of scene and fortune, as Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," with mysterious and supernatural events, as R. L. Stevenson's "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," or with morbid idiosyncrasies of temperament, as Godwin's "Caleb Williams," or picturing imaginary conditions of society influenced by imaginary characters, as Fouqué's "Undine." Special forms of the romance, suggested by the subject and the manner of treatment, are the historical, the pastoral, the philosophical, the psychological, the allegorical, etc. See *novel*, *n.*, 4.

The narrative manner of Defoe has a naturalness about it beyond that of any other novel or *romance* writer. His fictions have all the air of true stories.
Lamb, Estimate of Defoe.

Others were much scandalized. It ["The Pilgrim's Progress"] was a vain story, a mere *romance*, about giants, and lions, and goblins, and warriors. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Sir Philip Sidney's The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia, which appeared in 1590, after the author's death, is the most brilliant prose fiction in English of the century, and a genuine pastoral and heroic *romance*.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 660.

4. An invention; fiction; falsehood: used euphemistically.

This knight was indeede a valiant gentleman, but not a little given to *romance* when he spake of himselfe.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 6, 1651.

> A Staple of *Romance* and Lies,
> False Tears and real Perjuries.
> *Prior*, An English Padlock.

5. A blending of the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, and the imaginative in actions, manners, ideas, language, or literature; tendency of mind to dwell upon or give expression to the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, or the imaginative.

The splendid phantoms of chivalrous *romance*, the trophied lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The hardships of the journey and of the first encampment are certainly related by their contemporary with some air of *romance*, yet they can hardly be exaggerated.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

The age of *Romance* has not ceased: it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline. *Carlyle*, Diamond Necklace, i.

6. In *music:* (*a*) A setting of a romantic story or tale; a ballad. (*b*) Any short, simple melody of tender character, whether vocal or instrumental; a song, or song without words. Also *romanza*. — **7.** [*cap.*] A Romance language, or the Romance languages. See II.

Did not the Norman Conquest . . . bring with it a settlement of strangers, of *Romance*-speaking strangers, enough to destroy all pretence on the part of the English nation to pure Teutonic descent?
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 155.

= **Syn. 3.** *Tale*, etc. See *novel*.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to or denoting the languages which arose, in the south and west of Europe, out of the Roman or Latin language as spoken in the provinces at one time subject to Rome. The principal Romance languages are the Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Wallachian, and Rhæto-Romanic. Also *Romanic*. Abbreviated *Rom.*

romance (rō-mans′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *romanced*, ppr. *romancing*. [= OF. *romancier, roumancer* = Pr. *romansar* = Sp. Pg. *romancear*, translate into the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzeggiare*, write romances; from the noun: see *romance*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To invent and relate fictitious stories; deal in extravagant, fanciful, or false recitals; lie.

I hear others *romancing* about Things they never heard nor saw; nay, and that they do with that Assurance that, when they are telling the most ridiculous and impossible Things in Nature, they persuade themselves they are speaking Truth all the While.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 53.

2. To be romantic; behave romantically or with fanciful or extravagant enthusiasm; build castles in the air.

That I am a "*romancing* chit of a girl" is a mere conjecture on your part; I never *romanced* to you.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiii.

II. *trans.* To treat, present, or discuss in a romantic manner. [Recent, and a Gallicism.]

At the end Mr. B. does not *romance* us. His last words, where he treats of our social and economic future, embody the thoughts of every enlightened American.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 663.

romancer (rō-man′sėr), *n.* [< F. *romancier*, a romancer, novelist, = Sp. *romancero*, one who sings or recites romances or ballads (cf. *romancero* = Pg. *romanceiro*, a collection of romantic ballads), = It. *romanziere*, a romancer, novelist; as *romance* + *-er*[2].] **1.** A writer of romance.

In the civill warres [he was] colonel of horse. . . . Good sword-man: admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and *romanceer*. *Aubrey*, Lives, Sir J. Long.

Illustrious *romancer* [Cervantes]! were the "fine frenzies" which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote a fit subject . . . to be exposed to the jeers of duennas?
Lamb, Barrenness of the Imaginative Faculty.

2. One who romances; one who invents fictitious or extravagant stories.

The allusion of the daw extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

romancical (rō-man′si-kal), *a.* [< *romance* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to or dealing in romance, particularly the romances of chivalry. [Rare.]

The poets and *romancical* writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

romancist (rō-man′sist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *romancista*, one who writes in the vernacular tongue, Pg. also a romancer; as *romance* + *-ist*.] A writer of romance; a romancer.

A story! what story? Père Silas is no *romancist*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxxv.

Slow, determined, sure, artistic work . . . made the successful careers of the earlier generation of American poets, *romancists*, and essayists. *The Century*, XL. 313.

romancy† (rō-man′si), *a.* [< *romance* + *-y*[1].] Romantic. [Rare.]

An old house, situated in a *romancy* place.
Life of A. Wood, p. 118.

Romanée Conti. A wine of Burgundy, grown on the Côte d'Or, in a very small district in the

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commune of Vosne. It is considered by many the chief of all the red wines of Burgundy.

Romanée St. Vivant. A wine of Burgundy of the highest class, grown on the Côte d'Or, a very small amount being produced.

romanesca (rō-ma-nes'kä), *n.* [It., fem. of *Romanesco*, Romanesque: see *Romanesque.*] A dance: same as *galliard*, 2.

Romanese (rō-man-ēs' or -ēz'), *n.* [< L. *Romanensis*, Roman, < *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman.*] Same as *Wallachian.*

Romanesk† (rō-ma-nesk'), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romanesque. Imp. Dict.*

Romanesque (rō-ma-nesk'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *Romanesk;* < F. *romanesque*, < Sp. *romanesco* = Pg. *romanisco* = It. *romanesco*, Roman, Romanish, < ML. *Romaniscus*, Roman, < L. *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman* and *-esque.*]

I. *a.* **1.** Roman or Romance. Specifically, in *art:* (*a*) Belonging to or designating the early medieval style of art and ornament developed in western Europe from those of the later Roman empire.

The name *Romanesque*, which has been given to this style, very nearly corresponds with the term Romance as applied to a group of languages. It signifies the derivation of the main elements, both of plan and of construction, from the works of the later Roman Empire. But *Romanesque* architecture was not, as it has been called, "a corrupted imitation of the Roman architecture," any more than the Provençal or the Italian language was a corrupted imitation of the Latin. It was a new thing, the slowly matured product of a long period and of many influences.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 22.

Hence — (*b*) Same as *romantic*, 5.

2. Noting the dialect of Languedoc. See II., 2.— **3.** [*l. c.*] Pertaining to romance; romantic. [A Gallicism.] — **Romanesque architecture,** a general and rather vague phrase including the styles of round-arched and -vaulted architecture which prevailed in the West from the fifth to the middle of the twelfth century.



Romanesque.— Great Doorway of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

The Romanesque can be separated into two distinct divisions: (*a*) that but little removed from debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh century; and (*b*) the late, fully developed Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which comprises the advanced and differentiated Lombard, Rhenish, Saxon, Norman, and Burgundian styles. The latter division, while retaining the semicircular arch and other characteristic features of Roman architecture, is in every sense an original style of great richness and dignity, always inferior, however, to the succeeding Pointed style in the less perfect stability of its round arch and vault, the greater heaviness and less organic quality of its structure (the Romanesque architect, like the old Roman, still trusting for stability rather to the massiveness of his walls than, like his successor in the thirteenth century, to the scientific combination of a skeleton framework of masonry), the inferior flexibility of its design, and the archaic character of its figure-sculpture, of which much, however, is admirable in the best examples, particularly in France. See *medieval architecture* (under *medieval*), and compare cuts under *Norman, Rhenish,* and *modillion.*

II. *n.* **1.** The early medieval style of architecture and ornament founded in the West upon those of the later Roman empire, and the varieties into which it is subdivided, known as *Lombard, Norman, Rhenish,* etc. See I.

There existed a transitional style, properly called the *Romanesque*, which may be described as that modification of the classical Roman form which was introduced between the reigns of Constantine and Justinian, and was avowedly an attempt to adapt classical forms to Christian purposes. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 396.

2. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France. [Rare.]

romaney†, *n.* See *rumney. Redding*, Wines, i.

Romanic (rō-man'ik), *a.* [< L. *Romanicus*, Roman, < *Romanus*, Roman: see *Roman.* Cf. *Romance, Romansh.*] **1.** Pertaining to the Romance languages or dialects, or to the races or nations speaking any of the Romance tongues; Romance.

They [the Provençaux] are interesting as showing the tendency of the *Romanic* races to a scientific treatment of what, if it be not spontaneous, becomes a fashion and erelong an impertinence. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 241.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romaniform (rō-man'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Romanus*, Roman, + *forma*, form.] Formed on the model of the Romance languages, as a phrase or term. Compare *Latiniform.* [Rare.]

The relative positions of the substantive and adjective are too inconstant in Latin to admit of generalization; but in the derivative Romance languages . . . the adjective almost invariably follows, while in the Germanic tongues it as commonly precedes; hence, strictly speaking, the two combinations should be called *Romaniform* and Germaniform, respectively.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 518, note.

Romanisation, Romanise, etc. See *Romanization*, etc.

Romanish (rō'man-ish), *a.* [< ME. *romanishe, romanisce;* < *Roman* + *-ish*[1].] **1†.** Roman. *Ormulum*, l. 8327.— **2.** Pertaining to the customs, ceremonies, doctrines, or polity peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church: used invidiously.

Romanism (rō'man-izm), *n.* [= F. *romanisme* = Pg. *romanismo;* as *Roman* + *-ism.*] The polity, doctrine, ceremonies, and customs peculiar to the Church of Rome.

Romanism is mediæval Christianity in conflict with modern progress. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 127.

Romanist (rō'man-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *romaniste* = Sp. *Romanista;* as *Roman* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome: used chiefly by opponents of that church.

To these Oratories the people repair with their Vows and Prayers, in their several distresses, much after the same manner as the *Romanists* do to the shrines of their Saints. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 10.

Those slight velitations he had with Bellarmin and the *Romanists*. *Harrington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 28. (*Jodrell.*)

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to Romanism; Roman Catholic: as, the *Romanist* and the Protestant systems.

Romanization (rō'man-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *Romanize* + *-ation.*] A making Roman; the act or system of causing to conform to Roman standards and institutions. Also spelled *Romanisation.*

He [Cæsar] completed the *Romanization* of Italy by his enfranchisement of the Transpadane Gauls.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 768.

Romanize (rō'man-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Romanized*, ppr. *Romanizing.* [< F. *romaniser* = Sp. *Romanizar;* as *Roman* + *-ize;* cf. ML. *romanizare*, write in Romance, or make romances: see *romance, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make Roman; specifically, to Latinize; fill with Latin words or modes of speech.

They [the Gallo-Romans of the South] had been thoroughly *romanized* in language and culture.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 240.

2. To convert or proselytize to the Roman Catholic Church; imbue with Roman Catholic ideas, doctrines, or observances.— **3.** [*l. c.*] To represent in writing or printing by roman letters or types.

A society for *Romanizing* the [Japanese] language.

Missionary Herald, July, 1886, p. 262.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use Latin words or idioms.

So apishly *Romanizing* that the word of command still was set down in Latine. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 12.

2. To conform to or tend toward Roman Catholic polity, doctrine, ceremonies, or observances. Also spelled *Romanise.*

Romanizer (rō'man-ī-zėr), *n.* One who Romanizes, especially in religion. Also spelled *Romaniser.*

Romano-Byzantine (rō'man-ō-biz'an-tin), *a.* In *art:* (*a*†) Noting the style usually known as Romanesque. (*b*) Noting an early medieval architectural style of much of northeastern Italy, in which Byzantine elements are modified by the influence of distinctively Romanesque or Western elements. It was due to the influence of the Byzantine Church of San Vitale at Ravenna, completed about A. D. 550.

As it [the Byzantine style] was gradually blended with the classical Roman, with which it was then first brought face to face, a third great style was formed, known as the Romanesque, *Romano-Byzantine*, Lombard, or Comacine. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. x.

Romansh (rō-mansh'), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Romansch, Rumansch, Roumansch, Rumonsch* (G. *Romanisch*); < Romansh *romansch, rumansch, rumonsch, romonsch*, the Romansh language, lit. Romance: see *Romance.*] Same as *Rhæto-Romanic.*

romant (rō-mänt'), *n.* [< ME *romant, romaunt,* < OF. *romant, roumant*, a var., with excrescent *t*, of *roman, romans*, a romance: see *romance.*] Same as *romance. Florio; Cotgrave.* [Obsolete, but used archaically, in the Middle English form *romaunt*, as in the title of the "*Romaunt* of the Rose."]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords' and ladies' gentle deed.
Drayton, Pastorals, Ecl. vi.

O, hearken, loving hearts and bold,
Unto my wild *romaunt.*
Mrs. Browning, *Romaunt* of Margret.

romant† (rō-mänt'), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *romaunt;* < *romant, romaunt, n.*] To romance; exaggerate. *Halliwell.*

romantic (rō-man'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *romantick;* = Sp. *romántico* = Pg. It. *romantico* (= D. *romantiek* = G. *romantik* = Dan. Sw. *romantik*, n.; D. G. *romantisch* = Dan. Sw. *romantisk*, a.), < F. *romantique*, pertaining to romance, < OF. *romant*, a romance: see *romance* and *romant.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or resembling romance, or an ideal state of things; partaking of the heroic, the marvelous, the supernatural, or the imaginative; chimerical; fanciful; extravagantly enthusiastic: as, *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* devotion.

So fair a place was never seen
Of all that ever charm'd *romantic* eye.
Keats, Imitation of Spenser.

A *romantic* scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the young.
Whately.

The poets of Greece and Rome . . . do not seem to have visited their great battle-fields, nor to have hung on the scenery that surrounded them with that *romantic* interest which modern poets do.
Shairp, Poetic Interpretation of Nature, p. 110.

2. Pertaining to romances or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, improbable; fabulous; fictitious.

Their feigned and *romantic* heroes.
Dr. J. Scott, Works, II. 124.

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we use in *romantick* inventions.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 11.

3. Wildly or impressively picturesque; characterized by poetic or inspiring scenery; suggesting thoughts of romance: as, a *romantic* prospect; a *romantic* glen.

Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge Castle holds its state, . . .
Mine own *romantic* town!
Scott, Marmion, iv. 30.

4. In *music*, noting a style, work, or musician characterized by less attention to the formal and objective methods of composition than to the expression of subjective feeling; sentimental; imaginative; passionate: opposed to *classical. Romantic* in music, as elsewhere, is a relative word; it denotes especially the style, tendency, or school represented by Von Weber, Schumann, Chopin, Wagner, and others, and by certain works or characteristics of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert.

5. In *arch.* and *art*, fanciful; fantastic; not formal or classical; characterized by pathos. See *pathos*, 2.

There was nothing of classic idealism in his [the mediæval church-builder's] work; it was modern and *romantic* in the sense that in it the matter predominated over the form.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 29.

Romantic school, a name assumed by a number of young poets and critics in Germany — the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, and others — to designate a combination of writers whose efforts were directed to the overthrow of the artificial rhetoric and unimaginative pedantry of the French school of poetry. The name is also given to a similar school which arose in France between twenty and thirty years later, and engaged in a long struggle for supremacy with the older *classic school;* Victor Hugo and Lamartine were among the leaders. From literature the name passed into music as the designation of a class of musicians having many of the characteristics of the romantic school of authors. See def. 4. = **Syn. 1.** *Romantic, Sentimental. Sentimental* is used in reference to the feelings, *romantic* in reference to the imagination. *Sentimental* is used in a sense unfavorable, but in all degrees: as, an amiably *sentimental* person; the *sentimental* pity that would surround imprisoned criminals with luxuries. "The *sentimental* person is one of wrong or excessive sensibility, or who imports mere sentiment into matters worthy of more vigorous thought." (*C. J. Smith*, Syn. Disc., p. 680.) *Romantic*, when applied to character, is generally unfavorable, but in all degrees, implying that the use of the imagination is extravagant. A *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of ideal enterprise, adventure, and enjoyment.

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A *romantic* tendency is often a part of the exuberance of youthful vitality, and may be disciplined into imaginative strength: *sentimentality* is a sort of mental sickliness or degeneration, and is not easily recovered from.

II. *n.* An adherent of the romantic school. See *romantic school*, under I.

Indeed, Chateaubriand had been a *romantic* before the time, and André Chénier had already written verse too warm and free for the classic mould.
New Princeton Rev., III. 2.

He [Balzac] includes in himself a mystic, a "realist," a classic, a *romantic*, and a humourist after the mediæval fashion of Rabelais. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 144.

romantical (rō-man'ti-kal), *a.* [< *romantic* + *-al.*] Same as *romantic*. [Rare.]

But whosoever had the least sagacity in him could not but perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantical*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, i. 2.

romantically (rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a romantic manner; fancifully; extravagantly.

romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *romantic* + *-ism.*] 1. The state or quality of being romantic; specifically, in *lit.*, the use of romantic forms shown in the reaction from classical to medieval models which originated in Germany in the last half of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England. See *romantic school*, under *romantic*.

In poetic literature there came that splendid burst of *Romanticism* in which Coleridge was the first and most potent participant. *Shairp*, D. G. Rossetti, ii.

2. Romantic feeling, expression, action, or conduct; a tendency to romance.

Romanticism, which has helped to fill some dull blanks with love and knowledge, had not yet penetrated the times with its leaven, and entered into everybody's food. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xix.

You hope she has remained the same, that you may renew that piece of *romanticism* that has got into your head. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule.

romanticist (rō-man'ti-sist), *n.* [< *romantic* + *-ist.*] One imbued with romanticism; a romantic.

There is a story . . . that Spenser was half-bullied into re-writing the "Fairy Queen" in hexameters, had not Raleigh, a true *romanticist*, . . . persuaded him to follow his better genius. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ix.

Julian was a *romanticist* in wishing to restore the Greek religion and its spirit, when mankind had entered on the new development. *George Eliot*, in Cross, I. iii.

Hugo had already, in the preface to the "Odes et Ballades," planted the flag of the *romanticists*.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 128.

romanticly (rō-man'tik-li), *adv.* Romantically. [Rare.]

He tells us *romanticly* on the same argument, that many posts went to and fro, between Peter Martyr and Cranmer. *Strype*, Cranmer, iii. 38.

romanticness (rō-man'tik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being romantic.

Having heard me often praise the *romanticness* of the place, she was astonished . . . that I should set myself against going to a house so much in my taste.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. lii.

Romany, Rommany (rom'a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [< Gipsy *Romani*, Gipsy; cf. *rom*, man, husband: see *Rom.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Romanies, Rommanies* (-niz). 1. A Gipsy.

Very nice, deep, old-fashioned *Romanies* they are.
C. G. Leland, The Century, XXV. 905.

2. The language spoken by the Gipsies. Originally a dialect brought from India and allied to the Hindustani, it has been much corrupted by the tongues of the peoples among whom the Gipsies have sojourned. The corrupt broken dialect now used by British Gipsies is called by them *posh-romany* or *romanes*; the purer, "*deep*" *romanes*. See *Gipsy*.

"We were talking of languages, Jasper. . . . Yours must be a rum one?" "'Tis called *Rommany*."
G. Borrow, Lavengro, xvii.

II. *a.* Belonging or relating to the Romanies or Gipsies: as, *Romany* songs; a *Romany* custom.

"And you are what is called a Gypsy King?" "Ay, ay; a *Rommany* Kral." *G. Borrow*, Lavengro, xvii.

Also *Roman*.

romanza (rō-man'zä), *n.* [It. *romanzo*: see *romance.*] Same as *romance*, 6.

romanzovite (rō-man'zov-īt), *n.* [Named after Count *Romanzoff.*] A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish-yellow color.

romaunt†, *n.* and *v.* See *romant.*

rombelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *rumble.*

Romberg's symptom, trophoneurosis. See *symptom, trophoneurosis.*

romblet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *ramble.*

rombonelli (rom-bō-nel'i), *n.* In South America, a breed of sheep having long fine wool.

The horses and cattle looked small, but there were some good specimens of sheep — especially the *rombonellis*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

rombowline, rumbowline (rom-, rum-bō'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Condemned canvas, rope, etc. *Dana.*

rome[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *roam.*

rome[2]†, *r. i.* [E. dial. *raum*, shout, cry; < ME. *romen*, roar, growl; prob. < Sw. *råma*, low. Cf. *reem*[3].] To growl; roar.

He comanded that thay sulde take a onge dameselle, and nakkene hir, and sett hir bifore hym, and thay did soo; and onane he ranne apone hir *romyand*, as he hadd bene wodd. *MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 37. (*Halliwell.*)

rome[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *room*[1].

Rome-fee† (rōm'fē), *n.* Same as *Rome-scot.*

romeine (rō'mē-in), *n.* [< *Romé* (*Romé* de Lisle, a mineralogist, 1736–90) + *-ine*[2].] A mineral of a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, occurring in square octahedrons. It is an antimoniate of calcium. Also called *romeite.*

romekin†, *n.* See *rumkin*[1].

rome-mort†, *n.* [< *rom* (*rum*[2]) + *mort*[4].] A queen. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. [Old cant.]

Rome-penny (rōm'pen'i), *n.* [ME. **Rome-peny*, < AS. *Rōm-pening, Rōm-penig, Rōmpænig*, < *Rōm*, Rome, + *pening, penig, pænig*, penny: see *penny.*] Same as *Rome-scot.*

romert, *n.* A Middle English form of *roamer.*

romerillo (rō-mėr-il'ō), *n.* [Perhaps Sp., dim. of *romero*, a pilgrim: see *romero.*] A plant, *Heterothalamus brunioides*, whose flowers yield a yellow dye; also, the dye thus produced. See *Heterothalamus.*

romero (rō-mā'rō), *n.* [< Sp. *romero*, a pilot-fish, a pilgrim, = OF. *romier*, traveling as a pilgrim, a pilgrim, < ML. **romarius, romerius*, a pilgrim (orig. to Rome), < L. *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *roamer.*] The pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor.*

Rome-runner† (rōm'run'ėr), *n.* [ME. *rome-renner*; < *Rome* + *runner.*] One who runs to or seeks Rome; specifically, an agent at the court of Rome.

And [that] alle *Rome-renners* for [the benefit of] robbers in Fraunce
Bere no sulur ouer see. *Piers Plowman* (C), v. 125.

And thus thes *rome renneris* beren the kynȝs gold out of oure lond, & bryngen aȝen deed leed and heresie and symonye and goddis curse.
Wyclif, Eng. Works (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Rome-scot†, **Rome-shot**† (rōm'skot, -shot), *n.* [Late AS. *Rōme-scot, Rōm-gescot*, < *Rōm*, Rome, + *scot, gescot*, payment: see *scot*[2].] Same as *alms-fee*, and *Peter's pence* (which see, under *penny*).

This was the course which the Romains used in the conquest of England, for they planted some of theyr legions in all places convenient, the which they caused the countrey to maintayne, cutting upon everye portion of lande a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescott*, the which might not surcharge the tenaunte or freeholder, and defrayed the pay of the garrison.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Romescot, or Peter's Penny, was by as good Statute Law paid to the Pope. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Romeward (rōm'wärd), *adv.* [< *Rome* (see def.) + *-ward.*] To or toward Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

Romic (rō'mik), *n.* [< *Rom(an)* + *-ic*; a distinctive form of *Roman.*] A system of phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, consisting of the ordinary letters of the English alphabet used so far as possible with their original Roman values, and supplemented by ligatures, digraphs, and turned letters. In a stricter scientific form called *Narrow Romic*; in a more general practical form called *Broad Romic.* It is in part a recasting of Ellis's Glossic (which see). *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, pp. 102, 105, 202.

Romish (rō'mish), *a.* [< ME. **Romish* = D. *roomsch* = MHG. *rœmesch, rœmisch, rœmsch*, G. *römisch*; as *Rome* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging or relating to Rome; specifically, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church: commonly used in a slightly invidious sense.

A saucy stranger in his court to mart
As in a *Romish* stew.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 152.

Romish Methodists. Same as *dialectic Methodists* (which see, under *Methodist*). = **Syn.** See *papal.*

Romist† (rō'mist), *n.* [< *Rome* + *-ist.*] A Roman Catholic.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins. *South*, Sermons, VII. v.

romite (rō'mīt), *n.* [Orig. Sw. *romit*; < Gr. ῥώμη, strength, + *-ite*[2].] An explosive of Swedish origin, composed of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and naphthalene with potassium chlorate and potassium nitrate. The reaction of the nitrates and chlorate render the compound unstable, and on this account a license for its manufacture in England has been refused.

Romize† (rō'mīz), *v. t.* [< *Rome* + *-ize.*] To Romanize.

The *Romiz'd* faction were zealous in his behalf.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., III. iv. 16. (*Davies.*)

romkin†, *n.* See *rumkin*[1].

Rommany, *n.* and *a.* See *Romany.*

rommle (rom'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble.*

romney†, *n.* Same as *Romany.*

romp (romp), *r. i.* [< ME. *rompen*; a var. of *ramp*: see *ramp, r.*] To play rudely and boisterously; leap and frisk about in play.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl; . . . she would . . . snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a-kimbo, draw my sword, and make passes on the wall.
Steele, Spectator, No. 187.

romp (romp), *n.* [A var. of *ramp*: see *ramp, n., romp, r.*] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.

My cousin Betty, the greatest *romp* in nature; she whisks me such a height over her head that I cried out for fear of falling. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 15.

First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive,
Hoydens and *romps*, led on by Gen'ral Clive.
Churchill, Rosciad.

2. Rude play or frolic: as, a game of *romps.*

Romp-loving miss
Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 528.

romping (rom'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *romp, r.*] The act of playing in a boisterous manner; a game of romps.

A stool, a chair, or a table is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or skirmish.
Swift, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

rompingly (rom'ping-li), *adv.* In a romping manner; rompishly.

rompish (rom'pish), *a.* [< *romp* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *rampish.*] Given to romp; inclined to romp.

rompishly (rom'pish-li), *adv.* In a rompish, rude, or boisterous manner.

rompishness (rom'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being rompish; disposition to rude, boisterous play, or the practice of romping.

She would . . . take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 187.

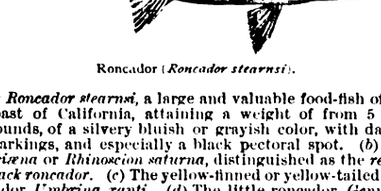
rompu (rom-pū'), *a.* [< F. *rompu*, pp. of *rompre*, break, < L. *rumpere*, break: see *rupture.*] In *her.*, same as *fracted.*

ron[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*[1].

ron[2]†. An obsolete strong preterit of *rain*[1]. *Chaucer.*

ron[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rune*[1].

roncador (rong'ka-dōr), *n.* [< Sp. *roncador*, a snorer, grunter, < *roncar*, snore, roar, < LL. *rhoncare*, snore, < L. *rhonchus*, a snoring: see *rhonchus.*] 1. One of several sciænoid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America. (*a*) The *Sciæna*



Roncador (*Roncador stearnsi*).

or *Roncador stearnsi*, a large and valuable food-fish of the coast of California, attaining a weight of from 5 to 6 pounds, of a silvery bluish or grayish color, with darker markings, and especially a black pectoral spot. (*b*) The *Sciæna* or *Rhinoscion saturna*, distinguished as the *red* or *black roncador.* (*c*) The yellow-finned or yellow-tailed roncador, *Umbrina xanti.* (*d*) The little roncador, *Genyonemus lineatus.*

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A section of *Sciæna*, or a genus of sciænoids, represented by the roncador (see 1 (*a*)). *Jordan and Gilbert*, 1880.

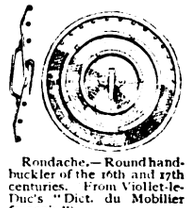
ronceval†, *n.* See *rounceval.*

ronchil, *n.* Same as *ronquil.*

roncho (rong'kō), *n.* [< Sp. *ronco*, snoring, *roncador*, snorer: see *roncador.*] The croaker, *Micropogon undulatus.* [Galveston, Texas.]

rondache (ron-dāsh'), *n.* [= D. *rondas*, < OF. *rondache*, a buckler, < *rond*, round: see *round.*] A buckler, or small round shield. Also called *roundel.*

Caspar . . . carries, for decorative purposes, the round buckler or *rondache* of the foot-soldier.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 68.



Rondache.—Round hand-buckler of the 16th and 17th centuries. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ronde (rond), *n.* [< F. *ronde*, round-hand writ-

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ing: see *round*[1].] In *printing*, an angular form of script or writing-type, of which the following is an example:

This is one form of Ronde.

rondeau (ron'dō), *n.* [< F. *rondeau*, < OF. *rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*.] 1. A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting either of thirteen lines on two rimes with an unriming refrain, or of ten lines on two rimes with an unriming refrain. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The refrain is usually a repetition of the first three or four words, sometimes of the first word only. The order of rimes in the thirteen-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Voiture" (that is, Vincent Voiture, 1598–1648), is *a, a, b, b, a; a, a, b* (and refrain); *a, a, b, b, a* (and refrain); that of the ten-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Villon" (that is, François Villon, 1431–1461 ?), is *a, b, b, a; a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b, a* (and refrain). These are the strict rules; but, as in the case of the sonnet, both in France and England, they are not always observed. There is also a form called the *rondeau redoublé*. It consists of six quatrains, *a, b. a, b*, on two rimes. The first four lines form in succession the last lines of the second, third, fourth, and fifth quatrains. At the end of the final quatrain, the first words of the poem are added as an unriming and independent refrain. Sometimes the final quatrain is styled the *envoi* or *envoy*.

This sort of writing, called the *rondeau*, is what I never knew practised in our nation. *Pope.*

2. In *music*. See *rondo*.

rondel (ron'del), *n.* [< OF. *rondel*: see *roundel*.] A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting of thirteen lines on two rimes. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The first line is repeated at the close, and the first two lines are repeated as the seventh and eighth lines. Thus, the whole poem, like the rondeau (which see), falls into three divisions or stanzas — two of four, and one of five — arranged as follows: *a. b. b. a; a. b. a. b; a. b. b. a. a.* It is permissible to repeat the first couplet at the close, making the last division *a, b, b, a, a, b*, and fourteen lines in all. Rondels in English were written by Charles of Orleans, Chaucer, Occleve, Lydgate, and others.

In its origin the *rondel* was a lyric of two verses, each having four or five lines, rhyming on two rhymes only. In its eight (or ten) lines, but five (or six) were distinct, the others being made by repeating the first couplet at the end of the second stanza, sometimes in an inverse order, and the first line at the end of its first stanza. The eight-lined *rondel* is thus to all intents and purposes a triolet. . . . With Charles d'Orleans the *rondel* took the distinct shape we now assign to it, namely of fourteen lines on two rhymes, the first two lines repeating for the seventh and eighth and the final couplet. . . . By the time of Octavien de Saint Gelais (1466–1502) the *rondel* has nearly become the rondeau as we know it.

Gleeson White, Ballades and Rondeaus, Int., p. lviii.

rondelet (ron'de-let), *n.* [< OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *rondel*, *roundel*, and cf. *rundlet*.] A poem of five lines and two refrains. The refrains repeat the first line, generally two words, the rime-scheme being *a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b* (and refrain). It has been written in English, but not much.

Then haue you also a *rondlette*, the which doth alwayes end with one self same foote or repeticion, and was thereof (in my iudgment) called a *rondelet*.

Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas., etc., ed. [Arber), § 14.

Rondeletia (ron-de-let'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Guillaume *Rondelet* (1507–1566?), a French professor of medicine.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Rubiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rondeletieæ*. It is characterized by a globose calyx bearing four or five narrow, persistent, and nearly equal lobes, by a wheel-shaped or salver-form corolla with a long slender tube and four or five obovate broadly imbricating lobes, and by the loculicidal capsule, which is small, rigid, globose, two-furrowed, and two-valved. There are about 60 species, natives of the West Indies and tropical America from Mexico to the United States of Colombia, rarely extending into Guiana and Peru. They bear opposite or whorled leaves, which are thin or coriaceous and sessile, furnished with broad stipules between the petioles. Their small flowers are white, yellow, or red, and usually in axillary flattened, rounded, or panicled cymes. Various handsome species are cultivated under glass, among them *R. odorata*, with fragrant scarlet flowers, and *R. versicolor*, whose deep rose-colored flowers become paler after expansion. Some species are still known as *Rogiera*, the name of a former genus, including species with connate stipules and corolla hairy in the throat.

Rondeletieæ (ron-de-le-ti'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Rondeletia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, characterized by the exceedingly numerous minute albuminous wingless seeds which fill the two cells of the dry capsule, and by the regular corolla with imbricated or contorted lobes. It includes 14 genera of shrubs and trees, with stipulate leaves and cymose, spiked, or variously clustered flowers, and 2 genera of herbs, without stipules, bearing terminal three-forked cymes. The species are tropical and mainly American. See *Rondeletia*, the type.

rondelle (ron-del'), *n.* [< OF. *rondelle*, dim. of *rond*, round: see *rondel*, *roundel*.] 1. Something round.

A *rondelle* of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre, and gives a larger surface for the voice to act against. *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 288.

2. In *metal.*, one of successive crusts which form upon the surface of molten metal while cooling, and which as they form are removed for further treatment. In copper-working these disks are also called *rose-copper* and *rosettes*. Suboxid of copper contained in them is removed by further refining.

3. *Milit.*: (*a*) A small shield (15 inches in length) formerly used by pikemen and archers. (*b*) One of the iron disks, each having an opening in the center for the passage of a bolt, placed between the cheeks and stock of a field-gun carriage in bolting these parts together. (*c*) A semicircular bastion introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained spacious casemates. — **Rondelle à poing**, a name given to the very small round buckler of the sixteenth century, often fitted with a long and pointed spike, and serving, when held in the left hand, to parry the thrusts of a rapier instead of a dagger of any description. See cuts under *buckler* and *rondache*.

rondle (ron'dl), *n.* [< OF. *rondel*, a round, roundel: see *round*, *roundel*.] 1. Same as *rondelle*. — 2. The step of a ladder; a round.

Yea, peradventure in as ill a case as hee that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondells*, or, when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions (1616). (*Nares.*)

rondo (ron'dō), *n.* [It. *rondò*, < F. *rondeau*: see *rondeau*.] 1. In *music*: (*a*) Same as *round*[1], 7 (*c*). (*b*) A setting of a rondeau or similar poem. (*c*) A work or movement in which a principal phrase or section is several times repeated in its original key in alternation with contrasted phrases or sections in the same or other keys. The succession of principal and subordinate phrases is often exactly regulated, but the form is open to wide variations. In a sonata the last movement is often a rondo. 2. A game of hazard played with small balls on a table.

With card and dice, roulette wheels and *rondo* balls, he fooled himself to the top of his bent.

J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 229.

Rondo form, in *music*, the form or method of composition of a rondo: often opposed to *sonata form*.

rondoletto (ron-dō-let'ō), *n.* [Dim. of *rondo*, q. v.] In *music*, a short or simple rondo.

rondure (ron'dūr), *n.* [< F. *rondeur*, roundness, < *rond*, round: see *round*[1].] A round; a circle; a curve; a swell; roundness. Also *roundure*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

All things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hems.
Shak., Sonnets, xxi.

The shape [of a ring] remains,
The *rondure* brave, the lilied loveliness,
Gold as it was. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 8.

High-kirtled for the chase, and what was shown,
Of maiden *rondure*, like the rose half-blown.
Lowell, Endymion, iv.

rone[1] (rōn), *n.* An earlier, now only dialectal, form of *roe*[2].

rone[2], *n.* [< ME. *rone*, < Icel. *runnr*, older *rudhr*, a bush, grove.] 1. A shrub. — 2. A thicket; brushwood. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both senses.]

The lorde on a lyȝt horce launces hym after,
As burne bolde vpon bent his bugle he blowez,
He rechated, & r[ode] thurȝ *rone*,ȝ ful thyk,
Suande this wylde swyn til the sunne schafted.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1466.

rone[3] (rōn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rinc*[1], *run*[1].

rone[4], *n.* Another form of *roan*[2].

rone[5]†. A Middle English preterit of *rain*[1].

rong[1]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ring*[2].

rong[2]† (rong), *n.* A Middle English form of *rung*[1].

rongeur (rôn-zhėr'), *n.* [< F. *rongeur*, gnawer, < *ronger*, gnaw, nibble, OF. also chew the cud, = Pr. *romiar* = Sp. *rumiar*, < L. *rumigare*, chew the cud, ruminate, < *rumen*, throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.] A surgical forceps for gnawing or gouging bones.

ronin (rō'nin), *n.*; pl. *ronin* or *ronins*. [Jap., < *rō* (= Chin. *lang*), wave, + *nin* (= Chin. *jin*), man; lit. 'wave-man.'] A Japanese samurai, or two-sworded military retainer, who for any cause had renounced his clan, or who for some offense against his superior had been dismissed from service, and dispossessed of his estate, revenue, or pay; a masterless man; an outcast; an outlaw.

ronion†, **ronyon**† (run'yon), *n.* [Perhaps < OF. **roignon*, < *roingne*, F. *rogne*, itch, scab, mange: see *roin*.] A mangy, scabby animal; also, a scurvy person. Also *runnion*.

Out of my door, you witch, you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you *ronyon!* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 195.

ronnet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*[1].

ronnent. A Middle English past participle of *run*[1].

ronquil (rong'kil), *n.* [Also *ronchil*; < Sp. *ronquillo*, slightly hoarse, dim. of *ronco*, hoarse, < L. *raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] 1. A fish of the North Pacific, *Bathymaster signatus*, of an elongate form with a long dorsal having only the foremost two or three rays inarticulate, frequenting moderately deep water with rocky grounds. — 2. One of a group or family of fishes of which *Bathymaster* has been supposed to be a representative — namely, the *Icosteidæ*.

Ronsdorfer (ronz'dôrf-ėr), *n.* [So called from *Ronsdorf*, a town in Prussia.] A member of a sect of German millenarians of the eighteenth century: same as *Ellerian*.

Ronsdorfian (ronz-dôr'fi-an), *n.* [< *Ronsdorf* (see *Ronsdorfer*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Ronsdorfer*.

ront†, *n.* Same as *runt*[1].

ronyon†, *n.* See *ronion*.

roo[1]†, *n.* [ME. *roo*, *ro*, < AS. *rōw* = OHG. *rōa*, MHG. *ruo*, G. *ruhe* = Icel. *rō* = Dan. *ro*, rest, = Sw. *ro*, fun, amusement.] Peace; quietness.

Allas! for doole what shall y doo?
Now mon I neuer haue rest ne *roo*.
York Plays, p. 31.

roo[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roe*[1].

roo[3]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *roe*, *roue*, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] A wheel.

And I salle redily rolle the *roo* at the gayneste,
And reche the riche wyne in rynsede coupes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3375.

rood (röd), *n.* [< ME. *rood*, *rode*, *rod*, < AS. *rōd*, a rod, rood, cross: see *rod*[1].] 1†. A rod. See *rod*[1]. 1. — 2. A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the choir in medieval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. Usually, after the fifteenth century, images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26. See cut under *rood-loft*.

Of the appeltre that our uerste fader then luther [evil] appel nom
In the manere that ichulle ȝou telle the swete *rode* com.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

No, by the *rood*, not so. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 14.

3. A name of various measures. (*a*) A measure of 5½ yards in length: a rod, pole, or perch: also, locally, a measure of 6, 7, or 8 yards, especially for hedging and ditching. (*b*) A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 40 square rods or square poles, or 1,210 square yards. This is the sense in which *rood* is generally used as a measure. See *acre*.

A terrace-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, set out to plant a wood.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 5.

(*c*) A square pole, or 30¼ square yards, used in estimating masons' work; also, locally, a measure of 36, 42½, 44, 49, or 64 square yards. (*d*) A cubic measure for masons' work of 64, 72, etc., cubic yards. — **Holy rood**, the cross of Christ; a crucifix.

The *holi rode* the swete tre riȝt is to habbe in munde,
That hath fram stronge deth ibroȝt to lyue al mankunde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The English answered [the Normans] with their own battle-cry, "God's Rood! *Holy Rood!*"
Dickens, England, vii.

Holy-rood day. (*a*) The feast of the Finding of the Cross, celebrated on May 3d.

The knights . . . vpon *holy Rood day* in May made their musters before the Commissioners ordained.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 76.

(*b*) Same as *Holy-cross day* (which see, under *day*[1]).

The holi Roode was i-founde as ȝe witeth in May.
Honoured he was seththe in Septembre the *holi Rode day*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

On *Holy-rood day*, the gallant Hotspur there,
Young Harry Percy, and brave Archibald . . .
At Holmedon met. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 52.

Rood's body†, the body on the cross — that is, Christ's body.

I'le be even with him; and get you gone, or, I sweare by the *rood's body*, I'le lay you by the heeles.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, v. 3.

rood-arch (röd'ärch), *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and the choir: so called from the rood being placed over it.

rood-altar (röd'al'tär), *n.* An altar standing against the outer side of the rood-screen.

rood-beam (röd'bēm), *n.* [< ME. *roode beem*; < *rood* + *beam*.] A beam extending across the entrance to the choir of a church for supporting the rood. Also called *beam*.

He deyde whan I cam fro Jerusalem,
And lith ygrave under the *roode beem*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 496.

Rood-day (röd'dā), *n.* Holy-rood day. See under *rood*.

roodebok (rō'de-bok), *n.* [< D. *rood*, red, + *bok*, buck: see *red*[1] and *buck*[1].] The Natal

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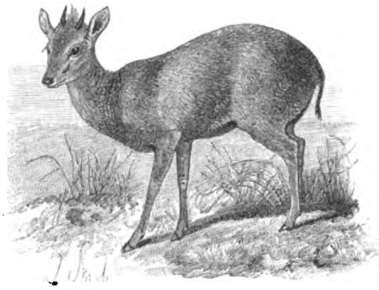
bushbuck, *Cephalophus natalensis*. It is of a deep reddish brown in color, stands about 2 feet high, has large ears, and straight, pointed horns about 3 inches long. It



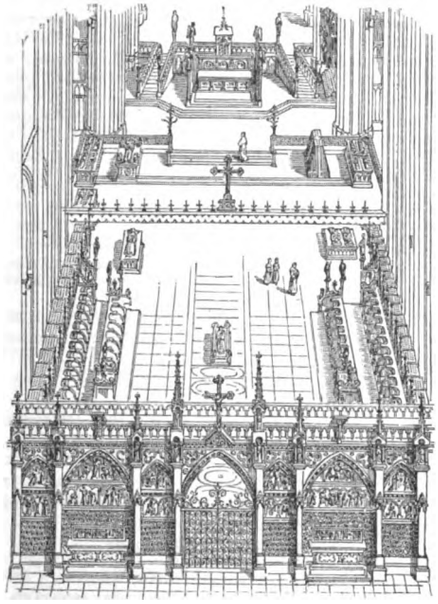
Roodebok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).

is solitary in its habits, and rarely leaves dense forests except in the evening or during rainy weather.

rood-free (röd′frē), *a.* Exempt from punishment. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

roodhout (röd′hout), *n.* [D., < *rood*, red (= E. *red*), + *hout*, wood (= E. *holt*).] The Cape redwood. See *Ochna*.

rood-loft (röd′lôft), *n.* [< ME. *rode lofte*; < *rood* + *loft*.] A gallery in a church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly situated between the nave and

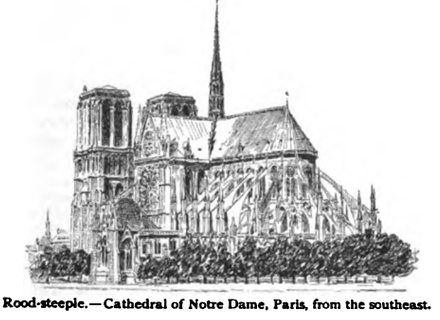


Rood-loft (now destroyed) of the Abbey of St. Denis, 13th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

the chancel, or over the rood-screen. The front of the loft, like the screen below, was usually richly ornamented with tracery and carvings, either in wood or in stone. It was often approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. This feature does not appear in modern churches, and has now been removed from a large proportion of the medieval churches. The rood-loft originated from a combination of the rood beam and ambo. The center was used as ambo (jube), and the epistle and gospel were read and announcements made from it. It was placed over the entrance to the choir, so that both could stand in the middle line (longitudinal axis) of the church, and the approach to it was made from the side of the church along a broadened rood-beam or loft crowning the rood-screen. See also diagram under *cathedral*.

And then to zee the *rood-loft*
Zo bravely zet with zaints.
Plain Truth and Blind Ignorance (Percy's Reliques, p. 275).

The priest formerly stood in the *rood-loft* to read the Gospel and Epistle, and occasionally to preach the sermon at High Mass. *F. G. Lee*, Gloss. Eccles. Terms.



Rood-steeple.—Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, from the southeast.

Roodmas-day†, *n.* Holy-rood day. Also *Rood-day* (*Rode-day*), *Rudmas-day*.

rood-screen (röd′skrēn), *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and (properly) supporting the rood or crucifix. See cuts under *rood-loft* and *cathedral*.

The western limit of the quire [in Salisbury Cathedral] was shut in by the *rood-screen*, . . . a solid erection of stone. *G. Scott*, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture, p. 143.

rood-spire (röd′spīr), *n.* Same as *rood-steeple*.

rood-steeple (röd′stē′pl), *n.* A steeple or spire built over the entrance to the chancel, especially at the crossing of a cruciform church. See cut in preceding column.

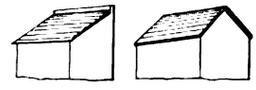
rood-tower (röd′tou′ėr), *n.* A tower occupying the position described under *rood-steeple*.

rood-treet (röd′trē), *n.* [< ME. *roodetre*, *rodetre*; < *rood* + *tree*.] The cross.

I leue and trust in Christes feith,
Whiche died vpon the *roode tre*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., ii.

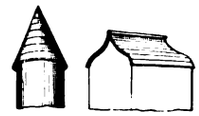
roody (rö′di), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *rooty*.] Rank in growth; coarse; luxuriant. [Prov. Eng.]

roof[1] (röf), *n.* [< ME *rof*, < AS. *hrōf*, a roof, = OFries. *hrōf*, a roof, = OD. *roef*, a roof, ceiling, shelter, cover, D. *roef*, a cabin, a wooden cover, = MLG. *rōf*, LG. *rof*, a roof, = Icel. *hrōf*, a shed under which ships are kept or built. Cf. Icel. *rāf*, also *rāfr*, mod. *ræfr*, a roof; Russ. *krovŭ*, a roof; perhaps akin to Gr. κρύπτειν, hide (see *crypt*).] 1. The external upper covering of a house or other building. Roofs are distinguished (1) by the materials of which they are mainly formed, as thatch, stone, wood, slate, tile, iron, etc., and (2) by their form and mode of construction, in great variety, as shed, curb, hip, gable, pavilion, ogee, and flat roofs.

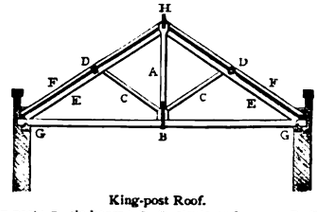


Shed Roof. Gable Roof.

The *span* of a roof is the width between the supports; the *rise* is the height of the ridge of the highest part above the level of the supports; the *pitch* is the slope or angle at which it is inclined. In carpentry, *roof* signifies the timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported. This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters, or principals, as they are commonly termed, are placed so as to span the building at intervals usually of 10 or 12 feet; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The accompanying figure shows one of



Conical Roof. Ogee Roof.



King-post Roof.

A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces; D, D, purlins; E, E, principal rafters; F, F, common rafters; G, G, wall-plates; H, ridge-pole.

the two varieties of principals which are in common use (the king-post principal), with the purlins and common rafters in position. (For a diagram of the second, the queen-post principal, see *queen-post*.) Each of these modes of framing constitutes a truss. Sometimes, when the width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at the top, and connected by means of a tie at the bottom. They are then termed *couples*, a pair forming a *couple-close*. See also cuts under *hammer-beam*, *hip-roof*, *jerkin-head*, *M-roof*, *pendent*, and *pendentive*.

Goodly buildings left without a *roof*
Soon fall to ruin. *Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 4. 36.

2. Anything which in form or position corresponds to or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace or oven, the top of a carriage or coach or car, an arch or the interior of a vault, the ceiling of a room, etc.; hence, a canopy or the like.

Ffor tristith, als trewly as tyllinge us helpeth,
That iche rewme vndir *roff* of the reyne-bowe
Sholde stable and stonde be these thre degres.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 248.

This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestical *roof* fretted with golden fire. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 313.

Under the shady *roof*
Of branching elm star-proof.
Milton, Arcades, l. 89.

3. A house.

My dwelling, sir?
'Tis a poor yeoman's *roof*, scarce a league off.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

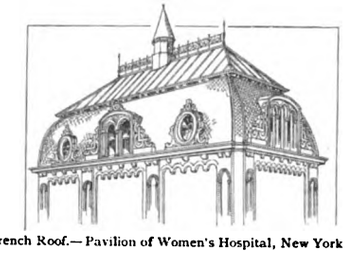
4. The upper part of the mouth; the hard palate.

Swearing till my very *roof* was dry.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 206.

5. Figuratively, the loftiest part.

Why should we only toil, the *roof* and crown of things?
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

6. In *geol.*, the overlying stratum.—7. In *mining*, the top of any subterranean excavation: little used except in coal-mining.—**False roof**, in *arch.*, the ceiling of an upper room or garret where it is shaped like a roof: but a space is, in fact, left between the ceiling and the rafters of the roof proper.—**Flat roof**. (*a*) A roof the upper surface of which is horizontal. Such roofs are frequent in the East, where they are usually thickly covered with clay or mortar. (*b*) A roof but slightly inclined for the discharge of water. Roofs of this form are common in city buildings, especially in the United States, and are usually covered with sheet-metal.—**French roof**, a form of roof with almost vertical sides, sometimes concave or even convex, and the top usually flat or sloping toward the rear. The sides are commonly pierced with dormer or other windows. This form of roof spread through-



French Roof.—Pavilion of Women's Hospital, New York City.

out the United States about 1870 and in succeeding years. It has its name from its fancied resemblance to the French Mansard roof—its object, like that roof, being to gain space in the topmost story.—**Imperial roof**. See *imperial dome*, under *imperial*.—**Mansard roof**, a form of curb-roof the lower slope of which approaches the vertical, while the upper slope is variable, but much more nearly flat than in the typical curb-roof. The lower section of the roof is pierced with windows. A roof of this type permits the establishment of an upper story, but little inferior to the others, in place of an ordinary garret. It was



Mansard Roof.—Château of Maisons Laffitte, France, by François Mansart.

first used in the Louvre by Pierre Lescot, about 1550, but has its name from François Mansart (1598–1662), a French architect (uncle of the better-known Jules Hardouin Mansart, the architect of Versailles and of the dome of the Invalides), who brought these roofs into a vogue which they have since retained in France.—**Ogee roof**. See *ogee*.—**Packsaddle-roof, saddle-back roof**. Same as *saddle-roof*.—**Pavilion roof**. See *pavilion*.—**Pitch of a roof**. See *pitch*[1].—**Raised roof**, in *car-building*, a car-roof the middle part of which is raised to form a clear-story.—**Roof of the mouth**, the hard palate; the upper wall of the mouth, as far as the bone extends. Compare def. 4.—**Square roof**, a roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle. (See also *curb-roof*, *gambrel-roof*, *hip-roof*.)

roof[1] (röf), *v. t.* [< *roof*[1], *n.*] 1. To cover with a roof, in any sense of that word.

I have not, indeed, seen the remains of any ancient Roman buildings that have not been *roofed* with either vaults or arches.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 444).

Every winter in the Arctic regions the sea freezes, *roofing* itself with ice of enormous thickness and vast extent. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 133.

2. To inclose in a house; shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the graced person of our Banquo present.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 40.

3. To arch or form like a roof. [Rare.]

And enter'd soon the shade
High *roof'd*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.
Milton, P. R., ii. 293.

roof[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *rive*[1].

roof-cell (röf′sel), *n.* A nerve-cell found in the roof-nucleus.

roofer (rö′fėr), *n.* One who roofs, or makes and repairs roofs.

roof-gradation (röf′grā-dā′shọn), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, the system of utilizing the roofs of the large tanks containing the brine as evaporating-surfaces, by causing the contents of the tanks to flow in a thin and constant stream over the roofs.

roof-guard (röf′gärd), *n.* A board or an ornamental edging of ironwork placed just above

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the eaves of a roof to prevent snow from sliding off.

roofing (rö'fing), *n.* [< ME. **rofing, roving;* < *roof*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The act of covering with a roof.—2. The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof.—3. The roof itself; hence, shelter.

Lete hem [walls] drie er thou thi bemes bent,
Or *rovyng* sette uppon, lest all be shent
For lacke of crafte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

Which forme of *roofing* [flat] is generally used in all those Italian Cities. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 204.

Fit *roofing* gave. *Southey.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. The ridge-cap of a thatched roof. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Bay of roofing.** See *bay*[3].—**Carcass-roofing.** See *carcass.*—**Common roofing,** a roof-frame composed only of common rafters, with no principals.—**Roofing-felt.** See *felt*[1].—**Roofing-paper.** See *paper.*

roofless (röf'les), *a.* [< *roof*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Having no roof: as, a *roofless* house.

I, who lived
Beneath the wings of angels yesterday,
Wander to-day beneath the *roofless* world.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

The great majority of the houses [in Sebastopol] were still *roofless* and in ruins. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 436.

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

rooflet (röf'let), *n.* [< *roof*[1] + *-let.*] A small roof or covering.

roof-like (röf'lik), *a.* Like a roof.

roof-nucleus (röf'nū″klē-us), *n.* The nucleus fastigii in the white matter of the cerebellum which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. It lies close to the middle line.

roof-plate (röf'plāt), *n.* A wall-plate which receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof.

roof-rat (röf'rat), *n.* A white-bellied variety of the black rat, specifically called *Mus tectorum.* See *black rat*, under *rat*[1].

roof-shaped (röf'shāpt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like a gable-roof; having two slanting surfaces meeting in a ridge.

roof-staging (röf'stā″jing), *n.* A scaffold used in working on an inclined roof. It holds fast to the roof automatically by means of barbed rods and claw-plates.

roof-stay (röf'stā), *n.* In boilers of the locomotive type, one of the stays which bind the arch or roof of the boiler to the crown-sheet of the fire-box, for the support of the crown-sheet against internal pressure.

roof-tree (röf'trē), *n.* [< ME. *roof-tree, ruff-tree;* < *roof*[1] + *tree.*] 1. The beam at the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole.

Her head hat the *roof-tree* o' the house.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 148).

Hence—2. The roof itself.

Phil blessed his stars that he had not assaulted his father's guest then and there, under his own *roof-tree.*
Thackeray, Philip, x.

To your roof-tree, in Scotland, a toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, because the roof-tree covers the house and all in it.

roof-truss (röf'trus), *n.* In *carp.*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust- and tie-pieces. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *roof* and *pendent.*

roof-winged (röf'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, stegopterous: as a descriptive epithet, applied to many insects which hold their wings in the shape of a roof when at rest. See *Stegoptera.*

roofy (rö'fi), *a.* [< *roof*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a roof.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 634.

rook[1] (rùk), *n.* [< ME. *rook, rok, roc,* < AS. *hrōc* = MD. *roeck,* D. *roek* = MLG. *rōk, rōke,* LG. *rok, roek* = OHG. *hruoh,* MHG. *ruoch* (cf. G. *ruchert,* a jackdaw) = Icel. *hrōkr* = Sw. *råka* = Dan. *raage* = Ir. Gael. *rocas,* a rook; cf. *rook*[1], *v.*, Gael. *roc,* croak, Goth. *hrūkjan,* crow as a cock, Skt. √ *kruc,* cry out: of imitative origin; cf. *croak, crow*[1], *crow*[2], etc.] 1. A kind of crow, *Corvus frugilegus,* abundant in Europe. It is entirely black, with the parts about the base of the bill more or less bare of feathers in the adult. The size is nearly or about that of the common crow; it is thus much smaller than the raven, and larger than the jackdaw. It is of a gregarious and sociable disposition, preferring to nest in rookeries about buildings, and feeding on insects and grain.



Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*).

The halle was al ful ywis
Of hem that writen olde gestes,
As ben on trees *rokes* nestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1516.

He . . . saw the tops of the great elms, and the *rooks* circling about, and cawing remonstrances.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida.* [Local, U. S.]—3. A cheat; a trickster or swindler; one who practises the "plucking of pigeons." See *pigeon*, 2.

Your city blades are cunning *rookes,*
How rarely you collogue him!
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91. (*Halliwell.*)

The Butcherly execution of Tormentors, *Rooks,* and Rakeshames sold to lucre.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

4†. A simpleton; a gull; one liable to be cheated.

An arrant *rook,* by this light, a capable cheating-stock; a man may carry him up and down by the ears like a pipkin. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 2.

What! shall I have my son a Stager now? . . . a Gull, a *Rooke,* . . . to make suppers, and bee laughed at?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

5. [Cf. *crow*[2], 6, *crowbar.*] A crowbar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rook[1] (rùk), *v.* [< *rook*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To caw or croak as a crow or raven. [Scotch.]—2. To cheat; defraud.

A band of *rooking* Officials, with cloke bagges full of Citations and Processes, to be serv'd by a corporalty of griffonlike Promooters and Apparitors.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

II. *trans.* To cheat; defraud by cheating.

He was much *rooked* by gamesters, and fell acquainted with that unsanctified crew to his ruine.
Aubrey, Lives, Sir J. Denham.

His hand having been transfixed to a table, only because it innocently concealed a card, with which he merely meant to "*rook* the pigeon" he was then playing against.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

rook[2] (rùk), *n.* [< ME. *rook, roke, rok* = MHG. *roch,* G. *roche,* < OF. (and F.) *roc* = Pr. *roc* = Sp. Pg. *roque* = It. *rocco* (ML. *rocus*) = Ar. Hind. *rukh,* < Pers. *rokh,* the rook or tower at chess: said to have meant 'warrior, hero'; cf. Pers. *rukh,* a hero, knight errant (also a rhinoceros, and a roc, a fabulous bird: see *roc*[1]).] In *chess,* one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle. The rook may move along the ranks or the files the whole extent of the board unless impeded by some other piece. See *chess*[1].

After chec for the *roke* ware fore the mate,
For 3if the fondment be false, the werke most nede falle.
MS. Douce 302, f. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

rook[3] (rùk), *v.* Same as *ruck*[1].

rooker[1]† (rùk'èr), *n.* [< *rook*[1] + *-er*[1].] A sharper; a cheat; a swindler.

Rookers and sharpers work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

rooker[2] (rùk'èr), *n.* [< **rook, ruck*[3], + *-er*[1].] An L-shaped implement used by bakers to withdraw ashes from the oven.

rookery (rùk'èr-i), *n.*; pl. *rookeries* (-iz). [< *rook*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. A place where rooks congregate to breed.

Its gray front stood out well from the background of a *rookery,* whose cawing tenants were now on the wing.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

2. The rooks that breed in a rookery, collectively.

The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging *rookery* home. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

3. A place where birds or other animals resort in great numbers to breed. (*a*) The resort of various sea-birds, as auks, murres, guillemots, puffins, petrels, penguins, and cormorants, generally a rocky seacoast or island. (*b*) The breeding-grounds of the fur-seal and other pinnipeds.

Millions of live seals to be seen hauled up on the *rookeries* [in the Pribylof Islands].
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin (1881), p. 18.

4. A cluster of mean tenements inhabited by people of the lowest class; a resort of thieves, tramps, ruffians, and the like.

All that remained, in the autumn of 1849, of this infamous *Rookery* (so called as a place of resort for sharpers and quarrelsome people) was included and condensed in ninety-five wretched houses in Church-lane and Carrier-street. *Murray*, London as it is (1860), p. 282. (*Hoppe.*)

The misery, the disease, the mortality in *rookeries,* made continually worse by artificial impediments to the increase of fourth-rate houses. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 54.

5. A brothel. [Slang.]—6. A disturbance; a row. [Prov. Eng.]

rookle (rö'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rookled,* ppr. *rookling.* [Irreg. var. of *rootle.*] To rummage about; poke about with the nose, like a pig; root. [Prov. Eng.]

What 'll they say to me if I go a routing and *rookling* in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

rookler (rök'lèr), *n.* [< *rookle* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which goes rookling or rooting about; a pig. [Prov. Eng.]

High-withered, furry, grizzled, game-flavoured little *rooklers,* whereof many a sounder still grunted about Swinley down. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

rooky[1] (rùk'i), *a.* [< *rook*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in rooks; inhabited by rooks: as, a *rooky* tree.

Light thickens; and the crôw
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

[The above quotation is by some commentators held to bear the meaning of *rooky*[2].]

rooky[2] (rùk'i), *a.* Same as *roky.* *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

rool (röl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Perhaps a contr. of *ruffle*[1].] To ruffle; rumple; pucker. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever the balsam begins to *rool* or cause hitching of the specimen, add a few drops of the soap solution.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. i.

room[1]† (röm), *a.* [Early mod. E. **roum, *rowm;* < ME. *roum, rom, rum,* < AS. *rūm* = OFries. *rum* = D. *ruim* = MLG. *rūm* = OHG. *rūmi,* MHG. *rūme, rūm* (also *gerūme, gerūm,* G. *geraum*) = Icel. *rūmr* = Goth. *rūms,* spacious, wide; perhaps akin to L. *rūs* (*rur-*), open country (see *rural*), OBulg. *ravĭnŭ* = Serv. *ravan* = Bohem. *rovný* = Pol. *rowny* = Russ. *rovnuĭ,* plain, even, Pol. *rownia* = Russ. *ravĭina,* a plain, etc., Zend *ravañh,* wide, free, open, *ravan,* a plain.] Wide; spacious; roomy.

Ye konne by argumentez make a place
A myle brood of twenty foot of space,
Let se now if this place may suffise,
Or make it *rowm* [var. *rom*] with speche as is your gise.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 205.

Ther was no *rommer* herberwe in the place.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 225.

A renke in a rownde cloke, with right *rowmme* clothes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3471.

Jhesu that made the planettes vij,
And all the worlde undur hevyn,
And made thys worlde wyde and *rome.*
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 105. (*Halliwell.*)

room[1] (röm), *adv.* [< ME. *rome,* < AS. *rūme* (= D. *ruim*), wide, far, < *rūm,* wide: see *room*[1], *a.*] Far; at a distance; wide, in space or extent; in nautical use, off from the wind. [Obsolete except in nautical use.]

The geaunt was wonder strong,
Rome thretti fote long.
Beves of Hamtoun, l. 1860.

Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; *roomer* cry I in the cocke; my Lord wept for the company, I laught to comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631). (*Halliwell.*)

To go, steer, put, or **bear roomer,** to go off with the wind free; sail wide.

Yet did the master by all meanes assay
To *steare* out *roomer,* or to keepe aloofe.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Orlando Furioso (1591), p. 343. [(*Halliwell.*)

I have (as your Highnesse sees) past already the Godwins [Bishop Godwin], if I can as well passe over this Edwin Sands [another bishop], I will *goe roomer* of Greenwiche rocke.
Sir J. Harington, Addition to the Catalogue of Bishops [(Nugæ Ant., II. 233).

We thought it best to returne vnto the harbor which we had found before, and so we *bare roomer* with the same.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 236.

The wind vering more Northerly, we were forced to *put roomer* with the coast of England againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 310.

room[1] (röm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rome, roum, rowm;* < ME. *roum, rowm, rum, rom,* < AS. *rūm,* room, = OS. *rūm* = D. *ruim* = MLG. LG. *rūm* = OHG. *rūmī, rūmīn, rūm, rūn,* MHG. *rūm, rūn,* G. *raum,* space, room, = Icel. *rūm* = Sw. Dan. *rum* = Goth. *rūms,* space; from the adj.: see *room*[1], *a.* Cf. Pol., Sorbian, and Little Russ. *rum,* space, < OHG. *rūm.* Hence *roomy, rummage,* etc.] 1. Space; compass; extent of space, great or small: as, here is *room* enough for an army.

So he rid hym a *rowme* in a rad hast,
Of tho tulkes with tene, that hym take wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6478.

And, as their wealth increaseth, so inclose
Infinite riches in a little *room.*
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

Thou . . . hast not shut me up into the hand of the enemy; thou hast set my feet in a large *room.* Ps. xxxi. 8.

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So doth the Circle in his Circuit span
More *roum* then any other Figure can.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. Space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; place for reception of any thing or person; accommodation for entering or for moving about: as, to make *room* for a carriage to pass.

There was no *room* for them in the inn. Luke ii. 7.

Now to sea we go,
Fair fortune with us, give us *room*, and blow.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, Prol.

There was no *room* for other pictures, because of the books which filled every corner.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, i.

3. Fit occasion; opportunity; freedom to admit or indulge: as, in this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.

Men have still *room* left for commiseration.
Bacon, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

He allowed your crimes to be great, but that still there was *room* for mercy. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 7.

In his [the Prince Consort's] well-ordered life there seemed to be *room* for all things.
Gladstone, Gleanings, I. 5.

4. Place or station once occupied by another; stead, as in succession or substitution: as, one magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one.

After two years Porcius Festus came into Felix' *room*.
Acts xxiv. 27.

Poore silly groome,
Which tother day wouldst faine have had the *roome*
Of some base trencher-scraper.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like the valet, [he] seems to have entirely forgot his master's message, and substituted another in its *room* very unlike it. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms, xii.

The inland counties had not been required to furnish ships, or money in the *room* of ships.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

5. Any inclosure or division separated by partitions from other parts of a house or other structure; a chamber; an apartment; a compartment; a cabin, or the like: as, a drawing-*room*; a bed*room*; a state-*room* in a ship; an engine-*room* in a factory; a harness-*room* in a stable.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I, . . . and in fine withdrew
To mine own *room* again. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 16.

Others adde that this Moloch had seuen *Roomes*, Chambers, or Ambries therein. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 97.

The central hall with its 16 columns, around which were arranged smaller *rooms* or cells.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 193.

6†. Particular place or station; a seat.

It behoveth every man to live in his own vocation, and not to seek any higher *room* than that whereunto he was at the first appointed.
Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 466).

And let an happie *roome* remaine for thee
'Mongst heavenly ranks, where blessed soules do rest.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat, l. 57.

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*. Luke xiv. 8.

7†. A box or seat in a theater.

I beg it with as forced a looke as a player that, in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the two-pennie *roume* for a plaudite.
Hospit. of Incurable Fooles (1600), Ded. (*Nares.*)

As if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the stage, in the lords' *room*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

8†. Family; company.

For offerd presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestiall *roome*.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 568.

9†. Office; post; position.

In consecrations and ordinations of men unto *rooms* of divine calling, the like [imposition of hands] was usually done from the time of Moses to Christ.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

Euery man, according to his *roome*, bent to performe his office with alacritie and diligence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

He exercised his high *rome* of Chauncellorship, as he was accustomed. *G. Cavendish*, Wolsey.

10. A fishing-station; also, an establishment for curing fish. [British North America.]—**11.** A heading or working-place in a coal-mine.—**Blubber-room.** (*a*) In a whaling-ship, a place down the main hatch between decks where blubber is stowed away. It is merely a hold, which, when not used for stowing blubber, is usually filled up with oil-casks, fire-wood, etc. (*b*) The stomach: as, to fill the *blubber-room* (to take a hearty meal). [Whalers' slang.]—**Combination-room.** See *combination*.—**Commercial, common, dark room.** See the adjectives.—**Muniment-room.** See *muniment*.—**Pillar and room, stoop and room.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Room and space,** in *ship-building*, the distance from the joint of one frame to that of the adjoining one.—**To make room,** to open a way or passage; make space or place for any person or thing to enter or pass.=**Syn. 3.** Capacity, scope, latitude, range, sweep, swing, play.

room[1] (röm), *v. i.* [< *room*[1], *n.*] To occupy a room or rooms; lodge: as, he *rooms* at No. 7. [Colloq.]

I don't doubt I shall become very good, for just think what a place I am in—living at the minister's! and then I *room* with Esther! *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 418.

room[2] (röm), *n.* [Also *roum*; Assamese.] A deep-blue dye like indigo, obtained by maceration from the shrub *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius* (*Ruellia indigotica*, etc.); also, the plant itself, which is native and cultivated in India, Burma, and China.

room[3] (röm), *n.* Dandruff. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roomage (rö′māj), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *-age.*] **1.** Space; capacity.

Pile my ship with bars of silver, pack with coins of Spanish gold,
From keel piece up to deck-plank, the *roomage* of her hold!
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

2†. An obsolete form of *rummage*.

roomal, *n.* See *rumal*.

roomed (römd), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Containing rooms; divided into rooms: used in composition: as, a ten-*roomed* house.

roomer (rö′mėr), *n.* One who hires a room; a lodger.

The mother . . . occupies herself more with the needs of the *roomers*, or tenants, and makes more money.
The Standard, VII. 4.

roomful (röm′fûl), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-ful*, 1.] Abounding with rooms; roomy; spacious.

Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float,
And, like a prince, she sends her faculties
To all her limbs, distant as provinces.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

roomful (röm′fûl), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *-ful*, 2.] As much or as many as a room will hold: as, a *roomful* of people.

roomily (rö′mi-li), *adv.* [< *roomy* + *-ly*[2].] Spaciously.

roominess (rö′mi-nes), *n.* [< *roomy* + *-ness.*] The state of being roomy; spaciousness.

The oaken chair, to be sure, may tempt him with its *roominess*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xviii.

room-keeper (röm′kē″pėr), *n.* One who occupies a room in a house, with or without a family.

roomless (röm′les), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-less.*] Without room or rooms; not affording space; contracted.

The shyppe wherein Jesus preached is very narowe and *roumles* to vncleane and synfull persons.
J. Udall, On Mark iii.

room-mate (röm′māt), *n.* One who shares a room with another or others.

We two Americans join company with our *room-mate*, an Alexandrian of Italian parentage.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

room-paper (röm′pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *wall-paper*.

room-ridden (röm′rid″n), *a.* Confined to one's room. Compare *bedridden*. [Rare.]

As the *room-ridden* invalid settled for the night.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 15.

roomsome† (röm′sum), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-some.*] Roomy.

In a more vnruly, more vnvveildie, and more *roome-some* vessell then the biggest hulke on Thames.
Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. [11].

Not only capable but *roomsome*. *Evelyn.*

roomstead (röm′sted), *n.* [< *room*[1] + *stead.*] A lodging.

His greens take up six or seven houses or *roomsteads*.
Archæologia, XII. 188 (Account of Gardens near London, [1691]).

roomth† (römth), *n.* [< ME. *rumthe, rymthe,* < AS. **rȳmth* (Lye), *rȳmet*, space (= MD. *ruimte*), < *rūm*, spacious: see *room*[1], *a.*] **1.** Room or place, in any sense.

And when his voyce failed him at any time, Mecœnas supplied his *roomth* in reading.
Phaer, tr. of Virgil (1600). (*Nares.*)

The Seas (then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous load)
Upon the Belgian Marsh their pamp'red stomachs cast.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 244.

2. Roominess; spaciousness.

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.
Mir. for Mags., p. 109.

roomthsome† (römth′sum), *a.* [< *roomth* + *-some.*] Roomy; spacious.

By the sea-side, on the other side, stoode Heroe's tower; . . . a cage or pigeon-house, *roomthsome* enough to comprehend her. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

roomthy† (röm′thi), *a.* [< *roomth* + *-y*[1].] Spacious.

And her [Atre] not much behind
Comes Kensey; after whom, clear Enian in doth make,
In Tamer's *roomthier* banks their rest that scarcely take.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 210.

roomy (rö′mi), *a.* [< *room*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having ample room; spacious; large.

Indeed, the city of glory is capacious and *roomy*; "In my Father's house there are many mansions."
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 252.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose lowlaid mouths each mounting billow laves.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 153.

A very antique elbow-chair, with a high back, carved elaborately in oak, and a *roomy* depth within its arms.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

roon[1]**†,** *a.* An obsolete form of *roan*[1].

roon[2] (rön), *n.* [A dial. form of *rund*, < Icel. *rönd*, rim, border, stripe, = E. *rand*: see *rand*[1].] A border; edge; selvage. [Scotch.]

In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .
Wore by degrees, till her last *roon*
Gaed past their viewing.
Burns, To W. Simpson (Postscript).

Her face was like the lily *roon*
That veils the vestal planet's hue.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

[*Roon* in this passage is usually explained as 'vermilion,' apparently after Halliwell, who defines the Middle English *roone*, properly 'roan,' in one passage as 'vermilion.']

roop (röp), *v. i.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *roup*; < ME. *ropen,* < AS. *hrōpan* (pret. *hrōp*) = OS. *hrōpan* = OFries. *hrōpa* = D. *roepen* = MLG. *ropen* = OHG. *hruofan, ruofan*, MHG. *ruofen*, G. *rufen*, cry out; also in weak form, OHG. *ruafen*, MHG. *rüefen*, cry out, = Icel. *hrōpa*, call, cry out, in old use slander, = Sw. *ropa* = Dan. *raabe*, cry out, = Goth. *hrōpjan*, cry out. Cf. *roup.*] **1.** To cry; shout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To roar; make a great noise.

And a *ropand* rayne raiked fro the heuyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4631.

roop (röp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *roup*; < ME. *rōp,* < AS. *hrōp* = OHG. **hruof, ruof*, MHG. *ruof*, G. *ruf*, a cry, = Icel. *hrōp*, crying, in old use caviling, scurrility, = Sw. *rop* = Dan. *raab*, a cry, a call, crying; cf. Goth. *hrōpei*, a cry; from the verb.] **1.** A cry; a call.—**2.** Hoarseness.

O may the *roup* ne'er roust thy weason!
Beattie's Address (Ross's Helenore), st. 3. (*Jamieson.*)

roopit (rö′pit), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupit, roupet*; < *roop*, *n.*, + *-it* = *-ed*[2].] Hoarse; husky. [Scotch.]

Alas! my *roopit* Muse is hearse!
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

roopy (rö′pi), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupy*; < *roop* + *-y*[1].] Hoarse.

He said he had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a little *roopy* was his exact expression.
Dickens, David Copperfield, vii.

roorback (rör′bak), *n.* [So called in allusion to certain fictions, published in the United States in 1844, devised for political purposes, but purporting to be taken from the "Travels of Baron *Roorbach*."] A fictitious story published for political effect; a "campaign lie." [U. S.]

Roosa (rö′sä), *n.* See *Rusa*.

roosa-oil (rö′sä-oil), *n.* See *rusa-oil*.

roose (röz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roosed*, ppr. *roosing*. [Also dial. *rose, ruse*; < ME. *rosen,* < Icel. *hrōsa*, praise, extol, boast, = Sw. *rosa* = Dan. *rose*, praise.] To extol; commend highly. [Now only Scotch.]

To *rose* him [the king] in his rialty rych men soȝtten [sought]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1371.

To *roose* you up, and ca' you guid.
Burns, Dedication to Gavin Hamilton.

roost[1] (röst), *n.* [< ME. **rost,* < AS. *hrōst*, given by Somner ("*hrost*, al. *henna hrost*, petaurum, a hen-roost"), and contained also in the compound *hrōst-beág*, a poetical term of uncertain meaning, explained as 'the woodwork of a circular roof'; = OS. *hrōst*, roof, = MD. *roest*, a hen-roost, = Icel. *hraust*, roof, ceiling, = Norw. *rost, raust, röst*, roof, roofing, space under the roof; prob. orig. the inner framework of a roof (as in Sc.); prob., with formative *-st*, from the same root (√ *hro*) as Icel. *hrōf*, a roof, *rōf*, the inner part of the roof of a house where fish are hung up to dry, = Norw. *rot*, a roof, the inner part of a roof, a cockloft, = Goth. *hrōf*, a roof. The Sc. sense (def. 4) is prob. of Scand. origin (< Norw. *rost*, see above).] **1.** A pole or perch upon which fowls rest at night; any place upon which a bird may perch to rest; also, a locality where birds, as pigeons, habitually spend the night.

Who [the cock] daily riseth when the Sun doth rise,
And when Sol setteth, then to *roost* he hies.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 46.

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Thousands of white gulls, gone to their nightly *roost*, rested on every ledge and cornice of the rock.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 304.

These *roosts* [of wild pigeons] have been known to extend for a distance of forty miles in length and several miles in breadth. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 251.

Hence—**2.** A temporary abiding- or resting-place.

No, the world has a million *roosts* for a man, but only one nest. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

3. The fowls which occupy such a roost, collectively. A somewhat special application of the word (like *rookery*, 2) is to the roosts of some perching birds, which assemble in vast numbers, but not to breed, and for no obvious purpose that would not be as well attained without such congregation. Among conspicuous instances may be noted the roosts of the passenger-pigeon, sometimes several miles in extent, and the winter roosts of many thousands of crows (see *crow*, 2), which in the breeding season are dispersed. It is not generally known that the common robin of the United States sometimes forms such roosts in summer.

4. The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from one wall to the other; a garret. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**At roost,** roosting; hence, in a state of rest or sleep.

A fox spied out a cock *at roost* upon a tree.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

roost[1] (röst), *v.* [= MD. *roesten*, roost; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To occupy a roost; perch, as a bird.

O let me, when Thy roof my soul hath hid,
O let me *roost* and nestle there.
G. Herbert, The Temper.

So [I] sought a Poet, *roosted* near the skies.
Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle.

The peacock in the broad ash-tree
Aloft is *roosted* for the night.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. To stick or stay upon a resting-place; cling or adhere to a rest, as a limpet on a rock.

The larger number of limpets *roost* upon rocks.
Nature, XXXI. 200.

II. *trans.* To set or perch, as a bird on a roost: used reflexively.

I wonder,
How that profane nest of pernicious birds
Dare *roost themselves* there in the midst of us,
So many good and well-disposed persons.
O impudence! *Randolph*, Muses' Looking-glass, i. 1.

roost[2] (röst), *n.* and *v.* See *roust*[2].

roost-cock (röst'kok), *n.* A cock; a rooster. [Prov. Eng.]

Gallus, that greatest *roost-cock* in the rout.
The Mous-Trap (1606). (*Halliwell*, under *porpentine.*)

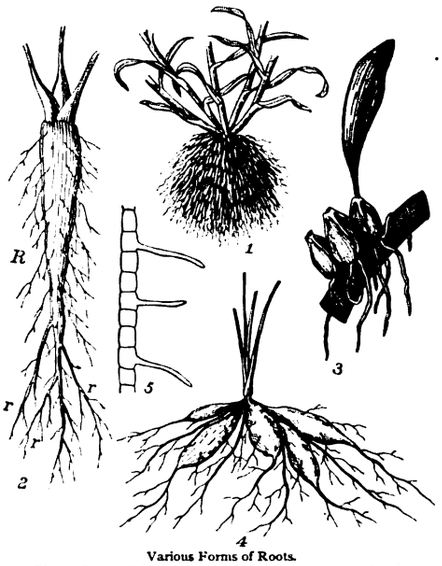
rooster (rös'tèr), *n.* **1.** The male of the domestic hen; a cock, as distinguished from the female or hen. [U. S.]

A huge turkey gobbling in the road, a *rooster* crowing on the fence, and ducks quacking in the ditches.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. Any bird that roosts; a percher. See *Insessores.*

Almost all birds are *roosters.*
R. G. White, Words and their Uses, p. 182.

root[1] (röt or rût), *n.* [< ME. *roote, rote,* < late AS. *rōt* (acc. pl. *rota*, occurring in connection with *barc* (see *bark*[2]) in a fragment printed in AS. Leechdoms, I. 378), < Icel. *rōt* = Sw. Norw. *rot* = Dan. *rod*, a root, the lower part of a tree, a root in mathematics; prob. orig. with initial *w* (Icel. *v*, reg. lost before *r*), Icel. **vrōt* = AS. **wrōt*, a collateral form of *wyrt* = OHG. MHG. *wurz*, G. *wurz*, a plant, = Goth. *waurts*, a root; prob. akin to W. *gwreiddyn* = OCorn. *grueiten*, a root, L. *rādix* (√ *vrad*), a root, = Gr. *ῥάδιξ* (√ *Fραδ*), a branch, a root, *ῥίζα* (for **Fριδya*, √ *Fριδ*), a root: see *wort*[1], and cf. *radix, rhizome.* See also *root*[2].] **1.** (*a*) In *bot.*, a part of the body of a plant which, typically, grows downward into the soil, fixes the plant, and absorbs nutriment. A root may be either a descending axis originating in germination from the lower end of the caulicle, and persisting as a *tap-root*, or one of a group of such roots—in either case called *primary;* or a branch of such a root, the ultimate ramifications forming rootlets or *root-fibrils;* or a similar organ developed from some other part of the plant (adventitious), sometimes with special functions—in the latter cases called *secondary.* The root differs from the stem in having no nodes and internodes, its branches appearing in no regular order, and, normally, in giving rise to no other organs, though, as in the pear and poplar, it may develop buds and thence suckers. In mode of growth the root is peculiar in elongating only or chiefly at the extremity, and at the same time in not building upon the naked apex, but in a stratum (the growing-point) just short of the apex under the protection of a cover or sheath—the *root-cap* (which see). Aside from securing the plant in position, the ordinary function of roots is the absorption of water with nutritive matter in solution from the soil, or, in the case of aquatics, wholly or partly from the water. This office is performed by imbibition through the cell-walls of the fresher root-surface, except that of the extreme tip, the absorbent surface being greatly increased by the production of root-hairs. (See *root-hair.*) Many roots, however—chiefly the tap-roots of biennials—serve the special purpose of storing nutriment for a second season, becoming thus much enlarged, as in the beet and turnip. Roots of this class must be distinguished from the rhizome, bulb, etc., which, though subterranean, are modifications of the stem. Numerous plants put forth aërial roots, eventually reaching the soil (banian, mangrove),



Various Forms of Roots.

1. Fibrous Roots of *Poa annua*. 2. Root of *Daucus Carota*: *R*, tap-root; *r*, *r*, rootlets. 3. Aërial Roots of *Oncidium ciliatum*. 4. Tuberous Roots of *Anemone thalictroides*. 5. Root-hairs of *Yucca gloriosa* (highly magnified).

serving as means of climbing (ivy, poison-ivy), or, in the case of epiphytes, part fastening the plant to a bough, part free in the air, whence they are capable of absorbing some moisture. The roots of a parasitic plant penetrate the tissues of the host-plant and draw their nutritive matter from it. True roots are confined to flowering plants and vascular cryptogams, the rhizoids of many lower plants in part taking their place. See *annual, biennial, perennial.* See also cuts under *ivy, monocotyledonous, prothallium,* and *rhizome.*

An oak whose antique *root* peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 31.

(*b*) Specifically, an esculent root, as a beet or a carrot.

But his neat cookery! he cut our *roots*
In characters. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 49.

2. That which resembles a root in shape, position, or function; that from which anything springs. (*a*) The part of anything that resembles the root of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment, support, or origin; specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some part or organ like or likened to the root of a plant; the deepest or most fixed part of something embedded in another; a base, bottom, or supporting part: technically called *radix:* as, the *root* of a finger-nail or a tooth; the *root* of a nerve or a hair: often used in the plural, though the thing in fact is singular: as, to drag out a nail by the *roots.*

The colde blode that was at our lordes herte *rote*
Fell within Iosephes sherte & lay on his chest.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Each false [word]
Be as a cauterizing to the *root* o' the tongue.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 136.

Hence—(*b*) The bottom or lower part of anything; foundation.

Ther is at the west syde of Italille,
Doun at the *roote* of Vesulus the colde,
A lusty playne, abundant of vitaille.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 2.

The Mount, which was a frame of wood built by Master More for a Watch-tower to looke out to Sea, was blowne up by the *roots.*
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 150.

In the Domdaniel caverns,
Under the *Roots* of the Ocean,
Met the Masters of the Spell.
Southey, Thalaba, ii. 2.

(*c*) The origin or cause of anything; source.

Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the *roote.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 2.

The love of money is the *root* of all [all kinds of, R. V.] evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

(*d*) The basis of anything; ground; support.

The *root* of his opinion. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 89.

With a courage of unshaken *root.*
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 15.

(*e*) In *philol.*, an elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an element in a language, whether arrived at by analysis of words or existing uncombined, in which no formative element is demonstrable: thus, *true* may be regarded as the *root* of un-*tru*-th-ful-ness.

But we must beware of pushing the figure involved in *root* to the extent of regarding *roots* thus set up as the elements out of which the language containing them has grown. A given *root* may be more modern than certain or than all of the formative elements with which it is combined.
Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII., App., p. xx.

Equity and equal are from the same *root;* and equity literally means equalness.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 109.

(*f*) The first ancestor; an early progenitor.

Myself should be the *root* and father
Of many kings. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 5.

(*g*) In *math.*: (1) The *root* of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus, 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4. *Power* and *root* are correlative terms: the power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus, if a quantity be multiplied once by itself, the product is called the *second power*, or *square*, and the quantity itself the *square root*, or second root of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself, we obtain the *third power*, or *cube*, and the quantity is the *cube root* or third root; and so on. The character marking a root is √ (a modification of *r* for *radix*, which has been used probably since the middle of the sixteenth century), and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the *index* of the root. Thus, $\sqrt[4]{16}$ indicates the fourth root of 16 (that is, 2), and $\sqrt{4}$ the square root of 4 (that is, 2)—the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as $\sqrt[3]{(a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3)} = a+b$. See *power*[1], *index, involution, evolution.* (2) The *root* of an equation is a quantity which, substituted for the unknown quantity, satisfies the equation: thus, $2+\sqrt{2}$ is a *root* of the equation $x^3-5x^2+6x-2=0$; for

$$\begin{aligned}(2+\sqrt{2})^3 &= 20+14\sqrt{2}\\ -5(2+\sqrt{2})^2 &= -30-20\sqrt{2}\\ +6(2+\sqrt{2}) &= 12+6\sqrt{2}\\ -2 &= -2,\end{aligned}$$

the sum of which is 0. Another root of the same equation is obviously 1; and the third root will be found to be $2-\sqrt{2}$. (*h*) In *music:* (1) With reference to a compound tone or a series of harmonics, the fundamental, generator, or ground tone. (2) With reference to a chord, the fundamental tone—that is, the tone from whose harmonics the tones of the chord are selected, or the tone on which they are conceived to be built up. Theorists are not agreed as to what constitutes a root of a chord, or whether a chord may have two roots; and in many cases the term is used merely to designate the lowest tone of a chord when arranged in its simplest or normal position. (*i*) In *chron.*, the earliest time at which an event can take place, as a movable feast; also, the time at which any progressive change begins. (*j*) In *astrol.*, the state of things at the beginning of any time; particularly, the figure of the heavens at the instant of birth, specifically called the *root of nativity*, a term also applied to the horoscope, or ascendant. Chaucer, in the passage below, has in mind the introduction to Zahel's treatise on Elections, where it is stated that elections of fortunate times for undertakings are not much to be depended upon, except in the case of kings, who have their *roots of nativity* (that is, in their case there is no doubt as to the precise aspect of the heavens at the moment of birth), which roots strengthen the inferences to be drawn, especially (at least so Chaucer understands the words) in the case of a journey. When the horoscope of birth was not known, astrologers were accustomed to determine elections chiefly by the place and phase of the moon, whose influence was, however, considered debile. It appears that in the case of the lady of the story, the moon was impedited in the *root of nativity* (see Almansor, Prop. 35: "Cum in radice nativitatis impedietur luna," etc.), and Mars, a planet most unfavorable to journeys, was at azir, or lord of the ascendant, at her birth, and was in the fourth, or darkest, house; so that the omens of the journey were as gloomy as they well could be.

Of viage is ther non eleccioun,
Namely to folk of hey condicioun,
Not whan a *rote* is of a birthe yknowe?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 216.

(*k*) In *hydraul. engin.*, the end of a weir or dam where it is joined to the natural bank. *E. H. Knight.*

3. In *hort.*, a growing plant with its root; also, a tuber or bulb.

Your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and *roots.*
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

Perhaps the pleasantest of all cries in early spring is that of "All a-growing—all a-blowing," heard for the first time in the season. It is that of the *root*-seller, who has stocked his barrow with primroses, violets, and daisies.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 138.

4. Gross amount; sum total. *Halliwell.*—**Aërial roots.** See def. 1.—**Bear's-paw root,** the rhizome of the male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas.*—**Bengal root,** the root of a species of ginger, *Zingiber Cassumanar.*—**Biquadratic root.** See *biquadratic.*—**Commensurable root,** a root of an equation equal to a whole number or fraction.—**Conjugate roots.** See *conjugate.*—**Continuity of roots,** the fact that the values of the roots of an algebraic equation vary continuously with the coefficients.—**Criterion for roots,** a rule for deciding whether a solution is multiple or not, how many solutions are imaginary, and the like.—**Crop and root.** See *crop.*—**Crown of a root.** See *crown.*—**Cubocubic root.** See *cubocubic.*—**Demonstrative root.** See *demonstrative.*—**Double root,** in *music*, two tones assumed as the generators of one chord.—**Dutch roots or bulbs,** a trade-name of certain ornamental flowering bulbs, especially tulips and hyacinths, exported from Holland.—**Equal roots,** two or more roots of an equation having the same value. That is, if x_1 is such a root, the equation is not only satisfied by putting x_1 for x, the unknown quantity, but this is also true after the equation (with all its terms equated to zero) has been divided by $x-x_1$.—**Fibrous roots,** roots in the form of fibers—the

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regular form of roots except so far as they are thickened for strength as holdfasts or by the accumulation of nutriment.— **Horizontal root,** in *bot.*, a root that lies horizontally on the ground.— **Latent roots of a matrix,** in *math.* See *latent.*— **Lateral root of the auditory nerve,** the root which passes on the outer side of the restiform tract. Also called *superficial, inferior,* or *posterior root;* also sometimes *radix cochlearis.*— **Limit of the roots.** See *limit.* — **Mechoacan root,** a jalap-tuber of very feeble properties, obtained from Mexico, apparently identical with the *Ipomœa Jalapa* (*I. macrorhiza*) found in the southern United States from South Carolina to Florida.— **Medial root of the auditory nerve,** the root which passes on the inner side of the restiform tract, between the latter and the ascending root of the trigeminus. Also called *deep, anterior,* or *upper root;* sometimes *radix vestibularis.* — **Musquash-root.** Same as *beaver-poison.*— **Primary root.** See *primary,* and def. 1, above.— **Primitive root,** a root of an equation or congruence which satisfies no lower equation that implies the truth of the former. Thus, 9 is a root of the congruence $x^4 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$, but not a primitive root, since it also satisfies $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$. For *primitive root* in various specific phrases, see *primitive.*— **Quadratocubic root, quadratoquadratic root.** See the adjectives.— **Root and branch.** (*a*) As a whole; wholly; completely.

He was going and leaving his malison on us, *root and branch.* I was never so becursed in all my days.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xlviii.

(*b*) In *Eng. hist.*, the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of Episcopacy; also, the policy of these extremists.— **Root of a hair,** the portion contained in the follicle, the lower portion being the bulb.— **Root of a lung,** the place where the bronchi and large vessels enter a lung.— **Root of an equation.** See *equation,* and def. 2 (*g*) (2).— **Root of bitterness.** See *bitterness.*— **Root of the mesentery,** the junction of the mesentery with the body-wall.— **Root of the tongue,** the posterior basal part of the tongue.— **Secondary root.** See def. 1 (*a*).— **Separation of the roots of an equation,** the separation of the whole field of quantity into such parts that there shall be only one root at most in each part.— **The root of the matter,** that which is fundamental or essential.

But ye should say, Why persecute we him, seeing *the root of the matter* is found in me? Job xix. 28.

To extract the root. See *extract.*— **To take root,** or **to strike root.** (*a*) To begin rooting in germination or (more frequently) as a layer, cutting, or transplanted plant. (*b*) To become fixed; become established.

If we shall stand still,
In fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at,
We should *take root* here where we sit.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2. 87.

Deep *strike* thy *roots,* O heavenly Vine,
Within our earthly sod. *Whittier,* Our Master.

(See also *bloodroot, bowman's-root, cancer-root, colic-root, musk-root, orris-root, rattlesnake-root,* and *snakeroot.*)

root[1] (röt or růt), *v.* [= Sw. *rota,* take root; from the noun. Cf. *root*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fix the root; strike root; enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds the weeds *root* the deeper.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To be firmly fixed; be established.

There *rooted* betwixt them then such an affection which cannot choose but branch now. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 1. 25.

If any error chanced . . . to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment.
Bp. Fell.

II. *trans.* **1.** To fix by the root or as if by roots; plant and fix deep in the earth: as, a tree *roots* itself; a deeply *rooted* tree.

The fat weed
That *roots* itself in ease on Lethe wharf.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 33.

2. To plant deeply; impress deeply and durably: used chiefly in the past participle.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 41.

root[2] (röt or růt), *v.* [Also *rout,* early mod. E. *wroot, wrout;* < ME. *roten, routen,* prop. *wroten,* < AS. *wrōtan,* root or grub up, as a hog, = NFries. *wretten* = MD. D. *wroeten* = MLG. *wrōten,* LG. *wröten,* root or grub in the earth, = OHG. *ruozjan, ruozzan,* root up (cf. G. *rotten, reuten, roden,* root out), = Icel. *róta* = Sw. Norw. *rota* = Dan. *rode,* root, grub up; connected with the noun, AS. *wrōt* = OFries. **wrōte,* snout, = OHG. dim. **ruozil,* MHG. *rüezel,* G. *rüssel,* snout; perhaps allied to L. *rōdere,* gnaw, nag, and to *radere,* scratch: see *rodent, rase*[1], *raze*[1]. The verb is commonly associated with the noun *root*[1] as if *root up* or *uproot* meant 'pull up the roots of,' 'pull up by the roots'; but it means rather 'raise or plow up with the snout,' and is orig. applied to swine.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dig or burrow in with the snout; turn up with the snout, as a swine.

Alas, he [the boar] nought esteems that face of thine, . . .
Would *root* these beauties as he *roots* the mead.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 636.

2. To tear up or out as if by rooting; eradicate; extirpate; remove or destroy utterly; exterminate: generally with *up, out,* or *away.*

Er that eight dais were ended fully,
Al the wodys were *roted up* and gon.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1112.

I will go *root away*
The noisome weeds. *Shak.,* Rich. II., iii. 4. 37.

He's a rank weed, Sir Thomas,
And we must *root* him *out.*
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 1. 53.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Al swa that wilde swin
That *wroteth* 3eond than grouen.
Layamon, l. 469.

Doo beestes smale in hit [earth] to stere and stonde,
And make hem *route* aboute, and trede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

The kyng that had grete plente
Off mete and drinke, withoutene le,
Long he may dyge and *wrote,*
Or he have hys fyll of the rote.
MS. Ashmole 61. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, *rooting* hog!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 228.

2†. To push with the snout.

Delphyns knowe by smelle yf a deed man that is in the see ete euer of Delphyns kynde, and yf the deed hath ete therof he etyth hym anone, and yf he dyde not he kepyth and defendyth hym fro etynge and bytynge of other fisshe, and showyth hym and bryngyth him to the clyffe with his own *wrotynge.*
Glanvil, De Propr. Rerum, XIII. xxvi. 460 (Cath. Ang., p. 425).

root[3] (röt), *n.* A form of *rut*[1]. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

root[4] (röt), *v.* A dialectal form of *rot.*

rootage[1] (rö'tāj or růt'āj), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-age.*] The act of striking root; the growth or fixture of roots; the hold obtained by means of a root or roots. [Rare.]

Ours is, scarcely less than the British [government], a living and fecund system. It does not, indeed, find its *rootage* so widely in the hidden soil of unwritten law; its tap-root at least is the Constitution.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

rootage[2] (rö'tāj or růt'āj), *n.* [< *root*[2] + *-age.*] Extirpation. *Halliwell.*

root-alcohol (röt'al^{c}kō-hol), *n.* See *alcohol,* 1.

root-barnacle (röt'bär^{ʼ}na-kl), *n.* A root-headed cirriped. See *Rhizocephala.*

root-beer (röt'bēr), *n.* A drink containing the extracted juices of various roots, as of dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, and sassafras.

No less than five persons, during the forenoon, inquired for ginger-beer, or *root-beer,* or any drink of a similar brewage. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, iii.

root-borer (röt'bōr^{ʼ}ėr), *n.* An insect which perforates the roots of plants: as, the clover *root-borer, Hylesinus trifolii.*

root-bound (röt'bound), *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly fixed, as if by the root; immovable.

And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo.
Milton, Comus, l. 662.

root-breaker (röt'brā^{c}kėr), *n.* A machine for breaking potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots into small or moderate-sized pieces, in order to prepare them as food for cattle or horses.

root-bruiser (röt'brö^{ʼ}zėr), *n.* Same as *root-breaker.*

root-built (röt'bilt), *a.* Built of roots.

Philosophy requires
No lavish cost: to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the *root-built* cell, the simple fleece,
The juicy viand, and the crystal stream.
Shenstone, Economy, i.

root-cap (röt'kap), *n.* A cap-like layer of parenchymatous cells which occurs at the tip of growing roots. It may be several or many or only two or three layers of cells thick, the cells composing it being older, firmer, and in part effete, and serving to protect the active growing-point, which is immediately behind it.

At the very end of the radicle they [the cells] are relatively large, and form a sort of cap-like covering (*root-cap*) for the smaller cells lying directly back (the growing point). *Goodale,* Physiol. Bot., p. 106.

root-cellar (röt'sel^{ʼ}ăr), *n.* A cellar or part of a cellar set apart for the storage of roots or tubers, as potatoes. Compare *root-house,* 2.

root-crop (röt'krop), *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, or carrots.

root-digger (röt'dig^{ʼ}ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of tongs with curved jaws for raising carrots and beets from the ground.

root-eater (röt'ē^{ʼ}tėr), *n.* A rhizophagous marsupial; a member of the *Rhizophaga;* any root-eating animal.

root-eating (röt'ē^{ʼ}ting), *a.* Feeding habitually upon roots; rhizophagous.

rooted (rö'ted or růt'ed), *a.* [< *root*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Fixed by a root or roots; firmly planted or embedded.— **2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Fixed by the roots; embedded and attached as if rooted, as a hair, feather, nail, or tooth. (*b*) Specifically, fixed so by the root as to cease to grow, as a tooth: the opposite of *rootless.*— **3.** Provided with roots.

rootedly (rö'ted-li or růt'ed-li), *adv.* [< *rooted* + *-ly*[2].] Deeply; from the heart.

They all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I. *Shak.,* Tempest, iii. 2. 103.

rootedness (rö'ted-nes or růt'ed-nes), *n.* [< *rooted* + *-ness.*] The state or condition of being rooted.

rooter[1] (rö'tėr or růt'ėr), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-er*[1].] A plant (or, figuratively, some other thing, or a person) which takes root.

They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters.* *The Field,* LXVII. 338.

rooter[2] (rö'tėr or růt'ėr), *n.* [< *root*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which roots or roots up, or tears up by the roots; one who eradicates or destroys.

The strongest champion of the Pagan gods,
And *rooter* out of Christians.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, i. 1.

rootery (rö'tėr-i or růt'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *rooteries* (-iz). [< *root*[1] + *-ery.*] A mound or pile formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set as in a rockery. *Imp. Dict.*

rootfast (röt'făst), *a.* [< ME. *rotfest* (= Icel. *rōtfastr*); < *root*[1] + *fast*[1].] Firmly rooted.

root-fibril (röt'fī^{d}bril), *n.* One of the fine ultimate divisions of a root; a rootlet; less properly, same as *root-hair.*

root-footed (röt'fůt^{ed}), *a.* Provided with pseudopodia. See *pseudopodium* and *rhizopod.*

root-forceps (röt'fôr^{c}seps), *n.* In *dentistry,* a forceps for extracting roots of teeth.

root-form (röt'fôrm), *n.* A form assumed by an insect when radicicolous or living on roots, if different from some other form of the same insect: thus, the grape-vine pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix,* is most destructive in its *root-form.*

root-grafting (röt'grăf^{ting}), *n.* In *hort.*, the process of grafting scions directly on a small part of the root of some appropriate stock, the grafted root being then potted.

root-hair (röt'hâr), *n.* A delicate filament developed from a single cell (thus distinguished from a root-fibril) on the epidermis of the young parts of a root; a unicellular trichome borne on a root. The office of root-hairs is absorption, and they are often so numerous as greatly to enlarge the absorbent capacity of the root. As the surface ripens, they shrivel and disappear. See cut under *root.*

root-headed (röt'hed^{ed}), *a.* Fixed as if rooted by the head; having a head like roots; rhizocephalous: as, the *root-headed* cirripeds.

root-house (röt'hous), *n.* **1.** A rustic house or lodge built ornamentally of roots.

Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small *root-house,* where on a tablet are these lines.
Shenstone, Works (ed. 1791), II. 289.

2. A house for storing up or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

root-knot (röt'not), *n.* A knot or excrescence of a root; specifically, an abnormal irregular growth of the subcortical layer of tissue of roots and underground stems of various plants, shrubs, and trees, resulting from the attack of a nematoid worm, as a species of *Anguillulidæ.*

rootle (rö'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rootled,* ppr. *rootling.* [Freq. of *root*[2].] To root up, as swine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

root-leaf (röt'lēf), *n.* A radical leaf. See *radical leaves,* under *radical.*

rootless (röt'- or růt'les), *a.* [< *root*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Having no root.

But by a long continuance, a stronge depe roted habitte, not lyke a *rooteles* tree, scante vp an end in a lose heape of light sand, that wil with a blast or two be blowen down.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 130.

2. In *zoöl.*, having a persistently open pulp-cavity and growing perennially, as the incisor teeth of rodents, and the molar teeth of many of these animals; not rooted so as to stop growing. See *Rodentia.*

rootlet (röt'- or růt'let), *n.* [< *root*[1] + *-let.*] A little root; a radicle; a root-fibril: specifically applied to the fine roots put forth by certain plants, by which they cling to their supports, as in *Rhus Toxicodendron.*

The tree whose *rootlets* drink of every river.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, v. 2.

root-loop (röt'löp), *n.* An arch or bow in a root, standing out of the ground.

root-louse (röt'lous), *n.* One of a number of radicicolous or root-feeding plant-lice of the

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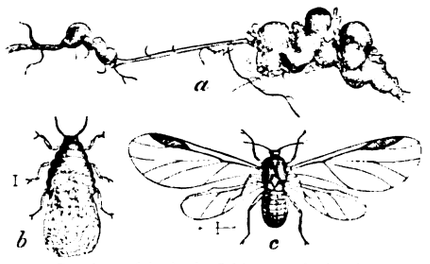
family *Aphididæ*, and usually of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ*. The grape-vine root-louse is an example. (See *Phylloxera*.) The root-louse of the apple is *Schizo-*



Root-louse of the Apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*).

a, apple-root, showing swellings caused by lice; *b*, wingless stem-mother, or first spring generation; *c*, winged agamic female. (Line and cross show natural sizes.)

neura lanigera, apparently indigenous to America, but now occurring in Europe, New Zealand, and Australia, where it is known as the *American blight*. It passes the winter under ground in the wingless condition, and also as a winter egg on the trunk. It spreads by means of an occasional generation of winged agamic females. It has an above-ground summer form which is furnished with a flocculent excretion of white wax.

root-mouthed (röt'mouthd), *a.* In *zoöl.*, rhizostomous.

root-parasite (röt'par^{i}a-sīt), *n.* A plant which grows upon the root of another plant, as plants of the order *Orobanchaceæ*, or broom-rapes.

root-pressure (röt'presh^{i}ūr), *n.* In *bot.*, a hydrostatic pressure exerted in plants, which manifests itself by causing, especially in the spring, a more or less copious flow of watery fluid from the cut surface of a part of the stem which is directly connected with the root. This flow of sap is the so-called "bleeding" of plants, and is found to be the result of the absorbent activity of the root-hairs.

In a vine, for example, before its leaves have grown in the spring, this process, called *root-pressure*, causes a rapid ascent of fluid (sap) absorbed from the soil.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 469.

root-pulper (röt'pul^{i}pėr), *n.* A mill for grinding roots or reducing them to pulp for industrial uses or for preparing them as food for farm-stock. Also called *root-grinder*, *root-shredder*, and *root-rasp*.

root-sheath (röt'shēth), *n.* The sheath of the root of a hair or feather, an invert of epidermis lining the follicle in which a hair or feather grows. See second cut under *hair*.

rootstock (röt'stok), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, same as *rhizome*.—2. The original ground or cause of anything; a root.

The Egyptians being really the oldest civilized people that we certainly know, and therefore, if languages have one origin, likely to be near its *root-stock*.
Dawson, Origin of the World, p. 272.

3. In *zoöl.*, a cormus, as of a zoöphyte; a rhizocaulus.

root-tree (röt'trē), *n.* An aspect of a geometrical tree in which it is regarded as springing from a given knot.

root-vole (röt'vōl), *n.* A vole or meadow-mouse of Siberia, *Arvicola œconomus*, which feeds on roots like other animals of its kind.

rooty (rö'ti or rüt'i), *a.* [Also dial. *rutty*; < *root*^{1} + *-y*^{1}.] 1. Abounding in roots; containing many roots: as, *rooty* ground.

Along the shoare of siluer streaming Themmes,
Whose *rutty* Bancke, the which his Riuer hemmes.
Spenser, Prothalamion (ed. Grosart).

Yet as a syluane hill
Thrusts back a torrent that hath kept a narrow channell still, . . .
Nor can [it] with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii.

2. Rank, as grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

root-zone (röt'zōn), *n.* A region of the spinal cord traversed by or immediately adjacent to the roots of the spinal nerves.—**Posterior root-zone**, the postero-external column of the spinal cord, especially its lateral portions.

rooye-bok (rō'ye-bok), *n.* [< D. *rooije-bok*, < *rooijen*, regulate, order (< *rooi*, regular order, rule), + *bok* = E. *buck*^{1}.] The African pallah, *Æpyceros melampus*: so called by the Dutch colonists from its habit of walking in single file. See cut under *pallah*.

ropt, *n.* [Also *rope* (in pl. *ropes*); < ME. *rop* (pl. *roppes*), < AS. *rop*, irreg. *roop* (i. e. *rōp*), also *hrop*, an intestine, the colon, = MD. *rop*, intestine.] An intestine: commonly in the plural.

His talowe also servythe for plastyrs mo than one;
For harpe strynggis his *Ropys* scruythe Ichoone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

ropalic, *a.* See *rhopalic*.

rope^{1} (rōp), *n.* [< ME. *rop*, *roop*, *rope*, *rape*, < AS. *rāp*, a rope, = OFries. *rāp* (in *sūtrap*), cord, = D. *reep*, also *roop* = MLG. *rēp*, *rēp* = OHG. MHG. *reif*, a cord, string, circular band, fetter, circle, G. *reif*, ring, a rope, circular band, circle, wheel, hoop, ferrule, = Icel. *reip* = Sw. *rep* = Dan. *reb*, a rope, = Goth. *raips*, a string (in comp. *skauda-raips*), shoe-string: root uncertain. The word *rope* exists disguised in the second element of *stirrup*.] 1. A cord of considerable thickness; technically, a cord over one inch in circumference. Ropes are usually made of hemp, manila, flax, cotton, coir, or other vegetable fiber, or of iron, steel, or other metallic wire. A hempen rope is composed of a certain number of yarns or threads, which are first spun or twisted into strands, and the finished ropes have special names according to the number and arrangement of the strands, and the various sizes are indicated by the circumference in inches. The ropes in ordinary use on board a vessel are composed of three strands, laid right-handed, or, as it is called (though this is not correct for southern latitudes), "with the sun." Occasionally a piece of large rope will be found laid up in four strands, also with the sun. This is generally used for standing rigging, tacks, sheets, etc., and is sometimes called *shroud-laid*. In nautical language a rope is usually called a *line*.

Furste to murte [broke] mony *rop* & the mast after.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 150.

If they bind me fast with new *ropes* that never were occupied, then shall I be weak. Judges xvi. 11.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united so as to form a cord more or less thick: as, a *rope* of onions; a *rope* of pearls.

Car. . . . Let 's choke him with Welsh parsley [hemp].
Never. Good friend, be merciful; choke me with puddings and a *rope* of sausages.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

This King was at Chawonock two yeares agoe to trade with blacke pearle, his worst sort, whereof I had a *rope*, but they were naught.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 88.

What lady
I' the primitive times wore *ropes* of pearl or rubies?
Jasper Mayne, City Match, ii. 2.

3. Anything glutinous or gelatinous which is drawn out in long strings.

A pickled minnow is very good, . . . but I count him no more than the *ropes* in beer compared with a loach done properly. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

4. A local linear measure, twenty feet; in Devonshire, a measure of stonework, 20 feet in length, 1 foot in height, and 18 inches in thickness.—**Cable-laid rope**, a rope composed of nine strands. It is made by first laying the strands into three ropes of three strands each, right-handed; and then laying the three ropes up together into one, left-handed. Thus, cable-laid rope is like three small common ropes laid up into one large one. Formerly the ordinary three-stranded right-hand rope was called *hawser-laid*, and the nine-stranded *cable-laid*, and they will be found so distinguished in books; but among seafaring men now the terms *hawser-laid* and *cable-laid* are applied indiscriminately to nine-stranded rope, and the three-stranded, being the usual kind of rope, has no particular name, or is called *right-hand rope*. See cut under *cable-laid*.—**Cat-block rope**. See *cat-block*.—**Clue-rope**, a rope fastened to the clue of a course and used as a temporary tack or sheet.—**Flat rope**, a rope the strands of which are not twisted, but plaited together.—**Hawser-rope, hawser-laid rope**. See *cable-laid rope*.—**Holy rope**†. See *holy*.—**In the rope**, in the original twist or braid as delivered by the factory: said of horsehair used in upholstery, and of similar fibers which are put up in this form.—**Laid rope**, a rope that is twisted in strands. See *cable-laid rope*.—**Left-hand rope**, rope which is laid up and twisted from right to left, or "against the sun," as it is termed (see def. 1). Also called *backhanded rope*, *water-laid rope*.—**Locked-wire rope**, wire rope having the outer layer or layers of wires so made that they interlock each other. It is intended to prevent broken wires from springing out of place; the adjoining wires are supposed to hold them down.—**Manila rope**, rope made from Manila hemp. See *manila*, 2.—**On** or **upon the high ropes**. (*a*) Elated; in high spirits. (*b*) Haughty; arrogant.

He is one day humble, and the next day *on the high ropes*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

Plain-laid rope, rope made by twisting three strands together right-handed, or from left to right.—**Right-hand rope**, the three-stranded rope ordinarily used, which generally bears this name: it is laid "with the sun" (see def. 1). See *cable-laid rope*, above.—**Rope bridge**. See *bridge*^{1}.—**Rope driving-gear**. See *gear*.—**Rope ladder**, a ladder made by connecting two long pieces of rope at regular intervals by shorter pieces, or by rounds of wood or metal.—**Rope of sand**, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—**Rope's end**, the end of a rope; a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.

Buy a *rope's end*; that will I bestow
Among my wife and her confederates
For locking me out of my doors by day.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 16.

Shroud-laid rope, rope made by laying four strands together right-handed: it takes its name from the use to which it is frequently applied. All four-stranded rope is made with a central strand called a *heart*, which assists in keeping the others in place.—**Straw rope**, a rope made of straw twisted. It is used to secure the thatch of corn-ricks and -stacks, and also the thatch of poor cottages.—**Tapered rope**, rope made larger at one end than the other, used where there is considerable travel to the rope, and where much strain is brought on only one end, such as the fore- and main-tacks and -sheets.—**To back a rope**. See *back*^{1}.—**To be at the end of one's rope**, to have exhausted one's powers or resources.—**To cap a rope**. See *cap*^{1}.—**To give a person rope**, to let him go on without check, usually to his own defeat or injury.—**To know the ropes**. See *know*^{1}.—**To lay, overhaul, point a rope**. See the verbs.—**Twice-laid rope**, rope made from yarns that have already been used in other ropes.—**White rope**, rope not saturated with tar; untarred rope.—**Wire rope**, a collection of wires of iron, steel, etc., twisted, or (less usually) bound together so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. They are extensively used in raising and lowering apparatus in coal-mines, as standing rigging for ships, as substitutes for chains in suspension-bridges, for telegraph-cables, etc.

rope^{1} (rōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roped*, ppr. *roping*. [< *rope*^{1}, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be drawn out or extended into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive element.

Their poor jades
Lob down their heads, . . .
The gum down-*roping* from their pale-dead eyes.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 48.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw by or as by a rope; tie up or fasten together with a rope or ropes: as, to *rope* a bale of goods; specifically, to connect by means of ropes fastened to the body, for safety in mountain-climbing: as, the guides insisted that the party should be *roped*.—2. To pull or curb in; restrain, as a rider his horse, to prevent him from winning a race; pull: a not uncommon trick on the turf.

The bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be *roped*, back their opinions manfully for crowns.
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, ix.

3. To catch with a noosed rope; lasso. [Western U. S.]

Californians use the Spanish word "lasso," which has with us been entirely dropped, no plainsman with pretensions to the title thinking of any word but *rope* either as noun or verb. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 506.

4. To tether, as a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—5. To inclose or mark off with a rope: as, a space in front of the pictures was *roped* off to prevent injury to them; a circle was *roped* out for the games.—6. To sew a bolt-rope on, as on a sail or an awning.—**To rope in**, to secure for some business, social, or other enterprise: frequently with the idea of entanglement or disadvantage: as, I was *roped in* for this excursion before I knew it. [Slang, U. S.]

rope^{2}†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *roop*.

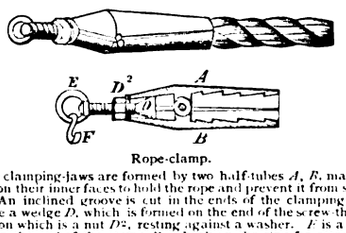
rope^{3}†, *n.* See *rop*.

rope^{4} (rōp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarf. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rope-band (rōp'band), *n.* A small piece of two- or three-yarn spun-yarn or marline, used to confine the head of a sail to the yard or gaff. Also *roband*. *Dana.*

ropebark (rōp'bärk), *n.* The shrub leatherwood, *Dirca palustris*. See cut under *leatherwood*.

rope-clamp (rōp'klamp), *n.* 1. A device consisting of a pair of clamping-jaws carrying a ring and hook, used for securing or attaching



Rope-clamp.

The clamping-jaws are formed by two half-tubes *A*, *E*, made with teeth on their inner faces to hold the rope and prevent it from slipping out. An inclined groove is cut in the ends of the clamping-jaws to receive a wedge *D*, which is formed on the end of the screw-threaded stem, on which is a nut *D*², resting against a washer. *E* is a swivel-ring on the end of the stem; *F*, a hook on the ring for attachment. The wedge is tightened by turning the nut *D*².

the end of a cord, as a round lathe-belt or a railroad-car signal-cord.—2. A device by which a rope can be compressed to check its motion. *E. H. Knight.*

rope-clutch (rōp'kluch), *n.* A device for grasping and holding a rope. It usually consists of a pair of movable jaws, or of one fixed and one movable jaw, which are made to seize the rope either automatically or by pulling a cord. *E. H. Knight.*

rope-cord (rōp'kôrd), *n.* In *upholstery*, an ornamental cord of large diameter.

rope-dancer (rōp'dan^{i}sėr), *n.* One who walks, dances, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a considerable height above the floor or ground; a funambulist. Also *rope-walker*.

A daring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 115.

Terence, in the prologue to Hecyra, complains that the attention of the public was drawn from his play by the exhibitions of a *rope-dancer*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 302.

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rope-dancing (rōp'dān″sing), *n.* The act or profession of a rope-dancer. *Arbuthnot.*

rope-drilling (rōp'dril″ing), *n.* A method of drilling or boring holes, in which a rope or cable is used, for any purpose connected with prospecting or mining, or more especially for obtaining petroleum. The rope forms the connection between the drilling-tools proper (see *cable-tools*) and the walking-beam, which, driven by a steam-engine, gives the reciprocating motions to the drilling-tools. These are lowered as the hole deepens by letting out the so-called "temper-screw," and they are rotated constantly by the driller by means of a short lever. The jars, by means of the vibrations communicated through the rope, show the driller how the tools are working. Also called *cable-drilling.*

rope-end (rōp'end), *v. t.* Same as *rope's-end.*

The roof all frayed with cobwebs, and the corners such as, in the navy, we should have been *rope-ended* for.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, vi.

rope-grass (rōp'grȧs), *n.* See *Restio.*

rope-house (rōp'hous), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, an evaporating-house. It is a shed with open sides for free circulation of air, and with a number of ropes depending from the roof, to each of which leads a conduit: through this flows brine from a reservoir. The brine trickles slowly down the ropes, and the evaporation of the water leaves upon them a deposit of salt.

rope-machine (rōp'ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for making rope from yarn. It consists essentially of a series of bobbins arranged in a frame and made to revolve as they deliver the yarns to a revolving reel, which compacts and unites them into the twisted rope. For large ropes, as cables, etc., a traveling rope-machine is used, the bobbins of yarn being made to revolve by a sun-and-planet motion as they deliver the yarns to the forming-reel, and the entire mechanism advancing along the ropewalk as fast as the cable is formed. Compare *rope-winch.*

2. A machine for laying up the strands of a rope: same as *laying-machine.*—3. Same as *rope-winch.*

rope-maker (rōp'mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of ropes or cordage.

rope-making (rōp'mā″king), *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

ropent. A Middle English past participle of *reap.*

rope-pattern (rōp'pat″ėrn), *n.* An ornamental design in which twisted or spiral lines combine to form a decorative pattern.

rope-porter (rōp'pōr″tėr), *n.* A pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-plows are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

rope-pull (rōp'půl), *n.* In *athletics*, same as *tug of war* (which see, under *tug*).

rope-pulling (rōp'půl″ing), *n.* The sport of pulling at a rope, the contending parties endeavoring to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them. See *tug of war*, under *tug*, and also the quotation.

The ancient custom of *rope-pulling* is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards ordinaries at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day. *Halliwell.*

rope-pump (rōp'pump), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capillary attraction.

roper (rō'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *ropere*, a rope-maker; < *rope*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. A rope-maker.

Robyn the *ropere* arose. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 336.

We will send you such things as you write to haue for the *ropers;* and wee would they should make more store of small cables and ropes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 307.

2. One who ropes or cords parcels, bales, and the like.—3. One who deserves a halter; a crafty fellow; a rogue. *Halliwell.* (*Douce.*) [Prov. Eng.]—4. One who throws the lasso. [Western U. S.]

Once a cowboy is a good *roper* and rider, the only other accomplishment he values is skill with his great army revolver. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 506.

rope-railway (rōp'rāl″wā), *n.* A railway on which the cars are moved by means of ropes wound upon drums actuated by stationary engines; a cable-railway. Such railways are common in mining districts. Also *ropeway.*

rope-ripe (rōp'rīp), *a.* Fit for being hanged; deserving punishment by hanging. [Rare.]

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!
Chapman, May-Day, iii. 1.

rope-roll (rōp'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum on which a rope is wound.

rope-runner (rōp'run″ėr), *n.* See the quotation.

I was what is called *rope-runner* on as neat a little tipping-engine as you need to see. A *rope-runner* is pretty much the same as a breakman on a goods-train—that is, he has to see to coupling and uncoupling the wagons that run with his engine, and to drive the engine at a pinch. *All the Year Round*, quoted in N. Y. Evening Post, April 10, 1886.

ropery (rō'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *roperies* (-iz). [< *rope*[1] + *-ery.* In def. 2, cf. *roper*, 3.] 1. A place where ropes are made.

In Riley's Memorials of London [an. 1310], . . . where mention is also made of a *roperie* or rope-walk, situate in the parish of Allhallows' the Great, Thames Street.
Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 91.

2†. Knavery; roguery.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery?* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 154.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery.*
Three Ladies of London. (*Nares.*)

rope's-end (rōps'end), *v. t.* [< *rope's end.*] To punish by beating with a rope's end.

rope-shaped (rōp'shāpt), *a.* Same as *funiliform.*

rope-socket (rōp'sok″et), *n.* Same as *rope-clamp.*

rope-spinner (rōp'spin″ėr), *n.* One who makes ropes in a ropewalk by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-spinning (rōp'spin″ing), *n.* The operation of twisting ropes by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-stitch (rōp'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a kind of work in which the separate stitches are laid diagonally side by side so as to produce the appearance of a rope or twist.

rope-trick (rōp'trik), *n.* 1†. A trick that deserves the halter.

Why, that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 112.

2. A juggling trick performed with ropes.

ropewalk (rōp'wȧk), *n.* A long low building or shed prepared for making ropes, and furnished with machinery for that purpose.

rope-walker (rōp'wȧ″kėr), *n.* Same as *rope-dancer.*

ropeway (rōp'wā), *n.* Same as *rope-railway.*

Rope railways, as they were called, or *rope-ways* for transmitting minerals and goods, seem to be rapidly growing in favour, especially for mining purposes.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 454.

rope-winch (rōp'winch), *n.* In *rope-making*, a set of three whirlers, actuated by a belt or band, each making the same number of turns per minute, for simultaneously twisting the three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope. By this arrangement the same twist is given to each of the three yarns, which can hardly be done by separate and independent twisting, and the uniformity of twisting secures a perfectly even rope.

rope-work (rōp'wėrk), *n.* Decorative work imitating the twisted or spiral form of cordage.

rope-yarn (rōp'yärn), *n.* A yarn composed of many fibers, as of hemp, loosely twisted, several of which twisted together make a strand.

The owners of a vessel buy up incredible quantities of old junk, which the sailors unlay, and, after drawing out the yarns, knot them together, and roll them up in balls. These *rope-yarns* are constantly used for various purposes.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 16.

ropily (rō'pi-li), *adv.* [< *ropy* + *-ly*[2].] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out like a rope. *Imp. Dict.*

ropiness (rō'pi-nes), *n.* [< *ropy* + *-ness.*] The state or property of being ropy, or of containing ropes; stringiness, or capability of being drawn out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

roping (rō'ping), *n.* [< *rope*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A collection of ropes; ropes in general.

Coil all the remainder of the *roping.*
Luce, Seamanship, p. 332.

roping (rō'ping), *a.* [< ME. *ropynge*, ropy, viscous: see *rope*[1], *v.*] Ropy; viscous.

Let us not hang like *roping* icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 23.

roping-needle (rō'ping-nē″dl), *n.* A large needle used in sewing bolt-rope on the edges of sails and awnings.

roping-palm (rō'ping-päm), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy palm or piece of leather used in sewing bolt-rope on the edge of sails. See *palm*[1], 4.

ropish (rō'pish), *a.* [< *rope*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tending to ropiness; ropy.

ropy (rō'pi), *a.* [Formerly also *roapy;* < ME. *ropy;* < *rope*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling a rope or cord; cord-like. [Rare.]

In vain
Their lax'd and *ropy* sinews sorely strain
Heap'd loads to draw. *J. Baillie.*

2. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous: as, *ropy* wine; *ropy* lees. Wine is called *ropy* when it shows a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance when poured out.

Ropy as ale, . . . Viscosus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

Roquefort cheese. See *cheese*[1].

roquelaure (rok'e-lōr), *n.* [Also *rocklay, rockelay, rokelay, rocklow, rocolo, roquelo, rocklier, roclier;* < F. *roquelaure;* so called from the Duc de *Roquelaure.* Hence *rocklay*, etc.] A form of short cloak much worn in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.


Roquelaure, time of George II.

Within the *roquelaure's* clasp thy hands are pent.
Gay, Trivia, i. 51.

It is not the firmest heart (and Jeanie, under her russet *rokelay*, had one that would not have disgraced Cato's daughter) that can most easily bid adieu to these soft and mingled emotions.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiv.

Scarlet seems to have been the favourite colour for the *roquelaure* or cloak, and some must have been "exceedingly magnifical," scarlet *rocklaos* and *rocliers*, with gold buttons and loops, being advertised as lost.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 160.

roquelo (rok'e-lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure.*

She then saw, parading up and down the hall, a figure wrapped round in a dark blue *roquelo.*
Mme. D'Arblay, Camilla, ix. 4. (*Davies.*)

roquet[1] (rō-kā'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary alteration of *croquet*, to express a special meaning.] In the game of croquet, to cause one's ball to strike (another ball), entitling the player to place his own ball beside that he has struck and to continue in play.

roquet[1] (rō-kā'), *n.* [< *roquet*[1], *v.*] In the game of croquet, a stroke by which a player roquets another ball.

roquet[2] (rō'ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lizard of the genus *Liocephalus.*

roquet-croquet (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *n.* In the game of croquet, the act of a player, after roqueting a ball, of putting his own in contact with it and driving both away by a blow of the mallet against his own ball.

roquet-croquet (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *v. t.* [< *roquet-croquet, n.*] In the game of croquet, to move by a roquet-croquet, as one's own and another ball.

roral† (rō'ral), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *-al.*] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy.

These see her from the dusky plight . . .
With *roral* wash redeem her face.
M. Green, The Spleen.

roration† (rō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *roratio(n-)*, a falling of dew, < *rorare*, pp. *roratus*, distil dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3].] A falling of dew. *Bailey*, 1727.

rore[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *roar.*

rore[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *roren, rooren;* origin obscure; perhaps a use of *rore*[1], roar, cry (cf. *roop*, cry out, auction).] To barter or exchange merchandise.

Rooryn or chaungyne on chaffare fro a nother.
Prompt. Parv., p. 71, note 4.

rore[3] (rōr), *n.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew. Cf. *rorid, rory, honey-rore, rosemary.*] Dew. Compare *honey-rore.*

roric (rō'rik), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy: specifically applied to certain curious figures or appearances seen on polished solid surfaces after breathing on them, also to a class of related phenomena produced under various conditions. See *cohesion figures*, under *cohesion.*

Roricrucian (rō-ri-krö'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [As if < L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] Same as *Rosicrucian:* an occasional spelling adopted by those who take the implied view of the derivation of the word.

rorid† (rō'rid), *a.* [< L. *roridus*, dewy, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3].] Dewy.

A loose and *rorid* vapour.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, Sestiad 3.

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Roridula (rō-rid′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named from the dewy appearance of the glandular hairs covering the plant; dim. of L. *roridus*, dewy: see *rorid.*] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Droseraceæ*, the sundew family. It is unlike the rest of the order in its three-celled ovary, and is further characterized by a five-parted calyx, five petals, five stamens, their anthers with thickened connectives and dehiscent by terminal pores facing outward, and by the ovoid three-angled septifragal capsules, containing three large pendulous seeds. The 2 species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are very leafy and glandular-hairy undershrubs, bearing narrow entire or pinnatifid leaves, circinately coiled in the bud, and rather large red or white two-bracted flowers forming a terminal raceme or spike. *R. dentata* is a shrubby herb 3 feet high, with the leaves so viscid that it is hung up as a flycatcher in Cape country-houses.

roriferous (rō-rif′ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *rorifer*, dew-bringing (> F. *rorifère*), < *rōs* (*rōr-*), dew, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Generating or producing dew.

rorifluent† (rō-rif′lō-ent), *a.* [< L. *ros* (*ror-*), dew, + *fluen(t-)s*, flowing. Cf. L. *rorifluus*, honey-flowing.] Flowing with dew.

rorqual (rôr′kwal), *n.* [= F. *rorqual* (NL. *Rorqualus*): (*a*) Prob. < Sw. *rörhval*, 'the round-headed cachalot.' < *rör* (= Dan. *ror* = Icel. *reyrr* = G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Goth. *raus*), reed, + *hval* = E. *whale*. (*b*) According to Bugge (Romania, X. 157), < Norw. *reydhr-hval*, < (Icel.) *raudhr*,



Rorqual.

red, + *hvalr*, whale.] A finner-whale of the genus *Balænoptera*, having short flippers, a dorsal fin, and the throat plicated. There are several species, and the name is sometimes extended to other cetaceans of the subfamily *Balænopterinæ*. Some of these whales attain great size, the common rorqual, *B. musculus*, reaching a length of 60 or 70 feet, while the blue rorqual, *B. sibbaldi* or *Sibbaldius maximus*, is sometimes 80 feet, being thus the longest known mammal. Rudolphi's rorqual, *B. borealis*, is about 50 feet long; the lesser rorqual, *B. rostrata*, 30 feet. These four are well-established species in North Atlantic waters, though their synonymy has been much confused by the introduction and cross-use of various generic names. The sulphur-bottomed whale of the Pacific is a rorqual, *B. sulphurea*.

rorulent (rō′rō-lent), *a.* [< L. *rorulentus*, full of dew, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rory.*] 1†. Full of dew.—2. In *entom.*, covered with a kind of bloom which may be rubbed off, like that of a plum.

rory† (rō′ri), *a.* [< *rore*[3] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *rorid.*] Dewy. Also *roury.*

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
And shook his wings, with *rory* May-dews wet.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, i. 14.

Rosa (rō′zä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A genus of polypetalous plants, comprising all the genuine roses, type of the order *Rosaceæ* and sole genus of the tribe *Roseæ*. It is characterized by an urn-shaped calyx-tube with constricted mouth, bearing five leaf-like imbricated lobes, destitute of the intermediate bractlets which are frequent in related genera, but often furnished with similar smaller leaf-like lobes on their sides. It is also distinguished by the broad and open corolla of five obovate petals, numerous stamens in many rows, and many free carpels each with one pendulous ovule, a ventral style, and a somewhat dilated stigma, and each forming in fruit a one-seeded bony achene, the whole mass of achenes inclosed in a fleshy fruiting receptacle, known as the *hip* or *hep*. (See *Rosaceæ*.) The species are polymorphous and variable, and though 600 have been enumerated (exclusive of garden varieties), they are believed to be reducible to 50 or 55. They inhabit temperate and subalpine regions through a large part of the northern hemisphere, being limited southward by India, Abyssinia, and Mexico, and being less numerous in America than in the Old World. *R. cinnamomea* is said to be found as far north as Point Barrow in Alaska (71° 27′). Ten species are native in the northeastern United States, of which one, *R. blanda*, extends to Hudson's Bay. Five species are found in Great Britain, or, as they are sometimes classified, 20. They are erect or climbing shrubs, commonly with prickly stems, the leaves smooth, silky, or downy, or (in *R. rubiginosa*, the sweetbrier) beset with copious minute glands beneath and fragrant. The leaves are alternate and unequally pinnate, with adherent wing-like stipules and serrate leaflets; in *R. berberifolia*, a small yellow-flowered Persian species, they are reduced to a single leaflet or are replaced wholly by stipules. The flowers are large and beautiful, often fragrant, made double in cultivation by the transformation of part or all of the stamens into petals, and also so occurring rarely in the wild state. They are of numerous shades of red, white, and yellow, and often over 2 inches across, in *R. gigantea*, of Upper Burma, reaching 6 inches. The scarlet or crimson fruit is often ornamental and sometimes edible. See *rose*[1].

Rosaceæ (rō-zā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of L. *rosaceus*: see *rosaceous.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Rosales*; the rose family. It is characterized by a calyx of five lobes often alternating with five bractlets; by a calyx-tube sheathed by a disk which bears the five uniform petals and the one or more complete circles of numerous stamens; and by the usually several or many separate carpels inserted at the base or throat of the calyx-tube, each with a basilar or ventral style, and usually with two anatropous ovules which are pendulous or ascending. Some yellow- or white-flowered species suggest by their appearance the buttercup family, *Ranunculaceæ*, but their numerous stamens and pistils are inserted on the calyx or disk, not on the receptacle. The rose family is closely allied to the *Leguminosæ*; but in that order the fifth petal, in this the fifth sepal, is nearest the axis of the plant. The resemblance is most strongly marked between the drupaceous *Rosaceæ* and the acacias. The order passes gradually, through the spiræas, into the saxifrage family, but is distinguished in general by its inflorescence, its exalbuminous seeds, and its commonly numerous pistils. Its species are properly about 1,000, though over 2,000 have been enumerated. They are classed in 71 genera composing 10 tribes (*Chrysobalaneæ*, *Pruneæ*, *Spiræeæ*, *Quillaieæ*, *Rubeæ*, *Potentilleæ*, *Poterieæ*, *Roseæ*, *Neuradeæ*, and *Pomeæ*). These are often grouped in 3 subfamilies, *Drupaceæ*, *Pomaceæ*, and *Rosaceæ* proper. They are natives both of temperate and of tropical regions, extending southward principally in the tribes *Chrysobalaneæ* and *Quillaieæ*; 4 genera reach Australia, 4 South Africa, and 4 or 5 Chili. The chief home of the order, however, is the north temperate zone, whence it extends into the extreme north. More than 25 species occur in Alaska, while the genera *Alchemilla*, *Potentilla*, and especially *Dryas*, furnish characteristic arctic plants, the last affording the most common plant found by the Greely arctic expedition, forming beds covering acres in the interior of Grinnell Land, and flourishing on Lockwood's island, latitude 83° 24′ N. The order includes herbs, trees, and shrubs, either erect or prostrate, rarely climbing. Their leaves are generally alternate, either simple or compound, often with glandular teeth, accompanied by stipules, these being free or adherent to the petiole, which is frequently dilated at the base and gland-bearing at the summit. The flowers are very often showy, commonly red, white, or yellow, but not blue, of very various inflorescence, either solitary or in racemes, spikes, panicles, or cymes. The order offers examples of widely different types of fruit, as the drupe, pome, follicle, and achene, with many specialized fruiting-bodies, as the rose-hip, the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry, and the drupetum or collection of small drupes found in the raspberry, and, with the addition of a fleshy receptacle, in the blackberry. The true berry and the capsule are, however, but seldom produced in this family. Many of the most valued fruit-trees belong here, as the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and apricot; and many of the most common ornamental flowering shrubs of cultivation, for which see *Rosa* (the type), *Spiræa*, *Kerria*, *Photinia*, *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, etc.; together with many weedy plants, as *Agrimonia*, *Geum*, *Potentilla*.

rosaceous (rō-zā′shius), *a.* [< L. *rosaceus*, made of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Rose-like; having a corolla composed of several wide-spreading roundish petals, with the claws very short or almost wanting. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the order *Rosaceæ*.—2. In *zoöl.*, of a rosy color; rose-red; rosy; roseate.

rosal (rō′zal), *a.* [< L. **rosalis*, of roses (> Sp. *rosal*, rose-bush, = Pg. *rosal*, bed of roses), < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] 1†. Rosy.

While thus from forth her *rosall* gate she sent
Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.
Beedome, Poems (1641). (*Nares.*)

2. In *bot.*, typified by the order *Rosaceæ*: used by Lindley in his class name *rosal alliance.*—3. Belonging to the cohort *Rosales.*

Rosales (rō-zā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), pl. of L. **rosalis*: see *rosal.*] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants, of the polypetalous series *Calycifloræ*, characterized by distinct styles and solitary or numerous and separate carpels, not united into a syncarpic ovary as in the other cohorts of the series. The leaves are either compound or simple, and the flowers either regular or irregular, but commonly unisexual. It includes 9 orders, 3 of which are small families with a pendulous apical ovule—the *Hamamelideæ*, trees and shrubs, *Bruniaceæ*, heath-like shrubs, and *Haloragaceæ*, chiefly aquatics; 1, a small family with parietal ovules—the *Droseraceæ*, glandular herbs; and the 5 others, families with ovules ascending or affixed to the central angle—the large orders *Leguminosæ*, *Rosaceæ*, and *Saxifragaceæ*, together with the *Connaraceæ*, tropical trees and shrubs, and the *Crassulaceæ*, fleshy herbs.

rosalia (rō-zā′li-ä), *n.* [< It. *rosalia* (> F. *rosalie*): see def.] 1. In *music*, a form of melody in which a phrase or figure is repeated two or three times, each time being transposed a step or half-step upward. The term is derived from the first word of an old Italian song in which such repetition was used. It is sometimes applied to repetitions in which the progression is downward or is by longer intervals than a step. 2. A kind of marmoset, the marikina.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles. *Serville*, 1833.

Rosalina (rō-za-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A fossil genus of many-chambered *Foraminifera*: so named because the cells are disposed in a circular or rose-like form.

rosaniline (rō-zan′i-lin), *n.* [< *rose*[1] + *aniline.* See *rose-aniline.*] An organic base ($C_{20}H_{21}N_3O$), a derivative of aniline, crystallizing in white needles, capable of uniting with acids to form salts, which are the well-known rosaniline coloring matters of commerce; also, the color thus produced. Thus, fuchsin is the monohydrochlorid and azalein the nitrate of rosaniline. Silk and wool dipped into aqueous solutions of any of the salts withdraw them from solution and become dyed at once. Cotton, on the other hand, does not withdraw the coloring matter, but must be first treated with a mordant of some animal substance, such as albumen. Also called *aniline red*, *roseine*, *magenta*, *azalein.*—**Diphenyl rosaniline**, an aniline dye giving a blue-violet color.—**Rosaniline-blue.** Same as *spirit-blue.*

rosaria, *n.* A plural of *rosarium.*

rosarian (rō-zā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden (see *rosary*), + *-an.*] 1. A cultivator of roses; a rose-grower; a rose-fancier.

The Rev. Reynolds Hole, Canon of Lincoln, the genial pastor and *rosarian*, who formulated the aphorism that "he who would grow beautiful roses in his garden must first of all have beautiful roses in his heart."
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 14.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Fraternity of the Rosary.

Another *Rosarian* recommends a special temporal intention. *Rosarian*, i. 378. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rosarium (rō-zā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rosariums*, *rosaria* (-umz, -ä). [L., a rose-garden: see *rosary.*] A rose-garden.

The *rosarium* must be both open and sheltered, a place both of sunshine and shade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

rosary (rō′za-ri), *n.*; pl. *rosaries* (-riz). [< ME. *rosarie*, < OF. *rosarie*, later *rosaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *rosario*, a rosary, < ML. *rosarium*, a garland of roses to crown the image of the Virgin, a chaplet of beads used in prayers in honor of the Virgin, instituted by St. Dominic, a rosary, also a rose-bush, and, as in L., a rose-garden (hence used in ML. as a fanciful title for treatises or anthologies); neut. of *rosarius*, of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1]. In def. 8, < ML. *rosarius* (sc. *nummus*), a coin so called, < L. *rosarius*, adj., as above.] 1†. A rose-garden.

This moone is eke the *rosaries* to make
With setes, or me may here sedes sowe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Is there a Hercules that dare to touch,
Or enter the Hesperian *rosaries*?
Machin, Dumb Knight, iv. 1.

2†. A rose-bush.

The ruddy *rosary*,
The soverayne rosemary,
The praty strawberry.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 979.

The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded, either out of the white or red *rosary.*
Proceedings against Garnet, etc., sig. D. d. 3 (1606). [(*Latham.*)

3. A garland of roses; any garland; a chaplet.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying. (*Latham.*)

4. Hence, an anthology; a book culled from various authors, like a garland of flowers: formerly often given as a title to works of such a character.—5. A string of beads carried about the person, either for mere pastime, as to occupy the fingers, or for reckoning, especially in numbering the prayers offered up at fixed times of the day. Mohammedans carry rosaries with them for both these purposes, wearing them in the girdle or carrying them in the hand at all hours of the day.

6. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A series of devotions consisting of a specified number of aves (that is, salutations to the Virgin Mary), of paternosters (that is, repetitions of the Lord's Prayer), and of glorias (or doxologies).

Our Lady's Psalter . . . is now better known as the *Rosary.* *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 320.

(*b*) A string of beads of various sizes representing the same number of aves, paternosters, and glorias respectively, used for marking off these prayers. Each bead receives the name of the prayer it represents. The rosary is divided into decads of aves, each decad being preceded by a paternoster and followed by a gloria. The ordinary rosary, sometimes called the *Dominican rosary*, consists of fifteen decads—that is, of one hundred and fifty aves (corresponding to the number of psalms in the Psalter), fifteen paternosters, and fifteen glorias. In this rosary each decad is devoted to the contemplation of a mystery of the life of Christ, the first five being joyful mysteries (such as the annunciation and the nativity), the second five being the sorrowful mysteries (such as the passion), the third five being the glorious mysteries (such as the resurrection and ascension). This regular use of the rosary of one hundred and fifty aves was first instituted by St. Dominic (1170–1221), although the devotional use of beads, etc., was already familiar. The term *rosary* also applies to a similar instrument of devotion in use among the Greeks, Armenians, and other Eastern communions. See *chaplet*[1], 5.

7. A string of eggs of a batrachian wound about the body or limbs, as of the nurse-frog or obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans.* See cut under *Alytes.* *E. D. Cope.*—8. A counterfeit

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coin of base metal, illegally introduced into England in the reign of Edward I. It probably bore a general resemblance to the silver penny or sterling current at the time, and may have derived its name from having a rose or rosette as part of its reverse type.—**Festival of the Rosary**, a festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church on the first Sunday in October, in commemoration of the victory of the Christian forces over the Turks at Lepanto (1571).—**Fraternity of the Rosary**, a Roman Catholic order established in the fourteenth or fifteenth century for the purpose of averting public evils by means of prayer to God. To its prayers was ascribed the victory at Lepanto (see above).—**Rosary-peas**. See *pea*[1] and *rosary-plant*.—**Rosary ring**. Same as *decad ring* (which see, under *decad*).

rosary-plant (rō′zą-ri-plant), *n.* A vine, the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*, whose seeds are known as *crabs'-eyes*, *rosary-peas*, etc. See *Abrus*.—**Mexican rosary-plant**. See *Rhynchosia*.

rosary-shell (rō′zą-ri-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Monodonta*. See cut under *Monodonta*.

rosa solis (rō′zą sō′lis). [NL., 'rose of the sun': L. *rosa*, rose; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun. Cf. *rosolio*.] A cordial made with spirits and various flavorings, as orange-flower and cinnamon, and formerly much esteemed.

> We abandon all ale,
> And beer that is stale,
> *Rosa-solis*, and damnable hum.
> *Wits' Recreations* (1654). (*Nares*.)

Repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream — "Right *rosa solis* as ever washed mulligrubs out of a moody brain!" *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi.

rosated† (rō′zā-ted), *a.* [< **rosate* (= F. *rosat* = Sp. Pg. *rosado* = It. *rosato*; as *rose*[1] + *-ate*[1]) + *-ed*[2].] Crowned or adorned with roses. [Rare.]

He [Gower] appeareth there neither the laureated nor hederated poet, . . . but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four roses about his head.
Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire, III. 426.

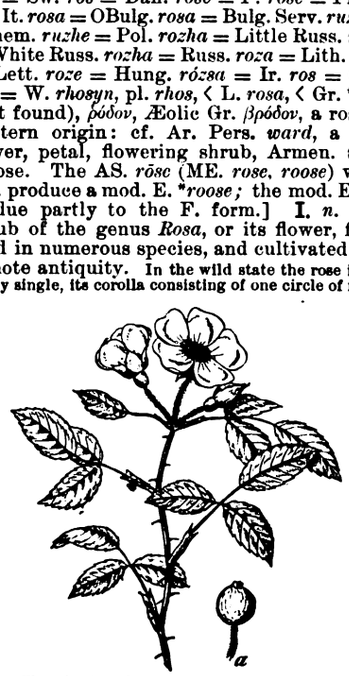
Rosicrucian, *n.* and *a.* See *Rosicrucian*.

roscid (ros′id), *a.* [= Pg. *roscido*; < L. *roscidus*, dewy, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew: see *rore*[3], *rorid*.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew.

> These relicks dry suck in the heavenly dew,
> And *roscid* Manna rains upon her breast.
> *Dr. H. More*, Infinity of Worlds, st. 100.

roscoelite (ros′kō-lit), *n.* [< *Roscoe* (Prof. H. E. Roscoe) + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a green color and micaceous structure, in composition a silicate of aluminium and potassium, remarkable for containing nearly 30 per cent. of vanadium pentoxid. It has been found in California associated with gold.

rose[1] (rōz), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *rose*, *roose* (pl. *roses*, *rosen*), < AS. *rōse* (pl. *rōsan*) = MD. *rose*, D. *roos* = OHG. *rōsa*, MHG. *rōse*, G. *rose* = Icel. *rōs* = Sw. *ros* = Dan. *rose* = F. *rose* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rosa* = OBulg. *rosa* = Bulg. Serv. *ruzha* = Bohem. *ruzhe* = Pol. *rozha* = Little Russ. *ruzha* = White Russ. *rozha* = Russ. *roza* = Lith. *rozhe* = Lett. *roze* = Hung. *rózsa* = Ir. *ros* = Gael. *ros* = W. *rhosyn*, pl. *rhos*, < L. *rosa*, < Gr. **ῥοδία* (not found), *ῥόδον*, Æolic Gr. *βρόδον*, a rose, of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. Pers. *ward*, a rose, flower, petal, flowering shrub, Armen. *ward*, a rose. The AS. *rōse* (ME. *rose*, *roose*) would reg. produce a mod. E. **roose*; the mod. E. *rose* is due partly to the F. form.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A shrub of the genus *Rosa*, or its flower, found wild in numerous species, and cultivated from remote antiquity. In the wild state the rose is generally single, its corolla consisting of one circle of round-



Flowering Branch of Prairie-rose (*Rosa setigera*).
a, the fruit.

ish spreading petals. Under cultivation the petals commonly multiply at the expense of the stamens, the flower thus doubling into a cushion-, nest-, or cabbage-shaped body. Starting with a few natural species, cultivation has obtained, through selection and complex intercrossing, many hundred varieties, whose parentage frequently cannot be conjectured. Some, however, remain near their originals, and very many can be referred to certain general stocks. For practical purposes the roses of culture have been loosely grouped as follows: (1) Climbing roses. Here belong the prairie-rose, and its offspring the queen-of-the-prairies, Baltimore belle, etc., and the evergreen, Ayrshire, musk, many-flowered, and Banksian stocks (see below). (2) Garden roses, non-climbers, blooming but once in the season; summer or June roses. Among these are the Scotch roses, derived from the burnet-rose, *R. spinosissima* (*R. pimpinellifolia*), a low bush of temperate Europe and Asia; the cinnamon- and damask-roses; the Provins, hundred-leaved, or cabbage rose, *R. centifolia*, among whose numerous varieties are most of the moss-roses; and the French or red rose, *R. Gallica*, prolific of variegated and other varieties. These are old favorites, now giving way to the next class. (3) The so-called hybrid perpetuals or autumn roses, best called *remontants* (see *remontant*), as blooming not perpetually, but a second time after rest. The characteristic element in this group is from the China or Indian rose, *R. Indica*. They are large, brilliant, and hardy, afford the great fancy roses of the rosarians, and include such varieties as the *Baronne Prévost*, *General Jacqueminot*, and *giant-of-battles*. The Jacqueminot is forced in immense quantities for the market. (4) Roses blooming continuously. Here may be classed the *Bourbons*, originating in a cross between the China and a damask variety, a rather tender race, including the *Souvenir de Malmaison*, a famous standard. More constant bloomers are varieties of the China rose known popularly as *monthly roses*, also called *Bengal roses*; the flowers are brilliant and abundant; the plant multiplies readily, and is the best for house culture. Another race of perpetuals is the *noisette*, derived from the musk- and the tea-rose, mostly climbers. Lastly, here belong the tea-roses, or tea-scented roses, descended from var. *odorata* of the China rose, a race of numerous and increasing varieties, most extensively cultivated. The large yellow Maréchal (or Marshal) Niel, highly popular for forcing, is by some classed as a tea-rose, by others as a Noisette. In England roses called *standards* are produced by budding the desired variety on the stock of the common dogrose, or of a vigorous variety known as *Manetti*; in the American climate most sorts do better on their own stock. The rose in culture has numerous enemies, as the rose-aphis or greenfly, the rose-beetle, the rose-slug, and the red-spider. The most important economical use of the rose is in the manufacture of attar or oil of roses. (See *attar* and *rose-water*.) The petals of the red or French rose are slightly astringent and tonic, and are used in various officinal preparations, chiefly as a vehicle for stronger tonic astringents. The petals of the cabbage-rose are slightly laxative, but are used chiefly in making rose-water. The bright-red hip of some wild roses is ornamental and sometimes edible; that of the dogrose is used to make a confection. The rose is a national emblem of England.

> As the *Roose* in his Radness is Richest of floures.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 624.
>
> Like the red *rose* on triumphant brier.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 96.

2. One of various other plants so named from some resemblance to the true rose. See the phrases below.—**3.** A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, etc.

> My heart was at my mouth
> Till I had viewed his shoes well; for those *roses*
> Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.
>
> The heir, with *roses* in his shoes,
> That night might village partner choose.
> *Scott*, Marmion, vi., Int.

4. Figuratively, full flush or bloom.

> He wears the *rose*
> Of youth upon him. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 20.

5. A light crimson color. Colors ordinarily called crimson are too dark to receive the name of *rose*. See II.

> Her cheek had lost the *rose*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

6. In *her.*, a conventional representation of the flower, composed of five leaves or lobes, or, in other words, a kind of cinquefoil: when the five spaces between the leaves are filled by small pointed leaves representing the calyx, it is said to be *barbed*. (See *barb*[1], *n.*, 8.) The center is usually a circle with small dots or points of a different tincture, usually or. These may be supposed to represent the stamens, but they are called in heraldry *seeds*, and when they are of a different tincture the rose is said to be *seeded*.

7. In *arch.* and *art*: (*a*) A rose-window. (*b*) Any ornamental feature or work of decorative character having a circular outline: properly a larger and more important feature or work than a rosette or a circular boss.—**8.** A rosette, as of lace.—**9.** In *zoöl.*, a formation suggestive of a rose; a radiating disposition or arrangement of parts; a rosette, as that formed at the parting of feathers on the heads of domestic pigeons of different breeds, or that represented by caruncles about the eyes or beak. Compare *rose-comb*, under *comb*[1], 3.

It [tetronerythrin] was first found in the so-called *roses* around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.
Micros. Sci., XXX. 90.

10. A perforated nozle of a pipe, spout, etc., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture.

> The acid enters the cistern . . . through a leaden *rose*, which detains all solid bodies which may have accidentally got into the acid. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 73.

11. An ornamental annular piece of wood or metal surrounding the spindle of a door-lock or a gas-pipe at the point where it passes through a wall or ceiling.—**12.** The disease erysipelas: so named, popularly, from its color.

> Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the foresaid imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or erysipelas, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*.
> *Mosan's Physic* (4th ed.), p. 595. (*Nares*.)

13. In *Eng. hist.*, one of the two rival factions, York and Lancastrian. See *Wars of the Roses*, below.

> Henry VII., combining the interests of the rival *Roses*, combines the leading characteristics of their respective policies. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

14. A circular card or disk, or a diagram with radiating lines: as, the compass-card or *rose* of the compass; the barometric *rose*, which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-*rose*.—**15.** In musical instruments like flutes, guitars, dulcimers, and harpsichords, an ornamental device set in the sound-hole of the belly, and often serving as a trade-mark as well as a decoration.—**16.** A form in which precious stones, especially small diamonds, are frequently cut. Large rose diamonds were much used from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, but are now quite obsolete. The characteristic of the rose is that it is flat below, and forms a hemisphere or low pyramid above, covered with small facets. When, as is usually the case, these facets are 24 in number, the cut is called a *Dutch rose*; when 36, a *rose recoupée*. The *Brabant rose* has also 24 facets, but they are flatter or less raised than in the Dutch rose. The rose cut is selected when the loss to the stone in cutting would be too great if the brilliant cut were selected. Rose diamonds are generally cut from plates cleaved from the crystals of diamonds while being cleaved into brilliant form. See *brilliant*.

17. A very small diamond, scarcely more than a splinter, of which as many as 400 are sometimes necessary to make a carat, or 60,000 to make an ounce. These are seldom regularly cut, 6 to 8 facets only being the usual number.—**Alpine rose**, *Rosa alpina* of European mountains, to which are commonly referred the Boursault roses. The name has also been applied to certain species of *Rhododendron*, as *R. ferruginea*, etc.—**Ashes of roses**. See *red*[1], 1.—**Attar of roses**. See *attar*.—**Austrian rose**. See *yellow rose*.—**Ayrshire rose**, a group of climbing roses derived from *Rosa sempervirens*, the evergreen rose of southern Europe.—**Banksian rose**, *Rosa Banksiæ* of China, a climber, producing large clusters, not hardy.—**Bengal rose**. See def. 1.—**Blue rose**, an impossibility.

> The niece of the prince-bishop of Wilna strikes us as in many respects a typical Pole, and . . . we can only think of Hélène Massalska as one who was, in her way, a seeker after *blue roses*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 120.

Blush-rose, a delicate pink rose of the damask and other stocks.—**Bourbon rose**. See def. 1.—**Brier-rose**, the dogrose; also, a sweetbrier.—**Burgundy rose**, a small variety of *Rosa centifolia*.—**Burnet-rose** or **burnet-leafed rose**. See def. 1.—**Canker-rose**, the corn-poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Cayenne rose**. See *Licania*.—**Chaplet of roses**, in *her.* See *chaplet*[1], 3.—**Cherokee rose**, *Rosa lævigata* (*R. Sinica*), a climber once supposed to be indigenous in the southeastern United States, where it abounds, but now known to be from China, whence it was early introduced. Its flowers are single, pure-white, large, and profuse. It makes an excellent hedge-plant.—**China rose**. See def. 1.—**Chinese rose**. (*a*) The China rose. (*b*) A rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*. See *shoeblack-plant*.—**Christmas rose**. See *Christmas* and *Helleborus*.—**Cinnamon-rose**, an old-fashioned sweet-scented rose, *Rosa cinnamomea* of Europe.—**Collar of roses**, an ornamental or honorary collar worn in the time of the Tudor sovereigns as emblematic of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster.—**Corn-rose**. See *poppy* and *cockle*[1].—**Cotton-rose**. See *Filago*.—**Crown of the rose, of the double rose**. See *crown*, 13.—**Crucified rose**, an emblem of the Rosicrucians; a rose-cross.—**Damask rose**. See def. 1 and *damask*.—**Dogrose**, *Rosa canina*, the most common wild rose of Europe and Russian Asia. The stems are commonly erect the first year, 2 or 3 feet high, later elongated and rather straggling, armed with curved prickles; the flowers are pink or white, three or four together. It is sparingly naturalized in Pennsylvania, etc.—**Double rose**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a smaller cinquefoil laid upon another larger one, the leaves or lobes of the one coming opposite the divisions between the leaves of the other. The double rose may be barbed and seeded like the rose.—**Egyptian rose**, *Scabiosa arvensis* and *S. atropurpurea*, the latter also known as *mourning-bride*.—**Evergreen rose**, *Rosa sempervirens* of southern Europe. It is the parent of many varieties of free-growing, hardy climbers, including the Ayrshires, evergreen in mild climates.—**Fairy rose**, a miniature rose known as *Rosa Lawrenceana*, doubtless derived from the China rose.—**Field-rose**, *Rosa arvensis*, a trailing rose of western Europe, with white scentless flowers.—**French rose**. See def. 1.—**Golden rose**. See *golden*.—**Holland rose**. See *rose-cut*.—**Holly-rose**. (*a*) The rock-rose, *Helianthemum*. (*b*) Same as *sage-rose*.—**Hundred-leaved rose**, *Rosa centifolia*, a stock of uncertain origin. See def. 1.—**Indian rose**, the China rose, *R. Indica*.—**Jamaica rose**, the name of species of *Meriania*, also of *Blakea trinervis* of the *Melastomaceæ* (Jamaica wild rose), a pretty greenhouse climber.—**Ja-**

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pan or **Japanese rose,** one of various true roses, as *Rosa multiflora*, the many-flowered rose, and *R. rugosa*. The name is also applied to plants of the genus *Camellia*.—**Macartney rose,** *Rosa bracteata*, introduced from China, an evergreen climber, the source of a small group of varieties. It is not hardy in the northern United States, but in the South is used for hedges and is sometimes spontaneous.—**Malabar rose,** a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus hirtus* (*H. Rosa-malabarica*).—**Many-flowered rose,** a Japanese species, *Rosa multiflora*, the source of several varieties: not hardy in the northern United States.—**Michigan rose.** Same as *prairie-rose*.—**Monthly rose,** one of a class of perpetuals derived from the China rose; a Bengal rose.—**Musk-rose,** *Rosa moschata*, found in southern Europe, Abyssinia, and in Asia to China: a tall climber and profuse bloomer with strongly scented flowers, long known in cultivation, but not hardy.—**Mystic rose,** a vague phrase empty of real meaning, frequent in Rosicrucian literature, especially in the phrase *crucifixion of the mystic rose*. See *Rosicrucian*.—**Noisette rose.** See def. 1.—**Nutka rose,** *Rosa Nutkana* of northwestern North America, the most showy western wild rose, with larger flowers and fruit than any other American species.—**Oil of roses.** See *oil* and *attar*.—**Pale rose,** in the pharmacopœias, same as *hundred-leaved rose*.—**Pompon-rose,** the name of miniature varieties of *Rosa centifolia* or of *R. Indica* (Bengal pompons).—**Prairie-rose,** *Rosa setigera*, common in the interior of the United States. It is the only American climber, a vigorous grower, the flowers large and abundant in corymbs. Also *climbing* and *Michigan rose*. See cut under def. 1.—**Provence, Provins rose.** Same as *cabbage-rose*.—**Provincial rose.** See *provincial*[2].—**Red rose.** (*a*) The badge of the house of Lancaster. (*b*) Specifically, the French rose.—**Rose bengale.** Same as *Bengal red* (which see, under *red*[1]).—**Rose cut.** See *cut*.—**Rose drill.** See *drill*[1].—**Rose du Barry,** in *ceram.*, a pink or light-crimson color in porcelain-decoration, named from Madame du Barry, mistress of Louis XV. See *rose Pompadour*.—**Rose family.** (*a*) A name given by some writers to a division of the porcelain of China in which red prevails, and which is marked by the abundant use of enameled color in perceptible relief above the background. (*b*) In *bot.*, the order *Rosaceæ*.—**Rose of Jericho.** See *Anastatica*.—**Rose of Plymouth.** See *Sabbatia*.—**Rose of Sharon.** (*a*) In *Scrip.* (Cant. ii. 1), the autumn crocus [so explained in R. V. margin]; perhaps *Colchicum autumnale*. (*b*) A St.-John's-wort, *Hypericum calycinum*, *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant-names. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) Same as *althæa*, 2. [U. S.]—**Rose Pompadour,** a rose-pink or light-crimson color of the Sèvres porcelain, imitated by other factories: a name derived from the Marquise de Pompadour: called later *rose du Barry*, as a compliment to Madame du Barry. The second name is more commonly heard in England, though it is less correct, the name *rose Pompadour* having been given when the color was first introduced.—**Scotch rose.** See def. 1.—**South-sea rose,** the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**Sun-rose,** the rock-rose, *Helianthemum*.—**Swamp-rose,** *Rosa Carolina*, common in the eastern United States, forming thickets in swampy ground.—**Tea-rose,** or **tea-scented rose.** See def. 1.—**Tudor rose,** in *her.*, a combination of two heraldic roses, one gules and the other argent. Sometimes one of these is set upon the other, the upper being the smaller; in other instances it is divided, as per cross or per saltier, alternately red and white.—**Under the rose** (a translation of Latin *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

> *Under the rose*, since here are none but friends,
> (To own the truth) we have some private ends.
> *Swift*, Epil. to a Benefit Play, for the Distressed Weavers.

Wars of the Roses, in *Eng. hist.*, the prolonged armed struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York: so called from the red rose and white rose, badges respectively of the adherents of the two families. The wars commenced with the first battle of St. Albans in 1455; the Yorkist claimant was killed in 1460, but his son Edward IV. supplanted the Lancastrian king Henry VI. in 1461; the Yorkist kings (Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.) continued in power in spite of the repeated efforts of Queen Margaret (wife of Henry VI.), except for a brief period in 1470–71, when Henry VI. was restored. The contest was ended in 1485 with the death of Richard III. at Bosworth, and the succession of Henry VII., a Lancastrian, who, by his marriage with a Yorkist princess, united the conflicting interests.—**White rose.** (*a*) The badge of the house of York. (*b*) Specifically, *Rosa alba*, a garden rose, native in the Caucasus.—**Wild rose,** any native species.—**Wind-rose.** (*a*) An old name of *Paparer Argemone*. (*b*) See *Rœmeria*.—**Yellow rose.** Specifically—(*a*) *Rosa lutea* (*R. Eglanteria*), the Austrian brier or yellow eglantine, sometimes distinguished as *single yellow rose*, though often double. It is a summer rose of many varieties, with a habit like that of sweetbrier (eglantine); native from Asia Minor to the Himalayas and northward. (*b*) *R. sulphurea*, the double yellow rose, beautiful in warm climates, native from Asia Minor to Persia.—**York-and-Lancaster rose,** a variegated variety of the French, also of the damask rose. (See also *cabbage-rose, eglantine, guelder-rose, Lent-rose, moss-rose, mountain-rose, rock-rose, sage-rose, sweetbrier*.)

II. *a.* Of an extremely luminous purplish-red color. Some *rose* colors are deficient in chroma, and are therefore varieties of pink, *rose-pink;* others have the most intense chroma, *rose-reds;* others incline so much toward purple as to be called *rose-purple*.

> The lights, *rose*, amber, emerald, blue.
> *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Bengal rose, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, somewhat similar to eosin, but producing bluer shades. It is the sodium salt of tetra-iodo-dichlor-fluorescein.—**Rose elder, finch, lake, linnet.** See the nouns.—**Rose madder.** See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].—**Rose pink, porcelain.** See the nouns.

rose[1] (rōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rosed*, ppr. *rosing*. [< *rose*[1], *n.*] 1. To render rose-colored; redden; cause to flush or blush.

> A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

2. To perfume as with roses.

> A *rosed* breath from lips rosie proceeding.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 234.

rose[2] (rōz). Preterit of *rise*[1].

rose[3] (rōz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *roose*.

rose-acacia (rōz-ạ-kā′shiạ), *n.* The bristly or moss locust, *Robinia hispida*, from the southern Alleghanies, an admired shrub or small tree with large deep rose-colored inodorous flowers in racemes.

Roseæ (rō′zē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rosa* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants consisting of the genus *Rosa*.

roseakert, *n.* Blue vitriol.

> To have a man chased to death in such manner by poison after poison, first *roseaker*, then arsenick, then mercury sublimate, then sublimate again, it is a thing would astonish man's nature to hear it.
> *Bacon*, Accusation of Wentworth, 1615 (Works, ed. [Spedding, XII. 216).

roseal† (rō′zē-ạl), *a.* [Also *rosial;* < L. *roseus*, rosy (< *rosa*[1], rose), + *-al*.] Like a rose, especially in color; roseate.

> Beholding the *rosiall* colour, which was wont to be in his visage, tourned in to salowe.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 12.
>
> The *roseal* cross is spread within thy field,
> A sign of peace, not of revenging war.
> *Greene*, James IV., v.
>
> From the West returning,
> To th' honored Cradle of the *rosiall* Morning.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.
>
> His *roseal* cheeks ten thousand Graces swell'd.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 58.

rose-aniline (rōz′an′i-lin), *n.* Same as *rosaniline*.

rose-aphis (rōz′ā′fis), *n.* Any aphid which infests roses; a greenfly; specifically, *Siphonophora rosæ*.

rose-apple (rōz′ap′l), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Eugenia Jambos*, widely cultivated in the tropics, beautiful in flower, foliage, and fruit. The fruit is of the size of a hen's egg, heavily rose-scented, only moderately palatable, wanting juice. Related species are to some extent included under the name. Also *jam-rosade* and *Malabar plum*.

rose-a-ruby† (rōz′ạ-rō′bi), *n.* [L. *rosa rubea*, red rose: *rosa*, rose; *rubea*, fem. of *rubeus*, red: see *ruby*.] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*.

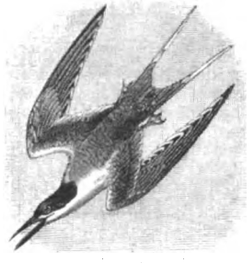
roseate (rō′zē-āt), *a.* [< L. *roseus*, rosy, + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *rosated*.] 1. Full of roses; consisting of roses; prepared from roses.

> I come, I come! prepare your *roseate* bowers,
> Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 317.
>
> Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his head,
> And *roseate* unguents, heav'nly fragrance! shed.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiii. 229.

2. Of a rose color; blooming: as, *roseate* beauty.

> The wind-stirred robe of *roseate* gray,
> And rose-crown of the hour that leads the day.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Stream's Secret.

Roseate spoonbill, *Ajaja rosea*, the common spoonbill of America. See cut under *Ajaja*.—**Roseate tern,** *Sterna paradisea* or *S. dougalli*, the paradise tern, the under parts of which, in the breeding-season, are white with a delicate rosy blush. The mantle is pale pearl-blue; the cap is black, the bill is black, and the feet are coral-red. The tail is long and deeply forked. The length is 14 or 15 inches, the extent 30. This bird is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in many other regions of both hemispheres. It was named in 1813 by Colonel Montagu in compliment to one of its discoverers, Dr. McDougall; though often called *S. paradisea*, the latter name, brought into use by Keyserling and Blasius in 1840, rests upon a questionable identification of a tern so called by Brünnich in 1764. Montagu's specific name was "emended" *macdougalli* by Macgillivray in 1842.

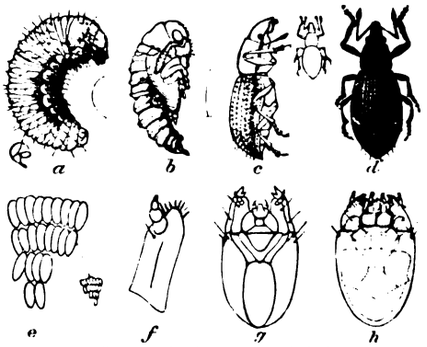


Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli* or *paradisea*).

rose-back (rōz′bak), *a.* In *ceram.*, having the back or outside decorated richly in red, either plain or with an incised pattern or some peculiarity of texture, as some fine Oriental porcelain.

rose-bay (rōz′bā), *n.* A name of several plants. (*a*) The oleander. (*b*) The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. (*c*) Any rhododendron; somewhat specially, *Rhododendron maximum*.—**Lapland rose-bay,** the Lapland rhododendron. See *rhododendron*, 2.

rose-beetle (rōz′bē′tl), *n.* 1. A coleopterous insect which affects or frequents roses; especially, *Cetonia aurata*, the common rose-chafer of Great Britain. Also called *rose-fly* and *rose-bug*.—2. A curculionid beetle, *Aramigus fulleri*,



Fuller's Rose-beetle (*Aramigus fulleri*).

a, full-grown larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, *d*, adult beetle, from side; *d*, same, from above (outline between them showing natural size); *e*, eggs, enlarged and natural size; *f*, left maxilla with palpus, enlarged; *g*, head of larva, from below, enlarged; *h*, same, from above, enlarged.

more fully called *Fuller's rose-beetle*.—3. The rose-chafer of the United States, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. See cut under *rose-bug*.

roseberry (rōz′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *roseberries* (-iz). The fruit of the rose; a hip. [Colloq.]

rose-bit (rōz′bit), *n.* A cylindrical bit, terminating in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth. It is often used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard woods.

rose-blanket (rōz′blang′ket), *n.* A blanket of fine quality, having a rose, or a conventional device resembling a rose, worked in one corner.

rosebone (rōz′bōn), *n.* A fish with a deformity of the backbone; a humpbacked fish, as a cod.

rose-box (rōz′boks), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cotoneaster*.

rose-breasted (rōz′bres′ted), *a.* Having rose color on the breast, as a bird: as, the *rose-breasted* grosbeak, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana*. This is one of the most beautiful birds of the United States, abundant from the Atlantic to the Missis-



Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*).

sippi and somewhat beyond. It is a fine songster. The male is black, much varied with white on the wings, tail, and under parts: the bill is white; and a patch on the breast and the lining of the wings are rose-red or carmine. It is 8 inches long and 12½ in extent of wings.—**Rose-breasted godwit,** the Hudsonian or red-breasted godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*.

rosebud (rōz′bud), *n.* 1. The bud of a rose.

> Let us crown ourselves with *rosebuds*, before they be withered. *Wisdom of Solomon*, ii. 8.

Hence—2. A young girl in her first bloom; a débutante; a bud. [Colloq.]

> A *rosebud* set with little wilful thorns,
> And sweet as English air could make her, she.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.
>
> They flutter their brief hour in society, and if they fail to marry as they or their friends expect, they're so deplorably de trop. Some of them hold on like grim death to *rosebud* privileges. *The Century*, XL. 582.

rose-bug (rōz′bug), *n.* A rose-beetle. A common species which infests roses in the United States is a melolonthid, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, a pest in gardens and vineyards.

Crop injured by attacks of *rose-bug* in the spring. Whether Noah was justifiable in preserving this class of insects?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.



Rose-bug (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), natural size.

rose-burner (rōz′bėr′nėr), *n.* A gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings disposed radially around a center, so that the flames

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resemble the petals of a flower. Also called *rosette-burner*.

rose-bush (rōz′bu̇sh), *n.* A shrub which bears roses, commonly of a bushy habit.

rose-camphor (rōz′kam″fėr), *n.* One of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. It is a stearoptene, and is solid.

rose-campion (rōz′kam″pi-ọn), *n.* A pretty garden flower, *Lychnis coronaria*. The plant is a branching woolly herb, covered in summer and autumn with rosy-crimson blossoms. Also *mullen-pink*.

rose-carnation (rōz′kär-nā′shọn), *n.* A carnation the ground-color of whose petals is striped with rose-color.

> And many a *rose-carnation* feed
> With summer spice the humming air.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, ci.

rose carthame. A color used in water-color painting. See *Carthamus*.

rose-catarrh (rōz′ka-tär′), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-chafer (rōz′chā″fėr), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle* or *rose-bug*.

rose-cheeked (rōz′chēkt), *a.* 1. Having rosy or ruddy cheeks.

> *Rose-cheek'd* Adonis hied him to the chase.
> *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

2. Having rose-red on the cheeks, as a bird: as, the *rose-cheeked* kingfisher, *Ispidina picta*, of Africa.

rose-cold (rōz′kōld), *n.* A form of hay-fever developing early in the summer. Also called *rose-catarrh*, *rose-fever*.

rose-color (rōz′kul″ọr), *n.* 1. The color of a rose; specifically, a deep and vivid pink, a color common in roses. See *rose*[1], *a.* Hence—2. Beauty or attractiveness, as of a rose; often, fancied beauty or attractiveness; couleur de rose: as, life appears to the young all *rose-color*.

rose-colored (rōz′kul″ọrd), *a.* 1. Having the color of a rose; rosy: as, the *rose-colored* pastors, the starlings of the genus *Pastor*. See cut under *Pastor*.—2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing: as, *rose-colored* views of the future.

> She believed her husband was a hero of a *rose-colored* romance, and he turns out to be not even a hero of very sad-colored reality. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 425.

rose-comb (rōz′kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

rose-copper (rōz′kop″ėr), *n.* Same as *rosette-copper*.

rose-cross (rōz′krôs), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] [See *Rosicrucian*.] A Rosicrucian.—2. A rosy cross, the alleged symbol of the Rosicrucians, supposed to denote the union of a rose with a cross: indicated by a cross within a circle, a rose on a cross, and otherwise. See *crucified rose* and *mystic rose*, under *rose*[1]. Also called *rosie-cross*, *rosy cross*, *rosicrux*, *rosecroix*, etc.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Rosicrucian.

> That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
> The great Elixir, or . . .
> The *Rose-Cross* knowledge.
> *Drayton*, To Master William Jeffreys.

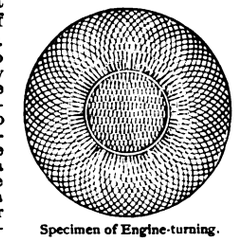
rose-cut (rōz′kut), *a.* Cut with a series of triangular facets, the whole surface rounding up from the girdle. The number of triangular faces on the upper side of the girdle is usually twenty-four. The back is usually flat—that is, the girdle is at one extreme of the stone, having no base projecting beyond it. In some cases, however, there is a base resembling a crown; then the cut is called the *double* or *Holland rose*.

rose-drop (rōz′drop), *n.* 1. A lozenge flavored with rose-essence.—2. An ear-ring.—3. A pimple on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a grog-blossom; acne.

rose-ear (rōz′ėr), *n.* A dog's ear which hangs so as to show the flesh-colored inside.

rose-encrinite (rōz′en″kri-nīt), *n.* A rhodocrinite.

rose-engine (rōz′en″jin), *n.* A form of lathe in which the rotary motion of the mandrel may be combined with a radial movement of the tool-rest, the result being a movement of eccentric character. An eccentric chuck is also used with a stationary tool-rest, or the work in the lathe is, by means of suitable mechanism, made to oscillate slightly. Whatever the method used, the result is the tracing on a flat surface, such as the back of a watch-case, of a series of waved or circular lines which may be considered to bear some resemblance to a full-blown rose. The rose-engine is used to make complicated ornamental tracings on the engraved plates used for printing bank-notes, bonds, etc., and in decorating watch-cases and other metal-work. The work performed by it is called *engine-turning*. Also called *geometrical lathe*.



Specimen of Engine-turning.

rose-festival (rōz′fes″ti-val), *n.* A festival celebrated on June 8, which had its origin at the village of Salency, near Noyon, in France. A girl is selected from three most distinguished for feminine virtues, her name being announced from the pulpit to give an opportunity for objections. She is then conducted to church, where she hears service in a place of honor, after which she formerly used to open a ball with the seigneur. She is called *La Rosière*, because she is adorned with roses held together by a silver clasp presented by Louis XIII. The festival has been imitated at other places in France, at many of which the rosière receives a purse or a dower from a foundation established for the purpose.

rose-fever (rōz′fē″vėr), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-fish (rōz′fish), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*. It inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic; it is mostly orange-red. Also called *snapper*, *bergylt*, *redfish*, etc. See cut under *Sebastes*.

rose-fly (rōz′flī), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle*, 1, or *rose-bug*.

rose-flycatcher (rōz′flī″kach-ėr), *n.* One of the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Cardellina*, as *C. rubra* and *C. rubrifrons*. They are small insectivorous birds related to the redstart (*Setophaga*), of rich or varied coloration, of which rose-red is one tint. Those named reach the border of the United States from Mexico.

rose-gall (rōz′gâl), *n.* A gall produced on roses by an insect, as the cynipid *Rhodites rosæ*.

rose-geranium (rōz′jẹ-rā″ni-um), *n.* A common house-plant, *Pelargonium capitatum*, with rose-scented leaves and small rose-purple flowers.

rose-haw (rōz′hâ), *n.* The fruit of the wild rose; a rose-hip. [Colloq.]

> Redly gleam the *rose-haws*, dripping with the wet,
> Fruit of sober autumn, glowing crimson yet.
> *Celia Thaxter*, May Morning.

rose-house (rōz′hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a glass house for the propagation of roses, or for the forcing of roses into bloom.

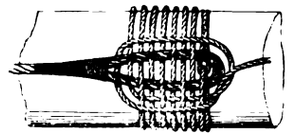
rose-hued (rōz′hūd), *a.* Of the hue or color of the rose; rose-colored.

> Many a dark delicious curl,
> Flowing beneath her *rose-hued* zone.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

roseine (rō′zẹ-in), *n.* [< *rose*[1] + *-ine*[2].] Same as *fuchsin*.

rose-knot (rōz′not), *n.* A rosette of ribbon, worsted, or other soft material.

rose-lashing (rōz′lash″ing), *n. Naut.*, a kind of lashing or seizing employed in binding anything on a spar: so termed from the rose-like form in which the end of the seizing is secured.



Rose-lashing.

rose-lathe (rōz′lāᵺH), *n.* A lathe fitted with a rose-engine.

rose-leaf (rōz′lēf), *n.* [< ME. *rose-lēf*; < *rose*[1] + *leaf*.] One of the petals of a rose.

roselet (rōz′let), *n.* [< F. *roselet*, the stoat or ermine in summer when brown, not white, < *rose*, rose: see *rose*[1].] The fur of the ermine, *Putorius erminea*, as taken from the animal in the summer.

roselette (rōz′let), *n.* [< OF. **roselette*, dim. of *rose*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] In *her.*, a rose, when many are used on a field at once. Compare *lioncel*.

rose-lip (rōz′lip), *n.* A lip of a rosy or red-ripe color. *Tennyson*, Adeline, i.

rose-lipped (rōz′lipt), *a.* Having red or rosy lips. [Rare.]

> Thou young and *rose-lipp'd* cherubin.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 63.

roselite (rō′ze-līt), *n.* [=G. *roselith*; named after Gustav *Rose*, a German naturalist (1798–1873).] A hydrous arseniate of cobalt and calcium, occurring in small red triclinic crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

rosella (rō-zel′ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *rosa*, rose: see *rose*[1].] A beautiful Australian parrot, *Platycercus eximius*, the rose-parrakeet. This is a favorite cage-bird, elegantly varied with scarlet, green, blue, yellow, white, and other colors. There are many similar birds of the same genus. See cut in next column.

rosella-fiber (rō-zel′ạ-fī′bėr), *n.* See *roselle*.

rosellate (rō-zel′āt), *a.* [< NL. **rosella*, dim. of L. *rosa*, rose (see *rose*[1]), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, disposed like the petals of a rose, or in rosettes: said of leaves.

roselle (rō-zel′), *n.* [Also *rozelle*, *rouselle*; < NL. *rosella*; cf. F. *oseille*, sorrel.] An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, widely cultivated in the tropics, where its pleasantly acidulous calyxes are used for tarts, jellies, etc., and for making a cool refreshing drink. It yields also a fiber sparingly substituted for hemp, known as *roselle-hemp* or *rosella-fiber*. In the West Indies the plant is called *Indian* or *red sorrel*. Also called *sabdariffa*.



Rosella (*Platycercus eximius*).

rose-mallow (rōz′mal″ō), *n.* See *mallow*.

rose-maloes (rōz′mal″ōz), *n.* [An Anglo-Malayan modification of *rasamala*, q. v.] A kind of liquid storax obtained from the East Indian *Altingia excelsa*.

rosemarinet, *n.* Same as *rosemary*.

rosemary (rōz′mā-ri), *n.* [Formerly also *rosmary*; < ME. *rosemary*, altered (in simulation of *rosa Mariæ*, 'Mary's rose') from *rosemarine*, *rosemaryne*, *rosemaryn*, *rosmarin*, < OF. *rosmarin*, *romarin*, F. *romarin* = Pr. *romani*, *romanin* = Sp. *rosmarino*, *romero* = Pg. *rosmaninho* = It. *rosmarino*, *ramerino* = D. *rozemarijn*, *rosmarijn* = G. Dan. Sw. *rosmarin*, < L. *rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, prop. two words, *ros marinus* or *marinus ros*, rosemary, lit. 'marine dew,' sea-dew (called *ros maris*, 'dew of the sea,' by Ovid): *ros* (*ror-*), dew; *marinus*, marine: see *rore*[3] and *marine*.] An evergreen shrub, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, native in southern Europe, widely cultivated. (See *Rosmarinus*.) It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It yields by distillation a light pale essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums for the hair. Its leaves are gently stimulant, and are used to some extent in European medicine.



Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).

1, the upper part of the stem, with flowers; 2, the lower part of the stem; *a*, a flower; *b*, a leaf, seen from below, showing the revolute margin.

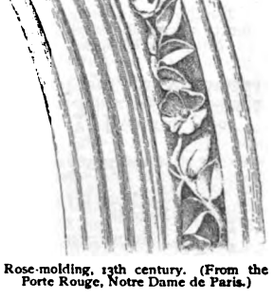
> There 's *rosemary*, that 's for remembrance.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 175.

Some sign of mourning was shown by every one, down to the little child in its mother's arms, that innocently clutched the piece of *rosemary* to be thrown into the grave "for remembrance."

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Rosemary-moorwort. Same as *wild rosemary* (*a*).—**Rosemary-pine.** See *loblolly-pine*.—**Wild rosemary.** (*a*) A plant, the *Andromeda polifolia*. (*b*) See *Ledum*.

rose-molding (rōz′mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding ornamented with roses. Very beautiful examples with conventionalized yet naturalistic treatment of the flowers and climbing vine occur in French work of the thirteenth century.



Rose-molding, 13th century. (From the Porte Rouge, Notre Dame de Paris.)

rose-money (rōz′-mun″i), *n.* A name sometimes given to screw-dollars or screw-medals.

rosent (rō′zn), *a.* [< ME. *rosen*, < AS. *rōsen*, made of roses, < *rōse*, a rose: see *rose*[1] and *-en*[2].] 1. Roseate; rose-colored; ruddy.

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Phebus the sonne with his golden chariet bryngeth forth the *rosene* day. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. meter 8.

2. Consisting of roses.

His leef a *rosyn* chapelet
Hadde made, and on his heed it set.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 845.

rose-nail (rōz'nāl), *n.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

Rosenbach's sign. See *sign.*

rosenbuschite (rō'zn-bůsh-it), *n.* [Named after Prof. H. *Rosenbusch* of Heidelberg.] A silicate of calcium and sodium, containing also zirconium and titanium: it occurs in monoclinic crystals and in fibrous forms of a pale orange color. It is found in the elæolite-syenite of southern Norway.

Rosendale cement. See *cement*, 2.

Rosenhain's function. See *function.*

Rosenmüller's fossa. A somewhat triangular depression in the pharynx on either side behind the openings of the Eustachian tubes.

Rosenmüller's gland. The inferior or palpebral portion of the lacrymal gland.

Rosenmüller's organ. See *organ.*

rose-noble (rōz'nō″bl), *n.* An English gold coin first issued by Edward IV., and worth at the time ten shillings: same as *ryal.*

2. *Hunt.* What haue they giuen vs?
1. *Hunt.* Six *rose-nobles* just.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 43).

Rosen's liniment. A liniment composed of oil of nutmeg, spirit of juniper, and oil of cloves.

Rosenstrehl's green. See *green*[1].

Rosenthal's canal. The spiral canal of the modiolus.

Rosenthal's test. See *test.*

rose-of-heaven (rōz'ọv-hev'n), *n.* A pretty garden plant, *Lychnis Cæli-rosa.*

rose-oil (rōz'oil), *n.* Same as *oil of rose* (which see, under *oil*).

roseola (rō-zē'ō-lä), *n.* [= F. *roséole;* < NL., < L. *roseus*, rosy (< *rosa*, rose: see *rose*[1]), + dim. *-ola.*] In *pathol.*, a kind of rash or rose-colored efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. Also called *rose-rash* and *scarlet rash.*

roseolar (rō-zē'ō-lär), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-ar*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting roseola.

roseoloid (rō-zē'ō-loid), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-oid.*] Same as *roseolous.*

roseolous (rō-zē'ō-lus), *a.* [< *roseola* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling roseola: as, *roseolous* rash.

rose-ouzel (rōz'ö″zl), *n.* The rose-colored pastor, *Pastor roseus.*

rose-parrakeet (rōz-par″a-kēt), *n.* The rosella.

rose-pink (rōz'pingk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A chromatic crimson-pink color.—**2.** A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

Clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with *rose pink.* *Dickens*, Sketches.

3. The American centaury, *Sabbatia angularis.* [Rare or obsolete.]

II. *a.* Of a rosy-pink color or hue; roseate; having a delicate bloom: also used figuratively: as, "*rose-pink* piety," *Kingsley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rose-point (rōz'point), *n.* See *point*[1].

rose-quartz (rōz'kwârts), *n.* A translucent and at times almost transparent variety of quartz, varying in color from light rose-red to dark-pink. The coloring matter is due to the presence of oxid of manganese, which is more or less affected by the action of the sunlight. Fine examples are found in Oxford county, Maine, and in other localities.

roser† (rō'zėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rosier, rosyer;* < ME. *roser, roseere,* < OF. *rosier, rozier,* F. *rosier*, a rose-bush, = Pr. *roser, rosier,* < L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden, ML. also a rosebush: see *rosary.*] **1.** A rose-garden.—**2.** A rose-bush.

An hound whan he cometh to a *roser.*
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

The third was a *rosyer*, with the armes of England; the fourth a braunche of lylies, bearing the armes of France.
Hall, Hen. VIII., fol. 59, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 240.

rose-rash (rōz'rash), *n.* Same as *roseola.*

rose-red (rōz'red), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rose-red;* < *rose*[1] + *red*[1].] **I.** *a.* Red as a red rose.

Two corones han we,
Snow-whyte and *rose-reed.*
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 254.

From thy *rose-red* lips my name
Floweth. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

II. *n.* A luminous and chromatic crimson.

rose-ringed (rōz'ringd), *a.* Having a collar of rose-red feathers: noting a collared parrot, *Palæornis torquatus*, known as the *rose-ringed parrakeet.* See cut under *ring-parrot.*

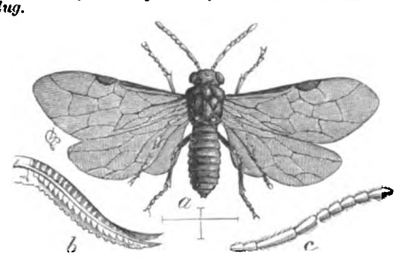
roseroot (rōz'röt), *n.* A succulent herb, *Sedum Rhodiola*, having simple leafy stems 5 to 10 inches high, broad thick leaves, yellowish or purplish flowers in a close cyme, and a rose-scented root. It grows on cliffs in northern Europe and Asia, and in North America in eastern Pennsylvania, Maine, and northward. Also *rosewort.*

rose-rowel (rōz'rou″el), *n.* See *rowel.*

rosery (rō'zėr-i), *n.*; pl. *roseries* (-iz). [< *rose*[1] + *-ery.* Cf. *rosary*, and also F. *roseraie,* < *rosier*, a rose-bush: see *roser.*] A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose-bushes; a rosary.

rose-ryal (rōz'rī″al), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I. See *ryal.*

rose-sawfly (rōz'sâ″flī), *n.* A sawfly which affects the rose. (*a*) In Europe, *Hylotoma rosarum.* (*b*) In America, *Monostegia rosæ*, whose larva is called *rose-slug.*



American Rose-sawfly (*Monostegia rosæ*).
a, female fly (cross shows natural size); *b*, her saws; *c*, antenna (*b* and *c* enlarged).

rose-slug (rōz'slug), *n.* The larva of the American rose-sawfly, *Monostegia rosæ*, which skeletonizes the leaves of the rose in the United States.

Rose's metal. See *metal.*

rose-steel (rōz'stēl), *n.* A cement-steel the interior of which exhibits on fracture a different structure from the exterior.

roset[1] (rō'zet), *n.* [Also *rosette;* < OF. (and F.) *rosette*, a kind of red coloring matter, < *rose*, rose: see *rose*[1].] A red color used by painters.

roset[2] (roz'et), *n.* [A corrupt form of *rosin.*] Rosin. [Scotch.]

roseta, *n.* Latin plural of *rosetum.*

rose-tanager (rōz'tan″ā-jėr), *n.* The summer redbird, *Piranga æstiva:* distinguished from the scarlet tanager, *P. rubra.*

rose-tangle (rōz'tang″gl), *n.* Red or brown-red seaweeds of the suborder *Ceramieæ.*

rose-topaz (rōz'tō″paz), *n.* An artificial color of the true topaz produced by heating the crystals of yellow Brazilian topaz to a red heat. A chemical change results which, if prolonged too great a time, would change the topaz into the colorless white variety, the color ranging from light rose-red to sherry-red.

rose-tree (rōz'trē), *n.* A standard rose; a rose-bush.

Rosetta stone. See *stone.*

rosetta-wood (rō-zet'ä-wůd), *n.* A handsome wood, of an orange-red color with very dark veins, from the East Indies, used in fine cabinet-making. It is of durable texture, but the colors become dark by exposure. The tree yielding it is not known.

rosette (rō-zet'), *n.* [< F. *rosette*, a rosette, a little rose (= Pr. Sp. *roseta*, tassel, = Pg. *roseta*, the rowel of a spur, = It. *rosetta*, a rosette), dim. of *rose*, < L. *rosa*, rose: see *rose*[1].] **1.** Any circular ornament having many small parts in concentric circles, or regularly arranged around the center.

She lifted Suzanne's hair to the middle of the head in two *rosettes* that she called riquettes, and fastened them with a silver comb. *G. W. Cable*, Stories of Louisiana, x.

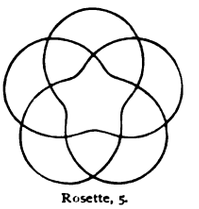


Rosette.—Early Italian medieval work.

Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*, an ornament of frequent use in decoration in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes decorate coffers in ceilings and soffits of cornices, and appear as a central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture rosettes are abundant, and consist usually of a knot of foliage inscribed in a circle, trefoil, or quatrefoil. See also cut under *patera.* (*b*) A knot of ribbon or a bunch of colored worsted used as an ornament of costume, especially one of the two bunches of ribbons attached to the loops by which an officer's gorget was suspended on his chest.

2. Any object or arrangement resembling in form a full-blown rose. (*a*) A rose gas-burner, in which the jets of flame are disposed radially about a center. (*b*) A particular arrangement of the sails of a windmill. (*c*) The pattern produced by a rose-engine lathe. (*d*) In *bot.*, a circle of leaves or fronds.

3. Same as *roset*[1].—**4.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a natural formation of parts resembling a rose. See *rose*, 9. (*a*) The anal bunch of gills of a nudibranchiate gastropod. (*b*) The central plate which occupies the space between the apices of the first five radials of *Comatula*, and is formed from the confluence of five basals. *Carpenter; Huxley.* (*c*) The set of five petaloid ambulacra of some sea-urchins. See cut under *Petalosticha.* (*d*) A spot of color which resembles a flower, as a broken-up ocellus. See cut under *jaguar.* (*e*) A rosette-cell. (*f*) A rosette-plate.



Rosette, 5.

5. A curve whose polar equation is $r = a + \sin m\theta$, which presents a great variety of forms symmetrical about a center.—**6.** *Naut.*, a form of knot.—**7.** In *metal.*, a disk or plate formed by throwing water on melted metal. See *rosette-copper*, and compare *quenching*, 2.—**Red rosette**, or **red button**, the rosette worn in the buttonhole by officers and higher dignitaries of the Legion of Honor.

rosette-burner (rō-zet'bėr″nėr), *n.* Same as *rose-burner.*

rosette-cell (rō-zet'sel), *n.* One of the small spheroidal clusters or masses of usually eight or sixteen cells which are developed in sponges, in the cavity both of the adult sponge and of its free-swimming ciliated gemmules. *W. S. Kent.*

rosette-copper (rō-zet'kop″ėr), *n.* A product of copper made by throwing water on the surface of the melted metal (after the refining process), which is then removed in the form of a disk, the operation being repeated as often as is necessary. These disks or rosettes are colored bright-red by the action of the water on the copper, by which a suboxid is formed. This process has been followed at Chessy in France, chiefly, and also at Mansfeld in Prussia. Also called *rose-copper.*

rosette-cutter (rō-zet'kut″ėr), *n.* A rotary cutting-tool for making wooden rosettes or circular ornaments in which different moldings are combined. Its cutting edge is of the inverse form of the ornament desired. Such tools are used in cabinet-making and carpentry.

rosetted (rō-zet'ed), *a.* [< *rosette* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished or ornamented with a rosette.

The low-cut and *rosetted* shoe. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 614.

2. Formed or arranged in rosettes: as, the decorations were of looped and *rosetted* ribbons.

rosette-plate (rō-zet'plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, a communication-plate.

rosetum (rō-zē'tum), *n.*; pl. *rosetums, roseta* (-tumz, -tä). [< L. *rosetum*, a garden or bed of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] A garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

rose-vinegar (rōz'vin″ē-gär), *n.* An infusion made by steeping the petals of roses in vinegar, used as an external application in headaches, also to dispel unpleasant odors. *Chambers's Encyc.*, art. Rose.

rose-water (rōz'wâ″tėr), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Water tinctured with oil of roses by distillation.

Euery morning their Priestes (called Bramini) washe the Image of the deuyll with *rose water*, or such other swete liquoure, and perfume hym with dyuerse swete sauours.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 17).

Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of *rose-water* and bestrew'd with flowers.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., l. 56.

II. *a.* Having the odor or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate or sentimental: as, *rose-water* religion.

Rose-water philanthropy. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Rose-water dish. (*a*) A dish with perforated top, for pouring or sprinkling rose-water over the hands. (*b*) The plateau for a rose-water ewer.—**Rose-water ewer,** a name given to the aftaba, or spouted aiguière, used in Persia and other parts of the East for pouring water over the hands after eating. See cut under *aftaba.*—**Rose-water ointment.** See *ointment.*

rose-willow (rōz'wil″ō), *n.* See *willow.*

rose-window (rōz'win″dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a center. Such windows are especially fine and numerous in French medieval architecture, and often attain very considerable dimensions, as in the cathedrals of

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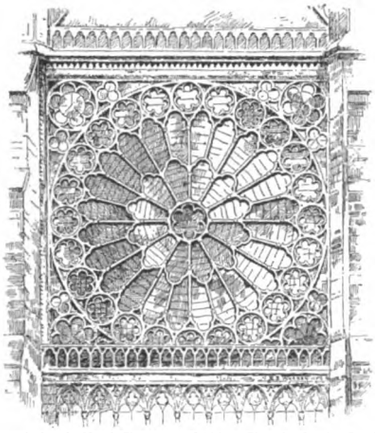

Rose-window in North Transept of Abbey Church of Saint Denis, France.

Paris, Chartres, Rheims, Amiens, etc. Also called *catharine-wheel* and, rarely, *marigold-window*.

Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed triple portals, the beauty of the *rose-window* that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 541.

rosewood (rōz′wu̇d), *n.* 1. The wood of various Brazilian trees, especially of *Dalbergia nigra*. It is a fine hard cabinet-wood of a chestnut color streaked with black, or varying in the different sorts, and used chiefly in veneers. The name is due to the faint rose-scent of some kinds when freshly cut. Other species of *Dalbergia*, species of *Jacaranda*, and perhaps of *Machærium*, produce the rosewood of commerce. The woods known as *kingwood* and *violet-wood* may be considered as varieties. See *palisander*, the several generic names, and the phrases below.

2. A wood, lignum rhodium, the source of oil of rhodium, or rosewood-oil; Canary rosewood. It is obtained in pieces a few inches thick from the root and stem of *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, small trees of the Canaries. See *rosewood-oil*.

3. Any of the trees producing rosewood.—**African rosewood**, the molompi, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*.—**Australian rosewood**, a moderate-sized tree, *Synoum glandulosum* of the *Meliaceæ*.—**Burmese rosewood**. See *Pterocarpus*.—**Canary rosewood**. See def. 2.—**Dominica rosewood**, *Cordia Gerascanthus*, a boraginaceous tree of the West Indies.—**East Indian rosewood**. See *blackwood*, 1, and *Dalbergia*.—**Jamaica rosewood**, *Linociera ligustrina* and *Amyris balsamifera*, West Indian trees not botanically related—the latter also called *candlewood* and *rhodes-wood*.—**Moulmein rosewood**, a Burmese species of *Millettia*.

rosewood-oil (rōz′wu̇d-oil), *n.* A pale-yellow, viscid, volatile oil, having an odor resembling that of sandalwood or rosewood, and obtained by distillation with water from a kind of rosewood. (See *rosewood*, 2.) It has been used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but is now wholly or mostly replaced by artificial compounds.

rose-worm (rōz′wėrm), *n.* The larva of a common tortricid moth, *Cacœcia rosaceana*, which folds the leaves of the rose and skeletonizes them. It feeds also on many other plants, as the apple, peach, plum, birch, clover, strawberry, and cotton.

rosewort (rōz′wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the order *Rosaceæ*. *Lindley.*—2. Same as *roseroot*, 1.

rose-yard (rōz′yärd), *n.* [< ME. *rosegerde*; < *rose*[1] + *yard*[2].] A rose-garden.

rosialt, *a.* See *roseal*.

rosicler (rō-si-kler′), *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish term for the ores of silver embraced under the general English name *ruby silver*. It includes the light-red silver ore proustite (rosicler claro) and the dark-red silver ore pyrargyrite (rosicler oscuro); besides these, the mineral stephanite is sometimes called *rosicler negro*.

Rosicrucian (rō-zi-krō′shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be a Latinized form of *Rosenkreuz*, 'rose-cross,' the mythical name of the mythical founder of the sect, identified with L. *rosa*, a rose, + *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, whence F. *rose-croix*, a Rosicrucian, E. *rose-cross*, the Rosicrucian symbol: see *rose*[1] and *cross*[1]. Others alter the name to *Roscicrucian* or *Roricrucian*, in order to derive it < L. *roscidus*, dewy (see *roscid*), or *ros* (*ror-*), dew (see *rore*[3]), + *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, the emblem of light.] **I.** *n.* A member of a supposed secret society, said to have originated in the fifteenth century, which combined pretensions to the possession of occult wisdom and gifts with so-called mysteries of physic, astronomy, alchemy, etc. The book describing the Rosicrucians ("Fama Fraternitatis," published in 1614) is generally regarded as merely an elaborate satire on the charlatanry and credulity of the times. Books of Rosicrucian pretensions were formerly numerous in England as well as in Germany, and several have lately reappeared in the United States. The sect were also styled *Brethren* or *Knights of the Rosy-cross*, *Rosy-cross Philosophers*, etc.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Rosicrucians or their arts.

Rosicrucianism (rō-zi-krō′shi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Rosicrucian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, arts, or practices of the Rosicrucians.

rosicrux (rō′zi-kruks), *n.*; pl. *rosicruces* (rō-zi-krō′sēz). Same as *rose-cross*, 2.

rosied (rō′zid), *a.* [< *rosy* + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with roses or rose-color; made rosy.

rosiert, *n.* See *roser*.

rosière (rō-ziär′), *n.* [F., the young girl who wins the rose, emblem of virtue, < L. *rosaria*, fem. of *rosarius*, of roses: see *rosary*.] See *rose-festival*.

rosily (rō′zi-li), *adv.* With a rosy color or effect.

The white Olympus-peaks
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

rosin (roz′in), *n.* [Formerly also *rozin*; a var. of *resin*: see *resin*.] 1. Same as *resin*. Specifically—2. Resin as employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In this process the oil of the turpentine comes over, and the rosin remains behind. Rosin varies in color from dark brown or black to white, according to its purity and the degree of heat used in its preparation. Chemically it is the anhydrid of abietic acid. It has the physical and chemical properties common to all resins. It is used in common varnishes, is combined with tallow to make common candles, is used by founders to give tenacity to their cores, by tinmen and plumbers as a flux for their solder, for rubbing on violin-bows, and for many other purposes. Also called *colophony*.

Suddainly Auernus Gulf did swim
With *Rozin*, Pitch, and Brimstone to the brim.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

rosin (roz′in), *v. t.* [< *rosin*, *n.*] To cover or rub with rosin.

Black Cæsar had that afternoon *rosined* his bow, and tuned his fiddle, and practised jigs and Virginia reels.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 349.

rosined (roz′ind), *a.* [< *rosin* + *-ed*[2].] Treated with rosin.

rosiness (rō′zi-nes), *n.* [< *rosy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the rose in color.

The *rosiness* of glowing embers tinted the walls of Jouaneaux's house.
M. H. Catherwood, Romance of Dollard, xvii.

rosing (rō′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rose*[1], *v.*] The operation of imparting a pink tint to raw white silk.

rosin-oil (roz′in-oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for lubricating machinery, etc., and in France for printers' ink. See *London oil*, under *oil*.

rosin-plant (roz′in-plant), *n.* Same as *rosin-weed*.

rosin-soap (roz′in-sōp), *n.* A soap made of rosin and an alkali, as soda or potash, or by boiling with an alkaline carbonate and evaporating to dryness. It is worthless except when mixed with tallow soap, or palm-oil soap, or with both, as in the common yellow soap of commerce. See *soap*.

rosin-tin (roz′in-tin), *n.* A pale-colored native oxid of tin with a resinous luster.

rosin-weed (roz′in-wēd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Silphium*; especially, *S. laciniatum*. See *compass-plant*, 1, and *prairie burdock* (under *burdock*).



Rosin-weed (*Silphium laciniatum*).
1, the upper part of the stem with the head; 2, a leaf; *a*, one of the involucral scales.

rosiny (roz′-in-i), *a.* [< *rosin* + *-y*[1].] Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

rosland (ros′-land), *n.* [Prop. **rossland*, < *ross*[2] + *land*[1].] Moorish or watery land; heathy land. [Prov. Eng.]

rosmart (ros′-märt), *n.* [< Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus, < Norw. *rossmaar*, *rossmaal*, *rossmal*, < Icel. *rosmhvalr*, a walrus, < *rosm*, of unknown meaning (appar. connected with *rostungr*, a walrus), + *hvalr* = E. *whale*: see *whale*. Cf. *horse-whale*, *walrus*, and *rorqual*.] The morse or walrus. See cuts under *rosmarine*[2] and *walrus*.

Rosmaridæ (ros-mar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rosmarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pinnipedia*, named from the genus *Rosmarus*: now usually called *Trichechidæ* and sometimes *Odobænidæ*.

rosmarine[1]† (roz′ma-rēn or -rīn), *n.* [< L. *ros marinus*, 'sea-dew,' rosemary: see *rosemary*.] 1. Sea-dew.

You shall . . . steep
Your bodies in that purer brine
And wholesome dew called *ros marine*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

2. Rosemary.

Cold Lettuce, and refreshing *Rosmarine*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 200.

rosmarine[2] (roz′ma-rēn or -rīn), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. an altered form of Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus (see *rosmar*), simulating *rosmarine*[1], whence the fable of its feeding on dew.] **I.** *n.* The walrus: formerly imagined as a sea-monster which climbed cliffs to feed on dew. Some of the early representations of this animal are extremely curious (as



Rosmarine (*Vacca marina* of Gesner, 1560).

that from Gesner here reproduced), and to them is probably traceable the heraldic creation known as the *marine wolf* (which see, under *marine*). Gesner's figure is clearly the walrus, though the tusks point upward from the lower jaw, instead of downward from the upper jaw, and though it is provided with hind feet besides a tail, instead of hind limbs forming a tail. Many zoölogical illustrations of the sixteenth century are not more accurate. Compare the cut under *walrus*.

Greedy *Rosmarines* with visages deforme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

II. *a.* Pertaining or relating to the walruses.

Rosmarinus (ros-ma-rī′nus), *n.* [< L. *ros marinus*, sea-dew: see *rosemary*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Monardeæ*. It is characterized by an ovoid and slightly two-lipped calyx, beardless within; by an exserted corolla-tube enlarged in the throat, the limb two-lipped, the large middle lobe of the lower lip declined and concave; and by having two stamens, each with a single anther-cell, the connective being continuous with the filament and the other cell represented by a slender reflexed tooth. The only species, *R. officinalis*, the rosemary (which see), is native through the Mediterranean region, and cultivated elsewhere, but is not hardy in America north of Virginia. It is a low-branched evergreen aromatic shrub, 4 or 5 feet high, bearing linear entire opposite leaves which are sessile, thickish, about one inch long, smooth and green above, with revolute margins, and white with stellate hairs beneath. The pale-blue flowers are produced throughout the year; they are nearly sessile among the upper leaves, and form loosely few-flowered and axillary bracted verticillasters clustered in a few short racemes.

rosmaroid (ros′ma-roid), *a.* Belonging to the *Rosmaroidea*.

Rosmaroidea (ros-ma-roi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rosmarus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Pinnipedia*, represented by the *Rosmaridæ* alone, having the lower canines atrophied and the upper ones enormously developed as tusks protruding far from the mouth. Also called *Trichechoidea*.

Rosmarus (ros′ma-rus), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777, after Klein, 1751), < Dan. *rosmar*, a walrus: see *rosmar*, *rosmarine*[2].] The typical genus of *Rosmaridæ*; the walruses: also called *Trichechus* and *Odobænus*.

Rosminian (ros-min′i-an), *n.* [< *Rosmini* (see def.) + *-an*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, entitled the Fathers of the Institute of Charity, founded by the Italian philosopher Antonio Rosmini Serbati in 1828, for the purpose of pursuing charitable work.

Rosminianism (ros-min′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Rosminian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Antonio Rosmini Serbati. Its fundamental proposition is that every idea involves the idea of being.

rosolic (rō-zol′ik), *a.* [< *rose* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Related to rosaniline.—**Rosolic acid**, an acid closely related to rosaniline, and differing from it in that the amide groups of the latter are replaced by hydroxyl groups in rosolic acid, with elimination of one molecule of water.

rosolio (rō-zō′liō), *n.* [Also *rosoglio* (and *rosoli*, *rosolis*, < F.); < It. *rosolio* = Sp. *rosoli* = Pg. *rossoli* = F. *rossolis*, rosolio, appar., like *rossolis*, sundew, a plant, < L. *ros solis*, sundew (*ros*,

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dew; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun); but perhaps orig. It., < It. *rosso*, red, < L. *russus*, red: see *russet*[1].] A red wine of Malta; also, a sweet cordial made from raisins, popular throughout the Levant.

> Rogue Hyacinth . . .
> Shall have a small full glass
> Of manly red *rosolio* to himself.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 117.

Rosores (rō-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rosor*, gnawer, < L. *rodere*, pp. *rosus*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] In *zoöl.*, the gnawing mammals: a synonym of *Glires* and of *Rodentia*. [Now rare.]

Rosoria (rō-sō'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Rosores*.] Same as *Rosores*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

rosorial (rō-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *Rosores* + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Rosores* or *Rosoria;* rodent.

ross[1] (ros), *n.* [< Norw. *ros*, *rus*, *rös*, *rys*, shell, rind, peel, scale (usually of that which falls off of itself), = Dan. *ros*, shavings, chips; prob. connected with Norw. *ros*, f., a fall, landslide, etc., < *rusa* = AS. *hreósan*, etc., fall: see *ruse*[1].] 1. The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.—2. Branches of trees lopped off; the refuse of plants. [Scotch.]

ross[1] (ros), *v. t.* [< *ross*[1], *n.*] 1. To strip the ross from; strip bark from.—2. To cut up (bark) for boiling, etc.

ross[2] (ros), *n.* [< W. *rhos*, a moor, heath, morass. Cf. *rosland*.] A morass. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rossel† (ros'el), *n.* [Cf. *ross*[2], *rosland*.] Light land; rosland.

> A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Rossella (ro-sel'ạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Rossellidæ*. *Carter*.

Rossellidæ (ro-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rossella* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyssacine silicious sponges whose dermal spicules have no centripetal ray, typified by the genus *Rossella*. The other genera are numerous.

rosselly† (ros'el-i), *a.* [< *rossel* + *-y*[1].] Loose; light: said of soil.

> In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper; that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rosset (ros'et), *n.* Same as *roussette*.

Ross Herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Heralds' College.

Rossia (ros'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John *Ross* (1777–1856), an Arctic explorer.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Rhodostethia*. *Bonaparte*, 1838. —2. In *Mollusca*, a genus of decapod cephalopods of the family *Sepiolidæ*. *R. Owen*, 1838.

rossignol (ros'i-nyol), *n.* [< F. *rossignol*, OF. *lousseignol*, *louseignol* = Pr. *rossignol*, *rossinhos*, *rossignola* = Cat. *rossinyol* = Sp. *ruiseñor* = Pg. *rouxinol*, *roxinol* = It. *rusignuolo*, < L. *lusciniola*, *luscinius*, nightingale, dim. of *luscinia*, nightingale: see *luscinia*.] The nightingale.

rossing-machine (ros'ing-mạ-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for removing the ross or rough exterior part of bark; a bark-rossing machine. —2. A rossing attachment to a sawmill for removing the bark from the log just before it meets the saw.—3. A machine for cutting up bark preparatory to boiling or steeping, for purposes of tanning, medicine, dyeing, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

rosso antico (ros'ō an-tē'kō). [It., < *rosso*, red, + *antico*, antique, ancient: see *russet* and *antique*.] See *marble*, 1.

rossoli (ros'ō-li), *n.* [It., < L. *ros*, dew, + *sol*, the sun.] An Italian liquor in the preparation of which the sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) is used.

Ross's rosy gull. See *gull*[2], and cut under *Rhodostethia*.

rost[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *roast*.

rost[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *roust*[2].

rostel (ros'tel), *n.* [= F. *rostelle*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *rostellum*.

rostella, *n.* Plural of *rostellum*.

rostellar (ros'te-lär), *a.* [< *rostel(l)* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a rostellum.

Rostellaria (ros-te-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostel*.] A genus of marine univalves belonging to the family *Strombidæ;* the spindlestrombs. It is found both recent and fossil. The shell is fusiform or subturriculate, with an elevated pointed spire; the aperture is oval, with canal projecting, and terminating in a pointed beak. The species are found in the Indian ocean and neighboring seas.



Rostellaria curta.

rostellarian (ros-te-lā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling a spindlestromb; pertaining or belonging to the genus *Rostellaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rostellaria*.

rostellate (ros'te-lāt), *a.* [= F. *rostellé*, < NL. **rostellatus*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostel*.] Having a rostellum; diminutively rostrate or beaked.

rostelliform (ros-tel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a rostel; shaped like a rostellum.

rostellum (ros-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *rostella* (-ạ). [L.: see *rostel*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets; specifically, a modification of the stigma in many orchids, which bears the glands to which the pollen-masses are attached.

> The upper stigma is modified into an extraordinary organ, called the *rostellum*, which in many Orchids presents no resemblance to a true stigma.
> *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 4.

(*b*) A Linnean term for the cauliele or radicle. —2. In *zoöl.*, the fore part of the head of tapeworms or other cestoids, bearing spines or hooklets which are said to be *rostellar*. See cut under *Cestoidea*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, same as *Rostellaria*.

roster[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roaster*.

roster[2] (ros'tėr), *n.* [Also dial. *royster*, an inventory; < D. *rooster*, a list, table; prob. a particular use, in allusion to the crossing lines and columns in a table, of *rooster*, a grate, gridiron, = E. *roaster* (see *roaster*). The word is commonly supposed to be a corruption of *register*[1].] 1. In the British and the United States regular armies, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who relieve or succeed each other; specifically, a military list or register showing or fixing the rotation in which individuals, companies, or regiments are called into service.—2. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, etc., containing, under several heads, their names, rank, corps, place of abode, etc. These are called *division rosters*, *brigade rosters*, *regimental* or *battalion rosters*. *Bartlett*.—3. Hence, any roll, list, or register of names. [Colloq.]

rosterite (ros'tėr-īt), *n.* A variety of beryl of a pale rose-red color, found in the granite of the island of Elba, Italy.

rostlet†, *n.* [Appar. an error for **rostre*, < F. *rostre* = Sp. Pg. It. *rostro*, < L. *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrum*.] The beak of a ship.

> Vectis rostratus, a barre or leaver with an iron point or end; a *rostle*. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares*.)

rostra, *n.* Latin and New Latin plural of *rostrum*.

rostral (ros'trạl), *a.* [= F. *rostral* = Sp. Pg. *rostral* = It. *rostrale*, < LL. *rostralis*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a rostrum. —2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a rostrum in any sense; rostellar; rostriform. (*b*) Having a rostrum or beak of this or that kind; rostrate: usually in composition with a qualifying epithet: as, *lamellirostral*, *longirostral*, *fissirostral*, *conirostral*, *cultrirostral*, *curvirostral*, *rectirostral*, *dentirostral*, *recurvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *tenuirostral*, *serratirostral*, etc. See the compounds.

> Thus for a day or two in the chick there are two "basi-temporal" and one *rostral* center.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 501.

Rostral channel or **canal**, in the *Hemiptera*, a hollow on the lower surface of the thorax, in which the rostrum is received.—**Rostral column**, a column in honor of a naval triumph: it was ornamented with the rostra or prows of ships (whence the name).



Rostral Column, Grand Opera, Paris.

At each angle of the esplanade rises a *rostral column* of rose-colored granite 100 feet high.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 192.

Rostral crown. Same as *naval crown* (which see, under *crown*).

The monuments of their admirals . . . are adorned with *rostral crowns* and naval ornaments, with beautiful festoons of seaweed, shells, and coral.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Rostral groove or **furrow**, a groove or furrow on the lower surface of the body of a weevil, in which the rostrum is received in repose or when the insect feigns death. Its extension and form (shallow or deep, open or closed behind, etc.) are of great use in the classification of these insects.—**Rostral sheath**, in *Hemiptera*, a jointed organ formed by an extension of the labium, and deeply grooved on its upper surface for the reception of the needle-like mandibles and maxillæ: generally simply called *rostrum*.

rostrate (ros'trāt), *a.* [= F. *rostré* = Sp. Pg. *rostrado* = It. *rostrato*, < L. *rostratus*, having a beak, hook, or crooked point, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] 1. Furnished or adorned with beaks: as, *rostrated* galleys.—2. In *bot.*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—3. In *conch.*, having a beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated; canaliculate; rostriferous. See cuts under *murex* and *Rostellaria*.—4. In *entom.*, provided with a rostrum or snout-like prolongation of the head, as the weevils; rhynchophorous.



Rostrate Fruit of *Rhynchospora macrostachya*.

rostrated (ros'trā-ted), *a.* [< *rostrate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rostrate*.

Rostratula (ros-trat'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] The proper name of the genus usually called *Rhynchæa* (Cuvier, 1817), and the type of the subfamily *Rostratulinæ*.

Rostratulinæ (ros-trat-ū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1888), < *Rostratula* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, typified by the genus *Rostratula*, characterized by the formation of the windpipe, which makes one or more subcutaneous convolutions; the painted snipes, usually called *Rhynchæinæ* (see *Rhynchæa*).

Rostrhamus (ros-trā'mus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), irreg. < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *hamus*, hook.] An American genus of *Falconidæ*, having the slender bill extremely hooked, the upper mandible being almost like a reaping-hook; the sickle-billed kites. There are 2 or 3 species, of the warmer parts of America, among them the well-known everglade kite of Florida, *R. sociabilis*. See cut under *everglade*.

rostrifacture (ros-tri-fak'tūr), *n.* [Formed on the model of *manufacture;* < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *factura*, a making, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *rostrum* and *facture*.] That which is constructed or fabricated by means of the bill or beak of a bird, as a nest. [Rare.]

> The dexterity and assiduity they [orioles] display in their elaborate textile *rostrifactures*.
> *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 408.

Rostrifera (ros-trif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rostriferus:* see *rostriferous*.] A suborder or otherwise denominated group of gastropods having a contractile rostrum or snout, and supposed to be phytophagous. It includes most of the holostomatous shells and various others. The name is contrasted with *Proboscidifera*.

rostriferous (ros-trif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rostriferus*, < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a beak or rostrum; belonging to the *Rostrifera*, or having their characters.

rostriform (ros'tri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *rostriforme*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, + *forma*, form.] Formed like or as a rostrum; shaped like a beak.

rostro-antennary (ros-trō-an-ten'ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + NL. *antenna*, antenna, + *-ary*. Cf. *antennary*.] Pertaining to the rostrum and antennæ of a crustacean. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 225. [Rare.]

rostrobranchial (ros-trō-brang'ki-ạl), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + *branchiæ*, gills, + *-al*. Cf. *branchial*.] Pertaining to or representing the extent of the rostral and branchial parts of a fish. *Gill*. [Rare.]

rostroid (ros'troid), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a rostrum, beak, or snout; rostrate; rostriform. [Rare.]

> The head [of *Macrotus*, a genus of bats] has the same long *rostroid* appearance. *H. Allen*, Smiths. Misc. Coll., VII. 2.

rostrolateral (ros-trō-lat'e-rạl), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] 1. Lateral with reference to the rostrum: applied to a part of the shell of a cirriped: see *rostrum*, 3 (*f*).—2. Situated alongside the rostrum, as of the skull of a fish.

> Infraorbital chain with its anterior bones excluded from the orbit and functional as *rostrolateral*.
> *Gill*, Amer. Nat., 1888, p. 357.

rostrular (ros'trō-lär), *a.* [< *rostrul(um)* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the rostrulum of fleas.

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rostrulate (ros'trŏ-lāt), *a.* [< *rostrul(um)* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having the form of a rostrulum, as the oral organs of a flea. (*b*) Provided with a rostrulum, as the *Pulicidæ*.

rostrulum (ros'trŏ-lum), *n.*; pl. *rostrula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] The peculiar rostrum, beak, or mouth-parts of fleas.

rostrum (ros'trum), *n.*; pl. *rostrums*, *rostra* (-trumz, -trä). [< L. *rostrum*, the beak or bill of a bird, the snout or muzzle of a beast, a curved point, as of a bill-hook, hammer, plow, etc., the curved end of a ship's prow, the beak of a ship; orig. **rodtrum*, with formative *-trum* (*-tro-*) (= E. *-ther*, *-der*, in *rother*[1], *rudder*[1]), < *rodere*, gnaw, peck: see *rodent*.] **1.** The beak or bill of a bird.—**2.** The snout, muzzle, or sometimes the face of an animal, especially when protrusive.—**3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, any beaked or rostrate part, or part likened to a beak. Hence—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The forward median projection from the body of the sphenoid bone, received between the lips of the vomer, and effecting articulation with that bone; the beak of the sphenoid. See cuts under *parasphenoid* and *Acipenser*. (2) The reflected anterior part of the corpus callosum of a mammalian brain below the genu. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The beak of the skull; the narrow spike-like projection forward of the basisphenoid bone in the middle line of the base of the skull, along which play the movable palatal parts, and upon which the vomer is supported in some cases: its lower border, especially if thickened, is commonly formed by a parasphenoid. (2) The beak of the sternum; the manubrium. *Coues*, 1884. (*c*) In *Crustacea*, the anterior termination of the carapace, especially when prominent or protrusive. For example, see cut of *Libinia*, under *Oxyrhyncha*; see also cuts under *Amphithoë*, *cephalothorax*, *Copepoda*, and *stalk-eyed*. (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) The beak or suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects, as *Hemiptera*. More fully called *rostral sheath* (which see, under *rostral*). (2) The proboscis, snout, or elongated anterior part of the head of a rhynchophorous beetle. The parts of the mouth are situated at the end of the rostrum, and the antennæ generally lie in grooves at the sides. See *Rhynchophora*. (3) A more or less cylindrical anterior prolongation of the head of certain *Diptera*, not to be confounded with the proboscis or sucking-mouth, which in these flies is a prolongation from the front of the rostrum, though *rostrum* is incorrectly applied by some authors to the proboscis of any fly. (*e*) In *Cirripedia*, as an acorn-shell, the median one of three compartments of the fixed conical shell, into which the movable valves may be retracted, situated on the same side of the animal as the opening between the valves, between the two rostrolateral compartments. See cut under *Balanus*. (*f*) In *conch.*: (1) The anterior extension of the head or snout when simply contractile (not retractile) and transversely annulated: opposed to *proboscis*. (2) The beak or beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated. See cuts under *murex* and *Rostellaria*. (3) A strong solid process behind the apex of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, formed by its investing layers. In *Belemnites* it is a conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, inclosing the straight phragmacone of these Mesozoic cephalopods. It is continued forward into the proostracum, the rostrum and proostracum together representing the pen of the *Teuthidæ*. See cut under *belemnite*.

4. The beak of a ship: an ancient form of ram, consisting of a beam to which were attached heavy pointed irons, fixed to the bows, sometimes just above and sometimes below the water-line, and used for the purpose of sinking other vessels. See cut under *rostral*.

> A man would expect, in so very ancient a town of Italy [Genoa], to find some considerable antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old *rostrum* of a Roman ship that stands over the door of their arsenal.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 363).

5. *pl.* A platform or elevated place in the Roman forum, whence orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered: so called because it was adorned with the rostra or beaks of the ships taken in the first naval victory gained by the republic. Hence—**6.** A pulpit or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience. See cut under *pulpit*.

> The things that mount the *rostrum* with a skip,
> And then skip down again; pronounce a text.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 409.

7. In *bot.*, an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering: also applied generally to any rigid process of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant.—**8.** A trestle used in supporting platforms in a theater.—**9.** In an ancient lamp, the beak or projection in which the wick lies.—**10.** In *distilling*, that part of the still which connects the head with the worm and forms a passage for vapor from the head to the worm; the beak. It has a very marked taper from the head to the worm, and a downward inclination which gives it somewhat the appearance of a beak. See *still*[2].

rosula (roz'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*[1].] **1.** A small rose; a rosette.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of echinoderms.

rosular (roz'ū-lär), *a.* [< *rosula* + *-ar*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *rosulate*.

rosulate (roz'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *rosula* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in little rosettes or rose-like clusters.

rosy (rō'zi), *a.* [< ME. **rosy*, < AS. *rōsig*, rosy, < *rōse*, rose: see *rose*[1].] **1.** Resembling a rose in color or qualities; red; blushing; blooming.

> That sweet *rosy* lad
> Who died, and was Fidele.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 121.
>
> Celestial *rosy* red, love's proper hue.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 619.
>
> And every *rosy* tint that lay
> On the smooth sea hath died away.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

2. Consisting of roses; made of roses.

> I sent thee late a *rosy* wreath.
> *B. Jonson*, To Celia.
>
> And we shall meet once more in happier days,
> When death lurks not amidst of *rosy* ways.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 239.

3†. Made in the form of a rose.

> His *rosy* ties and garters so o'erblown.
> *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xcvii.

Rosy cross [also *rosie cross*, an accommodated form of *rose cross*, F. *rose croix*, NL. *rosicruz*, etc.: see *Rosicrucian*]. Same as *rose-cross*, 2.—**Rosy finch, gull, minor, rockfish**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** See *ruddy*.

rosy-bosomed (rō'zi-bůz'umd), *a.* Having the bosom rosy in color or filled with roses.

> Lo! where the *rosy-bosom'd* hours,
> Fair Venus' train, appear,
> Disclose the long-expecting flowers,
> And wake the purple year!
> *Gray*, Ode on the Spring.

rosy-colored (rō'zi-kul'ord), *a.* Having a rosy color.

> *Rosy-coloured* Helen is the pride
> Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beside.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Theocritus's Idylls, xviii.

rosy-crowned (rō'zi-kround), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray*.

rosy-drop (rō'zi-drop), *n.* Acne rosacea; grog-blossoms; brandy-face.

rosy-fingered (rō'zi-fing'gėrd), *a.* Having rosy fingers: Homer's favorite epithet of the dawn, *ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἠώς*.

rosy-footman (rō'zi-fůt'man), *n.* The red-arches, a British moth, *Calligenia miniata*.

rosy-kindled (rō'zi-kin'dld), *a.* Suffused with a rosy color; blushing.

> Her bright hair blown about the serious face,
> Yet *rosy-kindled* with her brother's kiss.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

rosy-marbled (rō'zi-mär'bld), *a.* Marbled with rosy color: as, the *rosy-marbled* moth.

rosy-marsh (rō'zi-märsh), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

rosy-rustic (rō'zi-rus'tik), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hydræcia micacea*.

rosy-tinted (rō'zi-tin'ted), *a.* Having rose-tints.

> All about the thorn will blow
> In tufts of *rosy-tinted* snow.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

rosy-wave (rō'zi-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia emutaria*.

rot (rot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotted*, ppr. *rotting*. [< ME. *roten*, *rotien* (pret. *rotede*, pp. *roted*), < AS. *rotian* (pret. *rotede*, *rotode*, pp. *rotod*) = OS. *rotōn* = D. *rotten* = MLG. *roten*, *raten*, *rotten*, LG. *rotten* (> G. *rotten*, *verrotten*), rot, = OHG. *rōzēn*, *rozēn*, MHG. *rozen*, *roezen*, *rœtzen*, become or make rotten, G. *rösten*, rot or ret (hemp, flax, etc.); cf. D. *rot* = MHG. *roz*, rotten; Icel. *rotna* = Sw. *ruttna* = Dan. *raadne*, become rotten: see *rotten*[1]. Cf. *ret*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To undergo natural decomposition; fall into a course or a state of elemental dissolution; suffer loss of coherence from decay: used of organic substances which either do or do not putrefy in the process, and sometimes, by extension, of inorganic substances.

> I *root*, he seyde, fro the boon;
> Jhesu Cryste, what schall y done?
> *MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 114. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> For Cedre may not, in Erthe ne in Watre, *rote*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.
>
> Ay, but to die; . . .
> To lie in cold obstruction, and to *rot*.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 119.

2. To become morally corrupt; deteriorate through stagnation or indulgence; suffer loss of stamina or principle.

> Wither, poor girl, in your garret; *rot*, poor bachelor, in your Club. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxiii.

3. To become morally offensive or putrid; be nauseous or repulsive; excite contempt or disgust. [Rare.]

> The memory of the just is blessed; but the name of the wicked shall *rot*. Prov. x. 7.

> Cutthroats by the score abroad, come home, and *rot* in fripperies. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

4. To become affected with the disease called rot.

> The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed;
> But, swoln with wind, and the rank mist they draw,
> *Rot* inwardly, and foul contagion spread.
> *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 127.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rot*, *Decay*, *Putrefy*, *Corrupt*, *Decompose*. *Rot* is, by its age and brevity, so energetic a word that it is often considered inelegant, and *decay* is used as a softer word. That which *rots* or *decays* may or may not emit a foul odor, as an egg or an apple; *putrefy* by derivation implies such foulness of odor, and hence is especially applied to animal matter when it is desired to emphasize that characteristic result of its rotting. *Corrupt* is sometimes used as a strong but not offensive word for thorough spoiling, that makes a thing repulsive or loathsome. To *decompose* is to return to the original elements; the word is sometimes used as a euphemism for *rot* or *putrefy*. The moral uses of the first four words correspond to the physical.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause decomposition in; subject to a process of rotting; make rotten: as, dampness *rots* many things; to *rot* flax. See *ret*[1]. Sometimes used imperatively in imprecation. Compare *rat*[3], *drat*[2].

> Wel bet is roten appul out of hoord,
> Than that it *rotie* al the remenaunt.
> *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 43.
>
> I would my tongue could *rot* them [your hands] off!
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 370.
>
> "What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od *rot* 'em!"
> Were the last words of Higginbottom.
> *H. Smith*, Rejected Addresses, ix.

2. To produce a rotting or putrefactive disease in; specifically, to give the rot to, as sheep or other animals. See *rot*, *n.*, 2.

> The other [sheep] *rotted* with delicious feed.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 4. 93.

rot (rot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rott*; < ME. *rot*, *rott*, *rote*, *rotte* = MD. *rot*, rottenness: see *rot*, *v.*] **1.** The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; also, rotted substance; matter weakened or disintegrated by rotting.

> I will not kiss thee; then the *rot* returns
> To thine own lips again. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 63.

2. A condition of rottenness to which certain animals and plants are liable, as the sheep and the potato (see *potato*), attended by more or less putrescence. (*a*) The rot in sheep, which sometimes affects other animals also, is a fatal distemper caused by the presence of a great number of entozoa, called liver-flukes (*Distoma hepaticum*), in the liver, developed from germs swallowed with the food. The disease is promoted also by a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and herbage. It has different degrees of rapidity, but is generally fatal. (*b*) In botany *rot* is a general term somewhat loosely applied to cases of the breaking down of the tissues of plants by the destructive agencies of fungi, especially saprophytic fungi and bacteria, but also parasitic fungi. The attacks of parasitic forms, the punctures of insects, and mechanical injuries to plants are frequently followed by decay or rot, since these accidents permit the introduction of bacteria, which are very active agents. The rot may be either "dry" (see *dry-rot*) or "wet"—that is, it may or may not be accompanied by moisture: both kinds may be seen in the potato-rot, which is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*. The so-called black rot of the grape is caused by *Phoma uvicola*, the white rot by *Coniothyrium diplodiella*, the brown rot by *Peronospora viticola*, and the bitter rot by *Greeneria fuliginea*. The brown rot of the cherry is caused by *Monilia fructigena*. See *potato-rot*, *Phytophthora*, *grape-rot*, *Phoma*, *Peronospora*.

> They have a *Rott* some Years like Sheep.
> *Congreve*, Husband his own Cuckold, Prol.

3. Disgusting stuff; nauseating nonsense; unendurable trash; rant; twaddle; bosh. [Slang.]

> Immediately upon the conclusion of the second act Sir Christopher charged out, muttering something, as he passed, about . . . having had enough of this *rot*.
> *W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, vi.
>
> The accomplished stenographer . . . restored the awful volume of unmitigated *rot*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 477.

Grinders' rot. See *grinder*.—**Saltpeter rot.** See *saltpeter*.—**White rot**, hydrocotyle, a small herb belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferæ*; pennywort; sheep-rot.

rota[1] (rō'tä), *n.* [= OF. *roe*, *roue* (> ME. *roo*), F. *roue*, dial. *reue* = Pr. *roda* = Sp. *rueda* = Pg. *roda* = It. *rota*, *ruota*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel of a vehicle, a potters' wheel, a wheel for torture, poet. a car, chariot, the disk of the sun, etc., ML. a circle, circular garment, a round cake, etc., = Ir. Gael. *roth* = W. *rhod*, a wheel, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat* (*rad-*), G. *rad*, a wheel, = Lith. *rátas*, a wheel, pl. *ratai*, a cart, wheeled vehicle, = Skt. *ratha*, wagon, war-chariot, prob. < √ *ar*, go. From L. *rota* are ult. E. *rotate*, *rotary*, *rotatory*, *rotund*, *round*, *roundel*, *rondel*, *rondeau*, *rundlet*, *roué*, *roll*, *rowel*, *roulade*, *rouleau*, *roulette*, *control*, etc.] **1.** A wheel.—**2.** A course, turn, or routine.

> Fifty years' service of our country had familiarized the whole *rota* of duty in every office and department.
> *E. Styles*, Sermon, 1783.

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The experience of those managers who have taken their *rota* of duty in the office.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 254.

3. A roll or list; a school-roll, a military roll, a roll of jurors, or the like, showing the order of call or of turns of duty.

"Whose turn for hot water?" . . . "East's and Tadpole's," answered the senior fag, who kept the *rota*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

Its [the county court's] ordinary judicial work . . . required the attendance of the parties to suits and the *rota* of qualified jurors, and of none others.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 420.

4. In *music*, same as *round*[1], or any variety of piece in which repeats are frequent.—**5.** A reliquary or other receptacle of circular form, ornamented with a cross whose arms reach the outer rim so that the whole resembles a wheel.—**6.** [*cap.*] An ecclesiastical tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church, having its seat at the papal court. It is composed of twelve prelates, called *auditors*, and was formerly the supreme court of justice and universal court of appeal. It is now divided into two colleges or senates, and has jurisdiction, in the territory of the church, of all suits by appeal and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial. Owing to the present political position of the papacy, its power is very greatly diminished. There is no appeal from its decisions except to the Pope.

rota[2] (rō′tạ), *n.* [ML., also *rotta*: see *rote*[3].] Same as *rote*[3], in either of its senses.

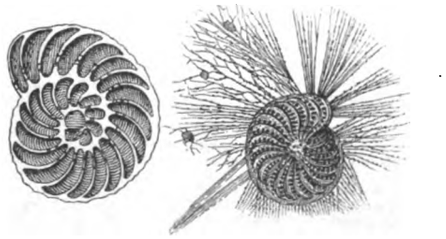
rotacism, rotacize, etc. See *rhotacism*, etc.

rotal (rō′tal), *a.* [< LL. *rotalis*, having wheels, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] 1. Pertaining to a wheel or wheels, or to wheeled vehicles. [Rare.]

The Canneblère is in a chronic state of vocal and *rotal* tumult.
G. A. Sala, in Illustrated London News, Nov. 5, 1881, [p. 439. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotary motion. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rotalia (rō-tā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), neut. pl. of LL. *rotalis*, having wheels: see *rotal*.] The typical genus of *Rotaliidæ*, formerly used with great latitude, now much restricted.



Rotalia.—On the right, with extended filamentous pseudopodia; on the left, more enlarged section of the chambered shell.

The shells or tests of these foraminifers are extremely minute, and of a rotate, turbinate, or nautiloid figure. They abound from the Chalk onward.

rotalian (rō-tā′li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rotalia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rotalia*, in a broad sense; rotaline; rotaliform.

In the *Rotalian* series the chambers are disposed in a turbinoid spire. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 483.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rotalia* in a broad sense.

Rotalidea (rō-tạ-lid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idea*.] A group of perforate foraminifers, regarded as an order. It contains groups called families and named *Spirillinina*, *Rotalina*, and *Tinaporina*, and corresponds to the family *Rotaliidæ*.

rotalidean (rō-tạ-lid′ē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rotalidea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Rotaline or rotaliform, in a broad sense; of or pertaining to the *Rotalidea*.

II. *n.* A rotalidean foraminifer.

rotaliform (rō-tal′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Rotalia* + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like the test of members of the genus *Rotalia*; rotaline in form. The peculiarity is that the shell is coiled so as to show all the segments on the upper surface, but only those of the last convolution on the lower surface, where the aperture is situated. Also *rotaliiform*.

Rotaliidæ (rō-tạ-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizopods whose test is calcareous, perforate, free or adherent, typically spiral, and rotaliform—that is to say, coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior or apertural side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other. Aberrant forms are evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular. Some of the higher modifications have double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. See cut under *Rotalia*.

rotaliiform (rō-tā′li-i-fôrm), *a.* Same as *rotaliform*.

Rotaliinæ (rō-tā-li-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Rotaliidæ* with the test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, and very rarely irregular or acervuline.

Rotalina (rō-tạ-lī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-ina*[2].] A group of *Rotalidea*: same as *Rotaliinæ*.

rotaline (rō′tạ-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Rotalina*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rotalina* or *Rotalidea*: rotalidean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rotalina*, *Rotaliidæ*, or *Rotalidea*.

rotalite (rō′tạ-līt), *n.* [< L. *rota*, a wheel, + Gr. λίθος, a stone.] A fossil rotalian or rotaline.

rotaman† (rō′tạ-mạn), *n.* [< *rota*[1] + *man*.] One who belongs to a rota. [Rare.]

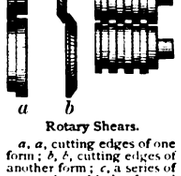
Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *Rota-men* of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1108.

rotang (rō′tang), *n.* [< F. (NL.) *rotang*: see *ratan*.] One of the ratan-palms, *Calamus Rotang*. See *ratan*.

rotary (rō′tạ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **rotarius*, pertaining to wheels (found as a noun, a wheelwright), < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] 1. Rotating; turning round and round, as a wheel on its axis; having or characterized by rotation: as, *rotary* animalcules; *rotary* motion.—**2.** Acting or held in rotation, as officers or an office; turn-about; rotating. [Rare.]

Several years since they . . . became an Independent Presbyterian church with a *rotary* board of elders.
The Congregationalist, May 30, 1862.

Danks rotary furnace. See *furnace*.—**Rotary battery,** a peculiar arrangement of the stamps in a stamping-mill, in which they are grouped in circular form instead of standing in a straight line as is ordinarily the case.—**Rotary blower, brush, crane.** See the nouns.—**Rotary cutter.** (*a*) A milling-tool. (*b*) In *metal-working*, a serrated rotary steel tool used on a mandrel in a lathe for operating upon a piece of metal presented to it and fed toward it on a slide-rest or other analogous movable support. (*c*) In *wood-working*: (1) A rotary chisel-edged cutter fastened to a cutter-head, or one of a gang of cutters so attached, used to cut away superfluous wood in shaping irregular forms, as in the manufacture of hames for harness, of fellies for wagon-wheels, of curved chair-legs, etc. (2) A solid steel tool having rotating cutting edges, in the nature of a burring-tool or router, used in carving-machines for cutting ornamental figures in intaglio. In working upon wood with rotary cutters, the cutter-head shafts or cutter-spindles are sometimes carried by movable bearings, and guided after the manner of a tracing-point or stylus in a pantograph. In other machines the bearings of the cutter-head shafts or spindles are stationary, and the work is itself guided and moved to produce the required shape or pattern. See *burl*, 4 (*c*), and *router*. Compare also *shaper* and *shaping-machine*.—**Rotary fan,** in *pneumatic engin.*, a blowing-machine consisting of a rotary shaft with vanes or fans that rotate in a case to which the shaft-bearings are usually attached, the air entering the case through central annular openings around the shaft, and being driven by centrifugal force against the inside periphery of the case, whence it issues under pressure corresponding with the centrifugal force generated, and for any given diameter of the fan-wheel depending upon the velocity of rotation. Also called *fan-blower*, *fan-wheel*, or simply *fan*.—**Rotary gatherer,** in *printing*, a revolving circular table on which the sections of a book are put, and successively brought to the gatherer. [Eng.]—**Rotary-hearth oven, rotary oven.** See *oven*.—**Rotary press, rotary machine,** in *printing*, a printing-press or -machine in which the types or plates to be printed are fastened upon a rotating cylinder, and are impressed on a continuous roll of paper. See *printing-machine*.—**Rotary puddler, pump, steam-engine.** See the nouns.—**Rotary shears,** shears having circular overlapping blades, provided with mechanism for rotating the blades, which cut at the point of intersection of their overlapping edges.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler,** a tubular boiler with a cylindrical shell supported on trunnions to permit revolution.—**Rotary valve.** (*a*) A valve that acts by partial rotation, after the manner of a rock-shaft, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with the port or ports in the valve-seat, to which it is accurately fitted. Such valves were used in the earliest forms of steam-engines to which automatic valve-gear was applied, and are now used in the automatic valve-gear of some of the finest variable cut-off engines. (See *steam-engine* and *valve-gear*.) When a single rotary valve is used both for induction and for eduction, and actuated by an eccentric rod connected with a rocker-arm rigidly attached to the body of the valve, the principles of this valve-motion are precisely the same as those of the common slide-valve motion, the point of cut-off depending upon angular advance of the eccentric and lap, and the admission being influenced by lead as in the slide-valve. Also called *rock-valve*. See *slide-valve*, *cut-off*, *angular advance* (under *angular*), *lap*[3], 8, and *lead*[1], 8. (*b*) A valve which makes complete and successive revolutions, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with a port or ports in its seat. This kind of valve has been but little used.



Rotary Shears.

a, *a*, cutting edges of one form; *b*, *b*, cutting edges of another form; *c*, a series of rotary-shear blades formed in a single piece of the form shown at *a*; they operate simultaneously to cut a sheet of metal into parallel strips of uniform width.

rotascope (rō′tạ-skōp), *n.* [< L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rota*[1]), + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] Same as *gyroscope*.

rotatable (rō′tā-tạ-bl), *a.* [< *rotate* + *-able*.] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

The improvement consists in the *rotatable* nozzle.
The Engineer, LXV. 359.

The *rotatable* blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 306.

rotatably (rō′tā-tạ-bli), *adv.* In a rotatable manner; so as to be rotated.

Pocketed valve *rotatably* supported in said casing.
The Engineer, LXVI. 212.

rotate (rō′tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotated*, ppr. *rotating*. [< L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare* (> It. *rotare* = Pg. Sp. *rodar* = Pr. *rodar*, *rogar* = F. *rouer*), revolve like a wheel, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To revolve or move round a center or axis; turn in a circle, as or like a wheel; have a continuous circular motion.—**2.** To turn in a curve upon a center or support; have a revolving motion from side to side or up and down; specifically, in *anat.*, to be rotated; execute one or any of the movements of rotation.

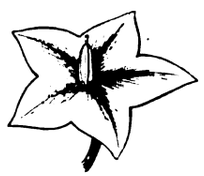
In convergence the eyes *rotate* on the optic axis in opposite directions. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 438.

3. To go round in succession, as in or among a revolving or a repeating series; alternate serially; especially, to act or pass in rotation, as a set of office-holders or an office.—**Rotating fires.** See *firework*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to revolve upon an axis or upon a support; give a circular or curvilinear movement to; turn in a curve: as, to *rotate* a cylinder by hand; to *rotate* the head or the eyes.—**2.** To move or change about in a series or in rotation; cause to succeed in a serial or recurrent order: as, to *rotate* certain men in the tenure of an office.

The best men would be sooner or later *rotated* out of office, and inferior men would take their places.
Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 549.

rotate (rō′tāt), *a.* [< L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, turn: see *rotate*, *v.*] **1.** In *bot.*, wheel-shaped; spreading out nearly flat like a wheel: as, the limb of a *rotate* corolla, calyx, etc.: usually applied to a gamopetalous corolla with a short tube.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, wheel-shaped; rotiform; specifically, in *entom.*, noting hairs, spines, etc., when they form a ring around any organ or part, projecting at right angles to the axis.



Rotate Corolla of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

rotated (rō′tā-ted), *a.* [< *rotate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *rotate*.

rotate-plane (rō′tāt-plān), *a.* In *bot.*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. Also *rotato-plane*.

rotating-ring (rō′tā-ting-ring), *n.* In *gun.*, a band of brass or copper placed around a projectile to take the grooves in the bore of a cannon and give rotation to the projectile.

A single *rotating ring* of copper is used for all calibers.
Gun Foundry Board Report, p. 33.

rotation (rō-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *rotation* = Sp. *rotacion* = Pg. *rotação* = It. *rotazione*, < L. *rotatio*(*n*-), < *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. The act of rotating or turning, or the state of being whirled round; the continuous motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, its opposite sides moving relatively to one another, as distinguished from the forward motion of the whole body in a circle or an ellipse independent of any relative motion of its parts, as that of the planets. Thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution*.

In *rotations* a little force toward the circumference is equal to a greater force towards the centre.
Bacon, Works (ed. Spedding), IX. 447.

The axle-trees of chariots . . . [take] fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton*, Opticks, iii., query 8.

She has that everlasting *Rotation* of Tongue that an Echo must wait till she dies before it can catch her last Words. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 4.

The *rotation* of the plane of polarization is proportional to the strength of the magnetic action.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 221.

2. A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable

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cells, as in *Chara* and *Vallisneria*. See below.—**3.** Serial or recurrent order; a round or sequence of one after another; a fixed or definite routine of succession; regularly recurring change.

I have often observed particular words and phrases come much into vogue. . . . This has lately been remarkable of the word *rotation*. . . . Nothing is done now but by *rotation*. . . . [In] whist, they play the rubbers by *rotation;* a fine lady returns her visits by *rotation;* and the parson of our parish declared yesterday that . . . he, his curate, the lecturer, and now and then a friend, would for the future preach by *rotation*.
British Mag., 1763, p. 542, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 164.

Angular velocity of rotation. When a solid body revolves about an axis, its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis, and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity is the angular velocity of rotation. It is often expressed as in turns per second.—**Axial rotation.** See *axial*.—**Axis of rotation.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of rotation,** the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the center of motion.—**Center of spontaneous rotation,** the point about which a body all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its center of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies in free space, and not in a direction passing through the center of gravity of the body or system, a rotatory motion will ensue about an axis passing through the center of gravity, and the center about which this motion is performed is called the *center of spontaneous rotation*.—**Circular rotation of the eyeball,** rotation about the visual axis.—**Congruency of rotations.** See *congruency*.—**Couple of rotations.** See *couple*.—**Energy of rotation.** See *energy*.—**Magnetic rotation of currents.** See *magnetic*.—**Magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *magnetic rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Method of rotations,** a method used in descriptive geometry, consisting in turning a part of the given geometrical system about an axis, usually perpendicular to a plane of projection.—**Principal axes of rotation.** If a point which is not the center of gravity be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum are called the *principal axes of rotation*. In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent.—**Principle of the composition of rotations,** the proposition that three rotations about axes which meet in one point are equivalent to one rotation round an axis through the same point, the measure of the rotations being taken upon the axes, and the axis of the resultant rotation being the diagonal of the parallelepiped of which the others are sides.—**Pure rotation,** rotation without translation; a screw-motion where the pitch of the screw vanishes.—**Rotation in office,** the holding of the same office by different persons in succession; specifically, in *politics*, the transfer of offices, especially those filled by appointment, to new incumbents at more or less regular intervals, without regard to the manner in which their duties have been discharged. In the United States the principle of rotation in appointive offices has been both advocated and condemned with great urgency on grounds of public advantage and partisan or personal right.

Jefferson would have *rotation in office*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 260.

Rotation of crops, a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping. It is found that the same kind of crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soil through a succession of years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another in repeated series. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation, but it is a recognized rule in all cases that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow.—**Rotation of protoplasm,** in *bot.*, the circulation or streaming movement of the protoplasmic contents of active vegetable cells. Under a moderately high power of the microscope the protoplasm of vitally active cells is seen to be in a state of constant activity or rotation—that is, it flows or moves about in steady streams or bands in various directions inside the cell. These moving protoplasmic bands have embedded in them minute granules. The rate of the movements varies in different plants, being (at a temperature of 15° C.) only .009 millimeter per minute in the leaf-cells of *Potamogeton crispus*, and 10 millimeters per minute in the plasmodium of *Didymium Serpula*. See *protoplasm*.—**Rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.

rotational (rō-tā′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *rotation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; of the nature of rotation: as, *rotational* velocity.

We should thus be led to find an atom, not in the *rotational* motion of a vortex-ring, but in irrotational motion round a re-entering channel.
W. K. Clifford, Lects., I. 242.

Rotational motion of a fluid. See *vortex-motion*.

rotation-area (rō-tā′shọn-ā′rē-ạ), *n.* Double the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass of a material system by the differential coefficient relative to the time of the area described by the radius vector upon the plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation. If all the external forces which act upon a system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion, which is the principle of the conservation of areas.

The *rotation-area* for an axis may be exhibited geometrically by a portion of the axis which is taken proportional to the area, and it is evident from the theory of projections that *rotation-areas* for different axes may be combined by the same laws with which forces applied to a point and rotations are combined, so that there is a corresponding parallelopiped of *rotation-areas*. There is, then, for every system, an axis of resultant *rotation-area*, with reference to which the rotation is a maximum, and the *rotation-area* for any other axis is the corresponding projection of the resultant *rotation-area*. The *rotation-area* vanishes for an axis which is perpendicular to the axis of resultant *rotation-area*.
B. Peirce, Analytical Mechanics, § 754.

rotative (rō′tạ-tiv), *a.* [< F. *rotatif*, < L. *rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, rotate: see *rotate*.] **1.** Causing something to rotate; producing rotation.

The *rotative* forces acting on A and B are, as it were, distributed by the diurnal rotation around NS.
Newcomb and Holden, Astronomy, p. 211.

2. Pertaining to rotation; rotational.

This high *rotative* velocity of the sun must cause an equatorial rise of the solar atmosphere.
Siemens, New Theory of the Sun, p. 21.

rotatively (rō′tạ-tiv-li), *adv.* So as to rotate; in a rotatory manner.

An internally-toothed wheel *c*, *rotatively* connected with the said shaft. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 290.

rotato-plane (rō′tạ-tō-plān), *a.* Same as *rotate-plane*.

rotator (rō-tā′tọr), *n.* [= F. *rotateur* = Sp. *rodador* = Pg. *rotador* = It. *rotatore*, < L. *rotator*, a whirler, < *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] **1.** One who or that which rotates, or causes rotation; any rotational agency or instrument.

This is mounted on the *rotator*, so that it can be turned around quickly. *Mayer*, Sound, p. 110.

2. Specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle that produces a rolling or rotatory motion of a part; a muscle which rotates a part upon its own axis. [In this sense usually as New Latin, with plural *rotatores*.]—**3.** In *metal-working*, a revolving or rotary furnace.—**Rotatores dorsi.** Same as *rotatores spinæ*.—**Rotatores femoris,** six muscles which in the human subject rotate the femur and evert the thigh: they are the pyriformis, quadratus, obturator externus and internus, with the gemellus superior and inferior.—**Rotatores spinæ,** several (about eleven) small deep-seated muscles of the thoracic region of the spine beneath the multifidus, passing obliquely from the transverse process of a vertebra to the lamina of the next vertebra above. Also called *rotispinales*.—**Rotator fibulæ,** the rotator of the fibula, a muscle of the leg of some animals, as lemurs, from the back of the tibia obliquely downward and outward to the front of the fibula.

Rotatoria (rō-tā-tō′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. of L. **rotatorius*, < *rotare*, rotate: see *rotary*.] The wheel-animalcules: same as *Rotifera*.

rotatorial (rō-tā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *Rotatoria* + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Rotatoria* or *Rotifera;* rotiferal.

rotatorian (rō-tā-tō′ri-ạn), *n.* [< *Rotatoria* + *-an*.] A member of the *Rotatoria;* a rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian*. *The Century*, XIV. 154.

rotatory (rō′tā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *rotatoire*, < NL. **rotatorius*, < L. *rotator*, a whirler, < *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or effecting rotation; turning or causing to turn about or upon an axis or support; relating to motion from or about a fixed point or center: opposed to *reciprocatory*.

The ball and socket joint allows . . . of a *rotatory* or sweeping motion. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., ix.

Verdet demonstrated that when a salt is dissolved in water the water and the salt each bring into the solution their special *rotatory* power.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 576.

My lady with her fingers interlock'd,
And *rotatory* thumbs on silken knees.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. Going about in a recurrent series; moving from point to point; following in succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—**3.** In *zoöl.*, rotatorial or rotiferal, as a wheel-animalcule.—**4.** In *anat.*, causing rotation: as, a *rotatory* muscle.—**Magnetic rotatory polarization,** that rotation of the plane of polarization, + or —, which takes place when a plane-polarized beam of light is transmitted through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field, and similarly when it is reflected from the pole of a powerful electromagnet.—**Magnetic rotatory power.** See *magnetic*.—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis*.—**Rotatory muscle,** a rotator.—**Rotatory polarization,** the change of plane to the right or to the left (of an observer looking in the direction the ray is moving) which a ray of plane-polarized light undergoes when passed through quartz, sugar, etc.: if the rotation is to the right, the substance is said to be *dextrorotatory* (or positive), as cane-sugar and glucose; if to the left, it is called *levorotatory* (or negative), as starch-sugar, quinine, etc. See also *magnetic rotatory polarization*, above.—**Rotatory power,** the property which is possessed by some crystalline bodies, and a great number of liquids and solutions, of rotating the plane of polarization. See *rotatory polarization*.—**Rotatory steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Specific rotatory power,** the angle of rotation which a layer of unit thickness would give to a certain light-ray; practically, an assumed color called the *transition-tint*.

II. *n.*; pl. *rotatories* (-riz). In *zoöl.*, a rotatorian or rotifer.

The *rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body.
Van der Hoeven, Zool. (trans.), I. 196.

rotch (roch), *n.* Same as *roach*[2], 2. [Prov. Eng.]

rotche (roch), *n.* [Said to be < D. *rotje*, a petrel; cf. G. dial. *rätsche*, G. *rätsch-ente*, the common wild duck, < *ratschen*, *rätschen*, splash like a duck.] The little auk, auklet, dovekie, or seadove, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*. See *Mergulus*, *Alle*, and cut under *dovekie*. Also *rotchie*.

rotchet†, *n.* Same as *rochet*[2].

rotchie, *n.* Same as *rotche*.

rote[1] (rōt), *n.* [< ME. *rot*, *root*, *rote*, < OF. *rote*, *route*, *roupte*, a way through a forest, a way, road, track, rut, F. *route*, a way, road, track, = Sp. *ruta* = Pg. *rota*, track, course of a ship at sea (ML. reflex *rotta*, *rota*), < ML. *rupta*, a way through a forest, a way, road, street; prop. adj., sc. *via*, a way broken or cut through a forest; < L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. *Rote*[1] is thus a doublet of *route*[1], *rout*[5], *rut*[1], q. v. Cf. *routine*.] **1.** A fixed or unchanging round, as in learning or reciting something; mechanical routine in learning, or in the repetition of that which has been learned; exact memorizing, or reproduction from memory, as of words or sounds, with or without attention to their significance: chiefly in the phrase *by rote*.

Loke a ribaut of hem that can nouȝt wel reden
His rewle ne his respondes but *be* pure *rote*,
Als as he were a connynge Clerke he casteth the lawes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 377.

First, rehearse your song *by rote*,
To each word a warbling note.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 404.

He rather saith it *by rote* to himself, as that he would have, than that he can thoroughly believe it, or be persuaded of it. *Bacon*, Atheism (ed. 1887).

The lazy manner of reading sermons, or speaking sermons *by rote*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. [Rare.]

A *rote* of buffoonery that serveth all occasions. *Swift.*

3. A row or rank. [Prov. Eng.]

We'll go among them when the barley has been laid in *rotes*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix. (song).

rote[1]† (rōt), *v. t.* [< *rote*[1], *n.* Cf. *rote*[2].] **1.** To learn by rote or by heart.

Speak
To the people; not by your own instruction, . . .
But with such words that are but *roted* in
Your tongue. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2. 55.

2. To repeat from memory.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium, ii.

rote[2]† (rōt), *v. i.* [< L. *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] To rotate; change by rotation.

Now this modell upon rotation was that the third part of the House should *rote* out by ballot every yeare, so that every ninth yeare the House would be wholly altered. No magistrate to continue above 3 yeares.
Aubrey, Lives, J. Harrington.

A third part of the senate, or Parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones to be chosen in their room. *Z. Grey*, Note on Hudibras, II. iii. 1108.

rote[3] (rōt), *n.* [< ME. *rote*, *roote*, < OF. *rote* (= Pr. OSp. *rota*) = OHG. *hrottā*, *rottā*, *rotā*, *rodā*, MHG. *rotte*, < ML. *rotta*, *rota*, *rocta*, earlier *chrotta*, a kind of fiddle, a crowd; of Celtic origin: < W. *crwth* = OIr. *crot* = Gael. *cruit*, a fiddle, crowd: see *crowd*[2].] A musical instrument with strings, and played either by a bow, like a crowd or fiddle, or by a wheel, like a hurdy-gurdy. See *crowd*[2]. Also called *rota*.

Wel couthe he synge and pleyen on a *rote*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 236.

There were two sets of instruments in the middle ages very similar to each other, the one played with the fingers, the other with a bow. The term *Rote* may perhaps have been applied to both classes.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ii.

rote[4]†, *v. i.* An obsolete dialectal form of *rout*[1].

rote[4] (rōt), *n.* [A dial. var. of *rout*[1] or *rut*[2].] The sound of surf, as before a storm. [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

Then all amaz'd shriekes out confused cries,
While the seas *rote* doth ring their doleful knell.
Mir. for Mags. (England's Eliza, st. 270), II. 895.

I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north. . . . They call this the *rote* or *rut* of the sea.
D. Webster, Private Correspondence (ed. Fletcher Webster), II. 262.

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The *rote* of the surf on Menimsha Bight
Murmurs its warning.
Walter Mitchell, In the Vineyard Sound, Harper's Weekly, [XXXIV. 743.

Within sound of the *rote* of the sea.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 224.

rote[5]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *root*[1].

rote[6]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *root*[2].

rotella (rō-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *rotellæ* (-ē). [ML., dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *rowel*, from the same source.] **1.** A disk; a round plate.—**2.** A round shield.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gastropods of the family *Rotellidæ*, containing small polished highly colored shells, as *R. suturalis*.—**4.** Any member of this genus.

Rotellidæ (rō-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotella* + *-idæ*.] A family of scutibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rotella*, united generally with the *Trochidæ*.

rotent†, *a.* A Middle English form of *rotten*[1].

rote-song (rōt'sông), *n.* A song to be taught by rote, or by frequent repetition to the learner, as a child before it is able to read.

rot-grass (rot'gràs), *n.* The soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus* and *H. mollis;* also, the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort or penny-rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris:* so called as being supposed to cause rot in sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

rotgut (rot'gut), *n.* and *a.* [< *rot*, *v.*, + obj. *gut*.] **I.** *n.* Bad or adulterated liquor, injurious to the stomach and bowels; in the United States, specifically, whisky adulterated with deleterious substances to cheapen it while increasing its apparent strength. [Colloq. and low.]

They overwhelm their paunch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut;* we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*

Rot-gut: cheap whiskey; the word occurs in Heywood's "English Traveller" and Addison's "Drummer" for a poor kind of drink. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

II. *a.* Injurious and corrosive: said of bad liquor. [Colloq. and low.]

Then there's fuddling about in the public-house, and drinking bad spirits, and punch, and such *rot-gut* stuff.
T. Hughes, School Days at Rugby, i. 6.

rötheln (rē'teln), *n.* [G.] Same as *rubella*.

rother[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rudder*[1].

rother[2] (roᵺ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rother, reother, rither, rether* (pl. *rotheres, retheren, rutheren, ritheren*), < AS. *hrīther, hrȳther*, a horned beast, an ox, bull, cow, pl. *hritheru, krytheru, hrythera, hrutheru, hrythro*, earlier with long vowel *hrīther*, etc., horned cattle, oxen, = OFries. *hrither, rither, reder* = D. *rund* = OHG. *hrind, rind*, MHG. *rint* (*rind-*), G. *rind* (the formative *-er* being retained in the plural *rinder*), a horned beast, an ox, etc., pl. *rinder*, horned cattle (> *rinderpest*, > E. *rinderpest*, a cattle-plague), = Goth. **hrinthis* or **hrunthis* (not recorded). Connection with *horn* is doubtful: see *horn*.] A bovine animal; a cow, or an animal of the cow kind. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Foure *rotheren* hym by-forn that feble were [worthen];
Men myȝte reken ich a ryb, so reufull they weren.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 431.

It is the pasture lards the *rother's* sides,
The want that makes him lean.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 12.

[In this passage *rother's* is an emendation of *brother's*, which is given in most editions.]

rother[3] (roᵺ'ėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *rother-soil.*] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or local, Eng.]

rother-beast (roᵺ'ėr-bēst), *n.* A bovine or rother.

Bucerum pœcus, an hearde of *rother beastes*.
Elyot, ed. 1559. (*Halliwell.*)

rothermuck (roᵺ'ėr-muk), *n.* The barnacle-goose, *Anser bernicla* or *Bernicla leucopsis*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

rother-nail (roᵺ'ėr-nāl), *n.* [That is, *rudder-nail.*] In *ship-building*, a nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons. [Eng.]

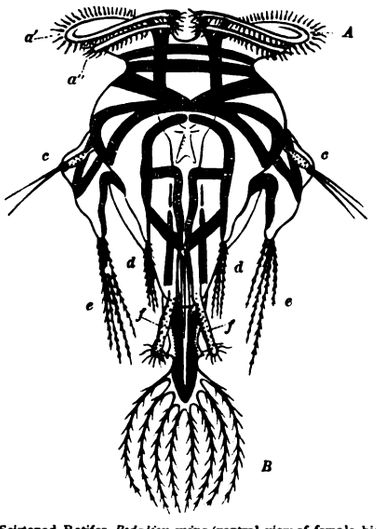
rother-soil (roᵺ'ėr-soil), *n.* [< *rother*[2] + *soil*[3].] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

In Herefordshire the dung of such [horned] beasts is still called *rother soyl*.
Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. (*Halliwell.*)

Rothesay herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Heralds' College.

rothoffite (rot'hof-īt), *n.* [< *Rothoff* (?) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet, brown or black in color, found in Sweden.

Rotifer (rō'ti-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Leeuwenhoek, 1702), having a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rota*[1]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** The name-giving genus of *Rotifera*, based upon a species called *R. vulgaris*, and now placed in the family *Philodinidæ*, including forms which swim or creep like a leech, and have a forked, jointed, telescopic foot. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] One of the *Rotifera* (which see); any wheel-animalcule. Rotifers are

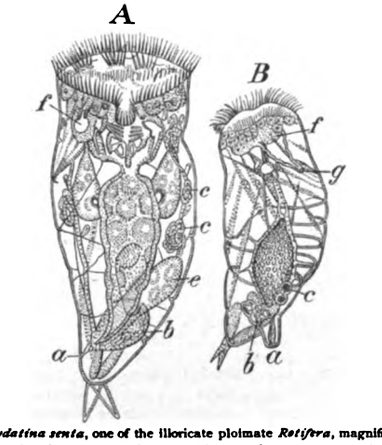


A Scirtopod Rotifer, *Pedalion mira* (ventral view of female, highly magnified).

A, head with trochal disk of a double wreath: *a'*, the cephalotrochs; *a''*, the branchiotrochs; *B*, appendaged foot, or pseudopodium: *c c*, *d d*, *e e*, *f f*, four pairs of appendages. The dark bands are the muscles.

found all over the world, in salt as well as fresh water, though chiefly in the latter; they often swarm in infusions with other animalcules; a few are parasitic. Many rotifers can be desiccated and kept in a dry state for months and still be revived by the application of moisture.

Rotifera (rō-tif'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Rotifer:* see *Rotifer*.] A class of animalcules, usually classified with or near the lowest worms,



Hydatina senta, one of the illoricate ploimate *Rotifera*, magnified.

A, female: *a*, anus; *b*, contractile vacuole; *c*, water-vessels; *e*, ovary; *f*, ganglion. *B*, male: *a*, penis; *b*, contractile vacuole; *c*, testis; *f*, ganglion; *g*, setigerous pit. In both figures the conspicuous wheel or wreath and the forked foot are unmarked.

distinguished by their circles of cilia, sometimes single, sometimes double, which through the microscope appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel-animalcules* and *Rotatoria*. They are a small but well-marked group, whose true position in the evolutionary series is much questioned. Some of the forms have been known for nearly two centuries, and many others have only recently been brought to light. Being all of microscopic size, and often appearing in infusions, the rotifers that were known up to about 1838, the period of Ehrenberg's researches, were considered to be protozoan, and they were placed with some vegetable organisms in the old-fashioned infusories. (See *Infusoria*, 1.) Their readily discernible complex organization gave one of the reasons for supposing that infusorians reach a comparatively high grade of development. Rotifers present great attractions to the microscopist, and have been much studied; and the organization of few of the low invertebrates is better known. They are true metazoans, of microscopic size, bilaterally symmetrical, usually without metameric segmentation, always with an intestinal canal and a body-cavity or cœlom, and with an anus as well as a mouth (except in one group). Head and tail are generally well marked; the former bears, under many modifications, the characteristic wheel-organ which gives name to the group, and is technically called the *trochal disk* (see cut under *trochal*); the tail or foot-body, called *pseudopodium*, is variously modified as a locomotory organ for swimming, skipping, creeping, or rooting (see *pseudopodium*, 2, and cut under *Rotifer*); in a few genera it is wanting. The body is covered with a firm cuticle, and sometimes also sheathed in a protective case (see *urceolus*); it often presents peculiar spinose or setose appendages. The muscular system may be quite highly developed, as in *Pedalion*, where it consists of several symmetrically disposed bands. In the alimentary canal may usually be distinguished a mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestine, and anus. The pharynx contains the *mastax* with its teeth or *trophi*, among which are parts called *malleus, incus, uncus, fulcrum, ramus*, and *manubrium* (see these names, and cut under *uncus*). All true rotifers have a mastax; its homologies are disputed. Both the pharynx and the esophagus are chitinized. The intestine is lined with ciliated epithelium. Nephridia are present; a nervous system is demonstrable; and various sense-organs, as eye-spots, are recognized. Rotifers were supposed to be hermaphroditic; but separation of sex has been determined for most members of the class, the males being in all such cases small and degenerate in comparison with the females. Details of the reproductive process vary in different cases. The classification of *Rotifera*, as well as the taxonomic rank and systematic position of the group, is not yet settled, as some equivocal or aberrant forms remain to be accounted for. Exclusive of these, a reclassification given by C. T. Hudson in 1884, and generally accepted, is into four orders: (1) *Rhizota*, rooted rotifers, with families *Flosculariidæ* and *Melicertidæ;* (2) *Bdelloida* (or *Bdelliprada*), creeping rotifers, with one family, called *Philodinidæ*, though containing the original genus *Rotifer;* (3) *Scirtopoda*, skipping rotifers, the *Pedalionidæ*, with one genus (see cut under *Rotifer*); and (4) *Ploima*, or swimming rotifers, the rest of the class. These are either illoricate (the *Hydatinidæ, Synchætidæ, Notommatidæ, Triarthridæ*, and *Asplanchnidæ*) or loricate (the *Brachionidæ, Pterodinidæ*, and *Euchlanidæ*). Ranked as a superclass or phylum, the rotifers have also been divided into two classes: *Parapodiata*, represented alone by the genus *Pedalion;* and *Lipopoda*, all the rest. One of the commonest rotifers is *Hydatina senta*, belonging to the illoricate ploimate group.

rotiferal (rō-tif'ę-ral), *a.* [< *rotifer* + *-al.*] Bearing a wheel—that is, having a wheel-organ; pertaining to the *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, or having their characters; rotatorial or rotatory, as an animalcule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 8.

rotiferan (rō-tif'ę-ran), *n.* [< *rotifer* + *-an.*] An individual member of the *Rotifera;* a rotifer. *Nature*, XLI. 378. [Rare.]

rotiferous (rō-tif'ę-rus), *a.* [< *rotifer* + *-ous.*] Having a wheel, as a wheel-animalcule; provided with a trochal disk or wheel-organ; relating to rotifers.

rotiform (rō'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *rotiforme*, < L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rotary*), + *forma*, form.] Wheel-shaped; rotate.

rotispinalis (rō"ti-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *rotispinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *rota*, a wheel, + *spina*, spine: see *spinal.*] A muscle of the back which assists in rotating the vertebræ; one of the rotatores spinæ. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

rotl (rot'l), *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian pound of twelve ounces. Each city has its own rotls for different commodities, so that the number of these units is great. Few weigh less than a troy pound, about one third of them have weights between one and two, another third between two and five, and the remainder between five and ninety troy pounds. The following are a few of the rotls now in use:

	Grams.	Pounds Avoirdupois.
Egypt	444	0.98
Tripoli, market	1817	4.01
" large	2180	4.81
Tunis, for metals	507	1.12
" " fruit, etc.	568	1.17
" " vegetables	639	1 41
Abyssinia	311	0.69
Morocco	508	1.12
Acre, for raw cotton	2207	4.87
" " yarn	2037	4.49
Aleppo, for figs, etc	2280	5.03
" " silk	2220	4.89
" " Persian silk	2154	4.75
" " drugs	1902	4.19
Damascus	1787	3.94

rotonde (rō-tond'), *n.* [F., < *rotonde*, round: see *rotund.*] **1.** A ruff of the kind worn during the early years of the seventeenth century by both men and women. Compare *ruff*[1], 1.—**2.** A cope, the ecclesiastical garment especially so called when considered as an object of decorative art.

rotondo (rō-ton'dō), *a.* [< It. *rotondo*, round: see *round*[1], *rotund.*] In *music*, round; full.

rotor (rō'tor), *n.* [Short for *rotator.*] A quantity having magnitude, direction, and position.

In analogy with this [Hamilton's use of the word *vector*], I propose to use the name *rotor* (short for rotator) to mean a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position, of which the simplest type is a velocity of rotation about a certain axis. A *rotor* will be geometrically represented by a length proportional to its magnitude measured upon its axis in a certain sense.
W. K. Clifford, Lond. Math. Soc. Proc., 1873, p. 381.

rotourt, *n.* [ME., < OF. **rotour*, < *rote*, a rote: see *rote*[3].] A player on the rote.

He is a persone, she thynkethe, of fair figure,
A yong *rotour*, redy to hir pleasier.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 35. (*Halliwell.*)

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rot-steep (rot'stēp), *n.* The process of steeping cotton fabrics in water to remove impurities, preparatory to bleaching. See the quotation.

The *rot steep*, so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy, is intended to thoroughly wet the cloth. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 45.

rottat, *n.* Same as *rota*[2].

rottant, *n.* An occasional spelling of *ratan*.

Rottbœllia (rot-bel'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1779), named after C. F. *Rottbœll* (1727–1797), professor of botany at Copenhagen, author of botanical works.] A genus of grasses, of the series *Panicaceæ* and tribe *Andropogoneæ*, type of the subtribe *Rottbœlliceæ*. It is marked by spikelets spiked in pairs, one of each pair sterile and pedicelled, the other fertile and sessile, and, further, by the cylindrical form of the spike, by the spikelets being embedded in excavations of the axis, by the absence of long hairs or awns, and by the single unisexual flower which commonly forms the fertile spikelet, containing four obtuse glumes, three stamens, and two distinct styles. The 27 species inhabit warm or temperate regions in both hemispheres; one species, *R. rugosa*, is found in pine-barrens from Delaware southward. They are generally tall grasses with flat leaves, either rough or smooth. Some species bear a cluster of spikes, others a single one, or, as in *R. digitata*, a handsome Asiatic species, an elongated spike is sometimes set with a few short branches at its base, with often an additional male flower in each spikelet. Some are forage-grasses, as the tropical *R. compressa*, valued by graziers in Australia.

rotten[1] (rot'n), *a.* [< ME. *roten*, *roton*, *rotin*, < Icel. *rotinn* = Sw. *rutten* = Dan. *raaden*, rotten; in form pp. of a lost verb, Icel. as if **rjōta*, rot: see *rot*.] **1.** Undergoing natural decomposition; affected by rot or organic dissolution; putrid (as animal and some vegetable matters), soft (as fruits, etc.), or weak (as vegetable fibers, fabrics, etc.) from elemental decay: as, a *rotten* carcass or egg; a *rotten* log or plank; *rotten* cloth.

The seed is *rotten* under their clods. Joel i. 17.

Breaking his oath and resolution like
A twist of *rotten* silk. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 6. 96.

2. Putrid from organic decay, or from the presence of decomposing matter; hence, of a putrid quality; ill-smelling; fetid.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek o' the *rotten* fens. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 121.

3. Affected with the disease called rot, as sheep or other animals.

Many of those that got safe on the Island, for want of being accustomed to such hardships, died like *rotten* Sheep. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 50.

4. Unsound as if from rotting; in a loose or disintegrated state; soft or friable; yielding: as, *rotten* iron or stone.

They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the *rotten* way. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

His principal care was to have many Bridges laid over Bogs and *rott'n* Moars. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

We were obliged to leave the river on account of *rotten* ice, and took to the open plains, where our deers sank to their bellies in the loose snow.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

5. Unsound in character or quality; in a corrupt or untrustworthy state; destitute of stability or integrity.

Never did base and *rotten* policy
Colour her working with such deadly wounds.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 108.

Leauing these Antiquities [Babylonian legends], *rotten* with age, let vs come to take better view of this stately Cittie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 55.

Our condition is not sound but *rotten*, both in religion and all civil prudence. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

6. In *printing*, said of bad prints from woodcuts, that show holes and broken lines.—**Rotten borough.** See *borough*[1].

rotten[2] (rot'n), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ratten*.

rotten-egg (rot'n-eg'), *v. t.* [< *rotten egg*.] To pelt with rotten or putrid eggs; throw rotten eggs at: done as a manifestation of extreme anger or disgust.

Rev. ——— and Bishop ——— . . . were *rotten-egged* and "rocked," but San Antonio is bitterly ashamed of it. *Congregationalist*, Aug. 11, 1887.

rottenly (rot'n-li), *adv.* In a rotten manner; hence, fetidly; putridly; unsoundly; defectively.

rottenness (rot'n-nes), *n.* The state of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; unsoundness; corruptness.

A sound heart is the life of the flesh; but envy the *rottenness* of the bones. Prov. xiv. 30.

What's gained by falsehood? There they stand
Whose trade it is, whose life it is! How vain
To gild such *rottenness!* *Browning*, Strafford, iv. 1.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *n.* An argillaceous or silicious limestone which by weathering has become soft and friable, the calcareous part having been wholly or in part removed. This material when pulverized forms a cheap and efficient substance for use in polishing the softer metals.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rottenstoned*, ppr. *rottenstoning*. [< *rottenstone*, *n.*] To polish with rottenstone.

rotting (rot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rot*, *v.*] Same as *retting*, **1.**

Rottlera (rot'lèr-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. *Rottler*, a Danish missionary.] A genus of plants, now placed under *Mallotus*.

rottolo (rot'ō-lō), *n.* [< It. *rotolo*, a certain weight, also a round, < L. *rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a certain weight: see *rotula*, *roll*.] A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean.

rotton (rot'on), *n.* Same as *ratten*.

rotula (rot'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *rotulæ* (-lē). [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *roll*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *patella*, 2. (*b*) One of the five radial pieces entering into the composition of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, serving to connect the epiphyses of each of the five alveoli, and to furnish an articulation for each of the five radii or compasses. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*), and cut under *Clypeastridæ*. (*c*) A small hard nodule embedded in soft parts of other echinoderms, as the calcareous rotulæ of some holothurians (*Chirodotæ*). (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of flat rotiform sea-urchins of the family *Mellitidæ*, having the test perforate and digitate.—**2.** In *music*, a little rota or round; especially, a carol or song for Christmas.

rotular (rot'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel (see *rotula*), + *-ar*[3].] **1.** Of or pertaining to a rotula; resembling a rotula; rotuliform; nodular; patellar: as, a *rotular* groove; the *rotular* bone of a limb.—**2.** Specifically, noting that aspect or surface of the hind limb on which the rotula is situated: as, the *rotular* aspect of the foot, the dorsum of the foot, as opposed to the sole or plantar surface: opposed to *popliteal*, and corresponding to *anconal* in the fore limb, and to *epaxial* in either limb, when the limb is in its morphological position, extended at right angles with the axis of the body.

rotulet (rot'ū-let), *n.* [< ML. *rotulus*, a roll, + *-et*.] A roll.

There is every probability that the handy-book or register called Doomesday followed the Court whenever important business was to be transacted, the original *rotulets* usually remaining in the Winchester treasury.
Athenæum, No. 3083, p. 707.

rotuliform (rot'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *rotula*, a little wheel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.

rotund (rō-tund'), *a.* [= F. *rond*, OF. *roond*, *roont* = Pr. *redon*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *redondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, round, < L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1], and cf. *round*[1], an earlier form of the word.] **1.** Round or roundish; spherical or globular; rounded out; convexly protuberant; bulbous: as, a *rotund* paunch or figure.

It was a little too exasperating to look at this pink-faced *rotund* specimen of prosperity, to witness the power for evil that lay in his vulgar cant.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles: as, a *rotund* leaf or wing.

rotund† (rō-tund'), *n.* [< F. *rotonde*, < It. *rotonda*, a rotunda: see *rotunda*.] A rotunda. [Rare.]

I must confess the eye is better filled at first entering the *rotund*, and takes in the whole beauty and magnificence of the temple [the Pantheon at Rome] at one view.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 418).

rotunda (rō-tun'dä), *n.* [Formerly also *rotundo* (also *rotund*, < F. *rotonde*); < It. *rotonda* = Sp. Pg. *rotunda*, < ML. **rotunda* (sc. *domus*), a round building, < L. *rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, *round*[1].] **1.** A round building, especially one with a dome; any building that is round both outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. See cuts under *octastyle* and *pantheon*.—**2.** A circular hall in a large building, generally surmounted by a dome: as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol in Washington.

rotundate (rō-tun'dāt), *a.* [< L. *rotundatus*, rounded, pp. of *rotundare*, make round, < *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round*[1], *v.*] Rounded off; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, noting bodies which are rounded off at their ends; also, in *bot.*, same as *rotund*.

rotundifolious (rō-tun-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *rotundifolius*, round-leafed, < *rotundus*, round, + *folium*, leaf.] Having round leaves.

rotundious† (rō-tun'di-us), *a.* [Irreg. for **rotundous*, < L. *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*.] Rotund; rounded out. [Rare.]

So your rare wit, that's ever at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rotondité* = Pr. *rotonditat* = Sp. *rotundidad* = Pg. *rotundidade* = It. *rotondità*, < L. *rotundita(t-)s*, roundness, < *rotundus*, rotund, round: see *round*[1], *rotund*.] **1.** Roundness; sphericity; globular form.

And thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' the world!
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 7.

The usual French scenery, with its fields cut up by hedges, and a considerable *rotundity* in its trees.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 97.

2†. Rounded fullness; integral entireness.

For the mere *rotundity* of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. *Fuller.*

=**Syn. 1.** See *roundness*.

rotundness (rō-tund'nes), *n.* Same as *rotundity*.

rotundo† (rō-tun'dō), *n.* Same as *rotunda*.

rotund-ovate (rō-tund'ō'vāt), *a.* In *bot.*, roundly egg-shaped.

rotund-pointed (rō-tund'poin'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, having the point rounded off or blunt; bluntly pointed.

roture (rō-tür'), *n.* [F., < ML. *ruptura*, land broken up by the plow, cleared land capable of being used for sowing, etc., < LL. *ruptura*, a breaking: see *rupture*.] **1.** In France, plebeian rank; the state of being a roturier.

Indeed he himself always signed the name Delabruyère in one word, thus avowing his *roture*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 177.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, a grant made of feudal property, part of a fief, subject to a ground-rent or annual charge, and with no privilege attached.

roturer†, *n.* Same as *roturier*.

roturier (rō-tü-ri-ā'), *n.* [F., a plebeian, < ML. *rupturarius*, that cultivates a field, < *ruptura*, a field: see *roture*.] **1.** In France, a person not of noble birth; a plebeian.

He required all persons, noble as well as *roturier*, to furnish so many soldiers in proportion to their revenues.
Brougham.

2. In *French-Canadian law*, one who holds real property subject to an annual rent or charge.

Roubaix blue. See *blue*.

rouble, *n.* See *ruble*.

rouche, *n.* See *ruche*.

roucheage†, *n.* Same as *rokeage*.

rouched (roucht), *a.* [An assibilated form, with lengthened vowel, of *rucked*, < *ruck*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wrinkled. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Puckery; puckering the mouth, as sour beer. [Prov. Eng.]

Beer is said to be *rouched* when it acquires a tartness.
Halliwell.

roucou (rö'kö), *n.* [F. *roucou*, *rocou* = Pg. *rucú*, < Braz. *urucú*, arnotto.] A dye: same as *arnotto*.

roué (rö-ā'), *n.* [< F. *roué*, an epithet applied by the Duke of Orleans, regent of France from 1715 to 1723, to his companions in dissipation, and usually explained as 'broken on a wheel,' implying that his companions deserved to be broken on the wheel; but it is prob. to be taken in the other fig. use, 'jaded,' 'worn out'; pp. of *rouer*, break on the wheel, run over, beat, bang (*roué, roué de fatigue*, jaded), < *roue*, a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] A man devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, especially in his relation to women; a debauchee; a rake.

rouelle-guard (rō-el'gärd), *n.* [F., a little wheel, < ML. *rotella*, a little wheel: see *rotella*[1], *rowel*.] A guard having the shape of a disk, the plane of it at right angles with the grip. In some daggers of the fourteenth century both pommel and guard are of this form, the whole hilt resembling a spool or reel for thread. See *dague à roelle*, under *dague*.

rouen, *n.* See *rouen*.

Rouen cross. A jewel, worn either as a brooch or as a pendant, or sometimes in the form of a pendant hanging from a brooch, composed of a somewhat elaborate piece of fretwork in the general shape of a cross, usually of gold. These crosses are often set with small crystals cut like diamonds, or with diamonds of small value, the stones and

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the chief decoration being gathered up into four or five bosses marking the form of the cross.

Rouen duck. See *duck*[2].

Rouen pottery. See *pottery*.

rouerie (rö′ē-rē), *n.* [F., < *roué*, a profligate: see *roué*.] The character or conduct of a roué; rakishness; debauchery.

Certain young English gentlemen from the age of fifteen to twenty . . . ape all sorts of selfishness and *rouerie*.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

rouet (rö-ā′), *n.* [< F. *rouet*, a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rota*[1].] Same as *rewel*.

rouge (rözh), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *rouge*, red, as a noun rouge, OF. *roge*, *rouge* = Pr. *roig*, fem. *roja* = Cat. *roig* = Sp. *rojo*, *rubio* = It. *roggio*, *robbio*, < ML. L. *rubius*, L. *rubeus*, red; akin to *ruber*, *rufus*, red: see *red*[1].] **I.** *a.* Red: as in the French *rouge croix*, *rouge et noir*, etc.—**Rouge Croix**, one of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment: so called from the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**Rouge Dragon**, in *her.*, one of the pursuivants of the Heralds' College of England. The name is taken from the red dragon, one of the supporters of the arms of Henry VII., and said to have been taken by him from the badge or device of some Welsh ancestor.

II. *n.* **1.** Any red cosmetic or coloring for the skin. There are many coloring matters used for this purpose. That obtained from the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, is rather a stain than a paint, and is thought to be harmless to the skin. Rouge has been used at many epochs by women, and even by men. The custom was carried to a great extent in Europe in the eighteenth century, at which time, at least in court circles, there was little attempt at imitating the natural blush of the cheek, but the red was applied, as patches were, to produce a supposed decorative effect.

Doth riotous laughter now replace
Thy smile, and *rouge*, with stony glare,
Thy cheek's soft hue?
Matthew Arnold, Switzerland.

To see the *rouge* and the powder on the face of a young woman still playing her part was one thing; to mark the traces of them on the vulgarized and faded countenance of one whose day was over was quite another.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

2. A scarlet, bright-crimson, or dark-red polishing-powder (peroxid of iron, sometimes intermingled with black oxid) made by a variety of processes, and varying in color according to the mode of production. Common rouge is made by calcining iron sulphate (copperas), its color being lighter or darker according to the prolongation of the heating. The darker product is called *crocus* and the lighter *rouge*. A general name for both rouge and crocus is *colcothar*. A fine scarlet rouge used by jewelers for polishing gold and silver is made from iron oxalate either by calcination or precipitation. Rouge obtained from the sulphate of iron is much used for polishing glass, metals, and other hard substances. A polishing-powder for plate is a mixture of prepared chalk and fine rouge.—**Jewelers' rouge.** See *jeweler* and *plate-powder*.

rouge (rözh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rouged*, ppr. *rouging*. [< *rouge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To color (the skin, especially the cheeks) with rouge.

There was not a lady at the bull-fight who was not highly *rouged* and powdered. *The Century*, XXVII. 5.

2. To cause to become red, as from blushing. [Rare.]

Madame d'Hénin, though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, IV. 284.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use rouge, especially on the cheeks.

Rouging and making-up [in a theater] are largely dependent upon the size of the house.
The Century, XXXV. 539.

2. To become red; redden; blush. [Rare.]

They all stared, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, I. 228.

rouge-berry (rözh′ber′i), *n.* A shrub, *Rivina lævis* (including *R. humilis*), of tropical America, often grown in hothouses. It bears racemes of bright-red berries whose juice affords an evanescent scarlet color, used in the West Indies as a cosmetic. Also *rouge-plant*.

rouge-dish (rözh′dish), *n.* A small saucer containing a thin layer of dry rouge for use as a cosmetic. Such saucers, as prepared in Portugal, usually contain genuine carmine.

rouge-et-noir (rözh-ā-nwor′), *n.* [F., red and black: *rouge*, red (see *rouge*); *et* (< L. *et*), and; *noir* (< L. *niger*), black (see *negro*).] A game at cards, played between a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two colored black and two red. A player may stake his money upon *rouge* (red) or *noir* (black) by placing it on the outer ring of the table. Two rows of cards are placed upon the table, one for *noir*, the other for *rouge*: the spots on the cards in each row are counted, the face-cards being considered as ten-spots, and the players betting on that row the spots on which come nearest to 31 are winners. Also called *trente-et quarante*.

rouge-plant (rözh′plant), *n.* Same as *rouge-berry*.

rouge-pot (rözh′pot), *n.* A small covered pot for rouge, intended to form part of a toilet-set.

rouge-powder (rözh′pou′dėr), *n.* See *rouge* and *plate-powder*.

Rouge's operation. An operation by which the upper lip and the lower part of the nose are cut away from the upper jaw, to aid in removing growths or necrosed bone from the nasal cavity.

rouget (rö-zhā′), *n.* [< F. *rouget*, < *rouge*, red: see *rouge*.] An acute infectious disease (septicemia) of swine: so called on account of more or less redness of skin accompanying it. It is caused by the multiplication, in the blood and various vital organs, of a specific bacillus, and is fatal in about one half of the cases. It is not known to prevail outside of France and Germany.

To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*.
Daily Chronicle, Aug. 12, 1866. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rough[1] (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *rough*, *rogh*, *roze*, *row*, *rou*, *rugh*, *ru*, *ruz*, *ruh*, < AS. *rūh*, rarely *rūg* (in inflection *rūh-*, *rūg-*, *rūw-*, rarely *rūch-*), rough, hairy, shaggy, untrimmed, uncultivated, knotty, undressed, = OD. *ruch*, *ru*, MD. *ruych*, *ruygh*, D. *ruig*, *ruw* = MLG. *rūch*, *rūw*, *rū*, LG. *rug* = OHG. *rūh*, MHG. *rūch*, G. *rauh*, also *rauch* (in *rauch-werk*, peltries, furs, *rauch-handel*, trade in furs, etc.), rough, shaggy, = Dan. *ru*, rough; cf. Lith. *raukas*, a fold, wrinkle, *rukti*, wrinkle. Cf. *rug*[1], *rugged*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not smooth to the touch or to the sight; uneven, from projections, ridges, wrinkles, or the like; broken in outline or continuity by protruding points or lines, irregularities, or obstructions; shaggy: as, a *rough* surface of any kind; *rough* land; a *rough* road; *rough* cloth.

His browes reade and *roice*, and his berde reade and longe, that henge down to his breste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

These high wild hills and *rough* uneven ways
Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 4.

She sped
Through camp and cities *rough* with stone and steel.
Shelley, Adonais, xxiv.

At the end of the file Irene noticed a gentleman clad in a perfectly-fitting *rough* travelling suit.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 4.

2. Not smoothed or formed by art; existing or left in a natural or an incomplete state; crude; unwrought; uneven; untrimmed: as, the *rough* materials of manufacture.

She is very honest,
And will be hard to cut as a *rough* diamond.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

3. Rugged in form, outline, or appearance; harsh or unpleasing to the eye; irregular.

A ropy chain of rheums; a visage *rough*,
Deformed, unfeatured, and a skin of buff.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

4. Crudely done or considered; indefinitely approximate; vague; partial; careless; hasty: as, to make a *rough* estimate or calculation; at a *rough* guess.

There is not a subscription goes forward in which Tom is not privy to the first *rough* draught of the proposals.
Addison, Tatler, No. 158.

A *rough* census was taken at the time of the Armada.
Froude, Sketches, p. 138.

At the same time, for carrying conviction in the first instance, it is only necessary to use large masses, and for this a *rough* count will answer.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 146.

5. Characterized by harshness or asperity; disagreeably severe or coarse; discordant: used of things and actions with reference to their effects upon the senses or feelings, actions, sounds, etc.: as, *rough* weather; a *rough* remedy; *rough* treatment.

Your reproof is something too *rough* [in some editions, *round*]. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 216.

I am glad to find that the *rough* Clime of Russia agrees so well with you. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 33.

6. Lacking refinement; rude in character or action; unpolished; untrained; uncouth; awkward: as, *rough* kindness or attendance; a *rough* backwoodsman.

For I am *rough*, and woo not like a babe.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 138.

Brom, who had a degree of *rough* chivalry in his nature, would fain have carried matters to open warfare.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 433.

7. Characterized by violent or disorderly action or movement; rudely agitated or disturbed; boisterously violent; unrestrained: as, *rough* water; *rough* play.

The winds grew contrary, and seas too *rough* to be brooked by so small a vessel. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 14.

When I was a Boy, the Prince of Salmona, riding a *rough* Horse at Naples, . . . held Reals under his Knees and Toes. *Montaigne*, Essays (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I. 501.

The town was *rough* with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

Nor is that wind less *rough* which blows a good man's barge. *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

8. Coarse; stale: as, *rough* bread; *rough* fish. [Slang.]

The poorer classes live mostly on fish, and the "dropped" and *rough* fish is bought chiefly for the poor.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

9. Astringent: said of wines or other beverages: as, a *rough* claret.

The *rougher* the drink [cider] the farther it will go, and the more acceptable it is to the working man.
Spons Encyc. Manuf., I. 417.

10. In *bot.*, same as *scabrous*.—**11.** In *Gr. gram.*, accompanied by, constituting, or marking the stronger aspiration, equivalent to our *h*; aspirated (in a narrower sense): as, a *rough* mute; the *rough* breathing. The *rough breathing* (*spiritus asper*) is our *h*. The *rough mutes* are θ (*th*), φ (*ph*), and χ (*ch*), equivalent in earlier times to *t* + *h*, *p* + *h*, and *k* + *h*, but in later times to English *th* (in *thin*), *f*, and German *ch* (*ch*), respectively. *Rough* translates Greek δασύς, and is opposed to *smooth* (ψιλός).—**Perfectly rough**, in *theoretical dynam.*, so rough that a body will not slip over the surfaces so characterized.—**Rough-and-ready.** (*a*) Rough in character or manner, but prompt in action or ready for emergencies: as, a *rough-and-ready* workman.

He was not going to hang back when called upon—he had always been *rough and ready* when wanted—and then he was now *ready* as ever, and *rough* enough, too, God knows. *Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xxii.

(*b*) Rough, harsh, or crude in kind, but ready or prompt in action or use.

He [Rousseau] could not have been the mere sentimentalist and rhetorician for which the *rough-and-ready* understanding would at first glance be inclined to condemn him. *Lowell*, Among My Books, 1st ser., p. 353.

Teutons or Celtic we were to be, and in this *rough-and-ready* fashion we were enlisted under one or other of the banners. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII.

Rough-and-tumble, consisting of or characterized by rough and tumbling action; carried on with, requiring, or employing indiscriminate blows, falls, or struggles: used of a method of free fighting in which all means are allowable, and extended to other subjects involving similar conditions. [Colloq.]—**Rough arch, bindweed, cicely, coat, diamond.** See the nouns.—**Rough breathing.** See def. 11.—**Rough-cut margin.** See *margin*, 1.—**Rough-faced rustic work**, masonry in which the faces of the blocks are left rough, and the joints are chiseled, either plain or chamfered.—**Rough file, fish, log, parsnip, plate-glass.** See the nouns.—**Rough oak.** Same as *post-oak*.—**Rough-pointed stone**, in *stone-cutting*, stone from the face of which an inch or more has been removed by the pick, or by heavy points, leaving projections of from half an inch to an inch in height. Blocks of stone are thus treated as the first operation in dressing limestone and granite.—**Rough respiration, rice, setter,** etc. See the nouns.—**Short and rough.** See *short*.—**Syn. 1.** Rugged, jagged.—**2.** Unhewn, unwrought.—**5.** Hirsute, bristly.—**6.** Indelicate, ungracious, bluff, blunt, bearish, churlish, gruff, impolite, brusk.

II. *n.* **1.** Rough or roughened state or condition; crudeness; rawness; vehemence; exacerbation: with *the*: as, materials or work in *the rough*; *the rough* of a storm.

I knew a King that, being crossed in his Game, would amid his Oaths fall on the Ground, and bite the very Earth in *the Rough* of his Passion. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

Contemplating the people in *the rough*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.

2. A projecting piece inserted in a horse's shoe, to keep him from slipping.

If this steel *rough* [a spike inserted in a square hole in each heel of a horseshoe] be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.
E. H. Knight, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.

3†. Rough weather.

In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 32.

4. *pl.* In *mining*, a poor grade of tin ore, or that which has been only roughly dressed. Also *rows*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rough[1] (ruf), *v.* [< ME. *ruhen*, *rouwen* = OHG. *gi-rūhan*, make rough; from the adj.: see *rough*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make rough; give a rough condition or appearance to; roughen: as, to *rough* a horse's shoes to prevent slipping.

The *roughing* of bottle-neck interiors is done by iron tools fixed on a lathe and moistened with sand and water.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 261.

2. To execute or shape out roughly; finish partially or in the rough; prepare for a finishing operation: as, to *rough* out building-stones.

The bowlders . . . were thrown to the surface to be *roughed* out and trimmed. *Amer. Anthrop.*, III. 224.

In the grinding of a lens, the first operation consists in *roughing* it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.
E. L. Wilson, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 35.

Roughing-down rolls. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—**Roughing-in** or **roughing-up coat.** See *coat*[2].—**To rough a horse.** (*a*) To make a horse's shoes rough in order to keep him from slipping. See *rough*[1], *n.*, 2.

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A simple mode of *roughing horses*, practised in Russia. *E. H. Knight*, New Mech. Dict., p. 770.

(*b*) To break in a horse, especially for military use.—**To rough in**, in *plastering*, to spread roughly upon brick, as the first of three coats.

When three coats are used, it [the laying on of the first coat of plaster] is called pricking up when upon laths, and *roughing in* when upon brick. *De Colange*, Dict. Commerce, I. 378.

To rough it, to live in a rough, haphazard manner; put up with coarse or casual food and accommodations; endure hardship or inconvenience.

Take care of Fanny, mother. She is tender, and not used to *rough it* like the rest of us. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxix.

Molly Corney was one of a large family of children, and had to *rough it* accordingly. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

II. *intrans.* To behave roughly; specifically, to break the rules in boxing by too much roughness.

That no wrestling, *roughing*, or hugging on the ropes [in boxing] be allowed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 691.

rough[1] (ruf), *adv.* [< *rough*[1], *a.*] Roughly; in a coarse, crude, or harsh manner.

Abb. You should for that have reprehended him.
Adr. Why, so I did.
Abb. Ay, but not *rough* enough. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 58.

To cut up rough. See *cut*.

My jealous Pussy *cut up rough*
The day before I bought her muff
With Sable trimming. *F. Locker*, Mabel.

rough[2] (ruf), *n.* [Also formerly *ruff*; appar. an abbr. of *ruffian*, but now associated with *rough*[1] and accordingly conformed to it in spelling. It is not probable that the adj. *rough* alone would give rise to such substantive use.] A rowdy; a ruffian; a rude, coarse fellow; one given to riotous violence; a bully.

The great queen, moody, despairing, dying, wrapt in the profoundest thought, with eyes fixed upon the ground or already gazing into infinity, was besought by the counsellors around her to name the man to whom she chose that the crown should devolve. "Not to a *rough*," said Elizabeth, sententiously and grimly. *Motley*, United Netherlands, IV. 138.

[In a foot-note Scaramelli is quoted to the effect that the word signifies in English "persona bassa e vile."]

I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into *rough*, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper. *Dickens*, All the Year Round, Oct. 10, 1868. (*Latham.*)

A lady living in the suburbs of London had occasion to make complaint because a *rough* climbed on to her garden wall and broke off a branch from one of her fruit trees. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 138.

rough[3] (ruf), *v. t.* A bad spelling of *ruff*[4].

roughage (ruf'āj), *n.* [< *rough*[1] + *-age.*] Rough or coarse material; something for rough use, as straw for bedding animals. [Local, U. S.]

Bedding or *roughage* is scarce, especially in the milk- and the fancy-butter-producing regions near our great cities. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 98.

rough-backed (ruf'bakt), *a.* Having a rough back: as, the *rough-backed* cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America.

rough-billed (ruf'bild), *a.* Having a rough horny excrescence on the beak: specific in the phrase *rough-billed pelican*, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* (or *erythrorhynchus*). This remarkable formation is deciduous, and is found only on adult birds during the breeding-season.



Rough-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*).

rough-bore (ruf'bōr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to make, with a boring-tool, a heavy, coarse cut in, preparatory to a lighter and smooth finishing cut.

rough-cast (ruf'kȧst), *n.* A kind of plastering for an external wall, composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, dashed on the wall, to which it adheres.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some *rough-cast* about him, to signify wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 71.

Gorgon. 'Twas my invention.
Gasp. But I gave it polish, Gorgon.
Gorg. I confess you took off the *rough-cast*. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

rough-cast (ruf'kȧst), *v. t.* 1. To form roughly or crudely; compose or shape in a rudimental manner; block out in the rough: as, to *rough-cast* a model; to *rough-cast* a story or an essay.

Nor bodily nor ghostly negro could
Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould. *Cleaveland.*

This *rough-cast*, unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of an hundred and twenty years together. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire.

2. To cover with a coarse semi-fluid plaster by casting or throwing it: as, to *rough-cast* a wall. See the noun.—**Rough-cast pottery.** See *pottery*.

rough-caster (ruf'kȧs″tėr), *n.* One who rough-casts.

rough-clad (ruf'klad), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson.*

rough-cull (ruf'kul), *v. t.* To cull (oysters) hastily or for the first time, throwing out only dead shells and other large trash.

rough-dab (ruf'dab), *n.* A pleuronectid fish, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*.

rough-draft (ruf'drȧft), *v. t.* To draft or draw roughly; make a rough sketch of.

rough-draw (ruf'drȧ), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely; trace rudely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
Or polish 'em so fast as he *roughdrew*. *Dryden.*

rough-dry (ruf'drī), *v. t.* To dry by exposure to the air without rubbing, smoothing, ironing, etc.

The process of being washed in the night air, and *rough-dried* in a close closet, is as dangerous as it is peculiar. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xvii.

rough-dry (ruf'drī), *a.* Dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, *rough-dry* clothes.

roughen (ruf'n), *v.* [< *rough*[1] + *-en.* Cf. *rough*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make rough; bring into a rough condition.

Such difference there is in tongues that the same figure which *roughens* one gives majesty to another; and that it was which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden*, Ded. of the Æneid.

Her complexion had been freckled and *roughened* by exposure to wind and weather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 513.

II. *intrans.* To grow or become rough.

The broken landscape, by degrees
Ascending, *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 958.

rougher (ruf'ėr), *n.* 1. One who roughens or roughs out; specifically, a workman who shapes or makes something roughly, preparatory to finishing operations.

When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the *rougher*, it is round in shape. *E. L. Wilson*, Quarter Century in Photography, p. 35.

2. A piece of woolen cloth as taken from the loom, previous to its preparation for fulling by the operation called *perching*.

Woollen cloth from the loom, called *roughers*, has an irregular, slack aspect, very different from the same web when it comes to be sold as, say, broad-cloth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 661.

3. A percher.

rough-footed (ruf'fut″ed), *a.* Having feathered feet, as a grouse, pigeon, or hawk; feather-footed; rough-legged.

rough-grained (ruf'grānd), *a.* Same as *coarse-grained*, as qualifying things or persons. [Rare.]

She became quite a favourite with her *rough-grained* hostess. *Cornhill Mag.*

rough-grind (ruf'grīnd), *v. t.* To grind roughly, or so as to leave the surface rough or unpolished, as with a coarse grindstone or with the aid of a roughening material.

The Duke of Wellington ordered his Scots Greys to *rough-grind* their swords, as at Waterloo. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 83.

Cast-iron is used by . . . opticians, with sand or emery, for *rough-grinding*. *O. Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 433.

rough-head (ruf'hed), *n.* 1. The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus subcristatus*.—2. Same as *red-dace*.—3. The common shiner, *Luxilus cornutus*. [Local, U. S.]

rough-hew (ruf'hū), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *roughe-heawe*; < *rough*[1] + *hew*[1].] To hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber; hence, to give a rough or crude form to, as if by hewing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 11.

A *rough-hewn* seaman, being brought before a wise justass for some misdemeanour, was by him sent away to prison. *Bacon*, Spurious Apophthegms, 6.

This *roughhewen*, ill-timber'd discourse. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

rough-hewer (ruf'hū″ėr), *n.* [< *rough-hew* + *-er*[1].] One who rough-hews.

rough-hound (ruf'hound), *n.* The rough hound-fish or dogfish, a kind of shark.

roughie (ruf'i), *n.* [Dim. of *rough*[1].] Brushwood; dried heath. [Scotch.]

Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, liv.

roughing-drill (ruf'ing-dril), *n.* See *drill*[1].

roughing-hole (ruf'ing-hōl), *n.* In *metal.*, a hole into which iron from the blast-furnace is sometimes allowed to run.

roughing-mill (ruf'ing-mil), *n.* A circular plate or wheel, made of lead or iron, charged with emery wet with water, and usually revolved in a horizontal position, for roughing and grinding any gem except the diamond.

roughing-rolls (ruf'ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* In a rolling-mill, the first pair of rolls between which prepared blooms are passed, for working them into approximate shape. Also called *roughing-down rolls*.

roughings (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* [< *rough*[1] (cf. *roughie*) + *-ing*[1].] See *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

roughleg (ruf'leg), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

rough-legged (ruf'leg″ed or -legd), *a.* Having the tarsi feathered; feather-footed, as a hawk: specifically noting the members of the genus *Archibuteo*. The common rough-legged hawk or buzzard is *A. lagopus*. See cuts under *Archibuteo* and *squirrel-hawk*.

roughly (ruf'li), *adv.* 1. In a rough manner; with physical roughness or coarseness; without smoothness or finish; in an uneven or irregular manner as to surface or execution.

A portrait of a stern old man, in a Puritan garb, painted *roughly*, but with a bold effect and a remarkably strong expression of character. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2. With asperity of manner or effect; coarsely; harshly; gruffly; rudely; gratingly; austerely.

Joseph saw his brethren, and knew them, but . . . spake *roughly* unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

3. Without precision or exactness; approximately; in a general way.

Six miles, speaking *roughly*, are 30,000 feet. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 35.

rough-necked (ruf'nekt), *a.* Having the neck rough: as, the *rough-necked* jacare, *Jacare hirticollis*, of South America.

roughness (ruf'nes), *n.* [< ME. **roughnes*, *rownes*; < *rough*[1] + *-ness.*] 1. The state or property of being rough, in any sense of that word; physical, mental, or moral want of smoothness or equability; asperity, coarseness, harshness, rudeness, etc.

This is some fellow
Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy *roughness*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 103.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and inconcocted *roughness*, as sloes. *Sir T. Browne.*

The *roughness* of a surface, as that of a piece of undressed stone, may be recognized to some extent by merely laying the outspread hand on the surface. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 168.

2. Fodder for animals, consisting of dried cornstalks cut into short pieces. [Southern and western U. S.]

She slipped off her horse, pulled the saddle from him, and threw it inside the door, then turned the animal loose. "Ef he gits ter thur *roughness*, I shan't blame him noan," she remarked. *On a North Carolina Mountain*, N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 28, 1888.

=**Syn.** See *rough*[1].

rough-perfect (ruf'pėr″fekt), *a.* Approximately perfect in the memorizing of a part: said of an actor when he can begin rehearsing from memory. [Theatrical slang.]

rough-rider (ruf'rī″dėr), *n.* 1. One who breaks young or wild horses to the saddle; in the army, a non-commissioned cavalry or artillery officer detailed to assist the riding-master, one being allowed to each troop or battery.—2. Loosely, a horseman occupied with hard, rough work.

The *rough-rider* of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver, is first cousin to the backwoodsman of the southern Alleghanies. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 505.

rough-scuff (ruf'skuf), *n.* A rough, coarse fellow; a rough; collectively, the lowest class of the people; the riffraff; the rabble. [Colloq., U. S.]

rough-setter (ruf'set″ėr), *n.* A mason who builds rough walls, as distinguished from one who hews also.

roughshod (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks: as, a horse is said to be *roughshod* when his shoes are roughed or sharpened for slippery roads.—**To ride roughshod.** See *ride*.

rough-slant (ruf'slȧnt), *n.* A lean-to; a shelter made of canvas, blankets, bark, or boards laid on poles supported on crotches, and sloping from a ridge-pole to the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

rough-spun (ruf'spun), *a.* Rude; unpolished; blunt. *Halliwell.*

rough-string (ruf'string), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the generally unplaned inclined supports for the steps of a wooden stairway, usually concealed from view.

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rough-stuff (ruf'stuf), *n.* In *painting*, coarse paint applied next after the priming, to be covered by the final coat or coats.

Paint has less tendency to crack where *rough-stuff* is left off. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 439.

roughtt. An obsolete preterit of *reck*.

roughtail (ruf'tāl), *n.* Any snake of the family *Uropeltidæ;* a shieldtail.

rough-tailed (ruf'tāld), *a.* Having a rough tail, as a snake: specifically said of the *Uropeltidæ*.

rough-tree (ruf'trē), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A rough unfinished mast or spar. (*b*) The part of a mast above the deck.—**Rough-tree rails**, a timber forming the top of the bulwark.

roughwing (ruf'wing), *n.* **1.** A British moth, *Phtheochroa rugosana*.—**2.** A rough-winged swallow.

rough-winged (ruf'wingd), *a.* Having the outer web of the first primary retrorsely serrulate, as a swallow of the subfamily *Psalidoprocninæ*. The common rough-winged swallow of the United States is *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. It closely resembles the bank-swallow.



Rough-winged. Magnified outer web of part of first primary of *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*.

rough-work (ruf'wėrk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Thus you must continue till you have *rough-wrought* all your work from end to end. *J. Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

rouket, *v.* A Middle English form of *ruck*[1].

roulade (rö-läd'), *n.* [< F. *roulade*, < *rouler*, roll, trill: see *roll*.] In *vocal music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in a rapid succession of tones sung to a single syllable; a run.

roulet, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

rouleau (rö-lō'), *n.*; pl. *rouleaux* (rö-lōz', F. rö-lō'). [< F. *rouleau*, a roll, a roll of paper, dim. of OF. *roule*, a roll: see *roll*.] **1.** A roll. Specifically—(*a*) A roll of paper containing a specified number of coins of the same denomination.

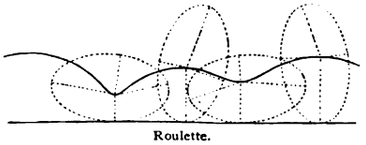
In bright confusion open *rouleaux* lie.
Pope, The Basket-Table, l. 81.

Wer. (showing a *rouleau*). Here's gold—gold, Josephine, Will rescue us from this detested dungeon.
Byron, Werner, i. 1.

(*b*) In *millinery*, a large piping or rounded fluting: generally used in the plural: as, a trimming of *rouleaux*. **2.** *Milit.*, one of a collection of round bundles of fascines tied together, which serve to cover besiegers or to mask the head of a work.—**Rouleau of blood-corpuscles**, the peculiar arrangement that the red blood-corpuscles tend to assume when drawn from the system, forming cylindrical columns, like rolls or piles of coins.

roulet, *n.* An obsolete form of *roulette*.

roulette (rö-let'), *n.* [< F. *roulette*, a little wheel, a caster, etc., also a game so called, fem. dim. of OF. *roule*, a wheel, a roll, etc.: see *roll*.] **1.** An engravers' tool, used for producing a series of dots on a copperplate, and in mezzotint to darken any part which has been too much burnished. Roulettes are of two kinds: one is shaped like the rowel of a spur; the other has the rowel at right angles with the shaft, thick in the middle and diminishing toward the sides, which are notched and sharpened to a series of fine points. A similar instrument is used in mechanical drawing, and in plotting. It is dipped into India ink, so that the points imprint a dotted line as the wheel is passed over the paper. **2.** A cylindrical object used to curl hair upon, whether of the head or of a wig.—**3.** In *geom.*, a curve traced by any point in the plane of a



Roulette.

given curve when this plane rolls on this curve over another curve.—**4.** A game of chance, played at a table, in the center of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disk, the circumference of which is generally divided into 38 compartments colored black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The person in charge of the table (the banker or tailleur) sets the disk in motion, and causes a ball to revolve on it in an opposite direction. This ball finally drops into one of the compartments, thus determining the winning number or color. The players, of whom there may be any number, may stake on a figure or a group of figures, on even or odd number, or on the black or red. Should the player stake on a single figure and be successful, he wins 35 times his stake. The amount varies in the event of success on other chances.

roulroul, *n.* [Native name. See *Rollulus*.] A bird of the genus *Rollulus*.

rouly-poulyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *roly-poly*.

roum[1]**t**, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *room*[1].

roum[2], *n.* Same as *room*[2].

Roumanian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rumanian*.

Roumansh, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romansh*.

Roumelian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rumelian*.

rount, *v.* See *round*[2].

rount, *n.* See *round*[2].

Herkne to my *roun*.
Morris and Skeat, Spec. of Early English, II. iv. (A) 44.

Lenten ys come with love to toune,
With blosmen ant with briddes *roune* [birds' song].
Ritson, Ancient Songs (ed. 1829), I. 63. (*Halliwell.*)

rounce (rouns), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] **1.** In *printing*, a wheel-pulley in a hand-press, which winds and unwinds girths that draw the type-form on the bed to and from impression under the platen. See cut under *printing-press*.—**2.** A game of cards, played with a full pack by not more than nine persons. Each player starts with fifteen points, and for every trick he takes subtracts one from the score; the player who first reaches zero wins.

rounce-handle (rouns'han'dl), *n.* In *printing*, the crank attached to the rounce, by which it is turned. See *printing-press*.

rouncevalt, rouncivalt (roun'se-val, -si-val), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ronceval*, *runcival;* so called in allusion to the gigantic bones, believed to be those of Charlemagne's heroes, said to have been dug up at *Roncesvalles* (F. *Roncevaux*), a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where, according to the old romances, the army of Charlemagne was routed by the Saracens.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

Hereof I take it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rouncevall*. *Fol.* 22. b. (ed. 1600). (*Nares.*)

2. The marrowfat pea: so called from its large size.

And set, as a dainty, thy *runcival* pease.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 8.

Another [serving-man], stumbling at the Threshold, tumbled in his Dish of *Rouncevals* before him.
Brome, Jovial Crew, v.

From Cicero, that wrote in prose,
So call'd from *rounceval* on 's nose.
Musarum Deliciæ (1656). (*Nares.*)

In Staffordshire, garden-*rouncivals* sown in the fields kernel well. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

II. *a.* Large; strong; robustious.

Dost roare, bulchin? dost roare? th' ast a good *rounciuall* voice to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.
Dekker, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 243).

rounceyt, rounciet, *n.* See *rouncy*.

rouncletv, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *runkle*.

rouncyt (roun'si), *n.* [Also *rouncey, rouncie;* < ME. *rouncy, rounsie, rounce, rounse, rouncin,* < OF. *roncin, runcin, ronci*, F. *roussin* = Pr. *rossi, roci, roncin* = Cat. *roci* = Sp. *rocin* = Pg. *rocim* = It. *ronciono, ronzino*, a nag, hack (whence Sp. *rocinante* = OF. *rossinante*, a miserable hack, the name of Don Quixote's horse), < ML. *runcinus;* origin uncertain; perhaps < G. *ross*, a horse (> F. *rosse*, a poor horse, sorry jade), = E. *horse*[1]: see *horse*[1]. The W. *rhwnsi*, a rough-coated horse, is perhaps < E.] **1.** A common hackney-horse; a nag.

He rood upon a *rouncy* as he couthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 390.

The war horse is termed dextrarius, as led by the squire with his right hand; the runcinus, or *rouncey*, was the horse of an attendant or servant.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 74, note.

2. A vulgar, coarse woman. *Halliwell.*

round[1] (round), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rownd;* < ME. *round, rownd, ronde* = D. *rond* = MHG. *runt*, G. *rund* = Dan. Sw. *-rund*, < OF. *rond, roont, roond*, F. *rond* = Pr. *redon, redun* = Cat. *redó, rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo, redondo* = It. *rotondo, ritondo*, < L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1], and cf. *rotund*. Hence ult. *roundel, roundelay, rondeau, rundlet*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Circular, or roughly so; plane, without angles, and having no axis much longer than any other.

Round was his face, and camuse was his nose.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 14.

This yle of Mylo is an c. myle northe from Candy; it was called Melos, and is *roundest* of all yles.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 62.

For meals, a *round* tray is brought in, and placed upon a low stool. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 20.

2. Having circular sections: as, *round* columns; *round* chambers. See *round bodies*, below.—**3.** Spherical; globular; compressed about a center; collected into a shape more or less exactly spherical.

Upon the firm opacous globe
Of this *round* world. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 419.

4. Without corners or edges; convex, not elongated, and unwrinkled; bounded by lines or surfaces of tolerably uniform curvature.

And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools [deer] . . .
Should . . . have their *round* haunches gored.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 25.

In person he was not very tall, but exceedingly *round;* neither did his bulk proceed from his being fat, but windy; being blown up by a prodigious conviction of his own importance. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 312.

He [the King of Saxony] is of medium height, with sloping, *round* shoulders. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 87.

5. Proceeding with an easy, smooth, brisk motion, like that of a wheel: as, a *round* trot.

A *round* and flowing utterance. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon.
Tennyson, Geraint.

6. Well-filled; full; liberal or large in amount or volume: as, "good *round* sum," *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 104.

I lay ye all
By the heels and suddenly, and on your heads
Clap *round* fines for neglect.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4. 84.

7. Not descending to unworthy and vexatious stickling over small details.

Clear and *round* dealing is the honour of man's nature.
Bacon, Truth (ed. 1887).

8. Not prevaricating; candid; open.

I will a *round* unvarnish'd tale deliver.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 90.

9. Without much delicacy or reserve; plain-spoken: as, a *round* oath.

What shall be done? He will not hear, till feel:
I must be *round* with him. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 8.

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

10t. Severe; harsh.

Your reproof is something too *round*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governour that, if he were so *round*, he would be *round* too.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 99.

11. Periodic; beginning and ending at the same position or state of things, and that without reversal of the direction of advance: as, a *round* journey.

The *round* year
Will bring all fruits and virtues here.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

12. Filled out roundly or symmetrically; made complete in sense, symmetrical in form, and well-balanced in cadence; well-turned: said of a sentence or of literary style.

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was incumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings. *Bp. Fell*, Life of Hammond.

If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound,
And truth cut short to make a period *round*,
I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 517.

13. Written, as a number, with one or more "round figures," or ciphers, at the end. See *round number*, below.—**14.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Circular; annular. (*b*) Cylindric; terete. (*c*) Rotund; globose or globular; spherical.—**15.** In *arch.*, round-arched or -vaulted; characterized by the presence of round arches or a barrel-vault.

The distinctly Gothic type of capital, which finds one of its earliest illustrations in the *round* portion of the choir of the Cathedral of Senlis.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 201.

In round numbers, considered in the aggregate; with disregard of the smaller elements of a number or numbers, or of minute calculation: as, *in round numbers* a population of 90,000.

She [the United States] has risen, during one simple century of freedom, *in round numbers* from two millions to forty-five. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 175.

The earth in its motion round the sun moves *in round numbers* 20 miles in a second. *Stokes*, Light, p. 228.

Round arch, belting, cardamom. See the nouns.—**Round bodies**, in *geom.*, the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder.—**Round clam**, one of many different edible clams of rounded or subcircular figure, as of the families *Veneridæ* and *Mactridæ:* distinguished from *long clam*, as *Myidæ, Solenidæ*, etc.; especially, the quahog, *Venus mercenaria* of the eastern United States, and *Cuneus staminea* of the Pacific coast. See *quahog, little-neck.*—**Round corn.** See *corn*[1].—**Round dance**, a dance in which the dancers are arranged in a circle or ring, or one in which they move in circular or revolving figures, as in a waltz, polka, etc.: opposed to *square dance.*—**Round dock.** See *dock*[1], 2.—**Round-edge file, round file.** See *file*[1].—**Round fish, game.** See the nouns.—**Round herring,**

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a clupeoid fish of the genus *Etrumeus*. The species so called in the United States is *E. teres*, of the Atlantic coast, of a terete or fusiform figure, olivaceous above and silvery on the sides and belly, with small mouth and fins and large eyes.—**Round jack.** See *jack*[1].—**Round jacket.** Same as *roundabout*, 5.

When he wore a *round jacket*, and showed a marvelous nicety of aim in playing at marbles.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, Finale.

Round-joint file. See *file*[1].—**Round knife, ligament, mackerel, meal.** See the nouns.—**Round number,** a number evenly divisible by tens, hundreds, etc., or a number forming an aliquot part of one so divisible, as 10, 25, 75, 100, 750, 1,000, etc.: used especially with reference to approximate or indefinite statement.

Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether, in the first ages and long lives of our fathers, Moses doth not sometime account by full and *round numbers* . . . as in the age of Noah it is delivered to be just five hundred when he begat Sem; whereas perhaps he might be somewhat above or below that *round* and complete *number*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

This, still pursuing the *round-number* system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man, woman, and child in this, the greatest metropolis of the world.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 526.

Round o. (*a*) See *O*[1]. (*b*) A corruption of the word *rondo*, common in English music-books of the early part of the eighteenth century.—**Round ore.** Same as *leap-ore*.—**Round plane.** See *plane*[2].—**Round pound.** See *pound*[2].—**Round pronator,** the pronator radii teres (which see, under *pronator*).—**Round robin.** See *round-robin*, 5.—**Round shore-herring.** See *herring*.—**Round shot, seam, table, tower,** etc. See the nouns.—**Round tool.** (*a*) In *wood-working*, a chisel with a round nose, used for making concave moldings. (*b*) In *seal-engraving*, a tool with a round bead-like end, used for purposes very similar to those of the bead-tool.—**Round turn,** the passing of one end of a rope, attached by the other end to some moving object, completely around a post or timber-head, so as to give a strong hold. This is commonly done to check the movement of a vessel coming into her berth, or the like: hence the saying *to bring a person up with a round turn*, to stop him suddenly in doing or saying something: administer an effectual check to him.—**Round zedoary.** See *zedoary*.=**Syn.** See *roundness*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which has roundness; a round (spherical, circular, cylindrical, or conical) object or group of objects; a round part or piece of something: as, a *round* of beef.

We'll dress [some children]
Like urchins, ouphes, and fairies, green and white,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 50.

Over their sashes the men wear *rounds* of stiffened russet, to defend their brains from the piercing fervor.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 85.

As this pale taper's earthly spark,
To yonder argent *round* [the moon].
Tennyson, St. Agnes' Eve.

The arches of the *round* [circular stage] rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 133.

Specifically—(*a*) A rung of a ladder or a chair, or any similar round or spindle-shaped piece joining side- or corner-pieces by its ends.

That lowliness is young ambition's ladder; . . .
But, when he once attains the utmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 24.

Where all the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 220.

(*b*) In *arch.*, a molding the section of which is a segment of a circle or of a curved figure differing but little from a circle.

2. In *art*, form rounded or curved and standing free in nature or representation; specifically, the presentation in sculpture of complete

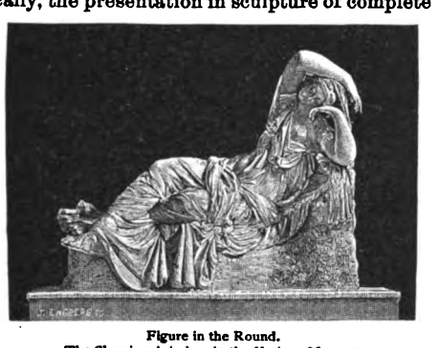

Figure in the Round.
The Sleeping Ariadne, in the Vatican Museum.

roundness, represented with its projection on all sides, as in nature, free from any ground, as distinguished from *relief:* used with the definite article, especially with reference to sculptures of human and animal figures.

The progress of sculpture in *the round* from the Branchidæ statues to the perfect art of Pheidias may be traced through a series of transition specimens.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 81.

To the training in this school, and the habit of drawing from *the round*. . . . we may be indebted for the careful drawing and modeling of the details of his pictures which distinguish Mantegna from all his contemporaries.
The Century, XXXIX. 396.

3. A circle; a ring or coil; a gathering in a circle or company, as of persons. [Rare.]

Him [the serpent] fast sleeping soon he found
In labyrinth of many a *round* self-roll'd.
Milton, P. L., ix. 183.

Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of politicians at Will's.
Addison, Spectator, No. 1.

4. A circuit of action or progression; a going about from point to point or from one to another in a more or less definite series; a range or course through a circle of places, persons, things, or doings: as, a *round* of travel or of visits; a *round* of duties or pleasures; the story went the *rounds* of the papers.

Come, ladies, shall we take a *round*? as men
Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour
After supper; 'tis their exercise.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

He walks the *round* up and down, through every room o' the house.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

Thro' each returning Year, may that Hour be
Distinguish'd in the *Rounds* of all Eternity.
Congreve, To Cynthia.

The trivial *round*, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask;
Room to deny ourselves; a road
To bring us daily nearer God.
Keble, Christian Year, Morning.

5. A fixed or prescribed circuit of going or doing, supposed to be repeated at regular intervals; a course or tour of duty: as, a policeman's or a sentinel's *round;* the *rounds* of postmen, milkmen, newsmen, etc.; a *round* of inspection by a military officer or guard.

We must keep a *round*, and a strong watch to-night.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

They accompany the military guards in their nightly *rounds* through the streets of the metropolis.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 143.

The wise old Doctor went his *round*.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

6. A complete or continuous circuit or course; revolution or range from beginning to end, or without limit; sweep; scope; sphere: as, the *rounds* of the planets; the whole *round* of science.

They hold that the Blood, which hath a Circulation, and fetcheth a *Round* every 24 Hours about the Body, is quickly repaired again.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 21.

In the Glorious *Round* of Fame,
Great Marlbro, still the same,
Incessant runs his Course.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, i.

Thy pinions, universal Air, . . .
Are delegates of harmony, and bear
Strains that support the Seasons in their *round*.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, xii.

He seems, indeed, to have run the whole *round* of knowledge.
Sumner, Hon. John Pickering.

So runs the *round* of life from hour to hour.
Tennyson, Circumstance.

7. A bout or turn of joint or reciprocal action; a course of procedure by two or more, either complete in itself, or one of a series with intermissions or renewals: as, *rounds* of applause; a *round* at cards; a *round* of golf (a course of play round the whole extent of the golfing-ground).

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away.
Granville, Epigrams and Characters.

The simultaneous start with which they increased their distance by at least a fathom, on hearing the door-bell jingling all over the house, would have ensured a *round* of applause from any audience in Europe.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. iii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *pugilism*, one of the series of bouts constituting a prize-fight or a sparring-match. A round may last for a certain specified length of time, as three minutes, or until one of the combatants is down.

He stood up to the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four *rounds*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

The second *round* in this diplomatic encounter closed with the British government fairly discomfited.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, p. 540.

(*b*) A bout of shooting, as at a target, in saluting, or in battle, either with firearms or with bows, in which a certain number of shots are delivered, or in which the participants shoot or fire by turns.

The first time I reviewed my regiment they . . . would salute with some *rounds* fired before my door.
B. Franklin, Autobiog., p. 289.

The "National *Round*," shot by the ladies of Great Britain at all public meetings, consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 12.

(*c*) A bout of toast-drinking; the drinking of a toast or of a set of toasts by the persons round a table; also, a toast to be drunk by the company.

Them that drank the *round*, when they crowned their heads with folly and forgetfulness, and their cups with wine and noises.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 615.

The Tories are forced to borrow their toasts from their antagonists, and can scarce find beauties enough of their own side to supply a single *round* of October.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 8.

(*d*) A bout of drinking participated in by a number of persons; a treat all round: as, to pay for the *round*. (*e*) In *vocal music*, a short rhythmical canon at the unison, in which the several voices enter at equal intervals of time: distinguished from a *catch* simply in not being necessarily humorous. Rounds have always been very popular in England. The earliest specimen is the famous "Sumer is i-cumen in," which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and is the oldest example of counterpoint extant. Also called *rondo*, *rota*.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, vii. 6.

A *Round*, a *Round*, a *Round*, Boyes, a *Round*,
Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd.
Brome, Jovial Crew, iv. 1.

In the convivial *Round*, in which each voice chases, so to speak, the different movements in the same order.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 213.

(*f*) Same as *round dance* (which see, under I.).

A troupe of Faunes and Satyres far away
Within the wood were dauncing in a *roround*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 7.

Tread we softly in a *round*,
Whilst the hollow murmuring ground
Fills the music with her sound.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

8. Same as *roundel*.—**9.** Ammunition for a single shot or volley: as, to supply a marksman or a company with forty *rounds*.—**10.** In the *manège*, a volt, or circular tread.—**11.** A brewers' vessel for holding beer while undergoing the final fermentation.

It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ the fermenting *rounds* only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 406.

Cog and round. See *cog*[2].—**Gentleman of the round.** See *gentleman*.—**Hollows and rounds.** See *hollow*[1].—**In the round,** in *art*. See def. 2, above.—**Round of beef,** a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Instead of boiling or stewing a piece of the *round of beef*, for example, the Mount Desert cooks broil or fry it.
The Century, XL. 562.

To cut the round. See *volt*.

round[1] (round), *adv.*[1] [< ME. *round;* < *round*[1], *a.*] Roundly; vigorously; loudly.

I peyne me to han an hauteyn speche,
And ringe it oute as *round* as goth a belle.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 45.

round[1] (round), *adv.*[2] and *prep.* [Prop. an aphetic form of *around:* see *around*.] **I.** *adv.* **1.** On all sides; so as to surround or make the circuit of. See *round about*, below.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*, and keep thee in on every side.
Luke xix. 43.

When he alighted, he surveyed me *round* with great admiration.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2.

2. With a revolving or rotating movement or course; in a circular or curvilinear direction; around: as, to go *round* in a circle; to turn *round* and go the other way.

He that is giddy thinks the world turns *round*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 20.

3. In or within a circuit; round about.

The longest way *round* is the shortest way home.
Popular saying.

Round and around the sounds were cast,
Till echo seemed an answering blast.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 10.

A brutal cold country this. . . . Never . . . a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile *round*.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v.

4. To or at this place or time through a circuit or circuitous course.

Time is come *round*,
And where I did begin, there shall I end.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 23.

Tally-ho coach for Leicester 'll be *round* in half-an-hour, and don't wait for nobody.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

Once more the slow, dumb years
Bring their avenging cycle *round*.
Whittier, Mithridates at Chios.

5. In circumference: as, a tree or a pillar 40 inches *round*.—**6.** In a circling or circulating course; through a circle, as of persons or things: as, there was not food enough to go *round;* to pass *round* among the company.

The invitations were sent *round*.
Scott.

7. In a complete round or series; from beginning to end.

She named the ancient heroes *round*.
Swift.

The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears almost the year *round*.
Dublin Univ. Mag., Feb., 1872, p. 224.

All round. (*a*) Over the whole place: in every direction. (*b*) In all respects; for all purposes: also used adjectively: as, a clever *all-round* writer or actor; a good horse for *all-round* work.

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One of the quietest, but, *all round*, one of the brainiest merchants and financiers in the United States.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 241.

Luff round. See *luff*[2].—**Round about.** (*a*) [*About*, adv.] (1) In an opposite direction; with reversed position; so as to face the other way.

She 's turned her richt and *round about*,
And the kembe fell frae her han'.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

(2) All around; in every direction.

When he giveth you rest from all your enemies *round about*, so that ye dwell in safety. Deut. xii. 10.

Round about are like Tombes for his wiues and children, but not so great and faire. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 288.

On the other side . . . stood a great square Tower, and *round about* the rubbish of many other Buildings.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

(*b*) [*About*, prep.] On every side of; all round.

And he made darkness pavilions *round about* him, dark waters, and thick clouds of the skies. 2 Sam. xxii. 12.

The skins hanging *round about* his head, backe, and shoulders.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 161.

And hears the Muses in a ring
Aye *round about* Jove's altar sing.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 48.

To bring round. See *bring*.

"What 's the matter, Mother?" said I, when we had *brought* her a little *round*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 2.

To come round. See *come*.

He was about as glib-tongued a Jacobin as you'd wish to see; but now my young man has *come round* handsomely.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 495.

To fly, get, go, turn round. See the verbs.—**To pass round the hat.** See *hat*[1].

II. *prep.* 1. On every side of; surrounding; encircling: as, the people stood *round* him; to put a rope *round* a post.

O thou, my love, whose love is one with mine,
I, maiden, *round* thee, maiden, bind my belt.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Circuitously about: as, a ramble *round* the park; to sail *round* Cape Horn; a journey *round* the world.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1227.

The successful expedition *round* Cape Bojador, being soon spread abroad through Europe, excited a spirit of adventure in all foreigners.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 99.

To come round, get round, etc. See the verbs.

round[1] (round), *v.* [= D. *ronden*, round, = G. *runden*, become round, *ründen*, make round, = Sw. *runda* = Dan. *runde*, make round, = F. *rondir*, become round; from the adj. (in defs. I., 4, 5, and II., 2, 3, 5, rather from the adverb): see *round*[1], *a.*, *round*[1], *adv.*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give roundness or rotundity to; make circular, spherical, cylindrical, conical, convex, or curved; form with a round or curved outline: as, to *round* the edges of anything; the *rounded* corners of a piano or of a book.

Ye shall not *round* the corners of your heads.
Lev. xix. 27.

The figures on several of our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Bull, the dog, lies *rounded* on the hearth, his nose between his paws, fast asleep. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Remains of Roman architecture . . . controlled the minds of artists, and induced them to adopt the *rounded* rather than the pointed arch.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 101.

2. To fill out roundly or symmetrically; complete or perfect in form or substance.

A quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadencies. *Swift*, Misc.

General ideas are essences; they are our gods; they *round* and ennoble the most partial and sordid way of living. *Emerson*, Nominalist and Realist.

He has lived to *round* a personality that will be traditional. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 302.

3. To fill out the circle or term of; bring to completion; finish off.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 158.

I like your picture, but I fain would see
A sketch of what your promised land will be
When . . .
The twentieth century *rounds* a new decade.
Whittier, The Panorama.

4. To encircle; encompass; surround.

Am I not he that rules great Nineveh,
Rounded with Lycas' silver-flowing streams?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

I would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow
Were red-hot steel. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 60.

With garlands of great pearl his brow
Begirt and *rounded*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 4.

5. To go, pass, or get round; make a course round the limit or terminus of: as, the ship *rounded* Cape Horn; to *round* the corner of a street.—**To round down,** to overhaul downward, as a rope or tackle.—**To round in,** or **round in on** (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of: as, to *round in* a rope; to *round in on* a weather-brace.—**To round off.** (*a*) To finish off in a curved or rounded form; give a rounding finish to: as, to *round off* the corners of a table or a marble slab. See *round-off file*, under *file*[1]. (*b*) To finish completely; bring into a completed or perfected state.

Just as little in the course of its development in time as in space is the body *rounded off* into strict unity.
Lotze, Microcosmos (trans.), I. 136.

Positive science, like common-sense, treats objects as *rounded-off* totals, as "absolutes." *Mind*, XLI. 124.

To round out. (*a*) To expand, distend, or fill out in a rounded form: as, a paunch or a bust well *rounded out*. (*b*) To fill out symmetrically or completely: as, to *round out* a speech with apt illustrations.—**To round to,** to haul by the wind when sailing free; bring (a vessel) head up to the wind preparatory to letting go the anchor.—**To round up.** (*a*) To heap or fill up so as to make round at top: as, to *round up* a measure of grain. (*b*) In grazing regions, to drive or bring together in close order: as, to *round up* a scattered herd of cattle. (*c*) *Naut.*, to haul up, as the slack of a rope through its leading-block, or a tackle which hangs loose by its fall. (*d*) To scold or reprove roundly; bring to account.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow or become round; acquire curvature, plumpness, roundness, or rounded bigness.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 16.

All the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of the strife
Slow *rounding* into calm.
Whittier, My Psalm.

The fair pink blooms . . . gave way to small green spheres *rounding* daily to full-orbed fruit.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 217.

2. To go round about; make a circuit; go the rounds, as a guard.

While they keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk.
Milton, P. L., iv. 685.

So *rounds* he to a separate mind,
From whence clear memory may begin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

The stream goes *rounding* away through the sward, bending somewhat to the right, where the ground gradually descends. *The Century*, XXXVI. 806.

3. To turn around or about; make a turn.

The men who met him *rounded* on their heels,
And wonder'd after him.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To become full or finished; develop into a completed or perfected type: as, the girl *rounds* into the woman.—5. To bend or turn downward, as a whale; make ready to dive, as a whale, by curving its small. Also *round out*.—**To round on,** to turn upon or against; abuse; assail; beset: as, he *rounded on* me in a rage.

round[2] (round), *v.* [With excrescent *d*, as in *sound*, *pound*[2], etc.; < ME. *rounen*, *rownen*, *runen*, < AS. *rūnian* (= OD. *rūnen*, MD. *ruinen*, *ruynen* = OLG. *runōn* = OHG. *rūnēn*, MHG. *rūnen*, G. *raunen*, > OF. *runer*), whisper, murmur, < *rūn*, mystery: see *rune*[1].] **I.**† *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; speak secretly; take counsel.

The steward on knees him set adown,
With the emperour for to *roun*.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 84).

Another *rouned* to his felawe lowe.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 208.

II. *trans.* To address or speak to in a whisper; utter in a whisper.

One *rounded* another in the ear, and said "Erat dives," He was a rich man: — a great fault.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

They 're here with me already, whispering, *rounding*,
"Sicilia is a so-forth." *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 217.

At the same time he [April Fool] slyly *rounded* the first lady in the ear that an action might lie against the Crown for bi-geny. *Lamb*, On the New-Year's Coming of Age.

How often must I *round* thee in the ears —
All means are lawful to a lawful end?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

round[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *roun*, < AS. *rūn*, a whisper, secret, mystery: see *round*[2], *v.*, and *rune*[1].] A whisper or whispering; discourse; song.

ix. and nigneti ger he [Abraham] was old,
Quuanne him cam bode [message] in sunder [diverse] *run*,
Fro gode of circumcicioun.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 991.

roundabout (round'a-bout'), *a.* and *n.* [< *round about*, adverbial phrase: see *round*[1], *adv.*, and *about*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Circuitous; tortuous; indirect.

Girls have always a *round-about* way of saying yes before company. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

The inferences of political economy are true only because they are discoveries by a *roundabout* process of what the moral law commands. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 502.

2. Comprehensive; taking a wide range.

Those sincerely follow reason, but, for want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question.
Locke, Human Understanding.

3. Encircling; surrounding; encompassing. *Tatler*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *n.* 1. A large horizontal revolving frame, carrying small wooden horses and carriages, sometimes elephants, etc., on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.—2. A round dance.

The Miss Flamboroughs . . . understood the jig and the *roundabout* to perfection. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix. 1.

3. A scene of incessant revolution, change, or vicissitude. [Rare.]

He sees that this great *roundabout*,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs, and its bus'nesses,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says — what says he? — "Caw!"
Cowper, The Jackdaw (trans.).

4. An arm-chair with rounded back and sides.—5. A short coat or jacket for men and boys, without skirts, which fits the body closely. Also *round jacket*.

He sauntered about the streets in a plain linen *round-about*.
The Century, XXV. 176.

6. A cyclonic storm. [Bermudas.]

roundaboutly (round'a-bout'li), *adv.* [< *round-about*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a roundabout manner; circuitously; indirectly. [Rare.]

He said it much more lengthily and *roundaboutly*.
R. Broughton, Joan, i.

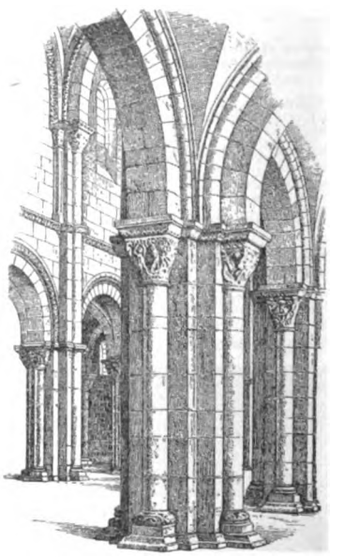
roundaboutness (round'a-bout'nes), *n.* [< *roundabout*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Circuitousness of course or manner; the quality of being roundabout or tortuous. [Rare.]

Coleridge's prose writings have the same "vice of *roundaboutness*," as Southey called it, as his talk, but without its charm; the same endless interpolations, digressions, and apologies — with the same superabundance of long, strange, and hard words. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 77.

round-all (round'âl), *n.* An acrobatic feat. See the quotation.

Doing . . . *round-alls* (that 's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 104.

round-arched (round'ärcht), *a.* In *arch.*, characterized by semicircular arches, as a style or a building, as ancient Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, and other construction, and the edifices in those styles; also, having the form of a round arch, as an architectural member.



Round-arched Construction.— A pier with perspective of nave, aisle, and vaulting of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, France.

The transverse ribs [choir of Noyon Cathedral] alone are pointed, and the *round-arched* longitudinal ribs are . . . much stilted.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 49.

round-arm (round'ärm), *a.* In *cricket*, swinging the arm round more or less horizontally, or done with the arm so used: as, a *round-arm* bowler; *round-arm* bowling. *Encyc. Dict.*

round-armed (round'ärmd), *a.* In *boxing*, given with a horizontal swing of the arm.

And the clumsy *round-armed* hit, even though it does more harm to the recipient, is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made directly from the shoulder.
Saturday Rev., No. 1474.

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round-backed (round'bakt), *a.* Having a round or curved back; showing unusual convexity of back, especially between the shoulders; round-shouldered.

round-bend (round'bend), *a.* Bent in a certain curve: specifically said of fly-hooks.

round-crested (round'kres^{e}ted), *a.* Having a round crest; fan-crested: specific in the phrase *round-crested duck*, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *Catesby*, 1731. See cut under *merganser*.

roundel (roun'del), *n.* [Also *roundle*, *rondel*, *rondle*, *rundle*, in obsolete, technical, or dialectal uses; < ME. *roundel*, *rundel*, *rondel*, < OF. *rondel*, later *rondeau*, anything round and flat, a round plate, a round cake, etc., a scroll, dim. of *rond*, round: see *round*^{1}. Cf. Sp. *redondilla* = Pg. *redondilha*, a roundel: see *redondilla*. Cf. *rondeau*, *rondel*.] **1.** Anything round; a round form or figure; a circle, or something of circular form. [Archaic except in some technical uses.]

A *roundel* to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

The Spaniardes, vniting themselues, gathered their whole Fleete close together into a *roundell*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 598.

Come, put in his leg in the middle *roundel* [round hole of stocks].
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 4.

Scales and *roundles* to mount the pinnacles and highest pieces of divinity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 12.

Those *roundels* of gold fringe, drawn out with cypress.
Scott, Kenilworth, xx.

The *roundels* or "bulls'-eyes," so largely used in domestic glazing.
Glass-making, p. 92.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, a circular figure used as a bearing, and commonly blazoned, not roundel, but by a special name according to the tincture. Also *roundle*, *roundlet*. (*b*) In *medieval armor:* (1) A round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures: sometimes made wholly of metal, and generally convex, but sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss. (2) A piece of metal of circular or nearly circular form. (*a*) A very small plate sewed or riveted to cloth or leather as part of a coat of fence. (*β*) A larger plate, used to protect the body at the défaut de la cuirasse, where that on the left side was fixed, that on the right side movable to allow of the couching of the lance, and at the knee-joint, usually one on each side, covering the articulation. Also called *disk*. (*c*) In *fort.*, a bastion of a semicircular form, introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained roomy casemates for troops. (*d*) In *arch.*, a molding of semicircular profile. *J. T. Clarke*. (*e*) A fruit-trencher of circular form.



Per pale gules and argent three roundels counterchanged.

2†. A dance in which the dancers form a ring or circle. Also called *round*.

Come, now a *roundel* and a fairy song.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2. 1.

3. Same as *rondel:* specifically applied by Swinburne to a form apparently invented by himself. This consists of nine lines with two refrains, arranged as follows: *a*, *b*, *a* (and refrain); *b*, *a*, *b*; *a*, *b*, *a* (and refrain)—the refrain, as in the rondeau and rondel, being part of the first line. The measure is unrestricted, and the refrain generally rimes with the *b* lines.

Many a himpne for your holy daies
That highten balades, *roundels*, virelaies.
Chaucer, Good Women.

All day long we rode
Thro' the dim land against a rushing wind,
That glorious *roundel* echoing in our ears.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

roundelay (roun'de-lā), *n.* [< OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*. The spelling *roundelay* appar. simulates E. *lay*^{3}.] **1.** Any song in which an idea, line, or refrain is continually repeated.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wil. Hey, ho, hallidaye!
Per. When holy fathers went to shrieve;
Wil. Now gineth this *roundelay*.
. . . . . .
Wil. Now endeth our *roundelay*.
Cud. Sicker, sike a *roundle* never heard I none.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

Loudly sung his *roundelay* of love.
Dryden.

While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay
Sing forth her nuptial *roundelay*.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 16.

The breath of Winter . . . plays a *roundelay*
Of death among the bushes and the leaves.
Keats, Isabella, st. 32.

2. Same as *rondeau*, 1.

The *roundelay*, in which, after each strophe of the song, a chorus interposes with the same refrain.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 214.

3. A dance in a circle; a round or roundel.

The fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*.
Howell.

As doth the billow there upon Charybdis,
That breaks itself on that which it encounters,
So here the folk must dance their *roundelay*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 24.

roundeleer (roun-de-lēr'), *n.* [< *roundel* + *-eer*.] A writer of roundels or roundelays. [Rare.]

In this path he must thus have preceded . . . all contemporary *roundeleers*.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 250.

rounder (roun'dėr), *n.* [< *round*^{1}, *v.*, + *-er*^{1}.] **1.** One who or that which rounds or makes round; specifically, a tool for rounding, or rounding out or off, as a cylindrical rock-boring tool with an indented face, a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons, etc.—**2.** One who habitually goes round, or from point to point and back, for any purpose; especially, one who continually goes the round of misdemeanor, arrest, trial, imprisonment, and release, as a habitual drunkard or petty thief.

G—— had made himself conspicuous as a *rounder*, . . . and occupied much of his time in threatening employes of the various railroad companies.
Philadelphia Times, 1886.

A very large proportion of the inmates [of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island] are "old *rounders*" who return to the Island again and again.
Christian Union, Aug. 25, 1887.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, thugs, and midnight *rounders*, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in bar-room mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle.
The Century, XXXVI. 249.

3. Something well rounded or filled out; a round or plump oath, or the like. [Colloq.]

Though we can all swear a *rounder* in the stockyard or on the drafting camp, as a rule we are a happy-go-lucky, peaceable lot.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, Head Station, p. 33.

4. A round; an act or instance of going or passing round. Specifically—(*a*) A round of demonstrative speech or procedure: as, they gave him a *rounder* (a round of applause).

Mrs. Cork . . . was off amid a *rounder* of "Thank'e ma'am, thank'e."
R. D. Blackmore, Christowell, II. viii.

(*b*) A complete run in the game of rounders.

A *rounder* was when a player struck the ball with such force as to enable him to run all four bases and "get home."
The Century, XXXIX. 637.

5. *pl.* (*a*) A game played with a soft and small ball and a bat of about 2 feet in length. About four or five players are on each side. The game is played on a ground in the form of a rectangle or pentagon with a base at each angle; on one of these bases, called the "home," the batsman stands. When the ball is thrown toward the batter he tries to drive it away as far as he can and secure a run completely round the boundary, or over any of the parts of it, before he can be hit by the ball secured and thrown at him by one of the opposite party. In some forms of the game the batter is declared out if he fails to strike the ball, if he drives it too short a distance to secure a run, or if the ball from his bat is caught in the air by one of the opposite party. From rounders the game of base-ball has been developed. (*b*) In England, a game like fives, but played with a football.

round-faced (round'fāst), *a.* Having a round face: as, the *round-faced* macaque, *Macacus cyclopis*.

I can give no other account of him but that he was pretty tall, *round-faced*, and one, I'm sure, I ne'er had seen before.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. i.

roundfish (round'fish), *n.* **1.** The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*.—**2.** The shad-waiter or pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis;* the Menomonee whitefish, abundant in the Great Lake region and northward. See cut under *shad-waiter*.

roundhand (round'hand), *n.* [< *round*^{1} + *hand*.] **1.** A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.—**2.** A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally. See *round-arm*. *Imp. Dict.*

Roundhead (round'hed), *n.* [< *round*^{1} + *head*.] **1.** In *Eng. hist.*, a member of the Parliamentarian or Puritan party during the civil war: so called opprobriously by the Royalists or Cavaliers, in allusion to the Puritans' custom of wearing their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers usually wore theirs in long ringlets. The Roundheads were one of the two great parties in English politics first formed about 1641, and continued under the succeeding names of Whigs and Liberals, as opposed to the Cavaliers, Tories, and Conservatives respectively.

But our Scene's London now; and by the rout
We perish, if the *Roundheads* be about.
Cowley, The Guardian, Prol.

2. [*l. c.*] The weakfish or squeteague, *Cynoscion regalis*. [Virginia.]

round-headed (round'hed^{e}ed), *a.* [< *round*^{1} + *head* + *-ed*^{2}.] **1.** Having a round head or top: as, a *round-headed* nail or rivet.

Roundheaded arches and windows.
Bp. Lowth, Life of Wykcham, § 6. (*Latham.*)

Above was a simple *round-headed* clerestory, and outside are the same slight beginnings of ornamental arcades.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 104.

2. Hence, having the hair of the head cut short; close-cropped; specifically, belonging or pertaining to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians. [Rare.]

The *round-headed* rebels of Westminster Hall.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 20 (song).

roundhouse (round'hous), *n.* **1†.** A lockup; a station-house; a watch-house. *Foote*.—**2.** *Naut.:* (*a*) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof: formerly sometimes called the *coach;* also, the poop itself.

Our captain sent his skiff and fetched aboard us the masters of the other two ships, and Mr. Pynchon, and they dined with us in the *round house*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 14.

(*b*) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.—**3.** On American railroads, a building, usually round and built of brick, having stalls for the storage of locomotives, with tracks leading from them to a central turn-table. In Great Britain called *engine-house* or *engine-shed*.—**4.** A privy. [Southwestern U. S.]

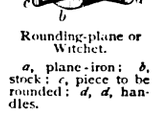
rounding (roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *round*^{1}, *v.*] **1.** In *bookbinding*, the operation of shaping the folded and sewed sheets into a slightly convex form at the back. It is done either by hand-tools or by machinery.—**2.** The action or attitude of a whale when curving its small in order to dive. Also *rounding-out*.—**3.** *Naut.*, old rope or strands wound about a rope to prevent its chafing.

rounding-adz (roun'ding-adz), *n.* A form of adz having a curved blade for hollowing out timber.

rounding-machine (roun'ding-ma-shēn^{e}), *n.* One of several kinds of machines for producing round forms or roundness of form. Especially—(*a*) A machine for sawing out circular heads for casks and barrels. (*b*) A machine for rounding the backs of books. (*c*) A machine for forming the rounded depressions in shoe-sole blanks; a sole-stamping machine. (*d*) A machine for making rods and spindles; a rod-machine or dowel-machine. (*e*) A cornering-machine for chamfering off the angles of stuff in tool-making and carriage-work.

rounding-out (roun'ding-out), *n.* Same as *rounding*, 2.

rounding-plane (roun'ding-plān), *n.* A wood-working tool for rounding and finishing the handles of rakes or brooms, chair-rounds, and other round pieces. It has a plane-bit placed parallel to the axis of a circular hole, and projecting slightly. The rough stuff is passed through the hole, and rotated against the cutting edge.

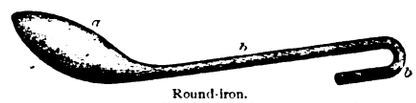


Rounding-plane or Witchet.

a, plane-iron; *b*, stock; *c*, piece to be rounded; *d*, *d*, handles.

round-tool (roun'ding-tōl), *n.* **1.** In *forging*, a top- or bottom-tool having a semicylindrical groove, used as a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, and the like. *E. H. Knight*.—**2.** In *saddlery*, a kind of draw-plate for shaping round leather straps. It consists of a pair of jaws with corresponding semicylindrical grooves of various sizes on both sides. The jaws can be locked shut in order that the strap may be passed through the cylindrical openings thus formed.

round-iron (round'ī^{e}ėrn), *n.* A plumbers' tool with a bulbous head, for finishing soldered work.



Round-iron.

a, head, in use made red-hot and passed over the joint to be smoothed until the latter is sufficiently heated for the application of the solder; *b b*, handle.

roundish (roun'dish), *a.* [< *round*^{1} + *-ish*^{1}.] Somewhat round; nearly round; inclining to roundness: as, a *roundish* seed or leaf.

roundishness (roun'dish-nes), *n.* The state of being roundish. *Imp. Dict.*

roundle (roun'dl), *n.* Same as *roundel*.

round-leaved (round'lēvd), *a.* Having round leaves.—**Round-leaved cornel, horsemint, spinach.** See the nouns.

roundlet (round'let), *n.* [< F. *rondelet*, dim. of OF. *rondel*, roundel: see *roundel*. Cf. *rundlet*, *runlet*^{2}, *roundelay*.] **1.** A little circle; a roundel.

Like *roundlets* that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 60.

2†. Same as *rundlet*.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *roundel*.—**4.** *pl.* The fuller rounded part of the hood worn as a head-dress in the middle ages. See *hood*.

roundly (round'li), *adv.* [< *round*^{1} + *-ly*^{2}.] **1.** In a round form. [Rare.]—**2.** In a round or positive manner; frankly, bluntly, vigorously,

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earnestly, energetically, or the like. See *round*[1], *a.*, 9.

What a bold man of war! he invites me *roundly*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

He *roundly* and openly avows what most others studiously conceal. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Not to weary you with long preambles, . . . I will come *roundly* to the matter.
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 625).

Let me beg you, Mrs. Malaprop, to enforce this matter *roundly* to the girl. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

3. In round numbers; without formal exactness; approximately.

The destructors now consumed, *roundly*, about 500 loads of refuse a week. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 984.

4. Briskly; hastily; quickly.

She has mounted on her true love's steed, . . .
And *roundly* she rade frae the toun.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

Two of the outlaws . . . walked *roundly* forward.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xi.

To come off roundly†. See *come*.

roundmouth (round'mouth), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a lamprey or a hag: a book-name translating the technical name of the order, *Cyclostomi*.

round-mouthed (round'moutht), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a mouth without any lower jaw; cyclostomous: specifically noting the *Cyclostomi*, or lampreys and hags.

roundness (round'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rowndnes, rowndenesse;* < *round*[1] + *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being round, or circular, spherical, globular, cylindrical, curved, or convex; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; convexity: as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, of a hill, etc.

Egges they may eate in the night for their *roundnesse*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

2. The quality of being well filled or rounded out metaphorically; fullness, completeness, openness, positiveness, boldness, or the like.

The whole periode and compasse of this speache so delightsome for the *roundnesse*, and so grave for the straungenesse. *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise. *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, xx. (*Latham.*)

=**Syn. 1.** *Roundness, Rotundity*, plumpness, globularity. *Roundness* applies with equal freedom to a circle, a sphere, a cylinder, or a cone, and, by extension, to forms that by approach suggest any one of these: as, *roundness* of limb or cheek. *Rotundity* now applies usually to spheres and to forms suggesting a sphere or a hemisphere: as, the *rotundity* of the earth or of a barrel; *rotundity* of abdomen.

round-nosed (round'nōzd), *a.* Having a full blunt snout, as a female salmon before spawning; not hook-billed.—**Round-nosed chisel, plane,** etc. See the nouns.

round-ridge (round'rij), *v. t.* [< *round*[1] + *ridge.*] In *agri.*, to form into round ridges by plowing.

round-robin (round'rob*'*in), *n.* **1.** A pancake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A kind of ruff, apparently the smaller ruff of the latter part of the sixteenth century.—**3.** Same as *cigar-fish.*—**4.** The angler, *Lophius piscatorius.*—**5.** A written paper, as a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, bearing a number of signatures arranged in a circular or concentric form. This device, whereby the order of signing is concealed, is used for the purpose of making all the signers equally responsible for it. Also written as two words, *round robin.*

I enclose the *Round Robin*. This jeu d'esprit took its rise one day [in 1776] at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds's. All the company present, except myself, were friends and acquaintance of Dr. Goldsmith. The Epitaph written for him by Dr. Johnson became the subject of conversation, and various emendations were suggested, which it was agreed should be submitted to the Doctor's consideration. But the question was, who should have the courage to propose them to him? At last it was hinted that there could be no way so good as that of a *Round Robin*, as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper.
Sir W. Forbes, in Boswell's Life of Johnson (ed. Hill), [III. 83.

round-shouldered (round'shōl*'*dėrd), *a.* Having the shoulders carried forward, giving the upper part of the back a rounded configuration.

roundsman (roundz'man), *n.*; pl. *roundsmen* (-men). A police officer, of a rank above patrolmen and below sergeants, who goes the rounds within a prescribed district to see that the patrolmen or ordinary policemen attend to their duties properly, and to aid them in case of necessity. [U. S.]

roundstone (round'stōn), *n.* Small round or roundish stones collectively, used for paving; cobblestone. [Local, U. S.]

Gangs of street paviors were seen and heard here, there, and yonder, swinging the pick and ramming the *roundstone*. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxix.

round-tailed (round'tāld), *a.* **1.** Having a cylindric or terete tail: as, the *round-tailed* spermophile, *Spermophilus tereticauda.*—**2.** Having the end of the tail rounded by gradual shortening of the lateral feathers in succession, as a bird.

roundtop† (round'top), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a platform at the masthead; a top.—**2.** In *her.*, an inclosed circular platform, like a large flat tub, set upon the top of a pole, which pole is shown to be a mast by having a small yard with furled sail attached put across it, usually at an angle—the whole being a conventional representation of an ancient round top of a ship.

round-up (round'up), *n.* [< *round up:* see *round*[1], *v.*] **1.** A rounding up; the forming of upward curves; curvature upward.

These curves are used in drawing the frames, the *round-up* of the forefoot, the rudder, and the other quick curves in the boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 204.

2. In grazing regions, the herding or driving together of all the cattle on a range or ranch, for inspection, branding, sorting, etc.; also, the beating up or gathering of any animals, as those of the chase.

His [a ranchman's] hardest work comes during the spring and fall *round-ups*, when the calves are branded or the beeves gathered for market.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 11.

3. A rounding off or finishing, as of an arrangement or undertaking; a bringing round to settlement or completion. [Colloq.]

That exception . . . will probably be included in the general *round-up* [of an agreement among railroads] tomorrow. *Philadelphia Times*, May 3, 1886.

4. In *ship-building*, the convexity of a deck; crown; camber. [Eng.]

roundure (roun'dūr), *n.* Same as *rondure.*

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 259.

round-winged (round'wingd), *a.* Having rounded wings, as an insect or a bird: as, the *round-winged* muslin, a British moth, *Nudaria senex;* the *round-winged* white-wave, another moth, *Cabera exanthemaria;* the *round-winged* hawks, as of the genera *Astur* and *Accipiter.*

roundworm (round'wėrm), *n.* **1.** An intestinal parasitic worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, several inches long, infesting the human intestine: distinguished from the similar but much smaller pinworms or threadworms, and from the larger and more formidable flatworms, jointworms, or tapes. Hence—**2.** Any member of the class *Nematelmintha;* a nematoid worm: distinguished from cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapeworms and flukes.

roundy (roun'di), *a.* [< *round*[1] + *-y*[1].] Rounding; curving; rounded out. [Rare.]

Her *roundy*, sweetly-swelling lips a little trembling, as though they kissed their neighbour Death.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

rounet, *v.* See *round*[2].

roun-tree (roun'trē), *n.* Same as *rowan-tree* or *roan-tree. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

roup[1] (röp), *v.* and *n.* Same as *roop.*

roup[2] (roup), *v. t.* [A particular use, in another pronunciation, of *roup*[1], *roop:* see *roop.*] To sell by outery for bids; sell at public auction; auction. [Scotch.]

They had *rouped* me out of house and hold.
Carlyle, in Froude, Life in London, ii.

roup[2] (roup), *n.* [< *roup*[2], *v.*] A sale of goods by outery; a public auction. [Scotch.]

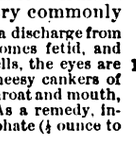
The tenements are set by *Roup*, or auction.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland (1772), p. 201. (*Jamieson.*)

roup[3] (röp), *n.* [Also *roop;* < *roup*[1], *roop*, *v.*] An infectious disease of the respiratory passages of poultry, closely similar in character and origin to catarrh in man, but more virulent and rapid in its progress, and very commonly fatal. It begins with a slight cough or a discharge from the nostrils; the discharge quickly becomes fetid, and frequently fills the eyes. The head swells, the eyes are closed, and sight is often destroyed. Cheesy cankers of diphtheritic character often form in the throat and mouth, frequently causing death by choking. As a remedy, injection of a weak solution of copper sulphate (½ ounce to 1 quart water) gives good results.

roupit, roupet (rö'pit, -pet), *a.* See *roopit.*

roupy, *a.* See *roopy.*

rousant (rou'zant), *a.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-ant.*] In *her.*, starting up, as from being roused or alarmed: noting a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are indorsed. Also spelled *roussant.*



Swan Rousant.

rouse[1] (rouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roused*, ppr. *rousing.* [Early mod. E. also *rowse, rouze, rowze;* < ME. *rowsen, rouzen,* < Sw. *rusa* = Dan. *ruse*, rush; cf. AS. *hrēosan*, fall, rush down or forward, come down with a rush: see *ruse*[1]. Cf. *rush*[2], *v.*, and *arouse.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to start up by noise or clamor, especially from sleep; startle into movement or activity; in *hunting*, to drive or frighten from a lurking-place or covert.

The night outwatched made us make a night of the morning, untill *rowz'd* from our groundbeds by the report of the Canon. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 69.

We find them [the ladies] . . . in the open fields winding the horn, *rousing* the game, and pursuing it.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 70.

Your rough voice
(You spoke so loud) has *roused* the child again.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To raise or waken from torpor or inaction by any means; provoke to activity; wake or stir up: said of animate beings.

This rebalde he *rowses* hym it rathely to rayse.
York Plays, p. 264.

He stooped down, he couched as a lion; . . . who shall *rouse* him up? Gen. xlix. 9.

"For the heavens, *rouse* up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run." *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 12.

3. To evoke a commotion in or about: said of inanimate things.

He should have found his uncle Gaunt a father,
To *rouse* his wrongs and chase them to the bay.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3. 128.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 287.

Hence—**4.** To move or stir up vigorously by direct force; use energetic means for raising, stirring, or moving along. In this sense still sometimes written *rowse.*

We were obliged to sit down and slide about in the close hold, passing hides, and *rousing* about the great steeves, tackles, and dogs.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 308.

5†. To raise up; erect; rear; fix in an elevated position.

Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats,
Their neighing coursers daring of the spur.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 118.

6. To put and turn over or work about in salt, as fish in the operation of rousing; roil.

Another carries them [fish] off to be *roused*, as it is called: that is, cast into vats or barrels, then sprinkled with salt, then more herrings and more salt, and next a brawny arm plunged among them far above the elbow, thus mingling them together. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 259.

7. *Naut.*, to haul heavily.

The object is that the hawser mayn't slip as we *rouse* it taut. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

To rouse out, to turn out or call up (hands or the crew) from their berths to the deck. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** To animate, kindle, stimulate, provoke, stir up.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To start or rise up, as from sleep, repose, or inaction; throw off torpor or quietude; make a stir or movement.

Night's black agents to their preys do *rouse*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 53.

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouses* from his bed.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 31.

2†. To rise; become erect; stand up.

My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse* and stir
As life were in 't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 12.

3. *Naut.*, to haul with great force, as upon a cable or the like.—**Rouse-about block.** See *block*[1].

rouse[1] (rouz), *n.* [< *rouse*[1], *v.*] An arousing; a sudden start or movement, as from torpor or inaction; also, a signal for arousing or starting up; the reveille. [Rare.]

These fowles in their moulting time. . . . their feathers be sick, and . . . so loase in the flesh that at any little *rowse* they can easilie shake them off.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight.
City Press, Sept. 30, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rouse[1]† (rouz), *adv.* [An exclamatory use of *rouse*[1], *v.*] As if suddenly aroused; rousingly; vehemently.

What, Sir! 'Slife, sir! you should have come out in choler, *rous* upon the Stage, just as the other went off.
Buckingham, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 2.

rouse[2]† (rouz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rowze*, also *rowza;* < Sw. *rus* = Dan. *rus*, drunkenness, a drunken fit, = Icel. *rūss*, drunkenness (Haldorsen), = D. *roes*, drunkenness (*eenen roes drinken*, drink a rouse, drink till one is fuddled; cf. G. *rausch*, intoxication, adapted from D. *roes*); connections uncertain.] **1.** Wine or other liquor considered as an inducement to mirth or drunkenness; a full glass; a bumper.

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Cas. 'Fore God, they have given me a *rouse* already.
Mon. Good faith, a little one; not past a pint, as I am a soldier. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 66.

I have took, since supper,
A *rouse* or two too much, and, by [the gods],
It warms my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

Fill the cup and fill the can,
Have a *rouse* before the morn.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Hence—**2.** Noise; intemperate mirth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rouse[3] (röz), *v. t.* Same as *roose.*

rousement (rouz'mẹnt), *n.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-ment.*] Arousal; a rousing up; specifically, an arousing religious discourse; an awakening appeal or incitement. [Colloq.]

Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more *rousements.*
The Congregationalist, Sept. 27, 1883.

Dr. ——— was also present to add the *rousements.*
The Advance, Dec. 9, 1886.

rouser (rou'zẽr), *n.* [< *rouse*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which rouses or excites to action.

All this which I have depainted to thee are inciters and *rousers* of my mind.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iii. 6. (*Latham.*)

2. That which rouses attention or interest; something exciting or astonishing: as, the speech was a *rouser;* that's a *rouser* (an astonishing lie). [Colloq.]—**3.** Something to rouse with; specifically, in *brewing*, a stirrer in the hop-copper.

rousey† (rou'zi), *a.* [Also *rowsey;* < *rouse*[2] + *-y*[1].] Carousing; noisy; riotous.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these *rowsey*, ragged rabblement of rake-hells. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. ii.

rousing (rou'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rouse*[1], *v.*] A method of curing herring; roiling. See *rouse*[1], *v. t.*, 6.

rousing (rou'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rouse*[1], *v.*] Having power to rouse, excite, or astonish; surprisingly great, swift, violent, forcible, lively, or the like: as, a *rousing* fire; a *rousing* pace; a *rousing* meeting; a *rousing* lie or oath.

A Jew, who kept a sausage-shop in the same street, had the ill-luck to die of a stranguary, and leave his widow in possession of a *rousing* trade.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

rousingly (rou'zing-li), *adv.* In a rousing manner; astonishingly; excitingly.

roussant (rö'sant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *rousant.*

Rousseauism (rö-sō'izm), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see def.) + *-ism.*] That which distinguishes or is characteristic of the writings of the French author Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78), especially in regard to social order and relations, or the social contract (which see, under *contract*).

Rousseauist (rö-sō'ist), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ist.*] A follower or an admirer of J. J. Rousseau; a believer in Rousseau's doctrines or principles.

Rousseauite (rö-sō'it), *n.* [< *Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *Rousseauist.*

Rousseau's laudanum. A fermented aqueous solution of opium, to which is added very weak alcohol: seven drops contain about one grain of opium.

Rousselot's caustic. A caustic composed of one part of arsenious acid, five parts of red sulphuret of mercury, and two parts of burnt sponge. Also called *Frère Come's caustic.*

roussette (rö-set'), *n.* [Also *rosset;* < F. *roussette,* < *rousset,* reddish: see *russet*[1].] **1.** A fruit-eating bat of a russet or brownish-red color; hence, any fox-bat of the genus *Pteropus* or family *Pteropodidæ.* See cuts under *fruit-bat* and *Pteropus.*—**2.** Any shark of the family *Scylliidæ;* a dogfish.

Roussillon (rö-sē-lyôn'), *n.* [< *Roussillon*, a former province in southern France.] A strong wine of very dark-red color, made in southern France. It is used for mixing with light-colored and weaker wines, a few of the better varieties being used as dessert-wines. It appears, too, that a great deal goes into the Spanish peninsula, where it is flavored and sold as port-wine.

roust[1] (roust), *v.* [Appar. < *rouse*[1] (with excrescent *t*).] **I.** *trans.* To rouse or disturb; rout out; stir or start up.

II. *intrans.* To stir or act briskly; move or work energetically. Compare *roustabout.* [Colloq. in both uses.]

roust[2], **roost**[2] (röst), *n.* [Also *rost;* < Icel. *röst* (pl. *rostir*), a current, a stream in the sea, = Norw. *röst*, a current, a line of billows.] A tidal current.

This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, . . . called the *Roost* of Sumburgh. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

roust[2], **roost**[2] (röst), *v. i.* [< *roust*[2], *n.*] To drive fiercely, as a current. [Rare.]

And in the .vi. degrees wee mette northerly wyndes and greate *roostynge* of tydes.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 382).

roustabout (roust'a-bout'), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *rousabout*, a restless, fidgety person; < *rouse*[1] or *roust*[1] + *about.*] A common wharf-laborer or deck-hand, originally one on the Mississippi or other western river. [U. S.]

In the middle of the group was an old Mississippi *roustabout* singing the famous old river song called "Limber Jim." *New York Sun*, March 23, 1890.

rouster (rous'tẽr), *n.* Same as *roustabout.*

Men . . . who used to be *rousters*, and are now broken down and played out. *The American*, VI. 40.

rousty (rös'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *rusty*[1].

rout[1] (rout), *v. i.* [< ME. *routen, rowten, ruten,* < AS. *hrūtan*, also **hreōtan, reōtan* (pret. *reāt*), make a noise, snore, = OFries. *hrūta, rūta* = OD. *rūten*, MD. *ruyten*, make a noise, chatter, as birds, = OHG. *rūzan*, make a noise, weep, etc., = Icel. *rjōta, hrjōta*, roar, rattle, snore; cf. OHG. *rūzan, rūzzan, rūzōn*, MHG. *rūzen, rüssen*, make a noise, rattle, buzz, snore, = Icel. *rauta* = Sw. *ryta*, roar, secondary forms of the orig. verb.] **1.** To make a noise; roar; bellow, as a bull or cow; snort, as a horse. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Sax poor ca's stand in the sta',
A' *routing* loud for their minnie.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

The bum-clock humm'd wi' lazy drone,
The kye stood *routin'* i' the loan.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Some of the bulls keep traveling up and down, bellowing and *routing*, or giving vent to long, surly grumblings as they paw the sand.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 665.

2†. To snore.

Longe tyme I slepte; . . .
Reste me there, and *rutte* faste.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 7.

For travaille of his goost he groneth sore,
And eft he *routeth*, for his heed myslay.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 461.

3†. To howl, as the wind; make a roaring noise.

The sterne wynde so loude gan to *route*
That no wight other noyse myghte here.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 743.

The stormy winds did roar again,
The raging waves did *rout.*
The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 214).

rout[1] (rout), *n.* [< ME. *rowt, rowte;* from the verb.] **1.** A loud noise; uproar; tumult.

Give me to know
How this foul *rout* began, who set it on.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 210.

They haue many professed Phisicians, who with their charmes and Rattles, with an infernal *rout* of words and actions, will seeme to sucke their inward griefe from their navels. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

Not school boys at a barring out
Rais'd ever such incessant *rout.*
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Sir Robert, who makes as much *rout* with him [a dog] as I do, says he never saw ten people show so much real concern. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

2†. Snoring. *Chaucer* (ed. Morris).—**3.** A stunning blow.

rout[2] (rout), *v.* [Formerly *wrout;* a var. of *root*[2], formerly *wroot:* see *root*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn up with the snout; root, as a hog: same as *root*[2], 1.

Winder of the horn
When snouted wild-boars, *routing* tender corn,
Anger our huntsman. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. In *mech.*, to deepen; scoop out; cut out; dig out, as moldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps, etc.

II. *intrans.* To root; rummage or poke about.

What 'll they say to me if I go a *routing* and rookling in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

rout[3] (rout), *n.* [Formerly also *rowt;* < ME. *route, rute* = MD. *rote*, D. *rot* = MHG. *rote, rotte*, G. *rotte* = Icel. *rotti* = Sw. *rote* = Dan. *rode*, a troop, band, < OF. *route, roupte, rote* = Pr. *rota*, a troop, band, company, multitude, flock, herd, < ML. *rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta, ruta, rota*, a troop, band, prop. a division of an army, < L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus* (> It. *rotto* = OF. *rout, roupt*), broken, divided, pp. of *rumpere*, break: see *rupture.* Cf. *rout*[4], *rout*[5], *route, rute*[1], from the same ult. source.] **1.** A troop; a band; a company in general, either of persons or of animals; specifically, a pack of wolves; any irregular or casual aggregation of beings; a crowd.

Al the englene *rute.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 92, note.

Tukked he was, as is a frere, aboute,
And evere he rood the hyndreste of our *route.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 622.

Alle the *route* [of ants]
A trayne of chalk or askes holdeth oute.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The foresters . . . talk of the chase of the boar and bull, of a *rout* of wolves, etc. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

2. A disorderly or confused crowd of persons; a tumultuous rabble; used absolutely, the general or vulgar mass; the rabble.

You shall be cast
Into that pitt, with the ungodlie *rout,*
Where the worm dies not, the fire ne're goes out.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Whence can sport in kind arise,
But from the rural *routs* and families?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, Prol.

A *rout* of saucy boys
Brake on us at our books, and marr'd our peace.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. A large social assemblage; a general gathering of guests for entertainment; a crowded evening party.

I have attended a very splendid *rout* at Lord Grey's.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

He found everybody going away from his house, and all to Mrs. Dumplin's *rout;* upon which . . . he painted and described in such glowing colors the horrors of a Dumplin *rout*—the heat, the crowd, the bad lemonade, the ignominy of appearing next day in the Morning Post—that at last, with one accord, all turned back.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, iv.

4. At *common law*, an assemblage of three or more persons breaking or threatening to break the peace; a company which is engaged in or has made some movement toward unlawful action.

rout[3]† (rout), *v. i.* [< ME. *routen, ruten* (= Sw. *rota* = Dan. *rotte*), assemble; < *rout*[3], *n.*] To collect together; assemble in a company.

In al that lond no Cristen men durste *route.*
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 442.

The meaner sort *routed* together, and, suddenly assailing the earl [of Northumberland] in his house, slew him.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

rout[4] (rout), *n.* [Formerly also *rowt;* < ME. *route, rute,* < OF. *route, rote, rute* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rota* = It. *rotta*, formerly also *rotto*, a defeat, rout, < ML. *rupta*, defeat, overthrow, rout, < L. *rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, broken: see *rout*[3], which is in form and source identical with *rout*[4], though differently applied.] A defeat followed by confused or tumultuous retreat; disorderly flight caused by defeat, as of an army or any body of contestants; hence, any thorough repulse, overthrow, or discomfiture: as, to put an army to *rout.*

Shame and confusion! all is on the *rout.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 21.

I hope this bout to give thee the *rout,*
And then have at thy purse.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 253).

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, *rout* on *rout,*
Confusion worse confounded. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 995.

rout[4] (rout), *v.* [< *rout*[4], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put to rout; drive into disordered flight by defeat, as an armed force; hence, to defeat or repulse thoroughly; drive off or dispel, as something of an inimical character.

Spur through Media,
Mesopotamia, and the shelters whither
The *routed* fly. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1. 9.

Come, come, my Lord, we're *routed* Horse and Foot.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

O sound to *rout* the brood of cares,
The sweep of scythe in morning dew!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

They were *routed* in the house, *routed* in the Courts, and *routed* before the people.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, iii.

2. To drive or force, as from a state of repose, concealment, or the like; urge or incite to movement or activity; hence, to draw or drag (forth or out): generally with *out* or *up:* as, to *rout out* a lot of intruders; to *rout up* a sleeper; to *rout out* a secret hoard or a recondite fact. See *router-out.*

Routed out at length from her hiding place.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 128.

=**Syn. 1.** *Overwhelm, Overthrow*, etc. See *defeat.*

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To crowd or be driven into a confused mass, as from panic following defeat,

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or from any external force.—2. To start up hurriedly; turn out suddenly or reluctantly, as from a state of repose. [Colloq.]

We have *routed* night after night from our warm quarters, in the dead of winter, to make fires, etc.
Good Housekeeping, quoted in The Advance, Sept. 2, 1886.

rout[5] (rout), *n.* See *route*[1].

rout[6] (rout), *n.* [< Icel. *hrota*, the barnacle-goose, in comp. *hrotgas* = Norw. *rotgaas* = Dan. *rodgaas* (> E. dial. (Orkneys) *roodgoose*), the barnacle-goose. Cf. *routherock*.] The brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenta*. *Encyc. Dict.*

rout-cake (rout'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake made for evening parties. [Eng.]

The audience . . . waited . . . with the utmost patience, being enlivened by an interlude of *rout-cakes* and lemonade. *Dickens*, Sketches, Mrs. Joseph Porter.

route[1] (röt or rout), *n.* [Now spelled *route* and usually pron. röt, after mod. F.; historically the proper spelling is *rout* (rout), or, shortened, *rut* (rut), now used in a restricted sense (cf. *rote*[1], a fourth form of the same word); < ME. *route*, *rute*, a way, course, track (see *rut*[1]), < OF. *route*, *rote*, *rute*, a way, path, street, course, a glade in a wood, F. *route*, a way, course, route, = Sp. *rota*, *ruta* = Pg. *rota* (naut.), a way, course, < ML. *rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta*, *rotta*, *rota*, a way, path, orig. (sc. *via*) a way broken or cut through a forest, fem. of L. *ruptus*, broken: see *rout*[3], *rout*[4].] 1. A way; road; path; space for passage.

He gave the *route* to the blue-bloused peasant.
Shand, Shooting the Rapids, I. 97.

2. A way or course of transit; a line of travel, passage, or progression; the course passed or to be passed over in reaching a destination, or (by extension) an object or a purpose; as a legal or engineering term, the horizontal direction along and near the surface of the earth of a way or course, as a road, a railway, or a canal, occupied or to be occupied for travel.

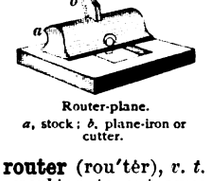
Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 100.

Ocean-lane route. See *lane-route*.—**Overland route.** See *overland*.—**Star route**, in the United States, a post-route over which the mail is carried, under contract, by other means than steam: so called because the blank contracts for transportation of the mail over such routes have printed upon them three groups of four stars or asterisks each, to identify them as coming under the terms of the act, which refers only to "celerity, certainty, and security" in the mode of transportation—for which words the groups of stars respectively stand. The name became famous from the discovery of extensive frauds in the procurement and execution of star-route contracts, which led in 1881–2 and in 1883 to the indictment and trial of many persons, of whom a few were convicted.—**To get the route** (*milit.*), to receive orders to quit one station for another.

The Colonel calls it [a rose] "Marching Orders." . . . Whenever it settled and began to flower the regiment *got the route*. *J. H. Ewing*, Story of a Short Life, iii.

route[2]† (rout), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *rout*[1], *rout*[2], *rout*[3], *rout*[4].

router (rou'tėr), *n.* [< *rout*[2] + *-er*[1].] In *carp.*, a sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on sashes.—**Router-gage**, in inlaid work, a gage used in cutting out the narrow channels in which metal or colored woods are to be laid. It is similar to a common marking-gage, but instead of the marking-point has a narrow chisel as a cutter.—**Router-plane**, a kind of plane used for working out the bottoms of rectangular cavities. The sole of the plane is broad, and carries a narrow cutter which projects from it as far as the intended depth of the cavity. This plane is vulgarly called *old woman's tooth*.—**Router-saw**, a saw used for routing. In setting it, every alternate tooth is left in the plane of the saw. In filing it, the teeth which are set are filed much like those of the cross-cut hand-saw, while the teeth not set are filed more chisel-edged.



Router-plane.
a, stock; *b*, plane-iron or cutter.

router (rou'tėr), *v. t.* [< *router*, *n.*] In *wood-working*, to cut away, or cut out, as material below a general surface, leaving some parts, figures, or designs in relief; rout.

router-out (rou'tėr-out'), *n.* One who routs out, or drives or draws forth, as from repose, concealment, or the like. [Colloq.]

He is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand *router-out* of antiquities. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 110.

route-step (röt'step), *n.* An order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step or remain silent, and may carry their arms at will, provided the muzzles are elevated.

routh[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.

routh[2] (routh), *a.* [Also *rowth*; cf. W. *rhwth*, wide, gaping, *rhoth*, loose, hollow.] Plentiful; abundant. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

routh[2] (routh), *n.* [Also *rowth*: see *routh*[2], *a.*] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

Let never a man a wooing wend
That lacketh thingis three:
A *routh* o' gould, an open heart,
Ay fu' o' charity.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

routherock, *n.* [Also *routhurrock*. Cf. *rout*[6].] The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*.

routhie (rou'thi), *a.* [Also *rowthie*; < *routh*[2] + *-ie* (*-y*[1]).] Plentiful; well-filled; abundant. [Scotch.]

Wait a wee, an' cannie wale [choose]
A *routhie* butt, a *routhie* ben; . . .
It 's plenty beets the luver's fire.
Burns, The Country Lassie.

routier (rö-ti-ā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *routier*, < ML. *ruptarius*, *rutarius*, a trooper, mercenary soldier, a mounted freebooter, < *rupta*, a troop, band: see *rout*[3]; see also *rutter*[1], from the same source.] 1. One of a class of French brigands of about the twelfth century, who infested the roads in companies on horse or foot, and sometimes served as military mercenaries. They differed little from earlier and later organizations of the same kind throughout Europe, under various names.—2. Hence, any undisciplined, plundering soldier, or brigand.

routinary (rö-tē'nā-ri), *a.* [< *routine* + *-ary*. Cf. F. *routinier*, routinist.] Involving or pertaining to routine; customary; ordinary. [Rare.]

He retreats into his *routinary* existence, which is quite separate from his scientific. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

routine (rö-tēn'), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. *rutina* = Pg. *rotina*, < F. *routine*, OF. *routine*, *rotine*, *rottine*, a beaten path, usual course of action, dim. of *route*, *rote*, a way, path, course, route: see *route*[1] and *rote*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A customary course of action or round of occupation; a way or method systematically followed; regular recurrence of the same acts or kind of action: as, the *routine* of official duties; to weary of a monotonous *routine*.

The very ordinary *routine* of the day.
Brougham, Lord Chatham.

2. Fixed habit or method in action; the habitual doing of the same things in the same way; unvarying procedure or conduct.

A restlessness and excitement of mind hostile to the spirit of *routine*. *Buckle*, Hist. Civilization, I. xiv.

That beneficent harness of *routine* which enables silly men to live respectably and unhappy men to live calmly.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxvi.

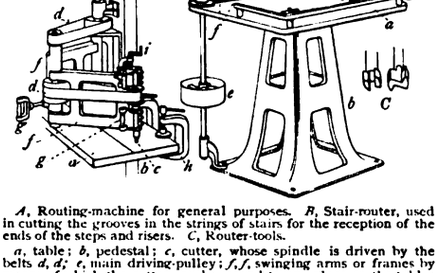
II. *a.* Habitually practised or acting in the same way; following or consisting in an unvarying round: as, *routine* methods or duties; a *routine* official.

The tendency of such a system is to make mere *routine* men. *J. R. Soley*, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 5.

routineer (rö-ti-nēr'), *n.* [< *routine* + *-eer*.] One who follows routine; an adherent of settled custom or opinion. [Rare.]

The mere *routineer* in gas-making has been shaken out of his complacency. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 259.

routing-machine (rou'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* A shaping-machine or shaper for wood, metal, or stone. It works by means of cutting apparatus revolving above a bed with universal horizontal adjustment, and cuts the work to a shape or grooves it to a fixed depth. It executes paneling in relief or intaglio, lettering, slotting, key-seating, beveling, bordering, etc. *E. H. Knight.*



A, Routing-machine for general purposes. *B*, Stair-router, used in cutting the grooves in the strings of stairs for the reception of the ends of the steps and risers. *C*, Router-tools.

a, table; *b*, pedestal; *c*, cutter, whose spindle is driven by the belts *d*, *d'*; *e*, main driving-pulley; *f*, *f*, swinging arms or frames by means of which the cutter can be moved to any place on the table; *g*, handle by which *f*, *f* are operated by a workman who follows with the cutter a guiding former or pattern; *g'*, handle sometimes used in manipulating the machine; *h*, clamp which binds the work to the table; *i*, adjusting screw, for regulating depth of cut.

routing-tool (rou'ting-tōl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a revolving cutter used for cutting or scraping out scores, channels, and depressions.

routinism (rö-tē'nizm), *n.* [< *routine* + *-ism*.] The spirit or practice of routine; a rigid and unvarying course of action or opinion; routine method or manner.

He deprecated *routinism*, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine, and vindicated the value of living personal observation and opinion.
Lancet, No. 3449, p. 703.

routinist (rö-tē'nist), *n.* [< *routine* + *-ist*.] An adherent of routine; a follower of unvarying methods or prescribed principles: as, a *routinist* in medicine, in education, etc.

The mere *routinists* and unthinking artisans in most callings dislike whatever shakes the dust out of their traditions. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, Pref.

routish† (rou'tish), *a.* [< *rout*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Characterized by routing; clamorous; disorderly.

The Common Hall . . . became a *routish* assembly of sorry citizens. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 93. (*Davies.*)

routle (rou'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *routled*, ppr. *routling*. [Var. of *rootle*, freq. of *root*[2], var. *rout*[2].] To rout out; disturb. *Davies.* [Prov. Eng.]

A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' *routling* out yon wasps' nest.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

routous (rou'tus), *a.* [< *rout*[1] + *-ous*.] Noisy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

routously (rou'tus-li), *adv.* [< *routous* + *-ly*[2].] Noisily. *Imp. Dict.*

roux (rö), *n.* [< F. *roux*, a sauce made with brown butter or fat, < *roux*, red, reddish, < L. *russus*, red: see *russet*[1].] In *cookery*, a material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

Roux's operation. See *operation*.

rouze† (rouz), *v.* An obsolete form of *rouse*[1].

rove[1] (rōv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [A back formation, < *rover*, a robber, used generally in the sense of 'a wandering robber,' and hence taken as simply 'a wanderer.' The Icel. *rāfa*, rove, stray about, is not related.] I. *intrans.* 1. To wander at pleasure or without definite aim; pass the time in going about freely; range at random, or as accident or fancy may determine; roam; ramble.

The Fauns forsake the Woods, the Nymphs the Grove,
And round the Plain in sad Distractions *rove*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,
Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Constrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 360.

Let us suppose a *roving* crew of these soaring philosophers, in the course of an aerial voyage of discovery among the stars, should chance to alight upon this outlandish planet. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 76.

2. To aim, as in archery or other sport, especially at some accidental or casual mark. See *roving mark*, below.

Faire Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*.
Spenser, F. Q., I., Prol., st. 3.

Mont. How now, are thy arrows feather'd?
Vel. Well enough for *roving*.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

And if you *rove* for a Perch with a minnow, then it is best to be alive. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

This *roving* archery was far prettier than the stationary game, but success in shooting at variable marks was less favored by practice. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xiv.

3. To act the rover; lead a wandering life of robbery, especially on the high seas; rob.

To *Roue*, robbe, rapère. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 179.

And so to the number of forescore of them departed with a barke and a pinnesse, spoiling their store of victuall, and taking away a great part thereof with them, and so went to the Islands of Hispaniola and Jamaica a *rouing*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 517.

4. To have rambling thoughts; be in a delirium; rave; be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]—**Roving mark**, in *archery*, an accidental mark, in contradistinction to butts and targets: trees, bushes, posts, mounds of earth, landmarks, stones, etc., are *roving marks*. *Hansard*, Archery.—**Syn. 1.** *Roam*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To wander over; roam about.

For Arthur, long before they crown'd him King,
Roving the trackless realms of Lyonnesse,
Had found a glen. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2†. To discharge or shoot, as an arrow, at rovers, or in roving. See *rover*, 5.

And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft
Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.
Harington, Ep. iv. 11. (*Nares.*)

3. To plow into ridges, as a field, by turning one furrow upon another. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rove[1] (rōv), *n.* [< *rove*[1], *v.*] The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

In thy nocturnal *rove*, one moment halt.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

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Sordello's paradise, his *roves*
Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves.
Browning, Sordello.

rove[2] (rōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [Perhaps an irreg. var. of *reeve*[3] (< *reef*[2]), due to confusion with the pret. *rove*, or of *rive*[1], due to the former pret. *rove:* see *reeve*[3], *rive*[1]. Some take *rove* to be a form of *roll*[1] through Sc. *row*. Others refer to *ruff*[1] = D. *ruif*, a fold.] **1.** To draw through an eye or aperture; bring, as wool or cotton, into the form which it receives before being spun into thread; card into flakes, as wool, etc.; slub; sliver.—**2.** To draw out into thread; ravel out.

rove[2] (rōv), *n.* [Cf. *rove*[2], *v.*] **1.** A roll of wool, cotton, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.—**2.** A diamond-shaped washer placed over the end of a rove clench-nail, which is riveted down upon it.—**Rove clench-nail.** See *clench-nail*.

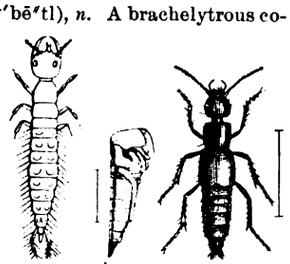
rove[3] (rōv). Preterit and past participle of *reeve*[3].

rove[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roof*[1]. *Chaucer.*

rove[5]†, *n.* [A reduced form of *arroba.*] A unit of weight, the arroba, formerly used in England. The arroba was 25 pounds of Castile, and in England 25 pounds avoirdupois was called a *rove*. The arroba in Portugal contained 32 pounds.

Forein wool, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or hundredweight, but most commonly by the *rove*, 25 pound to a *rove*.
Recorde, Grounde of Artes (1543), fol. 17.

rove-beetle (rōv′bē′tl), *n.* A brachelytrous coleopterous insect of the family *Staphylinidæ*, especially one of the larger species, such as the devil's coach-horse. The name is sometimes extended to all the brachelytrous beetles, when several of the leading forms are distinguished by qualifying terms. Large-eyed rove-beetles are *Stenidæ;* burrowing rove-beetles, *Oxytelidæ;* broad-bodied rove-beetles, *Omaliidæ;* small-headed rove-beetles, *Tachyporidæ*. The *Pselaphidæ* are sometimes known as *moss-loving rove-beetles*. See also cuts under *devil's coach-horse* (at *devil*), *Homalium*, and *Pselaphus*.



Rove-beetles.
a, larva of *Goerius olens*, enlarged thrice; *b*, pupa of *Quedius molochinus*; *c*, imago of *Philonthus apicalis*. (Lines show natural sizes of *b* and *c*.)

rover (rō′vėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roaver;* < ME. *rover*, *rovare*, a var. < D. *roover*, a robber, a pirate, = AS. *reáfere*, ME. *revere*, E. *reaver*, a robber. Doublet of *reaver*.] **1.** A robber, especially a sea-robber; a freebooter; a pirate; a forager.

Robare, or robbar yn the see (*rovare*, or thef of the se, K., *rowar*, as thyf on the see, P.), Pirata. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 437.

And they helped David against the band of the *rovers;* for they were all mighty men of valour. 1 Chron. xii. 21.

The Maltese *rovers* take away every thing that is valuable both from Turks and Christians.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 51.

She may be neither more nor less than the ship of that nefarious pirate the Red *Rover*. *Cooper*, Red *Rover*, ii.

2. One who roves; a wanderer; one who rambles about, or goes at random from point to point.

Next to thyself and my young *rover*, he's
Apparent to my heart. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 176.

I'd be a Butterfly; living, a *rover*,
Dying when fair things are fading away!
T. H. Bayly, I'd be a Butterfly.

Hence—**3.** A fickle or inconstant person.

Man was formed to be a *rover*,
Foolish women to believe.
Mendez, Song in the Chaplet. (*Latham.*)

4. In *archery:* (*a*) A person shooting at a mark with a longbow and arrow, or shooting merely for distance, the position of the archer being shifted with every shot, and not confined to a staked-out ground. The flight-arrow was used by the rover. (*b*) An arrow used by a rover. See *flight-arrow*.

O yes, here be of all sorts — flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(*c*) An irregular or uncertain point to be aimed at; also, a mark at an uncertain or indefinite distance.

The *Roauer* is a marke incertaine, sometimes long, sometimes short, and therefore must haue arrowes lighter or heauier, according to the distance of the place.
G. Markham, Country Contentments (ed. 1615), p. 108.

6. In *arch.*, any member, as a molding, that follows the line of a curve.—**7.** In *croquet:* (*a*) A ball that has gone through all the hoops, and only needs to strike the winning-stake to be out of the game. (*b*) A player whose ball is in the above condition.—**To shoot at rovers,** in *archery:* (*a*) To shoot an arrow for distance or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point-blank; or to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not the butt, which was nearer. (*b*) To shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

Providence never *shoots at rovers*. *South*, Sermons.

rover (rō′vėr), *v. i.* [< *rover*, *n.*] To shoot at rovers; shoot arrows at other marks than the butt; shoot for height or distance.

rover-beetle (rō′vėr-bē′tl), *n.* A salt-water insect, *Bledius cordatus*.

roverty† (rō′vėr-i), *n.* [< *rove*[1] + *-ery*. Cf. *reavery*, *robbery*.] The action of a rover; piratical or predatory roving.

These Norwegians, who with their manifold robberies and *roveries* did most hurt from the Northern Sea, took up their haunt into this Iland.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 205. (*Davies.*)

rovescio (rō-vesh′iō), *n.* [It., var. of *rivescio*, the reverse, the wrong side, = Sp. Pg. *reves* = F. *revers*, < L. *reversus*, reverse: see *reverse*. The It. Sp. Pg. forms are irregular, and indicate confusion or borrowing from the F.] In *music*, imitation either by reversion or by inversion. See *imitation*, 3.

roving[1] (rō′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rove*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of rambling or wandering.

The numberless *rovings* of fancy, and windings of language. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. 177. (*Latham.*)

2. Archery as practised by a rover. See *rover*, 4.

roving[2] (rō′ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rove*[2], *v.*] **1.** The process of giving the first twist to yarn, or of forming a rove.—**2.** A slightly twisted sliver of carded fiber, as wool or cotton; a rove.

roving-frame (rō′ving-frām), *n.* **1.** In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine in which a number of slivers from the carder are taken from the cans and united, stretched, and compacted into rovings. Sometimes called *roving-machine*. See *drawing-frame*.—**2.** In *worsted-manuf.*, a machine which takes two slivers from the cans of the drawing-frame, elongates them four times, and twists them together. Also called *roving-head*. *E. H. Knight.*

roving-head (rō′ving-hed), *n.* Same as *roving-frame*, 2.

rovingly (rō′ving-li), *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

roving-machine (rō′ving-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for winding slubbings on bobbins for creels of spinning-machines.

rovingness (rō′ving-nes), *n.* A state of roving; disposition to rove.

roving-plate (rō′ving-plāt), *n.* An iron or steel scraper which is held at an inclination against the grinding-surface of a rotating grindstone, for giving it a true circular form, scraping off ridges, or obliterating grooves that may be formed in it by the grinding of pointed or curvilinear-edged tools.

roving-reel (rō′ving-rēl), *n.* A device for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn, etc. It consists essentially of two flat-faced wheels, between which the yarn is made to pass, the revolutions of one of the wheels, as turned by a crank, being recorded by a dial and serving to measure the yarn.

row[1] (rō), *v.* [< ME. *rowen*, *rouwen* (pret. *rowede*, earlier (and still as a survival) *rew*, *reow*), < AS. *rōwan* (pret. *reów*) = D. *roeijen* = MLG. *rōien*, *rōjen*, *rōen*, LG. *rojen* = MHG. *rüon*, *rügen*, *rüen*, *rüejen* = Icel. *róa* = Sw. *ro* = Dan. *roe*, row; akin to OIr. *rām*, an oar, L. *rēmus*, an oar, Gr. ἐρετμόν, an oar, ἐρέτης, a rower, Skt. *aritra*, a rudder, paddle, etc., √ *ar*, drive, push. Hence ult. *rudder*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To impel (a boat) along the surface of water by means of oars. In ancient times rowing was the chief means of propulsion for vessels of all sizes then existing; and large galleys in the Mediterranean continued to be rowed till the nineteenth century. The service on the galleys, both ancient and modern, was very laborious. In later times it was generally performed by slaves or criminals chained to the bars or benches.

Row the boat, my mariners,
And bring me to the land!
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 108).

2. To transport by rowing: as, to *row* one across a stream.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To labor with the oar; use oars in propelling a boat through the water; be transported in a boat propelled by oars.

Merie sungen the muneches binnen Ely
Tha [when] Cnut Ching *rew* there by.
Historia Eliensis, quoted in Chambers's Eng. Lit., I. 8.

And thei *rowiden* to the cuntree of Gerasenus, which is agens Galilee. *Wyclif*, Luke viii. 26.

Prepostrous Wits, that cannot *rowe* at ease
On the smooth Chanell of our common Seas.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. To be moved by means of oars: as, the boat *rows* easily.—**Rowed of all,** an order given to oarsmen to stop rowing and unship the oars.—**To row dry.** (*a*) To handle the oars in rowing so as to avoid splashing water into the boat. (*b*) To go through the motions of rowing in a boat swung at the davits of a ship, as a sailor in punishment for some offense connected with boats or rowing. The forced exercise is called a *dry row*. [Colloq. in both uses.]

row[1] (rō), *n.* [< *row*[1], *v.*] An act of rowing; also, an excursion taken in a rowboat.

Wondering travelers go for an evening *row* on the Caspian, to visit the submarine oil-springs to the south of the town of Baku. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 254.

row[2] (rō), *n.* [Also dial. *rew*; < ME. *rowe*, *rewe*, *raw*, *rawe*, < AS. *rāw*, *rāwe*, a row, line; akin to (*a*) OD. *rijge*, *rijj*, D. *rij* = MLG. *rige*, LG. *rige*, *rege* = OHG. *rīga*, *rīga*, MHG. *rige*, a row; (*b*) MHG. *rīhe*, G. *reihe*, a series, line, row; from the verb, OHG. *rīhan*, MHG. *rīhen*, string together (Teut. √ *rihw*); cf. Skt. *rēkhā*, line, stroke.] **1.** A series of things in a line, especially a straight line; a rank; a file: as, a *row* of houses or of trees; *rows* of benches or of figures; the people stood in *rows;* to plant corn in *rows*.

To hakke and hewe
The okes olde and leye hem on a *rewe*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2008.

My wretchedness unto a *row* of pins,
They'll talk of state. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 26.

The bright Seraphim, in burning *row*,
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow.
Milton, Solemn Music.

2†. A line of writing.

Which whoso willeth for to knowe,
He moste rede many a *rowe*
In Virgile or in Claudian,
Or Daunte, that it telle can.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 448.

3†. A streak, as of blood. Compare *rowy*.

The bloody *rowes* stremed doune over al,
They him assayled so maliciously.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 120.

4. A hedge. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]—**5.** A continuous course or extent; a long passage. [This sense, now obsolete in general use, appears in the unique *Rows* of Chester in England, which are open public galleries or lines of passage running along the fronts of the houses in the principal streets, generally over the first stories, covered by the projecting upper stories, lined with shops on the inner side, and reached by stairs from the street.]

6. A line of houses in a town, standing contiguously or near together; especially, such a line of houses nearly or quite alike, or forming an architectural whole: sometimes used as part of the name of a short street, or section of a street, from one corner to the next.—**7.** In *organ-building*, same as *bank*[1], 7, or *keyboard*.—**A hard** or **a long row to hoe.** See *hoe*[1].—**Harmonic row.** See *harmonic*.—**To hoe one's own row.** See *hoe*[1].

row[2] (rō), *v. t.* [< *row*[2], *n.*] To arrange in a line; set or stud with a number of things ranged in a row or line.

Bid her wear thy necklace *row'd* with pearl.
Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

row[3] (rou), *n.* [Of obscure slang origin; vaguely associated with *rowdy*, *rowdydow*, and perhaps due in part to *rout*[1]. The Icel. *hrjā*, a rout, struggle, can hardly be related.] A noisy disturbance; a riot; a contest; a riotous noise or outbreak; any disorderly or disturbing affray, brawl, hubbub, or clatter: a colloquial word of wide application.

Next morning there was a great *row* about it [the breaking of a window].
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

They began the *row*, . . . and then opened upon Germany a career of scepticism, which from the very first promised to be contagious. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

We turned in about eleven o'clock, it not being possible to do so before on account of the *row* the men made talking. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 92.

To kick up a row. Same as *to kick up a dust* (which see, under *dust*[1]).—**Syn.** Uproar, tumult, commotion, broil, affray.

row[3] (rou), *v.* [< *row*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To injure by rough and wild treatment: as, to *row* a college room (that is, to damage the furniture in wild behavior). [Slang.]—**2.** To scold; abuse; upbraid roughly or noisily. [Colloq.]

Tell him [Campbell] all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have rammed it into a review and *rowed* him. *Byron*, To Mr. Murray, May 20, 1820.

II. *intrans.* To behave in a wild and riotous way; engage in a noisy dispute, affray, or the like.

If they are found out, the woman is not punished, but they *row* (probably a mild kind of fight).
Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 420.

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More disposed to *rowing* than reading.
Bristed, Five Years in an English Univ.

row[4], *v.* A Scotch form of *roll*.

row[5], *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rough*[1].

To certifie vs whether our set clothes be vendible there or not, and whether they be *rowed* and shorne; because ofttimes they goe vndrest. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 298.

rowable† (rō'a-bl), *a.* [< *row*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [Rare.]

That long barren fen,
Once *rowable*, but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

rowan (rou'an), *n.* [Also *roan*, *roun*; < OSw. *rön*, *runn*, Sw. *rönn* = Dan. *rön* = Icel. *reynir*, the service, sorb, mountain-ash; cf. L. *ornus*, the mountain-ash.] 1. The rowan-tree.—2. The fruit or berry of the rowan-tree.

rowan-berry (rou'an-ber#i), *n.* Same as *rowan*, 2.

rowan-tree (rou'an-trē), *n.* The mountain-ash of the Old World, *Pyrus aucuparia;* also, less properly, either of the American species *P. Americana* and *P. sambucifolia*. See *mountain-ash*, 1. Also *roan-tree*, *roun-tree*.

rowboat (rō'bōt), *n.* [< *row*[1] + *boat*.] A boat fitted for propulsion by means of oars; a boat moved by rowing.

row-cloth (rō'klôth), *n.* [< *row*[5] + *cloth*.] A folding cloak, made of a kind of warm but coarse cloth completely dressed after weaving. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

row-de-dow (rou'dē-dou), *n.* Same as *rowdydow*.

row-dow (rou'dou), *n.* The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *roo-doo*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowdy (rou'di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *rowdydow*, noise, confusion, an imitative word transferred to a noisy, turbulent person: see *rowdydow*. Cf. *row*[3].] **I.** *n.*; pl. *rowdies* (-diz). A riotous, turbulent fellow; a person given to quarreling and fighting; a rough.

"A murderer?" "Yes; a drunken, gambling cut-throat *rowdy* as ever grew ripe for the gallows."
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of a rowdy; given to rowdyism; rough; coarse-grained; disreputable.

For a few years it [Victoria] was a very *rowdy* and noisy colony indeed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 8.

rowdydow (rou'di-dou), *n.* [Also *row-de-dow;* an imitative word, prob. orig. formed, like *rub-a-dub*, in imitation of the beat of a drum. Cf. *row*[3], *rowdy*.] A continuous noise; a rumpus; a row. [Colloq.]

rowdy-dowdy (rou'di-dou#di), *a.* [< *rowdydow* + *-y*[1]; the two parts being made to rime.] Making a rowdydow; uproarious. [Colloq.]

rowdyish (rou'di-ish), *a.* [< *rowdy* + *-ish*[1].] Belonging to or characteristic of a rowdy; characterized by or disposed to rowdyism: as, *rowdyish* conduct; *rowdyish* boys.

They give the white people very little trouble, being neither *rowdyish* nor thievish. *The Century*, XXIX. 835.

rowdyism (rou'di-izm), *n.* [< *rowdy* + *-ism*.] The conduct of a rowdy or rough; coarse turbulence; vulgar disorderliness.

The presence of women in these places [barrooms] appears to have the effect of eliminating the element of *rowdyism*. You hear no loud conversation, oaths, or coarse expressions. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 121.

rowed (rōd), *a.* [< *row*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having rows; formed into rows.

In 1869 he sowed . . . seed from an 18-*rowed* ear [of maize]. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 178.

2. Striped: same as *rayed*, 3.

rowel (rou'el), *n.* [< ME. *rowel*, *rowelle*, *rowell*, < OF. *rouelle*, *roiele*, *roele*, *rouele*, a little wheel or flat ring, a roller on a bit, F. *rouelle*, a slice, = Pr. Sp. *rodela*, a shield, target, = Cat. *rodella* = Pg. *rodella*, a round target, = It. *rotella*, a little wheel, a buckler, round spot, kneepan, < ML. *rotella*, a little wheel, dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*[1]. Cf. *rotella*.] 1†. A small wheel, ring, or circle.

The *rowelle* whas rede golde with ryalle stones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3263.

And then, for wings, the golden plumes she wears
Of that proud Bird [the peacock] which starry *Rowells* bears.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. The wheel of a horseman's spur, armed with pointed rays.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the *rowels* catched hold of the ruffle of my boot.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Lord Marmion turn'd — well was his need —
And dash'd the *rowels* in his steed.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

3. A roller on the mouthpiece of an old form of bit for horses.

The yron *rowels* into frothy fome he bitt.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

4. In *farriery*, a seton inserted in the flesh of an animal. Rowels are made of horsehair, leather, and sometimes of silk, as is the practice with setons inserted in the human body.

5. The spiked wheel of some forms of soil-pulverizers and wheel-harrows.—**Foliated rowel**, a rowel without points, or very blunt, as distinguished from a *star-rowel* and *rose-rowel*.—**Rose-rowel**, a rowel having short points, taking about one sixth of the diameter.—**Star-rowel**, a rowel having long points, taking at least one third of the total diameter of the circle.

rowel (rou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roweled* or *rowelled*, ppr. *roweling* or *rowelling*. [< *rowel*, *n.*] 1. To use the rowel on; put spurs to.—2. In *farriery*, to apply a rowel to.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

He has been ten times *rowell'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

3. To furnish with a rowel, as a spur.

rowel-bone†, *n.* A variant of *rowel-bone*.

rowel-head (rou'el-hed), *n.* The axis on which the rowel of a spur turns.

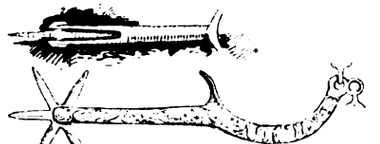
Bending forward, [he] struck his armed heels
Against the panting sides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel-head*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 46.

roweling, rowelling (rou'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rowel*, *v.*] The act of inserting a rowel.

roweling-needle (rou'el-ing-nē#dl), *n.* A needle with a large eye, for carrying the bundle of horsehair, silk, or the leather thong forming a rowel, and either straight or curved according to the nature of the part in which the rowel is required to be inserted.

roweling-scissors (rou'el-ing-siz#ėrz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A farriers' instrument for inserting rowels in the flesh of horses, for cutting the silk or other material forming the seton.

rowel-spur (rou'el-spėr), *n.* A spur having a rowel of several radiating points, as distinguished from the *goad-spur*. This appears in mediæval monuments during the thirteenth century, as in the



Rowel-spur, 14th century.

first great seal of King Henry III. of England, but is extremely rare before the beginning of the fourteenth; it is probable that the earliest rowels did not turn upon a pivot. Pivoted rowel-spurs with very long spikes, not very sharp, are in common use in western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries generally. They are fastened to the heel of the riding-boot by a broad leather strap passing over the instep, and often have special devices to make them clank or jingle.

rowen (rou'en), *n.* [A dial. form, also *rouen*, *rowings* (and *rowet*, *rowett*), of *roughings:* see *roughings*.] 1. The lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.—2. A stubble-field left unplowed till late autumn, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage. [Prov. Eng.; usually in plural form.]

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rower[1] (rō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *rowere*, *roware;* < *row*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rows, or manages an oar in rowing.

The whole party being embarked, therefore, in a large boat, . . . the exertions of six stout *rowers* sped them rapidly on their voyage. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

rower[2] (rou'ėr), *n.* [< *row*[3] + *-er*[1].] One given to rows; a quarrelsome or disorderly fellow.

rower[3]† (rou'ėr), *n.* [< *row*[5] + *-er*[1].] A workman who roughens cloth preparatory to shearing; a rougher.

rowet, rowett (rou'et), *n.* Same as *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowet-work (rou'et-wėrk), *n.* [< F. *rouet*, a wheel-lock, spinning-wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rowel*.] The lock and appurtenances of a wheel-lock gun. See the quotation under *snapwork*, and cut under *wheel-lock*.

rowey, *a.* See *rowy*.

rowiness (rō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rowy; streakiness; striation. [Now only technical.]

A process [skimming] which demands very careful attention in the case of curd soaps, lest any portions of lye should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called *rowiness*.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 174.

The Karanee Teak has alternate shades of dull brown and yellow colour, the grain being close and long, with occasionally a *rowiness* or figure in it, and is also very free from defects. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 116.

rowing (rō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *rowynge*, < AS. **rōwung*, *rōwing*, verbal n. of *rōwan*, row: see *row*[1], *v.*] The act or practice of propelling a boat by means of oars. See *row*[1], *v. t.*

rowing-feather (rō'ing-fe#ėr), *n.* See *feather*.

rowing-gear (rō'ing-gēr), *n.* Any device or contrivance used in rowing; especially, a mechanical device for facilitating the handling of the oars.

rowl†, **rowlet**†, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *roll*.

Rowland gratings. In *optics*. See *diffraction*, 1.

rowler†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roller*.

rowlet (rou'let), *n.* [< F. *roulette*, a little wheel, fem. of *roulet*, dim. of OF. *roule*, a roll, a little wheel: see *roll*, *rowel*, *roulette*. Doublet of *roulette*.] A small broad wheel; a wheel like a roller. [Now only dialectal.]

Rails of timber, laid down from the collieries to the river, . . . were worked with bulky carts made with four *rowlets* fitting the rails.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 64.

Rowley rag. See *rag*[1].

rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* [Also *rollock*, *rullock;* prob. a transposition (as if < *row*[1] + *lock*[1]) of *oarlock*, < ME. *orlok*, < AS. *ārlōc*, an oarlock, < *ār*, oar, + *loc*, a lock, bolt, bar, inclosed place (cf. E. *oarhole*, an oarlock): see *oar*[1] and *lock*[1].] A contrivance on a boat's gunwale in or on which the oar rests and swings freely in rowing. The principal kinds of rowlocks are — (1) a notch in the gunwale (as in the first illustration), which may be either square or rounded, and is usually lined with metal; (2) two short pegs, called *thole-pins*, projecting from the gunwale, between which the oar is placed; (3) a stirrup-shaped swivel of metal pivoted in the gunwale (as in the second illustration), or on an outrigger. Sometimes a single pin set into the gunwale is used instead of a rowlock, the oar having a hole through which the pin passes, or vice versa, or being fastened to it by means of a thong or gromet.



Ship's Boat. *a a*, Rowlocks (notched).



Rowlock.

rowly-powly†, *n.* Same as *roly-poly*.

row-marker (rō'mär#kėr), *n.* In *agri.*, an implement for marking out the ground for crops to be planted in rows.

rownet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roc*[2].

row-port (rō'pōrt), *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels, near the water-line, for the passage of a sweep for rowing in a calm.

rows (rōz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, same as *roughs*. See *rough*[1], *n.*, 4.

rowsand†, **rowsant**†, *a.* In *her.*, obsolete forms of *rousant*.

rowse, *v.* See *rouse*[1].

rowt†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rout*[1], *rout*[2], etc.

rowth, rowthie. See *routh*[2], *routhie*.

rowy (rō'i), *a.* [< *row*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Having rows or lines; streaked or striped; striated. Also spelled, improperly, *rowey*. [Now only technical. See the second quotation.]

Rowy or stricky [streaky], as some stuffs are.
Howell. (*Halliwell.*)

Is there such a word in the English language as *rowey*? . . . Frequently, through some fault in weaving, a piece of cloth will be thinner in some places than others; this occurs at regular intervals through the whole piece, for which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece similar to the lines on writing-paper. In the several mills with which I have been connected, *rowey* was the technical term applied to such goods. . . . I have examined all the books at my disposal, but have been unable to find it. *Cor. Boston Evening Transcript*, June 4, 1883.

roxburghe (roks'bur-ō), *n.* [See def.] A binding for books, first used by the third Duke of Roxburghe (1740–1804), having a plain leather back lettered in gold near the top, and cloth or paper sides, with the leaves gilt at the top and uncut at the edge.

Printed at the Chiswick Press, on laid paper, with wide margins, in limp covers, 10*s.* 6*d.* net; in *roxburghe*, 13*s.* 6*d.* net. *The Academy*, May 24, 1890, p. ii.

Roxburghia (roks-bėr'gi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir Joseph Banks, 1795), named after W. *Roxburgh*, a British botanist in India.] A genus of plants, now known as *Stemona*.

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Roxburghiaceæ (roks-bėr-gi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), < *Roxburghia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, now known as *Stemonaceæ*.

Roxbury waxwork. See *waxwork*.

roy†, *n.* [< ME. *roy*, also *ray*, < OF. *roy*, *rei*, F. *roi* = Pr. *roi*, *rey*, *re* = Sp. *rey* = Pg. *rey*, *rei* = It. *re*, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king, = OIr. *rig*, Ir. Gael. *righ*, a king, = Skt. *rājan*, a king: see *rex*, *raja*[1], *regent*, and *rich*[1], *riche*[1], *n.*] A king.

This *roy* with his ryalle mene of the rownde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3174.

royal (roi′al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roial* (also dial. or technically *rial*, *ryal*); < ME. *roial*, *roiall*, *reyal*, *real*, *rial*, *ryal*, *ryall*, *rioll*, < OF. *roial*, *royal*, *real*, F. *royal* = Pr. *reial*, *rial* = Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *regale*, *reale*, < L. *regalis*, regal, royal, kingly, < *rex* (*reg-*), a king: see *roy*, and cf. *regal*[1] and *real*[2], doublets of *royal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a king; derived from or cognate to a king; belonging to or connected with the crown of a kingdom; regal: as, the *royal* family; a *royal* prince; *royal* domains; a *royal* palace.

And seide that he wolde holde court open and enforced, and sente by his messangers that alle sholde come to his court *roiall*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

Why should thy servant dwell in the *royal* city with thee? 1 Sam. xxvii. 5.

Thou camest not of the blood *royal*, if thou darest not stand for ten shillings. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 157.

2. Pertaining or relating to the sovereign power of a king; acting under, derived from, or dependent upon regal authority, aid, or patronage: as, a *royal* parliament or government; the *royal* army or navy; *royal* purveyors. *Royal* enters into the names of many literary, scientific, artistic, and other associations in monarchical countries, implying their existence under royal charter or patronage: *e. g.*, the Royal Academy of Arts in London, whose members are distinguished by the title R. A. (Royal Academician), and the associate members by the title A. R. A.; the Royal Institution of London, for the promotion of and instruction in scientific and technical knowledge; the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge (usually designated specifically *the Royal Society*), which takes charge of many scientific matters with which the government is concerned, and whose members or fellows are styled F. R. S.; the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and of Dublin, the Royal Antiquarian, Asiatic, Astronomical, and Geographical Societies, etc.

3. Of kingly character or quality; proper for or suitable to kingship; ideally like or characteristic of a king or royalty; royally eminent, excellent, or the like: used either literally or figuratively: as, *royal* state or magnificence; he proved a *royal* friend; a right *royal* welcome.

And thei made the feste of the mariage so *riall* that neuer in that londe was seyn soche.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 320.

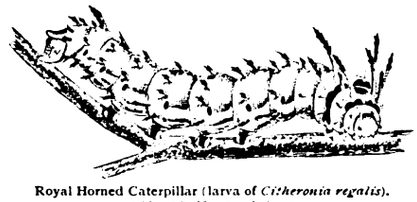
A kyng shold *roiall* obseque haue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1538.

Hath she forgot already that brave prince, . . .
Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right *royal*?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 245.

As at this day, to the Tartars, Horseflesh is *royall* fare; to the Arabians, Camels; to some Americans, Serpents.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Her step was *royal*, queen-like, and her face
As beautiful as a saint's in Paradise.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 1.

4. Large or superior of its kind; of more than ordinary size, excellence, or the like: used as a specific qualification, as in *royal* quarto or *royal* octavo in printing, a *royal* antler or stag, etc., or as an assertion of superiority for that to which it is applied, as in the names of some articles of trade.—**Amercement, antler, astronomer, ballade, battle, beast, chapel, cygnet royal.** See the nouns.—**Convention of royal burghs.** See *convention*.—**Coroner of the royal household.** See *coroner*.—**Dean of the chapel royal, gentleman of the chapel royal.** See *dean*[2], *gentleman*.—**Hart royal.** See *hart*[1] and *hartroyal*.—**Pair royal.** See *pair*[1].—**Peer of the blood royal.** See *peer*[2].—**Prince royal, princess royal.** See *prince*, *princess*.—**Royal abbey.** See *abbey*[1], 1.—**Royal agate**, a mottled variety of obsidian.—**Royal American Order.** Same as *Order of Isabella the Catholic* (which see, under *order*).—**Royal assent, bark.** See the nouns.—**Royal bay.** (*a*) An East Indian bay-tree, *Machilus odoratissima* (*Laurus Indica*). (*b*) The bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—**Royal Bengal tiger.** See *tiger*.—**Royal bistoury**, a narrow, curved, probe-pointed bistoury: so called because used in an operation on Louis XIV.—**Royal blue.** See *blue* and *smalt*.—**Royal bounty**, in England, a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who die of wounds received when on duty.—**Royal burgh, cement, clove.** See the nouns.—**Royal cashmere**, a thin material, generally made of pure wool, used for garments for women and summer garments for men.—**Royal charter.** See *charter*, 1.—**Royal domains.** Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—**Royal fern.** See *Osmunda*.—**Royal fishes.** See *regal fishes*, under *regal*[1].—**Royal flush.** See *flush*[9].—**Royal folio.** See *folio*, 4.—**Royal grant**, a grant by letters patent from the crown.—**Royal horned caterpillar**, the larva of *Citheronia regalis*, a large bombycid moth of beautiful olive and crimson colors, which inhabits the United States. The larva feeds on the foliage of the black walnut, persimmon, butternut, hickory, and sumac,



Royal Horned Caterpillar (larva of *Citheronia regalis*).
(About half natural size.)

and is the largest of all North American lepidopterous larvæ. The moth is popularly known as the *regal walnut-moth*.—**Royal household**, the body of persons employed about the court or in the personal service of a reigning king or queen. In former times the royal household included all the chief officers of state, who were regarded as merely the king's servants, and often performed menial duties toward him; afterward, only persons who had special functions relating to the royal needs, dignity, or prerogatives. In the British royal household, as it has existed for several centuries, the chief officers are the lord steward, lord chamberlain, and master of the horse, who are always peers and members of the government of the time. Under each of them are many subordinate officers, among whom the different branches of their duty are distributed. Independent of them are the private secretary and the keeper of the privy purse to the sovereign, modern additions to the household, with their subordinates. When there is a queen consort, the queen's household is a separate establishment, similarly though less elaborately organized. On the accession of Queen Victoria the expenses of the royal household were permanently fixed at £303,760 per annum.—**Royal letter.** See *letter*[3].—**Royal marines.** See *marine*.—**Royal merchant.** (*a*) One of those merchants of the middle ages who combined mercantile pursuits with princely power, as those of Venice who founded principalities in the Archipelago, the Grimaldi of Genoa, or the Medici of Florence. (*b*) A merchant who managed the mercantile affairs of or purveyed for a sovereign or state.—**Royal mine**, in monarchical countries, a mine of gold or silver—all such mines being by prescription the property of the crown.—**Royal oak.** (*a*) See *oak*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Another name for the constellation Robur Caroli.—**Royal palm, palmetto.** See the nouns.—**Royal peacock-flower.** See *Poinciana*.—**Royal peculiar, prerogative, purple.** See the nouns.—**Royal regiment of artillery.** See *artillery*.—**Royal road to knowledge**, a direct and easy method of attaining knowledge: so called because the royal roads were straighter and better than ordinary roads.—**Royal Society.** See def. 2.—**Royal standard.** See *standard*.—**Royal stitch**, an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia.—**Royal tern, touch, waterlily**, etc. See the nouns.—**Royal Vienna**, a name frequently given to Vienna porcelain.—**Royal Worcester porcelain.** See *porcelain*[1].—**The royal doors or gates.** See *door*.—**Syn.** *Royal*, *Regal*, *Kingly*. *Regal* is applicable primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office, and hence to what is proper to or suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with *princely*, *magnificent*: as, *regal* state or pomp; *regal* power. *Royal* notes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person: as, his *royal* highness (applied to a prince of the blood); the *royal* family; the *royal* presence; the *royal* robes; a *royal* salute. It does not, like *regal*, necessarily imply magnificence. Thus, a *royal* residence may not be *regal* in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be described as *regal*, though it is not *royal*. The sway of a great Highland chief of old was *regal*, but not *royal*. Hence, in figurative use, *royal* is applied to qualities, actions, or things which are conceived of as superlatively great, noble, or admirable in themselves, or as worthy of a king: as, a *royal* disposition, *royal* virtues, a *royal* entertainment, etc.; *regal*, to those which make an impression of the highest grandeur, stateliness, ascendancy, or the like: as, a *regal* bearing, *regal* munificence, *regal* commands, etc. *Kingly* seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or befitting a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like *royal*, it has reference to personal qualities: as, a *kingly* bearing, presence, disposition, and the like; while, like *regal*, it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house.—**3.** Imperial, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious.

II. *n.* **1**†. A royal person; a member of a royal family; a king or prince.

And also wythout the forsayde cyte metyng vs our moder oure wyff our chyldren or oure eyrs or other *reyals* to the same cyte comyng, etc.
Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 36.

He araiet for that *Riall*, all of Riche stones,
A faire toumbe & a fresshe, all of fre marbill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7159.

2†. A gold coin formerly current in England: same as *ryal*.

The prieste, purposyng to gratifie the dead, and with dewe praise to commende his liberalitie, saieth: surely he was a goode manne, a verteous man, yea, he was a noble gentleman. I thinke if it hadde been his happe to have had a *roiall*, he had called him a roiall gentleman to.
Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Roials of Spaine are currant mony there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 177.

They are incompetent witnesses, his own creatures,
And will swear any thing for half a *royal*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

3. *Naut.*, a small square sail, usually the highest on a ship, carried on the royalmast only in a light breeze.—**4.** One of the tines of a stag's antlers; an antler royal, or royal antler. See *antler*, 3.—**5.** A stag which has the antler royal. A *royal* differs only in having an extra point on each horn. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 510.

6. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—**7.** That part of the beard which grows below the under lip and above the point of the chin, especially when the beard around it is shaved. This with the mustache has long formed the trim of the beard most in favor for military men, etc., on the continent of Europe. The term *royal* prevailed until the second French empire, when the name *imperial* was given to it, as it was worn by Napoleon III.

8. A writing-paper of the size 19 × 24 inches; also, a printing-paper of the size 20 × 25 inches. A royal folio has a leaf about 12 × 20 inches; a royal quarto is about 10 × 12½ inches; a royal octavo, about 6¼ × 10 inches.—**Double royal.** See *double*.—**Quadruple royal.** See *quadruple*.—**The Royals.** (*a*) A name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army, now called the *Royal Scots* (Lothian Regiment). (*b*) A name sometimes given to other regiments in whose title the word *royal* occurs: as, the King's *Royal* Rifle Corps; the *Royal* Scots Fusiliers, etc.

royalet (roi′al-et), *n.* [< *royal* + *-et*. Cf. *roitelet*.] A petty king or prince. [Rare.]

There were, indeed, at this time two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 10.

Pallas and Jove! defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of *royalets*, and the rootless weeds they are hatched on!
Landor, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

royalise, *v.* See *royalize*.

royalism (roi′al-izm), *n.* [= F. *royalisme* = Sp. Pg. *realismo*; as *royal* + *-ism*. Cf. *regalism*.] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government or cause.

royalist (roi′al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *royaliste* = Sp. Pg. *realista* = It. *realista*, *regalista*; as *royal* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A supporter of a king or of royal government; one who adheres to or upholds the cause of a king against its opponents or assailants. Specifically [*cap.*]—(*a*) In *Eng. hist.*, one of the partizans of Charles I. and of Charles II. during the civil war and the Commonwealth; a Cavalier, as opposed to a Roundhead.

Where Ca'ndish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd.
Waller, Epitaph on Colonel Charles Cavendish.

(*b*) In *Amer. hist.*, an adherent of the British government during the revolutionary period. (*c*) In *French hist.*, a supporter of the Bourbons as against the revolutionary and subsequent governments.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Royalists or royalism; adhering to or supporting a royal government.

Royalist Antiquarians still show the rooms where Majesty and suite, in these extraordinary circumstances, had their lodging. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. i. 1.

The battle of Marston Moor, with the defeat of the *Royalist* forces, . . . was the result. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 347.

royalize (roi′al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *royalized*, ppr. *royalizing*. [< F. *royaliser*; as *royal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make royal; bring into a royal state or relation.

Royalizing Henry's Albion
With presence of your princely mightiness.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

To *royalise* his blood I spilt my own.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 125.

II. *intrans.* To exercise kingly power; bear royal sway. [Rare.]

Euen He (my Son) must be both Iust and Wise,
If long he look to Rule and *Royalize*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Also spelled *royalise*.

royally (roi′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. **roially*, *rially*, *riolly*, *realliche*; < *royal* + *-ly*[2].] In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

In Ensample of this Cite, sothely to telle,
Rome on a Riuer *rially* was set.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1610.

Did I not tell thee
He was only given to the book, and for that
How *royally* he pays?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 4.

royalmast (roi′al-mast), *n.* The highest part of a full-rigged ship's mast, the fourth from the deck, above and now generally in one piece with the topgallantmast, for carrying the sail called the royal. See cut under *ship*.

royalty (roi′al-ti), *n.*; pl. *royalties* (-tiz). [< ME. **roialte*, *realtee*, *realte*, *reaute*, *rialte*, < OF. *roialte*, *royaulte*, *royaute*, *reialte*, F. *royauté* = It. *realtà*, < ML. *regalita(t-)s*, < L. *regalis*, royal, regal: see *royal*, *regal*[1]. Cf. *regality*, *realty*[2], doublets of *royalty*.] **1.** The state or condition of being royal; royal rank or extraction; existence as or derivation from a king or a royal personage.

Setting aside his high blood's *royalty*,
And let him be no kinsman to my liege,
I do defy him. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 58.

2. Royal personality; concretely, a royal personage, or member of a royal family; collec-

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tively, an aggregate or assemblage of royal persons: as, *royalty* absented itself; discrowned *royalties*.

As a branch and member of this *royalty*, . . .
We do salute you, Duke of Burgundy.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 1. 5.

3. Royal authority; sovereign state; kingly rule or majesty; kingship, either as an attribute or as a principle.

Now, hear our English king;
For thus his *royalty* doth speak in me.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 129.

England, notwithstanding the advantages of politic *royalty*, had fallen into trouble.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

4. The character of being kingly, or proper to a king; royal quality, literally or figuratively; kingliness.

In his *royalty* of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 50.

There is no true *royalty* but in the rule of our own spirits. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 114.

5. That which pertains or is proper to a king or sovereign; a sovereign right or attribute; regal dominion or prerogative; a manifestation or an emblem of kingship.

You were crown'd before,
And that high *royalty* was ne'er pluck'd off.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 5.

Wherefore do I [Satan] assume
These *royalties* and not refuse to reign?
Milton, P. L., ii. 451.

6. A royal domain; a manor or possession belonging to the crown.

The titles of the several *royalties* which thus came to an end [when Cyprus was conquered by the Turks] were claimed, as titles easily may be claimed, by other competitors. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 204.

7. A royal due or perquisite; especially, a seigniorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord; a tax paid to the crown, or to a superior as representing the crown, as on the produce of a royal mine.

For to my Muse, if not to me,
I'm sure all game is free;
Heaven, earth, all are but parts of her great *royalty*.
Randolph, Ode to Master Anthony Stafford.

With the property [an estate in Denbighshire] were inseparably connected extensive *royalties*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

Hence—**8.** (*a*) A compensation paid to one who holds a patent for the use of the patent, or for the right to act under it, generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured. (*b*) A proportional payment made on sales, as to an author or an inventor for each copy of a work or for each article sold.—**9.** In Scotland, the area occupied by a royal burgh, or (in the plural) the bounds of a royal burgh.—**Ensigns of royalty.** See *regale*[2], 3.

royal-yard (roi'al-yärd), *n.* *Naut.*, the yard of the royalmast, on which the royal is set.

Royena (roi'e-nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Adrian van *Royen*, a Dutch botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Ebenaceæ*, the ebony family. It is characterized by flowers which are commonly bisexual (the family being chiefly dioecious), with a broad urn-like or bell-shaped five-lobed calyx enlarging under the fruit, five contorted and reflexed corolla-lobes, stamens commonly ten and in one row, anthers and ovary usually hirsute, styles two to five, and the ovary-cells twice as many and one-ovuled. The 13 species are natives of southern Africa in and beyond the tropics. They bear small leaves which are nearly or quite sessile, and axillary solitary or clustered urn-shaped flowers, followed by a coriaceous roundish or five-angled fruit. The wood of *R. pseudebenus* and other species resembles ebony, but the trees are small. *R. lucida*, known as *African snowdrop*, or *African bladder-nut*, is a pretty greenhouse species with white flowers and shining leaves.

roylet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *roil*[2].

roynet, *n.* See *roin*.

roynish†, *a.* See *roinish*.

roynous†, *a.* See *roinous*.

royster, roysterer, etc., *n.* See *roister*, etc.

Royston crow. [Formerly also *Roiston crow*.] The gray crow, *Corvus cornix*.

Corneille emmantelée, the *Roiston Crow*, or Winter Crow, whose back and belly are of an ashie colour. *Colgrave.*

roytelet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roitelet*.

roytish† (roi'tish), *a.* [Perhaps for **riotish* or *routish*.] Wild; irregular.

No Weed presum'd to show its *roytish* face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 140.

rozelle, *n.* See *roselle*.

R. S. V. P. An abbreviation of the French phrase *Répondez s'il vous plaît* ('answer, if you please'), appended to a note of invitation or the like.

Rt. Hon. An abbreviation of the title *Right Honorable*.

Rt. Rev. An abbreviation of the title *Right Reverend*.

Ru. The chemical symbol of *ruthenium*.

ruana (rö-an'ä), *n.* A variety of viol used in India.

rub (rub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rubbed*, ppr. *rubbing*. [< ME. *rubben;* origin uncertain; cf. Dan. *rubbe* (< E. ?); Gael. *rub*, rub, Ir. Gael. *rubadh*, a rubbing, Ir. *ruboir*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber, W. *rhwbio*, rub, *rhwb*, a rub. The Celtic forms may be original.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To apply pressure with motion to the surface of; apply friction to by chafing or fretting with something else: as, to *rub* the face with a towel; to *rub* one hand with the other.

Sone this doctour,
As rody as a rose, *rubbed* his chekes,
Coughed and carped. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 99.

His disciples plucked the ears of corn, and did eat, *rubbing* them in their hands. Luke vi. 1.

2. To smooth, polish, clean, or coat by means of friction or frictional applications: as, to *rub* brasses or silver; to *rub* a floor; to *rub* furniture.

Go, sir, *rub* your chain with crums.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 128.

Let but these fits and flashes pass, she will shew to you
As jewels *rubb'd* from dust, or gold new burnish'd.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

As bees . . . on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their straw-built citadel,
New *rubb'd* with balm, expatiate, and confer
Their state affairs. *Milton*, P. L., i. 774.

3. To treat, act upon, or remove by frictional pressure; act with or upon by friction: with *out*, *off*, *in*, etc.: as, to *rub out* marks, spots, or stains; to *rub off* rust; to *rub in* a liniment; to *rub up* an ointment in a mortar.

In such cases, the painter's deep conception of his subject's inward traits . . . is seen after the superficial coloring has been *rubbed off* by time.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. To take an impression of by friction; apply frictional pressure to, as an engraved or sculptured figure or inscription, for the purpose of copying. See *rubbing*, 2.

I believe that . . . nearly all of them [monumental brasses in England] have been *rubbed*, so that if, by any untoward chance, the originals should perish, a memorial of them will still remain. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 26.

5. Figuratively, to affect in any way as if by frictional contact or pressure; furbish; fret: as, to *rub* (usually *rub up*) one's memory; to *rub* one the wrong way. See phrases below.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubb'd* nor stopp'd.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 161.

6. To cause to move over another body with friction: as, to *rub* one's hand over a mirror.—**Rubbed tints**, in *chromolithography*, tints produced on the stone by rubbing freely upon it colored inks formed into blocks or masses. The ink is distributed, the superfluous part removed, or in parts softened down as required, by means of a cloth or stump. Where more force or detail is required, inks in crayon form are used.—**Rubbed work**, in *building*, work in stone or brick smoothed by rubbing with gritstone aided by sand and water.—**To rub a thing in**, to make a disagreeable thing still more disagreeable by repeating it or emphasizing it. [Colloq.]—**To rub down.** (*a*) To rub from top to bottom, from head to foot, or all over, for any purpose: as, to *rub down* a horse after a hard run.

Opportunities for petty thefts occur . . . which necessitate the large body of dock police, with the custom of *rubbing down* each labourer [for the detection of stolen articles] as he passes the dock gates.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 487.

(*b*) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by friction; smooth or render less prominent by rubbing.

We *rub* each other's angles *down*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

To rub elbows. See *elbow*.—**To rub off**, to clean or clear off, or get rid of, by or as if by rubbing: as, to *rub off* dust; to *rub off* one's rusticity. See def. 3.—**To rub out.** (*a*) To erase or remove by rubbing: as, to *rub out* figures on a slate. (*b*) To spread by rubbing; diffuse over a surface with a rubbing instrument: as, to *rub out* paint.—**To rub the hair (or fur) the wrong way**, to excite or irritate by petty opposition or bickering or by an inopportune or indiscreet remark: in allusion to the effect produced on a cat by such a rubbing of its hair. Sometimes, by contraction, to *rub the wrong way* (with or without a person as object).

It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of *rubbing the hair the wrong way;* and I think it helps to bring a very large proportion of cases into the "Court of Probate, &c."
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxv.

"Your ladyship is kind to forewarn me," said Philip, who was always *rubbed the wrong way* by Lady Flanders.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 291.

To rub up. (*a*) To burnish; furbish, polish, or clean by rubbing. (*b*) To blend or otherwise prepare by trituration: as, to *rub up* an ointment. (c) To awaken or excite by effort; rouse; freshen: as, to *rub up* the memory.

But, David, has Mr. De-la-grace been here? I must *rub up* my balancing, and chasing, and boring.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move or act with friction; exert frictional pressure in moving: as, to *rub* against or along something.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it *rubb'd* upon the sore.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 132.

2. Figuratively, to proceed with friction or collision; do anything with more or less effort or difficulty: commonly with *on*, *along*, *through*, etc.

We had nearly consumed all my pistoles, and now just *rubbed on* from hand to mouth.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 73.

People now seem to think that they will *rub on* a little longer. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 231.

They *rubb'd through* yesterday
In their hereditary way,
And they will *rub through*, if they can,
To-morrow on the self-same plan.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

Most of us learn to be content if we can *rub along* easily with our life-partners.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 103.

3. In the old game of bowls, to touch or graze the jack or another ball with the bowl or played ball.

Cost. Challenge her to bowl.
Boyet. I fear too much *rubbing*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1. 141.

rub (rub), *n.* [< *rub*, *v.*; cf. W. *rhwb*, a rub.] **1.** An act or the action of rubbing; an application or occurrence of frictional contact: as, to take a *rub* with a towel; to give something a *rub*.

The surgeon had been sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a *rub* alternately. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, i.

The bolsters between the cheeks, to take the *rub* of the cable. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 232.

The relief is to be onely water, the *rub* [of race-horses] but half an hour, and then the Judge is to bid them mount.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

2. A metaphorical rubbing or chafing; an irritating or disturbing act or expression; interference; affront; sarcasm, gibe, or the like.

Bristol can literary *rubs* despise;
You'll wonder whence the wisdom may proceed;
'Tis doubtful if her aldermen can read.
Chatterton, Kew Gardens.

I had the management of the paper; and I made bold to give our rulers some *rubs* in it.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 31.

3. That which opposes or checks, as if from friction; any chafing or disturbing circumstance or predicament; an impediment, embarrassment, or stumbling-block; a pinch.

To die, to sleep;
To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the *rub*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 65.

Perceiuing that their power and authoritie would be a perillous *rub* in his way. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 243.

I have no crosse, no *rub* to stop my suite.
Marston, What you Will, i. 1.

They are well inclined to marry, but one *rub* or other is ever in the way. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 555.

Upon the death of a prince among us, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption.
Swift, Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

We sometimes had those little *rubs* which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours.
Goldsmith, Vicar, i.

4†. An unevenness of surface or character; a roughness or inequality; an imperfection; a flaw; a fault.

To leave no *rubs* nor botches in the work.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 134.

A gentleman, excepting some few *rubs*, . . .
Fraughted as deep with noble and brave parts . . .
As any he alive. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, i. 2.

My floor is not so flat, so fine,
And has more obvious *rubs* than thine.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 11.

5†. Inequality of the ground in a bowling-green.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves a help by hindering it. *Fuller*, Holy State, i. 11.

6. In *card-playing*, same as *rubber*, 6. [Colloq.]

"Can you one?" inquired the old lady. "I can," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Double, single, and the *rub*."
Dickens, Pickwick, vi.

7. A rubstone. [Prov. Eng.]

rubadub, rub-a-dub (rub'a-dub), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of the drum; cf. *rataplan*, etc.] The sound of a drum when beaten; a drumming sound; hence, any disturbing clatter.

The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of *rub-a-dub-dub*, like that with which the fire-drum startles the slumbering artizans of a Scotch burgh.
Scott, Waverley, xxxiv.

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No drum-head, in the longest day's march, was ever more incessantly beaten and smitten than public sentiment in the North has been, every month, and day, and hour, by the din, and roll, and *rub-a-dub* of Abolition writers and Abolition lecturers.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, July 17, 1850.

rubarb†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rhubarb*.

rubasse (rö-bas'), *n.* [< F. *rubace, rubasse*, also dim. *rubacelle*, colored quartz, < L. *rubeus*, red, reddish: see *ruby, red*[1].] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, limpid or slightly amethystine, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a bright red color. The best rubasse comes from Brazil. An artificial kind is made by heating rock-crystal red-hot, and then plunging it into a coloring liquid. The crystal becomes full of cracks, which the coloring matter enters. Also called *Ancona ruby* and *Mont Blanc ruby*.

rubato (rö-bä'tō), *a.* [< It. *rubato*, lit. 'stolen' (time), pp. of *rubare*, steal, rob: see *rob*[1].] In *music*, in modified or distorted rhythm: especially used of the arbitrary lengthening of certain notes in a measure and the corresponding shortening of others, for the purpose of bringing some tone or chord into decided prominence without altering the total duration of the measure.

rubbage (rub'āj), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rubbish*.

rubbee (rub'ē), *n.* Same as *rabi*[2].

rubber (rub'ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *rub* + *-er*[1]. Cf. Ir. *ruboir*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person who rubs, or who practises rubbing of any kind as a business, as one employed in rubbing or polishing stone, one who attends and rubs down horses (as those used for racing), one who practises massage, etc.

The strike of the stone-workers . . . began . . . when the *rubbers* and mill men made a demand.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 23, 1888.

All the great trotters have had grooms, or *rubbers*, as they are technically called. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 701.

2. An instrument, substance, or stuff used for rubbing, or cleaning or polishing by friction. Specifically—(*a*) A towel or piece of cloth for rubbing the body after bathing, rubbing down horses, cleaning or polishing household articles, etc.

The retiring bower,
So furnish'd as might force the Persian's envy,
The silver bathing-tub, the cambric *rubbers*,
The embroider'd quilt. *Massinger*, Guardian, ii. 5.

Clean your plate, wipe your knives, and rub the dirty tables with the napkins and tablecloths used that day; for . . . it will save you wearing out the coarse *rubbers*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

(*b*) A piece of caoutchouc used to erase pencil-marks from paper, etc. From this, the first use to which caoutchouc was put, it came to be called *rubber*, or *India rubber* (now *india-rubber*). See def. 3. (*c*) A brush consisting of wool, felt, chamois-skin, or other substance fastened to a back, used for erasing chalk from a blackboard or slate. (*d*) In *stone-work:* (1) An implement used in grinding or polishing. In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble. *E. H. Knight.* (2) An implement for polishing marble, consisting of a mass of rags compressed by screws in an iron frame. (*e*) A tool for rubbing or flattening down the seams of a sail in sail-making. (*f*) The cushion of an electric machine, by friction against which the plate becomes charged with one kind of electricity and the rubber with the opposite kind. The rubber is made of horsehair, and covered with leather overlaid with a metallic preparation, sometimes consisting of the bisulphid of tin, or an amalgam, usually of zinc, tin, and mercury. (*g*) A whetstone, rubstone, or rubbing-stone. (*h*) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (*i*) A device for applying French polish to furniture, etc. It consists of a small ball of wadding covered with a linen rag. This is saturated with the varnish, and then covered with another rag moistened with oil. The varnish oozes gradually through the outside rag as the rubber is passed over the work with a uniform circular motion. (*j*) A grinding or abrading agent, as emery-cloth or glass-paper for surfacing plates. (*k*) The part of a wagon-lock which presses against the wheels.

3. India-rubber; caoutchouc. See def. 2 (*b*), and *india-rubber*.—**4.** Something made partly or wholly of india-rubber or caoutchouc. (*a*) An overshoe: usually in the plural. [U. S.] (*b*) A tire for the wheel of a bicycle.

5. An inequality of the ground in a bowling-green; a rub; hence, obstruction; difficulty; unpleasant collision in the business of life.

A man who plays at bowls . . . must expect to meet with *rubbers*. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxix.

6. *pl.* In the game of bowls, a contact or collision of two bowls. *Halliwell.*—**7.** A limited series of games, usually three, as at whist, in which the contest is decided by the winning of the greater number of games; also, the decisive game in such a series.

It is the trade of man, and ev'ry sinner
Has play'd his *rubbers;* every soul 's a winner.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

Brazilian or **Ceara rubber.** See *india-rubber.*—**Hard rubber,** hardened india-rubber of which solid articles are made. See *ebonite* and *vulcanite.*—**Para rubber.** See *india-rubber.*—**White rubber,** a preparation of hard rubber colored by mixture of a white pigment. See *artificial ivory*, under *ivory*.

II. *a.* Made of caoutchouc or india-rubber; having caoutchouc as the principal component.

The feet and legs as high up as the hips [were] incased in *rubber* boots. . . . *Rubber* coats completed the outfit.
New York Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

Rubber cement. See *cement.*—**Rubber cloth.** (*a*) A fabric coated with caoutchouc. (*b*) Caoutchouc in sheets.—**Rubber dam,** a thin sheet of flexible caoutchouc, used by dentists to keep a tooth free from saliva while it is being filled.—**Rubber mold,** in *dentistry*, a vulcanite mold in which plates for artificial dentures are shaped. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber mop.** See *mop*[3].—**Rubber mounting,** in *saddlery*, harness-mounting in which the metal is covered with vulcanized india-rubber in imitation of leather-covered work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber stamp,** an instrument for stamping by hand with ink, having words or figures cast in slightly flexible vulcanized rubber.—**Rubber type,** a separate type cast in rubber, usually mounted on a metal body for use in stamping.

rubber-file (rub'ėr-fīl), *n.* A heavy file of square, triangular, or half-round section, used for the coarsest work.

rubber-gage (rub'ėr-gāj), *n.* A device for measuring the amount of india-rubber needed to make a given article. It is a vessel in which a model of the article is submerged in water to ascertain its displacement, which is measured by an index or read off on a scale.

rubberide (rub'ėr-īd), *n.* [< *rubber* + *-ide*[1].] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanized rubber. The principal ingredient in this imitation is said to be shellac.

rubberite (rub'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *rubber* + *-ite*[2].] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanite or vulcanized rubber.

rubber-knife (rub'ėr-nīf), *n.* Same as *rubber-saw*.

rubber-mold (rub'ėr-mōld), *n.* A flask or form for shaping plastic rubber.

rubberoid (rub'ėr-oid), *n.* A trade-name for an imitation of hard rubber.

rubbers (rub'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *rubber.*] **1.** A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Also called *scab, shab*, or *ray.*—**2.** Same as *rubber*, 4 (*a*).

rubber-saw (rub'ėr-sâ), *n.* An incongruous name for a circular rotary knife used for cutting caoutchouc. In use it is rotated at high speed, and is kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water. Also called *rubber-knife*.

rubber-tree (rub'ėr-trē), *n.* Same as *india-rubber tree* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubber-vine (rub'ėr-vīn), *n.* Same as *india-rubber vine* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubbidge (rub'ij), *n.* An obsolete, dialectal, or vulgar form of *rubbish*.

rubbing (rub'ing), *n.* [< ME. *rubbynge;* verbal n. of *rub, v.*] **1.** An application of friction by any means; a frictional movement, as of the hand over the surface of the body for remedial purposes.

There is, however, the scar of an old injury. . . . This is not to be reached by our *rubbings*, frictions, and electricity. *Lancet*, No. 3405, p. 389.

He was hardened sufficiently for a Northern winter by trunk and spine *rubbings* twice a day.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 296.

2. A copy of an inscribed, engraved, or sculptured surface procured by rubbing superimposed paper with something, as heel-ball or plumbago, that reproduces the outlines and saliences on its exposed side. Compare *squeeze, n.*

The walls at the head of the staircase . . . are now occupied by a fine series of *rubbings* of foreign brasses and incised slabs. *Athenæum*, No. 3244, p. 902.

The drawing is a copy of a *rubbing*, and is therefore correct. *Amer. Antiq.*, IX. 366.

rubbing-batten (rub'ing-bat'n), *n.* Same as *rubbing-panch*. See *panch*.

rubbing-bed (rub'ing-bed), *n.* In *marble-working*, a bench with a stone or marble surface, on which a slab of marble is placed to be subdivided by a grub-saw.

rubbing-block (rub'ing-blok), *n.* In *marble-polishing:* (*a*) A block of sandstone with which the preliminary operation of smoothing is done by hand. (*b*) A marble-polisher, marble-rubber, or marble-scourer.

rubbing-machine (rub'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *linen-bleaching*, a machine in which the cloth is subjected to friction between the corrugated surfaces of two planks, of which the upper is moved back and forth over the lower by a crank-shaft.

rubbing-panch (rub'ing-pânch), *n.* *Naut.* See *panch*.

rubbing-post (rub'ing-pōst), *n.* A post of wood or stone set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

These Kistvaens are numerous, but they have been generally deprived of their long covering stones, which have been converted to *rubbing-posts* (as they are termed in the west of England) for the cattle.
Archæologia, XXII. 434.

rubbing-stone (rub'ing-stōn), *n.* In *building*, a gritstone for polishing or erasing the tool-marks on a stone, or on which bricks for gaged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the ax, are rubbed smooth.

rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *rubbidge, rubbage;* early mod. E. *rubyes, rubbrysshe, robrisshe* (with intrusive *r*, prob. due to confusion with similar forms of *rubric*); < ME. **robous, robows, robeux* (ML. *rubbosa*), < OF. *robous, robouse,* **robeux*, rubbish, pl. of **robel* (> E. *rubble*), dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = OIt. *roba, robba*, It. *roba*, rubbish, trash, lit. 'spoil' (> *robaccia*, old goods, trifles, trash, rubbish, *robiccia*, trifles, rubbish): see *robe, rob*[1], *rubble*. Not connected with *rub.*] **1.** Waste, broken, or worn-out material; useless fragments or remains collectively, especially of stone; refuse in general.

Will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the *rubbish* which are burned? Neh. iv. 2.

The reprobate . . . are but the *rubbish* wherewith the vessels of honour are scoured.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 392.

The earth is raised up very much about this gate, and all over the south end of the island, probably by the *rubbish* of a town of the middle ages.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 118.

2. Any useless or worthless stuff; that which serves no good purpose, or is fit only to be thrown away; trash; trumpery; litter: used of both material and immaterial things.

What trash is Rome,
What *rubbish* and what offal, when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar! *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 109.

Such conceits as these seem somewhat too fine among this *rubbage*, though I do not produce them in sport.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 12.

There was enough of splendid *rubbish* in his life to cover up and paralyze a more active and subtile conscience than the judge was ever troubled with.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xv.

That not one life shall be destroy'd,
Or cast as *rubbish* to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

rubbish-heap (rub'ish-hēp), *n.* A pile of rubbish; a mass of worthless or rejected material.

The idol of to-day is often destined to find its place in the *rubbish-heap* of the future.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 781.

He yet found no difficulty in holding that the fragments of pottery accumulated in that great *rubbish-heap* in Rome, the Monte Testaccio, were works of nature, not of human art. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 116.

rubbishing (rub'ish-ing), *a.* [< *rubbish* + *-ing*[2].] Rubbishy; trashy; worthless; paltry.

This is the hend, is it, . . . of my taking notice of that *rubbishing* creature, and demeaning myself to patronize her? *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

Listen to the ringing this or that—sometimes a *rubbishing* proclamation, etc.
The Nation, Oct. 24, 1872, p. 257.

rubbish-pulley (rub'ish-pūl'i), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation; a gin-block. *E. H. Knight.*

rubbishy (rub'ish-i), *a.* [< *rubbish* + *-y*[1].] Worthless; trashy; paltry; full of rubbish; containing rubbish.

Rome disappoints me much; . . .
Rubbishy seems the word that most exactly would suit it.
All the foolish destructions, and all the sillier sayings,
All the incongruous things of past incompatible ages,
Seem to be treasured up here to make fools of present and future. *Clough*, Amours de Voyage, i. 1.

On one side is a *rubbishy* church that has on the balustrade of the steps four plaster figures cut off at the waist and planted on posts.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 112.

rubble (rub'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rubble, rubbell;* < ME. **robel*, < OF. **robel*, in pl. **robeux*, dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = OIt. *roba, robba*, It. *roba*, trash: see *rubbish.*] **1.** Rough stones of irregular shapes and sizes, broken from larger masses either naturally or artificially, as by geological action, in quarrying, or in stone-cutting or blasting. Rubble is used in masonry both for rough, uncoursed work and for filling in between outer courses of squared stone. See *rubble-work*.

Cary away *rubbell* or brokele of olde decayed houses.
Huloet, 1552.

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The sub-soil is the disintegrated portion of the rock below, and this often forms a "brash," a term applied to the *rubble* formed on the limestones, especially in the Oölitic strata. *Woodward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 51.

2. Masonry of rubble; rubble-work.—**3.** By extension, any solid substance in irregularly broken pieces. (*a*) A mass or aggregation of irregular pieces of ice broken off by the action of heavy floes, as in the arctic seas.

By dint of extraordinary exertions the sledge was got through the *rubble* to a palæocrystic floe, but the rough work necessitated the relashing of the boat on the sledge. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 230.

(*b*) The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [Prov. Eng.]—**Random rubble.** See *rubble-work*.—**Rubble drain.** See *drain*.—**Snecked rubble,** masonry laid up with rough or irregular stones, but so fitted as to preserve a strong bond. See *rubble-work, snecking*.

rubble-ice (rub'l-īs), *n.* Fragmentary ice; rubble. See *rubble*, 3 (*a*).

Stopped by dense *rubble-ice*, which extended as far south as could be seen. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 216.

rubble-stone (rub'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *rubble*, 1.

rubble-walling (rub'l-wâ'ling), *n.* Same as *rubble-work*.

rubble-work (rub'l-wėrk), *n.* Masonwork built of rubble-stone. Rubble walls are either coursed or uncoursed: in the former the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter (called *random rubble*) the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between them being filled in with smaller pieces, or with mortar or clay, etc.

rubbly (rub'li), *a.* [< *rubble* + *-y*[1].] Abounding in small irregular stones; containing or consisting of rubble.

The *rubbly* lavas of the basal series. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 87.

Rubeæ (rö'bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Rubus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants, consisting of the genus *Rubus* (which see for characters).

Rubecula (rö-bek'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*.] A name of the genus of birds of which *Erythacus rubecula*, the European robin-redbreast, is the typical species: same as *Erythacus*. *Brehm*, 1828.

rubedinous (rö-bed'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *rubedo* (*rubedin-*), redness (< *rubere*, be red), + *-ous:* see *ruby*, *red*[1].] Reddish.

rubedity (rö-bed'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. L. *rubedo*, redness (see *rubedinous*), + *-ity*.] Ruddiness; reddishness; rubiginous coloration.

rubefacient (rö-bē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *rubefacien(t-)s*, ppr. of *rubefacere*, make red: see *rubify*.] **I.** *a.* Making red; producing redness, as a medicinal application on the skin.

II. *n.* An application which causes redness or hyperemia of the skin where it is applied, as a mustard plaster.

rubefaction (rö-bē-fak'shon), *n.* [Also *rubifaction*; < F. *rubéfaction* = Sp. *rubefaccion*, < L. *rubefacere*, make red: see *rubify* and *rubefacient*.] Redness of the skin produced by a rubefacient; also, the action of a rubefacient.

rubelet† (rö'be-let), *n.* [As *ruby* + *-let*.] A little ruby.

About the cover of this book there went
A curious-comely, clean compartiment;
And, in the midst, to grace it more, was set
A blushing, pretty-peeping *rubelet*.
Herrick, To his Closet-Gods.

rubella (rö-bel'ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *rubellus*, reddish, dim. of *ruber*, red: see *ruby*.] A usually insignificant contagious disease, with a rose-colored eruption, slight catarrhal symptoms in the mucous membranes of the head and larger air-passages of the chest, and usually slight pyrexia and cervical lymphadenitis. The incubation period is from one to three weeks; there is no prodromal period, or it is only for a few hours. The rash, which migrates, lasts in one place not more than half a day, but is present on the body somewhere from two to four days. Rubella protects against second attacks, but not against measles or scarlet fever, with one or the other of which it is sometimes confused. Also called *rubeola* and *German measles*.

rubellane (rö'bel-ān), *n.* [< L. *rubellus*, reddish (see *rubella*), + *-ane*.] A kind of mica having a reddish color.

rubellite (rö'bel-īt), *n.* [< L. *rubellus*, reddish, (see *rubella*), + *-ite*[2].] A red or pink variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba, in Siberia, in Brazil, and at Paris in Maine. The ruby in the imperial crown of Russia is believed to be a rubellite.

Rubensian (rö-ben'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Rubens* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577–1640).

The composition is distinguished by the true *Rubensian* swing and emphatic movement. *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 90.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Rubens; one who belongs to the school or who imitates the style of Rubens, described by Fuseli as "a florid system of mannered magnificence."

Rubens's madder. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*[1].

rubeola (rö-bē'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., dim., < L. *rubeus*, red: see *ruby*.] In *med.*: (*a*) Same as *measles*, 1. (*b*) Rubella.

rubeolar (rö-bē'ō-lär), *a.* [< *rubeola* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of rubeola or measles.

rubeoloid (rö-bē'ō-loid), *a.* [< *rubeola* + *-oid*.] Resembling rubeola.

ruberite (rö'bėr-īt), *n.* [< L. *ruber*, red (see *red*[1]), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *cuprite*.

ruberythric (rö-be-rith'rik), *a.* [< L. *rubia*, madder, + Gr. *ἐρυθρός*, red, + *-ic*.] Derived from madder-root.—**Ruberythric acid.** Same as *rubianic acid*.

rubescence (rö-bes'ens), *n.* [< *rubescen(t)* + *-ce*.] A growing rubescent or red; the state of becoming or being red; a blush. *Roget*.

rubescent (rö-bes'ent), *a.* [= F. *rubescent*, < L. *rubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rubescere*, become red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, *red*[1].] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color; blushing.

Rubia (rö'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *rubia* (> It. *robbia* = Sp. *rubia* = Pg. *ruiva*), madder, < *rubeus*, red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, including the madder, type of the order *Rubiaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Galieæ*, distinguished from the closely related and well-known genus *Galium*, the bedstraw, by flowers with parts in fives instead of fours. It is further characterized by the absence of an involucre from the flowers, by a roundish calyx-tube without border, a wheel-shaped corolla, five stamens, a minute disk, and an ovary commonly two-celled and two-ovuled, forming a small fleshy twin fruit. There are about 38 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, tropical and temperate Asia, South Africa, and tropical and temperate South America. They are herbs with elongated angled stems, which are commonly rigid or minutely prickly, and with large thickened roots sometimes 3 feet long. They bear whorled lanceolate or obovate leaves, usually four at a node, and small flowers in axillary or terminal cymes, with their pedicels each jointed under the calyx. See *madder*[1] and *munjeet*.

Rubiaceæ (rö-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rubia* + *-aceæ*.] A very natural and distinct order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Rubiales*, typified by the genus *Rubia*. The flowers are commonly perfect, regular, and symmetrical, the corolla most frequently salverform or wheel-shaped, often funnelform or bell-shaped, usually with equal valvate lobes; the stamens borne upon the corolla-tube, of the same number as its lobes and alternate with them, the anthers two-celled and usually oblong-linear; the ovary, which is crowned with a disk, one- to ten-celled, with one or more, commonly very numerous, ovules in each cell. The fruit is from one- to ten-celled, capsular or fleshy, or separating into nutlets, the seeds with fleshy or corneous albumen. The order is one of the largest among flowering plants, containing about 4,500 species of 373 genera and 25 tribes, and surpassed only by the *Compositæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Orchideæ*. The most important tribes are *Cinchoneæ*, *Naucleæ*, *Rondeletieæ*, *Hedyotideæ*, *Mussændeæ*, *Gardenieæ*, *Ixoreæ*, *Morindeæ*, *Psychotrieæ*, *Pædericæ*, *Spermacoceæ*, and *Galieæ*. The species are more abundant in America, and are all tropical except two tribes, the *Galieæ* of the northern and the *Anthospermeæ* of the southern hemisphere. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, and exhibit great variety of habit, being either erect, prostrate, or climbing, and sometimes thorny, but have remarkable uniformity of leaf-structure, varying from the entire- and opposite-leafed type in but very few cases. Stipules are well-nigh universal, and very various, being inter- or intra-petiolar, simple or two-cleft or -divided, free or united with the petiole, etc.; in the tribe *Galieæ* resembling the leaves, and with them making out a whorl. The flowers are very often dimorphous or trimorphous in the length of their stamens and pistils; and in some genera they are capitately disposed, giving rise to a syncarpous fruit through the union of their calyxes. Some genera—as *Bourardia* and *Gardenia*—contain ornamental plants, and several supply important products, *Coffea* yielding coffee, and *Cinchona* the cinchona-bark; while *Rubia* (the type) contains the madder-plant, whence the order is often called the *madder family*.

rubiaceous (rö-bi-ā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or characteristic of the *Rubiaceæ*.

rubiacin (rö'bi-a-sin), *n.* [< *Rubiac(eæ)* + *-in*[2].] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter ($C_{30}H_{32}O_{10}$) found in madder-root.

Rubiales (rö-bi-ā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < L. *rubia*, madder: see *Rubia*.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants. They are characterized by opposite leaves, a calyx-tube adherent to the inferior ovary, a calyx-border toothed, lobed, or rarely obsolete, stamens fixed upon the corolla, alternate with and commonly equal to its lobes, the anthers separate, the ovary commonly two- to eight-celled, each cell sometimes with one, more often with two or more ovules, the seeds with copious fleshy albumen. It includes the two orders *Rubiaceæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ*, the madder and honeysuckle families, the former commonly with and the latter without stipules.

rubian (rö'bi-an), *n.* [< L. *rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-an*.] A bitter principle and color-producing matter ($C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$) of madder. It is a glucoside, amorphous, very soluble in water and alcohol, and has a yellow color and a slightly bitter taste. It is a very weak dye by itself, but is decomposed on boiling with an acid, and deposits insoluble yellow flocks, which, after being separated by filtration and well washed, serve as dye for the same colors as those given by madder. The tinctorial power of these flocks is due to alizarin.

rubianic (rö-bi-an'ik), *a.* [< *rubian* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from rubian.—**Rubianic acid,** $C_{26}H_{28}O_{14}$, a weak acid obtained from madder, *Rubia tinctorum*.

rubiate (rö'bi-āt), *n.* [< L. *rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-ate*[1].] A pigment obtained from madder.—**Liquid rubiate,** a concentrated tincture of madder, very transparent and of a fine rose-color. Combined with all other madder colors, it works well in water and produces beautiful effects. It acts as a drier in oil. Also called *liquid madder lake*.—**Purple rubiate.** See *purple*.

rubiblet†, *n.* Same as *ribible* for *ribibe*.

rubican (rö'bi-kan), *a.* [< F. *rubican* = Sp. *rubican* = Pg. *rubicão, rubicano*, rubican, = It. *rabicano*, roan, a roan horse (cf. "*rabbicane*, a horse that is fashioned in the bodie like a greyhound, or that hath a white taile or rump"—Florio, 1611); perhaps (irreg.) < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] Noting the color of a bay, sorrel, or black horse with light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Bailey*, 1727.

rubicative† (rö'bi-kā-tiv), *n.* [Appar. for **rubricative*, or for **rubificative* = It. *rubificativo*, < *rubificare*: see *rubify*.] That which produces a reddish or ruby color. *Imp. Dict.*

rubicel, rubicelle (rö'bi-sel), *n.* [< F. *rubicelle*, also *rubacelle*, dim. of *rubace*, a species of ruby: see *rubasse*.] An orange or flame-colored variety of spinel.

A pretty *rubicelle* of three quarters of a carat. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 825.

rubicund (rö'bi-kund), *a.* [< OF. *rubicunde, rubicond*, F. *rubicond* = Sp. Pg. *rubicundo* = It. *rubicondo*, < L. *rubicundus*, very red, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red: said especially of the face; in *bot.*, turning rosy-red.

He had, indeed, all the outward signs of a sot: a sleepy eye, a *rubicund* face, and carbuncled nose. *Smollett*, Travels, ii.

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's *rubicund* nose. *Douce*, Illustrations of Shakspeare, p. 36.

=**Syn.** *Rosy*, etc. See *ruddy*.

rubicundity (rö-bi-kun'di-ti), *n.* [< ML. *rubicundita(t-)s*, redness, < *rubicundus*, red: see *rubicund*.] The state of being rubicund; redness. [Rare.]

I do not wish you to parade your *rubicundity* and gray hairs. *H. Walpole*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

rubidic (rö-bid'ik), *a.* [< *rubidium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to rubidium.

rubidin (rö'bi-din), *n.* [< L. *rubidus*, red, reddish, + *-in*[2].] A basic coal-tar product ($C_{11}H_{17}N$), which is also found as a product in tobacco-smoke.

rubidium (rö-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *rubidus*, red, reddish, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*.] Chemical symbol, Rb; atomic weight, 85.25. A metal belonging to the group of elements which includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cæsium: so named from the reddish tint of its salts. It is very soft, is silver-white in color, has a specific gravity of 1.52, and melts at about 101° F. When thrown into water it burns, forming rubidium hydrate, RbOH. Rubidium was first detected by the spectroscope, together with cæsium, in the mineral water of Dürkheim, in which it exists to the amount of two parts in ten million. It has since been found in considerable quantity, together with cæsium and lithium, in several other saline waters, and most abundantly in that of Bourbonne-les-Bains in France. It is also found in several lepidolites: that of Rozena, in Moravia, contains 0.24 per cent. of rubidium, with only a trace of cæsium; that of Hebron, in the State of Maine, 0.24 per cent. of rubidium and 0.3 per cent. of cæsium. The two metals likewise occur, though in smaller quantity, in the lepidolite of Prague, the petalite of Utö in Finland, the lithia-mica of Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge, and other lithia minerals. It has been found also in the ashes of many plants, and in the saline or crude potash obtained from the residue of the beet-sugar manufacture. It has been found in tobacco-leaves, and in coffee, tea, cocoa, and crude tartar. In minerals and mineral waters rubidium and cæsium are always associated with lithium, and generally also with potassium and sodium; but plants have the power of assimilating two or three of these metals to the exclusion of the rest; thus, tea, coffee, and the saline of beet-root contain potassium, sodium, and rubidium, but not a trace of lithium.

rubied (rö'bid), *a.* [< *ruby* + *-ed*[2].] Having the color of the ruby; ruby-red: as, a *rubied* lip.

Twin with the *rubied* cherry. *Shak.*, Pericles, v., Prol., l. 8.

rubifaction (rö-bi-fak'shon), *n.* Same as *rubefaction*.

rubific (rö-bif'ik), *a.* [< L. *rubere*, be red, + *facere*, make. Cf. *rubify*.] Making red; communicating redness.

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The several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, cerulifick, and others. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 2.

rubification (rö′bi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *rubify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*). Cf. *rubefaction*.] The act of making red.

All the Degrees and Effects of Fire, as distillation, sublimation, . . . *rubification*, and fixation. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 42.

rubiform (rö′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< *ruby* + *-form*.] Having or exhibiting some shade of red; characterized by redness. [Rare.]

Of those rays which pass close by the snow the *rubiform* will be the least refracted. *Newton.*

rubify (rö′bi-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubified*, ppr. *rubifying*. [< F. *rubéfier* = Sp. *rubificar* = It. *rubificare*, < L. as if **rubificare*, for *rubefacere*, make red, redden, < *rubere*, be red, + *facere*, make.] To make red; redden.

Deep-scarleted, *rubified*, and carbuncled faces. *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

rubiginose (rö-bij′i-nōs), *a.* [< LL. *rubiginosus*, rusty: see *rubiginous*.] Having the color of iron-rust; brown-red; rubiginous; in *bot.*, usually, noting a surface whose peculiar color is due to glandular hairs. *Treas. of Bot.*

rubiginous (rö-bij′i-nus), *a.* [< F. *rubigineux* (= Sp. *ruginoso* = It. *rugginoso*), < LL. *rubiginosus*, *robiginosus*, < L. *rubigo*, *robigo* (*-gin-*), rust: see *rubigo*. Cf. *roinous*.] **1.** Rusty; having a rusty appearance, as the sputa in some cases of pneumonia. *Dunglison.*—**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, rust-colored; brownish-red; ferruginous.—**3.** Affected by rubigo, as a plant.

rubigo (rö-bī′gō), *n.* [= It. *rubigine*, < L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, *red*[1]. Cf. *roin*.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.

rubijervine (rö-bi-jėr′vin), *n.* [< L. *rubeus*, red, + E. *jervine*, q. v.] An alkaloid ($C_{26}H_{43}NO_2$) found in *Veratrum album*.

rubin†, **rubine**[1]† (rö′bin), *n.* [= D. *robijn* = MHG. G. Dan. Sw. *rubin* = Sp. *rubin* = Pg. *rubim* (= Russ. *rubinŭ* = NGr. *ρουβίνι*, *ρουμπίνι*), < It. *rubino*, *robino*, < ML. *rubinus*, a ruby: see *ruby*, the older and now exclusive E. form.] Same as *ruby*.

rubine[2] (rö′bin), *n.* [< L. *rub-eus*, *rub-er*, red, + *-ine*[2].] An aniline dye: same as *fuchsin*.—**Rubine S.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

rubineous (rö-bin′ē-us), *a.* [< *rubine*[1] + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, of a glassy or semi-transparent deep-crimson red, resembling a ruby, as the eyes of an insect; less exactly, in *zoöl.*, of any bright, rich, or vivid red: as, the *rubineous* flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus*).

rubious† (rö′bi-us), *a.* [More prop. **rubeous*; = Sp. *rubio* = Pg. *ruivo* = It. *robbio*, < L. *rubeus*, ML. also *rubius*, red, reddish: see *red*[1]. Cf. *rouge*.] Red.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 32.

rubiretin (rö-bi-ret′in), *n.* [< L. *rubeus*, red, + Gr. *ῥητίνη*, resin: see *resin*.] A resinous coloring matter ($C_7H_6O_2$), isomeric with benzoic acid, existing in madder, and formed from rubian under the influence of acids or of a soluble ferment found in madder.



Obverse. Reverse.
Ruble, 1862.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

rub-iron (rub′ī′ėrn), *n.* A plate attached to a carriage- or wagon-bed to protect it from abrasion by a fore wheel when making a sharp turn; a wheel-guard or wheel-guard plate.

ruble (rö′bl), *n.* [Also *rouble* (as F.); early mod. E. also *rubble*, *roble*; = F. *rouble* = G. Dan. Sw. *rubel* = NGr. *ρούβλιον*, < Russ. *rubli*, a ruble (100 copecks); generally explained as lit. 'a piece cut off,' < *rubitĭ*, cut; but perhaps derived, through Turk., < Pers. *rūpiya*, rupee: see *rupee*.] A silver coin of Russia, current since the seventeenth century. The ruble of the present day, the legal unit of money in Russia, is equal to about 3*s.* 2*d.* English, or 77 United States cents. Little actual coin, however, now circulates in Russia, paper money of the nominal value of 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rubles taking its place. The paper ruble is discounted at about 50 cents.

rubric (rö′brik), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *rubricke*, *rubrik*, *rubrike*, *rubryke*, *robryk*, *rubriche*, *roberych*, *rubryce*, *rubrysshe*, < OF. *rubriche*, *rebriche*, *rubrique*, F. *rubrique* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *rubrica* = D. *rubriek* = G. Sw. Dan. *rubrik*), < L. *rubrica*, red ocher, red earth, the title of a law written in red, a law, ML. (eccl.) a rubric; fem. (sc. *terra*, earth) of **rubricus*, red, < *ruber*, red: see *red*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** Red ocher; red chalk; reddle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take *rubrik* poured in sum litel shelle,
And therwithall the bak of every bee
A pensel touche as thai drynk atte the welle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 146.

The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch, drunke every day or eaten to your meate, helpeth the ptisicke and obstructions.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 132. (*Halliwell.*)

Once a dwelling's doorpost marked and crossed
In *rubric* by the enemy on his rounds
As eligible, as fit place of prey,
Baffle him henceforth, keep him out who can!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 74.

2. In old manuscripts and printed books, and still sometimes in the latter, some small part distinguished from the rest of the matter by being written or printed in red, as an initial letter, a title or heading, a liturgical direction, etc.

These *rubrics* [initial letters written with minium or red lead], as they were called, gradually received many fanciful adornments at the hands of the illustrators.
Amer. Cyc., XI. 599.

3. Anything of a kind which in manuscripts or books it was formerly customary to put in red, as the title of a subject or division, the heading of a statute, a guiding rule or direction, the first letter of a chapter, etc.

After thy text, ne after thy *rubriche*,
I wol not wirche as mochel as a gnat.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 346.

They [Flacius's "Centuries"] divide the material by centuries, and each century by a uniform Procrustean scheme of not less than sixteen *rubrics*.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch., I. § 7.

Specifically—**4.** A liturgical direction or injunction in an office-book such as a prayer-book, missal, or breviary; a rule prescribed for the conduct of religious worship, or of any part of a religious service, printed in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and sometimes other office-books in red characters; also, collectively, the body of such rules.

They had their particular prayers, according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to instruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

Our obligations to observe the *rubric*, how indispensable soever, are subject to this proviso.
Hook, Church Dict., p. 668.

For processions, . . . the *rubrics* according to the Sallsbury Use direct the chief celebrant, at least, to have on a cope. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 45.

5. A flourish after a signature; a paraph.

Madre de Dios! the other day she makes me a *rubric* of the Governor, Pio Pico, the same, identical.—[Footnote.] The Spanish *rubric* is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting. *Bret Harte*, Story of a Mine, p. 39.

Ornaments rubric. See *ornament*.

II. *a.* **1.** Red; of a red or reddish color.

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls,
Or plaster'd posts, with claps, in capitals?
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 215.

2. Pertaining to rubrics; made the subject of a rubric; rubrical; marked in red characters.

I don't know whether my father won't become a *rubric* martyr, for having been persecuted by him.
Walpole, To Mann, Dec. 1, 1754.

Rubric lakes, the pigments of various colors commonly known as *madder lakes*.

rubric (rö′brik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricked*, ppr. *rubricking*. [ME. **rubrichen*, *rubrisshen*, *rubrycen*, < OF. *rubricher*, F. *rubriquer* = Sp. Pg. *rubricar* = It. *rubricare*; < L. *rubricare*, color red, < *rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric*, *n.*] **1.** To adorn with red; rubricate. *Johnson.*

Item, for *rubrissheyng* of all the booke, . . . iiis. iiijd. *Paston Letters*, II. 385.

2. To make the subject of a rubric; enjoin observances regarding, as a saint of the calendar.

Stretching his [the Pope's] arm to heaven, in *rubricking* what saints he list; to hell, in freeing what prisoners he list. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 255.

rubrical (rö′bri-kal), *a.* [< *rubric* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *rubric*, 1.

You thus persecute ingenuous men over all your booke, with this one over-tir'd *rubricall* conceit still of blushing. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a rubric or rubrics: as, a *rubrical* direction.

rubricality (rö-bri-kal′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rubricalities* (-tiz). [< *rubrical* + *-ity*.] The character of being rubrical; that which is rubrical; a matter having relation to rubrics or ritual; agreement with a rubric or rubrics.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms and model smell-traps, *rubricalities* and sanitary reforms." *Kingsley*, Yeast, vi. (*Davies.*)

rubrically (rö′bri-kal-i), *adv.* In a rubrical manner; according to a rubric or the rubrics; over-conventionally or -formally. [Rare.]

A lady-like old woman, . . . slight of figure, and *rubrically* punctual in her uprisings and downsittings.
J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory, i.

rubricate (rö′bri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricated*, ppr. *rubricating*. [< L. *rubricatus*, pp. of *rubricare*, color red: see *rubric*, *v.*] **1.** To mark or distinguish with red; illuminate with red letters, words, etc., as a manuscript or book. See *rubrication* and *rubricator*.

Curroone *rubricates* this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels into Africa (ed. 1638), p. 90.

There [on an old map of Burma] we see *rubricated* not only Ava, but Pochang. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 217.

2. To formulate as a rubric; arrange as rubrics or precepts; provide with rubrics.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be . . . *rubricated* forever after. *Hare.* (*Webster.*)

Rubricated letters or **matter**, capital letters or separate words or lines written or printed in red.

rubricate (rö′bri-kāt), *a.* [< L. *rubricatus:* see the verb.] Represented in red; having red coloring, in whole or in part.

Other festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan's, and the rest that stand *rubricate* in the old Kalendars.
Spelman, Orig. of Terms, ii.

rubrication (rö-bri-kā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *rubricacion* = It. *rubricazione;* < ML. **rubricatio(n-)*, < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] **1.** A making red; specifically, the act of illuminating with red or colored letters, words, etc., as old manuscripts and books.—**2.** That which is rubricated, or done in red; a letter, word, or other part of a text separately executed in red, or, in general, in color.

These are but a few of the subjects of these fine *rubrications* of the "Book of Wedding Days."
Athenæum, No. 3236, p. 603.

3. The act of formulating, as a rubric; arranging as or with rubrics.

rubricator (rö′bri-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *rubricateur* = Pg. *rubricador* = It. *rubricatore;* < ML. **rubricator*, < L. *rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] One who rubricates; formerly, a person employed to insert red or otherwise colored letters, words, etc., in the text of a manuscript or book.

The *rubricator's* work consists of the names of the speakers, . . . a rule between every speech, and a touch upon the initial letter of every line of poetry.
York Plays, Int., p. xvi.

We find in a good many MSS. as well as early printed books small letters written either in the margin or in the blank left for the initial, to guide the *rubricator*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 686.

rubrician (rö-brish′an), *n.* [< *rubric* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or who adheres to the rubric. *Quarterly Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

rubricist (rö′bri-sist), *n.* [< *rubric* + *-ist*.] Same as *rubrician*.

rubricity (rö-bris′i-ti), *n.* [< L. **rubricus*, red (see *rubric*), + *-ity*.] **1**†. Redness.

The *rubricity* of the Nile. *Geddes.* (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The character of being rubrical; accordance with the rubrics; rubricality.

Rubricity . . . is the sheet-anchor of the Church. . . . The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case.
W. A. Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle, iv.

rubricose (rö′bri-kōs), *a.* [< L. *rubricosus*, full of red earth or red ocher, < *rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric*.] In *bot.*, marked with red, as the thallus of some lichens; rubricate.

rubrisher† (rö′brish-ėr), *n.* [ME., < *rubrisshe* (*rubric*), *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A painter of ornamental or directing letters in early manuscripts.

Thus in Bruges we find there were . . . Verlichters or *Rubrishers* who probably confined their attention to illuminated capitals. *Blades*, William Caxton, ix.

rubrisshe†, *v.* See *rubric*, *v.*

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rübsen-cake (rüb'sen-kāk), *n.* [< G. *rübsen, rüb-samen*, rape-seed (< G. *rübe*, rape: see *rape*[4], + *samen*, seed, = L. *semen*: see *semen*), + *cake* (see *cake*[1]).] An oil-cake much used on the continent of Europe, made from the seeds of the summer rape. *Imp. Dict.*

rubstone (rub'stōn), *n.* 1. A kind of close-grained sandstone or gritstone used for sharpening instruments and for polishing metallic surfaces. A hard variety is made into whetstones for scythes and similar tools, and is also used for smoothing engravers' copperplates, etc. A softer variety, distinguished as *carpenters' rubstone*, is cut into suitable pieces for quickly giving a rough edge to knives or the like, to be finished on finer stones.

2†. A whetstone; a rub.

A cradle for barley, with *rubstone* and sand.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 14.

Rubus (rö'bus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), < L. *rubus*, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush (> It. Sp. Pg. *rubo*, bramble), so called with ref. to the color of the fruit of some species, < *rubere*, be red: see *ruby*, *red*[1].] A genus of rosaceous plants, constituting the tribe *Rubeæ*. It has flowers with a broad flattened five-lobed calyx, five petals, numerous subterminal filiform styles, and a fleshy fruit (a drupetum) consisting of small drupes on a common receptacle. Nearly 800 species have been described, of which about 100 may be admitted as valid. They are most abundant in Europe, northern Africa, and Asia, are moderately numerous in North America and the West Indies, and occur in nearly all other regions, but less commonly in southern tropical Africa, Madagascar, Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific islands. About 10 species are found in the eastern United States, 5 in California, and 6 in Alaska. They are commonly prickly shrubs, sometimes creeping herbs, either with or without hairs, sometimes glandular, woolly or hoary. Their leaves are scattered and alternate, sometimes simple and either undivided or lobed, generally compound, with five or three leaflets. The flowers are white, pink, or purplish, usually disposed in terminal or axillary corymbs or panicles. A section in which the drupelets fall from the receptacle at maturity, together or separately, is represented by the raspberry; a second, in which they remain attached, comprises the blackberries. Various species produce the well-known fruits of these names; the roots of *R. Canadensis* and *R. villosus* afford a useful tonic astringent; some are ornamental plants. See *raspberry*, *blackberry*, *blackcap*, 4, *bramble*, *cloudberry* (with cut), *roebuck-berry*, and *dewberry*.



Branch with Flowers of Common or High Blackberry (*Rubus villosus*).
a, the fruit; *b*, leaf from the first year's shoot.

ruby (rö'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rubie*; < ME. *ruby*, *rubi*, *rubeye*, < OF. *rubi*, also *rubis*, F. *rubis* = Pr. *robi*, *robina*, = Sp. *rubi*, *rubin* = Pg. *rubi*, *rubim* = It. *rubino* (> E. *rubin*), < ML. *rubinus*, also *rubius*, *rubium*, a ruby, so called from its red color, < L. *rubeus*, red, < *rubere*, be red: see *red*[1]. Cf. *rubin*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *rubies* (-biz). 1. The clear rich-red variety of corundum. (See *corundum*.) It is highly prized as a gem, and ranks even above the diamond, fine examples of from one to five carats selling at a price from three to ten times greater than that of a diamond of corresponding size and quality. The finest rubies, those of a pigeon's-blood color, are found in Upper Burma, near Mogok, north of Mandalay; they occur there in place in a crystalline limestone, also in gem-bearing gravels; the spinel ruby is a common associate. Rubies of a dark-red color, sometimes with a tinge of brown, are found in the region about Chantibun, Siam; others, of a dark-pink or purplish tint, in Ceylon. A magenta-colored ruby from Victoria, in Australia, is locally known as *barklyite*. In Great Britain rubies of a dark-red or beef's-blood color are highly prized. The red variety of corundum described above is the true or oriental ruby, but the name *ruby* is also sometimes given to a red variety of spinel; this spinel ruby varies in color from the deep-red to the rose-red balas ruby and the yellow or orange-red rubicel. The pale-red topaz from Brazil is also sometimes called *Brazilian ruby*, and a red variety of garnet, *rock-ruby*.

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with gold wyre,
And there-on red *rubyes* as red as any glede.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 12.

Of fine *rubies* [var. *rubins*, Tyrwhitt] and of diamants.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1289.

Paled pearls and *rubies* red as blood.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 198.

2. A pure or somewhat crimson red color.

You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 115.

3. Something resembling a ruby; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—4. In *her.*, the tincture red or gules, when blazoning is done by means of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—5. In *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl, about the size of American agate, or 5½ points in the new system of sizes. [Eng.]—6. In *horol.*: (*a*) Any variety of ruby used as jewels in watchmaking, as in the finest watches. Hence—(*b*) The jewel of the roller of the balance-staff of a watch, irrespective of the material of which it is made. Compare *jewel*, *n.*, 4.—7. In *ornith.*: (*a*) The red bird of paradise, *Paradisea rubra* or *sanguinea*. (*b*) The ruby hummer, *Clytolæma rubineus* of Brazil, and some related humming-birds with ruby gorget. —**Cape ruby**, one of the rich ruby-red garnets found associated with diamonds in the South African diamond-mines. These are larger than the so-called *Arizona*, *New Mexico*, and *Colorado rubies*, all of which are identical with the so-called *Australian rubies*, which are a variety of pyrope garnet.—**Cat's-eye ruby**, a variety of ruby exhibiting more or less distinctly the chatoyant effect of the cat's-eye.—**Ruby of arsenic** or **sulphur**, the protosulphid of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur.—**Ruby of zinc**, the sulphid of zinc, or red blende.

II. *a.* Of a color resembling that of the ruby; of a rich red color inclining toward crimson.

Over thy wounds now do I prophesy—
Which, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips,
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 260.

Butler, fetch the *ruby* wine,
Which with sudden greatness fills us.
Emerson, From Hafiz.

Ruby glass. See *glass*.—**Ruby luster**, one of the varieties of metallic luster. The name is given to all lusters of any shade of red, even approaching purple or maroon. —**Ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrargyrite*.—**Ruby spinel.** See def. 1, above.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.

ruby (rö'bi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubied*, ppr. *rubying*. [< *ruby*, *n.*] To make red.

With sanguine drops the walls are *rubied* round.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 426.

ruby-blende (rö'bi-blend), *n.* 1. A clear red variety of zinc sulphid, or sphalerite.—2. Ruby silver; a red silver ore, or sulphid of arsenic (as antimony) and silver. These ores include the mineral species proustite and pyrargyrite.

ruby-copper (rö'bi-kop'ėr), *n.* Same as *cuprite*.

ruby-crowned (rö'bi-kround), *a.* Having a red patch on the poll: as, the *ruby-crowned* kinglet, *Regulus calendula*.

ruby-mica (rö'bi-mī'kä), *n.* Same as *goethite*.

rubytail (rö'bi-tāl), *n.* A gold wasp or cuckoo-fly of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididæ*, as *Chrysis ignita*, having the abdomen of a ruby color.

ruby-tailed (rö'bi-tāld), *a.* Having the abdomen red: specifically noting the rubytails or *Chrysididæ*. See cut under *Chrysididæ*.

ruby-throated (rö'bi-thrō'ted), *a.* Having a ruby gorget of feathers like metallic scales, as a humming-bird. The common ruby-throated humming-bird is *Trochilus colubris*, the only member of the *Trochilidæ* which is generally distributed in the eastern part of the United States. The male is 3½ inches long and 5 inches in extent of wings, golden-green above, white below with green sides and ruby throat, the wings and tail dark-purplish. The female is smaller, and has no gorget, and the tail-feathers are varied with black and white. See cut under *humming-bird*.

ruby-tiger (rö'bi-tī'gėr), *n.* A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*.

ruby-wood (rö'bi-wůd), *n.* The red sanderswood or sandalwood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*. See *sandalwood*.

ruc† (ruk), *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

rucervine (rö-sėr'vin), *a.* [< *Rucervus* + *-ine*[1].] Relating or belonging to the genus *Rucervus*; having characteristics of *Rucervus*.

Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate *rucervine* type. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, III. 61. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Rucervus (rö-sėr'vus), *n.* [NL., < *Ru(sa)* + *Cervus*.] A genus of East Indian *Cervidæ*, having doubly dichotomous antlers with a large brow-tine. There are several species. *C. schomburgki* inhabits Siam; *C. duvaucelli* is the Barasingha deer of Asia; *C. eldi*, the thamyn, is found in Burma.

ruche (rösh), *n.* [Also *rouche*; < F. *ruche*, quilling; cf. F. *rouche*, the hull of a ship, < OF. *rouche*, *rousche*, *rusche*, *rucque*, a beehive, = Pr. *rusca*, a beehive; prob. of Celtic origin, and so called as once made of bark, < Bret. *rusk* = W. *rhisg* = Gael. *rusg* = Ir. *rusc*, bark.] 1. A full quilling, frilling, or plaiting of ribbon, muslin, grenadine, net, lace, or other material, used as a trimming for women's garments, or worn at the neck and wrists.—2. A loose pile of arched tiles to catch and lodge oyster-spawn.

ruching (rö'shing), *n.* [< *ruche* + *-ing*.] Same as *ruche*.

ruck[1] (ruk), *v.* [Also *rook*, *rouk*; < ME. *rouken*, *rukken*, crouch, bend, lie close; cf. Dan. *ruge*, brood.] **I.** *intrans.* To squat, like a bird on its nest or a beast crouching; crouch down; cower; hence, to huddle together; lie close, as sheep in a fold. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

What is mankynde more unto yow holde
Than is the scheep that *rouketh* in the folde?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 450.

But now they *rucken* in hire neste,
And resten as hem liken beste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114. (*Halliwell.*)

The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.
Golding, tr. of Ovid (ed. 1603), p. 73. (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To perch; seat, as a bird when roosting: used reflexively.

The raven *rook'd her* on the chimney's top.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 47.

ruck[2] (ruk), *n.* [< Icel. *hrukka*, a wrinkle on the skin or in cloth; cf. Icel. *hrokkin*, curled, wrinkled, pp. of *hrökkva*, recoil, give way, curl; cf. Sw. *rynka*, Dan. *rynke*, a wrinkle (see *runkle*, *wrinkle*); Gael. *roc*, a wrinkle.] 1. A fold, crease, or pucker in the material of a garment, resulting from faults in the making.

The leather soon stretched and then went into *rucks* and folds which hardened, and, as a natural consequence, produced great discomfort. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 238.

2. In *printing*, a crease or wrinkle made in a sheet of paper in passing from the feed-board to impression.

ruck[2] (ruk), *v.* [= Icel. *rykkja*, draw into folds: see *ruck*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; crease; pucker: usually with *up*: as, to *ruck up* cloth; to *ruck up* a silk skirt. [Colloq.]

A *rucked* barke oregrewe their bodye and face,
And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600), MS.

2. To ruffle the temper of; annoy; vex: followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To become creased and wrinkled; draw up in wrinkles or puckers: as, this stuff *rucks* easily.

The paper . . . *rucked* up when inserting the cartridge in the chamber of the gun, and has been superseded by coil brass. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 296.

2. To be ruffled in temper; be annoyed, vexed, or excited: followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

ruck[3] (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rick*[1].] 1. Same as *rick*[1].

Your nowt may die; the spate may bear away
Frae aff the howms your dainty *rucks* of hay.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, i. 2.

2. A vague unit of volume, a stack, about 5¾ cubic yards of bark. [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[4] (ruk), *n.* [< ME. *rok*, *ruke*; < OSw. *ruka*, a heap, prob. connected with Icel. *hraukr* = AS. *hreác*, a heap, rick: see *reek*[2], *rick*[1], *ruck*[3].] 1. A crowd or throng; especially, a closely packed and indiscriminate crowd or mass of persons or things; a jam; a press.

There watz rynging, on ryȝt, of ryche metalles
Quen renkkes in that ryche *rok* rennen hit to cache.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1514.

Now for the spurs! and as these, vigorously applied, screwed an extra stride out of Tétel, I soon found myself in the *ruck* of men, horses, and drawn swords.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 112.

2. The common run of persons or things; the commonplace multitude, as contrasted with the distinguished or successful few: specifically said of the defeated horses in a race.

One [story] however, if true, is somewhat out of the ordinary *ruck*, and it is told of the same Lord Mohun ("Dog Mohun," as Swift calls him) who fought the Duke of Hamilton.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 218.

3. Trash; rubbish; nonsense. [Colloq.]

He 's stuck up and citified, and wears gloves, and takes his meals private in his room, and all that sort of *ruck*.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 159.

ruck[4] (ruk), *v. t.* [< *ruck*[4], *n.*] To gather together into heaps. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[5] (ruk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small heifer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

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ruck[6] (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rut*[1].] A rut in a road. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck[7]† (ruk), *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

ruckerize† (ruk'ėr-īz), *v. i.* [< *Rucker* (the name of a citizen of Tennessee who, being in Baltimore at the time of the Democratic convention in 1835, took it upon himself to represent his State in it) + *-ize.*] To assume a position or function without credentials. [U. S. political slang of about 1835 and later.]

ruckle (ruk'l), *n.* [Cf. D. *roghelen*, clear the throat, spit out; MHG. *ruohelen*, *ruhelen*, *rüeheln*, *rühelen*, *rüchelen*, *rücheln*, whinny, roar, rattle, G. *röcheln*, rattle, freq. of OHG. *rohōn*, MHG. *rohen*, roar, grunt; Icel. *hrygla*, a rattling in the throat, Sw. *rackla*, hawk, or clear the throat; L. *rugire*, roar, Gr. *ὠρυγμός*, a roar; all prob. more or less imitative.] A rattling noise in the throat, as from suffocation. See *death-ruckle.* [Scotch.]

ruckle (ruk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruckled*, ppr. *ruckling.* [< *ruckle*, *n.*] To make a rattling noise; rattle. [Scotch.]

The deep *ruckling* groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxviii.

ruckling (ruk'ling), *n.* and *a.* Same as *reckling.*

ructation (ruk-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *ructatio(n-)*, < L. *ructare*, belch: see *eructate.*] The act of belching; eructation. *Cockeram.*

Absteyne from meate[s] that ingender botches, inflammations, fumous *ructuations*, or vapours.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv. 12. (*Richardson.*)

There are some little symptoms of this inordination, by which a man may perceive himself to have transgressed his measures; "*ructation*, uneasy loads, singing, looser pratings." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 701.

ruction (ruk'shon), *n.* [Prob. a dial. perversion of *eruption.*] A vexation or annoyance; also, a disturbance; a row or rumpus. [Slang.]

rud[1] (rud), *n.* [Also *rudd*; < ME. *rud*, *rudde*, *rude*, *rode*, redness, < AS. *rudu*, redness (of complexion), < *reódan*, be red: see *red*[1]. Cf. *ruddy.*] **1**†. Redness; blush; flush.

Her chekes full choise, as the chalke white,
As the rose was the *rud* that raiked hom in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3048.

2†. Complexion; face.

His *rode* was reed, his eyen greye as goos.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 131.

Olympias the onorable ouer all hue hyght.
Rose red was hur *rode*, full riall of schape.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 178.

3. Red ocher; reddle for marking sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

rud[1]† (rud), *a.* [An adj. use of *rud*[1], *n.*, or var. of *red*[1]: see *rud*[1], *n.*, *red*[1], and cf. *ruddy.*] Red; ruddy.

Sweet blushes stayn'd her *rud*-red cheeke,
Her eyen were blacke as sloe.
Percy's Reliques, p. 327.

rud[1]† (rud), *v.* [< ME. *rudden*, *ruden*, *rodden*, *roden*, a secondary form or a var. of *red*[1], *v.*, < AS. *reódian*, be or become red, *reódan*, redden, stain with blood: see *red*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make red.

Her cheekes lyke apples which the sun hath *rudded.*
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 173.

II. *intrans.* To redden.

As rody as a rose *roddede* hus chekes.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 108.

The apple *rodded* from its palie greene.
Chatterton, An Excellente Balade of Charitie.

rud[2] (rud), *n.* A dialectal variant of *reed*[1].

rud[3] (rud), *v. t.* [A var. of *red*[3], *rid*[3] (†).] To rub; polish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rudas (rō'das), *n.* and *a.* [Also *roudes*; cf. Sc. *roudoch*, *roodyoch*, sulky-looking.] **I.** *n.* A foul-mouthed old woman; a randy; a beldam; a hag. [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Bold; coarse; foul-mouthed: applied to women. [Scotch.]

But what can all them to bury the auld carlin (a *rudas* wife she was) in the night time?
Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

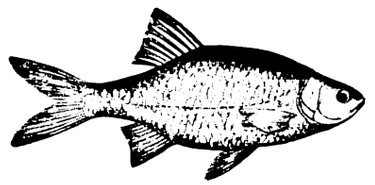
Rudbeckia (rud-bek'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Olaus *Rudbeck* (1630–1702), his son Olaus (1660–1740), and a relative, Olaus John, all Swedish botanical writers, the first the founder (1657) of the Botanical Garden of Upsala.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Heliantheoideæ* and subtribe *Verbesinæ*, consisting of rigid, mostly perennial herbs with large or middle-sized (often showy) heads borne on long stalks. The heads are marked by a hemispherical involucre, commonly with two rows of partly or wholly herbaceous bracts, long spreading sterile ray-flowers, and a conical or cylindrical receptacle, with concave chaff embracing the numerous disk-flowers. The fruit consists of many long compressed or four-angled smooth achenes, often tipped with an irregular crown-like pappus. The species now classed in this genus, including those of *Echinacea*, number about 25, natives chiefly of the eastern and central United States, with a few in California and Mexico. They are tall or low plants, sparingly branched, rough and often bristly, the leaves alternate, simple and divided or otherwise, or compound. The rays are in some species purple or violet, in one species crimson, but in many, including the most familiar, yellow or orange, contrasting with a commonly dark purple-brown disk. A general name for the species is *cone-flower* (which see). The most common is *R. hirta*, a coarse but brilliant plant of meadows and pastures. *R. speciosa* is a similar plant long cultivated in gardens, often wrongly called *R. fulgida*, which name belongs to a more southern species with shorter rays.



Cone-flower (*Rudbeckia hirta*).
1. Upper part of the stem with the heads. 2. Lower part of the stem. *a*, the achenium.

rudd[1], *n.* and *a.* Another spelling of *rud*[1].

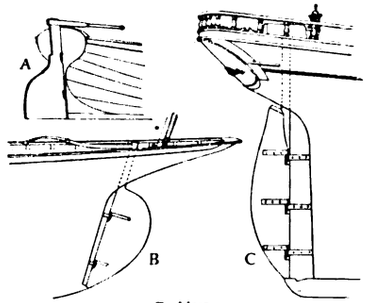
rudd[2] (rud), *n.* [A particular use of *rud*[1], *rudd*[1].] The redeye, a cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.*



Rudd (*Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*).

It has a high back, deep body, and comparatively small head. The back is olivaceous, the sides and belly are yellowish marked with red, and the ventral and anal fins are deep-red. It is common in Great Britain and on the Continent, and attains a length of a foot or more.

rudder[1] (rud'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *roder*, *rother*, < AS. *rōther*, *rōthor*, *rōthr*, an oar, a paddle (*rōthres blæd*, 'rudder-blade,' *steór-rōther*, 'a steering-rudder' or paddle, *scip-rōther*, 'a ship-rudder'); (cf. *rōther*, *rōthra*, *rēthra*, *gerēthra*, a rower, sailor, *gerēthru*, helm, rudder) (= MD. *roeder*, *roer*, D. *roer*, an oar, rudder (MD. *roeder*, a rower), = MLG. *roder*, LG. *roeder*, *roer* = OHG. *ruodar*, MHG. *ruoder*, G. *ruder* = Icel. *ræthri* = Sw. *roder*, *ror* = Dan. *ror*, rudder), with formative *-der*, *-ther*, of agent, < *rōwan*, row: see *row*[1].] **1.** That part of the helm which is abaft the stern-post, and is turned



Rudders.
A, rudder of rowboat; B, yawl's or cutter's rudder; C, rudder of sailing vessel.

by the tiller so as to expose its side more or less to the resistance of the water and thus direct the ship's course. It is usually hinged on the stern-post by pintles and gudgeons.

Discrecion . . . is the cartere of uirtues, ase zayth sant bernard, and the *rother* of the ssipe of the zaule.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

In daunger hit [Noah's ark] semed,
With-outen . . . hande-helme hasped on *rother.*
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 419.

The Antoniad, the Egyptian admiral,
With all their sixty, fly and turn the *rudder.*
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 3.

2. That which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses,
With which, like ships, they steer their courses.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 463.

3†. A kind of paddle to stir with.

A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the meash fat with, motaculum. *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 173. (*Nares.*)

4. A bird's tail-feather; a rectrix: as, "rectrices, *rudders*, or true tail-feathers," *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 115.—**Chocks of the rudder.** See *chock*[4].—**Equipoise-rudder.** Same as *balance-rudder.*

rudder[2] (rud'ėr), *n.* [A dial. form of *ridder*[1].] A riddle or sieve.

rudder[3]† (rud'ėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *rother*[2].

Boote, a serpent living by milk of *rudder* beasts.
Florio.

rudder-band (rud'ėr-band), *n.* A gearing with which the rudder is braced or made fast while the ship lies at anchor.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the *rudder bands.* Acts xxvii. 40.

rudder-brace (rud'ėr-brās), *n.* A strap to receive a pintle of the rudder; a gudgeon.

rudder-brake (rud'ėr-brāk), *n.* A kind of compressor for controlling the rudder in a seaway or in case of accident to the wheel-ropes.

rudder-breeching† (rud'ėr-brē'ching), *n.* A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons. *Encyc. Dict.*

rudder-case (rud'ėr-kās), *n.* Same as *rudder-trunk.*

rudder-chain (rud'ėr-chān), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong chains often shackled to the after part of a rudder, near the water-line. Each chain is about 6 feet long, and into its end is spliced a rope pendant, which is stopped to eyebolts along the ship's counter, some slack being allowed for the working of the rudder. In case of damage to the rudder-head, the ship can be steered by these pendants worked by tackles.

rudder-chock (rud'ėr-chok), *n.* See *chocks of the rudder*, under *chock*[4].

rudder-coat (rud'ėr-kōt), *n.* A piece of canvas put round the rudder-head to keep the sea from rushing in at the tiller-hole.

rudder-duck (rud'ėr-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*: so called from the narrow stiff rectrices, denuded to their bases. See cut under *Erismatura.*

rudder-feather (rud'ėr-feᵺ'ėr), *n.* See *feather*, and *rudder*, 4.

rudder-fish (rud'ėr-fish), *n.* **1.** A stromateid fish, *Lirus perciformis*; the log- or barrel-fish. —**2.** A carangoid fish, *Naucrates ductor*; the pilot-fish.—**3.** A carangoid fish (nearly related to the pilot-fish), *Seriola zonata*, or allied species; the amber-fish.

rudder-hanger (rud'ėr-hang'ėr), *n.* A device for hanging or shipping a rudder.

rudder-head (rud'ėr-hed), *n.* The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

rudder-hole (rud'ėr-hōl), *n.* A hole in a ship's deck through which the head of the rudder passes.

rudder-iron (rud'ėr-ī'ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pintle*, 1 (*d*). *Fallows.*

rudderless (rud'ėr-les), *a.* [< *rudder* + *-less.*] Having no rudder: as, a *rudderless* craft.

rudder-nail (rud'ėr-nāl), *n.* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

rudder-pendant (rud'ėr-pen'dant), *n.* See *pendant* and *rudder-chain.* *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 233.

rudder-perch (rud'ėr-pėrch), *n.* Same as *rudder-fish*, 1.

rudder-port (rud'ėr-pōrt), *n.* See *port*[2].

rudder-post (rud'ėr-pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, in a screw ship, an after stern-post, on which the rudder is hung, abaft of the propeller.

A pair of legs short and sturdy as *rudder-posts.*
The Century, XXXIX. 225.

rudder-stock (rud'ėr-stok), *n.* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-post by the pintles and gudgeons.

rudder-tackle (rud'ėr-tak'l), *n.* Tackle attached to the rudder-pendants.

rudder-trunk (rud'ėr-trungk), *n.* A casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the port, through which the rudder-stock is inserted.

rudder-wheel (rud'ėr-hwēl), *n.* In *agri.*, a small wheel sometimes placed at the rear end of a plow to bear part of the weight and to aid in steering or guiding the plow.

ruddied (rud'id), *a.* [< *ruddy* + *-ed*[2].] Made ruddy or red. *Scott.*

ruddily (rud'i-li), *adv.* In a ruddy manner; with a reddish appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

ruddiness (rud'i-nes), *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness; rosiness; especially, that degree of redness of complexion which denotes good health: as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 81.

ruddle[1] (rud'l), *n.* [Also *reddle*, *raddle*, < ME. *rudel*, **rodel* (in comp. *rodelwort*), < AS. *rudu*, redness, < *reád*, red: see *rud*[1], *red*[1].] **1.** Same as *reddle.*

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Of all other sorts of red earth, the *ruddle* of Ægypt and Affricke is fittest for carpenters; for if they strike their line upon timber with it . . . it will take colour and be marked verie well. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 6.

2†. Ruddiness; redness.

His skin, like blushes which adorn
The bosom of the rising morn,
All over *ruddle* is, and from
His flaming eyes quick glances come.
Baker's Poems (1697), p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

Lemnian ruddle. See *Lemnian.*

ruddle[1] (rud'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddled*, ppr. *ruddling*. [< *ruddle*[1], *n.*] To mark with ruddle.

Over the trap-doors to the cellars were piles of market-gardeners' sieves, *ruddled* like a sheep's back with big red letters. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 570.

ruddle[2] (rud'l), *n.* A dialectal variant of *riddle*[2].

The holes of the sieve, *ruddle*, or try.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (*Trench.*)

ruddle[2] (rud'l), *v. t.* [See *ruddle*[2], *n.*] To sift together; mix as through a sieve.

ruddle[3]† (rud'l), *v. t.* [A var. of *raddle*[1]; prob. due to *ruddle*[2].] To raddle; interweave; cross-plait, as twigs or split sticks in making lattice-work or wattles. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ruddleman (rud'l-man), *n.*; pl. *ruddlemen* (-men). Same as *reddleman*.

Besmeared like a *ruddleman*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 467.

ruddock (rud'ok), *n.* [Formerly also *ruddoc*, *rudock*; also dial. *reddock*, *raddock*; < ME. *ruddocke*, *ruddok*, *roddok*, < AS. *rudduc*, *ruduc*, a ruddock; appar. with dim. suffix *-uc*, E. *-ock*, < *rudu*, redness (see *rud*[1], *n.*); otherwise < W. *rhuddog* = Corn. *ruddoc*, a redbreast; but these may be from the AS., and are in any case ult. connected with *rud*[1], *ruddy*.] 1. The bird *Erythacus rubecula*, the robin-redbreast of Europe. See *robin*[1], 1.

The tame *ruddok* and the coward kyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 349.

The *ruddock* would,
With charitable bill, . . . bring thee all this.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

That lesser pelican, the sweet
And shrilly *ruddock*, with its bleeding breast.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 55.

2†. A gold coin: also called *red ruddock* or *golden ruddock*. [Old slang.]

In the second pocket he must have his *red ruddockes* ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will not set penne to paper without them.
Choise of Change (1585). (*Nares.*)

If one bee olde, and have silver haires on his beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee wise and honourable. *Lyly*, Midas, ii. 1.

The greedie Carle came there within a space
That ownd the good, and saw the Pot behinde
Where *Ruddocks* lay, . . . but *Ruddocks* could not finde.
Turberville, Of Two Desperate Men.

There be foure Sea-captaines. I believe they be little better then pirats, they are so flush of their *rudocks*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 277).

3. A kind of apple. *Howell.* (*Halliwell.*)

ruddy (rud'i), *a.* [< ME. *ruddy*, *rody*, *rodi*, *rudi*, < AS. **rudig*, *rudi*, reddish, ruddy, < *rudu* (= Icel. *rothi*, redness), red, redness, < *reódan* (pret. pl. *rudon*), make red, < *reád*, red: see *rud*[1], *red*[1].] 1. Of a red color; reddish; inclining to red; rosy: as, a *ruddy* blaze; *ruddy* clouds; *ruddy* gold; *ruddy* cheeks.

Than hadde the lady grete shame, and wax all *rody*, but noon ne knewe the cause. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

Now he [David] was *ruddy*, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to. 1 Sam. xvi. 12.

You are my true and honourable wife,
As dear to me as are the *ruddy* drops
That visit my sad heart. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 289.

Like a furnace mouth
Cast forth redounding smoke and *ruddy* flame.
Milton, P. L., ii. 889.

The *ruddier* orange and the paler lime.
Cowper, Task, iii. 573.

His face was *ruddy*, his hair was gold.
Tennyson, The Victim.

2. Glowing; cheery; bright.

With the best will, no man can be twenty-five for ever. The old *ruddy* convictions deserted me, and, along with them, the style that fits their presentation and defence.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, Ded.

Ruddy diver. Same as *ruddy duck*.—**Ruddy duck.** See *duck*[2].—**Ruddy gold**, gold so alloyed as to be reddish in color, used in the jewelry and goldsmiths' work of Cashmere and Burma. *S. K. Handbook*, Indian Arts.—**Ruddy plover.** See *plover*.—**Syn. 1.** *Ruddy*, *Rubicund*, *Rosy*. *Ruddy* indicates a fresh and healthy red upon the human skin, or, by extension, upon skies, etc. *Rubicund* indicates an unnatural red in the face or some part of it, as the cheeks or the nose; it is especially associated with high living or intemperance in drink. *Rosy* generally indicates a charming, blooming red: as, *rosy* cheeks; but it is occasionally used in a bad sense.

ruddy (rud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddied*, ppr. *ruddying*. [< *ruddy*, *a.*] To make red or ruddy. [Rare.]

O'er Roslin all that dreary night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam; . . .
It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It *ruddied* all the copse-wood glen.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

ruddy-rudder (rud'i-rud'ėr), *n.* The long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*: so called from the red color of the tail. [New Jersey and Delaware.]

rude (röd), *a.* [< ME. *rude*, < OF. *rude*, F. *rude* = Pr. Pg. It. *rude* = Sp. *rudo*, < L. *rudis*, rough, raw, rude, wild, untilled; root unknown. From the same source are *rudiment*, *erudite*, *erudition*, etc.] 1. Rough; crude; unwrought; unfashioned; ill-fashioned; without finish or shapeliness: as, a *rude* mass of material.

And I my selfe sawe a masse of *rude* goulde (that is to say, such as was neuer molten), lyke vnto suche stones as are founde in the bottomes of ryuers, weighinge nyne ownces.
Peter Martyr, tr. in Eden's First Books on America (ed Arber), p. 72.

Be of good comfort, prince: for you are born
To set a form upon that indigest
Which he hath left so shapeless and so *rude*.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 27.

This *rude* plot, which blind chance (the ape
Of counsel and advice) hath brought forth blind.
Chapman, All Fools, i. 1.

It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child
All meanly wrapt in the *rude* manger lies.
Milton, Nativity, l. 31.

2. Lacking cultivation, refinement, or elegance; clumsy; uncouth: as, *rude* verses; *rude* art.

He sung, in *rude* harsh-sounding rhymes.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 150.

One example may serve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemished by my *rude* translation.
Dryden.

His *rude* oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

With untaught *rudest* skill
Vexing a treble from the slender strings
Thin as the locust sings.
O. W. Holmes, Even-Song.

3. Mean; humble; little known or regarded; hence, as said of persons, low by birth or position.

Al were it that myne auncestres weren *rude*,
Yet may the hye God, and so hope I,
Grante me grace to lyven vertuously.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 316.

Jest not with a *rude* man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced. Ecclus. viii. 4.

From a rude isle his *ruder* lineage came.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 39.

4. Barbarous; uncivilized; unpolished; ignorant.

The Spanyard that nowe is is come from as *rude* and savage nations as they [the Irish].
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge.
2 Cor. xi. 6.

When men were but *rude* in sea-causes in regard of the great knowledge which we now haue.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

Among the *rudest* savages personal interests are very vaguely distinguished from the interests of others.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 91.

Over the seas
With a crew that is neither *rude* nor rash.
Tennyson, The Islet.

5. Having a fierce or cruel disposition; ferocious; sanguinary; savage; brutal.

Strength should be lord of imbecility,
And the *rude* son should strike his father dead.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 115.

O but the Johnstones were wondrous *rude*,
When the Biddes-burn ran three days blood!
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Now timely sing, ere the *rude* bird of hate
Foretell my hopeless doom. *Milton*, Sonnets, i.

6. Marked by or expressing fierceness or savageness; ferocious, fierce, or cruel in quality.

The werwolf ful wigtli went to him euene,
With a *rude* roring as he him rende wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1851.

He leide a-boute hym so grym strokes and *rude* that noon durste hym a-bide, but disparbled a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Even thy song
Hath a *rude* martial tone, a blow in every thought!
Whittier, To J. P.

7. Ill-bred; boorish; uncivil; discourteous; impolite.

A *rude* despiser of good manners.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 92.

There was, indeed, in far less polish'd days,
A time when rough *rude* man had naughty ways.
Burns, Rights of Woman.

Young Branghton, who had been apparently awed by the presence of so fine a gentleman, was again himself, *rude* and familiar. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvii.

8. Marked by incivility; contrary to the requirements of courtesy: as, *rude* conduct; a *rude* remark.

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

I'm quite ashamed — 'tis mighty *rude*
To eat so much — but all 's so good.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 206.

9. Rough; tempestuous; stormy: as, a *rude* gale; *rude* weather.

The *rude* sea grew civil at her [a mermaid's] song.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 152.

The storm
Of his *rude* misfortunes is blown over.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 3.

The *rude* inclemency of wintry skies.
Cowper, Truth, l. 138.

10. Robust; sturdy; rugged; vigorous.

Here and there smiled a plump rosy face enough; but the majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in grace, vigour, and what the penny-a-liners call "*rude* health." *Kingsley*, Yeast, xiii.

How it disgusts when weakness, false-refined,
Censures the honest *rude* effective strength.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 149.

When people in the *rudest* physical health are sick of life, they go to her for the curative virtue of her smiles.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 55.

Rude respiration. See *respiration*.—**Syn. 1.** Ill-shaped, raw, uncouth, unformed.—7 and 8. Vulgar, loutish, boorish, ill-bred, insolent, surly, churlish, gruff, brusk.—9. Harsh, inclement, violent, turbulent.

rude (röd), *adv.* [< ME. *rude*; < *rude*, *a.*] Rudely.

Then to the abbot, which that balled was,
Hath Gaffray spokyn *rude* and bustesly.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3257.

And Caledon threw by the drone,
And did her whittle draw, man;
And swoor fu' *rude*, thro' dirt and blood,
To mak' it guid in law, man.
Burns, American War.

rude-growing (röd'grō'ing), *a.* Rough; wild.

Whose mouth is cover'd with *rude-growing* briers.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 199.

rudely (röd'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rudely*, *ruidly*, *rudeliche*; < *rude* + *-ly*[2].] In a rude manner. (*a*) Roughly; clumsily; unskilfully: as, work *rudely* done; an object *rudely* formed.

Thai war full grete and *rudely* wrought,
Bot tharfore thai forsuke tham noght,
Bot sone, when thai thir nailes had,
Furth thai went with hert ful glad.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

I, that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 16.

The savage who in his nocturnal prowlings guides himself by the stars has *rudely* classified these objects in their relations of position. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 28.

(*b*) Inelegantly; awkwardly.

If yow be borne or brought vp in a rude co[u]ntrie, ye shall not chose but speake *rudelie*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

(*c*) With offensive bluntness or roughness; uncivilly; impolitely.

Who spekithe to the in any maner place,
Rudely cast nat thyn ye adowne,
But with a sadde chiere loke hym in the face.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

You ne'er consider whom you shove,
But *rudely* press before a duke.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 59.

(*d*) Impetuously; fiercely; savagely.

He romed, he rared, that roggede alle the erthe!
So *ruydly* he rappyd at to ryot hym selvene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 785.

They found the king's army in order to receive them, and were so *rudely* attacked that most of those who had penetrated into the camp were left dead upon the spot.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 123.

(*e*) Violently; stormily; boisterously: as, the wind blew *rudely*.

Ther com rennynge so grete a water, . . . so depe and brode and ther-to blakke, that com down fro the sides of the mounteynes so *rudely*, that ther was noon so hardy but he ther-of hadde drede. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

(*f*†) Vulgarly; broadly; coarsely.

Al speke he never so *rudeliche* or large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 734.

rudeness (röd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *rudenesse*; < *rude* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being rude. (*a*) Crudeness; roughness; clumsiness.

I thought he slept, and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose *rudeness*
Answer'd my steps too loud.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 214.

(*b*) Inelegance; lack of refinement or polish; uncouthness; awkwardness.

The *rudenes* of common and mother tonges is no bar for wise speaking. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

All the antique fashions of the street were dear to him; even such as were characterized by a *rudeness* that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious senses.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(*c*) Humble position; rusticity; low life.

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God hath swich favour sent hir of his grace,
That it ne semed nat by lyklinesse
That she was born and fed in *rudenesse*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 341.

(*d*) Barbarism; lack of civilization or enlightenment; ignorance.

"Hermit poore" and "Chiny Chese" was all the musique we had; and yet no ordinary fiddlers get so much money as our's do here, which speaks our *rudenesse* still.
Pepys, Diary, III. 62.

(*e*) Coarseness of manners or conduct; boorishness; churlishness; discourtesy; incivility.

The *rudeness* that hath appeared in me have I learned from my entertainment. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 230.

He chooses company, but not the squire's,
Whose wit is *rudeness*, whose good breeding tires.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 438.

(*f*) Roughness of weather; tempestuousness; storminess; inclemency.

The *rudeness* of the Winter Season kept me in for some time. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 5.

(*g*) Impetuosity; brunt; fierceness: as, the *rudeness* of a conflict.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and *rudeness* of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 207.

=**Syn.** (*a*) Ruggedness. (*e*) *Impertinence, Effrontery*, etc. (see *impudence*), surliness, impoliteness, uncouthness.

rudented (rō̤-den'ted), *a.* [Accom. < F. *rudenté*, rudented, < L. *ruden(t-)s*, a rope, cord, appar. orig. ppr. of *rudere*, roar, rattle (with ref. to the noise made by cordage).] In *arch.*, same as *cabled*.

rudenture (rō̤-den'tūr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudenture*, < *rudenté*, rudented: see *rudented*.] In *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. Also called *cabling*.

ruderal (rō'dē-ral), *a.* [< L. *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish, stones broken small and mixed with lime, for plastering walls.] In *bot.*, growing in waste places or among rubbish.

ruderary† (rō'dē-rā-ri), *a.* [< L. *ruderarius*, of or belonging to rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] Belonging to rubbish. *Bailey*, 1727.

ruderation† (rō̤-dē-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ruderation*, F. *rudération*, < L. *ruderatio(n-)*, a paving with rubbish, < *ruderare*, cover or pave with rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] The act of paving with pebbles or small stones and mortar. *Bailey*.

rudesby† (rödz'bi), *n.* [< *rude* + *-s-* + *-by*, a termination, found also in *idlesby*, *sneaksby*, and *suresby* (also *sureby*), by some taken to be a reduced form of *boy*, but prob. an arbitrary addition, suggested perhaps by such surnames as *Catesby*, *Rigby*, etc., which are orig. local names (see *by*²).] A rude, boisterous, or turbulent fellow.

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby* full of spleen.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 210.

Rüdesheimer (rü'des-hī-mėr), *n.* [< G. *Rüdesheimer*, < *Rüdesheim*, name of a town in Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, near Bingen.] One of the white Rhine wines, most highly esteemed after Johannisberger. It is made near Rudesheim. The wine-growing district is very large, and there are many varieties and qualities of the wine.—**Rüdesheimer Berg**, wine produced in the vineyard of that name on the hillside facing the south, and considered the best of the vineyards of Rüdesheim.

rudge (ruj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A partridge. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rudge-gownt, *n.* See *rug-gown*.

rudge-wash (ruj'wosh), *n.* [< **rudge*, var. of *ridge*, back, + *wash*.] Kersey cloth made of fleece-wool worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn. *Halliwell*.

rudiment (rō'di-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rudiment* = Sp. Pg. *rudimento* = It. *rudimento*, rudiments, elements, < L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt, a beginning, pl. *rudimenta*, the elements, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] **1.** Anything which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

When nature makes a flower or living creature, she formeth *rudiments* of all the parts at one time.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 301.

But first I mean
To exercise him in the wilderness;
There he shall first lay down the *rudiments*
Of his great warfare. *Milton*, P. R., i. 157.

The sappy boughs
—Attire themselves with blooms, sweet *rudiments*
Of future harvest. *J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. An element or first principle of any art or science; especially, in the plural, the beginning, first steps, or introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, . . . after the *rudiments* of the world, and not after Christ. Col. ii. 8.

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with *rudiments* of art.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 66.

3. In *biol.*: (*a*) That which is rudimentary; that which is in its first or an early stage of development, which may or may not be continued; the beginning or foundation of any part or organ: as, the *rudiment* of the embryo which is to go on to maturity; the *rudiment* of an organ whose further development has been arrested or aborted. (*b*) That which is vestigial; a vestigial or aborted part, organ, or structure; an abortion; a vestige.=**Syn. 3.** *Fetus*, *Germ*, etc. See *embryo*.

rudiment (rō'di-ment), *v. t.* [< *rudiment*, *n.*] To furnish with first principles or rules; ground; settle in first principles.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry to be *rudimented* in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 37.

rudimental (rō-di-men'tal), *a.* [< *rudiment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rudiments; rudimentary.

Your first *rudimental* essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.
Spectator.

rudimentarily (rō-di-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a rudimentary manner or state; elementarily.

Every such event brings him [man] into relation with the unknown, and arouses in him a feeling which must be called *rudimentarily* religious. *Mind*, X. 22.

rudimentary (rō-di-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= F. *rudimentaire* = Sp. *rudimentario* = Pg. *rudimentar*; as *rudiment* + *-ary*.] **1.** Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; consisting in or dealing with first principles; elementary; initial: as, *rudimentary* teachings; *rudimentary* laws.—**2.** Of the nature of a rudiment; elementary; undeveloped.

It ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] is a capital example of farce, just as Ralph Roister Doister is of a rather *rudimentary* kind of regular comedy.
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Literature, iii.

The revelation of a *rudimentary* and imperfect science would be unworthy of God, and would require continual correction as knowledge advanced.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 21.

3. Specifically, in *biol.*: (*a*) Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment; rudimental; beginning to be formed; elementary; embryonic. (*b*) Vestigial; abortive; aborted or arrested in development; having no functional activity.

Organs, however little developed, if of use, should not be considered as *rudimentary*; they may be called nascent, and may hereafter be developed by natural selection to any further extent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 406.

=**Syn. 3.** *Rudimentary, Vestigial, Abortive.* These three words, in their biological application, are commonly used interchangeably, and may mean exactly the same thing. But there is a clear and proper distinction in most cases, since that which is *rudimentary* in one organism may be fully developed in another organism, and that which is *rudimentary* in a given organism may or may not proceed to develop in that organism. So that which is developed in one organism but remains *rudimentary* in another is *vestigial* for the latter—that is, it affords a mere trace or hint of the former; and that which might have developed but did not develop in the same organism is *abortive*. Thus, all embryonic parts and organs are properly *rudimentary*; all functionless organs are *vestigial* which in another case have become functional; those which are normally functional but fail to become so in a given case are *abortive*. *Rudimentary* is the most general and comprehensive term for that which is rude, raw, crude, unformed, in an absolute sense; *vestigial* is a relative term, implying comparison with something else, of which that which is *vestigial* is a mere trace; *abortive* is likewise a relative term, but one implying arrest or failure of development in the thing itself, without reference to any other thing. Few if any organs can be described with equal accuracy by all three terms, though the distinctions are often ignored. *Vestigial* is a more technical term than either of the other two, implying a broad view of the thing described, derived from comparative anatomy and physiology, according to the theory of evolution. *Abortive* is specially applicable to pathological and teratological cases. A harelip or cleft palate is *abortive*, but neither *vestigial* nor *rudimentary*. The thymus of the adult is *vestigial*, but neither *abortive* nor *rudimentary*. The brain-bladders of the embryo are *rudimentary*, but neither *vestigial* nor *abortive*. Most of the functionless and apparently useless organs of adults of the higher animals are most properly to be designated as *vestigial*.

rudimentation (rō̤-di-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *rudiment* + *-ation*.] The making rudimentary; reduction to or representation by mere rudiments. [Rare.]

Rudista (rō̤-dis'tä), *n. pl.* [NL.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Acephalophora*, composed of the genera *Spherulites*, *Hippurites*, *Radiolites*, *Birostrites*, and *Calceola*. These have been mostly referred next to the *Chamidæ* or to the superfamily *Chamacea* by most modern writers, and to the families *Hippuritidæ*, *Radioliidæ*, and *Caprinidæ*. *Calceola* is a coralligenous zoanthrarian. Also called *Rudistæ*, *Rudistes*.

rudistan (rō̤-dis'tan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Rudista*.

II. *n.* One of the *Rudista*.

rudity (rō'di-ti), *n.* [= It. *rudità*, < L. *rudita(t-)s*, ignorance, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] Rudeness. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rudmas-day†, *n.* [ME. **rodmasse-day*; < *rood* + *mass*¹ + *day*¹.] Holy-rood day (May 3d or September 14th). See *rood*.

Rudolphine (rō̤-dol'fin), *a.* [< *Rudolph* (see def.) + *-ine*¹.] Of or pertaining to the emperor Rudolph (Rudolf) II. (1576–1612): an epithet applied to a set of planetary and other astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe.

rue¹ (rō̤). *v.*; pret. and pp. *rued*, ppr. *ruing*. [Early mod. E. also *rew*; < ME. *rewen*, *reowen*, *ruwen*, *ruen* (pret. *rew*, *reu*, also *rewede*, *rewide*, *rewed*, *reude*), < (*a*) AS. *hreówan* (a strong verb, pret. *hreáw*), make sorry, grieve (often used impersonally, like L. *pœnitet*), = OS. *hreuwan* (pret. *hrau*) = D. *rouwen* = MLG. *ruwen*, LG. *ruwen*, *rouwen*, *ruen* (the D. and LG. forms being weak, but orig. strong) = OHG. *hriuwan*, MHG. *riuwen*, make sorry, grieve; (*b*) also weak, AS. *hreówian* = OS. *hriwōn* = OHG. *hriuwōn*, MHG. *riuwen*, G. *reuen*, feel pain or sorrow, = Icel. *hryggja*, make sorry, grieve, refl. rue; (*c*) with formative *-s*, AS. *hreówsian* = OHG. **hriuwisōn*, *riuwisōn*, intr., be sorry, repent; cf. AS. *hreówe*, sad, mournful (= Icel. *hryggr*, grieved, afflicted), *hreów*, sorrow, grief (see *rue*², *n.*). Connection with L. *crudelis*, cruel, *crudus*, crude, etc., is improbable: see *crude*, *cruel*. Hence ult. *ruth*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To cause to grieve; make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful; afflict: often used impersonally with a personal pronoun.

Bot we find thi tales trew,
Ful sare it sall *thi seluen rew*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

By seint Thomas!
Me reweth soore of hende Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 276.

Deare dame, your suddein overthrow
Much *rueth me*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 21.

2. To repent of; feel remorse for; regret; hence, to suffer in expiation of: as, to *rue* one's folly or mistakes.

France, thou shalt *rue* this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive thy treachery.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 36.

I came
Breathing self-murder, frenzy, spite,
To *rue* my guilt in endless flame.
M. Arnold, St. Brandan.

3. To feel sorrow or suffering on account of; suffer from or by; experience loss or injury from.

Oonys he bad me "go, foule Sathan!"
Euere-more that repreef y *rewe*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Orphans, for their parents' timeless death,
Shall *rue* the hour that ever thou wast born.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 43.

I am bound to *rue* such knaves as you.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 377).

Whose Crowns lay all before his Helmet broke;
Whose lopped Sceptres *ru'd* his faulchion's stroke.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 84.

4. To have or take pity on; feel sorry for; compassionate.

Al folk hem mȝte *rewe*
That loueden hem so trewe.
Nu bene hi bothe dede.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1521.

Who shall him *rew* that swimming in the maine
Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

Victorious Titus, *rue* the tears I shed.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 105.

5. To repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from: as, to *rue* a bargain. See *rue-bargain*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be sorrowful; experience grief or harm; suffer; mourn.

ȝit muste y *rue* til that he rise,
Quia amore langueo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 148.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us *rue*,
If England to itself do rest but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 117.

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2. To repent; feel remorse or regret.

To late is now for me to *rewe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1070.

O gin ye winna pay me,
I here sall mak a vow,
Before that ye come hame again,
Ye sall ha'e cause to *rue*.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

3. To have pity; have compassion or mercy: often followed by *on* or *upon*.

In bittir bale nowe art thou boune,
Out-castyn shal thou be for care,
No man shal *rewe* of thy misfare.
York Plays, p. 39.

Therfor axe thou merci, & y schal thee saue,
With pitee y *rue vpon* thee so.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

Reweth on this olde caytif in distresse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 104.

Rue on thy despairing lover!
Canst thou break his faithful heart?
Burns, Turn again, thou fair Eliza.

rue[1] (rö), *n.* [< ME. *rewe*, *reowe*, < AS. *hreów*, sorrow, regret, penance, repentance, = D. *rouw* = OHG. *hriuwa*, *riuwa*, MHG. *riuwe*, G. *reue*, sorrow, regret, repentance; from the verb: see *rue*[1], *v.*] Sorrow; repentance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

"I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it until he can make better. I'm for no *rues* and after-claps." *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 29.

rue[2] (rö), *n.* [< ME. *rue*, *ruwe*, later *rewe*, < OF. (and F.) *rue* = Pr. *ruda*, *rutha* = Sp. *ruda* = Pg. *ar-ruda* = It. *ruta* = AS. *rūde* = D. LG. *ruit* = OHG. *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, G. *raute* = Sw. *ruta* = Dan. *rude*, rue, < L. *rūta*, < Gr. *ῥυτή*, rue, a Peloponnesian word for the common Gr. *πήγανον*, rue.] Any plant of the genus *Ruta*, especially *R. graveolens*, the common or garden rue, a native of the Mediterranean region and western Asia, and elsewhere common in cultivation. It is a woody herb of bushy habit, 2 or 3 feet high, with decompound leaves, the leaflets of a bluish-green color, strongly dotted. The flowers are greenish-yellow and corymbed, and are produced all summer. The plant has a strong disagreeable odor, and the leaves are extremely acrid, even producing blisters. In antiquity and the middle ages rue was highly esteemed as a medicine, and was believed to ward off contagion. It has the properties of a stimulant and antispasmodic, but accompanied by excitant and irritant tendencies. It is not now officinal, but continues somewhat in popular use. In medieval folk-lore it was a common witches' drug. From its supposed virtues, or by association with the word *rue*, repentance, it was formerly called *herb-of-grace*.


Rue (*Ruta graveolens*).

Here in this place
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace:
Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 105.

African rue. Same as *Syrian rue*.—**Black rue,** the conifer *Podocarpus spicata* of New Zealand. See *matai*.—**Fen-rue,** a European meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Goat's rue,** *Galega officinalis* (see *Galega*); also, the related *Tephrosia Virginiana* or catgut in the United States, and *T. cinerea* in the West Indies.—**Oil of rue.** See *oil*.—**Syrian rue.** See *harmel* and *Peganum*.—**Wall rue.** See *Asplenium*.

rue-anemone (rö'a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* A little American wild flower, *Anemone thalictroides*, resembling both anemone and meadow-rue.

rue-bargain (rö'bär'gān), *n.* 1. A bad bargain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.

He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

rue-fern (rö'fèrn), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.

rueful (rö'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *ruful*, *rewful*, *reuful*, *reufol*; < *rue*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] 1†. Full of pity or compassion; pitying.

Criste of his curteysie shal conforte 3ow atte laste,
And rewarde alle dowble ricchesse that *reuful* hertes habbeth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 148.

2. Worthy of pity or sorrow; lamentable; pitiable; deplorable; sorry.

"That was a *reufol* restitucion," quath Repentaunce, "for sothe;
Thow wolt hongy [hang] heye ther-fore her other in helle!"
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 237.

A *ruefull* spectacle of death and ghastly drere.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 40.

"Alas!" said I, "what *reufu'* chance
Has twin'd ye o' your stately trees?"
Burns, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

3. Expressive of regret, sorrow, or misfortune; mournful; sad; melancholy; lugubrious.

The accident was loud, and here before thee
With *rueful* cry, yet what it was we hear not.
Milton, S. A., l. 1553.

The wo-begone heroes of Communipaw eyed each other with *rueful* countenances. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

=**Syn. 3.** Doleful, lugubrious, regretful.

ruefully (rö'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *rufully*, *rewfullich*, *rewfulliche*; < *rueful* + *-ly*[2].] In a rueful manner. Specifically—(*a*†) Compassionately; pityingly; mercifully.

Cryst 3iueth heuene
Bothe to riche and to nou3te riche that *rewfullich* lybbeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 152.

(*b*) Pitiably; lamentably; deplorably.

To see this ferly foode
Thus *ruffully* dight,
Rugged and rente on a roode,
This is a rewfull sight. *York Plays*, p. 425.

(*c*) Sorrowfully; mournfully; lugubriously.

Troylus hym cladde
And *rewfulliche* his lady gan byholde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1691.

Dejected all, and *ruefully* dismayed.
Dryden and Tate, Abs. and Achit., ii. 929.

ruefulness (rö'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rewfulnesse*, *reoufulnesse*; < *rueful* + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being rueful.

ruell-bonet, *n.* Same as *rewel-bone*.

ruelle (rö-el'), *n.* [ME. *ruel*, < OF. *ruelle*, F. *ruelle*, older *rule*, a little street, path, lane; *ruelle du lict*, or later simply *ruelle*, the space left between a bed and the wall; hence later an alcove in a bedroom; dim. of *rue*, street, path, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rua* = OIt. *ruga*, < ML. *ruga*, also *rua*, place, street, path, perhaps < L. *ruga*, wrinkle: see *ruga*, *rugæ*. The ML. *ruta*, *rutta*, a way, is a reflex of the Rom. forms of *rupta*, a way, path: see *rut*[1], *route*[1].] 1†. The space between a bed and the wall.

And wo in winter-tyme with wakynge a nyghtes
To ryse to the *ruel* to rocke the cradel.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 79.

The space thus left between the bed and the curtains was perhaps what was originally called in French the *ruelle* . . . of the bed, a term which was afterwards given to the space between the curtains of the bed and the wall.
Wright, Homes of Other Days, quoted by Skeat, [Notes on Piers Plowman, p. 122.

2. Hence, a bedchamber in which persons of quality, especially ladies, in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries held receptions in the morning, to which persons distinguished for learning, wit, etc., as well as those constituting society, were invited; hence, such a reception, where the events of the day, etc., were discussed. In the seventeenth century the character of the ruelles was distinctively literary and artistic; but in the following century they degenerated into mere occasions for gossip and frivolity.

The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden*, Ded. of the Æneid.

A Voice persuades.
Whether on Theatres loud Strains we hear,
Or in *Ruelles* some soft Egyptian Air.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady received her visitors reposing on that throne of beauty, a bed placed in an alcove; the toilet was magnificently arranged. The space between the bed and the wall was called the *Ruelle*, the diminutive of la Rue; and in this narrow street, or "Fop's alley," walked the favoured. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 413.

Ruellia (rö-el'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Jean *Ruel*, a French botanist of the 16th century.] A large genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ*, type of the tribe *Ruellieæ* and subtribe *Euruellieæ*. It is characterized by a corolla with slender base, enlarged throat, and five lobes above, which are equal or posteriorly united, by a style recurved at the awl-shaped apex, and by a two-celled ovary with three to ten ovules in each cell, followed by an oblong-linear or club-shaped capsule, which is roundish or furrowed, and often contracted at the base into a long solid stalk. There are about 150 species, principally tropical and American, with a few extratropical in North and South America, 2 species extending into the northern United States. They are herbs or shrubs, generally hairy, bearing opposite and usually entire leaves. Their flowers are often of large size and are nearly or quite sessile in the axils of leaves or bracts, sometimes forming a scattered cyme or panicle. They are commonly violet, lilac, white, or red, rarely yellow or orange. Some species are desirable in greenhouses. *R. tuberosa* is the *manyroot*, also called *spiritleaf* and (*Jamaica*) *snapdragon*. *R. paniculata*, a trailing plant with blue corollas an inch long, is found in Mexico, etc., and in Jamaica, where it is called *Christmas-pride*. *R. ciliosa* is a pretty-flowered hardy species of the interior and southern United States. For the plant formerly called *R. indigotica*, see *room*[2].

Ruellieæ (rö-e-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1832), < *Ruellia* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ*, characterized by contorted corolla-lobes, by ovules commonly from two to eight in number in each ovary-cell, and by compressed seeds. It embraces 37 genera, containing about 523 species, three fifths of which belong to the large genus *Strobilanthes* or to the type, *Ruellia*.

ruer (rö'er), *n.* [< ME. *rewere*; < *rue*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who rues or pities.

ruet†, *n.* [ME. *ruet*, *ruett*, *ruwet*, *rewet*, < AF. *ruet*, a trumpet; prob. for OF. *rouet*, which is found in the sense of 'a spring of a gun,' lit. 'a little wheel'; cf. *rouette*, f., a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rowel*.] A small trumpet.

He . . . blew hus rounde *rewet*.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 400.

ruewort (rö'wèrt), *n.* A plant of the rue family, or *Rutaceæ*. *Lindley.*

rufescence (rö-fes'ens), *n.* [< *rufescen(t)* + *-ce*.] Tendency to be rufous; reddishness; a reddish color.

rufescent (rö-fes'ent), *a.* [< L. *rufescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *rufescere*, become reddish, < *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] Tending to be rufous; somewhat rufous, or verging toward a dull-red color.

ruff[1] (ruf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruffe*; not found in earlier use, and prob. an abbr. of *ruffle*: see *ruffle*[1], *n.*] 1. A projecting band or frill, plaited or bristling, especially one worn around the neck. In the sixteenth century ruffs of muslin or lawn, often edged with lace, plaited or goffered, and stiffly


Ruff.—Close of 16th century.

starched, were worn by both men and women, some of them very broad, projecting six inches or more in all directions; narrower ruffs of similar material have formed a part of the costume of women at different epochs, down to the present day.

Our bombast hose, our treble double *ruffes*,
Our suites of Silke, our comely garded capes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

We shall have him here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 111.

Ruffs, often of exaggerated amplitude and of a painfully severe stiffness, were worn by both sexes; sometimes open in front and rising like an expanded fan around the throat and head; more generally they completely encircled the throat, and rested, nearly at right angles to it, on the shoulders. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 472.

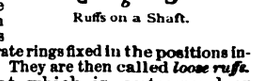
2. Something resembling a ruff in form or position. Specifically—(*a*) In *ornith.*, a packet, collar, or other set of lengthened, loosened, peculiarly colored, or otherwise distinguished feathers on the neck of a bird, as the condor, the ruff, certain grebes and grouse, etc. Also called *ruffle*. (*b*) A band of long hair growing round the neck of certain dogs.

A *ruff*, as the loose skin covered with long hair round the neck [of the English pointer] is called.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 88.

(*c*) The loose top of the boot worn in the seventeenth century turned over and made somewhat ornamental: same as *boot-top*, 2 (*b*). Sometimes the top was of a different leather from the rest of the boot. Spanish leather is especially mentioned, and the edge was sometimes ornamented with gold lace or similar passement.

He will look upon his boot and sing; mend the *ruff* and sing. . . . I know a man that had this trick of melancholy sold a goodly manor for a song. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 7.

(*d*) In *mach.*, an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent motion endwise. Thus, in the cut, *a*, *a* are ruffs limiting the length of the journal *b*, to which the pillows or brasses are exactly fitted, so that the shaft is prevented from moving on end. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set-screws, etc. They are then called *loose ruffs*.


Ruffs on a Shaft.

3†. Figuratively, that which is outspread or made public; an open display; a public exhibition, generally marked by pride or vanity.

It were not greatly amiss a little to consider that he, which in the *ruff* of his freshest jollity was fain to cry M. Churchyard a mercy in print, may be orderly driven to cry more peccavis than one. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons; a kind of Jacobin having a ruff.

ruff[1] (ruf), *v. t.* [< *ruff*[1], *n.*, or abbr. of *ruffle*[1], *v.* Cf. It. *arruffare*, disorder, ruffle the hair.] 1†. To plait, pucker, or wrinkle; draw up in plaits or folds.

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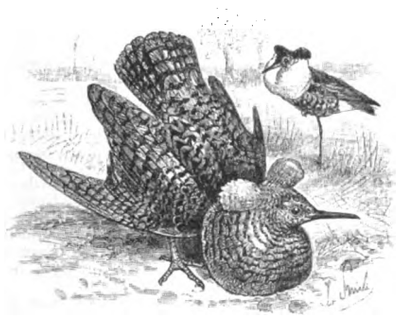
His upper garment is of cloth of golde, . . . the sleeues thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme, *ruffed* vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

2†. To ruffle; disorder.

Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of love, gan lowly to availe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 27.

3. In *falconry*, to hit without trussing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. To applaud by making a noise with hands or feet. [Scotch.]

ruff[2] (ruf), *n.* [Formerly also *ruffe;* said to be < *ruff*[1], *n.*, and so named because the male has a ruff round its neck in the breeding season; but this is doubtful. The female is called a *reeve*, a name supposed to be formed from *ruff* by some change left unexplained, but prob. from a different source.] The bird *Pavoncella* or *Machetes pugnax* (the female of which is



Ruff (*Pavoncella* or *Machetes pugnax*).

called a *reeve*), a kind of sandpiper belonging to the family *Scolopacidæ*, having in breeding-plumage an enormous frill or ruff of feathers of peculiar texture on the neck, and noted for its pugnacity. It is widely distributed in the Old World, and occurs as a straggler in America. The length is about 12 inches. Besides the curious ruff, the bird has at the same season a pair of ear-tufts and the face studded with fleshy tubercles. The general plumage is much variegated, and the feathers of the ruff sport in several colors and endlessly varied patterns. When these feathers are erected in fighting, they form a sort of shield or buckler. Also called *combatant* and *fighting sandpiper*.

It has often been said that no one ever saw two *Ruffs* alike. This is perhaps an over-statement; but . . . fifty examples or more may be compared without finding a very close resemblance between any two of them.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 54.

ruff[3] (ruf), *n.* [< ME. *ruffe*, a fish, glossed by L. *sparrus* for *sparus;* origin obscure.] *Acerina* or *Gymnocephalus cernua*, a fish of the family *Percidæ*, distinguished by the muciferous channels of the head, the villiform teeth of the jaws, and the connected dorsal fins. It is a fresh-water fish of Europe, living in families or schools, and mostly frequenting rather deep and cold waters. In habits and food it much resembles the common perch.

There is also another fish called a Pope, and by some a *Ruffe*, a fish that is not known to be in some Rivers; it is much like the Pearch for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a Gudgion; he is an excellent fish, no fish that swims is of a pleasanter taste.
I. Walton, Compleat Angler (ed. 1653), xi.

ruff[4] (ruf), *n.* [Prob. accom. < It. *ronfa*, "a game at cardes called *ruffe* or trump" (Florio) (whence also F. *ronfle*, "hand-ruff, at cards" —Cotgrave); prob. a reduced form of *trionfo* "a trump at cards, or the play called trump or ruff" (Florio): see *trump*[2]. The Pg. *rufa*, *rifa*, a set of cards of the same color, a sequence, is perhaps < E.] 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

And to confounde all, to amende their badde games, having never a good carde in their handes, and leaving the ancient game of England (Trumpe), where every coate and sute are sorted in their degree, are running to *Ruffe*, where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game.
Martins Months Minde (1589), Ep. to the Reader, quoted in [Peele's Old Wives Tale, note.

What, shall we have a game at trump or *ruff* to drive away the time? how say you? *Peele*, Old Wives Tale.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of trumping when the player has no cards of the suit led.

ruff[4] (ruf), *v. t.* [< *ruff*[4], *n.*] In *card-playing*, to trump when holding none of the suit led. Also, erroneously, *rough*.

Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club, or *roughed* the spade, or finessed the heart. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxv.

ruff[5]† (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [An obs. spelling of *rough*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *rough*[1]. *Palsgrave.*

II. *n.* A state of roughness; ruggedness; hence, rude or riotous procedure or conduct.

To ruffle it out in a riotous *ruff*. *Latimer.*

As fields set all their bristles up, in such a *ruff* wert thou.
Chapman, Iliad. (*Imp. Dict.*)

ruff[5] (ruf), *v. t.* [A phonetic spelling of *rough*[1], *v.*] 1. To heckle (flax) on a coarse heckle called a *ruffer*.

The *ruffed* work is taken to the tool called a "common 8," the pins of which are much closer placed than those of the ruffer, and are only 4 or 5 inches long.
Ure, Dict., II. 421.

2. In *hat-manuf.*, to nap.

The known impossibility of napping or *ruffing* a hat by any means with machinery.
J. Thomson, Hats and Felting, p. 37.

ruff[6]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rough*[2].

ruff[7] (ruf), *n.* A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle. See *ruffle*[3].

The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed; that's all, the ceremony is concise. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, v. 2.

ruff[8], *n.* A dialectal form of *roof*[1].

ruff-band (ruf'band), *n.* Same as *ruff*[1], 1.

What madnesse did possesse you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a *ruffe-band*, was onely the plagues livery? *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

ruff-cuff (ruf'kuf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

ruffet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *roughie*[2].

ruffed[1] (ruft), *a.* [< *ruff*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *zöol.*, having a ruff or ruffle: as, the *ruffed* grouse. See *ruff*[1], 2 (*a*), (*b*).—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbellus*, a common gallinaceous game-bird of North America, nearly related to the hazel-grouse of Europe (*B. betulina*), called *partridge* in the northern and *pheasant* in the middle and southern United States, having a pair of ruffs, one on each side of the neck. This grouse, either in its typical form or in some of its varieties, inhabits nearly all the woodland of North America. It ranks high as a game-bird; the flesh of the breast is white when cooked, like the bobwhite's. The head has a full soft crest; each ruff is composed of from fifteen to thirty broad soft feathers, glossy-black in the adult male, overlying a rudimentary tympanum. The wings are short and rounded; the tail is long, fan-shaped, normally of eighteen broad soft feathers; the tarsi are partly feathered, partly scaly. The plumage is intimately varied with brown, gray, and other shades; it is nearly alike in both sexes. This grouse is 17 inches long, and 23 in extent, the wings and tail from 7 to 8 inches each. It lays creamy or buff eggs, usually immaculate, sometimes speckled, 1¼ inches long by 1¼ broad, of pyriform shape. The characteristic drumming sound for which this bird is noted is not vocal, but is produced by rapidly beating the wings. See *grouse*, *pheasant*, *partridge*, and *quail*[3] for other names, and cut under *Bonasa*.—**Ruffed lemur**, the black and white lemur, *Lemur varius*. See cut under *lemur*.—**Ruffed mouflon**. Same as *aoudad*.

ruffed[2] (ruft), *p. a.* [Pp. of *ruff*[5], *v.*] Heckled on a ruffer.

ruffent, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffer (ruf'ėr), *n.* [< *ruff*[5] + *-er*[1].] A coarse heckle, formed of a board sheathed with tin plate, and studded with round and pointed teeth about 7 inches long. Compare *heckle*, *n.* and *v. t.*

The teeth or needles of the rougher or *ruffer* heckle.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 665.

ruffian (ruf'iạn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rufyan*, *ruffen*, *ruffin;* = MD. *ruffiaen*, *roffiaen*, < OF. *ruffian*, *ruffien*, *rufien*, F. *rufien* = Wall. *rouffian* = Pr. *rufian*, *rofian* = Sp. *rufian* = Pg. *rufião* = It. *ruffiano*, Olt. *roffiano* (ML. *ruffianus*), a pander, bully, ruffian; with Rom. suffix, < OD. *roffen*, *roffelen* = LG. *ruffeln*, a pander; cf. LG. *ruffeler*, a pander, intrigant, = Dan. *ruffer*, a pander (see *ruffler*[2]): see *ruffle*[2]. Cf. *ruff*[6], *rough*[2].] **I.** *n.* 1†. A pimp; a pander; a paramour.

He [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home, revelling with her *ruffians*.
Reynolds, God's Revenge against Murther, iii. 11.

2. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will swear, drink, dance,
Revel the night, rob, murder?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 125.

See that your polish'd arms be primed with care,
And drop the night-bolt; *ruffians* are abroad.
Cowper, Task, iv. 568.

3†. The devil. [Old slang.]

The *ruffian* cly thee, the devil take thee!
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 116.

II. *a.* 1†. Licentious; lascivious; wanton.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick,
Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious,
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By *ruffian* lust should be contaminate!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 135.

2. Lawless and cruel; brutal; murderous; inhuman; villainous.

The chief of a rebellious clan,
Who in the Regent's court and sight
With *ruffian* dagger stabbed a knight.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 5.

3. Violent; tumultuous; stormy.

In the visitation of the winds,
Who take the *ruffian* billows by the top.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 22.

So may no *ruffian*-feeling in thy breast
Discordant jar thy bosom-chords among.
Burns, To Miss Graham of Fintry.

ruffian (ruf'iạn), *v. i.* [= It. *ruffianare*, Olt. *roffianare* = Pg. *rufiar* = Sp. *rufianar*, act as a pander or ruffian; from the noun.] To play the ruffian; rage; raise tumult.

Eschewe disobedience and sedicious assembling, repent of light *ruffianyng* and blasphemous carnal gospelling.
Udal, Peter (John Olde to the Duchesse of Somerset). [(*Richardson.*)

If it [the wind] hath *ruffian'd* so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortise? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 7.

ruffianage (ruf'iạn-āj), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-age.*] The state of being a ruffian; rascaldom; ruffians collectively.

Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*. *Sir F. Palgrave.*

Driven from their homes by organized *ruffianage*.
The American, XIII. 244.

ruffianhood (ruf'iạn-hụd), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-hood.*] Ruffianage; ruffianism. *Literary Era*, II. 148.

ruffianish (ruf'iạn-ish), *a.* [< *ruffian* + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

ruffianism (ruf'iạn-izm), *n.* [< *ruffian* + *-ism.*] The character, habits, or manners of ruffians. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

The lasagnone is a loafer, as an Italian can be a loafer, without the admixture of *ruffianism* which blemishes most loafers of northern race. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

ruffianly (ruf'iạn-li), *a.* [< *ruffian* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Having the character of a ruffian; bold in crime; brutal; violent; rough.

The *ruffianly* Tartar, who, sullen and impracticable to others, acquired a singular partiality for him.
C. Brontë, Shirley, xxvi.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a ruffian. (*a*†) Lascivious; wanton; unseemly.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living; his fond disguising of a Master of Art with *ruffianly* hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company? *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Some frenchified or outlandish monsieur, who hath nothing else to make him famous, I should say infamous, but an effeminate, *ruffianly*, ugly, and deformed lock.
Prynne, Unloveliness of Love-Locks, p. 27. (*Trench.*)

(*b*) Villainous; depraved: as, *ruffianly* conduct; *ruffianly* crimes.

ruffin[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffin[2]† (ruf'in), *n.* [< *ruff*[3] + dim. *-in.*] Same as *ruff*[3]. [Rare.]

Him followed Yar, soft washing Norwitch wall,
And with him brought a present joyfully
Of his owne fish unto their festivall,
Whose like none else could shew, the which they *Ruffins* call. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. xi. 33.

ruffing (ruf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ruff*[5], *v.*] In *hat-manuf.*, same as *napping*.

ruffinous† (ruf'i-nus), *a.* [< *ruffin*[1] + *-ous.*] Ruffianly; outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the *ruffinous* pride
Of stormes and tempests. *Chapman*, Iliad, vi. 456.

ruffle[1] (ruf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [Early mod. E. *ruffle*, < ME. *ruffelen*, < MD. *ruyffelen*, D. *ruifelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle; cf. *ruyffel*, a wrinkle, ruffle. Cf. *ruff*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; pucker; draw up into gathers, folds, or plaits.

I *ruffle* clothe or sylked, I bring them out of their playne foldynge, Je plionne. *Palsgrave*, p. 695.

2. To disorder; disturb the arrangement of; rumple; derange; disarrange; make uneven by agitation: as, *ruffled* attire; *ruffled* hair.

Where Contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 186.

Thou wilt not gash thy flesh for him; for thine
Fares richly, in fine linen, not a hair
Ruffled upon the scarfskin.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. To disturb the surface of; cause to ripple or rise in waves.

The Lake of Nemi lies in a very deep bottom, so surrounded on all sides with mountains and groves that the surface of it is never *ruffled* with the least breath of wind.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 485).

As the sharp wind that *ruffles* all day long
A little bitter pool about a stone
On the bare coast. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4†. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I *ruffled* up fall'n leaves in heap.
Chapman, Odyssey, vii. 396.

5. To disquiet; discompose; agitate; disturb; annoy; vex: as, to *ruffle* the spirits or the temper.

Business must necessarily subject them to many neglects and contempts, which might disturb and *ruffle* their minds. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iii., Expl.

Lord Granby's temper had been a little *ruffled* the night before. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 214.

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But fortunately his ill tidings came too late to *ruffle* the tranquillity of this most tranquil of rulers.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 206.

As I sat between my cousins, I was surprised to find how easy I felt under the total neglect of the one and the semi-sarcastic attentions of the other — Eliza did not mortify, nor Georgiana *ruffle* me.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

6. To furnish or adorn with ruffles: as, to *ruffle* a shirt.

A thousand lamd heteroclites more, that cozen the world with a gilt spur and a *ruffled* boot.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

To ruffle one's feathers or **plumage.** (*a*) To irritate one; make one angry; disturb or fret one. (*b*) To get irritated, angry, or fretted. *Farrar.*

II. *intrans.* To be in disorder; be tossed about; hence, to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 135.

ruffle[1] (ruf'l), *n.* [< MD. *ruyffel*, wrinkle, a ruffle, < *ruyffelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle: see *ruffle*[1], *v.* Cf. *ruff*[1], *n.*] **1.** A strip of any textile material drawn up at one edge in gathers or plaits, and used as a bordering or trimming; a full, narrow flounce; a frill; a ruff. The term is used for such a plaited strip when much narrower than a ruff, even when worn around the neck, but it especially applies to the wrist and to the front of the shirt-bosom, as in men's dress of the early part of the eighteenth century.

Such dainties to them [poets], their health it might hurt,
It's like sending them *ruffles* when wanting a shirt.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Something resembling a ruffle in form or position. (*a*) The top of a boot.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the rowels catched hold of the *ruffle* of my boot, and, being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrows me.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(*b*) In *ornith.*, same as *ruff*[1], 2 (*a*). (*c*) The string of egg-capsules of the periwinkles, whelks, and related gastropods. (*d*) In *mech.*, a series of projections, often connected by a web, formed on the inner face of a flange of a metal gudgeon for a wooden shaft or roller, and fitted to a corresponding series of recesses in the end of such shaft or roller, to secure a rigid attachment of the flange and prevent its turning except as the shaft or roller turns with it.

3. Disquietude or discomposure, as of the mind or temper; annoyance; irritation.

Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, and to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a *ruffle* of spirit, both of anger and sorrow. *Watts*, Doctrine of the Passions, § 23.

In this state of quiet and unostentatious enjoyment there were, besides the ordinary rubs and *ruffles* which disturb even the most uniform life, two things which particularly chequered Mrs. Butler's happiness.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvii.

Neptune's ruffles, a retepore.

ruffle[2]† (ruf'l), *v.* [< ME. *ruffelen*, be quarrelsome, < MD. *roffelen* = LG. *ruffeln* = G. dial. *ruffeln*, pander, pimp; freq. of MD. *roffen*, pander; cf. *ruffian*. In some senses this verb is confused with fig. uses of *ruffle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To act turbulently or lawlessly; riot; play the bully; hence, to bluster.

To Britaine I addrest an army great, perdy,
To quaile the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.
Mir. for Mags., I. 317.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 313.

2. To put on airs; swagger: often with an indefinite *it*.

Lady, I cannot *ruffle it* in red and yellow.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

In a handsome suit of Tressilian's livery, with a sword by his side, and a buckler on his shoulder, he looked like a gay *ruffling* serving-man. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xiii.

3. To be rough or boisterous: said of the weather.

Alack, the night comes on, and the bleak winds
Do sorely *ruffle*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 304.

II. *trans.* To bully; insult; annoy.

Can I not go about my private meditations, ha!
But such companions as you must *ruffle* me?
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 3.

Now the gravest and worthiest Minister, a true Bishop of his fold, shall be revil'd and *ruffl'd* by an insulting and only-Canon-wife Prelate, as if he were some slight paltry companion. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

ruffle[2]† (ruf'l), *n.* [< *ruffle*[2], *v.*] A brawl; a quarrel; a tumult.

Sometime a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court, of city. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 58.

The captain was so little out of humour, and our company was so far from being soured by this little *ruffle*, that Ephraim and he took a particular delight in being agreeable to each other for the future.
Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

ruffle[3] (ruf'l), *n.* [Also *ruff*; origin uncertain; cf. Pg. *rufla*, *rufo*, the roll of a drum.] *Milit.*, a low vibrating beat of the drum, less loud than the roll, and used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

The very drums and fifes that played the *ruffles* as each battalion passed the President had called out the troops to numberless night alarms, had sounded the onset at Vicksburg and Antietam. *The Century*, XXXIX. 570.

ruffle[3] (ruf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [See *ruffle*[3], *n.*] To beat the ruffle on: as, to *ruffle* a drum.

ruffled (ruf'ld), *a.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a ruffle; ruffed: as, the *ruffled* grouse.

ruffleless (ruf'l-les), *a.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-less*.] Having no ruffles. *Imp. Dict.*

rufflement (ruf'l-ment), *n.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-ment*.] The act of ruffling. *Imp. Dict.*

ruffler[1] (ruf'lėr), *n.* [< *ruffle*[1] + *-er*[1].] A machine for making ruffles, sometimes forming an attachment to a sewing-machine.

ruffler[2] (ruf'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ruffeler*; < LG. *ruffeler* (cf. Dan. *ruffer*), a pander, pimp, < *ruffeln*, pander, pimp: see *ruffle*[2].] **1.** A bully; a swaggerer; a ruffian; a violent and lawless person.

Here's a company of *rufflers*, that, drinking in the tavern, have made a great brawl.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Both the Parliament and people complain'd, and demanded Justice for those assaults, if not murders, don at his own dores by that crew of *Rufflers*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Specifically — **2†.** A bullying thief or beggar; a blustering vagabond.

A *Ruffeler* goeth wyth a weapon to seeke scruice, saying he hath bene a Seruitor in the wars, and beggeth for his reliefe. But his chiefest trade is to robbe poore wayfaring men and market women.
Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561).

The *Ruffler* . . . is first in degree of this odious order: and is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vagabonds. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 14.

ruffler[3] (ruf'lėr), *n.* Same as *ruffer*.

rufflered†, *a.* [< *ruffler*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Rough; boisterous. [Rare.]

Three wheru's fyerd glystring, with Soutwynds *rufflered* huffling. *Stanihurst*, Conceites (ed. Arber), p. 137.

rufflery†, *n.* [< *ruffler*[2] + *-y* (see *-ery*).] Turbulence; violence. [Rare.]

But neere ioynctlye brayeth with *rufflerye* rumboled Ætna. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii.

ruffling (ruf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *ruffle*[1], *v.*] Ruffles in general; also, a length of manufactured ruffle, as prepared for sale: as, three yards of *ruffling*.—**Dimity ruffling**, a cotton textile, usually white, crinkled or plaited in weaving, the plaits following the length of the stuff. It is cut across and hemmed, then cut again to the width desired for the ruffle, and sewed fast with the plaits retained.

ruffmanst, *n. pl.* [Cf. *ruffe*, *roughie*[1].] Woods or bushes. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. [Thieves' slang.]

ruff-peckt, *n.* Bacon. [Thieves' slang.]

Here's *ruffpeck* and cassen, and all of the best.
And scraps of the dainties of gentry cofe's feast.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

ruff-wheel (ruf'hwēl), *n.* An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher: now superseded by the more modern stone-breakers or ore-crushers. See *stone-breaker*.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'i-tuf'i), *a.* [Formerly also *ruftie-tuftie*, *rufty-tufty*, a varied redupl. of *ruff*[5] for *rough*[1].] Disordered; rough.

Were I as Vince is, I would handle you
In *rufty-tufty* wise, in your right kind.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

Powder'd bag-wigs and *ruffy-tuffy* heads
Of cinder wenches meet and soil each other.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 86.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'i-tuf'i), *adv.* [Also *rufty-tufty*; cf. *ruffy-tuffy*, *a.*] In disorder; helter-skelter; pell-mell.

To sweare and stare until we come to shore,
Then *rifty tufty* each one to his skore.
Breton, Pilgrimage of Paradise, p. 16. (*Davies.*)

rufous (rö'fus), *a.* [= Sp. *rufo* = Pg. *ruivo* = It. *ruffo*, < L. *rufus*, red, reddish: see *red*[1].] Of a dull-red color; red but somewhat deficient in chroma: thus, a bay or chestnut horse is *rufous*; Venetian red is *rufous*. It enters into the specific name of many animals, technically called *rufus*, *rufescens*, etc.—**Rufous-chinned finch†.** See *finch*[1].—**Rufous-headed falcon.** See *falcon*.

ruft (ruft), *n.* A dialectal form of *rift*[3]. *Dunglison.*

ruftie-tuftie†, rufty-tufty†, *a.* Same as *ruffy-tuffy*.

rufulous (rö'fū-lus), *a.* [< L. *rufulus*, rather red, dim. of *rufus*, red: see *rufous*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, somewhat rufous.

One or two of the younger plants (which had not acquired a *rufulous* tinge).
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and For., 1883, p. 214.

Rufus's pills. Pills of aloes and myrrh.

rug[1] (rug), *n.* [Formerly also *rugg*, *rugge*; < Sw. *rugg*, rough entangled hair; prob. from an adj. cognate with AS. *rūh*, E. *rough*: see *rough*[1]. Cf. *ruggy*, *rugged*. The Icel. *rögg*, coarse hair, goes with *rag*, not with *rug*.] **1†.** A rough, heavy woolen fabric; a kind of coarse, nappy frieze, used especially for the garments of the poorer classes.

To cloathe Summer matter with Winter *Rugge* would make the Reader sweat. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 87.

As they distill the best aqua-vitæ, so they spin the choicest *rug* in Ireland. *Holinshed*, Chron.

Let me come in, you knaues: how dare you keepe me out? 'Twas my gowne to a mantle of *rugge* I had not put you all to the pistoll.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

2. A thick, heavy covering, ordinarily woolen, and having a shaggy nap; a piece of thick nappy material used for various purposes. (*a*) A cover for a bed; a blanket or coverlet.

I wish'd 'em then get him to bed: they did so,
And almost smother'd him with *ruggs* and pillows.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

(*b*) A covering for the floor; a mat, usually oblong or square, and woven in one piece. Rugs, especially those of Oriental make, often show rich designs and elaborate workmanship, and are hence sometimes used for hangings.

I stood on the *rug* and warmed my hands, which were rather cold with sitting at a distance from the drawing-room fire. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xix.

Is it a polished floor with *rugs*, or is it one of those great carpets woven in one piece?
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

3. A lap-robe; a thick shawl or covering used in driving, traveling, etc., as a protection against the cold.—**4.** A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

Shoughs, water-*rugs*, and demi-wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 94.

5. A kind of strong liquor or drink.

And (in a word) of all the drinks potable
Rug is most puisant, potent, notable.
Rug was the Capitall Commander there,
And his Lievtenant Generall was strong Beere.
John Taylor, The Certain Travailes of an Uncertain Journey (1653).

Braided rug. See *braid*[1].

rug[2] (rug), *v. t.* [< ME. *ruggen*, *roggen*, a secondary form of *rokken*, shake, rock: see *rog*, *rock*[2].] To pull roughly or hastily; tear; tug. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

No ruthe were it to *rug* the and ryue the in ropes.
York Plays, p. 286.

The gude auld times of *rugging* and riving . . . are come back again. *Scott*, Waverley, xlii.

rug[2] (rug), *n.* [< *rug*[2], *v.*] A rough or hasty pull; a tug.—**To get a rug**, to get a chance at something desirable; make a haul. [Colloq.]

He knows . . . who *got* his pension *rug*,
Or quickened a reversion by a drug.
Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 134.

Sir John . . . sat in the last Scots Parliament and voted for the Union, having *gotten*, it was thought, *a rug* of the compensations. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

rug[3] (rug), *a.* [Perhaps < *rug*[1].] Snug; warm. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rug[4]†, *n.* Another form of *rig*[1], a dialectal variant of *ridge*.

ruga (rö'gä), *n.*; pl. *rugæ* (-jē). [< L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold (> It. Sp. Pg. *ruga*, a wrinkle), = Ir. Gael. *rug*, a wrinkle: see *rugose*. Cf. *ruelle*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a fold, ridge, or wrinkle; a crease or plait; a corrugation: variously applied, as to folds of mucous membrane or skin, the cross-bars of the hard palate, the wrinkles on a shell or a bird's bill or an insect's wing-covers, etc.: usually in the plural.—**Rugæ of the stomach.** See *stomach*.—**Rugæ of the vagina,** numerous small transverse folds of the vaginal mucous membrane, extending outwardly from the columns.

rugate (rö'gāt), *a.* [= Sp. *rugado*, < NL. *rugatus*, wrinkled, < L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold: see *ruga*.] Having rugæ; rugous or rugose; corrugated; wrinkled.

ruge[1]†, *n.* [< L. *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] A wrinkle. [Rare.]

Nowe [none] *ruge* on hem [fruits] puldde new olde wyne ysprunge
Wol suffre be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

ruge[2] (röj), *v.* [Prob. for **rudge*, var. of *ridge*; not < *ruge*[1], *n.*, which was never in vernacular use.] To wrinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rugget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ridge*.

rugged (rug'ed), *a.* [< ME. *rugged*, *roggyd*, *ruggyd*, < Sw. *rugg*, shaggy hair (see *rug*[1]), + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *ruggy*.] **1.** Having a rough, hairy surface or nap; shaggy; bristly; ragged.

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His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the summer's corn by tempests lodged.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 175.

Some of them have Jackets made of Plantain-leaves, which was as rough as any Bear's skin; I never saw such *rugged* Things. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 427.

Like tears dried up with *rugged* huckaback,
That sets the mournful visage all awrack.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster, st. 20.

2. Covered with rough projections; broken into sharp or irregular points or prominences; rough; uneven: as, a *rugged* mountain; *rugged* rocks.

The Wheel of Life no less will stay
In a smooth than *rugged* way.
Cowley, Anacreontics, ix.

Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairy land, are embosomed in its most *rugged* and gigantic elevations.
Macaulay, Milton.

Vast rocks, against whose *rugged* feet
Beats the mad torrent with perpetual roar.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

3. Wrinkled; furrowed; corrugated; hence, ruffled; disturbed; uneasy.

The *rugged* forehead that with grave foresight
Welds kingdomes causes and affaires of state.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol.

Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your *rugged* looks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

The most deplorable-looking personage you can imagine; his face the colour of mahogany, rough and *rugged* to the last degree, all lines and wrinkles.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

4. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating.

But ah! my rymes too rude and *rugged* arre
When in so high an object they do lyte.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 3.

Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galasp?
Those *rugged* names to our like mouths grow sleek.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

5. Unsoftened by refinement or cultivation; rude; homely; unpolished; ignorant.

Even Frederic William, with all his *rugged* Saxon prejudices, thought it necessary that his children should know French. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

Deafen'd by his own stir,
The *rugged* labourer
Caught not till then a sense . . .
Of his omnipotence.
M. Arnold, The World and the Quietist.

6. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; austere.

Signior Alphonso, you are too *rugged* to her,
Believe, too full of harshness.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

Stern *rugged* nurse! thy rigid lore
With patience many a year she bore:
What sorrow was, thou bad'st her know.
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

7. Marked by harshness, severity, or anger; fierce; rough; ungentle.

Though he be stubborn,
And of a *rugged* nature, yet he is honest.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

With words of sadness soothed his *rugged* mood.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

8. Rough; tempestuous: said of the sea or weather.

Every gust of *rugged* wings
That blows from off each beaked promontory.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 93.

A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is termed by whalers "*rugged* weather."
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

9. Vigorous; robust; strong in health. [Colloq., U. S.]

I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so *rugged* as I used to be. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at Breakfast-Table, xii.

ruggedly (rug'ed-li), *adv.* In a rough or rugged manner; especially, with harshness or severity; sternly; rigorously.

Some spake to me courteously, with appearance of compassion; others *ruggedly*, with evident tokens of wrath and scorn. *T. Ellwood*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 244.

ruggedness (rug'ed-nes), *n.* The character or state of being rugged.

rugging (rug'ing), *n.* [< *rug*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** Heavy napped cloth for making rugs, wrapping blankets, etc.—**2.** A coarse cloth used for the body of horse-boots.

rug-gown† (rug'goun), *n.* [Also *rudge-gown*; < *rug*[1] + *gown*.] One who wears a gown of rug; hence, a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I, fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A *rudg-gowns* ribs are good to spur a horse.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

rug-gowned (rug'gound), *a.* Wearing a gown made of rug, or coarse nappy frieze.

I had rather meet
An enemy in the field than stand thus nodding
Like to a *rug-gown'd* watchman.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

ruggy (rug'i), *a.* [< ME. *ruggy*, < Sw. *ruggig*, rough, hairy, rugged, < *rugg*, rough hair: see *rug*[1], and cf. *rugged*.] Rugged; rough; uneven.

With flotery berd and *ruggy* asshy heeres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2025.

It 's a mighty *ruggy* trail, Mister, up the Shasta Mountain. *Scenes in the Far West*, p. 119, quoted in De Vere's [Americanisms, p. 536.

rug-headed (rug'hed'ed), *a.* Shock-headed.

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough *rug-headed* kerns,
Which live like venom where no venom else
But only they have privilege to live.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 156.

rugint†, *n.* See *rugine*.

rugine (rö'jin), *n.* [Formerly also *rugin*; < F. *rugine*, a surgeons' scraper or rasp; perhaps < L. *runcina*, a plane, = Gr. *ῥυκάνη*, a plane.] **1.** A surgeons' rasp.—**2**†. A nappy cloth. *Johnson.*

The lips grew so painful that she could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

rugine (rö'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rugined*, ppr. *rugining*. [< F. *ruginer*, scrape, < *rugine*, a scraper: see *rugine*, *n.*] **1.** To scrape with a rugine.—**2**†. To wipe with a rugine or nappy cloth.

Where you shall find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it. *Wiseman*, Surgery, v. 9.

Rugosa (rö-gō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), neut. pl. of L. *rugosus*, full of wrinkles: see *rugose*.] An order or other group of sclerodermatous stone-corals, exhibiting tetramerous arrangement of parts and a well-developed corallum, with true thecæ and generally septa and tabulæ; the rugose corals. The septa are mostly in multiples of four, and one septum is commonly predominant or represented by a vacant fossula. Some of the *Rugosa* are simple, others compound. All are extinct. They have been divided into the families *Cyathophyllidæ*, *Zaphrentidæ*, and *Cystiphyllidæ*. *Stauridæ* and *Cyathaxonidæ*, formerly referred to the group, are now considered to be aporose corals.

rugose (rö'gōs), *a.* [< L. *rugosus*, wrinkled: see *rugous*.] **1.** Having rugæ; rugate or rugous; corrugated; wrinkled.

The internal *rugose* coat of the intestine.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Above you the woods climb up to the clouds, a prodigious precipitous surface of burning green, solid and *rugose* like a cliff. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 334.

2. In *bot.*, rough and wrinkled: applied to leaves in which the reticulate venation is very prominent beneath, with corresponding creases on the upper side, and also to lichens, algæ, etc., in which the surface is reticulately roughened. —**3.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rugosa*.

rugosely (rö'gōs-li), *adv.* **1.** In a rugose manner; with wrinkles.—**2.** In *entom.*, roughly and intricately; so as to present a rugose appearance: as, *rugosely* punctured.

rugosity (rö-gos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rugosities* (-tiz). [= OF. *rugosite*, F. *rugosité* = Pr. *rugozitat* = Sp. *rugosidad* = Pg. *rugosidade* = It. *rugosità*, < L. *rugosita(t-)s*, the state of being wrinkled: see *rugose*.] **1.** The state or property of being rugose, corrugated, or wrinkled.

In many cases the wings of an insect not only assume the exact tint of the bark or leaf it is accustomed to rest on, but the form and veining of the leaf or the exact *rugosity* of the bark is imitated.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 48.

2. A wrinkle or corrugation.

An Italian Oak . . . wrinkles its bark into strange *rugosities*, from which its first scattered sprouts of yellow green seem to break out like a morbid fungus.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

rugous (rö'gus), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rugueux* = Pr. *rugos* = Sp. Pg. It. *rugoso*, < L. *rugosus*, wrinkled, < *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] Same as *rugose*.

In the rhinoceros . . . the trachea has thirty-one rings; they are close-set, cleft behind, the ends meeting; the lining membrane is longitudinally *rugous*, as is that of the bronchial ramifications for some way into the lung.
Owen, Anat., § 354.

rugulose (rö'gū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **rugulosus*, full of small wrinkles, < **rugula*, dim. of L. *ruga*, a wrinkle: see *ruga*.] Finely rugose; full of little wrinkles.

Ruhmkorff coil. A form of induction-coil or inductorium (see *induction-coil*): so called because constructed by H. D. Ruhmkorff (1803–1877).

ruin (rö'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruine*, *ruyne*; < ME. *ruine*, < OF. *ruine*, F. *ruine* = Pr. *roina*, *ruina* = Sp. Pg. *ruina* = It. *rovina*, *ruina* = G. D. *ruine* = Dan. Sw. *ruin*, < L. *ruina*, overthrow, ruin, < *ruere*, fall down, tumble, sink in ruin, rush.] **1**†. The act of falling or tumbling down; violent fall.

Immediately it fell; and the *ruin* of that house was great. Luke vi. 49.

His *ruin* startled the other steeds.
Chapman. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A violent or profound change of a thing, such as to unfit it for use, destroy its value, or bring it to an end; overthrow; downfall; collapse; wreck, material or moral: as, the *ruin* of a government; the *ruin* of health; financial *ruin*.

A flattering mouth worketh *ruin*. Prov. xxvi. 28.

And spread they shall be, to thy foul disgrace,
And utter *ruin* of the house of York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 254.

Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fall,
And one prodigious *ruin* swallow all.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 199.

3. That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction; bane.

And he said, Because the gods of the kings of Syria help them, therefore will I sacrifice to them that they may help me. But they were the *ruin* of him and of all Israel.
2 Chron. xxviii. 23.

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The herryment and *ruin* of the country.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

4. That which has undergone overthrow, downfall, or collapse; anything, as a building, in a state of destruction, wreck, or decay; hence, in the plural, the fragments or remains of anything overthrown or destroyed: as, the *ruins* of former beauty; the *ruins* of Nineveh.

This Jaff was Sumtyme a grett Citee, as it appereth by the *Ruyne* of the same.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Thou art the *ruins* of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 256.

Through your *ruins* hoar and gray—
Ruins, yet beauteous in decay—
The silvery moonbeams trembling fly.
Burns, Ruins of Lincluden Abbey.

Alas, poor Clifford! . . . You are partly crazy, and partly imbecile; a *ruin*, a failure, as almost everybody is.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

5. The state of being ruined, decayed, destroyed, or rendered worthless.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To cureless *ruin*. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 142.

Princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic, though in *ruin*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 305.

It was the Conservative, or rather the Agrarian, party which brought this bill to *ruin*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 285.

=**Syn. 2.** Subversion, wreck, shipwreck, prostration.

ruin (rö'in), *v.* [= F. *ruiner*, F. dial. *rouiner* = Pr. *reunar* = Sp. *ruinar* (Pg. *arruinar*) = It. *rovinare*, *ruinare* = D. *ruincren* = G. *ruiniren* = Dan. *ruinere* = Sw. *ruinera*, ruin, < ML. *ruinare*, ruin, fall in ruin, < L. *ruina*, ruin: see *ruin*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring to ruin; cause the downfall, overthrow, or collapse of; damage essentially and irreparably; wreck the material or moral well-being of; demolish; subvert; spoil; undo: as, to *ruin* a city or a government; to *ruin* commerce; to *ruin* one's health or reputation.

Jerusalem is *ruined*, and Judah is fallen. Isa. iii. 8.

Mark but my fall, and that that *ruin'd* me.
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 440.

All men that are *ruined* are *ruined* on the side of their natural propensities. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

The rain has *ruined* the ungrown corn.
Swinburne, Triumph of Time.

2. Specifically, to bring to financial ruin; reduce to a state of bankruptcy or extreme poverty.

The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will *ruin* him; the penalty is to be fixed by a jury of his neighbourhood. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 155.

=**Syn. 1.** To destroy, overthrow, overturn, overwhelm.—**2.** To impoverish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall headlong and with violence; rush furiously downward. [Rare.]

Headlong themselves they threw
Down from the verge of heaven; . . .
Hell heard the insufferable noise; hell saw
Heaven *ruining* from heaven.
Milton, P. L., vi. 868.

Torrents of her myriad universe,
Ruining along the illimitable inane,
Fly on to clash together again.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. To fall into ruins; run to ruin; fall into decay; be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, . . .
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxvii.

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3†. To be overwhelmed by loss, failure, suffering, or the like; be brought to misery or poverty.

They then perceive that dilatory stay
To be the causer of their *ruining*.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 54.

Unless these things, which I have above proposed, one way or another, be once settl'd, in my fear, which God avert, we may instantly *ruin*.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

4. To inflict ruin; do irreparable harm.

He was never,
But where he meant to *ruin*, pitiful.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 40.

ruinable (rö′in-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *ruin* + *-able*.] Capable of being ruined.

Above these *ruinable* skies
They make their last retreat.
Watts, The Atheist's Mistake.

ruin-agate (rö′in-ag″āt), *n.* A variety of agate of various shades of brown, the color so arranged as to give to a polished slab a fancied resemblance to a ruined building.

ruinate (rö′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruinated*, ppr. *ruinating*. [< ML. *ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, ruin, fall in ruin: see *ruin*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1†. To hurl violently down; thrust or drive headlong.

On thother side they saw that perilous Rocke,
Threatning it selfe on them to *ruinate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

2. To bring to ruin; overthrow; undo. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 83.

I saw two Churches grievously demolished, . . . and two Monasteries extremely *ruinated*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 9.

II. *intrans.* To fall; be overthrown; go to ruin. [Rare.]

We see others *ruinating* for want of our incomparable system of constitutional government.
S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 115.

ruinate† (rö′i-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *ruinado* = It. *rovinato*, *ruinato*, ruined, < ML. *ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, fall in ruin, ruin: see *ruin*, *v.*] Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins.

Shall love, in building, grow so *ruinate*?
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 4.

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state;
I in a mansion here all *ruinate*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 11.

ruination (rö-i-nā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. **ruinatio(n-)*, < *ruinare*, ruin: see *ruinate*.] The act of ruinating, or the state of being ruinated; ruin.

Roman coynes . . . were . . . ouercouered in the ground, in the sodaine *ruination* of tounes by the Saxons.
Camden, Remains, Money.

It was left for posterity, after three more centuries of Irish misery, to meet public necessity by private *ruination*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

ruiner (rö′i-nėr), *n.* [< OF. *ruineur*, < It. *rovinatore*, < ML. **ruinator*, < *ruinare*, ruin: see *ruin*.] One who ruins or destroys.

They [bishops] have been the most certain deformers and *ruiners* of the church. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

ruing (rö′ing), *n.* [< ME. *ruynge*; verbal n. of *rue*[1], *v.*] Repentance; regret.

ruiniform (rö′i-ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *ruiniforme*, < L. *ruina*, ruin, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of ruins: noting various minerals.

ruin-marble (rö′in-mär″bl), *n.* Marble showing markings resembling vaguely the forms of ruined or dilapidated buildings.

ruinous (rö′i-nus), *a.* [< ME. *ruinous*, *ruynous*, < OF. *ruineux*, *ruyneux*, F. *ruineux* = Pr. *ruynos* = Sp. Pg. *ruinoso* = It. *rovinoso*, *ruinoso*, < L. *ruinosus*, ruinous, < *ruina*, overthrow, ruin: see *ruin*.] 1. Fallen to ruin; decayed; dilapidated.

Somwhat bynethe that village we come to an olde, forleten, *ruynous* churche, somtyme of seynt Marke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Leave not the mansion so long tenantless,
Lest, growing *ruinous*, the building fall.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 9.

2. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins.

Behold, Damascus is taken away from being a city, and it shall be a *ruinous* heap. Isa. xvii. 1.

3. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring ruin.

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all *ruinous* disorders follow us disquietly to our graves.
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 123.

The favourite pressed for patents, lucrative to his relations and to his creatures, *ruinous* and vexatious to the body of the people. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

ruinously (rö′i-nus-li), *adv.* In a ruinous manner; destructively.

ruinousness (rö′i-nus-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ruinous; mischievousness; baneful ness.

ruit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rut*[2].

rukh, *n.* Same as *roc*[1].

rulable (rö′la-bl), *a.* [< *rule*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being ruled; governable.

For the removing the impression of your nature to be opiniastre and not *rulable*, first and above all things I wish that all matters past, which cannot be revoked, your lordship would turn altogether upon insatisfaction, and not upon your nature or proper disposition.
Bacon, To Lord Essex, Oct., 1596.

2. Permissible according to rule; allowable. [Colloq.]

In all sales of Butter above "low grades" it shall be *rulable* to reject any package or packages varying widely in color or quality from the bulk of the lot.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 305.

rule[1] (röl), *n.* [< ME. *rule*, *reule*, *rewle*, *ruell*, *riule*, *riwle* (as in *Ancren Riwle*, 'Anchoresses' Rule'), < OF. *reule*, *rieule*, *riule*, *reigle*, *riegle*, F. dial. (Norm.) *ruile*, F. *règle* = Pr. Sp. *regla* = Pg. *regra* = It. *regola* = AS. *regol*, *regul*, a rule, = D. *regel* = MLG. *reggele*, *regule* = OHG. *regula*, monastic rule, MHG. *regele*, *regel*, G. *regel* = Icel. *regla*, *regula* = Sw. Dan. *regel*, rule, < L. *regula* (ML. also *regula*), a rule, etc., < *regere*, keep straight, direct, govern, rule: see *regent*. See *rail*[1], a bar, etc., and *regle*, doublets of *rule*[1].] 1. An instrument with an edge approximately straight, subserving purposes of measurement. A mere straight-edge is usually called a *ruler*. *Rules* are mostly of three kinds – (1) those with a scale of long measure on the edge, (2) parallel rules, and (3) sliding rules. See *ruler*, and cut under *caliper*.

Thes yefthe [gift, *i. e.* righteousness] is the maister of workes, thet is to zigge, of the uirtues of man; uor he deth al to wylle, and to the line, and to the *reule*, and to the leade, and to the leucle.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Mechanic slaves
With greasy aprons, *rules*, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 210.

2. A formula to which conduct must be conformed; a minor law, canon, or regulation, especially a regulation which a person imposes upon himself: as, the *rules* of whist.

Now hath vche riche a *reule* to eten bi hym-selue
In a pryue parloure for pore mennes sake,
Or in a chambre with a chymneye.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 96.

If thou well observe
The *rule* of — Not too much, by temperance taught, . . .
So mayst thou live. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 531.

His Example still the *Rule* shall give,
And those it taught to Conquer, teach to Live.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Specifically — (*a*) In monasteries or other religious societies, the code of laws required to be observed by the society and its individual members: as, the *rule* of St. Benedict, the *rule* of St. Basil, etc. (*b*) In *law*: (1) A statement of a principle of law propounded as controlling or entitled to control conduct; the principle thus stated: as, the *rule* against perpetuities (see *perpetuity*, 3). In this sense some rules are *statutory* or *constitutional* — that is, created by or embodied in statutes or a constitution; some are *common-law rules*, as many of the rules of evidence; and some are *equitable* — that is, introduced by the courts of equity. (2) More specifically, regulations (generally, if not always, promulgated in writing) prescribed by a court or judges for the conduct of litigation, being either *general rules*, applicable to whole classes of cases (commonly called *rules of court*), or *particular rules*, or orders in particular causes: as, a *rule* for a new trial, a *rule* nisi, etc. (*c*) *pl.* In American parliamentary law, the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the conduct of its proceedings, corresponding to the standing orders of the British House of Commons. (*d*) In *gram.*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words. Thus, it is a *rule* in English that *s* or *es* added to a noun in the singular number forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and so is an exception to the *rule*.

O Grammar *rules*! O now your virtues show!
So children still read you with awful eyes.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 534).

3. A form of words embodying a method for attaining a desired result; also, the method itself: as, the *rules* of art; especially, in *arith.*, the description of a process for solving a problem or performing a calculation; also, the method itself.

Led by some *rule* that guides but not constrains.
Pope, Epistle to Jervas.

The representation of a general condition according to which something manifold can be arranged [with uniformity] is called a *rule*; if it must be so arranged, a law.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Muller, p. 113.

4. The expression of a uniformity; a general proposition; especially, the statement that under certain circumstances certain phenomena will present themselves: as, failure is the general *rule*, success the exception.

Arch. Against ill chances men are ever merry;
But heaviness foreruns the good event. . . .
Believe me, I am passing light in spirit.
Mowb. So much the worse, if your own *rule* be true.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 86.

For 'tis a *rule* that holds forever true:
Grant me discernment, and I grant it you.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

And first it [law] is a *rule*: . . . something permanent, uniform, and universal.
D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

5. In *law*: (*a*) Jail limits. See *rules of a prison*, below. (*b*) The time and place appointed in a court, or in the office of its clerk, for entering rules or orders such as do not require to be granted by the court in term time. Hence the phrase *at rules*, at the session so appointed. — 6. Conformity to rule; regularity; propriety: as, to be out of *rule*.

[They] bowet euyn to the banke or thai bide wold;
Out of *rule* or aray raungit on lenght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5677.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause
Within the belt of *rule*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2. 15.

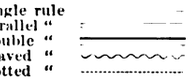
7. The possession and exertion of guiding and controlling power; government; sway; dominion; supreme command or authority.

He gouernyd the contre bothe lesse and more,
Also he hadde the *Rule* of euery towne,
And namely tho that longyd to the crowne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

Though usurpers sway the *rule* awhile,
Yet heavens are just, and time suppresseth wrongs.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 76.

Deep harm to disobey,
Seeing obedience is the bond of *rule*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

8. In *printing*, a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type-high, used for the printing of continuous lines. (See *composing*.) Rules are made in many forms; those in general use are shown here.



9. In *plastering*, a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surface. — 10. In *musical notation*, same as *line*[2], 2 (*b*) (1). — **Antepredicamental rule**, one of two rules laid down by Aristotle in the introductory part of his treatise on the categories. See *antepredicament*. — **A rule to show cause**, or **a rule nisi**, a rule which is conditional, so that, unless the party against whom it has been obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary, it will become absolute. — **As a rule**, as a general thing; on the whole. — **Bevel plumb-rule**, an instrument used by engineers in testing the slope of an embankment. One limb of it can be set to any angle with the other, which is held plumb, to determine whether the slope has the proper angle or not. — **Brass rule**. See def. 8. — **Cardan's rule**, a rule for the solution of cubic equations, first published by Jerome Cardan, to whom it had been confidentially communicated by the Italian mathematician Tartaglia (died 1559). But the first discoverer is said to have been Scipione dal Tesso (died about 1525). The rule is that the solution of the equation $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ is

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-\tfrac{1}{2}r + \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}r^2 + \tfrac{1}{27}q^3}} + \sqrt[3]{-\tfrac{1}{2}r - \sqrt{\tfrac{1}{4}r^2 + \tfrac{1}{27}q^3}}.$$

The rule is applicable in all cases; but if there are three real roots, it is not convenient, on account of imaginaries. — **Carpenter's rule**, in the common form, a two-foot rule, folding in four, graduated to eighths and sixteenths of an inch. Sometimes a pivoted index with a scale or a graduated slider is added to adapt the instrument for a greater number of uses and to aid in making certain computations. — **Cross-rule paper**. See *paper*. — **De Gua's rule** [named after the French mathematician Jean Paul *de Gua* de Malves, who gave it in 1741], the proposition that if any even number of successive terms is wanting from an equation there are as many imaginary roots, and if any odd number of terms is wanting there are one more or one less imaginary roots according as the two terms adjoining the gap have like or unlike signs. — **Descartes's rule of signs**, otherwise called *Descartes's theorem*, the proposition that in a numerical algebraic equation the number of positive roots cannot surpass the number of variations in the series of signs of the successive terms after these have all been brought to the same side of the equation and arranged according to the powers of the unknown quantity; and, further, that the excess of the number of variations over the number of positive roots cannot be an odd number. — **Dotted rule**. See def. 8. — **Double rule**. See def. 8. — **Figure of the golden rule**, a line shaped like a Z, with the terms of a proposition at its ends and angles, thus:

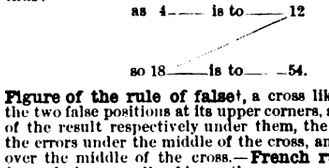


Figure of the rule of false†, a cross like an X, with the two false positions at its upper corners, and the errors of the result respectively under them, the difference of the errors under the middle of the cross, and the answer over the middle of the cross. — **French rule**, in *printing*, a dash, generally of brass, thus: ——◆——. — **Gag-rule**. Same as *gag-law*.

The legislature of Massachusetts pronounced the *gag rule* unconstitutional, and asserted that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.
The Century, XXXVII. 875.

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Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. See *Easter*[1].—**Golden rule.** See *golden*.—**Guldin's rule,** one of two rules, one giving the volume and the other the surface of any ring formed by the revolution of any plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. The rules are named after the Swiss mathematician Paul Guldin (1577–1643), but he obtained them from the collections of Pappus, a geometer of the fourth century.—**Home rule.** See *home*[1].—**Home-Rule Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Inverse rule of three.** See *inverse*.—**Joint rule,** a rule adopted by both houses of Congress or a legislature for the conduct of transactions between them.—**Labor-saving rule,** in *printing,* brass rules cut by system to graduated lengths, so that they may be easily combined.—**Minding's rule,** a rule for the determination of the degree of an equation resulting from elimination, given by the Prussian mathematician E. F. A. Minding in 1841.—**Napier's rule,** one of two mnemonic rules given by Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles. The two legs and the complements of the hypotenuse and of the angles are called the *parts*. An angle and one of the sides going to form it are said to be *adjacent;* so, also, are the two legs. A part adjacent to both or neither of two parts is called, relatively to them, the *middle* part; and if the other two are not adjacent to it, they are called *opposite*. Then, the two rules are that the sine of the middle part is equal to the product of the tangents of the adjacent parts and to the product of the cosines of the opposite parts. These are equivalent to six equations of different forms.—**Newton's rule,** a certain rule for determining a superior limit to the number of positive roots of an algebraic equation, and another for the negative roots. Let the equation be

$$a_0x^n + na_1x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2}a_2x^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Form a series of quantities $A_0, A_1, \ldots A_n$, by the formula $A_r = a^2_r - a_{r-1}a_{r+1}$. Write down the two rows

$$a_0, a_1, a_2, \ldots a_n$$
$$A_0, A_1, A_2, \ldots A_n.$$

If two successive numbers in the upper row have like signs while the numbers under them also have like signs, this is called a *double permanence*. But if two successive numbers in the upper row have different signs while the numbers under them have like signs, this is called a *variation-permanence*. The rule is that the number of negative roots cannot be greater than the number of double permanences, nor the number of positive roots greater than the number of variation-permanences.—**One-hour rule,** a standing rule of the United States House of Representatives, first adopted in 1847, in accordance with which no member, except one who reports a measure from a committee, may, without unanimous consent or permission given by vote, speak for more than one hour in debate on any subject.—**Parallel rule.** (*a*) A rule for drawing parallel lines. The old form of parallel rule consisted of two rulers connected by two bars turning upon pivots at the vertices of a parallelogram. For accurate work, a triangle and a straight-edge are used. (*b*) See def. 8.—**Rule day,** in legal proceedings, motion day; the regularly appointed day on which to make orders to show cause returnable.—**Rule of cosst.** See *cosst*[2].—**Rule of faith** (*regula fidei*), the sum of Christian doctrine as accepted by the orthodox church in opposition to heretical sects; the creed: a phrase used from the second century onward.—**Rule of false** (*regula falsi*), or **rule of double position.** See *position*, 7.—**Rule of intersection, rule of six quantities,** the proposition that, if a spherical triangle be cut by a transversal great circle, the product of the chords of the doubles of three segments which do not cut one another is equal to the product of the chords of the doubles of the other three segments. This rule was discovered by Menelaus, about A. D. 100.—**Rule of mixtures.** Same as *alligation*, 2.—**Rule of Nicomachus** (named from *Nicomachus*, a Greek arithmetician who flourished about A. D. 100, and who is said to have been the author of this rule), a rule for finding the square of a small number, as follows: subtract the number from 10 and to the square of the difference add 10 times the number diminished by the difference. Thus, to find the square of 9, subtract 9 from 10, which gives 1 as the difference, the square of which is 1, and adding to this 10 times the excess of the original number, 9, over the difference, 1, which excess is 8, we have 81 as the answer.—**Rule of philosophizing,** a rule for constructing theories. Newton propounded certain rules of this kind.—**Rule of signs,** the rule that any arrangement is positive or negative according as it contains an even or odd number of displacements.—**Rule of speech** (*regula sermonis*), the rule of false, so called because in the use of it we "say" a quantity has a value which is false.—**Rule of supposition,** the rule of false. See *position*, 7.—**Rule of the double sign,** the principle that zero may be regarded either as positive or negative at pleasure, which has important applications under Budan's theorem.—**Rule of the octave.** See *octave*.—**Rule of the road.** See *road*.—**Rule of three,** the method of finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given. The numbers being so arranged that the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth, which last is the term required to be found, then this is found by multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing the product by the first.—**Rule of thumb,** a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge: in allusion to a use of the thumb in marking off measurements roughly.

> We'll settle men and things by *rule of thumb*,
> And break the lingering night with ancient rum.
> *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, Sept. 3, 1809.

Rule of trial and error, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.—**Rules of a prison,** certain limits outside the walls of a prison, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape. The phrase is sometimes extended to mean the space so inclosed, and also the freedom thus accorded to the prisoner.

> To aid these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the *rules*, and solicit help in money or kind.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 247.

> Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the *Rules*, which enabled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.
> *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 77.

Rules of course, rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, etc., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested or of his counsel.—**Rules of practice,** general rules prescribed by a court or other authority for the regulation of legal or other official procedure. See def. 2, above.—**Single rule.** See def. 8.—**Sliding rule,** a rule having one or more scales which slide over others for the purpose of facilitating calculations.—**Stationers' rule,** a rule of considerable length, made of hard wood about half an inch in thickness, usually marked with inches, and having its edges sheathed with brass strips. It is used for measuring, and as a straight-edge to guide a knife in cutting thick paper, as drawing-paper, pasteboard, etc.—**The rule in Shelley's case,** a much quoted doctrine of the common law, to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions) either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate of the ancestor, and not as a gift to the heir.—**To buy in under the rule.** See *buy*.—**Twenty-first rule,** in *U. S. hist.*, a rule adopted by the House of Representatives in 1840, and dropped in 1844, prescribing that no abolition petitions should be received by the House.—**Waved rule.** See def. 8.=**Syn. 2.** *Precept*, etc. (see *principle*), law, regulation, formula, criterion, standard.—**7.** Direction, regulation, dominion, lordship, authority, mastery, domination.

rule[1] (röl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruled*, ppr. *ruling*. [< ME. *rulen, reulen, rewlen, riwlen,* < OF. *ruler, rieuler, rieler, reguler, reigler, regler,* F. *régler* = Pr. *reglar* = Sp. *reglar, regular* = Pg. *regrar, regular* = It. *regolare* = D. *regelen* = G. *regeln* = Dan. *regulere* = Sw. *reglera,* < LL. *regulare,* regulate, rule, < L. *regula,* a rule: see *rule*[1], *n.*, and cf. *rail*[1], *v.*, and *regulate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make conformable to a rule, pattern, or standard; adjust or dispose according to rule; regulate; hence, to guide or order aright.

> Be thise virtue [prudence] al thet man deth and zayth and thength, al he dizt and let and *reuleth* to the lyne of scele [reason]. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

> Yet Pitee, through his stronge gentil might,
> Forgaf, and made Mercy passen Right,
> Through innocence and *ruled* curtesye.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 163.

> His actions seemed *ruled* with a ruler.
> *Lamb*, South-Sea House.

2. To settle as by a rule; in *law*, to establish by decision or rule: determine; decide: thus, a court is said to *rule* a point. *Burrill.*

> Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a *ruled* case with the schoolmen. *Bp. Atterbury.*

3. To have or exercise authority or dominion over; govern; command; control; manage; restrain.

> Let reason *rule* thy wyt. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.

> We'll do thee homage and be *ruled* by thee,
> Love thee as our commander and our king.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 66.

> Being not able to *rule* his horse and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground.
> *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 17.

4. To prevail on; persuade; advise: generally or always in the passive, so that *to be ruled by* is to take the advice or follow the directions of.

> I think she will *be ruled*
> In all respects *by* me; nay, more, I doubt it not.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 4. 13.

> Nay, master, *be ruled by* me a little: so, let him lean upon his staff. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 2.

5. To dominate; have a predominant influence or effect upon or in.

> And God made two great lights; the greater light to *rule* the day, and the lesser light to *rule* the night.
> Gen. i. 16.

> Soft undulating lines *rule* the composition; yet dignity of attitude and feature prevails over mere loveliness.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 65.

6. To mark with lines by means of a ruler; produce parallel straight lines in, by any means: as, to *rule* a blank book. See *ruled paper*, under *paper*.

> A singing-man had the license for printing music-books, which he extended to that of being the sole vendor of all *ruled* paper, on the plea that, where there were *ruled* lines, musical notes might be pricked down.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 437.

7. To mark with or as with the aid of a ruler or a ruling-machine: as, to *rule* lines on paper.

> Age *rules* my lines with wrinkles in my face.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xliv.

Ruled surface. (*a*) A surface generated by the motion of a line; a locus of lines indeterminate in one degree. (*b*) Any surface, as of paper or metal, upon which a series of parallel lines has been marked or cut.—**To rule the roast.** See *roast*.=**Syn. 1 and 3.** *Control, Regulate*, etc. See *govern*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have power or command; exercise supreme authority.

> By me princes *rule*, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth. Prov. viii. 16.

> Let them obey that know not how to *rule*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 6.

2. To prevail; decide.

> Away with scrupulous wit! now arms must *rule*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 61.

3. In *law:* (*a*) To decide. (*b*) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; order by rule; enter a rule.—**4.** In *com.*, to stand or maintain a level.

> Prices generally *rule* low.
> *The Academy*, July 5, 1890, p. 15.

rule[2] (röl), *n.* [A contracted form of *revel;* perhaps in part associated with *rule* in *misrule* ("lord of *misrule*," etc.): see *revel*.] Revel; revelry.

> What night-*rule* now about this haunted grove?
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.

> And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such *rule*
> In any place but here, at Boon-fire, or at Yule.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxvii. 251.

rule[2] (röl), *v. i.* [Also *reul;* a contr. of *revel*. Cf. *rule*[2], *n.*] To revel; be unruly. *Halliwell* (under *reul*). [Prov. Eng.]

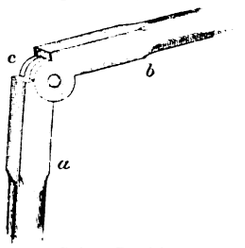
rule-case (röl'kās), *n.* In *printing,* a tray or case with partitions provided for rules.

rule-cutter (röl'kut'ėr), *n.* In *printing,* a machine for cutting brass rule to short lengths: usually a shears one blade of which is fixed and the other is moved by a strong lever.

rule-driller (röl'dril'ėr), *n.* A teacher who drills his pupils upon rules, or by rote, without teaching them the underlying principles.

> I speak to the teacher, not the *rule-driller*.
> *De Morgan*, Arith. Books, Int., p. xxii.

rule-joint (röl'joint), *n.* A pivoted joint in the nature of a hinge-joint, whereby two thin flat strips may be so united that each will turn edgewise toward or from the other, and in no other direction: so called from its general employment in folding rules and scales used by surveyors, engineers, and mechanics. Also called *prop-joint*.



Rule- or Prop-joint.
a and *b*, prop-rods; *c*, rule-joint.

ruleless (röl'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rulesse;* < *rule*[1] + *-less*.] Being without rule; lawless.

> A *rulesse* rout of yongmen which her woo'd,
> All slaine with darts, lie wallowed in their blood.
> *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 431.

rulelessness (röl'les-nes), *n.* [< *ruleless* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being ruleless, or without rule or law.

> Its [the Star-Chamber's] *rulelessness*, or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.
> *The Academy*, July 19, 1879, p. 43.

ruler (rö'lėr), *n.* [< *rule*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who rules or governs; one who exercises dominion or controlling power over others; a person who commands, manages, restrains, or has part in the making or administration of law; one in authority.

> *Rewlers* of rewmes around all the erthe
> Were not yfoundid at the firist tyme
> To leue al at likynge and lust of the world,
> But to laboure on the lawe as lewde men on plowes.
> *Richard the Redeless*, iii. 264.

> Who made thee a *ruler* and a judge over us?
> Acts vii. 27.

2. A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, or the like, with straight edges or sides, by means of which, as a guide, straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by passing a pen or pencil along the edge. (See *rule*[1], and *parallel ruler*, under *parallel*.) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, etc., it is called a *scale*. See *scale*[3].—**3.** In *engraving*, a workman who operates a ruling-machine for ruling in flat tints, etc. See *ruling-machine*.—**4.** In *line-engraving*, a straight steel bar supported on cleats, to which a socket is so fitted that it slides evenly and steadily backward and forward. A perpendicular tube fixed to the side of the socket holds a sharp diamond-pointed graver which is pressed down by a spring. When the socket is drawn along the bar, the graver cuts a straight line across the plate; but by a slight motion of the hand lines can be formed to suit the shape of any object.—**Marquoi's rulers,** a mathe-

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matical instrument for drawing parallel lines at determinate distances from one another.

rulership (rö'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *ruler* + *-ship.*] The office or power of a ruler. [Rare.]

Much more unlikely things have come to pass than that this languid young man should be called to the helm of affairs, the virtual *rulership* of the British Empire.
T. W. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 288.

rulesset, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruleless.*

rule-work (röl'wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, composition in which many rules are used, as in tables of figures; table-work.

ruling (rö'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rule*[1], *v.*] **1.** The determination by a judge or court of a point arising in the course of a trial or hearing.—**2.** The act of making ruled lines; also, such lines collectively.

ruling (rö'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rule*[1], *v.*] Having control or authority; governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.

The *ruling* passion, be it what it will,
The *ruling* passion conquers reason still.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 153.

Ruling elder. See *elder*[1], 5.—**Syn.** *Prevailing, Predominant*, etc. (see *prevalent*), controlling.

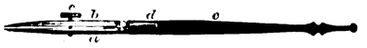
ruling-engine (rö'ling-en″jin), *n.* A machine for ruling diffraction gratings. The ruling is performed by a fine diamond-point, the spacing of the lines being accomplished by the most refined micrometer-screw mechanism. (See *grating*[2], 2, and *micrometer.*) The new ruling-engine at Johns Hopkins University has produced gratings ruled with from 10,000 to 20,000 lines per inch, 6 inches in diameter, with faces formed on a radius of more than 21 feet, and having better definition than any ever before made. Such engines must be placed in as nearly equable a temperature as can be attained, as any sensible expansion or contraction during their operation defeats their purpose.

rulingly (rö'ling-li), *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly. *Imp. Dict.*

ruling-machine (rö'ling-ma-shēn′), *n.* **1.** A machine used by engravers for ruling in flat tints, etc. The cutting of the lines is done by a tool with a diamond-shaped point. Mechanism for spacing and for lifting the cutting-tool when the carriage which supports the tool is to be shifted in its parallel ways are the other features of the machine.

2. A machine used for ruling parallel colored lines upon writing-paper, or upon paper for the manufacture of blank-books; a paper-ruler. Fountain-pens with mechanism for spacing and for drawing them simultaneously upon the surface to be ruled, or in some cases endless bands (each a fine thread passing through coloring material) arranged so that a part of each band is brought into contact with the paper to be ruled, mechanism for spacing the lines, intermittent feed for the paper, and mechanism for lifting the ruling-bands from the paper when the latter is fed forward are characteristics of such machines. In ruling columns on pages for blank-books ruling-pens are employed.

ruling-pen (rö'ling-pen), *n.* A form of pen used for drawing lines of even thickness. It commonly consists of two blades which hold the ink between



Ruling-pen.

a, fixed blade; *b*, adjustable blade; *c*, adjusting-screw; *e*, handle, which screws into a socket at *d*.

them, the distance apart of the points being adjusted by a screw to conform to the desired width of line. Some ruling-pens consist of three needle-points brought close together at their ends; others are formed of a point of glass with channels to hold and conduct the ink along the sides.

rullichie (rul'i-chi), *n.* See *rollichie.*

rullion (rul'yon), *n.* [Also *rewelyns, rowlyngis, rillings*, a contr. of ME. *riveling*, < AS. *rifeling*, a kind of shoe or sandal: see *riveling*[2].] **1.** A shoe made of untanned leather.

The dress of the lad was completely in village fashion, yet neat and handsome in appearance. He had a jerkin of grey cloth slashed and trimmed, with black hose of the same, with deer-skin *rullions* or sandals, and handsome silver spurs. *Scott*, Monastery, xxix.

2. A coarse, masculine woman; also, a rough, ill-made animal. [Scotch.]

rullock, *n.* A variant of *rowlock.*

ruly[1]† (rö'li), *a.* [< ME. *ruly, rewly, rewely, rewliche*, < AS. *hreówlic*, pitiable, < *hreów*, pity: see *rue*[1], *n.*] Pitiable; miserable.

With that cam a knave with a confessoures face,
Lene and *rewlyche* with leggys ful smale.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 78.

This *rewlych* Cresus was caught of Cyrus and lad to the fyr to ben brent. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 2.

ruly[1]† (rö'li), *adv.* [< ME. *rewly, reoly;* < *ruly*[1], *a.*] Pitiably; miserably.

Thynk on god al-myȝt,
And on his wowndys smerte,
How *rewly* he was a-dyȝt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

ruly[2]† (rö'li), *a.* [< ME. *ruly;* < *rule*[1] + *-y*[1] or *-ly*[1]. Cf. *unruly.*] **1.** Conforming to rule; not unruly; acting rightly; righteous.

Ruly & rightwise, a roghe man of hors,
He spake neuer dispituously, ne spiset no man;
Ne warpit neuer worde of wrang with his mowthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3888.

2. Orderly; well-regulated.

I meane the sonnes of such rash sinning sires
Are seldome sene to runne a *ruly* race.
Gascoigne, Complaynt of Phylomene (Steele Glas, etc., [ed. Arber, p. 118).

rum[1] (rum), *n.* [Abbr. of *rumbullion* or *rumbooze.* The F. *rhum, rum* = Sp. *ron* = Pg. *rom* = It. *rum* = D. G. Dan. *rum* = Sw. *rom*, rum, are all from E.] **1.** Spirit distilled from the juice of the sugar-cane in any form, commonly from the refuse juice left from sugar-making, but often from molasses, as especially in countries where the sugar-cane is not produced. Rum has always been especially an American product, the most esteemed varieties being made in the West Indies and named from the place of manufacture, as *Jamaica rum, Antigua, Grenada*, or *Santa Cruz rum.* It is also made in New England.

Rum is a spirit extracted from the juice of sugar-canes, . . . called Kill-Devil in New England!
G. Warren, Description of Surinam (1661) (quoted in [The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155).

2. Any distilled liquor or strong alcoholic drink: much used in reprobation, with reference to intemperance: as, the evils of *rum.*

Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard. Burgundy "in all its sunset glow" is *rum.* Champagne, "the foaming wine of Eastern France," is *rum.* *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, viii.

Pineapple rum. See *pineapple.* *Dickens*, Pickwick.

rum[2] (rum), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rome;* supposed to be of Gipsy origin: cf. Gipsy *rom*, a husband, *Rommani*, a Gipsy: see *Rom, Rommany.*] **I.** *a.* Good; fine; hence, satirically, in present use, queer; odd; droll. [Slang.]

And the neighbours say, as they see him look sick,
"What a *rum* old covey is Hairy-faced Dick!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 158.

"*Rum* creeters is women," said the dirty-faced man.
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

"We were talking of language, Jasper." . . . "Yours must be a *rum* one?" "'Tis called Rommany."
G. Borrow, Lavengro, xvii.

II. *n.* Any odd, queer person or thing; an oddity. [Slang.]

No company comes
But a rabble of tenants, and rusty, dull *rums.*
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

It seems that though the books which booksellers call *rums* appear to be very numerous, because they come oftener in their way than they like, yet they are not really so, reckoning only one of a sort.
Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, V. 471.

rumal (rö'mal), *n.* [Also *roomal, romal;* < Hind. *rūmāl*, Pers. *rūmāl*, a handkerchief.] A handkerchief; a small square shawl or veil. Especially—(*a*) A silk square used as a head-dress, etc. (*b*) A square shawl of goat's hair.

They [Thugs] had arranged their plan, which was very simple. If the darkness suited, Shumshoodeen Khan was to address a question to Rowley Mellon, who would stoop from his horse to listen; Pershad Sing was then to cast the *roomal* over his head, and drag him from his horse into the Mango tope, when the holy pick-axe would soon do the rest. *J. Grant.*

Rumanian (rö-mā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Roumanian;* < *Rumania*, also written *Roumania* (F. *Roumanie*) (see def.), + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumania, a kingdom (since 1881) of southeastern Europe, consisting of the former Turkish dependencies Wallachia and Moldavia, the Danubian principalities. In 1859 the two principalities were united under a single tributary prince, made independent in 1878.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the members of a race in southeastern Europe, Latinized in the second century, or perhaps later. Called by the Slavs *Vlachs* (Welsh, Wallachs).—**2.** A Romance language spoken in Rumania, the neighboring parts of the Austrian empire, Bessarabia, the Pindus region, etc.

Rumansh (rö-mänsh'), *a.* and *n.* [See *Romansh.*] Same as *Rhæto-Romanic.*

rumb, *n.* See *rhumb.*

rum-barge (rum'bärj), *n.* [Cf. *rumbooze.*] A warm drink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rumble (rum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rumbled*, ppr. *rumbling.* [E. dial. *rummle, rommle;* < ME. *rumblen, romblen, rummelyn* (= D. *rommelen* = LG. *rummeln* = MHG. G. *rumpeln*, be noisy, = Dan. *rumle*, rumble; cf. Sw. *ramla*, Dan. *ramle*, rattle), freq. of *romen*, roar: see *rome*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a deep, heavy, continued and more or less jarring sound: as, the thunder *rumbles.*

But whan they cam to wan water,
It now was *rumbling* like the sea.
Billie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

2. To murmur.

The people cryed and *rombled* up and down.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 545.

3. To move with a deep, hoarse, thundering or jarring sound; roll heavily and noisily.

Greta, what fearful listening! when huge stones
Rumble along thy bed, block after block.
Wordsworth, To the River Greta.

Old women, capped and spectacled, still peered through the same windows from which they had watched Lord Percy's artillery *rumble* by to Lexington.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

4†. To roll about; hence, to create disorder or confusion.

When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling*, Love and Debt.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a deep, rattling or jarring sound; rattle.

And then he *rumbled* his money with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and looked and spoke very little like a thriving lover. *Trollope.*

rumble (rum'bl), *n.* [< ME. *rombel;* < *rumble, v.*] **1.** A deep, heavy, continuous, and more or less rattling or jarring sound, as of thunder; a low, jarring roar.

Clamour and *rumble*, and ringing and clatter.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

2†. Confused reports; rumor.

O stormy peple! unsad and ever untrewe!
Ay undiscreet and chaunging as a vane,
Delyting ever in *rombel* that is newe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 941.

3†. Confusion; disorder; tumult.

Aboute whome he found muche heauinesse, *rumble*, haste and businesse, carriage and conueyaunce of her stuffe into sainctuary. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 43.

4. A revolving cylinder or box in which articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition. Grinding- or polishing-material is added according to the need of the case.—**5.** A seat for servants in the rear of a carriage. Also *rumble-tumble.*

A travelling chariot with a lozenge on the panels, a discontented female in a green veil and crimped curls on the *rumble*, and a large and confidential man on the box.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

rumble-gumption (rum'bl-gump'shon), *n.* Same as *rumgumption.*

Ye sud hae stayed at hame, an' wantit a wife till ye gathered mair *rummelgumption.*
Hogg, Perils of Man, I. 78. (*Jamieson.*)

rumbler (rum'blėr), *n.* [< *rumble* + *-er*[1].] A person who or a thing which rumbles. *Imp. Dict.*

rumble-tumble (rum'bl-tum'bl), *n.* Same as *rumble*, 5.

From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble* affixed to Lady Selina Vipont's barouche . . . Vance caught sight of Lionel and Sophy.
Bulwer, What will he Do with It? I. 15.

rumbling (rum'bling), *n.* [< ME. *rumlynge, romelynge* (= MD. *rommeling*); verbal n. of *rumble, v.*] A low, heavy, continued rattling or jarring sound; a rumble. The peculiar rumbling of the bowels is technically called *borborygmus.*

At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands. Jer. xlvii. 3.

rumblingly (rum'bling-li), *adv.* In a rumbling manner; with a rumbling sound.

rum-blossom (rum'blos″um), *n.* A pimple on the nose caused by excessive drinking; a rum-bud; acne rosacea. Compare *grog-blossom, toddy-blossom.* [Slang.]

rumbo[1]† (rum'bō), *n.* [Prob. short for *rumbooze:* see *rumbooze.* Cf. *rumbullion.*] A strong liquor: same as *rum*[1] or *rumbullion.*

Hawkins the boatswain and Derrick the quartermaster . . . were regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.

rumbo[2] (rum'bō), *n.* [Cf. *rumbowline.*] Rope stolen from a dockyard. *Admiral Smyth.*

rumbooze (rum-bōz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rumbowse, rombowse, rome bowse*, also *rambooze, rambooz, rambuze, rambuse;* prob. < *rum*[2] (altered in some forms to *ram:* see *ram*[3]) + *booze, boose*[2], drink: see *booze.*] Originally, any alcoholic drink; a tipple; specifically, a mixed drink: a fanciful name given to several combinations.

This bowse is as good as *Rome bowse.*
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 118.

This Bowse is better then *Rum-bouse*,
It sets the Gan a gigling.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

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Piot, a common cant word used by French clowns, and other tippling companions; it signifies *rum-booze*, as our gipsies call good-guzzle, and comes from πιω, bibo.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1, note.

Rambooz. A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water. *Blount's Glossography.*

rumbowline, *n.* See *rombowline.*

rumbowling, *n.* [Cf. *rumbullion.*] Grog: so called by sailors.

rum-bud (rum'bud), *n.* A rum-blossom. [Slang.]

Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose; . . . they have been called *rum-buds* when they appear in the face.
Dr. Bush, Effects of Ardent Spirits. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rumbullion (rum-bul'yon), *n.* [Appar. an extended form of *rumble*, imitatively varied, and in sense 2 confused with other words, as *rumbooze* or *rumbo*[1]. Hence *rum*[1]. Cf. *rumbowling.*] 1. A great tumult. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A strong distilled liquor. See the quotation, and *rum*[1].

The chief fudling they make in the island is *Rumbullion*, alias Kill-Divil, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.
MS. Description of Barbados (1651), quoted in [The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155.

rumbustical (rum-bus'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *rambustious. Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rumbustious (rum-bus'tyus), *a.* Same as *rambustious.* [Prov. Eng.]

The sea has been rather *rumbustious*, I own; but then, . . . the land makes us ample amends.
Foote, Trip to Calais, i.

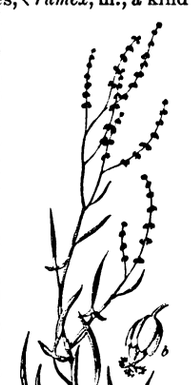
rum-cherry (rum'cher'i), *n.* The wild black or cabinet cherry, *Prunus serotina*, of eastern North America. In the forest it grows from 60 to 90 feet high, and affords a fine, hard, light-brown or red timber, turning darker with exposure, much esteemed for cabinet-work, inside finish, etc., and now becoming scarce. This tree, sometimes wrongly called *P. Virginiana*, is the source of the officinal wild-cherry bark. Its small, black, sweetish, and bitter astringent fruit is used to flavor liquors (whence the name).

Rumelian (rö-mē'lian), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Roumelian;* < *Rumelia*, also *Roumelia* (F. *Roumélie*), + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumelia (originally, in a loose sense, the European possessions of the Sultan, sometimes excepting Rumania, Servia, and Bosnia; in a restricted sense, the region south of Bulgaria). A Turkish eyalet of Rumelia was formed about 1836 from parts of Albania and Macedonia. Eastern Rumelia was an autonomous province on the Black Sea, formed in 1878, and united to Bulgaria in 1885.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Rumelia, especially in the restricted sense. [Rare.]

rumen (rö'men), *n.*; pl. *rumina* (rö'mi-nä). [< L. *rumen*, the throat, gullet: see *ruminate.*] 1. The cud of a ruminant.—2. The paunch or first stomach of a ruminant; the largest of the four compartments of the ruminant stomach. It is the one which, with the reticulum or honeycomb, is eaten under the name of *tripe.* Also called *farding-bag.* See cuts under *Ruminantia* and *Tragulus.*

Rumex (rö'meks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *rumex*, f., sorrel (*R. acetosa*, etc.), so called from the shape of the leaves, < *rumex*, m., a kind of lance.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*, type of the tribe *Rumicæ*. It is characterized by its six stamens and its six- or rarely four-parted perianth, with the outer segments unchanged in fruit, but the three inner ones erect and very much enlarged, often bearing a conspicuous grain or tubercle resulting from a thickening of the midrib. The included nut is sharply three-angled, but without wings. About 150 species have been enumerated, but the real number is much less. They are widely scattered through north temperate regions, with a few native to the tropics and southern hemisphere. Many are common weeds of cultivated grounds, and some are almost cosmopolitan. They are usually perennial deep-rooting herbs, rarely tall shrubs. They bear united stipules (ocreæ), which are often transparent, at first sheathing, soon torn and vanishing. The flowers are in small bracted clusters at the nodes, often forming terminal racemes or panicles. In the section *Lapathum*, the dock, the leaves are commonly large, undivided, and cordate or rounded at the base; in *Acetosa*, known as *sorrel*, they are small, commonly hastate, and permeated by an acid juice. The root is astringent, and has tonic, alterative, and antiscorbutic properties. Besides *dock* and *sorrel*, see *canaigre, wild pie-plant* (under *pie-plant*), *bloodwort, butter-dock, greensauce, monk's-rhubarb, mountain-rhubarb;* also cuts under *atropal* and *obtuse.*



Female Flowering Plant of Field-sorrel (*Rumex Acetosella*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

rumfustian (rum-fus'tyan), *n.* A hot drink made of eggs, beer, gin, sherry, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, etc.

rumgumption (rum-gump'shon), *n.* [Also *rumble-gumption, rummelgumption, rummilgumption;* perhaps < *rum*[2], good, excellent, + *gumption*: see *gumption.*] Rough common sense; keenness of intellect; understanding. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They need not try thy jokes to fathom,
They want *rumgumption.*
Beattie, Address. (*Jamieson.*)

rumgumptious (rum-gump'shus), *a.* [< *rumgumpti(on)* + *-ous.*] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold; rash. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

rum-hole (rum'hōl), *n.* A grog-shop; a gin-mill: so called in opprobrium. [Colloq., U. S.]

Rumiceæ (rö-mis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Carl Anton Meyer, 1840), < *Rumex* (*Rumic-*) + *-eæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceæ.* It is characterized by a six-parted or rarely four-parted perianth, six or nine stamens, short recurved styles dilated into broadly peltate or fringed stigmas, flowers in clusters at the nodes, attended by a sheathing or concave bract, and leaves alternate on the stem or radicle. It includes the 4 genera *Rheum, Oxyria, Rumex,* and *Emex,* plants mainly of the northern hemisphere, sometimes shrubby, and generally with conspicuous or very large radical leaves. See cuts under *Rumex* and *rhubarb.*

rumina, *n.* Plural of *rumen.*

ruminal (rö'mi-nal), *a.* [= F. *ruminal,* < L. *ruminalis,* ruminating, < *rumen* (*-in-*), the throat, gullet: see *ruminate.*] Same as *ruminant.* [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

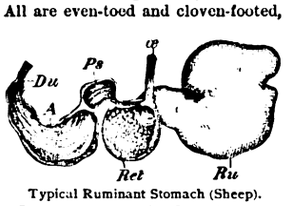
ruminant (rö'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *ruminant* = Sp. *rumiante* = Pg. It. *ruminante,* < L. *ruminan(t-)s,* ppr. of *ruminare,* chew the cud: see *ruminate.*] I. *a.* 1. Ruminating; chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia,* or having their characters.—2. Hence, thoughtful; meditative; quiet.

Marriage . . . had not even filled her leisure with the *ruminant* joy of unchecked tenderness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxviii.

II. *n.* An animal that chews the cud; any member of the *Ruminantia.*

Ruminantes (rö-mi-nan'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *ruminan(t-)s,* chewing the cud: see *ruminant.*] The original form of *Ruminantia. Vicq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

Ruminantia (rö-mi-nan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *ruminan(t-)s,* chewing the cud: see *ruminant.*] A series or section of artiodactyl ungulate mammals; the ruminants or ruminating animals, or hoofed quadrupeds that chew the cud. All are even-toed and cloven-footed, and have a complex stomach of several compartments, in the largest one of which food is received without being chewed, to be afterward regurgitated or thrown up into the mouth, there chewed at the animal's leisure, and then swallowed again. In nearly all living ruminants the stomach has four compartments, or is quadripartite: these are the *rumen, paunch,* or *plain tripe;* the *reticulum,* or *honeycomb tripe;* the *omasum, psalterium,* or *manyplies;* and the *abomasum* or *rennet-bag,* succeeding one another in the order here given. The two former belong to the cardiac division of the stomach, the two latter to the pyloric. The families of living ruminants whose stomachs are thus perfectly quadrilocular are—(1) the *Giraffidæ,* or camelopards; (2) the *Saigidæ* (if regarded as distinct from the *Bovidæ*); (3) the *Bovidæ,* or cattle, including also sheep and goats and all kinds of antelopes excepting (4) the *Antilocapridæ;* and (5) the *Cervidæ,* or deer family. In the *Camelidæ,* or camels and llamas, the stomach is imperfectly four-parted. In the *Tragulidæ* it is tripartite, no psalterium being developed. Several extinct families are believed on other grounds (their stomachs being unknown) to have belonged to the *Ruminantia.* The ruminants are collectively contrasted with those ungulates which, though artiodactyl, do not ruminate, and are known as *Omnivora,* as the swine and hippopotamus. The average size of ruminants among mammals is large, a sheep being one of the smaller species; they are perfectly herbivorous, and have in addition to the peculiarities of the digestive system certain characteristic dental and cranial features: thus, there are no upper incisors, except in the camel family, in any of the living ruminants, and the under incisors bite against a callous pad. At the present time these animals are found in nearly all parts of the world (not, however, in the Australian); they are comparatively poorly represented in America, and occur in the greatest numbers, both of individuals and of species, in Africa. Also called *Pecora.* See also cut under *Tragulus.*



Typical Ruminant Stomach (Sheep).
Ru, rumen or paunch; *Ret*, reticulum or honeycomb, showing alveoli; *Ps*, omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; *A*, abomasum or rennet-bag; *œ*, œsophagus; *Du*, duodenum. (*Ru* unopened; other divisions in section.)



Typical Ruminant Dentition (Sheep).
mx, maxilla; *px*, toothless premaxilla; *i*[1], *i*[2], *i*[3], three incisors of left side; *c*, left lower canine, like an incisor and usually called one; *pm*, upper and lower premolars; *m*, *m*, upper and lower molars.

ruminantly (rö'mi-nant-li), *adv.* In the manner of a ruminant; by means of rumination.

ruminate (rö'mi-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruminated,* ppr. *ruminating.* [< L. *ruminatus,* pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari* (> It. *ruminare* = Sp. *rumiar* = Pg. *ruminar* = Pr. *romiar, rominar* = OF. F. *ruminer,* F. dial. *roumir, rouinger, runger, roincer, roinger, runger*), chew the cud, ruminate, < *rumen* (*rumin-*), the throat, gullet.] I. *intrans.* 1. To chew the cud, as a ruminant; practise rumination.

Ruminating flocks enjoy the shade.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 32.

2. To muse; meditate; think again and again; ponder: as, to *ruminate* on misfortunes.

This is that I iudge of that text of the Psalmist, about the whiche (maye it please the King of Heauen) that euen as my penne hath written, my soule may alwayes *ruminate. Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 108.

He . . . *ruminates* like an hostess that hath no arithmetic but her brain to set down her reckoning.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

II. *trans.* 1. To chew again.—2. To turn over in the mind; muse on; meditate over and over.

Conduct me where, from company,
I may revolve and *ruminate* my grief.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 101.

If in debt, let him *ruminate* how to pay his debts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 535.

ruminate (rö'mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *ruminatus,* pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari:* see *ruminate, v.*] In *bot.,* appearing as if chewed: noting a structure of the endosperm (albumen) of a seed which gives a mottled appearance to its section, and which results from the infolding of a dark inner layer of the seed-coat into the lighter-colored matter of the endosperm, as in the nutmeg. *Gœbel.*

ruminated (rö'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< *ruminate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *ruminate.*

ruminatingly (rö'mi-nā-ting-li), *n.* In a ruminating manner; ruminantly.

rumination (rö-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *rumination* = Pg. *ruminação* = It. *ruminazione,* < L. *ruminatio(n-),* chewing the cud: see *ruminate.*] 1. The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. The food of ruminants is entirely herbaceous, and consists chiefly of grass. This is rapidly cropped by grazing, and hastily swallowed, mixed with saliva. When its appetite is satisfied, the ruminant stands still, or oftener lies down, generally on its side. Then occurs a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles and of the diaphragm, like a hiccup, which forces a bolus of grass, sodden in the fluids of the paunch, up the gullet and into the mouth, to be masticated or chewed at leisure. During this second chewing the cud is mixed with more saliva, thoroughly ground to pulp, and in this semi-fluid state it is finally swallowed. The cropped grass, when first swallowed, passes indifferently into either the rumen or the reticulum (which are in fact only two compartments of the cardiac division of the stomach, the gullet entering the stomach just at their junction), and in the ordinary peristaltic action of the stomach the fodder passes back and forth from one to the other. But there is an arrangement of muscular folds by means of which a canal may be formed that leads directly from the gullet past the rumen and reticulum into the psalterium, and by this channel the food, when returned after the rumination, may be conducted directly to the third stomach. Water drunk passes easily into any of the four stomachs according to circumstances. Neither the paunch nor the honeycomb is ever completely emptied of food; they have been found partly filled with sodden fodder in animals which have starved to death. It does not appear, as has been supposed, that the reticulum is specially concerned in modeling the boluses which are to be regurgitated. The regurgitation is effected by the reversed peristaltic action of the gullet. During the spasmodic action by which the sodden mass is driven against the opening of the gullet, and some of it forced into the gullet to be thrown up, it is prevented from passing into the psalterium partly by the narrowness of the opening between the reticulum and the psalterium, and partly by the resistance offered to the coarse mass by the close-pressed psalterial leaves or layers, which act like a fine grating. But when the mass is swallowed again in its now pulpified and semi-fluid state, and is directed to the psalterium by the conformation of the parts, it readily soaks in through the psalterial layers, and thus reaches the abomasum or fourth stomach, where it is finally chymified by the action of the gastric juice, to which it is not before subjected. Rumination in man, when it is pathological, is also called *merycism.*

2. The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; meditation or reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, . . . extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 19.

ruminative (rö'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *ruminate* + *-ive.*] 1. Ruminant; disposed to rumination;

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especially, given to meditation or thought.— 2. Marked by rumination or careful reflection; well-considered.

Such a thing as philosophical analysis, of calm, *ruminative* deliberation upon the principles of government, . . . seems unknown to them. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 610.

ruminator (rö′mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *ruminador* = It. *ruminatore*, < LL. *ruminator*, < L. *ruminare* or *ruminari*, ruminate: see *ruminate*.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and consider.

rumine† (rö′min), *v. t.* [< OF. *ruminer*, < L. *ruminare*, ruminate: see *ruminate*.] To ruminate.

As studious scholar, he self-*rumineth*
His lessons giv'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

rumkin[1]† (rum′kin), *n.* [Also *rumken*, *romkin*, *romekin*; perhaps for **rummerkin*, < *rummer* + *-kin*.] A kind of drinking-vessel; a rummer. *Gayton.*

Wine ever flowing in large Saxon *romekins*
About my board.
Sir W. Davenant, The Wits, iv. 2.

rumkin[2] (rum′kin), *n.* [Perhaps < *rump* + *-kin*.] A tailless fowl. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rumly (rum′li), *adv.* [< *rum*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a rum manner; finely; well: often used ironically. See *rum*[2], *a.* [Slang.]

We straight betook ourselves to the Boozing ken; and, having bubb'd *rumly*, we concluded an everlasting friendship. *R. Head*, English Rogue (1665), quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 621.

rummage (rum′āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rummaged*, ppr. *rummaging*. [Early mod. E. *rummage*, **rommage*, *rommidge*, *romage*, *roomage*; < *roomage*, *n.*: see *roomage*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To adjust the roomage or capacity of (a ship) with reference to the cargo; arrange or stow the cargo of (a ship) in the hold; especially, to clear by the removal of goods: as, to *rummage* a ship.

Vse your indeuour and faithfull diligence in charging, discharging, lading againe, and *roomaging* of the same shippe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 234.

2. To move to and fro the contents of, as in a search; ransack; hunt through; explore: as, to *rummage* a trunk.

By this time the English knew the Logwood Trees as growing; and, understanding their value, began to *rummage* other Coasts of the Main in search of it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 47.

Upon this they fell again to *romage* the will. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

At low water I went on board; and though I thought I had *rummaged* the cabin so effectually as that nothing more could be found, yet I discovered a locker with drawers in it. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, iv.

Hortense was *rummaging* her drawers up-stairs — an unaccountable occupation, in which she spent a large portion of each day, arranging, disarranging, re-arranging, and counter-arranging. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

3. To set in motion; stir; hence, specifically, to mix by stirring or some other form of agitation: as, to *rummage* a liquid.

The Feuer . . . now posting, sometimes pawsing,
Euen as the matter, all these changes causing,
Is *rommidged* with motions slowe or quick
In feeble bodies of the Ague sick.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

When finings are put into casks of wine, and are stirred round and round with great velocity by a stick introduced at the shive-hole, that is called *rummaging* a cask; and if the cask is quite full to the bung a little will overflow in so doing. *C. A. Ward*, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 478.

If *rummaged* well together, the whole [mixture] should be clear and bright in one day's time. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 223.

4. To bring to light by searching.

We'll go in a body and *rummage* out the badger in Birkenwood-bank. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xii.

The two ladies *rummaged* up, out of the recesses of their memory, such horrid stories of robbery and murder that I quite quaked in my shoes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, x.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To arrange or stow the cargo of a ship in the hold.

Giue the master or Boatswaine, or him that will take upon him to *romage*, a good reward for his labour to see the goods well romaged. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

2. To search narrowly, especially by moving about and looking among the things in the place searched; execute a search.

I'll merely relate what, in spite of the pains
I have taken to *rummage* among his remains,
No edition of Shakspeare I've met with contains.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 58.

So they found at Babylon, . . .
In *rummaging* among the rarities,
A certain coffer. *Browning*, Sordello.

3†. To make a stir, bustle, or disturbance.

I speak this the rather to prevent . . . the imprudent *romaging* that is like to be in England, from Villages to Townes, from Townes to Cities, for Churches sake, to the undoing of Societies, Friendships, Kindreds, Families. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 45.

rummage (rum′āj), *n.* [< *rummage*, *v.*] 1. The act of rummaging, in any sense; the act of searching a place, especially by turning over the contents. — 2. A stirring or bustling about; a disturbance; an upheaval.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 107.

There is a new bill which, under the notion of preventing clandestine marriages, has made . . . a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 334.

3. Lumber; rubbish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **Rummage sale**, a clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods at docks, or of miscellaneous articles left in a warehouse.

rummager (rum′āj-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *romager*, *roomager*; < *rummage*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1†. One who arranges or stows the cargo on a ship.

The master must prouide a perfect mariner called a *Romager*, to raunge and bestow all marchandize in such place as is conuenient. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 862.

2. One who searches.

The smuggler exercises great cunning, and does his utmost to outwit the customs *rummager*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 372.

rummer (rum′ėr), *n.* [< D. *roemer*, formerly also *romer*, = G. *römer* = Sw. *remmare*, a drinking-glass; said to be orig. G. (used for Rhenish wine according to Phillips; cf. "Rhenish rummers" in the first quot.), and so called because used in the *Römer-saal* at Frankfort (Skeat), lit. 'hall of the Romans': *Römer*, < *Rom*, Rome; *saal*, hall (see *sale*[2]). Cf. *rumkin*[1].] A drinking-glass or -cup; also, a cupful of wine or other liquor. The name is especially given to the tall and showy glasses, nearly cylindrical in form and without stem, which are identified with German glassware of the seventeenth century.

Then Rhenish *rummers* walk the round,
In bumpers every king is crown'd.
Dryden, To Sir George Etherege, l. 45.

Ordered in a whole bottle of the best port the beggarly place could afford — tossed it off in an ecstacy of two *rummers*, and died on the spot of sheer joy. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Sept., 1832.

rummilgumption (rum′il-gump′shon), *n.* Same as *rumblegumption*.

rummle (rum′l), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

rummy[1] (rum′i), *a.* [< *rum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or pertaining to rum: as, a *rummy* flavor.

rummy[2] (rum′i), *a.* [< *rum*[2] + *-y*[1].] Rum; queer. [Slang.]

Although a *rummy* codger,
Now list to what I say.
Old Song, in N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 97.

rumney†, romney† (rum′ni), *n.* [< ME. *rumney*, *romney*, *romnay*, < OF. **romenie*, < It. *romania*, "a kind of excellent wine in Italy, like malmesie" (Florio), so called from Napoli di *Romania*, in the Morea, where it was orig. produced.] A kind of sweet wine.

Larkys in hot schow, ladys for to pyk,
Good drynk therto, lycyus and fyne,
Blwet of allmayne, *romnay* and wyin.
Rel. Antiq., ii. 30. (*Halliwell.*)

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong, thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, *rumny*, brown bastard, metheglen, and the like. . . . are hurtful in this case. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 70.

Malmsey, *romney*, sack, and other sweet wines. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 80.

rumor, rumour (rö′mor), *n.* [< ME. *rumour*, *romour*, *reumor*, < OF. *rumour*, *rumor*, *remour*, *rumeur*, F. *rumeur* = Pr. *rimor*, *rumor* = Sp. Pg. *rumor* = It. *rimore*, *romore*, noise, rumor, = D. *rumoer* = G. Dan. Sw. *rumor*, noise, uproar, < L. *rumor*, a noise, rumor, murmur; cf. L. *rumificare*, proclaim, LL. *rumitare*, spread reports; Skt. √ *ru*, hum, bray. Cf. *rumble*.] 1. A confused and indistinct noise; a vague sound; a murmur.

And whan these com on ther was so grete toile and *romour* of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roes so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

I pray you, bear me hence
From forth the noise and *rumour* of the field.
Shak., K. John, v. 4. 45.

For many a week
Hid from the wide world's *rumour* by the grove
Of poplars with their noise of falling showers,
And ever-tremulous aspen-trees, he lay.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Flying or popular report; the common voice.

Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo,
The numbers of the fear'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 97.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glistering foil
Set off to the world, nor in broad *rumour* lies.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 80.

That talkative maiden, *Rumor*, though . . . figured as a youthful winged beauty, . . . is in fact a very old maid, who puckers her silly face by the fireside, and really does no more than chirp a wrong guess or a lame story into the ear of a fellow-gossip. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, viii.

3. A current report, with or without foundation; commonly, a story or statement passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a mere report; a piece of idle gossip.

When ye shall hear of wars and *rumours* of wars, be ye not troubled. Mark xiii. 7.

I find the people strangely fantasied;
Possess'd with *rumours*, full of idle dreams.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 145.

What record, or what relic of my lord
Should be to aftertime, but empty breath
And *rumours* of a doubt?
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4. Fame; reported celebrity; reputation.

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 7.

Go forth, and let the *rumor* of thee run
Through every land that is beneath the sun.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 277.

5†. A voice; a message.

I have heard a *rumour* from the Lord, and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together. Jer. xlix. 14.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Talk, gossip, hearsay.

rumor, rumour (rö′mor), *v. t.* [< *rumor*, *n.*] To report; tell or circulate by report; spread abroad.

Rumour it abroad
That Anne, my wife, is sick and like to die.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 51.

Where nothing is examined, weighed,
But as 'tis *rumoured*, so believed.
B. Jonson, The Forest, iv., To the World.

rumorer, rumourer (rö′mor-ėr), *n.* [< *rumor* + *-er*[1].] One who rumors; a spreader of reports; a teller of news. [Rare.]

Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6. 47.

rumorous (rö′mor-us), *a.* [Formerly also *rumourous*; < OF. *rumoreux* = Sp. It. *rumoroso*, noisy, < ML. *rumorosus*, < L. *rumor*, noise, rumor: see *rumor*.] 1. Of the nature of rumor; circulated by popular report. [Rare.]

This bearer will tell you what we hear of certain *rumorous* surmises at N. and the neighbouring towns. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 377.

2. Confused or indistinct in sound; vaguely heard; murmuring. [Rare.]

Clashing of armours, and the *rumorous* sound
Of the stern billows, in contention stood.
Drayton, Moses, iii.

rump (rump), *n.* [< ME. *rumpe*, appar. < Icel. *rumpr* = Sw. *rumpa* = Dan. *rumpe*, rump (the Scand. forms appar. from the D. or LG.), = MD. *rompe*, D. *romp*, a body or trunk, = MLG. LG. *rump* = MHG. G. *rumpf*, the bulk or trunk of a body, a trunk, carcass, hull.] 1. The tail-end of an animal; the hinder parts; the backside or buttocks; technically, the gluteal or uropygial region; the uropygium. See *sacrum* and *uropygium*. — 2. Figuratively, the fag-end of a thing. Specifically [*cap.*], in *Eng. hist.*, the fag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members, or Pride's Purge, by Cromwell in 1648. The Rump was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterward reinstated on two different occasions for brief periods. Also called *Rump Parliament*.

rump (rump), *v. t.* [< *rump*, *n.*] To turn one's back upon. [Rare.]

This mythologick Deity was Plutus,
The grand Divinity of Cash,
Who, when he *rumps* us quite, and won't salute us,
If we are men of Commerce, then we smash.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 129. (*Davies.*)

rump-bone (rump′bōn), *n.* Same as *sacrum*.

rumper† (rum′pėr), *n.* [< *rump* + *-er*[1].] One who was favorable to, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament. See *rump*, 2.

This day, according to order, Sir Arthur appeared at the House; what was done I know not, but there was all the *rumpers* almost come to the House today. *Pepys*, Diary, March 7, 1660.

Neither was the art of blasphemy or free-thinking invented by the court, . . . but first brought in by the fanatick faction, towards the end of their power, and, after the restoration, carried to Whitehall by the converted *rumpers*, with very good reason. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

rump-fed† (rump′fed), *a.* [< *rump* + *fed*, pp. of *feed*.] Fed on offal or scraps from the kitchen (according to Nares, fed, or fattened, in the rump; fat-bottomed). [Rare.]

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3. 6.

rumple (rum′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rumpled*, ppr. *rumpling*. [A var. of *rimple*, q. v.] To wrinkle; make uneven; form into irregular inequalities.

The peremptory Analysis, that you will call it, I beleeve will be so hardy as once more to unpinne your spruce fas-

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tidious oratory, to *rumple* her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins, though she wince and fling never so Peevishly.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

We all know the story of the princess and her *rumpled* rose-leaf felt through half-a-score of blankets.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xi.

rumple (rum'pl), *n.* [A var. of *rimple*, q. v. Cf. *rumple*, *v.*] A wrinkle; a fold; a ridge.

And yet Lucretia's fate would bar that vow;
And fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutila, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

rumpless (rump'les), *a.* [< *rump* + *-less.*] Having no tail: specifically noting male or female specimens of the common hen so characterized. The lack is not only of the tail-feathers, but of muscular and bony parts of the rump.

Rumpless fowls are those in which the coccygeal vertebræ are absent; there is consequently no tail. By crossing, *rumpless* breeds of any variety can be produced.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 646.

rumply (rump'li), *a.* [< *rumple* + *-y*[1].] Rumpled. [Colloq.]

rump-post (rump'pōst), *n.* The share-bone or pygostyle of a bird. *Coues.* See cut under *pygostyle.*

rump-steak (rump'stāk), *n.* A beefsteak cut from the thigh near the rump.

After dinner was over he observed that the steak was tough; "and yet, sir," returns he, "bad as it was, it seemed a *rump-steak* to me." *Goldsmith*, Essays, xiii.

rumpus (rum'pus), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, based on *rumble*, *rumbustical*, *rumbustious*, etc.] An uproar; a disturbance; a riot; a noisy or disorderly outbreak. [Colloq.]

My dear Lady Bab, you'll be shock'd, I'm afraid,
When you hear the sad *rumpus* your Ponies have made.
Moore, Twopenny Post-Bag, letter i.

She is a young lady with a will of her own, I fancy. Extremely well-fitted to make a *rumpus*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xii.

rumseller (rum'sel^{r}ėr), *n.* One who sells rum; hence, one who sells intoxicating liquors of any kind; specifically, the keeper of a rumshop. [U. S.]

rumshop (rum'shop), *n.* A shop where intoxicating liquors are sold. [U. S.]

rum-shrub (rum'shrub), *n.* A liquor of which rum is a principal ingredient. (*a*) Rum flavored with orange-juice and sweetened and allowed to stand for a long time before use: a kind of home-made cordial. (*b*) A drink made by mixing rum with orange-, lemon-, or lime-juice, the peel of the same fruit, milk, and sometimes other ingredients: this is strained and usually bottled for keeping.

rumswizzle (rum'swiz^{r}l), *n.* [Perhaps < *rum*[2], good, excellent, + *swizzle*, a drink made of ale and beer mixed (fancifully applied to cloth that possesses the quality of resisting wet).] A cloth made in Ireland from pure wool undyed, and valuable because of its power of repelling moisture.

run[1] (run), *v.*; pret. *ran* (sometimes *run*), pp. *run*, ppr. *running*. [E. dial. or Sc. also *rin*, *ren*; < ME. *rinnen*, *rynnen*, *rennen* (pret. *ran*, *ron*, pl. and pp. *runnen*, *ronnen*, *runne*, *ronne*; the mod. E. having taken the vowel of the pp. also in the inf.), < AS. *rinnan* (pret. *ran*, pl. *runnon*, pp. *gerunnen*), usually transposed *eornan*, *irnan*, *iernan*, *yrnan* (pret. *arn*, *orn*, pl. *urnon*, pp. *urnen*) (> ME. *ernen*, etc.: see *earn*[3]), run, flow, = OS. *rinnan* = OFries. *rinna*, *renna* = MD. *rinnen*, *rennen*. *runnen* = MLG. *rinnen*, flow, *rennen*, run, = OHG. *rinnan*, flow, swim, run, MHG. *rinnen*, G. *rinnen*, run, flow (pret. *rann*, pp. *geronnen*), = Icel. *rinna*, later *renna* = Sw. *rinna* = Dan. *rinde*, flow, *rende*, run, = Goth. *rinnan*, run; also causative, OS. *rennian* = OHG. *rennan*, MHG. G. *rennen* = Goth. *rannjan*, cause to run; prob., with present formative *-n*, < √ *ren*, run (cf. *rine*[1]), perhaps akin to Skt. √ *ar* or *ri*, go. Hence ult. *run*, *n.*, *runaway*, *runnel*, *rennet*[1], *rine*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move swiftly by using the legs; go on the legs more rapidly than in walking; hence, of animals without legs, to move swiftly by an energetic use of the machinery of locomotion: as, a *running* whale. In bipedal locomotion the usual distinction between *running* and *walking* is, that in running each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. In zoölogy, usually, to *run* means to move the legs of each side alternately, whether fast or slow—being thus distinguished, not from *walk*, but from any locomotion in which the opposite legs move together, as in jumping, leaping, or hopping.

Freres and faitours that on here fete *rennen*.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 182.

And as she *runs*, the bushes in the way,
Some catch her by the neck, some kiss her face.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 871.

Thou dost float and *run*,
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

Specifically—(*a*) Of the horse, to move with the gait distinctively called a *run*. See *run*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*). (*b*) To take part in a race: as, to *run* for the stakes, or for a place: said of horses or athletes.

Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run* that ye may obtain.
1 Cor. ix. 24.

(*c*) To take part in a hunt or chase: as, to *run* with the hounds.

2. To make haste; hasten; hurry, often with suddenness or violence; rush.

Thanne thei lete blowe an horn in the maister toure, and than *ronne* to armes thourgh the town.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 197.

A kind heart he hath; a woman would *run* through fire and water for such a kind heart.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 107.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And *run* to meet what he would most avoid?
Milton, Comus, l. 363.

'Tis habitual to them to *run* to the Succour of those they see in Danger. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

3. To flee; retreat hurriedly or secretly; steal away; abscond; desert: often followed by *away* or *off*.

The paens that er were so sturne,
Hi gunne *awei urne*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

That same man that *renneth awaie*
Maie again fight, an other daie.
Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 372.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 2.

I forgot to say Garrat *run off* a month ago. . . . Mr. Grierson has expeld him for *running away*.
Hood, School for Adults.

4. To move, especially over a definite course: said of inanimate things, and with the most varied applications; be propelled or borne along; travel; pursue a course; specifically, of a ship, to sail before the wind.

And *running* under a certain island which is called Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat.
Acts xxvii. 16.

Thou . . . think'st it much to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep,
To *run* upon the sharp wind of the north.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 254.

Far *ran* the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

Squalls
Ran black o'er the sea's face.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5. To perform a regular passage from place to place; ply: as, the boats *run* daily; a train *runs* every hour.—**6.** To flow. (*a*) To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; move, as a stream, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like.

In the tur ther is a welle
Suthe cler hit is with alle,
He *urneth* in o pipe of bras
Whider so hit ned was.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

In the dede See *rennethe* the Flom Jordan, and there it dyethe; for it *rennethe* no furthermore.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 102.

The fourth [current of lava], at la Torre, is that which *run* at the great eruption on the fifth of May.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii.

(*b*) To spread on a surface; spread and blend together: as, colors *run* in washing.

An Arcadian hat of green sarcenet, . . . not so very much stained, except where the occasional storms of rain, incidental to a military life, had caused the green to *run*.
T. Hardy, The Trumpet-Major, ii.

7. To give passage to or discharge a fluid or a flowing substance, as tears, pus, the sand of an hour-glass, etc.

Mine eyes shall weep sore, and *run* down with tears, because the Lord's flock is carried away captive.
Jer. xiii. 17.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass *run*
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 25.

The jest will make his eyes *run*, I' faith.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Reekin' red *ran* mony a sheugh.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Specifically—(*a*) In *founding*, said of a mold when the molten metal works out through the parting or through some interstice, crevice, or break: as, the mold *runs*. (*b*) In *organ-building*, said of the air in a wind-chest when it leaks into a channel.

8. To become fluid; fuse; melt.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

If the arches are fired too hot, they will *run* or stick together. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 147.

9. To extend from point to point; spread by growth, or expansion, or development of any kind: as, the flames *ran* through the grass.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. Ex. ix. 23.

10. To creep or trail; spread by runners; overrun; twine or climb in any manner: said of plants: as, the vine *ran* up the porch.

Beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs.
Emerson, Each and All.

11. To go through normal or allotted movements; be in action, motion, or operation; operate; work: as, the machines *run* night and day; the hotel is *running* again.

Rudeles [curtains] *rennande* on ropes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Wert thou not brother to great Edward's son,
This tongue that *runs* so roundly in thy head
Should run thy head from thy unreverent shoulders.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 122.

You've been *running* too fast, and under too high pressure. You must take these weights off the safety valve. . . . Bank your fires and *run* on half steam.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxvi.

A storage, or secondary, battery makes it possible to have a reservoir of electricity, from which a supply can be obtained when the dynamos are not *running*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 308.

12. To strive for any end; especially, to enter a contest for office or honors; specifically, to stand as a candidate for election: as, three candidates are *running* for the presidency.

He has never failed in getting such offices as he wanted, the record of his *running* being about as good as that of any man in the country. *The Nation*, XI. 1.

Z., who has written a few witty pieces, and who, being rich and an epicure, is *running* for the Academy on the strength of his good dinners.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 518.

13. To go on; go by; pass or glide by; elapse.

Since she is living, let the time *run* on
To good or bad. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 128.

She does well and wisely
To ask the counsel of the ancient'st, madam;
Our years have *run* through many things she knows not.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, i. 4.

How *runs* the time of day?
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

Merrily *ran* the years, seven happy years.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

14. To pass; proceed; advance; take a certain course or direction. Specifically—(*a*) To advance in a given line of change, development, growth, conduct, experience, etc.; especially, to proceed from one state to another: as, to *run* to seed; to *run* to waste; to *run* to weeds (said of land); to *run* into danger; hence, to become: as, to *run* mad: often followed by a predicate adjective, or by *in*, *into*, or *to*.

They think it strange that ye *run* not with them *to* the same excess of riot. 1 Pet. iv. 4.

At his own shadow let the thief *run* mad,
Himself himself seek every hour to kill!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 997.

We have *run*
Through ev'ry change that Fancy, at the loom
Exhausted, has had genius to supply.
Cowper, Task, ii. 607.

He *ran* headlong *into* the boisterous vices which prove fatal to so many of the ignorant and the brutal.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 18.

It is not only possible but quite probable that these last two [cows] were more influenced by the individual tendency to "*run* dry" than by the extra grain feed in the ration. *Science*, XV. 24.

Hence—(*b*) To tend or incline; have a proclivity or general tendency; be favorable: as, his inclinations *run* to public life: followed by *in*, *into*, *to*, or *toward*.

That spot of spyses myȝt nedeȝ sprede,
Ther such ryches *to* rot [root] is *runnen*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 26.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice which the more Man's nature *runs to*, the more ought law to weed it out.
Bacon, Revenge (ed. 1887).

A man's nature *runs* either *to* herbs or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1887).

The temperate climates usually *run into* moderate governments, and the extremes *into* despotic power.
Swift, Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

A birthplace
Where the richness *ran to* flowers.
Browning, Paracelsus.

(*c*) To pass in thought or notice; go cursorily, as in a hasty inspection, review, or summary: as, to *run* from one topic to another; to *run* through a list or a bill: generally followed by *through* or *over*.

The eyes of the Lord *run* to and fro throughout the whole earth. 2 Chron. xvi. 9.

So of the rest, till we have quite *run through*,
And wearied all the fables of the gods.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

If I write anything on a black Man, I *run over* in my Mind all the eminent Persons in the Nation who are of that Complection. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

(*d*) To continue to think or speak of something; dwell in thought or words: harp: as, his mind or his talk *runs* continually on his troubles: followed by *on* or *upon*.

If they see a stage-play, they *run upon* that a week after. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 238.

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When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly *on* the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly *on* the bad ones. *Swift.*

(*e*) To pass by slight gradations or changes; blend or merge gradually: with *into*: as, colors that *run into* one another.

Observe how system *into* system *runs*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 25.

(*f*) To migrate, as fish; go in a school.

Salmon *run* early in the year.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 406.

15. To have a certain direction, course, or track; extend; stretch: as, the street *runs* east and west.

The ground cloath of siluer, richly embroidered with golden Sunns, and about euery Sunne *ran* a traile of gold, imitating Indian worke.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

And thro' the field the road *runs* by
To many-tower'd Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

16. To have a certain form, tenor, or purport; be written or expressed: as, the argument *runs* as follows.

They must— . . .
For so *run* the conditions—leave those remnants
Of fool and feather that they got in France.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 24.

Once on a time (so *runs* the fable)
A country mouse, right hospitable,
Received a town mouse at his board.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 157.

That Matthew's numbers *run* with ease
Each man of common sense agrees!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

17. In *law*: (*a*) To have legal authority or effect; be in force.

It cannot be said that the Emperor's writs *run* in it except in some few settled districts.
Athenæum, No. 3068, p. 202.

The Queen's writ, it has been remarked, cannot be said to *run* in large parts of Ireland, while in every part of the United States the Federal writ is implicitly obeyed.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 793.

(*b*) To pass in connection with or as an incident to. Thus, a covenant restricting the use or enjoyment of land is said to *run* with the land, alike if the burden it imposes is to continue on the land burdened, into whatsoever hands that land passes, or if the right to claim its enforcement is to pass with the land intended to be benefited, into whosesoever hands the latter land may pass. If the covenant does not run with the land, it is merely personal, binding and benefiting only the parties to it and their personal representatives.

Covenants are said to "*run* with the land" when the liabilities and rights created by them pass to the assignees of the original parties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 275.

18. To be current; circulate publicly. (*a*) To be in current use or circulation.

And whan that Money hathe *ronne* so longe that it begynnethe to waste, than men beren it to the Emperoures Tresorye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 239.

Are not these the Spanish "pillar dollars"; and did they not *run* current in England as crown pieces?
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 338.

(*b*) To be publicly heard or known; be spread abroad; pass from one to another.

"What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the hathel thenne, "That all the rous [fame] *rennes* of, thurg ryalmes so mony?"
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 310.

There *ran* a rumor
Of many worthy fellows that were out.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 182.

One day the story *ran* that Hamilton had given way, and that the government would carry every point.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

A murmuring whisper thro' the nunnery *ran*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

19. To keep going; be kept up; extend through a period of time; continue (used specifically of a play or other theatrical exhibition); hence, specifically, to continue so long before expiring or being paid or becoming payable: as, a subscription that has three months to *run*; the account *ran* on for a year.

She saw, with joy, the line immortal *run*,
Each sire impress'd and glaring in his son.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 99.

Learning that had *run* in the family like an heirloom!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

No question had ever been raised as to Mr. Nolan's extraction on the strength of his hooked nose, or of his name being Baruch. Hebrew names *ran* in the best Saxon families; the Bible accounted for them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose *runs*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The play on this occasion . . . only *ran* three days, and then Sir John Vanbrugh produced his comedy called "The Confederacy."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 8.

20. To reach a certain pitch, extent, importance, quality, or value; hence, to average; rule.

"Bad this year, better the next."—We must take things rough and smooth as they *run*.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

The disputes between the King and the Parliament *run* very high. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 511.

An age when Saurians *run* ridiculously small.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, iii.

In 1795 and 1796 . . . the price of wheat *ran* far beyond the statutory 54*s.*, viz., to 75*s.* the quarter.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 11.

When Barrels are sold as they *run*, the term "as they *run*" shall be understood to refer to the condition as to cooperage only.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 279.

21. To rest, as on a foundation or basis; turn; hinge.

Much upon this riddle *runs* the wisdom of the world.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 242.

It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.
Bp. Atterbury.

22. In *music*, to perform a run or similar figure.

As when a maide, taught from her mother's wing
To tune her voyce unto a silver string,
When she should *run*, she rests; rests, when should *run*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

23. In a variety of technical uses, to go awry; make a fault; slip: as, a thread *runs* in knitting when a stitch is dropped.

A common drill may *run*, as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 524.

Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, *run* or become undone.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 360.

24. To press with numerous and urgent demands: as, to *run* upon a bank.—**25.** To keep on the move; go about continually or uneasily; be restless, as a rutting animal; be in rut.—**To cut and run.** See *cut*.—**To let run,** to allow to pass freely or easily; slacken, as a rope, cable, or the like.—**To run across,** to come across; meet by chance; fall in with: as, to *run across* a friend in London.—**To run after,** to seek after; of persons, to pursue, especially for social purposes; hence, to court the society of.

The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similes, to make it the clearer to itself. *Locke.*

If he wants our society, let him seek it. . . . I will not spend my hours in *running after* my neighbours.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, liii.

To run against. (*a*) To come into collision with.

This man of God had his share of suffering from some that were convinced by him, who, through prejudice or mistake, *ran against* him.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

(*b*) Same as *to run across*. (*c*) To result unfavorably or adversely to.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth against* him. *Bacon.*

Had the present war indeed *run against* us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy . . . to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking. *Addison*, Present State of the War.

To run ahead of one's reckoning. See *reckoning*.—**To run amuck.** See *amuck*.—**To run at,** to assail suddenly; rush upon.

Jack Stamford would have *run at* him [Felton], but he was kept off by Mr. Nicholas. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 7.

To run at the ring. See *ring*[1].—**To run away** or **off with.** (*a*) To carry off in sudden or hurried flight: as, a horse *runs away with* a carriage; the mutineers *ran away with* the ship.

Now in Iames Towne they were all in combustion, the strongest preparing once more to *run away with* the Pinnace. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 163.

(*b*) To abscond or elope with.

Now, my dear sir, between you and I, we know very well, my dear sir, that you have *run off with* this lady for the sake of her money. *Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

(*c*) To carry too far; lead beyond bounds; transport.

His desires *run away with* him through the strength and force of a lively imagination. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 27.

To run awry. See *awry*.—**To run before.** (*a*) To run from in flight; flee before: as, the troops *ran before* the enemy. (*b*) To outstrip; surpass; excel.

But the scholar *ran*
Before the master, and so far, that Bleys
Laid magic by. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

To run counter. See *counter*[3], *adv.*, 1.—**To run deep,** to swim far under water, as fish or a whale.—**To run down.** (*a*) To have its motive power exhausted; stop working: as, the clock or the musical box *ran down*. (*b*) To become weakened or exhausted; deteriorate; fall off: as, his health has *run down*.

Here was, evidently, another case of an academy having *run down*, and its operations discontinued.
Supreme Court Reporter, X. 809.

To run down a coast, to sail along it.—**To run foul of.** Same as *to fall foul of* (which see, under *foul*[1]).—**To run idle.** See *idle*.—**To run in.** (*a*) In *printing:* (1) Same as *to run on*. (2) To occupy a smaller space in type than was expected: said of copy. (*b*) In the refining of iron as followed in Yorkshire, England, to run the molten pig directly from the furnace into the refinery: distinguished from *melting down*, when the refinery is charged with unmelted pig, scrap, etc.—**To run in debt,** to incur pecuniary obligations; make a debt.

Our long stay here hath occasioned the expense of much more money than I expected, so as I am *run* much *in* Mr. Goffe's *debt*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 446.

To run in one's head or **mind,** to linger in one's memory; haunt one's mind.

These courtiers *run in my mind* still.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Heigh ho!—Though he has used me so, this fellow *runs* strangely *in my head*. I believe one lecture from my grave cousin will make me recall him.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

To run in the blood. See *blood*.—**To run into,** to run against; collide with.—**To run in trust.** See *trust*.—**To run in with.** (*a*) To agree, comply, or close with. (*b*) *Naut.*, to sail close to: as, to *run in with* the land.—**To run mad.** See *mad*[1].—**To run of** (or **on**) **a garget**†. See *garget*.—**To run off with.** See *to run away with*.—**To run on.** (*a*) To keep on; continue without pause or change; especially, to keep on talking; keep up a running stream of conversation; ramble on in talking.

Even so must I *run on*, and even so stop.
What surety of the world, what hope, what stay,
When this was now a king, and now is clay?
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 67.

Even Boswell could say, with contemptuous compassion, that he liked very well to hear honest Goldsmith *run on*. "Yes, sir," said Johnson, "but he should not like to hear himself." *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

(*b*) Specifically, in *printing*, to continue in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. (*c*) To carry on; behave in a lively, frolicsome manner; laugh and jest, as from high spirits. [Colloq.]—**To run on all fours.** See *four*, *n.*—**To run on pattens**†. See *patten*[2].—**To run on sorts,** in *printing*, to require an unusual or disproportionate quantity of one or more characters or types: said of copy.—**To run out.** (*a*) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or a sand-glass.

Every Tuesday I make account that I turn a great hour-glass, and consider that a week's life is *run out* since I writ. *Donne*, Letters, xx.

(*b*) To come to an end; expire: as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas. (*c*) To be wasted or exhausted: as, his money will soon *run out*.

Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.
Dryden.

(*d*) To become poor by extravagance.

Had her stock been less, no doubt
She must have long ago *run out*. *Dryden.*

(*e*) To grow or sprout; spread exuberantly. [Prov. Eng.] (*f*†) To expatiate; run on.

She *ran out* extravagantly in praise of Hocus.
Arbuthnot.

(*g*) In *printing*, to occupy a larger space in type than was expected: said of copy.—**To run out of,** to come to the end of; run short of; exhaust.

When we had *run out of* our money, we had no living soul to befriend us. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 141.

To run over. (*a*) [*Over*, adv.] To overflow.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and *running over*, shall men give into your bosom.
Luke vi. 38.

Excessive Joys so swell'd her Soul, that she
Runs over with delicious tears.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 204.

(*b*) [*Over*, prep.] (1) To go over, examine, recapitulate, or recount cursorily.

I *ran over* their cabinet of medals [at Zurich], but do not remember to have met with any in it that are extraordinary rare.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 522).

(2) To ride or drive over: as, to *run over* a child.—**To run riot.** See *riot*.—**To run rusty.** See *rusty*[3].—**To run through,** to spend quickly; dissipate: as, he soon *ran through* his fortune.

For a man who had long ago *run through* his own money, servitude in a great family was the best kind of retirement after that of a pensioner. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxv.

To run together. (*a*) To mingle or blend, as metals fused in the same vessel. (*b*) In *mining*, to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable. *Ansted.* (*c*) To keep in a pod or school, as whales when one of their number has been struck.—**To run to seed.** (*a*) To shoot or spindle up, become stringy, and yield flowers, and ultimately seed, instead of developing the leaves, head, root, etc., for which they are valued: said of herbaceous plants. Such plants, if not required for seed, are pulled up and rejected as refuse.

Better to me the meanest weed
That blows upon its mountain,
The vilest herb that *runs to seed*
Beside its native fountain.
Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence—(*b*) To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; go to waste.—**To run under,** to swim under water near the surface after being struck, as a whale.—**To run up.** (*a*) [*Up*, adv.] (1) To rise; grow; increase: as, accounts *run up* very fast. (2) To draw up; shrink, as cloth when wet.

In working woollen cloths, they are, as is well known, liable to *run up* or contract in certain dimensions, becoming thicker at the same time.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 83.

(*b*) [*Up*, prep.] To count rapidly from bottom to top of in calculating, as a column of figures.—**To run upon,** to quiz; make a butt of. [U. S.]

He is a quiet, good-natured, inoffensive sort of chap, and will stand *running upon* as long as most men, but who is a perfect tiger when his passions are roused.
A. B. Longstreet, Southern Sketches, p. 137. (*Bartlett.*)

To run wide, to school at a considerable distance from the shore, or out of easy reach of the seine, as fish. [Beaufort, North Carolina.]—**To run with the machine.** See *machine*.

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II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to run. Specifically—(*a*) To cause to go at a rapid pace (especially in the gait known as the *run*), as a horse; also, to enter, as a horse, for a race; hence, colloquially, to put forward as a candidate for any prize or honor.

Beggars mounted *run* their horse to death.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., I. 4. 127.

It was requisite in former times for a man of fashion, . . . using the words of an old romance writer, "to *runne* horses and to approve them."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to "crack" that particular "crib" . . . and got clear off with the "swag," he . . . might have been *run* . . . for Congress in a year or two. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxvii.

(*b*) To direct the course of; cause to go or pass as by guiding, forcing, driving, thrusting, pushing, etc.: as, to *run* one's head against a wall; to *run* a train off the track; to *run* a thread through a piece of cloth; to *run* a dagger into one's arm.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they *ran* the ship aground. Acts xxvii. 41.

In peril every hour to split,
Some unknown harbour suddenly [they] must sound,
Or *run* their fortunes desp'rately on ground.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 55.

The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so *ran* her head through the glass.
Quoted in *S. Dowell's* Taxes in England, IV. 303.

(*c*) To cause to operate, work, ply, or perform the usual functions; keep in motion or operation, as a railway, a mill, or an engine: extended in the United States to the direction and management of any establishment, enterprise, or person: as, to *run* a mill, a hotel, or a school; that party is *running* the State.

The Democratic State Conventions have been largely *run* by the office-holding element. *The American*, XII. 307.

It is often said of the President that he is ruled — or, as the Americans express it, *run* — by his secretary.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 84.

A small knot of persons . . . pull the wires for the whole city, controlling the primaries, selecting candidates, "*running*" conventions.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, II. 75.

(*d*) To pour forth, as a stream; let flow; discharge; emit.

Even at the base of Pompey's statua,
Which all the while *ran* blood, great Cæsar fell.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 193.

(*e*) To melt; fuse; shape by melting and molding: as, to *run* lead or silver.

The Tonquinese understand how to *run* Metals, and are very expert in tempering the Earth wherewith they make their mould. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 70.

Hence—(*f*) To form by molding; mold; cast: as, to *run* bullets. (*g*) To cause to pass or change into a particular state; transform; cause to become.

These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me,
Will *run* me mad. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, *run* natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. *Locke.*

(*h*) To extend; stretch; especially, in *surveying*, to go over, observe, and mark by stakes, bench-marks, and the like: as, to *run* parallel lines; to *run* a line of levels from one point to another; to *run* a boundary-line (that is, to mark it upon the ground in accordance with an agreement).

We . . . rounded by the stillness of the beach
To where the bay *runs* up its latest horn.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To accomplish or execute by running; hence, in general, to go through; perform; do: as, to *run* a trip or voyage; to *run* an errand.

Sesounȝ schal yow neuer sese of sede ne of heruest, . . .
Bot euer *renne* restleȝ renneȝȝe [courses] ther-inne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 527.

If thy wits *run* the wild-goose chase, I have done.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4. 75.

What course I *rune*, Mr. Beachamp desireth to doe ye same.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 220.

The Prince's grandfather . . . *ran* errands for gentlemen, and lent money. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

The year
Runs his old round of dubious cheer.
M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To run after; pursue; chase; hunt by running down.

Alate we *ran* the deer.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Next to the still-hunt the method called "*running* buffalo" was the most fatal to the race, and the one most universally practiced. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 470.

4. To pursue in thought; trace or carry in contemplation from point to point, as back along a series of causes or of antecedents.

To *run* the world back to its first original . . . is a research too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and *run* it up to its punctum saliens. *Jeremy Collier.*

5. To pass rapidly along, over, through, or by; travel past or through, generally with the idea of danger or difficulty successfully overcome; hence, to break through or evade: as, to *run* the rapids; to *run* a blockade. Hence —**6.** To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; smuggle; import or export without paying duties.

Yorke had *run* his kegs of spirits ashore duty-free.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 157.

All along the coasts of Kent and Sussex, and the districts most favourably situated for *running* spirits, almost the whole of the labouring population were every now and then withdrawn from their ordinary employments to engage in smuggling adventures.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 218.

7. To be exposed to; incur: as, to *run* a hazard, a risk, or a danger.

He must have *run* the risque of the Law, and been put upon his Clergy. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

During an absence of six years, I *run* some risk of losing most of the distinction, literary and political, which I have acquired. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 310.

8. To venture; hazard; risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

9. To pierce; stab: as, to *run* a person through with a rapier.

I'll *run* him up to the hilts, as I am a soldier.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 1. 68.

I was *run* twice through the body, and shot i' th' head with a cross arrow. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

10. To sew by passing the needle through in a continuous line, generally taking a row of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, to *run* a seam; also, to make a number of such rows of stitches, in parallel lines, as in darning; hence, to darn; mend: as, to *run* stockings.—**11.** To tease; chaff; plague; nag: as, she was always teasing and *running* him. [Colloq.]—**12.** To fish in: as, to *run* a stream.—**Hard run.** See *hard.*—**Run net.** See *net*[1].—**Run up,** in *bookbinding*, said of a book-back in which a fillet is run from head to tail without being mitered in each cross-band.—**To run a bead,** in *carp.* and *joinery*, to form a bead, as on the edge or angle of a board.—**To run a blockade.** See *blockade.*—**To run a levant**†. See *levant*[3].—**To run a match,** to contend with another in running.—**To run and fell,** to make (as a seam) by running and felling. See *fell*[1], *n.*, 2.—**To run a rig, a risk,** etc. See the nouns.—**To run down.** (*a*) In *hunting*, to chase till exhausted: as, to *run down* a stag; hence, figuratively, to pursue and overtake, as a criminal; hunt down; persecute.

Must great offenders, once escaped the crown,
Like royal harts be never more *run down?*
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 29.

My being hunted and *run down* on the score of my past transactions with regard to the family affairs is an abominably unjust and unnatural thing.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, to collide with (a ship); especially, to sink (a ship) by collision. (*c*) To overthrow; overwhelm.

Religion is *run down* by the license of these times.
Bp. Berkeley.

(*d*) To depreciate; disparage; abuse.

It was Cynthio's humour to *run down* everything that was rather for ostentation than use.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

No person should be permitted to kill characters and *run down* reputations, but qualified old maids and disappointed widows. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

(*e*) To reduce in health or strength: as, he was *run down* by overwork.—**To run hard.** (*a*) To press hard in a race or other competition.

Livingstone headed the list, though Fallowfield *ran* him *hard.* *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, xii.

(*b*) To urge or press importunately. [Colloq. in both uses.]—**To run in.** (*a*) In *printing:* (1) To cause to follow without break, as a word, clause, etc., after other matter in type. (2) To make room for (a small woodcut or other form of illustration) by overrunning or rearranging composed types; sometimes, conversely, the type thus arranged is said to be *run in* beside the woodcut. (*b*) To take into custody; arrest and confine; lock up, as a culprit or criminal. [Slang.]

The respectable gentleman [the consul] who in a foreign seaport town takes my part if I get *run in* by the police.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 49.

(*c*) To confine; inclose; corral: as, to *run in* cattle.—**To run into the ground,** to carry to an extreme; overdo. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To run off.** (*a*) To cause to flow out: as, to *run off* a charge of molten metal from a furnace. (*b*) *Theat.*, to move or roll off, as scenes from the stage. (*c*) In *printing*, to take impressions of; print: as, this press will *run off* ten thousand every hour; to *run off* an edition. (*d*) To tell off; repeat; count: as, he *ran off* the list or the figures from memory.—**To run on.** (*a*) In *printing*, to carry on or continue, as matter to fill up an incomplete line, without break. (*b*) *Theat.*, to move or bring upon the stage by means of wheels or rollers.

Nearly all scenes which are not raised or lowered by ropes from the "rigging-loft," or space under the roof above the stage, are mounted on wheels which enable them to be easily moved upon the stage, hence the compound verbs *run on* and run off, which are in universal use in the theatre. The word "move" is scarcely ever heard.
New York Tribune, July 14, 1880.

(*c*) In *mach.*, to start (a machine or an apparatus) by connecting it or some part of it with a prime motor, or by some other adjustment necessary to set it in motion or action.—**To run one's face.** See *face*[1].—**To run one's letters.** See *letter*[3].—**To run out.** (*a*) To run to completion; make an end of; exhaust: as, we had *run out* all our line.

Fly, envious Time, till thou *run out* thy race.
Milton, Ode on Time.

(*b*) To cause to depart suddenly and by force; banish: as, to *run* a thief *out* of town or camp; *run* him *out.* [Slang, U. S.] (*c*) To carry out the end of, as a warp, hawser, cable, or the like, for the purpose of mooring or warping it to any object. (*d*) To cause to project beyond the ports by advancing the muzzles by means of the side-tackles: said of guns.—**To run** (something) **over,** to hurry over; go through cursorily and hastily.

And because these praiers are very many, therefore they *run* them *ouer.* *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 196.

But who can *run* the British triumphs *o'er,*
And count the flames disperst on every shore?
Addison, To the King.

To run the bath, in canning fish or lobsters, to take the cans out of the first bath, prick or probe them to let out gas, and seal them up again.—**To run the foil, the gantlet, the hazard, the net.** See the nouns.—**To run the rig upon.** See *rig*[3].—**To run the stage.** See the quotation.

Before the scene can be set it is necessary to *run the stage*—that is, to get everything in the line of properties, such as stands of arms, chairs and tables, and scenery, ready to be put in place. *Scribner's Mag*, IV. 444.

To run the works, in *whaling*, to try out oil.—**To run through,** in *founding*, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to remove all air-bubbles, in order to insure a casting free from the defects resulting from such bubbles: expressed also by *to flow.*—**To run to cover** or **ground.** Same as *to run to earth.*—**To run to earth.** See *earth*[1].—**To run together,** to join by sewing, as the edges of stuff in making a seam.—**To run up.** (*a*) To raise in amount or value; increase by gradual additions; accumulate.

Between the middle of April and the end of May she *ran up* a bill of a hundred and five livres.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.

(*b*) To sew up with a running stitch, especially in mending; hence, to repair quickly or temporarily.

I want you to *run up* a tear in my flounce.
C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

(*c*) To put up, erect, or construct hastily: as, to *run up* a block of buildings.

What signifies a theatre? . . . just a side wing or two *run up*, doors in flat, and three or four scenes to be let down; nothing more would be necessary.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xliii.

Nature never *ran up* in her haste a more restless piece of workmanship. *Lamb*, My Relations.

(*d*) To execute by hanging: as, they dragged the wretch to a tree and *ran* him *up.* [Western U. S.]

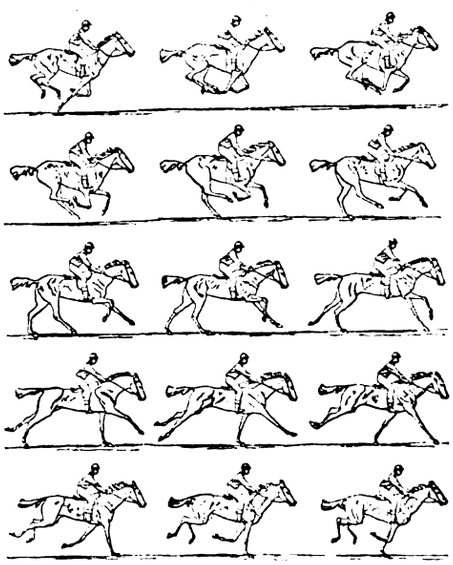
run[1] (run), *n.* [Partly < ME. *rune, rene, ren*, a course, run, running, < AS. *ryne*, course, path, orbit, also flow, flux (see *rine*[3], *runnel*), partly directly from the verb: see *run*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of running.

The wyf cam lepyng inward with a *ren.*
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 159.

Thou mayst slide from my shoulder to my heel with no greater a *run* but my head and my neck. A fire, good Curtis. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 16.

They . . . were in the midst of a good *run*, and at some distance from Mansfield, when, his horse being found to have flung a shoe, Henry Crawford had been obliged to give up, and make the best of his way back.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxv.

Specifically—(*a*) A leaping or springing gait, of horses or other quadrupeds, consisting in most animals of an acceleration of the action of the gallop, with two, three, or



Run.—Consecutive positions, after instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge.

all the feet off the ground at the same time during the stride. (*b*) In bipedal locomotion, as of man, a gait in which each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. (*c*) A race: as, the horses were matched for a *run* at Newmarket. (*d*) A chase; a hunt: as, a *run* with the hounds. (*e*) *Milit.*, the highest degree of quickness in the marching step: on the same principle as the double-quick, but with more speed.

2. A traveling or going, generally with speed or haste; a passage; a journey; a trip; also,

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the conducting of a journey or passage from start to finish: as, to take a *run* to Paris; the engineer had a good *run* from the west. Seamen are said to be engaged for the *run* when they are shipped for a single trip out or homeward, or from one port to another.

3. The act of working or plying; operation; activity, as of a machine, mill, etc.; also, a period of operation, or the amount of work performed in such a period.

Of the trial on Oct. 8, Dr. W. says that, during a *run* of about 21 hours, 70 cells, of about 1,400 pounds of cane apiece, or 49 tons, were diffused, giving from 65 cells 96,140 pounds of juice. *Science*, VI. 524.

The inquiry is admissible whether sufficient current could not be stored up from the average nightly *run* of a station with a spare or extra dynamo to feed a day circuit profitably. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 138.

4. A flowing or pouring, as of a liquid; a current; a flow.

This past spring an oil-man . . . was suffocated in one of these tank-sheds while making a *run* of oil: viz., running the oil from the receiving-tank to the transportation or pipe-line company's tanks. *Science*, XII. 172.

Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing *run* of sea that I could hear from where I stood. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

5. Course; progress; especially, an observed or recorded course; succession of occurrences or chances; account: as, the *run* of events.

She hed the in and out o' the Sullivan house, and kind o' kept the *run* o' how things went and came in it. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

Even if I had had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the *run* of him. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 62.

6. Continuance in circulation, use, observance, or the like; a continued course, occurrence, or operation: as, a *run* of ill luck; the *run* of a play or a fashion.

Now (shame to Fortune!) an ill *run* at play
Blank'd his bold visage. *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 113.

If the piece ["The Reformed Housebreaker"] has its proper *run*, I have no doubt but that bolts and bars will be entirely useless by the end of the season. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

It is amusing to think over the history of most of the publications which have had a *run* during the last few years. *Macaulay*, Montgomery's Poems.

7. A current of opinion; tendency of thought; prejudice.

You cannot but have already observed what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift*, To a Young Clergyman.

8. A general or extraordinary pressure or demand; specifically, a pressure on a treasury or a banking-house for payment of its obligations.

"Busy just now, Caleb?" asked the Carrier. "Why, pretty well, John. . . . There's rather a *run* on Noah's Arks at present." *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

When there was a great *run* on Gottlib's bank in '16, I saw a gentleman come in with bags of gold, and say, "Tell Mr. Gottlib there's plenty more where that come from." It stopped the *run*, gentleman — it did, indeed. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

9. *Naut.*: (*a*) The extreme after part of a ship's bottom or of the hold: opposed to *entrance*. (*b*) A trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the forecastle of a steamer to prevent the seas rushing aft. The run conducts the water overboard.—**10.** A small stream of water; a rivulet; a brook. See *rivel*[1].

Out of the south-est parte of the said mountayne springeth and descendeth a lytle *ryn*. *MS. Cot. Calig.* B. viii. (*Halliwell*, under *rin*.)

"Do any of my young men know whither this *run* will lead us?" A Delaware . . . answered: "Before the sun could go his own length, the little water will be in the big." *Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

11. In *base-ball*, the feat of running around all the bases without being put out. See *base-ball*.

An earned *run* is one that is made without the assistance of fielding errors — that is, in spite of the most perfect playing of the opponents. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 835.

12. In *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by both the batsmen without either being put out. See *cricket*.—**13.** Power of running; strength for running.

They have too little *run* left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

14. The privilege of going through or over; hence, free access, as to a place from which others are excluded; freedom of use or enjoyment.

There is a great Peer in our neighborhood, who gives me the *run* of his library while he is in town. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

The contractor for the working of the railway was pleased to agree that I should have the "*run* of the shops." *The Enquirer*, LXIX. 387.

15. That in or upon which anything runs or may run; especially, a place where animals may or do run, range, or move about. Compare *runway*. Specifically—(*a*) A stretch or range of pasturage, open or fenced, where cattle or sheep graze.

A wool-grower . . . could not safely venture on more than 9,000 sheep; for he might have his *run* swept by a fire any January night, and be forced to hurry his sheep down to the boiling-house. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, lix.

If the country at the far end of the *run* is well grassed it will be occupied by a flock of sheep or two. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 61.

(*b*) An extensive underground burrow, as of a mole or gopher.

The mole has made his *run*,
The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

(*c*) The play-house of a bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*. (*d*) A series of planks laid down as a surface for rollers in moving heavy objects, or as a track for wheelbarrows. (*e*) *Theat.*, an incline; a sloping platform representing a road, etc.

16. A pair of millstones.

Every plantation, however, had a *run* of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, II. 493.

17. In *music*, a rapid succession of consecutive tones constituting a single melodic figure; a division or roulade. In vocal music a run is properly sung to a single syllable.—**18.** In *mining*: (*a*) The horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor. (*b*) The direction of a vein. (*c*) A failure caused by looseness, weakness, slipping, sliding, giving way, or the like; a fault.

The working has been executed in the most irregular manner, and has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous *runs* have taken place in the mines. *Ure*, Dict., III. 294.

19. Character; peculiarities; lie.

Each . . . was entirely of the opinion that he knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbours. *The Field*, LXVII. 91.

20. The quantity run or produced at one time, as in various mechanical operations.

Where large quantities [of varnish] are required, it will always be found best to boil off the three *runs* in the boiling pot. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 65.

Woollen yarns are weighed in lengths or *runs* of 1600 yards. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 330.

21. (*a*) A herd; a number of animals moving together, as a school of fish. (*b*) The action of such a school; especially, the general movement of anadromous fish up-stream or in-shore from deep water. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—**22.** A straight net, running out at right angles to the shore, and connecting with an inner pound; a leader. See cut under *pound-net*.—**23.** In *physics*, the value of a mean division of a circle or scale in revolutions of a micrometer-scale, divisions of a level, etc. When a microscope with a micrometer is employed to read a circle or linear scale, it is convenient to have a certain whole number of revolutions equal to a mean division of the circle or scale, and the amount by which the division exceeds or falls short of that whole number of revolutions, expressed in circular or linear measure, is called the *error of runs*, or, loosely, the *run*. It is taken as positive when the circle or scale-division is greater than the intended whole number of turns.—**By the run**, suddenly; quickly; all at once; especially, by a continuous movement; said of a fall, descent, and the like: as, the wall came down *by the run*.—**Earned run**. See quotation under def. 11, above.—**Home run**, in *base-ball*, a continuous circuit of the bases made by a batsman as a consequence of a hit, and not due to any fielding errors of the opponents.—**In or at the long run**, after a long course of experience; at length; as the ultimate result of long trial.

I might have caught him [a trout] *at the long-run*, for so I use always to do when I meet with an overgrown fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 115.

I am sure always, *in the long run*, to be brought over to her way of thinking. *Lamb*, Mackery End.

Often it is seen that great changes which *in the long-run* turn to the good of the community bring suffering and grievous loss on their way to many an individual. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, p. 129.

Run to clear, in *lumber-manuf.*, the proportion of clear sawed lumber in the output of a plant, or in the lumber-product of a quantity of logs when sawed: opposed to *run to culls*, which is the proportion of culls or defective pieces.—**Strawberry run**, a run of fish in the season of the year when strawberries are ripe. Compare *dandelion fleet*, vessels sailing when dandelions are in bloom. [Local, U. S.]—**The common run** (or, simply, **the run**), that which passes under observation as most usual or common; the generality.

In *the common run* of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 287.

To get the run upon, to turn the joke upon; turn into ridicule. [U. S.]

run[1] (run), *p. a.* [Pp. of *run*[1], *v.*] **1.** Liquefied; melted: as, *run* butter. See *butter*[1]. [Colloq.]—**2.** Smuggled ashore or landed secretly; contraband: as, *run* brandy; a *run* cargo. [Colloq.]

She boasted of her feats in diving into dark dens in search of *run* goods, charming things — French warranted — that could be had for next to nothing. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xxv. (*Davies.*)

3. Having migrated or made a run, as a fish; having come up from the sea. Compare *run-fish*.

Your fish is strong and active, fresh *run*, as full soon you see. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 341.

run[2], *n.* See *runn*.

runabout (run'a-bout'), *n.* **1.** A gadabout; a vagabond.

A *runne-about*, a skipping French-man. *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 1.

2. Any light open wagon for ready and handy use.

runagate (run'a-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *runnagate;* a corruption of E. *renegade* (< ME. *renegat*), confused with *run* (ME. *renne*) *a gate*, i. e., 'run on the way,' and perhaps with *runaway:* see *renegate, renegade*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Renegade; apostate.

To this Mahomet succeeded his sonne called Amurathes. He ordeyned first the Ianissaryes, *runnagate* Christians, to defend his person. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

He [William Tyndale, the translator of the Scriptures] was a *runagate* friar living in foreign parts, and seems to have been a man of severe temper and unfortunate life. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. Wandering about; vagabond.

Where they dare not with their owne forces to inuade, they basely entertaine the traitours and vacabonds of all Nations; seeking by those and by their *runnagate* Jesuits to winne parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 174.

II. *n.* **1.** A renegade; an apostate; hence, more broadly, one who deserts any cause; a turncoat.

He . . . letteth the *runagates* continue in scarceness. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxviii. 6.

Traitor, no king, that seeks thy country's sack,
The famous *runagate* of Christendom! *Peele*, Edward I.

Hence, hence, ye slave! dissemble not thy state,
But henceforth be a turncoat, *runagate*. *Marston*, Satires, i. 122.

2. One who runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Dido I am, unless I be deceiv'd.
And must I rave thus for a *runagate?*
Must I make ships for him to sail away?
Marlowe and Nash, Dido, Queen of Carthage, v. 1. 265.

Thus chaind in wretched servitude doth live
A *runagate*, and English fugitive.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. A runabout; a vagabond; a wanderer.

He now cursed Cain from the earth, to be a *runagate* and wanderer thereon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

A vagabond and straggling *runnagate;* . . .
That vagrant exile, that vile bloody Cain.
Drayton, Queen Isabel to Rich. II.

runaway (run'a-wā'), *n.* and *a.* [< *run*[1] + *away*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who flees or departs; a fugitive; a deserter.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 405.

My son was born a freeman: this, a slave
To beastly passions, a fugitive
And *run-away* from virtue.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, v. 2.

The night hath plaid the swift-foot *runne-away*.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 21).

2. A running away, as by a horse when breaking away from control and bolting.

If the driver is standing against one of the ultra-sloping driving cushions, a *runaway* will be found impossible. *New York Tribune*, May 11, 1890.

3. One who runs in the public ways; one who roves or rambles about.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That *runaways'* eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms untalk'd of and unseen.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 6.

II. *a.* **1.** Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from control; defying or overcoming restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

Shakspeare . . . was a *runaway* youth, . . . who obtained his living in London by holding horses at the door of the theatre for those who went to the play. *E. Everett*, Orations, I. 319.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away or eloping.

We are told that Miss Michell's guardian would not consent to his ward's marriage [with Bysshe Shelley], that it was a *runaway* match, and that the wedding was celebrated in London by the parson of the Fleet. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 3.

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runcation† (rung-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *runcatio*(*n*-), a weeding, weeding out, < *runcare* (> It. *roncare*), weed.] A weeding. *Evelyn.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

runch (runch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The charlock, *Brassica Sinapistrum;* also, the wild radish (jointed charlock), *Raphanus Raphanistrum.* [Prov. Eng.]

runch-balls (runch′bâlz), *n.* Dried charlock. [Prov. Eng.]

Runcina (run-sī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Runcina*, a rural goddess presiding over weeding, < *runcare*, weed: see *runcation*.] The typical genus of *Runcinidæ*. *Pelta* is a synonym.

runcinate (run′si-nāt), *a.* [= F. *ronciné*, < NL. *runcinatus*, < L. *runcina*, a plane, = Gr. *ῥυκάνη*, a plane. Cf. *rugine*.] In *bot.*, irregularly saw-toothed or pinnately incised, with the lobes or teeth hooked backward: said chiefly of leaves, as those of the dandelion.



Runcinate Leaf of *Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion).

Runcinidæ (run-sin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Runcina* + *-idæ*.] A family of notaspidean nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Runcina*. They have a distinct mantle, no tentacles, three or four branchial leaflets, and triserial lingual teeth. They mostly inhabit the European seas.

runcival†, *n.* See *rouncival*.

rund (rund), *n.* A dialectal form of *rand*[1].

rundale (run′dāl), *n.* A system of land-holding, in which single holdings consisted of detached pieces. Runrig (which see) was a form of rundale.

There certainly seem to be vestiges of ancient collective enjoyment in the extensive prevalence of *rundale* holdings in parts of the country.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 101.

rundle[1], **rundel** (run′dl, -del), *n.* [A var. of *runnel*.] 1†. A small stream: same as *runnel*.

The river is enriched with many goodly brookes, which are maintained by an infinit number of small *rundles* and pleasant springs. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 116.

2. A moat with water in it. *Halliwell.*

rundle[2] (run′dl), *n.* [A var. of *roundel*, *rondel*[2]. Hence *rundlet*, *runlet*, q. v.] 1†. A circular line or path; a ring; an orbit.

Euery of the Planettes are carried in their *rundels* or circles by course.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. xlvii.

2. Something disposed in circular form; a circular or encircling arrangement; specifically, a peritrochium.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled "axis in peritrochio," consists of an axis or cylinder having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned about. *Bp. Wilkins*, Math. Magick.

3†. A ball.

An other Serpent hath a *rundle* on his Taile like a Bell, which also ringeth as it goeth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 559.

4. A rung of a ladder; a round.—5. That part of a capstan round which a rope is wound in heaving.—6. One of the bars of a lantern-wheel; a rung.

rundled† (run′dld), *a.* [< *rundle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Round; circular. *Chapman.*

rundlet, runlet[2] (rund′let, run′let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rundelet*, *roundlet;* < OF. **rondelet*, dim. of *rondele*, *rondelle*, a little tun or barrel, a round shield, etc.: see *rundle*[2]. Cf. *roundelay*.] A small barrel; a unit of capacity, equal, according to statutes of 1439 and 1483, to 18½ gallons, but in modern times usually reckoned at 18 gallons. The often-repeated statement that the rundlet varies from 3 to 20 gallons appears to be a blunder.

Roundlet, a certayne measure of wine, oyle, &c., containing 18½ gallons; an. 1. Rich. III. cap. 13; so called of his roundness. *Minsheu.*

Of wine and oyl the *rundlet* holdeth 18½ gallons.
Recorde, Grounde of Artes.

A catch or pinck no capabler than a *rundler* [read *rundlet*] or washing bowle.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

Would you drink a cup of sack, father? here stand some with *runlets* to fill it out.
The Great Frost (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 85).

It were good to set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer . . . to see whether it will ripen and sweeten. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 898.

A stoup of sack, or a *runlet* of Canary. *Scott.*

rune[1] (rön), *n.* [= F. *rune* = G. *rune* (LL. *runa*), a rune, a mod. book-form representing the AS. and Scand. word *rūn*, a letter, a writing, lit. a secret, mystery, secret or confidential speech, counsel (a letter being also called *rūnstæf* (= Icel. *rúnastafr*), a letter, < *rūn*, mystery, + *stæf*, staff; cf. *bōcstæf*, a letter: see *book*), = Icel. *rúne* = Sw. *runa* = Dan. *rune*, a letter, rune (applied to the old Northern alphabet, and sometimes to the Latin), = OHG. *runa*, a secret, counsel, MHG. *rune*, a whisper, = Goth. *rūna*, a secret, mystery, counsel. Cf. Ir. Gael. *rūn*, a secret, mystery, craft, deceit, purpose, intention, desire, love, etc., = W. *rhin*, a secret, charm, virtue. The E. form descended from the AS. is *roun*, *round*, whisper: see *roun*, *round*[2].] 1. A letter or character used by the peoples of northern Europe from an early period to the eleventh century; in the plural, the ancient Scandinavian alphabets, believed to be derived from a Greek source; especially, the letters carved on stones, weapons, etc., found in Scandinavia, Scotland, and Ireland. Runes are found in almost all the maritime parts of Europe.



Runes.—Part of runic cross at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.



Runes.—Runic alphabet, from MSS. at Friesengen and St. Gallen (9th century).

The somewhat similar Scandinavian "tree *runes*," which were a sort of cryptograms, constructed on the plan of indicating, by the number of branches on the tree, the place occupied in the Futhorc by the corresponding ordinary *rune*. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 226.

Odhinn taught mankind the great art of *runes*, which means both writing and magic, and many other arts of life. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, vii. 337.

2. A short mystic sentence embodying the wisdom of the old Northern philosophers.

Of the Troll of the Church they sing the *rune*
By the Northern Sea in the harvest moon.
Whittier, Kallundborg Church.

3. A secret; mystery; obscure saying.

For wise he was, and many curious arts,
Postures of *runes*, and healing herbs he knew.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, i.

4. Early rimes or poetry expressed, or which might be expressed, in runic characters.—5. Any song, poem, verse, or the like, which is mystically or obscurely expressed.

For Nature beats in perfect tune,
And rounds with rhyme her every *rune*.
Emerson, Woodnotes, II.

rune[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *rine*[1], *run*[1].

runecraft (rön′kraft), *n.* Knowledge of runes; skill in deciphering runic characters.

Modern Swedish *runecraft* largely depends upon his [Dybeck's] many and valuable publications.
Archæologia, XLIII. 98.

runed (rönd), *a.* [< *rune*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Bearing runes; inscribed with runes.

The middenstead from which a leaden bulla of Archdeacon Boniface and a *runed* ivory comb, to mention nothing else, have been obtained.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 50.

runer (rö′nėr), *n.* [< *rune*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *rounder*[2].] A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

The Gothic *Runers*, to gain and establish the credit and admiration of their rhymes, turned the use of them very much to incantations and charms.
Sir W. Temple, Of Poetry.

runesmith (rön′smith), *n.* A worker at runes. [Rare.]

No one has workt with more zeal than Richard Dybeck of Stockholm; no one has publisht half so many Runic stones, mostly in excellent copies, as that energetic *runesmith*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

rune-stone (rön′stōn), *n.* A stone having runic inscriptions.

run-fish (run′fish), *n.* A salmon on its way to the sea after spawning. *Sir J. Richardson.*

rung[1] (rung), *n.* [Formerly also *reng;* < ME. *rong*, < AS. *hrung*, a rod or bar (found only once, with ref. to a wagon), = MD. *ronge*, *ronghe*, the beam of a plow or of a wagon, D. *rong*, a rundle, = MLG. LG. *runge* = OHG. *runga*, MHG. G. *runge*, a short thick piece of iron or wood, a pin, bolt, = Icel. *röng*, a rib of a ship, = Goth. *hrugga*, a staff; cf. Ir. *ronga*, a rung, joining spar, = Gael. *rong*, a joining spar, rib of a boat, staff (perhaps < E.). The OSw. *rangr*, *vrängr*, pl. *vränger*, sides of a vessel (> F. *varangue*, Sp. *varenga*, sides of a vessel), seems to be of diff. origin, connected with Sw. *vränga*, Dan. *vrange*, twist, and with E. *wring* (pp. *wrung*).] 1. A rod or bar; a heavy staff; hence, a cudgel; a club. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Than up scho gat ane mekle *rung*,
And the gudman maid to the doir.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 121).

Till slap come in an unco loon
An wi' a *rung* decide it.
Burns, Does Haughty Gaul Invasion Threat?

Specifically—2. A round or step of a ladder.

Thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye, . . .
And leith a laddre there-to, of lesynges aren the *ronges*,
And feccheth away my floures sumtyme afor bothe myn eyhen. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 44.

His owene hande made laddres three
To clymber by the *ronges* [var. *renges*] and the stalkes,
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

There have been brilliant instances of persons stepping at once on to the higher *rungs* of the ladder [of success] in virtue of their audacity and energy.
Bryce, American Commonwealth, II. 76.

3. One of the bars of a windmill-sail.—4. A spoke or bar of a wallower or lantern-wheel; a rundle.—5. *Naut.*: (*a*) One of the projecting handles of a steering-wheel. (*b*) A floor-timber in a ship.

rung[2]. Preterit and past participle of *ring*[2].

rung[3] (rung), *p. a.* [Prop. *ringed*, < *ring*[1]; erroneously conformed to *rung*[2], pp. of *ring*[2].] Ringed; having a ring through the snout, as a hog. [Prov. Eng.]

A cramp-ring
Will be reward enough; to wear like those
That hang their richest jewels in their nose,
Like a *rung* bear or swine.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxxvii.

rung-head (rung′hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper end of a floor-timber.

runic (rö′nik), *a.* [= F. *runique* = Sp. *rúnico* = Pg. It. *runico*, < NL. *runicus*, < *runa*, a rune: see *rune*[1].] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or characteristic of runes.

Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of *Runic* rhyme. *Poe*, The Bells.

No graven line,
Nor Druid mark, nor *Runic* sign
Is left me here. *Whittier*, The Norsemen.

2. Inscribed with runes.

Thinking of his own Gods, a Greek
In pity and mournful awe might stand
Before some fallen *Runic* stone—
For both were faiths, and both are gone.
M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

3. Resembling in style the work of the early civilization of the north of Europe.

Three brooches, reproductions of *Runic* art.
Rev. C. Boutell, Art Jour., 1867.

Runic knots, a form of interlaced ornament occurring in jewels and the like of early Teutonic manufacture.—**Runic wand, brooch**, etc., names given to articles found inscribed with runic characters: the inscriptions are considered generally to give the owner's and maker's name, or the like.

runisht, runishly†. Obsolete forms of *rennish*, *rennishly*.

runkle (rung′kl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *runkled*, ppr. *runkling*. [< ME. *rounclen;* a form of *wrunkle*, var. of *wrinkle:* see *wrunkle*, *wrinkle*. The *w* is lost as in *root*[2].] To wrinkle; crease. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Than waxes his gast seke and sare,
And his face *rouncles*, ay mare & mare.
Specimens of Early English (ed. Morris and Skeat), [II. x. 773.

Gin ye'll go there, yon *runkl'd* pair,
We will get famous laughin'
At them this day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

run-lace (run′lās), *n.* Lace made by embroidering with the needle upon a réseau ground. It has been in fashion at different times, and was made especially in England in the eighteenth century.

runlet[1] (run′let), *n.* [< *run*[1], a stream, + dim. suf. *-let*. Cf. *runnel*.] A little rivulet or stream; a runnel.

And the *runlet* that murmurs away [seems]
To wind with a murmur of wo.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Orson and Ellen, iv.

The biographer, especially of a literary man, need only mark the main currents of tendency, without being officious to trace out to its marshy source every *runlet* that has cast in its tiny pitcherful with the rest.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 255.

And *runlets* babbling down the glen.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

runlet[2], *n.* See *rundlet*.

run-man (run′man), *n.* A runaway or deserter from a ship of war. [Eng.]

runn (run), *n.* [Also *run*, *ran*, *rann;* Hind. *rān*, a waste tract, a wood, forest.] In India, a tract of sand-flat or salt-bog, which is often covered

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by the tides or by land floods: as, the *Runn* of Cutch.

runnel (run'el), *n.* [Also dial. *rundle, rundel, rindle, rindel;* < ME. *runel, rinel,* a streamlet, < AS. *rynel,* a running stream (cf. *rynel,* a runner, messenger, courier), dim. of *ryne,* a stream, < *rinnan,* run: see *run*[1] and *rine*[3].] A rivulet or small brook.

The *Rinels* of red blode ran doun his chekes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7506.

As a trench the little valley was,
To catch the *runnels* that made green its grass.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 9.

A willow Pleiades, . . .
Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,
Stiffened in coils and *runnels* down the bank.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

runner (run'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *runnere, rennere* (= MHG. *rennore, renner*); < *run*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which runs. Specifically—(*a*) A person who or an animal which moves with the gait called a *run,* as in a running-match or race.

Forspent with toil, as *runners* with a race.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 1.

(*b*) One who is in the act of running, as in any game or sport.

The other side are scouting and trying to put him out, either by hitting the batsman (or *runner*) as he is running, or by sending the ball into the hole, which is called grounding. *Tribune Book of Sports,* p. 69.

(*c*) One who frequents or runs habitually to a place.

And fle farre from besy tungges as bytter as gall,
And *rynnars* to howsis wher good ale is.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 39. (*Halliwell.*)

(*d*) A runaway; a fugitive; a deserter.

Let us score their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind:
'Tis sport to maul a *runner.*
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 14.

If I finde any more *runners* for Newfoundland with the Pinnace, let him assuredly looke to arriue at the Gallows.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 229.

(*e*) One who risks or evades dangers, impediments, or legal restrictions, as in blockade-running or smuggling; especially, a smuggler.

By merchants I mean fair traders, and not *runners* and trickers, as the little people often are that cover a contraband trade. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 490. (*Davies.*)

(*f*) An operator or manager, as of an engine or a machine.

Every locomotive *runner* should . . . have an exact knowledge of the engine intrusted to him, and a general knowledge of the nature and construction of steam engines generally. *Forney,* Locomotive, p. 547.

There are two classes of *runners,* and a second-class man must run an engine two years before he can be promoted to first-class. *The Engineer,* LXVIII. 349.

(*g*) One who goes about on any sort of errand; a messenger; specifically, in Great Britain and in the courts of China, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff; in the United States, one whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, etc.

A somonour is a *rennere* up and doun
With mandementz for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townes ende.
Chaucer, Prol. to Friar's Tale, l. 19.

Runner [of a gaming-house], one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out. *Bailey,* 1731.

He was called the Man of Peace on the same principle which assigns to constables, Bow-street *runners,* and such like, who carry bludgeons to break folk's heads, and are perpetually and officially employed in scenes of riot, the title of peace-officers. *Scott,* St. Ronan's Well, iii.

For this their *runners* ramble day and night,
To drag each lurking deep to open light.
Crabbe, The Newspaper (Works, I. 181).

"It's the *runners!*" cried Brittles, to all appearance much relieved. "The what?" exclaimed the doctor, aghast in his turn. "The Bow Street officers, sir," replied Brittles. *Dickens,* Oliver Twist, xxx.

(*h*) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (*i*) A running stream; a run.

When they [trout] are going up the *runners* to spawn.
The Field, LXVI. 560.

(*j*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Cursores* or *Brevipennes.* (*k*) *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the cursorial orthopterous insects; the cockroaches. See *Cursoria.* (*l*) A carangoid fish, the leather-jacket, *Elagatis pinnulatus.*

2. In *bot.*, a slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; also, a plant that spreads by such creeping stems. Compare *run*[1], *v. i.*, 10.

In every root there will be one *runner* which hath little buds on it. *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

3. In *mach.*: (*a*) The tight pulley of a system of fast-and-loose pulleys. (*b*) In a grinding-mill, the stone which is turned, in distinction from the fixed stone, or bedstone. See cuts under *mill*[1], 1.

And somtimes whirling, on an open hill,
The round-flat *runner* in a roaring mill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(*c*) In a system of pulleys, a block which moves, as distinguished from a block which is held in a fixed position. Also called *running block.* See cut under *pulley.* (*d*) A single rope rove through a movable block, having an eye or thimble in the end of which a tackle is hooked.

There are . . . all kinds of Shipchandlery necessaries, such as blocks, tackles, *runners,* etc.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 147. (*Davies.*)

4. In *saddlery,* a loop of metal, leather, bone, celluloid, ivory, or other material, through which a running or sliding strap or rein is passed: as, the *runners* for the gag-rein on the throat-latch of a bridle or head-stall.—5. In *optical-instrument making,* a convex cast-iron support for lenses, used in shaping them by grinding.

The cast-iron *runner* is heated just sufficiently to melt the cement, and carefully placed upon the cemented backs of the lenses. *Ure,* Dict., III. 106.

6. That on which anything runs or slides: as, the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or a skate.

The sleds, although so low, rest upon narrow *runners,* and the shafts are attached by a hook.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 35.

7. In *molding:* (*a*) A channel cut in the sand of a mold to allow melted metal to run from the furnace to the space to be filled in the mold.

The crucibles charged with molten steel direct from the melting-holes pour their contents into one of the *runners.*
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 427.

(*b*) The small mass of metal left in this channel, which shows, when the mold is removed, as a projection from the casting. See *jet*[1], 4 (*b*).—8. In *bookbinding,* the front board of the plow-press, used in cutting edges. [Eng.]—9. *pl.* In *printing:* (*a*) The friction-rollers in the ribs of a printing-press, on which the bed slides to and from impression. [Eng.] (*b*) A line of corks put on a form of type to prevent the inking-rollers from sagging, and over-coloring the types. [Eng.]—10. The slide on an umbrella-stick, to which the ribs or spreaders are pivoted.—11. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, same as *runner-ball.*—12. In *iron-founding, soda-manuf.*, and other industries in which fusion is a necessary operation, a congealed piece of metal or material which in the molten state has run out of a mold or receptacle, and become waste until remelted.—13. In *rope-making,* a steel plate having three holes concentrically arranged, and used to separate the three yarns in laying up (twisting) a rope. The yarns are passed through the holes, and the plate is kept at a uniform distance from the junction of the twisted and untwisted parts, rendering the twist uniform.

14. A market-vessel for the transportation of fish, oysters, etc.—**Brook-runner.** Same as *velvet runner.*—**Double-runner.** Same as *bob-sled.*—**Runner of a trawl.** See *trawl.*—**Scarlet runner,** the scarlet-flowered form of the Spanish bean, *Phaseolus multiflorus,* native in South America: a common high-twining ornamental plant with showy, casually white blossoms. Also called *scarlet bean.*—**Velvet runner,** the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus:* so called from its stealthy motions. [Local, British.]

runner-ball (run'ėr-bâl), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a disk of hard wood used to crush the mill-cake through the sieves in order to granulate the powder.

runner-stick (run'ėr-stik), *n.* In *founding,* a cylindrical or conical piece of wood extending upward from the pattern and having the sand of the cope packed about it. When withdrawn, it leaves a channel called the *runner* leading to the interior of the mold.

runnet (run'et), *n.* A dialectal form of *rennet*[1].

running (run'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *run*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which runs.—2. Specifically, the act of one who risks or evades dangers or legal restrictions, as in *running* a blockade or smuggling.

It was hoped that the extensive smuggling that prevailed would be mitigated by heavy penalties, which were now imposed upon custom-house officers for neglect of duty in preventing the *running* of brandy.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 216.

3. The action of a whale after being struck by the harpoon, when it swims but does not sound.—4. In *racing,* etc., power, ability, or strength to run; hence, staying power.

He thinks I've *running* in me yet; he sees that I'll come out one of these days in top condition.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, xii.

He [Kingston] was not only full of *running* throughout the race, but finished second, and just as strong as Hanover. *New York Evening Post,* June 28, 1889.

5. The ranging of any animals, particularly in connection with the rut, or other actions of the breeding season: also used attributively: as, the *running* time of salmon or deer.

The history of the buffalo's daily life and habits should begin with the "*running* season."
Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 415.

6. In *organ-building,* a leakage of the air in a wind-chest into a channel so that a pipe is sounded when its digital is depressed, although its stop is not drawn; also, the sound of a pipe thus sounded. Also called *running of the wind.*—7. That which runs or flows; the quantity run: as, the first *running* of a still, or of cider at the mill.

And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly *running* could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

It [Glapthorne's work] is exactly in flavour and character the last not sprightly *runnings* of a generous liquor.
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Lit., xi.

8. Course, direction, or manner of flowing or moving.

All the rivers in the world, though they have divers risings and divers *runnings,* . . . do at last find and fall into the great ocean. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, Pref., p. 47.

In the running, out of the running, competing or not competing in a race or other contest; hence, qualified or not qualified for such a contest, or likely or not likely to take part in or to succeed in it. [Colloq.]—**Running off,** in *founding,* the operation of opening the tap-hole in a blast-furnace, so that the metal can flow through the channels to the molds.—**To make good one's running,** to run as well as one's rival; keep abreast with others; prove one's self a match for a rival.

The world had esteemed him when he first *made good his running* with the Lady Fanny.
Trollope, Small House at Allington, ii.

To make the running, to force the pace at the beginning of a race, by causing a second-class horse to set off at a high speed, with the view of giving a better chance to a staying horse of the same owner.

Ben Caunt was to *make the running* for Haphazard.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxvi.

To take up the running, to go off at full speed from a slower pace; take the lead; take the most active part in any undertaking.

But silence was not dear to the heart of the honourable John, and so he *took up the running.*
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, v.

running (run'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *run*[1], *v.*] 1. That runs; suited for running, racing, etc. See *run*[1], *n.*, 1 (*a*).

A concourse . . . of noblemen and gentlemen meet together, in mirth, peace, and amity, for the exercise of their swift *running*-horses, every Thursday in March. The prize they run for is a silver and gilt cup, with a cover, to the value of seven or eight pounds.
Butcher, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 108.

In the reign of Edward III. the *running* horses purchased for the king's service were generally estimated at twenty marks, or thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eightpence each. *Strutt,* Sports and Pastimes, p. 104.

Specifically, in *zoöl.*, cursorial; gressorial; ambulatory; not salient or saltatory.

2†. Capable of moving quickly; movable; mobilized.

The Indians did so annoy them by sudden assaults out of the swamps, etc., that he was forced to keep a *running* army to be ready to oppose them upon all occasions.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 117.

3. Done, made, taken, etc., in passing, or while hastening along; hence, cursory; hasty; speedy.

The fourth Summer [A. D. 82], Domitian then ruling the Empire, he spent in settling and confirming what the year before he had travail'd over with a *running* Conquest. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., ii.

When you step but a few doors off to tattle with a wench, or take a *running* pot of ale, . . . leave the street door open. *Swift,* Advice to Servants (Footman).

4. Cursive, as manuscript: as, *running* hand (see below).—5. Proceeding in close succession; without intermission: used in a semi-adverbial sense after nouns denoting periods of time: as, I had the same dream three nights *running.*

How would my Lady Allesbury have liked to be asked in a parish church for three Sundays *running?*
Walpole, Letters, II. 334.

Legislation may disappoint them fifty times *running,* without at all shaking their faith in its efficiency.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 422.

6. Continuous; unintermittent; persistent.

The click-click of her knitting-needles is the *running* accompaniment to all her conversation.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, i.

7. In *bot.*, repent or creeping by runners, as the strawberry. See *runner,* 2.—**Running banquet†.** See *banquet,* 3.—**Running block.** See *block*[1], 11.—**Running board.** (*a*) A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive. (*b*) A horizontal board along the ridge of a box freight-car or the side of an oil-car, to form a passage for the trainmen.—**Running bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Running bowline,** a bowline-knot made round a part of the same rope, so as to make a noose.—**Running bowsprit.** See *bowsprit.*—**Running buffalo-clover,** an American clover, *Trifolium stoloniferum,* closely related to *T. reflexum,* the buffalo-clover, but spreading by runners.—**Running days,** a chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, etc., including Sundays, and not therefore limited to working days.—**Running dustman.** See *dustman.*—**Running fight,** a fight kept up by the party pursuing and the party pursued.—

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Running fire. See *fire*.—**Running footman**†. See *footman*, 3.—**Running hand**, the style of handwriting or penmanship in which the letters are formed without lifting the pen from the paper.—**Running head.** See *head*, 13.—**Running knot**, a knot made in such a way as to form a noose which tightens as the rope is pulled on.—**Running lights**, the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise, in order to guard against collision when under way. They are a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side. If the vessel is under steam, a bright white light is also hoisted at the foremast-head; a vessel towing another carries two white lights at the foremast-head.—**Running myrtle.** See *myrtle*.—**Running ornament**, any ornament in which the design is continuous, in intertwined or flowing



Running Ornament.—Medieval Architectural Sculpture.

lines, as in many medieval moldings carved with foliage, etc.—**Running patterer.** See *patterer*.—**Running pine.** See *Lycopodium*.—**Running rigging.** See *rigging*[2].—**Running stationer.** See *stationer*.—**Running swamp-blackberry**, *Rubus hispidus*, an almost herbaceous species, with short flowering shoots, bearing a fruit of a few sour grains, and with long and slender prickly runners.—**Running title**, in *printing*, a descriptive headline put continuously at the top of pages of type. Also called *running head-line*.—**Running toad.** Same as *natterjack*.

running (run′ing), *prep.* [Prop. ppr., with *on* or *toward* understood. Cf. *rising*, *p. a.*, 3, in a somewhat similar use.] Approaching; going on. [Colloq.]

> I hae been your gudwife
> These nine years, *running* ten.
> *Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 112).

running-gear (run′ing-gēr), *n.* 1. The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, as distinguished from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive.—2. Same as *running rigging*. See *rigging*[2].

runningly (run′ing-li), *adv.* Continuously; without pause or hesitation.

> Played I not off-hand and *runningly*,
> Just now, your masterpiece, hard number twelve?
> *Browning*, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

running-rein (run′ing-rān), *n.* A driving-rein which is passed over pulleys on the headstall to give it increased freedom of motion. Such reins are sometimes passed over sheaves on the bit, and made to return up the cheek, in order to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-roll (run′ing-rōl), *n.* In *plate-glass manuf.*, a brass cylinder used to spread the plastic glass over the casting-table.

running-string (run′ing-string), *n.* A cord, tape, or braid passed through an open hem at the top of a bag or anything which it is desirable to draw tight at pleasure.

running-thrush (run′ing-thrush), *n.* A disease in the feet of horses. See *thrush*[2].

running-trap (run′ing-trap), *n.* A depressed U-shaped section in a pipe, which allows the free passage of fluid, but always remains full whatever the state of the pipe, so that it forms a seal against the passage of gases.

runnion†, *n.* Same as *ronion*.

runologist (rō̤-nol′ō̤-jist), *n.* [< *runology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in runology; a student of runic remains.

> The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists* holds that the Runic Futhork of twenty-four letters is derived from the Latin alphabet as it existed in the early days of imperial Rome. *Athenæum*, June 28, 1879, p. 818.

runology (rō̤-nol′ō̤-ji), *n.* [< NL. *runa*, rune, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of runes.

> Of late, however, great progress has been made in *runology*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

run-out (run′out), *n.* The extent of a run of fish: as, the *run-out* reaches 20 miles. *J. W. Milner*. [Lake Michigan.]

runrig (run′rig), *n.* [< *run*[1] + *rig*[1].] A ridge or rig (that is, a strip of ground) in land so divided that alternate rigs belong to different owners; hence, the system of land-holding by alternate rigs.

> We may assume that wherever in Ireland the land was cultivated in modern times according to the rundale or *runrig* system, the custom arose from the previous existence of co-partnerships.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clix.

> The face of a hill-side in Derbyshire was laid out in strips of garden land with ridges of turf dividing. These the holders of the land called "rigs"; the long narrow ones *run-rigs*; and one, wide, which intersected the rise at a right angle, the "cart-rig."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 374.

Runrig lands, in Scotland and Ireland, lands held by runrig.

runt[1] (runt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ront*; a dial. word, perhaps orig. a var. of *rind*, a Sc. form (= D. *rund* = G. *rind*) of *rither*, *rother*: see *rother*[2]. The later senses may be of different origin.] 1. A young ox or cow; a steer or heifer; also, a stunted ox or cow, or other under-sized animal; one below the usual size and strength of its kind; especially, the smallest or weakest one of a litter of pigs or puppies. Compare def. 4.

> *Giouénco*, a steere, a *runt*, a bullocke, a yeereling, a weanling. *Florio*.

> They say she has mountains to her marriage,
> She 's full of cattle, some two thousand *runts*.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iv. 1.

> He was mounted on a little *runt* of a pony, so thin and woe-begone as to be remarkable among his kind.
> *The Century*, XXXVII. 909.

Hence—2. A short, stockish person; a dwarf.

> This overgrown *runt* has struck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure, that he might be looked upon as a member of this new-erected society [The Short Club]. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

3†. A rude, ill-bred person; a boor or hoiden.

> Before I buy a bargain of such *runts*,
> I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, v. 2.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons. A single bird may weigh as much as 2¼ pounds.

> There are tame and wild pigeons; and of the tame, there be . . . *runts*, and carriers and croppers.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 112.

> While the *runt* is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs, by the contrariness which characterizes our fancier it is the name given to the largest and most robust among pigeons. *The Century*, XXXII. 107.

5. A stump of underwood; also, the dead stump of a tree. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—6. The stalk or stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> For lapfu's large o' gospel kail
> Shall fill thy crib in plenty,
> An' *runts* of grace the pick an' wale,
> No gi'en by way o' dainty,
> But lika day.
> *Burns*, The Ordination.

runt[2] (runt), *n.* [A var. of *rump*.] The rump. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

runteet, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A disk of shell used as an ornament by the Indians of Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

> The boy wears a necklace of *runtees*.
> *Beverley*, Virginia, iii. ¶ 5.

runty (run′ti), *a.* [< *runt*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Stunted; dwarfish; little. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> A brood of half-grown chickens picking in the grass, . . . and a *runty* pig tied to a "stob," were the only signs of thrift. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIII. 696.

2. Boorish; surly; rude. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

run-up (run′up), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the act of putting on a line, in finishing, by means of a roll running along the side of the back from the top to the bottom of the book.

runway (run′wā), *n.* The path or track over which anything runs; a passageway. Specifically—(*a*) The bed of a stream of water. (*b*) The beaten track of deer or other animals; a trail. Also *runaway*.

> The line of mounds overlooks the Grant river to the north, and Snake Hollow or Potosi to the south, and has a commanding position. It may have been used as an elevated *runway* or graded road designed for the pursuit of game.
> *Amer. Antiquarian*, XI. 385.

> Oftentimes drivers go out with dogs and make a wide circuit, while the hunters post themselves along the *runways* or beaten trails of the deer.
> *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 431.

(*c*) A path made by domestic animals in going to and from an accustomed place of feeding, watering, etc. (*d*) In *lumbering*, a trough or channel on the surface of a declivity, down which logs are slid or run in places more or less inaccessible to horses or oxen. (*e*) One of the ways in the casing of a window for vertically sliding sashes. (*f*) *Theat.*, in the setting of scenery, a path or road, as upon a mountain-side or the face of a rock.

> If there is a "*runway*," which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of "Die Walküre," . . . it is "built" by the stage carpenters.
> *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

rupee (rö̤-pē′), *n.* [Formerly also *roopee*; = F. *roupie* = Sp. Pg. *rupia* = G. Dan. Sw. *rupie* = NGr. *ῥοΐπι* = Pers. *rūpīya*, < Hind. *rūpiya*, *rupīya*, *rupayā*, *rupaiya*, *rapaiyā*, a rupee, also coin, cash, specie, < *rūpā* (Pali *rūpī*), silver, < Skt. *rūpya*, silver, wrought silver or wrought gold, as adj. handsome, < *rūpa*, natural state, form, beauty (> Hind. *rūp*, form, beauty).] The standard unit of value in India; also, a current silver coin of India, valued normally at 2*s.*, or about 48 United States cents. The relative value of Indian and English money varies with the price of silver, the rupee being sometimes worth 52 cents, sometimes only 33 cents or less, as has been the case for several years.



Obverse. Reverse.

Rupee, 1862.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

> They call the peeces of money *roopees*, of which there are some of divers values, the meanest worth two shillings and threepence, and the best two shillings and ninepence sterling. *Terry*, in Purchas, Pilgrimes, II. 1471.

> The nabob . . . is neither as wealthy nor as wicked as the jaundiced monster of romances and comedies, who purchases the estates of broken-down English gentlemen with *rupees* tortured out of bleeding rajahs.
> *Thackeray*, Newcomes, viii.

Rupelian (rö̤-pē′liạn), *n.* A division of the Oligocene in Belgium. It includes a series of clays and sands partly of marine and partly of brackish-water origin. The Rupelian lies above the Tongrian, which latter is a marine deposit, and is of the same age as the Egeln belt of the German Lower Oligocene.

rupellary† (rö̤′pe-lā̤-ri), *a.* [< L. **rupellus*, dim. of *rupes*, a rock, + *-ary*.] Rocky.

> In this *rupellary* nidary do the fowle lay eggs and breede. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

rupeoptereal (rö̤′pē-op-tē′rē-ạl), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *rupes*, a rock, + Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *-e-al*.] A bone of the batrachian skull, supposed to correspond to the proötic.

Rupert's drop (rö̤′pėrts drop). Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).

rupestrine (rö̤-pes′trin), *a.* [< L. *rupes*, a rock, + *-trine*, as in *lacustrine*, *palustrine*, etc.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks; rupicoline; saxicoline.

rupia (rö̤′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhypia*, < Gr. *ῥῠπος*, dirt, filth.] A variety of the large flat pustular syphiloderm in which the crust is more or less distinctly conical and stratified: a use now obsolete.

rupial (rö̤′pi-ạl), *a.* [< *rupia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with rupia.

Rupicapra (rö̤-pi-kap′rạ), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *rupicapra*, a chamois, lit. 'rock-goat,' < *rupes*, a rock, + *capra*, a goat: see *caper*[1].] A genus of antelopes, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Rupicaprinæ*; the chamois. There is only one species, *R. tragus*. See *chamois*.

Rupicaprinæ (rö̤′pi-kap-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rupicapra* + *-inæ*.] The chamois as a subfamily of *Bovidæ*. *Sir V. Brooke*.

rupicaprine (rö̤-pi-kap′rin), *a.* Pertaining to the chamois; belonging to the *Rupicaprinæ*, or having their characters.

> Chamois (Rupicapra tragus), the Gemse of the Germans, is the only Antelope found in Western Europe, and forms the type of the *Rupicaprine* or goat-like group of that family. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 384.

Rupicola (rö̤-pik′ō̤-lạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *rupes*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture*.] A genus



Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola crocea*).

of *Cotingidæ* or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Brisson in 1760, type of the subfamily *Rupicolinæ*; the rock-manikins, rock-cocks, or cocks of the rock, having the outer primary emarginate and attenuate toward the end. These singular birds have an erect compressed semicircular crest, and the plumage of the male is mostly flaming orange or blood-red. They are about 12 inches long, of large size for the group to which they belong, and very showy. They are confined to northern parts of South America. Three species have been recognized—*R. crocea*, *R. peruviana*, and *R. sanguinolenta*.

Rupicolinæ (rö̤′pi-kō̤-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rupicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cotingidæ*

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or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Sclater in 1862 upon the genus *Rupicola*. It is a small group, combining to some extent characters of cotingas and pipras. The feet are syndactylous, and the tarsi pycnaspidean. The genus *Phænicercus* is now commonly placed under *Rupicolinæ*.

rupicoline (rō-pik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ine*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks; saxicoline; rupestrine.

rupicolous (rō-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *rupicoline*.

Rüppell's griffin. See *griffin*.

Ruppia (rup'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after H. B. *Ruppius*, author (1718) of a flora of Jena.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadaceæ* and tribe *Potameæ*. It is distinguished from *Potamogeton*, the other genus of the tribe, by the absence of a perianth, and by the long-stalked fruits, and is characterized by spiked flowers composed of two opposite stamens or four one-celled and nearly sessile anthers, and four or more carpels each containing a single pendulous ovule. The carpels, at first nearly or quite sessile, become elevated on slender spirally twisted pedicels radiating from a long peduncle, each making in fruit an obliquely ovoid truncate nutlet with fleshy surface. The only certain species, *R. maritima*, known in America as *ditch-grass*, in Great Britain as *tasselgrass*, etc., is one of the very few flowering plants of marine waters, and is found throughout temperate and subtropical regions in salt-marshes, brackish ditches, and inlets of the sea. It grows in submerged tufts of thread-like forking and wiry stems from a filiform rootstock. It bears opposite and alternate leaves, which are long and bristle-shaped with a sheathing base, and inconspicuous flowers, usually two, in a terminal spike, at first covered by the sheathing leaf.

ruptile (rup'til), *a.* [< NL. **ruptilis*, < L. *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] In *bot.*, dehiscent by an irregular splitting or breaking of the walls; rupturing: said of seed-vessels.

ruption (rup'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *ruption*, < L. *ruptio(n-)*, a breaking, < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] A breach; a bursting open; rupture. *Cotgrave.*

Plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

ruptive (rup'tiv), *a.* [< L. *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] Causing or tending to cause breakage. [Rare.]

Certain breakages of this class may perhaps to some extent be accounted for by the action of a torsional *ruptive* force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 492.

ruptuary (rup'tụ̄-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ruptuaries* (-riz). [< ML. *rupturarius*, < *ruptura*, a field, a form of feudal tenure; cf. *roturier*, and see *rupture*.] A roturier; a member of the plebeian class, as contrasted with the nobles. [Rare.]

The exclusion of the French *ruptuaries* ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenevix.*

rupture (rup'tụ̄r), *n.* [< OF. *rupture*, *roupture*, *routure*, a rupture, breach, F. *rupture* = Sp. *ruptura*, *rotura* = Pg. *ruptura* = It. *rottura*, < L. *ruptura*, a breaking, rupture (of a limb or vein), in ML. also a road, a field, a form of feudal tenure, a tax, etc., < *rumpere*, pp. *ruptus*, break, burst; cf. Lith. *rupas*, rough, AS. *reófan*, Icel. *rjúfa*, break, reave, Skt. √ *rup*, *lup*, break, destroy, spoil. From the L. *rumpere* are also ult. E. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *erupt*, *interrupt*, *irruption*, *rote*[1], *rout*[3], *rout*[4], *route*[1], *routine*, *rut*[1]. To the same ult. root belong *reave*, *rob*[1], *robe*, *rove*[1], *rover*, etc., *loot*.] **1.** The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted: as, a *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber.

Their brood as numerous hatch, from the egg that soon
Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed
Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.

2. In *pathol.*, hernia, especially abdominal hernia. —**3.** A breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or between nations; open hostility or war between nations; a quarrel.

Thus then wee see that our Ecclesiall and Politicall choyses may content and sort as well together without any *rupture* in the State as Christians and Freeholders. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

When the parties that divide the commonwealth come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side. *Swift.*

In honest words, her money was necessary to me: and in a situation like mine any thing was to be done to prevent a *rupture*. *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xliv.

Moment of rupture. See *moment*. —**Plane of rupture**, the plane along which the tendency of a body (especially a mass of loose earth) under pressure to give way by sliding is the greatest. —**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*[2], 2 (*b*). —**Rupture of the choroid**, a rent of the choroidal tunic, due usually to mechanical injuries, as a blow, a gunshot wound, etc. =**Syn. 1.** *Breach*, etc. See *fracture*.

rupture (rup'tụ̄r), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruptured*, ppr. *rupturing*. [< *rupture*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break; burst; part by violence: as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel. —**2.** To affect with or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia. —**3.** To cause a break or severance of: as, to *rupture* friendly relations.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To suffer a break or rupture; break. —**2.** In *bot.*, specifically, to dehisce irregularly; dehisce in a ruptile manner.

When ripe the antheridia *rupture* or dehisce transversely at the top. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 933.

rupturewort (rup'tụ̄r-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria*, especially *H. glabra* of Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *burstwort*); also, an amarantaceous plant of the West Indies, *Alternanthera polygonoides*, somewhat resembling *Herniaria*.

rural (rö'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rural* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rural* = It. *rurale*, < L. *ruralis*, rural, < *rūs* (*rūr-*), the country, perhaps contr. from **rovus* or **ravus*, and akin to Russ. *raviina*, a plain, Zend *ravan*, a plain, E. *room*: see *room*[1]. Hence ult. (from L. *rus*) also *rustic*, *rusticate*, etc., *roister*, *roist*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; belonging to or characteristic of the country.

He spied his lady in rich array,
As she walk'd ower a *rural* plain.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 352).

The smell of grain, or tedded grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each *rural* sight, each *rural* sound.
Milton, P. L., ix. 451.

The traveller passed rapidly . . . into a *rural* region, where the neighborhood of the town was only felt in the advantages of a near market for corn, cheese, and hay. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

2. Pertaining to agriculture or farming: as, *rural* economy. —**3.** Living in the country; rustic.

Where vertue is in a gentyl man, it is commonly myxte with more sufferance, more affabilitie and myldenes, than for the more parte it is in a person *rurall* or of a very base lynage. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 15.

Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be denied your highness' presence.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 233.

Rural dean, deanery, Dionysia, lock, etc. See the nouns. =**Syn. 1.** *Rural*, *Rustic*, *Pastoral*, *Bucolic*. *Rural* is always used in a good sense, and is applied chiefly to things: as, *rural* pleasures; *rural* scenery. *Rustic* is used in a good sense, but also has a sense implying a lack of the refinements of the town or city: as, *rustic* gallantry. *Pastoral* means belonging to a shepherd or his kind of life; *bucolic*, belonging to the care of cattle or to that kind of life. *Pastoral* is always used in a good sense; *bucolic* is now often used with a shade of contempt.

For I have lov'd the *rural* walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep,
And skirted thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs. *Cowper*, Task, i. 109.

The *rural* lass,
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,
Her artless manners and her neat attire,
So dignified, that she was hardly less
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,
Is seen no more. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 536.

[Cowper applies *rural* to persons as well as things.]

What at first seemed *rustic* plainness now appears refined simplicity. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes,
Or sound of *pastoral* reed with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

II.† *n.* A countryman; a rustic.

Amongst *rurals* verse is scarcely found.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

Beckon the *Rurals* in; the Country-gray
Seldom ploughs treason.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

Rurales† (rö-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), pl. of L. *ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] A family of butterflies, coming between the *Papilionidæ* and the *Nymphalidæ*, and including the *Lycæninæ* and the *Erycininæ*. They have six perfect legs in the females and four in the males.

Ruralia† (rö-rā'li-ạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Rurales*.

ruralise, *v.* See *ruralize*.

ruralism (rö'ral-izm), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state of being rural. —**2.** An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town. *Imp. Dict.*

ruralist (rö'ral-ist), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ist*.] One who leads a rural life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image which must have pleaded strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists* for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

rurality (rö-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *ruralité*, < ML. *ruralita(t-)s*, < L. *ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] **1.** The state or quality of being rural; ruralness. [Rare.]

To see the country relapse into a state of arcadian *rurality*. *The American*, V. 97.

2. That which is rural; a characteristic of rural life; a rusticity. [Rare.]

The old almanac-makers did well in wedding their pages with *ruralities*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iii.

ruralize (rö'ral-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruralized*, ppr. *ruralizing*. [< *rural* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render rural; give a rural character or appearance to.

The curling cloud
Of city smoke, by distance *ruralized*.
Wordsworth, Prelude, i.

This tardy favorite of fortune, . . . with not a trace that I can remember of the sea, thoroughly *ruralized* from head to foot, proceeded to escort us up the hill. *The Century*, XXVII. 29.

II. *intrans.* To go into the country; dwell in the country; rusticate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *ruralise*.

rurally (rö'ral-i), *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country: as, the cottage is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town.

ruralness (rö'ral-nes), *n.* The character of being rural.

rurdt, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

ruricolist† (rö-rik'ō-list), *n.* [< L. *ruricola* (> F. *ruricole*), a dweller in the country (< *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit, till), + *-ist*.] An inhabitant of the country; a rustic. *Bailey.*

ruridecanal (rö-ri-dek'a-nal), *a.* [< L. *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + LL. *decanus*, dean: see *decanal*.] Of or belonging to a rural dean or a rural deanery.

My contention was, in a *ruridecanal* chapter lately held, that bishops suffragan ought thus to be addressed in virtue of their spiritual office. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 467.

rurigenous† (rö-rij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *rurigena*, born in the country, < *rus* (*rur-*) + *-gena*, < *gignere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Born in the country. *Bailey*, 1727.

Rusa[1] (rö'sạ), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Malay *rusa*, a deer. Cf. *babirussa*.] **1.** A genus of *Cervidæ* or subgenus of *Cervus*, containing the large East Indian stags, with cylindric antlers forked at the top and developing a



Sambur Deer (*Rusa aristotelis*).

brow-tine, and a tuft of hair on the hind legs; the rusine deer. They are related to such species as the elk or wapiti of America, and the hart or red deer of Europe. One of these large deer was known to Aristotle; but the species now called *Cervus* or *Rusa aristotelis* is the sambur, that commonly known as the rusa being *Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*. Both are of great size and have a mane.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus, especially *R. hippelaphus*.

rusa[2] (rö'sạ), *n.* The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*, yielding rusa-oil. [East Indian.]

rusalka, *n.* [Russ.] In Russian folk-lore, a water-nymph.

Mermaids and mermen . . . have various points of resemblance to the vodyany or water-sprite and the *rusalka* or stream-fairy of Russian mythology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 39.

Rivers . . . are supposed to be the especial resort of the *Rusalkas* or water-nymphs. Dressed in green leaves, they will sit on the banks combing out their flowing locks. Their strength is in their hair, and if it becomes dry, they die. *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, viii.

rusa-oil (rö'sạ-oil), *n.* The oil of ginger-grass. See *ginger-grass* and *Andropogon*.

Ruscus (rus'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom: see

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rush[1].] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Asparageæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers, with the segments separate, the stamens with their filaments united into an urn-like body which bears three sessile anthers, and a roundish or oblong and one-celled ovary with two ovules, maturing two hemispherical seeds, or only a single globose one. There are 3 species, natives of Europe and the whole Mediterranean region, extending from Madeira to the Caucasus. They are erect, branching, half-woody plants, bearing, instead of leaves, alternate or scattered acute ovate and leaf-like branches (cladodia), which are rigidly coriaceous and lined with numerous parallel or somewhat netted veins, and are solitary in the axils of small dry scales which represent the true leaves. The small flowers are clustered upon the upper faces, or by twisting the lower faces, of the cladodia at the end of a rib-like adnate pedicel, and are followed by globose pulpy berries. *R. aculeatus* is the common butcher's-broom, also called *knecholly* or *kneehulver*, *Jews'-* or *shepherd's-myrtle*, etc., an evergreen bush ornamental when studded with its red berries. *R. Hypophyllum* and *R. Hypoglossum* are dwarf species, also called *butcher's broom*, and sometimes *double-tongue*. The rhizome is diuretic.

ruse[1] (röz), *v. i.* [Also **roose* (in dial. deriv. *rooseling*, sloping down), < ME. *reosen* (pret. *reas*, pl. *ruren*), < AS. *hreósan* (pret. *hréas*, pl. *hruron*, pp. *hroren*), fall, fall headlong, = Icel. *hrjósa* = Norw. *rysja* = Sw. *rysa*, shudder. For the form, cf. *chuse*, a spelling of *choose*, < AS. *ceósan*.] **1†.** To fall. *Layamon.*—**2.** To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. [Prov. Eng.]

ruse[2]† (röz), *v. i.* [< ME. *rusen*, < OF. *ruser*, *reüser*, refuse, recoil, retreat, escape, use tricks for escaping, F. *ruser* = Pr. *rahusar* (ML. *rusare*), < L. *recusare*, refuse: see *recuse*.] To give way; fall back; retreat; use tricks for the purpose of escaping.

As soone as Gawein was come he be-gan to do so well that the Saisnes *rused* and lefte place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 288.

At the laste
This harte *rused* and staal away
Fro alle the houndes a prevy way.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 381.

ruse[2] (röz), *n.* [< F. *ruse*, OF. *ruse*, a trick, < *ruser*, trick: see *ruse*[2], *v.*] The use of artifice or trickery; also, a stratagem.

I might . . . add much concerning the Wiles and *Ruses* which these timid Creatures make use of to save themselves. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 137.

The effective action of cavalry as cavalry depends on *ruse*, on surprise, on skilful manœuvring, and on the impetuous power and moral effect of the man and horse, glued to one another as though they together formed the old ideal of the arm, the centaur. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 358.

Colonel Deveaux . . . secured the capitulation of the Spanish garrison by a boldly designed and well-executed military *ruse*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 175.

She has only one string of diamonds left, and she fears that Chárudatta [her husband] will not accept it. . . . She sends for Maitreya, and induces him to palm it off on Chárudatta as a gift which he [Maitreya] had himself received in alms. The *ruse* was successful. Chárudatta accepts the diamonds, but with great reluctance.
Wheeler, Hist. India, iii. 293.

Ruse de guerre, a trick of war; a stratagem. =**Syn.** *Manœuver*, *Trick*, etc. See *artifice* and *stratagem*.

ruse[3], *v. t.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *roose*. *Cath. Ang.*

ruset-offal (rö'set-of″al), *n.* Kip or calf-curried leather. *Simmonds.*

rush[1] (rush), *n.* [E. dial. also *rish*, *resh*, transposed *rix*; < ME. *rusche*, *rische*, *risshe*, *resche*, *reshe*, *resse*, < AS. *risce*, *resce*, *rysc*, *risc*, transposed *rixe* = D. *rusch* = MLG. *rusch*, *risch*, LG. *rusch*, *rusk*, *risch* = MHG. *rusche*, *rusch*, G. *rausch*, *rusch*, *risch*, a rush; prob. < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom; perhaps, with formative *-cum* (see *-ic*), < *rus-* = Goth. *raus*, a reed (> OF. *ros*, dim. *rosel*, F. *roseau* = Pr. *raus*, dim. *rauzel*, *rauzeu*, a reed), = OHG. *rōr*, MHG. *rōr*, G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Icel. *royr* = Sw. Dan. *rör* (not in AS.), a reed. Cf. *bulrush*.] **1.** Any plant belonging to the order *Juncaceæ*, especially a plant of the genus *Juncus;* also extended to some sedges (*Carex*), horsetails (*Equisetum*), and a few other plants. The typical rush is *Juncus effusus*, the common or soft rush, marked by its dense clump of slender cylindrical leafless stems, 2 or 3 feet high, from matted creeping rootstocks, some of the stems barren, the others producing from one side a close panicle of greenish or brownish flowers. It is found in wet places nearly throughout the northern hemisphere and in many parts of the southern. Very common in North America is *J. tenuis*, a smaller wiry species growing among grass, and especially in old roads and cow-paths. (See *Juncus*, and phrases below.) Rushes were formerly used to strew floors by way of covering.

Let wantons light of heart
Tickle the senseless *rushes* with their heels.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4. 36.

Why, pretty soul, tread softly, and come into this room; here be *rushes*, you need not fear the creaking of your cork shoes. *Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 2.

From the indelicate and filthy habits of our forefathers, carpets would have been a grievous nuisance; whereas *rushes*, which concealed the impurities with which they were charged, were, at convenient times, gathered up and thrown into the streets, where they only bred a general plague, instead of a particular one.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, iii. 3.

A flat malarian world of reed and *rush!*
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

2†. A wick. Compare *rush-candle*. *Baret.* (*Halliwell*).—**3.** Figuratively, anything weak, worthless, or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw.

Heo that ben curset in constorie counteth hit not at a *russche*. *Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 137.

And if he myght stonde in so good a case,
Hir to reioyse and haue hir atte his wisshe,
Of all his payne he wold not sett a *risshe*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

I would not, my good people! give a *rush* for your judgment. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 17.

4. A small patch of underwood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Bald rush**, a plant of the American cyperaceous genus *Psilocarya*.—**Dutch rush.** See *scouring-rush*.—**Field-rush.** See *wood-rush*.—**Flowering rush**, an aquatic plant, *Butomus umbellatus*, of the *Alismaceæ*, found through temperate Europe and Asia. It has long narrow triangular leaves, and a scape from 2 to 4 feet high, bearing an umbel of twenty or thirty showy pink flowers, each an inch in diameter. An old name is *water-gladiole*.—**Hare's-tail rush.** See *hare's-tail*.—**Heath-rush**, an Old World species, *Juncus squarrosus*, growing on moors and heaths.—**Horned rush.** See *Rhynchospora*.—**Spike-rush.** See *Eleocharis*.—**Sweet-rush.** (*a*) Any plant of the genus *Cyperus*. (*b*) The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*.—**Toad-rush**, a low, tufted, pale-colored species, *Juncus bufonius*, distributed over a great part of the world.—**To wed** or **marry with a rush ring**, to marry in jest, but sometimes implying an evil purpose.

And Tommy was so [kind] to Katty,
And *wedded* her *with a rush ring*.
Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel., I. 276. (*Nares.*)

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll *marry* thee *with a rush ring*.
Sir W. Davenant, The Rivals, v.

(See *nut-rush*, *scouring-rush*, and *wood-rush*.)

rush[1]† (rush), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rysshe;* < *rush*[1], *n.*] To gather rushes.

I *rysshe*, I gather russhes: . . . Go no more a *rysshynge*.
Palsgrave, L'Éclaircissement de la Langue Française, [p. 692.

rush[2] (rush), *v.* [< ME. *rushen*, *ruschen* = MLG. *rüschen*, LG. *rusken*, rush, clatter, rustle, = D. *ruischen*, rush, = MHG. *rūschen*, *riuschen*, G. *rauschen*, rush, roar, = OSw. *ruska*, rush, shake, Sw. *ruska*, shake, tremble, = Icel. *ruska*, shake violently, = Dan. *ruske*, shake, pull, twitch; cf. AS. *hriscan*, make a noise; appar., with formative *-k*, from a simple verb represented by OSw. *rusa*, rush, shake; perhaps ult. from the root of L. *rudere*, make a noise, etc.; cf. *rumor*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity.

The ryalle raunke stele to his hertte rynnys,
And he *rusches* to the erthe, rewthe es the more!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2241.

Every one turned to his course, as the horse *rusheth* into the battle. Jer. viii. 6.

They all *rush* by,
And leave you hindmost.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 159.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who *rush* to glory or the grave!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. To move or act with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; hurry: as, to *rush* into business or politics.

O that my head were a fountain of tears, to weep for and bewail the stupidity, yea, the desperate madness of infinite sorts of people that *rush* upon death, and chop into hell blindling. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 57.

Fools *rush* in where angels fear to tread.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 625.

3. In *foot-ball*, to fill the position of a rusher.

In *rushing*, as well as in following or heading off, when the "backs" or "half-backs" come together, the front lines get the most shocks. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 304.

4. To take part in a college rush. See *rush*[2], *n.*, 5. [U. S.]

"Hazing," *rushing*, secret societies, society initiations and badges, . . . are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 236.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to rush; cause to go swiftly or violently; drive or thrust furiously; hence, to force impetuously or hastily; hurry; overturn.

Of alle his ryche castelles *rusche* doune the wallez;
I salle noghte lefe in Paresche, by processe of tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1339.

He pull'd him down upon his knee,
And *rushed* off his helm.
Sir Lancelot du Lake (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

When the whole force of the wind driveth to one place, there being no contrary motion to let or hinder it, many hills and buildings have been *rushed* down by this kind of earthquake. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

You present rather a remarkable spectacle, inasmuch as you are *rushing* a bill through here without knowing what it contains. *Congressional Record*, XXI. 7788.

Specifically—**2.** In *foot-ball*, to force by main strength toward the goal of one's opponents: said of the ball.—**3.** To secure by rushing. [Colloq.]

Peeresses . . . occupied every seat, and even *rushed* the reporters' gallery, three reporters only having been fortunate enough to take their places before the rush.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 137.

4. To cause to hasten; especially, to urge to undue haste; drive; push. [Colloq.]

Nearly all [telegraph] operators, good and bad, are vain of their abilities to send rapidly, and nearly all are ambitious to send faster than the operator at the receiving station can write it down, or in other words to *rush* him.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. xiv. 10.

rush[2] (rush), *n.* [< *rush*[2], *v.*] **1.** A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a motion or course of action marked by violent or tumultuous haste: as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

A train of cars was just ready for a start; the locomotive was fretting and fuming, like a steed impatient for a headlong *rush*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

His panting breath told of the *rush* he had actually made. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

2. An eager demand; a run.

There was a slight boom in the mining market, and a bit of a *rush* on American rails.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 854.

3. In *foot-ball*, a play by which one of the contestants forces his way with the ball through the line of his opponents toward their goal.—**4.** A very successful passing of an examination, or a correct recitation. [College slang, U. S.]—**5.** A scrimmage between classes or bodies of students, such as occurs at some American colleges. [U. S.]—**6.** Extreme urgency of affairs; urgent pressure; such a quantity or quality of anything as to cause extraordinary effort or haste: as, a *rush* of business. [Colloq.]—**7.** A stampede, as of cattle, horses, etc. [Australian.]

As they discuss the evening meal they discuss also the likelihood of a quiet camp or a *rush* of it.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 124.

8. A company; a flock or flight, as of birds.

The wild-fowler's and sportsman's terms for companies of various birds are as under:— . . . Of Dunbirds, a "flight," or "*rush*." *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.

9. In *mining* or *blasting*, same as *spire*.—**10.** A feast or merrymaking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cane-rush**, a rush between the freshmen and sophomores of an American college or academy for the possession of a cane, carried in defiance of custom by one of the freshmen. That class wins which, after a given time, has possession of the cane, or has the larger number of men with their hands on it.—**Rush of blood to** (the head, etc.), sudden hyperemia of.

rush-bearing (rush′bâr″ing), *n.* A country wake or feast of dedication, when the parishioners strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling flowers; also, the day of the festival, and the rushes and flowers themselves. [Prov. Eng.]

In Westmoreland, Lancashire, and districts of Yorkshire, there is still celebrated between hay-making and harvest a village fête called the *Rush-bearing*.
Quoted in *Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 506.

rush-bottomed (rush′bot″ǫmd), *a.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

rush-broom (rush′bröm), *n.* See *Viminaria* and *Spartium*.

rush-buckler† (rush′buk″lėr), *n.* A bullying, violent fellow; a swash-buckler.

Take into this number also their [gentlemen's] servants: I mean all that flock of stout bragging *rushbucklers*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

rush-candle (rush′kan″dl), *n.* A light made by stripping a dried rush of all its bark except one small strip, which holds the pith together, and dipping it repeatedly in tallow. Rush-candles, being long and slender, are used with the clip-candlestick. Also *rushlight*.

And be it moon, or sun, or what you please:
An if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth I vow it shall be so for me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 14.

Some gentle taper,
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole
Of some clay habitation. *Milton*, Comus, l. 338.

rush-daffodil (rush′daf″ō-dil), *n.* See *daffodil*.

rushed (rusht), *a.* [< *rush*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Strewed with or abounding in rushes.

As slow he winds in museful mood,
Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.
T. Warton, Odes, xi.

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And *rushed* floors, whereon our children play'd.
J. Baillie.

rusher[1]† (rush'ėr), *n.* [< *rush*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who strews rushes on the floors at dances.

Their pipers, fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters,
Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, v. 1.

rusher[2] (rush'ėr), *n.* [< *rush*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.—2. Specifically, in *foot-ball*, a player whose special function it is to force the ball toward his opponents' goal, prevent it from being kicked or brought toward his own, and protect the backs while they kick or run with the ball. When eleven players are on each side, the rushers are known, according to their positions in the rush-line, as *right end, right tackle, right guard, center rusher, left guard, left tackle, left end.* See *foot-ball.* Also called *forward.*

3. A go-ahead person; a rustler. [Colloq.]

The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a *rusher* to please the young Western masculine taste.
The Century, XXXVIII. 874.

rush-grass (rush'gras), *n.* Any one of certain grasses formerly classed as *Vilfa*, now included in *Sporobolus.* They are wiry grasses, with their panicles more or less included in the leaf-sheaths, thus having a slightly rush-like appearance.

rush-grown (rush'grōn), *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

As by the brook, that ling'ring laves
You *rushgrown* moor with sable waves.
T. Warton, Odes, vi.

rush-holder (rush'hōl'dėr), *n.* A clip-candlestick used for rushlights. It is sometimes made small to stand upon the table, sometimes arranged to hang upon the wall, and sometimes made four feet or more high and intended to stand upon the floor.

rushiness (rush'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rushy, or abounding with rushes.

rushing[1] (rush'ing), *n.* [Compare *rush*[2], 10.] A refreshment. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rushing[2] (rush'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rush*[2], *v.*] A rush.

All down the valley that night there was a *rushing* as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

rushlight (rush'līt), *n.* A rush-candle.

He had a great red pipe in his mouth, and was smoking, and staring at the *rushlight*, in a state of enviable placidity. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xliv.

Day had not yet begun to dawn, and a *rushlight* or two burned in the room. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

rush-like (rush'līk), *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

Who thought it not true honour's glorious prize,
By nimblie cap'ring in a daintie dance, . . .
Ne yet did seeke their glorie to aduance
By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.
Mir. for Mags., p. 788.

rush-lily (rush'lil'i), *n.* A plant of the more showy species of blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium*, especially *S. grandiflorum*, a species with bright-yellow flowers, native in northwestern America, occasionally cultivated.

rush-line (rush'līn), *n.* The line or row in which the rushers in foot-ball stand when in position; the rushers collectively.

rush-nut (rush'nut), *n.* A plant, *Cyperus esculentus.* The tubers, called by the French *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre*, are used as food in the south of Europe, and have been proposed as a substitute, when roasted, for coffee and cocoa.

rush-stand (rush'stand), *n.* Same as *rush-holder.*

rush-stick (rush'stik), *n.* Same as *rush-holder.*

rush-toad (rush'tōd), *n.* The natterjack, *Bufo calamita.*

rushy (rush'i), *a.* [< *rush*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with rushes.

Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
By paved fountain or by *rushy* brook.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 84.

Beside some water's *rushy* brink
With me the Muse shall sit.
Gray, Ode on the Spring.

2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

rushy-fringed (rush'i-frinjd), *a.* Fringed with rushes; rushy.

By the *rushy-fringed* bank,
Where grows the willow, and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays.
Milton, Comus, l. 890.

rushy-mill† (rush'i-mil), *n.* A toy mill-wheel made of rushes and placed in running water.

The god . . . solemnely then swore
His spring should flow some other way: . . .
Nor drive the *rushy-mills* that in his way
The shepheards made: but rather for their lot.
Send them red waters that their sheepe should rot.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

rusine (rō'sin), *a.* [< *Rusa*[1] + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the rusa, or having its kind of antler; belonging to the group of deer which *Rusa* represents. See cut under *Rusa*[1].

rusk (rusk), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. *rosca*, a screw, anything round and spiral (*rosca de pan*, or simply *rosca*, a roll or twist of bread; cf. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusk, a kind of biscuit; dim. *rosquete*, a pancake, *rosquilla*, roll of bread, etc.), = Pg. *rosca*, a screw, the winding or wriggling of a serpent; origin unknown.] 1†. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores. [Eng.]

I . . . filled a basket full of white *Ruske* to carie a shoare with me, but before I came to the Banio the Turkish boyes had taken away almost all my bread.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruit, sugar, and *rusk*. *Raleigh.*

2. Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding, the crumbs being usually eaten with milk. [New Eng.]—3. A kind of light cake; a kind of soft, sweetened biscuit.

It is pleasant to linger on the hills and enjoy stakantchai and fresh *rusks* and butter with the natives, till the blue shadows have gathered over the glorious distant city.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, vi.

rusk (rusk), *v. t.* [< *rusk*, *n.*] To make rusk of; convert, as bread or cake, into rusk. See *rusk*, *n.*, 2. [New Eng.]

ruskie (rus'ki), *n.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin (see *ruche*), or akin to *rush*[1].] Any receptacle or utensil made of twigs, straw, or the like, as a basket, a hat, or a beehive.

rusma (ruz'mä), *n.* See *rhusma.*

rusot, ruswut (rus'ot, rus'wut), *n.* In India, an extract from the wood or roots of different species of *Berberis*, used with opium and alum as an application in conjunctivitis. It is supposed to be the same as the lycium of the ancients. See *Berberis.*

Russ (rus), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *Russe*; < F. *Russe* = Sp. *Ruso* = Pg. It. *Russo* = G. *Russe* = D. *Rus* = Icel. (pl.) *Russar* = Dan. *Russer* = Sw. *Ryss* (NL. *Russus*), Russ, Russian, < Russ. *Rusi*, the Russ, Russia (cf. *Rossiya*, Russia), = Pol. *Rus*; Hung. *Orosz*, Russ; Finn. *Ruotsi*, Sweden.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Russ or Russians.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the Russ or Russians.—2. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of Russia. See *Russian*, which is the customary form.

The Tartar sent the *Russe* a knife, therewith to stab himselfe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 420.

The *Russe* of better sort goes not out in Winter but on his Sled. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, i. 481.

Russ. An abbreviation of *Russia* or *Russian.*

russel† (rus'el), *n.* [< OF. *roussel*, F. *rousseau*, reddish, dim. of *roux*, reddish, russet, < L. *russus*, red: see *red*[1], and cf. *russet*, *russeting.* *Russel*, like F. *rousseau*, has become a name (*Russel*, *Russell*; cf. *Lovel*, < OF. *lovel*, a wolf).] 1. A fox: in allusion to its reddish color.

Daun *Russel*, the fox, sterte up at oones,
And by the garget hente Chauntecleer.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 514.

2. *pl.* A stuff. (*a*) In the sixteenth century, a material mentioned as made out of England from English wool. (*b*) In the eighteenth century, a twilled woolen material, used for garments. *Dict. of Needlework.*

russel-cord (rus'el-kôrd), *n.* A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, or sometimes wholly of wool. *Dict. of Needlework.*

Russell's process. See *process.*

russet (rus'et), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *russet*, < OF. *rousset* (= It. *rossetto*), russet, brown, ruddy, hence also red wheat, etc., fem. *roussette*, a russet apple, a coarse brown cloth, russet (ML. *russetum*), dim. of *roux*, fem. *rousse*, reddish, = Pr. Cat. *ros* = Pg. *ruço* = It. *rosso*, < L. *russus*, reddish (cf. L. *russatus*, clothed in red); put for **rudtus*, < √ *rudh*, red: see *red*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of a reddish-brown color: applied also to some light browns not reddish. When said of leather, it includes nearly every variety browner than red Russia; but it does not include gray, nor pure buff. When applied to armor, a coppery red is generally meant—a kind of finish common in the sixteenth century.

But, look, the morn, in *russet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 166.

His attire was a doublet of *russet* leather, like those worn by the better sort of country folk.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

The mellow year is hasting to its close; . . .
The *russet* leaves obstruct the straggling way
Of oozy brooks. *H. Coleridge*, November.

2. Made of russet; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic: a use derived from the general color of homespun cloth.

Though we be very poor and have but a *russet* coat, yet we are well. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 413.

His Muse had no objection to a *russet* attire; but she turned with disgust from the finery of Guarini, as tawdry and as paltry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. Made of russet leather.

The minstrel's garb was distinctive. It was not always the short laced tunic, tight trousers, and *russet* boots, with a well plumed cap—which seems to be the modern notion of this tuneful itinerant.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 206.

Russet gown, a homespun or rustic gown; hence, one who wears such a gown; a country girl.

Squires come to Court some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a *Russet Gown.*
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [II. 112.

She clad herself in a *russet gown*, . . .
With a single rose in her hair.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

Russet leather. See *leather.*

II. *n.* 1. A reddish-brown color: a broad and vague term, formerly applied to various shades of gray and brown or ash-color, sometimes used restrictively, but in no well-settled sense.

Grigietto, a fine graie or sheepes *russet.*
Florio, Worlde of Wordes (1598).

Russet was the usual colour of hermits' robes; Cutts, Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages, p. 97.
Piers Plowman, (ed. Skeat), II. 132, notes.

Blacks, *russets* and blues obtain in place of the clear silvery greys, pure whites, and fine scarlet reds of other days. *Athenæum*, No. 3246, p. 56.

2. Coarse cloth, country-made and often homespun, used for the garments of peasantry and even of country people of some means: a term originally derived from the reddish-brown color of much cloth of this quality, and retained when the color was different, as gray or ash-colored.

Thei vsen *russet* also somme of this freres,
That bitokneth trauaile & trewthe opon erthe.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 719.

Though your clothes arc of light Lincolne green,
And mine gray *russet*, and torne,
Yet it doth not you beseme
To doe an old man scorne.
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

Her country *russet* was turn'd to silk and velvet,
As to her state agreed.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

3†. *pl.* Clothes of russet; especially, the garb of a shepherd.

There was many a frolic swain,
In fresh *russets* day by day,
That kept revels on the plain.
Drayton, Shepherd's Sirena.

He borrowed on the working dales
His holie *russets* oft.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 27.

Let me alone to provide *russets*, crook, and tar-box.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iv. 5.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, leather finished, but not polished or colored, except as colored by the tanning liquor; russet leather.

They [skins] can be kept best in the state of finished *russet*, as it is called, previous to waxing.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 387.

5. A kind of winter apple having a brownish color, rough skin, and characteristic flavor. Though no doubt named from its color, this is rather buff than russet, with a greenish bronze-like luster, very striking in some varieties.

Folks used to set me down among the simple ones, in my younger days. But I suppose I am like a Roxbury *russet*—a great deal the better, the longer I can be kept.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xxi.

russet (rus'et), *v. t.* [< *russet*, *a.*] To give a russet hue to; change into russet. [Rare.]

The summer ray
Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams.
Thomson, Hymn, l. 96.

russeting† (rus'et-ing), *n.* [Also *russetting*, and in def. 3 *russetin*; < *russet* + *-ing*[1].] 1. Russet cloth.

He must chaunge his *russeting*
For satin and silke,
And he must weare no linnen shirt
That is not white as milke,
To come of a well borne familie.
Tarlton, Horse-loade of Fooles. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A person clothed in russet; a rustic; usually, an ignorant, clownish person. [Rare.]

Let me heare it, my sweet *russeting.*
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 57).

3. A russet apple.

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Nor pippin, which we hold of kernel-fruits the king;
The apple orendge; then the savoury *russetting*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 647.

I have brought thee . . . some of our country fruit, half a score of *russetings*. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iii. 3.

russet-pated† (rus'et-pā'ted), *a.* Having a gray or ash-colored head or pate: used only in the following passage.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 21.

russety (rus'et-i), *a.* [< *russet* + *-y*[1].] Of a russet color.

Russia (rush'ạ), *n.* [NL. *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*): see *Russ*.] Short for *Russia leather*.

Russia braid. 1. A kind of braid of mohair, or of wool and silk in imitation of it.—2. A fine silk braid used to decorate articles of dress.

Russia duck, leather, matting. See *duck*[4], *leather*, etc.

Russian (rush'ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *russien*, < NL. *Russianus*, < *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*), Russia: see *Russia*, *Russ*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Russia, an empire in eastern Europe with large possessions in northern and central Asia, or the Russians or their language.—**Russian architecture.** See *Russo-Byzantine*.—**Russian ashes,** a commercial name for crude potassium carbonate imported from Russia.—**Russian band.** See *Russian horn-band*.—**Russian bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Russian castor,** castor obtained from the Russian beaver, and considered as more valuable than the American product.—**Russian Church,** the national church of the Russians, and the dominant form of Christianity in the Russian empire. The Russian Church is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church, in full communion and doctrinal agreement with the Greek Church, but not subject to any Greek patriarchate. Christianity existed to some extent in earlier times in Russia, but was first permanently introduced, from Constantinople, by the great prince St. Vladimir, in 988. The seat of the metropolitans was at first at Kieff; it was transferred to Vladimir in 1299, and in 1388 to Moscow. In 1589 the metropolitan of Moscow was made patriarch, with the consent of the rest of the Eastern Church. In 1721, with the approval of the Greek patriarchs, the Holy Governing Synod succeeded to the power of the patriarch. The members of this synod are appointed by the emperor. Among them are a metropolitan as president, several other metropolitans and prelates, secular priests, and the procurator-general, a layman, representing the civil power. The bishops are all virtually equal in power, though ranking as metropolitans, archbishops, and ordinary bishops. The Russian Church is the established church of the country; dissenters (see *Raskolnik*), as well as adherents of other religions, are tolerated, but are not allowed to proselytize. Sometimes called the *Russo-Greek Church*.—**Russian diaper,** diaper having a diamond pattern rather larger or more elaborate than the ordinary: it is made in both cotton and linen.—**Russian embroidery,** embroidery in simple and formal patterns, zigzags, frets, etc., especially that which is applied to washable materials, as towels, etc. Such embroidery, as originally practised by the Russian peasants, includes also the insertion of openwork patterns, strips of bright-colored material, and needlework representations of animals and the like—conventional but very decorative.—**Russian horn-band.** See *horn-band*.—**Russian isinglass,** isinglass prepared from the swimming-bladders of the Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.—**Russian musk,** musk obtained from Russia, and inferior to that which comes from China.—**Russian porcelain,** porcelain made in Russia, especially that of the imperial factory established by the czarina Elizabeth in 1756, and maintained by the sovereigns since that time. The mark is the initial of the reigning sovereign with a crown above it. The paste is very hard and of a bluish tinge.—**Russian sable.** See *sable*.—**Russian stitch,** in *crochet*. See *stitch*.—**Russian tapestry,** a stout material of hemp or of coarse linen, used for window-curtains, etc.—**Russian-tapestry work,** embroidery in crewels or other thread on Russian tapestry as a foundation. It is done rapidly, and is used for the borders of window-curtains, etc.

II. *n.* 1. A native or a citizen of Russia; a member of the principal branch of the Slavic race, forming the chief part of the population of European Russia, and the dominant people in Asiatic Russia.—2. A Slavic language, belonging to the southeastern branch (which includes also the Bulgarian). Its chief form is the Great Russian; other important dialects are Little Russian and White Russian. Abbreviated *Russ*.—**Great Russian.** (*a*) A member of the main stock of the Russian people, forming the bulk of the population in the northern and central parts of European Russia; the Great Russians have spread, however, into all regions of the empire. (*b*) The principal dialect of Russia, and the basis of the literary language.—**Little Russian.** (*a*) One of a race dwelling in southern and southwestern Russia, numbering about 14,000,000, and allied to the Great Russians. Members of this race in the Austrian empire are called *Ruthenians*. (*b*) The Russian dialect spoken by the Little Russians and Ruthenians.—**Red Russian.** (*a*) A member of a branch of the Little Russians dwelling in Galicia and the neighboring parts of Hungary and Russia. (*b*) The dialect of the Red Russians.—**White Russian.** (*a*) A member of a branch of the Russian family whose seat is in the western part of the empire, east of Poland. (*b*) The dialect of this branch.

Russianism (rush'ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Russian* + *-ism*.] Russian influence, tendencies, or characteristics. *The American*, XII. 219.

Russianize (rush'ạn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russianized*, ppr. *Russianizing*. [< *Russian* + *-ize*.] To impart Russian characteristics to.

The Tartar may learn the Russian language, but he does not on that account become *Russianized*.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 157.

Russification (rus'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *Russify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of Russianizing, or of bringing over to Russian forms, habits, or principles; also, annexation to the Russian empire.

The process of *Russification* may be likewise observed in the manner of building the houses and in the methods of farming, which plainly show that the Finnish races did not obtain rudimentary civilization from the Slavonians.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 152.

The school is the great means used by the Russian Government for the so-called *Russification* of Poland.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 311.

That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote the Germanisation, as opposed to the *Russification*, of Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that end. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 556.

Russify (rus'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russified*, ppr. *Russifying*. [< *Russ* (NL. *Russus*) + *-fy*.] To Russianize.

The aboriginal Meryas have been completely *Russified*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 731.

Russniak (rus'ni-ak), *n.* [Little Russ. *Rusnak* (Hung. *Rusznjak*): see *Russ*.] Same as *Ruthenian*, 1.

Russo-Byzantine (rus'ō-biz'ạn-tin), *a.* Noting the national art of Russia, and especially the characteristic architecture of Russia, which is



Russo-Byzantine Architecture.—Cathedral of the Assumption, Kremlin, Moscow.

based on the Byzantine, but evolved and differentiated in obedience to race characteristics. There is much sound art and construction in Russian architecture, despite the grotesque and fantastic characteristics of some examples.

Russo-Greek (rus'ō-grēk'), *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Russians and the Greeks.—**Russo-Greek Church.** See *Russian Church*, under *Russian*.

Russophile (rus'ō-fil), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *russophile*, < NL. *Russus*, Russ (see *Russ*), + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] **I.** *n.* One who favors Russia or the Russians, or Russian policy, principles, or enterprises.

The offer is totally hollow, and one which cannot be accepted, even by the most willing *Russophile*.
C. Marvin, Gates of Herat, viii.

II. *a.* Favoring Russian methods or enterprises.

The so-called *Russophile* traders in politics.
C. Marvin, Russian Advance towards India, i.

Russophilism (rus'ō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Russophile* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, sentiments, or principles of a Russophile.

Russophilist (rus'ō-fil-ist), *n.* [< *Russophile* + *-ist*.] Same as *Russophile*.

Russophobe (rus'ō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *-φοβος*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] Same as *Russophobist*.

The unanimity of the condemnation of Russia on the part of the representative organs of public opinion indicates clearly enough that the union of Russophiles and *Russophobes* . . . has not been disrupted by the wrangles at home. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 267.

Russophobia (rus-ō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [< NL. *Russus*, Russ, + Gr. *-φοβία*, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] A dread of Russia or of Russian policy; a strong feeling against Russia or the Russians.

For some reason or other the *Russophobia* which prevailed so largely when first I began to take an interest in foreign affairs has gone out of fashion.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 543.

Russophobism (rus'ō-fō-bizm), *n.* [< *Russophobe* + *-ism*.] Same as *Russophobia*.

Equally guilty would be a blind, unreasoning *Russophobism* attributing sinister designs to every Russian advance. *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 346.

Russophobist (rus'ō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Russophobe* + *-ist*.] One who dreads the Russians or their policy; one whose feelings are strongly against Russia, its people, or its policy.

These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to English *Russophobists*. *C. Marvin*, Gates of Herat, p. 98.

russud (rus'ud), *n.* [< Hind. *rasad*, a progressive increase or diminution of tax, also the amount of such increase or diminution, orig. a store of grain provided for an army, < Pers. *rasad*, a supply of provisions.] In India, a progressively increasing land-tax.

Russula (rus'ū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), so called in allusion to the color of the pileus in some species; fem. of LL. *russulus*, reddish, dim. of L. *russus*, red: see *russet*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi of the class *Agaricini*, differing from *Agaricus* by having the trama vesiculose and the lamellæ fragile, not filled with milk. The pileus is fleshy and convex; the stem is stout, polished, and spongy within; the veil is obsolete; the spores are white or pale-yellow, usually echinulate. There are many species, all growing on the ground. A few of the species are edible, but most are noxious.

rust[1] (rust), *n.* [< ME. *rust*, *rost*, *roust*, < AS. *rust* = OS. *rost* = D. *roest* = MLG. *rost*, *rust* = OHG. MHG. G. *rost* = Sw. *rost* = Dan. *rust* (not found in Goth., where *nidwa* is used), rust; with formative *-st*, < *rud-*, root of AS. *rēad*, red, *rudu*, redness: see *red*[1]. Cf. Icel. *ryth*, rust, MHG. *rot*, rust, etc., OSlav. *rūzda*, Lith. *rūdis*, Lett. *rūsa*, rust, L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, rust; all from the same root.] 1. The red or orange-yellow coating which is formed on the surface of iron when exposed to air and moisture; red oxid of iron; in an extended sense, any metallic oxid forming a coat on the metal. Oil-paint, varnish, plumbago, a film of caoutchouc, or a coating of tin may be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the rusting of iron utensils.

And that (yer long) the share and coultar should
Rub off their *rust* vpon your Roofs of gold.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Go home, and hang your arms up; let *rust* rot 'em.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

A pound of metal produces considerably more than a pound of its *rust*. In point of fact, every 100 lbs. of quicksilver will produce not less than 108 lbs. of red *rust*.
Huxley, Physiography, vi.

2. In *metal-working*, a composition of iron-filings and sal ammoniac, with sometimes a little sulphur, moistened with water and used for filling fast joints. Oxidation rapidly sets in, and the composition, after a time, becomes very hard, and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-joint*.

3. In *bot.*, a fungous growth on plants which resembles rust on metal; plant-disease caused by fungi of the class *Uredineæ* (which see, for special characterization): same as *brand*, 6. See *Fungi*, *mildew*, *Puccinia*, and *Trichobasis*; also *black rust* and *red rust*, below.

From the observations of Prof. Henslow, it seems certain that *rust* is only an earlier form of mildew.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 319.

High farming encourages the development of *rust*, especially if the wheat is rank and it becomes lodged or fallen.
Science, III. 457.

4. Any foul extraneous matter; a corrosive, injurious, or disfiguring accretion.

A haunted house,
That keeps the *rust* of murder on the walls.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

5. Any growth, influence, or habit tending to injure the mental or moral faculties; a habit or tendency which clogs action or usefulness; also, the state of being affected with such a habit.

But, lord, thouȝ y haue ben vniust,
ȝit thoruȝ the help of thi benignite
I hope to rubbe aweye the *rust*.
With penaunce, from my goostli yȝe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 189.

How he glisters
Thorough my *rust*! and how his piety
Does my deeds make the blacker!
Shak., W. T., iii. 2. 172.

Those Fountains and Streams of all Polite Learning [the universities] have not yet been able to wash away that slavish *Rust* that sticks to you.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, iii. 96.

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I should have endured in silence the *rust* and cramp of my best faculties. *Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, iv.

Just so much work as keeps the brain from *rust*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 60.

Black rust, a fungus with dark-colored spores which attacks the leaves and stems of wheat and other cereals and of various grasses; the final or teleutospore stage of *Puccinia graminis*, or grain-blight.—**Red rust**, a common fungus, *Puccinia graminis*, which attacks wheat, oats, and other kinds of grain. See *barberry-fungus*, *Puccinia*.

rust[1] (rust), *v.* [< ME. *rusten*, < AS. **rustian* (not authenticated, the one instance cited by Lye involving the adj. *rustig*, rusty) = D. *roesten* = MLG. *rosten*, *rusten* = OHG. *rostēn*, MHG. G. *rosten* = Sw. *rosta* = Dan. *riste*, rust; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract or gather rust; be oxidized.

Adieu, valour! *rust*, rapier! be still, drum! for your manager is in love. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2. 187.

It is especially notable that during the *rusting* of quicksilver, as indeed of all other metals, there is a very appreciable increase of weight in the substance operated on.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 76.

2. To assume an appearance of rust, or as if coated with rust.

This thy son's blood cleaving to my blade
Shall *rust* upon my weapon, till thy blood,
Congeal'd with this, do make me wipe off both.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 51.

But, when the bracken *rusted* on their crags,
My suit had wither'd. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

3. To degenerate in idleness; become dull through inaction.

Then must I *rust* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

My Youth may wear and waste, but it shall never *rust* in my Possession. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 1.

Neglected talents *rust* into decay.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 546.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will *rust* them.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 59.

Laid hand
Upon the *rusted* handle of the gate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 175.

2. To impair by time and inactivity.

rust[2]†, *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *roost*[1]. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

rust-ball (rust'bâl), *n.* One of the yellow lumps of iron ore that are found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire, England. *Halliwell.*

rust-colored (rust'kul″ord), *a.* Of the color of iron-rust; ferruginous.

rustful (rust'fûl), *a.* [< *rust*[1] + *-ful*.] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust: as, "*rustful* sloth," *Quarles*.

rust-fungus (rust'fung″gus), *n.* See *rust-mite*.

rustic (rus'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rustick*; < OF. *rustique* (vernacularly *ruiste*, *rustre*, > E. *roister*), F. *rustique* = Pr. *rustic*, *rostic*, *ruste* = Sp. *rústico* = Pg. It. *rustico*, < L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country, < *rūs* (*rur-*), the country: see *rural*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the country or to country people; characteristic of rural life; hence, plain; homely; inartificial; countrified: as, *rustic* fare; *rustic* garb.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our *rustic* revelry.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 183.

He once was chief in all the *rustic* trade;
His steady hand the straightest furrow made.
Crabbe, Works, I. 10.

Ye think the *rustic* cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the world! *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. Living in the country; rural, as opposed to town-bred; hence, unsophisticated; artless; simple; sometimes in a depreciatory sense, rude; awkward; boorish.

Yield, *rustic* mountaineer. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 100.

As the Turks sit crosse-legged, so doe they on their heels: differing little in habit from the *rustick* Egyptians.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 109.

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the *rustic* moralist to die.
Gray, Elegy.

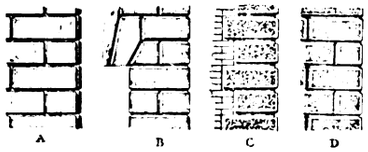
3. Made of rustic work, especially in wood. See *rustic work*, below.

I would have everything as complete as possible in the country, shrubberies and flower gardens, and *rustic* seats innumerable. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, vi.

4. In *anc. Latin manuscript*, noting letters of one of the two oldest forms, the other being the *square*. The rustic letters are as accurately formed as the square or lapidary letters, but are lighter and more slender, with the horizontal strokes more or less oblique and curved. These letters, being easier to form, were more generally used than the square in Roman manuscripts from the first to the fifth century, at which time both forms were generally superseded by the uncial writing.

The earliest application of the *rustic* hand appears in the papyrus rolls recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum (Exempla, tabb. 1–3), which must necessarily be earlier than 79 A. D. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

Prison rustic ashlar. See *ashlar*, 3.—**Rough-faced rustic work.** See *rough*[1].—**Rustic joint**, in *masonry*, a square or chamfered sunken joint between blocks.—**Rustic moth**, one of certain noctuid moths; any noctuid: an English collectors' name: as, the rosy *rustic moth*, *Hydræcia micacea*. See II., 4.—**Rustic pieces**, in *decorative art*, a phrase employed in various uses to note close imitation of nature, and also decoration outside of the received canons of the day. In the first sense, the pottery of Palissy, decorated with lizards, fish, and the like, molded from nature, is known as *rustic pottery* (*poulines rustiques*).—**Rustic quoins.** See *quoin*, 1.—**Rustic shoulder-knot** a British moth, *Apamea basilinea*.—**Rustic ware**, in *modern ceram. manuf.*, a terra-cotta of a buff or light-brown paste having a brown glaze, sometimes mottled with green: used especially for balustrades, cornices, and similar architectural ornaments, fountains, flower-vases, etc.—**Rustic work.** (*a*) In *masonry*: (1) Stonework of which the face is hacked or picked in holes, or of which the courses and the separate blocks are marked by deep chamfered or rectangular grooves. Work of the former class is sometimes termed *rockwork*, and the phrase *rustic work* is by some restricted to masonry of the latter class. The varieties of rustic work are named according to the way in which the face is treated, or from peculiarities of the salient edge. *Chamfered rustic work* has the edge of the salient panel beveled to an angle of 135° with the face, so that the beveling of two adjacent blocks forms a right angle at the joint. *Frosted work* displays a fine and even roughness. *Punctured work* is characterized by irregular holes or lines of holes. *Stalactited work* is formed by an ornamentation resembling agglomerated icicles. *Vermiculated work* is tooled in contorted or worm-shaped lines. (2) Any wall built of stones of different sizes and shapes fitted together. (*b*) In *woodwork*, summer-houses, garden furniture, etc., made from rough limbs and roots of trees arranged in fanciful forms.—**Sussex rustic ware.** See *ware*[2].—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Pastoral*, *Bucolic*, etc. See *rural*.—**2.** Countrified.



Rustic Work.

A, plain; *B*, beveled; *C*, vermiculated; *D*, frosted.

II. *n.* 1. One who lives in the country; a countryman; a peasant; in a contemptuous use, a clown or boor.

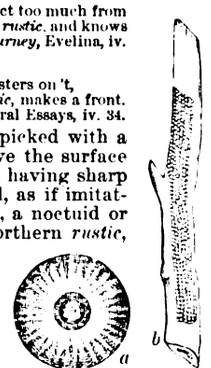
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing *rustics* ranged around.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 214.

You must not, madam, expect too much from my pupil: she is quite a little *rustic*, and knows nothing of the world. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, iv.

2. Rustic work.

Then clap four slices of pilasters on 't,
That, laced with bits of *rustic*, makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 34.

3. In *ceram.*, a ground picked with a sharp point so as to have the surface roughened with hollows having sharp edges, sometimes waved, as if imitating slag.—4. In *entom.*, a noctuid or rustic moth: as, the northern *rustic*, *Agrotis lucernea*; the unarmed *rustic*, *A. inermis*.



Unarmed Rustic (*Agrotis inermis*).

a, egg, greatly enlarged; *b*, eggs, natural size, in position upon twig.

rustical† (rus'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *rustical* = It. *rusticale*; as *rustic* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Rustic.

He is of a *rustical* cut, I know not how: he doth not carry himself like a gentleman of fashion.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Our English courtiers . . . have infinitely refined upon the plain and *rustical* discourse of our fathers.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

II. *n.* A rustic.

Let me intreat you not to be wroth with this *rustical* — Credit me, the north wind shall as soon puff one of your rocks from its basis as . . . the churlish speech of an untaught churl shall move the spleen of Piercie Shafton.
Scott, Monastery, xix.

rustically (rus'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rustic manner; in a manner characteristic of or befitting a peasant; hence, rudely; plainly; inelegantly.

He keeps me *rustically* at home.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 7.

The pulpit style [in Germany] has been always either *rustically* negligent, or bristling with pedantry.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

rusticalness (rus'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement. *Bailey*, 1727.

rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rusticated*, ppr. *rusticating*. [< L. *rusticatus*, pp. of *rusticari* (> It. *rusticare* = Pg. *rusticar* = F. *rustiquer*), live in the country, < *rusticus*, of the country: see *rustic*.] **I.** *intrans.* To dwell or reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *rusticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope.*

II. *trans.* 1. To send to the country; induce or (especially) compel to reside in the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See *rustication*.

The monks, who lived *rusticated* in their scattered monasteries, sojourners in the midst of their conquered land, often felt their Saxon blood tingle in their veins.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 83.

At school he was flogged and disgraced, he was disgraced and *rusticated* at the university, he was disgraced and expelled from the army.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. In *masonry*, to form into rustic work.

If . . . a tower is to be built, the lower storey should not only be square, but should be marked by buttresses or other strong lines, and the masonry *rusticated*, so as to convey even a greater appearance of strength
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 26.

rusticated (rus'ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rusticate*, *v.*] In *building*, rustic.

To the south of the west entrance, the earth has been dug away, and I saw a *rusticated* wall three feet eight inches thick, built with two rows of stone in breadth, clamped together with irons.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 23.

Rusticated ashlar. See *ashlar*, 3.

rustication (rus-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *rusticacion*, < L. *rustication(n-)*, a living in the country, < *rusticari*, live in the country: see *rusticate*.] 1. The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated; residence, especially forced residence, in the country; in universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense by compelling him to leave the institution, and sometimes also compelling him to reside for a time in some other specified place.

Mrs. Sydney is delighted with her *rustication*. She has suffered all the evils of London, and enjoyed none of its goods. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

To have touched upon this this spring . . . would either have been the means of abridging my exile, or at least would have procured me a change of residence during my *rustication*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiii.

And then came demand for an apology; refusal on my part; appeal to the dean; convocation; and *rustication* of George Savage Fitz-Boodle.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

2. In *arch.*, that species of masonry called *rustic work* (which see, under *rustic*).—**Prismatic rustication**, in Elizabethan architecture, rusticated masonry with diamond-shaped projections worked on the face of every stone. *T. R. Smith*, Handbook of Architecture, Gloss.

rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rusticities* (-tiz). [< OF. *rusticité*, F. *rusticité* = Pr. *rusticitat*, *rustat* = Sp. *rusticidad* = Pg. *rusticidade* = It. *rusticità*, < L. *rusticita(t-)s*, rusticity, < *rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic*.] 1. The state or character of being rustic; rural existence, flavor, appearance, manners, or the like; especially, simplicity or homeliness of manner; and hence, in a bad sense, ignorance, clownishness, or boorishness.

Honestie is but a defect of Witt,
Respect but meere *Rusticitie* and Clownerie.
Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 134).

The sweetness and *rusticity* of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

I . . . have alone with this right hand subdued barbarism, rudeness, and *rusticity*.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. Anything betokening a rustic life or origin; especially, an error or defect due to ignorance of the world or of the usages of polite society.

The little *rusticities* and awkwardnesses which had at first made grievous inroads on the tranquillity of all . . . necessarily wore away. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, ii.

rusticize (rus'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rusticized*, ppr. *rusticizing*. [< *rustic* + *-ize*.] To make rustic; transform to a rustic.

Rusticized ourselves with uncouth hat,
Rough vest, and goatskin wrappage.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

rusticly (rus'tik-li), *adv.* [< *rustic* + *-ly*[2].] In a rustic manner; rustically.

To you it seemes so (*rustickly*) Aiax Oileus said;
Your words are suited to your eyes. Those mares leade still that led. *Chapman*, Iliad. xxiii. 416.

rusticola (rus-tik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., supposed to be a mistake for *rusticula*, fem. dim. of L. *rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic*. Otherwise an error for *ruricola*, < L. *rus* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. An old book-name of the Euro-

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pean woodcock, now called *Scolopax rusticola*, or *S. rusticula*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Scolopacidæ*, containing only the rusticola: synonymous with *Scolopax* in the strictest sense.

Rusticolæ (rus-tik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Rusticola*, q. v.] In *ornith.*, in Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of birds, including the precocial grallatores, and approximately equivalent to the modern order *Limicolæ*. It was divided into two groups—(*a*) *Phalarides*, including the rails, coots, and jacanas; and (*b*) *Limosinæ*, nearly coextensive with the plover-snipe group, shorebirds, or *Limicolæ* proper of modern authors.

rustily (rus'ti-li), *adv.* [< *rusty*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a rusty state; in such a manner as to suggest rustiness.

Lowten . . . was in conversation with a *rustily*-clad, miserable-looking man, in boots without toes, and gloves without fingers. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxi.

rustiness (rus'ti-nes), *n.* [< ME. *rustynes*; < *rusty*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being rusty.

The *rustiness* and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, i.

rust-joint (rust'joint), *n.* See *rust*[1], 2.

rustle (rus'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rustled*, ppr. *rustling*. [Formerly also *russle*; prob. freq. of Sw. *rusta*, stir, make a noise, var. of OSw. *ruska*, rustle, shake, = Dan. *ruske*, pull, shake, twitch, = Icel. *ruska*, shake rudely: see *rush*[2]. Cf. Icel. *rýsla*, clatter, as money, and G. *ruscheln*, freq. of *ruschen*, rustle. Cf. AS. **hristlan*, rustle (in Lye, not authenticated), appar. freq. of **hristan*, in ppr. *hristenda* (verbal n. *hristung*), shake, = Icel. *hrista* = Dan. *ryste* = Sw. *rysta*, *rista*, shake, tremble.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a wavering, murmuring sound when set in motion and rubbed one part upon another or against something else; give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken: as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* foliage; *rustling* wings.

When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the *rustling* leaves.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 129.

Now and then, sweet Philomel would wail,
Or stock-doves plain amid the forest deep,
That drowsy *rustled* to the sighing gale.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 4.

Her hand shook, and we heard
In the dead hush the papers that she held
Rustle. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. To move about or along with a rustling sound.

O, this life
Is nobler than attending for a check,
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble,
Prouder than *rustling* in unpaid-for silk.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 24.

The breeze blows fresh; we reach the island's edge,
Our shallop *rustling* through the yielding sedge.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

Madame Bourdon *rustled* from upper to lower hall, repeating instructions to her charges.
The Century, XXXVII. 87.

3. To stir about; bestir one's self; struggle or strive, especially against obstacles or difficulties; work vigorously or energetically; "hustle." [Slang, western U. S.]

Rustle now, boys, *rustle!* for you have a long and hard day's work before you. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 190.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rustle.

The wind was scarcely strong enough to *rustle* the leaves around. *T. C. Grattan.*

Where the stiff brocade of women's dresses may have *rustled* autumnal leaves.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 59.

2. To shake with a murmuring, rustling sound.

The air-swept lindens yield
Their scent, and *rustle* down their perfumed showers
Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid.
M. Arnold, The Scholar-Gipsy.

3. To make, do, secure, obtain, etc., in a lively, energetic manner. [Slang, western U. S.]

When the cow-boy on the round up, the surveyor, or hunter, who must camp out, pitches his tent in the grassy coulée or narrow creek-bottom, his first care is to start out with his largest gunning-bag to "*rustle* some buffalo chips" for a camp-fire. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 451.

rustle (rus'l), *n.* [< *rustle*, *v.*] 1. The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

In the sweeping of the wind your ear
The passage of the Angel's wings will hear,
And on the lichen-crusted leads above
The *rustle* of the eternal rain of love.
M. Arnold, Church of Brou, iii.

2. A movement accompanied by a rustling sound.

The soft *rustle* of a maiden's gown
Fanning away the dandelion's down.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

rustler (rus'lèr), *n.* [< *rustle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which rustles.

The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot like those neglected *rustlers* [fallen oak-leaves].
Scott, Monastery, viii.

2. One who works or acts with energy and promptness; an active, efficient person; a "hustler"; originally, a cowboy. [Slang, western U. S.]

A horde of *rustlers* who are running off stock.
The Vindicator (Los Lunas, New Mexico), Oct. 27, 1883.

They're a thirsty crowd, an' it comes expinsive; but they're worth it, fer they're *rustlers*, ivery wan of thim.
The Century, XXXVII. 770.

rustless (rust'les), *a.* [< *rust*[1] + *-less*.] Free from rust; that will not rust.

I have known her fastidious in seeking pure metal for clean uses; and, when once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize, keeping it in silk and cotton wool. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, viii.

"Polarite"—a *rustless* magnetic oxide of iron in a highly porous condition. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 486.

rustlingly (rus'ling-li), *adv.* With a rustling sound.

On Autumn-nights, when rain
Doth *rustlingly* above your heads complain
On the smooth leaden roof.
M. Arnold, Church of Brou, iii.

rust-mite (rust'mit), *n.* One of certain mites of the family *Phytoptidæ*, or gall-mites, which do not produce galls properly speaking, but live in a rust-like substance which they produce upon the leaves or fruit of certain plants. Many of these rusts have been described by botanists as *rust-fungi*. *Phytoptus oleivorus* is the rust-mite of the orange, which produces the brownish discoloration often noticed on oranges.

rust-proof (rust'pröf), *a.* Proof against rust; free from the danger of rusting.

This tank is costly, for its joints and bearings must be *rust-proof*. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 284.

rustre (rus'tèr), *n.* [< F. *rustre*, a lozenge pierced round in the center, also a sort of lance, prob. lozenge-shaped; prob. (with unorig. *s* and *r*) < OHG. **hrūta*, *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, G. *raute*, a quadrangle, square, rhomboid, facet, pane, lozenge in heraldry, = D. *ruit* = Sw. *ruta* = Dan. *rude*, square, lozenge, pane; perhaps < Indo-Eur. **krūta*, **ktrūta*, and so connected with L. *quattuor*, Gr. τέτταρες, πίσυρες, etc., G. *vier*, E. *four*: see *four*.] 1. A scale in early armor. See under *rustred*. Hence —2. In *her.*, a lozenge pierced with a circular opening, large in proportion to the whole surface, the field appearing through it. Compare *muscle*.


Rustre, 2.

rust-red (rust'red), *a.* In *zoöl.*, same as *ferruginous*.

rustred (rus'tèrd), *a.* [< *rustre* + *-ed*[2].] Having rustres.—**Rustred armor**, armor composed of scales lapping one over another, and differing from mascled armor in the curved form of the scales, which make an imbricated pattern.

Rust's collyrium. A mixture of liquor plumbi, elder-water, and tincture of opium.

rusty[1] (rus'ti), *a.* [< ME. *rusti*, *rusty*, < AS. *rustig*, *rusteg* (= D. *roestig* = OHG. *rostag*, MHG. *rostec*, *rustic*, G. *rostig* = Sw. *rostig*), rusty, < *rust*[1], rust: see *rust*[1], *n.* In some senses partly confused with *resty*[1], *restive*, and *resty*[2], *reasty*[1]: see *rusty*[2], *rusty*[3], *resty*[1], *resty*[2].] 1. Covered or affected with rust: as, a *rusty* knife or sword.

Yea, distaff-women manage *rusty* bills
Against thy seat. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 118.

Bars and bolts
Grew *rusty* by disuse. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 746.

Armies waned, for magnet-like she drew
The *rustiest* iron of old fighters' hearts.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. Consisting of rust; hence, having the appearance or effect of rust: as, *rusty* stains.

By that same way the direfull dames doe drive
Their mournefull charett, fild with *rusty* blood.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 32.

Not a ship's hull, with its rusty iron links of cable run out of hawse-holes long discolored with the iron's *rusty* tears, but seemed to be there with a fell intention.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 14.

3. Covered, incrusted, or stained with a dirty substance resembling rust; hence, filthy; specifically, as applied to grain, affected with the rust-disease: as, *rusty* wheat.

Shew your *rusty* teeth
At every word. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of the color of rust; rubiginous; ferruginous.—5. Red or yellow, as fish when the brine in which they are prepared evaporates. Fat fish, like herrings, mackerel, or halibut-fins, often turn rusty.—6. Having lost the original gloss or luster; time-worn; shabby: as, a *rusty* black; clothes *rusty* at the seams.

Some there be that have pleasure only in old *rusty* antiquities, and some only in their own doings.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

The hens were now scarcely larger than pigeons, and had a queer, *rusty*, withered aspect, and a gouty kind of movement, and a sleepy and melancholy tone throughout all the variations of their clucking and cackling.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

Mordecai had no handsome Sabbath garment, but instead of the threadbare *rusty* black coat of the morning he wore one of light drab.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxiv.

7. Out of practice; dulled in skill or knowledge through disuse or inactivity.

Hector . . . in this dull and long-continued truce
Is *rusty* grown. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 263.

One gets *rusty* in this part of the country, you know. Not you, Casaubon; you stick to your studies.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ix.

8†. Causing rust; rendering dull or inactive.

I deeme thy braine emperished bee
Through *rusty* elde, that hath rotted thee.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

9. Rough; hoarse; harsh; grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

The old parishioners . . . wondered what was going to happen, taking counsel of each other in *rusty* whispers as the door was shut. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 596.

Rusty blackbird or **grackle**, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, abundant in eastern North America, found in the United


Rusty Grackle (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*).

States chiefly in the fall, winter, and early spring, when it is mostly of a reddish-brown color (whence the name). In full plumage the male is entirely iridescent black, with yellow eyes. It is from 9 to 9½ inches long, and 14½ in extent of wings.—**Rusty dab**, a flatfish of the genus *Platessa*, found in deep water on the coast of Massachusetts and New York.

rusty[1]† (rus'ti), *v. t.* [< *rusty*[1], *a.*] To make rusty; rust.

Th' vngodly Prince . . .
Reacht out his arm; but instantly the same
So strangely withered and so num became,
And God so *rustied* every ioynt, that there
(But as the Body stird) it could not stir.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

rusty[2] (rus'ti), *a.* [A var. of *resty*[2], *reasty*[1], confused with *rusty*[1].] Same as *reasty*[1] for *reasted*.

You *rusty* piece of Martlemas bacon, away!
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

rusty[3] (rus'ti), *a.* [A var. of *resty*[1], confused with *rusty*[1].] Stubborn: same as *resty*[1] for *restive*.

In the mean time, there is much urging and spurring the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which they will prove somewhat *rusty*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 36.

To ride, run, or **turn rusty**, to become contumacious; rebel in a surly manner; resist or oppose any one ill-naturedly.

He [the monkey] takes her [the cat] round the neck, and tries to pull her down, and if then she *turns rusty*, . . . he'll . . . give her a nip with his teeth.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

And how the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher *rides rusty* on me now and then.
Scott, Pirate, xxxix.

Company that 's got no more orders to give, and wants to *turn* up *rusty* to them that has, had better be making room than filling it. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xl.

They paraded the street, and watched the yard till dusk, when its proprietor *ran rusty* and turned them out.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xlv.

rustyback (rus'ti-bak), *n.* A fern, *Ceterach officinarum*: so named in allusion to the rusty scales which cover its lower surface. [Eng.]

rusty-crowned (rus'ti-kround), *a.* Having a chestnut spot on the top of the head: specifically said of the *rusty-crowned* falcon, *Falco* (*Tinnunculus*) *sparverius*. See *sparrow-hawk*.

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rusure (rö'zhūr), *n.* [Irreg., < *ruse*[1] + *-ure.*] The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. [Prov. Eng.]

ruswut, *n.* See *rusot.*

rut[1] (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt;* with shortened vowel, < ME. *rute, route,* < OF. *route,* way, path, street, trace, track, etc., < ML. *rupta,* a way, path: see *route*[1], the same word, partly adapted to the mod. F. form *route.*] **1.** A narrow track worn or cut in the ground; especially, the hollow track made by a wheel in passing over the ground.

> And as from hils raine waters headlong fall,
> That all waies eate huge *ruts.*
> *Chapman,* Iliad, iv. 480.
>
> A sleepy land where under the same wheel
> The same old *rut* would deepen year by year.
> *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

2†. A wrinkle.

> To behold thee not painted inclines somewhat neere
> A miracle; these in thy face here were deep *ruts.*
> *Webster,* Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1.
>
> These many *ruts* and furrows in thy cheeks
> Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground,
> Till'd with the plough of age.
> *Randolph,* Hey for Honesty, iv. 3.

3. Any beaten path or mode of procedure; an established habit or course.

> War? the worst that follows
> Things that seem jerk'd out of the common *rut*
> Of Nature is the hot religious fool,
> Who, seeing war in heaven, for heaven's credit
> Makes it on earth. *Tennyson,* Harold, i. 1.

The *ruts* of human life are full of healing for sick souls. We cannot be always taking the initiative and beginning life anew. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, Lect. xvii., p. 375.

The disciples of a great master take the husk for the grain; they harden into the *ruts* of scholarship.
The Century, XL. 250.

rut[1] (rut), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *rutted,* ppr. *rutting.* [< *rut*[1], *n.*] To mark with or as with ruts; trace furrows in; also, to wrinkle: as, to *rut* the earth with a spade, or with cart-wheels.

The two in high glee started behind old Dobbin, and jogged along the deep-*rutted* plashy roads.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

His face . . . deeply *rutted* here and there with expressive valleys and riverine lines of wrinkle.
E. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xiii.

rut[2] (rut), *n.* [Formerly also *rutt;* < ME. **rut, ruit, rut,* a roaring, the noise of deer, etc., at the time of sexual excitement, rut, F. *rut,* rut, = Sp. *ruido* = Pg. *rugido* = It. *rugito,* a roaring, bellowing, < L. *rugitus,* a roaring as of lions, a rumbling, < *rugire* (> It. *rugire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rugir* = OF. *ruir,* F. *rugir*), roar, < √ *ru,* make a noise, Skt. √ *ru,* hum, bray: see *rumor.* In the lit. sense ('a roaring') the word appears to have merged in *rout*[1], *rote*[4].] **1†.** A roaring noise; uproar.

> Theues that loueden ryot and *ruit.*
> *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 132.
>
> And there arose such *rut,* th' unruly rout among,
> That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rong.
> *Drayton,* Polyolbion, ii. 445.

2. The noise made by deer at the time of sexual excitement; hence, the periodical sexual excitement or heat of animals; the period of heat.

rut[2] (rut), *v.;* pret. and pp. *rutted,* ppr. *rutting.* [< ME. *rutien, rutyen;* < *rut*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be in heat; desire copulation.

II. *trans.* To copulate with. [Rare.]

> What piety forbids the lusty ram,
> Or more salacious goat, to *rut* their dam?
> *Dryden,* tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

rut[3] (rut), *v. i.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rout*[1].

Ruta (rö'tä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruta,* < Gr. ῥυτή, rue: see *rue*[2].] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Ruteæ.* It is characterized by a sessile four- or five celled ovary, and eight or ten stamens alternately shorter, their filaments dilated at the base, and by four or five arched and toothed petals growing from a thick urn-shaped receptacle. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through the Mediterranean region and western and central Asia. They are herbs with perennial or somewhat shrubby base, dotted with glands and emitting a heavy odor. They bear alternate leaves, either simple, divided, trifoliate, or decompound, and many-flowered terminal corymbs or panicles of yellow or greenish flowers. The general name of the species is *rue* (which see). See cut under *Octandria.*

rutabaga (rö-tą-bā'gą), *n.* [= F. *rutabaga;* of Sw. or Lapp. origin (?).] The Swedish turnip, a probable derivative, with the rape and common turnip, of *Brassica campestris.* The leaves are smooth and covered with a bloom, and the roots are longer than broad. The rutabaga is more nutritious than the common turnip. There are numerous varieties.

Rutaceæ (rö-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), fem. pl. of L. *rutaceus,* of or belonging to rue: see *rutaceous.*] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Geraniales* and series *Discifloræ.* It is characterized by flowers with four or five sepals and as many broadly imbricated petals, by an ovary of four or five carpels, either wholly connate or united only by their basilar or ventral styles or their stigmas, or rarely entirely free, the ovules commonly two in each cell, and usually by an annular or bowl-shaped disk within the circle of stamens. The seeds are oblong or reniform, most often sessile and solitary in the cell, often with a shining crust, with or without fleshy albumen. The order includes about 780 species, of 101 genera and 7 tribes, scattered through the warm and temperate parts of the globe, most abundant in South Africa and Australia, least frequent in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, dotted with glands and often exhaling a heavy odor. They bear leaves without stipules, which are usually opposite, sometimes simple, but more often compound, and of one, three, or five leaflets, or variously pinnate. The flowers are most often in axillary cymes; the fruit is very various. There are two well-marked series, of which the larger and typical, having the ovary deeply lobed and the fruit capsular, contains the tribes *Cusparieæ, Ruteæ, Diosmeæ, Boronieæ,* and *Xanthoxyleæ;* and the smaller, having the ovary little if at all lobed, and the fruit coriaceous, drupaceous, or a berry, contains the tribes *Toddalieæ* and *Aurantieæ.* The last includes, in the genus *Citrus,* the orange and the lemon, which depart from the type in their numerous carpels, ovules, and stamens. For some of the important genera, see *Ruta* (the type), *Ptelea, Xanthoxylum, Citrus, Murraya, Peganum,* and *Dictamnus.*

rutaceous (rö-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *rutaceus,* < *ruta,* rue: see *rue*[2].] Of, belonging to, or characterizing the plant-order *Rutaceæ;* resembling rue.

rute[1], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rout*[1].

rute[2]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *root*[1].

rute[3] (röt), *n.* [Cf. W. *rhwtws,* broken parts, dregs, *rhwtion, rhytion,* particles rubbed off.] In *mining,* very small threads of ore.

Ruteæ (rö'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1825), < *Ruta* + *-cæ.*] A tribe of plants of the order *Rutaceæ,* characterized by free and spreading petals and stamens, a free and thickened disk, three or more ovules in a cell, fleshy albumen, and a curved embryo. It includes 6 genera, of which *Ruta* is the type. The species are herbs, often with a shrubby base, with perfect, mostly regular flowers, their parts commonly in fours, and often with pinnately divided leaves. They are widely scattered through most northern temperate regions.

Rutela (rö'te-lä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1817), an error for *Rutila,* fem. of L. *rutilus,* red: see *rutile.*] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, giving name to the *Rutelinæ* or *Rutelidæ,* having the claws entire and the scutellum longer than broad. They are beetles of a moderate size and short and stout form, and are ornamented with striking and variable colors. They are confined to South America and the West Indies, but one Cuban species, *R. formosa,* has been seen in the United States. They are found on flowers.

Rutelidæ (rö-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < *Rutela* + *-idæ.*] A family of lamellicorn beetles, usually ranking as a tribe or subfamily of *Scarabæidæ:* a little-used term.

Rutelinæ (rö-te-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rutela* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scarabæidæ,* typified by the genus *Rutela;* the goldsmith-beetles or tree-beetles. They are splendid metallic beetles, mostly of the warmer parts of America. The body is shorter, rounder, and more polished than is usually the case with scarabs, and the tarsi are thick, enabling the insects to cling closely to trees. One of the commonest and most beautiful species is *Areoda (Cotalpa) lanigera,* the goldsmith-beetle, ⅝ inch long, of a yellow color glittering like gold on the head and thorax. They appear in New England about the middle of May. *Plusiotis gloriosa* is pale-green, with the margins of the body and broad stripes on the elytra of pure polished gold-color. Also *Rutelidæ* as a family and *Rutelini* as a tribe. See cut under *Cotalpa.*

ruth (röth), *n.* [< ME. *ruthe, reuthe, rewth, rewthe, routh, reouthe, reowthe,* < Icel. *hryggth, hrygth,* ruth, sorrow, < *hryggr,* grieved, sorrowful: see *rue*[1], *v.* The equiv. noun in AS. was *hreów:* see *rue*[1], *n.*] **1.** Sorrow; misery; grief.

> Of the quenes profer the puple hadde *reuthe,*
> For sche fel to-fore the best flat to the grounde;
> Ther was weping & wo wonderli riue.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4413.
>
> Reign thou above the storms of sorrow and *ruth*
> That roar beneath; unshaken peace hath won thee.
> *Tennyson,* Sonnet, Though Night hath climbed, etc.

2. That which brings ruth; cruel or barbarous conduct.

> No *ruthe* were it to rug the and ryue the in ropes.
> *York Plays,* p. 286.
>
> The Danes with *ruth* our realme did ouerrunne,
> Their wrath inwrapte vs all in wretchednesse.
> *Mir. for Mags.,* I. 445.
>
> I come not here to be your foe!
> I seek these anchorites, not in *ruth,*
> To curse and to deny your truth.
> *M. Arnold,* Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

3. Sorrow for the misery of another; compassion; pity; mercy; tenderness.

> For-thi I rede the riche haue *reuthe* on the pore.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), i. 149.
>
> Tho can she weepe, to stirre up gentle *ruth*
> Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., I. i. 50.
>
> Vouchsafe of *ruth*
> To tell us who inhabits this fair town.
> *Marlowe and Nash,* Dido, Queen of Carthage, ii. 1. 41.

4. Repentance; regret.

> Of worldly pleasure it is a treasure, to say truth,
> To wed a gentle wyfe; of his bargayne he needes no *ruth.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

5. A pitiful sight; a pity.

> I trowe that to a norice in this case
> It had been hard this *reuthe* for to see;
> Wel myhte a moder than han cryed allas!
> *Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 506.

For the principll of this text hath he contynued in dayly experiens sithe bifore the Parlement of Bury; but the conclusion of this text came neuer zet to experiens, and that is gret *rewthe.* *Paston Letters,* I. 536.

[*Ruth* in all its various senses is obsolete or archaic.]

Ruthenian (rö-thē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ruthenia,* a name of Russia, + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ruthenians.—**Ruthenian Catholics.** Same as *United Ruthenians.*—**Ruthenian sturgeon,** *Acipenser ruthenus.* See *sterlet.*

II. *n.* **1.** A member of that part of the Little Russian race dwelling in the eastern part of the Austrian empire. Also called *Russniak.* See *Little Russian,* under *Russian.*—**2.** The language spoken by the Ruthenians: same as *Little Russian.* See *Russian.*—**United Ruthenians,** those Ruthenians in Russian Poland and Austria-Hungary, belonging to communities formerly of the Orthodox Eastern Church, who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, but still continue to use the Old Slavonic liturgy. They have a married secular clergy, and a religious order which follows the rule of St. Basil. Also called *Ruthenian Catholics.*

ruthenic (rö-then'ik), *a.* [< *ruthen-ium* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium.

ruthenious (rö-thē'ni-us), *a.* [< *ruthenium* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium: noting compounds having a lower valence than ruthenic compounds.

ruthenium (rö-thē'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < *Ruthenia,* a name of Russia, whence it was originally obtained.] Chemical symbol, Ru; atomic weight, 103.5 (*Claus*). A metal of the platinum group. The name was given by Osann, in 1828, to one of three supposed new metals found in platinum ores from the Ural mountains. Most of what is known of it is due to Claus, who, in 1845, proved the existence of one of Osann's new metals, and retained his name (*ruthenium*) for it, because there was really a new metal in the substance called by Osann "ruthenium oxide," although, in point of fact, this was made up chiefly of various other substances — silica, zirconia, etc. Ruthenium is found in native platinum as well as in osmiridium, and in laurite, which is a sesqui-sulphuret of ruthenium, and occurs in Borneo and Oregon. It is a hard, brittle metal, fusing with more difficulty than any metal of the platinum group, with the exception of osmium. It is very little acted on by aqua regia, but combines with chlorin at a red heat. Its specific gravity, at 32°, is 12.261.

rutherfordite (rö'thėr-ford-īt), *n.* [< *Rutherford* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A rare and imperfectly known mineral found in the gold-mines of Rutherford county, North Carolina: it is supposed to contain titanic acid, cerium, etc.

ruthful (röth'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *reuthful, reouthful, reowthful;* < *ruth* + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of sorrow; sorrowful; woful; rueful.

> What sad and *ruthful* faces!
> *Fletcher,* Double Marriage, iii. 2.

2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

> In Aust eke if the vyne yerde be lene,
> And she, thi vyne, a *ruthful* thing to se.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.
>
> O that my death would stay these *ruthful* deeds!
> *Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 95.
>
> Say a *ruthful* chance broke woof and warp.
> *Browning,* Sordello.

3. Full of ruth or pity; merciful; compassionate.

> Biholt, thou man with *routhful* herte,
> The sharpe scourge with knottes smerte.
> *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 226.
>
> He [God] *ruthful* is to man. *Turberville,* Eclogues, iii.

ruthfully (röth'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *reowthfulliche;* < *ruthful* + *-ly*[2].] Wofully; sadly; piteously; mournfully.

> The flower of horse and foot . . . *ruthfully* perished.
> *Knolles,* Hist. Turks.

ruthless (röth'les), *a.* [< ME. *reutheles, rewtheless, routheles;* < *ruth* + *-less.*] **1.** Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

> She loketh bakward to the londe,
> And seyde, "farwel, housbond *rewtheless.*"
> *Chaucer,* Man of Law's Tale, l. 765.

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See, *ruthless* queen, a hapless father's tears.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 156.

2. Unmodified or unrestrained by pity; marked by unfaltering rigor; relentless; merciless: as, *ruthless* severity.

With *ruthless* joy the happy hound
Told hill and dale that Reynard's track was found.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

A high morality and a true patriotism . . . must first be renounced before a *ruthless* career of selfish conquest can begin. *E. Everett*, Orations and Speeches, I. 521.

=**Syn.** Unpitying, hard-hearted.

ruthlessly (röth'les-li), *adv.* [< *ruthless* + *-ly*2.] In a ruthless manner; without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

That the Moslems did *ruthlessly* destroy Jaina temples at Ajmir, Delhi, Canouge, and elsewhere may be quite true, but then it was because their columns served so admirably for the construction of their mosques.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 409.

ruthlessness (röth'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ruthless; want of compassion; mercilessness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

rutic (rö'tik), *a.* [< L. *ruta*, rue, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from rue.—**Rutic acid**, a crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of the common rue. Also called *rutin*.

ruticilla (rö-ti-sil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rutilus*, red, + dim. term. *-cilla*, taken to mean 'tail' (cf. *Motacilla*).] 1. An old book-name of some small bird having a red tail, or having red on the tail; a redstart. It is the specific name of (*a*) the redstart of Europe, *Phœnicura ruticilla*, and of (*b*) the redstart of America, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See cuts under *redstart*.

2. [*cap.*] The genus of Old World redstarts, of which there are about 20 species. The common redstart is *R. phœnicura*. The black redstart is *R. tithys*. Also called *Phœnicura*.

Ruticillinæ (rö"ti-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ruticilla* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of Old World sylviine birds, named from the genus *Ruticilla*.

rutil, *n.* See *rutile*.

Rutila (rö'ti-lạ), *n.* The amended form of *Rutela*.

rutilant (rö'ti-lạnt), *a.* [< F. *rutilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *rutilante*, < L. *rutilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *rutilare*, be or color reddish: see *rutilate*.] Shining; glittering. [Rare.]

Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.
Evelyn, II. iv. 1. (*Richardson.*)

Somehow the Abate's guardian eye—
Scintillant, *rutilant*, fraternal fire—
Roving round every way, had seized the prize.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 110.

rutilate† (rö'ti-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *rutilatus*, pp. of *rutilare* (> It. *rutilare* = Sp. Pg. *rutilar* = OF. *rutiler*, shine, glitter), be or color reddish, glow red, < *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *red*1.] To shine; emit rays of light. *Coles*, 1717.

rutile (rö'til), *n.* [Also *rutil;* < F. *rutile*, shining; < L. *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *rutilant*.] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxid occurs in nature. (See also *octahedrite* and *brookite*.) It crystallizes in tetragonal crystals, generally in square prisms, often in geniculated twins. It has a brilliant metallic-adamantine luster, and reddish-brown to black color. The crystals are often black by reflected and deep-red by transmitted light. They are sometimes cut for jewels. Nigrin is a black ferriferous variety, and sagenite a variety consisting of acicular crystals often penetrating transparent quartz. The latter is also called *Venus's-hair stone* and *love's-arrows*.

rutilite (rö'ti-līt), *n.* [< *rutile* + *-ite*2.] Native oxid of titanium.

rutin (rö'tin), *n.* [< L. *ruta*, rue, + *-in*2.] Rutic acid.

rutter1† (rut'ėr), *n.* [= D. *ruiter* = G. *reuter*, a trooper, horseman (partly confused with G. *reiter*, a rider, and *ritter*, knight: see *reiter*, *ritter*, *rider*), < OF. *routier*, *routtier*, a highwayman, roadsman, an experienced soldier, a veteran, < ML. *ruptarius*, *rutarius*, one of a band of irregular soldiers or mercenaries of the eleventh century, a trooper, < *rupta*, a troop, band, company: see *rout*3.] 1. A trooper; a dragoon; specifically, a mercenary horse-soldier in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Neither shal they be accompanied wyth a garde of ruffelynge *rutters*. *Bp. Bale*, Image, ii.

Like Almain *rutters* with their horsemen's staves.
Marlowe, Faustus, i. 1.

True it is, a squadron of *rutters*, meaning pistoliers, ought to beat a squadron of launtiers.
Williams, Brief Discourse of War.

2. A dashing gallant; a man of fashion.

Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* cod-piece, but I like not the allusion so well by reason the tyings have no correspondence; his mouth is allwaies mumbling, as if hee were at his mattens; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow.
Lodge, Wit's Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

rutter2† (rut'ėr), *n.* [Also *ruttier*, *routtier;* < OF. *routier*, a chart, or directory of roads or courses, a road-chart, itinerary, a marine chart, < *route*, a way, road: see *route*1.] A direction for the road or course, especially for a course by sea.

I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beale his howse, where onely we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and *rutters* were agreed upon in generall.
Dr. Dee, Diary, p. 18. (*Halliwell.*)

rutter3 (rut'ėr), *n.* [< *rut*2, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One that ruts.

rutterkin† (rut'ėr-kin), *n.* [< *rutter*1 + *-kin.*] A diminutive of *rutter*1.

Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jetting up and down!
Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G. vi. (*Latham.*)

ruttier† (rut'i-ėr), *n.* Same as *rutter*2.

rut-time (rut'tīm), *n.* The season of rut. *Cotgrave*.

rutting-time (rut'ing-tīm), *n.* Same as *rut-time*. *Halliwell*.

ruttish (rut'ish), *a.* [< *rut*2 + *-ish*1.] Lustful; libidinous.

Count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy, but for all that very *ruttish*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 243.

ruttishness (rut'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.

ruttle (rut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruttled*, ppr. *ruttling*. [< ME. *rotelen*, *rutelen*, var. of *ratelen*, rattle: see *rattle*1. Cf. G. *rütteln*, shake, rattle.] To rattle; make a rattling sound, especially in breathing; gurgle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Then was *rutlynge* in Rome, and rubbynge of helmes.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111. (*Halliwell.*)

When she was taken in her coffin to Dr. Petty, the professor of anatomy, "she was observed to breathe, and obscurely to *ruttle*."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 216.

ruttle (rut'l), *n.* [< *ruttle*, *v.*; a var. of *rattle*1, *n.*] Rattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal *ruttle*.
Burnet, Sermons, p. 175. (*Latham.*)

rutton-root (rut'on-röt), *n.* [Prob. < Hind. *ratan*, a jewel, gem.] An Indian dye-plant, *Onosma Emodi*, or its root, which affords a stain for wood. It is the maharanga of the natives.

rutty1 (rut'i), *a.* [< *rut*1 + *-y*1.] Full of ruts; cut by wheels.

The road was *rutty*. *C. Rowcroft.*

rutty2 (rut'i), *a.* [< *rut*2 + *-y*1.] Ruttish; lustful.

rutty3 (rut'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *rooty*. *Spenser*.

rutula (rut'ū-lạ), *n.* Same as *rotula*, 1 (*a*).

ruty†, *a.* A late Middle English form of *rooty*.

ruvid (rö'vid), *a.* [< It. *ruvido*, rough, rugged, rude, < L. *ruidus* (rare), rough.] Rough. [Rare.]

On passing my hand over the body . . . there was a *ruvid* feel, as if the two surfaces met with resistance, or as if a third body, slightly rough, like the finest sand or powder, lay between them.
A. B. Granville, Spas of Germany, p. 172.
[(*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 368.)

Ruyschian (rīs'ki-ạn), *a.* [< *Ruysch* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Dutch anatomist Ruysch (1638–1731).—**Ruyschian tunic** (tunica Ruyschiana). Same as *choriocapillaris*.

Ruysch's glomerule. A Malpighian corpuscle.

Ruysch's map-projection. See *projection*.

ruzzom, *n.* Same as *rizom*.

R. V. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the Bible).

R. W. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Right Worshipful;* (*b*) *Right Worthy*.

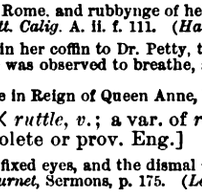
ryt, *n.* A late Middle English form of *rye*1.

Ry. An abbreviation of *railway*.

ryacolite, *n.* See *rhyacolite*.

ryal†, *a.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

ryal, rial3 (rī'al), *n.* [A var. of *royal.*] 1. A gold coin formerly current in England, first coined by Edward IV., and worth at the time 10 shillings (about $2.40). It was also called the *rose-noble*, from its bearing a general resemblance to the older English nobles (see *noble*, *n.*, 2), and from its having a rose represented upon it. The *rose-ryal* was an English gold coin first coined by James I., and worth at the time about $7.20 or $7.90. On the obverse was the king enthroned; on the reverse, a large double rose with the shield of arms in the center. The *spur-ryal* was an English gold coin also first coined by James I., and worth at that time about $3.60 or $4.00.


Obverse.


Reverse.
Ryal or Rose-noble of Edward IV.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

2. Same as *pavilion*, 11.

ryally†, **ryallichet**, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *royally*.

rybt, *n.* A Middle English form of *rib*2.

rybaudt, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

rychet, *a.* A Middle English form of *rich*1.

ryddelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *riddle*2.

rydderț, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridder*1.

rydet, *v.* A Middle English form of *ride*.

rydellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridel* for *riddle*3.

ryderț, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rider*.

rye1 (rī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rie;* < ME. *rye*, *ry*, *reye*, *ruze*, < AS. *ryge* = OS. *roggo* = D. *rogge* = OHG. *rocco*, *rocko*, MHG. *rogge*, *rocke*, G. *rocke*, *rocken*, usually (< D.) *roggen* = Icel. *rūgr* (orig. *rugr*) = Sw. *råg* = Dan. *rug*, rye, = OBulg. *rŭžĭ*, Bulg. *rŭzh* = Serv. *rzh* = Bohem. Pol. *rezh* = Polabian *râz* = Russ. *rozhĭ* = OPruss. *rugis* = Lith. *rugis* = Lett. *rudzi*, rye. The Finn. *ruis* is from OPruss. or Lith.; W. *rhyg*, rye, is appar. from E.] 1. The cereal plant *Secale cereale*, or its seeds. Its nativity appears to have been in the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian. Its culture has been chiefly in the north, and, though ancient, is not of the highest antiquity. It bears more cold than any other grain, thrives on light and otherwise barren soils, and can be grown continuously on the same spot. It is most extensively produced in central and northern Europe, where it forms the almost exclusive breadstuff of large populations, furnishing the black bread of Germany and Russia, and the rye-cakes which in Sweden are baked twice in a year and preserved by drying. Rye is less nutritious than wheat, though in that respect standing next to it. The black bread has a sour taste, owing to the speedy acetous fermentation of the sugar contained in it. A sweet bread is also made from rye. The roasted grains have long been used as a substitute for coffee. Rye enters in Russia into the national drink, kvass, in Holland into gin, and in the United States it is the source of much whisky. When affected with ergot (see *ergot*1, 2, and *spurred rye* below) rye becomes poisonous. The young plant affords a useful green fodder; the straw is valued for thatching, for filling mattresses, for the packing of horse-collars, etc. Rye is often planted with grass-seed in the United States as a protection during the first season, and similarly with pine-seeds in the Alpine region. It has spring and fall varieties, one of the latter being known as *Wallachian;* in general it has less varieties than other much-cultivated plants. The *rie* of Exodus ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25 is probably spelt.


1. Rye (*Secale cereale*). 2. The spike: *a*, a spikelet; *b*, the empty glumes; *c*, the flowering glume; *d*, the palet; *e*, one of the lodicles, highly magnified.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a stalk of grain with the ear bending downward, thus distinguished from wheat, in which the ear is erect. —3. Whisky made from rye. [Colloq., U. S.] —**Spurred rye**, rye affected with ergot, causing the ovary to assume a spurred form. In pharmacy it is called *secale cornutum*. See *ergot*1, 2, and *St. John's bread*.—**Wild rye**, a grass of the genus *Elymus*.

rye2 (rī), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell. *Halliwell*.

rye3 (rī), *n.* [Gipsy.] A gentleman; a superior person: as, a Rommany *rye*.

rye-grass (rī'gràs), *n.* [An altered form of *ray-grass*, simulating *rye*1.] 1. The ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

On Desmonds mouldering turrets slowly shake
The trembling *rie-grass* and the hare-bell blue.
Mickle, Sir Martin, i.

2. Lyme-grass. See *Elymus*.—**Italian rye-grass**, the variety *Italicum* of the rye-grass, a meadow-grass

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esteemed as highly in England as timothy-grass is in the United States.

Rye House plot. See *plot*[1].

rye-moth (rī′môth), *n.* A European insect whose larva feeds on stems of rye. It is referred to by Curtis as *Pyralis secalis*, but is probably *Orobena frumentalis*.

rye-straw (rī′strâ), *n.* A wisp of the straw of rye; hence, figuratively, a weak, insignificant person.

> Thou wouldst instruct thy master at this play;
> Think'st thou this *Rye-straw* can ore-rule my arme?
> *Heywood*, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 203).

rye-wolf (rī′wůlf), *n.* [Tr. G. *roggen-wolf*.] A malignant spirit supposed by the German peasantry to infest rye-fields. *Dyer*, Folk-lore of Plants.

rye-worm (rī′wėrm), *n.* A European insect, the larva of the dipteran *Oscinis pumilionis*, which feeds on the stems of rye.

ryfte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *rift*[1].

rygbane†, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridge-bone*.

Rygchopsalia (rig-kop-sā′li-ạ), *n.* The corrupt original form of *Rhynchopsalia*. See *Rhynchops*.

ryght†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* A Middle English form of *right*.

ryghtwyse†, *a.* A Middle English form of *righteous*.

ryke[1] (rīk), *v. i.* [A var. of *reach*[1].] To reach. [Scotch.]

> Let me *ryke* up to dight that tear,
> And go wi' me and be my dear.
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

ryke[2]†, *n.* A Middle English variant of *riche*[1].

rymet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rime*[1].

rymour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rimer*[1].

Rynchæa, Rynchea, Rynchœa, *n.* See *Rhynchæa*.

ryncho-. For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

Ryncops, *n.* See *Rhynchops*.

rynd (rind), *n.* [Cf. E. *rind-spindle*, a mill-rynd; perhaps ult. < AS. *hrindan* (= Icel. *hrinda*), push, thrust, or *hrīnan*, touch, strike: see *rine*[2].] In a burstone mill, the iron which supports the upper stone, and upon which it is nicely balanced or trammed. At the middle of the rynd is a bearing called the *cockeye*, which is adapted to rest upon the pointed upper end of the mill-spindle, called the *cockhead*. See *mill*[1] and *mill-spindle*. Also spelled *rind*.

ryndet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rind*[1].

ryngt. A Middle English form of *ring*[1], *ring*[2].

Ryngota (ring-gō′tạ), *n.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Rhynchota*. Compare *Rhyngota*.

rynnet, *v.* A Middle English form of *run*[1].

rynt, *v.* See *aroint*.

ryot (rī′ot), *n.* [Also *riot*, *rayat*; < Hind. *raiyat*, prop. *ra'iyat*, < Ar. *ra'iya*, a subject, tenant, a peasant, cultivator. Cf. *raya*[1].] In India, a peasant; a tenant of the soil; a cultivator; especially, one holding land as a cultivator or husbandman.

> He was not one of our men, but a common *ryot*, clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth, and a rather dirty turban.
> *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, x.

> In Bengal there are no great land-owners, but numerous *ryots*, or cultivators who have fixity of tenure and rent.
> *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 271.

> It is suggested that Government might by degrees undertake the advances required by the *ryots*, which they now raise under the disastrous village usurer's loan system, which, far from really helping them, only lands them deeper and deeper in the mire of debt each year.
> *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, i.

ryotwar, ryotwari (rī′ot-wär, -wä-ri), *n.* [Also *ryotwary*, *rayatwari*; < Hind. *raiyatwārī*, < *raiyat*, a ryot: see *ryot*.] The stipulated arrangement in regard to land-revenue or -rent made annually in parts of India, especially in the Madras presidency, by the government officials with the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil, and not with the village communities, or any landlord or middleman.

> Its [the United States land system's] nearest surviving relative in Europe is the metayage of France; but it is more like the zemeendaree and *ryotwar* of Britishized India than any land system now in existence.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 54.

rype[1]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ripe*[1].

rype[2] (rīp), *n.* [< Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] A ptarmigan. See *dalripa*.

> The *rype* must be regarded as the most important of Norwegian game birds, on account of its numbers no less than of its flavour. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 581.

rypeck (rī′pek), *n.* [Also *ripeck*, *repeck*, *rypeg*; origin obscure.] A pole used to moor a punt while fishing, or in some similar way. [Local, Eng.]

> He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

> It is the name for a long pole shod with an iron point. Thames fishermen drive two of these into the bed of the river and attach their punts to them. . . . A single pole is sometimes called a *rypeck*, but the custom among fishermen in this part of the world [Halliford-on-Thames] is to speak of "a *rypecks*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 168.

Rypo-. For words so beginning, see *Rhypo-*.

Rypticus, *n.* See *Rhypticus*.

ryschet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*[1].

ryset. A Middle English form of *rise*[1], *rise*[2].

rysht, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*[1].

ryth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *rithe*[1].

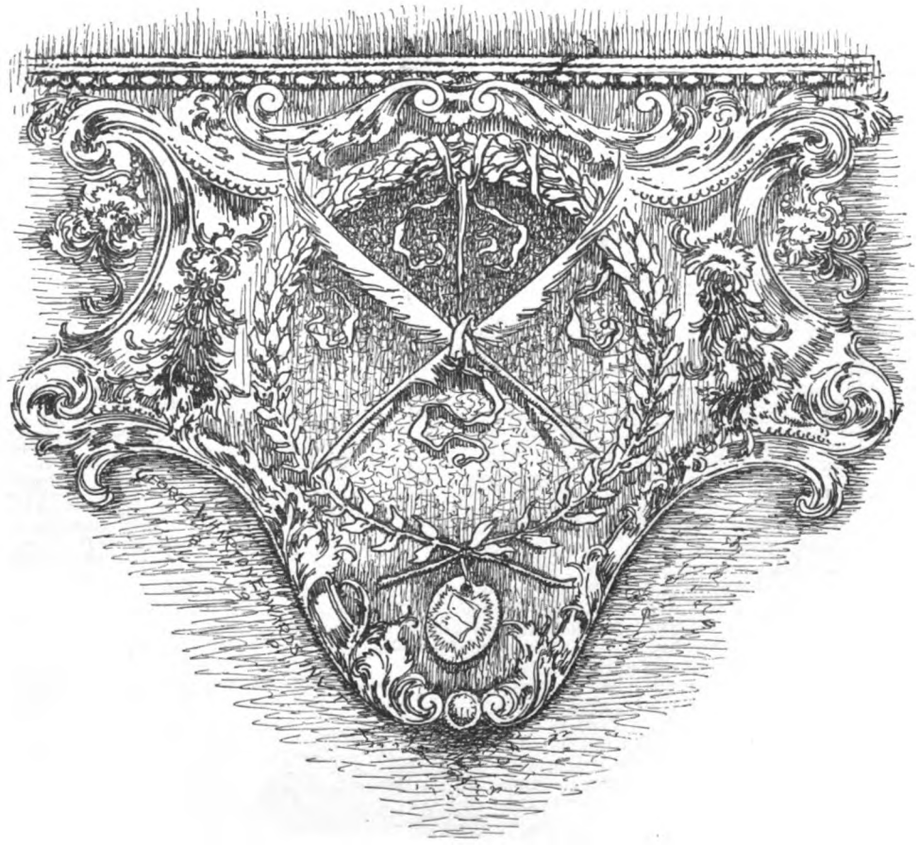
rythm†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *rhythm* and of *rime*[1].

rythmer†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rimer*[1].

ryve†. A Middle English form of *rive*[1], *rive*[2], *rife*[1].

ryver†, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*[1], *river*[2].

Ryzæna, *n.* See *Rhyzæna*.



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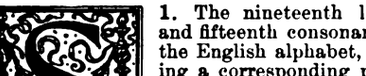
S, **1.** The nineteenth letter and fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which that is derived (the twenty-first, or last but one, in Phenician). The historical exhibit of related forms, as given for the other letters (see especially *A*), is as follows:



Egyptian. Hieroglyphic. | Hieratic | Phenician. | Early Greek and Latin.

The Phenician system had more than one sibilant sign, and the Greek choice wavered at first between two of them, until it settled upon this one. Of all the signs here given the value was the same — namely, our normal *s*-sound, as in *so*, *us*. This is a surd or breathed utterance, a fricative or continuable consonant, of a peculiar character, to which we give the name of *sibilant* or *hissing*. Its sonant or voiced counterpart (related to it as *d* to *t*, as *v* to *f*, and so on) is *z*, as in *zeal*, *dizzy* (the buzzing sound). They are produced between the tongue, at or near its tip, and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind the front teeth or at a further remove from them. Probably no other of our alphabetic sounds are producible through so wide a range of (slightly) varying positions, or actually produced, in different districts and individuals, in so different a manner. None, also, are more freely combinable with other consonant-sounds into intricate groups, as in *strands*, *twelfths*, *splints*, *sixths*. In virtue of their mode of production, they are akin with *t* and *d*, and, like them, are often called dental, or lingual, or tongue-tip sounds. The proper or hissing *s* is one of the most common elements of English utterance, forming more than 4½ per cent. of it. But its sign has also other values. As *s* is one of our most used endings — for example, of plural number, of possessive case, of third person singular present — it comes extremely often at the end of a word, and there, after any sonant sound, it is pronounced as *z*: for example, *loves*, *love's*, *he loves*; *flies*, *fly's*, *he flies*; and it has the same sound often in the interior of words, especially between sonants: for example, *use*, *nose*, *dismal*. The *s*-sound, on the other hand, is represented to a considerable extent by *c* before *e*, *i*, *y* (see *C*); and by double *s*, or *ss*, which is frequent in the middle and at the end of words, and has the hissing sound, save in a few exceptional cases, like *dissolve*, *possess* (between the *o* and *e*). Another sound often represented by *s* is the *sh*-sound (see below) — namely, in very numerous cases where the *s* is followed by a consonantal *y*-sound, whether written with *i*, as in *passion*, or implied in "long *u*," as in *sure*, *fissure*: since the combination *sy* in English pronunciation has a strong tendency to fuse into *sh*, and in ordinary free utterance often does so, even in cases where theory and extra-careful usage require the separation of the two sounds. This fused sound is represented by the important digraph *sh* (also by *ch* in a few French words, as *machine*). It is a second sibilant, a more palatal one — as simple an utterance as the *s*-sibilant, but very much less frequent (less than 1 per cent., or one fifth of *s*; but about 1½ per cent. if its presence in the *ch*-sound is included). It is made with nearly the same part of the tongue as *s*, and against the roof of the mouth, but generally a little further back, and especially (it would seem) with an opener cavity immediately behind the point of closest approximation of the organs. Its compound sign (Middle English and German *sch*) marks it as coming historically from the fusion of an *s* with a following guttural spirant. It has a rare sonant counterpart in the *zh*-sound of *azure*, *pleasure*, and the like (as to which, see *Z*). The *sh*- and *zh*-sounds also constitute the concluding element in the compound *ch*- and *j*- or soft *g*-sounds (see *CH* and *G* and *J*) combined with a somewhat modified *t* and *d* respectively (made by a contact at the *sh*-point) as first element.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 7; also 70; with a dash over it (S̄), 70,000. — **3.** In *chem.*, the symbol of *sulphur*. — **4.** An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *Society* in such combinations as *F. R. S.* (Fellow of the Royal Society), *F. L. S.* (Fellow of the Linnean Society), etc. (*b*) Of *Surgery*, as in *D. D. S.* (Doctor of Dental Surgery). (*c*) Of *Science*, as in *B. S.* (Bachelor of Science). (*d*) Of *South* or *Southern*. (*e*) Of *Sunday* and *Saturday*. (*f*) [*l. c.*] Of Latin *solidum*, equivalent to English *shilling*: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, pence. (*g*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, of *sacral*: used in vertebral formulæ: as, *S.* 5, five sacral vertebræ. (*h*) [*l. c.*] Of *second* (sixtieth part of a minute), *substantive* (a noun), *snow* (in a ship's log-book), of Latin *semi*, half (used in medical prescriptions after a quantity which is to be divided into two), and of *spherical* (of a lens). (*i*) [*l. c.*] In *her.*, of *sable*. (*j*) In *meteor.*, of *stratus*. (*k*) In *musical notation* (1), of *senza*; (2) in the form :S:, of *segno* (see *D. S.* and *segno*). — **5.** An operative symbol in quaternions, signifying the operation of taking the scalar part of a quaternion. It is also used in algebra for certain varieties of summation. The lower-case *s* usually denotes space, or the length of the arc of a curve. An *s* below the line, in enumerative geometry, refers to a plane pencil of rays. Σ (Greek *S*) signifies the sum of successive values of a function; the variable which is to take successive integral values in the terms to be added may be written below the line after the Σ, and the lower and upper limit of the summation may be written below and above the Σ. Thus,

$$a^x = \sum_{0}^{\infty} n \frac{1}{n!} \cdot (\log. x)^n.$$

In the calculus of finite differences Σ is used like a sign of indefinite integration, the lower limit being replaced by an arbitrary constant, while the upper is supposed to be 1 less than the value of the variable. Thus, Σ Fx = $F(x-1) + F(x-2)$ + etc., down to a constant value of the variable, and then an arbitrary constant is to be added to the series. σ is used in the integral calculus to denote the area of a surface. A modified long *s*, *ſ*, is the sign of integration. — **Light green S.** Same as *acid-green*. — **Magenta S., rubine S.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

-s[1]. The suffix of the possessive or genitive case singular, earlier *-es*, by syncope *-s*, now regularly written with an apostrophe, *'s*. See *-es*[1].

-s[2]. The suffix of the plural form of nouns, earlier *-es*, which is now retained in pronunciation only after a sibilant, being otherwise reduced by syncope to *-s*. See *-es*[2].

-s[3]. The suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, earlier *-es*, more originally *-eth*, *-th*. See *-eth*[3], *-th*[3].

S. A. An abbreviation of Latin *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art: used in medical prescriptions.

s. a. An abbreviation of Latin *sine anno* (without year), without date.

sa, *adv.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *so*[2].

sa. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *sable*[1].

saat, *n.* A Middle English form of *soe*.

sab (sab), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sob*.

sabadilla (sab-ạ-dil′ạ), *n.* See *cevadilla*, and *caustic barley* (under *barley*[1]).

Sabæan[1] (sạ-bē′ạn), *n.* and *a.* See *Sabean*[1], *Sabean*[2].

Sabæan[2] (sạ-bē′ạn), *a.* and *n.* See *Sabian*[1], *Sabian*[2].

Sabæanism (sā-bē′ạn-izm), *n.* See *Sabaism*.

Sabaism (sā′bạ-izm), *n.* [See *Sabian*[2].] The doctrines of the Sabians or Mandæans. Also *Sabæism*, *Sabianism*, *Sabeism*, and sometimes, incorrectly, *Sabæanism*.



Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*).

Sabal (sā′bal), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763); said to be from a S. Amer. or Mex. name.] A genus of fan-palms of the tribe *Coryphæ*, including several palmettos. It is distinguished from the genera next akin, *Washingtonia* and *Corypha*, by its dorsal embryo, and is further characterized by bisexual flowers with a cup-shaped calyx and a deep-lobed imbricate corolla persistent unchanged after blossoming, by its six united stamens forming at their dilated bases a ring attached to the corolla-tube, and by its three-lobed and three-celled ovary, tapering into a robust columnar style which is basilar in fruit. The fruit is usually globose and one-celled, with a loose fleshy pericarp, and a single shining dark-brown roundish and depressed seed, with hard corneous albumen which is deeply hollowed in at the base. The 7 species are natives of tropical America, from Venezuela and Trinidad northward into Florida and South Carolina and the Bermuda Islands. They are thornless palms, some species low and almost stemless, others with a tall robust trunk ringed at the base and covered above with the remains of sheaths. The leaves are terminal, roundish, and deep-cleft; the flowers are small and smooth, white or greenish, and the fruit is small and black, borne on a large and elongated spadix which is at first erect, and inclosed in a long tubular spathe, from which hang many long and slender branches and branchlets. See *palmetto* and *cabbage-tree*, and cut in preceding column.

sabalo (sab′ạ-lō), *n.* [< Sp. *sábalo*, a shad.] The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus*.

Sabaoth (sab′ā-oth or sa-bā′oth), *n. pl.* [= F. *Sabaoth*, < L. *Sabaoth*, < Gr. Σαβαώθ, < Heb. *tsebāōth*, armies, pl. of *tsābā*, an army, < *tsābā*, attack, fight.] **1.** In *Scrip.*, armies; hosts: used as part of a title of God.

> The cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of *sabaoth*. Jas. v. 4.
>
> Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of *Sabaoth*.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

2†. Same as *Sabbath*. [An error.]

> But thence-forth all shall rest eternally
> With him that is the God of *Sabaoth* hight:
> O! that great *Sabaoth* God, grant me that *Sabaoths* sight!
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. viii. 2.
>
> Sacred and inspired Divinity, the *Sabaoth* and port of all men's labours and peregrinations.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Sabathian (sa-bā′thi-ạn), *n.* Same as *Sabbatian*.

sabatount, sabatynt, *n.* Middle English forms of *sabbaton*.

Sabbat, *n.* See *Sabbath*.

Sabbatarian (sab-ạ-tā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sabbatarius* (> Sp. *sabatario* = Pg. *sabbatario* = F. *sabbataire*), of or belonging to the Sabbath (*sabbatarii*, pl., the Sabbath-keepers, i. e. the Jews), < *sabbatum*, Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or its observance.

II. *n.* One who maintains the observance of the Sabbath (in the original sense) as obligatory on Christians. Hence — (*a*) One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, as the Jews do, instead of the first (Sunday), as do Christians generally. A denomination of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians*, or *Seventh-day Baptists*, because they maintain that the Jewish Sabbath has not been abrogated. The Seventh-day Adventists hold the same views.

> And because some few *sabbatarians* among ourselves do keep the old sabbath only, and call still for Scripture proof for the institution of the Lord's day, let me briefly tell them that which is enough to evince their error.
> *Baxter*, Life of Faith, ii. 7.

(*b*) One who observes the Sabbath (whether Saturday or Sunday) according to the real or supposed Jewish rules for its observance; hence, one who observes it with more than the usual strictness. In the Puritan controversies of the sixteenth century the church party maintained that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rested not upon the fourth commandment, but upon church usage and the beneficent results arising therefrom; the Puritans maintained that the obligation was based upon the Jewish law, and that the nature of the obligation was to be deduced from the Jewish regulations. They interdicted every sort of worldly occupation and every form of pastime and recreation, and were termed *Sabbatarians* by their opponents; hence the later use of the term as one of reproach.

> We have myriads of examples in this kinde amongst those rigid *Sabbatarians*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 680.
>
> We left Lillehammer on a heavenly Sabbath morning. . . . Rigid *Sabbatarians* may be shocked at our travelling on that day: but there were few hearts in all the churches of Christendom whose hymns of praise were more sincere and devout than ours. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 254.

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Sabbatarianism (sab-a-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabbatarian* + *-ism.*] The tenets or practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sab′ath), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (or archaically in def. 5) *Sabbat;* < ME. *sabat, sabbat, sabot, sabote,* rarely *saboth,* < AS. *sabat* = D. *sabbath* = MHG. *sabbatus, sabbato,* G. *sabbat* = Sw. Dan. *sabbat* = OF. *sabbat, sabat* = Pr. *sabbat, sabat, sapte, sabte* (also *dissapte,* < L. *dies sabbati,* day of the Sabbath) = Sp. *sábado* = Pg. *sabbado* = It. *sabato, sabbato* = W. *sabath, sabboth,* < L. *sabbatum,* usually in pl. *sabbata,* the Jewish sabbath, ML. also any feast-day, the solstice, etc., = Goth. *sabbatō, sabbatus,* the Sabbath, < Gr. *σάββατον,* usually in pl. *σάββατα,* the Jewish sabbath, in sing. Saturday, < Heb. *shabbāth,* rest, sabbath, sabbath day, < *shabāth,* rest from labor. For other forms of the word, see etymology of *Saturday.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now known as Saturday, observed as a day of rest from secular employment, and of religious observance.

Thou ne sselt do ine the daye of the *sabat* [Zeterday] thine nyedes, ne thine workes thet thou mi3t do ine othre dayes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind by their weekly *Sabbaths* what the world reaped through his goodness which did of nothing create the world? *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, v. 71.

He would this *Sabbath* should a figure be
Of the blest Sabbath of Eternity.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light
Ere *sabbath* evening. *Milton,* P. L., viii. 246.

The Christian festival [Sunday] was carefully distinguished from the Jewish *Sabbath,* with which it never appears to have been confounded till the close of the sixteenth century. *Lecky,* Europ. Morals, II. 258.

2. The first day of the week, similarly observed by most Christian denominations: more properly designated *Sunday,* or *the Lord's Day.* The seventh day of the week, appointed by the fourth commandment, is still commonly observed by the Jews and by some Christian denominations. (See *Sabbatarian.*) But the resurrection of the Lord, on the first day of the week, being observed as a holy festival by the early church, soon supplanted the seventh day, though no definite law, either divine or ecclesiastical, directed the change. A wide difference of opinion exists among divines as regards both the grounds and the nature of this observance. On the one hand it is maintained that the obligation of Sabbath observance rests upon positive law as embodied in the fourth commandment; that the institution, though not the original day, is of perpetual obligation; that the day, but not the nature of its requirements, was providentially changed by the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the consequent action of the Christian church; and that, to determine what is the nature of the obligations of the day, we must go back to the original commandment and the additional Jewish laws. This may be termed the Puritan view, and it defines thus the nature of the Sabbath obligation: "This Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men, after a due preparing of their hearts, and ordering of their common affairs beforehand, do not only observe an holy rest all the day from their own works, words, and thoughts about their worldly employments and recreations; but also are taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of His worship, and in the duties of necessity and mercy." (*West. Conf. of Faith,* xxi. § 8.) The other view is that the fourth commandment is, strictly speaking, a part of the Jewish law, and not of perpetual obligation, though valuable as a guide to the Christian church; that this commandment, like the rest of the Jewish ceremonial law, is abrogated in the letter by Christ; and that the obligation of the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rests upon the resurrection of the Lord, the usage of the church, the apostolic practice, and the blessing of God which has evidently followed such observance. This is the view of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Greek Church, of many Anglicans, and of others, including the Protestants of the European continent. It naturally involves a much less strict regulation of the day. Between these two opinions there are a variety of views, the more common one probably being that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of holy rest is grounded upon the fourth commandment and is of perpetual obligation, but that the day to be observed and the nature of the observance are left to the determination of the Christian church in the exercise of a Christian liberty and discretion. Other terms for the Sabbath are *Sunday, the Lord's Day,* and *First-day. Sabbath* designates the institution as well as the day, and is still in vogue in Jewish and Puritan usage and literature, but properly indicates an obligation based upon the fourth commandment and a continuance of the Jewish observance. *Sunday* (the Sun's day) is originally the title of a pagan holiday which the Christian holiday supplanted, and is the common designation of the day. *The Lord's Day* (the day of the Lord's resurrection) is of Christian origin, but is chiefly confined to ecclesiastical circles and religious literature. *First-day* is the title employed by the Friends to designate the day, their object being to avoid both pagan and Jewish titles.

The *Sabbath* he [Mr. Cotton] began the evening before; for which keeping of the *Sabbath,* from evening to evening, he wrote arguments before his coming to New England; and I suppose 'twas from his reason and practice that the Christians of New-England have generally done so too. *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

There were as many people as are usually collected at a muster, or on similar occasions, lounging about, without any apparent enjoyment; but the observation of this may serve me to make a sketch of the mode of spending the *Sabbath* by the majority of unmarried, young, middling class people near a great town. *Hawthorne,* Amer. Note Book, p. 18.

The Lord's Day was strictly observed as a *Sabbath,* according to the Puritan view that its observance was enjoined in the decalogue. The *Sabbath* extended from the sunset of Saturday to the sunset of Sunday, according to the Jewish method of reckoning days. *G. P. Fisher,* Hist. Christian Church, p. 468.

3. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or quiet; respite from toil, trouble, pain, sorrow, etc.

The branded slave that tugs the weary oar
Obtains the *sabbath* of a welcome shore.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 15.

A silence, the brief *sabbath* of an hour,
Reigns o'er the fields. *Bryant,* Noon.

The picture of a world covered with cheerful homesteads, blessed with a *sabbath* of perpetual peace. *J. Fiske,* Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 152.

4. [*l. c.*] The sabbatical year among the Israelites.

But in the seventh year shall be a *sabbath* of rest unto the land, a *sabbath* for the Lord. Lev. xxv. 4.

5. A midnight meeting supposed in the middle ages to have been held annually by demons, sorcerers, and witches, under the leadership of Satan, for the purpose of celebrating their orgies. More fully called *Witches' Sabbath.* Also, archaically, *Sabbat.*

Pomponaccio points out that part of the functions of the *Witches' Sabbath* consisted in dancing round a goat, a remnant of the worship of Pan, and that it is in memory of this that the wearing and setting up in the house of a horn as a counter charm is common in Italy. *N. and Q.,* 6th ser., IX. 21.

It [witchcraft] became . . . a social body, and had a mystery uniting its members. . . . This mystery is known to us as the *Witches' Sabbath.* *Keary,* Prim. Belief, p. 513.

The very source of witch-life may be said to have been the *Sabbat.* *The Atlantic,* LVIII. 467.

Great Sabbath, Holy Sabbath, Easter Even. The name *Great Sabbath* was given to this day in the early church. Similarly, in John xix. 31, the Sabbath before Christ's resurrection is called *great* (Authorized Version, "an high day"). This name is still the official one in the Greek Church (in the fuller form, *The Great and Holy Sabbath*). In the Roman Catholic Church it is *Sabbatum Sanctum,* 'Holy Sabbath or Saturday.'

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Sabbath (or, by common but less proper use, Sunday): as, *Sabbath* duties; *Sabbath* observance; *Sabbath* stillness.—**Sabbath-day's journey.** See *journey.*

Sabbathaic (sab-a-thā′ik), *a.* [< *Sabbathai* (see *Sabbathaist*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Sabbathaists.

Sabbathaist (sab-a-thā′ist), *n.* [< *Sabbathai* (see def.) + *-ist.*] **1.** A follower of Sabbathai Sevi of Smyrna, a seventeenth-century Jew, who claimed to be the Messiah.—**2.** Same as *Sabbatian.*

Sabbatharian (sab-a-thā′ri-an), *n.* [< *Sabbath* + *-arian.* Cf. *Sabbatarian.*] †1. A Sabbatarian.

These *Sabbatharians* are so call'd because they will not remove the Day of Rest from Saturday to Sunday. They leave off Work betimes on Friday Evening, and are very rigid Observers of their Sabbath.

Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 135.

2. Same as *Southcottian.*

Sabbathary†, *a.* [< *Sabbath* + *-ary*[2].] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sabbath.

For they are of opinion that themselues haue a superfluous *Sabbatharie* soule, which on that day is plentifully sent in to them, to inlarge their heart and to expell care and sorrow. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 204.

Sabbath-breaker (sab′ath-brā′kėr), *n.* One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath, or Sunday.

They say . . . that the usurer is the greatest *Sabbath-breaker,* because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon,* Usury (ed. 1887).

Sabbath-breaking (sab′ath-brā′king), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath, or Sunday; in the law of a number of the United States, a violation of the laws which forbid specified immoral, disturbing, or unnecessary labors or practices on Sunday.

II. *a.* Given to breaking the Sabbath, or Sunday.

Sabbathian (sa-bā′thi-an), *n.* Same as *Sabbatian.*

sabbathless (sab′ath-les), *a.* [< *sabbath* + *-less.*] Having no sabbath; without intermission of labor.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God of our time. *Bacon,* Advancement of Learning, ii. 351.

Sabbath-school (sab′ath-sköl′), *n.* Same as *Sunday-school.*

Sabbatia (sa-bā′ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), named after Liberatus *Sabbati,* an Italian botanist, who wrote a "Synopsis of the Plants of Rome" (1745).] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Gentianeæ,* tribe *Chironieæ,* and subtribe *Erythræeæ.* It is characterized by flowers with from five to ten narrow calyx-lobes, a five- to twelve-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, as many stamens with short filaments inserted on its throat, their anthers erect and afterward recurved but not twisted, and a one-celled ovary with projecting placentæ and a thread-shaped style and stigma, the latter with two entire and linear lobes. The 15 species are natives of the United States, extending into Cuba. They are annual or biennial herbs, erect and unbranched or panicled above, bearing opposite sessile leaves, and white or rose-colored flowers, disposed in loose cymes. The flowers are usually numerous and handsome, marked by a small central yellow star, and in the largest species, *S. chloroides,* are about 2 inches across. This species, from its color and locality, is known as the *rose of Plymouth.* The various species are called most often by the generic name *Sabbatia,* and sometimes by the book-name *American centaury.* The plant is a simple bitter tonic. *S. chloroides, S. campestris,* and *S. angularis* are introduced into flower-gardens. See *bitter-bloom* and *rose-pink,* 3.



American Centaury (*Sabbatia angularis*).
1, Upper part of the stem with the flowers. 2, Lower part of the stem with the root. *a*, a flower before anthesis, showing the stamens and style declined in opposite directions.

Sabbatian (sa-bā′tian), *n.* [< *Sabbatius* (see def.) + *-an.*] A member of a Novatian sect of the fourth century, followers of Sabbatius, who adopted the Quartodeciman rule. See *Quartodeciman.* Also *Sabathian, Sabbathaist, Sabbathian.*

Sabbatic (sa-bat′ik), *a.* [= F. *sabbatique* = Sp. *sabático* = Pg. *sabbatico* = It. *sabatico,* < LL. **sabbaticus,* < Gr. *σαββατικός,* of or belonging to the Sabbath, < *σάββατον,* Sabbath: see *Sabbath.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Sabbath (Jewish or Christian); characteristic of or befitting the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

They found themselves disobliged from that strict and necessary rest which was one great part of the *sabbatic* rites. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 210.

This salutary view is only effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbatic* duty. *Stukely,* Palæographia Sacra, p. 99. (*Latham.*)

sabbatical (sa-bat′i-kal), *a.* [< *Sabbatic* + *-al.*] **1.** Sabbatic; characterized by rest or cessation from labor or tillage: as, the *sabbatical* years (see below).

Likewise their seuenth yeare was *Sabbathicall.* *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 122.

2. Recurring in sevens, or on every seventh (day, month, year, etc.).

The *sabbatical* pool in Judea, which was dry six days, but gushed out in a full stream upon the sabbath. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 278.

Taking the Semitic letters in their final order, we find that they fall into three groups. . . . the three sibilants or *sabbatical* letters occupying the three *sabbatical* places as the 7th, 14th, and 21st letters. Remembering the importance attached among all Semitic races to the sacred planetary number seven, it seems probable that it was not by mere accident that the sibilants came to occupy these positions. *Isaac Taylor,* The Alphabet, I. 192.

Sabbatical year, every seventh year among the ancient Jews, during which no cultivation of the soil was to be practised, all spontaneous growth of the soil was common property, and all but foreign debtors were to be, at least for the year, released from their debts.

Sabbatically (sa-bat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a Sabbatic manner.

Sabbatine (sab′a-tin), *a.* [< ML. *sabbatinus,* < L. *sabbatum,* Sabbath: see *Sabbath.*] Pertaining to the Sabbath (Saturday): as, *Sabbatine* preachers.

Sabbatism (sab′a-tizm), *n.* [= F. *sabbatisme* = It. *sabbatismo,* < LL. *sabbatismus,* < Gr. *σαββατισμός,* < *σαββατίζειν,* keep the Sabbath: see *Sabbatize.*] Observance of the Sabbath or of a sabbath; a rest; intermission of labor.

That *sabbatisme* or rest that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience. *Dr. H. More,* Def. of Moral Cabbala, ii.

What an eternal *sabbatism,* then, when the work of redemption, sanctification, preservation, glorification, are all finished, and his [God's] work more perfect than ever, and very good indeed! *Baxter,* Saints' Rest, i. 4.

Christ, having entered into his *Sabbatism* in heaven, gives us a warrant for the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day, which has the same relation to Christ's present *Sab-*

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batism in heaven that the old Sabbath had to God's rest from his work of creation.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 132.

Sabbatize (sab'a-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Sabbatized*, ppr. *Sabbatizing*. [< LL. *sabbatizare*, < Gr. *σαββατίζειν*, keep the Sabbath, < *σάββατον*, the Jewish Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] **I.** *intrans.* To keep the Sabbath; rest on the seventh day.

A *Sabbatising* too much, by too many Christians imitated, which celebrate the same rather as a day of Bacchus then the Lords day. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 122.

Let us not therefore keep the sabbath (or *sabbatize*) Jewishly, as delighting in idleness (or rest from labour).
Baxter, Divine Appointment of the Lord's Day, vii.

If he who does not rest out of regard to the Lord does not truly *Sabbatize*, his resting is only an empty form or a blasphemous pretense. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 708.

II. *trans.* To convert into or observe as a sabbath, or day of rest.

The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement.
Smith and Cheetham, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., p. 1052.

sabbaton† (sab'a-ton), *n.* [< ME. *sabatoun* (ML. *sabbatum*), a shoe. Cf. *sabot*.] 1. A shoe or half-boot of the kind worn by persons of wealth in the fifteenth century, mentioned as made of satin, cloth of gold, etc.

Thenne set thay the *sabatoun*ȝ vpon the segge foteȝ.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 574.

2. The solleret of the sixteenth century, having a form broad and blunted at the toes.


Sabbaton, 2. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

sabdariffa (sab-da-rif'ä), *n.* Same as *roselle*.

Sabean[1] (sā-bē'an), *n.* [Also *Sabæan*; < LL. *Sabæi* (Vulgate), in form same as L. *Sabæi*, the people of Saba (see *Sabean*[2]), but variously regarded as the descendants of Seba or Sheba (see def.).] A member of some obscure tribes mentioned in the authorized version of the Bible, and regarded as the descendants (1) of Seba, son of Cush; (2) of Seba, son of Raamah; or (3) of Sheba, son of Joktan. Compare *Sabian*[2].

Sabean[2] (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sabæan*; < L. *Sabæus*, of Saba (pl. *Sabæi*, the people of Saba), < Gr. Σαβαῖος, of Saba (pl. Σαβαῖοι, the people of Saba), < Σάβα, L. *Saba*, the capital of Yemen in Arabia.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia; Arabian.

Sabæan odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest'd. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 162.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was Saba. The Sabeans were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, etc., which they imported from India.

Sabean[3] (sā-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Sabian*[1].

Sabean[4] (sā-bē'an), *n.* Same as *Sabian*[2].

Sabeism (sā-bē'izm), *n.* [Also *Sabæism*; = F. *Sabéisme* = Sp. Pg. *sabeismo*: see *Sabian*[2].] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabeline (sab'e-lin), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *sabeline*, n.; < OF. *sabelin*, *sebelin*, adj., *sabeline*, *sebeline*, n., F. *zibeline* = Pr. *sebelin*, *sembelin* = Sp. *cebellina* = Pg. *zebelina* = It. *zibellino*, the sable-fur, < ML. *sabelinus*, of the sable, as a noun sable-fur, < *sabelum*, sable: see *sable*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sable; zibeline.

II.† *n.* The skin of the sable used as a fur.

Ne scal ther beo fou ne grei, ne cunig, ne ermine, ne occquerne, ne martres cheole, ne beuer, ne *sabeline*.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 181.

They should wear the silk and the *sabelline*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 270).

sabelize (sab'e-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabelized*, ppr. *sabelizing*. [< *sable* (ME. *sabel*) + *-ize*.] Same as *sable*.

Sabella (sā-bel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), dim. of L. *sabulum*, sand, gravel: see *sabulous*.] 1. The typical genus of *Sabellidæ*, containing large tubicolous cephalobranchiate marine annelids or sea-worms, with feathery or fan-like gills of remarkable delicacy and brilliancy, and greenish blood. See cut under *cerebral*.—2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this genus, or any member of the *Sabellidæ*: as, the fan-*sabella*, *S. penicillus*.

sabellan (sā-bel'an), *a.* [< *sabella* + *-an*.] Gritty or gravelly; coarsely sabulous.

sabellana (sab-e-lā'nä), *n.* [NL., < *sabella*, < L. *sabulum*, gravel: see *sabulous*.] In *geol.*, coarse sand or gravel.

Sabellaria (sab-e-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < *Sabella* + *-aria*.] A genus of tubicolous worms, typical of the *Sabellariidæ*. *S. anglica* is a leading species, of the British Islands, forming massive irregular tubes of sand at and below low-water mark.

Sabellariidæ (sab'e-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sabellaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Sabellaria*. The body is subcylindric, of two distinct portions—an anterior segmented, with setigerous and uncinate appendages, and a posterior narrow, unsegmented, and unappendaged, like a tail. These worms live between tide-marks, among seaweeds (especially *Laminaria*), and are oviparous. Also called *Hermellacea*.

Sabellian[1] (sā-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sabelli*, the Sabellians (see def.): see *Sabine*[2].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabellians.

II. *n.* One of a primitive Italian people which included the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, etc.

Sabellian[2] (sā-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sabellius* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sabellius or his doctrines or followers. See *Sabellianism*.

II. *n.* A follower of Sabellius, a philosopher of the third century. See *Sabellianism*.

Sabellianism (sā-bel'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabellian* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal view respecting the Godhead maintained by Sabellius and his followers. Sabellianism arose out of an attempt to explain the doctrine of the Trinity on philosophical principles. It agrees with orthodox Trinitarianism in denying the subordination of the Son to the Father, and in recognizing the divinity manifested in Christ as the absolute deity; it differs therefrom in denying the real personality of the Son, and in recognizing in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not a real and eternal Trinity, but one only temporal and modalistic. According to Sabellianism, with the cessation of the manifestation of Christ in time the Son also ceases to be Son. It is nearly allied to *Modalism*.

Sabellidæ (sā-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sabella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubicolous cephalobranchiate polychætous annelids, typified by the genus *Sabella*.

sabelline (sā-bel'in), *a.* [< *Sabella* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to *Sabella* or to the *Sabellidæ*.

sabellite (sā-bel'īt), *n.* [< *Sabella* + *-ite*[3].] A fossil sabella, or some similar worm.

sabelloid (sā-bel'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sabella* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Sabellidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Sabellidæ*.

saber, sabre (sā'bėr), *n.* [< F. *sabre* = Sp. *sable* = It. *sciabla*, *sciabola*, dial. *sabala*; prob. < late MHG. *sabel*, *sebel*, G. *säbel* (> D. Dan. Sw. *sabel*), a saber; cf. OBulg. Serv. Russ. *sablya* = Bohem. *shavle* = Pol. *szabla* = Hung. *szablya* = Lith. *shoble*, *shoblis*, a saber; origin uncertain; the Teut. forms are appar. from the Slavic, but the Slavic forms themselves appear to be unoriginal.] 1. A heavy sword having a single edge, and thickest at the back of the blade, tapering gradually toward the edge. It is usually slightly curved; but some cavalry sabers are perfectly straight. The saber may be considered as a modification of the Oriental simitar increased in weight and diminished in curvature, and differs from the typical sword, which is double-edged, with its greatest thickness in the middle of the blade.


United States Light-cavalry Saber, as used in 1864.

2. A soldier armed with a saber.

saber, sabre (sā'bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabered*, *sabred*, ppr. *sabering*, *sabring*. [< *saber*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a saber.

There are persons whose loveliness is more formidable to me than a whole regiment of *sabred* hussars with their fierce-looking moustaches.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 99. (*Davies.*)

2. To strike or cut with a saber.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

saberbill (sā'bėr-bil), *n.* 1. A South American dendrocolaptine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, as *X. procurvus* or *X. trochilirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill. See cut in next column.—2. A curlew: same as *sickle-bill*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

saber-billed (sā'bėr-bild), *a.* Having a bill resembling a saber in shape; sickle-billed. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Eutoxeres*.

saber-fish (sā'bėr-fish), *n.* The hairtail or silver-eel, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [Texas, U. S.]

sabertooth (sā'bėr-tōth), *n.* A saber-toothed fossil cat of the genus *Machærodus*.


Saberbill (*Xiphorhynchus procurvus*).

saber-toothed (sā'bėr-tōtht), *a.* Having extremely long upper canine teeth; machærodont: applied to the fossil cats of the genus *Machærodus* and some related genera.


Dentition of Saber-toothed Cat (*Machærodus*), showing the very long upper canine.

saberwing (sā'bėr-wing), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Campylopterus* and some related genera, having strongly falcate primaries.

saber-winged (sā'bėr-wingd), *a.* Having falcate primaries, as a humming-bird.

Sabia (sā'bi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Colebrooke, 1818), < Beng. *sabjalat*, name of one of the species.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Sabiaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with all the stamens perfect and the sepals and petals nearly equal, by the number of parts in each of these sets (four or five), and by their peculiar arrangement, which is opposite throughout, contrary to the usual law of alternation. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical and temperate parts of Asia. They are climbing or twiggy shrubs, with roundish branchlets, around the base of which bud-scales remain persistent. They bear alternate and entire petioled leaves, and small axillary flowers, which are solitary, cymose, or paniculed.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1839.

Sabiaceæ (sā-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blume, 1851), < *Sabia* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales* and series *Discifloræ*. It is characterized by stamens which are as many as the petals and opposite them, and, except in *Sabia*, unequal or in part imperfect, by an ovary two- or three-celled and compressed or with two or three lobes, and by a fruit of one or two dry or drupaceous one-seeded nutlets, usually with a deflexed apex. It includes about 40 species, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Sabia* is the type, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, chiefly northern. They are smooth or hairy shrubs or trees, bearing alternate simple or pinnate feather-veined leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers in panicles.

Sabian[1] (sā'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sabæan*, *Sabean*; < Heb. *tsābā*, an army, host (sc. of heaven) (see *Sabaoth*), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the religion and rites of the Sabians.

II. *n.* A worshiper of the host of heaven; an adherent of an ancient religion in Persia and Chaldea, the distinctive feature of which was star-worship. Also called *Tsabian*.

Sabian[2] (sā'bi-an), *n.* [Also *Sabean*, *Sabæan*; usually identified with *Sabian*[1], but otherwise derived from *Sabo*, one of the epithets bestowed on John, the supposed founder of the sect.] A Mandæan (which see).

Sabianism (sā'bi-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sabian*[2] + *-ism*.] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabicu (sab-i-kō'), *n.* [< Cuban *sabicú*, *savicú*.] The horse-flesh mahogany, *Lysiloma Sabicu*. Also *savacu*.

sabicu-wood (sab-i-kō'wůd), *n.* Same as *sabicu*.

sabin[1] (sab'in), *n.* [F., < L. *Sabina* (*herba*), < *Sabini*, the Sabines.] Same as *savin*.

Sabin[2]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A conceited or fanciful person.

Grimsby, which our *Sabins*, or conceited persons, dreaming what they list and following their own fansies, will have to be so called of one Grimes a merchant.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 542. (*Davies.*)

sabina (sā-bī'nä), *n.* In *phar.*, the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

sabine[1] (sab'in), *n.* Same as *savin*.

Sabine[2] (sā'bīn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sabin* (> Sp. Pg. It. *sabino*), < L. *Sabinus*, Sabine, *Sabini*, the Sabines. Cf. *Sabelli*, the Sabellians. Hence ult. *savin*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines.

II. *n.* One of an ancient people of Italy, dwelling in the central Apennines. The Sabines formed an important element in the colonization of ancient Rome. According to tradition, the Romans took

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their wives by force from among the Sabines, this incident being known as the "Rape of the Sabine Women."

sable (sā′bl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sabell;* < ME. *sable,* the sable, the color black, = D. *sabel* = Icel. *safal, safali,* the sable, = Sp. Pg. *sable,* black, < OF. *sable,* the sable, also the color black, F. *sable,* black (ML. *sabelum, sabellum*), = G. *zobel* = Dan. Sw. *sobel,* the sable, < Russ. *sobolĭ* = Bohem. Pol. *sobol* = Lith. *sabalas* = Hung. *czoboly,* the sable; cf. Turk. Hind. *samūr,* < Ar. *samūr,* the sable.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Mustela zibellina,* of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ,* closely related to the martens. It inhabits arctic and subarctic regions of the Old World, especially Russia and Siberia, having a copious lustrous pelage, of a dark-brown or blackish color, yielding one of the most highly prized of pelts. The animal is about 18 inches long, with a full bushy tail nearly a foot long; the limbs are short and stout, with small paws. The nose is sharp, and the ears are pricked. There are three kinds of hairs in the pelage—a short soft dense under-fur,



Sable (*Mustela zibellina*).

a second set of longer hairs, kinky like the first but coming to the surface, and fewer longer glistening hairs, bristly to the very roots. The pursuit of the sable forms an important industry in Siberia. The pelt is in the best order in winter. The darkest furs are the most valuable. None are dead-black, nor is the animal ever uniformly dark-colored, the head being quite gray or even whitish, and there is usually a large tawny space on the throat, which color may be found also in blotches over much of the under surface. Some other martens, resembling the true sable, receive the same name. Thus, the American marten, *M. americana,* is a sable hardly distinguishable from that of Siberia, except in some technical dental characters. Its fur is very valuable, though usually not so dark as that of the Siberian sable. *M. melanopus* of Japan is a kind of sable. See also cut under *marten*[1].

2. The dressed pelt or fur of the sable.—**3.** The color black in a general sense, and especially as the color of mourning: so called with reference to the general dark color of the fur of the sable as compared with other furs, or from its being dyed black as sealskin is dyed.

Quhen thai tak honour othir or sic thingis, thai sit in *sable* and siluer that euery bringis.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 96.

4. A black cloth or covering of any kind; mourning-garments in general; a suit of black: often in the plural.

Now have ye cause to clothe yow in *sable.*
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 284.

To clothe in *sable* every social scene.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 872.

At last Sir Edward and his son appeared in their *sables,* both very grave and preoccupied.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxx.

5. A fine paint-brush or pencil made of hair from the tail of the sable.—**6.** In *her.,* black; one of the tinctures, represented when the colors are not given, as in engraving, by a close network of vertical and horizontal lines. Abbreviated *S., sa.* See also cut under *pall.*—**7.** A British collectors' name of certain pyralid moths. *Botys nigrata* is the wavy-barred sable, and *B. lingulata* is the silver-barred sable.—**Alaska sable,** the fur of the common American skunk, *Mephitis americana,* as dressed for commercial purposes. [Trade-name.]



Sable.

Audubon and Bachman's statement that the fur [of the skunk] "is seldom used by the hatters, and never, we think, by the furriers; and, from the disagreeable task of preparing the skin, it is not considered an article of commerce," was wide of the mark, unless it was penned before "*Alaska sable*" became fashionable.
Coues, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 217.

American sable, the American marten, *Mustela americana.* See *marten*[1].—**Red** or **Tatar sable,** the chorok or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus;* also, the fur or pelt of this animal. See *kolinsky.*—**Siberian** or **Russian sable.** See def. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of sable: as, a *sable* muff or tippet.—**2.** Of the color of a sable; dark-brown; blackish.—**3.** Black, especially as applied to mourning, or as an attribute.

Her riding-suit was of *sable* hew black,
Cypress over her face.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 411).

He whose *sable* arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 474.

Was I deceived, or did a *sable* cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?
Milton, Comus, l. 221.

The hues of bliss more brightly glow,
Chastised by *sabler* tints of woe.
Gray, Ode on Vicissitude.

Sable antelope, an antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Ægocerus*) *niger.*—**Sable mouse,** the lemming, *Myodes lemmus.* See cut under *lemming.*

sable (sā′bl), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *sabled,* ppr. *sabling.* [< *sable, n.*] To make like sable in color; darken; blacken; hence, figuratively, to make sad or dismal; sadden.

And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

sable-fish (sā′bl-fish), *n.* The hilsah of the Ganges.

sableize (sā′bl-īz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *sableized,* ppr. *sableizing.* [< *sable* + *-ize.*] To make black; blacken; darken. Also *sabelize.*

Some chroniclers that write of kingdomes states
Do so absurdly *sableize* my White
With Maskes and Enterludes by day and night.
Davies, Paper's Complaint, l. 241. (*Davies.*)

sable-stoled (sā′bl-stōld), *a.* Wearing a black stole; hence, clothed or robed in black.

The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton, Nativity, l. 220.

sable-vested (sā′bl-ves′ted), *a.* Clothed with black.

With him [Chaos] enthroned
Sat *sable-vested* Night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. *Milton,* P. L., ii. 962.

sablière[1] (sab-li-ār′), *n.* [< F. *sablière,* sand-pit, < *sable,* sand, < L. *sabulum,* sand: see *sabulous.*] A sand-pit. [Rare.]

sablière[2] (sab-li-ār′), *n.* [< F. *sablière,* a raising-piece; origin unknown.] In *carp.,* same as *raising-piece. Imp. Dict.*

sabot (sa-bō′), *n.* [< F. *sabot,* a wooden shoe, in mech. a socket, shoe, skid, etc., OF. *sabot, çabot,* F. dial. *sibot, chabou, chabot, cabou,* a wooden shoe; perhaps related to F. *savate,* OF. *cavate, chavate* = Pr. *sabata* = Sp. *zapata, zabata, zapato* = Pg. *sapato* = It. *ciavatta, ciabatta,* an old shoe, < ML. *sabbatum,* a shoe: see *sabbaton.*] **1.** (*a*) A wooden shoe, made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers, worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, etc. (*b*) In parts of France, a sort of shoe consisting of a thick wooden sole with sides and top of coarse leather;



Breton Sabot, with straw inserted for warmth and to serve as a cushion.

a sort of clog worn in wet weather.—**2.** A thick circular wooden disk to which a projectile is attached so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun; also, a metallic cup or disk fixed to the bottom of an elongated projectile so as to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.—**3.** A pointed iron shoe used to protect the end of a file.—**4.** In *harp-making,* one of the little disks with projecting pins by which a string is shortened when a pedal is depressed.

sabotier (sa-bo-tiā′), *n.* [F. *sabotier,* a maker of sabots, < *sabot,* a wooden shoe: see *sabot.*] A wearer of sabots or wooden shoes; hence, contemptuously, one of the Waldenses.

sabre, *n.* and *v.* See *saber.*

sabretash (sā′bėr-tash), *n.* [Also *sabretache, sabretasche;* < F. *sabretache,* < G. *säbeltasche,* a loose pouch hanging near the saber, worn by hussars, < *säbel,* a saber, + *tasche,* a pocket.] A case or receptacle, usually of leather, suspended from the sword-belt by straps, and hanging beside the saber: it is worn by officers and men of certain mounted corps. See cut in next column.

Puttenham's Art of Poetry . . . might be compared to an Art of War, of which one book treated of barrack drill, and the other of busbies, *sabre-taseches,* and different forms of epaulettes and feathers. *R. W. Church,* Spenser, ii.

sabrina-work (sā-brī′nä-wėrk), *n.* A variety of application embroidery, the larger parts of the design being cut out of some textile material and sewed to a background, needlework supplying the bordering and the smaller details.



A Member of the Scots Greys, a British cavalry regiment, wearing Sabretash. (After drawing by Elizabeth Butler.)

sabuline (sab′ū-lin), *a.* [< L. *sabulum,* sand, + *-ine*[1].] Same as *sabulous.*

sabulose (sab′ū-lōs), *a.* [< L. *sabulosus,* sandy: see *sabulous.*] **1.** Same as *sabulous.*—**2.** In *bot.,* growing in sandy places.

sabulosity (sab-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *sabulosidade;* as *sabulose* + *-ity.*] The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

sabulous (sab′ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *sabuloso* = It. *sabbioso,* < L. *sabulosus,* sandy, < *sabulum,* sand.] Sandy; gritty; acervulous: specifically applied—(*a*) in anatomy to the acervulus cerebri, or gritty substance of the pineal body of the brain; (*b*) in medicine to gritty sediment or deposit in urine. Also *sabulose, sabuline.*

Saburean (sā-bū′rē-an), *n.* One of a class of Jewish scholars which arose soon after the publication of the Talmud and endeavored to lessen its authority by doubts and criticisms, but became extinct in less than a century.

saburra (sā-bur′ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *saburra,* sand, akin to *sabulum,* coarse sand, gravel.] A foulness of the stomach. [Rare.]

saburral (sā-bur′al), *a.* [< *saburra* + *-al.*] Pertaining to saburra.

saburration (sab-u-rā′shon), *n.* [< L. *saburra,* sand (see *saburra*), + *-ation.*] **1.** The application of hot sand to any part of the body; sand-bathing; arenation.—**2.** In *zoöl.,* the act of taking a sand-bath or rolling in the sand, as is done by gallinaceous birds; pulverizing. See *pulverizer,* 2.

sac[1] (sak), *n.* [< AF. *sac* (AL. *saca, sacca, sacha, saka*), < AS. *sacu,* strife, contention, suit, litigation, jurisdiction in litigious suits: see *sake*[1]. Cf. *soc.*] In *law,* the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. Also *saccage.*

Every grant of *sac* and soc to an ecclesiastical corporation or to a private man established a separate jurisdiction, cut off from the regular authorities of the mark, the hundred, the shire, and the kingdom.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 309.

sac[2] (sak), *n.* [< F. *sac,* < L. *saccus,* a bag: see *sack*[1].] In *bot., anat.,* and *zoöl.,* a sack, cyst, bag, bursa, pouch, purse, or receptacle of some kind specified by a qualifying word; a saccule; a saccus.—**Adipose, ambulacral, amniotic, ampullaceous, branchial, cardiac sac.** See the adjectives.—**Calcareous sac.** Same as *calciferous gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Cirrus-sac.** See *cirrus.*—**Copulating sac,** the seminal reservoir of the male dragon-fly. See *genital lobe,* under *genital.*—**Dental sac.** See *dental.*—**Embryo sac.** See *embryo-sac.*—**Galactophorous sac,** the ampulla of the galactophorous duct.—**Gastric sac.** See *gastric.*—**Hernial sac,** the sac or pouch of peritoneum which is pushed outward, and surrounds the protruding portion of intestine.—**Lacrymal sac.** See *lacrymal.*—**Masticatory sac.** See *masticatory.*—**Needham's sac.** Same as *Needham's pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Otolithic, peritoneal, pharyngeal, pulmonary, pyloric, respiratory sac.** See the adjectives.—**Yolk sac.** See *yolk-sac.*—**Syn.** *Sac, Saccule, Saccus, Sacculus.* The first two are English, the last two Latin and only technically used, chiefly in special phrases. There is no such difference in meaning as the form of the words would imply, some of the largest sacs being called *saccules* or *sacculi,* some of the smallest *sacs* or *sacci.*

Sac[3] (sak, more properly sâk), *n.* A member of a tribe of Algonkin Indians, allied to the Foxes, who lived near the upper Mississippi previous to the Black Hawk war of 1832. The greater part are now on reservations.

sacalai, *n.* Same as *crappie.*

sacar†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saker*[1].

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sacatra (sak'ạ-trạ), *n.* The offspring of a griffe and a negro; a person seven eighths black. *Bartlett.*

sacbut†, *n.* See *sackbut.*

Sacca coffee. See *coffee.*

saccade (sa-kād'), *n.* [< OF. *sacade*, F. *saccade*, < OF. *saquer*, *sacher*, pull, draw; origin uncertain.] 1. In the *manège*, a violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins suddenly and with one pull.—2. In *violin-playing*, a firm pressure of the bow on the strings, which crowds them down so that two or three can be sounded at once.

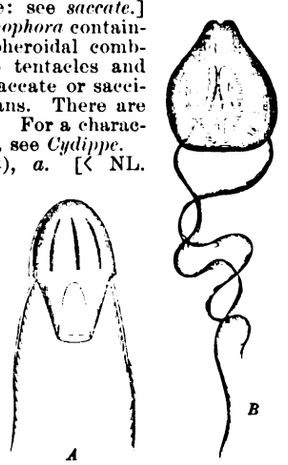
saccage[1] (sak'ạj), *n.* [< *sac*[1] + *-age.*] Same as *sac*[1].

He had rights of freewarren, *saccage*, and sockage.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 76.

saccage[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *sackage.*

Saccata (sa-kā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *saccatus*, saccate: see *saccate.*] 1. The *Mollusca* as a branch of the animal kingdom: correlated with *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*. *A. Hyatt.* [Not used.]—2. A grade or division of *Urochorda*, containing the true tunicaries or ascidians, with the salps and doliolids, as collectively distinguished from the *Larvalia* (or *Appendiculariidæ*).

Saccatæ (sa-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *saccatus*, saccate: see *saccate.*] An order of *Ctenophora* containing ovate or spheroidal comb-jellies with two tentacles and no oral lobes; saccate or sacciform ctenophorans. There are several families. For a characteristic example, see *Cydippe.*



Types of *Saccatæ*, about natural size.
A, *Eschscholtzia dimidiata*, a saccate comb-jelly. *B*, *Cydippe plumosa*, a typical saccate ctenophoran.

saccate (sak'āt), *a.* [< NL. *saccatus*, < L. *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, furnished with or having the form of a bag or pouch: as, a *saccate* petal.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Forming or formed by a sac; cystic; pouch-like; sacciform; sacculate. (*b*) Having a sac, or saccate part; pouched; sacculated; sacciferous. (*c*) Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saccata* or the *Saccatæ.*

saccated (sak'ā-ted), *a.* [< *saccate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *saccate.*

saccharate (sak'ạ-rāt), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar (see *saccharum*), + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of either of the saccharic acids. (See *saccharic.*) The term is also applied to the sucrates, or compounds which cane-sugar forms with various bases and hydroxids.—**Saccharate of iron**, a preparation made from sesquioxid of iron, sugar, and soda, containing 3 per cent. of metallic iron: a valuable antidote in arsenical poisoning.—**Saccharate of lead**, an insoluble white powder made by adding, to saturation, lead carbonate to a solution of saccharic acid.—**Saccharate of lime**, a preparation consisting of sugar (16 parts), distilled water (40 parts), caustic lime (5 parts): a useful antidote in carbolic-acid poisoning.

saccharated (sak'ạ-rā-ted), *a.* Mixed with some variety of sugar, either saccharose, dextrose, or milk-sugar.—**Saccharated carbonate of iron**, a greenish-gray powder composed of sulphate of iron mixed with sugar.—**Saccharated iodide of iron**, iodide of iron mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pancreatin**, pancreatin mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated pepsin**, a powder consisting of sugar of milk mixed with pepsin from the stomach of the hog.—**Saccharated tar**, a mixture of tar (4 parts) with sugar (96 parts), forming an easily soluble substance for medicinal administration.

saccharic (sa-kar'ik), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from sugar or allied substances.—**Saccharic acid.** (*a*) A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, not known in the free state, but forming crystalline salts prepared by the action of bases on glucoses. (*b*) A dibasic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, prepared by the action of nitric acid on sugar and various other carbohydrates. It is an amorphous solid which forms salts, many of which do not readily crystallize.

saccharide (sak'ạ-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ide.*] A compound of sugar with a base; a sucrate.

saccharif'erous (sak-ạ-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing sugar; saccharine: as, *saccharif'erous* canes. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 287.

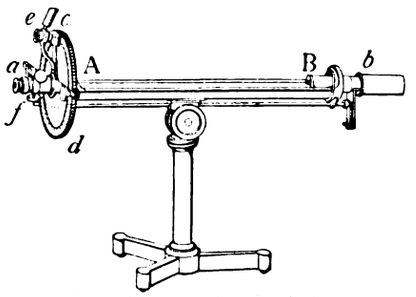
saccharification (sak-ạ-rif-i-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *saccharify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The process of converting (starch, dextrine, etc.) into sugar, as by malting.

saccharifier (sak'ạ-ri-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *saccharify* + *-er*[1].] An apparatus for treating grain and potatoes by steam under high pressure, to convert the starch into sugar, previous to the alcoholic fermentation. *E. H. Knight.*

saccharify (sak'ạ-ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharified*, ppr. *saccharifying*. [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy.*] To convert into sugar, as starch; saccharize.

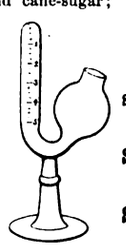
saccharilla (sak-ạ-ril'ạ), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful word, dim. of ML. *saccharum*, sugar (?).] A kind of muslin. *Simmonds.*

saccharimeter (sak-ạ-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer so graduated as to indicate the amount of sugar in a solution. It is based upon the fact that sugar-solutions have the power of rotating the plane of



Laurent's Saccharimeter or Polarimeter.
A, *B*, support upon which the tube containing the solution to be examined is placed; *b*, tube centering Nicol prism, whose position may be slightly shifted by the lever *f*; *c*, *d*, graduated circle with mirror at *e*, and vernier at *c*; *a*, tangent screw to adjust the position of the analyzing prism, and thus remove error in the zero-point.

polarization of a ray of light transmitted through them. Certain kinds of sugar rotate the plane to the right (dextrorotatory), as grape-sugar (dextrose) and cane-sugar; with others, the rotation is to the left (levorotatory), as levulose; further, the amount of angular rotation varies with the strength of the solution. There are many forms of saccharimeter, some of which measure directly the amount of rotation caused by a layer of the solution of given thickness; others balance the rotation of the solution against a varying thickness of some rotatory substance, as a compensating quartz plate. Also *saccharometer.*—**Fermentation saccharimeter**, an apparatus, chiefly used in the examination of urine, which is designed to show approximately the quantity of fermentable sugar present in solution by the volume of carbonic acid evolved on fermentation.


Fermentation Saccharimeter.

saccharimetrical (sak'ạ-ri-met'ri-kal), *a.* [< *saccharimetr-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to or effected by saccharimetry.

saccharimetry (sak-ạ-rim'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The operation or art of ascertaining the amount or proportion of sugar in solution in any liquid. Also *saccharometry.*

saccharin (sak'ạ-rin), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-in*[2].] 1. The anhydrid of saccharic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. It is a crystalline solid having a bitter taste, dextrorotatory, and non-fermentable.—2. A complex benzin derivative, benzoyl-sulphimide, $C_6H_4SO_2.CONH$. It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, odorless, but intensely sweet. It is not a sugar, nor is it assimilated, but appears to be harmless in the system, and may be useful in some cases as a substitute for sugar.

saccharinated (sak'ạ-ri-nā-ted), *a.* Same as *saccharated.*

saccharine (sak'ạ-rin), *a.* [< F. *saccharin* = Sp. *sacarino* = Pg. *sacharino* = It. *zuccherino*, < NL. *saccharinus*, < ML. *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, sugar: see *saccharum.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sugar; having the qualities of sugar: as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane-juice; also, in *bot.*, covered with shining grains like those of sugar. Also *saccharous.*—**Saccharine diabetes.** Same as *diabetes mellitus.*—**Saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

saccharinic (sak-ạ-rin'ik), *a.* Same as *saccharic.*

saccharinity (sak-ạ-rin'i-ti), *n.* [< *saccharine* + *-ity.*] The quality of being saccharine.

This is just the condition which we see, in virtue of the difference of optic refractivity produced by difference of salinity or of *saccharinity*, when we stir a tumbler of water with a quantity of undissolved sugar or salt on its bottom. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 573.

saccharite (sak'ạ-rīt), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ite*[2].] A fine granular variety of feldspar, of a vitreous luster and white or greenish-white color.

saccharization (sak′ạ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *saccharification.*

saccharize (sak'ạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharized*, ppr. *saccharizing*. [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ize.*] To form or convert into sugar.

saccharocolloid (sak′ạ-rō-kol'oid), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *colloid.*] One of a large and important group of the carbohydrates. They are amorphous or crystallize with difficulty, diffuse through membranes very slowly if at all, are chemically indifferent, and have the general formula $_nC_6H_{10}O_5$, or differ from it slightly by the elements of water, H_2O. Here belong starch, gum, pectin, etc. *Nature*, XXXIX. 433.

saccharoid (sak'ạ-roid), *a.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *saccharoidal.*

saccharoidal (sak-ạ-roi'dal), *a.* [< *saccharoid* + *-al.*] In *mineral.* and *geol.*, having a distinctly crystalline granular structure, somewhat resembling that of lump-sugar: as, *saccharoidal* marble or gypsum.

saccharometer (sak-ạ-rom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *saccharimeter.*

saccharometry (sak-ạ-rom'e-tri), *n.* Same as *saccharimetry.*

Saccharomyces (sak′ạ-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Meyen, 1838), < ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + Gr. *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of minute saprophytic fungi; the yeast-fungi. They are unicellular fungi, destitute of true hyphæ, and increasing principally by budding or sprouting, although asci containing one to four hyaline spores are produced in a few species under certain conditions. Sexual generation is not known. The species of *Saccharomyces* occur in fermenting substances, and are well known from their power of converting sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Ordinary yeast, *S. cerevisiæ*, is the most familiar example; it is added to the wort of beer, the juice of fruits, etc., for the purpose of inducing fermentation. *S. ellipsoïdeus* and *S. Pastorianus* are also alcoholic ferments. *S. albicans*, the thrush-fungus, which lives parasitically on the mucous membrane of the human digestive organs, is also capable of exciting a weak alcoholic fermentation in a sugar solution. *S. Mycoderma* is the well-known flowers of wine. There are 31 species of *Saccharomyces* known, of which number 12 are known to produce asci. Many of these so-called species may prove to be only form-species. See *barm*[1], *flowers of wine* (under *flower*), *bloody bread* (under *bloody*), *fermentation*, and *yeast.*

saccharomycete (sak′ạ-rō-mī'sēt), *n.* [< *Saccharomyces*, q. v.] A plant of the genus *Saccharomyces.*

Saccharomycetes (sak-ạ-rō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccharomyces*, q. v.] Same as *Saccharomycetaceæ.*

Saccharomycetaceæ (sak′ạ-rō-mī-sē-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reess, 1870), < *Saccharomyces* (*-cet-*) + *-aceæ.*] A monotypic group of microscopic fungi, usually regarded as being degenerate or doubtful *Ascomycetes*, or by later systematists raised to the dignity of a distinct class. For characterization, see *Saccharomyces.*

saccharose (sak'ạ-rōs), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum* + *-ose.*] 1. The general name of any crystalline sugar having the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ which suffers hydrolysis on heating with water or dilute mineral acid, each molecule yielding two molecules of a glucose. The saccharoses are glucose anhydrids. The best-known are saccharose or cane-sugar, milk-sugar, and maltose.

2. Specifically, the ordinary pure sugar of commerce, obtained from the sugar-cane or sorghum, from the beet-root, and from the sap of a species of maple. Chemically, pure saccharose is a solid crystalline body, odorless, having a very sweet taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its aqueous solution is strongly dextrorotatory. It melts at 160° C., and decomposes at a higher temperature. Heated sufficiently with water or dilute mineral acid, it breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. Saccharose does not directly undergo either alcoholic or lactic fermentation; but in the presence of certain ferments it is resolved into dextrose and levulose, which are readily fermentable. It unites directly with many metallic oxids and hydrates to form compounds called *sucrates* or *saccharates.* Saccharose is extensively used both as a food and as an antiseptic. It is also used to some extent in medicine. Also called *cane-sugar.*

saccharous (sak'ạ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ous.*] Same as *saccharine.*

saccharum (sak'ạ-rum), *n.* [ML. NL., < L. *saccharon*, sugar, < Gr. *σάκχαρον*, also *σάκχαρις*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρ*, sugar: see *sugar.*] 1. Sugar.—2. [*cap.*] [NL., Linnæus, 1737.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, type of the group *Saccharæ.* It is characterized by minute spikelets in pairs, one of each pair stalked and the other sessile, each spikelet composed of four awnless hyaline glumes, of which three are empty and the terminal one shorter, blunt, and including three stamens and a free oblong grain. It differs from the nearly related ornamental grass *Erianthus* in its awnless glumes, and from *Sorghum* in having a fertile and perfect flower in each

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spikelet of a pair. It resembles *Zea*, the Indian corn, with monœcious flowers, and *Arundo*, the cane, with several-flowered spikelets, in habit only. It includes about 12 species, natives of warm regions, probably all originally of the Old World. They are tall grasses, with leaves which are flat, or convolute when dry, and flowers in a large terminal panicle, densely sheathed everywhere with long silky hairs. By far the most important species is *S. officinarum*, the common sugar-cane. See *sugar-cane*; also *kans* and *moonja*.—**Saccharum candidum**. Same as *rock-candy*.—**Saccharum hordeatum**, barley-sugar.—**Saccharum lactis**, sugar of milk.—**Saccharum mannæ**. Same as *mannite*.—**Saccharum saturni**, sugar of lead.

sacci, *n.* Plural of *saccus*.

sacciferous (sak-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *saccus*, sack, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, having a sac, in any sense; saccate.

sacciform (sak'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *saccus*, sack, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sac; saccate or saccular; bursiform; baggy.—**Sacciform aneurism**, an aneurism with a distinct sac, and involving only part of the circumference of the artery. Also called *saccular* or *sacculated aneurism*.

Saccobranchia (sak-ō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + βράγχια, gills.] A division of tunicates, including the typical ascidians, as distinguished from the *Dactyliobranchia* and *Tæniobranchia*, having vascular saccate gills. Also *Saccobranchiata*. *Owen*.

saccobranchiate (sak-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σάκκος, sack, + βράγχια, gills, + *-ate*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having saccate gills; belonging to the *Saccobranchia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saccobranchia*.

Saccobranchinæ (sak″ō-brang-ki'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccobranchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Saccobranchus*.

Saccobranchus (sak-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + βράγχια, gills.] A genus of East Indian catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*, having a lung-like saccular extension of the branchial cavity backward between the muscles along each side of the vertebral column: typical of the subfamily *Saccobranchinæ*.

Saccocirridæ (sak-ō-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccocirrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of chætopod annelids, typified by the genus *Saccocirrus*.

Saccocirridea (sak″ō-si-rid'ẹ-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccocirrus* + *-idea*.] The *Saccocirridæ* elevated to the rank of a class of *Chætopoda*.

Saccocirrus (sak-ō-sir'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *saccus*, sack, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair: see *cirrus*.] The typical genus of *Saccocirridæ*.

Saccolabium (sak-ō-lā'bi-um), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), < L. *saccus*, sack, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandeæ* and subtribe *Sarcanthæ*. It is characterized by the unappendaged column, by a lip with saccate base or with a straight descending spur, and by flat and spreading sepals and petals, with the inflorescence in racemes which are often much-branched and profusely flower-bearing. It differs from the related genus *Vanda* in its smaller flowers and its commonly slender pollen-stalk. It includes about 20 species, natives of the East Indies and the Malay archipelago. They are epiphytes without pseudobulbs, but having their stems clad with two-ranked flat and spreading leaves, which are usually coriaceous or fleshy, and which cover the stem permanently by their persistent sheaths. The flowers in many cultivated species are of considerable size and great beauty, forming a dense recurving raceme. In other species they are small and scattered, or in some minute and panicled.

saccoleva, sackalever (sak-ō-lev'ạ, sak-ạ-lev'ėr), *n.* [= F. *sacolève*.] A Levantine vessel with one lateen sail; also, a Greek vessel of about 100 tons, with a foremast raking very much forward, having a square topsail and topgallantsail, a sprit foresail, and two small masts abaft, with lateen yards and sails. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc.

saccomyian (sak-ō-mī'i-ạn), *n.* [< *Saccomys* + *-ian*.] A pocket-mouse of the genus *Saccomys*; a saccomyid.

saccomyid (sak-ō-mī'id), *n.* A member of the *Saccomyidæ*; a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse. Also, improperly, *saccomyd*.

Saccomyidæ (sak-ō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + *-idæ*.] 1. Same as *Saccomyina* and *Saccomyoidea*. *Lilljeborg*, 1866.—2. A family of myomorphic rodents named from the genus *Saccomys*, confined to North America and the West Indies, having external cheek-pouches and a murine aspect; the pocket-rats or pocket-mice. The genera besides *Saccomys* are *Heteromys*, *Dipodomys*, *Perognathus*, and *Cricetodipus*. The species of *Dipodomys* are known as *kangaroo-rats*. The family in this restricted sense is divided by Coues into three subfamilies, *Dipodomyinæ*, *Perognathinæ*, and *Heteromyinæ*. See cuts under *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus*.

Saccomyina (sak″ō-mi-ī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + *-ina*[2].] A group of myomorphic rodents, named by G. R. Waterhouse in 1848, containing all the rodents with external cheek-pouches: same as *Saccomyoidea*.

Saccomyinæ (sak″ō-mi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Saccomyidæ*, 2. *S. F. Baird*, 1857; *J. E. Gray*, 1868.

saccomyoid (sak-ō-mī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saccomys* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Having external cheek-pouches, as a rodent; pertaining to the *Saccomyoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saccomyoidea*; a pocket-rat, pocket-mouse, or pocket-gopher.

Saccomyoidea (sak″ō-mī-oi'dẹ-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccomys* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of myomorphic rodents, named by Gill in 1872, containing all those with external cheek-pouches, or the two families *Saccomyidæ* and *Geomyidæ*. The mastoid bone is moderately developed, and the occipital correspondingly reduced. There are no postorbital processes, and the zygomatic process of the maxillary is an expanded perforated plate. The grinders are four on each side above and below. The root of the lower incisor is protuberant posteriorly. The descending process of the mandible is obliquely twisted outward and upward. There is a special muscle of the large external cheek-pouch; all the feet are five-toed; the upper lip is densely hairy, not visibly cleft, and the pelage lacks under-fur. See cuts under *Geomyidæ*, *Dipodomys*, and *Perognathus*.

Saccomys (sak'ō-mis), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1823), < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + μῦς, a mouse.] An obscure genus of *Saccomyidæ*, giving name to the family, probably synonymous with *Heteromys* of Desmarest. A species is named *S. anthophilus*, but has never been satisfactorily identified.

saccoont, *n.* In *fencing*, same as *seconde*.

> There were the lively Gauls, animated and chattering, ready to wound every Pillar with their Canes, as they pass'd by, either in Tens, Cart, or *Saccoon*.
> *Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 135.

Saccopharyngidæ (sak″ō-fā-rin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Saccopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of lyomerous fishes, represented by the genus *Saccopharynx*. They have five branchial arches, the abdominal division much longer than the rostrobranchial; the tail excessively elongated and attenuated; the eyes anterolateral; the jaws moderately extended backward (in comparison with the *Eurypharyngidæ*), and apparently not closable against each other; enlarged teeth in one or both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins feebly developed, and the pectorals short but broad. The family is represented by apparently 2 species, by some supposed to be conspecific. They reach a length of 5 or 6 feet, of which the tail forms by far the greater part. They inhabit the deep sea, and feed upon fishes, which may sometimes be as large as or larger than themselves. Individuals have been found on the surface of the sea helpless from distention by fishes swallowed superior in size to themselves. One of the species is the bottle-fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*.



Bottle-fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*), distended by another fish in its stomach.

Saccopharyngina (sak-ō-far-in-jī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccopharynx* (*-pharyng-*) + *-ina*[2].] The *Saccopharyngidæ* as a group of *Murænidæ*. *Günther*.

saccopharyngoid (sak″ō-fā-ring'goid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Saccopharyngidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Saccopharyngidæ*.

Saccopharynx (sa-kof'ạ-ringks), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchill, 1824), < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + φάρυγξ, throat: see *pharynx*.] A remarkable genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Saccopharyngidæ*. *S. ampullaceus* inhabits the North Atlantic, and is capable of swallowing fishes larger than itself. See cut under *Saccopharyngidæ*.

Saccophora (sa-kof'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Saccophorus*: see *saccophore*.] In J. E. Gray's classification of "mollusks" (1821), the fifth class, containing the tunicates or ascidians, and divided into 3 orders—*Holobranchia*, *Tomobranchia*, and *Diphyllobranchia*.

saccophore (sak'ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Saccophorus*, q. v.] 1. A rodent mammal with external cheek-pouches.—2. A tunicate or ascidian, as a member of the *Saccophora*.

Saccophori (sa-kof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [LL., < Gr. σακκοφόρος, wearing sackcloth, < σάκκος, sack, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A party of Christian penitents in the fourth century: probably a division of the Encratites.

Saccophorus (sa-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. σακκοφόρος, wearing sackcloth), < Gr. σάκκος, sack, sackcloth, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *mammal.*, same as *Geomys*. *Kuhl*, 1820.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Haag-Rutenberg*, 1872.

Saccopteryx (sa-kop'tẹ-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + πτέρυξ = E. *feather*.] A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats, the males of which have a peculiar glandular sac of the antebrachial wing-membrane, secreting an odoriferous sebaceous substance attractive to the females; sack-winged bats. The upper incisors are one pair, the lower three pairs. There are several species, as *S. leptura* and *S. bilineata*.

saccos (sak'os), *n.* [< MGr. σάκκος (see def.), < Gr. σάκκος, sack.] A short vestment worn in the Greek Church by metropolitans and in the Russian Church by all bishops. It corresponds to the Western dalmatic.

Saccosoma (sak-ō-sō'mạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + σῶμα, body.] 1. A genus of encrinites, containing forms which were apparently free-swimming like the living members of the genus *Comatula*. They are found in the Oölite.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

Saccostomus (sa-kos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάκκος, sack, + στόμα, mouth.] A genus of hamsters of the subfamily *Cricetinæ* and family *Muridæ*, having the molar teeth triserially tuberculate. See *hamster*.

saccular (sak'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *saccule* + *-ar*[3].] Like a sac; saccate in form; sacciform: as, a *saccular* dilatation of the stomach or intestine.—**Saccular aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Saccular glands**, compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a saccular form.

sacculate (sak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *sacculatus*, < L. *saculus*, a little sack: see *saccule*.] Formed of or furnished with a set or series of sac-like dilatations; sacculiferous; sacculated: as, a *sacculate* stomach; a *sacculate* intestine. See cuts under *leech* and *intestine*.

sacculated (sak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sacculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sacculate*.—**Sacculated aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Sacculated bladder**, a bladder having a sacculus as an abnormal formation.

sacculation (sak-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *sacculate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a sac or saccule; a set of sacs taken together: as, the *sacculation* of the human colon, or of the stomach of a semnopithecoid ape. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

saccule (sak'ūl), *n.* [< L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a bag, sack: see *sack*[1].] 1. A sac or cyst; especially, a little sac; a cell; a sacculus. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, the smaller of two sacs in the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear, situated in the fovea hemispherica, in front of the utricle, connected with the membranous canal of the cochlea by the canalis reuniens, and prolonged in the aquæductus vestibuli to a pyriform dilatation, the saccus endolymphaticus.—**Saccule of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Vestibular saccule**. See def. 2.=**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

sacculi, *n.* Plural of *sacculus*.

Sacculina (sak-ū-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Vaughan Thompson, about 1830), < L. *sacculus*, a little sack, + *-ina*[1].] 1. A genus of cirripeds of the division *Rhizocephala*, type of a family *Sacculinidæ*. The species are parasitic upon crabs. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

sacculine (sak'ū-lin), *a.* [< NL. *Sacculina*, q. v.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Sacculina* or family *Sacculinidæ*.

> Instead of rising to its opportunities, the *sacculine* Nauplius, having reached a certain point, turned back.
> *H. Drummond*, Natural Law in the Spiritual World, p. 344.

Sacculinidæ (sak-ū-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sacculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhizocephalous cirripeds, represented by the genus *Sacculina*.

sacculus (sak'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *sacculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *saculus*, a little sack: see *saccule*.] A saccule.—**Sacculi of the colon**, the irregular dilatations caused by the shortness of the longitudinal muscular bands.—**Sacculus cæcalis**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus chylifer**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Sacculus communis, sacculus hemiellipticus**. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Sacculus of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus proprius, sacculus rotundus**. Same as *vestibular saccule* (which see, under *saccule*).—**Sacculus semiovalis**. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Vesical sacculus**, a protrusion of the mucous lining of the bladder between the bundles of fibers of the muscular coat, so as to form a sort of hernia. Also called *appendix herniæ*.—**Vestibular sacculus**. Same as *saccule*, 2. =**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

saccus (sak'us), *n.*; pl. *sacci* (sak'sī). [NL., < L. *saccus*, < Gr. σάκκος, a bag, sack: see *sack*[1].] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sac.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Ampullaria*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Saccus endolymphaticus**, the dilated blind extremity of the ductus endolymphaticus, the canal leading from the utricle through the aquæductus vestibuli.—**Saccus vasculosus**, a vascular organ in the brain of some elasmobranchiate fishes, as the skate. See

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cut under *Elasmobranchii*.—**Saccus vitellinus**, the vitelline sac, that part of the yolk-sac which hangs out of the body of an embryo and forms the navel-sac, or umbilical vesicle.=**Syn.** See *sac*[2].

sacellum (sā-sel′um), *n.*; pl. *sacella* (-ä). [< L. *sacellum*, dim. of *sacrum*, a holy thing or place, neut. of *sacer*, consecrated, dedicated: see *sacre*[1], *sacred*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small inclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity, containing an altar, and sometimes also a statue of the god.

sacerdocy† (sas′ėr-dō-si), *n.* [< F. *sacerdoce*, < L. *sacerdotium*, the priesthood, < *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest: see *sacerdotal*.] Sacerdotal system; priestly character or order.

The temporal Sceptre (as we have shown) departing from Judah, he being both Priest and Sacrificer too, their *sacerdocy* and sacrifice were brought to an end.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 56.

sacerdotal (sas-ėr-dō′tạl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *sacerdotal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sacerdotal* = It. *sacerdotale*, < L. *sacerdotalis*, of or pertaining to a priest, < *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*) (> AS. *sacerd*), a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts,' < *sacer*, sacred, + *dare*, give (> *dos* (*dot-*), a dowry: see *dot*[2], *dower*[2]): see *sacre*[1] and *date*[1].] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly: as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character.

Duke Valentine . . . was designed by his father to a *sacerdotal* profession.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 333.

The countries where *sacerdotal* instruction alone is permitted remain in ignorance.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv.

Cut off by *sacerdotal* ire
From every sympathy that Man bestowed!
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 4.

sacerdotalism (sas-ėr-dō′tạl-izm), *n.* [< *sacerdotal* + *-ism*.] The sacerdotal system or spirit; the methods or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests or system of the priesthood; in a bad sense, priestcraft.

It is to be hoped that those Nonconformists who are so fond of pleading for grace to the Establishment on grounds of expediency, because of the good work it is doing, or because of the comprehensiveness of its policy, or, strangest of all, because of the bulwark against *sacerdotalism* which it maintains, will lay these pregnant words to heart.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 109.

sacerdotalist (sas-ėr-dō′tạl-ist), *n.* [< *sacerdotal* + *-ist*.] A supporter of sacerdotalism; one who believes in the priestly character of the clergy.

sacerdotalize (sas-ėr-dō′tạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sacerdotalized*, ppr. *sacerdotalizing*. [< *sacerdotal* + *-ize*.] To render sacerdotal.

Some system of actual observance, some system of custom or usage, must lie behind them [the sacred laws of the Hindus]; and it is a very plausible conjecture that it was not unlike the existing very imperfectly *sacerdotalized* customary law of the Hindus in the Punjab.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 26.

sacerdotally (sas-ėr-dō′tạl-i), *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

sacerdotism (sas′ėr-dō-tizm), *n.* [< L. *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest, + *-ism*.] Same as *sacerdotalism*.

sachelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *satchel*.

sachem (sā′chem), *n.* [Massachusetts Ind. Cf. *sagamore*.] 1. A chief among some tribes of American Indians; a sagamore.

The Massachusets call . . . their Kings *Sachemes*.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 939.

They [the Indians] . . . made way for ye coming of their great *Sachem*, called Massasoyt.
Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 4th ser., III. 94.

But their *sachem*, the brave Wattawamat,
Fled not; he was dead. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

2. One of a body of high officials in the Tammany Society of New York city. The sachems proper number twelve, and the head of the society is styled *grand sachem*.

sachemdom (sā′chem-dum), *n.* [< *sachem* + *-dom*.] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

sachemic (sā′chem-ik), *a.* [< *sachem* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sachem. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 163. [Rare.]

sachemship (sā′chem-ship), *n.* [< *sachem* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a sachem.

sachet (sa-shā′), *n.* [< F. *sachet* (= Pr. *saquet* = Sp. Pg. *saquete* = It. *sacchetto*), dim. of *sac*, a bag: see *sack*[1]. Cf. *sachel*, *satchel*.] A small bag, usually embroidered or otherwise ornamented, containing a perfume in the form of powder, or some perfumed substance; also, a small cushion or some similar object, the stuffing of which is strongly perfumed, placed among articles of dress, etc.

This letter, written on paper of vellum-like appearance, was put in an envelope and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth *sachet* or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule, richly embroidered in gold.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 242.

sachet-powder (sa-shā′pou′dėr), *n.* Powdered perfume for use in sachets.

sacheverel (sa-chev′ę-rel), *n.* [After Dr. *Sacheverel*.] An iron door or blower for the mouth of a stove. *Halliwell*.

sack[1] (sak), *n.* [< ME. *sak*, *sac*, *sek*, *seck*, *sech*, *sack*, < AS. *sæc*, *sæcc*, *sacc* = D. *zak* = MLG. *sak*, LG. *sak*, *sack* = OHG. MHG. *sac*, G. *sack* = Icel. *sekkr* = Sw. *säck* = Dan. *sæk* = F. *sac* (> E. *sac*) = Pr. *sac* = Sp. Pg. *saco* = It. *sacco* = OIr. Gael. *sac* = W. *sach*, sack, = Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. *sak* = Russ. *sakŭ*, a bag-net, = Hung. *szák* = Albanian *sak* (OBulg. dim. *sakulŭ* = Lith. *sakvele* = NGr. σακκούλι), < L. *saccus* = Goth. *sakkus*, < Gr. σάκκος, a bag, sack, also sackcloth, a garment of sackcloth; < Heb. *saq*, Chald. *sak*, a sack for corn, stuff made of haircloth, sackcloth; prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. Coptic *sok* = Ethiopian *sak*, sackcloth. The wide diffusion of the word is prob. due to the incident in the story of Joseph in which the cup was hidden in the sack of corn (see Gen. xliv.).] 1. A bag; especially, a large bag, usually made of coarse hempen or linen cloth. (See *sackcloth*.) Sacks are used to contain grain, flour, salt, etc., potatoes and other vegetables, and coal.

One of the peasants untied closely [secretly] a *sack* of walnuttes. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Tho' you wud gie me as much red gold
As I could haud in a *sack*.
Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 104).

2. A unit of dry measure. English statutes previous to American independence fixed the sack of flour and meal at 5 bushels or 280 pounds, that of salt at 5 bushels, that of coal at 3 bushels (the sacks to measure 50 by 26 inches), and that of wool at 3½ hundredweight or 364 pounds. Since 1870 the British sack has been 4 imperial bushels. Locally, sacks of 2, 3, 3½, and 4 bushels were used as measures in England. The sack has been a widely diffused unit, varying in different countries, from 2 to 4 Winchester bushels. Thus, it was equal to 2 such bushels at Florence, Leghorn, Leyden, Middelburg, Tournon, etc.; to 2½ at Zealand and Beaumont; to 2½ at Haarlem, Goes, Geneva, Bayonne; to 2⅝ at Amsterdam; to 2¼ at Agen, Utrecht, etc.; to 2⅞ at Dort and Montauban; to 2⅝ at Granada and Emden; to 2¼ at Ghent; to 3 at Strasburg, Rotterdam, The Hague, and in Flanders (the common sack); to 3¼ at Brussels; and to 3¾ at Basel. The sack of Hamburg was nearly 6 bushels, that of Toulon still greater, while the sack of Paris, used for plaster, was under a bushel.

Last Week 6 *Sacks* of Cocoa Nuts were seiz'd by a Custom House Officer, being brought up to Town for so many *sacks* of Beans. *London Post*, April 14, 1704.

3†. Sackcloth; sacking.

For forty days in *sack* and ashes fast.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Wearing nothing about him but a shirt of *sacke*, a paire of shooes, and a haire cappe onely.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 20.

The son of Nvn then . . .
Before the Ark in prostrate wise appeares.
Sack on his back, dust on his head, his eyes
Even great with teares.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

4. [Also spelled *sacque*.] (*a*) A gown of a peculiar form which was first introduced from France into England toward the close of the



Woman wearing a Sack (middle of the 18th century).

seventeenth century, and continued to be fashionable throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century. It had a loose back, not held by a girdle or shaped into the waist, but hanging in straight plaits from the neck-band. See *Watteau*.

My wife this day put on first her French gown called a *sac*, which becomes her very well.
Pepys, Diary, March 2, 1668.

Madame l'Ambassadrice de Venise in a green *sack* with a straw hat. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 115.

An old-fashioned gown, which I think ladies call a *sacque*: that is, a sort of robe, completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the ground, and terminate in a species of train. *Scott*, Tapestried Chamber.

(*b*†) The loose straight back itself. The term seems to have been used in this sense in the eighteenth century.—5. [Also spelled *sacque*.] A kind of jacket or short coat, cut round at the bottom, fitting the body more or less closely, worn at the present day by both men and women: as, a sealskin *sack*; a *sack*-coat.

As for his dress, it was of the simplest kind: a summer *sack* of cheap and ordinary material, thin checkered pantaloons, and a straw hat, by no means of the finest braid.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

A large-boned woman, dressed in a homespun stuff petticoat, with a short, loose *sack* of the same material, appeared at the door. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 206.

6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sac or saccule.—**To get the sack**, to be dismissed from employment, or rejected as a suitor. [Slang.]

I say, I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it. I should *get the sack*, I s'pose — eh? *Dickens*, Pickwick, xx.

He is no longer an officer of this gaol; he has *got the sack*, and orders to quit into the bargain.
C. Reade, Never too Late, xxvi.

To give one the sack, to dismiss one from employment, especially to dismiss one summarily; discharge or reject as a suitor. [Slang.]

Whenever you please, you can *give him the sack!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 249.

The short way would have been . . . to have requested him immediately to quit the house: or, as Mr. Gann said, "to *give him the sack* at once."
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

sack[1] (sak), *v. t.* [< ME. *sacken* (= MD. *sacken*, D. *zakken* = G. *sacken* = Icel. *sekka*); < *sack*[1], *n.*] 1. To put into sacks or bags, for preservation or transportation: as, to *sack* grain or salt.

The mele is *sakked* and ybounde.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 150.

2. To inclose as in a bag; cover or incase as with a sack.

And also *sack* it in your glove.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 130).

At the corners they placed pillows and bolsters *sacked* in cloth blue and crimson. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

3. To heap or pile as by sackfuls. [Rare.]

I fly from tyrant he, whose heart more hard than flint
Hath *sack'd* on me such hugy heaps of ceaseless sorrows here,
That sure it is intolerable the torments that I bear.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

4. To give the sack or bag to; discharge or dismiss from office, employment, etc.; also, to reject the suit of: as, to *sack* a lover. [Slang.]

Ah! she's a good kind creetur'; there's no pride in her whatsumever—and she never *sacks* her servants.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 533.

sack[2] (sak), *n.* [< F. *sac* = Sp. *saco* = Pg. *saco*, *sacco*, *saque* = It. *sacco*, sack, plunder, pillage; ult. < L. *saccus*, a bag, sack (see *sack*[1]), but the precise connection is uncertain. In one view, it is through a particular use of the verb represented by E. *sack*[1], 'put into a bag,' and hence, it may be supposed, 'conceal and take away' (cf. *bag*[1], and *pocket*, in similar uses); but no such use of the OF. and ML. verb appears, the Rom. verbs meaning 'sack' being secondary forms, depending on the noun (see *sack*[1], *v.*, *saccage*, *v.*); besides, the town or people 'sacked' is not 'put into a bag.' The origin is partly in the OF. "*a sac, a sac*, the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place or people" (Cotgrave), = It. *a sacco*, "*asacco, asaccomano*, to the spoile, to the sacke, ransakt" (Florio)—the exhortation *a sac*, It. *a sacco*, 'to plunder,' prob. meaning orig. 'to bag!' i. e. fill your pouches (OF. *sac* = It. *sacco*, a bag, pouch, wallet, sack: see *sack*[1], *n.*); and partly in the Sp. *sacomano*, a plunderer, also sack, plunder, pillage, = It. *saccomano*, a plunderer, freebooter, scout, soldier's servant, also plunder; < ML. *saccomannus*, a plunderer, *saccomannum*, plunder, < MHG. *sackman*, a soldier's servant, camp-servant (*sackman machen*, plunder), lit. 'sack-man,' one who carries a sack, < *sack*, = E. *sack*, + *man* = E. *man*.] 1. The plundering of a city or town after storming and capture; plunder; pillage: as, the *sack* of Magdeburg.

The people of God were moved, . . . having beheld the *sack* and combustion of his sanctuary in most lamentable manner flaming before their eyes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 7.

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In deede he wanne it [the towne] and put it to the *sacke*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

From her derived to Helen, and at the *sack* of Troy unfortunately lost. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

The city was sure to be delivered over to fire, *sack*, and outrage. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 70.

2. The plunder or booty so obtained; spoil; loot.

Everywhere
He found the *sack* and plunder of our house
All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.
Tennyson, Geraint.

sack[2] (sak), *v. t.* [= MD. *sacken* = Sp. Pg. *saquear*, sack; from the noun: see *sack*[2], *n.* Cf. *sackage*, *n.*] To plunder or pillage after storming and taking: as, to *sack* a house or a town.

Burghers were fleeced, towns were now and then *sacked*, and Jews were tortured for their money.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 462.

On Oct. 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke burnt the French and Spanish shipping in Vigo, and *sacked* the town.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

Chittore was thrice besieged and thrice *sacked* by the Mahomedans. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 410.

sack[3]† (sak), *n.* [Also rarely *seck* (cf. MD. *sackwijn*); < F. *sec*, dry (*vin sec*, dry wine), = Sp. *seco* = Pg. *secco* = It. *secco* (*vino secco*, dry wine), < L. *siccus*, dry; root uncertain.] Originally, one of the strong light-colored wines brought to England from the south, as from Spain and the Canary Islands, especially those which were dry and rough. These were often sweetened, and mixed with eggs and other ingredients, to make a sort of punch. The name *sweet sack* was then given to wines of similar strength and color, but requiring less artificial sweetening. In the seventeenth century the name seems to have been given alike to all strong white wines from the south, as distinguished from Rhenish on the one hand and red wines on the other.

Will 't please your lordship drink a cup of *sack*?
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 3.

For claret and *sack* they did not lack,
So drank themselves good friends.
Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 211.

He and I immediately to set out, having drunk a draught of mulled *sacke*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 313.

Burnt sack, mulled sack.

Pedro. Let's slip into a tavern for an hour;
'Tis very cold.
Uber. Content; there is one hard by.
A quart of *burnt sack* will recover us.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 3.

Sherris-sack, the white wine of the south of Spain, practically the same as sherris or sherry.

A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 104.

Sweet sack. See above.

sackage (sak'āj), *n.* [Also *saccage*; < F. *saccage* (ML. *saccagium*), pillaging, < *sac*, pillage: see *sack*[2].] The act of taking by storm and with pillage; sack; plundering.

And after two yeeres *sackage* in Hungarie, they passed by the fennes of Mæotis into Tartaria, and haply had returned to make fresh spoiles in Europe, if the Embassage of Pope Innocent had not diuerted their purpose.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 405.

sackaget, *v. t.* [MD. *sackageren*, < F. *saccager* (= It. *saccheggiare*, ML. *saccagere*), pillage, < *saccage*, pillaging: see *sackage*, *n.*] To sack; pillage.

Those songs of the dolorous discomfits in battaile, and other desolations in warre, or of townes *saccaged* and subuerted, were song by the remnant of the army ouerthrowen, with great skrikings and outeries.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 63.

sackalever, *n.* See *saccolera*.

sack-barrow (sak'bar$^{\prime}$ō), *n.* A kind of barrow much used for moving sacks in granaries or on barn-floors from one point to another, and for loading goods in ships. See cut under *truck*.

sack-bearer (sak'bār$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* Any bombycid moth of the family *Psychidæ*, whose larva carries for protection a silken case to which bits of grass, leaves, or twigs are attached; a basket-worm. See cut under *bag-worm*.

sackbut (sak'but), *n.* [Also *sacbut*, *sagbut*; < F. *saquebute*, OF. *saqueboute*, *sacheboute*, a sackbut (OF. *sachebonte*, ML. *sacabuta*, a kind of pike), = Sp. *sacabuche* (naut.), also sackbut, trombone, a tube or pipe serving for a pump, = Pg. *sacabuxa*, *saquebuxo*, a sackbut; origin doubtful; perhaps orig. a derisive name, 'that which exhausts the chest or belly,' < Sp. *sacar*, draw out, extract, empty (= OF. *sacquer*, draw out hastily), + *buche*, the maw, crop, stomach; perhaps < OHG. *būh*, MHG. *būch*, G. *bauch*, belly, = OLG. *būc* = AS. *būc*, belly: see *bouk*[1], *bulk*[1].] A medieval musical instrument of the trumpet family, having a long bent tube with a movable slide so that the vibrating column of air could be varied in length and the pitch of the tone changed, as in the modern trombone. The word has been unfortunately used in Dan. ill. to translate *sabbeka*, which seems to have been a stringed instrument. Compare *sambuke*.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes . . .
Make the sun dance. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 4. 52.

The Hoboy, *Sagbut* deepe, Recorder, and the Flute.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 365.

Alv. You must not look to have your dinner served in with trumpets.
Car. No, no, *sack-buts* shall serve us.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

sackcloth (sak'klôth), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *cloth*.] 1. Cloth of which sacks are made, usually a cloth of hemp or flax.—2. A coarse kind of cloth worn as a sign of grief, humiliation, or penitence; hence, the garb of mourning or penance.

Thrise every weeke in ashes shee did sitt,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackecloth* wore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 14.

Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner.
2 Sam. iii. 31.

He swears
Never to wash his face, nor cut his hairs;
He puts on *sackcloth*, and to sea.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 4. 29.

sackclothed (sak'klôthd), *a.* [< *sackcloth* + *-ed*[2].] Clothed in sackcloth; penitent; humiliated.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, . . . to glitter when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates it to the death. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 69. (*Latham.*)

sack-coat (sak'kōt), *n.* See *coat*[2], 2.

sack-doodle (sak'dö$^{\prime}$dl), *v. i.* [< **sackdoodle*, *n.*, same as *doodlesack*.] To play on the bagpipe. *Scott.*

sacked (sakt), *a.* [< *sack*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a garment called a *sack*.—**Sacked friar**, a monk who wore a coarse upper garment called a *saccus*. These friars made their appearance in England about the middle of the thirteenth century.

So bene Augustyns and Cordylers,
And Carmes and eke *sacked freers*,
And alle freres shodde and bare.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7460.

sack-emptier (sak'emp$^{\prime}$ti-ėr), *n.* A contrivance for emptying sacks, consisting essentially of a frame or support for holding the sack, with mechanism for raising and inverting it for the discharge of its contents.

sacker[1] (sak'ėr), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes or fills sacks.—2. A machine for filling sacks.—**Sacker and weigher**, in *milling*, a device for holding a sack to the spout of an elevator and weighing the grain or flour by means of a steelyard as the bag is filled. When the required weight is in the bag, the steelyard cuts off the supply automatically.

sacker[2] (sak'ėr), *n.* [< *sack*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who sacks or plunders a house or a town.

sacker[3], *n.* See *saker*[2].

sack-filter (sak'fil$^{\prime}$tėr), *n.* A bag-filter.

sackful[1] (sak'fůl), *n.* [< *sack* + *-ful*.] As much as a sack will hold. *Swift.*

sackful[2]† (sak'fůl), *a.* [< *sack*[2] + *-ful*.] Bent on sacking or plundering; pillaging; ravaging.

Now will I sing the *sackfull* troopes Pelasgian Argos held.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 601.

sack-hoist (sak'hoist), *n.* An adaptation of the wheel and axle to form a continuous hoist for raising sacks and bales in warehouses. The wheel is turned by an endless chain, while the hoisting-gear is passed over the axle, either raising the weight at one side and descending simultaneously for a new load at the other, or being simply wound on a drum.

sack-holder (sak'hōl$^{\prime}$dėr), *n.* One who or that which holds a sack; specifically, a device for holding a sack open for the reception of grain, salt, or the like, consisting of a standard supporting a ring with a serrated edge.

sacking[1] (sak'ing), *n.* [< *sack*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A coarse fabric of hemp or flax, of which sacks, bags, etc., are made: also used for other purposes where strength and durability are required. Compare *sacking-bottomed*.

Getting upon the *sacking* of the bedstead, I looked over the head-board minutely at the second casement.
Poe, Murders in the Rue Morgue.

sacking[2] (sak'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sack*[2], *v.*] The act of plundering or pillaging, after storming and taking, as a house or a city.

sacking-bottomed (sak'ing-bot$^{\prime}$umd), *a.* Having a sheet of sacking stretched between the rails, as an old-fashioned bedstead, to form a support for the mattress.

New *sacking-bottom'd* Bedsteads at 11*s.* a piece.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 75.

sackless (sak'les), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *saikless*; < ME. *sakles*, *sacless*, *sacles*, innocent, < AS. *sacleás* (= Icel. *saklauss* = Sw. *saklös* = Dan. *sageslös*), without contention, quiet, peaceable, < *sacu*, strife, contention, guilt, also a cause, lawsuit, accusation, + *-leás*, E. *-less*: see *sake* and *-less*.] 1. Guiltless; innocent; free from fault or blame.

It ware worthy to be schrede and schrynede in golde,
ffor it es *sakles* of syne, sa helpe me oure Lorde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3993.

"O, is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous dun?
Or is it sic as a *saikless* maid
And a leal true knicht may swim?"
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

How she was abandoned to herself, or whether she was *sackless* o' the sinfu' deed, God in Heaven knows.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

2. Guileless; simple.

'Gainst slander's blast
Truth doth the silly *sackless* soul defend.
Greene, Isabel's Sonnet.

And many *sacklesse* wights and praty barnes run through the tender weambs.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163).

[Obsolete or dialectal in both senses.]

Folk-free and sackless. See *folk-free*.

sack-lifter (sak'lif$^{\prime}$tėr), *n.* Any device for lifting or raising a sack filled with grain, salt, etc. It may be a rack and pinion attached to a stationary frame or to a hand-truck to raise the sack to a height convenient for carrying, or simply a clutch or a rope to seize the gathered end of the bag.

sack-moth (sak'môth), *n.* Same as *sack-bearer*.

sack-packer (sak'pak$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for automatically weighing out a determined quantity of flour, forcing it into a flour-sack, and releasing the full sack.

sackpipe (sak'pīp), *n.* Same as *bagpipe*.

sack-posset (sak'pos$^{\prime}$et), *n.* Posset made with sack, with or without mixture of ale: formerly brewed customarily on a wedding-night.

I must needs tell you she composes a *sack-posset* well.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Then my wife and I, it being a great frost, went to Mrs. Jem's, in expectation to eat a *sack-posset*, but, Mr. Edward not coming, it was put off. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 5.

sack-pot (sak'pot), *n.* A small vessel like a jug or pitcher, with a globular body, made of yellowish earthenware, and covered with a white stanniferous glaze. These pots often bear an inscribed word, as "sack," "claret," or "whit" (for white wine), and sometimes are dated, but not later than the seventeenth century. They are rarely more than 8 inches high, and were probably used for drawing wine direct from the cask.

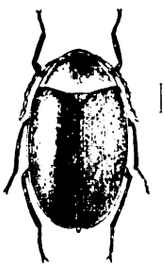
sack-race (sak'rās), *n.* A race in which the legs of the contestants are inclosed in sacks gathered at the top and tied around the body.

sack-tree (sak'trē), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, specifically identical with the upas-tree, though formerly separated and known as *A. innoxia*, *A. saccidora*, etc. Lengths of its bark after soaking and beating are turned inside out without splitting, and used as a sack, a section of wood being left as a bottom.

sack-winged (sak'wingd), *a.* Noting the bats of the genus *Saccopteryx* (which see).

saclesst, *a.* See *sackless*.

Sacodes (sā-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1853), < Gr. σάκος, a shield, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of beetles of the family *Cyphonidæ*, erected by Leconte for three North American forms having the last joint of the maxillary palpi acute, antennæ subserrate, body regularly elliptical, moderately convex, and the thorax semicircular, produced over the head, and strongly reflexed at the margin, as *S. thoracica*. The group is now included in the larger genus *Helodes*.



Helodes (Sacodes) thoracica. (Line shows natural size.)

Sacoglossa (sak-ō-glos'ą), *n. pl.* Same as *Sacoglossæ*.

Sacoglossæ (sak-ō-glos'ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σάκος, a shield, + γλῶσσα, a tongue.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, represented by such genera as *Elysia*, *Limapontia*, and *Placobranchus*: an inexact synonym of *Abranchiata* or *Apneusta*, and of *Pellibranchiata* (which see).

sacola, *n.* The common killifish, mummychog, or salt-water minnow, *Fundulus heteroclitus*. [Florida.]

sacque (sak), *n.* [A pseudo-F. spelling of F. *sac*, a bag: see *sack*[1].] See *sack*[1], 4 and 5.

sacra[1], *n.* Plural of *sacrum*.

sacra[2] (sā'krą), *n.*; pl. *sacræ* (-krē). [NL. (sc. *arteria*), < L. *sacra*, fem. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacrum*.] A sacral artery.—**Sacra media**, the middle sacral artery. This is a comparatively insignificant artery in man, arising at the bifurcation of the common ili-

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acs; it represents, however, the real continuation of the abdominal aorta, and is much larger in some animals.

sacral[1] (sā′kral), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sacrum* + *-al.*]

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the sacrum.—**Sacral angle**, the saliency of the sacral prominence; the acute angle, presenting anteriorly, between the base of the sacrum and the body of the last lumbar vertebra, specially marked in man.—**Sacral arteries**, arteries distributed to the anterior surface of the sacrum and the coccyx. *Lateral sacral arteries*, usually two in number on each side, arising from the posterior division of the internal iliac. *Middle sacral artery*, or *sacromedian artery*, a branch arising from the furcation of the aorta, and a vestige of the primitive condition of that vessel, descending along the middle line to terminate in Luschka's gland. Also called *sacra.*—**Sacral canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Sacral cornua.** See *cornua of the sacrum*, under *cornu.*—**Sacral curve or curvature**, the curved long axis of the sacrum, concentric with that of the true pelvis. It varies much in different individuals, and differs in the two sexes.—**Sacral flexure**, the curve of the rectum corresponding to the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx.—**Sacral foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Sacral ganglia.** See *ganglion.*—**Sacral glands**, four or five lymphatic glands lying in the hollow of the sacrum, in the folds of the mesorectum behind the rectum.—**Sacral index**, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the sacrum multiplied by 100.—**Sacral plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Sacral prominence** or **protuberance**, the promontory of the sacrum.—**Sacral rib.** See *rib*[1].—**Sacral veins**, the vene comites of the sacral arteries. The *lateral sacral veins* form, by their communication with one another and with the two middle sacrals, a plexus over the anterior surface of the sacrum. The *middle sacral veins* are two veins which follow the course of the middle sacral artery, and terminate in the left common iliac vein or at the junction of the iliacs.—**Sacral vertebræ**, those vertebræ which unite to form a sacrum, usually five in number in man. They range in number from the fewest possible (two) to more than twenty. In animals with the higher numbers, especially birds, many of these ankylosed bones are really borrowed from other parts of the spinal column; they are collectively known as *false* sacral vertebræ, and distinctively as *lumbosacral* and *urosacral.* (See these words, and *sacrarium*[2].) In a few mammals (cetaceans and sirenians, without hind limbs), many reptiles (serpents, etc.), and most fishes, no sacral vertebræ are recognizable as such. See cuts under *spine*, *sacrum*, and *sacrarium*[2].

II. *n.* A sacral vertebra. Abbreviated *S.*

sacralgia (sā-kral′ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < *sacrum* + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the region of the sacrum.

sacrament (sak′ra-ment), *n.* [< ME. *sacrament*, *sacrement*, < OF. *sacrament*, *sagrament*, *sacrement*, an oath, consecration, F. *sacrement*, consecration, OF. vernacularly *sairement*, *seremente*, *serrement*, F. *serment*, an oath, = Pr. *sagramen*, *sacrament*, *serment* = Sp. Pg. *sacramento* = It. *sacramento*, *sagramento* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sakrament*, < L. *sacramentum*, an engagement, military oath, LL.(eccles.) a mystery, sacrament, < *sacrare*, dedicate, consecrate, render sacred or solemn: see *sacre*[1].] **1†.** An oath of obedience and fidelity taken by Roman soldiers on enlistment; hence, any oath, solemn engagement, or obligation, or ceremony that binds or imposes obligation.

> Hereunto the Lord addeth the Rainbow, a new *Sacrament*, to seale his mercifull Couenant with the earth, not to drowne the same any more. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 42.
>
> Now sure this doubtfull causes right
> Can hardly but by *Sacrament* be tride.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. i. 25.
>
> There cannot be
> A fitter drink to make this sanction in.
> Here I begin the *sacrament* to all.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

2. In *theol.*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, or by the church, for the spiritual benefit of the church or of individual Christians, by which their special relation to him is created or freshly recognized, or their obligations to him are renewed and ratified. In the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church there are seven sacraments—namely, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and (in the Roman Catholic Church) extreme unction or (in the Greek Church) unction of the sick. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The difference of view as to the value or significance of sacraments is more important than the difference as to their true number. In general it may be said that there are three opinions respecting them: (*a*) that the sacrament is a means of grace acting directly upon the heart and life, "a sure and certain means to bring peace to our souls" (*Bishop Hay*, Sincere Christian); (*b*) that the sacrament, though not in itself the means of grace, is nevertheless a solemn ratification of a covenant between God and the individual soul; (*c*) that the sacrament is simply a visible representation of something spiritual and invisible, and that the spiritual or invisible reality may be wanting, in which case the symbol is without spiritual value or significance. The first view is held by the Roman Catholics, the Greeks, and some in the Anglican communion; the second by most Protestants; the third by the Zwinglians, the Socinians, and, in modern times, by some of the orthodox churches, especially of the Congregational denominations. The Quakers, or Friends, reject altogether the doctrine of the sacraments.

> In a word, *Sacraments* are God's secrets, discovered to none but his own people.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.
>
> The Fathers, by an elegant expression, call the blessed *Sacraments* the extension of the Incarnation.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant, i. 2.
>
> Nothing tends more to unite mens hearts than joyning together in the same Prayers and *Sacraments*.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

3. The eucharist, or Lord's Supper: used with the definite article, and without any qualifying word.

> There offred first Melchisedeche Bred and Wyn to oure Lord, in tokene of *the Sacrement* that was to comene.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 87.
>
> The Bishop carried *the Sacrament*, even his consecrated wafer cake, betwixt the Images of two golden Angels.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 38, sig. D.

Adoration of the blessed sacrament. See *adoration.*—**Benediction of the blessed sacrament.** See *benediction.*—**Ecclesiastical sacraments**, confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and unction (of the sick). Also called *lesser sacraments.*—**Exposition of the sacrament.** See *exposition.*—**Sacrament of the altar**, the eucharist.

sacrament (sak′ra-ment), *v. t.* [< *sacrament*, *n.*] To bind by an oath. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> When desperate men have *sacramented* themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.
> *Abp. Laud*, Works, p. 86.
>
> A few people at convenient distance, no matter how bad company—these, and these only, shall be your life's companions: and all those who are native, congenial, and by many an oath of the heart *sacramented* to you, are gradually and totally lost. *Emerson*, Prose Works, II. 461.

sacramental (sak-ra-men′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sacramental*, < OF. (and F.) *sacramental*, *sacramentel* = Sp. Pg. *sacramental* = It. *sacramentale*, < LL. *sacramentalis*, sacramental, < L. *sacramentum*, an engagement, oath, sacrament: see *sacrament.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sacrament; of the nature of a sacrament; used in the sacrament: as, *sacramental* rites or elements; *sacramental* union.

> My soul is like a bird, . . . daily fed
> With sacred wine and *sacramental* bread.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 10.
>
> But as there is a *sacramental* feeding and a spiritual feeding, and as the spiritual is the nobler of the two, and of chief concern, . . . I conceive it will be proper to treat of this first. *Waterland*, Works, VII. 101.

2. Bound or consecrated by a sacrament or oath.

> And trains, by ev'ry rule
> Of holy discipline, to glorious war
> The *sacramental* host of God's elect!
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 349.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*, of or pertaining to the pledges deposited by the parties to a cause before entering upon litigation.

> He [the alien] could not sue by the *Sacramental* Action, a mode of litigation of which the origin mounts up to the very infancy of civilisation. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 48.

Sacramental communion, communion by actual bodily manducation of the eucharistic elements or species: distinguished from *spiritual communion*, or communion in will and intention at times when the communicant is unable or ritually unfitted to communicate sacramentally.—**Sacramental confession.** See *confession.*

II. *n.* **1.** A rite analogous to but not included among the recognized sacraments.

> At Ester tyme, all the prestes of the same Gilde, with dyuers other, be not sufficient to mynyster the sacramentes and *sacramentalles* vnto the seyde peaple.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.
>
> It [the baptism of John] was a *sacramental* disposing to the baptism and faith of Christ.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.
>
> Sums of money were allowed by the ordinaries to be exacted by the parsons, vicars, curates, and parish priests even for the sacraments and *sacramentals* of Holy Church, which were sometimes denied until the payment was made. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. *pl.* Certain instruments or materials used in a sacrament, or ceremonies connected with a sacrament.

> These words, cup and testament, . . . be *sacramentals*.
> *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imputation, p. 80. (*Latham.*)

sacramentalism (sak-ra-men′tal-izm), *n.* [< *sacramental* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves by Christ's institution a direct spiritual efficacy to confer grace upon the recipient.

sacramentalist (sak-ra-men′tal-ist), *n.* [< *sacramental* + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of sacramentalism.

sacramentally (sak-ra-men′tal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

sacramentarian (sak′ra-men-tā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sacramentary* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sacramentary; pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—**2.** Pertaining to sacramentarians.

> In practice she [the Church of England] gives larger scope than the Presbyterian Churches to the *sacramentarian* principle. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 165.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who holds that the sacraments are mere outward signs not connected with any spiritual grace. In the sixteenth century this name was given by the Lutherans and afterward by English reformers to the Zwinglians and Calvinists.

2. A sacramentalist.

sacramentarianism (sak′ra-men-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sacramentarian* + *-ism.*] Sacramentarian doctrine and practices: often used opprobriously to indicate extreme views with reference to the nature, value, and efficacy of the sacraments.

> His account of the advance of sacerdotalism and *sacramentarianism*. *Athenæum*, No. 2863, p. 335.

sacramentary (sak-ra-men′ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sacramentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacramentario*, n.; < ML. **sacramentarius*, adj., as a noun *sacramentarius*, a sacramentarian, *sacramentarium*, a service-book, < LL. *sacramentum*, sacrament: see *sacrament.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—**2.** Of or pertaining to sacramentarians.

II. *n.*; pl. *sacramentaries* (-riz). **1.** An office-book formerly in use, containing the rites and prayers connected with the several sacraments (the eucharist, baptism, penance, orders, etc.) and other rites. The Greek euchology is a similar book. See *missal.*

> The Western, as compared with the Oriental *Sacramentaries*, have been remarkable in all ages for the boldness with which the disposition of the several parts has been varied. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2†. Same as *sacramentarian*, 1.

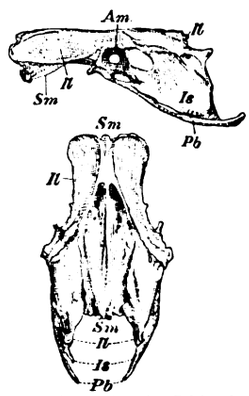
> It seemeth therefore much amiss that against them whom they term *Sacramentaries* so many invective discourses are made. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 67.

Gelasian, Gregorian, Leonine Sacramentary. See the adjectives.

sacramentize† (sak′ra-men-tīz), *v. i.* [< *sacrament* + *-ize.*] To administer the sacraments.

> Ministers made by Presbyterian government in France and the Low Countries were owned and acknowledged by our Bishops for lawfully ordained for all intents and purposes, both to preach and *sacramentize*.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. v. 65.

sacrarium[1] (sā-krā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sacraria* (-ạ). [L., a place for the keeping of sacred things, a sacristy, shrine, etc., < *sacer*, consecrated, sacred: see *sacre*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) Any sacred or consecrated retired place; any place where sacred objects were deposited, as that connected with the Capitoline temple where were kept the processional chariots; sometimes, a locality where a statue of an emperor was placed. (*b*) A sort of family chapel in private houses, in which the images of the Penates were kept.—**2.** That part of a church where the altar is situated; the sanctuary; the chancel.



Sacrarium and Entire Pelvis of a Bird (the common fowl). Upper figure, side view; lower figure, top view. *Sm*, sacrarium (in lower figure the letters at the two ends of it; in upper figure *Sm* points to bodies of dorsolumbar vertebræ ankylosed in the sacrum); *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Am*, acetabulum (the line extends to the antitrochanter); the vacuity behind the acetabulum is the iliosciatic foramen, corresponding to the sacrosciatic notch of a mammal; the vacuity below the acetabulum corresponds to the obturator foramen of a mammal.

sacrarium[2] (sā-krā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sacraria* (-ạ). [NL., < *sacrum* + *-arium.*] In *ornith.*, the complex sacrum of any bird, consisting of dorsolumbar or lumbosacral and of urosacral vertebræ, as well as of sacrals proper. The sacrarium is ankylosed with the ilia and these with the ischia, in such manner that usually the sacrosciatic interval which exists in a mammal is converted into an iliosciatic foramen. *Coues.* See also cuts under *epipleura* and *sacrum.*

sacrary† (sak′rā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *sacrarye*, < OF. *sacrairie*, *sacraire* = Sp. Pg. *sagrario* = It. *sacrario*, < L. *sacrarium*, a place for the keeping of sacred things: see *sacrarium*[1].] A holy place.

> The purified heart is God's *sacrary*, his sanctuary, his house, his heaven. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 259.

sacrate† (sā′krāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sacratus*, pp. of *sacrare*, dedicate, consecrate: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate*, *execrate.*] To consecrate.

> The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.
> *Waterhouse*, Apology (1653), p. 51.

sacration† (sā-krā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *sacratio(n-)*, consecration, dedication, < L. *sacrare*, consecrate: see *sacrate.*] Consecration.

> Why then should it not as well from this be avoided as from the other find a *sacration?* *Feltham*, Resolves.

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sacre[1]† (sā'kėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *sacren, sakeren,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrer* = Pr. OSp. Pg. *sagrar* = It. *sagrare, sacrare,* < L. *sacrare,* render sacred, consecrate, < *sacer,* sacred. Cf. *sacrate,* and see *sacred,* orig. the pp. of *sacre*[1]. From the same source are ult. E. *sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan, sexton, sacerdotal, consecrate, desecrate, obsecrate,* etc.] To hallow; dedicate; devote; set apart; consecrate.

Than Vter went to logres, and alle the prelates of the cherche, and ther was he *sacred* and crowned.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

Amongst other reliques the Monkes shew'd us is the Holy Ampoule, the same wth that which *sacres* their Kings at Rhemes, this being the one that anoynted Hen. IV. *Evelyn,* Diary, June 6, 1644.

sacre[1]† (sā'kėr), *n.* [ME., < OF. *sacre,* a consecration, sacred service, < *sacrer,* consecrate: see *sacre*[1], *v.*] A sacred solemnity or service.

For the feast and for the *sacre*.
The Isle of Ladies, l. 2135.

sacre[2], *n.* See *saker*[1].

sacred (sā'kred), *a.* [< ME. *sacred, i-sacred,* pp. of *sacren,* render holy: see *sacre*[1].] **1.** Hallowed, consecrated, or made holy by association with divinity or divine things, or by solemn religious ceremony or sanction; set apart, dedicated, or appropriated to holy or religious purposes or service; regarded as holy or under divine protection: as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service; the *sacred* lotus.

Whan the barouns saugh Arthur comynge, thei dressed alle hem a-geyn hym for that he was a kynge a-noynted and *sacred*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Sacred king,
Be deaf to his known malice.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

When the *Sacred* Ship returns from Delos, and is telegraphed as entering into port, may we be at peace and ready! *Thackeray,* Philip, xvii.

2. Devoted, dedicated, or consecrated with pious or filial intent: with *to:* as, a monument *sacred to* the memory of some one.

A temple *sacred to* the queen of love.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 459.

3†. Devoted to destruction or infamy; execrable; accursed; infamous. [A Latinism.]

O *sacred* hunger of ambitious mindes,
And impotent desire of men to raine!
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 1.

Sacred wit,
To villany and vengeance consecrate.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 120.

Sacred thirst of gold. *Dryden,* Æneid, iii.

4. Of or pertaining to religion or divine things; relating to the service or will of the deity: opposed to *secular* and *profane:* as, *sacred* music; *sacred* history.

In their *sacred* bookes or Kalendars they ordained That their names should be written after their death.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 53.

Smit with the love of *sacred* song.
Milton, P. L., iii. 29.

5. Entitled to consideration, respect, or reverence; not to be thoughtlessly treated or intruded upon; venerable.

There is something *sacred* in misery to great and good minds. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 456.

With a soul that ever felt the sting
Of sorrow, sorrow is a *sacred* thing.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 316.

To a feather-brained school-girl nothing is *sacred*.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

Hence—**6.** To be kept inviolate; not to be violated, profaned, or made common; inviolate.

Let thy oaths be *sacred*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

The *sacred* rights of property are to be guarded at every point. I call them *sacred* because, if they are unprotected, all other rights become worthless or visionary.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 519.

7. Not amenable to punishment; enjoying immunity: as, the king's person is *sacred.*—**Sacred ape** or **monkey,** a semnopithecoid; any member of the genus *Semnopithecus.* The animal to which the name specially applies is the hanuman or entellus monkey of India, *S. entellus.* The name also extends to some other monkeys which receive similar attentions, as the bunder or rhesus macaque, *Macacus rhesus,* and the talapoin. See cuts under *entellus, rhesus,* and *talapoin.*—**Sacred ax, bamboo, bean.** See the nouns.—**Sacred baboon,** the hamadryad, *Cynocephalus hamadryas,* venerated in Egypt, and often sculptured on tombs and monuments. This animal played an important part in Egyptian theology and priestcraft.—**Sacred bark,** cascara sagrada bark. See *bark*[2].—**Sacred beetle,** an Egyptian scarab, *Scarabæus sacer,* held sacred in antiquity. See *scarab,* and cuts under *Scarabæus* and *Copris.*—**Sacred cat,** the house-cat of Egypt, formerly venerated in that country as the representative of the goddess Pasht, and mummied in vast numbers at Bubastis. The "cat-cemeteries" recently opened at this place have furnished so many of these objects that they have become of commercial value as a fertilizer. This kind of cat is also interesting as indicating the origin of the present domestic cats from the *Felis maniculatus* of Rüppell, a native of Abyssinia. This is a true feline, apparently first domesticated in Egypt. The animal whose classic name (αἴλουρος) has commonly been translated *cat* was quite different, being either a musteline or a viverrine. See *Ælurus, cat*[1].—**Sacred college, fig, fir.** See the nouns.—**Sacred fish,** the mizdeh, oxyrhynch, or mormyre of the Nile, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus,* venerated and mummied by the ancient Egyptians for the reason stated under *Mormyrus.* Some other fishes of the same river were also held in religious esteem, as the electrical catfish, *Malapterurus electricus,* and the bichir, *Polypterus bichir.* Some such fish surmounts the head of Isis in some of her representations. See cut under *Malapterurus.*—**Sacred geography.** See *geography.*—**Sacred glosses, Heart, history.** See *gloss*[2], *heart, history.*—**Sacred ibis,** *Ibis religiosa,* venerated and mummied by the Egyptians. See cut under *ibis.*—**Sacred lotus,** *Nelumbium speciosum.* See *lotus,* 1.—**Sacred majesty†,** a title once applied to the kings of England.—**Sacred music,** music of a religious character or connected with religious worship: opposed to *secular music.*—**Sacred place,** in *civil law,* the place where a person is buried.—**Sacred vulture.** See *vulture.*—**Syn.** *Sacred, Holy. Holy* is stronger and more absolute than any word of cognate meaning. That which is *sacred* may derive its sanction from man; that which is *holy* has its sanctity directly from God or as connected with him. Hence we speak of the *Holy* Bible, and the *sacred* writings of the Hindus. He who is *holy* is absolutely or essentially free from sin; *sacred* is not a word of personal character. The opposite of *holy* is *sinful* or *wicked;* that of *sacred* is *secular, profane,* or *common.*

sacredly (sā'kred-li), *adv.* In a sacred manner. (*a*) With due reverence; religiously: as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly;* the day is *sacredly* kept. (*b*) Inviolably; strictly: as, to observe one's word *sacredly;* a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

sacredness (sā'kred-nes), *n.* [< *sacred* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being sacred, in any sense.

sacret† (sā'kret), *n.* [< OF. *sacret,* dim. of *sacre,* saker: see *saker*[1].] In *falconry,* same as *sakeret.*

sacric[1] (sā-krif'ik), *a.* [= Pg. It. *sacrifico,* < L. *sacrificus,* pertaining to sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Employed in sacrifice. *Johnson.*

sacric[2] (sā-krif'ik), *a.* [< NL. *sacrum,* sacrum, + L. *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] In *anat.,* entering into the composition of the sacrum: as, a *sacric* vertebra. [Rare.]

sacrificable† (sā-krif'i-ka-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *sacrificable* = Pg. *sacrificavel;* as *sacrific*[1] + *-able.*] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although his [Jepthah's] vow run generally for the words "Whatsoever shall come forth," &c., yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was *sacrificeable,* and justly subject to lawfull immolation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 14.

sacrifical (sā-krif'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *sacrificalis,* pertaining to sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Same as *sacrific*[1].

sacrificant (sā-krif'i-kant), *n.* [< L. *sacrifican(t-)s,* ppr. of *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrifice.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

Homer did believe there were certain evil demons, who took pleasure in fumes and nidours of sacrifices; and that they were ready, as a reward, to gratify the *sacrificants* with the destruction of any person, if they so desired it.
Hallywell, Melampronœa, p. 102.

Sacrificati (sak*ri-fi-kā'tī), *n. pl.* [L., prop. pp. pl. of *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrifice.*] In the *early church,* Christians who sacrificed to idols in times of persecution, but returned to the church when the persecution was ended, and were received as penitents.

sacrification† (sak*ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sacrificatio(n-),* a sacrifice, < *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] The act of sacrificing.

O son! since through the will of God I am thy father, and since to him I must again resign thee, generously suffer this *sacrification.*
Dr. A. Geddes, Pref. to Trans. of the Bible, p. ix.

sacrificator† (sak'ri-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [LL. *sacrificator,* < L. *sacrificare,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

It being therefore a sacrifice so abominable unto God, although he had pursued it, it is not probable the priests and wisdom of Israel would have permitted it: and that not only in regard of the subject or sacrifice itself, but also the *sacrificator,* which the picture makes to be Jepthah.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 14.

sacrificatory (sā-krif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *sacrificatoire,* < ML. **sacrificatorius,* < L. *sacrificare,* pp. *sacrificatus,* sacrifice: see *sacrify.*] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood.*

sacrifice (sak'ri-fīs or -fiz), *n.* [< ME. *sacrifice, sacrifise,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrifice* = Pr. *sacrifici* = Sp. Pg. *sacrificio* = It. *sagrifizio,* < L. *sacrificium,* a sacrifice, lit. 'a rendering sacred,' < *sacer,* sacred, + *facere,* make: see *sacre*[1] and *fact.* Cf. *sacrify.*] **1.** The offering of anything to a deity; a consecratory rite.

Great pomp, and *sacrifice,* and praises loud
To Dagon. *Milton,* S. A., l. 436.

2. That which is sacrificed; specifically, that which is consecrated and offered to a deity as an expression of thanksgiving, consecration, penitence, or reconciliation. See *offering.*

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living *sacrifice,* holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.
Rom. xii. 1.

This way the devil used to evacuate the death of Christ, that we might have affiance in other things, as in the daily *sacrifice* of the priest. *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.

Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood
Of human *sacrifice.* *Milton,* P. L., i. 393.

3. The destruction, surrender, or giving up of some prized or desirable thing in behalf of a higher object, or to a claim considered more pressing; the loss incurred by devotion to some other person or interest; also, the thing so devoted or given up.

He made a *sacrifice* of his friendship to his interest.
Johnson, Dict.

4. Surrender or loss of profit. [Shopkeepers' cant.]

Its patterns were last year's, and going at a *sacrifice.*
Dickens, Chimes, ii.

Eucharistic sacrifice, sacrifice of the mass, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, which, according to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic and other churches, the priest, in the celebration of the mass or eucharist, offers as a propitiation for sin and as a means of obtaining all graces and blessings from God. See *Roman Catholic Church,* under *Roman.*—**Sacrifice hit,** in *base-ball,* a hit made by the batter not for the purpose of gaining a base himself, but to enable another player already on one of the bases to score or to gain a base.

sacrifice (sak'ri-fīz or -fīs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sacrificed,* ppr. *sacrificing.* [< *sacrifice, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make an offering or sacrifice of; present as an expression of thanksgiving, consecration, penitence, or reconciliation.

From the herd or flock
Oft *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid.
Milton, P. L., xii. 20.

2. To surrender, give up, or suffer to be lost or destroyed for the sake of something else.

My Lady will be enrag'd beyond Bounds, and *sacrifice* Neice, and Fortune, and all at that Conjuncture.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Party *sacrifices* man to the measure.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3. To dispose of regardless of gain or advantage. [Shopkeepers' cant.]=**Syn. 1.** *Sacrifice, Immolate.* By the original meaning, *sacrifice* might apply to offerings of any sort, but *immolate* only to sacrifices of life: this distinction still continues, except that, as most sacrifices have been the offering of life, *sacrifice* has come to mean that presumably. It has taken on several figurative meanings, while *immolate* has come to seem a strong word, especially appropriate to the offering of a large number of lives or of a valuable life. *Immolation* is naturally for propitiation, while *sacrifice* may be for that or only for worship.

II. *intrans.* To offer up a sacrifice; make offerings to a deity, especially by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them, on an altar.

They which *sacrificed* to the god Lunas were accounted their wiues Masters. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 75.

Whilst he [Alexander] was *sacrificing* they fell upon him, and had almost smothered him with Boughs of Palm trees and Citron trees. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius.

sacrificer (sak'ri-fī-zėr), *n.* [< *sacrifice* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sacrifices.

The eleuenth and last persecution generally of the Church was enduring the gouernement of the Emperour Julianus, which was an idolater, and *sacrificer* to the diuel.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 401.

Let us be *sacrificers,* but not butchers.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 166.

2. Specifically, a priest.

So fraud was used, the *sacrificer's* trade.
Fools are more hard to conquer than persuade.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 125.

sacrificial (sak-ri-fish'al), *a.* [< L. *sacrificium,* sacrifice, + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or used in sacrifice; concerned with sacrificing; consisting in or including sacrifice: as, *sacrificial* robes; a *sacrificial* meal.

Now, the observation which Tertullian makes upon these *sacrificial* rites is pertinent to this rule.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

sacrificially (sak-ri-fish'al-i), *adv.* As regards sacrifices; after the manner of a sacrifice.

sacrify† (sak'ri-fī), *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *sacrifien,* < OF. (and F.) *sacrifier* = Pr. *sacrificar, sacrifiar* = Sp. Pg. *sacrificar* = It. *sagrificare, sacrificare,* < L. *sacrificare,* offer sacrifice (cf. *sacrificus,* pertaining to sacrifice), < *sacer,* sacred, + *facere,* make. Cf. *sacrifice, sacrification.*] To sacrifice.

She . . . seyde that she wolde *sacrifye,*
And whanne she myghte hire tyme wel espye,
Upon the fire of sacrifice she sterte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1348.

In the whiche he *sacrefied* first his blissid body and his flessh by his Bisshoppe Iosephe that he sacred with his owene hande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

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sacrilege (sak'ri-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sacriledge*; < ME. *sacrilege, sacrilegge, sacrilegie,* < OF. *sacrilege*, F. *sacrilège* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacrilegio*, < L. *sacrilegium*, the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, < *sacrilegus*, a sacrilegious person, temple-robber, < *sacer*, sacred, + *legere*, gather, pick, purloin: see *sacred* and *legend*.] **1.** The violation, desecration, or profanation of sacred things. Roman Catholics distinguish between *sacrilegium immediatum*, committed against that which in and of itself is holy, and *sacrilegium mediatum*, committed against that which is sacred because of its associations or functions.

Thou, that wlatist ydols, or mawmetis, doist *sacrilegie?*
Wyclif, Rom. ii. 22.

The death of Ananias and Sapphira was a punishment to vow-breach and *sacrilege*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 381.

I durst not tear it [a letter] after it was yours; there is some *sacrilege* in defacing anything consecrated to you.
Donne, Letters, lxxxv.

Another great crime of near akin to the former, which was sometimes condemned and punished under the name of *sacrilege*, was robbing of graves, or defacing and spoiling the monuments of the dead.
Bingham, Antiq. of the Christ. Church, p. 963.

2. In a more specific sense: (*a*†) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of that which has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses. (*b*) The felonious taking of any goods out of any church or chapel. In old English law these significations of *sacrilege* were legal terms, and the crimes represented by them were for some time punished by death; in the latter sense the word is still used. =**Syn.** *Desecration*, etc. See *profanation*.

sacrilegert (sak'ri-lej-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sacrelegere*; < *sacrilege* + *-er*[2].] A sacrilegious person; one who is guilty of sacrilege.

The king of England [Henry VIII.], whome he [the Pope] had decreed an heretike, scismatike, a wedlocke breaker, a public murtherer, and a *sacrilegier*.
Holinshed, Chron., Hist. Scotland, an. 1535.

sacrilegiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacrilege*.

sacrilegious (sak-ri-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sacrilege* (L. *sacrilegium*) + *-ous*.] Guilty of or involving sacrilege; profane; impious: as, *sacrilegious* acts; *sacrilegious* hands.

Thou hast abus'd the strictness of this place,
And offer'd *sacrilegious* foul disgrace
To the sweet rest of these interred bones.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 182.

=**Syn.** See *profanation*.

sacrilegiously (sak-ri-lē'jus-li), *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē'jus-nes), *n.* The character of being sacrilegious.

sacrilegist (sak'ri-lē-jist), *n.* [< *sacrilege* + *-ist*.] One who is guilty of sacrilege. [Rare.]

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the *sacrilegist*. *Spelman*, Hist. Sacrilege, § 6.

sacrilumbal (sā-kri-lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*[1].] Of or pertaining to the sacrilumbalis.

sacrilumbalis (sā″kri-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrilumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrilumbal*.] The great lumbosacral muscle of the back; the erector spinæ. See *erector*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

sacrilumbar (sā-kri-lum'bär), *a.* Same as *sacrolumbar*. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

sacring (sā'kring), *n.* [Formerly also *sackering*; < ME. *sakeryng, sacringe, sacrynge*; verbal n. of *sacre*[1], *v.*] **1.** Consecration.

The archebisshop hadde ordeyned redy the crowne and septre, and all that longed to the *sacringe*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

At the *sacring* of the mass, I saw
The holy elements alone. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2†. The Host.

On Friday last, the Parson of Oxened "being at messe in one Parossh Chirche, evyn at levacion of the *sakeryng*, Jamys Gloys had been in the town, and come homeward by Wymondam's gate." *Paston Letters*, I. 72.

3. The sacrament; holy communion.

And on Friday after *sakeryng*, one come fro cherch warde, and schoffe doune all that was thereon.
Paston Letters, I. 217.

Sacring bell. See *bell*[1].

sacriplex (sā'kri-pleks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *plexus*, plexus: see *plexus*, 2.] The sacral plexus of nerves. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

sacriplexal (sā-kri-plek'sal), *a.* [< *sacriplex* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the sacral plexus, as a nerve; of or pertaining to the sacriplex.

sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* [= It. *sacrista*, < L. *sacrista*, a sacristan, < L. *sacer*, sacred: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. *sacristan*.] **1.** A sacristan: sometimes specifically restricted to an assistant sacristan.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Aylife*, Parergon.

The cellarer, the *sacrist*, and others of the brethren, disappointed in the expectation they had formed of being entertained with mirthful performances, . . . turned them out of the monastery. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 273.

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

He would find Gervase, the *sacrist*, busy over the chronicles of the kings and the history of his own time.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* [< ME. *sacristane*, < OF. *sacristain*, also *segretain, secretain, soucretain*, F. *sacristain* = Pr. *sacristan, sagrestan* = Sp. *sacristan* = Pg. *sacristão* = It. *sagrestano*, < ML. *sacristanus*; usually *sacrista*, a sacristan, sexton: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sexton*, a contracted form of *sacristan*.] An officer of a church or monastery who has the charge of the sacristy and all its contents, and acts as custodian of the other vessels, vestments, and valuables of the church. The term *sacristan* has become corrupted into *sexton*, and these two names are sometimes used interchangeably. The *sacristan*, as distinguished from the *sexton*, however, has a more responsible and elevated office. In the Roman Catholic Church the sacristan during mass attends in a surplice at the credence-table and assists by arranging the chalice, paten, etc.; in some continental cathedrals he is a dignitary, and in the English cathedrals usually a minor canon.

The *Sacristan* shew'd us a world of rich plate, jewells, and embroider'd copes, which are kept in presses.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The *Sacristan* and old Father Nicholas had followed the Sub-Prior into the Abbot's apartment.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

sacristanry† (sak'ris-tan-ri), *n.* [ME., < *sacristan* + *-ry*.] Same as *sacristy*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 315.

sacristy (sak'ris-ti), *n.*; pl. *sacristies* (-tiz). [< ME. **sacristie*, < OF. (and F.) *sacristie* = Pr. *sacristia, sagrestia* = Cat. *sagristia* = Sp. *sacristia* = Pg. *sacristia* = It. *sacristia, sacrestia, sagristia, sagrestia*, < ML. *sacristia*, a vestry in a church, < *sacrista*, a sacristan: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sextry*, a contracted form of the same word.] An apartment in or a building connected with a church or monastery, in which the sacred utensils are kept and the vestments used by the officiating clergymen or priests are deposited; the vestry.

sacrocaudal (sā-krō-kâ'dal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] Sacrococcygeal; urosacral.

sacrococcygeal (sā″krō-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *sacrococcygeus* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the coccyx; sacrocaudal.—**2.** In *ornith.*, pertaining to that part of the sacrarium which is coccygeal; urosacral.—**Sacrococcygeal fibrocartilage, plexus,** etc. See the nouns.—**Sacrococcygeal ligaments,** the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the coccyx: an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral are distinguished.

sacrococcygean (sā″krō-kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* Same as *sacrococcygeal*.

sacrococcygeus (sā″krō-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *sacrococcygei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + NL. *coccyx*: see *coccygeus*.] A sacrococcygeal muscle; a muscle connected with the sacrum and the coccyx.

sacrocostal (sā-krō-kos'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *costa*, a rib: see *costal*.] **I.** *a.* Connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib.

II. *n.* **1.** A sacrocostal element of a vertebra, or so-called sacral rib.—**2.** In *ornith.*, specifically, a sacrocostal rib; any rib which articulates with a bird's sacrarium, or complex sacrum. *Coues*, 1890.

sacrocotyloid (sā-krō-kot'i-loid), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + Gr. κοτύλη, a vessel: see *cotyloid*.] Relating to the sacrum and to the cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone; acetabular.

sacrocotyloidean (sā-krō-kot-i-loi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sacrocotyloid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *sacrocotyloid*.—**Sacrocotyloidean diameter.** See *pelvic diameters*, under *pelvic*.

sacro-iliac (sā-krō-il'i-ak), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *ilium*, the ilium.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium: as, the *sacro-iliac* articulation.—**Sacro-iliac ligaments,** the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the ilium, which in man are anterior and posterior. The former is a short flat band of fibers which pass from the upper and anterior surface of the sacrum to the adjacent surface of the ilium. The part of the latter forming a distinct fasciculus, and running from the third transverse tubercle on the posterior surface of the sacrum to the posterior superior spine of the ilium, is sometimes called the *oblique sacro-iliac ligament*.—**Sacro-iliac synchondrosis,** the sacro-iliac articulation of man and some other animals, forming a synarthrosis between the sacrum and the ilium. It is frequently replaced by bony union, and less often forms a movable joint; but the name does not apply to either of these substitutions.

sacro-ischiac, sacro-ischiadic, sacro-ischiatic (sā-krō-is'ki-ak, -is-ki-ad'ik, -is-ki-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ischium; sacrosciatic.

sacrolumbal (sā-krō-lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin. Cf. *sacrolumbar*.] Pertaining to the sacrolumbalis; sacrilumbar: as, the *sacrolumbal* muscle.

sacrolumbalis (sā″krō-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbal*.] The smaller and outer section of the erector spinæ, in man inserted by six tendons into the angles of the six lower ribs. Also called *iliocostalis, sacrolumbaris*, and *lumbocostalis*. In the dorsal or thoracic region of man this muscle acquires certain accessory fasciculi known in the text-books of human anatomy as *musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem*.

sacrolumbar (sā-krō-lum'bär), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to sacral and lumbar vertebræ; lumbosacral: as, the *sacrolumbar* muscle; *sacrolumbar* ligaments.—**2.** Combining or representing the characters of sacral and lumbar parts: as, *sacrolumbar* vertebræ; *sacrolumbar* ribs.

Also *sacrilumbar*.

sacrolumbaris (sā″krō-lum-bā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbar*.] Same as *sacrolumbalis*.

sacromedian (sā-krō-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *medianus*, median.] Running along the median line of the sacrum: said of an artery. See *sacra*[2].—**Sacromedian artery.** Same as *middle sacral artery*. See *sacral*.

sacropubic (sā-krō-pū'bik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *pubes*, the pubes: see *pubic*.] Pertaining to the sacrum and to the pubes; puboSacral: as, the *sacropubic* diameter of the pelvis.

sacrorectal (sā-krō-rek'tal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *rectum*, the rectum.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum.—**Sacrorectal hernia,** a hernia passing down the ischiorectal fossa and appearing in the perineum, protruding between the prostate and rectum in the male, and between the vagina and rectum in the female.

sacrosanct (sak'rō-sangkt), *a.* [= F. *sacrosaint* = Sp. Pg. *sacrosanto* = It. *sacrosanto, sagrosanto*, < L. *sacrosanctus*, inviolable, sacred, < *sacer*, sacred, + *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, fix unalterably, make sacred: see *saint*[1].] Preëminently or superlatively sacred or inviolable.

The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacrosanct* and infallible.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, iii. (*Latham.*)

From *sacrosanct* and most trustworthy mouths.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxxi.

sacrosciatic (sā″krō-sī-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + ML. *sciaticus*, sciatic: see *sciatic*.] Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium: as, the *sacrosciatic* notch or ligaments.—**Sacrosciatic foramina,** the foramina, great and lesser, into which the great and lesser sacrosciatic notches respectively are formed by the greater and lesser sciatic ligaments. The greater transmits the pyriformis muscle, the gluteal vessels, superior gluteal nerve, sciatic vessels, greater and lesser sciatic nerves, the internal pudic vessels and nerve, and muscular branches from the sacral plexus. The lesser sacrosciatic foramen transmits the tendon of the obturator internus, the nerve which supplies that muscle, and the internal pudic vessels and nerve.—**Sacrosciatic ligaments,** two stout ligaments connecting the sacrum with the ischium. The greater or posterior passes from the posterior inferior iliac spine and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity; the lesser or anterior passes from the side of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial spine.

sacrospinal (sā-krō-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *spina*, the spine: see *spinal*.] Sacrovertebral; specifically, pertaining to the sacrospinalis.

sacrospinalis (sā″krō-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrospinal*.] The erector spinæ muscle; the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi taken together.

sacrovertebral (sā-krō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *vertebra*, a vertebra.] Of or formed by the sacrum and other vertebræ: as, the *sacrovertebral* angle or promontory (the anterior sacral angle or prominence, at the articulation of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra). See phrases under *sacral* and *sacrum*.—**Sacrovertebral ligament,** a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to the lateral part of the base of the sacrum.

sacrum (sā'krum), *n.*; pl. *sacra* or *sacrums* (-krą, -krumz). [NL. (sc. *os*), the sacred bone; neut. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacre*[1].] A compound bone resulting from the ankylosis of two or more vertebræ between the lumbar and the coccygeal region of the spine, mostly those which unite with the ilia; the os sacrum. In man the sacrum normally consists of five sacral vertebræ thus united, and is the largest, stoutest, and most solid part of the vertebral column, forming a curved pyramidal mass with the base uppermost, the keystone of the

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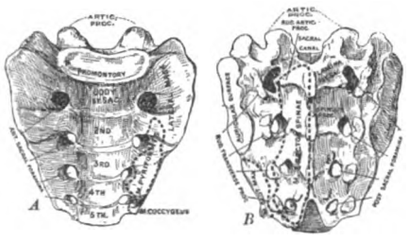
pelvic arch, wedged in posteriorly between the ilia, with which it articulates or unites by the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, all the body above being supported, so far as its bony basis is concerned, by the sacrum alone. A similar



Human Sacrum. *A*, anterior surface; *B*, posterior surface.

but narrower, straighter, less pyramidal and more horizontal sacrum composed of a few bones (usually two to five, sometimes ten) characterizes *Mammalia* at large. (See *sacral*.) In birds a great number of vertebræ are ankylosed to form the sacrarium or so-called sacrum, and a large number unite with the ilia, but the greater num-



Sacrum of a Bird (young chick) before ankylosis has occurred, showing *dl*, dorsolumbar, *s*, sacral proper, and *c*, urosacral vertebræ all of which fuse together in adult life to form the sacrarium.

ber of these are borrowed from both the lumbar and the coccygeal series, and in this class it has been proposed to limit the term *sacrum* to the few (three to five) vertebræ which are in special relation with the sacral plexus. (See *urosacral*.) In some reptiles or batrachians a single rib-bearing vertebra may be united with the ilia, and so represent alone a sacrum. Also called *rump-bone*. See also cuts under *epipleura*, *Ornithoscelida*, *pelvis*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Dinornis*, *pterodactyl*, *sacrarium*[2], and *marsupial*.—**Cornua of the sacrum.** See *cornu*.—**Curve of the sacrum,** the longitudinal concavity of the sacrum, remarkably deep in man. It approximates to Carus's curve, which is the curved axis of the true pelvis of the human female.—**Promontory of the sacrum,** the sacrovertebral or sacrolumbar angle, made between the sacrum and the antecedent vertebra, remarkably salient in man.

sacry-bell† (sā′kri-bel), *n.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*[1]).

sad (sad), *a.* [< ME. *sad, sed,* < AS. *sæd,* full, sated, having had one's fill, as of food, drink, fighting, etc., = OS. *sad* = MD. *sad, sat,* D. *zat* = OHG. MHG. *sat,* G. *satt* = Icel. *sathr,* later *saddr* = Goth. *saths,* full, sated (cf. *sōths,* satiety); orig. pp. with suffix *-d* (as in *cold, old,* etc.: see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < √ *sa,* fill, which appears also in L. *sat, satis,* sufficiently, *satur,* sated, Gr. ἀμένai, satiate, ἄατος, insatiable, ἀδήν, sufficiently, OIr. *sathach,* sated, *sasaim,* I satisfy, *saith,* satiety: see *sate*[2], *satiate,* and *satisfy*. The development of the concrete physical sense 'heavy' from that of the mental sense 'heavy' (if it does not come from the orig. sense 'filled') is parallel with the development of 'keen,' sharp-edged, from 'keen,' eager, bold.] 1†. Full; having had one's fill; sated; surfeited; hence, satiated; wearied; tired; sick.

Sad of mine londe. *Layamon.*

Yet of that art they can not wexen *sadde,*
For unto hem it is a bitter swete.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 324.

2†. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* then lomp of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His owne good sword Morddure, to cleave his head.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 30.

3†. Firm; solid; fixed.

He is lyk to a man bildinge an hous, that diggide deepe, and puttide the foundement on a stoon. Sothli greet flowing maad flood was hurtlid to that hous, and it myzte not moue it, for it was foundid on a *sad* stoon.
Wyclif, Luke vi. 48.

4†. Close; compact; hard; stiff; not light or soft.

Ar then the lande be waxen *sadde* or tough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

5. Heavy; soggy; doughy; that has not risen well: as, *sad* bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]—

6†. Weighty; important; momentous.

The crowe anon hym tolde
By *sadde* tokenes and by wordes bolde,
How that his wyf had doon hir lecherye.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 154.

I am on many *sad* adventures bound,
That call me forth into the wilderness.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

7†. Strong; stout: said of a person or an animal.

It makethe a man more strong and more *sad* azenst his Enemyes. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 159.

Hym selfe on a *sad* horse surely enarmyt,
That Galathe with gomys gyuen was to nome.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6244.

But we *saddere* men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of sijkemen, and not plese to vs silf. *Wyclif,* Rom. xv. 1.

8†. Settled; fixed; resolute.

Yet in the brest of hir virginitee
Ther was enclosed rype and *sad* corage.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 164.

If a man in synne be *sadde,*
Ech day newe, and lieth ther-inne,
Of such a man God is moore gladde
Than of a childe that neuere dide synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Loke your hertes be seker and *sad*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 82).

9†. Steadfast; constant; trusty; faithful.

O deere wyf! O gemme of lustiheed!
That were to me so *sad,* and eek so trewe.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 171.

Then Ecuba esely ordant a message,
Sent to that souerain by a *sad* frynde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10527.

10†. Sober; serious; grave; sedate; discreet; responsible; wise; sage.

In ensaumple that men schulde se that by *sadde* resoun
Men miȝt nouȝt be saued, but thoruȝ mercy and grace.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 541.

In Surrye whilom dwelte a compaignye
Of chapmen riche, and therto *sadde* and trewe.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 37.

And vppon these iij lordes wise and *sadde*
A poyntid were to goo on this massage
Onto the Sowdon and his Baronage.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3134.

To *sadde* wise men he yaf soche thinge as hym dought sholde hem plese; and with hem he helde companye, and enquered in the contre what myght hem beste plese.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

A jest with a *sad* brow. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 92.

Receive from me
A few *sad* words, which, set against your joys,
May make 'em shine the more.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

11. Sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; dejected.

Methinks no body should be *sad* but I:
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as *sad* as night,
Only for wantonness. *Shak.,* K. John, iv. 1. 15.

What, are you *sad* too, uncle?
Faith, then there 's a whole household down together.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 2.

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 72.

12. Expressing or marked by sorrow or melancholy.

Of all *sad* words of tongue or pen,
The *saddest* are these: "It might have been!"
Whittier, Maud Muller.

13. Having the external appearance of sorrow; gloomy; downcast: as, a *sad* countenance.

Methinks your looks are *sad,* your cheer appall'd.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 48.

But while I mused came Memory with *sad* eyes,
Holding the folded annals of my youth.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

14. Distressing; grievous; disastrous: as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* disappointment.

A *sadder* chance hath given allay
Both to the mirth and music of this day.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

Insulting Age will trace his cruel Way,
And leave *sad* marks of his destructive Sway.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

15. Troublesome; trying; bad; wicked: sometimes used jocularly: as, a *sad* grumbler; a *sad* rogue.

Then does he begin to call himself the *saddest* fellow, in disappointing so many places as he was invited to elsewhere. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 448.

I have been told as how London is a *sad* place.
H. Mackenzie, Man of Feeling, xiv.

16. Dark; somber; sober; quiet: applied to color: as, a *sad* brown.

With him the Palmer eke in habit *sad*
Him selfe addreat to that adventure hard.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 3.

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the girl lies, with the *sad* stuff that was in the best chamber.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 24, 1668.

[Bring] the coarsest woollen cloth (so it be not flocks), and of *sad* colours, and some red.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 458.

=**Syn. 11** and **13.** Depressed, cheerless, desponding, disconsolate.—**14.** Dire, deplorable.

sad (sad), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sadded,* ppr. *sadding.* [< ME. *sadden,* < AS. *sadian,* be sated or tired, *gesadian,* fill, satisfy, satiate (= OHG. *satōn,* MHG. *saten* = Icel. *sethja,* satisfy), < *sæd,* full, sated: see *sad, a.* Cf. Goth. *ga-sōthjan,* fill, satisfy, < *sæd, sōths,* satiety.] 1†. To make firm.

Anoon the groundis and plauntis or solis of him ben *sadded* togidere, and he lippinge stood and wandride.
Wyclif, Acts iii. 7.

2†. To strengthen; establish; confirm.

Austyn the olde here-of he made bokes,
And hym-self ordeyned to *sadde* vs in bileue.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 242.

3. To sadden; make sorrowful; grieve.

Nothing *sads* me so much as that, in love
To thee and to thy blood, I had pick'd out
A worthy match for her.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iv. 1.

But alas! this is it that *saddeth* our hearts, and makes us look for more and more sad tidings concerning the affairs of the church, from all parts of the world.
Baxter, Self-Denial, Conclusion.

sad (sad), *adv.* [< ME. *sadde, sade;* < *sad, a.*]

1†. Strongly; stiffly.

Sadde cleyed well thai save beth leide to slepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

2†. Soberly; prudently; discreetly.

Thus thi frendes wylle be glade
That thou dispos the wyslye and *sade*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 50.

3. Closely; firmly: as, to lie *sad*. [Scotch.]

sad-colored (sad′kul′ord), *a.* Of somber or sober hue.

A *sad-coloured* stand of claiths.
Scott, Monastery, Int. Epistle, p. 11.

sadden (sad′n), *v.* [< *sad* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become heavy, compact, or firm; harden, as land or roads after a thaw or rain. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To become sad or sorrowful.

And Mecca *saddens* at the long delay.
Thomson, Summer, l. 979.

He would pause in his swift course to admire the bright face of some cottage child; then *sadden* to think of what might be its future lot. *E. Dowden,* Shelley, I. 80.

II. *trans.* 1†. To make compact; make heavy or firm; harden.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

2. To make sad; depress; make gloomy or melancholy.

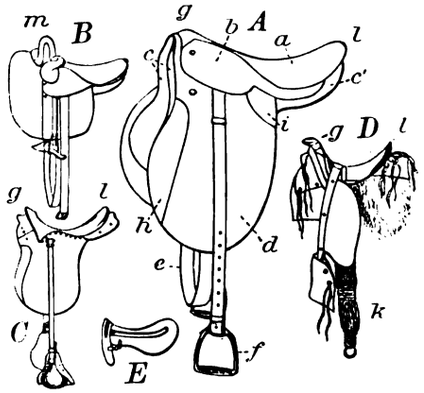
Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 167.

Accursed be he who willingly *saddens* an immortal spirit.
Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 27.

3. To make dark-colored; specifically, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing,* to tone down or shade (the colors employed) by the application of certain agents, as salts of iron, copper, or bichromate of potash.

For *saddening* olives, drabs, clarets, &c., and for cotton blacks, it [copperas] has been generally discarded in favour of nitrate of iron.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 535.

saddle (sad′l), *n.* [< ME. *sadel,* < AS. *sadol, sadul, sadel* = OD. *sadel,* D. *zadel* = MLG. LG. *sadel* = OHG. *satal, satul,* MHG. *satel,* G. *sattel* = Icel. *söthull* = Sw. Dan. *sadel,* a saddle; perhaps of Slavic origin: cf. OBulg. Serv. Bohem. *sedlo* = Pol. *siodło* = Russ. *siedlo,* a saddle (Finn. *satula,* a saddle, perhaps < Teut.); ult. < √ *sad,* sit: see *sit.* Cf. L. *sella* (for **sedla*), a seat, chair, saddle (see *sell*[2]), *sedile,* a chair, from the same root.] 1. A contrivance secured on the back of a horse or other animal, to serve as a seat for a rider or for supporting goods packed for transportation. (*a*) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horseback: as, war-*saddle,*



A, English riding-saddle; *B*, ladies' saddle, or side-saddle; *C*, McClellan saddle; *D*, cowboy saddle; *E*, saddletree. *a*, seat; *b*, jockey; *c, c′*, pad; *d*, skirt; *e*, girth; *f*, stirrup; *g*, pommel; *h*, knee-puff; *i*, thigh-puff; *k*, cinch; *l*, cantle; *m*, horn.

hunting-*saddle,* racing-*saddle,* side-*saddle,* McClellan *saddle,* Mexican *saddle.* The riders' saddle has differed greatly in construction and in use among different nations and at different times, especially as to the length of the stirrups and the posture of the rider.

"My lorde," he seid, "that ye will in this nede
Chaunge my *Sadyll* and sett it on this stede."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

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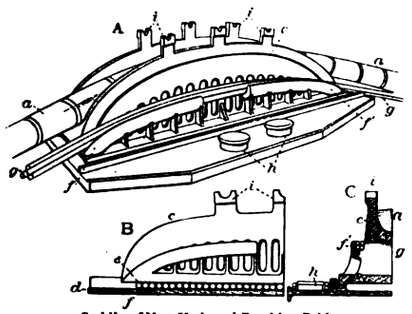
In the same Cite I sold my horse, and my *sadyll* and brydell. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 5.

(*b*) A part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle. It is a narrow padded cushion laid across the back, and girded under the belly, and is usually held in place by a strap which passes under and around the tail: the shafts or thills are supported by it, the reins pass through rings attached to it, and the check-rein or bearing-rein is hooked to it. (*c*) A pack-saddle. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

2. A seat prepared for a rider otherwise than on the back of an animal, but resembling an ordinary riding-saddle in design and use, as the seat on a bicycle.—3. Something resembling a saddle, or part of a saddle, in shape or use. (*a*) In *geol.*, a folded mass of rock in which the strata dip on each side away from a central axis-plane; an anticlinal.

It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of two *saddles* or risings and fallings on the top.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1684.

(*b*) *Naut.*, a contrivance of wood notched or hollowed out and used to support a spar, as a wooden saddle-crutch is sometimes used to support the weight of the spanker-boom. (*c*) In *mach.*, a block with a hollowed top to sustain a round object, as a rod, upon a bench or bed. (*d*) A block, usually of cast-iron, at the top of a pier of a suspension-bridge, over which pass the suspension-cables or -chains which support the bridge platform. The saddle rests upon



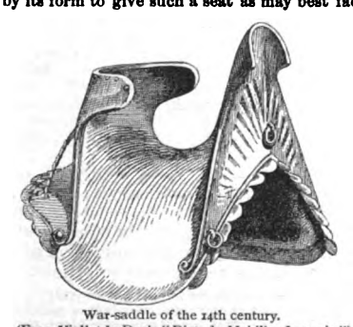
Saddle of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

A, saddle; *B*, elevation of one half of length; *C*, section of one half of width. *a*, cable; *c*, saddle; *d*, bed-plate; *e*, steel rollers upon which the saddle rests; *f*, *f'*, cradles supporting the overfloor stays, *g*; *h*, studs cast on the bed-plate, around which are looped other overfloor stays; *i*, *i*, temporary bearings for supports of strands in constructing the cable. At the completion of each strand it is lowered into the saddle. The saddles each weigh thirteen tons.

rollers, beneath which is a bed bearing upon the top of the pier. The rollers permit a slight movement that compensates for the contractions and expansions of the cables under varying temperatures, which, if the saddle were rigidly secured to the pier, would tend to lessen its stability. (*e*) In *rail.*, the bearing in the axle-box of a carriage; also, a chair or seat for the rails. See cut under *axle-box*. (*f*) In *building*, a thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs. (*g*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some part or configuration of parts like or likened to a saddle. Specifically—(1) The cingulum or clitellum of a worm. (2) A peculiar mark on or modification of the carapace of some crustaceans. See *ephippium*. (3) The color-mark on the back of the male harp-seal, *Phoca* (*Pagophilus*) *grœnlandica*. (4) Of mutton, veal, or venison, a butchers' cut including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side. (5) In cephalopods, one of the elevations or saliencies of the sutures of a tetrabranchiate, separated from another by an intervening depression or reëntrance called a *lobe*. (6) In poultry, the rump, or lower part of the back, which in the cock is covered with long linear hackles technically called *saddle-feathers*, which droop on each side of the root of the tail; also, these feathers collectively. See *saddle-feathers*. (*h*) In *bot.*, in the leaves of *Isoetes*, a ridge separating the fovea and foveola. (*i*) A notched support into the recesses or notches of which a gun is laid to hold it steadily in drilling the vent or bouching. (*j*) In *gun-making*, the base of the foresight of a gun, which is soldered or brazed to the barrel.—**Boots and saddles.** See *boot*[2].—**Racing-saddle**, a small saddle of very light weight, used in horse-racing.—**The great saddle**†, the training required for accomplished or knightly horsemanship. See *to ride the great horse*, under *ride*.

The designe is admirable, some keeping neere an hundred brave horses, all managed to *y' greate saddle*.
Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.

To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is justly deserved. [Colloq.]—**Turkish saddle**, the sella Turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone.—**War-saddle**, a saddle used by mounted warriors, serving by its form to give such a seat as may best facilitate



War-saddle of the 14th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

the use of weapons, and also in some cases affording protection to the knees, thighs, etc., by appendages. (See *bur*[1], 3 (*c*), *leg-shield*, *saddle-bow*.) The war-saddle of the middle ages was especially adapted for charging with the lance; toward the thirteenth century it assumed a form which enabled the rider to prop himself upon the high cantle while standing almost erect in the stirrups, the body being thrown forward to aid in holding the lance straight and true.

saddle (sad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saddled*, ppr. *saddling*. [< ME. *sadelien*, *sadlen*, < AS. *sadolian*, *sadelian*, saddle, = D. *zadelen* = MLG. *sadelen* = OHG. *satalōn*, MHG. *satelen*, G. *satteln* = Icel. *söthla* = Sw. *sadla* = Dan. *sadle*, saddle; from the noun.] 1. To put a saddle upon: as, to *saddle* a horse.

Thei ronne to here armes, that yet were in her beddys, and hadde no leyser hem to clothe, and that was yet a faire happe for hem that her horses were redy *sadellyd*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 153.

And Abraham rose up early in the morning and *saddled* his ass. Gen. xxii. 3.

2. To load; encumber as with a burden; also, to impose as a burden.

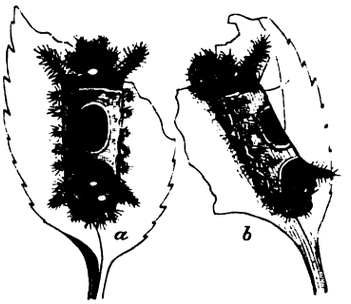
Yes, Jack, the independence I was talking of is by a marriage—the fortune is *saddled* with a wife—but I suppose that makes no difference.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

If you like not my company, you can *saddle* yourself on some one else. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

saddleback (sad'l-bak), *n.* 1. A hill or its summit when shaped somewhat like a saddle.—2. A bastard kind of oyster, unfit for food; a racoon-oyster.—3. The great black-backed gull: same as *blackback*, 1.—4. The harp-seal: so called from the mark on the back.

Rink says a full-grown *saddle-back* weighs about 250 lbs. *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, II. 236. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. A variety of domestic geese, white, with dark feathers on the back like a saddle.—6. The larva of the bombycid moth *Empretia stimulea*:



Saddleback Caterpillar (larva of *Empretia stimulea*).
a, dorsal surface; *b*, lateral surface. (Natural size, full-grown.)

so called on account of the saddle-like markings on the back. It feeds on cotton, corn, and many perennial trees and shrubs, and possesses a fringe of bristles which have urticating properties. [U. S.]—**Saddleback roof.** Same as *saddle-roof*.

saddle-backed (sad'l-bakt), *a.* 1. Hollow-backed; sway-backed: said of a horse.—2. Having the back marked or colored with the appearance of a saddle: said of various animals: as, the *saddle-backed* gull, seal, etc.—**Saddle-backed coping**, in *arch.*, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges, so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.

saddle-bag (sad'l-bag), *n.* A large bag, usually one of a pair, hung from or laid over the saddle, and used to carry various articles. Those used in the East are made of cloth, especially carpeting, one long and broad strip having a kind of pocket made at each end by the application of a piece as wide as the strip. Also called *camel-bag*, from its frequent employment on camels.

The Coptic and Syriac manuscripts were stowed away in one side of a great pair of *saddle-bags*.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 90.

saddle-bar (sad'l-bär), *n.* 1. The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddletree.—2. In *medieval arch.*, one of several narrow iron bars extending from mullion to mullion, or through the mullions across an entire window, to hold firmly the stonework and the lead setting of the glass. When the bays are wide, upright iron bars, called *stanchions*, are sometimes used in addition to the saddle-bars, in which eyes are forged to receive the latter. Compare *stay-bar*, and see cut under *geometric*.
3. One of the bent, oblique, or straight cross-bars or pieces of lead on which the pieces of glass used in a design in a stained-glass window are placed or seated.

saddle-billed (sad'l-bild), *a.* Having a saddle on the bill: specifically applied to a large African stork, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, translating the generic name. See *Ephippiorhynchus*.

saddle-blanket (sad'l-blang'ket), *n.* A blanket, of a rather small size and coarse make, used folded under a saddle. Such blankets are almost exclusively used in western parts of the United States instead of any special saddle-cloth. The ordinary gray army blanket is generally selected.

saddle-bow (sad'l-bō), *n.* [< ME. *sadel-bowe*, *sadylle bowe*, < AS. *sadolboga*, *sadelboga*, *sadulboga* (= D. *zadelboog* = MLG. *sadelboge* = OHG. *satelbogo*, *satelpogo*, MHG. *satelboge*, G. *sattelbogen* = Icel. *söthul-bogi* = Sw. *sadelbåge* = Dan. *sadelbue*), a saddle-bow, < *sadol*, saddle, + *boga*, bow: see *saddle* and *bow*[2].] The raised front part of a saddle; hence, the front of a saddle in general; the part from which was often suspended a weapon, or the helmet, or other article requiring to be within easy reach.

She lean'd her o'er the *saddle-bow*, . . .
To give him a kiss ere she did go.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 254).

One hung a pole-axe at his *saddle-bow*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 32.

saddle-bracket (sad'l-brak'et), *n.* In *teleg.*, a bracket shaped somewhat like a saddle, used for supporting a telegraph-wire which runs along the tops of the poles.

saddle-clip (sad'l-klip), *n.* A clip by which a spring of a vehicle is secured to the axle. The legs of the clip straddle the parts to be joined, and are fastened by bolt-nuts.

saddle-cloth (sad'l-klôth), *n.* A piece of textile material used, in connection with the saddle of a horse, for riding. Especially—(*a*) Such a piece of stuff put upon the horse under the saddle and extending some distance behind it, intended to preserve the rider's dress from contact with the horse, or to protect the horse from the saber or the like. In countries where costume is rich and varied, such saddle-cloths are sometimes of great richness. (*b*) A piece of textile material passing under the saddle of a carriage-horse. (See *saddle*, 1 (*b*).) This is sometimes decorated with the owner's crest or initials, or in other ways.

saddle-fast (sad'l-fåst), *a.* [= G. *sattelfest* = Sw. Dan. *sadelfast*; as *saddle* + *fast*[1].] Seated firmly in the saddle. *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

saddle-feathers (sad'l-feᵺ'ėrz), *n. pl.* In *poultry*, saddle-hackles collectively; the long slender feathers which droop on each side of the saddle of the domestic cock.

saddle-gall (sad'l-gål), *n.* A sore upon a horse's back made by the saddle.

saddle-girth (sad'l-gėrth), *n.* A band which is passed under a horse's belly, and secured to the saddle at each end. It is usually so made as to be drawn more or less tight by a buckle. See *cinch* and *surcingle*.

saddle-graft (sad'l-gråft), *v. t.* To ingraft by forming the stock like a wedge and fitting the end of the scion over it like a saddle: the reverse of *cleft-graft*. See cut under *grafting*.

saddle-hackle (sad'l-hak'l), *n.* A hackle from the saddle or rump of the cock, sometimes used by anglers for making artificial flies; a saddle-feather: distinguished from *neck-hackle* or *hackle*.

saddle-hill (sad'l-hil), *n.* Same as *saddleback*, 1.

A remarkable *saddle-hill*. *Cook*, First Voyage, ii. 7.

saddle-hook (sad'l-hůk), *n.* Same as *check-hook*.

saddle-horse (sad'l-hôrs), *n.* A horse used with a saddle for riding.

saddle-joint (sad'l-joint), *n.* 1. A joint made by turning up the edges of adjacent plates of tin or sheet-iron at right angles with the bodies of the sheet (one margin so turned up being nearly twice as wide as the other), and then turning down the broader margin snugly over the other so that the margins interlock.—2. In *anat.*, a joint where the articular surfaces are inversely convex in one direction and concave in the other, admitting movement in every direction except axial rotation. This joint occurs between all saddle-shaped vertebræ, as notably in the necks of all recent birds and of many reptiles. It is exemplified in man in the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb. Also called *reciprocal reception joint*.

saddle-lap† (sad'l-lap), *n.* The skirt of a saddle.

He louted ower his *saddle lap*,
To kiss her ere they part.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

saddle-leaf (sad'l-lēf), *n.* Same as *saddletree*, 2.

saddle-leather (sad'l-leᵺ'ėr), *n.* Leather prepared especially for saddlers' use. Pig-skin is much used, and, as the removal of the bristles gives this leather a peculiar indented appearance, the preparation of imitations from skins of other animals simulates it. Unlike harness-leather, it is not blackened on the grain side.

saddle-nail (sad'l-nāl), *n.* A short nail with a large smooth head, used in saddlery. *E. H. Knight*.

saddle-nosed (sad'l-nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a broad, flat nose.

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His wife sate by him, who (as I verily thinke) had cut and pared her nose betweene the eyes, that she might seeme to be more flat and *saddle-nosed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 101.

2. Having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill; sagmatorhine, as a bird.

saddle-plate (sad'l-plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers of the locomotive type, the bent plate which forms the arch of the furnace. Compare *crown-sheet*.

saddle-quern (sad'l-kwėrn), *n.* A form of quern the bedstone of which is hollowed on its upper surface to receive a kind of stone roller, which was used with a rocking and rubbing motion to grind the grain. See the upper example in the cut under *quern*.

Saddle-querns of the same character occur also in France. *Evans*, Ancient Stone Implements, p. 226.

saddler (sad'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *sadiler, sadlare, sadyller* (= MLG. *sadeler* = MHG. *sateler*, G. *sattler*), a saddler; as *saddle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One whose occupation is the making of saddles.

To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 56.

2. The harp-seal, *Phoca* (*Pagophilus*) *grœnlandica*, when adolescent.—**Saddlers' knife.** See *knife*.—**Saddlers' pincers.** See *pincers*.

saddle-rail (sad'l-rāl), *n.* A railway-rail of inverted-U section straddling a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

saddler-corporal (sad'lėr-kôr″pō-ral), *n.* A non-commissioned officer in the English service who has charge of the saddlers in the household cavalry.

saddle-reed (sad'l-rēd), *n.* In *saddlery*, a small reed used as a substitute for cord in making the edges of the sides of gig-saddles. *E. H. Knight*.

saddlerock (sad'l-rok), *n.* A variety of the oyster, *Ostrea virginica*, of large size and thick, rounded form.

saddle-roof (sad'l-röf), *n.* A roof having two gables. Sometimes termed *packsaddle-roof* and *saddle-back roof*.

saddler-sergeant (sad'lėr-sär″jent), *n.* A sergeant in the cavalry who has charge of the saddlers: in the United States a non-commissioned staff-officer of a cavalry regiment.

saddle-rug (sad'l-rug), *n.* A saddle-cloth made of carpeting.

saddlery (sad'lėr-i), *n.* [< *saddler* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] 1. The trade or employment of a saddler.—2. A saddler's shop or establishment.—3. Saddles and their appurtenances in general; hence, by extension, all articles concerned with the equipment of horses, especially those made of leather with their necessary metal fittings.

He invested also in something of a library, and in large quantities of *saddlery*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxv.

Above all, it is necessary to still further increase the reserve of mules and the reserve of horses, with all the necessary *saddlery*, harness, and carts, and to provide the whole army with the latest weapons.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, iv. 1.

saddlesealing (sad'l-sē″ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the saddle-backed seal. See *saddle*, 3 (*q*) (3).

The majority of the vessels, after prosecuting the *saddle-sealing* at Newfoundland or Greenland, proceed direct to Disco, where they usually arrive early in May.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 527.

saddle-shaped (sad'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a saddle; in *bot.*, having a hollowed back and lateral lobes hanging down like the laps of a saddle, a form occurring in petals.—**Saddle-shaped articulation**, a saddle-joint.—**Saddle-shaped vertebra**, a heterocœlous vertebra. See *saddle-joint*.

saddle-shell (sad'l-shel), *n.* A shell resembling or suggesting a saddle in shape. (*a*) A species of *Placuna*, as *P. sella*. See cut under *Placuna*. (*b*) Any species of *Anomiidæ*, as *Anomia ephippium*. See cut under *Anomiidæ*.

saddle-sick (sad'l-sik), *a.* Sick or galled with much or heavy riding.

Roland of Roncesvalles too, we see well in thinking of it, found rainy weather as well as sunny, . . . was *saddle-sick*, calumniated, constipated.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i. (*Davies.*)

saddle-stone (sad'l-stōn), *n.* An old name for a variety of stone containing saddle-shaped depressions. Also called *ephippite*.

saddletree (sad'l-trē), *n.* [< *saddle* + *tree*.] 1. The frame of a modern European saddle, made of wood. See cut under *saddle*.

For *saddletree* scarce reach'd had he,
His journey to begin,
When, turning round his head, he saw
Three customers come in.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. The American tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*: name suggested by the form of the leaf. Also *saddle-leaf*.

Sadducæan, *a.* See *Sadducean*.

Sadducaic (sad-ū-kā'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Σαδδουκαῖοι (LL. *Sadducæi*), the Sadducees, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees: as, *Sadducaic* reasonings. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Sadducean, Sadducæan (sad-ū-sē'an), *a.* [= F. *Sadducéen*; as *Sadducee* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Sadducees.

The *Sadducæan* aristocracy in particular, which formerly in the synedrium had shared the supreme power with the high priest, endeavoured to restore reality once more to the nominal ascendency which still continued to be attributed to the ethnarch and the synedrium.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 425.

Sadducee (sad'ū-sē), *n.* [Formerly also in pl. *Saduces, Seduces*; < ME. *Sadducee* (in pl. *Sadduceis*) (cf. AS. pl. *Sadducéas*) = Sp. Pg. *Saduceo* = It. *Sadduceo* = D. *Sadduceer* = G. *Sadducäer* = Sw. *Saducé* = Dan. *Sadducæer*, < LL. *Sadducæus*, usually in pl. *Sadducæi*, < Gr. Σαδδουκαῖος, usually in pl. Σαδδουκαῖοι, < Heb. *Tsedūqim*, pl., the Sadducees; so named either from their supposed founder *Zadok*, Heb. *Tsādōq*, or from their assumed or ascribed character, the word *tsedūqim* being pl. of *tsādōq*, lit. 'the just one,' < *tsādaq*, be just.] An adherent of a skeptical school of Judaism in the time of Christ, which denied the immortality of the soul, the existence of angels, and the authority of the historical and poetical books of the Old Testament and of the oral tradition on which Pharisaic doctrine was largely founded. It is not easy to define exactly the doctrine of the Sadducees, because it was a negative rather than a positive philosophy, and a speculative rather than a practical system; and for our knowledge of it we are almost wholly dependent on the representations of its opponents. It was the doctrine of the rich, the worldly, and the compliant.

The doctrine of the *Sadducees* is this, that souls die with the bodies; nor do they regard the observation of any thing besides what the law enjoins them.
Josephus, Antiquities (trans.), XVIII. i. § 4.

In foremost rank, heer goe the *Sadduces*,
That do deny Angels and Resurrection.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, ii. 34.

Sadduceeism (sad'ū-sē-izm), *n.* [= F. *Sadducéisme*; as *Sadducee* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrinal system of the Sadducees.

Sadduceeism was rather a speculative than a practical system, starting from simple and well-defined principles, but wide-reaching in its possible consequences. Perhaps it may best be described as a general reaction against the extremes of Pharisaism, springing from moderate and rationalistic tendencies.
Edersheim, Life and Times of Jesus, I. 313.

2. Skepticism.

Sadduceeism has so completely become the quasi-scientific term of theology for the indifferentism or unbelief of the day, and especially for the sceptical tone of modern literature, that one might have expected the undoubted orthodoxy of the Pharisees would have saved them from reproach. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 3.

Sadducism (sad'ū-sizm), *n.* [< *Sadduc(ee)* + *-ism*.] Same as *Sadduceeism*. [Rare.]

Atheisme and *Sadducism* disputed;
Their Tenents argued, and refuted.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

Sadducize (sad'ū-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Sadducized*, ppr. *Sadducizing*. [< *Sadduc(ee)* + *-ize*.] To conform to the doctrines of the Sadducees; adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

Sadducizing Christians, I suppose, they were, who said there was no resurrection, neither angel or spirit.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II., Pref.

sadel†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *saddle*.

sad-eyed (sad'īd), *a.* Having a sad countenance.

The *sad-eyed* justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 202.

sad-faced (sad'fāst), *a.* Having a sad or sorrowful face.

You *sad-faced* men, people and sons of Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 67.

sad-hearted (sad'här″ted), *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy.

Sad-hearted men, much overgone with care,
Here sits a king more woful than you are.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 123.

sadina (sa-dē'nä), *n.* [Sp. *sardina*, a sardine: see *sardine*[1].] A clupeoid fish, *Clupea sagax*, the Californian sardine. It resembles the European sardine, *C. pilchardus*, but has no teeth, and the belly is less strongly serrate. See *sardine*[1], 1. [California.]

sad-iron (sad'ī″ėrn), *n.* A smoothing-iron for garments and textile fabrics generally, especially one differing from the ordinary flatiron in being hollow and heated by red-hot pieces of iron put into it. Compare *box-iron*.

sadly (sad'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sadly, sadli*; < *sad* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Firmly; tightly.

Thus sall I iune it with a gynn,
And *sadly* sette it with symonde fyne,
Thus sall y wyrke it both more and myn[n]e.
York Plays, p. 43.

In gon the speres ful *sadly* in arest.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1744.

2†. Steadily; constantly; persistently; industriously; eagerly.

Wiȝtly as a wod man the windowe he opened,
& souȝt *sadli* al a-boute his semliche douȝter,
but al wrouȝt in wast for went was that mayde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2058.

I praie thee, lord, that lore leere me,
Aftir thi loue to haue longynge,
And *sadli* to sette myn herte on thee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

This messager drank *sadly* ale and wyn.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 645.

3†. Quietly.

Stand *sadly* in telling thy tale whensoeuer thou talkest.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

The fische in a dische clenly that ye lay
With vineger & powdur ther vppon, thus is vsed ay,
Than youre souerayne, whan hym semethe, *sadly* he may assay. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

4†. In earnest; seriously; soberly; gravely; solemnly.

He that *sadly* for-soke soche a sure proffer,
And so gracius a gyste, that me is graunt here,
He might faithly for-fonnet be a fole holdyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 630.

The thridde day this marchant up ariseth,
And on his nedes *sadly* hym avyseth.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 76.

This can be no trick: the conference was *sadly* borne.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 228.

Look, look, with what a discontented grace
Bruto the traveller doth *sadly* pace
'Long Westminster! *Marston*, Satires, ii. 128.

Here I *sadly* vow
Repentance and a leaving of that life
I long have died in. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 1.

5. (*a*) Sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

I cannot therefore but *sadly* bemoan that the Lives of these Saints are so darkened with Popish Illustrations, and farced with Fauxeties to their dishonour.
Fuller, Worthies, iii. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) In a manner to cause sadness; badly; afflictively; calamitously; deplorably.

The true principles of colonial policy were *sadly* misunderstood in the sixteenth century.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

If his audience is really a popular audience, they bring *sadly* little information with them to the lecture.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 104.

(*c*) In ill health; poorly. [Colloq.]

Here's Mr. Holt, miss, wants to know if you'll give him leave to come in. I told him you was *sadly*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvii.

6. In dark or somber colors; soberly.

A gloomy, obscure place, and in it only one light, which the Genius of the house held, *sadly* attired.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

sadness (sad'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sadnes, sadnesse*; < ME. *sadnes, sadnesse*, < AS. *sædness*, satiety, repletion, < *sæd*, full, sated: see *sad*.] 1†. Heaviness; weight; firmness; strength.

Whenne it is wel confourmed to *sadnesse*
On fleykes legge hem ichoone so from other.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Whereby as I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & well doone, so, if you respect the *sadnes* thereof, it dooth prooue in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, ii. 22 (Holinshed's Chron.).

2†. Steadiness; steadfastness; constancy.

This markis in his herte longeth so
To tempte his wyf, hir *sadnesse* for to knowe.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 396.

3†. Seriousness; gravity; discretion; sedateness; sobriety; sober earnest.

For if that oon have beaute in hir face,
Another stant so in the peples grace
For hire *sadnesse* and hire benyngnytee,
That of the peple grettest voys hath she.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 347.

And as for hitting the prick, because it is unpossible, it were a vain thing to go about it in good *sadness*.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 94.

In good *sadness*, I do not know.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 230.

In *sadness*, 'tis good and mature counsel.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

4. The state of being sad or sorrowful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind: as, *sadness* in the remembrance of loss.

Be sure the messenger advise his majesty
To comfort up the prince; he 's full of *sadness*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

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A feeling of *sadness* and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.
Longfellow, The Day is Done.

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
That time celestial visages. *Milton*, P. L., x. 23.

=Syn. 4. *Grief*, *Sorrow*, etc. (see *affliction*); despondency, melancholy, depression.

sadr (sad'r), *n.* [Ar.] The lote-bush, *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, 1.

sad-tree (sad'trē), *n.* The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*. Also called *Indian mourner*.

sae (sā), *adv.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *so*.

sæculart, *a.* See *secular*.

Sænuridæ (sē-nū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sænuris* + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochætous annelids, named from the genus *Sænuris*.

Sænuridomorpha (sē-nū'ri-dō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sænuris* (*-id-*) + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The *Sænuridæ* and their allies regarded as an order of oligochætous annelids.

Sænuris (sē-nū'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαινουρίς* (*-ιδ-*), a fem. of *σαίνουρος*, wagging the tail, < *σαίνειν*, wag the tail, fawn, + *οὐρά*, the tail.] The typical genus of *Sænuridæ*. Also called *Tubifex*.

saetersbergite, sætersbergite (sā'tėrz-bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Sætersberg* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A variety of loellingite, or iron arsenide, from Sætersberg near Fossum in Norway.

safe (sāf), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *safe*, *saf*, *saaf*, *sauf*, *saulfe*, *save*, *sauve*, < OF. *sauf*, *saulf*, *salf*, m., *sauve*, *saulve*, f., F. *sauf*, m., *sauve*, f., = Pr. *salv*, *salf*, *sal* = OCat. *sal* = Sp. Pg. It. *salvo*, < L. *salvus*, whole, safe, orig. **sarvus*, prob. ult. = *sollus*, whole, *sōlus*, single, sole (see *sole*, *solid*), orig. = Pers. *har*, every, all, every one, = Skt. *sarva*, entire. From the same L. source are ult. E. *save*1, *save*2, *save*3 = *sage*2, *salute*, etc. Cf. *vouchsafe*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Unharmed; unscathed; without having received injury or hurt: as, to arrive *safe* and sound; to bring goods *safe* to land.

Whanne he in hond hit hade hastely hit semede
that he was al *sauf* & sound of alle his sor greues.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 868.

So it came to pass that they escaped all *safe* to land.
Acts xxvii. 44.

2. Free from risk or danger; secure from harm or liability to harm or injury: as, a *safe* place; a *safe* harbor; *safe* from disease, enemies, etc.

That ye sholde yeve hym trewys *saf* to come and *saf* to go by feith and suerte be-twene this and yole.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 559.

Answer me
In what *safe* place you have bestow'd my money.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 78.

If to be ignorant were as *safe* as to be wise, no one would become wise. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 413.

3. Secure; not dangerous or liable to cause injury or harm; not likely to expose to danger: as, a *safe* bridge; the building was pronounced *safe;* the *safe* side of a file (the uncut side, also called the *safe-edge*).

With perfidious hatred they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen, who beheld
From the *safe* shore their floating carcases.
Milton, P. L., i. 310.

Perhaps she was sometimes too severe, which is a *safe* and pardonable error. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

Macb. Banquo 's *safe*?
Mur. Aye, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he bides.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 26.

5. Sound; whole; good.

A trade . . . that . . . I may use with a *safe* conscience.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 14.

6. Trusty; trustworthy: as, a *safe* adviser.

My blood begins my *safer* guides to rule.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 205.

7. Sure; certain.

To sell away all the powder in a kingdom,
To prevent blowing up: that 's *safe*, I'll able it.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

One or two more of the same sort are *safe* to make him an associate. *E. Yates*, Land at Last, I. 173.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Safe*, *Secure*. These words once conformed in meaning to their derivations, *safe* implying free from danger present or prospective, and *secure* free from fear or anxiety about danger; they are so used in the quotation. Now the two words are essentially synonymous, except that *secure* is perhaps stronger, especially in emphasizing freedom from occasion to fear.

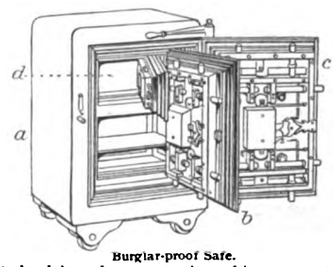
We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be *safe*, but to be *secure;* not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly.
Jer. Taylor, Slander and Flattery, Sermon xxiv.

II. *n.* **1**†. Safety.

If I with *safe* may graunt this deed,
I wil it not refuse.
Preston, K. Cambises (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., i. 503). (*Davies.*)

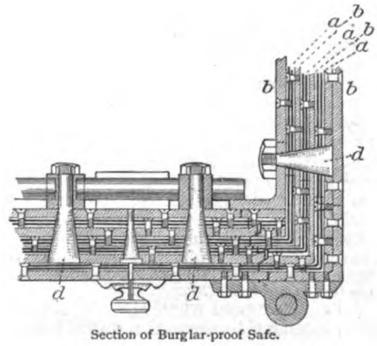
2. A place or structure for the storage of money, papers, or valuables in safety from risk of theft or fire. Safes as now made may be divided into two classes: stationary safes of stone, brick, or metal, built as part of the structure of a warehouse, store, or other building, and commonly called *vaults;* and portable safes of steel and iron. The term *safe* is usually restricted to portable safes, whatever their size or material. These safes are usually of two or more metals, as cast-iron, chilled iron, and steel, combined in various ways to resist drilling, and are made with hollow walls filled with some non-conductor of heat. A great variety of devices have been added to safes to insure greater efficiency, such as rabbeted air-tight doors, time-locks, and burglar-alarms. See *lock*1, *alarm*, 5, *safe-deposit*, and phrases below.

3. A receptacle for the storage of meat and provisions. It is usually a skeleton frame of wood covered with fine wire netting to keep out insects.—**4.** Any receptacle for storing things in safety: as, a match-*safe*, milk-*safe*, coin-*safe*, etc.—**5.** A floating box or car for confining living fish.—**6.** A sheet of lead with the sides turned up, placed under a plumbing fixture to catch moisture or fluids due to leaks or carelessness, and thus protect floors and ceilings.—**7.** In *saddlery*, a piece of leather placed beneath a buckle to prevent chafing. *E. H. Knight.*—**8.** In *distilling*, a closed vessel attached by a pipe to the worm of a still, for the retention of a sample of the product, to be subsequently inspected by excise officers.—**Burglar-proof safe**, a safe constructed for protecting property against burglars. The inner compartment of the



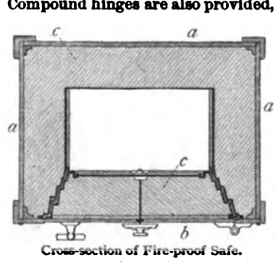
Burglar-proof Safe.
a, body; *b*, inner door; *c*, outer door; *d*, inner compartment.

burglar-proof safe (shown in the cuts) has small burglar-proof doors, each of which has its special combination-lock mechanism or may have a time-lock. All bolts and screws of this safe are made of welded steel and iron, and



Section of Burglar-proof Safe.

twisted to produce alternate strata of steel and iron, and thus prevent their being drilled. The body (see the section) is made up of alternate plates of steel (*a*) and iron (*b*), the steel plates being interposed to obstruct drilling. The large bolts *d* are conical in form, and the smaller countersunk screws, as well as the lock-spindle, are all made of twisted iron and steel laminated like the bolts. In the most recent construction the lock-spindle, instead of being a single piece, is made sectional, the sections being socketed each into another to present still further obstruction to drilling. Compound hinges are also provided, whereby the door can be at first moved parallel to itself before swinging back, and an air-tight packing is interposed between the jambs and their abutments.—**Fire-proof safe**, a safe for the protection of property against fire. When the safe here figured is exposed to heat the alum gives off its water of crystallization, which becomes steam at ordinary atmospheric pressure, thus inclosing the contents in an envelop of steam at 212° F., which is maintained until the water is all expelled.



Cross-section of Fire-proof Safe.
a, outer casing of iron; *b*, door; *c*, filling of mixed alum and plaster of Paris.

safe† (sāf), *v. t.* [< *safe*, *n.* Cf. *save*1.] **1.** To render safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going
Is Fulvia's death. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3. 55.

2. To escort to safety; safeguard.

Best you *safed* the bringer
Out of the host. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 6. 26.

safe-alarm (sāf'a-lärm'), *n.* An alarm-lock or other contrivance for giving notice when a safe is tampered with. Such alarms are usually electro-magnetic; but sometimes the alarm-mechanism is actuated by a body of water, or by compressed air.

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *salfecondite;* < ME. *safe condyth*, *saff condyte*, *saaf condyte*, *save conduit*, *save condite*, *saufconduit*, < OF. *sauf-conduit*, *salfconduit*, F. *sauf-conduit* = Sp. Pg. *salvoconducto* = It. *salvocondotto*, < ML. *salvus conductus*, a safe-conduct: L. *salvus*, safe; *conductus*, conduct: see *safe*, *a.*, and *conduct*, *n.*] A passport granted by one in authority, especially in time of war, to secure one's safety where it would otherwise be unsafe for him to go.

He had *safe conduct* for his band
Beneath the royal seal and hand.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), *v. t.* [< *safe-conduct*, *n.*] To conduct safely; give a safe passage to, especially through a hostile country.

This sayd king . . . sayd, that he would not onely giue me passage, but also men to *safe-conduct* me.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

Are they not now upon the western shore,
Safe-conducting the rebels from their ships?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 483.

safe-deposit (sāf'dē-poz'it), *a.* Providing safe storage for valuables of any kind, such as bullion, bonds, documents, etc.: as, a *safe-deposit* company; *safe-deposit* vaults.

safed-siris (saf'ed-sī'ris), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large deciduous tree, *Albizzia procera*, of the sub-Himalayan region. Its wood is colored dark-brown with lighter bands, is hard, straight, and durable, and is used in making agricultural implements, building bridges, etc.

safe-edged (sāf'ejd), *a.* Having an edge not liable to cause injury.—**Safe-edged file.** See *file*1.

safeguard (sāf'gärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *safegard*, *safegarde*, *savegard;* ME. *saufegard*, *saulfegarde*, *salfgard*, < OF. (and F.) *sauvegarde* (= Pr. *salvagarda*, *salvagardia* = Sp. *salvaguardia* = Pg. *salvaguarda* = It. *salvaguardia* (ML. *salvagardia*)), safe-keeping, < *sauve*, fem. of *sauf*, safe, + *garde*, keeping, guard: see *safe* and *guard*.] **1.** Safe-keeping; defense; protection.

As our Lord knoweth, who have you in His blissid *saufegard*. *Paston Letters*, III. 366.

He tooke his penne and wrote his warrant of *sauegard*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They were . . . aduised for to accept and take treaty, if it were offered, for the *sauegard* of the common people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 90.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on,
And doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 18.

2†. Safety.

The Admirall toke also with him al sortes of Iron tooles to th[e] intent to byld townes and fortresses where his men might lye in *safegarde*.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 30).

3. One who or that which protects.

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now as much the bulwark of thy own.
Granville, To the King in the First Year of his Reign.

Specifically—(*a*) A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or merchandise. (*b*) A passport; a warrant of security given by authority of a government or a commanding officer to protect the person and property of a stranger or an enemy, or by a commanding officer to protect against the operations of his forces persons or property within the limits of his command; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a *safeguard* or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to the two houses. *Clarendon.*

Passports and *safeguards*, or safe conducts, are letters of protection, with or without an escort, by which the person of an enemy is rendered inviolable.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 147.

4†. An outer petticoat for women's wear, intended to save their clothes from dust, etc., when on horseback or in other ways exposed to the weather. Also, contracted, *saggard*.

Make you ready straight,
And in that gown which you came first to town in,
Your *safe-guard*, cloak, and your hood suitable,
Thus on a double gelding shall you amble,
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

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Enter Moll in a frieze jerkin and a black *saveguard*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

Her mother's hood and *safe-guard* too
He brought with him.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I. 220).

5. A rail-guard at railway switches and crossings.—**6.** A contrivance attached to a locomotive, designed to throw stones and other light obstructions from the rails.—**7.** In *ceram.*, a saggar.—**8.** In *zoöl.*, a monitor-lizard. See *monitor*, 6.

safeguard (sāf'gärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *safegard*; < *safeguard*, *n.*] To guard; protect.

Fighting men, as on a tower mounted,
Safegard themselves & doe their foes annoy.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

To *safeguard* thine own life
The best way is to venge my Gloucester's death.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2. 35.

safe-keeping (sāf'kē'ping), *n.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship. *Imp. Dict.*

safely (sāf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *savely*, *saufly*, *saufliche*; < *safe* + *-ly*[2].] In a safe manner. (*a*) Without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.

For unto vertue longeth dignytee,
And nought the reverse, *savely* dar I deeme.
Chaucer, Gentilesse, l. 6.

I may *safely* say I have read over this apologetical oration of my Uncle Toby's a hundred times.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vi. 31.

(*b*) Without hurt or injury; in safety.

That my ships
Are *safely* come to road.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 288.

(*c*) In close custody; securely; carefully.

Till then I'll keep him dark and *safely* lockèd.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 104.

safeness (sāf'nes), *n.* [< ME. *saafnesse*; < *safe* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being safe or of conferring safety.

Saafnesse, or salvacyon. Salvacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 440.

safe-pledge (sāf'plej), *n.* In *law*, a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.

saferay†, *n.* A Middle English form of *savory*[2].

safety (sāf'ti), *n.* [< ME. *safte*, *savete*, < OF. *sauvete*, *salveteit*, F. *sauveté* = Pr. *salvetat*, *saubetat* = Sp. *salvedad* (cf. It. *salvezza*), < ML. *salvita(t-)s*, < L. *salvus*, safe: see *safe*.] **1.** Immunity from harm or danger; preservation or freedom from injury, loss, or hurt.

Thenking, musing hys soules *sauete*,
As will man as woman, to say in breue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6170.

Would I were in an alehouse in London! I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and *safety*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 2. 14.

2. An unharmed or uninjured state or condition: as, to escape in *safety*.

He hadde fer contrey to ride that marched to his enmyes er he com in to his londe in *safte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 471.

Edward . . .
Hath pass'd in *safety* through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 3.

3. Freedom from risk or possible damage or hurt; safeness.

"Knowest thou not that Holy Writ saith, In the multitude of counsel there is *safety*?" "Ay, madam," said Walter, "but I have heard learned men say that the *safety* spoken of is for the physicians, not the patient."
Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

4†. A safeguard.

Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
But mine own *safeties*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 30.

5. Safe-keeping; close custody. [Rare.]

Imprison him; . . .
Deliver him to *safety* and return.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 158.

6. A safety-bicycle. [Recent and colloq.]—**7.** In *foot-ball*, a safety touch-down.—**Council of safety.** See *council*.—**Safety touch-down.** See *touch-down*.

safety-arch (sāf'ti-ärch), *n.* Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*[1]).

safety-beam (sāf'ti-bēm), *n.* A timber fastened at each side of the truck-frame of a railway-car, having iron straps which pass beneath the axles to support them in case of breakage.

safety-belt (sāf'ti-belt), *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt; a safety-buoy. See *life-preserver*.

safety-bicycle (sāf'ti-bī'si-kl), *n.* A low-wheeled bicycle, with multiplying gear, having the wheels equal, or nearly equal, in diameter.

safety-bolt (sāf'ti-bōlt), *n.* A bolt which can be locked in place by a padlock or otherwise.

safety-bridle (sāf'ti-brī'dl), *n.* In *harness*, a bridle fitted with checking apparatus for restraining a horse if he attempts to run. See *safety-rein*.

safety-buoy (sāf'ti-boi), *n.* A safety-belt.

safety-cage (sāf'ti-kāj), *n.* In *mining*, a cage fitted up with apparatus by means of which a fall will be prevented in case of breakage of the rope. Also called *parachute*.

safety-car (sāf'ti-kär), *n.* **1.** A car to run on a hawser passed between a stranded vessel and the land; a life-car.—**2.** A barney; a small car used on inclined planes and slopes to push up a mine-car. *Penn. Geol. Surv.*, Glossary.

safety-catch (sāf'ti-kach), *n.* In *mining*, one of the catches provided to hold the cage in case of a breakage of the rope by which it is suspended. See *safety-stop*.

safety-chain (sāf'ti-chān), *n.* On a railway, an extra chain or coupling attached to a platform or other part of a car to prevent it from being detached in case of accident to the main coupling; a check-chain of a car-truck; a safety-link.—**Brake safety-chain**, a chain secured to a brake-beam and to the truck or body of a car, to hold the brake-beam if the brake-hanger should give way.

safety-disk (sāf'ti-disk), *n.* A disk of sheet-copper inserted in the skin of a boiler, so as to intervene between the steam and an escape-pipe. The copper is so light that an over-pressure of steam breaks the disk and the steam escapes through the pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-door (sāf'ti-dōr), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a door hinged to the roof, and hung near a main door, so as to be ready for immediate use in case of an accident happening to the main door by an explosion or otherwise.

safety-funnel (sāf'ti-fun'el), *n.* A long-necked glass funnel for introducing acids, etc., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts and under a pressure of gas. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-fuse (sāf'ti-fūz), *n.* See *fuse*[2].

safety-grate (sāf'ti-grāt), *n.* On a railway, a perforated plate placed over the fire-box of a car-heater to prevent the coals from falling out in case the heater is accidentally overturned.

safety-hanger (sāf'ti-hang'ėr), *n.* On a railway, an iron strap or loop designed to prevent a brake, rod, or other part from falling on the line in case of breakage. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-hatch (sāf'ti-hach), *n.* **1.** A hatch for closing an elevator-shaft when the cage is not passing, or a hatchway when not in use.—**2.** A hatchway or elevator-shaft arranged with doors or traps at each floor, which are opened and closed automatically by the elevator-car in passing; or a series of traps in a shaft arranged to close in case of fire by the burning of a cord or by the release of a rope, which permits all the traps to close together.

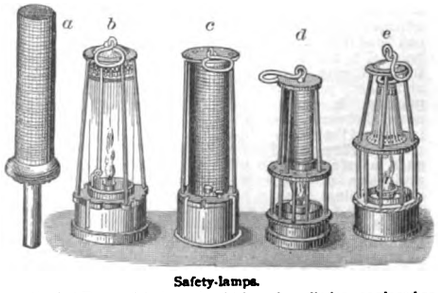
safety-hoist (sāf'ti-hoist), *n.* **1.** A hoisting-gear on the principle of the differential pulley, which will not allow its load to descend by the run.—**2.** A catch to prevent an elevator-cage from falling in case the rope breaks. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-hook (sāf'ti-hůk), *n.* **1.** A form of safety-catch in a mine-hoist. It is a hook so arranged as to engage a support automatically in case of breakage of the hoisting-gear.

2. A hook fastened when shut by a spring or screw, intended to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or a jerk. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-ink (sāf'ti-ingk), *n.* See *ink*[1].

safety-lamp (sāf'ti-lamp), *n.* In *mining*, a form of lamp intended for use in coal-mining, the object of the arrangement being to prevent the inflammable gas by which the miner is often surrounded from being set on fire, as would be the case were the flame not protected from contact with the gas. The basis of the safety-lamp, an invention of Sir Humphry Davy in 1816, is the fact, discovered by him, that flame cannot be communicated through a fine wire gauze. About 784 apertures to the square inch is the number generally adopted, the lamp being surrounded by a cylinder, about an inch and a half in diameter, made of a metallic gauze of this description. Various improvements have been made by Clanny, George Stephenson, Mueseler, and others, in the safety-lamp as originally devised by Davy. Stephenson's lamp is called by the miners a *geordie*. The Mueseler lamp is the one chiefly used in Belgium, and has been introduced in England. The essential feature of the Davy lamp remains in all these improvements, the object of which is to get more light, to secure a more complete combustion of the oil, and to prevent the miners from using the lamp without the gauze.



Safety-lamps.

a, the first Davy safety-lamp, in which a wire cylinder was placed as casing over the flame; *b*, English lamp, the light inclosed in a glass cylinder protected at the top by wire gauze; *c*, English lamp, the gauze cylinder protected by upright wires; *d*, French lamp (Mueseler's), with glass and gauze cylinder; *e*, petroleum lamp, glass and gauze.

safety-link (sāf'ti-lingk), *n.* A connection between a car-body and its trucks, designed to limit the swing of the latter.

safety-lintel (sāf'ti-lin'tel), *n.* A wooden lintel placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

safety-lock (sāf'ti-lok), *n.* **1.** A lock so contrived that it cannot be picked by ordinary means.—**2.** In *firearms*, a lock provided with a stop, catch, or other device to prevent accidental discharge. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-loop (sāf'ti-löp), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the loops by which the body-strap is attached to the body and perch, to prevent dangerous rolling of the body. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-match (sāf'ti-mach), *n.* See *match*[2].

safety-paper (sāf'ti-pā'pėr), *n.* A paper so prepared by mechanical or chemical processes as to resist alteration by chemical or mechanical means. The paper may be colored with a pigment which must be defaced if the surface is tampered with, treated with a chemical which causes writing upon it to become fixed in the fiber, made up of several layers having special characteristics, peculiarly water-marked, incorporated in the pulp with a fiber of silk, etc. The last method is used for the paper on which United States notes are printed.

safety-pin (sāf'ti-pin), *n.* A pin bent back on itself, the bend forming a spring, and having the point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

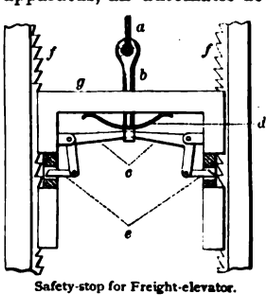
safety-plug (sāf'ti-plug), *n.* **1.** In steam-boilers, a bolt having its center filled with a fusible metal, screwed into the top of the fire-box, so that when the water becomes too low the increased temperature melts out the metal, and thus admits steam into the fire-box or furnace to put the fire out. Also called *fusible plug*.—**2.** A screw-plug of fusible metal used for the same purpose in steam-heating boilers carrying pressures of from 5 to 10 pounds.—**3.** A form of spring-valve screwed into a barrel containing fermenting liquids to allow the gas to escape if the pressure becomes too great.

safety-rail (sāf'ti-rāl), *n.* On a railway, a guard-rail at a switch, so disposed as to bear on the inside edge of a wheel-flange and thus prevent the tread from leaving the track-rail. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-razor (sāf'ti-rā'zor), *n.* A razor with guards on each side of the edge to prevent the user from accidentally cutting himself in shaving. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-rein (sāf'ti-rān), *n.* A rein intended to prevent a horse from running away. It actuates various devices to pull the bit violently into the angles of the horse's mouth, to cover his eyes, to tighten a choking-strap about his throat, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

safety-stop (sāf'ti-stop), *n.* **1.** On an elevator or other hoisting-apparatus, an automatic device designed to prevent the machine from falling in case the rope or chain breaks. In the accompanying cut, *a* is the hoisting-rope; *b*, bar or link by which the attachment of the rope to the elevator-frame *g* is made through the intervening bell-cranks *c*, carrying the sliding catches or pawls *e*; *d*, spring which, when the rope breaks, forces the inner ends of the bell-cranks downward, and the catches *e* outward into engagement with the ratches *f*, thus immediately stopping the descent of the elevator.



Safety-stop for Freight-elevator.

2. In *firearms*, a device to lock the hammer in order to prevent an accidental discharge.—**3.** On a pulley or sheave, a stop to prevent running backward.—**4.** In a spinning-machine, loom, etc., a device for arresting the motion in

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case of the breakage of a yarn, thread, or sliver. *E. H. Knight.*

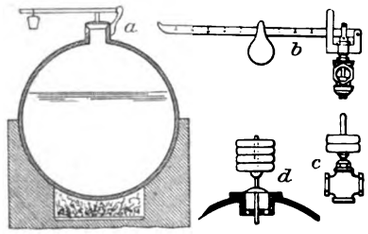
safety-strap (sāf'ti-strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, an extra back-band used with a light trotting-harness. It is passed over the seat of a gig-saddle, the terrets of which are inserted through holes in the strap. The ends of the strap are buckled to the shaft-tugs.—**Brake safety-strap**, an iron or steel strap so bent as to embrace the brake-beam of a car-truck, to the end-pieces or transoms of which the ends of the safety-strap are secured. Its function is to prevent the beam from falling on the track if any of the hangers give way. It is sometimes made to serve as a brake-spring to throw off the brake.

safety-switch (sāf'ti-swich), *n.* A switch which automatically returns to its normal position after being moved to shift a train to a siding.

safety-tackle (sāf'ti-tak'l), *n.* An additional tackle used to give greater support in cases where it is feared that the strain might prove too great for the tackles already in use.

safety-tube (sāf'ti-tūb), *n.* In *chem.*, a tube, usually provided with bulbs and bent to form a trap, through which such reagents as produce noxious fumes may be added to the contents of a flask or retort, or by which dangerous pressure within a vessel may be avoided.

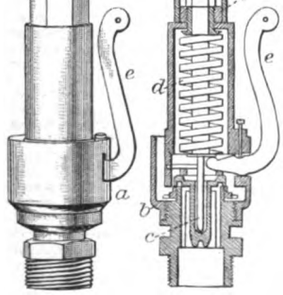
safety-valve (sāf'ti-valv), *n.* A contrivance



Ordinary weighted Safety-valves.

a and *b* show the weight applied with levers as in power-boilers, while in *c* and *d* the weights are directly applied to the valve-stem—a common method with low-pressure steam-boilers used for steam-heating.

for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosion in steam-boilers. The form and construction of safety-valves are exceedingly various, but the principle of all is the same—that of opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape. The most simple and obvious kind of safety-valve is that in which a weight is placed directly over a steam-tight plate fitted to an aperture in the boiler. When, however, the pressure is high, this form becomes inconvenient, and the lever safety-valve is adopted.—**Internal safety-valve**, in a steam-boiler, a valve which opens inward to admit air into the boiler when a partial vacuum has been formed by the condensation of the steam.—**Lock-up safety-valve**, a safety-valve having the weighted lever or spring shut in a locked chamber so that it cannot be interfered with except by the person holding the key.—**Spring safety-valve**, a form of safety-valve the pressure of which is controlled by a gaged or adjustable spring or set of springs.



Pop-valve (a form of Safety-valve).

a, valve-seat base which screws in; *b*, cup-shaped outlet; *c*, valve; *d*, coiled spring which presses valve to its seat; *e*, lever by which the valve can be opened at will; *f*, set-nut by which the pressure of the spring is adjusted; *g*, removable cap.

saffert, *n.* An obsolete form of *sapphire*.

saffi†, *n.* Plural of *saffo*.

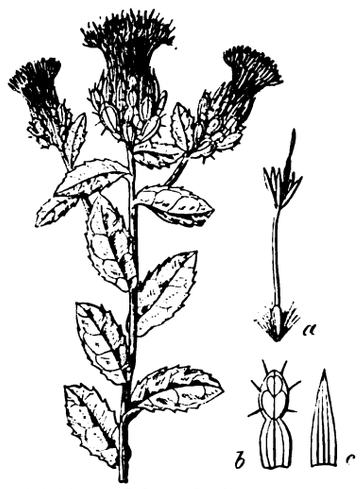
saffian (saf'i-an), *n.* [= D. *saffiaan* = G. Sw. *saffian* = Dan. *safian*, < Russ. *safiyanŭ*, morocco, saffian.] Goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed in a variety of bright colors, without a previous stuffing with oils or fats.

safflorite (saf'lor-īt), *n.* [< G. *safflor*, safflower, + *-ite*².] An arsenide of cobalt and iron, long confounded with the isometric species smaltite.

safflowt, *n.* Same as *safflower*.

An herb they call *saffow*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

safflower (saf'lou-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *saflow* (if this is not an error in the one passage cited); = D. *saffloers* = G. Sw. Dan. *safflor* = Russ. *saflorŭ*, safflower, < OF. *saflor*, *safleur*, < OIt. *saffiore*, *asfiore*, *asfrole*, *zaffrole*, etc. (forms given by Yule and Burnell, in part simulating It. *fiore*, OF. *flor*, *fleur*, flower, and so likewise in the E., etc., forms), < Ar. *usfūr*, safflower, < *safrā*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A composite plant, *Carthamus tinctorius*; also, a drug and dyestuff consisting of its dried florets. The safflower is a thistle-like herb a foot or two high, somewhat branching above, the heads of an orange-red color. It is native perhaps from Egypt to India, and is extensively cultivated in southern



Upper Part of Stem of Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), with the heads.

a, a flower; *b*, *c*, the two different kinds of involucral leaves.

Europe, Egypt, India, and China. It is sometimes planted in herb- and flower-gardens in the United States. Safflower as a medicine has little power, but is still in domestic use as a substitute for saffron. As a dyestuff (its chief application), it imparts bright but fugitive tints of red in various shades. It is extensively used at Lyons and in India and China in dyeing silks, but has been largely replaced by the aniline dyes. It is much employed in the preparation of rouge, and serves also to adulterate saffron. (See *carthamin*.) In India a lighting and culinary oil is largely expressed from its seeds. Also called *African*, *false* or *bastard*, and *dyers' saffron*.

The finest and best *safflower*, commanding the highest price, comes from China.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 131.

safflower-oil (saf'lou-ėr-oil), *n.* Oil expressed from safflower-seed. See *safflower*. Also called *curdee-oil*.

saffot, *n.*; pl. *saffi*. [It., a bailiff, catchpoll.] A bailiff; a catchpoll.

I hear some fooling; officers, the *saffi*,
Come to apprehend us!
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

saffornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

saffrant, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

saffre, *n.* See *zaffre*.

saffron (saf'ron), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *safran*; < ME. *saffron*, *saffroun*, *safcron*, *safforne*, *saffran*, *safrun* = D. *saffraan* = MLG. *saffarān* = MHG. *safrān*, G. *safran* = Sw. *saffran* = Dan. *safran*, < OF. *safran*, *saffran* (also *safleur*, *saflor*, > E. *safflower*), F. *safran* = Pr. *safran*, *safra* = Cat. *safra* = It. *zafferano* = (with the orig. Ar. article) Sp. *azafran* = Pg. *açafrão* = Wall. *sofran*, < Ar. (> Pers.) *za'farān*, with the article *az-za'faran*, saffron, < Ar. (> Turk. Pers.) *safrā*, yellow (as a noun, bile).] **I.** *n.* 1. A product consisting of the dried stigmas of the flowers of the autumnal crocus, *Crocus sativus*. The true saffron of commerce is now mostly *hay saffron*—that is, it consists of the loose stigmas uncaked. The product of over four thousand flowers is required to make an ounce. It has a sweetish aromatic odor, a warm pungent bitter taste, and a deep orange color. In medicine it was formerly deemed highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic; it was esteemed by the ancients and by the Arabians; and on the continent of Europe it is still much used as an emmenagogue. Experiments, however, have shown that it possesses little activity. It is also used to color confectionery, and in Europe and India is largely employed as a condiment. Saffron yields to water and alcohol about three fourths of its weight in an orange-red extract, which has been largely used in painting and dyeing, but in the latter use is mostly replaced by much cheaper substitutes.

Capons that ben coloured with *saffron*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 275.

I must have *saffron*, to colour the warden pies.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 48.

2. The plant which produces saffron, a low bulbous herb, *Crocus sativus*, the autumnal crocus. The saffron resembles the ordinary spring crocus. It has handsome purple flowers, the perianth funnel-shaped with a long slender tube, the style with its three stigmas, which are over an inch long, hanging out on one side. It is thought to be a native of Greece and the Levant, its wild original being perhaps a form of *C. Cartwrightianus*. It is grown for its commercial produce in parts of southern Europe, especially in Spain, and in Asia Minor, Persia, Cashmere, and China.—**African saffron**. See *safflower* and *Lyperia*.—**Aperitive saffron of Mars**. Same as *precipitated carbonate of iron* (which see, under *precipitate*).—**Bastard** or **false saffron**. Same as *safflower*.—**Dyers' saffron**. Same as *safflower*.—**Meadow saffron**. See *meadow-saffron*.—**Saffron-oil**, or **oil of saffron**, a narcotic oil extracted from the stigmata of the *Crocus sativus*.

II. *a.* Having the color given by an infusion of saffron-flowers, somewhat orange-yellow, less brilliant than chrome.

Did this companion with the *saffron* face
Revel and feast it at my house to-day?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 64.

Saffron plum. See *plum*¹.

saffront (saf'ron), *v. t.* [Formerly also *saffran*; < ME. *saffronen*, < OF. *saffraner*, F. *safraner* = Sp. *azafranar* = Pg. *açafroar* = It. *zafferanare*, saffron, dye saffron; from the noun.] To tinge with saffron; make yellow; gild; give color or flavor to.

In Latyn I speke a wordes fewe
To *saffron* [var. *savore*] with my predicacioun,
And for to stire men to devocioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 59.

Give us bacon, rinds of wallnuts,
Shells of cockels, and of small nuts;
Ribands, bells, and *saffrand* linnen.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

saffron-crocus (saf'ron-krō'kus), *n.* The common saffron.

saffron-thistle (saf'ron-this'l), *n.* The safflower.

saffronwood (saf'ron-wůd), *n.* A South African tree, *Elæodendron croceum*. It has a fine-grained hard and tough wood, which is useful for beams, agricultural implements, etc., and its bark is used for tanning and dyeing.

saffrony (saf'ron-i), *a.* [< *saffron* + *-y*¹.] Having the color of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or *saffrony*, as on whose face the sun had too freely cast his beams.
Lord, Hist. of the Banians (1630), p. 9. (*Latham.*)

safranine (saf'ra-nin), *n.* [< F. *safran*, saffron, + *-ine*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of amido-azotoluene and toluidine. It gives yellowish-red shades on wool, silk, and cotton, and is fairly fast to light.

safranophile (saf'ra-nō-fil), *a.* [< F. *safran*, saffron, + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] In *histol.*, staining easily and distinctively with safranine: said of cells.

safrol (saf'rol), *n.* [< F. *safr(an)*, saffron, + *-ol*.] The chief constituent of oil of sassafras ($C_{10}H_{10}O_2$).

saft (saft), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *soft*.

safyret, *n.* A Middle English form of *sapphire*.

sag (sag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sagged*, ppr. *sagging*. [< ME. *saggen*, < Sw. *sacka*, settle, sink down (as dregs), = Dan. *sakke*, sink astern (naut.), = MLG. *sacken*, LG. *sakken* = D. *zakken*, sink (as dregs), = G. *sacken*, sink; perhaps from the non-nasal form of the root of *sink*, appearing also in AS. *sīgan*, sink (*sægan*, cause to sink): see *sink*, *sie*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To droop, especially in the middle; settle or sink through weakness or lack of support.

The Horizons ill-leuell'd circle wide
Would *sag* too much on th' one or th' other side.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Great beams *sag* from the ceiling low.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

Hence—2. To yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, trouble, doubt, or the like; be depressed.

The mind I sway by and the heart I bear
Shall never *sag* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 10.

3†. To go about in a careless, slovenly manner or state; slouch.

Carterly vpstarts, that out-face towne and countrey in their velueta, when Sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* euerie day in his round gascoynes of white cotton, and hath much adoo (poore pennie-father) to keepe his vnthrift elbowes in reparations.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 8.

4. *Naut.*, to incline to the leeward; make leeway.

II. *trans.* To cause to droop or bend in the middle, as by an excessive load or burden: opposed to *hog*.

sag (sag), *n.* [< *sag*, *v.*] A bending or drooping, as of a rope that is fastened at its extremities, or of a surface; droop. Specifically—(*a*) The dip of a telegraph-wire, or the distance from the straight line joining the points to which the wire is attached to the lowest point of the arc it forms between them. (*b*) The tendency of a vessel to drift to leeward. (*c*) Drift; tendency.

Note at the end of euery foure glasses what way the shippe hath made, . . . and howe her way hath bene through the water, considering withall for the *sagge* of the sea, to leewards, accordingly as you shall finde it growen. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 436.

sagt (sag), *a.* [< *sag*, *v.*] Heavy; loaded; weighed down. [Rare.]

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He ventures boldly on the pith
Of sugred rush, and eats the *sagge*
And well bestrutted bees sweet bagge.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 127. (*Davies.*)

saga (sä′gä), *n.* [< Icel. *saga* (gen. *sögu*, pl. *sögur*) = Sw. Dan. *saga*, saga, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history (cf. Sw. *sägen*, *sägn*, Dan. *sagn*, a tale, story, legend), = OHG. *saga*, MHG. G. *sage* = AS. *sagu*, a saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw: see *saw*[2].] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length, relating either mythical or historical events; a tale; a history: as, the Völsunga *saga;* the Knytlinga *saga*.

Sagaces (sā-gā′sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those of great sagacity, as the spaniel: distinguished from *Celeres* and *Pugnaces*.

sagaciate (sā-gā′shi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sagaciated*, ppr. *sagaciating*. [A made word, appar. based on *sagacious* + *-ate*[2].] To do or be in any way; think, talk, or act, as indicating a state of mind or body: as, how do you *sagaciate* this morning? [Slang, U. S.]

"How dux yo' sym'tums seem ter *segashuate?*" sez Brer Rabbit, sezee. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, ii.

sagacious (sā-gā′shus), *a.* [= F. *sagace* = Sp. Pg. *sagaz* = It. *sagace*, < L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), of quick perception, acute, sagacious, < *sagire*, perceive by the senses. Not connected with *sage*[1].] 1. Keenly perceptive; discerning, as by some exceptionally developed or extraordinary natural power; especially, keen of scent: with *of*.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostril wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.
Milton, P. L., x. 281.

'Tis the shepherd's task the winter long
To wait upon the storms; *of* their approach
Sagacious, into sheltering coves he drives
His flock. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, viii.

2. Exhibiting or marked by keen intellectual discernment, especially of human motives and actions; having or proceeding from penetration into practical affairs in general; having keen practical sense; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd: as, a *sagacious* mind.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations. *Locke.*

True charity is *sagacious*, and will find out hints for beneficence. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 6.

In Homer himself we find not a few of those *sagacious*, curt sentences, into which men unacquainted with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.
J. S. Blackie, Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands, ii.

3. Intelligent; endowed with sagacity.

Of all the solitary insects I have ever remarked, the spider is the most *sagacious*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 4.

=**Syn.** 2 and 3. *Sage*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*); perspicacious, clear-sighted, long-headed, sharp-witted, intelligent, well-judged, sensible.

sagaciously (sā-gā′shus-li), *adv.* In a sagacious manner; wisely; sagely.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.
Burke, Economical Reformation.

sagaciousness (sā-gā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sagacious; sagacity.

sagacity (sā-gas′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sagacité* = Pr. *sagacitat* = Sp. *sagacidad* = Pg. *sagacidade* = It. *sagacità*, < L. *sagacita(t-)s*, sagaciousness, < *sagax* (*sagac-*), sagacious: see *sagacious*.] The state or character of being sagacious, in any sense; sagaciousness.

Knowledge of the world . . . consists in knowing from what principles men generally act; and it is commonly the fruit of natural *sagacity* joined with experience.
Reid, Active Powers, III. i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Perspicacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight, mother-wit. See *astute* and *discernment*.

sagaie, *n.* Same as *assagai*.

sagaman (sä′gä-man), *n.* [< Icel. *sögumadhr* (= Dan. *sagamand*), < *saga* (gen. *sögu*), saga, + *madhr*, man.] A narrator or chanter of sagas; a Scandinavian minstrel.

You are the hero! you are the *Sagaman*. We are not worthy; we have been cowards and sluggards.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxix.

sagamité, *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Algonkin).] An Indian dish of coarse hominy boiled to gruel.

Corn was liberally used, and was dressed in various ways, of which the most relished was one which is still in fashion among the old French population of Louisiana, and which is called "*sagamité*."
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 317.

sagamore (sag′a-mōr), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *sagamore*, chief, king: supposed to be connected with *sachem:* see *sachem*.] A king or chief among some tribes of American Indians. Some writers regard *sagamore* as synonymous with *sachem*, but others distinguish between them, regarding *sachem* as a chief of the first rank, and *sagamore* as one of the second.

The next day . . . came a tall Saluage boldly amongst vs. . . . He was a *Sagamo*.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 754.

Wahginnacut, a *sagamore* upon the River Quonehtacut, which lies west of Naragancet, came to the governour at Boston. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 62.

The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their *sagamores*, and orders, and forms of government under which they peaceably live.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. 8.

Foot by foot, they were driven back from the shores, until I, that am a chief and a *sagamore*, have never seen the sun shine but through the trees, and have never visited the graves of my fathers.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iii.

sagapen (sag′a-pen), *n.* Same as *sagapenum*.

sagapenum (sag-a-pē′num), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagapenon*, *sacopenium*, < Gr. σαγάπηνον, a gum of some umbelliferous plant (supposed to be *Ferula Persica*) used as a medicine; cf. Σαγαπηνοί, the name of a people of Assyria.] A fetid gum-resin, the concrete juice of a Persian species of *Ferula*, formerly used in amenorrhea, hysteria, etc., or externally.

sagart, *n.* An obsolete form of *cigar*.

Many a *sagar* have little Goldy and I smoaked together.
Colman, Man of Business, iv. (*Davies.*)

Sagartia (sā-gär′ti-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of sea-anemones, typical of the family *Sagartiidæ*. *S. leucolæma* is the white-armed sea-anemone. See cut under *cancrisocial*.

Sagartiidæ (sag-ăr-tī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagartia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hexactiniæ*, typified by the genus *Sagartia*, having acontia, numerous highly contractile tentacles, a strong mesodermal circular muscle, and only the sterile septa of the first order perfect. Also *Sagartiadæ*, *Sagartidæ*.

sagathy† (sag′a-thi), *n.* [Also *sagathee;* < F. *sagatis* = Sp. *sagati*, < L. *saga*, *sagum*, a blanket, mantle: see *say*[4].] A woolen stuff.

Making a panegyrick on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid. *The Tatler*, No. 270. (*Latham.*)

There were clothes of Drap du Barri, and D'Oyley suits, so called after the famous haberdasher whose name still survives in the dessert napkin. They were made of drugget and *sagathay*, camlet, but the majority of men wore cloth.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 151.

sagbut (sag′but), *n.* Same as *sackbut*.

sage[1] (sāj), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sage*, *sauge*, < OF. *sage*, also *saives*, F. *sage*, dial. *saige*, *seige* = Pr. *sage*, *savi*, *sabi* = Sp. Pg. *sabio* = It. *savio*, *saggio*, < LL. **sabius* (a later form of **sapius*, found only in comp. *ne-sapius*, unwise), < *sapere*, be wise: see *sapid*, *sapient*. Not connected with *sagacious*.] I. *a.* 1. Wise; judicious; prudent. Specifically—(*a*) Applied to persons: Discreet, far-seeing, and cool-headed; able to give good counsel.

There was A grete lorde that had A *Sage* fole, the whyche he lovyd Marvaylous well, Be Cawse of hys pastyme.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 77.

Very *sage*, discreet, and ancient persons.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Cousin of Buckingham, and you *sage*, grave men.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 227.

(*b*) Applied to advice: Sound; well-judged; adapted to the situation.

The *sage* counsayle of Nestor.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 25.

Little thought he [Elutherius] of this *sage* caution.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

There are certain emergencies when . . . an ounce of hare-brained decision is worth a pound of *sage* doubt and cautious discussion. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 203.

2. Learned; profound; having great science.

Of this wisdom, it seemeth, some of the ancient Romans, in the *sagest* and wisest times, were professors.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 310.

And if aught else great bards beside
In *sage* and solemn tunes have sung.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 117.

Fool sage†. See *fool*[1]. =**Syn.** 1. *Sagacious*, *Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), judicious. See list under *sagacious*.—2. Oracular, venerable.

II. *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

This old fader he knowit very sure,
Of vij *Saugys* called the wysest
That was in Rome.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 88.

A star,
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 362.

Father of all, in every age,
In every clime adored,
By saint, by savage, and by *sage*,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!
Pope, Universal Prayer.

The seven sages, seven men of ancient Greece, famous for their practical wisdom. A list commonly given comprises Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, and Pittacus.

sage[2] (sāj), *n.* [< ME. *sauge*, *sawge*, also *save*, < OF. *sauge*, *saulge* (also **sauve*), F. *sauge* = Pr. Sp. It. *salvia* = Pg. *salva* = AS. *saluige*, *salfige* = MD. *salgie*, *saelgie*, *salie*, *savie*, *selfe*, D. *sali* = MLG. *salvie*, *salvye*, *salveige* = OHG. *salbeiā*, *salveiā*, MHG. *salveie*, *salbeie*, G. *salbei* = Sw. *salvia* = Dan. *salvie*, < L. *salvia*, the sage-plant: so called from the saving virtue attributed to the plant, < *salvus*, safe: see *safe*[1].] 1. A plant of the genus *Salvia*, especially *S. officinalis*, the common garden sage.



Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).
1, inflorescence; 2, lower part of stem with leaves.

This is a shrubby perennial, sometimes treated as an annual, with rough hoary-green leaves, and blue flowers variegated with white and purple and arranged in spiked whorls. Medicinally, sage is slightly tonic, astringent, and aromatic. It was esteemed by the ancients, but at present, though officinal, is little used as a remedy except in domestic practice. The great use of sage is as a condiment in flavoring dressings, sausages, cheese, etc. In Europe *S. pratensis*, the meadow-sage, a blue-flowered species growing in meadows, and *S. Sclarea*, the clary, are also officinal, and the latter is used in soups, but the taste is less agreeable. The ornamental species (which include the two last named) are numerous, and in several cases brilliant. Such are the half-hardy *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage of Brazil; *S. fulgens*, the cardinal or Mexican red sage; and the Mexican *S. patens*, with deep-blue, widely ringent corolla over two inches long. The European *S. argentea*, the silver-leafed sage, or clary, is cultivated for its foliage. Blue-flowered species fit for the garden, native in the United States, are *S. azurea* of the southern States, *S. Pitcheri*, with the leaves minutely soft-downy, found from Kansas to Texas, and the Texan *S. farinosa*, with a white hoary surface. See *chia*, *clary*[2], and phrases below.

2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See the phrases below.—**Apple-bearing sage**, a species, *Salvia triloba*, bearing the galls known as *sage-apples*. (See *sage-apple*.) The leaves and twigs of this plant form what is called *Phaskomylia tea*.—**Black sage**. (*a*) A boraginaceous shrub with sage-like leaves, *Cordia cylindristachya*, of tropical America. (*b*) In California, *Trichostema lanatum*, a labiate plant.—**Garlic-sage**, an old name of the wood-sage.—**Indian sage**, a name sometimes given to the thoroughwort or boneset, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Jerusalem sage**, a name of species of *Phlomis*, chiefly *P. fruticosa*, a half-shrubby plant 3 or 4 feet high, covered with rusty down, and producing many dense whorls of rich yellow flowers.—**Meadow-sage**. See def. 1.—**Mountain-sage**. Same as *wood-sage*.—**Sage cheese**. See *cheese*[1].—**Sage tea**. See *tea*.—**Scarlet sage**. See def. 1.—**White sage**. (*a*) A woolly chenopodiaceous plant, *Eurotia lanata*. It is a low, somewhat woody herb, abounding in some valleys of the Rocky Mountain region, and valued as a winter forage; also esteemed as a remedy for intermittent fevers. Also called *winter fat*. (*b*) See *Kochia*. (*c*) In southern California, another whitish plant of the same order, *Audibertia polystachya*, a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, useful in bee-pastures. It is one of the plants called *greasewood*.—**Wild sage**. (*a*) In England, *Salvia Verbenaca*. Also called *wild clary*. (*b*) In Jamaica, species of *Lantana*. (*c*) At the Cape of Good Hope, a large composite shrub, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, having a strong balsamic odor. Also called *African fleabane*.—**Wood-sage**, the wild germander, *Teucrium Scorodonia*, of the northern Old World.

sage-apple (sāj′ap′l), *n.* A gall formed on a species of sage, *Salvia triloba*, from the puncture of the insect *Cynips salviæ*. It is eaten as a fruit at Athens.

sage-bread† (sāj′bred), *n.* Bread baked from dough mixed with a strong infusion of sage in milk.

I have known *sage-bread* do much good in drying up watery humours. *R. Sharrock*, To Boyle, April 7, 1666.

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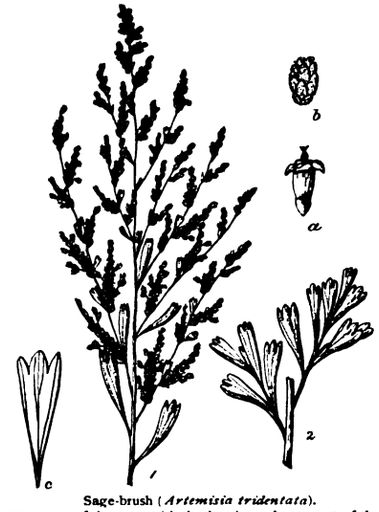
sage-brush (sāj'brush), *n.* A collective name of various species of *Artemisia* which cover immense areas on the dry, often alkaline, plains and mountains of the western United States. They are dry, shrubby, and bushy plants with a hoary sage-like aspect, but without botanical affinity with the sage. The most characteristic species is *A. tridentata*, which



Sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, lower part of the stem with the leaves. *a*, a flower; *b*, a head; *c*, a leaf.

grows from 1 to 6 and even 12 feet high, and is prodigiously abundant. A smaller species is *A. trifida*, and a dwarf, *A. arbuscula*. Also *sage-bush* (perhaps applied more individually), *wild sage*, and *sagewood*.

sage-bush (sāj'bush), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

sage-cock (sāj'kok), *n.* The cock of the plains; the male sage-grouse. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

saged†, *a.* [< *sage*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Wise.

Begyn to synge, Amintas thou;
For why? thy wyt is best;
And many a *saged* sawe lies hyd
Within thine aged brest.
Googe, Eglogs, i. (*Davies.*)

sage-green (sāj'grēn), *n.* A gray mixed with just enough pure green to be recognized as green.

sage-grouse (sāj'grous), *n.* A large North American grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. It is the largest grouse of that country, and nearly the largest bird of the family *Tetraonidæ*, though exceeded in size by the capercaillie. It feeds chiefly on the buds and leaves of *Artemisia*, from which its flesh acquires a bitter taste, and also on insects, especially grasshoppers, in consequence of which diet the stomach is much less muscular than is usual in this order of birds. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

sage-hare (sāj'hār), *n.* Same as *sage-rabbit*.

sage-hen (sāj'hen), *n.* The female of the sage-grouse; also, this grouse without regard to sex.

Sage-hens might have been easily shot, but their flesh is said to be tough and ill-flavoured.
W. Shepherd, Prairie Experiences, p. 54.

sagely (sāj'li), *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

Sober he seemde, and very *sagely* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 29.

To whom our Saviour *sagely* thus replied.
Milton, P. R., iv. 285.

Sagenaria (saj-e-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < L. *sagena*, < Gr. σαγήνη, a large fishing-net: see *sagene*[1].] A former genus of fossil plants, occurring in the coal-measures, now united with *Lepidodendron*.

The last [Goldenberg] fixes the characters of Lepidodendron, *Sagenaria*, Aspidiaria, and Bergeria from the relative position of the bolsters and the mode of attachment of the leaves, either on the top or on the middle of the cicatrices. These characters being unreliable, the classification has not been admitted by any recent Phyto-palæontologist. *Lesquereux*, Coal Flora, p. 366.

sagene[1] (sā-jēn'), *n.* [< L. *sagena*, < Gr. σαγήνη, a large fishing-net: see *seine*.] A fishing-net; a net.

Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe, . . . their great *sagene* is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together.
Ruskin, Modern Painters (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

sagene[2] (sa-jēn'), *n.* [= F. *sagène*, < Russ. *sazheni*.] The fundamental unit of Russian long measure, fixed by a ukase of Peter the Great at 7 feet English measure. Also *sajene*.

sageness (sāj'nes), *n.* The quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

We are not to this ende borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime; but we are rather borne to *sageneese*, and to certaine graver and greater studies.
Northbrooke, Dicing (1577). (*Nares.*)

sagenite (saj'en-īt), *n.* [F. *sagénite*, < L. *sagena*, < Gr. σαγήνη, a large drag-net, + *-ite*[2].] Acicular crystals of rutile crossing each other at angles of about 60°, and giving a reticulated appearance, whence the name (see *rutile*); also, rock-crystal inclosing a fine web of rutile needles; sometimes, also, similar acicular forms of some other mineral, as asbestos, tourmalin, etc.

sagenitic (saj-e-nit'ik), *a.* [< *sagenite* + *-ic*.] Noting quartz containing acicular crystals of other materials, most commonly rutile, also tourmalin, actinolite, and the like.

Sagenopteris (saj-e-nop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαγήνη, a fishing-net, + πτερίς, a fern.] The generic name given by Presl, in 1838, to an aquatic fossil plant probably belonging to the rhizocarps, and closely allied to the somewhat widely distributed and in Australia specifically important genus *Marsilea*. It is found in the Upper Trias, Rhætic, and Lias of various parts of Europe and in America.

sage-rabbit (sāj'rab'it), *n.* A small hare abounding in western North America, *Lepus artemisia*: so called from its habitat, which corresponds to the regions where sage-brush is the characteristic vegetation. It is the western representative of the common molly-cottontail, *L. sylvaticus*, from which it differs little.

Sageretia (saj-e-rē'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1827), named after Augustin *Sageret* (1763–1852).] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Rhamnaceæ* and tribe *Rhamneæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, the flowers on opposite divaricate branches forming a terminal panicle, the calyx-tubes hemispherical or urn-shaped and lined inside by a five-lobed disk which bears the five stamens on its edge and surrounds a free three-celled ovoid ovary. There are about 12 species, natives of warmer parts of the United States, of Java, and of central and southern Asia. They are shrubs with slender or rigid opposite branches, either with or without thorns, and commonly projecting at right angles to the stem. They bear short-stalked oblong or ovate leaves with netted veins, not triple-nerved as often in the related *Ceanothus*, and furnished with minute stipules. The flowers are very small, each with five hooded and stalked petals, and followed by small globose drupes containing three hard nutlets. *S. theezans*, of China and the East Indies, is a thorny shrub with bright-green ovate leaves, the *tia* of the Chinese, among whom its leaves are said to be used by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.

sage-rose (sāj'rōz), *n.* 1†. A plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2. An evergreen shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*, of tropical America. It has handsome yellow flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. Also *holly-rose*. [West Indies.]

sage-sparrow (sāj'spar''ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of the genus *Amphispiza*, characteristic of the sage-brush of western North America. There are two distinct species, the black-throated, *A. bilineata*, and Bell's, *A. belli*. A variety of the latter is sometimes distinguished as *A. b. nevadensis*. These birds were placed in the genus *Poöspiza*, with which they have little in common, until the genus *Amphispiza* (Coues, 1874) was formed for their reception.

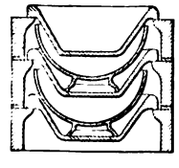


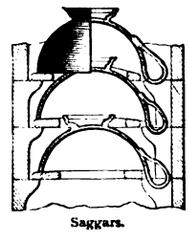
Sage-sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*); male adult.

sagesse†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *sagesse*, wisdom, < *sage*, wise: see *sage*[1].] Wisdom; sageness.

I hold it no gret wisdome ne *sagesse*
To ouermoche suffre sorew and paine.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6224.

sage-thrasher (sāj'thrash''ėr), *n.* The mountain mocking-bird of western North America, *Oreoscoptes montanus*: so called because it is abundant in sage-brush, and has a spotted breast like the common thrasher. See cut under *Oreoscoptes*.





Saggars.

sage-tree (sāj'trē), *n.* See *Psychotria*.

sage-willow (sāj'wil''ō), *n.* A dwarf gray American willow, *Salix tristis*, growing in tufts from a strong root.

sagewood (sāj'wùd), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

saggar (sag'är), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard*; cf. *saggard*.] A box or case of hard pottery in which porcelain and other delicate ceramic wares are inclosed for baking. The object of the saggar is to protect the vessel within from smoke, irregularities of heat, and the like. Saggars are usually so made that the bottom of one forms the cover of the next, and they are then piled in vertical columns. They vary in form and size according to the objects to be contained. Also *sagger*, *seggar*, and *case*.

Vessels resembling the crucibles or *seggars* of porcelain works. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 407.

saggar (sag'är), *v. t.* [< *saggar*, *n.*] In *ceram.*, to place in or upon a saggar.

saggard (sag'ärd), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard* (formerly also *safegard*) which is used in various particular senses: see *safeguard*. Cf. *saggar*.] 1. Same as *safeguard*, 4. *Halliwell and Wright* (under *seggard*).—2. A rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Staffordshire).]

saggar-house (sag'är-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house in which unbaked vessels of biscuit are put into saggars, in which they are to be fired.

sagging (sag'ing), *n.* That form of breakage in which the middle part sinks more than the extremities: opposed to *hogging*.

saghet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *saw*[2].

saghtel†, **saghetyl**†, *v.* See *settle*[2].

Sagina (sä-ji'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to its abundant early growth on the thin rocky soil of the Roman Campagna, where it long furnished the spring food of the large flocks of sheep kept there; < L. *sagina*, fattening: see *saginate*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophylleæ*, the pink family, and of the tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by having four or five sepals, a one-celled ovary bearing four or five styles and splitting in fruit into as many valves, both styles and valves alternate with the sepals, and by the absence of stipules and sometimes of petals, which when present are entire and four or five in number. There are about 9 species, natives of temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere, with one species, *S. procumbens*, also widely diffused through the southern hemisphere. They are annual or perennial close-tufted little herbs with awl-shaped leaves; the herbage is at first tender, but later forms dry wiry mats, with minute white flowers generally raised on long pedicels. A general name for the species is *pearlwort*. *S. glabra* is a minute but beautiful alpine species of Europe, which in the garden can be formed into a velvety carpet, in spring and early summer dotted with white blossoms.

saginate† (saj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *saginatus*, pp. of *saginare* (> It. *saginare*, *sagginare* = Pg. *saginar*), stuff, cram, fatten, < *sagina*, stuffing, cramming; akin to Gr. σάττειν, stuff, cram.] To pamper; glut; fatten. *Blount*, Glossographia.

sagination† (saj-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *saginatio*(*n*-), a fattening, < *saginare*, pp. *saginatus*, stuff: see *saginate*.] Fattening.

They use to put them by for *sagination*, or [as it is sayd] in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a severall manner or custom.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts, p. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

sagitta (sä-jit'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagitta*, an arrow, a bolt, prob. akin to Gr. σάγαρις, a battle-ax. Hence ult. *satty*, *settee*[2].] 1. [*cap.*] An insignificant but very ancient northern constellation, the Arrow, placed between Aquila and the bill of the Swan. It is, roughly speaking, in a line with the most prominent stars of Sagittarius and Centaurus, with which it may originally have been conceived to be connected. Also called *Alahance*.



Sagitta bipunctata, enlarged.
a, head with eyes and appendages; *b*, anus; *c*, ovary; *d*, testicular chambers.

2. In *anat.*, the sagittal suture.—3. In *ichth.*, one of the otoliths of a fish's ear.—4. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Sagittidæ*, formerly containing all the species, now restricted to those with two pairs of lateral fins besides the caudal fin. Also *Saggita*, *Saggita*, *Sagita*. See accompanying cut.—5. An arrow-worm or sea-arrow; a member of the *Sagittidæ*.—6. The keystone of an arch. [Rare.]—7. In *geom.*: (*a*) The versed sine of an arc: so called by Kepler because it makes a figure like an arrow upon a bow. (*b*) The abscissa of a curve. *Hutton*.

sagittal (saj'i-tal), *a.* [= OF. *sagitel*, F. *sagittal* = Sp. Pg. *sagital* = It. *sagittale*, < NL. **sagittalis*, < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. Shaped like or resembling an arrow or an arrow-head. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Per-

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taining to the sagittal suture. (*b*) Lying in or parallel to the plane of that suture: in this sense opposed to *coronal*.—**Sagittal axis of the cerebrum**, a sagittal line passing through the center of the cerebrum.—**Sagittal crest**. See *crest*.—**Sagittal fissure**, the great longitudinal interhemicerebral fissure of the brain, which separates the right and left cerebral hemispheres.—**Sagittal groove** or **furrow**, the groove for the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sagittal line**, the intersection of any sagittal with any horizontal plane.—**Sagittal plane**, the median plane of the body, which is the plane of the sagittal suture, or any plane parallel to that plane.—**Sagittal section**, a section made in a sagittal plane.—**Sagittal semicircular canal**, the posterior semicircular canal. See cut under *ear*[1].—**Sagittal sinus**. Same as *superior longitudinal sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—**Sagittal suture**, the suture between the two parietal bones; the rhabdoidal or interparietal suture. See cut under *cranium*.—**Sagittal triradiate**. See *triradiate*.

sagittally (saj'i-tal-i), *adv.* [< *sagittal* + *-ly*[2].] In *anat.*, so as to be sagittal in shape, situation, or direction. *B. G. Wilder.*

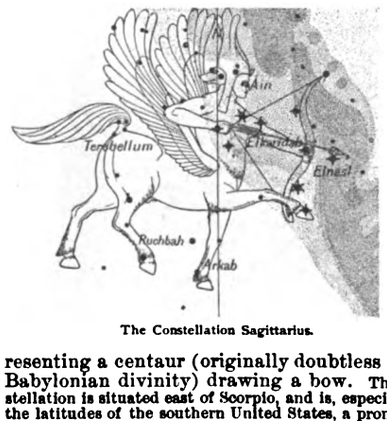
Sagittaria (saj-i-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), fem. of L. *sagittarius*, pertaining to an arrow: see *sagittary*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Alismaceæ* and tribe *Alismeæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, commonly three in a whorl, and by very numerous broad and compressed carpels densely crowded on large globular or oblong receptacles. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and tropical regions, growing in marshes, in ditches, and on the margins of streams. They are generally erect stemless perennials, with arrow-shaped, lanceolate, or elliptical leaves rising well above the water on long thick stalks. The flowers are spiked or panicled, each with three conspicuous white petals and three smaller green sepals, and usually numerous stamens. The general name for the species is *arrow-head*, but the fine South American species, *S. Montevidensis*, is called *arrowleaf*. The most common American species is *S. variabilis*, whose leaves are extremely various in form. The tubers of this are used for food by the Indians of the Northwest, as are those of *S. Chinensis* in China, where it is cultivated for the purpose. *S. sagittifolia* is the European species, which with *S. variabilis* is worthy of culture in artificial water.



Flowering Plant of Arrow-head (*Sagittaria variabilis*).
a, a male flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, a nut.

Sagittariidæ (saj'i-tā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagittaria* + *-idæ*.] The most unusual name of the secretary-birds or serpent-eaters, a family of African *Raptores*, commonly called *Gypogeranidæ* or *Serpentariidæ*.

Sagittarius (saj-i-tā'ri-us), *n.* [< L. *sagittarius*, an archer: see *sagittary*.] 1. A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, representing a centaur (originally doubtless some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is, especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation ♐ shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow.



The Constellation Sagittarius.

2. In *her.*, the representation of a centaur carrying a bow and arrow.—3. [NL. (Vosmaer, 1769).] The typical genus of *Sagittariidæ:* so called, it is said, from the arrowy crest; the secretary-birds. This is the earliest name of the genus, which is also known as *Serpentarius* (*Cuvier*, 1798), *Secretarius* (*Daudin*, 1800), usually *Gypogeranus* (*Illiger*, 1811), and *Ophiotheres* (*Vieillot*, 1816); but Vosmaer does not appear to have used it as a technical New Latin designation, though it has often been taken as such by subsequent writers, following H. E. Strickland. See cuts under *desmognathous* and *secretary-bird*.

sagittary (saj'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *sagitaire, sagetaire*, F. *sagittaire* = Sp. Pg. *sagitario* = It. *sagittario*, one of the zodiacal signs, < L. *sagittarius*, pertaining to arrows, as a noun an archer, an arrowsmith, the constellation of the Archer, < *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to an arrow or to archery.

> With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judæa.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, i.

II. *n.*; pl. *sagittaries* (-riz). 1. [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.—2. A centaur; specifically [*cap.*], a centaur fabled to have been in the Trojan army.

> Also in our lande been ye *Sagittary*, the whyche ben fro the myddel vpward lyke men, and fro ye myddel donwarde ben they lyke the halfe neder parte of an horse, and they bere bowes and arowes.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii.).
>
> The dreadful *Sagittary*
> Appals our numbers. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 14.

3. In *zoöl.*, an arrow-worm or sagitta.

sagittate (saj'i-tāt), *a.* [< NL. *sagittatus*, formed like an arrow (cf. L. *sagittare*, pp. *sagittatus*, shoot with an arrow), < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.] 1. Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittal; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular, with a deep sinus at the base, the lobes not pointing outward. Compare *hastate*. See also cut under *Sagittaria*.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a barbed arrow-head.—**Sagittate spots**, on the wings of a noctuid moth, arrow-shaped marks with their points turned inward, between the posterior transverse line and the undulate subterminal line.



Sagittate Leaf of Calla Lily (*Richardia Africana*).

sagittated (saj'i-tā-ted), *a.* [< *sagittate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, sagittate; shaped like an arrow or an arrow-head: specifically noting certain decacerous cephalopods: as, the *sagittated* calamaries or squids.

Sagittidæ (sā-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of worms, typified by the genus *Sagitta*, and the only one of the order *Chætognatha* and class *Aphanozoa*. They are small marine creatures, from half an inch to an inch long, transparent, unsegmented, without parapodia, with chitinous processes which serve as jaws, and with lateral cuticular processes. The structure is anomalous, and the *Sagittidæ* were variously considered as mollusks, annelids, and nematoids before an order was instituted for their reception. See cut under *Sagitta*.

sagittilingual (saj'i-ti-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *sagitta*, an arrow, + *lingua*, the tongue: see *lingual*.] Having a long slender cylindrical tongue barbed at the end and capable of being thrust out like an arrow, as a woodpecker; belonging to the *Sagittilingues*.



Sagittilingual.—Anterior Part of Tongue of Woodpecker (*Hylotomus pileatus*). (About twice natural size.)

Sagittilinguest (saj'i-ti-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sagittilingual*.] In Illiger's system of classification (1811), the woodpeckers. See *Picidæ*.

sagittocyst (saj'i-tō-sist), *n.* [< L. *sagitta*, an arrow, + Gr. κίστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] One of the cutaneous cells of turbellarian worms, containing rhabdites.

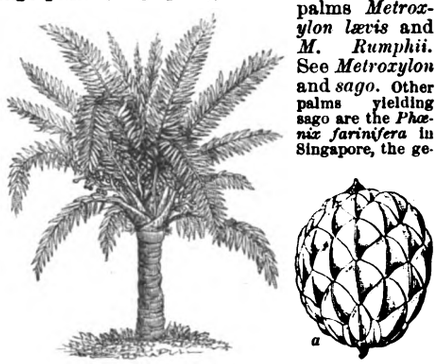
Sagmarius (sag-mā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagmarius*, of or pertaining to a pack-saddle, < *sagma*, < Gr. σάγμα, a pack-saddle (> NL. *Sagma*, a star so called): see *seam*[2].] The constellation Pegasus, in which the star Sagma is seen.

sagmatorhine (sag-mat'ō-rin), *a.* [< NL. *Sagmatorrhina* (Bonaparte, 1851) (< Gr. σάγμα (σαγματ-), a saddle, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose), a supposed genus of *Alcidæ*, based on the tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*, when the horny covering of the bill had been molted, leaving a saddle-shaped soft skin over the nostrils.] Saddle-nosed, as an auk.

sago (sā'gō), *n.* [= F. *sagou* = Sp. *sagú, sagui* = Pg. *sagu* = It. *sagù* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sago* (NL. *sagus*), Hind. *sāgū* (*sāgū-dānā sābūdānā*), sago, < Malay *sāgu, sāgū*, sago, the farinaceous and glutinous pith of a tree of the palm kind named *rumbiya*.] An amylaceous food derived from the soft spongy interior, the so-called "pith," of the trunks of various palms. (See *sago-palm*.) The tree, which in the case of the proper sago-palms naturally flowers but once, is felled when just ready to flower, the trunk cut in pieces, the pith-like matter separated, and the starch washed from it. After due settling, the water is drained off, and the deposited starch may be caked, as it is for native use, or dried into a meal which is converted into pearl-sago. This is the ordinary granulated sago of the market, consisting of fine pearly grains, brownish or sometimes bleached white, prepared by making the meal into a paste and pressing this through a sieve.—**Japan sago**, a farinaceous material derived from different species of *Cycas*.—**Pearl sago**. See *pearl-sago*.—**Portland sago**, a delicate and nutritious farina extracted from the corm or tuber of the European wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*. It was formerly prepared in considerable quantity in the Isle of Portland, England. Also called *Portland arrowroot*.—**Sago-meal**, sago in a fine powder.—**Wild sago**, *Zamia integrifolia* (*Z. pumila*) of Jamaica and Florida, whose stem furnishes a sago-starch or arrowroot. See *coontie*.

sagoin, sagouin, *n.* Same as *saguin*.

sago-palm (sā'gō-päm), *n.* Either of the two palms *Metroxylon lævis* and *M. Rumphii*. See *Metroxylon* and *sago*. Other palms yielding sago are the *Phœnix farinifera* in Singapore, the gebang-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, in Java, the jaggery palm or bastard sago, *Caryota urens*, in Mysore, and the palmyra and the areng or gomuti elsewhere in India. Species of *Cycas* are also called *sago-palm*. See *Cycas*.



Sago-palm (*Metroxylon lævis*). *a*, the fruit.

sago-plant (sā'gō-plant), *n.* *Arum maculatum*. See *Portland sago*, under *sago*.

sago-spleen (sā'gō-splēn), *n.* A spleen in which the Malpighian corpuscles are enlarged and lardaceous, presenting the appearance of boiled sago.

Sagra (sā'grä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792).] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, giving name to the *Sagridæ*. The species inhabit tropical parts of the Old World; they are of brilliant colors, and have highly developed hind legs, whence they have received the name of *kangaroo-beetles*.

Sagridæ (sag'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagra* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Sagra*. It is now merged in the *Chrysomelidæ*.

saguaro (sa-gwar'ō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *suwarrow;* Mex. or Amer. Ind.] The giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, a columnar species from 25 to over 50 feet high, growing on stony mesas and low hills in Arizona and adjacent parts of Mexico. The wood of the large strong ribs is light and soft, solid, and susceptible of a beautiful polish, and is indestructible in contact with the soil. It is used by the Indians for lances and bows, and by the settlers for rafters of adobe houses, fencing, etc. The edible fruit is largely collected and dried by the Indians.—**Saguaro woodpecker**, *Centurus uropygialis*, the Gila woodpecker: so called from its nesting in the giant cactuses. It is abundant in the valley of the Gila and the lower Colorado river, and is a near relative of the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*. See cut under *pitahaya*.

saguin (sag'win), *n.* [Also *sagoin, sagouin, sanglain, saglin;* = F. *sagouin*, said to be < Braz. *sahui*, native name near Bahia.] A South American monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.



Saguin (*Callithrix personatus*).

=**Syn.** *Saguin, sajou, sai, saimiri, sapajou*. These are all native names of South American monkeys, now become inextricably confounded by the different usages of authors, if indeed they had originally specific meanings. *Sai* is the

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most general term, meaning monkey. *Sajou* and *sapajou* are the same, meaning a prehensile-tailed monkey of one of the genera *Cebus* and *Ateles;* but *sapajou* has become associated specially with *Ateles*, then meaning spider-monkey. *Saguin* was one of the smaller species of *Cebus*, but became confused with *saimiri*. *Saguin* and *saimiri* are now specially attached to the small non-prehensile-tailed squirrel-monkeys, respectively of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix*, but are also loosely used for any of the marmosets.

Saguinus (sag-ū-ī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède): see *saguin.*] A genus of South American marmosets: same as *Hapale.*

sagum (sā′gum), *n.* [L., also *sagus;* = Gr. σάγος, a coarse woolen blanket or mantle: said to be of Celtic origin: see *say*⁴.] A military cloak worn by ancient Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

Sagus (sā′gus), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), < Malay *sāgu*, sago: see *sago.*] A former genus of palms, now known as *Metroxylon.* See also *Raphia*, species of which are often cultivated under the name *Sagus.* See cut under *sago.*

sagy (sā′ji), *a.* [< *sage*² + *-y*¹.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Saharan (sa-hä′ran), *a.* Same as *Saharic.*

Saharic (sa-har′ik), *a.* [< *Sahara* (see def.) (< Ar. *sahrā*, a desert plain) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the desert of Sahara, a vast region in northern Africa.

sahib (sä′ib), *n.* [< Hind. *sāhib*, < Ar. *sāhib* (with initial letter *sād*), master, lord, sovereign, ruler, a gentleman, European gentleman, sir, possessor, owner, prop. companion, associate; fem. *sāhiba*, mistress, lady.] A term of respect used by the natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans: equivalent to *Master* or *Sir*, and even to *Mistress:* as, Colonel *sahib;* the *sahib* did so and so; it is the mem-*sahib's* command. (See *mem-sahib.*) It is also occasionally used as a specific title among both Hindus and Mohammedans, as Tippoo *Sahib.*

sahlite (sä′līt), *n.* See *salite*².

sahtit, sahtet, *a.* and *n.* See *saught.*

sahtlet, *v.* See *settle*².

Sahuca bean. See *bean*¹ and *soy.*

sai (sä′i), *n.* [= F. *saiou*, < Braz. *sai, çai.*] 1. A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus* in a broad sense. See synonyms under *saguin.*—2. A guitguit of the genus *Cœreba, C. cyanea*, about 4½ inches long, bright-blue, varied with black, green, and yellow, and with red bill and feet, inhabiting tropical America. See cut under *Cœrebinæ.*

saibling (sāb′ling), *n.* The char of Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus.*

saic (sä′ik), *n.* [< F. *saïque* = Sp. It. *saica* = Pg. *saique* = Russ. *saikŭ*, < Turk. *shāīqa.*] A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no topgallantsail nor mizzen-topsail.

saice (sīs), *n.* See *sice*².

said (sed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *say*¹, *v.*] 1. Declared; uttered; reported.—2. Mentioned; before-mentioned; aforesaid: used chiefly in legal style: as, the *said* witness.

> And ther our Savyr for gaff the synnys of the *sayd* mary Mawdleyn. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 54.
>
> And so there at the *sayde* Mounte Syon we toke our asses and rode forth at the *sayd* time, and neuer we alyghted to beyte vnto tyme we come to Rama. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 56.
>
> The *said* Charles by his writing obligatory did acknowledge himself to be bound to the *said* William in the *said* sum of two hundred pounds. *Proceedings on an Action of Debt*, Blackstone's Com., [III., App. iii.

saiet, *n.* See *say*⁴.

saiga (sī′gä), *n.* [= F. *saïga*, < Russ. *saïga*, an antelope, saiga.] 1. A ruminant of the genus *Saiga*, remarkable for the singular conformation of the head, which gives it a peculiar physiognomy.—2. [*cap.*] (sā′i-gä) [NL.] The typical and only genus of *Saigidæ.* There is only one species, the saiga or saiga-antelope, *Antilope saiga, Colus saiga*, or *Saiga tartarica*, inhabiting western Asia and eastern Europe. Also called *Colus.* See cut in next column.



Saiga-antelope (*Saiga tartarica*).

saiga-antelope (sī′gä-an′tē-lōp), *n.* The saiga.

Saigidæ (sā-ij′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saiga* + *-idæ.*] In J. E. Gray's classification, a family of hollow-horned ruminants, represented by the genus *Saiga;* the saiga-antelopes, having the nose peculiarly inflated and expanded, the conformation affecting not only the outward parts, but the bones of the nasal region. The nasal bones are short, arched upward, and entirely separated from the maxillaries and lacrymals; the frontal bone projects between the lacrymals and nasals, and the maxillaries and premaxillaries are both much reduced. The group would be better named *Saiginæ*, as a subfamily of *Bovidæ.*

saikless (sāk′les), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sackless.*

sail¹ (sāl), *n.* [< ME. *saile, sayle, seil, seyl,* < AS. *segel, segl* = OS. *segel* = MD. *seyl*, D. *zeil* = MLG. LG. *segel, seil* = OHG. *segal*, MHG. G. *segel* = Icel. *segl* = Sw. *segel* = Dan. *sejl* (Goth. not recorded), a sail. Root unknown; certainly not < L. *sagulum*, a mantle.] 1. A piece of cloth, or a texture or tissue of some kind, spread to the wind to cause, or assist in causing, a vessel to move through the water. Sails are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords called the *bolt-rope* or *bolt-ropes.* A sail extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle is called a *square sail;* a sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a *fore-and-aft sail.* (See *fore-and-aft.*) The upper part of every sail is the *head*, the lower part the *foot*, the sides in general are called *leeches;* but the weather side or edge (that is, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square sail is called the *luff*, and the other edge the *after leech.* The two lower corners of a square sail are in general *clues;* the weather clue of a fore-and-aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *tack.* Sails generally take their names, partly at least, from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched; thus, the main-course, maintopsail, and maintopgallantsail are respectively the sails on the mainmast, maintopmast, and maintopgallantmast. The principal sails in a full-rigged vessel are the courses or lower sails, the topsails, and the topgallantsails. See *topsail, topsail-yard,* and cut under *ship.*

> Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake *sail*, and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.
>
> Their *sails* spread forth, and with a fore-right gale Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 8.

2. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

> And the whirring *sail* goes round. *Tennyson*, The Owl.

3. One of the canvas flaps of a cart or wagon. [South Africa.]

> He drew the *sails* down before and behind, and the wagon rolled away slowly. *Olive Schreiner*, Story of an African Farm, II. xii.

4. Figuratively, a wing.

> He, cutting way
> With his broad *sayles*, about him soared round;
> At last, low stouping with unweldy sway,
> Snatcht up both horse and man.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 18.

5. A single ship or vessel, especially a ship considered as one of a number: the same form in the singular and the plural: as, at noon we sighted a *sail* and gave chase; a fleet of twenty *sail.*

> Returning back to Legorne, suddainly in the way we met with Fiftie *saile* of the Turkes Gallies. *E. Webb*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 19.
>
> How many *sail* of well-mann'd ships before us,
> As the bonito does the flying-fish,
> Have we pursu'd and scour'd.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.
>
> Our great fleet goes still forward amain, of above one hundred *sail* of ships. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 5.

6. A fleet. [Rare.]

> We have descried, upon our neighbouring shore,
> A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 4. 61.

7†. Sailing qualities; speed.

> We departed from Constantinople in the Trinity of London: a ship of better defence then *saile.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 68.

8. A journey or excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

> Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
> And very sea-mark of my utmost *sail.*
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 268.
>
> The other monastery, best known as the Badia, once a house of Benedictines, afterwards of Franciscans, stands on a separate island, approached by a pleasant *sail.* *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 216.

9. A ride in a cart or other conveyance. [Ireland.]—10. In *zoöl.*, a structure or formation of parts suggesting a sail in shape or use. (*a*) A very large dorsal fin. See *sailfish.* (*b*) The arm by means of which a nautilus is wafted over the water.—**After-sail,** a term generally applied to the sails carried on the mainmast and mizzenmast of three-masted vessels, and on the mainmast of vessels having but two masts.

When the *after sails* fill and she gathers headway, put the helm again to port, and when the wind is astern brace up the after yards by the port braces. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 433.

Depth of a sail. See *depth.*—**Full sail,** with all sails set.—**Lateen sail.** See *lateen.*—**Light sails.** See *light*².

If it is perfectly calm and there is a swell on, furl the *light sails* to save them from chafe. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 437.

Press of sail. See *press*¹.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail,** a triangular sail used in boats, also called a *leg-of-mutton sail.* See cut under *sharpie.*—**Sliding-gunter sail,** a triangular boat-sail used with a sliding-gunter mast.—**To back a sail, bend a sail, crowd sail, cut the sail†, flat in the sail, flatten a sail, loose sail.** See the verbs.—**To make sail.** (*a*) To set sail; depart.

> Sonnday a for Midsom day, abowyt vij of the cloke in the mornyng we *made Sayle*, And passyd by the Costes of Slavone and Histria. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 16.

(*b*) To spread more sail; hasten on by spreading more sail.—**To point a sail.** See *point*¹.—**To press sail.** Same as *to crowd sail.*—**To ride down a sail.** See *ride.*—**To set sail,** to expand or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage.—**To shorten sail,** to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—**To strike sail.** (*a*) To lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind. Acts xxvii. 17. (*b*) To abate show or pomp. [Rare.]

> Margaret
> Must *strike* her *sail*, and learn awhile to serve
> Where kings command. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 5.

To take the wind out of one's sails, to take away one's means of progress; deprive one of an advantage; discomfit one, especially by sudden or unexpected action.

> I've undermined Garstin's people. They'll use their authority, and give a little shabby treating, but I've *taken* all *the wind out of their sails.* *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Under sail, having sail spread.

sail¹ (sāl), *v.* [< ME. *sailen, saylen, scilen, seilien,* < AS. *seglian* = MD. *seylen*, D. *zeilen* = MLG. LG. *segelen* = MHG. *sigelen, segelen*, G. *segeln* = Icel. *sigla* = Sw. *segla* = Dan. *sejle* (cf. OF. *sigler, singler*, F. *cingler* = Sp. *singlar* = Pg. *singrar*, < MHG.), sail; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move along through or over the water by the action of the wind upon sails; by extension, to move along through or over the water by means of sails, oars, steam, or other mechanical agency.

> This seyle sette on thi mast,
> And *seyle* in-to the blisse of heuene. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.
>
> Tewysday, the v day of Januarii, we *seyleyd* vp and down in the gulff of Venys, ffor the wynde was so straygth a yens vs that we myght not kepte the ryght wey in no wyse. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.
>
> Say, shall my little bark attendant *sail*,
> Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 385.

2. To set sail; hoist sail and depart; begin a journey on shipboard: as, to *sail* at noon.

> The maistres, whan the mone a-ros manli in come,
> & faire at the fulle flod thei ferden to *sayle*,
> & hadde wind at wille to wende whan hem liked.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2745.
>
> On leaving Ascension we *sailed* for Bahia, on the coast of Brazil, in order to complete the chronometrical measurement of the world. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 297.

3. To journey by water; travel by ship.

> And when we had *sailed* over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. Acts xxvii. 5.
>
> Here 's such a merry grig, I could find in my heart to *sail* to the world's end with such company. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

4. To swim, as a fish or a swan.

> Like little dolphins, when they *sail*
> In the vast shadow of the British whale.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 21.

5. To fly without visible movement of the wings, as a bird; float through the air; pass smoothly along; glide: as, the clouds *sail* across the sky.

> He bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds
> And *sails* upon the bosom of the air.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 32.
>
> *Sails* between worlds and worlds with steady wing.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 268.
>
> Across the sunny vale,
> From hill to hill the wandering rook did *sail*,
> Lazily croaking.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 339.

Hence, figuratively—6. To move forward impressively, as if in the manner of a ship with all sail set. [Colloq.]

> Lady B. *sailed* in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other gimcracks ornamenting her plenteous person. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower.

7. To plunge forward, like a ship; rush forward: sometimes with *in.* [Colloq.]

> The fact is, a man must dismiss all thoughts of prudence and common-sense when it comes to masquerade

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dresses, and just *sail in* and make an unmitigated fool of himself. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 561.

Sailing ice. See *ice.*—**To sail close to the wind.** (*a*) To run great risk or hazard; leave little leeway or margin for escape from danger or difficulty. (*b*) To move or act with great caution; be in circumstances requiring careful action. (*c*) To live closely up to one's income; be straitened for money.—**To sail free.** See *free.*—**To sail on a bowline,** to sail close-hauled, or with the bowlines hauled taut.—**To sail over,** in *arch.*, to project beyond a surface. *Gwilt.*

II. *trans.* 1. To move or pass over or upon by the action of the wind upon sails, or, by extension, by the propelling power of oars, steam, etc.

Thus time we waste, and longest leagues make short;
Sail seas in cockles. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 2.

It was the schooner Hesperus,
That *sailed* the wintry sea.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

2. To direct or manage the motion, movements, and course of; navigate: as, to *sail* a ship.—**To sail a race,** to compete in a sailing-contest.

sail[2]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *saylen, salyen*, dance, < OF. *sailir, saillir, salir*, F. *saillir*, leap, issue forth, sally, dance, < L. *salire*, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *sally*[2], which is related to *sail*[2] as *rally*[2] is to *rail*[5].] To dance.

Nother *sailen* ne sautrien ne singe with the giterne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 208.

sail[3]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *sailen, saylen*, by apheresis from *asailen*, assail: see *assail.*] To assail.

"Everyman
Now to assaut, that *sailen* can,"
Quod Love. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7336.

sailable (sā'la-bl), *a.* [< *sail*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being sailed on or through; navigable; admitting of being passed by ships. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sail-boat (sāl'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

sail-borne (sāl'bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *Falconer.*

sail-broad (sāl'brâd), *a.* Spreading like a sail.

At last his *sail-broad* vans
He spreads for flight. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 927.

sail-burton (sāl'bėr″ton), *n.* A long tackle used for hoisting topsails aloft ready for bending.

sail-cloth (sāl'klôth), *n.* [Early mod. E. in pl. *sayleclothes, saleclothes;* < ME. *seil-cloth, seilclæth;* < *sail* + *cloth.*] Hemp or cotton canvas or duck, used in making sails for ships, etc.

No Shippe can sayle without Hempe, yᵉ *sayle clothes*, the shroudes, staies, tacles, yarde lines, warps & Cables can not be made. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

Whatsoeuer *sale-clothes* are already transported, or at any time here-after to bee transported out of England into Prussia by the English marchants, and shall there be offered to bee solde, whether they be whole cloathes or halfe cloathes, they must containe both their endes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 163.

sail-cover (sāl'kuv″ėr), *n.* A canvas cover placed as a protection over a furled sail.

sailed (sāld), *a.* [< *sail*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with sails; having sails set: as, full-*sailed.*

Prostrated, in most extreme ill fare,
He lies before his high-*sail'd* fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 335. (*Davies.*)

Over all the clouds floated like *sailed* ships anchored.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 457.

sailer (sā'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayler;* < ME. **sayler* = D. *zeiler* = G. *segler* = Dan. *sejler* = Sw. *seglare*, a sailer (a ship); as *sail* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *sailor.*] 1. One who sails; a seaman; a sailor. See *sailor*, an erroneous spelling now established in this sense.

There I found my sword among some of the shrowds, wishing, I must confess, if I died, to be found with that in my hand, and withal waving it about my head, that *sailers* by might have the better glimpse of me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The inhabitants are cunning Artificers, Merchants, and *Saylers*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 548.

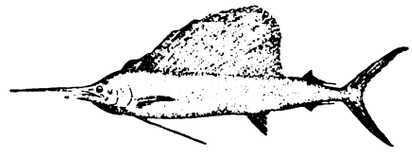
For the *Saylers* (I confesse), they daily make good cheare, but our dyet is a little meale and water.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 202.

2. A ship or other vessel with reference to her sailing powers or manner of sailing, or as being propelled by sails, not steam.

"You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the Thames." . . . "I care not!" the porter replied, snatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner, "I'm an old sailor."
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler. (*Latham.*)

From east and west across the horizon's edge,
Two mighty masterful vessels, *sailers*, steal upon us.
Walt Whitman, The Century, XXXIX. 553.

sailfish (sāl'fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, so called from the large or long dorsal fin. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Carpiodes;* the carp-sucker, *C. cyprinus.* [Local, U. S.] (*b*) A fish of the genus *Xiphias;* a sword-fish. See cut under *sword-fish.* (*c*) The basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* or *Selache maxima.* See cut under *basking-shark.* (*d*) A fish of the genus *Histiophorus*, whose dorsal fin is very ample. The best-known and most widely distributed species is *H. gladius*, of European and some other waters, from which the American sailfish, *H. americanus*, differs so little that it has been considered specifically identical by most ichthyologists. See also *sailing-fish.* Also called *spike-fish.*



Sailfish (*Histiophorus americanus*).

sail-fluke (sāl'flōk), *n.* The whiff, a pleuronectoid fish. [Orkneys.]

sail-gang (sāl'gang), *n.* The seine-gang of a sailing vessel in the menhaden-fishery, including their gear and boats. Also *sailing-gang.*

sail-hook (sāl'hůk), *n.* A small hook used to hold sail-cloth while it is being sewed.

sail-hoop (sāl'hōp), *n.* One of the rings by which fore-and-aft sails are secured to masts and stays; a mast-hoop.

sailing (sā'ling), *n.* [< ME. *seylynge*, < AS. *segling*, verbal n. of *seglian*, sail: see *sail*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which sails.—2. The art or rules of navigation; the art or the act of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart; also, the rules by which a ship's tack is determined and represented on a chart, and by which the problems relating to it are solved.—**Circular sailing.** See *circular.*—**Composite sailing.** See *composite.*—**Current-sailing,** the method of determining the true course and distance of a ship when her own motion is combined with that of a current.—**Globular sailing.** See *globular.*—**Great-circle sailing,** a method of navigation by which the courses of the ship are so laid as to carry her over a great circle, which is the shortest path between two points on the globe.—**Mercator's sailing,** a method in which problems are solved according to the principles applied in Mercator's projection. See *Mercator's chart,* under *chart.*—**Middle-latitude sailing.** See *latitude.*—**Oblique sailing.** See *oblique.*—**Order of sailing.** See *order.*—**Parallel sailing,** the method of sailing when the ship's track lies along a parallel of latitude. Its characteristic formula is: Distance = difference of longitude × cosine latitude. This method may be used when the ship's course is nearly east or west. Formerly, when longitude could not be determined as accurately as at present, it was a common practice to make the latitude of the port of destination, and then sail east or west as required. Hence the importance then attached to parallel sailing.—**Plain sailing,** an easy, unobstructed course in sailing, or, figuratively, in any enterprise.—**Plane sailing.** See *plane-sailing.*—**Sailing instructions,** written or printed directions delivered by the commanding officer of a convoy to the several masters of the ships under his care. By these instructions they are enabled to understand and answer the signals of the commander, and to know the place of rendezvous appointed for the fleet in case of dispersion by storm, by an enemy, or by any other accident. *Bouvier.*—**Traverse sailing,** the case in plane-sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts traversing or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances run on each a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found which the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called *working* or *resolving a traverse,* which is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of a traverse-table.

sailing-directions (sā'ling-di-rek'shonz), *n. pl.* Published details respecting particular seas and coasts, useful for the purpose of navigation. Compare *pilot*, 4.

sailing-fish (sā'ling-fish), *n. Histiophorus indicus*, resembling the American sailfish. See *sail-fish* (*d*).

sailing-gang (sā'ling-gang), *n.* Same as *sail-gang.*

sailing-ice (sā'ling-īs), *n.* An ice-pack sufficiently open to allow a vessel propelled by sails alone to force her way through.

sailing-master (sā'ling-mȧs″tėr), *n.* The navigating officer of a ship; specifically, a warrant-officer in the United States navy whose duties are to navigate the vessel and to attend to other matters connected with stowage, the rigging, etc., under the direction of the executive officer.

sailing-orders (sā'ling-ôr″dėrz), *n. pl.* Orders directing a ship or fleet to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.

saillant (sal'yänt), *a.* [F., ppr. of *saillir*, leap: see *salient.*] Springing up or forth; arising; salient, as the teeth of *Astropectinidæ.*

sailless (sāl'les), *a.* [< *sail*[1] + *-less.*] Having no sails.

sail-lizard (sāl'liz″ärd), *n.* A large lizard of Amboyna, having a crested tail. See cut under *Histiurus.*

sail-loft (sāl'lôft), *n.* A loft or an apartment where sails are cut out and made.

sailmaker (sāl'mā″kėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making, altering, or repairing of sails; in the United States navy, a warrant-officer whose duty it is to take charge of and keep in repair all sails, awnings, etc.—**Sailmaker's mate,** a petty officer in the United States navy, whose duty it is to assist the sailmaker.

sail-needle (sāl'nē″dl), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas for sails. See cut under *needle.*

sailor (sā'lor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saylor;* an erroneous spelling (perhaps prob. due to conformity with *tailor*, or with the obs. *sailour*, a dancer) of *sailer:* see *sailer.*] One who sails; a seaman; a mariner; one of the crew of a ship or vessel.

O quhar will I get guid *sailor*
To sail this schip of mine?
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 149).

I see the cabin-window bright;
I see the *sailor* at the wheel.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

Free trade and sailors' rights. See *free.*—**Paper sailor.** See *paper-sailor.*—**Pearly sailor,** the pearly nautilus.—**Sailors' Bible,** Bowditch's Navigator. [Old slang.]—**Sailors' home,** an institution where seamen may lodge and be cared for while on shore, or in which retired, aged, or infirm seafaring men are maintained. =**Syn.** *Sailor, Seaman, Mariner.* To most landsmen any one who leads a seafaring life is a *sailor.* Nelson was a great *sailor.* Technically, *sailor* applies only to the men before the mast. To a landsman *seaman* seems a business term for a *sailor;* technically, *seaman* includes sailors and petty officers. *Mariner* is an elevated, poetic, or quaint term for a *seaman; shipman* is a still older term. The technical use of *mariner* is now restricted to legal documents. There is no present distinction in name between the men in the navy and those in the merchant marine.

sailor-fish (sā'lor-fish), *n.* A sword-fish of the family *Histiophoridæ;* a sail-fish. See *Histiophorus, sailing-fish,* and cut under *sail-fish.*

sailorman (sā'lor-man), *n.*; pl. *sailormen* (-men). A sailor; a seaman.

It is not always blowing at sea, a mercy *sailor-men* are grateful for. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

sailor-plant (sā'lor-plant), *n.* The beefsteak-plant or strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa.*

sailor's-choice (sā'lorz-chois), *n.* 1. A sparine fish, the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides.* It has a general resemblance to a scup or porgy, but the front teeth are broad and emarginate. It is common along the eastern American coast. See cut under *Lagodon.*

2. A fish, *Orthopristis chrysopterus;* the pig-fish. The dorsal and anal fins are nearly naked, and the posterior dorsal spines are abbreviated. The fish is of a light brown above, silvery below, with numerous orange and yellow spots, which are aggregated in oblique lines above the lateral line, and in horizontal ones below it. It is an important food-fish along the eastern American coast, especially in the south.

sailor's-purse (sā'lorz-pėrs), *n.* An egg-pouch of oviparous rays and sharks, which is mostly found empty on the sea-shore. See cut under *mermaid's-purse.* [Humorous.]

sailour†, *n.* [ME. *sailour, saillour, salyare*, < OF. **saillour, saillur, sailleur*, a dancer, < *sailir, saillir*, dance: see *sail*[2].] A dancer.

Ther was many a tymbester
And *saillouris*, that I dar wel swere
Couthe her craft ful perfitly.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 770.

sail-room (sāl'röm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed.

sail-trimmer (sāl'trim″ėr), *n.* A man detailed to assist in working the sails of a man-of-war in action.

sail-wheel (sāl'hwēl), *n.* A name for Woltmann's tachometer. *E. H. Knight.*

sailly (sā'li), *a.* [< *sail*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Like a sail. [Rare.]

From Penmen's craggy height to try her *sailly* wings . . .
She meets with Conway first. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, x. 3.

sail-yard (sāl'yärd), *n.* [< ME. *saylezerd, seilzerd*, < AS. *segelgyrd, seglgyrd*, < *segel*, sail, + *geard, gyrd*, yard.] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. [Rare.]

saim (sām), *n.* and *v.* A form of *seam*[3].

saimiri (sī'mi-ri), *n.* [S. Amer.; cf. *sai.*] A squirrel-monkey; a small South American monkey of the genus *Saimiris* (Geoffroy) or *Chrysothrix* (Wagler), having a bushy non-prehensile tail: extended to some other small squirrel-like monkeys of the same country, and confused with *saguin* (which see). Also written *samiri, saimari*, and rarely Englished *saimir.* See cut under *squirrel-monkey.*

sain[1] (sān), *v. t.* [Also *sane;* < ME. *sainen, saynen, seinen, seinien, signen*, < AS. *segnian* = OS. *sēgnōn* = MD. *seghenen*, D. *zegenen* = MLG. *segenen, segen* = OHG. *seganōn*, MHG. *segenen,*

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sēnen, *seinen*, G. *segnen*, blèss, = Icel. Sw. *signa* = Dan. *signe*, make the sign of the cross upon, bless, = OF. *seigner*, *signer* = Pr. *signar*, *segnar*, *senar* = Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare*, make the sign of the cross upon, mark, note, stamp, ‹ L. *signare*, mark, distinguish, sign, ML. make the sign of the cross upon, bless, ‹ *signum*, a sign (› AS. *segen*, a sign, standard, etc.): see *sign*, *n.*, and cf. *sign*, *v.*, a doublet of *sain*[1].] To bless with the sign of the cross; bless so as to protect from evil influence. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Nade he *sayned* hym-self, segge, bot thrye,
> Er he watz war in the wod of a won in a mote.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.

> The truth ye'll tell to me, Tamlane;
> A word ye mauna lie;
> Gin e'er ye was in haly chapel,
> Or *sained* in Christentie?
> *The Young Tamlane* (Child's Ballads, I. 119).

> My stepmither put on my claithes,
> An' ill, ill, *sained* she me.
> *Tam-a-Line* (Child's Ballads, I. 261).

sain[2]†, **saine**†. Forms of the past participle of *say*[1], conformed to original strong participles like *lain*.

sainfoin (sān′foin), *n.* [Also *saintfoin*; ‹ F. *sain-foin*, older *sainctfoin*, *saintfoin*, appar. ‹ *saint* (‹ L. *sanctus*), holy, + *foin* (‹ L. *fœnum*), hay: see *saint*[1], *fennel*, and *fenugreek*; otherwise (the form *sainfoin* being then orig.) ‹ *sain*, sound, wholesome (‹ L. *sanus*, sound: see *sane*[1]), + *foin*, hay. In this view Pg. *sanfeno* is adapted from the F.; the word does not appear in Sp. or It.] A perennial herb, *Onobrychis sativa*, native in temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is suitable for pasturage, especially for sheep, and makes a good hay. It prefers light, dry, calcareous soils, and will thrive in places where clover fails. It has been introduced into the United States under the corrupt name *asperset* [F. *esparcet*, G. *esparsette*]. Also *cockshead*, *French grass*, and *hen's-bill*.



1. The inflorescence of sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the leaves. *a*, the pod with the persistent calyx.

saint[1] (sānt), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *saint*, *saynt*, *seint*, *seynt*, *sant*, *sont*, ‹ OF. *saint*, *seint*, *sainct*, m., *sancte*, *sainte*, f., F. *saint*, m., *sainte*, f., = Pr. *sanct*, *sant*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Sp. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., = Pg. *santo*, *são*, m., *santa*, f., = It. *santo*, *san*, m., *santa*, f., holy, sacred, as a noun a saint (= AS. *sanct* = D. *sant* = G. *sankt*, *sanct* = Dan. Sw. *sankt*, saint), ‹ L. *sanctus*, holy, consecrated, LL. as a noun a saint, prop. pp. of *sancire*, render sacred, make holy, akin to *sacer*, holy, sacred: see *sacre*[1]. Cf. Skt. √ *sanj*, adhere, *sakta*, attached, devoted. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sanction*, *sanctify*, *sanctimony*, etc. Cf. *corposant*, *corsaint*.] **I.** *a.* Holy; sacred: only in attributive use, and now only before proper names, as *Saint* John, *Saint* Paul, *Saint* Augustine, or quasi-proper names, as *Saint* Saviour, *Saint* Sophia (Holy Wisdom), *Saint* Cross, *Saint* Sepulcher (in names of churches), where it is usually regarded as a noun appositive, a quasi-title. See II., 3.

> And sle me first, for *seynte* charitee.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 863.

> It shall here-after be declared how that she was discesed of the *seint* Graal and wher-fore, and how the aventures of the *seynt* Graal were brought to fin.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 229.

II. *n.* 1. One who has been consecrated or set apart to the service of God: applied in the Old Testament to the Israelites as a people (Ps. cxxxii. 9; compare Num. xvi. 3), and in the New Testament to all members of the Christian churches (2 Cor. i. 1).

> Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, unto the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the *saints* which are in all Achaia.
> 2 Cor. i. 1.

2. One who is pure and upright in heart and life; hence, in Scriptural and Christian usage, one who has been regenerated and sanctified by the Spirit of God; one of the redeemed: applied to them both in their earthly and in their heavenly state; also used of persons of other religions: as, a Buddhist *saint*.

> Than thei seyn that tho ben *Seyntes*, be cause that thei slowen hemself of here owne gode wille for love of here Ydole.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 176.

> All faithful Christ's people, that believe in him faithfully, are *saints* and holy.
> *Latimer*, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 507.

> In her was found the blood of prophets, and of *saints*, and of all that were slain upon the earth. Rev. xviii. 24.

3. One who is eminent for consecration, holiness, and piety in life and character; specifically, one who is generally or officially recognized as an example of holiness of life, and to whose name it is customary to prefix *Saint* (abbreviated *St.* or *S.*) as a title. The persons so honored were, in the earlier centuries, the Virgin, the apostles and martyrs, and others commemorated in the diptychs or recognized by public opinion. In later times the process of canonization or beatification became a matter of strict regulation by papal or patriarchal authority in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Saints are classed in calendars by their rank, as apostles, bishops, archbishops, priests, deacons, kings, etc., and also as martyrs, confessors, and virgins. The title of *saint* is also given to angels, as *St.* Michael, *St.* Gabriel, *St.* Raphael. In the phrases given below many diseases will be found named from those saints whose intercession was especially sought for their cure. When *saint* is used before a person's name as a quasi-title (originally an adjective), it is commonly abbreviated *St.*; but such names, and surnames and local names derived from them, are properly alphabeted under the full form *saint*.

> We have decided and defined the Blessed Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva, to be a *Saint*, and have inscribed him on the catalogue of the *Saints*.
> *Bull of Alexander VII. concerning St. Francis de Sales* [(1665), quoted in Cath. Dict., p. 114.

> Any one writing on ecclesiastical history ought to know that the British and Saxon *saints* were not canonized, but acquired the name of *saint* not directly from Rome, but from the voice of the people of their own neighbourhood.
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 319.

4. An angel.

> The Lord came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from mount Paran, and he came with ten thousands of *saints*. Deut. xxxiii. 2.

5. One of the blessed dead: distinguished from the angels, who are superhuman beings.

> We therefore pray thee, help thy servants. . . . Make them to be numbered with thy *Saints* in glory everlasting. *Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

> Holy! holy! holy! all the *saints* adore thee,
> Casting down their golden crowns around the glassy sea.
> *Heber*, Holy! holy! holy! Lord God Almighty.

6. An image of a saint.

> No silver *saints* by dying misers given
> Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heaven.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 137.

All Saints' day, a feast of all martyrs and saints, observed as early as the fourth century. In the Greek Church it occurs on the first Sunday after Pentecost; in the Latin Church at first observed on the 13th of May, since Pope Gregory III. on the 1st of November. Also called *All-saints*.—**Christians of St. John.** See *Mandæan*, 1.—**Common of the Saints.** See *common*.—**Communion of saints**, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, both living and dead, mystically united with each other in Christ their head.—**Cross of St. George, of St. James, of St. Julian, of St. Patrick.** See *cross*[1].—**Herb of St. Martin.** See *herb*.—**Intercession of saints.** See *intercession*.—**Invocation of saints.** See *invocation*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin.** See *knight*.—**Latter-day Saints**, the name assumed by the people popularly called Mormons. See *Mormon*[2].

> For thus shall my Church be called in the last days; even the Church of Jesus Christ of *Latter Day Saints*.
> *Mormon Catechism*, p. 14.

Lion of St. Mark. See *lion*.—**Nativity of a saint, nativity of St. John Baptist.** See *nativity*.—**Oratory of St. Philip Neri.** See *oratory*.—**Order of St. Andrew, St. George, St. Michael**, etc. See *order*.—**Patron saint**, a saint who is regarded as a protector, a guardian, or a favorer: as, St. Genevieve, the *patron saint* of Paris; St. Cecilia, the *patron saint* of music; St. George is the *patron saint* of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. Denys of France.—**Perseverance of the saints.** See *perseverance*[1].—**Proper of Saints.** See *proper*.—**St. Agatha's disease**, disease of the mammæ.—**St. Agnes's flower**, the snowflake (*Leucoium*).—**St. Aignon's disease**, tinea.—**St. Andrew's cross.** (*a*) See *cross*[1], 1, and *saltier*. (*b*) A North American shrub, *Ascyrum Crux Andreæ*.—**St. Andrew's day.** See *day*[1].—**St. Ann's bark.** Same as *Santa Ana bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).—**St. Anthony's cross.** See *cross*[1], 1.—**St. Anthony's fire.** (*a*) Epidermic gangrene, as in ergotism. (*b*) Erysipelas.—**St. Anthony's nut**, the pignut or hawknut: so called because St. Anthony was the patron of pigs.—**St. Anthony's rape** or **turnip.** See *turnip*.—**St. Apollonia's disease**, pains in the jaw, accompanied by toothache.—**St. Audrey's necklace**, a string of holy stones or "fairy beads."—**St. Augustine grass**, *Stenotaphrum Americanum*, a common coarse grass of Florida, making a firm sod, green through the year. [Local name.]—**St. Avertin's disease**, epilepsy.—**St. Barbara's cress** or **herb**, the yellow rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris*.—**St. Barnaby's thistle.** See *thistle*.—**St. Bennet's herb**, the herb-bennet.—**St. Blase's disease**, sore throat; quinsy.—**St. Bruno's lily.** See *Paradisia*.—**St. Cassian beds**, a division of the Triassic series, particularly well developed near St. Cassian in southern Tyrol, and consisting of calcareous marls, extremely rich in fossils: among these are ammonites, orthoceratites, gastropods, lamellibranchs, brachiopods, echinoderms, crinoids, corals, and sponges. The fauna of the Alpine Trias, to which the St. Cassian beds belong, is remarkable as presenting a mixture of Paleozoic and Mesozoic forms.—**St. Catherine's flower**, the *Nigella Damascena*.—**St. Christopher's herb.** Same as *herb-christopher*.—**St. Clair's disease**, ophthalmia.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin*.—**St. Cuthbert's beads, duck.** See *bead*, *duck*[2].—**St. Dabeoc's heath.** See *heath*, 2.—**St. David's day.** See *day*[1].—**Saint Distaff's day.** See *distaff*.—**St. Domingo duck**, *Erismatura* (or *Nomonyx*) *dominica*, a West Indian duck, rarely found in the United States, a near relative of the common ruddy duck.—**St. Domingo falcon.** See *falcon*.—**St. Domingo grebe**, *Podiceps* or *Sylbeocyclus* or *Tachybaptes dominicus*, the least grebe of America, about 9½ inches long, found in the West Indies and other warm parts of America, including the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.—**St. Dymphna's disease**, insanity.—**St. Elmo's fire** or **light** [*St. Elmo*, patron of navigation], a name given by seamen to brushes and jets of electric light seen on the tips of masts and yard-arms of vessels, especially during thunder-storms. This form of electric discharge occurs also on land, and most frequently on mountain summits, where it glows and hisses in brilliant tongues of white and blue light several inches in length. On Ben Nevis it is most generally seen in winter during storms of dry, hard snow-fall, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and northwesterly wind. Also called *corposant*.—**St. Emilion**, a red wine produced in the department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, and generally classed among clarets, though different in quality and flavor from the wines grown nearer Bordeaux.—**St. Erasmus's disease**, colic.—**St. Estèphe**, a red wine produced north of the Garonne, in the department of Gironde, and belonging to the same class of wines as St. Emilion. It is generally exported from Bordeaux, and is considered a claret.—**St. Francis's fret.** See *fire*.—**St. George**, a cross of St. George—that is, an upright red cross on a white field: as, "a *St. George* cantoned with the Jack," *C. Boutell*.—**St. Georges.** (*a*) A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the immediate neighborhood of wines of the highest quality, but not ranking above the second grade. (*b*) A Bordeaux wine, especially red, of medium quality. (*c*) A red wine grown near Poitiers.—**St. George's day, fish, mushroom.** See *day*[1], *fish*[1], etc.—**St. George's ensign**, the distinguishing flag of ships of the British navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—**St. Germain tea.** See *tea*.—**St. Giles's disease**, cancer.—**St. Gilles**, a white wine produced at St. Gilles, in the department of Gard. It is one of the best of the wines of southern France.—**St. Gothard's disease**, a disease due to the intestinal worm *Ankylostomum duodenale*.—**St. Helena blackwood** or **ebony**, a tree, *Melhania melanoxylon*, of the *Sterculiaceæ*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. Its dark, heavy wood was still at a recent date collected and turned into ornaments.—**St. Helen's beds.** See *Osborne series*, under *series*.—**St. Hubert's disease**, hydrophobia.—**St. Ignatius' beans.** See *bean*[1].—**St. James lily.** Same as *jacobæa-lily*.—**St. James's flower.** See *Lotus*, 2.—**St. James's shell.** See *pilgrim's shell* (*a*), under *pilgrim*.—**St.-James's-wort.** Same as *rag-wort*.—**St. Job's disease**, syphilis.—**St. John's bread.** (*a*) The carob-bean: used medicinally as an expectorant and demulcent. See *Ceratonia*. (*b*) The ergot of rye (*Claviceps purpurea*). See *ergot*[1] for figure and description.—**St. John's evil**, epilepsy.—**St. John's falcon.** See *falcon*.—**St. John's hawk** or **buzzard**, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sanctijohannis*, originally described as *Falco sanctijohannis*, from St. John's in Newfoundland.—**St. Johnstone's tippet.** See *tippet*.—**St.-John's-wort.** See *Hypericum*.—**St. Julien.** (*a*) A red Bordeaux wine produced in the Médoc region, and properly in the small district of St. Julien de Reignac. The name has become known in the United States, and is commonly understood to denote claret of a medium grade without especial reference to the place of production. (*b*) A red wine produced in the neighborhood of the Rhone, not often exported.—**St. Julien plum.** See *plum*[1].—**St. Lawrence's tears**†. See *tear*[2].—**St. Lazarus disease.** (*a*) Leprosy. (*b*) Tinea. (*c*) Measles of the hog. See *Trichina*, *trichinosis*.—**St. Louis limestone**, a division of the mountain limestone, well developed in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and having a maximum thickness of 250 feet.—**St. Lucas cactus-wren**, *Campylorhynchus affinis*, closely related to *C. brunneicapillus*. See *Campylorhynchus*.—**St. Lucas gecko, robin, thrasher.** See *gecko*, *robin*[1], etc.—**St. Lucia bark.** See *bark*[2].—**St. Luke's summer**, in weather lore, a period of fine pleasant weather about October 18th.—**St. Martin's evil**, drunkenness.—**St. Martin's flower**, an ornamental plant of the *Amaryllidaceæ*, *Alstrœmeria pulchra* (*A. Flos-Martini*).—**St. Martin's herb.** See *herb of St. Martin*, under *herb*.—**St. Martin's Lent.** See *Lent*[1].—**St. Martin's little summer**, a period beginning about the 11th of November, popularly considered in the Mediterranean to mark a period of warm, quiet weather.—**St. Martin's rings.** See *ring*[1].—**St. Mary's trout.** See *trout*.—**St. Mathurin's disease.** (*a*) Epilepsy. (*b*) Insanity.—**St. Michael's bannock**, an oatmeal cake made especially for Michaelmas time. [Prov. Eng.]—**St. Michael's orange.** See *orange*[1].—**St. Nicholas's clerk**†. See *clerk*.—**St. Nicholas's day.** See *day*[1].—**St. Patrick's cabbage, day, Purgatory.** See *cabbage*[1], *day*[1], etc.—**St. Peter's chair.** See *chair*.—**St. Peter's corn**, a species of wheat, *Triticum monococcum*. See *wheat*.—**St. Peter's finger.** (*a*) A belemnite, or some similar fossil cephalopod. These are among many petrifactions which, like some prehistoric artificial implements, have been generally regarded superstitiously by the ignorant, and sometimes worshiped. See *ammonite*, *ram's-horn*, *thunder-stone*, and cut under *belemnite*. Compare *salagrama*. (*b*) The garfish, *Belone belone* or *B. vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]—**St. Peter's fish**, the dory. See *dory*[1], 1.—**St. Peter's sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**St.-Peter's-wort.** (*a*) In old herbals, same as *herb-peter*. (*b*) In later books, the European *Hypericum quadrangulum*. (*c*) Perhaps transferred from the last, the American genus *Ascyrum*, especially *A. stans*. (*d*) The snowberry, *Symphoricarpos*.—**St. Peter's wreath.** Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*[4]).—**St. Pierre.** (*a*) A claret of the second grade. (*b*) A white wine produced in the department of Gironde, in the neighborhood of St. Emilion.—**St. Pierre group**, a thick mass of shales, marls, and clays covering a very extensive area in the upper Missouri region. It belongs to the Cretaceous system, is rich in fossils, especially cephalopods, and lies between the

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Fox Hills and Niobrara groups. Properly called *Fort Pierre* and sometimes *Pierre group.*—**St. Roch's disease,** the bubo plague.—**Saint's day,** a day set apart by ecclesiastical authority for the commemoration of a particular saint.—**St. Swithin's day.** See *day*[1].—**St. Thomas's balsam,** balsam of Tolu. See *balsam.*—**St. Thomas tree,** a name of *Bauhinia tomentosa* and *B. variegata* of the East Indies, etc. Their yellow petals are variegated with red fancifully attributed to the blood of St. Thomas.—**St. Valentine's day.** See *valentine.*—**St. Victor's balsam,** a name given to compound tincture of benzoin.—**St. Vitus's dance,** chorea.—**St. Zachary's disease,** dumbness.—**Sunday of St. Thomas,** or **the Touching of St. Thomas.** Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*[2]).—**The O's of St. Bridget.** See *O*[2].—**To braid St. Catherine's tresses.** See *braid*[1].—**To tie with St. Mary's knott.** See *knot*[1].

saint[1] (sānt), *v.* [< ME. **sainten* (see *sainted*), < OF. *saintir;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To number or enroll among saints officially; canonize.

Thou shalt be *sainted,* woman, and thy tomb
Cut out in crystal, pure and good as thou art.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The Picture sett in Front would Martyr him and *Saint* him to befoole the people. *Milton,* Eikonoklastes, Pref.

2. To salute as a saint. [Rare.]

However Pharisee-like they otherwise *saint* him, and call him an Holy Father, sure it is, they reject his counsel. *Penn,* No Cross, No Crown, ii.

They shout, "Behold a saint!"
And lower voices *saint* me from above.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

II. *intrans.* To act piously or with a show of piety; play the saint: sometimes with an indefinite *it.*

Think women still to strive with men,
To sin and never for to *saint.*
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 342.

saint[2]† (sānt), *n.* An old game: same as *cent,* 4.

My Saints turn'd deuill. No, wee'l none of *Saint;*
You are best at New-cut wife; you'l play at that.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 122).

saintdom (sānt'dum), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-dom.*] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being sainted or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
Of *saintdom.* *Tennyson,* St. Simeon Stylites.

sainted (sān'ted), *p. a.* [< ME. **sainted, i-sonted;* pp. of *saint*[1], *v.*] **1.** Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—**2.** Holy; pious.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 109.

3. Sacred.

Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats.
Milton, Comus, l. 11.

4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as a euphemism for *dead.*

He is the very picture of his *sainted* mother.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, viii.

saintess (sān'tes), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ess.*] A female saint.

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of such dames' refuses.
Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist, p. 98. (*Latham.*)

saintfoin (sānt'foin), *n.* See *sainfoin.*

sainthood (sānt'hụd), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-hood.*] The character, condition, rank, or dignity of a saint.

Theodore had none of that contemptible apathy which almost lifted our James the Second to the superior honour of monkish *sainthood.* *Walpole.* (*Latham.*)

saintish (sān'tish), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat saintly; affected with piety: used ironically.

They be no diuels (I trow) which seme so *saintish.*
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 82.

I give you check and mate to your white king,
Simplicity itself, your *saintish* king there.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

saintism (sān'tizm), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ism.*] Sanctimonious character or profession; assumption of holiness. [Contemptuous and rare.]

John Pointer . . . became . . . acquainted with Oliver Cromwel; who, when Protector, gave him a Canonry Ch. in Oxon, as a reward for the pains he took in converting him to godliness, i. e. to canting Puritanism and *Saintism.*
A. Wood, Fasti Oxon., I. 209.

saintlike (sānt'līk), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *like.*] **1.** Resembling a saint; saintly: as, a *saintlike* prince.—**2.** Suiting a saint; befitting a saint.

Glossed over only with a *saint-like* show, . . .
Still thou art bound to vice.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 167.

saintlily (sānt'li-li), *adv.* In a saintly manner. *Poe,* Rationale of Verse.

saintliness (sānt'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being saintly. = **Syn.** *Piety, Sanctity,* etc. See *religion.*

saintly (sānt'li), *a.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or characteristic of a saint; befitting a holy person; saintlike.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure.
Milton, P. R., iii. 93.

With eyes astray, she told mechanic beads
Before some shrine of *saintly* womanhood.
Lowell, Cathedral.

saintologist (sān-tol'ọ-jist), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-olog-y* + *-ist.*] One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints; a hagiologist. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Saints' bell. See *bell*[1].

Whene'er the old exchange of profit rings
Her silver *saint's-bell* of uncertain gains.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

saint-seeming (sānt'sē″ming), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saint-seeming* and Bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 43. (*Latham.*)

Those are the *Saint-seeming* Worthies of Virginia, that haue notwithstanding all this meate, drinke, and wages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 199.

saintship (sānt'ship), *n.* [< *saint*[1] + *-ship.*] The character or qualities of a saint; the position of a saint; as a sort of title, saint.

Saint Frip, Saint Trip, Saint Fill, Saint Fillie;
Neither those other *saint-ships* will I
Here goe about for to recite. *Herrick,* The Temple.

Might shake the *saintship* of an anchorite.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 11.

Saint-Simonian (sānt-sī-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or believing in the principles of Saint-Simon or Saint-Simonism.

The leaders of the *Saint-Simonian* religion.
R. T. Ely, French and German Socialism, p. 71.

II. *n.* A follower of Saint-Simon; a believer in the principles of Saint-Simonism.

While the economists were discussing theories, the *Saint-Simonians* were trying courageously the hazards of practice, and were making, at their risk and peril, experiments preparatory to the future.
Blanqui, Hist. Pol. Econ. (trans.), xliii.

Saint-Simonianism (sānt-sī-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Saint-Simonian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Saint-Simonism.*

Saint-Simonism (sānt-sī'mon-izm), *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The socialistic system founded by Claude Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon (1760–1825), and developed by his disciples. According to this system the state should become possessed of all property; the distribution of the products of the common labor of the community should not, however, be an equal one, but each person should be rewarded according to the services he has rendered the state, the active and able receiving a larger share than the slow and dull; and inheritance should be abolished, as otherwise men would be rewarded according to the merits of their parents and not according to their own. The system proposes that all should not be occupied alike, but differently, according to their vocation and capacity, the labor of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the will of the directing authority. *J. S. Mill,* Pol. Econ., II. i. § 4.

Saint-Simonist (sānt-sī'mon-ist), *n.* [< *Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-ist.*] A follower of Saint-Simon; a Saint-Simonian.

He was reproached on all sides as a demagogue, a *Saint-Simonist.* *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 434.

sair[1] (sār), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *sore*[1].

sair[2] (sār), *v. t.* [Also North. dial. *sarra,* serve, fit, a reduced form (with the common loss of final *v* after a vowel or, as here, a semi-vowel) of *serve*[1]. Cf. E. dial. *sarrant,* a servant.] To serve; fit; be large enough for; satisfy, as with food. [Scotch.]

sairing (sār'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sair*[2], *v.*] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough for any one: as, he has got his *sairing.* [Scotch.]

You couldna look your *sairin* at her face,
So meek it was, so sweet, so fu' o' grace.
Ross, Helenore, p. 16.

sairly (sār'li), *adv.* A Scotch form of *sorely.*

saiset, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize.*

Saisnet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *Saisne,* a Saxon: see *Saxon.*] A Saxon.

That tyme the *Saisnes* made euell waich, for thei were nothynge war till these were euein a-monge hem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 231.

saith[1] (seth). Third person singular present indicative of *say*[1].

saith[2] (sāth), *n.* [Also *saithe, seth;* < Gael. *savidhean,* the coalfish, especially in its 2d, 3d, and 4th years.] The coalfish. [Scotch.]

He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines with which they might fish for young *saithe* or lythe over the side of the yacht. *W. Black,* Princess of Thule, xxvii.

Saitic (sā-it'ik), *a.* [< L. *Saïticus,* < Gr. Σαϊτικός, Saitic, < Σαΐτης, L. *Saïtes,* of Sais, < Σάις, L. *Saïs,* Sais.] Of or pertaining to Sais, a sacred city of ancient Egypt: as, the *Saitic* Isis.

Saiva (sī'vạ), *n.* [Hind., < *Siva,* q. v.] A votary of Siva.

Saivism (sī'vizm), *n.* Same as *Sivism.*

saiyid, *n.* See *sayid.*

saj (saj), *n.* [E. Ind.] An East Indian tree, *Terminalia tomentosa,* affording a hard, finely variegated wood, used for many purposes, but of doubtful durability. Its bark is used for tanning and for dyeing black.

sajene, *n.* See *sagene*[1].

sajou (sa-jö'), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American monkey, or sai, one of several kinds also called *sapajou.* See *sapajou,* and synonyms under *saguin.*

sakt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*[1].

saka (sä'kạ), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of the bastard purple-heart tree, a species of *Copaifera.*

Saka era. See *Çāka era,* under *era.*

sake[1] (sāk), *n.* [< ME. *sake, sak, sac,* dispute, contention, lawsuit, cause, purpose, guilt, sake, < AS. *sacu,* strife, distress, persecution, fault, a lawsuit, jurisdiction in litigious suits (see *sac*[1]), guilt, crime, = OS. *saka,* strife, crime, lawsuit, cause, thing, = MD. *saecke,* D. *zaak,* matter, case, cause, business, affair, = MLG. LG. *sake* = OHG. *sacha, sahha,* MHG. *sache,* strife, contention, lawsuit, case, cause, thing, G. *sache,* case, affair, thing, = Icel. *sök* (gen. *sakar*), a lawsuit, plaint, charge, offense charged, guilt, cause, sake, = Sw. *sak* = Dan. *sag,* case, cause, matter, thing; cf. Goth. *sakjō,* strife; orig. strife, contention, esp. at law; from the verb represented by AS. *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), strive, contend at law, bring a charge against, accuse (also in comp. *ætsacan,* deny, disown, *forsacan,* deny, forsake, *onsacan,* strive against, resist, deny, etc.), = Goth. *sakan* (pret. *sōk*), contend, blame, rebuke; perhaps akin to L. *sancire,* render sacred, forbid, etc. (see *sanction*), Skt. *sanj, sajj,* adhere. From the same Teut. root are ult. *seek* and *sac*[1], *soc, socage, saught, settle*[2]; cf. also *forsake* and *ransack.*]

1†. Strife; contention; dispute.

That he with Romleode summe *sake* arerde.
Layamon, l. 26290.

Cheste and *sake.* *Owl and Nightingale,* l. 1160.

2†. Fault; guilt.

& o thatt an [on that one] he leȝȝde ther
All theȝȝre *sake* & sinne. *Ormulum,* l. 1335.

This bischop bad him haf god hop,
And asked him yef he walde tac
Riht penanz for his sinful *sac.*
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 139.

If my gaynlych God such gref to me wolde,
Fof [for?] desert of sum *sake* that I shayne were,
At alle peryles, quoth the prophete, I aproche hit no nerre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 84.

With-outen any *sake* of felonye,
As a schep to the slaȝtther lad watȝ he.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 799.

3. Purpose; purpose of obtaining or achieving: as, to labor for the *sake* of subsistence.

Ther-fore for sothe gret sorwe sche made,
& swore for that *sake* to suffur alle peynes,
To be honget on heiȝ or with horse to-drawe,
Sche wold neuer be wedded to no wiȝh of grece.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2019.

Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake,* nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake.* *Milton,* P. R., iii. 45.

4. Cause; account; reason; interest; regard to any person or thing: as, without *sake:* now always preceded by *for,* with a possessive: as, *for my sake; for heaven's sake.* When the possessive is plural, the noun is often made plural also: as, "for your fair *sakes*" (*Shak.,* L. L. L., v. 2. 765); "for both our *sakes*" (*Shak.,* T. of the S., v. 2. 15). The final *s* of the possessive is often merged with the initial *s* of *sake,* and thus disappears: as, "for heaven *sake*" (*Shak.,* K. John, iv. 1. 78); "for fashion *sake*" (*Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 2. 271); etc. Compare "for conscience *sake,*" etc.

And faytour *for thy sake,*
Thei sall be putte to pyne.
York Plays, p. 80.

I will not again curse the ground any more *for man's sake.* Gen. viii. 21.

Our hope is that the God of Peace shall . . . enable us quietly and even gladly to suffer all things, *for that work sake* which we covet to perform.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i.

For old sake's sake, for the sake of old times; for auld langsyne. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Yet *for old sake's sake* she is still, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world.
Kingsley, Water-Babies.

sake[2] (sak'e), *n.* [Jap.] **1.** A Japanese fermented liquor made from rice. It contains from 11 to 17 per cent. of alcohol, and is heated before being drunk.

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Of *saké* there are many varieties, from the best quality down to shiro zaké, or "white *saké*," and the turbid sort, drunk only in the poorer districts, known as nigori-zaké; there is also a sweet sort, called mirin.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 574.

2. The generic name in Japan for all kinds of spirituous liquors, whether made from grain or grapes, fermented or distilled.

sake[3] (sä'ke), *n.* Same as *saki*.

sakeen, *n.* [Native name (?).] A kind of ibex found in the Himalayas.

saker[1] (sā'kėr), *n.* [Also written *sacre*, formerly also *sakre*; < OF. (and F.) *sacre* = Sp. Pg. *sacre* = It. *sagro*, formerly also *sacro*, *saccaro* (G. *saker-falk*), < ML. *sacer* (also *falco sacer*, OF. *faucon sacre*), a kind of falcon; either < Ar. *saqr*, a falcon, or < L. *sacer*, sacred (cf. Gr. *ἱέραξ*, a hawk, < *ἱερός*, sacred: see *Hierax* and *gerfalcon*). Hence *sakeret*.] A kind of hawk used in falconry, especially the female, which is larger than the male, the latter being called a *sakeret* or *sacret*. It is a true falcon of Asia and Europe, *Falco sacer*. A related falcon of western North America, *Falco polyagrus* or *F. mexicanus*, is known as the *American saker*.

Let these proud *sakers* and gerfalcons fly;
Do not thou move a wing.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

saker[2] (sā'kėr), *n.* [Also *sacker*, *sayker*; a particular use of *saker*[1]. Cf. *falcon*, 4, *falconet*, 3, *musket*[2], etc., guns similarly named from birds.] A small piece of artillery, smaller than the demi-culverin, formerly much employed in sieges.

They set vp a mantellet, vnder the which they put three or foure pieces, as *sacres*, where with they shot against the posterns. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 79.

I reckoned about eight and twenty great pieces [of ordnance], besides those of the lesser sort, as *Sakers*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

saker[3]†, *v.* See *sacre*[1].

sakeret (sā'kėr-et), *n.* [Also *sacret*; < OF. *sacret*, dim. of *sacre*, a saker: see *saker*[1].] The male of the saker.

sakeryng†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sacring*.

saki (sak'i), *n.* [= F. *saki*; < S. Amer. name (?).] A South American monkey of the family *Cebidæ* and subfamily *Pitheciinæ*, especially of the genus *Pithecia*, of which there are several species; one of the fox-tailed monkeys, with a bushy non-prehensile tail. *P. monachus* is the monk-saki; *P. satanas* is the black saki, or couxio; *P. leucocephalus* is the white-headed saki; *P. chiropotes* is sometimes called the "hand-drinking" saki, from some story which attached to this species, though all these monkeys drink in the same way. See cut under *Pithecia*. Also *sake*.

sakieh (sak'i-e), *n.* [Also *sakiah*, *sakia*; < Ar. *saqieh*, a water-wheel; cf. *seqiya*, an irrigating brook, *siqqâya*, an aqueduct, < *isqi*, water, irrigate.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for purposes of irrigation. It consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes, a second vertical wheel on the same axis with cogs, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel, being turned by oxen or other draft-animals, puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels over the neighboring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel when the level of the water is very low, they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

saklest, *a.* A Middle English form of *sackless*.

saksaul (sak'sâl), *n.* [Also *saksau*, *saksaw*, *sax-aul*; of E. Ind. origin.] An arborescent shrub, *Anabasis ammodendron* of the *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is a typical growth of the sand-deserts of Asia, furnishes a valuable fuel, and is planted to stay shifting sands.

Sakta (sak'tä), *n.* [Hind. *sākta*, < Skt. *çākta*, concerned with (Siva's) *çakti*, or 'power' or 'energy' in female personification.] A member of one of the great divisions of Hindu sectaries, comprising the worshipers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantras. The Saktas are divided into two branches, the followers respectively of the right-hand and left-hand rituals. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

sakur (sä'kėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small rounded astringent gall formed on some species of *Tamarix*, used in medicine and dyeing.

sal[1] (sal), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1].] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.

Grynde summe of these thingis forseid, which that ȝe wil, as strongly as ȝe can in a morter, with the 10 part of him of *sal* comen preparate to the medicyne of men.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sal absinthii. Same as *salt of wormwood* (which see, under *salt*[1]).—**Sal aeratus.** See *saleratus*.—**Sal alembroth,** a solution of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chlorid. Also called *salt of wisdom*.—**Sal ammoniac.** See *ammoniac*.—**Sal de duobus,** or **sal duplicatus,** an old chemical name applied to potassium sulphate.—**Sal diureticus,** an old name for potassium acetate.—**Sal enixum,** an old name for potassium bisulphate.—**Sal gemmæ,** a native sodium chlorid, or rock-salt.—**Sal mirabile,** sodium sulphate; Glauber's salt.—**Sal peter**†, a Middle English form of *saltpeter*.—**Sal prunella.** See *prunella*[3].—**Sal Seignette,** Rochelle salt.—**Sal tartre,** salt of tartar.—**Sal volatile,** ammonium carbonate. The name is also applied to a spirituous solution of ammonium carbonate flavored with aromatics.

sal[2] (säl), *n.* [Also *saul*; < Hind. *sāl*, Skt. *çāla*.] A large gregarious tree, *Shorea robusta*, natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*, of northern India. It affords the most extensively used timber of that region, ranking in quality next to teak. The wood is of a dark-brown color, hard, rather coarse-grained, and very durable. It is employed for building houses, bridges, and boats, for making carts and gun-carriages, for railroad-ties, etc. It yields, by tapping, a kind of resin (see *saldammar*), and its leaves are the food of the Tussa silk-worm.

salaam, salam (sa-läm'), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *salām*, < Ar. *salām*, saluting, wishing health or peace, a salutation, peace (< *salm*, saluting), = Heb. *shelām*, peace, < *shālam*, be safe.] A ceremonious salutation of the Orientals. In India the personal salaam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bowing the head with the body downward, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

He [the King] . . . presenteth himselfe to the people to receiue their *Salames* or good morrow.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 546.

A trace of pity in the silent *salaam* with which the grim durwan salutes you.
J. W. Palmer, The Old and the New, p. 328.

Salaam convulsion, a bilateral clonic spasm of muscles supplied by the spinal accessory nerve, confined almost wholly to children between the periods of dentition and puberty. The disease is paroxysmal, of varying duration and number of attacks; with each attack the head is bowed forward and then relaxed. Also called *nodding spasm*, *spasmus nutans*, and *eclampsia nutans*.—**To send salaam,** to send one's compliments. [Colloq.]

salaam, salam (sa-läm'), *v. i.* and *t.* [< *salaam*, *n.*] To perform the salaam; salute with a salaam; greet.

This was the place where the multitude assembled every morning to *salam* the Padishah.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 165.

salability, saleability (sā-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *salable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Salableness.

What can he do but spread himself into breadth and length, into superficiality and *saleability*?
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 139. (*Davies.*)

salable, saleable (sā'la-bl), *a.* [< *sale*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being sold; purchasable; hence, finding a ready market; in demand.

Woeful is that judgment which comes from him who hath venalem animam, a *saleable* soul.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 549.

Any *saleable* commodity . . . removed out of the course of trade. *Locke.*

salableness, saleableness (sā'la-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being salable; salability.

salably, saleably (sā'la-bli), *adv.* In a salable manner; so as to be salable.

salacious (sā-lā'shus), *a.* [< L. *salax* (*-ac-*), disposed to leap, lustful, < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old
Outbids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

salaciously (sā-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a salacious manner; lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

salaciousness (sā-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being salacious; lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

salacity (sā-las'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salacité* = It. *salacità*, < L. *salacita(t-)s*, lust, < *salax* (*-ac-*), disposed to leap, lustful: see *salacious*.] Salaciousness.

salad[1] (sal'ad), *n.* [Formerly also *sallad*, *sallet*; < ME. *salade* (= D. *salade* = MHG. *salāt*, G. *salat* = Dan. *salat* = Sw. *salat*, *salad*), < OF. (and F.) *salade*, < OIt. *salata* = Pg. *salada*, a salad (cf. Sp. *ensalada* = It. *insalata*, a salad); lit. 'salted,' < ML. *salata*, fem. of *salatus* (> Sp. Pg. *salado* = It. *salato*), salted, pickled (cf. It. *salato*, salt meat), pp. of *salare*, salt, < L. *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1].] **1.** Raw herbs, such as lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, land- and water-cresses, celery, or young onions, cut up and variously dressed, as with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, etc.

Beware of *saladis*, grene metis, & of frutes rawe,
For they make many a man haue a feble mawe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

They haue also a *Sallet* of hearbes and a Sawcer of Vineger set on the Table. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

I often gathered wholesome herbs, which I boiled, or eat as *salads* with my bread. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

2. Herbs for use as salad: colloquially restricted in the United States to lettuce.

After that they yede aboute gaderinge
Pleasaunt *salades*, which they made hem eate.
Flower and Leaf, l. 412.

3. A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with various condiments: as, chicken *salad*; lobster *salad*.—**Salad days,** days of youthful inexperience.

My *salad days*,
When I was green in judgement.
Shak., A. and C., i. 5. 73.

salad[2]†, *n.* See *sallet*[2].

salad-burnet (sal'ad-bėr'net), *n.* The common European burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. It is used as a salad, and serves also as a sheep-fodder. See *burnet*[2], 2.

salade[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*[1].

salade[2]†, *n.* See *sallet*[2].

salad-fork (sal'ad-fôrk), *n.* A fork used in mixing salads. See *salad-spoon*.

salading† (sal'ad-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *sallading*; < *salad*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Herbs for salads; also, the making of salads.

The Dutch have instructed the Natives [Tonquinese] in the art of Gardening; by which means they have abundance of Herbage for *Sallading*; which among other things is a great refreshment to the Dutch Sea-men when they arrive here. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 12.

Their *sallading* was never far to seek,
The poignant water-grass, or savoury leek.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 493.

salad-oil (sal'ad-oil), *n.* Olive-oil, used in dressing salads and for other culinary purposes.

salad-plate (sal'ad-plāt), *n.* A small plate intended for salad; especially, such a plate of an unusual shape, intended for use with the large dinner-plate for meat or game, and designed not to take up much room on the table.

salad-rocket (sal'ad-rok'et), *n.* The garden-rocket, *Eruca sativa*.

salad-spoon (sal'ad-spön), *n.* A large spoon with a long handle, made of some material, as wood, not affected by vinegar, oil, etc., used for stirring and mixing salads. It is common to fix a spoon and fork together by means of a rivet, somewhat like a pair of scissors.

salagane (sal'a-gān), *n.* Same as *salangane*.

salagrama (sä-lä-grä'mä), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *salgram*; Hind. *sālagrāma*, *sāligrām*, < Skt. *çālagrāma*, name of a village where the stones are found.] A sort of stone sacred to Vishnu, and employed by the Brahmans in propitiatory rites. It is a fossil cephalopod, as an ammonite, a belemnite, etc. Such a stone, when found, is preserved as a precious talisman. It appears, however, that a great variety of petrifactions receive the general name *salagrama*.

Belemnites and Orthoceratites mineralized by the same material as the ammonites (iron clay and pyrites). Their abundance in the beds of mountain torrents, especially the Gundak, had been long known, as they form an indispensable article in the sacra of the Hindu Thakoordwaree, under the name of *Salagrama*.
Dr. Gerard, Asiat. Soc. of Calcutta, Oct., 1830.

salal-berry (sal'al-ber'i), *n.* A berry-like fruit about the size of a common grape, of a dark color and sweet flavor. It is the fruit of *Gaultheria Shallon*, the salal, a small shrubby plant about 1½ feet high, growing in Oregon and California.

salam, *n.* and *v.* See *salaam*.

salamander (sal'a-man-dėr), *n.* [< ME. *salamandre*, < OF. *salamandre*, *salemandre*, *salmendre*, F. *salamandre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salamandra* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salamander*, < L. *salamandra*, < Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard supposed to be an extinguisher of fire; of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.] **1.** A kind of lizard or other reptile formerly supposed to live in or be able to endure fire.

The more hit [gold] is ine uere [fire], the more hit is clene and clyer and tretable, ase the *salamandre* thet leueth ine the uere. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

The cameleon liveth by the ayre, and the *salamander* by the fire. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 179).

Gratiana false?
The snow shall turn a *salamander* first,
And dwell in fire. *Shirley*, The Wedding, i. 4.

2. An imaginary or immaterial being of human form living in fire; an elemental of the fire; that one of the four classes of nature-spirits which corresponds to the element fire, the others being called *sylphs*, *undines*, and *gnomes*.

The sprites of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a *Salamander's* name.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 60.

3. In *zoöl.*, a urodele batrachian, or tailed amphibian; a newt or an eft; a triton; especially, a terrestrial batrachian of this kind, not having the tail compressed like a fin, as distinguished from one of the aquatic kinds especially called *newts* or *tritons*; specifically, a

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member of the restricted family *Salamandridæ*. (See *Salamandra*.) It is a name of loose and comprehensive use. The two kinds of salamanders above noted are sometimes distinguished as *land-* and *water-salamanders*. All are harmless, timid creatures, with four legs and a tail, resembling lizards, but naked instead of scaly,

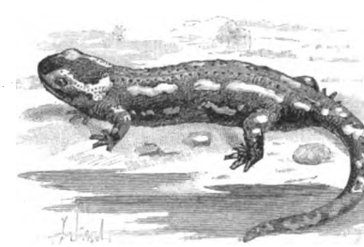


Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon erythronotus*).

and otherwise quite different from any lacertilians. The species are very numerous, representing many genera and several families of *Urodela*, and are found in most parts of the northern hemisphere, in brooks and ponds, and moist places on land. They are mostly small, a few inches long, but some, as the menopome, menobranch, hellbender, mudpuppy, etc., of America, attain a length of a foot or more, and the giant salamander of Japan, *Megalobatrachus gigantæus*, is some 3 feet long. See also cuts under *axoloti*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *newt*, and *Salamandra*.

4. In *her.*, the representation of a four-legged creature with a long tail, surrounded by flames of fire. It is a modern bearing, and the flames are usually drawn in a realistic way.—**5.** The pocket-gopher of the South Atlantic and Mexican Gulf States, *Geomys tuza* or *G. pinetis*, a rodent mammal. [Local, U. S.]—**6.** Same as *bear*^{2}, 7. [Rarely used.]—**7.** Anything used in connection with the fire, or useful only when very hot, as a culinary vessel, a poker, an iron used red-hot to ignite gunpowder, and the like. [Colloq. or prov.]—**8.** A fire-proof safe. [Colloq.]

Salamandra (sal-ạ-man′drạ), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti), < L. *salamandra* = Gr. σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander: see *salamander*.] An old genus of urodele batrachians, formerly used with great



Spotted Salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*).

latitude, now made type of a special family, *Salamandridæ*, and restricted to such species as *S. maculosa*, the common spotted salamander of central and southern Europe.

Salamandridæ (sal-ạ-man′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idæ*.] A family of urodele batrachians, typified by the genus *Salamandra;* the salamanders proper. They have palatine teeth in two longitudinal series diverging behind, inserted on the inner margin of two palatine processes which are much prolonged posteriorly, the parasphenoid toothless, the vertebræ opisthocœlian, and no postfronto-squamosal arch or ligament. None are American.

Salamandridea (sal′ạ-man-drid′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idea*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having no branchiæ or branchial clefts in the adult, the vertebræ usually opisthocœlous, the carpus and tarsus more or less ossified, and eyelids present: a group contrasted with *Proteidea*.

salamandriform (sal-ạ-man′dri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a salamander; having the characters of such urodele batrachians as salamanders.

The Labyrinthodonta were colossal animals of a *Salamandriform* type. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Classs., p. 194.

Salamandrina (sal′ạ-man-drī′nạ), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1826), < *Salamandra* + *-ina*^{1}.] A genus of salamanders, containing such species as *S. perspicillata* of southern Europe.

Salamandrinæ (sal′ạ-man-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-inæ*.] A suborder or superfamily of urodele batrachians, represented by such families as *Salamandridæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, and *Amblystomidæ*.

salamandrine (sal-ạ-man′drin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *-ine*^{1}.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Resembling the imaginary salamander in being able to resist fire, or capable of living in fire.

We laid it [a coquette's heart] into a pan of burning coals, when we observed in it a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame, without being consumed, or so much as singed. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 281.

2. In *zoöl.*, of or pertaining to the *Salamandridæ* or *Salamandrinæ;* resembling or related to *Salamandra;* salamandriform or salamandroid.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.*, a salamander.

salamandroid (sal-ạ-man′droid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σαλαμάνδρα, a salamander, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, resembling a salamander, in a broad sense; salamandriform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Salamandrinæ*, or some similar urodele.

Salamandroides (sal′ạ-man-droi′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Jäger, 1828), < *Salamandra* + *-oides*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, based on a species originally called *Labyrinthodon salamandroides*.

salamba (sa-lam′bạ), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of fishing-apparatus used on the banks near Manila, and common in the East, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which is drawn toward the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise; only a small part of the net thus remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing-net.

Salamis (sal′ạ-mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Salamis*, < Gr. Σαλαμίς, the island of Salamis.] **1.** A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisduval*, 1833. —**2.** A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837.—**3.** A genus of coleopterous insects.

salamstone (sa-lam′stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *salamstein*, a name given by Werner; as *salaam*, *salam*, + *stone*.] A variety of sapphire from Ceylon, generally of pale-reddish and bluish colors.

salangane (sal′ang-gān), *n.* [< F. *salangane*, < *salamga*, a native name, > NL. *Salangana* (Streubel, 1848).] A swift of the genus *Collocalia*, one of the birds which construct edible nests, as *C. esculenta*. Also *salagane*. See cut under *Collocalia*.

Salangidæ (sạ-lan′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salanx* (*-ang-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salanx*. The body is elongated and compressed, naked or with deciduous scales; the head is elongate, much depressed, and produced into a flat snout; the mouth is deeply cleft, with conical teeth on the jaws and palate; the dorsal fin is far behind the ventrals, but in advance of the anal; a small adipose fin is developed; the alimentary canal is straight and without pyloric appendages. Only one species, *Salanx sinensis*, is known; it occurs along the coast of China, and is regarded as a delicacy. To the foreign residents it is known as *whitebait*.

Salangina (sal-an-jī′nạ), *n. pl.* The *Salangidæ* as a group of *Salmonidæ*. *Günther*.

Salanx (sā′langks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of salmonoid fishes, typical of the family *Salangidæ* (which see).

salaried (sal′ạ-rid), *a.* [< *salary*^{1} + *-ed*^{2}.] In receipt of a fixed salary or stipulated pay, as distinguished from *honorary*, or without pay, or remunerated by fees only; having a fixed or stipulated salary: as, a *salaried* inspector; a *salaried* office; a *salaried* post.

He knew he was no poet, yet he would string wretched rhymes, even when not *salaried* for them. *I. D'Israeli*, Quar. of Authors, p. 107.

I have had two professors of Arabic and Mohammedan religion and law as my regular *salaried* tutors. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. viii.

salary^1 (sal′ạ-ri), *n.*; pl. *salaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *sallery;* < ME. *salary*, *salarye*, < OF. *salarie*, *salaire*, *salayre*, *sollaire*, F. *salaire* = Pr. *salari*, *selari* = Sp. Pg. It. *salario*, < L. *salarium*, a stipend, salary, pension, orig. (sc. *argentum*, money) 'salt-money,' money given to soldiers for salt, neut. of *salarius*, belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*^{1} and *salt*^{1}. Cf. *seller*^{2}, *cellar* in *salt-cellar*.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. See *wages*.

And my seruaunts some tyme her *salarye* is bihynde,
Reuthe is to here the rekenynge whan we shal rede acomptes;
So with wikked wille and wraththe my werkmen I paye.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 433.

O, this is hire and *salary*, not revenge. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 79.

Never a more popular pastor than Mr. Wall the uncle, yet never a more painful duty than that of collecting, in that region, the pastor's *salary*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 24.

Salary grab. See *grab*^{1}.=**Syn.** *Salary*, *Stipend*, *Wages*, *Pay*, *Hire*, *Allowance*. An *allowance* is gratuitous or discretionary, and may be of any sort: as, an *allowance* of a pitcher of wine daily to Chaucer; the rest are given from time to time in return for regular work of some kind, and are presumably in the form of money. Of these latter *pay* is the most generic; it is especially used of the soldier. *Wages* and *hire* are for the more menial, manual, or mechanical forms of work, and commonly imply employment for short periods, as a day or a week; *salary* and *stipend* are for the more mental forms, and imply greater permanence of employment and payment at longer intervals: the *wages* of a servant or a laborer; the *salary* of a postmaster or a teacher. *Hire* is Biblical and old-fashioned. *Stipend* is used chiefly as a technical term of the English and Scotch churches. See *wages*.

salary^1 (sal′ạ-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salaried*, ppr. *salarying*. [< *salary*^{1}, *n.*] To pay a salary to, or connect a salary with: chiefly used in the past participle. See *salaried*.

salary^2† (sal′ạ-ri), *a.* [< L. *salarius*, of or belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*^{1} and *salt*^{1}, and cf. *salary*^{1}, *n.*] Saline.

From such *salary* irradiations may those wondrous variations arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., p. 338.

Salda (sal′dạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); from a proper name.] A genus of heteropterous insects, or true bugs, typical of the family *Saldidæ*. They are of small size and varied coloration, and are found mainly upon the sea-beach, where they feed upon the remains of drowned flies and other insects. The species are numerous and mostly American. About 30 are known in North America. Sometimes called *Acanthia*.

sal-dammar (sal′dam′ạr), *n.* [< *sal*^{2} + *dammar*.] A whitish aromatic resin obtained in India from the sal-tree by tapping. It occasionally appears in European markets.

Saldidæ (sal′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salda* + *-idæ*.] A family of true bugs, belonging to Westwood's section *Aurocorisa* of the *Heteroptera*, and comprising forms of small size which inhabit damp soils and are often found in countless numbers on the salt and brackish marshes of the sea-coast. They are oval in shape, with a free head and prominent eyes, and are of a black, brown, or drab color marked with yellow or white. They are mainly American.

sale^1 (sāl), *n.* [< ME. *sale*, < AS. *sala*, a sale (= OHG. *sala*, MHG. *sale*, *sal*, a delivery, = Icel. *sala*, f., *sal*, n., a sale, bargain, = Sw. *salu* = Dan. *salg*, a sale), < *sellan* (√ *sal*), give, give over, sell: see *sell*^{1}.] **1.** The act of selling; also, a specific act or a continuous process of selling; the exchange or disposal of a commodity, right, property, or whatever may be the subject of bargain, for a price agreed on and generally payable in money, as distinguished from barter; the transfer of all right and property in a thing for a price to be paid in money.

They shall have like portions to eat, beside that which cometh of the *sale* of his patrimony. Deut. xviii. 8.

The most considerable offices in church and state were put up to *sale*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

2. In *law*, a contract for the transfer of property from one person to another, for a valuable consideration. Three things are requisite to its validity, namely the thing sold, which is the object of the contract, the price, and the consent of the contracting parties. (*Kent.*) The word *sale* is often used more specifically as indicating the consideration to be pecuniary, as distinguished from *barter* or *exchange*. It is also often used as indicating a present transfer, as distinguished from a contract to transfer at a future time, which is sometimes termed an *executory sale*. In respect to real property, *sale* usually means the executory contract or bargain, as distinguished from the deed of conveyance in fulfilment of the bargain.

3. Opportunity to sell; demand; market.

The countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have a ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser*.

4. Disposal by auction or public outcry.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so that they may never return to the race or to the *sale*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Purchase corrupted pardon of a man,
Who in that *sale* sells pardon from himself.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 167.

Account sales. See *account*.—**Aleatory sale.** See *aleatory*.—**Bargain and sale.** See *bargain*.—**Bill of sale.** See *bill*^{3}.—**Cognition and sale.** See *cognition*.—**Conditional sale.** See *conditional*.—**Conditions of sale.** See *condition*.—**Distress sale.** See *distress*.—**Executory sale**, a sale in which the thing disposed of is to be de-

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livered at a future time.—**Forced sale**, a sale compelled by a creditor or other claimant, without regard to the interest of the owner to be favored with delay in order to secure a full price.—**Foreclosure and sale**. See *foreclosure*.—**House of sale**†, a brothel. [Slang.]

I saw him enter such a *house of sale*,
Videlicet, a brothel, or so forth.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 60.

Judicial sale. See *judicial*.—**Memorandum sale**. See *memorandum*.—**Of sale**. Same as *on sale*.—**On sale, for sale**, to be sold; offered to purchasers.—**Power of sale**. See *power*[1].—**Ranking and sale**. See *ranking*.—**Regular sales**. See *regular*.—**Rummage sale**. See *rummage*.—**Sale by candle**. Same as *auction by inch of candle* (which see, under *auction*).—**Sale of indulgences**. See *indulgence*.—**Sale of Land by Auction Act**, an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 48), making auction sales of land which are invalid in law (by reason of the employment of a puffer) invalid also in equity; discontinuing the practice of opening biddings by order in chancery, except for fraud; and prescribing rules to govern sales of land by auction.—**Sale to arrive**, a sale of merchandise which is in transit, the sale being dependent on its arrival.—**Terms of sale**. (*a*) The conditions to be imposed upon and assented to by a purchaser, as distinguished from *price*. (*b*) The price.—**To cover short sales**. See *cover*[1].—**To set to sale**†, to offer for sale; make merchandise of.

His tongue is *set to sale*, he is a mere voice.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

His modesty, *set* there *to sale* in the frontispice, is not much addicted to blush.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Wash sales, in the stock-market, feigned sales, made for the sake of advantage gained by the report of a fictitious price.

sale[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *sale*, a hall, < AS. *sæl*, *sel*, a house, hall, = MD. *sael*, D. *zaal*, a parlor, room, = MLG. *sal*, *sāl* = OHG. MHG. *sal*, G. *saal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber, = Icel. *salr* = Sw. Dan. *sal*, a hall (cf. OF. *sale*, F. *salle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a hall, < Teut.); cf. AS. *salor*, also *sele* = OS. *seli*, a hall (OS. *selihūs* = OHG. *seli-hūs*, hall-house); OHG. *selida*, MHG. *selde* = Goth. *salithwa*, a mansion, guest-chamber, lodging; Goth. *saljan*, dwell; prob. akin to OBulg. *selo*, ground, Bulg. *selo*, a village, = Serv. *selo* = Pol. *siolo*, *sielo* = Russ. *selo*, a village, OBulg. *selitva*, a dwelling; L. *sōlum*, soil, ground: see *sole*[2], *soil*[1]. Hence (through F.) E. *saloon*, *salon*.] A hall.

He helpe us in alle at heuene gate,
With scintis to sitte there in *sale!*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

sale[3]† (sāl), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *seal*, *sealh*, willow: see *sallow*[1], *sally*[1].] Willow; osier; also, a basket-like net.

To make . . . baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrappe the fish in winding *sale*
Was better seene? *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

saleability, saleable, etc. See *salability*, etc.

salebrosity (sal-ē-bros'i-ti), *n.* [< L. **salebrosita(t-)s*, < *salebrosus*, rough, rugged: see *salebrous*.] The state or character of being salebrous, or rough or rugged. [Rare.]

There is a blaze of honour guilding the bryers, and inticing the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and *salebrosity*. *Feltham*, On Eccles. ii. 2.

salebrous (sal'ē-brus), *a.* [< F. *salébreux*, < L. *salebrosus*, rugged, uneven, < *salebra*, i. e. *via*, a rugged, uneven road, < *salire*, leap, jump: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Rare.]

We now again proceed
Thorough a vale that 's *salebrous* indeed.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, p. 54.

saleetah (sa-lē'tä), *n.* [E. Ind. (?).] A bag of gunny-cloth, containing a soldier's bedding, tents, etc., while on the march.

Salenia (sa-lē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] The typical genus of *Saleniidæ*. *S. rarispina* is an extant species. *S. petalifera* is found fossil in the greensand of Wiltshire, England.

Saleniidæ (sal-ē-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salenia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chiefly fossil sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Salenia*, belonging to the *Endocyclica*, or regular echinoids, but having the anus displaced by one or more supernumerary apical plates.

salep, salop (sal'ep, -op), *n.* [Also *saleb*; = F. Sp. *salep* = Pg. *salepe*, *salepo* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *salep*, < Turk. *saleb*, *salleb*, < Ar. *sahleb*, salep.] A drug consisting of the decorticated and dried tubers of numerous orchidaceous plants, chiefly of the genus *Orchis*. It is composed of small hard, horny bodies, oval or ovoid in form or sometimes palmate, in different degrees translucent, and nearly scentless and tasteless. *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula* are perhaps the leading species yielding the rounded kinds, and *O. latifolia* the chief source of the palmate. Species of *Eulophia* are assigned as sources of salep in India. The salep of the European market is prepared chiefly in Asia Minor, and in small quantities in Germany; that of the Indian market is from Persia and Tibet, or local. Salep contains 48 per cent. of mucilage and 80 per cent. of starch; it is largely insoluble in water, but swells up when steeped. In the East it is highly esteemed as a nervine restorative and fattener; but it appears to have no other properties than those of a nutrient and demulcent. In Europe it is chiefly used in making a variously seasoned demulcent drink. It is a suitable food for convalescents, etc., like tapioca and sago. It is prepared for use by pulverizing and boiling. In America it is but little known.—**Otaheite** or **Tahiti salep**, a starch derived from the tuberous roots of *Tacca pinnatifida* in the Society, Fiji, and other Pacific islands; Tahiti or South Sea arrowroot; tacca-starch.

sale-pond (sāl'pond), *n.* See *pond*[1].

saleratus (sal-e-rā'tus), *n.* [Also *salæratus* (for **salaëratus*); orig. (NL.) *sal aeratus*, aërated salt: see *aërate* and *salt*[1].] Originally potassium bicarbonate, but at present sodium bicarbonate is commonly sold under the same name. It is used in cookery for neutralizing acidity and for raising dough by the evolution of carbonic acid which takes place when it is brought in contact with an acid. It is also largely used in so-called baking-powders.

salert, saleret†, *n.* See *seller*[3].

sale-room (sāl'röm), *n.* A room in which goods are sold; specifically, an auction-room. Often also *salesroom*.

Salesian (sā-lē'shian), *n.* [< St. Francis of *Sales*: see *visitant*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns: same as *visitant*.

saleslady (sālz'lā"di), *n.*; pl. *salesladies* (-diz). A saleswoman; a woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store. [Vulgar, U. S.]

He shows the crowded state of the poor in cities, how sewing-women, and even "*sales-ladies*," work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for pittances scarcely sufficient to support life. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII.

salesman (sālz'man), *n.*; pl. *salesmen* (-men). One whose occupation is the selling of goods or merchandise. Specifically—(*a*) One who sells some commodity at wholesale. (*b*) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (*c*) A man who waits on customers in a shop or store.—**Dead salesman**, a wholesale dealer in butchers' meat; one who disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or other mode of sale. [Eng.]

salesroom (sālz'röm), *n.* Same as *sale-room*.

saleswoman (sālz'wům"an), *n.*; pl. *saleswomen* (-wim"en). A woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store, and exhibits wares to them for sale.

salet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sallet*[2].

sale-tongued† (sāl'tungd), *a.* Mercenary.

So *sale-tongu'd* lawyers, wresting eloquence,
Excuse rich wrong, and cast poore innocence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Nares.*)

sale-wares† (sāl'wārz), *n. pl.* Merchandise.

All our *sale-wares* which we had left we cast away.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 415).

salewet, *v.* and *n.* See *salue*.

salework (sāl'wėrk), *n.* [< *sale*[1] + *work*.] Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's *sale-work*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 43.

Salian[1] (sā'li-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Salii*, a tribe of Franks, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to a tribe of Franks settled along the lower Rhine near the North Sea. See *Franconian* and *Frank*[1].

II. *n.* A member of this tribe of Franks.

Salian[2] (sā'li-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Salii*, a college of priests of Mars, lit. 'leapers,' < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.—**Salian hymns**, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, of other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), etc.

saliant (sā'li-ạnt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *salient*.

saliauncet, saliancet, *n.* [Cf. *salience*.] Assault or sally.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliaunce*
And fell intent ye did at earst me meet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 29.

Salic (sal'ik), *a.* [Also *Salique*; < OF. (and F.) *salique* = Sp. *sálico* = Pg. It. *salico*, < ML. *Salicus*, pertaining to the Salians (*lex Salica*, the Salic law), < LL. *Salii*, a tribe of Franks: see *Salian*[1].] Based on or contained in the code of the Salian Franks: specifically applied to one of the laws in that code which excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because certain military duties were connected with such inheritance. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the phrase *Salic law* is commonly used.

A French antiquarian (Claude Seissel) had derived the name of the *Salic Law* from the Latin word *sal*, comme une loy pleine de sel, c'est à dire pleine de sapience, and this the Doctor thought a far more rational etymology than what some one proposed, either seriously or in sport, that the law was called *Salique* because the words Si aliquis and Si aliqua were of such frequent occurrence in it. *Southey*, The Doctor, cciii. (*Davies.*)

The famous clause in the *Salic Law* by which, it is commonly said, women are precluded from succession to the throne, and which alone has become known in course of time as the *Salic Law*, is the fifth paragraph of chapter 59 (with the rubric "De Alodis"), in which the succession to private property is regulated. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 214.

Salicaceæ (sal-i-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Salix* (*Salic-*) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Salicineæ*.

salicaceous (sal-i-kā'shius), *a.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the willow or the order *Salicineæ*.

salicarian (sal-i-kā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *Salicaria*, a genus of birds, now obsolete, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the former genus *Salicaria*, now *Calamoherpe*, *Acrocephalus*, etc., as a reed-warbler; acrocephaline.

salicet (sal'i-set), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-et*.] Same as *salicional*.

salicetum (sal-i-sē'tum), *n.*; pl. *salicetums* or *saliceta* (-tumz, -tạ). [L., also *salictum*, a thicket of willows, < *salix* (*salic-*), a willow: see *sallow*[1].] A willow-plantation; a scientific collection of growing willows.

salicin (sal'i-sin), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-in*[2].] A neutral crystalline glucoside ($C_{13}H_{18}O_7$), of a bitter taste. It occurs in the form of colorless or white silky crystals, and is obtained from the bark of various species of willow and poplar. It possesses tonic properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism.

Salicineæ (sal-i-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1828), < *Salix* (*Salic-*) + *-in-eæ*.] A well-defined order of apetalous plants, little related to any other. It is characterized by dœcious inflorescence with both sorts of flowers in catkins, a perianth or disk either cup-shaped or reduced to gland-like scales, two or more stamens to each flower, and a one-celled ovary becoming in fruit a two- to four-valved capsule with numerous minute seeds which bear a long dense tuft of white hairs at one end. There are 178 (or, as some estimate them, 300) species, natives of temperate and cold regions, widely scattered throughout the world, rarer in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, bearing alternate entire or toothed leaves, free stipules, and catkins produced before or with the leaves, often clothed with long silky hairs. The order is composed of but two genera, *Salix* (the type) and *Populus*. Also *Salicaceæ*.

salicional (sā-lish'on-al), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), a willow, + *-ion* (as in *accordion*, etc.) + *-al*.] In *organ-building*, a stop closely resembling the dulciana, and deriving its name from its delicate reedy tone, which resembles that produced by a willow pipe. Also *salicet*.

Salicornia (sal-i-kôr'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < F. *salicorne*, *salicor*, glasswort, saltwort, < L. *sal*, salt, + *cornu*, horn.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salicornieæ*, having the flowers immersed in hollows of the upper joints of the stem, from which the two light-yellow anthers protrude. The small fleshy three- or four-toothed perianth becomes spongy and thickened in fruit, inclosing the ovoid utricle, which contains a single erect seed destitute of albumen, having a conduplicate embryo with two thickish seed-leaves. The 8 species are native of saline soils throughout the world, and are remarkable for their smooth, fleshy, leafless, and jointed stems, erect or decumbent, and bearing many short branches, their numerous joints dilated above into sheaths which form a socket partly inclosing the next higher joint. Their inconspicuous flowers form terminal fleshy and cylindrical spikes closely resembling the branches. See *glasswort* and *marsh-samphire*, also *crab-grass*, 2, and *jume*.

Salicornieæ (sal"i-kôr-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1827), < *Salicornia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers immersed in the axils of scales of a cone or in hollows of the stem, and by the fruit which is a utricle included in an unappendaged and generally somewhat enlarged perianth. It includes 11 genera and about 31 species, many of them natives of salt-marshes. They are herbs or fleshy shrubs, with continuous or jointed branches, often leafless.

salicyl (sal'i-sil), *n.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4.OH.CO$.

In relieving pain and lessening fever in acute rheumatism the *salicyl* treatment is undoubtedly the most effective we know of. *Lancet*, No. 3431, p. 1086.

salicylate (sal'i-sil-āt), *n.* [< *salicyl*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of salicylic acid.

salicylated (sal'i-si-lā-ted), *a.* [< *salicyl*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mixed or impregnated with, or combined with, salicylic acid: as, *salicylated* cotton.—**Salicylated camphor**, an antiseptic preparation made by heating camphor (84 parts) with salicylic acid (65 parts), which gives an oily liquid, solid when cold.—**Salicylated cotton**. Same as *salicylic cotton*. See *salicylic*.

salicylic (sal-i-sil'ik), *a.* [< L. *salix* (*salic-*), willow, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Derived from the willow: applied to a number of benzene derivatives

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which may be derived from the glucoside salicin found in the bark and leaves of willows.—**Salicylic acid**, an acid ($C_6H_4.OH.CO_2H$) obtained from oil of wintergreen, from salicin, and from other sources. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, which are odorless, with an astringent taste and a slightly irritating effect on the fauces. It is prepared commercially by the action of carbonic acid on sodium phenol (sodium carbolate). Salicylic acid has come into very general use as an antiseptic, and, being devoid of active poisonous properties, is employed for preserving foods, etc., from decay. It is also used in acute articular rheumatism and in myalgia.—**Salicylic aldehyde**, the aldehyde of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4.OH.COH$, which occurs in the volatile oil of *Spiræa*. It is an oily liquid with aromatic odor, soluble in water, and readily oxidized to salicylic acid.—**Salicylic** or **salicylated cotton**, absorbent cotton impregnated with salicylic acid and used as an antiseptic dressing.—**Salicylic ether**, an ether formed by the combination of salicylic acid with an alcohol radical. Oil of wintergreen is salicylic methyl ether.

salicylism (sal'i-sil-izm), *n.* Toxic effects produced by salicylic acid.

salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* [< *salien(t)* + *-ce*. Cf. the older form *saliance*.] 1. The fact or condition of being salient; the state of projecting or being projected; projection; protrusion.

The thickness and *salience* of the external frontal table remains apparent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A projection; any part or feature of an object or whole which protrudes or juts out beyond its general surface, as a molding considered with reference to a wall which it decorates.

Saliences are indicated conventionally [in medieval illumination] by paling the colour, while depressions are expressed by deepening it.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 209.

saliency (sā'li-en-si), *n.* Same as *salience*.

salient (sā'li-ent), *a.* and *n.* [An altered form, to suit the L. spelling, of earlier *saliant* (in her.), **saillant*, < F. *saillant*, < L. *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring forth (> It. *salire* = Sp. *salir* = Pg. *sahir* = Pr. *salir*, *salhir*, *sallir* = F. *saillir*, > E. obs. *sail*[2]), = Gr. ἅλλεσθαι, leap (> E. *halter*[2], etc.). From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sail*[2], *assail* (*sail*[3]), *sally*[2], *assault*, *sault*[1], *saltation*, *saltier*, *exult*, *insult*, *result*, *desultory*, *resilient*, *salmon*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Leaping; bounding; jumping; moving by leaps; specifically, in *herpet.*, saltatorial: habitually leaping or jumping, as a frog or toad; of or pertaining to the *Salientia*.

The legs of both sides moving together, as in frogs and *saliant* animals, is properly called leaping.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, leaping or springing: said of a beast of prey which is represented bendwise on the escutcheon, the hind feet together at the sinister base, and the fore paws raised and usually on a level, though sometimes separate, nearly as when rampant. Also *saliant*, *assailant*, *effaré*.—3. Shooting up or out; springing up.


A Lion Salient.

He had in himself a *salient* living spring of generous and manly action. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky?
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 162.

4. Projecting outward; convex: as, a *salient* angle.—5. Standing out; conspicuous; prominent; striking.

There are people who seem to have no notion of sketching a character, or observing and describing *salient* points, either in persons or things.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

The antiphonary furnished the anthems or verses for the beginning of the communion, the offertory, and other *salient* passages of the office.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 20.

Mr. John Westbrook, . . . known, from his swarthy looks and *salient* features, as "Jew Westbrook."
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 142.

Salient angle. (*a*) In *fort.* See *bastion*. (*b*) In *geom.*, an angle bending toward the interior of a closed figure, as an ordinary angle of a polygon: opposed to *reentrant angle*.—**Salient batrachians.** Same as *Salientia*, 1.

II. *n.* A salient angle or part; a projection.

I fired my revolver through the angle of the case, so as to make a hole in the tin. Having first made this lodgement in the *salient*, the rest of the work was easy.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 162.

Some of them, in the impetus of the assault, went even inside one of the *salients* of the work.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

Salientia (sā-li-en'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*.] 1. In *herpet.*, an old name, originating with Laurenti, 1768, of salient or saltatorial amphibians, as frogs and toads: synonymous with *Anura*[2], and with *Batrachia* in a restricted sense.—2†. In Illiger's classification (1811), the third order of mammals, containing the kangaroos and potoroos—that is, those marsupials which he did not class with the *Quadrumana* in his second order *Pollicata*.

saliently (sā'li-ent-li), *adv.* In a salient manner, in any sense of *salient*.

salière (sa-liär'), *n.* [F.: see *seller*[3].] A salt-cellar.

saliferous (sā-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *geol.*, noting a formation containing a considerable amount of rock-salt, or yielding brine in economically valuable quantity. Saliferous beds are found in almost all the divisions of the geological series, from the lowest to the highest.—**Saliferous system**, in *geol.*, a name sometimes given to the Triassic series, because some of the most important salt-deposits of Europe occupy this geological position.

salifiable (sal'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *salifiable* = Sp. *salificable* = It. *salificabile*; as *salify* + *-able*.] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

salification (sal'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *salification*; as *salify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of salifying, or the state of being salified.

salify (sal'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salified*, ppr. *salifying*. [= F. *salifier* = It. *salificare*, < L. *sal*, salt, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To form into a salt, as by combination with an acid.

saligot (sal'i-got), *n.* [Also *salligot*; < OF. *saligots*, "saligots, water caltrops, water nuts" (Cotgrave).] 1. The water-chestnut, *Trapa natans*.—2. A ragout of tripe. *Davies.*

He himself made the wedding with fine sheeps-heads, brave haslets with mustard, gallant *salligots* with garlic (tribars aux ails). *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

Salii (sā'li-ī). *n. pl.* [L. *Salii*: see *Salian*[2].] The priests of Mars, in ancient Rome: according to tradition their college was established by Numa Pompilius. See *Salian*[2].

salimeter (sā-lim'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

salimetry (sā-lim'e-tri), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometry*.

salina (sā-lī'nä), *n.* [Sp. *salina*: see *saline*, *n.*] A saline; salt-works; any place where salt is deposited, gathered, or manufactured.

In a large *salina*, northward of the Rio Negro, the salt at the bottom, during the whole year, is between two and three feet in thickness.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 309.

Salina group. Same as *Onondaga salt-group*. See *salt-group*.

salination (sal-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< *saline* + *-ation*.] The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.

The Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*.
Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 59.

saline (sā-līn' or sā'līn), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *salin* = Sp. Pg. It. *salino*, < L. **salinus* (found only in neut. *salinum*, salt-cellar, and pl. fem. *salinæ*, salt-pits: see *saline*, *n.*), < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1] and *sal*[1].] 1. Consisting of salt or constituting salt: as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances.—2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of salt; salty: as, a *saline* taste.

With bacon, mass *saline*, where never lean
Beneath the brown and bristly rind was seen.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

A delicious *saline* scent of sea-weed.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 630.

Saline bath, a bath used as a substitute for sea-water, containing 36 ounces of salt to 60 gallons of water.—**Saline infiltration**, the deposit of various salts in a tissue, as in calcareous degeneration.—**Saline mixture**, lemon-juice and potassium bicarbonate.—**Saline purgative**, a salt with purgative properties, such as magnesium or sodium sulphate, sodiopotassium tartrate, magnesium carbonate, etc.—**Saline waters**, waters impregnated with salts, especially spring waters which contain considerable quantities of salts of the alkalis and alkaline earths, used as medicines.

saline (sā-līn' or sā'līn), *n.* [< F. *saline* = Sp. Pg. It. *salina*, < L. *salinæ*, salt-works, salt-pits, pl. of *salina*, fem. of adj. (cf. ML. *salina*, L. and ML. *salinum*, a salt-cellar) **salinus*, of salt: see *saline*, *a.*] A salt-spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a salt-marsh or -pit.

The most part of all the salt they haue in Venice commeth from these *Salines*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 108.

The waters of the bay were already marbling over the *salines* and half across the island.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 789.

salineness (sā-līn'nes), *n.* [< *saline* + *-ness*.] Saline character or condition. *Imp. Dict.*

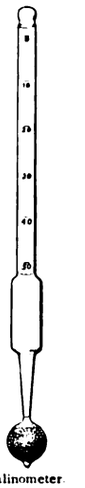
saliniferous (sal-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing salt.

saliniform (sā-lin'i-fôrm), *a.* [Irreg. < L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of salt.

salinity (sā-lin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salinité*; as *saline* + *-ity*.] Saline or salty character or quality; degree of saltiness; saltiness.

It is shown by a glance at the charts that there are areas in the ocean of great *salinity* and areas of great dilution.
Nature, XXX. 314.

salinometer (sal-i-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] 1. A form of hydrometer for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. The numbers on the stem (see figure) show the percentages of strength for the depths to which the instrument sinks in a solution. Also *salimeter*, *salometer*.


Salinometer.

2. A similar apparatus used for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleansed by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers as well as to diminish their evaporating power. Also called *salt-gage*.

salinometer-pot (sal-i-nom'e-tėr-pot), *n.* A vessel in which water from a boiler may be drawn to test it for brine by the salinometer.

salinometry (sal-i-nom'e-tri), *n.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt, + Gr. *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The use of the salinometer. Also *salimetry*, *salometry*.

salinoterrene (sā-lī'nō-te-rēn'), *a.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *terrenus*, of earth: see *terrene*.] Pertaining to or composed of salt and earth.

salinous† (sā-lī'nus), *a.* [< L. **salinus*, of salt: see *saline*.] Same as *saline*.

When wood and many other bodies do petrifie . . . we do not usually ascribe their induration to cold, but rather unto *salinous* spirits, concretive juices, and causes circumjacent, which do assimilate all bodies not indisposed for their impressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Saliquet (sal'ik or sa-lēk'), *a.* Same as *Salic*.

Salisburia (sal-is-bū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir James Smith, 1798), named after R. A. *Salisbury*, an English botanist (born 1762).] A former genus of coniferous trees, now known by the earlier name *Ginkgo* (Kaempfer, 1712). The change of name was proposed on the ground that *Ginkgo* (also spelled *Gingko*) was a barbarism, a reason which is not accepted by the modern rules of nomenclature. See *maidenhair-tree*, and cut under *gingko*.

Salisbury boot. See *boot*[2].

salite[1]† (sā'līt), *v. t.* [< L. *salitus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*[1], *salt*[1].] To salt; impregnate or season with salt. *Imp. Dict.*

salite[2] (sā'līt). *n.* [< *Sala* (see def.) + *-ite*[1].] A lamellar variety of pyroxene or augite, of a grayish-green color, from Sala, Sweden, and elsewhere. See *pyroxene*. Also spelled *sahlite*.

salitral (sal'i-tral), *n.* [Sp., < *salitre* = It. *salnitro*, saltpeter, < L. *sal*, salt, + *nitrum*, niter: see *niter*.] A place where saltpeter occurs or is collected.

We passed also a muddy swamp of considerable extent, which in summer dries, and becomes incrusted with various salts, and hence is called a *salitral*.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 90.

saliva (sā-lī'vä), *n.* [In ME. *salve*, < OF. (and F.) *salive* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *saliva*; < L. *saliva*, spittle, saliva, slime. Cf. Gr. σιάλον, spittle, Russ. *slina*, Gael. *seile*, spittle; perhaps akin to *slime*.] Spittle; the mixed secretion of the salivary glands and of the mucous membrane of the mouth, a colorless ropy liquid which normally has an acid reaction. Its physiological use is to keep moist the tongue, mouth, and fauces, thus aiding the sense of taste, and to assist mastication and deglutition. Specifically, saliva is the secretion of the salivary glands, which in man and many other animals contains a digestive ferment, ptyalin. See *ptyalin*, and cuts under *parotid* and *salivary*.

saliva-ejector (sā-lī'vä-ē-jek'tor), *n.* A saliva-pump.

salival (sā-lī'val), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *salival* = It. *salivale*; as *saliva* + *-al*.] Same as *salivary*. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxxix. [Rare.]

salivan (sā-lī'van), *a.* [< L. *saliva*, spittle, + *-an*.] Same as *salivary*. [Rare.]

salivant (sal'i-vant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salivan(t-)s*, ppr. of *salivare*, spit out, salivate, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] **I.** *a.* Promoting

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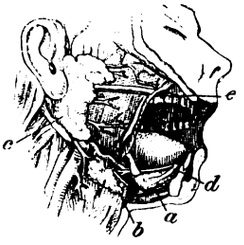
the flow of saliva; exciting or producing salivation.

II. *n.* A substance which has the property of salivating.

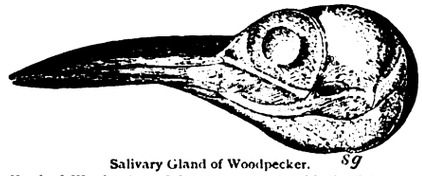
saliva-pump (sạ-lī′vạ̈-pump), *n.* In *dentistry*, a device for carrying off the accumulating saliva from the mouth of a patient. A hooked tube is inserted in the mouth, and is connected at the other end with a valved chamber through which is passed a small stream of water. The vacuum thus produced draws out from the mouth any excess of saliva. Also called *saliva-ejector*.



Salivary Glands.

a, sublingual; *b*, submaxillary: their ducts opening at *d*, beside the tongue on the floor of the mouth; *c*, parotid, its duct (Stenson's), *e*, opening opposite the second upper molar tooth.

salivary (sal′i-vā-ri), *a.* [= F. *salivaire* = Pg. *salivar* = It. *salivare*, < L. *salivarius*, pertaining to saliva or slime, slimy, clammy, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva: as, *salivary* glands; *salivary* ducts or canals. In man the salivary glands are three pairs — the parotid (see cut under *parotid*), submaxillary, and sublingual. Such glands are of enormous size in various animals, as the beaver and sewellel. In the latter they form a great glandular collar



Salivary Gland of Woodpecker.

Head of Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), with the integument removed, showing the large salivary gland *sg*. (About two thirds natural size.)

like a goiter. They are also very large in some birds, as swifts and woodpeckers. — **Buccal salivary papilla**, the prominent opening in the cheek of the duct of the parotid gland. — **Salivary calculus**, a concretion found in the duct of Wharton, and consisting chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia, and phosphate of lime. These calculi are also sometimes found in the ducts of the parotid and submaxillary glands. — **Salivary corpuscles**, pale spherical nucleated bodies found in the saliva, containing numerous fine granules in incessant agitation. — **Salivary diastase**. Same as *ptyalin*. — **Salivary fistula**, an abnormal opening on the side of a salivary duct. — **Salivary tubes of Pflueger**, the intralobular ducts of the salivary glands.

salivate (sal′i-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salivated*, ppr. *salivating*. [< L. *salivatus*, pp. of *salivare* (> It. *salivare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *salivar* = F. *saliver*), spit out, also salivate, < L. *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] To purge by the salivary glands; produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, usually by the action of mercury; produce ptyalism in.

salivation (sal-i-vā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *salivation* = Sp. *salivacion* = Pg. *salivação* = It. *salivazione*, < LL. *salivatio(n-)*, < L. *salivare*, pp. *salivatus*, spit: see *salivate*.] An abnormally abundant flow of saliva; the act or process of salivating, or producing an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by means of mercury; ptyalism.

salivin (sal′i-vin), *n.* [< L. *saliva*, saliva, + *-in*2.] Same as *ptyalin*.

salivous† (sạ-lī′vus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *salivoso*, < L. *salivosus*, full of spittle, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.

> There also happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery, iv. 7.

Salix (sā′liks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *salix*, a willow: see *sallow*1.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the willows, type of the order *Salicineæ*, and characterized by a disk or perianth reduced to one or two distinct glands, and a one-celled ovary with a short two-cleft style, and two placentæ each bearing commonly from four to eight ovules, arranged in two ranks. Unlike those of *Populus*, the other genus of the order, the leaves are commonly long and narrow, the catkins are dense, erect, and at first covered by a single bud-scale, the flowers sessile, stigma short, stamens usually but two, the bracts entire, and the seeds few in each two-valved capsule. There are over 160 species enumerated, often of very difficult limitation from the number of connecting forms and of hybrids. They are natives of all northern and cold regions, rare in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. One species only is known in South Africa, and one in South America, native in Chili; none occurs in Australasia or Oceanica. About 20 are native to the northeastern United States; and they are still more numerous northward, 10 species being reported from Point Barrow in Alaska alone. They are trees or shrubs, generally with long lithe branches and elongated entire or minutely toothed leaves, often with conspicuous stipules. A few alpine species are prostrate, and form matted turfs or send up small herb-like branches from underground stems. *S. arctica*, a wide-spread species of the far north, extends to latitude 81° 44′ N., in the form, at sea-level, of dwarf shrubs a foot high, but with a trunk an inch thick. The catkins are conspicuous; in temperate climates they are usually put forth before the leaves, but in colder regions they commonly appear nearly at the same time. Most species grow along streams, and many are widely planted to consolidate banks, and thus have become extensively naturalized. Many are found in a fossil state. See *willow*, *osier*, and *sallow*1; also cuts under *ament*, *inflorescence*, *lanceolate*, and *retuse*.

sall1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soul*.

sall2, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shall*.

sallad†, **sallade**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *salad*1, *sallet*2.

sallee-man (sal′ē-mạn), *n.* 1. A Moorish pirate: so called from the port of Sallee, on the coast of Morocco.

> Fleets of her Portuguese men-of-war rode down over the long swell to give battle to saucy *sallee-men*.
> *J. W. Palmer*, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 29.

2. In *zoöl.*, a physophorous oceanic hydrozoan of the family *Velellidæ*, as *Velella vulgaris*. It is about 2 inches long, of a transparent blue color, and rides on the surface of the sea with its vertical crest acting as a sail. Also *sallyman*.

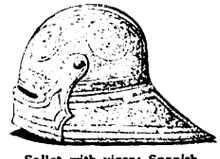
sallenders (sal′en-dèrz), *n.* Same as *sellanders*.

sallet†, *n.* Same as *sellet*3.

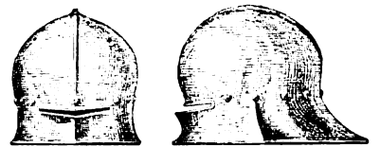
sallet1† (sal′et), *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*1. [In the first quotation there is a play upon this word and *sallet*2, a helmet.]

> Wherefore . . . have I climbed into this garden to see if I can eat grass or pick a *sallet*, . . . which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach this hot weather. And I think this word *sallet* was born to do me good; for many a time, but for a sallet, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill; and many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart-pot to drink in; and now the word *sallet* must serve me to feed on.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 9.
>
> On Christ-masse Euen they eate a *Sallet* made of diuers Hearbs, and seeth all kindes of Pulse which they feed vpon.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 618.
>
> Wilt eate any of a young spring *sallet*?
> *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

sallet2 (sal′et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sallett*, *salet*, also *salad*, *sallad*, *sallade*, *salade*, < ME. *salette* (confused in spelling with *salad*1, also spelled *sallet*), prop. *salade*, < OF. *salade*, *sallade*, a helmet, head-piece, = Sp. Pg. *celada*, a helmet (cf. Sp. *celar*, engrave, *celadura*, enamel, inlaying), < It. *celata*, a helmet, < L. *cælata*, sc. *cassis*, an engraved or ornamented helmet, fem. pp. of *cælare*, engrave: see *ceil* and *celure*.] 1. A kind of helmet, first introduced at the beginning of the fifteenth century, lighter than the helm, and having an intermediary form between this and the chapel-de-fer. Its distinguishing mark is the fixed projection behind, which replaces the articulated couvre-nuque of other forms of head-piece. The sallet is always extremely simple in form, having rounded surfaces everywhere, and especially well adapted to cause blows or thrusts to glance from the surface. Most sallets are without movable vizors; but where there are vizors the same peculiarity of small rounded surfaces is preserved.



Sallet, with vizor; Spanish, 15th century.



Sallet, without vizor, of form worn by horsemen in the first half of the 15th century.

> *Salad*, speare, gard-brace, ne page.
> *The Isle of Ladies*, l. 1556.

> The seid Lord sent to the seid mansion a riotous peple, to the nombre of a thowsand persones, with blanket bendes of a sute as risers ageyn your pees, arrayd in maner of werre, with curesse, brigaunders, jakks, *salettes*, gleyfes, bowes, arows, pavyse, gonnes, pannys with fier and teynes brennyng therein.
> *Paston Letters*, I. 106.

2. As much as a sallet will hold. [Rare.]

> No more calling of lanthorn and candle-light;
> That maidenheads be valued at just nothing;
> And sacke be sold by the *sallet*.
> *Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 19).

salleting† (sal′et-ing), *n.* [< *sallet*1 + *-ing*1.] Same as *salad*1.

salliance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salience*.

salligot† (sal′i-got), *n.* See *saligot*.

sallow1 (sal′ō), *n.* [Also *sally*, dial. (Sc.) *sauch*, *saugh*; early mod. E. also *salowe*, rarely *sale*; < ME. *saleuce*, *salwe*, *saluhe*, *salwhe*, also *saly* (pl. *salewis*, *salwes*, *salyhes*), < AS. *sealh* (in inflection also *seal-*) = OHG. *salahā*, MHG. *salhe*, G. *sahl* (in *sahlweide*, the round-leafed willow) = Icel. *selja* = Sw. *sälg* = Dan. *selje* = L. *salix*, a willow (> It. *salcio*, *salce*, *salice* = Sp. *salce* = Pg. *sauze* (the F. *saule* is < OHG.) = Gael. *saileach* = Ir. *sail*, *saileach* = W. *helyg*, pl.), = Gr. ἑλίκη, a willow: prob. named from its growing near water; cf. Skt. *salila*, *saras*, *sari*, water, *sarasya*, a lotus, *sarit*, a river, < √ *sar*, flow.] 1. A willow, especially *Salix caprea*, the great sallow or goat- or hedge-willow. It is a tall shrub or bushy tree, found through the northern Old World. It puts forth its showy yellow catkins very early in spring, and in England its branches serve in church use for palms. (See *palm*2, 3.) It furnishes an osier for basket- and hoop-making; its wood is made into implements, and largely into gunpowder-charcoal; its bark is used for tanning, especially for tanning glove-leather. The gray sallow is only a variety. In Australia the name is applied to some acacias.

> ȝe schulen take to ȝou in the firste day . . . braunchis of a tree of thicke boowis, and *salewis* of the rennynge streem.
> *Wyclif*, Lev. xxiii. 40 (ed. Purvey).
>
> In this Region of Canchieta, the gossampine trees growe of them selues commonly in many places, as doo with vs elmes, wyllowes, and *salowes*.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 95).
>
> The fore-pillar [of the Dalway harp] appears to be *sallow*, the harmonic curve of yew.
> *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

2. An osier; a willow wand.

> And softe a *saly* twygge aboute him plie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.
>
> Who so that buyldeth his hous al of *salwes* . . .
> Is worthy to been hanged on the galwes.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 655.

sallow2 (sal′ō), *a.* [< ME. *salow*, *salwhe*, < AS. *salo*, *salu*, *sealo*, sallow (*salo-neb*, yellow-beaked, *salu-pād*, with pale garment, *sealo-brūn*, sallow-brown), = MD. *saluwe*, D. *zaluw*, *saluwe*, tawny, sallow, = OHG. *salo*, dusky (> F. *sale* = It. *salavo*, dirty), MHG. *sale*, *sal*, G. dial. *sal*, *sahl* = Icel. *söl*r, yellowish; root uncertain.] Having a yellowish color; of a brownish-yellow and unhealthy-looking color: said of the skin or complexion.

> What a deal of brine
> Hath wash'd thy *sallow* cheeks for Rosaline!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 70.
>
> Then the judge's face had lost the ruddy English hue, that showed its warmth through all the duskiness of the colonel's weather-beaten cheek, and had taken a *sallow* shade, the established complexion of his countrymen.
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

sallow2 (sal′ō), *v. t.* [< *sallow*2, *a.*] To tinge with a sallow or yellowish color.

> July breathes hot, *sallows* the crispy fields.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

sallow3 (sal′ō), *n.* [Abbr. of *sallow-moth*.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths; a sallow-moth. Thus, *Cirrædia xerampelina* is the center-barred *sallow*. — **Bordered sallow.** See *Heliothis*. — **Orange sallow.** See *orange*1.

sallow-kitten (sal′ō-kit′n), *n.* A kind of puss-moth, *Dicranura furcula*: so called by British collectors.

sallow-moth (sal′ō-môth), *n.* A British moth of the genus *Xanthia*, as *X. cerago*, *X. sulphurago*, etc., of a pale-yellowish color; a sallow.

sallowness (sal′ō-nes), *n.* [< *sallow*2 + *-ness*.] The quality of being sallow; paleness, tinged with brownish yellow: as, *sallowness* of complexion.

> With the *sallowness* from the face flies the bitterness from the heart.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 319.

sallow-thorn (sal′ō-thôrn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*.

sallowy (sal′ō-i), *a.* [< *sallow* + *-y*1.] Abounding in sallows or willows.

> The brook,
> Vocal, with here and there a silence, ran
> By *sallowy* rims.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

sally1 (sal′i), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). Same as *sallow*1.

sally2 (sal′i), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *sallie*; < OF. (and F.) *saillie* (= Pr. *salhia* = Sp. *salida* = Pg. *sahida*), a sally, eruption, leap, < *saillir*, rush forth, leap: see *sally*2, *v.*] 1†. A leap or spring; a darting; a dance. — 2. A sudden rush, dash, or springing forth; specifically, a sudden and determined rush or eruption of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sortie: as, the garrison made a *sally*.

> I come from haunts of coot and hern,
> I make a sudden *sally*,
> And sparkle out among the fern,
> To bicker down a valley.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

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3. A run or excursion; a trip or jaunt; a going out in general.

Bellmour, good Morrow—Why, truth on't is, these early *Sallies* are not usual to me; but Business, as you see, Sir —— *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 1.

Every one shall know a country better that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that like a mill-horse goes still round in the same track. *Locke.*

Every step in the history of political liberty is a *sally* of the human mind into the untried Future. *Emerson*, Amer. Civilization.

4. In *arch.*, a projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibers, as the feet of common rafters.—5. An outburst, as of imagination, fancy, merriment, etc.; a flight; hence, a freak, frolic, or escapade.

The Dorien [measure] because his falls, *sallyes*, and compasse be diuers from those of the Phrigien. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit. *Stillingfleet.*

'Tis but a *sally* of youth. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

She was apt to fall into little *sallies* of passion. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 172.

sally[2] (sal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sallied*, ppr. *sallying*. [Early mod. E. also *sallie*, *salic*; < ME. *saillen*, *saillyn*, < OF. *saillir*, leap, jump, bound, issue forth, < L. *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], of which *sally*[2] is a doublet. The verb *sally*[2], however, depends in part on the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To leap; spring; dance.

Herod also made a promise to the daughter of Herodias when she danced and *salied* so pleasantly before him and his lords. *Becon*, Works, I. 373. (*Davies.*)

2. To leap, dash, or spring forth; burst out; specifically, to make a sally, as a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; hence, to set out briskly or energetically.

At his first coming, the Turkes *sallied* upon the Germane quarter. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 10.

Then they opened their gate,
Sallying forth with vigor and might.
Undaunted Londonderry (Child's Ballads, VII. 250).

How merrily we would *sally* forth into the fields! *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

So enfeebled and disheartened were they that they offered no resistance if attacked; . . . even the women of Malaga *sallied* forth and made prisoners. *Irving*, Granada, p. 98.

II.† *trans.* To mount; copulate with: said of horses. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

sally[3] (sal'i), *n.* [A particular use of **sally*, var. of *sallow*[2]. Cf. *sallow*[3].] 1. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Ireland.]—2. A kind of stone-fly; one of the *Perlidæ*: as, the yellow *sally*, *Chloroperla viridis*, much used by anglers in England.

sally-lunn (sal'i-lun'), *n.* [Named after *Sally Lunn*, a young woman who sold this species of bun through the streets of Bath, about the end of the 18th century.] A kind of sweet spongy teacake, larger than a muffin: in the United States usually baked in loaves or forms, not in muffin-rings.

It's a sort of night that's meant for muffins. Likewise crumpets. Also *sally-lunns*. *Dickens*, Chimes, iv.

Phillis trifling with a plover's
Egg, while Corydon uncovers with a grace the *Sally Lunn*.
C. S. Calverley, In the Gloaming.

sallyman (sal'i-man), *n.* Same as *sallee-man*, 2.

sally-picker (sal'i-pik'ėr), *n.* [< *sally*[1] + *picker*.] One of several different warblers: so called in Ireland. (*a*) The least willow-wren, or chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; also, *P. trochilus*. (*b*) The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*.

sally-port (sal'i-pōrt), *n.* 1. In *fort.*, a gate or a passage to afford free egress to troops in making a sally. The name is applied to the postern leading from under the rampart into the ditch; or in more modern use to a cutting through the glacis, by which a sally may be made through the covered way. See diagram under *barbican*.

At a small distance from it [a rocky hill] on one side there is a *sally port*, cut down through the rock to the sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 26.

The direction taken by Hawk-eye soon brought the travellers to the level of the plain, nearly opposite to a *sally-port* in the western curtain of the fort. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xiv

2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship, for the escape of the crew into boats when the train is fired.

sally-wood (sal'i-wůd), *n.* Willow-wood.

salm†, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalm*.

salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'di), *n.* [Also *salmagundy*, dial. *salmon-gundy*; < OF. *salmigondin*, *salmigoundins*, F. *salmigondis*, orig. 'seasoned salt meats'; prob. < It. *salame* (pl. *salami*), salt meat (< L. *sal*, salt), + *conditi*, pl. of *condito*, < L. *conditus*, seasoned, savory, pp. of *condire*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*, *condite*[2].] 1. Originally, an Italian dish consisting of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, onions, oil, etc.

The descendant of Caractacus returned, and, ordering the boy to bring a piece of salt beef from the brine, cut off a slice and mixed it with an equal quantity of onions, which, seasoning with a moderate proportion of pepper and salt, he brought into a consistence with oil and vinegar; then, tasting the dish, assured us it was the best *salmagundy* that he had ever made. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xxvi.

Hence—2. A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a hotchpotch; a miscellany. *W. Irving.*

salmi, salmis (sal'mi), *n.* [< F. *salmis*, orig. 'salted meats,' a double pl., < It. *salame* (pl. *salami*), salt meat: see *salmagundi*.] A ragout of roasted woodcocks, larks, thrushes, or other species of game, minced and stewed with wine, little pieces of bread, and other ingredients to stimulate the appetite.

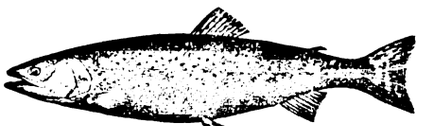
As it is, though in one way still a striking picture, it is too much of a "*salmi* of frogs' legs," as they said of Correggio's famous dome at Parma. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 42.

salmiac (sal'mi-ak), *n.* [= F. *salmiac* = G. Sw. Dan. *salmiak*, corruptions of *sal ammoniac*: see *sal ammoniac*, under *ammoniac*.] A contraction of *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*).

salmis, *n.* See *salmi*.

salmite (sal'mīt), *n.* [< (Viel)-*Salm* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a manganesian variety of chloritoid, from Viel-Salm in Belgium.

Salmo (sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Artedi; Linnæus), < L. *salmo*, a salmon: see *salmon*.] The leading genus of *Salmonidæ*. It was formerly more than coextensive with the family as now understood, but is usually restricted to forms having the anal fin short, of only nine to eleven developed rays; the vomer flat, its surface plane and toothed; and the body spotted with black (not with red or silvery gray). In this sense the genus *Salmo* is exclusive of the chars (*Salvelinus*) and of the Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*). But even thus restricted it contains two sets of species: (*a*) True salmon, marine and anadromous, as *S. salar*, with the vomerine teeth little developed, no hyoid teeth, scales large, caudal fin well forked (truncate in old individuals), and sexual distinctions strong, the breeding males having the lower jaw hooked upward. Such salmon are sometimes landlocked, as the variety found in Sebago Lake, in Maine. See cut under *parr*. (*b*) River-salmon, not anadromous, with vomerine teeth highly developed, and sexual differences not strong. Such salmon are among the many fishes called *trout* or *salmon-trout* in the United States, as *S. irideus*, the rainbow-trout of California, which is a variety or subspecies of *S. gairdneri*, the steel-head or hard-head salmon-trout of the Sacramento river and northward, attaining a weight of twenty pounds (see cut under *rainbow-trout*); *S. purpuratus*, var. *spilurus*, the trout of the Rio Grande, Utah Basin, etc.; and *S. purpuratus*, the sal-

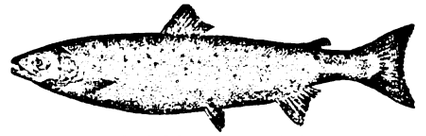


Salmon-trout (*Salmo purpuratus*).

mon-trout of the Columbia river, Rocky Mountain brook-trout, Yellowstone trout, etc. (See *lake-trout*, 1; *lake-trout*, 2, is a char.) Genera of *Salmoninæ* which have been detached from *Salmo* proper are *Salvelinus*, the chars (including *Cristivomer*) and *Oncorhynchus*. The river and lake species of *Salmo* which are not anadromous form a section or subgenus called *Fario*.

salmoid (sal'moid), *n.* [< *salm*(*on*) + *-oid*.] Same as *salmonoid*.

salmon (sam'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *salmond*, *samon*; < ME. *salmon*, *salmond*, usually *saumon*, *samon*, *saumoun*, *samowne*, < OF. *saumon*, *saumun*, *saulmone*, *saulmon*, *salmun*, F. *saumon*, a salmon (fish), = Pr. *salmo* = Sp. *salmon* = Pg. *salmão* = It. *salamone* = OS. OHG. *salmo*, MHG. *salme*, G. *salm*, < L. *salmo(-n)*, a salmon, lit. 'leaper,' < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Salmo* (*S. salar*), found in all the northern parts of Europe, America, and Asia. The salmon is both a marine and a fresh-water fish. Its normal locality may be said to be off the mouth or estuary of the larger rivers, whence, in the season of



Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

sexual excitement, it ascends to the spawning-beds, which are frequently far inland, near the head-waters of the rivers. On reaching the spawning-station, the female by means of her tail makes a furrow in the gravelly bed of the river, in which she deposits her spawn or eggs, numbering many thousands, which, when impregnated by the male accompanying her, she carefully covers up by rapid sweeps of her tail. At this season the snout of the male undergoes a strange transformation, the under jaw becoming hooked upward with a cartilaginous excrescence, which is used as a weapon in the combats which are frequent when two or more males attach themselves to one female. In this condition he is known as a *kipper*. The time occupied in spawning is from three to twelve days, and the season extends from the end of autumn till spring. After spawning, the salmon, both male and female, die or go to sea under the name of *spent fish*, *foul fish*, or *kelts*, the females being further distinguished as *shedders* or *baggits*. In from 80 to 140 days the young fish hatches from the egg. Then it is about five eighths of an inch long. In this embryonic state it is nourished from a vitellicle, or umbilical vesicle, suspended under the belly, containing the red yolk of the egg and oil-globules, to be absorbed later. When about fifty days old it is about an inch in length, and becomes a *samlet* or *parr* (see cut under *parr*). It continues in the shallows of its native stream till the following spring, when it is from 3 to 4 inches long and is known as the *May parr*. It now descends into deeper parts of the river, where the weaker fish remain till the end of the second spring, the stronger ones till the end of the first spring only. When the season of its migration arrives, generally the month of May or June, the fins have become darker, and the fish has assumed a silvery hue. It is now known as a *smolt* or *salmon-fry*. The smolts now congregate into shoals and proceed leisurely seaward. On reaching the estuary they remain in its brackish water for a short time, and then proceed to the open sea. Of their life there nothing is known, except that they grow with such rapidity that a fish which reaches the estuary weighing, it may be, not more than 2 ounces, may return to it from the sea, after a few months, as a *grilse*, weighing 8 or 10 pounds. A grilse under 2 pounds is called a *salmon-peal*. In between two and three years the grilse becomes a *salmon*. The salmon returns in preference to the river in which it passed its earlier existence. It has been known to grow to the weight of 83 pounds; more generally it weighs from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an important article of commerce. Its flesh is of a pinkish-orange color. The synonyms of *salmon* are very numerous. Nearly or quite exact local ones are *mort*, *simen*, *sprod*. Salmon under two years old, which have not entered the sea, are generally called *parr*, *pink*, and *smolt*, or, more locally, *blackfin*, *brandling*, *brood*, *cocksper*, *fingerling*, *ginkin*, *gravel-ing*, *gravel-lasprung*, *hepper*, *jerkin*, *lasprung*, *salmon-fry*, *salmon-spring*, *samlet*, *skegger*, *skerling*, *smelt*, *sparling*, *sprag*. One which has returned from the sea a second time is a *gerling*; one which has remained in fresh water during summer is a *laurel*; a milter, or spawning male, may be called a *gib-fish* or *summer-cock*. In the Ribble, in Willughby's time, a two-year old salmon was called *sprod*; a supposed three-year fish *mort*, or perhaps *pug*; a four-year fish, a *forktail*; a five-year fish, a *half-fish*, and a six-year one, a *salmon* specifically.

2. One of various fishes of the same family as the above, but of different genera. Some of these species are recognizable by an increased number of the anal rays (14 to 20), and by the fact that the jaws in the males at the breeding-season become peculiarly developed and hooked. They form the genus *Oncorhynchus*, and are collectively called *Pacific salmon*. Five such species occur in the North Pacific. (*a*) One of these, the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*, has from 25 to 30 short gill-rakers and very small scales (over 200 in a longitudinal row). It reaches a weight of from 3 to 6 pounds, and is found as far south as Oregon or even in the Sacramento river. (*b*) Another, the dog-salmon, *O. keta* or *O. lagocephalus*, has less than 25 short gill-rakers, moderately small scales (about 150 in a longitudinal row), 13 or 14 anal rays, and 13 or 14 branchiostegal rays: the spots are faint or obsolete. It attains a weight of about 12 pounds, and extends southward (sparingly) to the Sacramento river, but is of little value. (*c*) The quinnat or king-salmon, *O. chavicha* or *O. quinnat*, has about 23 short gill-rakers,



Quinnat, or California Salmon (*Oncorhynchus chavicha*).

about 150 scales in a longitudinal row, 16 anal rays, 15 to 19 branchiostegal rays (those of the opposite sides often unlike), and the back and upper fins dotted with black. It reaches a weight of over 100 pounds, but the average in the Columbia river is about 22. It enters abundantly into the Sacramento river and still more numerously into the northern streams from both sides of the Pacific, and is by far the most important species of its genus. About 30,000,000 pounds are estimated to have been the average take for several years in the Columbia river alone, along whose banks extensive canneries are established to preserve the fish. (*d*) The silver or kisutch salmon, *O. kisutch*, has about 23 rather slender gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is bluish-green on the back, silvery on the sides, and punctulated with blackish, but without decided spots except on the top of the head, back, dorsal and adipose fins, and the upper rudimentary rays of the caudal fin. It grows to a weight of from 3 to 8 pounds, and is abundant southward to the Sacramento river, but is of little economic value. (*e*) The blue-back salmon, *O. nerka* or *O. lycaodon*, has about 30 or 40 comparatively long gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is normally colored bright-blue above and silvery on the sides, but the males in the fall become deep-red, and are then known in the interior as *redfish*. It attains a weight of from 4 to 8 pounds, and ascends the Columbia river and tributaries in abundance. It ranks next in value to the quinnat. In canning salmon in America the fish are cooked in the cans in which they are put up, unlike any fish canned in Europe, which are all cooked first and then canned and cooked again. (See *sardine*[1], 1.) The salmon are first

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cleaned and scaled, and have their heads, tails, and fins cut off. Then they are placed in tanks filled with salted water, where they remain some time to "slime" or be cleansed before being brought into the factory. They are then cut into pieces of the proper size to fill the can. These pieces are placed in cans, which are subsequently filled with brine. The raw fish, thus pickled, are soldered in the cans, which are next placed on forms holding many hundreds and lowered by machinery into steam-boilers, where they are cooked for an hour. The next step is a nice process called *venting*. A little hole is pricked in the can to allow the gas within to escape, when the vent-hole is instantly soldered. A second cooking now takes place, after which the cans are taken from the boilers and showered with cold water. If the vacuum is perfect, showing a sound can, the top hollows in with the cooling process. If a can is in the least swollen, it is rejected.

3. One of various fishes, not of the family *Salmonidæ*, suggestive of or mistaken for a salmon. (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion maculatus*. See *squeteague*. [Southern coast of the U. S.] (*b*) A percoideous fish of the genus *Stizostedium*; a pike-perch: more fully called *jack-salmon*. (*c*) In New Zealand, a serranoid fish, *Arripis salar*. (See also the phrases below.)

4. The upper bricks in a kiln, which in firing receive the least heat: so called from their color.

The arches, from necessity, are overburdened in consequence of prolonging the firing sufficiently to burn the top and sides of the kiln into respectable *salmon*.
Ure, Dict., IV. 157.

Black salmon, a local name of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus (Cristivomer) namaycush*.—**Burnett salmon**, a ceratodontoid fish, *Ceratodus (Neoceratodus) forsteri*, with reddish flesh like that of the salmon. See *Ceratodus*.—**Calvered salmon**, pickled salmon. See *calver*, *v. t.*

Did I ever think . . .
That my too curious appetite, that turn'd
At the sight of godwits, pheasant, partridge, quails,
Larks, woodcocks, *calver'd salmon*, as coarse diet,
Would leap at a mouldy crust?
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

Cornish salmon, the pollack. [Local, Eng.]—**Kelp salmon**, of California (Monterey), a serranoid fish, *Paralabrax clathratus*.—**King of the salmon**. See *king*[1].—**Land-locked salmon**, *Salmo salar sebago*, confined to lakes, etc., and manifest as a variety.—**Quoddy salmon**, a gadoid fish, *Pollachius carbonarius* or *virens*; the pollack.—**Salmon brick**. See def. 4, and *brick*[2].—**Sea-salmon**, a gadoid fish, the pollack, *Pollachius carbonarius*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]—**White salmon**, of California, a carangoid fish, *Seriola dorsalis*.—**Wide-mouthed salmon**, any member of the *Scopelidæ*.

salmon (sam′un), *v. t.* [< *salmon*, *n.*] To sicken or poison with salmon, as dogs. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

salmon-belly (sam′un-bel′i), *n.* The belly of a salmon prepared for eating by salting and curing. [Oregon.]

salmon-berry (sam′un-ber′i), *n.* See *flowering raspberry*, under *raspberry*.

salmon-color (sam′un-kul′ọr), *n.* A reddish-orange color of high luminosity but low chroma; an orange pink. The name is associated with the pink color of salmon-flesh, but, as in the cases of other color-names, departs somewhat widely from the color of the thing suggested.

salmon-colored (sam′un-kul′ọrd), *a.* Of a salmon-color.

salmond†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salmon*.

salmon-disease (sam′un-di-zēz′), *n.* A destructive disease of fish, especially of salmon, caused by a fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*. See *Saprolegnia*.

Salmones (sal-mō′nēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Salmonidæ* (*a*).

salmonet (sam′un-et), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *salmonete*, samlet, red mullet; as *salmon* + *-et*. Doublet of *samlet*.] A young or small salmon; a samlet.

salmon-fishery (sam′un-fish′ėr-i), *n.* **1.** A place where salmon-fishing is regularly or systematically carried on.—**2.** Salmon-fishing.

salmon-fishing (sam′un-fish′ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for salmon; salmon-fishery.

salmon-fly (sam′un-flī), *n.* Any kind of artificial fly used for taking salmon with rod and line.

salmon-fry (sam′un-frī), *n.* Salmon under two years old.

salmonic (sal-mon′ik), *a.* [< *salmon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from salmon: as, *salmonic* acid (a peculiar kind of coloring matter found in the muscles of the trout).

salmonid (sal′mō-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Salmonidæ*.

II. *a.* Salmonoid.

Salmonidæ (sal-mon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salmo*, to which various limits have been ascribed by different ichthyologists. (*a*) In Bonaparte's earlier classification, a family coextensive with Cuvier's *Salmonoides*, the fourth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, with scaly body, soft dorsal followed by a second small and adipose fin, numerous cæca, and a natatory bladder. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally, the head naked, body covered with scales, belly rounded, a small adipose fin behind the dorsal, pyloric appendages generally numerous (rarely absent), pseudobranchiæ present, and the ova discharged into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. (*c*) By Cope restricted to such fishes as have the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, and with two tail-vertebræ—the *Coregonidæ* being separated in another family, distinguished (erroneously) by the contiguous parietals and the presence of only one tail-vertebra. (*d*) By Gill restricted to species having the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, accessory costal bones, the stomach siphonal, and the pyloric cæca many. It was divided into two subfamilies, *Coregoninæ* and *Salmoninæ*, containing the whitefish, chars, and trout, as well as the salmon, but not the *Thymallidæ*, the *Argentinidæ*, nor the *Plecoglossidæ*. See cuts under *char*, *hyprural*, *inconnu*, *lake-trout*, *parr*, *rainbow-trout*, *Salmo*, *salmon*, and *trout*.

salmoniform (sal-mon′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salmo*(*n*-), a salmon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *salmonoid*. *Huxley*.

Salmonina (sal-mō-nī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n*-) + *-ina*.] In Günther's classification, the first group of his *Salmonidæ* (see *Salmonidæ* (*b*)), with the dorsal fin opposite or nearly opposite the ventrals. It included all the genera of his *Salmonidæ* except *Salanx*.

Salmoninæ (sal-mō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidæ*, typified by the genus *Salmo*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Same as *Salmonina* of Günther. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert restricted to species with many pyloric cæca, distinct conic teeth to the jaws, and mostly small scales. It includes the genera *Salmo*, *Thymallus*, etc. (*c*) By Gill further restricted to *Salmonidæ* with the parietal bones separated by the supra-occipital, well-developed teeth in the jaws, and mostly small and adherent scales. It thus includes only the genera *Salmo*, *Oncorhynchus*, *Salvelinus*, and their subdivisions. In senses (*b*) and (*c*) the group is contrasted with *Coregoninæ*.

salmoning (sam′un-ing), *n.* [< *salmon* + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The pursuit or capture of salmon; also, the salmon industry, as canning. [Oregon.]—**2.** The habit of feeding on salmon; also, a disease of dogs due to this diet. [Oregon.]

salmon-killer (sam′un-kil′ėr), *n.* A sort of stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, var. *cataphractus*, found from San Francisco to Alaska and Kamchatka, and destructive to salmon-fry and -spawn. [Columbia river, U. S.]

salmon-ladder (sam′un-lad′ėr), *n.* **1.** A fishway.—**2.** A contrivance resembling a fishway in construction, used in the chemical treatment of sewage for thoroughly mixing the chemicals with the sewage.

salmon-leap (sam′un-lēp), *n.* [< ME. *samounlepe*; < *salmon* + *leap*[1].] A series of steps or ladders, etc., so constructed on a dam as to permit salmon to pass up-stream.

salmon-louse (sam′un-lous), *n.* A parasitic crustacean, *Caligus piscinus*, which adheres to the gills of the salmon.

salmonoid (sal′mō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *salmo*(*n*-), a salmon, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a salmon; of or pertaining to the *Salmonidæ* in a broad sense; related to the salmon family. Also *salmoniform*.

II. *n.* A salmonoid fish. Also *salmoid*, *salmonid*.

Salmonoidea (sal-mō-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salmo*(*n*-) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes, comprising the *Salmonidæ*, *Thymallidæ*, *Argentinidæ*, etc.

salmon-peal, salmon-peel (sam′un-pēl), *n.* A young salmon under two pounds weight.

salmon-pink (sam′un-pingk), *n.* A salmon-color verging upon a scarlet pink.

salmon-pool (sam′un-pōl), *n.* See *pool*[1].

salmon-spear (sam′un-spēr), *n.* **1.** An instrument used in spearing salmon.—**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-pronged or four-pronged fish-spear, the prongs being usually barbed.

salmon-spring (sam′un-spring), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

salmon-stair (sam′un-stãr), *n.* Same as *salmon-ladder*.

salmon-tackle (sam′un-tak′l), *n.* The rod, line, and hook or fly with which salmon are taken.

salmon-trout (sam′un-trout), *n.* A kind of salmon. Specifically—(*a*) The *Salmo trutta*, a species which in value ranks next to the salmon itself. It resembles the salmon in form and color, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn. See cut under *trout*. (*b*) In the United States, one of several different fishes which resemble both salmon and trout—the former in size, the latter in having red or silvery spots. Some are true trout, as *Salmo gairdneri*; others are chars, as all species of *Salvelinus*; none is the same as *Salmo trutta* of Europe. See cuts under *rainbow-trout* and *Salmo*.

salmon-twine (sam′un-twīn), *n.* Linen or cotton twine used in the manufacture of salmon-nets. It is a strong twine of various sizes, corresponding to the varying sizes of nets.

salmon-weir (sam′un-wēr), *n.* A weir especially designed or used to take salmon.

salnatron (sal-nā′trọn), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + E. *natron*.] Crude sodium carbonate: a word used by dyers, soap-makers, and others.

salol (sal′ol), *n.* [< *sal*(*icyl*) + *-ol*.] Phenyl salicylate, $C_6H_4.OHCO_2.C_6H_5$, a salicylic ether forming odorless crystals. It is used as an antiseptic, and internally as a substitute for salicylic acid, being less irritating to the stomach.

salometer (sā-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

salometry (sā-lom′e-tri), *n.* Same as *salinometry*.

salomon†, (sal′ō-mọn), *n.* The mass. [Thieves' slang or cant.]

He will not beg out of his limit though hee starve; nor breake his oath if hee sweare by his *Salomon* [the rogues' inviolable oath], though you hang him.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Canting Rogue.

I have, by the *Salomon*, a doxy that carries a kinchinmort in her slate at her back.
Middleton, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Salomonian (sal-ō-mō′ni-an), *a.* [< LL. *Salomon*, Solomon, + *-ian*.] Same as *Salomonic*.

Salomonic (sal-ō-mon′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Salomon*, < LGr. *Σαλωμών*, *Σολομών*, Solomon, King of Israel, + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Solomon, or composed by him.

The collection of *Salomonic* proverbs formed by the scholars in the service of King Hezekiah.
W. R. Smith, The Old Testament in the Jewish Church, [p. 122.

salon (sa-lôṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *saloon*.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable gathering or assemblage.

saloon[1] (sa-lön′), *n.* [< F. *salon* (= Sp. *salon* = Pg. *salão* = It. *salone*), a large room, a hall, < OF. *sale*, F. *salle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a room, chamber, < ML. *sala*, a hall, room, chamber, < OHG. MHG. *sal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber: see *sale*[2].] **1.** Any spacious or elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception.

What Mr. Lovelace saw of the house—which were the *saloon* and the parlours—was perfectly elegant.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 352 (Hall's Mod. Eng., [p. 251).

2. A hall for public entertainments or amusement; also, an apartment for specific public use: as, the *saloon* of a steamer (that is, the main cabin); a refreshment *saloon*.

The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls. *Macaulay*.

3. A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk; a grog-shop. [U. S.]

The restriction of one *saloon* to every 500 people would diminish the number in New York from 10,000 to 2,500.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 42.

Saloon rifle. See *rifle*[2].

saloon[2]†, *n.* An erroneous form of *shalloon*.

saloon-car (sa-lön′kär), *n.* A drawing-room car on a railroad. [U. S.]

saloonist (sa-lö′nist), *n.* [< *saloon*[1] + *-ist*.] A saloon-keeper; one who supports the saloons. [U. S.]

Any persistent effort to enforce the Sunday laws against the saloon is met by the *saloonist* with the counter-effort to enforce the laws against legitimate business.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 16.

saloon-keeper (sa-lön′kē′pėr), *n.* One who keeps a saloon for the retailing of liquors. [U. S.]

saloop (sa-löp′), *n.* A drink prepared from sassafras-bark; sassafras-tea.

There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yclept sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury. . . . This is *saloop*.
Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar, is sold at daybreak in the streets of London under the name of *saloop*.
Pereira's Materia Medica, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 35.

Considered as a sovereign cure for drunkenness, and pleasant withal, *saloop*, first sold at street corners, where it was consumed principally about the hour of midnight, eventually found its way into the coffee houses. The ingredients used in the preparation of this beverage were of several kinds—sassafras and plants of the genus known by the simplers as cuckoo-flowers being the principal among them. *Tuer*, London Cries, p. 13.

saloop-bush (sa-löp′bůsh), *n.* See *Rhagodia*.

salop, *n.* See *salep*.

Salopian[1] (sa-lō′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Salop* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, a western county of England.—**Salopian ware**, a name given to the Roman pottery found in Shropshire, or thought to have been made there.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Shropshire.

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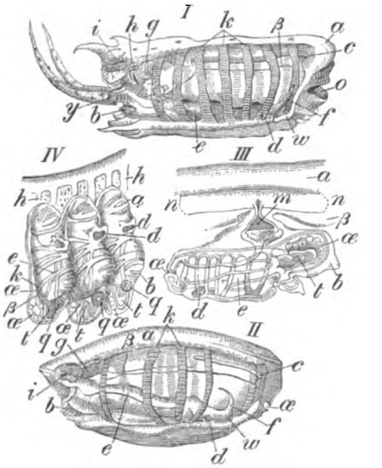
salopian[2] (sa-lō′pi-an), *a.* [< *saloop* + *-ian.*] Pertaining or relating to saloop; consisting of or prepared from saloop; producing or making a preparation of saloop.

A shop . . . for the vending of this "wholesome and pleasant beverage," on the south side of Fleet-street, as thou approachest Bridge-street—the only *Salopian* house.
Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

salp (salp), *n.* [= F. *saupe* = Sp. *salpa*, < L. *salpa*, a kind of stock-fish: see *Salpa.*] A species of *Salpa;* one of the *Salpidæ;* a salpian.

Salpa (sal′pä), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, 1775), < L. *salpa*, < Gr. σάλπη, a kind of stock-fish.] 1. The typical genus of *Salpidæ.* There are two groups of species, in one of which the intestine is extended along the ventral aspect of the body, as in *S. pinnata;* in the other it is compacted in globular form posteriorly, as in



Development and Structure of *Salpa.*

I. Salpa democratica, the sexless ascidiozooid. *II. Salpa mucronata*, the free sexual ascidiozooid. *III.* Fetal *Salpa democratica*, attached by placenta to wall of atrial cavity of *S. mucronata*. *IV.* Part of the stolon of *S. democratica*, with buds of *S. mucronata* attached. In all the figures—*a*, oral orifice; *b*, atrial orifice; *c*, endostyle; *d*, ganglion; *e*, hypopharyngeal band; *f*, languet; *g*, heart; *h*, gemmiparous stolon; *i*, visceral mass, or nucleus; *k*, muscular bands; *m*, placenta; *n*, blood-sinus; *q*, ovisac and ovum; *t*, stomach; *w*, ciliated sac; *æ*, elæoblast; *α*, ectoderm and test; *β*, endoderm.

S. fusiformis, and forms the so-called nucleus. About 15 species are known, of nearly all seas. All are brilliantly luminous or phosphorescent (like the pyrosomes, with which they were formerly associated), and all occur under two forms—an asexual form, in which the individual salps are solitary, and the mature sexual form, in which a number of salps are linked together to form a chain. Also called *Thalia.*

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *salpæ* (-pē).] A species of this genus; a salp.—3†. A kind of stockfish.

Salpa is a fowle fisshe and lytell set by, for it will neuer be ynough for no maner of dressinge tyll it haue ben beten with grete hamers & staues.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

Salpacea (sal-pā′sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpa* + *-acea.*] In De Blainville's classification, one of two families of his *Heterobranchiata*, contrasted with *Ascidiacea.*

salpaceous (sal-pā′shius), *a.* Same as *salpian.*

salpeter†, **salpetre**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *saltpeter.*

salpetry†, *a.* [< *salpetre* (now *saltpeter*) + *-y*[1].] Abounding in or impregnated with saltpeter; nitrous.

Rich Iericho's (sometimes) *sal-peetry* soil,
Through brinie springs that did about it boil,
Brought forth no fruit.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

salpian (sal′pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Salpa* + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpidæ;* salpiform. Also *salpaceous.*

II. *n.* A salp.

The *salpians* and pyrosomes.
Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 164.

salpicon† (sal′pi-kon), *n.* [< F. *salpicon*, < Sp. *salpicar*, bespatter, besprinkle (= Pg. *salpicar*, corn, powder), < *sal*, salt, + *picar*, pick: see *pike*[1], *pick*[1].] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, etc., used to stuff legs of veal. *Bacon.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

Salpidæ (sal′pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpa* + *-idæ.*] A family of hemimyarian ascidians, typified by the genus *Salpa;* the salps. They are placed with the *Doliolidæ* in the order *Thaliacea* (which see). They are free-swimming oceanic organisms, which are colonial when sexually mature, and exhibit alternation of generation; the larvæ are not tailed; the alimentary canal is ventral; the sac is well developed; and the musculation does not form complete rings (is hemimyarian, as distinguished from the cyclomyarian muscles of the *Doliolidæ*). The branchial and peribranchial spaces are continuous, opening by the branchial and atrial pores. The *Salpidæ* include but one genus; as a related form, *Octacnemus*, lately discovered and not yet well known, serves as type of another family (*Octacnemidæ*).

salpiform (sal′pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *salpa*, salp, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpiformes.*

Salpiformes (sal-pi-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *salpiform.*] A suborder of ascidians, constituted by the firebodies or *Pyrosomatidæ* alone, forming free-swimming colonies in the shape of a hollow cylinder closed at one end: more fully called *Ascidiæ salpiformes*, and contrasted with *Ascidiæ compositæ* and *Ascidiæ simplices*, as one of three suborders of *Ascidiacea* proper. This group does not include the salps (which belong to a different order), to which, however, the pyrosomes were formerly approximated in some classifications, in view of their resemblance in some respects.

Salpiglossidæ (sal-pi-glos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), < *Salpiglossis* + *-idæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, characterized by flower-buds with the lobes folded in and also somewhat imbricated, and with the two upper lobes outside of the others and often a little larger. The stamens are sometimes two, usually four, perfect and didynamous, accompanied commonly by a smaller or rudimentary or rarely perfect fifth stamen. The tribe forms the link between the *Solanaceæ*—to which it conforms in centrifugal inflorescence and plicate petals—and the large order *Scrophularineæ*, which it resembles in its didynamous stamens. It includes 18 genera, mostly of tropical America, of which *Salpiglossis* (the type), *Petunia*, *Schizanthus*, *Browallia*, and *Nierembergia* are cultivated for their handsome flowers.

Salpiglossis (sal-pi-glos′is), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), irreg. < Gr. σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salpiglossidæ*, and characterized by four perfect didynamous stamens, two-cleft capsule-valves, and an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla slightly two-lipped and with ample throat, the lobes both plicate and imbricated. It includes 2 or 3 closely allied and variable species, natives of Chili. They are viscid and hairy herbs, annual or perennial, bearing leaves which are entire, or toothed or pinnately cleft, and a few long-pedicelled showy flowers, with the aspect of petunias. *S. sinuata* is a beautiful half-hardy garden annual with many hybrids, the corolla feathered and veined with dark lines on a ground-color varying from pure white to deep crimson, yellow, orange, or purple.

Salpinctes (sal-pingk′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), < Gr. σαλπιγκτής, a trumpeter, < σάλπιγξ, a war-trumpet.] An American genus of *Troglodytidæ;* the rock-wrens. The leading species is *S. obsoletus.* See cut under *rock-wren.*

salpingectomy (sal-pin-jek′tō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] The excision of a Fallopian tube.

salpingemphraxis (sal″pin-jem-frak′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. ἔμφραξις, a stopping, stoppage.] Obstruction of a Fallopian or of a Eustachian tube.

salpinges, *n.* Plural of *salpinx.*

salpingian (sal-pin′ji-an), *a.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + *-ian.*] Pertaining to a Fallopian or to a Eustachian tube.—**Salpingian dropsy**, hydrosalpinx.

salpingitic (sal-pin-jit′ik), *a.* [< *salpingit(is)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to salpingitis.

salpingitis (sal-pin-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *-itis.*] 1. Inflammation of a Fallopian tube.—2†. Inflammation of a Eustachian tube; syringitis.

salpingocyesis (sal-ping″gō-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. κύησις, pregnancy, < κυεῖν, be pregnant.] Tubal pregnancy.

Salpingœca (sal-pin-jē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, + οἶκος, a dwelling.] The typical genus of *Salpingœcidæ*, founded by H. J. Clark in 1866. *S. amphoridium* is an example.

Salpingœcidæ (sal-pin-jē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salpingœca* + *-idæ.*] A family of infusorians, represented by the genera *Salpingœca*, *Lagenœca*, and *Polyœca*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. They secrete and inhabit protective sheaths or loricæ, which are either free, or attached and sessile or pedunculate. The flagellum is single and collared; there are usually two or more contractile vacuoles, situated posteriorly; and there is an endoplast.

salpingomalleus (sal-ping-gō-mal′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *salpingomallei* (-ī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + *malleus.*] The tensor tympani muscle. See *tensor.*

salpingonasal (sal-ping-gō-nā′zal), *a.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + L. *nasalis*, of the nose: see *nasal.*] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose; syringonasal.—**Salpingonasal fold**, a fold of mucous membrane extending from the opening of the Eustachian tube to the posterior nares.

salpingo-oöphorectomy (sal-ping-gō-ō″ō-fō-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *oöphorectomy.*] The excision of the ovaries and Fallopian tubes.

salpingopharyngeal (sal-ping″gō-fā-rin′jē-al), *a.* [< *salpingopharynge-us* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx: specifically noting the salpingopharyngeus.

salpingopharyngeus (sal-ping-gō-far-in-jē′us), *n.*; pl. *salpingopharyngei* (-ī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*) + *pharynx* (*pharyng-*): see *pharyngeus.*] The salpingopharyngeal muscle, or that part of the palatopharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

salpingostaphylinus (sal-ping-gō-staf-i-lī′nus), *n.*; pl. *salpingostaphylini* (-nī). [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. σταφυλή, uvula.] Either one of two muscles of the soft palate, external and internal.—**Salpingostaphylinus externus.** Same as *circumflexus palati* (which see, under *palatum*).—**Salpingostaphylinus internus.** Same as *levator palati* (which see, under *levator*).

salpingotomy (sal-ping-got′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The surgical division or exsection of a Fallopian tube.

salpingysterocyesis (sal-pin-jis″ter-ō-sī-ē′sis), *n.* [NL., < *salpinx* (*salping-*), q. v., + Gr. ὑστέρα, the womb, + κύησις, pregnancy.] Pregnancy occurring at the junction of a Fallopian tube with the uterus.

salpinx (sal′pingks), *n.*; pl. *salpinges* (sal-pin′jēz), rarely *salpinxes* (sal′pingk-sez). [NL., < Gr. σάλπιγξ, a trumpet.] 1. A Fallopian tube.—2. A Eustachian tube, or syrinx.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.



Indian Creeper (*Salpornis spilonotus*).

Salpornis (sal-pôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1847), shortened form of **Salpingornis*, < Gr. σάλπιγξ, a trumpet, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidæ*, inhabiting parts of Asia and Africa. The leading species is *S. spilonotus*, under 5 inches long, the slender curved bill 1 inch. The upper parts are dark-brown, profusely spotted with white; the wings and tail are barred with white; the under parts are whitish or pale-buff with numerous dark-brown bars. This creeper inhabits central India. A second species, *S. salvadorii*, is African, forming the type of the subgenus *Hylypsornis.*

salsafy, *n.* See *salsify.*

salsamentarious† (sal″sa-men-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< L. *salsamentarius*, pertaining to pickle or salted fish, < *salsamentum*, pickle, salted fish, < *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1], *sauce.*] Pertaining to or containing salt; salted. *Bailey*, 1731.

salse[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce.*

salse[2] (sals), *n.* [< F. *salse*, < L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1], *sauce.*] A mud volcano; a conical hill of soft, muddy material, formed from the decomposition of volcanic rock, and forced upward by the currents of gas escaping from the solfataric region beneath.



Upper Part of the Stem of Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), with heads.
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

The *salses*, or hillocks of mud, which are common in some parts of Italy and in other countries.
Darwin, Geol. [Obs., i. 127.

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salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* [Also *salsafy;* = Sp. *salsifi* = Pg. *sersifim* = Sw. *salsofi*, < F. *salsifis*, dial. *sercifi*, OF. *sercifi*, *cercheſi*, < It. *sassefrica*, goat's-beard, < L. *saxum*, a rock, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*. Cf. *sassafras*.] A plant, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. It is extensively cultivated as a vegetable, the long fusiform root being the esculent part. Its flavor has given rise to the name of *oyster-plant* or *vegetable oyster*. Also *purple goat's-beard*. See cut on preceding page.—**Black salsify**, *Scorzonera Hispanica*, a related plant with a root like that of salsify but outwardly blackish. It is similarly used, and its flavor is preferred by some.

salsilla (sal-sil'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *salsilla*, dim. of *salsa* (= Pg. It. *salsa*), sauce: see *sauce*.] A name of several plants of the genus *Bomarea*, yielding edible tubers. *B. edulis* is cultivated in the West Indies, its root being eaten like the potato; it is diaphoretic and diuretic. Other species, as *B. Salsilla*, are natives of the Peruvian Andes, and are pretty twining plants with showy flowers.

salso-acid (sal'sō-as'id), *a.* [< L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, salt down, + *acidus*, acid.] Having a taste both salt and acid. [Rare.]

sal-soda (sal-sō'dä), *n.* Crystalline sodium carbonate. See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*.

Salsola (sal'sō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, salt down, < *sal*, salt: see *sauce*.] 1. A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salsoleæ*. It is characterized by a single orbicular and horizontal seed without albumen, containing a green spiral embryo with elongated radicle proceeding from its center, by bisexual axillary flowers without disk or staminodes, and with four or five concave and winged perianth-segments, and by unjointed branches with alternate leaves. There are about 40 species, mainly natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and tropical regions of Asia; 10 are found in South Africa; one, *S. Kali*, is native on sea-beaches not only in Europe and western Asia, but in North and South America and Australia, also sparingly inland in the United States. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth, hairy, or woolly, and bearing sessile leaves, often with a broad clasping base, sometimes elongated, sometimes reduced to scales, and often prickly-pointed. The small greenish flowers are solitary or clustered in the axils, and commonly persistent and enlarged about the small rounded utricular fruit. Various species are called *saltwort*, and *prickly glasswort*, also *kelpwort*.



Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola Kali*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

salsolaceous (sal-sō-lā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Salsola* + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Salsola*.

> It is getting hopeless now; . . . sand and nothing but sand. The *salsolaceous* plants, so long the only vegetation we have seen, are gone.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xlii.

Salsoleæ (sal-sō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin-Tandon, 1835), < *Salsola* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of chenopodiaceous plants, typified by the genus *Salsola*. It embraces twenty other genera, chiefly natives of the temperate parts of the Old World.

salsuginose (sal-sū'ji-nōs), *a.* [< ML. *salsuginosus*, salty: see *salsuginous*.] In *bot.*, growing in places inundated with salt water.

salsuginous (sal-sū'ji-nus), *a.* [Also *salsuginose;* < ML. *salsuginosus*, salty, < L. *salsugo* (also *salsilago*) (*-gin-*), saltness, < *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1].] Saltish; somewhat salt. [Rare.]

> The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much use in natural philosophy. *Boyle.*

salt[1] (sâlt), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* < ME. *salt*, *sealt*, < AS. *sealt* = OS. *salt* = MD. *sout*, D. *zout* = MLG. *salt*, *solt*, LG. *solt* = OHG. MHG. G. *salz* = Icel. *salt* = Sw. Dan. *salt* = Goth. *salt* = W. *hallt* (Lapp. *sallte*, < Scand.), salt; appar. with the formative *-t* of the adj. form. II. *a.* < ME. *salt*, < AS. *sealt* = OFries. *salt* = MLG. *solt* = Icel. *saltr* = Sw. Dan. *salt*, salt, = L. *salsus*, salted. The name in other tongues is of a simpler type: L. *sal* (> It. *sale* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *sal* = F. *sel*) = Gr. ἅλς = OBulg. *solĭ* = Serv. Pol. *sol* = Bohem. *sůl* = Russ. *solĭ* = Lett. *sāls* = W. *hal*, *halen* = OIr. *salan*, salt. Hence, from the L. form, *sal*, *salad*[1], *salary*, *saline*, *salmagundi*, *seller*[3] (*salt-cellar*), *saltpeter*, *sauce*, *sausage*, *souse*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A compound (NaCl) of chlorin with the metallic base of the alkali soda, one of the most abundantly disseminated and important of all substances. It not only occurs in numerous localities in beds sometimes thousands of feet in thickness, but also exists in solution in the ocean, forming nearly three per cent. by weight of its mass. It is not only of the greatest importance in connection with the business of chemical manufacturing, but is also an indispensable article of food, at least to all men not living exclusively on the products of the chase. Salt often occurs crystallized, in the isometric system, and has when crystalline a perfect cubic cleavage. Its specific gravity is about 2.2. When pure it is colorless. As it occurs in nature in the solid form, it is almost always mixed with some earthy impurities, besides containing more or less of the same salts with which it is associated in the water of the ocean (see *ocean*). It is not limited to any one geological formation, but occurs in great abundance in nearly all the stratified groups. The Great Salt Range of India is of Lower Silurian age; the principal supply of the United States comes from the Upper Silurian and Carboniferous; the most important salt-deposits of England, France, and Germany are in the Permian and Triassic; the most noted deposits of Spain are Cretaceous and Tertiary; and those of Poland and Transylvania are of Tertiary age. Salt is obtained (1) from evaporation of the water of the ocean and of interior saline lakes; (2) from the evaporation of the water rising naturally in saline springs or obtained by boring; (3) by mining the solid material, or rock-salt. The supply of the United States is chiefly obtained by evaporating the water rising in holes made by boring. The principal salt-producing States are Michigan, New York, Ohio, Louisiana, West Virginia, Nevada, California, and Kansas; it is also produced in Utah. The two first-named States furnished in 1888 about three-quarters of the total product of the United States. The salt of California is made by the evaporation of sea-water; that of Utah from the water of Great Salt Lake; that of Louisiana and of Kansas, in part, is obtained by mining rock-salt. The product of the other States named comes chiefly from the evaporation of brine obtained by boring. Salt is of great importance as the material from which the alkali soda (carbonate of soda) is manufactured, and thus may be properly considered as forming the basis of several of the most economically important branches of chemical manufacture. Salt is also an article of great historical and ethnological importance. By many nations of antiquity it was regarded as having peculiar relations to mankind. Homer calls it "divine." It has been and is still used as a measure of value.

> Ley *salt* on thi trenchere with knyfe that he clene;
> Not to myche, be thou were, for that is not gode.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 60.

> Then, when the languid flames at length subside,
> He strows a bed of glowing embers wide,
> Above the coals the smoking fragments turns,
> And sprinkles sacred *salt* from lifted urns.
> *Pope*, Iliad, ix. 282.

> Abandon those from your table and *salt* whom your own or others' experience shall descry dangerous.
> *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 8.

2. In *chem.*, any acid in which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been replaced with metallic atoms or basic radicals; any base in which the hydrogen atoms have been more or less replaced by non-metallic atoms or acid radicals; also, the product of the direct union of a metallic oxid and an anhydrid. (*J. P. Cooke*, Chem. Phil., p. 110.) The nomenclature of salts has reference to the acids from which they are derived. For example, *sulphates*, *nitrates*, *carbonates*, etc., imply salts of sulphuric, nitric, and carbonic acids. The termination *-ate* implies the maximum of oxygen in the acids, and *-ite* the minimum.

3. *pl.* A salt (as Epsom salts, etc.) used as a medicine. See also *smelling-salts*.—**4.** A marshy place flooded by the tide. [Local.]—**5.** A salt-cellar. [Now a trade-term or colloq.]

> Garnish'd with *salts* of pure beaten gold.
> *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, i. 3.

> I out and bought some things: among others, a dozen of silver *salts*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 165.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a high decorative salt-cellar, intended to resemble those used in the middle ages. In modern delineations this is merely a covered vase.—**7.** Seasoning; that which preserves a thing from corruption, or gives taste and pungency to it.

> Ye are the *salt* of the earth. Mat. v. 13.

> Let a man be thoroughly conscientious, and he becomes the *salt* of society, the light of the world.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 216.

8. Taste; smack; savor; flavor.

> Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Master Page, we have some *salt* of our youth in us.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3. 50.

9. Wit; piquancy; pungency; sarcasm: as, Attic *salt* (which see, under *Attic*[1]).

> On wings of fancy to display
> The flag of high invention, stay,
> Repose your quills; your veins grow four,
> Tempt not your *salt* beyond her pow'r;
> If your pail'd fancies but decline,
> Censure will strike at ev'ry line.
> *Quarles*, Emblems. (*Nares.*)

> He says I want the tongue of Epigrams;
> I have no *salt*. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, xlix.

> They understood not the *salt* and ingenuity of a witty and useful answer or reply.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 741.

10. Modification; hence, allowance; abatement; reserve: as, to take a thing with a grain of *salt* (see phrase below).

> Contemporary accounts of these fair damsels are not very good, but it was rather a libellous and scurrilous age as regards women, and they might not be true, or at all events be taken with much *salt*.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 135.

11. A bronzing material, the chlorid or butter of antimony, used in browning gun-barrels and other iron articles.—**12**†. Lecherous desire.

> Gifts will be sent, and letters which
> Are the expressions of that itch
> And *salt* which frets thy suters.
> *Herrick*, The Parting Verse.

13. A sailor, especially an experienced sailor. [Colloq.]

> My complexion and hands were quite enough to distinguish me from the regular *salt*, who, with a sunburnt cheek, wide step, and rolling gait, swings his bronzed and toughened hands athwart-ships, half-opened, as though just ready to grasp a rope.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 2.

Above the salt, seated at the upper half of the table, and therefore among the guests of distinction; **below** or **beneath the salt**, at the lower half of the table, and therefore among the inferior guests and dependents: in allusion to the custom of placing the principal or standing salt-cellar near the middle of the table.

> His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the salt*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 2.

Abraum salts. See *abraum*.—**Acid salts**, those salts which still have one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by basic radicals.—**Ammoniacal salt.** See *ammoniacal*.—**Attic salt.** See *Attic*[1].—**Bakers' salt.** See *baker*.—**Basic salts**, those salts which still retain one or more hydrogen atoms replaceable by acid radicals.—**Below the salt.** See *above the salt*.—**Binary theory of salts.** See *binary*.—**Blue salts.** See *return-alkali*.—**Bronzing-salt.** See *bronzing*.—**Decrepitating salts**, salts which burst with a crackling noise into smaller fragments when heated, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.—**Double salt**, a salt containing two different acid or basic radicals, as potassium sodium carbonate, $KNaCO_3$, or strontium aceto-nitrate, $Sr(NO_3)(C_2H_3O_2)$.—**Epsom salts**, magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4 + 7H_2O$, a cathartic producing watery stools. It is the principal ingredient of springs at Epsom, Surrey, England, and is also prepared from seawater, from the mineral magnesite, and from several other sources.—**Essential salt of bark.** See *bark*[2].—**Essential salt of lemon.** See *lemon*.—**Essential salts**, salts which are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.—**Ethereal salt**, a compound consisting of one or more alcohol radicals united to one or more acid radicals. Also called *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).—**Ethyl salts.** See *ethyl*.—**Everitt's salt**, a yellowish-white powder formed from the decomposition of potassium ferrocyanide by sulphuric acid, and composed of potassium sulphate mixed with an insoluble compound of iron cyanide and potassium cyanide.—**Ferric salts.** See *ferric*.—**Fixed salts**, those salts which are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.—**Fossil salt.** Same as *rock-salt*.—**Fusible salt**, the phosphate of ammonia.—**Glauber's salt** [after J. R. *Glauber* (died 1668), a German chemist, who originally prepared it], hydrous sodium sulphate, $Na_2SO_4.10H_2O$, a well-known cathartic. It occurs in monoclinic crystals and also as an efflorescence (the mineral mirabilite). It is a constituent of many mineral waters, and, in small quantity, of the blood and other animal fluids. It may be prepared by the direct action of sulphuric acid on sodium carbonate, and it is procured in large quantity as a residue in the process of forming hydrochloric acid and chlorin. This salt is extensively employed by woolen-dyers as an aid to obtain even, regular, or level dyeing.—**Haloid salt.** See *haloid*.—**Horse salts**, a familiar name of Glauber's salt.—**Individual salt**, a very small salt-cellar, containing salt for one person at a meal. See def. 5 and *individual*, *a.*, 4. [A trade-term.]—**Kelp salt.** See *kelp*.—**Lemery's salt** [named from *Lemery*, a French chemist (1645–1715)], magnesium sulphate.—**Lixivial, martial**†, **metallic salts.** See the adjectives.—**Microcosmic salt.** See *microcosmic*.—**Mineral salt.** See *mineral*.—**Monsel's salt**, basic ferric sulphate, used in solution as a styptic.—**Native salts**, mineral bodies resembling precious stones or gems in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.—**Neutral** or **normal salts.** See *neutral*.—**Oxy-salt**, a salt derived from an oxygen acid, as distinguished from a *haloid salt* (derived from a halogen acid).—**Permanent salts**, those salts which undergo no change on exposure to the air.—**Per-salt**†, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a peroxid.—**Pink salt**, a salt sometimes used in calico-printing as a mordant. It is the double salt of stannic chlorid and ammonium chlorid.—**Polychrest salt**†. See *polychrest*.—**Preparing-salts**, stannate of soda as used by calico-printers in preparing the cloth for receiving steam-colors.—**Preston's salts**, ammonium carbonate in powder, with stronger water of ammonia and essential oils.—**Proto-salt**†, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a protoxid.—**Prunella salt.** See *prunella*[3].—**Riddance salts.** See *riddance*.—**Rochelle salt**, sodium potassium tartrate ($KNaH_4C_4O_6.4H_2O$). It has a mild, hardly saline taste, and acts as a laxative.—**Salt of bone.** Same as *ammonia*.—**Salt of colcothar**, iron sulphate, or green vitriol.—**Salt of hartshorn**, a name formerly applied to both ammonium chlorid and ammonium carbonate.—**Salt of lemons.** See *essential salt of lemon*, under *lemon*.—**Salt of Riverius**, potassium citrate.—**Salt of Saturn** [from *Saturn*, the alchemistic name of lead], lead acetate; sugar of lead.—**Salt of Seignette.** Same as *Rochelle salt*.—**Salt of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Salt of sorrel**, acid potassium oxalate.—**Salt of tartar**, purified potassium carbonate.—**Salt of tin.** See *tin*.—**Salt of vitriol**, zinc sulphate.—**Salt of wisdom.** Same as *sal alembroth* (which see, under *sal*[1]).—**Salt of wormwood**, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of absinthium.—**Schlippe's salt**, a compound of antimony sulphid with sodium sulphid, having the formula $Na_3SbS_4 + 9H_2O$. It is a crystalline solid, having a bitter saline metallic taste, and is soluble in water.—**Sesqui-salt**, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a sesquioxid.—**Smoking salts**, a name improperly given by English silversmiths

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to fuming sulphuric acid.—**Spirits of salt.** See *monkey*, 9.—**To be worth one's salt,** to be worthy of one's hire, or of the lowest possible wages, in a depreciatory sense, as implying that one is not worth his food, but only the salt that he eats with it: generally in the negative form: as, he is *not worth his salt*.—**To eat one's salt,** to be one's guest, and hence under one's protection for the time being; be bound to one by the sacred relation of guest.—**To put, cast, or lay salt on the tail of,** to capture; catch: children having been told from hoary antiquity that they can catch birds by putting salt on their tails.

Were you coming near him with soldiers, or constables, . . . you will never *lay salt on his tail*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, xi.

To take with a grain of salt, to accept or believe with some reserve or allowance.—**Under salt,** in process of curing with salt: as, codfish put *under salt*: a fishermen's phrase.—**Volatile salts,** such salts as disappear in vapor at a given temperature, as ammonium bicarbonate.—**White salt,** salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

II. *a.* 1. Having the taste or pungency of salt; impregnated with, containing, or abounding in salt: as, *salt* water.

Ho nas stadde a stiffe ston, a stalworth image
Al-so *salt* as ani se & so ho zet standez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 984.

The [Euxine] Sea is lesse *salt* than others, and much annoyed with ice in the Wincer [Winter].
Sandys, Travailes (1652), p. 3.

A still *salt* pool, lock'd in the bars of sand.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Prepared or preserved with salt: as, *salt* beef; *salt* fish.—3. Overflowed with or growing in salt water: as, *salt* grass or hay.—4. Sharp; bitter; pungent.

Amongst sins unpardonable they reckoned second marriages, of which opinion Tertullian, making . . . a *salt* apology, . . . saith . . . *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

We were better parch in Afric sun
Than in the pride and *salt* scorn of his eyes.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 371.

5. Costly; dear; expensive: as, he paid a *salt* price for it. [Colloq.]—6†. Lecherous; salacious.

Then they grow *salt* and begin to be proud; yet in ancient time, for the more ennobling of their race of dogges, they did not suffer them to engender till the male were foure yeare old, and the female three: for then would the whelpes proove more stronge and lively.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 139. (*Halliwell.*)

For the better compassing of his *salt* and most hidden loose affection. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 244.

Salt and cured provisions, beef and pork prepared in pickle or smoke-dried for use as food.—**Salt eel.** (*a*) A rope's end; hence, a beating. [Naut. slang.] (*b*) A game something like hide-and-seek. *Halliwell.*—**Salt junk.** See *junk*[1], 4.—**Salt meadow, reed-grass,** etc. See the nouns.

salt[1] (sâlt), *v.* [< ME. *salten*, also *selten*, *silten*, < AS. **sealtian*, also *syltan* = D. *zouten* = MLG. *solten* = OHG. *salzan*, MHG. G. *salzen* = Icel. Sw. *salta* = Dan. *salte* = Goth. *saltan* (cf. L. *salire*, *salere*, *sallere*), salt; from the noun: see *salt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt, or with a salt: as, to *salt* fish, beef, or pork.

It takes but a little while for Mr. Long to *salt* the remainder of the venison well.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 134.

And of flesch that was eke for brend the woundes he *salte* also. *Holy Rood* (ed. Morris), p. 59.

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.—3. To furnish with salt; feed salt to: as, to *salt* cows.—4. In *soap-making*, to add salt to (the lye in the kettles) after saponification of the fatty ingredients, in order to separate the soap from the lye. The soap, being insoluble in the salted lye and of less specific gravity, rises to the top and floats. This process is also called *separation*.
5. In *photog.*, to impregnate (paper, canvas, or other tissue) with a salt or mixture of salts in solution, which, when treated with other solutions, form new compounds in the texture. Various bromides, iodides, and chlorids, being salts which effect the decomposition of nitrate of silver, are among those much used for this purpose.
6†. To make, as a freshman, drink salt water, by way of initiation, according to a university custom of the sixteenth century.—**Salting down,** the process of concentrating a mixture of the distilled ammoniacal liquor from gas-works with sulphuric acid until the hot solution precipitates small crystals of ammonium sulphate.—**To salt a mine,** to make a mine seem more valuable than it really is, by surreptitiously introducing rich ore obtained elsewhere: a trick first resorted to by gold-diggers with the design of obtaining a high price for their claims.—**To salt an invoice, account,** etc., to put the extreme value on each article, in some cases in order to be able to make what seems a liberal discount at payment.—**To salt down,** to pack away in salt, as pork or beef, for winter use; hence, to place in reserve; lay by.—**To salt in bulk,** to stow away in the hold with salt, without washing, bleeding, or divesting of offal, as fish.—**To salt out,** to separate (coal-tar colors) from solutions by adding a large excess of common salt. The coloring matter, being insoluble in a solution of common salt, separates out.

II. *intrans.* To deposit salt, as a saline substance: as, the brine begins to *salt*.

salt[2]†, *n.* See *sault*[1].

saltablet, *a.* See *saultable*.

saltant (sal'tant), *a.* [< L. *saltan(t-)s*, ppr. of *saltare*, dance, freq. of *salire*, leap, dance: see *sail*[2], *sally*[2], *salient*.] 1. Leaping; jumping; dancing.—2. In *zoöl.*, saltatorial or saltatory; salient.—3. In *her.*, leaping in a position similar to salient: noting a squirrel, cat, or other small animal when used as a bearing.

saltarello, salterello (sal-ta-rel'ō, sal-te-rel'ō), *n.*; pl. *saltarelli*, *salterelli* (-i). [= Sp. *saltarelo*, a dance; < It. *saltarello*, *salterello*, a little leap or skip (cf. *saltarella*, a grasshopper, = OF. *sautereau*, *saultereau*, a leaper, grasshopper, *sauterelle*, a grasshopper), < L. *saltare*, dance.] In *music:* (*a*) In old dances generally, a second section or part, usually danced as a round dance, the music being in triple rhythm. Saltarelli were appended to all sorts of dances, most of them being contre-dances. (*b*) A very animated Italian and Spanish dance for a single couple, characterized by numerous sudden skips or jumps. (*c*) Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick, and marked by abrupt breaks and skips and the rhythmic figure . (*d*) In medieval counterpoint, when the cantus firmus is accompanied by a counterpoint in sextuplets, it was sometimes said to be *in saltarello*. Compare *salteretto*. (*e*) In harpsichord-making, same as *jack*[1], 11 (*g*).

saltate (sal'tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *saltated*, ppr. *saltating*. [< L. *saltatus*, pp. of *saltare* (> It. *saltare* = Sp. Pg. *saltar* = Pr. *sautar* = OF. *saulter*, F. *sauter*), dance, < *salire*, jump, leap: see *sail*[2], *sault*[1].] To leap; jump; skip. [Rare.]
Imp. Dict.

saltation (sal-tā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *saltacion*, *saltation*, F. *saltation* = Sp. *saltacion* = It. *saltazione*, < L. *saltatio(n-)*, a dancing, dance, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, dance: see *saltate*.] 1. Saltatory action; the act or movement of leaping, or effecting a saltus; a leap or jump; hence, abrupt transition or change.

The locusts being ordained for *saltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Nature goes by rule, not by sallies and *saltations*.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

Leaps, gaps, *saltations*, or whatever they may be called [in the process of evolution].
W. H. Dall, Amer. Nat., March, 1877.

2. Jumping movement; beating or palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its *saltation* and florid colour. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

saltato (sal-tā'tō), *n.* [It., prop. pp. of *saltare*, spring: see *saltate*.] In *music*, a manner of bowing a stringed instrument in which the bow is allowed to spring back from the string by its own elasticity.

Saltator (sal-tā'tor), *n.* [NL., < L. *saltator*, a dancer, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, dance: see *saltate*.] 1. A notable genus of validirostral pityline tanagers of large size and sober coloration,

Saltator magnus.

with square tail, strong feet, sharp claws, and notched bill, as *S. magnus*. *Vieillot*, 1816. Also called *Habia*.—2. A genus of ichnolites of uncertain character. *Hitchcock*, 1858.—3. The constellation Hercules.

Saltatoria (sal-tā-tō'ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *saltator*, a dancer: see *Saltator*.] In *entom.*, a division of orthopterous insects, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Gryllus*, including those which are saltatory, having the hind legs fitted for leaping, as the *Gryllidæ*, *Locustidæ*, and *Acridiidæ*, or crickets, grasshoppers, and locusts: originally one of two sections (the other being *Cursoria*) into which Latreille divided the *Orthoptera*.

saltatorial (sal-tā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *saltatory* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to dancing: as, the *saltatorial* art.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Leaping frequently or habitually; saltatory; saltigrade; of or pertaining to the *Saltatoria*, in any sense: distinguished from *ambulatory*, *gradient*, *gressorial*, *cursorial*, etc. Of the several words of the same meaning (*salient*, *saltant*, *saltatorial*, *saltatorious*, and *saltatory*), *saltatorial* is now the commonest in entomology, and *salient* in herpetology. (*b*) Fitted for leaping; adapted to saltation: as, *saltatorial* limbs. (*c*) Characterized by or pertaining to leaping: as, *saltatorial* action; a *saltatorial* group of insects.—**Saltatorial abdomen,** in *entom.*, an abdomen terminated by bristle-like springing-organs, as in the *Poduridæ*. See *springtail*.—**Saltatorial legs,** in *entom.*, legs in which the femur is greatly thickened for the reception of strong muscles, by means of which the insect can take long leaps, as in the grasshoppers, fleas, many beetles, etc. See cuts under *grasshopper* and *flea*.

saltatorious (sal-tā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *saltatorius*, pertaining to dancing: see *saltatory*.] Same as *saltatorial*. [Rare.]

saltatory (sal'tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *saltatorio*, < L. *saltatorius*, pertaining to dancing, < *saltare*, dance: see *saltate*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *saltatorial*.—**Saltatory theory of evolution,** in *biol.*, the view which holds that the evolution of species is not always gradual and regular, but may be marked by sudden changes and abrupt variations. It is an extreme of the view which recognizes periods of alternating acceleration and retardation in the development of new forms, and may be considered akin to the theory of cataclysms in geology. See third extract under *saltation*, 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *saltatories* (-riz). A leaper or dancer.

The second, a lavoltateer, a *saltatory*, a dancer with a kit, . . . a fellow that skips as he walks.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

salt-barrow (sâlt'bar'ō), *n.* See *barrow*[2], 5.

salt-bearer (sâlt'bār'ėr), *n.* One who carries salt; specifically, one who takes part in the Eton montem. See *montem*.

According to the ancient practice, the *salt-bearers* were accustomed to carry with them a handkerchief filled with salt, of which they bestowed a small quantity on every individual who contributed his quota to the subsidy.
Chambers's Book of Days, II. 665.

salt-block (sâlt'blok), *n.* A salt-evaporating apparatus: a technical term for a salt-making plant, or saltern.

salt-box (sâlt'boks), *n.* 1. A box in which salt is packed for sale or for transportation.—2. A box for keeping salt for domestic use.

salt-burned (sâlt'bėrnd), *a.* Injured by oversalting, or by lying too long in salt, as fish.

salt-bush (sâlt'bùsh), *n.* Any one of several species of plants, chiefly of the genus *Atriplex*, covering extensive plains in the interior of Australia. The most important are *A. nummularium*, one of the larger species, and *A. vesicarium*, an extremely abundant and tenacious dwarf species, together with the dwarf *A. halimoides*. The name covers also species of *Rhagodia* and *Chenopodium* of similar habit.

salt-cake (sâlt'kāk), *n.* The crude sodium sulphate which occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid on a large scale from sodium chlorid: a British commercial name. Through the reaction of sulphuric acid upon the sodium chlorid, hydrochloric acid is set free and sodium sulphate formed.

salt-cat (sâlt'kat), *n.* [< ME. *salte catte*; < *salt*[1] + *cat*[1].] A lump of salt made at a saltworks (see *cat*[1], *n.*, 15); also, a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, cumin-seed, salt, and stale urine, given as a digestive to pigeons.

Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a *salt-cat*, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.
Mortimer, Husbandry.



Salt-cellar of Henri Deux ware (16th century).

salt-cellar (sâlt'sel'ăr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *saltseller*, *saltsellar*; < late ME. *saltsaler*, *saltselar*, < *salt*[1] + *seller*[3], q. v.] A small vessel for holding salt, used on the table. See *salt*[1], 4.

When thou etys thi mete—of this thou take hede—
Touche not the salte beyng in thi *salt-saler*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 60.

Dip not thy meate in the *Saltseller*, but take it with thy knyfe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

We can meet and so conferre,
Both by a shining *salt-sellar*,
And have our roofe,
Although not archt, yet weather proofe.
Herrick, His Age.

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Standing salt-cellar, the large salt-cellar which formerly occupied an important place on the table. The principal one, usually placed in front of the master of the feast, was frequently a very decorative object. Compare *trencher salt-cellar*.—**Trencher salt-cellar**, a small salt-cellar for actual use at the table, placed within reach of the guests, as distinguished from the *standing salt cellar*, which was rather an object of decoration.

salt-cote (sâlt'kōt), *n.* [Also *salt-coat;* < ME. *salt cote, salte cote:* see *salt*[1] and *cote*[1].] A salt-pit.

There be a great number of *salt cotes* about this well, wherein the salt water is sodden in leads, and brought to this perfection of pure white salt.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 13.

The Bay and riuers have much marchantable fish, and places fit for *Salt-coats*, building of ships, making of Iron, &c. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 128.

salt-duty (sâlt'dū″ti), *n.* A duty on salt; in London, a duty, the twentieth part, formerly payable to the lord mayor, etc., for salt brought to the port of London.

salted (sâl'ted), *a.* [< *salt*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Having acquired immunity from disease by a previous attack. [Rare.]

In addition, he must have horses which should be "*salted*": that is, must have had the epidemic known as horse-sickness which prevails on the north of the Vaal river, particularly on the banks of the Limpopo.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 618.

saltee (sal'tē), *n.* [< It. *soldi*, pl. of *soldo*, a small Italian coin: see *sou*.] A penny. [Slang.]

It had rained kicks all day in lieu of *saltees*.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

salter (sâl'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *salter, saltare*, < AS. *sealtere*, a salter; as *salt*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes, sells, or deals in salt.

Saltare, or wellare of salt. Salinator.
Prompt. Parv., p. 441.

2. A drysalter. The incorporated salters, or drysalters, of London form one of the city livery companies.

A few yards off, on the other side of Cannon Street, in St. Swithin's Lane, is the spacious but not very interesting hall of the *salters*. *The Century*, XXXVII. 16.

3. One who salts meat or fish. The salter in a fishing-vessel receives the fish from the splitter, strews salt on them, and stows them away in compact layers with the skin down.

4. A trout about leaving salt water to ascend a stream. [New Eng.]

salterello, *n.* See *saltarello*.

salteretto (sal-te-ret'ō), *n.* [It.; cf. *saltarella*.] In *music*, the rhythmic figure . Compare *saltarello*.

saltern (sâl'tėrn), *n.* [< ME. **saltern* (†), < AS. *sealtern*, < *salt*[1] + *ern*, a place for storing, corner: see *ern*[5].] A salt-works; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation; more especially, a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. *E. H. Knight.*

salt-foot (sâlt'fůt), *n.* A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table to mark the place of division between the superior and the inferior guests. See *above the salt*, under *salt*[1].

salt-furnace (sâlt'fėr″nās), *n.* A simple form of furnace for heating the evaporating-pans and boilers in a salt-factory.

salt-gage (sâlt'gāj), *n.* Same as *salinometer*.

salt-garden (sâlt'gär″dn), *n.* In the manufacture of common salt from sea-water or water obtained from saline springs, a large shallow pond wherein the water is allowed to evaporate till the salt, mixed with impurities, separates out. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 265.

salt-glaze (sâlt'glāz), *n.* A glaze produced upon ceramic ware by putting common salt in the kilns after they have been fired for from 60 to 96 hours. The glaze is formed by the volatilization of the salt, its decomposition by the water in the gases of combustion, and the combination of the sodic hydrate thus set free with the free silica in and on the surface of the ware. The glaze is therefore a sodium silicate.

salt-grass (sâlt'grȧs), *n.* A collective name of grasses growing in salt-meadows, consisting largely of species of *Spartina*. *Sporobolus airoides*, which affords considerable pasturage on arid plains in the western United States, is also so called, as is *Distichlis maritima*, which inhabits both localities.

salt-green† (sâlt'grēn), *a.* Green like the sea.

salt-group (sâlt'grōp), *n.* In *geol.*, a group or series of rocks containing salt in considerable quantity.—**Onondaga salt-group**, a series of rocks occupying a position nearly in the middle of the Upper Silurian, and especially well developed in central New York, where it is of great economical importance on account of the salt which it affords: so named from the county of Onondaga, where for many years the manufacture of salt has been extensively carried on. Also called *Salina group*.

salt-holder (sâlt'hōl″dėr), *n.* A salt-cellar.

"Be propitious, O Bacchus!" said Glaucus, inclining reverentially to a beautiful image of the god placed in the centre of the table, at the corners of which stood the Lares and the *salt-holders*.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

salt-horse (sâlt'hôrs'), *n.* Salt beef. [Sailors' slang.]

By way of change from that substantial fare called *salt-horse* and hard-tack.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 123.

Salticidæ (sal-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salticus* + *-idæ*.] A family of vagabond dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Salticus*, containing active saltatorial species which spin no web, but prowl about to spring upon their prey. They are known as *jumping* or *leaping spiders*.

Salticus (sal'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *salticus*, dancing, < L. *saltus*, a leaping (*saltare*, dance), < *salire*, leap: see *saltate*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Salticidæ*.

saltie (sâl'ti), *n.* The salt-water fluke or dab, *Limanda platessoides*.—**Bastard saltie.** See *bastard*.

saltier[1], **saltire** (sal'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *saultoir*, F. *sautoir*, St. Andrew's cross, orig. a stirrup (the cross being appar. so named from the position of the side-pieces of a stirrup, formerly made in a triangle resembling the Gr. delta, Δ), < ML. *saltatorium*, a stirrup, < L. *saltatorius*, belonging to dancing or leaping, suitable for mounting a horse, < *saltator*, a leaper, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, leap, dance: see *saltate*.] In *her.*, an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing each other. Also called *cross saltier*, *cross in saltier*.


Saltier.

Upon his surcoat valiant Nevil bore
A silver *saltire* upon martial red.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 23.

The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield
To the scallop, the *saltier*, and crossleted shield.
Scott, The Fire-King.

In saltier. Same as *saltierwise* when applied to a number of small charges.—**Per saltier**, saltierwise.—**Quarterly in saltier.** Same as *per saltier*.—**Saltier arched**, a bearing consisting of two curved bands turning their convex sides to each other, tangent or conjoined, so as to nearly resemble a saltier.—**Saltier checky**, a saltier whose field is occupied with small checkers in three or four rows, the lines which form the checkers being parallel to those bounding the saltier, and therefore oblique to the escutcheon.—**Saltier componé**, a saltier whose field is occupied with squares alternating of two tinctures: these are set square with the saltier, and therefore seem to be lozenges as regards the escutcheon.—**Saltier conjoined in base**, a saltier cut short in some way, as couped, and having the feet or extremities of the two lower arms united by a band, usually of the same width and tincture as the arms of the saltier.—**Saltier couped**, a saltier the extremities of which do not reach the edges of the field.—**Saltier couped and crossed**, a figure resembling a cross crosslet set saltierwise. Also called *cross crosslet in saltier;* sometimes also *saltier saltierlet*, apparently in imitation of *cross crosslet*, etc.—**Saltier crossed patté**, a saltier each of whose arms ends in a cross patté, or, more correctly, is decorated with three arms of a cross patté.—**Saltier fimbriated**, a saltier having along each of its arms a narrow line of a different tincture, separating it from the field: this usually represents another saltier of the tincture of the fimbriation, the two having been combined on the occasion of some family alliance or the like. A notable instance is seen in the British union jack.—**Saltier lozengy**, a saltier the field of which is occupied with lozenges, or with squares set diagonally to the saltier, and therefore square with the escutcheon.—**Saltier moline**, a saltier couped and having each of the ends divided and bent backward in a curve. Also called *cross moline in saltier*.—**Saltier nowy**, a bearing consisting of a circle in the fesse-point of the field, from which four arms, bendwise and bendwise sinister, are carried to the edges.—**Saltier nowy lozengy**, a bearing consisting of a square set diagonally in the middle of the field, from each side of which one arm of a saltier extends to the edge of the escutcheon, the angles of the square projecting between the arms.—**Saltier nowy quadrat**, a bearing consisting of a square in the center of the field, from each angle of which one arm of a saltier extends to the limit of the escutcheon: each angle of the saltier is therefore filled up with a triangle.—**Saltier of chains**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a ring in or near the fesse-point of the field, from which four chains extend to the edges of the field, forming a saltier.—**Saltier of five mascles**, a bearing consisting of a square mascle having four lozenge-shaped mascles fretted or interlaced with it, one with each of its four sides.—**Saltier quarterly pierced**, a saltier having the center removed, as in a cross quarterly pierced: but, as the square so cut out is diagonal on the field, this bearing is more often described as a *saltier pierced lozengy*.—**Saltier quarterly quartered**, a saltier divided by the vertical and horizontal lines which if carried out would quarter the whole field: each of the four arms is thus separated from the others, and is distinguished by a different tincture or combination of tinctures.—**Saltier triparted**, a bearing composed of three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, usually fretted or interlaced where they cross one another.

saltier[2]†, *n.* A blunder for *satyr*[1].

There is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that have made themselves all men of hair, they call themselves *Saltiers*, and they have a dance which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 334.

saltierlet (sal'tėr-let), *n.* [< *saltier*[1] + *-let*.] A small saltier. See *saltier couped and crossed*, under *saltier*[1].

saltierra (sal-tyer'ȧ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Sp. *sal* (< L. *sal*), salt, + *tierra* (< L. *terra*), land, soil.] A saline deposit left by the drying up of certain shallow inland lakes in Mexico, formerly much used in the patio process instead of salt obtained from the sea-coast by evaporation of the ocean-water.

saltierwise, saltirewise (sal'tėr-wīz), *adv.* In *her.*: (*a*) Arranged in the form of a saltier, as small bearings of any kind of approximately circular form, not only roundels, bezants, etc., but mullets, escallops, martlets, etc. (*b*) Divided by two diagonal lines having the position of the arms of the saltier: said of the field or a bearing. (*c*) Lying in the direction of the two arms of the saltier: as, a sword and spear or two swords *saltierwise*. See cut under *angle*[3], 5.—**Cross saltierwise.** See *cross*[1].

Saltigrada (sal-tig'rā-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigrade*.] Same as *Saltigradæ*.

Saltigradæ (sal-tig'rā-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigrade*.] A group or suborder of spiders distinguished by their activity or ability to leap. It includes species which have a high cephalothorax with almost vertical sides, a very broad back, short and thick extremities, and a peculiar position of the eyes, four in the first row and the remaining four in a second and a third row. The two generally admitted families are the *Eresidæ* and the *Attidæ*.

saltigrade (sal'ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *saltus*, a leap (< *salire*, jump, spring), + *gradi*, walk, advance.] **I.** *a.* Moving by leaping; saltatorial, as a spider; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saltigradæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saltigradæ*.

saltimbanco† (sal-tim-bang'kō), *n.* [= F. *saltimbanque* = Sp. Pg. *saltimbanco*, < It. *saltimbanco*, a mountebank, < *saltare*, leap, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench: see *salt*[2], *saltation*, *in*[1], *bank*[1]. Cf. *mountebank*.] A mountebank; a quack.

Saltinbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans deceive them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

salting (sâl'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *salt*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of sprinkling, seasoning, filling, or furnishing with salt; specifically, the celebration of the Eton montem. See *montem*.

'Twas then commonly said that the college [at Eton] held some lands by the custome of *salting*, but, having never since examined it, I know not how to answer for it.
J. Byrom, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 167.

2. A salt-marsh.

salting-box (sâl'ting-boks), *n.* See *box*[2].

salting-house (sâl'ting-hous), *n.* An establishment where fish, etc., are salted.

salting-point (sâl'ting-point), *n.* In *soap-making*, the degree of concentration to which the soap is brought by evaporation before the separation from the lye is effected by the addition of salt or salted lye. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 224.

saltire, *n.* See *saltier*[1].

saltirewise, *adv.* See *saltierwise*.

saltish (sâl'tish), *a.* [< *salt*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated with salt.

But how bitter, *saltish*, and unsavoury soever the sea is, yet the fishes that swim in it exceedingly like it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 45.

saltishly (sâl'tish-li), *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltness. *Imp. Dict.*

saltishness (sâl'tish-nes), *n.* The property of being saltish. *Imp. Dict.*

saltless (sâlt'les), *a.* [< *salt*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of salt; insipid. *Imp. Dict.*

salt-lick (sâlt'lik), *n.* A place resorted to by animals for the purpose of satisfying the natural craving for salt. The regions thus visited are those where saline springs rise to the surface, or have done so in former times. The miring of large animals, especially of the buffalo (*Bison americanus*), about these licks has caused one of the most remarkable of them to be called the "Big Bone Lick." It is in Boone county, Kentucky.

No, he must trust to chance and time; patient and wary, like a "painter" crouching for its spring, or a hunter waiting at a *salt-lick* for deer.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. i.

saltly (sâlt'li), *adv.* [< *salt*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a salt manner; with the taste of salt. *Imp. Dict.*

salt-marsh (sâlt'märsh), *n.* [< AS. *sealt-mersc*, < *sealt*, salt, + *mersc*, marsh: see *salt*[1] and *marsh*.] Land under pasture-grasses or herbage-plants, subject to be overflowed by the sea, or by the

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waters of estuaries, or the outlets of rivers which, in consequence of proximity to the sea, are more or less impregnated with salt.—**Salt-marsh caterpillar**, the hairy larva of an arctiid moth, *Spilosoma acræa*, one of the woolly-bears, which feeds commonly on the salt-grass of the sea-coast of New England.—**Salt-marsh fleabane.** See *Pluchea*.—**Salt-marsh hen.** Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*).—**Salt-marsh terrapin**, the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and cut under *terrapin*.

saltmaster (sâlt'mȧs″tėr), *n.* One who owns, leases, or works a salt-mine or salt-well; a salt-producer.

The cost of that salt is likely to become dearer now to the *saltmasters* on account of the increased price of coal.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 334.

salt-mill (sâlt'mil), *n.* A mill for pulverizing coarse salt in order to prepare it for table use.

salt-mine (sâlt'mīn), *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

salt-money (sâlt'mun″i), *n.* See *montem*.

saltness (sâlt'nes), *n.* [< ME. **saltnesse*, < AS. *sealtnes, sealtnis, saltnisse*, < *sealt*, salt (see *salt*[1]), + *-ness*.] The property or state of being salt; impregnation with salt: as, the *saltness* of seawater or of provisions.

Men ought to find the difference between *saltness* and bitterness. *Bacon*, Discourse.

And the great Plain joyning to the dead Sea, which, by reason of it's *saltness*, might be thought unserviceable both for Cattle, Corn, Olives, and Vines, had yet it's proper usefulness, for the nourishment of Bees, and for the Fabrick of Honey. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 66.

salto (sal'tō), *n.* [It., < L. *saltus*, a leap: see *salt*[2], *sault*.] In *music*, same as *skip*[1]. A melody characterized by frequent skips is said to be *di salto*.

saltorel (sal'tǫ-rel), *n.* [Dim. of *saltier* (OF. *saultoir*): see *saltier*[1].] In *her.*, same as *saltier*[1].

salt-pan (sâlt'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan or vessel in which salt water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. The term is also applied, especially in the plural, to salt-works and to natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

saltpeter, saltpetre (sâlt-pē'tėr), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *salt*[1], of early mod. E. *salpeter*, < ME. *salpetre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salpeter*, < OF. *salpetre, salpestre*, F. *salpêtre*, < ML. *salpetra*, prop. two words, *sal petræ*, lit. 'salt of the rock': L. *sal*, salt; *petræ*, gen. of *petra*, a rock: see *pier, peter*[1].] A salt called also *niter* and, in chemical nomenclature, *potassium nitrate*, or nitrate of potash. See *niter*.—**Chili saltpeter**, sodium nitrate.—**Gunny of saltpeter.** See *gunny*.—**Saltpeter-and-sulphur grinding-mill.** See *grinding-mill*.—**Saltpeter rot**, a white, floccular, crystalline efflorescence which sometimes forms in new or damp walls where potassium nitrate is generated, and, working its way to the surface, carries off large patches of paint. Also called *saltpetering*.—**Saltpeter war**, the war of Chili against Peru and Bolivia, 1879–83, for the possession of niter- and guano-beds claimed by both parties.

saltpetering (sâlt-pē'tėr-ing), *n.* [< *saltpeter* + *-ing*.] Same as *saltpeter rot* (which see, under *saltpeter*).

saltpetre, *n.* See *saltpeter*.

saltpetrous (sâlt-pē'trus), *a.* [OF. *salpestreux;* as *saltpeter* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or impregnated with saltpeter: as, *saltpetrous* sandstone.

salt-pit (sâlt'pit), *n.* A pit where salt is obtained; a salt-pan.

salt-raker (sâlt'rā″kėr), *n.* One employed in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds or in inclosures from the sea. *Simmonds.*

salt-rheum (sâlt'rǫ̈m′), *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name applied to almost all nonfebrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except perhaps ringworm and itch.—**Salt-rheum weed**, the turtlehead, *Chelone glabra*, a reputed remedy for salt-rheum.

salt-rising (sâlt'rī″zing), *n.* A leaven or yeast for raising bread, consisting of a salted batter of flour or meal. [Western U. S.]

Salt River (sâlt riv'ėr). An imaginary river, up which defeated politicians and political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion. "The phrase *to row up Salt River* has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream; but in political or slang usage it is to those who are rowed up." *J. Inman.* (*Bartlett.*)—**To go, row,** or **be sent up Salt River**, to be defeated. [U. S. political slang.]

salt-salert, *n.* A Middle English form of *saltcellar*.

salt-sedative† (sâlt'sed″a-tiv), *n.* Boracic acid. *Ure.*

salt-slivered (sâlt'sliv″ėrd), *a.* Slivered and salted, as fish for bait. Menhaden are usually so treated, and a mackereler carries 20 barrels or more of such bait. [Trade use.]

salt-spoon (sâlt'spön), *n.* A small spoon, usually having a round and rather deep bowl, used in serving salt at table.

salt-spring (sâlt'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water; a brine-spring.

salt-stand (sâlt'stand), *n.* Same as *salt-cellar*.

salt-tree (sâlt'trē), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Halimodendron argenteum*, with hoary pinnate leaves, growing in Asiatic Russia.

saltus (sal'tus), *n.* [< L. *saltus*, a leap: see *sault*[1].] **1.** A breach of continuity in time, motion, or line.—**2.** In *logic*, a leap from premises to conclusion; an unwary or unwarranted inference.

salt-water (sâlt'wâ″tėr), *a.* In *zoöl.*, inhabiting salt water or the sea: as, a *salt-water* fish; a *salt-water* infusorian.—**Salt-water fluke.** See *fluke*[2], 1 (*b*).—**Salt-water marsh-hen.** See *marsh-hen* (*b*).—**Salt-water minnow.** See *minnow*, 2 (*b*).—**Salt-water perch, snail, tailor, teal,** etc. See the nouns.

salt-works (sâlt'wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A house or place where salt is made.

saltwort (sâlt'wėrt), *n.* [< *salt*[1] + *wort*[1].] A name of several maritime plants, particularly the alkaline plants *Salsola Kali* (also called *prickly glasswort*) and *S. oppositifolia:* applied also to the glassworts *Salicornia*. The two genera are alike in habit and uses. See *alkali* and *glasswort*.—**Black saltwort.** See *Glaux*.—**West Indian saltwort,** *Batis maritima* of the West Indies and Florida.

salty (sâl'ti), *a.* [= G. *salzig;* as *salt*[1] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat salt; saltish.

Many a pleasant island, which the monks of old reclaimed from the *salty* marshes, and planted with gardens and vineyards. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

saluberrimet, *a.* [< L. *saluberrimus*, superl. of *salubris*, healthful, wholesome: see *salubrious*.] Most salubrious or beneficial or wholesome.

All vacabondes and myghty beggers, the which gothe beggynge from dore to dore & ayleth lytell or nought with lame men and crepylles, come vnto me, and I shall gyue you an almesse *saluberryme* & of grete vertue.
Watson, tr. of Brandt's Ship of Fools, Prol.

salubrious (sā-lū'bri-us), *a.* [With added suffix *-ous* (cf. F. Sp. Pg. It. *salubre*), < L. *salubris*, healthful, healthy, wholesome, < *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*.] Favorable to health; promoting health; wholesome: as, *salubrious* air.

The warm limbec draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

Religions, like the sun, take their course from east to west: traversing the globe, they are not all equally temperate, equally *salubrious;* they dry up some lands, and inundate others.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.

=**Syn.** *Wholesome*, etc. See *healthy*.

salubriously (sā-lū'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

salubriousness (sā-lū'bri-us-nes), *n.* Salubrity.

salubrity (sā-lū'bri-ti), *n.* [< F. *salubrité* = Sp. *salubridad* = Pg. *salubridade* = It. *salubrità*, < L. *salubritas* (*-tat-*), healthfulness, < *salubris*, healthful: see *salubrious*.] The state or character of being salubrious or wholesome; healthful character or condition; healthfulness; as, the *salubrity* of mountain air.

Drink the wild air's *salubrity*.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

They eulogized . . . the *salubrity* of the climate.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 150.

saludadort, *n.* [Sp., a quack who professes to cure by prayers, also a saluter, < L. *salutator*, < *salutare*, greet: see *salute*[1].] A false priest; an impostor who pretended to cure diseases by prayers and incantations.

His Maty was discoursing with the Bishops concerning miracles, and what strange things the *Saludadors* would in Spaine, as by creeping into heated ovens without hurt, and that they had a black crosse in the roofe of their mouthes, but yet were commonly notorious and profane wretches. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

saluet, *v. t.* [Also *saleue;* < ME. *saluen*, < OF. *saluer*, greet, salute: see *salute*[1].] To salute; greet.

The busy larke, messager of daye,
Saluеth in hire song the morwe graye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 634.

saluet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *salut*, < L. *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*[1], *salute*[2].] Health; salvation. Also *saleue*.

With thi riȝt, lord, mercy mynge,
And to my soule goosteli *salue* thou sende.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

salufer (sal'ū-fėr), *n.* Silicofluoride of sodium, used as an antiseptic.

saluingt, *n.* [ME., verbal n. of *salue*, *v.*] Salutation; greeting.

Ther nas no good day, ne no *saluing*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 791.

salutarily (sal'ū-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a salutary manner; beneficially.

salutariness (sal'ū-tā-ri-nes), *n.* **1.** The property of being salutary or wholesome. *Johnson.* —**2.** The property of promoting benefit or prosperity.

salutary (sal'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *salutaire* = Pg. *salutar* = It. *salutare*, < L. *salutaris*, healthful, < *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*[1].] **1.** Wholesome; healthful; healing.

Although Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, were of greater name and current, yet they were not so *salutary* as the waters of Jordan to cure Naaman's leprosy.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

How many have murdered both stranger and friend by advising a medicament which to others may perhaps have been *salutary!* *Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Epicurus and Metrodorus.

2. Promotive of or contributing to some beneficial purpose; beneficial; profitable.

We entertain no doubt that the Revolution was, on the whole, a most *salutary* event for France.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

=**Syn. 1.** *Salubrious*, etc. See *healthy*.—**2.** Useful, advantageous, favorable.

salutation (sal-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *salutacion, salutacioun*, < OF. (and F.) *salutation* = Pr. Sp. *salutacion* = Pg. *saudação* = It. *salutazione*, < L. *salutatio* (*n-*), salutation, < *salutare*, pp. *salutatus*, salute: see *salute*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of saluting or greeting, or of paying respect or reverence by customary words or actions or forms of address; also, that which is spoken, written, or done in the act of saluting or greeting. It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, uncovering the head, clasping hands, embracing, or the like: technically applied to liturgical greetings, especially to those between the officiating clergyman and the people.

And .v. myle from Jherusalem, into ye whiche hous of Zacharye, after the *salutacion* of the aungell and the concepcion of Criste, the moste blessyd Virgyne, goynge into the mountaynes with grete spede, entred and saluted Elyzabeth. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

Al the bretheren grete you. Grete ye one another wyth an holy kysse. The *salutacyon* of me Paule wyth myne owne hande. *Bible of* 1551, 1 Cor. xvi. 20.

The early village-cock
Hath twice done *salutation* to the morn.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 210.

Out into the yard sallied mine host himself also, to do fitting *salutation* to his new guests.
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

He made a *salutation*, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, abortive attempt at courtesy.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

2†. Quickening; excitement; stimulus.

For why should others' false adulterate eyes
Give *salutation* to my sportive blood?
Shak., Sonnets, cxxi.

Angelic salutation. Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*).—**Salutation of our Lady**†, the Annunciation.

=**Syn. 1.** *Greeting, Salutation, Salute.* A *greeting* generally expresses a person's sense of pleasure or good wishes upon meeting another. *Salutation* and *salute* are by derivation a wishing of health, and are still modified by that idea. A *salutation* is personal, a *salute* official or formal; *salutation* suggests the act of the person saluting, *salute* is the thing done; a *salutation* is generally in words, a *salute* may be by cheers, the dipping of colors, the roll of drums, the firing of cannon, etc.

Salutation and *greeting* to you all!
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 39.

On whom the angel Hail
Bestow'd; the holy *salutation* used
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.
Milton, P. L., v. 386.

Crying, . . .
"Take my *salute*," unknightly with flat hand,
However lightly, smote her on the cheek.
Tennyson, Geraint.

salutatorian (sa-lū-ta-tō'ri-an), *n.* [< *salutatory* + *-an*.] In American colleges, the member of a graduating class who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement exercises.

salutatorily (sa-lū'ta-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By way of salutation. *Imp. Dict.*

salutatory (sa-lū'ta-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *salutatorio*, < L. *salutatorius*, pertaining to visiting or greeting, < *salutare*, salute, greet: see *salute*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to salutation: as, a *salutatory* address.

II. *n.*; pl. *salutatories* (-riz). **1**†. In the *early church*, an apartment belonging to a church, or a part of the diaconicum or sacristy, in which the clergy received the greetings of the people.

Coming to the Bishop with Supplication into the *Salutatory*, some out Porch of the Church, he was charg'd by him of tyrannicall madnes against God, for comming into holy ground. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. The oration, usually in Latin, delivered by the student who ranks second in his class, with

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which the exercises of a college commencement begin; loosely, any speech of salutation. [U. S.]

salute[1] (sa-lūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saluted*, ppr. *saluting*. [< L. *salutare* (> It. *salutare* = Sp. Pr. *saludar* = Pg. *saudar* = F. *saluer*, > ME. *saluen*: see *salue*), wish health to, greet, salute, < L. *salus* (*salut-*), a safe and sound condition, health, welfare, prosperity, safety, a wish for health or safety, a greeting, salute, salutation, < *salvus*, safe, well: see *safe*. The E. noun is partly from the verb, though in L. the noun precedes the verb. Cf. *salute*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish health to; greet with expressions of respect, good will, affection, etc.

Thy master there beynge, *Salute* with all reuerence.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

All that are with me *salute* thee. Tit. iii. 15.

2. To greet with a kiss, a bow, a courtesy, the uncovering of the head, a clasp or a wave of the hand, or the like; especially, in older writers, to kiss.

They him *saluted*, standing far afore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 49.

If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Mat. v. 47.

You have the prettiest tip of a finger: I must take the freedom to *salute* it. *Addison*, Drummer.

He seemed to want no introduction, but was going to *salute* my daughters as one certain of a kind reception, but they had early learned the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, v.

3. To hail or greet with welcome, honor, homage, etc.; welcome; hail.

Even till that utmost corner of the west
Salute thee for her king. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 30.

They *salute* the Sunne in his morning-approch, with certaine verses and adoration; which they also performe to the Moone. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 536.

They heare it as their ord'nary surname, to be *saluted* the Fathers of their countrey.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To honor formally or with ceremonious recognition, as by the firing of cannon, presenting arms, dipping the colors, etc.: as, to *salute* a general or an admiral; to *salute* the flag.

About five of the clock, the rear-admiral and the Jewel had fetched up the two ships, and by their *saluting* each other we perceived they were friends.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 15.

The present rule for ships of the United States, meeting the flagships of war of other nations at sea, or in foreign parts, is for the United States vessel to *salute* the foreign ship first. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 39.

5†. To touch; affect; influence; excite.

Would I had no being
If this *salute* my blood a jot.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 3. 103.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform a salutation; exchange greetings.

I was then present, saw them *salute* on horseback.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 8.

2. To perform a military salute.

Major. Oh, could you but see me *salute!* you have never a spontoon in the house?
Sir Jac. No; but we could get you a shovepike.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, i. 1.

salute[1] (sa-lūt'), *n.* [< *salute*[1], *v.*] **1.** An act of expressing kind wishes or respect; a salutation; a greeting.

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceived of God, or that *salute* —
Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!
Milton, P. R., ii. 67.

We passed near enough, however, to give them the usual *salute*, Salam Alicum. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 18.

2. A kiss.

There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

3. In the army and navy, a compliment paid when a distinguished personage presents himself, when troops or squadrons meet, when officers are buried, or to celebrate an event or show respect to a flag, and on many other ceremonial occasions. There are many modes of performing a salute, such as firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colors, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, etc. The salute representing the exchange of courtesies between a man-of-war, when entering a harbor for the first time within a year, and the authorities on shore, consists in firing a certain number of guns, depending upon the rank of the officers saluted.

Have you manned the quay to give me the honour of a *salute* upon taking the command of my ship?
Scott, Pirate, xxxiv.

The etiquette of the sea requires that a ship of war entering a harbor, or passing by a fort or castle, should pay the first *salute*, except when the sovereign or his ambassador is on board, in which case the greeting ought to be made first on the shore.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law (4to ed.), § 85.

4. The position of the sword, rifle, hand, etc., in saluting; the attitude of a person saluting: as, to stand at the *salute* while the general is passing; specifically, in *fencing*, a formal greeting of swordsmen when about to engage. —**Salutes with cannon.** National salute (United States), 1 gun for every State in the Union; international salute, 21 guns; the President of the United States, on arrival and departure, 21 guns; a sovereign, a chief magistrate, or a member of a royal family, of any foreign country, each 21 guns; the Vice-President, or the president of the Senate, of the United States, 19 guns; a general-in-chief, the general of the army, the admiral of the navy, a member of the cabinet, the chief justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, governors of States and Territories within their respective jurisdictions, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, each 17 guns; a viceroy, a governor-general, governors of provinces, of foreign governments, each 17 guns. = **Syn. 1.** *Greeting*, etc. See *salutation*.

salute[2]†, *n.* [ME. *salut* (pl. *saluz*), < OF. *salut*, *saluts*, *salutz*, a coin so called from the salutation of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary being represented on the obverse; lit. 'salutation,' 'salute': see *salute*[1].] A gold coin current in the French



Obverse. Reverse.
Salute of Henry VI.— British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dominions of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England, weighing about 54 grains.

For the value and denombrement [number] of iiij. m[l]. *saluz* of yerly rent, he [Fastolf] was commaunded by the Kinges lettres to deliver upp the sayd baronyes and lordshipps to the Kyngs commissioners. *Paston Letters*, I. 373.

saluter (sa-lū'tėr), *n.* One who salutes.

salutiferous (sal-ū-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *salutífero* = Pg. It. *salutifero*, < L. *salutifer*, health-bringing, < *salus* (*salut-*), health, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *-ferous*.] Health-bearing; remedial; medicinal: as, the *salutiferous* qualities of herbs. [Rare.]

The prodigious crops of hellebore . . . impregnated the air of the country with such sober and *salutiferous* steams as very much comforted the heads and refreshed the senses of all that breathed in it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 125.

Much clattering and jangling . . . there was among jars, and bottles, and vials, ere the Doctor produced the *salutiferous* potion which he recommended so strongly.
Scott, Abbot, xxvi.

salutiferously (sal-ū-tif'e-rus-li), *adv.* In a salutiferous or beneficial manner. [Rare.]

The Emperour of this invincible army, who governeth all things *salutiferously*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 509.

salvability (sal-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *salvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being salvable; the possibility of being saved.

He would but have taught less prominently that hateful doctrine of the *salvability* of the heathen Gentiles.
F. W. Robertson, Sermons, 2d ser., p. 302.

salvable (sal'va-bl), *a.* [< L. *salvare*, save (see *save*[1], *salvation*), + *-able*.] Capable of being saved; fit for salvation.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*.
Decay of Christian Piety.

salvableness (sal'va-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being salvable. *Bailey*, 1727.

salvably (sal'va-bli), *adv.* In a salvable manner; so as to be salvable.

Salvadora[1] (sal-va-dō'-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after J. *Salvador*, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs or trees, type of the order *Salvadoraceæ*. It is characterized by a bell-shaped calyx and corolla, four stamens fixed at the base or middle of the corolla, a one-celled ovary with one ovule, very short style, and broad peltate stigma, the ovary becoming in fruit a globose drupe with papery endocarp and



Branch with Flowers of *Salvadora Persica*. *a*, a female flower; *b*, the fruit.

single erect seed. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of India, western Asia, and northern and tropical Africa. They bear opposite entire thickish, commonly pallid leaves, and small flowers on the branches of an axillary or terminal panicle. *S. Persica*, distributed from India to Africa, has been regarded by some as the mustard of Luke xiii. 19. (See *mustard*, 1.) The same in India furnishes *kikuel-oil*, and from the use of its twigs is sometimes called *toothbrush-tree*.

Salvadora[2] (sal-va-dō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853).] In *herpet.*, a genus of *Colubrinæ*, having the posterior maxillary teeth not abruptly longer than the preceding ones, a transversely expanded rostral plate with free lateral borders, several preocular plates, smooth scales, and double subcaudal scutes. *S. grahamiæ* is found in the United States.

Salvadoraceæ (sal'va-dō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Salvadora*[1] + *-aceæ*.] A small order of shrubs and trees of the cohort *Gentianales*, closely allied to the olive family, and distinguished from it by the uniform presence of four stamens and four petals, and often of rudimentary stipules. It includes about 9 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Salvadora* is the type. They are natives of Asia, especially the western part, and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They bear opposite entire leaves, and a trichotomous and panicled inflorescence, often of dense sessile clusters.

salvage[1] (sal'vāj), *n.* [< OF. *salvage*, saving (used in the phrase *droit de salvage*) (cf. F. *sauvetage*, salvage, < *sauveter*, make a salvage, < *sauveté*, safety), < *salver*, *sauver*, save: see *save*[1].] **1.** The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, or pirates. —**2.** In *commercial* and *maritime law*: (*a*) An allowance or compensation to which those are entitled by whose voluntary exertions, when they were under no legal obligation to render assistance, a ship or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies.

The claim for compensation is far more reasonable when the crew of one vessel have saved another and its goods from pirates, lawful enemies, or perils of the seas. This is called *salvage*, and answers to the claim for the ransom of persons which the laws of various nations have allowed.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 144.

(*b*) The property saved from danger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors. —**3.** *Naut.*, same as *selvage*. —**Salvage corps**, a body of uniformed men attached to the fire department in some cities, notably in London, for the salvage of property from fire, and the care and safe-keeping of that which is salved. These salvage corps correspond in some respects to the fire-patrol of New York and other cities of the United States.

salvage[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *savage*.

salvatella (sal-va-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *salvatellæ* (-ē). [It., dim., < LL. *sälvatus*, pp. of *salvare*, save: see *save*[1].] In *anat.*, the vena salvatella, or vein on the back of the little finger: so called because it used to be opened with supposed efficacy in melancholia and hypochondria.

salvation (sal-vā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *salvacioun*, *salvacion*, *sauvacion*, *savacion*, < OF. (and F.) *salvation* = Pr. Sp. *salvacion* = Pg. *salvação* = It. *salvazione*, < LL. *salvatio*(*n-*), deliverance, salvation, a saving, < *salvare*, pp. *salvatus*, save: see *save*[1].] **1.** Preservation from destruction, danger, or calamity; deliverance.

He shude drenche
Lord and lady, grome and wenche,
Of al the Troyan nacioun,
Withouten any *savacioun*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 208.

2. In *theol.*, deliverance from the power and penalty of sin.

And anon the Child spak to hire and comforted hire, and seyde, Modir, ne dismay the noughte; for God hathe hidd in the his prevytees, for the *salvacioun* of the World.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 133.

For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain *salvation* by our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Thes. v. 9.

I have chose
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,
To earn *salvation* for the sons of men.
Milton, P. R., i. 167.

According to the Scriptures, *salvation* is to be rescued from moral evil, from error and sin, from the diseases of the mind, and to be restored to inward truth, piety, and virtue. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 277.

3. Source, cause, or means of preservation from some danger or evil.

The Lord is my light and my *salvation*. Ps. xxvii. 1.

Their brother's friend, declared by Hans to have been the *salvation* of him, a fellow like nobody else, and, in fine, a brick. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

Salvation Army, an organization formed upon a quasi-military pattern, for the revival of religion among the masses. It was founded in England by the Methodist evangelist William Booth about 1865, under the name of the *Christian Mission*; the present name and organization were adopted about 1878. It has extended to the continent of Europe, to India, Australia, and other British pos-

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sessions, to the United States, South America, and elsewhere. In the United States it has about 450 stations and 15,000 soldiers and adherents. Its work is carried on by means of processions, street singing and preaching, and the like, under the direction of officers entitled generals, majors, captains, etc. Both sexes participate in the services and direction of the body on equal terms. Besides its religious work, it engages in various reformatory and philanthropic enterprises. It has no formulated creed, but its doctrines bear a general resemblance to those common to all Protestant evangelical churches, and especially to those of Methodism.

Salvationism (sal-vā'shọn-izm), *n.* [< *Salvation (Army)* + *-ism.*] The methods or principles of action of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

The gentler aspects of *Salvationism* find their exponent here in the labours of a beautiful self-denying girl, who voluntarily gives herself to the service.
The Academy, No. 888, p. 319.

Salvationist (sal-vā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *Salvation (Army)* + *-ist.*] A member of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

The organisation is, however, powerful, and parades in Sydney and in Melbourne from ten to twenty thousand people upon the racing holidays, when the *Salvationists* encourage their friends to show their absence from the racecourses by attendance in other portions of the towns.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 5.

salvatory† (sal'vạ-tō-ri), *n.* [= It. *salvatorio*, < ML. **salvatorium*, < LL. *salvare*, save: see *save*[1].] A place where things are preserved; a repository; a safe.

Thou art a box of worm-seed, at best but a *salvatory* Of green mummy. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

In what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 156.

salve[1] (säv), *n.* [< ME. *salve, sealve*, older *salfe*, < AS. *sealf* = OS. *salbha* = D. *zalf* = MLG. *salve* = OHG. *salba*, MHG. G. *salbe* = Sw. *salfva* = Dan. *salve* = Goth. **salba* (indicated by the derived verb *salbōn*), salve; prob. = Skt. *sarpis*, clarified butter, so called from its slipperiness, < √ *sarp*, glide: see *serpent*.] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; an ointment or cerate.

And [they] smote hem so harde that thei metten that thei neded no *salve*, and the speres fly in peces.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 624.

Hence—2. Help; remedy.

Hadde iche a clerke that couthe write I wolde caste hym a bille,
That he sent me vnder his seel a *salue* for the pestilence.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 247.

There is no better *salue* to part us from our sinnes than alway to carrie the paine in memorie.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 107.

Sleep is a *salve* for misery. *Fletcher*, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

We have found
A *salve* for melancholy—mirth and ease.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

Deshler's salve, a salve composed of resin, suet, and yellow wax each twelve parts, turpentine six parts, and linseed-oil seven parts by weight. Also called *compound resin cerate*.—**Salve-bougie**, a bougie having depressions which are filled with a salve or ointment.

salve[1] (säv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving*. [< ME. *salven*, < AS. *sealfian* = OS. *salbhon* = OFries. *salva* = D. *zalven* = MLG. LG. *salven* = OHG. *salbōn, salpōn*, MHG. G. *salben* = Sw. *salfva* = Dan. *salve* = Goth. *salbōn*, anoint with salve; from the noun. In the fig. uses the word seems to have been confused with *salve*[2], an old form of *save*[1].] 1. To apply salve to; heal; cure.

And [he] sougte the syke and synful bothe,
And *salued* syke and synful, bothe blynde and crokede.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 109.

But no outward cherishing could *salve* the inward sore of her mind. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

I do beseech your majesty may *salve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 155.

2. To help; remedy; redeem; atone for.

But Ebrank *salved* both their infamies
With noble deedes. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. x. 21.

When a man is whole to faine himselfe sicke to shunne the businesse in Court, to entertaine time and ease at home, to *salue* offences without discredite.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

I devised a formal tale,
That *salved* your reputation.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

My only child
Being provided for, her honour *salved* too.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 1.

They who to *salve* this would make the deluge particular proceed upon a principle that I can no way grant.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 22.

They [the Bishops] were all for a Regency, thereby to *salve* their oathes. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1689.

salve[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *save*[1].

salve[3] (salv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving*. [A particular use of *salve*[2] for *save*[1], in part a back formation < *salvage*[1]: see *salvage*[1], *salve*[2], *save*[1].] I. *trans.* To save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction, as from shipwreck or fire: as, to *salve* a cargo. *The Scotsman.*

II. *intrans.* To save anything, as the cargo of a ship, from destruction.

The Society may from time to time do, or join in doing, all such lawful things as they may think expedient, with a view to further *salving* from the wreck of the Lutine.
Charter of Lloyd's, quoted in F. Martin's Hist. of Lloyd's, [p. 206.

salve[4] (sal'vē), *interj.* [L. *salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well, < *salvus*, sound, safe: see *safe*. Cf. *salute*[1].] Hail!

salve[4]† (sal'vē), *v. t.* [< *salve*[4], *interj.*] To salute or greet with the exclamation "Salve!"

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salued* them. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 23.

The knyght went forth and kneled downe,
And *salued* them grete and small.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

salve-bug (säv'bug), *n.* A parasitic isopod crustacean, *Ægа psora*, and some similar forms. One of these, parasitic on the cod, is *Caligus curtus*, sometimes used as an unguent by sailors.


Salve-bug (*Ægа psora*).

salveline (sal've-lin), *a.* Belonging to the genus *Salvelinus*.

Salvelinus (sal-ve-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), said to be based on G. *salbling*, a small salmon.] A beautiful and extensive genus of *Salmonidæ;* the chars. They have the vomer toothless, the scales very small (200 or more in the course of the lateral line), and the body spotted with red or gray. The type of this genus is *Salmo salvelinus* of Linnæus, the char of Europe. All the American "trout," so called, are chars, and belong to this genus. The great lake-trout, Mackinaw trout, longe, or togue, *S. namaycush*, represents a section of the genus called *Cristivomer*. (See cut under *lake-trout*, 2.) The common brook-trout of the United States is *S. fontinalis* (see cut under *char*[4]); the blue-back or oquassa trout is *S. oquassa;* the Dolly Varden trout of California is *S. malma*. There are several other species or varieties.

salvenap, *n.* Same as *savenape*.

salver[1] (sä'vėr), *n.* [< ME. **salvere* (= D. MD. *salver, zalver* = OHG. *salbari, salpari*, G. *salber*); < *salve*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *quacksalver*.] One who salves or cures, or one who pretends to cure: as, a quack*salver*.

salver[2]† (sal'vėr), *n.* [< *salve*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who salves or saves goods, a vessel, etc., from destruction or loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.

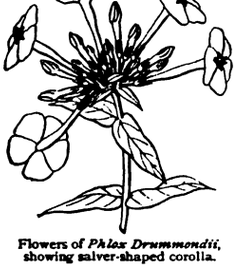
Salver, one that has sav'd a Ship or its Merchandizes.
E. Phillips, New World of Words.

salver[3] (sal'vėr), *n.* [An altered form, with accom. suffix *-er*, of **salva*, < Sp. *salva* (= Pg. *salva*), a plate on which anything is presented, also the previous tasting of viands before they are served up, < *salvar* (= Pg. *salvar*), save, free from risk, taste food or drink of one's master (to save him from poison), < LL. *salvare*, save: see *save*[1], *safe*. Cf. It. *credenza*, faith, credit, belief, also sideboard, cupboard: see *credence*.] A tray, especially a large and heavy one, upon which anything is offered to a person, as in the service of the table.

Gather the droppings and leavings out of the several cups and glasses and *salvers* into one.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

There was a *salver* with cake and wine on the table.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xl.

Salve Regina (sal'vē rē-jī'nä). [So named from its first words, L. *salve, regina*, hail, queen! *salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well or in good health (see *salve*[4]); *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an antiphonal hymn to the Virgin Mary. It is contained in the breviary, is much used in private devotions, and, from Trinity Sunday to Advent, is sung after lauds and complin.


Flowers of *Phlox Drummondii*, showing salver-shaped corolla.

salver-shaped (sal'vėr-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, of the shape of a salver or tray; hypocrateriform: noting a gamopetalous corolla with the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose and phlox.

Salvia (sal'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *salvia*, sage: see *sage*[2].] 1. A large genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Monardeæ*. It is characterized by a two-lipped calyx cleft slightly or to the middle and not closed by hairs, and by two anthers, one erect and bearing a perfect anther-cell, the other spreading and club-shaped or bearing an empty and imperfect anther-cell. The flowers are in verticillasters of two or more, these grouped in spikes, racemes, or panicles, or rarely all axillary. There are about 450 species, widely scattered through temperate and warm regions, about 30 in the United States, chiefly southward. They are either herbs or shrubs and of great variety in habit, their leaves ranging from entire to pinnatifid, and their flowers from the spike to the panicle, from a minute to a conspicuous size, and through almost all colors except yellow. The floral leaves are generally changed into bracts, often colored like the flowers, scarlet and showy in the cultivated *S. splendens* and other species. The members of the subgenus *Salvia*, including the garden sage, are all natives of the Old World, are often shrubby, and have a sterile anther-cell on each stamen; those of the subgenus *Sclarea* (Tournefort, 1700), including the clary, also all of them Old World species, lack the imperfect anther-cell; the large subgenus *Calosphace* includes about 250 American species, some of great beauty with corollas several inches in length. A general name of the species is *sage*, though the ornamental species are known as *salvia*. See *sage*[2], *chia*, *clary*[2], and cuts under *bilabiate*, *calyx*, and *lyrate*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus: applied especially to the ornamental sorts.

Salviati glass. [So called from Dr. *Salviati*, who was instrumental in the revival of this industry.] Venetian decorative glass made since about 1860.

salvific† (sal-vif'ik), *a.* [< LL. *salvificus*, saving, < L. *salvus*, safe, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fic*).] Tending to save or secure safety. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

salvifically† (sal-vif'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a savior; so as to procure safety or salvation. [Rare.]

There is but one who died *salvifically* for us.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

Salvinia (sal-vin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Micheli, 1729), named after Antonio Maria *Salvini*, a Greek professor at Florence.] A genus of heterosporous vascular cryptogamous plants, typical of the order *Salviniaceæ*. They are minute fugacious annuals, with slender floating stems, which give off short-petioled or sessile fronds on the upper side, and short branches that bear the conceptacles and much-branched feathered root-fibers on the under side. The fronds are small, simple, with a distinct midrib that runs from the base to the apex. Thirteen species, widely distributed over the warm regions of the globe, have been described.

Salviniaceæ (sal-vin-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Salvinia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of heterosporous vascular cryptogams of the class *Rhizocarpeæ*, typified by the genus *Salvinia*. They are little, fugacious, floating annual plants, with the conceptacles usually single, always membranaceous and indehiscent, and containing only one kind of sporangia. *Azolla* is the only other genus in the order. See *Filicineæ*.

Salvinieæ (sal-vi-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1844), < *Salvinia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Salviniaceæ*.

Salvio gambit. See *gambit*.

salvo[1] (sal'vō), *n.* [< L. *salvo*, in the phrase *salvo jure*, the right being preserved (words used in reserving some particular right): *salvo*, abl. neut. of *salvus*, safe, preserved; *jure*, abl. of *jus*, right: see *safe*, *jus*[2].] An exception; a reservation; an excuse; a saving fact or clause.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations.
Eikon Basilike.

This same *salvo* as to the power of regaining our former position contributed much, I fear, to the equanimity with which we bore many of the hardships and humiliations of a life of toil. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, iv.

salvo[2] (sal'vō), *n.* [For **salva;* = D. *salvo* = G. Dan. *salve* = Sw. *salva* = F. *salve* = Sp. Pg. *salva*, < It. *salva*, a salute, salvo, < L. *salve*, hail: see *salve*[4].] 1. A general discharge of guns intended as a salute.

Your cannons proclaimed his advent with joyous *salvos*.
Everett, Orations, I. 523.

2. A concentrated fire from a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of breaching, etc., the simultaneous concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry, or even earthwork, producing a very destructive effect.—3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, generally expressive of honor, esteem, admiration, etc.: as, *salvos* of applause.

salvor (sal'vọr), *n.* [< *salve*[3], *v.*, + *-or*[1]. Cf. *savior*.] One who saves a ship or goods from wreck, fire, etc. See *salvage*[1].

salvour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *savior*.

salvy (sä'vi), *a.* [< *salve*[1] + *-y*[1].] Like salve or ointment.

saly†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sally*[1], *sallow*[1].

sam[1]†, *adv.* A variant of *same*.

sam[1] (sam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammed*, ppr. *samming*. [< ME. *sammen, samnen, somnen*, < AS. *samnian, gesamnian* (= OS. *samnōn* = MD. *samelen*, D. *zamelen* = OFries. *samena, somnia* = MLG. *samenen, samelen, sammen, samen*

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= OHG. *samanōn*, MHG. *samenen*, *samen*, G. *sammeln* = Icel. *samna* = Sw. *samla* = Dan. *samle*), collect, gather, bring together, < *samen*, together: see *same*.] 1†. To bring together; collect; put in order.

> But *samme* oure men and make a schowte,
> So schall we beste yone foolis flaye.
> *York Plays*, p. 468.

2. To curdle (milk). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

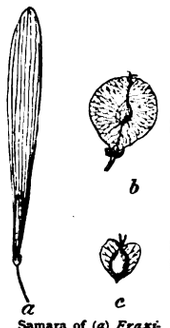
sam[2] (sam), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *sam*[1].] Apparently, surety: used only in the following phrase.—**To stand sam for one**, to be answerable or be surety or security for one. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Samadera (sam-a-dē'rä), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1802), from an E. Ind. name.] See *Samandura.*—**Samadera bark.** See *bark*[2].

saman, *n.* See *Pithecolobium.*

Samandura (sa-man'dū-rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1747), from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*, formerly known as *Samadera.* It is characterized by bisexual flowers with a small three- to five-parted calyx, greatly exceeded by the three to five long rigid petals; by a large obconical disk, six to ten included stamens, and four to five separated ovary-lobes with their styles united into one, and with a single pendulous ovary in each cell, the fruit being a large, dry, compressed, and rigid drupe. The 2 species are natives, one of Ceylon and the Malay archipelago, the other of Madagascar. They are small and smooth trees, with alternate undivided leaves, which are oblong, entire, and of a shining dark green. The flowers, borne in an umbel, are rather large and showy. See *karinghota* and *niepa-bark.*

samara (sā-mar'ä or sam'a-rä), *n.* [L., also *samera*, the seed of the elm.] In *bot.*, a dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded fruit provided with a wing. The wing may be terminal, as in the white ash, or it may surround the entire fruit, as in the elm and birch. The maple-fruit is a double samara, or pair of such fruits conspicuously winged from the apex. It is frequently called in English a *key.* Also called *key-fruit*, *pteridium.*



Samara of (*a*) *Fraxinus Americana*, (*b*) *Ulmus fulva*, and (*c*) *Betula lenta.*

samare (sa-mär'), *n.* [OF. *samarre*, *chamarre* (Cotgrave): see *simar.*] 1. A sort of jacket with skirts or tails extending about to the knee, worn by women in the seventeenth century.—2. Same as *simar*, in the general sense.

samariform (sam'a-ri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *samara*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a samara.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Samaritanus*, Samaritan, < *Samarites*, < Gr. Σαμαρείτης, a Samaritan, < Σαμάρεια, L. *Samaria*, Samaria.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Samaria, the central division of Palestine, lying north of Judea, or the city of Samaria, the capital of the kingdom of northern Israel.—2. Used by the Samaritans: applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonian exile.—**Samaritan Pentateuch.** See *Bible*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Samaria; specifically, one of a race settled in the cities of Samaria by the king of Assyria after the removal of the Israelites from the country (2 Ki. xvii. 24–41). Originally idolaters, they soon began to worship Jehovah, but without abandoning their former gods. They afterward became monotheists, and observed the Mosaic law very strictly, but with peculiar variations. About 409 B. C. they built a temple on Mount Gerizim, which was destroyed 130 B. C. They began to decline toward the close of the fifth century after Christ. They still exist, but are nearly extinct.

> The Jews have no dealings with the *Samaritans.*
> John iv. 9.

2. The language of Samaria, a compound of Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee.—3. A charitable or benevolent person: in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable Luke x. 30–37.

Samaritanism (sa-mar'i-tan-izm), *n.* [< *Samaritan* + *-ism.*] 1. The claim of the Samaritans that the Jews were schismatics, the true site of God's sanctuary and worship being Mount Gerizim in Samaria (and not Mount Zion), as shown in their copy of the Pentateuch, which in Deut. xxvii. 4 reads *Gerizim* for *Ebal.*

> The Samaritans must . . . have derived their Pentateuch from the Jews after Ezra's reforms, i. e. after 444 B. C. Before that time *Samaritanism* cannot have existed in a form at all similar to that which we know.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 244.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Samaritans, or to their version of the Pentateuch, which they asserted to be older than the Jewish. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 582.—3. Charitableness; philanthropy; benevolence, like that of the good Samaritan.

> Mankind are getting mad with humanity and *Samaritanism.*
> *Sydney Smith*, Letters, 1844.

Samaritan's balsam. A mixture of wine and oil, formerly used in treating wounds.

samarium (sa-mā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., as if < *samarskite.*] The name given by Lecoq de Boisbaudran to a metal which he supposed he had discovered in the mineral samarskite by the aid of the spectroscope. Nothing further is known of it, nor has its existence been, as yet, definitely established.

samaroid (sam'a-roid), *a.* [< NL. *samara* + *-oid.*] Resembling a samara. See *samara.*

samarra (sa-mar'ä), *n.* [ML., a garment worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition on their way to execution, a sanbenito: see *samare*, *simar.*] Same as *simar.*

samarskite (sam'ärs-kīt), *n.* [So called after a Russian named *Samarski.*] A niobate of uranium, iron, and manganese, of a velvet-black color, submetallic luster, and conchoidal fracture. It is found in the Ilmen mountains, also in considerable quantity in North Carolina. It has yielded a number of new elements, belonging especially to the yttrium group (decipium, philippium, etc.), whose properties are not as yet wholly determined.

samatize†, *v. i.* [< *sem-atha* (see quot.) + *-ize.*] To anathematize or excommunicate in a particular way. See the quotation. [Rare.]

> If they did not amend, they were excommunicated with a greater curse, or Anathema; and if they persisted obstinate, they did *Samatize* them. The word Anathema is sometimes taken generally, but heere for a particular kinde. Maran-atha signifieth the Lord commeth; and so doth Sem-atha. For by Sem, and more emphatically Hassem, they vsed to signifie name, meaning that Tetragrammaton and ineffable name of God now commonly pronounced Iehouah. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 113.

Samaveda (sä-ma-vā'dä), *n.* [Skt. *Sāmaveda*, < *sāman*, a Vedic stanza arranged for chanting, + *Veda*, Veda.] The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred books of India. The Samaveda means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

sambhur, *n.* See *sambur.*

sambo, zambo (sam'bō, zam'bō), *n.* [Also used as a personal name for a negro; appar. < Sp. *zambo* = Pg. *zambro*, bow-legged, < L. *scambus*, bow-legged, < Gr. σκαμβός, crooked, bent, bow-legged.] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

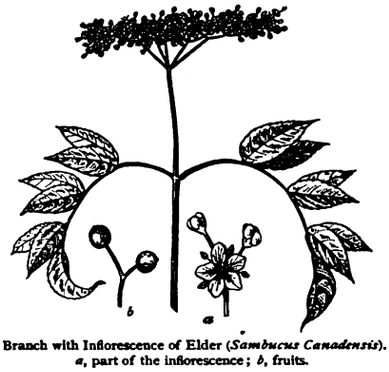
samboo (sam'bö), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *sambur.*

sambook (sam'bök), *n.* [Ar.] A kind of small vessel formerly used in western India and still on the Arabian coast. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Gloss.

sambuca (sam-bū'kä), *n.* [L.: see *sambuke.*] Same as *sambuke.*

Sambuceæ (sam-bū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1818), < *Sambucus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Caprifoliaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Lonicereæ*, by the wheel-shaped regular corolla, short and deeply two- to five-cleft style, and the uniformly one-ovuled ovary-cells. It includes 3 genera and nearly 100 species, of which *Sambucus*, the elder, is the type, natives chiefly of temperate regions.

Sambucus (sam-bū'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sambucus*, *sabucus*, an elder-tree; cf. *sambucum*, elderberry.] A genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs, the elders, type of the tribe *Sambuceæ*, order *Caprifoliaceæ*, the honeysuckle family. It is characterized by corymbose or thyrsoid flowers having wheel-shaped corollas, five entire stamens, and an ovary with three, four, or five cells, each with a single pendulous ovule, followed in fruit by a berry-like drupe with three, four, or five small stones. It is distinguished from the related genus *Viburnum* by its more fleshy fruit, with more than one seed, and by its pinnately divided leaves. It includes 10 or 12 species, natives of temperate regions (except South Africa), also found upon mountains within the tropics. They are shrubs or trees, rarely perennial herbs, with rather thick and pithy branches, opposite pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and small white, yellow, or pinkish flowers in flat corymbs or in dense rounded masses. Among the large species is *S. glauca* of the western United States, a tree 25 feet high, the large blue-black fruit edible; also *S. Mexicana* of the southwest, 18 feet high. The flowers of *Sambucus Canadensis* are excitant and sudorific, the berries diaphoretic and aperient; the inspissated juice is used in rheumatism and syphilis, and as a laxative; the inner bark and juice of root is a hydragogue cathartic, emetic in large doses; the young leaf-buds are a violent purgative. For the common species of the genus, see *elder*[2], *elderberry*, *Judas-tree*, 3, and *danewort*; see also *bloodwort*, *bour-tree*, and *hautboy*, 2.



Branch with Inflorescence of Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*). *a*, part of the inflorescence; *b*, fruits.

sambuke (sam'būk), *n.* [< L. *sambuca*, < Gr. σαμβύκη, < Syrian *sabkā*, Heb. *sabeka*, a stringed musical instrument.] An ancient musical instrument, probably a large harp, used in Asia and introduced into Italy by the Romans. The name has been applied to various stringed instruments, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, and a triangular harp, or trigon. *Stainer and Barrett.*

> And whatsoever ye judge, this I am sure, that lutes, harps, all manner of pipes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instruments every one, which standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle, as not to be brought in and used among them which study for learning and virtue. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 26.

sambul (sam'bul), *n.* Same as *musk-root*, 1.

sambur (sam'bėr), *n.* [Hind. *sambre*, < Skt. *çambara*, a kind of deer.] The Indian elk, *Rusa aristotelis*, a very large rusine deer inhabiting the hill-country of India. It stands about 5 feet high at the shoulders, and has a mane. See *Rusa.* Also *samboo*, *sambhur.*

sam-cloth† (sam'klôth), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *sampler-cloth.*] A sampler. *Dict. of Needlework.*

same† (sām), *adv.* [< ME. *same*, *samme*, *samen*; < (*a*) AS. *same*, similarly, in the same way, used only in combination with *swā*, so, as (*swā same swā*, the same as); cf. *sam*, conj., whether, or (*sam . . . sam*, whether . . . or); as a prefix *sam-*, denoting agreement or combination; = OS. *sama*, *samo*, *same* = MLG. *same*, *sam* = OHG. *sama*, MHG. *same*, *sam*, adv., the same, likewise; (*b*) AS. *samen*, together, = OS. *saman* = OFries. *semin*, *samin*, *samen* = MLG. *samene* = OHG. *samant*, MHG. *sament*, *samt*, G. *samt*, *sammt*, *zu-sammen*, together, together with, = Icel. *saman* = Sw. *samman* = Dan. *sammen* = Goth. *samana*, together, = Russ. *samnu*, together; (*c*) as an adj. not in AS., but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma*, *samme* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same; = Gr. ἁμα, at the same time, together, ὁμός, the same (> ὁμοῖος, like), = Skt. *sama*, even, like, equal; cf. Skt. *sa* (in comp.), with, *sam*, with; L. *simul*, together, *similis*, similar: see *simultaneous*, *similar*, etc.] Together.

> So ryde thay of by resoun bi the rygge bonez,
> Euenden to the haunche, that henged alle *samen*,
> & heuen hit vp al hole, & hwen hit of there.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.
>
> On foote & on faire horsse fought thei *samme.*
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.
>
> For what concord han light and darke *sam!*
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

same (sām), *a.* [< ME. *same*, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma*, *samme* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *same*, *adv.*] 1. Identical numerically; one in substance; not other; always preceded by the definite article or other definitive word (*this* or *that*). In this sense, *same* is predicable only of substances (things or persons), or of other kinds of objects which, having individuality, are for the purposes of speech analogous to individual things, especially places and times. It is a relative term, implying that what comes to mind in one connection and what comes to mind in another connection are one individual or set of individuals in existence.

> The very *same* man that beguiled Master Slender of his chain cozened him of it. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 87.
>
> There was another bridge . . . built by the *same* man at the *same* time. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 29.
>
> The very *same* dragoons ran away at Falkirk that ran away at Preston Pans. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 3.

2. Of one nature or general character; of one kind, degree, or amount: as, we see in men everywhere the *same* passions and the *same* vices; two flames that are the *same* in temperature; two bodies of the *same* dimensions; boxes that occupy the *same* space. *Same*, used in this way, expresses less a different meaning from def. 1, than a different (and often loose) mode of thinking; the thought is often that of equality rather than that of identity.

> Those things, says the Philosopher, are the *same* whose essence are one and the *same*. . . . Those things are said

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to be the *same*, says the Philosopher, in number, whose matter is one and the *same*. . . . Those things are the *same* in species whose ratio of essence is one.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.

I rather pity than hate Turk and Infidel, for they are of the *same* Metal and bear the *same* Stamp as I do, though the Inscriptions differ. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

It hath bin inevitably prov'd that the natural and fundamental causes of political happines in all governments are the *same*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Ignatius Loyola . . . in the great Catholic reaction bore the *same* part which Luther bore in the great Protestant movement. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

Bigotry is the *same* in every faith and every age.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

The *same* sentiment which fits us for freedom itself makes us free. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 467.

This ambiguity in the word *same*, whereby it means either individual identity or indistinguishable resemblance, has been often noticed, and from a logical or objective point of view justly complained of, as "engendering fallacies in otherwise enlightened understandings."
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted: often used for the sake of emphasis or to indicate contempt or vexation.

Who is the *same*, which at my window peepes? . . .
Is it not Cinthia? *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 372.

For that *same* word, rebellion, did divide
The action of their bodies from their souls.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 194.

Afterwards they flea him, and, obseruing certaine cere monies about the flesh, eat the *same*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 425.

No one was there that could compare
With this *same* Andrew Lammie.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 191).

All the same, nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of all: for all that.

We see persons make good fortunes by them *all the same*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 9.

At the same time. (*a*) At one time; not later. (*b*) However; nevertheless; still; yet: used to introduce a reservation, explanation, or fact not in conflict but in contrast with what has been said.

Sir Peter. We shall now be the happiest couple ——
Lady T. And never differ again?
Sir Peter. No, never! — though, *at the same time*, indeed, my dear Lady Teazle, you must watch your temper very seriously. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

samel-brick (sam'el-brik), *n.* Same as *placebrick*.

samely (sām'li), *a.* [< *same* + *-ly*[1].] Monotonous; unvaried. [Prov. Eng.]

The earth is so *samely* that your eyes turn toward heaven. *Kinglake*, Eothen, xvii.

sameness (sām'nes), *n.* [< *same* + *-ness*.] **1.** The being the same; oneness; the negation of otherness; identity: as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being. — **2.** Essential resemblance; oneness of nature: as, a *sameness* of manner.

Unaltered! Alas for the *sameness*
That makes the change but more!
Lowell, The Dead House.

3. Want of variety; tedious monotony: as, the *sameness* of objects in a landscape.

He was totally unfitted for the flat *sameness* of domestic life. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xx.

It haunted me, the morning long,
With weary *sameness* in the rhymes,
The phantom of a silent song,
That went and came a thousand times.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Sameness, Identity.* *Sameness* may be internal or external; *identity* is internal or essential: as, *sameness* of personal appearance; the *identity* of Saladin with Ilderim and Adonbec. One book may be the *same* as another, but cannot be *identical* with it. Saladin and Ilderim and Adonbec were the *same* man.

samester, samestre (sa-mes'tėr), *n.* A variety of coral. *Simmonds*.

samett, samettet, *n.* Middle English forms of *samite*.

Samia (sā'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < L. *Samia*, fem. of *Samius*, Samian: see *Samian*.] A notable genus of bombycid moths, confined to North America, and belonging to the family *Saturniidæ*. The largest silkworm-moth native in the United States, *S. cecropia*, is an example.

Samian (sā'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Samius*, < *Samus*, *Samos*, < Gr. Σάμος, the island of Samos.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samos, an island in the Ægean Sea, west of Asia Minor, now forming a principality tributary to Turkey.

Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Samian earth, the name of an argillaceous earth found in the island of Samos, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent. — **Samian letter.** Same as *Pythagorean letter*. See *Pythagorean*.

When Reason doubtful, like the *Samian letter*,
Points him two ways. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 151.

Samian stone, a stone found in the island of Samos, used for polishing by goldsmiths, etc. — **Samian ware**, a name given to an ancient kind of pottery made of Samian earth or other fine earth. The vases are of a bright-red or black color, covered with a lustrous silicious glaze, with separately molded ornaments attached to them.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Samos. Also *Samiot*, *Samiote*.

Samidæ (sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Samus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, typified by the genus *Samus*, whose characteristic megascleres or skeletal spicules are trifid at both ends.

samiel (sā'mi-el), *n.* [< Turk. *samyeli*, a poisonous wind, < *samm*, *semm* (< Ar. *samm*), poison, + *yel*, wind. Cf. *simoom*.] The simoom.

Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind.
Moore, Lalla Rookh.

The cold wind that frequently during winter sweeps the continent of North America from north to south is more deadly than any hot wind, even than the half-fabulous *Samiel* or Simoom.
J. K. Laughton, in Modern Meteorology, p. 50.

Samiot, Samiote (sā'mi-ot, -ōt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. Σαμιώτης, < Σάμος, Samos: see *Samian*.] Same as *Samian*.

samiri, *n.* Same as *saimiri*.

samisen (sam'i-sen), *n.* [Jap.] A guitar or banjo of three strings, used by the Japanese.



Samisen. *a*, plectrum.

samite (sam'it), *n.* [< ME. *samite*, *samyte*, *samit*, *samet*, *samette*, < OF. *samit*, *samyt*, *samet*, *sammit*, *samis*, *sami*, *samy* = Pr. *samit* = Sp. *xamete* = It. *sciamito* = MHG. *samīt*, *samāt*, *sammet*, *samite*, G. *sammet*, *sammt*, *samt*, velvet, < ML. *examitum*, *exametum*, also, after Rom., *samitum*, prop. **hexamitum*, samite, = Russ. *aksamitŭ*, velvet, < MGr. ἑξάμιτον, samite, lit. 'six-threaded,' < Gr. ἑξ, six (= E. *six*), + μίτος, a thread of the woof. Cf. *dimity*, lit. 'two-threaded,' and Sp. *terciopelo*, Pg. *terciopello*, velvet, lit. 'three-piled.'] Originally, a heavy silk material each thread of which was supposed to be twisted of six fibers; later, rich heavy silk material of any kind, especially that which had a satin-like gloss.

Ful yonge he was and mery of thought,
And in *samette* with briddes wrought.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 836.

In widewes habit large of *samyt* broune.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 109.

In silken *samite* she was light arayd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 13.

To say of any silken tissue that it was "examitum" or "*samit*" meant that it was six-threaded, and therefore costly and splendid. . . . This splendid web was often so thick and strong that each string, whether it happened to be of hemp or of silk, had in the warp six threads, while the weft was of flat gold shreds.
S. K. Handbook, Textile Fabrics, p. 25.

samlet (sam'let), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *salmonet*, dim. of *salmon*.] A salmonet; a parr; a young salmon of the first year.

It is said that, after he is got into the sea, he becomes, from a *Samlet* not so big as a Gudgeon, to be a Salmon, in as short a time as a gosling becomes to be a goose.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 7.

sammet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sam*[1].

sammier (sam'i-ėr), *n.* In *tanning*, a machine for pressing water from skins. *E. H. Knight*.

sammy (sam'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammied*, ppr. *sammying*. In *leather-manuf.*, to damp (skins) with cold water in the process of dressing.

samnet, *v.* See *sam*[1].

Samnite (sam'nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Samnis* (*Samnit-*), pl. *Samnites*, of or pertaining to Samnium, a native of Samnium, also a gladiator so called (see def.), < *Samnium*, a country of Italy whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines, as if **Sabinium*, < *Sabinus*, Sabine: see *Sabine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Samnium, a country of ancient Italy.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of Samnium. — **2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a class of gladiators, so called because they were armed like the natives of Samnium. They were distinguished especially by bearing the oblong shield, or scutum.

Samoan (sa-mō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Samoa* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Samoa (also called the Samoan or Navigators' Islands), an island kingdom of the Pacific, lying about latitude 14° south, longitude 169° to 173° west. It is under the supervision of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. — **Samoan dove** or **pigeon**, the tooth-billed pigeon. See cut under *Didunculus*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Samoa.

Samoleæ (sā-mō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Samolus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, embracing the single genus *Samolus*.

Samolus (sam'ō-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *samolus*, a plant, supposed to be *Anemone Pulsatilla*, or *Samolus Valerandi* (the brookweed): a word of Celtic origin.] A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, constituting the tribe *Samoleæ*. It is characterized by a calyx with five-cleft persistent border, a perigynous corolla with five rounded and imbricated lobes and a short tube bearing five stamens, which are alternate with as many slender staminodes. There are about 8 species, of which one, *S. Valerandi*, the brookweed or water-pimpernel, is cosmopolitan, the others being natives mostly of the shores south of the tropics. They are smooth herbs with round stems, sometimes shrubby below, bearing alternate entire leaves, often principally in a rosette at the base. The small white flowers form terminal racemes or corymbs, and are followed by roundish five-valved capsules with many minute globose or angled seeds.

Samosatenian (sam″ō-sa-tē'ni-an), *n.* [< LL. *Samosatenus*, of Samosata, < *Samosata*, neut. pl. (LL. also fem. sing.), < Gr. Σαμόσατα, neut. pl., Samosata, the capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates.] A follower of Paul of Samosata, Bishop of Antioch in the third century. See *Paulian*.

Samothracian (sam-ō-thrā'shian), *a.* [< *Samothrace* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to Samothrace, an island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Turkey.

samount, *n.* A Middle English form of *salmon*.

samovar (sam'ō-vär), *n.* [< Russ. *samovarŭ*, a tea-urn; regarded in a popular etymology as lit. 'self-boiler' (cf. L. *authepsa*, < Gr. *αὐθέψης*, a kind of urn for cooking, lit. 'self-cooker'), as if < *samŭ* (in comp. *samo-*), self, + *baritĭ*, boil; but prob. < Tatar *sanabar*, a tea-urn. The Calmuck *sanamur* is from the Russ. word.] A copper urn used in Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, and elsewhere, in which water is kept boiling for use when required for making tea, live charcoal being placed in a tube which passes up through the center of the urn. Similar vessels are used in winter in northern China, for keeping soups, etc., hot at table.


Antique Russian Samovar.

A huge, steaming tea-urn, called a *Samovar* — etymologically, a "self-boiler" — will be brought in, and you will make your tea according to your taste.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 12.

The *samovar*, however, is a completely new institution, and the old peasants will tell you, "Ah, Holy Russia has never been the same since we drank so much tea."
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 136.

Samoyed (sa-mō'yed), *n.* [Also *Samoied*, *Samoide*, and formerly *Samoed*, *Samoyt*; < Russ. *Samoyedŭ*.] One of a race inhabiting the northern coast of Asia and eastern Europe, and belonging to the Ural-Altaic family.

The *Samoyt*, or *Samoed*, hath his name, as the Russe saith, of eating himselfe; as if they had sometime beene Canibals. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Samoyedic (sam-ō-yed'ik), *a.* [< *Samoyed* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Samoyeds.

samp (samp), *n.* [< Massachusetts Ind. *saupac*, *sāpac*, lit. made soft, thinned.] Indian corn coarsely ground or broken by pounding; a kind of hominy; also, a porridge made of it. [U. S.]

Nawsaump is a kind of meal pottage unparched. From this the English call their *samp*; which is the Indian corn beaten and boiled.
Roger Williams, quoted in Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 188.

Give us the bowl of *samp* and milk,
By homespun beauty poured!
Whittier, The Corn-Song.

sampan, sanpan (sam'pan, san'pan), *n.* [< Chin. *san*, *sam*, three, + *pan*, a board; otherwise of Malay origin.] A small boat used on the coasts of China, Japan, and


Sampan.

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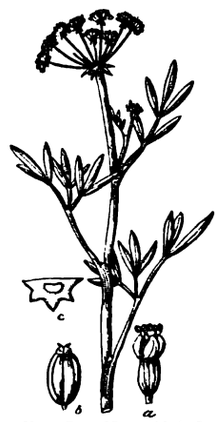
Java, corresponding to the skiff of Europe and America, and propelled with either sculls or a sail. It is sometimes provided with a fore-and-aft roofing of mats, affording shelter and habitation for a family.

sampfen-wood (samp'fen-wụ̊d), *n.* Same as *sapan-wood*.

samphire (sam'fir or sam'fêr), *n.* [A corruption (appar. simulating *camphire* for *camphor*) of early mod. E. *sampire, sampere, sampier,* < OF. *saint pierre* (i. e. *herbe de Saint Pierre*, St. Peter's herb), < L. *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*), + LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, < πέτρος, a stone, πέτρα, a rock: see *saint* and *pier*.] A succulent umbelliferous herb, *Crithmum maritimum*, growing in clefts of rocks close to the sea in western Europe and through the Mediterranean region. The young leaves are highly esteemed for making pickles. Various other maritime plants are named from it. In America *Salicornia* is sometimes so called.



Upper Part of Stem with the Inflorescence of Samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*). *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, transverse section of one of the fruitlets.

Sometimes for change they [the people of Lesbos] will scale the rocks for *Sampier*, and search the bottome of the lesse deep seas for a little fish shaped like a burre.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

Golden samphire, a plant, *Inula crithmoides*, with golden flowers and thick stems, resembling and said to have been used like samphire. See *Inula*.—**Jamaica samphire.** (*a*) *Batis maritima*, a chenopodiaceous salt weed of the West Indian and Florida coasts. (*b*) *Borrichia arborescens*, a maritime shrub of the West Indies.—**Longwood samphire.** See *Pharnaceum*.—**Rock-samphire**, the common samphire. (See also *marsh-samphire*.)

sampi (sam'pī), *n.* [< Gr. σαμπί, < σάν, san, + πί, pi.] A character, ϡ, representing a Phenician sibilant in early Dorian (Greek) use, and called *san*, but retained later only as a numeral sign, with *pi* added to its name, because of the resemblance of the character in form to a Greek π (pi). Its value as a numeral was 900.

samplary†, *n.* [ME. *saumplarie*, by apheresis from **esaumplarie*, later *examplary, exemplary*: see *exemplary, n.*, and cf. *sampler*.] An exemplar; a pattern.

Thauh men maden bokes God was here maister,
And seynte spirit the *saumplarie* and seide what men sholde wryte. *Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 47.

sample (sam'pl), *n.* [< ME. *sample, saumple*, by apheresis from *asaumple, esaumple*, < OF. *essample, example*, also *ensample*, example: see *example, ensample*, of which *sample* is a doublet.] 1†. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern; an example; an instance.

A *sample* to the youngest, to the more mature
A glass that feated them. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 48.

Thus he concludes: and ev'ry hardy knight
His *sample* followed. *Fairfax.*

2. A part of anything taken at random out of a large quantity and presented for inspection or intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a representative specimen: as, a *sample* of cloth, of wheat, of spirits, of wines, etc. Samples of textile fabrics are used extensively in retail as well as wholesale business, and in the large cities there are business houses most of whose dealings are with out-of-town customers by means of samples. Such samples are oblong, about twice as long as wide, and are generally stitched or pinned into little packages like books. Samples for wholesale trade are usually pasted or glued upon pattern-cards or pattern-books. See *pattern-card, pattern-book*.

A *sample* is better than a description.
Jefferson, To John Jay (Correspondence, II. 419).

Though sickly *samples* of the exuberant whole.
Cowper, Task, iv. 761.

In courtship everything is regarded as provisional and preliminary, and the smallest *sample* of virtue or accomplishment is taken to guarantee delightful stores which the broad leisure of marriage will reveal.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. xx.

The quality of Oils shall be subject to specific contracts as per *sample*, and shall be sold by gauge or weight.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 294.

=Syn. 2. *Specimen, Sample.* See *specimen*.

sample (sam'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sampled*, ppr. *sampling*. [< *sample, n.* Cf. *example, v.*] 1†. To place side by side with something else closely similar, for the purpose of comparison or illustration.

You being both so excellent, 'twere pity
If such rare pieces should not be conferr'd
And *sampled* together.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 1.

She would have had you to have *sampled* you
With one within, that they are now a teaching,
And does pretend to your rank.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 1.

Lest this should be wholly attributed to Pilate's cruelty, without due respect had of the omnipotent justice, he [Christ] *samples* it with another—of eighteen men miscarrying by the fall of a tower.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 166.

2. To match; imitate; follow the pattern or method of.

Shew me but one hair of his head or beard,
That I may *sample* it.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iv. 2.

Walla by chance was in a meadow by,
Learning to *sample* earth's embroidery.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

3. To select, or take at random, a sample or specimen of; hence, to try or test by examining or using a specimen or sample: as, to *sample* sugar or grain; to *sample* wine.

Chaucer never shows any signs of effort, and it is a main proof of his excellence that he can be so inadequately *sampled* by detached passages.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 281.

It is difficult to compel the hydrochloric acid maker to *sample* this water in the ordinary way.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 146.

sample-card (sam'pl-kärd), *n.* Same as *pattern-card*, 1.

sample-cutter (sam'pl-kut'ėr), *n.* Rotary shears in the form of a sharp-edged disk rolling on a table against a fixed edge. It cuts from a roll of cloth narrow strips to form samples of the goods.

sampler (sam'plėr), *n.* [< ME. *saumpler, samplere*, a sampler, by apheresis for **esampler, exampleir*: see *exampler* and *exemplar*, of which *sampler* is a doublet. Cf. also *samplary, exemplary, n.*] 1†. An exemplar; a pattern.

Sundry precedents and *samplers* of indiscretion and weakness. *Ford*, Line of Life, Pref.

2. A piece of embroidery, worsted-work, or the like. Originally, such a piece of work done to fix and retain a pattern considered of value; or, in some cases, a large piece of cloth or canvas upon which many patterns were worked side by side; more recently, a similar



Sampler

piece of needlework intended merely to exhibit the skill of a beginner, and often framed and hung up for show. Samplers of this sort often included Bible texts, verses, and the like.

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our needles created both one flower,
Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 205.

In Niles cleer Crystall shee doth Iordan see;
In Memphis, Salem; and vn-warily
Her hand (vnbidden) in her *Sampler* sets
The King of Iuda's Name and Counterfets.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Come, bring your *sampler*, and with art
Draw in 't a wounded heart.
Herrick, The Wounded Heart.

The best room
. . . bookless, pictureless
Save the inevitable *sampler* hung
Over the fireplace.
Whittier, Among the Hills, Prel.

3. One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples for the inspection of merchants, etc.

The modern practice of buying and selling ore through men known as public *samplers* is constantly growing in favor. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 950.

If buyer fails to attend to the same [notice to attend to inspection] within a reasonable time, it shall be the duty of any two members of the Committee on Lard, upon proof of such notice and failure, without fees, to appoint a *sampler* to sample the Lard for delivery on that notice, and his inspection shall be final on that delivery.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 172.

sample-room (sam'pl-röm), *n.* 1. A room where samples are kept and shown.—2. A place where liquor is sold by the glass; a bar-room; a grog-shop. [Vulgar euphemism, U. S.]

sample-scale (sam'pl-skāl), *n.* A very accurately balanced lever-scale, weighing correctly to ten-thousandths of a pound. It is used to weigh small proportional quantities of articles, in order to determine their weight in bulk.

sample-spigot (sam'pl-spig'ọt), *n.* A small faucet inserted through a cask-head.

sampling-tube (sam'pling-tūb), *n.* A drop-tube, pipette, or liquor-thief used for drawing out small quantities of liquor. Also called *tâte-vin, thief-tube, velinche*, or *wine-taster*.

Sampsæan (samp-sē'an), *n.* [< Gr. Σαμψαῖοι, Sampsæans, < Heb. *shemesh*, the sun.] One of an early school of Jewish Christians, often identified with the Elcesaites.

And in worshipping of the Sunne, whereof they were called *Sampsæans*, or Sunner, Sunmen, as Epiphanius interpreteth that name. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

sampson-post (samp'sọn-pōst), *n.* Same as *samson-post*.

sampsuchinet, *n.* [< L. *sampsuchinus* (< Gr. σαμψῡχινος), of marjoram, < *sampsūchum, sampsūchus, sampsūcum* (> Sp. *sampsuco* = OF. *sampsuc*), < Gr. σάμψῡχον, σάμψουχον, σάμψυχος, a foreign name of marjoram.] Sweet marjoram.

I savour no *sampsuchine* in it.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

samshoo, samshu (sam'shö), *n.* [Chin., lit. 'thrice fired or distilled'; < *san*, *sam*, three, + *shao*, fire, boil.] An ardent spirit resembling Batavia arrack, distilled by the Chinese from rice or from large millet. The name is also applied in China to all spirituous liquors, such as gin, whisky, and brandy. See *rice-wine*.

samson-post (sam'sọn-pōst), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Samson* the strong man, the champion of the Hebrews (Judges xiv.–xvi.).] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A notched stanchion used in the hold of a merchant ship for fixing purchases or screws in stowing cargo. (*b*) A stanchion fixed between the decks of a man-of-war as an attachment for a purchase-block or leading-block. (*c*) In whaling, a heavy upright timber, firmly secured in the deck, and extending about two feet above it, to which the fluke-chain or fluke-rope was formerly made fast when the whale was towed in to be cut. Most whalemen now make the rope fast to the bitts. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 311.—2. The upright post supporting the walking-beam in the rope-drilling apparatus used in the Pennsylvania oil-region. See cut under *oil-derrick*.

Also written *sampson-post*.

samurai (sam'ö-rī), *sing.* and *pl.* [Jap.] The military class of Japan during the continuance of the feudal system there, including both daimios, or territorial nobles, and their vassals or military retainers, but more particularly the latter, or one of them; a military retainer of a daimio; a two-sworded man, or two-sworded men collectively. The samurai were both the soldiers and the scholars of Japan.

Below the classes already mentioned were the great bulk of the *samurai*, the two-sworded military retainers, who were supported by their lords. . . . They were reckless, idle fellows, acknowledging no obeisance but to their lord. *F. O. Adams*, Hist. of Japan, I. 76.

Among all the privileges which the *samurai* enjoyed over the common man, there was none that he prized more highly than the right, indeed the duty, of carrying a sword. . . . The *samurai* never went without his sword, and even a boy going to school had one buckled on.
J. J. Rein, Japan, p. 327.

Samyda (sam'i-dạ̈), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. σημύδα, supposed to be the birch-tree.] A genus of shrubs, type of the order *Samydaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Casearieæ*. It is characterized by a colored and bell-shaped calyx-tube bearing four to six unequal lobes, by the absence of petals and staminodes, by its eight to thirteen monadelphous stamens and its free ovary with very numerous ovules on three to five parietal placentæ, the style single with a capitate stigma. The 2 species, natives of the West Indies, are shrubs bearing two-ranked alternate oblong leaves, which are covered with pellucid dots. The large white, rose-colored, or greenish flowers are borne singly or few in the axils, and followed by a hard roundish fruit with numerous angled seeds each with a fleshy aril. See *cloven-berry*.

Samydaceæ (sam-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Samyda* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Calycifloræ* and cohort *Passiflorales*. It is characterized by similarity of the petals and the sepals, or by their absence, and by the usually undivided style and stigma, a sessile one-celled

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ovary generally free from the calyx, oblong or angled seeds always fewer than the ovules, with a hard and dark outer coat covered by a thin and fleshy or torn aril, and containing copious albumen. The stamens are in one or several rows, more often numerous, frequently alternate with staminodes, equidistant or clustered opposite the petals, their slender filaments either free or more or less united. The order differs from the *Passifloraceæ* only in habit and the lack of a corona. It includes about 160 species, belonging to 25 genera, all tropical. They are smooth or hairy trees or shrubs, with alternate and two-ranked undivided leaves, and inconspicuous flowers. The typical genus is *Samyda*.

Samydeæ (sā-mid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Friedrich Gaertner, 1807), < *Samyda* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Samydaceæ*.

san (san), *n.* [Gr. *σάν*.] See *sampi* and *episemon*, 2.

sana (sä′nä), *n.* [Peruv. (?).] A kind of Peruvian tobacco. *Treas. of Bot.*

sanability (san-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *sanable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Sanable character or condition; curableness; sanableness. *Imp. Dict.*

sanable (san′a-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *sanable* = Pg. *sanavel* = It. *sanabile*, < L. *sanabilis*, curable, remediable, < *sanare*, cure, make sound: see *sanation*.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy; curable.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref. (*Latham.*)

sanableness (san′a-bl-nes), *n.* Sanability. *Imp. Dict.*

sanap, *n.* Same as *savenape*.

sanatarium, sanatary (san-a-tā′ri-um, san′a-tā-ri), *n.* Erroneous forms of *sanatorium, sanatory*.

sanation† (sā-nā′shon), *n.* [= It. *sanazione* (> It. *sanare*), < L. *sanatio(n-)*, a healing or curing, < *sanare*, heal, make sound, < *sanus*, sound, healthy: see *sane*[1].] A healing or curing; cure.

But the *sanation* of this brain-sick malady is very difficult. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 473.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly.
Wiseman, Surgery. (*Latham.*)

sanative (san′a-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *sanativo*, < ML. *sanativus*, serving to heal, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal: see *sanation*.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal; sanatory.

It hath been noted by the ancients that wounds which are made with brass heal more easily than wounds made with iron. The cause is for that brass hath in it selfe a *sanative* vertue. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 787.

The doctor . . . declared him much better, which he imputed to that *sanative* soporiferous draught.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 16.

Thine be such converse strong and *sanative*,
A ladder for thy spirit to reascend
To health and joy and pure contentedness.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

sanativeness (san′a-tiv-nes), *n.* Healing property or power.

There is an obscure Village in this County, neare St. Neot's, called Haile-weston, whose very name soundeth something of *sanativeness* therein.
Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon, II. 98. (*Davies.*)

sanatorial (san-a-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sanatory* + *-al*.] Same as *sanatory*. [Rare.]

sanatorium (san-a-tō′ri-um), *n.* [NL., also, erroneously, *sanatarium* (also *sanitarium*, with ref. to L. *sanitas*, health); neut. of LL. *sanatorius*, giving health: see *sanatory*.] **1.** A place to which people go for the sake of health; a locality to which people resort to regain health; also, a house, hotel, or medical institution in such a locality, designed to accommodate invalids: specifically applied to military stations on the mountains or tablelands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans.

Simla, a British *sanatorium* in the northwest of India.
Chambers's Encyc.

2. A hospital, usually a private hospital for the treatment of patients who are not beyond the hope of cure.

sanatory (san′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *sanatorio*, < LL. *sanatorius*, giving health, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal: see *sanation*. The word is often confused with *sanitary*, q. v.] Conducive to health; healing; curing. =**Syn.** See *sanitary*.

sanbenito (san-be-nē′tō), *n.* [= F. *sanbenit* = It. *sanbenito*, < Sp. Pg. *sambenito*, the sanbenito, so called because the garment was of the same cut as that worn by the members of the order of St. Benedict; < Sp. *San Benito*, St. Benedict, founder of the order of Benedictines: see *benedict, benedictine*. The word has also been explained, absurdly, as if intended for (Sp.) **saco bendito*, 'blessed sack,' said to have been orig. a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.] A garment worn by persons under trial by the Inquisition when brought into public view at an auto de fe either for recantation and subsequent pardon after penance, or for punishment by hanging, flogging, or burning alive. Some writers describe it as a hat, others as a sort of cassock or loose overgarment, and it is generally asserted to have been decorated with red flames or grotesque figures either painted or applied in thin material.

There are few who have fallen into the Gripes of the Inquisition do scape the Rack, or the *San-benito*, which is a strait yellow Coat without Sleeves, having the Pourtrait of the Devil painted up and down in black.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

What you tell us of knights-errant is all invention and lies; and, if their histories must not be burnt, at least they deserve to wear each of them a *Sanbenito*, or some badge whereby they may be known to be infamous.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

sance-bell† (sans′bel), *n.* [Also *saints' bell, sancte-bell, sauncing-bell*, prop. *Sanctus bell:* so called because orig. rung at the *Sanctus*. See *saints' bell*, under *bell*[1], *n.*] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*[1].

Ring out your *sance-bells*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

I thank God, I am neither so profanely uncharitable as to send him to the *sance-bell*, to truss up his life with a trice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

sancho[1] (sang′kō), *n.* A musical instrument of the guitar class, used by negroes. The body consists of a hollowed piece of wood with a long neck, over which are stretched strings of vegetable fiber, which are tuned by means of sliding rings.

Sancho[2] (sang′kō), *n.* In the game of Sancho-Pedro, the nine of trumps.

Sancho-Pedro (sang′kō-pē′drō), *n.* A game of cards in which the Sancho or 9-spot of trumps counts 9, the Pedro or 5-spot of trumps 5, and the knave and 10-spot (or game) of trumps and the highest and lowest trump-cards played (called *high* and *low* respectively) 1 each. In playing the value of the cards is the same as in whist. The person whose deal it is has the privilege of either selling to the highest bidder the right to make the trump, or of refusing all bids; in either case, the person who buys or the one who declines to sell must make at least as much as was bid or refused, or he is "set back" the number of points so offered or declined. The game is usually 100 points.

sanct†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *saint*[1].

Here enter not vile bigots, . . .
Cursed snakes, dissembling varlets, seeming *sancts*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 54.

sanctanimity (sangk-ta-nim′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *sanctus*, holy, + *animus*, the mind. Cf. *longanimity, magnanimity*, etc.] Holiness of mind.

A hath, or a thou, delivered with conventional unction, now well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 17.

sancte-bell† (sangk′te-bel), *n.* [Corruption of *Sanctus bell*.] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*[1].

sanctificate (sangk′ti-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanctificated*, ppr. *sanctificating*. [< LL. *sanctificatus*, pp. of *sanctificare*, sanctify: see *sanctify*.] To sanctify. [Rare.]

Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost *sanctificating*. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

sanctificatet, *a.* [ME., < LL. *sanctificatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sanctified; holy.

O Ioseph, *sanctificate* is thy fyrst foundation,
Thy parentycle may be praysed of vs all.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

sanctification (sangk′ti-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *sanctificatio(n-)*, a sanctification, < *sanctificare*, pp. *sanctificatus*, sanctify: see *sanctify*.] **1.** The act of sanctifying or making holy; in *theol.*, the act of God's grace by which the affections are purified and the soul is cleansed from sin and consecrated to God. In Protestant theology, regeneration, or the awakening of spiritual life in the heart, is regarded as an instantaneous act; while sanctification, or the perfecting of that life, is generally regarded as a gradual and progressive work, never completed in this life. The doctrine of perfect sanctification, sometimes also called the *doctrine of holiness*, held by a comparatively small number, is the doctrine that men may be and sometimes are perfected in holiness in the present life, and wholly, unreservedly, and undeviatingly consecrated to do the divine will, so that they are freed from all sin, though not from all mistakes or errors in judgment.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth.
2 Thes. ii. 13.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.—**3.** Consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it; after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet.*

sanctified (sangk′ti-fīd), *p. a.* [< *sanctify* + *-ed*[2].] Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services; hence, affecting holiness; sanctimonious: as, a *sanctified* whine.

He finds no character so *sanctified* that has not its failings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxvii.

sanctifiedly (sangk-ti-fī′ed-li), *adv.* Sanctimoniously.

He never looks upon us but with a sigh, . . . tho' we simper never so *sanctifiedly*.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii. (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 371).

sanctifier (sangk′ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; specifically [*cap.*], in *theol.*, the Holy Spirit.

sanctify (sangk′ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanctified*, ppr. *sanctifying*. [< ME. *sanctifien*, < OF. *sanctifier, saintefier*, F. *sanctifier* = Pr. *santificar, santifiar* = Sp. Pg. *santificar* = It. *santificare*, < LL. *sanctificare*, make holy, sanctify, < L. *sanctus*, holy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *saint*[1] and *-fy*.] **1.** To make holy or clean, either ceremonially or morally and spiritually; purify or free from sin.

Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might *sanctify* and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word. Eph. v. 26.

Wherefore Jesus also, that he might *sanctify* the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate.
Heb. xiii. 12.

2. To consecrate; set apart from a common to a sacred use; hallow or render sacred; invest with a sacred or elevated character: said of things or persons.

God blessed the seventh day, and *sanctified* it.
Gen. ii. 3.

Whether is greater, the gold or the temple that *sanctifieth* the gold? Mat. xxiii. 17.

Say ye of him, whom the Father hath *sanctified*, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? John x. 36.

A deep religious sentiment *sanctified* the thirst for liberty. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

3. To make efficient as a means of holiness; render productive of spiritual blessing.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. *Eikon Basilike.*

The church is nourished and fed by the power of Christ's life, and *sanctified*, that is, perfected in her unity with him, by his truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 496.

4. To make free from guilt; give a religious or a legal sanction to.

That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bliss by law.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 164.

5. To keep pure; render inviolable.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 246.

6. To celebrate or confess as holy.

Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. Isa. viii. 13.

=**Syn.** To hallow.

sanctifyingly (sangk′ti-fī-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

sanctiloquent (sangk-til′ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *sanctus*, holy, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. LL. *sanctiloquus*, speaking holily.] Discoursing on heavenly things. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sanctimonial† (sangk-ti-mō′ni-al), *a.* [< LL. *sanctimonialis*, holy, pious, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] Same as *sanctimonious*.

sanctimonious (sangk-ti-mō′ni-us), *a.* [< ML. **sanctimoniosus*, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] **1**†. Possessing sanctity; sacred; holy; saintly; religious.

Sanctimonious ceremonies . . .
With full and holy rite. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 16.

Sanctimonious customes, which of olde
Haue by grave counsels to a godlie end . . .
Been instituted. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity.

The *sanctimonious* pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 7.

Sanctimonious avarice. *Milton.*

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and *sanctimonious* appearance opened the door. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, ii. 7.

sanctimoniously (sangk-ti-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* **1**†. Sacredly; religiously.

You know, dear lady,
Since you were mine, how truly I have lov'd you,
How *sanctimoniously* observ'd your honour.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 1.

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2. In a sanctimonious or affectedly sacred manner.

sanctimoniousness (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Sanctimonious character or condition.

sanctimony (sangk'ti-mō-ni), *n.* [< OF. *sanctimonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *santimonia*, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness, sacredness, virtuousness, < *sanctus*, holy, + suffix *-monia*: see *saint*[1] and *-mony*.] 1†. Piety; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity.

It came into my Mind that, to arrive at universal Holiness all at once, I would take a Journey to the holy Land, and so would return Home with a Back-Load of *Sanctimony*. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 352.

Her pretence is a pilgrimage; . . . which holy undertaking, with most austere *sanctimony*, she accomplished. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 59.

Cardinal Carolus Borremæus . . . [was] greatly reverenced in his time for the purity & *sanctimony* of his life. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 117.

2. The external appearance of devoutness; labored show of goodness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.

sanction (sangk'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sanction* = Sp. *sancion* = Pg. *sanção* = It. *sanzione*, < L. *sanctio(n-)*, the act of ordaining or decreeing as sacred or inviolable, a decree, ordinance, sanction, < *sancire*, pp. *sanctus*, render sacred: see *saint*[1].] 1. The act of making sacred; the act of rendering authoritative as law; the act of decreeing or ratifying; the act of making binding, as by an oath.

Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *sanction* in.
Here I begin the sacrament to all.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Wanting *sanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *T. Baker*, On Learning.

If they were no laws to them, nor decreed and made sacred by *sanction*, promulgation, and appendant penalties, they could not so oblige them as to become the rule of virtue or vice.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Pref., I. 9.

2. A decree; an ordinance; a law: as, the pragmatic *sanction*.

Love's power, we see,
Is Nature's *sanction*, and her first decree.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 330.

3. The conferring of authority upon an opinion, practice, or sentiment; confirmation or support derived from public approval, from exalted testimony, or from the countenance of a person or body commanding respect.

The strictest professors of reason have added the *sanction* of their testimony. *Watts.*

Religion gave her *sanction* to that intense and unquenchable animosity. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Gown and Sword
And Law their threefold *sanction* gave.
Whittier, Astræa at the Capitol.

4. A provision of a law which enforces obedience by the enactment of rewards or penalties, called respectively *remuneratory* and *punitive sanctions;* hence, in utilitarian ethics, the knowledge of the pleasurable or painful consequences of an act, as making it moral or immoral.

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced: that is, not enjoined by the *sanction* of penalties to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

A *Sanction* then is a source of obligatory powers or motives: that is, of pains and pleasures; which, according as they are connected with such or such modes of conduct, operate, and are indeed the only things which can operate, as motives.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, iii. 2, note.

The fear of death is generally considered as one of the strongest of our feelings. It is the most formidable *sanction* which legislators have been able to devise.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

The internal *sanction* of duty, whatever our standard of duty may be, is one and the same — a feeling in our own mind, a pain, more or less intense, attendant on a violation of duty. *J. S. Mill*, Utilitarianism.

The consequences which an action done here may have in the unseen world are the *sanctions* attached to it.
Hodgson, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.

External sanction, the knowledge of a fact in the external world which will result from an act either always or in the long run, and so produce pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act. — **Internal sanction**, the knowledge of mental reflection upon an act, productive of pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act. — **Legal sanction**, the knowledge that a penalty will probably be inflicted by a court for an act, as an inducement to refrain from that act. — **Moral sanction**, according to Bentham, the knowledge of how one's neighbors will take a given act, as a motive for doing or not doing it. Less strict utilitarians, as Mill, admit an internal sanction as moral. Non-utilitarian moralists often use the phrase *moral sanction*, but with no determinate signification. Thus, the intuitionalist Calderwood (Handbook of Moral Philos., I. ii. 4, § 7) says: "*Sanction* is a confirmation of the moral character of an action, which follows it in experience." This makes *sanction* in this phrase mean not a reward or punishment, but an attestation. On the other hand, the evolutionist Stephen (Science of Ethics, X. i. 2) says: "According to my argument, the primary and direct incidence, if I may say so, of *moral sanctions* is upon the social organism, whilst the individual is only indirectly and secondarily affected." That is to say, races in which certain instincts are weak are unfitted to cope with other races, and go under; so that a *moral sanction* is a remote consequence of a line of behavior tending by natural selection to reinforce certain instincts. — **Physical sanction**, the knowledge that pleasure or pain will generally result from a given line of conduct by the operation of causes purely natural. — **Political sanction**, the hope of favor or fear of hostility on the part of a government as the consequence of, and thus a motive for or against, certain conduct. — **Popular sanction**, the knowledge that the people, in their private and individual capacity, will regard with favor or disfavor a person who acts in a given way, as a motive for or against such action. Bentham regards this as the same as *moral sanction*. — **Pragmatic sanction**. See *pragmatic*. — **Psychological sanction**, the knowledge that certain conduct, if found out, will act upon a certain mind or certain minds to cause those persons to confer pleasure or inflict pain upon the person who pursues such conduct, this knowledge being considered as a motive for or against that conduct. — **Punitive sanction**, the attachment of a penalty to a legal offense. — **Religious sanction**, the belief that God attaches rewards and punishments to his laws as a motive for obeying him. — **Remuneratory sanction**, the promise, as by a government, of a reward as an incitement to attempt a certain performance. — **Social sanction**. Same as *popular sanction*. = **Syn. 1** and **3**. Authorization, countenance, support, warrant.

sanction (sangk'shon), *v. t.* [< *sanction*, *n.*] 1. To give authoritative permission or approval to; ratify; confirm; invest with validity or authority.

They entered into a covenant *sanctioned* by all the solemnities of religion usual on these occasions.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

If Spinoza and Hobbes were accused of Atheism, each of them *sanctioned* his speculations by the sacred name of theology. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 21.

2. To give countenance or support to; approve.

To *sanction* Vice, and hunt Decorum down.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, l. 615.

Even Plato, in his imaginary republic, the Utopia of his beautiful genius, *sanctions* slavery.
Sumner, Orations, I. 213.

Sanctioning right. See *right*, 4. = **Syn.** *Allow*, *Permit*, etc. See *allow*[1].

sanctionable (sangk'shon-a-bl), *a.* [< *sanction* + *-able*.] Worthy of sanction, or of approbation or approval.

sanctionary (sangk'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *sanction* + *-ary*.] Relating to or implying sanction; giving sanction. *Imp. Dict.*

sanctitude (sangk'ti-tūd), *n.* [< L. *sanctitudo*, sacredness, < *sanctus*, holy: see *sanctity*.] 1. Holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

In their looks divine
The image of their glorious Maker shone,
Truth, wisdom, *sanctitude* severe and pure.
Milton, P. L., iv. 293.

2. Sanctimony; affected sanctity.

His manners ill corresponded with the austerity and *sanctitude* of his style.
Landor, Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.

sanctity (sangk'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *sanctities* (-tiz). [< OF. *sainctete*, also *sainteed*, *santite*, *saintee*, F. *sainteté* = Pr. *sanctitat*, *sanctetat* = Sp. *santidad* = Pg. *santidade* = It. *santità*, < L. *sanctita(t-)s*, holiness, sacredness, < *sanctus*, holy, sacred: see *saint*[1].] 1. Holiness; saintliness; godliness.

Puritanes, . . . by whose apparent shew
Of *sanctity* doe greatest evils grow.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

Then heaven and earth renew'd shall be made pure
To *sanctity*, that shall receive no stain.
Milton, P. L., x. 639.

2. Sacred or hallowed character; hence, sacredness; solemnity; inviolability.

His affirmations have the *sanctity* of an oath.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

We have grown quite accustomed now-a-days to the invasion of what used to be called the *sanctity* of private life. *D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

3. A saint or holy being; a holy object of any kind. [Rare.]

About him all the *sanctities* of heaven
Stood thick as stars. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 60.

I murmur'd, as I came along,
Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd;
And loiter'd in the Master's field,
And darken'd *sanctities* with song.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.

Odor of sanctity. See *odor*. = **Syn. 1.** *Piety*, *Saintliness*, etc. (see *religion*), purity, goodness. — **2.** Inviolability.

sanctuarize (sangk'tū-ā-rīz), *v. t.* [< *sanctuary* + *-ize*.] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [Rare.]

No place, indeed, should murder *sanctuarize*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 128.

sanctuary (sangk'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sanctuaries* (-riz). [< ME. *sanctuary*, *seintuarie*, *seyntuarie*, *seintwary*, *seyntwarie*, < OF. *saintuaire*, *santuaire*, *saintuairio*, F. *sanctuaire* = Pr. *sanctuari* = Sp. Pg. It. *santuario*, < LL. *sanctuarium*, a sacred place, a shrine, a private cabinet, ML. also temple, church, churchyard, cemetery, right of asylum, < L. *sanctus*, holy, sacred: see *saint*[1].] 1. A sacred or consecrated place; a holy spot; a place in which sacred things are kept.

Proverbs, like the sacred books of each nation, are the *sanctuary* of the intuitions. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Specifically — (*a*) In *Scrip.*, the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *holy of holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the corresponding part of the tabernacle in the wilderness (Ex. xxv. 8). (*b*) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church.

And I saw crowds in column'd *sanctuaries*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

(*c*) The cella or most sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple. (*d*) In *classical antiq.*, a sacred place, a locality, whether inclosed or not, but generally inclosed, consecrated to some divinity or group of divinities, often a grove, sometimes an inclosure of notable size and importance, containing shrines, temples, a theater, arrangements for gymnastic contests, places of shelter for suppliants or for the sick, etc.: as, the *sanctuary* of Æsculapius at Epidaurus.

The stele was to be set up in a *sanctuary*, which, it seems probable, was that of Pandion on the Acropolis.
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xcvii.

(*e*) The part of a church where the chief altar stands; the chancel; the presbytery. See cut under *reredos*.

The original arcade piers of the choir and *sanctuary* [the semicircular part of the choir, in the Abbey of St. Denis] do not exist. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 37.

(*f*†) A portable shrine containing relics.

Than the kynge made be brought the hiest *seintewaries* that he hadde, and the beste relikes, and ther-on they dide swere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 75.

(*g*†) A churchyard.

Also wyth-ynne chyrche & *seyntwary*
Do ryȝt thus as I the say,
Songe and cry and suche fare,
For to stynte thow schalt not spare.
Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

Seyntwary, churchyard. The name of sanctuary is now given to that part of the choir or chancel of a church where the altar stands. In mediæval documents belonging to this country, Sanctuarium and its equivalents in English almost always mean churchyard.
Note in *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [p. 75.

2. A place of refuge or protection; a sacred asylum; specifically, a church or other sacred place to which is attached the privilege of affording protection from arrest and the ordinary operation of the law to criminals, debtors, etc., taking refuge within its precincts. From the time of Constantine downward certain churches have been set apart in many Catholic countries to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in such a sanctuary was secured against punishment — except when charged with treason or sacrilege — if within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. By the act 21 James I., c. xxviii., the privilege of sanctuary for crime was finally abolished. Various sanctuaries for debtors, however, continued to exist in and about London till 1697, when they too were abolished. In Scotland the abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors, and one who retires thither is protected for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy protection longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the bailie of the abbey. Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt this sanctuary is no longer used.

That Cytee was also Sacerdotalle — that is to seyne, *seyntuarie* — of the Tribe of Juda. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 66.

The scholehouse should be counted a *sanctuarie* against feare. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 49.

Your son is slain, Theodoret, noble Theodoret!
Here in my arms, too weak a *sanctuary*
'Gainst treachery and murder!
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

Let's think this prison holy *sanctuary*,
To keep us from corruption of worse men.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

Whitefriars, adjacent to the Temple, then well known by the cant name of Alsatia, had at this time, and for nearly a century afterwards, the privilege of a *sanctuary*, unless against the writ of the Lord Chief Justice. . . . The place abounded with desperadoes of every description — bankrupt citizens, ruined gamesters, irreclaimable prodigals. *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xvi.

3. Refuge; shelter; protection; specifically, the immunity from the ordinary operations of law afforded by the sacred character of a place, or by a specially privileged church, abbey, etc.

The Chapell and Refectory [were] full of the goods of such poor people as at the approch of the Army had fled with them thither for *sanctuary*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.

At this Time, upon News of the Earl of Warwick's Approach, Queen Elizabeth forsaketh the Tower, and secretly takes *Sanctuary* at Westminster.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 209.

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of *sanctuary*. *Milton.*

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The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

O peaceful Sisterhood,
Receive, and yield me *sanctuary*, nor ask
Her name to whom ye yield it.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

Isthmian sanctuary. See *Isthmian.*

sanctuary† (sangk'tū-ā-ri), *v. t.* [< *sanctuary*, *n.*] To place in safety as in a sanctuary; bestow safely.

Securely fight, thy purse is *sanctuary'd*,
And in this place shall beard the proudest thiefe.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, II. 189).

sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* [Short for *sanctum sanctorum*, holy of holies: *sanctum*, neut. of L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, consecrate, make holy; *sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctum:* see *saint*[1].] A sacred place; a private retreat or room: as, an editor's *sanctum.*

I had no need to make any change; I should not be called upon to quit my *sanctum* of the school-room — for a *sanctum* it was now become to me — a very pleasant refuge in time of trouble. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

Sanctum sanctorum. (*a*) "The holy of holies": the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. See *holy.* (*b*) Any specially private place or retreat, not to be entered except by special permission or favor.

His house is defiled by the unsavory visits of a troop of pup dogs, who even sometimes carry their loathsome ravages into the *sanctum sanctorum*, the parlor!
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 197.

Sanctus (sangk'tus), *n.* [So called from the first word in the L. version; < L. *sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, make holy, consecrate: see *saint*[1].] 1. In *liturgics*, the ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, . . ." in which the eucharistic preface culminates, and which leads up to the canon or prayer of consecration. The Sanctus exists and occupies this place in all liturgies. It is probably of primitive origin, and was already, as it still is, used in the Jewish liturgy (being taken from Isa. vi. 2, 3: compare Rev. iv. 8), the following "Hosanna" (Psalm cxviii. 25, "Save now") also further marking the connection. A similar ascription occurs in the Te Deum. Other names for the Sanctus are the *Tersanctus* (and, improperly, the *Trisagion*), and the *Seraphic* or *Triumphal Hymn* (*Epinicion*). See *Benedictus, preface.*

2. A musical setting of the above ascription or hymn.—**Black Sanctus**†, a profane or burlesque hymn, performed with loud and discordant noises; hence, any confused, tumultuous uproar. Also *Black Santus, Santos, Santis.*

At the entrie we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such hollowing, shouting, dauncing, and clinking of pots.
Rowley, Search for Money.

Like Bulls these bellow, those like Asses bray;
Some barke like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;
Some howl like Wolues, others like Furies yell;
Scarce that *blacke Santus* could be match'd in hell.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 576.

Let 's sing him a *black santis;* then let 's all howl
In our own beastly voices. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries
Send their *black santos* to the blushing skies.
Quarles, Emblems, I. x. 20.

Sanctus bell. See *bell*[1].

sand[1] (sand), *n.* [< ME. *sand, sond*, < AS. *sand* = OS. *sand* = OFries. *sond* = MD. *sand*, D. *zand* = MLG. *sant*, LG. *sand* = OHG. MHG. *sant*, G. *sand* = Icel. *sandr* = Sw. Dan. *sand* (Goth. not recorded), sand; cf. OHG. **samat*, MHG. *sampt*, G. dial. (Bav.) *samp*, sand; the Teut. base being appar. orig. *samd-*, prob. = Gr. ἄμαθος, ψάμαθος, sand; cf. E. dial. *samel*, gritty, sandy, and L. *sabulum* (for **samulum* ?), sand, gravel.] 1. Water-worn detritus, finer than that to which the name *gravel* would ordinarily be applied: but the line between sand and gravel cannot be distinctly drawn, and they frequently occur intermingled. Sand consists usually of the debris of crystalline rocks, and quartz very commonly predominates in it, since this mineral is very little liable to chemical change or decomposition. In regions of exclusively calcareous rocks there is rarely any considerable amount of what can be properly called *sand*, finely comminuted calcareous materials being extremely liable to become reconsolidated. Sand occurs in every stage of wear, from that in which the particles have sharp edges, showing that they have been derived from the recent breaking up of granitic and other silicious rocks, to that in which the fragments are thoroughly rounded, showing that they have been rubbed against one another during a great length of time. Sand, when consolidated by pressure or held together by some cement, becomes sandstone; and a large part of the material forming the series of stratified rocks is sandstone.

The counter, shelves, and floor had all been scoured, and the latter was overstrewn with fresh blue *sand*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, ii.

2. A tract or region composed principally of sand, like the deserts of Arabia; or a tract of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide: as, the Libyan *Sands;* the Solway *sands.*

Even as men wrecked upon a *sand*, that look to be washed off the next tide. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 100.

The island is thirty miles long, two miles broad in most places, a mere *sand*, yet full of fresh water in ponds.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 193.

3. Any mass of small hard particles: as, the *sand* of an hour-glass; *sand* used in blotting.—4. In *founding*, a mixture of sand, clay, and other materials used in making molds for casting metals. It is distinguished according to different qualities, etc., and is therefore known by specific names: as, core-*sand*, green *sand*, old *sand*, etc.

5. Sandstone: so used in the Pennsylvania petroleum region, where the various beds of petroliferous sandstone are called *oil-sands*, and designated as first, second, third, etc., in the order in which they are struck in the borings. Similarly, the gas-bearing sandstones are called *gas-sands.*—6. *pl.* The moments, minutes, or small portions of time; lifetime; allotted period of life: in allusion to the sand in the hour-glass used for measuring time.

Now our *sands* are almost run.
Shak., Pericles, v. 2. 1.

7. Force of character; stamina; grit; endurance; pluck. [Colloq., U. S.]

I became head superintendent, and had a couple of thousand men under me. Well, a man like that is a man that has got plenty of *sand* — that goes without saying.
The Century, XXXIX. 74.

Bagshot sand. Same as *Bagshot beds* (which see, under *bed*[1]).—**Blue sand.** See *blue.*—**Brain sand.** See *brain-sand.*—**Burned sand,** in *molding*, sand which has been heated sufficiently to destroy the tenacity given by the clayey ingredient. It is sometimes used for partings.—**Dry sand,** in *founding*, a combination of sand and loam used in making molds to be dried in an oven.—**Green sand,** in *founding*, fresh, unused, or unbaked sand suitable for molding.—**Hastings sand,** in *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of the Wealden, a very distinct and peculiar assemblage of strata covering a large area in the southern counties of England. See *Wealden.*—**New sand.** See *new.*—**Old sand,** in *founding*, sand which has been used for the molds of castings, and which has become, under the action of heat, friable and more porous, and is therefore used for filling the flasks over the facing-sand, as it affords ready escape for gases.—**Rope of sand.** See *rope*[1].—**Sand blast.** See *sand-blast.*—**Sharp sand,** sand the particles of which present sharp crystalline fracture, not worn smooth by attrition.

sand[1] (sand), *v. t.* [< *sand*[1], *n.*] 1. To sprinkle with sand; specifically, to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface in order to make it resemble stone, or fresh writing to keep it from blotting.—2. To add sand to: as, to *sand* sugar.—3. To drive upon a sand-bank.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been *sanded* or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 148.

sand[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *sonde*, from AS. *sand, sond*, a sending, message, mission, an embassy, also a dish of food, a mess, lit. 'a thing sent,' < *sendan* (√ *sand*), send: see *send.* Cf. *sandesman.*] A message; a mission; an embassy.

Firste he saide he schulde doune sende
His *sande*, that we schuld nogt be irke,
His haly gaste on vs to lende.
York Plays, p. 466.

sandal[1] (san'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandall, sandale, sendal, sendall;* < ME. **sandale, sandalie* = D. *sandaal* = G. *sandale* = Sw. Dan. *sandal*, < OF. *sandale, cendale*, F. *sandale* = Sp. Pg. *sandalia* = It. *sandalo*, < ML. *sandalum*, L. *sandalium*, < Gr. σανδάλιον, dim. of σάνδαλον, Æolic σάμβαλον, a sandal; prob. < Pers. *sandal*, a sandal, slipper.] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps crossed over and passed around the ankle. Originally sandals were made of leather, but they afterward became articles of luxury, being sometimes made of gold, silver, and other precious materials, and beautifully ornamented. Sandals of straw or wickerwork are worn by some Oriental nations; those of the Japanese form their chief foot-covering, except the stocking; they are left at the door, and not worn within the houses, the floors of which are generally covered with mats. Sandals form part of the official dress of bishops and abbots in the Roman Catholic Church; they were formerly often made of red leather, and sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.



Sandals.
The pair in the middle are Roman, those on the sides are Greek.

His *sandales* were with toilsome travell torne.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 35.

The men wear a sort of *sandals* made of raw hide, and tied with thongs round the foot and ancle.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 13.

The form of the episcopal *sandal* about half a century before St. Austin began his mission among the Anglo-Saxons may be seen from the Ravenna mosaics.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 235, note.

2. A half-boot of white kid or satin, often prettily embroidered in silver, and laced up the front with some bright-colored silk cord. They were cut low at each side to display the embroidered clock of the stocking.—3. A tie or strap for fastening a slipper or low shoe by being passed over the foot or around the ankle. Shoes with sandals were in use during the early years of the nineteenth century and until about 1840. Originally the term signified the ribbons secured to the shoe, one on each side, and crossed diagonally over the instep and ankle, later a simpler contrivance, as a single band with button and buttonhole, or even an india-rubber strap.

Open-work stockings, and shoes with *sandals.*
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, i. 2.

4. An india-rubber overshoe, having very low sides and consisting chiefly of a sole with a strap across the instep. Especially—(*a*) such a shoe with an entire sole and a counter at the heel; or (*b*) such a shoe with a sole for the front part of the foot only.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing any rough and simple shoe. Also called *brogue.*

sandal[2] (san'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandol*, also *sander*, usually in pl. form *sanders, saunders*, < late ME. *sawndres, sawndyrs*, < OF. *sandal, santal*, pl. *sandaulx*, F. *sandal, santal* = Sp. *sándalo* = Pg. *sandalo* = It. *sandalo* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *sandel*), < ML. (and NL.) *santalum*, < LGr. *σάνταλον*, also *σάνδανον*, sandalwood, = Ar. *çandal* = Hind. *sandal, chandan* = Pers. *sandal, chandal, chandan* = Malay *tsendana*, sandalwood, < Skt. *chandana*, the sandal-tree, perhaps < √ *chand*, shine, = L. *candere*, shine: see *candid.*] Same as *sandalwood.*

The white *sandol* is wood very sweet & in great request among the Indians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 265.

Toys in lava, fans of *sandal.* *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

sandal[3] (san'dal), *n.* Same as *sendal.*

sandal[4] (san'dal), *n.* [< Ar. *sandal*, a large open boat, a wherry.] A long narrow boat with two masts, used on the Barbary coast.

We were startled by the news that the Mahdi's people had arrived at Lado with three steamers and nine *sandals* and nuggars, and had established themselves on the site of the old station. *Science*, XIV. 375.

sandaled, sandalled (san'dald), *p. a.* [< *sandal*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing sandals.

Sandall'd palmers, faring homeward,
Austrian knights from Syria came.
M. Arnold, Church of Brou, i.

2. Fastened with a sandal. See *sandal*[1], 3.—**Sandaled shoes,** low, light shoes or slippers worn by women, from 1800 till about 1840, in the house and in company, and often out of doors.

sandaliform (san'da-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sandalium*, sandal, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

sandalin (san'da-lin), *n.* [< *sandal*[2] + *-in*[1].] Same as *sandalwood.*

sandal-tree (san'dal-trē), *n.* A name of one or more trees of the genus *Sandoricum.*

sandalwood (san'dal-wud), *n.* [< *sandal*[2] + *wood*[1].] The fragrant wood of the heart and roots of a tree of several species belonging to the genus *Santalum;* also, the tree itself. The most important species is *S. album*, an evergreen 20 or 30 feet high, with the aspect of privet. It is native in dryish localities in southern India, ascending the mountains to an altitude of 3,000 feet. The heart-wood is yellowish-brown, very hard and close-grained, scented with an oil still more abundant in the root, which is distilled for perfumery purposes and is in great request. The wood is much used for carving, making ornamental boxes, etc., being valued as a protective from insects as well as for its perfume. It is also extensively used, especially in China (which is the great market for sandalwood), to burn as incense, both in temples and in dwellings. Other sandalwoods, from which for a time after their discovery large supplies were obtained, are *S. Freycinetianum* (its wood called *citron* or *yellow sandalwood*) and *S. pyrularium* of the Hawaiian Islands, *S. Yasi* of the Fijis, *S. Austro-caledonicum* of New Caledonia, and *Fusanus* (*Santalum*) *spicatus* of Australia, but these sources were soon nearly exhausted. In India and New Caledonia sandalwood is systematically cultivated. See *almug* and *Fusanus.* Also called *sanderswood.*—**Bastard sandalwood.** See *Myoporum.*—**Queensland sandalwood,** the Australian *Eremophila Mitchelli* of the *Myoporineæ*, a tall shrub or small tree, viscid and strongly scented. The



Sandalwood (*Santalum album*).

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heart-wood is dark reddish-brown, faintly scented, used for cabinet-work.—**Red sandalwood.** (*a*) The East Indian tree *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or its dark-red wood, which is used as a dye-stuff, imparting a reddish-brown color to woolens. It is considered by Hindu physicians to be astringent and tonic. See *Pterocarpus*. Also called *ruby-wood*, and sometimes distinctively *red sanderswood*. (*b*) Another East Indian tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, with red wood, used as a dyestuff and otherwise. See *Adenanthera*.—**Sandalwood bark**, a bark said to be from a species of *Myrozylon*, burnt in place of frankincense.—**Sandalwood English.** See *English*.—**Venezuela sandalwood**, a wood thought to be derived from a rutaceous tree, somewhat exported from Venezuela. The heart-wood is dark brown, the sap yellow, the scent pleasant but faint. It is the source of West Indian sandalwood oil.—**White sandalwood**, the common sandalwood.—**Yellow sandalwood**, in the West Indies, *Bucida capitata* of the *Combretaceæ*.

sandarac (san'da-rak), *n.* [Also *sandarach*, *sandarak*, and corruptly *andarac*; < OF. *sandarac*, *sandarache*, *sandarax*, F. *sandaraque* = Sp. Pg. *sandaraca* = It. *sandaraca*, *sandracca*, < L. *sandaraca*, *sanderaca*, *sandaracha*, < Gr. σανδαράκη, red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar, a red color, also bee-bread; of Eastern origin: cf. Ar. *sandarūs* = Pers. *sandarūs* = Hind. *sandarūs*, *sandaros*, *sindrūs*, *sundras*, < Skt. *sindūra*, realgar.] **1.** In *mineral.*, red sulphuret, or protosulphuret, of arsenic; realgar.—**2.** A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic, which exudes from the bark of the sandarac-tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. (See *sandarac-tree*.) It is used as pounce-powder for strewing over erasures on paper (see *pounce*[2]), as incense, and for making a pale varnish for light-colored woods. It was formerly renowned as a medicine. Australian species of *Callitris* yield a similar resin. Also called *juniper-resin*, *gum juniper*.

sandaracin (san-dar'a-sin), *n.* [< *sandarac* + *-in*[2].] A substance, containing two or three resins, which remains after treating sandarac with alcohol.

sandarac-tree (san'da-rak-trē), *n.* A tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of the mountains of Morocco. It is a large tree with straggling branches. The wood is fragrant, hard, durable, mahogany-colored, and is largely used in the construction of mosques and similar buildings in the north of Africa. See *alerce* and *sandarac*. Also called *arar-tree*.



Sandarac-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*).

sand-badger (sand'baj'-ėr), *n.* A Javanese badger, *Meles ankuma*. *P. L. Sclater*.

sand-bag (sand'bag), *n.* A bag filled with sand. (*a*) A bag of sand or earth, used in a fortification for repairing breaches, etc., or as ballast in boats and balloons. (*b*) A leathern cushion, tightly filled with fine sand, used by engravers to prop their work at a convenient angle, or to give free motion to a plate or cut in engraving curved lines, etc. (*c*) A bag of sand used as a weapon. Especially—(1) Such a bag fastened to the end of a staff and formerly employed in the appointed combats of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen.

> Engaged with money-bags as bold
> As men with *sand-bags* did of old.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 80.

(2) A cylindrical tube of flexible and strong material filled with sand, by which a heavy blow may be struck which leaves little or no mark on the skin: a weapon used by ruffians. (*d*) A bag of sand which was attached to a quintain. (*e*) A long narrow bag of flannel, filled with sand, used to cover crevices between window-sashes or under doors, or laid on the stage of a theater behind flats and wings to prevent lights at the back from shining through the spaces left at junctions.

sandbag (sand'bag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sandbagged*, ppr. *sandbagging*. [< *sand-bag*, *n.*] To hit or beat with a sand-bag.

sandbagger (sand'bag'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who uses a sand-bag; especially, a robber who uses a sand-bag to stun his victims.

> And the perils that surround the belated citizen from the attacks of lurking highwaymen and *sand-baggers* in the darkened streets do not add to the agreeableness of the situation. *Elect. Review* (Amer.), XV. xix. 13.

2. A sailing boat that uses sand-bags as ballast.

sand-ball (sand'bâl), *n.* A ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet: used to remove roughness and stains from the hands.

> *Sand-balls* are made by incorporating with melted and perfumed soap certain proportions of fine river sand.
> *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 164.

sand-band (sand'band), *n.* In a vehicle, an iron guard-ring over the inside of the hub of a wheel, and projecting over its junction with the axle, designed to keep sand and dust from working into the axle-box. *E. H. Knight*.

sand-bank (sand'bangk), *n.* A bank of sand; especially, a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

sand-bath (sand'bàth), *n.* **1.** A vessel containing warm or hot sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, etc., in various chemical processes.—**2.** In *med.*, a form of bath in which the body is covered with warm sea-sand.—**3.** The rolling of fowls in sand, by which they dust themselves over to cleanse the skin and feathers; the act of pulverizing; saburration.

sand-bear (sand'bâr), *n.* The Indian badger or bear-pig, *Arctonyx collaris*. See *balisaur*.

sand-bearings (sand'bâr'ingz), *n. pl.* See *bearing*.

sand-bed (sand'bed), *n.* In *metal.*, the bed into which the iron from the blast-furnace is run; the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

sand-beetle (sand'bē'tl), *n.* Any member of the *Trogidæ*. *Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist.

sand-bellows (sand'bel'ōz), *n.* A hand-bellows for throwing sand on a newly painted surface, to give it the appearance of stone.

sandbergerite (sand'bèrg-êr-īt), *n.* [< F. *Sandberger* (b. 1826) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of tennantite, or arsenical tetrahedrite, containing a considerable amount of zinc.

sand-bird (sand'bèrd), *n.* A sandpiper or some similar bird; a shore-bird.

sand-blackberry (sand'blak'ber-i), *n.* See *blackberry* and *Rubus*.

sand-blast (sand'blâst), *n.* Sand driven by a blast of air or steam, used to cut, depolish, or decorate glass and other hard substances. Common hard sand and other substances are thus used as abradants. The blast throws the particles violently against the surface, in which each particle makes a minute break, and the final result is the complete and rapid cutting of the hardest glass or stone. Paper or gelatin laid on the surface resists the sand and makes it possible to cut on glass, etc., the most intricate patterns. The method is also used for ornamenting marble and stone, usually with the aid of iron patterns, and for cleaning and resharpening files. Also called *sand-jet*.

> This thin envelope is cut through to the plain glass by the *sand-blast* or acid to make the lettering in signs.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 255.

sand-blind (sand'blīnd), *a.* [< late ME. *sandeblynde*; supposed to be a corruption, simulating *sand* (as if having eyes blurred by little grains or specks; cf. *sanded*, 4), of an unrecorded **samblind*, half-blind, < AS. *sām-* (= L. *semi-* = Gr. ἡμι-), half (see *sam-*, *semi-*, *hemi-*), + *blind*, blind: see *blind*[1].] Purblind; dim-sighted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> O heavens, this is my true-begotten father! who, being more than *sand-blind*, high gravel-blind, knows me not.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 37.
>
> I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

sand-blindness (sand'blīnd'nes), *n.* The state of being sand-blind.

sand-blower (sand'blō'ėr), *n.* A simple apparatus for throwing fine sand thinly and evenly upon a freshly painted surface; a sand-bellows.

sand-board (sand'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar over the rear axle and parallel with it, resting upon the hind hounds at the point where they cross the axle.

sand-box (sand'boks), *n.* **1.** A box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand.—**2.** A box filled with sand, usually placed, in American locomotives, on top of the boiler and in front of the driving-wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail when the wheels slip owing to frost, wet, etc. See cut under *passenger-engine*.—**3.** A tree, *Hura crepitans*. The fruits are of the shape shown in the cut, about the size of an orange, having a number of cells, each containing a seed. When ripe and dry they burst with a sharp report. See *Hura* (with cut).



Fruit of the Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

sand-brake (sand'brāk), *n.* A device in which the resistance offered by sand in a box surrounding a car-axle is automatically made to stop a train when the cars accidentally separate, or if the speed reaches a dangerous point.

sand-bug (sand'bug), *n.* **1.** A burrowing crustacean of the family *Hippidæ*. See cut under *Hippa*.—**2.** Some hymenopterous insect that digs in the sand, as a digger-wasp; a sand-wasp: a loose popular use. [U. S.]—**3.** Any member of the *Galgulidæ*.

sand-bur (sand'bèr), *n.* A weed, *Solanum rostratum*, a native of the great plains of the western United States, thence spreading eastward. The fruit fills closely the extremely prickly calyx.

sand-burned (sand'bèrnd), *a.* In *founding*, noting the surface of a casting to which the sand of the mold has become partially fused and has united with the metal, thus forming a rough casting. This defect is due either to unsuitable sand or to the lack of proper blacking of the mold. *E. H. Knight*.

sand-canal (sand'ka-nal'), *n.* The madreporic canal of an echinoderm; the stone-canal. See diagram under *Echinoidea*.

sand-cherry (sand'cher'i), *n.* The dwarf cherry, *Prunus pumila*.

sand-clam (sand'klam), *n.* The common long clam, *Mya arenaria*.

sand-club (sand'klub), *n.* A sand-bag.

sand-cock (sand'kok), *n.* The redshank, *Totanus calidris*. See cut under *redshank*. [Local, British.]

sand-collar (sand'kol'ăr), *n.* A sand-saucer.

sand-corn (sand'kôrn), *n.* [< ME. **sandcorn*, < AS. *sand-corn* (= G. *sandkorn* = Icel. *sandkorn* = Sw. *sandkorn* = Dan. *sandskorn*), a grain of sand, < *sand*, sand, + *corn*, corn: see *sand*[1] and *corn*[1].] A grain of sand.

sand-crab (sand'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Ocypoda*, which lives on sandy beaches, runs very swiftly, and burrows in the sand; also, the lady-crab, *Platyonychus ocellatus*. See cut under *Platyonychus*.

sand-crack (sand'krak), *n.* **1.** A fissure or crack in the hoof of a horse, extending from the coronet downward toward the sole. It occurs mostly on the inner quarters of the fore feet and on the toes of the hind feet. It is due to a diseased condition of the horn-secreting membrane at the coronet, and is liable to cause lameness.

2. A crack which forms in a molded brick prior to burning, due to imperfect mixing.

sand-cricket (sand'krik'et), *n.* One of certain large crickets of odd form common in the western United States and belonging to the genus *Stenopelmatus*. *S. fasciatus* is an example. It is erroneously considered poisonous by the Mexicans. See cut under *Stenopelmatus*.

sand-crusher (sand'krush'ėr), *n.* A form of Chilian mill for breaking up sand to a uniform fineness, and washing it, to free it from foreign matters. It is employed especially in preparing sand for use in glass-manufacture. *E. H. Knight*.

sand-cusk (sand'kusk), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ophidium*. See cut under *Ophidium*.

sand-dab (sand'dab), *n.* A kind of plaice, the rusty dab, *Limanda ferruginea*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially northward. Its colored side is brownish-olive with irregular reddish spots. See *dab*[2].

sand-dart (sand'dărt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ripæ*.

sand-darter (sand'dăr'tėr), *n.* An etheostomine fish of the genus *Ammocrypta*, several species of which occur in the United States. The most interesting of these is *A. pellucida*, about 3 inches long, abounding in clear sandy streams of the Ohio valley and northwestward. See *darter*.

sand-diver (sand'dī'vėr), *n.* Same as *sand-darter*.

sand-dollar (sand'dol'ăr), *n.* A flat sea-urchin, as *Echinarachnius parma*, or *Mellita quinquefora*; a cake-urchin. The fishermen on the coast of Maine and New Brunswick sometimes prepare a marking-ink from sand-dollars, by rubbing off the spines and skin, and, after pulverizing, making the mass into a thin paste with water. See *placenta*, *Scutellidæ*, *shield-urchin*, and cuts under *Encope*, *cake-urchin*, and *sea-urchin*.

sand-drier (sand'drī'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for eliminating moisture from sand, either by conduction or by a current of hot air.

sand-drift (sand'drift), *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.

sand-dune (sand'dūn), *n.* A ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind: same as *dune*[1].

> Having ridden about twenty-five miles, we came to a broad belt of *sand-dunes*, which stretches, as far as the eye can reach, to the east and west.
> *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, I. 96.

sanded (san'ded), *a.* [< *sand*[1] + *-ed*[2]. In def. 4 a particular use, as if 'having sand or dust in the eyes,' with ref. to *sand-blind*, q. v.] **1.** Sprinkled with sand.

> The whitewashed wall, the nicely *sanded* floor.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 227.

2. Covered with sand.

> The roused-up River pours along:
> Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes, . . .
> Then o'er the *sanded* valley floating spreads.
> *Thomson*, Winter, l. 100.

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3. Of a sandy color.

> My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
> So flew'd, so *sanded*, and their heads are hung
> With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 125.

4. Short-sighted. [Prov. Eng.]

sand-eel (sand'ēl), *n.* [< ME. *sandel* (= G. Dan. *sand-aal*); < *sand*[1] + *eel*. Cf. *sandling*.] **1.** An anacanthine fish of the genus *Ammodytes*. The body is slender and cylindrical, somewhat resembling that of an eel, and varying from 4 inches to about a foot in length, of a beautiful silvery luster, destitute of ventral fins, and the scales hardly perceptible; the head is compressed, and the upper jaw larger than the under. There are two British species, bearing the name of *lance*, namely *Ammodytes tobianus*, or wide-mouthed lance, and *A. lancea*, or small-mouthed lance. They are of frequent occurrence on the coasts, burying themselves in the sand to the depth of 6 or 7 inches during the time it is left dry by the ebb-tide, whence the former is dug out by fishermen for bait. They are delicate food. The name extends to any member of the *Ammodytidæ*. In America there are several other species, as *A. americanus* of the Atlantic coast and *A. personatus* of the Pacific coast. All are known also as *sand-lance*, and some as *lant*. See cut under *Ammodytidæ*.

> Yarrell suggested that the larger sand-launce only should be termed *sand-eel*, and the lesser one sand-launce.
> *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 330.

2. A fish, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, of the family *Gonorhynchidæ*. [New Zealand.]

sand-ejector (sand'ē-jek'tor), *n.* See *sand-pump*, 2.

sandel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand-eel*.

sandel-brick (san'del-brik), *n.* Same as *place-brick*.

sandeling†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand-ling*.

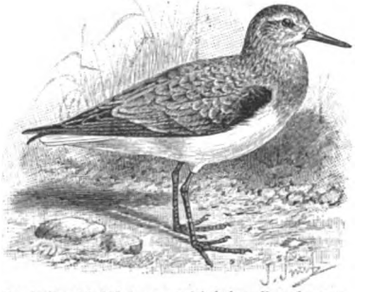
Sandemanian (san-dē-mā'ni-an), *n.* [< *Sandeman* (see def.) + *-i-an*.] A member of a denomination, followers of Robert Sandeman (1718–1771), a native of Perth, Scotland, and a zealous follower of John Glass. Among the distinctive practices of the body are community of goods, abstinence from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. Called *Glassite* in Scotland.

Sandemanianism (san-dē-mā'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Sandemanian* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Sandemanians.

sander†, *n.* See *sandal*[2].

sanderbode†, *n.* [ME., < *sander-* (as in *sanderman*) + *bode*, a messenger: see *bode*[1].] A messenger.

sanderling (san'dėr-ling), *n.* [< *sand*[1] + *-er* + *-ling*[1]. Cf. *sandling*.] The three-toed sandpiper, or so-called ruddy plover, *Calidris arenaria* or *Arenaria calidris*, a small wading bird



Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), in breeding-plumage.

of the family *Scolopacidæ*, subfamily *Scolopacinæ*, and section *Tringeæ*, found on sandy beaches of all parts of the world. It is white, much varied with black or gray on the upper parts, and in the breeding-season suffused with rufous on the head, neck, and back; the bill and feet are black. It is from 7½ to 8 inches long, 15½ in extent of wing. This is the only sandpiper without a hind toe, whence it was sometimes classed as a plover.

sanderman†, *n.* Same as *sandesman*.

sanders† (san'dėrz), *n.* See *sandal*[2].

> Vnder their haire they haue a starre vpon their foreheads, which they rub euery morning with a little white *sanders* tempered with water, and three or foure graines of Rice among it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 484.

> They have many Mines of Copper [in Loango], and great quantity of *Sanders*, both red and gray.
> *S. Clarke*, Geographical Description (1670).

sanders blue. See *blue*.

sanderswood† (san'dėrz-wůd), *n.* Same as *sandalwood*.

sandesman†, *n.* [ME., also *sondesman*, and *sanderman*, *sonderman*; < *sandes*, gen. of *sand*[2], a message, mission, + *man*, man: see *sand*[2] and *man*.] A messenger; an ambassador.

> Thou sees that the Emperour es angerde a lyttille;
> That semes be his *sandisnene* that he es sore grevede.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 266.

sandever, *n.* See *sandiver*.

sand-fence (sand'fens), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a barrier formed by driving stakes in A-shape into the bed of a stream, and lashing or wiring brush about them. *E. H. Knight.*

sand-fish (sand'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trichodon*, or any member of the *Trichodontidæ* (which see for technical characters). *T. stelleri*,



Sand-fish (*Trichodon stelleri*).

about a foot long, lives buried in the sand on the coast of Alaska and southward. It superficially resembles the weever, but differs very much structurally, and has fifteen spines on the first dorsal fin and eighteen rays on the second.

sand-flag (sand'flag), *n.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

> The face of that lofty cape is composed of the soft and crumbling stone called *sand-flag*, which gradually . . . yields to the action of the atmosphere, and is split into large masses. *Scott*, Pirate, vii.

sand-flaw (sand'flâ), *n.* In *brick-making*, a defect in the surface of a brick, due to uneven coating of the mass of clay with molding-sand before molding. Also called *sand-crack*.

> The brick shall contain no cracks or *sand-flaws*.
> *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 124.

sand-flea (sand'flē), *n.* **1.** The chigoe or jigger, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*.—**2.** A sand-hopper or beach-flea; one of numerous small amphipod crustaceans which hop like fleas on the sea-shore. A common British species to which the name applies is *Talitrus locusta*. See *beach-flea*, and cuts under *Amphipoda* and *Orchestia*.

sand-flood (sand'flud), *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along a desert, as in Arabia. *Bruce.*

sand-flounder (sand'floun'dėr), *n.* A worthless kind of flounder or flatfish, *Bothus* or *Lophopsetta maculatus*, nearly related to the European turbot, very common on the Atlantic coast of North America, and also called *windowpane*, from its translucency. The eyes and color are on the left side; the body is very flat, broadly rhomboid, of a light olive brown marbled with paler, and with many irregular blackish blotches, and the fins are spotted.

sand-fluke (sand'flök), *n.* **1.** Same as *sand-sucker*.—**2.** The smear-dab, *Microstomus kitt* or *microcephalus*.

sand-fly (sand'flī), *n.* **1.** A small midge occurring in New England, *Simulium* (*Ceratopogon*) *nocivum* of Harris. This is probably the *punky* of the Adirondack region of New York.—**2.** Any member of the *Bibionidæ*.

sand-gall (sand'gâl), *n.* Same as *sand-pipe*, 1.

sand-gaper (sand'gā'pėr), *n.* The common clam, *Mya arenaria*.

sand-glass (sand'glâs), *n.* A glass vessel consisting of two equal, nearly conical, and coaxial receptacles connected by a small opening at their vertices, one of which contains sand, which, if the glass is turned, runs through the opening into the other, the amount of sand being so regulated that a certain space of time is exactly measured by its running through. Compare *hour-glass*, *minute-glass*.

> A *sand-glasse* or houre-glasse, vitreum horologium.
> *Withal's Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 255. (*Nares.*)

sand-grass (sand'grâs), *n.* **1.** Grass that grows on sandy soil, as by the sea-shore. The name is peculiarly applied to those grasses which, by their wide-spreading and tenacious roots, enable the sandy soil to resist the encroachments of the sea.

> The *sand-grasses*, Elymus arenarius, Arundo arenaria, are valuable binding weeds on shifty sandy shores.
> *Henfrey.*

2. Specifically, in the United States, *Triodia* (*Tricuspis*) *purpurea*, an annual tufted grass of the Atlantic coast and sandy districts inland. It is of little practical worth.

sand-grouse (sand'grous), *n.* Any bird of the family *Pteroclidæ*; a pigeon-grouse or rock-pigeon, inhabiting sandy deserts of the Old World. The common sand-grouse is *Pterocles arenaria*; the pin-tailed is *P. setarius*; Pallas's is *Syrrhaptes paradoxus*; and there are many others. See cuts under *ganga*, *Pterocles*, and *Syrrhaptes*. Also *sand-pigeon*.

sand-guard (sand'gärd), *n.* In vehicles, a device for preventing sand or other gritty substances from entering the boxes and abrading the bearing surfaces. A common form is a metal collar fitted within an annular flange.

sand-heat (sand'hēt), *n.* The heat of warm sand, used in some chemical operations.

sand-hill (sand'hil), *n.* [< ME. *sond-hylle*, < AS. *sand-hyll*, *sond-hyll*, < *sand*, sand, + *hyll*, hill.] A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand.—**Sand-hill crane**, the gray or brown crane of North America, different from the white or whooping crane. There are two species or races to which the name applies, both of which have been called *Grus canadensis*, which properly applies only to the northern brown or sand-hill crane, somewhat smaller and otherwise different from the southern brown or sand-hill crane, *Grus mexicanus* or *G. pratensis*. Both are leaden-gray, when younger browner, or quite reddish-brown. The larger variety is 44 inches long, extending 6 feet 8 inches; the wing, 22 inches; the tail, 9; the tarsus, 9½. The trachea of these birds is much



Sand-hill Crane (*Grus canadensis*).

less convoluted in the sternum than that of the whooping crane. They are seldom if ever found now in settled parts of eastern North America, though still abundant in the north and west.

sand-hiller (sand'hil'ėr), *n.* One of a class of "poor whites" living in the pine-woods that cover the sandy hills of Georgia and South Carolina. They are supposed by some authorities to be the descendants of poor white people who, being deprived of work by the introduction of slave-labor, took refuge in the woods. Also called *cracker*.

> The *sand-hillers* are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand-hills they live on. They are incapable of applying themselves steadily to any labor, and their habits are very much like those of the old Indians. *Olmsted*, Slave States, p. 507. (*Bartlett.*)

sand-holder (sand'hōl'dėr), *n.* In a pump-stock, a chamber in which the sand carried by the water is deposited, instead of being carried on to the plunger or pump-bucket.

sand-hopper (sand'hop'ėr), *n.* Some animal which hops on the sand (as of the sea-shore), as a beach-flea or sand-skipper; one of the amphipods; a sand-flea. Very numerous species of different genera receive this name, which has no technical or exact meaning. The *Gammaridæ* are sometimes collectively so called. See cut under *Amphipoda*.

sand-hornet (sand'hôr'net), *n.* A sand-wasp, especially of the family *Crabronidæ*, some of which resemble hornets. See cut under *Crabronidæ*.

sandie (san'di), *n.* See *sandy*[1].

San Diego palm. See *Washingtonia*.

sandiferous† (san-dif'ē-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < *sand*[1] + *-i-ferous* (see *-ferous*).] Bearing or throwing up sand; areniferous. [Rare.]

> The surging sulks of the *sandiferous* seas.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Wanstead Play, p. 619. (*Davies.*)

sandiness (san'di-nes), *n.* [< *sandy*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** Sandy character: as, the *sandiness* of the soil.—**2.** Sandy character as regards color: as, *sandiness* of hair, or of complexion.

sanding (san'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sand*[1], *v.*] **1.** In *ceram.*, the process of testing the surface of gilding, after it has been fired, with fine sand and water, to try whether the firing has been insufficient (in which case the gold will not adhere) or excessive (in which case the gold will not be brilliant).—**2.** The process of burying oysters in sand, mud, etc.; also, accumulation of foreign matter on their shells, or this matter itself.

> The gales also have the effect of covering the scattered oysters on the leeward sand, which process is called *sanding*, and it appears to be very injurious. *Winslow.*

3. The act of mixing with sand.

> The *sanding* process consists in mixing with the sponges before packing a certain quantity of fine sand, which increases their weight from 25 to even 100 per cent.
> *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 840.

sanding-plate (san'ding-plāt), *n.* A plate of cast-iron mounted on a vertical spindle, used

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in grinding marble-work of small or medium size.

sandish† (san'dish), *a.* [< *sand*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact.

You may plant some anemonies, especially the tenuifolias and ranunculus's in fresh *sandish* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn*, Calendar, p. 481.

sandiver (san'di-vėr), *n.* [Also *sandever*; < ME. *saundyver, sawndevere*, < OF. *suin de verre*, later *suint de verre*, sandiver, lit. 'scum or grease of glass': OF. *suin, suint*, F. *suint*, grease, esp. from the wool of sheep (< *suinter*, sweat, as stones in moist weather, < G. *schwitzen*, sweat: see *sweat*); *de* (< L. *de*), of (see *de*[2]); *verre*, glass, < L. *vitrum*, glass: see *vitreous*.] Glass-gall. See *anatron*, 1.

The clay that clenges ther-by arn corsyes strong,
As alum & alkaran, that angré arn bothe,
Soufre sour, & *saundyuer*, & other such mony.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1035.

sandix (san'diks), *n.* [Also *sandyx*; < ME. *sandyse* (also *sawndyrs, sawndres*, by confusion with like forms of *sandal*[2]), < L. *sandix, sandyx*, ML. also *sandex*, < Gr. *σάνδιξ, σάνδυξ*, vermilion. Cf. Hind. *sindur, sendur*, red lead, minium.] Red lead prepared by calcining lead carbonate. It has a brighter red color than minium, and is used as a pigment.

sand-jack (sand'jak), *n.* Same as *willow-oak*.

sandjak, *n.* See *sanjak*.

sand-jet (sand'jet), *n.* An apparatus whereby sharp sand is fed to a jet of compressed air or a steam-jet, and driven out forcibly against a surface which it is desired to abrade. It has within a few years been extensively applied to the ornamentation of glass, and to some extent in the operations of stone-cutting and the smoothing and cleaning of cast-iron hollow ware. In the ornamentation of glass, stencils are placed upon the surface, which protect from abrasion the parts covered, and the abraded parts take the form of the pattern cut in the stencil. A very short exposure to the sand-jet produces the tracing of the pattern in a fine-frosted, well-defined figure. The effectiveness of the jet when air or steam at high pressure is used renders it competent to cut and drill even corundum. The results attained, when the simplicity of the means employed are considered, render this one of the most interesting of modern inventions. See *sand-blast*.

sand-lance (sand'lăns), *n.* A fish of the family *Ammodytidæ*: same as *sand-eel*, 1. Also *lance*.

sand-lark (sand'lärk), *n.* 1. Some small wading bird that runs along the sand, not a lark; any sandpiper or sand-plover, as a dunlin, dotterel, ringneck, etc.

Along the river's stony marge
The *sandlark* chants a joyous song.
Wordsworth, The Idle Shepherd Boys.

(*a*) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*: also *sandy laverock*. (*b*) The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*.

2. A true lark of the genus *Ammomanes*, as *A. deserti*, having a pale sandy plumage.

sand-leek (sand'lēk), *n.* See *leek*.

sandling†, *n.* [ME. *sandelynge*; < *sand*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Same as *sand-eel*, 1. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441.

sand-lizard (sand'liz'ärd), *n.* A common European lizard, *Lacerta agilis*, found in sandy places. It is about 7 inches long, variable in color, but generally sandy-brown on the upper parts, with darker blotches interspersed, and having black rounded spots with a yellow or white center on the sides.

sand-lob (sand'lob), *n.* The common British lug or lobworm, *Arenicola piscatorum*, about 10 inches long, much used for bait.

sand-lot (sand'lot), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the socialistic or communistic followers of Denis Kearney, an Irish agitator, whose principal place of meeting was in the "sand-lots" or unoccupied lands of San Francisco: as, a *sand-lot* orator; the *sand-lot* constitution (the constitution of California framed in the year 1879 under the influence of the "sand-lot" agitation).

We can . . . appoint . . . a *sand-lot* politician to China.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 416.

sandman (sand'man), *n.* A fabulous person who is supposed to make children sleepy: probably so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes when sleepy, as if to rub out particles of sand.

sand-martin (sand'mär'tin), *n.* The sand-swallow or bank-swallow.

sand-mason (sand'mā'sn), *n.* A common British tubeworm, *Terebella littoralis*. *Dalyell*.

sand-mole (sand'mōl), *n.* A South African rodent, as *Bathyergus maritimus*, or *Georychus capensis*, which burrows in the sand. See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georychus*.

sand-monitor (sand'mon'i-tọr), *n.* A varanoid lizard of the genus *Psammosaurus, P. arenarius*, also called *land-crocodile*.

sand-mouse (sand'mous), *n.* The dunlin or purre, *Tringa alpina*, a sandpiper. Also *sea-mouse*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

sand-myrtle (sand'mėr'tl), *n.* See *Leiophyllum* and *myrtle*.

sand-natter (sand'nat'ėr), *n.* A sand-snake of the genus *Eryx*; an ammodyte. See *Ammodytes*, 2, and cut under *Eryx*.

sandnecker (sand'nek'ėr), *n.* Same as *sand-sucker*.

Sandoricum (san-dor'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1790), < *santoor*, a Malay name.] A plant-genus of the order *Meliaceæ* and tribe *Trichilieæ*, consisting of 5 species of trees, found in the East Indies and Oceanica. Its special characters are a tubular disk sheathing the ovary and the base of the style, a cup-shaped calyx adnate to the base of the ovary, having five short imbricated lobes, a stamen-tube bearing at the apex ten included anthers, a corolla of five free imbricated petals, and a globose fleshy indehiscent fruit which is acid and edible. *S. Indicum*, native in Burma (there called *thitto*) and introduced into southern India, is a lofty evergreen with a red close-grained heart-wood which takes a fine polish. It is used for making carts, boats, etc. This and perhaps other species have been called *sandal-tree*.

sand-oyster (sand'ois'tėr), *n.* See *oyster*.

sandpaper (sand'pā'pėr), *n.* Stout paper coated with hot glue and then sprinkled with sharp sand of different degrees of fineness. It is used for rubbing and finishing, and is intermediate in its action between emery-paper and glass-paper.

sandpaper (sand'pā'pėr), *v. t.* [< *sandpaper*, *n.*] 1. To rub, smooth, or polish with sand-paper.

After the priming has been four days drying, and has then been *sand-papered* off, give another coat of the same paint. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 80.

Hence, figuratively—2. To make smooth or even; polish, as a literary composition.—**Sand-papering-machine**, a machine in which sandpaper is employed as an abradant in finishing wooden spokes, handles, etc., and in buffing shoe-soles. It is made in several forms according to the character of the work, with a rotating drum or disk covered with sandpaper.

sandpaper-tree (sand'pā-pėr-trē), *n.* One of several trees of the order *Dilleniaceæ*, having leaves so rough that they can be used like sand-paper. Such trees are *Curatella Americana* of Guiana, and *Dillenia scabrella* of the East Indies.

sand-partridge (sand'pär'trij), *n.* A partridge of the genus *Ammoperdix*: translating the generic name. There are two kinds: *A. bonhami* is widely distributed in India, Persia, and some other portions of Asia; *A. heyi* occupies Arabia and Palestine, and thence extends into Egypt and Nubia. They differ little from the members of the genus *Perdix* proper. See *partridge*, 1.

sandpeep (sand'pēp), *n.* A familiar name in the United States of various small sandpipers; a peep; a peetweet: so called from their notes. The birds chiefly called by this name are the American stint or least sandpiper, *Actodromas minutilla*; the semipalmated sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus*; and the peetweet, or spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*. See cuts under *Ereunetes, Tringoides*, and *stint*.

sand-perch (sand'pėrch), *n.* The grass-bass, *Pomoxys sparoides*. [Southern U. S.]

sand-picture (sand'pik'tūr), *n.* A sheet of sandpaper upon which the sand is arranged in different colors to produce a sort of picture.

sand-pigeon (sand'pij'ọn), *n.* Same as *sand-grouse*.

The sand-grouse, better *sand-pigeons*, Pterocletes. *Coues*.

sand-pike (sand'pīk), *n.* See *pike*[2].

sand-pillar (sand'pil'ăr), *n.* A sandspout.

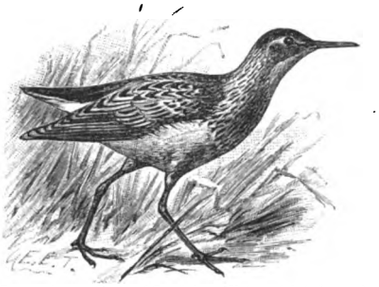
sand-pine (sand'pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

sand-pipe (sand'pip), *n.* 1. A deep hollow of a cylindrical form, many of which are found penetrating the white chalk in England and France, and are filled with sand and gravel. Pipes of this kind have been noticed in England penetrating to a depth of sixty feet, and having a diameter of twelve feet. Also called *sand-gall*.

2. In a locomotive, one of the pipes leading from the sand-boxes, through which sand is allowed to flow upon the rails just in advance of the treads of the driving-wheels to increase their tractive power.

Connecting, coupling, and excentric rods are taken down, hornstays, brake rods, *sand-pipes*, and ploughs, and any pipes that run beneath the axles.
The Engineer, LXIX. 159.

sandpiper (sand'pī'pėr), *n.* 1. A small wading bird that runs along the sand and utters a piping note; a sand-lark, sand-plover, or sand-snipe. Technically—(*a*) A bird of the family *Scolopacidæ*, subfamily *Scolopacinæ*, and section *Tringeæ*, of which there are about 20 species, of all parts of the world. They have the bill like a true snipe's in its sensitiveness and constricted gape, but it is little if any longer than the head, straight or scarcely decurved, and the tail lacks the crossbars of that of most snipes and tattlers. The toes are four in number (excepting *Calidris*), and cleft to the base (excepting *Micropalama* and *Ereunetes*). The sandpipers belong especially to the northern hemisphere, and mostly breed in high latitudes; but they perform the most extensive migrations, and in winter are generally dispersed over the world. The sexes are alike in plumage, but the seasonal changes of plumage are very great. The sandpipers are probably without exception gregarious, and often fleck the beaches in flocks of hundreds or thousands. They live preferably in open wet sandy places, not in swamps and fens, and feed by probing with their sensitive bills, like snipes. Among them are the most diminutive of waders, as the tiny sandpipers of the genus *Actodromas* called *stints*. The semipalmated sandpiper is no larger, but has basal webs; it is *Ereunetes pusillus* of America. The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, is another diminutive bird, of Asia and arctic America. The stilt-sandpiper has long legs and semipalmated feet; it is *Micropalama himantopus*. The broad-billed sandpiper is *Limicola pygmæa* or *platyrhyncha*, not found in America. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass-snipe, is *Actodromas maculata*, a characteristic American species



Grass-snipe, or Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *maculata*).

of comparatively large size. Dunlins or purres are sandpipers of the genus *Pelidna*. The curlew-sandpiper is *Ancylochilus subarquatus*. The purple sandpipers are several species of *Arquatella*, as *A. maritima*. The knot, canute, red or red-breasted, or ash-colored sandpiper, or robin-snipe, is *Tringa canutus*. (*b*) A bird of the same family and subfamily as the foregoing, but of the section *Totaneæ*, or tattlers, several but not all of which are also known as *sandpipers*, because they used to be put in the old genus *Tringa*. The common sandpiper of Europe, etc., is *Tringoides* or *Actitis hypoleucus*, of which the common peetweet or spotted sandpiper of the United States, *T. macularius*, is a close ally. Green sandpipers belong to the genus *Rhyacophilus*, as *R. ochropus* of Europe and *R. solitarius* of America. The wood-sandpiper of Europe is *Totanus glareola*. The fighting sandpiper is the ruff, *Machetes* or *Pavoncella pugnax*. The buff-breasted sandpiper is a peculiar American species, *Tryngites rufescens* or *subruficollis*. The Bartramian sandpiper is *Bartramia longicauda* or *Actiturus bartramius* of America. See the technical and special names, and cuts under *Bartramia, dunlin, Ereunetes, Eurynorhynchus, Micropalama, Rhyacophilus, ruff, sanderling, stint, Tringa, Tringoides*, and *Tryngites*.

2. A fish, the pride.—**Aberdeen sandpiper.** Same as *aberdeen*.—**Aleutian sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *couesi*, a conspecies or race of the purple sandpiper, of northwestern North America. *Ridgway*, 1880.—**Armed sandpiper**†, an Australian spur-winged wattled plover, *Lobivanellus miles* (Boddaert), called by a geographical blunder *Parra ludoviciana* by Gmelin in 1788, and *Tringa ludoviciana* by Latham in 1790. *Pennant*.—**Ash-colored sandpiper**, the knot in winter plumage. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Baird's sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *bairdi*, an abundant stint of both Americas, intermediate in size between the pectoral and the least sandpiper, and resembling both in coloration. *Coues*, 1861.—**Bartramian sandpiper.** See *Bartramia*.—**Black-breasted sandpiper**, the American dunlin in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—**Black sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper (*Tringa lincolniensis* of Latham, 1790). *Pennant; Latham*, 1785. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]—**Bonaparte's sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *bonapartei* (or *fuscicollis* of Vieillot), a stint of the size of Baird's sandpiper, but with white upper tail-coverts. It is widely dispersed in both Americas, and is among the peeps which abound on the Atlantic coast during the migrations.—**Boreal sandpiper**†, the streaked sandpiper, or surf-bird, from King George's Sound. *Latham*, 1785.—**Broad-billed sandpiper.** See def. 1.—**Buff-breasted sandpiper**, a small tattler with a very slight bill, *Tryngites rufescens* (or *subruficollis* of Vieillot, 1819), widely dispersed but not very common in both Americas. See cut under *Tryngites*.—**Cayenne sandpiper**†, the South American lapwing, *Vanellus* (*Belonopterus*) *cayennensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Common sandpiper.** See def. 1. *Ray; Willughby*; etc.—**Cooper's sandpiper**, *Tringa cooperi*, a doubtful species, of which the only known specimen was shot on May 24th, 1838, on Long Island. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.—**Curlew sandpiper.** Same as *pygmy curlew* (which see, under *curlew*).—**Equestrian sandpiper**, the ruff.—**Fighting sandpiper**, the ruff.—**Freckled sandpiper**, the knot. Also called *grizzled sandpiper*. *Pennant; Latham*.—**Gambetta sandpiper**†, the red-legged horseman of Albin; the redshank, a tattler. See cut under *redshank*. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Goa sandpiper**†, a spur-winged plover of India, etc., *Lobivanellus indicus*, formerly *Tringa goensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Gray sandpiper**†, the gray plover, *Squatarola helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Green sandpiper.** See def. 1 (*b*). *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Greenwich sandpiper**, the young ruff, formerly *Tringa grenovicensis*. *Latham*.—**Grizzled sandpiper**, the knot. Also *grisled sandpiper*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Hebridal sandpiper**†, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. *Pennant*.—**Least sandpiper.** See *stint*.—**Little sandpiper**, *Tringa pusilla*, terms under which the older ornithologists confounded Wilson's stint with the semipalmated sandpiper. The rectification was made by John Cassin, in 1860, when *Tringa pusilla* first became *Ereunetes pusillus*.—**Louisiane sandpiper**†. Same as Pennant's *armed sandpiper*, by a geographical blunder. *Latham*, 1785.—**Prybilof sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Arquatella*) *ptilocnemis* of Coues (1873), a kind of purple sandpiper

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peculiar to the Pribilof (or Pribylov) Islands of Alaska.—**Red-backed sandpiper**, the American dunlin, *Tringa* (*Pelidna*) *americana* of Cassin, *pacifica* of Coues, in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—**Red-necked sandpiper**, an Asiatic stint, *Tringa ruficollis* of Peter S. Pallas. *Latham*, 1785.—**Red sandpiper**, the aberdeen; the knot in full plumage; the robin-snipe, *Tringa islandica*, now *T. canutus*.—**Selninger sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper. *Pennant; Latham.*—**Semipalmated sandpiper**, *Ereunetes pusillus*, one of the commonest peeps of America. See cut under *Ereunetes*.—**Senegal sandpiper**†, an African spur-winged plover (*Parra senegalla* of Linnæus, *Tringa senegalla* of Latham, 1790). *Latham*, 1785.—**Sharp-tailed sandpiper**, *Tringa* (*Actodromas*) *acuminata* of Horsfield (1821), much like the pectoral sandpiper, and of about the same size, common in Asia, rare in Alaska.—**Shore sandpiper**. (*a*) The ruff. (*b*†) Of Pennant, the green sandpiper: called *Tringa littorea* by Linnæus, and *Mr. Oldham's white heron* by Albin.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of America. See cut under *Rhyacophilus*.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Spotted sandpiper**. See def. 1. This is the *spotted tringa* of Edwards.—**Stilt-sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Streaked sandpiper**†, the surf-bird, *Aphriza virgata*, called *Tringa virgata* (and *T. borealis*) by Latham (1790). The earliest description is under this name, by Latham in 1785, from the northwest coast of North America (Sandwich Sound).—**Striated sandpiper**†, the redshank. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Swiss sandpiper**†, the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola* (formerly *Tringa*) *helvetica*. Having four toes, this plover used to be classed with the sandpipers. *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**Temminck's sandpiper**. See *stint*.—**Terek sandpiper**. See *Terekia*.—**Three-toed sandpiper**, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Uniform sandpiper**†, a sandpiper so called by Pennant and Latham, from Iceland.—**Waved sandpiper**†, a sandpiper supposed to be the knot in some obscure plumage (*Tringa undata* of Brünnich, 1764). *Pennant; Latham*, 1785.—**White-winged sandpiper** of Latham, *Tringa leucoptera* of Gmelin (1788), a remarkable sandpiper of Polynesia, related to the buff-breasted sandpiper, and type of the genus *Prosobonia* of Bonaparte (1853).—**Wilson's sandpiper**, the American least sandpiper, peep, or stint. See *stint*.—**Yellow-legged sandpiper**, the ruff.

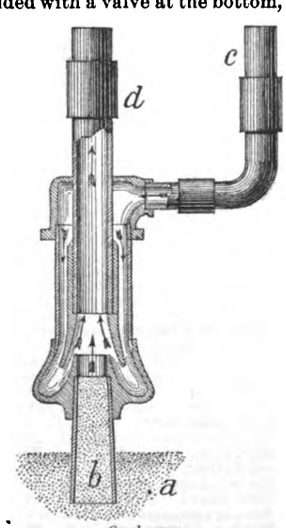
sand-pit (sand′pit), *n.* A place or pit from which sand is excavated.

sand-plover (sand′pluv″ėr), *n.* A ringneck, ring-necked plover, or ring-plover; any species of the genus *Ægialites*, as a ring-dotterel, which frequents sandy beaches. See cuts under *Ægialites* and *piping-plover*.

sand-prey (sand′prā), *n.* Same as *sand-pride*.

sand-pride (sand′prīd), *n.* A petromyzontoid vertebrate, also known as *mud-lamprey* and *sandpiper*, in its young or larval condition, when it has a short horseshoe-shaped mouth. It is found in many rivers and streams of Europe, reaches a length of 6 or 7 inches, and is of a brown color. See *pride*².

sand-pump (sand′pump), *n.* **1.** In *rope-drilling*, a cylinder, provided with a valve at the bottom, which is lowered into the drill-hole from time to time to remove the pulverized rock, or sludge. Also called *sludger*. [Pennsylvania oil-regions.]—**2.** A powerful water-jet with an annular nozle inclosing a tube which is sunk in loose sand, and operates as an injector to lift the sand with the water which discharges back through the tube. This form is used in caissons for sinking bridge-foundations, and is sometimes called a *sand-ejector*. It is a modification of the jet-pump. The water, passing upward around the upper end of the suction-pipe, produces an upward draft or suction on the mingled sand and water below, drawing it upward and discharging it through *d*.



Sand-pump.
a, sand to be removed; *b*, suction-pipe; *c*, induction-pipe; *d*, discharge-pipe.

sand-rat (sand′rat), *n.* A pocket-gopher of the genus *Thomomys*, found in sandy places in the western coast-region of North America; the camass-rat. The term applies to some other members of the family, as the common *Geomys bursarius*. See cuts under *camass-rat* and *Geomyidæ*.

sand-reed (sand′rēd), *n.* A shore-grass, the marram or beach-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.

sand-reel (sand′rēl), *n.* A windlass, forming part of a well-boring outfit, used for operating a sand-pump.

sand-ridge (sand′rij), *n.* [< ME. **sandrygge*, AS. *sandhryeg*, a sand-bank, < *sand*, sand, + *hryeg*, back, ridge.] A sand-bank.

sandrock (sand′rok), *n.* Same as *sandstone*: a term occasionally used in England, but very rarely in the United States. *The Great Sandrock* is the local name of a member of one of the lower divisions of the Inferior Oölite series in England. It is from 50 to 100 feet thick, and is extensively quarried for building purposes.

sand-roll (sand′rōl), *n.* A metal roll cast in sand: in contradistinction to a *chilled roll*, which is cast in a chill.

sandrunner (sand′run″ėr), *n.* A sandpiper.

sand-saucer (sand′sâ″sėr), *n.* A popular name for the egg-mass of a naticoid gastropod, as *Lunatia heros*, commonly found on beaches, resembling the rim of a saucer or lamp-shade broken at one place and covered with sand. See cut under *Natica*.

sand-scoop (sand′sköp), *n.* A form of dredge used for scooping up sand from a river-bed.


Sand-screen.

sand-screen (sand′skrēn), *n.* A large sieve consisting of a frame fitted with a wire grating or netting of the desired fineness, propped up by a support at a convenient angle, and used to sift out pebbles and stones from sand which is thrown against it with a shovel. The fine sand passes through the screen, while stones and gravel fall down in front. Also called *sand-sifter*.

sandscrew (sand′skrö), *n.* An amphipod, *Lepidactylis arenaria*, which burrows in the sand of the sea-shores in Europe and America.

sand-shark (sand′shärk), *n.* A small voracious shark, *Odontaspis* or *Carcharias littoralis*, also called *shovelnose*. The name extends to all the *Carchariidæ* as restricted by Jordan, by most writers called *Odontaspididæ*.

sand-shot (sand′shot), *n.* Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand, larger balls being cast in iron molds.

sand-shrimp (sand′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp: an indefinite term. In Europe *Crangon vulgaris* is sometimes so called.

sand-sifter (sand′sif″tėr), *n.* Same as *sand-screen*.

sand-skink (sand′skingk), *n.* A skink found in sandy places, as *Seps ocellatus* of southern Europe.

sand-skipper (sand′skip′ėr), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea.

sand-smelt (sand′smelt), *n.* An atherine or silversides; any fish of the family *Atherinidæ*. A common British sand-smelt is *Atherina presbyter*. See cut under *silversides*.

sand-snake (sand′snāk), *n.* **1.** A colubrine serpent of the family *Psammophidæ*, as *Psammophis sibilans*. Also called *desert-snake*.—**2.** A boa-like Old World serpent of the family *Erycidæ*, quite different from the foregoing, as *Eryx jaculus* of India, and others. See cut under *Eryx*.

sand-snipe (sand′snīp), *n.* A general or occasional name of any sandpiper; especially, the common spotted sandpiper or summer-piper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*.

sand-sole (sand′sōl), *n.* A sole, *Solea lascaris*. See *borhame*.

sandspout (sand′spout), *n.* A pillar of sand, similar in appearance to a waterspout, raised by the strong inflowing and ascending currents of a whirlwind of small radius. The height of the column depends on the strength of the ascending currents and the altitude at which they are turned outward from the vortex. Sandspouts are frequently observed in Arabia, India, Australia, Arizona, and other hot countries and tracts having desert sands.

sand-spurry (sand′spur″i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Spergularia*.

sand-star (sand′stär), *n.* **1.** Any starfish or five-fingers.—**2.** An ophiuran; a brittle-star, having long slender fragile arms attached to a small circular body.

sandstay (sand′stā), *n.* An Australian shrub or small tree, *Leptospermum lævigatum*, a specially effective plant for staying drift-sands in warm climates.

sandstone (sand′stōn), *n.* [= D. *zandsteen* = G. *sandstein* = Sw. Dan. *sandsten*; as *sand*¹ + *stone*.] A rock formed by the consolidation of sand. The grains composing sandstone are almost exclusively quarts, this mineral resisting decomposition, and only becoming worn into finer particles as abrasion continues, while almost all other minerals entering into the composition of ordinary rocks are liable to dissolve and be carried away in solution, or be worn down into an impalpable powder, so as to be deposited as mud. Sandstones may contain also clayey or calcareous particles, or be cemented by so large a quantity of ferruginous or calcareous matter as to have their original character quite obscured. Hence varieties of sandstones are qualified by the epithets *argillaceous*, *calcareous*, *ferruginous*, etc.—**Berea sandstone**, a sandstone or grit belonging to the Carboniferous series, extensively quarried as a building-stone and for grindstones in Ohio and especially in the vicinity of Berea (whence the name).—**Caradoc sandstone**, a sandstone of Lower Silurian age, very nearly the geological equivalent of the Bala group in Merionethshire, Wales, and of the Trenton limestone of the New York geologists. The name was given by Murchison, from the locality of Caer Caradoc, in Shropshire, England.—**Flexible sandstone**. See *itacolumite*.—**Medina sandstone**, a red or mottled and somewhat argillaceous sandstone forming, according to the classification of the New York Survey, the base of the Upper Silurian series. It corresponds nearly to the Upper Llandovery of the English geologists. It is the "Levant" or No. IV. of the Pennsylvania Survey.

"A mountain of IV." is perhaps the commonest expression in American geology. These mountains are very numerous, being reiterated outcrops or reappearances and disappearances of the *Medina sandstone* as it rises and sinks in the Appalachian waves.

J. P. Lesley, Coal and its Topography, p. 59.

New Red Sandstone, a name formerly given in England to a great mass of strata consisting largely of red shales and sandstones and overlying rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous series. A part of the New Red Sandstone is now considered to belong to the Permian series, since the organic remains which it contains are decidedly Paleozoic in character. The upper division of these red rocks, although retaining to a very considerable extent the same lithological characters as the lower division, differs much from it in respect to the fossils it contains, which are decidedly of a Mesozoic type, and form a portion of the so-called Triassic series. The term *New Red Sandstone* is still used to some extent in England, and has been applied in the United States to the red sandstones of the Connecticut river valley, which are generally considered to be of Triassic age. See *Triassic*.—**Old Red Sandstone**, a name given in England, early in the history of geology, to a group of marls, sandstones, tilestones, and conglomerates seen over an extensive area, and especially in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and South Wales, cropping out from under the coal-measures and resting on the Silurian. These rocks were called *Old Red*, to distinguish them from a somewhat similar series overlying the Carboniferous, and designated as the *New Red Sandstone*. The name *Devonian* was given later by Sedgwick and Murchison to rocks occurring in Devon and Cornwall and occupying a stratigraphical position similar to that of the Old Red, and the name *Devonian* is now in general use throughout the world as designating that part of the geological series which lies between the Silurian and the Carboniferous. The name *Old Red Sandstone* has, however, been retained by English geologists to designate that peculiar type of the Devonian which is less distinctively marine than the Devonian proper, and which is characterized by the presence of numerous land-plants and ganoid fishes, as well as by the absence of unequivocally marine organisms. The areas in which these deposits were laid down are generally considered to have been lakes or inland seas. The Old Red Sandstone, as thus limited, seems to have been almost exclusively confined to the British Isles; and it is particularly well developed in Scotland, and also is of considerable importance in Ireland.—**Oriskany sandstone**, the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a group of strata lying between the Lower Helderberg group and the Cauda-galli grit, and considered by James Hall as forming the uppermost division of the Upper Silurian. In central New York it is chiefly a silicious sandstone, but is sometimes argillaceous; it extends west as far as Missouri, becoming more calcareous. *Spirifer arenosus* is a very characteristic fossil of this group over a wide area. It is No. VII. of the numerical designation of the Pennsylvania Survey, and the "Meridian" of H. D. Rogers's nomenclature.—**Pocono sandstone**, a very thick and persistent mass of sandstones and conglomerates underlying the Mauch Chunk Red Shale, and forming the base of the Carboniferous in Pennsylvania. It is No. X. of the numerical notation of the First Pennsylvania Survey, and the same as the "Vespertine" of H. D. Rogers.

The Pottsville conglomerate forms a rim around the coal basins, and the *Pocono sandstone* and conglomerate an outer rim, with a valley included between them eroded out of the Mauch Chunk red shale.

C. A. Ashburner, Anthracite Coal-fields of Penn., p. 13.

Potsdam sandstone, in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Lower Silurian, and the lowest zone in which distinct traces of life have been found in the United States: so named by the geologists of the New York Survey from a town of that name in that State. The formation is a conspicuous and important one further west through the region of the Great Lakes. It is the equivalent of the Primordial of Barrande, and of the Cambrian or Cambro-Silurian of some geologists. Among the fossils which characterize this formation are certain genera of brachiopods (*Lingulella*, *Obolella*, *Orthis*, *Discina*) and trilobites of the genera *Conocoryphe* and *Paradoxides*. The Potsdam, Primordial, or Cambrian rocks have been variously subdivided in Europe and America within the past few years. Thus, the Canadian geologists call the lower section, as developed in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, *Acadian*, and the overlying beds *Georgian*. In Nevada five divisions have been made out. The rocks thus designated, however, are paleontologically closely related; neither is there, in the opinion of most Continental geologists, any sufficient reason for separating the Cambrian, as a system, from the Silurian.—**St. Peter's sandstone**, a sandstone, from 60 to 100 feet in thickness, consisting of almost chemically pure silicious material, which lies next above the so-called Lower Magnesian limestone in the upper Mississippi lead region,

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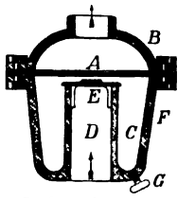
and extends further to the north into Minnesota. It is almost entirely destitute of fossils, but from its stratigraphical position it is considered to be nearly of the same age as the Chazy limestone of the New York Survey.

sand-storm (sand'stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind that bears along clouds of sand.

sand-sucker (sand'suk'ėr), *n.* 1. The rough dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, also called *sand-fluke* and *sandnecker*. The name is due to the erroneous idea that it feeds on nothing but sand. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 10. 2. In the United States, a general popular name for soft-bodied animals which hide in the sand, sometimes exposing their suckers, tentacles, or other parts, as ascidians, holothurians, or nereids.

sand-swallow (sand'swol'ō), *n.* Same as *bank-swallow*.

sand-thrower (sand'thrō'ėr), *n.* A tool for throwing sand on sized or painted surfaces. It consists of a hollow handle in which a supply of sand is contained, and from which it passes into a conical or V-shaped box. The box ends in a narrow slit from which the sand issues, distributed by a projecting lip.



Sand-trap (in section).
F, cast-iron body; *B*, cover; *A*, finely perforated diaphragm; *D*, induction-port for water; *E*, valve. (Water enters through *D*, and the sand is collected in *C*.) *G*, plug for clearing out sand.

sand-trap (sand'trap), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a device for separating sand and other heavy particles from running water. It consists substantially of a pocket or chamber in which the sand is collected by a sudden change in the direction of the flow, which causes the momentum of the particles to carry them out of the stream into the collecting-chamber, or by a sudden reduction of velocity through an abrupt enlargement in the pipe or channel which conducts the stream, whereby the heavy particles are permitted to gravitate into the receiving-pocket, or by the use of a strainer which intercepts the particles and retains them, or by a combination of these principles.

sand-tube (sand'tūb), *n.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A sand-canal. (*b*) A tubular structure formed of agglutinated sand, as the tubes of various annelids, of the peduncles of *Lingulidæ*, etc.

sand-viper (sand'vī'pėr), *n.* A hog-nosed snake. See *Heterodon*. [Local, U. S.]

sand-washer (sand'wosh'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for separating sand from earthy substances. It usually consists of a wire screen for the sand. The screen is either shaken or rotated in a constant flow of water, which carries off soluble substances.

sand-wasp (sand'wosp), *n.* A fossorial hymenopterous insect which digs in the sand; a digger-wasp, as of either of the families *Pompilidæ* and *Sphegidæ*, and especially of the genus *Ammophila*. There are many species, and the name is a loose one. Some of these wasps belong to the *Scoliidæ*; others, as of the family *Crabronidæ*, are also known as *sand-hornets*, and many are popularly called *sand-bugs*. The general distinction of these wasps is from any of those which build their nests of papery tissue, or which make their cells above ground. See cuts under *Ammophila*, *Crabro*, *Elis*, and *digger-wasp*, and compare *potter-wasp*.

sandweed (sand'wēd), *n.* 1. Same as *sandwort*.—2. The spurry, *Spergula arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

sandweld (sand'weld), *v. t.* To weld with sand (silica), which forms a fluid slag on the welding-surface: a common method of welding iron. When the pieces to be welded are put together and hammered, the slag is forced out and the metallic surfaces left bright and free to unite.

sand-whirl (sand'hwėrl), *n.* A whirlwind whose vortex is filled with dust and sand. See *sand-spout*.

sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* [Named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of *Sandwich* (died 1792), who used to have slices of bread with ham between brought to him at the gaming-table, to enable him to go on playing without intermission. The title is derived from *Sandwich*, < ME. *Sandwiche*, AS. *Sandwīc*, a town in Kent, < *sand*, sand, + *wīc*, town.] 1. Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with some savory article of food, as sliced or potted meat, fish, or fowl, placed between: as, a ham *sandwich*; a cheese *sandwich*.

> Claret, *sandwich*, and an appetite,
> Are things which make an English evening pass.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, v. 58.

> But seventy-two chickens do not give a very large meal for a thousand people, even when backed up by *sandwiches*. *Saturday Rev.*, April, 1874, p. 492.

Hence—2. Anything resembling or suggesting a sandwich; something placed between two other like things, as a man carrying two advertising-boards, one before and one behind. [Colloq.]

> A pale young man with feeble whiskers and a stiff white neckcloth came walking down the lane *en sandwich*—having a lady, that is, on each arm.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lviii.

> He stopped the unstamped advertisement—an animated *sandwich* composed of a boy between two boards.
> *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, ix.

sandwich (sand'wich), *v. t.* [< *sandwich*, *n.*] To make into a sandwich or something of like arrangement; insert between two other things: as, to *sandwich* a slice of ham between two slices of bread; to *sandwich* a picture between two pieces of pasteboard. [Colloq.]

sandwich-man (sand'wich-man), *n.* 1. A seller of sandwiches.—2. A man carrying two advertising-boards, one slung before and one behind him. [Slang.]

Sandwich tern. See *tern*.

sand-wind (sand'wind), *n.* A wind that raises and carries along clouds of dust and sand.

sandworm (sand'wėrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in the sand: applied to various arenicolous or limicolous annelids, found especially in the sand of the sea-shore, and quite different from ordinary earthworms. They are much used for bait.—2. A worm that constructs a sand-tube, as a species of *Sabellaria*.

sandwort (sand'wėrt), *n.* [< *sand*[1] + *wort*[1].] A plant of the genus *Arenaria*. They are low, chiefly tufted herbs, with small white flowers, the leaves most often awl-shaped or filiform, many species growing in sand. The mountain-sandwort, *A. Grœnlandica*, a densely tufted plant with flowers larger than usual, is a noticeable alpine or subalpine plant of the eastern United States and northward, found also very locally on low ground. The sea-sandwort is *A. peploides*, found in the coast-sands of Europe and North America. Also *sandweed*.

sandy[1] (san'di), *a.* [< ME. **sandy*, *sondi*, < AS. *sandig* (= D. *zandig* = MHG. *sandic* = G. Dan. Sw. *sandig* = Icel. *söndugr*), sandy, < *sand*, sand: see *sand*[1].] 1. Consisting of or containing sand; abounding in sand; covered or sprinkled with sand: as, a *sandy* desert or plain; a *sandy* road or soil.

> I should not see the *sandy* hour-glass run
> But I should think of shallows and of flats.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 25.

2. Resembling sand; hence, unstable; shifting; not firm or solid.

> Favour . . . built but upon the *sandy* foundation of personal respects only . . . cannot be long lived.
> *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

3. Dry; arid; uninteresting. [Rare.]

> It were no service to you to send you my notes upon the book, because they are *sandy*, incoherent rags, for my memory, not for your judgment. *Donne*, Letters, xxi.

4. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color: as, *sandy* hair.

> A huge Briton, with *sandy* whiskers and a double chin, was swallowing patties and cherry-brandy.
> *Thackeray*, Men and Pictures.

Sandy laverock. See *laverock*.

> Bare naething but windle-straes and *sandy-lavrocks*.
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

Sandy mocking-bird, the brown thrush, or thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*. [Local, U. S.]—**Sandy ray.** See *ray*[2].

sandy[1] (san'di), *n.*; pl. *sandies* (-diz). [Also *sandie*, *sanny*; abbr. of *sandy laverock*.] Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).—**Cuckoo's sandy**, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*, also called *cuckoo's titling*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sandy[2] (san'di), *n.* [Also *Sawney*; familiar in Scotland as a man's name; a var., with dim. term., of *Saunder*, < ME. *Saunder*, *Sawnder*, an abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman, especially a Lowlander. [Colloq.]

> "Standards on the Braes of Mar," shouted by a party of Lowland *Sandies* who filled the other seats [of the coach].
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 493.

sandy-carpet (san'di-kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Emmelesia decolorata*.

sandy-glasst, *n.* Same as *sand-glass*.

> O God, O God, that it were possible
> To vndo things done; to call backe yesterday:
> That time could turne vp his swift *sandy-glasse*,
> To vntell the dayes, and to redeeme these houres!
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 138).

sandyset, sandyxt, *n.* See *sandix*.

sane[1] (sān), *a.* [= F. *sain* = Pr. *san* = Sp. *sano* = Pg. *são* = It. *sano*, < L. *sanus*, whole, of sound mind, akin to Gr. *σάος*, *σῶς*, whole, sound. From the same source are ult. E. *insane*, *sanity*, *sanitary*, *sanation*, *sanatory*, etc.] 1. Of sound mind; mentally sound: as, a *sane* person.

> I woke *sane*, but well-nigh close to death.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. Sound; free from disorder; healthy: as, a *sane* mind; a *sane* project; *sane* memory (law).

sane[2], *v. t.* See *sain*[1].

sanely (sān'li), *adv.* In a sane manner; as one in possession of a sound mind; naturally.

saneness (sān'nes), *n.* Sane character, condition, or state; soundness of mind; sanity. *Bailey*.

sanfaill, *adv.* [ME., < OF. *sans faille*: see *sans* and *fail*[1], *n.*] Without fail.

> That both his penon and baner *sanfaill*
> Put within the town, so making conqueste.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1592.

sang[1] (sang). Preterit of *sing*.

sang[2] (sang), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *song*.

sang[3] (soṅ), *n.* [< ME. *sang*, *sank*, < OF. *sang*, *sanc*, F. *sang* = Sp. *sangre* = Pg. *sangue*, *sangre* = It. *sangue*, < L. *sanguis*, blood.] Blood: used in heraldry, in different combinations.—**Gutté de sang**, in *her.*, having the field occupied with drops gules.

sâng (sung), *n.* [Chin.; also *shéng*.] A Chinese musical instrument, consisting of a set of graduated bamboo tubes, which contain free reeds, inserted on a gourd with a mouthpiece, so that the reeds may be sounded by the breath. It is supposed that this instrument suggested the invention of the accordion and reed-organ. The French spelling *cheng* is sometimes used.


Sâng. (From Carl Engel's "Musical Instruments.")

sanga (sang'gä), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The Galla ox of Abyssinia. Also *sangu*.

sangaree (sang-gą-rē'), *n.* [< Sp. *sangría*, a drink made of red wine with lemon-juice, lit. bleeding, incision (= Pg. *sangria*, blood-letting, *sangria de vinho*, negus, lit. 'a bleeding of wine'), < *sangrar*, bleed, < *sangre*, blood, < L. *sanguis*, blood: see *sang*[3].] Wine, more especially red wine diluted with water, sweetened, and flavored with nutmeg, used as a cold drink. Varieties of it are named from the wine employed: as, port-wine *sangaree*.

> Vulgar, kind, good-humoured Mrs. Colonel Grogwater, as she would be called, with a yellow little husband from Madras, who first taught me to drink *sangaree*.
> *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

> One little negro was . . . handing him a glass of ice-cold *sangaree*. *The Century*, XXXV. 946.

sangaree (sang-gą-rē'), *v. t.* [< *sangaree*, *n.*] To mix with water and sweeten; make sangaree of: as, to *sangaree* port-wine.

sang-de-bœuf (soṅ'dė-bėf'), *n.* [F., ox-blood: *sang*, blood (see *sang*[3]); *de*, of (see *de*[2]); *bœuf*, ox (see *beef*).] A deep-red color peculiar to ancient Chinese porcelain, and much imitated by modern manufacturers in the East and in Europe. The glaze is often crackled, and the color more or less modulated or graded.

sang-froid (soṅ-frwo'), *n.* [F., < *sang* (< L. *sanguis*), blood, + *froid*, cold, cool, < L. *frigidus*, cold: see *sang*[3] and *frigid*.] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference; calmness in trying circumstances.

> They [the players] consisted of a Russian princess losing heavily behind a broad green fan; an English peer throwing the second fortune he had inherited after the first with perfect good-humour and *sang froid*; two or three swindlers on a grand scale, not yet found out.
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xxiii.

> General Lee, after the first shock of the breaking of his lines, soon recovered his usual *sang-froid*, and bent all his energies to saving his army. *The Century*, XXXIX. 146.

sangiac, *n.* See *sanjak*.

sangiacate, *n.* See *sanjakate*.

sanglant (sang'glant), *a.* [< F. *sanglant*, blood, < LL. *sanguilentus* for L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody, < *sanguineus*, bloody: see *sanguine*, *sanguinolent*.] In *her.*, bloody, or dropping blood: used especially in connection with *erased*: thus, *erased and sanglant* signifies torn off, as the head or paw of a beast, and dropping blood.

sanglier (sang'li-ėr), *n.* [< F. *sanglier*, OF. *sengler*, *saingler*, *sanglier* (orig. *porc sanglier*) = Pr. *singlar* = It. *cinghiale*, < ML. *singularis*, i. e. *porcus singularis*, the wild (solitary) boar (cf. Gr. *μονιός*, a boar, lit. 'solitary'): see *singular*.] In *her.*, a wild boar used as a bearing.

sangreal, sangraal (sang'grē-al, sang-grāl'), *n.* [See *saint*[1] and *grail*[1].] In medieval legends, the holy vessel supposed to have been the "cup" used at the Last Supper. See *grail*[2].

sang-school (sang'sköl), *n.* A singing-school. Schools thus named were common in Scotland from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, various other subjects besides singing being often taught in them. [Scotch.]

sangsue (sang'sū), *n.* [< F. *sangsue*, OF. *sangsue*, *sansue* = Pr. *sanguisuga* = Pg. *sanguesuga*, *sanguexuga*, *sanguichuga*, *sanguisuga* = It. *san-*

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guisuga, a leech, < L. *sanguisuga* (NL. *Sanguisuga*), a blood-sucker, leech, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sugere*, suck: see *succulent* and *suck*.] A leech. Also called *sanguisuge*.

The poisonous *sangsue* of Charlottesville may always be distinguished from the medicinal leech by its blackness, and especially by its writhing or vermicular motions, which very nearly resemble those of a snake.
Poe, A Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

sanguicolous (sang-gwik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood (see *sang*^{3}, *sanguine*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; hematobic. Also *sanguinicolous*.

sanguiferous (sang-gwif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. **sanguifer*, blood-conveying, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Receiving and conveying blood; circulatory, as a blood-vessel. The sanguiferous system of the higher animals consists of the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins. Also *sanguiniferous*.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched . . . to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels twist about.
Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 8.

sanguification (sang'gwi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sanguification* = Sp. *sanguificacion* = Pg. *sanguificação* = It. *sanguificazione*, < NL. **sanguificatio(n-)*, < **sanguificare*, produce blood: see *sanguify*.] The production of blood.

The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, ii. 2.

sanguifier (sang'gwi-fī-ėr), *n.* A producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best febrifuges.
Sir J. Floyer, On the Humours.

sanguifluous† (sang-gwif'lö-us), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing or running with blood. *Bailey*.

sanguify (sang'gwi-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sanguified*, ppr. *sanguifying*. [< NL. **sanguificare*, produce blood, < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To make blood.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command; in inferiour faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I *sanguifie*, I carnifie.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

II. *trans.* To convert into blood; make blood of. [Rare.]

It is but the first digestion, as it were, that is there [in the understanding] performed, as of meat in the stomach, but in the will they are more perfectly concocted, as the chyle is *sanguified* in the liver, spleen, and veins.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

sanguigenous† (sang-gwij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing blood: as, *sanguigenous* food. *Gregory*.

sanguin† (sang'gwin), *a.* An obsolete form of *sanguine*.

Sanguinaria^1 (sang-gwi-nā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the blood-like juice, < L. *sanguinaria*, a plant (*Polygonum aviculare*) so called because reputed to stanch blood, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood: see *sanguinary*.] In *bot.*, a genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, and tribe *Eupaveræ*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes from a creeping rootstock, an oblong and stalked capsule with two valves which open to its base, and a flower with two sepals, eight to twelve petals in two or three rows, numerous stamens, and a short style club-shaped at the summit. The only species, *S. Canadensis*, the bloodroot, is common throughout eastern North America. Its conspicuous pure-white flower appears before the leaf; the latter is developed single from a terminal bud, is roundish or reniform with deep palmate lobes, of a pale bluish-green color, and enlarges throughout the season until often 6 inches across. Also called *red puccoon*, and, from its use by the Indians for staining, *red Indian paint*. See *bloodroot*, 2.

Sanguinaria^2 (sang-gwi-nā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood: see *sanguinary*.] In *zoöl.*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Falculata*, or mammals with claws, corresponding to the modern *Felidæ*, *Canidæ*, *Hyænidæ*, and part of the *Viverridæ*.

sanguinarily (sang'gwi-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily. *Bailey*.

sanguinarin, sanguinarine (sang-gwin'a-rin), *n.* [< *Sanguinaria* + *-in*^{2}, *-ine*^{2}.] An alkaloid found in *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

sanguinariness (sang'gwi-nā-ri-nes), *n.* Sanguinary, bloody, or bloodthirsty disposition or condition. *Bailey*.

sanguinary (sang'gwi-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sanguinaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanguinario*, < L. *sanguinarius*, *sanguinaris*, pertaining to blood, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*^{3}.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of blood; formed of blood: as, a *sanguinary* stream.—2. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed or carnage: as, a *sanguinary* encounter.

We may not . . . propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences.
Bacon, Unity in Religion.

As we find the ruffling Winds to be commonly in Cemeteries and about Churches, so the cagerest and most *sanguinary* Wars are about Religion. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

On this day one of the most *sanguinary* conflicts of the war, the second battle of Bull Run, was fought.
The Century, XXXVII. 429.

3. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; characterized by cruelty.

If you make the criminal code *sanguinary*, juries will not convict. *Emerson*, Compensation.

The *sanguinary* and ferocious conversation of his captor—the list of slain that his arm had sent to their long account— . . . made him tremble.
G. P. R. James, Arrah Neil, xliv.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Sanguinary*, *Bloody*. *Sanguinary* refers to the shedding of blood, or pleasure in the shedding of blood; *bloody* refers to the presence or, by extension, the shedding of blood: as, a *sanguinary* battle; the *sanguinary* spirit of Jenghiz Khan; a *bloody* knife or battle.

One shelter'd hare
Has never heard the *sanguinary* yell
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.
Cowper, Task, iii. 335.

Like the slain in *bloody* fight,
That in the grave lie deep.
Milton, Ps. lxxxviii., l. 19.

Slain by the *bloody* Piemontese that roll'd
Mother with infant down the rocks.
Milton, Sonnets, xiii.

II. *n.* 1. The yarrow or milfoil: probably so called from its fabled use in stanching blood. —2. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

sanguine (sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sanguin*; < ME. *sanguin*, *sangwine*, *sangwyne*, *sangwein*, < OF. (and F.) *sanguin* = Pr. *sanguini* = OCat. *sangui* = Sp. *sanguino*, *sanguíneo* = Pg. *sanguineo*, *sanguinho* = It. *sanguigno*, *sanguineo* (cf. D. G. *sanguinisch* = Dan. *sangvinsk* = Sw. *sangvinisk*), < L. *sanguineus*, of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, bloodthirsty, blood-colored, red, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*^{3}.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of blood; bloody.

The *sanguine* stream proceeded from the arm of the body, which was now manifesting signs of returning life.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 188.

2. Bloodthirsty; bloody; sanguinary. [Rare.]

All gaunt
And *sanguine* beasts her gentle looks made tame.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, vi.

3. Of the color of blood; red; ruddy: as, a *sanguine* complexion; the *sanguine* francolin, *Ithaginis cruentatus*; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

She was som-what brown of visage and *sanguin* colour, and nother to fatte ne to lene, but was full a-pert auenaunt and comely, streight and right plesaunt, and well syngynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

This face had bene more cumlie if that the redde in the cheeke were somwhat more pure *sanguin* than it is.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 114.

4. Abounding with blood; plethoric; characterized by fullness of habit: as, a *sanguine* habit of body.

The air of this place [Angora] is esteemed to be very dry, and good for asthmatick constitutions, but pernicious to the *sanguine*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 87.

5. Characterized by an active and energetic circulation of the blood; having vitality; hence, vivacious; cheerful; hopeful; confident; ardent; hopefully inclined; habitually confiding: as, a *sanguine* temperament; to be *sanguine* of success. See *temperament*.

Of all men who form gay illusions of distant happiness, perhaps a poet is the most *sanguine*.
Goldsmith, Tenants of the Leasowes.

The phlegm of my cousin's doctrine is invariably at war with his temperament, which is high *sanguine*.
Lamb, My Relations.

We have made the experiment; and it has succeeded far beyond our most *sanguine* expectations.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

=**Syn. 5.** Lively, animated, enthusiastic.

II. *n.* 1. The color of blood; red; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

Observe that she [the nurse] be of mature . . . age, . . . having her complection most of the right and pure *sanguine*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 4.

A lively *sanguine* it seemd to the eye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

2†. Bloodstone, with which cutlers stained the hilts of swords, etc.—3†. Anything of a blood-red color, as a garment.

In *sanguin* and in pers he clad was al.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 439.

4. A drawing executed with red chalks.

Examples of fine *sanguines* are so extremely frequent in every large collection of drawings by the old masters that it is unnecessary to particularise them.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 153.

sanguine† (sang'gwin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanguined*, ppr. *sanguining*. [< ML. *sanguinare*, tr., stain with blood, bleed, L. *sanguinare*, intr., be bloody, bleed, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*^{3}, *sanguine*, *a.*] 1. To stain with blood; ensanguine.

Ill *sanguined* with an innocent's blood.
Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 149. (*Latham.*)

2. To stain or varnish with a color like that of blood; redden.

What rapier? gilt, silvered, or *sanguined*?
Minsheu, Spanish Dict. (1599), p. 3. (*Latham.*)

Piso. He looks
Of a more rusty, swarth complexion
Than an old arming-doublet.
Lod. I would send
His face to the cutler's, then, and have it *sanguin'd*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

sanguineless (sang'gwin-les), *a.* [< *sanguine* + *-less*.] Destitute of blood; pale. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sanguinely (sang'gwin-li), *adv.* In a sanguine manner; with confidence of success; hopefully.

Too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian.
Chesterfield.

sanguineness (sang'gwin-nes), *n.* Sanguine character or condition. (*a*) Redness; ruddiness: as, *sanguineness* of complexion. (*b*) Fullness of blood; plethora: as, *sanguineness* of habit. (*c*) Ardor; heat of temper; confidence; hopefulness.

sanguineous (sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *sanguineus*, of blood, bloody: see *sanguine*.] 1. Of or pertaining to blood; bloody.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Of a deep-red or crimson color; specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of a deep, somewhat brownish, red color, like the color of clotted blood.

His passion, cruel grown, took on a hue
Fierce and *sanguineous*. *Keats*, Lamia, ii.

3. Possessing a circulatory system; having blood.

I shall not mention what with warm applications we have done to revive the expired motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seem to have been killed. *Boyle*, Works, III. 124.

4. Abounding with blood; having a full habit; plethoric.

A plethorick constitution in which true blood abounds is call'd *sanguineous*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi. 1. § 1.

5. Having a sanguine temperament; ardent; hopeful; confident.—**Sanguineous creeper.** See *Myzomela*.

sanguinicolous (sang-gwi-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *colere*, inhabit.] Same as *sanguicolous*.

sanguiniference (sang-gwi-nif'e-rens), *n.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *-ferentia*, < *feren(t-)s*, ppr. of *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] The conveying of blood in the vessels. [Rare.]

It would appear highly probable that the face and neck sympathize with the internal condition of the skull as regards *sanguiniference*. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 427.

sanguiniferous (sang-gwi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *ferre* = E. *bear*^{1}.] Same as *sanguiferous*.

sanguinity (sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [< *sanguine* + *-ity*. Cf. OF. *sanguinite* = It. *sanguinità*, < ML. *sanguinita(t-)s*, blood-relation, consanguinity: see *consanguinity*.] Sanguineness; ardor.

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*. *Swift*.

sanguinivorous (sang-gwi-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Same as *sanguivorous*.

sanguinolence (sang-gwin'ō-lens), *n.* [< LL. *sanguinolentia*, a congestion, < L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent*.] The state of being sanguinolent.

sanguinolency (sang-gwin'ō-len-si), *n.* [As *sanguinolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sanguinolence*.

That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his *sanguinolency*.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, I. viii. § 4.

sanguinolent (sang-gwin'ō-lent), *a.* [= F. *sanguinolent* (vernacularly *sanglant*: see *sanglant*) = Sp. Pg. It. *sanguinolento*, < L. *sanguinolentus*, *sanguilentus*, full of blood, bloody, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sang*^{3}, *sanguine*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; full of blood; sanguine.

Although . . . the waves of all the Northerne Sea
Should flow for ever through these guilty hands,
Yet the *sanguinolent* staine would extant be!
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

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sanguinous† (sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [= It. *sanguinoso*, < ML. *sanguinosus*, full of blood, < L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*. Cf. *sanguineous*.] Same as *sanguinary*.

It is no desertless office to discover that subtle and insatiate beast [the wolf]; to pull the sheepskin of hypocrisy over his ears; and to expose his forming malice and *sanguinous* cruelty to men's censure and detestation.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. xlii.

Sanguisorba (sang-gwi-sôr'bạ), *n.* [NL. (Ruppius, 1718), so called as being used to stanch the flow of blood (a use perhaps suggested by the blood-red flower); < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sorbere*, absorb: see *absorb*.] A former genus of rosaceous plants, now included as a subgenus in the genus *Poterium*, distinguished from others of that genus by its single carpel, smooth hard fruit, and stamens not more than twelve.

Sanguisuga (sang-gwi-sū'gạ), *n.* [NL. (Savigny), < L. *sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker, leech: see *sangsue*.] A genus of leeches: synonymous with *Hirudo*. The officinal or Hungarian leech is often called *S. officinalis*. See cut under *leech*.

sanguisuge (sang'gwi-sūj), *n.* [< NL. *Sanguisuga*.] A sangsue; a leech; a member of the old genus *Sanguisuga*.

sanguisugent (sang-gwi-sū'jẹnt), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sugen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*. Cf. *sanguisuge*.] 1. Blood-sucking, as a leech; pertaining to a sanguisuge.—2. Sanguivorous, as a blood-sucking bat or vampire.

sanguisugous (sang-gwi-sū'gus), *a.* [< L. *sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker (see *sanguisuge*), + *-ous*.] Blood-sucking. [Rare.]

These were the *sanguisugous* wolves, Papists.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 120.

sanguivolent† (sang-gwiv'ọ-lẹnt), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *volere*, wish, want.] Bloodthirsty; bloody.

Marius. Oh, I am slain! . . .
Laelia. Sanguivolent murderers!
Can soldiers harbour such damn'd treachery?
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

sanguivorous (sang-gwiv'ọ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on blood; sanguisugent, as a bat: specifically noting the true vampires or blood-sucking bats. Also *sanguinivorous*.

Vampyrus spectrum, L., a large bat inhabiting Brazil, of sufficiently forbidding aspect, which was long considered by naturalists to be thoroughly *sanguivorous* in its habits. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 52.

sangwine†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sanguine*.

sanhedrim, sanhedrin (san'hē-drim, -drin), *n.* [= F. *sanhédrin* = Sp. *sanedrin* = Pg. *sanedrim, synedrim* = It. *sanedrin* = G. *sanhedrin*, < late Heb. *sanhedrin*, < Gr. *συνέδριον*, a council, lit. 'a sitting together,' < *σύν*, together, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, = E. *settle*[1].] 1. The supreme council and highest ecclesiastical and judicial tribunal of the Jewish nation. It consisted of 71 members, composed of the chief priests, elders, and scribes, and held daily sessions, except on sabbaths and festivals: specifically styled the *great sanhedrim*, to distinguish it from the *lesser* or *provincial sanhedrim* of 23 members appointed by the great sanhedrim, and having jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases. Such lesser tribunals were set up in towns and villages having not fewer than 120 representative men, including a physician, a scribe, and a schoolmaster. The great sanhedrim is said in the Talmud to have had its origin in the appointment by Moses of 70 elders to assist him as magistrates and judges (Num. xi. 16). The Greek origin of the name, however, seems to indicate that the thing originated during the Macedonian supremacy in Palestine. The name was dropped under the presidency of Gamaliel IV. (A. D. 270–300), while the institution itself became extinct on the death of its last president, Gamaliel VI. (425).

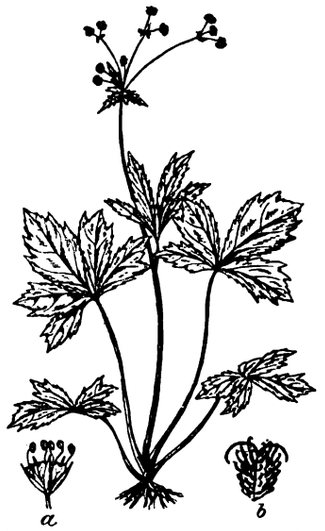
Christian parliaments must exceed its religion and government of the *sanhedrim*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 11.

2. By extension, some similar assembly; a parliament.

Let him give on till he can give no more,
The thrifty *Sanhedrin* shall keep him poor;
And every shekel which he can receive
Shall cost a limb of his prerogative.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 390.

sanhedrist (san'hē-drist), *n.* [< *sanhedr(im)* + *-ist*.] A member of the sanhedrim. [Rare.]

sanicle (san'i-kl), *n.* [< ME. *sanicle* = D. *sanikel* = MLG. *sannekele* = MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *sanikel*, < OF. (and F.) *sanicle* = Sp. *sanícula* = Pg. *sanicula* = It. *sanicola*, < ML. (and NL.) *sanicula*, f., also *saniculum*, n., sanicle, so called from its healing wounds, in form dim. of L. *sanus*, sound, healthy, > *sanare*, heal: see *sane*[1].] 1. A plant of the genus *Sanicula*. The common sanicle, called *wood-sanicle*, is *S. Europæa*, of Europe and



Flowering Plant of Sanicle (*Sanicula Marilandica*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, the fruit.

central Asia, a plant once credited with great remedial virtues. There are several American species, of which *S. Marilandica*, called *black snakeroot*, is said to possess some medicinal properties.

Sanicle, with its tenacious burrs, in the woods.
The Century, XXXVIII. 647.

2. A plant of some other genus. See the phrases.—**Alpine sanicle**, a plant of the genus *Cortusa* (which see).—**American sanicle**. See *Heuchera*.—**Bear's-ear sanicle**. See *Cortusa*.—**Great sanicle**, an old name of *Alchemilla vulgaris*, the lady's-mantle, probably from a resemblance of its leaves to those of the true sanicle.—**Indian** or **white sanicle**, the white snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageratoides*.—**Wood-sanicle**. See def. 1.

Sanicula (sạ-nik'ū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699): see *sanicle*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Saniculeæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary; by fruit forming a small bur usually covered with hooked bristles; and by flowers in small and commonly panicled umbels, with small bracts, most of the flowers unisexual, the staminate all pedicelled. There are about 12 species, chiefly North American, some South American, either in the Andes or beyond the tropics, a few existing elsewhere, particularly *S. Europæa*, widely distributed over the Old World. They are herbs with leaves palmately divided into three or five toothed or dissected segments, and irregularly compound umbels of small and usually greenish flowers. The name *sanicle* applies to the species in general; *S. Marilandica* of the eastern United States is also called *black snakeroot*. See *sanicle*.

Saniculeæ (san-i-kū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1824), < *Sanicula* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of umbelliferous plants, typified by the genus *Sanicula*. It is characterized by commonly conspicuous calyx-teeth, irregularly compound inflorescence, and a fruit somewhat transversely cylindrical or compressed, its furrows without oil-tubes. It includes 10 genera, of which *Eryngium* and *Sanicula* (the type) are the chief.

sanidaster (san'i-das-tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σανίς* (*σανιδ-*), a board, tablet, + *ἀστήρ*, a star.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a kind of microsclere or flesh-spicule, consisting of a straight axis spinose throughout its length.

This [spiraster], by losing its curvature, becomes the *sanidaster*, and by simultaneous concentration of its spines into a whorl at each end, the amphiaster.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

sanidine (san'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *σανίς* (*σανιδ-*), a board, tablet covered with gypsum, + *-ine*[2].] A variety of orthoclase feldspar, occurring in glassy transparent crystals in lava, trachyte, and other volcanic rocks, chiefly those of comparatively recent age. It usually contains more or less soda.

sanidine-trachyte (san'i-din-trā'kīt), *n.* A variety of trachyte, the ground-mass of which consists almost wholly of minute crystals of sanidine.

sanidinic (san-i-din'ik), *a.* [< *sanidine* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling sanidine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 748.

sanies (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* [= F. *sanie* = Pg. *sanie*, < NL. *sanies*, < L. *sanies*, diseased blood, bloody matter; perhaps connected with *sanguis*, blood: see *sang*[3].] A thin greenish or reddish discharge from wounds or sores, less thick and white than laudable pus.

sanify (san'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanified*, ppr. *sanifying*. [< L. *sanus*, sound (see *sane*[1]), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make healthy; improve in sanitary conditions. [Rare.]

Where this [simplicity and frugality of living] is achieved, voluntary celibacy will become discreditable, . . . and the premature deaths of the bread-winners disappear before *sanified* cities and vanishing intemperance.
W. R. Greg, Enigmas of Life, p. 51, note.

sanious (sā'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *sanieux* = Pr. *sanios* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanioso*, < L. *saniosus*, full of bloody matter, < *sanies*, corrupted blood, bloody matter: see *sanies*.] 1. Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance.—2. Excreting or effusing: as, a *sanious* ulcer.

sanitarian (san-i-tā'ri-ạn), *n.* [< *sanitary* + *-an*.] A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures or reforms.

According as one is a *sanitarian*, a chemist, or a malarialist. *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 441.

sanitarily (san'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* As regards health or its preservation.

sanitarist (san'i-tā-rist), *n.* [Irreg. < *sanitary* + *-ist*.] One who advocates sanitary measures; one especially interested in sanitary measures or reforms.

sanitarium (san-i-tā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **sanitarius*: see *sanitary*. Cf. *sanatorium*.] An improper form for *sanatorium*.

sanitary (san'i-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *sanitaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanitario*, < NL. as if **sanitarius*, irreg. < L. *sanita(t-)s*, health: see *sanity*.] Pertaining to health or hygiene or the preservation of health; hygienic; healthy.

These great and blessed plans for what is called *sanitary* reform. *Kingsley*.

Solitary communion with Nature does not seem to have been *sanitary* or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 206.

Sanitary cordon. See *cordon*.—**Sanitary science**, such science as conduces to the preservation of health by showing how the parasitic and other causes of disease may be avoided.—**Sanitary ware**, coarse glazed earthenware used for drainage and for sewer-pipes.—**United States Sanitary Commission**, a body created by the Secretary of War in 1861, and charged with the distribution of "relief" to the soldiers during the civil war. The relief included food, clothing, medical stores, hospital supplies, etc. In addition the commission provided for the lodging of many soldiers, the preparation of hospital directories, the collection of vital statistics, the inspection of hospitals, and the adoption of various preventive measures. Its members were appointed by the Secretary of War and the United States Medical Bureau.=**Syn.** *Sanitary, Sanatory.* These two words are often confounded. *Sanitary* means "pertaining to health, hygienic": as, *sanitary* science; *sanitary* conditions (which may be good or bad). *Sanatory* means "serving to heal, therapeutic": as, *sanatory* medicines or agencies.

sanitate (san'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanitated*, ppr. *sanitating*. [< L. *sanita(t-)s*, health (see *sanity*), + *-ate*[2].] To render healthy; provide with sanitary appliances: as, to *sanitate* a camp. [Rare.]

sanitation (san-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *sanitate* + *-ion*.] The practical application of knowledge and science to the preservation of health; the putting and keeping in a sanitary condition.

Charles Kingsley, whose object in his novels was to preach *sanitation*, should be placed at the head of the list of those who have vividly depicted well-known diseases.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 582.

Later legislation [in England] has charged the Board of Guardians with the care of the *sanitation* of all parts of the Union which lie outside urban limits.
Woodrow Wilson, State, § 789.

sanitory (san'i-tọ-ri), *a.* An erroneous form for *sanitary*. [Rare.]

Estimating in a *sanitory* point of view the value of any health station. *Sir J. D. Hooker.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sanity (san'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sanité*, sanity, vernacularly *santé*, health, OF. *sante, sanite, santeit, saniteit*, health, = Sp. *sanidad* = Pg. *sanidade* = It. *sanità*, health, < L. *sanita(t-)s*, soundness of body, health, also soundness of mind, reason, good sense, sanity, also correctness and propriety of speech, < *sanus*, sound, healthy, sane: see *sane*[1].] The state or character of being sane; soundness of mind; saneness. See *insanity*.

sanjak (san'jak), *n.* [Also *sanjac, sandjak, sangiac* (< F.), formerly also *sanzack*; = F. *sangiac* = Sp. Pg. *sanjaco* = Ar. *sinjaq*, < Turk. *sanjaq*, a minor province or district (so called because the governor is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail), < *sanjaq*, flag, banner, a standard.] 1. A Turkish administrative district of the second grade; a subdivision of a vilayet or eyalet, governed by an officer formerly styled *sanjak-bey* (or *-beg*): now often styled *mutessariflik*, the governor being styled *mutessarif* or *kaimakam*.—2†. A sanjak-bey.

Which are as Vice-royes, and haue their Begs or *Sanzackes* under them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 291.

This country is called Carpousley; it has in it five or six villages, and is governed by an aga under the *sangiac* of Smyrna. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 57.

sanjakate (san'jak-āt), *n.* [Also *sanjacate, sangiacate, sangiakate*; = F. *sangiacat* = Sp. *sanja-*

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cado, sanjacato = Pg. *sanjacado;* as *sanjak* + *-ate*[3].] Same as *sanjak*, 1.

sanjak-bey (san'jak-bā), *n.* [< Turk. *sanjaq-beg*, < *sanjaq*, a minor province, + *beg*, bey: see *sanjak* and *bey*[1].] The governor of a sanjak.

Fortie miles further is Rossetto, which is a little towne without walles, . . . for gouernement whereof is appointed a *Saniacbey*, without any other guarde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 199.

sank[1] (sangk). Preterit of *sink*.

sank[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sang*[3].

Sankhya (säng'khyä), *n.* [Skt. *sānkhya*, < *samkhyā*, number.] One of the six leading systems of Hindu philosophy. It is attributed to the sage Kapila, and is generally regarded as the system most akin to Buddhism, or out of which Buddhism originally developed. It postulates the existence of matter and of individual spiritual beings, subject to transmigration, and acknowledges no deity. It aims at the emancipation of spirit from the bonds of matter by means of the spirit's recognition of its complete diversity from matter.

sannup (san'up), *n.* [Also *sannop;* Amer. Ind.] Among the American Indians, a married male member of the community; the husband of a squaw.

Chickatabot came with his *sannops* and squaws, and presented the governour with a hogshead of Indian corn.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 58.

Our Indian rivulet
Winds mindful still of *sannup* and of squaw.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

sanny (san'i), *n.* Same as *sandy*[1]. [Scotch.]

sanpan, *n.* See *sampan*.

San Paolo balsam. Same as *copaiba*.

sans (sanz), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *sanse;* < ME. *sans*, also *sanz, saun*, < OF. *sans, sains, seinz, senz*, F. *sans* = Pr. *sens, senes, ses* = Cat. *sens* = OSp. *senes, sen*, Sp. *sin* = Pg. *sem* = It. *senza* = Wall. *sai*, < L. *sine* (LL. **sinis* (?)) (also sometimes *nesi*, and without the negative *se, sed*), < *si*, OL. *sei*, if, + *ne*, not: see *ne*.] Without: a French word which has existed long in English without becoming naturalized: now archaic or affected, except as used in heraldry: as, a dragon *sans* wings; an ear of corn *sans* stalk.

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 166.

I am blest in a wife (Heaven make me thankful!)
Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, i. 1.

sansa (san'sä), *n.* A musical instrument of percussion, resembling a tambourine.

San Salvador balsam. Commercial balsam of Peru. See *balsam*.

sans-appel (sanz'a-pel'), *n.* [< F. *sans appel*, without appeal: *sans*, without; *appel*, appeal: see *sans* and *appeal*.] A person from whose decision there is no appeal; one whose opinion is decisive; an infallible person. [Rare.]

He had followed in full faith such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xix.

Sanscrit, Sanscritic, etc. See *Sanskrit*, etc.

sansculotte (sanz-kū-lot'), *n.* [< F. *sansculotte* (see def.); < *sans*, without, + *culotte*, breeches, < *cul*, breech, < L. *culus*, breech: see *recoil*[1].] 1. Literally, one who is without breeches: a name given to the poorer men of Paris who were prominent in the first French Revolution and took part in the attacks upon the court, the Bastille, etc. Its precise origin has been much disputed. It appears as a designation willingly assumed from the very beginning of its use.

Hence—2. An advanced Republican; a revolutionist; by extension, a communist or anarchist.

sansculotterie (sanz-kū-lot'rē), *n.* [< F. *sansculotterie*, < *sansculotte*, q. v.] Same as *sansculottism*.

sansculottic (sanz-kū-lot'ik), *a.* [< *sansculotte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involving sansculottism; revolutionary.

Those *sansculottic* violent Gardes Françaises or Centre Grenadiers shall have their mittimus.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. v. 1.

sansculottide (sanz-kū-lot'id), *n.* [< F. *sansculottide*, < *sansculotte:* see *sansculotte*.] One of the five (in leap-years six) complementary days resulting from the division of the year by the French revolutionists of 1789 into twelve months of thirty days each. They were added at the end of the month Fructidor.

sansculottism (sanz-kū-lot'izm), *n.* [F. *sansculottisme;* as *sansculotte* + *-ism*.] The opinions and principles of the sansculottes in any sense. *Carlyle*.

sansculottist (sanz-kū-lot'ist), *n.* [< *sansculotte* + *-ist*.] 1. A sansculotte.—2. A person who approves in an abstract way of the doctrines of the sansculottes, without taking active part in revolutionary measures.

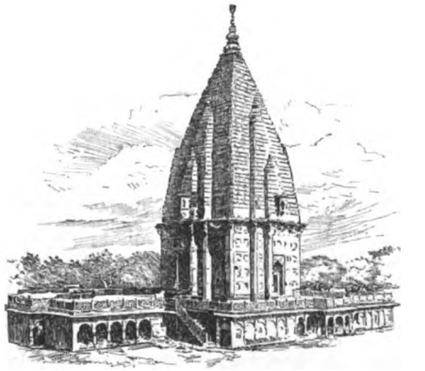
Sansevieria (san'sev-i-ē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1794), from the Prince of *Sanseviero* (1710–1771), a learned Neapolitan.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Hæmodoraceæ* and tribe *Ophiopogoneæ*. It is characterized by a long and slender perianth-tube, six filiform filaments, and a free ovary, fixed by a broad base, containing three cells and three erect ovules. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa and of the East Indies. They are plants of singular aspect, the true stem reduced to a short and thick rootstock from which spring long, thick, rigid, and sometimes cylindrical leaves, which are erect or spreading, resemble stems, and are filled with tough fibers. The flowers are of moderate size or sometimes very long, and are clustered among dry bracts in a dense raceme on a tall and stout unbranched leafless flower-stalk. This genus is the source of the fiber known as *bowstring hemp*, so named from a native use in India. (See *moorva*.) African bowstring hemp is the similar product of *S. Guineensis*.



Sansevieria Zeylanica. *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

Sanskrit (san'skrit), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Sanscrit*, formerly also *Samskrit, Samkrit;* = F. *sanskrit, sanscrit, samskrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanscrito* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sanskrit*, < Skt. *Samskrita*, Sanskrit, so called as being the cultivated or literary language, distinguished from the vulgar dialects, or, some say, because regarded as a perfect language, the speech of the gods, formed by infallible rules, < *samskrita*, prepared, formed, wrought, adorned, perfect, < *sam*, together (= E. *same*), + *-s* (euphonic) + *krita*, made, formed, < √ *kar*, make, akin to L. *creare*, create: see *create*. The name *Sanskrit* is opposed to *Prakrit*, Skt. *prākrita*, lit. 'common, vulgar,' the name given to the vulgar dialects which gradually developed from the original Sanskrit, and from which most of the languages now spoken in Upper India are derived, as the Romance languages developed out of the vulgar Latin.] **I.** *n.* The ancient and sacred language of India, being that in which most of the vast literature of that country is written, from the oldest parts of the Vedas (supposed to date from about 2000–1500 B. C.) downward. It is one of the Indo-European or Aryan family of tongues, a sister of the Persian, Greek, Latin, Germanic, Slavonic, and Celtic tongues. The earliest Sanskrit of the Vedas differs considerably from that of the later literature. Though Sanskrit has long ceased to be a vernacular language, it continues to be employed, in its later form, for literary purposes, much as Latin continued and continues to be used as a learned tongue. Abbreviated *Skt.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sanskrit: as, early *Sanskrit* idioms.—**Sanskrit (or Indo-Aryan) architecture**, the ancient architecture of the northern plain of India, and notably of the Ganges valley. A leading char-


Sanskrit Architecture.—Sumaree Temple, Benares, India.

acteristic of the style is its predilection for tower-like temples of square plan with a vertical base and an upper part of convexly curved outline. From this style as an origin was developed the Jain architecture. See *Jain*.

Sanskritic (san-skrit'ik), *a.* [Also *Sanscritic* (NL. *Sanscriticus*); as *Sanskrit* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from Sanskrit.

The languages of the south [of India] are Dravidian, not *Sanskritic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 697.

Sanskritist (san'skrit-ist), *n.* [Also *Sanscritist;* < *Sanskrit* + *-ist*.] A person distinguished for attainments in Sanskrit.

sans nombre (soṅ nōm'br). [F.: *sans*, without; *nombre*, number.] In *her.*, repeated often, and covering the field: said of any small bearing: as, a field or mullets *sans nombre* gules. The small bearings are generally arranged in a formal manner. By some writers it is held that the figures in sans nombre must not be cut off at the edges of the escutcheon. Compare *semé*.

Sanson's images. The reflections from the anterior surface of the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens of the eye.

Sanson's map-projection. See *projection*.

sans-serif (sanz'ser'if), *n.* [< F. *sans*, without, + E. *serif*.] A printing-type without serifs, or finishing cross-lines at the ends of main strokes. See *serif*, and *Gothic*, *n.*, 3. [Eng.]

sans souci (soṅ sō-sē'). [F.: *sans*, without; *souci*, care.] Without care; free from care: used specifically as the name (*Sans Souci*) of a royal palace at Potsdam in Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.

sant†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint*.

Santa Ana bark. See *bark*[2].

Santa Fé nutmeg. See *nutmeg*, 2.

santal (san'tal), *n.* [< ML. *santalum*, sandalwood: see *sandal*[2].] In *phar.*, sandalwood.—**Oil of santal.** See *oil*.

Santalaceæ (san-ta-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), < *Santalum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of apetalous plants of the series *Achlamydosporeæ*. It is characterized by a one-celled inferior ovary with one, two, or three ovules, pendulous from the summit of a slender erect stalk or funiculus, and by a green or colored perianth of one row, commonly of four or five valvate lobes with as many stamens, and a flat, ring-like, or sheathing disk. The fruit is a nut or more often a drupe, the exocarp either thin and dry or fleshy, or sometimes thick, the nut or stone containing a roundish smooth, wrinkled, or deeply furrowed seed. The species are either trees, shrubs, or low herbs, a few parasitic on branches or on roots. They are distinguished from the allied *Loranthaceæ* by the structure of the ovary, as well as their habit, which still more strikingly separates them from the *Balanophoraceæ*. There are about 200 species, distributed in 28 genera and 4 tribes, widely dispersed in tropical and temperate regions throughout the world. The leaves are alternate or opposite, smooth and entire, with the veins obscure, or sometimes all reduced to mere scales. The flowers are small or rarely conspicuous, green or yellowish, less often orange. Three genera extend into the United States—*Comandra, Pyrularia*, and *Buckleya*. For illustrative genera, see *Santalum* (the type), *Osyris*, and *Pyrularia*.

santalaceous (san-ta-lā'shius), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the order *Santalaceæ*.

santalic (san-tal'ik), *a.* [< *santal* + *-ic*.] Derived from sandalwood.

santalin (san'ta-lin), *n.* [= F. *santaline;* as *santal* + *-in*[2].] The coloring matter of red sandalwood, which may be obtained by evaporating the alcoholic infusion to dryness. It is a red resin, fusible at 212° F., and is very soluble in acetic acid, as well as in alcohol, essential oils, and alkaline lyes.

Santalum (san'ta-lum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < ML. *santalum*, sandal: see *sandal*[2].] 1. A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the sandalwoods, type of the order *Santalaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Osyrideæ*. The flowers are perfect, marked by parallel anther-cells which open lengthwise, by a sheathing disk produced into distinct fleshy scales, and by a bill-shaped or ovoid perianth, its tube adherent to the base of the ovary, the limb deeply divided into usually four valvate lobes, the stamens, together with clusters of hairs, borne on their base. The 8 species are native from the East Indies to Australia and the Pacific islands. They are smooth plants, bearing opposite or rarely alternate petioled coriaceous leaves, which are feather-veined, but with the midrib alone conspicuous. The flowers are borne in the upper axils or in short loose terminal panicles trichotomously branching, and are followed by roundish drupes crowned by the ring-like scar of the fallen perianth. For species, see *sandalwood* (with cut).

2. [*l. c.*] The wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, often called *red saunders*.

Santa Maria tree. See *tree*.

Santa Martha bark. See *bark*[2].

Santa Martha wood. Same as *peach-wood*.

santee (san'tē), *n.* [Guzerathi *sānti*, a measure of land, equal to either 60 or 90 bighas (see *bega*).] An East Indian land-measure, equal in some districts to as much as can be plowed by two bullocks in a season, and in others to what three or even four bullocks can plow.

Santee beds (san-tē' bedz). [So called from the *Santee* river, South Carolina.] A division of the Lower Eocene, consisting, near Charleston in South Carolina, where it is well displayed, of a white limestone with marly strata. The burstone of Georgia and Alabama is of the same geological age.

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Santenot (soṅ-te-nō′), *n.* An excellent white wine of Burgundy, produced in the Côte d'Or. It resembles Meursault, the wine of that name being produced in the same climate.

santer (sän′-tėr), *v. i.* A dialectal spelling of *saunter*.

santir, santur (san′tėr), *n.* A variety of dulcimer used in the East.

The prototype of our pianoforte is evidently the dulcimer, known at an early time to the Arabs and Persians, who call it *santir*. It was played by means of two slightly curved sticks.

S. K. Art Handbook, No. v., [p. 5.



Santir, after a Persian painting. (From "South Kensington Museum Art Handbook.")

Santist, Santost, *n.* Same as *Sanctus*.

Santolina (san-tō-lī′nä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), said to be named from its repute in medieval medicine and its flax-like leaves; < L. *sanctus* (> It. *santo*), holy, + *linum*, flax: see *saint*[1] and *line*[1].] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideæ*. It is characterized by a chaffy receptacle, long-stalked roundish heads of flowers without rays, corollas with a hooded appendage at the base, smooth achenes which are three- or four-angled, and an involucre of many rows of dry and closely appressed bracts. The 8 species are all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby and remarkably odorous plants, very much branched at the base, bearing yellow flowers in small heads, and alternate leaves which are finely dissected. *S. Chamæcyparissus*, the common lavender-cotton, so called from being used like lavender and from its dense hoary pubescence, is a neat bedding-plant contrasting well with darker foliage. Its name is extended to the other species, some of them also cultivated.

santon (san′ton), *n.* [Earlier also *santoon;* = F. *sainton, santon* (also *santoron, sanctoron,* forms due to L. *sanctorum,* gen. pl. of *sanctus,* holy) = D. G. *santon,* < Sp. *santon,* a Turkish monk or friar (also Sp. *santon* = Pg. *santão,* a hypocrite), < *santo,* sacred, holy (see *saint*[1]), or else (in the Turkish sense) < Hind. *sant,* a devotee, a saint, a good simple man.] In Eastern countries, a kind of dervish or recluse, popularly regarded as a saint.

There go in this foreward 6 *Santones* with red turbants vpon their heads, & these eat and ride at the cost of the Captaine of the Carouan. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 204.

Adjoyning unto them are lodgings for *santons,* which are fools and mad-men. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 93.

He was (say the Arabian historians) one of those holy men termed *santons,* who pass their lives in hermitages, in fasting, meditation, and prayer, until they attain to the purity of saints and the foresight of prophets.

Irving, Granada, p. 23.

All the foregleams of wisdom in *santon* and sage,
In prophet and priest, are our true heritage.
Whittier, Quaker Alumni.

Santonian (san-tō′ni-an), *n.* [< L. *Santoni, Santones,* a people of Aquitania (see *santonic*), + *-ian.*] In *geol.,* the lower subdivision of the Senonian, which in England forms the uppermost division of the Cretaceous, but in France and Belgium is overlain by the Danian, a group wanting to the north of the Channel. The Santonian of France is divided into three subgroups, each characterized by a peculiar species of *Micraster*.

santonic (san-ton′ik), *a.* [< NL. *santonica,* the specific name of *Artemisia santonica,* fem. of L. *Santonicus* (Gr. Σαντονικός), pertaining to the Santoni (*Santonicum absinthium* (Gr. σαντονικόν, σαντόνιον), also *Santonica herba,* a kind of wormwood found in their country), < *Santoni, Santones,* a people of Aquitania, whose name survives in that of the place called *Saintes* in France.] Derived from the plant santonica.

santonica (san-ton′i-kä), *n.* [NL.: see *santonic.*] 1. The Tartarian southernwood, *Artemisia Gallica,* var. *pauciflora,* by some considered a distinct species. It was formerly confounded with *A. Santonica.*—2. An anthelmintic drug consisting of the flower-heads of this plant; Levant wormseed. The extract santonin, now produced mainly in Turkestan, is chiefly in use.

santonin (san′tō-nin), *n.* [< F. *santonine;* as *santon(ic)* + *-in*[2].] A bitter substance ($C_{15}H_{18}O_3$), the active principle of santonica, or wormseed. It is a crystalline, odorless, and neutral principle, insoluble in cold water, and an active poison. It is one of the most efficacious vermifuges for roundworms.

santoon, *n.* See *santon*.

Santorinian (san-tō-rin′i-an), *a.* [< *Santorini* (see def.) + *-an.*] Pertaining to or named after the Venetian anatomist Santorini (1681–1737): as, the *Santorinian* plexus (which see, under *plexus*).

Santorini's canal. See *canal*[1].

Santorini's cartilage. See *cartilages of Santorini,* under *cartilage*.

Santorini's fissures. Irregular fissures in the fibrocartilage of the pinna.

Santorini's muscle. The risorius.

Santorini's tubercles. Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).

santur, *n.* See *santir*.

Sanvitalia (san-vi-tā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1792), named after the *Sanvitali* family of Parma.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Zinnieæ*. It is characterized by a flattened and chaffy receptacle, solitary heads with fertile disk-flowers and spreading pistillate rays, and achenes bare or tipped with nine short awns. The 3 or 4 species are annual or perennial branching herbs, natives of Mexico and Texas, bearing opposite entire leaves, and small heads with yellow or white rays and purple centers suggesting *Rudbeckia*. *S. procumbens* is often cultivated for ornamental edgings.

sanzt, *prep.* See *sans*.

saouari (sou-ä′ri), *n.* See *souari*.

sap[1] (sap), *n.* [< ME. *sap* = MD. D. *sap* = MLG. *sap,* LG. *sapp* = OHG. *saph, saf,* MHG. *saf,* also, with excrescent *t, saft,* G. *saft,* sap; cf. Icel. *safi* = Sw. Dan. *saft* (conformed to G.): (*a*) Teut. root appar. **sap,* or according to the Icel. form **sab,* perhaps connected with OS. *sebbjan* = OHG. *seven, seppen,* MHG. *seben,* perceive, = L. *sapere,* taste, perceive, know: see *sapid, sapient.* (*b*) But perhaps the Teut. words are of L. origin, = F. *sève,* dial. *sève, sive* = Pr. *saba* = Sp. *saba, sabia* = Pg. *seiva,* juice, sap (cf. F. *saber,* yield sap), < L. *sapa,* must, new wine boiled. Cf. AS. *sæppe,* spruce-fir, < L. *sapinus, sappinus,* a kind of fir. (*c*) Not connected, as some suppose, with Gr. ὀπός, juice, sap, = L. *sucus, succus,* juice, sap, = Ir. *sug* = Russ. *sokŭ,* sap, = Lith. *sakas,* tree-gum: see *opium, succulent.*] 1. The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as is the blood to animal life. It is the first product of the digestion of plant-food, and contains the elements of vegetable growth in a dissolved condition. The absorption of nutriment from the soil is effected by the minute root-hairs and papillæ, the absorbed nutriment being mainly composed of carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds dissolved in water. This ascending sap, or as it is termed *crude sap,* is apparently transmitted through the long cells in the vascular tissue of the stem and branches to the leaves, passing from cell to cell by the process known as *endosmose*. In the leaves is effected the process of digestion or assimilation, with the following results: (1) the chemical decomposition of the oxygenated matter of the sap, the absorption of carbon dioxid (carbonic acid), and the liberation of pure oxygen at the ordinary atmospheric temperature; (2) a counter-operation by which oxygen is absorbed from the air, and carbon dioxid exhaled; (3) the transformation of the remaining crude sap into organic substances which enter into the composition of the plant: this change is effected in the chlorophyl-cells of the leaves under the influence of light, and the assimilated sap, or as it is termed *elaborated sap,* descends through the branches and stem to the growing parts of the plant requiring the same, there to be used up, after undergoing a series of changes included under the name *metastasis,* or to form deposits of reserve material lodged in various parts for future use. The ascent of the sap is one of the most wonderful phenomena of spring, and apparently depends not so much on the state of the weather—for it begins in the depth of winter—as on the plant having had its sufficient term of rest, and being, therefore, constrained by its very nature to renewed activity. Hence—2. The juice or fluid the presence of which in anything is characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; blood.

A handkerchief; which say to her did drain
The purple *sap* from her sweet brother's body.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 277.

3. The alburnum of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; sap-wood.

sap[2] (sap), *n.* [Abbr. of *sappy* or *saphead.*] Same as *saphead.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

He maun be a saft *sap,* wi' a head nae better than a foxy frosted turnip. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xiv.

When I once attempted to read Pope's poems out of school hours, I was laughed at and called a *sap.*
Bulwer, Pelham, ii.

If you are patient because you think it a duty to meet insult with submission, you are an essential *sap,* and in no shape the man for my money.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, iv.

sap[2] (sap), *v. i.;* pret. and pp. *sapped,* ppr. *sapping.* [< *sap*[2], *n.*] To act like a sap; play the part of a ninny or a soft fellow. [Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

"They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he *saps.*"—"In other words," said Mr. Dale, with proper parsonic gravity, "he understands he was sent to school to learn his lessons, and he learns them. You call that *sapping.* I call it doing his duty."
Bulwer, My Novel, i. 12. (*Davies.*)

A pretty sportsman you are. . . . What 's that book on the ground? *Sapping* and studying still?
Kingsley, Yeast, i.

sap[3] (sap), *n.* [< OF. *sappe,* F. *sape,* a hoe, = Sp. *zapa* = Pg. *sapa,* a spade, = It. *zappa,* a mattock, < ML. *sappa, sapa,* a hoe, mattock, perhaps corrupted < Gr. σκαπάνη, a hoe, digging-tool, < σκάπτειν, dig: see *shave.*] 1†. A tool for digging; a mattock.

Zappa, a mattocke to dig and delue with, a *sappe.*
Florio.

2. [< *sap*[3], *v.*] *Milit.,* a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place when within range of fire. The trench is formed by trained men (sappers), who place gabions as a cover (filled with the earth taken from the trench) along the intended line of parapet—the earth excavated, after the gabions have been filled, being thrown toward the fortress, to form a parapet capable of resisting artillery. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side. A sap is usually made by four men working together.

At three points on the Jackson road, in front of Leggett's brigade, a *sap* was run up to the enemy's parapet, and by the 25th of June we had it undermined and the mine charged. *U. S. Grant,* Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

Flying sap (*milit.*), the rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

sap[3] (sap), *v.;* pret. and pp. *sapped,* ppr. *sapping.* [< OF. *sapper,* F. *saper* (= Sp. *zapar* = Pg. *sapar* = It. *zappare*), sap, undermine; from the noun: see *sap*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To undermine; render unstable by digging into or eating away the foundations, or, figuratively, by some analogous insidious or invisible process; impair the stability of, by insidious means: as, to *sap* a wall; to *sap* a person's constitution, or the morals of a community.

Nor safe their dwellings were, for, *sap'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 397.

Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 107.

At the same time the insidious art of a Dominican friar . . . had been surely *sapping* the fidelity of the garrison from within. *Motley,* Dutch Republic, III. 526.

2. *Milit.,* to approach or pierce with saps or trenches.

II. *intrans.* To dig or use saps or trenches; hence, to impair stability by insidious means.

Zappare, to digge, or delue, or grubbe the ground; to *sap.*
Florio.

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping.* *Tatler.*

sapadillo (sap-a-dil′ō), *n.* Same as *sapodilla*.

sapajou (sap′a-jö), *n.* [= G. *sapaju,* < F. *sapajou, sajou.*] 1. A sajou, or sai with a prehensile tail; some species of *Ateles* or *Cebus;* especially, a spider-monkey or a capuchin. See cut under *spider-monkey.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lacépède).] The genus of spider-monkeys: same as *Ateles.* = **Syn. 1.** See *saguin*.

sapan-wood, sappan-wood (sa-pan′wůd), *n.* [= F. *sapan, sappan* = Sp. *sapan* = Pg. *sapão* (NL. *sappan*), < Malay *sapang.*] A dyewood produced by a small East Indian tree, *Cæsalpinia Sappan.* It yields a good red color, which, however, is not easily fixed. Also *sampfen-wood, bukkum-wood.*

sap-ball (sap′bâl), *n.* A local name for those species of *Polyporus* that grow on trees, but more specifically applied to *Polyporus squamosus,* abounding on decayed trunks, especially of ash-trees, the stems of which sometimes form a foundation for tennis-balls. It is sometimes used for razor-strops. See cut under *Polyporus.*

sap-beetle (sap′bē′tl), *n.* A beetle which feeds on sap; specifically, any beetle of the family *Nitidulidæ*.

sap-boiler (sap′boi′lėr), *n.* A special form of portable furnace with kettle or pans, used for evaporating the sap of which maple-sugar is made.

sap-bucket (sap′buk′et), *n.* In *maple-sugar manuf.,* a bucket into which the sap flows from the tree when it has been tapped.

sap-cavity (sap′kav′i-ti), *n.* In *bot.,* one of certain sacs or cavities in the leaves of officinal and other species of aloe, filled with a colorless or variously colored sap. They are thin-walled and semicircular in transverse section.

sap-color (sap′kul′or), *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, etc.

sape, saip (sāp), *n.* Scotch forms of *soap*.

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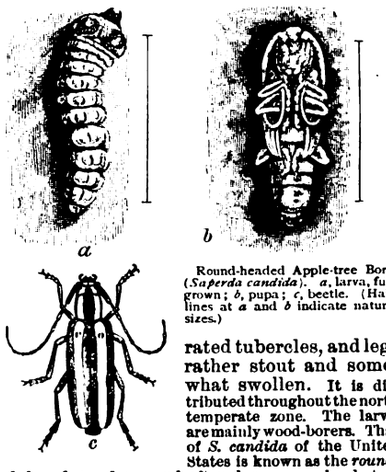
Saperda (sā-pėr'dä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σαπέρδης, a kind of fish.] A notable genus of long-horn beetles of the family *Cerambycidæ*, having moderately short antennæ which are finely pubescent and mounted upon well-separated tubercles, and legs rather stout and somewhat swollen. It is distributed throughout the north temperate zone. The larvæ are mainly wood-borers. That of *S. candida* of the United States is known as the *round-headed apple-tree borer*, and often damages orchards to a serious extent by boring the cambium layer under the bark.



Round-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Saperda candida*): *a*, larva, full-grown; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle. (Hair-lines at *a* and *b* indicate natural sizes.)

sap-fagot (sap'fag'ot), *n.* *Milit.*, a fascine about 3 feet long, used in sapping to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made.

sap-fork (sap'fôrk), *n.* *Milit.*, a fork-shaped lever employed for moving the sap-roller forward and holding it in position when exposed to the fire of field-guns.

sapful (sap'fûl), *a.* [< *sap*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of sap; containing sap; sappy. *Coleridge.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sap-green (sap'grēn), *n.* A green coloring matter extracted from the juice of buckthorn-berries. The ripe berries are submitted to pressure, when a purple-red juice is obtained, which becomes green on the addition of an alkali. The liquid is then concentrated and filled into bladders, where it becomes hard and brittle. It is sometimes used as a water-color, but is not durable. It is also used by paper-stainers and leather-dyers. Sometimes called *bladder-green* and *iris green*. See *Rhamnus*.

sapharensian (saf-a-ren'si-an), *a.* [< Ar. *tarich al-sefar*, perhaps from *sifr*, zero.] Of or pertaining to the Spanish era, dates expressed in which are to be reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 38 from them. This era was prevalent in Spain from the fifth to the twelfth century.

saphead (sap'hed), *n.* [So called in allusion to his freshness and greenness; < *sap*[1] + *head.* Cf. *sap*[2], *sappy.*] A silly fellow; a ninny. Also *sap.* [Colloq.]

sap-headed (sap'hed'ed), *a.* [< *sap*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Silly; foolish. [Colloq.]

saphena (sa-fē'nä), *n.*; pl. *saphenæ* (-nē). [= OF. *saphena, saphene*, F. *saphène* = Sp. *safena* = Pg. *saphena* = It. *safena*, < NL. *saphena*, sc. *vena*, a prominent vein, < Gr. σαφηνής, plain, visible, < σα-, an intensive prefix, + φαίνειν, show, φαίνεσθαι, appear. The Ar. *safīn* or *sāfīn*, the name of two veins in the leg, supposed to be the source of the NL. and Rom. word, is from the same Gr. source.] A saphenous vein or nerve.

saphenal (sa-fē'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *saphena* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Same as *saphenous.*

II. *n.* The saphenous vein.

saphenous (sa-fē'nus), *a.* and *n.* [< *saphena* + *-ous.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Prominent, as a vein of the leg.—2. Of or pertaining to a saphenous nerve or vein.—**External saphenous nerve**, a branch of the internal popliteal supplying the skin on the outer side of the foot. Also called *short saphenous nerve.*—**Great saphenous artery**, in man, an occasional branch of the femoral artery arising either above or below the origin of the profunda. The vessel is normal in the rabbit and other mammals.—**Internal saphenous nerve**, the largest cutaneous branch of the anterior crural. It passes down on the inner side of the knee, leg, and foot, as far as the great toe. Also called *long saphenous nerve.*—**Saphenous opening**, the aperture in the fascia lata through which the saphenous vein passes to join the femoral vein; the largest opening in the cribriform fascia (which see, under *fascia*). It is also the place of exit of femoral hernia.—**Saphenous veins**, two superficial veins of the leg, the internal or long and the external or short. The former takes its origin from the dorsum of the foot, and passes up along the inner side of the limb to empty into the femoral vein about an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament. The latter arises from the outer side of the foot, and terminates in the popliteal.—**Small saphenous artery**, an anomalous artery, rarely met with, formed by the enlargement of the median superficial sural artery.

II. *n.* A saphenous vein or nerve; a saphena: as, the long *saphenous;* the short *saphenous.*

sapho, *n.* See *sappho.*

sapid (sap'id), *a.* [= F. *sapide*, OF. *sade* = Sp. *sápido*, < L. *sapidus*, having a taste, savory, < *sapere*, have a taste, taste of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, be wise: see *sapient.* Cf. *sap*[1]. Hence the negative *insipid.*] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor or relish; tasteful; savory.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Very many bodies have no taste whatever; and the *sapid* qualities of others vary according as they are hot or cold. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 318.

sapidity (sā-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sapidité* = Pr. *sapiditat;* as *sapid* + *-ity.*] Sapid character or property; the property of stimulating or pleasing the palate; tastefulness; savor; relish.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is ingustible, void of all *sapidity.*
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21. (*Richardson.*)

sapidless (sap'id-les), *a.* [< *sapid* + *-less.*] Without taste, savor, or relish; insipid. [Rare and erroneously formed.]

I am impatient and querulous under culinary disappointments, as to come home at the dinner hour, for instance, expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapidless.* *Lamb*, Grace before Meat.

sapidness (sap'id-nes), *n.* Sapidity.

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the flesh-pots, they longed to taste and to return.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 854.

sapience (sā'pi-ens), *n.* [< ME. *sapience*, < OF. (and F.) *sapience* = Pr. *sapiensa* = Sp. Pg. *sapiencia* = It. *sapienza*, < L. *sapientia*, wisdom, < *sapien(t-)s*, wise, discerning: see *sapient.*] 1. The character of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom; common prudence: often used ironically. [In early writers the meaning is influenced by the sixth book of Aristotle's "Nicomachæan Ethics," where this word was used to translate σοφία, defined by Aristotle as the union of science, or demonstrative knowledge, with nous, or cognition of principles. Aristotle also applies it to the knowledge of a master of any art. But in scholastic writings it usually means knowledge of the most difficult subjects, metaphysics, theology, thus again translating σοφία.]

That thou hatz in thy hert holy connyng
Of *sapyence* thi sawle ful sothes to schawe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1626.

Ther goth he
That is the man of so grete *sapience*,
And held us lovers leest in reverence.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 515.

Sapience and love
Immense, and all his Father in him shone.
Milton, P. L., vii. 195.

A thousand names are toss'd into the crowd,
Some whisper'd softly, and some twang'd aloud,
Just as the *sapience* of an author's brain
Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain.
Cowper, Charity, l. 519.

2. The reasonable soul; the intellective faculty; that which distinguishes men from brutes; reason.

Ryght as a man has *sapiences* three,
Memorie, engyn, and intellect also.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 338.

Many a wretch in Bedlam . . .
Still has gratitude and *sapience*
To spare the folks that give him ha'pence.
Swift. (*Johnson.*)

3. The sense of taste, or intelligence compared to taste.

Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,
And elegant, of *sapience* no small part,
Since to each meaning savour we apply,
And palate call judicious. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1018.

4†. The apocryphal Book of Wisdom.

Ich wrot hure a byble,
And sette hure to *Sapience* and to the sauter glosed.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 117.

sapient (sā'pi-ent), *a.* [< L. *sapien(t-)s*, knowing, discerning, wise, discreet, ppr. of *sapere*, of things, taste, smell of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, etc. Cf. *sapid*, and see *sap*[1]. From the same source are ult. *insipient, insipid, sage*[1], etc.] Wise; sage; discerning: now generally used ironically.

Now tell me, dignified and *sapient* sir,
My man of morals, nurtured in the shades
Of Academus, is this false or true?
Cowper, Task, ii. 531.

Temples served by *sapient* priests, and choirs
Of virgins crowned with roses.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xi.

Another way my *sapient* guide conducts me.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iv. 149.

sapiential (sā-pi-en'shal), *a.* [< LL. *sapientialis*, < L. *sapientia*, wisdom (see *sapience*), + *-al.*] Containing, exhibiting, or affording wisdom; characterized by wisdom.

God will work on man by moral means, . . . and his work of grace is *sapiential*, magnifying the contrivance and conduct of his wisdom, as well as his power.
Baxter, Divine Life, i. 11.

Sapiential Books (of the Bible and Apocrypha), Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom (The Wisdom of Solomon), and Ecclesiasticus (The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach).

Open your bibles, where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetical *books.* *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 66.

sapientially† (sā-pi-en'shal-i), *adv.* In a sapiential or wise manner. *Baxter.*

sapiently (sā'pi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sapient manner; wisely; sagaciously; sagely.

Sapindaceæ (sap-in-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1811), < *Sapindus* + *-aceæ.*] An order of trees and shrubs of the cohort *Sapindales*, characterized by usually compound leaves, a single style, and ovary-cells with the ovules one or two in number and ascending, or numerous and horizontal. The flowers have usually four or five imbricated and unequal sepals, three, four, or five imbricated petals, eight stamens inserted within the disk, and a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit capsular or indehiscent, a drupe, berry, or nut, or composed of two or three wing-fruits. As recently revised by Radlkofer, the order includes about 950 species, and is most abundant in the tropics, with only a few genera in temperate regions. The 122 genera are included in 14 tribes. The species are usually tall trees, with a watery juice, and in the tropics bear evergreen alternate abruptly pinnate leaves, generally with small flowers without odor and with inconspicuous colors. For prominent genera, see *Sapindus* (the type), *Paullinia, Cœlreuteria*, and *Nephelium.* The well-known genera *Acer, Æsculus*, and *Staphylea* now pass respectively into the orders *Aceraceæ, Hippocastanaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ.* See *Sapindales*, and cuts under *Cœlreuteria, Negundo*, and *Sapindus.*

sapindaceous (sap-in-dā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *Sapindaceæ* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to the order *Sapindaceæ;* of the nature of *Sapindaceæ.*

Sapindales (sap-in-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Sapindus*, q. v.] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the series *Discifloræ*, characterized by stamens inserted on a disk, ovules commonly one or two in a cell, ascending and with a ventral raphe, or solitary and pendulous from an ascending funiculus. The leaves are usually compound, and the flowers polygamously dicœcious. According to the latest revisions, it includes 7 orders—the *Aceraceæ, Hippocastanaceæ, Melianthaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ*, formerly regarded as suborders of the *Sapindaceæ*, being now erected into independent orders.

Sapindeæ (sā-pin'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1821), < *Sapindus* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Sapindaceæ*, characterized by alternate leaves, seeds without albumen, and stamens inserted in a circle or unilaterally within the disk at the base of the ovary. It includes 7 genera, of which *Sapindus* is the type.

Sapindus (sā-pin'dus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the saponaceous fruit, < L. *sap(o) Ind(ic)-us*, Indian soap: see *soap* and *Indic.*] A genus of polypetalous trees, type of the order *Sapindaceæ* and of the tribe *Sapindeæ.* It is characterized by regular and polygamous flowers with four or five sepals and as many petals, twice as many stamens, filaments bearded or hairy, versatile anthers, a complete and regular disk, solitary ovules, and a fruit of one or two oblong or globose nutlets, each containing a single globose seed without an aril. There are about 40 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, mostly trees, sometimes climbing shrubs. They bear alternate leaves, which are undivided, or are abruptly pinnate with several entire leaflets, or are reduced to a single leaflet. The flowers form terminal or axillary racemes or panicles. All the species, and several specifically, are known as *soapberry.* See *soapberry;* also *wild china-tree*, under *china-tree.*



Branch with Fruits of *Sapindus marginatus.* *a*, a flower.

sapi-outan, *n.* See *sapi-utan.*

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Sapium (sā′pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1756), said to be < "Celtic *sap*, fat, in allusion to the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk" (Imp. Dict.); but no such Celtic word is found.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by spiked or racemed flowers which are commonly glandular-bracted, by two free stamens, and by a capsule which at length opens loculicidally, but long afterward retains its seeds persistent on a three-winged columella. There are about 25 species, widely scattered through most warm regions. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate petioled leaves, which are usually entire and glandular at the base. *S. Laurocerasus*, var. *ellipticum* (*S. laurifolium*), is the Jamaica milkwood or gum-tree, a middle-sized tree with shining leaves, abounding in an annoying milky juice. *S. biglandulosum*, of which there are many varieties, yields in the West Indies a gum like caoutchouc, and in Paraguay a tan-bark. The East Indian *S. Indicum* has a milky stinging juice; its leaves afford in Borneo, where it is called *boroo*, a dye and a stain for ratan, and its young fruit is acid and eaten as a condiment, though the fruit is said to be used as a poison for alligators.

sapi-utan, sapi-outan (sap′i-ö-tan), *n.* [Malay *sapi-ūtān*, 'cow of the woods' or 'wild cow,' < *sapi*, cow, + *ūtān*, woods, wild. Cf. *orang-utan*.] The wild cow or ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*. See *Anoa*.



Sapi-utan (*Anoa depressicornis*).

sapless (sap′les), *a.* [< *sap*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Destitute of sap; dry; withered.

A wither'd vine
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 12.

Like a *sapless* leaflet now
Frozen upon December's bough.
Shelley, Written Among Euganean Hills.

Hence—2. Destitute of or deficient in vital force.

I am the root that gave thee nourishment,
And made thee spring fair; do not let me perish,
Now I am old and *sapless*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

All the books of philosophers are *sapless* and empty, in comparison of the teaching of Jesus Christ.
Baxter, Life of Faith, iii. 10.

sapling (sap′ling), *n.* [< ME. *sappelynge*; < *sap*[1] + *-ling*[1].] 1. A young tree: especially applied to an immature forest-tree when its trunk attains three or four inches in diameter.

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *sapling* with a falling oak?
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Figuratively—2. A young person.

Peace, tender *sapling*; thou art made of tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 50.

3. A greyhound that has never run in a coursing-match; a young greyhound from the time of whelping to the end of the first season thereafter.

sapling-cup (sap′ling-kup), *n.* An open tankard for drinking new ale. It is formed of wood, with staves hooped like a diminutive barrel, and has a wooden cover. See *stave-tankard*.

sapling-tankard (sap′ling-tang′kärd), *n.* Same as *sapling-cup* and *stave-tankard*.

sapo[1] (sā′pō), *n.* [L.: see *soap*.] In *phar.*, soap.

sapo[2] (sā′pō), *n.* [< Sp. *sapo*, a large toad.] In *ichth.*, the toad-fish, *Batrachus tau*. Also *sarpo*.

sapodilla (sap-ō-dil′ä), *n.* [Also *sappodilla*, *sapodillo*, *sappodillo*, *sapadillo*, *sappadillo*; = F. *sapotille* = D. *sapodille* = G. *sappadill*, < Sp. *sapotilla*, dim. of *sapota*, the sapota-tree: see *sapota*.] A large tree, *Achras Sapota*, native in tropical America, cultivated there and in other tropical regions for its fruit, the sapodilla or sapodilla-plum. This has an acrid juice which disappears with incipient decay, when the fruit becomes very sugary. The wood is hard, heavy, and durable, of a reddish-brown color. Also called *naseberry*, and sometimes *bully-tree*. See *Achras* and *chicle gum*.



Sapodilla (*Achras Sapota*). *a*, the fruit; *b*, the same, transversely cut.

sapodilla-plum (sap-ō-dil′ä-plum), *n.* See *sapodilla*.

saponaceous (sap-ō-nā′shius), *a.* [= F. *saponacé* = Sp. *saponáceo* = Pg. It. *saponaceo*, < NL. **saponaceus*, soapy, < L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap: see *soap*.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the properties of soap. Saponaceous bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salts.

He [Lord Westbury] described a synodical judgment as "a well-lubricated set of words—a sentence so oily and *saponaceous* that no one can grasp it."
Dict. National Biography, IV. 429.

saponacity (sap-ō-nas′i-ti), *n.* [< *saponac-eous* + *-ity*.] Saponaceous character or quality.

Saponaria (sap-ō-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called with ref. to its mucilaginous juice, which forms a lather with water; fem. of **saponarius*, soapy: see *saponary*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophylleæ* and tribe *Silceneæ*. It is characterized by a many-seeded capsule opening at the apex into four short valves, and by flowers with an obscurely veined tubular or swollen calyx, five narrow, stalked petals, ten stamens, two styles, and a one-celled ovary with many ovules. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe (especially the southern part) and extratropical Asia. They are either annual or perennial herbs, often with conspicuous flowers and broad entire leaves. The best-known species are *S. officinalis*, the common soapwort, fuller's-herb, or bouncing-bet, and *S. Vaccaria*, the cow-herb. See especially *soapwort*, which is used as a general name; also cut under *petal*.

saponary (sap′ō-nā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *saponarius*, a soap-maker, prop. adj., pertaining to soap, < L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap: see *soap*.] Soapy; saponaceous.

A soft, *saponary* substance. *Boyle.*

saponifiable (sā-pon′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *saponify* + *-able*.] Capable of being saponified, or converted into soap.

saponification (sā-pon′i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *saponify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Conversion into soap; the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap. In an extended sense the term is applied to the resolution of all ethers and analogous substances into acids and alcohols.

saponifier (sā-pon′i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for the manufacture of glycerin and the fatty acids, by the decomposition of fats and the isolation of their several constituents. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A substance that produces saponification, as caustic soda or potash.

saponify (sā-pon′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saponified*, ppr. *saponifying*. [= F. *saponifier*, < L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

saponin (sap′ō-nin), *n.* [< L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap, + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$) found in the root of *Saponaria officinalis* and many other plants. It is a powerful sternutatory.

saponite (sap′ō-nīt), *n.* [< L. *sapo*(*n-*), soap, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap-rock.

sapor† (sā′pọr), *n.* [< L. *sapor*, taste, relish, flavor, savor, < *sapere*, taste: see *sapient*. Doublet of *savor*, q. v.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

There is some *sapor* in all ailments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

saporific (sap-ō-rif′ik), *a.* [= F. *saporifique*, < L. *sapor*, savor, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing or imparting taste, flavor, or relish. *Johnson.*

saporosity (sap-ō-ros′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *saporosus*, savory (see *savor*, *saporous*), + *-ity*.] That property of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

saporous (sap′ō-rus), *a.* [< LL. *saporosus*, also *saporus*, savory, < L. *sapor*, savor: see *sapor*.] Having flavor or taste; yielding some kind of taste.

Sapota (sā-pō′tä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), < Sp. *zapote* (> F. *sapote*) = Pg. *zapota*, < Mex. *zapotl* (*cochit-zapotl*), sapote. Cf. *sapodilla*.] 1. A former genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Sapotaceæ*, now called *Achras* (Linnæus, 1737). See *Achras*, *naseberry*, and *sapodilla*.—2. [*l. c.*] The sapodilla-plum.

Sapotaceæ (sap-ō-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Sapota* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Ebenales* in the series *Heteromeræ*, typified by the genus *Achras* (*Sapota*). It is characterized by regular and bisexual flowers, with short erect stamens borne on the corolla, either as many as its lobes (sometimes with an equal number of staminodia in the same or a second row) or twice as many in one or two series, by a superior ovary with a broad sessile base, and containing from two to five or rarely many cells, each with one amphitropous ovule, and by a large and straight embryo with a minute inferior radicle. It includes about 400 species in 40 genera and 9 tribes, natives chiefly of the tropics, especially of islands, and extending in the genus *Sideroxylon* into South Africa. They are trees or shrubs with milky juice, and often covered with a down composed of stellate hairs. They bear alternate rigid leaves which are entire and feather-veined; their flowers are clustered at the axils of the leaves or at the older nodes, and have commonly rigid and obtuse calyx-lobes longer than the corolla-tube. See *Isonandra*, *Bumelia*, *Bassia*, *Payena*, *Palaquium*, *Mimusops*, and *Chrysophyllum*, and cut under *sapodilla*.

sapotaceous (sap-ō-tā′shius), *a.* Having the characters of *Sapota*; belonging or pertaining to the *Sapotaceæ*.

sapotad (sap′ō-tad), *n.* A plant of the order *Sapotaceæ*. *Lindley.*

sappadillo (sap-a-dil′ō), *n.* See *sapodilla*.

sappan-wood, *n.* See *sapan-wood*.

sappar, sappare (sap′är, -ār), *n.* [A name given by Saussure to the blue disthene of the St. Gotthard; appar. based on *sapphire*, q. v.] A mineral, also called *cyanite* and *disthene*. See *cyanite*.

sapper[1] (sap′ėr), *n.* [< *sap*[1] + *-er*[1].] A chisel used in some sawing-machines to cut away waste or sap-wood and reduce a log to a cylindrical shape.

sapper[2] (sap′ėr), *n.* [< *sap*[3] + *-er*[1].] Cf. F. *sapeur*.] One who saps; specifically, a soldier employed in the building of fortifications, the execution of field-works, and the performance of similar operations. Formerly in the British army the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Engineers received the general appellation of the Royal Sappers and Miners.

Nothing is gained to the celestial host by comparing it with the terrestrial. Angels are not promoted by brigading with *sappers* and miners. *Landor*, Southey and Landor, i.

The Natchez still retained possession of a fortified outpost, which enfiladed the French workmen engaged in the trenches. On the 22d, Périer ordered it to be attacked by twelve grenadiers and twelve *sappers*.
Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 446.

Sapphic (saf′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saphick*, *Saphik*; < F. *saphique* = Sp. *Sáfico* = Pg. *Saphico* = It. *Saffico* (cf. G. *sapphisch*), < L. *Sapphicus*, < Gr. Σαπφικός, Sapphic, belonging to Sappho, < Σαπφώ, Sappho (see def.).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sappho, a Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (about 600 B. C.), famed for the beauty and passionateness of her poems; in *pros.*, noting various meters used by the poetess Sappho. See phrases below.—**Greater Sapphic meter** or **verse**, a logaœdic meter consisting of a third Glyconic and a first Pherecratean (≂ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑).—**Lesser Sapphic meter** or **verse**, a logaœdic pentapody with a dactyl in the third place (≂ ⏑ | – ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑). Also called *Sapphic hendecasyllabic*, and simply *Sapphic*.—**Lesser Sapphic system, strophe,** or **stanza**, a system consisting of three Sapphic hendecasyllabics, to the last of which an Adonic (– ⏑ ⏑ | – ⏑) is subjoined with synaphea as epode. This strophe was one of the most frequent forms of versification in ancient lyric poetry, and was a favorite with Sappho, Alcæus, and Horace. Also called simply *the Sapphic stanza*.

II. *n.* A Sapphic verse: used especially of the Lesser Sapphic verse (hendecasyllabic), and, in the plural, of the Lesser Sapphic system.

Gregory and some of the Ambrosian authors occasionally wrote in *sapphics*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 582.

sapphire (saf′īr or saf′ėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *saphir*; < ME. *saphir*, *saphyre*, *safir*, *safyre*, *saffer*, < OF. *saphir*, *saphyr*, *safir*, F. *saphir* = Pr. *saphir*, *safier*, *safir* = Sp. *zafir*, *záfiro* = Pg. *saphira*, *safira* = It. *zaffiro*, sapphire, < L. *sapphirus* (also *sappir*, LL. also *sapphir*, < Heb.), ML. also *saffirus*, *safirus*, < Gr. σάπφειρος, sapphire, or more prob. lapis lazuli, < Heb. *sappir* = Ar. *çafīr* (> Pers. *saffīr*), sapphire.] I. *n.* 1. A precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, and nearly as valuable when of fine quality: a variety of the mineral corundum. It embraces the ruby, the Oriental amethyst, the Oriental topaz, and the Oriental emerald; the name, however, is always, except by modern mineralogists, limited to the transparent blue varieties of corundum. The two shades most highly valued are that which most closely resembles the blue of the cornflower and the rich velvety blue variety. Sapphires are found in Burma, British India, and Ceylon in Asia, and in Australia; also in North Carolina and near Helena in Montana.

Flowers purple, blue, and white;
Like *sapphire*, pearl, and rich embroidery.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 75.

His belly is as bright ivory overlaid with *sapphires*.
Cant. v. 14.

2. The color of the sapphire; blue.

A livelier emerald twinkles in the grass,
A purer *sapphire* melts into the sea.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 6.

3. In *her.*, a tincture, the color blue, in blazoning by means of precious stones. Compare

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blazon, *n.*, 2.—**4.** In *ornith.*, a sapphirewing.—**Asteriated sapphire**, a sapphire which exhibits by reflected light a star of bright rays, resulting from its crystalline structure.—**Chatoyant sapphire**, a variety of sapphire, sometimes translucent and nearly limpid, reflecting slight tints of blue and red, and sometimes showing pearly reflections.—**Girasol sapphire**, a beautiful variety of sapphire with a pinkish or bluish opalescence and a peculiar play of light.—**Green sapphire**, the Oriental emerald.—**Red sapphire**, the Oriental ruby.—**Sapphire cat's-eye**, an imperfect star-sapphire cut in such a way that only one band of light is visible.—**Star sapphire**, Same as *asteriated sapphire*.—**Violet sapphire**, the Oriental amethyst.—**White** or **limpid sapphire**, a colorless or grayish and transparent or translucent variety of sapphire.—**Yellow sapphire**, the Oriental topaz. See *corundum*.

II. *a.* Resembling sapphire; of a deep brilliant blue.

> The living throne, the *sapphire*-blaze,
> Where angels tremble while they gaze,
> He saw. *Gray*, Progress of Poesy.

sapphirewing (saf'ir-wing), *n.* A hummingbird of the genus *Pterophanes*.

sapphirine[1] (saf'i-rin), *a.* [< L. *sapphirinus*, < Gr. σαπφείρινος, of the sapphire or lapis lazuli, < σάπφειρος, sapphire or lapis lazuli: see *sapphire* and *-ine*[1].] **1.** Made of sapphire.—**2.** Having the qualities of sapphire, especially the color. Compare *sapphire*, *a*.

> I found the colliquated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *sapphirine* blue. *Boyle*.

Sapphirine gurnard, a fish, *Trigla hirundo*.

sapphirine[2] (saf'i-rin), *n.* [< *sapphire* + *-ine*[2].] **1.** A blue variety of spinel.—**2.** A pale-blue or greenish mineral occurring in disseminated grains with mica and anthophyllite in Greenland: it is a highly basic silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

sapphism (saf'izm), *n.* [< *Sappho*, Sappho: see *Sapphic*.] Unnatural sexual relations between women.

sappho (saf'ō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Σαπφώ, Sappho: see *Sapphic*.] **1.** A humming-bird with a long



Sappho (*Sappho sparganura*).

forked tail, *Sappho sparganura*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of such *Trochilidæ*; the comets. See *comet*, 3. *Reichenbach*, 1849.

sap-pine (sap'pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or property of being sappy, or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.—**2.** The state of being sappy or foolish; the character of a saphead; foolishness. [Colloq.]

sapping (sap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sap*[3], *v.*] The art of excavating trenches of approach under the musketry-fire of the besieged.

sapping-machine (sap'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A circular saw and saw-bench for sawing bolts for shingle-stuff. *E. H. Knight*.

sapples (sap'lz), *n. pl.* [Also *serplins*; origin obscure; by some taken to be a dim. of **sap*, *saip*, Sc. form of *soap*.] Soapsuds. [Scotch.]

> Judge of my feelings, when I saw them—rubbin' the clothes to juggons between their hands, above the *sapples*. *Galt*, Ayrshire Legatees, p. 265. (*Jamieson*.)

sappy (sap'i), *a.* [< ME. *sapy*, < AS. *sæpig*, sappy, < *sæp*, sap: see *sap*[1].] **1.** Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

> The *sappy* branches of the Thespian vine
> Ne'er cling their less beloved elm so fast.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 12.

2. Not firm; weak; foolish; silly; sap-headed. [Colloq.]

> This young prince was brought up among nurses till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this weak and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Sir J. Hayward*.

3†. Softened by putrefaction. [Rare.]

> *Sappie* or unsavourie flesh.
> *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580. (*Latham*.)

sapremia, sapræmia (sap-rē'mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + αἷμα, blood.] A condition of blood-poisoning due to the absorption of toxins produced by saprophytes.

sapremic, sapræmic (sap-rē'mik), *a.* [< *sapremia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with sapremia.

saprogenic (sap-rō-jen'ik), *a.* Producing decay or putrefaction.

saprogenous (sap-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Engendered in putridity; produced in decaying or decomposing animal or vegetable substances.

Saproharpages (sap-rō-här'pạ-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + ἁρπαξ (ἁρπαγ-), a robber: see *Harpax*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting of the Old World vultures, divided into the two groups of *Gypaëtinæ* and *Vulturinæ*.

Saprolegnia (sap-rō-leg'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck), < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + λέγνον, a hem, an edge.] A genus of fungi, of the class *Phycomycetaceæ*, giving name to the order *Saprolegniaceæ*. The filaments are branching, the zoöspores clavate, the oögonia usually polyspored, and the antheridia small, ovate or clavate. There are about 25 species, of which *S. ferax* is well known, as it causes a very destructive disease in salmon and other kinds of fish. See *salmon-disease*.

Saprolegniaceæ (sap-rō-leg-ni-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary), < *Saprolegnia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Saprolegnia*. The plants of this group are saprophytes or parasites, and grow quickly upon dead fishes, insects, etc., being found either in water or in connection with moist tissues. The vegetative portion is unicellular, though greatly elongated and branched; the reproductive portions only are separated from the rest of the plant-body by partitions. Reproduction is both asexual and sexual, the hyphæ producing zoösporangia which are either terminal or serial; zoöspores usually biciliate; oögonia one- to many-spored. There are about 15 genera.

Saprolegnieæ (sap'rō-leg-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saprolegnia* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Saprolegniaceæ*.

sap-roller (sap'rō'lėr), *n.* A gabion of peculiar form, cylindrical and carefully made, solid and stiff, so as to roll evenly. It is pushed before the first workmen in a besiegers' trench at what is called the head of the sap to protect them while at work.

Sapromyza (sap-rō-mī'zạ), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + μύζειν, suck.] The typical genus of *Sapromyzidæ*. It is a large and wide-spread group of reddish-yellow or dull-black flies, found commonly about outhouses, whose larvæ live in decaying vegetable and animal matter.

Sapromyzidæ (sap-rō-miz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sapromyza* + *-idæ*.] A family of two-winged flies, belonging to the *Muscidæ acalyptratæ*, having a complete neuration, the front with a single row of bristles on each side, and a small erect bristle on the outer side before the end of the tibia. *Lonchæa* and *Sapromyza* are the principal genera.

Saprophaga† (sap-rof'ạ-gạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *saprophagus*: see *saprophagous*.] In *entom.*, a group of lamellicorn beetles which feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances; the saphrophagans.

saprophagan (sap-rof'ạ-gan), *n.* [< *Saprophaga* + *-an*.] A member of the *Saprophaga*.

saprophagous (sap-rof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *saprophagus*, < Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding on putrid matter; habitually eating decaying substances; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saprophaga*.

saprophilous (sap-rof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + φίλος, loving.] Same as *saprophytic*: as, a *saprophilous* organism.

saprophyte (sap'rō-fīt), *n.* [< Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + φυτόν, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter, as many species of fungi, the Indian-pipe, etc. Also called *humus-plant*. See *hysterophyte* and *Fungi*.

> In parasites and plants growing on decaying vegetable matter (*saprophytes*) which are destitute of chlorophyll, the scales are the only foliar structures of the vegetative parts. *Sachs*.

Facultative saprophyte. See *facultative*.

saprophytic (sap-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *saprophyte* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of saprophytes; growing on decaying vegetable matter. See *Perisporiaceæ*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, engendered or growing in putrid infusions, as one of numberless infusorial animalcules; saprogenous: opposed to *holophytic*.

saprophytically (sap-rō-fit'i-kạl-i), *adv.* As or in the manner of a saprophyte.

> Hyphomycetous fungi have been found occasionally to occur *saprophytically* in the intestinal canal. *Nature*, XXXV. 344.

saprophytism (sap'rō-fī-tizm), *n.* [< *saprophyte* + *-ism*.] The state of being saprophytic; the state of living on decaying vegetable matter.

saprostomous (sap-ros'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. σαπρός, rotten, + στόμα, mouth.] Having a foul breath.

sap-rot (sap'rot), *n.* Dry-rot in timber.

sapsago (sap'sā-gō), *n.* [A corruption, simulating a compound of *sap*[1] + *sago*, of G. *schabzieger* (also called *zieger-käse*), Swiss green cheese partly prepared from vegetables, < *schaben*, shave, scrape, pare (= E. *shave*), + *zieger*, whey, posset.] A kind of hard cheese, made in Switzerland, having a greenish color, and flavored with melilot.

sap-shield (sap'shēld), *n.* A steel plate mounted on wheels, designed to give cover to the sapper in a single sap, where the earth thrown up by him is insufficient for shelter.

sapskull (sap'skul), *n.* Same as *saphead*. [Prov. Eng.]

sapsucker (sap'suk'ėr), *n.* The popular name in the United States of all the small spotted woodpeckers: so called from being supposed to suck the sap of trees. The commonest species to which the name applies are the hairy or greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus villosus*; the downy or lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus pubescens*; the red-bellied woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus*; and the yellow-bellied. But the name properly applies only to the yellow-bellied or sap-sucking woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyropicus*, which have the tongue non-extensile, brushy instead of barbed, and do much damage by denuding fruit-trees of their bark to get at the alburnum or sap-wood, upon which they largely feed. See also cut under *Centurus*.



Sapsucker (*Sphyropicus varius*).

> Of the several small species commonly called *sapsuckers*, they alone deserve the name. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 485.

sap-sucking (sap'suk'ing), *a.* Feeding on alburnum or sap-wood, as a woodpecker; belonging to the genus *Sphyropicus*. *Coues*.

sap-tube (sap'tūb), *n.* A vessel that conveys sap.

sapucaia (sap-ō-kī'ạ), *n.* [NL. *zabucajo*; < Braz. *sapucaia* (?).] The tree that yields the sapucaia-nut.

sapucaia-nut (sap-ō-kī'ạ-nut), *n.* The edible seed of *Lecythis Zabucajo* and *L. Ollaria* of South America. The seed of the latter species yields an oil analogous to that of the Brazil-nut, serving for food-use and soap-making, but soon becoming rancid. See *Lecythis*.

sapucaia-oil (sap-ō-kī'ạ-oil), *n.* See *sapucaia-nut*.

sap-wood (sap'wụd), *n.* Alburnum.

Sapyga (sạ-pī'gạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796); formation obscure.] A genus of digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sapygidæ*, having distinct ocelli and the male antennæ thickened at the tip. Eight European and twice as many North American species have been described. They are inquilinous in the nests of wild bees. *S. punctata* and *S. clavicornis* are two European species.

Sapygidæ (sạ-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Sapyga* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Sapyga*, comprising rather small, smooth, slender forms, often ornamented with yellow. It is a small group, and all the forms are supposed, like *Sapyga*, to be inquiline.

Sapygites (sap-i-jī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sapyga* + *-ites*.] In Latreille's classification, a division of fossorial hymenopterous insects, consisting of the genus *Sapyga* and its allies, and including, besides, certain forms now placed in the families *Scoliidæ* and *Mutillidæ*.

saque, *n.* A variant of *sack*[1].

sar[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sore*[1].

sar[2] (sär), *n.* [Appar. a dial. abbr. of Sp. *sargo*, < L. *sargus*, a sea-fish: see *Sargus*.] Same as *sargo*.

> Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighboring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called Sargo, *Sar*, and Saragu, names derived from the word Sargus, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 465.

Sarabaitæ (sar-a-bā'i-tē), *n. pl.* [< LL. *Sarabaitæ*, also *Sarabottæ* (?); appar. of Egyptian origin.] See *Remoboth*.

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Sarabaite (sar-a-bā'īt), *n.* [= F. *sarabaïte:* see *Sarabaitæ.*] One of the Sarabaitæ.

saraband (sar'a-band), *n.* [= G. *sarabande,* < F. *sarabande* = It. *sarabanda,* < Sp. *zarabanda* = Pg. *sarabanda,* a dance of Moorish origin; perhaps ult. < Pers. *sarband,* a fillet for fastening a woman's head-dress, < *sar,* head (= Gr. *κάρα,* head: see *cheer*), + *band,* a band: see *band*[2].] 1. A slow and stately dance of Spanish origin, primarily for a single dancer, but later used as a contra-dance. It was originally accompanied by singing, and at one time was severely censured for its immoral character.

A *saraband* dance by a Moor constantly formed part of the entertainment at a puppet-show; and this dance was always performed with the castanets.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 310.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow, usually with a decided emphasis upon the second beat of the measure. In the old suite, the saraband was the distinctively slow movement, and was usually placed before the gigue.

How they are tickled
With a light air, the bawdy *saraband!*
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

The canticles are changed to *sarabands.*
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 3.

Saracen (sar'a-sen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saracin;* also dial. *sarsen* (see below); < ME. *saracen, sarezyn, saresyn, sarysyne,* < OF. **saracin, sarracin, sarrazin, sarracen,* F. *sarrasin* = Sp. *saraceno* = Pg. *sarraceno* = It. *saracino* (G. *saracene*), < LL. *Saracenus,* pl. *Saraceni,* a people of Arabia Felix, ML. Arabians, Arabs, Moors, < LGr. Σαρακηνός, Saracen, < Ar. *sharqīn,* pl. of *sharqīy,* eastern, sunny, Oriental, < *sharq,* east, rising sun, < *sharaqa,* rise. Cf. *sarsenet, sarrasin, sirocco,* from the same Ar. source.] 1. A name given by the later Romans and Greeks to the nomadic tribes on the Syrian borders of the Roman empire; after the introduction of Mohammedanism, an Arab; by extension applied to Turks and other Mohammedans, and even to all non-Christian peoples against whom a crusade was preached.

Lesse worth am I then any *Saryesyne,*
Whiche is in beleue of sory Mahound!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 309.

2†. One who continued to use the old low-framed Saracenic loom in the production of arras or Saracenic tapestry, as distinguished from those who adopted the high frame.— **Saracen's comfrey, consound,** and **woundwort,** old names of a species of ragwort, *Senecio saracenicus,* said to have been esteemed by the Saracens for healing wounds.— **Saracen's corn** or **wheat,** the common buckwheat: a name alluding to its Asiatic origin.— **Saracen's stone,** a name given in various parts of southern and southwestern England to blocks of sandstone which lie scattered over the surface, and which are of Eocene Tertiary age, being the relics of what was once a continuous covering of this rock extending over the chalk-downs of that region. It is of these blocks that Stonehenge and other so-called "druidical circles" were built. Also called *Sarsen's stone, sarsen,* and *graywether.*

Saracenic (sar-a-sen'ik), *a.* [= F. *sarracénique* (cf. G. *Saracenisch*), < ML. *Saracenicus,* Saracenic, < LL. *Saracenus,* Saracen: see *Saracen.*] Of or pertaining to the Saracens.

The *Saracenic* music of the challengers concluded one of those long and high flourishes with which they had broken the silence of the lists. *Scott,* Ivanhoe, viii.

Saracenic architecture, a general name covering all the various styles of Mohammedan architecture, wherever found, as the Arabic, Moorish, Alhambraic, and Indian-Saracenic styles. Despite local and race differences, all these styles bear a family resemblance to one another; in



Indian-Saracenic Architecture.—Tomb of Sultan Humayun, Delhi.

all occur, as features of construction, the pointed (often horseshoe) arch, the pointed (often bulbous) dome, and the rich surface-decoration in arabesque, with frequent use of mosaic, or of geometrical design in pigments. See *Alhambraic, Arabic, Mogul, Moorish.*— **Saracenic work, Saracenic fabric,** an early name for tapestry.

Saracenical (sar-a-sen'i-kal), *a.* [< *Saracenic* + *-al.*] Same as *Saracenic.* See the quotation from Purchas under *hatch*[2], *v. t.*, 2.

saracenicum (sar-a-sen'i-kum), *n.* [ML., neut. of *Saracenicus,* Saracenic: see *Saracenic* and *sarsenet.*] Sarsenet.

Saracenism (sar'a-sen-izm), *n.* [< *Saracen* + *-ism.*] Mohammedanism.

All Forraigners, Christian, Mahometan, or Heathen, who come into this Island, . . . may easily see such sights as rather proclaim *Saracenism,* Barbarism, and Atheisme than such a sense of Christianisme as possessed our noble Progenitors.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 556. (*Davies.*)

saragu (sar'a-gö), *n.* Same as *sargo.*

sarangousty (sar-an-gös'ti), *n.* A material obtained from a mixture of stucco with some water-proof substance, and used, either in a continuous sheet or in square tiles, as a preservative of walls, etc., from damp.

Sarapis, *n.* See *Serapis.*

sarasin, *n.* See *sarrasin.*

Saraswati (sa-ras'wa-tē), *n.* [Hind.] In *Hind. myth.,* the goddess of speech, music, arts, and letters.

sarau (sar'â), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat-antelope of India, *Nemorhædus rubidus. Encyc. Brit.,* XII. 742.

sarawakite (sar-a-wak'īt), *n.* [< *Sarawak* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.,* a compound of antimony occurring in minute colorless or pale-yellow octahedrons with the native antimony of Sarawak in Borneo: the exact composition is unknown.

sarbacand (sär'ba-kand), *n.* Same as *sarbacane.*

These (the first tools) were invented, not by one man, nor at one spot upon the earth, but by many, and at points very distant from one another. Thus originated levers, rollers, wedges, and axes; clubs and spears; slings, *sarbacands,* lassos; bows and arrows; etc.
Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 258.

sarbacane (sär'ba-kān), *n.* [OF. *sarbacane,* also *sarbataine* (Cotgrave).] A blow-gun. Compare *sumpitan.*

sarbit, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow. [Scotch.]

"O *sarbit!*" says the Ladie Maisery,
"That ever the like betide."
Lord Wa'yates and Auld Ingram (Child's Ballads, II. 331).

sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* [< F. *sarcasme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sarcasmo,* < L. *sarcasmus, sarcasmos,* < Gr. σαρκασμός, a sneer, < σαρκάζειν, tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, sneer, < σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] A biting taunt or gibe, or the use of such a taunt; a bitter, cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with scorn or contempt; in rhetoric, a form of irony; bitter irony.

When we deride with a certaine seueritie, we may call it the bitter taunt [*Sarcasmus*].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (Arber reprint), p. 200.

It was the *sarcasm* of Montesquieu, "it would not do to suppose that negroes were men, lest it should turn out that whites were not." *Emerson,* West Indian Emancipation.

=**Syn.** *Irony,* etc. (see *satire*), taunt, fling.

sarcasmous† (sär-kaz'mus), *a.* [< *sarcasm* + *-ous.*] Sarcastic.

When he gets a *sarcasmous* paper against the Crown, well backed with authority or quality, then he pours it out at full length. *Roger North,* Examen, p. 98. (*Davies.*)

Like th' Hebrew calf, and down before it
The saints fell prostrate, to adore it;
So say the wicked — and will you
Make that *sarcasmous* scandal true,
By running after dogs and bears?
Beasts more unclean than calves or steers.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 579.

sarcastic (sär-kas'tik), *a.* [< F. *sarcastique* = Sp. *sarcástico* = Pg. It. *sarcastico* (†), < Gr. **σαρκαστικός,* sarcastic, < σαρκάζειν, sneer: see *sarcasm.*] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting; scornfully severe; taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South.*

The *sarcastic* bitterness of his conversation disgusted those who were more inclined to accuse his licentiousness than their own degeneracy. *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

sarcastical† (sär-kas'ti-kal), *a.* [< *sarcastic* + *-al.*] Sarcastic.

He sets it down after this *sarcastical* manner.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., ii. 15.

sarcastically (sär-kas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a sarcastic manner; with bitter taunt.

The deist Collins said, *sarcastically,* that nobody doubted the existence of the Deity until the Boyle lecturers had undertaken to prove it.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. § 6.

sarcet†, *n.* and *v.* See *sarse.*

sarcel (sär'sel), *n.* [Also *sercel;* < OF. *cercel,* a circle, hoop, bend, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing, < L. *circellus,* dim. of *circulus,* a ring, circle: see *circle.*] In *falconry,* the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing.

Shaking on their sinnewie side
Their long strong *sarcels,* richly triple-died
Gold-Azure-Crimsin, th' one aloft doth soar
To Palestine, th' other to Nilus shoare.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

sarcelé, sarcellée (sär-se-lā'), *a.* [< OF. *cercelé,* pp. of *cerceler,* < *cercel,* a circle, hoop: see *sarcel.*] Same as *sarceled.*— **Cross sarcelé.** See *cross*[1].

sarceled, sarcelled (sär'seld), *a.* [< *sarcel* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.,* cut through the middle: especially noting a beast or bird represented as so divided, and used as a bearing, the halves placed saltierwise or in some other way. Also *cloven.*— **Cross sarceled resarceled.** See *cross*[1].— **Demi-sarceled,** in *her.,* partly cut through, or having a deep notch or several notches cut in it: an epithet loosely used to denote various methods of notching or voiding: thus, a cross *demi-sarceled* has a square notch cut in each of its four extremities.

sarcelle (sär-sel'), *n.* [F., also *cercelle,* a teal: see *cercel.*] A kind of duck; especially, a teal, as the garganey, *Querquedula circia.* Also *sercel.*

sarcenchymatous (sär-seng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [< *sarcenchyme* (NL. **sarcenchyma(ī-))* + *-ous.*] Soft or fleshy, as a certain connective tissue of sponges; of or pertaining to sarcenchyme.

sarcenchyme (sär-seng'kim), *n.* [< NL. **sarcenchyma,* < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion: see *enchymatous.*] One of the soft fleshy connective tissues of sponges, considered to be a modification of collenchyme, consisting of small polygonal granular cells either closely contiguous or separated by a very small quantity of structureless gelatinous matrix.

Sarcenchyme would appear to originate from a densely granular collenchyme. *Sollas,* Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

sarcenet, *n.* See *sarsenet.*

Sarcicobrachiata (sär'si-kō-brak-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαρκικός, fleshy (< σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh), + L. *brachium,* arm: see *brachiate.*] In some systems, an order of brachiopods whose fleshy arms have no shelly support, composed of the families *Discinidæ, Craniidæ,* and *Lingulidæ;* the inarticulate or lyopomatous brachiopods. See *Lyopomata.* Also *Sarcobrachiata.*

Sarcidiornis (sär-sid-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Eyton, 1838, in form *Sarkidionis*), < Gr. σαρκίδιον, a bit of flesh (dim. of σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh), + ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of Indian and African spur-winged geese of the subfamily *Plectropterinæ,* the type of which is *S. melanonotus.*

Sarcina (sär-sī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Goodsir, 1842), < L. *sarcina,* a bundle, < *sarcire,* patch, mend.] 1. A genus of schizomycetous fungi or bacteria, closely allied to the genus *Bacterium.* It is characterized by having the cells united in small but fixed numbers in regular families; the cells are globular, dividing in two or three planes; daughter-cells a long time united, forming little solid or tubular families, which are often again united into larger colonies; the families usually consist of four or some multiple of four cells. They are found in various organic fluids, especially those of the stomach, occurring in both health and disease. There are about 15 species or forms recognized, of which *S. ventriculi* occurs in the stomach of healthy and diseased man and the higher animals; *S. urinæ* occurs in the bladder; *S. littoralis* in putrid sea-water; *S. hyalina* in swamps; *S. Virchowii* in the lungs, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *sarcinæ* (-nē). A fungus of the genus *Sarcina.*

sarcinæform (sär-sī'ne-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sarcina* + L. *forma,* form.] In *bot.,* having the form or shape of plants of the genus *Sarcina.*

sarcine (sär'sin), *n.* [Also *sarkin;* < Gr. σάρκινος, of flesh, < σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] A weak organic base ($C_5H_4N_4O$) existing in the juice of muscular flesh: same as *hypoxanthine.*

sarcinic (sär-sin'ik), *a.* [< *sarcina* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, sarcinæ: as, *sarcinic* fermentation.

sarcinula (sär-sin'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *sarcinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sarcinula,* dim. of *sarcina,* a bundle: see *sarcina.*] Same as *sarcina,* 2.

Sarciophorus (sär-si-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. σαρκίον, a bit of flesh, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of spur-winged plovers, or wattled lapwings, of the family *Charadriidæ,* without any hind toe, with the wattles small, and the spur almost or quite obsolete. The type of the genus is the crested wattled lapwing, *S. tectus,* of Arabia and some parts of Africa, having a long pointed black crest when adult, and a band of black feathers from the neck along the breast; the primary coverts and the bases of all the primaries white, and the terminal half of the outermost secondaries black. The black-breasted wattled lapwing is *S. pectoralis,* of Australia and Tasmania; *S. malabaricus* is the Indian representative, and type of a subgenus *Lobipluvia.* The African *S. albiceps,* the black-shouldered or white-crowned wattled lapwing, is more aberrant, with better-developed wattles and spurs, and gives rise to the generic name *Xiphidiopterus* (which see).

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sarcitis (sär-sī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-itis.*] Same as *myositis.*

sarclet (sär′kl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sarkle;* < OF. (and F.) *sarcler,* F. dial. (Norm.) *jercir, sercler* = Pr. *salclar, serclar* = Pg. *sachar* = It. *sarchiare,* < LL. *sarculare,* hoe, < L. *sarculus, sarculum,* a hoe, < *sarrire* (*sarire*), weed, hoe.] To weed with a hoe or some similar tool.

To *sarkle,* to harrow, or rake over agayne.
Florio, p. 444.

sarcobasis (sär-kob′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βάσις,* a step, foot, base: see *basis, base*2.] In *bot.,* an indehiscent, many-celled superior fruit, containing but few seeds; a carcerule. The cells cohere to a common style, as about a common axis.

Sarcobatideæ (sär-kob-a-tid′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Sarcobatus* + *-ideæ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ,* consisting of the monotypic genus *Sarcobatus.*

Sarcobatus (sär-kob′a-tus), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1817), so called from its habit and resemblance, < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βατίς,* samphire.] An anomalous genus of apetalous plants, constituting the tribe *Sarcobatideæ* in the order *Chenopodiaceæ.* It is characterized by its monœcious bractless flowers, the staminate in catkins and without any floral envelops, the pistillate solitary in the axils, and having their top-shaped perianth wholly confluent with the ovary, which is transversely thickened above and terminated by two fleshy recurving stigmas, and which contains a single pear-shaped ovule. The fruit is a rigid membranaceous utricle, surrounded by a thin and veiny horizontal wing, and containing an erect orbicular seed, with green spiral embryo and inferior radicle. The only species, *S. vermiculatus,* is a native of the western United States, and is an erect much-branched spiny shrub, with numerous alternate leaves, which are linear, sessile, and somewhat fleshy, and cylindrical catkins with persistent scales. It is known as *greasewood,* and is the principal shrub called by that name.



Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*). 1, branch with female flowers; 2, branch with fruits; *a*, a female flower; *b*, the fruit.

sarcoblast (sär′kō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βλαστός,* a germ.] The germ of sarcode; a germinating particle of sarcode, or sarcodous blastema.

sarcoblastic (sär-kō-blas′tik), *a.* [< *sarcoblast* + *-ic.*] Germinating or budding, as sarcode; pertaining to a sarcoblast.

Sarcoborinæ (sär′kō-bō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (M'Clelland, 1838), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *βορός,* devouring.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes, distinguished by a short intestinal canal and adaptation for a carnivorous diet. It includes the *Leuciscinæ,* and numerous other representatives of the family *Cyprinidæ.*

Sarcobrachiata (sär-kō-brak-i-ā′tä), *n. pl.* Same as *Sarcicobrachiata.*

sarcocarp (sär′kō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *καρπός,* fruit.] In *bot.,* the fleshy part of certain fruits, placed between the epicarp and the endocarp; the mesocarp. It is that part of fleshy fruits which is usually eaten, as in the peach, plum, etc. See *mesocarp,* and cuts under *drupe* and *endocarp.*

sarcocele (sär′kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκοκήλη,* a fleshy excrescence on the scrotum, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κήλη,* a tumor.] A fleshy tumor of the testis, as a carcinoma or sarcoma.

Sarcocephaleæ (sär′kō-se-fā′lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Sarcocephalus* + *-eæ.*] A subtribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ,* typified by the genus *Sarcocephalus.*

Sarcocephalus (sar-kō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. Afzelius, 1824), so called in allusion to the fleshy mass formed by both flowers and fruit; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κεφαλή,* head.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Naucleeæ,* type of the subtribe *Sarcocephaleæ.* It is characterized by a somewhat funnel-shaped corolla with five or six rounded lobes above, and below a very smooth throat bearing five or six stamens, and by a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules imbricated over placentæ which are pendulous from the summit of each cell. There are about 8 species, natives of the tropics in Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs and trees, or sometimes climbers, with opposite rigid leaves, conspicuous triangular or obovate stipules between the petioles, and white or yellow terminal and axillary or sometimes paniculed flower-heads. The fruit is a fleshy syncarp containing thin membranous partitions, with a few minute seeds in each carpel. (For *S. esculentus,* also known as *country-fig,* see *Guinea peach,* under *peach*1.) Several species produce a medicinal bark. See *African cinchona* (under *cinchona*) and *doundaké bark* (under *bark*2).

sarcocol (sär′kō-kol), *n.* [< NL. *sarcocolla,* < L. *sarcocolla,* < Gr. *σαρκοκόλλα,* a Persian gum, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κόλλα,* glue.] A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color.

sarcocolla (sär-kō-kol′ä), *n.* [< L. *sarcocolla,* < Gr. *σαρκοκόλλα,* a Persian gum: see *sarcocol.*] **1.** Same as *sarcocol.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Kunth, 1830).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Penæaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a long cylindrical perianth-tube which bears four valvate and strongly recurved lobes, and incloses four stamens, a cylindrical style with a terminal four-lobed stigma, and an ovary of four cells each with either two or four erect ovules. There are 9 or 10 species, all natives of South Africa. They are diminutive shrubs with large flowers, and in the type, *S. squamosa,* with large and colored floral leaves filled with a copious liquid varnish. They resemble in habit the closely related genus *Penæa.* The substance known as *sarcocol,* the *anzeroot* of the Arabs and the *gujara* of the Hindus, an ancient drug still much used medicinally in India, was formerly supposed to be obtained from plants of the genus *Sarcocolla* or *Penæa;* but it comes from Arabia and Persia, where these do not grow, and is perhaps from plants of the genus *Astragalus.*

sarcocollin (sär-kō-kol′in), *n.* [< *sarcocolla* + *-in*2.] Same as *sarcocol.*

Sarcocystidia (sär′kō-sis-tid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcocystis* + *-idia.*] A division of *Sporozoa,* formed for the reception of the genera *Sarcocystis* and *Amœbidium,* members of which are found parasitic in the muscular tissues of many animals. *Bütschli.*

sarcocystidian (sär′kō-sis-tid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sarcocystidia.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Sarcocystidia.*

Sarcocystis (sär-kō-sis′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *κίστις,* the bladder: see *cyst.*] A genus of parasitic sporozoans, giving name to the *Sarcocystidia.*

Sarcodaria (sär-kō-dā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαρκώδης,* flesh-like, + *-aria.*] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the second subbranch of his fourth branch *Zoöphytes,* distinguished from his *Radiaria* (or echinoderms, acalephs, and polyps), and composed of the two classes *Infusoria* and *Spongiaria.* It thus corresponds to *Protozoa* with the inclusion therein of the sponges.

sarcode (sär′kōd), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *σαρκώδης,* contr. of *σαρκοειδής,* flesh-like: see *sarcoid.*] **I.** *n.* Dujardin's name of the primitive indifferent substance of all animal bodies, as observed by him in certain protozoans: subsequently named and now usually called *protoplasm* or *bioplasm.*

II. *a.* Sarcodic or sarcodous; protoplasmic.

Sarcodea (sär-kō′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sarcode.*] Sarcodic animals, consisting chiefly or entirely of sarcode: a loose synonym of *Protozoa.* Also *Sarcoidea.*

sarcoderm (sär′kō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *sarcoderma,* < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *δέρμα,* skin.] In *bot.,* the middle fleshy layer in the testa of some seed, especially when it becomes succulent.

sarcoderma (sär-kō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL.: see *sarcoderm.*] Same as *sarcoderm.*

Sarcodes (sär-kō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Torrey, 1850), so called with ref. to the red fleshy stem; < Gr. *σαρκώδης,* flesh-like: see *sarcode.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Monotropeæ.* It is characterized by the absence of a disk and the presence of five concave and glandular-hairy persistent sepals, a bell-shaped corolla with five short erect lobes, ten stamens with anthers erect in the bud, and a five-lobed ovary surmounted by a columnar style with a five-lobed stigma. The five ovary-cells contain very numerous ovules crowded on fleshy and two-lobed placentæ, and ripening into extremely minute ovoid seeds. The only species, *S. sanguinea,* is a native of the Sierra Nevada in California, and is known as *snow-plant* from the place of its growth. It is a leafless parasitic herb, like the Indian-pipe and others of its family, and bears numerous erect red flowers on a dense spike-like bracted raceme. The robust and fleshy stem is thickly covered with scales, and produces a coral-like mass of roots at its base. The whole plant is of a flesh-red color, and covered well to the base with crowded and persistent flowers.

sarcodic (sär-kod′ik), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ic.*] Same as *sarcodous.* *Darwin.*

sarcodous (sär′kō-dus), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to sarcode; containing or consisting of sarcode; resembling sarcode; sarcodic; protoplasmic.

sarcognomy (sär-kog′nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *γνώμη,* thought, judgment.] A study of corporeal development which seeks to explain the relations and correspondences between the body and the brain, and to show the corresponding physiological and psychical powers in each. *J. R. Buchanan,* 1842.

sarcoid (sär′koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σαρκοειδής,* flesh-like, fleshy, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *εἶδος,* form; cf. *sarcode.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling flesh; fleshy, as the soft tissue of a sponge.

II. *n.* A particle of the sarcoid tissue of a sponge.

Sarcoidea (sär-koi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sarcodea.*

sarcolactic (sär-kō-lak′tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk, + *-ic.*] Used only in the following phrase.—**Sarcolactic acid.** Same as *paralactic acid* (which see, under *paralactic*).

sarcolemma (sär-kō-lem′ä), *n.*; pl. *sarcolemmata* (-a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λέμμα,* husk, skin.] An elastic transparent structureless membrane which forms a tubular sheath enveloping and supporting each fiber (bundle of fibrillæ) of striped muscular tissue, excepting that of the heart. See *muscular tissue,* under *muscular.*

The *sarcolemma* is not contractile, but its elasticity allows it to adjust itself, pretty accurately, to the changes of form of the contractile substance which it contains.
Huxley, Elem. Physiol., p. 327.

sarcolemmic (sär-kō-lem′ik), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ic.*] Investing or sheathing muscular fiber; having the character of, or pertaining to, sarcolemma: as, a *sarcolemmic* tissue or sheath.

sarcolemmous (sär-kō-lem′us), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sarcolemma; resembling sarcolemma.

Sarcolemur (sär-kō-lē′mėr), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + NL. *Lemur.*] A genus of extinct Eocene mammals from the Bridger beds of North America, presumably of lemuroid affinities, having quinquetuberculate lower molars, the fifth cusp separated from the anterior inner one by an apical fissure only.

sarcolite (sär′kō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λίθος,* a stone.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in reddish tetragonal crystals near Vesuvius: it is related in form to the scapolites.

sarcolobe (sär′kō-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *λοβός,* a lobe.] In *bot.,* a thick fleshy cotyledon, such as that of the bean or pea.

sarcologic (sär-kō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *sarcolog-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sarcology.

sarcological (sär-kō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *sarcologic* + *-al.*] Same as *sarcologic.*

sarcologist (sär-kol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *sarcolog-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in sarcology.

sarcology (sär-kol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the soft or fleshy parts of the body: a department of anatomy distinguished from *osteology.* [Not in use.]

sarcoma (sär-kō′mä), *n.*; pl. *sarcomata* or *sarcomas* (-ma-tä, -mäz). [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωμα,* a fleshy excrescence, < *σαρκοῦν,* make fleshy, *σαρκοῦσθαι,* produce flesh, < *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh.] **1.** In *bot.,* a fleshy disk. *Henslow.*—**2.** In *pathol.,* a tumor composed of tissue resembling embryonic connective tissue. The sarcomas are of varying, usually high, grades of malignancy.—**Alveolar sarcoma.** See *alveolar.*—**Giant-celled sarcoma,** a kind of sarcoma formed chiefly of spheroidal or fusiform cells of variable size, but characterized by the presence of larger and smaller multinuclear cells called *giant-cells.* Also called *myeloid sarcoma.*—**Myelogenic sarcoma,** a sarcoma arising in the bone-marrow.—**Myeloid sarcoma.** Same as *giant-celled sarcoma.*—**Osteoid sarcoma,** a mixed tumor consisting in part of the tissue of fibrosarcoma and round-celled sarcoma, and, mingled with this, immature bone-tissue in varying amounts. Also called *malignant osteoma* and *osteoid cancer.*—**Parosteal sarcoma,** a sarcoma growing close to the outside of the periosteum.—**Periosteal sarcoma,** a sarcoma arising in the periosteum.—**Round-celled sarcoma,** a sarcoma in which the cells are round, but may be large or small. The round-celled sarcomata are frequently very malignant, rapid in growth, soft, vascular, and were formerly called *medullary cancers.*—**Spindle-celled sarcoma,** a sarcoma with fusiform cells, large or small. When the intercellular substance is abundant, it is sometimes called *fibrosarcoma,* and is a form transitional in a fibroma. The spindle-celled sarcomas include forms formerly called *fibroplastic tumors* and *recurrent fibroids.*

sarcomatosis (sär-kō-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωμα*(*τ-*), a fleshy excrescence, + *-osis.*] Sarcomatous invasion or degeneration.

sarcomatous (sär-kom′a-tus), *a.* [< *sarcoma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sarcoma.

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sarcomet (sär'kōm), *n.* [< NL. *sarcoma*, q. v.] Same as *sarcoma*. *Minsheu.*

Sarcomphalus (sär-kom'fa-lus), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called with ref. to the fleshy funiculus; < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + ὀμφαλός, navel.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Rhamnaceæ* and tribe *Zizypheæ*. It is characterized by panicled flowers with five long and slender-stalked erect and hooded petals, five anthers opening outward, and a disk which sheathes the base of the calyx and invests the ovoid three-celled ovary, a small dry and ovoid drupe in fruit, containing a two-celled and two-seeded stone. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies. They are trees or shrubs with very smooth bark, with or without spines, and bearing very smooth ovate or obovate entire leaves, and small flowers in much-branching panicles. *S. laurinus* of Jamaica is there known as *bastard lignum-vitæ*.

Sarcopetalum (sar-kō-pet'a-lum), *n.* [NL. (Ferdinand von Mueller, 1860), < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + πέταλον, petal.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Menispermaceæ* and tribe *Cissampelideæ*. It is characterized by dœcious flowers with two to five minute sepals, three to five or rarely six thickened and fleshy petals, and a column of stamens with two or three short and spreading lobes above, each lobe bearing a horizontal anther. The pistillate flowers contain three to six carpels, which become in fruit compressed and one-seeded drupes. The only species, *S. Harveyanum*, is a native of Australia, and is there cultivated under the name of *Harvey's vine*. It is a climbing vine with broad and heart-shaped evergreen leaves, and flowers borne in lateral unbranched racemes.

Sarcophaga[1] (sär-kof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1826), fem. sing. of *sarcophagus*, flesh-eating: see *sarcophagous*.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Sarcophagidæ;* the flesh-flies. They are large or small, moderately bristly species, recognizable from the lengthened three-striped scutellum and from cubical claret-colored spots on the abdomen. These flies are viviparous, and deposit living larvæ upon decaying animal substances. Some have been considered parasitic upon other insects, but probably they never oviposit upon living larvæ or pupæ. They have been known to breed in ulcerous sores upon man and other mammals. The species are numerous, over 50 inhabiting the United States. *S. carnaria* is the European flesh-fly, by some authors considered identical with the North American *S. similis*, in which case the former is said to be cosmopolitan. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Sarcophaga[2] (sär-kof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sarcophagus:* see *sarcophagous*.] In Owen's classification (1839), a division of marsupials, having teeth of three kinds and no cæcum, as the dasyures, and including a section of the carnivorous marsupials.

sarcophagal (sär-kof'a-gal), *a.* [< *sarcophag-ous* + *-al*.] Flesh-devouring.

So this natural balm . . . can at utmost but keep the body living till the life's taper be burnt out; or, after death, give a short and insensible preservation to it in the *sarcophagal* grave. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 376.

sarcophagan (sär-kof'a-gan), *n.* [< NL. *Sarcophaga*[2] + *-an*.] A carnivorous marsupial; a member of the *Sarcophaga*.

sarcophaget, *n.* Same as *sarcophagus*.

sarcophagi, *n.* Plural of *sarcophagus*.

Sarcophagidæ (sär-kō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcophaga*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects or true flies, founded on the genus *Sarcophaga*. The antennal bristle is naked at the tip, and feathered for half its length only; the forehead is broad in both sexes, and the abdomen is four-jointed. The family contains about 6 genera, of which *Sarcophaga* is the most important.

sarcophagous (sär-kof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *sarcophagus*, < Gr. σαρκοφάγος, flesh-eating, carnivorous, < σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Flesh-eating; zoöphagous; carnivorous, as a marsupial; pertaining to the *Sarcophaga:* sometimes specifically contrasted with *phytophagous* or *herbivorous*.

sarcophagus (sär-kof'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *sarcophagi* (-jī). [Formerly also *sarcophage*, < F. *sarcophage* = Sp. *sarcófago* = Pg. *sarcophago* = It. *sarcofago* = D. *sarcophaag* = G. *sarcophag* = Dan. Sw. *sarkofag*, a coffin, sarcophagus; < L. *sarcophagus*, adj., sc. *lapis*, a kind of limestone, as a noun a coffin, sepulcher, < Gr. σαρκοφάγος, adj., flesh-eating, carnivorous (σαρκοφάγος λίθος, a limestone so called, lit. 'flesh-consuming stone,' so named from a supposed property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it); hence, as a noun, a coffin of such stone: see *sarcophagous*.] 1. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins. It was called by the Romans *lapis Assius*, from being found at Assos, a city of the Troad.—2. A stone coffin, especially one ornamented with sculptures or bearing inscriptions, etc. Sarcophagi were in use from very early Egyptian and Oriental antiquity down to the fall of the Roman empire. Many Greek and Roman examples are magnificent in their rich carvings, and a few are of high importance as preserving in their decoration almost the chief remains of purely Greek painting in colors. Although now uncommon, they are sometimes used,



Sarcophagus (restored), from the Street of Tombs at Assos in the Troad, excavated by the Archæological Institute of America, 1881.

especially for the burial of distinguished persons whose tombs are more or less monumental. See also cuts under *bacchante* and *Etruscan*.

3. A peculiar wine-cooler forming part of a dining-room sideboard about the end of the eighteenth century: it was a dark mahogany box, lined with lead.

sarcophagy (sär-kof'a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σαρκοφαγία, the eating of flesh, < σαρκοφάγος, flesh-eating: see *sarcophagous*.] The practice of eating flesh; zoöphagy; carnivorousness.

There was no *sarcophagie* before the flood.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

sarcophile (sär'kō-fil), *n.* An animal of the genus *Sarcophilus;* hence, some or any sarcophilous animal.

sarcophilous (sär-kof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + φιλεῖν, love.] Fond of flesh as an article of diet; sarcophagous.

Sarcophilus (sär-kof'i-lus), *n.* [NL.: see *sarcophilous*.] A genus of carnivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, formerly united with *Dasyurus*, containing the Tasmanian devil, or ursine dasyure, *S. ursinus*, a stout heavy animal about as large as a badger, of blackish color with some white marks, remarkable for its ferocious and intractable disposition.



Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus ursinus*).

Sarcophyte (sär-kof'i-tē), *n.* [NL. (Sparrmann, 1777), < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + φυτόν, plant.] A monotypic genus of parasitic and apetalous plants of the order *Balanophoreæ*, constituting the tribe *Sarcophyteæ*. It is characterized by dœcious flowers, the staminate with a three- or four-lobed calyx and three or four stamens with many-celled anthers, the pistillate with a three-celled ovary without style, its three pendulous ovules reduced to embryonal sacs. The only species, *S. sanguinea*, is a native of South Africa, and is a thick fleshy herb, of a blood-red color, very smooth and oily, and with an unpleasant odor. It produces a lobed and shapeless rootstock, which is without scales, and bears a short and irregularly ruptured ring around the base of the thick and scaly flower-stalk. The flowers are paniced on a large pyramidal spadix, the staminate solitary on its branches, and the pistillate compacted into rounded heads, followed by fleshy syncarps which are commonly empty or contain a hard three-angled single-seeded stone.

Sarcophyteæ (sär-kō-fit'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sarcophyte* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Balanophoreæ*, consisting of the fleshy parasite *Sarcophyte*.

sarcoplasma (sär-kō-plas'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + πλάσμα, anything formed: see *plasm*.] The interfibrillar substance of muscular tissue.

Filling up the spaces between the muscle-columns is the interfibrillar material or *sarcoplasma*.
Micros. Science, N. S., XXXI. 67.

Sarcopsylla (sär-kop-sil'ä), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + ψύλλα, a flea.] A genus of siphonapterous or aphanipterous insects, erected to contain the so-called jigger, chigoe, chique, or pique of tropical America, *S. penetrans*, a peculiar flea which during the dry season attacks exposed parts of the human body, especially the feet, and burrows under the skin or nails. See cut under *chigoe*.

Sarcoptes (sär-kop'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + (irreg.) κόπτειν, cut.] The typical genus of *Sarcoptidæ;* the itch-mites or scab-mites. *S. scabiei*, formerly *Acarus scabiei*, is the acarid which produces the itch in man. See cut under *itch-mite*.

sarcoptic (sär-kop'tik), *a.* [< *sarcopt*(*id*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or caused by sarcoptids; due to the presence of these mites: as, *sarcoptic* mange or itch.

Sarcoptidæ (sär-kop'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcoptes* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate acarines, typified by the genus *Sarcoptes;* itch-mites, living as parasites under the skin of the host, and producing a painful disease, the itch. See cut under *itch-mite*.

Sarcoptinæ (sär-kop-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcoptes* + *-inæ*.] The itch-mites as a subfamily of *Acaridæ*.

Sarcorhamphidæt (sär-kō-ram'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcorhamphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Raptores*, named from the genus *Sarcorhamphus:* same as *Cathartidæ;* the New World vultures.

Sarcorhamphinæt (sär'kō-ram-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcorhamphus* + *-inæ*.] The *Sarcorhamphidæ* or *Cathartidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Vulturidæ*.

Sarcorhamphus (sär-kō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + ῥάμφος, a curved beak.] An American genus of *Cathartidæ*, having fleshy caruncles on the bill; the condors and king-vultures. *S. gryphus* is the Andean condor; *S. papa* is the king-vulture. The Californian condor, formerly included in this genus, is now placed in *Pseudogryphus*. See cuts under *condor* and *king-vulture*.

sarcoseptum (sär-kō-sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *sarcoseptæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + NL. *septum*, q. v.] A soft septum; a fleshy partition; specifically, a mesentery of some anthozoans, as sea-anemones. See *mesentery*, 2 (*b*).

sarcosis (sär-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάρκωσις, sarcoma, a fleshy excrescence, < σαρκοῦν, make flesh, σαρκοῦσθαι, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) The formation of flesh. (*b*) A fleshy tumor; sarcoma. [This term is now generally disused.]

sarcosperm (sär'kō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + σπέρμα, a seed.] Same as *sarcoderm*.

Sarcostemma (sär-kō-stem'ä), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1809), so called with ref. to the fleshy inner corona; < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + στέμμα, a wreath, chaplet: see *stemma*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Asclepiadeæ* and tribe *Cynancheæ*. It is distinguished by flowers with deeply five-parted calyx and corolla, and five stamens united into a short tube, surrounded by an exterior corona of ten short rounded lobes forming a membranaceous ring, and by an inner corona of five fleshy convex or keeled erect scales. There are about 8 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australia within tropical and subtropical limits. They are leafless, shrubby climbers with fleshy branches, and small white or yellow flowers in rounded cymes. *S. brevistigma* (formerly *Asclepias acida*) is the reputed soma-plant of the Vedic hymns. *S. aphylla* and *S. viminale* are sometimes cultivated under the name of *flesh crown-flower*.

Sarcostigma (sär-kō-stig'mä), *n.* [NL. (Wight and Arnott, 1833), so called with ref. to the fleshy discoid stigma; < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + στίγμα, a point: see *stigma*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Olacineæ* and tribe *Phytocreneæ*. It is characterized by dœcious and interruptedly spiked flowers, with filaments longer than the anthers, a sessile stigma, and a one-celled ovary with two pendulous ovules, in fruit an oblong drupe with woody stone containing a seed destitute of albumen, and with thick, fleshy, heart-shaped seed-leaves. The 3 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers and twiners, growing to a great height, and with hard-wood stems bearing alternate oblong rigid and veiny leaves, and elongated spikes of small flowers. *S. Kleinii* is the odal-oil plant. See *odal*[2].

sarcostyle (sär'kō-stīl), *n.* [< Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + στῦλος, a pillar.] The mass of sarcode or protoplasm contained in the sarcotheca of a cœlenterate. See quotation under *sarcotheca*.

The colony is provided with bodies which admit of close comparison with the *sarcostyles* and sarcothecæ of the Plumularinæ. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 338.

sarcotheca (sär-kō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *sarcothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + θήκη, a sheath.] The cup or cell of a thread-cell or lasso-cell, which may contain a sarcostyle; a cnida, cnidocell, or nematophore, regarded as to its walls, as distinguished from its contents, which when existing form a sarcostyle or cnidocil. See cuts under *Cnida*. *Hincks*.

Mr. Hincks, however, considering that the presence of the thread-cells is not the primary characteristic, and is

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perhaps not universal, has substituted the term *sarcotheca* for the chitinous cell, and sarcostyle for the contained sarcode-mass.

W. M. Ball, Cat. of Austral. Hydroid Zoophytes, p. 20. [(*Encyc. Dict.*)

sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σαρκωτικός, promoting the growth of flesh, < σαρκοῦσθαι, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*, *sarcosis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to sarcosis; causing flesh to grow.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application which promotes the growth of flesh. [Rare.]

sarcous (sär'kus), *a.* [< Gr. σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh, + *-ous*.] Fleshy; sarcodous: especially noting the contractile tissue of muscles: as, *sarcous* elements, the form-elements of muscular tissue.

sarculation (sär-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sarculatio(n-)*, a hoeing, < (LL.) *sarculare*, pp. *sarculatus*, hoe: see *sarcle*.] A raking or weeding with a rake. [Rare.]

sard (särd), *n.* [< F. *sarde* = It. *sarda* = MHG. *sardius*, *sarde*, G. *sarder*, < L. *sarda*, LL. *sardius*, < Gr. σάρδιος, sc. λίθος, also σάρδιον (also σαρδόνυον, σαρδώ), a sard (carnelian or sardine), lit. 'Sardian stone,' < Σάρδεις, Sardis, the capital of Lydia: see *Sardian*. Cf. *sardius*, *sardine*[2], *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] A variety of carnelian which shows on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held to the light appears of a deep blood-red. Also called *sardoin*.

Sarda (sär'dä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < L. *sarda*, < Gr. σάρδη, a fish, *Sarda mediterranea*: see *sardine*[1].] In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes of large size and metallic coloration; the bonitos. *S. mediterranea* is the sarda of the ancients, attaining a length of 2½ feet, of a dark steel-blue shade, silvery below, with many oblique narrow dark stripes from the back downward. It also occurs on the American side of the Atlantic, and is a food-fish. (See cut under *bonito*.) *S. chilensis* is the corresponding species of Pacific waters. The latter is sometimes called *tuna*; both are known as *skipjacks*. The genus is also called *Pelamys*.

sardachate (sär'da-kāt), *n.* [= F. *sardachate*, < L. *sardachates*, < Gr. *σαρδαχάτης, a kind of agate, < σάρδιος, a sard, + ἀχάτης, agate: see *sard* and *agate*[2].] A kind of agate containing layers of sard.

sardart (sär'där), *n.* Same as *sirdar*.

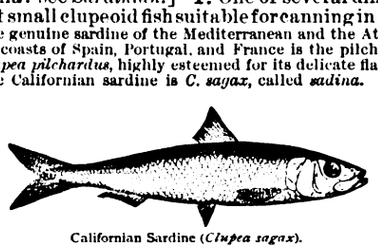
sardel, sardelle (sär'del), *n.* [= D. *sardel* = G. *sardelle* = Sw. Dan. *sardell* = Russ. *sardelĭ*, < OF. *sardelle* = It. *sardella*, dim. of L. *sarda*, a sardine: see *sardine*[1].] 1. Same as *sardine*[1]. *Cotgrave*.—2. A clupeoid fish, *Clupea* or *Sardinella aurita*, a slender herring-like fish with well-toothed mouth, about the size of the sardine, and prepared like it in certain Mediterranean ports.

Sardian (sär'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sardianus*, of or pertaining to Sardis, < *Sardis*, *Sardes*, < Gr. Σάρδεις, Sardis, the capital of Lydia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia.—**Sardian nut.** See *nut*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sardis.

> You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
> For taking bribes here of the *Sardians*.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 3.

sardine[1] (sär-dēn'), *n.* [= D. *sardijn* = MHG. *sardîn*, G. *sardine* = Dan. Sw. *sardin*, < F. *sardine*, formerly also *sardaine* = Sp. *sardina* = Pg. *sardinha* = It. *sardina*, < L. *sardina*, also *sarda*, a sardine, < Gr. σαρδήνη, also σάρδα, a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia; perhaps < Gr. Σαρδώ, Sardinia: see *Sardinian*.] 1. One of several different small clupeoid fish suitable for canning in oil. The genuine sardine of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France is the pilchard, *Clupea pilchardus*, highly esteemed for its delicate flavor. The Californian sardine is *C. sagax*, called *sadina*. Another is the Spanish sardine, *C. pseudohispanica*, found from Cuba to Florida, and related to the former, but having a strongly striate operculum. In the French preparation of sardines these delicate fish are handled as fresh as possible, to which end the factories are usually within two or three hours from the place where the fish are caught. Placed on stone tables, the fish are headed and gutted; they are then allowed to drain on wooden slats overnight, after being slightly salted. Next day they are salted again, and allowed to dry. They are then cooked in oil, and put in wire baskets to drip. The cooking is a nice process; if it is overdone the scales come off, which impairs the market value. Five or six minutes suffices for the cooking. When cold the fish are placed on tables, to be arranged in the boxes, in oil dipped from barrels. The oil being worth more than the fish, bulk for bulk, it is an object to fill the boxes as closely as possible with fish. The boxes are then soldered and afterward steamed, being placed in cold water on which steam is gradually turned. This second cooking takes an hour or more. The boxes are then allowed to cool in the water, and care is taken to move them as little as possible. In a cheaper method the sardines are first cooked in an oven without oil, the after-process being the same as before. As the fish are migratory, a shoal sometimes remains at a fishing-station only a week. The season of catching and canning lasts three or four months, from May to August. Small sardines are most prized. Large coarse fish put up in the United States as sardines, under the name of *shadines*, are young menhaden.



Californian Sardine (*Clupea sagax*).

> When the sayd increasyng of the sea commeth, there commeth also therwith such a multitude of the smaule fysshes cauled *sardynes* that . . . no man wolde beleue it that hath not seene it.
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 223).

2. The Gulf menhaden, *Brevoortia patronus*. [Local, U. S.]—3. The common menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, when prepared and boxed as sardines. See *shadine*.—4. An anchovy, *Stolephorus browni*. [North Carolina.]—5. A characinoid fish of the subfamily *Tetragonopterinæ*, living in the fresh waters of the island of Trinidad. Several species are known by the name.—6. An insignificant or contemptible person; a petty character. Compare *small fry*, under *fry*[2]. [Humorous or contemptuous.]—**American sardine.** Same as *shadine*.

sardine[2] (sär'din), *n.* [< ME. *sardyn* = MHG. *sardîn*, < OF. *sardine*, < LL. *sardinus*, sc. *lapis* (only in gen. *lapidis sardinis* (Rev. iv. 3), where *sardinis* may be for *sardini*, or is LL. *sardinis*, gen. of **sardo*), < Gr. σαρδίνος, also σαρδώ and σάρδιον, a sardine: see *sard*. Cf. *sardius*, *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

sardinert, *n.* [ME.: see *sardine*[2].] Same as *sardine*[2].

> Safyres, & *sardiners*, & semely topace,
> Alabaunderrynes, & amarauns & amatised stones.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1469.

sardine-tongs (sär-dēn'tôngz), *n. pl.* Small tongs resembling sugar-tongs, except in having broad claws, intended for lifting sardines from a box without breaking them.

Sardinian (sär-din'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sardinianus*, < *Sardinia*, the island of Sardinia, < *Sardi*, the inhabitants of this island; cf. Gr. Σαρδώ, Σάρδων, Sardinia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sardinia.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of (*a*) the island of Sardinia, lying west of Italy; or (*b*) the kingdom of Sardinia, constituted in 1720, and comprising as its principal parts Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia: it was the nucleus of the modern kingdom of Italy.—2. [*l. c.*] In *mineral.*, the lead sulphate anglesite, which occurs abundantly in lead-mines in the island of Sardinia. *Breithaupt*.

sardius (sär'di-us), *n.* [< LL. *sardius*, < Gr. σάρδιος, σάρδιον, a sard: see *sard*.] A sard. The precious stone mentioned as one of those in the breastplate of the Jewish high priest is thought to have been a ruby.

> The first row shall be a *sardius*, a topaz, and a carbuncle. Ex. xxviii. 17.

sardoin (sär'doin), *n.* [< ME. *sardoyne*, < OF. (and F.) *sardoine* = Pr. *sardoyne*, < Gr. σαρδόνιον, same as σάρδιον, sard: see *sard*. Cf. *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

> And the principalle Zates of his Palays ben of precious Ston, that men clepen *Sardoyne*.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 275.

sardonian (sär-dō'ni-an), *a.* [< F. *sardonien*, < Gr. Σαρδόνιος, of Sardinia, < Σαρδών, Sardinia: see *sardonic*, *Sardinian*.] Same as *sardonic*.

> It is then but a *Sardonian* laughter that my refuter takes up at our complete antichrist.
> *Bp. Hall*, Works (ed. 1839), IX. 267.

sardonic (sär-don'ik), *a.* [< F. *sardonique* = Sp. *sardónico* = Pg. It. *sardonico*, < ML. **sardonicus*, sc. *risus*, sardonic laughter, believed to be so called as resembling the effect produced by a Sardinian plant (L. *Sardonia herba*, *Sardoa herba*, a bitter herb, which was said to distort the face of the eater: L. *Sardonia*, fem. of *Sardonius*, < Gr. Σαρδόνιος, also Σαρδονικός, of Sardinia, < Σαρδώ, Sardinia), but prop. L. **sardanius*, sc. *risus*, < Gr. σαρδάνιος, bitter, scornful, used only in the phrase γέλως σαρδάνιος, bitter laughter (γέλωτα σαρδάνιον γελᾶν, or simply σαρδάνιον γελᾶν, laugh a bitter laugh); cf. σαρδάζειν, laugh bitterly, σεσηρώς, grinning, sneering (prop. pp. from √ σαρ). The word *sardonic* is prob. often mentally associated with *sarcastic*.] 1. Apparently but not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile.

> Where strained *sardonic* smiles are glosing still,
> And grief is forced to laugh against her will.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 391.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant; sneering: now the usual meaning.

> The scornful, ferocious, *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

> You were consigned to a master . . . under whose *sardonic* glances your scared eyes were afraid to look up.
> *Thackeray*.

Sardonic smile or **laugh**, in *pathol.*, risus sardonicus: same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

sardonically (sär-don'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sardonic manner.

> He laughed *sardonically*, hastily took my hand, and as hastily threw it from him.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

sardonicant, *a.* [Irreg. < *sardonic* + *-an*.] Sardonic.

> Homer first, and others after him, call laughter which conceals some noxious design *Sardonican*.
> *T. Taylor*, tr. of Pausanias's Descrip. of Greece, III. 149.

sardonyx (sär'dō-niks), *n.* [= F. *sardonyx* = Pr. *sardonic* = Sp. *sardónix* = Pg. *sardonyx* = It. *sardonico*, < L. *sardonyx*, < Gr. σαρδόνυξ, a sardonyx, < σάρδιος, σάρδιον, a sard, + ὄνυξ, an onyx: see *sard* and *onyx*. Cf. *sardoin*.] 1. A chalcedony or agate consisting of two or more layers of brown or red combined with white or other color. Since about 1870 the name has been given to a chalcedony stained with various shades of red to deep brown.—2. In *her.*, a tincture, the color murrey or sanguine, when blazoning is done by precious stones.—**Oriental sardonyx**, any sardonyx the component layers of which are of a fine color and sharply defined.

saree, *n.* See *sari*.

sarell, *n.* Same as *serail*, *seraglio*. *Marlowe*.

sargasso (sär-gas'ō), *n.* [Also *sargassum*, and formerly *sargaso*; = F. *sargasse* = Sp. *sargazo*, < Pg. *sargaço*, *sargasso* (NL. *sargassum*), seaweed, < *sarga*, a kind of grapes (cf. Sp. *sarga*, osier). The weed has also been called in E. *grapeweed* and *tropical grapes*.] Same as *gulfweed*. The *Sargasso Sea* is a region occupying the interior of the great gyration of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic, so named from the abundance in it of this weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), which in some parts is so dense as to be a serious hindrance to navigation. It covers a large part of the space between the 16th and 38th parallels of north latitude, and the seaweed is most dense between the 30th and 50th meridians. By extension the name is sometimes used with reference to other less important areas of floating seaweed. See *Sargassum*.

> The floating islands of the gulf-weed, with which we had become very familiar as we had now nearly made the circuit of the *Sargasso Sea*, are usually from a couple of feet to two or three yards in diameter, sometimes much larger; we have seen on one or two occasions fields several acres in extent, and such expanses are probably more frequent nearer the centre of its area of distribution.
> *Sir C. Wyville Thomson*, The Atlantic, II. 9.

Sargassum (sär-gas'um), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), < Pg. *sargaço*, *sargasso*, the gulfweed: see *sargasso*.] 1. A genus of marine algæ, of the class *Fucaceæ*, having fronds attached by a disk, and branching stems with the fronds provided with a midrib and distinctly stalked air-bladders. The fruit is developed in special compound branches; the conceptacles are hermaphrodite, and the spores single in the mother-cell. This genus is the most highly organized of the *Fucaceæ*, and contains about 150 species, which inhabit the warmer waters of the globe, *S. bacciferum* being the well-known gulfweed which floats in the open sea in great abundance and has given the name to the Sargasso Sea. Two species are found off the New England coast. See *Fucaceæ*, *sea-grape* (under *grape*[1]), and cut under *gulfweed*.

2. [*l. c.*] Gulfweed.

sargassum-shell (sär-gas'um-shel), *n.* A marine gastropod of the family *Litiopidæ*; the gulfweed-shell. Also *sargasso-shell*.

Sargina (sär-jī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sargus* + *-ina*.] A group of sparoid fishes, named from the genus *Sargus*, distinguished by trenchant teeth in front and molar teeth on the sides. They are mostly carnivorous. By most authors they are combined in the same family with *Sparinæ*. *Gunther*.

sargine (sär'jin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sargina*.

II. *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Sargina*.

sargo (sär'gō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *sargus*: see *Sargus*.] A sparoid fish of the genus *Sargus* or *Diplodus*, especially *D. sargus* or *S. rondeleti*, of the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Also called *sar*, *saragu*, *sargon*.

Sargus (sär'gus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sargus*, < Gr. σαργός, a kind of mullet.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of sparoid fishes, properly called *Diplodus*, typical of the subfamily *Sargina*. Various limits have been given to it; and the American sheepshead was included in it by the old authors. *Cuvier*, 1817.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*.

sari (sä'ri), *n.* [Also *saree*, *sary*; < Hind. *sārī*.] 1. The principal garment of a Hindu woman,

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consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton cloth, wrapped round the middle of the body, with one end falling nearly to the feet, and the other thrown over the head.

In the front row, chattering brown ayahs, gay with red *sarees* and nose-rings.
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 349.

Hence—**2.** Any long scarf. [Anglo-Ind.]

sariama, *n.* See *cariama*, *seriema*.

sarigue (sa-rēg′), *n.* [< F. *sarigue*, < Braz. *sarigueya*, *çarigueia*, *çarigueira*.] A South American opossum, *Didelphys opossum*.

sark (särk), *n.* [< ME. *sark*, *serk*, *serke*, < AS. *syrce*, *sirce*, *serce*, a shirt, = Icel. *serkr* = Sw. *särk* = Dan. *særk*, a shirt, in mod. use a shift, smock, chemise, = North Fries. *serk*, a shirt. Cf. *berserk*. The E. form is partly due to Scand.] A shirt or chemise; the body-garment, of linen or cotton, for either sex.

She shulde vnsowen hir *serke* and sette there an heyre
To affaiten hire flesshe that fierce was to synne.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 66.

She neist brocht a *sark* o' the saftest silk,
Weel wrought wi' pearls about the band.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 169).

Her cutty *sark* o' Paisley harn.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Danced in sable iron *sark*.
Longfellow, tr. of Uhland's Black Knight.

sarkin (sär′kin), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-in*[2].] Same as *sarcine*.

sarking (sär′king), *n.* [< *sark*, *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] Thin boards for lining, etc.; specifically, the boarding on which slates are laid. [Scotch.]

sarkinite (sär′ki-nīt), *n.* [So called in allusion to its blood-red color and greasy luster; < Gr. *σάρκινος*, fleshy (< *σάρξ* (*σαρκ-*), flesh), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring in cleavable massive forms, less often in monoclinic crystals, of a blood-red color: found at Pajsberg in Sweden. Also called *polyarsenite*.

sarklet, *v. t.* See *sarcle*.

sarlak, sarlyk (sär′lak, -lik), *n.* [Also *sarlac*, *sarlik*; < Mongol *sarlyk*.] The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens*.

Sarmatian (sär-mā′shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sarmatia* (see def.), < *Sarmata* (Gr. Σαρμάτης), pl. *Sarmatæ*, *Sauromatæ*, a Sarmatian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, an ancient region extending from the Volga vaguely westward, identified poetically with Poland; pertaining to the inhabitants of this region.

II. *n.* A member of one of the ancient tribes, probably of Median affinities, which wandered in southern Russia, Hungary, and elsewhere. The Sarmatians became merged in other peoples.

Sarmatic (sär-mat′ik), *a.* [< L. *Sarmaticus*, < *Sarmata*, a Sarmatian: see *Sarmatian*.] Same as *Sarmatian*.—**Sarmatic polecat**, the sarmatier.

sarmatier (F. pron. sär-ma-ti-ā′), *n.* [< F. *sarmatier*, < *Sarmatie*, Sarmatia.] The Sarmatic or spotted polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus*, inhabiting Poland and Russia, black, on the upper parts brown spotted with yellow, the ears and a frontal band white.

sarment† (sär′ment), *n.* [< OF. *serment*, F. *sarment* = Pr. *serment* = Cat. *sarment* = Sp. *sarmiento* = Pg. It. *sarmento*, < L. *sarmentum*, twigs, light branches, brushwood, < *sarpere*, trim, cut, prune.] **1.** A scion or cutting.

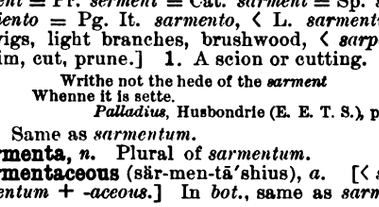
Writhe not the hede of the *sarment*
Whenne it is sette.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

2. Same as *sarmentum*.

sarmenta, *n.* Plural of *sarmentum*.

sarmentaceous (sär-men-tā′shius), *a.* [< *sarmentum* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *sarmentose*.

sarmentose, sarmentous (sär-men′tōs, -tus), *a.* [< *sarmentum* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having



Sarmentose Stem of *Fragaria Indica*.

sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

sarmentum (sär-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *sarmenta* (-tä). [L.: see *sarment*.] In *bot.*, a runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals, as that of the strawberry; also, a twining stem which supports itself by means of others. Also *sarment*. See cuts under *Fragaria* and *sarmentose*.

sarn (särn), *n.* [< W. *sarn*, a causeway, paving.] A pavement or stepping-stone. *Johnson*. [Prov. Eng.]

saroh (sar′ō), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian musical instrument with three metal strings, which are sounded by means of a bow.

saron (sar′on), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of xylophone, used in the East Indies.

sarong (sa-rong′), *n.* [Malay.] **1.** A garment used in the Indian archipelago, consisting of a piece of cloth which envelops the lower part of the body: worn by both sexes.

The natives, Malays, are a fine-looking, copper-coloured race, wearing bright-coloured *sarongs* and turbans.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxiv.

Hence—**2.** The cotton cloth generally used for this garment, especially the printed cotton imported from Europe, to which the name has been given as a trade designation.

saros (sā′ros), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρος*, or *σαρός*, a Chaldean cycle.] **1.** A Babylonian numeral, or unit of tale; sixty sixties (3,600).—**2.** An astronomical cycle of 6,585 days and 8 hours, during which period there are 223 lunations, 242 draconitic months, 239 anomalistic months lacking about 5 hours, and 18 Julian years, 10 days, and 18 hours. At the end of this time all eclipses are repeated nearly as before, except for the difference in the sun's apparent place due to the 10⅓ days by which the cycle differs from a whole number of years. Moreover, the solar eclipses will fall upon parts of the earth differing by 120° of longitude. This cycle was discovered by Babylonian astronomers.

Sarothamnus (sar-ō-tham′nus), *n.* [NL. (Wimmer, 1844), < Gr. *σάρον*, a broom (see *sarothrum*), + *θάμνος*, a bush.] A former genus of plants, now making a section under *Cytisus*. It includes the common European broom. See cut under *Cytisus*.

sarothrum (sa-rō′thrum), *n.*; pl. *sarothra* (-thrä). [NL., < Gr. *σάρωτρον*, a broom, < *σαρόϊν*, sweep with a broom, < *σάρον*, a broom, < *σαίρειν*, sweep.] In *entom.*, a brush of stiff hairs on the leg of a bee, used for collecting pollen. Also called *scopa*, *pollen-brush*, and *corbiculum*. See *scopula*.

sarpelere†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sarplar*. *Halliwell*.

sarplar†, **sarpler**† (sär′plär, -plėr), *n.* [Also *sarplier*, *sarpliar*; < ME. *sarplar*, *sarpelere*, *sarpulere*, < OF. *sarpillere*, *serpilliere*, *serpeillere*, *serpeliere*, F. *serpillière*, dial. *charpilière*, *cherpilière*, coarse cloth or canvas used in packing, a canvas apron, = Pr. *sarpelheira* = Cat. *sarpallera*, *xarpallera*, *arpillera* = Sp. *arpillera* = Pg. *sarapilheira* (ML. *sarplerium*, *serpleria*, *sarpilleria*, *serpilheria*, *serpelleria*, etc., after Rom.), coarse cloth, sacking; with suffix *-ere*, etc. (ML. *-cria*, prop. *-aria*), < ML. *serapellinus*, *seropellinus*, *xerapellinus*, etc., *serapellina*, *seropellina*, *xerapellina*, applied as adj. or noun, usually n. pl., *serapellinæ* or *serampellinæ vestes* (OF. *serapellines*), to old clothes, or old or worthless skins, < L. *xerampelinæ* (sc. *vestes*), dark-red or dark-colored clothes, < Gr. *ξηραμπέλινος*, of the color of dry vine-leaves, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *ἀμπέλινος*, of the vine (*φύλλα ἀμπέλινα*, vine-leaves), < *ἄμπελος*, a vine: see *xerasia* and *Ampelis*. The derivation from OF. *serge vieille* is erroneous.] **1.** Sacking or packing-cloth; coarse pack-sheet made of hemp.

They ben ententyf aboute *sarpuleris* or sachels [var. *sachelles*] unprofitable for to taken.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 3.

It was upbraided to Demosthenes, by an envious, surly knave, that his Orations did smell like the *sarpler*, or wrapper of a foul and filthy oil vessel.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 99.

2. A large sack or bale of wool, containing 80 tods, each of 2 stone.

The prowde Dewke of Burgoyne
Came to-fore Calys with fiemyngis nat A fewe,
Whiche gave the sakkis & *sarpelers* of that towne
Of thy wolles hyghte [he] hem pocessione.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

In his four and twentieth Year, he commanded a Subsidy to be levied upon all *Sarplars* of Wool going out of England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 100.

sarpo (sär′pō), *n.* [Cf. *sapo*[2].] Same as *sapo*[2].

Sarracenia (sar-a-sē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), named after Dr. *Sarrazin* of Quebec, who first sent specimens and a description to Europe.] A genus of polypetalous plants, known as *sidesaddle-flower* and *pitcher-plant*, type of the order *Sarraceniaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five thick and spreading sepals, five petals curving together, numerous short stamens, and a large five-lobed and five-celled ovary with its distinct style dilated at the top into a peltate umbrella-like and petaloid membrane, which is stigmatic near the end of a nerve extending to each of its five angles. The 8 species are all natives of North America, and occur chiefly in the southern United States, with one also in the northern. They are remarkable plants, inhabiting peat-bogs, with their leaves transformed into pitchers, and produced at the top into a more or less arching hood, which closes the pitcher when young. The pitchers are usually partly filled with rain-water and with masses of decomposing insects, and in some species special glands secrete a digestive fluid which aids in their assimilation. The flowers are large, solitary, and nodding upon a long leafless scape, usually of a deep brownish red, globular in the bud, flattened on expansion, and with petals which are strongly contracted in the middle. *S. purpurea*, the original species, which extends north to Great Bear Lake, is known as *pitcher-plant*, also as *huntsman's-cup* and *sidesaddle-flower*. *S. flava* and other southern species are known as *trumpetleaf* and *huntsman's-horn*.

Sarraceniaceæ (sar-a-sē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sarracenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Parietales* in the series *Thalamifloræ*. It is characterized by a minute embryo near the base of the seed in fleshy albumen, and flowers with five sepals and five petals, numerous stamens, and a five- or three-celled ovary with the placentæ fixed to the inner angle. They are readily distinguished by their peculiar habit, being bog-herbs with conspicuous flowers nodding upon naked scapes, surrounded at the base by a circle of radical leaves, which are inflated into pitchers, and project in front into a thin lamina, and at the top into a hood. The 10 species are all American, and belong mainly to the type genus, *Sarracenia*—the others, *Darlingtonia* and *Heliamphora*, being monotypic. See cuts under *Darlingtonia* and *pitcher-plant*.

sarrancolin (sa-rang′kō-lin), *n.* [F., < *Sarrancolin* (see def.).] A kind of ornamental marble quarried near Sarrancolin, in the valley of Aure, department of the Hautes Pyrénées, France. It is more or less brecciated in structure, and of varied color, gray, red, and yellow predominating. This is one of the most highly prized of French marbles, and was used in the interior decoration of the Grand Opera House in Paris.

sarrasin, sarrasine (sar′a-sin), *n.* [< F. *sarrasine*, a portcullis, fem. of *sarrasin*, Saracen: see *Saracen*.] A portcullis: a term probably dating from the Crusades, and retained in use in French, from which English writers have taken it. Also spelled *sarasin*.

sarrazin (sär′a-zin), *n.* [F. *blé sarrasin*, buckwheat, lit. 'Saracen wheat': see *Saracen*.] Buckwheat.

The Russian peasant will not always sell his wheat and live on *sarrazin* and rye. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 836.

sarret, *n.* [OF.] A long cannon, smaller than a bombard. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

sarrusophone (sa-rus′ō-fōn), *n.* [< *Sarrus* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή*, a sound, tone.] A musical instrument, properly of the oboe class, but with a tube of metal, invented in 1863 by a French band-master, Sarrus. Eight different sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series, as of the saxophone, and are named either from their fundamental key or from their relative compass. Compare *saxophone*.

sarsat (sär′sä), *n.* [Also *sarza*; the first part of *sarsaparilla*, taken in sense of the full word.] Sarsaparilla.

You may take *sarza* to open the liver.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

sarsaparilla (sär″sa-pa-ril′ä), *n.* [= D. *sarsaparilla* = G. Dan. *sarsaparilla* = Sw. *sarsaparill* = F. *salsepareille* = It. *salsapariglia*, < Sp. *zarzaparilla*, now *zarzaparrilla* = Pg. *salsaparrilha*, sarsaparilla, orig. *Smilax aspera*; usually explained as < Sp. *zarza*, a bramble (supposed to be < Basque *sartzia*, a bramble), + **parilla*, **parrilla*, supposed to be a dim. of *parra*, a trained vine (others suggest *Parillo*, name of a physician said to have first employed it).] **1.** The rhizome of several plants of the genus *Smilax*, chiefly, it is believed, of *S. medica*, *S. officinalis*, and *S. papyracea*, all of tropical America.—**2.** Any plant of the order *Smilaceæ*.



Branch of Sarsaparilla (*Smilax medica*), with fruits.

—**3.** A medicinal preparation of sarsaparilla-root. The reputation of sarsaparilla as a medicine has sometimes suffered from worthless substitutes, or from the root being too long kept, but it now has an established character as an alterative, most usefully employed in syphilis, but also valuable in chronic rheumatism and other affections. Compare *china-root*.—**Australian**

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sarsaparilla. See *Hardenbergia.*—**Brazilian sarsaparilla,** the product in Brazil of one or more unidentified species of *Smilax.*—**Bristly sarsaparilla,** a North American plant, *Aralia hispida,* also called *wild elder.* Compare *wild sarsaparilla.*—**Country sarsaparilla.** Same as *Indian sarsaparilla.*—**German sarsaparilla,** the roots or rhizomes of *Carex arenaria, C. disticha,* and *C. hirta,* from their being occasionally used in Germany as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—**Honduras sarsaparilla,** the sarsaparilla most used in the United States, derived perhaps from *Smilax medica.*—**Indian sarsaparilla,** an East Indian asclepiadaceous plant, *Hemidesmus Indicus,* the roots of which are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also *nunnari-root.*—**Italian sarsaparilla,** the product of a south European plant, *Smilax aspera.*—**Jamaica sarsaparilla,** a former name of various kinds of sarsaparilla which reached Europe by way of Jamaica from Mexico, Honduras, United States of Colombia, and even Peru. It is now applied to a Costa Rican article, ascribed to *Smilax officinalis.* Also *red sarsaparilla.*—**Mexican sarsaparilla,** the product perhaps of *Smilax medica.*—**Spurious sarsaparilla.** See *Hardenbergia.*—**Texas sarsaparilla.** See *menispermum,* 2.—**Wild sarsaparilla,** a North American plant, *Aralia nudicaulis,* whose long horizontal aromatic roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also (in English books) *Virginian sarsaparilla.*

sarset (särs), *n.* and *v.* See *scarce.*

Sarsen (sär'sen), *n.* [Also *Sarsin, Sarcen;* a contraction of *Saracen,* q. v.] **1†.** Same as *Saracen* (formerly used in a vague sense for *foreigner*). —**2.** The name given in southwestern England to former inhabitants of the region, and especially to former workers of the tin-mines, the ancient piles of attle in Cornwall and Devon being designated as "Jews' pits," "Jews' leavings," "attal-Sarsen" or "-Saracen," "remains of the Sarcens," etc.—**3.** [*l. c.*] Same as *Saracen's stone* (which see, under *Saracen*).

How came the stones here? for these *sarsens* or Druidical sandstones are not found in the neighbourhood.
Emerson, Stonehenge.

sarsenet, sarcenet (särs'net), *n.* [Also *sarsnet;* = D. *sarcenet* = G. *sarsenet,* < OF. *sarcenet,* < ML. *saracenatus,* also *Saracenicus* (sc. *pannus*), sarcenet, lit. 'Saracen cloth,' < LL. *Saracenus,* Saracen: see *Saracen.*] A fine, thin silk stuff, plain or twilled, especially valued for its softness. It appears to have come into use in the thirteenth century, and to have been a favorite material during the eighteenth century and down to 1820 for garments for women, especially as linings. It is now mainly superseded by other materials. Formerly also called *sendal* or *cendal.*

The roffys [roofs] garnyshed with *sarsnettys* and buddys of golde. *Arnold's Chronicle,* 1502, p. li.

Loose jerkins of tawny taffety cut and lined with yellow *sarsenet. Goldwell,* quoted in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478.

His letters of credence brought by his secretary in a scarfe of *sarsenett. Evelyn,* Diary, Aug. 28, 1667.

Miss Andrews drank tea with us that evening, and wore her puce-coloured *sarsenet.*
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xv.

Sarsenet ribbon, ribbon of sarsenet material, plain, and consisting merely of piece sarsenet in narrow widths.

Sarsia (sär'si-ạ), *n.* [NL.: named from Prof. Michael *Sars,* of Christiania, Norway.] **1.** A genus of jellyfishes, giving name to the *Sarsiidæ. S. tabulosa* is a small British species.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Sarsiidæ (sär-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarsia* + *-idæ.*] A family of acalephs, named from the genus *Sarsia.* Also *Sarsidæ.*

sarsinish† (sär'si-nish), *n.* [ME. *sarsynysh,* < OF. *sarrazinesche,* < *sarrazin,* Saracen: see *Saracen, sarsenet.*] A fine woven silk of the kind called *sarsenet.*

Largesse hadde on a robe fresh
Of riche purpur *sarlynysh* [read *sarsynysh;* tr. OF. *sarrazinesche*]. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 1188.

Sars's organ. See *organ*[1].

sart (särt), *n.* [Short for *assart:* see *assart.*] A piece of woodland turned into arable land. *Wharton.*

sartage (sär'tāj), *n.* [< *sart* + *-age.*] The clearing of woodland for agricultural purposes, as by setting fire to the trees.

sartain (sär'tān), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *certain.*

sarticruræus (sär'ti-krō-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *sarticruræi* (-ī). [NL., for **sartoricruræus,* < L. *sartor,* a tailor, + NL. *cruræus,* q. v.] The tailor's muscle of the thigh; the sartorius. *Coues and Shute,* 1887.

sartor (sär'tọr), *n.* [< L. *sartor,* a tailor, < *sarcire,* pp. *sartus,* patch, mend.] A tailor: as, "*Sartor* Resartus" (the tailor retailored).

Coats whose memory turns the *sartor* pale.
O. W. Holmes, Terpsichore.

sartorial (sär-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *sartor* + *-i-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailors.

A north-country dame, in days of old economy, when the tailor worked for women as well as men, delivered one of her nether garments to a professor of the *sartorial* art.
Southey, The Doctor, interchapter ix. (*Davies.*)

2. In *anat.,* pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

sartorii, *n.* Plural of *sartorius.*

sartorite (sär'tọr-īt), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen (1809–76).] In *mineral.,* a sulphid of arsenic and lead, occurring sparingly in orthorhombic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal in Valais, Switzerland. Also called *scleroclase.*

sartorius (sär-tō'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sartorii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sartor,* a tailor: see *sartor.*] The longest muscle of the human body, crossing the thigh obliquely in front. It arises from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the top of the inner anterior surface of the tibia. It has been considered to be the chief muscle in producing the position of the tailor when at work (whence its name). It is usually present in mammals, though with various modifications. Also called *iliopretibialis, sarticruræus,* and *tailor-muscle.* See cut under *muscle*[1].

Sarum use. See *use.*

sarza† (sär'zạ), *n.* Same as *sarsa.*

sasanqua (sa-sang'kwạ), *n.* [Jap.] The plant *Camellia Sasanqua.* See *Camellia.*

sasarara (sas-ạ-rā'rạ), *n.* Same as *siserary.*

sash[1] (sash), *n.* [< F. *châssis,* sash, or more prob. directly from the orig. of *châssis,* namely OF. *chasse,* F. *châsse,* a case, frame, < L. *capsa,* a box, case: see *case*[2], *chase*[2], and *cash*[2], doublets of *sash*[1].] **1.** The framed part of a window, in which the glass is fixed; also, a similar part of a greenhouse, etc. In windows they either open and shut vertically, or are hung upon hinges so as to swing open like doors. The former are called *sliding sashes,* and the latter *French sashes,* or *casements.*

I was the other day driving in a hack through Gerrard-street, when my eye was immediately catched with the prettiest object imaginable—the face of a very fair girl . . . fixed at the chin to a painted *sash,* and made part of the landscape. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 510.

No fire the kitchen's cheerless grate display'd;
No cheerful light the long-closed *sash* convey'd.
Crabbe, Works, I. 106.

2. The frame in which a saw is put to prevent its bending or buckling when crowded into the cut.—**Leaded sash.** See *leaded.*—**Port-sash.** See *port*[2].—**Sash-mortising machine,** a machine used to form mortises in stiles and rails of doors and sashes, and for similar work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sash-planing machine,** a small form of molding-machine for making rabbets and moldings for the stiles and bars of sashes. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sash-sticking machine,** a machine for forming the moldings on the edges of bars and rails for window-sashes, and for planing up other small stuff. *E. H. Knight.*

sash[1] (sash), *v. t.* [< *sash*[1], *n.*] To furnish with sash-windows.

The windows are all *sashed* with the finest crystalline glass. *Lady M. W. Montagu.*

The noble old residence of the Beauchamps and Nevilles, and now of Earl Brooke. He has *sashed* the great apartment that 's to be sure. *Gray,* Letters, I. 256.

It [Hurstmonceaux] is scarcely furnished with a few necessary beds and chairs; one side has been *sashed.*
Walpole, Letters, II. 300.

sash[2] (sash), *n.* [Formerly also *shash;* < Pers. *shast, shest,* a girdle, also a thumb-stall worn by archers, a plectrum.] A long band or roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, wound round the head by Orientals in the manner of a turban; also, in modern times, a band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament. Sashes are worn by women and children (less frequently by men), and by military officers as badges of distinction, and are a regular part of certain costumes. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.

So much for the silk in Judea, called shesh in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called *shashes,* worn at this day about the heads of eastern people.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. xiv. 24.

On the mens [heads] are *Shashes,* which is a long thin wreath of Cloath, white or coloured.
S. Clarke, Geog. Description (1671), p. 46.

A Scarlet Silk net *Sash* to tye a Nightgown.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 150.

sash[2] (sash), *v. t.* [< *sash*[2], *n.*] To dress or ornament with a sash or sashes.

They are . . . so *sashed* and plumed that . . . they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes even than they were in their rags. *Burke,* A Regicide Peace, iv.

sash-bar (sash'bär), *n.* In *carp.,* one of the vertical or transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass.

sash-chisel (sash'chiz'el), *n.* In *carp.,* a chisel with a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in sash-stiles.

sash-clamp (sash'klamp), *n.* A clamp for squaring a sash and tightening up the joints. *E. H. Knight.*

sash-door (sash'dōr), *n.* A door having panes of glass to admit light.

sashery (sash'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sasheries* (-iz). [< *sash*[2] + *-er-y.*] Sashes or scarfs collectively, considered as parts of official costume, or as parts of ornamental apparel. [Rare.]

Distinguished by their *sasheries* and insignia.
Carlyle. (*Imp. Dict.*)

sash-fastener (sash'fȧs'nėr), *n.* A latch or screw for fastening the sash of a window.

sash-frame (sash'frām), *n.* **1.** The frame in which the sash of a window is suspended, or to which it is hinged. When the sash is suspended the frame is made hollow to contain the balancing weights, and is said to be *cased.*
2. The frame in which a saw is strained.

sash-gate (sash'gāt), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.,* a stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

sash-line (sash'līn), *n.* The rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

sashoon† (sa-shön'), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of stuffing or pad put into the leg of a boot, or secured around the calf of the leg, to prevent chafing, or to cause the boot to sit smoothly.

1688, June 29, paid Henry Sharpe of Cuckfield for a pair of bootes and *sashoons,* 13*s. Stapley's Diary.*

sash-saw (sash'sâ), *n.* **1.** A small saw used in cutting the tenons of sashes. Its plate is about 11 inches long, and has about thirteen teeth to the inch.—**2.** A mill-saw strained in a frame or sash.

sash-sluice (sash'slös), *n.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

sash-tool (sash'töl), *n.* A small paint-brush of a size used in painting window-sashes.

sash-window (sash'win'dō), *n.* A glazed window in which the glass is set in a sash, and not in the wall; hence, a window that can be opened.

She locked the door, . . . then broke a pane in the *sash window. Swift,* Advice to Servants (Chambermaid).

Sasia (sā'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (B. R. Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A notable genus of Indian piculets or pygmy woodpeckers of the subfamily *Picumninæ,* with naked orbits and only three toes. *P. ochracea* and *P. abnormis* are two examples. They range from Nepāl and Sikhim through Burma into the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, etc. Also called *Comeris, Microcolaptes, Dryaltes,* and *Picumnoides.*

sasin (sas'in), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common Indian antelope, *Antilope cervicapra* or *A. bezoartica,* remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.



Sasin, or Indian Antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*).

It is abundant in the open dry plains of India, in flocks of from ten to sixty females to a single male. It will clear from 25 to 30 feet at a bound, and rise even 10 or 11 feet from the earth. It is grayish-brown or black on the upper parts of the body, with white abdomen and breast, and a white circle round the eyes. It stands about 2 feet 6 inches high at the shoulder. This is the animal which is considered to represent the modern restricted genus *Antilope,* from which many more have been successively detached for other and very numerous *Antilopinæ* of Asia and Africa. Its usual specific name is not to be confounded with the same word used in a generic sense for the very different African bohor. The sasin is among several antelopes loosely called *algazel.* It has long been known as a source of bezoar, as indicated by one of its specific names. The record of the sasin, in its relations to man, goes back to the dawn of history; for it is the animal with the straight corkscrew horns so commonly figured on the monuments of Assyria and Babylonia. In India it is usually figured drawing the car of Chandra, the moon-god, and furnishes a probable prototype of the animals with which the classic huntress Diana is associated. It is there also a regular attribute of Siva, or Mahadeva, held by the hind legs upright in one of the hands of this god, and connected with linga-worship, apparently from its reputed salacity.

sasine (sā'sin), *n.* **1.** An obsolete form of *seizin,* retained archaically in Scots law. Specifically—**2.** In *Scots law,* either (*a*) the act of

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giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with *infeftment*), or (*b*) the instrument by which the fact is proved. There is a general office for the registering of sasines in Edinburgh.—**Cognition and sasine.** See *cognition*.—**Precept of sasine.** See *precept*.—**Sasine ox,** a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infeftment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterward converted into a payment in money proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

sass (sȧs), *n.* [A dial. form of *sauce*, *n.*] **1.** Same as *sauce*.—**2.** Vegetables, particularly those used in making sauces: as, garden *sass*.—**3.** Insolence; impudence. [Vulgar, U. S., in all uses.]

sass (sȧs), *v.* [A dial. form of *sauce*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk or reply saucily; be insolent in replying. [Vulgar, U. S.]

Its [Mr. Thayer's book's] very pugnacity will no doubt tempt so many of the assailed to *sass* back that we shall in the end find ourselves by so much the richer in contributions to the annals of the times.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 649.

II. *trans.* To sauce; be saucy to. [Vulgar, U. S.]

sassaby (sas'ȧ-bi), *n.*; pl. *sassabies* (-biz). [S. African; also *sassabye*, *sassaybe*, *sassabi*.] The bastard hartbeest, *Damalis* or *Alcelaphus lunatus*, of South Africa. The sassaby resembles the hartbeest, *A. caama*, but stands somewhat higher at the



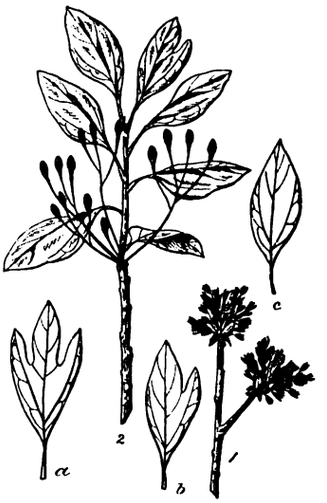
Sassaby (*Alcelaphus lunatus*).

withers, and its horns are gently curved rather than abruptly bent. It is one of the group of large bubaline antelopes of which the blesbok is another, but the sassaby lacks the white blaze on the face. (Compare cut of *blesbok*.) The horns are about a foot long. The animal is much hunted both for its hide and for its flesh, and has been thinned out in countries where it formerly abounded. It inhabits by preference open places, sometimes in herds of several hundreds.

sassafras (sas'ȧ-fras), *n.* [Formerly also *saxafras*; = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sassafras* = F. *sassafras* = It. *sassafras*, *sassafrasso*, *sassofrasso* = Pg. *sassafraz* (NL. *sassafras*), < Sp. *sasafrás*, sassafras; another application of *salsafras*, *salsifrax*, *salsifragia*, OSp. *sassifragia*, *saxifrage*, saxifrage: see *saxifrage*.] **1.** A tree, the only species of the genus *Sassafras*. It is common in eastern North America, in the south taking possession, along with the persimmon, of abandoned fields. It reaches a height of about 45 feet. Its wood is light and soft, coarse-grained, not strong, but very durable in contact with the soil, used for fencing, in cooperage, etc. The root, especially its bark, enters into commerce as a powerful aromatic stimulant, and is much used in flavoring and scenting, an oil being distilled in large quantities for the latter purposes. The bark is officinal, as also the pith, which affords a mucilaginous application and a drink. An early name in England was *ague-tree*.

[They] did helpe vs to dig and carry *Saxafras*, and doe any thing they could, being of a comely proportion and the best condition of any Salvages we had yet incountred.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 107.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1836).] A genus of apetalous trees of the order *Laurineæ* and tribe *Litseaceæ*, characterized by an umbel-like inflorescence of diœcious flowers in loose and short racemes from terminal buds, and produced around the base of the new growth of the season. The flowers have a six-lobed perianth and nine stamens in three rows, with their anthers introrsely four-celled, the third row of filaments each with a stalked gland at the base. The only species, *S. officinale*, is a native of the United States, especially southward and principally east of the Mississippi, extending also into Canada. It is a small or middle-sized tree, with aromatic bark and roots, and remarkable for the green color of its flowers, bud-scales, and branches, and for its dimorphous leaves, the earlier entire and oval, the later three-lobed or irregular. See cut in next column.—**Australian sassafras.** (*a*) Of Victoria (and Tasmania): *Atherosperma moschata* of the order *Monimiaceæ*, a lofty evergreen, with a somewhat useful wood and an aromatic bark used to make a kind of tea and affording an essential oil. Also called *plume-nutmeg*. (*b*) Of New South Wales: *Dorypha Sassafras* of the same order, another large tree, with very fragrant leaves, and aromatic



Sassafras (*Sassafras officinale*).
1. Branch with fruits. 2. Branch with sterile flowers. *a*, *b*, *c*, different forms of leaves.

bark used in infusion as a tonic. (*c*) Of Queensland: a smaller related tree, *Daphnandra micrantha*.—**Brazilian sassafras,** the tree *Nectandra Puchury*, which yields the so-called sassafras-nuts or Pichurim beans.—**Cayenne sassafras.** See *Licania*.—**Chilian sassafras.** Same as *Peruvian nutmeg* (which see, under *nutmeg*).—**Oil of sassafras.** See *oil* and *sassafras-oil*.—**Sassafras tea,** an infusion of sassafras-wood or of the bark of the root.—**Swamp-sassafras,** *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.

sassafras-nut (sas'ȧ-fras-nut), *n.* Same as *Pichurim bean*.

sassafras-oil (sas'ȧ-fras-oil), *n.* **1.** A volatile aromatic oil distilled from the root-wood and root-bark of the common sassafras. Also *oil of sassafras*.—**2.** A volatile oil obtained from the bark of the Victorian sassafras, with an odor resembling sassafras and caraway.—**3.** An oil extracted from sassafras-nuts or Pichurim beans.—**4.** See *Ocotea*.

Sassa gum. See *gum*[2].

Sassanian (sa-sā'ni-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Sassanids.

Three short wars with the *Sassanian* monarchs of Persia were waged. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 110.

II. *n.* Same as *Sassanid*.

Sassanid (sas'ȧ-nid), *n.* [< ML. *Sassanidæ*, < *Sassan* or *Sasan*, a Persian priest, ancestor of the founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty which ruled the Persian empire from the downfall of the Parthian power, about A. D. 226, until the conquest of Persia by the Saracens, about 642.

The Arsacid empire, which had lasted for 476 years, was replaced by the monarchy of the *Sassanids*, itself destined to endure for a nearly equal period.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, ii. 242.

sassarara†, *n.* See *siserary*.

sasset (sas), *n.* [< F. *sas*, < D. *sas*, a sluice, a sluice-gate.] A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a weir with floodgates; a navigable sluice.

They have made divers great and navigable *sasses* and sluices, and bridges.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 320).

Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great *sasse* in the King's lands about Deptford, to be a wett-dock to hold 200 sail of ships. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 25, 1662.

Sassenach (sas'e-nach), *n.* [< Gael. *Sasunnach*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] A Saxon; an Englishman: a general name applied by the Scottish Highlanders of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race.

The term *Sassenach*, or Saxon, is applied by the Highlanders to their Low-Country neighbors.
Scott, Glenfinlas, note.

sassolin, sassoline (sas'ō-lin), *n.* [< F. *sassoline* = G. *sassolin*, < It. *Sasso*, a town near Florence, Italy.] Native boracic acid, H_3BO_3, occurring more or less pure in irregular six-sided laminæ belonging to the triclinic system, or as a crust, or in stalactitic forms composed of small scales. It is white or yellowish, has a nacreous luster, and is friable. It occurs as a deposit from hot springs and ponds in the lagoons of Tuscany, and was first discovered near Sasso (whence the name) in the province of Florence.

sassolite (sas'ō-lit), *n.* [< *Sasso* (see *sassolin*) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *sassolin*.

sassorol, sassorolla (sas'ō-rol, sas-ō-rol'ȧ), *n.* [< NL. *sassorolla*, < It. *sassajuolo*, wood-pigeon, < *sasso*, a rock, < L. *saxum*, a rock.] The rock-pigeon, *Columba livia*.

sassy-bark (sas'i-bärk), *n.* [W. African *sassy* (?) + E. *bark*[2].] The mancona bark (which see, under *bark*[2]); also, the tree that yields it. See *Erythrophlæum*.

sastra (sȧs'trȧ), *n.* See *shaster*.

sat (sat). Preterit of *sit*.

Sat. An abbreviation of *Saturday*.

Satan (sā'tan), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *Sathan*; < ME. *Satan*, *Sathan*, also *Satanas*, *Sathanas*, < OF. *Sathan*, *Sathanas*, F. *Satan*, *Satanas* (colloq.) = Pr. *Sathanas*, *Sodhanas* = Sp. *Satan*, *Satanás* = Pg. *Satanaz* = It. *Satan*, *Satanasso* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Satan* = AS. *Satan* = Gr. Σατᾶν, Σατανᾶς, < LL. *Satan*, *Satanas* = Goth. *Satana*, *Satanas* = Ar. *Shaitān* (> Turk. *Sheytan* = Pers. Hind. *Shaitān*), < Heb. *sātān*, an enemy, Satan, < *sātan*, be an enemy, persecute.] The chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the devil. See *devil*.

The gay coroun of golde gered on lofte . . .
Now is sette for to serue *satanas* the blake,
Bifore the bolde Baltazar wyth bost & wyth pryde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1449.

And now hath *Sathanas*, seith he, a tayl
Brodder than of a carryk is the sail.
Chaucer, Prol. to Summoner's Tale, l. 28.

And he said unto them, I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. Luke x. 18.

And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and *Satan*, and bound him a thousand years. Rev. xx. 2.

Incensed with indignation, *Satan* stood
Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd.
Milton, P. L., ii. 707.

=**Syn.** Apollyon. See definition of *Belial*.

satanic (sā-tan'ik), *a.* [< F. *satanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *satanico* (cf. D. *satansch*, *satanisch* = G. *satanisch* = Dan. Sw. *satanisk*), < LL. **Satanicus*, < *Satan*, Satan: see *Satan*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Satan; devilish; extremely malicious or wicked; infernal.

His weakness shall o'ercome *Satanic* strength.
Milton, P. R., i. 161.

Satanic school. See *school*[1].

satanical (sā-tan'i-kal), *a.* [< *satanic* + *-al*.] Same as *satanic*.

I deal not
With magic, to betray you to a faith
Black and *satanical*.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

satanically (sā-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; devilishly.

Most *satanically* designed on souls.
Hammond, Works, IV. 470.

satanicalness (sā-tan'i-kal-nes), *n.* Satanic character or quality. *Bailey*.

satanism (sā'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ism*.] The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit, doctrine, or contrivance.

Luther first brinced [pledged] to Germany the poisoned cup of his heresies, blasphemies, and *satanisms*.
Bp. Jewel, Works (Parker Soc.), III. 265.

satanist (sā'tan-ist), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ist*.] One who is, as it were, a disciple or adherent of Satan; a very wicked person; also [*cap.*], one of the Euchites. [Rare.]

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies. *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 343.

satanophany (sā-ta-nof'ȧ-ni), *n.* [< Gr. Σατανᾶς, Satan, + *-φανεία*, < *φαίνεσθαι*, appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan; the state of being possessed by a devil. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

satanophobia (sā'tan-ō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. Σατανᾶς, Satan, + *-φοβία*, < *φοβεισθαι*, fear.] Fear of the devil. [Rare.]

Impregnated as he was with *Satanophobia*, he might perhaps have doubted still whether this distressed creature, all woman and nature, was not all art and fiend.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xcvi. (*Davies.*)

satan-shrimp (sā'tan-shrimp), *n.* A devil-shrimp; any member of the *Luciferidæ*. See cut under *Lucifer*.

satara, *n.* A ribbed, highly dressed, lustered, and hot-pressed woolen cloth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 662.

satchel (sach'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sachel*; < ME. *sachel*, < OF. *sachel*, < L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag: see *sack*[1]. Cf. It. *saccolo* = G. *säckel*, < L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag: see *saccule*.] A small sack or bag; especially, a bag in which books (as school-books) are carried; also, any hand-bag.

Nyle ze bere a *sachel*, nether scrip, nether schoon, and greete ze no man by the weye. *Wyclif*, Luke x. 4.

The whining school-boy, with his *satchel*
And shining morning face.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 145.

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I make a doubt whether I had the same identical individually numerical Body when I carried a Calf-leather *Sachel* to School in Hereford, as when I wore a Lambskin Hood in Oxford. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 31.

sate[1] (sāt). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sit*.

sate[2] (sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sated*, ppr. *sating*. [Irreg. < L. *satiare*, satisfy, satiate, appar. resting in part on the L. *sat* for *satis*, sufficient: see *satiate*, *satisfy*.] To fill full; glut; surfeit; satiate.

When she is *sated* with his body, she will find the error of her choice. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 356.

The *sated* reader turns from it [the subject] with a kind of literary nausea. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xcvii.

For never power
Can *sate* the hungry soul beyond an hour.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*), glut, gorge.

sateen (sa-tēn′), *n.* [Also *satteen*; < F. as if **satine*, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*.] 1. A fabric having a glossy surface, so called from its resemblance to satin; specifically, a kind of worsted goods much used for linings. — 2. A cotton fabric. (*a*) A thick and strong fabric resembling jean, used for corsets, women's shoes, etc. (*b*) A thin textile resembling Indian silk, printed in colors for dresses. Also spelled *satine*. — **Amazon sateen**, sateen made especially for women's riding-habits.

sateless (sāt′les), *a.* [< *sate*[2] + *-less*.] Insatiable; that cannot be sated or satisfied. [Rare.]

His very crimes attest his dignity;
His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame
Declares him born for blessings infinite.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii. 512.

satellite (sat′e-līt), *n.* [< OF. *satellite*, F. *satellite*, attendant, satellite (of a planet), = Sp. *satélite* = Pg. It. *satellite*, < L. *satelles* (*-itis*), pl. *satellites*, an attendant, guard; root uncertain.] 1. A follower; particularly, a subservient or obsequious follower or attendant; a subordinate attendant.

Satellite, one retained to guard a man's person; a Yeoman of the Guard; a Sergeant, Catchpoll.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

But the petty princes and their *satellites* should be brought to market; not one of them should have a span of earth, or a vest, or a carcass of his own.
Landor, Marcus Tullius and Quinctus Cicero.

The fault lies not so much in human nature as in the *satellites* of Power. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 173.

Bedford, with his silver kettle, and his buttony *satellite*, presently brought in this refection [the tea].
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, iv.

2. An attendant moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one; a secondary planet. The earth has one satellite, the moon; Neptune is known to be accompanied by one; Mars by two; Uranus and Jupiter by four; Saturn by eight. Saturn's rings are supposed to be composed of a great multitude of minute satellites.

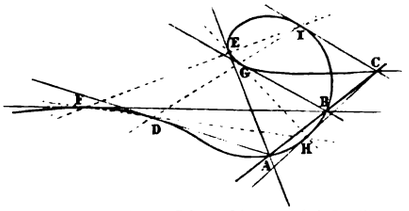
Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 42.

[In the above quotation the Latin plural *satellites* is used instead of the English plural.]

We can spare
The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse
Our softer *satellite*. *Cowper*, Task, i. 766.

The others may be regarded merely as *satellites*, revolving round some one or other of these superior powers.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 20.

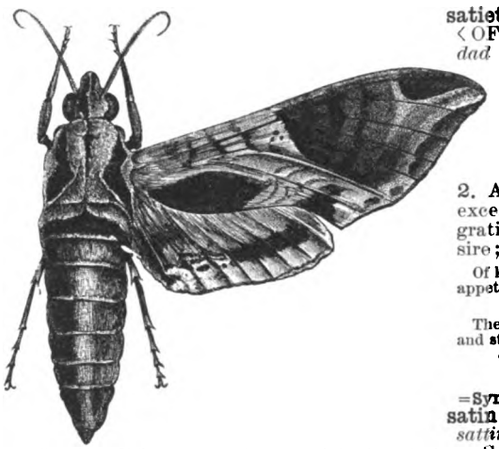
3. In *geom.*, a straight line bearing the following relation to another straight line. The satellite (also called the *satellite line*) of a given straight line, with reference to a given cubic curve in whose plane the straight line lies, is the straight line joining the three points at which the three tangents to the curve at the points of intersection of the first straight line with it again cut the curve. This is the definition of Cayley (Phil. Trans., 1857, p. 416), but it has the inconvenience that according to it every satellite line has two, four, or six primaries, while each primary has but a single satellite. For this reason, it might be well to interchange the applications of *primary* and *satellite* in the theory of plane cubics. In the diagram, ABC is the satellite line.



Nodal Cubic, with Four Primary Lines and their Satellite.

From its intersections with the cubic curve tangents are drawn to the latter, AD, AE, BF, BG, CH, CI. The points of tangency lie three by three on four primary lines, FDH, DGI, EGH, FEI. The intersections of these with the satellite line are called the *satellite points*. Two are near H. The others are not shown.

4. In *entom.*, a satellite-sphinx. — **Eclipse of a satellite.** See *eclipse*. — **Satellite line, satellite point.** See def. 3.



Satellite-sphinx (*Philampelus satellitia*), natural size (left pair of wings omitted).

satellite-sphinx (sat′e-līt-sfingks), *n.* *Philampelus satellitia*, a large and handsome hawk-moth whose larva feeds upon the vine.

satellite-vein (sat′e-līt-vān), *n.* A vein accompanying an artery. There are frequently two such veins to one artery, each of which is called *vena comes*.

satellitious† (sat-e-lish′us), *a.* [< LL. *satellitium*, an escort, guard (< L. *satelles*, an attendant: see *satellite*, *satellitium*), + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a satellite.

Their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun. *G. Cheyne*, Philosophical Principles.

satellitium (sat-e-lish′i-um), *n.* [< LL. *satellitium*, an escort, guard, < L. *satelles*, an attendant: see *satellite*.] An escort; guard; accompaniment.

His horoscope is ♂, having in it a *satellitium* of 5 of the 7 planets. It is a maxime in astrology that a native that hath a *satellitium* in his ascendent proves more eminent in his life than ordinary. *Aubrey*, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

Saterday†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday*.

Sathan, Sathanas, *n.* See *Satan*.

sati, *n.* Same as *suttee*.

satiability (sā-shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *satiable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character of being satiable, or the fact of being satisfied.

satiable (sā′shia-bl), *a.* [< *sati(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

satiableness (sā′shia-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *satiability*.

satiate (sā′shiāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satiated*, ppr. *satiating*. [< L. *satiatus*, pp. of *satiare* (> It. *saziare* = Sp. Pg. *saciar*), fill full, satiate, < *sat*, *satis*, sufficient, *satur*, full; akin to *sad*: see *sad*, *sate*[2], *satisfy*.] 1. To satisfy; feed or nourish to the full; sate.

O! what not sell wee heer,
Sithence, to *satiat* our Gold-thirsty gall,
We sell our selues, our very soules and all?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; surfeit; fill to repletion.

He may be *satiated*, but not satisfied. *Norris*.

3†. To saturate. See *saturate*.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, . . . but for want of attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton*.

=**Syn.** 2. *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*); suffice overfill, glut, gorge, cloy.

II. *intrans.* To satisfy need or desire.

Cleared of all suffusion, we shall contemplate that fulness which can only *satiate* without satiety.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 242.

satiate (sā′shiāt), *a.* [< L. *satiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated.

The sword shall devour, and it shall be *satiate* and made drunk with their blood. Jer. xlvi. 10.

Summer winds
Satiate with sweet flowers.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

Satiate with food, his heavy eyelids close;
Voluptuous minions fan him to repose.
Montgomery, The West Indies, iii.

satiation (sā-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< ML. **satiatio(n-)*, < L. *satiare*, pp. *satiatus*, satiate: see *satiate*.] A being or becoming satiated or filled; also, the state of being satiated.

This rapid process of *satiation* among the particular class to which I refer [pretended lovers of the country] is a phenomenon for which the wise observer would have been prepared. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 481.

satiety (sā-ti′e-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *saciety*; < OF. *satiété*, *saziété*, F. *satiété* = Pr. Sp. *saciedad* = Pg. *saciedade* = It. *sazietà*, < L. *satieta(t-)s*, sufficiency, abundance, satiety, < *satis*, enough, sufficient: see *satiate*, *satisfy*.] 1†. Fullness; sufficiency. [Rare.]

This, of himselfe all Fulnesse, all *Satietie*,
Is then the sole Incomprehensible Deitie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 68.

2. A glutted or cloyed state or condition; an excess of gratification which excites loathing; gratification to the full or beyond natural desire; surfeit.

Of knowledge there is no *satiety*, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 100.

The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting in its *satiety*. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 1.

Thou lovest, but ne'er knew love's sad *satiety*.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

=**Syn.** 2. Repletion, cloyment, glut. See *satisfy*.

satin (sat′in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sattin*, *satten*; < ME. *satin*, *satyne* (= D. *satijn* = Sw. *satin*), < OF. *satin*, also *sain*, F. *satin*, satin, = Pg. *setim* = Olt. *setino*, satin, It., silk hangings, < ML. *setinus*, also (after OF.) *satinus*, *satinum*, satin (cf. OF. *sathenin* = Olt. *setinino*, satin), prop. (as in Olt. *setino*) adj., of silk, < *seta* (> It. *seta* = Sp. Pg. *seda* = F. *soie* = OHG. *sida*, MHG. *side*, G. *seide* = Olr. *síta*), silk, a particular use of L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, stiff hair, also something made of hair, as a pencil, etc.: see *seta*.] I. *n.* A silk material of which the surface is very glossy, and the back not as lustrous as the face. The high luster of the surface is produced partly by the quality of the silk, partly by the weaving, and partly by dressing with hot rollers. Satins are sometimes figured, and sometimes the background of a raised velvet is satin, so that the stuff may be called a satin with a velvet pattern, or more generally velvet with satin ground.

Satyne, clothe of sylke. Satinum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 441.

We did see
Damask and *sattins*,
And velvet full fair.
Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

What said Master Dombledon about the *satin* for my short cloak and my slops? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 34.

Aureate satin†, a rich silk stuff.

Their hosen being of riche gold satten called *aureate satten*. *Hall*, Henry VIII., quoted by Planché.

Cuttanee satin, a satin of Indian origin, with a cotton back, strong and durable. — **Denmark satin**, a coarse worsted stuff with a smooth surface. — **Double satin de Lyon**, a satin in which both faces are satin. — **Duchesse satin**, a satin of good quality, strong and durable, and usually in black or plain colors without pattern. — **Farmer's satin**, a durable material of wool, or cotton and wool, having a satin-like surface. It is used especially for linings. — **Satin d'Amérique**, a name given to a cloth made of the fiber of the American agave or aloe. It is used especially for upholstery. — **Satin de Bruges**, a fabric of silk and wool, having a smooth and satin-like surface: used chiefly for upholstery. — **Satin de Lyon**, a kind of satin the back of which is ribbed instead of smooth. — **Satin merveilleux**, a twilled silk fabric with a satin finish. — **Turk satin, Turk's satin**, a soft silk material with a glossy surface and twilled back. It is used for men's waistcoats and women's evening shoes, and for lining fur garments.

II. *a.* 1. Made of satin: as, a *satin* dress. — 2. Of the nature of satin; pertaining to or resembling satin; having a satin surface.

There was a wayward breeze, a desultory *satin* rustle, in the vine-leaves. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 894.

Satin bower-bird, *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*. See cut under *bower-bird*. — **Satin embroidery**, embroidery in satin-stitch: a mere abbreviation, but frequently used. — **Satin figure**, in *textile fabrics*, decoration by means of a pattern having a smooth or satiny surface relieved upon a ground without gloss. — **Satin jean**. See *jean*.

satin (sat′in), *v. t.* [< F. *satiner*, press so as to give a satin finish, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*, *n.*] To give a satin finish to; make smooth and glossy on the surface like satin.

Pieces [of wall-paper] intended to be *satined* are grounded with fine Paris plaster, instead of Spanish white.
Ure, Dict., III. 478.

satin-bird (sat′in-bėrd), *n.* The satin bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*.

satin-bush (sat′in-bůsh), *n.* See *Podalyria*.

satin-carpet (sat′in-kär′pet), *n.* One of two different moths, *Boarmia abietaria*, a geometrid, and *Cymatophora fluctuosa*, a noctuid: an English collectors' name.

satin-cloth (sat′in-klôth), *n.* A thin woolen cloth with a smooth and glossy face, used especially for women's gowns.

satin-damask (sat′in-dam′ask), *n.* A silk textile with an elaborate design, usually of floral pattern. In some cases the pattern is raised in velvet pile upon the satin ground.

satin-de-laine (sat′in-dė-lān′), *n.* [F.: *satin*, satin; *de*, of; *laine*, wool.] 1. A smooth va-

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riety of cassimere, thinner than satin-cloth.—2. Same as *satin-cloth*.

satine, *n.* Same as *sateen*, 2.

satiné (sat-i-nā′), *n.* [F. *satiné*, satin, velvet, < *satin*, satin: see *satin*.] A wood of French Guiana, of uncertain origin, perhaps from a species of *Parinarium*. It is of a red color, hard, heavy, and solid, suitable for fine work, and for civil and naval architecture.

satinet (sat-i-net′), *n.* [F. *satinet*, < *satin*, satin; as *satin* + *-et*.] 1†. A very slight, thin satin. *Chambers's Cyc.*—2. A material made of cotton and woolen, so woven that the woolen forms the surface: so called because the smooth surface is thought to resemble that of satin. It is cheap and very durable.

satinet-loom (sat-i-net′lōm), *n.* A loom of the open-shed type, used for heavy goods, as twills, jeans, satinets, etc. The usual form has four boxes at one end, and an endless chain controlling and actuating the heddle-levers, and may, without the use of cams, be changed readily to any pattern.

satin-finish (sat′in-fin″ish), *n.* 1. A finish resembling satin.—2. In *silversmithing*, a lustrous pearly finish produced by the scratch-brush, with or without the use of water.

satin-flower (sat′in-flou″ėr), *n.* See *Lunaria*.—**Crimson satin-flower,** an English garden name of *Brevoortia* (*Brodiæa*) *coccinea*, a liliaceous plant from California. It bears drooping umbels of showy flowers on slender scapes a foot and a half high.

satin-foulard (sat′in-fö-lärd′), *n.* Foulard silk the surface of which is especially smooth and has a satiny appearance.

satin-grackle (sat′in-grak″l), *n.* The satin-bird.

satining (sat′in-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *satin*, *v.*] In *metal-work*, a method of treating silver by holding it against a revolving wire brush, which makes minute scratches on the surface, and gives the metal a satin-like finish.

satining-machine (sat′in-ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for giving a satin-finish to paper by causing it to pass in contact with a cylindrical brush revolving at high speed. It is used for some kinds of wall- and letter-paper.

satinisco† (sat-i-nis′kō), *n.* [< It. as if **setinesco*, < *setino*, satin: see *satin*.] A poor quality of satin.

He weares his apparell much after the fashion; his meanes will not suffer him come too nigh; they afford him mockvelvet, or *satinisco*, but not without the colleges next lease's acquaintance.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Meere Fellow of an House.

satinity (sa-tin′i-ti), *n.* [< *satin* + *-ity*: formed in imitation of *Latinity*.] Satin-like character or quality. [Rare.]

I knew him immediately by the smooth *satinity* of his style. *Lamb*, To Gilman, 1830.

satinleaf (sat′in-lēf), *n.* The common alum-root, *Heuchera Americana*.

satin-lisse (sat′in-lēs), *n.* A cotton cloth of fine satin-like surface, usually printed with small delicate patterns and used as a dress-material.

satin-loom (sat′in-lōm), *n.* A loom for weaving satin. The heddles are five-leaved or more, with corresponding treadles, and are so mounted as to pass the shuttle, at each throw, over at least four warp-threads and under one—the glossy or right side of the fabric, except in double satin de Lyon, being always woven undermost.

satin-moth (sat′in-môth), *n.* A British moth, *Liparis* or *Leucoma salicis*: an English collectors' name.

satin-paper (sat′in-pā″pėr), *n.* A fine kind of writing-paper with a satiny gloss.

satin-sheeting (sat′in-shē″ting), *n.* A twilled cotton fabric with a satin surface, made of so-called waste silk. It is employed especially for upholstery, curtains, and the like, and is made of great width.

satin-spar (sat′in-spär), *n.* 1. A fine fibrous variety of calcite (or aragonite) which assumes a silky or pearly luster when polished.—2. A similar variety of gypsum.

satin-sparrow (sat′in-spar″ō), *n.* A flycatcher of Australia and Tasmania, *Myiagra nitida*, belonging to the *Muscicapidæ*. It is 6½ inches long, the wing 3½; the male is glossy steel-black, with a satiny green luster in some places, and most of the under parts white; the female is quite different. It received its New Latin name from Gould in 1837, and the French name *myiagre brillant* from Hombron and Jacquinot, who figured it on plate 12 bis of their "Voyage au Pôle Sud."

satin-stitch (sat′in-stich), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which the surface is covered with long parallel stitches side by side and regular in their arrangement, so as to produce a glossy satin-like surface.—**Raised satin-stitch,** a kind of satin-stitch done over a padding of threads laid down upon the surface of the ground, so that the pattern stands out considerably.

satin-stone (sat′in-stōn), *n.* A fibrous kind of gypsum used by lapidaries; satin-spar.

satin-striped (sat′in-strīpt), *a.* Having bars or stripes of glossy satin-like surface contrasting with a surface less smooth and brilliant: said of a textile material.

satin-Sultan (sat′in-sul″tan), *n.* A silk textile material made in India, with a glossy surface: it is used for women's clothes.

satin-surah (sat′in-sö″rä), *n.* Surah silk having an unusually smooth and glossy surface.

satin-Turk (sat′in-tėrk), *n.* Same as *Turk satin*. See *satin*.

satin-wave (sat′in-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia subsericata*.

satin-weave (sat′in-wēv), *n.* A style of weaving executed on a loom having five or more harnesses. *E. H. Knight*.

satinwood (sat′in-wůd), *n.* The wood of *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, of the order *Meliaceæ*; also, the tree itself. The tree is a native of southern India and Ceylon, of moderate size, bearing long pinnate deciduous leaves and large branching panicles of small whitish flowers. The heart-wood is of a yellowish color and fine satiny luster, hard, heavy, and durable. It is used in India for furniture, agricultural implements, etc., but in western countries is used only for cabinet-work, backs of brushes, turnery, etc. Another East Indian satinwood is furnished by *Maba buxifolia*. Bahama satinwood, a fine article entering commerce, is attributed to some ebenaceous tree, perhaps a *Maba*. *Xanthoxylum Caribæum* of Florida and the West Indies is another satinwood, a small tree with extremely hard, fine-grained wood, susceptible of a beautiful polish. There is also a Tasmanian satinwood, the source of which is botanically unknown.

satiny (sat′i-ni), *a.* [< *satin* + *-y*1.] Somewhat resembling satin; having a gloss like that of satin.

Satiny slates, with dark limestones. *Nature*, XXX. 46.

sation† (sā′shon), *n.* [< L. *satio*(*n*-), a sowing, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sow*1. Cf. *season*, a doublet of *sation*.] A sowing or planting. [Rare.]

Eke sumen sayen the benes *sation*
In places colde is best to fructifie,
On hem if me doo noon occacion.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

satire (sat′ir or sat′ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *satyre*, *satyr*; = G. Dan. *satire* = Sw. *satir*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satire* = Sp. *sátira* = Pg. *satyra*, *satira* = It. *satira*, < L. *satira*, *satura*, also, erroneously, *satyra*, satire (see def.), orig. *satura*, a medley, as in the phrase *per saturam*, in the gross, confusedly; a species of poesy, orig. dramatic and later didactic, peculiar to the Romans; a medley: orig., according to the statements of the grammarians, *satura lanx*, lit. a full dish, a dish of various kinds of fruit, or food composed of various ingredients: *satura*, fem. of *satur*, full (see *saturate*); *lanx*, a dish: see *lanx*, *lance*2, *balance*. The spelling *satyre*, *satyr*, L. *satyra*, was due to confusion with *satyr*1; so *satiric* was confused with *satyric*.] 1. A literary composition, originally in verse, characterized by the expression of indignation, scorn, or contemptuous facetiousness, denouncing vice, folly, incapacity, or failure, and holding it up to reprobation or ridicule: a species of literary production cultivated by ancient Roman writers and in modern literature, and directed to the correction of corruption, abuses, or absurdities in religion, politics, law, society, and letters.

The first and most bitter inuectiue against vice and vicious men was the *Satyre*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

The one [sort of readers] being ignorant, not knowing the nature of a *satire* (which is, under feigned private names to note general vices), will needs wrest each feigned name to a private unfeigned person.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, To Him That Hath Perused [Me.

Adjourn not that virtue unto those years when Cato could lend out his wife, and impotent Satyrs write *Satyrs* against Lust. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend, p. 148.

2. Hence, in general, the use, in either speaking or writing, of irony, sarcasm, ridicule, etc., in exposing, denouncing, or deriding vice, folly, indecorum, incapacity, or insincerity.

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men freely of their foulest faults,
To laugh at their vain deeds and vainer thoughts.
Dryden.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.
Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. i. 69.

Cervantes excels in that sly *satire* which hides itself under the cloak of gravity.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 435.

Without humor, *satire* is invective; without literary form, it is mere clownish jeering.
R. Garnett, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 317.

3†. Vituperation; abuse; backbiting.

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive.
Addison, Tatler, No. 229.

4†. A satirist.

You are turn'd *satire*. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful *satires*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 592.

=**Syn. 1.** *Pasquinade*, *Invective*, etc. See *lampoon*.—2. *Irony*, *Sarcasm*, *Satire*, ridicule. *Irony* may be of the nature of *sarcasm*, and *sarcasm* may possibly take the form of *irony*; but *sarcasm* is generally too severe, and therefore too direct, to take an ironical form; both may be means of *satire*. The essential thing about *irony* is the contradiction between the literal and the manifest meaning: as, "Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he has reached the ground, encumbers him with help?" (*Johnson*, To Chesterfield.) "*Irony* . . . is the humorous wresting of language from its literal use for the expression of feeling, either happy or painful, but too vehement to be contented with that literal use. . . . When the thoughtful spirit of Macbeth is distorted by guilt, and as the agony of that guilt grows more and more intense, the pent-up misery either flows forth in a subdued *irony* or breaks out in that which is fierce and frenzied." (*H. Reed*, Eng. Lit., p. 366.) The essential thing about *sarcasm* is its cutting edge; it therefore is intensely concentrated, lying in a sentence or a phrase; it is used to scourge the follies or foibles or vices of men, but has little of reformatory purpose. *Satire* is more elaborate than *sarcasm*, is not necessarily bitter, and has, presumably, some aim at the reformation of that which is satirized. "Well-known instances of ironical argument are Burke's 'Vindication of Natural Society,' in which Bolingbroke's arguments against religious institutions are applied to civil society; Whately's 'Historic Doubts,' in which Hume's arguments against Christianity are used to prove the non-existence of Napoleon Bonaparte; Swift's 'Argument against the Abolishment of Christianity,' and his 'Modest Proposal' for relieving Ireland from famine by having the children cooked and eaten." (*A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 193.)

satiric (sā-tir′ik), *a.* [Formerly also *satyric*; < F. *satirique* = Sp. *satírico* = Pg. *satyrico*, *satirico* = It. *satirico*, < L. *satiricus*, satiric, < *satira*, a satire: see *satire*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of satire; containing or marked by satire.

You must not think that a *satyric* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words.
Roscommon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To show by one *satiric* touch
No nation wanted it so much.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Nature imparting her *satiric* gift,
Her serious mirth, to Arbuthnot and Swift,
With droll sobriety they rais'd a smile
At Folly's cast, themselves unmov'd the while.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 656.

2. Indulging in satire; satirical.

For now as elegiac I bewail
These poor base times, then suddenly I rail
And am *satiric*.
Drayton, To Master William Jeffreys.

satirical (sā-tir′i-kal), *a.* [Early mod. E. *satyrical*; < *satiric* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *satiric*, 1.

Yet is not then grossness so intolerable as on the contrary side the scurrilous and more than *satirical* immodesty of Martinism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

2. Fond of indulging in satire; given to satire; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things.

The *satirical* rogue says here that old men have grey beards. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 198.

She was not coldly clever and indirectly *satirical*, but adorably simple and full of feeling.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxi.

=**Syn. 1.** Cutting, biting. See *irony*.

satirically (sā-tir′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a satirical manner; with sarcastic or witty treatment.

What has a pastoral tragedy to do with a paper of verses *satirically* written? *Dryden*, Ded.

satiricalness (sā-tir′i-kal-nes), *n.* The character or practice of being satirical.

Robert Person . . . had an ill-natured wit, biassed to *satiricalness*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 105.

satirise, *v. t.* See *satirize*.

satirism (sat′i-rizm), *n.* [Formerly *satyrisme*; < *satire* + *-ism*.] Satire. [Rare.]

Or should we minister strong pills to thee,
What lumps of hard and indigested stuff,
Of bitter *Satyrisme*, of Arrogance,
Of Self-love, of Detraction, of a black
And stinking Insolence, should we fetch up?
Dekker, Satiromastix. (*Davies.*)

satirist (sat′i-rist), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrist*; < *satire* + *-ist*.] One who indulges in satire; especially, the writer of a satire or satirical composition.

They [the poets] desired by good admonitions to reforme the euill of their life, and to bring the bad to amendment

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by those kinde of preachings, whereupon the Poets inuentours of the deuise were called *Satyristes*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 46.

I laugh, and glory that I have
The power, in you, to scourge a general vice,
And raise up a new *satirist*.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

The clergy, when they appeared in public, wore always both cassock and gown; with the wig, of course, which was sometimes carried to excess, when it brought down the ridicule of the *satirist*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 124.

satirize (sat'i-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satirized*, ppr. *satirizing*. [< F. *satiriser* = Sp. *satirizar* = Pg. *satirizar*, *satyrisar* = It. *satiriggiare;* as *satire* + *-ize*.] To assail with satire; make the object of satire or censure; expose to censure or ridicule with sarcastic wit. Also spelled *satirise*.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift.*

satiryt, *n.* A Middle English variant of *satyr*[1].

satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *satisfaccioun*, < OF. *satisfaction*, *satisfactiun*, *satisfacion*, F. *satisfaction* = Pr. *satisfactio* = Sp. *satisfaccion* = Pg. *satisfacção* = It. *satisfazione*, *soddisfazione*, < L. *satisfactio(n-)*, satisfaction, < *satisfacere*, pp. *satisfactus*, satisfy: see *satisfy*.] **1.** The act of satisfying, or of fully supplying or gratifying wants or wishes; full compliance with demands; fulfilment of conditions.

Hate to vow'd enemies
Finds a full *satisfaction* in death,
And tyrants seek no farther.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

When the blessed Virgin was so ascertained that she should be a mother and a maid, . . . all her hopes and all her desires received . . . *satisfaction*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

In theology, the doctrine of *satisfaction* is the doctrine that the sufferings and death of Christ satisfied the requirements of God's justice, and thus prepared the way for the forgiveness of sins. The word does not occur in this sense in the Scriptures.

They dispute the *satisfaction* of Christ, or rather the word *satisfaction*, as not Scriptural; but they acknowledge him both God and their Saviour. *Milton*, True Religion.

This faith had in the third century not yet been developed into the form of a strict theory of *satisfaction*, in the sense that the sufferings of Christ were a punishment necessarily inflicted by divine justice, and assumed in the place of the sinner, whereby the justice of God was strictly satisfied.
Hagenbach, Hist. Christian Doctrine (trans.), p. 180.

2. Extinguishment of an obligation or claim by payment, or by surrender or concession of something accepted as equivalent to payment; quittance.

You know since Pentecost the sum is due, . . .
Therefore make present *satisfaction*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 5.

To the king,
To whom I stand accountable for the loss
Of two of his lov'd subjects' lives, I'll offer
Mine own in *satisfaction*.
Fletcher (and Massinger ?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

3. Compensation; reparation; atonement.

For the preseruation of their countray they [the Decii] auowed to die, as it were in a *satisfaction* for all their countray. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 4.

The pain that I here suffer in my flesh is to keep the body under, and to serve my neighbour, and not to make *satisfaction* unto God for the fore sins.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

Satisfaction is a work which justice requireth to be done for contentment of persons injured.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 5.

She caused her Gallogræcians to cut off his head, which she carried to her husband, in *satisfaction* of her wrong.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

You have discharg'd
The true part of an honest man; I cannot
Request a fuller *satisfaction*
Than you have freely granted.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, i. 1.

4. The state of being satisfied; a gratified or contented feeling or state of mind; tranquillity resulting from gratified desire; content; gratification.

It would have been some *satisfaction* to have seen by the Pictures what the middle Ages, at least, had thought of them [animals]. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

Like lubberly monks we belabor our own shoulders, and take a vast *satisfaction* in the music of our own groans.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 238.

Is it not the way of men to dwell with *satisfaction* on their good deeds, particularly when, for some reason or other, their conscience smites them?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 77.

The quiet pleasures, . . . as, for example, the *satisfaction* of maternal love. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 34.

5. Means or opportunity of repairing a supposed wrong done to one's honor, as by duel, or, in place of it, by apology and reparation; the acceptance by the aggressor of a challenge to single combat with the aggrieved person, or the hostile meeting which ensues.

It is called "giving a man *satisfaction*" to urge your offence against him with your sword.
Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

A case of *satisfaction* pistols, with the satisfactory accompaniments of powder, ball, and caps, having been hired from a manufacturer in Rochester, the two friends returned to their inn. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

6. *Eccles.*, part of the sacrament of penance. See *penance*.—**Accord and satisfaction.** See *accord*, 5.—**Satisfaction piece**, an instrument by which the holder of a mortgage or a creditor by judgment, etc., certifies that it has been paid, in order to procure an entry to be made on the official record of the heir, that it has been satisfied.—**Satisfaction theory of the atonement.** See *atonement*, 3 (*a*).—**Syn. 1.** *Atonement*, *Expiation*, etc. See *propitiation*.—**2** and **3.** Recompense, amends, remuneration, requital, payment.—**4.** *Contentment*, etc. (see *contentment*); pleasure, enjoyment.

satisfactive (sat-is-fak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *satisfact(ion)* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Giving satisfaction; satisfactory. [Rare.]

A final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith.
Sir T. Browne.

II.† *n.* An act of satisfaction; compensation; requital; amends.

satisfactorily (sat-is-fak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Sir K. Digby.*

satisfactoriness (sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* Satisfactory character or state; the power of satisfying or contenting: as, the *satisfactoriness* of successful ambition.

The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them.
Boyle.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *satisfactoire* = Sp. Pg. *satisfactorio* = It. *satisfattorio*, < ML. **satisfactorius*, satisfactory, < L. *satisfacere*, pp. *satisfactus*, satisfy: see *satisfy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Affording satisfaction; satisfying; that fully gratifies or contents; fulfilling all demands or requirements: as, to make *satisfactory* arrangements; to give a *satisfactory* account; a *satisfactory* state of affairs.

I can conceive no religion as *satisfactory* that falls short of Christianity. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 24.

The oldest land plants of which any *satisfactory* remains have yet been found are those of the upper Silurian.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 107.

2. Making reparation, atonement, or expiation; expiatory.

A most wise and sufficient means of . . . salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Bp. Sanderson.*

To resemble his [Christ's] whole *satisfactory* office all the lineage of Aaron was no more than sufficient.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

Satisfactory evidence. See *evidence*.—**Syn. 1.** Gratifying, pleasing, sufficient, convincing, conclusive, decisive. See *satisfy*.

II.† *n.* A place or means of atonement or retribution.

To punish a man that has forsaken sin of his own accord is not to purge him, but to satisfy the lust of a tyrant; neither ought it to be called purgatory, but a jail of tormenting, and a *satisfactory*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

satisfiable (sat'is-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *satisfy* + *-able*.] Capable of being satisfied.

satisfier (sat'is-fī-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that satisfies or gratifies.

satisfy (sat'is-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *satisfied*, ppr. *satisfying*. [Early mod. E. *satisfie*, *satisfye*, *satysfye*, < OF. *satisfier*, *sateffier* (< ML. as if **satisficare*), also *satisfaire*, F. *satisfaire* = Pr. *satisfar* = Sp. *satisfacer* = Pg. *satisfazer* = It. *satisfare*, < L. *satisfacere*, satisfy, content, pay or secure (a creditor), give satisfaction, make amends, prop. two words, *satis facere*, make or do enough: *satis*, enough; *facere*, make, do: see *sate*[2] and *fact*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To supply or gratify completely; fulfil the wishes or desires of; content: as, to *satisfy* hunger or thirst; to *satisfy* one's curiosity or one's expectations.

I pray you, let us *satisfy* our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 3. 22.

But though it pleased them to have him exposed to all the ignominies imaginable, yet nothing would *satisfie* them but his blood. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The sports of children *satisfy* the child.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 154.

The Christian conqueror did not seek the extermination of his conquered enemies; he was *satisfied* with their political subjection. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

2. To comply with; discharge fully; liquidate; pay; hence, to requite; remunerate; recompense: as, to *satisfy* the claims of a creditor; to *satisfy* one for service rendered.

We thought our selues now fully *satisfied* for our long toile and labours.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 37.

I purpose to write to your brother Stephen, and press him to *satisfy* those two debts.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 430.

These Indians did us good service, especially in piloting us to an Island where we killed Beef when ever we wanted; and for this their service we *satisfied* them to their hearts content. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 128.

A grave question . . . arose, whether the money . . . should be paid directly to the discontented chiefs, or should be employed to *satisfy* the claims which Argyle had against them. *Macaulay.*

"But, Laird," said Jeanie, "though I ken my father will *satisfy* every penny of this siller, whatever there 's o' 't, yet I wadna like to borrow it frae ane that maybe thinks of something mair than the paying o' 't back again."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

3. To make reparation or amends for; atone for; expiate: as, to *satisfy* a wrong.

In flesh at first the guilt committed was,
Therefore in flesh it must be *satisfyde*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 142.

I must have life and blood, to *satisfy*
Your father's wrongs.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 1.

If any of his men did set traps in our jurisdiction, etc., they should be liable to *satisfy* all damages.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 19.

4. To assure or free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense; convince; also, to set at rest, as a doubt: as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.

I will be *satisfied;* let me see the writing.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 2. 59.

He [the Pope] was well *satisfy'd* that this War in Germany was no War of Religion. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

I am pretty well *satisfied* such a passion as I have had is never well cured. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 118.

Revelation was not given us to *satisfy* doubts, but to make us better men.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 229.

5. To fulfil the conditions of; answer: as, an algebraical equation is said to be *satisfied* when, after the substitution of particular expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal.—**Syn. 1.** *Content*, *Satisfy*, *Satiate*, *Sate*, *Surfeit*, *Cloy*. To *content* a person is to give him enough to keep him from being disposed to find fault or repine; to *satisfy* him is to give him just the measure of his desires (see *contentment*); to *satiate* him is to give him so much that he cannot receive, desire, or enjoy more, and would be disgusted at the idea of more; to *surfeit* him is to give him more than enough; to *cloy* him is to fill him to the point of loathing; *sate* is the same as *satiate*, but less popular and more rhetorical. The last four words of the list are applied primarily to food.

Shall I confess my fault, and ask your pardon?
Will that *content* you?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

He finds reason in all opinions, truth in none: indeed the least reason perplexes him, and the best will not *satisfie* him.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

What could *satiat* the desires of this Man, who, being King of England, and Maister of almost two Millions yearely, was still in want? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

One glass insensibly leads on to another, and, instead of *sating*, whets the appetite.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The doors are open; and the *surfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with snores: I have drugg'd their possets. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 5.

Both *satisfied* with deepe delight,
And *cloyde* with al content.
Gascoigne, Philomene, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber, p. 92).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To give satisfaction or contentment: as, earthly good never *satisfies*.

This would not *satisfy*, but they called him to answer publicly. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 250.

In other hours, Nature *satisfies* by its loveliness, and without any mixture of corporeal benefit.
Emerson, Nature, iii.

2. To make requital, reparation, or amends; atone.

satisfying (sat'is-fī-ing), *p. a.* **1.** Giving or fitted to give satisfaction or gratification.

You know Scriptur' tells about bein' filled with the east wind; but I never found it noways *satisfyin'*—it sets sort o' cold on the stomach. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 77.

One quick spring,
One great good *satisfying* gripe, and lo!
There had he lain abolished with his lie.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 310.

2. Fitted to dispel doubt and uncertainty; convincing; satisfactory.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*.
Bp. Atterbury.

satisfyingly (sat'is-fī-ing-li), *adv.* So as to satisfy; satisfactorily.

sative (sā'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *sativo*, < L. *sativus*, that is sown or planted, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sation*.] Sown, as in a garden.

Preferring the domestick or *sative* for the fuller growth.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. ii. § 4.

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satle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *settle*[2].

satrap (sat′rap or sā′trap), *n.* [In ME. *satraper;* < OF. *satrape*, F. *satrape* = Sp. *sátrapa* = Pg. *satrapa* = It. *satrapo* = D. *satraap* = G. Sw. Dan. *satrap*, < L. *satrapes*, *satrapa* (pl. *satrapæ*), also *satraps* (pl. *satrapes*), < Gr. σατράπης, also ἐξατράπης, also *ἐξαθράπης (indicated by the verb ἐξαθραπεύειν, found in inscriptions) = Heb. *akhashdarpnīm*, pl., a satrap, the title of a Persian viceroy or provincial governor, < OPers. *khshatra-pā* or Zend *shŏithra-paiti*, ruler of a region, < *shŏithra*, a region (= Skt. *kshetra*, a field, region, landed property), + *paiti* (= Skt. *pati*), a lord, chief: see *despot*, *potent*.] A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; hence, a viceroy or petty prince acting under an autocratic superior; figuratively, a despotic official under a tyrant.

> Now the sacred doors
> . . . admit obsequious tribes
> Of *satraps!* princes!
> *Shenstone*, Ruined Abbey.

Satraps lorded it over the people as their king over them. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

satrapal (sat′rap-ạl), *a.* [< *satrap* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

With the expedition of Alexander the *satrapal* coinage comes to an end, and is superseded by the new royal coinage of Alexander.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 597.

satrap-crowned (sat′rap-kround), *a.* Crested: noting the golden-crested wren of North America, *Regulus satrapa*.

satraper†, *n.* [ME.: see *satrap*.] A satrap.

> Thi *satrapers*, thi senyowrs.
> *Wars of Alexander* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1937.

satrapess (sat′rap-es or sā′trap-es), *n.* [< *satrap* + *-ess*.] A female satrap. [Rare.]

satrapical (sat-rap′i-kạl), *a.* [< *satrap* + *-ical*.] Satrapal.

satrapy (sat′rap-i or sā′trap-i), *n.*; pl. *satrapies* (-iz). [< F. *satrapie* = Sp. *satrapía* = Pg. *satrapia* = G. *satrapie* = Sw. *satrapi*, < L. *satrapia*, *satrapea*, < Gr. σατραπεία, the office of a satrap, < σατράπης, a satrap: see *satrap*.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

> The angels themselves . . . are distinguish'd and quaternion'd into their celestial princedoms and *satrapies*.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, i. 1.

So far as Egypt, from her vast antiquity, or from her great resources, was entitled to a more circumstantial notice than any other *satrapy* of the great empire, such a notice it has. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

The fact that the range of the Indo-Bactrian alphabet was approximately coextensive with the limits of the eastern *satrapies* of Persia seems to suggest that its introduction and diffusion was a consequence of the Persian conquest. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 262.

Satsuma ware. See *ware*[2].

satteen, *n.* See *sateen*.

sattie†, *n.* See *satty*.

satty† (sat′i), *n.* [Also *sattie;* < It. *saettia*, "a very speedie pinnace, bark, foyst, brigandine, or barge" (Florio), a light frigate, < *saetta* = F. *sagette*, an arrow, < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*. Cf. *settee*[2], from the same It. source.] A merchant ship of heavy tonnage.

Wee espied it to bee a *sattie*, which is a ship much like unto an argosey, of a very great burthen and bignesse.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

saturable (saṭ′ū-ra-bl), *a.* [< F. *saturable* = Sp. *saturable* = Pg. *saturavel*, < L. *saturabilis*, saturable, < *satur*, full: see *saturate*.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation.

saturant (saṭ′ū-rant), *a.* [< L. *saturan(t-)s*, ppr. of *saturare*, saturate: see *saturate*.] Saturating; impregnating or soaking to fullness.

saturate (saṭ′ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saturated*, ppr. *saturating*. [< L. *saturatus*, pp. of *saturare* (> It. *saturare* = Sp. Pg. *saturar* = F. *saturer*), fill full, < *satur*, full; akin to *sat*, *satis*, enough, and to E. *sad:* see *sad*, *sate*[2].] **1.** To fill full or to excess; cause to be thoroughly penetrated or imbued; soak: as, to *saturate* a sponge with water; a mind *saturated* with prejudice.

> Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow, *saturated* with the moisture of the Atlantic. *Macaulay*.

It is no use reproducing a book which is *saturated* with discredited and forgotten philosophic theories.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 228.

The more thoroughly a man is possessed by the idea of duty, the more his whole being is *saturated* with that idea, the more will goodness show itself in all his, even spontaneous, actions.
St. G. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 160.

2. In *chem.*, to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received: thus, an acid *saturates* an alkali, and an alkali *saturates* an acid, when the point of neutralization has been reached, and the mixture is neither acid nor basic in its character.—**3.** In *physics:* (*a*) To bring (a given space or a vapor) into a state of saturation. See *saturation* (*b*) (1).

The difference between *saturated* and superheated steam may be expressed by saying that if water (at the temperature of the steam) be mixed with steam some of the water will be evaporated if the steam is superheated, but none if the steam is *saturated*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 483.

(*b*) To magnetize (a magnet) to saturation, or so that the intensity of its magnetization is the greatest which it can retain when not under the inductive action of a strong magnetic field. (*c*) In optics, to render pure, or free from admixture of white light: said of colors.—**4**†. To satisfy.

After a *saturating* meal, and an enlivening cup, they departed with elevated spirits.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 91. (*Davies*.)

saturate (saṭ′ū-rāt), *a.* [< L. *saturatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Saturated.

> The lark is gay
> That dries its feathers, *saturate* with dew.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 494.
>
> Though soak'd and *saturate*, out and out.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

2. In *entom.*, deep; very intense: applied to colors: as, *saturate* green, umber, black, etc.

saturater (saṭ′ū-rā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which saturates. Specifically—(*a*) A device for supplying to a room or inclosed space air saturated with water-vapor.

> A *saturater* . . . for supplying saturated air at the temperature of the room.
> *Trans. of Cambridge Phil. Soc.*, XIV. 37.

(*b*) In air-compressors, an apparatus that injects water into the compressor-cylinder to absorb the heat-equivalent of the work of compression: so called because the air leaves the compressor saturated with aqueous vapor. (*c*) In the production of the ether-oxygen lime-light, an apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether vapor. Also *saturator*.

saturation (saṭ-ū-rā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *saturation* = Sp. *saturacion* = Pg. *saturação* = It. *saturazione*, < LL. *saturatio(n-)*, a filling, saturating, < L. *saturare*, fill, saturate: see *saturate*.] The act of saturating or supplying to fullness, or the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, the combination or impregnation of one substance with another in such proportions that they neutralize each other, or till the receiving substance can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid is effected by chemical combination; the saturation of water by salt is by the process of solution. A fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve is said to be saturated with it; but saturation with one substance does not deprive the fluid of its power of acting on and dissolving some other substances, and in many cases it increases this power. For example, water saturated with salt will still dissolve sugar. (*b*) In *physics:* (1) With respect to the presence of a vapor, a space is said to be in a state of saturation when it contains all that it can hold at that temperature; the vapor is also said to be in a state of saturation or at the dew-point (see *vapor*); it has then a maximum elastic pressure for the given temperature, and is in a state where any increase of pressure or lowering of temperature will cause it to be more or less condensed to a liquid state. (2) With respect to the presence of magnetism, a bar is said to be magnetized to saturation when a maximum of permanent magnetic force has been imparted to it, this maximum depending principally upon the material of which the bar is made.—**Saturation-equivalent,** in *chem.*, a number expressing the quantity of a standard solution required to saturate or neutralize the standard quantity of a substance, as of a fatty acid.—**Saturation of colors,** in *optics*, the degree of admixture with white, the saturation diminishing as the amount of white is increased. In other words, the highest degree of saturation belongs to a given color when in the state of greatest purity.

saturation-pressure (saṭ-ū-rā′shọn-presh′ūr), *n.* The pressure (fixed for a given vapor at a given temperature) which is required to bring it to its maximum density.

The *saturation-pressure* of any vapour at any temperature is the same as the pressure at which the corresponding liquid boils at that temperature.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 347.

saturator, *n.* Same as *saturater*.

Saturday (sat′ėr-dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saterday*, *Satterday*, *Saturnday*, etc.; < ME. *Saterday*, *Satyrday*, *Saterdai*, *Seterdai*, *Sætterdæi*, < AS. *Sæterdæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, orig. with gen. *Sæteres-dæg*, *Sætres-dæg*, *Sæternes-dæg*, prop. two words, *Sæternes dæg* (= OFries. *Saterdei* = MD. *Saterdag*, D. *Zaturdag*, *Zaterdag* = MLG. *Saterdach*, *Satersdach*, LG. *Saterdach*), 'Saturn's day' (cf. OIr. *dia-sathuirn*, or *sathairn*, after L. *Saturni dies*, 'Saturn's day'): *Sætern* (gen. *Sæternes*), < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn (see *Saturn*); *dæg*, day (see *day*). The G. name is different: OHG. *Sambaz-tag*, MHG. *Samz-tac*, *sampstac*, G. *samstag*, in which the first element is Teut. **sambat* = OBulg. *sanbota*, Bulg. *sŭbota* = Slovenian *sobota* = Serv. *subota* = Bohem. Pol. *sobota* = Russ. *subbota* = Lith. *subata*, *sabata* = Hung. *szombat* = Rumelian *sâmbătă*, sabbath, < Gr. **σάμβατον*, or some Oriental nasalized form of LGr. *σάββατον*, the Jewish Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, Saturday: see *Sabbath*. Another G. name for Saturday is *Sonnabend*, 'Sun-even,' 'Sunday eve.'] The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath. See *Sabbath*. Abbreviated *S.*, *Sat.*

> Than made he hir suster come on a *saterday*, at even, to do hir more turment and anger, to loke yef he might gete hir in that manere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.
>
> *Satyrday*, at aftyr noon, we visited places a bowyt Jherusalem; it was Seynt Jamys Day.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 52.

Burial Saturday, a common medieval name for Easter eve.—**Egg Saturday.** See *egg*[1].—**Holy Saturday,** the Saturday of Holy Week; the day before Easter.—**Hospital Saturday.** See *hospital*.—**Saturday kirtle**†, a garment kept for wear on holidays, or perhaps, in some cases, a clean kirtle first worn on Saturday.

saturege†, *n.* [ME., < OF. **saturege*, *saturige*, < L. *satureia*, savory: see *savory*[2].] The herb savory.

> Forto make a wyne to drynke swete
> Of *saturege* or fenel putte in meete.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

Satureia (sat-ū-rē′i-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *satureia*, savory: see *saturege*, *savory*[2].] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ*, type of the tribe *Satureineæ*, and belonging to the subtribe *Menthoideæ*. It is characterized by four distant and ascending stamens, an open bell-shaped calyx with five equal teeth and ten equidistant nerves, and a corolla-tube which equals the calyx and bears a spreading and three-cleft lower lip and an erect flat and entire upper lip. There are about 15 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, excepting one, *S. rigida*, which occurs in Florida. They are strongly aromatic herbs or undershrubs, with small entire leaves, often clustered in the axils, and flower-clusters or verticillasters either loosely few-flowered or densely many-flowered and globose or aggregated into a head, in the American species into a dense spike. See *savory*, the popular name of the genus.

Satureineæ (sat″ū-rē-in′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Satureia* + *-ineæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, characterized by a four-parted ovary forming four smooth dry nutlets in fruit, and by flowers with the calyx-nerves thirteen or less, the corolla-lobes usually flat, and the stamens four, or sometimes two, and either straight and diverging or ascending. It includes about 42 genera, classed in 4 subtribes. They are shrubs or usually herbs, very strongly pervaded by the odor of mint, the flowers often but slightly labiate. For important genera, see *Satureia* (the type), *Mentha* (type of the family), *Collinsonia*, *Cunila*, *Lycopus*, and *Pycnanthemum*, prominent in the eastern United States, and *Thymus*, *Melissa*, *Hedeoma*, *Hyssopus*, *Calamintha*, *Origanum*, and *Perilla*, important genera of the Old World. See cuts under *Hedeoma* and *Origanum*.

saturity† (sā-tū′ri-ti), *n.* [< OF. *saturité* = It. *saturità*, < L. *saturita(t-)s*, fullness, satiety, < *satur*, full: see *saturate*.] Fullness or excess of supply; the state of being saturated; repletion. *Cotgrave*.

> They . . . led a miserable life for 5. days togeather, with ye parched graine of maize only, and that not to *saturitie*. *Peter Martyr*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 136.

In our plenty, *saturity*, satiety of these earthly blessings, we acknowledge not manum expansam, his whole hand of bounty opened to us; though then we confessed digitum extensum, his finger striking us, and bewailed the smart. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 420.

Saturn (sat′ėrn), *n.* [< ME. *Satern*, < AS. *Sætern* (in *Sæternesdæg*, *Sæterndæg*, *Sæterdæg*, Saturday); ME. also as L., *Saturnus* = D. *Saturnus* = G. *Saturn* = Dan. *Saturn*, *Saturnus* = F. *Saturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *Saturno:* < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; prob. < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow: see *sation*, *season*.] **1.** An ancient Italic deity, popularly believed to have appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, and to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. His reign was sung by the poets as "the golden age." He became early identified with the Kronos of the Greeks. Ops, the personification of wealth and plenty, was his wife, and both were the especial protectors of agriculture and of all vegetation. His festivals, the *Saturnalia*, corresponded to the Greek Kronia.

2. The most remote of the anciently known planets, appearing at brightest like a first-magnitude star. It revolves in an orbit inclined 2½° to the ecliptic, departing toward the north by that amount near Spica, and toward the south in the ribbon of the Fishes. Its mean distance from the sun is 9.5 times that of the earth, or 883,000,000 miles. Its sidereal revolution occupies 29



The Planet Saturn, with its Ring.

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Julian years and 167 days, its synodical 378 days. The eccentricity of the orbit is considerable, the greatest equation of the center being 6°.4. Owing to the fact that the period of Saturn is very nearly 2½ times that of Jupiter, these planets exercise a curious mutual influence, analogous to that of one pendulum upon another swinging from the same support. Since 1790, when in consequence of this influence Saturn had lagged 50′ behind and Jupiter had advanced 20′ beyond the positions they would have had if undisturbed, Saturn has been moving continually faster, and the whole period of the inequality is 929 years. This is the largest perturbation of those affecting the motions of the principal bodies of our system. Saturn is the greatest planet except Jupiter, its diameter being about 9 times, its volume 697 times, and its mass 93.0 times that of the earth. Its mean density is 0.7, water being unity. Gravity at the surface has 1½ the intensity of terrestrial gravity. It is evident that we see only the atmosphere of Saturn. Its albedo is 0.5, about that of a cloud; but its color is decidedly orange. It shows some bands and spots upon its surface which are not constant. The compression of the spheroid of Saturn exceeds that of every other planet, amounting to $\frac{1}{10}$ of its diameter. Its rotation, according to Professor Asaph Hall, is performed in 10h. 14.4m. Its equator is nearly parallel to that of the earth. After the discovery by Galileo of the four satellites of Jupiter, Kepler conjectured that Mars should have two, and Saturn six or eight moons. In fact, Saturn has eight moons, as follows (the distances from the planet being given in thousands of miles):

Name.	Mag.	Dist.	Period.				Discoverer.	Date.
			d.	h.	m.	s.		
Mimas	12.8	114		22	36	17.1	W. Herschel.	1789
Enceladus	12.3	147	1	8	53	6.8	W. Herschel.	1787
Tethys	11.4	181	1	21	18	26.4	J. D. Cassini.	1684
Dione	11.5	232	2	17	41	8.8	J. D. Cassini.	1684
Rhea	10.8	325	4	12	25	12.1	J. D. Cassini.	1672
Titan	9.4	753	15	22	41	22.2	Huygens	1655
Hyperion	13.7	912	21	6	39	25.5	G. P. Bond	1848
Japetus	11.8	2193	79	7	54	25.0	J. D. Cassini.	1671

Saturn was regarded by astrologers as a cold, dry, and melancholy planet, and was called the *greater infortune*. The symbol of Saturn is ♄, representing probably a scythe. For its attendant ring, see below.

3†. In *alchemy* and *old chem.*, lead.—**4.** In *her.*, a tincture, the color black, when blazoning is done by means of the heavenly bodies. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**Balsam of Saturn, line of Saturn, mount of Saturn, salt of Saturn.** See *balsam*, *line*², etc.—**Saturn red**, red lead.—**Saturn's ring**, an apparent ring around and near the planet Saturn. It consists of three apparent rings lying in one plane. The innermost is dusky and pretty transparent. In contact with it is the brightest ring, called ring B, and between this and the outermost, called ring A, is a gap. Other divisions have been observed at different times, but they do not appear to be constant. The following are the dimensions in statute miles:

Diameter of Saturn	75,800
Distance from surface of Saturn to dusky ring	5,900
Breadth of dusky ring	11,200
Breadth of ring B	17,900
Width of division	1,800
Breadth of ring A	11,700
Total diameter of ring	172,800

The thickness of the ring is considerably less than a hundred miles. Its plane is inclined 7° to the planet's equator and 28° 10′ to the earth's orbit. When Saturn appears in the hind legs of Leo or the water of Aquarius, we see the rings edgewise, and they pass out of sight, remaining invisible as long as the sun shines upon the side away from us, for the ring only shows by the reflected light of the sun. They are best seen when the planet is in Taurus and Scorpio. As soon as Saturn was examined with a telescope (by Galileo), it was seen to present an extraordinary appearance; but this was first recognized and proved to be a ring by Huygens in 1659. In 1674 J. D. Cassini saw the separation between rings A and B, which is hence called the Cassinian division. (It has also been erroneously called Ball's division.) The dusky ring was discovered in 1850 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by G. P. Bond. The ring was first assumed to be solid. Laplace showed that, upon that assumption, it must be upheld by the attractions of the satellites. B. Peirce in 1851 demonstrated the ring to be fluid—that is, to consist of vast numbers of particles, or small bodies, free to move relatively to one another. This had been suggested by Roberval in the seventeenth century. See cut on preceding page.—**Saturn's tree**, the popular name for an arborescent deposit of lead from a solution of lead acetate by electrochemical action.

Saturnalia (sat-ėr-nā′li-ą), *n. pl.* [= F. *Saturnales* = Sp. *Saturnales* = Pg. *Saturnaes*, < L. *Saturnalia*, neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*, of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in the middle of December as a harvest-home observance. It was a period of feasting and mirthful license and enjoyment for all classes, extending even to the slaves. Hence—**2.** Any wild or noisy revelry; unconstrained, wild, and licentious reveling.—**Syn. 2.** *Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*¹.

Saturnalian (sat-ėr-nā′li-ąn), *a.* [< *Saturnalia* + *-an*.] **1.** Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn.—**2.** Of the character of the Saturnalia of ancient Rome; hence, characterized by unrestrained license and reveling; licentious; loose; dissolute.

> In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family you sent it down stairs.
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Saturnals† (sat′ėr-nalz), *n. pl.* [< F. *Saturnales*, < L. *Saturnalia*, pl.: see *Saturnalia*.] Saturnalia.

> I know it is now such a time as the *Saturnals* for all the world, that every man stands under the eaves of his own hat, and sings what pleases him.
> *B. Jonson*, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

Saturnia¹ (sā-tėr′ni-ą), *n.* [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < L. *Saturnius*, pertaining to Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] A genus of bombycid moths, typical of the family *Saturniidæ*, of varying scope according to different authors, but ordinarily including species with papillate ocelli on the wings and with the branches of the male antennæ not very hairy and not of equal length. In this sense it contains only about a dozen species, nearly all Old World. *S. pyri* and *S. pavonia* are two notable European species.

saturnia² (sā-tėr′ni-ą), *n.* [< *Saturn*, 3.] Lead-poisoning; plumbism.

Saturnian¹ (sā-tėr′ni-ąn), *a.* [< F. *Saturnien*, < L. *Saturnius*, of Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn: see *Saturn*.] **1.** Pertaining to the god Saturn, or to his reign, alleged to be "the golden age"; hence, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity. [In the second quotation there is also an allusion to Saturn as a name of lead.]

> This, this is he foretold by ancient rhymes;
> Th' Augustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 320.
>
> Then rose the seed of Chaos and of Night
> To blot out order, and extinguish light,
> Of dull and venal a new world to mould,
> And bring *Saturnian* days of lead and gold.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 16.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.—**Saturnian meter** or **verse**, a form of verse used in early Roman poetry before the adoption of Greek meters. A number of examples of this meter are extant in citations, inscriptions, etc., but recent metricians are by no means agreed as to its true nature. Some explain it as quantitative, and describe the classic example

> Dăbŭnt mălŭm Mĕtēlli [*or* Mĕtēllī] ‖ Nævio poētæ

as an iambic line consisting of two members (cola) separated by a cesura. Such a verse was compared by Macaulay (Introd. to "Lays of Ancient Rome") to the nursery rime

> Thē quēen | wās in | hēr pār | lour ‖ ēating | brēad ănd | hōnēy.

Others (and this is now the prevalent opinion) regard the Saturnian verse as purely accentual:

> Dăbunt málum Metélli [*or* Métellī] ‖ Nævió poétæ.

saturnian² (sā-tėr′ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saturnia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining or related to the *Saturniidæ*.

II. *n.* A saturnian moth; a member of the *Saturniidæ*.

Saturnicentric (sā-tėr-ni-sen′trik), *a.* [< L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, + *centrum*, center.] Referred to Saturn as an origin of coördinates.

Saturnight†, *n.* [ME. *Saternigt*, < AS. *Sæterniht*, < *Sætern*, Saturn (see *Saturday*), + *niht*, night.] Saturday night.

> In a Lammasse nigt, *Sater nigt* that was.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, Chronicle, p. 557.

Saturniidæ (sat-ėr-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saturnia* + *-idæ*.] A family of large bombycid moths erected by Boisduval on the genus *Saturnia*, and including many of the largest known lepidopters. The subfamily *Attacinæ* contains all the large native North American silkworm-moths.

Saturnine (sat′ėr-nin or -nīn), *a.* [< OF. *saturnin* = Sp. Pg. It. *saturnino*, Saturnine, < ML. *Saturninus*, pertaining to the planet Saturn or to lead, hence heavy, lumpish, melancholy, as those born under the planet Saturn were feigned to be; < L. *Saturnus*, the god and planet Saturn: see *Saturn*. Cf. *Jovial*, *mercurial*.] **1.** Pertaining to the god Saturn or the planet Saturn; under the influence of the planet Saturn. Hence—**2.** [*l. c.*] Morose; dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible to excitement or cheerfulness; phlegmatic.

> My conversation is slow and dull, my humour *saturnine* and reserved; in short, I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees.
> *Dryden*, Def. of Essay on Dram. Poesy.
>
> A tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech.
> *Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.
>
> If you talk in this manner, my honest friend, you will excite a spirit of ridicule in the gravest and most *saturnine* men, who never had let a laugh out of their breasts before.
> *Landor*, Lucian and Timotheus.

3. [*l. c.*] Arousing no interest; stupid; dull; uninteresting.

> The noble Earl, not disposed to trouble his jovial mind with such *saturnine* paltry, still continued like his magnificent self.
> *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

4. [*l. c.*] In *old chem.*, pertaining to lead: as, *saturnine* compounds.—**Saturnine amaurosis**, impairment or loss of vision due to lead-poisoning.—**Saturnine breath**, breath of a peculiar odor observed in lead-poisoning.—**Saturnine colic**, lead-colic.—**Saturnine intoxication**. Same as *lead-poisoning*.—**Saturnine palsy, saturnine paralysis**. Same as *lead-paralysis*.—**Saturnine red**. Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*²).

saturnism (sat′ėr-nizm), *n.* [< *Saturn*, 3, + *-ism*.] Lead-poisoning.

Saturnist† (sat′ėr-nist), *n.* [< *Saturn* + *-ist*.] A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

> *Leon.* Why dost thou laugh, Learchus?
> *Learch.* To see us two walk thus, like *saturnists*,
> Muffled up in a condensed cloud.
> Why art thou sad, Leontius?
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

saturnite (sat′ėr-nīt), *n.* [< L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, + *-ite*².] A mineral substance containing lead. *Kirwan*.

Saturnus (sā-tėr′nus), *n.* [L.: see *Saturn*.] **1.** Saturn.—**2†.** In *old chem.*, lead.

> *Saturnus* leed and Jupiter is tin.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 275.

satury†, *n.* A Middle English form of *satyr*¹.

satyr¹ (sat′ėr or sā′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *satyre*; < ME. **satir*, *satiry*, *satury*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satyre* = Sp. *sátiro* = Pg. *satyro* = It. *satiro* = D. *sater* = G. Sw. Dan. *satyr*, < L. *satyrus*, < Gr. σάτυρος, a satyr (see def.).] **1.** In *classical myth.*, a sylvan deity, representing the luxuriant forces of Nature, and closely connected with the worship of Bacchus. Satyrs are represented with a somewhat bestial cast of countenance, often



Satyr.—The Barberini Faun, at Munich.

with small horns upon the forehead, and a tail like that of a horse or a goat, and they frequently hold a thyrsus or wine-cup. Late Roman writers confused the satyrs with their own fauns, and gave them the lower half of the body of a goat. Satyrs were common attendants on Bacchus, and were distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. In the authorized version of the Old Testament (Isa. xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14) the name is given to a demon believed to live in uninhabited places and popularly supposed to have the appearance of a he-goat (whence the name). The Hebrew word *sā'ir*, plural *se'irim*, so translated in these passages, means 'shaggy' as an adjective, and 'he-goat' as a noun. From the idolatrous worship of goats, the name came to be applied to demons. In Lev. xvii. 7 and 2 Chron. xi. 15 it is translated 'devil.'

> *Satury* and fawny more and lesse.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1544.

In deede they were but disguised persons vnder the shape of *Satyres*, as who would say, these terrene and base gods being conuersant with mans affaires, and spiers out of all their secret faults.

> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.
>
> I was born with budding Antlers like a young *Satyr*.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Hence—**2.** A very lecherous or lascivious person; one affected with satyriasis.—**3.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*: see *Satyrus*. (*b*) A pheasant of the genus *Ceriornis*; a tragopan. (*c*) An argus-butterfly: same as *meadow-brown*; any member of the *Satyrinæ*.—**4.** In *her.*, same as *manticore*.

satyr²**†**, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

satyral (sat′ėr-ąl or sā′tėr-ąl), *n.* [< *satyr*¹ + *-al*.] In *her.*, a monster which has a human head and the body and limbs of different animals, as the body and legs of a lion together with long horns, or some similar grotesque combination.

satyre¹**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *satyr*¹.

satyre²**†**, *n.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

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Satyri (sat'i-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *satyrus*, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] The satyrs or argus-butterflies collectively. See *Satyrinæ*.

satyriasis (sat-i-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σατυρίασις, satyriasis, priapism, < σατυριάν, equiv. to σατυρίζειν, act like a satyr, be lewd, < σάτυρος, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] 1. A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women.—2†. In *pathol.*, lepra.

satyric (sā-tir'ik), *a.* [= F. *satyrique* = Sp. *satírico* = Pg. It. *satirico*, < L. *satyricus*, < Gr. σατυρικός, of or pertaining to a satyr, < σάτυρος, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] Of or pertaining to satyrs: as, a *satyric* drama. The satyric drama was a particular kind of play among the ancient Greeks, having somewhat of a burlesque character, the chorus representing satyrs.

satyrical (sā-tir'i-kal), *a.* [< *satyric* + *-al*.] Same as *satyric*. *Grote*.

Satyrinæ (sat-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Satyri* + *-inæ*.] The satyrs or argus-butterflies as a subfamily of *Nymphalidæ*, having only four legs fitted for walking.

satyrine (sat'i-rin), *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the *Satyrinæ*.

satyrion (sā-tir'i-on), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrian*; < F. *satyrion*, < L. *satyrion*, also *satyrios*, < Gr. σατύριον, a plant supposed to excite lust, < σάτυρος, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] One of several species of *Orchis*.

> That there nothing is to boot
> Between a Bean and a *Satyrion* root.
> *Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 237).
>
> The sweet *satyrian*, with the white flower.
> *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

Satyrium (sā-tir'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1791), < Gr. σατύριον, satyrion: see *satyrion*.] A genus of small-flowered terrestrial orchidaceous plants, natives of South Africa, northern India, and the Mascarene Islands.

satyromania (sat'i-rō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σάτυρος, a satyr, + μανία, madness.] Same as *satyriasis*.

satyromaniac (sat'i-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *satyromania* + *-ac*.] **I.** *a.* Affected with satyromania.

II. *n.* A person affected with satyromania.

satyr-pug (sat'ėr-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia satyrata*.

Satyrus (sat'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *satyrus*, < Gr. σάτυρος, a satyr: see *satyr*[1].] 1†. [*l. c.*] An old name of the orangs.—2. The genus of orangs: synonymous with *Simia*. Two supposed species have been called *S. orang* and *S. morio*.—3. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Satyrinæ*, having such species as *S. galatea*, the marble butterfly. Also called *Hipparchia*.

saualpite (sō-al'pīt), *n.* [< *Sau Alpe* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Same as *zoisite:* so called because found in the Sau Alpe in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary.

sauba-ant (sâ'bä-ant), *n.* [< S. Amer. Ind. *sauba* + E. *ant*[1].] A leaf-carrying ant, *Œcodoma cephalotes*, occurring in South America, and remarkable from the fact that the colonies include five classes of individuals—males, queens, small ordinary workers, large workers with very large hairy heads, and large workers with large polished heads. These ants are injurious to plantations, from the extent to which they strip plants of their leaves to carry to their nests. They may often be seen in long files carrying pieces of leaves. They burrow very extensively underground, some of their galleries being hundreds of yards long. The winged females are often eaten by the natives.

sauce (sâs), *n.* [Also dial. *sass;* early mod. E. also *sawce;* < ME. *sauce, sause, sawce, sawse, salse* = D. *saus* (> E. *souse*) = G. Dan. *sauce* = Sw. *sauce, sås,* < OF. *sauce, sause, sausse, salce, saulce, saulse*, F. *sauce* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salsa,* < ML. *salsa*, f. (also, after Rom., *salcia*), sauce, < L. *salsa*, things salted, salt food (cf. *aqua salsa*, salted water), neut. pl. of *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1]. Cf. *sausage, saucer, souse*, from the same source.] 1. A condiment, as salt or mustard; now, usually, an accompaniment to food, usually liquid or soft, and highly seasoned or flavored, eaten as a relish, an appetizer, or a digestive: as, mint-*sauce;* white *sauce;* lobster-*sauce; sauce* piquante.

> Thei ete at here ese as thei miȝt thanne,
> boute [but, without] salt other *sauce* or any semli drynk.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1882.
>
> Also to know youre *sawces* for flesche conveniently,
> Hit provokithe a fyne apetide if *sawce* youre mete be ble.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.
>
> The *Sauce* is costly, for it far exceeds the cates.
> *Greene*, Never Too Late.
>
> Avoid curiosities and provocations; let your chiefest *sauce* be a good stomach, which temperance will help to get you. *Penn*, Advice to Children, iii.

Hence, specifically—2. Garden vegetables or roots eaten with flesh-meat: also called *garden-sauce*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

> Of corn in the blade you may make good green *sauce*, of a light concoction and easy digestion.
> *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 2.

3. Fruit stewed with sugar; a compote of fruit: as, apple-*sauce*.—4. Pertness; insolence; impudence, or pert or insolent language. [Now colloq.]

> Then, full of *sauce* and zeal, up steps Elnathan.
> *Satyr against Hypocrites* (1689). (*Nares*, under *ducking-pond*.)
>
> Nanny . . . secretly chuckled over her outburst of "*sauce*" as the best morning's work she had ever done.
> *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, vii.

5. The soft green or yellowish substance of a lobster. See *tomalley*.—6. A mixture of flavoring ingredients used in the preparation of tobacco and snuff. [Eng.]—**Carrier's sauce**, poor man's sauce.—**Marine sauce.** See *marine*.—**Poor man's sauce**, hunger.—**To serve one** (with) **the same sauce**, to requite one injury with another. [Colloq.]

> If he had been strong enough I dare swear he would have *serv'd him the same Sauce*.
> *Ward*, London Spy (ed. 1703). (*Nares*.)

What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, the same principle applies in both cases; what is applicable in one case should be applied to all similar cases.

sauce (sâs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sauced*, ppr. *saucing*. [Early mod. E. also *sawce;* < ME. *sawcen, sausen,* < OF. *saucier, saucer*, F. *saucer*, sauce; from the noun.] 1. To add a sauce or relish to; season; flavor.

> He cut our roots in characters,
> And *sauced* our broths, as Juno had been sick
> And he her dieter. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 50.
>
> Right costly Cates, made both for shew and taste,
> But *sauc'd* with wine.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 290.

2. To gratify; tickle (the palate). [Rare.]

> *Sauce* his palate
> With thy most operant poison.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 24.

3. To intermix or accompany with anything that gives piquancy or relish; hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp.

> Sorrow *sauced* with repentance.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., March.
>
> His store of pleasures must be *sauced* with pain.
> *Marlowe*, Faustus, v. 4.

4. To be saucy or pert to; treat saucily, or with impertinence; scold.

> As fast as she answers thee with frowning looks, I'll *sauce* her with bitter words.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. v. 69.

5†. To cut up; carve; prepare for the table.

> *Sauce* that capon, *sauce* that playce.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.
>
> The bodie [of the slave sacrificed] they *sauced* and dressed for a banquet about breake of day, after they had bid the Idoll good morrow with a small dance.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 810.

6. To make to pay or suffer.

> I'll make them pay; I'll *sauce* them: they have had my house a week at command; I have turned away my other guests; . . . I'll *sauce* them.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 3. 11.

sauce-alone (sâs'a-lōn'), *n.* [< ME. *sawce-lyne*, supposed to be a corruption of *sauce-alone:* see *sauce* and *alone*.] An Old World cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium Alliaria* (*Alliaria officinalis*), emitting a strong smell of garlic: sometimes used as a salad. Also called *garlic-mustard, hedge-garlic*, and *jack-by-the-hedge*.

sauce-boat (sâs'bōt), *n.* A dish or vessel with a lip or spout, used for holding sauce.

saucebox (sâs'boks), *n.* [< *sauce* + *box*[2].] A saucy, impudent person. [Colloq.]

> Marry come up, sir *saucebox!* I think you'll take his part, will you not?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.
>
> The foolish old poet says that the souls of some women are made of sea-water; this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addison*, Spectator.

sauce-crayon (sâs'krā'on), *n.* A very soft black pastel used for backgrounds in pastel or crayon drawings.

sauce-dish (sâs'dish), *n.* A dish for sauce.

saucepan (sâs'pan), *n.* 1. Originally, a pan for cooking sauces.—2. A small metallic vessel for cooking, having a cover, and a long handle projecting nearly horizontally from the side.

saucepan-fish (sâs'pan-fish), *n.* The king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus:* so called from its shape. See *casserole-fish*.

saucer (sâ'sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawcer, sauser;* < ME. *sawcer, sawcere, sauser, sawser, sawsour,* < OF. *saussiere*, F. *saucière*, a sauce-dish, = Sp. *salsera* = Pg. *salseira* = It. *salsiera*, a vessel for holding sauce, < ML. **salsaria*, f., *salsarium*, neut., a salt-cellar or a sauce-dish, < *salsa, salcia*, sauce, L. *salsa*, salted things: see *sauce*.] 1. A small dish or pan in which sauce is set on the table; a sauce-dish.

> Of dowcetes, pare awey the sides to the botomm, & that ye lete,
> In a *sawcere* afore youre souerayne semely ye hit sett.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.
>
> Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar; . . . refresh the infusion with like quantity of new violets, seven times; and it will make a vinegar so fresh of the flower as if a twelvemonth after it be brought you in a *saucer* you shall smell it before it come at you.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 17.

2. A small, round, shallow vessel, a little deeper than a plate, upon which a cup, as a tea- or coffee-cup, is placed, and which is designed to retain any liquid which may be spilled from the cup.—3. Something resembling a saucer. (*a*) A kind of flat caisson used in raising sunken vessels. (*b*) A socket of iron which receives the spindle or foot upon which a capstan rests and turns round.—**Sand saucer.** See *sand-saucer*.

saucer-eye (sâ'sėr-ī), *n.* A large, prominent eye.

> But where was your conscience all this while, woman? did not that stare you in the face with huge *saucer-eyes?*
> *Vanbrugh*, Relapse, v. 3.

saucer-eyed (sâ'sėr-īd), *a.* Having very large, round, prominent eyes.

saucery† (sâ'sėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawcery, saulcery;* < OF. **saucerie*, < ML. *salsaria*, a department of a royal kitchen having charge of sauces and spices, also prob. a sauce-dish, < *salsa, salcia*, sauce: see *sauce*.] A place for sauces or preserves.

> The skullary and *sawcery*.
> *Rutland Papers*, p. 40. (*Nares*.)

sauce-tureen (sâs'tū-rēn'), *n.* A small tureen for holding sauce or gravy.

sauch, saugh (sâch), *n.* A Scotch form of *sallow*[1].

> The glancin' waves o' Clyde
> Throch *sauchs* and hangin' hazels glide.
> *Pinkerton*, Bothwell Bank.
>
> O wae betide the frush *saugh* wand!
> And wae betide the bush of brier!
> *Annan Water* (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

saucily (sâ'si-li), *adv.* In a saucy manner: pertly; impudently; with impertinent boldness.

> That freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very *saucily* had almost all the words.
> *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

sauciness (sâ'si-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being saucy; hence, also, saucy language or conduct; impertinent presumption; impudence; contempt of superiors.

> You call honourable boldness impudent *sauciness*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 135.
>
> Jealousy in a gallant is humble true love, . . . but in a husband 'tis arrant *sauciness*, cowardice, and ill-breeding.
> *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Impertinence, Effrontery*, etc. (see *impudence*), malapertness.

saucisse (sō-sēs'), *n.* [F., a sausage: see *sausage*.] In *fort.* and *artillery:* (*a*) A long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, etc. (*b*) A long bundle of fagots or fascines for raising batteries and other purposes.

saucisson (sō-sē-sôn'), *n.* [F., < *saucisse*, a sausage: see *saucisse*.] Same as *saucisse*.

saucy (sâ'si), *a.* [Also dial. *sassy;* early mod. E. *saucie, sawcy, sawcie;* < *sauce* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of sauce or impertinence; flippantly bold or impudent in speech or conduct; impertinent; characterized by offensive lightness or disrespect in addressing, treating, or speaking of superiors or elders; impudent; pert.

> When we see a fellow sturdy, lofty, and proud, men say this is a *saucy* fellow. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.
>
> Am I not the protector, *saucy* priest?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 45.
>
> My father would prefer the boys he kept
> To greater men than he; but did it not
> Till they were grown too *saucy* for himself.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, ii. 1.
>
> The best way is to grow rude and *saucy* of a sudden.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. Characterized by or expressive of pertness or impudence.

> Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
> That will not be deep-search'd with *saucy* looks.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1. 85.

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A *saucie* word spak' hee.
Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 73).

There is not so impudent a Thing in Nature as the *saucy* Look of an assured Man, confident of Success.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

3†. Presuming; overbearing.

And if nothing can deterre these *saucie* doultes from this their dizardly inhumanitie.
Lomatius on Painting by Laydock (1598). (*Nares.*)

But now I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in
To *saucy* doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 25.

4†. Wanton; prurient; impure.

Saucy trusting of the cozen'd thoughts
Defiles the pitchy night. So lust doth play.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 4. 23.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. See *impudence*.

saucy† (sâ'si), *adv.* [< *saucy*, *a.*] Saucily.

But up then spak the auld gudman,
And vow but he spak wondrous *saucie*.
Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 76).

saucy-bark (sâ'si-bärk), *n.* Same as *sassy-bark*.

sauer-kraut (sour'krout), *n.* [Also partly Englished *sour-krout*, *sour-crout* (= F. *choucroute*); < G. *sauer-kraut*, < *sauer*, = E. *sour*, + *kraut*, plant, vegetable, cabbage.] A favorite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

sauf†, saufly†. Middle English forms of *safe*, *safely*.

sauge†. An obsolete form of *sage*[1], *sage*[2].

sauger (sâ'gėr), *n.* A percoid fish, *Stizostedion canadense*, the smaller American pike-perch, also called *sand-pike*, *ground-pike*, *rattlesnake-pike*, *jack*, and *horn-fish*. See cut under *Stizostedion*.

saugh[1] (sâch), *n.* See *sauch*.

saugh[2] (suf), *n.* Same as *sough*.

saugh[3]**†.** An obsolete preterit of *see*[1].

saught†, *n.* [ME. *saughte*, *seihte*, *sahte*, *sæhte*, < AS. *saht*, *seaht*, *seht*, *sæht* (= Icel. *sátt*), reconciliation, settlement, orig. the adjustment of a suit, < *sacan*, fight, contend, sue at law: see *sake*[1]. Cf. *saught*, *a.* and *v.*] Reconciliation; peace.

We be-seke 3ow, syr, as soveraynge and lorde,
That 3e safe us to daye, for sake of 3oure Criste!
Sende us some socoure, and *saughte* with the pople.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3053.

saught†, *a.* [ME. *saught*, *sauzt*, *sauht*, *saght*, *sazt*, *sæht*, < AS. *saht*, *seht*, *sæht* (= Icel. *sáttr*), reconciled, at peace: see *saught*, *n.*, and cf. *saught*, *v.*] Reconciled; agreed; at one.

saught†, *v. t.* [ME. *saughten*, *sauzten*, *sauhten*, < AS. **sahtian*, *sehtian* (= Icel. *sætta*), reconcile, make peace, < *saht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciled, *saht*, *seaht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciliation, peace: see *saught*, *n.* Cf. *saughten*, and *saughtle*, now *settle*[2].] To reconcile.

And men vnsaugte loke thou assay
To *sauzten* hem thenne at on assent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

saughten†, *v. i.* [ME. *sauztenen*, *sauztnen*, *sauhtnen*, < AS. **sahtnan*, become reconciled, < *saht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciled: see *saught*, *a.* Cf. *saughtle*.] To become reconciled.

"Cesseth," seith the kynge, "I suffre 3ow [to dispute] no lengere.
3e shal *sauztne* for sothe and serue me bothe.
"Kisse hir," quod the kynge. *Piers Plowman* (B), iv. 2.

saughtle†, *v.* A Middle English form of *settle*[2].

saul[1] (sâl), *n.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *soul*[1].

saul[2], *n.* See *sal*[2].

saule[1]**†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *soul*[1].

saule[2]**†, sauleet,** *n.* See *sool*, *soul*[2].

saulie, saullie (sâ'li), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A hired mourner. [Scotch.]

There were twa wild-looking chaps left the auld kirk, . . . and the priest . . . sent twa o' the riding *saulies* after them. *Scott*, The Antiquary, xxv.

sault[1]**†** (sâlt), *n.* [Also *salt*, *saut*; < ME. *saut*, *saute*, *sawt*, < OF. *saut*, *sault*, F. *saut* = Pr. *saut* = Cat. *salt* = Sp. Pg. It. *salto*, a leap, jump, fall, < L. *saltus*, a leap, < *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], and cf. *assault*, *n.*, of which *sault*[1] is in part an aphetic form.] **1.** A leap.

He rode . . . a light fleet horse, unto whom he gave a hundred carieres, made him go the high *saults*, bounding in the air, [and] . . . turn short in a ring both to the right and left hand. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

2. An assault.

Tho cam Anthony and also Raynold,
Which to paynymes made *sautes* plente,
And of Ausoys the noble Kyng hold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2145.

Sleuthe with hus slynge an hard *saut* he made.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 217.

sault[1]**†** (sâlt), *v. t.* [Also *saute*; < ME. *sauten*, OF. *sauter*, *saulter*, < L. *saltare*, leap, freq. of *salire*, leap: see *sail*[2], *salient*, and cf. *assault*, *v.*, of which *sault*[1] is in part an aphetic form. Cf. *sault*[1], *n.*] To assault.

sault[2] (sō, commonly sö), *n.* [< Canadian F. *sault*, *saut*, a leap, fall: see *sault*[1].] A rapid in some rivers: as, the *Sault* Ste. Marie. [North America.]

sault[3]**†,** *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *salt*[1].

saultable† (sâl'tạ-bl), *a.* [Also *saltable*; by apheresis for *assaultable*.] Same as *assaultable*.

The breach is safely *saltable* where no defence is made.
Willoughby, To Walsingham, in Motley's Hist. Netherlands, II. 416.

sault-fat (sâlt'fat), *n.* [Sc. form of *salt-vat*.] A pickling-tub or powdering-tub for meat.

saul-tree, *n.* See *sal*[2].

saum (soum), *n.* [G., = E. *seam*, a load: see *seam*[2].] An Austrian unit of weight, formerly used in England for quicksilver. Young says it was 315 pounds avoirdupois; and Nelkenbrecher says the Styrian saum for steel is 250 Vienna pounds, being 309 pounds avoirdupois. Probably in Carniola the weight was greater. The saum was also a liquid measure in Switzerland, like the French *somme*, Italian *soma*; also a unit of tale, 22 pieces of cloth.

saumbue†, sambue†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *sambue*, *saubue* (ML. *sambuca*), a saddle-cloth, a litter, < OHG. *sambuoh*, *sambūh*, *sambūch*, *sampōh*, *sampōch*, a chariot, sedan-chair, litter.] A saddle-cloth.

saumbury†, *n.* [ME., appar. an irreg. var. of *saumbue*, a saddle-cloth: see *saumbue*.] A litter.

And shope that a shereyue sholde bere Mede
Softliche in *saumbury* fram syse to syse.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 178.

saumplariet, *n.* See *samplary*.

saunce-bell†, sauncing-bell† (säns'bel, sän'sing-bel), *n.* Same as *saints' bell*, *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*[1].

Titan gilds the eastern hills,
And chirping birds, the *saunce-bell* of the day,
Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.
Randolph, Amyntas, iii. 1.

saunders (sän'dėrz), *n.* Same as *sandal*[2].

saunders blue. See *blue*.

saunderswood† (sän'dėrz-wůd), *n.* Same as *sandalwood*.

saunt[1], *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *saint*[1].

saunt[2], *n.* A variant of *saint*[2], *cent*, 4 (a game).

At coses or at *saunt* to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Turberville on Hawking, in Cens. Lit., ix. 266.

saunter (sän'tėr or sân'tėr), *v. i.* [Also dial. *santer*; < ME. *saunteren*, *santren* (see defs.): (*a*) prob. < OF. *s'aventurer*, *se adventurer*, reflex., adventure oneself, risk oneself: *se*, oneself, coalescing with *aventurer*, risk, adventure (> ME. *auntren*, risk): see *adventure* and obs. *aunter*, *v.* This etymology, suggested by Skeat and Murray, involves a difficulty in the otherwise unexampled transit into E. of the OF. reflexive *se* as a coalesced initial element, but it is the only one that has any plausibility. Various other etymologies, all absurd, have been suggested or are current, namely: (*b*) < F. *sainte terre*, holy land, in supposed allusion to "idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*," to the holy land. (*c*) < F. *sans terre*, without land, "applied to wanderers without a home"; (*d*) < F. *sentier*, a footpath (see *sentinel*, *sentry*[1]); (*e*) < D. *slenteren* = LG. *slenderen* = Sw. *slentra* = Dan. *slentre*, saunter, loiter, Sw. *slunta* = Dan. *slunte*, idle, loiter; Icel. *slentr*, idle lounging, *slen*, sloth, etc.; (*f*) < Icel. *seint* = Norw. *seint* = Sw. Dan. *sent*, slowly, orig. neut. of Icel. *seinir* = Norw. *sein* = Sw. Dan. *sen* = AS. *sæne*, slow; (*g*) < OD. *swancken* = G. *schwanken*, etc., reel, waver, vacillate.] **1†.** To venture (?). See *sauntering*, 1.—**2†.** To hesitate (?).

Yut he knew noght uerray certainly,
But *santred* and doubted uerryly
Where on was or no of this saide linage.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4658.

3. To wander idly or loiteringly; move or walk in a leisurely, listless, or undecided way; loiter; lounge; stroll.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, to see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4†. To dawdle; idle; loiter over a thing.

Upon the first suspicion a father has that his son is of a *sauntering* temper, he must carefully observe him, whether he be listless and indifferent in all his actions, or whether in some things alone he be slow and sluggish, but in others vigorous and eager. *Locke*, Education, § 123.

Interr'd beneath this Marble Stone
Lie *saunt'ring* Jack, and Idle Joan.
Prior, An Epitaph.

=**Syn. 3.** *Stroll*, *Stray*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

saunter (sän'tèr or sân'tèr), *n.* [< *saunter*, *v.*] **1.** A stroll; a leisurely ramble or walk.—**2.** A leisurely, careless gait.

I saw the large gate open, and in walked Rab, with that great and easy *saunter* of his.
Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

One hurried through the gate out of the grove, and the other, turning round, walked slowly, with a sort of *saunter*, toward Adam. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxvii.

Loitering and leaping,
With *saunter*, with bounds— . . .
See! the wild Mænads
Break from the wood.
M. Arnold, Bacchanalia, i.

3†. A sauntering-place; a loitering- or strolling-place.

The tavern! park! assembly! mask! and play!
Those dear destroyers of the tedious day!
That wheel of fops, that *saunter* of the town!
Young, Love of Fame, i.

saunterer (sän'- or sân'tèr-ėr), *n.* [< *saunter* + *-er*[1].] One who saunters, or wanders about in a loitering or leisurely way.

Quit the life of an insignificant *saunterer* about town.
Berkeley, The Querist, § 413.

sauntering (sän'- or sân'tèr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *saunteryng*; verbal n. of *saunter*, *v.*] **1†.** Venturing; audacity (?).

Thoo sawes schall rewe hym sore
For all his *saunteryng* sone.
York Plays, p. 351.

Nowe all his gaudis no thyng hym gaynes,
His *sauntering* schall with bale be bought.
York Plays, p. 354.

2. The act of strolling idly, dawdling, or loitering.

saunteringly (sän'- or sân'tèr-ing-li), *adv.* In a sauntering manner; idly; leisurely.

Saura†, Sauræ† (sâ'rạ̈, -rē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sauria*.

Sauranodon (sâ-ran'ọ̄-don), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1879), < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ἀνόδους, toothless: see *Anodon*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Sauranodontidæ*, based upon remains of Jurassic age from the Rocky Mountains: so called because edentulous or toothless.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fossil of the above kind.

sauranodont (sâ-ran'ọ̄-dont), *a.* [< *Sauranodon*(*t-*).] Pertaining to the sauranodons.

Sauranodontidæ (sâ-ran-ọ̄-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sauranodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of edentulous ichthyopterygian reptiles, typified by the genus *Sauranodon*.

saurel (sâ'rel), *n.* [< OF. *saurel*, "the bastard mackarel" (Cotgrave), < *saur*, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] A scad, *Trachurus trachurus*, or *T. saurus*; any fish of the genus *Trachurus*. See cut under *scad*.

Sauria (sâ'ri-ạ̈), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, σαύρα, a lizard: see *Saurus*.] An order of reptiles, having scales and usually legs, named by Brongniart in 1799, and corresponding closely to the Linnean genus *Lacerta*; lizards. The name has been used with various extensions and restrictions of its original sense, in which it included the crocodiles and alligators as well as the true lizards or lacertilians, thus corresponding to the two modern orders *Lacertilia* and *Crocodilia*. In Cuvier's classification *Sauria* were the second order of reptiles, extended to include not only the living lizards and crocodiles, but also the extinct representatives then known of several other modern orders, as pterodactyls, ichthyosaurs, and plesiosaurs. On these accounts the term *Sauria* is discarded by many modern writers; by others it is used in a restricted sense for the lizards proper without the crocodiles, being thus an exact synonym of *Lacertilia*. This is a proper use of the name, near its original sense, and the term has priority over *Lacertilia*. The *Sauria* in this sense are about 1,500 species, representing from 20 to 25 families and numerous genera. Formerly also *Saura*, *Sauræ*.

saurian (sâ'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *saurien*; as *Sauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the *Sauria*, in any sense; having legs and scales, as a lizard; lacertiform; lacertilian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sauria*, in any sense; a scaly reptile with legs, as a lacertilian or lizard. Though the term *Sauria* once lapsed from any definite signification, in consequence of the popular application of Cuvier's loose use of the word, *saurian* is still used as a convenient designation of reptiles which are not amphibians, chelonians, ophidians, or crocodilians. See cuts under *Plesiosaurus*.

saurichnite (sâ-rik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Saurichnites*, < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ἴχνος, a track, footstep: see *ichnite*.] A saurian ichnolite; the fossil track of a saurian.

Saurichnites (sâ-rik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *saurichnite*.] A genus of saurians which have left saurichnites of Permian age.

Saurichthyidæ (sâ-rik-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurichthys* + *-idæ*.] In Owen's classification, a family of fossil lepidoganoid fishes named from the genus *Saurichthys*. The body was elongate, with a median dorsal and ventral row of scutes and another along the lateral line, but otherwise scaleless, and

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the fins were without fulcra; the maxillæ gave off horizontal palatal plates. The species lived in the Triassic and Liassic seas. Also called *Belonorhynchidæ*.

Saurichthys (sâ-rik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] The typical genus of the family *Saurichthyidæ*. *Agassiz.*

Sauridæ[1] (sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification, a family of lepidosteoid ganoid fishes. It is characterized by an oblong body covered with ganoid scales, vertebræ incompletely ossified, termination of the vertebral column homocercal, fins with fulcra, maxillary composed of a single piece, jaws with a single series of conical pointed teeth, and branchiostegals numerous, enameled, the anterior ones developed as broad angular plates. The species are extinct, but formed a considerable contingent of the fishes of the Mesozoic formations from the Liassic and Jurassic beds. The genus having the widest range is *Semionotus*, of both the Liassic and Jurassic epochs; other genera are *Lophiostomus*, *Pachycormus*, and *Ptycholepis*. Also called *Pachycormidæ*.

Sauridæ[2] (sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Saurus:* same as *Synodontidæ*.

Saurii (sâ'ri-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Sauria*.] Same as *Sauria*. *Oppel*, 1811.

Saurina (sâ-rī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurus* + *-ina*[2].] A division of *Scopelidæ*, named from the genus *Saurus:* same as *Synodontidæ*. *Günther*.

Saurischia (sâ-ris'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ἰσχίον, the hip-joint: see *ischium*.] A suborder or order of dinosaurian reptiles with the inferior pelvic elements directed downward, including the *Megalosauridæ*, etc.

saurischian (sâ-ris'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurischia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the *Saurischia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saurischia*.

saurless (sâr'les), *a.* [Contr. of *savorless:* see *savorless*.] Savorless; insipid; tasteless; vapid; spiritless. [Scotch.]

Saurobatrachia (sâ'rō-ba-trā'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, σαύρα, a lizard, + βάτραχος, a sea-frog.] A synonym of *Urodela*, one of the major divisions of *Amphibia:* opposed to *Ophidobatrachia*.

saurobatrachian (sâ'rō-ba-trā'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurobatrachia* or *Urodela*.

II. *n.* A urodele batrachian, as a member of the *Saurobatrachia*.

Saurocephalidæ (sâ'rō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurocephalus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of actinochirous fishes, typified by the genus *Saurocephalus*. They were large compressed fishes, and had large teeth implanted in distinct sockets in the jaws, and both the intermaxillary and supramaxillary bones well developed. They flourished in the Cretaceous seas. Also called *Saurodontidæ*.

Saurocephalus (sâ-rō-sef'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kner, 1869), < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + κεφαλή, the head.] A genus of fossil fishes of Cretaceous age, variously placed, but by late writers made the type of the family *Saurocephalidæ*, having teeth with short compressed crowns.

Saurocetus (sâ-rō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + κῆτος, any sea-monster or large fish: see *Cete*[3].] A genus of fossil zeuglodons, or zeuglodont cetaceans, based on remains from the Tertiary of South America, of uncertain character. Also *Saurocetes*.

Saurodipteridæ (sâ'rō-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + δίπτερος, with two fins (i. e. dorsal fins), + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil polypteroid fishes from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. It includes forms with scales ganoid and smooth like the surface of the skull, two dorsal fins, the paired fins obtusely lobate, teeth conical, and the caudal fin heterocercal. The species belonged to the genera *Diplopterus*, *Megalichthys*, and *Osteolepis*. Also called *Osteolepididæ*.

Saurodipterini (sâ-rō-dip-tẹ-rī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurodipter*(*idæ*) + *-ini*.] Same as *Saurodipteridæ*.

Saurodon (sâ'rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil fishes, of Cretaceous age, referred to the *Sphyrænidæ*, or made type of the *Saurodontidæ*.

saurodont (sâ'rō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurodon*(*t-*).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurodontidæ*.

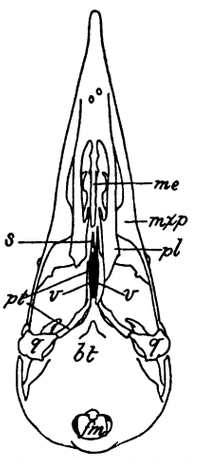
II. *n.* A fish of the family *Saurodontidæ*.

Saurodontidæ (sâ-rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Saurocephalidæ*.

Saurognathæ (sâ-rog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *saurognathus:* see *saurognathous*.] A superfamily of birds, containing the woodpeckers and their allies, or the *Picidæ*, *Picumnidæ*, and *Iyngidæ;* the *Celeomorphæ* of Huxley. *W. K. Parker*. See cuts under *Picumnus*, *Picus*, *saurognathous*, and *wryneck*.

saurognathism (sâ-rog'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *saurognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a peculiar arrangement of the bones of the palate which has been seen in some woodpeckers; the saurognathous type of palatal structure.

saurognathous (sâ-rog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + γνάθος, the jaw.] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the bones of the palate which constitutes a simplification and degradation of the ægithognathous structure, as a woodpecker: as, a *saurognathous* bird or palate; a *saurognathous* type of structure. The case is far from clear or satisfactory, though named, described, and figured by high authority (the late William Kitchen Parker), and may be only an individual variation in some woodpeckers. In the flicker's skull here figured from nature is found a condition of things that fairly answers to Parker's description, subsisting mainly in the presence of a pair of stunted vomers separate from each other; but the like state of the parts does not appear in several other woodpeckers' skulls examined in the preparation of this paragraph.

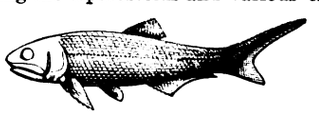


Saurognathous Skull of Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*). *v*, *v*, the posterior parts of the abortive vomer; *s*, point of sphenoid; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *me*, ossified mesethmoid; *pl*, palatine; *q*, quadrate; *bt*, basitemporal; *fm*, foramen magnum. The posterior part of one palatine is cut away to show the long anterior projection of the pterygoid.

sauroid (sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σαυροειδής, like a lizard, < σαῦρος, m., σαύρα, f., a lizard, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a saurian in general; having characters of or some affinity with reptiles; reptilian; sauropsidan, as a vertebrate; pertaining to the *Sauroidei*, as a fish.

> The existence of warm periods during the Cretaceous age is plainly shown . . . by the corals and huge *sauroid* reptiles which then inhabited our waters.
> *J. Croll*, Climate and Time.

II. *n.* 1. One of a family of ganoid fishes including the lepidosteids and various extinct


Restored Sauroid (*Pygopterus*).

forms; a member of the *Sauroidei:* as, "the *sauroids* and sharks," *Buckland*.—2. A member of the *Sauropsida*. *Huxley*, 1863.

Sauroidei (sâ-roi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαυροειδής, like a lizard: see *sauroid*.] 1. A family of ganoid fishes supposed to have reptilian characteristics. The name was used by Agassiz for fishes with conical pointed teeth alternating with small brush-like ones, flat rhomboid scales, and a bony skeleton. It included numerous extinct species which are now known to have few common characteristics, and also living fishes of the families *Polypteridæ* and *Lepidosteidæ*.

2. An order of ganoid fishes: same as *Holostei*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

sauroidichnite (sâ-roi-dik'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *Sauroidichnites*.] The fossil footprint of a saurian; a saurichnite left by a member of the genus *Sauroidichnites*.

Sauroidichnites (sâ'roi-dik-nī'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *sauroidichnite*.] A generic name of saurians which have left uncertain sauroidichnites. *Hitchcock*, 1841.

Sauromalus (sâ-rom'ạ-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὁμαλός, even, equal.] A genus of robust lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*. *S. ater* is the alderman-lizard (so called from its obesity), which has commonly been known to American herpetologists by its untenable synonym *Euphryne obesa*.

saurophagous (sâ-rof'ạ-gus), *a.* [< NL. *saurophagus*, < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon reptiles; reptilivorous.

Saurophida† (sâ-rō-fid'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὄφις, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] An order of reptiles, including the typical saurians and the ophidians or serpents, and contrasting with the *Emydosauria* or *Crocodilia*. The term was introduced by De Blainville in 1816, for the same forms that were called *Squamata* by Merrem.

saurophidian (sâ-rō-fid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Saurophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurophidia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saurophidia*.

Saurophidii† (sâ-rō-fid'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὄφις, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] A group of reptiles having rudimentary or no legs. It was proposed in 1825 by J. E. Gray for saurians and ophidians having atrophied limbs and a narrow mouth, and included the families *Scincidæ*, *Anguidæ*, *Typhlopidæ*, *Amphisbænidæ*, and *Chalcididæ*.

sauropod (sâ'rō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sauropoda*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauropoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sauropoda*.

Sauropoda (sâ-rop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] An order of *Dinosauria*. It contains gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs with plantigrade unguiculate quinquedigitate feet with unossified distal row of carpal and tarsal bones, fore and hind limbs of proportionate lengths and with solid bones, pubes united distally without postpubes, paired sternal bones, anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian, and premaxillary teeth present. The families *Atlantosauridæ*, *Diplodocidæ*, and *Morosauridæ* are assigned to this order.

sauropodous (sâ-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *Sauropoda* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sauropoda*.

Sauropsida (sâ-rop'si-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὄψις, appearance, + *-ida*.] In Huxley's classification, a superclass of vertebrates; one of three prime divisions of *Vertebrata*, in which birds and reptiles are brigaded together and contrasted on the one hand with *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes, and on the other with *Mammalia*, or mammals. They almost always have an epidermic exoskeleton in the form of scales or feathers. The vertebral centra are ossified with epiphyses. The occipital condyle is single and median, formed from ossified exoccipitals and basioccipital; the latter is completely ossified, and there is a large basisphenoid, but no separate parasphenoid in the adult. The proötic bone is always ossified and remains distinct from the epiotic and opisthotic, or only unites with these after they have united with adjacent bones. The mandible consists of an articular element and several membrane bones, and the articular is connected with the skull by a quadrate bone. The ankle-joint is mediotarsal. The intestine ends in a cloaca. The heart is trilocular or quadrilocular, and some of the blood-corpuscles are red, oval, and nucleated. The aortic arches are usually two or more, but may be reduced to one, dextral. Respiration is never effected by gills. The diaphragm is incomplete, if any. Wolffian bodies are replaced by permanent kidneys. There is no corpus callosum, nor are there any mammary glands. The embryo is amniotic and allantoic; reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous. The *Sauropsida* consist of the two classes *Reptilia* and *Aves*.

sauropsidan (sâ-rop'si-dạn), *a.* [< *Sauropsida* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sauropsida*.

Sauropsides (sâ-rop'si-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sauropsida*. *Haeckel*.

sauropsidian (sâ-rop-sid'i-ạn), *a.* [< *Sauropsida* + *-ian*.] Same as *sauropsidan*. *Huxley*.

Sauropterygia (sâ'rop-tẹ-rij'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), a wing, < πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] An order of fossil saurians usually called *Plesiosauria*. The name is now often used instead of the earlier and equally appropriate designation. See cut under *Plesiosaurus*. *Owen*.

sauropterygian (sâ'rop-tẹ-rij'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sauropterygia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauropterygia;* plesiosaurian.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sauropterygia;* a plesiosaur.

Saurornia (sâ-rôr'ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Saurornithes*.] A class of extinct reptiles, the pterodactyls: so named by H. G. Seeley from their resemblance to birds in some respects. The class corresponds with the order *Pterosauria* or *Ornithosauria*. [Not in use.]

Saurornithes (sâ-rôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + ὄρνις (ὀρνιθ-), a bird.] Same as *Saururæ*.

saurornithic (sâ-rôr-nith'ik), *a.* [< *Saurornith-es* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Saurornithes* or *Saururæ*, as the *Archæopteryx*.

Saurothera (sâ-rō-thē'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot), < Gr. σαῦρος, a lizard, + θήρ, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ*, embracing several species of West Indian ground-cuckoos, as *S. vetula*.

Saurotherinæ (sâ'rō-thē-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurothera* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Cuculidæ;* the ground-cuckoos. They are characterized by the large strong feet, in adaptation to terrestrial life, the short rounded concavo-convex wings, and very long graduated tail of ten tapering feathers. The genera are *Saurothera* and *Geococcyx*. See cut under *chaparral-cock*.

saurotherine (sâ-rō-thē'rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurotherinæ*.

Saururaceæ (sâ-rō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Saururæ* + *-aceæ*.] A synonym of *Saureureæ*, formerly considered an independent order.

Saururæ (sâ-rō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1866, in the forms *Sauriuræ* and *Sauriuri*), fem. pl. of **saururus:* see *saururous*.] A subclass or an order of *Aves*, of Jurassic age, based upon the

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genus *Archæopteryx*, having a long lacertilian tail of many separate bones without a pygostyle and with the feathers arranged in pairs on each side of it, the sternum carinate, the wings functionally developed, and teeth present; the lizard-tailed birds. Also called *Saurornithes*, and, by Owen, *Uroioni*.

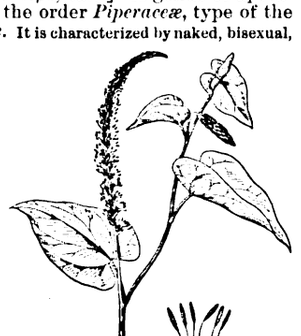
saururan (sâ-rö′rạn), *n.* and *a.* [< *saurur-ous* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* A member of the *Saururæ*.

II. *a.* Saururous; of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

Sarureæ (sâ-rö′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Saururus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper family, distinguished from the other tribe, *Pipereæ*, by flowers with three or four carpels instead of one, and each with two to eight ovules. It consists of the genera *Saururus* (the type), *Anemiopsis* and *Houttuynia*, American and Asiatic herbs with cordate leaves, and *Lactoris*, a monotypic shrub from Juan Fernandez, unlike all others of the order in possessing a perianth.

saururous (sâ-rö′rus), *a.* [< NL. *saururus*, < Gr. σαῦρος, lizard, + οὐρά, tail.] Lizard-tailed, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

Saururus (sâ-rö′rus), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), so called in allusion to the inflorescence; < Gr. σαῦρος, lizard, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Piperaceæ*, type of the tribe *Saurureæ*. It is characterized by naked, bisexual, and racemed flowers, each sessile within a pedicelled bract and consisting of six or eight stamens and of three or four nearly distinct carpels which contain two to four ascending ovules and in fruit coalesce into a capsule that soon separates into three or four roughened nutlets. There are 2 species, *S. Loureiri* in eastern Asia and *S. cernuus* in North America, the latter known as *lizardtail* and *breastweed*, and extending on the Atlantic coast into Canada. They are smooth herbs with broadly heart-shaped alternate leaves, and numerous small flowers crowded in a terminal catkin-like raceme.



Flowering Branch of Lizardtail (*Saururus cernuus*). *a*, flower.

Saurus (sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σαῦρος, m., σαῦρα, f., a lizard.] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes of the family *Synodontidæ*; the lizard-fishes. Called *Synodus* by Scopoli in 1777. See *Synodus*.

saury (sâ′ri), *n.*; pl. *sauries* (-riz). [Prob. < F. *saur*, sorrel: see *saurel*.] A fish, *Scomberesox*



Saury or Skipper (*Scomberesox saurus*).

saurus, the skipper or bill-fish; any species of this genus. The true saury is found on both sides of the Atlantic. It attains a length of 18 inches, and is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly, with a distinct silvery band, as broad as the eye, bounding the dark color of the back.

saury-pike (sâ′ri-pīk), *n.* The saury; any fish of the family *Scomberesocidæ*.

sausage (sâ′sāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saulsage*, *saucidge*; dial. *sassage*; < ME. *saucige* (also extended *sawcister*, *sawcyster*, *saucestour*, *salsister*), prop. **saucisse* (= D. *saucijs*), < OF. *saucisse*, *saulcisse*, *sauchise*, F. *saucisse* = It. *salciccia*, *salsiccia* = Sp. *salchicha* (cf. F. *saucisson*), *salchichon* = Pg. *salchicha*, *salchichão*, < ML. *salsitia*, *salcitia*, *salsicia*, *salsutia*, f., *salsitium*, *salsutium*, etc. (after Rom.), prop. *salsicium*, neut., a sausage, of salted or seasoned meat, < L. *salsus*, salted: see *sauce*.] An article of food, consisting usually of chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, etc., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig, tied or constricted at short intervals. When sausages are made on an extensive scale the meat is minced and stuffed into the intestines by machinery.

Varius Heliogabalus . . . had the peculiar glory of first making *sausages* of shrimps, crabs, oysters, prawns, and lobsters. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

Bologna sausage, a large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin, as a large intestine.

sausage-cutter (sâ′sāj-kut′ėr), *n.* A machine for cutting sausage-meat. Such machines exist in great variety. Some operate chopping-knives in a horizontally rotating circular metal trough with a wooden bottom; others consist of a horizontally rotating cylinder with cutting-teeth that pass between fixed cutting-teeth in an environing shell; and others act merely to tear the meat into the required state of fineness. Most of them are hand-machines operated by cranks; but in large manufactories they are often driven by power.

sausage-grinder (sâ′sāj-grīn′dėr), *n.* A domestic machine for mincing meat for sausages.

sausage-machine (sâ′sāj-mạ-shēn′), *n.* A machine for grinding, mincing, or pounding meat as material for sausages; a sausage-grinder.

sausage-poisoning (sâ′sāj-poi′zn-ing), *n.* A poisoning by spoiled sausages, characterized by vertigo, vomiting, colic, diarrhea, and prostration, and sometimes fatal. Also called *allantiasis* and *botalismus*.

sausage-roll (sâ′sāj-rōl), *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of flour paste, and cooked.

sausel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sauce*.

sauseflemet†, *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sauseflemе*, *sawceflem*, < OF. *sauseflemе*, < ML. *salsum flegma*, 'salt phlegm,' salty humor or inflammation: *salsum*, salty (neut. of *salsus*, salted: see *sauce*); *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm*.] **I.** *n.* An eruption of red spots or scabs on the face.

II. *a.* Having a red pimpled face.

For *sawceflem* he was, with eyes narwe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 625.

sauser†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saucer*.

Saussurea (sâ-sū′rē-ạ), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1810), named after Théodore de *Saussure* (1767–1845), and his father, H. B. de *Saussure* (1740–99), Swiss writers on botanical science.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and subtribe *Carduineæ*. It is characterized by smooth and free filaments, by pappus of one row of equal and plumose bristles, with sometimes an additional row of small slender and unbranched bristles, and by the absence of spines on either leaves or involucres. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, mainly mountain plants. They are smooth or white-woolly perennial herbs, bearing alternate leaves which vary from entire to pinnatifid, and purplish or bluish flowers in heads which are small and corymbed, or broad and solitary or loosely panicled. Several species are sometimes known as *sawwort*, from their cut toothed leaves. For *S. Lappa*, see *costus-root*.

saussurite (sâ-sū′rīt), *n.* [Named after H. B. de *Saussure* (1740–99), its discoverer: see *Saussurea*.] A fine-grained compact mineral of a white, gray, or green color. It has a specific gravity above 3, and in part is identical with zoisite; in many cases it can be shown to have been derived from the alteration of feldspar. It is found in the Alps at various points as a constituent of the rock gabbro (including euphotide), and also at other localities.

saussuritic (sâ-sū-rit′ik), *a.* [< *saussurite* + *-ic*.] Resembling, pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of saussurite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII. 239.

saussuritization (sâ-sū-rit-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *saussurite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into saussurite: a term used by some lithologists in describing certain metamorphic changes in various feldspars. Also, and less correctly, *saussurization*.

The felspar in all these rocks affords more or less evidence of incipient *saussuritization*.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 532.

saut[1] (sât), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *salt*[1].

The king he turned round about,
And the *saut* tear blinded his ee.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 184).

saut[2]†, *n.* See *sault*[1].

sautet, *n.* and *v.* See *sault*[1].

sautellus† (sâ-tel′us), *n.* [NL.] In *bot.*, a deciduous bulb formed in the axil of a leaf or on the crown of a root.

sauter (sō-tā′), *v. t.* [F.] To fry in a pan lightly, with very little grease or butter.

sautert, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

sautereau (sō-tę-rō′), *n.* [F., a jack, grasshopper, etc., < *sauter*, leap: see *sault*[1]. Cf. *sauterelle*.] In musical instruments like the harpsichord, spinet, etc., same as *jack*[1], 11 (*g*).

sauterellt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *sauterel*, **saulterel*, *saultereau*, a leaper, jumper, also a locust, grasshopper, < *sauter*, < L. *saltare*, leap: see *sault*[1].] A term of abuse (exact sense uncertain, being used in depreciation).

Mi souerayne lorde, yone *sauterell* he sais,
He schall caste doune oure tempill, noȝt for to layne,
And dresse it vppe dewly with-in thre daies,
Als wele as it was, full goodely agayne.
York Plays, p. 310.

sauterelle (sō-tę-rel′), *n.* [< F. *sauterelle*, a shifting-bevel, grasshopper; cf. OF. *sauterel*, a leaper, grasshopper: see *sauterell*.] An instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters for tracing and forming angles.

Sauterne (sō-tern′), *n.* [< *Sauterne*, a place in France, department of Gironde.] A name for certain white wines from the department of Gironde, France. (*a*) A wine grown at and near the village of Sauterne, on the left bank of the Garonne, some distance above Bordeaux. (*b*) A general name for the white wines of similar character and flavor exported from Bordeaux, including some of quality much superior to (*a*): thus, Château Yquem and Chateau Suduiraut are considered as Sauternes. All these wines are sweet, but lose their excess of sweetness with age.

sautfit (sât′fit), *n.* A dish for salt. [Scotch.]

sautoire, sautoir (sō-twor′), *n.* [F., a saltier: see *saltier*[1].] In *her.*, a saltier.—**En sautoire.** (*a*) In *her.*, saltierwise, or in saltier. (*b*) Borne or worn diagonally: as, a ribbon worn *en sautoire* crosses the body from one shoulder to the opposite hip.

sautriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery*.

sautrient, *v. i.* [ME., < *sautrie*, *sautry*, psaltery: see *psaltery*.] To play on the psaltery.

Nother sailen ne *sautrien* ne singe with the giterne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 208.

sautry[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *psaltery*.

sautry[2]†, *a.* [Cf. *saltier*, *sautoire*.] In *her.*, same as *en sautoire* (which see, under *sautoire*).

sauvaget, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *savage*.

Sauvagesia (sâ-vā-jē′si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after P. A. Boissier de la Croix de *Sauvages* (1710–95), a writer on vegetable morphology, and professor of botany at Paris in 1752.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sauvagesieæ*, in the order *Violarieæ*, the violet family. It is characterized by flowers with five equal and convolute petals, five very short fertile stamens, and dimorphous staminodes of two rows, the outer thread-shaped and very numerous or only five, the inner five and petaloid, and by a one-celled ovary with three placentæ, becoming in fruit a three-valved capsule with many small seeds and fleshy albumen. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, one of them also extending into the Old World. They are extremely smooth herbs or undershrubs, with alternate and slightly rigid leaves, deeply fringed stipules, and white, rose, or violet flowers in the axils or in terminal racemes. *S. erecta* is known as *herb of St. Martin* (which see, under *herb*).

Sauvagesieæ (sâ-vā-jē-sī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Sauvagesia* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Violarieæ*, the violet family. It is unlike all others of its family in the possession of staminodes which are thread-like or petaloid, five or many in number, and free or united into a tube, and in the septicidal dehiscence of the three-valved capsule, which opens only at the top. It includes 6 genera, of which *Sauvagesia* is the type. The 26 species are all tropical, and mainly South American.

sauvet, *v.* A Middle English form of *save*.

sauvegarde (sōv′gärd), *n.* [< F. *sauvegarde*, lit. safeguard: see *safeguard*.] A monitor, or varanian lizard; a safeguard.

Hence, probably, their names of *sauvegarde* and monitor.
Cuvier, Règne Anim., 1829 (trans. 1849), p. 274.

sauveourt, *n.* An obsolete form of *savior*.

savable (sā′vạ-bl), *a.* [< *save*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being saved. Also *saveable*.

All these difficulties are to be past and overcome before the man be put into a *savable* condition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

savableness (sā′vạ-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being saved.

The *savableness* of Protestants.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants, p. 317.

savaciount, *n.* A Middle English form of *salvation*.

savage (sav′āj), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savadge*, *salvage*, *saurage*; < ME. *savage*, *sauvage*, < OF. *salvage*, *sauvage*, *savaige*, F. *sauvage* = Pr. *salvatge*, *salvage* = Sp. *salvaje* = Pg. *salvagem* = It. *salvatico*, *selvaggio*, < L. *silvaticus*, belonging to a wood, wild, ML. *silvaticus*, *sylvaticus*, also *salvaticus*, n., a savage, < *silva*, a wood: see *silva*, *sylvan*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the forest or wilderness. (*a*) Growing wild; uncultivated; wild.

And when you are come to the lowe and playn ground, the residue of the iourney is all together by the sandes; it is throughout baren and *saluage*, so that it is not able to nourishe any beastes for lacke of pasture.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 27).

A place . . . which yeeldeth balme in great plenty, but *saluage*, wilde, and without vertue.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 202.

Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood.
Dryden, Æneid, iii. 855.

(*b*) Possessing, characterized by, or presenting the wildness of the forest or wilderness.

The scene was *savage*, but the scene was new.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 43.

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2. Living in the forests or wilds. (*a*) Not domesticated; feral; wild; hence, fierce; ferocious; untamed: as, *savage* beasts of prey.

In time the *savage* bull doth bear the yoke.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 263.

(*b*) Brutal; beastly.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in *savage* sensuality.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

3. Living in the lowest condition of development; uncultivated and wild; uncivilized: as, *savage* tribes.

The *salvage* nation feele her secret smart,
And read her sorrow in her count'nance sad.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 11.

I will take some *savage* woman, she shall rear my dusky race. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man in such a condition; unpolished; rude: as, *savage* life or manners. Hence—5. Barbarous; fierce; cruel.

Thy threatening colours now wind up;
And tame the *savage* spirit of wild war.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 74.

Some are of disposition fearefull, some bold, most cautelous, all *Savage*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 129.

6. Wild or enraged as from provocation, irritation, restraint, etc.

Michel Angelo's head is full of masculine and gigantic figures as gods walking, which makes him *savage* until his furious chisel can render them into marble.
Emerson, Old Age.

7. In *her.*, nude; naked; in blazonry, noting human figures unclothed, as the supporters of the arms of Prussia.

On either side stood as supporters . . . a *salvage* man proper, to use the language of heraldry, wreathed and cinctured. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xli.

=**Syn.** 3 and 4. Brutish, heathenish.—5. Pitiless, merciless, unmerciful, remorseless, bloody, murderous.

II. *n.* 1. A wild or uncivilized human being; a member of a race or tribe in the lowest stage of development or cultivation.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble *savage* ran.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, I. i. 1.

The civilized man is a more experienced and wiser *savage*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 45.

2. An unfeeling, brutal, or cruel person; a fierce or cruel man or woman, whether civilized or uncivilized; a barbarian.—3. A wild or fierce animal.

When the grim *savage* [the lion], to his rifled den
Too late returning, snuffs the track of men.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 373.

His office resembled that of the man who, in a Spanish bull-fight, goads the torpid *savage* to fury by shaking a red rag in the air, and by now and then throwing a dart.
Macaulay, Nugent's Hampden.

4. Same as *jack of the clock*. See *jack*[1].

savage (sav′āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *savaged*, ppr. *savaging*. [< *savage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [Rare.]

Let then the dogs of Faction bark and bay,
Its bloodhounds *savaged* by a cross of wolf,
Its full-bred kennel from the Blatant-beast.
Southey.

II. *intrans.* To act the savage; indulge in cruel or barbarous deeds. [Rare.]

Though the blindness of some ferities have *savaged* on the bodies of the dead, . . . yet had they no design upon the soul. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

savagedom (sav′āj-dum), *n.* [< *savage* + *-dom*.] A savage state or condition; also, savages collectively.

The scale of advancement of a country between *savagedom* and civilization may generally be determined by the style of its pottery. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xviii.

savagely (sav′āj-li), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a savage; cruelly; inhumanly.

Your wife and babes *savagely* slaughter'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 205.

2. With extreme impetuosity or fierceness: as, to attack one *savagely*. [Colloq.]

savageness (sav′āj-nes), *n.* 1. Savage character or condition; the state of being rude, uncivilized, or barbarous; barbarism.—2. Wild, fierce, or untamed disposition, instincts, or habits; cruelty; barbarity; savagery.

An admirable musician: O! she will sing the *savageness* out of a bear. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 200.

3. Fierceness; ferocity; rabid impetuosity.

In spite of the *savageness* of his satires, . . . [Pope's] natural disposition seems to have been an amiable one, and his character as an author was as purely fictitious as his style. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 426.

savagery (sav′āj-ri), *n.* [< F. *sauvagerie;* as *savage* + *-ry*.] 1. Savage or uncivilized state or condition; a state of barbarism.

The human race might have fallen back into primeval *savagery*. *Froude*, Short Studies on Great Subjects, p. 261.

2. Savage or barbarous nature, disposition, conduct, or actions; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 48.

A huge man-beast of boundless *savagery*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

3. Wild growth, as of plants; wildness, as of nature.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the coulter rusts
That should deracinate such *savagery*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 47.

Except for the rudest purposes of shelter from rain and cold, the cabin possessed but little advantage over the simple *savagery* of surrounding nature.
Bret Harte, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands (Argonauts, p. 29).

savagism (sav′āj-izm), *n.* [< *savage* + *-ism*.] 1. Savagery; utter barbarism.

The manner in which a people is likely to pass from *savagism* to civilization.
W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 295.

2. Savage races or tribes collectively.

An elective judiciary supersedes the chief of *savagism* or the despot of the Orient. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 551.

savanilla (sav-ạ-nil′ạ), *n.* A large herring-like fish, the tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus*. Also called *sabalo* and *silverfish*. [Texas.]

savanna (sạ-van′ạ), *n.* [Also *savannah;* = F. *savane* = G. *savanne*, < OSp. *savana*, with accent on second syllable (see def.), Sp. *sávana*, a large cloth, a sheet, = OHG. *saban*, *sapon*, MHG. *saben* = AS. *saban*, a sheet, < LL. *sabanum*, a linen cloth, towel, napkin, = Goth. *saban*, < Gr. *σάβανον*, a linen cloth, towel.] (*a*) A plain or extensive flat area covered with a sheet of snow or ice: so first used, with the accent on the first syllable, by Spanish writers. (*b*) A treeless plain: so first used in reference to American topography by Oviedo (1535), with the accent on the second syllable. Used in modern times in Spain, with the accent changed to the second syllable (sabána), and defined in various dictionaries (1865–82) as meaning an "extensive treeless plain," and generally with the additional statement that it is "a word much used in America." This word was frequently used by English writers on various parts of America, in the form *savanna* and *savannah*, as early as 1699, and always with the meaning of "treeless region." It is still used occasionally with that meaning, and as being more or less nearly the equivalent of *prairie*, *steppe*, or *plain*, by writers in English on physical geography. As a word in popular use, it is hardly known among English-speaking people, except in the southern Atlantic States, and chiefly in Florida.

At Sun-set I got out into the clear open *Savannah*, being about two Leagues wide in most Places, but how long I know not. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

Regions of wood and wide *savannah*, vast
Expanse of unappropriated earth.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Thus, Mr. Barbour says, in speaking of the land adjacent to the St. John's river, above Lake Monroe, "it is a flat, level region of *savannas*, much resembling the vast prairies of Illinois."
J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 187.

savanna-blackbird (sạ-van′ạ-blak′bėrd), *n.* Same as *ani*.

savanna-finch (sạ-van′ạ-finch), *n.* See *finch*[1].

savanna-flower (sạ-van′ạ-flou′ėr), *n.* A West Indian name for various species of *Echites*, a genus of the milkweed family.

savanna-sparrow (sạ-van′ạ-spar′ō), *n.* Any sparrow of the genus *Passerculus*, especially



Savanna-sparrow (*Passerculus savanna*).

that one (*P. savanna*) which is common throughout the greater part of North America.

savanna-wattle (sạ-van′ạ-wot′l), *n.* A name of the West Indian trees *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinerea*, otherwise called *fiddlewood*.

savant (sa-voṅ′), *n.* [< F. *savant*, a learned man, < *savant*, learned, knowing, ppr. of *savoir*, know, < L. *sapere*, have sense or discernment: see *sapient*, of which *savant* is a doublet.] A man of learning or science; one eminent for learning.

It is curious to see in what little apartments a French *savant* lives; you will find him at his books, covered with snuff, with a little dog that bites your legs.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Savart's wheel. See *wheel*.

save[1] (sāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saved*, ppr. *saving*. [< ME. *saven*, *sauven*, *salven*, < OF. *sauver*, *salver*, F. *sauver*, save, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *salvar* = It. *salvare*, < LL. *salvare*, make safe, secure, save, < L. *salvus*, safe: see *safe*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To preserve from danger, injury, loss, destruction, or evil of any kind; wrest or keep from impending danger; rescue: as, to *save* a house from burning, or a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin.

Theophylus was of that Cytee also, that oure Ladye *savede* from oure Enemye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

And thei speken of hire propre nature, and *salven* men that gon thorghe the Desertes, and speken to hem als appertely as thoughe it were a man.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 274.

Yet shal I *saven* hire, and thee and me.
Hastow not herd how *saved* was Noe?
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 347.

But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, *save* me.
Mat. xiv. 30.

None has deserv'd her,
If worth must carry it, and service seek her,
But he that *sav'd* her honour.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Not long after, a Boat, going abroad to seeke out some releefe amongst the Plantations, by Nuports-news met such ill weather, though the men were *saued*, they lost their boat.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 82.

2. To deliver from the power and penal consequences of sin; rescue from sin and spiritual death.

He shall *save* his people from their sins. Mat. i. 21.

And they were astonished out of measure, saying among themselves, Who then can be *saved?* Mark x. 26.

Men cannot be *saved* without calling upon God; nor call upon him acceptably without faith.
Donne, Sermons, vi.

All who are *saved*, even the least inconsistent of us, can be *saved* only by faith, not by works.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 170.

3. To deliver; defend.

But of all plagues, good heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, *save*, oh! *save* me from the Candid Friend!
Canning, New Morality, l. 210.

4. To spare: as, to *save* one's self much trouble and expense.

If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his labours you 'ld have done, and *saved*
Your husband so much sweat. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 18.

Save your labour;
In this I'll use no counsel but mine own.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

Robin's buckler proved his chiefest defence,
And *saved* him many a bang.
Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 240).

5. To use or preserve with frugal care; keep fresh or good, as for future use; husband: as, to *save* one's clothes; to *save* one's strength for a final effort.

His youthful hose, well *saved*, a world too wide
For his shrunk shank.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.

Every thing—including the carpet and curtains—looked at once well worn and well *saved*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxix.

6. To avoid, curtail, or lessen; especially, to lessen waste in or of; economize: as, to *save* time, expense, or labor.

Bestow every thing in even hogsheads, if you can; for it will *save* much in the charge of freight.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

7. To lay by, little by little, and as the result of frugal care; lay up; hoard: as, he has *saved* quite a good sum out of his scanty earnings.

I have five hundred crowns,
The thrifty hire I *saved* under your father.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 39.

8. To take advantage of; utilize; avoid missing or losing; be in time for; catch: as, to *save* the tide.

To *save* the post, I write to you after a long day's worry at my place of business. *W. Collins.*

9. To prevent the occurrence, use, or necessity of; obviate: as, a stitch in time *saves* nine.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

The best way 's to let the blood barken upon the cut—that *saves* plasters. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

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The lift of a round wave helped her [the skiff] on, and the bladder-weed *saved* any chafing.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, iv.

God save the mark! **Save the mark!** See *mark*[1].—**Save your reverence.** See *reverence*.—**To save alive,** to keep safe and secure.

Let us fall unto the host of the Syrians: if they *save* us *alive*, we shall live; and if they kill us, we shall but die.
2 Ki. vii. 4.

To save appearances, originally, to show where any given planet would be at any given epoch (Ptolemy's definition of the purpose of his astronomical theories); now, commonly, to manage so that the appearances may be consistent with a probable theory; especially, to do something to prevent exposure, vexation, or molestation, as to save one's financial credit by avoiding the appearance of embarrassment; or, to keep up an appearance of competence, gentility, or propriety by shift or contrivance.

When they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To *save appearances;* how gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 82.

To save clean, to save all (the blubber) in cutting in: a whaling-term.—**To save one's bacon.** See *bacon*.

O Father! my Sorrow will scarce *save my Bacon:*
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.
Prior, Thief and Cordelier.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To redeem.—**3.** To protect.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be economical; keep from spending; spare.

It [brass ordnance] *saveth* . . . in the quantity of the material. *Bacon*, Compounding of Metals.

2. To be capable of preservation: said of fish: as, to *save* well.

save[1] (sāv), *conj.* [< ME. *save, saf, sauf,* < OF. *sauf*, save, except (*sauf mon droit*, 'save my right,' my right being excepted), = Sp. It. *salvo*, save, except, < L. *salvo* (fem. *salvā*), abl. (agreeing with its noun in the abl. absolute) of *salvus*, safe: see *safe*. *Save* is thus a form of *safe*. Cf. *salvo*[1].] Except; not including; leaving out of account; unless.

For alle thoughe it were so that hee was not cristned, zet he lovede Cristene men more than ony other Naciouns, *saf* his owne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 84.

Dischevele, *sauf* his cappe, he rood al bare.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 683.

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes *save* one.
2 Cor. xi. 24.

Save that these two men told Christian that, as to Laws and Ordinances, they doubted not but that they should as conscientiously do them as he.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 112.

A channel bleak and bare,
Save shrubs that spring to perish there.
Byron, The Giaour.

Not that any man hath seen the Father, *save* he which is of God. John vi. 46.

I do entreat you not a man depart,
Save I alone. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 66.

Save they could be pluck'd asunder, all
My quest were but in vain.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

save[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *save*, < OF. *sauve*, < L. *salvia*, sage: see *sage*[2], of which *save*[2] is a doublet.] The herb sage or salvia.

Fremacyes of herbes, and eek *save*
They drunken, for they wolde here lymes have.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1855.

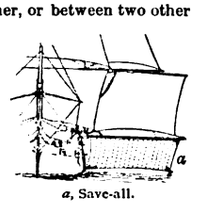
saveable, *a.* See *savable*.

save-all (sāv'âl), *n.* [< *save*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all.*] A contrivance for saving, or preventing waste or loss; a catch-all. In particular—(*a*) A small pan, of china or metal, having a sharp point in the middle, fitted to the socket of a candlestick, to allow the short socket-end of a candle to be burnt out without waste.

Go out in a Stink like a Candle's End upon a *Save-all*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 12.

You may remember, sir, that a few weeks back a new *save-all* came in, and was called candle-wedges, and went off well.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 392.

(*b*) A small sail set under another, or between two other sails, to catch or save the wind. (*c*) A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire-cloth.


a, Save-all.

saveguard†, *n.* Same as *safeguard*, 5.

saveloy (sav'e-loi), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cervelat:* see *cervelat*.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, but now of young pork salted.

There are office lads in their first surtouts, who club, as they go home at night, for *saveloys* and porter. *Dickens.*

savely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *safely*.

savenape† (sāv'nāp), *n.* [Also *salvenap, sanap;* < OF. **sauvenape*, < *sauver*, save, + *nape*, a table-cloth, napkin: see *nape*[2].] A napkin, or a piece of linen, oiled silk, or other material, laid over a table-cloth to keep it clean.

saver[1] (sā'vèr), *n.* [< *save*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who saves or rescues from evil, destruction, or death; a preserver; a savior.

Tell noble Curius,
And say it to yourself, you are my *savers*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 4.

2. One who economizes, is frugal in expenses, or lays up or hoards.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. A contrivance for economizing, or preventing waste or loss: as, a coal-*saver*.

saver[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *savor*.

save-reverence† (sāv'rev'e-rens), *n.* [See phrase under *reverence*, *n.*] A kind of apologetic remark interjected into a discourse when anything was said that might seem offensive or indelicate: often corrupted into *sir-reverence*.

The third is a thing that I cannot name wel without *save-reverence*, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting-place! *Sir J. Harington*, Letter prefixed to Metam. of Ajax. (*Nares.*)

saverly[1]† (sā'vèr-li), *adv.* [< *saver* + *-ly*[2].] In a frugal manner. *Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 17.

saverly[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* Same as *savorly*.

savery[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *savory*[1].

savery[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *savory*[2].

savetet, *n.* A Middle English form of *safety*.

savetivet, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *safety*, accom. to suffix *-ive*.] Safeguard.

Operys satisfaccio the souereyne *sauetyff*,
For soth as I yow tell.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 219.

Savigny (sa-vē'nyi), *n.* [F.] A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the department of Côte-d'Or, of several grades, the best being of the second class of Burgundy wines.

savillet, *n.* [A corruption of *save-all.*] A pinafore or covering for the dress. *Fairholt.*

savin, savine (sav'in), *n.* [Also *sabin, sabine;* < ME. *saveine, savyne,* partly < AS. *safine, sauine,* savin, and partly < OF. (and F.) *sabine* = Sp. Pg. *sabina* = It. *savina,* < L. *sabina,* savin, orig. *Sabina herba,* lit. 'Sabine herb': *Sabina,* fem. of *Sabinus,* Sabine: see *Sabine*[2].] **1.** A European tree or shrub, *Juniperus Sabina.* Its tops, containing a volatile oil, are the officinal savin, which is highly irritant, and is used as an anthelmintic, in amenorrhea and atonic menorrhagia, and also as an abortifacient. The similar American red cedar, *J. Virginiana,* is also called *savin.* (See *juniper.*) The name is further extended in the United States to *Torreya taxifolia,* one of the stinking-cedars, and in the West Indies to *Cæsalpinia bijuga* and *Xanthoxylum Pterota.*

Within 12 miles of the top was neither tree nor grass, but low *savins,* which they went upon the top of sometimes.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 81.

And when I look
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin*-tree.
Middleton, Game at Chess.

2. A drug consisting of savin-tops. See def. 1.—**Kindly-savin,** the variety *cupressifolia* of the common savin.—**Oil of savin.** See *oil.*—**Savin cerate,** a cerate composed of fluid extract of savin (25 parts) and resin cerate (90 parts), used in maintaining a discharge from blistered surfaces. Also called *savin ointment.*

saving (sā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *save*[1], *v.*] **1.** Economy in expenditure or outlay, or in the use of materials, money, etc.; avoidance or prevention of waste or loss in any operation, especially in expending one's earnings.—**2.** A reduction or lessening of expenditure or outlay; an advantage resulting from the avoiding of waste or loss: as, a *saving* of ten per cent.

The bonelessness and the available weight of the meat constitute a *saving* . . . of 5½*d.* a pound in a leg of mutton. *Saturday Rev.*, XXXV. 691.

3. *pl.* Sums saved from time to time by the exercise of care and economy; money saved from waste or loss and laid by or hoarded up.

Enoch set
A purpose evermore before his eyes,
To hoard all *savings* to the uttermost.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

The *savings* of labor, which have fallen so largely into the hands of the few, . . . have built our railroads, steamships, telegraphs, manufactories.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 792.

4. Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

saving (sā'ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *save*[1], *v.*] **1.** Preserving from evil or destruction; redeeming.

Scripture teaches us that *saving* truth which God hath discovered unto the world by revelation.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

It is given to us sometimes . . . to witness the *saving* influence of a noble nature, the divine efficacy of rescue that may lie in a self-subduing act of fellowship.
George Eliot, Middlemarch.

2. Accustomed to save; avoiding unnecessary expenditure or outlay; frugal; economical: as, a *saving* housekeeper.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

3. Bringing in returns or receipts the principal or sum invested or expended; incurring no loss, though not profitable: as, the vessel has made a *saving* run.

Silvio, . . . finding a twelvemonth's application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain of it; and, since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover at least what he had laid out of his own.
Addison, Guardian, No. 97.

4. Implying or containing a condition or reservation: as, a *saving* clause. See *clause*.

Always directing by *saving* clauses that the jurisdiction of the Barons who had right of Haute Justice should not be interfered with. *Brougham.*

Saving grace. See *grace*.

saving (sā'ving), *conj.* [< ME. *savyng;* prop. ppr. of *save*[1], *v.*; cf. *save*[1], *conj.*] **1.** Excepting; save; unless.

Rewarde and behold what gift will be hauyng;
Vnto you with-say neuer shall hire me,
Sauyng and excepte only o gift be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5528.

I could see no notable matter in it [the Cathedral church], *saving* the statue of St. Christopher.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 29.

Hardly one
Could haue the Lover from his Loue descry'd, . . .
Sauing that she had a more smiling Ey,
A smoother Chin, a Cheek of purer Dy.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

Thou art rich in all things, *sauing* in goodness.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, Ind., p. 9.

2. Regarding; having respect for; with apology to. See *reverence*.

Saving your reverence. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 32.

You looked so grim, and, as I may say it, *saving* your presence, more like a giant than a mortal man.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 3.

savingly (sā'ving-li), *adv.* **1.** In a saving or sparing manner; with frugality or parsimony.—**2.** So as to secure salvation or be finally saved from spiritual death: as, *savingly* converted.

To take or accept of God and his Christ sincerely and *savingly* is proper to a sound believer.
Baxter, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

savingness (sā'ving-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being saving or sparing; frugality; parsimony.—**2.** Tendency to promote spiritual safety or eternal salvation.

The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, Pref., p. v.

savings-bank (sā'vingz-bangk), *n.* An institution for the encouragement of the practice of saving money among people of slender means, and for the secure investment of savings, managed by persons having no interest in the profits of the business, the profits being credited or paid as interest to the depositors at certain intervals, as every month (in Great Britain), or every three or six months (as in the United States).—**Post-office savings-bank.** See *post-office*.

savior, saviour (sā'viọr), *n.* [< ME. *saveour, saveoure, savyor, savyour, savyoure, savyowre,* < OF. *saveor, sauveor, sauveour, salveor,* F. *sauveur* = Pr. *salvador* = Sp. Pg. *salvador* = It. *salvatore,* < LL. *salvator,* a saver, preserver (first and chiefly with ref. to Christ, as a translation of the Gr. σωτήρ, saviour, and the equiv. Ἰησοῦς, Jesus), < *salvare,* save: see *save*[1], *salvation,* etc. The old spelling *saviour* still prevails even where other nouns in *-our,* esp. agent-nouns, are now spelled with *-or,* the form *savior* being regarded by some as irreverent.] **1.** One who saves, rescues, delivers, or redeems from danger, death, or destruction; a deliverer; a redeemer.

The Lord gave Israel a *saviour*, so that they went out from under the hand of the Syrians. 2 Ki. xiii. 5.

The Lord . . . shall send them a *saviour*, and a great one, and he shall deliver them. Isa. xix. 20.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] One of the appellations given to God or to Jesus Christ as the one who saves from the power and penalty of sin. (Luke ii. 11; John iv. 42.) The title is coupled in the New Testament sometimes with Christ, sometimes with God. In this use usually spelled *Saviour.*

Item, nexte is the place where ye Jewes constreyned Symeon Cirenen, comynge from the towne, to take the Crosse after our *Sauyour*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

In the same Tower ys the ston vpon the whiche ower *Savyor* stonding ascendid in to hevyn.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

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For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our *Saviour*. 1 Tim. ii. 3.

Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our *Saviour*. Tit. i. 4.

savioress, saviouress (sā'viọr-es), *n.* [< *savior, saviour,* + *-ess.*] A female savior. [Rare.]

One says to the blessed Virgin, O *Saviouress*, save me!
Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome.

Polycrita Naxia, being saluted the *saviouress* of her country. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 327.

Saviotti's canals. Very delicate artificial passages formed between the cells of the pancreas by injecting the duct under high pressure.

savite (sā'vīt), *n.* [< *Savi* (see def.) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a zeolitic mineral from Monte Caporciano, Italy, probably identical with natrolite: named by Bechi after M. Savi.

savodinskite (sav-ọ̄-dins'kīt), *n.* [< *Savodinski*, the name of a mine in the Altai mountains, + *-ite*².] The silver telluride hessite.

savoir-faire (sav'wor-fâr'), *n.* [F., skill, tact, lit. 'know how to do,' < *savoir*, know (< L. *sapere*, have discernment: see *sapient, savant*), + *faire*, < L. *facere*, do: see *fact.*] The faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it; skilful management; tact; address.

He had great confidence in his *savoir faire*. His talents were naturally acute, . . . and his address was free from both country rusticity and professional pedantry.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxv.

savoir-vivre (sav'wor-vē'vr), *n.* [F., good breeding, lit. 'know how to live,' < *savoir*, know (see above), + *vivre*, < L. *vivere*, live: see *vivid.*] Good breeding; knowledge of and conformity to the usages of polite society.

savonette (sav-o-net'), *n.* [=D. *savonet*, a wash-ball, < F. *savonette*, a wash-ball, dim. of *savon*, soap, < L. *sapo*(*n*-), soap: see *soap.*] 1. A kind of soap, or a detergent for use instead of soap: a term variously applied.—2. A West Indian tree, *Pithecolobium micradenium*, whose bark serves as a soap.

savor, savour (sā'vọr), *n.* [< ME. *savour, savor, savur*, < OF. *savour, savor*, F. *saveur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sabor* = It. *sapore*, < L. *sapor*, taste, < *sapere*, have taste or discernment: see *sapid, sapient.* Doublet of *sapor.*] 1. Taste; flavor; relish; power or quality that affects the palate: as, food with a pleasant *savor*.

If the salt have lost his *savour*. Mat. v. 13.

It will take the *savour* from his palate, and the rest from his pillow, for days and nights. *Lamb*, My Relations.

2. Odor; smell.

Whan the gaye gerles were in-to the gardin come,
Faire floures thei founde of fele maner hewes,
That swete were of *savor* & to the sigt gode.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 816.

A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 421.

3†. An odorous substance; a perfume.

There were also that used precious perfumes and sweet *savors* when they bathed themselves.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 576.

4. Characteristic property; distinctive flavor or quality.

The *savour* of death from all things there that live.
Milton, P. L., x. 269.

The *savour* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit.
Baxter.

5. Name; repute; reputation; character.

Ye have made our *savour* to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh. Ex. v. 21.

A name of evil *savour* in the land.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

6. Sense of smell; power to scent or perceive. [Rare.]

Beyond my *savour*. *G. Herbert.*

7†. Pleasure; delight.

Ac I haue no *sauoure* in songewarie, for I se it ofte faille.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 148.

Thou never dreddest hir [Fortune's] oppressioun,
Ne in hir chere founde thou no *savour*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 20.

I finde no *sauour* in a meetre of three sillables, nor in effect in any odde; but they may be vsed for varietie sake.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 58.

=**Syn. 1.** *Flavor, Smack*, etc. See *taste.*—2. *Scent, Fragrance*, etc. See *smell.*

savor, savour (sā'vọr), *v.* [< ME. *savouren, savoren, saveren*, < OF. (and F.) *savourer* = Pr. *saborar* = Sp. Pg. *saborear* = It. *saporare*, < ML. *saporare*, taste, savor (cf. LL. *saporatus*, seasoned, savory), < L. *sapor*, taste: see *savor, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To taste or smell; have a taste, flavor, or odor (of some particular kind or quality).

Nay, thou shalt drynken of another tonne
Er that I go, shal *savoure* wors than ale.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 171.

But there thai wol be greet and *savoure* well.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.

What is loathsome to the young
Savours well to thee and me.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. To have a bad odor; stink.

He *savours;* stop your nose; no more of him.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 1.

Fie! here be rooms *savour* the most pitiful rank that ever I felt. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

3. To have or exhibit a peculiar quality or characteristic; partake of the nature; smack: followed by *of:* as, his answers *savor of* insolence.

Your majesty's excellent book touching the duty of a king: a work . . . not *savouring of* perfumes and paintings, as those do who seek to please the reader more than nature beareth. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 279.

The people at large show a keenness, a cleverness, and a profundity of wisdom that *savors* strongly *of* witchcraft.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 309.

To savor of the pan or **of the frying-pan**†. See *pan*¹.

II. *trans.* 1†. To perceive by taste or smell; smell; hence, to discern; note; perceive.

I do neither see, nor feel, nor taste, nor *savour* the least steam or fume of a reason.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Were it not that in your writings I *savour* a spirit so very distant from my disposition . . .
Heylin, Certamen Epistolare, p. 8.

2. To exhibit the characteristics of; partake of the nature of; indicate the presence of; have the flavor or quality of.

I cannot abide anything that *savours* the poor overworn cut. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

His father, being very averse to this way (as no way *savoring* the power of religion), . . . hardly . . . consented to his coming hither.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 203.

3†. To care for; relish; take pleasure in; enjoy; like.

Savour no more than thee bihove shal.
Chaucer, Truth, l. 5.

He *savoureth* neither meate, wine, nor ale.
Sir T. More, The Twelve Properties of a Lover.

Thou *savourest* [mindest, R. V.] not the things that be of God, but those that be of men. Mat. xvi. 23.

Sometime the plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of them [psalms] yet they [the reformers] *savour* not, because it is done by interlocution.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 37.

Savours himself alone, is only kind
And loving to himself.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4†. To please; give pleasure or satisfaction to; suit.

Good conscience, goo preche to the post;
Thi councel *sauerith* not my tast.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

5. To give savor or flavor to; season.

Fele kyn fische
Summe baken in bred, summe brad on the glede,
Summe sothen, summe in sewe, *sauered* with spyces,
& ay sawes so sleze, that the segge lyked.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 891.

The Romans, it would appear, made great use of the leek for *savouring* their dishes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 409.

savorer†, savourer† (sā'vọr-ėr), *n.* One who savors or smacks of something; one who favors or takes pleasure in something.

She [Lady Eleanor Cobham] was, it seems, a great *savourer* and favourer of Wickliffe's opinions.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 61.

savorily, savourily (sā'vọr-i-li), *adv.* 1. In a savory manner; with a pleasing relish.

Sure there 's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When silly plays so *savourily* [Globe ed., *savourly*] go down.
Dryden, King Arthur, Prol., l. 2.

The better sort have Fowls and Fish, with which the Markets are plentifully stored, and sometimes Buffaloes flesh, all which is drest very *savourily* with Pepper and Garlick. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 129.

2†. With gusto or appetite; heartily; with relish.

Hoard up the finest play-scraps you can get, upon which your lean wit may most *savourily* feed, for want of other stuff. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 149.

savoriness, savouriness (sā'vọr-i-nes), *n.* Savory character or quality; pleasing taste or smell: as, the *savoriness* of an orange or of meat.

savoring†, savouring† (sā'vọr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *savorynge;* verbal n. of *savor, v.*] Taste; the sense of taste.

Certes delices been after the appetites of the five wittes, as sighte, herynge, smellynge, *savorynge*, and touchynge.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

savorless, savourless (sā'vọr-les), *a.* [< *savor* + *-less.*] Destitute of flavor; insipid.

As a child that seeth a painted apple may be eager of it till he try that it is *savourless*, and then he careth for it no more. *Baxter*, Crucifying the World, § vi.

savorly†, savourly† (sā'vọr-li), *a.* [< ME. **savorly, saverly;* < *savor* + *-ly*¹.] Agreeable in flavor, odor, or general effect; sweet; pleasant.

I hope no tong mogt endure
No *sauerly* saghe say of that syzt,
So watz hit clene & cler & pure.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 226.

savorly†, savourly† (sā'vọr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *savourly, saverly;* < *savorly, a.*] With a pleasing relish; heartily; soundly.

Thei wolde not a-wake the kynge Arthur so erly, no his companye that slepten *sauourly* for the grete trauaile that thei hadde the day be-fore.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

And for a good appetite, we see the toiling servant feed *savourly* of one homely dish, when his surfeited master looks loathingly on his far-fetched and dearly-bought dainties. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 140.

savorous, savourous (sā'vọr-us), *a.* [< ME. *savorous, savourous, saverous*, < OF. *savoureux, saverous*, F. *savoureux* = Pr. *saboros* = Sp. *sabroso* = Pg. *saboroso* = It. *saporoso*, < ML. *saporosus*, having a taste, savory, < L. *sapor*, taste: see *savor.*] Agreeable to the taste; pleasant.

Hir mouth that is so gracious,
So swete, and eke so *saverous*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2812.

savory¹, **savoury** (sā'vọr-i), *a.* [< ME. *savori, savery;* < *savor* + *-y*¹.] 1†. Having a flavor.

If salt be vnsauori, in what thing schulen ze make it *sauori?* *Wyclif*, Mark ix. 50.

Tho that sitten in the sonne-syde sonner aren rype,
Swettour and *sauerioure* and also more grettoure
Than tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the north-half. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 65.

2. Having savor or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell (especially the former); appetizing; palatable; hence, agreeable in general: as, *savory* dishes; a *savory* odor.

Let hunger moue thy appetyte, and not *sauery* sauces.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

And make me *savoury* meat, such as I love, and bring it to me, that I may eat. Gen. xxvii. 4.

They [Tonquinese] dress their food very cleanly, and make it *savory:* for which they have several ways unknown in Europe. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 30.

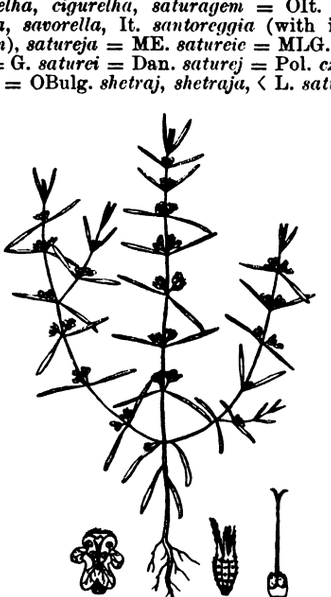
3†. Morally pleasing; morally or religiously edifying.

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not *savoury*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. In good repute; honored; respected. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I canna see why I suld be termed a Cameronian, especially now that ye hae given the name of that famous and *savoury* sufferer . . . until a regimental band of souldiers, whereof I am told many can now curse, swear, and use profane language as fast as ever Richard Cameron could preach or pray. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

savory² (sā'vọr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savorie, savery;* < ME. *savery, saverey, savereye, saveray, saferay*, < OF. *savoree*, also *sadree, sadariege, saturige* (> ME. *saturege*), F. *savorée* = Pr. *sadreia* = Sp. *sagerida, axedrea* = Pg. *segurelha, cigurelha, saturagem* = OIt. *savoreggia, savorella*, It. *santoreggia* (with intrusive *n*), *satureja* = ME. *satureie* = MLG. *satureie* = G. *saturei* = Dan. *saturej* = Pol. *czaber, czabr* = OBulg. *shetraj, shetraja*, < L. *satureia*,



Flowering Plant of Savory (*Satureia hortensis*).
a, corolla; *b*, calyx; *c*, pistil.

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savory: see *Satureia*. As with other plant-names of unobvious meaning, the word has suffered much variation in popular speech.] A plant of the genus *Satureia*, chiefly *S. hortensis*, the summer savory, and *S. montana*, the winter savory, both natives of southern Europe. They are low, homely, aromatic herbs, cultivated in gardens for seasoning in cookery. *S. Thymbra* of the Mediterranean region is a small evergreen bush, with nearly the flavor of thyme.

In these Indies there is an herbe much lyke vnto a yelowe lyllie, abowte whose leaues there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces, as the lyke is partly seene in the herbe which we caule lased *sauery*.
R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedus (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 230).

Now *savery* seede in fatte undounged londe
Dooth weel, and nygh the see best wol it stonde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

savoy (sā-voi′), *n.* [So called from *Savoy* in France.] A variety of the common cabbage with a compact head and leaves reticulately wrinkled. It is much cultivated for winter use, and has many subvarieties.

Savoyard (sā-voi′ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *Savoyard*, < *Savoie*, Savoy, + *-ard*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Savoy.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Savoy, a former duchy lying south of Lake Geneva, afterward a part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1860 ceded to France. It forms the two departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie.

Savoy Conference, Declaration. See *conference, declaration*.

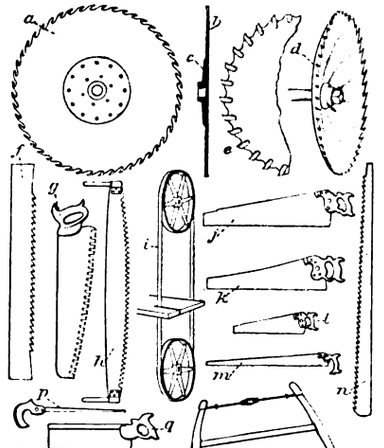
Savoy medlar. A European shrub or tree, *Amelanchier vulgaris*, of the *Rosaceæ*, related to the June-berry or shad-bush.

savvy, savvey (sav′i), *v.* [< Sp. *sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, with an inf. 'know how,' 'can'; < L. *sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*. The word was taken up from Spanish speech in the southwestern part of the United States, in such expressions as "*sabe usted . . .*," 'do you know . . .,' "*no sabe*," 'he does not know,' "*sabe hablar Español*," 'he can speak Spanish,' etc. Cf. *savvy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To know; understand; "twig": as, do you *savvy* that? [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To possess knowledge.

savvy, savvey (sav′i), *n.* [< *savvy*, *v.* Cf. Sc. *savie*, knowledge, < F. *savoir*, know, = Sp. *saber*, know.] General cleverness; knowledge of the world: as, he has lots of *savvy*. [Slang.]

saw[1] (sâ), *n.* [< ME. *sawe*, *saghe*, *saze*, < AS. *saga* = MD. *saghe*, *saeghe*, D. *zaag* = MLG. *sage* = OHG. *saga*, *sega*, MHG. *sage*, *sege*, G. *säge* = Icel. *sög* = Sw. *såg* = Dan. *sav*, *saug*, a saw; lit. 'a cutter' (cf. OHG. *sch*, MHG. *sech*, *seche*, G. *sech*, a plowshare, AS. *sigthe*, *sithe*, E. *sithe*, misspelled *scythe*, lit. 'a cutter'), < √ *sag*, cut, = L. *secare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *secant*, *section*.] **1.** A cutting-tool consisting of a metal blade, band, or plate with the edge armed with cutting teeth, worked either by a reciprocating movement, as in a hand-saw, or by a continuous motion in one direction, as in a circular saw, a band-saw, and an annular saw. Saws are for the most part made of tempered steel. The teeth of the smaller kinds are formed by cutting or punching in the plate interdental spaces or gullets. In saws of large size inserted or removable teeth are now much used. Small saws are generally provided with a single handle of hard wood; larger saws, for use by two workmen, have a handle at each end. Reciprocating saws more generally have their teeth inclined toward the direction of their cutting-stroke (see *rake*[3], *n.*, 1), but some cut in both directions equally. To cut freely, saws must have, for most purposes, what is called *set*—that is, alternate teeth must be made to project somewhat laterally and uniformly from opposite sides of the saw in order that the kerf or saw-cut may be somewhat wider than the thickness of the saw-blade. This prevents undue friction of the sides of the blade against the sides of the kerf. Some saws, however, as surgeons' saws, hack-saws, etc., have little or no set, and undue friction against the kerf is prevented by making the blades of gradually decreasing thickness from the edge toward the back.



a, circular saw (right-hand and left-hand saws have the teeth running in opposite directions); *b*, section of circular saw showing flange at *c*; *d*, concave saw; *e*, circular saw with inserted teeth; *f*, mill-saw; *g*, ice-saw; *h*, cross-cut saw; *i*, band-saw; *j*, rip-saw; *k*, hand-saw; *l*, panel-saw; *m*, pruning-saw; *n*, whip-saw; *o*, wood-saw; *p*, keyhole- or compass-saw; *q*, back-saw; *r*, bow-back butchers'-saw.

2. A saw-blade together with the handles or frame to which the blade is attached, as a hand-saw, wood-saw, or hack-saw.—**3.** In *zoöl.* and *compar. anat.*, a serrated formation or organ, or a serrated arrangement of parts of formations or organs. (*a*) The set of teeth of a merganser, as *Mergus serrator*. (*b*) The serrate tomial edges of the beak of any bird. See *sawbill*, *serratirostrate*. (*c*) The long flat serrate or dentate snout of the saw-fish. See cut under *Pristis*. (*d*) The ovipositor of a saw-fly (*Tenthredinidæ*).

4. A sawing-machine, as a scroll-saw or jig-saw.—**5.** The act of sawing or see-sawing; specifically, in *whist* [U. S.], same as *see-saw*, 3 (*b*).—**Annular saw.** (*a*) A saw having the form of a hollow cylinder or tube, with teeth formed on the end, and projecting parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder, around which axis the saw is rotated when in use. Also called *barrel-saw*, *crown-saw*, *cylinder-saw*, *drum-saw*, *ring-saw*, *spherical saw*, and *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*. (*b*) In *surg.*, a trephine.—**Brier-tooth saw,** a saw gulleted deeply between the teeth, the gullets being shaped in a manner which gives the teeth a curvature resembling somewhat the prickles of briers (whence the name). This form of tooth is chiefly used in circular saws, rarely or never in reciprocating saws. Also called *gullet-saw*.—**Butcher's saw** [named after R. G. *Butcher*, a Dublin surgeon], a narrow-bladed saw set in a frame so that it can be fastened at any angle: used in resections.—**Circular saw,** a saw made of a circular plate or disk with a toothed edge, either formed integrally with the plate, or made by inserting removable teeth, the latter being now the most approved method for teeth of large lumber-cutting saws. Circular saws are very extensively used for manufacturing lumber, and their cutting power is enormous, some of them being over 7 feet in diameter, running with a circumferential velocity of 9,000 feet and cutting at the rate of 200 feet of kerf per minute. From the nature of this class of saws, they are exclusively used in sawing-machines. These machines, for small saws, are often driven by foot- or hand-power, but more generally by steam-, water-, or animal-power. Plain circular saws can cut only rectilinear kerfs, but some circular saws have a dished or concavo-convex form, by which curved shapes corresponding with the shape of the saw may be cut. See cut under *rim-saw*.—**Comb-cutters' saw.** Same as *comb-saw*.—**Cross-cut saw.** (*a*) A saw adapted by its filing and setting to cut across the grain. The teeth are filed to act more nearly like knife-points than those of rip-saws, which act more like chisels. Cross-cut saws have a wider set than rip-saws. (*b*) Particularly, a saw used by lumbermen for cutting logs from tree-trunks, having an edge slightly convex in the cutting-plane, a handle at each end projecting from and at right angles with the back in the plane of the blade, and teeth filed so that the saw cuts when drawn in either direction. It is operated by two workmen, one at each handle.—**Double saw,** two parallel saw-blades working together at a specific distance from each other, and in cutting leaving a piece of specific thickness between their kerfs.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw*.—**Equalizing saw,** a pair of circular saws placed on a mandrel and set at any desired distance apart by a gage: used for squaring off the ends of boards, etc.—**Hack-saw,** a small stout frame-saw with little set, close teeth, and well tempered: used for sawing metal, as in cutting off bolts, nicking heads of hand-made screws, etc.—**Half-back saw,** a hand-saw the back of which is stiffened to a distance of half the length of the blade from the handle.—**Half-rip saw,** a hand-saw without a back, and having a width of set intermediate between that of a cross-cut saw and that of a rip-saw.—**Hey's saw,** a small two-edged saw set in a short handle: one edge is straight, the other convex. It is used in removing pieces of bone from the skull.—**Interosseous saw.** See *interosseous*.—**Perforated saw,** a saw having a series of perforations behind the teeth.—**Pitch of a saw.** See *pitch*[1].—**Pit frame-saw,** a double frame-saw, worked by hand, to the frame of which are attached upper and lower cross-handles analogous to those used on the ordinary pit-saw.—**Railway cut-off saw,** a circular saw or buzz-saw supported on its frame upon a carriage moving on a track, so that it can be fed backward and forward to its work.—**Reversible saw,** a straight-edged saw having both edges armed with teeth, so that cutting can be done with either edge, at will, by reversing the saw.—**Smith's saw,** a hack-saw.—**To be held at the long saw†,** to be kept in suspense.

Between the one and the other he was *held at the long saw* above a month.
North, Life of Lord Guilford, i. 148. (*Davies.*)

(See also *back-saw*, *band-saw*, *belt-saw*, *buzz-saw*, *center-saw*, *chain-saw*, *fret-saw*, *gang-saw*, *gig-saw*, *ice-saw*, *jig-saw*, *rabbet-saw*, *ring-saw*, etc.)

saw[1] (sâ), *v.*; pret. *sawed*, pp. *sawed* or *sawn*, ppr. *sawing*. [< ME. *sawen*, *saghen*, *sazen*, < AS. **sagian* = D. *zagen* = MLG. *sagen*, OHG. *sagōn*, *segōn*, MHG. *sagen*, *segen*, G. *sägen* = Icel. *saga* = Sw. *såga* = Dan. *save*, saw; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut or divide with a saw; cut in pieces with a saw.

By Caine Abel was slaine. . . . by Achab Micheas was imprisoned, by Zedechias Esaias was *sawen*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 90.

Probably each pillar [of the temple] was *sawn* into two parts; they are of the most beautiful granite, in large spots, and finely polished.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 108.

2. To form by cutting with a saw: as, to *saw* boards or planks (that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks).—**3.** To cut or cleave as with the motion of a saw.

Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand, thus, but use all gently. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 5.

4. In *bookbinding*, to score or cut lightly through the folded edges of, as the gathered sections of a book, in four or five equidistant spaces. The stout bands which connect the book to its covers are sunk in the saw-track, and the sewing-thread which holds the leaves together is bound around these bands.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use a saw; practise the use of a saw; cut with a saw.—**2.** To be cut with a saw: as, the timber *saws* smoothly.—**Sawing in,** in *bookbinding*, the operation of making four or more shallow cross saw-cuts in the back of the gathered sections of a book, in which cuts the binding cord or thread is placed.

saw[2] (sâ), *n.* [< ME. *sawe*, *saze*, *sage*, *sahe*, < AS. *sagu*, saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw (= MLG. *sage* = OHG. *saga*, MHG. G. *sage*, a tale, = Icel. *saga* = Sw. Dan. *saga*, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history, saga); < *secgan* (√ *sag*), say: see *say*[1]. Cf. *saga*.] **1†.** A saying; speech; discourse; word.

Leue lord & ludes lesten to mi *sawes!*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1439.

So what for o thynge and for other, swete,
I shal hym so enchaunten with my *sawes*
That right in hevene his soul is, shal he mete.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1395.

I will be subgett nyght & day as me well awe,
To serue my lord Jesu to paye in dede & *sawe*.
York Plays, p. 174.

2. A proverbial saying; maxim; proverb.

On Salomones *sawes* selden thow biholdest.
Piers Ploweman (B), vii. 137.

The justice, . . .
Full of wise *saws* and modern instances.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 156.

3†. A tale; story; recital. Compare *saga*.

Now cease wee the *sawe* of this seg sterne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 452.

4†. A decree.

A! myghtfull God, here is it sene,
Thou will fulfille thi forward right,
And all thi *sawes* thou will maynteyne.
York Plays, p. 504.

So love is Lord of all the world by right,
And rules the creatures by his powrfull *saw*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 884.

=**Syn. 2.** *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

saw[3] (sâ). Preterit of *see*[1].

saw[4] (sâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *salve*[1].

A' doctor's *saws* and whittles.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

sawara, *n.* See *Retinospora*.

saw-arbor (sâ′är″bor), *n.* The shaft, arbor, or mandrel upon which a circular, annular, or ring saw is fastened and rotated. Also called *saw-shaft*, *saw-spindle*, and *saw-mandrel*.

sawarra-nut (sa-war′a-nut), *n.* Same as *souari-nut*.

saw-back (sâ′bak), *n.* An adjustable or fixed gage extending over the back of a saw, and covering the blade to a line at which it is desired to limit the depth of the kerf. Compare *saw-gage*.

sawback (sâ′bak), *n.* The larva of *Nerice bidentata*, an American bombycid moth, the dorsum of whose abdomen is serrate.

saw-backed (sâ′bakt), *a.* Having the dorsum serrate by the extension of the tip of each abdominal segment, as the larva of *Nerice bidentata* and other members of that genus.



Saw-backed Larva of *Nerice bidentata*, natural size.

Eight or ten of these peculiar *saw-backed* larvæ.
C. L. Marlatt, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., XI. 110.

saw-beaked (sâ′bēkt), *a.* Having the beak serrated. Also *saw-billed*. See cut under *serratirostral*.

saw-bearing (sâ′bār″ing), *a.* In *entom.*, seciferous: as, the *saw-bearing* hymenopters, the saw-flies.

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sawbelly (sâ'bel'i), *n.* The blue-backed herring, or glut-herring, *Pomolobus æstivalis.* [Local, U. S.]

saw-bench (sâ'bench), *n.* In *wood-working*, a form of table on which the work is supported while being presented to a circular saw. It is fitted with fences and gages for sawing dimension-stuff, and is sometimes pivoted for bevel-sawing. *E. H. Knight.*

sawbill (sâ'bil), *n.* One of several different saw-billed birds. (*a*) Any motmot. See cut under *Momotus.* (*b*) A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphodon* or *Grypus*, having the long bill finely serrulate along the cutting edges. (*c*) A merganser or goosander: sometimes called *jack-saw.* See cut under *merganser.*

saw-billed (sâ'bild), *a.* Same as *saw-beaked.* See cut under *serratirostral.*

saw-block (sâ'blok), *n.* A square channel of wood or iron, with parallel slots at various angles, which guide the saw in cutting wood to exact miters.

sawbones (sâ'bōnz), *n.* [< *saw*[1], *v.*, + obj. *bones.*] A surgeon. [Slang.]

"Wos you ever called in," inquired Sam, . . . "wos you ever called in, ven you wos 'prentice to a *sawbones*, to wisit a post-boy?" *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

sawbuck (sâ'buk), *n.* [= D. *zaagbok*; as *saw*[1] + *buck*[1].] Same as *sawhorse.* [U. S.]

sawcet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sauce.*

sawcert, *n.* An obsolete form of *saucer.*

saw-clamp (sâ'klamp), *n.* A frame for holding saws while they are filed. Also called *horse.*

sawder (sâ'dėr), *n.* [Also pronounced as if spelled **sodder*; a contraction of *solder.*] Flattery; blarney: used in the phrase *soft sawder.* [Slang.]

This is all your fault. Why did not you go and talk to that brute of a boy, and that dolt of a woman? You've got *soft sawder* enough, as Frank calls it in his new-fashioned slang. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 13.

My Lord Jermyn seems to have his insolence as ready as his *soft sawder.* *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxi.

She . . . sent in a note explaining who she was, with a bit of *soft sawder*, and asked to see Alfred. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xli.

saw-doctor (sâ'dok'tọr), *n.* Same as *saw-gummer.*

sawdon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan.*

sawdust (sâ'dust), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, but particularly of wood, produced by the attrition of a saw. Wood sawdust is used by jewelers, brass-finishers, etc., to dry metals which have been pickled and washed. Boxwood sawdust is considered the best for jewelry, because it is free from turpentine or resinous matter. That of beechwood is the next best. Sawdust is used for packing, and, on account of its properties as a non-conductor of heat, as filling in walls, etc.

sawdust-carrier (sâ'dust-kar'i-ėr), *n.* A trough or tube for conducting away the sawdust from a machine-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

sawer[1] (sâ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sawer*; < *saw*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *sawyer.*] One who saws; a sawyer. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 319.

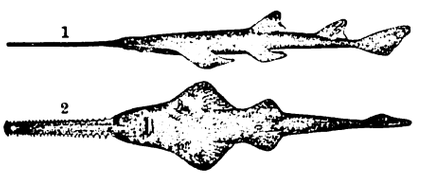
sawer[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sower.*

sawf†, *n.* An obsolete form of *salve*[1].

sawf-box† (sâf'boks), *n.* An obsolete form of *salve-box.*

saw-file (sâ'fil), *n.* A file specially adapted for filing saws. Triangular files are used for all small saws; for mill-saws, etc., the files are flat.

saw-fish (sâ'fish), *n.* 1. An elasmobranchiate or selachian fish of the family *Pristidæ*, having the snout prolonged into a flat saw or serra beset on each side with horizontal teeth pointing sidewise. The body is elongate like that of a shark, but is depressed, and the branchial apertures are inferior. The first dorsal is opposite or a little back of the bases of the ventrals. Five or six species of the genus are known; they are chiefly inhabitants of the tropical oceans, but occasionally wander beyond their ordinary limits. The European species is *Pristis antiquorum*, the pristis of the ancients, of the Atlantic Ocean, attaining a length of from 10 to 20 feet, and of a grayish color. The common American saw-



Saw-fish (*Pristis pectinatus*). 1, side view; 2, under view.

fish is *Pristis pectinatus.* The saw attains a length of a yard or more, and is straight, flat, a few inches wide, obtuse at the end, and furnished in the European species with from sixteen to twenty pairs, and in the American with from twenty-four to thirty-two pairs of stout sharp teeth, firmly implanted at some distance apart; it is used as a weapon of offense and defense, especially in killing prey. See also cut under *Pristis.*

Hence also—2. By extension, one of the different selachians of the family *Pristiophoridæ*, having a similar saw-like appendage, which never reaches such a size as in the *Pristidæ*, or true saw-fishes. They are confined to the Pacific. See cut under *Pristiophorus.*

saw-fly (sâ'flī), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, so called from the peculiar construction of the ovipositor (saw or terebra), with which they cut or pierce plants. Two plates of this instrument have serrate or toothed edges. The turnip saw-fly is *Athalia centifolia*; the gooseberry saw-fly, *Nematus grossulariæ*; the sweet-potato saw-fly, *Schizocerus ebeneus*; the wheat or corn saw-fly, *Cephus pygmæus*; the rose saw-fly, *Monostegia* (or *Hylotoma*) *rosæ*; the willow saw-fly, *Nematus ventricosus.* The pear-slug is the larva of *Selandria cerasi.* The wheat or corn saw-fly is exceedingly injurious to wheat and rye, the female depositing her eggs in the stalk, which the larva destroys. It is about half an inch long. The Scotch saw-fly is a member of the genus *Lophyrus.* See cuts under *Hylotoma, Lyda, rose-slug,* and *Securifera.*

In the case of the larch *saw-fly* (Nematus erichsonii, Hartig), the two sets of serrated blades of the ovipositor are thrust obliquely into the shoot by a sawing movement; the lower set of blades is most active, sliding in and out alternately, the general motion of each set of blades being like that of a back-set saw.

Packard, Entomology for Beginners, p. 166.

saw-frame (sâ'frām), *n.* The frame in which a saw is set; a saw-sash.

saw-gage (sâ'gāj), *n.* 1. (*a*) A steel test-plate or standard gage for testing the thickness of saw-blades. (*b*) A straight-edge laid over the edge of a saw-blade to determine whether the teeth are in line. (*c*) A test for the range of the tooth-points of a saw in their distance from the center of rotation.—2. An attachment to a saw-bench for adjusting the stuff to be cut to the saw, the gage determining the width of cut.—3. A device for adjusting the depth of a saw-cut.

Also *sawing-machine gage.*

saw-gate (sâ'gāt), *n.* 1. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched. Also *sawmill-gate, saw-sash.*—2†. The motion or progress of a saw (?). *Encyc. Dict.*

The oke and the box wood, . . . although they be greene, doe stiffely withstand the *saw-gate*, choking and filling up their teeth even.

Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43. (*Richardson.*)

saw-gin (sâ'jin), *n.* A machine used to divest cotton of its husk and other superfluous parts. See *cotton-gin.*

saw-grass (sâ'grȧs), *n.* A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Cladium*, especially *C. Mariscus* (or, if distinct, *C. effusum*). It is a marsh-plant with culms from 4 to 8 feet high, and long slender saw-toothed leaves. [Southern U. S.]

saw-guide (sâ'gīd), *n.* A form of adjustable fence for a saw-bench.

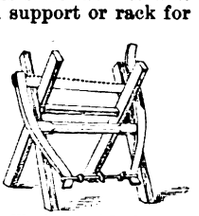
saw-gummer (sâ'gum'ėr), *n.* A punching- or grinding-machine for cutting out the spaces between the teeth of a saw; a gummer. Also *saw-doctor.*

saw-hanging (sâ'hang'ing), *n.* Any device by which a mill-saw is strained in its gate.

sawhorn (sâ'hôrn), *n.* Any insect with serrate antennæ; specifically, a beetle of the sericorn series. See *Sericornia.*

saw-horned (sâ'hôrnd), *a.* Having serrate antennæ, as the beetles of the series *Sericornia.*

sawhorse (sâ'hôrs), *n.* A support or rack for holding wood while it is cut by a wood-saw. Also called *sawbuck* or *buck.*



Wood-saw and Sawhorse.

sawing-block (sâ'ing-blok), *n.* A miter-box.

sawing-machine (sâ'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws. Also often called simply *saw*, generally, however, with a prefix indicating the kind of machine: as, *scroll-saw, gang-saw, band-saw*, etc.—**Lath-sawing machine.** See *lath*[1].—**Sawing-machine gage.** Same as *saw-gage.*—**Traversing sawing-machine**, a sawing-machine in which the work remains stationary, and the saw travels over it.

saw-jointer (sâ'join'tėr), *n.* An apparatus by which the jointing of gang-saws (that is, the filing and setting of the teeth) is performed with proper allowance for change of shape resulting from unequal strains in the saw-gate, so that parallelism of the breast-line and rake may be secured when the saws are put under tension. The main features of the apparatus are a guiding-frame for holding the saw during the operation of jointing, which moves upon adjustable ways in such manner as to gage the filing of the teeth so that their points will lie in the arc of a circle of considerable radius. Saws so jointed may have the tension adjusted in the gate in a manner that will secure the straight breast-line and uniform rake necessary for uniformity in their action in the gang.

saw-jumper (sâ'jum'pėr), *n.* Same as *saw-swage.*

saw-like (sâ'lik), *a* Sharp and wiry or rasping in tone, as a bird's note; sounding like a saw in use or being sharpened.

The *saw-like* note of this bird foretells rain.

C. Swainson, British Birds, p. 33.

sawlog (sâ'log), *n.* A log cut to the proper length for sawing in a sawmill.

saw-mandrel (sâ'man'drel), *n.* A saw-arbor.

sawmill (sâ'mil), *n.* A mill, driven by water or steam, for sawing timber into boards, planks, etc., suitable for building and other purposes. The saws used are of two distinct kinds, the *circular* and *reciprocating* (see *saw*[1], n.). In many of the larger sawmills of modern times many accessory machines are used, as shingle-, lath-, and planing-machines.

The Ilande of Medera . . . hath in it many springes of fresshe water and goodly ryuers, vpon the which are bylded manye *sawe mylles*, wherewith manye fayre trees, lyke vnto Ceder and Cypresse trees, are sawed and cut in sunder.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).

sawmill-gate (sâ'mil-gāt), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

sawn (sân). A past participle of *saw*[1].

sawndrest, *n.* Same as *sanders*[1] for *sandal*[2].

Sawney, Sawny (sâ'ni), *n.* [A further corruption of *Sandy* (ME. *Saunder, Sawnder*), which is a corrupted abbr. of *Alexander.*] A Scotsman: a nickname due to the frequent use of the name *Alexander* in Scotland, or to the characteristic Scotch pronunciation of the abbreviation.

saw-pad (sâ'pad), *n.* A device used as a guide for the web of a lock-saw or compass-saw in cutting out small holes.

saw-palmetto (sâ'pal-met'ō), *n.* See *Serenoa.*

saw-pierced (sâ'pērst), *a.* Cut out, like fretwork, by the use of the band-saw or jig-saw, as in woodwork: also noting similar work on a much smaller scale in metal, as in gold jewelry.

saw-pit (sâ'pit), *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

Thither [to the ale-house] he kindly invited me, to a place as good as a death's head, or memento for mortality; top, sole, and sides being all earth, and the beds no bigger than so many large coffins. Indeed it was, for beauty and convenience, like a covered *sawpit.*

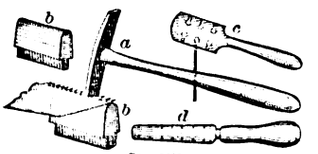
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 285.

saw-sash (sâ'sash), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

sawse†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce.*

sawser†, *n.* A Middle English form of *saucer.*

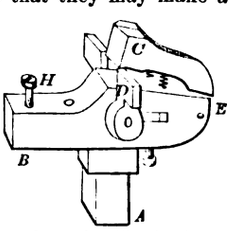
saw-set (sâ'set), *n.* An instrument used to



Saw-sets.

b, anvil used for setting saws in saw-factories, the setting being performed by blows of the peculiarly shaped hammer *a*. Every second tooth is set in one direction, and, the saw-blade being turned over, the intervening teeth are set in the reverse direction; *c* and *d* are notched levers by which in ordinary setting the alternate teeth are set in opposite directions.

wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately to the right and left so that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. Also called *saw-wrest.*—**Saw-set pliers.** See *plier.*



Saw-set for a Work-bench.

A, shank for fixing the implement to a bench; *C*, punch, hinged to a base *B* at *E*, and pressed upward by springs; *H*, screw-support for the back of the blade; *D*, gage which may be adjusted for different-sized teeth. The blade is moved along to bring alternate teeth under the punch, which is struck with a hammer.

saw-sharpener (sâ'-shärp'nėr), *n.* The greater titmouse, *Parus major:* so called from its sharp wiry notes. Also *sharp-saw.* See cut under *Parus.* [Local, Scotland.]

sawsiege†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sausage. Baret*, 1580.

saw-spindle (sâ'-spin'dl), *n.* The shaft which carries a circular saw; a saw-arbor.

saw-swage (sâ'swāj), *n.* A form of punch or striker for flattening the end of a saw-tooth to give it width and set. *E. H. Knight.*

sawt†, *n.* See *sault*[1].

saw-table (sâ'tā'bl), *n.* 1. The table or platform of a sawing-machine, on which material to be sawn is held or clamped while sawing it.—2. A form of power sawing-machine for trimming the edges of stereotype plates. *E. H. Knight.*

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Rocking saw-table, a form of cross-cutting machine in which the stuff is laid on a table which rocks on an axis, for convenience in bringing the stuff under the action of the circular saw. *E. H. Knight.*

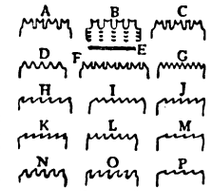


Forms of Removable Saw-teeth.

saw-tempering (sâ′-tem′pėr-ing), *n.* The process by which the requisite hardness and elasticity are given to a saw. *E. H. Knight.*—**Saw-tempering machine**, a machine for holding a saw-blade firmly so that it may not buckle when it is plunged into the tempering oil-bath.

sawteret, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalter*.

saw-tooth (sâ′tōth), *n.* A tooth of a saw. Saw-teeth are made in a great variety of forms; typical shapes are shown in the cuts. If designed to cut in one direction only, they are given a rake in that direction. If they are to cut equally in either direction, the teeth are generally V-shaped, their central axes being then at right angles with the line of cut. Teeth of saws are either formed integrally with the plates or blades, or inserted and removable. The latter have the advantage that they can be replaced easily and quickly when worn or broken, and the need of gumming is entirely obviated. The method is, however, practicable only with the teeth of large saws.—**Saw-tooth indicator**, an adjustable device used in shaping the teeth of circular saws to insure their filing and setting at equal distances from the center.—**Saw-tooth swage**, an anvil-block used with a punch or wedge to flatten the edges of saw-teeth. Compare *saw-swage*.—**Saw-tooth upsetter**, an implement for setting the teeth of saws, or for spreading their teeth, and acting as a swage. See *swage*.



Saw-teeth.

A, cross-cut teeth; B, perforated saw, same tooth as A; C, double-cutting cross-cut teeth; D, cross-cut saw-teeth; E shows set of teeth shown in A and B; F, M-teeth, cross-cut; G, peg-teeth or fleam-teeth, cross-cut; H, half-moon teeth, cross-cut; I, cross-cut teeth for small saws; J, cross-cut hand-saw teeth; K, teeth used in some circular saws, also in some pit-saws, cross-cut saws, etc; L, shouldered teeth; M and P, forms used in circular saws; N, O, brier-teeth. Saws with teeth A, B, C, D, and F cut in both directions: those with teeth H and L in only one.

saw-toothed (sâ′tōtht), *a.* Serrate; having serrations like the teeth of a saw.—**Saw-toothed sterrinck**, *Lobodon carcinophagus*, an antarctic seal.

sawtry†, *n.* An obsolete form of *psaltery*.

> Armonia Rithmica is a sownynge melody, and divers instrumentes serue to this maner armony, as tabour, and timbre, harpe, and *sawtrye*.
> *Trevisa*, tr. of Barth. Aug. de P. R., xix. 41.
>
> Their instruments were various in their kind,
> Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind:
> The *sawtry*, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 358.

saw-upsetter (sâ′up-set′ėr), *n.* A tool used to spread the edges of saw-teeth, in order to widen the kerf; a saw-swage or saw-tooth upsetter.

saw-vise (sâ′vīs), *n.* A clamp for holding a saw firmly while it is filed; a saw-clamp.

saw-whet (sâ′hwet), *n.* The Acadian owl, *Nyctala acadica:* so called from its rasping notes, which resemble the sounds made in filing or sharpening a saw. It is one of the smallest owls of North America, only from 7½ to 8 inches long, and from 17 to 18 in extent of wings, the wing itself 5½. The bill is black and the eyes are yellow. The plumage is much variegated with brown, reddish, gray, and white, the facial disk being mostly white. It is widely distributed in North America. The name is sometimes extended to a larger congeneric species, *N. richardsoni*, of arctic America. See cut under *Nyctala*.

saw-whetter (sâ′hwet′ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *saw-whet*.—**2.** The marsh-titmouse, *Parus palustris*. [Prov. Eng.]

sawwort (sâ′wėrt), *n.* A plant of the Old World genus *Serratula*, especially *S. tinctoria*, whose foliage yields a yellow dye. The name is derived from the sharp serration of the leaves. Species of *Saussurea* are also so called.

saw-wrack (sâ′rak), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus serratus*.

saw-wrest (sâ′rest), *n.* A saw-set, either in the form of a notched lever or of pliers, in contradistinction to others operating by percussion, as those of the hammer and swage varieties.

sawyer (sâ′yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawier;* ME. *sawyer*, < **sawien*, *sawen*, saw (see *saw*[1], *v.*), + *-er*[1]. For the termination, see *-ier*, *-yer*, and cf. *lovyer*, *lawyer*, etc. Cf. *sawer*[1].] **1.** One whose employment is the sawing of timber into planks or boards, or the sawing of wood for fuel.

> I was sold in the field of Mars and bought of a *sawier*, which when he perceiued that my armes were better giuen to handle a lance than to pul at a sawe, he solde mee to the Consul Dacus.
> *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 142.

2. A tree swept along by the current of a river with its branches above water, or, more commonly, a stranded tree, continually raised and depressed by the force of the current (whence the name). The sawyers in the Missouri and the Mississippi are a danger to navigation, and frequently sink boats which collide with them. [Western U. S.]

> There was I perched up on a *sawyer*, bobbin' up and down in the water. *Robb*, Squatter Life.

3. See *top-sawyer*.

> Here were collected together, in all sorts of toggeries and situations, a large proportion of such persons, from the lowest stable-boy and threadbare, worn-out, white-coated cad up to the shawlified, four-in-hand, tip-top *sawyer*. Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 139.

4. In *entom.*, any wood-boring larva, especially of a longicorn beetle, as *Oncideres cingulatus*, which cuts off twigs and small branches; a girdler. The orange sawyer is the larva of *Elaphidion inerme*. See cuts under *hickory-girdler* and *Elaphidion*.—**5.** The bowfin, a fish. See *Amia*, and cut under *Amiidæ*. [Local, U. S.]

sax[1] (saks), *n.* [< ME. *sax*, *sex*, *seax*, *saex*, a knife, < AS. *seax*, a knife, = Icel. *sax*, a short, heavy sword, = Sw. Dan. *sax*, a pair of scissors, = OFries. *sax*, a knife, a short sword, = MD. *sas* = MLG. *sax* = OHG. MHG. *sahs*, a knife, < √ *sag*, cut: see *saw*[1].] **1**†. A knife; a sword; a dagger about 20 inches in length.

> Wan he thanne seyde
> "Nymeth 3oure *saxes*," thot be a non mid the dede
> Drow ys knyf, and slow a non al an on ywar.
> *Rob. of Gloucester*, Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 125.

2. A slate-cutters' hammer. It has a point at the back of the head, for making nail-holes in slates. Also called *slate-ax*.

sax[2] (saks), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *six*.

Sax. An abbreviation of *Saxon* and *Saxony*.

saxafrast (sak′sa-fras), *n.* A form of *sassafras*.

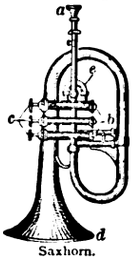
saxatile (sak′sa-til), *a.* [< L. *saxatilis*, having to do with rocks, frequenting rocks, < *saxum*, a rock, a rough stone.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living or growing among rocks; rock-inhabiting; saxicolous or saxicoline.

saxaul, *n.* Same as *saksaul*.

saxcornet (saks′kôr′net), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Same as *saxhorn*.

saxe (saks), *n.* [So called from *Saxe*, F. form of G. *Sachsen*, Saxony.] A commercial name for a quality of albuminized paper exported from Germany (Dresden) for photographic purposes.

saxhorn (saks′hôrn), *n.* [< *Sax* (see def.) + *horn*.] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, invented by Adolphe Sax, a Frenchman, about 1840. It has a wide cupped mouthpiece and a long, large tube with from three to five valves. The details of construction are such that the tone is remarkably full and even, the compass very long, and the fingering consistent and simple. Six or more sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series or family of similar tone and manipulation; they are named by their fundamental key or by their relative compass, as soprano, tenor, etc. The tenor saxhorn is also called *alt-horn;* the next larger, *barytone;* the next, *euphonium;* and the bass, *bombardon* or *sax-tuba*. These instruments are especially useful for military bands, but they have not been often introduced into the orchestra, because of the comparatively unsympathetic quality of the tone. Also *saxcornet* and *saxotromba*.



Saxhorn.

a, mouthpiece; *b*, valves; *c*, keys; *d*, bell; *e*, crook.

Saxicava (sak-sik′a-vä), *n.* [NL.: see *saxicavous*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Saxicavidæ*, whose species live mostly in the hollows of rocks which they excavate for themselves. The common European *S. rugosa* varies greatly under different conditions. Sometimes by excavation it does considerable damage to seawalls. Successive generations will occupy the same hole, the last inhabiting the space between the valves of its predecessor. See cut under *Glycymeris*.

Saxicavidæ (sak-si-kav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicava* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Saxicava*. The animal has the mantle-lobes mostly united, the siphons elongated, covered with a thin skin, and with fringed orifices, and the foot digitiform; the shell has thick valves, gaping at the extremities; the hinge has a single cardinal tooth, and the ligament is external. The species live in sand or mud as well as soft rocks, in which they excavate holes or burrows. Also called *Glycymeridæ*. See cut under *Glycymeris*.

saxicavous (sak-sik′a-vus), *a.* [< NL. *saxicavus*, < L. *saxum*, a rock, + *cavare*, hollow, < *cavus*, hollow: see *cave*[1].] Hollowing out rocks, as a mollusk; lithodomous.

Saxicola (sak-sik′ō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *saxicolous*.] The typical genus of *Saxicolinæ;* the stonechats. There are many species, the greater number of which are African. The commonest is *S. œnanthe*, the stonechat or wheatear of Europe, rarely found in North America. The genus is also called *Œnanthe*. See cut under *stonechat*.

saxicole (sak′si-kōl), *a.* [< NL. *saxicola:* see *saxicolous*.] In *bot.*, same as *saxicolous*.

Saxicolidæ (sak-si-kol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicola* + *-idæ*.] The *Saxicolinæ* regarded as a separate family.

Saxicolinæ (sak′si-kō-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine birds, referred either to the *Turdidæ* or the *Sylviidæ;* the chats. They have booted tarsi, a small bill much shorter than the head, oval nostrils, bristly rictus, pointed wings, and short square tail. There are numerous genera, and upward of a hundred species. They are almost exclusively Old World, though 3 genera appear in America. See cuts under *whinchat* and *stonechat*.

saxicoline (sak-sik′ō-lin), *a.* [As *saxicole* + *-ine*[1].] **1.** In *zoöl.*, living among rocks; rock-inhabiting; rupicoline; rupestrine; in *bot.*, same as *saxicolous*.—**2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saxicolinæ*.

saxicolous (sak-sik′ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. *saxicola*, < L. *saxum*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living or growing on or among rocks. Also *saxicole*.

Saxifraga (sak-sif′rā-gä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700): see *saxifrage*.] A genus of polypetalous plants popularly known as *saxifrage*, type of the order *Saxifragaceæ* and tribe *Saxifrageæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary maturing into a small two-beaked and two-celled many-seeded pod, with the placentæ in the axis, and by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five equal petals, and ten stamens, with slender filaments and two-celled anthers. There are about 180 species, chiefly natives of cold regions, especially high mountains and in arctic latitudes, chiefly of the northern hemisphere, rare in South America and in Asia. They are usually perennials, with a radical rosette of broad leaves, and varying in habit from erect to prostrate, and from very smooth to glandular-hairy. Their flowers are small, but of conspicuous numbers, usually white or yellow, and panicled or corymbed. About 50 species are found in North America, nearly half of which occur also in the Old World; excluding Alaska, 30 species are known within the United States, natives especially of mountains of New England and Colorado, only 3 descending into the plains, and but 1 in the mountains south of North Carolina. They increase rapidly northward, and 25 or more are reported from Alaska, 9 of which extend to its most northern limit, Point Barrow, at 71° 27′. *S. oppositifolia*, the purple saxifrage, is perhaps the most characteristic and widely distributed plant of the arctic regions, where it is almost universal, and often the first flower to bloom, producing from four to nine pink or dark-purple petals, ranging from sea-level to 1,900 feet, and extending from northern Vermont to the farthest north yet reached, 83° 24′. See *saxifrage*.

Saxifragaceæ (sak′si-frā-gā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Saxifraga* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the saxifrage family, belonging to the cohort *Rosales* in the series *Calycifloræ*. It is closely allied to the *Rosaceæ*, but with usually only five or ten stamens, and is characterized by the usual presence of regular flowers with five sepals, five petals, free and smooth filaments, two-celled anthers, a swollen or divided disk, and an ovary of two carpels, often separate above and containing numerous ovules in two rows at the central angle. It includes about 650 species in 87 genera of 6 tribes, natives of north temperate and especially of frigid regions, rare in the tropics and south temperate zone. It exhibits great variety in habit. In the shrubby genera and trees the leaves are generally opposite; in the others alternate, and often chiefly radical. Many produce valued fruits, as the currant and gooseberry; in others the fruit is a dry capsule. Many are cultivated for their ornamental flowers. See *Hydrangea*, *Deutzia*, *Philadelphus*, *Heuchera*, and *Saxifraga* (the type of the family); also *Ribes*[2], *Cunonia*, *Escallonia*, *Francoa*, the types of tribes; and, for American genera, *Itea*, *Mitella*, *Parnassia*, and *Tiarella*. See cut under *Ribes*[2].

saxifrageaceous (sak′si-frā-gā′shius), *a.* [< *saxifrage* (L. *saxifraga*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to the *Saxifragaceæ*.

saxifragal (sak-sif′rā-gal), *a.* [< *saxifrage* (L. *saxifraga*) + *-al*.] **1.** Like or pertaining to saxifrage.—**2.** Typified by the order *Saxifragaceæ:* as, the *saxifragal* alliance. *Lindley*.

saxifragant (sak-sif′rā-gant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *saxifragus*, stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ant*.] **I.** *a.* Breaking or destroying stones; lithotritic. Also *saxifragous*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That which breaks or destroys stones. [Rare.]

saxifrage (sak′si-frāj), *n.* [< ME. *saxifrage*, < OF. (and F.) *saxifrage* = Sp. *saxífraga*, *saxífragua* (vernacularly *saxafrax*, *sasafras*, *salsafras*, etc., > E. *sassafras*) = Pg. *saxifraga*, *saxifragia* = It. *sassifraga*, *sassifragia*, < L. *saxifraga*, in full *saxifraga herba* or *saxifragum adiantum*, maidenhair; lit. 'stone-breaking' (so called because supposed to break stones in the bladder); fem. of *saxifragus*, stone-breaking, < *saxum*,

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a stone, rock (prob. < √ *sac, sec,* in *secare,* cut: see *secant, saw*[1]), + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break. = E. *break:* see *fragile.* Cf. *sassafras.*] A plant of the genus *Saxifraga.* Scarcely any of the species have economic properties, but many are beautiful in foliage and flower. They are commonly rock-plants with tufted leaves and panicles of white, yellow, or red flowers. They are predominantly alpine, and of alpine plants they are the most easy to cultivate. One group, as *S. hypnoides,* has mossy foliage, forming a carpet, in spring dotted with white flowers. Others, as *S. Aizoon,* have the foliage silvery, in rosettes. Others, as *S. umbrosa,* the London-pride or none-so-pretty, and *S. oppositifolia,* the purple saxifrage, afford brilliant colored flowers. A leathery-leafed group is represented by the Siberian *S. crassifolia,* well known in cultivation. A common house-plant is *S. sarmentosa,* the beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium (see *geranium*), also called *sailor-plant, creeping-sailor,* and *Chinese saxifrage. S. Virginiensis* is a common spring flower in eastern North America.—**Burnet-saxifrage,** a common Old World plant, *Pimpinella Saxifraga,* with leaves resembling those of the garden burnet. The young plants are eaten as a salad, and the root has diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic properties. The great burnet-saxifrage is *P. magna,* a similar but larger plant.—**Golden saxifrage,** a plant of the genus *Chrysoplenium* of the saxifrage family; especially *C. oppositifolium* of the Old World, with golden-yellow flowers. The species are small smooth herbs of temperate regions.—**Lettuce saxifrage.** See *lettuce-saxifrage.*—**Meadow-saxifrage.** (*a*) *Saxifraga granulata,* a common white-flowered European species. (*b*) See *meadow-saxifrage.*—**Mossy saxifrage,** the European *Saxifraga hypnoides,* sometimes called *lady's-cushion.* See def. above.—**Pepper-saxifrage.** Same as *meadow-saxifrage,* 1.—**Swamp-saxifrage,** *S. Pennsylvanica,* a plant a foot or two high, with rather long tongue-like leaves and greenish flowers, found in bogs in the northern United States.



Flowering Plant of Saxifrage (*Saxifraga Virginiensis*). *a,* a flower; *b,* the fruit.

Saxifrageæ (sak-si-frā′jē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1794), < *Saxifraga* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceæ.* They are characterized by herbaceous habit with alternate or principally radical leaves, without stipules, the flowers elevated on scapes, and usually with five petals, and the ovary with two cells, or in a large group with but one. The tribe contains about 23 genera, largely American, of which *Saxifraga* is the type.

saxifragine (sak-sif′rā-jin), *n.* [< L. *saxifragus,* stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ine*[2].] 1. A gunpowder in which sulphur is replaced by barium nitrate. According to Cundill's "Dictionary of Explosives," it contains 77 parts of barium nitrate, 21 parts of charcoal, and 2 parts of sodium nitrate.

2. A name for a grade of dynamite.

saxifragous (sak-sif′rā-gus), *a.* [< L. *saxifragus,* stone-breaking: see *saxifrage.*] Same as *saxifragant.* [Rare.]

saxigenous (sak-sij′e-nus), *a.* [< LL. *saxigenus,* sprung from stone, < L. *saxum,* a stone, rock, + *-genus,* produced: see *-genous.*] Growing on rocks: as, *saxigenous* lithophytes. *Darwin,* Coral Reefs, p. 85.

Saxon (sak′sn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **Saxon, Saxoun,* < OF. *Saxon,* **Saxoun* (nom. also *Saisne,* > ME. *Saisne*), F. *Saxon* = Sp. *Sajon* = Pg. *Saxão* = It. *Sassone,* < LL. *Saxo(n-),* usually in pl. *Saxones,* Saxon; from an O'Teut. form represented by AS. *Seaxa* (pl. *Seaxan, Seaxe,* gen. *Seaxena, Seaxna, Saxna*) = MD. **Saxe* = OHG. *Sahso,* MHG. *Sahse, Sachse,* G. *Sachse* = Icel. *Saxi,* pl. *Saxar* = Sw. *Sachsare* = Dan. *Sachser* (= with added suffix *-er,* D. *Sakser,* MD. *Sassenaer*), a Saxon, in pl. the Saxons; usually explained as lit. 'Sword-men' (as the Franks were 'Spear-men': see *Frank*[1]), < AS. *seax* = OHG. *sahs,* etc., a short sword, a knife: see *sax*[1]. Cf. AS. *Seaxneát* = OHG. *Saxnōt,* a war-god, lit. 'companion of the sword'; Icel. *Járnsaxa,* an ogress who carried an iron knife: see *Anglo-Saxon.* The Celtic forms, Gael. *Sasunnach,* Saxon, English, etc., W. *Sais,* pl. *Saeson, Seison,* an Englishman, *Seisoneg,* n., English, etc., are from E. or ML.] **I.** *n.* 1. One of the nation or people which formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; also, one of their descendants. See *Angle*[2], *Anglo-Saxon,* and *Jute*[1].

And his peple were of hym gladde, for thei hadde be in grete drede of the *Saxouns.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 185.

2. One of the English race or English-speaking races. (*a*) A member of the English-speaking races as distinguished from other races or races speaking other languages; an Englishman, American, Canadian, Australian, etc. (*b*) A Lowlander of Scotland, as distinguished from a Highlander or Gael.

While on yon plain
The *Saxon* rears one shock of grain, . . .
The Gael, of plain and river heir,
Shall, with strong hand, redeem his share.
Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold
That plundering Lowland field and fold
Is aught but retribution true?
Scott, L. of the L., v. 7.

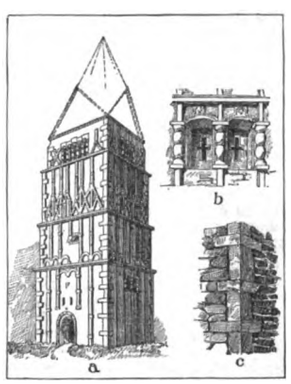
(*c*) An Englishman, as distinguished from an Irishman. [Ireland.]

Cassidy, before retiring, would assuredly intimate his approaching resignation to scores of gentlemen of his nation, who would not object to take the *Saxon's* pay until they finally shook his yoke off. *Thackeray,* Philip, xxx.

3. A native or an inhabitant of Saxony in its later German sense. The modern Saxon lands are in central Germany, and comprise the kingdom of Saxony, the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and part of the province of Saxony in Prussia.

4. The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; by extension, modern English speech of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin; English diction composed mainly of Saxon words, and not Latinized or of classical or other origin. See *Anglo-Saxon.* Abbreviated *Sax.*—5. In *entom.,* the noctuid moth *Hadena rectilinea:* an English collectors' name.—**Old Saxon,** Saxon as spoken on the continent in early times in the district between the Rhine and the Elbe. Abbreviated *O. Sax., O. S.,* or, as in this work, *OS.*

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Saxons (in any sense), their country, or language; Anglo-Saxon.—2. Of or pertaining to the later Saxons in Germany.—**Saxon architecture,** a rude variety of Romanesque, of which early examples occur in England, its period being from the conversion of England until about the Conquest, when the Norman style began to prevail. The few relics left us of this style exhibit its general characteristics as rude solidity and strength. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, without buttresses, and sometimes of herring-bone work; the towers and pillars are thick in proportion to height, the former being sometimes not more than three diameters high; the quoins or angle-masonry are of hewn stones set alternately on end and horizontally (long and short work); the arches of doorways and windows are rounded, or sometimes these openings have triangular heads, their jambs of long and short work carrying either rudely carved imposts or capitals with square abaci. Sometimes heavy moldings run round the arches, and when two or more arches are conjoined in an arcade they are carried on heavy low shafts formed like balusters. Window-openings in the walls splay from both the interior and the exterior, the position of the windows being in the middle of the thickness of the wall.—**Saxon blue.** (*a*) Same as *Saxony blue* (which see, under *blue*). (*b*) The blue obtained on wool by the use of Saxony blue. It is brighter than the blue of the indigo-vat, but not so fast to light or alkalis.



Saxon Architecture.

a, tower of Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonshire, England; *b,* baluster-window, in same church; *c,* an angle in long and short work.

Saxondom (sak′sn-dum), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-dom.*] Peoples or communities of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin, or the countries inhabited by them; the Anglo-Saxon race.

Look now at American *Saxondom,* and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower, two hundred years ago, from Delft Haven in Holland!
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, iv.

Saxonic (sak-son′ik), *a.* [< ML. *Saxonicus,* < LL. *Saxo(n-),* Saxon: see *Saxon.*] Of or pertaining to the Saxons; written in or relating to the Saxon language; Saxon: as, *Saxonic* documents.

Saxonical (sak-son′i-kal), *a.* [< *Saxonic* + *-al.*] Same as *Saxonic.*

Peaceable king Edgar, that *Saxonicall* Alexander.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 7.

Saxonisht, *a.* [< *Saxon* + *-ish.*] Same as *Saxon.* *Bale,* Life of Leland.

Saxonism (sak′sn-izm), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-ism.*] An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.

The language [of Robert of Gloucester] . . . is full of *Saxonisms,* which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 49.

Saxonist (sak′sn-ist), *n.* [< *Saxon* + *-ist.*] A Saxon scholar; one versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

A critical *Saxonist* has detected the corruptions of its [the Saxon Chronicle's] idiom, its inflections, and its orthography. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 134.

saxonite (sak′sn-īt), *n.* [< *Saxony* + *-ite*[2].] A rock made up essentially of olivin and enstatite. It occurs as a terrestrial rock, and also in various meteorites. See *peridotite.*

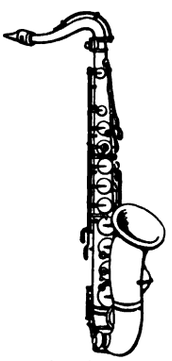
Saxonize (sak′sn-īz), *v. t.;* pret. and pp. *Saxonized,* ppr. *Saxonizing.* [= F. *saxoniser,* < ML. *Saxonizare,* < *Saxo(n-),* Saxon: see *Saxon.*] To render Saxon in character or sentiment; permeate or imbue with Saxon ideas, etc.

The reintroduction into *Saxonized* England, from the south, of Celtic myths nearly identical with those which the Anglo-Normans found in Wales . . . gave to the latter a fresh life. *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 642.

saxony (sak′sn-i), *n.* [< *Saxony* (see def.), < LL. *Saxonia,* Saxony, < *Saxo(n-),* Saxon: see *Saxon.*] A woolen material taking its name from the kingdom of Saxony, and supposed to be of superior quality from the high reputation of the wool of that country. (*a*) A glossy cloth once much in vogue for wearing-apparel. (*b*) Flannel: the finest blankets being included in this. (*c*) Same as *Saxony yarn.* See *yarn.*

Saxony blue, green, lace, yarn. See *blue, green*[1], etc.

saxophone (sak′sō-fōn), *n.* [< *Sax* (see def.) + Gr. *φωνή,* voice, sound.] A musical instrument, properly of the clarinet class, but with a metal tube like a trumpet or horn, invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. It consists of a clarinet mouthpiece or beak and a conical tube more or less convoluted, with about twenty finger-holes controlled by keys or levers. Eight sizes or varieties are made, which are named from their fundamental key or their relative compass. They are especially useful in military bands as a more sonorous substitute for clarinets, but are almost unused in the orchestra.



Saxophone.

saxophonist (sak′sō-fō-nist), *n.* [< *saxophone* + *-ist.*] A player upon the saxophone.

saxotromba (sak-sō-trom′bä), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + It. *tromba,* a trumpet.] Same as *saxhorn.*

saxtry† (saks′tri), *n.* Same as *sextry, sacristy.*

sax-tuba (saks′tū′bä), *n.* [< *Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + L. *tuba,* a trumpet.] One of the larger forms of saxhorn.

sax-valve (saks′valv), *n.* In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a kind of valve invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. Its peculiarity lies in its ingenious arrangement to secure pure intonation and to maintain an even quality of tone throughout the compass of the instrument.

say[1] (sā), *v.;* pret. and pp. *said,* ppr. *saying.* [< ME. *sayen, sain, seyen, seien, sein, seggen, siggen* (pret. *saide, seide, sayde, seyde, sede,* pp. *sayd, seid, seyd*), < AS. *secgan, secgean* (pret. *sægde, sǣde,* pp. *ge-sægd, ge-sǣd*) = OS. *seggean, seggian* = OFries. *seka, sega, sedsa, sidsa* = D. *zeggen* = MLG. *seggen, segen,* LG. *seggen* = OHG. *sekjan, segjan, sagēn,* MHG. G. *sagen* = Icel. *segja* = Sw. *säga* = Dan. *sige,* say, = Goth. **sagjan* (inferred from preceding and from Sp. *sayon* = OPg. *saião,* a bailiff, executioner, < ML. *sagio(n-), sago(n-), saio(n-),* an officer among the Goths and West-Goths, an apparitor, bailiff, orig. 'speaker,' < Goth. **sagja* = OHG. *sago* = OS. *sago* = OFries. *sega,* chiefly in comp., a sayer, speaker); cf. Lith. *sakýti,* say, *sakan,* I say, OBulg. *sochiti,* indicate, = OIr. *sagim, saigim,* I speak, say, L. √ *sec,* in OL. *in-secе,* impv., relate, narrate, L. *in-sectiones,* narratives; prob. akin to L. *signum,* sign: see *sign, sain.* Hence ult. *saw*[2] and (from Icel.) *saga.* The pp. *sain,* formerly in occasional use, is, like *sawn, sewn,* etc., a conformation to orig. strong participles like *lain, sown.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing; speak.

Thou may *sey* a word to-dey
That vij zere after may be for-thought.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 53.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been *sain.*
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 88.

All 's one for that, I know my daughters minde if I but *say* the word.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 60).

And Enid could not *say* one tender word.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To tell; make known or utter in words.

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"And sun," he said, "I sall the *say*
Wharby thou sall ken the way."
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

"Now, good Mirabell, what is best?" quod she,
"What shall I doo? *saye* me your good avise."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3236.

Well, *say* thy message. *Marlowe*, Edw. II., iii. 11.

Say in brief the cause
Why thou departed'st from thy native home.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 29.

3. To recount; repeat; rehearse; recite: as, to *say* a lesson or one's prayers; to *say* mass; to *say* grace.

They . . . *seyden* hire ensamples many oon.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1850.

What Tongue shall *say*
Thy Wars on Land, thy Triumphs on the Main?
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 3.

The "Angelus," as it is now *said* in all Catholic countries, did not come into use before the beginning of the xvi. century, and seems to have commenced in France.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 339.

4†. To call; declare or suppose to be.

Bycause euery thing that by nature fals down is *said* heauy, & whatsoeuer naturally mounts vpward is *said* light, it gaue occasion to say that there were diuersities in the motion of the voice.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

5. To utter as an opinion; decide; judge and determine.

But what it is, hard is to *say*,
Harder to hit. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1013.

6. To suppose; assume to be true or correct; take for granted: often in an imperative form, in the sense of 'let us say,' 'we may say,' 'we shall say': as, the number left behind was not great, *say* only five.

Well, *say* there is no kingdom then for Richard;
What other pleasure can the world afford?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 146.

Say that a man should entertain thee now;
Wouldst thou be honest, humble, just, and true?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

Say I were guilty, sir,
I would be hang'd before I would confess.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 1.

7. To gainsay; contradict; answer. [Colloq.]

"I told you so," said the farmer, ". . . but you wouldn't be *said*." *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, xxiv.

I dare say. See *dare*[1].—**It is said, they say,** it is commonly reported; people assert or maintain.—**It says,** an impersonal usage, equivalent to 'it is said.'

It says in the New Testament that the dead came out of their graves. *W. Collins*, Dead Secret.

That is to say, that is; in other words; otherwise.—**To go without saying.** See *go*.—**To hear say.** See *hear*.—**To say an ape's paternoster.** See *ape*.—**To say** (one's) **beads.** See *to bid beads*, under *bead*.—**To say** (any one) **nay.** See *nay*.—**To say neither baff nor buff†.** See *baff*[1].—**To say the devil's paternoster.** See *devil*.—**To say to,** to think of; judge of; be of opinion regarding.

What *say* you *to* a letter from your friends?
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 51.

=**Syn.** *Say, Speak, Tell, State.* Each of these words has its peculiar idiomatic uses. We *speak* an oration, and *tell* a story, but do not *say* either of them. We *say* prayers or a lesson, but do not *speak* or *tell* them, although the one praying may *tell* his beads. *Say* is the most common word before a quotation direct or indirect: Adam *said*, "This is now bone of my bones" (Gen. ii. 23); "If we *say* that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves" (1 John i. 8). *Tell* is often exactly synonymous with *say to*: as, *tell* (*say to*) him that I was called away. *Speak* draws its meanings from the idea of making audible; *tell*, from that of communicating. *Tell* is the only one of these words that may express a command. *State* is often erroneously used for simply *saying*: as, he *stated* that he could not come: *state* always implies detail, as of reasons, particulars; to *state* a case is to give it with particularity.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To speak; declare; assert; express an opinion: as, so he *says*.

"O Kynge Priam," quod they, "thus *siggen* we."
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 194.

At that Cytee entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle in to the See, as I to zou have *seyd* before. *Manderville*, Travels, p. 56.

And thei ansuerde that he had wele *seide* and wisely.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 84.

For the other part of the imputation, of having said so much, my defence is, that my purpose was to *say* as well as I could. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

The Goddess *said*, nor would admit Reply.
Prior, To Boileau Despreaux.

2†. To make answer; reply.

To this argument we shall soon have *said*; for what concerns it us to hear a husband divulging his household privacies? *Milton.*

Say away. See *away*.

say[1] (sā), *n.* [< *say*[1], *v.* Cf. *saw*[2], the older noun from this verb.] **1.** What one has to say; a speech; a story; something said; hence, an affirmation; a declaration; a statement.

I'l condescend to hear you say your *say*,
Provided you yourselves in quiet spread
Before my window.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 74.

2. Word; assurance.

He took it on the page's *saye*,
Hunthill had driven these steeds away.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 7.

3. A maxim; a saying; a saw.

That strange palmer's boding *say*.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 16.

4. Turn to say something, make a proposition, or reply: as, "It is now my *say*." [Colloq.]

say[2]† (sā), *n.* [By apheresis from *assay, essay*: see *assay, essay*.] **1.** Assay; trial by sample; sample; taste.

In the first chapter, . . . to give you a *say* or a taste what truth shall follow, he feigneth a letter sent from no man. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., [1850]), p. 78.

Thy tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 143.

To take
A *say* of venison, or stale fowl, by your nose,
Which is a solecism at another's table.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

2. A cut made in a dead deer in order to find out how fat it is.

And look to this venison. There's a breast! you may lay your two fingers into the *say* there, and not get to the bottom of the fat. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

3. Tried quality; temper; proof.

Through the dead carcases he made his way,
Mongst which he found a sword of better *say*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 47.

To give a say, to make an attempt.

This fellow, captain,
Will come, in time, to be a great distiller,
And *give a say* — I will not say directly,
But very fair — at the philosopher's stone.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

To give the say, to give assurance of the good quality of the wines and dishes: a duty formerly performed at court by the royal taster.

His [Charles I.'s] cup was given on the knee, as were the covered dishes: *the say was given*, and other accustomed ceremonies of the court observed. *Herbert.* (*Nares.*)

To take the say. (*a*) To test or taste.

Philip therefore and Iollas, which were woont to *take the say* of the kings cup, having the poison ready in cold water, myxed it with wine after they had tasted it.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius.

(*b*) In *hunting*, to make a cut down the belly of a dead deer in order to see how fat it is.

say[2]† (sā), *v. t.* [< ME. *sayen*; by apheresis from *assay, essay*.] **1.** To assay; test.

No mete for mon schalle *sayed* be,
Bot for kynge or prynce or duke so fre;
For heiers of paraunce also y-wys
Mete shalle be *sayed*; now thenkys on this.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Sh' admires her cunning; and incontinent
'*Sayes* on herselfe her manly ornament.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

2. To essay; attempt; endeavor; try.

Once I'll *say*
To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader.

say[3]† (sā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saye, saie*; < ME. *say, saye, saie*, < OF. *seie*, F. *soie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *seda* = It. *seta* = D. *zijde* = OHG. *sīda*, MHG. *side*, G. *seide*, silk, < ML. *seta*, silk, a particular use of L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, hair: see *seta*, and cf. *satin* and *seton*, from the same L. source.] A kind of silk or satin.

That fine *say*, whereof silke cloth is made.
Holland, tr. of Pliny. (*Draper's Dict.*)

His garment nether was of silke nor *say*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 8.

say[4]† (sā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sey, saye, saie*; < ME. *say, saie, saye*, a kind of serge, < OF. *saie, saye*, a long-skirted coat or cassock, = Sp. *sayo*, a wide coat without buttons, a loose dress, *saya*, an upper petticoat, a tunic, = Pg. *sayo, saio*, a loose upper coat, *saia*, a petticoat, = It. *sajo*, a long coat, < L. *sagum*, neut., *sagus*, m., *saga*, f., a coarse woolen blanket or mantle, < Gr. σάγος, a coarse cloak, a pack, pack-saddle; perhaps connected with σαγή, harness, armor, σάγμα, a pack-saddle, covering, large cloak, < σάττειν (√ σαγ), pack, load: see *seam*[2]. The L. and Gr. forms are usually said to be of Celtic origin; but the Bret. *saé*, a coat, is from F.] A kind of serge. In the sixteenth century it seems to have been a fine thin cloth used for outer garments.

Item, j. tester and j. seler of the same. Item, iij. curtaynes of rede *saye*. *Paston Letters*, I. 482.

Worsteds, Carels, *Saies*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 440.

They [Benedictine monks] were attyred in blacke gownes with fine thin vayles of blacke *Say* over them.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 68.

Their trading is in cloth with the Dutch, and baies and *saies* with Spain. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 8, 1656.

Nor shall any worsted, bay, or woolen yarn, cloth, *says*, bays, kerseys, serges, frizes, . . . or any other drapery stuffs, or woolen manufactures whatsoever, made up or mixed with wool, in any of the said counties, be carried into any other county. *Franklin*, Autobiog., II. 183.

say[5] (sā), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sie*, ult. AS. *sigan*, sink: see *sie*[1].] A strainer for milk. [Scotch.]

say[6]†. An obsolete preterit of *see*[1]. *Chaucer.*

Saybrook platform. See *platform*.

sayet (sā). Same as *say*[1], *say*[3], *say*[4].

sayer[1] (sā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *seyere, seggere, siggere*; < *say*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who says.

As for that ye desyr that I shuld send yow word that I shuld sey in this mater, I pray yow in this and all other lyke, ask the *seyeres* if thei will abyd be ther langage, and as for me, sey I prupose me to take no mater uppon me butt that I woll abyde by. *Paston Letters*, I. 348.

Some men, namely, poets, are natural *sayers*, sent into the world to the end of expression. *Emerson*, The Poet.

sayer[2]† (sā'ėr), *n.* [< *say*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who assays, tests, or tries; an inspector or assayer: as, the market *sayer's* duty was to prevent unwholesome food from being sold in the market.

sayette (sā-et'), *n.* [< F. *sayette*, OF. *sayete* (= Sp. *sayete, sayito* = Pg. *saieta* = It. *saietta*), serge, dim. of *saye*, serge: see *say*[4].] **1.** A light stuff made of pure wool, or of wool and silk: it is a kind of serge, adapted for linings, furniture-coverings, and the like.—**2.** A woolen yarn intermediate in quality between combed yarn and carded yarn. A long staple is used, but instead of being combed it is carded on a mill of peculiar construction. It is used in making stockings, carpets, Berlin-wool work, etc. Also called *haly-worsted yarn*. See *worsted yarn*, under *yarn*.—**Fil de sayette,** the peculiar woolen thread used for sayette.

sayid, saiyid (sā'id), *n.* [Ar.: see *seid*.] A title of honor (literally 'lord') assumed by the members of the Koreish, the tribe to which Mohammed belonged.

On the death of the imam, or rather the *sayyid*, Said of Muscat, in that year, his dominions were divided between his two sons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 769.

saying (sā'ing), *n.* [< ME. *seyenge*; verbal n. of *say*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which is said; an expression; a statement; a declaration.

Here *Seyenges* I repreve noughte.
Manderville, Travels, p. 185.

Moses fled at this *saying*. Acts vii. 29.

Philosophy has a fine *saying* for everything.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

In the eschatological speeches of Jesus reported by the synoptical writers there is no doubt that *sayings* are introduced which are derived not from Jesus but from the Jewish apocalyptic writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 497, note.

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage.

We call it by a common *saying* to set the carte before the horse. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 213.

First Goth. What, canst thou say all this, and never blush?
Aar. Ay, like a black dog, as the *saying* is.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 122.

Deed of saying†. See *deed*. =**Syn. 2.** *Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

sayker†, *n.* See *saker*[2].

saylet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sail*[1].

sayman† (sā'man), *n.* [< *say*[2] + *man*.] Same as *saymaster*.

If your lordship in anything shall make me your *sayman*, I will be hurt before your lordship shall be hurt.
Bacon, To the Earl of Buckingham. (*Trench.*)

saymaster† (sā'mās'tėr), *n.* [< *say*[2] + *master*[1].] One who makes trial or proof; an assaymaster.

May we trust the wit
Without a *say-master* to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?
Shirley, Doubtful Heir, Epil.

Great *say-master* of state, who cannot err,
But doth his caract and just standard keep,
In all the proved assays,
And legal ways. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xciv.

sayme, *n.* and *v.* Same as *seam*[3].

saynay (sā'nā), *n.* A lamprey.

sayon (sā'on), *n.* [OF., < *saye*, serge: see *say*[4].] A garment worn by men during the latter part of the middle ages, a kind of sleeveless jacket, peculiar to peasants and to soldiers of low grade.

Sayornis (sā-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *Say* (Thomas *Say*, an American naturalist) + Gr. ὄρνις, bird.] A genus of *Tyrannidæ*; the pewit flycatchers. The common pewit of the United States is *S. fuscus* or *phœbe*. The black pewit is *S. nigricans*; Say's pewit is *S. sayus*. The black-and-white one figured on following page abounds in western and especially southwestern parts of the United States, in rocky and watery places like those which the common phœbe haunts in the east. It has been found several thousand feet below the general surface of the country, at the bottom of the grand cañon of the Colorado. Say's pewit is also confined to the west, but is rather a

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Black Phœbe or Pewit (*Sayornis nigricans*).

bird of dry open regions, in sage-brush, etc. The genus is otherwise named *Theromyias* and *Aulanax*. See also cut under *pewit*.

Sayre's operation. See *operation*.

say-so (sā′sō), *n.* [< *say*[1], *v.*, + *so*, *adv.*] 1. A saying or assertion; especially, an authoritative declaration; a command.

If Richard Cromwell keep not hold of the scepter — and Richard Cromwell is a simpleton — then Kelderby stands in the wind of Charles Stuart's *say-so*.
A. E. Barr, Friend Olivia, xvii.

2. A personal assertion; an expression of individual opinion; hence, mere report; rumor.

Pete Cayce's *say-so* war all I wanted.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, xii.

All my *say-sos* . . . have been verified.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 20.

Sb. In *chem.*, the symbol for antimony (in Latin *stibium*).

sbirro (sbir′rō), *n.*; pl. *sbirri* (-rē). [It. (> Sp. *esbirro* = OF. *sbirre*) *sbirro*, also without the unorig. prefix, *birro*, a bailiff, sergeant, cf. *berroviere*, a bailiff, a ruffian, prob. so called as being orig. in red uniform, < LL. *birrus*, a cloak of a reddish color, OL. *burrus*, red: see *birrus*, *burrel*.] An Italian police-officer.

'sblood (sblud), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's blood*, through *'ods-blood*, *uds-blood*. Cf. *'sdeath*, < *God's death*; *zounds*, < *God's wounds*, etc.] An imprecation.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat or a lugged bear.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 82.

S-brake (es′brāk), *n.* A railway-brake having a brake-shoe attached to each end of an S-shaped rock-lever centrally axled between a pair of wheels on one side. When rocked on its axle it causes one of the shoes to bear against the front under side of the hind wheel, and the other shoe to press upon the back upper side of the front wheel of the pair.

S. C. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of the Latin *senatus consulto*, by decree of the senate (of Rome). (*b*) In *printing*, of *small capitals*.

sc. An abbreviation: (*a*) Of *scilicet*. (*b*) Of Latin *sculpsit*, he (or she) engraved or carved (it). (*c*) [*cap.*] Of *Scotch* (used in the etymologies in this work).

Sc. In *chem.*, the symbol for *scandium*.

scab (skab), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *scab*, *scabbe*, also assibilated *shab* (the form *scab* being rather due to Scand.), < AS. *scæb*, *sceb*, *sceabb*, scab, itch, = MD. *schabbe* = OHG. *scaba*, *scapā*, MHG. G. *schabe*, scab, itch, = Sw. *skabb* = Dan. *skab*, scab, itch; either directly < L. *scabies*, roughness, scurf, scab, itch, mange (cf. *scaber*, rough, scurfy, scabby), < *scabere*, scratch; or from the Teut. verb cognate with the L., namely, AS. *scafan* = G. *schaben*, etc., shave: see *shave*. Cf. *shab*, an assibilated form of *scab*.] **I.** *n.* 1. An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing. — 2. The mange, or some mangy disease caused by the presence of a parasite, as an itch-insect; scabies. — 3. A mean, paltry, or shabby fellow: a term of contempt.

A company of *scabs*! the proudest of you all draw your weapon if he can. *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Though we be kennel-rakers, *scabs*, and scoundrels,
We, the discreet and bold — And yet, now I remember it,
We tilers may deserve to be senators.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *scab* of a currier. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Specifically, in recent use, a workman who is not or refuses to become a member of a labor-union, who refuses to join in a strike, or who takes the place of a striker: an opprobrious term used by the workmen or others who dislike his action. [Vulgar.]

Even the word *scab*, which we have heard so frequently of late, and which had to be defined for the Congressional Committee on Labor by one of its witnesses, was used in a law-suit tried in Philadelphia eighty years ago.
New Princeton Rev., II. 54.

5. In *bot.*, a fungous disease affecting various fruits, especially apples and pears, in which a black mold appears, often distorting or destroying the fruit. It is usually followed by a brown scab-like appearance, whence the name. The fungus producing the disease in apples and pears is *Fusicladium dendriticum*. The orange-leaf scab is produced by a species of *Cladosporium*. See *Fusicladium*.

6. In *founding*, any projection on a casting caused by a defect in the sand-mold.

II. *a.* Having to do with "scabs," or made by them: used opprobriously: as, *scab* mills; *scab* labor; *scab* shoes. [Vulgar.]

scab (skab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scabbed*, ppr. *scabbing*. [< *scab*, *n.*] To form a scab or scaby incrustation; become covered with a scab or scabs; specifically, to heal over; cicatrize; repair solution of continuity of a surface by the formation of a new skin or cicatrix.

Even granulating sores heal by the gradual process of cicatrisation from the edges — heal by *scabbing* in a way that we have never seen so satisfactory under any other dressing. *Lancet*, No. 3454, p. 946.

In the "glass snake" and other low orders of life, repair is usually by primary adhesion, by *scabbing*, or more rarely immediate union. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 277.

scabbado† (ska-bā′dō), *n.* [Appar. < *scab*, with Sp. It. term. *-ado*.] Venereal disease. [Rare.]

Within these five and twenty years nothing was more in vogue in Brabant than hot baths, but now they are every where grown out of use; but the new *scabbado* has taught us to lay them down.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 193.

scabbard[1] (skab′ärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scabberd*, *scabarde*; < ME. *scauberd*, *scaubert*, earlier *scauberk*, *scawberk*, *skawberke*, *scaberk*, *schauberk*, *scaberge*, *scabarge*, prob. < OF. **escauberc*, **escaubert*, *escauber* (in pl. *escaubers*, *escauberz*), a scabbard, also a poniard; prob. formed (orig. in OLG. or OHG. ?) from elements corresponding to OF. *escale*, F. *écale*, a scale, husk, case (< OHG. *scala* = AS. *scalu* = E. *scale*[1]), + *-berc* (as in *hauberc*, a hauberk), < OHG. *bergan* = AS. *beorgan*, protect: see *bury*[3], and cf. *hauberk*. The formation of the word was not perceived in E., and the second element came to be conformed to the suffix *-ard*. The first element has been by some referred to E. *scathe*, harm, to Icel. *scafi*, a chisel, to Icel. *skālpr*, OSw. *skalp*, a sheath, and even to AS. *scæth*, a sheath.] A sheath; especially, a sheath for a sword or other similar weapon.

Into his *scaberge* the swerde put Gaffray.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3060.

I had a pass with him, rapier, *scabbard*, and all.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 308.

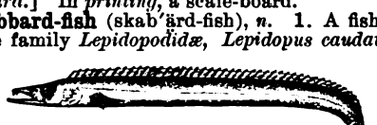
He is one
That wears his forehead in a velvet *scabbard*.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, iii. 6.

scabbard[1] (skab′ärd), *v. t.* [< *scabbard*[1], *n.*] 1. To sheathe, as a sword. — 2. To provide with a scabbard or sheath; make a sheath for.

scabbard[2]† (skab′ärd), *n.* [< *scab* + *-ard*.] A mangy, scabby person. *Halliwell.*

scabbard[3] (skab′ärd), *n.* [A reduction of *scale-board*.] In *printing*, a scale-board.

scabbard-fish (skab′ärd-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Lepidopodidæ*, *Lepidopus caudatus*,



Scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*).

of the Mediterranean and Atlantic shores of Europe, as well as of New Zealand, of a bright silvery color, with a long dorsal and rudimentary anal fin: so called from suggesting by its form the sheath of a sword. Also called *scalefish* and *frost-fish*. — 2. Any fish of the family *Gempylidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

scabbard-plane (skab′ärd-plān), *n.* In *printing*, a scale-board plane (which see, under *plane*[2]).

scabbed (skabd or skab′ed), *a.* [< ME. *scabbed*, *scabbyde*, *scabyd*; < *scab* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *shabbed*, an assibilated form of *scabbed*.] 1. Abounding in or covered with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them *scabbed*.
Bacon.

2. Specifically, mangy; affected with scabies.

The shepherd ought not, for one *scabbed* sheep, to throw by his tar-box. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

3. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

scabbedness (skab′ed-nes), *n.* A scabbed character or state; scabbiness.

A scab, or *scabbednesse*, a scall. Scabies. Une rongne, galle, teigne. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

scabbily (skab′i-li), *adv.* In a scabby manner.

scabbiness (skab′i-nes), *n.* The quality of being scabby.

scabble (skab′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scabbled*, ppr. *scabbling*. [Also *scapple*; perhaps a freq. of **scave*, unassibilated form of *shave*, AS. *scafan*, shave: see *shave*. Cf. *scab*, from the same ult. source.] In *stone-working*, to dress with a broad chisel or heavy pointed pick after pointing or broaching, and preparatory to finer dressing.

scabbler (skab′lèr), *n.* In *granite-working*, a workman who scabbles.

scabbling (skab′ling), *n.* [Also *scabling*; < *scabble* + *-ing*[1].] 1. A chip or fragment of stone. — 2. Same as *boasting*[2], 2.

scabbling-hammer (skab′ling-ham′èr), *n.* In *stone-working*, a hammer with two pointed ends for picking the stone, used after the spalling-hammer or cavel. Also *scappling-hammer*.

scabby (skab′i), *a.* [= D. *schabbig* = MHG. *schebic*, G. *schäbig*; as *scab* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *shabby*.] 1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.

A *scabby* tetter on their pelts will stick,
When the raw rain has pierced them to the quick.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 672.

2. Affected with scabies.

If the grazier should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore my money for those that were lean, shorn, or *scabby*, I would be none of his customer. *Swift.*

3. Injured by the attachment of barnacles, limpets, and other shell-fish to the carapace, interfering with the growth of the shell at the spots affected: noting tortoise-shell so injured. — 4. In *printing*, noting printed matter that is blotched, spotty, or uneven in color.

scabellum (skā-bel′um), *n.*; pl. *scabella* (-ä). [L., also *scabillum*, a musical instrument (see def.), also a footstool, dim. of *scamnum*, a bench, a footstool: see *shamble*[2].] An ancient musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of two metal plates hinged together, and so fastened to the performer's foot that they could be struck together as a rhythmical accompaniment.

scaberulous (skā-ber′ō-lus), *a.* [< NL. **scaberulus*, irreg. dim. of L. *scaber*, rough: see *scabrous*.] In *bot.*, slightly scabrous or roughened. See *scabrous*.

scab-fungus (skab′fung′gus), *n.* See *scab*, 5, and *Fusicladium*.

scabies (skā′bi-ēz), *n.* [L., itch, mange, scab, < *scabere*, scratch: see *scab*.] The itch; a contagious disease of the skin, due to a parasitic mite, *Sarcoptes scabici*, which forms burrows (cuniculi) in the epidermis and gives rise to more or less severe dermatitis. See cut under *itch-mite*.

scabiophobia (skā′bi-ō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scabies*, scab, + Gr. *φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] An excessive fear of scabies.

Scabiosa (skā-bi-ō′sä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *scabiosa*, scabious: see *scabious*, *n.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Dipsaceæ*, the teasel family. It is characterized by terminal long-stalked and flattened heads of crowded flowers, having an involucre of leafy bracts partly in two rows, inconspicuous chaff on the receptacle, a four- or five-cleft corolla, which is often oblique or two-lipped, four perfect stamens, a thread-shaped style, and the fruit an achene crowned with the calyx-tube. There are about 110 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and the Orient, not found in America, but extending into South Africa. They are hairy annual or perennial herbs, with entire or dissected leaves, and blue, red, yellowish, or whitish flowers. They are known in general by the names *scabious* and *pincushion*. The roots of *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis* are used to adulterate valerian.

scabious (skā′bi-us), *a.* [< F. *scabieux* = Pg. *escabioso* = It. *scabbioso*, < L. *scabiosus*, rough, scurfy, scabby, < *scabies*, scurf, scab: see *scabies*.] Consisting of scabs; scabby; scurfy; itchy.

If the humours be more rare and subtle, they are avoided by fumosites and sweat; if thicker, they turn to a *scabious* matter in the skin.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 501.

scabious (skā′bi-us), *n.* [< ME. *scabyouse*, *scabyose*, < OF. *scabieuse*, F. *scabieuse* = Pr. *scabiosa* = Sp. Pg. *escabiosa* = It. *scabbiosa*, scabious, < ML. *scabiosa*, sc. *herba*, 'scabious plant,' said to be so called because supposed to be efficacious in the cure of scaly eruptions, fem. of L. *scabiosus*, rough, scaly: see *scabious*, *a.*] A

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plant of the genus *Scabiosa;* the pincushion-flower. Conspicuous species are *S. succisa*, the blue scabious, or devil's-bit (which see); *S. arvensis*, the field-scabious, or Egyptian rose, with pale lilac-purple heads; and *S. atropurpurea*, the sweet scabious, or mourning-bride, also called *Egyptian rose.* See *bluecap*, and *Egyptian rose* (under *rose*).

Scabiose, Bilgres, wildflax, is good for ache.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

Is not the rhubarb found where the sun most corrupts the liver; and the *scabious* by the shore of the sea, that God might cure as soon as he wounds?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

Sheep's-scabious. Same as *sheep's-bit.*—**Sweet scabious.** (*a*) See above. (*b*) In America, sometimes, the daisy-fleabane, *Erigeron annuus.*

scabling, *n.* See *scabbling.*

scab-mite (skab'mīt), *n.* The itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which produces the itch or scabies.

scabrate (skā'brāt), *a.* [< L. *scaber*, rough, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *scabrous.*

scabredity† (skab-red'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. for **scabridity*, < LL. *scabridus*, rough (cf. *scabredo*, roughness of the skin, mange): see *scabrid.*] Roughness; ruggedness.

He shall finde . . . warts, neves, inequalities, roughness, *scabredity*, palenesse. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 562.

scabrid (skā'brid), *a.* [< L. *scabridus*, rough, < *scaber*, rough, scurfy: see *scabrous.*] In *bot.*, slightly rough to the touch: as, a *scabrid* leaf. Compare *scabrous.*

scabriusculose (skā-bri-us'kū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **scabriusculus*, irreg. dim. of L. *scaber*, rough: see *scabrous.*] In *bot.*, same as *scabrid.*

scabriusculous (skā-bri-us'kū-lus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *scabrid.*

scabrous (skā'brus), *a.* [= F. *scabreux* = It. *scabroso*, < LL. *scabrosus*, rough, < L. *scaber*, rough, scurfy, < *scabere*, scratch: see *scabies.*] 1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points or little asperities. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, rough or roughened as if scabby, as a surface; covered with little points or asperities: as, shagreen is the *scabrous* skin of a shark; especially, rough to the touch from hardly visible granules or minute angular elevations with which a surface, as of an insect or a plant, is covered. Also *scabrate.*

2†. Harsh; unmusical.

His verse is *scabrous* and hobbling.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, Ded.

Lucretius is *scabrous* and rough in these [archaisms].
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

scabrousness (skā'brus-nes), *n.* In *bot.*, the state or property of being rough.

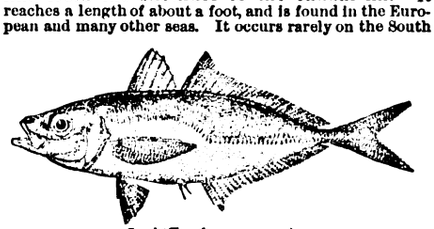
scabwort (skab'wėrt), *n.* [< *scab* + *wort*[1].] The elecampane, *Inula Helenium.*

scacchite (skak'īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Scacchi*, an Italian mineralogist.] In *mineral.*, manganese chlorid, a deliquescent salt found on Mount Vesuvius.

scad[1] (skad), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shad*[1].] 1†. A fish, probably the shad.

Of round fish, [there are] Brit, Sprat, Barne, Smelts, Whiting, *Scad.* *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 30.

2. A carangoid fish, formerly *Caranx trachurus*, now *Trachurus saurus*, also called *saurel*, *skipjack*, and *horse-mackerel*, of a fusiform shape, with vertical plates arming the entire lateral line from the shoulder to the caudal fin. It reaches a length of about a foot, and is found in the European and many other seas. It occurs rarely on the South



Scad (*Trachurus saurus*).

Atlantic coast as well as on the Pacific coast of North America. It is sometimes found in immense shoals, and as many as 20,000 have been taken off Cornwall in a net at one time. In Cornwall and some other places it is split and dried salted. Its flesh is firm and of good flavor, somewhat like that of the mackerel, although generally it is but little esteemed. The name extends to any species of this genus, as *T. symmetricus*, the horse-mackerel of California, and also to the members of the related genus *Decapterus*, more fully called *mackerel-scad.* A species of *Caranx* (or *Trachurops*), *C.* (or *T.*) *crumenophthalmus*, is known as the *goggler*, *goggle-eyed jack*, or *big-eyed scad.* See *goggle-eyed.*

3. The ray, *Raia alba.* [Local, Scotch.]

scad[2] (skad), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scald*[1].

scaddle (skad'l), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scathel.* Also *skaddle.*

And there she now lay purring as in scorn! Tib, heretofore the meekest of mousers, the honestest, the least *scaddle* of the feline race, a cat that one would have sworn might have been trusted with untold fish.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends (ed. Hazard), II. 366.

Scæan (sē'an), *a.* [< Gr. σκαιός, left, on the left hand, hence also western (Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, the western gate of Troy): see *Scævola.*] Western, westward: used in the phrase *the Scæan Gate*, in legendary Troy.

Scævola (sev'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), so called in allusion to the irregular flower; < L. *Scævola*, a surname, 'the left-handed,' dim. of *scævus*, left-handed (*scæva*, a left-handed person), = Gr. σκαιός, left, on the left hand.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Goodeniaceæ*, formerly made the type of an order *Scævolaceæ* (Lindley, 1830). The tube of the oblique corolla is split down behind to the base, the lobes spreading and unappendaged; there are five stamens with free anthers, and a two-celled ovary with one ovule in each cell, becoming in fruit an indehiscent drupe with the stone woody or bony. The species, numbering about 60, are all confined to Australia, except 8 or 10, which reach to the Pacific islands and Asiatic coast, while one, a widely distributed fleshy shrub, *S. Lobelia* (*S. Plumieri*), extends also to the West Indies, Florida, and Mexico, and the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves and axillary flowers, the whole inflorescence peculiar in its hairs, the corolla-tube downy within, set with reflexed bristles without, and often with penicillate bristles on the lobes. *S. Kœnigii* is the Malayan rice-paper tree (see *rice-paper*). *S. cuneiformis* of West Australia has been called *fan-flower.*

scaf (skaf), *n.* [Cf. *scabble.*] In *metal-working*, the tapered end or feather-edge of a weld-lap. *E. H. Knight.*

scaff (skaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Food of any kind. [Scotch.]

scaffling (skaf'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young eel. [Local, Eng.]

scaff-net (skaf'net), *n.* A kind of scoop-net; a flat net about 12 feet square, stretched by two long bows, the ends of which are attached to the corners of the net, arched up high above it, and crossed at the middle. See *scap-net.*

scaffold (skaf'ōld), *n.* [< ME. *scaffold*, *scaffolde*, *skaffold*, *scafold*, *scafald*, *scafalde*, *schaffalde*, *scalfalde*, < OF. **escafalt*, *eschafault*, *eschafaud*, *eschaafaut*, F. *échafaud*, OF. also *chafaut* (> D. *schavot* = G. *schafott* = Sw. *schavott* = Dan. *skafot*) and earlier *escadefalt*, *escadafaut* (ML. reflex *scafaldus*, *scadafaltum*); with expletive prefix *es-*, orig. OF. *cadefaut*, **catafale*, F. *catafalque* = Pr. *cadafalc* = Sp. *cadafalso*, *cadahalso*, *cadalso*, also *catafalco* = Pg. *cadafalso*, also *catafalco* = It. *catafalco*, a funeral canopy over a bier, a stage, scaffold; prob. orig. It. (and not common Rom.), lit. 'a view-stage' (cf. *cataletto*, 'a view-bed'), < Olt. **catare*, see, view (found as It. *cattare*, get, obtain, etc.), It. dial. *catar*, find (= OSp. *catar*, see, view, < L. *captare*, strive to seize, strive after, seek to obtain, watch), + **falco*, irreg. var. of *balco*, a stage, orig. beam, balk: see *balk*[1], and cf. *balcony.* The same initial element (It. *cattare*, etc., L. *captare*) appears in *regatta*, *regrate*[1]; and the same It. word *catafalco* has come through F. *catafalque* into E. as *catafalque*: see *catafalque.*] 1. A temporary gallery or stage raised either as a place for exhibiting a spectacle or for spectators to stand or sit.

On the tother side thei sigh a *scaffolde*, and in that *scaffolde* satte a knyght that was of a 1 wynter age, and ther satte also the feirest lady of the worlde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.

Pardon, gentles all,
The flat unraised spirits that have dared
On this unworthy *scaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i., Prol.

Who sent thither their Ambassadors with presents, who had there their *scaffolds* prepared for them, and furnished according to their states. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 302.

2†. The gallery or highest tier of seats in a theater.

In Dekker's day, the price of admission to the galleries, or *scaffolds* as they are sometimes called, alike with the pit, was, at some of the inferior playhouses, one penny only.
J. Nott, in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook (rep. 1812), p. 133.

3. A stage or platform, usually elevated, for the execution of a criminal.

Whensoever there is to be any execution, . . . they erect a *scaffold* there, and after they have beheaded the offendours . . . they take it away againe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 229.

The *scaffold* was the sole refuge from the rack.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 324.

4. A temporary structure upon which workmen stand in erecting the walls of a building. See cut under *putlog.*—5. An elevated platform upon which dead bodies are placed—a mode of disposing of the dead practised by some tribes, as of North American Indians, instead of burial; a kind of permanent bier.—6. In *embryol.*, a temporary structure outlining parts to be subsequently formed in or upon it; a framework: as, the cartilaginous *scaffold* of the skull. Also *scaffolding.*—7. In *metal.*, an obstruction in the blast-furnace above the twyers, caused by the imperfect working of the furnace in consequence of insufficient or unsuitable flux, bad fuel, irregular charging, etc. As the materials under such a scaffold or agglomerated mass descend, this latter may itself give way and fall down; this is called a "slip," and if such slips occur on a large scale, or are several times repeated, the furnace may become choked or "gobbed up" (as it is technically called) to such an extent as seriously to interfere with or entirely to stop its working.

Obstructions technically known as *scaffolds* occur not unfrequently in blast furnace working, and are often a source of considerable trouble.
W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 142.

scaffold (skaf'ōld), *v. t.* [< *scaffold*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a scaffold; sustain; uphold, as with a scaffold.

After supper his grace . . . came into the White Hall within the said Pallays, which was hanged rychely; the Hall was *scaffolded* and rayled on al partes.
Hall, Chron., Hen. VIII., an. 2.

2. To lay or place on a scaffold; particularly, to place (dead bodies) on a scaffold to decay or be eaten by birds, as is customary with some uncivilized tribes.

A grand celebration, or the Feast of the Dead, was solemnly convoked. Not only the remains of those whose bodies had been *scaffolded*, but of all who had died on a journey, or on the war-path, and been temporarily buried, were now gathered together and interred in one common sepulchre with special marks of regard.
D. Wilson, Prehistoric Man, xxi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scaffoldage (skaf'ōl-dāj), *n.* [= F. *échafaudage*; as *scaffold* + *-age.*] A scaffold; a stage; the timberwork of a stage; scaffolding.

'Twixt his stretch'd footing and the *scaffoldage*.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 156.

scaffold-bracket (skaf'ōld-brak'et), *n.* A plate fitted with claws devised to hold firmly to a shingled roof to afford support to scaffolding.

scaffolder† (skaf'ōl-dėr), *n.* [< *scaffold* + *-er*[1].] A spectator in the gallery of a theater; one of the "gods."

He ravishes the gazing *scaffolders*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. iii. 28.

scaffolding (skaf'ōl-ding), *n.* [< *scaffold* + *-ing*[1].] 1. A frame or structure for temporary support in an elevated place; in *building*, a temporary combination of timberwork consisting of upright poles and horizontal pieces, on which are laid boards for supporting the builders when carrying up the different stages or floors of a building, or plasterers when executing their work in the interior of houses. The scaffolding is struck or removed as soon as it has answered its purpose. See cut under *putlog.*

This was but as the *Scaffolding* of a new edifice, which for the time must board, and overlooke the highest battlements. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. Materials for scaffolds. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Figuratively, any sustaining part; a frame or framework, as the skeleton; especially, in *embryol.*, a temporary formation of hard parts to be replaced by or modified into a permanent structure: as, the *scaffolding* of an embryonic skull.

Sickness, contributing no less than old age to the shaking down this *scaffolding* of the body, may discover the inward structure. *Pope.*

4. In *metal.*, the formation of a scaffold; an engorgement. See *scaffold*, 7.

scaffolding-pole (skaf'ōl-ding-pōl), *n.* In *building*, one of the vertical poles which support the putlogs and boards of a scaffold. *E. H. Knight.*

scaff-raff (skaf'raf), *n.* [A loose compound, as if < *scaff* + *raff.* Cf. *riffraff*, *ruffscuff.*] Refuse; riffraff; rabble. Also *scaff and raff.* [Scotch.]

We wadna turn back, no for half a dizzen o' yon *scaff-raff*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxv.

Sitting there birling at your poor uncle's cost, nae doubt, wi' a' the *scaff and raff* o' the water side, till sun-down.
Scott, Old Mortality, v.

scaglia (skal'yä), *n.* [It., a scale, a chip of stone, etc.: see *scale*[1].] The local name in parts of the Italian Alps of a limestone of various colors, and of different geological ages. The typical scaglia is a reddish argillaceous limestone with a decidedly conchoidal fracture. This rock is of Jurassic age; but there is an upper scaglia which is of the age of the Upper Cretaceous.

scagliola (skal-yō'lä), *n.* [Also *scaliola*; < It. *scagliuola*, dim. of *scaglia*, a scale: see *scale*[1].] In *arch.*, an Italian process for imitating stone, used for enriching columns and internal walls of buildings. It is an application of stucco consisting essentially of a mixture of plaster with glue. The plaster employed must be as pure and white as possible. Various colors are given to it by a mixture of metallic oxids. To

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imitate different kinds of marble, the colors are mixed with the paste. Breccias are imitated by introducing fragments of colored stucco; granites and porphyries in the same way, and also by cutting into the stucco and filling the cavities with a paste having the color of the crystals it is desired to imitate. Sometimes the stucco is put upon the wall with a brush, as many as twenty coats being applied. It is then roughly polished, and the cavities and defective places filled up; and this is done over and over, until the surface has attained the desired perfection; a finer polish is then given.

So was [thrown open] the double door of the entrance-hall, letting in the warm light on the *scagliola* pillars, the marble statues, and the broad stone staircase, with its matting worn into large holes. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, i.

scaith (skāth), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *scathe*.

scaithless (skāth'les), *a.* A Scotch spelling of *scatheless*.

scala (skā'lä), *n.* [L., a ladder, a flight of steps: see *scale*[3].] 1. In *surg.*, an instrument for reducing dislocations.—2. Pl. *scalæ* (-lē). In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, one of three cavities of the cochlea, in man and other mammals winding spirally around the modiolus or columella of the ear, as a spiral staircase winds around the newel: in lower vertebrates much simplified.—3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, an old generic name of wentletraps: same as *Scalaria*. *Klein*, 1753.—**Scala media**, the middle passage of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the scala vestibuli by the membrane of Reissner and from the scala tympani by the basilar membrane, and containing upon its floor the organ of Corti. It terminates at both apex and base in a blind pointed extremity, but is continuous through the canalis reuniens, near its basal extremity, with the saccule of the vestibule. Also called *canalis membranaceus* and *cochlear duct* or *canal of the cochlea*; the latter two terms, however, are sometimes restricted to mean respectively the passage between the tectorial membrane and the basilar membrane and the one between the tectorial membrane and the membrane of Reissner.—**Scala tympani**, that part of the spiral canal of the cochlea which is on the under side of the spiral lamina, and is separated from the scala media by the basilar membrane. It communicates with the scala vestibuli at the apex of the modiolus, and is separated from the tympanum, in the recent state, by the membrane covering the fenestra rotunda.—**Scala vestibuli**, one of the three passages of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the cochlear canal by the membrane of Reissner. It begins at the vestibule, and communicates at the apex of the modiolus with the scala tympani. Also called *vestibular passage*.

scalable (skā'la-bl), *a.* [< *scale*[3] + *-able*.] Capable of being scaled, in any sense of that word. Also spelled *scaleable*.

By peep of day, Monsieur Didum was about the walls of Wesel, and, finding the ditch dry and the rampart *scaleable*, entered. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 27.

scalade† (skā-lād'), *n.* [Also *scalado* (after It. or Sp.); < OF. *escalade*, F. *escalade*, < It. *scalata* (= Sp. Pg. *escalada*), a scaling with ladders, < *scalare*, scale: see *scale*[3], *v.* Doublet of *escalade*.] An assault on a fortified place in which the soldiers enter by means of ladders; an escalade.

The nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes.
Arbuthnot, Hist. John Bull.

While we hold parley here,
Raise your *scalado* on the other side;
But, enter'd, wreak your sufferings.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

We understood for certain afterward that Monsieur La Tour's fort was taken by assault and *scalado*.
Winthrop, Hist. New Eng., II. 291.

scalar (skā'lär), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps, < *scala*, *scalæ*, a ladder, flight of steps: see *scale*[3]. Cf. *scalary*.] **I.** *n.* In quaternions, a real number, positive or negative, integral, fractional, or surd: but some writers lately extend the meaning so as to include imaginaries. Sir W. R. Hamilton introduced the word with the meaning "a real number"; and it tends to confuse the subject to use a word needed for one purpose to signify something else for which no new word is needed.—**Scalar of a quaternion**, a scalar which, being subtracted from the quaternion, leaves a vector as the remainder.

II. *a.* Of the nature of a scalar.—**Scalar function.** See *function*.—**Scalar operation**, an operation which, performed upon a scalar, gives a scalar.—**Scalar quantity.** See *quantity*.

Scalaria (skā-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*.] A genus of holostomous ptenoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scalariidæ*; the ladder-shells or wentletraps. They are marine shells, mostly of warm temperate and tropical seas, turreted and costate, or with many raised cross-ribs at intervals along the whorls. The most celebrated species is *S. pretiosa*, formerly considered rare and bringing a large price. Also *Scala*, *Scalia*, *Scalarius*, *Scalarus*.



Wentletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*).

Scalariacea (skā-lā-ri-ā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scalaria* + *-acea*.] Same as *Scalariidæ*.

scalarian (skā-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scalaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Scalaria* or the *Scalariidæ*.

II. *n.* A species of *Scalaria*.

Scalaridæ (skā-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scalariidæ*.

scalariform (skā-lar'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalaria*, a flight of steps (neut. pl. of *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, noting the venules or small cross-veins of an insect's wings when they are perpendicular to the longitudinal veins and placed at regular distances, like the rounds of a ladder. (*b*) In *bot.*, noting cells or vessels in which the walls are thickened in such a way as to form transverse ridges. These ridges, or alternating thick and thin places, follow each other with as much regularity as the rounds of a ladder.

2. In *conch.*, resembling or related to *Scalaria*; scalarian.—**Scalariform conjugation**, in fresh-water algæ, conjugation between several cells of two different filaments, when the two lie very near one another side by side. Each cell of each filament sends out a short protuberance on the side facing the other filament. When these protuberances meet, the cell-wall becomes absorbed at the extremity of each, and an open tube is thus formed. It is the ordinary mode of conjugation in the *Mesocarpaceæ*.—**Scalariform vessels**, vessels in which the walls are thickened in a scalariform manner. They are especially abundant in ferns.

Scalariidæ (skal-ą-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scalaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of ptenoglossate gastropods whose type genus is *Scalaria*; the wentletraps. The animal has elongated tentacles, with eyes near their external base, a single gill, and many unciform or aciculate teeth in each cross-row on the radula; the shell is turreted, with the aperture entire and subcircular. The species are numerous, especially in warm seas. Also *Scaliidæ*, *Scalariacea*, *Scalaridæ*. See cut under *Scalaria*.

scalary (skā'la-ri), *a.* [< L. *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*.] Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Rare.]

Certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

scalawag, scallawag (skal'ą-wag), *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *Scalloway*, orig. applied to the diminutive cattle imported from Shetland, of which *Scalloway* was the former capital. Cf. *sheltie*, a diminutive horse from Shetland. For the application of the word *scalawag*, an inferior or worthless animal, to a worthless man, cf. *rascal* and *runt* in similar uses.] 1. An under-sized, scraggy, or ill-fed animal of little value.

The truth is that the number of miserable "*scallawags*" is so great that . . . they tend to drag down all above themselves to their own level.
New York Tribune (Cattle Report), Oct. 24, 1854.

2. A worthless, good-for-nothing, or contemptible fellow; a scamp; a scapegrace. The word was used in the southern United States, during the period of reconstruction (1865 to 1870 and later), in an almost specific sense, being opprobriously applied by the opponents of the Republican party to native Southerners who acted with that party, as distinguished from *carpet-bagger*, a Republican of Northern origin. [U. S.]

You good-for-nothin' young *scalawag*.
Haliburton (Sam Slick), Human Nature. (*Bartlett.*)

I don't know that he's much worth the saving. He looks a regular *scalawag*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 117.

scald[1] (skâld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scalded* (formerly or dial. also *scalt*), ppr. *scalding*. [< ME. *scalden*, *schalden*, *scolden*, scald, burn (with hot liquid or with a hot iron), = Icel. *skālda* = Norw. *skaalda* = Sw. *skålla* = Dan. *skolde*, scald, < OF. *escalder*, *eschauder*, F. *échauder* = Sp. Pg. *escaldar* = It. *scaldare*, heat with hot water, scald, < LL. *excaldare*, wash in hot water, < L. *ex-*, out, thoroughly, + *caldus*, contr. of *calidus*, hot, < *calere*, be hot: see *calid*, *caldron*, etc., and cf. *chafe*, ult. from the same L. verb.] 1. To burn or affect painfully with or as with a hot or boiling liquid or with steam: formerly used also of burning with a hot iron.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 49.

Thick flow'd their tears, but mocked them the more,
And only *scalt* their cheeks which flam'd before.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 41.

Close to Earth his Face,
Scalding with Tears th' already faded Grass.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To cook slightly by exposure for a short time to steam or to hot water or some other heated liquid: as, to *scald* milk.—3. To subject to the action of boiling water for the purpose of cleansing thoroughly: as, to *scald* a tub.

Take chekyns, *scalde* hom fayre and clene.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 22.

To *scald* hogs and take of their haire, glabrare sues.
Baret.

She 's e'en setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 71.

scald[1] (skâld), *n.* [< *scald*[1], *v.*] A burn or injury to the skin and flesh by a hot liquid or vapor.=**Syn.** *Burn*, *Scald*. See *burn*[1].

scald[2] (skâld), *n.* [An erroneous form of *scall*, apparently due to confusion with *scald*[2], *a.*] Scab; scall; scurf on the head.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honorable eld,
Was overgrowne with scurfe and filthy *scald*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

Blanch swears her husband 's lovely, when a *scald*
Has blear'd his eyes. *Herrick*, Upon Blanch.

scald[2], *a.* See *scalled*.

scald[3], **skald**[2] (skald or skâld), *n.* [< ME. *scald*, *scalde*, *scawde* (= G. *skalde* = Sw. *skald* = Dan. *skjald*), < Icel. *skāld*, a poet, the accepted word for 'poet,' but prob. orig. or later used in a depreciative sense (as indicated by the derived *skāldi*, a poetaster, a vagrant verse-maker, *skāldfífl*, a poetaster; cf. *skálda*, make verses (used in depreciation), *leir-skāld*, a poetaster (*leir*, clay), *skāldskapr*, a libel in verse, also (in a good sense) poetry, etc., *skældinn*, libelous, etc.). According to Skeat, perhaps orig. 'loud talker,' < *skjalla* (pret. *skall*) (= Sw. *skalla* = G. *schallen*), resound; akin to *scold*: see *scold*. According to Cleasby and Vigfusson, the name has reference to libels and imprecations which were in the heathen age scratched on poles; cf. *skālda* (= OHG. *scalta*, MHG. *schalte*), a pole, *skāldstöng*, also *nīdhstöng* (*nīdh*, a libel), a pole with imprecations and charms scratched on it.] An ancient Scandinavian poet; one who composed poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and recited and sang them on public occasions. The scalds of the Norsemen answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts.

So proudly the *Scalds* raise their voices of triumph,
As the Northmen ride over the broad-bosomed billow.
W. Motherwell, Battle-flag of Sigurd.

I heard his *scalds* strike up triumphantly
Some song that told not of the weary sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 18.

scald[4] (skâld), *v.* A Scotch form of *scold*.

scald[5] (skâld), *n.* [Short for *scaldweed*.] A European dodder, *Cuscuta Europæa*. Also *scaldweed*. [Prov. Eng.]

scaldabanco†, *n.* [< It. *scaldabanco*, "one that keepes a seate warme, but ironically spoken of idle lecture[r]s that possesse a pewe in the schooles or pulpet in churches and baffle out they know not what; also a hot-headed puritane" (Florio, 1611); < *scaldare*, heat, warm, + *banco*, bench: see *scald*[1] and *bank*[2]. The allusion in *mountebank* and *saltimbanco* is different.] A hot declaimer.

The Presbyterians, those *Scalda-bancos* or hot declamers, had wrought a great distast in the Commons at the king.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 182. (*Davies.*)

scaldberry (skâld'ber'i), *n.* The European blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, which was once reputed to give children scald-head.

scalder[1] (skâl'dėr), *n.* [< *scald*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scalds (meat, vessels, etc.).

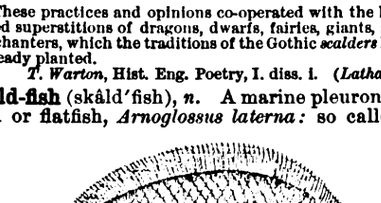
Or Ralph there, with his scullion-boys and *scalders*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, ii. 3.

2. A pot or vessel for scalding: as, a milk-*scalder*.

scalder[2]† (skal'dėr or skâl'dėr), *n.* An erroneous form of *scald*[3].

These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic *scalders* had already planted.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. diss. i. (*Latham.*)

scald-fish (skâld'fish), *n.* A marine pleuronectid or flatfish, *Arnoglossus laterna*: so called,



Scald-fish (*Arnoglossus laterna*).

it is said, from its appearance of having been dipped in scalding water. *Day.*

scald-head (skâld'hed), *n.* [< *scald*[2], *scalled*, + *head*.] A vague term in vulgar use for tinea favosa, and other affections of the scalp which superficially resemble it.

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Mean of stature he [Mahomet] was, and evill proportioned; having ever a *scald-head*, which made him wear a white shash continually. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 42.

scaldic (skal'- or skâl'dik), *a.* [< *scald*[3] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.

scalding (skâl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scald*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of burning with hot liquid or with steam.—2. *pl.* Things scalded or boiled, especially while still scalding hot.

Immediately the boy belonging to our mess ran to the locker, from whence he carried off a large wooden platter, and in a few minutes returned with it full of boiled peas, crying *Scaldings* all the way as he came.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxv. (*Davies.*)

scaldino (skâl-dē'nō), *n.* [It., < *scaldare*, heat: see *scald*[1].] A small covered brazier of glazed earthenware, used in Italy.



Old Venetian Scaldino.

A man who had lived for forty years in the pungent atmosphere of an air-tight stove, succeeding a quarter of a century of roaring hearth fires, contented himself with the spare heat of a *scaldino*, which he held his clasped hands over in the very Italian manner.
W. D. Howells, Indian Summer, xi.

An aged crone with a *scaldino* in her lap, a tattered shawl over her head, and an outstretched, skinny palm, guards the portal of every sanctuary.
The Century, XXX. 208.

scaldrag† (skâld'rag), *n.* [< *scald*[1], *v.*, + obj. *rag*[1].] One who scalds or boils rags; a scalder: a nickname for a dyer.

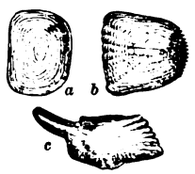
For to be a laundres imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to cal a justice of the peace a beadle, a dyer a *scaldragge*, or a fishmonger a seller of gubbins.
John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 165. (*Halliwell.*)

scaldweed (skâld'wēd), *n.* Same as *scald*[5].

scale[1] (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scale*, also assibilated *shale*, *schale*, < AS. *scealu*, *sceale*, a scale, husk, = MD. *schaele*, D. *schaal*, a scale, husk, = MLG. *schale* = OHG. *scala* (*ă* or *ā*), MHG. *schale*, *schal* (*ă* or *ā*), G. *schale*, a shell, husk, scale, = Dan. *skal*, shell, peel, rind, *skæl*, the scale of a fish, = Sw. *skal*, a shell, peel, rind, = Goth. *skalja*, a tile; cf. OF. *escale*, F. *écale*, *écaille* = It. *scaglia*, a shell, scale (< OHG.); akin to AS. *scāle*, *scălle*, MHG. *scale*, *scole*, E. *scale*, etc., a bowl, dish of a balance, etc. (see *scale*[2]), to AS. *scyll*, *scell*, E. *shell*, etc. (see *shell*), to G. *scholle*, a flake (of ice), a clod, etc.; < Teut. √**skal*, **skel*, separate, split; cf. OBulg. *skolĭka*, a mussel (*-shell*), Russ. *skala*, bark, shell, Lith. *skelti*, split, etc. From the same root are ult. E. *scale*[2], *shale*[1] (a doublet of *scale*[1]), *shale*[2], *shell*, *scall*, *scalp*[1], *scallop* = *scollop*, *scull*[1] = *skull*[1], *scull*[2] = *skull*[2], *skill*, etc., *skoal* (a doublet of *scale*[2]), etc., and prob. the first element in *scabbard*[1]. Cf. *scale*[1], *v.*] 1. A husk, shell, pod, or other thin covering of a seed or fruit, as of the bean.—2. In *bot.*, a small rudimentary or thin scarious body, usually a metamorphosed leaf, scale-like in form and often in arrangement, constituting the covering of the leaf-buds of deciduous trees in cold climates, the involucre of the *Compositæ*, the bracts of the catkin, the imbricated and thickened leaves which constitute the bulb, and the like. Also applied in the *Coniferæ* to the leaves or bracts of the cone, and to the chaff on the stems of ferns. See also cuts under *imbricate* and *rosin-plant*.—3. In *zoöl.*, an epidermal or exoskeletal structure that is thin, flat, hard or dry, and of some definite extent; a piece of cuticle that is squamous, scaly, or horny, and does not constitute a hair, a feather, or a horn, hoof, nail, or claw; a squama; a scute; a scutellum. All these structures, however, belong to one class, and there is no absolute distinction. Scales are often of large size and great comparative thickness or solidity, and may be reinforced by bone, in which case they are commonly called *shields* or *plates*. Specifically—(*a*) In *ichth.*, one of the particular modifications of epidermis which collectively form the usual covering, more or less complete, of fishes; a fish-scale. They are of many forms and sizes, but have been sometimes considered under the four heads of *cycloid*, *ctenoid*, *ganoid*, and *placoid*, and fishes have been classified accordingly, as by Agassiz. (See *cycloid*, etc.) They are developed on the inner side of the general epidermis, but vary greatly in form and other characteristics. In most living fishes they are expanded horny lamellæ, and imbricated, the posterior edges of one transverse row overlapping adjacent parts of the succeeding row. Growth takes place from a central, subcentral, or posterior nucleus by increase at the periphery. Generally the anterior part, or base of insertion, is provided with striæ or grooves diverging backward. (1) In numerous fishes growth takes place in layers and at the posterior edges as much as at the anterior, and there are no teeth or denticles at the posterior margin: such are called *cycloid* scales. (2) When the posterior margin is beset with denticles, a *ctenoid* scale is the result. When vestiges of such teeth or denticles are retained on the surface between the nucleus and the posterior margin, the surface is to that extent *muricated*. In other forms the growth is almost entirely sideways and forward, and the nucleus is consequently near the posterior edge. (3) Still other fishes have a hard enameled surface to the scale, which is generally of a rhomboidal form, and such a scale is called *ganoid*; but few modern fishes are thus armed, though scales of this kind were developed by numerous extinct forms. (4) When the scales are very small, or represented by ossified papillæ of the cutis, they are called *placoid*; such are found in most of the sharks. Between these various types there are gradations, and there are also numerous modifications in other directions. The presence or absence of scales becomes also of slight systematic importance in some groups, and the same family may contain species with a scaleless body and others with scales of the ctenoid and cycloid types. The scales of various fishes, as the sheepshead, mullet, and drum, are used in the manufacture of ornamental work, as mock jewelry, flower-sprays, etc. Pearl-white or essence d'Orient, used in making artificial pearls, is prepared from the scales of *Alburnus lucidus* and other cyprinoid fishes. (*b*) In *herpet.*, one of the cuticular structures which form the usual covering of reptiles proper, as distinguished from amphibians, as a snake or lizard. These scales are commonly small, and are distinguished from the special *shields* or *plates* which cover the head, and the large specialized *gastrosteges* or *urosteges* of the under parts, as of a serpent. They are usually arranged in definite rows or series, and are also called *scutes* or *scutella*. In the *Chelonia* or turtles one of the thin plates of tortoise-shell which cover the carapace is a scale. See *tortoise-shell*. (*c*) In *ornith.*: (1) A reduced feather, lacking locked barbs, and with flattened stem: as, the *scales* of a penguin. (2) A feather with metallic luster or iridescence, as those on the throat of a humming-bird. (3) A nasal opercle; a naricorn: as, the nasal *scale*. (4) One of the large regular divisions of the tarsal envelop: a scutellum: the smaller or irregular pieces being usually called *plates*. (*d*) In *mammal.*, one of the cuticular plates which may replace hairs on much of the body: as, the *scales* of a pangolin.



a, the scale-like leaves of the stem of *Lathræa Squamaria*; *b*, the cone with the scales of *Cupressus sempervirens*; *c*, the imbricate scale-like bracts of the spike of *Cyperus badius*.



a, Cycloid Scale of *Caranx*, enlarged. *b*, Ctenoid Scale of *Lepomis*, enlarged. *c*, Ganoid Scale of *Lepidosteus tristœchus*, three fifths natural size.

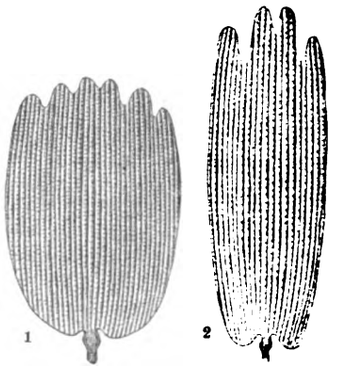


Placoid Scales of a Shark (*Odontaspis littoralis*).

4. Something like or likened to a scale; something desquamated or exfoliated; a flake; a shell; a scab.

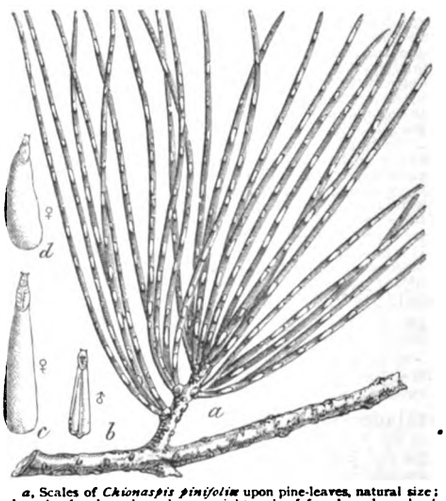
In the spiritual conflict of S. Pauls conversion there fell *scales* from his eyes that were not perceav'd before.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 7.

Specifically—(*a*) A thin plate of bone; a scale-like or shell-like bone: as, the human lacrymal bone is a mere *scale*; the squamosal is a thin *scale* of bone. (*b*) A part of the periostracum, or epidermal covering of the shell of a mollusk. (*c*) One of the broad flat structures, or hemielytra, which cover some annelids, as the scalebacks, with a kind of defensive armor. (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) One of the minute structures which constitute the covering of the wings of lepidopterous insects, as the furriness of a butterfly or moth. These are modified hairs which when well developed are thin, flat plates, pointed at the end where they are attached to the surface and generally divided into a number of long teeth at the other end; they are set in rows overlapping each other slightly, like tiles or shingles on a roof. These scales are ornamented with microscopic lines, and are of various and often very bright colors. By covering the transparent membrane of the wings they form the beautiful patterns much admired in these insects. See cut in next column, and cut under *Lepidoptera*. (2) One of the plates, somewhat similar to those on a butterfly's wing, covering the bodies of most *Thysanura* (*Lepismatidæ*, *Poduridæ*). (3) One of the little flakes which, scattered singly or close together, so as to cover the whole surface in a uniform manner, ornament the bodies and



Scales from Wing of Butterfly (*Vanessa antiopa*), highly magnified. 1, from border of anterior wing, above; 2, from border of anterior wing, below.

wing-covers of many beetles, especially species of *Curculionidæ*. These scales are frequently mingled with hairs; they are often metallic and very beautifully colored. (4) One of the rudimentary wings of some insects, as fleas, or some similar process or formation on the thorax: as, the covering *scale*, the operculum or tegula of various insects. See *tegula*. (5) The shield covering the body of most female scale-insects (*Coccidæ*), and subsequently, when the insect dies and shrivels up, serving to protect the



a, Scales of *Chionaspis pinifoliæ* upon pine-leaves, natural size; *b*, scale of male, enlarged; *c*, straight scale of female, enlarged; *d*, curved scale of female, enlarged.

eggs and young which are concealed beneath it. (See accompanying cut.) It is formed either by an exudation from the body of the female, or by her cast-off larva-skins cemented together. Hence—(6) A coccid; a scale-insect: as, the barnacle *scale*, *Ceroplastes cirripediformis*, common in Florida. See cuts under *coccus*, *cochineal*, and *scale-insect*. (7) A vertical dilatation of the petiole of the abdomen, found in some ants. Also called *nodus* or *node*. (*e*) One of the large hard scabs which form in some diseases of the human skin. (*f*) One of the metal plates which form the sides of the frame of a pocket-knife, and to which the outer part, of ivory or other material, is riveted. (*g*) The crust of oxid formed on the surface of a metal heated with exposure to the air: used chiefly with reference to iron, as in the terms *mill-scale*, *hammer-scale*, etc.—**Black scale**, *Lecanium oleæ*, which feeds on the olive, oleander, citron, etc. It originated in Europe, but is now found in California and Australia. [California.]—**Chaff scale**, *Parlatoria pergandei*, an enemy of the orange and lemon. [Florida.]—**Cottony maple-scale**. See *Pulvinaria*.—**Flat scale**, *Lecanium hesperidum*, a common greenhouse pest on many plants in all parts of the world.—**Fluted scale**. See *cushion-scale*.—**Long scale**, *Mytilaspis gloveri*, a pest of citrus-plants, common to southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—**Mining scale**, *Chionaspis biclavis*, which burrows beneath the epidermal layer of leaves and twigs of various tropical plants.—**Oleander scale**, *Aspidiotus nerii*, a cosmopolitan enemy of the oleander.—**Pine-leaf scale**, *Chionaspis pinifoliæ*. See figure above.—**Purple scale**, *Mytilaspis citricola*, a pest of citrus-plants in southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—**Quince scale**, *Aspidiotus cydoniæ*, which infests the quince in Florida.—**Red scale**, *Aonidia aurantii*, a cosmopolitan enemy of the orange.—**Rose scale**, *Diaspis rosæ*.—**San José scale**, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, infesting the apple and pear on the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Scales scaled**. See *scaled*.—**Scurfy scale**, *Chionaspis furfurus*, a common pest of the apple in the United States.—**White scale**. Same as *cushion-scale*.—**Willow scale**, *Chionaspis salicis*, the common white-willow bark-louse of Europe and North America.

scale[1] (skāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scaled*, ppr. *scaling*. [Formerly also *skale* (Sc. *skail*); < ME. *scalen*, *schalen* = OHG. *skelen*, MHG. *scheln*, G. *schälen*, shell, = Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, shell, hull (cf. D. *schillen*, pare, peel); from the noun, but in the mere sense 'separate' prob. in part a secondary form (as if a var. of *skill*, *v.*) of the

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primitive verb, Teut. √*skal*, *skel*, separate: see *scale*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of scales, as a fish.

Scalyn fysche. Exquamo, squamo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

Our American neighbors neither allow set-nets, or drift-nets, on their shores, as they say nets break up the schulls of herring, and destroy them by *scaling* — that is, rubbing off their scales, when they are in a large body. *Perley.*

2. To peel; husk; shell: as, to *scale* almonds. —**3.** To pare down or off; shave or reduce, as a surface.

If all the mountains and hills were *scaled* and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, I. 7.

4. In *metal.*, to get rid of the scale or film of oxid formed on the surface of (a metal), as of iron plates, in order to obtain a clean surface for tinning.—**5.** To clean (the inside of a cannon) by firing off a small quantity of powder.

The two large guns on the after tower were first *scaled* with light blank charges. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8695.

6. To cause to separate; disperse; scatter: as, to *scale* a crowd.

Ah, sirrah, now the hugy heaps of cares that lodgèd in my mind
Are *scalèd* from their nestling-place, and pleasures passage find.
For that, as well as Clyomon, Clamydes broke his day.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

7. To spill: as, to *scale* salt; to *scale* water.—**8.** To spread, as manure or some loose substance. [In the last three senses obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate and come off in thin layers or laminæ; become reduced by the separation or loss of surface scales or flakes.

The creatures that cast their skin are the snake, the viper. . . . Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab. . . . The old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 732.

The pillar [Pompey's] is well preserved, except that it has *scaled* away a very little to the south.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 8.

2. To separate; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

They would no longer abide, but *scaled*, & departed awale. *Holinshed*, Chron., III. 499.

See how they *scale*, and turn their tail,
And rin to flail and plow, man.
The Battle of Sheriff-Muir, st. 5.

scale[2] (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scole*; < ME. *scale*, *skale*, also assibilated *schale*, also (with reg. change of long *ā*) *scoale*, *scole*, < AS. *scāle* (pl. *sceāla*) (*scāle*?), a bowl, a dish of a balance, = OS. *scāla* (*scāla*?), a bowl (to drink from), = North Fries. *skal*, head(-pan) of a testaceous animal, Fries. *skeel*, a pot, = MD. *schalle*, D. *schaal* = MLG. *schale*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = OHG. *scāla* (*scāla*?), MHG. *schale*, *schal*, G. *schale*, a bowl, dish, cup, = Icel. *skāl*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skaal*, a bowl, cup (whence E. *skoal*, q. v.); akin to AS. *scealu*, *sceale*, a scale, shell, etc., E. *scale*[1], and to AS. *scyll*, *scell*, etc., shell, E. *shell*: see *scale*[1], *shell*, *scull*[1], *skull*[1], *scull*[2], *skull*[2], etc. The forms have been more or less confused with those of *scale*[1], and the distinction of quantity (*ā* and *ă*) is in the early forms more or less uncertain.] **1†.** A bowl; a cup.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a *scole*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1145.

2. The bowl or dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself, or the whole instrument: as, to turn the *scale:* generally used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

They buy and sell not with golde, but siluer, and that not coined, but euery one hath his *scoles* with him to the Market to weigh his siluer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 438.

I am one of those indifferent Men that would have the *Scales* of Power in Europe kept even.
Howell, Letters, ii. 43.

Long time in even *scale*
The battle hung. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 245.

3. *pl.* [*cap.*] The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.—**Beam and scales**, a balance.—**Even scales**, scales in which the beam is suspended at the midpoint of its length, so that the poise and the object balanced must be of the same weight.—**Pig-metal scales.** See *pig-metal.*—**Registering scale**, a weighing-scale in which pressure on a stud causes the weight of the object in the scale to be recorded on a card. *E. H. Knight.* (See also *platform-scale.*)

scale[2] (skāl), *v. t.* [< *scale*[2], *n.*] **1.** To weigh in or as in scales; measure; compare; estimate.

You have found,
Scaling his present bearing with his past,
That he 's your fixed enemy. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 257.

"Well," says old Bitters, "I expect I can *scale* a fair load of wood with e'er a man." *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To weigh; have a weight of: as, the fish *scaled* seven pounds. [Colloq.]—**3.** To make of the proper or exact weight: as, a *scaled* pottle of wine. [Colloq. or trade use.]

It is kneaded, allowed to stand an hour, and *scaled* into loaves, and baked, the oven being at 400° Fah. to 450° Fah.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 140.

Scaled herring, a smoked herring of the best quality. It must be 7 inches long, and fat.—**Scaling off**, in *breadmaking*, the process of cutting off masses of dough and bringing them to proper weight.

scale[3] (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scale*, *skale* = OF. *eschiel*, *sequele*, F. *échelle*, a ladder, = Sp. Pg. *escala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, = It. *scala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, < L. *scāla*, usually in pl. *scālæ*, a flight of steps, stairs, a staircase, a ladder, for **scandla*, < *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, *ascend*, *descend*, etc. From the L. *scāla* are also ult. E. *scalade*, *escalade*, *eschelon*, etc. In def. 7 the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A ladder; a flight of steps; anything by means of which one may ascend.

All true and fruitful natural philosophy hath a double *scale* or ladder, ascendent and descendent.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 156.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; . . . is the *scale*
By which to heavenly love thou mayst ascend.
Milton, P. L., viii. 591.

One still sees, on the bendings of these mountains, the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs, by which they used to ascend them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 445).

2. A series of marks laid down at determinate distances along a line, for purposes of measurement and computation; also, the rule upon which one or more such series are laid down.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A definite and standard series of tones within some large limiting interval, like an octave, selected for artistic purposes. The first step toward an artistic system of tones is the adoption of some interval for the division of the infinite possible range of tones into convenient sections of equal length. In Greek music, this unit of division was originally the tetrachord; in medieval music, the hexachord; and in modern music, the octave, though the octave is more or less recognized in all systems. Within the tetrachord, hexachord, or octave various scales are possible. (See *tetrachord* and *hexachord.*) The abstract method whereby the octave is divided and the succession of tones ordered within it is properly called a *mode;* but when a mode is applied at some given pitch the concrete result is called a *key* or *scale* (though *mode* and *scale* are often used interchangeably in the abstract sense). A scale is distinguished from a key in that it is used simply of the tones of the key when arranged in order of pitch. The successive tones of a scale are called *degrees;* they are usually numbered from below upward. The first tone or starting-tone is called the *key-note* or *key-tone.* The historic process of scale-invention is, of course, unconscious. The selection of tones seems to be controlled primarily by an instinctive perception of their harmonic relations to the starting-tone and to each other, though limited and modified by a desire to secure an even melodic succession without too short intervals. When the smallest interval allowed is the whole step or major second, five-toned or pentatonic scales are produced, such as are used among the Chinese, in the older music of various Celtic nations, and by certain semi-civilized peoples. When the half-step or semitone is tolerated, seven-toned or heptatonic scales are produced, as in the later Greek and all modern systems. When smaller intervals than the semitone are admitted, scales of more than seven tones are produced, as among the Hindus, the Persians, and other Orientals. In modern European music two chief forms of scale are used, the *major* and the *minor*, the latter having three varieties. (See *mode*[1], 7 (*a*) (3).) Both forms are termed *diatonic.* When, for purposes of modulation or of melodic variety, other intermediate tones are added, they are called *chromatic tones*, and a scale in which all the longer steps of a diatonic scale are divided by such intermediate tones is a *chromatic scale*, containing eleven tones in all. (See *chromatic.*) Properly an upward chromatic scale for melodic purposes differs from a downward, but on the keyboard they are assumed to be equivalent. In written music, a scale noted in both sharps and flats, so as to include the nominal constituents of both an upward and a downward chromatic scale, is called an *enharmonic scale.* A chromatic scale for harmonic purposes includes, in addition to the tones of the usual diatonic major scale, a minor second, a minor third, an augmented fourth, a minor sixth, and a minor seventh. When a scale of either kind is made up of tones having exact harmonic relations with the key-note, it is called *exact* or *pure;* but the compromise construction of the keyboard reduces all scales to an arbitrary form, called *tempered.* In solmization, the tones of a scale are represented by the syllables *do, re, mi*, etc. (See *interval*, *keyboard*, *solmization*, and *temperament.*) (*b*) Any particular scale based upon a given key-note: as, the *scale* of G or of F. Unless otherwise qualified, such a scale is understood to be a major scale. All major scales are essentially similar, except in pitch; all minor scales also. On the keyboard, however, there is considerable mechanical difference on account of the varying succession of the white and black digitals. (See *key*[1], 7.) (*c*) Of a voice or an instrument, same as *compass*, 5. (*d*) In an organ-pipe, the ratio between its width and its length: a broad scale producing full, sonorous tones, as in the open diapason; and a narrow scale, thin, string-like tones, as in the dulciana. The same usage occurs occasionally in connection with other instruments, referring to size in relation to the quality of the tones produced.

4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; gradation.

There is in this universe a stair, or manifest *scale*, of creatures, rising not disorderly, or in confusion, but with a comely method and proportion.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 33.

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being. *Addison.*

In passing down the animal *scale*, the central spot [of the eye] is quickly lost. It exists only in man and the higher monkeys. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 75.

5. A system of proportion by which definite magnitudes represent definite magnitudes, in a sculpture, picture, map, and the like; also, a system of proportion for taxation or other purpose.

He [Governor Van Twiller] conceived every subject on so grand a *scale* that he had not room in his head to turn it over and examine both sides of it.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 149.

6. A system of numeration or numerical notation.—**7.** Any graded system of terms, shades, tints, sounds, etc., by reference to which the degree, intensity, or quality of a phenomenon or sense-perception may be estimated.—**8†.** The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an escalade or scalade.

Others to a city strong
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine
Assaulting. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 656.

Accompaniment of the scale. See *accompaniment.*—**Auxiliary scales, Babylonian scale, binary scale, diagonal scale, dialing scale.** See the adjectives.—**Centigrade scale.** See *thermometer.*—**Character of scales and keys.** See *character.*—**Differential scale,** in *alg.*, the difference between unity and the scale of relation.—**Duodenary, fundamental, harmonic scale.** See the adjectives.—**Effective scale of intercalations.** See *effective.*—**Fahrenheit scale.** See *thermometer.*—**Gunter's scale**, a large plane scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inches broad.—**Magnetic scale.** See *magnetic.*—**Mannheim scale**, an arbitrary scale of four terms, for estimating and recording the force of the wind, adopted by the Mannheim Meteorological Association about 1780, and for a time very widely used by European meteorological observers.—**Mionnet's scale** [from *Mionnet*, the French numismatist, who used it in his "Description de Médailles Antiques," published in 1807], an arbitrary scale often employed by numismatists for measuring coins and medals. Many English numismatists, however, measure by inches and tenths of an inch.—**Octave, plane, proportional scale.** See the adjectives.—**Pentatonic or quinquegrade scale.** See def. 3 (*a*).—**Réaumur's scale.** See *thermometer.*—**Scale of color,** in *art*, the combination of colors used in a design.—**Scale of hardness,** in *mineral.* See *hardness.*—**Scale of relation,** the polynomial obtained by taking the equation of finite differences which subsists between the coefficients of a recurring series, by bringing all the terms to one side by transposition, and by substituting in this expression for the successive coefficients of the series, beginning with the highest involved, the successive powers of *x*.—**Scotch scale**, a form of pentatonic scale found in old Scotch melodies.—**Sliding scale.** See *slide, v. i.*—**Triangular scale**, a rule of triangular section, differently divided on its several edges, so as to afford a choice of scales. It is made either of steel or other metal, or of boxwood, and is used by engineers and draftsmen. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wind-scale**, a number of descriptive terms systematically arranged for use in estimating the force of the wind. Scales of four, six, seven, ten, and twelve terms have been used by different meteorological services. Seamen of all nations have very generally adopted the Beaufort scale, introduced into the British navy by Admiral Beaufort in 1805. This is a scale of twelve terms, as follows: 1, light air; 2, light breeze; 3, gentle breeze; 4, moderate breeze; 5, fresh breeze; 6, strong breeze; 7, moderate gale; 8, fresh gale; 9, strong gale; 10, whole gale; 11, storm; 12, hurricane.

scale[3] (skāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scaled*, ppr. *scaling.* [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scalen* = OF. *escheler*, *escheller* = Sp. Pg. *escalar* = It. *scalare*, < ML. *scalare*, climb by means of a ladder, scale, < L. *scāla*, a ladder: see *scale*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To climb by or as by a ladder; ascend by steps; in general, to clamber up.

Often have I *scaled* the craggie Oke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

My soule with joy shall *scale* the skies.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

Other Captains of the English did yet more, for they *scaled* Belleperche in the Province of Bourbon.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 126.

How they climb, and *scale* the steepy Walls!
Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

2. To draw, project, or make according to scale; represent in true proportions.—**3.** In *lumbering*, to measure (logs), or estimate the amount of (standing timber). [U. S. and Canada.]—**4.** To cut down or decrease proportionally in every part; decrease or reduce according to a fixed scale or proportion: sometimes with *down:* as, to *scale* wages; to *scale* a debt or an appropriation.

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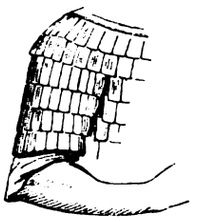
It will require seventeen and one-half years, provided there be no failure of the bills during that period, and that the item be not *scaled down*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXVI. 340.

II. *intrans.* To afford an ascent, as a ladder or stairs; lead up by steps or stairs.

Satan from hence, now on the lower stair
That *scaled* by steps of gold to heaven's gate,
Looks down with wonder. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 541.

scaleable, *a.* See *scalable*.

scale-armor (skāl'är'mor), *n.* Armor consisting of scales of metal or other hard and resistant substances secured to a flexible material, such as leather or linen, so as to lap over one another. It has been used by all armor-wearing nations, but never as the most common style. In Europe it was introduced as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, and was not absolutely relinquished until the fifteenth, but never replaced other kinds or became very common. See *horn-mail*. Also called *plate-mail*.



Scale-armor of the Early Middle Ages. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

scaleback (skāl'bak), *n.* An annelid of the family *Aphroditidæ;* a scaleworm; a kind of marine worm covered with scales or elytra on the back, as a sea-mouse or sea-centiped: as, the scolopendrine *scaleback, Polynoë scolopendrina*. See cut under *Polynoë*.

scale-beam (skāl'bēm), *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

scale-bearer (skāl'bār'ėr), *n.* A hydrozoan of the family *Rhodophysidæ*.

scale-bearing (skāl'bār'ing), *a.* Having on the back a series of scales called *hemielytra:* specifically noting certain marine annelids, the sea-mice or *Aphroditidæ*.

scale-board (skāl'bōrd, often skab'ord), *n.* **1.** A very thin board, such as is used for the back of a picture or a looking-glass.

Pasteboard, millboard, and *scaleboard* were included in the tax. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, II. 78.

2. In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, formerly used around pages of type to aid in getting exact margins and register. Cardboard is now used for this purpose.—**Scale-board plane.** See *plane*[2].

scale-borer (skāl'bōr'ėr), *n.* A machine for removing scale from boiler-tubes.

scale-bug (skāl'bug), *n.* Same as *scale-insect*.

scale-carp (skāl'kärp), *n.* See *carp*[2], 1.

scaled (skāld), *a.* [< ME. *scaled;* < *scale*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having scales, as a fish or reptile; scaly; squamate.—**2.** Having scutella, as a bird's tarsus; scutellate. See cuts under *Goura* and *Guttera*.—**3.** Having color-markings which resemble scales or produce a scaly appearance: as, a *scaled* dove or quail. See cuts under *Scardafella* and *Callipepla*.—**4.** In *entom.*, covered with minute scales, as the wings of butterflies and moths, the bodies of many weevils, etc. See cut under *scale*[1], *n.*—**5.** In *her.*, imbricated; covered with an imbricated pattern. See *escalloped*.—**Scaled pattern,** a pattern made by irregular impressions in the surface, close together, leaving small, rough ridges between them.—**Scales scaled,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a field imbricated, and having every one of the imbrications cusped or lobed with three or more divisions.

scale-degree (skāl'dē-grē'), *n.* See *degree*, 8 (*d*), and *scale*[3], 3 (*a*).

scale-dove (skāl'duv), *n.* An American dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. inca* or *S. squamata*, having the plumage marked as if with scales. *Coues*, 1884. See cut under *Scardafella*.

scale-drake (skāl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*. [Orkneys.]

scale-duck (skāl'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2]. *C. Swainson*, 1885.

scale-feather (skāl'feᵺ'ėr), *n.* A scaly feather. See *scale*[1], *n.*, 3 (*c*), (1) and (2).

scale-fern (skāl'fėrn), *n.* [Also dial. *scalfern;* < *scale*[1] + *fern*[1].] Same as *scaly fern* (which see, under *scaly*).

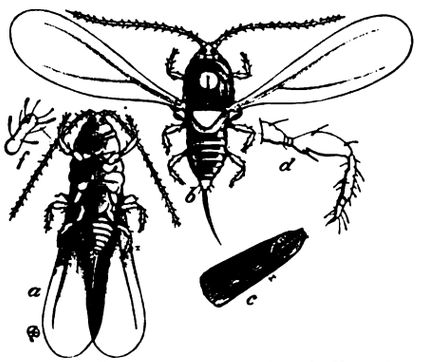
scale-fish (skāl'fish), *n.* **1.** Same as *scabbard-fish*, 1. See *scalefoot*.—**2.** A dry-cured fish, as the haddock, hake, pollack, cusk, or torsk, having much less commercial value than the cod, which is distinguished as *fish*. [A fishmongers' name.]

scalefoot (skāl'fůt), *n.* The scabbard-fish: so called from the reduction of the ventral fins to scale-like appendages, being a translation of the generic name *Lepidopus*. See *scabbard-fish*.

scale-ground (skāl'ground), *n.* Ground ornamented with scalework.

scale-hair (skāl'hār), *n.* In *entom.*, a short, flattened hair, having the form of a scale: applied especially to such hairs clothing the lower surfaces of the tarsi in certain insects.

scale-insect (skāl'in'sekt), *n.* Any insect of the homopterous family *Coccidæ;* a scale: so called from the appearance they present when sticking fast to plants, and from the fact that most of the common forms secrete a large shield-like scale under which they hide and feed. The genera and species are numerous, and all are destructive to vegetation, usually remaining stationary upon the bark and sucking the sap through their slender beaks. *Chionaspis pinifoliæ* is a common species throughout the United States, and infests the different species of *Pinus*. (See cut under *scale*[1], *n.*, 4 (*d*) (5).)



Scale-insect.—Oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple (*Mytilaspis pomorum*); male.

a, ventral view with wings closed; *b*, dorsal view with wings expanded; *c*, scale (line shows natural size); *d*, leg; *f*, antennal joint. (All much enlarged.)

Mytilaspis pomorum is the cosmopolitan oyster-shell bark-louse or scale-insect of the apple, probably originally European, now found in both Americas, Australia, and New Zealand.—**Mealy-winged scale-insects,** the *Aleurodidæ*.

scaleless (skāl'les), *a.* [< *scale*[1] + *-less*.] Having no scales: as, the *scaleless* amphibians; the *scaleless* rhizome of a fern.

scale-louse (skāl'lous), *n.* A scale-insect, especially of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*.

scale-micrometer (skāl'mī-krom'e-tėr), *n.* In a telescope, a graduated scale fixed in the field of view to measure distances between objects; a linear micrometer. *E. H. Knight.*

scale-moss (skāl'môs), *n.* A popular name for certain plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, and especially of the order *Jungermanniaceæ*. They resemble moss, and grow on the trunks of trees, in damp earth, and in similar places, and are so called from the scale-like leaves. See *Jungermannia, Jungermanniaceæ*, and *Hepaticæ*.



Scale-mosses.

1, *Ptilidium ciliare;* 2, *Lophocolea minor*. (Both natural size.)

scalene (skā-lēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *scalene*, F. *scalène* = Sp. *escaleno* = Pg. *escaleno, scaleno* = It. *scaleno,* < L. *scalenus,* < Gr. σκαληνός, uneven, unequal, odd, slanting, scalene, oblique (τρίγωνον σκαληνόν, a scalene triangle); prob. akin to σκολιός, crooked; σκελλός, crooked-legged; σκέλος, a leg.] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *math.*, having three sides unequal: noting a triangle so constructed. A cone or cylinder is also said to be *scalene* when its axis is inclined to its base, but in this case the epithet *oblique* is more frequently used. See also cut under *scalenohedron*.



Scalene Triangle.

2. In *anat.*: (*a*) Obliquely situated and unequal-sided, as a muscle: specifically said of the scaleni. See *scalenus*. (*b*) Pertaining to a scalene muscle.—**Scalene tubercle,** a prominence on the inner border of the first rib for attachment of the scalenus anticus muscle.

II. *n.* **1.** A scalene triangle.—**2.** One of the scalene muscles. See *scalenus*.

scaleni, *n.* Plural of *scalenus*.

scalenohedral (skā-lē-nō-hē'dral), *a.* [< *scalenohedron* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a scalenohedron.

The etchings were of very great beauty and perfection, the outline of the *scalenohedral* cross sections being in almost all cases very distinct and free from distortions of any kind. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIX. 375.

scalenohedron (skā-lē-nō-hē'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκαληνός, uneven, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a twelve-sided form under the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, in which the faces are scalene triangles. It is regarded as a hemihedral form of the double twelve-sided pyramid. See *hemihedral*.



Scalenohedron.

scalenon (skā-lē'non), *a.* [< Gr. σκαληνόν (sc. τρίγωνον), neut. of σκαληνός, scalene: see *scalene, scalenum*.] Scalene.

A triangle . . . must be neither oblique, nor rectangle, neither equilateral, equicrural, nor *scalenon*.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 9.

scalenous (skā-lē'nus), *a.* [< L. *scalenus*, scalene: see *scalene*.] Same as *scalene*.

Scalent (skā'lent), *n.* In *geol.*, the name given by H. D. Rogers to a division of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It forms, with the Premeridian, the upper part of the Upper Silurian, and is the equivalent of the Onondaga shales of the New York Survey.

scalenum (skā-lē'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκαληνόν (sc. τρίγωνον), neut. of σκαληνός, scalene: see *scalene, scalenon*.] A scalene triangle.

Suppose but a man not to have a perfect exact idea of a right angle, a *scalenum*, or trapezium.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 15.

scalenus (skā-lē'nus), *n.*; pl. *scaleni* (-nī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < Gr. σκαληνός, uneven: see *scalene*.] A scalene muscle.—**Scalenus anticus, medius,** and **posticus,** the anterior, middle, and posterior scalene muscles—three muscles in man connecting the transverse processes of the six lower cervical vertebræ with the first and second ribs. They assist in respiration, and belong to the group of muscles called *prevertebral*. Also called respectively *prescalenus, mediscalenus,* and *postscalenus*. See first cut under *muscle*[1].

scale-pattern (skāl'pat'ėrn), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An imbricated pattern.

II. *a.* Imbricated; having a pattern resembling scales: as, a *scale-pattern* tea-cup.

scale-pipette (skāl'pi-pet'), *n.* A tubular pipette with a graduated scale marked on it, for taking up definite quantities of liquid.

scale-quail (skāl'kwāl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*, having scale-like markings of the plumage. *Coues*, 1884. See cut under *Callipepla*.

scaler[1] (skā'lėr), *n.* [< *scale*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who scales fish; distinctively, a person in the act of scaling, or who makes a business of it: used specifically of the scaling of menhaden.—**2.** An instrument resembling a currycomb and usually made of tin, used for removing scales from fish.—**3.** An instrument used by dentists in removing tartar from the teeth.

scaler[2] (skā'lėr), *n.* [< *scale*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who scales or measures logs.

scale-shell (skāl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Leptonidæ*. See cut under *Leptonidæ*.

scale-stone (skāl'stōn), *n.* Tabular spar, or wollastonite.

scaletail (skāl'tāl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*. See *Anomaluridæ*.

The *scale-tails* are unmistakably sciurine.
Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 132.

scale-tailed (skāl'tāld), *a.* Having scales on the under side of the tail: noting the *Anomaluridæ*. *Coues*. See cut under *Anomaluridæ*.

scale-winged (skāl'wingd), *a.* Having the wings covered with minute scales; lepidopterous, as a moth or butterfly: specifically noting the *Lepidoptera*. Also *scaly-winged*. See cuts under *Lepidoptera*, and *scale*[1], *n.*, 4 (*d*) (1).

scalework (skāl'wėrk), *n.* **1.** Objects or parts of objects consisting of scales lapping over one another, as in a kind of armor. See *scale-armor*.—**2.** Imbrication; imbricated ornament.

scaleworm (skāl'wėrm), *n.* A scaleback.

scaliness (skā'li-nes), *n.* Scaly character or condition.

scaling[1] (skā'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scale*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of removing incrustations of salt and other foreign matters from the inner surface of boilers.—**2.** In *metal-working*, the first process in making tin-plate, in which the plates are placed in a bath of dilute muriatic acid and then heated in a scaling-furnace to remove the scale.—**3.** The act or process of removing the scales of fish.

scaling[1] (skā'ling), *a.* Liable to rub the scales off fish, as some nets.

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scaling[2] (skā′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scale*[2], *v.*] The process of adjusting sights to the guns on board of a ship.

scaling-bar (skā′ling-bär), *n.* A bar or rod for removing the incrustation or scale from heating-surfaces, as from the surface of a steam-boiler.

scaling-furnace (skā′ling-fėr′nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace or oven in which plates of iron are heated for the purpose of scaling them, as in the preparation of plates for tinning.

scaling-hammer (skā′ling-ham′ėr), *n.* A hammer for the removal of scale.

scaling-knife (skā′ling-nīf), *n.* A knife used to remove scales from fish. It is sometimes made with a serrated edge.

scaling-ladder (skā′ling-lad′ėr), *n.* 1. A ladder used for the escalade of an enemy's fortress. Besides an ordinary ladder with hooks at the upper end and similar fittings, which is the common kind, scaling-ladders have been made with braces to support them at the proper angle and wheels by which the whole structure was run close up to the walls. They are now used chiefly for descending the height of the counterscarp into the ditch.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ladder having two pointed hooks at the tops of the uprights and two pointed ferrules at the bottom.—3. A firemen's ladder used for scaling buildings. See *ladder*.

scaling-machine (skā′ling-ma-shēn′), *n.* Same as *scaler*, 2.

scaliola, *n.* See *scagliola*.

scall (skâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skall, skal, scaule;* < ME. *skalle, scalle, scalde,* a scab, scabbiness, eruption (generally used of the head), < Icel. *skalli,* a bald head; cf. *sköllōttr,* bald-headed; Sw. *skallig,* bald, lit. having a smooth roundish head, like a shell, < Icel. **skal,* Sw. Dan. *skal,* a husk, shell, pod, = AS. *scealu, sceale,* a shell-husk (cf. F. *tête,* a head, ult. < L. *testa,* a shell): see *scale*[1]. Cf. *scalled.*] 1. A scaly eruption on the skin; scab; scurf; scabbiness.

Under thy longe lockes thou maist have the *scalle,*
But after my making thou write more trewe.
Chaucer, Scrivener, l. 3.

It is a dry *scall,* even a leprosy upon the head.
Lev. xiii. 30.

2. In *mining,* loose ground; rock which easily becomes loosened, on account of its scaly or foliated structure. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**Dry scall,** psoriasis, scabies, and other cutaneous affections.—**Moist scall,** eczema. Compare *scald*[2], *n.*

scall† (skâl), *a.* [Abbr. or misprint of *scalled.*] Mean; paltry.

To be revenge on this same *scall,* scurvy, cogging companion. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., iii. 1. 123.

scallawag, *n.* See *scalawag.*

scalled, scald[2] (skâld), *a.* [< ME. *scalled, skalled;* < *scall* + *-ed*[2]. Prob. in part dependent on the orig. noun, < Sw. Dan. *skal,* etc., shell (see *scale*[1]); cf. Dan. *skaldet,* bald.] 1. Scabby; affected with scald: as, a *scald* head.

With *scaled* browes blake and piled berd.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 627.

If [she have] a fat hand and *scald* nails, let her carve the less, and act in gloves. *B. Jonson,* Epicœne, iv. 1.

Hence—2. Scurvy; mean; paltry; wretched; contemptible.

Would it not grieve a King . . . to have his diadem
Sought for by such *scald* Knaves as love him not?
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 2.

Other news I am aduertised of, that a *scald* trivial lying pamphlet, cald Greens Groatsworth of Wit, is given out to be of my doing.
Nashe, quoted in Int. to Pierce Penilesse, p. xv.

Your gravity once laid
My head and heels together in the dungeon,
For cracking a *scald* officer's crown.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, i. 1.

Scald crow, the hooded crow.

scallion (skal′yon), *n.* [Formerly called, more fully, *scallion onion;* early mod. E. also *skallion, scalion;* < ME. *scalyon, scalone* (also *scalier*) = D. *schalonge* = It. *scalogna* (Florio), *scalogno* = Sp. *ascalonia, escalona,* < L. *Ascalonia cæpa,* ML. *ascalonia,* or *ascalonium* (sc. *allium*), the onion of Ascalon; fem. or neut. of *Ascalonius,* of Ascalon, < *Ascalo(n-),* < Gr. *Ἀσκάλων,* Ascalon in Palestine. Cf. *shallot,* from the same source.] The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum,* especially a variety *majus;* also, the leek, and the common onion when sown thick so as not to form a large bulb.

Ac ich haue porett-plontes perselye and *scalones,*
Chiboles and chiruylles and chiries sam-rede.
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 310.

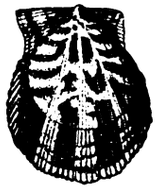
Sivot, a *scallion,* a hollow or vnset Leeke. *Cotgrave.*

Let Peter Onion (by the infernal gods) be turned to a leek, or a *scallion.* *B. Jonson,* Case is Altered, iv. 3.

scallion-faced† (skal′yon-fāst), *a.* Having a mean, scurvy face or appearance.

His father's diet was new cheese and onions, . . . what a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

scallop (skol′- or skal′op), *n.* [Also *scollop,* and formerly *scallup,* early mod. E. *scaloppe* (also in more technical use *escallop, escalop*); < ME. *scalop, skalop,* < OF. *escalope,* a shell, < MD. *schelpe,* D. *schelp* = LG. *schelpe, schulpe,* a shell, esp. a scallop-shell: see *scalp*[1].] 1. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidæ;* any pecten. There are many species, recent and fossil, among them *Pecten maximus,* of great size, and *P. jacobæus,* the St. James's shell. They are used for food and for other purposes. A common scallop of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *P. irradians. P. tenuicostatus* is a large species of the United States, used for food, and its shells for domestic utensils. *Hinnites pusio* is a different style of scallop from these, very prettily marked. See also cut under *Pectinidæ.*


Scallop (*Hinnites pusio*).

Oceanus . . . sits triumphantly in the vast (but queint) shell of a siluer *scollup,* reyning in the heads of two wild sea-horses.
Dekker, London's Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

And luscious '*Scallops* to allure the Tastes
Of rigid Zealots to delicious Fasts.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 417.

2. One of the valves of a scallop or pecten; a scallop-shell, as a utensil; also, a scallop-shell as the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop-shell.*

My palmers hat, my *scallops* shell,
My crosse, my cord, and all, farewell!
Herrick, On Himselfe.

Religion . . . had grown to be with both parties a political badge, as little typical of the inward man as the *scallop* of a pilgrim. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 399.

3. In *her.*, the representation of a scallop.—4. A small shallow pan in which fish, oysters, mince-meat, etc., are cooked, or are finally browned after being cooked. This was originally a large scallop-shell: it sometimes is so still, or is made in the exact form of such a shell.

5. One of a number of small curves resembling segments of circles, cut by way of ornament on the edge of a thing, the whole simulating the outer edge of a scallop-shell.

Bases and buskins cut likewise at the top into siluer *scollups.*
Dekker, London's Tempe (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

6. A lace band or collar scalloped round the edges.

Made myself fine with Capt. Ferrers' lace band, being lothe to wear my own new *scallop,* it is so fine.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 12, 1662.

Scallop budding, in *hort.,* a method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped section of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

scallop (skol′- or skal′op), *v. t.* [Also *scollop* (also in more technical use *escallop*); < *scallop, n.*] 1. To mark or cut the edge of into convex rounded lobes. (*a*) Regularly, as for ornamental purposes. Compare *invected.* (*b*) Irregularly, in a general sense. See the quotation.

Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavish'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And *scollop* every winding shore?
Shenstone, Ode after Sickness.

2. To cook in a scallop; hence, specifically, to prepare by mixing with crumbs, seasoning, and baking until browned on the top: as, to *scallop* fish or meat.

The shell [of the scallop *Pecten maximus*] is often used for *scalloping* oysters. *E. P. Wright,* Anim. Life, p. 555.

scallop-crab (skol′op-krab), *n.* A kind of pea-crab, *Pinnotheres pectinicola,* inhabiting scallops.

scalloped (skol′- or skal′opt), *p. a.* [Also *scolloped;* < *scallop* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with a scallop; made or done with a scallop.—2. Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles.

A wide surbased arch with *scalloped* ornaments.
Gray, To Mason. (*Latham.*)

3. In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

It may be known that Monteth was a gentleman with a *scalloped* coat. *W. King,* Art of Cookery, Letter v.

4. In *bot.*, same as *crenate*[1], 1 (*a*).—5. Cooked in a scallop.—**Scalloped kalanchoe.** See *Kalanchoe,* 1.—**Scalloped oysters,** oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. This was at first literally done in distinct scallop-shells, and afterward in a dish for the purpose called a *scallop.*

scalloped-hazel (skol′opt-hā′zl), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Odontopera bidentata.*

scalloped-hooktip (skol′opt-hůk′tip), *n.* A British moth, *Platypteryx lacertula.*

scalloped-oak (skol′opt-ōk), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Crocallis elinguaria.*

scalloper (skol′- or skal′op-ėr), *n.* One who gathers scallops. Also spelled *scolloper.*

The *scallopers* will tell you everywhere that the more they [scallops] are raked the more abundant they become.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 570.

scalloping (skol′- or skal′op-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scallop, v.*] The act or industry of taking scallops.

scalloping-tool (skol′op-ing-tōl), *n.* In *saddlery,* a tool for forming an ornamental edge on leather straps.

scallop-moth (skol′op-môth), *n.* A collectors' name in England for certain geometrid moths. *Scodiona belgiaria* is the gray scallop-moth.

scallop-net (skol′op-net), *n.* A small dredge-like net used for taking scallops. [New Bedford, Massachusetts.]

scallop-shell (skol′op-shel), *n.* [Also *escallop-shell;* early mod. E. *scaloppe-shell;* < *scallop* + *shell.*] 1. A scallop, or the shell or valve of one. The scallop-shell was the badge of a pilgrim. Compare *cockle-shell.*

And in thy hand retaining yet
The pilgrim's staff and *scallop-shell!*
Whittier, Daniel Wheeler.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Eucosmia undulata.*

scally† (skâ′li), *a.* [< *scall* + *-y*[1].] Scalled; scurfy; scald.

Over its eyes there are two hard *scally* knobs, as big as a man's fist. *Dampier,* Voyages, an. 1676.

scalma (skal′mą), *n.* [NL., < OHG. *scalmo, scelmo,* pestilence, contagion: see *schelm.*] An obscure disease of horses, recently (1885) described and named by Professor Dieckerhoff of Berlin. It manifests itself by coughing, difficult breathing, paleness of the mucous membranes, loss of strength, fever, and more rarely pleuritis. The disease is more or less contagious in stables. Recovery takes place within three or four weeks.

scalonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallion.*

scalopt, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallop.*

Scalops (skā′lops), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. *σκάλοψ,* a mole, < *σκάλλειν,* stir up, dig.] A genus of American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinæ,* having the median upper incisors


American Shrew-mole (*Scalops aquaticus*).

enlarged and rodent-like, the nose not fringed, and the dental formula 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side above, and 2 incisors, no canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side below. It includes the common mole or shrew-mole of the United States, *S. aquaticus,* of which the silvery mole, *S. argentatus,* is a western variety. The other moles of the same country, formerly referred to *Scalops,* are now placed in *Scapanus.* See *shrew-mole.*

scalp[1] (skalp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skalp;* < ME. *scalp,* the top of the head; cf. MD. *schelpe,* a shell, D. *schelp,* a shell, = LG. *schelpe, schulpe* = OHG. *sceliva,* MHG. *schelfe,* G. dial. *schelfe,* husk, scale, = Icel. *skālpr,* a sheath, = Sw. *skalp,* a sheath (cf. OIt. *scalpo* = F. *scalpe,* scalp, = G. *scalp* = Dan. *skalp,* scalp, all appar. < E. †); with an appar. formative *-p,* from the same base as E. *scale*[1], *scale*[2], *shell,* and *skull*[1]: see *scale*[1], *scale*[2], *shell, skull*[1]. Doublet of *scallop, scollop,* q. v.] 1†. The top of the head; the head, skull, or sconce.

The *scalps* of many, almost hid behind,
To jump up higher seem'd, to mock the mind.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1413.

2. The integument of the upper part of the head and associated subcutaneous structures; the skin, the occipitofrontalis muscle, and its broad fascia-like tendon and connective tissue, with their vessels and nerves, together forming the covering of the skull, and freely movable upon the subjacent bones.

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The *scalp* had been partially despoiled of hair from the disease. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 43.

3. The scalp or a part of it, together with the hair growing upon it, cut or torn from the head of a living or dead person. Among the North American Indians scalps are taken as trophies of victory.

Hurons and Oneidas, who speak the same tongue, or what may be called the same, take each other's *scalps*. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xix.

He had been for the Indians an object of particular notice, on account of the long flowing hair which curled down on his shoulders, and which made it a very desirable *scalp*. *Gayarré*, Hist. Louisiana, I. 427.

4. The skin of the head of a noxious wild animal. A bounty has sometimes been offered for wolves' scalps.—**5.** The head or skull of a whale exclusive of the lower jaw.—**6.** In *her.*, the skin of the head of a stag with the horns attached: a rare bearing.

scalp[1] (skalp), *v. t.* [= F. *scalper*, scalp, > D. *scalperen* = G. *skalpiren* = Dan. *skalpere* = Sw. *skalpera;* from the noun. The similarity of this verb with L. *scalpere*, cut, carve, scratch, etc. (see *scalpel*), is accidental.] **1.** To deprive of the scalp; remove the scalp of. The scalping of slain or captured enemies is a custom of the North American Indians. The scalp being grasped by the scalp-lock, a circular cut is made with the scalping-knife, and the skin is then forcibly torn off; the operation requires but a few seconds at the hands of an expert.

Hence—**2.** To skin or flay in general; denude; lay bare; specifically, to deprive of grass or turf. [U. S.]

The valley is very narrow, and the high buttes bounding it rise, sheer and barren, into *scalped* hill-peaks and naked knife-blade ridges. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 655.

Many a good in-field (for base-ball) has no turf on it, and is called a *scalped* field. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 556.

3. In *milling:* (*a*) To separate (the fuzzy growths at the ends of the berries of wheat or other grain) by attrition and screening, with or without the employment of aspirators. (*b*) To separate, after the first operation of the breaking-rolls (the broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour), and after each subsequent use of the breaking-rolls (making in some schemes of milling six separate operations) to treat (the products) in the same manner with sieves, bolts, or screens of different grades of fineness. —**4.** To sell at less than official or recognized rates, by sharing the commission or profit with the purchaser, or by purchasing cheap and asking only a small advance: as, to *scalp* railway-tickets. [Colloq. or trade use.]

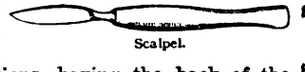
A corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad must protect itself against loss through *scalping* by the ample punishment for the crime which the laws of the State seem to provide for the scalper himself. *The Nation*, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

5. In *Amer. polit. slang*, to destroy the political influence of, or punish for insubordination to party rule.

scalp[2] (skalp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scaup;* appar. connected with *scalp*[1] (D. *schelp*, a shell, scallop, etc.), but prob. not identical with it.] A bed of oysters or mussels.

scalp[3]† (skalp), *v. t.* [Found only in verbal n., in comp., *scalping-iron;* < L. *scalpere*, cut, carve. Cf. *scalper*[2], *scalpel.*] To cut or scrape. See *scalping-iron.*

scalpel (skal'pel), *n.* [< F. *scalpel* = Pr. *scapel* = Sp. *escalpelo* = Pg. *escalpello* = It. *scarpello*, < L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife, a scalpel, dim. of *scalprum* or *scalper*, a knife: see *scalper*[2].] A small light knife, which may be held like a pen, used in anatomical dissection and in surgical operations, having the back of the blade straight or nearly so, the edge more or less convex, and the point sharp. Such a knife is distinguished from a *bistoury*. The handle is light and thin, long enough to pass beyond the knuckles when the knife is held in its usual position, and commonly of bone, ivory, or ebony. A special heavy form of scalpel is called a *cartilage-knife.*



Scalpel.

scalpella, *n.* Plural of *scalpellum*, 1.

scalpellar (skal'pe-lär), *a.* [< *scalpellum* + *-ar*[2].] Of or pertaining to the scalpella of hemipterans.

scalpelliform (skal-pel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife (see *scalpel*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of the blade of a scalpel or a penknife. [Rare.]

scalpellum (skal-pel'um), *n.* [NL., < L. *scalpellum*, a surgical knife: see *scalpel.*] **1.** Pl. *scalpella* (-ä). One of the four filamentous organs or hair-like lancets contained in the promuscis of hemipterous insects. The upper pair of scalpella are homologous with mandibles, the lower pair with maxillæ.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of thoracic cirripeds of the family *Pollicipedidæ*, related to *Ibla*, and notable in presenting in some species the sexes distinct, in others hermaphrodites with complemental males.

scalper[1] (skal'pėr), *n.* [< *scalp*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who scalps, or takes a scalp.—**2.** In *milling*, a machine or apparatus for scalping. (*a*) A machine for removing the fuzz from the ends of grain, as wheat or rye, and for cleaning off the surface-impurities accumulated in the fuzz, and the dirt which gathers in the creases of the berries, called *crease-dirt.* Such machines usually act by attrition upon the surfaces of the grain without crushing the latter. (*b*) A sieve, bolt, or screen used to separate different grades of broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour, and also to separate impurities and bran during various stages of roller-milling. (*c*) A machine for operating a sieve, bolt, or screen, or a combination of sifting or screening devices, for separating grades of flour, semolina, broken wheat, break-flour, bran, and impurities in the manufacture of wheat-, rye-, and buckwheat-flours.

3. One who sells at less than official or recognized rates; specifically, a dealer in railway and other tickets who shares his commission with his customer, or who purchases unused tickets and coupons at cheap rates, and sells them at a slight advance, but for less than the official price; a ticket-broker. [U. S.]

With the eternal quarrel between railroads and *scalpers* passengers have nothing to do. *The Nation*, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

scalper[2]† (skal'pėr), *n.* [< L. *scalper* (*scalpr-*), also *scalprum*, a knife, chopper, chisel (of shoemakers, surgeons, husbandmen, sculptors, etc.), < *scalpere*, cut, carve, engrave.] An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.

scalping-iron† (skal'ping-ī'ėrn), *n.* [< **scalping*, verbal n. of *scalp*[3], *v.*, + *iron.*] Same as *scalper*[2]. *Minsheu.*

scalping-knife (skal'ping-nīf), *n.* A knife used by the Indians of North America for scalping their enemies. It is now usually a common steel butcher's knife, but was formerly a sharp stone.

scalping-tuft (skal'ping-tuft), *n.* A scalp-lock.

His closely shaven head, on which no other hair than the well-known and chivalrous *scalping-tuft* was preserved, was without ornament of any kind, with the exception of a solitary eagle's plume. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, iii.

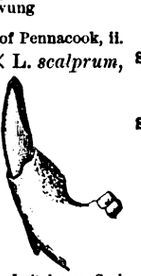
scalpless (skalp'les), *a.* [< *scalp*[1] + *-less.*] **1.** Having no scalp, as a person who has recovered after being scalped.—**2.** Bald; bald-headed.

A cap of soot upon the top of his *scalpless* skull. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

scalp-lock (skalp'lok), *n.* A long lock or tuft of hair left on the scalp by the North American Indians, as an implied challenge to an enemy to take it if he can.

Loosely on a snake-skin strung,
In the smoke his *scalp locks* swung
Grimly to and fro.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, ii.

scalpriform (skal'pri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scalprum*, a knife, chisel, + *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped; having the character of a chisel-tooth; truncate at the end and beveled there to a sharp edge: specifically said of the incisor teeth of rodents, and the similar teeth of a few other mammals. See *chisel-tooth*, and cut under *Geomyidæ.*



Left Lower Scalpriform Incisor of a Beaver (*Castor fiber*), one half natural size.

scalt. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *scald*[1].

scaly (skā'li), *a.* [< *scale*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Covered with scales; provided with scales; scaled; squamate; scutellate.

The *scaly* Dragon, beeing else too lowe
For th' Elephant, vp a thick tree doth goe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

2. Scale-like; of the nature of a scale; squamous.—**3.** Furfuraceous; scarious; desquamated; exfoliated; scabby.—**4.** In *bot.*, composed of scales lying over one another: as, a *scaly* bulb; having scales scattered over it: as, a *scaly* stem.—**5.** Shabby; mean; stingy. [Slang.]—**Scaly ant-eater** or **lizard,** a pangolin. See *Manis*, 1.—**Scaly buds,** buds, such as those of magnolia, hickory, lilac, etc., that are large and strong and provided with numerous scales, which serve to protect the tender parts in them from cold.—**Scaly epithelium,** squamous epithelium.—**Scaly fern,** the fern *Asplenium Ceterach*, a native of Europe. It is a small densely tufted species with the fronds cut nearly or quite down to the rachis into alternate, blunt, broadly oblong or roundish lobes, which are coated on the lower surface with a dense covering of small reddish-brown membranaceous scales (whence the name). See *ceterach.* Also called *scale-fern* and *milt-waste.*—**Scaly tetter,** psoriasis.

scaly-winged (skā'li-wingd), *a.* Same as *scale-winged.*

scamble† (skam'bl), *v.* [Also assibilated *shamble* (see *shamble*); < ME. **scamlen* (in verbal n. *scamling*); origin uncertain. Cf. *scamp*[1] and *scamper*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To stir about in an eager, confused way; scramble; struggle for place or possession.

Thus sithe I have in my voyage suffred wracke with Ulisses, and wringing-wett *scambled* with life to the shore, stand from mee, Nausicaa, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forhead, and with sweete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (*Halliwell.*)

These court feasts are to us servitors court fasts—such *scambling*, such shift for to eate, and where to eate. *Marston*, The Fawne, ii. 1.

2. To shift awkwardly; sprawl; be awkward; be without order or method.

II. *trans.* **1.** To mangle; maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To scatter; squander; dissipate.

Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenues thereof [*i. e.*, of Norwich]. *Fuller*, Worthies, London, II. 357.

3. To collect together without order or method.

Much more . . . being *scambled* vp after this manner. *Holinshed*, Chron., Ep. Ded.

I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

scamble† (skam'bl), *n.* [< *scamble, v.*] A struggle with others; a scramble.

scambler† (skam'blėr), *n.* [< *scamble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who scambles.—**2.** A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a cosherer. *Steevens*, Note on Shakspere's Much Ado, v. 1.

scambling† (skam'bling), *n.* [Also *scamling;* verbal n. of *scamble, v.*] An irregular, hasty meal; a "scratch" meal.

Other some have so costly and great dinners that they eat more at that one dinner than the poor man can get at three *scamlings* on a day. *Bp. Pilkington*, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 558. (*Davies.*)

scambling† (skam'bling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *scamble, v.*] Scrambling; struggling; disorderly; without method or regularity.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 4.

A fine old hall, but a *scambling* house. *Evelyn.*

scambling-days† (skam'bling-dāz), *n. pl.* Days in Lent when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as best he could. *Halliwell.*

Their "service of Meat and Drynk to be servyd upon the *Scamlynge-Days* in Lent Yerely, as to say, Mondays and Setterdays," was for "x Gentilmen and vj Childre of the Chapell iiij Measse." *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciii.

scamblingly (skam'bling-li), *adv.* With eager struggling; strugglingly.

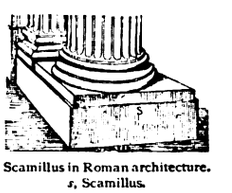
Scamblingly, catch that catch may. *Colgrave.*

scamel, scammel (skam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bar-tailed godwit. See *godwit.* [Local, Eng.]

Sometimes I'll get thee
Young *scamels* from the rock. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 176.

Scammel, . . . a name given to the female bird by the gunners of Blakeney. *C. Swainson*, British Birds (1885), p. 199.

scamillus (skā-mil'us), *n.*; pl. *scamilli* (-ī). [L., dim. of *scamnum*, bench, stool, step, also a ridge or balk left in plowing: see *shamble*[1].] **1.** In *Gr. arch.*, a part of a block of stone, as of the lower drum or the capital of a Doric column, made to project slightly by the beveling of the edge or edges of its bearing face, that the edges of the exposed face or faces may not be liable to chip when the block is placed in position. —**2.** In *Rom. arch.*, a second plinth or block under a statue, column, or the like, to raise it, but not, like a pedestal, ornamented with any molding.



Scamillus in Roman architecture. *s*, Scamillus.

scammel, *n.* See *scamel.*

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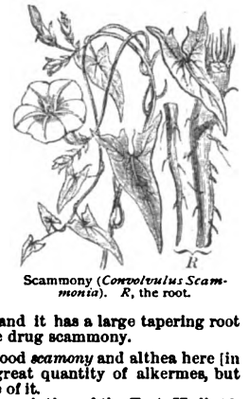
scammonia (ska-mō′ni-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *scammony.*] Same as *scammony.*

scammoniate (ska-mō′ni-āt), *a.* [< *scammony* (L. *scammonia*) + *-ate*[1].] Made with scammony.

Scammoniate or other acrimonious medicines.
Wiseman, Surgery.

scammony (skam′ō-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scammonie, scamony;* < ME. *scamony, scamoine,* < OF. *scamonee, scammonee, scammonie,* F. *scammonée* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escamonea* = It. *scamonea, scammonea,* < L. *scammonia, scammonea,* < Gr. σκαμμωνία, scammony; said to be of Pers. origin.] 1. A plant, *Convolvulus Scammonia*, which grows abundantly in Syria and Asia Minor. Its stems, bearing arrow-shaped leaves, trail or climb a distance of several feet, and it has a large tapering root which is the source of the drug scammony.



Scammony (*Convolvulus Scammonia*). *R*, the root.

They have also a very good *scamony* and althea here [in Mytilene], and I saw a great quantity of alkermes, but they do not make any use of it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 16.

2. A gum-resin consisting of the inspissated root-juice of this plant. It is obtained by slicing off the top of the root obliquely and collecting as it runs off the sap, which concretes in course of time. It appears in commerce commonly in fragments or cakes of a greenish-gray or blackish color, has a peculiar odor somewhat like that of cheese, and a slightly acrid taste. *Virgin scammony*, the pure exuded article, is little in the market; the common scammony is adulterated with a decoction of the root and with earthy and other substances, on which account the dried roots are to some extent imported and the resin extracted by alcohol. Scammony is an energetic cathartic.—**French** or **Montpellier scammony**, a substance made in the south of France from the expressed juice (it has been said) of *Cynanchum acutum* (*C. Monspeliacum*), mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.—**Lacryma scammony**, pure scammony, consisting of the juice mixed with the later scrapings of the cut surface and dried.—**Resin of scammony**. See *resin.*—**Scammony-root**, the dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, used in preparing resin of scammony.

scamp[1] (skamp), *v. t.* [Also in var. form *skimp;* prob. < Icel. *skamta*, dole out, apportion (meals), hence scant or stint: see *scant*, of which *scamp* is thus a doublet.] To execute in superficial manner; perform in a careless, slip-shod, dishonest, or perfunctory manner: as, to *scamp* work.

That all the accessories most needful to health, but not of the most elegant description, would be *scamped* or neglected. *Saturday Rev.*

These 9-inch chimneys, he told me, were frequent in *scamped* houses, houses got up at the lowest possible rate by speculating builders.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 356.

scamp[2] (skamp), *n.* [Perhaps < **scamp*, *v.* (not found except as in freq. *scamper*), flee, decamp, < OF. *escamper, eschamper, scamper, schamper*, escape, flee, = Sp. Pg. *escampar*, escape, cease from (> Sp. *escampada*, stampede), = It. *scampare*, escape, decamp, tr. deliver, save, < ML. **excampare*, < L. *ex-*, out, + *campus*, a field, esp. a field of battle: see *camp*[2], and cf. *decamp, scamper*[2], *scamble, shamble*[2]. Cf. *tramp*, a vagabond, < *tramp, v.*] 1. A fugitive or vagabond; a worthless fellow; a swindler; a mean villain; a rascal; a rogue.

Scamp. A highwayman. [Thieves' cant.] Royal *scamp;* a highwayman who robs civilly. Royal foot *scamp;* a footpad who behaves in like manner.
Grose, Class. Dict. of Vulg. Tongue (2d ed.), 1788.

He has done the *scamp* too much honour.
De Quincey, Works, II. 43. (*Latham.*)

"The impudent bog-trotting *scamp*," he thought, "dare to threaten me!" *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xiii.

The postillions and boatmen along this route were great *scamps*, frequently asking more than the legal fare, and in one instance threatened to prevent us from going on unless we paid it. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 346.

Among the Mexicans . . . every rich man looks like a grandee, and every poor *scamp* like a broken-down gentleman. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 84.

2. A serranoid fish, *Trisotropis falcatus*, of a brown color with irregular darker spots, and with the pectorals edged with blackish and orange. It occurs along the coast of Florida and in the West Indies, and belongs very near the groupers of the genus *Epinephelus*. See *Trisotropis.*

scampavia (skam-pä-vē′ạ), *n.* [It., < *scampare*, escape (see *scamp*[2]), + *via*, way, course (see *via*).] *Naut.*, a fast-rowing war-boat of Naples and Sicily. In 1814–15 they were built 150 feet in length, and were pulled by forty sweeps or large oars, every rower having his bunk under his sweep. They were rigged with one huge lateen sail at one third the distance from the bow, and no forward bulwark or stem was carried above deck. They carried a gun forward of the mast, about two feet above water. Aft they carried a lateen mizzen with topsail.

scamper[1] (skam′pėr), *n.* [< *scamp*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who scamps work. *Imp. Dict.*

scamper[2] (skam′pėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of √ **scamp*, *v.*, or, with retained inf. termination, < OF. *escamper*, escape, flee: see *scamp*[2]. Cf. *scamble, shamble*[2].] To run with speed; hasten away.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We were forc'd to cut our Cables in all haste, and *scamper* away as well as we could. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 189.

So horribly confounded were these poor savages at the tremendous and uncouth sound of the Low Dutch language that they one and all took to their heels, and *scampered* over the Bergen hills. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 96.

scamper[2] (skam′pėr), *n.* [< *scamper*[2], *v.*] A hasty run or flight.

Wordsworth's ordinary amusements here were hunting and fishing, rowing, skating, and long walks around the lake and among the hills, with an occasional *scamper* on horseback. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

scampish (skam′pish), *a.* [< *scamp*[2], *n.*, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish; rascally.

The alcalde personally renewed his regrets for the ridiculous scene of the two *scampish* oculists.
De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 23. (*Davies.*)

Scampish Alain and ruffianly Rodellec.
The American, VII. 170.

scampy (skam′pi), *a.* [< *scamp*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *scampish.*

scan (skan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scanned*, ppr. *scanning.* [Early mod. E. also *skan, scanne;* < ME. *scannen*, for **scanden*, < OF. *escander, exandir*, climb (also scan †), F. *scander* (> D. *scanderen* = G. *scandiren* = Sw. *skandera* = Dan. *skandere*), scan, = It. *scandere*, climb, scan, < L. *scandere*, climb (*scandere versus*, measure or read verse by its feet, scan), = Skt. √ *skand*, spring, ascend. From the L. *scandere* are also ult. E. *scansion, scansorial*[1], etc., *ascend, descend, condescend, transcend*, and (through the deriv. *scala*) *scale*[3], *escalade*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To climb; mount. [Rare.]

Ne staide till she the highest stage had *scand*,
Where Cynthia did sit, that never still did stand.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 8.

2. To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

Scanne verse (*scannyn* verses). Scando.
Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song
First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to *scan*
With Midas ears, committing short and long.
Milton, Sonnets, viii. 8.

Hence—3. To go over and examine point by point; examine minutely or nicely; scrutinize.

Exactly to *skan* the trueth of euery case that shall happen in the affaires of man.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

I would I might entreat your honour
To *scan* this thing no further.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 245.

My father's souldiers fled away for feare,
As soone as once theyr Captayne's death they *scand*.
Mir. for Mags. (ed. Haslewood), I. 78.

Yet this, if thou the matter rightly *scanne*,
Is of noe force to make the perfect man.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

Scanning my face and the changes wrought there.
M. Arnold, Faded Leaves, Separation.

II. *intrans.* To follow or agree with the rules of meter: as, lines that *scan* well.—**Scanning speech**, in *pathol.*, monotonous speech in which the syllables are separated by prolonged pauses.

scand†. An obsolete form of *scanned*, past participle of *scan.*

Scand. An abbreviation of *Scandinavian.*

scandal (skan′dạl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scandall;* < ME. *scandal, scandle* (= D. *schandaal* = G. Sw. *skandal* = Dan. *skandale*), < OF. *scandale, scandalle, scandele*, also *escandle*, F. *scandale* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo*, a scandal, offense, < LL. *scandalum*, a stumbling-block, an inducement to sin, a temptation, < Gr. σκάνδαλον (in LXX. and N. T.), a snare laid for an enemy, a trap or stumbling-block, also scandal, offense, in classical Gr. only in the form σκανδάληθρον, orig. the spring of a trap, the stick which sprang up when the trap was shut, and on which the bait was placed; prob. < √ **skand* = L. *scandere* = Skt. √ *skand*, climb, spring up: see *scan.* From the same source is derived E. *slander*, a doublet of *scandal.*] 1. Offense caused by faults or misdeeds; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered wrong; opprobrium; shame; disgrace.

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown
That two such noble peers as ye should jar!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 69.

Then there had been no such *scandals* raised by the degeneracy of men upon the most excellent and peaceable Religion in the World. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

My obscurity and taciturnity leave me at liberty, without *scandal*, to dine, if I see fit, at a common ordinary.
Steele, Spectator, No. 88.

2. Reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; malicious gossip.

When *Scandal* has new minted an old lie,
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis call'd a satire, and the world appears
Gath'ring around it with erected ears.
Cowper, Charity, l. 513.

No *scandal* about Queen Elizabeth, I hope?
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

3. In *law:* (*a*) A report, rumor, or action whereby one is affronted in public. (*b*) An irrelevant and defamatory or indecent statement introduced into a pleading or proceeding; any allegation or statement which is unbecoming the dignity of the court to hear, or is contrary to good manners, or which unnecessarily either charges a person with a crime or bears cruelly on his moral character.—4. That which causes scandal or gives offense; an action or circumstance that brings public disgrace to the persons involved, or offends public morals.

What shall I call thee, thou gray-bearded *scandal*,
That kick'st against the sovereignty to which
Thou ow'st allegiance? *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

=**Syn.** 1. Discredit, disrepute, dishonor.—2. Backbiting, slander, calumny, detraction.

scandal (skan′dạl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandaled* or *scandalled*, ppr. *scandaling* or *scandalling.* [< OF. *scandaler, escandaler*, < *scandale*, scandal: see *scandal, n.*] 1. To throw scandal on; defame; asperse; traduce.

If you know
That I do fawn on men and hug them hard
And after *scandal* them, . . . then hold me dangerous.
Shak., J. C., I. 2. 76.

Ill tongues that *scandal* innocence.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 607.

Now say I this, that I do know the man
Which doth abet that traitorous libeller,
Who did compose and spread that slanderous rime
Which *scandals* you and doth abuse the time.
Heywood, Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 177).

2†. To scandalize; offend; shock.

They who are proud and pharisaical will be *scandalled* even at the best and well disciplined things.
Tooker, Fabrick of the Church (ed. 1604), p. 75. (*Latham.*)

scandal-bearer (skan′dạl-bār′ėr), *n.* A propagator of scandal or malicious gossip.

The unwillingness to receive good tidings is a quality as inseparable from a *scandal-bearer* as the readiness to divulge bad. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 427.

scandaled† (skan′dạld), *a.* [< *scandal* + *-ed*[2].] Scandalous; disgraceful.

Her [Venus's] and her blind boy's *scandal'd* company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 90.

scandalisation, scandalise. See *scandalization, scandalize.*

scandalization (skan′dạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scandalisacion*, < OF. *scandalisacion*, < *scandaliser*, scandalize: see *scandalize.*] 1. The act of scandalizing, defaming, or disgracing; aspersion; defamation.

The Lords of the Council laid hold of one Walmesley, a publican at Islington, and punished him for spreading false reports and "*scandalization* of my Lord of Shrewsbury." *Athenæum*, No. 3192, p. 889.

2. Scandal; scandalous sin.

Let one lyue neuer so wyckedly
In abhominable *scandalisacion*,
As longe as he will their church obaye,
Not refusynge his tithes duely to paye,
They shall make of him no accusacion.
Dyaloge betweene a Gentillman and a Husbandman, p. 168. (*Davies.*)

Also spelled *scandalisation.*

scandalize[1] (skan′dạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized*, ppr. *scandalizing.* [< OF. *scandaliser, escandaliser*, F. *scandaliser* = Pr. *escandalisar* = Sp. Pg. *escandalizar* = It. *scandalizzare, scandalezzare*, < LL. *scandalizare*, < Gr. σκανδαλίζειν, cause to stumble, tempt, < σκάνδαλον, a snare, stumbling-block: see *scandal.*] 1. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; shock; give offense to: as, to be *scandalized* at a person's conduct.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? *Hooker.*

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Let not our young and eager doctors be *scandalized* at our views as to the comparative uncertainty of medicine as a science. *Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 100.

2. To disgrace; bring disgrace on.

It is the manner of men to *scandalize* and betray that which retaineth the state and virtue.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 38.

3. To libel; defame; asperse; slander.

Words . . . tending to *scandalize* a magistrate, or person in public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man.
Blackstone, Com., III. viii.

To tell his tale might be interpreted into *scandalizing* the order. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxv.

Also spelled *scandalise*.

scandalize[2] (skan'dal-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized*, ppr. *scandalizing*. [Prob. an extension of *scantle*[2], as if *scantle*[2] + *-ize*, conformed to *scandalize*[1].] *Naut.*, to trice up the tack of the spanker or mizzen in a square-rigged vessel, or the mainsail in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel. It is frequently done, to enable the helmsman to look to leeward under the foot of the sail. The same word is erroneously used of the sails on the mizzenmast of a ship when they are clued down (the ship being before the wind) to allow the sails on the mainmast to draw better. Also spelled *scandalise*.

scandal-monger (skan'dal-mung^{g}gėr), *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal; one who spreads defamatory reports or rumors concerning the character or reputation of others.

scandalous (skan'dal-us), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *scandaleux* = Sp. Pg. *escandaloso* = It. *scandaloso*, < ML. *scandalosus*, scandalous, < LL. *scandalum*, scandal: see *scandal*.] **1.** Causing scandal or offense; exciting reproach or reprobation; extremely offensive to the sense of duty or propriety; shameful; shocking.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God; all things in order, and with seemliness. *Hooker*.

For a woman to marry within the year of mourning is *scandalous*, because it is of evil report.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy: as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

The persons who drink are chiefly the soldiery and great men; but it would be reckon'd *scandalous* in people of business. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 181.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding.
Pope.

3. Defamatory; libelous; slanderous: as, a *scandalous* report; in *law procedure*, defamatory or indecent, and not necessary to the presentation of the party's case. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Wicked*, *Shocking*, etc. See *atrocious*. — **2.** Discreditable, disreputable.

scandalously (skan'dal-us-li), *adv.* **1.** In a scandalous manner; in a manner to give offense; disgracefully; shamefully.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station. *Swift*.

2†. Censoriously; with a disposition to find fault.

Shun their fault who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 556.

scandalousness (skan'dal-us-nes), *n.* Scandalous character or condition.

scandalum magnatum (skan'da-lum mag-nā'-tum). [ML.: LL. *scandalum*, a stumbling-block (see *scandal*); *magnatum*, gen. pl. of *magnas*, an important person: see *magnate*.] In *law*, the offense of speaking slanderously or in defamation of high personages (magnates) of the realm, as temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are obsolete. Abbreviated *scan. mag.*

scandent (skan'dent), *a.* [< L. *scanden(t-)s*, ppr. of *scandere*, climb: see *scan.*] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Climbing; ascending by attaching itself to a support in any manner. See *climb*, 3. (*b*) Performing the office of a tendril, as the petiole of *Clematis*. — **2.** In *ornith.*, same as *scansorial*[1], 2.

Scandentes† (skan-den'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *scanden(t-)s*, ppr. of *scandere*, climb: see *scandent*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Scansores*.

Scandian (skan'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Scandia*, var. of *Scandinavia*, taken for the mod. countries so called, + *-an*.] Same as *Scandinavian*. *Skeat*, Principles of Eng. Etymology, p. 454.

scandic (skan'dik), *a.* [< *scand-ium* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from scandium.

Scandinavian (skan-di-nā'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *Scandinavia*, Scandinavia, orig. L. *Scandinavia* (Pliny), also written *Scandinovia* (Pomponius Mela) and *Scandia* (Pliny), the name of a large and fruitful island in northern Europe, supposed by some to be Zealand, by others Schonen (which is not an island); later applied to the countries inhabited by the Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, or the region which comprehends the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with the adjacent islands, including Iceland, now an outlying possession of Denmark: as, *Scandinavian* literature; *Scandinavian* language. — **2.** Of or pertaining to the languages of Scandinavia. — **Scandinavian belting, lock,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native of the region loosely called Scandinavia. — **2.** The language of the Scandinavians: a general term for Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Faroese, etc., and their dialects, or for their original. Abbreviated *Scand.*

scandium (skan'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scandia*, Scandinavia (see def.).] Chemical symbol, Sc; atomic weight, 44. An elementary body discovered by Nilson in 1879, by the help of the spectroscope, in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite. Its oxid is a white powder resembling magnesia; the metal itself has not yet been isolated. Scandium is interesting as being one of three elements (the others are gallium and germanium) the predicted existence of which by Mendelejeff has been confirmed.

There are now three instances of elements of which the existence and properties were foretold by the periodic law: (1) that of gallium, discovered by Boisbaudran, which was found to correspond with the eka-aluminium of Mendelejeff; (2) that of *scandium*, corresponding with ekaboron, discovered by Nilson; and (3) that of germanium, which turns out to be the eka-silicium, by Winckler.
J. E. Thorpe, Nature, XL. 196.

Scandix (skan'diks), *n.* [NL., < L. *scandix*, < Gr. *σκάνδιξ*, the herb chervil.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Scandicineæ*. It is characterized by an oblong-linear wingless fruit with a long-beaked apex and with somewhat equal and slightly prominent primary ridges, obsolete secondary ridges, and obscure oil-tubes, and by a deeply-furrowed seed with involute margins. There are 12 species, natives of the Old World, especially near the Mediterranean. They are smooth or hairy annual herbs with finely dissected leaves, and white flowers which are polygamous and often enlarged on the outside of the umbels. The umbels are compound, but with few rays, mostly without an involucre, but with numerous entire or dissected bractlets in the involucels. *S. Pecten* is a common weed of English fields (for which see *lady's-comb* and *cammock*[1], 2), known also by many names alluding to its fruit, as *shepherd's-*, *beggar's-*, *crow's-*, *pink-*, and *puck-needle*, *devil's darning-needle*, *needle-chervil*, *poukenel*, and *Venus's-comb*. *S. grandiflora*, an aromatic annual of the Mediterranean region, is much esteemed there as a salad.

scanklyonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*[1].

scan. mag. An abbreviation of *scandalum magnatum*.

scansion (skan'shon), *n.* [< F. *scansion* = It. *scansione*, < L. *scansio(n-)*, a scanning, < *scandere*, pp. *scansus*, climb, scan: see *scan.*] The act of scanning; the measuring of a verse by feet in order to see whether the quantities are duly observed.

The common form of *scansion* given in English prosodies. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

He does not seem to have a quick ear for *scansion*, which would sometimes have assisted him to the true reading.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 320.

Scansores (skan-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of LL. **scansor*, a climber, < L. *scandere*, climb: see *scan.*] **1.** The climbers or scansorial birds, an old artificial order of birds, corresponding to the *Grimpeurs* of Cuvier, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind (see cut under *pair-toed*), whence also called *Zygodactylæ*. The order was named by Illiger in 1811; in 1849 it was restricted by Blyth to the parrots. The term is not now used in any sense, the members of the order being dissociated in several different groups of *Picariæ* and in *Psittaci*. **2.** Applied by Sundevall to sundry other groups of climbing or creeping birds, as creepers, nuthatches, etc., usually placed in a different order: same as *Certhiomorphæ*.

scansorial[1] (skan-sō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *scansorius*, of or belonging to climbing (see *scansorious*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Habitually climbing, as a bird; pertaining to climbing: as, *scansorial* actions or habits; fitted or serving for climbing: as, *scansorial* feet; the *scansorial* tail of a woodpecker. Also *scandent*. — **2**†. Belonging to the *Scansores*. — **Scansorial barbets.** See *barbet*[2].

II.† *n.* A member of the *Scansores*; a zygodactyl.

scansorial[2] (skan-sō'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *scansori-us* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the scansorius.

II. *n.* The scansorius.

scansorii, *n.* Plural of *scansorius*.

scansorious (skan-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *scansorius*, of or belonging to climbing, < *scansor*, a climber, < *scandere*, pp. *scansus*, climb: see *scan.*] Same as *scansorial*[1], 1.

The feet have generally been considered as *scansorious*, or formed for climbing.
Shaw, Gen. Zoöl., IX. i. 66. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scansorius (skan-sō'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *scansorii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *scansorius*, of or for climbing: see *Scansores*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which in some animals, as monkeys, and occasionally in man, arises from the ventral edge of the ilium and is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur. *Traill*.

scant (skant), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skant*; < ME. *scant*, *skant*, < Icel. *skamt*, neut. of *skamr*, *skammr*, short, brief (cf. *skamtr*, Norw. *skant*, a portion, dole, share), = OHG. *scam*, short.] **1.** Short in quantity; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; scanty: as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* piece of cloth for a garment.

Than can ze be no maner want
Gold, thocht zour pose wer neuer sa *skant*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 260.

By which Provisions were so *scant*
That hundreds there did die.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 14.

Scant space that warder left for passers by.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. [Rare.]

Be not to liberall nor to *scant*;
Vse measure in eche thing.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 121.

3. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce; short: with *of*.

He's fat and *scant of* breath. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 298.

'Tis life whereof our nerves are *scant*.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

4. *Naut.*, of the wind, coming from a direction such that a ship will barely lie her course even when close-hauled.

scant (skant), *n.* [< *scant*, *a.* or *v.* Cf. Icel. *skamt* = Norw. *scant*, a portion, dole, share.] Scarcity; scantiness; lack.

Of necessary thynges that there be no *skant*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

I've a sister richly wed,
I'll rob her ere I'll want.
Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well
Consider of your *scant*.
George Barnwell, ii. 1 84. (*Percy's Reliques*, III. 249.)

Let us increase their want,
Make barren their desire, augment their *scant*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, ii.

scant† (skant), *adv.* [< ME. *scant*; < *scant*, *a.*] **1.** Scarcely; hardly.

In all my lyfe I could *scant* fynde
One wight true and trusty.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Scant one is to be found worthie amongst vs for translating into our Countrie speach.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 7.

In the whole world there is *scant* one . . . such another.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

2. Scantily; sparingly.

And fodder for the beestes therof make,
First *scant*; it swelleth and encreaseth bloode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

scant (skant), *v.* [< ME. *scanten*, < Icel. *skamta* (= Norw. *skanta*), dole out, measure out, < *skamt*, scant: see *scant*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put on scant allowance; limit; stint: as, to *scant* one in provisions or necessaries.

Where a man hath a great living laid together, and where he is *scanted*. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

The flesh is to be tamed, and humbled, and brought in subjection, and *scanted* when greater things require it, but not to be destroyed and made unserviceable.
Baxter, Crucifying the World, Pref.

And Phœbe, *scanted* of her brother's beam,
Into the West went after him apace,
Leaving black darkness to possess the sky.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, vi. 50.

2. To make small or scanty; diminish; cut short or down.

Use *scanted* diet, and forbeare your fill.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 14.

Therefore I *scant* this breathing courtesy.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 141.

If God be perfect, he can be but one. . . .
The more you make, the more you shall deprave
Their Might and Potencie, as those that haue
Their vertue *scanted*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 67.

Cold had *scanted*
What the springs and nature planted.
Greene, Philomela's Second Ode.

3. To be niggard or sparing of; begrudge; keep back.

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Like a miser, spoil his coat with *scanting*
A little cloth. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 47.

II. *intrans. Naut.*, of the wind, to become less favorable; blow in such a direction as to hinder a vessel from continuing on her course even when close-hauled.

When we were a seaboord the barre the wind *scanted* vpon vs. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

At night the wind *scanted* towards the S. with rain; so we tacked about and stood N. W. by N.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 17.

scantilone†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*[1].

scantily (skan'ti-li), *adv.* [< *scanty* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *scantly*.] In a scanty manner; inadequately; insufficiently; slightly; sparingly; niggardly.

scantiness (skan'ti-nes), *n.* Scanty character or condition; lack of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; insufficiency.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb.
South.

Nature! in the midst of thy disorders, thou art still friendly to the *scantiness* thou hast created.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 116.

scantity† (skan'ti-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *scant* + *-ity*.] Scantiness; scantness; scarcity.

Such is the *scantitie* of them [foxes and badgers] here in England, in comparison of the plentie that is to be seene in other countries.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 4. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

scantle[1]† (skan'tl), *v.* [Freq. or dim. of *scant*, *v.* The word was perhaps suggested by or confused with *scantle*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become less; fail; be or become deficient.

They [the winds] rose or *scantled*, as his sails would drive,
To the same port whereas he would arrive.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; draw in.

Then *scantled* we our sails with speedy hands.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

The soaring kite there *scantled* his large wings,
And to the ark the hovering castril brings.
Drayton, Noah's Flood.

scantle[2] (skan'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scantled*, ppr. *scantling*. [< OF. *escanteler, eschanteler*, break into cantles, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*), out, + *cantel*, later *chantel*, a cantle, corner-piece: see *cantle*. Cf. *scantling*[1].] **1.** To cut up or divide into small pieces; partition.

The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scantled* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy. *Chesterfield.*

2†. To cut down or cut short; scant.

The chines of beef in great houses are *scantled* to buie chains of gold; and the almes that was wont to releeve the poore is husbanded better to buy new rebatoes.
Lodge, Wit's Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

scantle[3] (skan'tl), *n.* [< *scantle*[1], *v.*, perhaps in part < Norw. *scant*, a measuring-rod: see *scant*.] A gage by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

scantlet† (skant'let), *n.* [< *scant-*, the assumed base of *scantling*[1], the suffix *-let* being substituted for the supposed equiv. *-ling*: see *scantling*[1].] A small pattern; measurement.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

scantling[1] (skant'ling), *n.* [Also *scantlin*, now regarded as a corruption, but really a variant of the correct early mod. E. *scantlon* (the term. *-ling* being a conformation to *-ling*[1]); < ME. *scantlyon, scanklyone, skanklyone*, < OF. *eschantillon*, a small cantle, scantling, sample, dim. of **eschantil*, **escantil, escandil, eschantille, eschandille* (cf. *escanteler, eschanteler*, break into cantles, cut up into small pieces: see *scantle*[2]), < *es-* (< L. *ex-*), out, + *cant*[1], a corner-piece, > *cantel*, a cantle, corner-piece (> G. dial. *kantel*, a ruler, measure): see *cantle*. In def. 5 the word is appar. associated with *scantling*[2], *scant*.] **1**†. A pattern; sample; specimen.

This may be taken as a *Scantling* of King Henry's great Capacity. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 294.

2. A rough draft; a rude sketch.—**3.** A measuring-rod.

Though it were of no rounde stone,
Wrought with squyre and *scantilone*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7064.

4. Measurement; size; dimensions; compass; grade.

Remede . . . that allay which Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Mony-makers are permitted to add unto the allowed imbasement of Gold and Silver. . . . This advantage they have gotten upon allegation that they cannot precisely hit or justly keep the *scantling* required of them by the law. *Cotgrave.*

This our Cathedrall, . . . hauing now beene twise burnt, is brought to a leaser *scantling*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 578.

Your lordship's wisdom and mine is much about a *scantling*. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

5. A small quantity, number, or amount; a modicum.

We must more take care that our desires should cease than that they should be satisfied: and therefore reducing them to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions is the best instrument to redeem their trouble.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 1.

Provided he got but his *scantling* of Burgundy.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

Mr. Cotton also replied to their answer very largely, and stated the differences in a very narrow *scantling*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 264.

Remove all these, remains
A *scantling*, a poor dozen at the best.
Browning, Paracelsus.

6. In *naval arch.*, the size in any case under consideration of some one of the principal parts of the hull of a ship, such as floors, frames, outside plating, etc.—**7.** In *carp.* and *stone-cutting*, the size to which it is intended to cut timber or stone; the length, breadth, and thickness of a timber or stone.—**8.** A small beam less than five inches square in section, such as the quartering for a partition, rafters, purlins, or pole-plates in a roof, etc.

Sells the last *scantling*, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
Cowper, Task, iii. 753.

I then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the *scantlings*.
Poe, Tales, I. 385.

The roof had no shingles, nothing but *scantling*.
The Century, XL. 222.

9. A kind of trestle or horse for supporting a cask.—**Scantling number**, a number computed from certain known dimensions of a ship, and fixing the sizes of frames, floors, etc., the method of computation and the scantlings corresponding thereto being regulated by some large insurance society, such as Lloyd's, or the Bureau Veritas.—**Scantling-sticks**, sticks upon which are marked the moldings of the square body-frames of a ship. *Theorie*, Naval Arch.—**Scheme of scantling**. See *scheme*.

scantling[2]† (skant'ling), *a.* [< *scant* + *-ling*[2], or ppr. of *scantle*[1], *v.*: see *scantle*[1].] Scant; small.

scantly (skant'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scantly, skantely*; < *scant* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a scant manner or degree; sparingly; illiberally; slightly or slightingly.

Spoke *scantly* of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 4. 6.

A grace but *scantly* thine. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

And the duste a-rose so thikke that *scantly* a man myght se fro hym-self the caste of a stone.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 193.

In faith, it was ouere *skantely* scored;
That makis it fouly for to faile.
York Plays, p. 352.

Scantly there were folke enow to remoue a piece of artillery. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 89.

Marmion, whose soul could *scantly* brook,
Even from his king, a haughty look.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 14.

scantness (skant'nes), *n.* [< ME. *scantnesse, scantenesse*; < *scant* + *-ness*.] Scant condition or state; narrowness; smallness: as, the *scantness* of our capacities.

Either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or sinking in defective *scantness*. *Barrow*, Works, I. ix.

scant-of-grace (skant'ov-grās), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a graceless person; a scapegrace.

Yet you associate yourself with a sort of *scant-of-grace*, as men call me. *Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

scanty (skan'ti), *a.* [< *scant* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Lacking amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*

To pass there was such *scanty* room,
The bars, descending, razed his plume.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

2. Limited in scope, copiousness, fullness, or abundance; barely sufficient for use or necessity: as, a *scanty* wardrobe.

Our Rais . . . found himself under great difficulties to provide water enough for the voyage, for we had but a *scanty* provision left. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 328.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts.*

=**Syn. 2.** Short, insufficient, slender, meager.

Scapanus (skap'a-nus), *n.* [NL. (Pomel, 1848), < Gr. *σκαπάνη*, a digging-tool, mattock, < *σκάπτειν*, dig.] A genus of North American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinæ*, having the median upper incisors enlarged, resembling those of rodents, and the end of the snout not fringed. The teeth are 3 incisors in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars above and below on each side. There are 2 species, *S. townsendi* and *S. americanus*, the latter being the hairy-tailed mole of the United States, formerly called *Scalops breweri*. These moles outwardly resemble *Scalops* quite closely, but the dental formula is different. The hairy-tailed is the nearest American representative of the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europæa*.

scape[1]† (skāp), *v. i.* or *t.* [< ME. *scapen*, aphetic form of *ascapen, askapen, escapen, eschapen*, escape: see *escape*.] To escape.

Help us to *scape*, or we been lost echon.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 422.

They had rather let all their enemies *scape* than to follow them out of array.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

scape[1]† (skāp), *n.* [< *scape*[1], *v.*] **1.** An escape.

Hair-breadth *scapes* i' the imminent deadly breach.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 136.

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou excogitate?
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Apollo, l. 511.

3. Freak; aberration; deviation; escapade; misdemeanor; trick; cheat.

Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd.
Milton, P. R., ii. 189.

For day, quoth she, night's *scapes* doth open lay.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 747.

Slight *scapes* are whipt, but damned deeds are praised.
Marston, Satires, v. 138.

scape[2] (skāp), *n.* [< F. *scape* = Sp. *escapo* = It. *scapo*, a shaft, < L. *scapus*, the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant, etc., a pillar, beam, post, = Gr. (Doric) *σκᾶπος*, a shaft, staff, cf. *σκῆπτρον*, a staff, scepter: see *scepter*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a radical peduncle or stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus, primrose, hepatica, stemless violets, hyacinth, etc. See also cuts under *jonquil* and *puttyroot*. Also *scapus*.—**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) The basal joint of an antenna, especially when it is long and slender, as in the geniculate antennæ of many hymenopters and coleopters, or the two proximal joints, as in dipters, generally small and different from the others. When these two joints are quite separate, the basal one becomes the *bulbus*, leaving the name *scape* for the next one. (*b*) The stem-like basal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipter.—**3.** In *ornith.*, the shaft or stem of a feather; a rachis; a scapus. *Coues.*—**4.** In *arch.*, the apophyge or spring of a column; the part where a column springs from its base, usually molded into a concave sweep or cavetto.



Scape.
1. Wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). 2. Oxlip (*Primula elatior*). *s, s*, scapes.

scape[3] (skāp), *n.* [Said to be imitative.] **1.** The cry of the snipe when flushed.—**2.** The snipe itself.

scape-gallows (skāp'gal'ōz), *n.* [< *scape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *gallows*.] One who has escaped the gallows though deserving hanging; a villain: used in objurgation.

"And remember this, *scape-gallows*," said Ralph, . . . "that if we meet again, and you so much as notice me by one begging gesture, you shall see the inside of a gaol once more." *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xliv.

scapegoat (skāp'gōt), *n.* [< *scape*[1] + *goat*.] **1.** In the ancient Jewish ritual, a goat on which the chief priest, on the day of atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people. The goat was then driven into the wilderness. Lev. xvi. Hence—**2.** One who is made to bear the blame of the misdeeds of others.

And heap'd the whole inherited sin
On that huge *scape-goat* of the race;
All, all upon the brother.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

scapegrace (skāp'grās), *n.* [< *scape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *grace*.] **1.** A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, harebrained fellow.

I could not always be present to guard the little *scapegrace* from all the blows which were aimed at his young face by pugilists of his own size. *Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

2. The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. Also *cape race*. [Local, New Eng.]

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scapel† (skap'el), *n.* [< NL. *scapellus*, dim. of L. *scapus*, scape: see *scape*².] In *bot.*, the neck or caulicle of the germinating embryo.

scapeless (skāp'les), *a.* [< *scape*² + *-less.*] In *bot.*, destitute of a scape.

scapement (skāp'ment), *n.* Same as *escapement*, 2.

scape-wheel (skāp'hwēl), *n.* The wheel which actuates the pendulum of a clock.

scapha (skā'fä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scapha* = Gr. *σκάφη*, a light boat, a skiff, a bowl, tub, orig. anything hollowed out, < *σκάπτειν*, dig, delve, hollow out: see *shave.*] **1.** Pl. *scaphæ* (-fē). In *anat.*, the scaphoid fossa or fossa scaphoidea of the helix of the ear. See second cut under *ear*¹. **—2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1848.

scaphander (skā-fan'dėr), *n.* [= F. *scaphandre*, < Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, skiff (see *scapha*), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man.] **1.** A diver's water-tight suit, with devices for assuring a supply of air; diving-armor. **—2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scaphandridæ*.



Scaphander lignarius.

Scaphandridæ (skā-fan'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphander* (*-andr-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods. The frontal disk is simple behind and without tentacles; the radular teeth are triserial or multiserial, with the lateral teeth very large and curved; the shell is external and well developed. The species are mostly inhabitants of the northern seas.

Scapharca (skā-fär'kä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), < L. *scapha*, a boat, skiff, + NL. *Arca*, q. v.] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *S. transversa* is known among fishermen as the *bloody clam*, from its red gills. [New Eng.]

scaphia, *n.* Plural of *scaphium*.

scaphidia, *n.* Plural of *scaphidium*, 1.

Scaphidiidæ (skaf-i-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1825), < *Scaphidium* + *-idæ.*] A small family of clavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Scaphidium*, composed of small oval or rounded oval, convex, very slimy necrophagous beetles, or scavenger-beetles, which live in fungi and feed on decaying animal and vegetable substances. The larvæ are said to have long antennæ. Also *Scaphidiadæ*, *Scaphidida*, *Scaphidii*, *Scaphidites*.

scaphidium (skā-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκαφίδιον*, a small tub or skiff, dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, etc.: see *scapha.*] **1**†. Pl. *scaphidia* (-ä). In *bot.*, a receptacle containing spores in algæ. **—2.** [*cap.*] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Scaphidiidæ*. It is wide-spread, and about 30 species are known, of which 4 inhabit the United States. Also *Scaphidium*. *Olivier*, 1791.

Scaphidurinæ (skaf'i-dū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphidurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, named from the genus *Scaphidurus*; the boat-tailed grackles: synonymous with *Quiscalinæ*. *Swainson*, 1831.

scaphidurous (skaf-i-dū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *scaphidurus*, < Gr. *σκαφίς* (*σκαφιδ-*), a skiff, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Boat-tailed; pertaining to the *Scaphidurinæ*, or having their characters. See cut under *boat-tailed.*

Scaphidurus (skaf-i-dū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827): see *scaphidurous.*] A genus of grackles, giving name to the *Scaphidurinæ*; the boattails: synonymous with *Quiscalus*. Also *Scaphidura* (*Swainson*, 1837), and *Cassidix* (*Lesson*, 1831).

scaphiopod (skaf'i-ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφιον* or *σκαφεῖον*, a shovel, spade (see *scaphium*), + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Spade-footed, as a toad.

II. *n.* A spade-footed toad.

Scaphiopodinæ (skaf'i-ō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphiopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Pelobatidæ*, typified by the genus *Scaphiopus*, having the sacrum distinct from the coccygeal style, and containing the American spade-footed toads.

Scaphiopus (skā-fī'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Holbrook): see *scaphiopod.*] A genus of toads of the family *Pelobatidæ* and subfamily *Scaphiopodinæ*, having a spade-like appendage of the fore feet, used for digging; the spadefoots. *S. holbrooki* is common in eastern North America, remarkable for the noise it makes in the spring. *S. intermontanus* is a similar toad of western North America.

Scaphirhynchinæ (skaf'i-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphirhynchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Acipenseridæ*, typified by the genus *Scaphirhynchus*; the shovel-nosed sturgeons. They have no spiracles, and the rows of bony shields are imbricated on the tail. Also called *Scaphirhynchopinæ*.

scaphirhynchine (skaf-i-ring'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scaphirhynchinæ*.

Scaphirhynchus (skaf-i-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Scaphorhynchus* (*Scaphorynchus*, Maximilian, 1831), < Gr. *σκάφη*, a bowl (*σκάφιον*, a bowl, shovel), + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant-flycatchers: same as *Megarhynchus* (Thunberg) of prior date. **—2.** In *ichth.*, a genus of *Acipenseridæ*, having a spatulate snout; the shovelheads, or shovel-nosed sturgeons. *S. platyrhynchus* is a common species of the Mississippi and Missouri basins, attaining a length of 5 feet. This genus was so named by Heckel in 1835, but, the name *Scaphirhynchus* being preoccupied in ornithology, it is now called *Scaphirhynchops* (Gill) or *Scaphirrhynchops* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). See cut under *shovel-nosed.*

scaphism (skaf'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, anything hollowed out (see *scapha*), + *-ism.*] A barbarous punishment inflicted among the Persians, by confining the victim in a hollow tree. Five holes were made — one for the head, and the others for the arms and legs. These parts were anointed with honey to attract wasps, and in this plight the criminal was left till he died. *Brewer.*

scaphite (skaf'īt), *n.* [< NL. *Scaphites.*] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Scaphites*.

Scaphites (skā-fī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *σκαφίτης*, one who guides a boat or skiff, orig. adj., pertaining to a boat), < Gr. *σκάφη*, a boat, + *-ites.*] A genus of ammonites, or fossil ammonoid cephalopods, of scaphoid shape, typical of the family *Scaphitidæ*; the scaphites. They have the early walls regularly involute, but the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, when it becomes again recurved toward the body. Also *Scaphita*. *Fleming*, 1828.



Scaphites equalis.

Scaphitidæ (skā-fit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scaphites* + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Scaphites*. The name has been proposed for extinct shells resembling the ammonites, but with the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, and then again recurved toward the body; the sutures are many-lobed, and the lobes are dendritic or branched. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, in Europe and North America, and about 40 are known. By recent conchologists they are mostly referred to the *Stephanoceratidæ*.

scaphium (skā'fi-um), *n.*; pl. *scaphia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *scaphium*, < Gr. *σκάφιον*, a bowl, basin, a concave mirror, etc., a shovel (cf. *σκαφεῖον*, a shovel, spade, mattock), dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, skiff: see *scapha.*] **1.** In *bot.*, the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers. **—2.** In *entom.*, the unpaired appendage lying between the uncus and the intromittent organ of lepidopterous insects; the upper organ, or tegumen of White, consisting in the swallowtail butterflies of chitinous points on a membranous body. **—3.** [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scaphidiidæ*, with two species, one of Europe, the other of the United States. *Kirby*, 1837.

scaphocalcaneal (skaf'ō-kal-kā'nē-al), *a.* [< *scapho*(*id*) + *calcaneal.*] Pertaining to the scaphoid and the calcaneum.

scaphocephalic (skaf'ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, boat, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Boat-shaped: applied to a skull deformed from the premature union of the sagittal suture, whereby the transverse growth is prevented, with an increase in the vertical and longitudinal directions.

Professor v. Baer, . . . in his elaborate and valuable memoir on the macrocephalic skull of the Crimea, proposes the term *scaphocephalic* to indicate the same boat-like head-form.

D. Wilson, Prehist. Annals Scotland, I. 236.

scaphocephalism (skaf-ō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [< *scaphocephal*(*ic*) + *-ism.*] Same as *scaphocephaly.*

Scaphocephalism, or a boat-shaped depression of the summit, occurs from defective parietal bone formation.

Amer. Naturalist, XXII. 614.

scaphocephalous (skaf-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< *scaphocephal*(*ic*) + *-ous.*] Same as *scaphocephalic.*

scaphocephaly (skaf'ō-sef-a-li), *n.* [< *scaphocephal*(*ic*) + *-y*³.] The condition of having a scaphocephalic skull.

scaphocerite (skā-fos'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn: see *cerite*².] In *Crustacea*, one of the parts of the antennæ, borne upon the basicerite. It is a scale-like appendage, considered morphologically to represent an exopodite. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*; *Bate.*

scaphoceritic (skaf'ō-se-rit'ik), *a.* [< *scaphocerite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the scaphocerite, or having its characters.

scaphocuboid (skaf-ō-kū'boid), *a.* [< *scapho*(*id*) + *cuboid.*] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones: as, the *scaphocuboid* articulation. Also called *naviculocuboid.*

scaphocuneiform (skaf-ō-kū'nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *scapho*(*id*) + *cuneiform.*] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. Also called *naviculocuneiform.*

scaphognathite (skā-fog'nā-thīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ite*².] In *Crustacea*, an appendage of the second maxilla, apparently representing a combined epipodite and exopodite. In the crawfish it forms a broadly oval plate or scaphoid organ, which continually bales the water out of the respiratory chamber, and so lets fresh water in. See cut at *Podophthalmia* (*C*, *cd*).

scaphognathitic (skā-fog-nā-thit'ik), *a.* [< *scaphognathite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a scaphognathite, or having its characters.

scaphoid (skaf'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σκαφοειδής*, like a bowl or boat, < *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; cymbiform: in anatomy applied to several parts. — **Scaphoid bone.** See **II.** — **Scaphoid fossa.** See *fossa*¹.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) The bone on the radial side of the proximal row of the carpus, articulating with the lunar, magnum, trapezoid, trapezium, and radius. Also called *navicular*, *radiale*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *hand*, and *solidungulate*. (*b*) One of the tarsal bones, placed at the inner side, between the astragalus and the three cuneiforms, and sometimes articulating also with the cuboid. Also called *navicular*. See cut under *foot.*

scaphoidea, *n.* Plural of *scaphoideum.*

scaphoides (skā-foi'dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *scaphoid.*] The scaphoid bone of the carpus. See *scaphoid*, *n.* (*a*).

scaphoideum (skā-foi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *scaphoidea* (-ä). [NL.: see *scaphoid.*] The scaphoid bone, whether of the wrist or the ankle: more fully called *os scaphoideum*. Also *naviculare.*

scapholunar (skaf-ō-lū'när), *a.* and *n.* [< *scapho*(*id*) + *lunar.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar* articulation. **—2.** Representing or constituted by both the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar* bone.

II. *n.* The scapholunar bone; the scapholunare.



Palmar Aspect of Left Fore Foot of a Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).

scl, scapholunar; *c*, cuneiform; *p*, pisiform; *tr*, trapezium; *t*, trapezoid; *m*, magnum; *u*, unciform. The phalanges show a full series of sesamoid bones (unmarked).

scapholunare (skaf'ō-lū-nā'rē), *n.*; pl. *scapholunaria* (-ri-ä). [NL.: see *scapholunar.*] The scapholunar bone, representing or consisting of the scaphoid and semilunar in one, situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpal bones. It is found in the carpus of various mammals, and is highly characteristic of the carnivores. It has two ossific centers, supposed to represent the radiale and the intermedium of the typical carpus, and sometimes a third, representing the centrale. More fully called *os scapholunare.*

scaphopod (skaf'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scaphopus* (*scaphopod-*), < Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having the foot fitted for burrowing, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Scaphopoda.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Scaphopoda*; a tooth-shell.

Scaphopoda (skā-fop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **Scaphopus*: see *scaphopod.*] A class of *Mollusca* (formerly an order of gastropods), having the foot fitted for burrowing; the tooth-shells, also called *Cirribranchiata*, *Prosopocephala*, and *Solenoconchæ*. They have an elongate cylindrical body exhibiting bilateral symmetry in the disposition of its parts, inclosed in a tubular shell open at both ends; many long cirri or tentacles; euthyneural nervous system, with cerebral, pleural, pedal, and visceral pairs of nerves; paired nephridia and ctenidia; no heart; and distinct sexes. There are two well-marked families, *Dentaliidæ* and *Siphonodentaliidæ*. See cut under *tooth-shell.*

scaphopodan (skā-fop'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *scaphopod* + *-an.*] Same as *scaphopod.*

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scaphopodous (skā-fop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *scaphopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *scaphopod.*

Scaphorhynchus (skaf-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκάφος, a bowl, boat, anything hollowed out, + ῥύγχος, snout.] Same as *Scaphirhynchus*, 1.

scapiform (skā'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*[2]), + *forma*, form.] Scape-like; having the form or character of a scape, in any sense of that word.

scapigerous (skā-pij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*[2]), + *gerere*, carry.] In *bot.*, scape-bearing.

scapinade (skap-i-nād'), *n.* [< F. *scapinade*, < *scapin*, a knave, rogue (from a character in Moliere's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"), < It. *Scapino*, a character in Italian comedy, < *scapino*, *scappino*, a sock: see *chopine.*] An act or a process of trickery or roguery.

If Calhoun thought thus, it is not astonishing that Adams declared "the negociation [between England and the United States about the suppression of the slave-trade] itself a *scapinade*—a struggle between the plenipotentiaries to outwit each other, and to circumvent both countries by a slippery compromise between freedom and slavery." *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun, p. 212.

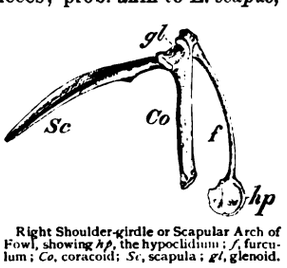
scap-net (skap'net), *n.* A net used by anglers to catch minnows, shrimps, etc., for bait. See *scoop-net.*

scapolite (skap'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. (Doric) σκᾶπος, a rod (see *scape*[2]), + λίθος, a stone.] One of a group of minerals, silicates of aluminium and calcium, with sometimes sodium, also often containing chlorin in small amount. They occur in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a white to grayish, yellowish, or reddish color. They are named *mionite*, *paranthine*, *ekebergite*, *dipyre*, *marialite*, etc. The species show something of the same progressive change in composition observed among the triclinic feldspars, the increase in amount of soda (from mionite to marialite) being accompanied by a corresponding increase in silica.

scapple (skap'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scappled*, ppr. *scappling.* Same as *scabble.*

scappling-hammer (skap'ling-ham'ėr), *n.* Same as *scabbling-hammer.*

scapula (skap'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *scapulæ* (-lē). [NL., < LL. *scapula*, the shoulder, in L. only in pl., *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, shoulder-pieces; prob. akin to L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk: see *scape*[2].] **1.** In *anat.*, the shoulder-blade, or blade-bone, or omoplate. It is the proximal element of the pectoral or scapular arch of vertebrates, especially of higher vertebrates, in which it is primitively the proximal part of a cartilaginous rod, the distal part of which is segmented off to form the coracoid. It assumes the most various shapes in different animals, but is usually flattened and expansive in mammals, in birds slender and saber-like. The scapula, whatever its shape, normally maintains connection with the coracoid, which is then a separate bone, but in all mammals above the monotremes the coracoid is completely consolidated with the scapula, appearing as a mere process of the latter. The human, like other mammalian scapulæ, with the exception noted, is therefore a compound bone, consisting of scapula and coracoid united. The scapula, or scapula and coracoid together, normally furnish an articulation for the clavicle when the latter is fully developed. In mammals above monotremes this articulation is with the spine or acromion. The glenoid cavity for the articulation of the humerus is always at the junction of the scapula proper with the coracoid, and when the latter is separate both bones enter into its formation. Morphologically a well-developed scapula, as in a mammal, has two ends, three borders, and three surfaces, corresponding to the prismatic rod of primitive cartilage; these parts, however, do not correspond with the borders, angles, and surfaces described in human anatomy (for which see *shoulder-blade*), the vertebral border, for instance, being really one end of the bone, and the edge of the spine being one of the morphological borders. The three surfaces correspond to the supraspinous, infraspinous, and subscapular fossæ, better known as the prescapular, postscapular, and subscapular surfaces. In all mammals and birds, and most reptiles proper, the scapula closely conforms to the characters here given. In batrachians and fishes, however, whose scapular arch is complicated with additional bones, the modifications are various, and some of the coracoid elements have been wrongly regarded and named as scapular. See cuts under *omosternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder-blade.* See also *postscapular*, *prescapular*, *subscapular*, *suprascapular.*



Right Shoulder-girdle or Scapular Arch of Fowl, showing *hp*, the hypocleidium; *f*, furculum; *Co*, coracoid; *Sc*, scapula; *gl*, glenoid.

2. In *Crinoidea*, one of the plates in the cup which give rise to the arms.—**3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the parapsides or plicæ scapulares on the side of the mesothorax. *Thomson.* (*b*) A pleura, including the episternum and epimeron, the latter being distinguished by Burmeister as the posterior wing of the scapula. Also *scapularium.* See *parapsis*[1]. (*c*) A shoulder-tippet, or shoulder-cover. See *patagium* (*c*). (*d*) A trochanter of the fore leg. *Kirby.*—**Dorsalis scapulæ**, the dorsal scapular artery (which see, under *scapular*).—**Scapula accessoria**, in *ornith.*, the os humeroscapulare, a small sesamoid bone developed about the shoulder-joint of many birds.

scapulacromial (skap'ū-la-krō'mi-ąl), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *acromion:* see *acromial.*] Pertaining to the acromion of the scapula; acromial.

scapulalgia (skap-ū-lal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < *scapula*, q. v., + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

scapular (skap'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders, < L. *scapulæ*, the shoulders: see *scapula.* II. *n.* Early mod. E. *scapellar*, *skappler*, < ME. **scapelere* (usually in longer form: see *scapulary*), < F. *scapulaire* = Pr. *escapolari* = Cat. *escapulari* = Sp. Pg. *escapulario* = It. *scapolare*, < ML. *scapularium*, *scapulare*, a scapular, < *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders: see I. Cf. *scapulary.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the shoulders or the shoulder-blades; pertaining to the scapula (in any sense), or to scapulars. Also *scapulary.*—**Great scapular notch.** See *notch.*—**Scapular arch**, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, forming in vertebrates which have fore limbs or pectoral fins the suspensorium or bony apparatus for suspending such limb or fin from the trunk or head, the limb or fin from the shoulder-joint or its representative being the diverging appendage of the scapular arch. In all higher vertebrates (mammals, birds, and reptiles) the scapular arch consists primitively of a cartilaginous rod, more or less perfectly segmented into a proximal moiety (scapula) and a distal moiety (coracoid), to which an accessory bone (clavicle) is frequently added, together with various other supplementary osseous or cartilaginous pieces, either in the median line in front or in the line of the clavicle. In a batrachian, as the frog, there is a distinct superior ossification forming a suprascapula, with a precoracoid and an epicoracoid, besides the coracoid proper. In fishes the scapular arch is still further modified, especially by the presence of additional coracoid elements which have been variously homologized. Also called *scapular girdle*, and *pectoral arch* or *girdle.* See *scapula*, *coracoid*, *prescapula*, *suprascapula*, *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *omosternum*, *interclavicle*, *sternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *scapula.*—**Scapular artery.** (*a*) *Dorsal*, a large branch of the subscapular, which winds over the axillary border of the scapula to ramify in the infraspinous fossa. Also called *dorsalis scapulæ.* (*b*) *Posterior*, the continuation of the transversalis colli along the vertebral border of the scapula as far as the inferior angle.—**Scapular crow.** See *crow*[2] and *scapulated.*—**Scapular feathers**, in *ornith.*, those feathers which grow upon the pteryla humeralis or humeral tract; a packet of feathers lying upon the wing at or near its insertion into the body. See II., 3.—**Scapular hyoid muscle.** Same as *omohyoid.*—**Scapular line**, a vertical line drawn on the back through the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Scapular point**, a tender point developed in neuralgia of the brachial plexus, and situated at the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Scapular reflex**, a contraction of some of the scapular muscles from stimulation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Scapular region**, the region of the back over each scapula.—**Scapular veins**, the venæ comites of the scapular arteries.

II. *n.* **1.** A short cloak with a hood, apparently confined to monastic orders, and among them the garment for use while at work, etc., as distinguished from a fuller and longer robe; hence, specifically, (*a*) a long narrow strip of cloth, covering the shoulders and hanging down before and behind to the knees, worn by certain religious orders; (*b*) two small pieces of cloth connected by strings, and worn over the shoulders by lay persons in the Roman Catholic Church, as a token of devotion, in honor of the Virgin Mary, etc. The original scapular was first introduced by St. Benedict, in lieu of a heavy cowl for the shoulders. Also *scapulary.*

The doctoure of diuinitie, when he commenseth, hath his *scapular* cast ouer his headde, in token that he hathe forsaken the worlde for Christes sake.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 58).

And slow up the dim aisle afar,
With sable cowl and *scapular*,
And snow-white stoles, in order due,
The holy Fathers, two and two,
In long procession came.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 30.

2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the shoulder-blade. Also *scapulary.*—**3.** In *ornith.*, the bundle of feathers which springs from the pteryla humeralis or humeral tract, at or near the shoulder, and lies along the side of the back; the shoulder-feathers: generally used in the plural. Also *scapulary.* See cut under *covert.*

The scapular or shoulder feathers, *scapulars* or scapularies; these are they that grow on the pteryle humerales. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 94.

Tongue-scapular, a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewed, put on a Cistercian monk who had offended with his tongue.

scapulare (skap-ū-lā'rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulder: see *scapular.*] In *ornith.*, the region of the back or notæum whence spring the scapular feathers, alongside but not over the shoulder-blade. The insertion of the feathers of the scapulare is upon the pteryla humeralis, and not upon the pteryla dorsalis. See *interscapulum.* Also *scapularium.*

scapularia, *n.* Plural of *scapularium.*

scapularis (skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *scapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapular.*] Same as *suprascapular nerve* (which see, under *suprascapular*).

scapularium (skap-ū-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scapularia* (-ą). [NL., < ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular.*] **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *scapulare.* (*b*) The scapulars or scapularies, collectively considered.—**2.** In *entom.*, the pleura, or side of the mesothorax. Same as *scapula*, 3 (*b*). *Kirby.*

scapulary (skap'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scopelarie*; < ME. *scapularye*, *scapelerey*, *scaplerie*, *scapelori*, *scaplory*, *chapolorie*, etc., < OF. *scapulaire*, < ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular.*] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a scapular.

The King was in a *scopelarie* mantle, an hat of cloth of siluer, and like a white hermit.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 830.

II. *n.*; pl. *scapularies* (-riz). **1.** Same as *scapular*, 1.

Ha muhe werie *scapeloris* hwen mantel ham henegeth.
Ancren Riwle, p. 424, note c.

Thei schapen her *chapolories* & streccheth hem brode.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 550.

j *scapelerey* with an hodde. *Paston Letters*, III. 410.

The monastic garment named *scapulary*, the exact character of which has not been decidedly determined, appears to have been a short super-tunic, but having a hood or cowl. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 463.

2. Same as *scapular*, 2.—**3.** Same as *scapular*, 3.

scapulated (skap'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *scapulatus* (< L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades) + *-ed*[2].] In *ornith.*, having the scapular feathers notable in size, shape, or color: as, the *scapulated* crow or raven, *Corvus scapulatus.*

scapulet, scapulette (skap'ū-let), *n.* [< *scapula* + dim. *-et*, *-ette.*] An appendage at the base of each of the manubrial lobes of some acalephs. They are secondary folds of the oral cylinder.

The smaller appendages to the oral cylinder are sixteen in number, and are known as the *scapulettes* or upper leaf-like appendages. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXIII. 123.

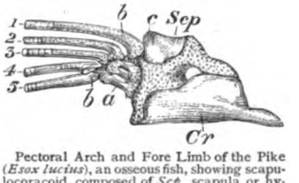
scapulimancy (skap'ū-li-man-si), *n.* [< L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades, + Gr. μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of a shoulder-blade: same as *omoplatoscopy.*

The principal art of this kind [the art of divining by bones] is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or omoplatoscopy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 124.

scapulimantic (skap'ū-li-man'tik), *a.* [< *scapulimancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to scapulimancy; omoplatoscopic: as, a *scapulimantic* rite or ceremony; a *scapulimantic* prophecy or omen.

scapuloclavicular (skap'ū-lō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *scapuloclavicularis*, < *scapula* + *clavicula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle: as, the *scapuloclavicular* articulation.—**Scapuloclavicular arch**, the pectoral arch.

scapuloclavicularis (skap'ū-lō-kla-vik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *scapuloclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapuloclavicular.*] An anomalous muscle which in man may extend from the sternal part of the clavicle to the superior border of the scapula.



Pectoral Arch and Fore Limb of the Pike (*Esox lucius*), an osseous fish, showing scapulocoracoid, composed of *Scp*, scapula or hypercoracoid, and *Cr*, coracoid or hypocoracoid; *c*, posterior end of the outer margin of the scapulocoracoid; *b*, *b*, *1*, *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, five fin-rays or radialia; *a*, actinosts or basalia.

scapulocoracoid (skap'ū-lō-kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scapula* + *coracoides:* see *coracoid.*] Same as *coracoscapular.*—**Scapulocoracoid angle.** Same as *coracoscapular angle* (which see, under *coracoscapular*). The angle is that formed at *gl* by the bones *Sc* and *Co* in the cut under *scapula.*

scapulodynia (skap'ū-lō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *scapula* + Gr. ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

scapulohumeral (skap'ū-lō-hū'me-ral), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *humerus* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the humerus: as, the *scapulohumeral* articulation (that is, the shoulder-joint).

scapuloradial (skap'ū-lō-rā'di-ąl), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *radius* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining

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to the scapula and the radius: as, a *scapuloradial* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the biceps).

scapulo-ulnar (skap″ū-lō-ul′när), *a.* [< NL. *scapula* + *ulna* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the ulna: as, a *scapulo-ulnar* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the triceps).

scapulovertebral (skap″ū-lō-vėr′tē-bral), *a.* [< *scapula* + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the spine or vertebral column: as, the rhomboidei are *scapulovertebral* muscles.

scapus (skā′pus), *n.*; pl. *scapi* (-pī). [NL., < L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem: see *scape*[2].] 1. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column.—2. In *bot.*, same as *scape*[2], 1.—3. In *entom.*, the scape of an antenna.—4. In *ornith.*, the scape of a feather; the whole stem or shaft, divided into the barrel or calamus and the rachis.—5. [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

scar[1] (skär), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skar*; < ME. *scar*, *scarre*, *skarre*, < OF. *escare*, F. *escarre*, *escharre* = Sp. Pg. It. *escara*, a scar, scab, crust, < L. *eschara*, a scar, esp. from a burn, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar caused by burning, a hearth, means of producing fire, etc.: see *eschar*.] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh made by a wound, burn, or ulcer, and remaining after the wound, burn, or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix.

> He jests at *scars* that never felt a wound.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2. 1.
>
> Let Paris bleed; 'tis but a *scar* to scorn.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 114.
>
> That time, whose soft palm heals the wound of war,
> May cure the sore, but never close the *scar*.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 18.
>
> You have got a *Scar* upon your Cheek that is above a Span long. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 267.

2. Figuratively, any mark resulting from injury, material or moral.

> The very glorified body of Christ retained in it the *scars* and marks of former mortality.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 54.
>
> Th' Earth, degenerate
> From her first beauty, bearing still vpon her
> Eternall *Scars* of her fond Lords dishonour.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.
>
> This smooth earth . . . had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, . . . and not a wrinkle, *scar*, or fracture in all its body. *Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 6.

3. A spot worn by long use, as by the limpet.

> The greatest distance from its *scar* at which I noticed a marked limpet to be was about three feet.
> *Nature*, XXXI. 200.

4. In *bot.*, a mark on a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stalk. See *hilum*.

> There were thick-stemmed and less graceful species with broad rhombic *scars* (Leptophleum), and others with the leaf-*scars* in vertical rows (Sigillaria), and others, again, with rounded leaf-*scars*, looking like the marks on Stigmaria. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 71.

5. In *conch.*, an impression left by the insertion of a muscle; a ciborium; an eye. In bivalve shells the principal scars are those left by the adductor muscles, which in most species are two in number, an anterior and a posterior, but in others only one, which is subcentral; other scars are left by the muscles which move the foot. See cut under *ciborium*.

6. In *entom.*, a definite, often prominent, space on the anterior face of the mandibles of rhynchophorous beetles of the family *Otiorhynchidæ*. It indicates the deciduous piece or cusp which falls off soon after the insect attains its perfect state. See *deciduous*.

7. In *founding*, a weak or imperfect place in a casting, due to some fault in the metal.

scar[1] (skär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scarred*, ppr. *scarring*. [< *scar*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To mark with a scar or scars; hence, to wound or hurt.

> I'll not shed her blood,
> Nor *scar* that whiter skin of hers than snow.
> *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 4.
>
> I would not *scar* that body,
> That virtuous, valiant body, nor deface it,
> To make the kingdom mine.
> *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become scarred: form a scar.

scar[2] (skär), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scaur*; < ME. *scarre*, *skerre*, < Icel. *sker*, an isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær* (cf. OD. *schaere*), a cliff, a rock; cf. Icel. *skor*, a rift in a rock; < Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skære*, cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *share*[1], *score*, and *shore*[1]. Hence also *skerry*.] 1. A naked, detached rock.—2. A cliff; a precipitous bank; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain.

> Is it the roar of Teviot's tide
> That chafes against the *scaur's* red side?
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 12.
>
> O, sweet and far from cliff and *scar*
> The horns of Elfland faintly blowing.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iii. (song).

The word enters into many place-names in Great Britain, as *Scar*borough, *Scar*cliff, etc.

scar[3], *a.* Same as *scare*[1].

scar[4] (skär), *n.* [< L. *scarus*, < Gr. *σκάρος*, a sea-fish, *Scarus cretensis*, supposed by the ancients to chew the cud.] A scaroid fish. See *Scarus*.

scarab (skar′ab), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabe*; also *scarabee*, < F. *scarabée* = Pr. *escaravai* = Sp. *escarabajo* = Pg. *escarabeo*, *scaravco* (also dim. *escaravelho*) = It. *scarabeo*, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle; cf. Gr. *κάραβος*, var. *καράβιος*, *καράμβιος*, *καραβίς*, a horned beetle, stag-beetle, also a kind of crab; Skt. *çarabha*, *çalabha*, a locust. The Gr. forms **σκαράβειος*, **σκάραβος*, commonly cited, are not authentic.] 1. A beetle. It was supposed to be bred in and to feed on dung; hence the name was often applied opprobriously to persons. See *dung-beetle*, *tumblebug*, and cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

> Some [grow rich] by hearbs, as cankers, and after the same sort our apothecaries; others by ashes, as *scarabes*, and how else get our colliers the pence?
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 22.
>
> Such as thou,
> They are the moths and *scarabs* of a state.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 5.
>
> These sponges, that suck up a kingdom's fat,
> Battening like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.
> *Massinger*, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

2. In *entom.*, a coleopterous insect of the family *Scarabæidæ*, and especially of the genus *Scarabæus*; a scarabæid or scarabæoid.—3. A gem, usually emerald, green feldspar, or obsidian, cut in the form of a beetle and engraved on the under face, common among the ancient Egyptians as an amulet. Also *scarabæus*.





Scarab. Time of Thotmes III. (Size of original.)

> Theodoros in the bronze statue which he made of himself was represented holding in one hand a *scarab* engraved with the design of a quadriga.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 77.

scarabæid (skar-a-bē′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Scarabæidæ*; related to or resembling a scarabæid; scarabæoid. Also *scarabæidous*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*; a scarabæoid or scarab.

Scarabæidæ (skar-a-bē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Scarabæus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of beetles of the lamellicorn series, having the lamellæ of the antennal club capable of close apposition and not flattened, and having fossorial legs. The family contains about 7,000 described species, of which between 500 and 600 inhabit America north of Mexico. They are usually of large size, and among them are the largest beetles known. Many of them are leaf-feeders, others live on fruit, flowers, honey, sap, decaying animal matter, and excrement. The larvæ are robust white grubs, living ordinarily underground, or in decaying stumps and logs, or in dung. The males are usually much larger than the females, and are often distinguished by horns upon the head or prothorax, or by better-developed antennæ, or by modifications of the legs. Many noted pests to agriculture belong to this group, such as the May-beetles or June-bugs and cockchafers of America and Europe, the *Anisoplia austriaca* of the Russian wheat-fields, and the rose-chafer and fig-eater of the United States. Corresponding groups in former use are *Scarabæida*, *Scarabæides*, *Scarabæina*, and *Scarabæites*. See cuts under *Hercules-beetle*, *Pelidnota*, and *Scarabæus*.

scarabæidoid (skar-a-bē′i-doid), *a.* [< *scarabæid* + *-oid*.] Noting a stage of the larva (after the second molt) of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). This stage succeeds the caraboid, and is followed by the ultimate stage of the second larva, after which comes the coarctate pupa. *C. V. Riley*.

scarabæidous (skar-a-bē′i-dus), *a.* Same as *scarabæid*.

> The ordinary hairs of *scarabæidous* beetles.
> *Science*, III. 127.

scarabæist (skar-a-bē′ist), *n.* [< *Scarabæ(idæ)* + *-ist*.] A special student of the *Scarabæidæ*; a coleopterist who makes a special study of the *Scarabæidæ*.

> The possibility of any coleopterist being more than a *scarabæist*. *Standard* (London), Nov. 11, 1885.

scarabæoid, scarabeoid (skar-a-bē′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scarabæus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Resembling a scarab; scarabæid; pertaining, related, or belonging to the *Scarabæidæ*.—2. Specifically, scarabæidoid. *C. V. Riley*.

II. *n.* A carved scarab but remotely resembling the natural insect; or, more usually, an imitation or counterfeit scarab, such as were produced in great numbers by the ancient Phenicians.

> Others [scarabs] again but vaguely recall the form of the insect, and are called *scarabæoids*.
> *Maspero*, Egypt. Archæol. (tr. 1887), p. 242.

Scarabæus (skar-a-bē′us), *n.* [Also *Scarabeus*; NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] 1. An Old World genus of lamellicorn beetles, typical of the *Scarabæidæ*, formerly equivalent to *Lamellicornia*, now restricted to about 70 species distributed through Africa and the warmer parts of Europe and Asia. They are coprophagous in habit, the adults rolling up balls of excrement in which the females lay their eggs. The sacred scarab of the Egyptians is *S. sacer*, found throughout the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is probable also that another species, *S. laticollis*, was held in religious veneration by the Egyptians, as the scarab is sometimes figured by them with striate elytra, a character which pertains to this alone. Species of *Ateuchus*, as *A. pius*, were formerly included in this genus.



Egyptian Scarabæus (*Ateuchus pius*), natural size.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *scarabæi* (-ī).] Same as *scarab*, 3.

scarabee (skar′a-bē), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabie*; < F. *scarabée*, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] Same as *scarab*.

> Such as you render the throne of majesty, the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabees* that batten in her dung, and have no palats to taste her curious viands. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.
>
> Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,
> I scorn all earthly dung-bred *scarabies*.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xxxi. (To the Critics.)

scarabeoid, *a.* and *n.* See *scarabæoid*.

Scarabeus, *n.* See *Scarabæus*.

scaraboid (skar′a-boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *scarab* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a scarab; of the nature of a scarab.

> But these lenticular and *scaraboid* gems are precisely those which the amateur pardonably neglects.
> *The Academy*, Oct. 6, 1888, No. 857, p. 229.

II. *n.* 1. In *entom.*, a scarabæoid beetle.—2. An ornament, amulet, etc., resembling a scarab, but not complete as to all its parts, or otherwise differing from a true scarab; also, an imitation scarab, as one of Phenician or Greek origin, as distinguished from a true or Egyptian scarab.

> From the Crimean tombs we learn that the favourite form of signet-ring in the fourth century was a scarab or *scaraboid*, mounted in a gold swivel-ring, and having a subject in intaglio on the under side.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 395.
>
> The design on a crystal *scaraboid* in the British Museum.
> *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, I. 123, note.

Scaramouch (skar′a-mouch), *n.* [Formerly also *Scaramoche*, also *Scaramoucho* (after It.); < F. *scaramouche*, a buffoon, < *Scaramouche* (E. *Scaramouche*, *Scaramoucha*), < It. *Scaramuccia*, a famous Italian zany of the 2d half of the 17th century, who acted in England and died in Paris; the proper name being < *scaramuccia* (> OF. *escarmouche*), a skirmish: see *skirmish*.] A buffoon in Italian comedy and farce, a cowardly braggadocio who is beaten by Harlequin. The character is often adopted in masquerades, with a dress usually of black, and grotesquely ornamented.

> Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place. . . .
> Stout *Scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in.
> *Dryden*, Epil. to Univ. of Oxford, 1673.
>
> His astonishment still increased upon him, to see a continued procession of harlequins, *scaramouches*, punchinellos, and a thousand other merry dresses.
> *Addison*, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

scarbott, *n.* [ME., < OF. **scarbot*, *scarbotte*, *escarbot*, *escharbot*, *escarbote*, F. *escarbot* (ML. reflex *scarbo*, *scrabo*, *scabo*), beetle, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] A beetle. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 442.

scarbroite (skär′brō-īt), *n.* [< *Scarborough*, sometimes written *Scarbro'*, a town of England, + *-ite*[2].] A white clay-like mineral, void of luster, and essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium. It occurs as veins in the beds of sandstone covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough in England.

scarbugt, *n.* See *scarebug*.

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scarce (skãrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scarse;* < ME. *scarce, skarce, scarse, scars* = MD. *schaers*, sparing, niggard, D. *schaars, schaarsch*, scarce, rare, = Bret. *scarz*, niggard, scanty, short, < OF. *scars*, usually *escars, eschars*, rarely *eschar, eskar, eschard*, sparing, niggard, parsimonious, miserly, poor; of things, small, little, weak, few, scarce, light (of weight), strict, F. *échars*, light (as winds), F. dial. *ecars*, rare, *echarre*, sparing, = Pr. *escars, escas* = OSp. *escasso*, Sp. *escaso* = Pg. *escasso* = It. *scarso*, niggard, sparing, scanty, etc., light (of weight); ML. *scarsus*, diminished, reduced; origin uncertain. According to Diez, Mahn, Skeat, and others, < ML. *scarpsus, excarpsus*, for L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, pick out, choose, select (see *excerp* and *excerpt*), the lit. sense 'picked out,' 'selected,' leading, it is supposed, to the sense 'rare,' 'scarce' (Skeat), or to the sense 'contracted,' 'shortened' (Muratori, Mahn), whence 'small,' 'scarce'; but ML. *scarpsus, excarpsus*, is not found in any sense of *scarce*, and this view ignores the early personal use, 'sparing,' 'parsimonious,' which can hardly be connected with ML. *scarpsus* except by assuming that *scarpsus* was used in an active sense, 'picking out,' 'selecting,' and so 'reserving,' 'sparing.' The physical use in MD. *schaers afscheren*, shear off close, shave close, It. *cogliere scarso*, strike close, graze (see *scarce, adv.*), *scarsare*, cut off, pinch, scant (see *scarce, v.*), suggests some confusion with MD. *schaers*, a pair of shears, also a plowshare, and the orig. verb *scheeren*, shear (see *shear*[1], *shears, share*[1]). The personal sense, 'sparing,' 'niggard,' is appar. the earliest in E. and OF.]

1†. Sparing; parsimonious; niggard; niggardly; stingy.

Ye shul use the richesses . . . in swich a manere that men holde nat yow to *scars* ne to sparynge ne to foollarge.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

That on was bothe curteis and kende,
Lef to give and lef to spende;
And that other lef to pinche,
Bothe he was *scars* and chinche.
Sevyn Sages, l. 1244.

Also God doeth commaund him which shall be king that he hoord not vp much treasure, that he be not *scarce*, or a nigarde, for the office of a Merchaunt is to keepe, but of a King to giue and to be liberall.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 11.

2. Scantily supplied; poorly provided; not having much: sometimes with *of*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In day[e]s olde, whan small apparaill
Suffised vn-to hy astate or mene,
Was grete howsholde stuffid with vitaill;
But now howsholdes be full *scars* and lene.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 106.

As when a vulture, on Imaus bred, . . .
Disiodging from a region *scarce of* prey,
. . . flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams.
Milton, P. L., iii. 433.

3†. Diminished; reduced from the original or the proper size or measure; deficient; short.

Nou behoueth to habbe tuo mesures, ane little and ane *scarse*, thet he useth touore the uolke. And anothre guode and large, thet he useth thet non ne y-zyzth [sees].
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

4. Deficient in quantity or number; insufficient for the need or demand; scant; scanty; not abundant.

Hys moder he dude in warde & *scars* lyfiede her fonde
In the abbeye of Worwell & bynome hyre hyr londe.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 334.

How be it ye wynde was so *scarce* and calme that we coude not come to the towne of Corfona tyll Monday ayenst nyght. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

The Padre told Capt. Swan that Provision was now *scarce* on the Island; but he would engage that the Governour would do his utmost to furnish us.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 301.

5. Few in number; seldom seen; infrequent; uncommon; rare: as, *scarce* coins; a *scarce* book.

The *scarcest* of all is a Pescennius Niger on a medallion well preserved. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy.

Nor weeds are now, for whence arose the weed
Scarce plants, fair herbs, and curious flowers proceed.
Crabbe, Works, I. 59.

6. Characterized by scarcity, especially of provisions, or the necessaries of life.

Others that are provident rost their fish and flesh vpon hurdles as before is expressed, and keepe it till *scarce* times. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 132.

To make one's self scarce, to make off; get out of the way; leave at once. [Colloq.]

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of *making myself scarce* in the two Castiles.
Smollett.

You left me planted there — obliged to *make myself scarce* because I had broken contract.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxii.

=**Syn. 4** and **5**. *Rare, Scarce.* See *rare*[1].

scarce (skãrs), *adv.* [= MD. *schaers, schaars*, scarce, close (cf. *schaers afscheren*, shear or shave close; cf. It. *cogliere scarso*, strike close, graze; prop. the adj.); < *scarce, a.*] Hardly; barely; scarcely.

Their successors have done very little, or *scarce* made any attempts. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii.

To Noah's Ark *scarce* came a thicker Croud
For life than to be slain there hither flow'd.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 170.

I had *scarce* taken orders a year, before I began to think seriously of matrimony. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

While I profess my ignorance, I *scarce* know what to say I am ignorant of. *Lamb*, Chapter on Ears.

scarce† (skãrs), *v. t.* [< ME. *scarsen* (= It. *scarsare*); < *scarce, a.*] To make less; diminish; make scant. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 442.

Scarsare [It.], to *scarce*, to spare, to pinch, to cut off, to scant. *Florio.*

scarcely (skãrs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scarsly, scarsely, scarseliche, scarsliche, skarschliche;* < *scarce* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** Sparingly; parsimoniously; niggardly; stingily.

Lyve as *scarsly* as hym list desire.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 583.

2†. Scantily; insufficiently.

He that soweth *scarsly*, schal and *scarsly* repe; and he that soweth in blessingis schal repe and of blessyngis.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. ix. 6.

3. Hardly; barely; with difficulty.

He *scarcely* knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 670.

Early one morning, when it was *scarcely* the gray of the dawn. *Irving*, Granada, p. 54.

The sentence of Bacon had *scarcely* been pronounced when it was mitigated. *Macaulay*, Bacon.

Their characters afford *scarcely* a point of contact.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

There was a thick fog, which the moon *scarcely* brightened. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 118.

scarcement (skãrs'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *skarsment;* origin obscure.] **1.** In *building*, a setback in the face of a wall, or in a bank of earth; a footing or ledge formed by the setting back of a wall. — **2.** In *mining*, a small projecting ledge left in a shaft as a temporary support for a ladder, or for some similar purpose.

scarceness (skãrs'nes), *n.* [< ME. *scarsenes, scarsnesse;* < *scarce* + *-ness.*] The state or condition of being scarce. Specifically — (*a*†) Sparingness; parsimony; niggardliness.

The zeuen principals uirtues thet ansuerieth to the zeue vices, ase deth bozsamnesse a-ye prede, . . . Largesse a-ye *scarsnesse*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

(*b*) Deficiency; dearth.

We recouerde syght of the yle of Candy, wherof we made grete joye, not oonly for the happy escape frome the grete daunger yt we were late in, but also for the lacke and *scarsenes* of vytayllys that was in our galye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

(*c*) Bareness; infrequency of occurrence; uncommonness.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*.
Collier.

scarcity (skãr'si-ti), *n.* [< ME. *scarsitie, scarsete, scarsite, skarsete,* < OF. *escarsete, escarcete, escarcite, escharsete, escharcete, scharsete*, parsimony, niggardliness, miserliness, meanness, deficiency, lack, = It. *scarcità*, scarcity, light weight (cf. It. *scarsezza*, Sp. *escasez*, scarcity); as *scarce* + *-ity.*] **1†.** Sparingness; parsimony; niggardliness; stinginess.

Right as men blamen an averous man, bycause of his *skarsete* and chyncherie, in the same manner is he to blame that spendeth ouer largely.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (ed. Wright), p. 162.

2. The state or condition of being scarce; smallness of quantity or number, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; absolutely, deficiency of things necessary to the subsistence of man; dearth; want; famine.

The grounde was vntylled and vnsowen, whereof ensued great *scarsytie* and hunger, and after hunger ensued deth.
Fabyan, Chron., lxxv.

But all in vaine; I sate vp late & rose early, contended with the colde, and conuersed with *scarcitie*.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

They have in all these parts a great *scarcity* of fuel; so that they commonly use either the reeds of Indian wheat or cow dung. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 123.

Root of scarcity, or **scarcity-root**, mangel-wurzel. =**Syn. 2.** *Scarcity, Dearth, Famine. Scarcity* of the necessities of life is not so severe as *dearth*, nor *dearth* so severe as *famine*. Primarily, *dearth* is a scarcity that is felt in high prices, and *famine* such scarcity that people have to go hungry; but both are generally stronger than their derivation would suggest, *famine* often standing for extreme difficulty in getting anything whatever to support life.

Scarcity and want shall shun you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 116.

There happen'd an extraordinary *dearth* in England, corne bearing an excessive price.
Evelyn, Diary, p. 9 (1631).

Come not back again to suffer,
Where the *Famine* and the Fever
Wear the heart and waste the body.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xx.

scarcrow†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scarecrow*[1].

scard (skärd), *n.* A dialectal form of *shard*[1].

Scardafella (skär-da-fel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < It. *scardafella.*] An American genus of *Columbidæ*, containing ground-doves



Scaly Ground-dove (*Scardafella squamosa*).

of small size with cuneate tail and scaly plumage, as *S. inca* or *S. squamosa;* the scale-doves.

scare[1] (skãr), *a.* [Sc. also *skair, scar, skar, scaur*, ME. *scar, sker*, < Icel. *skjarr*, shy, timid.] Timid; shying. [Now only Scotch.]

The *skerre* horse. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 242, note.

scare[1] (skãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scared*, ppr. *scaring.* [Formerly also *skare*, Sc. *skair;* Sc. also *scar, skar*, E. and U. S. dial. *skear, skeer;* < ME. *scarren, skerren, skeren*, frighten, < *scar, sker*, scared, timid: see *scare*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To frighten; terrify suddenly; strike with sudden terror or fear.

This Ascatus with skathe *skerrit* of his rewme
Pelleus, with pouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13404.

The noise of thy cross-bow
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shoot is lost.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 7.

I can hardly think there was ever any *scared* into heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 52.

"Wasn't the Rabbit *scared*, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy. "Honey, dey ain't bin no wusser *skeer'd* beas' sence de worril begin dan dish yer same Brer Rabbit."
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xvi.

To scare away, to drive away by frightening. — **To scare up**, to find; bring to light; discover: as, to *scare up* money. [Colloq.] =**Syn.** To daunt, appal, frighten; *scare* represents the least of dignity in the act or in the result; it generally implies suddenness.

II. *intrans.* To become frightened; be scared: as, a horse that *scares* easily. [Colloq.]

As a scowte wach [a sentinel] *scarred*, so the asscry rysed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 838.

scare[1] (skãr), *n.* [< *scare*[1], *v.*] A sudden fright or panic: particularly applied to a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginary or causeless alarm.

God knows this is only a *scare* to the Parliament, to make them give the more money. *Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 25, 1664.

A gunboat is kept at Gibraltar which at the time of *scares* is directed to keep a lookout on possible enemies' ships passing through the Straits.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 2.

scare[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scar*[2].

scare[3] (skãr), *a.* [Perhaps due to *scarce*, earlier *scarse*, in like sense (the terminal *-se* taken for the plural suffix ?). Cf. *scary*[2].] Lean; scanty; scraggy. [Prov. Eng.]

scarebabe (skãr'bāb), *n.* [< *scare*[1], *v.*, + obj. *babe.*] Something to frighten a babe; a bugbear. *Grose.* [Rare.]

scarebug† (skãr'bug), *n.* [Also *scarbug;* < *scare*[1], *v.*, + *bug*[1].] Anything terrifying; a bugbear. See *bug*[1].

Yet remembering that these compliments, without the substance, are but empty gulls and *scarebugs* of majesty, the sophistry of government, as one calls them, and, as Zechariah the prophet saith, the instruments of a foolish governor. *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 119.

scarecrow[1] (skãr'krō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scarcrow, skarcrowe;* < *scare*[1], *v.*, + obj. *crow*[2].] **1.** A figure of straw or clouts, made in grotesque semblance of a man, set in a grain-field or a garden to frighten off crows and other birds from the crops; hence, anything set up or in-

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tended to frighten or keep off intruders, or to terrify the foolish.

Cacciacornacchie [It.], a *skar-crowe* in a field.
Florio (1598).

To be ready in our clothes is to be ready for nothing else; a man looks as if he be hung in chains, or like a *scarecrow*. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 67.

You, Antonio's creature, and chief manager of this plot for my daughter's eloping! you, that I placed here as a *scarecrow*? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

One might have mistaken him [Ichabod Crane] for the genius of famine descending upon the earth, or some *scarecrow* eloped from the cornfield. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

2. A person so poor and so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

No eye hath seen such *scarecrows*. I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 41.

I think she was bewitch'd, or mad, or blind;
She would never have taken such a *scarecrow* else
Into protection. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 2.

scarecrow[2] (skãr'krō), *n.* [Cf. *scarf*[3] and *crow*[2].] The black tern, *Hydrochelidon fissipes*. *Pennant*. [Prov. Eng.]

scarefire† (skãr'fīr), *n.* [Also *skarefire*; < *scare*[1] + *fire*.] 1. A fire-alarm.

From noise of *scare-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, benedicitie. *Herrick*, The Bell-Man.

2. A house-burning; a conflagration. Compare *scathefire*.

Used foole-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously, but came home fewer than they went, doing no more good than one handfull of water, as men say, in a common *skare-fire*. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

This general word [engine], communicable to all machines or instruments, use in this city hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench *scare-fires*. *Fuller*, Worthies, London, II. 334.

Bells serve to proclaim a *scare-fire*. *Holder*.

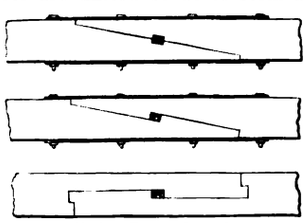
scare-sinner (skãr'sin[r]ėr), *n.* [< *scare*[1], *v.*, + obj. *sinner*.] One who or that which scares or frightens sinners. [Rare.]

Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scare-sinner* [Death] who is posting after me. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 76.

scarf[1] (skärf), *n.* [Formerly also *skarf*, also *scarph*, appar. simulating *scarf*[2] as a var. of *scarp*[2]; < Sw. *skarf*, a scarf, seam, joint, a piece sewed to another (cf. Norw. *skarv*, an end or fragment of a board or plank, = AS. *scearfe*, a fragment, piece, = D. *scherf*, a shred, = G. *scherbe*, a fragment, shard); associated with the verb, Sw. *skarfva*, join together, sew together, piece out (cf. in comp. *skarf-yxa*, an adz), = Norw. *skarva*, make even (by adding or taking away), equalize, balance, settle (accounts), = Dan. *skarve*, scarf, = AS. *scearfian*, cut small, shred, scrape (the AS. would give E. **sharf*, n., **sharve*, v.), = G. dial. (Bav.) *scharben*, cut, notch (timber), G. *scharben*, cut small; appar., with a formative or addition *-f* (*-v*), from the same source as the nearly equiv. Icel. *skör*, a rim, edge, joint in a ship's planking, a plank, row of benches or steps, = Norw. *skar*, a cut, notch, scarf, = Dan. dial. *skar*, a cut, notch (cf. Icel. *skāri* = Norw. *skaar* = Sw. *skår*, a cut made by a scythe, a swath, = Dan. *skaar*, a cut, incision, swath, *skaare*, a cut, notch), whence the verb, Icel. *skara*, clinch (the planks of a boat) so that each overlaps the plank beneath it, = Norw. *skara*, join, bring together, clinch (the planks of a ship), etc., = Dan. *skarre*, join, scarp; < Icel. *skera* = AS. *sceran*, etc., cut, shear: see *shear*. The words from this verb are very numerous, and some forms of its derivatives are confused with others. The sense 'cut' appears to be due to the AS.; the sense 'join' to Scand. The noun *scarf*, in E., may be from the verb.] 1. A cut; notch; groove; channel.

The captured whale is towed to the beach at high tide, and a *scarf* is cut along the body and through the blubber, to which one end of a tackle is hooked. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

2. In *carp.*, a joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to form a continuous piece; also, the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined together longitudinally, so that the corresponding ends may fit together in an even joint. (Different scarf-joints are shown in the accompanying cut.) The joint is secured by bolts and straps.


Various Forms of Scarfs.

Wee haled aground to stoppe a leake, which we found to be in the *skarfe* afore. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 453.

3. In *metal-working*, the flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for union by welding or brazing, as in the brazing together of the two ends of a band-saw.—**Edye's scarf**, a vertical scarf with two hooks, formerly much used for beams of ships when wood was the material of construction.

scarf[1] (skärf), *v. t.* [< Sw. *skarfva*, join together, sew together, piece out, = Norw. *skarva*, make even, = Dan. *skarve*, usually *skarre*, scarf: see *scarf*[1], *n.*] 1. In *carp.*, to cut a scarf in; unite by means of a scarf. See *scarf*[1], *n.*, 2.

The leak . . . was principally occasioned by one of the bolts being wore away and loose in the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*. *Anson*, Voyage, ii. 7.

2. To flense, flay, or remove the skin and blubber from (a whale); cut off from a whale with the spade, as blubber; spade; cut in.

scarf[2] (skärf), *n.*; pl. *scarfs*, formerly also *scarves* (skärvz). [An altered form of *scarp*[2], appar. simulating *scarf*[1]: see *scarp*[2].] 1. A band of some fine material used as a decorative accessory to costume, and sometimes put to practical use, as for muffling the head and face. The narrow mantle worn by women about 1830 to 1840 was of the nature of a scarf.

Then must they have their silk *scarfs* cast about their faces, and fluttering in the wind, with great lapels at every end, either of gold or silver or silk, which they say they wear to keep them from sun-burning. *Stubbes*, Anatomie of Abuses.

What fashion will you wear the garland of? about your neck, like an usurer's chain? or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *scarf*? *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 198.

There is a carpet in the next room; put it on, with this *scarf* over thy face. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

I . . . saw the palace-front
Alive with fluttering *scarfs* and ladies' eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. A band of warm and soft material, as knitted or crocheted worsted, worn around the neck and head in cold weather.—3. A cravat so worn that it covers the bosom of the shirt, whether it is passed through a ring, or tied in a knot, or put together in a permanent shape and fastened with a hook and eye or a similar appliance. See *scarf-pin*, *scarf-ring*.—4. In *her.*, same as *banderole*.—5†. A long thin plate.

The Vault thus prepared, a *scarf* of lead was provided, some two feet long and five inches broad, therein to make an inscription. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. vii. 49.

scarf[2] (skärf), *v. t.* [< *scarf*[2], *n.*] 1. To wrap around one, as in the manner of a scarf.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 13.

2. To cover with or as if with a scarf.

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 47.

After breakfast Margaret opened the front door to look out. Here rose a straight and sheer breastwork of snow, five feet or more in height, nicely *scarfing* the door and lintels. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

scarf[3] (skärf), *n.* [Also irreg. (Sc.) *scart*, *skart*, *scarth*; < Icel. *skarfr* = Norw. Sw. *skarf*, the green cormorant.] The cormorant. [Prov. Eng.]

scarf[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *scarp*[1].

scarfed (skärft), *a.* [< *scarf*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Covered or adorned with or as if with a scarf; decorated with scarfs or pendants.

How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay! . . .
How like the prodigal doth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails!
Shak., M. of V., ii. 6. 15.

scarfing (skär'fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scarf*[1], *v.*] The act or process of removing blubber from a whale. It is done with a spade, in such a way that long strips of blubber are continuously unwound from the whale spirally, the carcass being turned or rolled as the operation proceeds.

scarfing-frame (skär'fing-frām), *n.* A device for holding firmly the scarfed ends of a band-saw while they are being brazed together.

scarfing-machine (skär'fing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for shaving the ends of leather belting to a feather-edge where they are to be lapped to form a joint.

scarf-joint (skärf'joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint formed by scarfing.

scarf-loom (skärf'löm), *n.* A figure-loom for weaving fabrics of moderate breadth.

scarf-pin (skärf'pin), *n.* An ornamental pin worn in a scarf or necktie.

scarf-ring (skärf'ring), *n.* An ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf or necktie are drawn.

scarf-skin (skärf'skin), *n.* The epidermis, especially the thin, dry outermost layer, which continually scales off. Also *scurf-skin*.

Not a hair
Ruffled upon the *scarfskin*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

scarf-weld (skärf'weld), *n.* A peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together. See *scarf*[1], *n.*, 3.

scarfwise (skärf'wīz), *adv.* As a scarf or sash; hence, crosswise.

They had upon their coats a scroll or band of silver, which came *scarfwise* over the shoulder, and so down under the arm. *Goldwell* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

Scaridæ (skar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*. The body is oblong and covered with large scales, the posterior of which are angulated; the head is compressed and the jaws are undivided in the middle, exposed, and have the teeth mostly coalescent with the bone, only the tips being free; the dorsal has nine spines and ten rays, and the anal two spines and eight rays. The species are characteristic of the tropical seas, and are generally brilliant in coloration. Over 100 are known. They attain for the most part a considerable size, many reaching a length of 3 feet or more, and as a rule are excellent table-fish. They are generally known as *parrot-fishes*. One of them, *Scarus cretensis*, was celebrated among the Romans for its savoriness. Also *Scarina*. See cut under *parrot-fish*.

scarie, *n.* Same as *scaury*.

scarification (skar[r]'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *scarification* = Pr. *escarificatio* = Sp. *escarificacion* = Pg. *escarificação* = It. *scarificazione*, < L. *scarificatio*(*n*-), later form of *scarifatio*(*n*-), *scariphatio*(*n*-), a scratching open, scarification, < *scarificare*, later form of *scarifare*, *scariphare*, scratch open: see *scarify*.] In *surg.*, the act of scarifying; the operation of making several superficial incisions in a part, as for the purpose of taking away blood or serum.

scarificator (skar'i-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *scarificateur* = Sp. *escarificador*, < NL. *scarificator*, < L. *scarificare*, scarify: see *scarify*.] 1. One who scarifies; a scarifier.

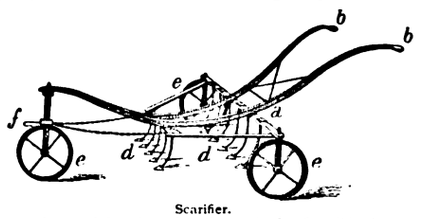
What though the *scarificators* work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, III. xvii.

2. An instrument used in scarification. One form combines ten or twelve lancets, which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied. This instrument is used in wet cupping. See *cupping*, *n.*, 1.

scarifier (skar'i-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *scarify* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scarifies, either literally or figuratively.

I . . . have always had my idea that Digges, of Corpus, was the man to whom my flagellation was intrusted. . . . There is an air of fashion in everything which Digges writes, and a chivalrous conservatism, which makes me pretty certain that D. was my *scarifier*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

2. An instrument used for scarifying.—3. In *agri.*, a form of cultivator with prongs, used for stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form. Such implements are also called *hasps*, *scufflers*, and *grubbers*.



Scarifier.
a, frame; *b*, handles; *d*, teeth; *e*, wheels; *f*, draft-hook.

scarify (skar'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scarified*, ppr. *scarifying*. [Early mod. E. also *scarifie*, *scarrifie*, *scaryfie*; < OF. (and F.) *scarifier* = Pr. *scarificar* = Sp. Pg. *escarificar* (cf. Pg. *sarrafaçar*, *sarjar*) = It. *scarificare*, < L. *scarificare*, a later accom. form of *scarifare*, *scariphare*, scarify, scratch open, < Gr. *σκαριφᾶσθαι*, scratch an outline, sketch lightly, < *σκάριφος*, a stylus or sharp-pointed instrument for drawing outlines; prob. akin to E. *shear*, *sharp*, etc.] 1. In *surg.*, to scratch or make superficial incisions in: as, to *scarify* the gums.

But to *scarrifie* a swelling, or make incision, their best instruments are some splinted stone. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 137.

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2. To stir up and prepare for sowing or planting by means of a scarifier: as, to *scarify* the soil.—3. Figuratively, to harrow or rasp, as the feelings.

Scarina (skā-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scarus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's ichthyological system, the fifth group of *Labridæ:* same as *Scaridæ*.

Scarinæ (skā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), ⟨ *Scarus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*, referred by most authors to the *Labridæ:* same as *Scaridæ*.

scariose (skā′ri-ōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scariosus:* see *scarious*.] Same as *scarious*.

scarious (skā′ri-us), *a.* [= F. *scarieux*, ⟨ NL. *scariosus*, ⟨ L. *scaria*, a word found in glossaries with the sense of 'thorny shrub' (Littré).] 1. In *bot.*, thin, dry, and membranaceous, as the involucral bracts of many *Compositæ:* contrasted with *herbaceous*.—2. In *zoöl.*, scaly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

scarious-bracted (skā′ri-us-brak′ted), *a.* In *bot.*, provided with or consisting of scarious bracts: said chiefly of flowers. See *Amarantaceæ*.

scaritid (skar′i-tid), *a.* [⟨ NL. *Scarites* (see def.).] Pertaining to the *Scaritini*, a tribe of ground-beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Scarites*. Compare *Morio*.

scarlatet†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *scarlet*.

scarlatina (skär-la-tē′nä), *n.* [= F. *scarlatine* = Sp. Pg. *escarlatina*, ⟨ NL. *scarlatina*, ⟨ It. *scarlattina*, scarlatina, a name given by a Neapolitan physician in 1553, fem. of *scarlattino*, ⟨ ML. *scarlatinus*, scarlet, ⟨ *scarlatum*, scarlet: see *scarlet*.] Same as *scarlet fever* (which see, under *fever*¹).—**Scarlatina anginosa**, or *anginose scarlet fever*, that form of scarlet fever in which the faucial inflammation is very serious.—**Scarlatina maligna**, very severe scarlet fever, with grave nervous symptoms, and usually fatal.

scarlatinal (skär-la-tē′nal), *a.* [⟨ *scarlatina* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scarlatina.

scarlatiniform (skär-la-tē′ni-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scarlatina* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling scarlatina or some feature of scarlatina.

scarlatinoid (skär-la-tē′noid), *a.* [⟨ *scarlatina* + *-oid*.] Resembling scarlatina or any of its symptoms.

scarlatinous (skär-la-tē′nus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scarlatina* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scarlatina or scarlet fever.

scarless (skär′les), *a.* [⟨ *scar*¹ + *-less*.] Free from scars.

scarlet (skär′let), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scarlate;* ⟨ ME. *scarlet, scarlett, scarlat, skarlet, scharlette* = MD. *scharlaet, scharlaeck*, D. *scharlaken* = MLG. *scharlaken* = MHG. *scharlāt*, later *scharlach, scharlachen*, G. *scharlach* = Dan. *skarlagen* = Sw. *skarlakan* (the forms in D. G. Dan. Sw. simulating D. *laken*, MHG. *lachen*, E. *lake*⁴, a linen cloth) = Icel. *skarlat, skallat*, ⟨ OF. *escarlate*, F. *écarlate* = Pr. *escarlat* = Sp. Pg. *escarlata* = It. *scarlatto*, formerly *scarlato* = OBulg. *skrŭlato* = Serv. *skerlet, shkrlet* = Turk. *iskerlat* = NGr. σκαρλάτον, ⟨ ML. *scarlatum*, scarlet, a cloth of a scarlet color, ⟨ Pers. *saqalāt, siqalāt, suqlāt*, scarlet cloth, > *saqlātūn, saqlātin*, scarlet cloth; cf. *suqlāt* (in the Punjab trade), broadcloth, used for banners, robes, quilts, leggings, housings, pavilions, etc.; cf. Ar. *saqarlat*, a warm woolen cloth, *siqlāt*, fine painted or figured cloth, a canopy over a litter; cf. Telugu *sakalāti, sakalātu*, woolen or broadcloth. From the Pers. *saqlātūn* was prob. ult. derived in part the ME. *ciclatoun:* see *ciclaton*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A highly chromatic and brilliant red color, inclining toward orange. The color of red iodide of mercury is a typical example of it. A color more orange than red lead or as little orange as Chinese vermilion is not called *scarlet*.

If I should not disclose to you that the vessels that immediately contain the tinging ingredients are to be made of or lined with tin, you would never be able . . . to bring your tincture of cochineal to dye a perfect *scarlet*.
Boyle, Colors, iii.

2. One of a group of coal-tar colors used for dyeing wool and silk, and to a certain extent for the manufacture of pigments. They are complex in composition, and belong to the oxy-azo group. They are acid colors and need no mordant, are quite fast to light, and have largely displaced cochineal in dyeing. They vary in shade from yellow through orange to scarlet, crimson, and brown.

3. Cloth of a scarlet color; a scarlet robe or dress.

One he henttis a hode of *scharlette* fulle riche,
A pavys pillione hatt, that pighte was fulle faire
With perry of the oryent, and precyous stones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3460.

For duble fees
A dunce may turne a Doctour, & in state
Walke in his *scarlet!*
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Have ye brought me any *scarlets* sae red,
Or any of the silks sae fine?
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 150).

Iodine scarlet. Same as *pure scarlet*.—**Pure scarlet**, a very brilliant but also very fugitive pigment composed of the iodide of mercury. It is not now used.

II. *a.* 1. Of the color scarlet; bright-red.

They [kings and heralds] were entitled to six ells of *scarlet* cloth as their fee, and had all their expenses defrayed during the continuation of the tournament.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 209.

The poppies show their *scarlet* coats.
Keats, To my brother George.

2. Dressed in scarlet; wearing scarlet.

Out, tawny coats! out, *scarlet* hypocrite!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 56.

Scarlet admiral, the red admiral, a butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta*.—**Scarlet bean.** Same as *scarlet runner*.—**Scarlet cup**, a fungus of certain scarlet species of *Peziza*, as *P. aurantia*. See *Peziza*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scarlet fever.** See *fever*¹.—**Scarlet fish**, the telescope-carp, a Chinese variety of the goldfish, of a red color, with very prominent eyes.—**Scarlet grain**, a coccid, the Polish berry, *Coccus polonicus* or *Porphyrophora polonica*. See *Polish*² and *Porphyrophora*.—**Scarlet grosbeak.** Same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Scarlet hat**, a cardinal's hat; hence, the dignity of cardinal.—**Scarlet haw.** See *haw*², 3.—**Scarlet ibis.** See *ibis*, 1.—**Scarlet lake.** See *lake*³.—**Scarlet lightning.** (*a*) The scarlet lychnis. (*b*) The red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scarlet lychnis.** See *Lychnis*, 2.—**Scarlet mallow.** See *Pavonia*.—**Scarlet maple, oak, ocher.** See the nouns.—**Scarlet mite**, a trombidiid, as *Trombidium holosericeum*, of a scarlet color when adult.—**Scarlet painted-cup.** See *painted-cup*.—**Scarlet pimpernel.** See *pimpernel*, 4.—**Scarlet rash.** Same as *roseola*.—**Scarlet runner.** See *runner*.—**Scarlet sage.** See *sage*².—**Scarlet snake**, *Osceola elapsoidea*, of the southern United States, which is bright-red with about twenty black rings, each inclosing a white one. It thus resembles a poisonous snake of the genus *Elaps*, but is quite harmless. See *coral-snake*.—**Scarlet tanager.** See *tanager*.—**The scarlet woman**, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5: variously applied by commentators to pagan Rome, to papal Rome, and to the spirit of worldliness and evil in all its various forms.—**To dye scarlet**†. See *dye*¹.

scarlet (skär′let), *v. t.* [⟨ *scarlet, a.*] 1. To make scarlet or bright-red; redden. [Rare.]

The ashy paleness of my cheek
Is *scarleted* in ruddy flakes of wrath. *Ford.*

2. To clothe in scarlet. [Rare.]

The idolatour, the tyraunt, and the whoremonger are no mete mynisters for hym, though they be never so gorgyously mytered, coped, and typpeted, or never so finely forced, pylyoned, and *scarletted*.
Bp. Bale, The Vocacion, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 442). (*Davies.*)

scarlet-faced (skär′let-fāst), *a.* Having a very red face: as, the *scarlet-faced* saki.

scarletseed (skär′let-sēd), *n.* 1. A low West Indian tree, *Ternstræmia obovalis*.—2. A fragrant West Indian shrub or small tree, *Lætia Thamnia*.

scarlet-tiger (skär′let-tī″gėr), *n.* A British moth, *Hyperocampa dominula*.

scar-limestone (skär′lim″stōn), *n.* A thick mass of calcareous rock frequently crowded with marine fossils, especially crinoids, corals, brachiopods, and various mollusks, forming the middle division of the Carboniferous limestone series: so called by English geologists because it forms scars or cliffs: same as *mountain limestone* (which see, under *limestone*). Of these scars the High Tor in Derbyshire is an excellent example. This has an escarpment of about 200 feet of bare rock, the summit rising to an elevation of 400 feet above the Derwent at its base. The scar-limestone is not the geological equivalent of the cliff-limestone of the western United States. Also called *thick* and *main limestone*.

scarmage†, **scarmoge**†, **scarmish**†, **scarmych**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *skirmish*.

scarn (skärn), *n.* Same as *sharn*. [North. Eng.]

scarn-bee (skärn′bē), *n.* A dung-beetle, tumblebug, or some other insect fond of scarn. [Local, Eng.]

scaroid (skā′roid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Scarus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Scarus;* belonging to the *Scaridæ*.

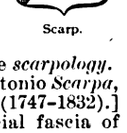
II. *n.* A member of the *Scaridæ*.

scarp¹ (skärp), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *escarp, v.*, ⟨ F. *escarper*, cut slopewise, scarp, OF. *escarpir, escharpir*, cut off: see *escarp, v.*] *Milit.*, to cut down (a slope), so as to render it impassable.

They had to open a direct passage through thickets, swamps, *scarped* ravines, rocks, and streams, but the thought of going to the assistance of comrades who were in danger sustained the strength of that small band.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 325.

scarp¹ (skärp), *n.* [Formerly also *scarf;* by apheresis from *escarp*, ⟨ F. *escarpe* = It. *scarpa* = Sp. Pg. *escarpa*, a scarp, slope: see *escarp*, and cf. *counterscarp*.] 1. In *fort.*, the interior talus or slope of the ditch, next the place at the foot of the rampart; hence, any sharp, steep slope. See cut under *parapet*.—2. Same as *escarpment*, 2. [Rare.]—**Scarp gallery**, a covered passage built in the scarp for the purpose of flanking the ditch.

scarp² (skärp), *n.* [⟨ ME. **scarpe*, also assibilated *sharpe*, ⟨ OF. *escarpe, eskerpe, esquerpe, escharpe, escherpe, eschirpe, escrepe, escreipe*, a purse, pouch, a purse-band or belt, a sling, a scarf, F. *écharpe* (> D. *sjerp* = Sw. *skärp* = G. *schärpe;* cf. Dan. *skjærf*, ⟨ E. *scarf*), a scarf, = Sp. Pg. *charpa* = Olt. *scarpa*, a purse, It. *sciarpa, ciarpa*, a scarf, belt, ⟨ OHG. *scharpe* = MD. *scharpe, schærpe, scherpe* = LG. *schrap* = Icel. *skreppa* = Sw. *skräppa* (> E. *scrip*), a pouch, pocket, scrip; cf. AS. *scearp*, a robe: see *scrip*¹, which is ult. a doublet of *scarp*². Hence, by some confusion, *scarf*², the present form of the word. The name, applied to a pilgrim's pocket or pouch hung over the neck, came to be applied to the band suspending the pocket, and hence to a sash or scarf. See *scarf*².] 1†. A shoulder-belt or scarf: the word is found only in the Middle English form *sharpe*, and in the heraldic use (def. 2): otherwise in the later form *scarf*. See *scarf*².—2. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend sinister, having one half its breadth.


Scarp.

scarpalogy (skär-pal′ō-ji), *n.* See *scarpology*.

Scarpa's fascia. [Named from Antonio *Scarpa*, an Italian anatomist and surgeon (1747–1832).] The deeper layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen, blending with the fascia lata immediately below Poupart's ligament, except internally, where it is prolonged to the scrotum. It corresponds with the tunica abdominalis of the horse or ox.

Scarpa's fluid. Liquor Scarpæ. See *liquor*.

Scarpa's foramina. The anterior and posterior apertures of the anterior palatine canal in the bony palate.

Scarpa's triangle. See *triangle*.

scarped (skärpt), *p. a.* [⟨ *scarp*¹ + *-ed*².] Steeply sloping, like the scarp of a fortification.

The spring of the new year sees Spain invaded: and redoubts are carried, and passes and heights of the most *scarped* description. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. v. 6.

From *scarped* cliff and quarried stone
She cries. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

scarph, *n.* Same as *scarf*¹.

scarpines (skär′pinz), *n. pl.* [⟨ F. *escarpins*, light shoes, pumps, also an instrument of torture: see *chopine*.] An instrument of torture resembling the boot, used by the Inquisition.

Being twice racked, . . . I was put to the *scarpines*, whereof I am, as you see, somewhat lame of one leg to this day. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, vii.

scarpology (skär-pol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ F. **scarpologie*, ⟨ ML. *scarpa* (F. *escarpin*), a light shoe (see *scarpines*), + Gr. *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] See the quotation. Also *scarpalogy*. [Recent.]

La Graphologie, a French journal, describes a new method of reading character, known as "*scarpalogy*." It consists in a study of the heels and soles of shoes.
Science, VIII. 185.

scarre¹†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scar*².

scarre²†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scare*¹. *Minsheu.*

scarred (skärd), *p. a.* [⟨ *scar*¹ + *-ed*².] Marked by scars; exhibiting scars; specifically, in *bot.*, marked by the scars left by leaves, fruits, etc., that have fallen off.

scarry¹ (skär′i), *a.* [⟨ *scar*¹ + *-y*¹.] Pertaining to scars; having scars or marks of old wounds.

scarry² (skär′i), *a.* [⟨ *scar*² + *-y*¹.] Having scars, precipices, or bare patches.

Verie deepe *scarrie* rockes. *Harrison*, Britaine, p. 93.

scarst, **scarset**, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *scarce*.

scarsly†, **scarsely**†, *adv.* Obsolete spellings of *scarcely*.

scart¹ (skärt), *v. t.* [A transposed form of *scrat*¹ (like *cart* for *crat*, etc.): see *scrat*¹.] To scratch; scrape. [Scotch.]

And what use has my father for a whin bits of *scarted* paper [that is, covered with indifferent writing]? *Scott.*

A three-legged stool is a thief-like bane-kame to *scart* yer ain head wi'.
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 198.

scart¹ (skärt), *n.* [⟨ *scart*¹, *v.*] 1. A scratch; a slight wound on the skin. [Scotch.]

Hout tout, man, I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a *scart* on the pow.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

2. A dash or stroke, as of a pen or pencil. [Scotch.]

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That costs but twa *skarts* of a pen.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, v.

I stude beside blessed Alexander Peden, when I heard him call the death and testimony of our happy martyrs but draps of blude and *scarts* of ink in respect of fitting discharge of our duty. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

scart[2] (skärt), *n.* [Prob. a transposed form of *scrat*[2].] A meager, puny-looking person; a niggard. [Scotch.]

scart[3] (skärt), *n.* Same as *scarf*[3]. [Scotch.]

But d'ye think ye'll help them wi' skirling that gate like an auld *skart?* *Scott*, Antiquary, viii.

scart-free (skärt'frē), *a.* Without scratch or injury. [Scotch.]

scarth (skärth), *n.* Same as *scarf*[3].

scartoccio† (skär-toch'iō), *n.* [It., "a coffin of paper for spice," etc. (Florio), same as *cartoccio*, a cartouche: see *cartouche, cartridge.*] A fold of paper; cover.

One poor groat's-worth of unprepared antimony, finely wrapt up in several *scartoccios.* *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

scarus (skā'rus), *n.* [< L. *scarus*, < Gr. σκάρος, a kind of sea-fish: see *scar*[4].] 1. A fish of the genus *Scarus.*

The tender lard of Apulian swine, and the condited bellies of the *scarus.* *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Forskål, 1775).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the scarus of the ancient Greeks and Romans is the oldest known species, giving name to the *Scaridæ* or *Scarinæ*, and having varying limits; the parrot-wrasses or parrot-fishes. By most American authors the name has been used for the genus called *Pseudoscarus* by European authors, and the ancient scarus and its congeners have been placed in a genus called *Sparisomus.* See cut under *parrot-fish.*

scarves†, *n.* An obsolete plural of *scarf*[2].

scary[1] (skār'i), *a.* [Also *skeary;* < *scare*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. the earlier adj. *scare*[1], *a.*] 1. Scaring; causing or tending to cause a scare; causing fright: as, a *scary* situation.

But toe thee, poore Dido, this sight so *skearye* beholding, What feeling creepeth?
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv. 438 (*Davies.*)

2. Inclined to be scared; subject to scares; timid.

It is not to be marvelled at that amid such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary.* *Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

3. Somewhat alarmed or frightened; fluttered.

I'm *scary* always to see her shake
Her wicked head. *Whittier.*

[Colloq. in all uses.]

scary[2] (skā'ri), *n.* [Cf. *scare*[3], lean, scanty, scraggy. Less prob. < *scar*, a bare place on the side of a steep (see *scar*[2]), + *-y*[1].] Poor land, having only a thin coat of grass. [Local, Eng.]

scat[1] (skat), *n.* [Also *scatt, skatt;* < ME. *scat* (< Icel.), **scet*, **shet* (cf. *cherset*), < AS. *sceat, sceatt, scætt*, a coin, money, tax (ML. reflex *scata, sceatta*), = OS. *scat* = OFries. *sket, schet*, a coin, money, wealth, cattle, = D. *schat* = MLG. *schat* = OHG. *scaz*, a coin, money, MHG. *schaz*, G. *schatz*, money, treasure, riches, treasury, = Icel. *skattr* = Sw. *skatt* = Dan. *skat*, tax, tribute, = Goth. *skatts*, a piece of money, money; perhaps related to OBulg. *skotŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *skot*, cattle, = Russ. *skot*, cattle, ORuss. also money (cf. L. *pecunia*, money, as related to *pecus*, cattle, and AS. *feoh*, cattle, fee: see *pecuniary* and *fee*[1]), but the OBulg. word, if related, may be borrowed from the Teut. The word *scot*[2] is of different origin.] A tax; tribute; specifically, a land-tax paid in the Shetland Islands.

The expenses of government were defrayed by a land-tax, called *skatt.* The incidence of *skatt* was originally calculated and fixed by a process in which all the lands then under cultivation were divided into districts of equal productive value, and consequently varying in superficial area in different parts of the islands according to the comparative value of the soil, but averaging about 104 Scottish acres each. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 689.

When he ravaged Norway,
Laying waste the kingdom,
Seizing *scatt* and treasure
For her royal needs.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Saga of King Olaf, xvi.

scat[2] (skat), *n.* [Formerly also *skatt;* not related, unless by corruption, with *scud*, a flying shower: see *scud.*] A brisk shower of rain, driven by the wind. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

When Halldown has a hat,
Let Kenton beware of a *Skatt.*
Old Devon. proverb, quoted by Grose from Risdon.

scat[3] (skat), *n.* [Appar. an irreg. form of *scath, scathe*, but perhaps a deflected use of *scat*[1], 'tax,' hence 'damage.'] Damage; loss.

It is part of the *scat* of the geir quhilk was castine furth of the schipe. *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 25. (*Jamieson.*)

scat[4] (skat), *interj.* [Perhaps an interjectional form of *scoot*[1] or *scout*[2], ult. from the root of *shoot;* usually addressed to a cat, pronounced *'sss-cat!* and understood to consist of the word *cat* with a sibilant prefix. Cf. Sw. *schas*, up, begone.] Be off; begone: addressed to cats and other small animals.

scat[4] (skat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scatted*, ppr. *scatting.* [< *scat*[4], *interj.*] To scare or drive away (a cat or other small animal) by crying "Scat!"

scatch (skach), *n.* [< F. *escache*, an oval bit, prob. < OF. *escacher, esquachier, esquacher*, crush out, flatten, as wire, compress, as sheets of paper, etc.: see *squash*[1].] A kind of bit for bridles. Also called *scatchmouth.*

scatches† (skach'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *skatches;* another form of *skateses*, pl., < OF. *eschace, eschasse*, F. *échasse*, F. dial. *écase, écache, chache*, a stilt, < OFlem. *schaetse*, a high-heeled shoe, D. *schaats*, pl. *schaatsen*, skates, stilts: see *skate*[2].] Stilts used for walking in dirty places.

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, . . . or else men walking upon stilts or *scatches.* *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

scatchmouth (skach'mouth), *n.* [< *scatch* + *mouth.*] Same as *scatch.*

scate†, *n.* See *skate*[2].

scatebrous† (skat'e-brus), *a.* [< L. *scatebra*, a gushing up of water, a spring, < *scatere*, bubble, gush, well.] Abounding with springs. *Bailey*, 1731.

scath†, *v.* and *n.* An erroneous spelling of *scathe.*

scathe (skāTH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scathed*, ppr. *scathing.* [Sc., also *skaith;* < ME. *scathen, skathen*, < AS. *sceathan* (pret. *scōd*, pp. *scæthen*), also weak *scyththan, scæththan*, injure, harm, hurt, scathe, = OFries. *skathia, schadia, schaia* = D. *schaden* = MLG. LG. *schaden* = OHG. *scadōn*, MHG. G. *schaden* = Icel. *skatha, skethja* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade* = Goth. *skathjan*, also, in comp., *ga-skathjan* (pret. *skōth*, pp. *skathans*), injure, harm; possibly akin to Skt. *kshata*, wounded, < √ *kshan*, wound. Cf. Gr. ἀσκηθής, unscathed. Hence *scathe, n., scathel, scaddle.*] To injure; harm; hurt.

You are a saucy boy: is't so indeed?
This trick may chance to *scathe* you.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 86.

The pine-tree *scathed* by lightning-fire.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 3.

There are some strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul. *Irving.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

scathe (skāTH), *n.* [< ME. *scathe, skathe, schathe*, loss, injury, harm, < AS. **sceathu* (cf. equiv. *sceathen*) = OFries. *skatha, skada, schada* = D. MLG. *schade* = OHG. *scado, scato*, MHG. G. *schade, schaden* = Icel. *skathi, skæthi* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade*, damage, loss, hurt (cf. AS. *scatha*, one who scathes or injures a foe, = OS. *scatho*, a foe, = OHG. *scado*, injurer); from the verb.] 1. Harm; injury; damage; mischief.

Cryseyde, which that nevere dide hem *scathe*,
Shal now no lenger in hire blisse bathe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 207.

Wherein Rome hath done you any *scath*,
Let him make treble satisfaction.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1. 7.

This life of mine
I guard as God's high gift from *scathe* and wrong.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2†. Disadvantage; a matter of regret; a pity.

She was somdel deef, and that was *skathe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 446.

scathefire† (skāTH'fīr), *n.* [< *scathe* + *fire.* Cf. *scarefire.*] Destructive flames; conflagration.

In a great *scathfire* it is wisdom not only to suffer those houses to burn down which are past quenching, but sometimes to pull down some few houses wherein the fire is not yet kindled, to free all the rest of the city from danger. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, III. 559. (*Davies.*)

scatheful (skāTH'fûl), *a.* [< *scathe* + *-ful.*] Causing harm or mischief; injurious; destructive. Also *scathful.*

Such *scathful* grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 59.

scathefulness (skāTH'fûl-nes), *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness. Also *scathfulness.*

scathel†, *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. *scaddle, skaddle*, < ME. *scathel*, < AS. **sceathol*, injurious, mischievous (= OHG. *scadel* = Goth. *skathuls*, injurious, wicked), < *sceathan*, injure, harm: see *scathe, v.*] I. *a.* Harmful; injurious; mischievous.

Mony ladde ther forth-lep to laue & to kest,
Scopen out [of the ship] the *scathel* water, that fayn scape wolde. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 155.

II. *n.* Hurt; injury.

Lokez the contree be clere, the corners are large;
Discoveres now sekerly skrogges and other,
That no *skathelle* in the skroggez skorne us here aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1642.

scatheless (skāTH'les), *a.* [< ME. *skathelæs, scatheles* (= OFries. *skadlos, schadlos* = D. *schadeloos* = MLG. *schadelōs* = MHG. *schadelōs* = Icel. *skathlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skadeslös*); < *scathe* + *-less.*] Without scathe or harm; without mischief, injury, or damage; unharmed.

At the laste thanne thought I,
That *scathles*, fulle sykerly,
I myght unto the welle go.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1550.

He 's sent back Grace safe and *skaithless.*
Scott, Black Dwarf, x.

scathful†, *a.* See *scatheful.*

scathfulness, *n.* Same as *scathefulness.*

scathing (skā'THing), *p. a.* Damaging; wounding; blasting; scorching: as, *scathing* irony.

scathingly (skā'THing-li), *adv.* With damaging or withering severity; unsparingly: as, he was *scathingly* denounced.

scathold (skat'hōld), *n.* [Also *scatthold, scathald, scattald, scattold;* < *scat*[1], tax, tribute, + *hold*[1], as in *freehold.* Cf. *scatland.*] In Orkney and Shetland, open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; scatland.

scathy (skā'THi), *a.* [< *scathe* + *-y*[1].] Mischievous; vicious; dangerous: as, let him alone, he's *scathy.* [Scotch.]

scatland (skat'land), *n.* [< Icel. *skatt-land*, a tributary land, dependency, < *skattr*, tribute, + *land*, land. Cf. *scathold.*] In Orkney and Shetland, land which paid scat or duty for the right of pasture and of cutting peat.

scatology (skā-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (σκατ-), dung, ordure, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of fossil excrement; the knowledge of animals which may be acquired by the examination of coprolites.

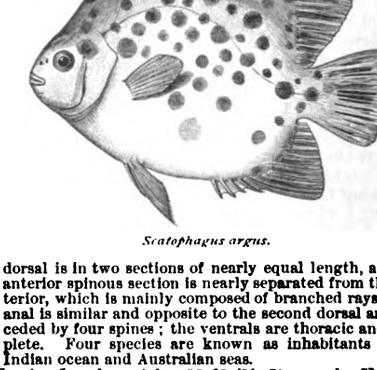
scatomancy (skat'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (σκατ-), dung, ordure, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination or diagnosis of disease by inspection of excrement. Compare *scatoscopy.*

There learned I drirrimancy, *scatomancy*, pathology, therapeusis, and greater than them all, anatomy.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi. (*Davies.*)

Scatophaga (skā-tof'a-gē), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803, in form *Scathophaga*): see *scatophage.*] A genus of *Muscidæ*, containing such species as *S. stercoraria;* the dung-flies.

scatophage (skat'ō-fāj), *n.* [< NL. *scatophagus*, dung-eating: see *scatophagous.*] An animal that feeds on dung; especially, a scatophagous insect, as a fly.

Scatophagidæ (skat-ō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scatophagus.* The body is oblong and elevated toward the front of the back, the head rather small and compressed, mouth small and armed with bands of slender teeth; the



Scatophagus argus.

dorsal is in two sections of nearly equal length, and the anterior spinous section is nearly separated from the posterior, which is mainly composed of branched rays. The anal is similar and opposite to the second dorsal and preceded by four spines; the ventrals are thoracic and complete. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Indian ocean and Australian seas.

Scatophaginæ (skat'ō-fā-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Muscidæ*, typified by the genus *Scatophaga;* the dung-flies.

scatophagoid (skā-tof'a-goid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scatophagus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scatophagidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Scatophagidæ.*

Scatophagoidea (skā-tof-a-goi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, with the forks of the

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post-temporal intimately united with the posterior and inferior edges of the sides of the cranium, containing only the family *Scatophagidæ*.

scatophagous (skā-tof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *scatophagus*, < Gr. σκατοφάγος, dung-eating, < σκῶρ (σκατ-), dung, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon excrement, as a dung-fly.

Scatophagus (skā-tof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831): see *scatophagous*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Scatophagidæ*. The most common species, *S. argus*, enters rivers to some extent. It is said to feed upon excrementitious matter. See cut under *Scatophagidæ*.

scatoscopy (skat'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (σκατ-), dung, ordure, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Inspection of excrement for the purpose of divination or diagnosis.

scatt, *n.* See *scat*[1].

scatter (skat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *scateren, skateren, schateren*, scatter, < late AS. **scaterian, scateran* = MD. *scheteren*, scatter; formed (with a freq. suffix) < √ *scat*, not found elsewhere in Teut., but answering to Gr. √ σκεδ, in σκεδάννυσθαι, sprinkle, scatter, σκέδασις, a scattering. Cf. *shatter*, an assibilated form of *scatter*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw loosely about; strew; sprinkle.

He *scattereth* the hoarfrost like ashes. Ps. cxlvii. 16.

At the end of which time their bodies shall be consumed, and the winde shall *scatter* their ashes under the soles of the feet of the iust. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 182.

Scattered wide the seeds,
Lies, and words half true, of the bitterest deeds.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

2. To besprinkle or strew as with something thrown here and there.

Where cattle pastured late, now *scatter'd* lies
With carcases and arms the ensanguined field.
Milton, P. L., xi. 653.

3. To separate and drive off in disorder and in all directions; rout; put to disorderly retreat or flight; disperse; dissipate: as, to *scatter* an enemy's forces; to *scatter* a mob.

I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
To *scatter* and disperse the giddy Goths.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 78.

I leave the rest of all my Goods to my first-born Edward, to be consumed or *scattered*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

Our Fleet being thus *scattered*, there were now no hopes of getting together again. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 38.

In order that a surface may be illuminated at all, it must be capable of *scattering* light, i. e., it must be to some extent opaque. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The cavalgada was frequently broken, and *scattered* among the rugged defiles of the mountains; and above five thousand of the cattle turned back, and were regained by the Christians. *Irving*, Granada, p. 82.

Hence—4. To throw into confusion; overthrow; dispel; put to flight: as, to *scatter* hopes, fears, plans, etc.

So doth God *scatter* the counsells of his enemies, and taketh the wise in their craftinesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

No one did more to *scatter* the ancient superstitions than Cicero. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 430.

5†. To let fall as by accident or at random; drop.

It is directed to you; some love-letter, on my life, that Luce hath *scatterd*. *The Wizard*, a Play, 1640, MS. (*Nares.*)

=**Syn. 1.** To diffuse, spread, distribute.—3 and 4. *Disperse, Dispel*, etc. See *dissipate*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To separate and disperse; proceed in different directions; hence, to go hither and thither at random.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, *scatter* up and down,
And care not who they sting.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 126.

2. Specifically, to throw shot too loosely or without concentration of the charge: said of a gun.

scatteration (skat-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-ation*.] A scattering or dispersion; a breaking up and departing in all directions. [Colloq.]

By some well-directed shots, as they [the enemy] crossed a hill, the Virginia guns with us sent wagons flying in the air, and produced a *scatteration*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 244.

scatterbrain (skat'ėr-brān), *n.* A thoughtless, giddy person; one incapable of serious, connected thought. *Cowper*. [Colloq.]

Poor Alexander, he is a fool, a *scatter-brain*, and for aught I know a versifier; but he is my son.
C. Reade, Art, p. 23.

scatter-brained (skat'ėr-brānd), *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; giddy.

This functionary was a good-hearted, tearful, *scatter-brained* girl, lately taken by Tom's mother . . . from the village school. *Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 2.

scattered (skat'ėrd), *p. a.* 1. Widely separated; found, occurring, or placed at wide or irregular intervals of distance.

A few *scattered* garrisons still held out; but the whole open country was subjugated.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

2. Wandering; vague.

When the instruments of praise begin to sound [in the sanctuary], our *scattered* thoughts presently take the alarm, return to their post and to their duty, preparing and arming themselves against their spiritual assailants.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

3. Disunited; divided; distracted.

From France there comes a power
Into this *scatter'd* kingdom. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 31.

4. In *bot.*, irregular in position; without apparent regularity of order: as, *scattered* branches; *scattered* leaves.—5. In *entom.*, irregularly spread or strewn over a surface: noting punctures, dots, or other small marks of sculpture or color. Compare *dispersed*.—**Scattered eyes**, eyes in which the lenses are unconnected, and arranged without definite order. This is the rudimentary condition of the compound eyes as seen in many caterpillars, etc.—**Scattered light**, in *optics*, light which is irregularly reflected from a surface that is not smooth or is broken up into a multitude of small surfaces.

It is by *scattered light* that non-luminous objects are, in general, made visible. *Tait*, Light, § 78.

scatteredly (skat'ėrd-li), *adv.* In a dispersed or diffused manner. [Rare.]

scatterer (skat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which scatters.

scattergood (skat'ėr-gūd), *n.* [< *scatter*, *v.*, + obj. *good*.] A spendthrift.

Which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a *scatter-good*; if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton.
Sanders, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares.*)

scatter-gun† (skat'ėr-gun), *n.* A shot-gun. [U. S.]

scattering (skat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scatter*, *v.*] 1. The act of sprinkling, strewing, or dispersing; dispersion.

When we examine the Milky Way, or the closely compressed clusters of stars of which my catalogues have recorded so many instances, this supposed equality of *scattering* must be given up.
Herschel, Philos. Trans., XCII. 495.

2. That which has been scattered or strewn abroad.

The promiscuous *scatterings* of his common providence.
South, Sermons, II. 378. (*Latham.*)

3. One of a number of disconnected or fragmentary things.

He has his sentences for Company, some *scatterings* of Seneca and Tacitus, which are good vpon all occasions.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Pretender to Learning.

4. The irregular reflection of light from a surface not perfectly smooth, or from many minute surfaces.

The four principal processes by means of which a ray of light may be polarised are reflexion, ordinary refraction, double refraction, and *scattering* by small particles.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 2.

scattering (skat'ėr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Separating and dispersing in all directions: as, a *scattering* flock of birds; a *scattering* shot.

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *scattering* clouds.
Thomson, Spring, l. 442.

2. Of rare or irregular occurrence; sporadic.

Letters appearing in the record less frequently than five per cent. of these numbers have been regarded as *scattering* errors, and only the percentage of them all together has been given. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 408.

3. Miscellaneous; diversified: as, *scattering* votes.—4. Separated from the school, as fish: hence, sparse; scarce. [New Eng.]

scatteringly (skat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner; here and there.

scatterling (skat'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *scatter* + *-ling*[1].] A vagabond; one who has no fixed abode. [Rare.]

Many of them be such losells and *scatterlings* as that they cannot easely by any sheriff, constable, bayliff, or other ordinarye officer be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

scattery (skat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *scatter* + *-y*[1].] Scattered or dispersed; hence, sparse; scarce; few and far between. [New Eng.]

scatty (skat'i), *a.* [< *scat*[2] + *-y*[1].] Showery. [Prov. Eng.]

scatula (skat'ū-lą), *n.* [ML.] A rectangular parallelepiped having two dimensions equal and the third one tenth of the others.

scaturient (skā-tū'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *scaturien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scaturire*, gush out, < *scatere*, gush out, well forth.] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain. [Rare.]

Sallying forth at rise of sun, . . . to trace the current of the New River—Middletonian Stream!—to its *scaturient* source. *Lamb*, Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago.

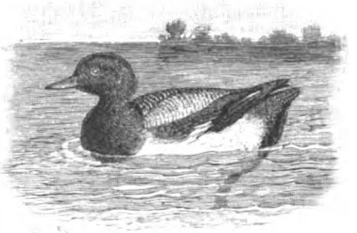
scaturiginous† (skat-ū-rij'i-nus), *a.* [< L. *scaturiginosus*, abounding in springs, < *scaturigines*, gushing waters, spring-water, < *scaturire*, gush out: see *scaturient*.] Abounding with springs. *Imp. Dict.*

scaud (skād), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *scald*[1].

scauld, *v.* A Scotch form of *scold*.

scaup[1] (skäp), *n.* A Scotch form of *scalp*[2].

scaup[2] (skâp), *n.* [< Icel. *skālp-* in *skālp-hæna*, the scaup-duck.] A duck, *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila* and related species. The common scaup inhabits Europe, Asia, and North America. It is from 18 to 20 inches long, and from 30 to 35 in extent of



Scaup (*Fulix marila*).

wings; in the male the head, neck, breast, rump, and vent are black; the back and belly are white, the former finely vermiculated with zigzag lines of black; the wing has a white speculum, and is lined with white; the bill is dull-blue, with black nail; the feet are dark-plumbeous; the iris is yellow. In the female a belt of white encircles the bill. A smaller species is *F. affinis* of North America. The ring-neck scaup, *F. collaris* or *rufitorques*, has a chestnut or orange-brown ring around the neck. All the scaups are near the pochards and redheads (including the canvasback) in general pattern of coloration, but the males have black instead of reddish heads. The American scaups, of 3 species, have many names, mostly local, as *broadbill* and *bluebill* (both with various qualifying words prefixed), *blackhead* and *blackneck* (with qualifying words), *raft-duck, mussel-duck, greenhead, grayback, flock-duck, flocking-fowl, troop-fowl, shuffler*, etc.

scaup-duck (skâp'duk), *n.* Same as *scaup*[2].

Scaup-Duck, meaning a Duck so called "because she feeds upon Scaup, i. e. broken shelfish," as may be seen in Willughby's Ornithology (p. 365); but it would be more proper to say that the name comes from the "Mussel-scaups" or "Mussel-scalps," the beds of rock or sand on which Mussels . . . are aggregated.
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 378.

scauper (skâ'pėr), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form (in shop use ?) of *scalper*[2].] A tool having a semicircular face, used by engravers in the manner of a chisel to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving.

scaur[1] (skär), *a.* A Scotch form of *scare*[1].

scaur[2] (skär), *n.* Same as *scar*[2].

scaury (skä'ri), *n.* [Also *scaurie, scarie, scorey, scorie*; said to be < Sw. *skiura*, Norw. *skiure* (?).] A young gull. [Shetland.]

scavage[1]† (skav'āj), *n.* [< ME. *scavage, schevage, schewage*, < OF. **scavage, escavage, escauwage, escaulvaige*, etc. (ML. *scavagium*), an accom. form, with suffix *-age*, of *escauvinghe* (ML. *scewinga, schewing*, inspection), < ME. *shewing*, inspection, examination, show, verbal n. of *shewen*, etc. (> OF. *escauwer, escauver*), inspect: see *show, showing*.] A toll or duty anciently exacted from merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods offered for sale within their precincts.

scavage[2] (skav'āj), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *scavager*, taken as formed from a verb **scavage* + *-er*[1].] To act as a scavenger: used only or chiefly in the derived form *scavaging*.

scavager† (skav'āj-ėr), *n.* Same as *scavenger*, 1.

scavagery (skav'āj-ri), *n.* [< *scavage*[2] + *-ry*.] Street-cleaning; the sweeping up and removal of filth from the streets, etc., of a town. Also *scavengery*.

In *scavagery*, the average hours of daily work are twelve (Sundays of course excepted), but they sometimes extended to fifteen, and even sixteen hours.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 245.

scavaging (skav'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scavage*[2], *v.*] Street-cleaning; scavenging.

The *scavaging* work was scamped, the men, to use their own phrase, "licking the work over anyhow," so that fewer hands were required.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

scavenge (skav'enj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scavenged*, ppr. *scavenging*. [A back-formation, < *scavenger*, taken as formed from a verb **scavenge* + *-er*[1].] To cleanse from filth.

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While the rocks were covered with ten thousand sea-anemones and corals and madrepores, who *scavenged* the water all day long, and kept it nice and pure.
Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 175.

scavenger (skav'en-jėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavenger*; with intrusive *n* as in *messenger, passenger, porringer*; < ME. *scavager*, < OF. *scawageour*, lit. one who had to do with scavage, < **scavage, escavage*, scavage: see *scavage*[1]. The word has come to be regarded as a noun of agent in *-er*[1], whence the verb *scavenge*.] **1†.** An officer whose duty it was to take custom upon the inspection of imported goods, and later also to see that the streets were kept clean. Also *scavager*.

The *Scavagers*, Aleconners, Bedel, and other officials.
Liber Albus (ed. Riley), p. 34.

Hence—**2.** A person whose employment is to clean the streets, etc., of a city or the like, by scraping or sweeping together and carrying off the filth.

Dick, the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face.
Swift.

A cloaked Frere,
Sweating in th' channel like a *scavengere*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vii. 48.

3. In *cotton-spinning*, a child employed to collect the loose cotton lying about the floor or machinery.—**4.** In *entom.*, a scavenger-beetle. **Scavenger roll**, in *cotton-manuf.*, a roller in a spinning-machine to collect the loose fiber or fluff which gathers on the parts with which it is placed in contact.—**Scavenger's daughter**, a corruption of *Skevington's daughter*, an instrument of torture invented by Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of Henry VIII., consisting of a broad hoop of iron, which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the nose and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.

scavenger-beetle (skav'en-jėr-bē″tl), *n.* A necrophagous beetle, which acts as a scavenger: sometimes specifically applied to the family *Scaphidiidæ*. Compare *burying-beetle, sexton-beetle*.

scavenger-crab (skav'en-jėr-krab), *n.* Any crab which feeds on dead or decaying animal matter. Most crabs have this habit, and are notably efficient in making away with carrion, among them the edible crabs. On some parts of the Atlantic coast of the United States thousands of small fiddler-crabs may be seen about a carcass; and on some sandy beaches, as the Carolinian, a dead animal washed ashore is soon beset by a host of horseman-crabs (*Ocypoda*), which mine the sand and live in these temporary burrows as long as the feast lasts.

scavengering (skav'en-jėr-ing), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-ing*[1].] The work of scavengers; street-cleaning; cleansing operations.

A characteristic feature of the place are the turkey-buzzards, who do the *scavengering*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 163.

scavengerism (skav'en-jėr-izm), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-ism*.] Street-cleaning; scavenging work or operations. *Carlyle*, in Froude.

scavengership† (skav'en-jėr-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavengersship*; < *scavenger* + *-ship*.] Work in clearing away dirt and filth from the streets, etc.

To Mr. Mathewe, for *skavengersshipe*.
Churchwarden's Accounts (1540) *of S. Michael's, Cornhill* ((ed. by Overall), p. 152. (*Davies.*)

scavengery (skav'en-jėr-i), *n.* [< *scavenger* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] Same as *scavagery*.

The *scavengery* [of London] is committed to the care of the several parishes, each making its own contract; the sewerage is consigned by Parliament to a body of commissioners.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 203.

scavenging (skav'en-jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scavenge, v.*] Street-cleaning; removal of filth.

In general terms it can be asserted that in these works the decreased cost of maintenance, repairs, *scavenging*, &c., of the wood as compared with the cost of the same services for macadam pays the increased cost incurred by the capital sunk in the roads, and the nett result has been equilibrium in the yearly expenditure.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 148.

scavernick (skav'ėr-nik), *n.* [< Corn. *scavernoeck, skavernak, scovarnog*, the hare, lit. 'long-eared' (Polwhele).] A hare. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scavilones† (skav'i-lōnz), *n. pl.* Drawers worn by men under the hose in the sixteenth century.

scaw, *n.* See *skaw*.

scazon (skā'zon), *n.*; pl. *scazons* or *scazontes* (skā'zonz, skā-zon'tēz). [L., < Gr. σκάζων, limping, hobbling, ppr. of σκάζειν, limp, halt.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter the rhythm of which is imperfect toward the close of the line or period. The name is especially given to two meters—(*a*) a trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is a long instead of the normal short, and (*b*) an iambic trimeter with a similar peculiarity. This is commonly known as a *choliamb*, and if the last four times of such a line are all long, it is said to be *ischiorrhogic*. Both scazons are sometimes described as *Hipponactean*. Meters of this kind were also called *lame* (χωλά, *clauda*: cf. *choliambus*) by the ancients, as opposed to *normal* or *perfect* (ὀρθά, *recta, integra*) meters. Some ancient Latin metricians apply the term *scazon*, apparently through misapprehension, to other irregular meters, such as the hexameter miurus, lines wanting the last syllable, etc. See *choliamb, Hipponactean, ischiorrhogic*.

scear, *n.* In *firearms*, same as *sear*.

The *scear* was acted upon by a trigger in the usual way.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 49.

sceat, *n.*; pl. *sceattas*. [AS. *sceat* (ML. *sceatta*): see *scat*[1].] An early Anglo-Saxon coin. Specimens occur in gold, but most frequently in silver. Their average weight is 15 grains, and they were probably current from about 600 to 750.



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Sceat.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

scedet†, *n.* [< OF. *scede*, a tablet for writing, < L. *scheda* or *scida*, a slip or sheet of paper: see *schedule*.] A schedule.

A deed (as I have oft seen) to convey a whole manor was *implicit*ᵇ contained in some twenty lines or thereabouts, like that *scede*, or Sytala Laconica, so much renowned of old in all contracts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 51.

scedulet†, *n.* See *schedule*.

scelerat†, *n.* See *scelerate*.

scelerate† (sel'ę-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *scelerat*; < OF. *scelerat*, vernacularly *scelere*, F. *scélérat* = Pg. *scelerado* = It. *scellerato, scelerato*, < L. *scelleratus*, wicked, impious, lit. polluted by crime, pp. of *scelerare*, pollute, defile, desecrate, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] **I.** *a.* Wicked; villainous.

That whole Denomination, at least the Potentates or Heads of them, are charged with the most *scelerate* Plot that ever was heard of: that is, paying Assassins to murder a sovereign Prince. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 191.

II. *n.* A wicked man; a villain; a criminal.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *G. Cheyne.*

He was, and is, a *scelerat* and a coward.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xxi.

scelerous† (sel'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *scelerosus*, wicked, abominable, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] Wicked; villainous.

Kynge Richard, by this abominable mischyef & *scelerous* act [the murder of the princes] thinkyng hymself well releuyd bothe of feare and thought, woulde not have it kept counsail. *Hall*, Richard III., an. i.

I have gathered and understand their deep dissimulation and detestable dealing, being marvellous subtle and crafty in their kind, for not one amongst twenty will discover either declare their *scelerous* secrets.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. iii.

scelestic† (sē-les'tik), *a.* [Also *scelestique*; < L. *scelestus*, villainous, infamous, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] Wicked; evil; atrocious.

For my own part, I think the world hath not better men than some that suffer under that name; nor, withall, more *scelestique* villaines. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 5.

scelet†, *n.* See *skelet*.

scelides (sel'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκελίδες, pl. of σκελίς, a leg, < σκέλος, a leg.] The lower, posterior, or pelvic extremities of mammals.

scelidosaur (sel'i-dō-sâr), *n.* A dinosaur of the genus *Scelidosaurus*.

scelidosaurian (sel″i-dō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scelidosauridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scelidosauridæ*.

Scelidosauridæ (sel″i-dō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scelidosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of mailed or stegosaurian herbivorous dinosaurs with separate astragalus, elongate metatarsals, and four functional digits of the pes, typified by the genus *Scelidosaurus*. Other genera are *Acanthopholis, Polacanthus, Hylæosaurus*, etc.

scelidosauroid (sel″i-dō-sâ'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scelidosaurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Scelidosauridæ*.

II. *n.* A reptile of the family *Scelidosauridæ*.

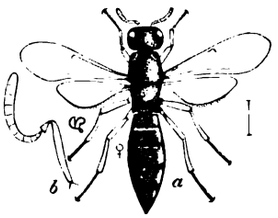
Scelidosaurus (sel″i-dō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκελίς (*-ιδ-*), leg, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Scelidosauridæ*.

scelidothere (sel'i-dō-thēr), *n.* A gigantic extinct edentate of the genus *Scelidotherium*.

The length of skull of the *scelidothere* must have been not less than two feet. *Owen.*

Scelidotherium (sel″i-dō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκελίς (*-ιδ-*), leg, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of megatherioid edentate mammals founded by Owen in 1840 upon remains of a species called *S. leptocephalum*, from the Pleistocene of Patagonia. The genus contains a number of species whose characters are intermediate in some respects between those of *Megatherium* and those of *Mylodon*.

Scelio (sē'li-ō). *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of parasitic insects of the hymenopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of a subfamily *Scelioninæ*. The chief generic character is the lack of a postmarginal vein of the fore wings. The species are parasitic in the eggs or egg-pods of short-horned grasshoppers or locusts (*Acrididæ*). *S. fametic us* (*Caloptenoläa ovivora* of Riley) is a common parasite of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, *Melanoplus spretus*. Another species (undescribed) infests the egg-pods of the lesser migratory locust, *Melanoplus atlanis*, while still another has been reared from the eggs of the large South American migratory locust.



Scelio fametic us.
a, female; *b*, her antenna. (Line shows natural size.)

scellum†, *n.* See *skellum*.

Sceloporus (sē-lop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann, 1828), also *Sceleophorus, Scelephorus*; < Gr. σκέλος, leg, + πόρος, pore.] An extensive genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*: so called from the femoral pores. The best-known is the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *S. undulatus*.



Fence-lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*).

Many others inhabit different parts of the West. They are of small size (a few inches long) and of moderately stout form, with a long slender fragile tail; the upper parts are undulated and mottled with black, brown, and gray, very variable in shade and pattern, and there is a patch of vivid blue on each side of the belly. They are quite harmless, are very active, and feed upon insects.

scelp (skelp), *n.* In *gun-making*, one of several long strips of iron or steel used in welding up and forming a gun-barrel. These strips are twisted into spirals, then welded together at their margins, and well hammered while hot to close all fissures. The barrel is subsequently hammered cold on a mandrel, and then bored. Also *skelp*. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 219.

scemando (she-mân'dō). [It., ppr. of *scemare*, diminish.] In *music*, same as *diminuendo*.

scena (sē'nạ̈), *n.*; L. pl. *scenæ* (-nē). [L. (and It.): see *scene*.] **1.** The stage of an ancient theater, including the permanent architectural front behind the stage platform and facing the audience in the Roman and later Greek theater. —**2** (It. pron. shā'nạ̈; pl. *scene* (-ne)). In *music*: (*a*) In an opera, a scene. (*b*) An elaborate dramatic solo, similar to an operatic scene for a single performer, usually consisting largely of recitative or semi-recitative.

scenario (she-nä'ri-ō), *n.* [It.: see *scenery*.] **1.** A skeleton libretto of a dramatic work, giving the general movement of the plot and the successive appearances of the principal characters.—**2.** The plot itself of such a work.

scend (send), *n.* [A misspelling of *send*, simulating *ascend*.] Upward angular displacement of the hull of a vessel measured in a longitudinal vertical plane at right angles with and on either side of a horizontal transverse axis passing through the center of flotation. The term is a correlative of *pitch*[1], 13, and the two words are generally used together in discussions of the principles of motion and stability of ships: as, the *pitch* and *scend* of a vessel, meaning thereby the longitudinal rocking motion of a ship about the transverse axis passing through the center of flotation, of which motion the pitch and the scend separately considered are equal but opposite elements.

scene (sēn), *n.* [Also in earlier use, as L., *scena, scæna*; = Dan. *scene* = Sw. *scen*, < OF. *scene*, F. *scène* = Sp. *escena* = Pg. It. *scena*, < L. *scena, scæna*, scene, stage, = OBulg. *skinija*, a tent, < Gr. σκηνή, a tent, stage, scene, akin to σκιά, shadow, and from the same root as E. *shade, shadow*: see *shade, shadow*.] **1.** A stage; the place where dramatic pieces and other shows are performed or exhibited; that part of a theater in which the acting is done.

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Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,
She quits the tragic *scene*. *Churchill*, Rosciad.

Our *scene* precariously subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song.
Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato, l. 41.

2. The place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the place represented by the stage and its painted slides, hangings, etc.; the surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination.

In fair Verona, where we lay our *scene*.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.

Asia, Africa, and Europe are the several *scenes* of his [Virgil's] fable. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 357.

3. The place where anything is done or takes place: as, the *scene* of one's labors; the *scene* of the catastrophe.

The large open place called the Roomeyleh, on the west of the Citadel of Cairo, is a common *scene* of the execution of criminals. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 333.

4. One of the painted slides, hangings, etc., used on the stage of a theater to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. These are of several kinds, and are known, according to their forms and uses, as *flats*, *drops*, *borders* or *soffits*, and *wings*.

By Her Majesty's Command no Persons are to be admitted behind the *scenes*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 5.

5. A division of a play or of an act of a play, generally so much as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place; also, some particular incident or situation represented in the course of a play.

At last, in the pump-and-tub *scene*, Mrs. Grudden lighted the blue-fire, and all the unemployed members of the company came in . . . in order to finish off with a tableau. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiv.

6. One of a series of events, actions, or situations contributing to form a complete view or spectacle or a written representation or description: as, *scenes* from the life of Buddha; *scenes* and sketches of camp life.

Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new *scenes* and changes must we pass!
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Hence—**7.** Any exhibition, display, or demonstration; especially, an exhibition of strong feeling, usually of a pathetic or passionate character, between two or more persons.

"Hush! hush!" whispers the doctor; "she must be quite quiet. . . . There must be no more *scenes*, my young fellow." *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvii.

8. A view; a landscape; scenery.

Overhead up grew
Insuperable highth of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan *scene*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 140.

Some temple's mouldering tops between
With venerable grandeur mark the *scene*.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 110.

Behind the scenes, back of the visible stage; out of sight of the audience; among the machinery of the theater; hence, having information or knowledge of affairs not apparent to the public.

You see that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not *behind the scenes*. *Disraeli*.

Carpenter's scene (*theat.*), a short scene played near the footlights, while more elaborate scenery is being set behind.—**Set scenes**, scenes on the stage of a theater made up of many parts mounted on frames which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, etc., a garden with built-up terraces, etc.—**To make a scene**, to make a noisy or otherwise unpleasant exhibition of feeling.

You have no desire to expostulate, to upbraid, to *make a scene*. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

=**Syn. 8.** *Prospect*, *Landscape*, etc. See *view*.

scene† (sēn), *v. t.* [< *scene*, *n.*] To exhibit; make an exhibition or scene of; display; set out.

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not *scened* so illustriously, nor set off with so good company and conversation.
Abp. Sancroft, Letters, etc. (1691), II. 17. (*Latham.*)

scene-dock (sēn'dok), *n.* The space adjoining the stage of a theater in which the scenes are stored.

scene-man (sēn'man), *n.* One who manages the scenery in a theater; a scene-shifter.

scene-painter (sēn'pān″tėr), *n.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theaters.

scene-painting (sēn'pān″ting), *n.* A department of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of the theatrical stage. This painting is done chiefly in distemper, and, while usually of summary execution, it admits of the most striking effects.

scene-plot (sēn'plot), *n.* The list of scenes and parts of scenes needed for any given play.

scenery (sē'nėr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *scenary*; = It. Pg. *scenario*, scenery, a playbill (= G. *scenerie* = Sw. Dan. *sceneri*, prob. < E. *scenery*), < L. *scenarius*, of or belonging to scenes, < *scena*, scene: see *scene*. The E. word is practically < *scene* + *-ery*.] **1.** The disposition and succession of the scenes of a play.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *scenery* of a play. *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed; the painted slides, hangings, and other devices used on a stage to represent the place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place. See *scene*, *n.*, 4.

Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted *scenery*.
Twining, tr. of Aristotle on Poetry, I.

3. The general appearance of a place, regarded from a picturesque or pictorial point of view; the aggregate of features or objects that give character to a landscape.

The *scenery* is inimitable; the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top, and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade.
Gilpin, Essay on Prints, p. 133. (*Latham.*)

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural *scenery*.
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

scene-shifter (sēn'shif″tėr), *n.* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theater in accordance with the requirements of the play.

scenic (sen'ik or sē'nik), *a.* [= F. *scénique* = Sp. *escénico* = Pg. It. *scenico*, < L. *scenicus*, < Gr. *σκηνικός*, of or belonging to the stage or scene, dramatical, theatrical, < *σκηνή*, stage, scene: see *scene*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical: as, the *scenic* poets; *scenic* games.

Bid *scenic* virtue form the rising age.
Johnson, Prol. Opening of Drury Lane Theatre (1747).

The long-drawn aisles of its *scenic* cathedral had been darkened so skilfully as to convey an idea of dim religious grandeur and vast architectural space.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxviii.

2. Of or pertaining to the landscape or natural scenery; abounding in fine scenery or landscape views: as, the *scenic* attractions of a place; a *scenic* route of travel. [Recent.]—**3.** Pertaining to pictorial design; of such nature as to tell a story or convey ideas through intelligible rendering of figures or other objects. [Recent.]

As a general principle, there is far less antagonism between what is decorative and what is *scenic* in painting than is sometimes supposed.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 307.

scenical (sen'i-kal or sē'ni-kal), *a.* [< *scenic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the stage; scenic; dramatic; theatrical.

If he [Gildas] had prepared any thing *scenical* to be acted on the theatre, certainly it would have been a tragedy.
Fuller, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 101.

Many things and actions they speak of as having done, which they did no otherwise than in prophetic vision and *scenical* imagery. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 363.

Hence—**2.** Unreal, as in a play; conventional.

Nay, this occasion, in me who look upon the distinctions amongst men to be merely *scenical*, raised reflections upon the emptiness of all human perfection and greatness in general. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 167.

scenically (sen'i- or sē'ni-kal-i), *adv.* In a scenic manner; theatrically.

Not scientifically, but *scenically*.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 19.

scenographer (sē-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *scenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who practises scenography.

Apollodorus was sciagrapher or *scenographer* according to Hesychius.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 136.

scenographic (sē-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *scénographique* = Pg. *scenografico*, < Gr. *σκηνογραφικός*, < *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting: see *scenography*.] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

scenographical (sē-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *scenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *scenographic*.

scenographically (sē-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

scenography (sē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *scenographie* = Sp. *escenografía* = Pg. It. *scenografia*, < Gr. *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting, esp. in perspective, < *σκηνογράφος*, painting scenes, a scene-painter, < *σκηνή*, scene, + *γράφειν*, write.] The representing of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, and from a point of view not on a principal axis.

Scenopinidæ (sē-nō-pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scenopinus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of brachycerous flies, consisting of small slender bare species common in dwellings. The larvæ are very slender and white; they are found in decaying wood and under carpets, and are supposed to be carnivorous.

Scenopinus (sē-nō-pī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), emended to *Scenopœus* (Agassiz, 1847), < Gr. *σκηνοποιός*, tent-making, < *σκῆνος*, a hut, tent, + *ποιεῖν*, make, produce, create.] The typical genus of *Scenopinidæ*. Five species are North American, and four European. *S. fenestratus* and *S. fasciatus* are examples.

scent (sent), *v.* [Better spelled, as formerly, *sent* (a spelling which appears also in the compounds *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*), the *c* being ignorantly inserted, in the 17th century, as in *scythe* for *sithe*, *scite* for *site*, *scituate* for *situate* (perhaps in this case to simulate a connection with *ascent*, *descent*); early mod. E. *sent*, < ME. *senten*, < OF. *sentir*, F. *sentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sentir* = It. *sentire*, feel, perceive, smell, < L. *sentire*, perceive by the senses, observe, give one's opinion or sentiments; prob. orig. 'strive after,' 'go after,' akin to Goth. *sinths* = OHG. *sind* = AS. *sith*, E. obs. *sithe*, a going, journey, time, and to OHG. *sinnan*, strive after, go, MHG. G. *sinnen*, perceive, feel, whence OHG. MHG. *sin* (*sinn-*), G. *sinn*, perception, sense: see *sithe*[2]. From the L. *sentire* are also ult. E. *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*, etc., *sense*[1], *sensory*, *consensus*, etc., *sentence*, *sententious*, *sentiment*, *presentiment*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perceive or discern by the smell; smell: as, to *scent* game.

Methinks I *scent* the morning air.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 5. 58.

He . . . was fond of sauntering by the fruit-tree wall, and *scenting* the apricots when they were warmed by the morning sunshine. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, iii.

Hence—**2.** To perceive in any way; especially, to have a faint inkling or suspicion of.

Alas! I *scent* not your confederacies,
Your plots and combinations!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The rest of the men *scent* an attempted swap from the outset. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 187.

3. To fill with smell, odor, or effluvium; cause to smell; make fragrant or stinking; perfume.

Beneath the milk-white thorn that *scents* the ev'ning gale.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

The humble rosemary,
Whose sweets so thanklessly are shed
To *scent* the desert and the dead.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or become scented; have odor; be odoriferous; smell.

Thunder bolts and lightnings . . . doe *scent* strongly of brimstone. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 15.

2. To hunt or pursue by scent.

scent (sent), *n.* [Better spelled *sent*, as in the verb; < ME. *sent*; from the verb.] **1.** An effluvium from any body capable of affecting the olfactory sense and being perceived as a smell; anything that can be smelled; odor; smell; fragrance or perfume.

The *sent* [of the Ferret] endureth fifteen or twentie dayes in those things which he hath come neere to, and causeth some Towne sometimes to be disinhabited.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.

Cloud-dividing eagles, that can tow'r
Above the *scent* of these inferior things!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

And *scent* of hay new-mown. *M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

2. A fragrant liquid distilled from flowers, etc., used to perfume the handkerchief and other articles of dress; a perfume.—**3.** The sense of smell; the faculty of olfaction; smell: as, a hound of nice *scent*.

He [Solinus] addeth the tales of men with dogges heads; of others with one legge, and yet very swift of foot; of Pigmeis, of such as liue only by *sent*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 456.

The sporting-dogs formed a separate and valuable class of exports, including rough terriers or spaniels which ran entirely by *scent*. *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 306.

4. The odoriferous trace of an animal's presence; the effluvium left by an animal in passing, by means of which it may be tracked or trailed by smell; hence, the track of such an animal; the course of its pursuit: as, to lose or recover the *scent*, as dogs: often used figuratively of any trace by which pursuit or inquiry of any kind can be guided.

He . . . travelled upon the same *scent* into Ethiopia.
Sir W. Temple.

Trim found he was upon a wrong *scent*, and stopped short with a low bow. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 18.

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Depend on it that they're on the *scent* down there, and that, if he moved, he'd blow upon the thing at once.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxvi.

There is nothing more widely misleading than sagacity if it happens to get on a wrong *scent*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

Hence—5. Scraps of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds, or by the "fox" in a paper-hunt, to enable the pursuers to track them or him.—6†. Inkling; faint knowledge or suspicion.

I'll ne'er believe but Cæsar hath some *scent*
Of bold Sejanus' footing. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Cold scent, a faint or weak scent discernible some time after an animal has passed.

He was used for coursing the deer, but his nose was good enough for hunting even a *cold scent*.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 34.

Second scent. (*a*) The power of discerning things future or distant by the sense of smell. *Moore.* [Rare.] (*b*) Specifically, the supposed faculty of discerning odors in some way distinct from ordinary physical means.—**To carry a scent**, in *fox-hunting*, to follow the scent.=**Syn. 1.** *Odor*, *Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*.

scent-bag (sent'bag), *n.* 1. The bag or pouch of an animal which secretes or contains a special odoriferous substance, as those of deer, beaver, skunks, etc.; a scent-gland.—2. A bag containing anise-seed or some other odoriferous substance, used in fox-hunting as a substitute for the fox.

The young men . . . expended an immense amount of energy in the dangerous polo contests, [and] in riding at fences after the *scent-bag*.
C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, xvi.

scent-bottle (sent'bot″l), *n.* A small bottle for holding perfume, either a decorative object for the toilet-table, or a vinaigrette or smelling-bottle carried on the person.

scent-box (sent'boks), *n.* A box for perfume.

A Cane with a Silver Head and *Scent Box*, and a Ferril of Silver at the Bottom.
Advertisement, quoted in Ashton's Social Life, I. 158.

scented (sen'ted), *p. a.* Imbued or permeated with perfume or fragrance; perfumed: as, *scented* soap.—**Scented caper**, a small, closely rolled black tea about the size of small gunpowder. It is colored, and sold as gunpowder tea.—**Scented fern.** See *fern*[1].

scentful (sent'fûl), *a.* [< *scent* + *-ful*.] 1. Yielding much smell; full of odor; highly odoriferous; scented.

The *scentfull* camomill, the verdurous costmary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 195.

The *scentfull* osprey by the rocke had fish'd.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. Quick of scent; smelling well; having a good nose, as a dog.

scent-gland (sent'gland), *n.* An odoriferous gland; a glandular organ which secretes any specially odoriferous substance, as musk or castoreum. Scent-glands are of many kinds in different animals, to which their peculiar odor is due, and they are for the most part of the category of secondary sexual organs, serving in the males to attract the females. The commonest are modified sebaceous follicles, which may be situated anywhere on the body. Preputial and anal glands are more specialized structures of this class, very highly developed in various animals, as the musk-deer, the beaver, civet-cats, most species of *Mustelidæ*, etc.

scent-holder (sent'hōl'dėr), *n.* A vessel of ornamental character for holding perfumes, especially one having a cover pierced with holes.

scentingly† (sen'ting-li), *adv.* Merely in passing; allusively; not directly; with mere passing reference or allusion.

Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the more remarkable because but once, and that *scentingly*, mentioned by Mr. Fox), burnt at Salisbury.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 322.

scentless (sent'les), *a.* [< *scent* + *-less*.] 1. Having or yielding no scent; inodorous; not odoriferous.

The *scentless* and the scented rose; this red,
And of an humbler growth, the other tall.
Cowper, Task, vi. 151.

Few are the slender flowerlets, *scentless*, pale,
That on their ice-clad stems all trembling blow
Along the margin of the unmelting snow.
O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Line.

2. Destructive of scent; conveying no scent, as for hunting: said of the weather.

That dry *scentless* cycle of days.
The Field, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scent-organ (sent'ôr″gan), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a scent-bag or scent-gland. The term is applied especially to odoriferous vesicles at the end of the abdomen of many insects, to extensile vesicles on the backs of certain larvæ, and to organs in the thorax of other insects having minute external orifices called *scent-pores* at the sides of the metasternum, near the hind coxæ, as in certain longicorn beetles. These organs are also called *osmeteria*. See *repugnatorial*, and cut under *osmeterium*.

scent-pore (sent'pōr), *n.* In *entom.*, the orifice of a scent-organ, specifically of the metasternal scent-organs. See *metasternal*.

scent-vase (sent'vās), *n.* A vessel with a pierced cover, designed to contain perfumes. Compare *cassolette*, 2.

scent-vesicle (sent'ves″i-kl), *n.* A vesicle containing odoriferous matter.

scentwood (sent'wûd), *n.* A low bushy shrub, *Alyxia buxifolia*, of the *Apocynaceæ*, found in Australia and Tasmania. Also *Tonka-bean wood* and *heath-box*.

scepsis, *n.* See *skepsis*.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septer*; < ME. *sceptre*, *septre*, *sceptour*, *septor*, < OF. *sceptre*, *ceptre*, F. *sceptre* = Sp. *cetro* = Pg. *sceptro* = It. *scettro*, *scetro* = D. *schepter* = G. Sw. Dan. *scepter*, < L. *sceptrum*, < Gr. *σκῆπτρον*, a staff to lean on, a scepter, < *σκήπτειν*, prop or stay (one thing against another), lean on, also dart, hurl, throw (cf. *σκηπτός*, a gust or squall of wind); cf. Skt. √ *kship*, throw. See also *scape*[2].] 1. A staff of office of the character accepted as peculiar to royalty or independent sovereignty. Those existing, or which are represented in trustworthy works of art of former times, have usually only a decorative character, but occasionally an emblem of religious or secular character occurs: thus, scepters are sometimes tipped with a cross, or with a small orb surmounted by a cross, or with a hand in the position of benediction, or with a royal emblem, such as the fleur-de-lis of France. In heraldry a scepter is generally represented with a fleur-de-lis at the upper end, the rest of it being a staff ornamented in an arbitrary manner.

I doute it for destany, and drede at the ende,
Ffor lure and for losse of the londe hole;
Bothe of soile & of *septor*, souerayntly of you;
That we falle into forfet with our fre wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2296.

So Esther drew near, and touched the top of the *sceptre*.
Esther v. 2.

And put a barren *sceptre* in my gripe.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 62.

Two *Scepters* of massie gold, that the King and Queene do carrie in their hands at their coronation.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 45, sig. D.

Hence—2. Royal power or authority: as, to assume the *scepter*.

The *sceptre* shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. Gen. xlix. 10.

King Charles's scepter. See *Pedicularis*.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sceptered*, *sceptred*, ppr. *sceptering*, *sceptring*. [< *scepter*, *n.*] To give a scepter to; invest with royal authority, or with the emblem of authority.

Thy cheeks buffeted, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed. *Bp. Hall*, Christ before Pilate.

scepterdom, sceptredom (sep'tėr-dum), *n.* [< *scepter* + *-dom*.] 1†. Reign; period of wielding the scepter.

In the *scepterdome* of Edward the Confessor the sands first began to growe into sight at a low water.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151). (*Davies.*)

2. Imperial or regal authority. [Rare.]

The Sabbath comes down to us venerable in all the hoariness of an immemorial antiquity, and imperial with all the *sceptredom* of the Creator's example.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 251.

sceptered, sceptred (sep'tėrd), *a.* [< *scepter* + *-ed*[2].] Bearing a scepter; accompanied with a scepter; hence, pertaining to royalty; regal.

This royal throne of kings, this *scepter'd* isle, . . .
This fortress, built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 40.

Where darkness, with her gloomy *sceptred* hand,
Doth now command.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xliv.

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 98.

scepterless, sceptreless (sep'tėr-les), *a.* [< *scepter* + *-less*.] Having no scepter.

sceptic, sceptical, etc. See *skeptic*, etc.

sceptral (sep'tral), *a.* [< L. *sceptrum*, a scepter, + *-al*.] Pertaining to or resembling a scepter; regal.

Ministry is might,
And loving servitude is *sceptral* rule.
Bickersteth, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, iv. 969.

sceptre, sceptredom, etc. See *scepter*, etc.

Sceptrum Brandenburgicum. [NL.: L. *sceptrum*, scepter; *Brandenburgicum*, neut. of *Brandenburgicus*, of Brandenburg.] A constellation, the Scepter of Brandenburg, established by Gottfried Kirsch, a German astronomer, in 1688. It consisted of four stars lying in a straight line, in the first bend of Eridanus, west of the Hare. The constellation was used by Bode early in the nineteenth century, but is now obsolete.

Sceptrum et Manus Justiciæ. [NL.: L. *sceptrum*, scepter; *et*, and; *manus*, hand; *justiciæ*, gen. of *justicia*, prop. *justitia*, justice.] A constellation established in 1679 by Royer in honor of Louis XIV., now displaced by Lacerta.

sceptry (sep'tri), *a.* [< *scepter*, *sceptre*, + *-y*[1].] Bearing a scepter; sceptered; royal. [Rare.]

His highness Lndolph's *sceptry* hand.
Keats, Otho the Great, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

scernet, *v. t.* [< It. *scernere*, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern*.] To discern. [Rare.]

But, as he nigher drew, he easily
Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 22.

sceuophorion (sū-ō-fō'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sceuophoria* (-ä). [< LGr. *σκευοφόριον*, < *σκεῦος*, a vessel, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a pyx or other receptacle for the reserved sacrament. Also *artophorion*.

sceuophylacium (sū″ō-fi-lā'shi-um), *n.* [< LGr. *σκευοφυλάκιον*, *σκευοφυλάκειον*, a place for keeping the vessels, etc., used in religious service, in Gr. a place for baggage, etc., < *σκευοφύλαξ*, a keeper of such vessels, etc.: see *sceuophylax*.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the treasury or repository of the sacred utensils: a part of the diaconicon or sacristy; hence, the whole diaconicon. Also *skeuophylakion*.

They [the holy vessels, etc.] were kept in the *sceuophylacium* of the church. *Bingham*, Antiquities, VIII. x. 2.

sceuophylax (sū-of'i-laks), *n.* [< LGr. *σκευοφύλαξ*, a keeper of the vessels, etc., used in religious service, a sacristan, in Gr. a keeper of baggage, < *σκεῦος*, a vessel, a utensil, + *φύλαξ*, a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the officer having charge of the holy vessels and other treasures of the church; a sacristan. The great sceuophylax of the patriarch of Constantinople ranks next after the great sacellarius. He is custodian of the treasures of the patriarchate and of vacant churches. A similar officer to the sceuophylax in a nunnery is called the *sceuophylacissa*. Also *skeuophylax*.

sch. A consonant sequence arising in Middle English (as well as in Middle Dutch, Middle High German, etc.) from the assibilation of *sc*, and now simplified to *sh*. See *sh*. For Middle English words in *sch-*, see *sh-*.

schaap-stikker (skäp'stik″ėr), *n.* [S. African D., < D. *schaap*, = E. *sheep*, + *stikker*, choker, < *stikken*, choke.] A South African serpent of the family *Coronellidæ*, *Psammophylax rhombeatus*, very common at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome little reptile, prettily marked, and agile in its movements. It lives on insects and small lizards, on which it darts with great swiftness. Its length is about 2 feet.

schabrack, schabraque, *n.* See *shabrack*.

schabzieger (shäp'tsē″gėr), *n.* [G., < *schaben*, rub, grate (= E. *shave*), + *zieger*, green cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland: same as *sapsago*. Also written *schapziger*.

schadonophan (skā-don'ō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *σχαδών*, *σχάδων*, the larva of some insects, + *φαίνειν*, appear.] The early quiescent larval stage in the development of certain mites, as apodermatous trombidiids. *H. Henking*, 1882.

Schæfferia (she-fē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1780), named after J. C. *Schaeffer* (1718–90), a German naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastreæ*, and subtribe *Elæodendreæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers with four imbricated and orbicular sepals, four petals, four stamens, a two-celled ovary, and a two-cleft stigma. The fruit is a dry drupe with two seeds which are without an aril. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies, Florida, Texas, and Mexico. They are smooth and rigid shrubs, with small coriaceous entire and obovate leaves, and small green or white flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. frutescens*, a small tree of southern Florida and the neighboring islands, produces a valuable wood which from its color and hardness is known by the names of *yellow-wood* and *boxwood*.

schah, *n.* See *shah*.

schaifet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*[1].

schako, *n.* See *shako*.

schalenblende (shä'len-blend), *n.* [G., < *schale*, shell (= E. *scale*[1]: see *scale*[1], *shale*[1]), + *blende*, > E. *blende*.] A variety of sphalerite, or native zinc sulphid, occurring massive in curved layers, often alternating with galena and marcasite.

schalk†, *n.* See *shalk*.

schallot, *n.* See *shallot*.

schalstein (shäl'stīn), *n.* [G. *schalstein*, < *schale* (= E. *scale*[1], *shale*[1]), shell, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] A slaty or shaly variety of tufaceous (volcanic) rock: little used in English.

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On the whole, this diabase series is largely made up of slaty volcanic rocks, much resembling the Nassau *Schalstein* (shale stone).
H. B. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales, p. 135.

schapbachite (shäp'bäch-īt), *n.* [< *Schapbach* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A sulphid of bismuth, silver, and lead, occurring in indistinctly crystallized and also massive forms of a lead-gray color at Schapbach in Baden.

schappe, *n.* Any one of various silk fabrics made of carded and spun silk, the silk used for this purpose being obtained from the thin, fuzzy beginnings and endings of cocoons in reeling.

Schappe or spun silk fabrics, not so lustrous as reeled silk goods, but stronger and cheaper.
Harper's Mag., V. lxxi. 246.

schapziger, *n.* See *schabzieger*.

Scharlachberger (shär'läch-ber-gėr), *n.* A white wine grown on the banks of the Rhine, near Mainz. It ranks with all but the best Rhine wines.

Scharzberger (shärts'ber-gėr), *n.* A wine grown in the neighborhood of Trèves, on a hill several miles from the Moselle. It is usually classed among the still Moselle wines.

Scharzhofberger (shärts'hof-ber-gėr), *n.* A good white wine grown on the banks of the Moselle, near Trèves. It is considered the best of the still Moselle wines.

schaum-earth (shoum'ėrth), *n.* [< G. *schaum*, foam, scum (= E. *scum*; cf. *meerschaum*), + E. *earth*1.] Aphrite.

schecklaton†, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

schediasm (skē'di-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *σχεδιασμα*, something done offhand, < *σχεδιάζειν*, treat offhand, < *σχέδιος*, sudden, offhand, < *σχεδόν*, near, hard by.] Cursory writing on a loose sheet. [Rare.]

schedule (sked'ūl or, in England, shed'ūl), *n.* [Formerly also *shedule*, *scedule*, *scedull*, *cedule*; < ME. *sedell* = MD. *schedel*, *cedule*, *cedel*, D. *cedel*, *ceél*, a bill, list; < OF. *schedule*, *scedule*, *cedule*, a scroll, note, bill, F. *cédule*, a note of hand, = Pr. *cedule*, *cedola* = Sp. *cédula* = Pg. *cedula*, *sedula* = It. *cedola*, formerly also *cedula*, a note, bill, docket, etc. (> MHG. *zedel*, *zedele*, G. *zettel*, a sheet of paper, a note, = Icel. *sethill* = Sw. *sedel* = Dan. *seddel*), < LL. *schedula* (ML. also *scidula*), a small leaf of paper, ML. a note, schedule, dim. of L. *scheda*, a leaf or sheet of paper, also written *scida*, ML. *scida*, prob. (like the dim. *scindula*, a splint or shingle) < L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cleave, split: see *scission*, *shindle*, *shingle*. The L. form *scheda* is on its face < Gr. *σχίδη*, a leaf, tablet; but this does not appear in Gr. till the 13th century (MGr.), and is prob. a mere reflex of the L. *scheda*, which in turn is then either a false spelling, simulating a Gr. origin, of *scida* (as above), or a var. of **schida* (found once as *schidia*, a splinter or chip of wood), < Gr. **σχίδη*, an unauthenticated var. (cf. *σχίδαξ*, another var.) of *σχίζα*, *σχίζη* (> dim. *σχίδιον*), a splint, splinter, lath, also an arrow, spear, etc., also a cleft, separation, < *σχίζειν* (√ *σχιδ*), cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cut (as above): see *schism*, *schist*, etc. The ult. origin of the word is thus the same, in any case. The proper spelling of the word, according to the derivation from OF. *cedule*, is *cedule* (pron. sed'ūl); the spelling *scedule* (pron. sed'ūl) is an imperfect restoration of *cedule*, toward the form *schedule*; the spelling *schedule*, as taken from the OF. restored spelling *schedule*, should be pron. shed'ūl, and was formerly written accordingly *shedule*; but being regarded, later, as taken directly from the LL. *schedula*, it is in America commonly pronounced sked'ūl.] A paper stating details, usually in a tabular form or list, and often as an appendix or explanatory addition to another document, as a complete list of all the objects contained in a certain house, belonging to a certain person, or the like, intended to accompany a bill of sale, a deed of gift, or other legal paper or proceeding; any list, catalogue, or table: as, chemicals are in *schedule* A of the tariff law.

A gentilman of my Lord of York toke unto a yeman of myn, John Deye, a tokene and a *sedell* of my Lords entent whom he wold have knyghtts of the shyre, and I sende you a *sedell* closed of their names in this same lettre. *Paston Letters*, I. 161.

I will giue out diuers *scedules* of my beauty: it shall be inuentoried, and euery particle and utensil labelled to my will. *Shak.*, T. N. (folio 1623), i. 5. 263.

I have procured a Royal *Cedule*, which I caused to be printed, and whereof I send you here inclosed a Copy, by which *Cedule* I have Power to arrest his very Person.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 14.

She [Marie Antoinette] had . . . kept a large corking-pin, and with this she scratched on the whitewashed walls of her cell, side by side with scriptural texts, minute little *schedules* of the items in her daily diminishing wardrobe. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII. 296.

We travel fast, and we reach places at the time named on the *schedule*. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 2.

=**Syn.** *Register*, *Inventory*, etc. See *list*5.

schedule (sked'ūl or, in England, shed'ūl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scheduled*, ppr. *scheduling*. [< *schedule*, *n.*] **1.** To make a schedule of, as of a number of objects.—**2.** To include in a schedule, as any object.

scheel†, *v. t.* A Scotch form of *school*1.

Have not I no clergymen?
Pay I no clergy fee, O?
I'll *scheel* her as I think fit,
And as I think weel to be, O.
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 120).

Scheele's green. See *green*1.

scheelite (shē'līt), *n.* [< K. W. *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist (1742–86), + *-ite*2.] Native calcium tungstate, a mineral of high specific gravity, occurring in tetragonal crystals which often show hemihedral modifications, also massive, of a white, yellowish, or brownish color, and vitreous to adamantine luster.

scheelitine (shē'li-tin), *n.* [As *scheelite* + *-ine*2.] A name given by Beudant to the lead tungstate now called *stolzite*.

scheet†, *n.* See *skate*2.

schefferite (shef'ėr-īt), *n.* [< H. G. *Scheffer*, a Swedish chemist (1710–59), + *-ite*2.] A manganesian variety of pyroxene found at Långban in Sweden.

Scheibler's pitch. See *pitch*1, 3.

scheik, *n.* See *sheik*.

Scheiner's experiment. The production of two or more images of an object by viewing it out of focus through two or more pinholes in a card.

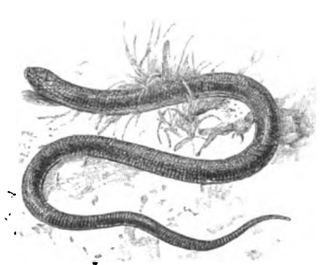
schekert, *n.* An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

schelly (shel'i), *n.*; pl. *schellies* (-iz). A whitefish, *Coregonus clupeoides*.

schelm, shelm (skelm), *n.* [Also *schellum*, *skellum* (< D.), < OF. *schelme*, < G. *schelm*, a rogue, rascal (> D. *schelm* = Icel. *skelmir* = Sw. *skälm* = Dan. *skjelm*), < MHG. *schalme*, *schelme*, an abusive epithet, rogue, rascal, lit. pestilence, carrion, plague, < OHG. *scalmo*, *scelmo*, plague, pestilence.] A rogue; a rascal; a low, worthless fellow. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The gratitude o' thae dumb brutes, and of that puir innocent, brings the tears into my auld een, while that *schellum* Malcolm — but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition.
Scott, Waverley, lxxi.

scheltopusik (shel'tō-pū'sik), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large lizard, *Pseudopus pallasi*, found in Russia, Hungary, Dalmatia, etc., attaining a length of 2 or 3 feet, having no fore



Scheltopusik (*Pseudopus pallasi*).

limbs, and only rudimentary hind limbs, thus resembling a snake. It is of glassy appearance and dark-brownish coloration. It feeds on insects, small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, is quite harmless, and easily tamed. It is related to and not distantly resembles the common glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus ventralis*) of the southern United States. Also spelled *sheltopusick* (Huxley).

scheltron†, *n.* See *sheltron*.

schema (skē'mą), *n.*; pl. *schemata* (-ma-tą). [< L. *schema*, < Gr. *σχῆμα*, shape, figure, form: see *scheme*.] **1.** A diagram, or graphical representation, of certain relations of a system of things, without any pretense to the correct representation of them in other respects; in the *Kantian philos.*, a product of the imagination intermediate between an image and a concept, being intuitive, and so capable of being observed, like the former, and general or quasi-general, like the latter.

The *schema* by itself is no doubt a product of the imagination only, but as the synthesis of the imagination does not aim at a single intuition, but at some kind of unity alone in the determination of the sensibility, the *schema* ought to be distinguished from the image. Thus, if I place five points, one after the other, ... , this is an image of the number five. If, on the contrary, I think of a number in general, whether it be five or a hundred, this thinking is rather the representation of a method of representing in one image a certain quantity (for instance, a thousand) according to a certain concept, than the image itself, which, in the case of a thousand, I could hardly take in and compare with the concept. This representation of a general procedure of the imagination by which a concept receives the image I call the *schema* of such a concept.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

2. Scheme; plan; outline; formerly, a geometrical diagram.—**3.** In *logic*, a figure of syllogism.—**4.** In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure; a peculiar construction or mode of expression.—**5.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, the monastic habit: distinguished as *little* and *great*.—**Pedal schema,** in *anc. pros.*, the order or sequence of longs and shorts in a foot; the particular form of a foot as so determined.—**Transcendental schema,** the pure and general sensualization of a concept of the understanding a priori.

schematic (skē-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχῆμα* (*-ματ-*), shape, form (see *scheme*), + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a schema, in any sense; typical; made or done according to some fundamental plan: used in biology in much the same sense as *archetypal*.

If our system of notation be complete, we must possess not only one notation capable of representing . . . syllogisms of every figure and of no figure, but another which shall at once and in the same diagram exhibit every syllogistic mode, apart from all *schematic* differences, be they positive, be they negative.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. II. (B).

Schematic eye. Same as *reduced eye* (which see, under *reduce*).

schematically (skē-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* As a schema or outline; in outline.

In the gracilis muscle of the frog the nervation is fashioned in the manner displayed *schematically* upon this diagram. *Nature*, XXXIX. 43.

schematise, *v.* See *schematize*.

schematism (skē'ma-tizm), *n.* [< L. *schematismos*, < Gr. *σχηματισμός*, a figurative manner of speaking, the assumption of a shape or form, < *σχηματίζειν*, form, shape: see *schematize*.] **1.** In *astrol.*, the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—**2.** Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline. [Rare.]

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. *Creech.*

3. A system of schemata; a method of employing schemata.

We have seen that the only way in which objects can be given to us consists in a modification of our sensibility, and that pure concepts a priori must contain, besides the function of the understanding in the category itself, formal conditions a priori of sensibility (particularly of the internal sense) which form the general condition under which alone the category may be applied to any object. We call this formal and pure condition of the sensibility, to which the concept of the understanding is restricted in its application, its schema; and the function of the understanding in these schemata, the *schematism* of the pure understanding.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

4. In *logic*, the division of syllogism into figures.

schematist (skē'ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. *σχῆμα* (*-ματ-*), form, shape, figure (see *scheme*), + *-ist*.] One given to forming schemes; a projector.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. *Swift*, To Dr. King.

schematize (skē'ma-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schematized*, ppr. *schematizing*. [< Gr. *σχηματίζειν*, form, shape, arrange, < *σχῆμα*, form, shape: see *scheme*.] **I.** *trans.* To form into a scheme or schemes; arrange in outline.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form a scheme or schemes; make a plan in outline.—**2.** To think by means of a schema in the Kantian sense.

To say that a man is a great thinker, or a fine thinker, is but another expression for saying that he has a *schematizing* (or, to use a plainer but less accurate expression, a figurative) understanding. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Also spelled *schematise*.

schematologion (skē'ma-tō-lō'ji-on), *n.* [< LGr. *σχηματολόγιον*, < Gr. *σχῆμα* (*σχηματ-*), figure, + *λέγειν*, say.] The office for admitting a monk: formerly contained in a separate book, now included in the euchologion.

scheme (skēm), *n.* [= F. *schème*, *schéma* = It. Pg. *schema* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *schema*, < L. *schema*, < Gr. *σχῆμα* (*σχηματ-*), form, appearance, also a term of rhetoric, < Gr. *ἔχειν*, fut. *σχήσειν*, 2d aor. *σχεῖν*, have, hold, √ *σεχ*, by transposition *σχε*, = Skt. √ *sah*, bear, endure. From the same Gr. source are *schesis*, *schetic*, *hectic*, and the first or second element of *hexiology*, *cachectic*, *cachexy*, *eunuch*, etc.] **1.** A connected and orderly arrangement, as of related precepts or

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coördinate theories; a regularly formulated plan; system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct without forming such a *scheme* of things as shall take at once in time and eternity.
Ep. Atterbury.

It would be an idle task to attempt what Emerson himself never attempted, and build up a consistent *scheme* of Emersonian philosophy. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 155.

2. A linear representation showing the relative position, form, etc., of the parts or elements of a thing or system; a diagram; a sketch or outline.

To draw an exact *scheme* of Constantinople, or a map of France. *South.*

3. In *astrol.*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure of the heavens.

It is a *scheme* and face of Heaven,
As the aspects are dispos'd this even.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 539.

4. A statement or plan in tabular form; an official and formal plan: as, a *scheme* of division (see phrase below); a *scheme* of postal distribution or of mail service.

But, Phil, you must tell the preacher to send a *scheme* of the debate—all the different heads—and he must agree to keep rigidly within the *scheme*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

5. A plan to be executed; a project or design; purpose.

The winter passed in a mutual intercourse of correspondence and confidence between the king and Don Christopher, and in determining upon the best *scheme* to pursue the war with success. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 184.

I'm not going to give up this one *scheme* of my own, even if I never bring it really to pass.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

Alas for the preacher's cherished *schemes!*
Mission and church are now but dreams.
Whittier, The Preacher.

6. A specific organization for the attainment of some distinct object: as, the seven *schemes* of the Church of Scotland (for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the conversion of the Jews, home missions, etc.; these are under the charge of a joint committee).—**7†.** A figure of speech.

I might tary a longe time in declaring the nature of divers *schemes*, which are wordes or sentences altered either by speaking or writing contrary to the vulgare custome of our speache, without chaunging their nature at al.
Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).

Scheme of color, in *painting*, that element of the design which it is sought to express by the mutual relation of the colors selected; the system or arrangement of interdependent colors characteristic of a school, or of a painter, or of any particular work; the palette (see *palette*, 2) peculiar to any artist, or used in the painting of a particular picture. Also *color-scheme*.

One of the angel faces in the . . . picture strongly recalls the expression of Leonardo's heads, while the whole *scheme of* pure glowing *colour* closely resembles that employed by Di Credi in his graceful but slightly weak pictures of the Madonna and Child. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 175.

The *scheme of colour* of the picture is sober, businesslike, and not inappropriate to the subject: but it is also hot, and unduly wanting in variety and charm.
The Academy, No. 890, p. 365.

Scheme of division, in *Scots judicial procedure*, a tabular statement drawn out to show how it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.—**Scheme of scantling,** a detailed description of the sizes, material, and method of construction of the various parts of the hull of a vessel. Also called *specification*.—**Syn. 5.** *Design, Project*, etc. See *plan*.

scheme (skēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schemed*, ppr. *scheming*. [< *scheme*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To plan; contrive; plot; project; design.

The powers who *scheme* slow agonies in hell.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* To form plans; contrive; plan; plot.

"Ah, Mr. Clifford Pyncheon!" said the man of patches, "you may *scheme* for me as much as you please."
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

scheme-arch (skēm'ärch), *n.* [Irreg. adapted < It. *arco scemo*, an incomplete arch: *arco*, arch; *scemo*, diminished, deficient.] An arch which forms a part of a circle less than a semicircle. Sometimes erroneously written *skene-arch*.

schemeful (skēm'fûl), *a.* [< *scheme* + *-ful*.] Full of schemes or plans.

schemer (skē'mėr), *n.* One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver; a plotter.

So many worthy *schemers* must produce
A statesman's coat of universal use;
Some system of economy to save
Another million for another knave.
Chatterton, Resignation.

It is a lesson to all *schemers* and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that, when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves.
Paley, Sermon on Gen. xlvii. 12. (*Latham.*)

scheming (skē'ming), *p. a.* **1.** Planning; contriving.—**2.** Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

May yon just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
One flash, that, missing all things else, may make
My *scheming* brain a cinder, if I lie.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

schemingly (skē'ming-li), *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

schemist (skē'mist), *n.* [< *scheme* + *-ist*.] **1.** A schemer; a projector; one who is habitually given to scheming or planning.

Baron Puffendorf observed well of those independent *schemists*, in the words here following.
Waterland, Works, V. 500.

A number of *schemists* have urged from time to time that, in addition to our ordinary currency, there ought to be an interest-bearing currency.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.

2. An astrologer or fortune-teller; one who draws up schemes. See *scheme*, *n.*, 3.

Another *Schemist*
Found that a squint-ey'd boy should prove a notable
Pick-purse, and afterwards a most strong thief;
When he grew up to be a cunning Lawyer,
And at last died a Judge. Quite contrary!
Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

schemy (skē'mi), *a.* [< *scheme* + *-y*1.] Clever at scheming; sly; cunning. [Colloq.]

Oh, he was powerful *schemy!* But I was *schemy* too. That's how I got out. *The Century*, XL. 223.

schenchet, *v.* Same as *skink*1.

schendt, *v. t.* See *shend*.

schene (skēn), *n.* [= F. *schène*, < L. *schœnus*, also *schœnum*, < Gr. σχοῖνος, a rush, reed, cord, measure of distance: see *schœnus*.] An ancient Egyptian measure of length (in Egyptian called *atur*), originally (according to St. Jerome) the distance which a relay of men attached to a rope would drag a boat up the Nile. Its variations were great, but 4 English miles may be taken as an average value. It is essentially the same as the Hebrew unit called in the authorized version of the Bible (Gen. xxxv. 16, xlviii. 7; 2 Ki. v. 19) "a little way," and has also been identified with the Persian parasang.

schenk beer. See *beer*1.

schenshipt, schenchipt, *n.* See *shendship*.

schepen (skā'pen), *n.* [D., a magistrate, justice.] In Holland and in the Dutch settlements in America, one of a board of magistrates corresponding nearly to associate justices of a municipal court, or to English aldermen.

The post of *schepen*, therefore, like that of assistant alderman, was eagerly coveted by all your burghers of a certain description. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 156.

It was market-day; the most worthy and worshipful burgomaster and *schepens* of Nieuw Amsterdam turned over in bed, stretched their fat legs, and recognized that it was time to get up. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 577.

schepont, *n.* See *shippen*.

schequert, *n.* An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

scherben-cobalt (shėr'ben-kō'bâlt), *n.* [G., < *scherben*, pl. of *scherbe*, a potsherd, fragment, + *kobalt*, cobalt.] A German name for some forms of native arsenic, having a reniform or stalactitic structure.

scherbet, *n.* See *sherbet*.

scherbetzide, *n.* See *sherbetzide*.

scheret, *v.* An obsolete form of *shear*1.

scherif, *n.* See *sherif*.

scherzando (sker-tsän'dō), *a.* [It., pp. of *scherzare*, play, joke, jest. < *scherzo*, a jest: see *scherzo*.] In *music*, playful or sportive: noting passages to be so rendered.

scherzo (sker'tsō), *n.* [It., a jest, joke, play, < MHG. G. *scherz* (> D. *scherts*), jest, sport.] In *music*, a passage or movement of a light or playful character; specifically, one of the usual movements of a sonata or symphony, following the slow movement, and taking the place of the older minuet, and, like it, usually combined with a trio. The scherzo was first established in its place by Beethoven.

schesis (skē'sis), *n.* [< Gr. σχέσις, state, condition, < ἔχειν, 2d aor. σχεῖν, have, hold: see *scheme*. Cf. *hectic*.] **1†.** General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude.—**2.** In *rhet.*, a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

schetict (sket'ik), *a.* [< Gr. σχετικός, holding back, holding firmly, < ἔχειν, have, hold: see *schesis*.] Pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual. *Bailey*, 1731.

scheticalt (sket'i-kal), *a.* [< *schetic* + *-al*.] Same as *schetic*.

Scheuchzeria (shök-zē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., named after the brothers *Scheuchzer*, Swiss naturalists (first part of 18th century).] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadaceæ* and tribe *Juncagineæ*. It is characterized by bisexual and bracted flowers, with six oblong and acute perianth-segments, six stamens with weak filaments and projecting anthers, and a fruit of three diverging roundish and inflated one- or two-seeded carpels. The only species, *S. palustris*, is a native of peat-bogs in northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is a very smooth rush-like herb, with flexuous and erect stem proceeding from a creeping rootstock, and bearing long tubular leaves which are open at the top, and a few loosely racemed rigid and persistent flowers.

schiavone (skiä-vō'ne), *n.* [It., so called because it was the weapon of the life-guards of the Doge of Venice, who were known as the *Schiavoni* or Slavs: see *Slav*, *Slavonic*.] A basket-hilted broadsword of the seventeenth century. In many collections these weapons are known as *claymores*, from their resemblance to the broadswords popular in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and erroneously called *claymore* in imitation of the old two-handed sword which properly bears that name. See *claymore* and *basket-hilt*.

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* [< *Schiedam*, a city of Holland, the chief seat of the manufacture of this liquor.] Schiedam schnapps, or Holland gin.

Schilbe (shil'bē), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829): from Egypt. *shilbe*.] **1.** A genus of Nile catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus, of which there are several species, as *S. mystus*. Also *shilbe*. *Rawlinson*, Anc. Egypt.

schiller (shil'ėr), *n.* [G., play of colors, glistening brightness.] A peculiar, nearly metallic luster, sometimes accompanied by iridescence, observed on some minerals, as hypersthene, and due to internal reflection from microscopic inclusions: in some cases this is an effect produced by alteration.

schillerite (shil'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *schiller* + *-ite*2.] Schiller-spar rock, an aggregate of anorthite and enstatite, the latter being more or less altered or schillerized, or even serpentinized: the English form of the German *Schillerfels*.

schillerization (shil"ėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* A term employed by J. W. Judd to designate a change in crystals, consisting in the development along certain planes of tabular, bacillar, or stellar inclosures, which, reflecting the light falling upon them, give rise to a submetallic sheen as the crystal is turned in various directions. This peculiarity has long been known to the Germans, and several minerals which exhibit it were classed together under the name of *schiller-spar* (which see). It is varieties of the monoclinic and rhombic pyroxenes, and especially bronzite and diallage, that exhibit this schillerization.

Some of these crystals show traces of *schillerization* in one direction, which I take to be a face of the prism.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 746.

Chemical reactions (like those involved in the process of *schillerization*) can readily take place.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 181.

schillerize (shil'ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *schillerized*, ppr. *schillerizing*. [< *schiller* + *-ize*.] To have that peculiar altered structure which causes the phenomenon known as schillerization.

This intermediate variety is highly *schillerized* along the cleavage-planes. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV. 533.

schiller-spar (shil'ėr-spär), *n.* [< *schiller* + *spar*2.] An altered bronzite (enstatite) having a metalloidal luster with pearly iridescence: same as *bastite*.

schilling (shil'ing), *n.* Same as *skilling*2.

schiltrount, *n.* See *sheltron*.

schindylesis (skin-di-lē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχινδύλησις, a cleaving into small pieces, < σχινδύλειν, cleave, < σχίζειν, cleave: see *schism*. Cf. *schedule*, *shindle*.] In *anat.*, an articulation formed by the reception of a thin plate of one bone into a fissure of another, as the articulation of the rostrum of the sphenoid with the vomer.

schindyletic (skin-di-let'ik), *a.* [< *schindylesis* (*-let-*) + *-ic*.] Wedged in; sutured by means of schindylesis; pertaining to schindylesis.

Schinopsis (ski-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Engler, 1873), < *Schinus*, q. v., + Gr. ὄψις, view.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Rhoideæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with a flattish receptacle, five sepals, five spreading and nerved petals, five short stamens, a deeply lobed disk, and an ovoid and compressed one-celled ovary which becomes an oblong samara in fruit, containing a one-seeded stone. There are 4 species, natives of South America from Peru to Cordova. They are trees which bear blackish branchlets, panicled flowers, and alternate pinnate and thickish leaves of many small entire leaflets and with winged petioles. For *S. Lorentzii*, see *quebracho*.

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Schinus (skī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σχίνος, the mastic-tree (prob. so named from its much-cracked bark), < σχίζειν, cleave, split: see *schism*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Anacardieæ*. It is characterized by dicecious flowers with unaltered calyx, five imbricated petals, ten stamens, three styles, and a one-celled ovary with a single ovule pendulous from near the summit of the cell, and becoming in fruit a globose wingless drupe resembling a pea, containing a leathery or bony stone penetrated by oil-tubes. There are about 13 species, natives of warmer parts of South America and Australia. They are trees or shrubs with alternate and odd-pinnate leaves, and small white flowers in axillary and terminal bracted panicles. For *S. Molle*, see *pepper-tree*, 1; and for *S. terebinthifolius*, see *aroeira*.

schipt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ship*[1].

schiremant, *n.* An obsolete form of *shireman*.

schirmerite (shėr'mėr-īt), *n.* [Named after J. F. L. *Schirmer*.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and silver, occurring at the Treasury lode in Park county, Colorado.

schirreve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

S-chisel (es'chiz″el), *n.* In *well-boring*, a boring-tool having a cutting face shaped like the letter S.

schisiophone (skiz'i-ō-fōn), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. σχίσις, a cleaving, splitting, + φωνή, sound.] A form of induction-balance used for detecting flaws and internal defects in iron rails.

All the indications of the instrument proved absolutely correct, the rails, &c., on being broken, showing flaws at the exact spot indicated by the *schisiophone*.
Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 491.

schism (sizm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scism*; < ME. *scisme*, later *schisme*, < OF. *scisme*, *cisme*, F. *schisme* = Pr. *scisma*, *sisma* = Sp. *cisma* = Pg. *schisma* = It. *scisma*, < L. *schisma*, < Gr. σχίσμα, a cleft, split, schism, < σχίζειν, cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), cut, = Skt. √ *chhid*, cut. Cf. *schist*, *squill*, *abscind*, *rescind*, etc., and *schedule*, etc.] **1.** Division or separation; specifically, in ecclesiastical usage, a formal separation within or from an existing church or religious body, on account of some difference of opinion with regard to matters of faith or discipline.

Schism is a rent or division in the church when it comes to the separating of congregations. *Milton*, True Religion.

Attraction is the most general law in the material world, and prevents a *schism* in the universe.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

2. The offense of seeking to produce a division in a church. In the authorized version of the New Testament the word *schism* occurs but once (1 Cor. xii. 25); but in the Greek Testament the Greek word σχισμα occurs eight times, being rendered in the English version 'rent' (Mat. ix. 16) and 'division' (John vii. 43; 1 Cor. xi. 18). From the simple meaning of division in the church the word has come to indicate a separation from the church, and now in ecclesiastical usage is employed solely to indicate a formal withdrawal from the church and the formation of or the uniting with a new organization. See def. 1.

3. A schismatic body.

From all false doctrine, heresy, and *schism*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

They doo therfore with a more constante mynde perseuer in theyr fyrst fayth which they receaued . . . than doo manye of vs, beinge diuided into *sciesmes* and sectes, whiche thynge neuer chaunceth amonge them.
R. Eden, tr. of John Faber (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 290).

That Church that from the name of a distinct place takes autority to set up a distinct Faith or Government is a *Scism* and Faction, not a Church.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

Great schism. See *great*.—**Schism Act**, or **Schism Bill**, in *Eng. hist.*, an act of Parliament of 1713 (12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 7), "to prevent the growth of schism and for the further security of the churches of England and Ireland as by law established." It required teachers to conform to the established church, and refrain from attending dissenting places of worship. The act was repealed by 5 Geo. I., c. 4.

schisma (skiz'mą), *n.*; pl. *schismata* (-ma-tą-). [< L. *schisma*, < Gr. σχίσμα, separation: see *schism*.] In *musical acoustics*, the interval between the octave of a given tone and the third of the eighth fifth, less four octaves, represented by the ratio $2:3^8 \div 2^{12} \times 4$, or 32805 : 32768. This corresponds almost exactly to the difference between a pure and an equally tempered fifth, which difference is hence often called a *schisma*. A schisma and a diaschisma together make a syntonic comma.

schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *scismatic*; < OF. (and F.) *schismatique* = Pr. *sismatic* = Sp. *cismatico* = Pg. *schismatico* = It. *scismatico*, < LL. *schismaticus*, < Gr. σχισματικός, schismatic, < σχίσμα(τ-), a cleft, split, schism: see *schism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by schism; tending or inclined to or promotive of schism: as, *schismatic* opinions; a *schismatic* tendency.

In the great schism of the Western Church, in which the Churches of the West were for forty years nearly equally divided, each party was by the other regarded as *schismatic*, yet we cannot doubt that each belonged to the true Church of Christ. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 67.

II. *n.* One who separates from an existing church or religious faith on account of a difference in opinion; one who partakes in a schism. See *schism*.

As much beggarly logic and earnestness as was ever heard to proceed from the mouth of the most pertinacious *schismatic*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 113.

Dr. Pierce preach'd at White-hall on 2 Thessal. ch. 3. v. 6. against our late *schismatics*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 22, 1678.

Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the *schismatics*, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

Expose the wretched cavils of the Nonconformists, and the noisy futility that belongs to *schismatics* generally.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.

=**Syn.** *Sectary*, etc. See *heretic*.

schismatical (siz-mat'i-kạl), *a.* [Formerly also *scismatical*; < *schismatic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or tainted with schism; schismatic.

The church of Rome calls the churches of the Greek communion *schismatical*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 282.

schismatically (siz-mat'i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a schismatic manner; by a schismatic separation from a church; by schism.

schismaticalness (siz-mat'i-kạl-nes), *n.* Schismatic character or condition.

schismatize (siz'mą-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *schismatized*, ppr. *schismatizing*. [< Gr. σχίσμα (-ματ-), a cleft, division (see *schism*), + *-ize*.] To play the schismatic; be tainted with a spirit of schism. Also spelled *schismatise*. [Rare.]

From which [Church] I rather chose boldly to separate than poorly to *schismatise* in it.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 42. (*Davies*.)

Schismatobranchia (skis″mą-tō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821, as *Chismatobranchia*), < Gr. σχίσμα(τ-), cleft, + βράγχια, gills: see *branchiæ*.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in two plumes on the left side of the gill-cavity on each side of the mantle-slit, the body and shell spiral, the foot fringed and bearded, the eyes pedicelled, and the central teeth of the odontophore very large and sessile. It was defined by Gray, for the families *Haliotidæ* and *Scissurellidæ*, as one of 9 orders into which he divided his cryptobranchiate gastropods.

schismatobranchiate (skis″mą-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schismatobranchia*.

schismic (siz'mik), *a.* [< *schism* + *-ic*.] Tainted with or characterized by schism; schismatic. [Rare.]

Then to Carmel's top
The *Schismik* Priests were quickly called vp:
Vnto their Baal an Altar build they there;
To God the Prophet doth another rear.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

schismless (sizm'les), *a.* [< *schism* + *-less*.] Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Rare.]

The peace and good of the Church is not terminated in the *schismelesse* estate of one or two kingdomes, but should be provided for by the joynt consultation of all reformed Christendome.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

Schismobranchiata (skis-mō-brang-ki-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825), < Gr. σχίσμα, σχισμή, a cleft (see *schism*), + βράγχια, gills.] De Blainville's second order of his class *Paracephalophora*, having the branchiæ communicating from behind by a large slit or cavity.

Schismopneat (skis-mop'nē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. by error for **Schismopnoa*, < Gr. σχίσμα, σχισμή, a cleft (see *schism*), + *-πνοος*, breathing, πνοή, breath, < πνεῖν, breathe.] An artificial order or group of so-called cartilaginous fishes, formerly supposed to have no opercula nor branchiostegal membrane, including the *Lophiidæ*, *Balistidæ*, and *Chimæridæ*. See cuts under *angler*, *Balistes*, and *Chimæridæ*.

schist (shist), *n.* [< F. *schiste*, < L. *schistos*, split, cleft, divided, < Gr. σχιστός, easily cleft, < σχίζειν, cleave: see *schism*.] A rock the constituent minerals of which have assumed a position in more or less closely parallel layers or folia, due not to deposition as a sediment, but — in large part, at least — to metamorphic action, which has caused a rearrangement or imperfect crystallization of the component minerals, or the formation of new ones, these, in the course of the process, having assumed the parallel arrangement characteristic of the rock. *Schist* and *slate* are not essentially different terms; but of late years the latter has been chiefly employed to designate a fine-grained argillaceous rock divided into thin layers by cleavage-planes, and familiar in its use for roofing: while the word *schist* is generally employed in composition with a word indicating the peculiar mineral species of which the rock is chiefly made up, and which by its more or less complete foliation gives rise to the schistose structure: thus, *hornblende-schist*, *chlorite-schist*, *mica-schist*, etc. — all included under the general designation of *crystalline schists*, among which argillaceous schist also belongs, and from which it is separated only because its fissility is, as a general rule, more perfect than that of the other schists, and because it is for this reason of much practical importance, especially in its application to roofing. Also spelled *shist*. — **Knotted schist.** Same as *knot*[1], 3 (*f*). — **Protozoic schists.** See *protozoic*.

schistaceous (shis-tā'shius), *a.* [< *schist* + *-aceous*.] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, slate-gray; bluish-gray.

schistic[1] (shis'tik), *a.* [< *schist* + *-ic*.] Same as *schistose*.

schistic[2] (skis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σχιστός, divided (< σχίζειν, cleave, divide: see *schism*, *schisma*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to schismata, or based upon an allowance for the difference of a schisma: as, a *schistic* system of tuning.

schistify (shis'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *schist* + *-i-fy*.] To change to schist; develop a schistose structure in. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 301.

schistocœlia (skis-tō-sē'li-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + κοιλία, cavity.] In *teratol.*, abdominal fissure; congenital defect of apposition of the right and left sides of the abdominal walls.

schistocœlus (skis-tō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL.: see *schistocœlia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster exhibiting schistocœlia.

schistomelia (skis-tō-mē'li-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *schistomelus*.] In *teratol.*, the condition of a schistomelus.

schistomelus (skis-tom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *schistomeli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + μέλος, limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a fissured extremity.

schistoprosopia (skis″tō-prō-sō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + πρόσωπον, face.] Fissural malformation of the face, due to the retarded development of the preoral arches.

schistoprosopus (skis″tō-prō-sō'pus), *n.*; pl. *schistoprosopi* (-pī). [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + πρόσωπον, face.] In *teratol.*, a monster whose face is fissured.

schistose, schistous (shis'tōs, -tus), *a.* [< *schist* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having the structure of schist; resembling schist, or made up of a rock so designated. A schistose structure differs from that resulting from sedimentation in that the former bears the marks of chemical action in the more or less complete interlacing or felting of the component particles, and in the continual breaks or want of continuity of the laminæ, while in the latter the particles are only held together by some cement differing from them in composition, or even by pressure alone, and are arranged in a more distinctly parallel order than is usually the case with the schists. In rocks in which a slaty cleavage is very highly developed, as in roofing-slate, this cleavage is almost always quite distinct from and independent in position of the lines of stratification, and this fact can ordinarily be recognized with ease in the field. There are cases, however, in which a schistose structure has been developed in a mass of rock parallel with the planes of stratification. Also spelled *shistose*, *shistous*.

schistosity (shis-tos'i-ti), *n.* [< *schistose* + *-ity*.] The condition of being schistose, or of having a schistose structure.

Here, then, we have . . . a continuous change of dip, and a common *schistosity*.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 249.

schistosomia (skis-tō-sō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *schistosomus*.] In *teratol.*, the condition of a schistosomus.

schistosomus (skis-tō-sō'mus), *n.*; pl. *schistosomi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + σῶμα, body.] In *teratol.*, a monster with an abdominal fissure.

Schistostega (skis-tos'te-gą), *n.* [NL. (Mohr), < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + στέγη, a roof.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the tribe *Schistostegaceæ*. It is the only genus.

Schistostegaceæ (skis-tos-te-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schistostega* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic tribe of bryaceous mosses. They are annual plants with very tender and delicate stems which are of two forms. The "flowers" are terminal, loosely gemmiform, producing a small subglobose capsule on a long soft pedicel. The calyptra is minute, narrowly mitriform, covering the lid only. There is no peristome.

schistosternia (skis-tō-stėr'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + στέρνον, breast, chest.] In *teratol.*, sternal fissure.

schistothorax (skis-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + θώραξ, a breastplate.] A

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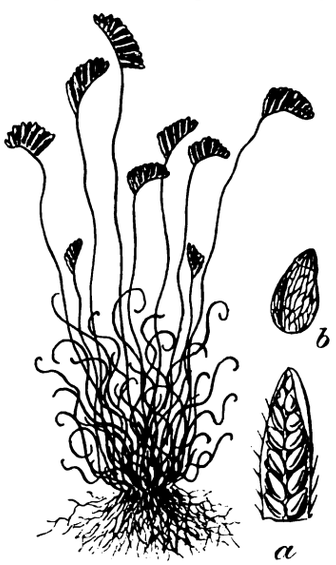
malformation consisting of a fissure in the chest-walls, usually of the sternum.

schistotrachelus (skis″tō-trā-kē′lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχιστός, cloven, + τράχηλος, neck, throat.] In *teratol.*, congenital fissure in the region of the neck.

Schizæa (skī-zē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1799), so called with ref. to the dichotomously many-cleft fronds; < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split: see *schism.*] A genus of ferns, typical of the order *Schizæaceæ*. They are small widely distributed plants of very distinct habit, having the sporangia large, ovoid, sessile, in two to four rows, which cover one side of close distichous spikes that form separate fertile segments at



Schizæa pusilla.
a, pinnule with sporangia; *b*, a sporangium, on larger scale.

the apex of the fronds. The sterile segments of the fronds are slender, and simply linear, fan-shaped, or dichotomously many-cleft. There are 16 species, of which number only one, *S. pusilla*, is North American, that being confined mainly to the pine-barrens of New Jersey.

Schizæaceæ (skiz-ē-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1834), < *Schizæa* + *-aceæ*.] An order of ferns comprising a small number of species, included in five genera — *Schizæa*, *Lygodium*, *Ancimia*, *Mohria*, and *Trochopteris*. See *Schizæa* and *Lygodium*.

Schizanthus (skī-zan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from the two deep-split and successively parted lips; < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Salpiglossidæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a cylindrical tube and a spreading oblique plicate and imbricated limb which is somewhat two-lipped and deeply cut into eight to thirteen lobes, and containing two perfect stamens, three dwarf staminodes, and an oblong two-celled ovary. There are about 7 species, all natives of Chili. They are erect annuals, somewhat glandular-viscid, with deeply cut leaves, and are cultivated for their variegated and elegant flowers, usually under the name *schizanthus*, sometimes also as *cut-flower*.

schizocarp (skiz′ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + καρπός, a fruit.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit which at maturity splits or otherwise separates into two or more one-seeded indehiscent carpels. The component carpels of such a fruit are called *cocci*. See *regma*, and cut under *coccus*.

schizocarpic (skiz-ō-kär′pik), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp.

schizocarpous (skiz-ō-kär′pus), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp; splitting as in a schizocarp. — **Schizocarpous moss**, a moss of the order *Andreæaceæ*: so called from the fact that the capsule splits at maturity into four or rarely six equal segments, after the manner of a schizocarp. See *Andreæa*, *Bryaceæ*.

schizocephaly (skiz-ō-sef′ą-li), *n.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + κεφαλή, head.] The practice of cutting off and preserving, often with ornaments or religious rites, the heads of departed chiefs, warriors, or estimable persons: common to tribes in South America, Micronesia, New Zealand, and northwestern America. *W. H. Dall.*

Schizocœla (skiz-ō-sē′lä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizocœle.*] Those animals which are schizocœlous, or have a schizocœle.

schizocœle (skiz′ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + κοιλία, a hollow, cavity.] That kind of cœloma or somatic cavity in which a perivisceral or perienteric space results from a splitting of the mesoblast: distinguished from some kinds of body-cavities, as an enterocœle, for example. See *enterocœle*, and quotation under *perivisceral*.

schizocœlous (skiz-ō-sē′lus), *a.* [< *schizocœle* + *-ous.*] Resulting from splitting of the mesoblast, as a body-cavity; having a schizocœle; characterized by the presence of a schizocœle. The cavity of the thorax and abdomen of man is schizocœlous. See the quotation under *perivisceral*. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 53.

schizodinic (skiz-ō-din′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + ὠδίς, the pangs of labor.] Reproducing or bringing forth by rupture: noting the way in which mollusks without nephridia may be supposed to extrude their genital products: correlated with *idiodinic* and *porodinic*.

The arrangement in Patella, &c., is to be looked upon as a special development from the simpler condition when the Mollusca brought forth by rupture (= *schizodinic*, from ὠδίς, travail).
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 682.

Schizodon (skiz′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1841), < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-), tooth.] A genus of South American octodont rodents, related to *Ctenomys*, but with larger



Schizodon fuscus.

ears, smaller claws, less massive skull, broad convex incisors, and molars with single external and internal folds, which meet in the middle of the tooth. *S. fuscus* is the species.

schizogenesis (skiz-ō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + γένεσις, production.] In *biol.*, fission as a mode of reproduction; generation by fission. *Haeckel.*

schizogenetic (skiz″ō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *schizogenesis*, after *genetic.*] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

schizogenic (skiz-ō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, split, cleave, + *-γενής*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, produced by splitting or separation: applied to cavities or intercellular spaces in plants that are formed by the separation or unequal growth of contiguous cells, leaving an interspace. Compare *lysigenous*, *protogenic*, *hysterogenic*.

schizogenous (skī-zoj′e-nus), *a.* [As *schizogen-ic* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

schizognath (skiz′og-nath), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A schizognathous bird.

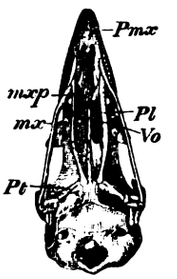
II. *a.* Schizognathous.

Schizognathæ (skī-zog′nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *schizognathus*: see *schizognathous.*] In *ornith.*, in Huxley's classification (1867), one of four primary divisions of carinate birds, embracing all those which exhibit schizognathism, or have the palate schizognathous. The division includes a number of superfamily groups — the *Peristeromorphæ*, *Alectoromorphæ*, *Sphenicomorphæ*, *Cecomorphæ*, *Geranomorphæ*, and *Charadriomorphæ*, or the pigeons, fowls, penguins, gulls and their allies, cranes and their allies, and plovers and snipes and their allies.

schizognathism (skī-zog′nā-thizm), *n.* [< *schizognath-ous* + *-ism.*] In *ornith.*, the schizognathous type or plan of palatal structure; the peculiar arrangement of the palatal bones exhibited by the *Schizognathæ*.

Schizognathism is the kind of "cleft palate" shown by the columbine and gallinaceous birds, by the waders at large, and by many of the swimmers.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 179.

schizognathous (skī-zog′nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *schizognathus*, < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the bony palate cleft in such a way that in the dry skull "the blade of a thin knife can be passed without meeting with any bony obstacle from the posterior nares alongside the vomer to the end of the beak" (*Huxley*); exhibiting schizognathism in the structure of the bony palate: as, a *schizognathous* bird; a *schizognathous* palate; a *schizognathous* type of palatal structure. The vomer, whether large or small, tapers to a point in front, while behind it embraces the basisphenoidal rostrum, between the palatines; these bones and the pterygoids are directly articulated with one another and with the basisphenoidal rostrum, not being borne upon the divergent posterior ends of the vomer; the maxillopalatines, usually elongated and lamellar, pass inward over the anterior ends of the palatines, with which they unite, and then bend backward, along the inner ends of the palatines, leaving a broader or narrower fissure between themselves and the vomer, on each side, and do not unite with one another or with the vomer.



Schizognathous Skull of Common Fowl. *pmx*, premaxilla; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *mx*, maxilla; *pl*, palatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *vo*, vomer.

schizogony (skī-zog′ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony.*] Same as *schizogenesis*.

Schizogony having once been established, it must have been further beneficial to the species.
A. A. W. Hubrecht, Micros. Science, XXVII. 613.

schizomycete (skiz′ō-mī-sēt), *n.* A member of the *Schizomycetes*.

Schizomycetes (skiz′ō-mī-sē′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, a fungus, mushroom: see *Mycetes*[2].] A class or group of minute vegetable organisms known as bacteria, microbes, microphytes, etc., and allied forms, belonging to the achlorophyllous division of the *Schizosporeæ* of Cohn (the *Schizophyta* of later authorities), or to the *Protophyta* of still more recent authors. They were at first regarded as being simple fungi, and hence are sometimes still called *fission fungi*, but recent investigations indicate that they are more closely allied to the *Schizophyceæ* or lower algæ than to the true fungi. They are probably degenerate algæ, a condition which has been brought about by their saprophytic or parasitic habits. They consist of single cells which may be spherical, oblong, or cylindrical in shape, or of filamentous or various other aggregations of such cells. The cells are commonly about 0.001 millimeter in diameter, or from two to five times that measurement; but smaller and a few larger ones are known. They are, with one or two exceptions, destitute of chlorophyl, and multiply by repeated bipartitions. True spores are known in several forms, but no traces of sexual organs exist. They are saprophytic or parasitic, and occur the world over as saprophytes. They abound in running streams and rivers, in still ponds and ditches; in the sea, in bogs, drains, and refuse-heaps; in the soil, and wherever organic infusions are allowed to stand; in liquids containing organic matter, as blood, milk, wine, etc.; and on solid food-stuff, such as meat, vegetables, preserves, etc. As parasites, numerous species inhabit various organs of men and animals, causing most of the infectious diseases, as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cholera, etc. Plants are subject to their attack to a more limited degree, a circumstance that is probably due to the acid fluids of the higher vegetable organisms. Schizomycetes vary to a considerable extent according to the conditions of their environment, and hence many growth-forms occur which have frequently received different generic names. The round growth-forms are called *Coccus* or *Micrococcus*; the rod-like forms have been termed *Bacillus*, *Bacterium*, etc.; the shortly coiled forms are known as *Vibrio*; the spiral forms have received the names *Spirillum* or *Spirochæta*; and the very elongated filiform ones are *Leptothrix*, etc. Their behavior with reference to the supply or exclusion of oxygen has led to their division by Pasteur into *aërobiotic*, or such as require a plentiful supply of free oxygen for the purpose of vegetation, and *anaërobiotic*, or those in which vegetation is promoted by the exclusion of oxygen, or at least is possible when oxygen is excluded. There are, however, various intermediate forms. See *entophyte*, *Fungi*, *Protophyta*, *Bacteriaceæ*, *Bacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Leptothrix*, *Bacillus*, *Spirillum*, *Spirochæta*, *Vibrio*.

schizomycetous (skiz″ō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging or related to the *Schizomycetes*.

schizomycosis (skiz″ō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [NL., as *Schizomyc(etes)* + *-osis.*] Disease due to the growth of *Schizomycetes* in the body.

Schizonemertea (skiz″ō-nē-mėr′tē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] Hubrecht's name (1879) of a division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Hoplonemertea* and *Palæonemertea*, containing the sea-longworms which have the head fissured, the mouth behind the ganglia, and no stylets in the proboscis, as *Lineus*, *Cerebratulus*, *Langia*, and *Borlasia*.

schizonemertean (skiz″ō-nē-mėr′tē-ąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schizonemertea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Schizonemertea*, as a sea-longworm.

Also *schizonemertine*.

Schizonemertina, Schizonemertini (skiz-ō-nem-ėr-tī′nä, -nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν,

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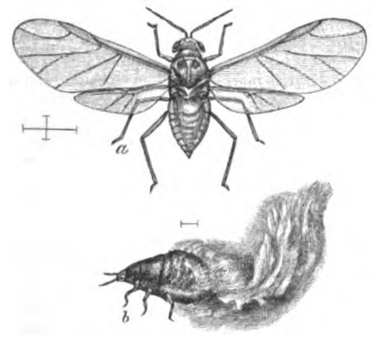
split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertes* + *-ina*[2], *-ini.*] Same as *Schizonemertea.*

schizonemertine (skiz′ō-nē-mėr′tin), *a.* and *n.* [As *Schizonemertea* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *schizonemertean.*

Schizoneura (skiz-ō-nū′rä), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + νεῦρον, nerve.] A notable genus of plant-lice of the subfamily *Pemphiginæ*, having the antennæ six-jointed, the third discoidal vein of the fore wings with one fork, and the hind wings with two oblique veins. The genus is cosmopolitan and contains many species, nearly all of which excrete an abundance of flocculent or powdery white wax. Many live upon



Schizoneura (Eriosoma) lanigera.
a, winged female; *b*, wingless female. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

the roots of trees, and others upon the limbs and leaves. The best-known species is *S. lanigera*, known in the United States as the *woolly root-louse* of the apple, and in England, New Zealand, and Australia as the *American blight.* See also cuts under *root-louse.*

schizopelmous (skiz-ō-pel′mus), *a.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, same as *nomopelmous.*

Schizophora (skī-zof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In Brauer's classification, a division of cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, or flies, containing the pupiparous flies of the families *Hippoboscidæ* and *Nycteribiidæ*, as well as all of the *Muscidæ* (in a broad sense): contrasted with *Aschiza.*

Schizophyceæ (skiz-ō-fī′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + φυκός, a seaweed, + *-eæ.*] A group of minute cryptogamous plants belonging, according to recent authorities, to the *Protophyta*, or lowest division of the vegetable kingdom. It is a somewhat heterogeneous group, comprising the greater number of the forms of vegetable life which are unicellular, which display no true process of sexual reproduction, and which contain chlorophyl. The group (which future research may distribute otherwise) embraces the classes *Protococcoideæ*, *Diatomaceæ*, and *Cyanophyceæ.* See *Protophyta.*



Diagram of plantar aspect of schizopelmous foot of a magpie (*Pica caudata*), showing the deep plantar tendons, separate from one another and from the superficial tendons. *flh*, flexor longus hallucis; *fpd*, flexor perforans digitorum.

Schizophytæ (skī-zof′i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + φυτόν, a plant.] Usually, the same as the *Schizomycetes*, but of varying application. See *Schizomycetes.*

schizophyte (skiz′ō-fīt), *a.* [< *Schizophytæ.*] In *bot.*, belonging to the class *Schizophytæ.*

schizopod (skiz′ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *schizopus*, < Gr. σχιζόπους (-ποδ-), with cleft feet, < σχίζειν, cleave, split, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*]

I. *a.* Having the feet cleft and apparently double, as an opossum-shrimp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizopoda.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Schizopoda*, as an opossum-shrimp.

Schizopoda (skī-zop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Schizopus:* see *schizopod.*] **1†.** An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Grallæ*, or waders.—**2.** A suborder or similar group of long-tailed stalk-eyed crustaceans, having a small cephalothorax, a large abdomen, and the pereiopods or thoracic legs apparently cleft or double by reason of the great development of exopodites, which are as large as the endopodites. It includes the opossum-shrimps and their allies. See *Mysidæ*, and cut under *opossum-shrimp.* *Latreille*, 1817.

schizopodal (skī-zop′ō-dal), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-al.*] Same as *schizopod.*

Schizopodidæ (skiz-ō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schizopoda* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera* named by Le Conte (1861) from the genus *Schizopus*, now merged in *Buprestidæ.*

schizopodous (skī-zop′ō-dus), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *schizopod.*

schizopod-stage (skiz′ō-pod-stāj), *n.* A stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn (*Penæus*), when the larva resembles an adult schizopod.



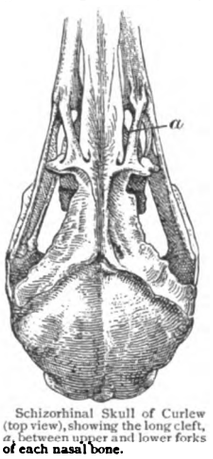
Schizopod-stage of a Prawn (*Penæus*).

The greatly enlarged thoracic limbs are provided with an endopodite and an exopodite as in the Schizopoda, the branchiæ are developed from them, and the abdominal appendages make their appearance. This may be termed the *schizopod-stage.*
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 301.

Schizopteris (skī-zop′te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + πτέρις, a wing, a kind of fern: see *Pteris.*] A generic name given by Brongniart to a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of the coal-field of the Saar and in Saxony, and supposed to belong to the ferns. The genus is now included in *Rhacophyllum*, but of this genus (as well as of the plants formerly called *Schizopteris*) little is definitely known.

Schizorhinæ (skiz-ō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizorhinal.*] Schizorhinal birds collectively. *A. H. Garrod.*

schizorhinal (skiz-ō-rī′nal), *a.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), the nose, + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, having each nasal bone deeply cleft or forked: opposed to *holorhinal.* The term denotes the condition of the nasal bone on each side (right and left), and not the separateness of the two nasal bones, which it has been misunderstood to mean. By a further mistake, it has been made to mean a slit-like character of the external nostrils, with which it has nothing to do.



Schizorhinal Skull of Curlew (top view), showing the long cleft, *a*, between upper and lower forks of each nasal bone.

In the Columbidæ, and in a great many wading and swimming birds, whose palates are cleft (schizognathous), the nasal bones are *schizorhinal:* that is, cleft to or beyond the ends of the premaxillaries, such fission leaving the external descending process very distinct from the other, almost like a separate bone. Pigeons, gulls, plovers, cranes, auks, and other birds are thus split-nosed. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 165.

Schizosiphona (skiz-ō-sī′fō-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, split, cleave, + σίφων, tube, pipe.] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named from the split siphon, the edges of the mesopodium coming into apposition but not coalescing: opposed to *Holosiphona:* a synonym of *Tetrabranchiata.*

schizosiphonate (skiz-ō-sī′fō-nāt), *a.* [As *Schizosiphona* + *-ate*[1].] Having cleft or split siphons; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizosiphona.*

Schizostachyum (skiz-ō-stak′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1829), < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + στάχυς, a spike.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Bambuseæ* and subtribe *Melocanneæ.* It is characterized by spikelets in scattered clusters forming a spike or panicle with numerous empty lower glumes, and bisexual flowers with two or three lodicules, six stamens, three elongated styles, and a pedicel continued beyond the flowers. There are about 8 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, China, and the Pacific islands. They are tall and arborescent grasses, resembling the bamboo in habit and leaf. Several species reach 25 to 40 feet or more in height, and several are cultivated for ornament or for culinary use, the young shoots being eaten in Java and elsewhere under the name of *rebong.*

Schizotarsia (skiz-ō-tär′si-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + τάρσος, any broad, flat surface: see *tarsus.*] A family, tribe, or suborder of centipeds, represented by the family *Cermatiidæ.* See cut under *Scutigeridæ.*

schizothecal (skiz-ō-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + θήκη, case, + *-al.*] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop, or podotheca, divided by scutellation or reticulation: the opposite of *holothecal.*

Schizotrocha (skī-zot′rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *schizotrochus:* see *schizotrochous.*] One of the major divisions of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules which have an intestine and anus and one divided disk, whence the name: correlated with *Holotrocha* and *Zygotrocha.*

schizotrochous (skī-zot′rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *schizotrochus*, < Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, + τροχός, a wheel.] Having a divided disk, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Schizotrocha;* neither holotrochous nor zygotrochous.

schläger (shlā′gėr), *n.* [G., < *schlagen*, beat, strike, = E. *slay:* see *slay*[1], *slayer.*] The modern dueling-sword of German university students. The blade is about 3 feet long and without point, the end being cut square off; each edge is very sharp for a few inches from the end of the blade. It is used with a sweeping blow around the adversary's guard, so as to cut the head or face with the sharpened corner. The schläger has a heavy basket-hilt completely protecting the hand. A heavy gauntlet of leather covers the arm to the elbow. The usual guard is by holding the blade nearly vertical, pommel uppermost, the hand just above the level of the eyes.

Schlegelia (shle-gē′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bernstein, 1864), so called after Hermann *Schlegel*, an ornithologist of Leyden (1805–84).] A genus of birds of paradise. The species is *S. wilsoni*, better known as *Paradisea* or *Diphyllodes wilsoni*, of Waigiou and Batanta. The male is 7¼ inches long, the tail 2, with its middle pair of feathers as long again, twice crossed and then curled in arietiform figure. The bald head



Schlegelia wilsoni.

is bright blue, the fore back is rich yellow, the rest lustrous crimson; the breastplate is mostly glittering green, and other parts of the plumage are of varied and scarcely less burnished hues. The female is somewhat smaller, and in plumage unlike the male, as usual in this family. The species has several technical synonyms. Professor Schlegel called it *Paradisea calva*, but not till after Mr. Cassin of Philadelphia had dedicated it to Dr. T. B. Wilson of that city. Mr. Elliot, the monographer of the *Paradiseidæ*, has it *Diphyllodes respublica*, after a mistaken identification made by Dr. Sclater of a bird very inadequately characterized by Prince Bonaparte, which belongs to another genus.

Schleichera (shlī′kėr-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after J. C. *Schleicher*, a Swiss botanist, author (1800) of a Swiss flora.] A genus of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Schleichereæ.* It is characterized by apetalous flowers with a small calyx of four to six uniform and valvate lobes, a complete and repand disk, six to eight long stamens, and an ovary with three or four cells and solitary ovules, becoming a dry and indehiscent one- to three-celled ovoid and undivided fruit, containing a pulpy and edible aril about the black top-shaped seed. The only species, *S. trijuga*, is a native of India, Ceylon, and Burma, especially abundant in Pegu, sometimes called *lac-tree*, and known in India as *koosumbia.* It is a large hardwood tree with alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, usually of three pairs of leaflets, and with small long-pedicelled flowers in slender racemes. Its timber is very strong, solid, and durable. In India and Ceylon it is valued as one of the trees frequented by the lac-insect (see *lac*[2]), and its young branches form an important source of shellac. The oil pressed from its seeds is there used for burning in lamps and as a remedy for the itch.

Schleichereæ (shlī-kē′rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1888), < *Schleichera* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Sapindaceæ* and suborder *Sapindeæ*, typified by the monotypic genus *Schleichera*, and containing also 3 other species in 2 genera, natives of tropical Africa and Madeira.

Schlemm's canal. See *canal of Schlemm*, under *canal*[1].

schlich (shlik), *n.* See *slick*[2].

Schloss Johannisberger. The highest grade of Johannisberger, produced on the home estate of Prince Metternich.

schmelze (shmel′tse), *n.* [< G. *schmelz*, enamel: see *smelt*[1], *smalt*, *amel*, and *enamel.*] Glass of some peculiar sort used in decorative work: a word differently used by different writers. (*a*) Glass especially prepared to receive a deep-red color, and used when colored for flashing white glass. This is the common form of red glass prepared for ornamental windows. (*b*) Mosaic glass or filigree glass of any sort—

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that is, glass in which colored canes and the like are inlaid. (c) A glass so colored that it is brown, green, or bluish by reflected light, but deep-red when seen by transmitted light.—**Schmelze aventurin, schmelze glass,** schmelze as defined in (*b*) or (*c*), above, upon the surface of which thin films of aventurin have been applied.

Schmidt's map-projection. See *projection*.

schnapps, schnaps (shnaps), *n.* [G. *schnapps* (= D. Sw. Dan. *snaps*), a dram, "nip," liquor, gin; cf. *schnapps*, interj., snap! crack! < *schnappen* (= D. *snappen* = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*), snap, snatch: see *snap*.] Spirituous liquor of any sort; especially, Holland gin.

So it was perhaps
He went to Leyden, where he found conventicles and *schnapps*. *O. W. Holmes*, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

schneebergite (shnā'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Schneeberg* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A mineral occurring in minute honey-yellow octahedrons at Schneeberg in Tyrol: it contains lime and antimony, but the exact composition is unknown.

Schneiderian (shnī-dē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Schneider* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or named after Conrad Victor Schneider, a German anatomist of the seventeenth century: in anatomy applied to the mucous membrane of the nose, first described by Schneider in 1660.—**Schneiderian membrane.** See *membrane*.

Schneider repeating rifle. See *rifle*2.

schœnite (shē'nīt), *n.* [< *Schöne*, the reputed discoverer of kainite-deposits at Stassfurt, Germany, + *-ite*2.] Same as *picromerite*.

Schœnocaulon (skē-nō-kâ'lon), *n.* [NL. (Asa Gray, 1837), from the rush-like habit; < Gr. σχοῖνος, rush, + καυλός, stem.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Veratreæ*. It is characterized by densely spiked flowers with narrow perianth-segments, long and projecting stamens, and a free ovary ripening into an oblong and acuminate capsule containing many dark oblong or curved and angled and wingless seeds. The 5 species are all American, occurring from Florida to Venezuela. They are bulbous plants with long linear radical leaves, and small flowers in a dense spike on a tall leafless scape, remarkable for the long-persistent perianth and stamens. *S. officinale*, often called *Asagræa officinalis*, is the cevadilla-plant of Mexico. (See *cevadilla*.) Its seeds are the cevadilla or sabadilla of medicine.

Schœnus (skē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. σχοῖνος, a rush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family, and of the tribe *Rhynchosporeæ*, characterized by few-flowered spikelets in dark or blackish clusters which are often paniculed or aggregated into a head or spike. Each spikelet contains a flexuous extension of the pedicel, numerous two-ranked glumes, and flowers all or only the lowest fertile, and furnished with six (or fewer) slender bristles, usually three stamens, and a three-cleft style crowning an ovary which becomes a small three-angled or three-ribbed beakless nut. There are about 70 species, mainly of Australia and New Zealand, 9 occurring in Europe and the United States, Africa, and the Malay peninsula. They are of varying habit, generally perennial herbs, robust, or long and rush-like, and erect or floating in water. *S. nigricans* of England is known as *bog-rush*, and *S. brevifolius* of Victoria as *cord-rush*.

Schœpfia (shep'fi-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. C. Schreber, 1789), named after J. D. *Schoepf* (1752–1800), who traveled in North America and the Bahamas.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Olacineæ* and tribe *Olaceæ*. It is characterized by tubular flowers with a small cup-shaped calyx which is unchanged in fruit, four to six stamens opposite to the petals, and a deeply three-celled ovary nearly immersed in a disk which becomes greatly enlarged in fruit. There are about 16 species, natives of tropical Asia and America. They are shrubs or small trees with entire and rigid leaves, and white flowers which are large for the order, and are grouped in short axillary racemes. *S. chrysophylloides* is known in the West Indies as *white beefwood*.

schogget, *v. t.* See *shog*1.

Schoharie grit. [So called from its occurrence at *Schoharie* in New York.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey, an unimportant division of the Devonian series, lying between the cauda galli grit and the Upper Helderberg group.

scholar (skol'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scholer*, *schoiler* (dial. *scholard*, *scollard*), earlier *scoler* (the spelling *scholar* being a late conformation to the L. *scholaris*), < ME. *scoler*, *scolere*, *scolare*, < AS. *scōlere*, a pupil in a school, a scholar (= MLG. *schōler*, *schōlare*, *schōlre* = OHG. *scuolari*, MHG. *schuolære*, G. *schüler*; with suffix *-ere*, E. *-er*1), < *scōlu*, a school: see *school*1. Cf. D. *scholier*, < OF. *escolier*, F. *écolier*, also *escolaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escolar* = It. *scolare*, *scolajo*, a scholar, pupil, < ML. *scholaris*, a pupil, scholar; cf. LL. *scholaris*, a member of the imperial guard, < *scholaris*, of or pertaining to a school, < L. *schola*, *scola*, a school: see *school*1.] **1.** One who receives instruction in a school; one who learns from a teacher; one who is under tuition; a pupil; a student; a disciple.

Ine this clergie heth dame auarice uele [fele, many] *scolers*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

The Master had rather diffame hym selfe for hys teachyng than not shame his *Scholer* for his learnyng.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

I am no breeching *scholar* in the schools;
I'll not be tied to hours nor 'pointed times.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 18.

The same Asclepius, in the beginning of his first booke, calleth himselfe the *scholler* of Hermes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 573.

Bleys
. . . taught him magic; but the *scholar* ran
Before the master, and so far, that Bleys
Laid magic by. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

2. In English universities, formerly, any student; now, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum; the holder of a scholarship.

For ther he was not lik a cloysterer,
With a thredbare cope as is a poure *scoler*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 260.

3. One who learns anything: as, an apt *scholar* in the school of deceit.—**4.** A learned man; one having great knowledge of literature or philology; an erudite person; specifically, a man or woman of letters.

He was a *scholar*, and a ripe and good one.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 51.

He [King James] was indeed made up of two men, a witty, well-read *scholar*, . . . and a nervous drivelling idiot. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

By *scholar* I mean a cultivator of liberal studies, a student of knowledge in its largest sense, not merely classical, not excluding what is exclusively called science in our days, but which was unknown when the title of *scholar* was first established. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 137.

Canonical scholar. See *canonical*.—**King's scholar,** in England, a scholar in a school founded by royal charter, or a scholar supported by a royal endowment or foundation.—**Scholar's mate.** See *mate*3.

scholarch (skol'ärk), *n.* [< Gr. σχολάρχης, the head of a school, < σχολή, a school, + ἄρχειν, rule.] The head of a school, especially of an Athenian school of philosophy.

Among the stock were contained many compositions which the *scholarchs*, successors of Theophrastus at Athens, had neither possessed nor known.
Grote, Aristotle, ii.

He died in 314, and was succeeded as *scholarch* by Polemon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 718.

scholarism† (skol'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-ism*.] Affectation or pretension of scholarship.

There was an impression that this new-fangled *scholarism* was a very sad matter indeed.
Doran, Memorials of Great Towns, p. 225. (*Davies.*)

scholarity† (skō-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-i-ty*.] Scholarship.

Content, I'll pay your *scholarity*. Who offers?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

scholarly (skol'ėr-li), *a.* [< *scholar* + *-ly*1.] Of, pertaining to, or denoting a scholar; characterized by scholarship; learned; befitting a scholar: as, a *scholarly* man; *scholarly* attainments; *scholarly* habits.

In the house of my lord the Archbishop are most *scholarly* men, with whom is found all the uprightness of justice, all the caution of providence, every form of learning.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 143.

The whole chapter devoted to the Parthenon and its sculptures is a delightful and *scholarly* account of recent discovery and criticism. *Spectator*, No. 3229, p. 698.

=**Syn.** *Learned*, *Scholarly*. See *learned* and *studious*.

scholarly† (skol'ėr-li), *adv.* [< *scholarly*, *a.*] In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar.

Speak *scholarly* and wisely. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3. 2.

scholarship (skol'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *scholar* + *-ship*.] **1.** The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning; erudition.

A man of my master's understanding and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print.
Pope. (*Johnson.*)

Such power of persevering, devoted labor as Mr. Casaubon's is not common. . . . And therefore it is a pity that it should be thrown away, as so much English *scholarship* is, for want of knowing what has been done by the rest of the world. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxi.

2. Education; instruction; teaching.

This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*.
Milton, Education.

3. Maintenance for a scholar, awarded by a college, university, or other educational institution; a sum of money paid to a student, sometimes to a university graduate, usually after competition or examination, to support him or to assist him in the prosecution of his studies.

A *scholarship* but half maintains,
And college rules are heavy chains.
Warton, Progress of Discontent.

I'd sooner win two school-house matches than get the Balliol *scholarship*, any day.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 6.

Victoria has not yet extended its public system to secondary education, except by giving many *scholarships* as the reward of merit to the best pupils of the primary schools. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 4.

=**Syn. 1.** *Learning*, *Erudition*, etc. See *literature*.

scholastic (skō-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *scolastique* = Pr. *escolastic* = Sp. *escolástico* = Pg. *escolastico* = It. *scolastico* (cf. G. *scholastisch*, a., *scholastiker*, n.), < L. *scholasticus*, < Gr. σχολαστικός, of or pertaining to school, devoting one's leisure to learning, learned, < σχολή, leisure, learning, school: see *school*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar: as, a *scholastic* manner; *scholastic* phrases.—**2.** Of, pertaining to, or concerned with schooling or education; educational: as, a *scholastic* institution; a *scholastic* appointment.—**3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of scholasticism or the schoolmen; according to the methods of the Christian Aristotelians of the middle ages. See *scholasticism*.

The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the master, was like a barren tree that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the *scholastic* ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of conversing?
Hallam, Middle Ages, III. 429.

The *scholastic* question which John of Salisbury propounds, Is it possible for an archdeacon to be saved?
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

Hence—**4.** Coldly intellectual and unemotional; characterized by excessive intellectual subtlety or by punctilious and dogmatic distinctions; formal; pedantic: said especially of the discussion of religious truth.—**Scholastic realist.** See *realist*, 1.—**Scholastic theology,** that form of theology whose fundamental principle is that religious truth can be reduced to a complete philosophical system: ordinarily used to designate a theological system which has become dogmatic or abstruse. See *scholasticism*.

II. *n.* **1.** A student or studious person; a scholar.

They despise all men as unexperienced *scholastics* who wait for an occasion before they speak.
Steele, Tatler, No. 244.

2. A schoolman; a Christian Aristotelian; one of those who taught in European schools from the eleventh century to the Reformation, who reposed ultimately upon authority for every philosophical proposition, and who wrote chiefly in the form of disputations, discussing the questions with an almost syllogistic stiffness: opposed to *Biblicist*.

The *scholastics* were far from rebelling against the dogmatic system of the church.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 23.

I have the smallest possible confidence in the metaphysical reasonings either of modern professors or of mediæval *scholastics*. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 320.

Hence—**3.** One who deals with religious questions in the spirit of the medieval scholastics.—**4.** A member of the third grade in the organization of the Jesuits. A novitiate of two years' duration and a month of strict confinement are prerequisite to entrance to the grade of scholastic. The term consists of five years' study in the arts, five or six years of teaching and study, a year of final novitiate, and from four to six years of study in theology. The scholastic is then prepared to be admitted as a priest of the order.

scholastical† (skō-las'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *scholastic*, 3 and 4.

Our papists and *scholastical* sophisters will object and make answer to this supper of the Lord.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), [p. 263.

Perplex and leven pure Doctrin with *scholastical* Trash.
Milton, Touching Hirelings.

II.† *n.* A scholastic.

The *scholasticalles* against the canonistes.
Bp. Jewell, Reply to Hardinge, p. 259.

scholastically (skō-las'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the method of the metaphysical schools of the middle ages.

Moralists or casuists that treat *scholastically* of justice.
South, Sermons, I. xi.

scholasticism (skō-las'ti-sizm), *n.* [= Sp. *escolasticismo* = G. *scholasticismus*, < NL. *scholasticismus*, scholasticism, < L. *scholasticus*, scholastic: see *scholastic*.] The Aristotelian teaching of the medieval schools and universities, and similar teaching in Roman Catholic institutions in modern times, characterized by acknowledgment of the authority of the church, by being largely, if not wholly, based upon the authority of the church fathers, of Aristotle, and of Arabian commentators, and by its stiff and formal method of discussion. It consisted of two distinct

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and independent developments, the one previous the other subsequent to the discovery of the extra-logical works of Aristotle in the last part of the twelfth century. Scholasticism should be considered as arising about A. D. 1000, and is separated by a period of silence from the few writers between the cessation of the Roman schools and the lowest ebb of thought (such as Isidorus, Rhabanus, Gerbert, writers directly or indirectly under Arabian influence, Scotus Erigena and other Irish monks, the English Alcuin, with his pupil Fridigisus, etc.), writers marked by great ignorance, by a strong tendency to materialize abstractions, by a disposition to adopt opinions quite arbitrarily, but also by a certain freedom of thought. The first era of scholasticism was occupied by disputes concerning nominalism and realism. It naturally falls into two periods, since the disputants of the eleventh century took simple and extreme ground on one side or the other, the nominalistic rationalist Berengarius being opposed by the realistic prelate Lanfranc, the Platonizing nominalist Roscellin by the mystical realist Anselm; while in the twelfth century the opinions were sophisticated by distinctions until they cease to be readily classified as nominalistic and realistic. The scholastics of the latter period included Peter Abelard (1079–1142); Gilbert of Poitiers (died 1154), one of the few writers of the twelfth century ever quoted in the thirteenth; Peter Lombard (died 1164), compiler of the four books of "Sentences," or opinions of the fathers, which was the peg on which much later speculation was hung as commentary; and John of Salisbury (died 1180), an elegant and readable author. For more than a generation after his death the schoolmen were occupied with studying the works of Aristotle and the Arabians, without producing anything of their own. Then began the second era of scholasticism, and this divides itself into three periods. During the first, which extended to the last quarter of the thirteenth century, Alexander of Hales (died 1245), Albertus Magnus (1193–1280), and St. Thomas Aquinas (died 1274) set up the general framework of the scholastic philosophy, while Petrus Hispanus (perhaps identical with Pope John XXI., who died 1277) wrote the standard text-book of logic for the remainder of the middle ages, and Vincent of Beauvais (died about 1264) made an encyclopedia which is still found in every library of pretension. During this period the University of Paris received a thorough organization, and thought there became exclusively concentrated upon theology. The second period, which lasted for about a century, was the great age of scholastic thought, and it may be doubted whether the universities of western Europe have at any subsequent time been so worthy of respect as when Duns Scotus (died 1308) and his followers were working up the realistic conception of existence, while "Durus" Durandus (died 1332), Occam (died about 1349), and Buridanus (died after 1350) were urging their several nominalistic theories, and other writers, now so forgotten that it is useless to name them, were presenting other subtle propositions commanding serious examination. During this period the scholastic forms of discussion were fully elaborated — methods cumbrous and inelegant, but enforcing exactitude, and conformed to that stage of intellectual development. The third period, extending to the time of the extinction of scholasticism, early in the sixteenth century, presented somewhat different characters in different countries. It was, however, everywhere marked by the formal perfectionment of systems, and attention to trivial matters, with decided loss of vitality of thought. Among the innumerable writers of this time may be mentioned Albert of Saxony (fourteenth century), Pierre d'Ailly (1350–1425), Gerson (1363–1429), and Eckius, adversary of Luther. Those subsequent writers who follow colorless traditions of scholasticism, and maintain front against modern thought, must be considered as belonging to an era different from either of those mentioned.

scholia, *n.* Latin plural of *scholium*.

scholiast (skō'li-ast), *n.* [= F. *scoliaste* = Sp. *escoliasta* = Pg. *escholiaste* = It. *scoliaste* = G. *scholiast*, < NL. *scholiasta*, < MGr. σχολιαστής, a commentator, < σχολιάζειν, write commentaries, < Gr. σχόλιον, a commentary: see *scholium*.] One who makes scholia; a commentator; an annotator; especially, an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

The title of this satire, in some ancient manuscripts, was "The Reproach of Idleness"; though in others of the *scholiasts* it is inscribed "Against the Luxury and Vices of the Rich." *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii., Arg.

The *Scholiasts* differ in that. *Congreve*, On the Pindaric Ode, note.

scholiastic (skō-li-as'tik), *a.* [< *scholiast* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.

scholiaze† (skō'li-āz), *v. i.* [< MGr. σχολιάζειν, write commentaries: see *scholiast*.] To make scholia or notes on an author's work. [Rare.]

He thinks to *scholiaze* upon the gospel. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

scholical† (skol'i-kal), *a.* [< **scholic* (< L. *scholicus*, < Gr. σχολικός, of or belonging to a school, exegetical, < σχολή, school, etc.: see *school*[1]) + *-al*.] Scholastic.

It is a common *scholical* errour to fill our papers and notebooks with observations of great and famous events. *Hales*, Golden Remains, p. 275.

scholion† (skō'li-on), *n.* Same as *scholium*.

Hereunto have I added a certain Glosse, or *scholion*, for thexposition of old wordes. *Spenser*, To Gabriell Harvey, prefixed to Shep. Cal.

scholium (skō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *scholia*, *scholiums* (-ä, -umz). [Formerly also *scholion*, also *scholy*; < F. *scolie* = Sp. *escolio* = Pg. *escholio* = It. *scolio*, < ML. *scholium*, < Gr. σχόλιον, interpretation, commentary, < σχολή, discussion, school: see *school*[1].] A marginal note, annotation, or remark; an explanatory comment; specifically, an explanatory remark annexed to a Latin or Greek author by an early grammarian. Explanatory notes inserted by editors in the text of Euclid's "Elements" were called *scholia*, and the style of exposition resulting from this was considered by later writers so admirable that they deliberately left occasion for and inserted scholia in their own writings. A geometrical scholium is, therefore, now an explanation or reflection inserted into a work on geometry in such a way as to interrupt the current of mathematical thought.

schollard (skol'ärd), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *scholar*.

You know Mark was a *schollard*, sir, like my poor, poor sister; and . . . I tried to take after him. *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 3.

scholy† (skō'li), *n.* [= F. *scolie*, etc., < ML. *scholium*, scholium: see *scholium*.] A scholium.

Without *scholy* or gloss. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the Word and grounded upon the Word are made all one. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

scholy† (skō'li), *v. i.* [< *scholy*, *n.*] To write comments.

The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Schomburgkia (shom-bėr'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after the traveler R. H. *Schomburgk* (1804–65).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Epidendreæ* and subtribe *Læliceæ*. It is characterized by a terminal and loosely racemed inflorescence with a somewhat wavy perianth, each anther with eight pollen-masses, four in each cell. There are about 13 species, all natives of tropical America. They are epiphytes with handsome flowers in a simple raceme on an elongated terminal peduncle, and thick pseudobulbs or long fleshy stems, which are covered with many sheaths and bear at the apex one, two, or three ovate or elongated rigid and fleshy leaves. They are remarkable for the very long and slender flower-stems, and the large dry sheaths enveloping them. In *S. tibicinis* of Honduras, the hollow pseudobulb, from 1 to 2 feet long, is a favorite with ants for the construction of their nests, and is used by children as a trumpet (whence also its name in cultivation of *cow-horn orchid*).

schond†, *n.* See *shand*.

school[1] (sköl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *scool* (Sc. *scule*), *scole* (the spelling *school*, with *sch-*, being an imperfect conformation to the L. *schola*, as similarly with *scholar*); < ME. *scole*, *scowle*, < AS. *scōlu*, a school, = OFries. *skūle*, *schūle* = D. *school* = MLG. *schole* = OHG. *scuola*, MHG. *schuole*, G. *schule* = Icel. *skōli* (< AS. ?) = Sw. *skola* = Dan. *skole* = W. *ysgol* = OF. *escole*, F. *école* = Sp. *escuela* = Pg. *escola* = It. *scuola*, a school, < L. *schola*, *scola*, learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, the disciples of a particular teacher, a school, sect, etc., < Gr. σχολή, a learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, a transferred use of σχολή, spare time, leisure; perhaps < ἔχειν (√ σεχ-, σχε-), hold, stop: see *scheme*. Hence (from L. *schola* or Gr. σχολή) also *scholar*, *scholastic*, *scholium*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A place where instruction is given in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a school-house; a school-room. In modern usage the term is applied to any place or establishment of education, as day-schools, grammar-schools, academies, colleges, universities, etc.; but it is in the most familiar use restricted to places in which elementary instruction is imparted to the young.

She hath at *scole* and elles wher him soght,
Til finally she gan so fer espye
That he last seyn was in the Jewerye.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 138.

This boke is made for chylde ȝonge
At the *scowle* that byde not longe;
Sone it may be conyd & had,
And make them gode iff thei be bad.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

In the eighth year of Edward III., licence was granted to Barbor the Bagpiper to visit the *schools* for minstrels in parts beyond the seas, with thirty shillings to bear his expenses. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

2. The body of pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the direction of one or more teachers: as, to have a large *school*. — **3.** A session of an institution of instruction; exercises of instruction; school-work.

How now, Sir Hugh! no *school* to-day? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 1. 10.

4. In the middle ages, a lecture-room, especially in a university or college; hence, the body of masters and students in a university; a university or college; in the plural, *the schools*, the scholastics generally.

Witnesse on him, that eny perfit clerk is,
That in *scole* is gret altercacioun,
In this matere, and gret disputisoun,
And hath ben of an hundred thousand men.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 417.

That elicitation which *the schools* intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act. *Abp. Bramhall.*

5. A large room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors take place. — **6.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; those who exhibit in practice the same general methods, principles, tastes, or intellectual bent; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, etc.; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers: as, the Socratic *school;* the painters of the Italian *school;* the musicians of the German *school;* economists of the laisser-faire *school*.

In twenty manere konde he trippe and daunce
(After the *scole* of Oxenforde tho).
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 143.

Let no man be less confident in his faith concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians. *Jer. Taylor.*

7. A system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; a specific method or cast of thought; a particular system of training with special reference to conduct and manners: as, a gentleman of the old *school;* specifically, the manifestation or the results of the coöperation of a school (in sense 6): as, paintings of the Italian Renaissance *school*.

He was a lover of the good old *school*,
Who still become more constant as they cool.
Byron, Beppo, st. 34.

The fact that during the twelfth century a remarkable *school* of sculpture was developed in the Ile-de-France . . . — a *school* in some respects far in advance of all others of the Middle Ages — has not received the attention it deserved from students of the history of art. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 247.

8. Any place or means of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.

The world, . . .
Best *school* of best experience.
Milton, P. R., iii. 238.

Court-breeding, and his perpetual conversation with Flatterers, was but a bad *Schoole*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

Ye prim adepts in Scandal's *school*,
Who rail by precept and detract by rule.
Sheridan, A Portrait.

9. In *music*, a book or treatise designed to teach some particular branch of the art: as, A.'s violin *school*. — **Alexandrian school.** See *Alexandrian*. — **Articulation school.** See *articulation*. — **Athenian school,** a body of late Neoplatonists, followers of Plutarch the great (not the biographer). Boethius is its most distinguished representative. — **Atomic school,** the body of ancient atomists. — **Board-school,** a school in Great Britain established by or under the control of a school-board of from five to fifteen members elected by the ratepayers under authority of the Education Acts of 1870–1 and later years. These board-schools comprise both primary or elementary schools, and secondary schools, which give a higher education. They are supported by rates, government grant at so much per head for pupils who pass the official examination, and graded school-fees (which, however, are remitted in the case of parents too poor to pay). Religious instruction (from which, however, any child may be withdrawn) is given at specified times. The schools must be at all times open to the government inspector. — **Brethren of the Christian Schools.** See *brother*. — **Catechetical, claustral, common, district, Dutch, Eliac school.** See the qualifying words. — **Dialectical school.** Same as *Megarian school*. — **Eleatic school,** the school founded by Xenophanes at Colophon, and afterward removed to Elea. See *Eleatic*. — **Endowed Schools Act.** See *endow*. — **Epicurean school,** the school of Epicurus, otherwise called *the Garden*. — **Eretrian school of philosophy.** See *Eretrian*. — **Eristic school.** Same as *Megarian school*. — **Exterior school,** in medieval universities, a school not within the walls of a monastery.

In 817 the Council of Aachen required that only those who had taken monastic vows should be admitted to the schools within the monastery walls, the regular clergy and others being confined to the *exterior schools*. *Laurie*, Universities, iii.

Flemish school. See *Flemish*. — **Graded school.** See *grade*[1]. — **Grammar school.** See *grammar-school*. — **High school,** a school of secondary instruction, forming the conclusion of the public-school course, and the link between the elementary or grammar schools and the technical schools or the college or university. Other terms are still in use in many localities to designate schools of this grade, as *academy*, *free academy*, *union school*, etc. Even *grammar-school* is still sometimes used to designate a school of this grade.

English philology cannot win its way to a form in American *high-schools* until it shall have been recognized as a worthy pursuit by the learned and the wise. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

Historical, industrial, intermediate, Ionic, Lake, Lombardic school. See the qualifying words. — **Masters of the schools.** See *master*[1]. — **Megarian, middle-class, monodic school.** See the adjectives. — **National schools,** in Ireland, those schools which are under the superintendence of the commissioners of national education. They are open to all religious denominations, and comprise a large part of all the schools of Ireland. — **Normal, old, organ school.** See the qualifying words. — **Orthodox school,** in *polit. econ.* See *political*. — **Oxford school,** a name given to that party of the

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Church of England which adopted the principles promulgated in the "Tracts for the Times." The members were also called *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.—**Parochial schools**, in Scotland, schools established in the different parishes, in accordance with legislative enactments, for the purpose of furnishing education for the mass of the people at low rates. Such schools are now merged in the public schools, the management of them having been transferred from the heritors and presbytery of the Established Church to school-boards elected by the ratepayers.—**Peloponnesian school.** See *Peloponnesian*.—**Peripatetic school**, the school founded by Aristotle at Athens.—**Primary school**, a school of elementary instruction at the beginning of the public-school course.—**Public school**, in the United States, same as *common school;* in Scotland, a school under the management of a school-board. In England public schools are certain classical schools, such as Rugby, Eton, Harrow, Westminster, patronized chiefly by the wealthy and titled classes.—**Public Schools Act**, an English statute of 1868 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 118) providing for the government and extension of certain public schools in England.—**Pythagorean school**, the school founded by Pythagoras.—**Ragged school**, a free school, supported by voluntary efforts, for the education (and in some cases the maintenance) of destitute children. Many schools of this kind were established in Great Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, but since the establishment of board-schools they have become unnecessary.—**Reform** or **reformatory school.** See *reformatory, n.*—**Rhodian, Roman, romantic school.** See the adjectives.—**Sabbath-school.** Same as *Sunday-school.*—**Satanic school**, in *literary criticism*, a school of writers, of whom Byron was a conspicuous representative, characterized by strong appeals to passion and by luridness of style.—**School commissioner**, an officer charged with the general oversight of public instruction throughout a State: sometimes known as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Public Education, etc.; also, as in the city of New York, a member of the Board of Education. [U. S.]—**School of Cnidus**, a school of medicine antedating that of Hippocrates, or the school of Cos, and located in the town of Cnidus. They noted friction-sounds of pleurisy and tapped the thorax for empyema.—**School of Cos**, a school of physicians which adopted the teachings of Hippocrates, including the doctrines of crasis, coction, crisis, and prognosis. They had vague ideas of anatomy and physiology, believing that the brain was a gland and that the arteries contained air, and confusing nerves with tendons. They had a better understanding of surgery.—**School of design, of refuge, of the prophets.** See *design, refuge*1, *prophet*.—**School of the Stoics.** Same as *the Porch* (which see, under *porch*).—**Scottish school**, a group of philosophical writers of Scotland beginning with Francis Hutcheson (1694–1747). They are intuitionalists in morals, and oppose Locke in regard to innate ideas.—**Skeptical school**, a group of skeptical philosophers. These embrace in ancient times the Pyrrhonists and Middle Academy; in modern times followers of Montaigne, of Hume, etc.—**Socratic school**, one of the schools founded by pupils of Socrates, embracing the Megaric or Eristic, the Elian, the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic or Hedonistic schools, and the Academy of Plato.—**Sunday school.** See *Sunday-school.*—**Syrian school**, the disciples and followers of Porphyry and Iamblichus, Neoplatonists.—**Tübingen school**, a name given to a certain phase of modern rationalistic philosophy which took its rise (1825–60) at the University of Tübingen, in Germany, under Ferdinand Christian Baur. The fundamental principle of this school is that the books of the New Testament were written for the purpose of establishing certain opinions and parties in the early church, that many of them were written at a later date than the one usually assigned to them, and that they are rather valuable as indications of the spirit of the early church than as authoritative revelations, or even as authentic records. The name is also sometimes, though more rarely, given to an earlier school in the same university, which taught almost exactly the reverse—namely, the credibility, integrity, and authority of the New Testament.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to a school or to education: as, a *school* custom.—**2.** Pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic: as, *school* philosophy (scholasticism).

The unsatisfactoriness and barrenness of the *school*-philosophy have persuaded a great many learned men to substitute the chymists three principles instead of those of the schools. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms, Preface.

There are greater depths and obscurities, greater intricacies and perplexities, in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense than in the most abstruse and profound tract of *school*-divinity. *Addison*, Whig-Examiner, No. 4.

In quibbles, angel and archangel join,
And God the Father turns a *school*-divine.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 102.

Their author was Spenerus, from whom they learnt to despise all ecclesiastical polity, all *school* theology, all forms and ceremonies. *Chambers's Cyc.* (1738), art. Pietists.

school1 (sköl), *v. t.* [< *school*1, *n.*] **1.** To educate, instruct, or train in or as in school; teach.

He 's gentle, never *school'd*, yet learned.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 173.

So Macer and Mundungus *school* the Times,
And write in rugged Prose the Rules of softer Rhymes.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

2. To teach, train, or discipline with the thoroughness and strictness of a school; discipline thoroughly; bring under control.

Now must Matilda stray apart,
To *school* her disobedient heart.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 14.

She *schooled* herself so far as to continue to take an interest in all her public duties.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

3. To discipline or take to task; reprove; chide and admonish.

Good doctor, do not *school* me
For a fault you are not free from.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

Thy father has *school'd* thee, I see.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

school2 (sköl), *n.* [Now spelled *school* in conformity with *school*1, with which *school*2 is ult. identical; early mod. E. *scool, scoole, scole, seule, scull, skull*, < ME. *scull, sculle*, prop. *scole*, < AS. *scōlu*, a school, a multitude (= D. *school*, a school, a multitude): see *school*1, and cf. *shoal*2, the assibilated form of the same word.] A large number of fish, or porpoises, whales, or the like, feeding or migrating together; a company.

A *scole* of Dolphins rushing up the river, and encountered by a sort of Crocodiles, fighting as it were for soveraignty. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

A knavish *skull* of boyes and girles
Did pelt at him with stones.
Warner, Albion's England, i.

And there they fly or die like scaled *sculls*
Before the belching whale.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 22.

A ripple on the water grew,
A *school* of porpoise flashed in view.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

school2 (sköl), *v. i.* [< *school*2, *n.*] **1.** To form or go in a school, as fish; run together; shoal.

The weakfish run singly and much larger in size—four times the weight of those *schooling*—coming along under the still water of the ledges.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 244.

2. To go or move in a body; troop.

We *schooled* back to the Poorhouse Gorse.
The Field, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

To school up, to crowd close together at or near the surface of the water: as, menhaden do not *school up* until the beginning of the summer.

schoolable (skö'la-bl), *a.* [< *school*1 + *-able.*] Of school age. [Recent.]

Each tax-payer . . . would have a far less burden to bear in the work of getting all the *schoolable* children within the schools. *Science*, XII. 88.

school-author† (sköl'â*thor), *n.* A schoolman. *Book of Common Prayer*, Articles of Religion, xiii.

school-board (sköl'bôrd), *n.* A local board of education or school-committee; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of managers, elected by the ratepayers, male and female, in a town or parish, to provide adequate means of instruction for every child in the district, with the power of compelling the attendance of the children at school, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for otherwise.

school-book (sköl'bůk), *n.* A book used in schools.

school-boy (sköl'boi), *n.* A boy belonging to or attending a school.

Then the whining *school-boy*, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 145.

school-bred (sköl'bred), *a.* Educated in a school.

That, though *school-bred*, the boy be virtuous still.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 840.

school-clerk† (sköl'klėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *schole-clark;* < *school*1 + *clerk.*] One who is versed in the learning of schools.

The greatest *schole clarks* are not alwayes the wisest men.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 3.

school-committee (sköl'ko-mit*tē), *n.* A committee charged with the supervision of the schools of a town or district.

schoolcraft (sköl'kraft), *n.* Learning.

He has met his parallel in wit and *schoolcraft*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

school-dame (sköl'dām), *n.* A female teacher of a school; a schoolmistress.

school-days (sköl'dāz), *n. pl.* The time of life during which children attend school; time passed at school.

Is it all forgot?
All *school-days'* friendship, childhood, innocence?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 202.

school-district (sköl'dis*trikt), *n.* One of the districts into which a town or city is divided for the establishment and management of schools.

school-doctor (sköl'dok*tor), *n.* A schoolman.

From that time forward I began to smell the word of God, and forsook the *school-doctors* and such fooleries.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 335.

schoolery† (sköl'lėr-i), *n.* [< *school*1 + *-ery.*] That which is taught, as at a school; precepts collectively.

A filed toung furnisht with tearmes of art,
No art of schoole, but courtiers *schoolery*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 701.

school-fellow (sköl'fel*ō), *n.* One educated at the same school; an associate in school; a schoolmate.

The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

school-fish (sköl'fish), *n.* **1.** Any kind of fish that schools habitually; also, any individual fish of a school.—**2.** Specifically, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. [New York.]

school-girl (sköl'gėrl), *n.* A girl belonging to or attending a school.

school-house (sköl'hous), *n.* **1.** A building appropriated for use as a school.—**2.** The dwelling-house, generally attached to or adjoining a school, provided by the school authorities for the use of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. [Great Britain and Ireland.]

schooling (sköl'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *school*1, *v.*] **1.** Instruction in school; tuition.

My education was not cared for. I scarce had any *schooling* but what I taught myself. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

2. Compensation for instruction; price paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.—**3.** Reproof; reprimand.

You shall go with me,
I have some private *schooling* for you both.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 116.

school-inspector (sköl'in-spek*tor), *n.* An official appointed to examine schools and determine whether the education given in them is satisfactory.

schoolma'am (sköl'mäm), *n.* A schoolmistress. [Rural, New Eng.]

I don't care if she did put me on the girls' side, she is the best *Schoolma'am* I ever went to.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

schoolmaid (sköl'mād), *n.* A school-girl.

Lucio. Is she your cousin?
Isab. Adoptedly; as *school-maids* change their names
By vain though apt affection. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 47.

schoolman (sköl'man), *n.*; pl. *schoolmen* (-men). A master in one of the medieval universities or other schools; especially, a Christian Peripatetic of the middle ages; a scholastic. See *scholasticism.*

The *Schoolmen* reckon up seven sorts of Corporal Alms, and as many of Spiritual. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vii.

If you want definitions, axioms, and arguments, I am an able *school-man*. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

There were days, centuries ago, when the *schoolmen* fancied that they could bring into class and line all human knowledge, and encroach to some extent upon the divine, by syllogisms and conversions and oppositions.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

schoolmarm (sköl'märm), *n.* A bad spelling of *schoolma'am.* [U. S.]

schoolmaster (sköl'mâs*tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scholemaster;* < ME. *scolmeistre, scolemaistre* (= D. *schoolmeester* = MHG. *schuolmeister*, G. *schulmeister* = Sw. *skolmästare* = Dan. *skolemester*); < *school*1 + *master*1.] A man who presides over or teaches a school; a man whose business it is to keep school.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the *schoolemaster* of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the reuiuer of vices, and mother of cowardize.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 39.

The law was our *schoolmaster* [*tutor*, R. V.] to bring us unto Christ. Gal. iii. 24.

The schoolmaster is abroad, a phrase used to express the general diffusion of education and of intelligence resulting from education. It is also often used ironically (*abroad* taken as 'absent in foreign parts') to imply a condition of ignorance.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. *The schoolmaster is abroad;* and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array. *Brougham*, Speech, Jan. 29, 1828. (*Bartlett.*)

schoolmate (sköl'māt), *n.* [< *school*1 + *mate*1.] One of either sex who attends the same school; a school companion.

school-miss (sköl'mis), *n.* A young girl who is still at school. [Rare.]

schoolmistress (sköl'mis*tres), *n.* [= D. *schoolmestres, schoolmatres;* as *school*1 + *mistress.*] The mistress of a school; a woman who governs a school for children, but may or may not teach.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.
Dryden.

A matron old, whom we *School-mistress* name;
Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame.
Shenstone, School-mistress, st. 2.

school-name (sköl'nām), *n.* An abstract term; an abstraction; a word used by schoolmen only.

As for virtue, he counted it but a *school-name*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

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school-pence (skōl'pens), *n. pl.* A small weekly sum paid in school for tuition. [Great Britain.]

If the parents are to pay *schoolpence*, why are not their pence taken for providing a daily substantial dinner for the children? *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 741.

school-point† (skōl'point), *n.* A point for scholastic disputation.

They be rather spent in declaryng *scholepoynt* rules than in gathering fit examples for vse and vtterance. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 131.

Dispute no more in this; for know, young man,
These are no *school-points*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, i. 1.

school-room (skōl'rōm), *n.* 1. A room for teaching: as, the duties of the *school-room*.—2. School accommodation: as, the city needs more *school-room*.

school-ship (skōl'ship), *n.* A vessel used for the instruction and training of boys and young men in practical seamanship.

school-taught (skōl'tât), *a.* Taught at or in school or the schools.

Let *school-taught* pride dissemble all it can. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 41.

school-teacher (skōl'tē'chėr), *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

school-teaching (skōl'tē'ching), *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

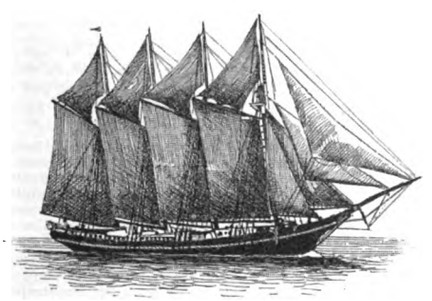
school-time (skōl'tīm), *n.* 1. The time at which a school opens: as, nine o'clock is *school-time*.—2. The time in life passed at school.

Life here is but the *schooltime* of eternity hereafter. *Lancet*, No. 3501, p. 708.

school-whale (skōl'hwāl), *n.* A whale that habitually schools, or one in the act of schooling; one of a school of whales: opposed to *lone whale*.

schooly (skō'li), *n.* [Cf. *school-fish*, 2.] The menhaden.

schooner (skō'nėr), *n.* [The first vessel so called is said to have been built at Gloucester, Mass., by Captain Andrew Robinson, about 1713. When the vessel slid off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson instantly replied, "A *scooner* let her be!"; and from that time vessels of this kind have gone by the name thus accidentally imposed. The proper spelling is *scooner*, lit. 'skipper' or 'skimmer,' < *scoon*, q. v., + *-er*[1]. It is now spelled *schooner*, as if derived < D. *schooner;* but the D. *schooner*, G. *schoner*, *schooner*, *schuner*, Sw. *skonert*, Dan. *skonnert*, F. *schooner*, Sp. Pg. *escuna*, Russ. *shkuna*, Turk. *uskuna*, are all from E. A similar allusion to the light, skimming movement of the vessel is involved in the usual F. name for a schooner, *goëlette*, lit. 'a little gull,' dim. of *goëland*, a gull, < Bret. *gwelan* = W. *gwylan* = Corn. *gullan*, a gull: see *gull*[2].] 1. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, formerly with only two masts, but now



Four-masted Schooner.

often with three, and sometimes with four or five. Schooners lie nearer the wind than square-rigged vessels, are more easily handled, and require much smaller crews; hence their general use as coasters and yachts. See also cut under *pilot-boat*.

Went to see Captain Robinson's lady. . . . This gentleman was the first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of the sort about eight years since. *Dr. Moses Prince*, Letter written at Gloucester, Mass., [Sept. 25, 1721 (quoted by Babson, Hist. of Glouces-[ter, p. 252). (*Webster's Dict.*)

2. A covered emigrant-wagon formerly used on the prairies. See *prairie-schooner*.—3. A tall glass used for liquor, especially lager-beer, and supposed to hold more than an ordinary beer-glass. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Topsail schooner**, a schooner which has no tops at her foremast, and is fore-and-aft rigged at her mainmast. She differs from a hermaphrodite brig in that she is not properly square-rigged at her foremast, having no top and carrying a fore-and-aft foresail, instead of a square foresail and a spencer or trysail. *Dana*.

schooner-smack (skō'nėr-smak), *n.* A schooner-rigged fishing-smack: the first form of sharp-bowed schooner, out of which the present Gloucester schooner was developed.

schorget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scourge*.

schorist (shō'rist), *n.* [G. *schorist* (see def.).] An advanced student in German Protestant universities who made a fag of a younger student. See *pennal*.

schorl, shorl (shôrl), *n.* [= F. *schorl*, < G. *schörl* = Sw. *skörl* = Dan. *skjörl*, schorl; perhaps < Sw. *skör* = Dan. *skjör*, brittle, frail.] A term used by early mineralogists to embrace a large group of crystallized minerals: later limited to common black tourmalin. Schorl is closely connected with granite, in which it often occurs, especially in tin-producing regions, schorl being a frequent associate of the ores of this metal.—**Blue schorl**, a variety of haüyne.—**Red schorl, titanic schorl**, names of rutile.—**Schorl rock**, an aggregate of schorl and quartz.—**Violet schorl**, axinite.—**White schorl**, albite.

schorlaceous, shorlaceous (shôr-lā'shius), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-aceous*.] In *mineral.*, containing schorl or black tourmalin, as granite sometimes does.

schorlomite (shôr'lọ-mīt), *n.* A silicate of titanium, iron, and calcium, occurring massive, of a black color and conchoidal fracture, at Magnet Cove in Arkansas. The name, which was given to it by Shepard, refers to its resemblance to tourmalin or schorl. It is often associated with a titaniferous garnet, and is itself sometimes included in the garnet group.

schorlous (shôr'lus), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing schorl or tourmalin; possessing the properties of schorl.

schorly (shôr'li), *a.* [< *schorl* + *-y*[1].] Relating to or containing schorl or tourmalin.—**Schorly granite**, a granite consisting of schorl, quartz, feldspar, and mica. *Sir C. Lyell*.

schottische (sho-tēsh'), *n.* [Also *schottish;* < G. *schottisch*, Scottish, < *Schotte*, a Scot: see *Scot*[1], *Scottish*.] 1. A variety of polka.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm.

schout (skout), *n.* [< D. *schout*, a bailiff, sheriff, earlier *schouwt*, a spy, overseer, bailiff, < OF. *escoute*, a spy, scout: see *scout*[1].] A bailiff or sheriff: in the Dutch settlements in America this officer corresponded nearly to a sheriff, but had some functions resembling those of a municipal chief justice.

Startled at first by the unexpected order, and doubtful perhaps of their right to usurp the functions of the *schout*, the soldiers hesitated. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 192.

Schrader's grass. Same as *rescue-grass*.

Schrankia (shrang'ki-ą), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after Franz von Paula *Schrank* (1747–1835), a German naturalist.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Mimoseæ* and tribe *Eumimoseæ*. It is characterized by funnel-shaped gamopetalous flowers in a globose or cylindrical spike, with separate and projecting stamens, and a many-ovuled ovary becoming in fruit an acute and linear prickly legume with a dilated persistent margin as broad as the valves, and from which the latter fall away. There are 6 species, all American, one extending also into tropical Africa. *S. uncinata*, known as *sensitive brier*, is a native of the southern United States. They are commonly prostrate herbs or undershrubs, armed with recurved spines, and bearing bipinnate leaves with many small leaflets which are often extremely sensitive to the touch. The rose-colored or purplish flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils.

schreibersite (shrī'bėr-sīt), *n.* [Named after Carl von *Schreibers* of Vienna, a director of the imperial cabinet.] A phosphide of iron and nickel, occurring in steel-gray folia and grains in many meteoric irons: it is not known to occur as a terrestrial mineral.

schrinkt, *v.* A Middle English form of *shrink*.

Schroeder's operations. See *operation*.

schroetterite (shrėt'ėr-īt), *n.* [< *Schroetter*, who first described it, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, related to allophane.

schroff†, *n.* See *scruff*, *shruff*.

schrychet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *shriek*.

schuchint, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon*.

schuit† (skoit), *n.* [Also *schuyt;* < D. *schuit*, MD. *schuyt*, a small boat: see *scout*[4].] A short, clumsy Dutch vessel used in rivers.

We . . . took a *schuit*, and were very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers, where most speak French. *Pepys*, Diary, May 18, 1660.

Schulhof repeating rifle. See *rifle*[2].

Schultze's phantom. A manikin of the female pelvis and adjacent parts, used in teaching obstetrics.

schulzite (shůl'tsīt), *n.* [< Guillaume *Schulz*, a French geologist, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *geocronite*.

schuyt†, *n.* See *schuit*.

Schwab's series. See *series*.

Schwalbea (shwal'bē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737), named after C. G. *Schwalbe*, a physician from Holland, who wrote on Farther India, 1715.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Euphrasieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two bractlets, a two-lipped calyx and corolla, four stamens, equal anther-cells, and as fruit an ovate capsule with very numerous linear seeds. The only species, *S. Americana*, is a native of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts southward, and is known as *chaff-seed*. It is a perennial hairy herb, with ovate and entire opposite leaves which become narrower and alternate above, and yellowish and purple flowers in a somewhat one-sided wand-like raceme.

Schwann's sheath. Same as *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).

schwartzembergite (shwärts'em-bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named from Señor *Schwartzemberg* of Copiapo.] A mineral containing the iodide, chlorid, and oxid of lead, occurring with galena at a mine in Atacama, South America.

Schwartze's operation. See *operation*.

Schwartzian (shwärt'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Schwartz* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician H. A. Schwartz.—**Schwartzian derivative.** See *derivative*.

II. *n.* That differential function of a variable *y* which is denoted by the expression $2y'\,y''' - 3y''^2$, where the accents denote differentiations. It is the first function which attracted attention as a reciprocant.

schwatzite (shwät'sīt), *n.* [< *Schwatz* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of tetrahedrite containing 15 per cent. of mercury: it is found at Schwatz (Schwarz) in Tyrol.

Schweiggeria (shwī-gē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1821), named after A. F. *Schweigger* (1783–1821), a German naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Violarieæ* and tribe *Violeæ*, with flowers similar to the type as seen in the violet in the enlarged and spurred lower petals, the peculiar membranous dilatation of the anther-connectives, and the spur upon the two lower anthers, but distinguished by the very unequal sepals. The 2 species are natives, one of Brazil, the other of Mexico, and are erect shrubs with alternate leaves and solitary flowers in the axils. *S. parviflora* of Brazil is in cultivation as a greenhouse evergreen under the name of *tongue-violet* (so called from the shape of its white flowers).

Schweinfurth blue, green. See *blue*, *green*[1].

Schweinitzia (shwī-nit'zi-ą), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1818), named after L. D. von *Schweinitz* (1780–1834), an American botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Monotropeæ*. It is characterized by persistent flowers with five scale-like erect sepals, a bell-shaped five-lobed corolla, ten stamens with introrsely pendulous anthers, a disk with ten rounded lobes, and a globose five-celled ovary with very numerous ovules crowded upon thick two-lobed placentæ. The only species, *S. odorata*, is a rare smooth and scaly leafless parasitic herb, which is found native in the United States from near Baltimore to North Carolina in the mountains, and known as *sweet pine-sap*. The flesh-colored and nodding flowers form a loose spike, and, like the whole plant, emit the odor of violets.

schweitzerite (shwī'tsėr-īt), *n.* [< G. *Schweitzer*, Swiss, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of serpentine from Zermatt in Switzerland.

schwelle (shwel'e), *n.* [G.] A threshold or *limen* in the psychophysical sense; the greatest nerve-excitation of a given kind which fails to produce any sensation. A sound, a taste, a smell, a pressure, etc., as physical excitations produce no sensations at all unless their intensity is greater than a certain limit.—**Differential schwelle**, a difference of sensible excitations of a given kind which is the greatest that cannot be perceived. The existence of a differential schwelle has been disproved. Any difference of sensible excitations produces a difference of sensations; and although this difference may be too small to be directly perceived with a given effort of attention, it will produce measurable psychological effects.

Schwendenerian (shwen-de-nē'ri-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *Schwendener* (see *Schwendenerism*) + *-ian*.] I. *n.* A believer in Schwendenerism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Schwendener or his theory.

Schwendenerism (shwen'den-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *Schwendener* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The theory of Schwendener (a German botanist, born 1829) that a lichen consists of an algal host-plant and a parasitic fungus. See *Lichenes*.

According to *Schwendenerism*, a lichen is not an individual plant, but rather a community made up of two distinct classes of cryptogams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 557.

Schwenkfelder (shwengk'fel-dėr), *n.* [< *Schwenkfeld* (see def.) + *-er*[1].] A member of a German denomination founded in Silesia in the sixteenth century by Kaspar Schwenkfeld. They select their ministers by lot, maintain a strict church discipline, and do not observe the sacraments. They are now found chiefly in Pennsylvania.

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Schwenkfeldian (shwengk'fel-di-an), *n.* [< *Schwenkfeld* (see *Schwenkfelder*) + *-ian.*] A Schwenkfelder.

Schwenkfeld left behind him a sect who were called subsequently by others *Schwenkfeldians*, but who called themselves "Confessors of the Glory of Christ."

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 463.

schyttlet, schyttylt, *n.* and *a.* Middle English forms of *shuttle*.

Sciadiaceæ (sī-ad-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciadium* + *-aceæ.*] A family of fresh-water algæ, taking its name from the genus *Sciadium*.

Sciadium (sī-ā-dī'um), *n.* [NL. (A. Braun), < Gr. *σκιάδιον, σκιάδειον*, an umbrella or sunshade, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Eremobiæ* and class *Protococcoideæ*, typical of the family *Sciadiaceæ*. Each cell-family is composed of a number of cylindrical cells, each of which is contracted at the base into a short slender stem by which they are united, causing the long cells to spread above.

Sciadophyllum (sī"ā-dō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called with ref. to the use of the leaves as a sunshade; < Gr. *σκιάς* (*σκιαδ-*), a shade, canopy (< *σκιά*, shade), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Araliaceæ* and series *Panaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with usually five valvate petals united at the apex into a deciduous membrane, as many rather long stamens, a flattened disk, and an ovary with three to five cells with distinct styles. The fruit consists of fleshy drupes with a hard compressed stone. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs, usually with radiately compound leaves and entire leaflets, and often with elongated stipules. Their flowers are borne in small heads or in umbellets which are grouped in a raceme or panicle or terminal umbel. For *S. Browneï*, also called *angelica-tree*, see *galapee-tree*; for *S. capitatum* (*Hedera multiflora*), also known as *candlewood*, see *broad-leafed balsam*, under *balsam*. A third West Indian species, *S. Jacquini* (also *Aralia arborea*), a small tree bearing elliptical leaves and white berries, is there known as *loblolly-sweetwood*.

Sciadopitys (sī-ā-dop'i-tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκιάς* (*-αδ-*), a shade, canopy, + *πίτυς*, a pine-tree: see *pine*[1].] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ* and subtribe *Taxodineæ*, distinguished by a lamina which bears seven to nine ovules and becomes greatly enlarged and hardened, composing nearly the whole scale of the cone when mature. The only species, *S.* (sometimes *Taxus*) *verticillata*, is a native of Japan, known in cultivation as *umbrella-pine* and *parasol-fir*. It is a tall evergreen tree, bearing as its true leaves minute scales, and as apparent leaves, rigid linear phyllodia, resembling pine-needles, which are produced yearly in small radiating and long-persistent tufts. The hard, thick cones, about 3 inches long, consist of numerous closely imbricated rounded woody scales which finally gape apart as in the pine, discharging the flattened and broadly winged seeds. It is a tree of slow growth, with compact white wood, and reaches a height of 80 or sometimes 140 feet.

Sciæna (sī-ē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi), < L. *sciæna*, < Gr. *σκιαινα*, a sea-fish, the maigre, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Sciænidæ*. It is restricted by recent authors to such *Sciæninæ* as have the lower pharyngeal bones distinct, the lower jaw without barbels, the anal spines two, and well-developed teeth persistent in both jaws. In this narrow sense the species are still so numerous in all warm seas that attempts have been made to establish various sections regarded by some as of generic



Maigre (*Sciæna* (*Pseudosciæna*) *aquila*).

value. The fish to which the classic name *sciæna* was given is the maigre, *S. aquila*. *S.* (*Sciænops*) *ocellata* is the redfish, red-horse, red-bass, or channel-bass, which occurs along the Atlantic coast of the United States, attains a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds, and is known by an ocellus on each side of the tail (see cut under *redfish*). *S.* (*Rhinoscion*) *saturna* is the red roncador of the same country. See also cut under *roncador*.

Sciænidæ (sī-en'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sciæna*, to which different limits have been ascribed. (*a*) By Bonaparte, in 1833, the name was applied to the *Scienoides*, which form Cuvier's third family of acanthopterygian fishes. These have the preopercular serrated and spines to the operculum, the bones of the cranium and face generally cavernous, and no teeth on the vomer and palatines. It included not only the true *Sciænidæ*, but many other fishes erroneously supposed to be related. (*b*) By Muller it was restricted to those species of *Scienoides* which have separate lower pharyngeals. (*c*) By Lowe it was limited to fishes with an oblong or moderately elongated body, covered with ctenoid scales, with the lateral line continuous and running out on the caudal fin, the head with the bones more or less cavernous and with the snout projecting, dorsal fins two (the first short and with spines and the second elongate or oblong), the anal short or moderate with not more than two spines, the pectorals with branched rays, and the ventrals thoracic and complete. In this sense it has been used by almost all recent writers. (*d*) In Günther's system it is the only family of the *Acanthopterygii sciæniformes*. It is a large and important family of 150 species of about 30 genera; many reach a large size, and nearly all are valued food-fishes. They are carnivorous, and most of them make a noise variously called *croaking, grunting, snoring*, and *drumming*. The air-bladder is generally complicated, and supposed to be concerned in the production of the noise. Hence various names of these fishes, as *croakers, grunters* or *grunts, drums, roncadors*, etc. With few exceptions, the members of this family are salt-water fishes, and they are widely distributed in tropical, warm, and temperate seas. Two species are British, the maigre, *Sciæna* (*Pseudosciæna*) *aquila*, and the bearded umbrina, *Umbrina cirrosa*. Many are American, as the fresh-water drum, croaker, sheepshead, or thunder-pumper, *Haplodinotus grunniens*; the drum, *Pogonias chromis*; redfish and roncadors of the genera *Sciæna, Sciænops*, and *Roncador*; the spot or lafayette, *Liostomus obliquus*; a kind of croaker, *Micropogon undulatus*; roncadors of the genus *Umbrina*; kingfish of the genus *Menticirrus*; queenfish of the genus *Seriphus*; weakfish, sea-trout, or squeteagues of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*). The family is divisible into the subfamilies *Sciæninæ, Otolithinæ, Liostominæ*, and *Haplodinotinæ*. Also *Sciænoideæ*. See cuts under *croaker, drum, redfish, roncador, Sciæna*, and *weakfish*.

sciæniform (sī-en'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sciæna* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of, or resembling, the *Sciænidæ*; sciænoid; of or pertaining to the *Sciæniformes*.

Sciæniformes (sī-en-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sciæniform.*] In Günther's system, the fifth division of the order *Acanthopterygii*. The only family is *Sciænidæ* (*d*).

Sciæninæ (sī-ē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sciænidæ*, contrasted with *Otolithinæ*, having about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebræ, separate hypopharyngeals, and three pairs of epipharyngeals, and including most of the family.

sciænoid (sī-ē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sciæna* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Related or belonging to the *Sciænidæ*; sciæniform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sciæniformes* or *Sciænidæ*.

Sciænoideæ (sī-ē-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciæna* + *-oideæ.*] Same as *Sciænidæ*.

sciagraph (sī'a-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *γράφειν*, write.] The geometrical representation of a vertical section of a building, showing its interior structure or arrangement.

sciagrapher (sī-ag'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *sciagraph-y* + *-er*[1].] One skilled in sciagraphy.

Apollodorus of Athens, the *sciagrapher*, was the first who directed a deeper study to the gradations of light and shade. *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 136.

sciagraphic (sī-a-graf'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σκιαγραφικός*, < *σκιαγραφία*, painting in light and shadow: see *sciagraphy.*] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy.

sciagraphical (sī-a-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *sciagraphic* + *-al.*] Same as *sciagraphic*.

sciagraphically (sī-a-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sciagraphic manner.

sciagraphy (sī-ag'ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *sciagraphia* (the title of a book by F. Büthner, 1650), < Gr. *σκιαγραφία*, painting in light and shadow, < *σκιαγράφος*, painting shadows, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The act or art of delineating shadows correctly in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.—**2.** In *arch.*, a geometrical profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; a sciagraph.—**3.** In *astron.*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing.

Also *sciography*.

sciamachy (sī-am'a-ki), *n.* [Also *sciomachy*; < Gr. *σκιαμαχία*, later *σκιομαχία*, fighting in the shade, i. e. practising in the school, a mock-fight, < *σκιαμαχεῖν*, fight in the shade, i. e. exercise in the school, < *σκιά*, shade, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] A fighting with a shadow; a futile combat with an imaginary enemy. Also *sciomachy*. [Rare.]

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant.

Cowley, Government of Oliver Cromwell.

sciametry (sī-am'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *σκιά*, shade, + *-μετρία*, < *μετρεῖν*, measure.] The doctrine of eclipses, and the theory of the connection of their magnitudes with the semidiameters and parallaxes to the sun and moon.

Sciara (sī'a-rä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. *σκιαρός*, shady, dark-colored, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] A genus of gnats or midges, of the dipterous family *Mycetophilidæ*, containing minute species often flying in swarms and having plumose antennæ in the males. The larvæ of some are aquatic; others are found under bark in dense patches, and when ready to pupate migrate in solid columns (see *snakeworm*), as *S. militaris*. The genus gives name to the *Sciarinæ*, and is also called *Molobrus*.

Sciarinæ (sī-a-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciara* + *-inæ.*] A group of dipterous insects named from the genus *Sciara*. *Zetterstedt*, 1842.

sciascopy (sī-as'kō-pi), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

sciath, *n.* [Ir. *sciath*, a shield, buckler, twig basket, wing, fin, = Gael. *sgiath*, a shield, buckler, shelter, wing, fin, = W. *ysgwyd*, a shield, target; cf. L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*[1].] An oblong bulged shield of wickerwork covered with hide, formerly used in Ireland. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

sciatheric (sī-a-ther'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *sciathericon*, also *sciatherum*, a sun-dial; < MGr. *σκιαθηρικός*, pertaining to a sun-dial, neut. *σκιαθηρικόν*, a sun-dial, < Gr. *σκιάθηρον*, also *σκιαθήρας*, a sun-dial, < *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *θηρᾶν*, chase, catch.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a sun-dial. Also called *sciotheric*.—**Sciatheric telescope**, an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial with a telescope adjusted to it, for determining the time, whether of day or night, by means of shadows.

II. *n.* The art of dialing.

sciatherical (sī-a-ther'i-kal), *a.* [< *sciatheric* + *-al.*] Same as *sciatheric*.

sciatherically (sī-a-ther'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sciatheric manner; by means of the sun-dial.

sciatic (sī-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sciatick*; < OF. *sciatique, schiatique*, F. *sciatique* = Pr. *sciatic* = Sp. *ciático* = Pg. It. *sciatico*, < ML. *sciaticus*, a corrupt form of L. *ischiadicus*, < Gr. *ἰσχιαδικός*, subject to pains in the loins, < *ἰσχιάς* (*ἰσχιαδ-*), pain in the loins, < *ἰσχίον*, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns: see *ischiadic, ischiatic, ischium*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, connected with, or issuing from the hip; ischiac, ischiadic, or ischiatic: as, the *sciatic* nerve, artery, vein, or ligament.—**2.** Affecting parts about the hip, especially the sciatic nerve; affected with or suffering from sciatica.—**Sciatic artery**, the larger of the terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac, distributed to the muscles of the back part of the pelvis after passing through the great sacrosciatic foramen.—**Sciatic foramen.** Same as *sacrosciatic foramen* (which see, under *sacrosciatic*).—**Sciatic hernia**, a rare hernia through the sacrosciatic foramen, below the pyriformis muscle.—**Sciatic nerves**, two divisions of the sacral plexus, the great and the small. The great sciatic, the largest nerve in the body, issues from the pelvis through the great sciatic foramen, and descends vertically behind the thigh to about the middle, where it divides into the internal popliteal and the peroneal. It gives branches to the hip-joint and to the muscles of the postfemoral group. The small sciatic arises by two roots from the second and third sacral nerves, and receives also a descending branch of the inferior gluteal nerve. This is a posterior cutaneous nerve, which issues with the great sciatic, and is distributed to the buttock, perineum, back of the thigh, and upper and back part of the leg.—**Sciatic notch.** See *notch*, and cut under *innominatum*.—**Sciatic region**, the region of the hip.—**Sciatic spine**, the spine of the ischium.—**Sciatic veins**, the venæ comites of the sciatic arteries, emptying into the internal iliac vein.

II. *n.* **1.** A sciatic part or organ; especially, a sciatic nerve.—**2.** *pl.* Sciatica.

Rack'd with *sciatics*, martyr'd with the stone.

Pope, Imit. of Hor., I. vi. 54.

sciatica (sī-at'i-kä), *n.* [= F. *sciatique* = Sp. *ciática* = Pg. It. *sciatica*, < ML. *sciatica*, sciatica, prop. adj., fem. of *sciaticus*, of the hips: see *sciatic.*] Pain and tenderness in a sciatic nerve, its branches and peripheral distribution. It is properly restricted to cases in which the trouble is essentially neural, and is not due to extraneous disease, as to pelvic neoplasms or the like. It appears to be usually a neuritis of the sciatic, though some, probably rare, cases may be strictly neuralgic. The neuritis may be produced by gout, cold, or other causes. Also called *malum Cotunnii*.

Sir, he has born the name of a Netherland Souldier, till he ran away from his Colours, and was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a *Sciatica*: I mean, Sir, the Strapado.

Brome, Jovial Crew, i.

Sciatica cress, a name of one or two cruciferous plants either of the genus *Lepidium* (peppergrass) or *Iberis* (candytuft), reputed remedies for sciatica.

sciatical (sī-at'i-kal), *a.* [< *sciatic* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sciatic nerve; affected with sciatica.

A *sciatical* old nun, who might have been set up for ever by the hot baths of Bourbon.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 21.

sciatically (sī-at'i-kal-i), *adv.* With or by sciatica.

scibile (sib'i-le), *n.* [= It. *scibile*, < LL. *scibilis*, that can be known, < L. *scire*, know: see *scient.*] Something capable of being known; an object of cognition.

scient, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

science (sī'ens), *n.* [< ME. *science, scyence*, < OF. *science, escience*, F. *science* = Pr. *sciensa* = Sp. *ciencia* = Pg. *sciencia* = It. *scienza*, < L. *scientia*, science, knowledge, < *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know: see *scient.*] **1.** Knowledge;

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comprehension or understanding of facts or principles.

For God seith hit hym-self "shal neuere good appel
Thorw no sotel *science* on sour stock growe."
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 207.

Mercurie loveth wysdam and *science*,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 699.

As rose is aboue al floures most fine,
So is *science* most digne of worthynesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 107.

His reputation was early spread throughout Europe, on account of his general *science*. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 33.

Absolute beginnings are beyond the pale of *science*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

2. Knowledge gained by systematic observation, experiment, and reasoning; knowledge coördinated, arranged, and systematized; also, the prosecution of truth as thus known, both in the abstract and as a historical development.

Since all phenomena which have been sufficiently examined are found to take place with regularity, each having certain fixed conditions, positive and negative, on the occurrence of which it invariably happens, mankind have been able to ascertain . . . the conditions of the occurrence of many phenomena; and the progress of *science* mainly consists in ascertaining these conditions.
J. S. Mill.

Science is nothing but the finding of analogy, identity in the most remote parts. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 75.

In *science* you must not talk before you know. In art you must not talk before you do. In literature you must not talk before you think. . . . *Science.*— The knowledge of things, whether Ideal or Substantial. Art.— The modification of Substantial things by our Substantial Power. Literature.— The modification of Ideal things by our Ideal Power. *Ruskin*, The Eagle's Nest (1872), § 3.

The work of the true man of *Science* is a perpetual striving after a better and closer knowledge of the planet on which his lot is cast, and of the universe in the vastness of which that planet is lost.
J. N. Lockyer, Spec. Anal., p. 1.

3. Knowledge regarding any special group of objects, coördinated, arranged, and systematized; what is known concerning a subject, systematically arranged; a branch of knowledge: as, the *science* of botany, of astronomy, of etymology, of metaphysics; mental *science;* physical *science;* in a narrow sense, one of the physical sciences, as distinguished from mathematics, metaphysics, etc. In reference to their degree of specialization, the sciences may be arranged as follows. (*A*) *Mathematics*, the study of the relations of the parts of hypothetical constructions, involving no observation of facts, but only of the creations of our own minds, having two branches—(1) *pure mathematics*, where the suppositions are arbitrary, and (2) *applied mathematics*, where the hypotheses are simplifications of real facts—and branching again into (*a*) *mathematical philosophy*, as the theory of probabilities, etc., (*b*) *mathematical physics*, as analytical mechanics, etc., and (*c*) *mathematical psychics*, as political economy, etc. (*B*) *Philosophy*, the examination and logical analysis of the general body of fact—a science which both in reason and in history precedes successful dealing with special elements of the universe—branching into (1) *logic* and (2) *metaphysics*. (*C*) *Nomology*, the science of the most general laws or uniformities, having two main branches—(1) *psychology* and (2) *general physics*. (*D*) *Chemistry*, the determination of physical constants, and the study of the different kinds of matter in which these constants differ. (*E*) *Biology*, the study of a peculiar class of substances, the protoplasms, and of the kinds of organisms into which they grow. (*F*) *Sciences of organizations of organisms*, embracing (1) *physiology*, the science of the working of physical structures of organs, and (2) *sociology*, the science of psychical unions, especially modes of human society, including ethics, linguistics, politics, etc. (*G*) *Descriptions and explanations of individual objects or collections*, divided into (1) *cosmology*, embracing astronomy, geognosy, etc., and (2) *accounts of human matters*, as statistics, history, biography, etc.

At o syde of the Emperours Table sitten many Philosofres, that ben preved for wise men in many dyverse *Sciences*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 234.

To instruct her fully in those *sciences*,
Whereof I know she is not ignorant.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 57.

A *science* is an aggregate of knowledge whose particular items are more closely related to one another in the way of kinship than to any other collective mass of particulars. *A. Bain*, Mind, XIII. 527.

4. Art derived from precepts or based on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or preëminent skill.

Nothing but his *science*, coolness, and great strength in the saddle could often have saved him from some terrible accident. *Lawrence*, Guy Livingstone, v.

Kerkyon . . . killed all those who wrestled with him, except only Theseus; but Theseus wrestled with him by skill and *science* (σοφία), and so overcame him; and before the time of Theseus size and strength only were employed for wrestling.
Pausanias (trans.), quoted in Harrison and Verrall, [Ancient Athens, p. cv.

5†. Trade; occupation.

The more laboursome *sciences* be committed to the men. For the most part, every man is brought up in his father's craft. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

This very deuice [ferro et flamma] . . . a certaine base man of England being knowen euen at that time a bricklayer or mason by his *science* gaue for his crest.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

Absolute science, knowledge of things in themselves. —**Active science.** Same as *practical science.*— **Applied science,** a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to *pure science*, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. The term *pure science* is also applied to a science built on self-evident truths, and thus comprehends mathematical science, as opposed to *natural* or *physical science*, which rests on observation and experiment.—**Articulation of a science.** See *articulation.*— **Direct science,** a science conversant with objects, as contradistinguished from one conversant with the modes of knowing objects.— **Disputative science, eristic science,** logic.— **Historical science,** a science whose function it is to record facts, or events that have actually occurred.— **Inductive science.** See *inductive.*— **Liberal science,** a science cultivated from love of knowledge, and not as a means of livelihood. —**Lucrative science,** a science cultivated as a means of living, as law, medicine, theology, etc.— **Material science.** See *material.*— **Moral science,** the science of all mental phenomena, or, in a narrower sense, the same as *moral philosophy* or *ethics.*— **Natural science.** See *natural.*— **Occult sciences.** See *occult.*— **Physical science.** See *applied science*, above.— **Political, real, reflex, sanitary science.** See the adjectives.— **Practical science,** a science which teaches how to do something useful.— **Professional science.** Same as *lucrative science.*— **Simple science.** Same as *direct science.*— **Speculative science,** a science which merely satisfies scientific curiosity.— **The dismal science,** political economy. [Humorous.]— **The exact sciences,** the mathematical sciences. —**The gay science†.** See *gay*[1].— **The science,** the art of boxing; pugilism. [Slang.]

Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of *the science*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

The seven liberal sciences†, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, constituting the "trivium," with arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, constituting the "quadrivium." Also called *the seven arts.*

The two Apollinarii were fain, as a man may say, to coin all *the seven liberal sciences* out of the Bible.
Milton, Areopagitica, ¶ ii.

=Syn. 3 and 4. *Art, Science.* See *art*[2].

sciencedt (sī'ẹnst), *a.* [< *science* + *-ed*[2].] Versed; instructed; skilled; learned; trained.

Deep *scienc'd* in the mazy lore
Of mad philosophy.
P. Francis, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 34.

Scienoïdes, *n. pl.* See *Sciænidæ.*

scient (sī'ẹnt), *a.* [< L. *scien(t-)s*, knowing, skilled, ppr. of *scire*, know, understand, perceive, discern, have knowledge or skill, < √ *sci*, separate, discern, = Teut. √ *ski* in *skill*, etc.: see *skill*. From the L. *scire* are also ult. E. *science*, *sciolist*, *sciolous*, etc., *conscience*, *conscious*, *inscient*, *nescient*, *prescient*, *insicience*, *nescience*, *prescience*, *adscititious*, the second element of *plebiscite*, etc.] Skilful; knowing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

scienter (sī-en'tėr), *adv.* [L., knowingly, intentionally, < *scien(t-)s*, knowing, intending: see *scient*.] In *law*, knowingly; wilfully.

sciential (sī-en'shal), *a.* [< L. *scientia*, science (see *science*), + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to science or knowledge; producing or productive of knowledge.

His light *sciential* is, and, past mere nature,
Can salve the rude defects of every creature.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

Those *sciential* rules which are the implements of instruction. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

2. Skilful; knowing; characterized by accurate knowledge based on observation and inference.

Not one hour old, yet of *sciential* brain
To unperplex bliss from its neighbor pain.
Keats, Lamia, i. 192.

scientician (sī-ẹn-tish'an), *n.* [< *scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ician*.] A scientist; a person devoted to science. [Recent.]

The reason why *scienticians* have neglected to investigate the laws of the currents thoroughly, and to discover the truth concerning them, is that they have not regarded them as of much importance. *Science*, V. 142.

scientific (sī-ẹn-tif'ik), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *scientifique* = Sp. *cientifico* = Pg. It. *scientifico*, < NL. **scientificus*, pertaining to science, lit. 'making scient or knowing,' < L. *scien(t-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *scient* and *-fic*. The word is now used instead of *sciential*, the proper adj. from *science*.] **1.** Concerned with the acquisition of accurate and systematic knowledge of principles by observation and deduction: as, *scientific* investigation.

No man who first trafficks into a foreign country has any *scientifick* evidence that there is such a country but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty: that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against.
South. (*Johnson.*)

2. Of or pertaining to, treating of, or used in science: as, *scientific* works; *scientific* instruments; *scientific* nomenclature.

Voyages and travels, when not obscured by *scientific* observations, are always delightful to youthful curiosity.
V. Knox, Essays, xiv. (*Richardson.*)

3. Versed in science; guided by the principles of science, and not by empiricism or mere quackery; hence, learned; skilful: as, a *scientific* physician.

Bossuet is as *scientific* in the structure of his sentences.
Landor.

4. According to the rules or principles of science; hence, systematic; accurate; nice: as, a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

Such cool, judicious, *scientific* atrocity seemed rather to belong to a fiend than to the most depraved of men.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

The *scientific* treatment of the facts of consciousness can never be, to any satisfactory extent, accomplished by introspection alone.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 10.

Literary and Scientific Institutions Act. See *institution.*— **Scientific experience,** relatively complete experience about any class of objects, obtained by systematic research.— **Scientific knowledge,** knowledge of the causes, conditions, and general characters of classes of things.

Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of insolence. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

Scientific logic, logic properly speaking: the knowledge of the theory of reasoning and of thinking in general, as opposed to *natural skill* and *subtlety.*— **Scientific method.** See *method.*— **Scientific psychology.** See *psychology.*

scientifical† (sī-ẹn-tif'i-kal), *a.* [< *scientific* + *-al*.] Same as *scientific*.

The most speculative and *scientificallest* Men, both in Germany and Italy, seem to adhere to it [the idea that the moon is inhabited]. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 9.

Natural philosophy . . . proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from *scientifical* progressions, and such as beget a sure rational belief.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *scientifical* knowledge. *Howell.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained are to be read more to know the hypotheses than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, *scientifical*, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

It appears to be a very *scientifical* work.
Jefferson, To Thomas Paine (Correspondence, II. 416).

scientifically (sī-ẹn-tif'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* instructed.
Locke, Human Understanding.

scientism (sī'ẹn-tizm), *n.* [< *scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ism*.] The views, tendency, or practice of scientists. [Recent.]

Mr. Harrison's earnest and eloquent plea against . . . the exclusive *scientism* which, because it cannot find certain entities along its line of investigation, asserts loudly that they are either non-existent or "unknowable," is strong. *Nineteenth Century.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

scientist (sī'ẹn-tist), *n.* [< *scient* + *-ist*. In this word, and in *scientism*, *scientician*, the base is formally *scient* as given, but it is practically *scient-*, the base of L. *scientia*, science; *scientist* being equiv. to **sciencist*, < *science* + *-ist*.] A person versed in or devoted to science; a man of science; a savant.

As we cannot use physician for a cultivator of physics, I have called him a physicist. We need very much a name to describe a cultivator of science in general. I should incline to call him a *Scientist*.
Whewell, Philos. Inductive Sciences (ed. 1840), [I., Aphorisms, p. cxiii.

scientistic (sī-ẹn-tis'tik), *a.* [< *scientist* + *-ic*.] Making pretensions to scientific method, but really not in the right.

The *scientistic* haranguer is indebted to the religion he attacks for the reckless notoriety he attains.
D. D. Whedon, quoted in N. Y. Independent, June 19, 1879.

Scientistic denotes the method of one-sided scientists.
Carus, Fundamental Problems (trans.) (1889), p. 33.

scientolism (sī-en'tō-lizm), *n.* [< *scient* + dim. *-ol* + *-ism;* after *sciolism*.] False science; superficial or inaccurate knowledge. *Fallows.*

sci. fa. An abbreviation of *scire facias.*

scil. An abbreviation of *scilicet.*

scilicet (sil'i-set), *adv.* [L., a contraction of *scire licet*, lit. 'it is permitted to know' (like the AS. *hit is tō witanne*, 'it is to wit'): *scire*, know (see *scient*); *licet*, it is permitted or possible: see *license*. Cf. *videlicet*.] To wit; videlicet; namely. Abbreviated *scil.* or *sc.*

Scilla (sil'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737, then including the squill, *Urginea Scilla*), < L. *scilla*, *squilla*, < Gr. σκίλλα (also σχῖνος), a squill, sea-onion: see *squill*.] **1.** A genus of liliaceous

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plants, type of the tribe *Scilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with separate spreading perianth-segments, marked by a single central nerve, stamens with thread-shaped filaments, and a three-celled ovary with slender style, and usually two ovules in each cell. The fruit is a thin globose three-lobed capsule, long enveloped by the withered perianth, and containing three to six black obovoid or roundish seeds with a hard albumen. There are about 80 species, natives of the Old World throughout temperate regions, and also within the tropics upon mountains, with one species said to occur in Chili. They are stemless plants from an onion-like coated bulb, with narrow radical leaves, and flowers on a leafless scape, which are blue, pink, or purple, and form racemes which are often very much prolonged. Many are cultivated for borders, especially *S. amœnula* (*S. Sibirica*), with porcelain-blue flowers in earliest spring. (For various species formerly classed here, see *squill*, *Urginea*, *Camassia*, and *camass*.) Several species are known as *wild hyacinth*. (See *hyacinth*, 2.) *S. verna*, the spring squill of England, is also known as *sea-onion*. *S. nutans*, a beautiful species abundant in British copses, by some assigned to a genus *Endymion* (Dumortier, 1827), is known in England as *bluebell*, in Scotland as *harebell*, exchanging names with *Campanula rotundifolia*, which is the bluebell of Scotland, but the harebell of England and the United States. *S. nutans* is also known as *bell-bottle*, *crow-bells*, *crow-leek*. See also *culverkey*, 2, and cut under *scape*.

2. [*l. c.*] In the United States and British pharmacopœias, the sliced bulb of *Urginea Scilla*; squill. It is used in medicine as an expectorant and diuretic.

Scilleæ (sil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Scilla* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by the flowers being borne in a terminal leafless and unbranched raceme. They do not produce umbels as the related tribe *Allieæ*, nor flowers so few nor so large as the *Tulipeæ*; otherwise, in habit and in growth from a coated bulb, the three tribes are closely akin. The *Scilleæ* include about 23 genera, of which *Scilla* is the type, mainly natives of temperate climates and very largely South African. For important genera, see *Hyacinthus*, *Muscari*, *Ornithogalum*, *Camassia*.

scillocephalous (sil-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. σκίλλοκέφαλος, also σχινοκέφαλος, having a squill-shaped head (an epithet applied to Pericles), < σκίλλα, squill, + κεφαλή, head.] Having a pointed head.

scillocephalus (sil-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *scillocephali* (-lī). [NL.: see *scillocephalous*.] A person having a cranium which is conical or pointed.

Scillonian (si-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Scilly* (see def.) + *-on-ian*.] A native or an inhabitant of the Scilly Islands, a small group southwest of England.

scimitar, scimiter, *n.* See *simitar*.

scinc, *n.* See *skink*[3].

Scincidæ (sin'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scincus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, having united parietal bones, the supratemporal fossæ roofed over, clavicles dilated proximally, arches present, premaxillary double, and the body provided with osteodermal plates as in the *Gerrhosauridæ*: it is typified by the genus *Scincus*; the skinks. The family is widely distributed, and the species and genera are very numerous. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Scincus*, and *skink*.

scinciform (sin'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scincus*, skink, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a skink in form or aspect; related to the skinks; scincoid.

scincoid (sing'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Scincus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a skink; related or belonging to the *Scincidæ*; scinciform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scincidæ* in a broad sense.

Scincoidea (sing-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scincus* + *-oidea*.] A group corresponding to the *Scincoides* of Oppel, containing forms now separated in different families; the scincoid or scinciform lizards.

scincoidian (sing-koi'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *scincoid* + *-i-an*.] Same as *scincoid*.

Scincus (sing'kus), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti), < L. *scincus*, < Gr. σκίγκος, σκίγγος, a kind of lizard: see *skink*[2].] The typical genus of the family



Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

Scincidæ: formerly used with great latitude, now restricted to a few species of northern Africa and Syria, as *S. officinalis*, the officinal skink, or adda, once in high medical repute.

Scindapsus (sin-dap'sus), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), so called from the climbing habit; < Gr. σκινδαψός, an ivy-like shrub of doubtful genus.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, tribe *Monsteroideæ*, and subtribe *Monstereæ*. It is characterized by a shrubby climbing stem, branches bearing numerous usually oblique leaves with numerous nearly equal curving veins, and bisexual flowers without floral envelops, consisting of four stamens and a thick truncate and somewhat prismatic ovary which is strongly dilated upward and contains one cell and one ovule with a large embryo destitute of albumen. There are 8 species, natives of the East Indies, especially Bengal and Java. They are climbing shrubs clinging by rootlets produced on the branches, and bear taper-pointed leaves, ovate or narrower, with long broadly sheathing petioles. The flowers are borne in dense masses over a cylindrical spadix inclosed in a boat-shaped spathe, and form in fruit a syncarp of closely united juicy berries. Many remarkable plants of other genera have been cultivated under this name, especially those with perforated leaves now classed under *Monstera*. Some species have been called *Indian ivy*, as *S. hederacea*, a vine with abruptly pointed leaves. Several bear ornamental white-mottled leaves, as *S.* (*Pothos*) *argyræa*, cultivated from the Philippines under the name *silverrine*. Several others have often been cultivated under the name *Pothos*. The fruit of *S. officinalis* is prescribed in India as a diaphoretic, dried sections of it being sold by the native druggists under the name *guj-pippul*.

scink, scinquet, *n.* See *skink*[3].

scintilla (sin-til'ä), *n.* [= OF. *scintille* = Sp. *centella* = Pg. *scintilla*, *centelha* = It. *scintilla*, < L. *scintilla*, a spark; cf. Gr. σπανθήρ, a spark; perhaps akin to AS. *scinan*, etc., shine: see *shine*. Hence ult. (from L. *scintilla*) E. *scintillate*, etc., *stencil*, *tinsel*.] **1.** A spark; a glimmer; hence, the least particle; a trace; a tittle.

Perhaps Philip's eyes and mine exchanged glances in which ever so small a *scintilla* of mischief might sparkle.
Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

This single quotation . . . throws no *scintilla* of light upon the point in question.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 365.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Deshayes*, 1855. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Guenée*, 1879.—**Scintilla juris**, a shadow of law or right.

scintillant (sin'ti-lant), *a.* [= F. *scintillant* = Sp. *centellante* = Pg. It. *scintillante*, < L. *scintillan(t-)s*, ppr. of *scintillare*, sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash: see *scintillate*.] **1.** Emitting little sparks or flashes of light; scintillating; sparkling; twinkling.

But who can view the pointed rays
That from black eyes *scintillant* blaze?
M. Green, The Spleen.

Slim spires
And palace-roofs and swollen domes uprose
Like *scintillant* stalagmites in the sun.
T. B. Aldrich, Pythagoras.

2. In *her.*, sparkling; having sparks as if of fire issuing from it: noting any bearing so represented.

scintillante (shēn-til-län'te), *a.* [It.: see *scintillant*.] In *music*, brilliant; sparkling.

scintillate (sin'ti-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scintillated*, ppr. *scintillating*. [< L. *scintillatus*, pp. of *scintillare* (> It. *scintillare* = Pg. *scintillar* = Sp. *centellar*, *centellear* = Pr. *scintillar* = F. *scintiller*), sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash, < *scintilla*, a spark: see *scintilla*.] To emit sparks; hence, to sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

A very long silence succeeded. What struggle there was in him between Nature and Grace in this interval, I can not tell; only singular gleams *scintillated* in his eyes, and strange shadows passed over his face.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

While Holmes's rockets curve their long ellipse,
And burst in seeds of fire that burst again
To drop in *scintillating* rain.
Lowell, Agassiz, iii. 3.

=**Syn.** *Sparkle*, *Glister*, etc. (see *glare*[1], *v. i.*), coruscate.

scintillation (sin-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< F. *scintillation* = Pr. *scintilacio* = Sp. *centilacion* = Pg. *scintillação* = It. *scintillazione*, < L. *scintillatio(n-)*, < *scintillare*, pp. *scintillatus*, sparkle: see *scintillate*.] **1.** The act of scintillating, or emitting sparks or spark-like flashes of light; the act of sparkling.—**2.** A flash; a spark.

Some *scintillations* of Promethean fire.
Cowper, tr. of Milton's Ode to his Father.

3. Specifically, the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars. By shaking the head, so as to elongate the image, it is seen that not merely the intensity, but also the color of the light varies. See *scintillometer*.

scintillometer (sin-ti-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *scintilla*, a spark, + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument devised by Montigny for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars. The apparatus consists essentially of a circular glass plate mounted obliquely upon an axis very near and in front of the eyepiece of a telescope. An opening in the center of the plate allows the insertion of a ring, through which passes the axis, parallel to the optical axis of the telescope and at a distance from it of about twenty-five millimeters. The plate is rotated about the axis by a mechanism. By this device, the rays of light from a star are refracted through the inclined glass plate, and the image describes a perfect circle in the field. If the star undergoes no change, the circumference is a continuous line exhibiting the color of the star; but if the star scintillates, this circumference is divided into fugitive arcs of different colors. The number of changes of color per unit of time indicates the intensity of the scintillation.

scintillous (sin'ti-lus), *a.* [Also *scintillose*; < L. *scintilla*, a spark (see *scintilla*), + *-ous*.] Scintillant. [Rare.]

scintillously (sin'ti-lus-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *syntillously*; < *scintillous* + *-ly*[2].] In a scintillous or sparkling manner.

Wyth theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers of stomackes chaufed *syntillously*.
Skelton, Boke of Three Fooles.

sciography (sī-og'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

The first *sciography*, or rude delineation, of atheism.
Cudworth, Intellectual System (1678), v. § 3.

sciolism (sī'ō-lizm), *n.* [< *sciol-ous* + *-ism*.] Superficial knowledge; unfounded pretense to profound or scientific knowledge.

A status not only much beneath my own, but associated at best with the *sciolism* of literary or political adventurers.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxvii.

Here [in Macbeth] there is some genuine ground for the generally baseless and delusive opinion of self-complacent *sciolism* that he who runs may read Shakespeare.
A. C. Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 186.

sciolist (sī'ō-list), *n.* [< *sciol-ous* + *-ist*.] One who has only superficial knowledge; a pretender to profound or scientific knowledge; a smatterer.

It is the ingrateful Genius of this Age that, if any *Sciolist* can find a Hole in an old Author's Coat, he will endeavour to make it much more wide.
Howell, Letters, iv. 31.

It is of great importance that those whom I love should not think me a precipitate, silly, shallow *sciolist* in politics, and suppose that every frivolous word that falls from my pen is a dogma which I mean to advance as indisputable.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 105.

sciolistic (sī-ō-lis'tik), *a.* [< *sciolist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; resembling a sciolist; having only superficial knowledge; shallow.

From its apparently greater freedom in skilful hands, blank verse gives more scope to *sciolistic* theorizing and dogmatism than the rhyming pentameter couplet.
Lowell, Among my Books, II. 298.

sciolous (sī'ō-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *esciolo* = Pg. *esciolo* = It. *sciolo*, < LL. *sciolus*, one who knows little, a smatterer, prop. dim. adj., < L. *scire*, know: see *scient*.] Superficial; shallow.

I could wish these *sciolous* zelotists had more judgement joined with their zeal.
Howell.

The speculations of the *sciolous*.
Hoffman, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1836), II. 196.

sciolto (shiol'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sciogliere*, untie, loose, dissolve, < L. *exsolvere*, loose, < *ex*, out, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*.] In *music*: (*a*) Free; unrestrained: opposed to *strict*: as, a fuga *sciolta* (a free fugue). (*b*) Not legato; detached; staccato.

sciomachy (sī-om'a-ki), *n.* See *sciamachy*.

sciomancy (sī'ō-man-si), *n.* [= OF. *sciomance* = Sp. It. *sciomancia*, < Gr. σκιά, a shade, shadow, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of the shades of the dead; psychomancy.

sciomantic (sī-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< *sciomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciomancy.

scion (sī'on), *n.* [Formerly also *sion*, *scien*, *cion*, *cyon*; < ME. *sion*, *sioun*, *syon*, *scion*, *cion*, *cyun*, < OF. *sion*, *cion*, F. *scion*, dial. *chion*, a scion, shoot, sprig, twig; orig. a 'sawing,' a 'cutting,' < OF. *sier*, F. *scier*, saw, cut, = Sp. Pg. *segar*, cut, mow, reap, = It. *segare*, < L. *secare*, cut: see *secant*, *section*. The proper spelling is *sion*; the insertion of *c* in the F. word, and so into the E., is as erroneous as in the E. *scythe*, which is from the same ult. root, and in which the *c* likewise appar. simulates a connection with L. *scindere*, cut.] **1.** A shoot or twig, especially one cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting.

As well the seedes
As *scions* from the grettest roote ysette.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Our *scions*, put in wild or savage stock.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 7.

Hence—**2.** A descendant.

Herself the solitary *scion* left
Of a time-honour'd race.
Byron, The Dream, ii.

Was he proud—a true *scion* of the stock?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 331.

scioptic (sī-op'tik), *a.* [= Pg. *scioptico*, < Gr. σκιά, a shade, shadow, + ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight or seeing: see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to

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the camera obscura, or the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room. Also *sioptric*.—**Scioptic ball**, a perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its center to a small extent in any direction, like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window-shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

sciopticon (sī-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. σκιά, a shade, shadow, + ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight or seeing: see *optic*.] A form of magic lantern.

scioptics (sī-op′tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *scioptic* (see *-ics*).] The art of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, etc.

scioptric (sī-op′trik), *a.* Same as *scioptic*. Compare *catoptric*.

Sciot, Sciote (sī′ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< It. *Scio*, < Gr. Χίος, Chios; cf. NGr. Χιώτης.] **I.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Scio or Chios; a Chiote.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to Scio, ancient Chios, an island of the Ægean Sea, or its inhabitants.

sciotheism (sī′ō-thē-izm), *n.* [Formed by Huxley < Gr. σκιά, a shade, shadow, + E. *theism*.] The deification of ghosts or the shades of departed ancestors; ancestral worship.

Sciotheism, under the form of the deification of ancestral ghosts, in its most pronounced form, is therefore the chief element in the theology of a great moiety, possibly of more than half, of the human race.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 494.

sciotheric (sī-ō-ther′ik), *a.* Same as *sciatheric*.

Scio turpentine. Same as *Chian turpentine*. See *Chian*.

scire facias (sī′rē fā′shi-as). [So called from these words in the writ: L. *scire*, know (see *scient*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facere*, make, cause.] In *law*, a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record, or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

scire-wyte†, *n.* [ME. (or ML. reflex), mod. E. as if **shirewite*; < AS. *scīr*, *scīre*, shire (see *shire*), + *wīte*, punishment, tax in money: see *wite*.] The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

scirgemot, *n.* [AS. *scirgemōt*: see *shiremoot*.] Same as *shiremoot*.

The voice which the simple freeman, the Ceorl, had in the Assembly of his Mark, he would not lose in the Assembly of his Shire, the *Scirgemót*.
E. A. Freeman, Norm. Conq., I. 68.

sciroccot, *n.* An obsolete form of *sirocco*.

Scirpeæ (sėr′pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Scirpus* + *-eæ*.] A large tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family. It is characterized by numerous mostly bisexual flowers in each spikelet, without empty glumes or with only one or two, and without perianth or with its representatives reduced to filiform bristles or to flattened scales. It includes about 1,500 species, of 17 genera, of which *Scirpus*, the bulrush, is the type. They are grass-like or rush-like plants, with either triangular or rounded stems, and with long flat triangular or cylindrical leaves. The inflorescence becomes chiefly conspicuous when in fruit, and is often ornamental from its shape or from its dark-brown colors, or by reason of the frequent lengthening of the bristles into woolly or plume-like tufts.

Scirpus (sėr′pus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *scirpus*, *sirpus*, a rush, bulrush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants including the bulrushes, type of the tribe *Scirpeæ* in the order *Cyperaceæ*. It is characterized by small many-flowered roundish spikelets with imbricated and numerous glumes, each flower bisexual and usually with six bristles, representing a perianth, and surrounding the ovary, from which the continuous and slender style falls away without leaving any conspicuous tubercle. Over 300 species have been described, now reduced to 200 by the best authorities. About 30 species occur in the United States. They are small tufted or floating annuals, or strong perennials with a creeping rootstock, bearing usually a compound panicle of numerous brown spikelets, sometimes reduced to a small cluster or solitary. They are known by the general names *bulrush* and *club-rush*, the first applied especially to *S. lacustris*, a species of peculiar habit, with tall, smooth, round stems of a blue-green color projecting out of lake- and river-waters; also called in England *mat-rush*, from its use in making mats, ropes, chair-bottoms, and hassocks. Its variety *occidentalis* and the kindred species *S. Tatora* are the tule of California. (See *tule*.) *S. maritimus*, the sea club-rush, with a dense compact cluster of large spreading spikelets, each often over an inch long, is a characteristic feature of sea-shore marshes in both tropical and temperate climates throughout the world. (For *S. cæspitosus*, see *deer-hair*.) Several species of *Eriophorum* were formerly referred here, as *E. cyperinum*, the most conspicuous of American rushes in fresh-water swamps, and known as *wool-grass* and *cotton-grass*.



1. Flowering Plant of Bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*). 2. The inflorescence. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

scirrhoid (sir′- or skir′oid), *a.* [< *scirrhus* + *-oid*.] Resembling scirrhus.

scirrhous (sir′- or skir′us), *a.* [Also *scirrous*; < OF. *scirrheux*, F. *squirreux*, *squirrheux* = Sp. *escirroso* = Pg. *scirrhoso* = It. *scirroso*, < NL. **scirrhosus*, < *scirrhus*, < L. *scirros*, a hard swelling: see *scirrhus*.] Proceeding from, or of the nature of, scirrhus; resembling a scirrhus; indurated: as, a *scirrhous* tumor.

Blow, flute, and stir the stiff-set sprigs,
And *scirrhous* roots and tendons.
Tennyson, Amphion.

A gamesome expression of face, shining, *scirrhous* skin, and a plump, ruby head. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

Scirrhous bronchocele, cancer of the thyroid gland.—**Scirrhous cancer**, a hard carcinoma, with abundant stroma, usually of slow growth.

scirrhus (sir′- or skir′us), *n.* [= OF. *scirre*, F. *squirre* = Sp. *escirro* = Pg. *scirrho*, *scirro* = It. *scirro*, < NL. *scirrhus*, < L. *scirros*, < Gr. σκίρος, prop. σκῖρος, any hard coat or covering, a tumor.] A hard tumor; specifically and now exclusively, a scirrhous cancer. See above.

scirtopod (sėr′tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scirtopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. σκιρτάν, spring, leap, bound, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having saltatorial feet, or limbs fitted for leaping; specifically, pertaining to the *Scirtopoda*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A scirtopod rotifer, or saltatorial wheel-animalcule.

Scirtopoda (sėr-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scirtopus*: see *scirtopod*.] An order of rotifers which swim by means of their wheel-organs and also skip by means of hollow muscular limbs; the saltatorial wheel-animalcules. It contains the family *Pedalionidæ*. *C. T. Hudson*, 1884. See cut under *rotifer*.

sciscitation† (sis-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *sciscitatio*(*n-*), an inquiry, < *sciscitari*, inquire, question, < *sciscere*, *scisci*, search, seek to know, inceptive of *scire*, know: see *scient*.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand.

There is not a more noble proofe of our faith then to captivate all the powers of our understanding and will to our Creator; and, without all *sciscitations*, to goe blindefold whither hee will leade us.
Bp. Hall, The Annunciation.

sciset (sīz), *v. i.* [< L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide: see *scission*.] To cut; penetrate.

The wicked steel *sized* deep in his right side.
Fairfax. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scismt, scismatict, etc. Obsolete forms of *schism*, etc.

scissart, scissarst. Obsolete spellings of *scissor*, *scissors*.

scissel (sis′el), *n.* [Also *scissil*, *scissile*, *sizel*; < OF. (and F.) *cisaille*, usually in pl. *cisailles*, clippings of metal, etc., < *ciseler*, cut, chisel, < *cisel*, F. *ciseau*, a chisel: see *chisel*[2]. The spellings *scissel*, *scissil*, *scissile*, simulate, as with *scissors*, a connection with L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide (see *scissile*[1], *scission*).] **1.** The clippings of various metals, produced in several mechanical operations.—**2.** The remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage; scrap.

scissible (sis′i-bl), *a.* [< L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide, + *-ible*.] Capable of being cut or divided, as by a sharp instrument.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, figurable and not figurable, mouldable and not mouldable, *scisible* and not *scissible*, and many other passions of matter are plebeian notions, applied unto the instruments and uses which men ordinarily practise.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 846.

scissil (sis′il), *n.* Same as *scissel*.

scissile[1] (sis′il), *a.* [= F. *scissile* = It. *scissile*, < L. *scissilis*, that may easily be split or cleft, < *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide.] Capable of being cut or divided, as by a sharp instrument; scissible.

Animal fat . . . is *scissile* like a solid.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

scissile[2] (sis′il), *n.* Same as *scissel*.

scission (sish′on), *n.* [< F. *scission* = It. *scissione*, < LL. *scissio*(*n-*), a cleaving or dividing, < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide; cf. Gr. σχίζειν, cleave, split, divide (see *schism*). From the L. *scindere* are also ult. E. *scissile*[1], *abscind*, *rescind*, *abscissa*, *shindle*, *shingle*[1], etc.; also prob. *schedule*.] **1.** The act of cutting or dividing, as with an edged instrument; the state of being cut; hence, division; fission; cleavage; splitting.

This was the last blow struck for freedom in the Walloon country. The failure of the movement made that *scission* of the Netherlands certain which has endured till our days. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 404.

2†. Schism. *Jamieson*.

scissiparity (sis-i-par′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, cut, divide, + *parere*, bring forth, beget, + *-ity*: see *parity*[2].] In *biol.*, schizogenesis; reproduction by fission; fissiparity.

Scissirostrum (sis-i-ros′trum), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1845, also *Sissirostrum*), < L. *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, cut, divide, + *rostrum*, beak.] A monotypic genus of sturnoid passerine birds of Celebes, with cuneate tail, spurious first primary, scutellate tarsi, and peculiar beak. *S. dubium* was originally named by Latham, in 1801, the



Scissirostrum dubium.

dubious shrike (*Lanius dubius*), and in 1845 redescribed by Lafresnaye as *Sissirostrum pagei*; it is 8 inches long, of a slate-gray color shading into greenish-black on some parts, having the rump and upper tail-coverts with waxy crimson tips and a few crimson-tipped feathers on the flanks.

scissor, *n.* The singular of *scissors*.

scissor (siz′or), *v. t.* [Formerly also *scissar*; < *scissors*, *n.*] To cut with scissors; prepare with the help of scissors.

Let me know
Why mine own barber is unblest, with him
My poor chin too, for 'tis not *scissar'd* just
To such a favourite's glass?
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

scissorbill (siz′or-bil), *n.* A skimmer; a bird of the genus *Rhynchops*: derived from the French *bec-en-ciseaux*. See *skimmer*[1], 3, and cut under *Rhynchops*.

scissor-bird (siz′or-bėrd), *n.* Same as *scissor-tail*.

scissoring (siz′or-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scissor*, *v.*] A clipping made with scissors.

A Weekly Scrap paper, made up of *scissorings* from other newspapers. *Contemporary Rev.*

scissorium (si-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scissoria* (-ä). [ML., also *cissorium*, *cisorium*, a trencher, also a butcher's knife, < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, cleave: see *scissile*.] A wooden trencher used in the middle ages.

scissors (siz′orz), *n. pl.* [The spelling *scissors*, formerly also *scissars*, simulating a derivation from L. *scissor*, one who cleaves or divides, a carver, in ML. also a tailor, is an alteration of the early mod. E. *cisors*, *cizors*, *cizers*, *cizars*, *cissers*, *cysers*, *sizers*, *sizars*, *sizzers*, < ME. **ciser*, *cysers*, *cysors*, *cisoures*, *cysoures*, *sisoures*, *sesours*, < OF. *cisoires*, scissors, shears, F. *cisoires*, shears (cf. *cisoir*, a graver), = It. *cesoje*, scissors, < ML. **scissorium*, found only in other senses (*scissorium*, *cissorium*, *cisorium*, *cinsorium*, a trencher on which meat is cut, *cisorium*, a butcher's cleaver), < L. *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cleave, divide, cut: see *scission*, *scissile*[1]. The word seems to have been confused with OF. *ciseaux*, scissors, pl. of *cisel*, a cutting-instrument, a chisel (> E. *chisel*[2]) (cf. OF. *cisailles*, shears), prob. < ML. as if **cæsellus*, < L. *cædere*, pp. *cæsus*, cut: see *chisel*[2].] **1.** A pair of shears of medium or small size. See *shears*.

Withoute rasour or *sisoures*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 690.

And after, as if he had forgot somewhat to be done about it, with *sizzers*, which he holdeth closely in his hand.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 302.

Wanting the *Scissors*, with these Hands I'll tear
(If that obstructs my Flight) this load of Hair.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2†. Candle-snuffers. *Halliwell.*—**Buttonhole-scissors**, scissors each blade of which is made with a step

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or break, so that the cutting edges are short and end abruptly some distance beyond the rivet, so as to cut in cloth a slit which is of fixed length or which does not reach the edge. They are often so made that the length of the cut is adjustable.—**Lamp-scissors**, scissors especially made for trimming the wicks of lamps. They have commonly a bend or step, like a bayonet, in order to keep the fingers from contact with the wick, and a box or receptacle, like snuffers, to receive the burnt parts trimmed off.—**Revolving scissors**, scissors having very short blades which are so pivoted as to operate at any desired angle with the handles, and thus reach deep-seated parts.—**Scissors and paste work** (generally abbreviated, **scissors and paste**), mere mechanical compilation as by means of clippings pasted together, as distinguished from original work. [Colloq.]

scissors-grinder (siz′ȯrz-grīn′dėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the grinding of scissors.—2. The European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

scissortail (siz′ȯr-tāl), *n.* An American bird of the family *Tyrannidæ* and genus *Milvulus;* a scissor-tailed flycatcher. The name applies to two distinct species. One of these scissor-birds is *M. tyrannus*, called the *fork-tailed flycatcher*, distinguished



Scissortail, or Swallowtail Flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*).

from *M. forficatus*, the swallowtail flycatcher, to which the name *scissortail* most frequently applies, because the bird is so much commoner than the other in English-speaking countries. See *Milvulus*.

scissor-tailed (siz′ȯr-tāld), *a.* Having a long deeply forficate tail which can be opened and shut like a pair of scissors, as a bird. Compare *scissortail*.

scissor-tooth (siz′ȯr-tȯth), *n.* The sectorial or carnassial tooth of a carnivore, which cuts against its fellow of the opposite jaw as one blade of a pair of scissors against the other.

scissorwise (siz′ȯr-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of scissors.

A pair of scoops . . . close upon one another *scissorwise* on a hinge.
Sir C. Wyville Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 214.

scissura (si-sū′rä), *n.*; pl. *scissuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *scissure*.] In *anat.*, a fissure or cleft.

scissure (sish′ūr), *n.* [< OF. *scissure, cisure*, < L. *scissura*, a rending, a dividing, < *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide: see *scission*.] A longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting; a cleft; a rent; a fissure; hence, a rupture, split, or division; a schism.

Therby also, by the space of .viij. palmes frome the place of the lefte arme of Criste, hangynge on ye crosse, is a *scisure* or clyfte in the stone rok, so moche that a man almoste may lye therin.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 26.

To this Sect may be imputed all the *Scissures* that have happened in Christianity. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 3.

Scissurella (sis-ū-rel′ä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1823), < L. *scissura*, a slit, + *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods, with a shell whose outer lip is deeply slit, typical of the family *Scissurellidæ*.



Scissurella crispata.

Scissurellidæ (sis-ū-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scissurella* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scissurella*. The animal has the mantle-slit in front very long, slender at the sides, the tentacles long and ciliated, and the foot narrow and truncate in front. The shell is spiral, and the walls are indented by a keel and a slit in front of the keel which is gradually filled up as the shell enlarges. The operculum is circular, horny, and subspiral. The species are inhabitants of the warm seas, and are of small size.

Scitamineæ (sit-ą-min′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810) (earlier named *Scitamina* (Linnæus, 1751), pl. of L. **scitamen*), < L. *scitam(enta)*, pl., delicacies or dainties for food (< *scitus*, beautiful, fit, knowing, clever, pp. of *sciscere, scisci*, seek out: see *sciscitation*), + *-in-eæ*.] A former order of monocotyledonous plants, including the present orders *Zingiberaceæ* and *Musaceæ*.

scitamineous (sit-ą-min′ē-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Scitamineæ*.

Sciuridæ (sī-ū′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sciuromorphic simplicident rodent mammals, typified by the genus *Sciurus*, containing the squirrels and related animals. The postorbital processes are distinct; the infraorbital opening is small; the ribs are twelve or thirteen pairs; the true molars are rooted, tubercular, three above and below on each side; and the premolars are small, sometimes deciduous, normally two above and one below on each side. The family is cosmopolitan, with the exception that it is absent from the Australian region. The species are very numerous, but the generic forms are comparatively few. The leading genera besides *Sciurus* are *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys*, the flying-squirrels; *Xerus*, an Ethiopian genus; *Tamias*, the chipmunks; *Spermophilus*, the ground-squirrels; *Cynomys*, the prairie-dogs; and *Arctomys*, the marmots. The fossil genera are several, going back to the Eocene. The family is conveniently divided into the arboreal *Sciurinæ* and the terrestrial *Arctomyinæ*. See cuts under *flying-squirrel, Sciuropterus, prairie-dog, chickaree, fox-squirrel, squirrel*, and *chipmunk*.

Sciurinæ (sī-ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sciuridæ*, having the tail long and bushy, and usually distichous; the arboreal squirrels. They are of lithe form and very active in their movements, live in trees, and are found in nearly all parts of the world, excepting the Australian region.

sciurine (sī′ū-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sciurus*, a squirrel (see *Sciurus*), + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Squirrel-like; related to *Sciurus*, or belonging to the *Sciuridæ;* especially, of or pertaining to the *Sciurinæ*.

II. *n.* A squirrel; a member of the *Sciuridæ*, and especially of the *Sciurinæ*.

sciuroid (sī-ū′roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sciurus* + *-oid*.] Same as *sciurine* in a broad sense.

sciuromorph (sī-ū′rō-môrf), *n.* Any member of the *Sciuromorpha*.

Sciuromorpha (sī-ū-rō-môr′fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκίουρος, a squirrel, + μορφή, form.] One of three superfamilies of simplicident *Rodentia*, comprising the *Anomaluridæ, Sciuridæ, Ischyromyidæ* (fossil), *Haplodontidæ*, and *Castoridæ*, or the scaletails, squirrels in a broad sense, sewellels, and beavers: correlated with *Myomorpha* and *Hystricomorpha*, and also with *Lagomorpha* of the duplicident series. The clavicles are perfect, and the fibula persists as a distinct bone; the angular portion of the lower mandible springs from the lower edge of the bony covering of the under incisor, and premolars are present.

sciuromorphic (sī-ū-rō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *sciuromorph* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of a squirrel; related to the *Sciuridæ;* of or pertaining to the *Sciuromorpha*.

Sciuropterus (sī-ū-rop′tę-rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1825), < Gr. σκίουρος, a squirrel, + πτερόν, a wing.] One of two genera of flying-squirrels



Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus pulverulentus*).

having a parachute or patagium, and a distichous tail. They are small species, of Europe, Asia, and America, called *polatouches* and *assapans*. The common flying-squirrel or assapan of America is *S. volucella*. The polatouche is *S. volans* of Europe. See also cut under *flying-squirrel*.

Sciurus (sī-ū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sciurus*, < Gr. σκίουρος, a squirrel, lit. 'shade-tailed,' < σκιά, shade, shadow, + οὐρά, tail. Hence ult. *squirrel*.] A Linnean genus of *Sciuridæ*, now restricted to arboreal squirrels with a very long bushy distichous tail and no parachute. The species are numerous, particularly in North America. The common squirrel of Europe is *S. vulgaris*. The chickaree or red squirrel of America is *S. hudsonius*. The com-



Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).

mon gray squirrel is *S. carolinensis*. The fox-squirrel or cat-squirrel is *S. cinereus*, which runs into many varieties. A large and beautiful gray squirrel with tufted ears and a red back is *S. aberti*, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States. *S. fossor* is a very large gray Californian species. There are many in Mexico, and *S. æstuans* is South American. Many also inhabit the warmer parts of Asia. See also cuts under *squirrel, chickaree*, and *fox-squirrel*.

scl-. For Middle English and dialectal words so beginning, see under *sl-*.

sclandert, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

sclat, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slat*[3].

sclate, sclater, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slate*[2], *slater*.

sclaundert, sclandret, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *slander*.

Sclav, Sclavonian, etc. See *Slav*, etc.

sclavint, sclavynet, *n.* See *slavine*.

scleiret, *n.* [< ME. *scleyre, skleire, skleir, sklayre*, a veil; prop. **sleire*, < D. *sluijer* = MHG. *sloier, slogier, sleier*, G. *schleier*, a veil.] A veil. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 5.

sclender, sclendre, *a.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slender*.

sclentt, *v. i.* See *slent*[1].

sclera (sklē′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, harsh: see *sclere*.] The sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

scleragogy (sklē′rą-gō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σκληραγωγία, hardy training, < σκληρός, hard, harsh, + ἀγειν, lead, conduct.] Severe discipline or training; hard treatment of the body; mortification. [Rare.]

Not our reformation, but our slothfulness, doth indispose us, that we let others run faster than we in temperance, in chastity, in *scleragogy*, as it was called.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 51. (*Trench.*)

scleral (sklē′rąl), *a.* [< *sclera* + *-al*.] Sclerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the sclera or sclerotic.

In the compound eye of Phacops are continuous patches of *scleral* integument between the ommatidia.
Amer. Jour. Sci., XXXIX. 410.

Scleranthеæ (sklē-ran′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1821), < *Scleranthus* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants formerly by many included in the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, now classed in the widely remote order *Illecebraceæ* among other apetalous plants. It is characterized by flowers which are all alike, an ovary with but one or two ovules, containing an annular embryo, and by opposite connate leaves without stipules. It includes the typical genus *Scleranthus*, and *Habrosia*, a monotypic Syrian annual with a two-ovuled ovary.

scleranthium (sklē-ran′thi-um), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἄνθος, flower.] In *bot.*, same as *diclesium*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Scleranthus (sklē-ran′thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Illecebraceæ*, type of the tribe *Scleranthеæ*. It is characterized by a herbaceous four- or five-toothed or -lobed perianth, forming an indurated cup below, and by an ovoid one-celled ovary with two erect styles and a single pendulous ovule. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe, Africa, western Asia, and Australasia; one, *S. annuus*, the knawel, also called *German knot-grass*, is widely naturalized in the United States. They are small rigid herbs with numerous forking branches, often forming dense tufts, and bearing opposite rigid and prickly-pointed leaves, and small greenish flowers.

sclere (sklēr), *n.* [< Gr. σκλήρός, hard, rough, harsh, < σκλῆναι, 2d aor. of σκέλλειν, dry, parch. From the same ult. source are E. *skelet, skeleton*.] In sponges, one of the hard, horny, silicious, or calcareous bodies which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a skeletal element; a spicule, of whatever kind.

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The walls of Ascetta are strengthened by calcareous *scleres*, more especially designated as spicules.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

Spherical sclere, a sclere produced by a concentric growth of silica or calcite about an organic particle, or which occurs as a reduction of a rhabdus.

sclerectasia (sklē-rek-tā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἔκτασις, extension: see *ectasis*.] Scleral staphyloma. See *staphyloma*.

sclerema (sklē-rē′mä), *n.* Same as *scleroderma*.—**Sclerema neonatorum**, induration of the skin coming on a few days after birth, accompanied with severe constitutional symptoms, and resulting usually in death in from four to ten days.

sclerencephalia (sklē″ren-se-fā′li-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain: see *encephalon*.] Sclerosis of the brain.

sclerenchyma (sklē-reng′ki-mä), *n.* [Also *sclerenchyme*; ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion: see *enchymatous*.] **1.** The hard substance of the calcareous skeleton or corallum of sclerodermic corals, a proper tissue-secretion or calcification of the soft parts of the polyps themselves.—**2.** In *bot.*, the tissue largely composing the hard parts of plants, such as the shell (endocarp) of the hickory-nut, the seed-coat of seeds, the hypoderma of leaves, etc. The cells are usually short, but in some cases they are greatly elongated, as in the hypoderma of leaves; they are sometimes regular in outline, but most frequently they are very irregular. By many later, especially German, writers the term has been transferred to the hard bast or liber, a tissue of plants composed of cells whose walls are thickened, often to a very considerable extent. It is also used by some authors in a more extended sense, to include all sorts of lignified fibrous cells or cell-derivatives.

sclerenchymatous (sklē-reng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [⟨ *sclerenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Having the character of sclerenchyma; containing or consisting of that substance: as, *sclerenchymatous* tissue; a *sclerenchymatous* polyp.

sclerenchyme (sklē-reng′kīm), *n.* [⟨ NL. *sclerenchyma*.] Same as *sclerenchyma*.

scleretinite (sklē-ret′i-nīt), *n.* [For *scleroretinite*, ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + E. *retinite*.] A black, hard, brittle mineral resin, nearly allied to amber, found in the coal-formation of Wigan in England, in drops and pellets.

Scleria (sklē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Berg, 1765), from the hard fruit; ⟨ Gr. σκληρία, hardness, ⟨ σκληρός, hard: see *sclere*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family, type of the tribe *Scleriеæ*. It is characterized by small and solitary pistillate and numerous staminate flowers in small spikelets which are grouped in cymes, panicles, or minute axillary clusters, and by the hard bony fruit, which is a small roundish nut, commonly white and shining, and borne on a dilated disk. There are over 100 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, extending into temperate climates in North America, where 12 species (known as *nutgrass*) occur on the Atlantic coast, 3 as far north as Massachusetts. They are rush-like herbs of various habit, either low and spreading or tall and robust, bearing grass-like leaves, and often with rigid prickly-pointed bracts below the involucres, giving to *S. flagellum* the name *cutting-grass* in the West Indies. See *knife-grass*, *razor-grass*, and *Kobresia*.

scleriasis (sklē-rī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρίασις, a hardening (of the eyelid), ⟨ σκληρός, hard, rough: see *sclere*.] Sclerodermia.

Scleriеæ (sklē-rī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), ⟨ *Scleria* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Cyperaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, in spikelets composed of two or more staminate flowers above and a solitary pistillate flower at the base, or in panicles with the lower part composed of one-flowered pistillate spikelets. It includes the widespread type genus *Scleria*, with *Kobresia* and *Eriospora*, perennial herbs of the Old World, and two less-known genera.

sclerite (sklē′rīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + *-ite*².] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Any separate skeletal element or definite hard part of the integument of arthropods; a piece of the chitinous skeleton or crust, as of an insect, in any way distinguished from other parts. In insects the regular or constant sclerites, of which there are many, receive for the most part special names, as *sternite*, *pleurite*, *tergite*, *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc., or are identified by qualifying terms, as *sternal*, *dorsal*, etc. See cut I. under *Insecta*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*. (*b*) A sclerodermatous spicule in the substance of a polyp, especially of an alcyonarian. (*c*) A spongespicule; a sclere.—**Cervical, jugular**, etc., **sclerites**. See the adjectives.

scleritic (sklē-rit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *sclerite* + *-ic*.] **1.** Sclerous; hardened or chitinized, as a definite tract of the body-wall of an arthropod; of or pertaining to a sclerite.—**2.** Silicious or calcareous, as a sclerite or spicule of a polyp or a sponge.

scleritis (sklē-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *sclera* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eye; sclerotitis.

sclerobase (sklē′rō-bās), *n.* [⟨ NL. *sclerobasis*, ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βάσις, base.] A dense corneous or calcareous mass into which the axial part of the cœnosarc of a compound actinozoan may be converted, as it is in the red coral of commerce, for example. See cut under *Coralligena*.

It is in these Octocoralla that the form of skeleton which is termed a *sclerobase*, which is formed by cornification or calcification of the axial connective tissue of the zoanthodeme, occurs. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 143.

sclerobasic (sklē-rō-bā′sik), *a.* [⟨ *sclerobase* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobasica*.—**2.** Of or pertaining to a sclerobase; containing or consisting of a sclerobase: as, a *sclerobasic* skeleton. The epithet notes the corallum, which forms a solid axis that is invested by the soft parts of the animal. The sclerobasic corallum is in reality an exoskeleton, somewhat analogous to the shell of a crustacean, being a true tegumentary secretion. It is termed *foot-secretion* by Dana. The sclerobasic corallum is produced by a compound organism only, and can be distinguished from a sclerodermic corallum by being usually more or less smooth, and invariably devoid of the cups or receptacles for the separate polyps always present in the latter.—**Sclerobasic Zoantharia**†. Same as *Corticata*, 1.

Sclerobasica (sklē-rō-bā′si-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sclerobasic*.] The sclerobasic zoantharians, a division of *Zoantharia*, the black corals. Also called *Antipatharia*.

sclerobasis (sklē-rob′a-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *sclerobase*.] Same as *sclerobase*.

scleroblast (sklē′rō-blȧst), *n.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βλαστός, a germ.] The cell of a spongespicule; the blastema or formative tissue in which the sclerous elements of sponges arise.

A superficial spiral thickening in the wall of a spicule-cell or *scleroblast*. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

scleroblastic (sklē-rō-blas′tik), *a.* [⟨ *scleroblast* + *-ic*.] Forming sclerous tissue, as a spicule-cell of a sponge; of or pertaining to scleroblast.

Sclerobrachia (sklē-rō-brā′ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βραχίων, the arm.] An order of brachiopods, including the *Spiriferidæ* and *Rhynchonellidæ*.

Sclerobrachiata (sklē-rō-brak-i-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βραχίων, the arm, + *-ata*².] In some systems, an order of brachiopods, represented by the beaked lamp-shells, or *Rhynchonellidæ*, having the oral arms supported by a shelly plate of the ventral valve.

sclerobrachiate (sklē-rō-brā′ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobrachiata*.

scleroclase (sklē′rō-klāz), *n.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + κλᾶσις, fracture: see *clastic*.] Same as *sartorite*.

sclerocorneal (sklē-rō-kôr′nē-al), *a.* [⟨ NL. *sclera* + *cornea* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sclerotica and the cornea of the eye.

scleroderm (sklē′rō-dėrm), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin: see *derm*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The hard or stony external skeleton of sclerodermatous zoantharians, or corals in an ordinary sense; corallum; coral.—**2.** A member of the *Sclerodermata*, as a madrepore.—**3.** A plectognath fish of the group *Sclerodermi*, having the skin rough and hard, as the file-fish, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*; sclerodermous.

scleroderma[1] (sklē-rō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL.: see *scleroderm*.] Same as *sclerodermia*.

Scleroderma[2] (sklē-rō-dėr′mä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scleroderm*.] Same as *Sclerodermata*, 1.

Sclerodermata (sklē-rō-dėr′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sclerodermatus*: see *sclerodermatous*.] **1.** The squamate or scaly reptiles; reptiles proper, as distinguished from *Malacodermata*. Also *Scleroderma*.—**2.** One of the divisions of *Zoantharia*, containing the stone-corals or madrepores. See cuts under *brain-coral*, *coral*, *Madrepora*, and *madrepore*.—**3.** A suborder of thecosomatous pteropods, represented by the family *Eurybiidæ*.

sclerodermatous (sklē-rō-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *sclerodermatus*, ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα(τ-), skin: see *derma*.] **1.** Having a hard outer covering; consisting, composed of, or containing scleroderm; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermata*.—**2.** Pertaining to, having the character of, or affected with sclerodermia.

Sclerodermi (sklē-rō-dėr′mī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin: see *derma*.] In *ichth.*, a division of plectognath fishes, to which different limits and values have been assigned. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by the conical or pyramidal snout, prolonged from the eyes and terminated by a small mouth, armed with a few distinct teeth in each jaw, and with the skin rough or invested with hard scales. It included the true *Sclerodermi* and the *Ostracodermi*. (*b*) In Günther's system it was also regarded as a family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by having jaws with distinct teeth, and the same limits were assigned to it. (*c*) In Bonaparte's later systems it was raised to ordinal rank, but contained the same fishes as were referred to it by Cuvier. (*d*) In Gill's system, a suborder of plectognath fishes with a spinous dorsal or single spine just behind or over the cranium, with a normal pisciform shape, scales of regular form or more or less spiniform, and distinct teeth in the jaws. It is thus restricted to the families *Triacanthidæ* and *Balistidæ*.

sclerodermia (sklē-rō-dėr′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin.] A chronic non-inflammatory affection of the skin, in which it becomes very firm and firmly fixed to the underlying tissues. The disease may present itself in patches, or involve the entire skin. Also called *scleroderma* and *dermatosclerosis*.

sclerodermic (sklē-rō-dėr′mik), *a.* [⟨ *scleroderm* + *-ic*.] **1.** Same as *sclerodermatous*, 1.—**2.** In *ichth.*, having a rough, hard skin, as a fish; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*.

sclerodermite (sklē-rō-dėr′mīt), *n.* [⟨ *scleroderm* + *-ite*².] The hard skeletal element or chitinous test of any somite or segment of the body of an arthropod.

sclerodermitic (sklē″rō-dėr-mit′ik), *a.* [⟨ *sclerodermite* + *-ic*.] In *arthropods*, of or pertaining to a sclerodermite.

sclerodermous (sklē-rō-dėr′mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin.] Same as *sclerodermatous*.

sclerogen (sklē′rō-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, the lignifying matter which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of some plants, contributing to their thickness, as in the shell of the walnut; lignin.

A more complete consolidation of cellular tissue is effected by deposits of *Sclerogen*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 356.

Sclerogenidæ (sklē-rō-jen′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + γένυς, the lower jaw, the cheek, = E. *chin*, + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of acanthopterygian fishes; the mailed-cheeks: same as *Scleropariæ*. See *Cottoidea*.

sclerogenous[1] (sklē-roj′e-nus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *zoöl.*, producing or giving origin to a sclerous or scleritic tissue or formation; hardening or becoming sclerous.

sclerogenous[2] (sklē-roj′e-nus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, + γένυς, the lower jaw, cheek.] Mail-cheeked, as a fish; belonging to the *Sclerogenidæ*, or mailed-cheeks.

scleroid (sklē′roid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. σκληροειδής, of a hard nature or kind, ⟨ σκληρός, hard, + εἶδος, form.] **1.** In *bot.*, having a hard texture, as the shells of nuts.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, hard, as a sclere or sclerite; scleritic; sclerous.

sclero-iritis (sklē″rō-i-rī′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *sclera* + *iris* (see *iris*, 6) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat and iris.

scleroma (sklē-rō′mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκλήρωμα, an induration, ⟨ *σκληροῦν, harden, indurate, ⟨ σκληρός, hard: see *sclere*.] Sclerosis; also, scleroderma or sclerema.

scleromeninx (sklē-rō-mē′ningks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + μῆνιγξ, a membrane.] The dura mater.

sclerometer (sklē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for determining with precision the degree of hardness of a mineral. The arrangement is essentially as follows: the crystal to be examined is placed, with one surface exactly horizontal, upon a delicate carriage movable below a vertical rod which ends in a diamond or hard steel point. The rod is attached to an arm of a lever, and the weight is determined which must be placed above in order that a scratch shall be made upon the given surface as the carriage is moved.

scleromucin (sklē-rō-mū′sin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + E. *mucin*, q. v.] An inodorous, tasteless, gummy nitrogenous substance found in ergot, said to possess ecbolic qualities.

Scleropariæ (sklē″rō-pā-rī′ē), *n. pl.* [⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + παρειά, cheek.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes. It is characterized by the great development of the third suborbital bone, which extends across the cheek, and articulates with the inner edge of the preopercular bone, thus strengthening and hardening the cheeks. Also called *Sclerogenidæ*, *Cottoidea*, *buccæ loricatæ*, *joues cuirassées*, and *mailed-cheeks*. See *Cottoidea*.

scleropathia (sklē-rō-path′i-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. σκληρός, hard, + πάθος, a suffering.] Same as *scleroma*.

sclerosal (sklē-rō′sal), *a.* [⟨ *scleros(is)* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.

sclerosed (sklē′rōst), *a.* [⟨ *sclerosis* + *-ed*².] Rendered abnormally hard; affected with sclerosis. Also *sclerotized*.

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Nerve fibres were afterwards found in the *sclerosed* tissue. *Lancet*, No. 3481, p. 1071.

sclerosis (sklē-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκλήρωσις, an induration, < *σκληροῦν, harden, indurate, < σκληρός, hard: see *sclere*.] 1. A hardening or induration; specifically, the increase of the sustentacular tissue (neuroglia, or connective tissue) of a part at the expense of the more active tissue.—2. In *bot.*, the induration of a tissue or cell-wall either by thickening of the membranes or by their lignification (that is, by the formation of lignin in them). *Goebel.*—**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.** See *amyotrophic.*—**Annular sclerosis**, sclerosis of the periphery of the spinal cord. Also called *chronic annular myelitis.*—**Lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord.** Same as *primary spastic paraplegia* (which see, under *paraplegia*).—**Multiple sclerosis**, a chronic progressive disease of the cerebrospinal axis, characterized by the presence of multiple areas of sclerosis scattered more or less generally over this organ, and producing symptoms corresponding to their location; but very frequently there are present nystagmus, intention tremor, and scanning speech, combined with other extensive and serious, but less characteristic nervous derangements. Also called *disseminated sclerosis, insular sclerosis, focal sclerosis,* and *multilocular sclerosis.*—**Posterior sclerosis**, sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, such as is exhibited in tabes dorsualis.

scleroskeletal (sklē-rō-skel′e-tal), *a.* [< *sclero-skelet(on)* + *-al.*] Ossified in the manner of the scleroskeleton; forming a part of the scleroskeleton.

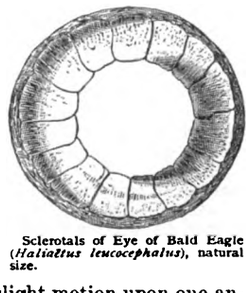
scleroskeleton (sklē-rō-skel′e-ton), *n.* [< Gr. σκλῆρός, hard, + σκελετόν, a dry body: see *skeleton.*] Those hard or skeletal parts, collectively considered, which result from the ossification of tendons, ligaments, and similar sclerous tissues, as sesamoid bones developed in tendons, ossified tendons, as those of a turkey's leg, the marsupial bones of marsupials, the ring of bonelets in the eyeball, etc. Such ossifications are generally considered apart from the bones of the main endoskeleton. To those named may be added the bone of the heart and of the penis of various animals. Tendons of birds are specially prone to ossify and form scleroskeletal parts. See cuts under *marsupial* and *sclerotal.*

sclerosteous (sklē-ros′tē-us), *a.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ὀστέον, bone.] Consisting of bone developed in tendon or ligament, as a sesamoid bone; scleroskeletal.

There are two such *sclerosteous* or ligament-bones in the external lateral ligament. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

Sclerostoma (sklē-ros′tō-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + στόμα, mouth.] 1. In *Vermes*, a genus of strongles, or nematoid worms of the family *Strongylidæ*. *S. duodenale* (or *Dochmius anchylostomus*) is a very common parasite of the human intestine, about ½ of an inch long. *S. syngamus* is one which causes the disease called the *gapes* in fowl. Also written *Sclerostomum*. *De Blainville*, 1828. Also called *Syngamus*. 2. [*l. c.*] A strongle of the genus *Sclerostoma*.

sclerotal (sklē-rō′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *sclerot(ic)* + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1. Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sclerotal: distinguished from *sclerotic.*—2. Same as *sclerotic.* [Rare.]



Sclerotals of Eye of Bald Eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*), natural size.

II. *n.* 1. In *zoöl.*, a bone of the eyeball; one of a number of scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the sclerotic coat of the eye, usually consisting of a ring of small flat squarish bones encircling the cornea, having slight motion upon one another, but collectively stiffening the coat of the eye and preserving the peculiar shape which it has, as in an owl, for instance. In birds the sclerotals are usually from twelve to twenty in number.

The sclerotic coat is very dense, almost gristly in some cases; and it is reinforced by a circlet of bones, the *sclerotals.* These are packed alongside each other all around the circumference of one part of the sclerotic, like a set of splints. . . . The bony plates lie between the outer and middle coats, anterior to the greatest girth of the eyeball, extending from the rim of the disk nearly or quite to the edge of the cornea. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 182.

2. Same as *sclerotica.* [Rare.]

sclerote (sklē′rōt), *n.* [< NL. *sclerotium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *sclerotium.*

Sclerothamnidæ (sklē-rō-tham′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerothamnus* + *-idæ.*] A family of hexactinellidan sponges, typified by the genus *Sclerothamnus*, characterized by the arborescent body perforated at the ends and sides by narrow round radiating canals.

Sclerothamnus (sklē-rō-tham′nus), *n.* [NL. (Marshall, 1875), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + θάμνος, a bush, shrub.] The typical genus of *Sclerothamnidæ.*

sclerotia, *n.* Plural of *sclerotium.*

sclerotic (sklē-rot′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **sclerotic*us, < *sclerosis* (*-ot-*): see *sclerosis.*] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.—2. Related to or derived from ergot. Also *sclerotinic.*—**Sclerotic acid**, one of the two most active constituents of ergot. It is a yellowish-brown, tasteless, inodorous substance with a slight acid reaction: used hypodermically for the same purposes as ergot.—**Sclerotic coat.** Same as *sclerotica.*—**Sclerotic myelitis**, highly chronic myelitis with much development of firm connective tissue.—**Sclerotic parenchyma**, in *bot.*, certain parenchyma-cells with more or less thickened walls, found associated with various other elements in woody tissues. The grit-cells in pears and many other fruits are examples.—**Sclerotic ring.** See *ring*[1], and cut under *sclerotal.*

II. *n.* 1. Same as *sclerotica.*—2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

sclerotica (sklē-rot′i-kä), *n.* [NL., fem. of **scleroticus*: see *sclerotic.*] An opaque white, dense, fibrous, inelastic membrane, continuous with the cornea in front, the two forming the external coat of the eyeball; the sclerotic coat or tunic of the eye. See first cut under *eye*[1].

You can not rub the *sclerotica* of the eye without producing an expansion of the capillary arteries and corresponding increase in the amount of nutritive fluid. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 195.

scleroticochoroiditis (sklē-rot′i-kō-kō-roi-dī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerotic* + *choroid* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye.

sclerotinic (sklē-rō-tin′ik), *a.* [< *sclerot(ic)* + *-ine*[1] + *-ic.*] Same as *sclerotic*, 2.

sclerotitic (sklē-rō-tit′ik), *a.* [< *sclerotitis* + *-ic.*] Inflamed, as the sclerotic coat; affected with sclerotitis.

sclerotitis (sklē-rō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerot(ic)* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

sclerotium (sklē-rō′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *sclerotia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard: see *sclerosis.*] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) A pluricellular tuber-like reservoir of reserve material forming on a primary filamentous mycelium, from which it becomes detached when its development is complete. It usually remains dormant for a time, and ultimately produces shoots which develop into sporophores at the expense of the reserve material. The shape is usually spherical, but it may be horn-shaped, as in *Claviceps purpurea.* In the *Mycetozoa* the sclerotium is formed out of a plasmodium, and after a period of rest it develops again into a plasmodium. *De Bary.* (*b*) [*cap.*] An old genus of fungi, comprising hard, black, compact bodies which are now known to be a resting-stage of the mycelium of certain other fungi, such as *Peziza tuberosa.* See *ergot*[1], 2.—2. In *zoöl.*, one of the peculiar quiescent cysts or hypnocysts of *Mycetozoa*, not giving rise to spores.

Dryness, low temperature, and want of nutriment lead to a dormant condition of the protoplasm of the plasmodium of many Mycetozoa, and to its enclosure in cyst-like growths known as *sclerotia.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 841.

sclerotized (sklē′rō-tīzd), *a.* [< *sclerosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, same as *sclerosed.*

sclerotome (sklē′rō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] 1. A sclerous or scleroskeletal structure intervening between successive myotomes; a division or partition of muscles by means of intervening sclerous tissue, as occurs in the muscles of the trunk of various amphibians and fishes.—2. A knife used in incising the sclerotic.

sclerotomy (sklē-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *sclera* + Gr. τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Incision into the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

sclerous (sklē′rus), *a.* [< Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough: see *sclere.*] Hard, firm, or indurated, in general; ossified or bony, as a part of the scleroskeleton; scleritic.

Sclerurinæ (sklē-rō-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidæ*, represented by the genus *Sclerurus.* *Sclater*, 1862.

sclerurine (sklē-rō′rin), *a.* [As *Sclerurus* + *-ine*[1].] Having stiff, hard tail-feathers, as a bird of the genus *Sclerurus.*



Sclerurus caudacutus.

Sclerurus (sklē-rō′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + οὐρά, tail.] The only genus of *Sclerurinæ.* It resembles *Furnarius*, but has stiff acuminate tail-feathers. There are about 10 species of South and Central America and Mexico, of various brown and gray coloration, as *S. caudacutus, S. umbretta,* and *S. mexicanus.* One is olivaceous, *S. olivascens*, of western Peru. Also called *Tinactor* and *Oxypyga.*

scley†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly.*

sclice†, **scliset**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *slice.*

sclide, sclidere. Obsolete forms of *slide, slidder.*

sclopette†, *n.* [OF.: see *escopette.*] A hand-culverin of the end of the fourteenth century. See *escopette.*

sclopus†, *n.* [ML.] A hand-gun of the earliest form, used in the fourteenth century.

scoat, *n.* and *v.* See *scote.*

scobby, scoby (skob′i, skō′bi), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs.* [Prov. Eng.]

scobiform (skō′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scobis, scobs,* sawdust, filings, etc. (see *scobs*), + *forma,* form.] Having the form of or resembling sawdust or raspings.

scobina† (skō-bī′nä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scobina,* a rasp, < *scobis, scobs,* sawdust, filings: see *scobs.*] In *bot.*, the pedicel or immediate support of the spikelets of grasses.

scobs (skobz), *n.* [< ME. *scobes,* < L. *scobis,* also *scobs,* sawdust, scrapings, raspings, < *scabere,* scrape: see *scab, scabies.*] Sawdust; shavings; also, raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substances; dross of metals, etc.

Eke populer or fir is profitable
To make and ley among hem *scobes* able.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

scoby, *n.* See *scobby.*

scochon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon.*

scoff (skôf), *n.* [< ME. *scof, skof* (not found in AS.) = OFries. *schof,* a scoff, taunt; cf. MD. *schobbe,* a scoff, sarcasm, *schobben, schoppen,* scoff, mock, *schoffieren, schofferen,* disgrace, corrupt, violate, ruin, Dan. *skuffe,* deceive; Icel. *skaup,* later *skop,* mockery, ridicule (*skeypa, skopa,* scoff, mock, *skopan,* railing); the forms seem to indicate a confusion of two words; perhaps in part orig. 'a shove,' 'a rub'; cf. AS. *scyfe, scife,* a pushing, instigation, Sw. *skuff,* a push, shove, *skuffa,* push; LG. *schubben,* rub, = OHG. *scupfen,* MHG. *schupfen, schüpfen,* push: see *scuff*[1], *shove.* Not connected with Gr. σκώπτειν, scoff: see *scomm.*] 1. An expression of contempt, derision, or mocking scorn; a taunt; a gibe; a flout.

If we but enter presence of his Grace,
Our payment is a frown, a *scoff*, a frump.
Greene, James IV., ii.

With *scoffs* and scorns and contumelious taunts.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 39.

So he may hunt her through the clamorous *scoffs*
Of the loud world to a dishonored grave!
Shelley, The Cenci, iv. 1.

I met with *scoffs*, I met with scorns,
From youth and babe and hoary hairs.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxix.

2. An object of scoffing or scorn; a mark for derision; a butt.

The principles of liberty were the *scoff* of every grinning courtier, and the Anathema Maranatha of every fawning dean. *Macaulay*, Milton.

scoff (skôf), *v.* [Cf. MD. *schoffieren,* scoff, *schobben, schoppen,* scoff, = Icel. *skopa,* scoff: see *scoff, n.*] I. *intrans.* To speak jeeringly or derisively; manifest mockery, derision, or ridicule; utter contemptuous or taunting language; mock; deride: generally with *at* before the object.

They shall *scoff at* the kings. Hab. i. 10.

It is an easy thing to *scoff at* any art or recreation; a little wit, mixed with ill-nature, confidence, and malice, will do it. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 22.

The vices we *scoff at* in others laugh at us within ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 15.

Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
And fools who came to *scoff* remain'd to pray.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 180.

=**Syn.** *Gibe, Jeer,* etc. See *sneer.*

II. *trans.* 1. To treat with derision or scorn; mock at; ridicule; deride. [Rare.]

Within the hollow crown
That rounds the mortal temples of a king
Keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits,
Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 163.

To *scoff* religion is ridiculously proud and immodest.
Glanville, Sermons, p. 213. (*Latham.*)

2. To eat hastily; devour. [Naut. slang.]

scoffer (skôf′ėr), *n.* [< *scoff* + *-er*[1].] One who scoffs; one who mocks or derides; a scorner.

They be readie *scoffers*, priuie mockers, and euer ouer light and mer[r]y. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

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There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, "Where is the promise of his coming?" 2 Pet. iii. 3.

Let him that thinks fit scoff on, and be a *Scoffer* still.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 23.

scoffery† (skôf'ėr-i), *n.* [< *scoff* + *-ery*.] The act of scoffing; mockery. [Rare.]

King Henrie the fift in his beginning thought it a meere *scofferie* to pursue anie fallow deere with hounds or greihounds.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, iii. 4. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

scoffingly (skôf'ing-li), *adv.* In a scoffing manner; in mockery or scorn; by way of derision.

Wordsworth, being asked his opinion of the same poem [Keats's "Hyperion"], called it, *scoffingly*, "a pretty piece of paganism." *Landor*, Southey and Landor, ii.

scoganism† (skō'gan-izm), *n.* [< *Scogan*, the name of a famous jester, + *-ism*.] A scurrilous jesting.

But what do I trouble my reader with this idle *Scoganism*? Scolds or jesters are only fit for this combat.
Bp. Hall, Works, IX. 183. (*Davies.*)

scoganly† (skō'gan-li), *a.* [< *Scogan* (see *scoganism*) + *-ly*[1].] Scurrilous.

He so manifestly belies our holy, reverend, worthy Master Fox, whom this *scoganly* pen dare say plays the goose.
Bp. Hall, Works, IX. 262. (*Davies.*)

scogie (skō'gi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kitchen drudge; a maid-servant who performs the dirtiest work; a scuddle. [Scotch.]

scoke (skōk), *n.* [Origin unknown. Cf. *coakum*.] Same as *pokeweed*.

scolaie†, *v. i.* See *scoley*.

scold (skōld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scould*, *scoule*; Sc. *scald*, *scauld*; < ME. *scolden*, < MD. *scheldan* (pret. *schold*), scold, = OFries. *skelda*, *schelda* = MLG. LG. *schelden* = OHG. *sceltan*, MHG. *schëlten*, G. *schelten* (pret. *schalt*, pp. *gescholten*), scold, revile; prob. orig. 'goad,' more lit. push, shove, < OHG. *scaltan*, MHG. G. *schalten* = OS. *skaldan*, push, shove. The word can hardly be connected with Icel. *skjalla* (pret. *skal*, pp. *skollinn*), clash, clatter, slam, make a noise, = G. *schallen*, resound, or with the deriv. Icel. *skella*, clash, clatter, = Sw. *skälla*, bark at, abuse, = Dan. *skjælde*, abuse.] **I.** *intrans.* To chide or find fault, especially with noisy clamor or railing; utter harsh rebuke, railing, or vituperation.

The angred man doth but discouer his minde, but the fierce woman to *scold*, yell, and exclame can finde no end.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 303.

I had rather hear them *scold* than fight.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 240.

I just put my two arms round her, and said, "Come, Bessie! don't *scold*." *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

II. *trans.* To chide with railing or clamor; berate; rail at.

She had *scolded* her Husband one Day out of Doors.
Howell, Letters, iv. 7.

She *scolded* Anne, . . . but so softly that Anne fell asleep in the middle of the little lecture.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

scold (skōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scould*, *scoule*; < *scold*, *v.*] **1.** One who scolds; a scolder; especially, a noisy, railing woman; a termagant.

I know she is an irksome brawling *scold*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 188.

I'l undertake a drum or a whole kennel
Of *scolds* cannot wake him.
Brome, The Queen's Exchange, iii.

The Bully among men, and the *Scold* among women.
Steele, Tatler, No. 217.

2. A scolding: as, she gave him a rousing *scold*. [Rare.]—**Common scold**, a woman who, by the practice of frequent scolding, disturbs the peace of the neighborhood.

A *common scold* is indictable at common law as a nuisance. *Bishop*, Crim. Law, § 1101.

Scold's bridle. Same as *branks*, 1.

scoldenore (skōl'de-nōr), *n.* [Cf. *scolder*[3].] The oldwife or south-southerly, a duck, *Harelda glacialis*. Also called *scolder*. See cut under *oldwife*. [New Hampshire.]

scolder[1] (skōl'dėr), *n.* [< *scold*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who scolds or rails.

Scolders, and sowers of discord between one person and another. *Cranmer*, Articles of Visitation.

scolder[2] (skōl'dėr), *n.* [Also *chaldrick*, *chalder*; origin obscure.] The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*. [Orkneys.]

scolder[3] (skōl'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *scoldenore*. [Massachusetts.]

scolding (skōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scold*, *v.*] Railing or vituperative language; a rating: as, to get a good *scolding*.

Was not mamma often in an ill-humor; and were they not all used to her *scoldings*? *Thackeray*, Philip, xx.

=**Syn.** See *rail*[5], *v.*

scolding-stool† (skōl'ding-stōl), *n.* A cucking-stool. *Halliwell.*

scoldster†, *n.* [Also *scolster*, *skolster*; < *scold* + *-ster*.] A scold. *A. H. A. Hamilton's Quarter Sessions*, p. 85.

scole[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*[1].

scole[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*[2].

scole[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scale*[2].

scoleces, *n.* Plural of *scolex*.

Scolecida (skō-les'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ, a worm, + *-ida*.] A class of *Annuloida* or worms, contrasting with *Echinodermata*, consisting of the wheel-animalcules, the turbellarians, and the trematoid, cestoid, and nematoid worms, including the gordians and *Acanthocephala*. This group was tentatively proposed, and the term has scarcely come into use. *Huxley*, 1869. See cuts under *Rhabdocœla* and *Rotifera*.

scoleciform (skō-les'i-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of a scolex: specifically noting an early larval stage of tapeworms. Thus, the measle of pork is the *scoleciform* stage of *Tænia solium*. *T. S. Cobbold.*

Scolecimorpha† (skō-les-i-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ, a worm, + μορφή, form.] A group of worms containing the turbellarians, trematoids, and cestoids: synonymous with *Platyhelmintha*.

scolecimorphic (skō-les-i-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Scolecimorpha* + *-ic*.] Worm-like in form or structure; of or pertaining to the *Scolecimorpha*.

Scolecina (skol-ē-sī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + *-ina*[2].] A group of annelids, typified by the earthworm, corresponding to the lumbricine, terricolous, or oligochætous annelids. Also called *Scoleina*.

scolecine (skol'ē-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scolecina*; lumbricoid, terricolous, or oligochætous, as an annelid.

scolecite (skol'ē-sīt), *n.* [In def. 1 also *skolecite* (so called because it sometimes curls up before the blowpipe, as if it were a worm); < Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** One of the zeolite group of minerals, a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium, occurring in acicular crystals, also fibrous and radiated massive, commonly white. Early called *lime-mesotype*.—**2.** In *bot.*, the vermiform archicarp of the fungus *Ascobolus*, a name proposed by Tulasne. It is a structure composed of a chain of cells developed from the end of a branch of the mycelium.

scolecoid (skō-lē'koid), *a.* [< Gr. σκωληκοειδής, contr. for σκωληκοειδής, worm-like, < σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + εἶδος, form.] Resembling a scolex; cysticercoid; hydatid.

Scolecomorpha (skō-lē-kō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + μορφή, form.] A class of *Mollusca*, represented by the genus *Neomenia* (or *Solenopus*), further distinguished as a special series *Lipoglossa*, contrasting with the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, etc., collectively. *E. R. Lankester.*

Scolecophaga† (skol-ē-kof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scolecophagus*: see *scolecophagous*.] An Aristotelian group of insectivorous birds, containing most of the present *Oscines*.

scolecophagous (skol-ē-kof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *scolecophagus*, < Gr. σκωληκοφάγος, worm-eating, < σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Worm-eating, as a bird.

Scolecophagus (skol-ē-kof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831): see *scolecophagous*.] A genus of *Icteridæ* of the subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having a rounded tail shorter than the wings, and a thrush-like bill; the maggot-eaters or rusty grackles. Two species are very common birds of the United States—*S. ferrugineus* and *S. cyanocephalus*, of eastern and western North America respectively. The latter is the blue-headed or Brewer's blackbird. The name *rusty grackle* of the former is only descriptive of the females and young, the adult males being entirely iridescent-black. See cut under *rusty*.

Scolecophidia (skō-lē-kō-fid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ (σκωληκ-), a worm, + ὄφις, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] A series or superfamily of worm-like angiostomatous snakes, having the opisthotic fixed in the cranial walls, palatines bounding the choanæ behind, no ectopterygoids, and a rudimentary pelvis. It includes the *Epanodonta* or *Typhlopidæ*, and the *Catodonta* or *Stenostomatidæ*.

scolecophidian (skō-lē-kō-fid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scolecophidia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Worm-like or vermiform, as a snake; of or pertaining to the *Scolecophidia*.

II. *n.* A worm-like snake; a member of the *Scolecophidia*.

Scoleina (skol-ē-ī'nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Scolecina*.

scolert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholar*.

scolex (skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκώληξ, pl. σκώληκες, a worm.] **1.** Pl. *scoleces* (skō-lē'sēz), erroneously *scolices* (skol'i-sēz). In *Scolecida*, the larva produced from the egg, which may by gemmation give rise to infertile deutoscoleces, or to ovigerous proglottides; the embryo of an entozoic worm, as a fluke or tape; a cystic worm or cysticercus; a hydatid. See cuts under *Tænia*.

The *scolex*, which develops the chain or strobila by a process of budding. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 52.

2†. [*cap.*] An old genus of worms.

scolex-form (skō'leks-fôrm), *n.* The form, state, or condition of a scolex.

In some stages, as, for example, in the *scolex-form* of many Cestoda, this differentiation of the secondary axes is not expressed. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 128.

scoley†, *v. i.* [ME. *scolaien*, *scoleyen*, attend school, study, < OF. *escoler*, instruct, teach, < *escole*, school: see *school*[1], *v.*] To attend school; study.

He . . . bisily gan for the soules preye
Of hem that gaf hym wherewith to *scoleye*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 302.

Scolia (skō'li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), said to be < Gr. σκῶλος, a pointed stake, a thorn, prickle; but perhaps < σκολιός, bent, slanting, oblique.] An important genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Scoliidæ*, having the eyes emarginate within, and the fore wings with only one recurrent nervure. It is a large cosmopolitan genus, containing species which have the normal burrowing habit of the digger-wasps, as well as some which are parasitic. Thus, *S. flavifrons* of Europe is parasitic within the body of the lamellicorn beetle *Oryctes nasicornis*. Thirteen species are found in the United States and fourteen in Europe, while many are tropical.

scoliast†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholiast*.

scolices, *n.* An erroneous plural of *scolex*.

Scoliidæ (skō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scolia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, containing large, often hairy, short-legged wasps, which abound in tropical countries, and in sunny, hot, and sandy places. *Tiphia*, *Myzine*, and *Elis* are the principal North American genera. The adult wasps are found commonly on flowers, and the larvæ either live normally in burrows prepared by the adults, or they are parasitic, usually on the larvæ of beetles. Some are called *sand-wasps*. Also *Scoliadæ* (Leach, 1817), *Scolietes* (Latreille, 1802), *Scoliites* (Newman, 1834), and *Scolida* (Leach, 1812). See cuts under *Elis* and *Tiphia*.

Scoliodon (skō-lī'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. σκολιός, oblique, + ὀδοίς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidæ*; the oblique-toothed sharks. *S. terræ-novæ* of the Atlantic coast of America, common southward, is the sharp-nosed shark, of slender form and gray color, with a conspicuous black edging of the caudal fin.

scoliosis (skol-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκολίωσις, a bending, a curve, < σκολιοῦν, bend, crook, < σκολιός, bent, crooked, curved.] Lateral curvature of the spinal column: distinguished from *lordosis* and *kyphosis*.—**Scoliosis brace**, a brace for treating lateral curvature of the spine.

scoliotic (skol-i-ot'ik), *a.* [< *scoliosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scoliosis.

scolite (skō'līt), *n.* [< Gr. σκολιός, bent, crooked, + *-ite*[2].] A tortuous tube or track, which may have been the burrow of a worm, found fossil in the rocks of nearly all ages; a fossil worm, or the trace of one, of undetermined character. Also *scolithus*.

scollard (skol'ärd), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scholar*.

scollop, scolloped, etc. See *scallop*, etc.

scolopaceous (skol-ō-pā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *scolopaceus*, < L. *scolopax*, a large snipe-like bird: see *Scolopax*.] Resembling a snipe: specifically noting a courlan, *Aramus scolopaceus*. (See *Aramus*.) The resemblance is slight, as may be judged from the figure (see following page); but courlans in some respects depart from their allies (cranes and rails) in the direction of the snipe family.

Scolopacidæ (skol-ō-pas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopax* + *-idæ*.] A family of limicoline precocial wading birds, named from the genus *Scolopax*, containing all kinds of snipes and woodcocks, sandpipers, tattlers or gambets, godwits, and curlews; the snipe tribe. It is one of the two largest limicoline families (the other being *Charadriidæ* or plovers), characterized by the length, slenderness, and sensitiveness of the bill, which is in some genera several times as long as the head, grooved for one half to nearly the whole of its length, and forming a delicate probe with which to explore the ground in search of food. The legs

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Scolopaceous Courlan (*Aramus scolopaceus*).

are more or less lengthened, usually bare above the suffrago, scutellate or partly reticulate; there are four toes, with few exceptions, cleft to the base or furnished with one or two basal webs, never full-webbed nor lobate. The *Scolopacidæ* average of small size, like plovers; they nest almost always on the ground, and lay four pointedly pyriform eggs; the young are hatched downy, and run about at once. The family is of cosmopolitan distribution. See *snipe*, and cuts under *Limosa*, *ruff*, *Rhyacophilus*, *Rhynchæa*, *sandpiper*, *sanderling*, and *redshank*.

Scolopacinæ (skol″ō-pā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidæ*, represented by the genus *Scolopax* and its immediate relatives; the true snipes and woodcocks. The bill is at least twice as long as the head, straight, with closely contracted gape, very long nasal grooves, and great sensitiveness. The leading genera besides *Scolopax* are *Philohela* (the American woodcock), *Gallinago* (the ordinary snipe), and *Macrorhamphus*. See these words.

scolopacine (skol′ō-pas-in), *a.* [⟨ *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-ine*[1].] Snipe-like; resembling, related to, or characteristic of snipes; belonging to the *Scolopacidæ*, and especially to the *Scolopacinæ*.

scolopacoid (skol′ō-pak-oid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *σκολόπαξ* (*-πακ-*), a snipe, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a snipe, plover, or other limicoline bird; limicoline; charadriomorphic; belonging to the *Scolopacoideæ*.

Scolopacoideæ (skol″ō-pā-koi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopax* (*-pac-*) + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of wading birds, the snipes and their allies; the plover-snipe group: synonymous with *Limicolæ* and *Charadriomorphæ*. [Recent.]

Scolopax (skol′ō-paks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ LL. *scolopax*, ⟨ Gr. *σκολόπαξ*, a large snipe-like bird, perhaps a woodcock.] A Linnean genus of *Scolopacidæ*, formerly including most of the scolopacine and some other birds, but now restricted to the genus of which the European woodcock, *S. rusticula*, is the type: in this sense synonymous only with *Rusticola*. The birds most frequently called *snipe* belong to the genera *Gallinago* and *Macrorhamphus*. See *snipe*.

scolopendert, *n.* Same as *scolopendra*.

scolopendra (skol-ō-pen′drä), *n.* [Also *scolopender*; ⟨ F. *scolopendre* = Sp. Pg. *escolopendra* = It. *scolopendra*, ⟨ L. *scolopendra*, a milleped, also a certain fish supposed, when caught by a hook, to eject its entrails, remove the hook, and then take them in again; ⟨ Gr. *σκολόπενδρα*, a milleped, also the sea-scolopendra, an animal of the genus *Nereis*, or *Aphrodite*, 2.] 1. Some imaginary sea-monster.

> Bright *Scolopendraes* arm'd with silver scales.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1735).] A Linnean genus of myriapods, approximately the same as the class *Myriapoda*, subsequently variously restricted, now the type of the limited family *Scolopendridæ*, and containing such centipeds as have the cephalic segments imbricate, four stemmatous ocelli on each side, attenuated antennæ, and twenty-one pairs of feet. Among them are the largest and most formidable centipeds, whose poisonous claws inflict very painful and even dangerous wounds. Such is *S. castaniceps*, of a greenish color with chestnut head, and 5 or 6 inches long, justly dreaded in southerly portions of the United States. See cuts under *basilar*, *centiped*, *cephalic*, and *epilabrum*.

Scolopendrella (skol″ō-pen-drel′ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendra* + *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Scolopendrellidæ*.

Scolopendrellidæ (skol″ō-pen-drel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendrella* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scolopendrella*, having the body and limbs short, the antennæ long with more than sixteen joints, and sixteen imbricated dorsal scutes. Also *Scolopendrellinæ*, as a subfamily. *Newport*.

Scolopendridæ (skol-ō-pen′dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendra* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilopod myriapods, typified by the genus *Scolopendra*, and variously restricted. In a now usual acceptation it includes those centipeds which have from twenty-one to twenty-three limb-bearing segments, uniserial scutes, few ocelli if any, and the last pair of legs thickened and generally spinose. There are many genera. The family is contrasted with *Cermatiidæ*, *Lithobiidæ*, *Scolopendrellidæ*, and *Geophilidæ*.

Scolopendrieæ (skol″ō-pen-drī′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of ferns, typified by the genus *Scolopendrium*. The sori are the same as in the *Aspenieæ*, except that they are arranged in pairs and open toward each other.

scolopendriform (skol-ō-pen′dri-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scolopendra* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a centiped; scolopendrine. Applied in entomology to certain larvæ: (*a*) carnivorous elongate and depressed larvæ, having falcate acute mandibles, a distinct thoracic shield, and the rudiments of antennæ, as those of certain beetles; and (*b*) depressed and elongate spinose caterpillars of some butterflies. Also called *chilopodiform*.

Scolopendrinæ (skol″ō-pen-drī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scolopendra* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of *Scolopendridæ:* contrasted with *Lithobiinæ* and *Geophilinæ:* same as *Scolopendridæ* in the usual sense.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Scolopendridæ*, characterized by nine pairs of valvular spiracles.

scolopendrine (skol-ō-pen′drin), *a.* [⟨ *Scolopendra* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a centiped; pertaining to the *Scolopendridæ* or *Scolopendrinæ;* chilopod in a narrow sense.—**Scolopendrine scaleback**, a polychætous marine annelid of the genus *Polynoë*, as *P. scolopendrina;* a kind of sea-centiped. See cut under *Polynoë*.

Scolopendrium (skol-ō-pen′dri-um), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1791), ⟨ L. *scolopendrion* = Gr. *σκολοπένδριον*, a kind of fern, ⟨ *σκολόπενδρα*, a milleped: see *scolopendra*.] A genus of asplenioid ferns, closely allied to the genus *Asplenium*, from which it differs in having the sori linear, and confluent in pairs, opening toward each other. The fronds are usually large, and coriaceous or subcoriaceous in texture. The genus, which is widely distributed, contains 7 or 8 species. *S. vulgare*, the only species found in North America, is also found in England, Gothland to Spain, Madeira, the Azores, Caucasus, Persia, Japan, and Mexico. It has entire or undulate fronds that are oblong-lanceolate from an auricled heart-shaped base. They are 6 to 18 inches long and from 1 to 2 inches wide. The plant is commonly called *hart's-tongue*, but has also such provincial names as *adder's-tongue*, *buttonhole*, *fox-tongue*, *lamb's-tongue*, *snake-leaves*, etc. See *finger-fern*.

scolopendroid (skol-ō-pen′droid), *a.* [⟨ *scolopendra* + *-oid*.] Scolopendriform or scolopendrine in a broad sense.

scolopsite (skō-lop′sīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *σκόλοψ*, anything pointed, a pale, stake, thorn, + *-ite*[2].] A partially altered form of the mineral haüynite.

scolsterɬ, *n.* See *scoldster*.

Scolytidæ (skō-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), ⟨ *Scolytus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Scolytus*, containing bark- and wood-boring beetles of small size, having the pygidium surrounded at the edge by the elytra, and the tibiæ usually serrate, the head not rostrate, the maxillæ with one lobe, and the antennæ short, claviform or perfoliate. In their larval state these insects do immense damage to forest- and fruit-trees, under the bark of which they bore long galleries, as do the *Bostrychidæ*, with which they have been sometimes confounded. Their color is black or brown, and they are almost exclusively lignivorous in habit. Nearly 1,000 species have been described, of which 150 belong to temperate North America. *Xyloborus dispar*, the shot-borer or pin-borer, and *Tomicus calligraphus*, the fine-writing bark-beetle, are familiar examples. See *Xylophaga*, and cut under *pin-borer*.

scolytoid (skol′i-toid), *a.* [⟨ *Scolytus* + *-oid*.] 1. Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scolytidæ*.—2. Specifically, noting the sixth and final larval stage of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). The scolytoid follows the coarctate stage of such insects. *C. V. Riley*.

Scolytus (skol′i-tus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), also *Scolyptus*, prop. **Scolyptus*, irreg. ⟨ Gr. *σκολύπτειν*, crop, strip, peel; cf. *κόλος*, docked, clipped.] A genus of bark-beetles, typical of the family *Scolytidæ*, having the ventral surface of the body flattened or concave. The species are mainly European and North American. *S. rugulosus* is the so-called pear-blight beetle.

scomber[1]ɬ, *v.* An obsolete form of *scumber*.

Scomber[2] (skom′bėr), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), ⟨ L. *scomber*, ⟨ Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a mackerel, a tunny.] A Linnean genus of acanthopterygian fishes, used with varying limits, and typical of the family *Scombridæ* and subfamily *Scombrinæ*. As at present restricted, it includes only the species of true mackerels which have the spinous dorsal fin of less than twelve spines, short and remote from the second or soft dorsal, teeth on both palatines and vomer, and the corselet obsolete, as *S. scombrus*, *S. pneumatophorus*, etc. This excludes the frigate-mackerels (*Auxis*), the Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus*), the horse-mackerels, bonitos, tunnies, etc. See *mackerel*[1].

Scomberesoces (skom-bę-res′ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Scomberesox*.] Same as *Scomberesocidæ*.

Scomberesocidæ (skom′bę-re-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomberesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of synentognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Scomberesox*, to which varying limits have been assigned. They are physoclistous fishes, with the body scaly and a series of keeled scales along each side of the belly, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, the lower pharyngeals united in a single bone, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. In a broad sense, the family consists of about 8 genera and 100 species, including the belonids or gars, the hemirhamphines or halfbeaks, and the exocœtines or flying-fish. In a restricted sense, it includes the flying-fishes and hemirhamphines as well as the sauries, the belonids being excluded. Also *Scombresocidæ*. See cut under *saury*.

Scomberesocinæ (skom-bę-res-ō-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomberesox* (*-esoc-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of synentognathous fishes, represented by the genus *Scomberesox*, which has been variously limited, but is generally restricted to those *Scomberesocidæ* which have the maxillary ankylosed with the premaxillary, both jaws produced, and both anal and dorsal fins with finlets.

scomberesocine (skom-bę-res′ō-sin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Scomberesocinæ*, or having their characters.

Scomberesox (skom-ber′e-soks), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), ⟨ *Scomber*[2] + *Esox*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Scomberesocidæ;* the mackerel-pikes, saury pikes, or sauries. The body is long, compressed, and covered with small deciduous scales; the jaws are more or less produced into a beak; the gill-rakers are long, slender, and numerous; the air-bladder is large; and there are no pyloric cæca. The dorsal and anal fins are opposite as in *Esox*, and finlets are developed as in *Scomber*. In *S. saurus*, the true saury, also called *skipper* and *bill-fish*, the beak is long; the color is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly; and the length is about 18 inches. This species is wide-ranging in the open sea. *S. brevirostris* is a smaller saury, with the jaws scarcely forming a beak; it is found on the coast of California. Also *Scombresox*. See cut under *saury*.

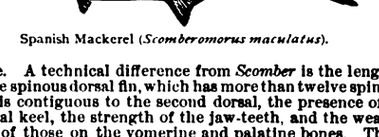
Scomberidæ (skom-ber′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomber*[2] + *-idæ*.] Same as *Scombridæ*. *Yarrell*, 1836.

scomberoid (skom′bę-roid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *Scomber*[2] + *-oid*.] Same as *scombroid*.

Scomberoides (skom-bę-roi′dēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *scomber*, mackerel, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *Scombroides*.

Scomberoidinæ (skom′bę-roi-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomberoides* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*, typified by the genus *Scomberoides*, with the premaxillaries not protractile (except in the very young), the pectoral fins short and rounded, the second dorsal like the anal, and both much longer than the abdomen. It contains a few tropical sea-fishes, one of which (*Oligoplites saurus*) sometimes reaches the southern coast of the United States.

Scomberomorus (skom-bę-rom′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), ⟨ L. *scomber*, mackerel (see *Scomber*[2]), + Gr. *ὁμορος*, bordering on, closely resembling.] A genus of scombroid fishes, containing the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*, and related species. They are fishes of the high seas, graceful in form, beautiful in color, and among the best for the



Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*).

table. A technical difference from *Scomber* is the length of the spinous dorsal fin, which has more than twelve spines and is contiguous to the second dorsal, the presence of a caudal keel, the strength of the jaw-teeth, and the weakness of those on the vomerine and palatine bones. This genus used to be called *Cybium;* its type is the cero, *S. regalis*, which attains a weight of 20 pounds. *S. caballa* sometimes weighs 100 pounds. All the foregoing inhabit the Atlantic, *S. concolor* the Pacific.

Scombresocidæ (skom-bre-sos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scomberesocidæ*.

Scombresox (skom′bre-soks), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Scomberesox*.

scombrid (skom′brid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Scombridæ;* any mackerel, or one of several related fishes.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scombridæ;* resembling or related to the mackerel; scombroid; scombrine.

Scombridæ (skom′bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scomber*[2] + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous physoclistous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the

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genus *Scomber*, to which very different limits have been ascribed. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, two dorsal fins, either finlets or the spinous dorsal composed of free spines or modified into a suctorial disk, or the ventrals jugular and composed of four rays, and scales none or very small. (*b*) By Bonaparte, first used as a synonym of *Scomberoides* of Cuvier; later restricted to such forms as had two dorsal fins or several of the first rays of the dorsal spiniform. (*c*) By Gill, limited to *Scombroidea* of a fusiform shape, with the first dorsal fin elongate, or separated by a wide interval from the soft dorsal, with posterior rays of the second dorsal and of the anal generally detached as special finlets, and with numerous vertebræ. The body is elongate, not much compressed, and covered with minute cycloid scales, or quite naked; the scales sometimes united into a kind of corselet anteriorly; the lateral line is present; the branchiostegals are seven; the dorsal fins two, of which the first has rather weak spines, and the second resembles the anal; the caudal peduncle is very slender, usually keeled, and the lobes of the caudal fin are divergent and falcate, producing the characteristic deeply forked tail; the ventral fins are thoracic in position, of moderate size, with a spine and several soft rays; the vertebræ are numerous (more than twenty-five); pyloric cæca are many; the air-bladder is present or absent; the coloration is metallic and often brilliant. There are 17 genera and about 70 species, all of the high seas and wide-ranging, in some cases cosmopolitan; and among them are extremely valuable food-fishes, as mackerel of all kinds, bonitos, tunnies, and others. See cuts under *bonito*, *mackerel*, *Scomberomorus*, and *scombroid*.

scombridal (skom'bri-dal), *a.* [< *scombrid* + *-al*.] Same as *scombroid*.

Scombrina (skom-brī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*[2] + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's early system, the first group of *Scombridæ*, having the dorsal fin with the spinous part separate and less developed than the soft, and the body oblong, scaleless or with very small scales: later raised to family rank, and same as *Scombridæ* (*a*).

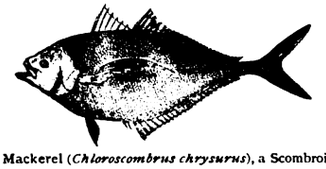
Scombrinæ (skom-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*[2] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scombridæ*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) By Gill, limited to those *Scombridæ* which have two dorsals widely distant, and thus including only the typical mackerels and frigate-mackerels. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert, extended to embrace those with finlets, and with the dorsal spines less than twenty in number. It thus includes the mackerels, frigate-mackerels, tunnies, bonitos, and Spanish mackerel.

scombrine (skom'brin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Scombrinæ*.

II. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the subfamily *Scombrinæ* or family *Scombridæ*.

Scombrini (skom-brī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*[2] + *-ini*.] A subfamily of scombroid fishes, typified by the genus *Scomber*. It was restricted by Bonaparte to *Scombridæ* with the anterior dorsal fin continuous, and the posterior as well as the anal separated behind into several spurious finlets, and with the body fusiform; it included most of the true *Scombridæ* of recent ichthyologists.

scombroid (skom'broid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a mackerel, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the mackerel; pertaining or belonging to the *Scombridæ* or *Scombroidea*. Also *scombridal*.



Green Mackerel (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*), a Scombroid Fish.

II. *n.* A scombroid fish; a scombrid. Also *scomberoid*.

Scombroidea (skom-broi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*[2] + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of uncertain limits, but containing the families *Scombridæ*, *Histiophoridæ*, *Xiphiidæ*, *Lepidopodidæ*, *Trichiuridæ*, *Carangidæ*, etc.

Scombroides (skom-broi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < Gr. *σκόμβρος*, mackerel, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of carangoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Scomberoidinæ*. They are numerous in tropical seas. By recent writers two subdivisions are ranked as genera. In the typical species the dorsal spines are seven in number, the pterygoids are armed with teeth, and the scales are normally developed. But in the American representative there are no pterygoid teeth, and the linear scales are embedded. Such is the character of the genus called *Oligoplites*, to which belongs the well-known leather-jacket, *O. occidentalis*, of both coasts of Central America and north to New York and California. It is bluish above, silvery below, with yellow fins.

scomet, **scomert**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scum*, *scummer*.

scomfish (skom'fish), *v.* [Corruption of *scomfit*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discomfit. [North. Eng.] —2. To suffocate, as by noxious air, smoke, etc.; stifle; choke. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

> My cousin, Mrs. Glass, has a braw house here, but a' thing is sae poisoned wi' snuff that I am like to be *scomfished* whiles. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

> I'll *scomfish* you if ever you go for to tell. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xviii. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To be suffocated or stifled. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

scomfit†, *v. t.* [ME. *scomfiten*, *skomfiten*, *scomfeten*, *scumfiten*, *scowmfeten*; by apheresis from *discomfit*.] To discomfit.

> That Arke or Hucche, with the Relikes, Tytus ledde with hym to Rome whan he had *scomfyted* alle the Jewes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 85.
>
> And to Generydes I will returne,
> So rebukyd and *skomfite* as he was,
> He cowde not make no chere but alwey mourn.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 570.

scomfiture†, *n.* [ME.; by apheresis from *discomfiture*.] Discomfiture; defeat.

> Ful strong was Grimold in werly *scomfiture*. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4148.

scomm† (skom), *n.* [< L. *scomma*, < Gr. *σκῶμμα*, a jest, joke, gibe, scoff, taunt, jeer, < *σκώπτειν*, mock, scoff, jest.] 1. A flout; a jeer.

> His vain ostentation is worthily scoffed with [the] *scomme* of the orator. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 189.

2. A buffoon.

> The *scommes*, or buffoons of quality, are wolvish in conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

scommatic† (sko-mat'ik), *a.* [Also *scommatique*; < Gr. *σκωμματικός*, jesting, scoffing, < *σκῶμμα*, a jest, scoff: see *scomm*.] Scoffing; jeering; mocking.

> The heroique poem dramatique is tragedy. The *scommatique* narrative is satyre; dramatique is comedy. *Hobbs*, Ans. to Pref. to Gondibert.

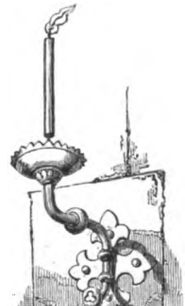
scon[1], *v.* A variant of *scun*[2].

scon[2] (skon), *n.* A Scotch form of *scum*.

sconce[1] (skons), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sconse*, *skonce*, *scons*, < ME. *sconse*, *sconce*, *skonce*, *scons*, a lantern, candlestick, = Icel. *skons*, a dark lantern, *skonsa*, a dark nook; < OF. *esconse*, *esconce*, a dark lantern, F. dial. *econse*, a lantern, < ML. *absconsa* (also *absconsum*), also (after Rom.) *sconsa*, a dark lantern, fem. (and neut.) of L. *absconsus*, pp. of *abscondere*, hide away: see *abscond*. Cf. *sconce*[2].] 1. A lantern with a protecting shade; a dark lantern; any lantern.

> It wexyth derke, thou nedyst a *scons*. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.
>
> *Wood.* Yonder 's a light, master-constable.
> *Blurt.* Peace, Woodcock, the *sconce* approaches. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.
>
> The windows of the whole citty were set with tapers put into lanterns or *sconces* of several colour'd oyl'd paper. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

2. A candlestick having the form of a bracket projecting from a wall or column; also, a group of such candlesticks, forming, with an appliqué or flat, somewhat ornamented disk or plaque which seems to adhere to the wall, a decorative object. These were most commonly of brass during the years when sconces were most in use.



Sconce.

> I have put Wax-lights in the *Sconces*; and placed the Footmen in a Row in the Hall. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

3. The socket for the candle in a candlestick of any form, especially when having a projecting rim around it.

sconce[2] (skons), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sconse*, *skonce*; = MD. *schantse*, D. *schans* = MLG. *schantze*, a fortress, sconce, = late MHG. *schanze*, a bundle of twigs, intrenchment, G. *schanze*, G. dial. *schanz*, bulwark, fortification (> It. *scancia*, bookcase), = Dan. *skandse*, fort, quarter-deck, = Sw. *skans*, fort, sconce, steerage, < OF. *esconse*, *esconce*, f., *escons*, m., a hiding-place, a retreat, < L. *absconsa*, f., *absconsum*, neut., pp. of *abscondere* (reg. pp. *absconditus*), hide: see *abscond*. Cf *sconce*[1], from the same source.] 1. A cover; a shelter; a protection; specifically, a screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shed or hut for protection from the weather; a covered stall.

> If you consider me in little, I
> Am, with your worship's reverence, sir, a rascal;
> One that, upon the next anger of your brother,
> Must raise a *sconce* by the highway, and sell switches. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 3.
>
> The great pine at the root of which she was sitting was broken off just above her head, and blown to the ground; and, by its fall, enclosed her in an impenetrable *sconce*, under which alone in the general wreck could her life have been preserved. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

2. A work for defense, detached from the main works for some local object; a bulwark; a block-house; a fort, as for the defense of a pass or river.

> Basilius . . . now had better fortified the overthrown *sconce*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.
>
> Tush, my Lords, why stand you upon terms?
> Let us to our *sconce*, and you, my Lord, to Mexico. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.
>
> No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have bin forc'd, or yielded up, or quitted. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.
>
> They took possession, at once, of a stone *sconce* called the Mill-Fort, which was guarded by fifty men. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 11.

3. A cover or protection for the head; a headpiece; a helmet.

> An you use these blows long, I must get a *sconce* for my head, and insconce it too. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 37.

Hence—4. The head; the skull; the cranium, especially the top of it. [Colloq.]

> To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. i. 110.
>
> Though we might take advantage of shade, and even form it with upraised hands, we must by no means cover our *sconces*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 357.

5. Brains; sense; wits; judgment or discretion.

> Which their dull *sconses* cannot eas'ly reach. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 13.

6. A mulct; a fine. See *sconce*[2], *v. t.*, 3.

> When I was at Oriel, some dozen years ago, *sconces* were the fines, of a few pence, inflicted in the "gate-bill" upon undergraduates who "knocked-in" after Tom had tolled his hundred-and-one strokes. The word was traditionally supposed to be derived from the candlestick, or sconce, which the porter used to light him while opening the door. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 523.

7. A seat in old-fashioned open chimney-places; a chimney-seat. [Scotland and the north of Eng.]—8. A fragment of an ice-floe.

> As the *sconce* moved rapidly close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope and hold on to it by a whale-line. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 72.

To build a sconce†, to run up a bill for something, and decamp without paying; dodge; defraud; cheat.

> These youths have been playing a small game, cribbing from the till, and *building sconces*, and such like tricks that there was no taking hold of. *Johnston*, Chrysal, xxviii.
>
> A lieutenant and ensign whom once I admitted upon trust . . . *built a sconce*, and left me in the lurch. *Tom Brown*, Works, ii. 282. (*Davies.*)

sconce[2] (skons), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sconced*, ppr. *sconcing*. [< *sconce*[2], *n.*] 1. To fortify or defend with a sconce or block-house.

> They set upon the town of Jor, for that was *sconced* [palisaded] and compassed about with wooden stakes, most of the houses being of straw. *Linschoten*, Diary, 1594 (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 328). (*Davies.*)

2. Same as *ensconce*.

> I'll *sconce* me even here. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 4.

3. To assess or tax at so much per head; mulct; fine; specifically, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to put the name of in the college buttery-books by way of fine; mulct in a tankard of ale or the like for some offense. See the quotations.

> I have had a head in most of the butteries of Cambridge, and it has been *sconced* to purpose. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.
>
> *Ariet.* . . . Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.
> *2d Schol.* 'Twere charity in him to *sconce* 'em soundly; they would have but a poor quantum else. *Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).
>
> During my residence at Brasenose—say 1835–1840—I remember the college cook, being sent for from the kitchen, appearing in the hall in his white jacket and paper cap, and being *sconced* a guinea by the vice-principal at the high table, on the complaint of some bachelor or undergraduate members of the college, for having sent to table meat in an unfit state, or some such culinary delinquency. *W. E. Buckley*, N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 216.

sconcheon (skon'shon), *n.* [Also *scuncheon*, *squinch*: see *sconce*[2].] In *arch.*, the part of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall. *Gwilt.*

scone (skōn), *n.* [Also *scon*, *skon*; prob. < Gael. *sgonn*, a shapeless mass, a block of wood, etc.] A soft cake (resembling the biscuit of the United States, but of various shapes and sizes) made from dough of barley-meal or of wheat-flour, raised with bicarbonate of soda or with yeast, and "fired" on a griddle. [Scotch.]

> Leeze me on thee, John Barleycorn,
> Thou king o' grain!
> On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
> In souple *scones*, the wale o' food!
> *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

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Hoo mony men, when on parade, or when singin' sangs aboot the war, are gran' hands, but wha lie flat as *scones* on the grass when they see the cauld iron!
N. Macleod, The Starling, ii.

sconner, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

sconset†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sconce*[1], *sconce*[2].

scoolt, *n.* An earlier spelling of *school*[1], *school*[2].

scoon (skön), *v. i.* [A var. of Sc. and E. dial. *scun*, *scon*: see *scun*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To skim along, as a vessel on the water. See *schooner*. [Prov. or colloq.]

II. *trans.* To cause (flat stones) to skip or skim on the surface of water. [Scotch and New Eng.]

scoop (sköp), *n.* [< ME. *scope*, *skope*, *skoupe* = MD. *schoepe*, *schuppe*, a scoop, shovel, D. *schop*, a spade (*schoppen*, spades at cards), = MLG. *schuppe*, LG. *schüppe* (> G. *schüppe*), a shovel, also a spade at cards, = Sw. *skopa*, a scoop; cf. G. *schöpfe*, a scoop, ladle, *schoppen*, a pint measure; perhaps connected with *shove*, *shovel*. Some compare Gr. σκῦφος, a cup, σκάφος, a hollow vessel, < σκάπτειν, dig: see *shave*. In senses 6–8 from the verb.] **1.** A utensil like a shovel, but having a short handle and a deep hollow receptacle capable of holding various small articles. Especially—(*a*) A large shovel for grain. (*b*) A small shovel of tin-plate for taking flour, sugar, etc., from the barrel. (*c*) A bankers' shovel for taking coin from a drawer, used where checks are commonly paid in specie. (*d*) A kind of light dredge used in scooping or dredging oysters; a scraper.

Hence—**2.** A coal-scuttle. [Eng.]—**3.** A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow.

Some had lain in the *scoop* of the rock,
With glittering ising-stars inlaid.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

The conduits round the gardens sing,
And meet in *scoops* of milk-white stone.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

Of a sudden, in a *scoop* of sand, with the rushes overhanging, I came on those two little dears, fast asleep.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, x.

4. An instrument used in hollowing out anything, or in removing something out of a hollow or so as to leave a hollow: as, a cheese-*scoop*. Specifically—(*a*) A spoon-shaped surgical instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, etc. (*b*) An implement for cutting eyes from potatoes, the core from apples, or the like. (*c*) The bucket of a dredging-machine.

5. The vizor or peak of a cap. [Scotland.]—**6.** A big haul, as if in a scoop-net; in particular, a big haul of money made in speculation or in some similar way. [Colloq.]—**7.** The act of scooping; a movement analogous to the act of scooping.

A *scoop* of his hands and a sharp drive of his arm, and the ball shot into Anson's hands a fraction of a second ahead of the runner.
Walter Camp, St. Nicholas, XVII. 947.

8. The securing and publishing by a newspaper of a piece of news in advance of its rivals; a "beat," especially a "beat" of unusual success or importance. [Slang.]

scoop (sköp), *v.* [< ME. *scopen*, < *scoop*, *n.* Cf. OS. *skeppian* = D. *scheppen* = MLG. *scheppen*, *schepen*, LG. *scheppen* = OHG. *scaphan*, *scephan*, *sceffan*, *skepfen*, MHG. *schephen*, *schepfen*, G. *schöpfen*, scoop, ladle out; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take with or as with a scoop or a scoop-net: generally with *out*, *up*, or *in*: as, to *scoop up* water.

He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden.*

Finishing his breakfast of broad beans, which he *scooped* out of a basin with his knife.
W. Collins, Sister Rose, ii. 3.

One attends to keeping the canoe's head up stream while the other watches for a fish; on seeing one he *scoops* it *out* with a small net attached to a pole six feet long.
W. F. Rae, Newfoundland to Manitoba, vi.

2. Figuratively, to gather up as if with a scoop; hence, to gain by force or fraud. [Chiefly colloq.]

If you had offered a premium for the biggest cold caught up to date, I think I should have *scooped* the outfit.
Amer. Angler, XVII. 334.

The Irish are spreading out into the country, and *scooping* in the farms that are not picturesque enough for the summer folks. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xi.

3. To empty as with a scoop or by lading; hence, to hollow out; excavate: commonly with *out*.

Those carbuncles . . . the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a Pint. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins, p. 176.

To some dry nook
Scooped out of living rock.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 22.

A niche of the chalk had been cleverly enlarged and *scooped* into a shell-shaped bower.
R. D. Blackmore, Erema, xliv.

4. To form by hollowing out as with a scoop.

Love *scooped* this boat, and with soft motion
Piloted it round the circumfluous ocean.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, xxxiii.

5. To take with a dredge, as oysters; dredge. [U. S.]—**6.** In newspaper slang, to get the better of (a rival or rivals) by securing and publishing a piece of news in advance of it or them; get a "beat" on. See *scoop*, *n.*, 8.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use a scoop; dredge, as for oysters. [U. S.]—**2.** To feed; take food, as the right or whalebone whale. See *scooping*, *n.* [Sailors' slang.]

Again, the whale may be *scooping* or feeding—a more horrible sight has never been witnessed ashore or afloat than a large right whale with contracted upper lips, exposing the long layers of baleen, taking his food.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 264.

Scooping avoset. See *avoset*, 1.

scooper (skö'pėr), *n.* [< *scoop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which scoops; specifically, a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.—**2.** The scooping avoset: so called from the peculiar shape of the bill.

scooping (skö'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scoop*, *v.*] The action of the right whale when feeding. When it gets into a patch of feed or brit (which resembles sawdust on the surface of the water), it goes through it with only the head out and the mouth wide open. As soon as a mouthful of water is obtained, the whale closes its lips and ejects the water through the layers of baleen, the feed being left in the mouth and throat. [Sailors' slang.]

scoop-net (sköp'net), *n.* **1.** A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. When in use it is allowed to trail in the rear of the boats, which are permitted to drift slowly down the stream.

2. A form of net used to bail out fish collected in a pound; also, a small hand-net, used for catching bait; a scap-net.

scoop-wheel (sköp'hwēl), *n.* A wheel made like an overshot water-wheel, with buckets upon its circumference. This, being turned by a steam-engine or other means, is employed to scoop up the water in which the lower part dips and raise it to a height equal to the diameter of the wheel, when the buckets, turning over, deposit the water in a trough or reservoir prepared to receive it. Such wheels are sometimes used for irrigating land. Compare *tympanum*.

scoot[1] (sköt), *v.* [A var. of *shoot*. Cf. *skeet*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To flow or gush out suddenly and with force, as from a syringe. [Scotch.]—**2.** To run, fly, or make off with celerity and directness; dart. [Colloq., U. S.]

The laugh of the gull as he *scoots* along the shore.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 371.

W'en ole man Rabbit say "*scoot*," dey *scooted*, en w'en ole Miss Rabbit say "scat," dey scatted.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

II. *trans.* To eject with force, as from a syringe; squirt: as, to *scoot* water on one. Also *skite*. [Scotch.]

scoot[1] (sköt), *n.* [< *scoot*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sudden gust or flow, as of water; hence, a quick, light motion as of something suddenly ejected from a confined place: as, a sudden *scoot*.—**2.** A syringe or squirt. [Scotch in both senses.]

scoot[2] (sköt), *n.* [Cf. *scoter*.] A scoter: as in the names *batter-scoot*, *bladder-scoot*, and *blatherscoot* of the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, in Virginia. *G. Trumbull*.

scoot[3]†, *n.* Same as *scout*[4].

scooter[1] (skö'tėr), *n.* [< *scoot*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which scoots.—**2.** A scoot; a squirt or syringe. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

scooter[2] (skö'tėr), *n.* Same as *scoter*.

scopa (skō'pä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scopa*, twigs, shoots, a broom, besom: see *scope*[2].] In *entom.*, a mass of stiff hairs like a brush; specifically, masses of bristly hairs on the outside of the tibiæ and tarsi, or on the lower surface of the abdomen, of many bees, used to collect and carry grains of pollen which become entangled in them. Also called *pollen-brush* and *sarothrum*.

Scoparia (skō-pā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *scopa*, twigs, shoots, a broom: see *scopa*.] **1.** A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Botidæ*, or type of a family *Scopariidæ*, having porrect fasciculate palpi and short antennæ. (*Haworth*, 1812.) About 40 species are known, mostly European and Asiatic. The larvæ live mainly in moss. Also called *Gesneria*.

2. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, tribe *Digitaleæ*, and subtribe *Sibthorpieæ*. (*Linnæus*, 1753.) It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-parted calyx, a spreading four-cleft densely bearded corolla, four nearly equal stamens, and a dry and roundish septicidal capsule, with entire valves and obovoid seeds. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of South America and Mexico, with one species, *S. dulcis*, also very widely dispersed through warmer parts of the Old World. They are herbs or shrubs, with very numerous branched, opposite or whorled, and dotted leaves, and rather small flowers, commonly in pairs, either white, yellow, or pale-blue. *S. dulcis* is used as a stomachic in the West Indies, and is called *sweet broomweed* and *licorice-weed*.

Scopariidæ (skō-pą-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < *Scoparia* + *-idæ*.] A little-used family name for the plicate pyralid moths related to *Scoparia*. They have the body slender, legs long, smooth, and slender; fore wings long, narrow, clouded, obtuse at tips, and with very distinct markings; hind wings broad, plicate, without markings. The family includes 5 genera, of which *Scoparia* is the most important.

scoparin (skō'pą-rin), *n.* [< *Scoparium* (see def.) + *-in*[2].] A crystalline principle found in the flowers of *Spartium Scoparium*, used in medicine for its diuretic properties.

scoparious (skō-pā'ri-us), *a.* [Cf. LL. *scoparius*, a sweeper; < L. *scopa*, a broom, brush: see *scope*[2].] Same as *scopiform*.

scopate (skō'pāt), *a.* [< NL. **scopatus*, < L. *scopa*, a broom, brush: see *scope*[2].] In *entom.*: (*a*) Having a dense brush of stiff hairs, as the legs of bees. (*b*) Densely covered with stiff hairs: as, a *scopate* surface.

scope[1] (skōp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scoop*. *Halliwell*.

scope[2]†, *n.* [ME., < L. *scopa*, usually in pl. *scopæ*, twigs, shoots, branches, a broom, besom, brush.] A bundle, as of twigs. [Rare.]

Every yere in *scopes* hem to brenne.
And thicker, gretter, swetter wol up renne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

scope[3] (skōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skope*; = Pg. *scopo*, aim, object, < It. *scopo*, a mark or butt to shoot at, aim, scope, purpose, intent, < LL. **scopus*, *scopos*, a mark, aim, < Gr. σκοπός, a mark, also a spy, a watcher, < σκοπεῖν, see, < σκεπ- in σκέπτεσθαι, see, view, consider, = L. *specere*, see: see *skeptic*, *spy*.] **1**†. A mark to shoot at; a target.

And, shooting wide, doe misse the marked *scope*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. That which is aimed at; end or aim kept or to be kept in view; that which is to be reached or accomplished; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention.

Your *scope* is as mine own,
So to enforce and qualify the laws
As to your soul seems good.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 65.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy *scope*,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton*, P. R., i. 494.

3. Outlook; intellectual range or view: as, a mind of wide *scope*.—**4.** Room for free outlook or aim; range or field of free observation or action; room; space.

O, cut my lace in sunder, that my pent heart
May have some *scope* to beat.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1. 35.

All the uses of nature admit of being summed in one, which yields the activity of man an infinite *scope*.
Emerson, Nature.

5. Extent; length; sweep; (*naut.*) length of cable or anchor-chain at which a vessel rides when at anchor: as, *scope* of cable.

The glorious Prince, whose Scepter ever shines,
Whose Kingdom's *scope* the Heav'n of Heav'ns confines.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

When out to a good *scope*, from forty-five to sixty fathoms, according to the depth of water, let go the weather bower and veer away roundly. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 525.

6†. A wide tract.

The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

7†. A liberty; a license enjoyed; hence, an act of riot or excess.

As surfeit is the father of much fast,
So every *scope* by the immoderate use
Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2. 131.

scope[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scoup*[2].

scopeful† (skōp'fūl), *a.* [< *scope*[3] + *-ful*.] Extensive; with a wide prospect.

Amplo [It.], ample, large, *scopeful*, great. *Florio.*

Sith round beleaguer'd by rough Neptune's legions,
Within the strait-nookes of this narrow Ile,
The noblest volumes of our vulgar style
Cannot escape unto more *scopefull* regions.
Sylvester, Sonnet to Master R. N. (*Davies.*)

scopeless (skōp'les), *a.* [< *scope*[3] + *-less*.] Having no scope or aim; purposeless; useless.

Scopeless desire of searching into things exempt from humane inquisition. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 81.

Scopelidæ (skō-pel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scopelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Scopelus*, and admitted with various limits. (*a*) In Günther's system of classification, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary only, preopercular apparatus sometimes

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incompletely developed, no barbels, gill-openings very wide, pseudobranchiæ well developed, no air-bladder, adipose fin present, pyloric appendages few or absent, and eggs inclosed in the sacs of the ovarium and excluded by an oviduct. (*b*) By Gill restricted to inlomous fishes with the supramaxillaries elongate, slender, and separate from the intermaxillaries, which alone form the margin of the upper jaw, the dorsal fin occupying the middle of the length, and short or of moderate extent, and with an adipose fin; the body is generally covered with scales, and phosphorescent spots are usually developed. The mouth is very wide, and when these fishes were brought near or among the *Salmonidæ* they were sometimes called *wide-mouthed salmon*. The genera are more than 10, and the species over 50, mostly inhabiting deep water.

scopeliform (skop'e-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Scopelus* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or character of the *Scopelidæ;* scopeloid.

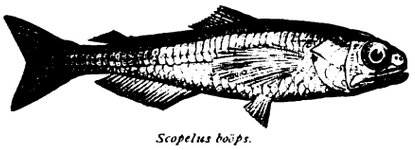
Scopelinæ (skop-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scopelus* + *-inæ*.] The *Scopelidæ*, in the narrowest sense, ranked as a subfamily.

scopeline (skop'e-lin), *a.* [< *Scopelus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or relating to the *Scopelinæ;* scopeloid.

scopeloid (skop'e-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scopelus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Scopelidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scopelidæ*.

Scopelus (skop'e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *σκόπελος*, a high rock: see *scopulous*.] The typical genus of *Scopelidæ*. Various limits have been assigned to this genus, some authors referring to it



Scopelus boöps.

many species which by others are segregated among different genera. The name is by some authors replaced by the older *Myctophum* of Rafinesque.

Scopidæ (skop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scopus* + *-idæ*.] An African family of altricial wading birds, typified by the genus *Scopus;* the shadow-birds, umber-birds, umbers, or umbrettes. They are related on the one hand to the storks or *Ciconiidæ*, and on the other to the *Ardeidæ* or herons. See cut under *Scopus*.

scopiferous (skō-pif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *scopa*, a broom, brush (see *scope*[2]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Brushy; having a tuft or tufts of hair; scopuliferous, as an insect.

scopiform (skō'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scopa*, a broom, brush, + *forma*, form.] Broom-shaped; having the form of a broom or brush; scopuliform; scopulate. *Kirwan.* Also *scoparious*.

scopious† (skō'pi-us), *a.* [< *scope*[3] + *-i-ous*.] Scopeful; spacious. [Rare.]

> Until their full-stuft gorge a passage makes
> Into the wide maws of more *scopious* lakes.
> *Middleton*, Micro-Cynicon, l. 4.

scopiped (skō'pi-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *scopa*, a broom, brush, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *entom.*, same as *scopuliped*.

scopperil (skop'e-ril), *n.* [Also *scopperill*, *scopperell*, < ME. *scoperelle;* < Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top (*skoppara-kringla*, a top).] **1.** A top; a teetotum.—**2.** The bone foundation of a button. [Prov. Eng.]

scoppet† (skop'et), *v. t.* [Appar. < **scoppet*, n., same as *scuppet*, n., dim. of *scoop:* see *scoop*, *scope*[1], and *scuppet*.] To lade out.

> Vain man! can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it [the channel] out so fast as it fills? *Bp. Hall*, Sermon on Ps. lx. 2.

Scops (skops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώψ*, a small owl, prob. the little horned owl. In the earlier use (def. 1) perhaps intended, like *Scopus*, to refer to Gr. *σκιά*, shadow.] **1**†. An old genus name of the African cranes now called *Anthropoides*. *Moehring*, 1752.—**2.** A genus of *Strigidæ*, the screech-owls, characterized by small size and the presence of plumicorns. (*Brünnich*, 1772.) There are numerous species, of most countries. The European species is *S. giu;* the United States species is *S. asio*, the common gray, red, or mottled owl, of which there are many varieties. These form a section now called *Megascops*. See *red owl*, under *red*[1].

3. [*l. c.*] An owl of this genus; a scops-owl.

scops-owl (skops'oul), *n.* A scops, especially the small scops of Europe, *Scops giu*. *Yarrell*.

scoptic (skop'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σκωπτικός*, given to mockery, < *σκώπτειν*, mock, jest: see *scomm*.] Mocking; scoffing.

> Lucian and other *scoptick* wits.
> *Bp. Ward*, Sermons (1670), p. 57.

scoptical† (skop'ti-kal), *a.* [< *scoptic* + *-al*.] Same as *scoptic*.

> Another most ingenious and spritefull imitation . . . I must needs note here, because it flies all his Translators and Interpreters, who take it meerely for serious, when it is apparently *scopticall* and ridiculous.
> *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi., Com.

None but the professed quack, or mountebank, avowedly brings the zany upon the stage with him: such undoubtedly is this *scoptical* humour.
Hammond, Works, II. 167. (*Latham*.)

scoptically† (skop'ti-kal-i), *adv.* Mockingly; scoffingly.

> Homer (speaking *scoptically*) breakes open the fountaine of his ridiculous humour. *Chapman*, Iliad, ii., Com.

scopula (skop'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *scopulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, dim. of *scopa*, *scopæ*, a broom: see *scopa*, *scope*[2].] **1.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A small scopa or brush-like organ. Specifically—(1) A series of bristles or bristly hairs on the tarsi (usually the hind tarsi) of certain hymenopterous insects. These are well marked on the first joint of the hind tarsi of honey-bees, forming a part of the corbiculum. (See cut under *corbiculum*.) The drones of honey-bees and the parasitic bees have scopulæ, not for pollen-bearing, but for cleansing the body. These are called *brushlets*, and a group of solitary bees is named *Scopulipedes* from this character. A bee's leg so furnished is said to be *scopulate*. (2) A similar brush of stiff hairs on the legs of many spiders. In this case the scopula is usually on the under side of the tarsus, sometimes on the metatarsus, rarely also on the tibia. (*b*) [*cap.*] A genus of pyralid moths. *Schrank*, 1802.—**2.** In sponges, a fork- or broom-shaped spicule, consisting of a long axial shaft to the distal end of which generally four slender rays are attached.

scopularia[1] (skop-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *scopulariæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a scopulate or besom-shaped spicule with tylolate or knobbed rays which vary in number from two to eight; a scopula.

Scopularia[2] (skop-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, having uncinate spicules in the form of scopulariæ. It is divided into 5 families—*Euretidæ*, *Mellittonidæ*, *Chonelasmatidæ*, *Volvulinidæ*, and *Sclerothamnidæ*.

scopularian (skop-ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *scopularia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Scopularia*.

scopulate (skop'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **scopulatus*, < L. *scopulæ*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] **1.** Broom-shaped; scopiform or scopuliform.—**2.** Having a scopula, as the leg of a bee.

scopuliform (skop'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a broom; scopulate in form; scopiform.

scopuliped (skop'ū-li-ped), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *scopulæ*, a little broom, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having brushy feet: specifically applied to a group of solitary bees.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scopulipedes*. Also *scopiped*.

Scopulipedes (skop-ū-lip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scopuliped*.] In Latreille's classification, a group of solitary bees: so named from the thick coating of hairs of the hind legs. It includes such genera as *Eucera*, *Anthophora*, and *Centris*. Also *Scopulipedinæ*.

scopulous† (skop'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *scopulosus*, full of rocks, rocky, < *scopulus*, < Gr. *σκόπελος*, a high rock, cliff, promontory; perhaps orig. a look-out, < *σκοπός*, a lookout: see *scope*[3].] Full of rocks; rocky. *Bailey*, 1731.

Scopus (skō'pus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), derived by the namer < Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, with ref. to its somber color.] The only genus of *Scopidæ*. *S. umbretta*, the shadow-bird, is the only species. The culmen is carinate, high at the base and hooked at the tip; the sides of the bill are compressed and grooved throughout; the long gonys ascends; the nostrils have a



Shadow-bird or Umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

membranous opercle; the tarsus is reticulate; the toes are webbed at the base; the middle claw is pectinate; there are intrinsic syringed muscles, and two cæca; the plumage lacks pulviplumes, is of somber color, and presents an occipital crest.

scorbute† (skôr'būt), *n.* [< F. *scorbut*, OF. *scorbut*, *scurbut* = Sp. Pg. *escorbuto* = It. *scorbuto* (LG. *scorbut*), < ML. *scorbutus*, *scorbatus*, Latinized form of MLG. *schorbūk*, LG. *schorbock*, *scharbock*, *schärbuuk* = MD. *schorbuyck*, *scheurbuyck*, D. *scheurbuik* = G. *scharbock*, scurvy, tartar on the teeth, = Dan. *skörbug* = Sw. *skörbjugg*, scurvy; appar., from the form, orig. 'rupture of the belly,' < MD. *schoren*, *scheuren*, tear, rupture, *schore*, *scheure* (D. *scheur*), a cleft, rupture, + *buyck* (D. *buik* = G. *bauch*), belly (see *bouk*[1], *bulk*[1]); but the second element is uncertain.] Scurvy. See *scurvy*[2].

> The *Scorbute* so weakened their men that they were not able to hoise out their boats, except in the Generalls ship, whose men (drinking euery morning three spoonefuls of the iuice of Limons) were healthfull.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 692.

scorbutic (skôr-bū'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *scorbutique* = Sp. *escorbútico* = Pg. *escorbutico* = It. *scorbutico*, < NL. **scorbuticus*, < ML. *scorbutus*, scurvy: see *scorbute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of scurvy.—**2.** Affected, tainted, or diseased with scurvy; suffering from scurvy: as, *scorbutic* persons.

> Violent purging hurts *scorbutic* constitutions.
> *Arbuthnot*.

Scorbutic dysentery, a form of dysentery which affects those having scurvy.—**Scorbutic fever**, a name given to the febrile condition seen in some cases of scurvy.

II. *n.* A person affected with scurvy.

scorbutical† (skôr-bū'ti-kal), *a.* [< *scorbutic* + *-al*.] Same as *scorbutic*. *Bailey*.

scorbutically (skôr-bū'ti-kal-i), *adv.* With the scurvy, or with a tendency to it.

> A woman . . . *scorbutically* and hydropically affected.
> *Wiseman*, Surgery.

scorbutus (skôr'bū-tus), *n.* [ML.: see *scorbute*.] Same as *scurvy*[2].

scorce†, *v.* See *scourse*[1].

scorch (skôrch), *v.* [< ME. *scorchen*, *scorgen*, *schorchen*, *scrochen*, scorch; prob. an assibilated form of **scorken*, in other forms *scorclen*, *scorklen*, *skorclen*, *scorkelen*, *scorcnen*, scorch, prob. orig. shrink, < Norw. *skrokkna*, shrivel, Sw. dial. *skråkkla*, wrinkle: see *shrug*, *shrink*. The meaning does not suit the usual derivation < OF. *escorcher*, *escorcer*, flay, skin, F. *écorcher*, *écorcer*, flay, skin, fig. rasp, grate, fleece, = Sp. Pg. *escorchar* = It. *scorticare*, flay, < ML. *excorticare*, also, after Rom., *scorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, shell, flay: see *excorticate*. The sense 'skin, flay' does not appear in the E. word, and the sense 'scorch' does not appear in the OF. word.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To burn superficially; subject to a degree of heat that changes the color, or both the color and the texture, of the surface; parch or shrivel up the surface of by heat; singe.

> What Gaffray with long toth thy son hath don!
> A hundred monkes *scroched* and brend plain.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3551.

> So Deuly ther came owt of the Chirche wall with in forth, ny ther the Sowdon was, an howge gret Serpent that ranne endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Chirche wall, and *scorged* the seyd wall as it had be sengid with fyer all the wey that he wente, whyche *schorchyng* ys sene in to thys Day. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 47.

> Summer drouth or singed air
> Never *scorch* thy tresses fair.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 929.

2. To burn or consume, as by the direct application of fire.

> He made cast her in to the riuer, and drenche her and her childe, and made to *scorche* the knight quicke [alive].
> *Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry*, p. 6.

> I rave,
> And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
> Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death.
> *Dryden*.

3. To give the sensation of burning; affect with a sensation or an effect similar to that produced by burning; figuratively, to attack with caustic invective or sarcasm.

> The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or rosted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are *scorched* and sindged with nipping cold.
> *Holland*, Pliny, xxii. 25. (*Richardson*, under *singe*.)

> To begin an economic discussion by *scorching* one's opponent with "moral indignation," seems a womanish rather than a scientific mode of procedure.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 527.

=**Syn. 1.** *Scorch*, *Singe*, *Sear*, *Char*, *Parch*. To *scorch* is to burn superficially or slightly, but so as to change the color or injure the texture; sometimes, from the common effect of heat, the word suggests shriveling or curling, but not generally. *Singe* is one degree more external than *scorch;* we speak of *singeing* the hair and *scorching* the skin; a fowl is *singed* to remove the hairs after plucking out the feathers. *Sear* has primary reference to drying, but more commonly to hardening, by heat, as by cauterization; hence its figurative use, as when we speak of *seared* sensibilities, a *seared* conscience, heat not being thought of as

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a part of the figure. To *char* is to reduce to carbon or a black cinder, especially on the surface: when a timber is *charred* it is burned black on the outside and to an uncertain depth. *Parch* has a possible meaning of burning superficially or roasting, as in *parched* corn or peanuts, but almost always refers to drying or shriveling.

II. *intrans.* To be burned on the surface; become parched or dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

scorched (skôrcht), *p. a.* **1.** Burned; parched with heat.

As the *scorch'd* locusts from their fields retire,
While fast behind them runs the blaze of fire.
Pope, Iliad, xxi. 14.

2. In *zoöl.*, colored as if scorched or singed.

scorched-carpet (skôrcht'kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Ligdia adustata*.

scorched-wing (skôrcht'wing), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eurymene dolabraria*.

scorcher (skôr'chèr), *n.* [< *scorch*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] **1.** Anything that burns or parches; anything that is very hot: as, this day has been a *scorcher*. —**2.** Anything caustic, biting, or severe: as, that critique was a *scorcher*. [Chiefly slang in both uses.]

scorching (skôr'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scorch*, *v.*] In *metal-working*, the process of roughing out tools on a dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. It is so called from the great heat produced. *E. H. Knight*.

scorching (skôr'ching), *p. a.* **1.** Burning; torrid; very hot.

He again retir'd, to shun
The *scorching* Ardour of the Mid-day Sun.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

These rains [of India] were no sooner over than they were succeeded by a *scorching* sun.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 371.

2. Causing a sensation as of burning; stinging; hence, figuratively, bitterly sarcastic or upbraiding; caustic; scathing.

The first senior to the bat made first-base on a *scorching* grounder past third. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 945.

scorchingly (skôr'ching-li), *adv.* In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or burn the surface.

scorchingness (skôr'ching-nes), *n.* The property of scorching or burning.

scorclet, scorklet, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch*.] To scorch; burn.

Ek Nero governede alle the poeples that the vyolent wynd Nothus *scorklith*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 6.

scorcnet, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch*.] To scorch.

For thatt te land wass drizzedd alle
And *scorrenedd* thurrh the druhthe.
Ormulum, l. 8626.

scordato (skôr-dä'tō), *a.* [It., prop. pp. of *scordare*, be out of tune: see *discord*.] In *music*, put out of tune; tuned in an unusual manner for the purpose of producing particular effects.

scordatura (skôr-dä-tö'rä), *n.* [It., < *scordare*, be out of tune: see *scordato*.] In stringed musical instruments, an intentional deviation from the usual tuning of the strings for some special effect; the altering of the proper accordatura.

The violoncello is less amenable to the *scordatura* than the violin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 245.

scordium (skôr'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *scordion*, < Gr. σκόρδιον, a plant smelling like garlic, perhaps water-germander, < σκόρδον, contr. for σκάροδον, garlic.] An old name of the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium*.

score1 (skōr), *n.* [< ME. *score*, *skore*, *schore*, a notch, score, < AS. *scor*, a score, twenty (denoted by a long cut on a stick) (= Icel. *skora* = Sw. *skåra* = Dan. *skaar*, a score, notch, incision), < *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*1, and cf. *shore*1. For a specific sense, cf. E. *tally* and G. *kerb-holz*, a tally-score, reckoning.] **1.** A notch; a crack; a fissure; a cleft.

Than shalt thou go the dore bifore,
If thou maist fynden ony *score*,
Or hole, or reeft, whatevere it were,
Than shalt thou stoupe and lay to ere
If they withynne aslepe be.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2660.

[Sixteenth-century editions have *shore*.]

2. Especially, a notch or cut made on a tally in keeping count of something: formerly a usual mode of reckoning; also, the tally or stick itself; hence, any mark used in reckoning or keeping count.

Score or tallie of wood whereon a number of things delivered is marked. *Baret*, Alvearie.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 38.

3. A reckoning or account kept by scores, marks, or otherwise, as the reckoning for unpaid potations marked with chalk on the tap-room door of a public house; hence, a reckoning or account in general: as, to keep the *score*.

E'en now the godlike Brutus views his *score*
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door.
Crabbe.

We reckon the marks he has chalked on the door,
Pay up and shake hands and begin a new *score*.
O. W. Holmes, Our Banker.

4. The marks, or the sum of the marks, placed to one's debit; amount due; debt.

They say he parted well, and paid his *score*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 8. 52.

Now when in the Morning Matt ask'd for the *Score*,
John kindly had paid it the Ev'ning before.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 24.

The week's *score* at the public-house is paid up and a fresh one started. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 80.

5. The aggregate of points made by contestants in certain games or matches: as, he makes a good *score* at cricket or base-ball; the *score* stood 5 to 1. Hence—**6.** The detailed record or register of the various points or items of play made by players in a game or by competitors in a match.—**7.** Account; reason; ground; motive.

I see no reason for disbelieving one attested story of this nature more than another on the *score* of absurdity.
Lamb, Witches.

The habitual scowl of her brow was, undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent *score* of near-sightedness. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

8. A line drawn; a long superficial scratch or mark.

A letter 's like the music that the ladies have for their spinets—naething but black *scores*, compared to the same tune played or sung. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvii.

Specifically, the line at which a marksman stands in target-shooting, or which forms the "scratch" or starting-point in a race.

In case of breech-loaders, the party called to the *score* shall not place his cartridge in the gun until he arrives at the *score*. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 506.

9. In *music*, a written or printed draft or copy of a composition on a set of two or more staffs braced and barred together. In a *full* or *orchestral* score, a separate staff is assigned to each instrument and voice, so that it contains all that is indicated in all the instrumental or vocal parts taken together. A *vocal* or *piano* score is one in which the voice-parts are given in full, usually on separate staffs, while the accompaniment is condensed into two staffs for performance on a pianoforte or organ. An *organ* score is either the same as the last or one in which three staffs are used, as in regular organ music. A score in which more than one part is written on a staff is called *short*, *close*, or *compressed*, especially in the case of four-part vocal music when written on two staffs; but these terms are also occasionally applied to an abridged or skeleton transcription. In an orchestral score the various parts are usually grouped, so that instruments of the same class appear together. The usual arrangement is (read downward) wood wind (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), brass wind (horns, trumpets, trombones), percussives (tympani, cymbals), upper strings (violins, violas), voices (soprano, alto, tenor, bass), lower strings (violoncellos, double basses); but considerable variations from this order occur. The arts of reading from a full score, and of transcribing for the pianoforte from such a score, are among the most difficult branches of musical accomplishment. Also *partition*.

I use the phrase in *score*, as Dr. Johnson has explained it in his Dictionary: "A song in *score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed." But I understand that in scientific propriety it means all the parts of a musical composition noted down in the characters by which it is exhibited to the eye of the skilful.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, æt. 66, note.

10. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally, or a separate series of marks; twenty.

Att Southamptone on the see es sevene *skore* chippes,
ffrawghte fulle of ferse folke, owt of ferre landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3549.

The munday aftyr Palme sonday I cam to Lyon, which was a long Jorney, xij *scor* myle and x.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 2.

They chose divers *scores* men, who had no learning nor judgment which might fit them for those affairs.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 344.

(*a*†) In *old archery*, twenty yards: thus, a mark of twelve *score* meant a mark at the distance of 240 yards.

Ful fifteene *score* your marke shall be.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 316).

A' would have clapped i' the clout at twelve *score*, and carried you a forehand shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 52.

(*b*) Twenty pounds weight: as, a *score* of meal. [Ireland and West of Eng.]

11. *Naut.*: (*a*) The groove cut in the side and bottom of a block or deadeye for the strapping to fit in. (*b*) A notch or groove made in a piece of timber or metal to allow another piece to be neatly fitted into it.

The *scores* are then cut on the upper side of the keel to receive the floors and filling floors.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 178.

Supplementary score, in *music*, an appendix to a full score, giving a part or parts that had been omitted for lack of space upon the page.—**To go off at score,** in *pedestrianism*, to make a spirited start from the score or scratch; hence, to start off in general.

He *went off at score*, and made pace so strong that he cut them all down. *Lawrence*, Sword and Gown.

To pay off old scores. See *pay*1.—**To quit scores.** See *quit*1.

I'll soon with Jenny's Pride *quit Score*,
Make all her Lovers fall.
Prior, The Female Phaeton, st. 7.

score1 (skōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scored*, ppr. *scoring*. [< ME. *scoren*, *skoren*, notch, count, = Icel. *skora* = Dan. *skaare*, score; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make scores or cuts in or upon; mark with incisions, notches, or grooves; furrow; slash; specifically, to make a long shallow cut in (cardboard or very thick paper), so that the card or paper can be bent without breaking, as for book-covers or folded cards.

Let us *score* their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 12.

The *scored* state of the grooves in almost every large planing machine testifies to the great amount of friction which still exists between the sliding surfaces.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 251.

2. To incise; engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also *scor'd*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 2.

3. To stripe; braid.

A pair of velvet slops *scored* thick with lace.
Middleton, Black Book.

4. To mark or record by a cut or score; in general, to mark; note; record.

Draw your just sword,
And *score* your vengeance on my front and face.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

Or shall each leaf,
Which falls in autumn, *score* a grief?
G. Herbert, The Temple, Good Friday.

An hundred Loves at Athens *score*,
At Corinth write an hundred more.
Cowley, Anacreontics, vi.

5. To set down, enter, or charge as a debt or debtor: sometimes with *up*.

Ther-fore on his 3erde [tally] *skore* shalle he
Alle messys in halle that scruet be.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Score a gallon of sack and a pint of olives to the Unicorn. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, iv. 2.

It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, cross the score of their sins, *score up* God as their debtor. *Fuller*.

6. To succeed in making or winning and having entered to one's account or credit, as points, hits, runs, etc., in certain games; make a score of: as, he *scored* twenty runs; to *score* another victory.

She felt that she had *scored* the first success in the encounter. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 159.

In the four games [base-ball] between New York and Chicago, New York *scored* 37 runs to Chicago's 31.
N. Y. Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

7. In *music:* (*a*) To write out in score; transcribe. (*b*) Same as *orchestrate:* as, the movement is *scored* for brass and strings only. (*c*) To arrange for a different instrument.—**8.** *Milit.*, to produce erosion of (the bore of a gun) by the explosion of large charges.—**Scored pulley.** See *pulley*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To keep the score or reckoning; act as scorer.—**2.** To make points or runs in a game; succeed in having points or runs entered to one's credit or account; also, to be a winner or have the advantage: as, in the first inning he failed to *score;* A struggled hard, but B *scored*.—**3.** To run up a score; be or become a purchaser on credit.

It is the commonest thing that can bee for these Captaines to *score* and to *score;* but when the scores are to be paid, Non est inventus.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).

score2†, *v.* A Middle English form of *scour*1.

scorer (skōr'èr), *n.* [< *score*1, *v.*, + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which scores or notches. (*a*) An instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers, etc., on forest-trees. (*b*) An instrument for cutting across the face of a board, so that it can be planed without slivering. *E. H. Knight*.

2. One who scores or records a score; specifically, one who keeps the score or marks the game in cricket, base-ball, a shooting-match, or the like.

There is one *scorer*, who records the order in which contestants finish, as well as their time.
The Century, XL. 206.

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The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the *scorers* were prepared to notch the runs.
Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

scoria[1] (skō′ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *scoriæ* (-ē). [= F. *scorie* = Sp. Pg. *escoria* = It. *scoria*, < L. *scoria*, < Gr. σκωρία, refuse, dross, scum, < σκῶρ (σκατ-, orig. *σκαρτ-), dung, ordure, akin to L. *stercus*, Skt. *çakrit*, dung, AS. *scearn* = Icel. *skarn*, dung: see *scarn*, *sharn*.] Dross; cinder; slag: a word of rather variable and indefinite meaning, generally used in the plural, and with reference to volcanic rocks. See *scoriaceous*.

The loose, rough, angular, cindery-looking fragments [of lava] are termed *scoriæ*. *J. W. Judd*, Volcanoes, p. 70.

Scoria[2] (skō′ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829).] A genus of geometrid moths, containing such as the black-veined moth, *S. dealbata*.

scoriac (skō′ri-ak), *a.* [< *scoria*[1] + *-ac.*] Scoriaceous. [Rare.]

These were days when my heart was volcanic
As the *scoriac* rivers that roll —
As the lavas that restlessly roll
Their sulphurous currents. *Poe*, Ulalume.

scoriaceous (skō-ri-ā′shius), *a.* [< *scoria*[1] + *-aceous.*] Made up of or resembling scoriæ; having a coarsely cellular structure: used chiefly with reference to lava.

Portions [of lava] where the cells occupy about as much space as the solid part, and vary much in size and shape, are called *scoriaceous*, this being the character of the rough clinker-like scoriæ of recent lava streams.
A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 94.

scoriæ, *n.* Plural of *scoria*[1].

scorie (skō′ri), *n.* Same as *scaury*.

scorification (skō′ri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *scorify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] 1. In *assaying*, a method of assay of the precious metals, performed by fusion of the ore with metallic lead and borax in a so-called scorifier. In this operation, the silver with the gold is taken up by the lead, the superfluous lead and the base oxids being separated in the form of a slag or scoria. The metallic mass obtained is afterward treated by the cupellation process to separate the gold and silver.
2. In *metal.*, the treatment of a metal with lead in the refining process. Copper intended for rolling into sheets is sometimes thus treated in order that traces of antimony and other foreign metals may be removed. These combine with the oxid of lead, which rises to the surface of the molten copper in the form of a slag or scoria, which is then skimmed off before casting.

scorifier (skō′ri-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *scorify* + *-er*[1].] 1. In *assaying*, a small flat dish made of a refractory substance, used in the assay of various ores according to the method called *scorification*. Such dishes are usually from two to three inches in diameter.—2. An apparatus used in extracting gold and silver from jewelers' sweepings, and in various other chemical operations. It consists essentially of a large or small furnace with appliances whereby all combustible materials may be burned, leaving scoriæ consisting chiefly of insoluble carbonaceous material, from which the contained gold, silver, or other substance to be separated is dissolved out by aqua regia or other solvent.

scoriform (skō′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scoria*, scoria, + *forma*, form.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan*.

scorify (skō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scorified*, ppr. *scorifying*. [< L. *scoria*, scoria, + *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria, slag, or dross.

scoring (skōr′ing), *n.* 1. Same as *score*, *n.*, 8.

In the sandstone west of New Haven, Connecticut, the deep broad *scorings* can be plainly seen, running toward the southeast. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 66.

2. In *founding*, the bursting or splitting of a casting from unequal contraction in cooling. This accident is especially likely to happen to cylinders and similar works if the core does not give way when the casting cools. *E. H. Knight.*
3. In *music*, the act, process, or result of writing out in score, of orchestrating in some particular manner, or of arranging for a different instrument: same as *instrumentation*, *orchestration*, or *transcription*.—4. In *racing*, the act of bringing a horse and his rider over and over again to the score or starting line, so as to make a fair start.

He is a very nervous horse, and it required months of practice before he became accustomed to *scoring*, so that he was fit to start in a race. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 705.

scoring-engine (skōr′ing-en′jin), *n.* A scoring-machine.

scoring-machine (skōr′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting in blocks the grooves to receive the ropes or straps by which the blocks are slung.—2. In *paper-box manuf.*, an apparatus with an adjustable knife which cuts away from the blank the superfluous material, and scores the cardboard where the edges of the box are to be, so that the material will bend as desired at these places.

scorious (skō′ri-us), *a.* [< *scoria*[1] + *-ous.*] Drossy; recrementitious. [Rare.]

For by the fire they emit not only many drossy and *scorious* parts, but whatsoever they had received from either the earth or loadstone.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

scorklet, *v. t.* See *scorcle*.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scorn*, assibilated *schorn*, with orig. vowel *scarn*, *skarn*, assibilated *scharn*, rarely also *scare*, < OF. *escarn*, assibilated *escharn*, *eschern*, with loss of terminal consonant *escar*, *eschar* = Pr. *esquern* = Sp. *escarnio* = Pg. *escarneo* = It. *scherno*, *scorno*, mockery, derision, scorn, < OHG. *skern*, *scern*, MHG. *schern* = OLG. *scern* = MD. *scherne*, mockery, derision; cf. OBulg. *skrienja*, scurrility, L. *scurra*, a jester (see *scurril*). The change of the vowel (ME. *scarn* to *scorn*) arose in the verb, which became confused in OF. and It. with another word: see *scorn*, *v.*] 1. Mockery; derision; contempt; disdain.

Among men such as be modest and graue, & of little conuersation, nor delighted in the busie life and vayne ridiculous actions of the popular, they call him in *scorne* a Philosopher or Poet.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

The red glow of *scorn* and proud disdain.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 57.

See kind eyes, and hear kind words, with *scorn*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 214.

2. The expression of mockery, derision, contempt, or disdain; a scoff; a slight.

And if I unto yow myn othes bede
For myn excuse, a *scorn* shal be my mede.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 305.

If sickly ears . . .
Will hear your idle *scorns*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 875.

And every sullen frown and bitter *scorn*
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn.
Dryden, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxiii.

3. An object of derision, contempt, or disdain; a thing to be or that is treated with contempt; a reproach or disgrace.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us.
Ps. xliv. 13.

Thou . . . art confederate with a damned pack
To make a loathsome abject *scorn* of me.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 106.

They that reverence too much old times are but a *scorn* to the new. *Bacon*, Innovations.

Inhuman *scorn* of men, hast thou a thought
T' outlive thy murders? *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

To laugh to scorn. See *laugh*.—**To take** or **think scorn**†, to disdain; scorn.

Take thou no *scorn* to wear the horn.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 2. 14.

I as then esteeming my self born to rule, and *thinking* foul *scorn* willingly to submit my self to be ruled.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

To think scorn of†, to regard with contempt; despise.

I know no reason why you should *think scorn of* him.
Sir P. Sidney.

scorn (skôrn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scornen*, *skornen*, assibilated *schornen*, with orig. vowel *scarnen*, *skarnen*, < OF. *escarnir*, *eskarnir*, *eskernir*, *esquiernir*, assibilated *escharnir*, *eschernir*, *echarnir*, *echernir*, *acharnir*, *achernir*, transposed *escrenir*, also later *escorner* = Pr. *esquernir*, *escarnir*, *schirnir* = Sp. Pg. *escarnecer* = It. *schernire*, *scornare*, mock, scoff, scorn, < OHG. *skirnôn*, *skernôn*, *scernon*, MHG. *schernen* = MD. *schernen*, mock, deride, < OHG. *skern*, etc., mockery, derision, scorn: see *scorn*, *n.* The later forms of the verb, OF. *escorner*, It. *scornare*, scorn, were due to confusion with OF. *escorner* = It. *scornare*, deprive of the horns, deprive of honor or ornament, disgrace (< L. *ex-*, out, + *cornu*, horn); hence the change of vowel in the E. verb, to which the noun then conformed.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To hold in scorn or contempt; disdain; despise: as, to *scorn* a hypocrite; to *scorn* all meanness.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the lowly. Prov. iii. 34.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . .
To *scorn* delights and live laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 70.

With all those Optic Miracles I learn'd
Which *scorn* by Eagles eyes to be discern'd.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 46.

The poorer sort, who have not a Slave of their own, will yet hire one to carry a Mess worth of Rice for them, tho not one hundred paces from their own homes, *scorning* to do it themselves. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 131.

2. To bring to scorn; treat with scorn or contempt; make a mock of; deride.

There made thei the Croune of Jonkes of the See; and there thei kneled to him, and *skornede* him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.

His felawe that lay by his beddes syde
Gan for to lawghe, and *scorned* him ful faste.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 267.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother
To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1. 153.

3†. To bring into insignificance or into contempt.

Fortune, . . .
The dispitouse debonaire,
That *scorneth* many a creature.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 625.

=**Syn. 1.** *Contemn*, *Despise*, *Scorn*, *Disdain*. *Contemn*, *scorn*, and *disdain* less often apply to persons. In this they differ from the corresponding nouns and from *despise*, which apply with equal freedom to persons and things. *Contemn* is the generic term, expressing the fact; it is not so strong as *contempt*. To *despise* is to look down upon with strong contempt from a superior position of some sort. To *scorn* is to have an extreme and passionate contempt for. To *disdain* is to have a high-minded abhorrence of, or a proud and haughty contempt of. See *arrogance*.

What in itself is perfect
Contemns a borrow'd gloss.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

No man ever yet genuinely *despised*, however he might hate, his intellectual equal.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 254.

I am that maid that have delay'd, denied,
And almost *scorn'd* the loves of all that tried
To win me but this swain.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Be abhorr'd
All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!
His semblable, yea, himself, Timon *disdains*:
Destruction fang mankind!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 22.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel scorn or contempt.—2†. To point with scorn; scoff; jeer: generally with *at*.

Thei *scornen* whan thei seen ony strange Folk goynge clothed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 178.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black;
And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd at* me.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 131.

He *scorned at* their behaviour, and told them of it.
Good News from New-England, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 365.

scorner (skôr′nėr), *n.* [< ME. *scornere*, *scornare*; < *scorn* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scorns; a despiser.

They are . . . great *scorners* of death.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a *scorner* of your sex,
But venerator. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

2. A scoffer; a derider; one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers.

When Christianity first appeared, it made no great progress among the disputers of this world, among the men of wit and subtlety, for this very reason; because they were *scorners*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

scornful (skôrn′fûl), *a.* [< *scorn* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; insolent.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the *scornful*. Ps. i. 1.

Unknit that threat'ning unkind brow,
And dart not *scornful* glances from those eyes.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 137.

Th' enamour'd deity pursues the chace;
The *scornful* damsel shuns his loathed embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

2. Provoking or exciting scorn or contempt; appearing as an object of scorn.

The *scornful* mark of every open eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 520.

=**Syn.** See *scorn*, *v.*

scornfully (skôrn′fûl-i), *adv.* In a scornful manner; with proud contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons.

scornfulness (skôrn′fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being scornful or contemptuous.

scorning (skôr′ning), *n.* [< ME. *scorninge*, *skorning*, *schornunge*, *scærninge*, *schorning*; verbal n. of *scorn*, *v.*] Mockery; derision.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their *scorning*, and fools hate knowledge? Prov. i. 22.

scorny† (skôr′ni), *a.* [< *scorn* + *-y*[1].] Deserving scorn. [Rare.]

Ambition . . . scrapes for *scornie* drosse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 506.

scorodite (skor′ō-dīt), *n.* [Also *skorodite*; so called in allusion to the arsenical fumes given off before the blowpipe; < Gr. σκόρδον, contr. σκόροδον, garlic, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of iron, usually occurring in orthorhombic crys-

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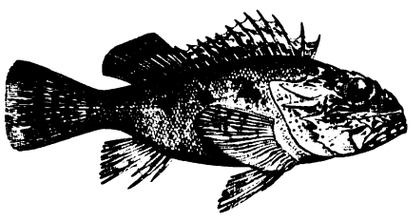
tals of a pale leek-green or liver-brown color. It occurs in many localities, associated with arsenical ores, especially with arsenopyrite; it has also been observed as a deposit about some hot springs, as in the Yellowstone region.

Scorpæna (skôr-pē′nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi; Linnæus, 1758), ⟨ L. *scorpæna*, ⟨ Gr. *σκόρπαινα*, a fish, *Scorpæna scrofa*, so called in allusion to the dorsal spines, which are capable of inflicting a stinging wound; ⟨ *σκορπίος*, a scorpion: see *scorpion*.] A Linnean genus of fishes, used with varying latitude, now closely restricted and made the type of the family *Scorpænidæ*. The original fish of this name is *S. scrofa*, of European waters. Another is *S. porcus*, known as *pig-foot*, found in southern Europe. *S. guttata* is a Californian representative known as *scorpion* or *scorpene*, also *sculpin*; and other species are called in Spanish-speaking countries *rascacios*. See *hogfish*.



Scorpene (*Scorpæna guttata*).

Scorpænidæ (skôr-pē′ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scorpæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scorpæna*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes* with perfect or nearly perfect ventrals, and a bony stay for the angle of the preoperculum, which is armed, this stay arising from the infraorbital ring. (*b*) In Gill's system, those *Scorpænoidea* which have the dorsal fin consisting of an elongated spinigerous and short arthropterous section; well-developed thoracic or post-thoracic ventrals; head moderately compressed; branchial apertures extending forward and not separated by an isthmus; and a dorsadiform (or nuchadiform) trunk. The scorpænoids resemble percoids, having the body oblong, more or less compressed, with usually large head and wide terminal mouth, and ridges or spines on the top and also on the opercles. A bony stay extends from the suborbital to the preopercle; the gill-slits are wide; the scales are ctenoid (sometimes cycloid); and the lateral line is single. The ventrals are thoracic, with one spine and typically five rays; the dorsal is rather long with numerous (from eight to sixteen) spines and about as many soft rays; the anal is rather short, with three spines and from five to ten rays. The pseudobranchiæ are large, the pyloric cæca few (less than twelve in number), and an air-bladder is present. Over 20 genera and 200 species inhabit all seas; they are specially numerous in temperate regions of the Pacific ocean, where they form a large, conspicuous, and economically important feature of the piscifauna. The northern species mostly live about rocks, and hence their most general name is *rockfish* or *rock-cod*. Many are viviparous, the young being born alive when about a fourth of an inch long; some of them attain a large size, and all are used for food. Besides *Scorpæna*, notable genera which include American forms are *Sebastes*, *Sebastodes*, and *Sebastichthys*, including a great variety of rockfish or rock-cod, mainly of the Pacific coast, known as *rose-fish*, *redfish*, *snapper*, *boccaccio*, *merou*, *priest-fish*, *viuva*, *garrupa*, *tiaum*, *rasher* or *rasciera*, *tambor*, *corsair*, *fly-fish*, *rena*, *Spanish-flag*, *tree-fish*, etc. See the generic and vernacular names, and cuts under *priest-fish*, *rockfish*, *Sebastes*, *Spanish-flag*, *corsair*, and *Scorpæna*.

Scorpæninæ (skôr-pē-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scorpæna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Scorpænidæ*, exemplified by the genus *Scorpæna*, with three pairs of epipharyngeals, vertebræ in variable number, and the dorsal commencing above the operculum. The species are mostly tropical and most numerous in the Indo-Pacific region. Some of them are remarkable for brilliancy of color and the development of spines or fringes.

scorpænoid (skôr-pē′noid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Scorpæna* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scorpænidæ* or *Scorpænoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Scorpænidæ*.

Scorpænoidea (skôr-pē-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scorpæna* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mail-cheeked fishes, with the hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid bones normally developed, a complete myodome, and post-temporals normally articulated with the cranium, comprising the families *Scorpænidæ*, *Synanceidæ*, *Hexagrammidæ*, and *Anoplopomidæ*.

scorpene (skôr′pēn), *n.* [⟨ It. *scorpina* = OF. *scorpene*, ⟨ L. *scorpæna*, a fish, *Scorpæna scrofa*: see *Scorpæna*. The name for *S. scrofa* was transferred by the Italian fishermen on the Californian coast to *S. guttata*.] A scorpænoid fish, *Scorpæna guttata*. The cheeks, opercle, and top of the head are naked, the breast is scaly, and the color is brown mottled and blotched with rosy purplish and pale olive. It is about a foot long, and is abundant on the southern Californian coast, where it is also called *sculpin*. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

scorper (skôr′pėr), *n.* [A misspelling of *scauper*.] 1. In *wood-* and *metal-work*, a form of gouging-chisel for working in hollows, as in forming bowls and in undercutting carvings, etc.—2. A pointed, flat, or rounded steel tool with a sharp edge, set in a wooden or other handle, used by the jeweler for drilling holes and cutting away parts of the metal-work around settings to hold precious stones.

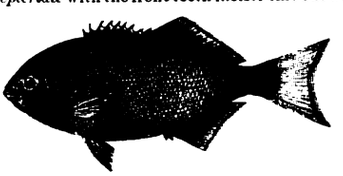


Scorpers (def. 1).

scorpiac† (skôr′pi-ak), *a.* [⟨ MGr. *σκορπιακός*, pertaining to a scorpion, ⟨ Gr. *σκορπίος*, a scorpion: see *scorpion*.] Of or pertaining to a scorpion; figuratively, stinging.

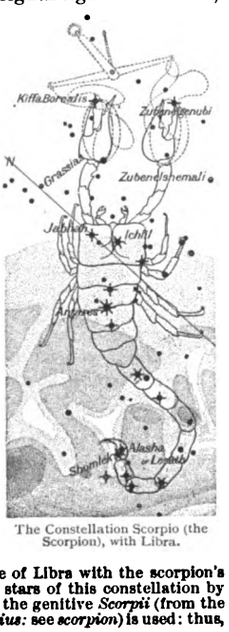
To wound him first with arrows of sharp-pointed words, and then to sting him with a *scorpiack* censure.
Hacket, Life of Williams, i. 82. (*Davies*.)

Scorpidinæ (skôr-pi-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scorpis* (*-pid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Scorpis*. It was introduced by Gill for *Pimelepteridæ* with the front teeth incisor-like but without roots extending backward, with teeth on the vomer, and the soft fins densely scaly. Few species are known. One, *Cæsiosoma californiensis*, occurs along the Californian coast.



Medialuna (*Cæsiosoma californiensis*), one of the *Scorpidinæ*.

Scorpio (skôr′pi-ō), *n.* [L. NL.: see *scorpion*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a Linnean genus of arachnidans, equivalent to the modern order *Scorpionida*, used with various restrictions, now the type of the limited family *Scorpionidæ*. See *scorpion*.—2. A constellation and the eighth sign of the zodiac, represented by the character ♏. The constellation, which is prominent in early summer in the skies of the southern United States (where the whole of the magnificent tail clears the horizon), contains the first-magnitude red star Antares and several of the second magnitude. With the Chaldeans and Greeks it extended over one sixth of the planetary circle, the scorpion being represented with exaggerated claws embracing a circular space where Libra is now placed. From this irregularity it may be inferred that the constellation is older than the zodiac, which was formed before 2000 B. C. Libra, though later, is of no small antiquity, since it appears in the Egyptian zodiacs. Its adoption by Julius Cæsar in his calendar made it familiar. Ptolemy, however, though living in Egypt nearly two centuries later, follows Babylonian and Greek astronomers in covering the place of Libra with the scorpion's claws. In designating the stars of this constellation by means of the Greek letters, the genitive *Scorpii* (from the alternative Latin form *scorpius*: see *scorpion*) is used: thus, Antares is *α Scorpii*.

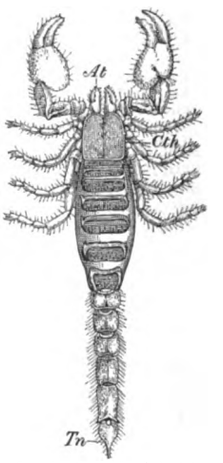


The Constellation Scorpio (the Scorpion), with Libra.

Scorpiodea, Scorpioidea (skôr-pi-ō′dē-ä, -oi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scorpioid*.] Same as *Scorpionida*.

scorpioid (skôr′pi-oid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *σκορπιοειδής*, contr. *σκορπιώδης*, like a scorpion, ⟨ *σκορπίος*, a scorpion, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Resembling or related to a scorpion; belonging to the *Scorpionida*. (*b*) Rolled over or curled like the tail of a scorpion; cincinnal; coiled in a flat spiral.—2. In *bot.*, curved or circinate at the end, like the tail of a scorpion; rolled up toward one side in the manner of a crozier, unrolling as the flowers expand, as in some of the *Boraginaceæ*. See cut in next column.

scorpion (skôr′pi-on), *n.* [⟨ ME. *scorpion*, *scorpioun*, *scorpiun*, ⟨ OF. *scorpion*, *scorpiun*, *escorpion*, F. *scorpion* = Pr. Sp. *escorpion* = Pg. *escorpião* = It. *scorpione*, also *scorpio* = D. *schorpioen* = MLG. *schorpiōn*, *schorpie* = OHG. *scorpjo*, *scorpo*, MHG. *schorpe*, *schorp*, *scorpe*, *scorp*, G. *scorpion* = Sw. Dan. *skorpion*, ⟨ L. *scorpio*(*n-*), also *scorpius*, ⟨ Gr. *σκορπίος* (later also *σκορπίων* in sense of a military engine), a scorpion, also a prickly sea-fish, a prickly plant, the constellation so called, a military engine.] 1. In *zoöl.*, an arthropod of the order *Scorpionida*. It has an elongated body: the cephalothorax is continuous with the abdomen, which ends in a long slender post-abdomen, which latter can be curled up over the back and is armed at the end with a sharp sting or telson, more or less hooked like a claw, and connected with a venom-gland, so that its puncture inflicts a poisoned wound. (See also cuts under *Buthus* and *Scorpionidæ*.) The sting of a scorpion is painful, and is said to paralyze the organs of speech. The scorpion has also a large pair of nippers in front, like the great claws of a lobster, and the whole figure is suggestive of a little lobster, an inch or a few inches long. Scorpions abound in tropical and warm temperate countries. In the former they attain the maximum size of 8 or 10 inches, and are very formidable. They commonly lurk in dark retreats, as under stones and logs, and are particularly active at night. They are carnivorous and predaceous; they seize their prey with their nippers, and sting it to death. Scorpions are justly dreaded, but some popular beliefs respecting them have no foundation in fact, as that when the creature is surrounded by fire it stings itself to death rather than be burned, or that some fluid extracted from a scorpion will cure its sting.



Scorpion (*Scorpio afer*), seen from above.
At, the cheliceræ, or chelate antennæ; the large claws are chelate pedipalpi; *Cth*, cephalothorax; the first two legs are cephalic appendages, the next two thoracic; *Tn*, the telson or sting.

Thes is the *scorpioun* thet maketh uayr mid the heauede, and enueymeth mid the tayle.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

I lykne her to the *scorpioun*,
That is a fals flatering beste;
For with his hede he maketh feste,
But al amyd his flateringe
With his tayle he wol stinge
And envenyme.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 636.

And though I once despair'd of woman, now
I find they relish much of *scorpions*,
For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 5.

'Tis true, a *scorpion's* oil is said
To cure the wounds the vermin made.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1020.

Hence—2. Some creature likened to or mistaken for a scorpion, and poisonous or supposed to be so. (*a*) A false scorpion; any member of the *Pseudoscorpiones*. Among these arachnidans, belonging to the same class as the true scorpion, but to a different order, the members of the genus *Chelifer* are known as *book-scorpions*. (See *Cheliferidæ*, and cut under *Pseudoscorpiones*.) Those called *whip-scorpions* are of the family *Thelyphonidæ*. (See cut under *Pedipalpi*.) Closely related to these, and sometimes sharing the name, are the *Phrynidæ*. (See cut under *Phrynidæ*.) (*b*) Centipeds and tarantulas are often confounded in the popular mind with scorpions, as are also (*c*) various small lizards, in the latter case probably from the habit some of them have of carrying their tails up. Thus, in the United States, some harmless lizards or skinks, as of the genera *Sceloporus* and *Eumeces*, are commonly called *scorpions*. (*d*) Same as *scorpion-bug*.

3. In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish or sea-scorpion; one of several different members of the *Scorpænidæ*, some of which are also called *scorpene* and *sculpin*. See cut under *Scorpæna*, and etymology of *Scolopendra*.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, the eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about October 23d. See *Scorpio*, 2.

Th' Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung forth in heaven his golden scales,
Yet seen betwixt Astræa and the *Scorpion* sign.
Milton, P. L., iv. 998.

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5. A kind of whip said to have been armed with points like that of a scorpion's tail; a scourge, described as having a handle of iron, or of wood braced and ferruled with iron, and two, three, or more chains attached, like the lashes of a whip, and set with balls, rings, or angled and pointed masses of iron.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with *scorpions*. 1 Ki. xii. 11.

If the people resisted [Rehoboam], they should be punished not with whips, but with *scorpions:* that is, rods of knotted wood furnished with barbs, producing a wound like the bite of a scorpion.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 57.

6. An old military engine, used chiefly in the defense of the walls of a town. It resembled the ballista in form, consisting essentially of two beams with ropes stretched between them, from the middle of which ropes rose a third beam, called the *stylus*, so disposed as to be pulled back and let go at pleasure; to the top of this beam were fastened iron hooks to which a sling of iron or hemp for throwing stones was hung.

Heer crooked Coruies, fleeing bridges tall,
Their scathfull *Scorpions*, that ruynes the wall.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

He watched them at the points of greatest danger falling under the shots from the *scorpions*.

Froude, Cæsar, p. 349.

7†. An instrument for grappling a battering-ram.—8†. A gun whose dolphins represented the scorpion.—**False scorpion.** See def. 2.

scorpion-broom (skôr'pi-ọn-brōm), *n.* Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.

scorpion-bug (skôr'pi-ọn-bug), *n.* A large predaceous water-beetle whose raptorial fore legs suggest a scorpion; a water-scorpion. See *Nepa*.

scorpion-dagger (skôr'pi-ọn-dag'ėr), *n.* [Tr. Hind. *bichhwā*, a small stiletto with a curved blade, < *bichchhū*, a scorpion.] A small dagger, sometimes poisoned, used by the people of India.

Scorpiones (skôr-pi-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *scorpio*(*n*-), scorpion: see *scorpion*.] True scorpions as a suborder of *Arachnida:* distinguished from *Pseudoscorpiones:* synonymous with *Scorpionida*.

scorpion-fish (skôr'pi-ọn-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Scorpænidæ* and genus *Scorpæna;* a sea-scorpion: so called on account of the spines of the head and fins. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

scorpion-fly (skôr'pi-ọn-flī), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ*, and especially of the genus *Panorpa:* so called from the forceps-like apparatus at the end of the slender abdomen of the male, and the tendency of the abdomen to curl like the tail of a scorpion. *P. communis* is a European example. See cut under *Panorpa*.

scorpion-grass (skôr'pi-ọn-gràs), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosotis;* the forget-me-not or mouse-ear.

Scorpion-grass, the old name of the plant now called Forget-me-not. . . . It was called *scorpion-grass* from being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures, from its spike resembling a scorpion's tail, to be good against the sting of a scorpion.

Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants. (*Latham.*)

Mouse-ear scorpion-grass, *Myosotis palustris*.

scorpionic (skôr-pi-on'ik), *a.* [< *scorpion* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the scorpion. [Rare.]

Below the Serpent Bearer we find the Scorpion (Scorpio), now fully risen and showing truly *scorpionic* form.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 3.

Scorpionida (skôr-pi-on'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpiones* + *-ida.*] An order of *Arachnida*, having pulmotracheate respiration, the cephalothorax indistinctly segmented from the abdomen, a long jointed postabdomen ending in a hook or telson, and long maxillary palpi, or pedipalps, ending in a usually large chelate claw, or pincer; the true scorpions or *Scorpiones*. The ambulatory legs are seven-jointed, and of moderate and approximately equal lengths. The eyes are from six to twelve in number. The falces or cheliceræ are well developed and pincer-like. There are four pairs of pulmotracheæ. The long postabdomen or tail is very flexible, and is generally carried curled up over the back; the hook with which it ends is perforated for a poison-duct, and constitutes a sting, sometimes of very formidable character. The order is very homogeneous, and all the forms of it were formerly included in a single family, *Scorpionidæ*, or even in the genus *Scorpio*. It has been divided, according to the number of eyes (six, eight, ten, or twelve), into *Scorpionidæ*, *Telegonidæ*, *Vejovidæ*, and *Androctonidæ*, and in other ways. From 1 to more than 30 genera are recognized. See cut for *Scorpionidæ* above, and those under *Buthus* and *scorpion*.

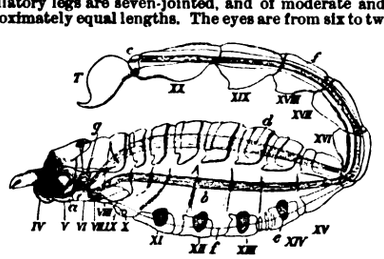


Diagram of Structure of *Scorpionida* (most of the appendages removed).

IV. to *XX.*, fourth to twentieth somite; *IV.*, basis of the pedipalpi or great claws; *V.*, *VI.*, of two succeeding cephalic segments; *T*, telson or sting; *o*, mouth; *b*, alimentary canal; *c*, anus; *d*, heart; *e*, a pulmonary sac; *f*, line of the ventral ganglionated cord; *g*, cerebro-ganglia.

Scorpionidæ (skôr-pi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpio*(*n*-) + *-idæ.*] A restricted family of scorpions, typified by the genus *Scorpio*. See cut in preceding column.

scorpion-lobster (skôr'pi-ọn-lob'stėr), *n.* A long-tailed decapod crustacean of the family *Thalassinidæ*.

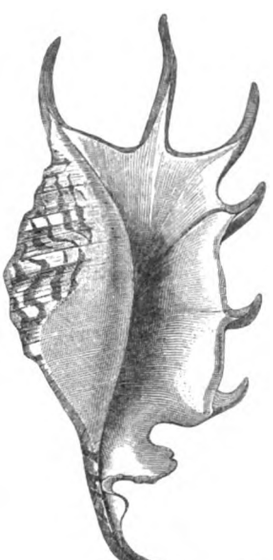
scorpion-oil (skôr'pi-ọn-oil), *n.* An oily substance formerly prepared from scorpions, and supposed to be capable of curing their sting.

scorpion-plant (skôr'pi-ọn-plant), *n.* 1. A Javan orchid, *Arachnanthe moschifera* (*Renanthera arachnitis*). It has large creamy-white or lemon-colored flowers, resembling a spider, continuing to bloom long from the summit of the spike.

2. *Genista Scorpius* of southwestern Europe. More specifically called *scorpion-broom* and *scorpion-thorn*.

scorpion-senna (skôr'pi-ọn-sen'ą), *n.* See *Coronilla*[2].

scorpion-shell (skôr'pi-ọn-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras*, distinguished by the development of long tubular or channeled spines from the outer lip of the aperture. About a dozen species are known, some a foot long, all inhabitants of the Indian seas and the Pacific, as *P. lambis*.



Scorpion-shell (*Pteroceras lambis*).

scorpion-spider (skôr'pi-ọn-spī'dėr), *n.* Any arachnidan of the order *Pedipalpi;* a whip-scorpion: a sort of false scorpion. Those of the family *Thelyphonidæ*, with a long slender whip-like postabdomen, resemble scorpions very closely in superficial appearance. The likeness of the *Phrynidæ*, which have merely a button-like postabdomen, is less striking. See cuts under *Phrynidæ* and *Pedipalpi*.

scorpion's-tail (skôr'pi-ọnz-tāl), *n.* See *Scorpiurus*.

scorpion-thorn (skôr'pi-ọn-thôrn), *n.* Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.

scorpionwort (skôr'pi-ọn-wėrt), *n.* 1. Same as *scorpion-grass*.—2. A leguminous plant, *Ornithopus scorpioides*, native of southern Europe and related to the scorpion-senna.

Scorpis (skôr'pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. σκορπίς, a kind of sea-fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pimelepteroid fishes, variously limited, containing species of the southern Pacific. The northern fish formerly referred to the genus, the medialuna of California, a handsome fish a foot long and valued for food, belongs to the genus *Cæsiosoma*. See cut under *Scorpidinæ*.

Scorpiurus (skôr-pi-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σκορπίουρος, a plant so called, lit. 'scorpion-tailed,' < σκορπίος, scorpion, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, tribe *Hedysareæ*, and subtribe *Coronilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers solitary or few on a leafless peduncle with beaked keel-petals, and a cylindrical, furrowed, and circinately coiled pod, which is commonly warty or prickly and does not split open, but breaks across into joints containing roundish seeds with remarkably twisted and elongated seed-leaves. There are about 6 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending from the Canary Islands into western Asia. They are stemless or decumbent herbs, with entire and simple leaves, unlike most of the family in this last respect, and with small yellow nodding flowers. They are curious but not ornamental plants; their rough coiled pods, called "caterpillars," are sometimes used to garnish dishes. The species have been named *scorpion's-tail* and *caterpillar-plant*.

scorset, *v.* See *scourse*[1], *scourse*[2].

scortatory (skôr'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *scortator*, a fornicator, < *scortari*, associate with harlots, < *scortum*, a harlot.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

scortch†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scotch*[2].

scorza (skôr'zą), *n.* [< It. *scorza* = Pr. *escorsa* = OF. *escorce*, *escorsse* (> MD. *schorsse*), F. *écorce*, bark; from the verb, It. *scorzare* = Pr. *escorsar* = OF. *escorcer*, F. *écorcer*, < L. *excorticare*, strip the bark from: see *excorticate*.] A variety of epidote occurring near Muska, Transylvania, in a form resembling sand.

Scorzonera (skôr-zō-nē'rą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700); cf. Sp. *escorzonera* = Pg. *escorcioneira* = F. *scorsonère*, F. dial. *escorsionère*, *scorsonère* = G. *skorzonere* = Sw. *skorsonera* = Dan. *skorsonere*, < It. *scorzonera*, appar. lit. 'black bark,' < *scorza*, bark (see *scorza*), + *nera*, black, fem. of *nero*, < L. *niger*, black (see *negro*); said by others to be orig. Sp. *escorzonera* (so named from the use of the root as a remedy for snake-bites), < *escorzon*, snake-poison.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, type of the subtribe *Scorzonereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with involucral bracts of many gradually increasing series, plumose and unequal pappus of many rows, and many-ribbed achenes without a beak and commonly without wings. There are about 120 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending into central Asia. They are smooth, woolly, or bristly plants, generally perennials, bearing alternate and grass-like or broader and dissected leaves, and rather large long-stalked heads of yellow flowers. The best-known species is *S. Hispanica*, the black salsify, much cultivated, chiefly in Europe, for its root, which is used as a vegetable, and has, when moderately boiled, the remedial properties of dandelion. *S. deliciosa* of Sicily is said to be equal to salsify, and *S. crocifolia* in Greece is a favorite salad and spinach. *S. tuberosa* and perhaps other eastern species afford an edible root. An old name of *S. Hispanica* is *viper's-grass*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Colonel Blunt presented the company . . . with excellent *scorzoneras*, which he said might be propagated in England as much as parsnips.

Oldenburg, To Boyle, Nov. 15, 1666.

Scot[1] (skot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Scott;* < ME. *Scot*, *Scott*, *Scotte*, pl. *Scottes*, < AS. *Scot*, usually in pl. *Scottas*, *Sceottas* = D. *Schot* = OHG. *Scotto*, MHG. G. *Schotte* = Icel. *Skotr*, usually in pl. *Skotar* = Sw. Dan. *Skotte*, a Scot; cf. OF. *Escot* = Sp. Pg. *Escoto* = It. *Scoto* (< LL.) = Ir. *Scot* = W. *Ysgotiad* (< E.) = Pol. *Szkot* = Bohem. *Skot* (< G. or E.); first in LL. *Scōtus*, also *Scottus*, usually in pl. *Scoti*, *Scotti*, MGr. NGr. Σκῶτος, pl. Σκῶτοι, a people in the northern part of Britain, called thence *Scotia* (AS. *Scotland*, *Scotta land*, E. *Scotland*). As with most other names of the early Celtic and Teutonic tribes, the origin of the name is unknown; it has been variously referred—(*a*) to Gael. *sguit* = Ir. *scuite*, a wanderer; (*b*) to Gr. Σκίθης, L. *Scytha*, *Scythes*, a Scythian, said to mean 'wanderer,' 'nomad,' or, according to an old view, 'an archer' (see *Scythian*); (*c*) to Gr. σκότος, darkness (the LL. *Scotus*, prop. *Scōtus*, being taken in this view as *Scŏtus*, with a short vowel) (see *scotia*). Hence the surname *Scott*, formerly also spelled *Scot*, ME. *Scott*, *Scot*, D. *Schot*, G. *Schott*, OF. *Scot*, *Escot*, etc., ML. *Scotus* (as in *Duns Scotus*), etc., one of the few mod. surnames orig. tribal or national names (others are *Britt*, *Brett*, or *Bret*, *Briton*, *Britton*, or *Britten*, *Saxon*, *Dane*); cf. the surnames *English*, *Irish*, *French*, G. *Deutsch*, *Deutscher*, etc., orig. adj.] 1. A member of a Gaelic tribe, which came from the northern part of Hibernia, and settled in the northwestern part of Britannia (Scotland) about the sixth century.—2. A native or an inhabitant of Scotland, a country lying north of England, and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That hot termagant *Scot* had paid me scot and lot too.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

Scots, wha hae with Wallace bled,
Scots, wham Bruce has often led. *Burns.*

scot[2] (skot), *n.* [Also assibilated *shot;* < ME. *scot*, *scott*, < AS. *scot*, *scott*, *sceot*, also *gescot*, contribution, payment (= OFries. *skot*, *schot*, a payment, = MD. D. *schot* = MLG. LG. *schot* = G. *schoss* = Icel. *skot*, a contribution, payment, tax; cf. Gael. *sgot* = OF. *escot*, F. *écot* = Pr. *escot* = Sp. Pg. *escote* = It. *scotto* (ML. *scotum*), scot, payment, < LG. or E.); lit. that which is 'shot' or thrown in, < *scéotan*, pp. *scoten*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shot*[2].] 1. A payment; contribution; fine; mulct; reckoning; shot.

Vor altheruerst [first] he becomth tauernyer; thanne he playth ate des [dice]; thanne he zelth his ozen [own

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goods]; thanne he becomth . . . thyef; and thanne me hine [him] anhongeth. This is thet *scot:* thet me ofte payth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Specifically—**2.** In *old law*, a portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.—**Scot and lot.** [ME. *scot and lot, scotte and lotte*, AS. *scot and hlot* (cited as *hlot et scot* in the Latin Laws of William the Conqueror); MD. *schot ende lot;* a riming formula, lit. 'contribution and share,' the words, as in other riming formulas, being not very definitely discriminated.] Parish or borough rates or taxes assessed according to the ability of the person taxed: hence, to pay *scot and lot* is to pay one's share of the rates or taxes. *Scot* implies a contribution toward some object to which others contributed equally; *lot*, the privilege and liability thereby incurred. Sometimes in the older writers *lot and scot*.

And that alle and euery man in ye for sayd fraunches beyng, and the fraunches and fre custumes of the same cyte wyllyng to reloyse, be in *lotte and scott* and partiners of alle maner charges for the state of the same francheis. . . . And yt all and euery man of the fraunches of ye same cite being, and wtout ye sayd cite dwellyng and haunten her marchaundices in ye same cite, that they be in *scotte and lotte* wt our comonars of ye same citee or ellis yt they lese her fraunches.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 25.

I shalbe redy at *scott and lotte*, and all my duties truly pay and doo. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

I have paid *scot and lot* there any time this eighteen years. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

scot[2] (skot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scotted*, ppr. *scotting*. [= OF. *escoter*, < ML. **scotare, scottare;* from the noun.] To pay scot. *Jamieson.*

Scot. An abbreviation of *Scotland, Scotch*, or *Scottish*.

scotalt, *n.* See *scotale*.

scotale† (skot'āl), *n.* [Also *scotal* (ML. reflex *scotala, scotale, scotalium, scotallum*); < *scot*[2] + *ale*.] In *law*, the keeping of an ale-house within a forest by an officer of the forest, and drawing people (who fear to incur his displeasure) to spend their money there.

Part of the immunity which the outlaws enjoyed was no doubt owing to the connivance of the officers of the forest, who levied forced contributions from them, and compelled all who feared their displeasure to drink at ale-houses which they kept, this extortionate practice being known as *Scothala* or Scotteshale. These exactions were curbed by the Statute of Fines Levied (27 Ed. I., A. D. 1299), which enacted that, "No Forester or Bedel from henceforth shall make *Scotal*, or gather garb, or oats, or any corn, lamb, or pig, nor shall make any (gathering but) by the sight and upon the (view) of the twelve Rangers, when they shall make their (range)."

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 31.

Scotch[1] (skoch), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *Scots* (= D. *Schots*); a contr. of *Scottish:* see *Scottish*.]

I. *a.* Same as *Scottish*. [The form *Scotch*, usual in England and the United States, is little used in Scotland, where either *Scottish* or *Scots* prevails, and where the preference for *Scotsman* instead of *Scotchman* is still more decided.]—**Scotch asphodel.** See *Tofieldia*.—**Scotch attorneys.** See *attorney*[1].—**Scotch barley.** See *barley*[1].—**Scotch bluebell**, or *bluebell of Scotland.* See *bluebell* (*a*) and *Campanula*.—**Scotch bonnets**, the fairy-ring mushroom, *Marasmius oreades*.—**Scotch broom**, an American designation of the common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.—**Scotch cambric**, a fine cotton textile, sometimes white, and sometimes printed, used especially for women's dresses.—**Scotch camomile.** See *camomile*.—**Scotch cap.** See *bonnet*, 1.—**Scotch carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Scotch catch** or **snap**, in *music*, the rhythmic figure usually represented by , —that is, the division of a beat into a short part under the accent followed by a long part; the reverse of the common division, in which the dotted note precedes. So called because frequently occurring in Scotch songs and dances. It is characteristic of the strathspey.—**Scotch curlies**, a variety of kale, so called from its curled leaves.—**Scotch dipper** or **duck.** See *duck*[2].—**Scotch douche**, a douche of hot water, beginning at a temperature of 40° C., increased gradually to 45–50° C., and immediately followed by cold water; more generally, a succession of alternate hot and cold douches.—**Scotch dumpling, elm, fiddle.** See the nouns.—**Scotch fir.** Same as *Scotch pine*.—**Scotch furnace**, a simple form of ore-hearth used in smelting lead ores.—**Scotch gambit.** See *gambit*.—**Scotch grass.** Same as *Para grass*. [West Indies.]—**Scotch hearth**, a small ore-hearth or furnace used in Scotland and the north of England for smelting lead ore. The hearth-bottom and all the parts adjacent to it are of cast-iron. It is very similar to the ore-hearth in general use for the same purpose in the Mississippi valley. See *ore-hearth*.—**Scotch heath** or **heather**, most properly, *Erica cinerea* (see *heath*, 2); also [U. S.], the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.—**Scotch jewelry, lovage, marriage, mist, nightingale.** See the nouns.—**Scotch kale**, a variety of kale with light-green lobed leaves which are much curled and crinkled on the margins; green borecole.—**Scotch pebble**, a semi-precious stone of a kind found in Scotland, and used in inexpensive jewelry, the mounting of weapons, and the like: the name is especially given to varieties of agate and jasper. Compare *cairngorm*.—**Scotch pine, primrose, rose, saw-fly, scale.** See the nouns.—**Scotch ptarmigan**, the common red game of Great Britain, *Lagopus scoticus*.—**Scotch snap.** Same as *Scotch catch*.—**Scotch spur, stone, thistle, turbine**, etc. See the nouns.—**Scotch teal.** Same as *Scotch dipper* or *duck*.

II. *n.* **1.** Collectively, the people of Scotland. Also *Scots*, as plural of *Scot*.—**2.** The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. Also *Scots*.—**3.** Scotch whisky. [Colloq.]

scotch[2] (skoch), *v. t.* [A contraction, perhaps due in part to association with the unrelated *scutch*, of early mod. E. *scortch*, which stands for **scartch*, a transposed form of *scratch*, as *scart* is a transposed form of *scrat*, the orig. source of *scratch:* see *scratch, scrat*[1], *scart*.] **1.** To scratch; score or mark with slight incisions; notch; hack. See *scotching*.

Afore thy meat, nor afterward,
With knyfe *scortche* not the Boorde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

He *scotched* him and notched him like a carbonado.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 197.

Hence—**2.** To wound slightly.

We have *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 13.

3. To dock; fine; amerce. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scotched collops**, in *cookery*, a dish consisting of beef cut or minced into small pieces, and stewed with butter, flour, salt, pepper, and a finely sliced onion. Also erroneously *scotch-collops*.

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd,
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:
What signify *scotcht-collops* to a feast?
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 21.

scotch[2] (skoch), *n.* [< *scotch*[2], *v.*] **1.** A slight cut or shallow incision; a scratch; a notch.

I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 10.

Give him [a chub] three or four cuts or *scotches* on the back with your knife, and broil him on charcoal.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

2. A line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.—**Out of all scotch**†, excessively. *Halliwell.*

scotch[3] (skoch), *n.* [An irreg. extension of *scote* (due to confusion with *scotch*[2]).] **1.** A prop or strut placed behind or before a wheel, to prevent its moving, or placed under a log to prevent it from rolling.

Some bits of old rails lying near might have been used as *scotches*, but no one thought of this.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 415.

2. In *well-boring*, a slotted bar used to hold up the rod and tools while a section is being attached or detached from above.

scotch[3] (skoch), *v.* [< *scotch*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To prop or block, as the wheel of a coach or wagon, with a stone or other obstacle; hence, to put on the brake or drag to.

Stop, dear nature, these incessant advances of thine; let us *scotch* these ever-rolling wheels.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

II.† *intrans.* To hold back.

For when they come to giving unto holie and necessarie uses, then they will sticke at a pennie, and *scotch* at a groat, and every thing is too much.
Dent's Pathway, p. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

Scotch-amulet (skoch'am'ū-let), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Dasydia obfuscata*.

Scotch-and-English (skoch'and-ing'glish), *n.* The boys' game of prisoner's base as played in Great Britain: so called in the north of England, probably in allusion to the old border wars.

Scotch-cap (skoch'kap), *n.* The wild black raspberry. [U. S.]

scotch-collops. See *scotched collops*, under *scotch*[2].

scotch-hop (skoch'hop), *n.* Same as *hop-scotch*. *Clarke*, Phraseologia Puerilis (1655), p. 322. (*Halliwell.*)

scotching (skoch'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scotch*[2], *v.*] In *masonry*, a method of dressing stone either with a pick or with pick-shaped chisels inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer. Also *scutching*.

Scotchman[1] (skoch'man), *n.*; pl. *Scotchmen* (-men). [Also *Scotsman* (see *Scotch*[1], *a.*); early mod. E. *Scotcheman;* < *Scotch*[1] + *man*.] A native of Scotland; a Scotsman.

scotchman[2] (skoch'man), *n.*; pl. *scotchmen* (-men). [< *scotch*[2] + *man*.] *Naut.*, a wrapping of stiff canvas or a piece of wood or metal fitted to a shroud or any other standing rigging, to save it from being chafed.

At sea there is generally an ugly chafe between the lower and the futtock shrouds, to prevent which good iron *scotchmen* should be seized to the former.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 118, note.

scote (skōt), *n.* [Also *scoat;* prob. < OF. *escot*, F. *écot*, a branch or stump of a tree, F. dial. *ascot*, a prop, < OHG. *scuz*, a shoot, MHG. *schuz*, G. *schuss*, a shot: see *shot*[1].] A prop. [Prov. Eng.]

scote (skōt), *v. t.* [Also *scoat;* prob. < OF. **ascoter, ascouter*, F. dial. (Wall.) *ascoter*, prop, < *ascot*, a prop. *escot*, a branch of a tree: see *scote, n.* The word is usually referred to Bret. *scoazya*, shoulder, prop, *scoaz*, shoulder, W. *ysgwyddo*, shoulder, *ysgwydd*, a shoulder. Hence later *scotch*[3].] To stop or block, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle, as a stone, under it to prevent its rolling; scotch.

scoter (skō'tėr), *n.* [Also, in comp., *scooter* (also *scoter-duck, scooter-duck*); also *scoot*, perhaps < Icel. *skoti*, shooter, < *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot*. Cf. *scoot*[2], *scooter*[2].] A large sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*, belonging to the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having in the male the plumage



Male Black Scoter (*Œdemia nigra*).

black and a red gibbosity of the bill, as *Œdemia nigra* of Europe. The corresponding American species is *Œ. americana*. The name is extended to the velvet or white-winged scoter, *Œ. fusca* or *Œ. velvetina*, and to the surf-scoter, *Œ. perspicillata*. In the United States all three species are commonly called *coot*, or *sea-coot*, with various qualifying terms and some very fanciful names. See *Œdemia*, and cut under *Pelionetta*.—**Double scoter**, the great black scoter, *Œdemia fusca*.

scoter-duck (skō'tėr-duk), *n.* Same as *scoter*.

scot-free (skot'frē), *a.* [< *scot*[2] + *free*.] **1.** Free from payment of scot; untaxed.

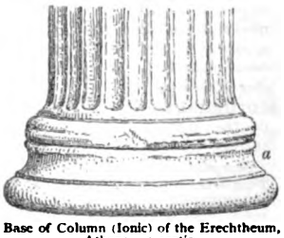
By this light, a cogging cheator; . . . he furnisheth your ordinary, for which he feeds *scot-free*.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

2. Unhurt; clear; safe. In this sense also *shot-free*, with the intention of a pun.

They'll set me *scot-free* from your men and you.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

I, at whom they shot, sit here *shot-free*.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

scotia (skō'ti-ą), *n.* [= F. *scotie*, < Gr. σκοτία, darkness, < σκότος, darkness, gloom.] A concave molding, used especially beneath the eye, as in the bases of columns between the fillets of the tori. It takes its name from the dark shadow formed by it. It is frequently formed in the best work by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii, or of curves which are not segments of a circle. Sometimes called *casement* (erroneously *casemate*), and often, from its resemblance to the groove of a common pulley, *trochilus*. See also diagram under *base*[2], 3.



Base of Column (Ionic) of the Erechtheum, Athens. *a*, scotia.

Scoticè (skot'i-sē), *adv.* [NL., < LL. *Scoticus*, Scottish, < *Scotus*, Scot: see *Scot*[1].] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.

Scoticism, Scoticize. See *Scotticism, Scotticize*.

scotino (skō-tē'nō), *n.* [It.] The smoke-tree or Venetian sumac, *Rhus Cotinus;* also, its pulverized foliage used as a tanning material.

Scotish, *a.* An erroneous form of *Scottish*.

Scotism (skō'tizm), *n.* [< *Scotus* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The metaphysical system of John Duns Scotus (born probably at Duns in Berwickshire, Scotland, though the place is doubtful; died at Cologne in 1308), the most accurate thinker of the middle ages. His method is the logical analysis of the elements of existence. His fundamental doctrine is that distinctions which the mind inevitably draws are to be considered as real, although they do not exist in the things apart from their relations to mind. Such distinctions were called *formal*, the abstractions thence resulting *formalities*, and those who insisted upon them *formalists* or *formalizers* (Middle Latin *formalizantes*). He taught the important principle of hæccеity—that individual existence is no quality, is capable of no description or general conception, but is a peculiar element of being. He held that the natures of genera and species, as *animal* and *horse*, are real, and are not in themselves either general or particular, though they cannot exist except as particular nor be thought except as general. The teaching of Scotism in the English universities was prohibited by the royal injunctions of 1535.

Scotist (skō'tist), *n.* [= F. *Scotiste* = Sp. Pg. *Escotista* = It. *Scotista*, < ML. *Scotista*, < *Sco-*

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tus (see *Scotism*): see *Scot*[1].] A follower of Duns Scotus. See *Scotism*.

Dun's disciples, and like draff called *Scotists*, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 75.

Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

Scotistic (skō-tis'tik), *a.* [< *Scotist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Scotists.

Scotize (skot'īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Scotized*, ppr. *Scotizing*. [< *Scot*[1] + *-ize.*] To imitate the Scotch, especially in their opposition to prelacy.

The English had *Scotized* in all their practices.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 328. (*Davies.*)

scotograph (skot'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. σκότος, darkness, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for aiding the blind to write.

scotoma (skō-tō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *scotomata* (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. σκότωμα, darkness: see *scotomy.*] A defect in the visual field.

scotome (skot'ōm), *n.* [< NL. *scotoma*, q. v.] A scotoma.

scotomy (skot'ō-mi), *n.* [< F. *scotome* = Sp. Pg. *escotomia* = It. *scotomia*, < NL. **scotomia*, irreg. < Gr. σκότωμα, darkness, dizziness, vertigo, < σκοτόειν, become dark, < σκότος, darkness.] Imperfect vision, accompanied with giddiness.

I shall shame you worse, an I stay longer.
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already: . . .
You all turn round — do you not dance, gallants?
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

Scotophis (skot'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Giraud, 1853), < Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + ὄφις, snake.] A genus of colubrine serpents of North America, having carinated scales only on the median dorsal rows, and the plates on the head typical. There are several species, as *S. alleghaniensis*, among the largest serpents of the United States, but perfectly harmless. The characteristic color is brown or black in square blotches on the back and sides, separated by lighter intervals.

Scotornis (skō-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837, as *Scortornis*, appar. by misprint, corrected by same author in same year to *Scotornis*), < Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of African *Caprimulgidæ*, characterized by the great length of the tail, as in *S. longicaudus*, the leading species, of western Africa. The genus is also named *Climacurus* (Gloger, 1842) from this characteristic.



Scotornis longicaudus.

scotoscope (skot'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. σκότος, darkness, gloom, + σκοπεῖν, examine, view.] An old optical instrument designed to enable one to discern objects in the dark; a night-glass.

There comes also Mr. Reeve, with a microscope and *scotoscope*. For the first I did give him £5. 10*s*. . . . The other he gives me, and is of value; and a curious curiosity it is to look objects in a darke room with.
Pepys, Diary, Aug. 13, 1664.

Scots (skots), *a.* and *n.* [A contracted form of ME. *Scottis*, dial. form of *Scottish*: see *Scottish*, *Scotch*[1].] **I.** *a.* Scotch; Scottish: as, *Scots* law; five pound *Scots*. [Scotch.]

We think na on the lang *Scots* miles.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Scots Grays. See *gray*, 4.

II. *n.* The Scottish dialect.

Scotsman (skots'mȧn), *n.*; pl. *Scotsmen* (-men). A native of Scotland; a Scot. Also *Scotchman*.

Scott[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Scot*[1].

scott[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scot*[2].

scottering (skot'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **scotter*, *v.*, perhaps a var. of *scatter.*] The burning of a wad of pease-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

Scotticism (skot'i-sizm), *n.* [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish (see *Scottish*), + *-ism.*] An idiom or expression peculiar to Scotland. Also *Scoticism*.

Scotticize (skot'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scotticized*, ppr. *Scotticizing*. [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish, + *-ize.*] To render Scottish in character or form. Also *Scoticize*.

Scottification (skot'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *Scottify* + *-ication.*] The act of Scottifying something, or of giving a Scottish character or turn to it; also, that which has been Scottified or rendered Scottish in character or form. [Colloq.]

Which *scottification* I hope some day to print opposite Caxton's own text.
F. J. Furnivall, Forewords to Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

Scottify (skot'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scottified*, ppr. *Scottifying*. [< LL. *Scoticus*, *Scotticus*, Scottish, + *-fy.*] To render Scotch in character or form; give a Scottish turn to. [Colloq.]

Adam Loutfut, Sir Wm. Cummyn's scribe, had copied the poem from an English original, and *scottified* it as he copied.
F. J. Furnivall, Forewords to Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

Scottish (skot'ish), *a.* [Also contracted *Scotch*, Sc. *Scots*; < ME. *Scottish*, *Scotyssh*, Sc. *Scottis*, < AS. **Scottisc*, by reg. umlaut *Scyttisc*, *Scittisc* (= D. *Schotsch*, *Schots* = G. *Schottisch* = Icel. *Skotzkr* = Sw. *Skottsk* = Dan. *Skotsk*), Scottish, < *Scot*, pl. *Scottas*, Scot, + *-isc*, E. *-ish*[1]. Cf. LL. *Scoticus*, = MGr. NGr. Σκωτικός, Scottish; OF. *Escossais*, F. *Écossais* = Sp. *Escocés* = Pg. *Escossez* = It. *Scozzese* (> NGr. Σκοτζέσος), < ML. as if **Scotiensis*, Scottish, a Scotchman, < LL. *Scotia* (> OF. *Escosse*, F. *Écosse* = Sp. *Escocia* = Pg. *Escossia* = It. *Scozia*), Scotland, < *Scotus*, a Scot: see *Scot*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Scotland or its inhabitants; pertaining to the form of English peculiar to Scotland, or to the literature written in it; Scotch: as, *Scottish* scenery; *Scottish* traits. See *Scotch*[1].

It was but xx *scotyssh* myle fro the Castell of Vandesbires. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

Scottish dance, the schottische. — **Scottish school.** See *school*[1].

scoug, *n.* See *skug*[1].

scoult, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scowl*.

scould, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scold*.

Scoulton pewit. See *pewit*.

scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* and *a.* [With excrescent *d* (as in *thunder*, *tender*, etc.), for earlier **scounrel*, **scounerel*, with suffix *-el*, denoting a person, < *scouner*, *scunner*, disgust, cause loathing, also feel disgust at, loathe, shun; or from the related noun, **scouner*, *scunner*, *sconner*, an object of disgust, also one who shrinks through fear, a coward: see *scunner*, *v.* and *n.*, and the ult. source *shun*. This etymology, due to Skeat, is no doubt correct; but the absence of early quotations leaves it uncertain whether the orig. sense was 'one who shuns or shrinks,' i. e. a coward, or 'one who causes disgust,' 'one who is shunned.'] **I.** *n.* A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low villain; a man without honor or virtue.

By this hand, they are *scoundrels* and substractors.
Shak., T. N., i. 3. 36.

=**Syn.** Knave, rogue, cheat, swindler, sharper.

II. *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; unprincipled.

"A penny saved is a penny got."
Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

scoundreldom (skoun'drel-dum), *n.* [< *scoundrel* + *-dom.*] Scoundrels collectively, or their ways or habits; scoundrelism.

High-born *scoundreldom*. *Froude.*

scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* [< *scoundrel* + *-ism.*] The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Thus . . . shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth. . . . Alas, the *scoundrelism* and hard usage are not so easy of abolition! *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 9.

scoundrelly (skoun'drel-i), *a.* [< *scoundrel* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; villainous; rascally.

I had mustered the *scoundrelly* dragoons ten minutes ago in order to beat up Burley's quarters.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii.

scouner (skou'nėr), *v.* and *n.* Same as *scunner*.

scoup[1] (skoup), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scoop*.

scoup[2] (skoup), *v. i.* [Also *scowp*; early mod. E. *scoupe*, *scope*, < ME. *scopen*, < Icel. *skopa*, take a run; perhaps connected with Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top, and with E. *skip*.] To leap or move hastily from one place to another; run; scamper; skip. [Scotch.]

I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe whan he doth folowe his praye. Je vas par saultées. *Palsgrave.*

That it ne can goe *scope* abrode where it woulde gladly goe. *Drant*, Horace (1567), fo. E. iiij. (Cath. Ang., p. 324).

The shame *scoup* in his company,
And land where'er he gae!
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 194).

scour[1] (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoure*, *scower*, *scowre*, *skour*, *skoure*; < ME. *scouren*, *scowren*, *scoren* (= D. *schuren* = MLG. *schuren*, LG. *schueren*, *schoeren* = MG. *schüren*, G. *scheuern* = Dan. *skure* = Sw. *skura*), scour, prob. < OF. *escurer* = Pr. Sp. *escurar* = It. *scurare* (ML. reflex *scurare*), scour, rub, < L. *excurare*, used only in pp. *excuratus*, take great care of, < *ex-* intensive + *curare*, care for: see *cure*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cleanse by hard rubbing; clean by friction; make clean and bright on the surface by rubbing; brighten.

Ther thei . . . *scowred* hauberkes and furbisshed swerdes and helmes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

Scouring and forbishing his head-piece or morion.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 809.

2. To cleanse from grease and dirt by rubbing or scrubbing thoroughly with soap, washing, rinsing, etc.; cleanse by scrubbing and the use of certain chemical appliances: as, to *scour* blankets, carpets, articles of dress, etc.; to *scour* woolens.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous as, if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 362.

Every press and vat
Was newly *scoured*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 293.

3. To cleanse or clean out by flushing, or by a violent flood of water.

Augustus, hauing destroyed Anthonie and Cleopatra, brought Egypt into a Prouince, and *scoured* all the Trenches of Nilus. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 586.

The British Channel, with its narrow funnel opening at the straits of Dover, is largely *scoured* by the Atlantic rollers or tidal waves. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 68.

4. To purge thoroughly or with violence; purge drastically.

What rhubarb, cyme [in some eds. *senna*], or what purgative drug,
Would *scour* these English hence?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 56.

I will *scowre* thy gorge like a hawke.
Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

5. To cleanse thoroughly in any way; free entirely from impurities, or whatever obstructs or is undesirable; clear; sweep clear; rid.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us. *Sir P. Sidney.*

And, like a sort of true-born scavengers,
Scour me this famous realm of enemies.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

6. To remove by scouring; cleanse away; obliterate; efface.

Never came reformation in a flood,
With such a heady currence, *scouring* faults.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 34.

Sour grief and sad repentance *scours* and clears
My stains with tears.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

7. To run over and scatter; clean out.

And Whackum in the same play ["The Scowrers"] describes the doings of the fraternity of Scourers. "Then how we *Scour'd* the Market People, over-threw the Butter Women, defeated the Pippin Merchants."
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 179.

How many sail of well-mann'd ships before us . . .
Have we pursu'd and *scour'd!*
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Scoured wool, wool which has been thoroughly cleansed after shearing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rub a surface for the purpose of cleansing it.

Speed. She can wash and *scour*.
Launce. A special virtue. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 313.

2. To cleanse cloth; remove dirt or grease from a texture.

Warm water . . . *scoureth* better than cold.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 362.

3. To be purged thoroughly or violently; use strong purgatives.

And although he [Greene] continually *scowred*, yet still his belly sweld, and neuer left swelling vpward, vntill it sweld him at the hart and in his face.
Repentance of Robert Greene (1592), Sig. D. 2.

scour[1] (skour), *n.* [< *scour*[1], *v.*] 1. The clearing action of a strong, swift current through a narrow channel; the removal of more or less of the material at the bottom of a river or tidal channel by the action of a current of water flowing over it with sufficient velocity to produce this effect.

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There is a low water depth of only about 4 ft., but this is to be increased by about 20 ft. by dredging and *scour*.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 452.

2. A kind of diarrhea or dysentery among cattle or other animals; violent purging.—3. The material used in scouring or cleansing woolens, etc.

The wool was then lifted out and drained, after which it was rinsed in a current of clean water to remove the *scour*, and then dried. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 657.

scour[2] (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scower*, *scowre;* < ME. *scouren*, *scoren*, *schouren*, < OF. *escourre*, *escorre*, rush forth, run out, scatter, diminish, = It. *scorrere*, run over, run hither and thither, < L. *excurrere*, run out, run forth: see *excur*, of which *scour*[2] is a doublet. *Scour* in these senses is generally confused with *scour*[1]. Hence *scur* (a var. of *scour*[2]), *scurry*. Cf. *scourse*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To run with celerity; scamper; scurry off or along.

Hit is beter that we to heom *schowre*.
King Alisaunder, l. 3722.

In plesurys new your hert dooth *scure* and raunge.
Paston Letters, III. 185.

The Moon was kind, and as we *scoured* by
Shew'd us the Deed whereby the great Creator
Instated her in that large Monarchy.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 101.

2. To rove or range for the purpose of sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

II. *trans.* To run quickly over or along, especially in quest or as if in quest of something.

Not so, when swift Camilla *scours* the plain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 372.

We ventured out in parties to *scour* the adjacent country. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 235.

scourage (skour'āj), *n.* [< *scour*[1] + *-age*.] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

scourer[1] (skour'ėr), *n.* [< *scour*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who scours or cleans by rubbing or washing.—2. A form of grain-cleaner in which smut, dust, etc., are removed from the berry by a rubbing action. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A drastic cathartic.

scourer[2]† (skour'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scowcrer;* < ME. **scourer*, *scorer;* < *scour*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who runs with speed.—2. One who scours or roams the streets by night; a rover, robber, or footpad; specifically, one of a band of young scamps who, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, roamed the streets of London and committed various kinds of mischief.

Bullies and *scowcerers* of a long standing.
Steele, Spectator, No. 324.

Who has not heard the *scowcerer's* midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name?
Gay, Trivia, iii. 325.

scourge (skėrj), *n.* [< ME. *scourge*, *scowrge*, *scorge*, *scurge*, *schorge*, *schurge*, < OF. *escorge*, *escurge*, = It. *scoreggia*, a whip, scourge; cf. the deriv. OF. *escorgie*, *escurgie*, *escourgee*, a whip, scourge, thong, latchet, F. *escourgée*, a scourge; prob. < L. *ex-* intensive + *corrigia*, a thong, latchet for a shoe, LL. rein, < *corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*. In this view the Olt. *scoriata*, *scoriada*, *scuriata*, *scuriada*, It. *scoriada*, a whipping, a whip, scourge, is unrelated, being connected with *scoria*, a whip. *scoriare*, whip, lit. 'flay,' < L. *excoriare*, flay: see *excoriate*.] 1. A whip for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash. See *flagellum*, 1.

A *scowrge;* flageum, flagellum. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 324.

In hys sermon at on tyme he had a balys in hys hond, a nother tyme a *schorge*, the iijde tyme a Crowne of thorne.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 3.

And when he had made a *scourge* of small cords, he drove them all out of the temple. John ii. 15.

Hence—2. A punishment; a punitive affliction; any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering.

Famine and plague . . . are sent as *scourges* for amendment. 2 Esd. xvi. 19.

Wars are the *scourge* of God for sin.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 41.

3. One who or that which greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

The Nations which God hath made use of for a *scourge* to others have been remarkable for nothing so much as for the vertues opposite to the most prevailing vices among those who were overcome by them.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

scourge (skėrj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scourged*, ppr. *scourging*. [< ME. *scourgen*, *scorgen*, *schorgen*, < OF. *escorgier*, *escourgier*, *escorjier*. whip, < *escorge*, a whip: see *scourge*, *n.*] 1. To whip with a scourge; lash; apply the scourge to.

A philosophre upon a tyme . . . broghte a yerde to *scourge* with the child. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

From thens we went vnto ye hous of Pylate, in ye whiche our Sauyoure was *scorged*, betyn, crowned with thorne. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman?
Acts xxii. 25.

2. To punish with severity; chastise or correct; afflict for sins or faults, and for the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. Heb. xii. 6.

3. To afflict greatly; harass; torment.

Bashaws or governors have been allowed to *scourge* and impoverish the people. *Brougham.*

scourger (skėr'jėr), *n.* [< *scourge* + *-er*[1].] One who scourges or punishes; specifically, a flagellant.

The sect of the *scourgers* [i. e. flagellants] broached several capital errours. *N. Tindal*, tr. of Rapin's Hist. Eng.

scourge-stick (skėrj'stik), *n.* A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge-stick* and leather strap should be left to their own making.
Locke, Education, § 130.

scouring (skour'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scour*[1], *v.*] The act expressed by the verb *to scour* in its various senses. Specifically—(*a*) In *woolen-manuf.*, the process of beating a fabric in water to clean it from the oil and dirt incident to the manufacture. The work is sometimes performed in a scouring-stock or scouring-machine. (*b*) The cleaning of metal as a preliminary process in electroplating or tin-plate making. (*c*) In *hydraul. engin.*, same as *flushing*[2]. (*d*) A method of treating grain by rubbing and brushing in a grain-cleaner or scourer to free it from smut, mildew, etc. (*e*) In *leather-manuf.*, a method of treating green hides to remove the flesh or the bloom. The hides are set closely on a sloping table, and treated with stiff brushes and water. (*f*) In *angling*, the freshening and reddening of angleworms for bait, by placing them for a while in clean sand, their wriggling in which rubs off the earth.

scouring (skour'ing), *p. a.* Having an erosive action on the hearth of the furnace: said of slag which is very fusible and fluid when melted, highly vitreous when cooled, also generally very silicious and ferruginous in composition.

If the slag becomes more or less of a *scouring* character through incomplete reduction of considerable amounts of iron, notable quantities of phosphorus are . . . present therein. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 296.

scouring-ball (skour'ing-bâl), *n.* A ball combined of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

scouring-barrel (skour'ing-bar'el), *n.* A machine in which scrap-iron or small articles of metal are freed from dirt and rust by friction.

scouring-basin (skour'ing-bā'sn), *n.* A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out from sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes at low water, to scour a channel and its bar. *E. H. Knight.*

scouring-drops (skour'ing-drops), *n. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

scouring-machine (skour'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for cleansing the cloth from oil and dirt. It consists of two large rollers by means of which the cloth is passed through a trough containing dung and stale urine. Compare *scouring-stock*.

scouring-rush (skour'ing-rush), *n.* One of the horsetails, *Equisetum hiemale:* so called on account of its silicious coating, being used domestically and in the arts to polish wood and even metals. Other species may to some extent be so employed and named. *E. hiemale* is reputed diuretic, and is used to some extent for dropsical diseases, etc. Also called *shave-grass*, and, as imported into England from the Netherlands, *Dutch rush*. See *Equisetum*, *horse-pipe*, *pewterwort*.

scouring-stick† (skour'ing-stik), *n.* A rod used for cleaning the barrel of a gun: sometimes the ramrod, sometimes a different implement.

scouring-stock (skour'ing-stok), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, an apparatus in which cloths are treated after weaving to remove the oil added to the wool before carding, and to cleanse them from the dirt taken up in the process of manufacture. The cloth is put into a trough containing a solution in water of hog's dung, urine, and soda or fullers' earth, and pounded with heavy oaken mallets which oscillate on an axis, and are lifted by tappet-wheels. Compare *scouring-machine*.

scouring-table (skour'ing-tā'bl), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a large strong table used for scouring. It has a top of stone or some close-grained wood, slightly inclined away from the workman so that the water may run off at the side opposite to him.

scourse[1] (skōrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse*, *scorce*, *scoss*, dial. *scoce;* supposed by some to be an aphetic form of *discourse*, taken in the sense 'exchange words,' hence 'exchange, trade' (see *discourse*, *v.*). The word seems to have been used chiefly with ref. to trading in horses, and prob. arose by confusion from *course*[4], also written *coarse*, and the orig. *courser*[2], esp. in the comp. *horse-courser*, which alternated with *horse-scourser:* see *course*[4], *courser*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To exchange; barter; trade; swap: as, to *scourse* horses.

I know the barber will *scourse* [the fiddle] . . . away for some old cittern.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorce*.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, p. 56.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xx. 78.

II. *intrans.* To make an exchange; exchange; trade.

Or cruel, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take.
Drayton, Idea, lii.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going street-nag.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

scourse[1]† (skōrs), *n.* [See *scourse*[1], *v.*] Discourse. [Rare.]

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind,
And recompenst them with a better *scorse*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 55.

scourse[2]† (skōrs), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse;* < OF. *escourser*, *escorser*, *escourcier*, *escorcier*, run, run a course, < L. *excurrere*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *scour*[2], *excursion*.] To run; scamper; hurry; skurry.

And from the country back to private farmes he *scorsed*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 3.

scouse (skous), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *lobscouse*.

The cook had just made for us a mess of hot *scouse*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 34.

scout[1] (skout), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skout*, *skowt;* < ME. *scoute*, < OF. *escoute*, a spy, scout, watchman. F. *écoute*, a watch, lookout (= Sp. *escucha* = Pg. *escuta* = It. *ascolta*, *scolta*, a spy, scout, watchman), < *escouter*, *ascouter*, *escolter*, *esculter*, F. *écouter* = Pr. *escoutar* = OSp. *ascuchar*, Sp. *escuchar* = Pg. *escutar* = It. *ascoltare*, *scoltare*, listen, < L. *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*. Cf. *schout*.] 1. A person sent out to gain and bring in information; specifically, one employed to observe the motions and obtain intelligence of the numbers of an enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again
That dogg'd the mighty army of the Dauphin?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 1.

2†. A scouting party.

Mount. What were those pass'd by?
Rocca. Some *scout* of soldiers, I think.
Mount. It may be well so, for I saw their horses.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

3†. A spy; a sneak.

I'll beg for you, steal for you, go through the wide world with you, and starve with you, for though I be a poor cobler's son I am no *scout*.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xv. (*Davies.*)

4. A college servant or waiter. [Oxford and Harvard universities.]

No *scout* in Oxford, no gyp in Cambridge, ever matched him in speed and intelligence.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvi.

5. In *cricket*, a fielder.

It [the ball] fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the *scouts*.
Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

6. The act of looking out or watching; lookout; watch.

While the rat is on the *scout*,
And the mouse with curious snout.
Cowper, The Cricket (trans.).

7. One of various birds of the auk family (*Alcidæ*) which are common on the British islands, as the razor-billed auk, the common or foolish guillemot, and the puffin or sea-parrot.—8†. In the Netherlands, a bailiff or magistrate. See *schout*.

For their Oppidan Government, they [the United Provinces] have Variety of Officers, a *Scout*, Burgmasters, a Balue, and Vroetschoppens. The *Scout* is chosen by the States. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

scout[1] (skout), *v.* [< ME. *skowten;* < *scout*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To observe or explore as a scout; watch the movements of an enemy.

Ho [the dove] skyrmez vnder skwe & *skoutez* aboute,
Tyl hit waz nyȝe at the nazt & Noe then sechez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 483.

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Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night.
Milton, P. L., ii. 133.

II. *trans.* **1.** To watch closely; observe the actions of; spy out.

Take more men,
And *scout* him round.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2. (*Richardson.*)

2. To range over for the purpose of discovery.

One surveys the region round, while the other *scouts* the plain. *Swift*, Battle of the Books.

scout[2] (skout), *v. t.* [Appar. < **scout*[2], *n.*, a taunt (not recorded in the dictionaries), < Icel. *skūti*, *skūta*, a taunt; cf. *skot-yrthi*, scoffs, taunts, *skota*, shove, < *skjōta* (pret. pl. *skutu*), shoot: see *shoot*. Cf. *scout*[5].] To ridicule; sneer at; treat with disdain and contempt; reject with scorn: as, to *scout* a proposal.

Flout 'em and *scout* 'em,
And *scout* 'em and flout 'em.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 130.

scout[3]† (skout), *n.* [< ME. *scoute*, a cliff, < Icel. *skūti*, a cave formed by projecting rocks, < *skūta*, jut out; akin to *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scout*[2].] A high rock.

The skwez of the *scoutes* skayued [skayned?] hym thozt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2167.

scout[4]† (skout), *n.* [Also *skoutt*, *scute*, *skute*, *skut* (also *schuit*, *schuyt*, < D.); < Icel. *skūta* = Sw. *skuta* = Dan. *skude* = MD. *schuyt*, D. *schuit*, a small boat; perhaps named from its quick motion; from the root of Icel. *skjōta*, etc., shoot: see *shoot*, *scoot*[1], *scud*. A similar notion appears in *schooner*, *cutter*, and other names of vessels.] A swift Dutch sailing boat.

Where *skut's* furth launched theare now the great wayn is entred. *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

It [the alicunde-tree] serues them also for boats, one of which cut out in proportion of a *Scute* will hold hundreths of men. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 698.

scout[5] (skout), *v. i.* [A var. of *scoot*[1], ult. of *shoot* (< Icel. *skjōta*, shoot): see *shoot*.] To pour forth a liquid forcibly; eject liquid excrement. [Scotch.]

scout[6] (skout), *n.* [Also written *skout*; an Orkney name; < *scout*[5], eject liquid excrement: see *scout*[5]. Cf. *scouty-aulin*.] The guillemot. [Orkneys.]

scouter (skou'tėr), *n.* In *stone-working*, a workman who uses jumpers, feathers, and wedges in the process of removing large projections by boring holes transversely in order to scale off large flakes.

Scoutetten's operation. See *operation*.

scouth (skouth), *n.* [Also *scowth*, *skouth*; perhaps < Icel. *skotha*, view, look about (*skothan*, a viewing), = Sw. *skåda* = ODan. *skode*, view, look about; akin to E. *show*: see *show*[1].] Room; liberty to range; scope. [Scotch.]

If he get *scouth* to wield his tree,
I fear you'll both be paid.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

scouther[1] (skou'ŦHėr), *v. t.* [Also *scowder*, *skoldir*, overheat, scorch; origin obscure.] To scorch; fire hastily on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

scouther[1] (skou'ŦHėr), *n.* [< *scouther*[1], *v.*] A hasty toasting; a slight scorching. [Scotch.]

scouther[2] (skou'ŦHėr), *n.* [Also *scowther*; origin obscure.] A flying shower. [Prov. Eng.]

scoutingly (skou'ting-li), *adv.* Sneeringly; with ridicule.

Foreigners speak *scoutingly* of us.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 243.

scout-master (skout'mās'tėr), *n.* An officer who has the direction of scouts and army messengers.

An admirable *scout-master*, and intrepid in the pursuit of plunder, he never commanded a brigade or took part in a general action. *The Academy*, No. 891, p. 372.

scout-watch† (skout'woch), *n.* [< ME. *skowtewacche*; < *scout*[1] + *watch*.] **1.** A scout or spy.

Other feris opon fer the freikes withoute,
With *skowte wacche* for skathe & skeltyng of harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6042.

2. The act of scouting or spying: as, to be in *scout-watch* (that is, on duty as a scout).

Upon lighting in the tree, this saide, this flie—
Being in *scoutwatch*, a spider spiying me.
J. Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556). (*Nares.*)

scouty-aulin (skout'i-â'lin), *n.* [Also *scouti-aulin*, *scouti-allin*, and transposed *aulin-scouty*; < **scouty*, adj., < *scout*[5], eject liquid excrement (see *scout*[5]), + *aulin*, q. v.] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Also called *dirty aulin*, or simply *aulin*, also *skait-bird*. See *aulin*.

scovan (skō'vạn), *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scove*[1].] A vein of tin. [Cornwall.]—**Scovan lode.** See *lode*[1].

scovany (skō'vạn-i), *a.* [< *scovan* + *-y*[1].] Noting a lode in which the working is not made easy to the miner by selvages or seams of gouge, flucan, or any other kind of decomposed or soft material which could be easily worked out with the pick. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scove[1]†, *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scoran*.] Tin stuff so rich and pure as it rises out of the mine that it has scarce any need of being cleansed by water. *Pryce*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scove[2] (skōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scoved*, ppr. *scoving*. [Cf. *scovy*.] To cover or smear the sides of with clay, in order to prevent the escape of heat in burning: as, to *scove* a pile of bricks in a kiln, preparatory to firing.

scovel (skuv'l), *n.* [< W. *ysgubell*, a whisk, besom, broom, < *ysgub*, a sheaf, besom (cf. *ysgubo*, sweep), < L. *scopa*, *scopæ*, twigs, a broom: see *scope*[2].] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin. *Withals*, Dict.; *Minsheu*.

scovillite (skō'vil-īt), *n.* [< *Scoville* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of didymium, yttrium, and other rare earths, found in pinkish or yellowish incrustations on limonite at the Scoville ore-bed at Salisbury in Connecticut: probably identical with the mineral rhabdophane.

scovy (skō'vi), *a.* [Cf. *scove*[2].] Smeared or blotchy, as a surface unevenly painted. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scow (skou), *n.* [Also sometimes *skow*, *skew*; < D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat, punt, scow.] **1.** A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter; a pram.—**2.** A small boat made of willows, etc., and covered with skins; a ferry-boat. *Imp. Dict.*

These Scots vsed commonlie to steale ouer into Britaine in leather *skewes*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, iv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

scow (skou), *v. t.* [< *scow*, *n.*] To transport in a scow.

scowder (skou'dėr), *v. t.* Same as *scouther*[1].

scowert, *v.* An obsolete form of *scour*[1], *scour*[2].

scowerert, *n.* An obsolete form of *scourer*[2].

scow-house (skou'hous), *n.* A scow with a house or hut built on it; an ark.

scowkt, *v.* An obsolete form of *skulk*.

scowl[1] (skoul), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul*; < ME. *scoulen*, *scowlen*, *skoulen*, < Dan. *skule*, scowl, cast down the eyes (cf. Dan. *skiule*, hide, Icel. *skolla*, skulk, hold aloof), = D. *schuilen*, take shelter, hide, skulk, lurk, = MLG. LG. *schulen*, hide oneself, G. dial. *schulen*, hide the eyes, look slyly; prob. akin to Sw. Dan. *skjul* = Icel. *skjōl*, shelter, cover: see *skeal*[2]. Hence *skulk*.] **I.** *intrans.* To lower the brows as in anger or displeasure; frown, or put on a frowning look; look gloomy, severe, or angry: either literally or figuratively.

Als wode lyons thai [devils] sal than fare,
And raumpe on hym, and *skoul* and stare.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 2225.

She *scould* and frowned with froward countenaunce.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 35.

The skies likewise began to *scowle*;
It hayld and raind in pittious sort.
Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 301).

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect with a scowl: as, to *scowl* one down or away.—**2.** To send with a scowling or threatening aspect. [Rare.]

The louring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landskip snow, or shower.
Milton, P. L., ii. 491.

scowl[1] (skoul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul*; < *scowl*[1], *v.*] A lowering or wrinkling of the brows as in anger or displeasure; a look of anger, displeasure, discontent, or sullenness; a frown or frowning appearance or look.

A ruddy storm, whose *scoul*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul.
Crashaw, Delights of the Muses.

By scowl of brow, by sheer thought; by mere mental application: as, to work it out *by scowl of brow*.

scowl[2] (skoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Old workings at the outcrop of the deposits of iron ore. Some of these are of large dimensions, and are ascribed to the Romans. [Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, Eng.]

scowlingly (skou'ling-li), *adv.* In a scowling manner; with lowering brows; frowningly; with a sullen look.

scowp, *v. i.* See *scoup*[2].

scowther, *n.* See *scouther*[2].

scoymust, *a.* A Middle English form of *squeamish*.

scr. An abbreviation of *scruple*, a weight.

scrab[1] (skrab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbed*, ppr. *scrabbing*. [Var. of *scrap*, *scrape*; cf. *scrabble*, *v.*] To scratch; scrape.—**Scrabbed eggs**, a lenten dish consisting of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper.

scrab[2] (skrab), *n.* [Cf. *crab*[2].] A crab-apple, the common wild apple.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbled*, ppr. *scrabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *scrable*; var. of *scrapple*[1], freq. of *scrape*: see *scrape*, *scrab*, and cf. *scraffle*, *scrapple*[1], *scramble*. The word in def. 3 has come to be associated with *scribble*[1] (cf. *scrawl*[2]), but there is no orig. connection with *scribble* or its source, L. *scribere*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To scrape, scratch, or paw with the hands; move along on the hands and knees; crawl; scramble: as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They . . . wente their way, leaving him for dead. But he *scrabled* away when they were gone.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

2. To scramble or struggle to catch something.

True virtue . . . is in every place and in each sex of equal value. So is not continence, you see; that phantom of honour which men in every age have so contemned, they have thrown it amongst the women to *scrabble* for.
Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, iii. 1.

3. To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; scrawl; scribble. *Imp. Dict.*

And he [David] . . . feigned himself mad in their hands and *scrabbled* [or, made marks, margin] on the doors of the gate. 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

"Why should he work if he don't choose?" she asked. "He has no call to be scribbling and *scrabbling*."
Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, vi.

II. *trans.* To scrape or gather hastily: with *up*, *together*, or the like.

Great gold eagles and guineas flew round the kitchen just as thick as dandelions in a meadow. I tell you, she *scrabbled* them *up* pretty quick, and we all helped her.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 138.

Every spectator can see and count the thirty pieces of silver as they are rung down upon a stone table, and the laugh is loud as Judas greedily *scrabbles* them *up* one by one into his bag. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 37.

scrabble (skrab'l), *n.* [< *scrabble*, *v.* Cf. *scramble*, *n.*] A moving on the hands and knees; a scramble. *Imp. Dict.*

scrack (skrak), *n.* [Var. of *crake*[1].] A crake: as, the corn-*scrack* (the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*). [Local, Scotch.]

scraffle (skraf'l), *v. i.* [A form of *scrabble* or *scramble*.] **1.** To scramble; struggle; hence, to wrangle or quarrel. *Halliwell.*—**2.** To be busy or industrious. *Brockett.*—**3.** To shuffle; use evasion. *Grose.* [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

scrag[1] (skrag), *n.* [Also *scragg*, assibilated *shrag*, and with a diff. vowel *scrog*, *shrog*; < Sw. dial. *skraka*, a great dry tree, a long lean man; akin to Sw. dial. *skrokk*, anything wrinkled or deformed, *skrugeg*, crooked, *skruggug*, wrinkled; cf. Dan. *skrog*, carcass, the hull of a ship; Icel. *skröggr*, a nickname of the fox, *skröggs-ligr*, lean, gaunt; Fries. *skrog*, a lean person; prob. from the root of Sw. *skrukka*, shrink, Norw. *skrekka* (pret. *skrakk*), shrink, Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, stoop: see *shrink* and *shrug*. The Gael. *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, rocky, *sgreagag*, a shriveled old woman, Ir. *sgreag*, a rock, are appar. unrelated: see *scrog*, *shrog*.] **1.** A crooked branch. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Something thin or lean, and at the same time rough.—**3.** A scraggy or scrawny person.—**4.** A scrag-whale.

A whale, of the kind called *scragg*, came into the harbor, and continued there three days. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 30.

5. A remnant, or refuse part; specifically, the neck, or a piece of the neck, of beef or mutton.

They sat down with their little children to a little *scrag* of mutton and broth with the highest satisfaction.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 3.

scrag[1] (skrag), *a.* [< *scrag*[1], *n.*] Scragged or scraggy: said of whales.

scrag[2] (skrag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scragged*, ppr. *scragging*. [Prob. < *scrag*[1], 5, taken as simply 'neck' (see *scrag*[1]); but cf. Gael. *sgrog*, the head, side of the head, the neck (in ridicule), also a hat or bonnet.] To put to death by hanging; hang. [Slang.]

"He'll come to be *scragged*, won't he?" "I don't know what that means," replied Oliver. "Something in this way, old feller," said Charley. As he said it, Master Bates caught up an end of his neckerchief, and holding it erect in the air, dropped his head on his shoulder, and jerked a curious sound through his teeth; thereby indicating by a lively pantomimic representation that *scragging* and hanging were one and the same thing.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

scragged (skrag'ed), *a.* [< *scrag*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Rough with irregular points or a broken sur-

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face; full of asperities or surface irregularities; scraggy; ragged.

Fed with nothing else but the *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Conclusion.

2. Lean; thin and bony; showing angularity of form; lacking in plumpness; ill-conditioned.

scraggedness (skrag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being scragged; leanness, or leanness with roughness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.

scraggily (skrag'i-li), *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

scragginess (skrag'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; ruggedness; roughness.

scraggling† (skrag'ling), *a.* [Prop. **scragling*, < *scrag*[1] + *-ling*[1].] Scraggy.

The Lord's sacrifice must be fat and fair; not a lean *scraggling* starved creature.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 124. (*Davies.*)

scraggly (skrag'li), *a.* [Prop. **scragly*, < *scrag*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Having or presenting a rough, irregular, or ragged appearance: as, a *scraggly* beard.

The tough, *scraggly* wild sage abounds.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 93.

scraggy (skrag'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skraggy*, *skraggie*; < *scrag*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *scroggy*.] 1. Having an irregular, broken surface; rough with irregular points; rugged; scragged.

A *scraggy* rock, whose prominence
Half overshades the ocean. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

2. Lean; thin; bony; poor; scrawny.

A bevy of dowagers stout or *scraggy*.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xviii.

Mary's throat, however, could not stand the severe test of laceless exposure. It was too slender and long. . . . Miss Erroll announced that she looked *scraggy*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 224.

scrag-necked (skrag'nekt), *a.* Having a scraggy neck.

scrag-whale (skrag'hwāl), *n.* A finner-whale of the subfamily *Agaphelinæ*, having the back scragged instead of finned. *Agaphelus gibbosus* is the common species of the North Atlantic.

scraich, scraigh (skrāch), *v. i.* [< Gael. *sgreach*, *sgreech*, screech, scream, = Ir. *sgreach*, shriek, = W. *ysgrechio*, scream; cf. *screech*, *shriek*, *shrike*[1].] To scream hoarsely; screech; shriek; cry, as a fowl. [Scotch.]

Paitricks *scraichin'* loud at e'en.
Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

scraich, scraigh (skrāch), *n.* [< *scraich*, *v.*] A hoarse scream; a shriek or screech. [Scotch.]

scrallt, *v.* and *n.* See *scrawl*[1], *scrawl*[2].

scramasax (skram'a-saks), *n.* [Old Frankish **scramasacs*, **scramasax* (cited in ML. acc. pl. *scramasaxos*), < **scrama* (MHG. *schrame*, G. *schramme*, a wound: see *scrawm*) + **sacs* (OHG. *sahs* = AS. *seax*), knife: see *sax*[1].] A long and heavy knife used by the Franks in hunting and in war, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

scramb (skramb), *v. t.* [A var. of *scramp*. Cf. *scramble*.] To pull or scrape together with the hands. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scramble (skram'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrambled*, ppr. *scrambling*. [Freq. of *scramb*, *scramp*; or a nasalized form of *scrabble*, a freq. verb from the same ult. source: see *scrabble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To struggle or wriggle along as if on all fours; move on with difficulty or in a floundering manner, as by seizing objects with the hand and drawing the body forward: as, to *scramble* up a cliff; to *scramble* on in the world.

The cowardly wretch fell down, crying for succour, and *scrambling* through the legs of them that were about him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Up which defatigating hill, nevertheless, he *scrambled*, but with difficulty. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 200.

The hissing Serpents *scrambled* on the floor.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 130.

Make a shift and *scramble* through
The world's mud. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 23.

2. To struggle rudely or in a jostling manner with others for the purpose of grasping or getting something; strive eagerly, rudely, and without ceremony for or as if for something thrown on the ground: as, to *scramble* for pennies; to *scramble* for a living; to *scramble* for office.

The corps de garde which kept the gate were *scrambling* to gather them [walnuts] up. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Now no more shalt thou need to *scramble* for thy meat, nor remove thy stomach with the court; but thy credit shall command thy heart's desire.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

The Bishops, when they see him [the Pope] tottering, will leave him, and fall to *scrambling*, catch who may.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

You must expect the like disgrace,
Scrambling with rogues to get a place;
Must lose the honour you have gain'd,
Your numerous virtues foully stain'd.
Swift, Answer to Mr. Lindsay.

II. *trans.* 1. To stir or toss together in a random fashion; mix and cook in a confused mass.

Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea. *Bulwer*, My Novel, viii. 5.

2. To throw down to be scrambled or struggled for: as, to *scramble* nuts. [Colloq.]

The gentlemen laughs and throws us money; or else we pelt each other with snowballs, and then they *scrambles* money between us.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

3. To advance or push in a scrambling way.

A real, honest, old fashioned boarding-school, where . . . girls might be sent to be out of the way, and *scramble* themselves into a little education, without any danger of coming back prodigies. *Jane Austen*, Emma, iii.

Scrambled eggs, eggs broken into a pan or deep plate, with milk, butter, salt, and pepper, mixed together slightly and cooked slowly.

scramble (skram'bl), *n.* [< *scramble*, *v.*] 1. A walk or ramble in which there is clambering and struggling with obstacles.

How often the events of a story are set in the framework of a country walk or a burnside *scramble*.
Saturday Rev., April, 1874, p. 510.

2. An eager, rude contest or struggle for the possession of something offered or desired; an unceremonious jostling or pushing for the possession of something.

Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Several lives were generally lost in the *scramble*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 266.

There was much that was ignoble and sordid: a *scramble* for the salaried places, a rush to handle the money provided for arms. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 553.

scrambler (skram'blėr), *n.* [< *scramble* + *-er*[1].] One who scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.
Addison.

scrambling (skram'bling), *p. a.* Straggling; rambling; irregular; haphazard; random: as, *scrambling* streets.

Farewell, my fellow-courtiers all, with whom
I have of yore made many a *scrambling* meal
In corners, behind arrases, on stairs.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Peter seems to have led a *scrambling* sort of literary existence. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 137.

scramblingly (skram'bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling or haphazard manner.

scramp (skramp), *v. t.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *scrape*, conformed to the series *scrimp*, *scrump*, etc. Cf. *scramb*, *scramble*.] To catch at; snatch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scran (skran), *n.* [Also *skran*; prob. < Icel. *skran*, rubbish, also marine stores. Cf. *scrannel*, *scranny*.] 1. Scraps; broken victuals; refuse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Most of the lodging-house keepers buy the *scran* . . . of the cadgers; the good food they either eat themselves or sell to the other travellers, and the bad they sell to parties to feed their dogs or pigs upon.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 466.

2. Food in general. [Military slang.]—**Bad scran to you!** bad luck to you! may you fare badly!—a mild imprecation used by the Irish.—**Out on the scran**, begging. [Beggars' slang.]

scranch (skranch), *v. t.* [Also *scraunch*, *scrunch*; prob. < D. *schransen*, MD. *schrantsen*, = LG. *schransen* = G. *schranzen*, eat heartily; cf. G. dial. *schranz*, a crack, report, bang. In effect *scranch*, *scraunch*, *scrunch* are intensified forms, with prefixed *s*, of *cranch*, *craunch*, *crunch*.] To grind with the teeth, with a crackling sound; craunch. [Colloq.]

scranky (skrang'ki), *a.* [Appar. a nasalized form of *scraggy*; cf. *scranny*.] Scraggy; lank. *J. Wilson.* [Scotch.]

scrannel (skran'el), *a.* [Appar. < **scran* (hardly identical with *scran*, refuse) + *-el*, here an adj. suffix with dim. effect. Cf. *scranny*.] Slight; slender; thin; squeaking.

When they list, their lean and flashy songs
Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 124.

In its [the palm-squirrel's] shrill gamut there is no string of menace or of challenge. Its *scrannel* quips are pointless—so let them pass.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 41.

scranning (skran'ing), *n.* [< *scran* + *-ing*[1].] The act of begging for food. [Slang.]

scranny (skran'i), *a.* [Also, and now usually, *scrawny*; appar. < **scran* (see *scrannel*) + *-y*[1].] Same as *scrawny*. [Prov. Eng.]

scrap[1] (skrap), *n.* [< ME. *scrappe*, < Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles, = Norw. *skrap* = Sw. **skrap* in *af-skrap*, off-scrapings, refuse, dregs, = Dan. *skrab*, scrapings, trash, < Icel. Sw. Norw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = E. *scrape*: see *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached portion; a bit; a fragment; a remnant: as, *scraps* of meat.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the *scraps*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 40.

You again
May eat *scraps*, and be thankful.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, v. 1.

He is a Fool with a good Memory, and some few *Scraps* of other Folks Wit. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.

The girl ran into the house to get some crumbs of bread, cold potatoes, and other such *scraps* as were suitable to the accommodating appetite of fowls.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

2. A detached piece or fragment of something written or printed; a short extract: as, *scraps* of writing; *scraps* of poetry.

A *scrap* of parchment hung by geometry
(A great refinement in barometry)
Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.
Swift, Elegy on Partridge.

This is a very *scrap* of a letter. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 434.

Clive is full of humour, and I enclose you a rude *scrap* representing the bishopess of Clapham, as she is called.
Thackeray, Newcomes, iii.

Scraps of thundrous epic lilted out.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. A picture suited for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, etc.: as, colored *scraps*; assorted *scraps*.—**4.** *pl.* Fat, after its oil has been tried out; also, the refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed: as, blubber *scraps*. See *grave*[1].—**5.** Wrought iron or steel, in the form of clippings or fragments, either produced in various processes of manufacture, or collected for the purpose of being reworked.

In the manufacture of laminated steel barrels, the best quality of steel *scrap* is mixed with a small proportion of charcoal iron. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 51.

Dry scrap, the refuse of menhaden or other fish, after the oil has been expressed, dried in the sun or by artificial heat, for use as manure.—**Green scrap**, crude fish-scrap or guano, containing 50 to 60 per cent. of water; chum or crude pomace.—**Scrap-cutting machine**, a machine in which long metal scrap is cut to size for bundling and reworking.

scrap[1] (skrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrapped*, ppr. *scrapping*. [< *scrap*[1], *n.*] 1. To consign to the scrap-heap, as old bolts, nuts, spikes, and other worn-out bits of iron.—**2.** To make scrap or refuse of, as menhaden or other fish from which the oil has been expressed.

scrap[2] (skrap), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scrape*[1].

scrap[2] (skrap), *n.* [< *scrap*[2], *v.* Cf. *scrape*[1], *n.*, 3.] A fight; a scrimmage. [Slang.]

scrap[3] (skrap), *n.* [Also *scrape*, and assibilated *shrap*, *shrape*; perhaps due to *scrap*[2] = *scrape*[1], scratch, grub, as fowls; but cf. Icel. *skreppa*, a mouse-trap, perhaps same as *skreppa*, a bag, scrip: see *scrip*[1].] A snare for birds; a place where chaff and grain are laid to lure birds. [Prov. Eng.]

scrap-book (skrap'bůk), *n.* A book for holding scraps; a volume for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or prose, prints, engravings, etc., clipped from books and papers.

scrap-cake (skrap'kāk), *n.* Fish-scrap in mass. Also *scrap-cheese*.

scrap-cinders (skrap'sin'dėrz), *n. pl.* The ash or residue of whale-scrap burnt in the try-works, used for scouring decks, etc.

scrape[1] (skrāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scraped*, ppr. *scraping*. [< ME. *scrapien*, *scrapen*, also assibilated *shrapen*, *shrapien*, *shreapien*, < Icel. Norw. Sw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = D. *schrapen*, scrape; AS. *scearpian*, scarify: a secondary form of a strong verb. AS. *screpan*, *screopan* (pret. *scræp*, pp. *screpen*), scrape, also in comp. *āscrepan*, scrape off (*screopc*, a scraper); connected with AS. *scearp*, etc., sharp: see *sharp*. Cf. *scrap*, *scrapple*[1], *scrab*, *scrabble*, *scramble*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shave or abrade the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, especially a broad instrument, or with something hard; scratch, rasp, or shave, as a surface, by the action of a sharp or rough instrument; grate harshly over.

A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 152.

Somebody happened to *scrape* the floor with his chair just then; which accidental sound has the instantaneous effect that the cutting of the yellow hair by Iris had upon infelix Dido. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iii.

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2. To make clean or smooth by scratching, rasping, or planing with something sharp or hard.

And he shall cause the house to be *scraped* within round about. Lev. xiv. 41.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in firing
At requiring,
Nor *scrape* trencher, nor wash dish.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 187.

3. To remove or take off by or as by scratching or rubbing; erase: with *out*, *off*, or the like.

Offerings to be made at the shrine of saints, or a little to be *scraped off* from men's superfluity for relief of poor people. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

I will also *scrape* her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. Ezek. xxvi. 4.

Like the sanctimonious pirate, that went to sea with the Ten Commandments, but *scraped* one out of the table.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2. 9.

4. To collect by careful effort; gather by small earnings or savings: with *together* or *up*, or the like: as, to *scrape* enough money *together* to buy a new watch.

You shall not think, when all your own is gone, to spend that I have been *scraping up* for Michael.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

What if in forty-and-two years' going about the man had *scraped together* enough to give a portion to his child?
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

I wish I could book up to you at such a moment as this, but I haven't got it. I send you all I can *scrape together*.
C. Lever, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 172.

To scrape acquaintance with a person, to get on terms of acquaintance by careful effort; insinuate one's self into acquaintance with a person.

Presently afterward the sergeant arrived. . . . He said he had *scraped an acquaintance* with Murphy.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 4.

To scrape down, to express disapprobation of and to silence by scraping the feet on the floor: as, to *scrape down* an unpopular speaker. [Eng.]

When the debate was resumed, the tide ran so strongly against the accused that his friends were coughed and *scraped down*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn. 1.** *Scrape, Scratch, Chafe, Abrade, Erode. Scraping* is done with a comparatively broad surface: as, to *scrape* the ground with a hoe; *scratching* is done with that which is somewhat sharp: as, to *scratch* the ground with a rake; *chafing* and *abrading* are done by pressure or friction: as, a *chafed* heel. *Erode* is chiefly a geological term, meaning to wear away by degrees as though by gnawing or biting out small amounts. *Scraping* generally removes or wears the surface; *scratching* makes lines upon the surface; *chafing* produces heat and finally soreness; *abrading* wears away the surface; *eroding* may cut deep holes. Only *chafe* may be freely figurative.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scratch, or grub in the ground, as fowls. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 450.—2. To rub lightly or gratingly: as, the branches *scraped* against the windows.—3. To draw back the foot in making obeisance: as, to bow and *scrape*.—4. To play with a bow on a stringed instrument: a more or less derogatory use.

You shall *scrape*, and I will sing
A scurvy ditty to a scurvy tune,
Repine who dares.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

The symphonious *scraping* of fiddles, the tinkling of triangles, and the beating of tambourines.
T. L. Peacock, Headlong Hall, xi.

5. To save; economize; hoard penuriously.

She *scraped* and *scraped* at pleasure, till I was almost starved to death. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxv.

A scraping acquaintance, a mere bowing acquaintance.

scrape[1] (skrāp), *n.* [< *scrape*[1], *v.* In def. 3 a particular use ('a tight place,' 'a squeeze'); but it may have arisen from the dial. *scrape*[2], a snare: see *scrape*[2], *scrap*[3].] 1. The act or noise of scraping or rubbing, as with something that roughens or removes a surface; hence, the effect of scraping, rubbing, or scratching: as, a noisy *scrape* on a floor; the *scrape* of a pen.—2. A scraping or drawing back of the foot in making obeisance.

Every moment, also, he took off his Highland-bonnet, and performed a bow and *scrape*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3. An embarrassing position, usually due to imprudence and thoughtlessness.

Trust me, Yorick, this unwary pleasantry of thine will sooner or later bring thee into *scrapes* and difficulties.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 12.

The Naybe Musa . . . found into what a terrible *scrape* he had got; but hunger did not leave him for a moment to deliberate. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 456.

O mercy! have they drawn poor little dear Sir Lucius into the *scrape*? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 1.

When a thinker is compelled by one part of philosophy to contradict another part, he cannot leave the conflicting assertions standing, and throw the responsibility for his *scrape* on the arduousness of the subject.
Mill, On Hamilton, viii.

4. The concreted turpentine obtained by scraping it out from incisions in the trunks of *Pinus australis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 711.—5. A shave. [Slang.]

scrape[2] (skrāp), *n.* Same as *scrap*[3].

scrape-good (skrāp'gůd), *a.* [< *scrape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *good*.] Miserly; avaricious; stingy.

None will be there an usurer, none will be there a pinch-penny, a *scrape-good* wretch, or churlish hardhearted refuser. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

scrape-penny (skrāp'pen*ᵗ*i), *n.* [< *scrape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] An avaricious or penurious person; a miser.

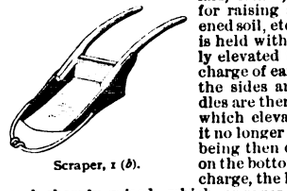

Scraper, 1 (*a*).

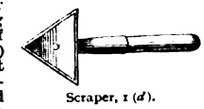
scraper (skrā'pėr), *n.* [< *scrape*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped. Specifically—(*a*) An iron implement placed at or near the door of a house, on which to scrape the dirt from the soles of the shoes.

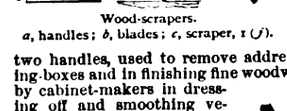
Never clean your shoes on the *scraper*, but in the entry, or at the foot of the stairs; . . . the *scraper* will last longer.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

"Bad!" echoed Mrs. Briggs. "It's death's-door as you've been nigh, my dear, to the very *scraper*."
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xix.

(*b*) An apparatus drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc., and generally for raising and removing loosened soil, etc. In use the scraper is held with the handles slightly elevated till it scoops up its charge of earth, which is held by the sides and back. The handles are then pressed downward, which elevates the edge so that it no longer scrapes; the scraper being then drawn along, sliding on the bottom, to the place of discharge, the handles are suddenly and sharply raised, which engages the edge with the ground, and the draft then turns the scraper bottom-side upward, dumping the contents. (*c*) A large broad hoe used in cleaning roads, courtyards, cow-houses, etc. (*d*) An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the decks, masts, or planking of ships, etc. (*e*) In *engraving*: (1) A three-sided and fluted tool set in a wooden handle, used to remove the ridge or bur raised by the burin or dry-point from the sides of furrows cut into the surface of a copperplate. (2) A three-sided tool with a lozenge-shaped point, used by wood-engravers to lower the edges in the light parts of a block in order to protect the edges in presswork. (*f*) In *lithog.*, the angled edge in a press against which the protected sheet is drawn by a scraping movement, and which gives the required impression. (*g*) A marble-workers' tool for cutting flutes and channels. (*h*) A stucco-workers' shaping-tool. (*i*) A tool used by miners for removing the dust or so-called "bore-meal" from the drill-hole. (*j*) A wood-working tool with a straight or a curved blade and with one or two handles, used to remove address-marks from packing-boxes and in finishing fine woodwork. (*k*) A tool used by cabinet-makers in dressing off and smoothing veneers, etc. (*l*) A planing-machine in which the wood is forced against a stationary scraper or cutting-bar. (*m*) An implement of wood, with a thin blade shaped like an ordinary knife-blade, used to scrape sweat from horses. (*n*) In *iron-working*, a tool used after the planer to give a true face. (*o*) A road-scraper. (*p*) *Milit.*, an instrument for scraping powder from the bores of mortars and howitzers. It consists of a handle of iron, having a scraper at one end and a spoon for collecting dirt at the other, both made of steel. (*q*) A thumb-flint. (*r*) A small dredge or scoop used for taking oysters, scallops, etc., and also for cleaning off the beds. It is shaped something like a stout scythe, with a bag of iron ring-work on one side of the blade. (*s*) An instrument with which to clean the tongue by scraping off the fur.


Scraper, 1 (*b*).


Scraper, 1 (*d*).


Wood-scrapers.
a, handles; *b*, blades; *c*, scraper, 1 (*j*).


Cabinet-makers' Scrapers, showing forms of edges.

2. One who scrapes. Specifically—(*a*) A miser; one whose possessions are acquired by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty but not covetous. Therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due.
Never was *scraper* brave man.
G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Porch.

(*b*) A fiddler, as one who scrapes the strings.

Out! ye sempiternal *scrapers*. *Cowley.*

3. *pl.* The scratchers or gallinaceous birds of the old order *Rasores*. *Macgillivray.*—**Crumb-scraper**, a utensil with a broad flat blade, usually of metal, for removing crumbs from the table-cloth.

scraper-bar (skrā'pėr-bär), *n.* In a lithographic press, a piece of wood the lower edge of which is beveled on both sides to an edge about one fourth of an inch in width, beneath and against which the tympan of the press is dragged under great pressure.

scraper-machine (skrā'pėr-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of lithographic press which gives impression by the scraping of the protected sheet against an angled platen. [Eng.]

scrape-scall† (skrāp'skâl), *n.* [< *scrape*[1], *v.*, + obj. *scall*.] A miser; a scrape-penny.

That will draw unto him everything, goode, badde, precious, vile, regarding nothing but the gaine, a scraper, or *scrape-scall*, trahax.
Withals, Dict. (1608), p. 80. (*Nares.*)

scrap-forging (skrap'fōr*ᵍ*jing), *n.* A piece of scrap-iron piled, heated, and drawn into a bar.

scrap-heap (skrap'hēp), *n.* A place in a railroad yard where all old iron, such as bolts, nuts, odd bits of metal, and spikes, is collected.—**To go to the scrap-heap**, or **to be fit for the scrap-heap**, to go to ruin, or to be fit for no useful purpose.

scrap-house (skrap'hous), *n.* An establishment in which fish-scrap is prepared.

scrapiana (skrap-i-an'ä), *n. pl.* [Pseudo-NL., < E. *scrap*[1] + *-i-ana*.] A collection of literary scraps or fragments. *Eclectic Rev.* [Rare.]

scraping (skrā'ping), *n.* [< ME. *scrapynge*; verbal n. of *scrape*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who scrapes.—2. That which is scraped off from a substance, or is collected by scraping or raking: generally used in the plural: as, the *scrapings* of the street; pot-*scrapings*.

All thy tricks
Of cozening with a hollow cole, dust, *scrapings*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

They [the pastry-cooks] buy also *scrapings*, or what remains in the butter-firkins when emptied by the butter-sellers in the shops.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 208.

3. *pl.* Savings; hard earnings; hoardings.

Trusted him with all,
All my poor *scrapings* from a dozen years
Of dust and deskwork. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

scraping-ground (skrā'ping-ground), *n.* A place to which deer resort to scrape or rub the velvet off their antlers.

When the leaves are falling, the nights cool, and the October moon is full, the lordly bucks begin their nocturnal rambles over their favorite runways and *scraping-grounds*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 89.

scrapingly (skrā'ping-li), *adv.* By scraping.

scraping-plane (skrā'ping-plān), *n.* A plane having a vertical cutter or bit with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end-screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

scrapire (skrap'īr), *n.* [Manx.] The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

scrap-iron (skrap'ī*ᵉ*ėrn), *n.* Old iron, as cuttings of plates and other miscellaneous fragments, accumulated for reworking. Wrought scrap-iron consists of cuttings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horseshoe-nails; when carefully selected and rewrought, the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

scrap-metal (skrap'met*ᵗ*al), *n.* Fragments of any kind of metal which are of use only for reworking or remelting.

scrappily (skrap'i-li), *adv.* In scraps or fragments; fragmentarily; desultorily. [Colloq.]

He [Carlyle] was still a raw, narrow-minded, *scrappily* educated Scotchman. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 779.

scrappiness (skrap'i-nes), *n.* Scrappy character or condition; fragmentariness; disconnectedness. [Colloq.]

The extracts are taken from the works of Dumas, Berquin, Gautier, Guizot, Victor Hugo, and the Comtesse de Ségur; they are well graduated, and sufficiently long to avoid *scrappiness*.
The Academy, April 12, 1890, p. iv. of adv'ts.

scrapping-machine (skrap'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A device for carrying off from a biscuit- or cracker-cutting machine the scraps of the sheet of dough from which the cakes have been cut.

scrapple[1] (skrap'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scrape*[1], *v.*] To grub about. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scrapple[2] (skrap'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap*[1].] An article of food something like sausage-meat, made from scraps of pork, with liver, kidneys, etc., minced with herbs, stewed with rye- or corn-meal, and pressed into large cakes. When cold it is cut in slices and fried. It is of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin.

scrappy (skrap'i), *a.* [< *scrap* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The balanced sing-song neatness of his speech . . . was the more conspicuous from its contrast with good Mr. Brooke's *scrappy* slovenliness.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

scrat[1] (skrat), *v.* [Also, transposed, *scart*; < ME. *scratten*, orig. **scarten*, scratch: see *scart*[1] and *shear*. Cf. *scratch*[1], *scrattle*.] **I.** *trans.* To scratch. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I will *scrat* out those eyes
That taught him first to lust.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 105.

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II. *intrans.* **1.** To scratch.

Thet child . . . thet *scratteth* agenn, and bit [biteth] upon the gerde. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 186.

2. To rake; search.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would haue,
So *scrats*, and scrapes, for scorfe and scornie drosse.
Mir. for Mags., p. 506.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

scrat[2]† (skrat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skrat*; < ME. *scrat*, *skrat*, *skratt*, *scratte*, *scart*, *scrayte*, < AS. **scræt*, an assumed form, for which is found the appar. deriv. *scritta* (for **scretta*†), in a once-occurring gloss, a hermaphrodite, appar. orig. a 'monster,' = OHG. *scraz*, also *scrāz*, MHG. *schraz*, *schrāz*, also OHG. *scrato*, MHG. *schrate*, *schrat*, G. *schratt*, also OHG. MHG. *screz*, a goblin, imp, dwarf, = Icel. *skratti*, a goblin, wizard. Hence, from G., Slovenian *shkrat*, Bohem. *skrzhet*, *shkratek*, *shkrzhitek* = Pol. *skrzot*, a goblin. Cf. *scratch*[2]. It is possible that the AS. and E. sense is due to some literary association with L. *scratta*, *scrattia*, *scratia*, *scrapta*, an epithet applied to an unchaste woman.] **1.** A hermaphrodite. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxix. 22.—**2.** A devil: in the phrase *Aud Scrat*, Old Scratch. See *scratch*[2].

scratch[1] (skrach), *v.* [An extended form of *scrat*, due to confusion with *cratch*[1]: see *scrat*[1] and *cratch*[1], and cf. *scotch*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark or wound slightly on the surface by the scraping or tearing action of something rough, sharp, or pointed.

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs that one shall swear she bleeds.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 60.

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. To rub or scrape, as with the finger-nails or with a scratcher, but without wounding or marking, as for the purpose of relieving itching or irritation.

When he read, he *scratch'd* his head,
And rav'd like one that 's mad.
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 388).

Enlarge, diminish, interline;
Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails.
Swift, On Poetry.

3. To write or draw hurriedly or awkwardly; scribble.

If any of their labourers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift.*

4. To dig, scrape, or excavate with the claws: as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—**5.** To erase or blot out; obliterate; expunge.

His last act is to try and get his name *scratched*, so that he may not die in the service of a stranger.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 189.

Specifically—(*a*) In *horse-racing*, to erase, as the name of a horse, from the list of starters.

How 's the horse? . . . You haven't *scratched* him, have ye, at the last minute? I tell ye, he'll carry all the money to-morrow; and he ought to be near winning, too—see if he won't! *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

(*b*) In *U. S. politics*, to erase (the name of a candidate on a printed ballot) by drawing a line through it; hence, to reject (a candidate).—**To scratch out**, to erase; rub out; obliterate.=**Syn. 1.** *Chafe*, *Abrade*, etc. See *scrape*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use the nails, claws, or the like for tearing the surface, or for digging, as a hen.

Dull tame things . . . that will neither bite nor *scratch*.
Dr. H. More.

The indefatigable zeal with which she *scratched*, and her unscrupulousness in digging up the choicest flower or vegetable for the sake of the fat earth-worm at its root.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

2. To relieve cutaneous irritation by the scraping action of the nails or claws or of a scratcher.

If my hair do but tickle me, I must *scratch*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 28.

3. In *U. S. politics*, to expunge or delete a name on a voting-paper or ballot; reject one or more candidates on a regular party ticket, by canceling their names before casting the ballot.

The greatest scolds are notoriously partisans who have themselves *scratched* and bolted whenever it was their interest or pleasure to do so. *The Century*, XXXVII. 314.

4. In *billiards*, to make a scratch or fluke.—**To scratch along**, to scramble on; get along somehow. [Colloq.]

"Oh, I suspect we'll *scratch along* all right," Macarthy replied. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

Where the hen scratches. See *hen*.

scratch[1] (skrach), *n.* and *a.* [< *scratch*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed; a slight furrow; a score: as, a *scratch* on wood or glass.

The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

2. A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision: as, he escaped with a mere *scratch* on the face.

My greatest hurt
Is but a *scratch* compar'd to mortal wounds.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

3. *pl.* A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs between the heel and the pastern-joint.—**4.** In various contests: (*a*) The line from which the contestants start.

The runners stand with their toes on the *scratch*, the starter calls "set," and the men assume the positions which they think will get them into their best speed the quickest. *Scribner's Mag.*, VII. 777.

The report reached us, and with a scurry the five ponies came away from the *scratch*, followed by a cloud of dust.
The Century, XXXVIII. 403.

The *scratch*, or line from which the jump is taken, is a joist, some five inches wide, sunk flush with the ground.
The Century, XL. 207.

(*b*) A line drawn across a prize-ring, to which boxers are brought in order to join fight. See *to come up to the scratch*, under *come*. (*c*) The starting-point or time of starting of a player or contestant who has to make the full score or who is allowed no odds in a handicap game or contest; also, a player or competitor holding such a position.—**5.** In *billiards*, a stroke which is successful, but not in the way intended; a fluke.—**6.** A kind of wig covering only a part of the head; a scratch-wig.

When I was last at Paris, no person of any condition, male or female, appeared but in full dress, . . . and there was not such a thing to be seen as a peruque ronde; but at present I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis.
Smollett, Travels, vi. (*Davies.*)

7. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees.*—**8.** A scrawl. [Colloq.]

"This is Chichely's *scratch*. What is he writing to you about?" said Lydgate, wonderingly, as he handed the note to her. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxv.

To come up to the scratch. See *come*.—**To toe the scratch**, to come to the scratch; be ready to meet one's opponent. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* **1.** Taken at random or haphazard, or without regard to qualifications; taken indiscriminately; heterogeneous: as, a *scratch* crew. [Colloq.]

The corps is a family gathered together like what jockeys call a "*scratch* team"—a wheeler here and a leader there, with just smartness enough to soar above the level of a dull audience. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, lvi.

2. Without handicap or allowance of time or distance: noting a race or contest in which all competitors start from the same mark or on even terms, or a competitor who receives no handicap allowance.—**Scratch division.** See *division*.

scratch[2] (skrach), *n.* [In the phrase *Old Scratch*, a var. of *scrat*[2], as in the dial. *Aud Scrat*, the devil: see *scrat*[2]. Cf. *scratch*[1], var. of *scrat*[1].] A devil: only in the phrase *Old Scratch*, the devil.

scratch-awl (skrach'âl), *n.* A scriber or scribe-awl.

scratch-back (skrach'bak), *n.* Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

scratch-brush (skrach'brush), *n.* A name of various brushes. (*a*) A brush of hard, fine brass wire, used in metal-working, particularly by workers in fine metals and alloys and electroplaters, for operating upon metal surfaces to remove dead luster and impart brilliancy. (*b*) A brush of iron or steel wire, used by brass- and iron-founders for cleaning sand from castings. (*c*) A brush of fine spun glass, sometimes used by electroplaters for imparting brilliant surfaces to articles of extreme delicacy.

scratch-coat (skrach'kōt), *n.* In *plastering*, the rough coat of plaster first laid on. In two-coat plastering, it is also called, when laid on lath, the *laying-coat*, and when laid on brick the *rendering-coat*. In three-coat plastering, it is called the *pricking-up coat* when laid on lath, *roughing-in coat* when laid on brick. It is named *scratch-coat* from the fact that it is usually roughened by scratching the surface with a pointed instrument before it is set hard, in order that the next coat may more strongly adhere to it.

scratch-comma (skrach'kom'ȧ), *n.* In *printing*, a diagonal line of the form /, used as a comma by Caxton. Compare *solidus*.

scratch-cradle (skrach'krā'dl), *n.* Same as *cat's-cradle*.

scratched (skracht), *a.* [< *scratch* + *-ed*[2].] In *ceram.*, decorated with scratches or rough incisions in the paste.—**Scratched lacquer.** See *lacquer*.

scratcher (skrach'ėr), *n.* [< *scratch*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which scratches. Specifically—(*a*) An implement for scratching to allay irritation. See *back-scratcher*, 1. (*b*) *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds; the scrapers. (*c*) In *U. S. politics*, one who erases a name or names from a ballot before voting it; one who rejects one or more names on a ticket. (*d*) A day-book. [U. S.]

He [a bank-teller] would not enter deposits in his *scratcher* after a certain hour. *Phila. Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

scratch-figure (skrach'fig'ūr), *n.* In *printing*, a type of a figure crossed by an erasing line: used in elementary arithmetics to illustrate canceling.

scratch-finish (skrach'fin'ish), *n.* A finish for decorative objects of metal-work, in which a surface otherwise smooth is diversified by small curved scratches forming irregular scrolls over the whole field.

scratch-grass (skrach'gràs), *n.* **1.** The arrow-leafed tear-thumb, *Polygonum sagittatum*. [U. S.]—**2.** Same as *scratchweed*.

scratchingly (skrach'ing-li), *adv.* With scratching action. [Rare.]

Like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

scratchings (skrach'ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *scratch*[1], *n.*, 7. Possibly it may be a corruption of *searcings*, < *searce*, a sieve.] Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified; scraps. [Prov. Eng.]

She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard wi', and then wonder as the *scratchins* run through.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, xviii.

scratch-pan (skrach'pan), *n.* A pan in saltworks to receive the scratch.

scratchweed (skrach'wēd), *n.* The cleavers or goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. The stems are prickly backward, and the leaves rough on the margin and midrib. [Prov. Eng.]

scratch-wig (skrach'wig), *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a part of the head; a scratch.

His *scratch wig* on one side, his head crowned with a bottle slider, his eye leering with an expression betwixt fun and the effects of wine. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

scratch-work (skrach'wėrk), *n.* Wall-decoration executed by laying on the face of a building, or the like, a coat of colored plaster, and covering it with a coat of white plaster, which is then scratched through in any design, so that the colored ground appears; graffito decoration.

scratchy (skrach'i), *a.* [< *scratch* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of mere scratches, or presenting the appearance of such; ragged; rough; irregular.

The illustrations, though a little *scratchy*, are fairly good. *The Nation*, XLVII. 461.

2. Scratching; that scratches, scrapes, or grates: as, a *scratchy* pen; a *scratchy* noise.—**3.** Of little depth of soil; consisting of rocks barely covered with soil: as, *scratchy* land. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Wearing a scratch-wig.

Scratchy Foxton and he [Neuberg] are much more tolerable together. *Carlyle*, in Froude (Life in London, xxiv.).

scrattle (skrat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrattled*, ppr. *scrattling*. [Freq. of *scrat*[1], *v.*] To scramble; scuttle. [Prov. Eng.]

In another minute a bouncing and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs, and a white bull-dog rushed in.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iii.

scraul†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrawl*[1].

scraunch (skränch), *v. t.* Same as *scranch* or *scrunch*.

scraw (skrâ), *n.* [< Gael. *scrath*, *sgraith*, a turf, sod, greensward (*sgrathan*, a little peeling or paring), = Ir. *scrath*, a turf, = W. *ysgrawen*, a hard crust, what forms a crust.] A turf; a sod. [Ireland and Scotland.]

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins or make up their ditches. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, vii.

scrawe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrow*.

scrawl[1]† (skrâl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scraul*, *scrall*; < ME. *scraulen*, crawl; a form of *crawl* with intensive *s* prefixed: see *crawl*[1].] To creep; crawl: by extension, to swarm with crawling things.

Ye ryuer *scrauled* with the multitude of frogges in steade of fyszshes. *Coverdale*, Wisdom xix. 10.

The ryuer shall *scraule* with frogges.
Coverdale, Ex. viii. 3.

scrawl[1] (skrâl), *n.* [< *scrawl*[1], *v.* In def. 2 perhaps suggested by *trawl*.] **1.** The young of the dog-crab. [Prov. Eng.]

On thy ribs the limpet sticks,
And in thy heart the *scraul* shall play.
Tennyson, The Sailor Boy.

2. A trawl. [Newfoundland to New Jersey.]

scrawl[2] (skrâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scrall*, a contr. form of *scrabble*, perhaps confused with *scrawl*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly with a pen, pencil, or

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other marking implement; write awkwardly, hastily, or carelessly; scribble: as, to *scrawl* a letter; also, to make irregular lines or bad writing on: as, to *scrawl* a piece of paper.

> Peruse my leaves through ev'ry part,
> And think thou seest its owner's heart,
> *Scrawl'd* o'er with trifles thus, and quite
> As hard, as senseless, and as light. *Swift.*

2. To mark with irregular wandering or zigzag lines: as, eggs *scrawled* with black (natural marking).

II. *intrans.* To write unskilfully and inelegantly.

> I gat paper in a blink,
> And down gaed stumpie in the ink. . . .
> Sae I've begun to *scrawl*.
> *Burns*, Second Epistle to J. Lapraik.

scrawl[2] (skrâl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrall*; < *scrawl*[2], *v.*] A piece of unskilful or inelegant writing; also, a piece of hasty, bad writing.

> I . . . should think myself exceeding fortunate could I make a real discovery of the Cardinal's ashes, of which, &c., more another time, for I believe I have tired you now with my *scrall*.
> *B. Willis*, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 20.

> Mr. Wycherley, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inserted my *scrawl*.
> *Pope.*

scrawl[3] (skrâl), *n.* [Prob. a contraction of **scraggle*, dim. of *scrag*[1].] A ragged, broken branch of a tree; brushwood. [New Eng.]

scrawler (skrâ'lėr), *n.* [< *scrawl*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who scrawls; a hasty or awkward writer.

scrawly (skrâ'li), *a.* [< *scrawl*[2] + *-y*[1].] Scrawling; loose; ill-formed and irregular: noting writing or manuscript. [Colloq.]

scrawm (skrâm), *v. t.* [Prob. < D. *schrammen* = MLG. *schrammen*, scratch; from the noun, D. *schram*, a wound, rent, = G. *schramm*, *schram*, *schramme*, a wound, = Icel. *skrāma* = Sw. *skråma* = Dan. *skramme*, a scar; prob. ult. < √ *skar*, cut: see *shear*[1].] To tear; scratch. [North. Eng.]

> He *scrawm'd* an' scratted my faäce like a cat.
> *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

scrawniness (skrâ'ni-nes), *n.* Scrawny, raw-boned, or lanky character or appearance.

scrawny (skrâ'ni), *a.* [A dial. form of *scranny*, now prevalent: see *scranny*.] Meager; wasted; raw-boned; lean: as, a *scrawny* person; *scrawny* hens.

> White-livered, hatchet-faced, thin-blooded, *scrawny* reformers. *J. G. Holland*, Timothy Titcomb.

scray, scraye (skrā), *n.* [< W. *ysgräell*, *ysgräen*, the sea-swallow, = Bret. *skrav*, > F. *screau*, the small sea-gull, *Larus ridibundus*.] The common tern or sea-swallow, *Sterna hirundo*. See cut under *tern*. [Eng.]

screablet (skrē'a-bl), *a.* [< L. *screare*, hawk, hem, + *-ble*.] That may be spit out. *Bailey*, 1731.

screak (skrēk), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *screek*, *scriek*; now usually assibilated terminally *screech* or initially *shriek*, being subject, like other supposed imitative words, to considerable variation: see *screech*, and *scrike*, *shriek*, *shrike*[1].] To utter a sharp, shrill sound or outcry; scream or screech; also, to creak, as a door or wheel.

> I would become a cat,
> To combat with the creeping mouse
> And scratch the *screeking* rat.
> *Turberville*, The Louer.

screak (skrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrike*; < *screak*, *v.* Cf. *screech*, *shriek*, *shrike*[1], *n.*] A creaking; a screech; a creaking sound.

scream (skrēm), *v. i.* [< ME. *scremen*, *screamen*, < Icel. *skræma* = Sw. *skrämma* = Dan. *skræmme*, scare, terrify; cf. Sw. *skrän*, a scream, *skräna*, whimper; prob. ult. akin to Sw. *skrika*, Dan. *skrige*, shriek (see *screak*, *shriek*, *shrike*[1]), Dan. *skrække*, scare, E. *shrill*, Sc. *skirl*, cry aloud, G. *schreien*, D. *schreijen*, Sw. *skria*, cry aloud, shriek, etc. (see *skire*).] 1. To cry out with shrill voice; give vent or utterance to a sharp or piercing outcry; utter shrill cries, as in fright or extreme pain, delight, etc.

> I heard the owl *scream* and the crickets cry.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 16.

> Never peacock against rain
> *Scream'd* as you did for water.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

2. To give out a shrill sound: as, the railway whistle *screamed*. = **Syn.** See *scream*, *n.*

scream (skrēm), *n.* [< *scream*, *v.*] 1. A sharp, piercing sound or cry, as one uttered in fright, pain, etc.

> Dismal *screams*, . . .
> Shrieks of woe.
> *Pope*, Ode, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 57.

2. A sharp, harsh sound.

> The *scream* of a madden'd beach dragg'd down by the wave. *Tennyson*, Maud, iii.

= **Syn.** *Scream*, *Shriek*, *Screech*. A *shriek* is sharper, more sudden, and, when due to fear or pain, indicative of more terror or distress than a *scream*. *Screech* emphasizes the disagreeableness of the sharpness or shrillness, and its lack of dignity in a person. It is more distinctly figurative to speak of the *shriek* of a locomotive than to speak of its *scream* or *screech*.

screamer (skrē'mėr), *n.* [< *scream*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which screams.

> The *screamer* aforesaid added good features and bright eyes to the powers of her lungs.
> *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

2. In *ornith.*, specifically, one of several different birds. (*a*) The cariama or seriema, *Cariama cristata*, more fully called *crested screamer*. See cut under *seriema*. (*b*) Any member of the family *Palamedeidæ*. The horned screamer is *Palamedea cornuta*; crested screamers are *Chauna chavaria* and *C. derbiana*. See cut under *Palamedea*. (*c*) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. See cut under *Cypselus*. [Local, British.]

3. Something very great, excellent, or exciting; a thing that attracts the attention or draws forth screams of astonishment, delight, etc.; a whacker; a bouncer. [Slang, U. S.]

> If he's a specimen of the Choctaws that live in these parts, they are *screamers*. *Thorpe*, Backwoods.

screaming (skrē'ming), *p. a.* 1. Crying or sounding shrilly.—2. Causing a scream: as, a *screaming* farce (one calculated to make the audience scream with laughter).

scree[1] (skrē), *n.* [< Icel. *skritha* (= Sw. Dan. *skred*), a landslip on a hillside (frequent in Icel. local names, as *Skritha*, *Skrithu-klaustr*, *Skrith-dalr*, etc.; *skrithu-fall*, an avalanche), < *skritha*, creep, crawl, move, glide, = AS. *scrithan*, go: see *scrithe*.] A pile of debris at the base of a cliff; a talus. [Used in both the singular and the plural with the same meaning.]

> A landslip, a steep slope on the side of a mountain covered with sliding stones, in Westmoreland called *screes*.
> *Cath. Ang.*, p. 326, note.

> Before I had got half way up the *screes*, which gave way and rattled beneath me at every step. *Southey.*

scree[2] (skrē), *n.* [A dial. abbr. of *screen*.] A riddle or coarse sieve. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

screech (skrēch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skreech*, *skriech*, dial. also *scritch*; < ME. *schrichen*, *scriken*, *shryken*, *schriken*, *shriken*, < Icel. *skrækja*, shriek, *skrikja*, titter, = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*, shriek: see *shriek* and *screak*, other forms of the same ult. imitative word.] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out with a sharp, shrill voice; scream harshly or stridently; shriek.

> And the synfulle thare-with ay cry and *skryke*.
> *Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7347.

> The screech-owl *screeching* loud.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 383.

= **Syn.** See *scream*, *n.*

II. *trans.* To utter (a screech).

> And when she saw the red, red blude,
> A loud skriech *skrieched* she.
> *Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 310).

screech (skrēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skreech*, *skriech*, *scritch*; < *screech*, *v.* Cf. Sw. *skri*, *skrik* = Dan. *skrig*, a shriek: see *shriek*.] 1. A sharp, shrill cry; a harsh scream.

> Forthwith there was heard a great lamentation, accompanyed with groans and *skreeches*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 9.

> The birds obscene . . .
> With hollow *screeches* fled the dire repast.
> *Pope*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

2. Any sharp, shrill noise: as, the *screech* of a railway-whistle.

> She heard with silent petulance the harsh *screech* of Philip's chair as he heavily dragged it on the stone floor.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

3. In *ornith.*, the mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. [Prov. Eng.] = **Syn.** *Shriek*, etc. See *scream*.

screech-cock (skrēch'kok), *n.* Same as *screech*, 3. [Prov. Eng.]

screecher (skrē'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which screeches; a screamer.—2. Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *screamer*, *squealer*. (*b*) *pl.* The *Strepitores*.

screech-hawk (skrēch'hâk), *n.* The night-jar or churr-owl, a goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*. See cut under *night-jar*. [Local, Eng.]

screech-martin (skrēch'mär'tin), *n.* The swift, *Cypselus apus*. [Local, Eng.]

screech-owl (skrēch'oul), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *scritch-owl* (= Sw. *skrik-uggla*); < *screech*, *scritch*[2], + *owl*[1].] An owl that screeches, as distinguished from one that hoots: applied to various species. In Great Britain it is a common name of the barn-owl. In the United States it is specifically applied to the small horned owls of the genus *Scops* (or *Megascops*). See *red owl* (under *red*[1]), and compare *sawwhet*.

> Battes, Owles, and *Scritch-owles*, birds of darknesse, were the obiects of their darkened Deuotions.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 697.

> A *screech-owl* at midnight has alarmed a family more than a band of robbers. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

screech-thrush (skrēch'thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus*. *Macgillivray.*

screechy (skrē'chi), *a.* [< *screech*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Shrill and harsh, like a screech. *Cockburn.*—2. Given to screeching; screamy; loud-mouthed: as, a *screechy* woman.

screed (skrēd), *n.* [A var. of *shred*; < ME. *screde*, AS. *screáde*, a shred: see *shred*, an assibilated form, with shortened vowel.] 1. A piece torn off; a shred: as, a *screed* of cloth. [Now chiefly Scotch.]—2. A long strip of anything; hence, a prolonged tirade; a harangue.

> Some reference to infant-schools drew Derwent Coleridge forth from his retirement in an easy-chair in a corner, and he launched out into a Coleridgean *screed* on education. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 46.

> Shall I name these, and turn my *screed* into a catalogue?
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iii.

3. In *plastering*: (*a*) A strip of mortar about 6 or 8 inches wide, by which any surface about to be plastered is divided into bays or compartments. The screeds are 4, 5, or 6 feet apart, according to circumstances, and are accurately formed in the same plane by the plumb-rule and straight-edge. They thus form gages for the rest of the work, the interspaces being filled out flush with them. (*b*) A strip of wood similarly used.—4. The act of rending or tearing; a rent; a tear.

> When . . . lasses gi'e my heart a *screed*, . . .
> I kittle up my rustic reed;
> It gi'es me ease. *Burns*, To W. Simpson.

A screed o' drink, a supply of drink in a general sense; hence, a drinking-bout. [Scotch.]—**Floating screed.** See *floating*.

screed (skrēd), *v. t.* [A var. of *shred*, *v.*, as *screed*, *n.*, is of *shred*, *n.*: see *screed*, *n.*, and *shred*, *v.*] 1. To rend; tear.—2. To repeat glibly; dash off with spirit.

> Wee Davock 's turn'd sae gleg, . . .
> He'll *screed* you aff Effectual Calling
> As fast as ony in the dwalling.
> *Burns*, The Inventory.

screed-coat (skrēd'kōt), *n.* In *plastering*, a coat made even or flush with the screeds. See *screed*, *n.*, 3.

screeket, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *screak*.

screen (skrēn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*, *skreine*, *scriene*, < ME. *scren*, a screen (against fire or wind), < OF. *escren*, *escrcin*, *escran*, a screen (against a fire), the tester of a bed, F. *écran*, a screen; origin uncertain; perhaps related to OF. *escrene*, *escriene*, *escrenne*, *escreigne*, *ecreigne*, *ecraigne*, *ecraine*, *screigne*, etc., F. *écraigne*, a wattled hut, < OHG. *scranna*, *skranna*, MHG. *schranne*, a bench, court, G. *schranne*, bench, shambles, a railing, rack, grate, court. The word is glossed in ME. by *scrinium*, *scrineum*, as if identified with L. *scrinium*, a shrine: see *shrine*.] 1. A covered framework, partition, or curtain, either movable or fixed, which



Fire-screen, covered with tapestry.—Louis-Seize style.

serves to protect from the heat of the sun or of a fire, from rain, wind, or cold, or from other inconvenience or danger, or to shelter from observation, conceal, shut off the view, or secure privacy: as, a fire-*screen*; a folding *screen*; a window-*screen*, etc.; hence, such a covered framework, curtain, etc., used for some

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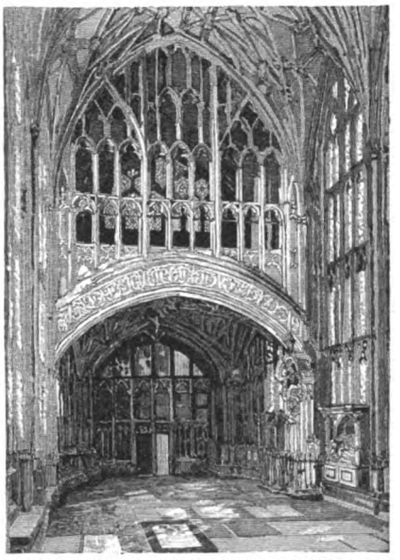
other purpose: as, a *screen* upon which images may be cast by a magic lantern; in general, any shelter or means of concealment.

Your leafy *screens*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 6. 1.

There is . . . great use of ambitious men in being *screens* to princes in matters of danger and envy.
Bacon, Ambition.

Mill. Mincing, stand between me and his Wit.
Wit. Do, Mrs. Mincing, like a *Skreen* before a great Fire.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 4.

Specifically, in *arch.*: (*a*) An ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal, usually so placed in a church or other building as to shut out an aisle from the choir, a private chapel from a transept, the nave from the choir, the high



Screen.—Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave.

altar from the east end, an altar-tomb from a public passage, or to fill any similar purpose. See *perclose*, and cut under *organ-screen*. (*b*) In some medieval and similar halls, a partition extending across the lower end, forming a lobby within the main entrance-doors, and having often a gallery above. (*c*) An architecturally decorated wall inclosing a courtyard or the like. Such a feature as the entire façade of a church may be considered as a screen when it does not correspond with the interior structure, as is commonly the case in Italian and frequent in English churches, but is merely a decorative mask for the building behind it. See cut under *reredos*.

The *screen* of arches recently discovered in the hôtel of the Prefecture at Angers.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 490.

The western façade . . . of Lincoln consists of a vast arcaded *screen* unbroken by upright divisions, with a level cornice terminating its multiplied horizontal lines.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 162.

2. A kind of riddle or sieve. Especially—(*a*) A sieve used by farmers for sifting earth or seeds. Other screens for grain and other substances are in the shape of cylinders, some having knockers or brushes as in a flour-bolt. See cuts under *pearling-mill*. (*b*) A wire sieve for sifting sand, gravel, etc. See *sand-screen* (with cut). (*c*) In *metal.*, a perforated plate of metal, used in the dressing of ores. The screens of a stamp-mill are placed in front of the mortars, and regulate the fineness to which the material has to be reduced before it can pass through, and thus escape further comminution. (*d*) An apparatus for sizing coal in a coal-breaker. Screens of cast-iron are used for the coarser sizes, and of woven wire for the very smallest. (*e*) A device to prevent the passage of fish up a stream, made of common wire painted with tar, or strips of laths planed and nailed to a strong frame: employed by fish-breeders.

3. A large scarf forming a kind of plaid. [Scotch.]

The want of the *screen*, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a bongrace, as she called it: a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

Folding screen. (*a*) A screen consisting of several leaves or flats hinged together in such a way that when they are opened at an angle the screen will stand firmly. (*b*) A screen supported on cross-rails, feet, or the like, enabling it to stand firmly, and with hinged flaps which when opened increase its width.—**Ladder-screens**, coverings put underneath ladders on board ship to prevent the feet of those going up and down from being seen. The ladders when so covered are said to be dressed.—**Magazine-screen** (*naut.*), a curtain made of baize, flannel, or fearnaught, and having an aperture closed by a flap. In time of action, or when the magazine is open, this curtain is hung before the scuttle leading from the magazine, and the cartridges are passed through the aperture for distribution to the guns.—**Magnetic screen**. See *magnetic*.—**Screen bulkhead**. See *bulkhead*.

screen (skrēn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*; < *screen*, *n.*] 1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, danger, or observation; cover; conceal.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *screen'd* the fruits of the earth.
Milton, P. R., iv. 30.

The Romans still he well did use,
Still *screen'd* their Roguery.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 30.

2. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen: as, to *screen* coal.—**Syn. 1.** To defend, hide, mask, cloak, shroud.

screener (skrē'nėr), *n.* One who screens, in either sense.

Engine men, bank hands, *screeners*, all wanted a rise, and in most cases got it. *The Engineer*, LXX. 259.

screening-machine (skrē'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus having a rotary motion, used for screening or sifting coal, stamped ores, and the like.

screenings (skrē'ningz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *screen*, *v.*] 1. The refuse matter left after sifting coal, etc.—2. The small or defective grains of wheat separated by sifting.

screes (skrēz), *n. pl.* Same as *scree*[1].

screeve (skrēv), *v.* [Prob. < Dan. *skrive*, write: see *scribe*.] To write or draw; write a begging letter, etc. [Thieves' slang.]

screever (skrē'vėr), *n.* [Prob. < Dan. *skriver*, scribe, < *skrive*, write: see *screeve*.] One who writes begging letters, or draws colored-chalk pictures on the pavements. [Thieves' slang.]

The *screevers*, or Writers of Begging-letters and Petitions. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 649.

screeving (skrē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *screeve*, *v.*, prob. < Dan. *skrive*, < L. *scribere*, write: see *shrive*.] Begging by means of letters, petitions, or the like; writing false or exaggerated accounts of afflictions and privations, in order to receive charity; drawing or writing on the pavements with colored chalks. [Thieves' slang.]

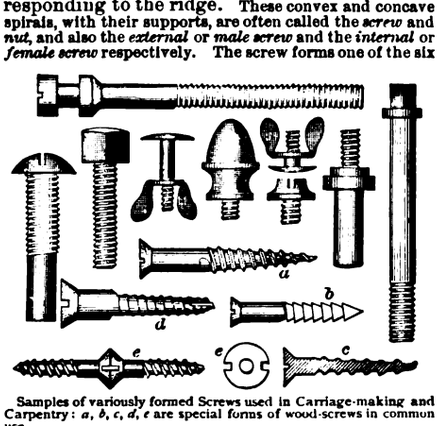
I then took to *screeving* (writing on the stones). I got my head shaved, and a cloth tied round my jaws, and wrote on the flags "Illness and Want," though I was never better in my life, and always had a good bellyfull before I started of a morning.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 461.

screfet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

Scremerston crow. The hooded crow.

screnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *screen*.

screw[1] (skrö), *n.* [Formerly also *scrue*; = MD. *schroeve*, D. *schroef*, *scrūve*, *schrūve* = MLG. *schruve*, LG. *schrure*, *schruwe* = MHG. *schrūbe*, G. *schraube*, G. dial. *schrauf*, *schraufen* (cf. Russ. *shchurupŭ*, < G.) = Icel. *skrūfa* = Sw. *skruf* = Dan. *skrue*, a screw (external screw); < OF. *escroue*, *escroe*, *escro*, F. *écrou*, the hole in which a screw turns, an internal screw, a nut; prob. < L. *scrobis*, rarely *scrobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, in ML. used also of the holes or furrows made by rooting swine (cf. L. *scrofa*, a sow): see *scrobiculate*, *scrofula*. The Teut. forms are all derived (through the LG.) from the OF., with change of sense, as in E., from 'internal screw' to 'external screw.' In defs. 5, 6, 7, etc., the noun is from the verb.] 1†. The hole in which a screw (in sense 2) turns.—2. A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it, usually turning in a hollow cylinder, in which a spiral channel is cut corresponding to the ridge. These convex and concave spirals, with their supports, are often called the *screw* and *nut*, and also the *external* or *male screw* and the *internal* or *female screw* respectively. The screw forms one of the six



Samples of variously formed Screws used in Carriage-making and Carpentry: *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* are special forms of wood-screws in common use.

mechanical powers, and is virtually a spiral inclined plane—only, the inclined plane is commonly used to overcome gravity, while the screw is more often used to overcome some other resistance. Screws are *right* or *left* according to the direction of the spiral. They are used (1) for balancing forces, as the jack-screw against gravity, the propeller-screw against the resistance of water, ordinary screws against friction in fastening pieces together, the screw-press against elasticity, etc.; and (2) for magnifying a motion and rendering it easily manageable and measurable, as in the screw-feet of instruments, micrometer-screws, etc. For the *pitch* of a screw, see *pitch*[1], 7 (*b*). See also *leading-screw*, *leveling-screw*.

3. A spiral shell; a screw-shell.

His small private box was full of peg-tops, . . . *screws*, birds' eggs, etc. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3.

4. A screw propeller.—5. [Short for *screw steamer*.] A steam-vessel propelled by means of a screw propeller.—6. A small parcel of tobacco done up in paper with twisted ends, and usually sold for a penny. [Great Britain.]

I never was admitted to offer them [cigars] in a parlour or tap-room; that would have interfered with the order for *screws* (penny papers of tobacco).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 494.

7. A turn of a screw.

Strained to the last *screw* he can bear.
Cowper, Truth, l. 385.

8. A twist or turn to one side: as, to give a billiard-ball a *screw* by striking it low down or on one side with a sharp, sudden blow. Compare *English*, 5.

The nice Management of . . . [the beau's] Italian Snuff box, and the affected *Screw* of his Body, makes up a great Part of his Conversation.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 140.

9. Pressure: usually with *the*. [Slang.]

However, I will put *the screw* on them. They shall have nothing from me till they treat her better.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

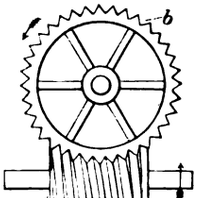
10. A professor who requires students to work hard, or who subjects them to strict examination. [College slang, U. S.]—11. Wages or salary. [Slang.]

He had wasted all his weekly *screw*,
And was in debt some sixpences besides.
Australian Printers' Keepsake. (*Leland.*)

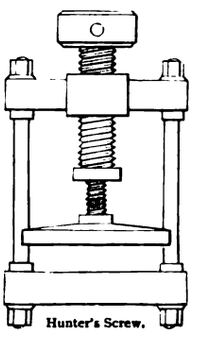
12. In *math.*, a geometrical form resulting from the combination of an axis, or straight line given in position, with a pitch or linear magnitude.—**Archimedean screw**. See *Archimedean*.—**A screw loose**, something defective or wrong, as with a scheme or an individual.

My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, "that there was *a screw loose* somewhere." *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

Auxiliary screw, a screw propeller in a vessel having sail-power as her main reliance, generally so fitted that it can be hoisted clear of the water when not in use. See cut under *banjo-frame*.—**Auxiliary steering-screw**, a secondary screw exerting its force at an angle with the plane of symmetry of a vessel, and used to increase a vessel's manageableness.—**Back-center screw**. See *back-center*.—**Backlash of a screw**. See *backlash*.—**Blake's screw**, a screw-bolt having an eye in one end and a screw-thread cut in the other; an eye-bolt.—**Compound, coreciprocal screw**. See the adjectives.—**Differential screw**, an arrangement consisting of a male screw working in a female screw and having a female screw cut through its axis with a different pitch, a second male screw working in this. If the hollow screw is turned while the inner one is prevented from turning, the latter advances proportionally to the difference of the pitches.—**Double screw**, a screw which has two consecutive spiral ridges or threads, both having the same pitch.—**Endless screw**. See *endless*.—**Female screw**. See *female*.—**Flat screw**, a spiral groove cut in the face of a disk, which by its revolution communicates a rectilinear motion to a sliding bar carrying a pin which works in the groove.—**Fossil screw**. See *fossil* and *screwstone*.—**Hindley's screw**, a screw cut on a solid, of such form that if any plane be taken through its longitudinal axis, the intersections of the plane by the perimeter are arcs of the pitch-circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work. It is so named from having been first employed by Mr. Hindley of York in England.—**Hunter's screw** [named from its inventor, Dr. John *Hunter*], a double screw consisting of a principal male screw that turns in a nut, but in the cylinder of which, concentric with its axis, is formed a female screw of different pitch that turns on a secondary but fixed male screw. The device furnishes a screw of slow but enormous lifting power without the necessity of finely cut and consequently frail threads. Everything else being equal, the lifting power of this screw increases exactly as the difference between the pitches of the principal male screw and the female screw diminishes, in accordance with the principle of virtual velocities.—**Interior screw**. See *interior*.—**Interrupted screw**, in *mach.*, a screw part or parts of whose thread are cut away, rendering it discontinuous; specifically, a screw whose exterior is divided into six



Hindley's Screw.
a, screw; *b*, toothed wheel meshing with *a*. When *a* turns as indicated by straight arrow, *b* turns as indicated by curved arrow.



Hunter's Screw.

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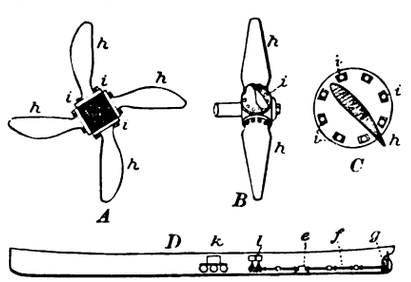
equal parts, with the screw-threads removed from alternate sectors, used to form the closure of a breech-loading cannon. In some cases the interruptions extend entirely around the screw, so that, in the common parlance of mechanics, "every other thread" is removed. Such a screw will turn perfectly in a nut of sufficient length. See cut under *cannon*.—**Involution of six screws.** See *involution*.—**Left-handed screw,** a screw which is advanced by turning from right to left, in contradistinction to the usual or *right-handed* screw, which turns in the opposite direction.—**Male screw.** See *male*[1].—**Metric screw,** a screw in which the pitch is commensurable in units or fractions of a unit of the French metric system.—**Milled screw,** a screw with a flat broad head the edge of which is fluted, crenated, or roughened, to afford a firm hold for the fingers. Such screws are much used in chemical, philosophical, and electrical instruments, and in small machines.—**Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*).—**Plane screw.** See *plane*[1].—**Portland screw,** the cast of the interior of a fossil shell, *Cerithium portlandicum*. See *screwstone*.—**Principal screw of inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Quadruple screw,** a screw with four consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Reciprocal screws.** See *reciprocal*.—**Regulating screw,** a screw used to determine a motion; a screw which guides the slides and moving parts of machinery.—**Riggers' screw.** See *rigger*.—**Right-and-left screw,** a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions. See cuts under *compound* and *lathe*.—**Screw propeller,** a propeller acting on the principle of the screw, attached to the exterior end of a shaft protruding through the hull of a vessel at the stern. It consists of a number of spiral metal blades either cast together in one piece or bolted to a hub. In some special cases, as in ferry-boats, there are two screws, one at each end of the vessel. In some war-vessels transverse shafts with small propellers have been used to assist in turning quickly. An arrangement of screws now common is the twin-screw system, in which two screws are arranged at the stern, each on one of two parallel shafts, which are driven by power independently one of the other. By stopping or slowing up one shaft while the other maintains its



Screw Propeller.

A, sectional elevation, the section being through shaft and hub, showing method of attaching blades *h* by bolts *i*; *B*, side elevation; *C*, cross-section of blade, on larger scale; *D*, diagrammatic view of hull of a screw-propeller ship, in which *k* shows position of boilers; *l*, the engines; *f*, propeller-shaft; *e*, thrust-block; *g*, propeller.

velocity, very rapid turning can be effected by twin screws, which have, moreover, the advantage that, one being disabled, the vessel can still make headway with the other. Some vessels designed to attain high speed have been constructed with three screws. A very great variety of forms have been proposed for screw-propeller blades; but the principle of the original true screw is still in use. Variations in pitch and modifications of the form of the blades have been adopted with success by individual constructors. The actual area of the screw propeller is measured on a plane perpendicular to the direction in which the ship moves. The outline of the screw projected on that plane is the actual area, but the effective area is, in good examples, from 0.2 to 0.4 greater than this; and it is the effective area and the mean velocity with which the water is thrown astern that determine the mass thrown backward. The mass thrown backward and the velocity with which it is so projected determine the propelling power. A kind of feathering propeller has also been used, but has not been generally approved. Compare *feathering-screw*. See also cut under *banjo-frame*.—**Screw surface,** a helicoid.—**Setting-up screw,** a screw for taking up space caused by wear in journal-boxes, etc.; an adjusting-screw.—**Society screw,** a screw by which an objective is attached to the tube of a microscope, of a standard size adopted (in 1857) by the Royal Microscopical Society of London and now almost universally used.—**Spiral screw,** a screw formed upon a conical or conoidal core.—**Transport screw,** a screw working in a trough or passage for transferring grain or other granular or pulverulent material. Compare *conveyer*.—**Triple screw,** a screw having three consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Under the screw,** subjected to or influenced by strong pressure; compelled; coerced.—**Variable screw,** in lathes and other machines, a feed-screw which by the varying velocity of its rotation gives a variable feed.—**V-threaded screw,** a screw having a thread of triangular cross-section. See diagram of screw-threads under *screw-thread*.—**Winged screw,** a screw with a broad flattened head projecting in a line with its axis so as to be conveniently grasped by the ends of the fingers for turning it. (See also *lead-screw, leveling-screw, micrometer-screw, thumb-screw, wood-screw*.)

screw[1] (skrö), *v.* [Formerly also *scrue;* = D. *schroeven* = MLG. *schruven* = G. *schrauben* = Icel. *skrūfa* = Sw. *skrufva* = Dan. *skrue*, screw; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn, move, tighten, fasten, press, or make firm by a screw, or by giving a turn to a screw; apply a screw to, for the purpose of turning, moving, tightening, fastening, or pressing: as, to *screw* up a bracket; to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

Screw up the heighten'd pegs
Of thy sublime Theorbo four notes high'r.
Quarles, Emblems, i., Invoc.

2. To turn or cause to turn, as if by the application of a screw; twist.—3. To force; especially, to force by the application of pressure similar to that exerted by the advancing action or motion of a screw; squeeze: sometimes with *up* or *out:* as, to *screw up* one's courage.

We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking-place,
And we'll not fail. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 60.

Fear not, man;
For, though the wars fail, we shall *screw* ourselves
Into some course of life yet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 1.

He *screwed up* his poore old father in law's accounte to above 200[li], and brought it on y[e] generall accounte.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 289.

4. To press hard upon; oppress as by exactions or vexatious restrictions or conditions.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France.
Swift.

In the presence of that board he was provoked to exclaim that in no part of the world, not even in Turkey, were the merchants so *screwed* and wrung as in England.
Hallam. (*Imp. Dict.*)

5. To twist; contort; distort; turn so as to distort.

Screw your face at one side thus, and protest.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

The self-important man in the cocked hat . . . *screwed* down the corners of his mouth, and shook his head.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn so as to serve for tightening, fastening, etc.: as, a nut that *screws* to the right or to the left.—2. To have or assume a spiral or twisting motion: as, the ball *screwed* to the left.—3. To move or advance by means of a screw propeller. [Rare.]

Screwing up against the very muddy boiling current.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, vii.

4. To require students to work hard, or subject them to strict examination.

screw[2] (skrö), *n.* [< ME. *screwe*, assibilated *shrewe*, mod. E. *shrew:* see *shrew*[1].] 1. A stingy fellow; a close or penurious person; one who makes a sharp bargain; an extortioner; a miser; a skinflint.

The ostentatious said he was a *screw;* but he gave away more money than far more extravagant people.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

2. A vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

Along the middle of the street the main business was horse-dealing, and a gypsy hostler would trot out a succession of the weediest old *screws* that ever kept out of the kennels. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 625.

What *screws* they rode!
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iii.

screwable (skrö′a-bl), *a.* Capable of being screwed: as, a *screwable* bracket. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 411.

screw-alley (skrö′al′i), *n.* In a screw steamer, a passageway along the shaft as far aft as the stern tubing, affording an opportunity for thorough examination of the shaft and its bearings: known in the United States as *shaft-alley*. Also *shaft-tunnel*. [Eng.]

screw-auger (skrö′â′gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

screw-bean (skrö′bēn), *n.* The screw-pod mesquit; also, one of its pods. See *mesquit*[2], *Prosopis*.

screw-bell (skrö′bel), *n.* An instrument resembling a bell in shape, with a screw-thread cut on the interior surface: used for recovering lost tools in a bore-hole.

screw-blank (skrö′blangk), *n.* A piece of metal cut from a bar preparatory to forming it into a screw.

screw-bolt (skrö′bōlt), *n.* A square or cylindrical piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other. It is adapted to pass through holes made for its reception in two or more pieces of timber, metal, etc., to fasten them together by means of a nut screwed on the end that is opposite to the knob or head. See cuts under *bolt* and *screw*.

screw-box (skrö′boks), *n.* A device for cutting the external threads on wooden screws, similar in construction and operation to the screw-plate.

screw-burner (skrö′bėr′nėr), *n.* In lamps: (*a*) A burner having a screw to raise and lower the wick. (*b*) A burner which is attached by a screw-thread to the socket of the lamp-top. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-caliper (skrö′kal′i-pėr), *n.* A caliper in which the adjustment of the points is made by a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-cap (skrö′kap), *n.* A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw, or a cap or cover fitted with a screw.

screw-clamp (skrö′klamp), *n.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

screw-collar (skrö′kol′ėr), *n.* In *microscopy*, a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of an objective so as to maintain definition with varying thickness of the cover-glass. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. ii. 317.

screw-coupling (skrö′kup′ling), *n.* A device, in the form of a collar with an internal screw-thread at each end, for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains and giving them any desired degree of tension; a screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

screw-cut (skrö′kut), *n.* A cut made in a spiral direction; specifically, a spiral cut in the tip of horn to form a plate which, pressed out flat, may be used for comb-making.

screw-cutter (skrö′kut′ėr), *n.* 1. A hand-tool or die for cutting screws. It consists of a revolvable head (into which the material to be operated on is inserted), to the interior of which cutters, adjustable by screws from the outside, are attached radially. 2. A screw-cutting machine, or one of the cutting-tools used in such a machine.

screw-cutting (skrö′kut′ing), *a.* Used in cutting screws.—**Screw-cutting chuck.** See *chuck*[4].—**Screw-cutting die,** the cutting-tool in a screw-cutting machine; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-cutting gage,** a gage with angles, by which the inclination of the point of the screw-cutting tool can be regulated, as well as the inclination of the tool itself, when placed in position for cutting the thread. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *center-gage*.—**Screw-cutting lathe.** (*a*) A lathe with a slide-rest, with change-gears by which screws of different pitch may be cut. (*b*) Same as *screw-cutting machine*.—**Screw-cutting machine,** a form of lathe for cutting screw-threads upon rods. The rod is caused to rotate against a cutting-tool while being thrust forward at a fixed rate. The pitch of the screw is determined by the relative speeds of rotation and advance of the bar, which are controlled by suitable gearing; and the size and depth of the thread are controlled by the cutting-tool employed. Also called *screw-cutting lathe*.

screw-die (skrö′di), *n.* A die used for cutting screw-threads.

screw-dock (skrö′dok), *n.* A kind of graving-dock furnished with large screws to assist in raising and lowering vessels.

screw-dog (skrö′dog), *n.* In a lathe, etc., a clamp, adjustable by means of a screw, for holding the stuff securely in the carriage.

screw-dollar (skrö′dol′ėr), *n.* A medallion of which the obverse and reverse are in separate plaques which can be screwed together so as to form a very small box. Also called *screw-medal*.

screw-driver (skrö′drī′vėr), *n.* A tool, in form like a blunt chisel, which fits into the nick in the head of a screw, and is used to turn the screw, in order to cause it to enter its place or to withdraw it.

screwed (skröd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *screw*[1], *v.*] "Tight"; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]

Alone it stood, while its fellows lay strew'd,
Like a four-bottle man in a company *screw'd*,
Not firm on his legs, but by no means subdued.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 161.

She walked so unsteadily as to attract the compassionate regards of divers kind-hearted boys, who . . . bade her be of good cheer, for she was "only a little *screwed*."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

screwed-work (skröd′wėrk), *n.* In *wood-turning*, work in which the cutting is done in a spiral direction, so as to leave a spiral fillet, bead, or other ornamental spiral pattern upon the finished article, as in balusters, etc.

Chestnut or sycamore is far more suitable for the production of *screwed-work*. *Campin*, Hand-turning, p. 257.

screw-elevator (skrö′el′ē-vā-tor), *n.* 1. A form of passenger-elevator in which the cage is lifted by a screw.—2. A dentists' tool, consisting of a staff having a gimlet-screw on the end to screw into the root of a tooth in order to pull it out.—3. In *surg.*, a conical screw of hard rubber used to force open the jaws of maniacs or persons suffering from lockjaw. *E. H. Knight.*

screwer (skrö′ėr), *n.* [< *screw*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which screws.

screw-eye (skrö′ī), *n.* 1. A screw having a loop or eye for its head: a form much used to furnish a means of fastening, as by a hook, a cord, etc.—2. A long screw with a handle, used in theaters by stage-carpenters in securing scenes.

screw-feed (skrö′fēd), *n.* 1. The feeding-mechanism actuating the lead-screw of a lathe.—2. Any feed-mechanism governed or operated by a screw.

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screw-fish (skrö′fish), *n.* Fish packed under a screw-press. [Trade-name.]

screw-forceps (skrö′fôr′seps), *n.* A dentists' instrument with jaws between which is a screw, which is caused to protrude into and fill the nerve-canal, to obviate risk of crushing the tooth when the jaws of the instrument are closed upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-gage (skrö′gāj), *n.* A device for testing the diameter, the pitch, and the accuracy of the thread of screws. It consists of a steel ring cut with an internal screw of the standard gage. Also called *screw-thread gage.*—**Internal screw-gage,** a steel screw with an external thread cut to an accurate gage, used to test internal-threaded or female screws.

screw-gear (skrö′gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a worm-screw and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-hoist (skrö′hoist), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus consisting of a large toothed wheel, with which is geared an endless screw.

screwing (skrö′ing), *a.* Exacting; close; careful; economical.

Whose *screwing* iron-handed administration of relief is the boast of the parish. *Howitt.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

screwing-engine (skrö′ing-en′jin), *n.* A machine for cutting wooden screws and for the making of screwed-work.

screwing-machine (skrö′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* Same as *screw-machine.*

screwing-stock (skrö′ing-stok), *n.* Same as *screw-stock.*—**Guide screwing-stock,** a common form of die-stock for cutting threads on pipe or rods. It has a guide in the form of a bushing with screws, to clamp the exterior of the pipe or rod and cause the die to turn in a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the object upon which the screw-thread is to be cut.

screwing-table (skrö′ing-tā′bl), *n.* Same as *screw-table.*

screw-jack (skrö′jak), *n.* In *dentistry*, an implement, consisting of two abutments with screws between them, for regulating displaced or crowded teeth.—**Traversing screw-jack.** See *traversing-jack.*

screw-key (skrö′kē), *n.* A key for turning a screw. It may be a form of screw-driver, or a form of wrench. See cut under *screw-stock.*

screw-lock (skrö′lok), *n.* A type of lock having a movable opening bar, which is secured by a screw when the lock is closed. It is made in various forms, and is used for handcuffs, fetters, padlocks, etc.

screw-machine (skrö′ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for making screws. For metal screws it is a form of lathe similar to a bolt-machine. For wooden screws it is a machine, or a series of machines, working more or less automatically, for trimming, nicking, and threading screw blanks, which are fed in by a hopper, and are turned out as finished screws. The name is also given to *screw-cutting machines* (which see, under *screw-cutting*).

screw-mandrel (skrö′man′drel), *n.* A mandrel of the head-stock of a lathe provided with a screw for attaching chucks.

screw-medal (skrö′med′al), *n.* Same as *screw-dollar.*

screw-molding (skrö′mōl′ding), *n.* 1. The molding of screws in sand for casting. A cylindrical mold is made, and a pattern screw run through it to form the thread.—2. The process of forming screws of sheet-metal for collars or caps, by pressing upon a former.

screw-nail (skrö′nāl), *n.* A screw used to fasten pieces of wood together.

screw-neck (skrö′nek), *n.* A neck of a bottle, flask, etc., provided with a male screw for the reception of a screw-cap.

screw-pile (skrö′pīl), *n.* A pile with a screw at the lower end, sunk by rotation aided by pressure if necessary. See *sheet-pile.* Also called *boring-anchor.*

screw-pillar (skrö′pil′ar), *n.* The tool-post of an engine-lathe.

screw-pin (skrö′pin), *n.* A screw which has an extension in the form of a pin, the screwed part being used to hold the pin firmly in its socket.

screw-pine (skrö′pīn), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pandanus*, or more broadly of the order *Pandaneæ:* so called from the spiral arrangement of the leaves and their resemblance to those of the pineapple. The best-known species is *P. odoratissimus*, found from the East Indies to the Pacific islands. Its richly scented male flowers are the source of the keora-oil of perfumers. In India it is sometimes planted for hedges, and to fix the banks of canals. Its leaves and those of other species are made into matting and sacking. It has a large compound fruit of a bright-orange color, which is edible, though insipid, and bears the name of *bread-fruit.* See *chandelier-tree,* and cut under *Pandanus.*

screw-plate (skrö′plāt), *n.* 1. A holder for the dies used in cutting screw-threads.—2. A small steel plate containing dies by which screws of various sizes may be formed. See cut under *screw-stock.*—3. A tool for cutting external screw-threads upon wire, small rods, or pipes. See *die-stock,* and cut under *screw-stock.*

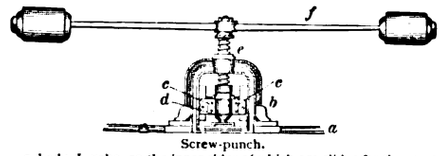
screw-pod, screw-pod mesquit (skrö′pod, skrö′pod mes′kit), *n.* The screw-bean, *Prosopis pubescens.* See *mesquit.*

screw-post (skrö′pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, the inner stern-post through which the shaft of a screw propeller passes.

screw-press (skrö′pres), *n.* A simple form of press producing pressure by the direct action of a screw: used by printers and bookbinders for dry-pressing, or removing the indentations of impression from printed sheets, and for making bound books more compact and solid.

screw-propeller, *n.* See *screw propeller,* under *screw.*—**Screw-propeller governor.** See *governor.*

screw-punch (skrö′punch), *n.* A punch in which the operating pressure is applied by a screw.



Screw-punch.

a, bed; *b*, yoke, on the inner sides of which are slides for the cross-head *c*; *d*, the punch proper; *e*, nut for the screw; *f*, weighted lever by which the screw is made to exert its power upon the punch *d*.

screw-quoin (skrö′koin), *n.* In *printing*, a quoin of two or more parts which widens and tightens composed types by means of a screw which connects these parts. Many forms are in use.

screw-rod (skrö′rod), *n.* A rod with a screw and nut at one or both ends, used principally as a binding- or tightening-rod.

screw-rudder (skrö′rud′ėr), *n.* An application of the screw to purposes of steering, taking the place of a rudder. The direction of its axis is changed, by means of a joint in the shaft, to give the required direction to the vessel, and the efficiency of this device does not depend upon the motion of the vessel, as with a rudder. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-shackle (skrö′shak′l), *n.* A shackle of which the shackle-bolt is screwed into place.

screw-shell (skrö′shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Turritellidæ.* *P. P. Carpenter.*

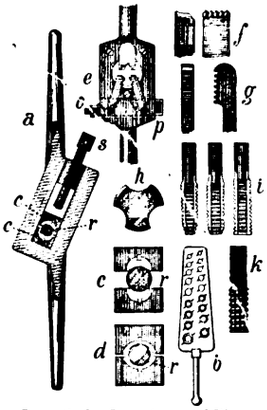
screw-spike (skrö′spik), *n.* A cylindrical spike having a screw-thread cut on a part of its stem. It is driven partly in, and then screwed home. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-stair (skrö′stār), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase; a hanging-stair.

He was a bachelor, and lived in a very small house, above his shop, which was reached by a *screw-stair.*
N. McLeod, The Starling, xxv.

screw-stem (skrö′stem), *n.* A plant of the genus *Bartonia* of the gentian family. These plants are low, delicate herbs, sometimes with a twisted stem. *Wood.*

screw-stock (skrö′stok), *n.* A handle for holding the threaded die by which the thread is cut on a bar or bolt; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*



Screw-stocks, Screw-taps, and Dies.

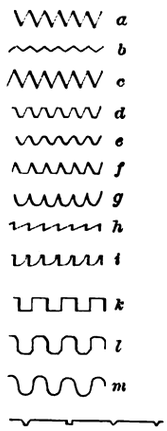
a, screw-stock in which the dies *c* are forced by the screw *s* inward against the rod *r* upon which the screw-thread is to be cut; the dies are also shown in enlarged detail at *c* and *d*. *e*, another form of die-stock in which three dies are used, two of them being forced toward a third by a screw-key *p*, moved by a nut *o*. *b*, a screw-plate, comprising variously sized dies for cutting small screws; *f* and *g*, chasers for cutting screws in a lathe, *f* being for male screws and *g* for female screws; *t*, taps for cutting threads of female screws and nuts, a cross-section being shown at *h*, and the form at *t* tap prior to cutting out the longitudinal channels or clearances being shown at *k*.

screwstone (skrö′stōn), *n.* A wheelstone; an entrochite; one of the joints of the stem of an encrinite, stone-lily, or fossil crinoid; a fossil screw. See cuts under *Encrinidæ* and *encrinite.*

screw-table (skrö′tā′bl), *n.* A form of screw-stock used for forming the threads of screw-bolts or wooden screws. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-tap (skrö′-tap), *n.* A tool for cutting screw-threads on the inside of pipes, or making interior screw-threads of any form. It is the reverse of the external screw-cutter, or screw-plate. Compare *plug-tap* and *taper-tap.*

screw-thread (skrö′thred), *n.* 1. The spiral ridge formed on the cylinder of a male screw, or on the inner surface of a female screw or nut. A screw-thread has the same slope throughout relatively to a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the screw, and all points on it are equidistant from that axis.



Screw-threads.

a, *c*, V-threads; *b*, shallow thread; *d*, truncated thread; *e*, angular thread, rounded top and bottom; *f*, thread with bottom angles truncated (wood screws); *g*, rounded thread, sometimes used in joinery; *h*, thread beveled more on the inner side than the outer, by which a firmer hold against withdrawal is secured; *i*, German wood-screw thread; *k*, rectangular thread, much used in large screws; *l*, same as *k*, with truncated angles; *m*, rounded thread; *o*, *p*, *q*, *r*, special types of thread.

2. A single turn of the spiral ridge of a male or female screw: used by mechanics to designate the number of such turns in a unit of length of the axis of the screw. Commonly called simply *thread.*—**Screw-thread gage.** Same as *screw-gage.*

screw-tool (skrö′töl), *n.* Any tool, as a tap, a die, a chaser, or a machine, for cutting screws.

screw-tree (skrö′trē), *n.* See *Helicteres.*

screw-valve (skrö′valv), *n.* 1. A stop-cock furnished with a puppet-valve opened and shut by a screw instead of by a spigot.—2. A screw with a conical point forming a small valve, fitted to a conical seat and used for regulating flow.

screw-ventilator (skrö′-ven′ti-lā-tor), *n.* A ventilating apparatus, consisting of a screw-wheel set in a frame or a window-pane, etc., which is caused to rotate by the passage of a current of heated air. It exerts no mechanical force to promote the discharge of vitiated air, but it can be made to rotate in only one direction, so that it will not yield to a cold current impinging upon it from the outside, and will thus oppose its entrance.

screw-well (skrö′wel), *n.* A hollow in the stern of some ships into which the propeller can be lifted after being detached from the shaft, when the ship is to run under canvas only.

screw-wheel (skrö′hwēl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.

screw-wire (skrö′wīr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a cable-twisted wire used for fastening soles to uppers. It is applied by means of a machine which, with great rapidity of action, fits the parts together, forces the pieces of wire into place, and cuts them from the coil at the proper lengths.

screw-worm (skrö′wėrm), *n.* The larva of a blow-fly, *Lucilia macellaria*, which deposits its eggs or larvæ on sores on living animals. The larvæ, usually in great numbers, develop rapidly and cause serious, often fatal, results. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are attacked, and there are cases on record in which human beings have suffered severely, death resulting in some instances. The best remedy is a free use of pyrethrum powder, followed by carbolic acid. [Southwestern U. S.]

screw-wrench (skrö′rench), *n.* 1. Any form of wrench, as one with fixed jaws or one in the form of a spanner, adapted for turning square- or polygonal-headed screws or bolts.—2. A wrench of which the jaws are opened or drawn together by means of a screw.

screwy[1] (skrö′i), *a.* [< *screw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Tortuous, like the thread or motion of a screw: as, a *screwy* motion.

screwy[2] (skrö′i), *a.* [< *screw*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Exacting; close; stingy; mean; oppressive. [Colloq.]

Mechanics are capital customers for scientific or trade books, such as suit their business. . . . But they're not so *screwy.* *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 319.

2. Worn out; worthless. [Colloq.]

The oldest and *screwiest* horse in the stables.
R. Broughton, Red as a Rose, xix.

scribt, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *scrub*[1].] A scrub; a miser.

Promus magis quam condus: he is none of these miserable *scribs,* but a liberall gentleman.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 575. (*Nares.*)

scribable† (skrī′ba-bl), *a.* [< ME. *scribabil;* < *scribe* + *-able.*] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

Paper *scribabil* the bale, vi. d'. Paper spendable the reme, q'. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 74.

scribacious (skrī-bā′shus), *a.* [< L. as if **scribax* (*scribac-*), given to writing (< *scribere,* write:

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see *scribe*), + *-i-ous*.] Given to writing; fond of writing. [Rare.]

We have some letters of popes (though not many), for popes were then not very *scribacious*, or not so pragmatical. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

scribaciousness (skrī-bā'shus-nes), *n.* Scribacious character, habit, or tendency; fondness for writing. Also *scribatiousness*. [Rare.]

Out of a hundred examples, Cornelius Agrippa "On the Vanity of Arts and Sciences" is a specimen of that *scribatiousness* which grew to be the habit of the gluttonous readers of his time. *Emerson*, Books.

scribal (skrī'bal), *a.* [< *scribe* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a scribe or penman; clerical.

This, according to palæographers who know their business, stands for haberet, and is, no doubt, a *scribal* error. *The Academy*, No. 901, p. 88.

2. Of or pertaining to the scribes, or doctors of the Jewish law.

We must look back to what is known of the five pairs of teachers who represented the *scribal* succession. *E. H. Plumptre*, Smith's Bible Dict. (Scribes, § 3).

scribbet† (skrib'et), *n.* [Appar. dim., ult. < L. *scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] A painters' pencil.

scribblage (skrib'lāj), *n.* [< *scribble*[1] + *-age*.] Scribblings; writings.

A review which professedly omitted the polemic *scribblage* of theology and politics. *W. Taylor*, Survey of German Poetry, I. 352. (*Davies.*)

scribble[1] (skrib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling*. [Early mod. E. *scrible*; freq. of *scribe*, *v.* Cf. OHG. *scribilōn*, write much, G. *schreibler*, a scribbler, < OHG. *scriban*, *schreiben*, write: see *scribe*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance: as, to *scribble* a letter or pamphlet.

I cannot forbear sometimes to *scribble* something in poesy. *John Cotton*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 23.

2. To cover or fill with careless or worthless writing, or unintelligible and entangled lines.

Every margin *scribbled*, crost, and cramm'd. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

II. *intrans.* To write without care or regard for correctness or elegance; scrawl; make unintelligible and entangled lines on paper or a slate for mere amusement, as a child does.

If Mævius *scribble* in Apollo's spite. *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 34.

scribble[1] (skrib'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scrible*; < *scribble*[1], *v.*] Hurried or careless writing; a scrawl; hence, a shallow or trivial composition or article: as, a hasty *scribble*.

O that . . . one that was born but to spoil or transcribe good Authors should think himself able to write any thing of his own that will reach Posterity, whom together with his frivolous *Scribles* the very next Age will bury in oblivion. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius, Pref., p. 19.

[In the following quotation the word is used figuratively for a hurried, scrambling manner of walking, opposed to "a set pace," as a scribble is to "a set copy."

O you are come! Long look'd for, come at last. What! you have a slow set pace as well as your hasty *scribble* sometimes. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, i. 1. (*Davies.*)]

scribble[2] (skrib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling*. [< Sw. *skrubbla*, card, freq. of *skrubba* = Dan. *skrubbe*, scrub, rub, etc.: see *scrub*[2].] To card or tease coarsely; pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

Should any slight inequality, either of depth or of tone, occur, yet when the whole of the wool has been *scribbled* together such defects disappear, and the surface of the woven cloth will be found to exhibit a colour absolutely alike in all parts. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 651.

scribblement (skrib'l-ment), *n.* [< *scribble*[1] + *-ment*.] A worthless or careless writing; scribble. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

scribbler[1] (skrib'lėr), *n.* [< *scribble*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who scribbles or writes carelessly, loosely, or badly; hence, a petty author; a writer of no reputation.

Venal and licentious *scribblers*, with just sufficient talent to clothe the thoughts of a pander in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the sovereign and of the public. *Macaulay*, Milton.

scribbler[2] (skrib'lėr), *n.* [< *scribble*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** A machine used for scribbling cotton or woolen fiber.—**2.** A person who tends such a machine and is said to scribble the fiber.

scribble-scrabble (skrib'l-skrab'l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scrabble*.] A shambling, ungainly fellow.

By your grave and high demeanour make yourself appear a hole above Obadiah, lest your mistress should take you for another *scribble-scrabble* as he is. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, i. (*Davies.*)

scribbling[1] (skrib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribble*[1], *v.*] The act of writing hastily and carelessly.

scribbling[2] (skrib'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribble*[2], *v.*] The first coarse teasing or carding which wool or cotton receives.

scribbling-engine (skrib'ling-en'jin), *n.* A form of carding-engine having one main cylinder, and a number of small rollers in contact with the upper surface of this cylinder in place of top-cards: used for fine, short wool. *E. H. Knight.*

scribblingly (skrib'ling-li), *adv.* In a scribbling way.

scribbling-machine (skrib'ling-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a coarse form of carding-machine, through which oiled wool is passed one or more times, preparatory to treatment in the carding-machine proper. *E. H. Knight.*

scribe (skrīb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribed*, ppr. *scribing*. [= OF. *escrire*, F. *écrire* = Sp. *escribir* = Pg. *escrever* = It. *scrivere* = OHG. *scrīban*, MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben* = MLG. *schrīven* = D. *schrijven* = OFries. *skrīva* = OS. *scribhan*, write, = Icel. *skrifa* (not **skrīfa*), write, scratch, embroider, paint, = Sw. *skrifva* = Dan. *skrive*, write (in OFries. *skrīva*, and AS. *scrīfan*, impose a penance, shrive); = Gael. *sgriob*, *sgriobh*, write, scratch, scrape, comb, curry, etc.; < L. *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, draw (or otherwise make letters, lines, figures, etc.), write, compose, draw up, draft (a paper), enlist, enroll, levy, etc.; orig. 'scratch'; prob. akin to *scrobis*, *scrobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, to *scalpere*, cut, to *sculpere*, cut, carve, grave, etc.: see *screw*[1], *scalp*[3], *sculp*, etc. Connection with Gr. γράφειν, write, and with AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*, is not proved: see *grave*[1]. The Teut. forms were from the L. at a very early period, having the strong inflection; they appear to have existed earlier in a different sense, for which see *shrive*, *shrift*. For the native Teut. word for 'write,' see *write*. The verb *scribe* in E. is later than the noun, on which it in part depends: see *scribe*, *n.* From the L. *scribere* are also ult. E. *scribble*[1], *scrip*[2], *script*, *scripture*, *scriven*, *scrivener*, *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, etc., *conscript*, *manuscript*, *transcript*, etc., *ascription*, *conscription*, *description*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To write; mark; record. [Rare.]

The appeal to Samuel Pepys years hence is unmistakable. He desires that dear, though unknown, gentleman . . . to recall . . . the very line his own romantic self was *scribing* at the moment. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

Specifically—**2.** To mark, as wood, metal, bricks, etc., by scoring with a sharp point, as an awl, a scribe or scriber, or a pair of compasses. Hence—**3.** To fit closely to another piece or part, as one piece of wood in furniture-making or joiners' work to another of irregular or uneven form.

II. *intrans.* To write.

It's a hard case, you must needs think, madam, to a mother to see a son that might do whatever he would, if he'd only set about it, contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and *scribe*. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, x. 6. (*Davies.*)

scribe (skrīb), *n.* [< ME. *scribe*, < OF. (and F.) *scribe* = Sp. Pg. *escriba* = It. *scriba*, < L. *scriba*, a writer, scribe, < *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *v.* In def. 4 the noun is of mod. E. origin, from the verb.] **1.** One who writes; a writer; a penman; especially, one skilled in penmanship.

O excellent device! was there ever heard a better,
That my master, being *scribe*, to himself should write the letter? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 146.

He is no great *scribe*: rather handling the pen like the pocket staff he carries about with him. *Dickens*, Bleak House, liii.

2. An official or public writer; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist.

There-at Jove wexed wroth, and in his spright
Did inly grudge, yet did it well conceale;
And bade Dan Phœbus *scribe* her Appellation seale.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

Among other Officers of the Court, Stephen Gardner, afterward Bishop of Winchester, sat as chief *Scribe*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 276.

3. In *Scripture usage*: (*a*) One whose duty it was to keep the official records of the Jewish nation, or to act as the private secretary of some distinguished person (Esther iii. 12). (*b*) One of a body of men who constituted the theologians and jurists of the Jewish nation in the time of Christ. Their function was a threefold one—to develop the law, both written and traditional, to teach it to their pupils, and to administer it as learned interpreters in the courts of justice.

And he gathered all the chief priests and *scribes* of the people, & asked them where Christ shulde be born. *Bible* of 1551, Mat. ii. 4.

4. A pointed instrument used to mark lines on wood, metal, bricks, etc., to serve as a guide in sawing, cutting, etc. Specifically—(*a*) An awl or a point inserted in a block of wood, which may be adjusted to a gage, used by carpenters and joiners for this purpose. (*b*) A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, used to mark bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mold, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gaged arches.

scribe-awl (skrīb'àl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (*a*).

scriber (skrī'bėr), *n.* [< *scribe*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] Same as *scribe*, 4.

scribing (skrī'bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scribe*, *v.*] **1.** Writing; marks or marking.

The heading [of a cask] has been brought on board, but the *scribing* upon it is very indistinct. *Capt. M'Clintock*, Voyage of the Fox, xiii.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) Marking by rule or compass; also, the marks thus made. (*b*) The adjustment of one piece of wood to another so that the fiber or grain of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

scribing-awl (skrī'bing-àl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (*a*).

scribing-block (skrī'bing-blok), *n.* A metal base for a scribing- or marking-tool.

A *scribing-block*, which consists of a piece of metal jointed to a wooden block at one end, and having at the other a point; it is useful for marking centres, and for similar purposes. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, p. 66.

scribing-compass (skrī'bing-kum'pas), *n.* In *saddlery* and *cooper-work*, a compass having one leg, pointed and used as a pivot, and one scoop-edge, which serves as a marker. It has an arc and a set screw to regulate the width of opening.

scribing-iron (skrī'bing-ī'ėrn), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4.

scribism (skrī'bizm), *n.* [< *scribe* + *-ism*.] The functions, teachings, and literature of the ancient Hebrew scribes.

Then follows a section on *Scribism*, giving an account of the Jewish canon and its professional interpretation. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 497.

scrid (skrid), *n.* Same as *screed*. [Rare.]

scrienet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

scrieve (skrēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrieved*, ppr. *scrieving*. [< Icel. *skrefa* = Sw. *skrefva* = Dan. *skræve*, stride, < Icel. Sw. *skref* = Dan. *skræv*, a stride; perhaps akin to *scrithe*, stride, move: see *scrithe*.] To move or glide swiftly along; also, to rub or rasp along. [Scotch.]

The wheels o' life gae down-hill *scrievin'*,
Wi' rattlin' glee. *Burns*, Scotch Drink.

scriggle (skrig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scriggled*, ppr. *scriggling*. [Prob. a var. of **scruggle*, freq. of **scrug*, the earlier form of *shrug*, q. v.; with the sense partly due to association with *wriggle*. Otherwise, perhaps ult. < Icel. *skrika*, slip, = OHG. *screcchōn*, orig. spring up, jump, hop, MHG. G. *schrecken* = D. *schrikken*, cause to jump, startle, terrify; cf. G. *heu-schrecke*, grasshopper.] To writhe; struggle or twist about with more or less force; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

They *skriggled* and began to scold,
But laughing got the master. *Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

scriggle (skrig'l), *n.* [< *scriggle*, *v.*] A wriggle; a wriggling.

A flitter of spawn that, unvivified by genial spirit, seems to give for a time a sort of ineffectual crawl, and then subsides into stinking stillness, unproductive of so much as the *scriggle* of a single tadpole. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

scriket, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *skrike* and *scrick* (also *screak*, q. v.); the earlier (unassibilated) form of *shrike*, *shriek*: see *shrike*[1], *shriek*.] To shriek.

The litle babe did loudly *scrike* and squall. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 18.

Woe, and alas! the people crye and *skrike*,
Why fades this flower, and leaues nee fruit nor seede?
Puttenham, Partheniades, ix.

scrim (skrim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** Thin, strong cloth, cotton or linen, used in upholstery and other arts for linings, etc.—**2.** *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking. *E. H. Knight.*

scrime (skrīm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrimed*, ppr. *scriming*. [< F. *escrimer*, fence: see *skirm*, *skirmish*.] To fence; play with the sword.

The fellow did not fight with edge and buckler, like a Christian, but had some newfangled French devil's device of *scryming* and foining with his point, ha'ing and stamping, and tracing at me, that I expected to be full of eyelet holes ere I close with him. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iii.

scrimer† (skrī'mėr), *n.* [< F. *escrimeur*, a fencer, a swordsman, < *escrimer*, fence: see *scrime*. The AS. *scrimbre*, a gladiator (Lye), is appar. a late

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form, < OF.] One practised in the use of the sword; a skilful fencer.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 101.

scrimmage (skrim′āj), *n.* [Also *scrummage*, *skrimmage;* early mod. E. **scrimmish*, *scrymmyshe*, a var. of *skirmish*, q. v.] A skirmish; a confused row or contest; a tussle.

If everybody 's caranting about to once, each after his own men, nobody 'll find nothing in such a *scrimmage* as that. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxx.

Specifically, in *foot-ball:* (*a*) A confused, close struggle round the ball.

And then follows rush upon rush, and *scrummage* upon *scrummage*, the ball now driven through into the school-house quarters, and now into the school goal.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, i. 5.

(*b*) The act on the part of the two contesting teams of forming in opposing lines, and putting the ball in play.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.* [Also *skrimp*, assibilated *shrimp;* < ME. **scrimpen*, < AS. **scrimpan* (pret. **scramp*, pp. **scrumpen*) = OSw. **skrimpa* (in pp. *skrumpen* = Dan. *skrumpen*, adj., shrunken, shriveled) = MHG. *schrimpfen*, shrink; equiv. to AS. *scrimman* (pret. **scram*, pp. **scrummen*), shrivel, shrink, and akin to *scrincan*, shrink: see *shrink*. *Scrimp* exists also in the assibilated form *shrimp*, and the secondary forms *shram*, *scrump*, *shrump*, these forms being related as *crimp*, *cramp*, *crump*, which may, indeed, assuming a loss of initial *s*, be of the same origin. With *crimp*[2], *crimple*, *crumple* may be compared *rimple*, *rumple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pinch or scant; limit closely; be sparing in the food, clothes, money, etc., of; deal sparingly with; straiten.

I trust you winna *skrimp* yourself for what is needfu' for your health, since it signifies not muckle whilk o' us has the siller, if the other wants it.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

2. To be sparing in; narrow, straiten, stint, or contract, especially through a niggard or sparing use or allowance of something; make too small, short, or scanty; limit: as, to *scrimp* a coat, or the cloth for making it.

Do not *scrimp* your phrase,
But stretch it wider.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To be parsimonious or miserly: as, to save and *scrimp*.

scrimp (skrimp), *a.* and *n.* [< *scrimp*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted.

II. *n.* A niggard; a pinching miser. [U. S.]

scrimped (skrimpt), *p. a.* Narrow; contracted; pinched.

'A could na bear to see thee wi' thy cloak *scrimpit*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

The women are all . . . ill-favored, *scrimped;* that means ill-nurtured simply.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 71.

scrimping-bar (skrim′ping-bär), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a grooved bar which smooths the fabric right and left to facilitate its proper feeding to the printing-machine.

The *scrimping-bar* is made of iron or brass with a curved surface furrowed by grooves, cut right and left from the centre. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 558.

scrimply (skrimp′li), *adv.* In a scrimp manner; barely; hardly; scarcely.

Down flow'd her robe, a tartan sheen,
Till half a leg was *scrimply* seen;
And such a leg! my bonnie Jean
Alone could peer it. *Burns*, The Vision.

scrimpness (skrimp′nes), *n.* Scantiness; pinched appearance or state; smallness of allowance.

scrimp-rail (skrimp′rāl), *n.* Same as *scrimping-bar*.

The cloth then passes over the corrugated *scrimp rails*.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 493.

scrimption (skrimp′shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *scrimp* + *-tion*.] A small portion; a pittance: as, add just a *scrimption* of salt. *Halliwell.* [Local.]

scrimpy (skrim′pi), *a.* [< *scrimp* + *-y*[1].] Scrimp. [Colloq.]

Four acres is *scrimpy* measure for a royal garden, even for a king of the heroic ages whose daughter did the family washing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 8.

scrimshaw (skrim′shâ), *v. t.* and *i.* [A nautical word of unstable orthography; also *scrimshon*, *scrimschon*, *skrimshon*, *scrimshorn*, *skrimschont*, *skrimshander;* origin unknown. If the form *scrimshaw* is original, the word must be due to the surname *Scrimshaw*.] To engrave various fanciful designs on (shells, whales' teeth, walrus-tusks, etc.); in general, to execute any piece of ingenious mechanical work. [Sailors' language.]

One of the most fruitful sources of amusement to a whale-fisherman, and one which often so engrosses his time and attention as to cause him to neglect his duties, is known as *scrimshawing*. *Scrimshawing*, which, by the way, is the more acceptable form of the term, is the art, if art it be, of manufacturing useful and ornamental articles at sea. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 231.

scrimshaw (skrim′shâ), *n.* and *a.* [< *scrimshaw*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* A shell or a piece of ivory scrimshawed or fancifully carved. [Sailors' language.]

II. *a.* Made by scrimshawing.

Let us examine some of the *scrimshaw* work. We find handsome writing desks, toilet boxes, and work boxes made of foreign woods, inlaid with hundreds of other pieces of precious woods of various shapes and shades.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 232.

scrimshon, scrimschon, scrimshorn, etc., *v.* and *n.* See *scrimshaw*.

scrin (skrin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a small vein or string of ore; a crack filled with ore branching from a larger vein. [North. Eng.]

scrinet (skrin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrynе;* < ME. **scrine*, < OF. *escrin*, F. *écrin* = It. *scrignio*, < L. *scrinium*, a box, chest, shrine: see *shrine*, which is derived from the same source, through AS. *scrin*.] A chest, bookcase, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. [Rare.]

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scryne*
The antique rolles which there lye hidden still.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i., Prol.

scringe (skrinj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scringed*, ppr. *scringing*. [Also *skringe;* a weakened form, with terminal assibilation, of **scrink*, *shrink* (< AS. *scrincan*), as *cringe* is of **crink* (< AS. *crincan*).] To cringe. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

'Twunt pay to *scringe* to England; will it pay
To fear that meaner bully, old "They'll say"?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

scrinium (skrin′i-um), *n.*; pl. *scrinia* (-ä). [L. *scrinium* (see def.): see *scrine*, *shrine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a case or box, generally cylindrical in shape, for holding rolls of manuscript.

scrip[1] (skrip), *n.* [< ME. *scrippe*, *schrippe*, < Icel. *skreppa*, a scrip, bag, = OSw. *skreppa*, Sw. dial. *skräppa*, a bag, a scrip, = Norw. *skreppa*, a knapsack, = MD. *scharpe*, *schaerpe*, *scerpe*, a scrip, pilgrim's wallet, = LG. *schrap*, a scrip, = OHG. *scharpe*, a pocket, perhaps akin to OHG. *scirbi*, MHG. *schirbe*, *scherbe*, G. *scherbe* = D. *scherf*, a shred, shiver, scrap, shard: see *scrap*[1] and *scarp*[2], *scarf*[2].] 1. A wallet; a bag; a satchel, as for travelers; especially, a pilgrim's pouch, sometimes represented as decorated with scallop-shells, the emblems of a pilgrim.

Horn tok burdon and *scrippe*,
And wrong his lippe.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 30.

He [the friar] went his wey, no lenger wolde he reste,
With *scrippe* and tipped staf, ytukked hye.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 29.

David . . . chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a *scrip*. 1 Sam. xvii. 40.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a pouch or almoner, and supposed to be a pilgrim's scrip. It is often combined with a pilgrim's staff, or bourdon. See *staff*.

scrip[2] (skrip), *n.* [A corruption of *script*, appar. by vague association with *scrip*[1]: see *script*.] 1. A writing; a certificate, deed, or schedule; a written slip or list.

Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 2.

No, no, my soueraign;
Ile take thine own word, without *scrip* or scrowle.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, I. 318).

2. A scrap of paper or parchment.

I believe there was not a note, or least *scrip* of paper of any consequence in my possession, but they had a view of it. *Bp. Spratt*, Harl. Misc. (*Davies.*)

It is ridiculous to say that bills of exchange shall pay our debts abroad; that cannot be till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke*, Considerations on Interest.

3. In *com.*, an interim or provisional document or certificate, to be exchanged, when certain payments have been made or conditions complied with, for a more formal certificate, as of shares or bonds, or entitling the holder to the payment of interest, a dividend, or the like; also, such documents or certificates collectively.

Lucky rhymes to him were *scrip* and share.
Tennyson, The Brook.

There was a new penny duty for *scrip* certificates.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 339.

4. Fractional paper money: so called in the United States during and after the civil war. —**Railway scrip**, scrip issued by a railway.

scrip-company (skrip′kum*pa-ni), *n.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

scrip-holder (skrip′hōl*dėr), *n.* One who holds shares in a company or stock, the title to which is a written certificate or scrip.

scrippage (skrip′āj), *n.* [< *scrip*[1] + *-age*.] That which is contained in a scrip: formed jocosely, as *baggage* is from *bag*. [Rare.] See the quotation.

Though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and *scrippage*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 171.

script (skript), *n.* [< ME. *script*, *scrit*, < OF. *escript*, *escrit*, F. *écrit* = Sp. Pg. *escrito* = It. *scritto*, a writing, a written paper, < L. *scriptum*, a writing, a written paper, a book, treatise, law, a line or mark, neut. of *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write: see *scribe*. Cf. *manuscript*, *postscript*, *prescript*, *rescript*, *transcript*, etc.] 1. A writing; a written paper.

I trowe it were to longe yow to tarie,
If I yow tolde of every *scrit* [var. *script*] and bond
By which that she was feffed in his lond.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 453.

Do you see this sonnet,
This loving *script?* do you know from whence it came too?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

2. In *law*, an original or principal document. —3. Writing; handwriting; written form of letter; written characters; style of writing.

A good deal of the manuscript . . . was in an ancient English *script*, although so uncouth and shapeless were the characters that it was not easy to resolve them into letters.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 122.

4. In *printing*, types that imitate written letters or writing. See example under *ronde*.— **Lombardic script.** See *Lombardic*. —**Mirror script.** See *mirror-script*.— **Scripts of mart.** Same as *letters of marque* (which see, under *marque*).

Script., script. An abbreviation of *scripture* or *scriptural*.

scription (skrip′shon), *n.* [< L. *scriptio(n-)*, a writing, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A handwriting, especially when presenting any peculiarity by which the writer or the epoch of the writing may be fixed: as, a *scription* of the fourteenth century.

Britain taught Ireland a peculiar style of *scription* and ornament for the writing of her manuscripts.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 275.

scriptitious (skrip-tish′us), *a.* Written: as, *scriptitious* testimony. *Bentham.*

scriptor (skrip′tor), *n.* [< L. *scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A writer; scribe.

scriptorium (skrip-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scriptoriums*, *scriptoria* (-umz, -ä). [= OF. *escriptoire* = It. *scrittojo*, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room, LL. a metallic style for writing on wax, prop. neut. of *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or a writer: see *scriptory*.] A writing-room; specifically, the room set apart in a monastery or an abbey for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

The annalist is the annalist of his monastery or his cathedral; his monastery or his cathedral has had a history, has records, charters, a library, a *scriptorium* for multiplying copies of record.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

scriptory (skrip′tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *scriptoire*, < L. *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or to a writer, < *scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*, *script*.] 1. Expressed in writing; not verbal; written.

Of wills duo sunt genera, nuncupatory and *scriptory*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii.

2. Used for writing. [Rare.]

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others, they might be furnished in Judea.
Sir T. Browne, Tracts, i.

scriptural (skrip′tū-ral), *a.* [< *scripture* + *-al*.] 1†. Of or pertaining to writing; written.

An original is styled the protocol, or *scriptural* matrix; and if the protocol, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. Pertaining to, contained in, or in accordance with the Scriptures: as, a *scriptural* phrase; *scriptural* doctrine. [Less specific than *Biblical*, and more commonly without a capital.]

The convocation itself was very busy in the matter of the translation of the Bible and *Scriptural* formulæ of prayer and belief.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 288.

=**Syn. 2.** *Biblical*, *Scriptural*. *Biblical* relates to the Bible as a book to be known or studied: as, a *Biblical* scholar; *Biblical* exegesis or criticism. *Scriptural* relates to the Bible as a book containing doctrine: as, the idea is not *scriptural;* it also means simply contained in the text of the Bible: as, a *scriptural* phrase. We speak of a *Bible* character, a *Bible* hero.

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scripturalism (skrip'tū-ral-izm), *n.* [< *scriptural* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of a scripturalist; literal adherence to Scripture. *Imp. Dict.*

scripturalist (skrip'tū-ral-ist), *n.* [< *scriptural* + *-ist.*] One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy; one well versed in Scripture; a student of Scripture.

The warm disputes among some critical *Scripturalists* of those times concerning the Visible Church of Christ upon Earth.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 214. (*Davies.*)

scripturality (skrip-tū-ral'i-ti), *n.* Scripturalness.

Scripturality is not used by authors of the first class.
Austin Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 381.

scripturally (skrip'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a scriptural manner; from or in accordance with the Scriptures. *Bailey.*

scripturalness (skrip'tū-ral-nes), *n.* Scriptural character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

scripture (skrip'tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *scripture, scryptour, scryptour,* < OF. *escripture, escriture,* F. *écriture* = Sp. Pg. *escritura* = It. *scrittura,* a writing, scripture, < L. *scriptura,* a writing, written character, a line, composition, something written, an inscription, LL. (N. T. and eccl.) *scriptura,* or pl. *scripturæ,* the writings contained in the Bible, the Scriptures, *scriptura,* a passage in the Bible, < *scribere,* fut. part. *scripturus,* write: see *script, scribe.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A writing; anything written. (*a*†) A document; a deed or other record; a narrative or other matter committed to writing; a manuscript or book, or that which it contains.

And many other marveylles ben there; that it were to combrous and to long to putten it in *scripture* of Bokes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 272.

Of that *scripture*,
Be as be may, I make of it no cure.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1144.

(*b*†) An inscription or superscription; a motto or legend; the posy of a ring, or the like.

Pleynge entrechangeden hire rynges,
Of which I can noght tellen no *scripture*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1369.

I will that a convenyent stoon of marbill and a flat fygure, aftyr the facion of an armyd man, be made and gravyn in the seyd stoon in laton in memoryall of my fadyr, John Fastolf, . . . with a *scripture* aboute the stoon makynge mencion of the day and yeer of hise obite.
Paston Letters, I. 454.

2. [*cap.*] The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible: used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article; often also *Holy Scripture.* See *Bible.*

Holy scryptour thus it seyth
To the that arte of cristen feyth,
"Yffe thou labour, thou muste ete
That with thi hondes thou doyste gete."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Holy scriptur spekyth moche of thys Temple whiche war to longe to wryte for this purpose.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

All *scripture* is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. 2 Tim. iii. 16.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or to forbear, but *the Scriptures* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text.

How dost thou understand the *Scripture?* The *Scripture* says "Adam digged." *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 41.

4. [*cap.*] Any sacred writing or book: as, a catena of Buddhist *Scriptures.*

Most men do not know that any nation but the Hebrews have had a *scripture*. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 116.

Canonical Scriptures. See *canonical books*, under *canonical.*

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural: as, "*Scripture* history," *Locke.*

Why are *Scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *Scripture* examples? *Bp. Atterbury.*

scriptured (skrip'tūrd), *a.* [< *scripture* + *-ed*2.] Engraved; covered with writing. [Rare.]

Those *scriptured* flanks it cannot see.
D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

Scripture-reader (skrip'tūr-rē'dėr), *n.* An evangelist of a minor grade who reads the Bible in the houses of the poor and ignorant, in hospitals, barracks, etc.

scripturewort (skrip'tūr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *letter-lichen.*

scripturian (skrip-tū'ri-an), *n.* [< *scripture* + *-ian.*] A Biblical scholar; a scripturist. [Rare.]

Flo. Cursed be he that maketh debate 'twixt man and wife.
Le. Oh, rare *scripturian!* you have sealed up my lips.
Chapman, Humorous Day's Mirth.

scripturient† (skrip-tū'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *scripturien(t-)s,* ppr. of *scripturire,* desire to write, desiderative of L. *scribere,* pp. *scriptus,* write: see *scribe.*] **I.** *a.* Having a desire or passion for writing; having a liking or itch for authorship.

Here lies the corps of William Prynne— . . .
This grand *scripturient* paper spiller,
This endless, needless margin filler,
Was strangely tost from post to pillar.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 453.

II. *n.* One who has a passion for writing.

They seem to be of a very quarrelsome humour, and to have a huge ambition to be esteemed the polemical *scripturients* of the age. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 75.

scripturist (skrip'tūr-ist), *n.* [= It. *scritturista;* as *scripture* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the Scriptures.

Pembroke Hall, . . . noted from the very dawn of the Reformation for *scripturists* and encouragers of gospel learning. *Ridley*, quoted in Biog. Notice of Bradford ((Parker Soc., 1853), II. xvii.

scrit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *script.*

scritch[1] (skrich), *v. i.* [A var. of *screech,* ult. an assibilated form of *scrike:* see *scrike, shrike*[1], *shriek.*] To screech; shriek.

That dismal pair, the *scritching* owl
And buzzing hornet! *B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

On that, the hungry curlew chance to *scritch*.
Browning, Sordello.

scritch[1] (skrich), *n.* [< *scritch*[1], *v.*; a var. of *screech,* ult. of *scrike, shrike, shriek.*] A shrill cry; a screech.

Perhaps it is the owlet's *scritch*. *Coleridge*, Christabel, i.

scritch[2] (skrich), *n.* [< ME. **scrich,* < AS. *scrīc,* a thrush: see *shrike*[2]. Cf. *scritch-owl, screech-owl.*] A thrush. See *screech,* 3. [Prov. Eng.]

scrithe†, *v. i.* [E. dial. also *scride;* < ME. *scrithen,* < AS. *scrīthan* = OS. *skrīdan* = D. *schrijden* = OHG. *scrītan,* MHG. *schrīten,* G. *schreiten* = Icel. *skrīdha* = Sw. *skrida* = Dan. *skride,* move, stride.] To stride; move forward. *Hampole,* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2, note 3.

scritoire (skri-twor'), *n.* A variant of *escritoire.*

scrivano†, *n.* [< It. *scrivano,* a writer, clerk: see *scriven.*] A writer; clerk; one who keeps accounts.

The captain gaue order that I should deliuer all my mony with the goods into the hands of the *scriuano*, or purser of the ship. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 249.

You do not know the quirks of a *scrivano*,
A dash undoes a family, a point.
Shirley, The Brothers, iv. 1.

scrive (skrīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrived,* ppr. *scriving.* [A var. of *scribe;* cf. *descrive, describe.*] **1**†. To write; describe.

How mankinde dooth bigynne
Is wondir for to *scryue* so.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2. To draw (a line) with a pointed tool: same as *scribe,* 2.

When the lines of the sections or frames are accurately drawn, they are scratched or *scrived* in by a sharp-pointed tool. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 144.

scrive-board (skrīv'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building,* a number of planks clamped edge to edge together and painted black, on which are marked with a sharp tool the lines of the sections or frames of an iron ship, which have been previously outlined.

scrivello (skri-vel'ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An elephant's tusk of less than 20 pounds in weight. *Imp. Dict.*

scriven† (skriv'n), *n.* [< ME. **scriven, scrivein,* < OF. *escrivain,* F. *écrivain* = Sp. *escribano* = Pg. *escrivão* = It. *scrivano,* < ML. *scribanus,* a writer, notary, clerk (cf. L. *scriba,* a scribe), < L. *scribere,* write: see *scribe.* Hence *scrivener.* The word *scriven* survives in the surname *Scriven.*] A writer; a notary.

Thise *scriuyns* . . . seweth guode lettre ate ginnynge, and efterward maketh wycked.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

scrivent† (skriv'n), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *scriven, n.*; or < *scrivener,* regarded as formed with suffix *-er*[1] from a verb: see *scrivener.*] To write; especially, to write with the expansive wordiness and repetitions characteristic of scriveners or lawyers.

Here 's a mortgage *scrivened* up to ten skins of parchment, and the king's attorney general is content with six lines. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 302. (*Davies.*)

scrivener (skriv'nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrivenour;* < ME. *scrivener, scryvener, screvener, skrivenere,* with superfluous suffix *-ere* (E. *-er*[1], *-er*[2]) (as in *musicianer, parishioner,* etc.), < *scriven,* a notary: see *scriven.* Hence the surnames *Scrivener, Scribner.*] **1.** A writer; especially, a public writer; a notary; specifically, one whose occupation is the drawing of contracts or other writings.

As God made you a Knight, if he had made you a *Scrivener*, you would haue bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skinnes then to haue written processe.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 83.

2. One whose business it is to receive money and place it out at interest, and supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

How happy in his low degree . . . is he
Who leads a quiet country life, . . .
And from the griping *scrivener* free!
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii.

Scriveners' cramp or **palsy,** writers' cramp. See *writer.*

scrivenership (skriv'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *scrivener* + *-ship.*] The office of a scrivener. *Cotgrave.*

scrivenisht, *a.* and *adv.* [< ME. *scryvenyssh;* < *scriven* + *-ish*[1].] Like a scrivener or notary.

Ne *scryvenyssh* or craftily thow it write.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1026.

scriven-like†, *a.* Like a scrivener.

scrivenour†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrivener.*

scrivenry (skriv'n-ri), *n.* [< *scriven* + *-ry.* Cf. OF. *escrivainerie* (also *escrivainie*), the office of a scrivener, < *escrivain,* a scrivener: see *scriven.*] Scrivenership.

scrob[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scrub*[1].

scrob[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *scrub*[2].

scrobe (skrōb), *n.* [< L. *scrobis,* a ditch, dike, trench. Hence ult. *scrobicula,* etc., and prob. ult. *screw*[1].] In *entom.*: (*a*) A groove in the side of the rostrum in which the scape or basal joint of the antenna is received, in the weevils or curculios. These scrobes may be directed straight forward, or upward or downward, and thus furnish characters much used in classifying such beetles. (*b*) A groove on the outer side of the mandible, more fully called *mandibular scrobe.*

scrobicula (skrō-bik'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *scrobiculus.*] In *zoöl.,* a smooth space surrounding a tubercle on the test of a sea-urchin.

scrobicular (skrō-bik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< *scrobicula* + *-ar*[3].] Pertaining to or surrounded by scrobiculæ, as tubercles on a sea-urchin.

Scrobicularia (skrō-bik-ū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *scrobiculus,* a little ditch: see *scrobiculus.*] In *conch.,* the typical genus of *Scrobiculariidæ:* same as *Arenaria. Schumacher,* 1817.

Scrobiculariidæ (skrō-bik'ū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scrobicularia* + *-idæ.*] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Scrobicularia.* They have only one branchial leaf on each side appendiculate behind, large labial palpi, and the shell teliniform with an external ligament and an internal cartilage lodged in a special fossa below the umbones. The species mostly inhabit warm or tropical seas. *Scrobicularia piperata* is the well-known mud-hen of England. They are sometimes called *mud-mactras.*

scrobiculate (skrō-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **scrobiculatus,* < L. *scrobiculus,* a little ditch or trench: see *scrobiculus.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* furrowed or pitted; having small pits or furrows; specifically, in *entom.,* having well-defined deep and rounded depressions which are larger than punctures; foveate.

scrobiculated (skrō-bik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *scrobiculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *scrobiculate.*

scrobiculus (skrō-bik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculi* (-lī). [NL., < L. *scrobiculus,* a little ditch or trench, dim. of *scrobis, scrobs,* a ditch, trench: see *scrobe.*] In *anat.,* a pit or depression; a fossa.—**Scrobiculus cordis,** the pit of the stomach: same as *anticardium.*

scrod (skrod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrodded,* ppr. *scrodding.* [A var. of *shred* or *shroud*[2] (AS. **screádan* = MD. *schrooden,* etc.): see *shred, shroud*[2].] To shred; prepare for cooking by tearing in small pieces: as, *scrodded* fish.

scrod (skrod), *n.* [< *scrod, v.*] **1.** Scrodded fish, or a dish prepared by scrodding fish.—**2.** A young codfish, especially one that is split and fried or boiled. [New Eng.]

Scrod is the name for a young codfish split and prepared for boiling. *Amer. Angler*, XVII. 333.

scrodgill (skrod'gil), *n.* [< *scrod* + *gill*[1].] An instrument for taking fish, made of four fish-hooks with the shanks laid together and the points projecting at right angles, to be dragged or jerked through the water; a pull-devil.

scrodgill (skrod'gil), *v. t.* [< *scrodgill, n.*] To take or catch with a scrodgill.

scrofula (skrof'ū-lą), *n.* [Formerly erroneously *scrophula,* also *scrofules, scrophules,* < F. *scrofules,* pl., = Sp. *escrófula* = Pg. *escrofulas* = It. *scrofula, scrofola* = G. *skrofeln* = Sw. Dan. *skrofler,* pl., scrofula, < L. *scrofulæ,* pl., scrofulous swellings, scrofula; perhaps so called from

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the swollen appearance of the glands, prop. pl. of **scrofula*, a little sow, dim. of *scrofa*, a sow, so called with ref. to the rooting habit of swine, lit. a 'digger'; cf. *scrobis*, a ditch, from the same root as *scribere*, write, orig. scratch: see *scrobe*, *screw*[1], etc.] A constitutional disorder, especially in the young, expressing itself in lymphadenitis, especially glandular swellings in the neck, with a tendency to cheesy degeneration, inflammations of various joints, mucous membranes, and other structures, together with other less distinct indications of feeble health. The inflammations have been shown to be in most cases tubercular, and due to bacillary invasion. Also called *struma* and *king's evil*. See *evil*[1].

scrofulest, *n. pl.* [Also erroneously *scrophules*; < F. *scrofules*, < L. *scrofulæ*, scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swellings.

A cataplasme of the leaves and hogs grease incorporat togither doth resolve the *scrophules* or swelling kernels called the king's evill. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 14.

scrofulide (skrof'ū-lid), *n.* [< F. *scrofulide*.] Any affection of the skin regarded as of scrofulous origin.

scrofulitic (skrof-ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *scrofula* + *-ite*[2] + *-ic*.] Scrofulous.

scrofuloderm (skrof'ū-lō-dèrm), *n.* [< *scrofula* + *derm*.] A skin-lesion regarded as of scrofulous origin.

scrofulous (skrof'ū-lus), *a.* [< F. *scrofuleux*, earlier *scrophuleux* = Sp. Pg. *escrofuloso* = It. *scrofoloso*, < NL. **scrofulosus*, < L. *scrofulæ*: see *scrofula*.] 1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; having a tendency to scrofula: as, *scrofulous* tumors; a *scrofulous* habit of body.—2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Scrofulous abscess, suppurative lymphadenitis of children, especially in the neck.—**Scrofulous bubo**, a scrofulous lymphadenitis.—**Scrofulous ceratitis**, a form of parenchymatous inflammation of the cornea seen in scrofulous subjects.

scrofulously (skrof'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

scrofulousness (skrof'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Scrofulous character or condition.

scrog (skrog), *n.* [Also assibilated *shrog*; < ME. *scrog*, *skrogge*, *shrogge*; a var. of *scrag*[1]. Cf. Gael. *sgrogag*, stunted timber or undergrowth, *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, parched, rocky, etc.; Ir. *screag*, a rock.] 1. A stunted bush; also, a tract of stunted bushes, thorns, briers, etc.; a thicket; underwood.

I cam in by yon greenwud,
And doun amang the *scrogs*.
Johnie of Cocklesmuir (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

At the foot of the moss behind Kirk Yetton (Caer Ketton, wise men say) there is a *scrog* of low wood and a pool with a dam for washing sheep. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

2. A small branch of a tree broken off; broken boughs and twigs; brushwood.

"Scrogie Touchwood, if you please," said the senior; "the *scrog* branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood." *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxvi.

3. In *her.*, a branch of a tree: a blazon sometimes used by Scottish heralds.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in all uses.]

scroggy (skrog'i), *a.* [< ME. *scroggy*, covered with underwood or straggling bushes; < *scrog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *scraggy*.] 1. Stunted; shriveled.—2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood. [Scotch or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

scrolar (skrō'lär), *a.* Pertaining to a scroll.—**Scrolar line**, a line lying in a surface, but not in one tangent plane.

scrolet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scroll*.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrowl*, *scrole*, *scrolle* (also sometimes *escroll*, after *escrow*); < ME. **scrolle*, *scrowle*, *scrawle*, < OF. *escrouelle*, *escroele*, a strip, roll (cf. *escroute*, *escrowete*, *escroete*, f., *escrouet*, m., a roll, scroll), dim. of *escroue*, *escroe*, a strip, scroll: see *scrow*, of which *scroll* is thus ult. a dim. form.] 1. A roll of parchment or paper, or a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule.

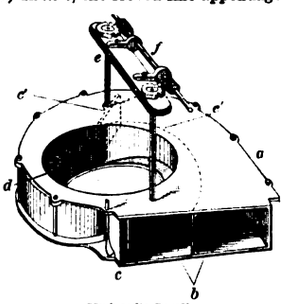
The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*. Isa. xxxiv. 4.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 4.

2. In a restricted sense, a draft or outline of what is afterward to be written out in full: also used attributively: as, a *scroll* minute.—3. An ornament of a spiral form; an ornament or appendage resembling a partly unrolled sheet of paper. (*a*) In *arch.*, any convolved or spiral ornament; specifically, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. See cuts under *linen-scroll* and *Vitruvian*. (*b*) The curved head of instruments of the violin class, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings. (*c*) Same as *scroll-head*. (*d*) A flourish appended to a person's signature or sign manual. (*e*) In *law*, a spiral or seal-like character, usually in ink, permitted in some states to be affixed to a signature to serve the purpose of a seal. (*f*) Any ornament of curved interlacing lines.

A large plain Silver hilted Sword with *Scrowls* and gilt in parts, with a broad gutter'd hollow Blade gilt at the shoulder. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 157.

(*g*) In *furniture* and *woodwork*, a carved volute or spiral, especially such an ornament forming the arm of a sofa, rocking-chair, or the like. (*h*) The ribbon-like label proceeding from the mouths of speakers in old tapestries and illustrations. (*i*) In *her.*, the ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon on which the motto is inscribed. Also *escroll*.



Hydraulic Scroll.

a, case, inclosing center-discharge turbine water-wheel; *b*, openings for inflow of water; *c*, *c'*, gates for admitting water to central wheel-space *d* (the wheel is not shown); *e*, *e'*, gate-shafts; *f*, shaft by which the two gates are operated simultaneously and equally from worm-gearing at the top of the gate-shafts.

4. In *hydraul.*, a spiral or converging ajutage or waterway placed around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel to equalize the rate of flow of water at all points around the circumference, by means of the progressive decrease in the capacity of the waterway. *E. H. Knight.*—5. In *geom.*, a skew surface, or non-developable ruled surface.—6. The mantling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet. [Rare.]—7. In *anat.*, a turbinate bone; a scroll-bone.

scroll (skrōl), *v.* [< *scroll*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To write down in a scroll or roll of parchment or paper; commit to writing; inscribe.—2. To draft; write in rough outline. See *scroll*, *n.*, 2.

I'll *scroll* the disposition in nae time. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, viii.

3. To roll up or form into a scroll.—4. To ornament with scrolls or scrollwork.

II. *intrans.* To roll or curl up.

When gum mucilage is used, the addition of a very little glycerine will make it hold better, and diminish its tendency to separate or *scroll*. *Lea*, Photography, p. 428.

scroll-bone (skrōl'bōn), *n.* In *anat.*, a scroll, or scrolled bone. The principal scroll-bones are the ethmoturbinals, maxilloturbinals, and sphenoturbinals.

scroll-chuck (skrōl'chuk), *n.* A form of lathe-chuck in which the dogs are caused to approach or recede from the center simultaneously by the revolution of a grooved scroll.

scrolled (skrōld), *p. a.* [< *scroll* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Consisting of scrolls; decorated over much of the surface with scrolls.—2. In *anat.*, turbinated, as a bone; scroll-like.

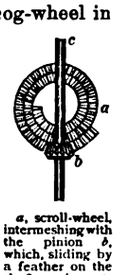
scroll-gear (skrōl'gēr), *n.* See *scroll-wheel*.

scroll-head (skrōl'hed), *n.* An ornamental piece at the bow of a vessel, finished off with carved work in the form of a volute or scroll turned outward. Also called *billet-head* and *scroll*.

scroll-lathe (skrōl'lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe especially adapted for spiral work, or objects of scroll-shaped outline, as piano-legs and balusters.

scroll-saw (skrōl'sâ), *n.* A saw or sawing-machine for cutting thin boards, veneers, or plates into ornamental scrollwork, or for preparing wood for inlaying. The smaller foot-power machines consist of narrow saw-blades fitted to a spring frame, and operated by a treadle. The larger machines include both reciprocating saws or jig-saws and band-saws. In all the saw passes through a hole in the table, and the material, laid on the table, is pushed against the saw. See cut under *band-saw*.

scroll-wheel (skrōl'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel in the form of a scroll, the effect of which is to cause the gearing to rotate more slowly when engaged with its main parts than when it is working in the outer parts. It is used in some machines, as harvesters, as a means of converting rotary into reciprocal motion by rapid reversals of the motion of the scroll-wheel.



a, scroll-wheel, intermeshing with the pinion *b*, which, sliding by a feather on the shaft, *c*, imparts a gradually decreasing velocity to the latter as *b* is moved toward the center of *a*.

scrollwork (skrōl'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work of any kind in which scrolls, or lines of scroll-like character, are an element. The name is commonly given to ornamental work cut out in fanciful designs from thin boards or plates with a scroll-saw.

scrooge (skröj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.

scroop (skröp), *r. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *hoop*[2], *whoop*, *roop*.] To emit a harsh or grating sound; grate; creak.

scroop (skröp), *n.* [< *scroop*, *v.*] 1. A harsh sound or cry.

This man could mimic every word and *scroop* and shout that might be supposed proper to such a scene [the pulling of teeth]. *Dickens*, Household Words, XXX. 139.

Specifically—2. The crisp, crunching sound emitted when a bundle of silk yarn is tightly twisted and pressed together.

scrophula†, *n.* A former erroneous spelling of *scrofula*.

Scrophularia (skrof-ū-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), so called because reputed a remedy for scrofula, or perhaps on account of the knots on the roots resembling scrofula; < L. *scrofulæ*, scrofula: see *scrofula*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Scrophularineæ*, belonging to the tribe *Chelonieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a deeply five-cleft calyx, a nearly globose corolla with four short, flat, erect lobes and one spreading in front, four stamens with one-celled anthers, and often a scale-like staminode representing a fifth stamen. The fruit is a rigid two-celled septicidal capsule, roundish and commonly sharp-pointed, containing very numerous wrinkled seeds. There are about 120 species, chiefly Old World plants of the Mediterranean region, also extending widely through the north temperate zone, but very sparingly in America, where 3 species occur in the western United States, one of which, *S. nodosa*, figwort, extends to the Atlantic and to Canada. They are smooth or bristly herbs, sometimes shrubby, and often fetid. They bear leaves which are chiefly opposite, and are often covered with pellucid dots, and loose cymes of greenish, purplish, or yellow flowers disposed in a terminal thyrsus. The species are known as *figwort*, especially *S. aquatica* of England, also called *water-betony*, *bullwort*, and *bishop's-leaves*, and *S. nodosa*, a widely diffused species of Europe and America, used formerly in medicine in the treatment of scrofula, and occasionally still in making ointments for ulcers, etc. See *brownwort*.



The Inflorescence of Figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*). *a*, the flower; *b*, the fruit; *c*, a seed; *d*, a leaf.

Scrophulariaceæ (skrof-ū-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Scrophularia* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Scrophularineæ*.

scrophulariaceous (skrof-ū-lā-ri-ā'shius), *a.* Same as *scrophularineous*.

scrophularin (skrof'ū-lā-rin), *n.* [< *Scrophularia* + *-in*[2].] A proximate principle found in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Scrophularineæ (skrof'ū-lā-rin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), < *Scrophularia* + *-ineæ*.] An important order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Personales* in the series *Bicarpellatæ*, distinguished by a completely two-celled ovary with its placentæ on the middle partition, and by numerous seeds with fleshy albumen. The flowers have usually a persistent five-lobed calyx, a personate and irregularly inflated two-lipped corolla, four didynamous stamens borne on the corolla-tube, often with a staminode representing a fifth stamen, and an entire and sessile ovary which becomes a capsule opening by lines or terminal chinks, or rarely succulent and forming a berry. The order includes about 2,000 species, of 166 genera and 12 tribes, by many grouped in 3 series—the *Pseudosolaneæ*, with alternate leaves and flattish flowers, as the mullen, transitional to the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family; the typical section, the *Antirrhinideæ*, as the snapdragon, with opposite lower leaves and the upper lip exterior in the bud; and the *Rhinanthideæ*, including the foxglove and *Gerardia*, with various leaves and the lower lip exterior. The species are mainly herbs—a few, as *Paulownia*, becoming trees. Their leaves are entire or toothed, seldom lobed, and always without stipules. The inflorescence is either perfectly centripetal, commonly racemose, or primarily centripetal, the branches however bearing centrifugal clusters, either axillary or forming together a thyrsus. In some exceptional genera the corolla is spreading and nearly flat (see *Veronica*, *Verbascum*, *Limosella*); in many others the typical personate form becomes altered to a funnel-shaped or bell-shaped body, or to an inflated pouch or sac, often with a conspicuous spur. The order is well distributed through all parts of the world; it is most frequent in temperate and montane regions, but is also found within both arctic and tropical climates. About 50 genera are peculiar to America, over half of which belong to North America only; about 23 are confined to South Africa, 15 to Asia, and the others are mostly more widely diffused; 38 genera and about 340 species occur in the United States—one, *Veronica*, extending within the arctic circle. Most species are acrid and bit-

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ter, and of suspicious or actively poisonous properties; many, as *Scrophularia* (the type), *Francisceа*, etc., yield remedies formerly or at present in repute. Several genera, as *Buchnera* and *Gerardia*, show a marked tendency to parasitism, dry black, resist cultivation, are in various species leafless, and connect with the parasitic order *Orobanchaceæ*. Others yield some of the most ornamental flowers of the garden. For the principal types of tribes, see *Verbascum*, *Calceolaria*, *Antirrhinum*, *Chelone*, *Gratiola*, *Digitalis*, *Gerardia*, and *Euphrasia*. See also *Collinsia*, *Castilleia*, *Herpestis*, *Maurandia*, *Melampyrum*, *Mimulus*, *Ilysanthes*, *Pentstemon*, *Pedicularis*, *Rhinanthus*, *Schwalbea*, and *Sibthorpia*.

scrophularineous (skrof′ū-lā-rin′ē-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the *Scrophularineæ* (*Scrophulariaceæ*).

scrophularosmin (skrof′ū-lā-ros′min), *n.* [< *Scrophularia* + *osmium* + *-in*².] A principle found by Walz in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

scrophulest, *n. pl.* See *scrofules*.

scrota, *n.* Plural of *scrotum*.

scrotal (skrō′tal), *a.* [= F. *scrotal;* as *scrotum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the scrotum.—**Long scrotal nerve**, the superficial perineal and the inferior pudendal.—**Posterior scrotal nerve**, the deep perineal branch of the pudic.—**Scrotal hernia**, inguinal hernia into the scrotum.—**Scrotal hypospadia**, a form of arrested development in which the two sides of the scrotum are not united, but form as a cleft, into which opens the urethra.

scrotiform (skrō′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *scrotum*, scrotum, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, formed like a double bag, as the nectary in plants of the genus *Satyrium*.

scrotitis (skrō-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *scrotum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the scrotum.

scrotocele (skrō′tō-sēl), *n.* [< L. *scrotum*, scrotum, + Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.] A scrotal hernia.

scrotum (skrō′tum), *n.*; pl. *scrota* (-tą). [NL., < L. *scrotum*, scrotum, perhaps a transposed form, < *scortum*, a skin, a hide, prob. akin to *corium*, skin, hide: see *coriaceous*, *corium*.] The purse-like tegumentary investment of the testes and part of the spermatic cord; the cod. The scrotum is a double bag, whose two cavities are separated by the septum scroti, which is indicated on the surface by a median seam or raphe. It consists of two layers—the skin, or integumentary layer, and the contractile layer, or dartos. The integument is very thin, brownish, provided with hairs and sebaceous follicles, and more or less corrugated or rugose, owing to the contraction of the dartos, which is a vascular layer containing a large amount of non-striated muscular tissue. All mammals whose testes leave the abdominal cavity have a scrotum, but in position, as well as in other particulars, it differs much in different cases. It is perineal, as in man, monkeys, dogs, etc.; or inguinal, as in the horse, bull, etc.; or abdominal, as in marsupials, in the position of the mammary pouch of the female. It may be sessile and little protuberant, or pendulous by a narrow neck, as in the bull, marsupials, etc. —**Raphe of the scrotum**. See *raphe*.

scrouge (skrouj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrouged*, ppr. *scrouging*. [Also *scrooge*, *scrudge*, early mod. E. also *scruze*, *scruse;* dial. forms, terminally assibilated, of **scrug*, *shrug*, with sense partly imported from *crowd*¹: see *shrug*.] To squeeze; press; crowd. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You know what I am—a good, stiddy-going, hard-working farmer, shore to get my sheer of what 's to be had in the world without *scrouging* anybody else.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

scrouger (skrou′jėr), *n.* One who scrouges; figuratively, something big; a whopper; a screamer. [Slang, U. S.]

scrow (skrou), *n.* [< ME. *scrow*, *scrowe*, *skrowe*, *scroue*, < OF. *escroue*, *escroe* (ML. reflex *escroa*), f., a strip, slip of paper or parchment, a label, list, register, roll, schedule, brief, warrant, a jail-register, also *escrou*, m., F. *écrou*, m., a jail-register; < MD. *schroode*, a strip, shred, slip of paper, = AS. *screáde*, a strip, piece, shred: see *shred* and *screed*, of which *scrow* is thus a doublet. Cf. Icel. *skrætha*, an old scroll, an old book.] 1†. A strip or roll of parchment or paper; a scroll; a writing.

This *scrowe* is mad only for the informacion of the worthy and worshipfull lordes the arbitrores.
Paston Letters, I. 18.

2. Curriers' cuttings or clippings from hides, as the ears and other redundant parts, used for making glue.

scrowl (skroul), *n.* [A var. of *scroll*.] 1†. Same as *scroll*.—2. A thin incrustation, sometimes calcareous and sometimes silicious, upon the wall of a lode: so called as peeling off like a scroll. *R. Hunt.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

scroyle† (skroil), *n.* [Appar. orig. applied to a scrofulous person; < OF. *escroelles*, *escrouelles*, *ecrouelles* (ML. reflex *scroellæ*), < ML. *scrofellæ*, scrofula, dim. of L. *scrofulæ*, pl., scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] A fellow; especially, a mean fellow; a wretch.

These *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 373.

I cry thee mercy, my good *scroyle*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

scrub¹ (skrub), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **scrob*, assibilated *shrob*, *schrub*, < AS. *scrob* = D. dial. *skrub*, a shrub, = Norw. *skrubba*, the cornel-tree: see *shrub*, the common form of the same word. Hence ult. *scrub*². In def. 4 (and perhaps 3) from the verb *scrub*².] **I.** *n.* 1. A bush; shrub; a tree or shrub seemingly or really stunted.—2. Collectively, bushes; brushwood; underwood; stunted forest.

He . . . threw himself on the heathery *scrub* which met the shingle. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

'Twas his boast
That through thickest of *scrub* he could steer like a shot,
And the black horse was counted the best on the coast.
A. L. Gordon, From the Wreck.

3. A worn-out brush; a stunted broom. *Imp. Dict.*—4. One who labors hard and lives meanly; a drudge; a mean or common fellow.

They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 188.

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the *scrubs* about us.
Goldsmith, Vicar, x.

5. A worn-out or worthless horse, ox, or other animal, or one of a common or inferior breed.

Observation, and especially conversation with those farmers who get on the trains, convinces me that raising *scrubs* can be set down against the East rather than against the middle section, or even the West.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 378.

6. Anything small and mean. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; ill-conditioned; hence, scraggy; shabby; mean; scurvy; contemptible; small.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board. *Swift.*

He finds some sort of *scrub* acquaintance.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxviii.

With much difficulty we got together a *scrub* wagon team of four as unkempt, dejected, and vicious-looking broncos as ever stuck fast in a quicksand.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 200.

Scrub birch. See *birch*.—**Scrub crew, nine**, etc., in contests or games, a crew, nine, or the like, the members of which have not trained beforehand.—**Scrub race** or **game**, a race or game for which the contestants have not trained beforehand; an impromptu race or game entered into for amusement, not for a prize.

scrub² (skrub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrubbed*, ppr. *scrubbing*. [< ME. **scrubben*, *scrobben* = D. *schrobben*, scrub, wash, rub, chide (> G. *schrubben*, scour, scrub), = Dan. *skrubbe* = Sw. *skrubba*, rub, scrub (cf. Norw. *skrubb*, a scrubbing-brush), orig. to rub with a scrub or small bush, i. e. a handful of twigs: see *scrub*¹, *shrub*. Cf. *broom*¹, a brush, likewise named from the plant.] **I.** *trans.* To rub hard, either with a brush or other instrument or a cloth, or with the bare hand, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; cleanse, scour, or polish by rubbing with something rough.

We lay here all the day, and *scrubb'd* our new Bark, that if ever we should be chased we might the better escape.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 4.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs.
Swift, Morning.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cleanse, scour, or polish things by rubbing them with something rough or coarse; rub hard.—2. To drudge; grub: as, to *scrub* hard for a living. [Colloq.]

scrub² (skrub), *n.* [< *scrub*², *v.*] A scrubbing.

scrubbed (skrub′ed), *a.* [< *scrub*¹ + *-ed*².] Same as *scrubby*.

A little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 162.

scrubber¹ (skrub′ėr), *n.* [< *scrub*¹ + *-er*¹.] An animal which breaks away from the herd, and runs wild in the scrub, generally coming out at night to feed in the open; in the plural, scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

The Captain was getting in the *scrubbers*, cattle which had been left, under the not very careful rule of the Donovans, to run wild in the mountains.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxix. (*Davies.*)

scrubber² (skrub′ėr), *n.* [= D. *schrobber*, a rubber, scraper, scrub-brush; as *scrub*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who scrubs; specifically, one of a scrub-gang aboard ship.—2. A scrubbing-brush.—3. An apparatus for freeing coal-gas from tarry impurities and ammonia. It consists of a tower filled with loose materials over which water trickles. The gas is caused to rise through the falling water, and is purified during the ascent. The tar-impregnated water is subsequently treated to recover the ammonia.
4. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for washing leather after it comes from the tan-pits.

scrubbing (skrub′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scrub*², *v.*] A cleansing or scouring accomplished by hard rubbing, as with a brush or something rough; a scrub.

The floor was yellow and shining from immemorial *scrubbings*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 282.

scrubbing-board (skrub′ing-bōrd), *n.* A corrugated board on which clothes are scrubbed in the course of washing; a wash-board.

Her great black, muscular arms drooped towards the *scrubbing-board* that reclined in the tub.
The Century, XXXVIII. 84.

scrubbing-brush (skrub′ing-brush), *n.* A brush with stiff, short bristles for cleaning woodwork, or the like, with water and soap, and sometimes sand.

scrub-bird (skrub′bėrd), *n.* A bird of the family *Atrichiidæ* (or *Atrichornithidæ*): so called because it inhabits the dense scrub of Australia.



Scrub-bird (*Atrichia* or *Atrichornis rufescens*).

The best-known is *A. clamosa* of western Australia; *A. rufescens* has been lately described by Ramsay, from Richmond river, New South Wales. See *Atrichia*. Also called *brush-bird*.

scrub-boxwood (skrub′boks′wůd), *n.* See *Hymenanthera*.

scrub-broom (skrub′bröm), *n.* A coarse broom used on board ships for scrubbing decks.

scrubby (skrub′i), *a.* [< *scrub*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Of inferior breed or stunted growth; stunted; hence, small; shabby; contemptible; mean: as, a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree.

I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that—poor *scrubby* midshipman as I am.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxv.

2. Covered with scrub or underwood: as, *scrubby* land.

scrub-cattle (skrub′kat′l), *n.* Cattle that stray from the herds and run wild in the scrub; scrubbers. [Australian.]

scrub-gang (skrub′gang), *n.* Sailors engaged in cleaning or dressing down the decks.

scrub-grass, scrubby-grass (skrub′gràs, skrub′-i-gràs), *n.* The scouring-rush. [Prov. Eng.]

scrub-oak (skrub′ōk), *n.* A name of three low American oaks. (*a*) *Quercus Catesbæi* of the southeastern United States, a small tree useful chiefly for fuel. Also called *Turkey oak* and *black-jack*. (*b*) *Q. undulata*, var. *Gambellii*, of the Rocky Mountain region southward: sometimes a tree over 40 feet high, often a low shrub spreading by underground shoots and forming dense thickets. (*c*) The black scrub-oak, *Q. ilicifolia*, a straggling bush found on sandy barrens from New England to Kentucky. Also called *bear-oak*.

scrub-pine (skrub′pīn), *n.* See *pine*¹.

scrub-rider (skrub′rī′dėr), *n.* One accustomed to ride through the scrub; specifically, a rancher who rides out in search of scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

A favourite plan among the bold *scrub-riders*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 278.

scrub-robin (skrub′rob′in), *n.* A bird of the genus *Drymodes* (*Drymaœdus*), inhabiting the Australian scrub. Four species are described. [Australian.]

scrubstone (skrub′stōn), *n.* [< *scrub*² + *stone*.] A species of calciferous sandstone, used in some localities for scrubbing stone steps, flagstones, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

scrub-turkey (skrub′tėr′ki), *n.* A megapod or mound-bird. See cut under *megapod*.

Look at this immense mound, a *scrub turkey's* nest! thirty or forty lay their eggs in it.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 214.

scrubwood (skrub′wůd), *n.* A small composite tree, *Commidendron rugosum*, of St. Helena.

scrudge (skruj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.

scruff¹ (skruf), *n.* Same as *scurf*¹.

scruff² (skruf), *n.* Same as *shruff*.

scruff³ (skruf), *n.* [Also *skruff;* variant (with intrusive *r*) of *scuff*, ult. of *scuft:* see *scuff*²,

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scuft.] The nape of the neck; the nape; technically, the nucha or cervix.

He's what I call a real gentleman. He says if I ever go to him tipsy to draw, and says it quite solemn like, he'll take me by the *scruff* of the neck and kick me out.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 335.

"She'd take your honour's *scruff*," said he,
"And pitch you over to Bolong."
W. S. Gilbert, Babette's Love.

scruffy (skruf'i), *a.* [A var. of *scurfy*; cf. *scruff*[1].] Same as *scurfy*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The serpent goes to fenell when he would clear his sight, or cast off his old *scruffy* skin to wear a new one.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 76. (*Davies.*)

The sheep [in South Africa] becomes *scruffy* and emaciated. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lviii. (1885), p. 150.

scrummage (skrum'āj), *n.* Same as *scrimmage*. [Prov. Eng.]

scrumptious (skrump'shus), *a.* [Perhaps < **scrumpti*(*on*) for *scrimpti*(*on*) + *-ous*, simulating a L. origin.] 1. Fine; nice; particular; fastidious. [Slang.]

Times are mopish and nurly. I don't mean to be *scrumptious* about it, Judge; but I do want to be a man.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 7.

He thought his "best hat" would be "more *scrumptious*," and he shuffled off to bring it.
The Century, XXXVIII. 573.

2. Delightful; first-rate: as, *scrumptious* weather. [Slang.]

And we've got all the farther end of the wing down stairs — the garden bedrooms; you've no idea how *scrumptious* it is! *Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.* [A var. of *scranch*, *scraunch*, ult., with unorig. prefixed *s-*, of *craunch*, *crunch*: see *scranch*, *craunch*, *crunch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To crush, as with the teeth; crunch; hence, to grind or keep down. [Colloq.]

It's the same . . . with the footmen. I have found out that you must either *scrunch* them or let them *scrunch* you. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 5.

2. To squeeze; crush. [Colloq.]

I packed my shirt and coat, which was a pretty good one, right over my ears, and then *scruntched* myself into a door-way, and the policeman passed by four or five times without seeing on me.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 566.

II. *intrans.* To crunch; make a crushing, crunching noise. [Colloq.]

We boys clapped our hands and shouted, "Hurrah for old Heber!" as his load of magnificent oak, well-bearded with gray moss, came *scrunching* into the yard.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 480.

scrunch (skrunch), *n.* [< *scrunch*, *v.*] A harsh, crunching sound. [Colloq.]

At each step there is a *scrunch* of human bones.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 627.

scruple[1] (skrö'pl), *n.* [< OF. **scruple*, *scrupule*, F. *scrupule* = Sp. *escrúpulo* = Pg. *escrupulo*, *escrupolo* = It. *scrupolo*, *scrupulo* = D. *scrupel* = G. Dan. Sw. *skrupel*, a scruple of conscience, in OF. and OIt. also lit. a sharp stone, < L. *scrupulus*, uneasiness of mind, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple, lit. a small rough or sharp stone (so only in a LL. grammarian), dim. of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone, also fig. anxiety, doubt, scruple; cf. Gr. σκίρος, chippings of stone, ξυρόν, a razor, = Skt. *kshura*, a razor. Cf. *scruple*[2].] Perplexity, trouble, or uneasiness of conscience; hesitation or reluctance in acting, arising from inability to satisfy conscience, or from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt; backwardness in deciding or acting.

Amongest Christians there is no warre so iustified but in the same remayneth some *scruple*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 67.

I have only err'd, but not
With the least *scruple* of thy faith and honour
To me. *Shirley*, Traitor, i. 1.

A man without truth or humanity may have some strange *scruples* about a trifle. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

To make scruple, to hesitate; be reluctant on conscientious grounds; doubt, or have compunction of conscience.

Cæsar, when he went first into Gaul, *made* no *scruple* to profess "that he had rather be first in a village than second at Rome."
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 342.

Some such thing
Cæsar *makes scruple* of, but forbids it not.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

Then said Matthew, I *made* the *scruple* because I a while since was sick with eating of fruit.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 305.

To stand on scruple, to hesitate on punctilious grounds.

I had made up my mind to lift up the latch, and to walk in freely, as I would have done in most other houses, but *stood on scruple* with Evan Thomas.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, vi.

scruple[1] (skrö'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrupled*, ppr. *scrupling*. [< *scruple*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* To have scruples; be reluctant as regards action or decision; hesitate about doing a thing; doubt; especially, to have conscientious doubts.

But surely neither a father nor a sister will *scruple* in a case of this kind. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

=**Syn.** *Scruple*, *Hesitate*, *Waver*. We *waver* through irresolution, and *hesitate* through fear, if only the fear of making a mistake. *Scruple* has tended more and more to limitation to a reluctance produced by doubt as to the right or the propriety of the thing proposed.

II. *trans.* To have scruples about; doubt; hesitate with regard to; question; especially, to have conscientious doubts concerning: chiefly with an infinitive as object (now the only common use).

Some *scrupled* the warrantableness of the course, seeing the major party of the church did not send to the churches for advice. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 338.

He [David] *scrupled* the killing of God's anointed; Must the People therefore *scruple* to condemn their own anointed? *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

scruple[2] (skrö'pl), *n.* [< ME. **scruple*, *scriple*, < OF. **scruple*, **scriple*, *scrupule*, *scriptule* = Sp. *escrúpulo* = Pg. *escrupulo*, *escrupolo* = It. *scrupolo*, *scrupulo*, OIt. also *scrittulo* = D. *scrupel* = G. Sw. Dan. *skrupel*, a scruple (weight or measure), < L. *scrupulus*, generally in neut., *scrupulum*, more commonly *scripulum* (sometimes *scriptulum*, *scriptlum*, as if < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, like Gr. γράμμα, a gram, < γράφειν, write), the smallest division of weight, the 24th part of an ounce, a scruple, also the 24th part of an uncia of land, the 24th part of an hour, any very small measure; usually identified with L. *scrupulus*, a small stone (see *scruple*[1]), but by some referred, as 'a part cut off,' directly to √*skar*, cut: see *shear*.] 1. A unit of weight, the third part of a dram, being $\frac{1}{24}$ ounce in apothecaries' weight, where alone it is now used by English-speaking people: this is 20 grains (= 1.296 grams). With the ancient Romans a scruple was $\frac{1}{24}$ ounce or $\frac{1}{288}$ pound (= 1.137 grams), and thence $\frac{1}{288}$ of anything duodecimally subdivided, as a *jugerum* or acre, a *heredium* or lot of land, a *sextarius* or measure of capacity. The scruple is denoted now, as anciently, by the character ℈.

Wrynge oute the myrte and clense it; put therein
A *scriple* of foil and half a *scriple* of fyn
Saffron. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. A small fraction. Specifically—(*a*) One sixtieth; a minute—the expressions *first*, *second*, and *third scruple* being used for the first, second, and third power of one sixtieth.

As touching the Longitude of this city, it is 25 Degrees and 52 *Scruples*: and for the Latitude, it is 52 Degrees and 25 *Scruples*. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 568. (*Davies.*)

(*b*) Eighteen seconds of time.

Sir Christopher Heydon, the last great champion of this occult science [astrology], boasted of possessing a watch so exact in its movements that it would give him with unerring precision, not the minute only, but the very *scruple* of time. *Southey*, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

(*c*) One twelfth of an inch; a line. (*d*) One tenth of a geometrical inch. (*e*) A digit; the twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter.

Hence, figuratively—3. A small part; a little of anything, chiefly in negative phrases: sometimes confused with *scruple*[1].

Nature never lends
The smallest *scruple* of her excellence
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines
Herself the glory of a creditor.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 38.

Scruples of emergence. Same as *scruples of incidence*, except that it refers to the end of an eclipse, not the beginning.—**Scruples of half duration**, the arc of the moon's path from the beginning to the middle of an eclipse. The early astronomers also spoke of *scrupula moræ dimidiæ*, being the same thing for the total phase.—**Scruples of incidence**, the arc of the moon's path from its beginning to enter the earth's umbra to its being completely within it.

scrupleness† (skrö'pl-nes), *n.* Scrupulousness. *Tusser.*

scrupler (skrö'plėr), *n.* [< *scruple*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who scruples; a doubter; one who hesitates.

Away with those nice *scruplers*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 295.

scrupulist (skrö'pū-list), *n.* [< L. *scrupulus*, a scruple (see *scruple*[1]), + *-ist*.] One who doubts or scruples; a scrupler. *Shaftesbury*. [Rare.]

scrupulize (skrö'pū-līz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *scrupulized*, ppr. *scrupulizing*. [< L. *scrupulus*, a scruple, + *-ize*.] To scruple. [Rare.]

Other articles that eyther are or may be so *scrupulized*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, xviii.

scrupulosity (skrö-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *scrupulosita*(*t-*)*s*, < *scrupulosus*, scrupulous: see *scrupulous*.] Scrupulousness; especially, over-scrupulousness.

scrupulous (skrö'pū-lus), *a.* [= D. *skrupuleus* = G. Sw. Dan. *skrupulös*, < OF. (and F.) *scrupuleux* = Sp. Pg. *escrupuloso* = It. *scrupoloso*, < L. *scrupulosus*, nice, exact, careful, full of scruples, scrupulous, < *scrupulus*, a scruple: see *scruple*[1].] 1. Inclined to scruple; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious from a fear of erring; especially, having scruples of conscience.

Abusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were *scrupulous*. *Hooker.*

For your honest Man, as I take it, is that nice *scrupulous* conscientious Person who will cheat no Body but himself. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, ii. 8.

The Italians are so curious and *scrupulous* . . . that they will admit no stranger within the wals . . . except he bringeth a bill of health. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 73.

Yet, though *scrupulous* in most things, it did not go against the consciences of these good brothers to purchase smuggled articles. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

2†. Given to making objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers
Breeds *scrupulous* faction.
Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 48.

3†. Nice; doubtful.

If your warre had ben upon Jerusalem, it were to be holden for iust, but for that it is upon Marsillius, alway we hold it for *scrupulous*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 66.

4. Exact; precise; rigorous; punctilious.

William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that *scrupulous* respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

A diligent and *scrupulous* adherence to approved models is, therefore, for most persons, not only the best lesson to learn, but the only lesson they are able to learn.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

Terrace, walks, and flower beds were kept in *scrupulous* order. *Froude*, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, i.

scrupulously (skrö'pū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrupulous manner.

scrupulousness (skrö'pū-lus-nes), *n.* 1. Scrupulous character or disposition; conscientious regard for duty, truth, propriety, or exactness; specifically, regard for or attention to the dictates of conscience in deciding or acting.

Others, by their weakness and fear and *scrupulousness*, cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts with that real benignity which the laws do exhibit.
T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 10.

2. Punctilious preciseness; exactness; rigorousness; punctiliousness.

The *scrupulousness* with which he paid public notice, in the street, by a bow, a lifting of the hat, a nod, or a motion of the hand, to all and sundry his acquaintances, rich or poor. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xv.

scrutable (skrö'tą-bl), *a.* [= It. *scrutabile*, < ML. *scrutabilis*, that may be examined, < L. *scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, < *scruta* = Gr. ῥίπη: see *scrutiny*.] Capable of being submitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. [Rare.]

Shall we think God so *scrutable*, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us?
Decay of Christian Piety.

scrutation (skrö-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *scrutatio*(*n-*), a searching or examining, < *scrutari*, pp. *scrutatus*, examine or search thoroughly: see *scrutiny*.] Search; scrutiny. [Rare.]

scrutator (skrö-tā'tor), *n.* [= F. *scrutateur* = Pr. *escruptador* = Sp. Pg. *escrutador* = It. *scrutatore*, < L. *scrutator*, < *scrutari*, examine: see *scrutiny*.] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer; a scrutineer.

In process of time, from being a simple *scrutator*, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more amply.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

In order to secure fairness in this examination [for scientific adviser to one of the great communal councils], the Central Educational Board of Whitechapel sent down two *Scrutators*, who were required to affirm that they did not know any of the candidates even by name.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 99.

scruthing-bag, *n.* A utensil for straining cider, made of plaited meshes or coarse canvas. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scrutinate† (skrö'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *scrutinatus*, pp. of *scrutinare*, scrutinize: see *scrutiny*.] To examine; investigate.

The whole affair [was] *scrutinated* by the Court, who heard both the prosecution and the defence that was made. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 404.

scrutin de liste (skrü-tañ' dė lēst). [F., voting by list: *scrutin*, voting, balloting, lit. 'scrutiny'; *de*, of; *liste*, list.] A method of voting practised at certain recent periods in the elections to the French Chamber of Deputies. Each elector votes on one ballot for the whole number of deputies to which his department is entitled, and can choose the candidates by writing in the names, or by using the party lists (as selected by the party electoral committees), with the privilege of making any combination of names at his pleasure. The opposite method is the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, in which the arrondissement is the basis of representation, and an elector votes only for the candidate or candidates of his immediate locality.

scrutinet†, *v. i.* [< F. *scrutiner* = It. *scrutinare*, < ML. *scrutinare*, investigate, scrutinize, < LL.

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scrutinium, scrutiny: see *scrutiny*.] To make an investigation or examination; investigate.

They laid their handes on the booke and were sworne, and departed to *scrutine* of the matter by inquirie amongst themselves. *Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

scrutineer (skrö-ti-nēr′), *n.* [< *scrutin-y* + *-eer*.] One who scrutinizes; specifically, one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, etc., to see if they are valid.

Is my Lord Chamberlain, and the *scrutineers* that succeed him, to tell us when the King and the Duke of York are abused? *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

Only the votes pronounced bad by the bureau in presence of representative *scrutineers* are preserved, in case these should be called for during the "Session pour vérification des Pouvoirs." *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 291.

scrutinize (skrö′ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrutinized*, ppr. *scrutinizing*. [< *scrutin-y* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To subject to scrutiny; observe or investigate closely; examine or inquire into critically; regard narrowly.

As all good history deals with the motives of men's actions, so the peculiar business . . . of religious history is to *scrutinize* their religious motives. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

We *scrutinise* the dates
Of long-past human things.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=Syn. *Explore*, etc. See *search*.

II. *intrans.* To make scrutiny.

Every thing about him is, on some account or other, declared to be good; and he thinks it presumption to *scrutinize* into its defects, or to endeavour to imagine how it might be better. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth, iii.

Also spelled *scrutinise*.

scrutinizer (skrö′ti-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *scrutinize* + *-er*[1].] One who scrutinizes; one who examines with critical care; a scrutineer. Also spelled *scrutiniser*.

scrutinizingly (skrö′ti-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With due scrutiny or observation; searchingly. Also spelled *scrutinisingly*.

scrutinous (skrö′ti-nus), *a.* [< *scrutin-y* + *-ous*.] Closely inquiring or examining; scrutinizing; carefully critical.

Love has an intellect that runs through all
The *scrutinous* sciences.
Middleton, Changeling, iii. 3.

But age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinous*,
Hard to be pleased. *Sir F. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

scrutinously (skrö′ti-nus-li), *adv.* With strict or sharp scrutiny; searchingly. *Imp. Dict.*

scrutiny (skrö′ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *scrutinies* (-niz). [= OF. *scrutine*, scrutiny, F. *scrutin*, scrutiny, balloting, = Sp. Pg. *escrutinio* = It. *scruttinio*, *scrutinio*, < LL. *scrutinium*, a search, an inquiry, < L. *scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, prob. orig. search among rubbish, < *scruta* (= Gr. *γρύτη*), rubbish, broken trash. Cf. AS. *scrudinan*, examine. Cf. *scrutable*, *scrutine*, etc.] 1. Close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 515.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In the *early church*, the examination in Lent of catechumens, including instruction in and questions upon the creed, accompanied with prayers, exorcisms, and other ceremonies, prior to their baptism on Easter day. The days of scrutiny were from three to seven in number, according to different customs, the last usually occurring on the Wednesday before Passion Sunday. (*b*) One of the three methods used in the Roman Catholic Church for electing a Pope. In it each cardinal who is present at the conclave casts a vote in strict seclusion from his colleagues; the votes are then collected, and if two thirds plus one are for the same candidate he is declared elected. The other canonical modes are acclamation and accession.

3. In *canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.—4. An examination by a competent authority of the votes given or ballots cast at an election, for the purpose of rejecting those that are vitiated or imperfect, and thus correcting the poll.

The first *scrutiny* for Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Boileau, contrary to the method of convocation, ran 53 affirmations, and 118 against him. *Dr. Sykes*, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 40.

=Syn. 1. *Investigation*, *Inspection*, etc. (see *examination*), sifting. See *search*, *v.*

scrutiny† (skrö′ti-ni), *v. t.* [< *scrutiny*, *n.*] To scrutinize. *Johnson*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

scruto (skrö′tō), *n.* In theaters, a movable trap or doorway, constructed of strips of wood or whalebone, which springs into place after being used for quick appearances and disappearances.

scrutoire†, **scrutore**†, *n.* Obsolete erroneous forms of *scritoire* for *escritoire*.

A citizen had advertised a reward for the discovery of a person who had stolen sixty guineas out of his *scrutoire*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 237.

Bid her open the middle great drawer of Ridgeway's *scrutore* in my closet. *Swift*, Letter, Sept. 18, 1728.

scruze† (skröz), *v. t.* [Also *scruse*; a var. of *scrooge*, *scrouge*: see *scrouge*.] To crowd; compress; crush; squeeze.

Whose sappy liquor, that with fulnesse sweld,
Into her cup she *scruzd* with daintie breach
Of her fine fingers. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 56.

scry[1]† (skrī), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *ascry*, *escry*, *descry*.] To descry. Also *skry*.

They both arose, and at him loudly cryde,
As it had bene two shepheards curres had *scryde*
A ravenous Wolfe amongst the scattered flockes.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 38.

scry[2] (skrī), *v.* [Also *skry*; < ME. **scryen*, < OF. *escrier*, F. *écrier* (= Pr. *esgridar* = It. *sgridare*), cry out, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To cry out.

II. *trans.* To proclaim; announce publicly or by way of advertisement: as, to *scry* a sale. [Scotch.]

scry[2]† (skrī), *n.* [Also *skry*; < ME. *scrye*; < *scry*[2], *v.*] 1. A cry.

Whyche me semyth better than alle the noyse of houndys, the blastes of hornys, and the *scrye* of foulis that hunters, fawkeners, & foulers can make.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, p. 5.

And so, with the *scry*, he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote and barelegged, . . . in great dout and feare of taking by the frenchmen.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxxii.

2. A flock of wild fowl.

scrymet, *v. i.* See *scrime*.

scryne†, *n.* See *scrine*.

scuchon†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scutcheon*.

scud (skud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scudded*, ppr. *scudding*. [< Dan. *skyde*, shoot, push, shove, scud (orig. **skude*, as in comp. *skud-aar*, leap-year, etc.), = Sw. *skutta*, leap; secondary forms of Sw. *skjuta* = Icel. *skjōta*, shoot, slip, or scud away, abscond, = AS. *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*[1], *scuddle*[1], *scuttle*[3], *v.*, from the same source. The alleged AS. *scūdan*, 'run quickly,' 'flee,' does not occur in that sense; it occurs but once, prop. **scuddan* = OS. *skuddian*, shake, and belongs to another group, only remotely connected with *scud*, namely *shudder*, etc.: see *shudder*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To run swiftly; shoot or fly along with haste.

Sometime he *scuds* far off, and there he stares.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 301.

O how she *scudded!* O sweet scud, how she tripped!
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

Beside a pleasant dwelling ran a brook,
Scudding along a narrow channel. *Bryant*, Sella.

2. *Naut.*, to run before a gale with little or no sail set.

We *scudded*, or run before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles: that is, without any Sail abroad.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 415.

3. To throw thin flat stones so that they skip over the surface of water. [Scotch.]—4. In *tanning*, to remove remaining hairs, dirt, etc., from (skins or hides) with a hand-knife after depilation.

II. *trans.* 1. To pass over quickly.

His lessening flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.
Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.

The startled red-deer *scuds* the plain.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2. To beat or chastise, especially on the bare buttocks; skelp; spank. [Scotch.]

scud (skud), *n.* [< *scud*, *v.*] 1. The act of scudding; a driving along; a running or rushing with speed or precipitation.—2. Small detached clouds driven rapidly along under a mass of storm-cloud: a common accompaniment of rain.

The clouds, as if tired of their furious chase, were breaking asunder, the heavier volumes gathering in black masses about the horizon, while the lighter *scud* still hurried above the water, or eddied among the tops of the mountains like broken flights of birds hovering round their roosts. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xix.

3. A slight flying shower. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A small number of larks, less than a flock. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A swift runner; a scudder. [Now school slang.]

"I say," said East as soon as he got his wind, looking with much increased respect at Tom, "you ain't a bad *scud*, not by no means."
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

6. A smart stroke with the open hand; a skelp; a slap: as, to give one a *scud* on the face. [Scotch.]—7. A beach-flea or sand-flea: some small crustacean, as an isopod or amphipod. One of the largest scuds is *Gammarus ornatus* of the New England coast.

scuddawn (sku-dân′), *n.* Young herring. [Local, Irish.]

scudder (skud′ėr), *n.* [< *scud* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which scuds.

scuddick (skud′ik), *n.* [E. dial. also *scuttuck*; prob. < *scut*, short (see *scut*[1]), + dim. *-ock*.] 1. Anything of small value. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A shilling. [Slang, Eng.]

scudding-stone (skud′ing-stōn), *n.* A thin flat stone that can be made to skim the surface of a body of water. [Scotch.]

scuddle[1] (skud′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, ppr. *scuddling*. [A weakened form of *scuttle*[3], after the related *scud*: see *scuttle*[3].] Same as *scuttle*[3]. *Bailey*, 1731.

scuddle[2] (skud′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, ppr. *scuddling*. [Appar. a back-formation, < *scudler*: see *scudler*.] **I.** *intrans.* To act as a kitchen-drudge. *Jamieson*.

II. *trans.* To cleanse; wash. *Jamieson*. [Scotch in both uses.]

scuddle[2] (skud′l), *n.* [Cf. *scuddle*[2], *v.*] A kitchen-drudge; a scullion. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

scudi, *n.* Plural of *scudo*.

scudler, scudlar (skud′lėr, -lär), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sculler*[2]. Hence *scuddle*[2], cleanse.] A scullion. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

scudo (skö′dō), *n.*; pl. *scudi* (-di). [It. (= F. *écu*: see *écu*), a coin so named, lit. a shield, so called as bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued; < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*[1].] 1. A silver coin current in various parts of Italy during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its value has varied slightly in different states, but has usually been about 4*s.* (about 96 cents). The scudo of Sardinia in 1817 was worth 4*s.* 0½*d.* (about 97 cents); of Naples, in 1818 and 1859, 4*s.* 1½*d.* (about 99 cents); of the Papal States, in 1845 and 1859, 4*s.* 4½*d.* (about $1.05). The scudo was occasionally struck in gold. The gold scudo of Pius IX. (1859) was worth 4*s.* 3½*d.* (about $1.03).



Obverse.

Reverse.

Scudo of Pope Gregory XVI.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

2. The space inclosed within the outer rim of the bezel of a ring; also, a bezel in sense 3 (*b*), used especially for rings of classical antiquity in which there is an engraved device upon the metal itself. See *bezel*, 3 (*b*).

scue†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *skew*.

scuff[1] (skuf), *v.* [< Sw. *skuffa* = Dan. *skuffe*, push, shove, jog; a secondary form of the verb represented by E. *shove*: see *shove*. Hence freq. *scuffle*[1], *shuffle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; shuffle: rarely used of an analogous action of the hands.

A good masseur ought to be able to keep both hands going . . . at the same time, one contracting as the other relaxes, without scraping, *scuffing*, shaking the head, or turning a hair. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci.*, IV. 659.

II. *trans.* To graze slightly. [Scotch.]—2. To roughen the surface of by hard usage; spoil the gloss, polish, or finish of. [Colloq.]

How to restore *scuffed* gloves.
New York Tribune, Dec. 12, 1879.

scuff[2] (skuf), *n.* [A corruption (also in another corrupt form *scruff*) of *scuft*: see *scuft*.] Same as *scuft* and *scruff*[3]. [Prov. Eng.]

One . . . was seized by the *scuff* of the neck, and literally hurled on the table in front.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? x. 7.

"John Fry, you big villain!" I cried, with John hanging up in the air by the *scuff* of his neckcloth.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix.

scuff[3]† (skuf), *n.* [Cf. *scurf*[1], *scruff*[1].] A scurf; a scale.

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Other seruingmen there were with the sayd Bassas, with red attire on their heads, much like French hoods, but the long flappe somewhat smaller towardes the end, with *scuffes* or plates of mettall, like vnto the chape of an ancient arming sword, standing on their foreheads.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 169.

scuffle[1] (skuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuffled*, ppr. *scuffling*. [Formerly also *skuffle;* freq. of *scuff*[1]. Cf. *shuffle*.] To push or fight in a disorderly or scrambling manner; struggle confusedly at close quarters.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages for number and place in the field in an orderlie wale then *skuffle* with an undisciplined rabble. *Eikon Basilike*, iv.

They [ships] being waited for by fifteen or twenty Dunkirkers, which are not like to let them pass without some *scuffling*. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 3.

Talbot Twysden always arrived at Bays's at ten minutes past four, and *scuffled* for the evening paper, as if its contents were matter of great importance to Talbot.
Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

=**Syn.** See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

scuffle[1] (skuf'l), *n.* [< *scuffle*[1], *v.*] A confused pushing or struggle; a disorderly rencounter or fight.

There was a *scuffle* lately here 'twixt the D. of Nevers and the Cardinal of Guise; . . . they fell to Blows, the Cardinal struck the Duke first, and so were parted.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 19.

Bill's coat had been twisted into marvellous shapes in the *scuffle*. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 121.

=**Syn.** *Affray, Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*[1].

scuffle[2] (skuf'l), *n.* [A dial. var. of *shovel* (AS. *scofl*): see *shovel*[1].] 1. A form of garden hoe or thrust-hoe which is pushed instead of pulled, and commonly has a narrow, sharp blade set nearly in line with the handle: used for cutting off weeds beneath the surface of the ground.

Where so much is to do in the beds, he were a sorry gardener who should wage a whole day's war with an iron *scuffle* on those ill weeds that make the garden-walks of life unsightly. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iii., note.

2. A child's pinafore or bib. [Prov. Eng.]

scuffle-harrow (skuf'l-har'ō), *n.* A form of harrow in which cutting-shares are substituted for the ordinary teeth.

scuffler[1] (skuf'lėr), *n.* [< *scuffle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who scuffles, or takes part in a scuffle.

scuffler[2] (skuf'lėr), *n.* [< *scuffle*[2] + *-er*[1].] In *agri.*, a kind of horse-hoe, or plow with a share somewhat like an arrow-head, used between drills of turnips or similar plants for rooting out weeds and stirring the soil.

scuffy (skuf'i), *a.* [< *scuff*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Lacking or having lost the original finish and freshness, as from hard usage; shabby: as, a *scuffy* hat; a *scuffy* book.—2. Shabby-looking; out-at-elbows; seedy: as, a *scuffy* fellow; a *scuffy* appearance. [Scotch or colloq. in both uses.]

scuft (skuft), *n.* [Also corruptly *scuff* and *scruff;* < Icel. *skopt*, pron. and better written *skoft*, mod. assimilated *skott*, hair (of the head), also a fox's tail, = Goth. *skufts*, hair. Cf. Icel. *skupla*, a hat for old women, = MHG. *schopf*, hair on top of the head; cf. also *scut*[2].] The nape of the neck; the scruff. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Down-stairs came Emily, . . . dragging after her the unwilling Keeper, . . . held by the "*scuft* of his neck," but growling low and savagely all the time.
Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Brontë, xii.

scug, *n.* and *v.* See *skug*[1].

sculduddery, *n.* See *skulduddery*.

sculjo, sculljoe (skul'jō), *n.* A haddock not split, but with the belly cut off, slack-salted, and dried hard. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

sculk, sculker. See *skulk, skulker*.

scull[1]†, *n.* See *skull*[1].

scull[2] (skul), *n.* [Also *skull;* a particular use of *scull*[1], *skull*[1], a bowl (the oar being named from the slightly hollowed blades, like the dish of a balance): see *scale*[2] (and *skoal*) and *skull*[1]. *Scull*[2] is etym. identical with *scull*[1], which is now more commonly spelled *skull:* see *skull*[1].] 1. A short, light, spoon-bladed oar, the loom of which is comparatively short, so that one person can row open-handed with a pair of them, one on each side.


Scull, 2.

Never mind the rudder; we don't want it, nor the waterman. Hand us that right-hand *scull*. That's a smart chap! Now shove off! *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.

2. An oar used to propel a boat by working it from side to side over the stern, the blade, which is always kept in the water, being turned diagonally at each stroke. See cut in preceding column.—3. A small boat for passengers; a skiff; a wherry.

The wherries then took the places in a great measure of our present cabs: and a cry of "Next Oars" or "*Sculls*," when anyone made his appearance at the top of "the Stairs," was synonymous with "Hansom" or "Four Wheeler."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

Not getting a boat, I was forced to walk to Stangate, and so over to White Hall in a *scull*.
Pepys, Diary, March 21, 1669.

scull[2] (skul), *v.* [< *scull*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To propel with one oar worked at the stern: as, to *scull* a boat.—2. To propel with sculls.

II. *intrans.* 1. To work an oar against the water, at the stern of a boat, in such a way as to propel the boat. See *sculling*.

Around him were the goblin train—
But he *scull'd* with all his might and main,
And follow'd wherever the sturgeon led.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 20.

2. To be sculled, or capable of being propelled by a scull or sculls: as, the boat *sculls* well.

scull[3]† (skul), *n.* An obsolete form of *school*[2].

scull[4], *n.* See *skull*[4].

sculler[1] (skul'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *scullar, skuller;* < *scull*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sculls a boat.

You have the marshalling of all the ghosts too that pass the Stygian ferry; and I suspect you for a share with the old *sculler* there, if the truth were known.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

A *sculler's* notch in the stern he made,
An oar he shaped of the bootle-blade.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 18.

2. A boat rowed by one man with a pair of sculls or short oars.

Who chances to come by but fair Hero in a *sculler*?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

By water, at night late, to Sir G. Carteret's, but, there being no oars to carry me, I was fain to call a *skuller* that had a gentleman already in it. *Pepys*, Diary, July 12, 1665.

The little Boats upon the Thames, which are only for carrying of Persons, are light and pretty; some are row'd but by one Man, others by two; the former are call'd *Scullers*, and the latter Oars.
Misson, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 146.

sculler[2]† (skul'ėr), *n.* [Found in mod. E. use only in the Sc. var. *scudler, scudlar*, and as involved in *scullery*, q. v.; < ME. *squylloure, squyllare, squyler*, < AF. *scuiler, sculier*, < OF. *escuelier, escuellier, escueillier, escuillier, esculier, escullier, esculer, esquelier*, an officer who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, usually (in OF.) a maker or seller of dishes and pots, = It. *scodellaio, scudellaio*, a dish-maker (Florio), < ML. *scutellarius*, an officer who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, a maker or seller of dishes and pots, < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. also a platter, plate, dish (> OF. *escucle, escuelle*, F. *écuelle*, a dish): see *scutella*[1], and cf. *scuttle*[1] and *skillet*, from the same source. Cf. *scullery*. According to Skeat, the ME. *squyler, squyllare*, etc., are variants of an orig. *swiller*, a washer; but this is disproved by the forms cited above.] An officer or servant who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, to keep them clean; a dish-washer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

How the *squyler* of the kechyn
. . . went furth out at the gate.
Robert of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 5913.

All such other as shall long unto the *squyllare*.
Rutland Papers, p. 100. (*Halliwell.*)

scullery (skul'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sculleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *skullery*, earlier *squillary;* < ME. *squylerey*, < OF. **escuelerie, escueillerie, esculerie*, f., the office of a servant who had charge of the dishes, etc., **escuelier, escuellier*, m., a place or room where dishes were kept, a scullery, < ML. *scutellarium*, neut., a place or room where dishes were kept, < L. *scutella*, a salver, ML. a platter, plate, dish: see *sculler*[2], *scuttle*[1]. The word has no orig. connection with *scullion*, with which it is now commonly associated in thought.] 1. A place where dishes, kettles, and other kitchen utensils are kept and washed, and where the rough or slop work of a kitchen is done; a back kitchen.

The pourvayours of the buttlarye and pourvayours of the *squylerey*. *Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Household* (1790), p. 77. (*Skeat.*)

He shall be published . . . with cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and drudging-boxes, &c., lately dug up at Rome out of an old subterranean *skullery*.
W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

2†. Slops; garbage; offal.

The soot and *skullery* of vulgar insolency, plebeian petulancy, and fanatick contempt.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 258. (*Davies.*)

sculling (skul'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scull*[2], *v.*] The act or operation of propelling a boat with one oar at the stern. The oar is moved sidewise with a peculiar twist or feathering by which the handle describes a figure of 8, and the blade presses against the water alternately on the one side and the other. The action of the blade resembles that of a screw propeller, but the motion is alternating or reversed at each stroke, instead of a continuous revolution. See cut under *scull*[2].

scullion (skul'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scolion, scoulyon;* < ME. *sculzon, sculione*, a dish-washer; appar., with transferred sense (due perhaps to the association with *scullery*), < OF. *escouillon, escouvillon*, a dish-clout, a malkin or drag to sweep an oven, F. *écouvillon*, a malkin or drag to sweep an oven, a sponge for a gun, < Sp. *escobillon*, a sponge for a gun, < *escobilla*, a small brush, dim. of *escoba*, a brush, broom, = It. *scopa*, a broom, = OF. *escouve, escoube*, F. *écouve*, a broom, < L. *scopa*, pl. *scopæ*, twigs, a broom of twigs: see *scope*[2]. The word is now generally associated in thought with *scullery*, which is, however, of different origin.] 1. A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial service in the kitchen or scullery.

Then out spoke the young *scullion* boy,
Said, "Here am I, a caddie."
The Rantin' Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 99).

For hence will I, disguised, and hire myself
To serve with *scullions* and with kitchen-knaves.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Hence—2. A low, disreputable, mean fellow.

Wilt thou prostrate to the odious charms
Of this base *scullion*? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 8.

The meanest *scullion* that followed his camp. *South.*

scullionly (skul'yon-li), *a.* [< *scullion* + *-ly*[1].] Like a scullion; vile; mean.

But this is not for an unbuttoned fellow to discuss in the garret at his trestle, and dimension of candle by the snuff; which brought forth his *scullionly* paraphrase on St. Paul. *Milton*, Colasterion.

scullionry (skul'yon-ri), *n.* [< *scullion* + *-ry.*] The work of a scullion; drudgery. *Cotgrave.*

sculljoe, *n.* See *sculjo*.

sculp (skulp), *v. t.* [= It. *scolpire*, < L. *sculpere*, cut out, carve in stone, akin to *scalpere*, scratch, grave, carve (see *scalp*[3]), and prob. to Gr. γλύφειν, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph*).] 1. To cut; carve; engrave; sculpture. [Now colloq.]

O that the words I speak were registred, . . .
Or that the tenor of my just complaint
Were *sculpt* with steel on rocks of adamant!
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, xix.

Architect Palloy sent a large model of the Bastille *sculped* in a stone of the fortress to every town in France.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 836.

You pass under three spacious rest-houses, considerately erected by the monks, and are struck by the bold inscriptions in Chinese characters *sculped* on the face of the big stones and boulders which fringe the path.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 759.

2. To flense, flay, or take the skin and blubber from, as a seal. [Newfoundland.]

Having killed or at least stunned all they see within a short distance, they skin, or, as they call it, *sculp* them with a broad clasp-knife, called a sculping-knife.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 480.

sculp (skulp), *n.* [< *sculp*, *v.*, 2.] The skin of a seal removed with the blubber adhering to it.

The legs, or flippers, and also the head, are then drawn out from the inside, and the skin is laid out flat and entire, with the layer of fat or blubber firmly adhering to it; and the skin in this state is called the "pelt," and sometimes the *sculp*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 480.

sculper (skul'pėr), *n.* See *scorper*.

sculpin, skulpin (skul'pin), *n.* 1. A callionymoid fish, *Callionymus lyra*, having at the angle of the preoperculum a strong compressed dentate spine; a dragonet: more fully called *yellow sculpin*. See *dragonet*, 2, and cut under *Callionymus*.—2. A mean or mischief-making fellow. [Local slang, New Eng.]

Ye see the miser'ble *sculpin* thought I'd never stop to open the goods. *Sarah O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 88.

3. A cottoid fish, especially of the genus *Cottus* (or *Acanthocottus*), as *C. scorpius* of the northern Atlantic; *C. grœnlandicus*, the daddy-sculpin; *C. æneus*, the grubby of the New England and New York coasts. One of the commonest on the Atlantic coast of the United States is *C. octodecimspinosus*. All these fishes are of ugly aspect, unshapely, with very large spiny head, wide mouth, comparatively slender tapering body, and irregularly mottled coloration. They inhabit the northern seas, and are especially numerous in the northern Pacific. They are used by the native Indians as food, but are generally held in contempt by the

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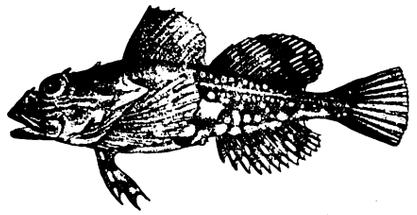

Common Daddy-sculpin (*Cottus grænlandicus*).

whites. In California a marketable cottoid, the bighead or cabezon, *Scorpænichthys marmoratus*, is also called *sculpin*.

4. A hemitripteroid fish, *Hemitripterus acadianus*, occurring in deeper water than the true sculpins off the northeastern coast of America. Also called *deep-water sculpin*, *yellow sculpin*, and *sea-raven*. See cut under *sea-raven*.—5. A scorpænoid fish, *Scorpæna guttata*, of the southern Californian coast, there called *scorpene*. See cut under *Scorpæna*.

sculping-knife (skul'ping-nīf), *n.* A kind of knife used for sculping seals. See quotation under *sculp*, *v.*, 2.

sculpsit (skulp'sit). [L., 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sculpere*, carve, grave: see *sculp.*] He (or she) engraved or carved (it): a word frequently put at the foot of an engraving or the base of a piece of sculpture after the engraver's or sculptor's name: as, A. B. *sculpsit*. It is often abbreviated to *sc.*, and sometimes to *sculps.*, and corresponds to *pinxit* (*pxt.*) on paintings.

sculptile (skulp'til), *a.* [< L. *sculptilis*, formed by carving or graving, etc.: see *sculp.*] Graven; carved.

> The same description we find in a silver medal; that is, upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against *sculptile* images.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 9.

sculptor (skulp'tor), *n.* [= F. *sculpteur* = Sp. *escultor* = Pg. *esculptor* = It. *scultore*, *scolpitore*, < L. *sculptor*, a sculptor, < *sculpere*, cut out, carve in stone: see *sculp.*] One who practises the art of sculpture, which includes modeling in clay or wax, casting or striking in bronze or other metal, and carving figures in stone.

> "The *sculptors*," says Maximus Tyrius, in his 7th dissertation, ". . . chose out of many bodies those parts which appeared to them the most beautiful, and out of that diversity made but one statue."
> *Dryden*, Observations on Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting, [p. 39.

sculptress (skulp'tres), *n.* [< *sculptor* + *-ess.*] A female sculptor.

> Perhaps you know the *sculptress*, Ney; if not, you have lost a great deal.
> *Zimmern*, Arthur Schopenhauer, p. 242. (*Davies.*)

sculptural (skulp'tū-ral), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to sculpture.

> Some fine forms there were here and there; models of a peculiar style of beauty; a style, I think, never seen in England; a solid, firm-set, *sculptural* style.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xx.

2. Pertaining to engraving.—3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the ornaments of a sculptured surface: as, *sculptural* marks or lines.

sculpturally (skulp'tū-ral-i), *adv.* By means of sculpture.

> The quaint beauty and character of many natural objects, such as intricate branches, grass, &c., as well as that of many animals plumed, spined, or bristled, is *sculpturally* expressible. *Ruskin.*

sculpture (skulp'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *sculpture*, < OF. *scoulpture*, F. *sculpture* = Pr. *sculptura* = Sp. *escultura* = Pg. *escultura*, *esculptura* = It. *scultura*, *scoltura* = G. Sw. Dan. *skulptur*, < L. *sculptura*, sculpture, < *sculpere*, pp. *sculptus*, cut out, carve in stone: see *sculp.*] 1. The act or art of graving or carving; the art of shaping figures or other objects in the round or in relief out of or upon stone or other more or less hard substances. Besides the cutting of forms in marble, stone, wood, etc., the ancient chryselephantine work, etc., it includes modeling in clay, wax, etc., and casting in bronze or any other metal. Sculpture includes also the designing of coins and medals, and glyptics, or the art of gem-engraving. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Assyrian*, *Chaldean*, *Egyptian*, *Greek*, *Passitelean*, *Peloponnesian*, *Phidian*, and *Rhodian*.

> As the materials used for writing in the first rude ages were only wood or stone, the convenience of *sculpture* required that the strokes should run chiefly in straight lines.
> *Five Pieces of Runic Poetry* (1763), Pref.
>
> *Sculpture*, . . . a shaping art, of which the business is to imitate natural objects, and principally the human body, by reproducing in solid form either their true proportions in all dimensions, or else their true proportions in the two dimensions of length and breadth only, with a diminished proportion in the third dimension of depth or thickness. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 206.

2. Carved work; any work of sculpture, as a figure or an inscription cut in wood, stone, metal, or other solid substance.

> Nor did there want
> Cornice or frieze with bossy *sculptures* graven;
> The roof was fretted gold. *Milton*, P. L., I. 716.
>
> On another side of the stone is a very extraordinary *sculpture*, which has been painted, and from which I concluded that it was a temple dedicated to the sun.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 77.
>
> Some sweet *sculpture* draped from head to foot.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3†. An engraving; an illustration.

> The Publishers thought a Piece so well writ ought not to appear abroad without the usual and proper ornament of Writings of this kind, variety of *Sculptures*.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, Pref.
>
> Settle had not only been prosperous on the stage, but, in the confidence of success, had published his play with *sculptures*, and a Preface of defiance.
> *Pref. to Notes on the Empress of Morocco* (Dryden's Works, [ed. Malone, II. 272).

4. In *zoöl.*, markings resulting from irregularity of surface or difference in texture of a part; tracery: as, the *sculpture* of an insect's wing-covers; the *sculpture* of the plates or shields of a fish; the *sculpture* of a turtle's shell. The term specially indicates in entomology the arrangement or disposition of such markings, as by furrows, striæ, tubercles, punctures, etc., or the pattern of the resulting ornamentation; it is much used in describing beetles, and all the leading forms of sculpture have technical descriptive names. Also *sculpturing*.

> The coarse part of the *sculpture* [of a fossil] is also similar. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 465.
>
> There is an evident tendency to divide species [of beetles] upon small details of *sculpture*, fortunately checked, as the author admits, where the specimens are numerous.
> *Science*, IV. 562.

Æginetan sculptures. See *Æginetan.*—**Coelanaglyphic sculpture.** Same as *cavo-rilievo.*—**Foliate sculpture,** sculptured foliage; especially, decorative sculpture conventionalized more or less from foliage, or based on the fundamental forms or habit of vegetation.—**Greek, Renaissance,** etc., **sculpture.** See the qualifying words.—**Rhodian school of sculpture.** See *Rhodian.*



Foliate Sculpture, 13th century.—From Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

sculpture (skulp'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sculptured*, ppr. *sculpturing*. [< *sculpture*, *n.*] 1. To represent in sculpture; carve; grave; form with the chisel or other tool on or in wood, stone, or metal.

> On the base [of the Herakles] is *sculptured* a composition in very low relief, representing the capture of the cattle of Geryon. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 308.
>
> Fair with *sculptured* stories it was wrought,
> By lapse of time unto dim ruin brought.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work; carve.

> Gold, silver, ivory vases *sculptured* high.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 264.

sculptured (skulp'tūrd), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-ed*².] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having elevated or impressed marks on the surface: as, *sculptured* elytra; *sculptured* seeds; a *sculptured* carapace.—**Sculptured tortoise,** a common land-tortoise of the United States, *Glyptemys insculpta*.

sculpturesque (skulp-tū-resk'), *a.* [< *sculpture* + *-esque.*] Possessing the character of sculpture; resembling sculpture; chiseled; hence, clean-cut and well-proportioned; statue-like; grand rather than beautiful or pretty: as, *sculpturesque* features.

> An impressive woman, . . . her figure was slim and sufficiently tall, her face rather emaciated, so that its *sculpturesque* beauty was the more pronounced.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xiii.

sculpturing (skulp'tūr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sculpture*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, same as *sculpture*, 4.

> These imperforate portions are harder than the porous shell, and often project as ridges or tubercles, forming a more or less regular *sculpturing* of the surface.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 381.

sculsh (skulsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Rubbish; discarded stuff of all kinds: most generally used in England with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, as lollypops, etc. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Scultetus's bandage. Pieces of bandage which are long enough to go one and a half times around the limb, and are applied successively in shingle fashion.

sculyont, *n.* A Middle English form of *scullion.*

scum (skum), *n.* [Formerly also *skum*; < ME. *scum*, *scom*, < AS. **scūm* (not found, the ordinary word being *fām*, foam) = D. *schuim* = MLG. *schūm*, *schūme*, LG. *schum* = OHG. *scūm*, MHG. *schūm*, G. *schaum* = Icel. *skūm* (Haldorsen) = Sw. Dan. *skum* (cf. OF. *escume*, F. *écume* = Pr. Pg. *escuma* = It. *schiuma* (< LG. or G.), Ir. *sgum* (< E.)), foam, froth, scum; perhaps lit. a 'covering,' with formative *-m*, < √*sku*, cover: see *sky*. Hence *skim.*] 1. Foam; froth: as, the *scum* of the sea.

> The brystelede boor marked with *scomes* the shuldres of Hercules. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. meter 7.
>
> Those small white Fish to Venus consecrated,
> Though without Venus ayd they be created
> Of th' Ocean *scum*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

2. The impurities or extraneous substances which rise to the surface of liquids, as in boiling or fermentation, or which form by other means; also, the scoria of molten metals; hence, by extension, any film or surface of foul floating matter: as, the *scum* of a stagnant pond.

> When God kindles such fires as these, hee doth not usually quench them till the very *scum* on the pot sides be boyled cleane away. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 14.

3. Refuse; dross; offscourings.

> Did anything more aggravate the crime of Jeroboam's profane apostasy than that he chose to have his clergy the *scum* and refuse of his whole land?
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.
>
> A *scum* of Bretons, and base lackey peasants.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 317.
>
> Such rascals,
> Who are the *scum* and excrements of men!
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.
>
> We are most miserably dejected, the *scum* of the world.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 362.

scum (skum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scummed*, ppr. *scumming*. [Early mod. E. also *skum*, *scom*; < ME. *scummen*, *skommen*, *scomen* = D. *schuimen* = MLG. *schumen* = OHG. *scūmen*, MHG. *schumen*, G. *schäumen* = Sw. *skumma* = Dan. *skumme*, scum, skim; from the noun. Doublet of *skim.*] I. *trans.* 1. To remove the scum from; clear off the froth, dross, or impurities that have risen to or formed on the surface of; skim.

> Oon boileth water salt and *skommeth* [it] clene,
> Therinto colde his peres wol he trie.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.
>
> Some *scumd* the drosse that from the metall came.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 36.
>
> A second multitude
> With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
> Severing each kind, and *scumm'd* the bullion dross.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 704.

2†. To sweep over; move swiftly upon; skim.

> They liv'd by *scumming* those Seas and shoars as Pyrats.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To arise or be formed on the surface as foam or scum; be thrown up as scum.

> Golde and siluer was no more spared then thoughe it had rayned out of the clowdes, or *scomed* out of the sea.
> *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xlix.

2. To be or become covered with scum: generally with *over*.

> Life and the interest of life have stagnated and *scummed over*. *A. K. H. Boyd.*

3†. To skim lightly: with *over*.

> Thou hast *skumed ouer* the schoole men, and of the froth of theyr folly made a diah of diuinitie brewesse which the dogges will not eate. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 45.

scumber (skum'bėr), *v. i.* [Also *scomber*, *scummer*; perhaps < OF. *escumbrier*, disencumber; cf. *exonerate* in similar use.] To defecate; dung: a hunting term applied especially to foxes. [Prov. Eng.]

> And for a monument to after-commers
> Their picture shall continue (though Time *scummers*
> Vpon th' Effigie).
> *Davies*, Commendatory Verses, p. 13. (*Davies.*)
>
> Just such a one [an airing] as you use to a brace of greyhounds,
> When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.
> *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

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scumber (skum'bėr), *n.* [< *scumber, v.*] Dung, especially that of the fox. [Prov. Eng.]

scumble (skum'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scumbled*, ppr. *scumbling*. [Freq. of *scum.*] In *oil-painting*, to blend the tints or soften the effect of, by lightly passing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque coloring over the surface; in *chalk-* or *pencil-drawing*, to rub lightly the blunt point of the chalk over the surface of, or to spread and soften the harder lines of with the stump: as, to *scumble* a painting or a drawing.

scumble (skum'bl), *n.* [< *scumble, v.*] A softened effect produced by scumbling. See *scumbling.* *T. H. Lister.*

scumbling (skum'bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scumble, v.*] **1.** In *painting*, the operation of lightly rubbing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque color over the surface, in order to soften and blend tints that are too bright, or to produce some other special effect. Owing to the dryness of the brush, it deposits the color in minute granules on the ground-tint instead of covering it completely as in glazing.

Scumbling is painting in opaque colours, but so thin that they become semi-transparent.
P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, xxi.

Scumbling resembles glazing in that a very thin coat is spread lightly over portions of the work.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 138.

2. In *chalk-* and *pencil-drawing*, the operation of lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading and softening the harder lines by the aid of the stump.

scummer[1] (skum'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *scomowre, scumure;* < *scum* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *skimmer*, a doublet of *scummer.*] One who scums; an implement used in skimming; specifically, an instrument used for removing the scum of liquids; a skimmer.

Pope Boniface the Eighth, a *scummer* of pots.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 30. (*Davies.*)

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden *scummers*, and put it in frails. *Ray*, Remains, p. 120.

scummer[2], *v.* and *n.* Same as *scumber.*

scummings (skum'ingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *scum, v.*] Skimmings: as, the *scummings* of the boiling-house. *Imp. Dict.*

scummy (skum'i), *a.* [< *scum* + *-y*[1].] Covered with scum.

And from the mirror'd level where he stood
A mist arose, as from a *scummy* marsh.
Keats, Hyperion, i.

scun[1] (skun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning.* [< ME. *scunien, sconnen,* < AS. *scunian*, shun, *on-scunian*, detest, refuse: see *shun.* Cf. *scunner.*] To reproach publicly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scun[2] (skun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning.* [Also *scon, scoon;* < Norw. *skunna* = Sw. refl. *skynda*, dial. *skynna* = Dan. *skynde* = Icel. *skunda, skynda*, hasten, hurry, = AS. *scyndan*, hasten: see *shunt*, and cf. *shun.* Cf. *scoon, schooner.*] **I.** *intrans.* To skip or skim; pass quickly along, as a vessel on the water.

II. *trans.* To cause to skip or skim, as a stone thrown aslant on the water; skip.

scuncheon (skun'chọn), *n.* See *sconcheon.*

scunner (skun'ėr), *v.* [Also *skunner, sconner, scouner;* freq. of *scun*[1], < ME. *scunien, sconnen,* < AS. *scunian:* see *scun*[1]. Hence ult. *scoundrel.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be or become nauseated; feel disgust, loathing, repugnance, or abhorrence.

An' yill an' whisky gi'e to cairds,
Until they *scunner.*
Burns, To James Smith.

2. To shrink back with disgust or strong repugnance: generally with *at* before the object of dislike.

II. *trans.* To affect with nausea, loathing, or disgust; nauseate.

They [grocers] first gie the boys three days' free warren among the figs and the sugar-candy, and they get *scunnered* wi' sweets after that. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, iii.

[Scotch in all uses.]

scunner (skun'ėr), *n.* [Also *skunner, sconner, scouner;* < *scunner, v.*] A feeling of nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; a loathing; a fantastic prejudice.

He seems to have preserved, . . . as it were, in the pickle of a mind soured by prejudice, a lasting *scunner*, as he would call it, against our staid and decent form of worship. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., iii.

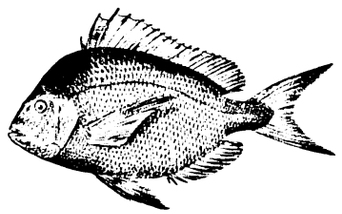
There gaed a *scunner* through the flesh upon his banes; and that was Heeven's advertisement.
R. L. Stevenson, Thrawn Janet.

scup[1] (skup), *n.* [< D. *schop*, a swing, shovel, = OHG. *scupha, scopha*, a swing-board, MHG. *schupfe*, G. *schupf*, a push, *schupp*, swinging motion, a push, jerk; cf. G. *schupfen*, shove, = Sw. *skubba*, scrub, = Dan. *skubbe*, shove, push (a secondary form from the orig. verb), = D. *schuiven* = G. *schieben*, etc., shove: see *shove.*] A swing: a term derived from the Dutch settlers. [New York.]

"What'll you give me if I'll make you a *scup* one of these days?" said Mr. Van Brunt. . . . "I don't know what it is," said Ellen. "A *scup!*—may be you don't know it by that name; some folks call it a swing."
S. Warner, Wide, Wide World, I. ii.

scup[1] (skup), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scupped*, ppr. *scupping.* [< *scup*[1], *n.*] To swing; have a swing. [New York.]

scup[2] (skup), *n.* [Said to be contr. < Amer. Ind. (Connecticut) *mishcup*, < *mishe-kuppe*, large, thick-scaled; cf. *scuppaug*, pl. *mishcuppañog*, scuppaug. Cf. *porgee, porgy.*] A sparoid fish, the scuppaug or porgy, *Stenotomus argyrops*,



Scup, or Northern Porgy (*Stenotomus argyrops*).

attaining a length of a foot, and a valued food-fish, found from Cape Cod to Florida. The front teeth form narrow incisors, and the molars are in two rows. The body is compressed, with high back; the head is deep, with small mouth; the color is brownish, somewhat silvery below, everywhere with bright reflections, but without distinct markings in the adult, though the soft parts of the vertical fins are somewhat mottled; the young are faintly barred and with dusky axils. This fish is a near relative of the sheepshead, and of the pinfish or sailor's-choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). It has had many technical names, as *Sparus* or *Pagrus* or *Diplodus argyrops*, and *Sargus ambassis.* A southern scup is sometimes specified as *S. aculeatus.*

The warm-water fisheries include the pursuit of a variety of fishes, but the *scup* . . . and the "blue-fish," both migratory species, are those whose capture is thought of most value. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 267.

scuppaug (sku-pâg'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see *scup*[2].] A fish, the scup.

scupper (skup'ėr), *n.* [Prob. so named because the water seems to 'spit' forth from it; < OF. *escopir, escupir* = Sp. *escupir*, spit out; perhaps < L. *exspuere*, spit out, < *ex*, out, + *spuere*, spit: see *spew.*] *Naut.*, an opening in the side of a ship at the level of the deck, or slanting from it, to allow water to run off; also, the gutter or channel surrounding the deck, and leading to such openings: often in the plural.

Many a kid of beef have I seen rolling in the *scuppers*, and the bearer lying at his length on the decks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 34.

Scupper-leather (*naut.*), a piece of leather placed on the outside of a vessel, under the scupper, to prevent the flow from it from soiling the paint on the vessel's side. In modern ships it is commonly replaced by a guard of metal.

scupper-hole (skup'ėr-hōl), *n.* A scupper.

scupper-hose (skup'ėr-hōz), *n.* A leather or canvas pipe formerly attached to the outer end of a scupper to protect the ship's side from discoloration there, and also to prevent the entrance of water from the outside.

scupper-nail (skup'ėr-nāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a short nail with a very broad head.

scuppernong (skup'ėr-nong), *n.* [Amer. Ind. name of *Vitis vulpina.*] A cultivated variety of the muscadine, bullace, or southern fox-grape, *Vitis rotundifolia* (*V. vulpina*), of the southern United States and Mexico. It is a valued white- or sometimes purple-fruited grape. Its large berries are well flavored, and peculiar in that all on a bunch do not ripen at once. The ripe berries fall from the vine, and are gathered from the ground.

scupper-plug (skup'ėr-plug), *n.* *Naut.*, a plug to stop a scupper.

scupper-valve (skup'ėr-valv), *n.* *Naut.*, a flap-valve outside of a scupper, to prevent the seawater from entering, but permitting flow from the inside. It is usually held in place by a lanyard.

scuppet†, scuppit† (skup'et, -it), *n.* [Cf. *scoppet.*] A shovel or spade of uniform width, with the sides turned a little inward. *Halliwell.*

What *scuppet* have we then to free the heart of this muddy pollution? *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 267.

scuppet†, *v. t.* [< *scuppet, n.*] To shovel, as with a scuppet: as, to *scuppet* sand. *Nashe.*

scur[1] (skėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scurred*, ppr. *scurring.* [Also *skirr;* a var. of *scour*[2]. Cf. *scurry.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To graze, skim, or touch lightly; jerk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

The broader puddles, though *skirred* by the breeze, found the net-work of ice veiling over them.
R. D. Blackmore, Cripps, The Carrier, ii.

2. To scour; pass over rapidly, as on horseback.

Mount ye, spur ye, *skirr* the plain,
That the fugitive may flee in vain!
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xxii.

II. *intrans.* To run or fly; flit hurriedly; scour. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You shall have a coachman with cheeks like a trumpeter, and a wind in his mouth, blow him afore him as far as he can see him; or *skirr* over him with his bat's wings a mile and a half ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is. *B. Jonson*, World in the Moon.

The light shadows,
That in a thought *scur* o'er the fields of corn,
Halted on crutches to 'em. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

scur[2] (skėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarfed or stunted horn. See the quotation. [Scotch.]

A heifer with only *scurs*, as the modified horns sometimes found in polled cattle and in cross-bred offspring of polled and horned breeds are called in Scotland. They are little bits of flat horn, loose at the roots, so that you can twist them about, and quite hidden in a mass of hair, continued from a thick, long tuft, which grows upon a pointed crown-ridge, and falls over the forehead and sides of the head; and I have seen similar *scurs* and top-knots on several female short-horns. Quoted in *Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 1083.

scurf[1] (skėrf), *n.* [Formerly also *skurf*, and transposed *scruff;* < ME. *scurf, scorf, scrof,* < AS. *scurf, sceorf* = MD. *scorf, schorft, schurft, schroft*, D. *schurft* (with excrescent *t*) = OHG. *scorf*, MHG. G. *schorf* = Icel. *skurfur*, pl., = Sw. *skorf* = Dan. *skurv*, scurf; from the verb represented by AS. *sceorfan* (pret. pl. *scurfon*), scrape, gnaw; cf. OHG. *scurfan*, MHG. G. *schürfen*, scratch, MHG. *schrephen*, G. *schröpfen*, cup (bleed); prob. akin to *scrape:* see *scrape*[1]. The OHG. form *scorf*, scurf, is not exactly cognate with AS. *scurf*, which would require OHG. **scorb*, but goes with the verb *scurfen*, which is a secondary form, cognate with AS. *sceorpan.* The words of this group, *scrape*[1], *sharp, scarp*[1], *scarf*[2], etc., are numerous, and more or less complicated in their forms and senses.] **1.** Scaly or flaky matter on the surface of the skin; the scarf-skin or epidermis exfoliated in fine shreds or scales. Scurf is continually coming from the human skin, being removed by the friction of the clothes, in the bath, etc. The scurf of the head, where it may remain held by the hair in considerable quantity, is known as *dandruff.* In some diseases affecting the skin, scurf comes off in large flakes or layers, as in the desquamation or "peeling" after scarlet fever.

Well may we raise jars,
Jealousies, strifes, and heart-burning disagreements,
Like a thick *scurf* o'er life. *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *scurf* is worn away of each committed crime.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

2. Any scaly or flaky matter on a surface.

There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top
Belch'd fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy *scurf.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 672.

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, a loose bran-like scaly matter that is found on some leaves, as in the genus *Elæagnus*, etc. (*b*) A growth of polyps on oysters.

3. Scum; offscouring.

Priscian goes yonder with that wretched crowd,
And Francis of Accorso; and thou hadst seen there,
If thou hadst had a hankering for such *scurf,*
That one who by the Servant of the Servants
From Arno was transferred to Bacchiglione.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 111.

scurf[2] (skėrf), *n.* [Also *scurff, skurff;* < ME. *scurffe;* perhaps so called from the scaly or scabby appearance: see *scurf*[1].] A gray bull-trout; a variety of the trout, *Salmo trutta cambricus.* [Local, Eng.]

There are two sorts of them [Bull-trouts], Red Trouts and Gray Trouts or *Skurffs*, which keep not in in the Channel of Rivulets or Rivers, but lurk like the Alderlings under the roots of great Alders.
Moffett and Bennet, Health's Improvement (ed. 1746), [p. 233.

scurfer (skėrf'ėr), *n.* One who removes scale from boilers.

The Scrapers' and *Scurfers'* Union. *Engineer*, LXX. 293.

scurfiness (skėr'fi-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scorffynesse;* < *scurfy* + *-ness.*] The state of being scurfy; scurfy condition.

And euer to remayne
In wretched beggary,
And maungy misery, . . .
And scabbed *scorffynesse.*
Skelton, Duke of Albany, etc., l. 140.

scurf-skin (skėrf'skin), *n.* Same as *scarf-skin.*

scurfy (skėr'fi), *a.* [< ME. *scurfy* (= D. *schurftig* = G. *schorfig* = Sw. *skorfvig*, scurfy); < *scurf*[1] + *-y*[1]. In another form *scurvy:* see *scurvy*[1].] **1.**

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Covered with scurf; exfoliating in small scales; scurvy; scabby.—2. Resembling or consisting of scurf.—**Scurfy scale.** See *scale*[1].

scurget, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *scourge.*

scurrer (skėr'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also or formerly *scurrour, skouriour, skurriour;* a var. of *scourer*[2]. The word seems to have been confused with F. *coureur,* E. *courier,* etc.] One who scours; a scout. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And he sente for the *scurrers* to aduyse the dealynge of their ennemyes, and to se where they were, and what nombre they were of.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxiii.

scurril, scurrile (skur'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scurrill, skurril;* = It. *scurrile,* < L. *scurrilis,* buffoon-like, < *scurra,* a buffoon. Cf. *scorn.*] Befitting a vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious; scurrilous; low: as, *scurril* scoffing; *scurril* taunts.

Flatter not greatnesse with your *scurrill* praise.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

This, in your *scurril* dialect; but my inn
Knows no such language. *B. Jonson,* New Inn, i. 1.

Their wits indeed serve them to that sole purpose, to make sport, to break a *scurrile* jest.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 208.

It had bin plainly partiall, first, to correct him for grave Cicero, and not for *scurrill* Plautus.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 15.

"Bring the unfortunate girl to her father's, and break no *scurril* jests here," said the Sub-Prior.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

scurrility (sku-ril'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skurrillity;* < F. *scurrilité* = Pr. *scurilitat* = It. *scurrilità,* < L. *scurrilita(t-)s,* < *scurrilis,* scurril: see *scurril.*] 1. The quality of being scurril or scurrilous; low, vile, buffoon-like scoffing or jeering; indecent or gross abusiveness or railing; vulgar, indecent, or abusive language.

Yet will ye see in many cases how pleasant speeches and sauouring some *skurrillity* and vnshamefastnes haue now and then a certaine decencie, and well become both the speaker to say, and the hearer to abide.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 224.

So it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility.*
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 55.

2. A scurrilous remark, attack, or outburst; an abusive tirade.

Buffons, altogether applying their wits to *Scurrilities* & other ridiculous matters.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

I loathed *scurrilities* in conversation, and had a natural aversion to immoderate drinking.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 185.

scurrilous (skur'i-lus), *a.* [< *scurril* + *-ous.*] 1. Using or given to the use of low and indecent language; scurril; indecently or grossly abusive or railing.

One would suspect him [John Standish] not the same man called by Bale a *scurrillous* fool, and admired by Pits for piety and learning, jealous lest another man should be more wise to salvation than himself.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, II. 208.

Though a fierce, unscrupulous, and singularly *scurrilous* political writer, he [Swift] was not, in the general character of his politics, a violent man.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile: as, *scurrilous* language.

He is ever merry, but still modest; not dissolved into undecent laughter, or tickled with wit *scurrilous* or injurious. *Habington,* Castara, iii.

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and *scurrilous* discourse, is worth gold.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 87.

3. Opprobrious; abusive; offensive.

How often do we see a person, whose intentions are visibly to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind!
Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

=**Syn.** Ribald, blackguard, indecent, coarse, vulgar, gross.

scurrilously (skur'i-lus-li), *adv.* In a scurrilous manner; with scurrility.

He spoke so *scurrilously* of you, I had no patience to hear him. *Wycherley,* Country Wife, ii. 1.

scurrilousness (skur'i-lus-nes), *n.* Scurrilous character; indecency of language or manners; scurrility. *Bailey.*

scurry (skur'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scurried,* ppr. *scurrying.* [Also *skurry;* an extended form of *scur* or the orig. *scour*[2], perhaps due in part to *skurriour* and similar forms of *scurrer,* and in part to association with *hurry,* as in *hurry-scurry.*] To hurry along; move hastily and precipitately; scamper.

He [Hannibal] commanded the horsemen of the Numidians to *scurry* to the trenches.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 882.

Poets have fancied the footprints of the wind in those light ripples that sometimes *scurry* across smooth water with a sudden blur. *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 42.

scurry (skur'i), *n.*; pl. *scurries* (-iz). [Also *skurry;* < *scurry, v.*] 1. Hurry; fluttering or bustling haste.—2. A flurry.

The birds circled overhead, or dropped like thick *scurries* of snow-flakes on the water.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 305.

3. In *sporting,* a short race run for amusement by inferior horses or non-winners. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf.*

scurvily (skėr'vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; meanly; shabbily.

How *scurvily* thou criest now, like a drunkard!
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

When I drew out the mony, he return'd it as *scurvily* again. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

scurviness (skėr'vi-nes), *n.* Scurvy character; meanness; baseness; shabbiness. *Bailey.*

scurvy[1] (skėr'vi), *a.* [< ME. *scurvy,* a var. of *scurfy* (with the usual change of *f* to *v,* as in *wife, wives,* etc.): see *scurfy.* For the fig. senses 2, 3, cf. *scabby, shabby,* in like uses.] 1. Scurfy; covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; scorbutic.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, . . . or be *scurvy* or scabbed, . . . he shall not come nigh to offer the bread of his God. Lev. xxi. 20.

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; paltry; shabby: as, a *scurvy* fellow.

A very *scurvy* tune to sing at a man's funeral.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 46.

'Twas but a little *scurvy* white money, hang it!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

While we lay at Tabago, we had like to have had a *scurvy* trick plaid us by a pretended Merchant from Panama, who came, as by stealth, to traffick with us privately. *Dampier,* Voyages, I. 188.

3. Offensive; mischievous; malicious.

Nay, but he prated,
And spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms
Against your honour. *Shak.,* Othello, i. 2. 7.

scurvy[2] (skėr'vi), *n.* [Formerly also *scurvie, scurvey;* appar. abbr. of *scurvy disease* or some similar phrase; prob. confused also with *scorbute,* ML. *scorbutus:* see *scorbute.*] A disease usually presenting swollen, spongy, easily bleeding gums, fibrinous effusion into some of the muscles, rendering them hard and brawny, hemorrhages beneath the skin, rheumatoid pains, anemia, and prostration. It occurs at all ages and in all climates, and usually develops in those employing an unvaried diet, especially one from which vegetables are excluded. Also called *scorbutus.*—**Button-scurvy,** an epidemic of cachectic disease observed in the south of Ireland, characterized by button-like excrescences on the skin.—**Land-scurvy,** purpura.

scurvy-grass (skėr'vi-gras), *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress,* so named because used as a cure for scurvy.] 1. A cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia officinalis,* of northern and western Europe and arctic America: an antiscorbutic and salad plant. Locally called *scrooby-* or *scruby-grass.*

A woman crying, "Buy any *scurvy-grass!*"
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

2. One of the winter cresses, *Barbarea præcox,* a European plant cultivated as a winter salad, becoming wild in parts of the United States.

scuse (skūs), *n.* and *v.* [By apheresis from *excuse.*] Same as *excuse.*

Yea, Custance, better (they say) a badde *scuse* than none. . . . I will the truthe know een as it is.
Udall, Roister Doister, v. 2.

That '*scuse* serves many men to save their gifts.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 444.

scut[1] (skut), *a.* [Perhaps a mixture of *cut, cutty,* short, with *short* (AS. *sceort*), and further with *scut*[2], *n.*] Short, as a garment, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

scut[2] (skut), *n.* [Also *skut;* appar. < *scut*[1], *a.*, but perhaps confused with Icel. *skott,* a fox's tail (see *scuft*), or ult. = L. *cauda* = W. *cwt,* a tail (with orig. initial *s*).] 1. A short tail, as that of the rabbit or deer.

My doe with the black *scut!*
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 20.

Watch came, with his little *scut* of a tail cocked as sharp as duty. *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, xlii.

2. In *her.,* the tail, as of a cony: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest.

scuta, *n.* Plural of *scutum.*

scutage (skū'tāj), *n.* [< ML. *scutagium,* < OF. *escuage* (> E. *escuage:* see *escuage*), F. *écuage;* < L. *scutum,* a shield: see *scute*[1].] In *feudal law:* (*a*) A tax on a knight's fee or scutum: same as *escuage.* (*b*) A commutation for personal service.

The famous *scutage,* the acceptance of a money composition for military service, dates from this time (1159).
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 451.

scutal (skū'tal), *a.* [< NL. **scutalis,* < L. *scutum,* a shield: see *scutum.*] In *zoöl.,* of the nature of or pertaining to a scute; in *entom.,* specifically, of or pertaining to the scutum of any segment of the notum.

scutate (skū'tāt), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus,* shield-shaped (L. *scutatus,* armed with a shield), < L. *scutum,* a shield: see *scute*[1].] 1. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Provided with scutes, shields, plates, or large scales; squamate; squamous; scaly; scutellate. (*b*) Resembling a scute or shield; broad and somewhat convex.—2. In *bot.,* formed like an ancient round buckler: as, a *scutate* leaf. See cut under *peltate.*—**Scutate tarsus,** in *entom.*: (*a*) A tarsus in which a single joint is dilated so as to form a broad plate. (*b*) A tarsus covered with large flat scales, as in the genus *Lepisma.*

scutatiform (skū'tā-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus,* shield-shaped (see *scutate*), + L. *forma,* form.] Same as *scutiform.*

scutch (skuch), *v. t.* [Prob. < OF. *escousser, escosser, escoucer,* shake, swing, shake off, strip, < LL. *excussare,* shake frequently or much, freq. of *excutere,* shake off: see *excuss,* and cf. *rescous, rescue,* from the same L. source, with an added prefix. Cf. *scutcher.* The word may have been confused with forms allied to Norw. *skoka, skoko, skuka,* a swingle for beating flax, or Sw. *skäkta,* swingle, prob. akin to E. *shake, shock.* Not related to *scotch*[2].] 1. To beat; drub. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To dress (fibrous material) by beating. The particles of woody matter adhering to the fibers are detached, and the bast is partially separated into its constituent fibers. The waste fiber obtained is called *scutching-tow* or *codilla.* Specifically—(*a*) In *flax-manuf.,* to beat off and separate the woody parts of, as the stalks of flax; swingle: as, to *scutch* flax. (*b*) In *cotton-manuf.,* to separate, as the individual fibers after they have been loosened and cleansed. (*c*) In *silk-manuf.,* to disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

scutch (skuch), *n.* [< *scutch, v.*] 1. Same as *scutcher,* 1. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A coarse tow that separates from flax during scutching.

scutch-blade (skuch'blād), *n.* A piece of hard, tough wood used in beating flax.

scutcheon (skuch'on), *n.* [Formerly also *scutchion, scutchin;* < ME. *scotchyne, scochone,* by apheresis from *escutcheon:* see *escutcheon.*] 1. A shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield; an escutcheon.

Scotchyne (var. *scochone*). Scutellum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 449.

I saw the monument of the Cardinall of Bourbon, and his statue very curiously made over it in Cardinals habites with his armes and *scutchin. Coryat,* Crudities, I. 48, sig. D.

They haue no *Scutchions* or blazing of Armes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

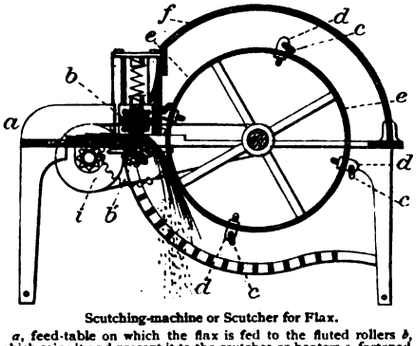
2. In *medieval arch.,* etc., a shield or plate on a door, from the center of which hung the door-handle.—3. The cover of a keyhole, usually pivoted at the top, so as to drop over the keyhole by its weight. A sliding scutcheon is called a *sheave.*—4. A plate for an inscription, especially a small one for a name, as on a knife or a walking-stick.—5. In *her.,* same as *escutcheon,* 1.

scutcheoned (skuch'ond), *a.* Emblazoned; ornamented or surmounted by a scutcheon or emblazoned shield.

The *scutcheon'd* emblems which it bore.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 15.

Far off her lover sleeps as still
Within his *scutcheoned* tomb.
Whittier, The Countess.

scutcher (skuch'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *escoussour,* a flail, < *escousser,* shake, beat: see *scutch.*] 1.



Scutching-machine or Scutcher for Flax.

a, feed-table on which the flax is fed to the fluted rollers *b, b',* which seize it and present it to the scutches or beaters *c,* fastened by supports *d* to the rotating drum *e.* The latter revolves in a case *f,* with a grating at the bottom. The feed-rolls are driven by gearing *i.*

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An implement or a machine for scutching fiber. Also *scutch*.—**2†.** A whip.

> *Verge*, . . . a rod, wand, . . . switch, or *scutcher* to ride with. *Cotgrave.*

3. One who scutches fiber.

scutch-grass (skuch'gràs), *n.* **1.** A variant of *quitch-grass*.—**2.** By transfer, the Bermuda or Indian couch-grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.

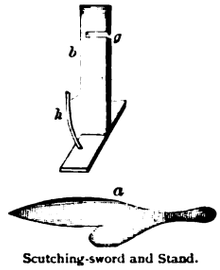
scutching (skuch'ing), *n.* Same as *scotching*.

scutching-machine (skuch'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for scutching or rough-dressing fiber, as flax, cotton, or silk. See cut under *scutcher*.

scutching-mill (skuch'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *scutching-machine*.

scutching-shaft (skuch'ing-shaft), *n.* In a cotton-scutching machine, the revolving shaft which carries the first beater.

scutching-stock (skuch'ing-stok), *n.* In a scutching-machine, the part on which the hemp rests during the operation of scutching. *E. H. Knight.*



Scutching-sword and Stand.

scutching-sword (skuch'ing-sōrd), *n.* A beating-implement used in scutching flax by hand. The sword *a* (see cut) is held in the right hand, while with the left a handful of the bruised stems is introduced into the groove *g* in the stand *b*. A band stretched from the stand to a stake *h* causes the sword to rebound after each downward blow.

scute[1] (skūt), *n.* [< late ME. *scute*, < OF. *escut*, later *escu*, F. *écu*, a buckler or shield, a coin, etc., = Pr. *escut* = Sp. Pg. *escudo* = It. *scudo*, < L. *scutum*, rarely *scutus*, a shield, cover, = Gr. σκῦτος, a skin, also a buckler, < √ *sku*, cover, = Skt. √ *sku*, cover: see *sky*, *scum*, *obscure*, etc. Cf. *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*, from the same source.] **1†.** A shield or buckler; also, a heraldic shield; an escutcheon.

> Confessing that he was himselfe a Mountacute,
> And bare the selfe same armes that I dyd quarter in my *scute*. *Gascoigne*, Deuise of a Maske.

2†. An old French gold coin, of the value of 3*s*. 4*d*. sterling, or 80 cents.

> And from a pair of gloves of half-a-crown
> To twenty crowns, will to a very *scute*
> Smell out the price. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

3. In *zoöl.*, a scutum or scutellum, in any sense; a squama; a large scale; a shield, plate, or buckler: as, the dermal *scutes* of a ganoid fish, a turtle, an armadillo, a scaly ant-eater, etc. See cuts under *carapace* and *Acipenser*.—**Clavicular scute.** See *clavicular*.

scute[2†], *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*[1].

scutel (skū'tel), *n.* [< NL. *scutellum*, q. v.] A little scute; a scutellum. *Imp. Dict.*

Scutella[1] (skū-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish, dim. of *scutra*, a flat tray, a platter: see *scuttle*[1], *skillet*, *sculler*[2], *scullery*, etc.] **1.** A genus of flat sea-urchins, or cake-urchins, giving name to the family *Scutellidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *scutellæ* (-ē).] Same as *scutellum* (*c*).

scutella[2], *n.* Plural of *scutellum*.

scutellar (skū'te-lär), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a scutellum, in any sense.—**Scutellar angle**, in *entom.*: (*a*) The angle of a wing-cover adjoining the scutellum, or next to the opposite elytron if the scutellum is concealed. (*b*) The basal posterior angle of a wing.—**Scutellar striæ**, short impressed lines on the elytra, near the scutellum and parallel to its margins. They are found in many beetles.

Scutellaria (skū-te-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *scutella*, a salver, dish, + *-aria*[1].] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ* and tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Scutellarieæ*. It is distinguished by its peculiar two-lipped calyx, which is enlarged and closed in fruit, bearing a scale or projecting appendage above, with both lips entire, the lower persistent, the other falling with the inclosed fruit. From *Perilomia*, which alone has a similar calyx, it is distinguished by its corolla with an enlarged and hooded or galeate upper lip, its roundish nutlets, and its transverse seeds. There are about 100 species, widely dispersed through temperate regions and among tropical mountains, and abundant in the United States, which contains one quarter of the species. They are chiefly known as *skullcap* and *helmet-flower*, and are annual or perennial herbs, spreading or erect, and rarely shrubs. They bear opposite and commonly toothed leaves, and rather large blue, violet, scarlet, or yellow flowers in the axils or disposed in a terminal spike or raceme. See *skullcap*; also *madweed*, *hoodwort*, and *hedge-hyssop*, 2.

scutellate (skū'te-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **scutellatus*, < *scutellum*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Provided with scutella; scutate; squamate. Specifically, in ornithology, noting the foot of a bird when it is provided with the special plates or scales called *scutella*: opposed to *reticulate*: as, a *scutellate* tarsus; toes *scutellate* on top. (*b*) Formed into a scutellum; shaped like a plate or platter; divided into scutella.


Scutellate.—Foot of Bluebird, with laminiplantar and mostly booted tarsus, showing scutellation of lower part of tarsus and of the toes.

scutellated (skū'te-lā-ted), *a.* [< *scutellate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *scutellate*. *Woodward.*

scutellation (skū-te-lā'shon), *n.* [< *scutellate* + *-ion*.] In *ornith.*, the condition of the foot when the horny covering is fashioned into scutella; the state of being scutellate, or provided with scutella; the arrangement of the scutella: opposed to *reticulation*.

Scutellera (skū-tel'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < *scutellum*, q. v.] A group name for the true bugs now known as *Scutelleridæ*, subsequently used as a generic name by several authors, but not now in use.

Scutelleridæ (skū-te-ler'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scutellera* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of true bugs or *Heteroptera*, containing tortoise-shaped species in which the scutellum covers nearly the whole surface of the abdomen. They are often highly colored, and abound in the tropics.

scutellid (skū'te-lid), *n.* A clypeastroid or shield-urchin of the family *Scutellidæ*.

Scutellidæ (skū-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scutella* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Scutella;* the shield-urchins, with flat, discoidal shell, often perforated or fissured, and with ramified grooves on the under side. See *Echinarachnius*, *Mellita*, *sand-dollar*, and cuts under *cake-urchin* and *Encope*. Also called *Mellitidæ*.

scutelliform (skū-tel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Scutellate; in *bot.*, shaped like a scutellum.

scutelligerous (skū-te-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *scutellum* + L. *gerere*, carry.] Provided with a scutellum or with scutella; scutellate; scutigerous.

scutelline (skū'te-lin), *a.* Pertaining to *Scutella*, or to the family *Scutellidæ*.

> The *scutellina* urchins commence with the Tertiary. *Phillips*, Geol. (1885), I. 490.

scutelliplantar (skū'te-li-plan'tär), *a.* [< NL. *scutelliplantaris*, < *scutellum*, q. v., + L. *planta*, the sole of the foot (in birds the back of the tarsus): see *plant*[2].] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, scutellate: said especially of certain passerine birds, in distinction from *laminiplantar*.


Scutelliplantar Foot of Horned Lark: the tarsus scutellate before and behind, and the toes all scutellate on top.

Scutelliplantares (skū'te-li-plan-tā'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scutelliplantar*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a series of his order *Oscines* (nearly equal to *Passeres* of most authors) which have the integument of the planta, or back of the tarsus, divided by transverse sutures, or furnished with small scutes, variously arranged. The *Scutelliplantares* are divided into five cohorts, *Holaspideæ*, *Endaspideæ*, *Exaspideæ*, *Pycnaspideæ*, and *Taxaspideæ*. The series corresponds in general, though not precisely, with the mesomyodian or clamatorial *Passeres*.

scutelliplantation (skū'te-li-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [As *scutelliplant(ar)* + *-ation*.] The scutelliplantar state of a bird's foot, or the formation of that state: correlated with *laminiplantation*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 653.

scutellum (skū-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *scutella* (-ä). [NL., dim. of L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] A little shield, plate, or scute. (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) In grasses, a little shield-like expansion of the hypocotyl, which acts as an organ of suction through which the nutrient substance of the endosperm is absorbed by the embryo. (2) In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim. (*b*) In *entom.*, the third from before (or the penultimate one) of four pieces or sclerites composing any segment of the tergum of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum. There are three scutella, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, or one to each of the thoracic segments. That of the mesonotum (specifically the mesoscutellum, which see) is the most important in classification, and is generally meant when *scutellum* is said without qualifying term. It is variously modified: triangular in *Coleoptera*, sometimes invisible, at other times (as in some *Hemiptera*) large and covering the elytra and abdomen. (*c*) In *ornith.*, one of the large special horny plates, scales, or scutes with which the feet of most birds are provided, and which are generally arranged in a single vertical series upon the front, often also upon the back, of the tarsus and the tops of the toes: distinguished from the smaller or irregular plates which collectively constitute reticulation. The presence of such scutella constitutes scutellation, and a tarsus so furnished is said to be scutellate, as opposed to either a booted or a reticulate tarsus. The presence of scutella upon the back of the tarsus constitutes scutelliplantation — a condition rare in oscine birds, though usual in non-oscine *Passeres*, in *Picariæ*, etc. Also written *scutella*, with a plural *scutellæ*.—**Abdominal scutella, distinct scutellum, received scutellum.** See the adjectives.

scutibranch (skū'ti-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Scutibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scutibranchiata*.

Also *scutibranchian*, *scutibranchiate*.

Scutibranchia (skū-ti-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *scutum*, shield, + *branchiæ*, gills.] A group of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in a spiral line on the left side of the gill-cavity, the eyes pedicelled, and the shell and operculum spiral. It was limited by Gray to the families *Neritidæ*, *Rotellidæ*, *Turbinidæ*, *Liotiidæ*, *Trochidæ*, and *Stomatellidæ*.

scutibranchian (skū-ti-brang'ki-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *scutibranch* + *-ian*.] Same as *scutibranch*.

Scutibranchiata (skū'ti-brang-ki-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scutibranchiatus:* see *scutibranchiate*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, divided into the two families *Otidea* and *Calyptracea*, or the ear-shells and various limpet-like shells. See cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear*.

scutibranchiate (skū-ti-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *scutibranchiatus*, < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *scutibranch*.

scutifer (skū'ti-fèr), *n.* [< L. *scutum*, a shield, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A shield-bearer; one who bears the shield of his master; a sort of squire; also, a person entitled to a shield (that is, to armorial bearing). [Rare.]

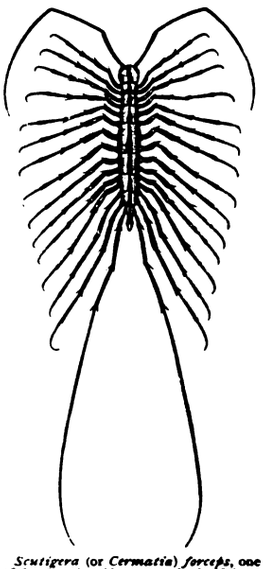
> He now became a "squire of the body," and truly an "armiger" or "*scutifer*," for he bore the shield and armour of his leader to the field. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 118.

scutiferous (skū-tif'e-rus), *a.* [As *scutifer* + *-ous*.] **1.** Carrying a shield or buckler.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, same as *scutigerous*.

scutiform (skū'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< OF. *scutiforme*, < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *forma*, form.] Shield-shaped. (*a*) Properly, of the form of a Roman scutum in one of its varieties (see cuts under *scutum*); most commonly, like the triangular or heater-shaped shield of the fourteenth century. (*b*) In *bot.*, peltate: as, a *scutiform* leaf. Also *scutatiform*.

scutiger (skū'ti-jèr), *n.* [< *Scutiger-a.*] In *zoöl.*, a centiped of the genus *Scutigera;* any member of the family *Scutigeridæ*.

Scutigera (skū-tij'e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802): see *scutigerous*.] The typical genus of *Scutigeridæ:* same as *Cermatia*. A common North American species is *S.* (or *Cermatia*) *forceps*, ordinarily known as *thousand-legs*, *centiped*, and *earwig*, which abounds in houses in the southern United States. It is carnivorous and preys upon houseflies, small cockroaches, and other household insects. It is ordinarily reputed to bite human beings with dangerous effect, but there is no reason to believe that this reputation is deserved. *S. coleoptrata* is a small species, scarcely an inch long, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. *S. nobilis* is about 2 inches long, found in India and Mauritius.


Scutigera (or *Cermatia*) *forceps*, one of the *Scutigeridæ*, one and a half times natural size.

Scutigeridæ (skū-ti-jer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847, after Gervais, 1837), < *Scutigera* + *-idæ*.] A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scutigera:* same as *Cermatiidæ*.

scutigerous (skū-tij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *scutiger* (cf. L. *scutigerulus*, a shield-bearer), < L. *scutum*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zoöl.*, provided with a scute or with scuta. Also *scutiferous*.

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scutiped (skū'ti-ped), *a.* [< L. *scutum*, a shield, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *ornith.*, having the shanks scaly; having scutellate tarsi: distinguished from *plumiped*. See cuts under *scutellate* and *scutelliplantar*.

scutter (skut'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *scuttle*[3].] To scoot or run hastily; scurry; scuttle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A sound behind the tapestry which was more like the *scuttering* of rats and mice than anything else.
Mrs. Gaskell, Curious if True. (*Davies.*)

scutter (skut'ėr), *n.* [< *scutter*, *v.*] A hasty, precipitate run. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The dog's endeavour to avoid him was unsuccessful, as I guessed by a *scutter* downstairs, and a prolonged piteous yelping. *E. Brontë*, Wuthering Heights, xiii.

scuttle[1] (skut'l), *n.* [< ME. *scotile*, *scotylle*, < AS. *scutel*, a dish, bowl, = D. *schotel* = OHG. *scuzzilā*, MHG. *schüzzel*, G. *schüssel*, a dish, = Icel. *skutill*, a plate, trencher, = OF. *escuelle*, F. *écuelle* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, *scudella*, a plate, bowl, porringer, < L. *scutella*, a salver or tray nearly square, also LL. a stand for vases, ML. also a platter, plate, dish, dim. of *scutra*, also *scuta*, a tray, platter, dish; prob. allied to *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*[1]. Cf. *scutella*, and cf. *skillet*, ult. a dim. form of the same word, and *sculler*[2], *scullery*, from the same L. source.] **1**†. A broad, shallow dish; a platter. Compare *scuttle-dish*.

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in *scuttles* and baskets. *Hakewill*, Apology.

Alas! and what's a man?
A *scuttle* full of dust, a measur'd span
Of flitting time. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 8.

2. A deep vessel of sheet-iron, copper, or brass, used for holding coal in small amounts; a coal-scuttle or coal-hod. See *coal-scuttle*.—**3.** A swabber used for cleaning a bakers' oven.

scuttle[2] (skut'l), *n.* [Also *skuttle*; < OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille* (of a ship) = Sp. *escotilla* = Pg. *escotilha*, the scuttle of a ship; a dim. form, connected with Sp. *escotar*, cut (clothes so as to fit), slope, orig. cut a hole in a garment to fit the neck or bosom, < *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, a tucker (cf. *escota*, the sheet of a sail), < D. *schoot* = MLG. *schōt*, lap, sloping of a jacket, = OHG. *scōz*, *scōzo*, *scōza*, MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss*, lap, flap of a coat, bosom, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjød*, lap, flap of a coat, = Goth. *skauts*, hem of a garment, = AS. *sceát*, corner, fold, sheet of a sail: see *sheet*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, or through the coverings of her hatchways; by extension, a hole in general.

The Night was something lightish, and one of the Sailors was got into the *Skuttle* (so I think they call it) at the Main-Top-Mast, looking out if he could see any Land.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 275.

2. A square hole in the wall or roof of a house, covered with a lid; also, the lid that covers such an opening.—**Flush scuttle**, a scuttle in which the framework is flush with the deck.—**Fore-scuttle**, a hatch by which the forecastle is entered. (See also *air-scuttle*.)

scuttle[2] (skut'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling*. [< *scuttle*[2], *n.*] *Naut.*, to cut holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship) for any purpose; specifically, to sink by making holes through the bottom.

He was the mildest manner'd man
That ever *scuttled* ship or cut a throat.
Byron, Don Juan, iii. 41.

I wondered whether some among them were even now below *scuttling* the ship.
W. C. Russell, Wreck of the Grosvenor, xvii.

scuttle[3] (skut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling*. [Formerly also *skuttle*; also *scuddle* (also assibilated *shuttle*); freq. of *scud*, or of the more orig. *scoot*, *shoot*: see *scud*, *scoot*[1], and *shoot*.] To run hurriedly, or with short, hurried steps; hurry.

I have no inclination to *scuttle* barefoot after a Duke of Wolfenbuttle's army. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 476.

No mother nor brother viper of the brood
Shall *scuttle* off without the instructive bruise.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 286.

scuttle[3] (skut'l), *n.* [Formerly also *skuttle*; < *scuttle*[3], *v.*] A quick pace; a short, hurried run; a mincing, affected gait.

From Twelve to One. Shut myself up in my Chamber, practised Lady Betty Modely's *Skuttle*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 92.

She went with an easy *scuttle* out of the shop. *Spectator*.

scuttle-butt (skut'l-but), *n.* *Naut.*, a cask or butt having a scuttle or hole cut in it for the introduction of a cup or dipper, and used to hold drinking-water. Also called *scuttle-cask*.

The rest of the crew filled the *scuttled-butt*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, xxiii.

scuttle-cask (skut'l-kàsk), *n.* Same as *scuttle-butt*.

scuttle-dish† (skut'l-dish), *n.* A wooden platter.

She, . . . wen the pan was brimful,
Would mess you up in *scuttle dishes*,
Syne bid us sup till we were fou.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 273).

scuttlefish (skut'l-fish), *n.* A cuttlefish.

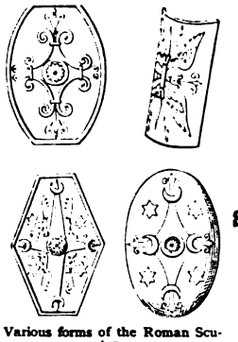
scuttler (skut'lėr), *n.* The streakfield, or striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46. [Local, U. S.]

scuttling (skut'ling), *n.* See the quotation.

Manchester is becoming notorious for a form of street ruffianism known locally as "*scuttling*." It consists of gangs of youths going about certain districts ostensibly to fight with similar gangs of adjacent districts.
Lancet, No. 3499, p. 643.

scutulum (skū'tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *scutula* (-lä). [L., dim. of *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] A small shield; specifically, one of the shield-shaped crusts of favus; a favus-cup.

scutum (skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *scuta* (-tä). [< L. *scutum*, a long shield: see *scute*[1].] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a large oblong shield of heavy-armed Roman legionaries, as distinguished from the small round shield, or clypeus. It was generally oval or semi-cylindrical in shape, made of wood or wickerwork covered with leather, and defended with plates of iron.


Various forms of the Roman Scutum.

2. In *anat.*, the kneepan; the rotula or patella. See cut under *knee-joint*.—**3.** In *zoöl.*, a plate, shield, buckler, or some similar part; a large scale; a scute; a scutellum; especially, some piece of dermal armor or exoskeletal formation, as one of the bony plates of a sturgeon or a crocodile, a piece of the shell of a turtle, a ring or plate of an armadillo, one of the great scales of a pangolin, the frontal shield of a coot, etc. See cuts under *Acipenser*, *armadillo*, *carapace*, *coot*, *crocodile*, *pangolin*, and *shield*. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, the second of the four sclerites into which the tergum of each of the three thoracic segments of an insect is divisible, situated between the præscutum and the scutellum. There are three such scuta, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, and respectively specified as the *prescutum*, *mesoscutum*, and *metascutum*. The last two are each sometimes separated into two or three parts. (*b*) In *Myriapoda*, one of the hard plates of any of the segments. (*c*) In *Vermes*, one of the dorsal scales of certain annelids, as the scalebacks of the genus *Polynoë*; an elytrum. See cut under *Polynoë*. (*d*) In *Cirripedia*, one of the lower or proximal pieces of which the multivalve shell or carapace of the barnacles and acorn-shells consists, and by which the cirri pass out. See diagrams under *Balanus* and *Lepadidæ*. (*e*) In echinoderms, a buccal scute; one of the five large interradial plates about the mouth, as in the ophiurians, more fully called *scuta buccalia*. (*f*) In *ornith.*, a scutellum of a bird's foot. *Sundevall*. [Rare.]

4. In *old law*, a penthouse or awning.—**Abdominal scutum**, in the *Arachnida*, a more or less segmented plate covering the abdomen, especially in the *Phalangiidæ*.—**Cephalothoracic scutum**. See *cephalothoracic*.

Scutum Sobiescianum. A constellation made by Hevelius late in the seventeenth century, and representing the shield of the King of Poland, John Sobieski, with a cross upon it to signify that he had fought for the Christian religion at the siege of Vienna. It lies in the brightest part of the Milky Way, over the bow of Sagittarius. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

scybala (sib'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκύβαλον*, dung, offal, refuse.] In *pathol.*, small hard balls into which the feces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon.

scybalous (sib'a-lus), *a.* [< *scybala* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling scybala.

It [mucus] may be found as a covering of *scybalous* masses. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 795.

Scydmænidæ (sid-mē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Scydmænus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, allied to the *Silphidæ*, but having coarsely granulated eyes. They are small, shining, usually ovate, sometimes slender beetles of a brown color, more or less clothed with erect hairs. They are found near water, under stones, in ants' nests, and under bark, and are frequently seen flying in the twilight. About 300 species are known. The family is represented in all parts of the world.

Scydmænus (sid-mē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σκύδμαινος*, angry-looking, sad-colored, < *σκυδμαίνειν*, be angry; cf. *σκύζεσθαι*, be angry.] The typical genus of *Scydmænidæ*. A large and wide-spread group, comprising about 200 species, of which about 35 inhabit America north of Mexico.

scye (sī), *n.* [Appar. a misspelling of Sc. *sey*, the opening in a garment through which the arm passes (this being appar. another use of *sey*, a slice: see *sey*[6]), simulating F. *scier*, saw, OF. *sier*, cut, < L. *secare*, cut, from the same root as *sey*, a slice: see *scion*, *sey*[6], *saw*[1], etc. Cf. *arm-scye*.] The opening left in a garment where the sleeve is to be attached, and shaped by cutting so as to regulate the fit and adjustment of the sleeve. Also called *arm-scye*.

scyelite (sī'e-lit), *n.* [< Loch *Scye* (see def.).] A variety of hornblende picrite, characterized by the presence of a considerable amount of a peculiar micaceous mineral: it occurs in Achavarasdale Moor, near Loch Scye, in Caithness, on the border of Sutherland, Scotland. *Judd*.

scyle†, *v.* An obsolete form of *skill*.

Scylla (sil'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scylla*, < Gr. Σκίλλα, Σκύλλη, in Greek fable, a female monster with twelve arms and six necks, the presiding genius of a rock highly dangerous to navigation in the straits of Sicily, opposite Charybdis; the name and fable being associated with *σκύλαξ*, a young dog, whelp, in general a dog (it being fabled that Scylla barked like a dog); cf. *σκύλλειν*, rend, mangle.] A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, abode of a legendary monster Scylla. On the opposite side of the narrow strait was the whirlpool Charybdis; hence the allusive use of these names to imply great danger on either side.

Thus when I shun *Scylla*, your father, I fall into *Charybdis*, your mother. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 19.

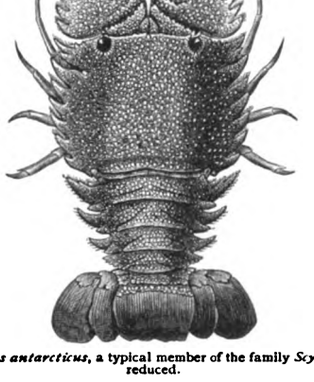
Scyllæa (si-lē'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *Scyllæus*, pertaining to *Scylla*, < L. *Scylla*, < Gr. Σκύλλα, Scylla: see *Scylla*.] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scyllæidæ*. The animal is elongate, compressed, with long narrow channeled foot, branchial tufts on two pairs of lobate processes, and slender retractile dorsal tentacles. There are several species, marine, as *S. pelagica*, which is found on gulfweed.

Scyllæidæ (si-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scyllæa*. The body is compressed, and the mantle produced into lateral lobes which bear the branchial plumes; the anus is lateral; the odontophore has one central tooth and numerous spinous denticulated teeth on each side. The species are pelagic, and mostly live on floating seaweed, the appearance of which they mimic.

scyllarian (si-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Scyllarus* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllaridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scyllaridæ*.

Scyllaridæ (si-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of long-tailed ten-footed marine crustaceans, typified by the genus *Scyllarus*. They have a wide flat carapace, large foliaceous antennæ, eyes in excavated orbits, trichobranchiate gills,


Paribacus antarcticus, a typical member of the family *Scyllaridæ*, reduced.

mandible with a single-jointed synaphopod, and mostly simple perelopods. They live in moderately shallow water, where the bed of the sea is soft and muddy. Here they burrow rather deeply, and they issue from their retreats only to seek food. They are sometimes called *locust-lobsters*. The principal genera besides the type are *Ibacus* (or *Ibaccus*), *Paribacus*, *Thenus*, and *Arctus*.

scyllaroid (sil'a-roid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllaridæ*; scyllarian: as, *scyllaroid* crustaceans.

Scyllarus (sil'a-rus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < Gr. *σκύλλαρος*, also *κύλλαρος*, a kind of crab.]

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The typical genus of *Scyllaridæ*, of which there are several species, some of them edible.

Scylliidæ (si-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scyllium* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scyllium;* the roussettes. They are mostly of warm seas, with about 30 species of 8 or 9 genera, having two spineless dorsal fins, the first of which is above or behind the ventrals, spiracles and anal fin present, tail not keeled, and no nictitating membrane. They are oviparous, and often of variegated coloration. Varying limits have been assigned to the family. (*a*) In Günther's system of classification it was a family of sharks with no nictitating membrane, the first dorsal above or behind the ventrals, an anal fin, mouth inferior, and teeth small, several series being generally functional at once. (*b*) Same as *Scylliorhinidæ*.

scylliodont (sil'i-ō-dont), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliodontes*.

Scylliodontes (sil'i-ō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The *Triacinæ* ranked as a family of sharks. See *Triacinæ*.

Scylliodontidæ (sil'i-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scylliodontes* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Scylliodontes*.

scyllioid (sil'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Scyllium* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Scyllioidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A scyllioid shark.

Scyllioidea (sil-i-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scyllium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Squali*, including the selachians of the families *Scylliidæ* (or *Scylliorhinidæ*), *Crossorhinidæ*, and *Ginglymostomidæ*.

Scylliorhinidæ (sil'i-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scylliorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scylliorhinus*. In Gill's earlier system it included all the sharks with the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the anal fin present, the caudal fin not bent upward, and the mouth inferior. In his later system it was restricted to such forms as have the nostrils closed behind by the intervention of the skin between them and the oral cavity. About 15 species are known from different seas, and 3 occur along the European coasts, but there are none on most of the American coasts. Also *Scylliidæ*.

scylliorhinoid (sil'i-ō-rī'noid), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *Scylliorhinus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scylliorhinidæ*.

Scylliorhinus (sil'i-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish, + *ῥίνη*, a shark.] In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, giving name to the *Scylliorhinidæ*, to which different limits have been given: synonymous with *Scyllium*, 1. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. *De Blainville*, 1816.

Scyllium (sil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), ⟨ Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish; cf. *σκύλαξ*, a dog, *σκύλλειν*, rend, mangle: see *Scylla*.] A genus of sharks including the common dogfishes of England, and representing a special family, the *Scylliidæ:* distinguished from *Scylliorhinus* by the separate nasal valves. *S. ventricosum* is the swell-shark, a small voracious species found on the Pacific coast from California to Chili.

scymetar†, **scymitar**†, *n.* Variants of *simitar*.

scymmetrian† (si-met'ri-an), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ **scymmeter*, *scymetar* (see *simitar*), + *-ian*.] Simitar-like. [Rare.]

> Chase brutal feuds of Belgian skippers hence, . . .
> In clumsy fist wielding *scymmetrian* knife.
> *Gay*, Wine.

Scymnidæ (sim'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scymnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scymnus;* the sleeper-sharks. They have two dorsal fins, neither with spines, and no anal fin; all the fins are small; the gill-slits are small, in advance of the pectoral fins; and there is a long deep straight groove on each side of the arched mouth, and spiracles are present. The absence of dorsal spines chiefly distinguishes this family from *Spinacidæ*. There are 6 genera and few more species, the best-known of which is the aberrant sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, of the arctic seas (by some referred to a distinct family), which often reaches a length of more than 15 feet, and generally approaches whaling-vessels, when whales are taken, to feed upon the blubber.

scymnoid (sim'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scymnidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scymnidæ*.

Scymnus (sim'nus), *n.* [NL. (Kugelann, 1794), ⟨ Gr. *σκύμνος*, a cub, whelp; cf. *σκύλαξ*, a young dog, a whelp: see *Scylla*.] 1. In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidæ*, comprising species of small size, inconspicuous coloration, and short antennæ. More than 200 species are known, while many more remain undescribed. They are active, predaceous insects, and several are noted destroyers of well-known insect pests, such as the chinch-bug and the grape-phylloxera.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, typical of the family *Scymnidæ*. *Cuvier*, 1817.

scypha (sī'fä), *n.* Same as *scyphus*.

scypher†, *v.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

scyphi, *n.* Plural of *scyphus*.

Scyphidium (sī-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup: see *scyphus*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians of the vorticelline group. These animalcules are solitary, elongate or pyriform, highly contractile, and adherent by means of a posterior sucker, with the integument often obliquely or transversely furrowed, and the mouth-parts as in a vorticella. There are several species, as *S. limacina*, all found in fresh water. Also *Scyphidia*.

scyphiferous (sī-fif'e-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scyphus*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, bearing scyphi.

scyphiform (sī'fi-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *scyphus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] 1. In *bot.*, goblet-shaped, as the fructification of some lichens. Also *scyphose*.—2. In *zoöl.*, boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

scyphistoma (sī-fis'tō-mä), *n.*; pl. *scyphistomata* (sī-fis-tō'ma-tä). [NL., prop. **scyphostoma*, ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A generic name applied by Sars to certain polyps, under a misapprehension; hence, the actinula or fixed embryo of some hydrozoans, as a discophoran, which multiplies agamogenetically by budding, and gives rise to permanent colonies of hydriform polyps; an ephyra. See *Scyphomedusæ*, and cut under *strobila*. Also *scyphistome*, *scyphostome*.



Scyphistoma stage of *Cyanæa capillata*, showing two ordinary *hydræ tubæ*, between which are two others, *a*, *b*, undergoing fission (the strobila stage).

scyphistome (sī'fis-tōm), *n.* Same as *scyphistoma*.

scyphistomous (sī-fis'tō-mus), *a.* [⟨ *scyphistoma* + *-ous*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a scyphistoma or ephyra.—2. Provided with or characterized by scyphistomata or ephyræ, as a stage in the development of an acaleph; forming or formed from scyphistomata; scyphomedusan; ephyromedusan.

scyphobranch (sī'fō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphobranchii*.

II. *n.* One of the *Scyphobranchii*.

Scyphobranchii (sī-fō-brang'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of percomorphic fishes which have the post-temporal bone furcate, the epipharyngeals saucer-shaped, and the basis cranii simple. The group includes the blennies, gobies, and related fishes. *E. D. Cope*.

Scyphomedusæ (sī'fō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + NL. *Medusa*, q. v.] A prime division of hydrozoans, or a subclass of *Hydrozoa*. It contains those medusiforms which have four or eight intermedial groups of gastric filaments, or phacellæ, and interradial endodermal genitalia, and whose young or hydriforms are short polyps with a broad hypostome or scyphistome giving rise to the medusiforms by strobilation or transfission, or, as in *Lucernarida*, developing genitalia directly. They are also called *Phanerocarpæ* (Eschscholtz, 1829), *Discophora* (Kölliker, 1853), *Lucernaridæ* (Huxley, 1856), *Medusæ* (Carus, 1867), *Steganophthalmia* (Forbes), *Acalephæ* (Claus, 1878), and *Ephyromedusæ*. By Haeckel the term was restricted to the *Lucernarida*.

scyphomedusan (sī'fō-mē-dū'san), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Scyphomedusæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphomedusæ*, or having their characters; ephyromedusan.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scyphomedusæ;* an ephyromedusan.

scyphomedusoid (sī'fō-mē-dū'soid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Scyphomedusæ* + *-oid*.] Same as *scyphomedusan*.

scyphophore (sī'fō-fōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Scyphophorous.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Scyphophori*.

Scyphophori (sī-fof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1870), ⟨ Gr. *σκύφος*, a cup, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *ichth.*, an order of physostomous fishes with a precoracoid arch, no coronoid or symplectic bone, the pterotic annular and including a cavity closed by a special bone, parietals distinct, and vertebræ simple. The name refers to the pterotic cavity. The group contains the families *Mormyridæ* and *Gymnarchidæ*.

scyphophorous (sī-fof'ō-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyphophori*.

scyphose (sī'fōs), *a.* [⟨ L. *scyphus*, a cup, + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *scyphiform*, 1.

scyphostome (sī'fō-stōm), *n.* [⟨ NL. **scyphostoma:* see *scyphistoma*.] Same as *scyphistoma*.

scyphulus (sif'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *scyphuli* (-lī). [NL., ⟨ LL. *scyphulus*, dim. of L. *scyphus*, a cup: see *scyphus*.] In *bot.*, the cup-like appendage from which the seta of *Hepaticæ* arises.

scyphus (sī'fus), *n.*; pl. *scyphi* (-fī). [L. (in def. 2 NL.) *scyphus*, ⟨ Gr. *σκίφος*, a drinking-cup.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a large drinking-cup shaped like the kylix, and, like it, with two handles not extending above the rim, but without a foot.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A cup-shaped appendage to a flower, etc., as the crown of the narcissus. (*b*) In lichens, a cup-like dilatation of the podetium or stalk-like elongation of the thallus, bearing shields upon its margin. [Rarely used.]

Also *scypha*.

scytal (sī'tal), *n.* A snake of the genus *Scytale*.

scytale (sit'a-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie), ⟨ L. *scytale*, *scytala*, *scutula*, ⟨ Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a staff, rod, pole, a cudgel, a band of parchment wound round a staff (def. 1), also a kind of serpent.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a band of parchment used by the Spartans for the transmission of secret despatches. It was rolled spirally upon a rod, and then written upon; to read the communication, it was necessary that it should be wound about a rod of the same diameter as the first.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Scytalidæ*, or of *Scytalinæ*, colubriform snakes having the anterior teeth short, the rostral plate not protuberant, one row of subcaudal scutes, one preocular plate, and the body cylindrical. *E. D. Cope*.—3. The technical specific name of a coral-snake, not related to the foregoing. See *Tortrix*.—4. Erroneously, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidæ*.

Scytalidæ (sī-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scytale* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system, a family of colubriform snakes, typified by the genus *Scytale*.

Scytalina (sit-a-lī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Gilbert, 1880), dim. of L. *scytale*, ⟨ Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a kind of serpent: see *scytale*.] A remarkable genus of eel-like fishes of the family *Congrogadidæ*, having canines, and the dorsal fin beginning near the middle of the body. The form is very long and slender, and the head is shaped like that of a snake. *S. cerdale*, 6 inches long, is found burrowing among rocks at low-water mark in the straits of Juan de Fuca.

Scytalinæ (sit-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Scytale* + *-inæ*.] In Cope's classification of *Ophidia* (1886), a subfamily of *Colubridæ*, named from the genus *Scytale*, with 18 genera, of no definable common characters. These serpents most resemble the *Coronellinæ*.

scytaline (sit'a-lin), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Scytalinæ*.

Scytalopus (sī-tal'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), ⟨ Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a kind of serpent, lit. a staff, a cudgel (see *scytale*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of South American formicari-


Scytalopus magellanicus.

oid passerine birds, of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. There are several species, as *S. magellanicus*, curiously similar to wrens in general appearance and habits, though belonging to a different suborder of birds. Also called *Sylviaxis*.

scythe (sīŦH), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe*, the proper spelling being *sithe* (the *c* being ignorantly inserted after the analogy of *scent*, *scituate*, and other false spellings, prob. in this case to simulate a derivation from F. *scier*, saw, orig. cut, *scier* being itself a false spelling for *sier*), ⟨ ME. *sithe*, *sythe*, ⟨ AS. *sithe*, contr. of *sigthe*, a scythe, = Fries. *sîd*, *sied* = MLG. *segede*, *sichte*, LG. *seged*, *sicht*, *segd*, *seed*, *seid* = Icel. *sigdhr*, *sigdh*, a sickle; with formative *-the* (in sense equiv. to OS. *segisna* = D. *zeis*, *zeisen* = OHG. *segansa*, *segisna*, MHG. *segense*, *sense*, G. *sense*, a scythe, with formative *-ansa*, etc.), ⟨ Teut. √ *sag*, cut (whence ult. E. *saw*1, q. v.), = L. *secare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *secant*, *section*, *sickle*, *saw*1.] 1. An instrument used in mowing or reaping, consisting of a long

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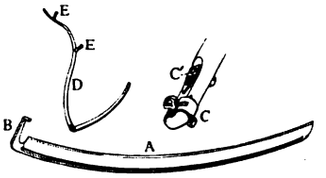
curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast at an angle to a handle or snath, which is bent



Scythe.

A, blade; *B*, tang; *C*, *C'*, fastening by which the scythe is attached rigidly to the snath; *D*, snath; *E*, *E*, handles grasped by the operator in mowing.

into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. Most scythes have, fixed to the principal handle, two projecting handles by which they are held.

He rent the sail with hokes like a *sythe*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.

Every one had his *sithe* and hooke in his hand.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 148.

2. A curved sharp blade anciently attached to the wheels of some war-chariots.

scythe (sīᵺ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scythed*, ppr. *scything*. [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe* (prop. *sithe*, as with the noun); < *scythe*, *n.*] 1. To mow; cut with a scythe, or as with a scythe.

Time had not *scythed* all that youth begun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 12.

2. To arm or furnish with a scythe or scythes.

Chariots, *scythed*,
On thundering axles rolled.
Glover, Leonidas, iv.

Gorgon-headed targes, and the wheels
Of *scythed* chariots.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

scytheman (sīᵺ'man), *n.*; pl. *scythemen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also **sitheman*, *sytheman*; < *scythe* + *man*.] One who uses a scythe; a mower.

The stooping *sytheman*, that doth barb the field,
Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures sleep.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iii. 2.

scythe-stone (sīᵺ'stōn), *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

scythe-whet (sīᵺ'hwet), *n.* The veery, *Turdus fuscescens* (Wilson's thrush): so named from the sharp metallic ring of its note. *Lowell.* [Local, U. S.]

Scythian (sith'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Scythia*, < Gr. Σκυθία, Scythia, < Σκίθης, > L. *Scythes*, *Scytha*, a Scythian, as adj. Scythian; ult. origin unknown. The word has been compared with LL. *Scōtus*, *Scottus*, LGr. Σκῶτος, Scot: see *Scot*¹.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Scythians, or to Scythia, an ancient region of indefinite extent north of the Black Sea, or in the northern and central parts of Asia.

I heartily congratulate your Return to England, and that you so safely crossed the *Scythian* Vale.
Howell, Letters, iv. 40.

2. Pertaining to the family of languages sometimes called Ural-Altaic or Turanian.—**Scythian lamb.** See *agnus Scythicus* (under *agnus*), and *barometz*.

II. *n.* A member of an ancient nomadic race, found in the steppe regions from the Carpathian mountains eastward. The Scythians have been thought to be of Mongolian or more probably of Aryan descent.

The barbarous *Scythian* . . . shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd, pitied, and relieved,
As thou my sometime daughter. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 118.

Scythic (sith'ik), *a.* [< L. *Scythicus*, < Gr. Σκυθικός, of the Scythians, < Σκίθης, Scythian: see *Scythian*.] Scythian.

The *Scythic* settlement was not effected without a struggle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 789.



Channelbill (*Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*).

Scythrops (sī'throps), *n.* [NL. (John Latham, 1790), < Gr. σκυθρός, angry, + ὤψ, face, countenance.] A remarkable genus of Australian *Cuculidæ*; the channelbills, or horn-billed cuckoos. There is but one species, *S. novæ-hollandiæ*, notable for its large size and elegant plumage, the singular shape of the bill, and the naked scarlet sides of the head. See cut in preceding column.

scytodepsic (sī-tō-dep'sik), *a.* [< Gr. σκυτοδεψικός, pertaining to a tanner (fem. σκυτοδεψική, sc. τέχνη, the art of tanning), < σκυτοδέψης, a tanner, currier, < σκῦτος, skin, hide, anything made of hide, + δέψειν, soften, make supple, < δέφειν, soften, esp. by moisture.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner. [Rare.]—**Scytodepsic acid**, gallic acid.—**Scytodepsic principle**, tannin.

Scytodermata (sī-tō-dėr'ma-tă), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scytodermatus*: see *scytodermatous*.] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the third class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Pelmatozoa* and *Actinozoa*, and containing the two orders *Holothuriæ* and *Sipunculida*.

scytodermatous (sī-tō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. *scytodermatus*, < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + δέρμα, skin.] Having a tough, leathery integument, as a holothurian; of or pertaining to the *Scytodermata*.

Scytodes (sī-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1806), also incorrectly *Scytode*, < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Scytodidæ*.

Scytodidæ (sī-tod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytodes* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Scytodes*. Also called *Scytodides*.

Scytomonadina (sī-tō-mon-a-dī'nă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytomonas* (*-ad-*) + *-ina*².] In Stein's classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by *Scytomonas* and nine other genera.

scytomonadine (sī-tō-mon'a-din), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scytomonadina*.

Scytomonas (sī-tom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein), < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + NL. *Monas*, q. v.] A genus of pantostomatous monomastigate flagellate infusorians, containing free-swimming animalcules of minute size and persistent ovate form, without distinct oral aperture, dividing by transverse fission, and found in fresh water, as *S. pusilla*.

Scytonema (sī-tō-nē'mă), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), so called because the filaments are inclosed in a sheath; < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + νῆμα, a thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, subclass *Nostochineæ*, and typical of the order *Scytonemaceæ*. They are composed of branching filaments which produce interwoven mats of greater or less extent. Each sheath incloses a single trichome, and the heterocysts are scattered here and there in the trichome without particular relation to the branches. There are more than 20 American species.

Scytonemaceæ (sī'tō-nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-aceæ*.] An order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*. They much resemble the *Rivulariaceæ* in consisting of branched filaments, inclosed, either singly or in numbers, in a mucilaginous sheath, but differ from that family in exhibiting no differentiation of the two extremities. The ordinary mode of propagation is by means of resting-spores or hormogones, but they also multiply by the individual filaments escaping from their sheath and investing themselves with a new mucilaginous envelop. It is divided into 2 suborders, the *Scytonemeæ* and *Sirosiphoneæ*.

scytonematoid (sī-tō-nem'a-toid), *a.* [< *Scytonema*(*t-*) + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Scytonema* or to the order *Scytonemaceæ*. Also *scytonemoid*, *scytonematous*.

scytonematous (sī-tō-nem'a-tus), *a.* [< *Scytonema*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *scytonematoid*.

Scytonemeæ (sī-tō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and order *Scytonemaceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*.

scytonemin (sī-tō-nē'min), *n.* [< *Scytonema* + *-in*².] In *bot.*, a yellow or dark-brown coloring matter found in scytonematoid algæ.

scytonemoid (sī-tō-nē'moid), *a.* [< *Scytonema* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, same as *scytonematoid*.

Scytosiphon (sī-tō-sī'fon), *n.* [NL. (Thuret), < Gr. σκῦτος, skin, hide, + σίφων, a tube.] A genus of marine algæ, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, typical of the order *Scytosiphonaceæ*. The fronds are simple, cylindrical, usually constricted at intervals, hollow, the cortex of small colored cells; paraphyses single-celled, oblong-obovate, interspersed among the sporangia. *S. lomentarius*, found nearly all over the world, is common on stones between tide-marks along the New England coast.

Scytosiphonaceæ (sī-tō-sī-fō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-aceæ*.] An order of marine algæ, typified by the genus *Scytosiphon*. The fronds are unbranching, either membranaceous or tubular; plurilocular sporangia in short filaments, densely covering the whole under surface of the fronds; unilocular sporangia not perfectly known.

Scytosiphoneæ (sī-tō-sī-fon'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Scytosiphonaceæ*.

sdaint, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sdayn*, *sdeigne*, *sdeign*, *sdein*; < It. *sdegnare*, disdain, etc.: see *disdain* and *deign*.] Same as *disdain*.

Yet durst she not disclose her fancies wound,
Ne to himselfe, for doubt of being *sdayned*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 44.

sdaint, *n.* [< *sdain*, *v.* Cf. *disdain*, *n.*] Same as *disdain*.

So she departed full of griefe and *sdaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 51.

sdainfult, *a.* [Also *sdaignefull*, *sdeinful*; < *sdain* + *-ful*. Cf. *disdainful*.] Same as *disdainful*.

She shrieks and turnes away her *'sdeigneful* eyes
From his sweet face.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

sdaynt, *v.* See *sdain*.

'sdeath (sdeth), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's death*. Cf. *'sblood*, *zounds*, etc.] An exclamation, generally expressive of impatience.

'Sdeath!
The rabble should have first unroof'd the city.
Shak., Cor., I. 1. 221.

sdeignt, **sdeint**, *v.* See *sdain*.

se¹**t**, *v.* An obsolete form of *see*¹.

se²**t**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sea*¹.

se³ (sē), *pron.* [L. *se*, acc. and abl. (with *sui*, gen., *sibi*, dat.) of the refl. pron., = Goth. *sik* = G. *sich* = Icel. *sik*, dat. *sēr*, etc. (see *sere*²).] A Latin reflexive pronoun, occurring in some phrases used in English, as in *per se* (compare *amper-sand*), *in se*, *se defendendo*.

se⁴ (sā), *prep.* [It., if, < L. *si*, if.] In *music*, if: occurring in some directive phrases, as *se bisogna*, if it is necessary.

se-. [= F. *se-*, *sé-* = Sp. Pg. It. *se-*, < L. *sē-*, also *sēd-*, without, apart, away, prob. 'by oneself,' orig. **swad*, abl. of the refl. pron. *se*, oneself (> *suus*, one's own), = Skt. *sva*, one's own self: see *se*³.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'apart,' 'away,' occurring in many English words, as in *secede*, *secure*, *segregate*, *seclude*, *select*, *secret*, *seduce*, *separate*, *sever*, etc., and in the form *sed-* in *sedition*.

Se. In *chem.*, the symbol of *selenium*.

S. E. An abbreviation of *southeast* or *southeastern*.

sea¹ (sē), *n.* [Formerly also *see*, *se*; < ME. *see*, *se*, earlier *sæ*, < AS. *sǣ* (fem., in some forms masc.: gen. *sǣ*, *sǣwe*, *seó*, f., *sǣes*, *sǣs*, m., dat. *sǣ*, f. and m.; pl. *sǣ*, f., *sǣs*, m., dat. *sǣm*, *sǣum*, *sǣwum*, f. and m.), the sea, water (as opposed to air or to land), a sea, a lake (glossed by L. *mare*, *æquor*, *pontus*, *pelagus*, *marmor*), = OS. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē* (acc. *sēo*, *sē*, dat. *sēwa*, *sēwe*), m., = OFries. *sē* = MD. *see*, D. *zee* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *see* = OHG. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē*, MHG. *sē*, m. and f., sea, lake, G. *see*, f., the sea, m., a lake, = Icel. *sær* = Sw. *sjö* = Dan. *sö* = Goth. *saiws*, m., sea, lake, also swamp-land, also in comp. *marisaiws* (*marei* = E. *mere*¹), a lake. Some compare the word with L. *sævus*, wild, cruel, or with Gr. αἰόλος, movable; but there is no evidence to show that the name orig. implied 'raging water' or 'moving water.'] 1. The salt waters that cover the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. [The word *sea* in compound words always has the meaning of 'ocean.' In this sense, with a hyphen, the word is the first element of numerous names, especially of animals and plants, the more noteworthy of which are entered in the following columns.]

The thridde day thei rode forth to the Rochell, and ther entred the *see*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 419.

"Here is a royal belt," she cried,
"That I have found in the green *sea*."
Kemp Owyne (Child's Ballads, I. 144).

The sun 's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast *sea*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 440.

2. A great body of salt water; a more or less distinctly limited or landlocked part of the ocean having considerable dimensions. Such seas are frequently limited or separated from each other by linear groups of islands; this is especially the case on the Pacific coast of Asia, and in the East Indies, where there are more *seas* in this sense than anywhere else. Smaller areas thus more or less completely inclosed by land are known as *bays*, *gulfs*, *sounds*, etc. Thus, we speak of the Mediterranean *Sea* and, as a smaller division of this, the Adriatic *Sea*; but of the *Gulf* of Taranto, and the *Bay* of Naples. The name *sea* is not now usually given to entirely landlocked sheets of water—such use being either traditional, as in the Dead *Sea*, *Sea* of Galilee, or exceptional, as in the Caspian *Sea*, *Sea* of Aral. *Sea*, *bay*, and *gulf* are more or less synonymous terms. Thus, the Arabian *Sea* and the *Bay* of Bengal do not differ essentially in

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the extent to which they are landlocked; the same may be said of the *Gulf* of Mexico and the Caribbean *Sea*; and Hudson's *Bay* might equally well, or even more properly, be called Hudson *Sea*.

And this deed *See* hathe in brede est and west .vj. legges, and in lengthe northe and southe .v. dayes journey; and nyghe unto the sayd *see* it is comonly darke as hell. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 53.

Northwardis to the kingdom of Surr, And to the *se* of Cipres, in sum place.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

3. Any widely extended or overwhelming mass or quantity; an ocean; a flood: as, a *sea* of difficulties; a *sea* of upturned faces.

So she, deep-drenched in a *sea* of care,
Holds disputation with each thing she views.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1100.

4. The swell of the ocean, or the direction of the waves: as, there was a heavy *sea* on; to keep the boat's head to the *sea*.

His first Lieutenant, Peter, was
As useless as could be,
A helpless stick, and always sick
When there was any *sea*.
W. S. Gilbert, The Martinet.

5. A large wave; a billow; a surge: as, to ship a *sea*.

The warriors standing on the breezy shore,
To dry their sweat and wash away the gore,
Here paus'd a moment, while the gentle gale
Convey'd that freshness the cool *seas* exhale.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 761.

The broad *seas* swell'd to meet the keel,
And swept behind. *Tennyson*, The Voyage.

A long sea, a sea having a uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves.—**Arm of the sea**, a stretch of the sea extending inland: in law it is considered as extending as far into the interior of a country as the fresh water of rivers is propelled backward by the ingress and pressure of the tide. *Angell*, On Tide Waters, iii.—**At full sea**, at high water; hence, at the height.

A satyricall Romane in his time thought all vice, folly, and madnesse were all *at full sea*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

God's mercy was *at full sea*. *Jer. Taylor.*

At sea. (*a*) Voyaging on the ocean; out on the ocean; away on a voyage: as, her husband is now *at sea*; vessels spoken *at sea*.

Those that (*at Sea*) to see both Poles are wont,
Vpon their Compass two and thirty count.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

(*b*) Out on the ocean, and out of sight of land; hence, in the condition of a mariner who has lost his bearings; in a state of uncertainty or error; astray; wide of the mark; quite wrong: as, you are altogether *at sea* in your guesses.—**Beyond the sea** or **seas.** See *beyond*.—**Brazen sea.** See *brazen*.—**Closed sea.** See *mare clausum*.—**Cross sea, chopping sea.** See *cross*[1].—**Gothland sea laws.** See *lawl*.—**Great sea.** See *great*.—**Half seas over**, tipsy. [Slang.]—**Heave of the sea.** See *heave*.—**Heavy sea**, a sea in which the waves run high; also, a wave moving with great force.—**High seas.** See *high*.—**Inland sea.** See *inland*.—**Main sea**, the ocean; that part of the sea which is not within the body of a country.—**Molten sea**, in *Scrip.*, the great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. 1 Ki. vii. 23–26.—**On the sea.** (*a*) Afloat. (*b*) By the margin of the sea; on the sea-coast.

A clear-wall'd city *on the sea*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Over seas. See *over*.—**Perils of the sea.** See *peril*.—**Pustules of the sea.** See *pustule*.—**Sargasso Sea.** See *sargasso*.—**Sea laws.** See *lawl*.—**Short sea**, a sea in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel's bow, side, or quarter.—**The four seas**, the seas bounding Great Britain on the north, east, south, and west.—**The narrow sea.** See *narrowl*.—**To go to sea, to follow the sea**, to follow the occupation of a sailor.—**To quarter the sea.** See *quarterl*.

sea[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *see*[2].

sea-acorn (sē′ā′kôrn), *n.* A barnacle; one of the *Balanidæ*.

sea-adder (sē′ad′ėr), *n.* **1.** The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris:* same as *adder-fish*. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** One of certain pipefishes, as *Nerophis æquoreus* and *N. ophidion*. [Local, Eng. (Cornwall).]

sea-anchor (sē′ang′kor), *n.* **1.** The anchor lying toward the sea when a ship is moored.—**2.** A floating anchor used at sea in a gale to keep the ship's head to the wind: same as *drag-sheet*. Also called *drift-anchor*.

sea-anemone (sē′a-nem′ō-nē), *n.* An actinia; a cœlenterate of the class *Actinozoa* and order *Malacodermata*, of which there are several families besides the *Actiniidæ*, many genera, and numerous species. They are distinguished by the cylindrical form of the body, which is soft, fleshy, and capable of dilatation and contraction. The same aperture serves for mouth and vent, and is furnished with tentacles, by means of which the animal seizes and secures its food, and which when expanded give it somewhat the appearance of a flower. The tentacles may be very numerous, in some cases exceeding 200 in number. When fully expanded the appearance of the sea-anemones in all their varieties of color is exceedingly beautiful; but upon the slightest touch the tentacles can be quickly retracted within the mouth-aperture. Sea-anemones are all marine, and are found on the sea-shore of most countries. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *cancrisocial*, *Edwardsia*, and *Metridium*.

sea-angel (sē′ān′jel), *n.* The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*.

sea-ape (sē′āp), *n.* **1.** Same as *sea-fox*.—**2.** The sea-otter: so called from its gambols.

When holding a fore-paw over their eyes in order to look about them with more distinctness, they are called *sea-apes*. *H. Partridge.*

sea-apple (sē′ap′l), *n.* Same as *sea-cocoanut*. See *cocoanut*.

sea-apron (sē′ā′prun), *n.* A kind of kelp or marine plant (*Laminaria*) having broad flattened fronds. See *kelp*[2].

sea-arrow (sē′ar′ō), *n.* **1.** A squid or calamary of elongated form, as of the genus *Ommastrephes;* a flying-squid: so called from their darting out of the water.—**2.** An arrow-worm; any member of the *Sagittidæ*. See cut under *Sagitta*.

sea-ash (sē′ash), *n.* The southern prickly-ash, *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*. See *prickly-ash*.

sea-asparagus (sē′as-par′a-gus), *n.* A soft-shelled crab, as *Callinectes hastatus*.

sea-bank (sē′bangk), *n.* **1.** The sea-shore.

In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild *sea-banks*, and waft her love
To come again to Carthage.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 11.

2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.

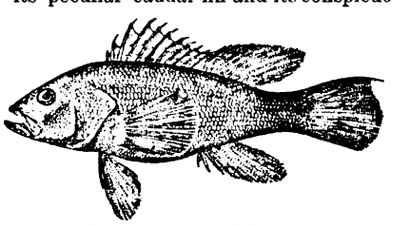
sea-bar (sē′bär), *n.* The sea-swallow or tern.

sea-barley (sē′bär′li), *n.* See *Hordeum*.

sea-barrow (sē′bar′ō), *n.* The egg-case of a ray or skate: so called from its shape, like that of a hand-barrow: same as *mermaid's-purse*.

sea-basket (sē′bas′ket), *n.* Same as *basket-fish*.

sea-bass (sē′bas), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Serranidæ*, *Centropristis furvus*, distinguished by its peculiar caudal fin and its conspicuous



Sea-bass (*Centropristis furvus*).

colors, the body being brown or black and more or less mottled with pale longitudinal stripes along the rows of scales. It is one of the most common fishes in the New York markets, and is locally called *black sea-bass, black perch, blackfish, blue bass*, and *bluefish*. **2.** A sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion nobilis*, related to the weakfish of the eastern United States, but much larger. It occurs along the coast of California, where it is also called *white sea-bass*, and *sea-salmon*.—**3.** The sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus*. *Jordan and Gilbert*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—**4.** Same as *drum*[1], 11 (*c*).

sea-bat (sē′bat), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Platacidæ*. See cut under *Platax*.—**2.** A malthecoid fish, *Malthe vespertilio:* same as *bat-fish*, 1.

sea-bean (sē′bēn), *n.* **1.** The seed of a leguminous climbing plant, *Entada scandens*, growing in the tropics of both hemispheres, and remarkable for the size of its pods. (See *similar-pod*.) The seeds or beans are some two inches broad and half an inch thick, have a hard polished exterior, and are often converted into trinkets. They are sometimes carried by ocean currents to the shores of Scotland and Norway. **2.** One of numerous different species of small univalve shells of the family *Triviidæ*, as *Trivia pediculus* of the West Indies, *T. californica*, etc. These somewhat resemble coffee-beans in size and shape, but are of various pretty colors, as pink, and used for ornamental purposes, fancy shellwork, etc. **3.** The operculum or lid of the aperture of any shell of the family *Turbinidæ*, as the common *Turbo pharaonis* of the East Indies. These objects vary in size with the several species, and are of different colors, as red, green, brown, etc., or variegated. They are thick, solid, and somewhat stony, generally plano-convex, the flat side showing subspiral lines, the other smooth. They are gathered and sold in large quantities for various superstitious and imaginary medicinal purposes, being worn about the neck as amulets or carried in the pocket as "lucky stones." They are also polished and used for watch-charms, jewelry-settings, etc.

sea-bear (sē′bär), *n.* **1.** The white or polar bear, *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*. See cut under *bear*[2].—**2.** The fur-seal *Callorhinus ursinus*, of the North Pacific, which affords the sealskin of commerce. (See *fur-seal*.) The name is also common to the various smaller otaries or fur-seals of southern and antarctic waters (species of *Arctocephalus*), as distinguished from the larger hair-seals called *sea-lions*. **3.** See *seiche*.

sea-beard (sē′bērd), *n.* A marine plant, *Cladophora rupestris*.

sea-beast (sē′bēst), *n.* A beast of the sea.

That *sea-beast*
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.
Milton, P. L., i. 200.

sea-beat (sē′bēt), *a.* Beaten by the sea; lashed by the waves.

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things; along the *seabeat* shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope*, Odyssey.

sea-beaten (sē′bē′tn), *a.* Same as *sea-beat*.

sea-beaver (sē′bē′vėr), *n.* The sea-otter, *Enhydris marina*.

sea-beet (sē′bēt), *n.* See *beet*[1].

sea-bells (sē′belz), *n. pl.* A species of bindweed, *Calystegia* (*Convolvulus*) *Soldanella*, bearing pink funnel-shaped flowers, and growing in sea-sands on European and Pacific coasts.

sea-belt (sē′belt), *n.* A plant, the sweet fucus, *Laminaria saccharina*, which grows upon stones and rocks by the sea-shore, the fronds of which resemble a belt or girdle. See *Laminaria* and *kambou*.

sea-bent (sē′bent), *n.* See *Ammophila*.

seaberry (sē′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *seaberries* (-iz). See *Haloragis* and *Rhagodia*.

sea-bindweed (sē′bind′wēd), *n.* Same as *sea-bells*.

sea-bird (sē′bėrd), *n.* A marine or pelagic web-footed bird; a sea-fowl: a name of no specific application.

sea-biscuit (sē′bis′kit), *n.* Ship-biscuit; sea-bread.

sea-blite (sē′blīt), *n.* See *blite*[2].

sea-blubber (sē′blub′ėr), *n.* An acaleph or sea-nettle; a jellyfish; a sea-jelly. Also *sea-blub*. See cuts under *acaleph* and *Discophora*.

seaboard (sē′bōrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sea-bord;* < *sea* + *board*.] **I.** *n.* The sea-shore; the coast-line; the sea-coast; the country bordering on the sea.

II. *a.* Bordering on or adjoining the sea.

There shall a Lion from the *sea-bord* wood
Of Neustria come roaring.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 47.

sea-boat (sē′bōt), *n.* **1.** A vessel considered with reference to her sea-going qualities or behavior at sea: as, a good or a bad *sea-boat*.—**2.** A sea-bug.

sea-book† (sē′bůk), *n.* An old name for a nautical map. See the quotation.

When the loxodromic maps first came into existence, hand-books with sailing directions were written to accompany them; hence the titles "sailing-directions," "*sea-books*," portulani (by which word actual maps were afterwards meant), or cartas da marear. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 519.

sea-bord†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *sea-board*.

sea-bordering (sē′bôr′dėr-ing), *a.* Bordering or lying on the sea.

Those *sea-bord'ring* shores of ours that point at France.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 358.

sea-born (sē′bôrn), *a.* Born of the sea; produced by the sea.

But they,
Like Neptune and his *sea-born* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea.
Waller, To My Lord Admiral.

sea-borne (sē′bōrn), *a.* Carried on the sea.

This ordinance regulates, in five clauses, the sale of the common *sea-borne* articles of food.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

sea-bottle (sē′bot′l), *n.* A seaweed, *Valonia utricularis:* so called from the vesicular fronds.

sea-bound (sē′bound), *a.* **1.** Bounded by the sea.—**2.** On the way to or bound for the sea.

sea-bow (sē′bō), *n.* A prismatic bow formed when the sun's rays strike the spray of breaking waves, being reflected and refracted thereby just as by drops of rain. See *rainbow*.

sea-boy (sē′boi), *n.* A boy employed on board ship; a sailor-boy. [Rare.]

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *sea-boy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and most stillest night . . .
Deny it to a king? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 27.

sea-brant (sē′brant), *n.* **1.** The brant- or brent-goose.—**2.** The velvet-duck or white-winged scoter. [Portsmouth, New Hampshire.]

sea-breach (sē′brēch), *n.* Irruption of the sea by breaking banks, dikes, etc.

Let me stand the shock
Of this mad *sea-breach*, which I'll either turn,
Or perish with it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

sea-bream (sē′brēm), *n.* **1.** One of several sparoid fishes; with some authors, the *Sparidæ* in general. The common sea-bream is *Pagellus centrodon-*

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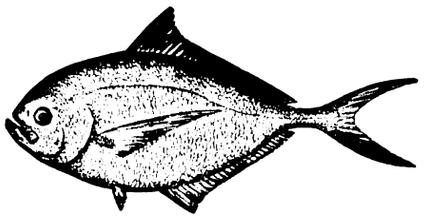
tus. The Spanish sea-bream is *P. bogarareo*. The black sea-bream is *Cantharus lineatus*. The becker, *P. erythrinus*, is known as *king of the sea-breams*.

2. A fish of the family *Bramidæ*, *Brama* or *Lepodus rayi*, distantly related to the mackerels and dolphins.



Sea-bream (*Brama* or *Lepodus rayi*).

sea-breeze (sē′brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land; specifically, in *meteor.*, a diurnal breeze felt near the sea-coast, setting in from the sea about 10 A. M., reaching its greatest strength from 2 to 3 P. M., and dying away about sunset. The sea-breeze and the corresponding land-breeze together constitute a local to-and-fro circulation due to the heating of the land above the ocean temperature during the day and the cooling below it during the night. The upper strata of the air that have become heated and expanded flow off seaward, and produce an increased pressure a short distance from the land. This increment of pressure initiates the sea-breeze, which extends a few miles inland, with a strength depending on the temperature-gradient and on the local topography. Hence it is most strongly marked in equatorial and tropical regions, where the diurnal range of temperature and the contrasts between ocean and land temperatures are greatest; but traces of it have been found even in arctic regions. Steep slopes and mountain-ranges near the coast intensify the sea-breeze by increasing the energy of convection-currents, which in turn create a demand for a greater local surface indraft. By balloon observations the depth of the sea-breeze at Coney Island has been found to be between 300 and 400 feet. It is mainly the daily sea-breeze which renders the summer climate of the sea-shore markedly invigorating and refreshing.

sea-brief (sē′brēf), *n.* Same as *sea-letter*.

sea-bristle (sē′bris″l), *n.* A sertularian polyp, *Plumularia setosa*.

sea-buckthorn (sē′buk″thôrn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*.

sea-bug (sē′bug), *n.* A coat-of-mail shell. See cuts under *Chiton* and *Polyplacophora*.

sea-bugloss (sē′bū″glos), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

sea-built (sē′bilt), *a.* **1.** Built for the sea.

> The *sea-built* forts in dreadful order move.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 57.

2. Built on the sea.

sea-bumblebee (sē′bum″bl-bē), *n.* The little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans:* also called *sea-dove, dovekie, rotche, pine-knot*, etc. See cut under *dovekie*. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

sea-bun (sē′bun), *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

sea-burdock (sē′bėr″dok), *n.* Clotbur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

sea-butterfly (sē′but″ėr-flī), *n.* See *butterfly*.

sea-cabbage (sē′kab″āj), *n.* **1.** See *Crambe*, 2; also *sea-kale*, under *kale*.—**2.** See *kambou*.

sea-cactus (sē′kak″tus), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Thyonidæ*.

sea-calf (sē′kăf), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina;* the harbor-seal. See cut under *Phoca*.

> The *sea-calf*, or seal, [is] so called from the noise he makes like a calf. *N. Grew*, Museum.

sea-campion (sē′kam″pi-ọn), *n.* See *campion*.

sea-canary (sē′ka-nā″ri), *n.* The white whale. See *beluga*.

sea-cap (sē′kap), *n.* **1.** A cap made to be worn at sea.

> I know your favour well,
> Though now you have no *sea-cap* on your head.
> *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 364.

2. A basket-shaped sponge which sometimes attains great size, found in Florida.

sea-captain (sē′kap″tān), *n.* The commanding officer of a sea-going vessel; a master mariner: a term more frequently used in connection with the merchant service than with the navy.

> Martin, her son, had gone to be a *sea-captain* in command of a goodly bark which his fond mother had built for him with her own dowry increased by years of hoardings. *The Atlantic*, LXV. 90.

sea-card† (sē′kärd), *n.* **1.** The card of the mariners' compass.

> The streight lines in *sea-cardes*, representing the 32. points of the compasse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 417.

2. A chart or map of the ocean or of some part of it.

> The point to the north which makes this bay [Contessa] is not brought out far enough to the east in the common maps, for it appears to me that there was another bay to the north of this; the whole, according to the *sea-cards*, being the bay of Contessa.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 148.

sea-carnation (sē′kär-nā″shọn), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone; a sea-pink.

sea-cat (sē′kat), *n.* A name of various animals. (*a*) The sea-bear or fur-seal. (*b*) The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*, a fish. (*c*) The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*. See cut under *Anarrhichas*. (*d*) The greater weever, *Trachinus draco*, a fish. (*e*) A squid or cuttlefish: translating an old Dutch name (*zeekat*) of Rumphius. (*f*) Any sea-catfish.

sea-caterpillar (sē′kat″ėr-pil-ạr), *n.* A marine worm of the genus *Polynoë;* a scaleback.

sea-catfish (sē′kat″fish), *n.* A marine siluroid fish of any of the genera *Tachisurus* or *Arius*, *Galeichthys*, and *Ælurichthys* (or *Felichthys*). The eastern American sea-catfish is *Tachisurus felis*, found along the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida, and attaining a length of 2 feet. *Ælurichthys* (or *Felichthys*) *marinus* is another eastern American sea-cat. See cuts under *Ariinæ* and *gaff-topsail*.

sea-catgut (sē′kat′gut), *n.* A common seaweed, *Chorda filum:* same as *sea-lace*. [Orkney.]

sea-cauliflower (sē′kâ′li-flou-ėr), *n.* A polyp, *Alcyonium multiflorum*.

sea-centiped (sē′sen″ti-ped), *n.* **1.** One of several large marine errant annelids, as of the genus *Eunice:* so called from the resemblance of the numerous parapodia to the legs of centipeds.—**2.** An isopod of the family *Idoteidæ*.

sea-change (sē′chānj), *n.* A change wrought by the sea.

> Nothing of him that doth fade
> But doth suffer a *sea-change*
> Into something rich and strange.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 400.

sea-chart (sē′chärt), *n.* A marine map. See *chart*, 1.

> Some say that it [Cyprus] was a hundred and seventy-five miles long, others two hundred; but the modern *sea carts* make it only one hundred and thirty-five in length, and sixty-two miles broad in the widest part.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 210.

sea-chestnut (sē′ches″nut), *n.* A sea-urchin: so called from the rough spines, like the prickles of a chestnut-bur.

sea-chickweed (sē′chik″wēd), *n.* A seaside species of sandwort, *Arenaria peploides*, with very fleshy leaves. Also *sea-purslane*.

sea-clam (sē′klam), *n.* **1.** The surf-clam, *Mactra solidissima*, a large heavy bivalve, used for food, sharing with some others the names of *hen-clam, round clam*, etc.—**2.** A clam, clamp, or forceps closed by a weight, for use with deep-sea sounding-lines.—**Arctic sea-clam,** *Mya truncata*, the chief food of the walrus.

sea-cloth (sē′klôth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth used on the stage to represent the water of the sea.

sea-coal† (sē′kōl), *n.* [< ME. **secole*, < AS. **sæcol* (glossing L. *gagates*, jet), < *sæ*, sea, + *col*, coal.] Fossil coal, or coal dug from the earth: so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea. Such coal was also called *pit-coal* and *earth-coal*, to distinguish it from *charcoal*. As the use of fossil coal became general in England, so that it came to rank as the most important of fuels, these prefixes were dropped, and the material is now called simply *coal*, while the combustible prepared from wood by charring it in pits or kilns is called *charcoal*.

> We'll have a posset for't soon at night, in faith, at the latter end of a *sea-coal* fire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4. 9.

sea-coast (sē′kōst), *n.* The land immediately adjacent to the sea; the coast.—**Sea-coast artillery.** See *artillery*.

sea-cob (sē′kob), *n.* A sea-gull. *Ray*.

sea-cock (sē′kok), *n.* **1.** A fish of the genus *Trigla*, as *T. cuculus;* a gurnard.—**2.** The sea-plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. [Maine.]—**3.** In a marine steam-engine, a cock or valve in the injection water-pipe which passes from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the ordinary cock at the condenser, and is intended to serve in case this should be injured.

4. Any cock or valve communicating through a vessel's hull with the sea.—**5.** A sea-rover or viking. *Kingsley*.

sea-cockroach (sē′kok″rōch), *n.* An anomurous crustacean of the genus *Remipes*.

sea-cocoanut (sē′kō″kọ-nut), *n.* See *cocoanut*.

sea-colander (sē′kul″an-dėr), *n.* The popular name for *Agarum Turneri*, a large olive seaweed: so called on account of the roundish holes in the fronds. The fronds are oblong-ovate in general outline, with a cordate and crisped base, and grow from 1 to 4 feet long. The perforations begin to be formed after the frond has attained a length of 2 or 3 inches.

sea-colewort (sē′kōl″wėrt), *n.* Sea-kale (which see, under *kale*).

sea-compass (sē′kum″pas), *n.* The mariners' compass.

sea-cook (sē′kůk), *n.* A cook on board ship: used chiefly in opprobrium.

sea-coot (sē′köt), *n.* **1.** A scoter; a black sea-duck of the genus *Œdemia*. See cuts under *Œdemia, scoter*, and *surf-duck*.—**2.** The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

sea-cormorant (sē′kôr″mọ-rạnt), *n.* A cormorant; a sea-crow.

sea-corn (sē′kôrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of the whelk or some similar gastropod: so called from its likeness to maize on the cob. Also *sea-ear, sea-ruffle, sea-honeycomb, sea-necklace*, etc. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 333.

sea-cow (sē′kou), *n.* **1.** The walrus. Also *sea-ox, sea-horse*.—**2.** A lately extinct sirenian of the North Pacific, *Rhytina stelleri:* more fully called *arctic, northern*, or *Steller's sea-cow*. See *Rhytina*.—**3.** Any sirenian, as the manatee, dugong, or halicore.—**4.** The hippopotamus: translating a name of the Dutch colonists.

sea-crab (sē′krab), *n.* A marine crab; any salt-water crab, as distinguished from a river-crab or land-crab.

sea-craft (sē′krăft), *n.* **1.** In *ship-building*, a former name for the uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Now usually called *clamp*.—**2.** Skill in navigation.

sea-crawfish (sē′krâ″fish), *n.* A shrimp or prawn; especially, any member of the *Palinuridæ*, as *Palinurus vulgaris*, or in California *P. interruptus*. See cut under *Palinurus*.

sea-crawler (sē′krâ″lėr), *n.* Any marine gastropod.

> The young snails do not undergo any transformation like that of the pteropodous infants of the *sea-crawlers*.
> *P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 75.

sea-crow (sē′krō), *n.* **1.** A local name of various birds. (*a*) A sea-cormorant; the cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo:* so called from its color. (*b*) A kind of sea-gull; the mire-crow or pewit-gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.] (*c*) The razor-billed auk. [Orkney.] (*d*) The common skua. [Local, British.] (*e*) The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. [Ireland.] (*f*) In the United States: (1) The American coot. [New Eng.] (2) The black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*. [Atlantic coast.]

2. A fish, the sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-cucumber (sē′kū″kum-bėr), *n.* Some or any holothurian; a trepang or bêche-de-mer: also called *sea-pudding*, etc. The name refers to the shape of some of the species. It is sometimes restricted to the *Psolidæ*, but is the most general popular name of holothurians. See cuts under *Pentactidæ* and *Holothurioidea*.

sea-cudweed (sē′kud″wēd), *n.* A cottony composite herb, *Diotis maritima*, found in the Old World on Atlantic and Mediterranean shores.

sea-cunny (sē′kun″i), *n.* A helmsman in vessels manned by lascars in the East India trade.

sea-cushion (sē′kůsh″un), *n.* Same as *lady's-cushion*.

sea-dace (sē′dās), *n.* **1.** A sea-perch. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** The common English bass. See cut under *Labrax*. [Kent, Eng.]

sea-daffodil (sē′daf″ọ-dil), *n.* A plant belonging to species of the related amaryllidaceous genera *Pancratium* and *Hymenocallis*, which produce showy fragrant flowers. The plant specifically so called is *H.* (*Ismene*) *calathina* of Peru. Another species is *P. maritimum*, found in salt-marshes in southern Europe and the southeastern United States. See *Pancratium*.

sea-daisy (sē′dā′zi), *n.* The lady's-cushion, *Armeria vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

sea-devil (sē′dev″l), *n.* A name of various fishes. (*a*) A devil-fish; an enormous ray, *Ceratoptera vampyrus* or *Manta birostris:* so called from its huge size, horned head, dark color, and threatening aspect. See cut under *devil-fish*. (*b*) The ox-ray, *Dicerobatis giornæ*. *Encyc. Dict.* (*c*) The angler, fishing-frog, or toad-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*. See cut under *angler*. (*d*) The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*. [Local, Eng.] (*e*) A giant squid or large poulp. See the quotation under *poulp*.

sea-dog (sē′dog), *n.* **1.** The harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina;* the sea-calf; also (in California), one of the eared seals, *Zalophus californianus*. See cuts under *Phoca* and *Zalophus*.—**2.** The dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*, a kind of shark.—**3.** A sailor who has been long afloat; an old sailor.

> What Englishman can forget the names of Benbow, Rooke, and Cloudesley Shovel? They were not always successful—as in the case of the first-named old *sea-dog*.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

4†. A pirate; a privateer.

> The Channel swarmed with *sea-dogs*, as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Condé.
> *J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng., vii.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a beast nearly like a talbot or alan, but with the addition

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of a tail like that of a triton, and sometimes with a sort of serrated fin along the back, continued down the tail. The body is covered with scales.

sea-dotterel (sē′dot′ėr-el), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.*—2. Same as *ring-dotterel.* [Local, British.]

sea-dove (sē′duv), *n.* The dovekie or rotche, *Alle nigricans;* the little auk. See cut under *dovekie.*

sea-dragon (sē′drag′ọn), *n.* 1. A fish, *Pegasus draco;* a flying sea-horse. See cut under *Pegasidæ.*—2. A kind of dragonet. See cut under *Callionymus.*

sea-drake (sē′drāk), *n.* 1. A sea-crow or sea-cormorant. *Encyc. Dict.* [Local, British.]—2. The male eider-duck. [New Eng.]

sea-duck (sē′duk), *n.* 1. A duck of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, having the hind toe lobate, and often found on salt water. (See *Fuligulinæ.*) There are many species, to only one of which the name pertains without a qualifying word. (See def. 2.) The antithesis is *river-duck;* but many sea-ducks—that is, *Fuligulinæ*—are found inland. See cuts under *Nyroca, Œdemia, eider, canvasback, redhead, pied, scaup, scoter,* and *surf-duck.*

2. Specifically, the eider-duck. [New Eng.]

sea-eagle (sē′ē′gl), *n.* 1. Any eagle of the genus *Haliaëtus*, having the shank scaly. The bird to which the name most frequently attaches is *H. albicilla*, the white-tailed sea-eagle. The bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus*, is another. The largest and most magnificent sea-

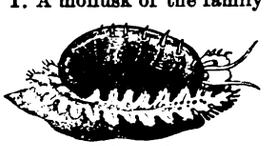


Sea-eagle (*Haliaëtus pelagicus*).

eagle is *H.* (*Thalassoaëtus*) *pelagicus* of Kamchatka and other localities. This is over 3 feet long, 7 feet or more in extent of wings, the wing 2 feet, the tail 14 inches, cuneate and of 14 feathers; the adult is dark-brown, with white shoulders and tail, bright-yellow bill and feet, and pale-yellow eyes. See also cut under *eagle.*

2. The white-tailed fishing-eagle of India, *Palioaëtus ichthyaëtus.*—3. The osprey or fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaëtus.* See cut under *osprey.*—4. The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a batoid fish. See cut under *eagle-ray.*

sea-ear (sē′ėr), *n.* 1. A mollusk of the family *Haliotidæ;* an ormer or abalone: so called from the shape of the shell. Among the American species used or available for pearl-shell and for food are *Haliotis rufescens*, the red sea-ear; *H. splendens*, the splendid sea-ear; and *H. corrugata*, the rough sea-ear. See also cut under *abalone.*



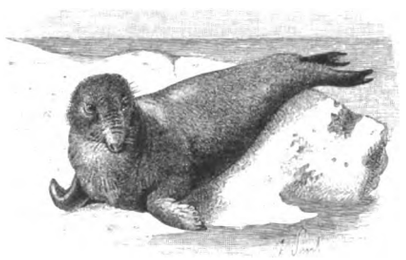
Sea-ear (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

2. Same as *sea-corn.*

sea-eel (sē′ēl), *n.* [< ME. **se-ele*, < AS. *sǣ-æl*, < *sǣ*, sea, + *æl*, eel.] Any eel caught in salt water; specifically, a conger-eel.

sea-egg (sē′eg), *n.* 1. A sea-urchin; a sea-hedgehog or echinus; a whore's-egg. See cuts under *Echinoidea* and *Echinus.*—2. A species of medic, *Medicago Echinus*, with an echinate pod: more fully, *sea-egg clover.*

sea-elephant (sē′el′ē-fant), *n.* The seal *Macrorhinus elephantinus* or *proboscideus*, or *Morunga proboscidea.* It is the largest of the otaries; the snout is prolonged into a proboscis suggestive of an elephant's trunk. It is confined to the higher latitudes of the southern hemisphere, and is much hunted for its skin and blubber. A similar though distinct species, *M. angustirostris*, is found on the coast of California; but the other large otaries of the North Pacific are of different genera (*Eumetopias* and *Zalophus*), and are called *sea-lions.* Also called *elephant-seal.* See cut in next column.



Sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*).

sea-eringo (sē′e-ring′gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium maritimum.* See *eringo* and *Eryngium.*

sea-fan (sē′fan), *n.* An alcyonarian polyp of the suborder *Gorgoniacea*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidæ*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum.* See cuts under *Alcyonaria, coral,* and *Rhipidogorgia.*

seafarer (sē′fār′ėr), *n.* [< *sea* + *fare*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *seafaring.*] One whose life is spent in voyaging on the ocean; a sailor; a mariner.

Some mean *sea-farer* in pursuit of gain.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, viii. 180.

seafaring (sē′fār′ing), *a.* [< ME. *sæfarinde*, seafaring: see *sea* and *fare*[1], *n.*] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

My wife, more careful for the latter-born,
Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 81.

sea-feather (sē′feᵺ′ėr), *n.* 1. A polyp of the family *Pennatulidæ;* a sea-pen.—2. A polyp, *Virgularia grandiflora;* the plumed sea-feather.

sea-fennel (sē′fen′el), *n.* Samphire.

sea-fern (sē′fėrn), *n.* Any alcyonarian polyp resembling a fern.

sea-fight (sē′fīt), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval battle or action.

sea-fir (sē′fėr), *n.* A hydroid polyp of the family *Sertulariidæ*, as *Sertularia abietina.*

sea-fire (sē′fīr), *n.* Phosphorescence at sea, as that produced by noctilucas, or by salps, etc.

sea-fish (sē′fish), *n.* [< ME. **se-fishe*, earlier *sæfisc*, < AS. *sǣfisc* (= Icel. *sæfiskr*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *fisc*, fish.] Any salt-water or marine fish.

sea-flea (sē′flē), *n.* Same as *sand-flea.* *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 60.

sea-flier (sē′fli′ėr), *n.* One of the longipennine natatorial sea-birds, as gulls, terns, petrels, etc.

sea-flower (sē′flou′ėr), *n.* A sea-anemone or some similar zoantharian.

sea-foam (sē′fōm), *n.* 1. The froth or foam of the ocean.

The merry seamen laugh'd to see
Their gallant ship so lustily
Furrow the green *sea-foam.*
Scott, Marmion, ii. 1.

2. Meerschaum: a translation of the German name, which is due to a popular idea that the substance is solidified sea-froth.

sea-fog (sē′fog), *n.* A fog occurring near the coast, extending only a mile or two inland, produced by the mixture of a current of cold air with the warmer saturated air over the sea.

sea-folk (sē′fōk), *n.* [= D. *zeevolk* = Sw. *sjöfolk* = Dan. *söfolk*, sea-folk; as *sea* + *folk.*] Seafaring people.

The types of this humble company of shore and *seafolk*, assembled to do honour to a homely bride and bridegroom, are English. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

Seaforthia (sē-fōr′thi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), named after Francis, Lord *Seaforth.*] A former genus of palms, now included in *Ptychosperma.*

sea-fowl (sē′foul), *n.* [< ME. *seafoule*, < AS. *sǣfugel* (= Icel. *sæfugl*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *fugel*, fowl.] A sea-bird; collectively, sea-birds.

sea-fox (sē′foks), *n.* The fox-shark or thrasher, *Alopias vulpes:* so called from the long tail, likened to the brush of a fox. It attains a length of 12 or 15 feet. Also called *sea-ape.* See cut under *Alopias.*

sea-front (sē′frunt), *n.* The side or edge of the land bordering on the sea; also, the side, as of a building, which looks toward the sea.

We can trace out the long line of the *sea-front* of the palace which became a city.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 142.

sea-froth (sē′frôth), *n.* [< ME. *seefroth;* < *sea* + *froth.*] 1. The froth or foam of the sea.—2†. Seaweeds.

Other so dolven kesteth *seefroth* ynne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Seefroth the firthe is goo
To honge upp, and the Vth he saithe a sithe
Made for lupyne is upp to honge aswithe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

sea-furbelow (sē′fėr′be-lō), *n.* A name of various seaweeds, especially of the genus *Laminaria.*

sea-gage (sē′gāj), *n.* 1. The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.—2. A form of sounding-instrument in which the depth is ascertained by the registered pressure of a column of air or liquid. A tide-gage and a sea-gage are essentially different. A *tide-gage* is an instrument to register the amount of the rise and fall of the tide at a place; a *sea-gage* is any instrument for determining the depth of the sea.

sea-gasket (sē′gas′ket), *n.* Same as *furling-line.*

sea-gates (sē′gāts), *n. pl.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a supplementary pair of gates opening outward, sometimes placed at the entrance of a dock or tidal basin in exposed situations, as a safeguard against a heavy sea.

sea-gherkin (sē′gėr′kin), *n.* One of several small holothurians; a sea-cucumber.

sea-gilliflower (sē′jil′i-flou-ėr), *n.* The common thrift, *Armeria vulgaris.*

sea-ginger (sē′jin′jėr), *n.* Millepore coral, as *Millepora alcinus*, which bites the tongue like ginger. [West Indies and Florida.]

sea-girdle (sē′gėr′dl), *n.* A seaweed, the *Laminaria digitata:* same as *hanger,* 7.

sea-girt (sē′gėrt), *a.* Girt or surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean: as, a *sea-girt* isle.

Pass we the joys and sorrows sailors find,
Coop'd in their winged *sea-girt* citadel.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 28.

sea-god (sē′god), *n.* A marine deity; a divinity looked upon as presiding over the ocean or sea, as Neptune.

The syrens
. . . there the highest-going billows crown,
Until some lusty *sea-god* pulled them down.
B. Jonson, Masques, Neptune's Triumph.

sea-goddess (sē′god′es), *n.* A female deity of the ocean; a marine goddess. *Pope.*

sea-going (sē′gō′ing), *a.* 1. Designed or fit for going to sea, as a vessel.

In the model of the *sea-going* vessels there has apparently been little change from the first.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

2. Seafaring.

Subsequently the Greeks themselves became a *sea-going* people, and little by little drove the Phœnicians back from the coasts of European Greece.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xxxvii.

3. Catadromous, as a fish.

sea-goose (sē′gös), *n.* 1. A dolphin: so called from the shape of the snout.—2. A phalarope, either *Phalaropus fulicarius* or *Lobipes hyperboreus.* [New England to Labrador.]

Both known by the . . . inappropriate though curious name of *sea-geese.* *Coues*, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1861, p. 229.

sea-goosefoot (sē′gös′fůt), *n.* See *goosefoot.*

sea-gourd (sē′gōrd), *n.* Any member of the *Rhopalodinidæ.*

sea-gown (sē′goun), *n.* A skirted garment or wrapper meant to be worn at sea.

Up from my cabin,
My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 13.

My Guide carried my *Sea-gown*, which was my covering in the night, and my Pillow was a Log of Wood: but I slept very well, tho the weakness of my body did now require better accommodation. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 91.

sea-grape (sē′grāp), *n.* 1. See *grape.*—2. The grape-tree or seaside grape, *Coccoloba urifera.* See *grape-tree.*—3. A glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea.*—4. *pl.* The clustered egg-cases of squids, cuttles, and other cephalopods. Sometimes they are numerous enough to choke the dredges and interfere with oystering.

sea-grass (sē′gràs), *n.* 1. The thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*, and also one of the glassworts, *Salicornia herbacea*, both seaside plants; also, the eel-grass (*Zostera marina*), the tassel-grass (*Ruppia maritima*), the gulfweed (*Sargassum*), and probably other marine plants.—2. A variety of cirrus cloud whose form suggests the name: it is a forerunner of stormy weather.

sea-green (sē′grēn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having a luminous bluish-green color, suggesting that sometimes seen in sea-water.

II. *n.* 1. A rich bluish green of high luminosity.—2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea-gudgeon (sē′guj′ọn), *n.* See *gudgeon*[1].

sea-gull (sē′gul), *n.* A gull; any bird of the subfamily *Larinæ*, most of which fly over the sea as well as inland waters. Some of the larger

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terns (*Sterninæ*) receive the same name. See cut under *gull*[2].

seah (sē'ä), *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish dry measure containing nearly 14 pints. *Simmonds.*

sea-haar (sē'här), *n.* A chilly, piercing fog or mist arising from the sea. [Scotch.]

sea-hair (sē'hâr), *n.* A sertularian polyp, as *Sertularia operculata.*

sea-hanger (sē'hang'ėr), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

sea-hare (sē'hâr), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Aplysiidæ.* See *Aplysia.*

sea-hawk (sē'hâk), *n.* A rapacious gull-like bird of the genus *Stercorarius* or *Lestris;* a jäger; a skua. See cut under *Stercorarius.* *Macgillivray.*

sea-heath (sē'hēth), *n.* See *Frankenia.*

sea-hedgehog (sē'hej'hog), *n.* **1.** Some or any sea-urchin, especially one having long or large spines; a sea-egg.—**2.** A globe-fish; a swell-fish; a porcupine-fish; any plectognath with prickles or spines, as that figured under *Diodon.*

sea-hen (sē'hen), *n.* **1.** The common murre or guillemot. [Local, British.]—**2.** The great skua, *Stercorarius skua.* [New Eng.]—**3.** The piper-gurnard. [Scotch.]

sea-hog (sē'hog), *n.* A porpoise; a sea-pig.

The old popular idea which affixed the name of *Sea-Hog* to the Porpoise contains a larger element of truth than the speculations of many accomplished zoologists of modern times. *W. H. Flower,* Encyc. Brit., XV. 394.

sea-holly (sē'hol'i), *n.* The eringo, *Eryngium maritimum.* Also *sea-holm* and *sea-hulver.* See *eringo* and *Eryngium.*

sea-holm[1] (sē'hōlm), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *holm*[1]. Cf. AS. *sæholm*, the sea.] A small uninhabited isle.

sea-holm[2] (sē'hōlm), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *holm*[2].] Sea-holly.

Cornewall naturally bringeth forth greater store of *sea-holm* and sampire then is found in any other county. *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwall, p. 19.

sea-honeycomb (sē'hun'i-kōm), *n.* Same as *sea-corn.*

sea-horse (sē'hôrs), *n.* **1.** A fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder parts like those of a fish. The Nereids are fabled to have used sea-horses as riding-steeds, and Neptune to have employed them for drawing his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry a scalloped fin runs down the back.

There in the Tempest is Neptune with his Tritons in his Chariot drawn with *Sea Horses* and Mairmaids singing. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 254.

2. A hippopotamus.—**3.** A morse or walrus.—**4.** A hippocampus; any syngnathous fish of the family *Hippocampidæ.* See cut under *Hippocampidæ.*—**5.** The acanthopterygian fish *Agriopus* (or *Congiopodus*) *torvus.* See *Agriopus.*—**Flying sea-horses,** the *Pegasidæ.* See cut under *Pegasidæ.*—**Sea-horse tooth,** the ivory-yielding tooth of the walrus or of the hippopotamus.

sea-hound (sē'hound), *n.* The dogfish, a kind of shark.

sea-hulver (sē'hul'vėr), *n.* Same as *sea-holly.*

sea-island (sē'ī'land), *a.* An epithet applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. See *cotton-plant.*

sea-jelly (sē'jel'i), *n.* A jellyfish; a sea-blubber.

sea-kale (sē'kāl), *n.* See *kale* and *Crambe*, 2.

sea-kelp (sē'kelp), *n.* See *kelp*[2].

sea-kemp (sē'kemp), *n.* See *kemp*[4].

sea-kidney (sē'kid'ni), *n.* A pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyp of the genus *Renilla:* so called from its shape. These polyps bear the polypites only on one side of the flat expansive polypidom. Though there is a stem from the hilum or notch of the reniform disk, they are free or very loosely attached to the sand where they live at or near low-water mark. Some are common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.



Sea-kidney (*Renilla reniformis*), natural size. Small figure shows a single polypite, enlarged.

sea-king (sē'king), *n.* One of the piratical Scandinavian chiefs who with their followers ravaged the coasts of Europe during the early medieval period.

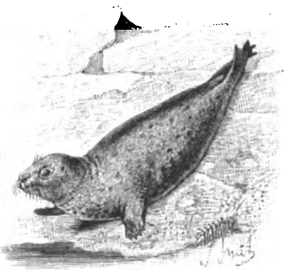
The *sea-kings'* daughter as happy as fair,
Blissful bride of a blissful heir.
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

sea-kittle (sē'kit'i), *n.* The kittiwake, a gull. See cut under *kittiwake.* [Norfolk and Suffolk, Eng.]

seal[1] (sēl), *n.* [Also Sc. (retaining orig. guttural) *sealgh, selch, silch* (see *sealgh*); < ME. *sele,* < AS. *seol, siol, seolh* = Icel. *selr* = Sw. *sjel* (also *sjel-hund,* 'seal-hound') = Dan. *sæl* (also *sæl-hund*) = OHG. *selach, selah,* MHG. *seleh, sele,* a seal; perhaps = Gr. σέλαχος, mostly in pl. σελάχη, a sea-fish (applied to all cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks), a fish (see *selachian*); perhaps orig. 'of the sea'; cf. Gr. ἁλς, L. *sal,* the sea: see *sal*[1] and *salt*[1].] **1.** A marine carnivorous mammal of the order *Feræ,* suborder *Pinnipedia,* and family *Phocidæ* or *Otariidæ;* any pinniped not a walrus—for example, a hair-seal, a fur-seal, an eared seal, of which there are numerous genera and species. Seals are regarded as carnivores modified for aquatic life. The modification is profound, and somewhat parallel with that which causes certain other mammals, the cetaceans and sirenians, to resemble fishes in the form of the body and in the nature of the limbs. But seals retain a coat of hair or fur like ordinary quadrupeds, and an expression of the face like that of other carnivores. The body is more or less fusiform, tapering like that of a fish. It is prone, and can scarcely be lifted from the ground, so short are the limbs. These are reduced to mere flippers, especially in the true *Phocidæ,* in which the hind legs extend backward and cannot be brought into the position usual to mammals, but resemble the flukes of a cetacean. In the otaries (*Otariidæ*) the limbs are freer and less constrained. The latter have small but evident external ears, wanting in the former. The monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer,* lives in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic, and a related species, *Monachus tropicalis,* is found between the tropics in Central American and West Indian waters. Another seal, *Phoca caspica,* inhabits inland waters of the Caspian, Aral, and Baikal. But with few exceptions all seals are maritime and also extratropical. They are especially numerous in high latitudes of the northern hemisphere. Among the *Phocidæ* may be noted *Phoca vitulina,* the ordinary harbor-seal or sea-calf, common in British waters and along the Atlantic coast of the United States; it is often tamed and exhibited in aquaria, being gentle and docile, and capable of being taught to perform some amusing tricks; it is one of the smaller species, usually from 3 to 5 feet long, and being the best-known, as well as wide-ranging, it has many local and fanciful names. *Phoca grœnlandica* (*Pagophilus grœnlandicus*) is the Greenland seal, or harp-seal or saddleback, peculiarly colored, of large size, and an important object of the chase. *Pagomys fœtidus* is a smaller species, the ringed seal or floe-rat of Greenland. *Erignathus barbatus* is the great bearded or square-flippered seal of Greenland, attaining a length of 8 or 10 feet. *Halichœrus gryphus* is a great gray seal of both coasts of the North Atlantic, of about the dimensions of the last named. *Histiophoca* is a genus containing the banded seal or ribbon-seal, *H. fasciata* or *H. equestris.* All the foregoing are members of the subfamily *Phocinæ.* *Cystophora cristata* is the hooded, crested, or bladder-nosed seal; this is a large seal, but the largest is the sea-elephant, *Macrorhinus proboscideus,* of southern seas; and these two genera form the subfamily *Cystophorinæ.* Certain seals of the southern hemisphere, of the genera *Lobodon, Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*), *Leptonychotes* (formerly *Leptonyx*), and *Ommatophoca,* form the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ;* some of these are known as *sea-leopards* from their spotted coloration, and others as *sterrincks.* All the foregoing are *Phocidæ,* or earless seals, and they are also hair-seals. But the distinction between hair-seals and fur-seals is not, properly, that between *Phocidæ* and *Otariidæ,* but between those members of the latter family which do not and those which do have a copious under-fur of commercial value. The larger otaries are of the former character; they belong to the genera *Otaria, Eumetopias,* and *Zalophus,* are of great size, and are commonly called *sea-lions;* they are of both the northern and the southern hemisphere, chiefly in Pacific waters, and do not occur in the North Atlantic. The southern fur-seals or sea-bears are species of *Arctocephalus,* and among the smaller otaries. The fur-seal of most economic importance is the North Pacific sea-bear, *Callorhinus ursinus.* Some genera of fossil seals are described. See cuts under *Cystophorinæ, Erignathus, Eumetopias, fur-seal, harp-seal, otary, Pagomys, Phoca, ribbon-seal, sea-elephant, sea-leopard, sea-lion,* and *Zalophus.*



Igloo, or Seal's House (shown in section).



Great Gray Seal (*Halichœrus gryphus*).



Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*).

2. In *her.,* a bearing representing a creature something like a walrus, with a long fish-like body and the head of a carnivorous animal.—**Pied seal.** Same as *monk-seal.* See def. 1.

seal[1] (sēl), *v. i.* [< *seal*[1], *n.*] To hunt or catch seals.

Open those waters of Bering Sea to unchecked pelagic *sealing,* . . . then nothing would be left of those wonderful and valuable interests of our Government. *H. W. Elliott,* Fur-seal Fisheries of Alaska, p. 141.

seal[2] (sēl), *n.* [< ME. *seel, sele, seale, seall, seyalle,* < OF. *scel, seel,* pl. *seaux, seaus, seaulx,* F. *sceau* = Sp. *sello, sigilo* = Pg. *sello* = It. *sigillo,* a seal, = AS. *sigel, sigil, sigl,* a seal, an ornament, = D. *zegel* = MLG. *segel,* LG. *segel* = OHG. *sigil,* MHG. *sigel* (earlier *insigel, insigele,* OHG. *insigili*), G. *siegel,* a seal, = Icel. *sigli* = Sw. *sigill* = Dan. *segl* = Goth. *sigljō,* a seal, < L. *sigillum,* a seal, mark, dim. of *signum,* a mark, sign: see *sign.* Cf. *sigil,* directly from the L.] **1.** An impressed device, as of a letter, cipher, or figure, in lead, wax, paper, or other soft substance, affixed to a document in connection with or in place of a signature, as a mark of authenticity and confirmation, or for the purpose of fastening up the document in order to conceal the contents. In the middle ages seals were either impressed in wax run on the surface of the document, or suspended by cord or strips of parchment, as in the papal bulls. (See *bull*[2], 2.) In some jurisdictions an impression on the paper itself is now sufficient, and in others the letters *L. S.* (*locus sigilli,* the place of the seal) or a scroll or a mere bit of colored paper (see def. 3) are equivalent. In the United States the seal of a corporation or of a public officer may be by impression on the paper alone.

I hadde Lettres of the Soudan, with his grete *Seel;* and comounly other Men han but his Signett. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 82.

In wittenysse wherof, aswell the commune *seall* of the said maister and wardons of the ffraternyte aforesaid, as oure Covent *seale,* to this presents alternatli beth putt. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

Cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a *seal* upon him. Rev. xx. 3.

There is my gage, the manual *seal* of death,
That marks thee out for hell.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 25.

The word *seal* is often used to denote both the impression made and the object that makes the impress. More correctly the latter is called the "matrix," and only the impression is called the "*seal.*" *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 586.

2. The engraved stone, glass, or metal stamp by which such an impression is made. Seals are sometimes worn as rings, and frequently as pendants from the watch-chain or fob.

A *seyalle* of sylver of the brotherredyis. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

If you have a ring about you, cast it off,
Or a silver *seal* at your wrist.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

From 1045 we find a chancellor at the head of the clerks, holding the royal *seal* which Edward first brought into use in England. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 526, note.

3. A small disk of paper, or the like, attached to a document after the signature, and held to represent the seal of wax, which is in this case dispensed with.—**4.** That which authenticates, confirms, or ratifies; confirmation; assurance; pledge.

But my kisses bring again, bring again;
Seals of love, but seal'd in vain.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1. 6.

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It comes now to you sealed, and with it as strong and assured *seals* of my service and love to you.
Donne, Letters, i.

5†. A sealed instrument; a writ or warrant given under seal.

On Thorisday last was ther wer browt unto this towne many Prevy *Selis*, and on of hem was indosyd to yow, . . . and anodyr was sent onto yowr sone, and indosyd to hym selfe alone, and asynyd wythinne wyth the Kyngys howyn hand. *Paston Letters*, I. 438.

He gaf Johne the *seel* in hand,
The scheref for to bere,
To brynge Robyn hym to,
And no man do hym dere.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 11).

6†. The office of the sealer or official who authenticates by affixing a seal.

As for the commission from the king, we received only a copy of it, but the commission itself staid at the *seal* for want of paying the fees.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 276.

7. The wax or wafer with which a folded letter or an envelop is closed; also, any other substance similarly used to assure security or secrecy, as lead for sealing bonded cars, etc. See *leaden seal*, below.

As soone as Gawein herde speke of tho childeren, he lepe on his feet, and toke the letter and brake the *seall* and hit radde all to the ende as he that well hadde lerned in his yowthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280.

Arthur spied the letter in her hand,
Stoopt, took, brake *seal*, and read it.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

8. Figuratively, that which effectually closes, confines, or secures; that which makes fast.

Under the *seal* of silence. *Milton*, S. A., l. 49.

9. In *plumbing*, a small quantity of water left standing in a trap or curve of tubing connected with a drain or sewer in order to prevent the escape of gas from below.—**10.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The sign of the cross. (*b*) Baptism. (*c*) Confirmation. (*d*) Same as *holy lamb* (which see, under *lamb*).—**11.** In *old med.*, the so-called sigil or signature of a plant, mineral, etc. See *signature*.—**Broad seal.** See *broad-seal*.—**Clerk of the privy seal.** See *clerk*.—**Collation of seals.** See *collation*.—**Common seal.** See *common*.—**Fisher's Seal, Seal of the Fisherman,** the papal privy seal impressed on wax and not on lead (see *bull*[2] and *bulla*), representing St. Peter fishing.

Everything that appears in the Osservatore Romano may be taken as having been sealed with the *Fisher's Seal*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 642.

Great seal, a seal of state. The great seal of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland is used in sealing the writs to summon Parliament (Irish members included), also in sealing treaties with foreign states, and all other papers of great importance affecting the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor is the official custodian of the great seal; during a vacancy in the chancellorship it rests with an officer of equal dignity styled the Lord Keeper. The great seal of Ireland is used in the same manner as before the Union in 1800, except in the matter of summoning Parliament, etc. There is also a seal in Scotland for sealing grants and writs affecting private rights there. The great seal of the United States is placed in the custody of the Secretary of State; State seals usually are in the charge of the State secretaries.—**Hermetic seal.** See *hermetic*.—**Keeper of the Privy Seal,** or **Lord Privy Seal.** See *keeper*.—**Leaden seal,** a disk of lead pierced perpendicularly to its axis with two holes, through which are passed the ends of a twisted wire connecting two objects, as a hasp and staple. When the lead has been stamped down, the fastening cannot be removed without cutting the wire or defacing the seal.—**Manual seal.** See *manual*.—**Metallic seal.** Same as *leaden seal*.—**Our Lady's seal.** See *Polygonatum*.—**Privy seal.** (*a*) In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterward to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the great seal. There is a privy seal in Scotland which is used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. (*b*) [*caps.*] Same as *Lord Privy Seal*. (*c*) In *Eng. hist.*, an instrument imposing a forced loan: so called because it was authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal.

I went againe to his Grace, thence to the Council, and mov'd for another *privy seale* for £20,000.
Evelyn, Diary, June 8, 1665.

Seal of an altar, a small stone placed over the cavity in an altar containing relics.—**Seal of baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Seal of cause,** in *Scots law*, the grant or charter by which power is conferred on a royal burgh, or the superior of a burgh of barony, to constitute subordinate corporations or crafts, and which defines the privileges and powers to be possessed by a subordinate corporation.—**Seal of confession.** See *confession*.—**Solomon's seal.** See *Solomon's-seal*.—**Testimonial of the great seal.** See *quarter-seal*.—**To pass the seals.** See *pass*.—**To set one's seal to,** to give one's authority or imprimatur to; give one's assurance of.—**Under seal,** authenticated or confirmed by sealing.

If the agreement of the grantee is considered as *under seal*, by reason of the deed being sealed by the grantor, it falls within the settled rule of the common law.
Supreme Court Reporter, X. 832.

seal[2] (sēl), *v.* [< ME. *sealen*, *selen*, < OF. *sealer*, F. *sceller*, < L. *sigillare*, seal, < *sigillum*, seal: see *seal*[2], *n.* Cf. AS. *sigelian* = D. *zegelen* = MLG. *segelen* = G. *siegeln* = Goth. *sigljan* (in comp.) (cf. OHG. *bisigiljan*, MHG. *besigelen* = Sw. *besegla* = Dan. *besegle*, seal); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set or affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity, confirmation, or execution: as, to *seal* a deed.

Lord Scroop was deposed from the Chancellorship for refusing to *seal* some Grants which the King had made.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 140.

I grant a free pardon,
Well *seal'd* by my own han'.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

2. To stamp, as with a seal.

But that which is sold to the merchants is made into little pellets, and *sealed* with the Turkish character.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 19.

Specifically—**3.** To certify with a stamp or mark; stamp as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality: as, to *seal* weights and measures; to *seal* leather.—**4.** To attest; affirm; bear witness to the truth or genuineness of, by some outward act: as, to *seal* one's loyalty with one's life; hence, to confirm; ratify; establish; fix.

But who will lay downe his life to *seale* some Politicians authoritie? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

Jove *seals* the league, or bloodier scenes prepares;
Jove, the great arbiter of peace and wars!
Pope, Iliad, iv. 113.

He [Grenville] would *seal* it with his blood that he never would give his vote for a Hanoverian.
Walpole, Letters, II. 15.

One in fire, and two in field,
Their belief in blood have *seal'd*.
Byron, Prisoner of Chillon.

5. To grant authoritatively or under seal.

Scorn him, and let him go: seem to contemn him,
And, now you have made him shake, *seal* him his pardon.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Immortalitie had beene *sealed*, both in soule and bodie, to him and his for euer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

At all times remission of sins may be *sealed* to a penitent soul in the sacrament. *Donne*, Sermons, xv.

6. To fasten or secure with a seal, or with some fastening bearing a seal; close or secure with sealing-wax, a wafer, or the like: as, to *seal* a letter.

She *sealed* it [a letter] wi' a ring.
Sweet William (Child's Ballads, IV. 262).

The rector *sealed* his epistles with an immense coat of arms, and showed, by the care with which he had performed this ceremony, that he expected they should be cut open. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, v.

7. To shut up or close: as, to *seal* a book; to *seal* one's lips or eyes; hence, to establish; determine irrevocably.

Now pleasing sleep had *seal'd* each mortal eye.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 1.

Something *seal'd*
The lips of that Evangelist.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxi.

How I tremble for the answer which is to *seal* my fate!
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvi.

8. To mark; designate; appoint.

Hath some wound,
Or other dire misfortune, *seal'd* him for
The grave? *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

9. To set apart or give in marriage, according to the system of plural marriages prevalent among the Mormons of Utah. This use is apparently derived from such phrases as—"I pronounce you legally and lawfully husband and wife for time and for all eternity; and I *seal* upon you the blessings of the holy resurrection," etc., in the Mormon formula for marriage.

Hence the necessity and justification of polygamy, and the practice of having many wives *sealed* to one saint.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 828.

10. To inclose; confine; imprison.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so as henceforth not to scorn
The facile gates of hell. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 966.

Be blown about the desert dust,
Or *seal'd* within the iron hills.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

11. In *hydraul., sanitary engin.*, etc., to secure against a flow or escape of air or gas, as by the use of a dip-pipe in any form. A vessel is thus sealed when a shallow channel formed around the neck is filled with water, into which dips the rim of a cover or cap inclosing the orifice. Such a device is said to form a water-seal. The principle has many and various applications, as in the different forms of plumbers' traps.

12. In *arch.*, to fix, as a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or other binding material for staples, hinges, etc. Hence—**13.** To close the chinks of, as a log house, with plaster, clay, or the like.

The house . . . was constructed of round logs *sealed* with mud and clay. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

14. To accept; adopt: as, to *seal* a design. [Eng. Admiralty use.]

This design was *sealed* by the Ordnance Committee, who did so, stating at the time that they had no opportunity of considering the design. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 271.

15. *Eccles.*: (*a*) To sign with the cross. (*b*) To baptize. (*c*) To confirm.—**Sealed earth,** terra sigillata, an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up into cakes and stamped or sealed.

II. *intrans.* To make the impression of a seal; attach a seal.

Yes, Shylock, I will *seal* unto this bond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 172.

To White Hall, to the Privy Seale, as my Lord Privy Seale did tell me he could *seale* no more this month, for he goes thirty miles out of towne, to keep his Christmas.
Pepys, Diary, I. 241.

To seal under†, to become surety, as on a bond.

I think the Frenchman became his surety, and *sealed under* for another. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 89.

seal[3]†, *v.* See *seel*[2].

sea-lace (sē'lās), *n.* A species of algæ, *Chorda filum*, the frond of which is blackish, slimy, perfectly cylindrical, or cord-like, and sometimes 20 or even 40 feet in length. Also called *sea-catgut*.

sea-lamprey (sē'lam"pri), *n.* A marine lamprey; any species of *Petromyzon*, specifically *P. marinus*: distinguished from *river-lamprey* (*Ammocœtes*). See cuts under *lamprey*.

sea-lark (sē'lärk), *n.* **1.** A sandpiper of some kind, as the dunlin, the sanderling, etc.; also, the turnstone.—**2.** A ring-plover of some kind, as the ring-dotterel.—**3.** The sea-titling, *Anthus obscurus*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-lavender (sē'lav"en-dėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Statice*; most often, *S. Limonium*, in the United States called *marsh-rosemary*. The common species is a salt-marsh plant with radical leaves and a wiry stem, bearing at the top a panicle of extremely numerous small lavender-colored flowers. Several species are cultivated, the finest being *S. latifolia*, from Siberia, a plant similar in habit to the last. The flowers of the genus are of dry texture, and retain their color long after being cut.

sea-lawyer (sē'lâ"yėr), *n.* **1.** A querulous or captious sailor, disposed to criticize orders rather than to obey them; one who is always arguing about his work, and making trouble.—**2.** The gray or mangrove snapper. See *snapper*.—**3.** A shark.

[Nautical slang in all senses.]

seal-bag (sēl'bag), *n.* The bag in which the Lord High Chancellor of England formerly kept the great seal and other state seals.

seal-bird (sēl'bėrd), *n.* The slender-billed shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris*, of the North Pacific.

seal-brown (sēl'broun), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the color of prepared seal-fur.

II. *n.* The rich dark brown of the dressed and dyed fur of the fur-seal.

seal-club (sēl'klub), *n.* A club used for killing seals.

sealed (sēld), *p. a.* **1.** Certified or authenticated by seal.—**2.** Closed by sealing, or by clasping or fastening securely as with a seal; hence, inaccessible; unknown.—**3.** In textiles, same as *nail-headed*, 2.—**Sealed book,** a book the contents of which are unknown or cannot be known; hence, anything unknown or undiscoverable.

The Disciplina Clericalis long remained a *sealed book*, known only to antiquaries. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 64.

Sealed Books of Common Prayer, certain copies of the English Book of Common Prayer, certified under the seal of England as the standard text, and by act of Parliament in 1662 ordered to be placed in all cathedral and collegiate churches.—**Sealed proposals.** See *proposal*.

sea-leech (sē'lēch), *n.* A marine suctorial annelid of the genus *Pontobdella*. Also called *skate-sucker*.

sea-legs (sē'legz), *n. pl.* Legs suited for use at sea: a humorous term implying ability to walk on a ship's deck when she is pitching or rolling: as, to get one's *sea-legs*. [Colloq.]

In addition to all this, I had not got my *Sea legs* on, was dreadfully sea-sick, with hardly strength enough to hold on to anything. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 7.

sea-lemon (sē'lem"on), *n.* A doridoid; a nudibranchiate gastropod of the family *Doridida*: so called from some resemblance in shape and color to a lemon. See cuts under *Doris*, *Goniodoridida*, and *Ægirus*.

seal-engraving (sēl'en-grā"ving), *n.* The art of engraving seals, crests, coats of arms, and other designs on precious stones, gems, etc. Bloodstone, carnelian, and sard are most extensively used. The work is done by holding the stones against circular and disk-shaped small tools revolving very rapidly in the quill or lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

sea-lentil (sē'len"til), *n.* The gulfweed, *Sargassum vulgare*.

sea-leopard (sē'lep"ärd), *n.* A spotted seal of the southern and antarctic seas, belonging to the family *Phocidæ* and either of two different genera. One of these has been generally known as *Stenorhynchus*, and it has given name to the subfamily

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Sea-leopard (*Leptonychotes weddelli*).

Stenorhynchinæ; but, this generic name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed by Peters in 1875 to *Oymorhinus*. The other genus, commonly known as *Leptonyx*, is in like case, being preoccupied in ornithology, and was changed by Gill in 1872 to *Leptonychotes*.

sealer[1] (sē′lėr), *n.* [< *seal*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A man or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery.

A fleet of *sealers* in Bering Sea.
Fur-seal Fisheries of Alaska, p. 141.

sealer[2] (sē′lėr), *n.* [< *seal*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who seals; one who stamps with a seal.

On the right, at the table, is the *sealer* pressing down the matrix of the great seal with a roller on the wax.
Archæologia, XXXIX. 358. (*Davies.*)

In 1414 the indenture for Somersetshire states that the *sealers* made the election "ex assensu totius communitatis," a form borrowed no doubt from the ancient return by the sheriff. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

2. In the United States, an officer appointed to examine and test weights and measures, and set a stamp upon such as are true to the standard; also, an officer who inspects and stamps leather; also, one who inspects brick-molds, sealing such as are of proper size.

sealery (sē′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sealeries* (-iz). [< *seal*[1] + *-ery.*] A place in which seals abound, or in which they are caught; a seal-fishing establishment or station.

sea-letter (sē′let′ėr), *n.* A document formerly issued by the civil authorities of a port in which a vessel is fitted out. It certified her nationality, and specified the kind, quantity, ownership, and destination of her cargo. Also called *sea-brief*. *Hamersly.*

sea-lettuce (sē′let′is), *n.* See *lettuce*.

sea-level (sē′lev′el), *n.* The surface of the sea, supposed to be level: commonly used as equivalent to *mean sea-level*, the level surface half-way between mean high and low water. The word assumes that the surface of the sea is level, which is not true where strong currents exist, nor where the trade-winds blow the water into partially closed seas. The sea-level must be considered as bulging out under the continents and wherever gravity is in excess (after due allowance for latitude); otherwise, very large corrections would have to be applied to the results of leveling operations.

seal-fishery (sēl′fish′ėr-i), *n.* The art or industry of taking seals; also, the place where seals are taken; a sealery.

seal-flower (sēl′flou′ėr), *n.* A name of the bleeding-heart, *Dicentra spectabilis*.

sealgh (selċh), *n.* [Also *selch, silch;* < ME. **seolz*, < AS. *seolh*, a seal: see *seal*[1].] A seal or sea-calf. [Scotch.]

Ye needna turn away your head sae sourly, like a *sealgh* when he leaves the shore. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

seal-hook (sēl′hůk), *n.* An iron hook inserted in the hasp of a railway freight-car door, fastened with a wire, and sealed, to secure the door.

sea-light (sē′līt), *n.* A light to guide mariners during the night. See *lighthouse, harbor-light*.

sea-lily (sē′lil′i), *n.* A living crinoid; a lily-star; a feather-star. The fossil encrinites are commonly distinguished as *stone-lilies*.

sea-line (sē′līn), *n.* 1. The horizon at sea; the line where sea and sky seem to meet.

Her face was evermore unseen
And fixt upon the far *sea-line*.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

A strange sight, and a beautiful, to see the fleet put silently out against a rising moon, the *sea-line* rough as a wood with sails. *R. L. Stevenson*, Education of an Engineer.

2. *pl.* Long lines used for fishing in deep water.

At first there was a talk of getting *sea lines* and going after the bream. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xiii.

sealing[1] (sē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seal*[1], *v.*] The operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining the oil.

It was the height of the *sealing* season.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 90.

sealing[2] (sē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seal*[2], *v.*] The act of impressing with a seal; confirmation by a seal.

sealing-wax (sē′ling-waks), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Shellac and rosin melted with turpentine, colored with suitable coloring matters, usually vermilion, and run into molds: used for making seals.

II. *a.* Resembling red sealing-wax: specifically said of the peculiar tips of the feathers of the waxwings. See *waxwing, Ampelis*.—**Sealing-wax varnish**, a varnish made of red sealing-wax and shellac dissolved in alcohol: used especially to coat parts of electrical machines.

sea-lintie (sē′lin′ti), *n.* The sea-titling or sea-lark, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *rock-lintie*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Scotland.]

sea-lion (sē′lī′ọn), *n.* 1. One of several large eared seals, or otaries. (*a*) *Eumetopias stelleri*, the largest otary of the North Pacific, the male attaining a length of 11 to 13 feet, a girth of 8 to 10 feet, and a weight of about 1,200 pounds. It is a hair-seal, not a fur-seal. See cut under *Eumetopias*. (*b*) A species of *Zalophus*, as *Z. lobatus* of Australasian waters, and *Z. californianus*, a quite distinct species of the Pacific coast of North America and thence to Japan. The latter is the sea-lion which attracts much attention on the rocks off San Francisco, and which barks so loudly and incessantly in traveling menageries. See cut under *Zalophus*. (*c*) Cook's otary.



Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*).

Otaria jubata, of the antarctic seas: more fully called *Patagonian sea-lion*. It is related to the sea-bear figured under *otary*, but is larger.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature having a head like that of a lion, but sometimes without the mane, two paws with long claws, and fish-like body. Also called *lion-poisson* and *morse*.

sea-liquort, *n.* [ME. *see-licoure;* < *sea*[1] + *liquor.*] Sea-water; brine.

Weshe hem in *see licoure* whenne thai be clene,
Or water salt, and white thai longe endure.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

sea-lizard (sē′liz″ärd), *n.* 1. A nudibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Glaucus*. See cut under *Glaucus*.—2. An enaliosaur; a fossil reptile of the group *Enaliosauria*.—3. A mosasaurian; any member of the *Mosasauridæ*.

seal-lance (sēl′lans), *n.* A lance designed or used for killing seals.

seal-lock (sēl′lok), *n.* 1. See *lock*[1].—2. A form of permutation-lock.

sea-loach (sē′lōch), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Onos tricirratus* or *Motella vulgaris*, also called *whistle-fish, three-bearded rockling, three-bearded cod, three-bearded gade*. See *Motella*.

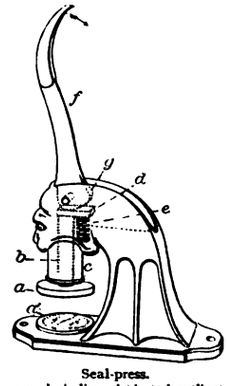
sea-longworm (sē′lông′wėrm), *n.* A nemertean worm of the family *Lineidæ*.

sea-louse (sē′lous), *n.* 1. One of various parasitic isopod crustaceans, as those of the family *Cymothoidæ*.—2. The Molucca crab, or horseshoe-crab of the East Indies, *Limulus moluccensis:* translating an old book-name, "*pediculus marinus.*"

sea-luce (sē′lūs), *n.* The hake, *Merlucius vulgaris*. *Day.*

seal-pipe (sēl′pīp), *n.* A pipe so arranged that the open end dips beneath the surface of a fluid so as to prevent reflux of gases, etc.; a dip-pipe.

seal-press (sēl′pres), *n.* A press or stamp bearing dies on its jaws, or a die and a bed, for imprinting or embossing any device upon paper or a plastic material, as lead. It is much used to form the seals of seal-locks, and may be a kind of heavy pincers.



Seal-press.
a and *a′*, dies: *b* (dotted outline), bar sliding in guide *c*; *d* (dotted outline), abutment for coiled spring *e*; *f*, lever with cam *g* at the bottom. The lever moved in the direction indicated by the arrow forces *a* down upon *a′*; when it is released the spring reverses the motion.

seal-ring (sēl′ring), *n.* A finger-ring in which a seal is inserted as the chaton or bezel; hence, by extension, a ring in which is set a piece of hard stone upon which a seal may be engraved.

I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's, worth forty mark. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 94.

seal-rookery (sēl′růk′ėr-i), *n.* A place where many seals breed together; a sealery.

sealskin (sēl′skin), *n.* [< ME. *seelskin* = Icel. *selskinn, selaskinn* = Dan. *sælskind;* as *seal*[1] + *skin*.] The skin of a seal, tanned or otherwise dressed as material for clothing (as boots, shoes, and caps), and for many other uses; especially, the prepared fur of the fur-seal, used for women's jackets or sacks; by extension, a garment made of this fur.—**Sealskin cloth**, a cloth made of mohair with a nap, and dyed to resemble the fur of the seal: used by women for outdoor garments.

sea-lungs (sē′lungz), *n.* A comb-jelly; a ctenophoran or comb-bearer: so called from the alternate contraction and expansion, as if breathing. See cuts under *Saccatæ*.

sea-lungwort (sē′lung′wėrt), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

seal-wax† (sēl′waks), *n.* Same as *sealing-wax*.

Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you 'tis an inch, Sir, of red *seal-wax*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 2.

sealwort (sēl′wėrt), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, and perhaps other species.

seam[1] (sēm), *n.* [< ME. *seem, seme,* < AS. *seám* = OFries. *sam* = D. *zoom* = MLG. *sōm*, LG. *soom* = OHG. MHG. *soum, saum* = Icel. *saumr* = Sw. Dan. *söm*, a seam; with formative *-m*, < AS. *siwian*, etc. (√ *su*), sew: see *sew*[1].] 1. The line formed by joining two edges; especially, the joining line formed by sewing or stitching together two different pieces of cloth, leather, or the like, or two edges of the same piece; a line of union.

At Costantynoble is the Cros of our Lord Jesu Crist, and his Cote withouten *Semes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

The coat was without *seam*, woven from the top throughout. John xix. 23.

2. A piece of plain sewing; that on which sewing is being or is to be done; sewing.

Lady Margaret sits in her bower door,
Sewing at her silken *seam*.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 179).

Gae mind your *seam*. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

He asked her to put down her *seam*, and come for a walk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 117.

3. A line of separation, as between two strata, or two planks or the like when fastened together; also, the fissure or gap formed by the imperfect union of two bodies laid or fastened together: as, to calk the *seams* of a ship.—4. A fissure; a cleft; a groove.—5. The ridge in a casting which marks the place where two parts of the mold have been in contact, as in a plaster cast or a molded piece of earthenware.—6. A cicatrix or scar.—7. A bed or stratum: so used especially in speaking of coal: as, a *seam* of coal (a bed or continuous layer of coal).—8. *pl.* See the quotation.

The rags known technically as *seams*, being the clippings which fall from woolen rags under the scissors of the sorters, who prepare them for the machine by which they are torn into "rag-wool." These pieces are cut off and withheld from the tearing machine, precisely because they have a sewing thread running along them, or portions of cotton lining adherent, or other vegetal admixture. *Ure*, Dict., II. 360.

9. In *anat.*, a suture; a raphe.

If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to fly in pieces by the lambdoidal commissure, which is a *seam* in the hinder part of the skull.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

Bight seam (*naut.*), a seam formed by doubling over the canvas in the middle of a cloth, and stitching it down.—**False seam.** (*a*) A ridge produced on castings where the mold is joined. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, Gloss., p. 406. (*b*) In *sail-making*, a seam run in the middle of a cloth longitudinally, by overlaying a fold of the canvas on itself, so as to give the appearance of a regular seam as between two separate cloths. This is done for appearance in yacht-sails, and to make the sail stand flatter.—**Overhead seam.** See *overhead*.—**Round seam** (*naut.*), a seam formed by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping. This method is used in the United States with only the lightest kind of canvas.—**To toe a seam**, to stand on deck with the toes touching one of the seams. Such standing is imposed as a punishment for slight offenses.—**White seam**, underclothing in the process of making. [Scotch.]

Miss Becky was invited; . . . and, accordingly, with . . . a large work-bag well stuffed with *white-seam*, she took her place at the appointed hour.
Miss Ferrier, Marriage, xiv.

seam[1] (sēm), *v.* [= Sw. *sömma* = Dan. *sömme;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join with a seam; unite by sewing.—2. In *knitting*, to make an apparent seam in with a certain

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stitch: as, to *seam* a stocking.—**3.** To mark with a seam, fissure, or furrow; scar: as, a face *seamed* with wounds.

It is yet a most beautifull and sweete countrey as any is under heaven, *seamed* throughout with many goodly rivers. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Dusky faces *seamed* and old.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To crack; become fissured or cracked.

Later their lips began to parch and *seam*.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 400.

2. In *knitting*, to work in a particular manner so as to produce a seam.

seam[2]† (sēm), *n.* [< ME. *seem*, *seme*, *saem*, < AS. *seam*, a horse-load, = OHG. MHG. *soum*, G. *saum* = Icel. *saumr* = It. *salma*, *soma* = Sp. *salma* = Pr. *sauma* = OF. *somme*, *some*, *saume*, *same*, a pack, burden, F. *somme*, < L. *sagma*, ML. *sauma*, *salma*, a pack, burden, < Gr. σάγμα, a pack-saddle, < σάττειν, pack, put a load on a horse, fasten on a load, orig. fasten, allied to Skt. √ *sanj*, adhere. Cf. *summer*[2], *sumpter*, *saum*, *sagma*.] A horse-load; a load for a pack-horse; specifically, eight bushels of grain or malt. A seam of glass, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*, was 28 stone of 24 pounds each; but later it was 24 stone, understood by Young as 336 pounds, but by Kelly as 120 pounds. A seam of dung in Devonshire was 336 pounds.

I shal assoille the my-selue for a *seme* of whete.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 40.

Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store,
Bad else is the barley, or huswife much more.
Tusser, November's Husbandry, st. 2.

seam[3] (sēm), *n.* [Also *saim*, *sayme*; early mod. E. *seme*, < OF. *saïn*, *seyn*, F. *sain*, grease, lard (in *sain-doux*, melted lard), = Pr. *sain*, *sagin* = Sp. *sain* = It. *saime* = Wall. *sayen*, *seyen*, < ML. *sagimen*, fat, < L. *sagina*, grease, orig. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, food; perhaps akin to Gr. σάττειν, stuff, pack, cram: see *seam*[2].] Tallow; grease; lard. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The proud lord . . .
Bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
And never suffers matter of the world
Enter his thoughts. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 195.

Grammouse, a dish made of slices of cold meat fried with hogs *seame*. *Cotgrave*.

seam[3] (sēm), *v. t.* [Also *saim*, *sayme*; < *seam*[3], *n.*] To cover with grease; grease. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

On the other side, Dame Niggardize . . . sate barrelling vp the droppings of her nose, in steed of oyle, to *sayme* wool withall. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

sea-magpie (sē′mag″pī), *n.* A sea-pie; the oyster-catcher. See cut under *Hæmatopus*.

sea-maid† (sē′mād), *n.* **1.** A mermaid. See *mermaid*.

To hear the *sea-maid's* music.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 154.

2. A sea-nymph. *P. Fletcher*.

sea-mall (sē′mal), *n.* A sea-gull.

The lesser gull, or *seamall*.
Hill, Hist. of Animals, p. 448.

sea-mallow (sē′mal″ō), *n.* See *Lavatera*.

seaman (sē′man), *n.*; pl. *seamen* (-men). [< ME. *sǣ-mon*, < AS. *sǣman* (= D. *zeeman* = G. *seemann* = Icel. *sjómathr* = Sw. *sjöman* = Dan. *sömand*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *man*, man: see *sea*[1] and *man*.] **1.** A man whose occupation it is to coöperate in the navigation of a ship at sea; a mariner; a sailor: applied to both officers and common sailors, but technically restricted to men below the rank of officer.

With 29. as good *sea men*, and all necessary provisions as could possibly be gotten, we put to sea, and the 24 of Aprill fell [in] with Flowres and Coruos.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 109.

2†. A merman; a male corresponding to the mermaid. [Rare.]

Not to mention mermaids or *seamen*. *Locke*.

Able-bodied seaman or **able seaman.** See *able*[1]. Frequently abbreviated *A. B.*—**Merchant seaman.** See *merchant captain*, under *merchant*.—**Ordinary seaman.** See *ordinary*.—**Seaman's chest.** See *chest*[1].—**Seamen's register.** See *register*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Mariner*, etc. See *sailor*.

seaman-gunner (sē′man-gun″ėr), *n.* A grade in the naval service for seamen especially trained for gunnery duties.

seamanly (sē′man-li), *a.* [< *seaman* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of or befitting a seaman.

But for the *seamanly* foresight of Nipper in anchoring a line to warp along with, we shouldn't have been able to stir the raft from the ship's side.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

seamanship (sē′man-ship), *n.* [< *seaman* + *-ship*.] The skill of a good seaman; acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship at sea.

sea-mantis (sē′man″tis), *n.* A squill; a stomatopod crustacean of the family *Squillidæ*: so called from resembling the praying-mantis in general shape and posture. See *Squilla*, and cuts under *Squillidæ* and *mantis-shrimp*.

sea-marge (sē′märj), *n.* The border or shore of the sea.

Thy *sea-marge*, sterile and rocky-hard.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 69.

sea-mark (sē′märk), *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon, as a lighthouse, a mountain, etc.

They . . . were executed, some of them at London, . . . the rest at divers places upon the Sea-Coast of Kent, Sussex, and Norfolke, for *Sea-marks*, or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to avoid the Coast.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 142.

It [Fishers Island] is not only a *Sea-mark* for the River, but a secure place to ride in, and very convenient for Ships to anchor at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 10.

sea-mat (sē′mat), *n.* A polyzoan of the family *Flustridæ*, forming a flat matted coralline. See cut under *Flustra*.

sea-matweed (sē′mat″wēd), *n.* See *matweed*, 1.

sea-maw (sē′mâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *sea-mew*.

The white that is on her breast bare,
Like the down o' the white *sea-maw*.
The Gay Goss-Hawk (Child's Ballads, III. 278).

seam-blast (sēm′blást), *n.* In *stone-blasting*, a blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices produced by a previous drill-blast.

seamed (sēmd), *a.* [Appar. < *seam*[3], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] In *falconry*, not in good condition; out of condition: said of a falcon.

sea-melon (sē′mel″on), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Pentactidæ*, as *Pentacta frondosa*. See cut under *Pentactidæ*.

seamer (sē′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *semere*, earlier *scamære*, < AS. *scámere*, a sewer, < *scéam*, seam: see *seam*[1].] One who or that which seams; a seamster. See *seaming-machine*, 2.

sea-mew (sē′mū), *n.* [< ME. *semewe*, *semowe*, *sae-mawe*; < *sea*[1] + *mew*[1].] The common gull, or mew-gull, *Larus canus*; any sea-gull. See cut under *gull*.

Se-mow, bryd. Aspergo, alcedo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 452.

The Night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild *sea-mew*.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 13 (song).

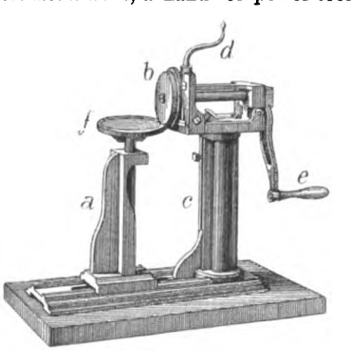
seam-hammer (sēm′ham″ėr), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a form of hammer used for flattening seams or joints.

sea-mile (sē′mīl), *n.* A nautical or geographical mile. See *mile*.

sea-milkwort (sē′milk″wėrt), *n.* See *milkwort*, 2, and *Glaux*.

seaming-lace (sē′ming-lās), *n.* **1.** See *lace*.—**2.** A galloon, braiding, gold lace, or other trimming used to sew upon seams in upholstery, carriage-making, etc., the edges or hems being especially decorated with it. Also *seam-lace*.

seaming-machine (sē′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** In *sheet-metal work*, a hand- or power-tool for



Seaming-machine.

a, vertical shaft and support, horizontally adjustable, and carrying at the top a former *f*; *b*, a counterpart former working at right angles with *f* on the support *c*; *d*, screw with crank by which *b* can be set toward or away from *f*; *e*, crank keyed to the shaft of *b*. The edge of the metal is passed under *b* and over *f* while the crank *e* is turned.

bending sheet-metal to form seams or joints in making tinware, cans, etc. It consists essentially of a pair of rollers of appropriate form, which bend the metal over wire or double it into joints.

2. A kind of sewing-machine used to join fabrics lengthwise neatly and smoothly, preparatory to printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc. Also called *seamer*.

sea-mink (sē′mingk), *n.* The sciænoid fish *Menticirrus saxatilis*, a kind of American whiting. Also called *barb*.

seam-lace (sēm′lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace*, 2.

seamless (sēm′les), *a.* [< ME. *semlesse*, *semeles*; < *seam*[1] + *-less*.] Having no seams; without a seam.

sea-monk (sē′mungk), *n.* The monk-seal. See *seal*[1], 1.

sea-monster (sē′mon″stėr), *n.* **1.** A huge, hideous, or terrible marine animal.

Where luxury late reign'd, *sea-monsters* whelp'd.
Milton, P. L., xi. 751.

2. Specifically, the chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*. See cut under *chimera*.

sea-moss (sē′môs), *n.* **1.** A kind of compound polyzoan or bryozoan; an aggregate of moss-animalcules forming a mossy mat or tract; any such bryozoan or moss-animal. See cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella*.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Irish moss, or carrageen. (*b*) Same as *seaweed*.

Sea-moss . . . to cool his boiling blood.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii. 761.

sea-mouse (sē′mous), *n.* **1.** A marine dorsibranchiate annelid of the family *Aphroditidæ*. The common sea-mouse, *Aphrodite aculeata*, of the British and French coasts, is from 6 to 8 inches long and 2 or 3 in width. In coloring it is one of the most splendid of animals.

2. Same as *sand-mouse*. [Local, Eng.]

seam-presser (sēm′pres″ėr), *n.* **1.** In *agri.*, an implement, consisting of two cast-iron cylinders, which follows the plow to press down the newly plowed furrows. Sometimes called *seam-roller*.—**2.** A goose or sad-iron used by tailors to press or flatten seams in cloth.

seam-rend† (sēm′rend), *v. t.* [< *seam*[1] + *rend*; first in *seam-rent*, *a.*] To rip or separate at the seams. [Rare.]

I confesse, I see I have here and there taken a few finish stitches, which may haply please a few Velvet eares; but I cannot now well pull them out, unlesse I should *seame-rend* all. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 89.

seam-rent (sēm′rent), *a.* Rent or ripped at the seams.

A lean visage, peering out of a *seam-rent* suit, the very emblems of beggary. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

seam-rent (sēm′rent), *n.* A rent along a seam.

seam-ripped† (sēm′ript), *a.* Same as *seam-rent*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Sussex, III. 243.

seam-roller (sēm′rō″lėr), *n.* **1.** In *agri.*, same as *seam-presser*, 1.—**2.** In *leather-working*, a burnisher or rubber for flattening down the edges where two thicknesses are sewed together. See *seam-rubber*. *E. H. Knight*.

seam-rubber (sēm′rub″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for smoothing or flattening down a seam, consisting essentially of a roller reciprocated mechanically on an arm or a bed over which the seam is adjusted. *E. H. Knight*.

seam-set (sēm′set), *n.* **1.** A grooved punch used by tinmen for closing seams.—**2.** In *leather-manuf.*, a tool for flattening down seams.

seamster†, **sempster**† (sēm′stėr, semp′stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *semster*; < ME. *semster*, *semestre*, < AS. *seámestre*, *sǣmestre*, fem. of *seámere*, m., a sewer: see *seamer*.] A man or woman employed in sewing: in early use applied to those who sewed leather as well as cloth.

Goldsmythes, Glouers, Girdillers noble;
Sadlers, souters, *semsteris* fyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1585.

In some of the *seamsters'* shops, the new tobacco-office, or amongst the booksellers.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 96.

[Enter] Wassel, like a neat *sempster*, and songster; her page bearing a brown bowl drest with ribands and rosemary before her. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Christmas.

As the fellow [Trim] was well beloved in the regiment, and a handy fellow into the bargain, my uncle Toby took him for his servant, and of excellent use was he, attending my uncle Toby in the camp and in his quarters as valet, groom, barber, cook, *sempster*, and nurse.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

seamstress, sempstress (sēm′stres, semp′stres), *n.* [< *seamster* + *-ess*.] A woman whose occupation is sewing.—**Seamstresses' cramp** or **palsy**, a neurosis, similar to writers' cramp, to which seamstresses are subject.

seamstressy† (sēm′stres-i), *n.* [< *seamstress* + *-y*[3].] Sewing; the occupation or business of a seamstress. [Rare.]

As an appendage to *seamstressy*, the thread-paper might be of some consequence to my mother.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 42.

sea-mud (sē′mud), *n.* A rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is also called *sea-ooze*, and is employed as a manure.

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sea-mussel (sē′mus′l), *n.* A marine bivalve of the family *Mytilidæ* and one of the genera *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, etc., as *Mytilus edulis*: distinguished from the fresh-water or river mussels (*Unionidæ*). See cut under *Mytilus*.

seamy (sē′mi), *a.* [< ME. *semy*; < *seam*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a seam or seams; containing or showing seams.

A one-eyed woman, with a scarred and *seamy* face, the most notorious rebel in the workhouse.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, ii.

The seamy side, the side of a garment on which the seams or edges appear; the under side; hence, figuratively, the side that is less presentable or pleasing to the view.

Some such squire he was
That turn'd your wit *the seamy side* without,
And made you to suspect me.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 146.

Cannot one enjoy a rose without pulling it up by the roots? I have no patience with those people who are always looking on *the seamy side*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 112.

sean, *n.* See *seine*.

séance (sā-oṅs′), *n.* [< F. *séance*, < *séant*, < L. *sedent(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] A sitting or session: as, a spiritualistic *séance*, in which intercourse is alleged to be held with spirits.

There is scarcely any literature, not even the records of trials for witchcraft, that is more sad and ludicrous than the accounts of "spiritual *séances*." *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 202.

Massage was given for fifteen minutes twice daily—much more sensible than the *séances* of an hour each every three or four days.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 657.

sea-necklace (sē′nek′lās), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

sea-needle (sē′nē′dl), *n.* Same as *garfish* (*a*): so called from the slender form and sharp snout.

sea-nest (sē′nest), *n.* The glass-sponge *Holtenia carpenteria*.

sea-nettle (sē′net′l), *n.* A jellyfish; any acaleph that stings or urticates when touched.—**Fixed sea-nettle**, a sea-anemone.

seannachie (sen′a-chē), *n.* [Also *seannachy*, *sennachy*, *sennachie*, < Gael. *seanachaidh*, a historian, chronicler, genealogist, bard; cf. *seanachas*, history, antiquities, story, tale, narration, < *sean*, old, ancient, + *cūis*, a matter, affair, circumstance.] A Highland genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

The superb Gothic pillars by which the roof was supported were . . . large and . . . lofty (said my *seannachy*). *F. C. Rowland* (Child's Ballads, I. 249, expl. note).

Sprung up from the fumes of conceit, folly, and falsehood fermenting in the brains of some mad Highland *seannachie*. *Scott*, Antiquary, vi.

sea-nurse (sē′nėrs), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidæ*, *Scylliorhinus canicula*. [Local, Eng. (Yorkshire).]

sea-nymph (sē′nimf), *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea; one of the inferior classical divinities called Oceanids.

Her maidens, dressed like *sea-nymphs* and graces, handled the silken tackle and steered the vessel.
S. Sharpe, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xii. § 29.

sea-oak (sē′ōk), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus*: same as *bladder-wrack*. See cut under *Fucus*.—**Sea-oak coralline**, a sertularian polyp, *Sertularia picmida*. Compare *sea-fir*.

sea-onion (sē′un′yun), *n.* See *onion*.

sea-ooze (sē′ōz), *n.* Same as *sea-mud*.

All *sea-oozes*, or oosy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all sorts of land.
Mortimer, Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

sea-orach (sē′or′ach), *n.* See *orach*.

sea-orange (sē′or′ānj), *n.* A holothurian, *Lophothuria fabricii*, of large size, with globose granulated body of an orange color, and a mass of bright-red tentacles.

sea-orb (sē′ôrb), *n.* A swell-fish or globe-fish. See *orb-fish*.

sea-ore† (sē′ōr), *n.* Same as *seaware*.

They have a method of breaking the force of the waves here [Southampton] by laying a bank of *Sea-ore*, as they call it. It is composed of long, slender, and strong filaments like pill'd hemp, very tough and durable; I suppose, thrown up by the sea; and this performs its work better than walls of stone or natural cliff.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 223. (*Davies.*)

sea-otter (sē′ot′ėr), *n.* A marine otter, *Enhydris marina*, belonging to the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Enhydrinæ*: distinguished from *land-otter* or *river-otter*. It inhabits the North Pacific; its fur is of great value, and its chase is an important industry. See cut under *Enhydris*.—**Sea-otter's cabbage**, a gigantic seaweed of the North Pacific, *Nereocystis Lutkeana*. Its huge fronds are a favorite resort for the sea-otters. See *Nereocystis*.

sea-owl (sē′oul), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

sea-ox (sē′oks), *n.* The walrus. See the quotation from Purchas under *morse*[1], 1.

sea-oxeye (sē′oks′ī), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Borrichia*, especially *B. frutescens*. There are 2 or 3 species, shrubby and somewhat fleshy sea-shore plants, with large yellow heads.

sea-packed (sē′pakt), *a.* Packed at sea or during a voyage, as fish to be sold on arrival in port.

sea-pad (sē′pad), *n.* A starfish or fivefingers.

seapage, *n.* See *seepage*.

sea-panther (sē′pan′thėr), *n.* A South African fish, *Agriopus torvus*, of a brown color with black spots.

sea-parrot (sē′par′ot), *n.* A puffin; an auk of the genus *Fratercula*, as *F. arctica* or *F. corniculata*: so called from its beak. The crested sea-parrot, or tufted puffin, is *Lunda cirrata*. See cuts under *puffin*.

sea-parsnip (sē′pärs′nip), *n.* A plant of the umbelliferous genus *Echinophora*, especially *E. spinosa* of the Mediterranean region.

sea-partridge (sē′pär′trij), *n.* The English conner, *Crenilabrus melops*, a labroid fish. [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

sea-pass (sē′pàs), *n.* A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to prove their nationality and secure them against molestation.

sea-pay (sē′pā), *n.* Pay received or due for actual service in a sea-going ship.—**In sea-pay**, in commission, as a ship; in actual service on the sea, as a sailor.

The fleet then left by Pepys *in sea-pay* comprised 76 vessels, and the men numbered 12,040.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 81.

sea-pea (sē′pē), *n.* The beach-pea, *Lathyrus maritimus*.

sea-peach (sē′pēch), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt, *Cynthia pyriformis*: so named from the globular figure and reddish or yellowish color.

sea-pear (sē′pār), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt of the genus *Boltenia* or family *Boltenidæ*: so called from the pyriform shape.

sea-pen (sē′pen), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp, especially of the family *Pennatulidæ*; a sea-feather. See cut under *Alcyonaria*.

sea-perch (sē′pėrch), *n.* 1. A percoideous fish, *Labrax lupus*, or some species of that genus; a sea-dace; a bass. Its spines, especially the dorsal spines, are strong and sharp, and the gill-covers are edged with projecting teeth that cut like lancets, so that if grasped carelessly it inflicts severe wounds. It is voracious in its habits. See cut under *Labrax*.

2. A serranoid fish of the genus *Serranus*; any serranoid.—3. The redfish or rose-fish, *Sebastes viviparus* or *marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [New York.]—4. Same as *cunner*.

sea-pert (sē′pėrt), *n.* The opah, *Lampris luna*.

sea-pheasant (sē′fez′ant), *n.* The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta*: so called from the shape of the tail. See cut under *Dafila*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-pie[1] (sē′pī), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *pie*[1].] A sailors' dish made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked with a crust.

sea-pie[2] (sē′pī), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *pie*[2].] 1. The oyster-catcher or sea-magpie: so called from the pied coloration. Also *sea-pye*, *sea-piet*, *sea-pilot*.

We found plenty of young foule, as Gulles, *Seapies*, and others. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

Half a dozen *sea-pyes*, with their beautiful black and white plumage and scarlet beaks and feet, flew screaming out from the rocks and swept in rapid circles above the boat. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, ii.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a bird with the back and wings dark-brown, neck and breast white, and head red.

sea-piece (sē′pēs), *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

Great painters . . . very often employ their pencils upon *sea-pieces*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 489.

sea-piet (sē′pī′et), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*[2], 1.

sea-pig (sē′pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise or some similar cetacean.—2. The dugong.

sea-pigeon (sē′pij′on), *n.* 1. The black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cepphus grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*. [New England and northward.]—2. The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe: a misnomer. *G. Trumbull*. [Cape May, New Jersey.]

sea-pike (sē′pik), *n.* 1. A garfish or sea-needle. See *Belone*, and cut under *Belonidæ*.—2. The hake, *Merlucius vulgaris*.—3. Any fish of the family *Sphyrænidæ*.—4. A fish of the family *Centropomidæ*, of an elongate form with a projecting lower jaw like a pike, and with two dorsal fins, the first of which has eight spines. They also resemble the pike in the elongation of their form, and attain a large size. The color is silvery-white, with a green tinge on the back. The species are peculiar to tropical America, and most of them ascend into fresh water. The oldest known species is *Centropomus undecimalis*. See cut under *Centropomus*.

sea-pilot (sē′pī′lot), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*[2], 1.

sea-pimpernel (sē′pim′pėr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel*.

sea-pincushion (sē′pin′kush-un), *n.* 1. A sea-barrow or mermaid's-purse.—2. A starfish whose rays are joined nearly or quite to their ends, thus forming a pentagon.

sea-pink (sē′pingk), *n.* 1. See *pink*[2] and *thrift*[2].—2. A sea-carnation.

sea-plant (sē′plant), *n.* A plant that grows in salt water; a marine plant; an alga.

sea-plantain (sē′plan′tān), *n.* See *plantain*[1].

sea-plasht (sē′plash), *n.* Waves of the sea.

And bye thye good guiding through *seaplash* stormye we marched. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 161.

sea-plover (sē′pluv′ėr), *n.* See *plover*.

sea-poacher (sē′pō′chėr), *n.* Any fish of the family *Agonidæ*; specifically, the armed bullhead, pogge, lyrie, or noble, *Agonus cataphractus* or *Aspidophorus europæus*, a small marine fish of British waters, about 6 inches long. See cut under *pogge*.

sea-poker (sē′pō′kėr), *n.* Same as *sea-poacher*.

sea-pool (sē′pöl), *n.* A pool or sheet of salt water.

Soe have I . . . heard it often wished . . . that all that land were a *sea-poole*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

sea-poppy (sē′pop′i), *n.* See *poppy*.

sea-porcupine (sē′pôr′kū-pīn), *n.* Some plectognathous fish, so called from the spines or tubercles; specifically, *Diodon hystrix*. See cut under *Diodon*.

sea-pork (sē′pôrk), *n.* An American compound ascidian, *Amoræcium stellatum*. It forms large, smooth, irregular, or crest-like masses, attached by one edge, which look something like slices of salt pork. [Local, U. S.]

seaport (sē′pôrt), *n.* 1. A port or harbor on the sea.—2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea.

sea-potato (sē′pō-tā′tō), *n.* An ascidian of some kind, as *Boltenia reniformis* or *Ascidia mollis*. [Local, U. S.]

seapoy, *n.* An improper spelling of *sepoy*.

sea-pudding (sē′pùd′ing), *n.* A sea-cucumber. See *holothurian*, *trepang*. [Local, U. S.]

sea-pumpkin (sē′pump′kin), *n.* A sea-melon.

sea-purse (sē′pėrs), *n.* 1. A sea-barrow, or sea-pincushion; a skate-barrow. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.—2. A swirl of the undertow making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water; a local outward current, dangerous to bathers. Also called *sea-pouce* and *sea-puss*. [New Eng. and New Jersey coasts.]

sea-purslane (sē′pėrs′lān), *n.* See *purslane*.

sea-pye, *n.* See *sea-pie*[2], 1.

sea-quail (sē′kwāl), *n.* The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Connecticut.]

sear[1] (sēr), *a.* [Also *sere*; early mod. E. also *seer*, *seare*, *seere*; < ME. *seer*, *seere*, < AS. **seár*, dry, sear (found in the derived verb *seárian*, dry up), = MD. *soore*, *soore*, D. *zoor* = MLG. *sör*, LG. *soor*, dry (cf. OF. *sor*, F. *saure* = Pr. *sor*, *saur* = It. *sauro* (ML. *saurus*, *sorius*), dried, brown, sorrel: see *sore*[3], *sorrel*[2]), < Teut. √ *saus* = Skt. √ *çush* = Zend √ *hush*, become dry or withered; Gr. *αὕειν*, parch, *αὐστηρός*, dry, rough, > E. *austere*: see *austere*.] Dry; withered: used especially of vegetation.

With *seer* braunches, blossoms ungrene.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4749.

My way of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 23.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sere*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 2.

November's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and *sear*.
Scott, Marmion, Int., i.

sear[1] (sēr), *v.* [Also *sere*; < ME. *seeren*, *seren*, < AS. *seárian*, dry up, wither away, = MD. *soren*, D. *zooren* = MLG. *sören*, LG. *soren*, OHG. *sōrēn*, become dry, wither; cf. OF. *saurir*, F. *saurer* = Pr. *saurar*, smoke-dry (herrings, etc.); from the adj.] **I.**† *intrans.* To become dry; wither. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

II. *trans.* 1. To make dry; dry up; wither.

A scatter'd leaf,
Sear'd by the autumn blast of grief.
Byron, The Giaour.

Frost winds *sere*
The heavy herbage of the ground.
Bryant, Hunter of the Prairies.

2. To wither or dry up on the surface by the application of heat or of something heated; scorch; burn the surface of; burn from the sur-

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face inward; cauterize: as, to *sear* the flesh with a hot iron.

> I would to God that the inclusive verge
> Of golden metal that must round my brow
> Were red-hot steel, to *sear* me to the brain!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 61.

Hence—3. To deaden or make callous; deprive of sensibility or feeling.

> Yet shalt thou feel, with horror
> To thy *sear'd* conscience, my truth is built
> On such a firm base that, if e'er it can
> Be forc'd or undermin'd by thy base scandals,
> Heaven keeps no guard on innocence.
> *Fletcher* (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

But so inconsistent is human nature that there are tender spots even in *seared* consciences.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. To blight or blast; shrivel up.

> For calumny will *sear*
> Virtue itself. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 73.

To sear up, to close by searing or cauterizing; stop.

> How, how! another?
> You gentle gods, give me but this I have,
> And *sear up* my embracements from a next
> With bonds of death! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 116.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear up* those of ill.
Sir W. Temple.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Singe*, etc. See *scorch*.

sear[2] (sēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seare*, *sere*; < OF. *serre*, F. dial. *serre*, a lock, bolt, bar, < L. *sera*, ML. also *serra*, a bar for a door: see *sera*.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock. See cuts under *gun-lock* and *rifle*.—**Light or tickle of the sear†**, easy to set off; easily excited; wanton.

> The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are *tickle of the sere*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 336.

Discovering the moods and humours of the vulgar sort to be so loose and *tickle of the seare*.
Howard's Defensative (1620), quoted by Douce. (*Halliwell.*)

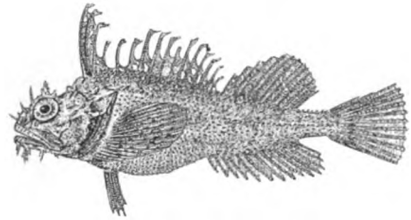
sear[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *seer*[1].

sea-radish (sē'rad'ish), *n.* See *radish*.

sea-ragwort (sē'rag'wėrt), *n.* Same as *dusty-miller*, 2.

sea-rat (sē'rat), *n.* 1. The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*. [Local, Eng.]—2. A pirate.

sea-raven (sē'rā'vn), *n.* 1. The cormorant.—2. The fish *Hemitripterus acadianus* or *americanus*, type of the family *Hemitripteridæ*, of large



Sea-raven (*Hemitripterus americanus*).

size and singular appearance, common on the coast of North America, chiefly from Cape Cod northward, and known also as *Acadian bullhead*, *deep-water sculpin*, and *yellow sculpin*. It is distinguished by its long spinous dorsal fin, having about seventeen spines, of which the first two are highest and the fourth and fifth shorter than the succeeding ones, the fin being thus deeply and sigmoidally emarginated.

searce (sėrs), *n.* [Formerly also *searse*, *sarce*, *sarse*; < ME. *sarce*, *saarce*, *sarse*, *sars*, *cers* (with intrusive *r*, as in *hoarse*), < OF. *seas*, *saas*, *sas*, *sasse*, F. *sas*, a sieve, = Sp. *cedazo*, a hair-sieve, searce, = Pg. *sedaço*, lawn for sieves, a sieve, bolter, = It. *staccio*, *setaccio*, a sieve, < ML. *setacium*, *setatium*, *setacius*, *sedacium*, prop. *setaceum*, a sieve, prop. a hair-sieve, neut. (sc. *cribrum*, sieve) of **setaceus*, of hair or bristles, < L. *seta*, a hair, a bristle: see *seta*, *setaceous*.] A sieve, especially a fine sieve. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

All the rest must be passed through a fine *searce*.
The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual (1676). (*Nares.*)

searce (sėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *searced*, ppr. *searcing*. [Formerly also *searse*, *sarce*, *sarse*; < ME. *sarcen*, *saarcen*, *sarsen*, < OF. (and F.) *sasser* = It. *stacciare*, < ML. *setaciare*, sift; from the noun.] To sift through a searce. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> To *sarse*, syfte, and trye out the best greyne.
> *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 87.
>
> Bete all this smal, and *sarce* it smothe atte alle.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

Sublimate and crude mercury, sir, well prepared and dulcified, with the jaw-bones of a sow, burnt, beaten, and *searced*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

searcer (sėr'sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sercer*; < *searce* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a searce; a winnower; a bolter.—2. A fine sieve; a strainer.

> To sift them [pieces of hellebore] through a *sercer*, that the bark or rind may remain. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 5.

search (sėrch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *serch*; < ME. *serchen*, *cerchen*, < OF. *cercher*, *cerchier*, F. *chercher*, search, seek for, = Pr. *cercar*, *serquar* = Sp. *cercar*, encircle, surround, = Pg. *cercar*, encircle, surround, OPg. also search through, = It. *cercare*, search, < LL. *circare*, go round, go about, explore, < L. *circus*, a ring, circle, *circum*, round about: see *circus*, *circum-*, *circle*. Cf. *research*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go through and examine carefully and in detail, as in quest of something lost, concealed, or as yet undiscovered; explore: as, to *search* a ship; to *search* one's baggage or person at the custom-house.

> That have passed many Londes and manye Yles and Contrees, and *cerched* manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable Companye.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 315.
>
> Send thou men, that they may *search* the land of Canaan.
> Num. xiii. 2.
>
> Help to *search* my house this one time. If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 167.

2. To examine by probing; probe: as, to *search* a wound.

> The wounded lete hem be ledde to townes, and *serched* theire sores. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 664.
>
> You *search* the sore too deep.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.
>
> Such engines of terror God hath given into the hand of his minister as to *search* the tenderest angles of the heart.
> *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

3. To test; put to the test; try. [Rare.]

> Thou hast *searched* me, and known me. Ps. cxxxix. 1.
>
> Prosperity does *search* a gentleman's temper
> More than his adverse fortune.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

4. To look for; seek out; make search for; endeavor to find.

> He hath been *search'd* among the dead and living,
> But no trace of him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 11.
>
> He bids ask of the old paths, or for the old wayes, where or which is the good way: which implies that all old wayes are not good, but that the good way is to be *searcht* with diligence among the old wayes.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.
>
> To *search* a meaning for the song.
> *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

5. To explore or investigate.

> Enough is left besides to *search* and know.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 125.

6†. To reach or penetrate to.

> Mirth doth *search* the bottom of annoy.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1109.

=**Syn. 1.** To sift, probe.—**1** and **2**. *Search*, *Scrutinize*, *Explore*. We *search* a place or *search for* a thing by looking everywhere with a close attention; we *scrutinize* a thing with a close attention, without emphasizing the idea of looking throughout; we *explore* that which is unknown and outside of our ordinary travels or knowledge. See *examination*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make search; seek; look: with *for* before the object sought.

> But euer Grisandols *serched* thourgh the forestes, oon hour foreward, another bakke, that so endured viij dayes full. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 423.
>
> Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 172.

2. To make strict or careful inquiry; inquire.

> Thou mayest do well enough in . . . the next world, and be a glorious saint, and yet never *search* into God's secrets.
> *Donne*, Sermons, vii.
>
> He [an antiquary] never thinks of the beauty of the thought or language, but is for *searching* into what he calls the erudition of the author. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

search (sėrch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serch*; < *search*, *v.* Cf. F. *cherche*, < *chercher*, search.] A seeking or looking, as for something lost, concealed, desired, etc.; the act of going through a receptacle, place, collection of things, or the like, with the view of finding something lost, hidden, or undiscovered; exploratory examination; quest; inquiry; investigation: as, to make *search*; in *search* of a wife; to give up the *search*.

> After long *search* and chauff he turned backe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 21.
>
> There 's a place
> So artificially contriv'd for a conveyance
> No *search* could ever find it.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Some time ago, in digging at Portici, they found ruins under ground, and since that they have dug in *search* of antiquities. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 205.

Right of search, in *maritime law*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their lawfully commissioned cruisers to enter private merchant vessels of other nations met with on high seas, to examine their papers and cargo, and to search for enemies' property, articles contraband of war, etc.—**Search for encumbrances**, the inquiry made in the public records by a purchaser or mortgagee of lands as to the burdens and state of the title, in order to discover whether his purchase or investment is safe.=**Syn.** *Inquiry*, *Scrutiny*, etc. (see *examination*), exploration.

searchable (sėr'cha-bl), *a.* [< *search* + *-able*.] Capable of being searched or explored. *Cotgrave.*

searchableness (sėr'cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being searchable.

searchant (sėr'chant), *a.* [< OF. *cerchant*, ppr. of *cercher*, search: see *search*.] Searching: a jocose word formed after the heraldic adjectives in *-ant*. [Rare.]

> A civil cutpurse *searchant*; a sweet singer of new ballads allurant: and as fresh an hypocrite as ever was broached rampant. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

searcher[1] (sėr'chėr), *n.* [< *search* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who searches, in any sense of that word.

> That our love is sound and sincere . . . who can pronounce, saving only the *Searcher* of all men's hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are His?
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.
>
> 'Tis endless to tell you what the curious *searchers* into nature's productions have observed of these worms and flies. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 96.
>
> The *Searcher* follows fast; the Object faster flies.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

In particular—(*a*) A customs officer whose business it is to search ships, baggage, goods, etc., for prohibited or undeclared dutiable articles, etc.

> At the townes end certain *searchers* examined us for money, according to a custome . . . of Italy.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

(*b*) A prison official who searches or examines the clothing of newly arrested persons, and takes temporary possession of the articles found about them. (*c*) A civil officer formerly appointed in some Scottish towns to apprehend idlers on the street during church hours on the Sabbath.

> If we bide here, the *searchers* will be on us, and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time. *Scott.*

(*d*) A person employed to search the public records of conveyances, mortgages, judgments, etc., to ascertain whether a title be good, or to find instruments affecting a title. (*e*†) A person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

> Knowe, in my rage I have slaine a man this day,
> And knowe not where his body to conveigh
> And hide it from the *searchers* inquisition.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

(*f*) An inspector of leather. [Local, Eng.]

2. Something used in searching, examining, testing, etc. (*a*) An instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any defects in the bore. (*b*) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, or the like, to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, etc. (*c*) In *surg.*, a sound for searching the bladder for calculi. (*d*) An ocular or eyepiece of very low power, used in finding particular points of interest, to be examined then with higher powers of the microscope. Also called *searching-eyepiece*.

searcher[2] (sėr'chėr), *n.* [A var. of *scarcer*, simulating *searcher*[1].] A sieve or strainer.

> The [orange-] pulp is boiled, and then passed through a *searcher*, to remove the tough skin and pits.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 446.

searcheresst (sėr'chėr-es), *n.* [< *searcher*[1] + *-ess*.] A female searcher; an inventress.

> Of theese drirye dolours eeke thow Queene Iuno the *searchresse*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

searchership (sėr'chėr-ship), *n.* [< ME. *serchorship*; < *searcher*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of searcher or examiner.

> Wherfor I besecke youre maistirshipp that if my seid Lord have the seid office, that it lyke you to desyre the nomynacion of on of the officez, eythyr of the countroller or *serchorship* of Pernemuth, for a servaunt of yowrez.
> *Paston Letters*, II. 97.

searching (sėr'ching), *p. a.* 1. Engaged in seeking, exploring, investigating, or examining: as, a *searching* party.—2. Keen; penetrating; close: as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* wind; a *searching* investigation.

> That 's a marvellous *searching* wine.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 30.
>
> Loosening with *searching* drops the rigid waste.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 105.

searchingly (sėr'ching-li), *adv.* In a searching manner.

searchingness (sėr'ching-nes), *n.* The quality of being searching, penetrating, close, or trying.

searchless (sėrch'les), *a.* [< *search* + *-less*.] Eluding search or investigation; inscrutable; unsearchable.

> The modest-seeming eye,
> Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,
> Lurk *searchless* cunning, cruelty, and death.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 990.

search-light (sėrch'līt), *n.* An electric arc-light having a lens or reflector, mounted on shipboard or on land on a vertical axis in such a way that the beam of light may be made to traverse in a horizontal path. It is used on merchant ships to light up intricate channels at night, and on men-of-war to detect the approach of torpedo-boats or

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other enemies. It is also used in military operations and for other purposes.

search-party (sėrch′pär″ti), *n.* A party engaged in searching for something lost, concealed, or the like. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 773.

search-warrant (sėrch′wor″ant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover, and if found to seize, the goods. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offenses are committed, such as base coin, coiners' tools, also gunpowder, nitroglycerin, liquors, etc., kept contrary to law.

sear-cloth†, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth*.

sea-reach (sē′rēch), *n.* The straight course or reach of a winding river which stretches out toward the sea.

searedness (sērd′nes), *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity or *searedness* of conscience. *South*, Sermons, IX. ii.

sea-reed (sē′rēd), *n.* The marram or mat-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.

sea-reeve (sē′rēv), *n.* An officer formerly appointed in maritime towns and places to take care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.

searing-iron (sēr′ing-i″ėrn), *n.* A cautery.

sea-risk (sē′risk), *n.* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

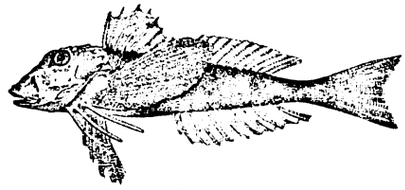
He was so great an encourager of commerce that he charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot.*

searness (sēr′nes), *n.* [Also *sereness*; < ME. *seernesse, sernesse*; < *sear*[1] + *-ness*.] Dryness; aridity. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

sea-robber (sē′rob″ėr), *n.* A pirate; one who robs on the high seas. Compare *sea-rover*.

Trade . . . is much disturbed by pirates and *searobbers*. *Milton*, Letters of State.

sea-robin (sē′rob″in), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Triglidæ*. In the United States, one of various species of the genus *Prionotus*, which is distinguished from *Trigla* by the longer pectoral fins and the development of teeth on the palatine bones. They are more or less red in color,



Sea-robin (*Prionotus palmipes*).

and are distinguished by the development of three rays below the pectoral fins on each side, serving as organs both of progression and of sensation. Several species are found along the eastern coast of the United States, as *P. evolans*, *P. strigatus*, and *P. palmipes*.

2. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Rowley, Massachusetts.]

sea-rocket (sē′rok″et), *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus *Cakile*. There are 2 species, fleshy shore-plants, with few leaves and a two-jointed pod, each joint with one seed, the upper deciduous at maturity, the lower persistent. *C. maritima* is found in Europe, also in Australia; *C. Americana*, in the United States on the Atlantic coast northward and along the Great Lakes.

sea-rod (sē′rod), *n.* A kind of sea-pen; a pennatulaceous polyp of the family *Virgulariidæ*.

sea-roll (sē′rōl), *n.* A holothurian.

sea-room (sē′röm), *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement; space free from obstruction in which a ship can be easily manœuvered or navigated.

Bomilcar gat forth of the haven of Saracose with 35 ships, and, having *sea-roume*, halsed up sails, and away he went with a mery gale of wind. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 568.

sea-rose (sē′rōz), *n.* A sea-anemone, *Urticina nodosa*, found on Newfoundland, etc.

sea-rosemary (sē′rōz″mā-ri), *n.* **1.** Same as *sea-lavender*.—**2.** A saline plant, *Suæda fruticosa*.

sea-rover (sē′rō″vėr), *n.* **1.** A pirate; one who cruises for plunder.

A certain island . . . left waste by *sea-rovers*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

sea-roving (sē′rō″ving), *n.* Roving over the sea in quest of booty; piracy.

Nor was it altogether nothing, even that wild *sea-roving* and battling, through so many generations. *Carlyle.*

searset, *n.* and *v.* See *searce*.

sear-spring (sēr′spring), *n.* The spring in a gun-lock which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler. See cut under *gun-lock*.

sea-ruff (sē′ruf), *n.* A sparoid fish of the genus *Pagellus*, inhabiting most European coasts, including the Mediterranean; a sea-bream.

sea-ruffle (sē′ruf″l), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

sea-run (sē′run), *n.* Migration into the sea: also used attributively.

The group without hyoid teeth includes fontinalis, known in the *searun* condition as immaculatus, and in its northern habitat varying into hudsonicus of Suckley. *Science*, V. 424.

sea-running (sē′run″ing), *a.* Catadromous, as a fish.

searwood†, *n.* [Also *seerwood, serewood*; < *sear*[1] + *wood*[1].] Wood dry enough to burn; dry sticks.

And *serewood* from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 413.

sea-salmon (sē′sam″un), *n.* See *salmon*.

sea-salt (sē′sâlt), *n.* Sodium chlorid, or common salt, obtained by evaporation of sea-water. See *salt*.

sea-sandwort (sē′sand″wėrt), *n.* See *sandwort*.

sea-saurian (sē′sâ″ri-an), *n.* Any marine saurian. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 611.

seascape (sē′skāp), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece. [Recent.]

Seascape—as painters affect to call such things. *Dickens*, Household Words, XXXIV. 236.

On one of these happy days . . . he found perched on the cliff, his fingers blue with cold, the celebrated Andrea Fitch, employed in sketching a land or a *sea scape* on a sheet of grey paper. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

Mdme. ——, as a *seascape* painter, is placed on the line—which is nothing new to her. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 86.

Several of the once-admired interiors and *sea-scapes* of Eugène Isabey. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 381.

sea-scorpion (sē′skôr″pi-on), *n.* **1.** In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish; any member of the *Scorpænidæ*. See *scorpene*.—**2.** A cottoid fish, *Cottus scorpius*. Also called *sculpin*.

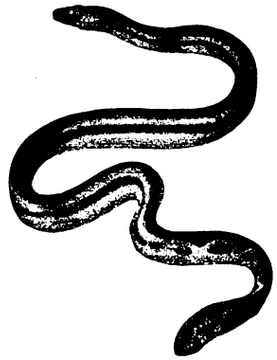
sea-scurf (sē′skėrf), *n.* A polyzoan of the genus *Lepralia* or other incrusting sea-moss.

seaset†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *seize*.

sea-sedge (sē′sej), *n.* **1.** See *alga marina*.—**2.** The sedge *Carex arenaria*. Also called *German sarsaparilla*.

sea-serpent (sē′sėr″pent), *n.* **1.** An enormous marine animal of serpentine form, said to have been repeatedly seen at sea. Most stories of the sea-serpent are obviously mythical. The few accounts which appear to have some foundation in fact have exhausted all possible conjectures respecting any actual creature. Some naturalists have suspected that a huge marine reptile may have survived from a former fauna; but certainly no animal is known which answers to any current conception of the sea-serpent, nor has such an animal ever been captured. The popular statements regarding sea-serpents are generally believed to be based on inaccurate observations of various large marine animals or of schools of animals.

2. In *herpet.*, a general name of the marine venomous serpents or sea-snakes of the family *Hydrophidæ*. There are several genera and species, of warm seas, and especially of the Indian ocean, all extremely poisonous. The best-known belong to the genera *Platurus*, *Pelamis*, and *Hydrophis*, and have the tail more or less compressed like a fin. See also cuts under *Hydrophis* and *Platurus*.



Sea-serpent (*Pelamis bicolor*).

3. A chain of salps linked together.

sea-service (sē′sėr″vis), *n.* Service on the sea, or on board of a ship or vessel. (*a*) In the United States navy, service at sea or on board of a sea-going ship, as distinguished from *shore-service*. (*b*) Service in the British navy; naval service.

You were pressed for the *sea-service*, . . . and you got off with much ado. *Swift*, Directions to Servants.

sea-shark (sē′shärk), *n.* A large shark of the family *Lamnidæ*, also known as *man-eater*.

sea-shell (sē′shel), *n.* The shell of any salt-water mollusk; a marine shell, such as may be found on the sea-shore. See *Oceanides*, 2.

Sea-shells are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

sea-shore (sē′shōr), *n.* **1.** The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.—**2.** In *law*, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

sea-shrimp (sē′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp.

sea-shrub (sē′shrub), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp; a sea-fan. See cuts under *coral* and *Rhipidogorgia*.

seasick (sē′sik), *a.* Affected with nausea from the motion of a vessel.

seasickness (sē′sik″nes), *n.* The state or condition of being seasick.

seaside (sē′sīd), *n.* [< ME. *see-side, sæ-side*; < *sea*[1] + *side*[1].] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea or near it: often used adjectively: as, a *seaside* residence or home.

On the *See-syde* Men may fynde many Rubyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 29.

There disembarking on the green *sea-side*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.
Pope, Odyssey, ix. 639.

Seaside balsam, a balsamic juice which exudes from the branches of *Croton flavens*, var. *balsamifer*, a shrub 3 or 4 feet high, found in the Bahamas and West Indies.—**Seaside bean, finch, grape, pine**, etc. See the nouns.

sea-skimmer (sē′skim″ėr), *n.* The skimmer, a bird. See *Rhynchops*.

sea-slater (sē′slā″tėr), *n.* The rock-slater, *Ligia oceanica*, and other isopods of the same genus.

sea-sleeve (sē′slēv), *n.* A cuttlefish: same as *calamary*, 1.

sea-slug (sē′slug), *n.* **1.** A marine opisthobranchiate gastropod whose shell is rudimentary or wanting; a nudibranch, as a doridoid. These creatures resemble the terrestrial pulmonates known as slugs, whence the name. There are many species, of different genera and families, some of them known as *sea-hares*, *sea-lemons*, etc. See cuts under *Polycera*, *Hermæa*, and *Aplysia*.

2. A holothurian of any kind.

sea-snail (sē′snāl), *n.* [< ME. *see-snail*, < AS. *sǣ-snægl, sǣsnāil*, sea-snail, < *sǣ*, sea, + *snægl*, snail.] **1.** In *ichth.*, any fish of the family *Liparididæ*, and especially a member of the genus *Liparis*, of which there are several species, found in both British and American waters. The common sea-snail or snail-fish of Great Britain is *L. vulgaris*, the unctuous sucker, a few inches long. See cut under *snail-fish*.



Sea-snail or Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), natural size.

2. In *conch.*, a marine gastropod whose shell resembles a helix, as those of the family *Littorinidæ*, of which the periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*, is a familiar form, and those of the family *Naticidæ*, of which *Lunatia heros* and related species are good examples. See also cuts under *Natica*, *Littorinidæ*, *Nerita*, and *Neritidæ*.

sea-snake (sē′snāk), *n.* A sea-serpent, in any sense.

That great *sea-snake* under the sea. *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

sea-snipe (sē′snīp), *n.* **1.** *Tringa alpina*: same as *dunlin*. [North of Eng. and East Lothian.]—**2.** The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. [Ireland.]—**3.** The snipe-fish, *Centriscus scolopax*.

sea-soldier†, (sē′sōl″jėr), *n.* A marine.

Six hundred *sea-soldiers*, under the conduct of Sir Richard Levison. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 136. (*Davies.*)

season (sē′zn), *n.* [< ME. *seysoun, sesson, sesun, sesoun, cesoun*, < OF. *seson, seison, saison*, F. *saison* = Pr. *sazons, sazon, sasos, sazos* = Sp. *sazon* = Pg. *sazão*, < L. *satio*(*n*-), a sowing, planting, ML. sowing-time, i. e. spring, regarded as the chief season for sowing crops, hence any season, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, prob. orig. **sesere*, redupl. of √ *sa*, sow: see *sow*[1]. Cf. *sation*, a doublet of *season*. In def. 3 the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A particular period of time. Specifically—(*a*) One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided by the annual motion of the sun in declination, or by the resulting characteristics of temperature, moisture, conditions of vegetation, and the like. Astronomically the year is divided into four nearly equal seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, reckoned solely with respect to the sun's motion—spring beginning when the sun crosses the equator going northward, summer when it reaches the summer solstice, autumn when it crosses the equator going southward, and winter when it reaches the winter solstice. But popularly and historically the seasons refer to the four well-marked periods which in temperate regions are exhibited in the annual changes of climate and stages of vegetation. In consequence, the times of division and the duration of the seasons are entirely conventional, and are adjusted in terms of the monthly calendar in accordance with the local cli-

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mate. In the United States and Canada spring is considered to begin with the first of March, and summer, autumn, and winter with the first of June, September, and December respectively. In Great Britain spring is regarded as beginning with February, summer with May, etc. In the southern hemisphere the summer season is simultaneous with the northern winter, and the periods of the other seasons are similarly interchanged. Within the tropics the annual variation of temperature is not so marked as that of humidity and rainfall, and, according to the locality, sometimes two, sometimes three, and sometimes four climatic seasons are distinguished, termed the *rainy* season, the *dry* season, etc.

In a somer *seson*, whan soft was the sonne.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 1.

The Turks do customably bring their galleys on shore every year in the winter *season*.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

I shall not intend this hot *season* to bid you the base through the wide and dusty champaine of the Councels.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*b*) The period of the year in which something is more in vogue than at others, as that in which a particular place is most frequented by visitors, or shows most bustling activity, or when a particular trade, business, or profession is in its greatest state of activity: as, the holiday *season*; the hop-picking *season*; the London *season*; the Newport *season*; the theatrical *season*; the peach *season*.

The *season* was advanced when I first put the play into Mr. Harris's hands: it was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Pref.

The London *season* extended from October to May, leaving four months during which the theatres were closed and all forms of dissipation suspended.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(*c*) A convenient or suitable time; the right time; period of time that is natural, proper, or suitable. See phrases below.

2. A period of time, in general; a while; a time.

Than stode y stille a litile *sesone*,
And constred this lettres or y wente thens.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*.
Acts xiii. 11.

You may be favoured with those blessed *seasons* of universal light and strength of which good men have often spoken. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 24.

3†. Seasoning; that which gives relish, or preserves vigor or freshness.

Salt too little which may *season* give
To her foul-tainted flesh.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 144.

All fresh humours . . .
Bearing no *season*, much less salt of goodness.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

Close-season. Same as *close-time*. —**In season.** (*a*) Ready for use; on the market; usable; edible: as, cherries are now *in season*; oysters are not *in season* during May, June, July, and August.

In that Contree, and in othere also, Men fynden longe Apples to selle, *in* hire *cesoun*; and Men clepen hem Apples of Paradys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn:
Delightful month, when cherries and green peason,
Custards, cheese-cakes, and kisses are *in season*.
Poor Robin (1705). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) Having the pelage in good order, as fur-bearing animals. This is usually in winter. (*c*) In good flesh, as beasts, birds, fishes, shell-fish, etc. (*d*) Affording good sport, as birds well grown and strong of wing. (*e*) Migrating, and therefore numerous, or found where not occurring at some other time, as birds or fish. (*f*) Allowed by law to be killed, as any game. (*g*) Seasonably; opportunely; at the right time; soon enough: as, to go to the theater *in season* for the overture. —**In season and out of season,** at all times; always.

A Church-mans jurisdiction is no more but to watch over his flock *in season and out of season*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Out of season. (*a*) Unseasonable; inopportune. (*b*) Not in season, as game; not in good condition for the table. In general, animals are out of season when breeding. —**Season ticket.** See *ticket*. —**The Four Seasons** (*eccles.*), the ember days. —**To take a season†,** to stay for a time.

From heuen til erthe his sone be sent
In mankinde *to take a cesoun*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

season (sē′zn), *v.* [= F. *saisonner*, have a good season, = Sp. Pg. *sazonar*, season with condiments; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To render suitable or appropriate; prepare; fit.

And am I then revenged,
To take him in the purging of his soul,
When he is fit and *season'd* for his passage?
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 84.

2. To fit for any use by time or habit; habituate; accustom; mature; inure; acclimatize.

How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection!
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 107.

A man should . . . harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives.
Addison, Guardian, No. 102.

3. To bring to the best state for use by any process: as, to *season* a cask by keeping liquor in it; to *season* a tobacco-pipe by frequently smoking it; to *season* timber by drying or hardening, or by removing its natural sap.

The good gardiner *seasons* his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 254.

Men are more curious what they put into a new vessel than into a vessel *seasoned*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 28.

A clavestock and rabbetstock carpenters crave,
And *seasoned* timber for pinwood to have.
Tusser, Husbandly Furniture, st. 20.

4. To fit for the taste; render palatable, or give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant: as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* anything with spices.

And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou *season* with salt. Lev. ii. 13.

5. To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours.
Dryden, To John Dryden, l. 60.

She had an easy fluency of discourse, which, though generally of a serious complexion, was occasionally *seasoned* with agreeable sallies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6. To render more agreeable or less rigorous and severe; temper; moderate; qualify by admixture.

Earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy *seasons* justice.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 197.

'Tis a pride becomes 'em,
A little *season'd* with ambition
To be respected, reckon'd well, and honour'd
For what they have done.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

7. To gratify; tickle.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates
Be *season'd* with such viands.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 97.

8. To imbue; tinge or taint.

There 's no mirth
Which is not truly *season'd* with some madness.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Then being first *seasoned* with ye seeds of grace and vertue, he went to ye Courte, and served that religious and godly gentlman, Mr. Davison.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 409.

By degrees to *season* them with Principles of Rebellion and Disobedience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

9†. To preserve from decay; keep sweet or fresh.

All this to *season*
A brother's dead love, which she would keep fresh
And lasting in her sad remembrance.
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 30.

10†. To impregnate. *Holland.* —**Seasoning fever.** See *fever*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become mature; grow fit for use; become adapted to a climate, as the human body. —**2.** To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

3†. To give token; smack; savor.

Lose not your labour and your time together;
It *seasons* of a fool. *Fletcher*, The Chances, i. 9.

seasonable (sē′zn-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *seasonable*, < OF. **sesonable*, < *seson*, season: see *season* and *-able*.] Suitable as to time or season; opportune; occurring, happening, or done in due season or proper time for the purpose; in keeping with the season or with the circumstances: as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Thay sailed furth soundly with *seasonable* wyndes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2810.

Then the sonne reneweth his finished course, and the *seasonable* spring refresheth the earth.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Gen. Arg.

'Tis not *seasonable* to call a Man Traitor that has an Army at his Heels. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 111.

seasonableness (sē′zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* Seasonable character or quality; the quality of fitting the time or the circumstances; opportuneness of occurrence.

Seasonableness is best in all these things, which have their ripeness and decay. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Observations, § 15.

seasonably (sē′zn-a-bli), *adv.* In due time or season; in time convenient; sufficiently early: as, to sow or plant *seasonably*.

Time was wanting: the agents of Plymouth could not be *seasonably* summoned, and the subject was deferred.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 339.

seasonage† (sē′zn-āj), *n.* [< *season* + *-age*.] Seasoning; sauce.

Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every Christian duty.
South, Sermons, IX. v.

seasonal (sē′zn-al), *a.* [< *season* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons.

The deviations which occur from the *seasonal* averages of climate. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 6.

The rainfall of the British Islands has been examined with reference to its *seasonal* distribution in relation to the physical configuration of the surface.
Nature, XXXIII. 355.

Seasonal dimorphism, in *zoöl.*, a dimorphism or change of form occurring at stated seasons: applied especially to the changes observed in successive generations of certain insects, those appearing at one season being remarkably different from the other broods of the year, so that they have frequently been described as distinct species. Seasonal dimorphism has been observed in the *Cynipidæ* or gall-flies, in *Aphididæ* or plant-lice, in some *Chalcididæ*, and in some butterflies and moths.

seasonally (sē′zn-al-i), *adv.* Periodically; according to the season.

He believed that the fact of the moth being *seasonally* dimorphic was likely to introduce disturbing elements into the experiments.
Proc. of Ent. Soc., Nature, XXXV. 463.

seasoner (sē′zn-ėr), *n.* [< *season* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who seasons. —**2.** That which seasons, matures, or gives a relish. —**3.** A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beach-comber. [U. S.]

seasoning (sē′zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *season*, *v.*] **1.** The act by which anything is seasoned. —**2.** That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish, usually something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, etc.

There are many vegetable substances used by mankind as *seasonings* which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil, as thyme and savoury and all spices.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, iii. 4.

3. Something added or mixed to enhance pleasure or enjoyment, or give spice and relish: as, wit or humor serves as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations . . . are of so dry and austere a nature that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings* [of mirth and humour].
Addison, Freeholder, No. 46.

There was a *seasoning* of wisdom unaccountably mixed up with his strangest whims.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 42.

4. In *diamond-cutting*, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond-dust and oil.

seasoning-tub (sē′zn-ing-tub), *n.* In *baking*, a trough in which dough is set to rise.

seasonless (sē′zn-les), *a.* [< *season* + *-less*.] **1.** Unmarked by a succession of seasons. —**2†.** Without seasoning or relish; insipid.

And when the stubborne stroke of my harsh song
Shall *seasonlesse* glide through almightie eares,
Vouchsafe to sweet it with thy blessed tong.
G. Markham, Tragedy of Sir R. Grinuile.

sea-spider (sē′spī″dėr), *n.* Some marine animal whose appearance suggests a spider. (*a*) A pycnogonid. See cuts under *Nymphon* and *Pycnogonida*. (*b*) A spider-crab; any maioid, as *Maia squinado*. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.

sea-spleenwort (sē′splēn″wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium marinum*, native along the west coast of Europe.

sea-squid (sē′skwid), *n.* Any squid; a cuttle or calamary.

sea-squirt (sē′skwėrt), *n.* Any ascidian or tunicate: so called from their squirting water when they contract.

sea-staff (sē′stȧf), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

sea-star (sē′stär), *n.* A starfish of any kind.

sea-starwort (sē′stär″wėrt), *n.* See *starwort*.

sea-stick (sē′stik), *n.* A herring cured at sea as soon as it is caught, in order that it may be first in market and bring a high price. [Eng.]

The herrings caught and cured at sea are called *sea sticks*. In order to render them what are called merchantable herrings, it is necessary to repack them with an additional quantity of salt. *A. Smith*, Wealth of Nations, III. 31.

sea-stickleback (sē′stik″l-bak), *n.* A marine gasterosteid, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

sea-stock (sē′stok), *n.* Fresh provisions, stores, etc., placed on board ship for use at sea.

With perhaps a recruit of green turtles for a *sea-stock* of fresh meat. *Scammon*.

sea-strawberry (sē′strâ″ber-i), *n.* A kind of polyp, *Alcyonium rubiforme*.

sea-sunflower (sē′sun″flou-ėr), *n.* A sea-anemone.

sea-surgeon (sē′sėr″jon), *n.* The surgeon-fish.

sea-swallow (sē′swol″ō), *n.* **1.** A tern; any bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Sterninæ*: so called from the long pointed wings, long forked tail, and slender form of most of these birds, whose flight and carriage resemble those of swallows. See cuts under *Sterna*, *tern*, *roseate*, *Gygis*, *Hydrochelidon*, and *Inca*. —**2.** The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. See cut under *petrel*. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** In *her.*, same as *aylet*.

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sea-swine (sē′swīn), *n.* **1.** A porpoise. Also *sea-hog*, *sea-pig*.

Most nations calling this fish Porcus marinus, or the *sea-swine*. *J. Ray*, Philos. Trans., Abridged (1700), II. 845.

2. The ballan-wrasse: in allusion to a supposed sucking noise like that of a pig made by the fish. See cut under *Labrus*. *F. Day*. [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

seat (sēt), *n.* [< ME. *sete, scete;* (*a*) in part < AS. *sǣt*, a place where one sits in ambush, = MD. *saete, sate*, a sitting, seat, chair, station, port, dock, = OHG. *sāzi, gesāze*, MHG. *sāze*, a seat, = Icel. *sāt*, a sitting in ambush, an ambush; (*b*) in part < Icel. *sæti* = Sw. *säte* = Dan. *sæde*, a seat; from the verb, AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sǣton*), etc., sit: see *sit*. Cf. *settle*[1], from the same verb, and cf. L. *sedes*, a seat (> E. *see*[2], *siege*), *sedile*, a seat, chair, *sella*, a seat, throne, saddle (> E. *sell*[2]), etc., from the cognate L. verb.] **1.** A place or thing on which to sit; a bench, stool, chair, throne, or the like.

Priam by purpos a pales gert make
Within the Cite full Solempne of a *sete* riall.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1630.

The tables of the moneychangers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves. Mat. xxi. 12.

2. That part of a thing on which one sits, or on which another part or thing rests, or by which it is supported: as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seats* in a wagon; the *seat* of a valve.

The *seat* of a valve is the fixed surface on which it rests, or against which it presses. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 111.

3. That part of the body on which one sits; the breech, buttocks, or fundament; technically, the gluteal region.—**4.** That part of a garment which covers the breech: as, the *seat* of a pair of trousers.

His blue jean trowsers, very full in the *seat*, might suggest an idea of a bluebottle fly.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 53.

5. Site; situation; location: as, the *seat* of Eden; the *seat* of a tumor, or of a disease.

This castle hath a pleasant *seat*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 1.

Silver-street, the region of money, a good *seat* for a usurer. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 2.

6. Abode; place of abode or residence; specifically, a mansion: as, a family *seat;* a country-*seat*.

In an yle that was negh the noble kynges *sete*,
This clene flese was inclosede all with clere water,
Euon a forlong therfro, & fully nomore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 848.

Prusia, now called Bursia, which was the abiding *seat* of the kings of Bithynia.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 330.

It is the *seat* of an Archbishop, having been first an Episcopal cite before it was graced with the dignity of an Archbishopricke. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 100.

I call'd at my cousin Evelyn's, who has a very pretty *seate* in the forest, 2 miles behither Clifden.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

7. Regular or appropriate place, as of rest, activity, etc.; the place where anything is settled, fixed, or established, or is carried on or flourishes; the matter in which any form inheres: as, the *seat* of war; a *seat* of learning or of commerce.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a *seat*
In this distracted globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 96.

The nature of man includes a mind and understanding, which is the *seat* of Providence.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is an interesting, but not a surprising fact, that the circumstances of the first planting of Christianity in places which were later among its most powerful *seats*, including Rome and Carthage, are not known.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 516.

8. A right to sit. (*a*) Membership, as in a legislative or deliberative body, or in the Stock or Produce Exchange: as, a *seat* in Parliament. (*b*) Sitting-room; sitting accommodation for one person; a sitting: as, a *seat* in a church; *seats* for the play.

9. Method or posture of sitting, as on horseback; hold in sitting: as, to have a firm *seat* in the saddle.

The ordinary Eastern *seat*, which approaches more or less the *seat* of a cross-country rider or fox-hunter, is nearly as different from the cowboy's *seat* as from that of a man who rides bareback.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 659.

10. A clutch or sitting (of eggs). [Prov. Eng.] —**11.** A place or situation in a shoemaking establishment: as, a *seat* of work; a *seat* of stuff (that is, an engagement to make stuff shoes). [Prov. Eng.]

After having worked on stuff work in the country, I could not bear the idea of returning to the leather-branch; I attempted and obtained a *seat* of stuff in Bristol.
Memoirs of J. Lackington, letter xvii. (*Davies.*)

12. Same as *seat-earth*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**Curule seat.** See *curule*.—**Deacons' seat.** See *deacon*.—**High seat.** Same as *rising-seat*.—**Redistribution of Seats Act.** See *redistribution*.—**Seat of the soul,** that part of the body which most dualistic psychologists suppose to be in direct connection with the soul; the sensorium.—**To take a seat,** to sit down. [Colloq.]

seat (sēt), *v.* [< *seat*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place on a seat; cause to sit down: as, to *seat* one's guests: often used reflexively: as, to *seat one's self* at table.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

The young ladies *seated themselves* demurely in their rush-bottomed chairs, and knit their own woollen stockings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

2. To furnish or fit up with seats: as, to *seat* a church for a thousand persons.—**3.** To repair by renewing or mending the seat: as, to *seat* a chair or a garment.—**4.** To afford sitting accommodation for; accommodate with seats or sittings: as, a room that *seats* four hundred.—**5.** To fix; set firm.

Thus Rodoll was *seated* againe in his Soueraignty, and Wallachia became subject to the Emperour.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 26.

In youth it perpetually preserves, in age restores the complexion; *seats* your teeth, did they dance like virginal jacks, firm as a wall. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

6. To locate; settle; place definitely as in a permanent abode or dwelling-place; fix: often reflexively.

Fiery diseases, *seated* in the spirit, embroile the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 7.

The greatest plagues that human nature suffers
Are *seated* here, wildness and wants innumerable.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Perhaps it was with these three Languages as with the Frankes Language when they first *seated themselues* in Gallia. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 48.

7. In *mech.*, to fix in proper place, as on a bed or support; cause to lie truly on such support; fit accurately.—**8†.** To settle; plant with inhabitants: as, to *seat* a country.

Their neighbours of ye Massachusets . . . had some years after *seated* a towne (called Hingam) on their lands.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 368.

Plantations which for many years had been *seated* and improved, under the encouragement of several charters.
Beverley, Virginia, i. ¶ 93.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To fix or take up abode; settle down permanently; establish a residence.

The Dutch demanded what they intended, and whither they would goe; they answered, up ye river to trade (now their order was to goe and *seat* above them).
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 313.

The Allingtons *seated* here before 1239.
Evelyn, Diary, July 20, 1670.

2. To rest; lie down.

The folds where sheepe at night doe *seat*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 4.

sea-tang (sē′tang), *n.* A kind of seaweed; tang; tangle.

Drove the cormorant and curlew
To their nests of sedge and *sea-tang*.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, ii.

sea-tangle (sē′tang″gl), *n.* One of several species of seaweeds, principally of the genus *Laminaria*. See cut under *seaweed*.

seat-back (sēt′bak), *n.* A piece of tapestry or other textile fabric, leather, or the like made for covering the back of a sofa, chair, or other piece of furniture: especially used of decorative pieces made of the size and shape required.

seat-earth (sēt′ėrth), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the bed of clay by which many coal-seams are underlain. The composition of this clay varies much in various regions. Sometimes it is a plastic clay, often refractory, and much used as fire-clay; sometimes it is more or less mixed with silica, or even almost entirely silicious, as in some of the midland counties of England, when it is called *ganister*. Also called *seat-stone*, *seat-clay*, or simply *seat*, *clunch*, *pounson*, *bind*, *spavin*, and (in Leinster) *buddagh;* in the United States generally known as *under-clay*.

seated (sē′ted), *p. a.* Placed; situated; fixed in or as in a seat; located.

In the eyes of David it seemed a thing not fit, a thing not decent, that himself should be more richly *seated* than God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 23.

A pretty house, ye see, handsomely *seated*,
Sweet and convenient walks, the waters crystal.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Never trust me, but you are most delicately *seated* here, full of sweet delight and blandishment! an excellent air!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

sea-tench (sē′tench), *n.* The black sea-bream, *Cantharus lineatus*. [Dublin county, Ireland.]

sea-term (sē′tėrm), *n.* A word or term used especially by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

I agree with you in your censure of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

seat-fastener (sēt′fas″nėr), *n.* In a wagon, a screw-clamp for securing the seat to the body.

sea-thong (sē′thông), *n.* One of several species of cord-like or thong-like seaweeds, as *Himanthalia lorea*, *Chorda filum*, etc. See *Chorda*, *Himanthalia*, *Laminariaceæ*.

sea-thorn (sē′thôrn), *n.* Same as *pustule of the sea* (which see, under *pustule*).

sea-thrift (sē′thrift), *n.* See *thrift*.

seating (sē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seat*, *v.*] **1.** The act of placing on a seat; the act of furnishing with a seat or seats.—**2.** Textile material made for upholstering the seats of chairs, sofas, and the like; especially, haircloth.—**3.** *pl.* In *mech.*, collectively, the various fitted supports of the parts of a structure or of a machine.—**4.** In *ship-building*, that part of the floor which rests on the keel.

When the frames are perpendicular to the keel, the bevelling of the *seating* of the floors, i. e. the angle between the plane of the side of timber and the keel, is a right angle. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 46.

sea-titling (sē′tit″ling), *n.* The shore-pipit or sea-lark, *Anthus aquaticus* or *obscurus*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Eng.]

seat-lock (sēt′lok), *n.* In railroad-cars, etc., a form of lock for holding the back of a reversible seat in position.

sea-toad (sē′tōd), *n.* **1.** The sea-frog, fishing-frog, or angler, *Lophius piscatorius*, a fish. See cut under *angler*.—**2.** The toadfish, *Batrachus tau*.—**3.** The sculpin.—**4.** The great spider-crab, *Hyas araneus*. *Wood.*

sea-tortoise (sē′tôr″tis), *n.* A marine tortoise; a sea-turtle.

sea-toss (sē′tos), *n.* A toss overboard into the sea: as, give it a *sea-toss*. [Colloq.]

sea-tossed, sea-tost (sē′tost), *a.* Tossed by the sea.

In your imagination hold
This stage the ship, upon whose deck
The *sea-tost* Pericles appears to speak.
Shak., Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 60.

seat-rail (sēt′rāl), *n.* In furniture, one of the horizontal members of the frame which forms or supports the seat, as in a chair or a sofa.

sea-trout (sē′trout), *n.* **1.** Any catadromous trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis*.—**2.** A kind of weakfish; any one of the four species of sciænoid fishes of the genus *Cynoscion* which occur along the coast of the middle and southern United States. One of them is the squeteague. Also, sometimes, *salmon-trout*. See cut under *weakfish*.—**3.** Another sciænoid fish, *Atractoscion nobilis*, related to the weakfish of the Atlantic States. Also called *white sea-bass*. [California.]—**4.** A chiroid fish, as *Hexagrammus decagrammus*, of the Pacific coast of the United States: same as *rock-trout*, 2.

sea-trumpet (sē′trum″pet), *n.* **1.** A medieval musical instrument essentially similar to the monochord, but suggestive of the viol. It consisted of a wooden body about 6 feet long, flat in front, polygonal behind, and tapering from a somewhat large flat base, which could be rested on the floor, to a short thick neck, terminating in a head with a tuning-screw. It had but one large string, made of gut, stretched over a peculiar bridge, and tuned to a low pitch, usually about that of the second C below middle C. The bridge was made so as to rest firmly on only one foot, the other being free to vibrate upon the body. The instrument was played with a large bow, like that of a violoncello. The tones used were the natural harmonics of the string, produced by lightly touching the nodes. Its scale therefore coincided with that of the trumpet; and this fact, taken in connection with its general shape, probably suggested its name. It was used for both sacred and secular music, both alone and in sets of three or four. It was especially common in numeries as an accompaniment for singing, since its tones corresponded in pitch with those of the female voice. The latest specimens date from early in the eighteenth century. The instrument is important in connection with the development of the viol. Also *marine trumpet*, *tromba marina*, *nuns'-fiddle*, etc.

2. In *bot.*, a large seaweed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*, of the southern ocean. It has a stem often more than 20 feet in height, crowned by a fan-shaped cluster of fronds, each 12 feet or more in length. The stem is hollow in the upper part, and when dried is frequently used as a trumpet by the native herdsmen of the Cape of Good Hope, whence the name. It is also used as a siphon. Also called *trumpetweed*.

3. A large marine gastropod of the genus *Triton*.

seat-stand (sēt′stand), *n.* In a railroad-car, a support, generally made of metal, for the end of the seat next the aisle.

seat-stone (sēt′stōn), *n.* Same as *seat-earth*.

sea-turn (sē′tėrn), *n.* A gale or breeze coming from the sea, generally accompanied by thick weather.

sea-turtle[1] (sē′tėr″tl), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *turtle*[1].] The sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*.

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sea-turtle[2] (sē′tėr″tl), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *turtle*[2].] Any marine chelonian; a sea-tortoise. These all have the limbs formed as flippers. Some furnish the tortoise-shell of commerce; others are famous among epicures. The leading forms are the hawksbill, leatherback, loggerhead, and green turtle.

seat-worm (sēt′wėrm), *n.* A pinworm commonly infesting the fundament. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

sea-umbrella (sē′um-brel″ä), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp of the genus *Umbellularia*.

sea-unicorn (sē′ū″ni-kôrn), *n.* The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros:* so called from the single horn-like tusk of the male, sometimes 8 feet long. See cuts under *Monodon* and *narwhal*.

sea-urchin (sē′ėr″chin), *n.* An echinoid; any member of the *Echinoidea;* a sea-egg or sea-hedgehog. Many of the leading forms have popular designations or vernacular book-names, as heart-urchins, *Spatangidæ;* helmet-urchins, *Galeritidæ;* shield-urchins, *Scutellidæ;* turban-urchins, *Cidaridæ*. The common green sea-urchin of New England is *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis* (figured under the generic word). A purple sea-urchin is *Arbacia punctulata*. *Toxopneustes franciscorum* is a Californian sea-urchin used for food by Indians, and the common European one figured under *Echinus* is classic in the annals of gastronomy. The species here figured is



Sea-urchin (*Phormosoma luculentum*).

flatter and less prickly than usual; still flatter ones are those known as *cake-urchins, sand-dollars*, etc. (See *sand-dollar*.) Some sea-urchins have spines several inches long, and in others the spines become heavy clubs. Sea-urchins, like sea-anemones, are common objects on most sea-coasts, and their dry tests, usually lacking the spines, are often of beautiful tints. See *Echinus*, also cuts under *ambulacrum, Ananchytes, cake-urchin, Cidaris, Clypeastridæ, Echinidea, Echinometra, Echinothuriidæ, Echinus, Encope, lantern, petalostichous*, and *Strongylocentrotus*.

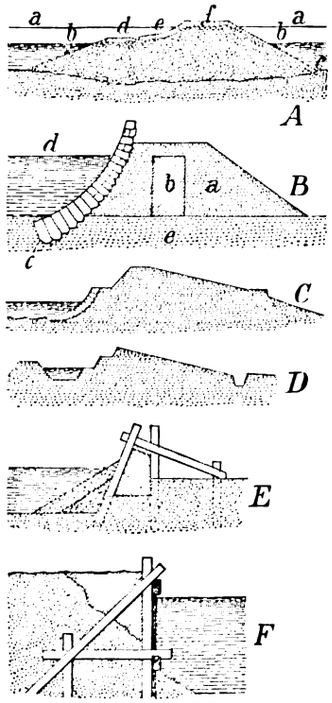
sea-vampire (sē′vam″pīr), *n.* A devil-fish or manta.

Men have been struck with the resemblances between animals of the land and those of the water. Among fishes we have "*sea-vampires*," "sea-eagles," "sea-wolves," etc.
S. Tenney, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

seave (sēv), *n.* [Also written *seive;* < ME. *seyfe* = Icel. *sef* = Dan. *siv* = Sw. *säf*, a rush. Cf. *sieve*.] 1. A rush. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 327.—2. A wick made of rush.

seavent, seaventeent, etc. Obsolete spellings of *seven, seventeen*, etc.

sea-view (sē′vū), *n.* A prospect at sea or of the sea, or a picture representing a scene at sea; a marine view.



Sea-walls.

A. Plymouth (England) breakwater: *a, a*, level of the top; *b, b*, low water at spring tide; *c*, bottom; *d*, foreshore; *e*, sea-slope; *f*, top. *B*. Sea-dike: *c*, the sea-bottom; *a*, rubble; *b*, core; *e*, facing of stone; *d*, sea-level. *C* and *D*. Sectional diagrams of inclosure of Zuid Plas, near Rotterdam, Holland. *E*. Dutch polder-bank, consisting of sheet-piling with earth filling, and an apron of rubble on the side toward the sea. *F*. Wall of sheet-piling at Havre, France, with earth embankment behind the piles.

seavy (sē′vi), *a.* [< *seare* + *-y*[1].] Overgrown with rushes: as, *seavy* ground. *Ray*, Gloss. of North Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

sea-wall (sē′wâl), *n.* [< ME. **sæwall*, < AS. *sǣweall* (poet.), a cliff by the sea, a wall formed by the sea, < *sǣ*, sea, + *weall*, wall.] 1. A strong wall or embankment on the shore, designed to prevent encroachments of the sea, to form a breakwater, etc. See cut in preceding column.—2. An embankment of stones thrown up by the waves on a shore.

sea-walled (sē′wâld), *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea. [Rare.]

When our *sea-walled* garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 43.

sea-wand (sē′wond), *n.* See *hanger*, 7.

seawane, seawant (sē′wān, -want), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Wampum.

This [Indian money] was nothing more nor less than strings of beads wrought of clams, periwinkles, and other shell-fish, and called *seawant* or wampum.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 232.

seaward, seawards (sē′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *sea* + *-ward*.] Toward the sea.

The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 681.

seaward (sē′wärd), *a.* [< *seaward, adv.*] 1. Directed toward the sea.

Those loving papers, where friends send
With glad grief to your *sea-ward* steps farewell.
Donne, Poems, Epistles, To Sir Henry Wotton, at his going [Ambassador to Venice.

2†. Fresh from the sea.

White herynge in a dische, if hit be *seaward* & fresshe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

seaware (sē′wār), *n.* [Also *seawore*, dial. *seaore;* < ME. **seeware*, < AS. *sǣwār* (found only in the form *sǣwaur*, an error for **sǣwaar*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *wār*, weed: see *ware*[3].] Seaweed; especially, the larger, coarser kinds of algæ that are thrown up by the sea and used as manure, etc.

sea-washballs (sē′wosh″bâlz), *n. pl.* The egg-cases of the whelk *Buccinum undatum*. [Local, Eng.]

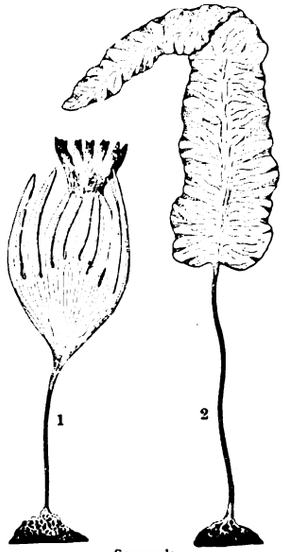
sea-water (sē′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *seewater*, < AS. *sǣwæter*, < *sǣ*, sea, + *wæter*, water.] The salt water of the sea or ocean. See *ocean*.

Sea-water shalt thou drink. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 462.

sea-wax (sē′waks), *n.* Same as *maltha*.

seaway (sē′wā), *n.* *Naut.*, progress made by a vessel through the waves.—**In a seaway**, in the position of a vessel where a moderately heavy sea is running.

seaweed (sē′wēd), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; more particularly, any member of the class *Algæ*. They are very abundant, especially in warm seas, and are often exceedingly delicate and beautiful. See *Algæ*. See also cuts under *air-cell, conjugation, Fucus, gulfweed*, and *Macrocystis*. Also called *sea-moss*.—**Seaweed-bath**, a bath made by adding to sea-water an infusion of *Fucus vesiculosus*.—**Seaweed-fern**, the fern *Scolopendrium vulgare*.



Seaweeds.
1. *Laminaria digitata*. 2. *L. longicruris*.

sea-whip (sē′-hwip), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp of slender, straight or spiral, and little-branched or branchless shape; any alcyonarian of such form, as black coral. See *Antipathes*.

sea-whipcord (sē′hwip″kôrd), *n.* The common seaweed *Chorda filum*. See *sea-thong, sea-lace*.

sea-whiplash (sē′hwip″lash), *n.* Same as *sea-whipcord*.

sea-whistle (sē′hwis″l), *n.* The common seaweed *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of authors): so named because the bladders or vesicles in the continuity of the frond are used by children as whistles.

sea-wife (sē′wīf), *n.* 1. A kind of wrasse, *Labrus vetula*, a labroid fish.—2. The fish *Acantholabrus yarrelli*.

sea-willow (sē′wil″ō), *n.* A gorgoniaceous polyp of the genus *Gorgonia*, as *G. anceps* and others, with slender flexible branches like withes or osier.

sea-wind (sē′wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the sea. See *sea-breeze*.

sea-wing (sē′wing), *n.* 1. A wing-shell. See *Pinna*[2].—2. A sail. [Rare.]

Antony
Claps on his *sea-wing*, and, like a doting mallard,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 20.

sea-withwind (sē′with″wind), *n.* A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*; sea-bells.

sea-wold (sē′wōld), *n.* A wold-like tract under the sea. [Rare.]

We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
On the broad *sea-wolds*. *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

sea-wolf (sē′wůlf), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhicus lupus*.—2. The bass *Labrax lupus*. See *bass*[1] (*a*).—3. The sea-elephant or the sea-lion. [Now rare.]—4. A viking; a pirate.

Sullenly answered Ulf,
The old *sea-wolf*.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xix.

sea-woodcock (sē′wůd″kok), *n.* The European bar-tailed godwit. See cut under *Limosa*.

sea-woodlouse (sē′wůd″lous), *n.* 1. An isopod of the family *Asellidæ;* a sea-slater. Also *sea-louse*.—2. A chiton, or coat-of-mail shell: so called from resembling the isopods named wood-lice. See cut under *Chitonidæ*.

seawore (sē′wōr), *n.* Same as *seaware*.

sea-worm (sē′wėrm), *n.* A marine annelid; a free errant worm of salt water, as distinguished from a sedentary or a terrestrial worm; a nereid. The species are very numerous, and the name has no specific application.

sea-wormwood (sē′wėrm″wůd), *n.* A saline plant, *Artemisia maritima*, found on the shores of Europe and North Africa, also occupying large tracts in the region of the Black and Caspian seas.

sea-worn (sē′wōrn), *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea. *Drayton*.

seaworthiness (sē′wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* Seaworthy character or condition; fitness as regards structure, equipment, lading, crew, etc., for encountering the perils of the sea.

seaworthy (sē′wėr″ŦHi), *a.* In fit condition to encounter stormy weather at sea; stanch and well adapted for voyaging: as, a *seaworthy* ship.

Dull the voyage was with long delays,
The vessel scarce *sea-worthy*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

sea-wrack (sē′rak), *n.* 1. Same as *grass-wrack*.—2. Coarse seaweeds of any kind that are cast upon the sea-shore, such as fuci, *Laminariaceæ*, etc.; oreweed. See *wrack, fucus*.

seax, *n.* [AS. *seax*, a knife: see *sax*[1].] 1. A curved one-edged sword or war-knife used by Germanic and Celtic peoples; specifically, the largest weapon of this sort, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

They invited the British to a parley and banquet on Salisbury Plain; where suddenly drawing out their *seaxes*, concealed under their long coats—being crooked swords, the emblem of their indirect proceedings—they made their innocent guests with their blood pay the shots of their entertainment. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., I. v. 25.

Their arms and weapons, helmet and mail-shirt, tall spear and javelin, sword and *seax*, the short, broad dagger that hung at each warrior's girdle, gathered to them much of the legend and the art which gave color and poetry to the life of Englishmen.
J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, I. i.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weapon more or less like the above, but often approaching the form of a simitar, to distinguish it from which it is then engrailed at the back.

sebaceous (sē-bā′shius), *a.* [= F. *sébacé*, < L. *sebaceus*, of tallow, < *sebum, serum*, tallow, suet, grease.] 1. Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.—2. In *bot.*, having the appearance of tallow, grease, or fat: as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants. *Henslow*.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Fatty; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, *sebaceous* substances: specifically noting the secretion of the sebaceous follicles. (*b*) Secreting, containing, or conveying sebaceous matter: as, a *sebaceous* follicle, gland, or duct.—**Sebaceous cyst**, a tumor formed from a sebaceous gland, its duct

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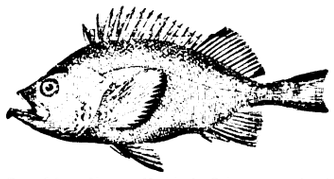
having been obstructed and the secretion accumulated, this being accompanied by overgrowth of the epithelial lining of the sac and the surrounding connective tissue.—**Sebaceous gland, crypt, or follicle,** a cutaneous acinose gland of small size, opening usually into a hair-follicle, and secreting a greasy substance which lubricates the hair and the skin. Such structures are almost universal among the higher vertebrates, and of many special kinds, though all of one general character. In man they are especially notable on the face, being represented by the pores in the skin, which when stopped with a morbidly consistent secretion produce the unsightly black specks called *comedones*. The Meibomian follicles of the eyelids, the preputial follicles of the penis, the anal or subcaudal pouch of the badger, etc., are similar structures. The rump-gland of birds is an enormous sebaceous gland. (See *elæodochon.*) The mammary glands are allied structures, and apparently derived from sebaceous glands. The scent-glands of various animals, as the musk, beaver, civet, badger, etc., are all of like character. They serve to keep the skin in order, attract the sexes, repel enemies, etc. See *castor*[2], *civet*[1], *musk*, and cut under *hair.*—**Sebaceous humor,** an oily matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to lubricate the hairs and the skin. Also called *sebum, sebum cutaneum*, and *smegma.*—**Sebaceous tumor.** (*a*) A sebaceous cyst. See above. (*b*) Same as *pearl-tumor*, 2.

sebacic (sē-bas'ik), *a.* [= F. *sébacique;* as *sebac(eous)* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to fat; obtained from fat: as, *sebacic* acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_4$), an acid obtained from olein. It crystallizes in white, nacreous, very light needles or laminæ resembling those of benzoic acid. Also *sebic.*

Se-Baptist (sē'bap'tist), *n.* [< L. *se*, oneself, + LL. *baptistes*, baptist: see *baptist.*] One who baptizes himself; specifically, a member of a small religious body which separated from the Brownists early in the seventeenth century: said to have been founded by John Smyth, who first baptized himself and then his followers.

Sebastes (sē-bas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. σεβαστός, reverend, august, < σεβάζεσθαι, be afraid of, < σέβας, reverential awe, < σέβεσθαι, feel awe or fear.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, with few species, of northern seas. It was employed first for *Scorpænidæ* with a scaly head and without filaments, but by recent ichthyologists it is restricted to species with 15 dorsal spines and 31 vertebræ, inhabiting the North Atlantic, and typical of the *Sebastinæ*. *S. marinus*, of both coasts of the North Atlantic, is the redfish, rose-fish, red-snapper, Norway haddock, or hemdurgan, of a nearly uniform orange-red color.



Rose-fish, or Norway Haddock (*Sebastes marinus*).

Sebastiania (sē-bas-ti-ā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1821), named after Antonio *Sebastiani*, who wrote (1813–19) on the plants of Rome.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers without a disk and with minute floral bracts, a three- to five-parted calyx, the stamens usually two or three, the ovary three-celled, with spreading or revolute undivided styles and with three ovules. There are about 40 species, natives chiefly of Brazil, with two in the tropics of the Old World, and another, *S. lucida*, known as *crabwood* or *poisonwood*, in the West Indies and Florida. They are usually slender shrubs, with small and narrow alternate leaves and slender racemes, which are terminal or also lateral, and consist of many minute staminate flowers, usually with a single larger solitary pistillate flower below.

Sebastichthys (sē-bas-tik'this), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < Gr. σεβαστός, reverend, august, + ἰχθύς, a fish.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, with 13 dorsal spines, 27 vertebræ, and moderate lower jaw. About 40 species inhabit the North Pacific. They are chiefly known as *rockfish* and *rock-cod.* They are of rather large size and varied, often brilliant, colors. All are ovoviviparous, and bring forth young about half an inch long. They have many local designations. See cuts under *corsair, priest-fish*, and *rockfish.*

Sebastinæ (sē-bas-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sebastes* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of scorpænoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sebastes*, having the vertebræ increased in number (12 abdominal, 15 to 19 caudal), and the dorsal commencing over the operculum. The species are Pararctalian, and most numerous in the North Pacific. See *rockfish.*

sebastine (sē-bas'tin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A scorpænoid fish of the subfamily *Sebastinæ.*

II. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinæ.*

Sebastodes (sē-bas-tō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < *Sebastes* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, containing one species, differing from *Sebastichthys* by the very prominent chin and minute scales.

sebastoid (sē-bas'toid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinæ;* like the genus *Sebastes.*

sebastomania (sē-bas-tō-mā'ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. σεβαστός, reverend, august, + μανία, madness.] Religious insanity. *Wharton.* [Rare.]

Sebastopol goose. See *goose.*

Sebat, Shebat (se-, she-bat'), *n.* [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of the sacred or ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of January and the first part of February. Zech. i. 7.

sebate (sē'bāt), *n.* [= F. *sebate* = Sp. Pg. *sebato;* as L. *sebum*, tallow, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by sebacic acid and a base.

sebesten, sebestan (sē-bes'ten, -tan), *n.* [Also *sepistan;* = OF. *sebeste*, F. *sebeste* = Sp. *sebesten*, the tree, *sebasta*, the fruit, = Pg. *sebeste, sebesteira*, the tree, *sebesta*, the fruit (NL. *sebesten*), = It. *sebesten*, < Ar. *sebestān*, Pers. *sapistān*, the fruit sebesten.] A tree of the genus *Cordia;* also, its plum-like fruit. There are two species. *C. Myxa*, the more important, is found from Egypt to India and tropical Australia; the other is the East Indian *C. obliqua* (*C. latifolia*). In the East their dried fruit is used medicinally for its demulcent properties; it was formerly so used in Europe. In India the natives pickle the fresh fruit. Also called *Assyrian* or *sebesten plum.*

sebic (sē'bik), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *-ic.*] Same as *sebacic.*

sebiferous (sē-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *anat., bot.*, and *zoöl.*, sebaceous; sebiparous.—**Sebiferous gland.** Same as *sebaceous gland* (which see, under *sebaceous*).

sebilla (sē-bil'ä), *n.* [= OF. *sebille*, F. *sébile*, a basket, pannier, wooden bowl; origin unknown.] In *stone-cutting*, a wooden bowl for holding the sand and water used in sawing, grinding, polishing, etc.

sebiparous (sē-bip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *parere*, produce.] Producing sebaceous matter; sebiferous; sebaceous, as a follicle or gland.

sebka (seb'kä), *n.* [Also *sebkha;* Ar. (?).] A name given in northern Africa to the dry bed of a salt lake, or to an area covered with an incrustation of salt; a salt-marsh. Compare *shott.*

At last its dwindling current bends westward to the *sebkha* (salt marsh) of Debiaya. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 832.

seborrhea, seborrhœa (seb-ō-rē'ä), *n.* [NL. *seborrhœa*, < L. *sebum*, tallow (see *sebaceous*), + Gr. ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] A disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by excessive and perverted excretion. It is divisible into seborrhea oleosa and seborrhea sicca, the former covering the skin with an oily coating, and the latter presenting crusts of the dried secretion.—**Seborrhea genitalium,** the accumulation of a cheesy excretion under the prepuce in the male, and within the labia in the female.

seborrheic, seborrhœic (seb-ō-rē'ik), *a.* [< *seborrhea* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, seborrhea.

Sebuæan (seb-ū-ē'an), *n.* [< LGr. Σεβναῖοι.] One of a sect of Samaritans who kept the sacred festivals at dates different from those prescribed in the Jewish ritual.

sebum (sē'bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *sebum*, tallow: see *sebaceous.* Cf. *sevum.*] The secretion of the sebaceous glands. Also *sebum cutaneum.*—**Sebum palpebrale,** the secretion of the Meibomian glands.—**Sebum præputiale,** smegma.

sebundy, sebundee (sē-bun'di, -dē), *n.* [Also *sibbendy;* < Hind. *sibandi*, Telugu *sibbandi*, irregular soldiery.] In the East Indies, an irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police departments; also, collectively, local militia or police.

I found him in the command of a regiment of *sebundees*, or native militia. *Hon. R. Lindsay*, Anecdotes of an Indian Life, ii., note.

The employment of these people . . . as *sebundy* is advantageous. *Wellington Despatches* (ed. 1837), II. 170. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

Sec., sec. An abbreviation of *secretary, secant, second, section*, etc.

sec. An abbreviation of *secundum*, according to.

secability (sek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *secabilita(t-)s*, capacity for being cut, < *secabilis*, that may be cut, < L. *secare*, cut.] Capability of being cut or divided into parts.

It is possible that it [matter] may not be indefinitely divisible; that there may be a limit to the successive division or *secability* of its parts. *Graham*, Chemistry, I. 133.

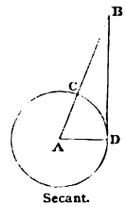
Secale (sē-kā'lē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *secale*, rye, < *secare*, cut: see *secant.*] A genus of grasses, including rye, of the tribe *Hordeæ* and subtribe *Triticeæ.* It is characterized by its crowded cylindrical spike of compressed spikelets, which have the flat side sessile against a hollowed joint of the main axis of the plant, and which are commonly but two-flowered. The flowering glume is tipped with a long awn formed from the five nerves, of which the lateral are obscure on the inner face and conspicuous on the outer. The 2 species have been long spontaneous in western and central Asia, and also in the Mediterranean region, where 3 or 4 native varieties are by some considered distinct species. All are erect annual grasses with flat leaves and dense terminal bearded spikes. The *secale cornutum* of pharmacy, used in obstetric practice, is merely the common rye affected with ergot. See *rye.*

Secamone (sek-a-mō'nē), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Secamoneæ.* It is distinguished from the other genus, *Toxocarpus*, by the usually dextrorsely overlapping lobes of the wheel-shaped and five-parted corolla, and by the simple scales of the crown with distinct straight or incurved tips. There are about 24 species, natives of the tropics in Africa, Asia, and Australia, extending to South Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They are much-branched shrubby climbers, bearing opposite leaves which are often punctate with pellucid dots. The small flowers are borne in axillary cymes. Some species secrete an acrid principle, useful in medicine. The roots of *S. emetica* are employed in India as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

Secamoneæ (sek-a-mō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Secamone* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ.* It is characterized by the two minute globular pollen-masses within each anther-cell and by the inflexed membrane which terminates each anther. It includes the 2 genera *Secamone* (the type) and *Toxocarpus*, both natives principally of Asia and Africa within the tropics, with perhaps a third genus, *Gerianthus*, of the East Indies.

secancy (sē'kan-si), *n.* [< *secan(t)* + *-cy.*] A cutting or intersection: as, the point of *secancy* of one line with another.

secant (sē'kant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sécant* = Sp. Pg. It. *secante* = D. *secans* = G. *secante* = Sw. Dan. *sekant*, < L. *secan(t-)s*, ppr. of *secare*, cut, = Teut. √ *sag, seg*, in AS. *sagu*, a saw, *sigthe*, a scythe, etc. From the L. *secare* are also ult. *section, sector*, etc., *bisect, dissect, exsect, intersect, prosect, resect, trisect, insect, scion, sickle, risk*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts.—**Secant plane,** a plane cutting a surface or solid.



Secant.

The ratio of AB to AD is the secant of the angle A; and AB is the secant of the arc CD.

II. *n.* **1.** A line which cuts a figure in any way.—**2.** Specifically, in *trigon.*, a line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc (whose secant it is said to be) to the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; or the ratio of this line to the radius; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbreviated *sec.*—**Double secant.** See *double.*—**Secant of an angle,** a trigonometrical function, the reciprocal of the cosine, equal to the ratio of the hypotenuse to a leg of a right triangle when these include the angle.—**Secant of an arc,** a line drawn normally outward from one extremity of the arc of a circle until it meets the tangent from the other extremity. This use of the term was introduced in 1583 by the Danish mathematician Thomas Finke.

secco (sek'kō), *n.* and *a.* [It., = F. *sec*, dry, < L. *siccus*, dry.] **I.** *n.* In the *fine arts*, same as *tempera painting* (which see, under *tempera*). Also called *fresco secco.*

II. *a.* In *music*, unaccompanied; plain. See *recitative.*

secede (sē-sēd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *seceded*, ppr. *seceding.* [< L. *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, go away, withdraw, < *se-*, apart, + *cedere*, go, go away: see *cede.*] To go apart; retire; withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; separate one's self from others or from some association; specifically, to withdraw from a political or religious organization: as, certain ministers *seceded* from the Church of Scotland about the year 1733; certain of the United States of America attempted to *secede* and form an independent government in 1860–61.

seceder (sē-sē'dėr), *n.* [< *secede* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who secedes or withdraws from communion or association with an organization.—**2.** [*cap.*] A member of the Secession Church in Scotland. See *Secession Church*, under *secession.*—**Original Seceders, United Original Seceders,** religious denominations in Scotland, offshoots, more or less remote, from branches of the Secession Church.

secern (sē-sėrn'), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *secernere*, pp. *secretus*, sunder, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, divide, separate: see *concern, decern, discern*, etc., and cf. *secret, secrete.*] **1.** To separate.

A vascular and tubular system, with a *secerning* or separating cellular arrangement.

B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 95.

2. To distinguish.

Averroes *secerns* a sense of titillation and a sense of hunger and thirst. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

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3. In *physiol.*, to secrete.

The pituite or mucus *secerned* in the nose . . . is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, vi.

secernent (sē-sėr′nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *secernen(t-)s*, ppr. of *secernere*, sunder, separate: see *secern*.] **I.** *a.* Separating; secreting, or having the power of secreting.

II. *n.* 1. That which promotes secretion. *Darwin.*—2. In *anat.*, an organ whose function is to secrete or separate matters from the blood.

secernment (sē-sėrn′ment), *n.* [< *secern* + *-ment*.] The process or act of separating or secreting; secretion.

secesh (sē-sesh′), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *secession-ist*, also, as n., of the pl. *secessionists*.] Secessionist; also, secessionists collectively. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

You are unloyal — you are *secesh* against your birthright.
S. Bowles, In Merriam, I. 335.

secesher (sē-sesh′ėr), *n.* [< *secesh* + *-er*[1].] A secessionist. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

Schoolin 's wut they can't seem to stan'; they're tu consarned high-pressure;
An' knowin' t' much might spile a boy for bein' a *Secesher*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., i.

secessꝉ (sē-ses′), *n.* [= Sp. *seceso*, < L. *secessus*, a going away, withdrawal, retirement, < *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, separate, withdraw: see *secede*.] Retirement; retreat.

Silent *secesse*, waste solitude.
Dr. H. More, Philos. Poems, To the Reader.

secession (sē-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *secession*, F. *sécession* = Sp. *secesion* = It. *secessione*, < L. *secessio(n-)*, a going aside, separation, schism, < *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, go aside: see *secede*.] 1ꝉ. The act of seceding or withdrawing; withdrawal; retirement; seclusion; detachment; separation.

No desire, or fear, or doubt, that troubles the air: nor any difficulty, past, present or to come, that the imagination may not pass over without offence, in that sweet *secession* [sleep]. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

But we must not take an abatement for an emptiness, a *secession* for a destitution. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 55.

2. Specifically, the act of seceding or withdrawing from a religious or political organization or association; formal withdrawal.

After the infallibility of the pope had been proclaimed as a dogma by the Vatican council in 1871, several communities as well as individuals declared their *secession* from the Roman Church. They are called Old Catholics, and they have selected a bishop who has been acknowledged by most of the states. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 469.

The doctrine of *secession* — the right of a State, or a combination of States, to withdraw from the Union — was born of that war [1812]. . . . They [New England States] had a convention [1814], famous under the name of Hartford, to which the design of *secession* was imputed. . . . The existence of that convention raised the question of *secession*, and presented the first instance of the greatest danger in the working of the double form of our government — that of a collision between a part of the States and the federal government. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 4.

(*a*) In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, the separation from the Established Church of Scotland which originated in 1733; hence, the whole body of the members of the Secession Church (which see, below). (*b*) In *U. S. hist.*, the attempted withdrawal, in 1860–61, of eleven States from the Union. See *Confederate States*, under *confederate*. — **Ordinances of secession**, in *U. S. hist.*, ordinances passed by conventions of eleven Southern States, in 1860–61, declaring their withdrawal from the Union. — **Secession Church**, a religious denomination in Scotland which took its rise in the secession of four ministers (Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher) from the Church of Scotland in 1733. A "breach" in 1747 resulted in the formation of the Burgher and Antiburgher Synods (see *Antiburgher*); but these were reunited in 1820 under the name of the *United Secession Church*, which in turn united with the Relief Synod in 1847 to form the existing United Presbyterian Church. — **War of secession**, in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war which resulted from the attempted withdrawal, in 1860–61, of eleven Southern States from the United States of America. It lasted a little over four years, and terminated in the defeat of the seceding States, with the attendant abolition of negro slavery in the United States. The seceding States were subsequently reconstructed as States of the Union. Also called the *war of the rebellion*, the *rebellion*, and the *civil war*.

secessionism (sē-sesh′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *secession* + *-ism*.] The doctrine of secession: the principle that affirms the right of a person or party to secede, separate, or withdraw from a political or religious organization, or the right of a state to secede at its pleasure from a federal union.

secessionist (sē-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sécessionniste*; as *secession* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who maintains the principle of secessionism; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who took part in or sympathized with the attempt of the Southern States, in 1860–65, to withdraw from the Union; an inhabitant of a Southern State who aided or sympathized with the secession movement.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to secession or secessionists.

secessive (sē-ses′iv), *a.* [< L. *secessus*, pp. of *secedere*, go aside, + *-ive*.] Set apart; separated; isolated. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 40. [Rare.]

sechet, *v.* A Middle English assibilated form of *seek*[1].

sechino (se-kē′nō), *n.* [It.] See *sequin*.

Sechium (sē′ki-um), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called, it is said, because used to fatten hogs in Jamaica; prop. **Secium*, < Gr. σηκός, a pen, fold, inclosure.] A genus of gourds, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and tribe *Sicyoideæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers with a saucer-shaped calyx marked with ten radiating ridges, a five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, five free anthers (four with two flexuous cells and the other with but one), a six-lobed stigma, and a bristly and spindle-shaped one-celled ovary with a single ovule which matures into a smooth woody roundish seed with very large cotyledons. The only species, *S. edule*, is an annual climbing vine with roughish stems, native of the West Indies, cultivated in southern Europe and tropical America and Asia for its large edible fleshy fruit, which is oblong or pear-shaped and conspicuously furrowed. It bears thin heart-shaped and five-angled leaves, tendrils with two to five branches, and small yellow flowers in long racemes, the solitary fertile flower in the same raceme with the very numerous staminate ones. The fruits are very prickly, green and shining, white within, and about 4 inches long, and, like the large starchy roots, are eaten boiled with meat or as a vegetable. They are called *vegetable pears* in the British colonies. The large green seed protrudes from one end and often germinates before falling. See *cheyote*, the native name.

seckel (sek′el), *n.* [So called from its originating on the farm of Mr. *Seckel*, near Philadelphia.] A small delicious pear, ripening about the end of October, but keeping good for a short time only. These pears are often called *sickle-pears*. See *pear*[1], 2.

seclet, *n.* [< OF. *secle*, *siecle*, F. *siècle* = Pr. *secle*, *segle* = Cat. *sigle* = Sp. *siglo* = Pg. *seculo* = It. *secolo*, an age, century, < L. *sæculum*, *seculum*, poet. syncopated *sæclum*, *seclum*, a race, generation, usually of time, a lifetime, generation, an age, the age, the times, esp. a hundred years, a century, LL. eccl. this world, the world, worldliness: root uncertain. Hence ult. *secular*, etc.] A century.

It is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years. *Hammond*, Pract. Catechism.

seclude (sē-klöd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secluded*, ppr. *secluding*. [< L. *secludere*, shut off, < *se-*, apart, + *claudere*, shut: see *close*[1].] 1. To shut off or keep apart, as from company, society, etc.; withdraw from society or into solitude: as, to *seclude* one's self from the world.

Sundrie Honbl: Lords had obtained a large grante from ye king, for yr more northerly parts of that countrie, derived out of ye Virginia patente, and wholy *secluded* from their Governente. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 44.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

Miss Hepzibah, by *secluding* herself from society, has lost all true relation with it, and is, in fact, dead.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiv.

2ꝉ. To shut or keep out; exclude; preclude.

He has the doores and windowes open in the hardest frosts, *secluding* only the snow.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.

Upon the opening of the Parliament, viz. letting in the *secluded* members, he gint on his long rustic sword (longer than ordinary), Sir William Waller marching behind him.
Aubrey, Lives, William Prinne.

secluded (sē-klö′ded), *p. a.* Separated from others; withdrawn from public observation; retired; living in retirement: as, a *secluded* spot; to pass a *secluded* life.

secludedly (sē-klö′ded-li), *adv.* In a secluded manner. *Imp. Dict.*

secluseꝉ (sē-klös′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*, shut off: see *seclude*.] **I.** *a.* Secluded; isolated. [Implied in the derived noun *secluseness*.]

II. *n.* Seclusion. [Rare.]

To what end did our lavish ancestors
Erect of old these stately piles of ours,
For threadbare clerks, and for the ragged muse,
Whom better fit some cotes of sad *seclose*?
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. ii. 4.

secluseneꝉ (sē-klös′nes), *n.* [< *seclose* + *-ness*.] The state of being secluded from society; seclusion. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

seclusion (sē-klö′zhon), *n.* [< ML. *seclusio(n-)*, < L. *secludere*, pp. *seclusus*, shut off: see *seclude*.] 1. The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded: a shutting out or keeping apart, or the state of being shut out, as from company, society, the world, etc.; retirement; privacy; solitude: as, to live in *seclusion*.

A place of *seclusion* from the external world.
Bp. Horsley, Works, II. xx.

2. A secluded place.

A *seclusion*, but seldom a solitude.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, viii.

Sweet *seclusions* for holy thoughts and prayers.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** *Retirement*, *Loneliness*, etc. See *solitude*.

seclusionist (sē-klö′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *seclusion* + *-ist*.] One who favors seclusion, or the principle or policy of refusing intercourse with others: as, Chinese *seclusionists*; monkish *seclusionists*.

Throughout the length and breadth of the land [Japan] it would probably be difficult to find so much as one genuine *seclusionist* or obstructionist.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 677.

If the progressionists had not seized the reins of government, the *seclusionists* would soon have had everything their own way. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 604.

seclusive (sē-klö′siv), *a.* [< L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*, shut off (see *seclude*, *seclose*), + *-ive*.] Disposed to shut out; inclined to dwell apart; retiring, or affecting retirement, privacy, or solitude; exclusive.

Charleston, . . . from its very foundation to the present day, has ever been conservative; it has also been *seclusive*, in the sense that it has never had a large floating population of mixed nationality like so many of our American cities. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 200.

secohm (sek′ōm), *n.* [< *sec*(*ond*)[2], the unit of time, + *ohm*, the unit of resistance.] A name proposed for the unit of electrical self-induction. See quotation under *secohmmeter*.

secohmmeter (sek′ōm-mē-tėr), *n.* [< *secohm* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the coefficient of electrical self-induction.

As the first three letters in second are common to the name in English, French, German, Italian, &c., and ohm is also common, we venture to suggest "secohm" as a provisional name, and our instrument we will therefore call a *secohmmeter*.
W. E. Ayrton and J. Perry, Nature, XXXVI. 131.

second[1] (sek′und), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *second*, *secound*, *secund*, < OF. (and F.) *second* = Pr. *segon* = Sp. Pg. *segundo* = It. *secondo*, second, < L. *secundus*, following, next in order, second, also of water, winds, etc., following, i. e. favorable to the vessel, hence in general favorable, propitious; with gerundive suffix *-undus*, < *sequi* (√ *sequ*, *sec*), follow: see *sequent*. Cf. *second*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, etc.: an ordinal numeral: as, the *second* day of the month; the *second* volume of a book; the *second* auditor of the treasury; the *second* table of the law.

Jhesu dide eft this *secunde* tokene, whanne he cam fro Judee into Galilee. *Wyclif*, John iv. 54.

And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. Gen. xli. 5.

A *second* fear through all her sinews spread.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 903.

Hence — 2. Secondary; not primary; subordinate; in *music*, lower in pitch, or rendering a part lower in pitch: as, *second* fiddle; *second* soprano.

I shall not speak superlatively of them [the laws of the land], lest I be suspected of partiality in regard of my own profession; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian World.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

3. Other; another: as, a *second* Daniel; his *second* self.

You have bestow'd on me a *second* life,
For which I live your creature.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 1.

As mine own shadow was this child to me,
A *second* self, far dearer and more fair.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, ii. 24.

There has been a veneration paid to the writings and to the memory of Confucius which is without any *second* example in the history of our race. *Brougham.*

4. Favorable; helpful; aiding or disposed to aid.

Nay, rather, good my lords, be *second* to me;
Fear you his tyrannous passion more, alas,
Than the queen's life? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 27.

5. In *math.*, noting a function derived from the performance of the same operation twice in succession: thus, the *second* difference is the difference of the difference; so *second* differentials, derivatives, differential coefficients, etc. — **At second hand.** See *hand*. — **Proposition of second adjacent.** See *adjacent*. — **Second act**, that act by which a power is exercised. See *energy*, 4. — **Second advent, cabin, cause**, etc. See the nouns. — **Second base.** See *base-ball*. — **Second childhood**, a condition of mental weakness, like that of a child, which often accompanies physical weakness in the final period of old age.

After knocking and calling for a time an old man made his appearance. He was in his *second childhood*, but knew enough to usher us into the kitchen, and asked us to wait for the landlord's arrival.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 415.

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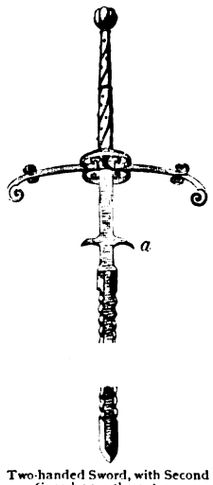
Second coming, in *theol.*, the second coming of Christ; the second advent.—**Second controller.** See *controller*, 2.—**Second cousin.** See *cousin*[1], 2.—**Second curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Second-day,** Monday, the second day of the week: so called by members of the Society of Friends.—**Second death.** See *death*.—**Second dentition,** in diphyodont mammals, the set of teeth which replaces the first or milk dentition; the permanent dentition of any such mammal; also, the period during which this dentition is acquired, in man ranging from the sixth to the twentieth year, or later, when the last molar (wisdom-tooth) comes into functional position.—**Second distance,** in *painting*, the part of a picture between the foreground and background.—**Second ditch, energy, extreme.** See the nouns.—**Second figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9.—**Second flour, fluxion, furrows, intention, inversion, iron, joint, man, matter, notion, pedal.** See the nouns.—**Second guard,** an additional or outer guard of a sword. (*a*) In the two-handed sword, or spadone, a pair of hooks or projections slightly curved toward the point, forged with the blade itself, and separating the heel from the sharpened part of the blade. See *spadone*. (*b*) In rapiers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the outer defense beyond the cross-guard, formed of a ring surrounding the blade, a cross, pair of shells, or the like.—**Second nerve.** Same as *optic nerve* (which see, under *optic*).—**Second position.** See *position*, 4 and 10.—**Second probation,** a second trial which some theologians suppose will be given in another life to those who have refused to repent and accept the gospel in this life. See *probation*.—**Second scent, shift, sight.** See the nouns.—**Second substance,** a general substance; a thing generally considered, as man in general.—**To get one's second breath** or **wind.** See *breath*.—**To play second fiddle.** See *fiddle*.



Two-handed Sword, with Second Guard *a*; 15th century.

II. *n.* **1.** The one next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, or importance; that one of any two considered relatively which follows or comes immediately after the other.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own *second*
With one of an ingraft infirmity.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 143.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A tone on the next or second diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next tone in a diatonic series. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the next degree above or below. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the second tone from the bottom: solmizated *re*. The typical interval of the second is that between the first and second tones of the major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8 : 9. Such a second is called *major*, and also the *greater* or *acute major second*, to distinguish it from the second between the second and third tones of the scale, whose ratio is 9 : 10, and which is called the *less* or *grave major second*. Both of these contain two half-steps. A second a half-step shorter than the above is called *minor;* and one a half-step longer is called *augmented*. All kinds of seconds are classed as dissonances. Both varieties of major second are also called *whole steps, whole tones*, or simply *tones;* and a minor second is also called a *half-step* or *semitone*. See *interval*. (*e*) A second voice or instrument — that is, one whose part is subordinate to or lower than another of the same kind; specifically, a second violin or second soprano; popularly, an alto. (*f*) Same as *secondo*.

Sometimes he sings *second* to her, sometimes she sings *second* to him; and it is a fragmentary kind of thing — a line, or a verse, or merely the humming of the tune.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, iii.

3. *pl.* That which is of second grade or quality; hence, any inferior or baser matter.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with *seconds*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

Specifically — (*a*) A coarse kind of flour, or the bread made from it.

We buys a pound of bread, that 's two-pence farthing — best *seconds*, and a farthing's worth of dripping.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

(*b*) Acetic acid made from acetate of lime.

4. In *base-ball*, same as *second base*. See *base-ball*.—**5.** Another; another person; an inferior.

He which setteth a *second* in the place of God shall goe into hell. Az. 31.
The Koran, trans. in Purchas's Pilgrimage, p. 251.

6. One who assists and supports another; specifically, one who attends a principal in a duel or a pugilistic encounter, to advise or aid him, and see that all proceedings between the combatants are fair, and in accordance with the rules laid down for the duel or the prize-ring.

I'll be your *second* with all my heart — and if you should get a quietus, you may command me entirely.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

The *seconds* left off fighting, and went to the assistance of their principals; and it was then, it was averred, that Gen. Macartney treacherously stabbed the Duke.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 195.

7†. Aid; help; assistance.

This *second* from his mother will well urge
Our late design, and spur on Cæsar's rage.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

Second of exchange. See *first of exchange*, under *exchange*.

second[1] (sek'und), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *seconder* = Pr. *segondar* = Cat. *secundar* = Sp. Pg. *segundar* = It. *secondare* (= D. *sekonderen* = G. *secundiren* = Dan. *sekundere* = Sw. *sekundera*), second, < L. *secundare*, direct favorably, adapt, accommodate, favor, further, second, < *secundus*, following, favorable, propitious: see *second*[1], *a*.] **1.** To follow up; supplement.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills, each elder worse,
And make them dread it, to the doers' thrift.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 1. 14.

They intend to *second* thir wicked Words, if ever they have Power, with more wicked Deeds.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

2. To support; aid; forward; promote; back, or back up; specifically, to assist in a duel.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 45.

Come, follow me, assist me, *second* me!
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

It is a mortifying circumstance, which greatly perplexes many a painstaking philosopher, that nature often refuses to *second* his most profound and elaborate efforts.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 40.

3†. In *music*, to sing second to.

Hoarse is my voice with crying, else a part
Sure would I beare, though rude; but, as I may,
With sobs and sighes I *second* will thy song.
L. Bryskett, Pastorall Æglogue.

4. In legislative and deliberative bodies, public meetings, etc., formally to express approval and support of (a motion, amendment, or proposal), as a preliminary to further discussion or to formal adoption.—**5.** In the British Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to put into temporary retirement, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the crown. He is seconded after six months of such employment — that is, he loses military pay, but retains his rank, seniority, etc., in his corps. After being seconded for ten years, he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether. [Among military men generally pronounced sẹ-kond'ẹd or sẹ-kund'ẹd.]

second[2] (sek'und), *n.* [= D. *sekonde*, < F. *seconde* = Pr. *segonda* = Sp. Pg. *segundo* = It. *secondo* = G. *sekunde* = Icel. *sekunda* = Dan. Sw. *sekund*, < ML. *secunda*, a second, abbr. of *minuta secunda*, 'second minute,' i. e. second small division, distinguished from *minuta prima*, 'first minute,' prime (see *minute*[2]); fem. of L. *secundus*, second: see *second*[1]. Cf. *prime*.] The sixtieth part of a minute. (*a*) The sixtieth part of a minute of time — that is, the second division, next to the hour; hence, loosely, a very short time. (*b*) The sixtieth part of a minute of a degree — that is, the second division, next to the degree. A degree of a circle and an hour of time are each divided into 60 minutes, and each minute is divided into 60 seconds, usually marked 60″ for subdivisions of the degree, and 60s. for seconds of time. See *degree*, 8 (*b*), and *minute*[2], 2.

second-adventist (sek'und-ad'ven-tist), *n.* One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal kingdom on the earth; a premillenarian; more specifically, one of an organized body of such believers, embracing several branches, with some differences in creed and organization. See *second advent*, under *advent*.

secondarily (sek'un-dā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *secundarilie;* < *secondary* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a sloping motion.
Sir K. Digby.

2. Secondly; in the second place.

Raymonde swere agayn *secundarilie*
That neuer no day forsworne wolde he be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 512.

First apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers.
1 Cor. xii. 28.

secondariness (sek'un-dā-ri-nes), *n.* Secondary or subordinate character, quality, or position.

The primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.
Norris.

Full of a girl's sweet sense of *secondariness* to the object of her love.
The Century, XXVII. 70.

secondary (sek'un-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *secondarie, secundarie*, < ME. *secundarie* (in adv.); = G. *secundär* = Sw. *sekundär* = Dan. *sekundær*, < OF. *secondaire*, F. *secondaire* = Pr. *secundari* = Sp. Pg. *secundario* = It. *secondario*, < L. *secundarius*, of or belonging to the second class, second-class, second-rate, inferior, < *secundus*, second: see *second*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a second class or group; second, not merely as so counted, but in its own nature; appropriately reckoned as second; fulfilling a function similar to that which is primary, but less important: opposed to *primary* or *principal*. That which is secondary, properly speaking, differs from anything subsidiary or subordinate in that the latter only serves to enable the primary to fulfil its function, while the secondary thing fulfils a similar but less important function. Thus, a subsidiary purpose is a means to an ultimate end; but a secondary purpose or end is a weaker motive reinforcing a stronger one.

Qualities calde elementarie,
Knowne by the names of first & *secundarie*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The supreme power can never be said to be lodged in the original body of electors, but rather in those assemblies of *secondary* or tertiary electors who chose the representative.
Brougham.

Hence — **2.** Subordinate; inferior.

The work
Of *secondary* hands by task transferr'd
From Father to his Son.
Milton, P. L., v. 854.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Of the second order, rank, row, or series, between the primary and the tertiary, as remiges or flight-feathers. See cuts under *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *bird*[1]. (*b*) Pertaining to the secondaries: as, the *secondary* coverts. These are the largest and most conspicuous of the tectrices of a bird's wing, and are divided into greater, median or middle, and lesser. See cut under *covert*, *n.*, 6.

4. In *mineral.*, subsequent in origin; produced by chemical change or by mechanical or other means after the original mineral was formed: said of cleavage, twinning, etc.: as, the *secondary* twinning sometimes developed in pyroxene and other species by pressure.—**5.** [*cap.*] In *paleon.*, same as *Mesozoic*.—**Secondary acids,** acids derived from organic acids by the substitution of two equivalents of an alcoholic radical for two of hydrogen.—**Secondary alcohol.** See *alcohol*, 3.—**Secondary amputation,** amputation of a limb, etc., performed after inflammatory complication or suppuration has set in.—**Secondary battery,** in *elect.* See *battery*.—**Secondary capitulum,** in *bot.*, one of the six smaller cells borne by each of the eight capitula in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*.—**Secondary cause,** a partial cause producing a small part of the effect; also, a less principal cause; one which aids the principal cause to produce the effect, as a progeumenal or procatarctical cause, or an instrument.—**Secondary caustic.** See *caustic*.—**Secondary charge,** in *her.*, a small charge of which a number are borne upon the field, originally as a mark of cadency and not of the achievement of the head of the family: these have generally decreased in number, sometimes to six or even fewer; but in some cases the escutcheon remains covered with them, and they are then blazoned *sans nombre* or *semé*.—**Secondary circle.** See *circle*.—**Secondary coil,** that coil of an inductorium in which the secondary currents are induced. It is of fine or coarse wire, and long or short, according as the potential of the induced current is to be higher or lower than that of the primary. See *induction*, 6.—**Secondary colors,** in a fanciful theory of colors formerly in some vogue, colors produced by the mixture of any two primary colors in equal proportions, as green, formed of blue and yellow, orange, of red and yellow, or purple, of red and blue. All this, however, is now discarded as inconsistent with fact; since yellow is not a primary color, the mixture of blue and yellow is never more than greenish, and often pink, etc.—**Secondary consciousness,** reflective consciousness; consciousness trained to self-observation.—**Secondary conveyance,** in *law*, same as *derivative conveyance*. See *conveyance*.—**Secondary creditor.** See *creditor*.—**Secondary current,** in *elect.*, a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primitive current.—**Secondary deviation, dial.** See the nouns.—**Secondary education.** See *education*, 1.—**Secondary embryo-sacs,** in *bot.*, certain chambers within the embryo-sac of gymnosperms within which the female elements are directly developed. See *corpuscle*, 3.—**Secondary end.** See def. 1.—**Secondary enlargement** (of mineral fragments), the growth of grains of quartz, feldspar, hornblende, etc., as in a fragmental rock, by gradual deposition of the material about the original fragment, the newer parts (secondary quartz, etc.) ordinarily having the same crystallographic orientation as the old: in this way complete quartz-crystals are sometimes formed from rounded grains in a sandstone.—**Secondary evidence.** See *evidence*.—**Secondary fever,** a febrile condition which recurs in certain affections, as in the maturation of smallpox.—**Secondary hemorrhage,** hemorrhage occurring several days after a wound or operation.—**Secondary liber,** in *bot.*, liber formed on the outer face of a liber-bundle.—**Secondary linkage, meridian, motion.** See the nouns.—**Secondary mycelium,** in *bot.*, certain rhizoid attachments developed from the base of a sporophore, which are somewhat like the normal mycelium of the species. *De Bary.*—**Secondary plane,** in *crystal.*, any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.—**Secondary planet.** See *planet*, 1.—**Secondary prothallium,** in *bot.*, the supplementary or second prothallium developed from the mucilaginous protoplasm which fills the basal part of the macrospore in the *Selaginelleæ*. It is frequently separated from the

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true prothallium by a diaphragm. The secondary prothallium is called the *endosperm* by some writers.—**Secondary pulse-wave.** See *pulse-wave.*—**Secondary qualities.** (*a*) In the *Aristotelian philos.*, derived qualities of bodies: that is to say, all except hot and cold, wet and dry, which are the primary qualities of the elements—fire, earth, water, and air. The secondary qualities are properly fourteen in number—namely, heavy and light, dense and rare, thick and thin, hard and soft, sticky and friable, rough and smooth, coherent and slippery. Color, smell, and taste are also secondary qualities. (*b*) In *modern philos.*, since Galileo (who in 1623 calls the qualities known as primary "primi accidenti") and Boyle (who in 1666 uses the term "secondary qualities, if I may so call them," in precisely the modern signification), affections of bodies; affective, patible, sensible qualities; imputed qualities; qualities of bodies relative to the organs of sense, as color, taste, smell, etc.: opposed to those characters (called *primary qualities*, though properly speaking they are not qualities at all) which we cannot imagine bodies as wanting. Sometimes called *secondary properties.*

Such qualities—which in truth are nothing in the objects themselves, but powers to produce various sensations in us by their primary qualities, i. e. by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of their insensible parts, as colours, sounds, tastes, etc.—these I call *secondary qualities.*

Locke, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 10.

Secondary queen-posts. See *queen-post.*—**Secondary redistribution,** a redistribution among the parts of an animal body and among the relative motions of the parts; an alteration of structure or function going on within the body.—**Secondary root,** in *bot.* See *root*[1].—**Secondary sexual characters.** See *sexual.*—**Secondary spores,** in *bot.*, slender branches produced upon the promycelium of certain fungi, as *Tilletia caries*, which give rise to small sporidia. They are the same as the *sporidia* of De Bary.—**Secondary stems,** in *bot.*, branches; the ramifications of the stem.—**Secondary strata,** in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata. See *Mesozoic.*—**Secondary syphilis.** See *syphilis.*—**Secondary tints,** in *painting*, tints of a subdued kind, such as grays.—**Secondary tone,** in *music*, same as *harmonic.*—**Secondary truth,** demonstrative truth.—**Secondary use.** See *use.*—**Secondary wood,** in *bot.*, wood formed on the inner face of a liber-bundle.

II. *n.*; pl. *secondaries* (-riz). **1.** A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; one who occupies a subordinate or inferior position; specifically, a cathedral dignitary of the second rank, such as a minor canon, precentor, singing clerk, etc. The application of the title varies in different cathedrals.

I am too high-born to be propertied,
To be a *secondary* at control.

Shak., K. John, v. 2. 79.

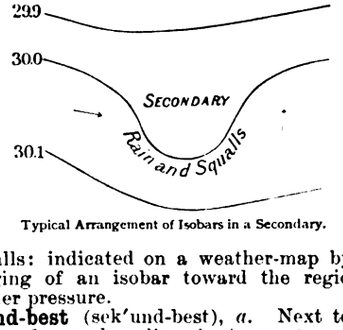
2. A thing which is of second or secondary position or importance, or is dependent on a primary: said of circles, planets, etc.

A man's wages, to prevent pauperism, should include, besides present subsistence, what Dr. Chalmers has called his *secondaries.*

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 265.

Specifically—**3.** A secondary remex or flight-feather; one of the large quills of a bird's wing which are seated on the forearm, and intervene between the primaries and the tertiaries. They vary in number from six (in humming-birds) to forty or more (in albatrosses). See cuts under *bird*[1] and *covert.*—**4.** In *entom.*, one of the posterior or hind wings of an insect, especially of a butterfly or moth. See cut under *Cirrophanus.*—**5.** [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of fossiliferous formations which lies between the Primary or Paleozoic and the Tertiary or Cænozoic. Same as *Mesozoic*, a word introduced by John Phillips after *Paleozoic* had become current. *Paleozoic* and *Mesozoic* are now terms in general use; but *Cænozoic*, corresponding to *Tertiary*, is much less common. *Secondary* as at present used by geologists has a quite different meaning from that which it originally had when introduced by Lehmann, about the middle of the eighteenth century. According to his classification, all rocks were divided into primitive, secondary, and alluvial. This classification was improved by Werner, who intercalated a "Transition series" between the primary and the secondary. See *Mesozoic, Paleozoic, Tertiary,* and *Transition.*

6. In *meteor.*, a subsidiary cyclonic circulation, generally on the border of a primary cyclone, accompanied by rain, thunder-storms, and



Typical Arrangement of Isobars in a Secondary.

squalls: indicated on a weather-map by the bulging of an isobar toward the region of higher pressure.

second-best (sek'und-best), *a.* Next to the best; of second quality; best except one.

Item—I give unto my wife my *second-best* bed, with the furniture.

Shak., Last Will and Testament (Life, xlii., Knight).

I come into the *second-best* parlour after breakfast with my books . . . and a slate. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iv.

It is one of the prime weaknesses of a democracy to be satisfied with the *second-best* if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper—as it never is in the long run. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

To come off second-best, to be defeated; get the worst of a contest. [Humorous.]

second-class (sek'und-klâs), *a.* **1.** Belonging to the class next after the first: specifically noting railway-carriages, steamer accommodations, and the like: as, *second-class* passengers; a *second-class* ticket.—**2.** Inferior, in any sense: as, a *second-class* hotel.—**Second-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States (1890), mail-matter consisting of newspapers and other periodical publications, issued at stated intervals, and sent from the office of publication.

second-cut (sek'und-kut), *a.* In *hardware*, noting files of a grade between bastard files and smooth files.

seconde (se-kond'), *n.* [F., < *second*, second: see *second*[1].] In *fencing*, a parry, thrust, counter, etc., on the fencing-floor. Probably it was at first the *second* defensive position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. Also spelled *segoon.* See *prime, n.*, 5.

We'll go through the whole exercise: carte, tierce, and *segoon.* *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iv.

seconder (sek'un-dėr), *n.* [< *second*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who seconds; one who approves and supports what another attempts, affirms, or proposes: as, the *seconder* of a motion.

second-hand[1] (sek'und-hand), *a.* and *n.* [< *second hand*, in the phrase *at second hand* (which see, under *hand*).] **I.** *a.* **1.** Received from another or a previous owner or user. (*a*) Not original.

Some men build so much upon authorities they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

Those manners next
That fit us like a nature *second-hand;*
Which are indeed the manners of the great.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) Not new; having been used or worn: as, a *second-hand* book; *second-hand* clothes.

My bricks, being *second-hand* ones, required to be cleaned with a trowel. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 259.

2. Dealing in second-hand goods: as, a *second-hand* bookseller.

To point out, in the first instance, the particulars of the greatest of the *Second-Hand* trades—that in Clothing.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 526.

Second-hand witness, a witness who can give only hearsay evidence.

II. *n.* Matter derived from previous users.

I expected to find some hints in the good *second-hand* of a respectable clerical publication.

De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 217.

second-hand[2] (sek'und-hand), *n.* [< *second*[2] + *hand.*] A hand for marking seconds on a clock or watch.

secondinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *secundine.*

secondly (sek'und-li), *adv.* [< *second*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law of the most High; and, *secondly*, she hath trespassed against her own husband.

Ecclus. xxiii. 23.

second-mark (sek'und-märk), *n.* The character ″, used in mathematics as the mark for a second of arc, in architecture as the mark for inches, and as the sign for a second of time. The last use is unusual and objectionable.

secondo (se-kon'dō), *n.* [It.: see *second*[2].] In *music*, the second performer or lower part in a duet, especially a pianoforte duet: opposed to *primo.* Also *second.*

second-rate (sek'und-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *second rate*, in the phrase *of the second rate.*] **I.** *a.* Of the second rate, as to size, rank, quality, importance, or estimation: as, a *second-rate* ship; *second-rate* works; a *second-rate* actor.

II. *n.* Anything that is rated or classed as second.

These so-called *second-rates* are more powerful than the best ironclads the French have afloat.

British Quarterly Rev., LVII. 113. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

second-sighted (sek'und-sī'ted), *a.* Possessing the faculty of second sight; gifted with second sight. See *second sight*, under *sight.*

Then *second-sighted* Sandy said,
"We'll do nae good at a', Willie."

Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

A peculiar organisation, a habit of haunting the desert, and of fasting, combine to produce the inyanga or *second-sighted* man [among the Zulus]. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 204.

seconds-pendulum (sek'undz-pen'dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second of mean time. See *pendulum.*

seconic (sē-kon'ik), *n.* A conic section. *Cayley.*

secoundelyt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly.*

secret, secreet, *a.* and *n.* [ME., < OF. *secre*, also *secret*, > E. *secret:* see *secret.*] **I.** *a.* Secret.

Bote vndur his *secre* seal Treuthe sende a lettre,
And bad hem bugge boldely what hem best lykede.

Piers Plowman (A), viii. 25.

Be not wroth, though I the ofte praye
To holden *secre* swich an heigh matere.

Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 286.

II. *n.* A secret, or secrets collectively; a matter or matters of secrecy.

This false theef, this somonour, quod the frere,
Hadde alwey bawdes redy to his hond
As any hauk to lure in Engelond,
That telde hym al the *secree* that they knewe.

Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 41.

secret, secreet, *adv.* [ME., < *secre, secree, a.*] Secretly.

It be doon *secre* that noo man see.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

secrecy (sē'kre-si), *n.* [Formerly also *secrecie, secresy;* < *secre(t)* + *-cy.*] **1.** The state of being secret or concealed; secret, secretive, or clandestine manner, method, or conduct; concealment from the observation or knowledge of others: as, to carry on a design in *secrecy;* to secure *secrecy.*

This to me
In dreadful *secrecy* impart they did.

Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 207.

Most surprising things having been managed and brought about by them [the Turks], in Cairo, with the utmost policy and *secrecy.*

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 178.

2. Privacy; retirement; seclusion; solitude.

Thou in thy *secresy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 427.

3. Ability to keep a secret or secrets; fidelity in keeping secrets; strict silence regarding matters intended to be kept secret.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and, for *secrecy*,
No lady closer. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 112.

4. Secretive habits; secretiveness; lack of openness.

The man is peremptory and secret: his *secresy* vexes me.

Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xviii.

5†. A secret; also, secrets collectively.

The subtle-shining *secrecies*
Writ in the glassy margents of such books.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 101.

In nature's infinite book of *secrecy*
A little I can read. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 9.

secreet, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *secre.*

secrelyt, secreelyt, *adv.* [ME., < *secre, secree,* + *-ly*[2]. Doublet of *secretly.*] Secretly; in secret.

I can hyde and hele thynges that men oghte *secreely* to hyde. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

For Melusine, the woman off Fary,
Which thar-after cam full many a nyght
Into the chambre right full *secrely*
Wher nourished was Terry suetly to ryght.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4019.

secrenesset, *n.* [< ME. *secrenesse*, < *secre* + *-ness.* Doublet of *secretness.*] Secrecy; privacy.

Thou biwreyest alle *secrenesse.*

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 675.

secret (sē'kret), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *secret, secrete, sekret*, usually *secre, secree*, < OF. *secret, secre*, F. *secret* = Pr. *secret* = Sp. *secreto* = Pg. *secreto, segredo* = It. *secreto, segreto*, secret; as a noun, < OF. *secret, secre*, etc., m., a secret, *secrete, secrette, segrette*, a secret place, a cap of fence, etc.; < L. *secretus*, separated, removed, solitary, lonely, hidden, concealed, secret; in neuter as a noun, *secretum*, retirement, solitude, secrecy, also a thing hidden, a mystery, secret, secret conversation; pp. of *secernere*, separate, set apart, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, separate: see *secern.* Cf. *secre, secree*, and *secrete, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Set or kept apart; hidden; concealed. (*a*) Kept from the knowledge of others; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private; not revealed.

Ye shal not dyscouer the counsell of the bretherynhod or of the crafte, that ye have knowlych of, that shold be *sekret* withyn ouer-selfe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

They will send the enemye *secrett* advertisement of all their purposes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. Judges iii. 19.

Nor shall he smile at thee in *secret* thought.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 1065.

Cleanse, O cleanse my crafty soul
From *secret* crimes. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

(*b*) Privy; not decent to be exposed to view.

He smote the men of the city, both small and great, and they had emerods in their *secret* parts. 1 Sam. v. 9.

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(*c*) Occult; mysterious; not seen; not apparent: as, the *secret* operations of physical causes.

Physic, through which *secret* art . . . I have,
Together with my practice, made familiar
To me and to my aid the best infusions
That dwell in vegetives, in metals, stones.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 32.

2. Affording privacy; retired; secluded; private.

Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself. 1 Sam. xix. 2.

3. Close, cautious, or discreet in speech, or as regards the disclosure of one's own or another's affairs; faithful in keeping secrets; not given to blabbing or the betrayal of confidence; secretive; reticent.

I haue founde yow, in ernest and in game,
Att all tymes full *secrete* and full trew.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 720.

Be true and *secret*, thou shalt want no gold.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

He was . . . very frailly built, with a singular tall forehead and a *secret* eye.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, p. 197.

Letters secret. See *letter*3.—**Secret block,** a block or pulley open at only two orifices to permit the rope to be passed round the sheave. Its use is to prevent other ropes from being accidentally drawn into the score of the block. See cut under *block*.—**Secret dovetail.** See *dovetail*.—**Secret service,** a department of government service concerned with the detection of counterfeiting and other offenses, civil or political, committed or threatened by persons who operate in secrecy.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Secret, Latent, Private, Covert, Occult, Clandestine*, hidden, concealed, covered, shrouded, veiled, obscure, recondite, close, unknown. The last four of the italicized words, and in their primary sense the participles, express intentional concealment; the others do not. *Secret* is the most general, but expresses complete concealment. *Latent*, literally lying concealed, may mean hidden from those most concerned: as, I had a *latent* sense, feeling, or desire; hence its appropriateness in the expression *latent heat*. *Private* (as, it was kept strictly *private*) emphasizes the fact that some know the thing in question, while others are kept in ignorance. *Covert*—that is, *covered*—suggests something underhand or well put out of sight: as, a *covert* motive, sneer, irony: it is opposed to *frank* or *avowed*. *Occult* suggests mystery that cannot be penetrated: as, the *occult* operations of nature; *occult* arts. *Clandestine* is now always used for studious or artful concealment of an objectionable or dishonorable sort: as, a *clandestine* correspondence: it applies especially to action.

II. *n.* **1.** Something studiously hidden or concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed.

A talebearer revealeth *secrets*. Prov. xi. 13.

It is a kind of sicknesse for a Frenchman to keep a *secret* long, and all the drugs of Egypt cannot get it out of a Spaniard.
Howell, Forreine Travell (1650, rep. 1869), p. 31.

She had no secret places to keep anything in, nor had she ever known what it was to have a *secret* in all her innocent life. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. A hidden, unrevealed, unexplained, or unexplainable thing; a mystery.

The *secrets* of nature
Have not more gift in taciturnity.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2. 74.

3. The key or principle by the application of which some difficulty is solved, or that which is not obvious is explained or made clear; hidden reason or explanation.

At length critics condescended to inquire where the *secret* of so wide and so durable a popularity lay.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The *secret* of this trick is very simple.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 108.

4. Secrecy. [Rare.]

Letters under strict *secret* were at once written to bishops selected from various parts of Europe.
Card. Manning.

5. In *liturgics*, a variable prayer in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies, said secretly (see *secretly*) by the celebrant after the offertory, etc., and immediately before the preface.

After saying to himself a prayer, which was hence called the *Secret*, the bishop raised his voice, and began the "Preface." *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 35.

6. *pl.* The parts of the body which propriety requires to be concealed.—**7.** A concealed piece or suit of armor. Persons fearing assassination sometimes wear such defenses beneath their ordinary dress.

He . . . wore under his jerkin a *secret*, or coat of chain-mail, made so light and flexible that it interfered as little with his movements as a modern under-waistcoat, yet of such proof as he might safely depend upon.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, iv.

8. A skull-cap of steel worn sometimes under and sometimes over the camail. **—9.** A skeleton cap of slender steel bars, affording a good defense against a blow, worn within a hat or other head-covering. It was sometimes made with the bars pivoted in such a way as to fold up, and could be easily carried about the person. See *wire hat*, under *wire*.



Secret, 8.

10. A secret device or contrivance.

Below the stage thus formed a vast room, where was installed the machinery for the traps, counterpoises, and other strange engines and *secrets*, as they were called.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 74.

Discipline of the secret. See *discipline*.—**In secret,** in privacy or secrecy; without the knowledge of others; privately.

Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. Prov. ix. 17.

Open secret, a matter or fact which is known to some, and which may be mentioned to others without violating any confidence; a secret which all who care to inquire into may learn.

It is an *open secret* to the few who know it, but a mystery and a stumbling-block to the many, that Science and Poetry are own sisters.
F. Pollock, Int. to W. K. Clifford's Lects.

The mask [of anonymity] was often merely ostensible, a sufficient protection against legal prosecution, but in reality covering an *open secret*. *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, iv.

secreta (sē-krē′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *secretus*, separated, secreted: see *secrete*, *secret*.] The products of secretion. Compare *excreta*.

secretage (sē′kret-āj), *n.* [< F. *secrétage;* as *secrete* + *-age*.] In *furriery*, a process in preparing or dressing furs, in which mercury or some of its salts are employed to impart to the fur the property of felting, which it did not previously possess. Also called *secreting*, and improperly *carroting*, from the similarity of the manipulation to that of carroting. See *carrot*, *v. t.*

secretaire (sek-re-tãr′), *n.* [< F. *secrétaire:* see *secretary*.] Same as *secretary*, *n.*, 4.

He . . . opened a *secretaire*, from which he took a parchment-covered volume, . . . which, in fact, was a banker's book. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

secretarial (sek-rē-tā′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *secretary* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a secretary or secretaries: as, *secretarial* work; a *secretarial* position.

The career likeliest for Sterling . . . would have been . . . some *secretarial*, diplomatic, or other official training.
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 5.

secretariant† (sek-rē-tā′ri-ạn), *a.* [< *secretary* + *-an*.] Secretarial.

We may observe in his book in most years a catalogue of preferments with dates and remarks, which latter by the *Secretarian* touches show out of what shop he had them. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 33. (*Davies*.)

secretariat (sek-rē-tā′ri-at), *n.* Same as *secretariate*.

secretariate (sek-rē-tā′ri-āt), *n.* [< F. *secrétariat* = It. *segretariato*, < ML. *secretariatus*, the office of a secretary, < *secretarius*, a secretary: see *secretary*.] **1.** The office or official position of secretary.—**2.** The place or office where a secretary transacts business, preserves records, etc.

secretary (sek′rē-tā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *secretary, secretarye*, also erroneously *secretory, secratory*, < OF. *secretaire*, F. *secrétaire* = Pr. *secretari* = Sp. Pg. *secretario* = It. *secretario, segretario*, < ML. *secretarius*, a secretary, notary, scribe, treasurer, sexton, etc. (a title applied to various confidential officers), prop. adj., private, secret, pertaining to private or secret matters (LL. *secretarium*, neut., a council-chamber, conclave, consistory), < L. *secretus*, private, secret: see *secret*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *secretaries* (-riz). **1†.** One who is intrusted with private or secret matters; a confidential officer or attendant; a confidant.

Ralph. Nay, Ned, neuer wincke vpon me; I care not, I.
K. Hen. Raphe tels all; you shall haue a good *secretarie* of him. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 86.

The great *secretary* of nature and all learning, Sir Francis Bacon. *I. Walton*, Life of George Herbert.

A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles. *Scott.*

2. A person who conducts correspondence, keeps minutes, etc., for another or others, as for an individual, a corporation, a society, or a committee, and who is charged with the general conduct of the business arising out of or requiring such correspondence, or the making of such records, etc.: as, a private *secretary*. Abbreviated *Sec.*, *sec.*

Raymounde tho writyng,
Paper and wexe toke to hys *secretory*,
Anon a letter conceued hastily.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3185.

And, Sir, uppon Fryday last passyd, Blake, the Kynges *secratory*, tolde me that there was delyvered a supersedyas for all men in that sute. *Paston Letters*, I. 222.

His [Bacon's] only excuse was, that he wrote [the book] by command, that he considered himself as a mere *secretary*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. An officer of state who is charged with the superintendence and management of a particular department of government. (*a*) In the British government there are five secretaries of state—namely, those for the home, foreign, colonial, war, and Indian departments. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has charge of the privy signet office, and is responsible for the internal administration of justice, the maintenance of peace in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, sanitary affairs, etc. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs conducts all correspondence with foreign states, negotiates treaties, appoints ambassadors, etc. The Colonial Secretary performs for the colonial dependencies similar functions to those of the Home Secretary for the United Kingdom. The Secretary of State for War, assisted by the commander-in-chief, has the entire control of the army; the office dates from 1855, when the office of Secretary at War was merged into it. The Secretary for India governs the affairs of that country with the assistance of a council. Each secretary of state is assisted by two under-secretaries, one permanent and the other connected with the administration. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is not a secretary of state, though his office entails the performance of duties similar to those performed by the secretaries of state. (*b*) In the United States government six of the executive departments are presided over by secretaries—namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture—all members of the cabinet; their duties are described under the names of their respective departments. (See *department*.) Each State has also its Secretary of State, or corresponding officer.

4. A piece of furniture comprising a table or shelf for writing, and drawers, and pigeonholes for the keeping of papers: usually a high cabinet-shaped piece, as distinguished from a writing-table or desk.

We have always believed a *Secretary* [the word had been used in sense 2] to be a piece of furniture, mostly of mahogany, lined with green baize or leather, with a lot of little drawers in it. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 15.

5. In *printing*, a kind of script type in imitation of an engrossing-hand.—**6.** The secretary-bird or crane-vulture, *Serpentarius secretarius*.—**Corresponding secretary,** a secretary of a society or other body who conducts correspondence on matters relating to that body.—**Recording secretary,** a secretary of a society or other body who is charged with noting the proceedings and keeping the minutes of that body.—**Secretary at War,** an officer of the British Ministry prior to 1855, who had the control of the financial arrangements of the army. The title was abolished in 1863.

At court all is confusion: the King, at Lord Bath's instigation, has absolutely refused to make Pitt *Secretary at War*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

Secretary of Agriculture, of the Interior, of War, etc. See def. 3, and *department*.—**Secretary of embassy or of legation,** the principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

II. *a.* Of a secretary; clerkly: noting a style of handwriting such as is used in engrossing.

Alas, Sir, that a fair hand should make such blots! what hand is it? *Secretarie*, Roman, Court, or Text?
Brome, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

The document from which I have transcribed the following yarn is contemporary with the date of the events referred to. It is written in a fine *secretary* hand, and is endorsed "A Sad Relation of a Ship in Extremity."
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 23.

secretary-bird (sek′rē-tā-ri-bėrd), *n.* A remarkable raptorial bird of Africa, with very long legs; the serpent-eater or crane-vulture. This bird appears to have been first named *Sagittarius* by Vosmaer in 1769; it is *le secrétaire, le messager*, and *le mangeur de serpens* of early French writers, and *Falco serpentarius, Vultur serpentarius, Otis secretarius*, and *Vultur secretarius* of ornithologists of the last century. Between 1797 and 1817 four different generic names were based upon this type (see *Sagittarius*); and since 1800 five specific names have been added (*reptilivorus, africanus, capensis, gambiensis*, and, erroneously, *philippensis*)—the various combinations of the New Latin generic and specific names being now about twenty. The earliest tenable generic name (see *onym*) is *Serpentarius* of Cuvier; the earliest tenable specific name is *serpentarius* (Miller, 1785). Some strict constructionists of nomenclatural rules would combine these in the tautology of *Serpentarius serpentarius*, a form which has been introduced sparingly into the present work, simply to recognize its existence. The next specific name in chronological order is *secretarius* of Scopoli, 1786, yielding with the proper generic name the unexceptionable



Secretary-bird (*Serpentarius secretarius*).

onym *Serpentarius secretarius*. The name *secretary* refers to the bird's crest, which when lying smoothly on the head has been likened to a scribe's pen stuck over the ear; and this is also the explanation of *Sagittarius*. The term *crane-*

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vulture (a reflection of Illiger's genus *Gypogeranus*) indicates the long legs like those of a grallatorial bird; *Serpentarius*, *Ophiotheres*, and *reptilivorus* describe the bird's characteristic habit of feeding upon snakes. Most of the remaining designations are place-names (one of them, *philippensis*, a blunder). The systematic position of this isolated type has been much discussed. It has usually been put in the *Raptores*, as a member of either of the families *Falconidæ* or *Vulturidæ*, or as forming a separate family called *Serpentaridæ* or *Gypogeranidæ*. Cuvier put the bird among waders, next to the boat-billed herons (*Cancroma*). The late Dr. H. Schlegel of Leyden thought it was a goshawk, and called it *Astur secretarius*. The expert of the British Museum in the latest official lists locates it next to the cariama (which is transferred to the family *Falconidæ* on the strength of the supposed relationship). The appearance of the secretary-bird is somewhat suggestive of the hoactzin (see cuts under *hoactzin* and *Opisthocomus*). It is about 4 feet long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; the wing from the carpal joint to the point measures 25 inches; the tail is about as long as this, the tarsus 13½ inches. The general color is ashy-gray; the flight-feathers, the feathered part of the legs, and the lower belly are black; the breast and under wing- and tail-coverts are whitish, more or less shaded with ashy; the two middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest, white-tipped, and with subterminal black bar. There is a bare orange-yellow space about the eyes; the iris is hazel; the shanks are flesh-colored. The long crest of black or gray black-tipped feathers springs from the hindhead and nape; these feathers are somewhat spatulate, and dispart when the crest is erected under excitement. The serpent-eater has a very capacious gullet and crop, capable of holding at once several snakes two or three feet long; it also eats other reptiles, as lizards, frogs, toads, and young tortoises. It is said to attack large serpents by grasping them in its talons and striking blows with the wings until it can deal a decisive thrust with the beak upon the head of its prey. The bird has often been tamed by the Dutch colonists, and kept to rid their premises of vermin.

secretaryship (sek'rē-tā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *secretary* + *-ship*.] The office of secretary.

secrete[1] (sē-krēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secreted*, ppr. *secreting*. [< F. *sécréter* = Sp. *secretar*, < L. *secretus*, pp. of *secernere*, separate: see *secern*, *secret*.] 1. To make or keep secret; hide; conceal; remove from observation or the knowledge of others: as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.

He can discern what things are to be laid open, and what to be *secreted*.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

As there is great care to be used for the counsellors themselves to be chosen, so there is of the clerks of the council also, for the *secreting* of their consultations.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

2. In *animal* and *vegetable physiol.*, to produce, prepare, or elaborate by the process of secretion—the product thus derived from the blood or sap being a substance not previously existing, the character of which depends upon the kind of organ which acts, or on the manner in which the secretory operation is carried on.

Chaucer had been in his grave one hundred and fifty years ere England had *secreted* choice material enough for the making of another great poet.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125.

Pearl *secreted* by a sickly fish.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 134.

Secreting fringes, synovial fringes. See *synovial*, and *mucilaginous gland* (under *gland*).—**Secreting glands**, those glands which give rise to a secretion; true glands, as distinguished from the lymphatic and other ductless glands.—**Secreting organs**, in *bot.*, certain specialized organs, tissue systems, of plants, whose function is the secretion of various substances, such as the nectar-glands of flowers, the stigmatic surface of a pistil, the resin-cells and -ducts of the *Coniferæ*, etc. = **Syn. 1.** *Hide*, etc. See *conceal*, and list under *hide*[1].

secrete[1]† (sē-krēt'), *a.* [< L. *secretus*, pp. of *secernere*, separate: see *secern* and *secret*. Cf. *discrete*.] Separate; distinct.

They suppose two other divine hypostases superior thereunto, which were perfectly *secrete* from matter.
Cudworth, Intellectual System (ed. 1845), i. 4.

secrete[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *secret*.

secret-false (sē'kret-fâls), *a.* Faithless in secret. [Rare.]

Teach sin the carriage of a holy saint;
Be *secret-false*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 15.

secreting (sē-krē'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *secrete*[1], *v.*] In *furriery*, same as *secretage*.

secretion (sē-krē'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *secretion*, F. *sécrétion* = Sp. *secrecion* = Pg. *secreção* = It. *secrezione*, < L. *secretio(n-)*, a dividing, separation, < *secernere*, pp. *secretus*, separate: see *secern*, *secret*.] 1. In *physiol.*: (*a*) In animal physiology, the process of preparing and separating substances by glandular activity. The product or secretion usually consists of substances previously existing in the blood, such as water, salts, etc., combined with others which have been elaborated by the glandular epithelium from more or less different substances in the blood. The secretion may be eliminated from the body as detrimental, as urine, or it may be used, as the digestive secretions, to serve requirements of the organism or (as the milk) those of its offspring. Secretions which are merely eliminated as detrimental are called *excretions*. The act of secreting seems, in most instances at least, to be a vital act of the glandular epithelium, and is often, if not always, under direct nervous control. (*b*) In vegetable physiology, the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables. The descending sap of plants is not merely subservient to nutrition, but furnishes various matters which are secreted or separated from its mass, and afterward elaborated by particular organs. These secretions are exceedingly numerous, and constitute the great bulk of the solid parts of plants. They have been divided into—(1) *general* or *nutritious secretions*, the component parts of which are gum, sugar, starch, lignin, albumen, and gluten; and (2) *special* or *non-assimilable secretions*, which may be arranged under the heads of acids, alkalis, neuter principles, resinous principles, coloring matters, milks, oils, resins, etc.

2. A substance or product secreted, or elaborated and emitted.—**Pancreatic secretion.** See *pancreatic*. = **Syn.** *Excretion*, *Secretion*. See *excretion*.

secretional (sē-krē'shọn-al), *a.* [< *secretion* + *-al*.] In *physiol.*, same as *secretory*[1]. [Rare.]

secretist (sē'kret-ist), *n.* [= F. *sécretiste* = Sp. *secretista* = Pg. *segredista*; < *secret* + *-ist*.] A dealer in secrets.

Those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another. *Boyle*, Works, I. 315.

secretitious (sē-krē-tish'us), *a.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-itious*.] Produced by secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality. *Floyer*, On the Humours.

secretive (sē-krē'tiv), *a.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to secrete or keep secret; given to secrecy or concealment; reticent or reserved concerning one's own or another's affairs.

The power of the newspaper is familiar in America, and in accordance with our political system. In England it stands in antagonism with the feudal institutions, and it is all the more beneficent succor against the *secretive* tendencies of a monarchy. *Emerson*, English Traits, xv.

2. Causing or promoting secretion.

secretively (sē-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a secretive manner; with a tendency to secrecy or concealment.

secretiveness (sē-krē'tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being secretive; tendency or disposition to conceal; specifically, in *phren.*, that quality the organ of which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual toward secrecy or concealment. It is located at the inferior edge of the parietal bones. See cut under *phrenology*.

Secretiveness is quite often a blind propensity, serving no useful purpose. *W. James*, Psychology, xxiv.

secretly (sē'kret-li), *adv.* [< ME. *secretly*; < *secret* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *secredy*.] 1. In a secret or hidden manner; without the observation or knowledge of others; in secret; not openly.

And thei dide all his commaundement so *secretly* that noon it perceyved, ne not the lady her-self.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd. *Addison*.

2. In secrecy, concealment, or retirement.

Let her awhile be *secretly* kept in,
And publish it that she is dead indeed.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 205.

3. In *liturgics*, in a low or inaudible voice. See *ecphonesis*, 2. Also *secreto*.

secretness (sē'kret-nes), *n.* 1. Secret, hidden, or concealed character or condition.—2. Secretive character or disposition; secretiveness.

There were thre or foure that knewe ye *secretnes* of his mynde. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxix.

For I could muster up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast Constancy and *Secretness*,
But these I neither look for nor profess.
Donne, The Damp.

secreto (sē-krē'tō), *adv.* [< L. *secretus*: see *secrete*[1].] Same as *secretly*, 3.

secretor (sē-krē'tọr), *n.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-or*[1].] One who or that which secretes; specifically, a secreting organ: as, the silk-*secretor* of a spider. *Westwood*.

secretory[1] (sē-krē'tō-ri), *a.* [< F. *sécrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *secretorio*, secretory; as *secrete*[1] + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to secretion; performing the office of secretion: as, *secretory* vessels.

secretory[2]†, *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *secretary*.

secristanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacristan*.

sect[1] (sekt), *n.* [< ME. *secte* (= D. *sekte* = MLG. *secta*, *secte* = MHG. *secte*, G. *secte*, *sekte* = Sw. Dan. *sekt*, < F. or L.), < OF. *secte*, F. *secte* = Pr. Sp. *secta* = Pg. *secta*, *seita* = It. *setta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, < LL. *secta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, a school, party, faction, class, gild, band, particularly a heretical doctrine or sect; in ML. in general a following, suite, a suit at law, a part, train, series, order, suit of clothes, etc.; L. *secta*, a school or set of doctrines (in philosophy), in earliest use a mode of life, a way, most frequently in the phrase *sectam* (*alicujus*) *sequi* or *persequi*, 'follow (some one's) way' (whence *sectam* (*alicujus*) *secuti*, 'those following (some one's) way,' one's party, sect, or faction), where *secta* is prop. 'a way, road,' lit. 'a way cut through,' being orig. pp., *secta* (sc. *via*, way), fem. of *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, as used in the phrase *secare viam*, take one's way, travel one's road, lit. 'cut one's way' (cf. Gr. *τέμνειν ὁδόν*, cut one's way, take one's way): see *secant*, *sect*[2], *section*. Cf. ML. *rupta*, a way, road, orig. a road broken through a forest: see *rout*[5], *route*[1], *rut*[1]. The L. *secta* has been explained otherwise: (*a*) According to Skeat and others, lit. 'a follower' (= Gr. *ἑπέτης*, a follower), with formative *-ta*, < *sequi* (√*sequ*, *sec-* as in *secundus*, etc.) (= Gr. *ἕπεσθαι*), follow: see *sequent*. But *secta* is never used in the sense of 'follower,' and the phrase *sectam alicujus sequi* cannot be translated 'follow some one's follower.' (*b*) L. *secta*, lit. 'a following,' formed from *sequi* as above; but this is equally untenable. The notion of 'a following,' however, has long been present in the use of the word, as in the ML. senses: see above, and cf. *sectator*, *suit*, *suite*. ult. < L. *sequi*, follow. (*c*) The notion that L. *secta* is lit. 'a party cut off,' namely from the true, orthodox, or established church, and thus implies schism and heresy (cf. *sect*[2]), is entirely groundless. Cf. *sept*[1].] 1. A system or body of doctrines or opinions held by a number of persons and constituting the distinctive doctrines of a school, as propounded originally by the founder or founders of the school and (usually) developed or modified by later adherents; also and usually, the body of persons holding such doctrines or opinions; a school of philosophy or of philosophers: as, the *sect* of Epicurus; the *sect* of the Epicureans.

As of the *secte* of which that he was born
He kepte his lay, to which that he was sworn.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 10.

The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness. *Dryden*.

When philosophers in after-times embraced our religion, they blended it often with the peculiar notions of those *sects* in which they had been educated, and by that means corrupted the purity and simplicity of the Christian doctrine. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

2. A party or body of persons who unite in holding certain special doctrines or opinions concerning religion, which distinguish them from others holding the same general religious belief; a distinct part of the general body of persons claiming the same religious name or origin; especially, such a party of innovators, differing in their beliefs from those who support the older or orthodox views; a party or faction in a religious body; a separate ecclesiastical organization; an ecclesiastical denomination: as, the *sects* of the Jewish religion (which were not separately organized); the *sects* of the Christian church (usually separately organized); Mohammedan *sects*; Buddhist *sects*. The Latin word *secta*, from which the English word *sect* is derived, did not at first become limited in Christian usage to a specific meaning. It was used for 'way,' 'mode of life,' etc., but also for the Greek *αἵρεσις* (Latin *hæresis*, the original of the English word *heresy*), signifying 'a school of philosophy, opinion, or doctrine,' especially peculiar or erroneous doctrine. A familiar application was to the sect of Christians, as distinguished from Jews and pagans. In four of the nine passages in which *αἵρεσις* is found in the New Testament, the Vulgate has *hæresis*, in the other five *secta*. In Acts xxiv. 14 it has "the way (*sectam*) which they call heresy (*hæresim*)." The use of *secta* in these passages led to the meaning of 'a separate or heretical body,' which is found in writers of the fourth century, and by desynonymization *secta* emphasized the organization and *hæresis* the doctrine. Afterward it came to be supposed that the word *secta* meant, etymologically, 'a party cut off'; hence the more or less opprobrious use of *sect* by many writers. It is often used, however, unopprobriously, in a sense substantially identical with the original sense, to signify 'a body of persons who agree in a particular set of doctrines.'

This newe *secte* of Lollardie. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

After the most straitest *sect* of our religion I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

Slave to no *sect*, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God;
Pursues that chain which links the immense design,
Joins heaven and earth, and mortal and divine.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 331.

We might say that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was intended to extirpate, not a religious *sect*, but a political party. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The eighty or ninety *sects* into which Christianity speedily divided hated one another with an intensity that extorted the wonder of Julian and the ridicule of the Pagans of Alexandria. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 207.

3. A religion. [Rare.]

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Wherfore methinkethe that Cristene men scholden ben more devoute to serven oure Lord God than ony other men of ony other *Secte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 261.

4. In a general sense, a number of persons holding the same opinions or practising the same customs, or having common associations or interests; a party; following; company; faction.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by the moon. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 18.

But in this age a *sect* of writers are,
That only for particular likings care.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, Prol.

5. Kind; sex: originally merely a particular use of *sect* in sense 4, but now regarded as a form of *sex*, and as such avoided as incorrect.

The wives love of Bathe
Whos lif and al hire *secte* God maintene.
Chaucer, C. T., l. 9046.

So is all her *sect;* an they be once in a calm, they are sick. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 41.

When she blushes,
It is the holiest thing to look upon,
The purest temple of her *sect* that ever
Made Nature a blest founder.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 1.

6†. Apparel; likeness.

Many tyme God hath ben mette amonge nedy peple,
There neuere segge hym seigh in *secte* of the riche.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 237.

Ionic sect. See *Ionic*.

sect[2]† (sekt), *n.* [< L. *sectum*, a part cut (in pl. *secta*, parts of the body operated on), neut. of *sectus*, cut, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant*, *section*. Cf. *sect*[1], with which *sect*[2] has been confused.] A part cut off; a cutting; scion.

But we have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts, whereof I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or scion. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 336.

sectant (sek'tant), *n.* [< L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, + *-ant*. Cf. *secant*.] A portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity.

sectarial (sek-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< *sectary* (ML. *sectarius*) + *-al*.] Same as *sectarian*.—**Sectarial marks**, emblems marked on the forehead of the members of the different sects, or worshipers of the different gods, in India. They are painted or tattooed on the skin in the middle of the forehead. Representations of the gods have usually also a distinguishing mark of this kind. More than forty different sectarial marks are in common use.

sectarian (sek-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sectary* (ML. *sectarius*) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; peculiar to a sect: as, *sectarian* interests; *sectarian* principles.—**2.** That inculcates the particular tenets of a sect: as, *sectarian* instruction; a *sectarian* book.—**3.** Of or pertaining to one who is bigotedly attached to a particular sect; characterized by or characteristic of bigoted attachment to a particular sect or its teachings, interests, etc.

Zeal for some opinion, or some party, beareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices [as slander]. *Barrow*, Works, Sermon xviii.

The chief cause of *sectarian* animosity is the incapacity of most men to conceive systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 141.

II. *n.* One of a sect; especially, a person who attaches excessive importance or is bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a sect.

But hardly less censurable, hardly less contemptible, is the tranquilly arrogant *sectarian*, who denies that wisdom or honesty can exist beyond the limits of his own ill-lighted chamber.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Lucian and Timotheus.

=**Syn.** See *heretic*.

sectarianise, *v. t.* See *sectarianize*.

sectarianism (sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sectarian* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being sectarian; adherence to a separate religious sect or party; especially, excessive partizan or denominational zeal.

There was in Foster's nature no *sectarianism*, religious or political. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 534.

sectarianize (sek-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectarianized*, ppr. *sectarianizing*. [< *sectarian* + *-ize*.] To render sectarian; imbue with sectarian principles or feelings. Also spelled *sectarianise*.

Sectarianizing the schools.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 83.

sectarism† (sek'tā-rizm), *n.* [< *sectar-y* + *-ism*.] **1.** Sectarianism.

Nor is ther any thing that hath more marks of Scism and *Sectarism* then English Episcopacy.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

2. A sect or sectarian party. [Rare.]

Towards Quakers who came here they were most cruelly intolerant, driving them from the colony by the severest penalties. In process of time, however, other *sectarisms* were introduced, chiefly of the Presbyterian family.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 31.

sectarist (sek'tā-rist), *n.* [< *sectar-y* + *-ist*.] A sectary. [Rare.]

Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle in which all *sectarists* agree: a departure from establishment. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

sectary (sek'tā-ri), *n.* and *a.*; pl. *sectaries* (-riz). [< F. *sectaire* = Sp. Pg. *sectario* = It. *settario*, < ML. *sectarius*, < L. *secta*, a sect: see *sect*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A member of a particular sect, school, party, or profession.

Then he would scoffe at learning, and eke scorne
The *Sectaries* thereof, as people base.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 833.

How long have you been a *sectary* astronomical?
Shak., Lear, i. 2. 162.

Specifically—**2.** A member or an adherent of a sect in religion; a sectarian: often used opprobriously by those who regard as mere sects all bodies of Christians outside of their own.

Sects may be in a true Church as well as in a false, when men follow the Doctrin too much for the Teachers sake, whom they think almost infallible; and this becomes, through Infirmity, implicit Faith; and the name *Sectary* pertains to such a Disiple. *Milton*, True Religion.

Anno 1663, divers *sectaries* in religion beginning to spread themselves there [in the Virginia colonies], great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 79.

He had no party's rage, no *sect'ry's* whim;
Christian and countryman was all with him.
Crabbe, Works, I. 115.

=**Syn.** *Dissenter*, *Schismatic*, etc. See *heretic*.

II. *a.* Sectarian.

These *sectary* precise preachers.
L. Bacon, Genesis of New Eng. Churches.

sectator† (sek-tā'tor), *n.* [= F. *sectateur;* < L. *sectator*, a follower, < *sectari*, follow eagerly, accompany, freq. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] A follower; a disciple; an adherent of a sect, school, or party.

The best learned of the philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth for them, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators* with those of Plato and the Academicks. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, i. 1.

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all her [Nature's] appearances to the principles of a school of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*.
Warburton, Prodigies, p. 92.

sectile (sek'til), *a.* [= F. *sectile* = Pg. *sectil;* < L. *sectilis*, cut, divided, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *sectant*, *section*.] Capable of being cut; in *mineral.*, noting minerals, as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut smoothly by a knife without the particles breaking, crumbling, or flying about; in *bot.*, appearing as if cut into small particles or pieces. Also *sective*.—**Sectile mosaic**, inlaid work the pieces of which are notably larger than the tesseræ of ordinary mosaic. See *opus sectile*, under *opus*.

sectility (sek-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *sectile* + *-ity*.] Sectile character or property; the property of being easily cut.

sectio (sek'shi-ō), *n.* [L.] A section or cutting.—**Sectio alta**, suprapubic lithotomy.—**Sectio cadaveris**, an autopsy; a post-mortem operation.—**Sectio lateralis**, lateral perineal lithotomy.

section (sek'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *section* = Sp. *seccion* = Pg. *secção* = It. *sezione*, < L. *sectio(n-)*, a cutting, cutting off, excision, amputation of diseased parts of the body, a distribution by auction of confiscated property, in geom. a division, section, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant*.] **1.** The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting: as, the *section* of one plane by another.

In the *section* of bodies we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom, for the lodging of the intellective faculties.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 80.

2. A part cut or separated, or regarded as separated, from the rest; a division; a portion. Specifically—(*a*) A distinct part or division of a book or writing; a subdivision of a chapter; a division of a law or other writing; a paragraph. (*b*) In *music*, one of the equal and more or less similar divisions or parts of a melody or movement. The term is used inconsistently to describe either the half of a phrase or a double phrase. (*c*) A distinct part of a country or nation, community, class, or the like; a part of territory separated by geographical lines or of a people considered as distinct.

The extreme *section* of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme *section* of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics. *Macaulay*.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one *section* as to another. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 113.

(*d*) One of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; the thirty-sixth part of a township. (*e*) A certain proportion of a battalion or company told off for military movements and evolutions. (*f*) In *mech.*, any part of a machine that can be readily detached from the other parts, as one of the knives of a mower. (*g*) A division in a sleeping-car, including two seats facing each other, and designed to be made into two sleeping-berths. A double section takes in four seats, two on each side of the car. (*h*) In *bookbinding*, the leaves of an intended book that are folded together to make one gathering and to prepare them for sewing. (*i*) In *printing*, that part of a printed sheet of book-work which has to be cut off from the full sheet and separately folded and sewed. On paper of ordinary thickness, the section is usually of eight leaves or sixteen pages; on thick paper, the section is often of four leaves or eight pages.

3. The curve of intersection of two surfaces.—**4.** A representation of an object as it would appear if cut by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure; a diagram or picture showing what would appear were a part cut off by a plane supposed to pass through an object, as a building, a machine, a biological structure, or a succession of strata. In mechanical drawing, a *longitudinal section* usually presents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically, a *cross-section* or *transverse section* as cut crosswise and vertically, and a *horizontal section* as cut through its center horizontally. *Oblique sections* are made at various angles. Sections are of great importance in geology, as it is largely by their aid that the relations and positions of the various members of the different formations, both stratified and unstratified, are made intelligible. The geological structure of any region is best indicated by one or more cross-sections on which the groups of rocks are represented in the order in which they occur and with the proper dips, as well as the irregularities due to faults, crust-movements, and invasions by igneous masses, by which causes the stratigraphy of a region may be made so complicated and obscure as to be unintelligible without such assistance to its comprehension as is afforded by cross-sections.

5. A thin slice of an organic or inorganic substance cut off, as for microscopic examination.—**6.** In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of no fixed grade or taxonomic rank; a division, series, or group of animals: used, like *group*, differently by different authors. Sections, cohorts, phalanges, tribes, etc., are frequently introduced between the family and the order, or between the family and the genus; but it is commoner to speak of *sections* of a genus (*i. e.*, subgenera). The sense corresponds to that of the word *coup* as much used by French zoologists. The sections of many English entomologists often correspond to families as they are understood in continental Europe and the United States.

7. In *bot.*, a group of species subordinate to a genus: nearly the same as *subgenus* (which see).—**8.** In *fort.*, the outline of a cut made at any angle to the principal lines other than a right angle.—**9.** The sign §, used either (*a*) as a mark of reference to a foot-note, or (*b*), prefixed to consecutive numerals, to indicate divisions of subdivisions of a book.—**Abdominal section**, laparotomy.—**Angular sections.** See *angular*.—**Cæsarean, conic, dominant section.** See the adjectives.—**Frontal section.** See *frontal plane*, under *frontal*.—**Frozen section**, a cutting of frozen parts, or that which is cut while frozen; especially, the surface of such cutting. It is much used in anatomy to show the exact relations of soft parts which might be disarranged or distorted if cut in their natural state.—**Golden, macrodiagonal, principal section.** See the adjectives.—**Harmonic section**, the cutting of a straight line at four points harmonically situated.—**Microscopic section.** See def. 5, and *section-cutter*.—**Normal section.** See *normal*, 4.—**Pubic section**, symphyseotomy.—**Rhinocerotic section, ribbon sections, sagittal sections, serial sections, Sigaultian section, subcontrary section**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Vertical section.** See *orthograph.*=**Syn. 2.** *Division*, *Piece*, etc. See *part*, *n.*

section (sek'shon), *v. t.* [< *section*, *n.*] To make a section of; divide into sections, as a ship; cut or reduce to the degree of thinness required for study with the microscope.

The embryos may then be embedded in paraffine and *sectioned* lengthwise. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 829.

sectional (sek'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *sectionnel;* < *section* + *-al*.] **1.** Composed of or made up in several independent sections: as, the *sectional* hull of a ship.—**2.** Of or pertaining to some particular section or region; for or in regard to some particular part of a country as distinct from others; local: as, *sectional* interests; *sectional* prejudices; *sectional* spirit; *sectional* legislation.

If that government be not careful to keep within its own proper sphere, and prudent to square its policy by rules of national welfare, *sectional* lines must and will be known.
W. Wilson, Congressional Government, vi.

Sectional dock. See *dock*[3].

sectionalism (sek'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *sectional* + *-ism*.] The existence, development, or exhibition of sectional prejudices, or of a sectional spirit, arising from the clashing of sectional interests, whether commercial or political; the arraying of one section of a country against another on questions of interest or policy, as, in the United States, the Northern States against the Southern, or the contrary; sectional prejudice or hatred. [U. S.]

Their last organic act was to meet the dark wave of this tide of *sectionalism* on the strand, breast high, and roll it back upon its depths. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 427.

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sectionality (sek-shọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *sectional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

sectionalization (sek′shọn-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sectionalize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering sectional in scope or spirit.

Cincinnati gathered the remains of a once powerful national party, and contributed to its further *sectionalization* and destruction. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 152.

sectionalize (sek′shọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionalized*, ppr. *sectionalizing.* [< *sectional* + *-ize.*] To render sectional in scope or spirit.

The principal results of the struggle were to *sectionalize* parties. *The Century*, XXXIV. 524.

sectionally (sek′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a sectional manner; in or by sections. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 316.

section-beam (sek′shọn-bēm), *n.* In *warping*, a roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. In the latter case, also called *yarn-beam.* *E. H. Knight.*

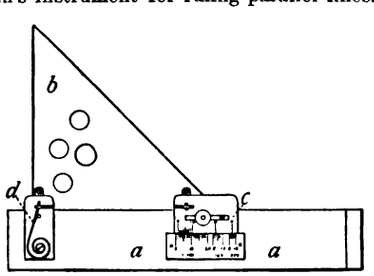
section-cutter (sek′shọn-kut′ėr), *n.* An instrument used for making sections for microscopic work. Some forms have two parallel blades; others work mechanically, and consequently with more precision. The specimen from which the section is to be taken is often frozen by means of ether-spray or otherwise. Also called *microtome.*

sectionize (sek′shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionized*, ppr. *sectionizing.* [< *section* + *-ize.*] To cut up, divide, or form into sections.

The *sectionized* parts became perfect individuals on the day of their division. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 766.

This whole region was *sectionized* by the general land office several years previously. *Science*, VIII. 142.

section-liner (sek′shọn-lī′nėr), *n.* A draftsman's instrument for ruling parallel lines. It



Section-liner.

a, *a*, straight-edge; *b*, triangle moving on *a* for a distance determined by the set of the micrometer-scale *c*; *d*, spring for releasing triangle and keeping it in the end of its slot.

consists of a triangle so attached to a straight-edge that it can be moved back and forth on it a distance predetermined by the adjustment of a set-screw.

section-plane (sek′shọn-plān), *n.* A cut surface; a plane exposed by section.

The *section-plane*, as made by the saw, passed just sinistrad of the meson. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 109.

sectioplanography (sek′shi-ō-plā-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *sectio*(*n*-), a cutting off, + *planus*, plane, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A method of laying down the sections of engineering work, as railways, in which the line of direction is made a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

sectism (sek′tizm), *n.* [< *sect*[1] + *-ism.*] Sectarianism; devotion to a sect. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sectist (sek′tist), *n.* [< *sect*[1] + *-ist.*] One devoted to a sect; a sectarian. [Rare.]

The Diuell . . . would maintaine,
By sundry obstinate *Sectists* (but in vaine),
There was not one Almighty to begin
The great stupendious Worke.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

sectiuncle (sek′ti-ung-kl), *n.* [< L. as if **sectiuncula*, dim. of *sectio*(*n*-), a section; but intended as a dim. of *sect:* see *sect*[1].] A petty sect. [Rare.]

Some new sect or *sectiuncle*. *J. Martineau.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

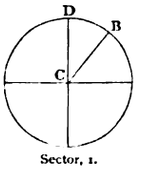
sective (sek′tiv), *a.* [< L. *sectivus*, that may be cut, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut, divide: see *secant.*] Same as *sectile.*

sect-master† (sekt′mȧs′tėr), *n.* The leader or founder of a sect. [Rare.]

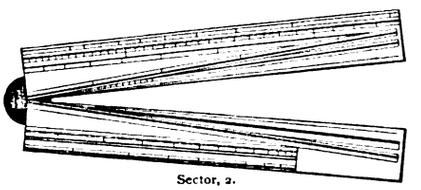
How should it be otherwise, when a blind company will follow a blind *sect-master?* *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 76.

That *sect-master* [Epicurus]. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 28.

sector (sek′tọr), *n.* [= F. *secteur* = Sp. Pg. *sector* = It. *settore* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sektor*, < L. *sector*, a cutter, LL. a sector of a circle (tr. Gr. *τομεύς*), < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant, section.*] **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A plane figure inclosed between the arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve and two radii to its extremities from the center. Thus, in the figure, CDB is a *sector* of a circle. (*b*) A solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about one of its radii.—**2.** A mathematical rule consisting of two flat pieces connected by a stiff rule-joint so that the broad sides move in their own planes, and bearing various scales, especially double scales which are scales of



Sector, 1.



Sector, 2.

trigonometric functions, etc., duplicated on the two pieces and radiating from the center of the joint. The joint is opened until the distance between two certain corresponding points is equal to the indicated trigonometric line for a given radius, when the distances between all the corresponding points on all the double scales are equal to the respective trigonometric lines for the same radius.

Bp. Seth Ward, of Sarum, has told me that he first sent for Mr. . . . Gunter, from London (being at Oxford university), to be his Professor of Geometrie; so he came and brought with him his *sector* and quadrant, and fell to resolving of triangles and doeing a great many fine things. *Aubrey*, Lives, Henry Savill.

3. An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope turning about the center of a graduated arc. It was formerly used for measuring differences of declination. See *zenith-sector.*—**4.** In *mech.*, a toothed gear of which the face is an arc of a circle, intended for reciprocating action. See cut under *operating-table.*—**5.** In *entom.*, one of the veins of the wing of some insects, as the ephemerids; a branch of the cubitus.—**Sector of a sphere**, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, which remains fixed; a conic solid whose vertex coincides with the center of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere. (See also *dip-sector.*)

sectoral (sek′tọr-al), *a.* [< *sector* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to a sector: as, a *sectoral* circle.—**Sectoral barometer**, an instrument in which the height of the mercury is ascertained by observing the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

sector-cylinder (sek′tọr-sil′in-dėr), *n.* A cylinder of an obsolete form of steam-engine (never widely used), called the *sector-cylinder steam-engine.* It has the form of a sector of a cylinder, in which, radially to the axis of the cylinder, a rectangular piston oscillates on a rocking-shaft—a lever on the outer end of the shaft being connected to a crank for converting oscillating into continuous rotary motion.

sector-gear (sek′tọr-gēr), *n.* **1.** See *sector*, 4. —**2.** Same as *variable wheel* (which see, under *wheel*).

sectorial (sek-tō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sectorius*, pertaining to a cutter, < *sector*, a cutter: see *sector.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, adapted for cutting, as a tooth; carnassial: specifically said of a specialized molar or premolar, as the flesh-tooth of a carnivore: not said of incisors.—**2.** In *math.*, of or relating to a sector. —**Sectorial harmonic.** See *harmonic.*

II. *n.* A sectorial tooth; a flesh-tooth; a scissor-tooth.

sectorius (sek-tō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sectorii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *den*(*t*-)*s*, tooth): see *sectorial.*] A sectorial tooth: more fully called *dens sectorius.* *Owen.*

sector-wheel (sek′tọr-hwēl), *n.* Same as *sector-gear.*

sectour†, *n.* See *secutour.*

secular (sek′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sæcular*; < ME. *secular, seculer, seculere*, < OF. *seculier, seculer*, F. *séculier* = Pr. Sp. *seglar, secular* = Pg. *secular* = It. *secolare*, < L. *sæcularis, secularis*, of or belonging to an age or period (pl. *sæculares, sæcularia*, the secular games), also LL. of or belonging to the world, worldly, secular, < *sæculum, seculum*, a generation, age, LL. the world: see *secle.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Celebrated or occurring once in an age or a century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

2. Going on from age to age; accomplished or taking place in the course of ages; continued through an indefinite but long period of time; not recurrent or periodical, so far as known: as, *secular* change of the mean annual temperature; the *secular* cooling or refrigeration of the globe; the *secular* inequality in the motion of a planet. The last, however, is known to be periodical. It is called *secular* because, being dependent on the position of the orbits of the disturbing and disturbed bodies, not on the positions of the planets in the orbits, its period is excessively long.

So far as the question of a *secular* change of the temperature is concerned, no definite result appears to have been reached by Plantamour. *J. D. Whitney*, Climatic Changes, p. 227.

Shrinkage consequent on the earth's *secular* cooling led to the folding and crushing of parts of the crust. *Athenæum*, No. 3071, p. 298.

3. Living for an age or ages; permanent.

Though her body die, her fame survives
A *secular* bird ages of lives. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1707.

Nature looks provokingly stable and *secular*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 275.

4. Of or pertaining to the things of time or of this world, and dissociated from or having no concern with religious, spiritual, or sacred matters or uses; connected with or relating to the world or its affairs; concerned with mundane or temporal matters; temporal; worldly; profane: as, *secular* affairs; the *secular* press; *secular* education; *secular* music.

When Christianity first appeared, how weak and defenceless was it, how artless and undesigning! How utterly unsupported either by the *secular* arm or *secular* wisdom! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

The *secular* plays . . . consisted of a medley of different performances, calculated chiefly to promote mirth, without any view to instruction. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 242.

A *secular* kingdom is but as the body
Lacking a soul. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 1.

5†. Lay, as opposed to clerical; civil. See def. 4.

He which that hath no wyf I holde him shent;
He lyveth helpless and al desolat—
I speke of folk in *secular* estaat.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 78.

6. Living in the world, not in the cloister; hence, not bound by monastic vows or rules, nor subject to a monastic order: used especially of parish priests and other non-monastic clergy, as distinguished from the monastic or *regular* clergy.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease, to the clergy, both *secular* and regular. *Sir W. Temple.*

The Spanish Archbishop of Santa Fé has for his diocese the wild territory of New Mexico, which supports only thirty-six *secular* priests, nearly all of whom are Spaniards or Mexicans. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 811.

Abandonment to the secular arm. See *abandonment.* —**Secular abbot, benefice, change, equation, perturbations**, etc. See the nouns.—**Secular games** (*ludi sæculares*), a festival of imperial Rome, celebrated at long but (despite the name, which would imply a fixed period or cycle) irregular intervals in honor of the chief among the gods and the prosperity of the empire. The festival lasted three days and nights, and was attended with sacrifices, illuminations, choral hymns, and games and dramatic representations of every description. This festival was a survival in a profoundly modified form of the Tarentine or Taurian games of the republic, a very ancient festival in propitiation of the infernal deities Dis and Proserpine.—**Secular refrigeration**, in *geol.*, the cooling of the earth from its supposed former condition of igneous fluidity.—**Syn. 4.** *Temporal*, etc. See *worldly.*

II. *n.* **1**†. A layman.

Whether thou be male or female, . . . ordred or unordred, wys or fool, clerk or *seculeer*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The clergy thought that if it pleased the *seculars* it might be done. *Hales*, Letter from the Synod of Dort, p. 6. (*Latham.*)

2. An ecclesiastic, such as a parish priest, who lives in the world and not in a monastery, is not subject to any monastic order or rule, and is bound only to celibacy; a secular priest: opposed to *religious* or *regular.*

If cloistered Avarice scruple not to wrong
The pious, humble, useful *Secular*,
And rob the people of his daily care.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 19.

While the Danish wars had been fatal to the monks—the "regular clergy" as they were called—they had also dealt heavy blows at the *seculars*, or parish priests. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 332.

3. An unordained church officer.

secularisation, secularise. See *secularization, secularize.*

secularism (sek′ū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *secular* + *-ism.*] Exclusive attention to the present life and its duties, and the relegation of all considerations regarding a future life to a secondary place; the system of the secularists; the

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ignoring or exclusion of religious duties, instruction, or considerations. See *secularist*.

Secularism is the study of promoting human welfare by material means, measuring human welfare by the utilitarian rules, and making the service of others a duty of life. *Secularism* relates to the present existence of man, and to action. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 317.

In *secularism* the feeling and imagination, which in the religious world are bound to theological belief, have to attach themselves to a positive natural philosophy. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 407.

secularist (sek'ū-lär-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *secular* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who theoretically rejects or ignores all forms of religious faith and worship established on the authority of revelation, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; one who maintains that public education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.

What is the root-notion common to *Secularists* and Denominationalists, but the notion that spread of knowledge is the one thing needful for bettering behaviour? *H. Spencer*, Sociology, p. 361.

II. *a.* Holding the principles of secularism.

There is a section of the London working classes which is *secularist* or agnostic. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 689.

secularity (sek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sécularité* = Sp. *secularidad* = Pg. *secularidade* = It. *secolarità*, < ML. *sæcularita(t-)s*, secularness, < L. *sæcularis*, secular: see *secular*.] Exclusive or paramount attention to the things of the present life; worldliness; secularism.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

The practical question of the present day is how to defend the very principle of religion against naked *secularity*. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 111.

secularization (sek^{y}ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< F. *sécularisation* = Sp. *secularizacion* = Pg. *secularisação* = It. *secolarizzazione*; as *secularize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering secular, or the state of being secularized. (*a*) Conversion to secularism: as, the *secularization* of the masses. (*b*) Conversion to merely secular uses or purposes: as, the *secularization* of church property, especially called *alienation* (see *alienation* (*b*)); the *secularization* of the Sabbath; on the Continent, especially in the former German empire, the transfer of territory from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers: as, the *secularization* of the bishopric of Halberstadt in the Peace of Westphalia. (*c*) Absolution or release from the vows or rules of a monastic order; change from the status of regular to that of secular: as, the *secularization* of a monk. (*d*) The exclusion of religion and ecclesiasticism from civil or purely secular affairs; the exclusion from the affairs of this life of considerations regarding the life to come; the divorce of civil and sacred matters: as, the *secularization* of education or of politics. Also spelled *secularisation*.

secularize (sek'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secularized*, ppr. *secularizing*. [= F. *séculariser* = Sp. Pg. *secularizar* = It. *secolarizzare*; as *secular* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make secular. (*a*) To change or transfer from regular or monastic into secular: as, to *secularize* a monk or priest. (*b*) To change or degrade from religious or ecclesiastical appropriation to secular or common use: as, the ancient abbeys were *secularized*; especially, to transfer, as territory, from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers.

The celebrated proposal of the "Unlearned Parliament" of Henry IV., to *secularize* all Church property, was kept in mind by its successor. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i., note.

2. To make worldly or unspiritual; divest of religious observances or influences: as, to *secularize* the Sabbath; to *secularize* the press; to *secularize* education.—**3.** To convert to or imbue with secularism: as, to *secularize* the masses.

A *secularized* hierarchy, . . . to whom the theocracy was only a name, and whose whole interests were those of their own selfish politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 55.

Also spelled *secularise*.

secularly (sek'ū-lär-li), *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

secularness (sek'ū-lär-nes), *n.* Secular quality, character, or disposition; worldliness; worldly-mindedness. *Johnson*.

secund (sē'kund), *a.* [< L. *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] **1†.** An obsolete form of *second*[1]. —**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arranged on one side only; unifarious; unilateral, as the flowers of the lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*), the false wintergreen (*Pyrola secunda*), etc.: as, *secund* processes of the antennæ.

secundariet, *a.* An obsolete form of *secondary*.

secundarius (sek-un-dā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *secundarii* (-ī). [ML.: see *secondary*.] A lay vicar. See *lay*[4].

secundate (sē-kun'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secundated*, ppr. *secundating*. [< L. *secundatus*, pp. of *secundare* (> It. *secondare* = Sp. *secundar* = F. *seconder*), direct favorably, favor, further, < *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] To make prosperous; promote the success of; direct favorably. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

secundate (sē-kun'dāt), *n.* [< NL. *Secundates*.] A member of the *Secundates*.

Secundates (sek-un-dā'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (formed on the type of *Primates*), < L. *secundus*, second: see *second*[1].] A term applied by De Blainville to the *Feræ* of Linnæus (as a correlative of the Linnean term *Primates*). It is equivalent to the *Carnassia* or *Carnaria* of Cuvier, and therefore to the modern *Carnivora* or *Feræ* proper (with the *Insectivora*). The *Secundates* were divided by Blyth (1849) into *Cynodia* and *Ecanina* (= *Feræ* and *Insectivora*); but none of these terms are now in use, though the divisions they indicate are retained.

secundation (sek-un-dā'shon), *n.* [< *secundate* + *-ion*.] Prosperity. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

secundelicht, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly*.

Secundian (sē-kun'di-an), *n.* [< *Secundus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a dualistic gnostic sect of the second century, followers of Secundus, a disciple of Valentinus. See *Valentinian*.

secundine (sek'un-din), *n.* [Formerly *secondine*; < F. *secondine* = It. *secondina*, < LL. *secundinæ*, afterbirth, < L. *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] **1.** The afterbirth; what remains in the womb to be extruded after the birth of the fetus, being the fetal envelops, placenta, and part of the navel-string: generally used in the plural.

The *secundine* that once the infant cloth'd,
After the birth, is cast away and loath'd.
Baxter, Self-Denial, Dialogue.

2. In *bot.*, the second (or inner) coat or integument of an ovule, lying within the primine. It is really the first coat of the ovule to be formed, and by some authors is (advisedly) called the *primine*. See *primine*, *ovule*, 2.

secundipara (sek-un-dip'a-rä), *n.* [L., < *secundus*, second, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is parturient for the second time.

secundly (sē'kund-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, arranged in a second manner: as, a *secundly* branched seaweed.

secundogeniture (sē-kun-dō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [< L. *secundus*, following (see *second*[1]), + *genitura*, generation: see *geniture*. Cf. *primogeniture*.] The right of inheritance pertaining to a second son; also, the possessions so inherited.

The kingdom of Naples . . . was constituted a *secundogeniture* of Spain. *Bancroft*.

secundo-primary (sē-kun-dō-prī'ma-ri), *a.* Intermediate between primary and secondary.—**Secundo-primary quality.** See *quality*.

secundum (sē-kun'dum). [L., orig. neut. of *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] A Latin preposition, meaning 'according to,' 'by rule or practice of': used in some phrases which occur in English books.—**Secundum artem**, according to art or rule. (*a*) Artificially; not naturally. (*b*) Artistically; skilfully; scientifically; professionally: used especially as a direction to an apothecary for compounding a prescription.—**Secundum naturam**, naturally; not artificially. —**Secundum quid**, in some respect only.—**Secundum veritatem**, universally valid. A refutation *secundum veritatem*, contradistinguished from a refutation *ad hominem*, is one drawn from true principles, and not merely one which satisfies a given individual.

securable (sē-kūr'a-bl), *a.* [< *secure* + *-able*.] Capable of being secured. *Imp. Dict.*

securance (sē-kūr'ans), *n.* [< *secure* + *-ance*. Cf. *surance*.] Assurance; confirmation.

After this, when, for the *securance* of Thy Resurrection, upon which all our faith justly dependeth, Thou hadst spent forty days upon earth, I find Thee upon Mount Olivet. *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness, § 10.

secure (sē-kūr'), *a.* [= F. *sûr*, OF. *seür* (> E. *sure*) = Pr. *segur* = Sp. Pg. *seguro* = It. *sicuro*, secure, sure, < L. *securus*, of persons, free from care, quiet, easy; in a bad sense, careless, reckless; of things, tranquil, also free from danger, safe, secure; < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care: see *cure*. Older E. words from the same L. adj. are *sicker* (through AS.) and *sure* (through OF.), which are thus doublets of *secure*.] **1.** Free from care or fear; careless; dreading no evil; unsuspecting; hence, over-confident.

But we be *secure* and uncareful, as though false prophets could not meddle with us. *Latimer*, Remains (ed. 1845), p. 365.

But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden*.

Hezekiah, king of Jerusalem, caused it to be taken away, because it made the people *secure*, to neglect their duty in calling and relying upon God. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

2. Free from apprehension or doubt; assured; certain; confident; sure: with *of* or an infinitive.

To whom the Cretan thus his speech addrest:
Secure of me, O king! exhort the rest.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 303.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions unexplored, *secure* to share
Thy state. *Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 678.

3. Free from danger; unexposed to danger; safe: frequently with *against* or *from*, and formerly *of*: as, *secure against* the attacks of the enemy.

Secure of thunder's crack or lightning flash.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 3.

For me, *secure from* fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 29.

It was thought the roads would be more *secure* about the time when the great caravan was passing. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

4. In safe custody or keeping.

In iron walls they deem'd me not *secure*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 49.

I suppose your own prudence will enforce the necessity of dissembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune *secure*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

5. Of such firmness, stability, or strength as to insure safety, or preclude risk of failure or accident; stanch, firm, or stable, and fit for the purpose intended: as, to make a bridge *secure*; a *secure* foundation.—**Syn. 3.** See *safe*.

secure (sē-kūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secured*, ppr. *securing*. [= Sp. Pg. *segurar* = It. *sicurare*; from the adj. Cf. *sure*, *v.*] **1†.** To make easy or careless; free from care, anxiety, or fear.

Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the conscience lack
To think I shall lack friends? *Secure* thy heart.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 185.

2. To make safe or secure; guard from danger; protect: as, a city *secured* by fortifications.

If this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him, and *secure* you. Mat. xxviii. 14.

We'll higher to the mountains; there *secure* us.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4. 8.

For Woods before, and Hills behind,
Secur'd it both from Rain and Wind.
Prior, The Ladle.

You and your Party fall in to *secure* my Rear.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

3. To make certain; assure; guarantee: sometimes with *of*: as, we were *secured of* his protection.

He *secures* himself *of* a powerful advocate.
W. Broome, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.

How are we to *secure* to labor its due honor?
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 273.

4. To make sure of payment, as by a bond, surety, etc.; warrant or guarantee against loss: as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage; to *secure* a creditor.—**5.** To make fast or firm: as, to *secure* a window; to *secure* the hatches of a ship. —**6.** To seize and confine; place in safe custody or keeping: as, to *secure* a prisoner.—**7.** In *surg.*, to seize and occlude by ligature or otherwise, as a vein or an artery, to prevent loss of blood during or as a consequence of an operation.—**8.** To get hold or possession of; make one's self master of; obtain; gain: as, to *secure* an estate for a small sum; to *secure* the attention of an audience; to *secure* a hearing at court.

They adapted their tunes exactly to the nature of each person, in order to captivate and *secure* him. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slave to the Turkes, did all she could to *secure* me. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 58.

There was nothing she would not do to *secure* her end. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxi.

9†. To plight; pledge; assure.—**Secure piece**, a command in artillery directing that the piece be moved in battery, the muzzle depressed, the tompion inserted in the muzzle, and the vent-cover placed on the vent.—**To secure arms**, to hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle down, and the lock well up under the arm, the object being to guard the weapon from the wet.

securefult (sē-kūr'fūl), *a.* [Irreg. < *secure* + *-ful*.] Protecting.

I well know the ready right-hand charge,
I know the left, and every sway of my *secureful* targe.
Chapman, Iliad, vii. 209.

securely (sē-kūr'li), *adv.* In a secure manner. (*a*) Without care or thought of evil or danger; with confidence; confidently.

Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee. Prov. iii. 29.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails,
And yet we strike not, but *securely* perish.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 266.

(*b*) Without risk or danger; in security; safely: as, to lie *securely* hidden.

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The excellent nocturnal Government of our City of London, where one may pass and repass *securely* all Hours of the Night, if he gives good Words to the Watch.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 17.

(*c*) Firmly; in such a manner as to prevent failure or accident; so that loss, escape, injury, or damage may not result: as, to fasten a thing *securely;* lashed *securely* to the rigging.

Even gnats, if they rest on the glands [of *Drosera rotundifolia*] with their delicate feet, are quickly and *securely* embraced. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 264.

securement (sē-kūr'ment), *n.* [< *secure* + *-ment*. Cf. *surement*.] 1†. Security; protection.

They, like Judas, desire death; . . . Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

2. The act of securing, obtaining, or making sure.

The *securement* . . . of perpetual protection.
The Century, XXVI. 475.

secureness (sē-kūr'nes), *n.* The state of being secure or safe. (*a*) The feeling of security; confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *secureness* to my understanding.
Bacon, Letters (1657), p. 20. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Safety; security.

securer (sē-kūr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which secures or protects.

securicula (sek-ū-rik'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *securiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *securis*, an ax or hatchet with a broad edge, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*, and cf. *saw*[1], *scythe*, from the same ult. root.] A little ax; specifically, a votive offering, amulet, or toy having the shape of an ax-head, with a tongue or with an entire handle attached.

Securidaca (sek-ū-rid'ą-ką), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < L. *securidaca*, an erroneous reading of *securiclata*, a weed growing among lentils, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *securiclatus*, shaped like a hatchet, < *securicula*, a hatchet, a little ax: see *securicula*.] 1†. A former genus of plants: same as *Securigera*.—2. A genus of polypetalous plants (Linnæus, 1753), of the order *Polygaleæ*. It is characterized by two large, wing-shaped sepals, a one-celled ovary, and a samaroid or crested fruit usually with a long wing. There are about 30 species, natives of the tropics, mostly in America, with 4 or 5 in Africa or Asia. They are shrubs, often of climbing habit, with alternate leaves and terminal or axillary racemes of violet, red, white, or yellow flowers. Many South American species climb upon trees to a great height, and are very beautiful in flower. *S. longipedunculata* (*Lophostylis pallida*, etc.) is a shrub of the Zambesi region, 5 or 10 feet high, forming impenetrable thickets near water, and contains a very tough fiber, there used for fish-lines and for nets. See *buaze-fiber*.

securifer (sē-kū'ri-fėr), *n.* [< L. *securifer:* see *Securifera*.] A hymenopterous insect of the division *Securifera;* a securiferous insect, as a saw-fly.

Securifera (sek-ū-rif'ę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *securifer*, ax-bearing, < *securis*, an ax, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of *Hymenoptera*, divided into two tribes, *Tenthredinidæ* and *Urocerata*, the saw-flies and horntails. It included the forms with sessile abdomen, and is equivalent to the *Terebrantia* of modern systems. (See *Terebrantia*.) Also called *Phytophaga*, *Serrifera*, and *Sessiliventres*.



Securifera.
Saws of Saw-fly (*Lophyrus suffusus*), greatly enlarged.

securiferous (sek-ū-rif'ę-rus), *a.* [As *securifer* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Securifera*.

securiform (sē-kū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *securis*, an ax, + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like an ax or a hatchet; dolabriform.—2. In *entom.*, subtriangular or trapezoidal and attached by one of the acute angles, as a joint or other part.

Securigera (sek-ū-rij'ę-rą), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), from the shape of the pod; < L. *securis*, a knife, + *gerere*, bear.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Papilionaceæ* and tribe *Loteæ*. It is characterized by the elongated linear flat and tapering pod, which is nearly or quite indehiscent, is curved and sickle-shaped, and has broadly thickened margins. The flowers bear a short, broad, and somewhat two-lipped calyx, a nearly circular banner-petal, an incurved keel, diadelphous stamens, and a sessile ovary with numerous ovules which ripen into flat squarish seeds. The only species, *S. Coronilla*, a smooth, spreading herb, is a native of the Mediterranean region. See *hatchet-vetch* and *axfitch*.

Securinega (sek-ū-rin'ę-gą), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), alluding to the hardness of the wood, which withstands the ax; < L. *securis*, a knife, an ax, + *nego*, deny.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllantheæ*. It resembles *Phyllanthus* in habit and character, but is distinguished by the presence in the staminate flowers of a rudimentary ovary which is often long and two- or three-cleft. It includes about 8 species, natives of South America, Spain, and Africa, and of other temperate and tropical regions. They are branching shrubs, bearing small entire alternate leaves, and numerous small staminate flowers in axillary clusters, with the few pistillate flowers borne on longer stalks, on separate plants or on the same. *S. nitida* is the myrtle of Tahiti and Mauritius, sometimes cultivated for its white flowers.

securipalp (sē-kū'ri-palp), *n.* A beetle of the section *Securipalpi*.

Securipalpi (sē-kū-ri-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < L. *securis*, an ax, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] In *Coleoptera*, a group corresponding to Stephens's family *Melandryidæ*, and characterized by the large size of the three terminal joints of the maxillary palpi, which are often serrated and deflexed. Also called *Serripalpi*.

securitan† (sē-kū'ri-tan), *n.* [< *securit-y* + *-an*.] One who dwells in fancied security. [Rare.]

The sensual *securitan* pleases himselfe in the conceits of his owne peace. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons. (*Latham.*)

securite (sek'ū-rīt), *n.* [A trade-name.] A modern high explosive, said to consist of 26 parts of metadinitrobenzol and 74 parts of ammonium nitrate. It is a yellow powder, emitting the odor of nitrobenzol. There are also said to be three modifications, respectively containing trinitrobenzol, dinitronaphthalene, and trinitronaphthalene. Also called *securit*.

security (sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *securities* (-tiz). [< F. *sécurité* = Sp. *seguridad* = Pg. *seguridade* = It. *sicurità*, *sicurtà*, < L. *securita(t-)s*, freedom from care, < *securus*, free from care: see *secure*. Cf. *surety*, a doublet of *security*, as *sure* is of *secure*.] 1. The state of being secure. (*a*) Freedom from care, anxiety, or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, unconcernedness; carelessness; heedlessness; over-confidence.

And you all know, *security*
Is mortals' chiefest enemy.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 32.

The last daughter of pride is delicacy, under which is contained gluttony, luxury, sloth, and *security*.
Nash, Christ's Tears Over Jerusalem, p. 137. (*Trench.*)

The army, expecting from the king's illness a speedy order to return, conversed of nothing else within their camp, with that kind of *security* as if they had already received orders to return home.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 37.

(*b*) Freedom from annoyance, harm, danger, or loss; safety.

The people neither vsed vs well nor ill, yet for our *securitie* we tooke one of their petty Kings, and led him bound to conduct vs the way.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

What greater *security* can we have, than to be under the protection of infinite wisdom and goodness?
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

The right of personal *security* is, . . . that no person, except on impeachment, and in cases arising in the military and naval service, shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, or for any offence above the common-law degree of petit larceny, unless he shall have been previously charged on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury; that no person shall be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; and, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused is entitled to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury; and upon the trial he is entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence; and as a further guard against abuse and oppression in criminal proceedings, it is declared that excessive bail cannot be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
Kent's Commentaries (12th ed.), II. 12.

2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; defense; guard.

Anjou is neighbouring upon Normandy: a great *Security* to it, if a Friend; and as great a Danger, if an Enemy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 44.

There are only two or three poor families that live here, and are in perpetual fear of the Arabs, against whom their poverty is their best *security*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 59.

(*a*) A guaranty or pledge; something given or deposited as surety for the fulfilment of a promise or an obligation, the payment of a debt, or the like.

This is no time to lend money, especially upon bare friendship, without *security*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 46.

Ten. Well, sir, your *security?*
Amb. Why, sir, two diamonds here.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 1.

We obliged him to give his son Mahomet in *security* for his behaviour towards us. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

(*b*) A person who engages or pledges himself for the performance of another's obligations; one who becomes surety for another.

3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond or a certificate of stock: as, government *securities*.

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift*, Examiner.

Collateral, heritable, personal security. See the adjectives.—**Infeftment in security.** See *infeftment*.—**To go security.** See *go*.—**To marshal securities.** See *marshal*[1].

secutour† (sek'ū-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sectour;* < ME. *secutour, secatour, seketowre, sectour, secture,* < OF. *executour*, F. *exécuteur*, an executor: see *executor*.] An executor.

If me be destaynede to dye at Dryghtyns wylle,
I charge the my *sektour*, cheffe of alle other,
To mynystre my mobles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 665.

Mery. Who shall your goodes possesse?
Royster. Thou shalt be my *sectour*, and haue all more and lesse. *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

sed[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seed*.

sed[2] (sed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A line of silk, gut, or hair by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snood. *J. W. Collins.* [Maine.]

sedan (sē-dan'), *n.* [Said to be so named from *Sedan*, a town in northeastern France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan.] 1. A covered chair serving as a vehicle for carrying one person who sits within it, the inclosure being therefore of much greater height than width: it is borne on two poles, which pass through



Sedan.

rings secured to the sides, and usually by two bearers. These chairs were first introduced in western Europe in the sixteenth century (first seen in England in 1581, and regularly used there from 1634), but their use was greatly extended in the eighteenth century, when they were the common means of transportation for ladies and gentlemen in the cities of England and France. They were often elaborately decorated, with paintings by artists of note, panels of *vernis Martin*, and the like, and lined with elegant silks. Similar chairs, carried on the shoulders of two or more bearers, have long been in use in China.

If your wife be the gentle woman o' the house, sir, shee 's now gone forth in one o' the new Hand-litters: what call yee it, a *Sedan*. *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 10.

Close mewed in their *sedans*, for fear of air;
And for their wives produce an empty chair.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 186.

Sedans, from hence [Naples] brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncomb. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

2. A hand-barrow with a deep basket-like bottom made of barrel-hoops, used to carry fish. It has been used since the eighteenth century to carry fish from the beach over the sand to the flakes. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

Sedan black. See *black*.

sedan-chair (sē-dan'chãr), *n.* Same as *sedan*, 1.

When not walking, ladies used either a coach or *sedan chair*, and but seldom rode on horseback.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 98.

sedant (sē'dant), *a.* [F. **sedant*, < L. *seden(t-)s*, sitting: see *sedent*, *sejant*.] In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

sedate (sē-dāt'), *a.* [= It. *sedato*, < L. *sedatus*, composed, calm, pp. of *sedare*, settle, causal of *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sit*.] Quiet; composed; placid; serene; serious; undisturbed by passion: as, a *sedate* temper or deportment.

With countenance calm, and soul *sedate*.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 999.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural fieriness of temper, affect always to appear sober and *sedate*.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

He was about forty-eight—of a *sedate* look, something approaching to gravity.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 78.

A mind
Of composition gentle and *sedate*,
And, in its movements, circumspect and slow.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

When he touched a lighter string, the tones, though pleasingly modulated, were still *sedate*.
Gifford, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

=**Syn.** Imperturbable, serious, staid.

sedate†, *v. t.* [< *sedate*, *a.*] To calm; compose.

To *sedate* these contests. *Dr. John Owen*, Works, VIII., [pref., p. 48. (N. and Q.)

sedately (sē-dāt'li), *adv.* In a sedate manner; calmly; serenely; without mental agitation.

She took the kiss *sedately*. *Tennyson*, Maud, xii. 4.

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sedateness (sē-dāt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedate; calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; composure; placidity; serenity; tranquillity: as, *sedateness* of temper; *sedateness* of countenance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council.
Addison, State of the War.

sedation (sē-dā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sedatio(n-)*, an allaying or calming, < *sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, settle, appease: see *sedate*.] The act of calming.

The unevenness of the earth is clearly Providence. For since it is not any fixed *sedation*, but a floating mild variety that pleaseth, the hills and valleys in it have all their special use. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 85.

sedative (sed'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sedatif*, F. *sédatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedativo*, < NL. **sedativus*, < L. *sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, compose: see *sedate*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to calm, tranquilize, or soothe; specifically, in *med.*, having the power of allaying or assuaging irritation, irritability, or pain.—**Sedative salt**, boracic acid.—**Sedative water**, a lotion composed of ammonia, spirit of camphor, salt, and water.

II. *n.* Whatever soothes, allays, or assuages; specifically, a medicine or a medical appliance which has the property of allaying irritation, irritability, or pain.

All its little griefs soothed by natural *sedatives*.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

Cardiac sedatives, medicines which reduce the heart's action, such as veratria, aconite, hydrocyanic acid, etc.

sede[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *seed*.

sede[2]†. A Middle English form of *said*.

se defendendo (sē dē-fen-den'dō). [L.: *se*, abl. of pers. pron. 3d pers. sing.; *defendendo*, abl. sing. of gerundive of *defendere*, avert, ward off: see *defend*.] In *law*, in defending himself: the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defense.

sedell†, *n.* A Middle English form of *schedule*.

sedent (sē'dent), *a.* [< L. *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] Sitting; inactive; at rest.

Sedentaria (sed-en-tā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), one of three orders of *Annelida*, distinguished from *Apoda* and *Antennata*, and containing the sedentary or tubicolous worms: opposed to *Errantia*. —2. The sedentary spiders: same as *Sedentariæ*.—3. A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, containing those which are sedentary, as the *Vorticellidæ*: distinguished from *Natantia*.

Sedentariæ (sod-en-tā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary*.] A division of *Araneina*, containing those spiders that spin webs in which to lie in wait for their prey; the sedentary spiders: opposed to *Errantia*. It includes several modern families, and many of the most familiar species.

sedentarily (sed'en-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a sedentary manner. *Imp. Dict.*

sedentariness (sed'en-tā-ri-nes), *n.* The state or the habit of being sedentary.

Those that live in great towns . . . are inclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad.
L. Addison, West Barbary (1671), p. 113.

sedentary (sed'en-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sedentaire*, F. *sédentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedentario*, < L. *sedentarius*, sedentary, sitting, < *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sitting; being or continuing in a sitting posture; working habitually in a sitting posture. [Rare.]

She sits unmoved, and freezes to a stone.
But still her envious hue and sullen mien
Are in the *sedentary* figure seen.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

When the text of Homer had once become frozen and settled, no man could take liberties with it at the risk of being tripped up himself on its glassy surface, and landed in a lugubrious *sedentary* posture, to the derision of all critics. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Hence—(*a*) Fixed; settled; permanent; remaining in the same place.

The *sedentary* fowl
That seek yon pool, and there prolong their stay
In silent congress. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

(*b*) Inactive; idle; sluggish: as, a *sedentary* life.

The great Expence it [travel upon the king's service] will require, being not to remain *sedentary* in one Place as other Agents, but to be often in itinerary Motion.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 25.

I imputed . . . their corpulency to a *sedentary* way of living. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

(*c*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Abiding in one place; not migratory, as a bird. (2) Fixed in a tube; not errant, as a worm; belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (3) Spinning a web and lying in wait, as a spider; belonging to the *Sedentariæ*. (4) Affixed; attached; not free-swimming, as an infusorian, a rotifer, polyp, cirriped, mollusk, ascidian, etc.; specifically, belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (5) Encysted and motionless or quiescent, as a protozoan. Compare *resting-spore*.

2. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; hence, secluded.

But, of all the barbarians, this humour would be least seen in the Egyptians: whose sages were not *sedentary* scholastic sophists, like the Grecian, but men employed and busied in the public affairs of religion and government. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

3. Characterized by or requiring continuance in a sitting posture: as, a *sedentary* profession; the *sedentary* life of a scholar.

Sedentary and within-door arts, and delicate manufactures (that require rather the finger than the arm), have in their nature a contrariety to a military disposition.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms, etc. (ed. 1857).

4. Resulting from inactivity or much sitting.

Till length of years
And *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs.
Milton, S. A., l. 571.

II. *n.*; pl. *sedentaries* (-riz). 1. A sedentary person; one of sedentary habits.—2. A member of the *Sedentariæ*; a sedentary spider.

sederunt (sē-dē'runt). [Taken from records orig. kept in Latin: L. *sederunt*, 3d pers. pl. perf. ind. of *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*.] 1. There sat: a word used in minutes of the meetings of courts and other bodies in noting that such and such members were present and composed the meeting: as, *sederunt* A. B., C. D., etc. (that is, there sat or were present A. B., C. D., etc.). Hence —2. *n.* A single sitting or meeting of a court; also, a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, or company of men.

'Tis a pity we have not Burns's own account of that long *sederunt*. *J. Wilson*.

That fable . . . of there being an Association . . . which . . . met at the Baron D'Holbach's, there had its blue-light *sederunts*, and published Transactions, . . . was and remains nothing but a fable. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

Acts of Sederunt. (*a*) Ordinances of the Scottish Court of Session, under authority of the statute 1540, xciii., by which the court is empowered to make such regulation as may be necessary for the ordering of processes and the expediting of justice. The Acts of Sederunt are recorded in books called Books of Sederunt. (*b*) A Scotch statute of 1692 relating to the formalities of publicity in conveying lands.

sedes impedita (sē'dēz im-pē-dī'tä). [L.: *sedes*, a seat; *impedita*, fem. of *impeditus*, pp. of *impedire*, entangle, hinder, hold fast: see *impede*, *impedite*.] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when there is a partial cessation by the incumbent of his episcopal duties.

sedes vacans (sē'dēz vā'kanz). [L.: *sedes*, a seat; *vacans*, ppr. of *vacare*, be vacant: see *vacant*.] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when absolutely vacant.

sedge[1] (sej), *n.* [Also dial. (common in early mod. E. use) *seg*; < ME. *segge*, *segg*, < AS. *secg* = MD. *segghe* = MLG. LG. *segge*, sedge, lit. 'cutter,' so called from the shape of the leaves; < Teut. √*seg*, *sag*, cut: see *saw*[1]. Cf. Ir. *seasg*, *seisg* = W. *hesg*, sedge. For the sense, cf. E. *sword-grass*; F. *glaieul*, < L. *gladiolus*, a small sword, sword-lily, flag (see *gladiolus*); G. *schwertel*, sword-lily, *schwertel-gras*, sedge, < *schwert*, a sword.] A plant of the genus *Carex*, an extensive genus of grass-like cyperaceous plants. The name is thence extended, especially in the plural, to the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family. In popular use it is loosely comprehensive of numerous flag-like, rush-like, or grassy plants growing in wet places. See *Carex* and *Cyperaceæ*.



Sedges.

1, the male plant of *Carex scirpoidea*; 2, the female plant of *Carex scirpoidea*; 3, the inflorescence of *Carex vulpinoidea*; 4, the inflorescence of *Carex crinita*; 5, schematic view of the female flower (*Ax*, axis; *Br*, bract; *P*, perigynium; *R*, rachis; *F*, fruit); *a*, fruit with the perigynium of *Carex scirpoidea*; *b*, a bract; *c*, perigynium of *C. crinita*; *d*, the achene; *e*, a bract.

The meads, the orchards, and the primrose-lanes,
Instead of *sedge* and reeds, bear sugar-canes.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 103.

Thirtie or fortie of the Rapahanocks had so accommodated themselues with branches, as we tooke them for little bushes growing among the *sedge*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 185.

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,
But, choked with *sedges*, works its weedy way.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 41.

Beak-sedge. See *Rhynchospora*.—**Myrtle sedge.** See *myrtle*.—**Sweet sedge.** Same as *sweet-flag*. (See also *cotton-sedge*, *hammer-sedge*, *nut-sedge*.)

sedge[2] (sej), *n.* [A var. of *siege* (ME. *sege*), seat, sitting: see *siege*.] A flock of herons or bitterns, sometimes of cranes. =**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*[1].

sedge-bird (sej'bėrd), *n.* A sedge-warbler. *Yarrell*.

sedged (sejd), *a.* [< *sedge*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Composed of flags or sedge.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the windring brooks,
With your *sedged* crowns and ever-harmless looks.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 129.

sedge-flat (sej'flat), *n.* A tract of land lying below ordinary high-water mark, on which a coarse or long sedge grows which cattle will not eat.

sedge-hen (sej'hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*). [Maryland and Virginia.]

"I've never fished there," Dick interrupted; "but last fall I shot over it with Matt, and we had grand sport. We got forty-two *sedge-hens*, on a high tide."
St. Nicholas, XVII. 638.

sedge-marine (sej'ma-rēn'), *n.* The sedge-warbler. *C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]

sedge-warbler (sej'wâr'blėr), *n.* An acrocephaline bird; a kind of reed-warbler, specifically *Sylvia* or *Calamoherpe* or *Salicaria* or *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, or *A. schœnobænus*, a sedge-bird widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and Africa, about 5 inches long, rufous-brown above and buffy-brown below, frequenting sedgy and reedy places. There are many other species of this genus, all sharing the name. Also called *reed-warbler*, *reed-wren*, *sedge-wren*, etc. See *reed-thrush*, and quotation under *reeler*, 2.



Sedge-warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).

sedge-wren (sej'ren), *n.* Same as *sedge-warbler*.

sedgy (sej'i), *a.* [< *sedge*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to sedge: as, a *sedgy* growth.

If they are wild-ducks, parboil them with a large carrot (cut to pieces) inside of each, to draw out the fishy or *sedgy* taste. *Miss Leslie*, Cook-book (ed. 1854), p. 94.

2. Overgrown or bordered with sedge.

Gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 98.

To the right lay the *sedgy* point of Blackwell's Island, dreat in the fresh garniture of living green.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 116.

sedigitated (sē-dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *sedigitus*, having six fingers on one hand, < *sex*, six (= E. *six*), + *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sexdigitate*. *Darwin*.

sedile (sē-dī'lē), *n.*; pl. *sedilia* (-dil'i-ä). [L. *sedile*, a seat, bench, < *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] *Eccles.*, one of the seats within the sanctuary provided originally or specifically for the celebrant of the mass (or holy communion) and his assistants. The sedilia are typically three in number, for the use of the priest, the deacon, and the subdeacon, and in England are often recesses constructed in the south wall of the chancel, and generally enriched with carving. The name is sometimes also used for non-structural seats serving the same purpose. The singular *sedile* is little used. See cut on following page.

Sedillot's operation. See *operation*.

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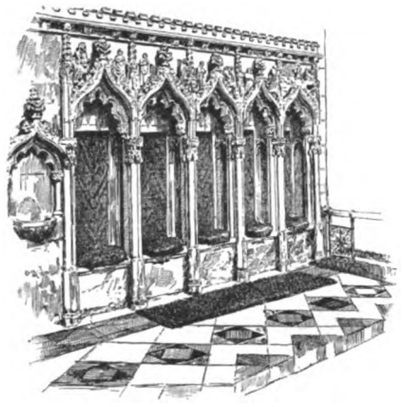

Sedilia, Southwell Minster, England.

sediment (sed'i-ment), *n.* [< OF. *sediment*, F. *sédiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedimento*, < L. *sedimentum*, a settling, subsidence, < *sedere*, sit, settle, = E. *sit*: see *sit*.] The matter which settles to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs; in *geol.*, detrital material mechanically suspended in or deposited from water; the material of which the sedimentary rocks are composed.

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South*, Sermons.

In recent years it has been attempted to calculate the amounts of *sediment* worn off by various great rivers from the surface of the regions drained by them.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 18.

Latericeous sediment. See *latericeous*.

sedimental (sed-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *sediment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sediment or dregs.

For if the ratified and azure body of this lower heaven be folded up like a scroll of parchment, then much more this drossy, feculent, and *sedimental* earth shall be burnt.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 336.

sedimentary (sed-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= F. *sédimentaire*; as *sediment* + *-ary*.] In *geol.*, formed by deposition of materials previously held in suspension by water: nearly synonymous with *aqueous*. A rock is *massive* when it has no structure indicating an aqueous origin; it is *sedimentary* when its appearance indicates that it is made up of the detritus of other rocks, eroded and carried away by watery currents, to be deposited in another place. All sedimentary rocks are made up of the fragments of the original crust of the earth, of eruptive materials which have come up through this crust from below, or of other sedimentary beds which, having been deposited, have again in their turn been subjected to erosion and redeposition. It is in sedimentary rocks that organic remains are found; in the original crust of the earth, or in volcanic materials, traces of life could not be expected to occur.—**Sedimentary cataract**, a soft cataract, in which the denser parts have subsided.

sedimentation (sed'i-men-ta'shon), *n.* [< *sediment* + *-ation*.] The deposition of sediment; the accumulation of earthy sediment to form strata.

sediment-collector (sed'i-ment-ko-lek'tor), *n.* Any apparatus in vessels containing fluids for receiving deposits of sediment and impurities, with provision for their removal.

sedition (sē-dish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sedicion*; < ME. *sedicioun*, < OF. *sedition*, *sedicion*, F. *sédition* = Pr. *sedicio* = Sp. *sedicion* = Pg. *sedição* = It. *sedizione*, < L. *seditio*(*n-*), dissension, civil discord, sedition, lit. 'a going apart,' hence dissension, < **sedire* (not used), go apart, < *sed-*, apart, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1], etc. Cf. *ambition*, *redition*, *transition*.] A factious commotion in a state; the stirring up of such a commotion; incitement of discontent against government and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings, or acts or language tending to breach of public order: as, to stir up a *sedition*; a speech or pamphlet abounding in *sedition*. *Sedition*, which is not strictly a legal term, comprises such offenses against the authority of the state as do not amount to treason, for want of an overt act. But it is not essential to the offense of sedition that it threaten the very existence of the state or its authority in its entire extent. Thus, there are seditious assemblies, seditious libels, etc., as well as direct and indirect threats and acts amounting to sedition—all of which are punishable as misdemeanors by fine and imprisonment.

Thus have I evermore been burdened with the word of *sedition*. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

And he released unto them him that for *sedition* and murder was cast into prison. Luke xxiii. 25.

If the Devil himself were to preach *sedition* to the world, he would never appear otherwise than as an Angel of Light. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

The hope of impunity is a strong incitement to *sedition*; the dread of punishment, a proportionably strong discouragement to it. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 26.

Sedition Act. See *alien and sedition laws*, under *alien*.
=**Syn.** *Rebellion*, *Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection*.

seditionary (sē-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *sedition* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to sedition; seditious.

II. *n.*; pl. *seditionaries* (-riz). An inciter or promoter of sedition.

A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 71.

seditious (sē-dish'us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sedicious*; < OF. *seditieux*, *sedicieus*, F. *séditieux* = Sp. Pg. *sedicioso* = It. *sedizioso*, < L. *seditiosus*, factious, seditious, < *seditio*(*n-*), sedition: see *sedition*.] 1. Partaking of the nature of sedition; tending to the promotion of sedition: as, *seditious* strife; *seditious* speech; a *seditious* harangue.

This *sedicious* conspiracye was not so secretly kept, nor so closely cloked. *Hall*, Henry IV., an. 6.

We weaken the Reins of the Government of our selves by not holding them with a stricter hand, and make our Passions more *seditious* and turbulent by letting them alone. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

It was enacted "that such as imagined or spoke any *seditious* or scandalous news, rumours, sayings, or tales of the King or the Queen should be set upon the pillory if it fortuned to be said without any city or town corporate." *Strype*, Memorials, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

2. Engaged in sedition; guilty of sedition; exciting or promoting sedition: as, *seditious* persons.

While they lived together in one city, their numbers exposed them to the delusions of *seditious* demagogues.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 496.

=**Syn.** Incendiary. See *insurrection*.

seditiously (sē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a seditious manner; with sedition. *Locke*, On Toleration.

seditiousness (sē-dish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being seditious.

Sedlitz powder. See *Seidlitz powder*, under *powder*.

seduce (sē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seduced*, ppr. *seducing*. [= F. *séduire* = Pr. *seduire* = Sp. *seducir* = Pg. *seduzir* = It. *sedurre*, *seducere*, < L. *seducere*, lead apart or astray, < *se-*, apart, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, *deduce*, etc.] To lead aside or astray; entice away from duty, legal obligation, or rectitude, as by promises, bribes, etc.; corrupt; specifically, to entice (a woman) to a surrender of chastity. See *seduction*, 2.

For me, the gold of France did not *seduce*;
Although I did admit it as a motive.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 155.

Beware of them, Diana; their promises, enticements, oaths, tokens, and all these engines of lust, are not the things they go under: many a maid hath been *seduced* by them. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5. 22.

The best historians of later times have been *seduced* from truth, not by their imagination, but by their reason.
Macaulay, History.

O Popular Applause! what heart of man
Is proof against thy sweet *seducing* charms?
Cowper, Task, ii. 482.

=**Syn.** *Lure*, *Decoy*, etc. See *allure*[1], and list under *entice*.

seduceable (sē-dū'sa-bl), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-able*.] Capable of being seduced or led astray; seducible.

seducement (sē-dūs'ment), *n.* [= It. *seducimento*; as *seduce* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of seducing; seduction.

Court-madams,
Daughters of my *seducement*.
Middleton, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

He made a very free and full acknowledgement of his error and *seducement*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 74.

2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.

'Twas a weak Part in Eve to yield to the *Seducement* of Satan; but it was a weaker Thing in Adam to suffer himself to be tempted by Eve. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 24.

seducer (sē-dū'sėr), *n.* [< *seduce* + *-er*[1].] One who seduces; one who entices another from the path of rectitude and duty; specifically, one who, by solicitation, flattery, or promises, persuades a woman to surrender her chastity.

Grant it me, O king! . . . otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 146.

God's eye sees in what seat there sits, or in what corner there stands, some one man that wavers in matters of doctrine, and inclines to hearken after a *seducer*.
Donne, Sermons, x.

seducible (sē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-ible*.] Capable of being seduced, or drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.

The vicious examples of ages past poison the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

seducingly (sē-dū'sing-li), *adv.* In a seducing or seductive manner.

seducive (sē-dū'siv), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-ive*.] Seductive. [Rare.]

There is John Courtland—ah! a *seducive* dog to drink with. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, I. 11.

seduction (sē-duk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *seduction*, F. *séduction* = Pr. *seduction* = Sp. *seduccion* = Pg. *seducção* = It. *seduzione*, < L. *seductio*(*n-*), a leading astray, < *seducere*, pp. *seductus*, seduce: see *seduce*.] 1. The act of seducing; enticement, especially to evil; seductive influences: as, the *seductions* of wealth.

The *seductions* of such Averroistic pantheism as was preached by heretics like Amalric of Bena.
Encyc. Brit., X. 549.

2. The act of persuading a woman to surrender her chastity.

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) The tort committed against a woman, or against her parent or master, by enticing her to surrender her chastity. (*b*) In some jurisdictions (by statute), the criminal offense of so doing, especially under promise of marriage.

seductive (sē-duk'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *seductivo*, < L. *seductus*, pp. of *seducere*, lead astray (see *seduce*), + *-ive*.] Tending to seduce or lead aside or astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

Go, splendid sycophant! No more
Display thy soft *seductive* arts.
Langhorne, Fables of Flora, i.

seductively (sē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a seductive manner; with seduction.

seductiveness (sē-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* Seductive character, influence, or tendency: as, the *seductiveness* of sin.

seductor (sē-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *séducteur* = Sp. Pg. *seductor* = It. *seducitore*, < LL. *seductor*, a misleader, seducer, < L. *seducere*, pp. *seductus*, mislead, seduce: see *seduce*.] One who seduces or leads astray; a leader of sedition. [Rare.]

To suppress
This bold *seductor*.
Massinger, Believe as you List, ii. 2.

seductress (sē-duk'tres), *n.* [< *seductor* + *-ess*.] A female seducer; a woman who leads a man astray. *Imp. Dict.*

sedulity (sē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sedulite* = It. *sedulità*, < L. *sedulita*(*t-*)*s*, sedulousness, assiduity, < *sedulus*, sedulous: see *sedulous*.] Sedulous care and diligence; diligent and assiduous application; constant attention; unremitting industry.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South*.

Sedulity . . . admits no intermission, no interruption, no discontinuance, no trepidity, no indifferency in religious offices. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

That your *Sedulities* in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so egregious we both gladly understand, and earnestly exhort ye that you would persevere in your good Will and Affection towards us.
Milton, Letters of State, May 31, 1650.

sedulous (sed'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *sedulus*, diligent, prob. lit. 'sitting fast, persistent' (cf. *assiduus*, busy, occupied, assiduous), < *sedere*, sit (cf. *sedes*, a seat): see *sedent*, *sit*. In another view, lit. 'going, active, agile,' < √ *sad*, go, seen in Gr. *ὁδός*, a way, *ὁδεύειν*, travel.] Diligent in application or in the pursuit of an object; constant, steady, and persevering; steadily industrious; assiduous.

The *sedulous* Bee
Distill'd her Honey on thy purple Lips.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

The laziest will be *sedulous* and active where he is in pursuit of what he has much at heart.
Swift, Against Abolishing Christianity.

=**Syn.** See *assiduity*.

sedulously (sed'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a sedulous manner; diligently; industriously; assiduously.

sedulousness (sed'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedulous; assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort. = **Syn.** See comparison under *assiduity*.

Sedum (sē'dum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sedum*, houseleek.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-lobed calyx, the same number of separate petals, twice as many stamens alternately adnate to the petals, and a number of small scales inserted beneath the four or

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five ovaries, the latter containing numerous ovules and ripening into separate follicles. There are about 150 species, natives of north temperate and frigid regions, rare in America, where one occurs in Peru, and in the United States 16 or more, chiefly in the mountains, with 3 others naturalized in the east. They are usually smooth herbs, either erect or decumbent, often tufted or moss-like, and remarkable for their fleshy stems and leaves. The latter are of very varied shapes, usually entire or but slightly toothed, and either opposite, alternate, or whorled. The flowers are borne in cymes, usually white, yellow, or pink, sometimes purplish or blue. Many species are common in dry, barren, or rocky places where little else will grow. The 10 British species and some of the American are known as *stonecrop*. Many others, known in cultivation by the generic name, and favorites for ornamenting rockwork, filling vases, and covering walls, are valued for the permanence of their foliage, which resists drought. Several with stiff rosettes of thick leaves are used for bedding out in summer, or employed for decorative borders and to form permanent designs, mottos, and lettering. Many similar Mexican plants so used, and commonly confused with these, belong to the subgenus *Echeveria* of the related genus *Cotyledon*, and are distinguished by their united five-furrowed corolla-tube. A similar habit occurs in the related genus *Sempervivum*. Several other species are in cultivation for their pink, purple, or scarlet flowers, and others for their variegated leaves mottled with white or yellow. A few are dioecious, and have flat, thinner leaves, forming the subgenus *Rhodiola*, the *rhodia* of medieval shops. (See *roseroot* and *heal-all*.) Many species are remarkable for persistence of life, cut stems growing and even flowering when fastened on a wall, deriving nourishment from reserves in their lower leaves and succulent stem, especially *S. Telephium* (for which see *orpine*, 2), also called *live-for-ever* and *livelong*, and known as *Aaron's-rod* because sometimes growing when pressed and apparently dried, and as *midsummer-men* because formerly used for divination on midsummer eve by setting up two stems to see if the one representing the lover will turn to the other. *S. acre*, the English wall-pepper, bird's-bread, creeping jack, or pricket, an emetic and cathartic, is often cultivated in America as *moss*, *golden-moss*, or *love-entangle*, and *S. Sieboldii*, a Japanese species valued for its grayish-green whorled leaves, as *constancy*; *S. rupestre* is known in England as *jealousy*; and for *S. Anacampseros*, see *herb of friendship*, under *herb*. *S. album*, formerly esteemed in medicine and eaten cooked or as a salad, is known as *worm-grass* and *prickmadam*. *S. pulchellum* of the southern United States is sometimes cultivated under the name of *widow's-cross*. *S. ternatum*, the wild stonecrop of rocky places in Pennsylvania and southward, with white flowers and rounded ornamental leaves in threes, is also often cultivated. *S. telephioides*, from the Potomac southward, and the roseroot, in the Rocky Mountains and arctic America, are conspicuous on account of their growth in multitudes on high ledges of dry mountain-cliffs.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Sedum*: extended by very early writers to the houseleek and other crassulaceous plants. Sometimes written *cedum*.

Yf bestes harme it that beth in the grounde,
Let mynge juce of *cedum* [houseleek] smal ygrounde
With water, and oon nyght thi seede ther stepe,
And beestes wicke away thus may me kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

see[1] (sē), *v.*; pret. *saw*, pp. *seen*, ppr. *seeing*. [< ME. *seen*, *sen*, without inf. term. *see*, *se* (pret. *saw*, *saugh*, *sawgh*, *sauh*, *sawh*, *say*, *saygh*, *sey*, *sei*, *seigh*, *seih*, *seyh*, *seiz*, *sigh*, *sy*, etc., pp. *sein*, *seyn*, *sewen*, *sezen*, *seien*, *sen*, *seie*, etc.), < AS. *seón*, *sión* (pret. *seah*, pl. *sāwon*, *sægon*, pp. *gesegen*, *gesewen*) = OS. *schan*, *sēan* = OFries. *sia* = MD. *sien*, D. *zien* = MLG. *sēn*, LG. *seen* = OHG. *schan*, MHG. *sehen*, G. *sehen* = Icel. *sjā* = Sw. Dan. *se* = Goth. *saihwan* (pret. *sahw*, pl. *sēhwum*, pp. *saihwans*), see, Teut. √ *sehw* (> *segw*, *sew*), see; accordant in form, and prob. identical in origin, with L. *sequi* = Gr. ἕπεσθαι, follow, = Lith. *sekti*, follow (√ *seq*, follow): see *sequent*, *suc*, etc. The transfer of sense is not certain; prob. 'follow with the eyes.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To perceive by the eye; become aware of (an object) by means of light-waves emitted by it or reflected from it to the organs of sight; behold: as, to *see* a man coming; no man can *see* God.

He abode, tille the Damysele *saughe* the Schadewe of him in the Myrour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 24.

This we *saw* with our eies, and reioyced at it with our hearts. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 42.

2. To examine with the eyes; view; behold; observe; inspect: as, to *see* the games; to *see* the sights of a town.

But as some of vs visyted one place and some an other, so yt whan we mette eche reported vnto other as we had founden and *sene*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

And euery wight will haue a looking glasse
To *see* himselfe, yet so he seeth him not.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

He 's awa to the wedding house,
To *see* what he could *see*.
Catherine Johnstone (Child's Ballads, IV. 35).

How can any Body be happy while they're in perpetual Fear of being *seen* and censur'd?
Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 9.

3. To perceive mentally; discern; form a conception or idea of; distinguish; understand; comprehend: as, to *see* the point of an argument; to *see* a joke.

William & his worthi make, whan thei *sei* time,
Told themperour treuli that hem tidde hadde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

Lady Easy. . . . To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman. . . .
Lady Betty. Ay, but the world knows, that is not the case between my lord and me.
Lady Easy. Therefore, I think you happy.
Lady Betty. Now, I don't *see* it.
Cibber, Careless Husband, ii. 1.

The sooner you lay your head alongside of Mr. Bruff's head, the sooner you will *see* your way out of the deadlock. *W. Collins*, The Moonstone, iii. 6.

4†. To keep in sight; take care of; watch over; protect.

Unnethes myghte the frere speke a word,
Till atte laste he seyde, "God you *see*."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 469.

5. To bring about as a result; superintend the execution or the performance of a thing so as to effect (a specified result); make sure: with an object-clause with *that* specifying the result. The *that* is often omitted, and the clause may suffer further ellipsis: as, *see that* it is done; or, *see* it is done; or, *see* it done.

See that ye fall not out by the way. Gen. xiv. 24.

See the lists and all things fit. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 54.

Farewell: and *see* this business be a-foot
With expedition.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

'Tis his Business to *see that* they and all other about the House perform their Duties. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 23.

Take him away now, then, you gaping idiot, and *see that* he does not bite you, to put an old proverb to shame.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

6. To wait upon; attend; escort: with an objective predicate: as, to *see* a friend off to Europe; to *see* a lady home.

Ant. But, hark ye, Ferdinand, did you leave your key with them?
Ferd. Yes; the maid who *saw* me out took it from the door. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 2.

She was with him, accompanying him, *seeing* him off.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

7. To call on; visit; have an interview with.

Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
See Brutus at his house. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 154.

8. To meet and speak with; receive: as, I cannot *see* any one to-day.

I was to *see* Monsieur Baudelot, whose Friendship I highly value. I received great Civilities from him.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 46.

Assert your right boldly, man! . . . *see* what company you like; go out when you please; return when you please. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

9. To consult for a particular purpose; sometimes, euphemistically, to consult as a lobbyist for the purpose of influencing by a bribe or the like. See the quotation under *lobbyist*. [Colloq.]—**10.** To find out; learn by observation or experience.

The people had come rudely to the boat when I was absent, and had said that they would *see* whether this stranger would dare come out another day, having taken great umbrage at my copying the inscriptions.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 105.

11. To feel; suffer; experience; know by personal experience. See *seen*, *p. a.*

If a man keep my saying he shall never *see* death.
John viii. 51.

When remedies are past, the griefs are ended
By *seeing* the worst. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 203.

Let one more attest
I have lived, *seen* God's hand thro' a lifetime, and all was for best. *Browning*, Saul.

12. In *poker* and other gambling games, to meet and accept by staking a similar sum: as, to *see* a bet.—**Not to see the fun of.** See *fun*.—**To have seen one's (or its) best days,** to have begun to decline; be on the wane.

True wit *has seen its best days* long ago.
Dryden, Limberham, Prol., l. 1.

To have seen service. See *service*[1].—**To have seen the day.** See *day*[1].—**To see one through,** to aid one in accomplishing. [Colloq.]—**To see out.** (*a*) To see or hear to the end.

I had a mind to *see* him *out*, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 22.

(*b*) To outdo, as in drinking; beat.

I have heard him say that he could *see* the Dundee people *out* any day, and walk home afterwards without staggering. *Dickens.*

To see the back of. See *back*[1].—**To see the elephant.** See *elephant*.—**To see the light.** See *light*[1].—**Syn. 1-3.** *See*, *Perceive*, *Observe*, *Notice*, *Behold*, *Witness*. The first five express either the physical sight or the result of reflection; *witness* expresses sight only. *See* is the general word; it represents often an involuntary act; to *perceive* implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind; to *observe* implies the purpose of inspecting minutely and taking note of facts connected with the object. *Notice* applies to the involuntary discovery of some object by the sight, or of some fact by the mind; it has also the meaning of *observe*: as, to *notice* the operation of a steam-engine. To *behold* is to look at a thing for some time, to see plainly, or to see that which is interesting, remarkable, or otherwise worth seeing. To *witness* is to see a thing done or happening: as, to *witness* a surgical operation; hence, legally, to *witness* a signature is to certify that one saw it made.

How he should be truly eloquent who is not a good man I *see* not. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Lo, she is one of this confederacy!
Now I *perceive* they have conjoin'd all three
To fashion this false sport, in spite of me.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 193.

He who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds on worlds compose one universe,
Observe how system into system runs, . . .
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 25.

When he lay dying there,
I *noticed* one of his many rings, . . . and thought,
It is his mother's hair. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv. 8.

Haste hither, Eve, and worth thy sight *behold*,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton*, P. L., v. 308.

You ask if nurses are obliged to *witness* amputations and such matters, as a part of their duty. I think not, unless they wish. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have the power of perceiving by the eye; have the power of sight; perceive or discern objects or their apparent qualities by the organs of sight.

Though neither eyes nor ears, to hear nor *see*,
Yet should I be in love by touching thee.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 437.

We went on thro' clouds of dust to Akmim, for, the wind being high, it raised the sands to such a degree that we could not *see* before us any further than in a very thick fog. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 80.

2. To perceive mentally; apprehend; discern; understand: often with *into* or *through*.

I *see into* thy end, and am almost
A man already. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 169.

Many sagacious persons will . . . *see through* all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson.*

3†. To look: with *after*, *for*, *on*, *up*, or *upon*.

She was ful moore blisful *on* to *see*,
Than is the newe pereionette tree.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 61.

I gae up to my tapmast,
And *see for* some dry land.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

4. To examine or inquire; consider.

See now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman to close with us. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 352.

We'll take three men on either side,
And *see* if we can our fathers agree.
Græme and Bewick (Child's Ballads, III. 82).

5†. To meet; see one another.

How have ye done
Since last we *saw* in France?
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 2.

Let me see, let us see, let 's see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.—**See to it,** look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—**To see about a thing,** to pay some attention to it; consider it.—**To see after.** See *after*.—**To see double.** See *double*.—**To see good.** See *good*.—**To see into or through a millstone.** See *millstone*.—**To see through one,** to understand one thoroughly.

He is a mere piece of glass: I *see through him* by this time. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

To see to. (*a*†) To look at or upon; behold.

An altar by Jordan, a great altar to *see to*. Josh. xxii. 10.

A certain shepherd lad,
Of small regard to *see to!*
Milton, Comus, l. 620.

(*b*) To attend to or care or arrange for; look after; take care of.

The Sick . . . they *see to* with great affection.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 8.

I will go and purse the ducats straight,
See to my house, left in the fearful guard
Of an unthrifty knave. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 176.

See is used imperatively, or as an interjection, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject, signifying 'lo!' 'look!' 'behold!'

see[1] (sē), *n.* [< *see*[1], *v.*] What one has to see. [Rare.]

May I depart in peace, I have seen my *see*.
Browning, Ring and Book, ii. 128.

see[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sea*[1].

see[3] (sē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sea*; < ME. *see*, *se*, < OF. *se*, *sed*, *siet* = Sp. *sede*, see, = Pg. *sede*, *se* = It. *sede*, a seat, see, < L. *sedes*, a seat, < *sedere* = E. *sit*: see *sit*. Cf. *seat*.] **1†.** A seat of power or dignity; a throne.

And smale harpers with her glees
Saten under hem in *sees*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1210.

In the Roofe, ouyr the popes *see*,
A saluator may thou see,
Neuer peynted with hond of mon.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Scho lifte me up lightly with hir leve hondes,
And sette me softely in the *see*, the septre me rechede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3351.

Jove laught on Venus from his soverayne *see*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 2.

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2. The seat of a bishop, whether an ordinary bishop, or a bishop of higher rank (metropolitan, etc., patriarch, pope); the local center of a diocese and of diocesan authority, or of a diocese and other subordinate dioceses; the city or locality from which ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised; hence, episcopal rank, authority, and jurisdiction as exercised from a permanent local center. The word *see*, from meaning any seat of dignity, came to apply specifically to the cathedra, or episcopal throne, situated in a cathedral, thence to the city which contained the cathedral and was the chief city of a bishop's diocese, and so in modern usage to the diocese itself. It differs from *diocese*, however, in that *diocese* represents the territorial province for the care of which the bishop is responsible (that is, where his duties lie), whereas *see* is the local seat of his authority, dignity, and episcopal privileges. Both words differ from *bishopric*, in that *bishopric* represents the bishop's office, whether actual or nominal. See *throne*.

The church where the bishop is set with his college of presbyters about him we call a *see*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Apostolic see. See *apostolic*.—**Holy see**, the see of Rome.—**See of Rome**, the papal office or jurisdiction; the papal court.

Others, that would to high preferment come,
Leave vs, & flie vnto the *Sea of Rome*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

seeable (sē'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< late ME. *seabylle*; < *see*[1] + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being seen; to be seen.

II. *n.* That which is to be seen. [Rare.]

We shall make a march of it, seeing all the *seeables* on the way. *Southey*, Letters, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

seebachite (sē'bak-īt), *n.* [Named after Karl von *Seebach*, a German geologist (1839–78).] A zeolitic mineral from Richmond, near Melbourne, Victoria, probably identical with herschelite.

see-bright (sē'brīt), *n.* The clary, *Salvia Sclarea*. See *clary*[2] and *sage*[2].

seecatchie (sē'kach'i), *n.* [Local name: Russian or Aleutian.] The male fur-seal or sea-bear of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus*.

What catholic knowledge of fish and fishing banks any one of those old *seecatchie* must possess which we observe hauled out on the Pribylov rookeries each summer!
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 354.

seecawk (sē'kâk), *n.* [Cree Indian.] The common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*.

seed (sēd), *n.* [< ME. *seed*, *sede*, *sed*, *sad*, < AS. *sǣd*, seed, sowing, offspring, = OS. *sād* = OFries. *sēd* = MD. *sæd*, D. *zaad* = MLG. *sāt* = OHG. MHG. *sāt*, G. *saat* = Icel. *sæthi*, *sāth* = Sw. *säd* = Dan. *sæd* = Goth. **sēths* (in comp. *mana-sēths*, mankind, the world), seed; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *sāwan*, etc., sow: see *sow*[1].] **1.** The fertilized and matured ovule of the higher or flowering plants. It is a body within the pericarp or seed-vessel, containing an organized embryo, or nucleus, which, on being placed under favorable circumstances, develops into an individual similar to that from which it came. The reproductive bodies of the lower or flowerless plants (cryptogams) differ in their mode of germination and in other ways, and are not called true seeds, but *spores*. (See *spore*.) The seed-coats are those of the ovule — two, or rarely only one. The outer, answering to the primine, is the more firm and is not rarely crustaceous in texture, and takes the name of *testa* (also *spermoderm* and *episperm*). The inner, answering to the secundine, is called *tegmen* (sometimes *endopleura*); when present, it is always conformed to the nucleus, and is thin or soft and delicate in texture. The seed-stalk or podosperm, when there is one, is the pedicel or attachment of the seed to the placenta, and answers to the funiculus of the ovule. The chalaza, raphe, and hilum of the ovule retain the same names in the seed. The foramen of the ovule is called the *micropyle* in the seed. The terms which denote the position of the ovule, such as *orthotropous*, *anatropous*, *amphitropous*, etc., also apply equally to the resulting seed. The nucleus may consist of the embryo alone, or of the embryo and the albumen, which is the nourishing substance upon which the developing plant is to feed until it is capable of maintaining itself. See the various terms, and cuts under *anatropous*, *campylotropal*, *Cruciferæ*, *ovary*, and *plumule*.

Oute of thaire kynde eke *seedes* wol renewe,
And change hemself, as writeth clercs trewe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

2. The male fecundating fluid; semen; sperm or milt, as of fish; spat, as of oysters: without a plural.—**3.** Very young animals, as oysters.

Now the Wareham district gives little else except *seed*: that is, young oysters intended to be transferred to other localities where they may pursue their growth under more favorable conditions. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants: as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense, chiefly scriptural, the word is applied to one person or to any number collectively, and is not used in the plural.

The *seed* of Banquo kings! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1. 70.

His faithfull eyes were fixt upon that incorruptible reward, promis'd to Abraham and his *seed* in the Messiah.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

We, the latest *seed* of Time. *Tennyson*, Godiva.

5. Race; generation; birth.

O Israel, O household of the Lord,
O Abraham's brats, O brood of blessed *seed*,
O chosen sheep that loved the Lord indeed!
Gascoigne, De Profundis.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held.
Waller, To Zelinda.

6. That from which anything springs; first principle; origin: often in the plural: as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice; to sow the *seeds* of discord.

Seeds and roots of shame and iniquity.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

These fruitful *seeds* within your mind they sowed;
'Twas yours to improve the talent they bestowed.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 495.

7. Same as *red-seed*: a fishermen's term.—**8.** The egg or eggs of the commercial silkworm-moth, *Sericaria mori*.

The egg of the silk-worm moth is called by silk-raisers the "*seed*." It is nearly round, slightly flattened, and in size resembles a turnip-seed.
C. V. Riley, A Manual of Instruction in Silk-culture.

9. In *glass-making*, one of the small bubbles which form in imperfectly fused glass, and which, when the glass is worked, assume elongated or ovoid forms, resembling the shapes of some seeds.—**Angola seeds**, crabs'-eyes. See *Abrus*.—**Cevadilla seeds.** See *cevadilla*.—**Cold seeds.** See *cold*.—**Coriander-seed.** See *coriander*.—**Cumin-seed.** See *cumin*, 2.—**Holy seed.** See *holy*.—**Musk-seed.** Same as *amber-seed*.—**Niger** or **ramtil seeds.** See *Guizotia*.—**To run to seed.** See *run*[1], *v. i.*—**To set seed.** See *set*[1]. (See also *amber-seed*, *bawchan-seed*, *bonduc-seeds*, *canary-seed*, *fern-seed*, *mustard-seed*.)

seed (sēd), *v.* [< ME. *seeden*, *seden*, < AS. *sǣdian*, provide with seed, < *sǣd*, seed: see *seed*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go to seed; produce seed; grow to maturity: as, plants that will not *seed* in a cold climate.

The floure nel *seeden* of my corn.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4344.

Your chere floureth, but hit wol not *sede*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 306.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

The tree [teak] *seeds* freely every year.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 103.

The old are all against you, for the name of pleasure is an affront to them; they know no other kind of it than that which has flowered and *seeded*, and of which the withered stems have indeed a rueful look.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

II. *trans.* **1.** To sow; plant; sprinkle or supply with or as with seed.—**2.** To cover with something thinly scattered; ornament with small and separate figures.

A sable mantle *seeded* with waking eyes.
B. Jonson, Part of the King's Entertainment.

3†. To graft. [Rare.]

Or thus I rede
You doo: with gentil graffes hem [vines] to *sede*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

4. In *lard-rendering* and *-refining*, to granulate by slow cooling, or cooling without stirring, as stearin in lard.—**To seed down**, to sow with grass-seed.

seed-bag (sēd'bag), *n.* A bag designed to contain seeds; specifically, a bag filled with flax-seed, put around the tubing in a bore-hole, in order that by its swelling it may form a water-tight packing: formerly extensively used in the oil-region of Pennsylvania.

seed-basket (sēd'bas'ket), *n.* In *agri.*, a basket for holding the seed to be sown.

seed-bed (sēd'bed), *n.* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed: often used figuratively.

The family, then, was the primal unit of political society, and the *seed-bed* of all larger growths of government.
W. Wilson, State, § 26.

seed-bird (sēd'bėrd), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

seedbox (sēd'boks), *n.* **1.** In *bot.*, a seed-vessel or capsule.—**2.** See *Ludwigia*.

seed-bud (sēd'bud), *n.* The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

seed-cake (sēd'kāk), *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

seed-coat (sēd'kōt), *n.* In *bot.*, the covering of a seed, usually the testa, or exterior coat.

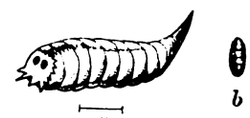
seed-cod (sēd'kod), *n.* A basket or vessel for holding seed while the husbandman is sowing it; a seed-leap. [Prov. Eng.]

seed-coral (sēd'kor'al), *n.* Coral in very small and irregular pieces as used in the arts. Compare *negligée beads*, under *negligée*.

seed-corn (sēd'kôrn), *n.* Corn or grain for seed; seed-grain; ears or kernels of maize set apart as seed for a new crop.

Who else like you
Could sift the *seedcorn* from our chaff?
Lowell, To Holmes.

Seed-corn maggot, the grub of a fly which injures corn. See *maggot* and *Anthomyia*.



a *b*

Seed-corn Maggot (*Anthomyia zeæ*). *a*, maggot (line shows natural size); *b*, pupa, natural size.



Kernels of Maize, showing work of the maggot.

seed-crusher (sēd'krush'ėr), *n.* An instrument for crushing seeds for the purpose of expressing their oil.

seed-down (sēd'doun), *n.* The down on certain seeds, as the cotton.

seed-drill (sēd'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing seed in rows or drifts; a drill.

seed-eater (sēd'ē'tėr), *n.* A granivorous bird; specifically, a bird of the genus *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* (as *S. moreleti* of Texas and Mexico) and some related genera of small American finches. See also *Spermestes*, and compare *Chondestes*.—**Little seed-eater.** See *grassquit*.

seeded (sē'ded), *a.* [< *seed* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Bearing seed; hence, matured; full-grown.

The *seeded* pride
That hath to this maturity blown up
In rank Achilles must or now be cropp'd.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 316.

The silent *seeded* mellow-grass.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Sown; sprinkled with seed.—**3.** In *her.*, having the stamens indicated: used only when they are of a different tincture from the rest of the flower: as, a rose gules *seeded* or.—**Fleur-de-lis seeded.** See *fleur-de-lis*.

seed-embroidery (sēd'em-broi'dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which the seeds of certain plants are fastened upon the ground and form parts of the design, as pumpkin-, melon-, and cucumber-seeds.

seeder (sē'dėr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sows or plants seeds; a seed-planting tool or machine; a seeding-machine or sower; a seed-drill.—**2.** An apparatus for removing seeds from fruit: as, a raisin-*seeder*.—**3.** A breeding or spawning fish; a seed-fish.

seed-field (sēd'fēld), *n.* A field in which seed is raised, or a field ready for seeding.

Time is not sleeping, nor Time's *seedfield*.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

seed-finch (sēd'finch), *n.* A South American finch of the genus *Oryzoborus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

seed-fish (sēd'fish), *n.* A fish containing seed, roe, or spawn; a ripe fish.

seed-fowl† (sēd'foul), *n.* [< ME. *sede-foul*; < *seed* + *fowl*[1].] A bird that feeds on grain, or such birds collectively.

The *sede-foul* chosen hadde
The turtel trewe, and gan hir to hem calle.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 576.

seedful (sēd'fúl), *a.* [< *seed* + *-ful*.] Full of seed; pregnant; rich in promise.

She sits all gladly-sad expecting
Som flame (against her fragrant heap reflecting)
To burn her sacred bones to *seedfull* cinders.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

seed-gall (sēd'gâl), *n.* A small gall, as if a seed, raised on any plant by one of various insects, as the phylloxera.

seed-garden (sēd'gär'dn), *n.* A garden for raising seed.

seed-grain (sēd'grān), *n.* Corn or grain used as seed for a new crop; hence, that from which anything springs.

The primary *seed-grain* of the Norse Religion.
Carlyle, Hero-Worship, i.

In 1876 and 1877 the grasshoppers ruined the wheat crops of Minnesota, and reduced many farmers to a condition of distress. The Legislature accordingly made profuse *seed-grain* loans to individuals, to be refunded gradually in the form of special taxes. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 700.

seediness (sē'di-nes), *n.* [< *seedy* + *-ness*.] The character or condition of being seedy. (*a*) The state of abounding in seed. (*b*) Shabbiness; worn-out appearance.

A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a Temple dedicated to the Genius of *Seediness*.
Dickens, Pickwick, xliii.

(*c*) Exhausted or worn-out condition as regards health or spirits. [Colloq.]

What is called *seediness*, after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty.
J. S. Blackie, Self-Culture, p. 95.

seeding (sē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seed*, *v.*] The sowing of or with seed.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor"; there is the *seeding*: "the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble; there is the harvest." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 373.

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seeding-machine (sē′ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* An agricultural machine for sowing or planting seeds, including machines for planting seeds in hills, drills, or broadcast; a seeder. Many of these machines form the furrow, deposit the seeds, and cover them by means of a following wheel or other device.

seeding-plow (sē′ding-plou), *n.* A plow fitted with a hopper, from which seed is automatically deposited in the furrow as it is turned.

seed-lac (sēd′lak), *n.* See *lac*², 1.

seed-leaf (sēd′lēf), *n.* In *bot.*, a cotyledon. Also called *seminal leaf*. See cuts under *exogen* and *plumule*.

seed-leap (sēd′lēp), *n.* [Also *seed-lip*, *seed-lop*; < ME. *seed-leep*, *seed-lep*, *sedlepe*, < AS. *sǣdlǣp*, *sǣdleáp*, a seed-basket, < *sǣd*, seed, + *leap*, a basket: see *seed* and *leap*².] A seed-basket; a vessel in which a sower carries seed. *Bailey*, 1731.

seedless (sēd′les), *a.* [< *seed* + *-less*.] Having no seeds: as, a *seedless* orange.

seedling (sēd′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *seed* + *-ling*¹.]

I. *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layering, or from a budded or grafted tree or shrub.

II. *a.* Produced from the seed: as, a *seedling* pansy.

seed-lip, seed-lop (sēd′lip, -lop), *n.* Same as *seed-leap*.

seed-lobe (sēd′lōb), *n.* In *bot.*, a seed-leaf; a cotyledon.

seedman (sēd′man), *n.* Same as *seedsman*.

seedness† (sēd′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sedness*; < *seed* + *-ness*.] Sowing.

Trymenstre *sedness* eke is to respite
To places colde of winter snowes white.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

Blossoming time
That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 42.

seed-oil (sēd′oil), *n.* See *oil* and *pulza-oil*.

seed-oysters (sēd′ois′tėrz), *n. pl.* Very young oysters, fit for planting.

seed-pearl (sēd′pėrl), *n.* See *pearl*.

seed-planter (sēd′plan′tėr), *n.* A seeding-machine or seeder. The term is applied especially to machines for planting seed in hills.

seed-plat (sēd′plat), *n.* Same as *seed-plot*.

seed-plot (sēd′plot), *n.* A piece of ground in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a piece of nursery-ground; hence, figuratively, a nursery or hotbed.

In France! that garden of humanity,
The very *seed-plot* of all courtesies.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

seed-sheet (sēd′shēt), *n.* The sheet containing the seed which a sower carries with him. *Carlyle*.

seedsman (sēdz′man), *n.*; pl. *seedsmen* (-men). [< *seed's*, poss. of *seed*, + *man*.] 1. A sower; one who scatters seed.

Strange, untrue, and unnatural conceits set abroad by *seedsmen* of rebellion, only to animate unquiet spirits.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

The *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters the grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7. 24.

2. A dealer in seeds.

seed-sower (sēd′sō′ėr), *n.* A broadcast seeding-machine or seeder, used especially for grain- and grass-planting.

seed-stalk (sēd′stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, the funiculus. See *seed*, 1.

seedster† (sēd′stėr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-ster*.] A sower. [Rare.]

Fell Mars (the *Seedster* of debate).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

seed-tick (sēd′tik), *n.* A young of any species of *Ixodes*, especially the cattle-tick, *I. boris*. [U. S.]

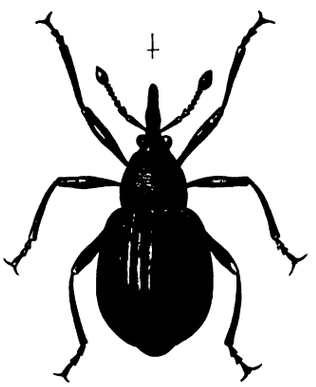
With *seed-tick* coffee and ordinary brown sugar costing fabulous sums and almost impossible to be obtained, it is small matter of wonder that the unsatisfied appetite of the rebel sharpshooter at his post far to the front often impelled him . . . to call a parley with the Yankee across the line. *The Century*, XXXVI. 766.

seed-time (sēd′tīm), *n.* [< ME. **sedtime*, < AS. *sǣd-tīma* (= Icel. *sáth-tími*), seed-time, time for sowing, < *sǣd*, seed, sowing, + *tīma*, time: see *seed* and *time*.] The season proper for sowing seed.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. Gen. viii. 22.

Too forward *seed-times* make thy harvest lame.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 4.

seed-vessel (sēd′ves′el), *n.* In *bot.*, the pericarp which contains the seeds. See cuts under *dehiscence*, *flax*, and *follicle*.



Seed-weevil (*Apion rostrum*). (Cross shows natural size.)

seed-weevil (sēd′wē′vl), *n.* A small weevil which infests seeds, as a species of *Apion*. See *Apioninæ*.

seed-wool (sēd′wůl), *n.* Raw cotton when freshly taken from the bolls, before the seeds have been separated from the fiber.

seedy¹ (sē′di), *a.* [< *seed* + *-y*¹.] 1. Abounding with seeds; running to seed.

Of human weeds I shall not now speak except to observe how *seedy* they are, how they increase and multiply over the more valuable and highly cultivated plants.
The Century, XIX. 689.

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from weeds growing among the vines: applied to French brandy.—3. Full of spawn, as a seed-fish.—4. Run to seed; no longer fresh, new, or prosperous; worn-out; shabby; poor: as, a *seedy* coat; to look rather *seedy*.

However *seedy* Mr. Bagshot may be now, if he hath really played this frolic with you, you may believe he will play it with others, and when he is in cash you may depend on a restoration. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, i. 12. (*Davies.*)

He is a little *seedy*, . . . not well in clothes.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

5. Looking or feeling wretched, as after a debauch; not well; out of sorts. [Colloq.]—6. In *glass-making*, containing the bubbles called *seed*.

The mixture will melt from the top only, the lower part not being sufficiently heated; and, whatever efforts the founder may make subsequently, his found will be prolonged, and his glass will be *seedy*. *Glass-making*, p. 120.

seedy², *n.* See *sidi*.

seedy-toe (sē′di-tō), *n.* A diseased condition of a horse's foot, in which the hoof-wall near its lower margin is separated from the bone by the formation of imperfect horn.

Any horse with the least tendency to *seedy-toe*, thrush, or any such disease of the feet.
The Field (London), Jan. 30, 1886.

seeing (sē′ing), *conj.* [Orig. ppr. of *see*¹, *v.*, agreeing with the subject expressed or understood.] Because; inasmuch as; since; considering; taking into account, or in view of the fact (with *that* expressed or understood).

Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?
Gen. xxvi. 27.

Seeing I have now mentioned the guarde, I will make some large relation thereof. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40, sig. D.

seeing-stone† (sē′ing-stōn), *n.* A looking-glass; a mirror.

They must look into that true *seeing-stone*, the teaching of Christ's Church, whose holy volumes they beheld before them, sparkling with the emblematical ball of crystal. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 295.

seek¹ (sēk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sought*, ppr. *seeking*. [< ME. *seken*, also assibilated *seechen*, *sechen* (pret. *souhte*, *soghte*, *sohte*, pp. *soht*, *sogt*, *sowt*), < AS. *sēcan*, *sēcean* (pret. *sōhte*, pp. *gesōht*) = OS. *sōkian* = OFries. *sēka* = D. *zoeken* = MLG. *sōken*, LG. *soeken* = OHG. *suohhan*, MHG. *suochen*, G. *suchen* = Icel. *sækja* (for **sækja*) = Sw. *söka* = Dan. *søge* = Goth. *sokjan*, seek; prob. connected with *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), fight, contend, *sacu*, strife, etc. (see *sake*¹), and akin to Ir. *sáigim*, lead, perhaps to L. *sagire*, perceive quickly or acutely, Gr. ἡγεῖσθαι, lead. Hence in comp. *beseek*, now only *beseech*.] I. *trans.* 1. To go in search or quest of; look or search for; endeavor to find: often followed by *out*.

To the whiche oure Lord sente seynt Peter and seynt James, for to *seche* the Asse, upon Palme Sonday, and rode upon that Asse to Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

Antonio . . . did range the town to *seek* me *out*.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3. 7.

2. To inquire for; ask for; solicit; desire or try to obtain.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. Ps. civ. 21.

Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. Luke xi. 16.

Charles was not imposed on his countrymen, but *sought* by them. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. To go to; resort to; have recourse to.

And to vysyte ayen suche other holy place as we had deuocion vnto, and also to *seke* and vysyte dyuers pylgrymages and holy thynge that we had not sene byforne.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

Seek not Beth-el, nor enter into Gilgal. Amos v. 5.

The Queen, not well pleased with these Proceedings, *seeks* all Means to incite the Lords of her Party, and they as much seek to incite her to make Opposition.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 194.

4. To aim at; pursue as an object; strive after; attempt: as, to *seek* a person's life or his ruin.

I do forgive you;
And though you *sought* my blood, yet I'll pray for you.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

5. To try; endeavor: with an infinitive object.

Lying report hath *sought* to appeach mine honour.
Greene, Pandosto (1588).

A thousand ways he *seeks*
To mend the hurt that his unkindness marr'd.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 477.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm?
Milton, P. L., ix. 1152.

Some, covetous
Above the rest, *seek* to engross me whole,
And counter-work the one unto the other.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

6. To search; search through.

Whan thei weren comen azen fro the Chace, thei wenten and *soughten* the Wodes, zif ony of hem had ben hid in the thikke of the Wodes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 226.

Have I *sought* every country far and near,
And, now it is my chance to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless cruel death?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 3.

They've *sought* Clyde's water up and doun,
They've *sought* it out and in.
Young Redin (Child's Ballads, III. 16).

7†. To look at; consult. *Minsheu.*—**Seek dead!** the order given by a sportsman to a dog to search for and retrieve killed game.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To go; proceed; resort; have recourse; apply: with *to*.

The soudiours by assent *soghten to* the tempull.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3221.

Now, Queen of Comfort! sithe thou art that same
To whom I *seeche* for my medicyne,
Lat not my foo no more my wounde entame.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 78.

And all the earth *sought to* Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart. 1 Ki. x. 24.

Wisdom's self
Oft *seeks to* sweet retired solitude.
Milton, Comus, l. 376.

2. To search, or make search or inquiry.

Ask and it shall be given you, *seek* and ye shall find.
Mat. vii. 7.

I'll not *seek* far . . . to find thee
An honourable husband. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 141.

Sought after, in demand; desired; courted: as, his company is greatly *sought after*.

You see, my good wenches, how men of merit are *sought after*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 405.

To seek. (*a*) To be sought; desired but out of reach or not found: as, the work has been decided on, but the man to carry it out is still *to seek*.

Oure counseil was nat longe for *to seche*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 784.

This King hath stood the worst of them in his own House without danger, when his Coach and Horses, in a Panic feare, have bin *to seek*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

(*b*†) At a loss; without knowledge, experience, or resources; helpless: used adjectively, usually with *be*.

So shall not our English Poets, though they *be to seeke* of the Greeke and Latin languages, lament for lack of knowledge sufficient to the purpose of this arte.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

For, if you reduce usury to one low rate, it will ease the common borrower, but the merchant will *be to seeke* for money. *Bacon*, Usury.

I that have dealt so long in the fire will not *be to seek* in smoke now. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Does he not also leave us wholly *to seek* in the art of political wagering? *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, v.

To seek for, to endeavor to find.

The sailors *sought for* safety by our boat.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 77.

To seek out†, to withdraw.

An you engross them all for your own use, 'tis time for me to *seek out*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

To seek upon†, to make trial of.

Sometyme be we suffred for to *seke*
Upon a man, and doon his soule unreste,
And nat his body, and al is for the beste.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 196.

seek²†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*¹.

seeker (sē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *seker*, *sekere*; < *seek*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who seeks; an inquirer: as, a

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seeker after truth.—**2†.** One who applies or resorts: with *to*.

Cato is represented as a *seeker to* oracles. *Bentley.*

3. A searcher.

So the bisynesse of the *sekere* was scorned.
Wyclif, Gen. xxxi. 35.

4. [*cap.*] One of a sect in the time of Cromwell which professed no determinate religion, but claimed to be in search of the true church, ministry, sacraments, and Scriptures.

Others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say; and are therefore called *Seekers*, looking for new Nuntio's from Christ, to assoile these benighted questions. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

These people were called *Seekers* by some, and the Family of Love by others; because, as they came to the knowledge of one another, they sometimes met together, not formally to pray or preach at appointed times or places, in their own wills, as in times past they were accustomed to do; but waited together in silence, and, as any thing rose in any one of their minds that they thought favoured of a divine spring, they sometimes spoke.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

5. In *anat.*, same as *tracer*.

Insert a *seeker* into it [the pedal gland of the common snail] — it can be readily introduced for a distance of more than an inch.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 281.

seeking† (sē′king), *p. a.* Investigating; searching for the truth.

A student . . . informed us of a sober and *seeking* man of great note in the city of Duysburgh; to him we gave some books. There was one more who was tender and inquiring, to whom also we gave some books.
Penn, Travels in Holland, Works, III. 402.

seek-no-further (sēk′nō-fėr′ᵺėr), *n.* A reddish winter apple, with a subacid flavor. Also *go-no-further*. [U. S.]

seek-sorrow† (sēk′sor′ō), *n.* [< *seek*, *v.*, + obj. *sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation; a self-tormentor.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seek-sorrow* Clains them among.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

seel¹†, *a.* [ME. *sel*, < AS. *sēl*, *sǣl*, good, fortunate, happy, = OHG. **sāl* (in MHG. *sālliche*) = Icel. *sæll* = Sw. *säll* = Dan. *sæl* = Goth. *sēls*, good, useful; prob. = L. *sollus*, whole, entire, *sōlus* (prob. orig. identical with *sollus*), alone (see *sole*¹), *salvus*, *salvos*, orig. **solvos*, whole, sound, well, safe (see *safe*), = Gr. ὅλος, dial. οἶλος, whole, = Skt. *sarva*, whole, all. Hence *seel*¹, *n.*, and, by extension from *seel*¹, *a.*, *seely* (which only partly depends on the noun *seel*) (cf. *holy*, similarly extended from *hole*, now spelled *whole*), and from that the mod. *silly*.] Good; fortunate; opportune; happy. *Layamon*, l. 1234.

seel¹ (sēl), *n.* [< ME. *sele*, *cele*, *sel*, *sæl*, < AS. *sǣl*, time, season, happiness, < *sǣl*, *sēl*, fortunate, opportune: see *seel*¹, *a.*] **1.** Good fortune; happiness; bliss. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I is thyn awen clerk, swa have I *seel* [var. *hele*].
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 319.

Take droppyng of capone rostyd wele
With wyne and mustarde, as have thou *cele*,
With onyons smalle schrad, and sothun [sodden] in grece,
Meng alle in fere, and forthe hit messe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 288.

2. Opportunity; time; season: as, the *seel* of the day: used frequently as the second element in a compound: as, hay-*seel* (hay-time), barley-*seel*, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

seel² (sēl), *v. t.* [Also *ceel*; early mod. E. also *seele*, *seal*, *cele*; < OF. *siller*, *ciller*, sew up the eyelids of, hoodwink, wink, F. *ciller*, open and shut the eyes, wink, < *cil*, eyelid, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid, eyelash: see *cilium*.] **1.** To close, or close the eyes of, with a thread. The eyelids of a newly taken hawk were thus sealed in falconry, to keep them together, and aid in making it tractable.

She brought a *seeled* dove, who, the blinder she was, the higher she strove. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up,
With a feather through his nose, that he may only
See heaven, and think whither he is going.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

So have I seen a harmless dove made dark with an artificial night, and her eyes *sealed* and locked up with a little quill. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 660.

Hence—**2.** To close, as a person's eyes; blind; hoodwink.

She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,
To *seel* her father's eyes up close as oak.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 210.

Cold death . . . his sable eyes did *seel*. *Chapman.*

seel³ (sēl), *v. i.* [Prob. < F. *siller*, run ahead, make headway, < OF. *sigler*, *singler*, F. *cingler*, sail, make sail (= Sp. *singlar*), sail, < Icel. *sigla*, sail: see *sail*¹, *single*², *v.*] To lean; incline to one side; heel; roll, as a ship in a storm.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

seel³ (sēl), *n.* [< *seel³*, *v.*] A roll or pitch, as of a ship in a storm.

All aboard, at every *seele*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms (ed. 1636), p. 181.

In a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland), coming upon some occasion above ye grattings, was with a *seele* of ye shipe throwne into [ye] sea.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 76.

seel⁴†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *seal*².

seelily† (sē′li-li), *adv.* In a seely or silly manner.

seeliness†, *n.* The character of being seely; happiness; blissfulness.

Worldly *selynesse*,
Which clerkes callen fals felicite,
Ymedled is with many a bitternesse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 813.

seely†, *a.* [Early mod. E., also *seeley*; < ME. *sely*, *seli*, < AS. *sǣlig*, fortunate, prosperous, happy, blessed (= OS. *sālig* = OFries. *selich*, *silich* = MD. *salig*, D. *zalig*, blessed, MLG. *sālich*, *sēlich* = OHG. *sālig*, MHG. *sælec*, fortunate, blessed, happy, G. *selig*, blessed, = Icel. *sælligr*, happy, wealthy, blissful, = Sw. Dan. *salig*, blessed); extended, with adj. suffix, < *sǣl*, *sēl*, fortunate, happy: see *seel*¹, *a.* Hence in later use *silly*, in a restricted sense: see *silly*.] **1.** Happy; lucky; fortunate.

For *sely* is that deth, soth for to seyne,
That oft ycleped cometh and endeth peyne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 503.

O noble prince, that god shall blesse so farre as to be the onely meane of bringing this *seely* frozen Island into such everlasting honnour that all the nations of the World shall knowe and say, when the face of an English gentleman appeareth, that he is eyther a Sowldiour, a philosopher, or a gallant Cowrtier.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

To get some *seeley* home I had desire. *Fairfax.*

2. Good.

Seli child is sone ilered [taught].
Life of Beket (ed. Black), p. 158. (*Stratmann.*)

For *sely* child wol alday sone lere.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 60.

3. Simple; artless; innocent; harmless; silly. See *silly*.

O *sely* womman, ful of innocence,
Ful of pitee, of truthe and Conscience,
What maked yow to men to trusten so?
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1254.

I, then, whose burden'd breast but thus aspires
Of shepherds two the *seely* cause to show.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

A face like modest Pallas when she blush'd;
A *seely* shepherd should be beauty's judge.
Greene, Description of Silvestro's Lady.

Honest foole duke, . . . *seely* novice Ferneze!
I do laugh at yee.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 7.

4. Poor; trifling.

And for to apparaylle with oure Bodyes, wee usen a *sely* litylle Clout, for to wrappen in oure Careynes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 293.

seem (sēm), *v.* [< ME. *semen*; not from the AS. *sēman*, *gesēman*, satisfy, conciliate, reconcile, but from the related Scand. verbs, Icel. *sæma* (for **sœma*), honor, bear with, conform to, *sōma*, befit, beseem, become (= Dan. *sömme*, be becoming, be proper, be decent); cf. *sǣmr*, fit, becoming, < *sama*, beseem, befit, become, conform to (= Goth. *sanyan*, please), < *samr* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *same*, and cf. *seemly*, *beseem*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To be fit or suitable.

To the tempull full tyte toke he the gate.
Ffull mylde on his maner meuit within.
On a syde he hym set, as *semyt* for a straungior.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2879.

2. To appear; have or present an appearance of being; appear to be; look or look like; in a restricted sense, be in appearance or as regards appearance only.

And I have on of tho precyouse Thornes, that *semethe* licke a white Thorn, and that was zoven to me for gret Specyaltee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

This is to *seeme*, and not to bee.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 29.

She *seemd* a woman of great bountihed.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 41.

So shall the day *seem* night.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 122.

Some truths *seem* almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

In every exercise of all admired,
He *seemed*, nor only *seemed*, but was inspired.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 221.

3. To appear; be seen; show one's self or itself; hence, to assume an air; pretend.

For loue made I this worlde alone,
Therfore my loue shalle in it *seme*.
York Plays, p. 15.

As we *seme* best we shall shewe our entent.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

There did *seem* in him a kind of joy
To hear of it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 18.

4. In an impersonal reflexive use, to appear: with the person in the dative, later apparently in the nominative as the quasi-subject of *seem* in the sense of 'think, consider': as, *me seem*, *him seemed*, *they seemed*, *the people seemed*, it seems to me, it seemed to him, them, or the people (*meseems* being often written as a single word).

The peple com to the gate, and saugh apertly the Duke, as *hem semed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

"Sir," sais syr Sextenour, "saye what the lykez,
And we salle suffyre the, als *us* beste *semes*."
Morte Arthur (E. E. T. S.), l. 1701.

It was of fairye, as the *peple semed*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

Me seemeth good that, with some little train,
Forthwith from Ludlow the young prince be fetch'd
Hither to London, to be crown'd our king.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 120.

5. To appear to one's self; imagine; feel as if: as, I still *seem* to hear his voice; he still *seemed* to feel the motion of the vessel.

Gazing I *seem* to see
Thought folded over thought . . . in thy large eyes.
Tennyson, Eleanore, vi.

It is habitual with the New-Englander to put this verb to strange uses, as, "I can't *seem* to be suited," "I couldn't *seem* to know him." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

It seems, it appears: often used parenthetically, and nearly equivalent to 'as the story goes, as is said, as we are told.' Often used sarcastically or ironically: as, this, *it seems*, is the man you call good!

I am abus'd, betray'd! I am laugh'd at, scorn'd,
Baffled, and bor'd, *it seems!*
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

It seems to me that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation.
Dryden.

The river here is about a quarter of a mile broad, or something more. *It should seem* it was the Angyrorum Civitas of Ptolemy. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 80.

It seems a countryman had wounded himself with his scythe. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

=Syn. 2. *Seem*, *Look*, *Appear*. *Look* differs from *seem* only in more vividly suggesting the use of the eye, literally or figuratively: as, it *looks* (or *seems*) right. *Appear* is somewhat stronger, having sometimes the sense of coming into view or coming to seem. Each may stand for that which is probably true, or in opposition to that which is true: not to *seem*, but to *be*; the *seeming* and the *real*. *Should seem* and *would seem* are equally correct, but differ in strength. To say that a thing *should seem* to be true is to say that it ought to seem so or almost necessarily seems so; to say that it *would seem* true is to say that, while there are reasons for holding an opposite view, the preponderance of evidence is on the side of its being true.

II.† *trans.* To become; beseem; befit; be fit, suitable, or proper for.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight Mother Hubberd, who did farre surpas
The rest in honest mirth, that *seem'd* her well.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 35.

seemer (sē′mėr), *n.* One who seems; one who makes a show of something; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 54.

seeming (sē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seem*, *v.*] **1.** Appearance; show; outward appearance or looks; semblance; especially, a false appearance.

And to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my *seeming*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 129.

He concludes with a sentence faire in *seeming*, but fallacious. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2†. Fair appearance.

These keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 75.

3†. Opinion; judgment; way of thinking; estimate; apprehension.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming* than that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem.
Hooker.

His persuasive words impregn'd
With reason, to her *seeming*, and with truth.
Milton, P. L., ix. 737.

seeming (sē′ming), *p. a.* [< ME. *semyng*; ppr. of *seem*, *v.*] **1†.** Becoming; befitting; proper; seemly.

As hym thought it were right wele *semyng*
Ffor to do hym seruice as in that case,
And rather ther thanne in a stranger place.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 327.

It wer farr more *seeming* that they shoulde wt the, by good liuing, begin to be men, then thou shouldest with them, by the leauing of thy good purpose, shamefully begin to bee a beast. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 12.

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2. That appears to be (real, proper, or the like); having a semblance or appearance of being real, or what is purported; ostensible; apparent: as, *seeming* happiness; a *seeming* friend.

We have very oft awaked him, as if to carry him to execution, and showed him a *seeming* warrant for it.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 160.

To your court
Whiles he was hastening, . . . meets he on the way
The father of this *seeming* lady. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 191.

All things seek their own good, or at least *seeming* good.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 103.

seeming† (sē'ming), *adv.* [< *seeming, p. a.*] In a becoming or seemly manner; seemly.

Bear your body more *seeming*, Audrey.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 72.

seemingly (sē'ming-li), *adv.* In a seeming manner; apparently; ostensibly; in appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 43.

This *seemingly* simple feeling.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 60.

seemingness (sē'ming-nes), *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility; semblance.

The authority of Aristotle and his learned followers presses us on the one side, and the *seemingness* of those reasons we have already mention'd perswades us on the other side. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies, vii.

seemlesst (sēm'les), *a.* [< *seem* + *-less.*] Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. [Rare.]

The Prince . . . did his father place
Amids the pavéd entry, in a seat
Seemless and abject. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xx. 397.

seemlihead (sēm'li-hed), *n.* [Also *seemlihed*; < ME. *semelyhede*; < *seemly* + *-head.*] Seemliness; becomingness; fair appearance and bearing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A yong man ful of *semelyhede*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1130.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared, . . .
And by his persons secret *seemlyhed*
Well weend that he had beene some man of place.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 14.

Then his tongue with sober *seemlihed*
Gave utterance. *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

seemlily (sēm'li-li), *adv.* In a seemly or becoming manner; decently; comelily. *Imp. Dict.*

seemliness (sēm'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *seemlinesse*; < *seemly* + *-ness.*] Seemly character, appearance, or bearing; comeliness; grace; beautiful appearance or bearing; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

Womanhod and trouthe and *seemlinesse*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1041.

And *seemliness* complete, that sways
Thy courtesies, about thee plays.
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

seemly (sēm'li), *a.* [< ME. *semly, semli, semely, semeli, semlich, semliche, semelich, semelike*, < Icel. *sæmiligr* = Dan. *sömmelig*, seemly, becoming, fit, < *sæmr*, fit, becoming, < *sama*, beseem: see *seem.*] **1.** Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable; decent; proper.

Hit were sittyng for sothe, & *semly* for wemen,
Thaire houses to haunt & holde hom with in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2962.

A *semely* man oure hoost was withalle,
For to han been a marshal in an halle.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 751.

Are these *seemly* company for thee?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

A *seemly* gown of Kendal green,
With gorget closed of silver sheen.
Scott, Rokeby, v. 15.

2†. Comely; goodly; handsome; beautiful.

By that same hade he sonnes, *semly* men all.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1474.

Hit maketh myn herte light
Whan I thenke on that swete wight
That is so *semely* on to se.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1177.

The erle buskyd and made hym yare
For to ryde ovyr the revere,
To see that *semely* syght.
Sir Eglamour (Thornton Romances), l. 198.

seemly (sēm'li), *adv.* [< *seemly, a.*] In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly; fitly.

There, *seemly* ranged in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disused to blood.
Pope, Odyssey.

Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad.
Milton, P. R., ii. 299.

seemlyhedt, seemlyhoodt, *n.* Same as *seemlihead.*

seen (sēn), *p.* and *a.* **I.** *p.* Past participle of *see*[1].

II.† *a.* **1.** Manifest; evident.

Al was forgeten, and that was *sene*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 413.

2. Experienced; versed; skilled.

It is verie rare, and maruelous hard, to proue excellent in the Latin tong, for him that is not also well *seene* in the Greeke tong. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

He 's affable, and *seene* in many thinges;
Discourses well, a good companion.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

She was *seene* in the Hebrew, Greeke, and Latin tongues.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 2.

Arithmetic and Geometry I would wish you well *seen* in.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

For he right well in Leaches craft was *seene*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vi. 3.

seenet, *n.* [ME., also *cene*, Sc. *seinye, senye*, < OF. *scne*, a synod, prop. a senate: see *senate*, and cf. *synod.*] A synod. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

seep (sēp), *v. i.* [Also *seap, seip*; a var. of *sipe*, q. v.] **1.** To ooze or percolate gently; flow gently or drippingly through pores; trickle.

The melting waters of summer are diffused through the unconsolidated snow of the preceding winter, and slowly *seep* through the soft slush, but have not a motion sufficiently rapid to cause them to gather into streams and erode well-defined channels.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 122.

2. To drain off: said of any wet thing laid on a grating or the like to drain: as, let it *seep* there.

seepage (sē'pāj), *n.* [Also *scapage*; < *seep* + *-age.*] Percolation; oozing fluid or moisture; also, the amount of a fluid that percolates: as, the *seepage* is great.

We might call the vast streams which then filled the valleys ordinary rivers, since they were not bordered immediately by ice. Yet the *seepage* of ooze and flow of Gletschermilch, silt, and sand, which had helped fill the broad channels of the osar-plains period, still continued from the uplands with even greater rapidity.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XL. 144.

seepy (sē'pi), *a.* [< *seep* + *-y*[1].] Oozing; full of moisture: specifically noting land not properly drained.

seer[1] (sēr or sē'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sear* (with distinctive term. *-ar* for *-er*, as in *forebear, beggar*, etc.); < ME. *seere* = D. *ziener* (with irreg. *n*, from the inf.) = MHG. *seher* (in *sternseher*, star-gazer), G. *seher* = Dan. *seer* = Sw. *siare*, a seer, prophet; as *see*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sees.

A dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions.
Addison, Spectator.

2. A prophet; a person who foresees or foretells future events.

So also were they the first Prophetes or *secars*, Videntes —for so the Scripture tearmeth them in Latine, after the Hebrue word. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake, Come, and let us go to the *seer*: for he that is now called a Prophet was beforetime called a *Seer*.
1 Sam. ix. 9.

How soon hath thy prediction, *Seer* blest,
Measured this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 553.

3. Specifically, one supposed to be gifted with second sight.

Go preach to the coward, thou death-telling *seer!*
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

=**Syn. 2.** *Soothsayer*, etc. See *prophet.*

seer[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sear*[1].

seer[3]†, *a.* See *sere*[2].

seer[4] (sēr), *n.* [Also *saer*, and more prop. *ser*; < Hind. *ser.*] An East Indian weight, of varying value in different places, but officially determined in the Presidency of Bengal to be equal to 80 tolas, or about 2½ pounds troy.

He receives about one dollar and sixty-five cents for a *seer* (one pound thirteen ounces) of the poppy-juice.
S. W. Williams, Middle Kingdom, II. 375.

seerfish (sēr'fish), *n.* [Also *seirfish*; a partial translation of Pg. *peixe serra*, lit. 'saw-fish,' applied to various species of the genus *Cybium*: *peixe*, < L. *piscis*, = E. *fish*; *serra*, < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate.*] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus guttatus*, of an elongate fusiform shape, and resembling the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*. It inhabits the East Indian seas, and is a valuable food-fish, much esteemed for its savoriness.

seerpaw (sēr'pâ), *n.* [Formerly also *serpaw, serpow*; < Hind. *sar-o-pā* (also *sar-tā-pā*), from head to foot: *sar*, also *sir*, head (< Pers. *sar*, head, = Gr. *κάρα*, head: see *cheer*[1]); *pā*, < Pers. *pā*, foot: see *foot.*] In India, a robe of honor or state suit, presented by way of compliment or as a token of either favor or homage. Compare *killut.*

seership (sēr'ship), *n.* [< *seer*[1], *n.*, + *-ship.*] The office or character of a seer.

seersucker (sēr'suk-ėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A thin linen fabric, usually imported from the East Indies, though sometimes imitated in Europe. Its surface is irregularly crinkled, producing an effect somewhat like crape; it is usually imported in narrow stripes of grayish blue and white.—**India seersucker,** a thin cotton cloth having alternate smooth and puckered stripes running lengthwise, which are usually about a quarter of an inch in width. The puckering is produced by holding the threads in the warp of the puckered sections more loosely than the other threads during the process of weaving.

seerwoodt, *n.* See *searwood.*

see-saw (sē'sâ), *n.* and *a.* [A varied reduplication of *saw*[1], in allusion to the action of two men sawing wood or stone: see *saw*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sport in which two children sit one at each end of a board or long piece of timber balanced on some support, and move alternately up and down. This amusement is of remote antiquity; it is familiar in Greek vase-paintings as a pastime, especially of girls older than the children who usually resort to it now.

The butt-ends of the three old streets that led down towards the sea-ground were dipped as if playing *see-saw* in the surf. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, liv.

2. A board adjusted for this sport.—**3.** Any process resembling directly or indirectly the reciprocating motion of the see-saw.

The sovereignty was at *see-saw* between the throne and the parliament—and the throne-end of the beam was generally uppermost.
W. Wilson, Congressional Government, vi.

Especially—(*a*) A circular definition or proof; the definition of a word or thing by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; the proof of a proposition by means of a premise which is itself proved from the first proposition as a premise.

The ancients called the circular definition also by the name of diallelon, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other. In probation, there is a similar vice which bears the same names. We may, I think, call them by the homely English appellation of the *see-saw*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xxiv.

(*b*) In *whist*, the playing of two partners so that each alternately trumps a low non-trump card led by the other; a double ruff; a cross-ruff.

II. *a.* Reciprocating; reciprocal; back and forth, or up and down: as, a *see-saw* motion.

His wit all *see-saw*, between that and this.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 323.

see-saw (sē'sâ), *v.* [< *see-saw, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move as in the see-saw; move backward and forward, or upward and downward; teeter: literally or figuratively.

So they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *trans.* To cause to move or act in a see-saw manner.

'Tis a poor idiot boy,
Who sits in the sun and twirls a bough about,
And, staring at his bough from morn to sunset,
See-saws his voice in inarticulate noises. *Coleridge.*

He ponders, he *see-saws* himself to and fro.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, i. 9.

seethe (sēTH). *v.*; pret. *seethed* (formerly *sod*), pp. *seethed* (formerly *sodden, sod*), ppr. *seething.* [Also *seeth*; < ME. *sethen* (pret. *seeth*, pl. *soden, sudon, sothen*, pp. *soden, sothen*), < AS. *seóthan* (pret. *seáth*, pp. *soden*) = OFries. *siatha* = D. *zieden* = MLG. *sēden*, LG. *seden* = OHG. *siodan*, MHG. G. *sieden* = Icel. *sjōtha* = Sw. *sjuda* = Dan. *syde*, boil, seethe; hence Icel. *saudhr*, a sheep, orig. a burnt-offering, = Goth. *sauths*, a burnt-offering; akin to Icel. *svitha* (pret. *sveith*), burn, singe (*svitha*, a burning, roasting), = Sw. *sveda* = Dan. *svide, svie*, burn, singe, = OHG. *swedan*, burn in a smoldering fire, whence MHG. *swadem, swaden*, G. *schwaden, schwaden*, steam; AS. *swathul*, smoke; < Teut. √ *suth*, √ *swith*, burn. Hence ult. *sod, suds.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To boil; decoct, or prepare for food by boiling: as, to *seethe* flesh.

Wortes or othere herbes tymes ofte
The whiche she shredde and *seeth* for hir livinge.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

Of the fat of them [serpents], beinge thus *sodde*, is made an excedinge pleasaunte brothe or potage.
R. Eden, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 85).

Jacob *sod* pottage. Gen. xxv. 29.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in his mother's milk.
Ex. xxiii. 19.

Can *sodden* water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 18.

2. To soak.

They drown their wits, *seethe* their brains in ale.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 340.

There was a man—sleeping—still alive; though *seethed* in drink, and looking like death.
D. Jerrold, St. Giles and St. James.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To boil; be in a state of ebullition, literally or figuratively.

Tho the gode mon nolde don after him, a caudrun he lette fulle
With oyle and let hit *sethen* faste and let him ther-Inne putte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

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Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 4.

Will virtue make the pot *seeth*, or the Jack
Turn a spit laden?
Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, VI. 374).

2. To boil; prepare food by boiling.

He cowde roste and *sethe* and broille and frie.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

seether (sē′ᴛʜėr), *n.* One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on
(Like burnish'd gold the little *seether* shone).
Dryden, Baucis and Philemon, l. 57.

seetulputty (sē′tul-put′i), *n.* [Also *seetulpatti*; < Hind. *sītal-pāti*, *sītal-patti*, a fine cool mat, esp. the Assam mat, < *sītal*, cool, + *pāti*, a mat, the side of a bed.] A kind of mat made especially in Bengal of fine grass or reeds, used to sleep on.

Sefton cake. Same as *ramskin*.

seg[1] (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*, *sag*; unassibilated form of *sedge*: see *sedge*[1].] **1.** Sedge (which see).

First Car comes crown'd with osier, *segs*, and reed.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 220.

2. The yellow flower-de-luce, *Iris Pseudacorus*. [Now only prov. Eng.]

seg[2] (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*; not found in early use; prob. < Teut. √ **sag*, cut: see *saw*[1], *secant*, etc.] A castrated bull; especially, a bull castrated when full-grown; a bull-segg. [Scotch.]

seg[3]†, **segge**[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *secg*, a man, warrior.] A man; a warrior.

He slow of oure *segges* sothli alle the best,
& conquered with clene miȝt the king & his sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4234.

Eury *segge* [var. *seg*, C] shal seyn I am sustre of ȝowre hous. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 63.

seg[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *say*[1].

segar, *n.* An improper spelling of *cigar*.

seget, *n.* An obsolete form of *siege*.

segg, *n.* A dialectal variant of *seg*[1].

seggan (seg′an), *n.* [A dim. form of *seg*[1].] Sedge. [Scotch.]

seggar (seg′ėr), *n.* Same as *saggar*.

seggent, **segge**[2]†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *say*[1].

seggon†, *n.* [Cf. *seg*[3].] A man; a laboring man.

Poore *seggons* halfe starued worke faintly and dull.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 174. (*Davies.*)

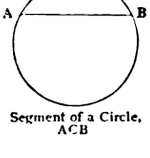
seggrom, seggrum (seg′rum), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. *Prior*, Pop. Names of Brit. Plants.

seghol (se-gōl′), *n.* [< Heb. *seghól* (so called from its appearance), lit. 'a bunch of grapes.'] In *Heb. gram.*: (*a*) A vowel-point consisting of three dots placed under a consonant, thus ֱ, and indicating the sound of an open *e*, usually short, as in English *met*, but also long, nearly as in *there*. (*b*) The sound represented by this vowel-point.

segholate (seg′ō-lāt), *n.* [NL. *segolatum*; < *seghol* + *-ate*[1].] In *Heb. gram.*, a noun or noun-form (adjective, infinitive, etc.) of a type usually represented by dissyllables pointed with a long tone-vowel in the first and a short seghol (ĕ) in the second syllable. Segholates have a monosyllabic primitive form with one short vowel (a, i, u), belonging usually to the first radical. By giving the second radical a short seghol as helping vowel, the form becomes dissyllabic. The first syllable then becomes open, and, taking the tone, appears as long *e* (seghol or tsere) or long *o*.

segm. An abbreviation for *segment*, used in botanical writings. *Gray*.

segment (seg′ment), *n.* [= F. *segment* = Sp. Pg. *segmento* = It. *segmento*, *semmento*, < L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off, a strip, segment of the earth, a strip of tinsel, ML. in geom. (tr. Gr. *τμῆμα*) a segment, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*, and cf. *section*, *sector*.] **1.** A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section: as, the *segments* of a calyx; the *segments* of an orange; the *segments* of a leaf. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) One of the rings, somites, or metameres of which the body of an animal is theoretically or actually composed, as an arthromere of a worm or crustacean, or a diarthromere of a vertebrate. See cuts under *Callimorpha*, *cephalic*, *Podophthalmia*, *præstomium*, and *prometheus*. (*b*) One of the three primary divisions of either fore or hind limb of a vertebrate, corresponding to the parts known in man as the upper arm, forearm, and hand, or the thigh, leg, and foot. See cut under *pinion*[1]. (*c*) One of the three rings or divisions of the skull; a cranial segment, which has been by some considered a modified vertebra.



Segment of a Circle, ACB

2. In *geom.*, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane. A *segment of a circle* is a part of the area contained within an arc and its chord, as ACB. The chord is sometimes called the *base of the segment*. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from any point in its arc to the extremities of its chord or base.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing one part only of a rounded object, as a coronet or wreath: usually a piece less than half of the circle.—**Abdominal, basilar, maxillary, postoral,** etc., **segments.** See the adjectives.—**Calcifying** or **calcific segment.** See *calcify*.—**Segment of a line,** the part included between two points.—**Segment of a sphere,** any part of it cut off by a plane not passing through the center.—**Similar segments of circles.** See *similar*, 3.

segment (seg′ment), *v.* [< *segment*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To divide or become divided or split up into segments. (*a*) In *embryol.*, to undergo segmentation, as an ovum or vitellus. See *segmentation*. (*b*) In *physiol.*, to reproduce by semifission or budding.

Before this occurs, however, the vegetal unit, if it does not divide, may *segment* or bud; the bud grows into a unit similar to its parent, and this in its turn may also *segment* or bud. *Bastian*, The Brain as an Organ of Mind, i.

II. *trans.* To separate or divide into segments: as, a *segmented* cell.

segmenta, *n.* Plural of *segmentum*.

segmental (seg′men-tal), *a.* [< *segment* + *-al*.] **1.** Having the form of the segment of a circle; being a segment: as, a *segmental* arch.—**2.** Of or pertaining to segments or segmentation: as, a *segmental* formula; *segmental* parts; *segmental* organs.—**3.** Specifically, in *embryol.*, noting the primitive and rudimentary renal organs which occur in all vertebrates and some invertebrates, consisting in the former of branched tubules opening at one end into the somatic cavity and at the other by one or more main ducts into the cloaca or hindgut. The segmental organs of a vertebrate are divisible into three parts, anterior, middle, and posterior. The foremost is the head-kidney or *pronephron*, whose duct becomes a Müllerian duct. The next is the Wolffian body proper, or *mesonephron*, whose duct is the Wolffian duct. The last or hindmost is the rudiment of the permanent kidney, whose duct is the ureter; this is the *metanephron*. The epithet *segmental* in this sense was originally used to note the kind of renal or excretory organs which annelids, as worms and leeches, possess, in more or fewer of the segments of the body, whence the name; it was subsequently extended to the above-described embryonic renal organs of vertebrates which are replaced by permanent kidneys—these segmental organs being thus loosely synonymous with *primitive kidney*, *Wolffian body*, and *protonephron*. See cut under *leech*.

segmentally (seg′men-tal-i), *adv.* In a segmental manner; in segments: as, the spinal nerves are arranged *segmentally*.

These organs, being . . . *segmentally* arranged, are termed segmental organs or nephridia.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 244.

segmentary (seg′men-tā-ri), *a.* [< *segment* + *-ary*[1].] Segmental; pertaining to or indicating segments: especially noting in entomology colored bands, rings, or other marks on the abdomen, corresponding to successive segments, as in many *Lepidoptera*.—**Segmentary geometry.** See *geometry*.

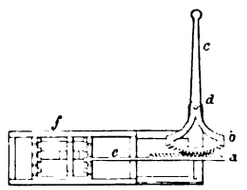
segmentate (seg′men-tāt), *a.* [< L. *segmentatus*, ornamented with strips of tinsel, lit. having segments, < *segmentum*, a segment: see *segment*.] Having segments; segmented. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 292.

segmentation (seg-men-tā′shon), *n.* [< *segment* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting into segments; a division into segments; the condition of being divided into segments; the manner in which a segmented part is divided.—**Segmentation cavity,** in *embryol.*, the central space inclosed by the blastomeres of the embryo, before the formation of a gastrula by invagination; the hollow of a blastosphere; a blastocœle.—**Segmentation nucleus,** the nucleus of an impregnated ovum or germ-cell, resulting from fusion of a male and a female pronucleus, and capable of undergoing segmentation.—**Segmentation of the vitellus,** in *embryol.*, yolk-cleavage; morulation; the first process of germination of the ovum of any metazoic animal, by which the original single cell of which the ovum primitively consists becomes converted, wholly or in part, into a mass of similar cells, constituting a morula or mulberry-mass. The cells thus formed are specified as *cleavage-cells*, *blastomeres*, or *segmentella*. Segmentation goes on in different cases with some variations, chiefly due to the presence of food-yolk and the position of this yolk relatively to the formative yolk (see *centrolecithal*, *ectolecithal*). *Total* segmentation is necessarily restricted to holoblastic ova; it is distinguished from the *partial* segmentation of meroblastic ova (see *holoblastic*, *meroblastic*), the terms meaning respectively that all, or that only some, of the yolk segments. Total segmentation is *equal* or *regular* when the whole germ-cell divides into two similar cleavage-cells, and these into four, and so on, the resulting gastrula being the archigastrula. Total segmentation is *unequal* or *irregular* when the cleavage-cells are unlike one another; it results in the amphigastrula. The partial segmentation of meroblastic eggs is always unequal, and either *discoidal* with formation of a discogastrula, or *superficial* and forming a perigastrula. Total equal segmentation is also styled *primitive*, *primordial*, and *palingenetic*, the modifications introduced in unequal and partial segmentation being described as *kenogenetic*. Other terms, descriptive rather than definitive, are used by different writers; the foregoing is nearly Haeckel's nomenclature. See *egg*[1], *ovum*, *vitellus*, and cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation*.—**Segmentation rhythm,** the rate of production of successive cleavage-cells, or their numerical ratio of increase, whether 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc., or any other mode of multiplication.—**Segmentation sphere,** a ball of cleavage-cells; a blastosphere; a morula.

segmented (seg′men-ted), *a.* [< *segment* + *-ed*[2].] Divided into segments, segmenta, or segmentella; characterized by or exhibiting segmentation; somitic; metameric: thus, the body of a vertebrate is *segmented* according to the number of vertebræ, whether any actual division of parts may be evident or not.

segmentellum (seg-men-tel′um), *n.*; pl. *segmentella* (-ä). [NL., dim. of L. *segmentum*, a cutting: see *segment*.] One of the cleavage-cells which result from segmentation of the vitellus of a fecundated ovum: same as *blastomere*. See cut under *gastrulation*.

segment-gear (seg′ment-gēr), *n.* A gear extending over an arc only of a circle, and intended to provide a reciprocating motion.



Segment-gear and Rack.
a, rack; *b*, segment-gear; *c*, lever connected with *b* and pivoted to frame at *d*; *e*, connecting-rod shown as jointed to and operating *f*, the follower of a hand-press.

segment-rack (seg′ment-rak), *n.* A cogged surface differing from an ordinary rack in that it is curved, and works by oscillating on a center instead of reciprocating in slides or guides. *E. H. Knight*.

segment-saw (seg′ment-sâ), *n.* **1.** A circular saw used for cutting veneers from squared logs, consisting of a conical disk having the apex central with the arbor, and very thin firmly toothed segmental saw-plates fastened to the outer margin of the disk. Such a saw having a diameter of 60 inches would be about 16 inches thick at the arbor—the object being to bend the veneers out like a thin shaving as they are sawed from the log.

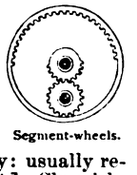
2. In *surg.*, same as *Hey's saw*. See *saw*[1].

segment-shell (seg′ment-shel), *n.* A modern projectile for artillery, usually in the form of a conical or oblong shell for rifled guns, in which an inner cylinder of thin iron contains the bursting-charge, and this is contained in an outer shell composed of segmental pieces which are either thrown in all directions on the bursting of the shell, or thrown forward, according to the arrangement made: the whole is cased in lead for transportation and loading.

segmentum (seg-men′tum), *n.*; pl. *segmenta* (-tä). [NL. use of L. *segmentum*, segment: see *segment*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a segment, as an arthromere, a metamere, a diarthromere, an antimere, an actinomere, a somite, etc.

segment-valve (seg′ment-valv), *n.* See *valve*.

segment-wheel (seg′ment-hwēl), *n.* A wheel of which only a part of the periphery is utilized to perform any function. Applications of it appear in the segment-gear and segment-rack.


Segment-wheels.

segnitude† (seg′ni-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *segnitudo*, for L. *segnitia*, *segnities*, slowness, tardiness, < *segnis*, slow, slack, sluggish, tardy: usually referred to *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. *Imp. Dict.*

segnity† (seg′ni-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **segnita(t-)s*, for *segnitia*, *segnities*, slowness: see *segnitude*.] Same as *segnitude*. *Imp. Dict.*

segno (sā′nyō), *n.* [It., a sign, < L. *signum*, mark, token, sign: see *sign*.] In *musical notation*, a sign or mark used to indicate the beginning or end of repetitions. Abbreviated 𝄋. See *al segno*, *dal segno*.

sego (sē′gō), *n.* [Ute Indian.] A showy flowered plant, *Calochortus Nuttallii*, widely distributed in the western United States.

segoon, *n.* Same as *seconde*.

segra-seed (sē′grā-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Feuillea cordifolia*, or the plant itself. See *Feuillea*.

segreant (seg′rē-ant), *a.* [Written *sergreant* in "Guillem's Heraldry" (ed. 1638), and there explained as an epithet of the griffin, meaning 'of a twofold nature,' because the griffin passant combined parts of the eagle and the lion; perhaps an error for a form intended to represent L. *surgen(t-)s* (> OF. *sourdant*), rising: see *surgent*.] In *her.*, rising on the hind legs, usually with the wings raised or indorsed: an epithet noting the griffin: equivalent to *rampant* and *salient*.

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segregant† (seg'rē-gant), *a.* [< L. *segregan(t-)s*, ppr. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] Separated; divisional; sectarian.

My heart hath naturally detested . . . tolerations of divers Religions, or of one Religion in *segregant* shapes. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 5.

Segregatæ† (seg-rē-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his shell-less acephals; the simple or solitary ascidians: distinguished from *Aggregata*.

segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *segregated*, ppr. *segregating*. [< L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare* (> It. *segregare* = Sp. Pg. *segregar*), set apart from a flock, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*. Cf. *aggregate*, *congregate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To separate or detach from the others, or from the rest; cut off or separate from the main body; separate.

Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for vertues which they were carelesse to possesse, nor for desire they had to purge or *segregate* themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withall. *Kenelworth Parke* (1594), p. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

According to one account, he [Sir T. More] likened his predecessor [Wolsey] to a rotten sheep, and the King to the good shepherd who had judiciously *segregated* it. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Specifically—**2.** In *zoöl.*, to set apart or dissociate (the members of a group): as, species *segregated* under another genus; faunal regions of the sea *segregated* from those of the land in zoögeography.—**3.** In *geol.*, to separate out from the mass of a rock, as in the case of certain accumulations, pockets, or nodules of metalliferous ore, or of mineral matter in general, which appear from the phenomena which they present to have been gradually separated out or segregated from the adjacent rock by molecular action.—**Segregated vein.** See *vein*.

II. *intrans.* To separate or go apart; specifically, in *crystal.*, to separate from a mass and collect about centers or lines of fracture.

segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Apart from others; separated; set apart; separate; select.

Often saith he that he was an apostle *segregate* of God to preach the gospel. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 289.

Human Philosophy, or Humanity, . . . hath two parts: the one considereth man *segregate*, or distributively; the other congregate, or in society. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *zoöl.*, simple or solitary; not aggregate, compound, colonial, or social; specifically, pertaining to the *Segregata*.—**Segregate polygamy**, in *bot.*, a mode of inflorescence in which several florets comprehended within an anthodium or a common calyx are furnished also with proper perianths, as in the dandelion.

II. *n.* In *math.*, one of an asyzygetic system of covariants of a given degorder, capable of expressing in their linear functions with numerical coefficients all other covariants of the same degorder.

segregation (seg-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *segregation*, F. *ségrégation* = Sp. *segregacion* = Pg. *segregação*, < LL. *segregatio(n-)*, a separating, dividing, < L. *segregare*, pp. *segregatus*, separate: see *segregate*.] **1.** The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting; a dispersion.

A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 10.

2. In *crystal.*, separation from a mass and gathering about centers through crystallization.—**3.** In *geol.* and *mining*, a separating out from a rock of a band or seam, or a nodular mass of some kind of mineral or metalliferous matter, differing more or less in texture or in composition or in both respects from the material in which it is inclosed. Many important metalliferous deposits appear to be of the nature of segregations. See *segregated vein*, under *vein*.

segregative (seg'rē-gā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *ségrégatif* = Sp. *segregativo*; as *segregate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by segregation or separation into clusters.

The influences of barbarism, beyond narrow limits, are prevailingly *segregative*. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

segue (sā'gwe), *v. i.* [It., it follows, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *seguire*, follow, < L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *sue*.] In *music*, same as *attacca*.

seguidilla (seg-i-dēl'yä), *n.* [= F. *séguidille*, *séguedille*, < Sp. *seguidilla* (= Pg. *seguidilha*), a kind of song with a refrain or recurring sequence, dim. of *seguida*, a succession, continuation, < *seguir*, follow: see *sequent*, *suit*, *suite*.] **1.** A Spanish dance, usually of a lively character, for two dancers. Three varieties are distinguished, the manchega, the bolera, and the gitana, the first being the most vivacious, and the last the most stately. A characteristic peculiarity of the dance is the sudden cessation of the music after a number of figures, leaving the dancers standing in various picturesque attitudes.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick, resembling the bolero.

From the same source he [Conde] derives much of the earlier rural minstrelsy of Spain, as well as the measures of its romances and *seguidillas*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8, note 49.

segurt, *n.* An obsolete form of *saggar*.

seit, seiet. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *see*[1]. *Chaucer.*

seiant (sē'ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

seiche (sāsh), *n.* [F. *sèche*, fem. of *sec*, < L. *siccus*, dry.] A name given in Switzerland, and especially on the Lake of Geneva, to certain irregular waves or fluctuations of the level of the water, which may be raised or lowered to the amount of several feet. The origin of these waves is generally considered to be sudden local variations in the barometric pressure, attended with the development of local cyclonic winds. A similar phenomenon on the shores of the Baltic is called (in German) *see-bar*, as meaning a sudden and temporary oscillation or fluctuation of the water-level in a lake or nearly or quite landlocked parts of the sea: it has been (incorrectly) Englished *sea-bear*.

Seidlitz powder. See *powder*.

seigneur, *n.* See *seignior*.

seigneurial, *a.* See *seigniorial*.

seigneury†, *n.* An obsolete form of *seigniory*.

seignior, seigneur (sē'nyor), *n.* [Also *signior*, *signor* (after It.); < ME. *seignour*, < OF. *seignor*, *seignur*, *segnor*, *segnour*, *saignor*, *saingnor*, *seigneur*, etc., *senhor*, *senior*, etc., F. *seigneur* = Pr. *senhor*, *senher* = Cat. *senyor* = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = It. *signore*, *segnore*, < L. *senior*, acc. *seniorem*, an elder lord; prop. adj., elder: see *senior*, also *sir*, *sire*, *sieur*, *signor*, *señor*, *senhor*. The word *seignior* also appears in comp. *monseigneur*, *monsignor*, etc.] **1.** A lord; a gentleman; used as a title of honor or customary address, 'sir.' See *sir*, *signor*, *señor*.—**2.** In *feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor.—**Grand seignior.** (*a*) [*caps.*] A title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey. Hence—(*b*) A great personage or dignitary.

Whenever you stumble on a *grand seigneur*, even one who was worth millions, you are sure to find his property a desert. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 25.

Seignior in gross, a lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

seigniorage (sē'nyor-āj), *n.* [< OF. **seignorage*, < ML. *senioraticum*, lordship, domination, < *senior*, lord: see *seignior*.] **1.** Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; specifically, an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined or to be exchanged for coin; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the face-value of the pieces coined from it.

If government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion, and is called "levying a *seigniorage*"), the coin will rise to the extent of the *seigniorage* above the value of the bullion. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A royalty; a share of profit; especially, the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works.

seignioralty (sē'nyor-al-ti), *n.* [< *seignior* + *-al* + *-ty*.] The jurisdiction or territory of the lord of a manor. *Milman.*

seigniorial (sē-nyō'ri-al), *a.* [Also *seigneurial*, < F. *seigneurial*; as *seignior* + *-i-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

Those lands were *seigneurial*. *Sir W. Temple.*

A century since, the English Manor Court was very much what it now is; but the *signorial* court of France was a comparatively flourishing institution. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, ix.

He [the tenant] was required to bake his bread in the *seigneurial* oven. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 153.

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

seigniorie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *seigniory*.

seigniorize (sē'nyor-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seigniorized*, ppr. *seigniorizing*. [Also *signorise*; < *seignior* + *-ize*.] To lord it over. [Rare.]

As faire he was as Cithereas make,
As proud as he that *signoriseth* hell.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, iv. 46.

seigniory (sē'nyor-i), *n.*; pl. *seigniories* (-iz). [Formerly also *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seigneury*, *signiory*, *signory*; < ME. *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seigneurie*, < OF. *seigneurie*, *seignorie*, F. *seigneurie* = Sp. *señoria*, also *señorio* = Pg. *senhoria*, *senhorio* = It. *signoria*, < ML. *senioria* (*segnoria*, *senhoria*, etc., after Rom.), < *senior*, lord: see *senior*, *seignior*.] **1.** Lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord; jurisdiction; power.

She hath myght and *seignurie*
To kepe men from alle folye.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3213.

The inextinguishable thirst for *signiory*. *Kyd*, Cornelia.

The Earl into fair Eskdale came,
Homage and *seignory* to claim.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 10.

2†. Preëminence; precedence.

And may thy floud haue *seignorie*
Of all flouds else; and to thy fame
Meete greater springs, yet keep thy name.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

3. A principality or province; a domain.

Diuers other countreis and *seigneuries* belonging as well to the high and mighty prince. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 208.

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my *signories*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 22.

Which *Signiory* [of Dolphinie and Viennois] was then newly created a County, being formerly a part of the kingdome of Burgundy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45, sig. E.

The commune of Venice, the ancient style of the commonwealth, changed into the *seigniory* of Venice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 527.

4. The elders who constituted the municipal council in a medieval Italian republic.

Of the *Seigniory* there be about three hundreth, and about fourtie of the priuie Counsell of Venice. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 151.

The college [of Venice] called the *signory* was originally composed of the doge and six counsellors. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 353.

5. A lordship without a manor, or of a manor in which all the lands were held by free tenants: more specifically called a *seigniory in gross*.

seigniory†, *v. t.* [ME. *seignorien*; < *seigniory*, *n.*] To exercise lordship over; be lord of. [Rare.]

Terry *seignoried* a full large contre,
Hattyd of no man. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5090.

Seik, *n.* See *Sikh*.

seil[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sail*[1].

seil[2], *n.* A Scotch form of *see*[1].

seil[3], *v.* A Scotch form of *sile*[1].

seint. A Middle English form of the past participle of *see*[1].

seindet. A Middle English form of the past participle of *singe*[1].

seine[1] (sān or sēn), *n.* [Formerly also *sein*, *sean*; early mod. E. *sayne*; < ME. *seine*, *saine*, partly (*a*) < AS. *segne* = OLG. *segina*, a seine, and partly (*b*) < OF. *seine*, *seigne*, earlier *sayme*, *saime*, F. *seine* = It. *sagena*, a seine; < L. *sagena*, < Gr. σαγήνη, a fishing-net, a hunting-net. Cf. *sagene*[1], from the same source.] A kind of net used in taking fish; one of the class of encircling nets, consisting of a webbing of network provided with corks or floats at the upper edge, and with leads of greater or less weight at the lower, and used to inclose a certain area of water, and by bringing the ends together, either in a boat or on the shore, to secure the fish that may be inclosed. Seines vary in size from one small enough to take a few minnows to the shad-seine of a mile or more in length, hauled by a windlass worked by horses or oxen or by a steam-engine. The largest known seine was used for shad at Stony Point on the Potomac in 1871; it measured 3,400 yards, or nearly 2 miles; the lines and seine together had a linear extent of 5 miles, and swept 1,200 acres of river-bottom; this net was drawn twice in 24 hours.

The *sayne* is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, with which they encompasse a part of the sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes fastned at his ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

They found John Oldham under an old *seine*, stark naked, his head cleft to the brains, and his hands and legs cut. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 226.

Cod-seine, a seine used to take codfish near the shore, where they follow the caplin.—**Drag-seine**, a haul-ashore seine.—**Draw-seine**, a seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag.—**Haul-ashore seine**, a seine that is hauled or dragged from the shore; a drag-seine.—**Shad-seine**, a seine specially adapted or used for taking shad, and generally of great size. See def.—**To blow up the seine**, to press against the lead-line of a seine in the endeavor to escape, as fish.—**To boat a seine**, to stow the seine aboard of the seine-boat in such a manner that it may be paid out without entangling. A seine may be boated as it is hauled from the water, or after it has been hauled and piled on the beach. (See also *purse-seine*.)

seine[1] (sān or sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seined*, ppr. *seining*. [< *seine*[1], *n.*] To catch with a seine: as, fish may be *seined*.

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seine[2]†. A Middle English form of *sain* and of *sign*.

seine-boat (sān′bōt), *n.* A boat specially designed or used for holding, carrying, or paying out a seine.



Seine-boat.

seine-captain (sān′kap′tān), *n.* The overseer of a seine-gang. [U. S.]

seine-crew (sān′krö), *n.* The crew of a seine-gang; the men as distinguished from their gear.

seine-engine (sān′en′jin), *n.* A steam-engine employed in hauling seines. [U. S.]

seine-fisher (sān′fish′ėr), *n.* A seiner.

seine-gang (sān′gang), *n.* A body of men engaged in seining, together with their boats and other gear. Such a gang is a sailing-gang or a steamer-gang, as they may work from a sailing vessel or to a steamer.

seine-ground (sān′ground), *n.* Same as *seining-ground*.

seine-hauler (sān′hâ′lėr), *n.* A fisherman using the seine: in distinction from *giller* or *gill-netter*.

seine-man (sān′man), *n.* A seine-hauler; one of a seine-gang.

seine-needle (sān′nē′dl), *n.* A needle with which the meshes of a seine are netted: same as *hanging-needle*.

seiner (sā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayner*; < *seine*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who makes a business of seining; also, a vessel attending seine-fishery: applied very generally to vessels engaged in purse-seining for menhaden and mackerel.

> *Sayners* complayne with open mouth that these drouers worke much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reape thereby small gaine to themselves.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

seine-roller (sān′rō′lėr), *n.* A rolling cylinder or drum over which a seine is hauled.

seining (sā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seine*[1], *v. t.*] The act, method, or industry of using the seine.

seining-ground (sā′ning-ground), *n.* The bottom of a river or lake over which a seine is hauled. Also *seine-ground*.

seint[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint*[1].

seint[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *seint*, *seynt*, *saint*, for **ceint*, < OF. *ceint*, *ceinct*, < L. *cinctus*, *cinctum*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird: see *cincture*.] A girdle or belt.

> He rood but hoomly in a medlee cote,
> Girt with a *seynt* of silk, with barres smale.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 329.

seintuarie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sanctuary*.

seip (sēp), *v. i.* Same as *seep*.

seirt, *a.* A variant of *sere*[2].

seirfish, *n.* See *scerfish*.

Seirospora (sī-rō-spō′rą), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. σειρά or σειρόν, a garment, + σπορά, a spore.] A former genus of florideous algæ, now regarded as a subgenus of the large genus *Callithamnion*. *S. Griffithsiana*, now *Callithamnion seirospermum*, is a beautiful little alga with capillary dioecious fronds, 2 to 6 inches high, pyramidal in outline, with delicate, erect, dichotomo-multifid, corymbose branches. The American specimens are easily distinguished by the presence of the so-called seirospores.

seirospore (sī′rō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. **seirosporum*, < Gr. σειρά, garment, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, one of a special kind of non-sexual spores, or organs of propagation, occurring in certain florideous algæ. They are branched moniliform rows of roundish or oval spores, resulting from the division of terminal cells of particular branches, or produced on the main branches.

seirosporic (sī-rō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *seirospore* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characteristic of seirospores.

seise, *v. t.* An obsolete or archaic form of *seize*.

seisin, *n.* See *seizin*.

seismal (sīs′mal), *a.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake (< σείειν, shake, toss), + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

seismic (sīs′mik), *a.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an earthquake; relating to or connected with an earthquake, or with earthquakes in general. To a considerable extent, *seismic* takes the place of *earthquake* used as an adjective or in compound words. Thus *seismic center* is the equivalent of *earthquake center*, etc.—**Seismic area**, the region or part of the earth's surface affected by the shock of an earthquake.—**Seismic center**, or **seismic focus**, the point, line, or region beneath the earth's surface where an earthquake-shock is started or originated.—**Seismic vertical**, the part of the earth's surface which is directly over or nearest to the seismic focus. Sometimes called the *epicenter* or *epicentrum*.

seismical (sīs′mi-kạl), *a.* [< *seismic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

seismogram (sīs′mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + γράμμα, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*[2].] The record made by a seismograph or seismometer; the result of an earthquake-shock as exhibited on the instrument or instruments employed, these varying in character and in the manner in which the elements of the shock are recorded. See *seismometer*.

seismograph (sīs′mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + γράφειν, write.] Same as *seismometer* (which see). The more complicated forms of instruments contrived for the purpose of recording the phenomena of earthquakes are sometimes called *seismographs*, and sometimes *seismometers*. The name *seismograph* was first employed in reference to the elaborate seismometer contrived by Palmieri and used at his station on Mount Vesuvius. This was called by him a "sismografo," and this name has generally been Englished as *seismograph*, which is also the designation most generally applied by the members of the Seismological Society of Japan to the seismometers there contrived and used within the past few years.

seismographer (sīs-mog′ra-fėr), *n.* Same as *seismologist*. [Rare.]

seismographic (sīs-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *seismograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismography; connected with or furnished by the seismograph: as, *seismographic* records, observations, studies, etc.

seismographical (sīs-mō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *seismographic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismographic*.

seismography (sīs-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The study of earthquake phenomena, with the aid of seismographs, or instruments specially contrived for recording the most important facts regarding the direction, duration, and force of these disturbances of the earth's crust.

seismological (sīs-mō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *seismolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to or connected with seismology, or the scientific investigation of the phenomena of earthquakes.

> The object of all *seismological* investigation should be, primarily, to determine both the true direction and velocity of motion of the particles set in motion by the earthquake-wave. *Oldham*, Cachar Earthquake, p. 90.

seismologically (sīs-mō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a seismological aspect.

seismologist (sīs-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *seismolog-y* + *-ist*.] A scientific investigator or student of earthquake phenomena; one who endeavors, by the aid of seismometric observations, to arrive at the more important facts connected with the origin and distribution of earthquakes.

seismologue (sīs′mō-log), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-λόγος*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A catalogue of earthquake observations; a detailed account of earthquake phenomena.

> The labour of collecting and calculating further and future *seismologues* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless the cultivators of science of all countries . . . shall unite in agreeing to some one uniform system of seismic observation.
> *R. Mallet*, in Trans. Brit. Ass. for Adv. of Sci., 1858, p. 1.

seismology (sīs-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The branch of science which has for its object the investigation of the causes and effects of earthquakes, and, in general, of all the conditions and circumstances of their occurrence.

> The objects and aims of *Seismology* are of the highest interest and importance to geology and terrestrial physics.
> *R. Mallet*, in Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry (3d [ed.), p. 327.

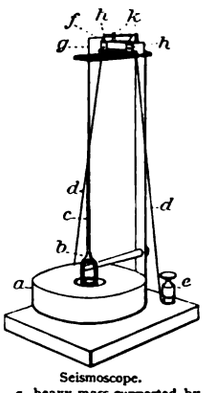
seismometer (sīs-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + μέτρον, a measure: see *meter*[1].] An instrument by the aid of which the data are obtained for the scientific study of earthquake phenomena. The forms of instruments used for this purpose are varied, and more or less complicated, in accordance with the wishes and means of the observer. A common bowl partly filled with a viscid fluid, like molasses, which, on being thrown by the earthquake-wave against the side of the bowl, leaves a visible record of the event, is one of the simplest forms of seismometer which have been proposed, as giving a rude approximation to the direction of the horizontal element of the wave. Another simple form of seismometer consists of two sets of cylinders, each set numbering from six to twelve, and the individual cylinders in each uniformly decreasing in size. These are placed on end, one set at right angles to the other, on plates resting on a hard horizontal floor, surrounded by a bed of dry sand, in which the cylinders when overthrown will rest, exactly in the position originally given by the shock. This instrument is theoretically capable of giving the velocity of the horizontal component of the shock, its surface-direction in azimuth, or the direction of the horizontal component of the seismic wave, and also the direction of translation of the wave. In practice, however, the results given by this simple and inexpensive apparatus have not been found satisfactory. The seismometer now most generally used in large observatories, or those where accurate work is expected, involves Zöllner's horizontal pendulum, the use of which was proposed many years ago, but which was put into the present practical form by Messrs. Ewing and Gray. The group of instruments constituting the seismometer of Prof. J. A. Ewing is arranged to give a complete record of every particular of the earthquake movement, by resolving it into three rectangular components—one vertical and two horizontal—and registering these by three distinct pointers on a sheet of smoked glass which is made to revolve uniformly by clockwork, the clock being started by an arrangement similar to that of the Palmieri seismoscope. To this is added another clock which gives the date of the shock and the interval which has elapsed since it took place. Another and simpler form of seismometer designed by Mr. Ewing, and called the "duplex-pendulum seismograph," does not show the vertical element of the disturbance, nor exhibit anything of the relation of time to displacement; but it is in other respects satisfactory in its performance. Of this latter form, fifteen sets were in use in Japan in 1886, and others were being made for other countries. Compare *seismograph*, and see cut under *seismoscope*.

Instruments which will in this way measure or write down the earth's motions are called *seismometers* or seismographs. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 13.

seismometric (sīs-mō-met′rik), *a.* [< *seismometr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismometry or the seismometer; used in or made, produced, or observed by means of a seismometer: as, *seismometric* instruments; *seismometric* observations.

seismometrical (sīs-mō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< *seismometric* + *-al*.] Same as *seismometric*.

seismometry (sīs-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-μετρία*, < μετρεῖν, measure.] The theory and use of the seismometer; more generally, the scientific study of earthquake phenomena by the aid of observations made either with or without the use of seismometric instruments.



Seismoscope.

a, heavy mass supported by loop at point near center of gravity; *b*, point on which upper side of loop rests; *c*, long needle projecting from upper side of loop; *d*, conducting-wire; *e*, binding-post; *f*, long arm of lever pivoted at *k*; *g*, point where end of lever rests on end of needle; *h*, mercury-cup.

seismoscope (sīs′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A name of the simpler form of seismometer. It is generally so arranged that the exact moment of passage is noted by stopping a clock, either by direct mechanical means or by the use of an electric current. The epoch may also be registered on a revolving cylinder or other similar device. The essential part of a seismoscope usually consists of a delicately suspended or balanced mass, the configuration of which is readily disturbed on the passage of the seismic wave.

To construct an instrument which at the time of an earthquake shall move and leave a record of its motion, there is but little difficulty. Contrivances of this kind are called *seismoscopes*. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 13.

seismoscopic (sīs-mō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *seismoscope* + *-ic*.] Relating to or furnished by the seismoscope: as, *seismoscopic* data, observations, etc.

Seison (sī′son), *n.* [NL. (Grube, 1859), < Gr. σείειν (in comp. σεισ-), shake; cf. σείσων, an earthen vessel for shaking beans in.] A remarkable genus of parasitic leech-like rotifers. *S. nebaliæ* is a wheel-animalcule which is parasitic upon the crustaceans of the genus *Nebalia*.

seist†. A Middle English form of *sayest*, second person singular indicative present of *say*[1].

Seisura (sī-sū′rą), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), more prop. *Sisura* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. σείειν (in comp. σεισ-), shake, + οὐρά, tail. Cf. *Seiurus*.] A notable genus of Australian *Muscicapidæ* or fly-catchers. The best-known species is *S. inquieta*, 8 inches long, slate-colored with glossy-black head and white under parts. Among its English book-names are *vol-*



Restless Flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*).

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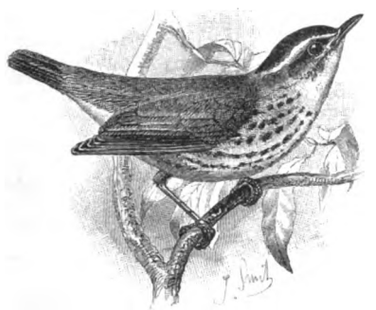
atile, restless, and *doubtful thrush,* and it is known to the Anglo-Australians as *dish-washer* and *grinder.* A second species is *S. nana.*

seity (sē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *se,* oneself, + *-ity.*] Something peculiar to one's self. [Rare.]

The learned Scotus, to distinguish the race of mankind, gives every individual of that species what he calls a *Seity,* something peculiar to himself, which makes him different from all other persons in the world. This particularity renders him either venerable or ridiculous, according as he uses his talents. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 174.

Seiurinæ (sī-ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seiurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ,* typified by the genus *Seiurus.* Also called *Enicocichlinæ* or *Henicocichlinæ.*

Seiurus (sī-ū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), more prop. *Siurus* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. σείειν, shake, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ,* giving name to the *Seiurinæ;* the American wagtails or water-thrushes. Three species are common in the United States. *S. auricapillus* is the golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird. (See cut under



New York Water-thrush (*Seiurus nævius*).

oven-bird.) *S. noveboracensis* or *nævius* is the New York water-thrush, dark olive-brown above with conspicuous superciliary stripe, and sulphury-yellow below with a profusion of dusky spots in several chains. *S. motacilla* or *ludovicianus* is the Louisiana water-thrush, like the last, but larger, with a longer bill and lighter coloration. Also called *Enicocichla* or *Henicocichla* and *Exochocichla.*

seive, *n.* See *seare.*

seizable (sē′za-bl), *a.* [< *seize* + *-able.*] Possible to be seized; liable to be taken possession of.

The carts, waggons, and every attainable or *seizable* vehicle were unremittingly in motion.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, VII. 177. (*Davies.*)

seize (sēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *seized,* ppr. *seizing.* [Early mod. E. also (and still archaically in legal use) *seise;* < ME. *seisen, seysen, sesen, ceesen, saisen, saysen,* < OF. *saisir, seisir,* put one in possession of, take possession of, seize, F. *saisir,* seize, = Pr. *sazir, sayzir* = It. *sagire* (not in Florio), < ML. *sacire* (8th century), later *saisire* (after OF.), take possession of, lay hold of, seize (another's property), prob. < OHG. *sazzan, sezzan,* G. *setzen,* set, put, place, = E. *set,* of which *seize* is thus a doublet: see *set*[1], *v.* Cf. *seizin, seizure.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put in possession; make possessed; possess: commonly with *of* before the thing possessed: as, A. B. was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor; to *seize* one's self *of* an inheritance.

He torned on his pilwes ofte,
And wald of that he myssed han ben *sesed.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 445.

& [he] sent his stiward as swithe to *sese* him ther-inne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5391.

They could scarcely understand the last words, for death began to *seize* himself *of* his heart.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

All those his lands
Which he stood *seized of.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 89.

[He] standeth *seized of* that inheritance
Which thou that slewest the sire hast left the son.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To take possession of—(*a*) By virtue of a warrant or legal authority: as, to *seize* smuggled goods; to *seize* a ship after libeling.

It was judged, by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized.* *Bacon.*

(*b*) By force, with or without right.

The Citie to *sese* in the same tyme,
We shall found by my feith, or ellis fay worthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1154.

The peple of Claudas recouered. . . . and of fin force made hem forsake place, and the tentes and pavilouns that thei hadden take and *sesed.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

The grand Caraman, the Turcoman, ruler of Caramania, took the opportunity of these quarrels to *seize* Corycus, the last Frank stronghold of Armenia.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

3. To lay sudden or forcible hold of; grasp; clutch: either literally or figuratively.

There is an hour in each man's life appointed
To make his happiness, if then he *seize* it.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, ii. 3.

To *seize* his papers, Curll, was next thy care;
His papers, light, fly diverse, toss'd in air.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 114.

The predominance of horizontal lines . . . sufficiently proves that the Italians had never *seized* the true idea of Gothic or aspiring architecture.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 47.

4. To come upon with sudden attack; have a sudden and powerful effect upon: as, a panic *seized* the crowd; a fever *seized* him.

Such full Conviction *seiz'd* th' astonish'd King
As left no entrance for the least Demurr.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 247.

All men who are the least given to reflection are *seized* with an inclination that way. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 386.

A horror *seized* him as he went.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

5†. To fasten; fix.

So downe he fell before the cruell beast,
Who on his neck his bloody clawes did *seize.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 15.

6. *Naut.,* to bind, lash, or make fast, as one thing to another, with several turns of small rope, cord, or small line; stop: as, to *seize* two fish-hooks back to back; to *seize* or stop one rope on to another.

Sam, by this time, was *seized* up, as it is called—that is, placed against the shrouds, with his wrists made fast to them, his jacket off, and his back exposed.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 113.

Covenant to stand seized to uses. See *covenant.* = **Syn. 2** and **3.** To snatch, catch, capture, apprehend, arrest, take, attach.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lay hold in seizure, as by hands or claws: with *on* or *upon.*

The mortall sting his angry needle shott
Quite through his shield, and in his shoulder *seasd.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 38.

Thee and thy virtues here I *seize upon.*
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 255.

The Tartars in Turkeman vse to catch wilde horses with hawkes tamed to that purpose, which *seising on* the necke of the horse, with his beating, and the horses chafing, tireth him, and maketh him an easie prey to his Master.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 422.

This last Ship had been at Merga a considerable time, having been *seized on* by the Siamites, and all the men imprisoned, for some difference that happened between the English and them. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 151.

The text which had "*seized upon* his heart with such comfort and strength" abode upon him for more than a year. *Southey,* Bunyan, p. xxi.

2. In *metallurgy,* to cohere.

seizer (sē′zėr), *n.* [< *seize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which seizes.

seizin, seisin (sē′zin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seasin, seysin;* < ME. *saisine, seisine, seysyne, sesyne,* < OF. *seisine, saisine, saizine,* F. *saisine* (= Pr. *sazina, saizina, sadina* = It. *sagina;* ML. reflex *saisina, seisina*), seizin, possession, < *saisir, seisir,* seize: see *seize.*] In *law:* (*a*) Originally, the completion of the ceremony of feudal investiture, by which the tenant was admitted into his freehold. *Angell.*

A soldier, plucking a handful of thatch from a cottage, placed it in the Duke's hand as *seizin* of all that England held within it. *E. A. Freeman,* Norman Conquest, III. 271.

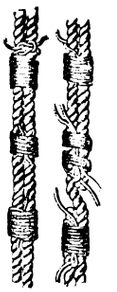
Hence—(*b*) Possession as of freehold—that is, the possession which a freeholder could assert and maintain by appeal to law. *Digby.* (*c*) Possession of land actual or constructive under rightful title. Seizin is either *seizin in fact* (or *in deed*), actual occupation of the land either by the freeholder himself or by some one claiming under him, or *seizin in law,* the constructive seizin which arises when a person acquires the title and there is no adverse possession; thus, one taking a deed of vacant lands is seized in law before he takes possession.

[They shall] take *sesyne* the same daye that laste waste assygnede,
Or elles alle the ostage withowttyne the wallys,
Be hynggyde hye appone hyghte alle holly at ones!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3589.

The death of the predecessor putteth the successor by blood in *seisin.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

(*d*) The thing possessed. (*e*†) Ownership and possession of chattels.—**Equitable seizin,** such a possession or enjoyment of an equitable interest or right in lands as may be treated in equity, by analogy to legal seizin. Thus, where a trustee holds the legal estate, the cestui que trust, though in possession and enjoying the rents and profits, cannot be said to hold the seizin in the legal sense, because that is in the trustee; but he is protected by courts of equity as holding an equitable seizin. —**Livery of seizin.** See *livery*[2].—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp.*—**Seizin ox,** in *Scots law,* same as *sasine ox* (which see, under *sasine*).

seizing (sē′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seize, v.*] 1. The act of taking hold or possession.—2. *Naut.,* the operation of fastening, binding, or lashing with several turns of a cord, or the fastening so made; also, the cord used for that purpose; seizing-stuff. See also cut under *rose-lashing.*



Seizings, 2.

Several sailors appeared, bearing among them two stout, apparently very heavy chests, which they set down upon the cabin floor, taking care to secure them by lashings and *seizings* to the stanchions.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xxi.

seizing-stuff (sē′zing-stuf), *n.* *Naut.,* small tarred cord used for seizing.

seizling† (sēz′ling), *n.* The yearling of the common carp. *Holme,* 1688.

seizor (sē′zor), *n.* [< *seize* + *-or*[1].] In *law,* one who seizes or takes possession.

seizure (sē′zūr), *n.* [< *seize* + *-ure.*] 1. The act of seizing; the act of taking or laying hold; a taking possession, either legally or by force: as, the *seizure* of smuggled goods by revenue officers; *seizure* of arms by a mob.

All things that thou dost call thine
Worth *seizure* do we seize into our hands.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 1. 10.

First Guyne, next Pontien, and then Aquitain,
To each of which he made his title known,
Nor from their *seizure* longer would abstain.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 28.

After the victory of the appellants in 1388, royal letters were issued for the *seizure* of heretical books and the imprisonment of heretical teachers.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 404.

Say, is not bliss within our perfect *seizure?*
Keats, Endymion, iv.

2. The fact of being seized or in possession of anything; possession; hold.

In your hands we leave the queen elected;
She hath *seizure* of the Tower.
Webster and Dekker, Sir Thomas Wyatt.

If we had ten years agone taken *seizure* of our portion of dust, death had not taken us from good things, but from infinite evils. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Dying, iii. 7.

3. The thing seized; the thing taken hold or possession of.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and Death,
Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure* many days.
Milton, P. L., xi. 254.

4. A sudden onset or attack, as of some malady, emotion, panic, or the like; a spell; a turn.

Myself too had weird *seizures,* Heaven knows what.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

sejant, sejeant (sē′jant), *a.* [Also *sciant, sedant;* < OF. **seiant, seant,* < L. *sedent(t-)s,* sitting, ppr. of *sedere* (> F. *seoir*), sit: see *sedent, séance.*] In *her.,* sitting, like a cat, with the fore legs upright: applied to a lion or other beast. *Assis* is a synonym. — **Sejant adorsed,** sitting back to back: said of two animals.—**Sejant affronté,** in *her.,* sitting and facing outward, the whole body being turned to the front. See cut under *crest.*—**Sejant gardant,** in *her.,* sitting and with the body seen sidewise, the head looking out from the field.—**Sejant rampant.** See *rampant sejant,* under *rampant.*



Lion sejant.

sejoint† (sē-join′), *v. t.* [< ME. *sejoynen,* < OF. **sejoindre,* < L. *sejungere,* separate, disjoin, < *se-,* apart, + *jungere,* join: see *join.*] To separate; part.

The arrow . . . doth *sejoin* and join the air together.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, v.

sejoint† (sē-joint′), *p. a.* [< ME. *sejointe,* < OF. **sejoint,* < L. *sejunctus,* pp. of *scjungere,* separate: see *sejoin.*] Separated.

Devyde hem that pith be fro pith *serjointe* [read *sejointe*], In thende of March thaire graffyng is in pointe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

sejugous (sē′jō-gus), *a.* [< L. *sejugis,* a team of six (sc. *currus,* a chariot, a vehicle), < *sex,* six (= E. *six*), + *jugum,* a yoke, = E. *yoke.*] In *bot.,* having six pairs of leaflets.

sejunction† (sē-jungk′shon), *n.* [< L. *sejunctio(n-),* a separation or division, < *sejungere,* pp. *sejunctus,* disjoin: see *sejoin.*] The act of sejoining or disjoining; separation.

A *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, ii.

sejungible† (sē-jun′ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *sejungere,* separate, divide (see *sejoin*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being sejoined or separated. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, i.

sek[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*[1].

sek[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

seke†. A Middle English form of *seek*[1], *sick*[1].

sekel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle.*

seker†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seeker.*

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sekere†, **sekerly**†. Middle English forms of *sicker, sickerly.*

sekirness†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickerness.*

sekli†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sickly.*

seknes†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickness.*

sekos (sē'kos), *n.* [< Gr. σηκός, a pen, inclosure.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sacred inclosure; a shrine or sanctuary; the cella of a temple; a building which none but those initiated or especially privileged might enter: as, the *Sekos* of the Mysteries at Eleusis: used of churches by some early Christian writers.



Sekos.—Plan of the Great Hall of the Mysteries, Eleusis, as excavated in 1888.

sektour†, *n.* A variant of *secutour.*

sel†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *seel*[1].

sel', *n.* A Scotch variant of *self.*

Selacha (sel'ą-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Selache.*] Same as *Selachii. Bonaparte*, 1837.

Selache (sel'ą-kē), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σέλαχος, a sea-fish, including all cartilaginous fishes, esp. the sharks: see *seal*[1].] A genus of sharks whence some of the names of selachians are derived. It has been variously used, but oftenest for the common dusky or great basking-shark, *S. maxima.* (See cut under *basking-shark.*) It is now superseded by the prior genus *Cetorhinus* of De Blainville (1816). Also *Selachus.*

Selachia (sē-lā'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Selachii.*

selachian (sē-lā'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Selache, Selachii,* + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a shark of the genus *Selache;* pertaining to the *Selachii*, or having their characters; squaloid or raioid; plagiostomous; in the broadest sense, elasmobranchiate. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii, saw-fish, shark,* and *skate.*



Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus galeatus*), a Selachian.

II. *n.* A shark or other plagiostomous fish; any elasmobranch.

Selachii (sē-lā'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σέλαχος, a cartilaginous fish, a shark. Cf. *seal*[1].] A large group of vertebrates to which different values and limits have been assigned; the sharks and their allies. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, having the palatines and lower jaw alone armed with teeth and supplying the place of jaws (the usual bones of which are reduced to mere vestiges). (*b*) In Cope's system, a subclass of fishes characterized by the articulation of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium, the absence of opercular or pelvic bones, and the development of derivative radii sessile on the sides of the basal bones of the limbs and rarely entering into articulation. (*c*) In Gill's system, a class of ichthyopsid vertebrates characterized by the absence of dermal or membrane bones from the head and shoulder-girdle, the existence of a cartilaginous cranium, a well-developed brain, and a heart composed of an auricle and a ventricle. It includes the sharks, rays, and chimeras, the first two of these constituting the subclass *Plagiostomi*, the third the subclass *Holocephali.* (*d*) In Jordan's system, a subclass of *Elasmobranchii*, containing the sharks and such other selachians as the rays or skates, or the *Squali* and the *Raiæ*, together contrasted with the chimeras or *Holocephali.* They have the gill-openings in the form of slits, five, six, or seven in number on each side; and the jaws distinct from the rest of the skull. The *Selachii* correspond to the *Plagiostomata.* Also *Selacha, Selachia.*

selachoid (sel'ą-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Shark-like; selachian; plagiostomous; of or pertaining to the *Selachoidei.*

II. *n.* A selachoid selachian; any shark.

Selachoidei (sel-ą-koi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *selachoid.*] In Günther's classification, the first suborder of plagiostomous fishes, contrasting with the *Batoidei;* the sharks, in a broad sense, or *Squali*, as distinguished from the rays. It has been divided by Haswell into the *Palæoselachii* and the *Neoselachii.*

selachologist (sel-ą-kol'ǫ-jist), *n.* [< *selachology* + *-ist.*] One who is devoted to the study of selachology.

selachology (sel-ą-kol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of zoölogy which relates to the selachians.

selachostome (sel'ą-kǫ-stōm), *n.* A ganoid fish of the group *Selachostomi.*

Selachostomi (sel-ą-kos'tǫ-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *selachostomus:* see *selachostomous.*] A superfamily of ganoid fishes, of the order *Chondrostei*, or an order of the class *Chondrostei*, containing sturgeon-like fishes which have the maxillary and interopercle obsolete and have teeth, or the family *Polyodontidæ:* thus distinguished from *Glaniostomi.* See *Polyodontidæ*, and cut under *paddle-fish.*

selachostomous (sel-ą-kos'tǫ-mus), *a.* [< NL. *selachostomus*, < Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + στόμα, mouth.] Shark-mouthed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Selachostomi.*

Selachus (sel'ą-kus), *n.* Same as *Selache.*

selagid (sel'ą-jid), *n.* A plant of the order *Selagineæ. Lindley.*

Selagineæ (sel-ą-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1806), < *Selago* (*-gin-*) + *-eæ.*] A small order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Lamiales.* It is characterized by flowers with a corolla of five or sometimes four equal or unequal spreading lobes, four didynamous or two equal stamens, one-celled anthers, and a superior one- or two-celled ovary, forming one or two small nutlets in fruit, often with a fleshy surface and corky furrowed or perforated interior, investing a pendulous cylindrical seed with fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from the related order *Scrophularineæ* by its solitary ovules, from *Labiatæ* and *Verbenaceæ* by an embryo with a superior micropyle and radicle, and from its ally the *Myoporineæ* by habit and terminal inflorescence. It includes about 140 species belonging to 8 genera, of which *Selago* is the type. They are natives of the Old World beyond the tropics, chiefly diminutive heath-like shrubs of South Africa, with alternate, narrow, and rigid leaves, and small flowers grouped in terminal spikes or dense globular heads, commonly white or blue, rarely yellow.

Selaginella (sē-laj-i-nel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Spring), dim. of L. *Selago*, a genus separated from *Lycopodium* (*-gin-*), lycopodium: see *Selago.*] A genus of heterosporous vascular cryptogams, typical of the *Selaginellaceæ* and *Selaginelleæ.* They have the general habit of *Lycopodium* (the ground-pine, club-moss, etc.), differing from it mainly by the dimorphic spores. The stems are copiously branched, trailing, suberect, sarmentose, or scandent; in shape they are more or less distinctly quadrangular, with the faces angled or flat. The leaves are small, with a single central vein, usually tetrastichous and dimorphous, and more or less oblique, the two rows of the lower plane larger and more spreading, the two rows of the upper ascending, adpressed, and imbricated; spikes usually tetrastichous, often sharply square, at the end of leafy branches; microsporangia numerous; macrosporangia few, and confined to the base of the spike. About 335 species have been described, from the warmer parts of the globe. Many species are cultivated in conservatories, and numerous forms have resulted. *S. lepidophylla* is well known under the name *resurrection-plant*, and is also called *rock-lily* or *rock-rose.*



Fertile Plant of *Selaginella lepidophylla.*

Selaginellaceæ (sē-laj'i-ne-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selaginella* + *-aceæ.*] A group of heterosporous vascular cryptogamous plants, by some called an order, by others raised to the rank of a class coördinate with the *Rhizocarpeæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Filices*, etc. It embraces only 2 genera, *Selaginella* and *Isoëtes* (which see for characterization).

Selaginelleæ (sē-laj-i-nel'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selaginella* + *-eæ.*] A group of heterosporous vascular cryptogams. By many writers employed as an interchangeable synonym with *Selaginellaceæ*, by others regarded as an order under the class *Selaginellaceæ.* It embraces the single genus *Selaginella.*

Selago (sē-lā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *selago*, a similarly dwarf but unrelated plant, *Lycopodium Selago.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Selaginæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a two- to five-lobed calyx, nearly regular or somewhat two-lipped corolla, four didynamous and perfect stamens, and a two-celled ovary which separates into two nutlets in fruit. There are about 95 species, all South African except one in tropical Africa and one, *S. muralis*, growing on the walls of the capital of Madagascar. They are dwarf heath-like shrubs, sometimes small annuals, often low and diffuse, and with many slender branchlets. They bear narrow leaves, commonly alternate and clustered in the axils, and sessile flowers in dense or slender spikes.

Selah (sē'lạ). [LL. (Vulgate), < Heb. *selāh*, of unknown meaning; connected by Gesenius with *sālāh*, rest.] A transliterated Hebrew word, occurring in the Psalms frequently, and in Habakkuk iii.: probably a direction in the musical rendering of the passage. It is explained by most authorities as meaning 'Pause,' but occurs also at the end of psalms.

Selandria (sē-lan'dri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817); formation uncertain.] An important genus of saw-flies or *Tenthredinidæ.* They have a short thick body, costa of the fore wing thick and dilated before the stigma, and the lanceolate cell petiolate, open, and without a cross-vein. Their larvæ are stout, slimy, slug-like creatures, and feed upon the leaves of various trees. That of *S. cerasi* is the pear- or cherry-slug, now placed in the genus *Eriocampa*, and that of *S. rosæ* is the rose-slug, now placed in the genus *Monostegia.* See cut under *rose-slug.*

Selasphorus (sē-las'fǫ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. σέλας, light, brightness, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of *Trochilidæ;* the flame-bearers or lightning-hummers. *S. rufus* is the red-backed or Nootka Sound humming-bird, notable as the species which goes furthest north, being found in Alaska. *S. platycercus* is the broad-tailed humming-bird. Both are common in western North America, and several others occur in Mexico and Central America.

selbite (sel'bīt), *n.* [< C. J. *Selb*, a German mineralogist (1755–1827), + *-ite*[2].] An ash-gray or black ore of silver, supposed to contain silver carbonate, but later shown to be a mixture of argentite with silver, dolomite, etc. It was found at Wolfach in Baden. A similar mineral mixture is found at some Mexican mines, where it is called *plata azul.*

selch, *n.* See *sealgh.*

selcouth† (sel'köth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *selcouth, selkouth, selkowth, selcuth, selkuth,* < AS. *selcūth, seld-cūth*, strange, wonderful, < *seld*, rarely, + *cuth*, known: see *seld* and *couth.* Cf. *uncouth.*] **I.** *a.* Rarely or little known; unusual; uncommon; strange; wonderful.

I se ȝondyr a ful *selcouth* syght,
Wher-of be-for no synge was seene.
York Plays, p. 74.

Now riden this folk and walken on fote
To seche that seint in *selcouthe* londis.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 2.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 14.

II. *n.* A wonder; a marvel.

And sythen I loked vpon the see and so forth vpon the sterres,
Many *selcouthes* I seygh ben nought lo seye nouthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 355.

Sore longet the lede lagher to wende,
Sum *selkowth* to se the sercle with-in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13506.

selcouthly† (sel'köth-li), *adv.* [ME. *selcoutheli;* < *selcouth* + *-ly*[2].] Strangely; wonderfully; uncommonly.

The stiward of spayne, that stern was & bold,
Hadde bi-seged that cite *selcoutheli* hard.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3263.

seld† (seld), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *selde, seelde;* < ME. *seld*, < AS. *seld*, adv. (in compar. *seldor, seldre*, superl. *seldost*, and in comp.: see *selcouth, seldseen, selly*, etc.), = OHG. MHG. G. *selt-* = Sw. *säll-* = Dan. *sæl-* = Goth. *silda-* (only in comp. and deriv.); prob. from an orig. adj. (the E. adj. appears much later and evidently as taken from the adverb), with formative *-d* (see *-ed*[2], *-d*[2]), perhaps from the root of Goth. *silan* in *ana-silan*, become silent, = L. *silere*, be silent: see *silent.* Cf. *seldom.*] Rarely; seldom.

For grete power and moral vertu heere
Is *selde* yseyn in o person yfeere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 168.

Goods lost are *seld* or never found.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 175.

seld† (seld), *a.* [< ME. *selde*, orig. *seld, adv.*, as used to qualify a verbal noun, or in comp., and not directly representing the orig. adj. from which *seld, adv.*, is derived: see *seld, adv.*] Scarce; rare; uncommon.

For also seur as day cometh after nyght,
The newe love, labour, or other wo,
Or elles *selde* seynge of a wight,
Don olde affeccions alle overgo.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 423.

Honest women are so *selde* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish those poore few that are.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 4.

selden†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *seldom.*

seldom (sel'dum), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome*, also **selden, seelden;* < ME. *seldom, seldum, selden, selde*, < AS. *seldan, seldon, seldum* (= OFries. *sielden* = MD. *selden*, D. *zelden* = MLG. *selden*, LG. *selden, sellen* = OHG. *seltan*, MHG. G. *selten* = Icel. *sjaldan* = Sw. *sällan* (for **saldan*) = Dan. *sjelden*), at rare times, seldom, orig. dat. pl. (suffix *-um*) or weak dat. sing. (suffix *-an*) of **seld*, a., rare: see *seld, adv.* The term. *-om* is the same as in *whilom;* it once existed also, in part, in *little, muckle* (*litlum, miclum*), *adv.*] Rarely; not often; infrequently.

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For *seelden* is that hous poore there God is steward.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

'Tis *seldom* seen, in men so valiant,
Minds so devoid of virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

Experience would convince us that, the earlier we left our beds, the *seldomer* should we be confined to them.
Steele, Guardian, No. 65.

seldom (sel'dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome, seldoome;* < late ME. *seldome, seldone* (= MD. *selden*); < *seldom, adv.*] Rare; infrequent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 328. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *seldoome* faule of rayne.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 176).

A spare diet, and a thin coarse table, *seldom* refreshment, frequent fasts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

seldomness (sel'dum-nes), *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness. [Rare.]

The *seldomness* of the sight increased the more unquiet longing. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

seldom-timest (sel'dum-tīmz), *adv.* Rarely; hardly ever.

Which is *seldome times* before 15 yeeres of age.
Brinsley, Grammar Schoole, p. 307.

seldseent, *a.* [< ME. *seldsene, seldcene, seltsene* (= MD. *seldsaem*, D. *zeldzaam* = MLG. *selsen, seltsen, seltsem, seltsam* = OHG. *seltsāni*, MHG. *seltsæne*, G. *seltsam* = Icel. *sjaldsēnn* = Sw. *sällsam* = Dan. *sælsom* — the G. Sw. Dan. forms with the second element conformed to the term. *-sam, -som*, = E. *-some*), rarely seen, < *seld*, rarely, + *-sēne*, in comp., < *seón*, see, + adj. formation *-ne* (*-sēne* being thus nearly the same as the pp. *sewen*, with an added formative vowel).] Rarely seen; rare.

Our speche schal be *seldcene*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 80.

seld-shownt (seld'shōn), *a.* [< *seld, adv.*, + *shown*. Cf. *selcouth, seldseen*.] Rarely shown or exhibited.

Seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular throngs, and puff
To win a vulgar station. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 229.

selet. An obsolete spelling of *seal*[1], *seal*[2], *scel*[1].

select (sē-lekt'), *v.* [< L. *selectus*, pp. of *seligere*, pick out, choose, < *se-*, apart, + *legere*, pick, choose: see *legend*. Cf. *elect, collect*.] **I.** *trans.* To choose or pick out from a number; pick out; choose: as, to *select* the best; to *select* a site for a monument.

To whom does Mr. Gladstone assign the office of *selecting* a religion for the state from among hundreds of religions? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

=Syn. To *Elect, Prefer*, etc. (see *choose*), single out, fix upon, pitch upon.

II. *intrans.* To conduct artificial selection methodically. See second quotation under *methodical selection*, below.

select (sē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *selecto*, < L. *selectus*, chosen, pp. of *seligere*, choose: see *select, v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Chosen on account of special excellence or fitness; carefully picked or selected; hence, choice; composed of or containing the best, choicest, or most desirable: as, *select* poems; a *select* party; a *select* neighborhood.

To this must be added industrious and *select* reading.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

We found a diary of her solemn resolutions tending to practical virtue, with letters from *select* friends, all put into exact method. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

2. Careful or fastidious in choice, or in associating with others; exclusive; also, made with or exhibiting carefulness or fastidiousness. [Colloq.]

And I have spoken for Gwendolen to be a member of our Archery Club — the Brackenshaw Archery Club — the most *select* thing anywhere.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, iii.

Select committee, vestry, etc. See the nouns. — **Select Meeting**, in the Society of Friends, a meeting of ministers and elders. In some yearly meetings the name has of late been superseded by that of *Meeting of Ministry and Oversight*, with some additions to the membership. **=Syn.** 1. Picked. See *choose*.

II. *n.* 1. That which is selected or choice. [Colloq. or trade use.] — 2. Selection. [Rare.]

Borrow of the profligate speech-makers or lyars of the time in print, and make a *select* out of a *select* of them to adorn a party. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 32. (*Davies.*)

selected (sē-lek'ted), *p. a.* 1. Specially chosen or preferred; choice; select: as, *selected* materials.

Great princes are her slaves; *selected* beauties
Bow at her beck.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

2†. Specially set apart or devoted.

The limbs they sever from th' inclosing hide,
The thighs, *selected* to the gods, divide.
Pope, Iliad, ii. 504.

selectedly (sē-lek'ted-li), *adv.* With selection.

Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed.
Heywood, Descrip. of the King's Ship, p. 48. (*Latham.*)

selection (sē-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *sélection* = Sp. *seleccion* = Pg. *selecção*, < L. *selectio(n-)*, a choosing out, selection, < *seligere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select.*] 1. The act of selecting, choosing, or preferring; a choosing or picking out of one or more from a number; choice.

He who is deficient in the art of *selection* may, by showing nothing but the truth, produce all the effect of the grossest falsehood. *Macaulay*, History.

2. A thing or number of things chosen or picked out.

His company generally consisted of men of rank and fashion, some literary characters, and a *selection* from the stage. *W. Cooke*, S. Foote, I. 143.

The English public, outside the coteries of culture, does not pretend to care for poetry except in *selections*.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 479.

3. In *biol.*, the separation of those forms of animal and vegetable life which are to survive from those which are to perish; the facts, principles, or conditions of such distinction between organisms; also, the actual result of such principles or conditions; also, a statement of or a doctrine concerning such facts; especially, natural selection. See phrases below. — **Artificial selection**, man's agency in modifying the processes and so changing the results of natural selection; the facts or principles upon which such interference with natural evolutionary processes is based and conducted. This has been going on more or less systematically since man has domesticated animals or cultivated plants for his own benefit. Such selection may be either *unconscious* or *methodical* (see below). It has constantly tended to the latter, which is now systematically conducted on a large scale, and has resulted in numberless creations of utility or of beauty, or of both, which would not have existed had the animals and plants thus improved been left to themselves — that is, to the operation of natural selection. Examples of artificial selection are seen in the breeding of horses for speed, bottom, or strength, or for any combination of these qualities; of cattle for beef or milk; of sheep for mutton or wool; of dogs for speed, scent, courage, docility, etc.; of pigs for fat pork; of fowls for flesh or eggs; of pigeons for fancied shapes and colors, or as carriers; in the cultivation of cereals, fruits, and vegetables to improve their respective qualities and increase their yield, and of flowers to enhance their beauty and fragrance. — **Methodical selection**, artificial selection methodically or systematically carried on to or toward a foreseen desired result; the facts or principles upon which such selection is based, and the means of its accomplishment. See above.

Methodical selection is that which guides a man who systematically endeavours to modify a breed according to some predetermined standard.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 177.

In the case of *methodical selection*, a breeder selects for some definite object, and free intercrossing will wholly stop his work. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

Natural selection, the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life and the destruction of others, in the natural order of such things, by the operation of natural causes which, in the course of evolution, favor some organisms instead of some others in consequence of differences in the organisms themselves. (*a*) The fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence — which means that those animals and plants which are best adapted, or have the greatest adaptability, to the conditions of their environment do survive other organisms which are less adapted, or less capable of being adapted, to such conditions. This fact rests upon observation, and is unquestionable. (*b*) The means by which or the conditions under which some forms survive while others perish; the law of the survival of the fittest; the underlying principle of such survival, and the agencies which effect that result. These seem to be mainly intrinsic, or inherent in the organism; and they are correlated, in the most vital manner possible, with the varying plasticity of different organisms, or their degree of susceptibility to modification by their environment. Those which respond most readily to external influence are the most modifiable under given circumstances, and consequently the most likely to be modified in a way that adapts them to their surroundings, which adaptation gives them an advantage over less favored organisms in striving to maintain themselves. Hence (and this is the gist of Darwinian natural selection) — (*c*) The gradual development of individual differences which are favorable to the preservation of the life of the individual, with corresponding gradual extinction of those peculiarities which are unfavorable to that end; also, the transmission of such modified characters to offspring, and so the perpetuation of some species and the extinction of others — a fact in nature respecting which there is no question, since we know that more species, genera, etc., have perished than are now living. (*d*) The theory of natural selection; any statement of opinion or belief on that subject, which may or may not adequately reflect the facts in the case. Ignorance alike of these facts and of this theory has been fruitful of misunderstandings and objections respecting the latter. Some of its supporters have made of the theory a cause of the facts which it is simply designed to explain; some of its opponents, unconsciously biased perhaps by such other extremists, have denied that the theory has any validity. Between these extremes, the author of the theory states explicitly that it neither originates variability, nor accounts for the origin of variations, in individuals, still less in species; but that, given the origination and existence of variations, it shows that some of these are preserved while others are not; that favorable variations tend to be perpetuated and unfavorable variations to become extinct; that those variations which best adapt an organism to its environment are most favorable to its preservation; and, consequently, that the theory of natural selection is adequate to explain, to some extent, the observed fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence — that is, natural selection in sense (*a*) above. Natural selection, in so far as sex is concerned, is specified as *sexual selection* (see below). The facts and principles of natural selection, as recognized and used by man for his own benefit in his treatment of plants and animals, come under the head of *artificial selection* (see above). An extension of the theory of natural selection to the origination (as distinguished from the preservation) of individual variations has been named *physical selection* (see below).

This preservation of favourable variations and the rejections of injurious variations I call *Natural Selection*. Variations neither useful nor injurious would not be affected by *natural selection*, and would be left a fluctuating element, as perhaps we see in the species called polymorphic. *Darwin*, Origin of Species (ed. 1860), iv.

Natural selection . . . implies that the individuals which are best fitted for the complex and in the course of ages changing conditions to which they are exposed generally survive and procreate their kind.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 178.

Physical selection, the law of origin for differential changes or modifications in organisms which have arisen through the action of physical causes in the environment, in habits, etc. It is distinguished from *natural selection*, which relates not to the origin but to the preservation of these changes. *A. Hyatt.* — **Sexual selection**, that province or department of natural selection in which sex is especially concerned, or in which the means by which one sex attracts the other comes prominently into play. Thus, anything which exhibits the strength, prowess, or beauty of the male attracts the female, and decides her preference for one rather than another individual of the opposite sex, with the result of affecting the offspring for the better; and this principle of selection, operative through many generations, may in the end modify the specific characters of animals, and thus become an important factor in natural selection.

If it be admitted that the females prefer or are unconsciously excited by the more beautiful males, then the males would slowly but surely be rendered more and more attractive through *sexual selection*.
Darwin, Descent of Man (ed. 1881), p. 496.

For my own part, I conclude that of all the causes which have led to the differences in external appearance between the races of men, and to a certain extent between man and the lower animals, *sexual selection* has been by far the most efficient. *Darwin*, Descent of Man (ed. 1871), II. 367.

Unconscious selection, artificial selection effected unknowingly, or carried on without system or method; man's agency in unmethodical selection, or the result of that agency. See the extract.

Unconscious selection in the strictest sense of the word — that is, the saving of the more useful animals and the neglect or slaughter of the less useful, without any thought of the future — must have gone on occasionally from the remotest period and amongst the most barbarous nations.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 199.

selective (sē-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *select* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by selection or choice; selecting; using that which is selected or choice.

Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this *selective* providence of the Almighty?
Lp. Hall, Contemplations, iii. 122.

Selective breeding through many generations has succeeded in producing inherited structural changes, sometimes of very remarkable character.
W. H. Flower, Fashion in Deformity, p. 5.

Strange to say, so patent a fact as the perpetual presence of *selective* attention has received hardly any notice from psychologists of the English empiricist school.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 402.

Selective absorption, the absorption of substances which arrest certain parts only of the radiation of heat and light from any source: as, the *selective absorption* of the sun's atmosphere, which is the cause of the larger part of the dark lines in the solar spectrum. See *spectrum*.

This power of *absorption* is *selective*, and hence, for the most part, arise the phenomena of color.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 69.

selectively (sē-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* By means of selected specimens; by selection.

There is no variation which may not be transmitted, and which, if *selectively* transmitted, may not become the foundation of a race. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 269.

selectman (sē-lekt'man), *n.*; pl. *selectmen* (-men). [< *select* + *man.*] In New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen annually to manage various local concerns. Their number is usually from three to nine in each town, and they constitute a kind of executive authority. In small towns the office is frequently associated with that of assessor and overseer of the poor. The office was derived originally from that of select vestryman. See *vestry*.

He soon found, however, that they were merely the *selectmen* of the settlement, armed with no weapon but the tongue, and disposed only to meet him on the field of argument. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 235.

As early as 1633, the office of townsman or *selectman* appears, who seems first to have been appointed by the General Court, as here, at Concord, in 1639.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

selectness (sē-lekt'nes), *n.* Select character or quality. *Bailey.*

selector (sē-lek'tor), *n.* [< LL. *selector*, a chooser, < L. *seligere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select.*] 1. One who selects or chooses.

Inventors and *selectors* of their own systems.
Knox, Essays, No. 104.

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2. In *mach.*, a device which separates and selects.

A shuttle with jaws that take hold of each hair as it is presented, and a device which is known as the *selector*.
Nature, XLII. 357.

Selenaria (sel-ē-nā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Busk), < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon: see *Selene*.] The typical genus of *Selenariidæ*.

Selenariidæ (sel′ē-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Selenaria*. They are orbicular or irregular in outline, convex on one side and plane or concave on the other; the zoœcia are immersed and flustrine.

selenate (sel′ē-nāt), *n.* [< *selen(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of selenic acid with a base: as, sodium *selenate*.

Selene (sē-lē′nē), *n.* [< Gr. Σελήνη, the Moon, a personification of *σελήνη*, dial. *σελάνα*, *σελάννα*, the moon, also a month, a moon-shaped cake; cf. *σέλας*, brightness.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the moon, called in Latin *Luna*. She is the daughter of Hyperion and Theia, and sister of Helios (the sun) and Eos (the dawn), but is also a double of Artemis (Diana). She is also called *Phœbe*.

2. [NL. (Lacépède, 1803).] In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes; the moonfishes, whose soft dorsal and anal fins have the anterior rays much produced in the adult. *S. vomer* is known as the *lookdown* and *horsehead*. See cut under *horsehead*.

seleniate (sē-lē′ni-āt), *n.* [< *seleni(um)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *selenate*.

selenic (sē-len′ik), *a.* [< *selen(ium)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to selenium: as, *selenic* acid, H_2SeO_4. This acid is formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with niter. It is a strong corrosive dibasic acid, much resembling sulphuric acid. The concentrated acid has the consistence of oil, and is strongly hygroscopic. Its salts are called *selenates*.

selenide (sel′ē-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of selenium with one other element or radical: same as *hydroselinate*.

Selenidera (sel-ē-nid′e-rạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1831), also prop. *Selenodera*, < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *δέρη*, neck: so called from the crescentic collar characteristic of these birds.] A genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, containing toucans of small size, as *S. maculirostris* of Brazil; the toucanets, of which there are several species. See cut under *toucanet*.

seleniferous (sel-ē-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *selenium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing selenium; yielding selenium: as, *seleniferous* ores.

selenious (sē-lē′ni-us), *a.* [< *seleni(um)* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced from selenium. —**Selenious acid**, H_2SeO_3, a dibasic acid derived from selenium. It forms salts called *selenites*.

seleniscope† (sē-len′i-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **seleno-scope*; < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing the moon.

Mr. Henshaw and his brother-in-law came to visit me, and he presented me with a *seleniscope*.
Evelyn, Diary, June 9, 1653.

selenite (sel′ē-nīt), *n.* [= F. *sélénite* = Sp. Pg. *selenites*, selenite (Sp. *Selenita*, an inhabitant of the moon), = It. *selenite*, selenite, < L. *selenites*, *selenitis*, moonstone, < Gr. *σεληνίτης*, of the moon (*λίθος σεληνίτης*, moonstone; *οἱ Σεληνῖται*, the men in the moon), < *σελήνη*, the moon: see *Selene*.] 1†. [*cap.*] A supposed inhabitant of the moon.—2. A foliated or crystallized and transparent variety of gypsum, often obtained in large thin plates somewhat resembling mica; also, specifically, a thin plate of this mineral used with the polarizing apparatus of the microscope.—3. In *chem.*, a salt of selenium.

Selenites (sel-ē-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σεληνίτης*, of the moon: see *selenite*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope*, 1840.—2. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Selenitidæ*. *Fischer*, 1879.

selenitic (sel-ē-nit′ik), *a.* [= F. *sélénitique* = Sp. *selenítico* = It. *selenitico*; < *selenite* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the moon.—2. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing selenite: as, *selenitic* waters.

Selenitidæ (sel-ē-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenites* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having a spiral heliciform shell, the mantle submedian or posterior and included within the shell, and the jaw ribless, with aculeate teeth, much as in *Glandinidæ*.

selenitiferous (sel′ē-ni-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *selenites*, moonstone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing selenite.

selenium (sē-lē′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon (cf. *σελήνιον*, moonlight): see *Selene*. The element was so called (by Berzelius) because associated with *tellurium* (< L. *tellus*, earth).] Chemical symbol, Se; atomic weight, 79.5. A non-metallic element extracted from the pyrite of Fahlun in Sweden, and discovered in 1818 by Berzelius. In its general chemical analogies it is related to sulphur and tellurium. It is found in combination with native tellurium, as in selen-tellurium, with sulphur in selen-sulphur; also in very small quantity in some of the varieties of iron pyrites, and in several rare selenides, as clausthalite, or lead selenide, etc. When precipitated it appears as a red powder, which melts when heated, and on cooling forms a brittle mass, nearly black, but transmitting red light when in thin plates. When heated in the air it takes fire, burns with a blue flame, and produces a gaseous compound, oxid of selenium, which has a most penetrating and characteristic odor of putrid horse-radish. Selenium undergoes a remarkable change in electrical resistance under the action of light: hence the use of selenium-cells. See *resistance*, 3, and *photophone*.

seleniuret (sē-lē′niū-ret), *n.* [< NL. *selenium* + *-uret*.] Same as *selenide*.

seleniureted, seleniuretted (sē-lē′niū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *seleniuret* + *-ed*[2].] Containing selenium; combined or impregnated with selenium.—**Seleniureted hydrogen.** Same as *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).

selenocentric (sē-lē-nō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centric*.] Having relation to the center of the moon, or to the moon as a center; as seen or estimated from the center of the moon.

selenod (sel′ē-nōd), *n.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *od*, q. v.] The supposed odic or odylic force of the moon; lunar od; artemod. *Reichenbach*.

selenodont (sē-lē′nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *selenodus* (*-odont-*), < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having crescentic ridges on the crowns, as molar teeth; not bunodont. In this form of dentition the molar tubercles are separated, or united at angles, elevated, narrowly crescentic in section, with deep valleys intervening. 2. Having selenodont teeth, as a ruminant; of or pertaining to the *Selenodonta*.

II. *n.* A selenodont mammal.

Selenodonta (sē-lē-nō-don′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *selenodus* (*-odont-*): see *selenodont*.] One of two primitive types of the *Artiodactyla*, the other being *Bunodonta*, continued from the Eocene *Anoplotherium* through a long line of descent with modification to the ruminants of the present day. Existing selenodonts are divisible into the three series of *Tylopoda*, or camels, *Traguloidea*, or chevrotains, and *Pecora* or *Cotylophora*, or ordinary ruminants, as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, etc.

selenograph (sē-lē′nō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *γράφειν*, write: see *selenography*.] A delineation or picture of the surface of the moon, or of part of it.

selenographer (sel-ē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A student of selenography; one who occupies himself with the study of the moon, and especially with its physiography.

He [Mr. Oughtred] believed the sun to be a material fire, the moon a continent, as appears by the late *Selenographers*.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1655.

selenographic (sē-lē-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to selenography.—**Selenographic chart**, a map of the moon.

selenographical (sē-lē-nō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *selenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *selenographic*.

selenographist (sel-ē-nog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *selenographer*.

selenography (sel-ē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *sélénographie* = Sp. *selenografía* = Pg. *selenographia* = It. *selenografia*, < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The scientific study of the moon: chiefly used with reference to study of the moon's physical condition, and especially the form and disposition of the elevations and depressions by which its surface is characterized.

selenological (sē-lē-nō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *selenolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or relating to selenology, or the scientific study of the moon, and especially of its physiography; selenographic.

With the solidification of this external crust began the "year one" of *selenological* history.
Nasmyth and Carpenter, The Moon, p. 18.

selenologist (sel-ē-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *selenolog-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *selenographer*. *Nature*, XLI. 197.

selenology (sel-ē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *selenography*.

selenotropic (sē-lē′nō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, curving or turning toward the moon: said of certain growing plant-organs which under favorable conditions are influenced in the direction of their growth by moonlight.

selenotropism (sel-ē-not′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *selenotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being selenotropic.

selenotropy (sel-ē-not′rō-pi), *n.* [< *selenotrop-ic* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, same as *selenotropism*.

selen-sulphur (sē-lēn′sul′fėr), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *sulphur*.] A variety of sulphur, of an orange-yellow color, containing a small amount of selenium.

selen-tellurium (sē-lēn′te-lū′ri-um), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *tellurium*.] A mineral of a blackish-gray color and metallic luster, consisting of selenium and tellurium in about the ratio of 2:3, found in Honduras.

seler[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

seler[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seller*[3].

Seleucian (se-lū′si-an), *n.* [< L. *Seleucus*, < Gr. Σέλευκος, Seleucus (see def.), + *-ian*.] One of a sect of the third century, which followed Seleucus of Galatia, whose teaching included the doctrines, in addition to those of Hermogenes (see *Hermogenean*), that baptism by water is not to be used, and that there is no resurrection of the body and no visible paradise.

Seleucid (se-lū′sid), *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

Seleucidæ (se-lū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [< L. *Seleucides*, < Gr. Σελευκίδης, a descendant of Seleucus, < Σέλευκος, Seleucus.] The members of a dynasty, founded by Seleucus (a general of Alexander the Great), which governed Syria from about 312 B. C. to the Roman conquest (about 64 B. C.).

Seleucidan (se-lū′si-dạn), *a.* [< *Seleucid* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Seleucidæ.—**Seleucidan era.** See *era*.

Seleucides (se-lū′si-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < L. *Seleucides*: see *Seleucidæ*.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, subfamily *Epimachinæ*, containing the twelve-wired bird of paradise, the male of which has the flank-feathers long and fluffy, with some shafts drawn out into six long wiry filaments on each side of the body. The single species inhabits New Guinea. It is variously called *S.*



Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (*Seleucides nigeri*).

niger, *S. albus*, *S. acanthylis*, *S. resplendens*, and by other names, as *manucode*, or *pronétrope à douze filets* of the French ornithologists. The male is about 12 inches long; the "wires" are sometimes drawn out 10 inches; the general color is velvety-black, glancing in different lights oil-green, coppery or bronze, violet and fiery purple; the black breastplate is set in an emerald-green frame; the belly, vent, and silky flank-plumes are tawny-yellow. The female is quite different, with much of the plumage bright chestnut, and she has no "wires." This is one of the slender-billed paradise-birds, ranging with the genera *Ptilorhis*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epimachus*. The genus is also called *Nematophora*.

self (self), *a.*, *pron.*, and *n.* [Also Sc. *sel*, *sell*; < ME. *self*, *silf*, *seolf*, *sulf* (pl. *selfe*, *seolfe*, *selve*, *sulve*, *seolve*, later *selves*; in oblique cases *selven*), < AS. *self*, *seolf*, *silf*, *siolf*, *sylf*, same, self, = OS. *self* = OFries. *self*, *selva* = OD. *self*, D. *zelf* = MLG. *self*, *sulf*, LG. *sulv* = OHG. *selb*, MHG. *selp*, G. *selb* (inflected *selber*, etc.), *selbst* (uninflected) = Icel. *sjælfr*, *sjālfr* = Sw. *sjelf* = Dan. *selv* = Goth. *silba*, same, self; origin unknown: (*a*) in one view (Skeat) the orig. form **selba* is perhaps for **seliba*, 'left to oneself,' < *se-*, *si-* (Goth. *si-k* = L. *se*, oneself, = Skt. *sva*, one's own self), + *lib-*, the base of AS. *līfan*, be left, *lāf* = Goth. *laiba*, a remnant, etc. (see *leave*[1], *life*, *live*[1]). (*b*) In another view (Kluge) perhaps orig. 'lord, possessor, owner,' akin to Ir. *selb*, possession; cf. Skt. *patis*, lord, with Lith. *pats*, self; cf. also *own*[1], *v.*, *owner*, with the related *own*[1], *a.*, which in some uses is nearly equiv. to *self*. The use of *self* in comp. to form the reflexive pronouns arose out of the orig. independent use of *self* following the personal pronouns, and agreeing with them in inflection, in AS. as follows: *ic selfa* (*ic self*), 'I self' (I myself), *mīn selfes*, 'of me self' (of

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myself), *mē selfum*, 'to me self' (to myself), *mē selfne*, 'me self' (myself), pl. *wē selfe*, 'we self' (we ourselves), etc.; so *thū selfa* (*thū self*), 'thou self' (thyself), *thin selfes*, 'of thee self' (of thyself), etc., *hē selfa* (*hē self*), 'he self' (himself), *his selfes*, 'of him self' (of himself), etc., the adj. *self* becoming coalesced with the preceding pronoun in the oblique cases *mine, my, me, our, thine, thy, thee, your, his, him, her, their, them*, etc., these being ultimately reduced in each instance to a single form, which is practically the dative *me, thee, him, her, them*, etc. (in which the acc. was merged), mixed in part with the genitive *mine, my, our, thine, thy, your*, etc., these orig. genitives in time assuming the appearance of mere possessives, and *self* thus taking on the semblance of a noun governed by them, whence the later independent use of *self* as a noun (see III.). The reflexive combination *me selfe, him selfe* (*selve*), etc., came to be used, as the dative of reference, to indicate more distinctly the person referred to — 'I (for) my self,' 'he (for) him self,' etc., thus leading to the emphatic use. The former (AS. ME.) adj. pl. *-e* has now changed to the noun pl. *-es* (*selves*, as in *wolves, wives*, etc.). *Itself* and *oneself* retain the original order of simple juxtaposition: *it* + *self*, *one* + *self*. In the more common *one's self*, *self* is treated as an independent noun.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Same; identical; very same; very. [Obsolete or archaic except when followed by *same*. See *selfsame*.]

She was slayn, right in the *selve* place.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 666.

Than hit semet, for-sothe, that the *selfe* woman
Wold haue faryn hym fro.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13828.

As it [discretio] is communely used, it is nat only like to Modestie, but it is the *selfe* modestie.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 25.

To shoot another arrow that *self* way
Which you did shoot the first.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1. 148.

2†. Own; personal.

Thy *selve* neighebor wol thee despyse.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 17.

Who . . . by *self* and violent hands
Took off her life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 70.

3. Single; simple; plain; unmixed with any other: particularly noting colors: as, *self*-colored.

The patterns, large bold scrolls, plain and embossed, generally in blue, upon a *self*-drab ground.
J. Arrowsmith, Paper-Hanger's Companion, p. 82.

II. *pron.* A pronominal element affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, or to denote a reflexive use. Thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself;* thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself;* the writing *itself* shall be exhibited. "I *myself* will decide" not only expresses my determination to decide, but my determination that no other shall decide. Reflexively, I abhor *myself;* he admires *himself;* it pleases *itself*. *Himself, herself, themselves* are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective. When the elements are separated by an adjective, *self* becomes a mere noun: as, *my* own *self*, *our* two *selves*, *his* very *self;* so *one's self* for *oneself*. See III.

Now chese *yourselven* whether that you liketh.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples. John iv. 2.

III. *n.*; pl. *selves* (selvz). **1.** A person in his relations to that very same person. *Self* differs from *ego* as being always relative to a particular individual, and as referring to that person in all his relations to himself and not merely as given in consciousness.

So they loved, as love in twain
Had the essence but in one;
Two distincts, division none; . . .
Property [individuality] was thus appalled,
That the *self* was not the same.
Single nature's double name
Neither two nor one was called.
Shak., Phœnix and Turtle, l. 38.

Self is that conscious thinking thing . . . which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness or misery.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 17.

The best way of separating a man's *self* from the world is to give up the desire of being known to it.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

The consciousness of *Self* involves a stream of thought, each part of which as 'I' can (1) remember those which went before, and know the things they knew; and (2) emphasize and care paramountly for certain ones among them as 'me,' and appropriate to these the rest.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 400.

2. A thing or class of things, or an attribute or other abstraction, considered as precisely distinguished from all others: as, the separation of church and state is urged in the interest of religion's *self*.

Nectar's *self* grows loathsome to them.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 355.

3. Personal interest and benefit; one's own private advantage.

The circle of his views might be more or less expanded, but *self* was the steady, unchangeable centre.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of *Self*, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. In *hort.*, a flower with its natural plain color; a self-colored flower, as distinguished from one which has become "rectified" or variegated. Compare *self-colored*. [*Self* is the first element in numerous compounds, nearly all modern. It may be used with any noun having an associated verb, or with any participial adjective (in *-ing*[2] or *-ed*[2] or *-en*[1]), or other adjective implying action. It indicates either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or toward whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like; and the meaning is frequently negative, implying that the relation exists toward self only, not toward others: as, *self-acting*, etc. Most of these compounds are of obvious meaning; only the more important of them are given below (without etymology, except when of early formation). In words compounded with *self*, the element *self* has a certain degree of independent accent, generally less than that of the following element, but liable to become by emphasis greater than the latter.] — **By one's self.** See *by*[1]. — **To be beside one's self.** See *beside*. — **To be one's self,** to be in full possession of one's powers, both mental and physical.

self-abandonment (self-a-ban′don-ment), *n.* Disregard of self or of self-interest.

self-abasement (self-a-bās′ment), *n.* **1.** Abasement or humiliation proceeding from guilt, shame, or consciousness of unworthiness. — **2.** Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

Enough — no foreign foe could quell
Thy soul, till from itself it fell;
Yes! *Self-abasement* paved the way
To villain-bonds and despot sway.
Byron, The Giaour.

self-absorbed (self-ab-sôrbd′), *a.* Absorbed in one's own thoughts or pursuits.

He was a dreamy, silent youth, an omnivorous reader, retiring and *self-absorbed*. *Athenæum*, No. 3276, p. 184.

self-abuse (self-a-būs′), *n.* **1.** The abuse of one's own person or powers.

My strange and *self-abuse*
Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 142.

2. Masturbation.

self-accusation (self-ak-ū-zā′shon), *n.* The act of accusing one's self.

He asked, with a smile, if she thought the *self-accusation* should come from him. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 346.

self-accusatory (self-a-kū′za-tō-ri), *a.* Self-accusing.

He became sensible of confused noises in the air; incoherent sounds of lamentation and regret; wailings inexpressibly sorrowful and *self-accusatory*.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, i.

self-accusing (self′a-kū′zing), *a.* Accusing one's self.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self-accusing* look. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

self-acting (self-ak′ting), *a.* Acting of or by itself: noting any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of a machine: as, the *self-acting* feed of a boring-mill, whereby the cutters are carried forward by the general motion of the machine.

self-activity (self-ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* An inherent or intrinsic power of acting or moving.

If it can intrinsically stir itself, . . . it must have a principle of *self-activity*, which is life and sense. *Boyle.*

Self-activity may undoubtedly be explained as identical with self-conscious intelligence.
J. Watson, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 200.

self-adjusting (self-a-jus′ting), *a.* Designed or contrived to adjust itself; requiring no external adjustment in the performance of a specific operation or series of operations: as, a *self-adjusting* screw.

This is an adjustable and *self-adjusting* machine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 92.

self-affected (self-a-fek′ted), *a.* Well-affected toward one's self; self-loving.

His sail is swell'd too full; he is grown too insolent,
Too *self-affected*, proud. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

self-appointed (self-a-poin′ted), *a.* Appointed or nominated by one's self.

Leigh Hunt himself was, as Mr. Colvin has observed, a kind of *self-appointed* poet laureate of Hampstead.
Athenæum, No. 3277, p. 215.

self-approving (self-a-prö′ving), *a.* Implying approval of one's own conduct or character; also, justifying such approval.

One *self-approving* hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 255.

self-asserting (self-a-sėr′ting), *a.* Given to asserting one's opinions, rights, or claims; putting one's self forward in a confident or presumptuous manner.

self-assertion (self-a-sėr′shon), *n.* The act of asserting one's own opinions, rights, or claims; a putting one's self forward in an over-confident or presumptuous way.

self-assertive (self-a-sėr′tiv), *a.* Same as *self-asserting*.

self-assertiveness (self-a-sėr′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or character of asserting confidently or obtrusively one's opinions or claims; self-assertion.

His own force of character and *self-assertiveness*.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 453.

self-assumed (self-a-sūmd′), *a.* Assumed by one's own act or authority: as, a *self-assumed* title.

self-assumption (self-a-sump′shon), *n.* Self-conceit.

In *self-assumption* greater
Than in the note of judgement.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 133.

self-baptizer (self-bap-tī′zėr), *n.* One who performs the act of baptism upon himself; a Se-Baptist.

self-begotten (self-bē-got′n), *a.* Begotten by one's own powers; generated without the agency of another.

That *self-begotten* bird
In the Arabian woods. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1700.

self-binder (self-bīn′dėr), *n.* The automatic binding machinery attached to some harvesters or reapers, by means of which the grain as it is cut is collected into sheaves and bound up with wire or twine before it leaves the machine; also, a harvester fitted with machinery of this nature.

self-blinded (self-blīn′ded), *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's self.

Self-blinded are you by your pride,
Tennyson, Two Voices.

self-blood† (self-blud′), *n.* **1.** Direct progeny or offspring. [Rare.]

Though he had proper issue of his own,
He would no less bring up, and foster these,
Than that *self-blood*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

2. The shedding of one's own blood; suicide. [Rare.]

Do you know
What 'tis to die thus? how you strike the stars
And all good things above? do you feel
What follows a *self-blood?* whither you venture,
And to what punishment?
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

self-born (self-bôrn′), *a.* Begotten or created by one's self or itself; self-begotten.

From himself the phœnix only springs,
Self-born.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 580.

self-bounty† (self-boun′ti), *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

I would not have your free and noble nature,
Out of *self-bounty*, be abused.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 200.

self-bow (self′bō), *n.* See *bow*[2].

self-centered (self-sen′tėrd), *a.* Centered in self.

self-charity† (self-char′i-ti), *n.* Charity to one's self.

Nor know I aught
By me that 's said or done amiss this night;
Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 202.

self-closing (self-klō′zing), *a.* Closing of itself; closing or shutting automatically: as, a *self-closing* bridge or door. — **Self-closing faucet.** See *faucet*.

self-collected (self-kọ-lek′ted), *a.* Self-possessed; self-contained; confident; calm.

Still in his stern and *self-collected* mien
A conqueror's more than captive's air is seen.
Byron, Corsair, ii. 8.

self-colored (self-kul′ọrd), *a.* **1.** In *textile fabrics:* (*a*) Of the natural color. (*b*) Dyed in the wool or in the thread; retaining the color which it had before weaving: as, a *self-colored* fabric. — **2.** Colored with a single tint, usually in the glaze, as Oriental porcelain. — **3.** In *hort.*, having the natural seedling color unmodified by artificial selection; uniform in color: noting flowers.

self-command (self-kọ-mând′), *n.* That equanimity which enables one in any situation to be reasonable and prudent, and to do what the circumstances require; self-control.

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Suffering had matured his [Frederic's] understanding, while it had hardened his heart and soured his temper. He had learnt *self-command* and dissimulation: he affected to conform to some of his father's views.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

self-complacency (self-kŏm-plā'sĕn-si), *n.* The state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's self, or with one's own opinions or conduct.

What is expressed more particularly by *Self-complacency* is the act of taking pleasure in the contemplation of one's own merits, excellences, productions, and various connexions. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-complacent (self-kŏm-plā'sĕnt), *a.* Pleased with one's self; self-satisfied.

In counting up the catalogue of his own excellences the *self-complacent* man may beguile a weary hour.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-conceit (self-kŏn-sēt'), *n.* An overweening opinion of one's self; vanity.

Thyself from flattering *self-conceit* defend.
Sir J. Denham, Prudence.

Self-conceit comes from a vague imagination of possessing some great genius or superiority; and not from any actual, precise knowledge of what we are.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 105.

=**Syn.** *Pride, Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

self-conceited (self-kŏn-sē'ted), *a.* Having self-conceit; having an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; conceited; vain.

Others there be which, *self-conceited* wise,
Take a great pride in their owne vaine surmise,
That all men think them soe.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Some men are so desperately *self-conceited* that they take every man to be *self-conceited* that is not of their conceits.
Baxter, Self-Denial, xiv.

self-conceitedness (self-kŏn-sē'ted-nes), *n.* Conceited character or manner; an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; vanity; self-conceit.

Because the papists have gone too far in teaching men to depend on the church and on their teachers, therefore *self-conceitedness* takes advantage of their error to draw men into the contrary extreme, and make every infant Christian to think himself wiser than his most experienced brethren and teachers. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xiv.

self-condemnation (self-kon-dem-nā'shŏn), *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience or confession.

self-condemned (self-kŏn-demd'), *a.* Condemned by one's own conscience or confession.

self-condemning (self-kŏn-dem'ing), *a.* Condemning one's self.

Johnson laughed at this good quietist's *selfcondemning* expressions. *Boswell*, Johnson, II. 155.

self-confidence (self-kon'fi-dens), *n.* Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own observation, opinions, or powers, without other aid.

The preference of self to those less esteemed, the respect for our own good qualities, is shown in various ways, and perhaps most conspicuously in the feature of *Self-confidence*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

self-confident (self-kon'fi-dent), *a.* Confident of one's own strength or qualifications; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the capability of one's own powers, without other aid.

self-confidently (self-kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* With self-confidence.

self-confiding (self-kŏn-fī'ding), *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers; self-confident.

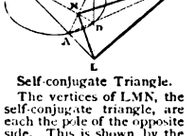
To warn the thoughtless *self-confiding* train
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main.
Pope, Odyssey, xiii. 174.

self-congratulation (self-kŏn-grat-ū-lā'shŏn), *n.* The act or state of congratulating or felicitating one's self.

But the crowd drowned their appeal in exclamations of *self-congratulation* and triumph. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 920.

Self-congratulation that we do not live under foreign criminal law. *Athenæum*, No. 2272, p. 61.

self-conjugate (self-kon'jŏ-gāt), *a.* Conjugate to itself.—**Self-conjugate pentagon**, a pentagon every side of which is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic. Every plane pentagon is self-conjugate relatively to some conic.—**Self-conjugate subgroup**, a subgroup of substitutions of which each one, T', is related to some other T by the transformation T' = STS^{-1}, where S is some operation of the main group.—**Self-conjugate triangle**, a triangle of which each side is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic.



Self-conjugate Triangle.

The vertices of LMN, the self-conjugate triangle, are each the pole of the opposite side. This is shown by the fact that they are at the intersections of the sides of the quadrangle, ABCD, inscribed in the conic.

self-conscious (self-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Aware of one's self; having self-consciousness.

Speculation and moral action are co-ordinate employments of the same *self-conscious* soul, and of the same powers of that soul, only differently directed.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 149.

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one appears to others.

Barcelona is the only town in Spain where the inhabitants do not appear *self-conscious*, the only one that has at all the cosmopolitan air.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

self-consciousness (self-kon'shus-nes), *n.* 1. In *philos.*, the act or state of being aware of one's self. (*a*) The state of being aware of the subject as opposed to the object in cognition or volition; that element of a sense of reaction which consists in a consciousness of the internal correlative. Many psychologists deny the existence of a direct sense of reaction, or of any immediate knowledge of anything but an object of knowledge. (*b*) An immediate perception by the soul of itself. This is denied by almost all psychologists. (*c*) A direct perception of modifications of consciousness as such, and as discriminated from external objects; introspection. Many psychologists deny this.

Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phænomena of the external world; *Self-consciousness* the power by which we apprehend the phænomena of the internal. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxix.

(*d*) An instinctive idea of a self, or element of cognition, subject to correction or amplification, and thus distinguished from objective reality. (*e*) An acquired knowledge of a self as a center of motives.

2. A state of being self-conscious; the feeling of being under the observation of others.

That entire absence of *self-consciousness* which belongs to keenly felt trouble.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

Over *self-consciousness*, too much inwardness and painful self-inspection, absence of trust in our instincts and of the healthful study of Nature. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 636.

=**Syn. 2.** *Pride, Egotism, Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

self-considering (self-kŏn-sid'ĕr-ing), *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates. *Pope*.

self-consistency (self-kŏn-sis'tĕn-si), *n.* The quality or state of being self-consistent.

self-consistent (self-kŏn-sis'tĕnt), *a.* Consistent or not at variance with one's self or with itself.

self-constituted (self-kon'sti-tū-ted), *a.* Constituted by one's self or by itself: as, *self-constituted* judges; a *self-constituted* guardian.

self-consuming (self-kŏn-sū'ming), *a.* Consuming one's self or itself.

What is loose love? a transient gust, . . .
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wandering, *self-consuming* fire.
Pope, Chor. to Tragedy of Brutus, ii.

self-contained (self-kŏn-tānd'), *a.* 1. Contained or wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not sympathetic or communicative.

The queen . . . thought him cold,
High, *self-contain'd*, and passionless.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others: as, a *self-contained* house. [Scotland.]—3. Complete in itself: as, a *self-contained* motor.—**Self-contained engine**, an engine and boiler in one, complete for working, similar to a portable engine, but without the traveling-gear. *E. H. Knight*.

self-contempt (self-kŏn-tempt'), *n.* Contempt for one's self.

Perish in thy *self-contempt!* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

self-content (self-kŏn-tent'), *n.* Satisfaction with one's self; self-complacency.

There is too much self-complacency and *self-content* in him. *Portfolio*, N. S., No. 6, p. 125.

self-contradiction (self-kon-tra-dik'shŏn), *n.* 1. The act or fact of contradicting one's self: as, the *self-contradiction* of a witness.—2. A statement, proposition, or the like which is contradictory in itself, or of which the terms are mutually contradictory: as, the *self-contradictions* of a doctrine or an argument.

self-contradictory (self-kon-tra-dik'tō-ri), *a.* Contradicting or inconsistent with itself.

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*. *Spectator*.

self-control (self-kŏn-trōl'), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, *self-control*,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
Tennyson, Œnone.

self-convicted (self-kŏn-vik'ted), *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

Guilt stands *self-convicted* when arraign'd.
Savage, The Wanderer, iii.

self-conviction (self-kŏn-vik'shŏn), *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-conviction*. *Swift*.

self-correspondence (self-kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* A system of correspondence by which the points of a manifold correspond to one another.

self-corresponding (self-kor-e-spon'ding), *a.* Corresponding to itself: thus, in a one-to-one continuous correspondence of the points of a surface to one another, there are always two or more *self-corresponding* points which correspond to themselves.

self-covered (self-kuv'ĕrd), *a.* Covered, clothed, or dressed in one's native semblance.

Thou changed and *self-cover'd* thing, for shame.
Shak., Lear, iv. 2. 62.

self-creation (self-krē-ā'shŏn), *n.* The act of coming into existence by the vitality of one's own nature, without other cause.

self-criticism (self-krit'i-sizm), *n.* Criticism of one's self.

self-culture (self-kul'tūr), *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers.

Self-culture is what a man may do upon himself: mending his defects, correcting his mistakes, chastening his faults, tempering his passions.
H. Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, 2d ser., p. 65.

self-danger† (self-dān'jĕr), *n.* Danger from one's self.

If you could . . . but disguise
That which, to appear itself, must not yet be
But by *self-danger*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 149.

self-deceit (self-dē-sēt'), *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or which originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* . . . is taken notice of in these words: Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 399.

self-deceiver (self-dē-sē'vĕr), *n.* One who deceives himself.

self-deception (self-dē-sep'shŏn), *n.* Deception concerning one's self; also, the act of deceiving one's self.

self-defense (self-dē-fens'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation; in *law*, the act of forcibly resisting a forcible attack upon one's own person or property, or upon the persons or property of those whom, by law, one has a right to protect and defend. *Robinson.*—**The art of self-defense**, boxing; pugilism.

self-defensive (self-dē-fen'siv), *a.* Tending to defend one's self; of the nature of self-defense.

self-delation (self-dē-lā'shŏn), *n.* Accusation of one's self.

Bound to inform against himself, to be the agent of the most rigid *self-delation*. *Milman*.

self-delusion (self-dē-lū'zhŏn), *n.* The deluding of one's self, or delusion respecting one's self.

Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience? *South*, Sermons.

self-denial (self-dē-nī'al), *n.* The act of denying one's own wishes, or refusing to satisfy one's own desires, especially from a moral, religious, or altruistic motive; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

Another occasion of reproach is that the gospel teaches mortification and *self-denial* in a very great degree.
Watts, Works, I. 220.

One secret act of *self-denial*, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers, in which idle people indulge themselves. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 188.

=**Syn.** *Self-denial, Self-sacrifice, Austerity, Asceticism*, self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness. The italicized words agree in representing the voluntary refusal or surrender of personal comfort or desires. *Self-denial* is to be presumed wise, necessary, or benevolent, unless indication is given to the contrary; it may be the denial of selfishness; it may be not only the refusal to take what one might have, but the voluntary surrender of what one has; it may be an act, a habit, or a principle. *Self-sacrifice* goes beyond *self-denial* in necessarily including the idea of surrender, as of comfort, inclination, time, health, while being also presumably in the line of a real duty. The definition of *austerity* is implied in that of *austere* in the comparison under *austere;* it stands just at the edge of that frame of mind which regards self-denial as good for its own sake; it pushes simplicity of living and the refusal of pleasure beyond what is deemed necessary or helpful to right living by the great mass of those who are equally earnest with the austere in trying to live rightly. *Asceticism* goes beyond *austerity*, being more manifestly excessive and more clearly delighting in self-mortification as a good in itself; it also generally includes somewhat of the disposition to retire from the world. See *austere*.

self-denying (self-dē-nī'ing), *a.* Denying one's self; characterized by self-denial.

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A devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self-denying* frame of spirit. *South*, Sermons.

Self-denying Ordinance. See *ordinance*.

self-denyingly (self-dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

To the Oxford Press and the labours *self-denyingly* and generously tendered of hard-worked tutors we owe the translation of Ranke's History of England. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

self-dependence (self-dē-pen'dens), *n.* Reliance on one's self, with a feeling of independence of others.

Such self-knowledge leads to *self-dependence*, and *self-dependence* to equanimity. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 352.

self-dependent (self-dē-pen'dent), *a.* Depending on one's self; characterized by self-dependence.

While *self-dependent* pow'r can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

self-depending (self-dē-pen'ding), *a.* Same as *self-dependent*.

self-depreciation (self-dē-prē-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Depreciation of one's self.

self-depreciative (self-dē-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Marked by self-depreciation.

self-despair (self-des-pār'), *n.* Despair of one's self; a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc.

The history of evangelical theology, with its conviction of sin, its *self-despair*, and its abandonment of salvation by works. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 311.

self-destruction (self-dē-struk'shon), *n.* The destruction of one's self, or of itself.

self-destructive (self-dē-struk'tiv), *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self, or of itself.

self-determination (self-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* Determination by one's self or itself; determination by one's own will or powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between; the ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

self-determined (self-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* Particularized or determined by its own act alone: thus, the will, according to the sectaries of free-will, is *self-determined*.

self-determining (self-dē-tėr'mi-ning), *a.* Capable of self-determination.

Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, *self-determining* principle. *Martinus Scriblerus*, l. 12.

self-development (self-dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* Spontaneous development.

If the alleged cases of *self-development* be examined, it will be found, I believe, that the new truth affirms in every case a relation between the original subject of conception and some new subject conceived later on. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 465.

self-devoted (self-dē-vō'ted), *a.* Devoted by one's self; also, characterized by self-devotion.

self-devotement (self-dē-vōt'ment), *n.* Same as *self-devotion*.

self-devotion (self-dē-vō'shon), *n.* The act of devoting one's self; willingness to sacrifice one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

self-devouring (self-dē-vour'ing), *a.* Devouring one's self or itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy.

self-disparagement (self-dis-par'āj-ment), *n.* Disparagement of one's self.

Inward *self-disparagement* affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv. 478.

self-dispraise (self-dis-prāz'), *n.* Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

There is a luxury in *self-dispraise*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv. 477.

self-distrust (self-dis-trust'), *n.* Distrust of, or want of confidence in, one's self or one's own powers.

It is my shyness, or my *self-distrust*. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

self-educated (self-ed'ū-kā-ted), *a.* Educated by one's own efforts alone, without regular training under a preceptor.

self-elective (self-ē-lek'tiv), *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or (as a body) of electing its own members; of or pertaining to this right.

An oligarchy on the *self-elective* principle was thus established. *Brougham*.

self-end† (self-end'), *n.* An end or good for one's self alone.

The sick man may be advertised that in the actions of repentance he separate low, temporal, sensual, and *self-ends* from his thoughts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

But all *Self-ends* and Int'rest set apart.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

self-endeared (self-en-dērd'), *a.* Enamored of one's self; self-loving. [Rare.]

She cannot love,
Nor take no shape nor project of affection,
She is so *self-endeared*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 56.

self-enjoyment (self-en-joi'ment), *n.* Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

self-esteem (self-es-tēm'), *n.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self; especially, an estimate of one's self that is too high.

Oft-times nothing profits more
Than *self-esteem*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 572.

self-estimation (self-es-ti-mā'shon), *n.* Self-esteem.

self-evidence (self-ev'i-dens), *n.* The quality of being self-evident.

Any . . . man knows, that the whole is equal to all its parts, or any other maxim, and all from the same reason of *self-evidence*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 10.

self-evident (self-ev'i-dent), *a.* Evident in itself without proof or reasoning; producing clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

Where . . . agreement or disagreement [of ideas] is perceived immediately by itself, without the intervention or help of any other, there our knowledge is *self-evident*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 2.

self-evidently (self-ev'i-dent-li), *adv.* By means of self-evidence; without extraneous proof or reasoning.

self-evolution (self-ev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* Development by inherent power or quality.

self-exaltation (self-eks-âl-tā'shon), *n.* The exaltation of one's self.

self-examinant (self-eg-zam'i-nant), *n.* One who examines himself.

The humiliated *self-examinant* feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good. *Coleridge*.

self-examination (self-eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.

Preach'd at St. Gregories one Darnel on 4 Psalms, v. 4. concerning ye benefit of *selfe examination*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1655.

self-example (self-eg-zam'pl), *n.* One's own example or precedent. [Rare.]

If thou dost seek to have what thou dost hide,
By *self-example* mayst thou be denied!
Shak., Sonnets, cxlii.

self-executing (self-ek'sē-kū-ting), *a.* Needing no legislation to enforce it: as, a *self-executing* treaty.

A constitutional provision may be said to be *self-executing* if it supplies a sufficient rule by means of which the right given may be enjoyed and protected, or the duty imposed may be enforced. *T. M. Cooley*, Constitutional Limitations, iv.

self-existence (self-eg-zis'tens), *n.* The property or fact of being self-existent.

self-existent (self-eg-zis'tent), *a.* Existing by one's or its own virtue alone, independently of any other cause.

self-explanatory (self-eks-plan'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Explaining itself; needing no explanation; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.

self-explication (self-eks-pli-kā'shon), *n.* The act or power of explaining one's self or itself.

A thing perplex'd
Beyond *self-explication*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 8.

self-faced (self-fāst'), *a.* Undressed or unhewn: noting a stone having its natural face or surface.

self-fed (self-fed'), *a.* Fed by one's self or itself alone.

It [evil] shall be in eternal restless change
Self-fed and self-consumed. *Milton*, Comus, l. 597.

self-feeder (self-fē'dėr), *n.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself, and does not require to be fed; specifically, a self-feeding apparatus or machine: as, in ore-dressing, an arrangement for feeding ore to the stamps automatically, or without the employment of hand-labor; or a stove having a reservoir for coal which is fed gradually to the fire.

self-feeding (self-fē'ding), *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose: as, a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing-press, etc.

self-fertility (self-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, ability to fertilize itself, possessed by many hermaphrodite flowers.

The degree of *self-fertility* of a plant depends on two elements, namely, on the stigma receiving its own pollen and on its more or less efficient action when placed there. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 48.

self-fertilization (self-fėr-ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower. Compare *cross-fertilization*.

Self-fertilization always implies that the flowers in question were impregnated with their own pollen. *Darwin*, Cross and *Self Fertilization*, p. 10.

self-fertilized (self-fėr'ti-lizd), *a.* In *bot.*, fertilized by its own pollen.

self-flattering (self-flat'ėr-ing), *a.* Too favorable to one's self; involving too high an idea of one's own virtue or power.

Self-flattering delusions. *Watts*.

self-flattery (self-flat'ėr-i), *n.* Indulgence in reflections too favorable to one's self.

self-focusing (self-fō'kus-ing), *a.* Brought into focus, as an eyepiece, by simply being pushed in as far as it will go.

self-forgetful (self-fȯr-get'fûl), *a.* So much devoted to others as to subordinate one's own interests or comfort to theirs.

self-forgetfully (self-fȯr-get'fûl-i), *adv.* With self-forgetfulness.

self-forgetfulness (self-fȯr-get'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being self-forgetful.

self-gathered (self-gaTH'ėrd), *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

There in her place she did rejoice,
Self-gather'd in her prophet-mind.
Tennyson, Of Old sat Freedom.

self-glazed (self-glāzd'), *a.* Covered with glaze of a single tint: noting Oriental porcelain. Compare *self-colored*.

self-glorious (self-glō'ri-us), *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain; boastful. [Rare.]

Then you may talk, and be believ'd, and grow worse,
And have your too *self-glorious* temper rock'd
Into a dead sleep. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

self-governed (self-guv'ėrnd), *a.* Governed by one's self or itself: as, a *self-governed* state.

self-governing (self-guv'ėr-ning), *a.* That governs itself: as, a *self-governing* colony.

self-government (self-guv'ėrn-ment), *n.* **1.** The government of one's self; self-control.—**2.** The government of a nation, province, district, or town by itself, either in all points or in certain particulars (as local affairs).

It is to *self-government*, the great principle of popular representation and administration — the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all — that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be. *D. Webster*.

self-gratulation (self-grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* Reflection upon one's own good fortune or success as such.

self-harming (self-här'ming), *a.* Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.

self-heal (self'hēl), *n.* A name of two or three plants, reputed panaceas, so called as enabling one to do without a physician. The plant most commonly bearing the name is *Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris* (see *Prunella*², 2). The sanicle, *Sanicula Europæa*, and the burnet-saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, have also been so named.



Self-heal (*Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris*).

The upper part of the stem with flowers. *a*, the calyx; *b*, the corolla; *c*, a leaf; *d*, a bract from the inflorescence.

self-healing (self-hē'ling), *a.* Having the power or property of becoming healed without external application.

self-help (self-help'), *n.* Working for one's self without assistance from others.

selfhood (self'hůd), *n.* [< *self* + *-hood*.] The mode of being of an individual person; independent existence; personality.

self-idolized (self-ī'dol-īzd), *a.* Regarded with extreme complacency by one's self. *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 94.

self-imparting (self-im-pär'ting), *a.* Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris*.

self-importance (self-im-pôr'tans), *n.* The feeling or the manner of one who too much obtrudes his sense of his own importance; egotism; pomposity.

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Our *self-importance* ruins its own scheme.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 368.

self-important (self-im-pôr'tant), *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.

self-imposed (self-im-pōzd'), *a.* Imposed or taken voluntarily on one's self: as, a *self-imposed* task.

self-impotent (self-im'pō-tent), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself with its own pollen: said of a flower or a plant.

self-induction (self-in-duk'shon), *n.* See *induction*.

self-inductive (self-in-duk'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-induction.

The *self-inductive* capacity of non-magnetic wires of different metals. *Science*, VII. 442.

self-indulgence (self-in-dul'jens), *n.* The habit of undue gratification of one's own passions, desires, or tastes, with little or no thought of the cost to others.

self-indulgent (self-in-dul'jent), *a.* Given to the undue indulgence or gratification of one's own passions, desires, or the like.

self-infection (self-in-fek'shon), *n.* Infection of the entire organism or of a second part of it by absorption of virus from a local lesion.

self-inflicted (self-in-flik'ted), *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self: as, a *self-inflicted* punishment; *self-inflicted* wounds.

self-interest (self-in'tèr-est), *n.* 1. Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self, without regard to altruistic gratification.—2. Selfishness; pursuit of egotistical interests exclusively, without regard to conscience.

From mean *self-interest* and ambition clear.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 439.

self-interested (self-in'tèr-es-ted), *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 7.

self-involution (self-in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

Heraclitus, as well as psychologists of recent times, seemed to appreciate the dangers of *self-involution*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 630.

self-involved (self-in-volvd'), *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

The pensive mind
Which, all too dearly *self-involved*,
Yet sleeps a dreamless sleep to me.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

selfish (sel'fish), *a.* [= G. *selbstisch* = Sw. *sjelfvisk* = Dan. *selvisk*; as *self* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Caring only for self; influenced solely or chiefly by motives of personal or private pleasure or advantage: as, a *selfish* person.

What could the most aspiring or the most *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection in him?
Addison, Spectator, No. 257.

Were we not *selfish*, legislative restraint would be unnecessary. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 243.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of one who cares solely or chiefly for his own personal or private pleasure, interest, or advantage; proceeding from love of self: as, *selfish* motives.

His book
Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd
In *selfish* silence, but imparted oft.
Cowper, Task, iii. 394.

The extinction of all *selfish* feeling is impossible for an individual, and if it were general it would result in the dissolution of society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 103.

Selfish theory of morals, the theory that man is capable of acting only from calculation of what will give him the greatest pleasure. =**Syn.** Mean, illiberal, self-seeking.

selfishly (sel'fish-li), *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Who can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And show the sense of it without the love.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 293.

selfishness (sel'fish-nes), *n.* Selfish character, disposition, or conduct; exclusive or chief regard for one's own interest or happiness. =**Syn.** *Selfishness, Self-love.* See the quotations.

Not only is the phrase *self-love* used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded . . . with the word *selfishness*, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind.
D. Stewart, Philos. of Active and Moral Powers, ii. 1.

The mention of *Selfishness* leads me to remind you not to confound that with *Self-love*, which is quite a different thing. *Self-love* is . . . a rational, deliberate desire for our own welfare, and for anything we consider likely to promote it. *Selfishness*, on the other hand, consists not in the indulging of this or that particular propensity, but in disregarding, for the sake of any kind of personal gratification or advantage, the rights or the feelings of other men. *Whately*, Morals and Chr. Evidences, xvi. § 3.

selfism (sel'fizm), *n.* [< *self* + *-ism*.] Devotedness to self; selfishness. [Rare.]

This habit [of egotism] invites men to humor it, and, by treating the patient tenderly, to shut him up in a narrower *selfism*. *Emerson*, Culture.

selfist (sel'fist), *n.* [< *self* + *-ist*.] One devoted to self; a selfish person. [Rare.]

The prompting of generous feeling, or of what the cold *selfist* calls quixotism. *Jer. Taylor.*

self-justification (self-jus"ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* Justification of one's self.

self-kindled (self-kin'dld), *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden.*

self-knowing (self-nō'ing), *a.* 1. Knowing of one's self, or without communication from another.—2. Possessed of self-consciousness as an attribute of man.

A creature who, not prone
And brute as other creatures, but indued
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest, *self-knowing*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 510.

self-knowledge (self-nol'ej), *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

self-left (self-left'), *a.* Left to one's self or to itself. [Rare.]

His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 93.

selfless (self'les), *a.* [< *self* + *-less*.] Having no regard to self; unselfish.

Lo, now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her *selfless* mood.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

selflessness (self'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from selfishness.

self-life (self-līf'), *n.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's own gratification or advantage.

self-like† (self'lik), *a.* [< *self* + *like*[2], *a.* Cf. *selfly*.] Exactly similar; corresponding.

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self-like* case hee knew.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

self-limited (self-lim'i-ted), *a.* Limited by itself only; in *pathol.*, tending to spontaneous recovery after a certain course: applied to certain diseases, as smallpox and many other acute diseases.

self-love (self-luv'), *n.* That instinct by virtue of which man's actions are directed to the promotion of his own welfare. Properly speaking, it is not a kind of love; since A is said to love B when B's gratification affords gratification to A. In this sense, love of self would be a meaningless phrase.

Selfe-loue is better than any guilding to make that seeme gorgious wherein our selues are parties.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Self-love is, in almost all men, such an overweight that they are incredulous of a man's habitual preference of the general good to his own; but when they see it proved by sacrifices of ease, wealth, rank, and of life itself, there is no limit to their admiration. *Emerson*, Courage.

Self-love is not despicable, but laudable, since duties to self, if self-perfecting—as true duties to self are—must needs be duties to others.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 166.

Self-love, as understood by Butler and other English moralists after him, is . . . an impulse towards pleasure generally, however obtained.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 77.

We see no reason to suppose that *self-love* is primarily or secondarily or ever love for one's mere principle of conscious identity. It is always love for something which, as compared with that principle, is superficial, transient, liable to be taken up or dropped at will.
W. James, Psychology, x.

=**Syn.** *Selfishness, Self-love.* See *selfishness*.

self-loving (self-luv'ing), *a.* Having egotistical impulses, with deficiency of altruistic impulses or love of others.

With a joyful willingness these *self-loving* reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *I. Walton.*

self-luminous (self-lū'mi-nus), *a.* Luminous of itself; possessing in itself the property of emitting light: thus, the sun, fixed stars, flames of all kinds, bodies which shine in consequence of being heated or rubbed, are *self-luminous*.

selfly (self'li), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *selflic*, selfish, < *self*, self, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[1].] In or by one's self or itself. [Rare.]

So doth the glorious lustre
Of radiant Titan, with his beams, embright
Thy gloomy Front, that *selfly* hath no light.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

self-made (self'mād), *a.* 1. Made by one's self or itself.

How sweet was all! how easy it should be
Amid such life one's *self-made* woes to bear!
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

Hence—2. Having attained success in life without extraneous advantages, especially without material aid from one's family: as, a *self-made* man.

The proud Roman nobility had selected a *self-made* lawyer as their representative. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 136.

self-mastery (self-mās'tèr-i), *n.* Mastery of one's self; self-command; self-control.

self-mettle† (self-met'l), *n.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

Anger is like
A full-hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., I. 1. 134.

self-motion (self-mō'shon), *n.* Motion or action due to inward power, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*.
G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin.

self-moved (self-mövd'), *a.* Moved or brought into action by an inward power without external impulse.

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self-mov'd* with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope*, Odyssey, v. 123.

self-movent† (self-mō'vent), *a.* Same as *self-moving*.

Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not *self-movent*. *N. Grew.*

self-moving (self-mō'ving), *a.* Moving or acting by inherent power without extraneous influence.

self-murder (self-mėr'dėr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sylf-myrthra*, a self-murderer, *sylf-myrthrung*, suicide; D. *zelf-moord* = G. *selbst-mord* = Sw. *själf-mord* = Dan. *selv-mord*, self-murder: see *self* and *murder*.] The killing of one's self; suicide.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime.
Sir W. Temple.

self-murderer (self-mėr'dėr-ėr), *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide. *Paley.*

self-neglecting (self-neg-lek'ting), *n.* A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self-neglecting*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 75.

selfness (self'nes), *n.* [< *self* + *-ness*.] 1. Egotism; the usurpation of undue predominance by sentiments relating to one's self.

Who indeed infelt affection bears,
So captives to his saint both soul and sense;
That, wholly hers, all *selfness* he forbears.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 533).

2. Personality.

The analogical attribution to things of *selfness*, efficiency, and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

In that religious relation the relation ceases; the self loses sight of its private *selfness*, and gives itself up, to find itself and more than itself.
F. H. Bradley, Ethical Studies, p. 19.

self-offense (self-ō-fens'), *n.* One's own offense.

Grace to stand, and virtue go;
More nor less to others paying
Than by *self-offences* weighing.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 280.

self-opiniated† (self-ō-pin'i-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

self-opinion (self-ō-pin'yon), *n.* 1. One's own opinion.—2. The tendency to form one's own opinion without considering that of others to be worth much consideration.

There are some who can mix all . . . together, joyning a Jewish obstinacy, with the pride and *self-opinion* of the Greeks, to a Roman unconcernedness about the matters of another life. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

self-opinionated (self-ō-pin'yon-ā-ted), *a.* Holding to one's own views and opinions, with more or less contempt for those of others.

For there never was a nation more *self-opinionated* as to their wisdom, goodness, and interest with God than the Jews were when they began their war.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

self-opinioned (self-ō-pin'yond), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

self-originating (self-ō-rij'i-nā-ting), *a.* Originating in, produced by, beginning with, or springing from one's self or itself.

self-partiality (self-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Lord Kames.*

self-perception (self-pėr-sep'shon), *n.* The faculty of immediate introspection, or perception of the soul by itself. Such a faculty is not universally admitted, and few psychologists would now hold that the soul in itself can be perceived.

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self-perplexed (self-pėr-plekst'), *a.* Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

Here he look'd so *self-perplext*
That Katie laugh'd. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

self-pious (self-pī'us), *a.* Hypocritical. [Rare.]

This hill top of sanctity and goodnesse above which there is no higher ascent but to the love of God, which from this *self-pious* regard cannot be assunder.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

self-pity (self-pit'i), *n.* Pity on one's self.

Self-pity, . . . an unequivocal effusion of genuine tender feeling towards self — a most real feeling, not well understood by superficial observers, and often very strong in the sentimentally selfish, but quite real in all who have any tender susceptibilities, and sometimes their only outlet. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 104.

self-pleached (self-plēcht' or -plē'ched), *a.* Pleached or interwoven by natural growth. [Rare.]

Round thee blow, *self-pleached* deep,
Bramble roses, faint and pale,
And long purples of the dale.
Tennyson, A Dirge.

self-pleasing (self-plē'zing), *a.* Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.

With such *selfe-pleasing* thoughts her wound she fedd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 6.

self-poised (self-poizd'), *a.* Poised, or kept well balanced, by self-respect or other regard for self.

Self-poised they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.
M. Arnold, Self-Dependence.

self-pollution (self-pọ-lū'shọn), *n.* See *pollution*, 3.

self-possessed (self-pọ-zest'), *a.* Composed; not disturbed.

She look'd; but all
Suffused with blushes — neither *self-possess'd*
Nor startled, but betwixt this mood and that.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

self-possession (self-pọ-zesh'ọn), *n.* The control of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command.

self-praise (self-prāz'), *n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause: as, *self-praise* is no commendation.

Self-praise is sometimes no fault. *W. Broome.*

self-preservation (self-prez-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self-preservation* in the highest and truest meaning.
Bentley.

All institutions have an instinct of *self-preservation*, growing out of the selfishness of those connected with them. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics.

self-preservative (self-prē-zėr'vạ-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-preservation.

The *self-preservative* instinct of humanity rejects such art as does not contribute to its intellectual nutrition and moral sustenance. *The Academy*, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 167.

self-preserving (self-prē-zėr'ving), *a.* Tending to preserve one's self.

self-pride (self-prīd'), *n.* Pride in one's own character, abilities, or reputation; self-esteem. *Cotton.*

self-profit (self-prof'it), *n.* One's own profit, gain, or advantage; self-interest.

Thy mortal eyes are frail to judge of fair,
Unbiass'd by *self-profit*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

self-propagating (self-prop'ạ-gā-ting), *a.* Propagating one's self or itself.

self-protection (self-prō-tek'shọn), *n.* Self-defense.

self-raker (self-rā'kėr), *n.* A reaper fitted with a series of rakes, which gather the grain into gavels as it falls on the platform, and sweep these off to the ground.

self-realization (self-rē"al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* The making, by an exertion of the will, that actual which lies dormant or in posse within the depths of the soul.

The way to *self-realisation* is through self-renunciation.
E. Caird, Hegel, p. 211.

The final end with which morality is identified, or under which it is included, can be expressed not otherwise than by *self-realization*. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 74.

self-reciprocal (self-rē-sip'rō-kal), *a.* Self-conjugate.

self-recording (self-rē-kôr'ding), *a.* Making, as an instrument of physical observation, a record of its own state, either continuously or at definite intervals: as, a *self-recording* barometer, tide-gage, anemometer, etc. — **Self-recording level.** See *level*[1].

self-regard (self-rē-gärd'), *n.* Regard or consideration for one's self.

But *selfe-regard* of private good or ill
Moves me of each, so as I found, to tell.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 682.

self-regarding (self-rē-gär'ding), *a.* Having regard to one's self.

self-registering (self-rej'is-tėr-ing), *a.* Registering automatically: as, a *self-registering* thermometer. — **Self-registering barometer.** Same as *barograph*.

self-regulated (self-reg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.

self-regulating (self-reg'ū-lā-ting), *a.* Regulating itself or one's self.

self-regulative (self-reg'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

self-relation (self-rē-lā'shọn), *n.* See *relation*.

self-reliance (self-rē-lī'ạns), *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

self-reliant (self-rē-lī'ạnt), *a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.

It by no means follows that these newer institutions lack naturalness or vigor; in most cases they lack neither — a *self-reliant* race has simply re-adapted institutions common to its political habit. *W. Wilson*, State, § 997.

self-relying (self-rē-lī'ing), *a.* Depending on one's self; self-reliant.

self-renunciation (self-rē-nun-si-ā'shọn), *n.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

In the Christian conception of *self-renunciation*, to live no longer to ourselves is, at the same time, to enter into an infinite life that is dearer to us than our own.
Faiths of the World, p. 59.

self-repellency (self-rē-pel'ẹn-si), *n.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body.

self-repelling (self-rē-pel'ing), *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power.

self-repression (self-rē-presh'ọn), *n.* Repression of self; the holding of one's self in the background.

Self-repression is a long step toward the love for his fellow-men that made Ben Adhem's name lead all the rest.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 660.

self-reproach (self-rē-prōch'), *n.* A reproaching or condemning of one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

It was quite in Maggie's character to be agitated by vague *self-reproach*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 7.

self-reproaching (self-rē-prō'ching), *a.* Reproaching one's self.

self-reproachingly (self-rē-prō'ching-li), *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

self-reproof (self-rē-prōf'), *n.* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

self-reproving (self-rē-prō'ving), *a.* Reproving one's self.

self-reproving (self-rē-prō'ving), *n.* Self-reproach.

He 's full of alteration
And *self-reproving*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 4.

self-repugnant (self-rē-pug'nant), *a.* Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory; inconsistent.

A single tyrant may be found to adopt as inconsistent and *self-repugnant* a set of principles as twenty could agree upon. *Brougham.*

self-respect (self-rē-spekt'), *n.* Respect for one's self or for one's own character; a proper regard for and care of one's own person and character; the feeling that only very good actions are worthy of the standard which one has generally maintained, and up to which one has acted.

With the consciousness of the lofty nature of our moral tendencies, and our ability to fulfil what the law of duty prescribes, there is connected the feeling of *self-respect*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, Lect. xlvi.

The return of *self-respect* will, in the course of time, make them respectable.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen. p. 104.

self-respectful (self-rē-spekt'fụl), *a.* Self-respecting.

His style, while firm and vigorous, is *self-respectful* with that reticence which in manners we call breeding and in art distinction. *The Academy*, Sept. 6, 1890, p. 192.

self-respecting (self-rē-spek'ting), *a.* Actuated by or springing from a proper respect for one's self or character: as, a *self-respecting* man.

One of the most valuable traits of the true New England woman — which had impelled her forth, as might be said, to seek her fortune, but with a *self-respecting* purpose to confer as much benefit as she could anywise receive.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

Every *self-respecting* nation had, they noticed, a constitution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 682.

self-restrained (self-rē-strānd'), *a.* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will; not controlled by external force or authority.

Power *self-restrained* the people best obey.
Dryden.

self-restraint (self-rē-strānt'), *n.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control.

self-reverence (self-rev'ė-rens), *n.* Very high or serious respect for one's own character, dignity, or the like; great self-respect. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

self-reverent (self-rev'ė-rent), *a.* Having very serious respect for one's self.

Self-reverent each, and reverencing each.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

self-righteous (self-rī'tyus), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical.

self-righteousness (self-rī'tyus-nes), *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness.

self-righting (self-rī'ting), *a.* That rights itself when capsized: as, a *self-righting* life-boat.

self-rolled (self-rōld'), *a.* Coiled on itself.

In labyrinth of many a round *self-rolled*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 183.

self-sacrifice (self-sak'ri-fīs), *n.* Sacrifice of what commonly constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of duty or other high motive; the preference for altruistic over egotistical considerations. The sacrifice of the happiness of one's life to an ignoble passion, or to any mere transient motive, is not called *self-sacrifice*.

Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of *self-sacrifice*.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

=**Syn.** *Austerity*, *Asceticism*, etc. (see *self-denial*), self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness.

self-sacrificing (self-sak'ri-fī-zing), *a.* Yielding up one's own selfish interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's egotistical to one's altruistic desires.

selfsame (self'sām), *a.* [= Dan. *selvsamme*; as *self*, *a.*, + *same*.] The very same; identical.

And his servant was healed the *selfsame* hour.
Mat. viii. 13.

I am made
Of the *self-same* metal that my sister is.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 70.

selfsameness (self'sām-nes), *n.* The fact of being one and the same, or of being the very same self; sameness as regards self or identity.

Now the first condition of the possibility of my guiltiness, or of my becoming a subject for moral imputation, is my *self-sameness*; I must be throughout one identical person. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 5.

self-satisfaction (self-sat-is-fak'shọn), *n.* Satisfaction with one's own excellence.

In her *self-satisfaction*, she imagined that she had not been influenced by any unworthy motive.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 591.

Even the sake seemed gifted to produce the maximum of *self-satisfaction* with the minimum of annoyance to others. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 688.

self-satisfied (self-sat'is-fīd), *a.* Satisfied with one's abilities and virtues.

No cavern'd hermit rests *self-satisfied*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 42.

self-satisfying (self-sat'is-fī-ing), *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

self-scorn (self-skôrn'), *n.* A mood in which one entertains scorn for another mood or phase of one's self.

Deep dread and loathing of her solitude
Fell on her, from which mood was born
Scorn of herself; again from out that mood
Laughter at her *self-scorn*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

self-seeker (self-sē'kėr), *n.* One who seeks his own selfish interest, to the detriment of justice and mercy.

All great *self-seekers* trampling on the right.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

self-seeking (self-sē'king), *n.* Undue attention to one's own interest.

All your petty *self-seekings* and rivalries done,
Round the dear Alma Mater your hearts beat as one!
Whittier, The Quaker Alumni.

self-seeking (self-sē'king), *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness unduly; selfish.

self-setting (self-set'ing), *a.* Working automatically to reset itself after being sprung, as a trap. — **Self-setting brake.** See *car-brake*.

self-shining (self-shī'ning), *a.* Self-luminous. *Boyle.*

self-slaughter (self-slâ'tėr), *n.* The slaughter of one's self.

Against *self-slaughter*
There is a prohibition so divine
That cravens my weak hand.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 78.

self-slaughtered (self-slâ'tėrd), *a.* Slaughtered or killed by one's self.

Till Lucrece' father, that beholds her bleed,
Himself on her *self-slaughter'd* body threw.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1733.

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self-sterile (self-ster'il), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself: said of certain flowers or plants.

I have often found that plants which are *self-sterile*, unless aided by insects, remained sterile when several plants of the same species were placed under the same net.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 22.

self-sterility (self-stę-ril'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the inability of a flower or plant to fertilize itself.

But the strongest argument against the belief that *self-sterility* in plants has been acquired to prevent self-fertilisation, is the immediate and powerful effect of changed conditions in either causing or in removing *self-sterility*.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 346.

self-styled (self-stīld'), *a.* Called or styled by one's self; pretended; would-be.

You may with those *self-styled* our lords ally
Your fortunes. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

self-subdued (self-sub-dūd'), *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means.

He . . . put upon him such a deal of man
That worthied him, got praises of the king
For him attempting who was *self-subdued*.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 129.

self-substantial (self-sub-stan'shal), *a.* Composed of one's own substance. [Rare.]

But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light's flame with *self-substantial* fuel.
Shak., Sonnets, i.

self-sufficience (self-su-fish'ęns), *n.* Same as *self-sufficiency*.

self-sufficiency (self-su-fish'en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient. (*a*) Inherent fitness for all ends or purposes; independence of others; capability of working out one's own ends.

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

(*b*) An overweening opinion of one's own endowments or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

Self-sufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addison.*

self-sufficient (self-su-fish'ęnt), *a.* 1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or fulfilling all one's own desires without the aid of others.

It is well marked that in the holy book, wheresoever they have rendered Almighty, the word is *self-sufficient*.
Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need mortal assistance. *South.*

2. Having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; haughty; overbearing.

This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner, but with an humble dependence on divine grace.
Watts.

self-sufficing (self-su-fi'zing), *a.* Sufficing for one's self or itself.

He had to be *self-sufficing:* he could get no help from the multitude of subsidiary industries. *Nature*, XLII. 492.

self-suggested (self-su-jes'ted), *a.* Due to self-suggestion.

Whether such *self-suggested* paralysis would be on the opposite side to the head-injury in a person familiar with the physiology of the central nervous system is an interesting point for observation. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 444.

self-suggestion (self-su-jes'chon), *n.* Determination by causes inherent in the organism, as in idiopathic somnambulism, self-induced trance or self-mesmerization, etc. See *suggestion*.

self-support (self-su-pōrt'), *n.* The support or maintenance of one's self or of itself.

self-supported (self-su-pōr'ted), *a.* Supported by itself without extraneous aid.

Few *self-supported* flowers endure the wind.
Cowper, Task, iii. 657.

self-supporting (self-su-pōr'ting), *a.* Supporting or maintaining one's self or itself without extraneous help: as, the institution is now *self-supporting*.

State-organised, *self-supporting* farms.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 146.

The revenue derived from the increased sale of charts will finally result in making the [hydrographic] office *self-supporting*. *Science*, XIV. 301.

self-surrender (self-su-ren'dėr), *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's will, affections, or person to another.

If Goddess, could she feel the blissful woe
That women in their *self-surrender* know?
Lowell, Endymion, ii.

self-sustained (self-sus-tānd'), *a.* Sustained by one's own efforts, inherent power, or strength of mind.

self-sustaining (self-sus-tā'ning), *a.* Self-supporting.

The strong and healthy yeomen and husbands of the land, the *self-sustaining* class of inventive and industrious men, fear no competition or superiority.
Emerson, West Indian Emancipation.

self-sustenance (self-sus'tę-nans), *n.* Self-support.

Life, unless your father is a millionaire, and does not spend or lose his millions before he dies, sums up practically in an activity in some profession — an activity aiming at a decent *self-sustenance*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 391.

self-sustentation (self-sus-ten-tā'shon), *n.* Self-support.

There must be conformity to the law that benefits received shall be directly proportionate to merits possessed: merits being measured by power of *self-sustentation*.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 21.

self-taught (self'tât), *a.* Taught by one's self only: as, a *self-taught* genius.

self-thinking (self-thing'king), *a.* Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinions, and not borrowing them ready-made from others, or merely following prevalent fashions of thought; of independent judgment.

Our *self-thinking* inhabitants agreed in their rational estimate of the new family. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

self-torture (self-tōr'tūr), *n.* Pain or torture inflicted on one's self: as, the *self-torture* of the heathen.

self-trust (self-trust'), *n.* Trust or faith in one's self; self-reliance.

Then where is truth, if there be no *self-trust?*
Shak., Lucrece, l. 158.

self-view (self-vū'), *n.* 1. A view of one's self, or of one's own actions and character.—2. Regard or care for one's personal interests.

self-violence (self-vī'ō-lens), *n.* Violence inflicted upon one's self.

Exact your solemn oath that you'll abstain
From all *self-violence*.
Young, Works (ed. 1767), II. 153. (*Jodrell.*)

self-will (self-wil'), *n.* [< ME. *selfwille*, < AS. *selfwill*, self-will, adv. gen. *selfwilles*, *silfwilles*, *sylfwilles*, wilfully (OHG. *selb-willo*, self-will); as *self* + *will*[1], *n.*] One's own will; obstinate or perverse insistence on one's own will or wishes; wilfulness; obstinacy.

If ye haue sturdy Sampsons strength and want reason withall,
It helpeth you nothing, this is playne, *selfe-will* makes you to fall. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

A king like Henry VII., who would be a tyrant only in self-defence, to be succeeded by a son who would be a tyrant in very *self-will*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 227.

self-willed (self-wild'), *a.* Obstinately unmindful of the will or wishes of others; obstinate: as, a *self-willed* man; *self-willed* rulers.

Presumptuous are they, *self-willed*. 2 Pet. ii. 10.

self-willedness (self-wild'nes), *n.* Self-will; obstinacy.

That is a fitter course for such as the Apostle calls wandring Starres and Meteors, without any certaine motion, hurryed about with tempests, bred of the Exhalations of their own pride and *self-willednesse*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

And much more is it *self-willedness* when men contradict the will of God, when Scripture saith one thing and they another. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xv.

self-willness†, *n.* Self-willedness. *Cotgrave.*

self-willy†, *a.* [< *self* + *will* + *-y*[1].] Self-willed. *Cotgrave.*

self-worship (self-wėr'ship), *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

self-worshiper (self-wėr'ship-ėr), *n.* One who idolizes himself.

self-wrong (self-rông'), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself.

But lest myself be guilty to *self-wrong*,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 168.

selictar (sę-lik'tär), *n.* [< Turk. *silihdār*, *silahdār*, an armor-bearer, squire, < Pers. *silahdār*, an armed man, < Ar. *silāh*, arms (pl. of *silh*, a weapon, arm) (> Turk. *silāh*, a weapon), + Pers. *-dār*, having.] The sword-bearer of a Turkish chief.

Selictar! unsheathe thou our chief's scimitar.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 72 (song).

selily†, *adv.* A Middle English spelling of *seelily*. *Chaucer.*

Selinum (sę-lī'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley, said to be *Apium graveolens:* see *celery* and *parsley*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the subtribe *Selineæ* in the tribe *Seselineæ*. It is characterized by white flowers having broad or wedge-shaped petals with a slender infolded apex, short or moderately long styles from an entire, conical, or flattened base, and ovoid fruit slightly compressed on the back, with solitary oil-tubes, the ridges prominent or winged, the lateral broader than the dorsal. There are about 25 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, with one species in South Africa and one in the Colombian Andes. They are smooth and tall much-branched perennials, with pinnately decompound leaves, the flowers in many-rayed umbels with few or no involucral bracts, but numerous bractlets in the involucels. See *milk-parsley*.

selion (sel'yon), *n.* [< ML. *selio(n-)*, *sellio(n-)*, *seillum*, a certain portion of land, a ridge, a furrow, prob. < OF. *seillon*, *sillon*, F. *sillon*, a ridge, furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows: sometimes applied to the half-acre strips in the open-field system, which were separated by such ridges.

Seljuk (sel-jök'), *n.* [Turk.] A member of a Turkish family which furnished several dynasties of rulers in central and western Asia, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. The chief Seljuks were Toghrul Beg, who defeated the Abbasid califs of Bagdad in the eleventh century, and his successors Alp Arslan and Melik Shah. In distinction from the Ottoman Turks, often called *Seljuk Turks*.

Seljukian (sel-jö'ki-an), *a.* [< *Seljuk* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Seljuks.

selk†, selket, *n.* Middle English forms of *silk*.

selkouth†, selkowth†, *a.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *selcouth*.

sell[1] (sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sold*, ppr. *selling*. [< ME. *sellen*, *sillen*, *sullen* (pret. *solde*, *salde*, *sealde*, *sælde*, pp. *sold*, rarely *sellcd*), < AS. *sellan*, *sillan*, *syllan* (pret. *sealde*, pp. *geseald*), give, hand over, deliver, sell, = OS. *sellian* = OFries. *sella* = OD. *sellen* = MLG. *sellen* = OHG. *saljan*, MHG. *sellen* = Icel. *selja* = Sw. *sälja* = Dan. *sælge*, give, hand over, sell, = Goth. *saljan*, bring an offering, offer, sacrifice; cf. Lith. *sulyti*, proffer, offer, *pa-sula*, an offer: root unknown. Hence ult. *sale*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give; furnish.

Dispitous Day, thyn be the pyne of helle! . . .
What! profrestow thy light here for to *selle?*
Go *selle* it hem that smale seles grave,
We wol the noght, us nedeth no day have.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1461.

2†. To give over; give up; deliver.—3. To give up or make over to another for a consideration; transfer ownership or exclusive right of possession in (something) to another for an equivalent; dispose of for something else, especially for money: the correlative of *buy*, and usually distinguished from *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another.

At Cayre, that I spak of before, *sellen* Men comounly bothe Men and Wommen of other Lawe, as we don here Bestes in the Markat. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

If thou wilt be perfect, go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. Mat. xix. 21.

Jack, how agrees the devil and thee about thy soul, that thou *soldest* him on Good-Friday last, for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 127.

4. To make a matter of bargain and sale; accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty or trust; take a bribe for; betray.

Ne *sule* thu neuer so etheliche . . . his deorewurthe spuse that costnede him so deore. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 290.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 170.

Hence—5. To impose upon; cheat; deceive; disappoint. [Slang.]

We could not but laugh quietly at the complete success of the Rajah's scheme; we were, to use a vulgar phrase, "regularly *sold*." *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xl.

Sold notes. See *bought note*, under *note*[1].—**To sell a bargain†.** See *bargain*.—**To sell one's life dearly**, to cause great loss to those who take one's life; do great injury to the enemy before one is killed.—**To sell one up or out**, to sell a debtor's goods to pay his creditors.—**To sell out.** (*a*) To dispose entirely of: as, to *sell out* one's holding in a particular stock: sometimes with a view of closing business in a commodity or a place. (*b*) To betray by secret bargains: as, the leaders *sold out* their candidate for governor. [U. S. political slang.]—**To sell the bear†.** See *bear*[2], 5 (*a*).

II. *intrans.* 1. To dispose of goods or property, usually for money.

The mayster dyhgeres of peyntours in the Citee, that tweyȝe godmen and trewe be y-chose by commune assent, and y-swore to assaye the chaffare of straunge chapmen that cometh in to the towne to *selle*, and to don trewleche the assys to the sellere and to the byggere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

Men ete and drank, shortly to tell,
Ilkan with other, and *solde* and boght.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 4849.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you, . . . but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 36.

2. To be in demand as an article of sale; find purchasers; be sold.

A turpentine drops from the fruit of this sort [of fir], which they call mastic, and *sells* dear, being used in surgery for wounds.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

Few writings *sell* which are not filled with great names.
Addison, Spectator, No. 567.

To sell out. (*a*) Formerly, in the British army, to sell one's commission and retire from the service. (*b*) To dispose of all one's shares in a company, all of one's interest in a business, or all of one's stock as of a given commodity. (*c*) In *stock-broking*, to dispose in open exchange of shares contracted to be sold, but not paid for at the time speci-

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fied for delivery, the original purchaser being required to make good the difference between the contract price and the price actually received.—**To sell short.** See *short*.

sell[1] (sel), *n.* [< *sell*[1], *v.*] An imposition; a cheat; a deception; a trick played at another's expense. [Slang.]

In a little note-book which at that time I carried about with me, the celebrated city of Angers is denominated a *sell*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 96.

sell[2] (sel), *n.* [< ME. *selle, sele*, < OF. *selle, sele*, F. *selle* = Pr. *sella, selha, cella* = Sp. *silla* = Pg. It. *sella*, < L. *sella*, a seat, chair, stool, saddle, for **sedla*, < *sedere*, sit: see *sit*. Cf. *saddle*.] **1.** A seat, especially an elevated or dignified one; a place of honor and dignity.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 7.

Where many a yeoman bold and free
Revell'd as merrily and well
As those that sat in lordly *selle*.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 8.

2. A saddle.

Hir *selle* it was of reele bone.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

What mightie warriour that mote bee
That rode in golden *sell* with single spere.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 12.

[Some commentators on Shakspere think that the passage in Macbeth, i. 7. 27,

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps *itself*
And falls on the other,

should read, "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps its *sell*."]

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

sell[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sill*[1].

sell[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cell*.

sell[5] (sel), *n.* A Scotch form of *self*.

I'll hae tools ready, and we'll gang quietly about our job our twa *sells*, and naebody the wiser for 't.
Scott, Antiquary, xxiv.

sella (sel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *sellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sella*, a seat: see *sell*[2].] In *anat.*, the pituitary fossa (which see, under *fossa*[1]): more fully called *sella turcica, sella equina*, and *sella sphenoidalis*.

sellable (sel'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *sell*[1] + *-able*.] That can be sold; salable. *Cotgrave*.

sellably† (sel'ạ-bli), *adv.* [< *sellable* + *-ly*[2].] By sale. *Cotgrave*. [Rare.]

sellaite (sel'ạ-it), *n.* [Named after Quintino *Sella*, an Italian statesman and mineralogist (1827–84).] Magnesium fluoride, a rare mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals with anhydrite and sulphur near Moutiers, in the department of Savoie, France.

sellanders, sellenders (sel'an-dėrz, -en-dėrz), *n.* [Also *sallenders* and *soländer*; < F. *solandre*, sellanders; origin uncertain.] An eczematous eruption in the horse, occupying the region of the tarsus.

sellary[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *celery*.

Pray ask Mr. Synge whether his fenocchio be grown; it is now fit to eat here, and we eat it like *sellary*, either with or without oil. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, July 1, 1727.

sellary[2]†, *n.* [< L. *sellarius*, < *sellaria*, a room furnished with chairs, a sitting-room, drawing-room, < *sella*, a seat, chair: see *sell*[2].] A lewd person. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
Unto his spintries, *sellaries*, and slaves.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

sellet. An obsolete or Middle English form of *sell*[1], *sell*[2], *sill*[1], *cell*.

sellenders, *n.* See *sellanders*.

seller[1] (sel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *seller, sellere, siller, sullar, sullere* (= Icel. *seljari* = Sw. *säljare* = Dan. *sælger*); < *sell*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who gives; a giver; a furnisher.

It is not honest, it may not avaunce,
For to delen with no such poraille,
But al with riche and *sellers* of vitaille.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 248.

2. One who sells; a vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 240.

Seller's option, in Exchange transactions, the option which a seller has, or has reserved to himself, of delivering the thing sold at any time within a certain number of days specified: usually abbreviated to *s. o.* (as *s. o.* 3, for a three-days' option). See *buyer's option*, under *buyer*.

seller[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *sellier*, F. *sellier* = Sp. *sillero* = Pg. *selleiro* = It. *sellajo*, < ML. *sellarius*, a saddler, < L. *sella*, a saddle: see *sell*[2].] A saddler. *York Plays*.

seller[3]† (sel'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sellar* (†); < ME. *seler, saler, celere*, < OF. **selere, saliere, salliere*, F. *salière* = Pr. *saliera, saleira* = It. *saliera*, a vessel for salt, < L. *salaria*, fem. of *salarius*, of salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1], *salary*[1], *salary*[2], and cf. *salt-cellar*.] A small vessel for holding salt: now only in composition *salt-seller*, misspelled *salt-cellar*.

The salte also touche nat in his *salere*
Withe nokyns mete, but lay it honestly
On youre Trenchoure, for that is curtesy.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

seller[4]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*[1], 1.

Then straight into the *seller* hee'l them bring;
'Tis sweetest drinking at the verry spring.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

selliform (sel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sella*, a saddle, + *forma*, form.] In *bot., zoöl.*, and *anat.*, saddle-shaped.

sellok (sel'ọk), *n.* A variant of *sillock*.

selly†, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *selli, sellich, sillich, sullich, sellic*, < AS. *sellic, sillic, syllic*, orig. **seldlic*, wonderful, strange, rare, excellent, = OS. *seldlīk*, wonderful, rare, = Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful; as *seld* + *-ly*[1]. See *seld*.] **I.** *a.* Wonderful; admirable; rare. *Layamon*.

II. *n.* A wonder; marvel.

sellyt, *adv.* [ME., also *selliche*, < AS. *sellice, sillice*, wonderfully, < *sellic, sillic*, wonderful: see *selly*, *a.*] Wonderfully.

Sikurly I telle the here
Thou shal hit bye ful *selly* dere.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell*.)

Selninger sandpiper. See *sandpiper*.

selort, *n.* Same as *celure*.

selthe†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *gesǣlþ*, happiness, < *ge-* + *sǣl*, happy: see *seel*[1].] Blessedness.

seltzogene (selt'sō-jēn), *n.* [< F. *selzogène*; as *Seltz(er)*, *Selters* (see *Selters water*, under *water*), + *-gen*.] Same as *gazogene*.

seluret, *n.* See *celure*.

selvage, selvedge (sel'vāj, -vej), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *selvidge, selvege*; < ME. *selvage*, < MD. *selfegge, selfegghe* (Kilian), D. *zelfegg* (Sewel) = MLG. *self-egge, sulf-egge*, selvage, < *self, sulf*, extreme, extremity (Kilian), appar. a particular use of *self*, D. *zelf*, same, self, + *egge*, edge: see *self* and *edge*[1]. Cf. MD. *self-ende*, MLG. *selfende, sulf-ende* (*ende* = E. *end*), MD. *self-kant*, D. *zelf-kant* = LG. *self-kant* (*kant* = E. *cant*[1]), selvage, similarly formed.] **1.** The edge of a web or textile fabric so finished that it does not allow of raveling out the weft.

Tho ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde,
To tho vttur syde the *seluage* brade;
Tho ouer *seluage* he schalle replye,
As towelle hit were fayrest in hye.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

I end with the prayer after my text, which is like a rich garment, that hath facing, guards, and *selvage* of its own.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 112.

The trees have ample room to expand on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. There Nature has woven a natural *selvage*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 202.

2. That part of a web at either edge which is not finished like the surface of the cloth, and which is meant to be torn away when the material is made up, or for use in making the seam. See *list*[4], 2.—**3.** In *mining*, the part of a vein or lode adjacent to the walls on each side, and generally consisting of flucan or gouge. It is usually formed in part by the decomposition of the rock adjacent to the vein, and in part by the washing in of clayey material to fill any vacancy which may occur along the walls of the fissure. See *vein*.

4. The edge-plate of a lock, through which the bolt shoots.—**5.** Same as *selvagee*.

selvage, selvedge (sel'vāj, -vej), *v.* To hem. *Minsheu*.

selvaged, selvedged (sel'vājd, -vejd), *a.* [< *selvage, selvedge*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a selvage.

selvagee (sel-vā-jē'), *n.* [< *selvage* + *-ee* (here appar. a mere extension).] *Naut.*, an untwisted skein of rope-yarn marled together and used for any purpose where a strong and pliant strap is required. Also *selvage*. See cut under *nipper*[1], 8.

selvet, *a.* An obsolete variant of *self*.

selvedge, selvedged. See *selvage, selvaged*.

selvert, *n.* A Middle English form of *silver*.

selves, *n.* Plural of *self*.

selyt, *a.* See *seely, silly*.

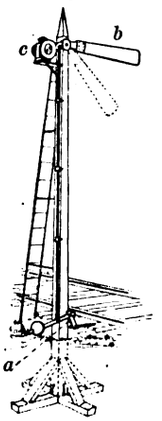
selyness†, *n.* See *seeliness, silliness*.

semæology†, *n.* See *semiology*.

semantron (sē-man'tron), *n.*; pl. *semantra* (-trạ). [< Gr. *σήμαντρον*, a seal, signet, MGr. a semantron, < *σημαίνειν*, show by a sign, give a signal, MGr. strike the semantron, < *σῆμα*, a mark, sign: see *sematic*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a long bar or piece of wood or metal struck with a mallet, and used instead of a bell to summon worshipers to service. The use of semantra seems older than that of church-bells, and they have continued in use in Mohammedan countries, as in these the ringing of bells is usually forbidden. The mallet with which the large semantron is struck is also called a *semantron* (a *hand-semantron*, *χειροσήμαντρον*). The iron semantra are called *hagiosidera*. (See *hagiosideron*.) A wooden semantron is called *the wood* or *the holy wood* (*τὸ ἱερὸν ξύλον*). Also *hagiosemantron, semanterion*.

semantus (sē-man'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σημαντός*, marked, emphatic, < *σημαίνειν*, mark: see *semantron*.] In *anc. pros.* See *trochee semantus*, under *trochee*.

semaphore (sem'ạ-fōr), *n.* [= F. *sémaphore*; irreg. < Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A mechanical device for displaying signals by means of which information is conveyed to a distant point. The word is now confined almost entirely to apparatus used on railways employing the block system. The blade is a day signal, the lantern is used at night. A vertical position of the blade or a white light exhibited by the lantern indicates safety; a horizontal position of the blade or a red light indicates danger; an intermediate position of the blade or a green light demands a cautious approach with lessened speed.



Railway Semaphore.
a, lever, which operates both *b*, blade, and *c*, lantern.

semaphore-plant (sem'ạ-fōr-plant), *n.* The telegraph-plant, *Desmodium gyrans*.

semaphoric (sem-ạ-for'ik), *a.* [< *semaphore* + *-ic*.] Relating to a semaphore or to semaphores; telegraphic.

semaphorical (sem-ạ-for'i-kạl), *a.* [< *semaphoric* + *-al*.] Same as *semaphoric*.

semaphorically (sem-ạ-for'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of a semaphore.

semaphorist (sem'ạ-fōr-ist), *n.* [< *semaphore* + *-ist*.] One who has charge of a semaphore.

semasiological (sē-mā"si-ō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to semasiology or meaning. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 450.

semasiology (sē-mā-si-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σημασία*, the signification of a word (< *σημαίνειν*, show by a sign, signify: see *semantron*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the development and connections of the meanings of words; the department of significance in philology.

Semasiology in all its various aspects does not offer much that is as regular even as the phonetic life of words; so much more worthy of attention are the parallelisms in the development of meanings, which repeat themselves oftentimes in most varied surroundings, inviting even to a search for a psychological cause for this persistence. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 100.

semasphere (sem'ạ-sfēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] An aërostatic signaling apparatus, consisting of a powerful electric light attached to a balloon which is steadied by kites or parachutes, and secured by ropes. The latter may also serve as conductors.

sematic (sē-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, token.] Significant; indicative, as of danger; serving as a sign or warning; ominous; monitory; repugnatorial.

The second great use of colour is to act as a warning or signal (*sematic* colour), repelling enemies by the indication of some unpleasant or dangerous quality.
Nature, XLII. 557.

sematology (sem-ạ-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*(*τ*-), a sign, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

For the proper understanding of Hebrew a knowledge of the related tongues is indispensable; and in every comprehensive Hebrew dictionary all the new facts that can be gained from any of them to illustrate Hebrew phonology, etymology, or *sematology* must be accurately and judiciously presented. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 343.

sematrope (sem'ạ-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, sign, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] *Milit.*, an adaptation of the heliotrope to the purpose of transmitting military signals in the day-time by means of the number and the grouping of the flashes.

semawe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sea-mew*.

semblable† (sem'bla-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *semblable*, < OF. (and F.) *semblable* (= Pr. *semblable, semlable* = It. *sembiabile, semblabile, sembrabile*), like, resembling, < *sembler*, be like, resemble: see *semble*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Like; similar; resembling.

I woot wel that my lord can moore than I;
What that he seith I holde it ferme and stable;
I seye the same or elles thyng *semblable*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 256.

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And the same tyme, in *semblable* wise, there to be redde the Maires Commission of the Staple.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 419.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 72.

II. *n.* Likeness; resemblance; representation; that which is like or represents a certain thing.

His *semblable* is his mirror. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 124.

semblably† (sem'bla-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *semblably*; < *semblable* + *-ly*².] In a similar manner; similarly.

After hys hoires *semblably* werkyng,
Regnyng after hym as men full myghty.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5330.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 21.

Semblably he intended for to winne the plaine earth.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 88.

semblance (sem'blans), *n.* [< ME. *semblance*, *semblaunce*, < OF. *semblance*, F. *semblance* (= Pr. *semblansa*, *semlansa* = Sp. *semblanza* = Pg. *semelhança* = It. *sembianza*), < *semblant*, appearing, seeming: see *semblant*.] **1.** The state or fact of being like or similar; likeness; similarity; resemblance.

I thought nobody had been like me; but I see there was some *semblance* betwixt this good Man and me.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 298.

The Reins were cloath'd in whitest silk, to hold
Some *semblance* to the Hand that them controlled.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 67.

2. Likeness; image; exterior form.

And Merlyn com to Vlfyn, and transfigured hym to the *semblaunce* of Iurdan, and than sente hym to the kynge. And whan the kynge saugh Vlfyn, he hym blissed, and seide, "Mercy God! how may eny man make oon man so like a-nother?" *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 76.

No more than wax shall be accounted evil
Wherein is stamp'd the *semblance* of a devil.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1246.

3†. Face; countenance; aspect.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were.
Fairfax.

4. Appearance; outward seeming; show.

His words make a *semblance* as if hee were magnanimously exercising himself. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxvii.

If you could be alarmed into the *semblance* of modesty, you would charm everybody.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

semblandt, *n.* See *semblant*.

semblant (sem'blant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **semblant*, **semblaunt* (only as a noun?), < OF. (and F.) *semblant* (= Pr. *semblant*, *semlant* = Sp. *semblante* = Pg. *semelhante* = It. *sembiante*), like, similar, apparent, ppr. of *sembler*, seem, simulate: see *semble*. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *semblaunt*, < ME. *semblant*, *semblaunt*, *sembland*, *semlant*, *semelant*, *semelaunt*, < OF. *semblant*, **semlant*, F. *semblant* (= Pr. *semblant*, *semlant* = Sp. *semblante* = Pg. *semblante* = It. *sembiante*, *semblante*), resemblance, appearance, aspect, countenance, < *semblant*, like, apparent: see I.] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Like; resembling.

Comparing them together, see
How in their *semblant* Vertues they agree.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 275.

Thy Picture, like thy Fame,
Entire may last, that as their Eyes survey
The *semblant* Shade, Men yet unborn may say
Thus Great, thus Gracious look'd Britannia's Queen.
Prior, An Epistle, desiring the Queen's Picture.

2. Appearing; seeming, rather than real; specious.

Thou art not true; thou art not extant—only *semblant*.
Carlyle.

II.† *n.* **1.** Appearance; aspect; show; semblance.

Mekely she leet her eyen falle,
And thilke *semblant* sat her wel withalle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1735.

It semes by his *semblaud* he had leuere be sette
By the feruent fire, to fieme hym fro colde.
York Plays, p. 257.

Be of fayre *semelaunt* and contenaunce,
For by fayre manerys men may thee a-vaunce.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Tho, backe returning to that sorie Dame,
He shewed *semblant* of exceeding mone
By speaking signes, as he them best could frame.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 4.

2. Face; countenance; aspect.

Sothli whenne thei dredden, and bowiden her *semelant* in to erthe, thei seiden to hem, What seke ye the lyuynge with deede men? *Wyclif*, Luke xxiv. 5.

With glad *semblaunt* and pure good cher.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

All dreri then was his *semblaunte*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 48).

semblative† (sem'bla-tiv), *a.* [< *semble*¹ + *-ative*.] In simulation or likeness; like (to). [Rare.]

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 34.

semblaunt†, *n.* See *semblant*.

semble¹ (sem'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sembled*, ppr. *sembling*. [< ME. *semblen*, *sembelen*, seem, < OF. (and F.) *sembler*, resemble, appear, seem, = Pr. *semblar*, *semlar* = Sp. *semblar* (obs.), *semejar* = It. *sembrare*, *sembiare*, < L. *simulare*, simulate, resemble: see *simulate*, and cf. *dissemble*, *resemble*.] **1**†. To appear; seem.

Ite *sembeles* that he slepand is.
Old Eng. Metr. Hom. (ed. Small), p. 134.

2. In *law*, used impersonally (generally abbreviated *sem.* or *semb.*) as Old French, *semble*, it appears, it seems, preceding a statement of opinion, thus qualified, on a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case) which has not been directly settled.—**3**†. To dissemble.

Ile tell thee what, thou wilt even *semble* and cog with thine own father,
A couple of false knaves together, a theefe and a broker.
Three Ladies of London (1584). (*Nares.*)

4†. To make a likeness; practise the art of imitation.

Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy great designs.
Prior, Ode to the Queen.

semble¹† (sem'bl), *a.* [Irreg. < *semble*¹, *v.*, as if ult. < L. *similis*, like: see *similar*.] Like; similar. [Rare.]

A tyrant vile,
Of name and deed that bare the *semble* stile
That did this King.
Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

semble²†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *semblen*, *semelen*, by apheresis from *assemblen*: see *assemble*¹, *v.*] To assemble; meet; gather together.

Than aswithe thei *sembled* to-gader,
& alle maner menstracie maked was sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3811.

He *sembled* all his men full still.
Specimens of Early English (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. 129.

semble²†, *n.* [ME. *semble*; by apheresis from *assemble*: see *assemble*¹, *n.*, *assembly*.] A gathering; a meeting; an assembly.

Barouns and burgeis and bonde-men also
I sauz in that *semble* as ȝe schul heren her-aftur.
Piers Plowman (A), Prol., l. 97.

semet†. An obsolete spelling of *seem*, *seam*².

semé (se-mā'), *a.* and *n.* [F., pp. of *semer*, < L. *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] **I.** *a.* In *her.*, covered with small bearings whose number is not fixed, and which form a sort of pattern over the surface: said of the field or of any bearing. Where the bearings are distributed equally, and those which come next to the edges of the escutcheon are cut off, it is held by some writers that the blazon must be *semé*, and not *sans nombre* (see *sans nombre*). Also *powdered*, *aspersed*.


A Shield Semé of Fleurs-de-lis.

Heralds in blew velvet *semée* with fleurs de lys.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

II. *n.* In *decorative art*, a powdering; a small, constantly repeated figure; a decoration of which the different units do not touch one another, but are separated by the background.

Semecarpus (sem-ē-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), so called from the use of the unripe fruit in Ceylon in marking cotton cloths; irreg. < Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark or badge, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Anacardieæ*. It is characterized by simple flowers with five imbricated petals, five stamens, a one-celled ovary with three styles, and a single ovule pendulous from the apex. There are about 40 species, chiefly natives of the East Indies, especially in Ceylon. They are trees with alternate coriaceous leaves, and small flowers in terminal or lateral bracted panicles, followed by hard kidney-shaped nuts with a thick resinous cellular pericarp, the source, in the leading species, of an indelible ink, and, after ripening, of a varnish and of a corrosive application used by the Hindus for rheumatism. See *marking-nut*, and *Oriental cashew-nut* (under *cashew-nut*).

semeia, *n.* Plural of *semeion*.

semeiography, **semeiologic**, etc. See *semiography*, etc.

semeion (sē-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *semeia* (-ä). [< Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark, sign, token, < *σῆμα*, a mark, sign, token, etc.: see *sematic*.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The unit of time; a primary time, or mora. See *time*. (*b*) One of the two divisions of a foot, known as *thesis* and *arsis*, or an analogous division of a measure or colon—for instance, ⏑ | –; ⏑ – | ⏑ –; ⏑ – ⏑ | – ⏑ – ⏑.—**2.** In *paleog.*, a mark, such as the coronis, asterisk, diple, etc., used to indicate metrical and other divisions.

semelant†, **semelaunt**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *semblant*.

semele¹†, *v.* A Middle English form of *semble*².

Semele² (sem'e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Σεμέλη.] **1.** In *classical myth.*, the mother of Bacchus, by Zeus (Jupiter).—**2.** In *conch.*, a genus of bivalves, regarded by some as typical of the family *Semelidæ*.

semelichet, **semelyt**, *a.* Middle English forms of *seemly*.

Semelidæ (sē-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Semele*² + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Semele*, generally united with the family *Scrobiculariidæ*.

semeline (sem'e-lin), *n.* [< L. *semen lini*, flaxseed (from the form of the crystals): *semen*, seed; *lini*, gen. of *linum*, flax.] A variety of titanite found in volcanic rocks near the Laacher See near the Eifel.

semelinesst, *n.* A Middle English form of *seemliness*.

semelyhedet, *n.* A Middle English form of *seemlihead*.

semen (sē'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *semen*, seed, < *serere*, pp. *satus* (√ *se*, *sa*), sow: see *sow*.] **1.** In *bot.*, the seed of plants, or the matured ovule. —**2.** A thick whitish fluid of a peculiar odor, the combined product of the testes and accessory generative glands, containing spermatozoa as its essential constituent.—**Semen contra.** Same as *semencine*.

semencine (sē'men-sin), *n.* [< F. *semencine*, < NL. *semen cinæ*: L. *semen*, seed; *cinæ*, gen. of *cina*, a local name of *santonica*, l.] Same as *santonica*, 2.

semen-multiplex (sē'men-mul'ti-pleks), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

semese (se-mēs'), *a.* [< L. *semesus*, half-eaten, < *semi-*, half, + *esus*, pp. of *edere*, eat, = E. *eat*.] Half-eaten. [Rare.]

No; they're sons of gyps, and that kind of thing, who feed on the *semese* fragments of the high table.
Farrar, Julian Home, vii.

semester (sē-mes'tėr), *n.* [< F. *semestre* = G. *semester*, < L. *semestris*, half-yearly, < *sex*, six (see *six*), + *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] A period or term of six months; specifically, one of the half-year courses in German and many other Continental universities, and hence in some colleges in the United States: as, the summer and winter *semesters*.

semestral (sē-mes'tral), *a.* [< L. *semestris*, half-yearly, + *-al*.] Relating to a semester; half-yearly; semiannual.

semi- (sem'i). [F. *semi-* = Sp. Pg. It. *semi-*, < L. *sēmi-* = Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, = Skt. *sāmi*, half-way, = AS. *sām-*, half: see *hemi-* and *sam-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'half': much used in English in the literal sense, and, more loosely, to mean 'in part, partly, almost, largely, imperfectly, incompletely.' It may be used, like *half*, with almost any adjective or noun. Only a few compounds are given below (without etymology, if of recent formation in English).

semiacid (sem-i-as'id), *n.* and *a.* Half-acid; subacid.

semi-adherent (sem'i-ad-hēr'ent), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lower half adherent, as a seed, stamen, etc.

semiamplexicaul (sem'i-am-plek'si-kâl), *a.* In *bot.*, half-amplexicaul; embracing half of the stem, as many leaves.

semianatropal, **semianatropous** (sem'i-a-nat'rō-pal, -pus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *amphitropous*.

semiangle (sem'i-ang-gl), *n.* The half of a given or measuring angle.

semiannual (sem-i-an'ū-al), *a.* Half-yearly.

semiannually (sem-i-an'ū-al-i), *adv.* Once every six months.

semiannular (sem-i-an'ū-lär), *a.* Forming a half-circle; semicircular.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *N. Grew*, Museum.

semi-anthracite (sem-i-an'thra-sīt), *n.* Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and semibituminous coal. In anthracite the volatile matter is usually less than 7 per cent. in quantity; in semi-anthracite, less than 10 per cent.

Semi-anthracite is neither as hard nor as dense as anthracite, its luster not so brilliant; its percentage of volatile matter is greater, and the cleavage planes or "cleats" are much closer, the fracture often approaching the cuboidal.
Penn. Survey, Coal Mining, p. 16.

semi-ape (sem-i-āp'), *n.* A lemur or allied animal; a prosimian; any one of the *Prosimiæ*.

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semiaquatic (sem′i-ạ-kwat′ik), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living close to water, and sometimes entering it, but not necessarily existing by it: as, the *semiaquatic* spiders, which run over the surface of water, or dive and conceal themselves beneath it; *semiaquatic* plants, which grow between tides, or in pools that periodically become dry, etc.

Semi-Arian (sem-i-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

II. *n.* In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a body of the Arians which arose in the fourth century. The Semi-Arians held the strict Arian doctrine that the Son was created by the will of the Father, but maintained that the Father and the Son are of similar and not of different substances. See *Arian*[1], *homoiousian*, and *homoüsian*.

Semi-Arianism (sem-i-ā′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Semi-Arian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians.

semi-articulate (sem′i-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* Loose-jointed; half-invertebrate.

A most indescribable thin-bodied *semi-articulate* but altogether helpful kind of a factotum manservant.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 256.

semi-attached (sem′i-ạ-tacht′), *a.* Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

We would have been *semi-attached*, as it were. We would have locked up that room in either heart where the skeleton was, and said nothing about it.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, ii.

Semi-Augustinianism (sem-i-â-gus-tin′i-an-izm), *n.* A moderate form of Augustinianism, prevalent in the sixth century.

semi-band (sem′i-band), *n.* In *entom.*, a band of color extending half-way around a part or half-way across a wing: as, *semi-bands* of black on the fore wings. Also *semifascia*. [Rare.]

semibarbarian (sem′i-bär-bā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Half-savage; partially civilized.

II. *n.* One who is but partially civilized.

semibarbaric (sem′i-bär-bar′ik), *a.* Half-barbarous; partly civilized: as, *semibarbaric* display.

semibarbarism (sem-i-bär′bạ-rizm), *n.* The state or quality of being semibarbarous or half-civilized.

semibarbarous (sem-i-bär′bạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *semibarbarus*, < *semi-*, half, + *barbarus*, barbarous.] Half-civilized.

semibituminous (sem′i-bi-tū′mi-nus), *a.* Partly bituminous, as coal.

semibreve (sem′i-brēv), *n.* [Also *semibrief*; = F. *semi-brève* = Sp. Pg. *semibreve*, < It. *semibreve*, < *semi-*, half, + *breve*, a short note: see *semi-* and *breve, brief*.] In *music*, a whole note, or the space of time measured by it. See *note*[1], 13. —**Semibreve rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

semibrief (sem′i-brēf), *n.* Same as *semibreve*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Great red coals roll out on the hearth, sparkle a *semibrief*, . . . and then dissolve into brown ashes.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

semi-bull (sem′i-bůl), *n.* *Eccles.*, a bull issued by a pope between the time of his election and that of his coronation. A semi-bull has an impression on only one side of the seal. After the consecration the name of the pope and the date are stamped on the reverse, thus constituting a double bull.

semi-cadence (sem-i-kā′dens), *n.* In *music*, same as *imperfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).

semicalcareous (sem′i-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* Partly chalky; imperfectly calcareous; approaching chalk in substance or appearance. Compare *corneocalcareous*.

semi-calcined (sem-i-kal′sind), *a.* Half-calcined: as, *semi-calcined* iron.

semi-canal (sem′i-ka-nal′), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a channeled sheath open at one side, so that it does not form a complete tube.

semicartilaginous (sem-i-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* Gristly; imperfectly cartilaginous.

semicastrate (sem-i-kas′trāt), *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

semicastration (sem′i-kas-trā′shọn), *n.* Deprivation of one testicle.

For one [testicle] sufficeth unto generation, as hath been observed in *semicastration*, and ofttimes in carnous ruptures. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

semicaudate (sem-i-kâ′dāt), *a.* Having a small or rudimentary tail, as man. See *tailed, a.*

semicell (sem′i-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two parts of a cell which is constricted in the middle, as in the *Desmidiaceæ*.

semi-centennial (sem′i-sen-ten′i-al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Occurring at the end of, or celebrating the completion of, fifty years, or half a century: as, a *semi-centennial* celebration.

II. *n.* A semi-centennial celebration.

semichoric (sem-i-kō′rik), *a.* Partaking somewhat of the character of a chorus, or noting an utterance half sung, half spoken.

semichorus (sem′i-kō-rus), *n.* In *music*: (*a*) Either a small number of singers selected for lighter effects from all the parts of a large chorus, or a chorus made up of fewer than the full number of parts, as a male chorus or a female chorus: opposed to *full chorus*. Also called *small chorus*. (*b*) A movement intended to be performed by such a partial chorus.

semichrome, *n.* Same as *semicrome*.

semicircle (sem′i-sėr-kl), *n.* [= Sp. *semicírculo* = Pg. *semicirculo* = It. *semicircolo*, < L. *semicirculus*, a semicircle, as adj. semicircular, < *semi-*, half, + *circulus*, circle: see *circle*.] 1. The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between a diameter and the half of a circumference; also, the half of the circumference itself.—2. Any body or arrangement of objects in the form of a half-circle.

Looking back, there is Trieste on her hillside, . . . backed by the vast *semicircle* of the Julian Alps.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 97.

3. An instrument for measuring angles; a species of theodolite with only half a graduated circle; a graphometer.

semicircled (sem′i-sėr-kld), *a.* [< *semicircle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *semicircular*.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait in a *semi-circled* farthingale.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3. 68.

semicircular (sem-i-sėr′kū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *semicirculaire* = Sp. *semicircular* = Pg. *semicircular* = It. *semicircolare*, < L. *semicirculus*, semicircle: see *semicircle*.] 1. Having the form of a half-circle.—2. Specifically, in *anat.*, noting the three canals of the internal ear, whatever their actual shape. They are usually horseshoe-shaped or oval, and sometimes quite irregular. See *canal*[1], and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *ear*[1], and *periotic*.

semicircularly (sem-i-sėr′kū-lạr-li), *adv.* In the form of a semicircle.

semicirque (sem′i-sėrk), *n.* A semicircle; a semicircular hollow.

Upon a *semicirque* of turf-clad ground,
The hidden nook discovered to our view
A mass of rock. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

semiclosure (sem-i-klō′zūr), *n.* Half or partial closure.

Ferrier's experiments on monkeys . . . had the effect of "torsion of the lip and *semiclosure* of the nostril."
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 519.

semicolon (sem′i-kō-lọn), *n.* [= F. Sp. *semicolon* = G. Sw. Dan. *semikolon*; as *semi-* + *colon*[1].] In *gram.* and *punctuation*, the point (;). It is used to mark a division of a sentence somewhat more independent than that marked by a comma. (See *punctuation*.) In old books a mark like the semicolon was often used as a mark of abbreviation, being in fact another form of the abbreviative character ȝ, z, in *oz.*, *viz.*, etc.: thus, "Senatus populusq; Romani"; and in Greek the semicolon mark (;) is the point of interrogation.

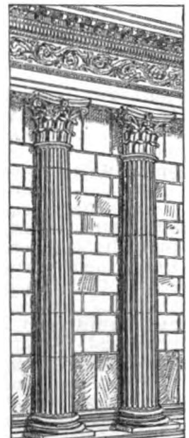
Caxton had the merit of introducing the Roman pointing as used in Italy; . . . the more elegant comma supplanted the long, uncouth | ; the colon was a refinement; . . . but the *semicolon* was a Latin delicacy which the obtuse English typographer resisted.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 242.

Semicolon butterfly, the butterfly *Polygonia interrogationis*: so called from a silver mark on the under side of the lower wings which resembles a semicolon. [U. S.]

semi-column (sem′i-kol-um), *n.* A half column; an engaged column of which one half protrudes from the wall.

semi-columnar (sem′i-kō-lum′nạr), *a.* Like a half column; flat on one side and rounded on the other: applied in botany to a stem, leaf, or petiole.

semi-complete (sem′i-kọm-plēt′), *a.* In *entom.*, incomplete: applied by Linnæus and the older entomologists to pupæ which have only rudiments of wings, but otherwise resemble the imago, as in the *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, etc. —**Semi-complete metamorphosis**, metamorphosis in which the pupa is semi-complete. The terms *incomplete* and *subincomplete metamorphosis* are now used instead. See *hemimetaboly*.



Semi-columns (Roman).—Engaged columns of the Maison Carrée, Nimes, France.

semiconfluent (sem-i-kon′flọ̈-ent), *a.* In *pathol.*, half-confluent: noting specifically certain cases of smallpox in which some of the pustules run together but most of them do not. See *confluent*, 4 (*b*).

semiconjugate (sem-i-kon′jọ̈-gāt), *a.* Conjugate and halved: thus, *semiconjugate* diameters are conjugate semi-diameters.

semiconscious (sem-i-kon′shus), *a.* Imperfectly conscious; not fully conscious. *De Quincey*.

semiconvergent (sem′i-kọn-vėr′jent), *a.* Convergent as a series, while the series of moduli is not convergent: thus, $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+\ldots$ is a *semiconvergent* series.

semicope† (sem′i-kōp), *n.* [< ME. *semi-cope, semy-cope*; < *semi-* + *cope*[1].] An outer garment worn by some of the monastic clergy in the middle ages.

Of double worsted was his *semy-cope*,
That roundede as a belle out of the presse.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

semicorneous (sem-i-kôr′nē-us), *a.* Partly horny; imperfectly corneous; intermediate between horn and ordinary skin or hair, as the horns of the giraffe and American antelope.

semicoronate (sem-i-kor′ō-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having a semicoronet; half surrounded by a line of spines, bristles, or other projections.—**Semicoronate prolegs**, prolegs with a semicircle of crotchets or little hooks on the edge of the apical surface or sole.

semicoronet (sem-i-kor′ọ̄-net), *n.* In *entom.*, a line of spines, bristles, or other projections half surrounding a part, especially at the apex.

semicostiferous (sem′i-kos-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* Half bearing a rib; having a costal demifacet—that is, sharing with another vertebra a costal articulation. Most vertebræ which bear ribs are semicostiferous.

Seventh cervical *semicostiferous*, without vertebrarterial canal. *Coues*, Monographs of N. A. Rodentia (1877), p. 549.

semicritical (sem-i-krit′i-kal), *a.* Related to a differential equation and its criticoids as a seminvariant is related to an algebraic equation and its invariants.

semicroma (sem-i-krō′mạ̈), *n.* A variant of *semicrome*.

semicrome (sem′i-krōm), *n.* [< It. *semicroma*, < *semi-*, half, + *croma*, croma.] In *music*, a sixteenth-note. Some old writers apply the name to the eighth-note. Also *semichrome*, *semicroma*.

semi-crotchet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *semie crochet*; < *semi-* + *crotchet*.] Same as *semicrome*. *Florio*.

semicrustaceous (sem′i-krus-tā′shius), *a.* Half hard or crusty (and half membranous): said of the fore wings of hemipterous insects.

semi-crystalline (sem-i-kris′tạ-lin), *a.* Half or imperfectly crystallized.

semicubical (sem-i-kū′bi-kal), *a.* Of the degree whose exponent is $\frac{3}{2}$: now used only in the expression *semicubical parabola*—that is, a parabola whose equation is $y=x^{\frac{3}{2}}$. See *parabola*[2].

semicubium, semicupium (sem-i-kū′bi-um, -pi-um), *n.* [= It. *semicupio*, < ML. *semicupium*, < L. *semicupæ*, a half tun, < *semi-*, half, + *cupa*, a tub, tun: see *cup, coop*.] A half bath, or a bath that covers only the legs and hips. [Rare.]

semicylinder (sem-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* Half a cylinder in longitudinal section.

semicylindric (sem′i-si-lin′drik), *a.* Same as *semicylindrical*.

semicylindrical (sem′i-si-lin′dri-kal), *a.* Shaped like or resembling a cylinder divided longitudinally; of semicircular section.—**Semicylindrical leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf that is elongated, flat on one side, and round on the other.—**Semicylindrical vaulting.** See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindric*.

semidefinite (sem-i-def′i-nit), *a.* Half definite.—**Semidefinite some**, some in the sense of an exclusion of all; some, but not all; some only.

semidemisemiquaver (sem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.

semidependent (sem′i-dẹ̄-pen′dent), *a.* Half dependent or depending.

semidesert (sem-i-dez′ėrt), *a.* Half-desert; mostly barren, with a sparse vegetation.

semi-detached (sem′i-dẹ̄-tacht′), *a.* Partly separated: noting one of two houses joined together by a party-wall, but detached from other buildings: as, a *semi-detached* villa.

semidiapason (sem-i-dī-ạ-pā′zọn), *n.* In *mediæval music*, a diminished octave.

semidiapente (sem-i-dī-ạ-pen′tē), *n.* In *mediæval music*, a diminished fifth.

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semidiaphaneity (sem-i-dī′a-fā-nē′i-ti), *n.* Half-transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semi-diaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle*, On Colours.

semidiaphanous (sem′i-dī-af′a-nus), *a.* Partly diaphanous; somewhat transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

semidiatessaron (sem-i-dī-a-tes′a-ron), *n.* In *medieval music*, a diminished fourth.

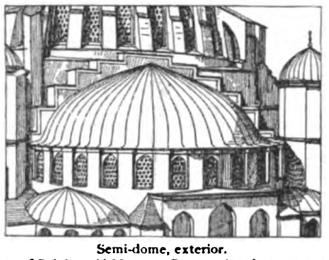
semiditast, *n.* In *medieval music*, the reduction of the time-value of notes by one half. See *diminution*, 3.

semi-ditone (sem-i-dī′tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, a minor third.—**Diapason semi-ditone.** See *diapason*.

Semidiurna (sem′i-dī-ėr′nä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *semi-* + *Diurna*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a group of lepidopterous insects, corresponding to Latreille's *Crepuscularia*, and including the hawk-moths.

semidiurnal (sem′i-dī-ėr′nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day (either twelve hours or six hours); continuing half a day.—2. In *entom.*, partly diurnal; flying in twilight; crepuscular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Semidiurna*.—**Semidiurnal arc**, in *astron.*, the arc described by a heavenly body in half the time between its rising and setting.

semi-dome (sem′i-dōm), *n.* Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section; less



Semi-dome, exterior.
Apse of Suleimanié Mosque, Constantinople (A. D. 1550).

properly, any feature of form or construction more or less similar to half a dome. The term applies especially to such quadrantal vaults as those



Semi-dome, interior.
Apse of Suleimanié Mosque, Constantinople (A. D. 1550).

which cover in the apse of most Italian medieval churches, and of many French and German Romanesque churches. See also cut under *apse*.

One of the most beautiful features of French vaulting, almost entirely unknown in this country, is the great polygonal vault of the *semi-dome* of the chevet, which as an architectural object few will be disinclined to admit is, with its walls of painted glass and its light constructive roof, a far more beautiful thing than the plain *semi-dome* of the basilican apse, notwithstanding its mosaics.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 573.

There is an apse at each end of the building, . . . covered with a *semi-dome*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 171.

semi-double (sem-i-dub′l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect: said of a flower.

II. *n.* A festival on which half the antiphon is repeated before and the whole antiphon after the psalm. See *double*.

semi-effigy (sem-i-ef′i-ji), *n.* A portrait or other representation of a figure seen at half length only, as in certain tombs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, monumental brasses, etc.

semi-elliptical (sem′i-e-lip′ti-kal), *a.* Having the form of half an ellipse which is cut transversely; semioval.

semi-fable (sem-i-fā′bl), *n.* A mixture of truth and fable; a narrative partly fabulous and partly true. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

semi-faience (sem′i-fa-yons′), *n.* In *ceram.*, pottery having a transparent glaze instead of the opaque enamel of true faience.

semifascia (sem-i-fash′i-ä), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *semi-band*.

semifibularis (sem-i-fib-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *semifibulares* (-rēz). In *anat.*, same as *peroneus brevis*.

semi-figure (sem-i-fig′ūr), *n.* A partial human figure in ornamental design, as a head and torso with or without arms, ending in scroll-work, leafage, or the like.

semiflex (sem′i-fleks), *v. t.* To half-bend; place in a position midway between extension and complete flexion, as a limb or joint.

After the accident he could more than *semi-flex* the forearm. *Lancet*, No. 3466, p. 242.

semiflexion (sem-i-flek′shon), *n.* The posture of a limb or joint half-way between extension and complete flexion.

semi-floret (sem-i-flō′ret), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *semi-floscule*.

semi-floscular (sem-i-flos′kū-lär), *a.* Same as *semi-flosculous*.

semi-floscule (sem-i-flos′kūl), *n.* In *bot.*, a floret or floscule with a strap-shaped corolla, as in the *Compositæ*.

semi-flosculous, semi-flosculose (sem-i-flos′-kū-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< *semi-* + L. *flosculus*, a little flower.] In *bot.*, having the corolla split, flattened out, and turned to one side, as in the ligular flowers of composites.

semi-fluid (sem-i-flō′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Fluid, but excessively viscous.

II. *n.* An excessively viscous fluid.

semifluidic (sem′i-flȳ-id′ik), *a.* Same as *semi-fluid*.

semi-formed (sem′i-fôrmd), *a.* Half-formed; imperfectly formed: as, a *semi-formed* crystal.

semi-frater (sem-i-frā′tėr), *n.* [ML., < L. *semi-*, half, + *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] In *monasticism*, a secular benefactor of a religious house who for his services is regarded as connected with its order or fraternity, and has a share in its intercessory prayers and masses.

semi-fused (sem′i-fūzd), *a.* Half-melted.

By grinding the *semi-fused* mass and treating it with water. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 599.

semigeometer (sem′i-jē-om′e-tėr), *n.* A moth or caterpillar of the section *Semigeometræ*.

Semigeometræ (sem′i-jē-om′e-trē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *Geometræ*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths resembling the *Geometridæ* in general appearance.

semigeometrid (sem′i-jē-om′e-trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semigeometræ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Semigeometræ*; a semigeometer; a semilooper.

semiglobose (sem-i-glō′bōs), *a.* Having the shape of half a sphere: applied especially to the eggs of certain insects.

semiglobularly (sem-i-glob′ū-lär-li), *adv.* So as to form a half-sphere: as, a surface *semiglobularly* expanded.

semi-god (sem′i-god), *n.* [Tr. L. *semideus*, < *semi-*, half, + *deus*, god.] A demigod. [Rare.]

Yonder souls, set far within the shade,
That in Elysian bowers the blessed seats do keep,
That for their living good now *semi-gods* are made.
B. Jonson, Golden Age Restored.

semiheterocercal (sem-i-het′e-rō-sėr′kal), *a.* Partly heterocercal. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 371.

semihoral (sem-i-hō′ral), *a.* Half-hourly.

semi-independent (sem-i-in-dē-pen′dent), *a.* Not fully independent; half or partly dependent.

semi-infinite (sem-i-in′fi-nit), *a.* Limited at one end and extending to infinity away from it.—**Semi-infinite quantity.** See *quantity*.

semi-ligneous (sem-i-lig′nē-us), *a.* Half or partially ligneous or woody: in botany noting a stem which is woody at the base and herbaceous at the top, as in common rue, sage, and thyme.

semi-liquid (sem-i-lik′wid), *a.* Half-liquid; semi-fluid.

semi-liquidity (sem′i-li-kwid′i-ti), *n.* The state of being semi-liquid; partial liquidity.

semilogical (sem-i-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the expression of ordinary or idiomatic language in strict logical form.—**Semilogical fallacy.** See *fallacy*.

semilooper (sem-i-lö′pėr), *n.* A semigeometer.

semilor (sem′i-lôr), *n.* Same as *similor*.

semilucent (sem-i-lū′sent), *a.* Half-transparent.

'Twas Sleep slow journeying with head on pillow, . . .
His litter of smooth *semilucent* mist
Diversely tinged with rose and amethyst.
Keats, Endymion, iv.

semilunar (sem-i-lū′när), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *semilunaire* = Sp. Pg. *semilunar* = It. *semilunare*, < NL. **semilunaris*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a half-moon in form; half-moon shaped; loosely, in *anat.*, *bot.*, and *zoöl.*, crescentic in shape; crescentiform; meniscoid; concavo-convex: noting several structures, without much regard for precision in the implied meaning.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *N. Grew.*

Semilunar aortic valves, the three pocket-like valves at the origin of the aorta. The free margin is strengthened by a fibrous band, and is thickened at a middle point called the *corpus Arantii*. The valves are attached by their convex borders to the arterial wall at its point of junction with the ventricle.—**Semilunar bone**, the second bone of the proximal row of the carpus, in man a small, irregularly cubic bone articulating with the radius, scaphoid, cuneiform, magnum, and unciform. Also called *lunare*, *intermedium*, and *os lunare*, *semilunare*, or *lunatum*. See *semilunare*.—**Semilunar cartilage.** See *cartilage*, and cut under *knee-joint*.—**Semilunar cavity**, in *anat.*, the sigmoid cavity at the lower end of the radius. See *sigmoid*.—**Semilunar fascia**, a strong, flat, aponeurotic band which passes downward and inward from the inner side of the lower part of the biceps tendon to blend with the deep fascia of the forearm. Also called *bicipital fascia* (which see, under *bicipital*). See cut under *median*.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage.** Same as *semilunar cartilage*.—**Semilunar fold of the eye**, the plica semilunaris or rudimentary third eyelid of man and many other mammals.—**Semilunar fold of Douglas** [James *Douglas*, Scottish physician and anatomist (1675–1741)]. (*a*) The lower concave border of the posterior layer of the sheath of the rectus muscle, lying about midway between the umbilicus and pubis. (*b*) Same as *rectovesical fold* (which see, under *rectovesical*).—**Semilunar folds of the peritoneum**, the recto-uterine folds. See cut under *peritoneum*.—**Semilunar fossa** or **depression**, in *ornith.*, one of a pair of large crescentic cavities on top of the skull, one over each orbit, lodging a supraorbital gland whose secretion is conducted into the nasal cavity. It is very commonly present in water-birds, as loons for example.—**Semilunar ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Semilunar lobes of the cerebellum**, the superior posterior and inferior posterior lobes.—**Semilunar membrane**, in *ornith.* See *membrane*.—**Semilunar notch**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The interclavicular notch. (*b*) The suprascapular notch.—**Semilunar pulmonary valve**, one of three pocket-like valves which guard the opening of the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle of the heart. They are very like the aortic valves of the same name (see above).—**Syn.** *Semilunar*, *Sigmoid*. In anatomy, formerly (as still sometimes) these words described the same crescentic figure, for the reason that a later form of the Greek letter sigma, Σ, was like a C. The two forms are distinguished in structures later named. Compare *sigmoid* (cavity of the ulna) with *sigmoid* (flexure of the rectum), under *sigmoid, a.*

II. *n.* The semilunar or lunar bone of the wrist. See *semilunare*.

semilunare (sem′i-lū-nā′rē), *n.*; pl. *semilunaria* (-ri-ä). [NL.: see *semilunar*.] The semilunar bone of the wrist; the second bone of the proximal row of carpals, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform: so called from its concavo-convex shape in the human wrist. More fully called *os semilunare*. Also *lunare* and *lunatum*. See *scapholunare*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

semilunary (sem-i-lū′na-ri), *a.* [As *semilunar* + *-y*.] Same as *semilunar*. [Rare.]

The Soldania Bay is of a *semi-lunary* forme.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa (ed. 1638), p. 13.

semilunate (sem-i-lū′nāt), *a.* [< NL. **semiluna*, half-moon, + *-ate*[1] (cf. *lunate*).] Same as *semilunar*.

semimalignant (sem′i-mā-lig′nant), *a.* Somewhat but not very malignant: said of tumors.

semimature (sem′i-mā-tūr′), *a.* [ME. *semymature*, < LL. *semimaturus*, half-ripe, < *semi-*, half, + *maturus*, ripe.] Half-ripe.

Semymature also me may hem glene,
And daies V in salt water hem lene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

semimembranose (sem-i-mem′brā-nōs), *a.* Same as *semimembranous*.

semimembranosus (sem-i-mem-brā-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *semimembranosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *semimembranous*.] A long muscle of the back of the thigh, or postfemoral region, arising from the ischial tuberosity, and inserted chiefly into the back part of the inner tuberosity of the tibia: so called from its semimembranous character in man, retained in few other animals. Its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings, and also expands to enter into the formation of the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. Its action flexes the leg upon the thigh. Also called *membranosus* and *ischiopoplitibialis*.

semimembranous (sem-i-mem′brā-nus), *a.* In *anat.*, partly membranous; intersected by several broad, flat tendinous intervals, as the semimembranosus.

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semi-menstrual (sem-i-men'strŏ-al), *a.* [< L. *semi-*, half, + *menstrualis*, monthly.] Half-monthly: specifically noting an inequality of the tide which goes through its changes every half-month.

semi-metal (sem-i-met'al), *n.* In *old chem.*, a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, antimony, zinc, etc. The semi-metals were at first called "bastards" of the metals proper: thus, antimony was considered to be the bastard of lead, bismuth of tin, etc. The number, character, and relations of the semi-metals were quite differently given by the older chemists: Boerhave classed various ores among them; Brandt (1735) made them six in number—namely, quicksilver, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, and zinc. His putting cobalt (a malleable and ductile metal) among the semi-metals was due to the fact that the nature of this metal was only very imperfectly known at that time.

semi-metallic (sem'i-me-tal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a semi-metal; imperfectly metallic in character.

semi-metamorphosis (sem-i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *demi-metamorphosis*. See also *hemimetaboly*.

semiminim (sem'i-min-im), *n.* [< ML. *semiminima*; as *semi-* + *minim*.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *crotchet*, or, with a hook added to the sign, same as *quaver*, the former being called *major*, the latter *minor*.

semiminima (sem-i-min'i-mä), *n.* Same as *semiminim*.

semimonthly (sem-i-munth'li), *a.* Occurring twice in each month.

semi-mute (sem-i-mūt'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Noting a person who, owing to the loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.

II. *n.* A person thus affected.

seminal (sem'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *seminal*, F. *séminal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *seminal* = It. *seminale*, < L. *seminalis*, relating to seed, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to seed or semen or the elements of reproduction. —**2.** Containing the seed or elements of reproduction; germinal: as, *seminal* principles.

> The Spirit of God produced them [whales] then, and established, and conserves ever since, that *seminal* power which we call nature, to produce all creatures . . . in a perpetual succession. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

3. Rudimentary; original; primary.

> These are very imperfect rudiments of "Paradise Lost"; but it is pleasant to see great works in their *seminal* state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. *Johnson*, Milton.

Seminal animalcule, a spermatozoön.—**Seminal capsule.** Same as *vesicula seminalis*.—**Seminal cartridge, seminal rope**, in cephalopods. See *spermatophore*.—**Seminal cyst**, a cyst of the testicle near the epididymis.—**Seminal fluid**, semen.—**Seminal leaf.** Same as *seed-leaf* or *cotyledon*.—**Seminal receptacle.** See *spermatheca*.—**Seminal vesicle.** Same as *vesicula seminalis*.

II.† *n.* A seed; a seminal or rudimentary element.

> The *seminals* of other iniquities. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 4.

seminality (sem-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *seminal* + *-ity*.] Seminal, germinal, or reproductive quality or principle.

> There was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib, which, by the information of a soul, was individuated into Eve. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.
>
> [For explanation of this extract, see *theory of incasement* (under *incasement*), and *spermist*.]

seminally (sem'i-nal-i), *adv.* As a seed, germ, or reproductive element; as regards germs or germination.

> Presbyters can conferre no more upon any of Bishop than is radically, *seminally*, and eminently in themselves. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 470. (*Davies.*)
>
> It is the same God that we know and love, here and there; and with a knowledge and love that is of the same nature *seminally*. *Baxter*, Divine Life, i. 1.

seminar (sem-i-när'), *n.* [< G. *seminar*, < L. *seminarium*, a seed-plot: see *seminary*.] Same as *seminary*, 5.

seminarian (sem-i-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *seminary* + *-an*.] Same as *seminarist*.

seminarist (sem'i-nā-rist), *n.* [< F. *séminariste* = Sp. Pg. It. *seminarista* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *seminarist*; as *seminar-y* + *-ist*.] A member of a seminary; specifically, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

> *Seminarists* now come from Rome to pervert souls. *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 170. (*Latham.*)

seminary (sem'i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Pg. It. *seminario*, < L. *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*. II. *n.* < ME. *semynairie*, < OF. *seminaire*, F. *séminaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *seminario*, a seed-plot, a seminary, = G. *seminar*, a seminary, < L. *seminarium*, a seed-plot, nursery-garden, NL. a school, seminary, neut. of *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed or semen; seminal.

> They [detractors] so comprehend those *seminarie* vertues to men vnknown that those things which, in course of time or by growing degrees, Nature of itselfe can effect, they, by their art and skil in hastning the works of Nature, can contriue and compasse in a moment. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 76.
>
> *Seminary* vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory. *J. Smith*, On Old Age (1666), p. 117.

2. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 3): said of a Roman Catholic priest.

> In 1584, a law was enacted, enjoining all Jesuits, *seminary* priests, and other priests, whether ordained within or without the kingdom, to depart from it within forty days, on pain of being adjudged traitors. *Hallam*, Hist. Eng., I. 153.

3. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 5): as, a *seminary* course.

II. *n.*; pl. *seminaries* (-riz). **1**†. A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery: now only in figurative use.

> But in the *semynairie* moost thal roote
> With dounge and moolde admixt unto thaire roote. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.
>
> Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.
>
> That precious trainment [art] is miserably abused which should be the fountain of skill, the root of virtue, the *seminary* of government, the foundation of all private and public good. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Figuratively—**2.** The original place or original stock whence anything is brought.

> But the Arke preuaileth ouer the preuailing waters, a figure of the Church, the remnant of the Church, the remnant of the elder and *Seminarie* of the new world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.
>
> Whoever shall look into the *seminary* and beginnings of the monarchies of this world he shall find them founded on poverty. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization (Works, [ed. Spedding, X. 324).
>
> The council chamber at Edinburgh had been, during a quarter of a century, a *seminary* of all public and private vices. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university in which persons (especially the young) are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments; specifically, a school for the education of men for the priesthood or ministry.

> Certaine other Schooles in the towne farre remote from this Colledge, which serueth for another *Seminary* to instruct their Nouices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 68.
>
> He [Cardinal Allen] procur'd a *Seminary* to be set up in Doway for the English. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 381.
>
> I closed the course at our *Seminary* here just two weeks before you returned. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 33.

4. A seminary priest; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, especially a foreign one; a seminarist.

> Able Christians should rather turne Jesuites and *Seminaries* than run into Convents and Frieries. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 46.
>
> A while agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.
>
> Of a long time I have not only been supposed a Papist, but a *seminary*, a Jesuit, an emissary of Rome. *Penn*, Speech, March 22, 1678.

5. In some universities and institutions, a group of advanced students pursuing some branch by real research, the writing of theses, etc.; also, the course of study engaged in by such students; a seminary course: imitated from German use. Also *seminar*.

seminate (sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seminated*, ppr. *seminating*. [< L. *seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, engender, also beget, bring forth, produce, propagate, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To sow; spread; propagate; inseminate; disseminate.

> Thus all were doctors who first *seminated* learning in the world by special instinct and direction of God. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 19. (*Latham.*)
>
> Sir Thomas More, and others who had intended to *seminate*, engender, and breed among the people and subjects of the King a most mischievous and seditious opinion. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

semination (sem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sémination* = It. *seminazione*, *seminagione*, < L. *seminatio*(*n-*), a sowing, propagation, < *seminare*, pp. *seminatus*, sow, propagate: see *seminate*.] **1.** The act of sowing; the act of disseminating; insemination.

> If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semination*. *Evelyn.*

2†. Propagation; breeding.

> Thus thay enduring in lust and delyte
> The spreetes of tham gat that were gyauntes tyte,
> With the nature of themeselves and *syminacion*,
> Thay wer brought forthe by there ymaginacion.
> *MS. Lansdowne* 208, f. 2. (*Halliwell.*)

3. In *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds; the process of seeding.

seminet†, *v. t.* [= F. *semer* = It. *seminare*, < L. *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *seminate*.] To sow; scatter.

> Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

seminiferous (sem-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] **1.** Seed-bearing; producing seed.—**2.** Serving to carry semen; containing or conveying the seminal fluid.—**Seminiferous scale**, in *bot.*, a scale above the bract-scale in the *Coniferæ*, upon which the ovules, and ultimately the seeds, are placed.

seminific (sem-i-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed (see *semen*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing semen; forming the seminal fluid.

seminifical (sem-i-nif'i-kal), *a.* [< *seminific* + *-al*.] Same as *seminific*.

seminification (sem-i-nif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ficatio*(*n-*), < *facere*, make.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind. [Rare.]

seminist (sem'i-nist), *n.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ist*.] In *biol.*, one who believes that the embryo is formed from admixture of male semen with the so-called seed of the female. The theory is an old one, and in its original form was crude; in its present exact form, it declares one of the most fundamental and comprehensive of biological facts, and has been minutely worked out in detail by embryologists. The use of the word *ovum* for *seed* would adapt the old theory to the most exacting of modern conceptions respecting the parts taken by the male and female elements of generation. A *seminist* is in no sense to be confounded with a *spermist* (which see). See also *nucleus, pronucleus, feminonucleus, masculonucleus, gamete, gamogenesis, generation, reproduction, egg*1, *ovum, spermatozoön*, and *sex*.

Seminole (sem'i-nōl), *n.* and *a.* [Ind. (Florida).] **I.** *n.* A member of a tribe of American Indians, allied to the Creeks, and formerly resident in Florida. They were defeated by United States troops in two wars, 1817–18 and 1835–42, and the greater part are now on reservations in the Indian Territory, though a small number still inhabit some parts of Florida.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the Seminoles.

semi-nude (sem-i-nūd'), *a.* [< L. *seminudus*, half-naked, < *semi-*, half, + *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] Half-naked.

seminulum (sē-min'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *seminula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*.] A little seed; a spore.

seminvariant (sem-in-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *sem*(*i*)- + *invariant*.] A function of the coefficients of a binary quantic which remains unaltered but for a constant factor when $x + l$ is substituted for x, but not when $y + l$ is substituted for y. A seminvariant is the leading coefficient of a covariant. Otherwise called *peninvariant*.

seminvariantive (sem-in-vā'ri-an-tiv), *a.* [< *seminvariant* + *-ive*.] Having the character of a seminvariant.

seminymph (sem'i-nimf), *n.* The nymph or pupa of an insect which undergoes only semimetamorphosis; a hemimetabolic nymph; a propupa.

semi-obscure (sem'i-ob-skūr'), *a.* In *entom.*, noting the wings of hymenopterous or other insects when they are deeply tinged with brownish gray, but semidiaphanous or semi-transparent.

semi-official (sem'i-o-fish'al), *a.* Partly official; having some degree of official authority; made upon information from those who have official knowledge: as, a *semi-official* confirmation of a report; a *semi-official* organ.

semi-officially (sem'i-o-fish'al-i), *adv.* With semi-official authority; as if from official sources or with official authority; in a semi-official manner: as, it is *semi-officially* announced; the statement is made *semi-officially*.

semiography, semeiography (sē-mi-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σημεῖον, a mark, a trace, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The doctrine of signs in general; specifically, in *pathol.*, a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.

semiologic, semeiologic (sē'mi-ō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *semiolog-y* + *-ic*.] Same as *semiological*.

semiological, semeiological (sē'mi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *semiologic* + *-al*.] Relating to semiology, or the doctrine of signs; specifically, pertaining to the symptoms of diseases. Also *semiologic, semeiologic*.

semiology, semeiology (sē-mi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [Formerly improp. *semæology*; < Gr. σημεῖον, a mark,

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sign, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The logical theory of signs, of the conditions of their fulfilling their functions, of their chief kinds, etc.—2†. The use of gestures to express thought.

These ways of signifying our thoughts by gestures, called by the learned Bishop Wilkins *semæology*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Pref.

3. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning morbid symptoms and their pathological significance; symptomatology; semiotics.

Semeiology infers, from the widening of one pupil, which of internal double organs is most diseased. *Mind*, IX. 97.

semi-opacous† (sem′i-ō-pā′kus), *a.* Semi-opaque.

Semiopacous bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

semi-opal (sem-i-ō′pal), *n.* A variety of opal not possessing opalescence.

semi-opaque (sem′i-ō-pāk′), *a.* Half-transparent; half-opaque.

Semioptera (sē-mi-op′te-rē), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1859), < Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark, standard, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, characterized by the two long white plumes which project from each wing of the male, and by the extension of a burnished green pectoral shield into long lateral tufts; the standardwings. The only species known is *S. wallacei*, 11½ inches long, inhabiting the islands of Batchian and Jilolo.



Wallace's Standardwing (*Semioptera wallacei*).

semi-orbicular (sem′i-ôr-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* 1. Having the shape of a half-orb or -sphere.—2. In *entom.*, bounded approximately by half a circle and its diameter.

semi-ordinate (sem-i-ôr′di-nāt), *n.* In *conic sections*, half a chord bisected by the transverse diameter of a conic.

semiosseous (sem-i-os′ē-us), *a.* Partly bony; somewhat or incompletely ossified.

Semiotellus (sē′mi-ō-tel′us), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), dim. of *Semiotus*, a generic name, < Gr. *σημειωτός*, noted, < *σημεῖον*, a mark: see *semeion*.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Chalcididæ* and subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, of few species, but wide distribution. *S. chalcidiphagus* is a notably beneficial insect, as it is a common parasite of the destructive joint-worm of the United States (*Isosoma hordei*). See *joint-worm* and *Isosoma*.



Semiotellus chalcidiphagus.
a, female, from side; *b*, male, from above. (Hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

semiotic, semeiotic (sē-mi-ot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σημειωτικός*, fitted for marking, portending, < *σημειοῦν*, mark, interpret as a portent, < *σημεῖον*, a mark, sign: see *semeion*.] Relating to signs; specifically, relating to the symptoms of diseases; symptomatic.

semiotics, semeiotics (sē-mi-ot′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *semiotic, semeiotic* (see *-ics*).] 1. The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs.—2. Specifically, that branch of pathology which is concerned with the significance of all symptoms in the human body, whether healthy or diseased; symptomatology; semiology.

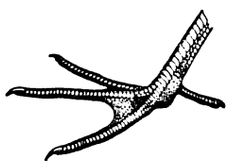
semioval (sem-i-ō′val), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an oval; semi-elliptical.

semiovate (sem-i-ō′vāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an ovate surface or plane.

semioviparous (sem′i-ō-vip′a-rus), *a.* Imperfectly viviparous, as an implacental mammal: noting the marsupials and monotremes (the latter, however, have been ascertained to be oviparous).

semiovoid (sem-i-ō′void), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an ovoid solid.

semipalmate (sem-i-pal′māt), *a.* Half-webbed, as the toes of a bird; having partly webbed or imperfectly palmate feet, as a bird: applied to many species whose toes are webbed at the base only, or not more than half-way to their ends. Compare cuts under *bicolligate* and *palmate*.



Semipalmate Foot of Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*).

semipalmated (sem-i-pal′mā-ted), *a.* Semipalmate: mostly used of the birds themselves: as, the *semipalmated* plover, snipe, sandpiper, etc. See cut under *Ereunetes*.

semipalmation (sem′i-pal-mā′shon), *n.* Half-webbing of the toes, as a bird's; the state of being semipalmated.

Such basal webbing of the toes is called *semipalmation*. It . . . occurs in many birds of prey, in most gallinaceous birds, etc.; the term is mostly restricted, in descriptive ornithology, to those wading birds, or grallatores, in which it occurs. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 131.

semi-parabola (sem′i-pa-rab′ō-lä), *n.* In *math.*, a curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

semipause (sem′i-pâz), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a semibreve rest. See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

semipectinate (sem-i-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* Same as *demi-pectinate*.

semiped (sem′i-ped), *n.* [< L. *semipes* (*-ped-*), a half-foot, < *semi-*, half, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a half-foot.

semipedal (sem′i-ped-al), *a.* [< *semiped* + *-al*.] In *pros.*, pertaining to or constituting a half-foot.

Semi-Pelagian (sem′i-pē-lā′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Half-Pelagian; pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

II. *n.* One who holds to the system of Semi-Pelagianism.

Semi-Pelagianism (sem′i-pē-lā′ji-an-izm), *n.* The compromise between Augustinianism and Pelagianism attempted in the fifth century by Cassian in southern France, who maintained that man is morally sick, in opposition to Augustine, who asserted that he is morally dead, and to Pelagius, who held that he is morally well. The Semi-Pelagians believe that the free will of man cooperates with divine grace in the attainment of salvation, and that God determines to save those who he sees will of themselves seek salvation. Semi-Pelagianism therefore denies unconditional election, and substitutes a doctrine of predestination conditioned upon man's exercise of his free will to choose the good.

semipellucid (sem′i-pe-lū′sid), *a.* Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent: as, a *semipellucid* gem.

semipenniform (sem-i-pen′i-fôrm), *a.* Half penniform; penniform on one side only; in *anat.*, specifically, noting a muscle whose fleshy fibers converge on one side of a tendon, like the web on one side of the shaft of a feather.

semiperfect (sem-i-pėr′fekt), *a.* In *entom.*, nearly perfect; deficient in some parts: as, *semiperfect* limbs; a *semiperfect* neuration.

Semiphyllidia (sem′i-fi-lid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Semiphyllidiana*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*.

Semiphyllidiacea (sem′i-fi-lid-i-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiphyllidi*(*ana*) + *-acea*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*.

semiphyllidian (sem′i-fi-lid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semiphyllidiana*.

II. *n.* A semiphyllidian or monopleurobranchiate gastropod.

Semiphyllidiana (sem′i-fi-lid-i ā′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *semi-*, half, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In Lamarck's classification, a family of gastropods having the gills in a row on the right side of the body, containing the genera *Pleurobranchus* and *Umbrella*.

Semiphyllidiæ (sem′i-fi-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiphyllid*(*iana*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*. More correctly *Semiphyllidiidæ*.

semipiscine (sem-i-pis′in), *a.* Half fish-like: as, the *semipiscine* form of Oannes or Dagon. See cut under *Dagon*.

Semiplantigrada (sem′i-plan-tig′ra-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *semiplantigradus*: see *semiplantigrade*.] A division of *Carnivora*, including those carnivores which are semiplantigrade. It corresponds to the family *Mustelidæ*.

semiplantigrade (sem-i-plan′ti-grād), *a.* [< NL. *semiplantigradus*, < L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *plantigradus*: see *plantigrade*.] Incompletely plantigrade; partly digitigrade; subplantigrade; of or pertaining to the *Semiplantigrada*.

semiplastic (sem-i-plas′tik), *a.* Imperfectly plastic; in a state between full plasticity and rigidity.

These impurities had been gathered while the glass was in a *semi-plastic* condition. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 184.

The falling body [meteoric iron] was partly *semiplastic*. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 236.

Semiplotina (sem′i-plō-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiplotus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group or subfamily of cyprinoids, typified by the genus *Semiplotus*. They have the air-bladder developed into an anterior and posterior section; the pharyngeal teeth in a single, double, or triple series (the outer never containing more than seven teeth); the anal fin short or of moderate length, with from eight to eleven branched rays not extending forward to below the dorsal fin; the lateral line, if complete, running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin elongate, with numerous branched rays and one osseous ray. They are found in Asiatic streams.

Semiplotinæ (sem′i-plō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiplotus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Semiplotina*.

Semiplotus (sem-i-plō′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *semi-*, half, + Gr. *πλωτός*, sailing, floating: see *Plotus*.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Semiplotina*. The sundaree, *S. macclellandi*, of Assam, is a species.

semipluma (sem-i-plō′mä), *n.*; pl. *semiplumæ* (-mē). [NL.: see *semiplume*.] In *ornith.*, a semiplume. See *feather*.

semiplumaceous (sem′i-plū-mā′shius), *a.* In *ornith.*, having or partaking of the character of a semiplume: noting a feather of partly pennaceous and partly plumulaceous structure.

semiplume (sem′i-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *semipluma*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *pluma*, a small soft feather: see *plume*.] In *ornith.*, a feather of partly downy structure, possessing a pennaceous stem and a plumulaceous web. See *feather*.

semipupa (sem-i-pū′pä), *n.*; pl. *semipupæ* (-pē). [NL., < L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *pupa*, pupa.] In *entom.*, same as *pseudopupa* or *propupa*.

semipupal (sem-i-pū′pal), *a.* [< *semipupa* + *-al*.] Of the character of a semipupa; semi-nymphal.

semiquadrate (sem-i-kwod′rāt), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45 degrees, or half a quadrant.

semiquartile (sem-i-kwâr′til), *n.* Same as *semiquadrate*.

semiquaver (sem′i-kwā-vėr), *n.* 1. In *musical notation*, same as *sixteenth-note*.—2. Figuratively, something of very short duration; a very short space of time.

Till then, earth's *semiquaver*, mirth, farewell.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 15.

Semiquaver rest. Same as *sixteenth-note rest*. See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

semiquaver (sem′i-kwā-vėr), *v. t.* [< *semiquaver*, *n.*] To play or sing in, or as in, semiquavers.

With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and *semiquav'ring* care away.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 127.

Semi-Quietism (sem-i-kwī′et-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Semi-Quietists.

Semi-Quietist (sem-i-kwī′et-ist), *n.* One of a sect of mystics which maintains with the Quietists that the most perfect state of the soul is passive contemplation, but holds that this state is incompatible with external sinful or sensual action.

semiquintile (sem-i-kwin′til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or 36 degrees.

semirecondite (sem′i-rē-kon′dit), *a.* Half-hidden or half-concealed; specifically, in *zoöl.*, noting the head of an insect half-concealed within the shield of the thorax.

semireflex (sem-i-rē′fleks), *a.* Involuntarily or irreflectively performed, yet not altogether beyond the influence of the will.

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semi-regular (sem-i-reg′ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *semiregularis* (Kepler); as *semi-* + *regular*.] Pertaining to or containing a quadrilateral which has four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles. A *semi-regular solid* is one whose faces are all alike and semi-regular, which has dissimilar solid angles, distinct in the number of their lines, but not more than two kinds of them, lying on the surfaces of not more than two concentric spheres, and of each class of angles there are the same number as in a regular solid. Of semi-regular solids, so defined, there are but two—the rhombic dodecahedron and the triacontahedron; but modern writers often intend by the semi-regular solids the Archimedean bodies.

semi-retractile (sem-i-rē-trak′til), *a.* Retractile to some extent, as the claws of various carnivores, but incapable of being completely sheathed like a cat's. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 440.

semirhomb (sem′i-romb), *n.* One half of the pectinated rhomb or hydrospire of a cystic crinoid, each half being a separate piece. See *hydrospire*.

semi-ring (sem′i-ring), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tracheal or bronchial half-ring. See *tracheal rings* (under *ring*[1]), and cut under *pessulus*.

semis (sē′mis), *n.* [L., < *semi-*, half, + *as*, as: see *as*[4].] A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half the value of the as. The obverse type is a head of Jupiter, the reverse type the prow of a vessel, and the mark of value *S*.

semisagittate (sem-i-saj′i-tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like the longitudinal half of a barbed arrow-head, or like the barbed end of a fish-hook; acuminate, rectilinear on one side, and spreading to a sharp projection on the other: noting color-marks, especially on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.



Semisagittate Mark.

semi-savage (sem-i-sav′āj), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Semibarbarian; half-civilized.

II. *n.* A half-civilized person; a semibarbarian.

Semi-Saxon (sem-i-sak′sn), *a.* and *n.* Early Middle English: an inexact term applied to Middle English in its first stage, the period from about 1150 to about 1250, when the Saxon inflections had not wholly fallen away.

semisection (sem-i-sek′shon), *n.* Same as *hemisection*.

Homén also, after *semisection* of the cervical region in dogs, found distinct degenerating fibres in the opposite lateral tract. *Lancet*, No. 3424, p. 720.

semiseptate (sem-i-sep′tāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, half-partitioned; having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to separate it into two entire cells.

semisextile (sem-i-seks′til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the half of a sextile, or 30 degrees.

semi-smile (sem′i-smīl), *n.* A faint smile; a suppressed or forced smile. [Rare.]

Mr. Beaufort put on a doleful and doubtful *semi-smile* of welcome. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, iv. 3.

semisolid (sem-i-sol′id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A surface composed of facets, like a geometrical solid, but not closing so as to inclose space.

II. *a.* Half-solid.

semisospire (sem′i-sō-spīr), *n.* [< ML. *semisuspirium*, q. v.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *eighth-note rest*. Also *semisuspirium*.

semi-sound (sem′i-sound), *n.* [< ME. *semisoun;* as *semi-* + *sound*[5].] A half-sound; a low or broken tone. [Rare.]

Softe he cougheth with a *semy soun*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 511.

semispata (sem-i-spā′tä), *n.* [ML., also *semispathium*, LL. *semispatha*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *spatha*, a broad two-edged sword: see *spathe*.] A Frankish dagger about 2 feet long, having a single edge, and several grooves in the back of the blade. See *sax*[1], 1.

semi-spherical (sem-i-sfer′i-kal), *a.* Having the figure of a half-sphere; hemispherical.

semispinalis (sem′i-spī-nā′lis), *n.*; pl. *semispinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*).] A deep muscular layer of the back, in the vertebral groove beneath the complexus, splenius, spinalis dorsi, and longissimus. It consists of oblique fascicles extending across several vertebræ, from the transverse and articular processes to the spinous processes. The series extend in man from the lower part of the thoracic to the upper part of the cervical region, and those of the back and neck respectively are sometimes distinguished as *semispinalis dorsi* and *semispinalis colli*. —**Semispinalis capitis**. Same as *complexus*[2].

semisquare (sem′i-skwār), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are 45 degrees distant from each other.

semi-steel (sem′i-stēl), *n.* Puddled steel. [U.S.]

semisubstitution (sem-i-sub-sti-tū′shon), *n.* A linear transformation of two variables in which one of them remains unaltered.

semisupernatural (sem-i-sū-pėr-nat′ū-ral), *a.* Half-divine and half-human: used of the classic demigods or heroes.

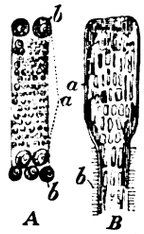
The Greeks . . . were surrounded with a world of *semi-supernatural* beings.
R. S. Perrin, Religion of Philosophy, p. 442.

semisupinated (sem-i-sū′pi-nā-ted), *a.* Placed in a position between supination and pronation, as the hand.

When the hand is *semisupinated*, i. e. with the radius and ulna parallel.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VIII. 534.

semisuspirium (sem′i-su-spir′i-um), *n.*; pl. *semisuspiria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *semi-*, half, + *suspirium*, a breathing, < *suspirare*, breathe: see *suspire*.] Same as *semisospire*.

semita (sem′i-tä), *n.*; pl. *semitæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *semita*, a narrow way, a path.] In echinoderms, a fasciole; a sort of lesser ambulacrum (having, however, nothing to do with the ambulacral organs proper), consisting of a band of minute close-set tubercles which bear ciliated clubbed spines. Semitæ are characteristic of the spatangoid sea-urchins. See also cut under *Spatangoida*.



A, Semita, magnified, of a Spatangoid, *Amphidotus cordatus*: *a*, minute semital tubercles; *b*, *b*, ordinary tubercles. *B*, A Semital Spine, more highly magnified, borne upon one of the semital tubercles: *a*, its clubbed end; *b*, its ciliated stem.

semital (sem′i-tal), *a.* [< NL. *semita* + *-al*. Cf. L. *semitalis*, of or belonging to a path.] Of or pertaining to a semita: as, a *semital* spine; a *semital* tubercle.—**Semital spine**, the peculiar clavate ciliated spine borne upon a semital tubercle.

semi-tangent (sem-i-tan′jent), *n.* In *math.*, the tangent of half an arc.

semitary†, *n.* An obsolete form of *simitar*.

Here, disarm me, take my *semitary*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 2.

semitaur (sem′i-târ), *n.* [Formerly *semitaure, semitawre;* < L. *semi-*, half, + *taurus*, a bull.] A fabulous animal, half bull and half man. Semitaurs are among the commonest representations in Hindu religious art. The ordinary form is figured under *Durga*, which goddess is usually depicted spearing or cutting off the human head of a semitaur. Also *semitaure*.

He sees Chimeras, Gorgons, Mino-Taures,
Medusas, Haggs, Alectos, *Semi-Taures*.
Sylvester, tr. of Bethulia's Rescue, vi.

Some *semitawres*, and some more halfe a beare,
Other halfe swine deepe wallowing in the miers.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 8. (*Davies*.)

Semite (sem′it), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. **Semites*, < LL. *Sem*, < Gr. Σήμ, Shem.] **I.** *n.* A descendant or supposed descendant of Shem, son of Noah.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to Shem or his descendants.

Also *Shemite*.

semitendinose (sem-i-ten′di-nōs), *a.* Same as *semitendinous*.

semitendinosus (sem-i-ten-di-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *semitendinosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *semitendinous*.] A fusiform muscle with a remarkably long tendon, on the back of the thigh, at the inner side of the biceps femoris, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium in common with the biceps, and inserted at the inner anterior side of the shaft of the tibia beneath the insertion of the sartorius. This muscle flexes the leg, and its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings. Also called *tendinosus* and *ischiopretibialis*.

semitendinous (sem-i-ten′di-nus), *a.* Tendinous for half its length or thereabouts, as a muscle; having a tendon about as long as its fleshy part, as the semitendinosus.

semiterete (sem′i-tē-rēt′), *a.* Half-round; semicylindric, like a cheese-scoop.

semitertian (sem-i-tėr′shan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Partly tertian and partly quotidian: applied to intermittent fevers.

II. *n.* A semitertian fever.

semitesseral (sem-i-tes′e-ral), *a.* Exhibiting the hemihedrism characteristic of forms of the tesseral or isometric system.

Semitesseral forms [of crystals]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 855.

Semitic (sē-mit′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Sémitique* = Sp. *Semítico* = Pg. It. *Semitico* (cf. G. *Semitisch* = Dan. Sw. *Semitisk*), < NL. **Semiticus*, < *Semita*, Semite: see *Semite*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Semites, or the descendants of Shem; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it, as the Arabians and the Assyrians. Also *Shemitic, Shemitish*.

The term [*Semitic*] . . . was not in general use until the first quarter of this century, having been used in Germany, as it is alleged, by Schlozer in 1781. . . . It could not, however, have been general, since Eichhorn claims to have introduced it in place of Oriental in 1794. . . . It may not improperly be said that the term *Semitic* is authoritative.
J. S. Blackwell, in Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass., 1881, p. 28.

Semitic languages, an important family of languages distinguished by triliteral verbal roots and vowel-inflection. It comprises two principal branches, the northern and the southern. To the northern branch belong the Assyrian, Aramean (including Syrian), and Palestinian (including Hebrew and Phenician); to the southern belong the Arabic (including Sabean) and its derived subbranch, the Ethiopic.

II. *n.* The Semitic languages collectively.

Semitisation, Semitise. See *Semitization, Semitize*.

Semitism (sem′i-tizm), *n.* [< *Semite* + *-ism*.] **1.** A Semitic word or idiom.

So extensively had Semitic influences penetrated Egypt that the Egyptian language, during the period of the nineteenth dynasty, is said by Brugsch to be as full of *Semitisms* as German is of Gallicisms.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 498.

2. Semitic ways, life, thought, etc.; especially, the religious doctrines and principles or practices of the Jewish people.

Also *Shemitism*.

Semitist (sem′i-tist), *n.* [< *Semite* + *-ist*.] A Semitic scholar; one versed in Semitic language, literature, etc.

Possibly, like some other *Semitists*, Prof. Driver may not regard the results of Assyriology with pre-eminent favour. *The Academy*, July 26, 1890, p. 66.

Semitization (sem′i-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *Semitize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering Semitic in character, language, or other attribute. Also spelled *Semitisation*.

The partial *Semitization* of the southern districts of Abyssinia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 656.

Semitize (sem′i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Semitized*, ppr. *Semitizing*. [< *Semite* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render Semitic in character, language, or religion.

That they [the Philistines] were a Semitic or at least a thoroughly *Semitized* people can now hardly be made a matter of dispute. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 756.

2. To convert to the Hebrew religion.

Also spelled *Semitise*.

semitone (sem′i-tōn), *n.* [= F. *semiton* = Sp. *semitono;* < LL. *semitonium*, a half-tone, < L. *semi-*, half, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, an interval approximately equal to half of a tone; a minor second; a half-step. The typical semitone is that between the seventh and the eighth tone of the major scale; this is called *diatonic*, and its ratio is 15 : 16. That between any tone and its flat or its sharp is called *chromatic;* its ratio is either 24 : 25 or 128 : 135—the former being called the *less*, and the latter the *greater*. The semitone resulting from a doubly diminished third is called *enharmonic*. The semitone produced by equal temperament is called *tempered* or *mean;* its ratio is $1:2^{\frac{1}{12}}$. The semitone is not the same as the ancient hemitone (sometimes called the *Pythagorean semitone*), which was the remnant left from a perfect fourth after subtracting two tones. See *limma*, 1. Rarely called *demitone*.

semitonic (sem-i-ton′ik), *a.* [< *semitone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

semi-transparency (sem′i-tråns-par′en-si), *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

semi-transparent (sem′i-tråns-par′ent), *a.* Half-transparent or imperfectly transparent.—**Semi-transparent china**, a name given to a fine pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in the early years of the factory which afterward produced the famous Spode porcelain.

semi-tropical (sem-i-trop′i-kal), *a.* Belonging in part to the tropics and in part to more temperate regions; characteristic of regions bordering on the tropics; subtropical: as, *semi-tropical* vegetation; a *semi-tropical* climate.

semitubular (sem-i-tū′bū-lär), *a.* Like the half of a tube divided longitudinally; elongate, with parallel margins, one surface being strongly convex and the other strongly concave.

semitychonic (sem′i-tī-kon′ik), *a.* Approximating to the astronomical system of Tycho Brahe. The *semitychonic system* supposes the earth to revolve on its axis daily, but the sun to revolve around the earth, and the other primary planets to revolve around the sun.

semi-uncial (sem-i-un′sial), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *paleography*, intermediate between uncial and minuscule: noting a method of writing Latin and Greek characters found in the sixth or seventh and succeeding centuries.

Where contracting is the main business, it is not well to write, as the fashion now is, uncial or *semiuncial* letters, to look like pig's ribs.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, i. 20. (*Davies*.)

Scholia, in two or more fine *semiuncial* hands, are frequent through the entire book. *Classical Rev.*, III. 18.

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II. *n.* One of the characters exhibiting the transition from uncial to minuscule writing.

It [Irish script] is usually called the Irish uncial or *semi-uncial*, but its connection with the normal uncial script has never been explained.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, v. ii. 173.

semivitreous (sem-i-vit'rē-us), *a.* Partially vitreous; having more or less of a vitreous structure: a term used in describing the structure of various minerals, constituents of rocks, especially of volcanic rocks. See *vitreous*.

Finely vesicular rhyolitic rock with compact *semivitreous* green-grey base. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 74.

semi-vitrification (sem-i-vit'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The process of partly vitrifying anything, or the state of being partly vitrified.—2. A substance or mass in the state of being semivitrified, or partially converted into glass.

semi-vitrified (sem-i-vit'ri-fīd), *a.* Half-vitrified, or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

semivive†, *a.* [ME. *semiwyf*, < OF. **semivif* = It. *semiviro*, < L. *semivirus*, half-alive, half-dead, < *semi-*, half, + *virus*, alive, living: see *virid.*] Half-alive; half-dead.

He myzte neither steppe ne stonde ne stere fote ne handes,
·Ne helpe hym-self sothely for *semiwyf* he semed.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 55.

semivocal (sem-i-vō'kal), *a.* [< L. *semivocalis*, half-sounding, half-vocal, as a noun a semivowel, < *semi-*, half, + *vocalis*, vocal: see *vocal*, *vowel*.] Of or pertaining to a semivowel; half-vocal; imperfectly sounding.

semivowel (sem-i-vou'el), *n.* [< F. *semivoyelle* = It. *semivocale*, < L. *semivocalis*, sc. *litera* (translating Gr. *ἡμίφωνον*, sc. *στοιχεῖον*), semivowel: see *semivocal*.] A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant; an articulation lying near the line of division between vowel and consonant, and so capable of being used with either value; also, the sign representing such a sound. The name is very variously applied by different authorities; *w* and *y* are oftenest called semivowels, also *l* and *r*, and sometimes the nasals *m* and *n*.

semi-weekly (sem-i-wēk'li), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Made, issued, or occurring twice a week, or once every half-week: as, a *semi-weekly* tour of inspection; a *semi-weekly* newspaper.

II. *n.* A journal that is issued twice a week.

Semla gum. See *gum*[2].

semland†, *n.* A Middle English form of *semblant*.

semly[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *seemly*.

semly[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *semble*[2].

semmit (sem'it), *n.* [Prob. orig. a form of *samite*, q. v.] An undershirt. [Scotch.]

semnable† (sem'na-bl), *a.* [A corrupt form of *semblable*.] Similar.

"From Berwick to Dover, three hundred miles over." That is, from one end of the land to the other. *Semnable* the Scripture expression, "From Dan to Beersheba."
Fuller, Worthies, Northumberland, II. 542. (*Davies.*)

semnopithece (sem″nō-pi-thēs'), *n.* [< *Semnopithecus.*] One of the so-called sacred monkeys, as the entellus or hanuman; any member of the *Semnopithecinæ*.

Semnopithecidæ (sem″nō-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopithecus* + *-idæ*.] The *Semnopithecinæ* advanced to the rank of a family.

Semnopithecinæ (sem-nō-pith-ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopithecus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of catarrhine monkeys. The stomach is complex and sacculated, with a dilated cardiac and elongated pyloric aperture; there are no cheek-pouches and no vermiform appendix of the colon; the limbs and tail are long; the sternum is narrow; the third lower molar tooth is five-tuberculate; and ischial callosities are present. It includes many large monkeys, most nearly approaching the apes of the family *Simiidæ*. The leading genera, besides *Semnopithecus*, are *Nasalis*, *Colobus*, and *Guereza*. These monkeys are found in Africa and Asia. They date back to the Miocene. Also called *Colobinæ*. See cuts under *entellus*, *guereza*, and *Nasalis*.

semnopithecine (sem-nō-pith'ē-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semnopithecinæ*; semnopithecoid.

II. *n.* A monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecus*; a semnopithecoid.

semnopithecoid (sem″nō-pi-thē'koid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *semnopithecine*.

Semnopithecus (sem″nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σεμνός*, revered, honored, sacred (< *σέβεσθαι*, revere), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical genus of *Semnopithecinæ*, the so-called sacred monkeys of Asia, having a thumb, and not found in Africa. (Compare *Colobus*.) Numerous species inhabit wooded portions of the Oriental region, from the Himalayas southward, and extend into Borneo and Java. They are of large size and slender-bodied, with long limbs and tail and often handsome coloration. The best-known is the hanuman, or sacred monkey of the Hindus, *S. entellus*. One species, *S. roxellana*, inhabits Tibet. See cut under *entellus*.

semola (sem'ō-lä), *n.* [= F. *semoule*, OF. *semole* = Sp. *sémola* = Pg. *semola*, fine flour, < It. *semola*, bran, < L. *simila*, fine wheaten flour; cf. ML. *simella*, wheaten bread; Gr. *σεμίδαλις*, fine wheaten flour. Cf. OHG. *semala*, *simila*, fine wheat, flour, bread, MHG. *semel*, *semele*, *simel*, G. *semmel* (> Sw. *semla*), wheaten bread, a roll; appar. an independent word, < OHG. *semōn*, eat (but influenced by the L. word).] Same as *semolina*.

semolina, semolino (sem-ō-lē'nä, -nō), *n.* [< It. *semolino*, grits, a paste for soups, etc., small seed, dim. of *semola*, bran: see *semola*.] The large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it. It is of various degrees of fineness, and is often made intentionally in considerable quantities, being a favorite food in France, and to some extent used in Great Britain for making puddings. Also called *manna-croup*. Compare *Glyceria*.

Semostomæ (sē-mos'tō-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *semostomus*: see *semostomous*.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ*, containing ordinary jellyfishes or sea-jellies with the parts in fours and eights, having four genital pouches arranged about the single centric mouth, which is provided with long arm-like (or flag-like) processes. The families *Pelagiidæ*, *Cyaneidæ*, and *Aureliidæ* illustrate this group, which is also called *Monostomea*. The name would be preferably written *Sematostomata* or *Semiostomata*. See cuts under *Aurelia* and *Cyanea*.

semostomous (sē-mos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *semostomus*, < Gr. *σῆμα*, sign, mark, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having long oral processes, as a jellyfish; pertaining to the *Semostomæ*, or having their characters.

semoted†, (sē-mō'ted), *a.* [< L. *semotus*, pp. of *semovere*, move apart, separate (< *se-*, apart, + *movere*, move: see *move*), + *-ed*[2].] Separated; removed; remote.

Is it enough if I pray with my mind, the heart being *semoted* from mundane affairs and worldly businesses?
Becon, Works, p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

Semotilus (sē-mot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, + *πτίλον*, feather, wing (with ref. to the dorsal fin).] An American genus of leuciscine fishes. The species are variously known as *chub* and *dace*. *S. corporalis* is the horned chub or dace, 10 inches long, abounding from New England to Missouri and Georgia. *S. bullaris* is the fall-fish or silver chub, the largest of the *Cyprinidæ* in the regions it inhabits—east of the Alleghanies from Massachusetts to Virginia. It reaches a length of 18 inches; the coloration is brilliant steel-blue above, silvery on the sides and belly; in the spring the males have the belly and lower fins rosy or crimson.

semper idem (sem'pėr ī'dem). [L.: *semper* (> Pr. OF. *sempre*), always, ever (< *sem-*, *sim-*, in *semel*, once, *simul*, at once, E. *same*, etc., + *-per*, akin to *per*, through: see *per-*); *idem*, the same: see *identic*.] Always the same.

sempervirent (sem-pėr-vī'rent), *a.* [< L. *semper*, always, + *viren(t-)s*, ppr. of *virere*, be green or verdant: see *virid.*] Always green or fresh; evergreen.

sempervive (sem'pėr-vīv), *n.* [< OF. *sempervive*, < L. *semperviva*, *sempervivum*, fem. or neut. of *sempervivus*, ever-living, < *semper*, always, + *vivus*, living, < *vivere*, live.] The houseleek. See *Sempervivum*.

The greater *semper-vive* . . . will put out branches two or three years; but . . . they wrap the root in a cloth besmeared with oil, and renew it once in half a year.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 29.

Sempervivum (sem-pėr-vī'vum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *sempervivum*, also *semperviva*, in full *semperviva herba*, houseleek, lit. the 'ever-living plant' (tr. Gr. *ἀείζωον*), so called because it is evergreen and of great vitality; neut. or fem. of *sempervivus*, ever-living: see *sempervive*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous or more than five calyx-lobes, as many acute narrow petals, which are entirely separate or united only at the base, usually twice as many stamens, and as many carpels as petals, the fruit consisting of many-seeded follicles. There are about 50 species, natives especially of central and southern Europe, also extending to Madeira and the Canaries, into Asia Minor and the western Himalayas, and into Africa in Nubia and Abyssinia. They are plants of peculiarly fleshy habit, in some species with a leaf-bearing stem, but in most stemless and consisting of a rosette of short and broad alternate fleshy and commonly revolute leaves. The flowers are white, red, green, yellow, or purple, and borne in panicled and commonly compactly flowered cymes. They are remarkable, like the related *Sedum*, for tenacity of life: *S. cæspitosum* is said to have grown when planted after being for eighteen months pressed in a herbarium. Those with shrubby stems have yellow or rarely white flowers, are all from the Canary Islands, are cultivated under glass, and show many divergences from the typical structure—some, as the subgenus *Greenovia*, having as many as thirty-two petals. The best-known species of outdoor cultivation are *S. globiferum* (see *hen-and-chickens*) and *S. tectorum* (the houseleek). The latter is in England a familiar plant, with such old names as *homewort*, *bullock's-eye*, *imbreke*, *joubarb*, etc. See *houseleek*, *houseleek-tree*.

sempiternt (sem'pi-tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *sempiterne*, < OF. *sempiterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *sempiterno*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting, < *sempi-*, for *semper*, always, + *-ternus*, as in *æviternus*, *æternus*, etern, eternal.] Everlasting.

To fle fro synne and derk fire *sempiterne*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

The god whose . . . beinge is *sempiterne*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

sempiternal (sem-pi-tėr'nal), *a.* [< ME. *sempiternal*, < OF. (and F.) *sempiternel*, < ML. *sempiternalis* (in adv. *sempiternaliter*); as *sempitern* + *-al*.] Eternal; everlasting; endless; having no end.

As thou art cyte of God, & *sempiternal* throne,
Here now, blessyd lady, my wofulle mone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

The *Sempiternall*, Immortall, Omnipotent, Inuisible, and the most consummate and absolute Deitie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 90.

All truth is from the *sempiternal* source
Of light divine. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 499.

sempiternity (sem-pi-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [< LL. *sempiternita(t-)s*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] Duration without end; endless duration; perpetuity.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 94.

sempiternize† (sem-pi-tėr'nīz), *v. t.* [< *sempitern* + *-ize*.] To perpetuate.

Nature, nevertheless, did not after that manner provide for the *sempiternizing* of the human race, but, on the contrary, created man naked, tender, and frail.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 8.

sempiternous† (sem-pi-tėr'nus), *a.* [< L. *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] Sempiternal.

A *sempiternous* crone and old hag was picking up and gathering some sticks in the said forest.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 15.

sempiternum† (sem-pi-tėr'num), *n.* [< L. *sempiternum*, neut. of *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] A stuff formerly in use in England, named from its durability. It is described as a twilled woolen material used for garments.
Draper's Dict.

semple (sem'pl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *simple*.

semplice (sem'plē-che), *a.* [It., = E. *simple*.] In *music*, simple; unaffected: noting passages to be rendered without embellishments or rhythmic liberties.

sempre (sem'pre), *adv.* [It., < L. *semper*, always: see *semper idem*.] In *music*, in the same style throughout; similarly: used with some other direction, to prevent this from being forgotten, or its force suspended: as, *sempre piano*, softly throughout. Compare *simile*.

sempster†, *n.* See *seamster*.

sempstress, *n.* See *seamstress*.

semseyite (sem'si-īt), *n.* [Named after A. von *Semsey*.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, near jamesonite in composition, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a gray color and metallic luster: it is found at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

semster†, *n.* See *seamster*.

semuncia (sē-mun'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *semunciæ* (-ē). [L., < *semi-*, half, + *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce: see *ounce*[1].] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachmas, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

semuncial (sē-mun'shial), *a.* [< *semuncia* + *-al*.] Belonging to or based on the semuncia.

Small bronze pieces belonging to the *Semuncial* system.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 43.

sen[1]†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *sine*[1].

sen[2] (sen), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese copper or bronze coin, equal to the one-hundredth part of a yen or dollar; a Japanese cent. One- and



Obverse. Reverse.

Sen. (Size of original.)

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two-sen copper pieces and five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-sen silver pieces are in circulation.

sen.[3] or **Sen.**[3] An abbreviation of *senior*.

señal (se-nyal′), *n.* [Sp., a mark, landmark, = E. *signal:* see *signal*.] In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, a landmark.

senarius (sē-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *senarii* (-ī). [L., sc. *versus*, a verse of six feet: see *senary*.] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse of six feet; especially, an iambic trimeter.

senarmontite (se-närʹmont-īt), *n.* [Named after H. H. de *Sénarmont* (1808–62), a French mineralogist and physicist.] Native antimony trioxid (Sb_2O_3), occurring in isometric octahedrons, also massive: it is colorless or grayish, of a resinous to subadamantine luster.

senary (senʹa-ri), *a.* [= F. *senaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *senario*, < L. *senarius*, consisting of six each, < *seni*, six each, < *sex* = E. *six:* see *six*.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six. *Bailey.*

senate (senʹāt), *n.* [< ME. *senat*, < OF. *senat*, also *sené*, F. *sénat* = Pr. *senet* = Sp. Pg. *senado* = It. *senato* = D. *senaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *senat*, < L. *senatus*, council of elders, a senate, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man (compar. *senior*, older; *senium*, old age), = Skt. *sana* = Gr. ἔνος, old, = Goth. *sineigs*, old (superl. *sinista*, eldest), = Lith. *senas* = W. *hen* = Ir. Gael. *sean*, old. From the same L. adj. *senex* (*sen-*) are ult. E. *senile, senior, signor, seignior*, etc., *sir, sire, sirrah*, etc.; and the same element exists in *seneschal*, q. v.] **1.** An assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government of a state. Especially—(*a*) In ancient Rome, a body of citizens appointed or elected from among the patricians, and later from among rich plebeians also, or taking seats by virtue of holding or of having held certain high offices of state. Originally the senate had supreme authority in religious matters, much legislative and judicial power, the management of foreign affairs, etc. At the close of the republic, however, and under the empire, the authority of the senate was little more than nominal apart from certain administrative functions, chiefly fiscal, and from its sittings as a high court of justice and as an appellate tribunal. The original senate of the patricians numbered 100; after the adjunction of the tribes Tities or Sabines and Luceres, the number became 300, and remained at this figure for several centuries, with the exception of some temporary changes, until the supremacy of Sulla. Julius Cæsar made the number 900, and after his death it became over 1,000, but was reduced to 600 by Augustus, and varied under subsequent emperors. (*b*) The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, Italy, the United States, and in all the separate States of the Union. The Senate of the United States consists of two senators from each State, and numbers (in 1891) 88 members. A senator must be at least thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the country, and a resident of the State from which he is chosen. Senators are elected by the State legislatures, and sit for six years, but the terms of office are so arranged that one third of the members retire every two years. In addition to its legislative functions, the Senate has power to confirm or reject nominations and treaties made by the President, and also tries impeachments. The vice-president of the United States is the president of the Senate; in his absence a senator is chosen president pro tempore. The upper house of the Canadian Parliament is also called the Senate; its 80 members are appointed by the crown for life. Hence—(*c*) In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

> I am with-owte deffence dampned to proscripcion and to the deth for the studie and bowntes that I haue doon to the *senat*. *Chaucer*, Boethius (ed. Furnivall), i. prose 4.

2. In an extended use, a body of venerable or distinguished persons.

> There sate on many a sapphire throne
> The great who had departed from mankind,
> A mighty *senate*. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, i. 54.

3. (*a*) The governing body of the University of Cambridge, and of some other institutions of learning.

The legislative body of the University is called the *Senate*, and the place in which it assembles is called the Senate-House. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Science, and Letters, Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, Law, and Surgery, having their names upon the University Register, have votes in this assembly.

Cambridge University Calendar for 1889, p. 1.

(*b*) In certain American colleges, where the students take part in the discipline of the institution, a disciplining and advisory body composed of members of the faculty and representatives of the students.—**Courtesy of the senate.** See *courtesy*.—**Prince of the senate.** See *princeps senatus*, under *princeps*.

senate-chamber (senʹāt-chāmʹbėr), *n.* A chamber or hall in which a senate assembles.

senate-house (senʹāt-hous), *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.

> *Sic.* The people do admit you, and are summon'd
> To meet anon, upon your approbation.
> *Cor.* Where? at the *senate-house?*
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 153.

Senate-House examination. See *examination*.

senator (senʹā-tor), *n.* [< ME. *senatour, senatur*, < OF. *senatour*, F. *sénateur* = Sp. Pg. *senador* = It. *senatore* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *senator*, < L. *senator*, a senator, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate*.] **1.** A member of a senate. (See *senate*, 1.) In Scotland the lords of session are called *senators of the College of Justice*.

> But God wot, quod this *senatour* also,
> So vertuous a lyvere in my lyf
> Ne saugh I never.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 925.
>
> The tyrant custom, most grave *senators*,
> Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war
> My thrice-driven bed of down.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 230.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a member of the king's council; a king's councilor. *Burrill.*

senatorial (sen-ā-tōʹri-al), *a.* [= F. *sénatorial* = D. *senatoriaal;* as < L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator (< *senator*, a senator: see *senator*), + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a senate or senators; appropriate to a senator; consisting of senators: as, a *senatorial* robe; *senatorial* eloquence.

> Go on, brave youths, till in some future age
> Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.
> *T. Warton*, Newmarket (1751).

2. [*cap.*] Entitled to elect a Senator: as, a *Senatorial* district. [U. S.]—**3.** Controlled by a senate. [Rare.]

> The other [Roman] provinces, however, remained *senatorial*, their affairs directed by the Senate's decrees, their pro-consuls or proprætors appointed by the Senate, as of old. *W. Wilson*, State, § 167.

senatorially (sen-ā-tōʹri-al-i), *adv.* In a senatorial manner; in a way appropriate to or becoming a senator; with dignity or solemnity.

> The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave.
> *A. Drummond*, Travels, p. 17.

senatorian (sen-ā-tōʹri-an), *a.* [= F. *sénatorien;* as L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator: see *senator*.] Same as *senatorial*.

> Propose your schemes, ye *senatorian* band,
> Whose ways and means support the sinking land.
> *Johnson*, Imit. of Third Satire of Juvenal.

senatorious† (sen-ā-tōʹri-us), *a.* [< L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator, < *senator*, a senator: see *senator*.] Senatorial. *Imp. Dict.*

senatorship (senʹā-tor-ship), *n.* [< *senator* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a senator.

senatory† (senʹā-tō-ri), *n.* [< ML. **senatorium*, a place of meeting of senators, neut. of L. *senatorius*, of senators: see *senatorial*.] A senate.

> As for the commens vniuersally,
> And a greate parte of the *senatory*
> Were of the same intencion.
> *Roy and Barlow*, Rede me and be nott Wrothe, p. 40. [(*Davies.*)

senatus (sē-nāʹtus), *n.* [L.: see *senate*.] A senate; also, a governing body in certain universities.—**Senatus academicus**, one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues (subject to the control and review of the university court), and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.—**Senatus consultum**, a decree of the ancient Roman senate, pronounced on some question or point of law.

senatusconsult (sē-nāʹtus-kon-sultʹ), *n.* [< L. *senatusconsultum*, prop. two words, *senatus consultum*, a decree of the senate: *senatus*, gen. of *senatus*, senate (see *senate*); *consultum*, a decree: see *consult*, *n.*] A senatus consultum.

> It was the *senatusconsults* that were the principal statutory factors of what was called by both emperors and jurists the jus novum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 704.

sence[1], *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *since*.

sence[2]†. An obsolete spelling of *sense*[1] and of *sense*[2].

sencelesst, *a.* An obsolete form of *senseless*.

sencht, *v. t.* [< ME. *senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, cause to sink, causal of *sincan*, sink: see *sink*.] To cause to sink.

sencion†, *n.* [ME., also *senchion*, < OF. (and F.) *senecon* = Olt. *seneccione, senezone*, < L. *senecio*(*n-*), groundsel: see *Senecio*.] Groundsel.

> For to take fysche with thy handys.—Take groundis walle, that ys *senchion*, and hold yt yn thi handes, yn the water, and all fysche wylle gaddar theretoo.
> *Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 324. (*Halliwell.*)

send (send), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sent*, ppr. *sending*. [< ME. *senden* (pret. *sende, sente*, pp. *send, sent*), < AS. *sendan* (pret. *sende*, pp. *sended*) = OS. *sendian* = OFries. *senda, sanda, seinda* = MD. *senden*, D. *zenden* = MLG. *senden* = OHG. *santan, sentan*, MHG. *senden, senten*, G. *senden* = Icel. *senda* = Sw. *sända* = Dan. *sende* = Goth. *sandjan*, send, lit. 'make to go' (associated with the noun, AS. *sand*, etc., a sending, message, embassy: see *sand*[2]), causal of AS. as if **sindan* = Goth. **sinthan* (pret. *santh*), go, travel, = OHG. *sinnan* (for **sindan*), MHG. *sinnen*, go, go forth, G. *sinnen* (pret. *sann*), go over in the mind, review, reflect upon (cf. L. *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent, sentient, sense*[1]); hence Goth. *sinth*, a time, = AS. *sīth* (for **sinth*), ME. *sithe*, a journey, time: see *sithe*[2]. Cf. OLith. *suntu*, I send.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to go or pass from one place to another; despatch: as, to *send* a messenger.

> The Citizens finding him [Jack Cade] to grow every Day more insolent than other, they sent to the Lord Scales for Assistance, who *sendeth* Matthew Gout, an old Soldier, to them, with some Forces and Furniture out of the Tower.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 191.
>
> God . . .
> Thither will *send* his winged messengers
> On errands of supernal grace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 572.

2. To procure the going, carrying, transmission, etc., of; cause to be conveyed or transmitted; forward: as, to *send* one's compliments or a present; to *send* tidings.

> And he wrote in King Ahasuerus' name, . . . and *sent* letters by posts on horseback. Esther viii. 10.
>
> Dr. M—— *sent* him [Molière] word he would come to him upon two conditions. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 173.
>
> To your prayer she *sends* you this reply.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

3. To impel; propel; throw; cast; hurl: as, a gun that *sends* a ball 2,000 yards.

> In his right hand he held a trembling dart,
> Whose fellow he before had *sent* apart.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.
>
> There is a physical excitation or disturbance which is *sent* along two different nerves, and which produces two different disturbances in the brain.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 41.

4. To direct to go and act; appoint; authorize.

> I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran.
> Jer. xxiii. 21.

5. To cause to come; dispense; deal out; bestow; inflict.

> God *send* them more knowledge and charity.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 343.
>
> He . . . *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust.
> Mat. v. 45.

Great numbers regard diseases as things that come arbitrarily, or are *sent* by Divine Providence as judgments or punishments for sins.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 369.

6. To cause to be; grant. [Obs. or archaic.]

> God *send* him well! *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 190.
>
> *Send* her victorious,
> Happy and Glorious.
> *H. Carey*, God save the Queen.

God keep you all, Gentlemen; and *send* you meet, this day, with another Bitch-otter.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 61.

7. To turn; drive.

He had married a worthless girl, who robbed him of all he possessed, and then ran away; this *sent* him mad, and he soon afterwards died.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 45.

8. To cause to go forward doing an act indicated by a verb in the present participle: as, to *send* one packing.

> His son . . . flung him out into the open air with a violence which *sent* him staggering several yards.
> *Warren*, Now and Then, i.
>
> The royal troops instantly fired such a volley of musketry as *sent* the rebel horse flying in all directions. *Macaulay.*

To be sent up Salt River. See *Salt River*.—**To send about one's business.** See *business*.—**To send down,** in the University of Oxford, to send away from the university for a period, by way of punishment.—**To send forth** or **out.** (*a*) To produce; to put or bring forth: as, a tree *sends forth* branches. (*b*) To emit: as, flowers *send forth* fragrance.—**To send owls to Athens.** See *owl*[1].—**To send salaam.** See *salaam*.—**To send to Coventry,** to send to an imaginary place of social banishment; exclude from society; treat with conspicuous neglect or contempt, on account of offensive or objectionable conduct; ostracize socially; cut: originally a military phrase implying exclusion from the society of the mess. The reason for this use of the name Coventry is matter of conjecture.

> The skilful artisan, who in a given time can do more than his fellows, but who dares not do it because he would be *sent to Coventry* by them, and who consequently cannot reap the benefit of his superior powers.
> *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 248.

To send to prentice. See *prentice*.—**To send to the right-about.** See *right-about*.—**To send up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to hoist (a mast or yard) into its place aloft on shipboard. (*b*) To convict of crime and imprison. [Colloq., U. S.]

> Some of them seem rather proud of the number of times they have been "*sent up*."
> *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 619.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To despatch a missive, message, or messenger; despatch an agent for some purpose.

> See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away mine head? 2 Ki. vi. 32.

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So great physicians cannot all attend,
But some they visit, and to some they *send*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 336.

The Cashif *sent* to me to come to him, and I presented him with the liquor I brought for him, and sat with him for some time. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 56.

2. *Naut.*, to pitch or plunge precipitately into the trough of the sea. [In this nautical use partly differentiated, with former variant *sand*, and with preterit *sended*.]

She *sands* or *sends*, when the ship's head or stern falls deep in the trough of the sea.
J. H. Moore, Practical Navigator (13th ed., 1798), p. 286.

She *sended* forth heavily and sickly on the long swell. She never rose to the opposite heave of the sea again.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, ii.

To send for, to request or require by message to come or be brought: as, to *send for* a physician; to *send for* a coach.

Let not my lord be amused. For to this end
Was I by Cæsar *sent for* to the isle.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 6.

I was civilly received in a good private house, and *sent* out *for* every thing I wanted, there being no inn.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 201.

Next day the Queen tried the plan which the Whigs had for some time cherished, and *sent for* Lord L——.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 537.

send (send), *n.* [< ME. *send*, a variant, conformed to the verb, of *sand*, *sond*: see *sand*[2]. In mod. use directly < *send*, *v.*] **1†.** That which is or has been sent; a missive or message.— **2.** A messenger; specifically, in some parts of Scotland, one of the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding.

It 's nae time for brides to lye in bed
When the bridegroom's *send* 's in town.
There are four-and-twenty noble lords
A' lighted on the green.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 334).

He and Rob set off in the character of "*Sen's*" to Samie Pikshule's, duly to inquire if there was a bride there.
W. Alexander, Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, xxxix.

3†. That which is given, bestowed, or awarded; a gift; a present.

Thurgh giftes of our goddys, that vs grace leuys,
We most suffer all hor *sendes*, & soberly take.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3330.

Ye're bidden send your love a *send*,
For he has sent you twa.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

4. The impulse of a wave or waves by which a ship is carried bodily.

The May Flower sailed from the harbor, . . .
Borne on the *send* of the sea.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, v.

5. Same as *scend*.

sendablet, *a.* [ME. *sendabylle*; < *send* + *-able*.] That may be sent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 329.

sendal (sen'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sendall*, *sendell*, *cendal*, *cendell*, *syndale*, sometimes *sandal*; < ME. *sendel*, *sendal*, *sendale*, *sendalle*, *sendell*, *cendel*, < OF. *sendal*, *cendal* = Sp. Pg. *cendal* = It. *zendalo*, *zendado*, "a kind of fine thin silken stuffe, called taffeta, sarcenett, or *sendall*" (Florio) (> Turk. *sandal*, brocade), < ML. **sendalum*, *cendalum*, *sendal*, also *cindadus*, *cindatus*, *cindatum*, *sendatum*, etc., equiv. to Gr. *σινδών*, fine linen: see *sindon*.] A silken material used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for rich dresses, flags, pennons, etc.; also, a piece of this material. It was apparently of two kinds: the first a thin silk, like sarsenet, used for linings, flags, etc.; the other much heavier and used for ceremonial vestments and the like.

Ioseph Ab Arimathia asked of Pylate the bodye of our Lorde and leyde it in a clene *Sendell*, and put it in a Sepulcre that no man had ben buryed in.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

In sangwin and in pers he clad was al,
Lined with taffata and with *sendal*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 440.

Sendale . . . was a thynne stuffe lyke sarcenett, . . . but coarser and narrower than the sarcenett now ys, as myselfe can remember.
Thynne, Anim. on Speght's Chaucer (1598). (*Fairholt.*)

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,
With gold embroider'd gorgeously,
Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,
And this I bought thee gladly.
Greensleeves (Ellis's Specimens, III. 328). (*Nares.*)

Sails of silk and ropes of *sendal*,
Such as gleam in ancient lore.
Longfellow, Secret of the Sea.

sender (sen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *sendere*; < *send* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sends.

Exe. This was a merry message.
K. Hen. We hope to make the *sender* blush at it.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 299.

2. In *telegraphy* and *telephony*, the instrument by means of which a message is transmitted, as distinguished from the receiver at the other end of the line; also, the person transmitting. See *curb-sender*.

sending (sen'ding), *n.* [< ME. *sendynge* (= MHG. G. *sendunge*, G. *sendung*); verbal n. of *send*, *v.*] **1.** The act of causing to go forward; despatching.— **2.** *Naut.*, pitching bodily into the trough of the sea, as a ship.

send-off (send'ôf), *n.* A start, as on a journey or career of any kind, or a demonstration of good-will on the occasion of such a departure; a speeding: as, his friends gave him a hearty *send-off*; an enthusiastic *send-off* to an actor. [Colloq.]

sendonyt, *n.* Same as *sindon*.

sene[1]**†.** A Middle English form of *seen*.

sene[2]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *scene*.

sene[3]**†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sign*.

sene[4]**†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *senna*.

Senebiera (sen-e-bē'riạ), *n.* [NL. (Poiret, 1806), named after Jean *Senebier* (1742–1809), a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Lepidineæ*. It is distinguished by the fruit, a didymous pod of which the rugose and nearly spherical valves separate at maturity into two one-seeded nutlets. There are 6 species, widely diffused through warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are annual or biennial herbs, nearly prostrate and very much branched, bearing alternate entire or dissected leaves, and minute white or rarely purple flowers in short racemes opposite the leaves. *S. Nilotica* of Egypt has been used as a salad, as has *S. Coronopus*, the wart-cress of England, also known as *swine-cress*, *herb-ivy*, and *buck's-horn*. *S. didyma*, the lesser wart-cress, a weed often covering waste ground in western England, is occasionally found naturalized in parts of the Atlantic States.

Seneca (sen'ē-kạ), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] **1.** A member of an Indian tribe which formed part of the former Iroquois confederacy of the Five Nations.— **2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *senega*.

seneca-grass (sen'ē-kạ-grȧs), *n.* See *Hierochloë*.

Seneca-oil (sen'ē-kạ-oil), *n.* [Also (formerly ?) *Senega-*, *Seneka-oil*, etc.; < *Seneca*, name of a tribe of the Five Nations (Latinized as *Senega*), + *oil*.] Petroleum in a crude state: so called from its having been first collected and used, in their religious ceremonies, by the Seneca Indians.

Seneca's microscope. A glass globe filled with water, used as a magnifier.

Senecio (sē-nē'si-ō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *senecio*(*n*-), a plant, groundsel, so called in allusion to the receptacle, which is naked and resembles a bald head; < *senecio*(*n*-), an old man, < *senex*, old: see *senate*. Cf. *sencion*.] **1.** A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe *Senecionideæ* and subtribe *Eusenecioneæ*. It is characterized by terminal flower-heads with a broad or cylindrical involucre of one or two rows of narrow bracts, numerous regular and perfect disk-flowers with truncate and cylindrical recurved style-branches and nearly cylindrical five- to ten-ribbed achenes, smooth or but slightly downy, and little or not at all contracted at the summit, which bears a copious soft white pappus of slender simple bristles. Some species have flower-heads calyculate with a few bractlets below, and the majority bear spreading pistillate rays, which are, however, minute in some and in others absent. This has been esteemed the largest genus of flowering plants, containing (including *Cacalia*, with Durand, 1888) at least 960 clearly distinct species; it is yet uncertain whether or not it is surpassed by the leguminous genus *Astragalus*, under which 1,300 species have been described, but perhaps not over 900 of these are genuine. The species of *Senecio* are mostly herbs, of polymorphous habit, either smooth or woolly, and bear alternate or radical leaves which are entire, toothed, or dissected. Their flower-heads are either large or small, corymbed, panicled, or solitary, and are in the great majority of species yellow, especially the disk-flowers. The genus is of almost universal distribution, but the range of individual species is remarkably limited. They are most abundant in temperate climates; probably about two thirds of the species belong to the Old World, and of these half to South Africa and over a fourth to Europe and the Mediterranean region. About 66 species are found in the United States, including the 9 species of *Cacalia* (Tournefort, 1700), separated by many authors; the others are chiefly low or slender herbs with bright-yellow rays, most numerous in the central States. American species are much more abundant in the Andean region, where they assume a shrubby habit and in three fourths of the species develop no ray-flowers, the reverse of the proportion elsewhere. Many of the Andean species grow close to the snow-line, and have leaves quite glossy and glutinous above and clothed with warm wool beneath; some gummy-leaved species have been used for firewood by the Bolivians under the name *tola*. In St. Helena and New Zealand a number of species become small trees. (See *he-cabbagetree* and *puka-puka*.) (For the principal British and American species, see *ragwort*, *liferoot*, and *jacobæa*; for the original species, *S. vulgaris*, a weed sold for cage-birds in London under the names *bird-seed* and *chickenweed*, and also called *sencion* and *simson*, see *groundsel*[1].) Several species have been in repute as remedies for wounds, as *S. Saracenicus* (for which see *Saracen's comfrey*, under *Saracen*). *S. paludosus* is known as *bird's-tongue*, *S. hieracifolius* as *hawkweed*, and *S. Lyallii*, of New Zealand, as *mountain-marigold*. *S. lobatus*, a tall and rather showy species of the southern United States, is known as *butterweed*, from its fleshy leaves. *S. Cineraria*, a bushy yellow-flowered perennial of Mediterranean shores from Spain to Greece and Egypt, is the dusty-miller of gardens, valued for its numerous long and pinnately cleft leaves, remarkably whitened with close down; from it the native dusty-miller of the Atlantic coast, *Artemisia Stelleriana*, is distinguished by its short, roundish, less deeply cut leaves. *S. mikanioides*, Cape ivy, a tender climber with smooth and shining bright-green angled leaves, from the Cape of Good Hope, is a favorite in cultivation. Several species are cultivated for their flowers under the generic name *Senecio*, as the orange *S. Japonicus*, and the purple and yellow *S. pulcher*, which reach nearly or quite 3 inches in diameter. *S. argenteus*, the silvery senecio, a dwarf 2 inches high, is valued for edgings, and several others for rock-gardens. The most important species, perhaps, are those of the section *Cineraria*, cultivated under glass, some of which have deep-blue rays, a color elsewhere absent from this genus as from most other composite genera.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

senecioid (sē-nē'si-oid), *a.* [NL., < *Senecio* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Senecio*.

Senecionideæ (sē-nē'si-ō-nid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), < *Senecio*(*n*-) + *-id-eæ*.] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by usually radiate flower-heads, nearly equal involucral bracts in one or two rows, pappus composed of bristles, anthers with a tailless base or with two short points, and penciled, truncate or appendaged style-branches in the perfect flowers. It includes 4 subtribes, of which *Liabum*, *Tussilago*, *Senecio*, and *Othonna* are the types, and comprises 43 genera and about 1,300 species, which extend into all parts of the world. They are mainly annual and perennial herbs with alternate leaves and yellow disk-flowers, often also with yellow rays. Among other genera, *Petasites*, *Arnica*, *Doronicum*, and *Erechthites* are represented in the United States.

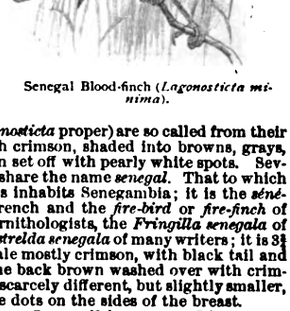
senectitude (sē-nek'ti-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *senectitudo* for L. *senectus* (*senectut*-), old age, < *senex*, old: see *senate*.] Old age. [Rare.]

Senectitude, weary of its toils. *H. Miller.*

senega (sen'ē-gạ), *n.* [NL.: see *Seneca-oil*.] A drug consisting of the root *Polygala Senega*, the Seneca snakeroot. The drug is said to have been used as an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake. It is now almost exclusively used as an expectorant and diuretic. Also *seneca*.

Senegal (sen'ē-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senegal* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Senegal, a river in western Africa, and the region near it. Compare *Senegambian*.— **Senegal crow.** See *crow*[2].— **Senegal galago**, *Galago senegalensis*.— **Senegal gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].— **Senegal jackal**, a variety of the common jackal, *Canis anthus*.— **Senegal mahogany.** See *Khaya*.— **Senegal parrot**, *Palæornis senegalus*. — **Senegal sandpiper†, senna, shrike.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A dealers' name of the small African blood-finches of the genus *Lagonosticta*. They are tiny birds, averaging under 4 inches long, and would be taken for little finches, but belong to the spermestine group of the *Ploceidæ* (not to *Fringillidæ*). More than 20 species of *Lagonosticta* are described, all African; they are closely related to the numerous species of *Spermestes*, all likewise African, and of *Estrelda* and its subdivisions, mainly African, but also Indian, some of which are known to the dealers as *amadavats*, *strawberry-finches*, etc. The blood-finches (*Lagonosticta* proper) are so called from their leading color, a rich crimson, shaded into browns, grays, and black, and often set off with pearly white spots. Several different birds share the name *senegal*. That to which it specially pertains inhabits Senegambia; it is the *sénégali* of the early French and the *fire-bird* or *fire-finch* of the early English ornithologists, the *Fringilla senegala* of Linnæus, and the *Estrelda senegala* of many writers; it is 3½ inches long, the male mostly crimson, with black tail and brown belly, and the back brown washed over with crimson. *L. minima* is scarcely different, but slightly smaller, and has a few white dots on the sides of the breast.


Senegal Blood-finch (*Lagonosticta minima*).

Senegambian (sen-ē-gam'bi-an), *a.* [< *Senegal* + *Gambia*, the two chief rivers of the region.] Pertaining to Senegambia, a region in western Africa, belonging in great part to France and other European powers.

senegin (sen'ē-gin), *n.* Same as *polygaline*.

senescence (sē-nes'ens), *n.* [< *senescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The condition of growing old, or of decaying by time; decadence.

The world with an unearthly ruddy Hue; such might be the color cast by a nearly burnt-out sun in the *senescence* of a system. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

senescent (sē-nes'ent), *a.* [= It. *senescente*. < L. *senescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *senescere*, grow old, < *senex*, old: see *senate*.] Growing old; aging: as, a *senescent* beau.

The night was *senescent*,
And star-dials pointed to morn. *Poe*, Ulalume.

It [the Latin of the twelfth century] is not a dead but a living language, *senescent*, perhaps, but in a green old age. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 153.

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seneschal (sen'e-shal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seneshall;* < ME. *seneschal* (= It. *seneschiallo*), < OF. *seneschal, senescal*, F. *sénéchal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senescal* = It. *siniscalco, seniscalco*, < ML. *senescalcus, siniscalcus*, later also *senescallus, senescaldus* (> MHG. *seneschalt, sineschalt*, G. *seneschall*), a steward, prefect, majordomo, as if < Goth. **sinaskalks*, 'old servant,' < **sins* (superl. *sinista*), old (= L. *sen-ex*, old: see *senate*), + *skalks*, servant: see *shalk*. The same element *-shal* occurs in *marshal*[1], q. v.] Formerly, an officer in the household of a prince or dignitary, who had the superintendence of domestic ceremonies and feasts; a majordomo; a steward. In some instances the seneschal was a royal officer serving as the presiding magistrate of a district or province.

> The disorders of *seneschalls*, captaynes, and theyr souldiours, and many such like. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> Thrusting in his rage
> To right and left each *seneschal* and page.
> *Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

seneschalship (sen'e-shal-ship), *n.* [< *seneschal* + *-ship*.] The office of seneschal.

seneshall†, *n.* See *seneschal*.

senet†, *n.* See *sennet*.

Senex (sē'neks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1839), < L. *senex*, old: see *senate*.] 1. A South American genus of polyborine hawks, the type of which is *S. leucurus*.—2†. A South American genus of *Cypselidæ*, the type of which is *Cypselus senex* or *Senex temminckii*, a Brazilian swift. *Streubel*, 1848.

senge†, *v.* An obsolete (the original) form of *singe*[1].

sengelly†, **senglely**†, *adv.* [ME., also *sengilly, sengeley*, < AS. *singallice*, continually, < *singal*, continual, continuous.] Continually.

> Quere-so-euer I lugged gemmez gaye,
> I sette hyr *sengeley* in synglure.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 8.
>
> Bot I am *sengilly* here, with sex sum of knyghtes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 471.

seng-gung (seng'gung), *n.* [Sunda Javanese.] The teledu or Javan badger, *Mydaus meliceps*. See cut under *teledu*.

senglet, *a.* An obsolete form of *single*[1].

sengreen (sen'grēn), *n.* [< ME. *sengrene, singrene*, evergreen, < AS. *sin-grene* (= D. *sempergroen* = MHG. *singruene*, G. *singrün* = Dan. *singrön*, periwinkle), < *sin-*, an intensive prefix, exceeding, very, great (*sin-byrnende*, ever-burning, *sin-grim*, exceeding fierce, *sin-niht*, eternal night, *sin-here*, immense army, etc.) (= MD. OHG. *sin-* = Icel. *si-*; perhaps akin to E. *same*, and L. *semper*: see *semper idem*), + *grēne*, green: see *green*[1].] 1. A plant, the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.—2. In *her.*, a figure resembling the houseleek, used as a bearing.—**Water-sengreen**, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*. Also *knights' water-sengreen*.

senhor (se-nyōr'), *n.* [Pg.: see *senior, señor, signor, sir*.] The Portuguese form corresponding to the Spanish *señor* and Italian *signor*. See *señor, signor*.

senile (sē'nil), *a.* [< OF. *senile*, F. *sénile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senil* = It. *senile*, < L. *senilis*, of or belonging to an old man or old age, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate, senior*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old age; proceeding from age; especially, pertaining to or proceeding from the weaknesses that usually attend old age: as, *senile* garrulity; *senile* petulance.

> Loss of colour of the hair may be accidental, premature, or *senile*. *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med.
>
> A person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgement with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle*, On Colours. (*Latham.*)
>
> Consider briefly the striking phenomena of loss of memory in what is called *senile* imbecility.
> *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 508.

Senile atrophy, the emaciation of old age.—**Senile atrophy of bones**, wide-spread lacunar resorption of bone incident to old age.—**Senile bronchitis**, the subacute or chronic bronchitis of old people.—**Senile dementia**. See *dementia*.—**Senile involution**, the shrinking or shriveling up of the body or any organ in aged people.—**Senile tremor**, the shaking movement or tremor seen in old persons.

senility (sē-nil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sénilité;* as *senile* + *-i-ty*.] The state of being senile; old age; especially, the weakness or imbecility of old age.

> Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*, and, looking full in Johnson's face, said to him, "You'll find in Dr. Young, O my coevals! remnants of yourselves." *Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1778.
>
> It is wonderful to see the unseasonable *senility* of what is called the Peace Party.
> *Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation.

senior (sē'niọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *seniour;* < L. *senior*, older; as a noun an elder, elderly person, old man, eccl. an elder, ML. a lord, chief; compar. of *senex* (*sen-*), old: see *senate*. From the L. *senior* are also ult. *seignior, signor, señor, senhor, sire, sir;* also the second element in *monsieur* and *monsignor*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Older; elder: when following a personal name, as John Smith, *senior* (usually abbreviated *Sr.* or *Sen.*), it denotes the older of two persons in one family or community of that name.—2. Older in office or service: as, a *senior* judge, colonel, etc.—3. Belonging or pertaining to the fourth or last year of the curriculum of an American college, seminary, or other institution: as, the *senior* class.—**Senior optime**. See *optime*.—**Senior soph**. See *sophister*, 3.—**Senior wrangler**. See *wrangler*.

II. *n.* 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life; an elder.

> Excepte they washe their handes ofte, eate not, observinge the tradicions of the *seniours*. *Tyndale*, Mark vii. 3.
>
> He [Pope] died in May, 1744, about a year and a half before his friend Swift, who, more than twenty years his *senior*, had naturally anticipated that he should be the first to depart. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 241.

2. One who is older in office or service, or whose first entrance upon such office or service was anterior to that of another.—3. An aged person; one of the older inhabitants.

> A *senior* of the place replies,
> Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden*.

4. In the universities of England, one of the older fellows of a college. See *seniority*, 3.—5. In the United States, a student in the fourth year of the curriculum in colleges or seminaries; also, one in the last or most advanced year in certain professional schools; by extension, a student in the most advanced class in various institutions.

seniority (sē-niọr'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *senyoryte*, < ML. *seniorita(t-)s*, < *senior*, elder: see *senior*.] 1. The state of being senior; priority of birth: opposed to *juniority:* as, the elder brother is entitled to the place by *seniority*.

> Mr. Treatall, upon the serving up of the supper, desired the ladies to take their places according to their different age and *seniority*, for that it was the way always at his table to pay respect to years.
> *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

2. Priority in office or service: as, the *seniority* of a surgeon or a chaplain.—3. A body of seniors or elders; an assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

> The Duke Satt in Seynt Markes Churche in ryght hys astate in the Qwer on the ryght syd with *senyoryte*, which they call lords, in Riche aparell, as purpyll velvet, cremsyn velvet, ffyne Scarlett.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.
>
> The dons . . . regarded the matter in so serious a light that they summoned a *seniority* for its immediate investigation. *Farrar*, Julian Home, xxiii.

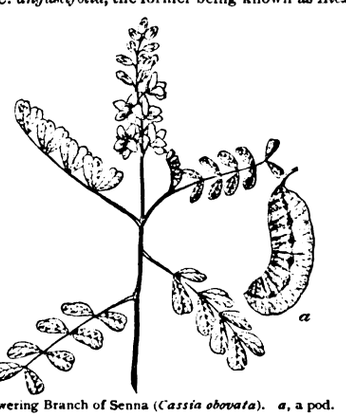
seniorize† (sē'niọr-īz), *v. i.* [< *senior* + *-ize*.] To exercise lordly authority; lord it; rule. *Fairfax*.

seniory† (sē'niọr-i), *n.* [< ML. *senioria*, < L. *senior*, senior: see *senior*. Cf. *seigniory*.] Same as *seniority*.

> If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
> Give mine the benefit of *seniory*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 36.

senium (sē'ni-um), *n.* [L.] The feebleness of old age.

senna (sen'a), *n.* [Formerly also *sena, seny, senie, sene;* < OF. *senne, sene*, F. *séné* = Sp. *sen, sena* = Pg. *senne* = It. *sena* (= D. *zenebladt* = G. *senesblätter* = Sw. *sennetsblad* = Dan. *sennesblad*) = Hind. *senā*, < Ar. *sena, sana*, senna.] 1. A drug consisting of the dried leaflets of several species of *Cassia*. The officinal species are *C. acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*, the former being known as *Alexandrian*, the latter as *Indian senna*. The product of some other species is more or less used. (See names below.) Senna is a prompt, efficient, and very safe purgative, especially suited to fevers and febrile complaints. It was introduced into medicine by the Arabs.



Flowering Branch of Senna (*Cassia obovata*). *a*, a pod.

2. Any species of *Cassia* yielding the above drug. The name is extended more or less to other species of *Cassia*, and to a few similar plants.—**Aleppo senna**, the product of *Cassia obovata*, an inferior kind, wild in Syria, Egypt, and Senegambia, formerly cultivated in Italy, etc., but now out of commerce except as an adulterant. The same plant is called *Italian* and *Senegal senna*.—**Alexandrian senna**, one of the officinal sennas exported by way of Alexandria, derived from *Cassia acutifolia*, a species which grows wild abundantly in Upper Egypt, Nubia, etc.—**American senna**, *Cassia Marilandica*, an erect herb 3 or 4 feet high, with from six to nine pairs of leaflets and yellow flowers, abounding southward in the eastern United States. Its leaves are a safe and efficient cathartic, but less active than the Oriental kinds. Also *wild senna*.—**Bastard senna**. Same as *bladder-senna*.—**India** or **Indian senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* (*C. elongata*, etc.), obtained chiefly in Arabia, but reaching western lands by way of Bombay and other Indian ports. Sometimes also called *Mocha senna*, as originally from that port. The same plant in cultivation yields Tinnevelly senna.—**Mecca senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* exported through Mecca.—**Mocha senna**. See *India senna*.—**Scorpion-senna**. See *Coronilla*[2].—**Senegal senna**. See *Aleppo senna*, above.—**Tinnevelly senna**. See *India senna*, above.—**Tripoli senna**, an article ascribed to *Cassia Æthiopica*, and thought to be obtained in Fezzan.—**Wild senna**. See *American senna*, above.

sennachie, sennachy, *n.* Same as *seannachie*.

senna-tree (sen'ä-trē), *n.* An arborescent species of *Cassia, C. emarginata* of the West Indies.

sennet[1]† (sen'et), *n.* [Also written *sennit, senet, sennate, synnet, cynet, signet, signate:* see *signet, signate*.] A particular set of tones on a trumpet or cornet, different from a flourish. The word occurs chiefly in the stage directions of old plays.

> Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.
> *Dekker*, Satiromastix.
>
> Cornets sound a *cynet*.
> *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge. (*Nares.*)

sennet[2] (sen'et), *n.* Same as *sennight*. [Prov. Eng.]

sennight (sen'īt), *n.* [E. dial. *sennet;* early mod. E. *senyght, sevenyght*, < ME. *seve-niht, sove-nyht, sevennyghte, sefennahht*, a week, < *seven* + *night:* see *seven* and *night*, and cf. *fortnight* (for **fourteennight*).] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

> I chanced to show you, most honorable audience, this day *sennight*, what I heard of a man that was slain.
> *Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.
>
> She shall never have a happy hour, unless she marry within this *sen'night*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.
>
> We agreed to meet at Watertown that day *sen'night*.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 46.
>
> My love for Nature is as old as I;
> But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
> And three rich *sennights* more, my love for her.
> *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

sennit[1] (sen'it), *n.* [Also *sinnet*, formerly *sinnett;* said to be < *seven* (contracted to *sen-* as in *sennight*) + *knit:* see *knit*, and for the sense 'seven-knitted' cf. similar formations, as *dimity* ('two-threaded') and *samite* ('six-threaded').] *Naut.*, a sort of flat braided cordage used for various purposes, and formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun yarn together; also, grass or straw plaited by seamen for making hats.



Plaiting of Sennit.

> *Trene*. A threefold rope, cord, string, or twist, called by Mariners a *Sinnet*. *Cotgrave*.
>
> The boys who could not sew well enough to make their own clothes laid up grass into *sinnet* for the men, who sewed for them in return.
> *R. H. Dana*, Two Years Before the Mast, p. 269.

sennit[2]†, *n.* See *sennet*[1].

senocular (sē-nok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *seni*, six each (< *sex*, six), + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*[3].] Having six eyes.

> Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some . . . *senocular*.
> *Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 3, note.

Senonian (sē-nō'ni-an), *n.* [< L. *Senones*, a people in central Gaul, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Upper Cretaceous in France and Belgium. The term is also used to some extent in English geology. The *Senonian* lies between the Turonian and the Danian, and is subdivided into the Santonian and Campanian; it corresponds to the "Upper Chalk with flints" of the English Cretaceous, which is there essentially a white pulverulent mass of chalk, with flints arranged in nearly parallel layers. Although exhibiting in England a remarkable uniformity of lithological character from top to bottom, it has been shown to be paleontologically separable into several distinct zones closely resembling those into which the chalk of the northern Cretaceous basin of France has been divided.

señor (se-nyōr'), *n.* [Sp. *señor*, a gentleman, sir, < L. *senior*, elder, ML. a lord: see *senior, sir*.]

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A gentleman; in address, sir; as a title, Mr.: in Spanish use.

señora (se-nyō′rä), *n.* [Sp. (fem. of *señor*), a lady, madam: see *señor*.] A lady; in address, madam; as a title, Mrs.: the feminine of *señor:* in Spanish use.

señorita (sen-yō-rē′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *señora:* see *señor*.] 1. A young lady; in address, miss; as a title, Miss: in Spanish use.—2. In *ichth.*, a graceful little labroid fish of California, *Pseudojulis* or *Oxyjulis modestus*. It is 6 or 7 inches long, prettily marked with indigo-blue, orange, and black upon an olive-brown ground, cream-colored below.

Senousi (se-nō′si), *n.* [Algerian: see quot. under *Senousian*, *n.*] A Mohammedan religious and political society, especially influential in northern Africa. See the quotation.

The Mussulman confraternity of *Senousi*. This sect, which is distinguished by its austere and fanatical tenets, arose forty-six years ago under an Algerian, and appears to have in a greater or less degree permeated the Mohammedan world, and acquired vast political importance. It flourishes especially in Northern Africa, reaching as far south as Timbuctoo. *Nature*, XXX. 478.

Senousian (se-nō′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senousi* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Senousi.

Ready at a moment's notice to convey to the interior the persons and property of the *Senousian* authorities. *Science*, IV. 459.

II. *n.* One of the Senousi.

Senousians, or the Brotherhood of Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senousi, the founder of the order. *Science*, IV. 457.

Senoys†, *a.* and *n.* [< OF. **Senois* = It. *Sienese*, Sienese: see *Sienese*.] Sienese.

The Florentines and *Senoys* are by the ears. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 1.

senst†, *v. t.* Same as *sense*[2] for *incense*[2].

sensable (sen′sa-bl), *a.* [< *sense*[1] + *-able*.] Intelligible. [Rare.]

Your second [sort of figures] serues the conceit onely and not th' eare, and may be called *sensable*, not sensible, nor yet sententious. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

sensart†, *n.* An obsolete form of *censer*.

sensate (sen′sāt), *a.* [< L. *sensatus*, endued with sense, < *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1].] Perceived by the senses.

sensatet (sen′sāt), *v. t.* [< *sensate*, *a.*] To have perception of, as an object of the senses; apprehend by the senses or understanding.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye. *Hooke*, Hist. Royal Soc., iii. 2. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sensated, *a.* Same as *sensate*.

sensation (sen-sā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *sensacion*, F. *sensation* = Pr. *sensation* = Sp. *sensacion* = Pg. *sensação* = It. *sensazione*, < ML. **sensatio*(*n-*), < L. *sensatus*, endued with sense: see *sensate*.] 1. The action, faculty, or immediate mental result of receiving a mental impression from any affection of the bodily organism; sensitive apprehension; corporeal feeling; any feeling; also, the elements of feeling or immediate consciousness and of consciousness of reaction in perception; the subjective element of perception. *Sensation* has to be distinguished from *feeling* on the one hand, and from *perception* on the other. All are abstractions, or objects segregated by the mind from their concomitants, but perception is less so and feeling more so than sensation. Sensation is feeling together with the direct consciousness of that feeling forcing itself upon us, so that it involves the essential element of the conception of an object; but sensation is considered apart from its union with associated sensations, by which a perception is built up. Sensations are either peripheral or visceral. Among the latter are to be specially mentioned sensations of operations in the brain. No approach to a satisfactory enumeration of the different kinds of sensations, even of the peripheral kind, has been made.

Those that make motion and *sensation* thus really the same, they must of necessity acknowledge that no longer motion, no longer *sensation*, . . . and that every motion or reaction must be a new *sensation*, as well as every ceasing of reaction a ceasing of *sensation*. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. i. 12.

The perception which actually accompanies and is annexed to any impression on the body made by an external object, being distinct from all other modifications of thinking, furnishes the mind with a distinct idea, which we call *sensation*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

Sensation, so long as we take the analytic point of view, differs from perception only in the extreme simplicity of its object or content. . . . From the physiological point of view both *sensations* and perceptions differ from thoughts in the fact that nerve-currents coming in from the periphery are involved in their production. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, xvii.

Impressions may be divided into two kinds, those of *sensation* and those of reflexion. The first kind arises in the soul originally, from unknown causes. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. ii.

The feelings which accompany the exercise of these sensitive or corporeal powers, whether cognitive or appetent, will constitute a distinct class, and to these we may with great propriety give the name of *sensations;* whereas on the feelings which accompany the energies of all our higher powers of mind we may with equal propriety bestow the name of sentiments. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlv.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.
While thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick *sensations* skip from vein to vein.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 212.

Sensations sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

She was hardly conscious of any bodily *sensation* except a *sensation* of strength inspired by a mighty emotion. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 5.

2. A state of interest or of feeling; especially, a state of excited interest or feeling.

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many. *Brougham.*

The actor's dress had caught fire, and the house had a *sensation* not bargained for. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxii.

An intellectual voluptuary, a moral dilettante [Petrarch], the first instance of that character, since too common, the gentleman in search of a *sensation*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

3. That which produces sensation or excited interest or feeling: as, the greatest *sensation* of the day.—**Muscular sensations**. See *muscular*.—**Perverse temperature-sensations**, the production of a sensation of heat by a cold body applied to the skin, and of cold by a hot body.—**Sensation novels**, novels that produce their effect by exciting and often improbable situations, by taking as their groundwork some dreadful secret, some atrocious crime, or the like, and painting scenes of extreme peril, high-wrought passion, etc.

sensational (sen-sā′shon-al), *a.* [< *sensation* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to sensation; relating to or implying sensation or perception through the senses.

With *sensational* pleasures and pains there go, in the infant, little else but vague feelings of delight and anger and fear. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

This property of Persistence, and also of recurrence in Idea, belonging more or less to *sensational* states, is their [*i. e.*, sensations'] intellectual property. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 17.

2. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient. *Dunglison.*—3. Intended, as a literary or artistic work, to excite intense emotion; appealing to the love of being moved, as a chief source of interest.

The *sensational* history of the Paston letters, rather than the really valuable matter contained in them, has been the chief element in the demand for their production. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 56.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism; adhering to philosophical sensationalism.

Are we then obliged to give in our adherence to the *sensational* philosophy? *Farrar*, Origin of Language, p. 148.

He never forgot that Berkeley was a *sensational*, while he was an intellectual, idealist. *A. J. Balfour*, Mind, IX. 91.

sensationalism (sen-sā′shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *sensational* + *-ism*.] 1. In *philos.*, the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses or sensations; sensualism.

Sensationalism at once necessitates and renders impossible a materialistic explanation of the universe. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 13.

2. Sensational writing or language; the presentation of matters or details of such a nature or in such a manner as to thrill the reader or to gratify vulgar curiosity: as, the *sensationalism* of the press.

There was an air of *sensationalism* about its news departments that was new in that field. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 695.

sensationalist (sen-sā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *sensational* + *-ist*.] 1. In *metaph.*, a believer in or an upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism: sometimes used adjectively.

Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *sensationalist* school, whose ultimate conclusions his calm and pious mind would have indignantly repudiated. . . . We consider this on the whole a less objectionable term than "sensualist" or "sensuist"; the latter word is uncouth, and the former, from the things which it connotes, is hardly fair. *Farrar*, Origin of Language, p. 150, and note.

2. A sensational writer or speaker.

sensationalistic (sen-sā-shon-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *sensationalist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sensationalists, or sensationalism in philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 40.

sensationally (sen-sā′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a sensational manner.

sensationary (sen-sā′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *sensation* + *-ary*.] Possessing or relating to sensation; sensational.

sensationism (sen-sā′shon-izm), *n.* Same as *sensationalism*.

sensative (sen′sa-tiv), *a.* [< *sensate* + *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensatory. [Rare.]

Force vegetiue and *sensatiue* in Man
There is. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 13.

sensatorial (sen-sā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sensate* + *-ory* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensational. [Rare.]

A brilliantly original line of research, which may possibly . . . lead to a restatement of the whole psychophysical theory of *sensatorial* intensity as developed by Weber. *The Academy*, Aug. 16, 1890, p. 136.

sense[1] (sens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sence;* Icel. *sansar*, pl., the senses, Sw. *sans* = Dan. *sands*, sense, < OF. (and F.) *sens* = Pg. It. *senso*, < L. *sensus*, feeling, sense, < *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *scent*.] 1. The capacity of being the subject of sensation and perception; the mode of consciousness by which an object is apprehended which acts upon the mind through the senses; the capacity of becoming conscious of objects as actually now and here; sense-perception; mental activity directly concerned in sensations.

Sense thinks the lightning born before the thunder:
What tells us then they both together are? . . .
Sense outsides knows, the soul through all things sees.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, ii.

We adore virtue, though to the eyes of *sense* she be invisible. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

Wherever there is *sense* or perception, there some idea is actually produced, and present in the understanding. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. ix. 4.

These two doctrines of Leibnitz — that *sense* is confused thought, and that existence in space and time is a phenomenon reale — have a special importance when viewed in relation to the ideas of Kant. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 91.

Errors of *sense* are only special instances where the mind makes its synthesis unfortunately, as it were, out of incomplete data, instantaneously and inevitably interpreting them in accordance with the laws which have regulated all its experience. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 455.

2. A special faculty of sensation connected with a bodily organ; the mode of sensation awakened by the excitation of a peripheral nerve. In this signification, man is commonly said to have five senses — sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch — a correct enumeration, perhaps, according to organs, but each of these organs has several different qualities of sensation. A sixth sense is often specified as the muscular sense (distinguished from touch); a seventh is sometimes spoken of, meaning the inner sense, the common sense of Aristotle, an unknown endowment, or a sexual feeling; and further subdivisions also are made. The seven senses are also often spoken of, meaning consciousness in its totality.

Whiles every *sence* the humour sweet embayd. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

The filly was soon scared out of her seven *senses*, and began to calcitrate it, to wince it, to frisk it. *Motteux*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 14.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree,
While the blithe season comforts every *sense*.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

The five *senses* just enumerated — sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch — would seem to comprise all our perceptive faculties, and to leave no further *sense* to be explained. *Aristotle*, De Anima (tr. by Wallace).

3. Feeling; immediate consciousness; sensation perceived as inward or subjective, or, at least, not decidedly as objective; also, vague consciousness or feeling.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of *sense*,
Lie in three words — health, peace, and competence.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 79.

A *sense* of pleasure, subtle and quiet as a perfume, diffused itself through the room. *C. Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

Dim and faint
May be the *sense* of pleasure and of pain.
Bryant, Among the Trees.

Such expressions as the abysmal vault of heaven, the endless expanse of ocean, &c., summarize many computations to the imagination, and give the *sense* of an enormous horizon. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 209, note.

At the same time he [Manzoni] had that exquisite courtesy in listening which gave to those who addressed him the *sense* of having spoken well. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 515.

Then a cool naked *sense* beneath my feet
Of bud and blossom. *A. C. Swinburne*, Two Dreams.

4. A power of perceiving relations of a particular kind; a capacity of being affected by certain non-sensuous qualities of objects; a special kind of discernment; also, an exertion of such a power: as, the religious *sense;* the *sense* of duty; the *sense* of humor.

Sense of Right and Wrong [is] as natural to us as natural affection itself, and a first principle in our constitution and make. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, I. iii. § 1, quoted in Fowler, p. 70.

Tempests themselves, high seas and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands —
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel —
As having *sense* of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 71.

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And this arrangement into schools, and the definiteness of the conclusions reached in each, are on the increase, so that here, it would seem, are actually two new *senses*, the scientific and the artistic, which the mind is now in the process of forming for itself.
W. K. Clifford, Conditions of Mental Development.

And full of cowardice and guilty shame,
I grant in her some *sense* of shame, she flies.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense* of locality, and it is influenced by various conditions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 480.

From a *sense* of duty the Phœnicians burned their children alive. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 202.

5. Mind generally; consciousness; especially, understanding; cognitive power.

And cruell sword out of his fingers slacke
Fell downe to ground, as if the steele had *sence*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 21.

Are you a man? have you a soul or *sense*?
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 374.

And for th' Impression God prepar'd their *Sense;*
They saw, believ'd all this, and parted thence.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

6. Sound or clear mind. (*a*) Ordinary, normal, or clear mental action: especially in the plural, with a collective force.

When his lands were spent,
Troubled in his *senses*,
Then he did repent
Of his late lewd life.
Constance of Cleveland (Child's Ballads, IV. 230).

Their Battle-axes was the next; whose piercing bils made sometime the one, sometime the other to have scarce *sense* to keepe their saddles.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 17.

He [George Fox] had the comfort of a short illness, and the blessing of a clear *sense* to the last.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The patients are commonly brought to their *senses* in three or four days, or a week, and rarely continue longer.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 103.

(*b*) Good judgment approaching sagacity; sound practical intelligence.

The latter is most cried up; but he is more reserved, seems sly and to have *sense*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 362.

"Nay, madam," said I, "I am judge already, and tell you that you are perfectly in the wrong of it; for, if it was a matter of importance, I know he has better *sense* than you." *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

(*c*) Acuteness of perception or apprehension; discernment.

This Basilius, having the quick *sence* of a lover, took, as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

7. Discriminative perception; appreciation; a state of mind the result of a mental judgment or valuation.

Abundance of imaginary great men are put in straw to bring them to a right *sense* of themselves.
Steele, Tatler, No. 125.

Beware of too sublime a *sense*
Of your own worth and consequence.
Cowper, The Retired Cat.

She dusted a chair which needed no dusting, and placed it for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her *sense* of the difference in their conditions.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

8. Meaning; import; signification; the conception that a word or sign is intended to convey.

Whereof the allegory and hid *sense*
Is that a well erected confidence
Can fright their pride.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

We cannot determine in what exact *sense* our bodies on the resurrection will be the same as they are at present.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 277.

9. The intention, thought, feeling, or meaning of a body of persons, as an assembly; judgment, opinion, determination, or will in reference to a debated question.

It was the universal and unanimous *sense* of Friends "That joining in marriage is the work of the Lord only, and not of priest or magistrate."
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

The *sense* of the House was so strongly manifested that, after a closing speech of great keenness from Halifax, the courtiers did not venture to divide.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. That which is wise, judicious, sound, sensible, or intelligent, and accords with sound reason: as, to talk *sense*.

As you have put the words together, they are neither Latin nor *Sense*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

When was there ever better and more weighty *sense* spoken by any than by the Apostles after the day of Pentecost? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

I no more saw *sense* in what she said
Than a lamb does in people clipping wool;
Only lay down and let myself be clipped.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 19.

Chemical sense, the sense of taste or of smell, as operating by means of the chemical action of substances on the organ.

In the case of the so-called *chemical senses*, taste and smell, we have as yet no method of reckoning the degree of the physical force which constitutes the stimulus.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 47.

Collective, common, divided sense. See the adjectives.—**Composite sense**, that sense of a modal proposition in which the mode is considered as predicated of the indicative proposition; opposed to *divisive sense:* thus, that it is possible for that which is hot to be cold is true in a *divisive sense*, but not in a *composite sense*.—**Divisive sense.** See *composite sense*, above.—**Esthetic sense.** See *esthetic*.—**Exterior sense**, one of the senses by which the outer world is perceived.—**Fixed sense**, one of the five more definite senses.—**Good sense**, sound judgment.—**Illative sense.** See *illative*.—**In all sense†**, in every respect.

You should *in all sense* be much bound to him.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 136.

Inner sense. Same as *internal sense*.—**In one's senses**, in one's right mind; in the enjoyment of a sound mind; of sound mind.—**In sense of†**, in view of; impressed with.

In sense of his [Mr. Thompson's] sad condition, [the elders] offered up many prayers to God for him, and, in God's good time, they received a gracious answer.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 324.

Interior sense, self-consciousness; the power of perceiving what is in our own minds; also, the noetic reason; the source of first truths.—**Internal sense.** See *internal*.—**Magnetic, moral, muscular, mystical sense.** See the adjectives.—**Out of one's senses**, of unsound mind, or temporarily deprived of a sound use of one's judgment.

Puff. You observed how she mangled the metre?
Dangle. Yes—egad, it was the first thing made me suspect she was *out of her senses*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

Pickwickian sense. See *Pickwickian*.—**Proper sense**, the original or exact meaning of a word or phrase, as distinguished from later or looser uses.—**Reflex sense.** See *reflex*.—**Sense of effort.** See *effort*.—**Special sense**, one of the five bodily senses.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—**Strict sense**, the narrow sense of a word or phrase, which it takes as a well-recognized and established term, as of philosophy, or exact science, as distinguished from wider and looser senses.—**To abound in or with one's own sense†.** See *abound*.—**To be frightened out of one's (seven) senses**, to be so frightened as to lose one's understanding for the time being.—**Vague sense**, the less specialized and less objective of the bodily senses, as the sense of heat, the sense of cold, various visceral sensations, etc.—**Vital sense.** See *vital*.

sense[1] (sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensed*, ppr. *sensing*. [= Dan. *sandse*, perceive, = Sw. *sansa* (refl.), recover oneself; from the noun.] **1.** To perceive by the senses.

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others then they are by him?
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

2†. To give the sense of; expound.

'Twas writ not to be understood, but read;
He that expounds it must come from the dead;
Get —— undertake to *sense* it true,
For he can tell more than himself e'er knew.
Cartwright's Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

3. To perceive; comprehend; understand; realize; take into the mind. [Prov. or colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

He button-holed everybody, and offended nobody; found out the designs of every clique, the doings of every secret caucus, got at the plans of the leaders, the temper of the crowd, *sensed* the whole situation.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 101.

sense[2]**†**, *n.* and *v.* [< ME. *sensen*, *sencen*, by apheresis from *encensen*, incense: see *incense*[2].] Same as *incense*[2].

Whan thei comen there, thei taken Ensense and other aromatyk thinges of noble Smelle, and *sensen* the Ydole, as we wolde don here Goddes precyouse Body.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 174.

An image of Owr Lady with ij awngellis *sensyng*, gilthe.
Paston Letters, III. 433.

sense-body (sens'bod^{y}i), *n.* One of the various peripheral sense-organs or marginal bodies of the disk, bell, or umbrella of acalephs, supposed to have a visual or an auditory function, as a lithocyst, an ocellicyst, or a tentaculicyst. See cut under *lithocyst*.

There are eight *sense-bodies* arranged at regular intervals around the margin of the umbrella, alternately with which arise the tentacles. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 592.

sense-capsule (sens'kap^{y}sūl), *n.* A hollow organ of a special sense; a special structure or organ exclusively devoted to the reception of a particular kind of impression, or sensory perception, from without, as the nose, eye, and ear; in the simplest form, a receptive chamber connected by a nerve-commissure with a nerve-center. In man three sense-capsules are distinguished, of the nose, eye, and ear respectively. The excavation of the ethmoid bone is the first; the eyeball is the second; and the petrosal part of the temporal bone is the third; the last is also called *otic capsule*. Many analogous sense-organs of invertebrates are commonly called *sense-capsules*.

sense-cavity (sens'kav^{y}i-ti), *n.* Same as *sense-capsule*.

sense-cell (sens'sel), *n.* Any cell of an organ of special sense; specifically, one of the cells entering into the formation of the nerve-hillocks or neuromasts of the lower vertebrates (batrachians and fishes). See *neuromast*.

The *sense-cells* found in the skin: i. e., differentiated Ectoderm cells. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 45.

sense-center (sens'sen^{y}tėr), *n.* A center of sensation; a ganglion of gray nerve-tissue, or a part of the cortex of the brain, having immediate relations with some special sensation.

sensed (senst), *p. a.* Considered or chosen as to sense or meaning conveyed or to be conveyed. [Rare.]

Words well *sens'd*, best suting subject grave.
Marston, Sophonisba, Epil.

sense-element (sens'el^{e}ē-ment), *n.* An external sensation regarded as an element of a perception.

A percept is a complex psychical product formed by a coalescence of *sense-elements*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 336.

sense-epithelium (sens'ep-i-thē^{y}li-um), *n.* A sensory or specially sensitive tract of ectoderm, epiderm, or cuticle which functions as an organ of sense, as in hydrozoans.

sense-filament (sens'fil^{e}a-ment), *n.* A filament having the function of an organ of sense: as, the peculiar *sense-filaments* of the *Pauropoda*. *A. S. Packard*.

senseful† (sens'fûl), *a.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Perceptive.

Prometheus, who celestial fire
Did steal from heaven, therewith to inspire
Our earthly bodies with a *senseful* mind.
Marston, Satires, v. 19.

2. Full of sense; hence, reasonable; judicious; sensible; appropriate.

The Ladie, hearkning to his *sensefull* speach,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor geason.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

And gaue thee power (as Master) to impose
Fit *sense-full* Names vnto the Hoast that rowes
In watery Regions; and the wandring Heards
Of Forrest people; and the painted Birds.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

sense-impression (sens'im-presh^{y}on), *n.* A sensation due to the excitation of a peripheral organ of sense.

The higher and more revivable feelings are connected with well-discriminated *sense-impressions* and percepts, whereas the lower feelings are the accompaniments of vague undiscriminated mental states.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 487.

senseless (sens'les), *a.* [Formerly also *senceless* (= Dan. *sandseløs* = Sw. *sanslös*); < *sense*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; incapable of sensation or feeling; insensible.

Their lady lying on the *sencelesse* grownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 63.

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 380.

2. Inappreciative; lacking in appreciation; without perception.

His wits are dull,
And *sencelesse* of this wrong.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I would thank you too, father; but your cruelty
Hath almost made me *senseless* of my duty.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

O race of Capernaitans, *senslesse* of divine doctrine, and capable onely of loaves and belly-cheere.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

3. Lacking understanding; acting without sense or judgment; foolish; stupid.

Like *senseless* Chymists their own Wealth destroy,
Imaginary Gold t' enjoy. *Cowley*, Reason, st. 2.

They were a stupid *senseless* race.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

4. Without meaning, or contrary to reason or sound judgment; ill-judged; unwise; foolish; nonsensical.

Sencelesse speach, and doted ignorance.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

We should then have had no memory of those times but what your Josippus would afford us, out of whom you transcribe a few *senseless* and useless Apothegms of the Pharisees. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

senselessly (sens'les-li), *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably: as, a man *senselessly* arrogant.

senselessness (sens'les-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being senseless, in any sense.

sense-organ (sens'ôr^{g}gan), *n.* Any organ of sense, as the eye, ear, or nose.

sense-perception (sens'pėr-sep^{t}shon), *n.* Perception by means of the senses; also, a perception of an object of sense.

sensert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *censer*.

sense-rhythm (sens'riтнm), *n.* An arrangement of words characteristic of Hebrew poetry, in which the rhythm consists not in a rise and

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fall of accent or quantity of syllables, but, as it were, in a pulsation of sense rising and falling through the parallel, antithetic, or otherwise balanced members of each verse; parallelism. *W. Robertson Smith.*

sense-seta (sens'sē″tä), *n.* A bristle-like appendage acting as an organ of sense. *A. S. Packard.*

sense-skeleton (sens'skel″e-ton), *n.* The support or framework of a sense-organ, especially when hard or bony.

sensibility (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sensibilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *sensibilitee*, < OF. *sensibilite*, F. *sensibilité* = Pr. *sensibilitat* = Sp. *sensibilidad* = Pg. *sensibilidade* = It. *sensibilità*, sensibility, < LL. *sensibilita(t-)s*, the sense or meaning of words, sensibility, < *sensibilis*, sensible: see *sensible*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** The state or property of being sensible or capable of sensation; capability of sensation.

Having now been exposed to the cold and the snow near an hour and a half, some of the rest began to lose their *sensibility*. *Cook*, Voyages, i. 4.

There are accidental fluctuations in our inner *sensibility* which make it impossible to tell just what the least discernible increment of the sensation is without taking the average of a large number of appreciations.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 539.

2. Mental receptivity or susceptibility in general.

We call *sensibility* the receptivity of our soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in anywise affected.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 51.

If my granddaughter is stupid, learning will make her conceited and insupportable; if she has talent and *sensibility*, she will do as I have done — supply by address and with sentiment what she does not know.
The Century, XL. 649.

3. Specifically, the capacity of exercising or being the subject of emotion or feeling in a restricted sense; capacity for the higher or more refined feelings.

As our tenderness for youth and beauty gives a new and just importance to their fresh and manifold claims, so the like *sensibility* gives welcome to all excellence, has eyes and hospitality for merit in corners. *Emerson*, Success.

Her *sensibility* to the supreme excitement of music was only one form of that passionate *sensibility* which belonged to her whole nature.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 6.

4. In a still narrower sense, peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; unusual delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; sensitiveness: in this sense used frequently in the plural.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility* as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of everything hurtful.
Addison, Spectator.

Virtue and taste are built upon the same foundation of *sensibility*, and cannot be disjoined without offering violence to both. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility*. *Burke.*

'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and feeling none,
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And *sensibilities* so fine.
Cowper, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

By sympathetic *sensibility* is to be understood the propensity that a man has to derive pleasure from the happiness, and pain from the unhappiness, of other sensitive beings. *Bentham*, Principles of Morals, vi. § 20.

5. The property, as in an instrument, of responding quickly to very slight changes of condition; delicacy; sensitiveness (the better word in this use). [Rare.]

All these instruments have the same defect, that their *sensibility* diminishes as the magnets grow weaker.
Science, XIII. 294.

6†. Sensation.

Philosophres that hyhten Stoyciens that wenden that ymages and *sensibilitees*, that is to seyn sensible ymaginacions or elles ymagynacions of sensible thinges, weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies withouteforth.
Chaucer, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

7†. Feeling; appreciation; sense; realization.

His soul laboured under a sickly *sensibility* of the miseries of others. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Recurrent sensibility. See *recurrent.* = **Syn. 3** and **4.** *Taste, Sensibility.* See *taste.*

sensible (sen'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sencible*; < ME. *sensible*, < OF. (and F.) *sensible* = Sp. *sensibile* = Pg. *sensivel* = It. *sensibile*, < L. *sensibilis*, perceptible by the senses, having feeling, sensible, < *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *sense*[1], *scent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of affecting the senses; perceptible through the bodily organs.

Reason, vsing sense, taketh his principles and fyrst sedes of thinges *sensyble*, and afterwarde by his owne discourse and searching of causes encreaseth the same from a seede to a tree. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 9).

Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 36.

Return, fair soul, from darkness, and lead mine
Out of this *sensible* hell.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

Wherever God will thus manifest himself, there is heaven, though within the circle of this *sensible* world.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 49.

When we take a simple *sensible* quality, like light or sound, and say that there is now twice or thrice as much of it present as there was a moment ago, although we seem to mean the same thing as if we were talking of compound objects, we really mean something different.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 546.

2. Perceptible to the mind through observation and reflection; appreciable.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain.
Sir W. Temple.

In the present evil world, it is no wonder that the operations of the evil angels are more *sensible* than of the good ones. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

No *sensible* change has taken place during eighty years in the coral knolls [of Diego Garcia].
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 92.

3. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; endowed with sense or sense-organs; sensitive: as, the eye is *sensible* to light.

I would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.
Shak., Cor., i. 3. 95.

4. Appreciative; amenable (to); influenced or capable of being influenced (by).

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so dear a show of zeal.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 94.

5. Very liable to impression from without; easily affected; highly sensitive.

With affection wondrous *sensible*
He wrung Bassanio's hand.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8. 48.

Of a *sensible* nostrill. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 29.

Sunderland, though not very *sensible* to shame, flinched from the infamy of public apostasy.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Perceiving or having perception either by the senses or by the intellect; aware; cognizant; persuaded; conscious: generally with *of*.

In doing this I shall be *sensible of* two things which to me will be nothing pleasant.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

I am glad you are so *sensible of* my attention.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Hastings, it is clear, was not *sensible of* the danger of his position. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

7. Capable of responding to very slight changes of condition; sensitive (in this sense the better word): as, a *sensible* thermometer or balance. [Rare.] — **8.** Possessing or characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with or characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; reasonable; judicious: as, a *sensible* man; a *sensible* proposal.

To be now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast! O strange! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 309.

No *sensible* person in Arrowhead village really believed in the evil eye. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, iv.

Sensible calorict, an old term for sensible heat. — **Sensible form, heat, matter.** See the nouns. — **Sensible horizon.** See *horizon*, 1. — **Sensible idea.** Same as *sensual idea.* See *sensual.* — **Sensible note** or **tone**, in *music*, same as *leading tone* (which see, under *leading*[1]). — **Sensible perspiration, quality**, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Sensible, Perceptible.* Literally, these words are of about the same meaning and strength, the difference depending chiefly upon the connection; for example, a *sensible* difference, a *perceptible* difference. — **3** and **4.** *Be Sensible, Be Conscious*, etc. See *feel*[1]. — **3** and **7.** *Sensible, Sensitive, Sentient.* *Sensible* in its first meaning was passive, but is now quite as often active. As active, it is both physical and mental, and is unemphatic: as, to be *sensible* (that is, aware) of heat or cold, of neglect or injury. *Sensitive* means feeling acutely, either in body or in mind. A *sensible* man will school himself not to be too *sensitive* to criticism. *Sentient* is a physiologically descriptive word, indicating the possession or use of the sense of feeling: as, the fly is a *sentient* being. — **6.** Observant, aware, conscious. — **8.** *Sensible, Judicious*, discreet, sage, sagacious, sound. As compared with *judicious*, *sensible* means possessing common sense, having a sound and practical reason, while *judicious* means discreet in choosing what to do or advise; the one applying to the understanding and judgment, the other to the judgment in its relation to the will. *Sensible, Intelligent, Common-sense.* As compared with *intelligent*, *sensible* means possessed of the power to see things in their true light, the light of a correct judgment, a large, sound, roundabout sense, while *intelligent* means possessed of a clear and quick understanding, so as to apprehend an idea promptly and see it in its true relations. The relation between cause and effect is here so close that *intelligent* often seems to mean essentially the same as *well-informed*. Where the sense implied in *sensible* is thought of as peculiarly general or level to the experience, conclusions, or notions of the mass of men, *common-sense* is, by a new usage, sometimes employed: as, he was a *common-sense* person: he took a *common-sense* view of the matter. All these words apply both to the person and to his opinions, words, writings, etc.

II.† *n.* **1.** Sensation; sensibility.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper changed
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 278.

2. That which produces sensation; that which impresses itself on the senses; something perceptible; a material substance.

We may them [brutish manners] read in the creation
Of this wide *Sensible*. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 35.

3. That which possesses sensibility or capability of feeling; a sensitive being.

This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles*. *Burton.*

sensibleness (sen'si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being sensible, in any sense of that word.

sensibly (sen'si-bli), *adv.* In a sensible manner, in any sense of the word *sensible*.

sensifacient (sen-si-fā'shient), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact*.] Producing sensation; sensific. [Rare.]

The epithelium may be said to be receptive, the nerve fibers transmissive, and the sensorium *sensifacient*.
Huxley, Science and Culture, p. 264.

sensiferous (sen-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or conveying sensation; acting as an organ of sense.

The sense-organ, the nerve, and the sensorium, taken together, constitute the *sensiferous* apparatus.
Huxley, Science and Culture, p. 267.

The most important functions of the proboscis are of a *sensiferous*, tactile nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 327.

In speaking of the antennæ and palpi, I have called them *sensiferous* organs. *Shuckard*, British Bees, p. 55.

sensific (sen-sif'ik), *a.* [< LL. *sensificus*, producing sensation, < L. *sensus*, sense, perception, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing, causing, or resulting in sensation. *Imp. Dict.*

sensificatory (sen-sif'i-kā-to-ri), *a.* [< LL. *sensificator*, that which produces sensation, < *sensificare*, endow with sensation, < *sensificus*, producing sensation: see *sensific*.] Sensifacient; sensific. *Huxley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sensigenous (sen-sij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, produce: see *-genous*.] Giving rise to sensation; sensific; originating a sensory impulse: noting the initial point of a series of molecular movements which are ultimately perceived as a sensation.

And, as respects the ectodermal cells which constitute the fundamental part of the organs of the special senses, it is becoming clear that the more perfect the sensory apparatus the more completely do these *sensigenous* cells take on the form of delicate rods or filaments.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 64.

sensigerous (sen-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *gerere*, carry.] Sensiferous.

sensile (sen'sil), *a.* [< L. *sensilis*, sensible, < *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1].] Capable of affecting the senses. — **Sensile quality.** See *quality.*

sension (sen'shon), *n.* [< ML. *sensio(n-)*, thought, lit. perception, < L. *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, perceive: see *sense*[1].] The becoming aware of being affected from without in sensation.

sensism (sen'sizm), *n.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ism*.] In *philos.*, same as *sensualism*, 2.

sensist (sen'sist), *n.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ist*.] Same as *sensationalist*, 1.

sensitive (sen'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sencitive*; < OF. (and F.) *sensitif* = Pr. *sensitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *sensitivo*, < ML. **sensitivus*, < L. *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, perceive: see *sense*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or affecting the senses; depending on the senses.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers through them and is sensibly altered. *Dryden*, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. Having sense, sensibility, or feeling; capable of receiving impressions from external objects: often extended, figuratively, to various inanimate objects.

Wee haue spoken sufficiently of trees, herbes, and frutes. We wyll nowe therefore entreate of thynges *sencitiue*.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 131).

When in the most *sensitive* condition, the tendril is actively circumnutating, so that it travels over a large area, and there is considerable probability that it will come into contact with some body around which it can twine.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 60.

3. Of keen sensibility; keenly susceptible of external influences or impressions; easily and acutely affected or moved by outward circumstances or impressions: as, a *sensitive* person,

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or a person of *sensitive* nature: figuratively extended to inanimate objects.

She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*

We are *sensitive* to faults in those we love, while committing them ourselves as if by chartered right.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 137.

What is commonly called a *sensitive* person is one whose sense-organs cannot go on responding as the stimulus increases in strength, but become fatigued.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

Specifically — (*a*) In *entom.*, noting parts of the surface of the antennæ which are peculiarly modified and, it is supposed, subservient to some special sense. These surfaces exhibit an immense number of microscopical pores, covered with a very delicate transparent membrane; they may be generally diffused over the joints or variously arranged in patches, the position of which has been used in the classification of certain families of *Coleoptera*. (*b*) Susceptible in a notable degree to hypnotism; easily hypnotized or mesmerized.

I borrow the term *sensitive*, for magneto-physiological reaction, from vegetable physiology, in which plants of definite irritability . . . are called *sensitive*.
Reichenbach, Dynamics (trans., 1851), p. 58.

(*c*) Noting a condition of feverish liability to fluctuation: said of markets, securities, or commodities.

4. So delicately adjusted as to respond quickly to very slight changes of condition: said of instruments, as a balance. — **5.** In *chem.* and *photog.*, readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, iodized paper is *sensitive* to the action of light. — **6†.** Sensible; wise; judicious.

To Princes, therefore, counsaylours, rulers, gouernours, and magistrates, as to the most intellectiue and *sensitiue* partes of the societie of men, hath God and nature geuen preeminence.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xl.).

Sensitive brier. See *Schrankia.* — **Sensitive cognition.** See *cognition.* — **Sensitive fern,** the fern *Onoclea sensibilis:* so called from the slight tendency of the segments of the fronds, after being detached and while wilting, to fold together. *D. C. Eaton*, Ferns of North America, II. 198. — **Sensitive flames,** flames which are easily affected by sounds, being made to lengthen out or contract, or change their form in various ways. The most sensitive flame is produced by burning gas issuing from a small taper jet. Such a flame will be affected by very small noises, as the ticking of a watch held near it, or the clinking of coins at a considerable distance. The gas must be turned on so that the flame is just at the point of flaring. **Sensitive joint-vetch.** See *vetch.* — **Sensitive love, pea, power.** See the nouns. — **Sensitive plant.** See *sensitive-plant.* = **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Sentient*, etc. See *sensible.*

II. *n.* **1†.** Something that feels; a sensorium. — **2.** A sensitive person; specifically, one who is sensitive to mesmeric or hypnotic influences or experiments. See I., 3 (*b*).

For certain experiments it is much to be desired that we should find more *sensitives* of every kind.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 48.

First sensitive† [tr. Gr. πρῶτον αἰσθητικόν], the common sense in the Aristotelian use.

sensitively (sen'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness (sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* The property or character of being sensitive; especially, tendency or disposition to be easily influenced or affected by external objects, events, or circumstances: as, abnormal *sensitiveness;* the *sensitiveness* of a balance or some fine mechanism.

Parts of the body which lose all *sensitiveness* come to be regarded as external things.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 401.

sensitive-plant (sen'si-tiv-plant), *n.* The tropical and greenhouse plant *Mimosa pudica;* the humble-plant. It is mechanically irritable in a higher degree than almost any other plant. The leaves are bipinnate, the very numerous linear leaflets ranked on two pairs of branches which are inserted close to the end of the common petiole, thus appearing digitate. At night each leaf curves downward and the leaflets fold together, and in the daytime a slight touch causes them to assume the same position. It has purple flowers in heads on long peduncles. It is widely diffused through the tropics, native at least in South America and naturalized in the southern United States. The name is extended to other sensitive mimosas, as *M. sensitiva*, which is irritable in a less degree, and sometimes to the whole genus. — **Bastard sensitive-plant,** *Æschynomene Americana.* [West Indies.] — **Wild sensitive-plant.** (*a*) *Mimosa strigillosa* of the southern border of the United States. (*b*) Same as *sensitive pea* (which see, under *pea*[1]).

sensitivity (sen-si-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *sensitive* + *-ity.*] The state of being sensitive; sensitiveness. Specifically — (*a*) In *chem.* and *photog.*, the quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, the *sensitivity* of silvered paper. More usually expressed by *sensitiveness.* (*b*) In *physiol.*, sensibility; irritability, especially of the receptive organs. (*c*) In *psychol.*, acuteness of sense-discrimination; the difference of sensations produced by any two fixed excitations of like quality but different intensity.

If the *sensitivity* of women were superior to that of men, the self-interest of merchants would lead to their being always employed [as pianoforte-tuners, wine- and tea-tasters, wool-sorters, etc.]. *Galton*, Human Faculty, p. 30.

sensitization (sen″si-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *sensitize* + *-ation.*] The act, process, or result of sensitizing, or rendering sensitive.

After *sensitization* — which occupies from thirty to fifty seconds — the plate is removed from the bath by raising it first with a bent silver hook, and then seizing it by one corner with the hand. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 236.

sensitize (sen'si-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensitized*, ppr. *sensitizing.* [< *sensit(ive)* + *-ize.*] To render sensitive; specifically, in *photog.*, to render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light: as, *sensitized* paper, or a *sensitized* plate. See *sensitized paper*, under *paper.*

It was as if the paper upon his desk was *sensitized*, taking photographs of nature around.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 5.

sensitizer (sen'si-tī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which sensitizes; specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical agent or bath by which films or substances are rendered sensitive to light.

sensitometer (sen-si-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *sensit(ive)* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An apparatus or device of any kind for testing or determining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films, emulsions, etc.; also, loosely, the sensitiveness of a plate (generally expressed in numbers) as indicated by a sensitometer.

sensitory (sen'si-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *sensitories* (-riz). [< *sense*[1] + *-it-ory.*] Same as *sensorium*, **1.**

sensive† (sen'siv), *a.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ive.*] Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive.

Shall *sensive* things be so sensless as to resist sense?
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The infection,
Which as a subtle vapour spreads itself
Confusedly through every *sensive* part.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

sensomotor (sen'sọ-mō″tọr), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense (see *sense*[1]), + *motor*, a mover: see *motor.*] Same as *sensorimotor.*

sensor (sen'sọr), *a.* [< NL. **sensorius:* see *sensory.*] Sensory.

Various combinations of disturbances in the *sensor* tract lead to the appropriate combinations of disturbances in the motor tract. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 108.

sensoria, *n.* Plural of *sensorium.*

sensorial (sen-sō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *sensory* or *sensori(um)* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the sensorium: as, *sensorial* power or effect; also, of or pertaining to sensation; sensory: opposed to *motorial:* as, a *sensorial* nerve.

Sensorial images are stable psychic facts; we can hold them still and look at them as long as we like.
W. James, Mind, IX. 14.

sensoridigestive (sen'sọ-ri-di-jes″tiv), *a.* [< NL. **sensorius* (see *sensory*) + E. *digestive.*] Partaking of digestive functions and those of touch or other senses, as the tongue of a vertebrate animal, the maxillæ of insects, etc. *A. S. Packard.*

sensorimotor (sen'sọ-ri-mō″tọr), *a.* Sensory and motor; pertaining both to sensation and to motion. Also *sensomotor.*

We have seen good reason to believe that certain areas of the cerebral cortex are especially connected with certain corresponding *sensory-motor* activities.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 537.

Sensorimotor nerve, a mixed nerve, composed of both sensory and motor fibers.

sensoriolum (sen-sọ-rī'ọ-lum), *n.*; pl. *sensoriola* (-lạ). [NL., dim. of LL. *sensorium:* see *sensorium.*] A little sensorium. See second extract under *sensorium.*

sensorium (sen-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sensoria, sensoriums* (-ạ, -umz). [= F. *sensorium* = Sp. Pg. It. *sensorio*, < LL. *sensorium*, the seat or organ of sensation, < L. *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1]. Cf. *sensory.*] **1.** A supposed point in or part of the brain where sensation resides or becomes manifest; the so-called "seat of the soul"; hence, the undetermined part of the nervous system in which molecular activity of certain kinds and certain grades of intensity immediately causes sensation; loosely, the brain, or the brain and spinal cord; especially, the gray matter of these organs, or any nervous ganglion regarded as a center of sensation. Also *sensory, sensitory.*

The ringing of the bell, and the rap at the door, struck likewise strong upon the *sensorium* of my Uncle Toby.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 10.

The noblest and most exalted way of considering . . . infinite space is that of Sir Isaac Newton, who calls it the *sensorium* of the Godhead. Brutes and men have their sensoriola, or little *sensoriums*, by which they apprehend the presence, and perceive the actions, of a few objects that lie contiguous to them. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 565.

2. In *biol.*, the whole sensory apparatus of the body, or physical mechanism of sensation, including the skin and entire nervous system as well as the special sense-organs; all the parts, organs, and tissues of the body which are capable of receiving or transmitting impressions from without. In this sense, *sensorium* is correlated with the other three principal apparatus, the motor, nutritive, and reproductive; and *sensorium* and *motorium* are together contrasted, as the "animal organ-system," with the nutritive and reproductive apparatus which constitute the "vegetative organ-system."

sensorivolitional (sen'sọ-ri-vọ-lish″ọn-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to sensation and volition, or voluntary motion: as, the *sensorivolitional* nervous system.

sensory (sen'sọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **sensorius*, pertaining to sense or sensation (cf. LL. *sensorium*, neut., the seat or organ of sensation: see *sensorium*), < L. *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sensorium, in either sense. — **2.** Conveying sensation, as a nerve; pertaining to sensation; sensorial; giving rise to sensation; sentient; sensitive: as, a *sensory* surface of the body. — **Sensory aphasia.** See *aphasia.* — **Sensory nerve,** a nerve conveying sensory impulses, or, more strictly, one composed exclusively of sensory fibers: nearly equivalent to *afferent nerve.*

II. *n.*; pl. *sensories* (-riz). **1.** Same as *sensorium*, **1.**

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton*, Opticks.

2†. An organ or a faculty of sense.

God, who made this *sensorie* [the eye], did with the greatest ease and at once see all that was don thro' the vast universe. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 9, 1690.

Common sensory. See *common.*

sensual (sen'sụ-ạl), *a.* [= F. *sensuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sensual* = It. *sensuale*, < LL. *sensualis*, endowed with feeling, sensual, < L. *sensus*, feeling, sense: see *sense*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception; relating to the senses or sensation; sensible.

Far as creation's ample range extends
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 208.

Scepticism commonly takes up the room left by defect of imagination, and is the very quality of mind most likely to seek for *sensual* proof of supersensual things.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

2. Relating to or concerning the body, in distinction from the spirit; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine.
Hooker.

This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, *sensual*, devilish. Jas. iii. 15.

These be they who separate themselves, *sensual*, having not the Spirit. Jude 19.

There is no Religion so purely spiritual, and abstracted from common natural Ideas and *sensual* Happiness, as the Christian. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

3. Specifically, pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite: as, *sensual* pleasures.

You will talk of the vulgar satisfaction of soliciting happiness from *sensual* enjoyment only.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, vi.

4. Given to or characterized by the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; especially, voluptuous; lewd.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

5. In *philos.*, asserting sensation to be the only source of knowledge; pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine. — **Sensual idea,** an idea in the mind, as distinguished from an idea in the brain, or material idea; an idea which exists in the mind by virtue of a sensation. Also *sensible idea.* = **Syn.** *Sensuous, Sensual, Carnal, Voluptuous.* *Sensuous* has taken the not unfavorable meanings connected with the use of the senses, and *sensual* the unfavorable ones, implying degradation or grossness; hence we speak of *sensuous* perception or delight, and of *sensual* pleasures. *Carnal*, connected with the flesh, gratifying the animal nature, sometimes is the same as *sensual*, and sometimes, from its frequent use in the Bible, especially conveys the idea of the sinfulness of the act, character, etc. *Voluptuous* expresses the disposition to gratify the nicer tastes in the pleasures of sense, and to carry this gratification to softness or an elegant sensuality. A *voluptuous* beauty is such as to excite this disposition in him who sees it and to stimulate sexual desire.

sensualisation, sensualise. See *sensualization, sensualize.*

sensualism (sen'sụ-ạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *sensualisme* = Sp. Pg. *sensualismo;* < *sensual* + *-ism.*] **1.** A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetites; sensuality; especially, lewdness.

Tyrants, by the sale of human life,
Heap luxuries to their *sensualism.*
Shelley, Queen Mab, v.

2. In *philos.*, the doctrine that the only source of knowledge is sensation; sensationalism. Also *sensism.*

sensualist (sen'sụ-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *sensualiste* = Sp. Pg. *sensualista;* as *sensual* + *-ist.*] **1.**

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A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

There must be some meanness and blemish in the beauty which the *sensualist* no sooner beholds than he covets.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? vii. 23.

The short method that Plato and others have proposed for deciding the issue between the Philosopher and the *Sensualist* is palpably fallacious.
H. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 127.

2. One who holds the sensual theory in philosophy; a sensationalist. Also *sensuist*.

sensualistic (sen″sū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *sensualist* + *-ic.*] 1. Upholding the doctrine of sensualism.—2. Sensual.

sensuality (sen-sū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sensualite*, F. *sensualité* = Pr. *sensualitat* = Sp. *sensualidad* = Pg. *sensualidade* = It. *sensualità*, < LL. *sensualita(t-)s*, capacity for sensation, sensibility, ML. also sensuality, < *sensualis*, endowed with feeling or sense: see *sensual.*] 1†. Sensual or carnal nature or promptings; carnality; worldliness.

A great number of people in divers parts of this realm, following their own *sensuality*, and living without knowledge and due fear of God, do wilfully and schismatically abstain and refuse to come to their own parish churches.
Act of Uniformity (1661). (*Trench.*)

2. Unrestrained gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

If some pagan nations deified *sensuality*, this was simply because the deification of the forces of nature, of which the prolific energy is one of the most conspicuous, is among the earliest forms of religion, and long precedes the identification of the Deity with a moral ideal.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 112.

sensualization (sen″sū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sensualize* + *-ation.*] The act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized. Also spelled *sensualisation*. *Imp. Dict.*

sensualize (sen′sū-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sensualized*, ppr. *sensualizing*. [< *sensual* + *-ize.*] I. *trans.* To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications.

Sensualized by pleasure, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

II.† *intrans.* To indulge the appetites.

First they visit the tavern, then the ordinary, then the theatre, and end in the stews; from wine to riot, from that to plays, from them to harlots. . . . Here is a day spent in an excellent method. If they were beasts, they could not better *sensualise*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 310.

Also spelled *sensualise*.

sensually (sen′sū-al-i), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

sensualness (sen′sū-al-nes), *n.* Sensual character; sensuality. *Bailey*, 1727.

sensuism (sen′sū-izm), *n.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ism.*] Same as *sensualism*, 2.

sensuist (sen′sū-ist), *n.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ist.*] Same as *sensualist*, 2.

sensuosity (sen-sū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *sensuous* + *-ity.*] Sensuous character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

sensuous (sen′sū-us), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ous.*] 1. Of, pertaining to, derived from, or ministering to the senses; connected with sensible objects: as, *sensuous* pleasures.

To which [logic] poetry would be made subsequent, or, indeed, rather precedent, as being less subtile and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate.
Milton, Education.

To express in one word all that appertains to the perception, considered as passive and merely recipient, I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*.
Coleridge.

The agreeable and disagreeable feelings which come through sensations of smell, taste, and touch are for the most part *sensuous* rather than strictly æsthetic.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 521.

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.

Too soft and *sensuous* by nature to be exhilarated by the conflict of modern opinions, he [Keats] found at once food for his love of beauty and an opiate for his despondency in the remote tales of Greek mythology. *Quarterly Rev.*

Sensuous cognition, cognition through the senses.—**Sensuous indistinctness**. See *indistinctness*, 2.=**Syn. 1.** *Carnal*, etc. See *sensual*.

sensuously (sen′sū-us-li), *adv.* In a sensuous manner. *Coleridge.*

sensuousness (sen′sū-us-nes), *n.* Sensuous character or disposition.

The *sensuousness* of all perception, and its inability to supply us with the conception of an object.
E. Caird, Philos. of Kant, p. 323.

sent[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An old, and historically more correct, spelling of *scent.*

sent[2]†, *n.* [ME. *sent;* an aphetic form of *assent.*] Assent.

Alle the lordes of that lond lelli at o *sent*
Sent William to seie so as was bi-falle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 5253.

sent[3] (sent). Preterit and past participle of *send.*

sent[4]†. A Middle English contracted form of *sendeth*, third person singular present indicative of *send.*

sent[5]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *saint*[1].

sentence (sen′tens), *n.* [< ME. *sentence, sentens, scentence*, < OF. (and F.) *sentence* = Pr. *sentencia, sentensa* = Sp. *sentencia* = Pg. *sentença* = It. *sentenza, sentenzia*, < L. *sententia*, way of thinking, opinion, sentiment, for **sentientia*, < *sentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, think: see *sentient, sense*[1], *scent.*] 1. Way of thinking; opinion; sentiment; judgment; decision.

When thow me hast geven an audience,
Therefter maistow telle alle thi *sentence*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 546.

I have no great cause to look for other than the selfsame portion and lot which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion and *sentence* with you. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i. § 1.

My *sentence* is that we trouble not them which from among the Gentiles are turned to God. Acts xv. 19.

My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 51.

2. A saying; a maxim; an axiom.

Who fears a *sentence* or an old man's saw
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 244.

Thou speakest *sentences*, old Bias.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

3. A verdict, judgment, decision, or decree; specifically, in *law*, a definitive judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In technical language *sentence* is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime or in maritime causes. In civil cases the decision of a court is called a *judgment* or a *decree*. In criminal cases *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.

Than the archebisshop yaf the *scentence* full dolerouse, and cursed of god and with all his power alle tho that in the londe dide eny forfet, or were a-gein the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

But it is to be observ'd that in Egypt many causes are carried before leading men, who absolutely decide, even against the *sentence* of the magistrate.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 171.

4. In *gram.*, a form of words having grammatical completeness; a number of words constituting a whole, as the expression of a statement, inquiry, or command; a combination of subject and predicate. A sentence is either assertive, as *he is good;* or interrogative, as *is he good?* or imperative, as *be good!* Sentences are also classed as simple, compound, or complex: *simple*, if divisible into a single subject and a single predicate; *compound*, if containing more than one subject or predicate or both; and *complex*, if including a subordinate sentence or clause: as, he who is good is happy; I like what you like; he goes when I come. Sentences are further classed as independent and as dependent or subordinate (the latter being more often called a clause than a sentence); a dependent sentence is one which enters with the value of a single part of speech — either noun or adjective or adverb — into the structure of another sentence.

5†. Sense; meaning.

I am nat textuel;
I take but the *sentens*, trusteth wel.
Chaucer, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 58.

Go, litel bille, bareyn of eloquence,
Pray yonge children that the shal see or reede,
Thoughe thow be compendious of *sentence*,
Of thi clauses for to taken heede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Now to the discours it selfe, voluble anough, and full of *sentence*, but that, for the most part, either specious rather then solid, or to his cause nothing pertinent.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

6†. Substance; matter; contents.

Tales of best *sentence* and most solas
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 798.

7. In *music*, a complete idea, usually consisting of two or four phrases. The term is used somewhat variously as to length, but it always applies to a division that is complete and satisfactory in itself.—**Book of the Sentences**, one of the four Books of Sentences, or dicta of the church fathers, compiled by Peter Lombard ("Master of the Sentences") in the twelfth century, or the whole collection of four books. This formed the great text-book of theology in the middle ages; and most of the treatises on scholasticism during that period are in the form of questions following the divisions of this work.—**Cumulative sentence**. See *cumulative.*—**Loose sentence**, a sentence so constructed as to be grammatically complete at one or more points before its end.—**Master of the Sentences**. See *master*[1], and *Book of the Sentences* (above).—**Sentence arbitrale**, in *French law*, award.—**To serve a sentence**. See *serve*[1].

sentence (sen′tens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentenced*, ppr. *sentencing*. [< OF. (and F.) *sentencier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sentenciar* = It. *sentenziare*, < ML. *sententiare*, pronounce judgment or sentence upon, judge, decide, assent, < L. *sententia*, opinion, judgment, sentence: see *sentence, n.*] 1. To pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on; condemn; doom to punishment.

Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

Dredge and his two collier companions were *sentenced* to a year's imprisonment with hard labor, and the more enlightened prisoner, who stole the Debarrys' plate, to transportation for life. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlvi.

Thirty-six children, between the ages of nine and sixteen, were *sentenced* to be scourged with rods on the palms of their hands once a week for a year.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 105.

2†. To pronounce as judgment; express as a decision or determination; decree.

Let them . . .
Enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to *sentence*.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 22.

One example of justice is admirable, which he *sentenced* on the Gouernour of Casbin, conuict of many extortions, briberies, and other crimes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 387.

3†. To express in a short, energetic, sententious manner.

Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tattle.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 93.

sentencer (sen′ten-sėr), *n.* [< OF. *sentencier, sentenchier*, < ML. *sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, < L. *sententia*, sentence: see *sentence.*] One who pronounces sentence; a judge.

He who can make the best and most differences of things by reasonable and wittie distinction is to be the fittest iudge or *sentencer* of [decency].
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

Haruth and Maruth went,
The chosen *sentencers;* they fairly heard
The appeals of men to their tribunal brought,
And rightfully decided. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv. 9.

sentential (sen-ten′shal), *a.* [< L. *sententialis*, in the form of a sentence, < *sententia*, a sentence: see *sentence.*] 1†. Authoritatively binding or decisive.

There is no doubt but our pardon, or constituted justification in covenant title, is a virtual, *sentential* justification. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence, or series of words having grammatical completeness: as, a *sentential* pause; *sentential* analysis.

sententially (sen-ten′shal-i), *adv.* 1. By way of sentence; judicially; decisively.

We *sententially* and definitively by this present writing judge, declare, and condemn the said Sir John Oldcastle, Knight, and Lord Cobham, for a most pernicious and detestable heretic. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 42.

2. In or by sentences.

sententiarian (sen-ten-shi-ā′ri-an), *n.* [< *sententiary* + *-an.*] A commentator upon Peter Lombard (twelfth century), who brought all the doctrines of faith into a philosophical system in his four Books of Sentences, or opinions of the fathers.

sententiary (sen-ten′shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sententiaries* (-riz). [< ML. *sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, one who writes sentences, also one who lectured upon the *Liber Sententiarum*, or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, < L. *sententia*, a sentence, precept: see *sentence.*] Same as *sententiarian.*—**Sententiary bachelors.** See *bachelor*, 2.

sententiosity† (sen-ten-shi-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *sententious* + *-ity.*] Sententiousness.

Vulgar precepts in morality, carrying with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

sententious (sen-ten′shus), *a.* [< ME. *sentencyowse*, < OF. *sententieux, sentencieux*, F. *sentencieux* = Sp. Pg. *sentencioso* = It. *sentenzioso*, < L. *sententiosus*, full of meaning, pithy, sententious, < *sententia*, opinion, precept, sentence: see *sentence.*] 1. Full of pithy sentences or sayings; pithy; terse: as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

Your third sort serues as well th' eare as the conceit, and may be called *sententious* figures, because not only they properly apperteine to full sentences for bewtifying them with a currant & pleasant numerositie, but also giuing them efficacie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

2. Given to the use of pithy or axiomatic sayings or sentences.

How he apes his sire!
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.

He was too *sententious* a person to waste words on mere salutation. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xii.

3†. Same as *sentential*, 2.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them: as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did; next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

=**Syn. 1.** Laconic, pointed, compact.

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sententiously (sen-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

The poets make Fame a monster; they describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*. *Bacon*, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

sententiousness (sen-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sententious or short and energetic in expression; pithiness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with strength.

That curious folio of secret history, and brilliant *sententiousness*, and witty pedantry, the Life of Archbishop Williams by Bishop Hacket.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 330.

sentery†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sentry*[1]. *Milton.*

sentience (sen'shi-ens), *n.* [< *sentien(t)* + *-ce.*] Sentient character or state; the faculty of sense; feeling; consciousness.

This opinion, in its general form, was that of the *sentience* of all vegetable things. *Poe*, Tales, I. 301.

Since, therefore, life can find its necessary mobility in matter, can it not also acquire its necessary *sentience* from the same source? *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 346.

If the term *sentience* be employed as preferable to consciousness, it must be understood as equivalent to consciousness in the broader sense of the latter word.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 3.

sentiency (sen'shi-en-si), *n.* [As *sentience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sentience.*

There are substances which, when added to the blood, render *sentiency* less vivid.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 42.

sentient (sen'shi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sentant* = Sp. *senciente* = Pg. *sensiente* = It. *sentiente*, < L. *sentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent*, *sense*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of sensation or of sense-perception; having the power of feeling.

The series of facts by which Socrates manifested himself to mankind, and the series of mental states which constituted his *sentient* existence, went on simultaneously with the series of facts known by the name of the Peloponnesian war. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. v. § 6.

How the happiness of any part of the *sentient* creation would be in any respect diminished if, for example, children cut their teeth without pain, we cannot understand.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

2. Characterized by the exercise of sense or sense-perception.

A *sentient* and rational life without any self-interest in the examination of its own permanent characteristics, and of the grounds upon which it rests, would be an absurdity. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 585.

3. In *physiol.*, noting those parts which on stimulation give rise to sensation.—**Sentient soul.** See *soul*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Sensitive*, etc. See *sensible.*

II. *n.* The mind as capable of feeling.

If the *sentient* be carried, "passibus æquis," with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

sentiently (sen'shi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

sentiment (sen'ti-ment), *n.* [< ME. *sentement*, < OF. *sentement*, *sentiment*, F. *sentiment* = Pr. *sentiment* = Sp. *sentimiento* = Pg. It. *sentimento*, < ML. *sentimentum*, feeling, affection, sentiment, opinion, < L. *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *sense*[1], *scent.*] **1**†. Feeling; sensation; sentience; life.

She colde was and withouten *sentemente*,
For ought he woot, for breth ne felt he non.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1177.

2. Higher feeling; emotion. (*a*) In *psychol.*, an emotional judgment; also, the faculty for a special emotion.

I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions.
Hume, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

We speak of *sentiments* of respect, of esteem, of gratitude; but I never heard the pain of the gout, or any other mere feeling, called a *sentiment*.
Reid, Active Powers, v. 7.

The mental or internal feelings — the *sentiments* — may be divided into contemplative and practical. The former are the concomitants of our cognitive powers, the latter of our powers of conation. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlv.

Sentiment is nothing but thought blended with feeling; thought made affectionate, sympathetic, moral.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 236.

But immediately that the proper stimuli bring them into action there will be a certain pleasure from the moral exercise, as there is from the exercise of other functions; and that pleasure is naturally felt as moral *sentiment*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 172.

Hume seems to have perceived in belief something more than the mere operation of ideas. He speaks frequently of this phenomenon as a *sentiment*, and he appears to have regarded it as an ultimate fact, though governed by the conditions of association and habit.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 75.

(*b*) Sensibility, or a tendency to make emotional judgments; tender susceptibility.

Inasmuch as religion and law and the whole social order of civilized society, to say nothing of literature and art, are so founded on *sentiment* that they would all go to pieces without it, it is a word not to be used too lightly in passing judgment, as if it were an element to be thrown out or treated with small consideration.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at Breakfast-Table.

3. Exhibition or manifestation of feeling or sensibility, as in literature, art, or music; a literary or artistic expression of a refined or delicate feeling or fancy.

Sentiment is intellectualized emotion, emotion precipitated, as it were, in pretty crystals by the fancy.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 365.

The grace and *sentiment* of French design [medieval painting] are often exquisite, but are less constant than in the work of the early Italian painters.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 306.

4. Thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reflection: as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.

On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report, we define our *sentiments*. On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our opinions.
William Taylor, English Synonyms Discriminated (1850).

It has always been a *sentiment* of mine that to propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

5. The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them: as, we may like the *sentiment* when we dislike the language. Hence—**6.** A thought expressed in striking words; especially, a sentence expressive of some particularly important or agreeable thought, or of a wish or desire; in particular, a toast, often couched in proverbial or epigrammatic language.

Come, Mr. Premium, I'll give you a *sentiment*; here's success to usury! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

This charming *sentiment*, recommended as much by sense as novelty, gave Catherine a most pleasing remembrance of all the heroines of her acquaintance.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xv.

7. *pl.* In *phren.*, the second division of the moral or affective faculties of the mind, the first being termed *propensities*. See *phrenology.*—**8**†. Taste; quality.

Other Trees there ben also, that beren Wyn of noble *sentement*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 189.

Practical sentiments. See *practical.*=**Syn. 2–4.** *Sentiment*, *Thought*, *Feeling*. *Sentiment* has a peculiar place between *thought* and *feeling*, in which it also approaches the meaning of *principle*. It is more than that *feeling* which is sensation or emotion, by containing more of *thought* and by being more lofty, while it contains too much *feeling* to be merely *thought*, and it has large influence over the will: for example, the *sentiment* of patriotism; the *sentiment* of honor; the world is ruled by *sentiment*. The *thought* in a *sentiment* is often that of duty, and is penetrated and exalted by *feeling*.

sentimental (sen-ti-men'tal), *a.* [= F. *sentimental* = Sp. Pg. *sentimental* = It. *sentimentale* = D. *sentimenteel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sentimental*; as *sentiment* + *-al.*] **1.** Swayed, or apt to be swayed, by sentiment; of a tender and susceptible heart; mawkishly tender or susceptible: as, a *sentimental* person. This quality was highly valued about the third quarter of the eighteenth century, but later was regarded almost with disgust. Hence the word at one time bore a favorable, at a later time an unfavorable implication.

A *sentimental* mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness. *Whately.*

Some of the most *sentimental* writers, such as Sterne (and Byron), seem to have had their capacities of tenderness excited only by ideal objects, and to have been very hard-hearted towards real persons.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 208.

2. Containing or characterized by sentiment; appealing to the feelings rather than to reason: as, a *sentimental* song; *sentimental* works.

I have something else for you, which I am fabricating at a great rate, and that is my *Sentimental* Journey, which shall make you cry as much as it has affected me, or I will give up the business of *sentimental* writing, and write to the body. *Sterne*, Letters, cxiii.

Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental*. They attack the heart more successfully because more cautiously. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 171.

=**Syn.** *Romantic*, *Sentimental* (see *romantic*), hysterical, gushing, etc. (in style).

sentimentalise, sentimentaliser. See *sentimentalize*, *sentimentalizer.*

sentimentalism (sen-ti-men'tal-izm), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ism.*] Tendency to be swayed by sentiment; affected sensibility or sentiment; mawkish susceptibility; specifically, the philosophy of Rousseau and others, which gave great weight to the impulses of a susceptible heart. The French revolution, with its terror, was regarded as in some measure the consequence of this philosophy, which thenceforward fell more and more into contempt. At present, the fact that it was a deliberately defended attitude of mind is almost forgotten, the current of sentiment running now strongly the other way.

Eschew political *sentimentalism*.
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 15.

In German sentiment, which runs over so easily into *sentimentalism*, a foreigner cannot help being struck with a certain incongruousness.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

sentimentalist (sen-ti-men'tal-ist), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ist.*] One who is guided by mere sentiment; a sentimental person; in a better sense, one who regards sentiment as more important than reason, or permits it to predominate over reason.

For Burke was himself also, in the subtler sense of the word, a *sentimentalist* — that is, a man who took what would now be called an æsthetic view of morals and politics. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

sentimentality (sen*ti-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ity.*] The quality of being sentimental; affectation of fine or tender feeling or exquisite sensibility; sentimentalism.

The false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 201.

They held many aversions, too, in common, and could have the comfort of laughing together over works of false *sentimentality* and pompous pretension.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

sentimentalize (sen-ti-men'tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sentimentalized*, ppr. *sentimentalizing.* [< *sentimental* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To indulge in sentiment; talk sentiment; play the sentimentalist.

And so they reproach and torment themselves, and refine and *sentimentalize*, till gratitude becomes burdensome, . . . and the very idea of a benefactor odious.
Miss Edgeworth, Emilie de Coulanges.

II. *trans.* To render sentimental; give a sentimental character to.

The adapters . . . *sentimentalize* the character of Lydia, and almost humanize the hero.
Athenæum, No. 3284, p. 457.

Also spelled *sentimentalise.*

sentimentalizer (sen-ti-men'tal-ī-zėr), *n.* One who sentimentalizes. Also spelled *sentimentaliser.*

A preacher-up of Nature, we now and then detect under the surly and stoic garb [of Thoreau] something of the sophist and the *sentimentalizer*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 203.

sentimentally (sen-ti-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a sentimental manner; as regards sentiment; toward or in reference to sentiment: as, to be *sentimentally* inclined; to speak *sentimentally.*

sentine† (sen'tin), *n.* [< OF. *sentine*, F. *sentine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sentina*, < L. *sentina*, water in the hold of a ship, bilge-water.] A place into which dregs, dirt, etc., are thrown; a sink.

I can say grossly . . . the devil to be a stinking *sentine* of all vices, a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs.
Latimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 42.

sentinel (sen'ti-nel), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sentinell*, *centinel*, *centinell*, *centonell*; = MD. *sentinelle* = Sp. *centinela* = Pg. *sentinella* = It. *sentinella*, a sentinel, < OF. *sentinelle*, F. *sentinelle*, a sentinel, a watch, a sense transferred from the earlier meaning 'a watching at a particular post,' not given by Cotgrave, but apparent from Kilian's def. (MD. "*sentinelle*, excubiæ, vigiliæ, primæ excubiæ, excubitor exstans, statio, stationes"—Kilian, Appendix), and from the phrase *lever de sentinelle*, relieve from sentinel's duty, lit. 'take from his beat,' *sentinelle* being originally, it appears, the post itself, a sentinel's beat, the same as *sentinelle*, a path, a little path, dim., like the equiv. *sentelle*, a little path, of OF. *sente*, a path (cf. OF. *senteret*, a little path, dim. of *sentier*, F. *sentier*, a path, < ML. *semitarius*, a path), < L. *semita*, a path, foot-path, by-path, prob. < *se-*, apart, + *meare* (√ *mi*), go: see *meatus.* This view agrees with a similar explanation of *sentry*[1], q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Watch or guard kept by a soldier stationed for the purpose at a particular place.

Counsellors are not commonly so united but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another.
Bacon, Counsel (ed. 1887).

Vpon the verge of the Riuer there are fiue houses, wherein liue the honester sort of people, as Farmers in England, and they keepe continuall *centinell* for the townes securitie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 12.

2. A soldier stationed as a guard, either to challenge persons drawing near and to allow to pass only those who give a watchword, and, in the absence of this, to resist them and give an alarm, or for display or ceremony only.

I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
About relieving of the *sentinels*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 70.

3. A sentinel-crab.

II. *a.* Acting as a sentinel; watching.

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Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lowered,
And the *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky.
Campbell, Soldier's Dream.

sentinel (sen'ti-nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentineled* or *sentinelled*, ppr. *sentineling* or *sentinelling*. [< *sentinel*, *n.*] **1.** To watch over as a sentinel.

All the powers
That *sentinel* just thrones double their guards
About your sacred excellence.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; place under the guard of sentinels. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

sentinel-crab (sen'ti-nel-krab), *n.* A crab of the Indian Ocean, *Podophthalmus vigil;* a sentinel: so called from the remarkable length of the eye-stalks.

sentisection (sen-ti-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *sentire*, feel, + *sectio*(*n*-), cutting.] Painful vivisection; the dissection of living animals without recourse to anesthetics or other means of preventing pain: opposed to *callisection*. *B. G. Wilder.* [Rare.]

sentoree, *n.* See *sundoree*.

sentry[1] (sen'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *centry*, earlier *sentrie* and in fuller form *sentery*, prob. a transferred use of OF. *senteret*, a path (in the same manner as *sentinelle*, a sentinel, from *sentinelle*, a path), *senteret* being dim. of *sentier* (It. *sentiero*), a path, < ML. *semitarius*, a path, < L. *semita*, a path: see *sentinel*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *sentries* (-triz). **1†.** A place of watch; a watch-tower. [Rare.]

Guerite, . . . a *sentry* or watch-tower. *Cotgrave.*

2. Watch; guard: same as *sentinel*, 1.

What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries* and stations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton*, P. L., iii. 412.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my temples *sentry* keep.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. § 12.

3. One stationed as a guard: same as *sentinel*, 2. —**Sentry go**, originally, the call made to announce the time of changing the watch; hence, by loose colloquial extension, any active military duty.

II. *a.* Acting as a sentry; watching.

sentry[2]**†**, *n.* Same as *centry*[1], *center*[2].

Pleasure is but like *sentries*, or wooden frames set under arches till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone.
Jer. Taylor, Apples of Sodom. (*Latham.*)

sentry-board (sen'tri-bōrd), *n.* A platform outside the gangway of a ship for a sentry to stand upon.

sentry-box (sen'tri-boks), *n.* A kind of box or booth intended to give shelter to a sentinel in bad weather.

sentuary†, sentwary†, *n.* Middle English forms of *sanctuary*.

senveye†, senviet, *n.* See *senvy*.

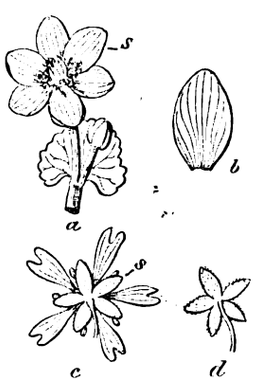
senvy†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *senvye, senvie;* < ME. *senvey*, < OF. *senevre* = It. *senape, senapa* = AS. *senep, senap* = OFlem. *sennep* = OHG. *senaf*, MHG. *senef, senf*, G. *senf* = Sw. *senap* = Dan. *sennep, sennep*, < L. *sinapi*, also *sinape, sinapis* = Goth. *sinap*, < Gr. σίναπι, also σίνηπι, σίναπυ, σίνηπυ, σίνηπις, in Attic *vāpv*, mustard: see *sinapis*.] Mustard; mustard-seed.

Senvey lete sowe it nowe, and cool sede bothe,
And when the list, weelwrought fatte lande thal love.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Senvie . . . is of a most biting and stinging tast, of a fierie effect, but nathelesse very good and wholsom for man's bodie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, [xix. 8. (*Davies.*)

senza (sen'tsä), *prep.* [< It. *senza*, without: see *sans*.] In *music*, without: as, *senza sordino* or *sordini*, without the mute (in violin-playing), or without dampers (in pianoforte-playing); *senza tempo*, without strict rhythm or time; *senza organo*, without organ, etc. Abbreviated *S*.

sep. An abbreviation used by botanical writers for *sepal*.



Forms of Sepals.

a, flower of *Caltha palustris*, showing the petaloid sepals *s*; *b*, one of the sepals, on larger scale; *c*, flower of *Cerastium nutans*, seen from below: *s*, one of the sepals; *d*, calyx of the same, showing the five free sepals.

sepal (sep'al or sē'pal), *n.* [= F. *sépale*, < NL. *sepalum*, formed (after the analogy of *petal*, *lepal*) < L. *separ*, separate, different: see *separate*. Cf. ML. *sepalis*, a dubious form, undefined, appar. an error for *separalis*, several: see *several*. The term was proposed by Necker, and adopted by A. P. de Candolle and all later botanists.] In *bot.*, a calyx-leaf; one of the individual leaves or parts that make up the calyx, or outer circle of floral envelops. See *calyx*, cut in preceding column, and cuts under *antisepalous* and *dimerous*.

The term *sepal* was devised by Neckar to express each of the divisions of the calyx.
Whewell, Philos. Inductive Sciences, I., p. xciv.

sepaled (sep'ald or sē'pald), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, provided with sepals.

sepaline (sep'a-lin), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, relating to a sepal or sepals; having the nature of a sepal.

sepalody (sep'a-lō-di), *n.* [< *sepal* + *-ode*, a form of *-oid*, + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, metamorphosis or change of petals or other organs into sepals or sepaloid organs.

sepaloid (sep'a-loid), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-oid*.] Like a sepal, or distinct part of a calyx.

sepalous (sep'a-lus), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ous*.] Relating to or having sepals.

separability (sep″a-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *separabilis*, admitting of separation, < *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] The property of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion; divisibility. *Glanville.*

separable (sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *separable*, F. *séparable* = Sp. *separable* = Pg. *separavel* = It. *separabile*, < L. *separabilis*, that can be separated, < *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] **1.** Capable of being separated, disjoined, or disunited: as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist.

We can separate in imagination any two ideas which have been combined; for what is distinguishable is *separable*. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 51.

2†. Separative.

In our two loves there is but one respect,
Though in our lives a *separable* spite.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxvi.

separableness (sep'a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being separable; separability.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

separably (sep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In a separable manner.

separata, *n.* Plural of *separatum*.

separate (sep'a-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *separated*, ppr. *separating*. [< L. *separatus*, pp. of *separare* (> It. *separare* = Sp. Pg. *separar* = Pr. *separar, sebrar* = F. *séparer* and *serrer* (> E. *sever*)), separate (cf. *separ*, separate, different), < *se-*, apart, + *parare*, provide, arrange: see *se-* and *pare*[1]. Cf. *sever*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sever the connection or association of; disunite or disconnect in any way; sever.

Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen. xiii. 9.

They ought from false the truth to *separate*,
Error from Faith, and Cockle from the Wheat.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

In the darkness and confusion, the bands of these commanders became *separated* from each other.
Irving, Granada, p. 95.

I think it impossible to *separate* the interests and education of the sexes. Improve and refine the men, and you do the same by the women, whether you will or no.
Emerson, Woman.

2. To divide, place, or keep apart; cut off, as by an intervening space or body; occupy the space between: as, the Atlantic *separates* Europe from America.

We are *separated* from it by a circumvallation of laws of God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

Separated flowers, flowers in which the sexes are separated; diclinous flowers. = **Syn. 1.** To disjoin, disconnect, detach, disengage, sunder, cleave, distinguish, isolate. — **2.** To dissociate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To part; be or become disunited or disconnected; withdraw from one another.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture.
Locke.

The universal tendency to *separate* thus exhibited [by political parties and religious sects] is simply one of the ways in which a growing assertion of individuality comes out. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 476.

2. To cleave; open; come apart. — **Separating post-office**, a post-office where mail is received for distribution and despatched to other post-offices. [U. S.]

separate (sep'a-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Divided from the rest; disjoined; disconnected: used of things that have been united or associated.

Come out from among them, and be ye *separate*, saith the Lord. 2 Cor. vi. 17.

Nothing doth more alienate mens affections than withdrawing from each other into *separate* Congregations.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Specifically, disunited from the body; incorporeal: as, the *separate* state of souls.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body it is reasonable to conclude it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 15.

3. By its or one's self; apart from others; retired; secluded.

Beyond his hope, Eve *separate* he spies.
Milton, P. L., ix. 424.

Now in a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 954.

4. Distinct; unconnected.

Such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. Heb. vii. 26.

Have not those two realms their *separate* maxims of policy? *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

5. Individual; particular.

While the great body [of the empire], as a whole, was torpid and passive, every *separate* member began to feel with a sense, and to move with an energy, all its own.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

Hepzibah did not see that, just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every *separate* need.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

Separate coxæ. See *coxa*, 3. — **Separate estate, separate property.** (*a*) The property of a married woman, which she holds independently of her husband's interference and control. (*b*) An estate held by another in trust for a married woman. — **Separate form.** See *form*. — **Separate maintenance**, a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife in cases in which they decide to live apart. = **Syn.** *Distinct*, etc. (see *different*), disunited, dissociated, detached. See the verb.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who is or prefers to be separate; a separatist; a dissenter.

Chusing rather to be a rank *Separate*, a meer Quaker, an arrant Seeker.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 41. (*Davies.*)

2. A member of an American Calvinistic Methodist sect of the eighteenth century, so called because of their organization into separate societies. They maintained that Christian believers are guided by the direct teachings of the Holy Spirit, and that such teaching is in the nature of inspiration, and superior though not contrary to reason.

3. An article issued separately; a separate slip, article, or document; specifically, in *bibliography*, a copy of a printed article, essay, monograph, etc., published separately from the volume of which it forms a part, often retitled and repaged.

It will be noticed that to the questions 16, 17, and 18, in the *separate* of January 18, 1886, no reply is given by the superintendent of the mint.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 405.

separately (sep'a-rāt-li), *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; each by itself; apart; distinctly; singly: as, the opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

If you are constrained by the subject to admit of many figures you must then make the whole to be seen together, . . . and not everything *separately* and in particular.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

The allies, after conquering together, return thanks to God *separately*, each after his own form of worship.
Macaulay, Gladstone on Church and State.

separateness (sep'a-rāt-nes), *n.* Separate or distinct character or state. *Bailey.*

separatical (sep-a-rat'i-kal), *a.* [< *separate* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatic. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

separating-disk (sep'a-rā-ting-disk), *n.* In *dentistry*, an emery-wheel used with a dental engine for cutting a space between teeth.

separating-funnel (sep'a-rā-ting-fun″el), *n.* See *funnel*.

separating-sieve (sep'a-rā-ting-siv), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a compound sieve by which the grains are sorted relatively to size.

separating-weir (sep'a-rā-ting-wēr), *n.* A weir which permits the water to flow off in case of flood, but under ordinary circumstances collects it in a channel along the face of the weir.

separation (sep-a-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *separation, separacion, separaison*, F. *séparation* = Pr. *separatio* = Sp. *separacion* = Pg. *separação* =

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It. *separazione*, < L. *separatio(n-)*, a separating, < *separare*, pp. *separatus*, separate: see *separate*.] **1.** The act of separating, removing, or disconnecting one thing from another; a disjoining or disjunction: as, the *separation* of the soul from the body; the *separation* of the good from the bad.—**2.** The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

I remember to have heard . . . that a fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of *separation*, except you put a greater quantity of silver, . . . which . . . is the last refuge in *separations*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 798.

3. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection; separate existence.

Remove her where you will, I walk along still;
For, like the light, we make no *separation*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

The soul is much freer in the state of *separation;* and if it hath any act of life, it is much more noble and expedite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

4. Specifically, a limited divorce, or divorce from bed and board without a dissolution of the marriage tie. This may be by common consent or by decree of a court; in the latter case it is called a *judicial separation*. See *divorce*.

A *separation*
Between the king and Katharine.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 148.

5. In *music:* (*a*) A passing-note between two tones a third apart. (*b*) In organ-building, a contrivance introduced into instruments where the great organ keyboard has a pneumatic action, enabling the player to use that keyboard without sounding the pipes belonging to it, even though its stops may be more or less drawn. It is particularly useful where the action of the other keyboards when coupled together is too hard to be convenient.

6†. A body of persons separated in fact or doctrine from the rest of the community; a body of separatists or nonconformists; specifically, in the seventeenth century, the Puritans collectively.

These chastisements are common to the saints,
And such rebukes we of the *separation*
Must bear with willing shoulders.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

If ther come over any honest men that are not of ye *separation*, they will quickly distast them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

Dry separation, the cleaning of coal or concentration of ore by the aid of a strong current or blast of air, or by the so-called "wind method"; concentration without the use of water.—**Separation of the roots of an equation.** See *root*1.

separationist (sep-a-rā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *separation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates or favors separation, in some special sense.

No excellence, moral, mental, or physical, inborn or attained, can buy for a "man of colour," from these *separationists*, any distinction between the restrictions of his civil liberty and those of the stupidest and squalidest of his race. *G. W. Cable*, Contemporary Rev., LIII. 452.

separatism (sep′a-rā-tizm), *n.* [< *separate* + *-ism*.] Separatist principles or practices; disposition to separate or withdraw from some combination or union.

separatist (sep′a-rā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *separate* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; one who favors separation. Especially —(*a*) One who withdraws from an established or other church to which he has belonged; a dissenter: as, the *separatists* (Brownists) of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: applied to the members of various specific sects, especially in Germany and Ireland.

After a faint struggle he [Charles II.] yielded, and passed, with the show of alacrity, a series of odious acts against the *separatists*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

But at no time in his history was the Nonconformist or Puritan a *Separatist* or Dissenter from the Church of England. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

(*b*) In recent British politics, an epithet applied by the Unionist party to their opponents, whom they charge with favoring the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom.

The Home Rule party are properly *separatists*, for their policy leads inevitably to separation.
Contemporary Rev., L. 158.

The transfer of votes from Unionists to *Separatists* at Spalding was not so large as was the transfer in the opposite direction in the St. Austell division of Cornwall.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 253.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of separatists or separatism; advocating separation: as, *separatist* politics; *separatist* candidates for Parliament; a *separatist* movement.

This majority, so long as they remain united, can always defeat the *Separatist* minority.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 9.

separatistic (sep″a-rā-tis′tik), *a.* [< *separatist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by separatism; schismatical. *Imp. Dict.*

separative (sep′a-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *séparatif* = Pr. *separatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *separativo*, < LL. *separativus*, pertaining to separation, disjunctive, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] **1.** Separating; tending to separate; promoting separation.

I shall not insist on this experiment, because of that much more full and eminent experiment of the *separative* virtue of extreme cold that was made against their wills by the forementioned Dutchmen that wintered in Nova Zembla. *Boyle*, Works, I. 491.

The spirit of the synagogue is essentially *separative*.
Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.

God's *separative* judgment-hour.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

2. In *nat. hist.*, distinctive; serving for distinction of species or groups: as, *separative* characters.

separator (sep′a-rā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *separator*, one who separates, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] **1.** One who separates.—**2.** Any implement, machine, or contrivance used for separating one thing from another: as, cream-*separators;* grain-*separators;* magnetic *separators* (for separating valuable ores from the rock or sand by means of powerful magnets); etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *agri.*, a machine for separating from wheat imperfect grains, other seeds, dirt, chaff, etc. The most common form appears in the fanning-mill or fanning attachment to a threshing-machine, and employs a blast of air to blow the light dust out of the grain. Another form of separator uses graduated screens, either flat or cylindrical, the cylindrical screens being made to revolve as the grain passes through them, and the flat screens having often a reciprocating motion to shake the dust out as the grain is passed over the screen. A recent form of separator employs cylinders of dented sheet-metal, the good grain being caught in the indentations and carried away from the chaff, which slips past the cup-like depressions. In still another form, the grain slides down a revolving cone, the round weed-seeds fly off by centrifugal force, while the grain slides into a spout provided to receive it. A variety of screens for sorting fruit and roots according to sizes are also called *separators:* as, a potato-*separator*. There are also special separators for sorting and cleaning barley, grass-seed, oats, etc. (*b*) In *weaving*, a comb-like device for spreading the yarns evenly upon the yarn-beam of a loom; a ravel. (*c*) A glass vessel (one form of which is shown in the figure) used to separate liquids which differ in specific gravity and are not miscible. The vessel is filled with the mixture, and left at rest till the liquids separate mechanically, when the fluids can be drawn off by the cocks at their respective levels, or (in the form here figured) the denser liquid may be first drawn off completely through the stop-cock at the bottom, the narrow neck allowing the separation to be almost exactly performed. (*d*) A name given to various modern and more or less complicated forms of apparatus used for dressing ore.—**Chop separator**, in *milling*, a machine for separating the flour from quantities of cracked grain as the meal comes from the roller-mill. *E. H. Knight.*


Separator (*c*).

separatory (sep′a-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *separate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Causing or used in separation; effecting separation; separative: as, *separatory* ducts.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels or *separatory* ducts. *G. Cheyne*, Phil. Prin.

In distilling with steam, a large quantity of water passes over with the product; as this continues during the whole operation, the distillate is received in a *separatory* apparatus, so as to allow the water to escape.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 643.

Separatory funnel, a form of funnel fitted with one or more stop-cocks, like the separator, of which it is a form, and used for separating liquids of different specific gravity. See *separator*, 2 (*c*).

II. *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquids of different specific gravity; a separator. See *separator*, 2 (*c*).

separatrix (sep′a-rā-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *separator:* see *separator*.] Something that separates; specifically, the line separating light and shade on any partly illuminated surface.

separatum (sep-a-rā′tum), *n.*; pl. *separata* (-tä). [NL., prop. neut. of *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] A separate copy or reprint of a paper which has been published in the proceedings of a scientific society. It is now a very general custom to issue such separata for the benefit of specialists who do not care for the complete proceedings.

separist† (sep′a-rist), *n.* [< *separ(ate)* + *-ist*.] A separatist.

Jove separate me from these *Separists*,
Which think they hold heavens kingdome in their fists.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

sepawn, *n.* Same as *supawn*.

sepelible† (sep′e-li-bl), *a.* [< L. *sepelibilis*, that may be buried or concealed, < *sepelire*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] Fit for, admitting of, or intended for burial; that may be buried. *Imp. Dict.*

sepelition† (sep-e-lish′on), *n.* [< ML. *sepelitio(n-)*, misspelled *sepelicio(n-)*, < L. *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] Burial; interment.

The other extreme is of them who do so over-honour the dead that they abridge some parts of them of a due *sepelition*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 416. (*Davies.*)

Sephardic (se-fär′dik), *a.* [< *Sephardim* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Sephardim: as, *Sephardic* ritual. Also *Sepharadic*.

The *Sephardic* immigration is best known by the converts to Christianity whom it supplied, as Isaac D'Israeli and his son Lord Beaconsfield (who was baptized at the age of twelve). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 684.

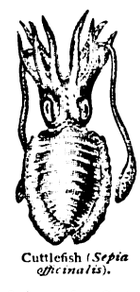
Sephardim (se-fär′dim), *n. pl.* [Heb.] Spanish-Portuguese Jews, as distinguished from Ashkenazim, or German-Polish Jews. See *Ashkenazim*.

The *Sephardim*, or Jews descended from the refugees from Spain after the expulsion in 1492, are generally darker in complexion and have darker hair than other Jews.
Jour. of Anthropological Inst., XIX. 83.

sephen (sef′en), *n.* [< Arabic.] A sting-ray of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*) *sephen*, of commercial value for shagreen.

Sephiroth (sef′i-roth), *n. pl.* [Heb., lit. 'enumerations.'] In the cabala, the first ten numerals, as attributes and emanations of the Deity, compared to rays of light, and identified with Scripture names of God. By the Sephiroth the first and highest of four worlds was said to be formed. See *cabalist*.

sepia (sē′pi-ä), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sèche*, *seiche* (OF. *seche*), a cuttlefish, *sepia*, its secretion, = Pr. *sepia* = Cat. *sipia*, *cipia* = Sp. *sepia*, *jibia* = Pg. *siba* = It. *seppia*, a cuttlefish, its secretion, < L. *sepia*, < Gr. σηπία, a cuttlefish, also ink derived from it, sepia.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A black secretion or ink produced by the cuttlefish; also, in the arts, a pigment prepared from this substance. The *Sepia officinalis*, common in the Mediterranean, is chiefly sought for the profusion of color which it affords. This secretion, which is insoluble in water, but extremely diffusible through it, is agitated in water to wash it, and then allowed slowly to subside, after which the water is poured off, and the black sediment is formed into cakes or sticks. In this form it is used as a common writing-ink in China, Japan, and India. When prepared with caustic lye it forms a beautiful brown color, with a fine grain, and has given name to a species of monochrome drawing extensively cultivated. See cuts under *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, *belemnite*, and *Belemnitidæ*.


Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiidæ*, and containing such species as the common or officinal cuttle, *S. officinalis*. See also cuts under *cuttlefish*, *Dibranchiata*, and *ink-bag*.—**3.** A cuttlefish.—**4.** Cuttlebone: more fully called *os sepiæ*. It is an antacid, used in dentifrices, and given to canaries. See *os* and *sepiost*.—**Roman sepia.** Same as *warm sepia*, but with a yellow instead of a red tone.—**Warm sepia**, a water-color used by artists, prepared by mixing some red pigment with sepia.

II. *a.* Done in sepia, as a drawing.

Sepiacea (sē-pi-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-acea*.] A group of cephalopods: same as *Sepiidæ* in a broad sense.

sepiacean (sē-pi-ā′sē-an), *a.* [< *Sepiacea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sepiacea*.

Sepiadariidæ (sē″pi-a-dā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiadarium* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiadarium*. They have the mantle united to the neck or back, the fins narrow, developed only along the smaller part of the length, and no internal shell. The only two known species are confined to the Pacific.

Sepiadarium (sē″pi-a-dā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σηπιάς (σηπιαδ-), a cuttlefish (see *sepia*), + dim. *-άριον*.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiadariidæ*.

sepiarian (sē-pi-ā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sepiary* + *-an*.] Same as *sepiary*.

sepiary (sē′pi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *sepia* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidæ:* as, a *sepiary* cephalopod.

II. *n.*; pl. *sepiaries* (-riz). A member of the *Sepiidæ*.

sepic (sē′pik), *a.* [< *sepia* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to sepia.—**2.** Done in sepia, as a drawing.

sepicolous (sē-pik′ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, a fence, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting or growing in hedge-rows.

sepidaceous (sep-i-dā′shius), *a.* [Irreg. < NL. *sepia* + *-d-* (?) *-aceous*, or more prob. an error for *sepiaceous*.] In *zoöl.*, of or relating to sepia or the genus *Sepia*.

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Sepidæ[1] (sep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, same as *Sepiidæ*.

Sepidæ[2] (sep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ*.] In *herpet.*, a family of scincoid lizards, named from the genus *Seps*. Also *Sepsidæ*.

Sepidea (sē-pid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idea*.] A group of decacerous cephalopods: same as *Sepioidea*.

Sepididæ (sē-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidiidæ*, < *Sepidium* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Sepidium*.

sepiform (sep'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Seps* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the lizards of the genus *Seps*: as, a *sepiform* lizard.

Sepiidæ (sē-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepia*. They have eyes covered by transparent skin, and lidless; the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized; and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone. The mantle is supported by a cartilaginous button and corresponding pit; the fins are lateral, and extend along most of the body. Cuttles of this family furnish both sepia and the bone which is given to canaries. The family, in a wider or narrower sense, is also called *Sepiacea*, *Sepiadæ*, *Sepidæ*, *Sepiaria*, *Sepiarii*, and *Sepiophora*. See cut under *Sepia*.

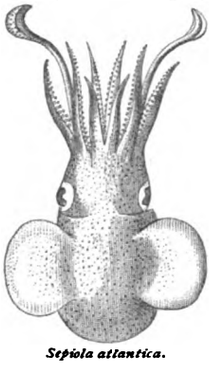
sepiment (sep'i-ment), *n.* [< L. *sæpimentum*, *sepimentum*, a hedge, a fence, < *sæpire*, *sepire*, hedge, fence, < *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, fence.] A hedge; a fence; something that separates. [Rare.]

sepioid (sē'pi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sepia* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a cuttlefish; pertaining to the *Sepioidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sepioidea*.

Sepioidea (sē-pi-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-oidea*.] 1. A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods with eyes covered by transparent skin and lidless, the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized, and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone.—2. An order of dibranchiate cephalopods, contrasted with *Belemnoidea*. *A. Hyatt.*

Sepiola (sē-pī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Sepia*, q.v.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Sepiolidæ*, having the body short, and the fins broad, short, and lobe-like, as in *S. atlantica*.



Sepiola atlantica.

Sepiolidæ (sē-pi-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiola*. They have a small cartilaginous or corneous gladius or cuttlebone, and the first pair of arms hectocotylized.

Sepiolidea (sē'pi-ō-lid'-ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idea*.] Same as *Sepioloidea*.

sepiolite (sē'pi-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σήπιον*, the bone of the cuttlefish (< *σηπία*, the cuttlefish), + *λίθος*, stone.] The mineralogical name for the hydrous magnesium silicate meerschaum. See *meerschaum*.

Sepioloidea (sē"pi-ō-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods with eyes covered by a transparent skin but with false eyelids more or less free, arms of the first pair hectocotylized, and the gladius corneous and rudimentary or absent. Also *Sepiolidea*.

Sepiophora (sē-pi-of'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σηπία*, sepia, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The *Sepiidæ* as a group of decapod cephalopods characterized by a calcareous internal bone. Also *Sepiæphora*.

sepiophore (sē'pi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< *Sepiophora*.] A member of the *Sepiophora*, as a cuttlefish.

sepiost (sē'pi-ost), *n.* [< Gr. *σήπιον*, the bone of the cuttlefish, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The bone or internal skeleton of the cuttlefish; cuttlebone. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *calamary*.

sepiostaire (sē'pi-os-tār'), *n.* [< F. *sépiostaire*: see *sepiost*.] Same as *sepiost*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 575.

sepistan, *n.* Same as *sebesten*.

sepium (sē'pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σήπιον*, the bone of a cuttlefish, < *σηπία*, the cuttlefish: see *sepia*.] Cuttlebone; sepiost or sepiostaire.

sepometer (sē-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σήπειν*, make rotten or putrid, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in sodium permanganate, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

sepon, *n.* Same as *supawn*.

seposet† (sē-pōz'), *v.* [After the analogy of *pose*[2], *depose*, etc., < L. *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, lay apart, put aside, < *se-*, apart, + *ponere*, put, place: see *pose*[2]. Cf. *seposit*.] I. *trans.* To set apart.

God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship. *Donne*, To Sir H. G.

II. *intrans.* To go aside; retire.

That he [a Christian] think of God at all times, but that, besides that, he *sepose* sometimes, to think of nothing but God. *Donne*, Sermons, xix.

seposit† (sē-poz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *sepositus*, pp. of *seponere*, put aside: see *sepose*.] To set aside.

Parents and the neerest bloud must all for this [marriage] be laid by and *seposited*. *Feltham*, Letters, i.

sepositiont (sep-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *sepositio*(*n-*), a laying aside, a separation, < *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, put aside: see *sepose*.] The act of setting aside or apart; a setting aside.

We must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction and *sepositiön* of all our other affairs. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 230.

sepoy (sē'poi, formerly and better sē-poi'), *n.* [Also *seapoy*, formerly also *sipoy*, and (more nearly like the Hind.) *sipahee*, *spahi* (G. *sepoy*, < E.) = F. *spahi*, *cipaye*, a sepoy, = Sp. *espahí*, a cavalryman (in Turkey or Algeria); < Hind. *sipāhī*, a native soldier in distinction from a European soldier, a beadle, peon or messenger of a court, < Pers. *sipāhī*, a horseman, soldier, < *sipāh*, *supāh* (> Hind. *sipāh*), soldiers, an army, military force.] In India, a native soldier disciplined and uniformed according to European regulations; especially, a native soldier of the British army in India. The officers of sepoys have usually been European, and those of the higher ranks are exclusively so.

As early as A. D. 1592, the chief of Sind had 200 natives dressed and armed like Europeans; these were the first *Sepoys*. *R. F. Burton*, Camoens: a Commentary, II. 445, note 3.

Sepoy mutiny. See *mutiny*.

seppuku (sep"pùk'ö), *n.* [Jap., colloquial pronunciation of *setsŭ pukŭ*, 'cut the belly' (the syllable *tsŭ*, except when initial, being assimilated in mod. Jap. and Chin. words to a *k*, *p*, or *s* following): *setsŭ*, < Chin. *ts'ieh*, *ts'it*, cut; *fukŭ*, *pukŭ*, < Chin. *fuh*, *fuk*, belly, abdomen.] Same as *hara-kiri*. *Seppuku*, which is of Chinese origin, is considered more elegant than the purely native term *hara-kiri*.

Seps (seps), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *seps*, < Gr. *σήψ*, a kind of lizard, also a kind of serpent the bite of which was alleged to cause putrefaction, < *σήπειν*, make rotten: see *septic*.] 1. A genus of scincoid lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*, giving name to the *Sepidæ*. They have an elongate cylindric body, with very small limbs, and imbricated scales. They are sometimes known as *serpent-lizards*.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

Like him whom the Numidian *seps* did thaw
Into a dew with poison.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

Sepsidæ (sep'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidæ*, < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Sepidæ*[2].

sepsine (sep'sin), *n.* [< *seps*(*is*) + *-ine*[2].] 1. A name loosely applied to the ptomaïnes of septic poisoning.—2. A toxic crystalline substance obtained by Schmiedeberg and Bergman from decaying yeast.

sepsis (sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῆψις*, putrefaction, < *σήπειν*, make rotten: see *Seps*.] 1. Putridity or putrefaction; decomposition; rot.—2. Contamination of the organism from ill-conditioned wounds, from abscesses, or certain other local ptomaïne-factories or bacterial seminaries; septicemia. It includes of course similar conditions produced experimentally by inoculation.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidæ*. *Fallen*, 1810.

sept[1] (sept), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septe*; usually regarded as a corruption of *sect* (perhaps due to association with L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure: see *sept*[2]): see *sect*[1].] A clan: used especially of the tribes or families in Ireland.

For that is the evill which I nowe finde in all Ireland, that the Irish dwell togither by theyr *septs* and severall nations, soe as they may practize or conspire what they will. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The *Sept*, or, in phrase of Indian law, the Joint Undivided Family—that is, the combined descendants of an ancestor long since dead. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 231.

The Celtic tenure of land, which disallowed all individual possessions, making it the common property of the *sept*, almost necessitated a pastoral rather than an agricultural society. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 444.

sept[2] (sept), *n.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure.] An inclosure; a railing.

Men . . . have been made bold to venture into the holy *sept*, and invade the secrets of the temple. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 421.

Sept. An abbreviation (*a*) of *September*; (*b*) of *Septuagint*.

septa, *n.* Plural of *septum*.

septæmia, *n.* See *septemia*.

septal[1] (sep'tạl), *a.* [< *sept*[1] + *-al*.] Of or belonging to a sept or clan.

He had done much to Normanize the country by making large and wholly illegal grants of *septal* territory to his followers. *J. H. McCarthy*, Outline of Irish History, iii.

septal[2] (sep'tạl), *a.* [< *sept*[2], *septum*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to septa; having the character of a septum; septiform; partitioning, or forming a partition.

septan (sep'tạn), *a.* [< L. *sept*(*em*), seven, + *-an*.] Recurring every seventh day.—**Septan fever.** See *fever*[1].

septangle (sep'tang-gl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, an angle: see *angle*[3].] In *geom.*, a figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

septangular (sep-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, angle, + *-ar*[3].] Having seven angles.

Septaria[1] (sep-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure: see *septum*.] In *conch.*, a genus of shipworms: synonymous with *Teredo*. *Lamarck*; *Férussac*.

septaria[2] (sep-tā'ri-ä), *n.* Plural of *septarium*.

septarian (sep-tā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *septarium* + *-an*.] Having the character of, containing, or relating to a septarium.

The "Tealby Beds" are (1) the iron stone, . . . (2) clays with thin sand stones, *septarian* nodules, selenite, and pyrites. *Geol. Mag.*, V. 32.

septarium (sep-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *septaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *Septaria*[1].] A concretion or nodule of considerable size, and roughly spherical in shape, of which the parts nearest the center have become cracked during the drying of the mass, the open spaces thus formed having been subsequently filled with some infiltrated mineral, usually calcite. Such septaria or septarian nodules are abundant in various shaly rocks, especially in the Liassic beds in England.

Septata (sep-tā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *septatus*, *sæptatus*: see *septate*.] An order of gregarines in which the medullary substance is separated into two chambers—an anterior smaller one called *protomerite*, and a posterior larger one called *deutomerite*, which contains the nucleus. The genera *Gregarina* and *Holorhynchus* are representative of the order. *E. R. Lankester*.

septate (sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *sæptatus*, *septatus*, surrounded with a fence or inclosure, < *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence: see *septum*.] Having a septum or septa; partitioned; divided into compartments; septiferous; loculate; specifically, belonging to the *Septata*.—**Septate spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.—**Septate uterus**, a uterus divided into two sections by a septum or partition.

septated (sep'tā-ted), *a.* [< *septate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, provided with septa or partitions; septate.

septation (sep-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *septate* + *-ion*.] Partition; division into parts by means of septa or of a septum.

sept-chord (sept'kôrd), *n.* [< F. *sept*, seven, + E. *chord*.] Same as *seventh-chord*.

September (sep-tem'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Septembre*, *Septembyr*, < OF. *Septembre*, *Setembre*, F. *Septembre* = Pr. *Septembre*, *Setembre* = Sp. *Setiembre* = Pg. *Setembro* = It. *Settembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *September*, < L. *September* (> LGr. Σεπτέμβριος), *Septembris*, sc. *mensis*, the seventh month of the Roman year, < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven*: see *seven*.] I. *n.* The ninth month of the year. When the year began with March, it was the seventh month (whence the name). Abbreviated *Sept.*

II. *a.* Occurring, appearing, or prevailing in September: as, the *September* gales.—**September thorn**, *Ennomos erosaria*, a British geometrid moth.

Septembral (sep-tem'brạl), *a.* [< *September* + *-al*.] Of September.

There were few that liked the ptisane, but all of them were perfect lovers of the pure *septembral* juice. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

Septembrist (sep-tem'brist), *n.* [< F. *septembriste* (see def.), < *Septembre*, September.] One

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of those who, in the first French Revolution, took part in the massacre of the prisoners in Paris in the beginning of September, 1792; hence, any malignant or bloodthirsty person.

septemfluous (sep-tem'flŏ-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow, + *-ous.*] Flowing in seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river. [Rare.]

> The town is seated on the east side of the river Ley [Lea], which not only parteth Hertfordshire from Essex, but also seven times parteth from its self, whose *septemfluous* stream in coming to the town is crossed again with so many bridges.
> *Fuller*, Hist. Waltham Abbey, i. 83. (*Davies.*)
>
> The main streams of this *septemfluous* river [the Nile].
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xvi. § 11. (*Trench.*)

septemia, septæmia (sep-tē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *septæmia*, < Gr. σηπτός, verbal adj. of σήπειν, make rotten, + αἷμα, blood.] Septicemia; sepsis.

septempartite (sep-tem-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite.*] Divided into seven parts; in *bot.*, so divided nearly to the base.

septemtriont†, *n.* See *septentrion.*

septemvious (sep-tem'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *via*, a way.] Going in seven different directions. [Rare.]

> Officers of state ran *septemvious*, seeking an ape to counteract the bloodthirsty tomfoolery of the human species.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxiii.

septemvir (sep-tem'vėr), *n.*; pl. *septemvirs*, *septemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *septemviri*, a board of seven men; orig. two words: *septem*, seven; *viri*, pl. of *vir*, man.] One of seven men joined in any office or commission: as, the *septemviri* epulones, one of the four chief religious corporations of ancient Rome.

septemvirate (sep-tem'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *septemviratus* (see def.), < *septemviri*, septemvirs: see *septemvir.*] The office of a septemvir; government or authority vested in seven persons.

septenarius (sep-te-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *septenarii* (-ī). [L., sc. *versus*, a verse of seven feet; prop. adj., consisting of seven: see *septenary.*] In *Latin pros.*, a verse consisting of seven feet. The name is used especially for the trochaic tetrameter catalectic (*versus quadratus*), which in the older Latin writers admits a spondee or anapest in the first, third, and fifth, as well as in the second, fourth, and sixth places, and for the iambic tetrameter catalectic.

septenary (sep'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *septénaire* = Pr. *setenari* = Sp. *setenario* = Pg. *septenario* = It. *settenario*, < L. *septenarius*, consisting of seven, < *septeni*, pl., seven apiece, by sevens, < *septem*, seven: see *seven.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or relating to seven: as, a *septenary* number.

> They [Mohammedan Arabs] have discovered or imagined an immense number of *septenary* groups in religion, history, art, philosophy, and indeed all branches of human knowledge. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 338.

2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years: as, a *septenary* term; a *septenary* council.

II. *n.*; pl. *septenaries* (-riz). **1.** The number seven; the heptad. [Rare.]

> These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

2. A group of seven things.

> The modern literature of Persia abounds in sevens. Native dictionaries enumerate above a hundred *septenaries*, groups of objects designated as the seven so-and-so.
> *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 329.

septenate (sep'te-nāt), *a.* [< L. *septeni*, seven apiece (see *septenary*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having seven parts, as a compound leaf with seven leaflets springing from one point.

septennate (sep-ten'āt), *n.* [= F. *septennat*; as LL. *septennium*, a period of seven years (see *septennium*), + *-ate*[3].] A period of seven years, or an arrangement lasting or intended to last through seven years.

> In sticking to the term of three years they [the Opposition] showed themselves bad tacticians, the more so as the tradition of a double renewal of the *Septennate* was in favour of the Government demand.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 593.

septennial (sep-ten'i-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *septennal* = Sp. *sieteañal* = Pg. *septenal*; < L. *septennium*, a period of seven years: see *septennium.*] **1.** Lasting or continuing seven years: as, *septennial* parliaments.—**2.** Occurring or returning once in every seven years: as, *septennial* elections.

> Being dispensed with all for his *septennial* visit, . . . he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 16.

Septennial Act, a British statute of 1716 fixing the existence of a parliament at seven years from the date of the writ summoning it, unless previously dissolved.

septennially (sep-ten'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in seven years.

septennium (sep-ten'i-um), *n.* [= It. *settennio*, < L. *septennium*, a period of seven years, < *septennis*, of seven years, < *septem*, seven, + *annus*, a year.] A period of seven years.

septentrial†, **septentrial** (sep-ten'tri-al), *a.* [< *septentri-on* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the north; septentrional. [Rare.]

> Waveny in her way, on this *Septentrial* side,
> That these two Eastern Shires doth equally divide,
> From Laphamford leads on her stream into the East.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 19.

Septentrio (sep-ten'tri-ō), *n.* [L., one of the *Septentriones*, the seven stars forming Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear: see *septentrion.*] In *astron.*, the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

septentrion† (sep-ten'tri-on), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *septemtrion*, *septemtrioun*, *septemptrion*, < OF. *septemtrion*, F. *septentrion* = Pr. *septentrio* = Sp. *setentrion* = Pg. *septentrião* = It. *settentrione*, < L. *septentrio*(*n*-), *septemtrio*(*n*-), usually in pl. *septentriones*, *septemtriones*, the seven stars of the Great Bear near the north pole, hence the north; lit. the seven plow-oxen, < *septem*, seven, + *trio*(*n*-), a plow-ox.] **I.** *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] Same as *Septentrio.*—**2.** The north.

> But from the colde *Septemptrion* declyne,
> And from northwest there chylling sonnes shyne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.
>
> This wyde world hadde in subjeccioun,
> Both Est and West, South and *Septemtrioun*.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 477.
>
> And also that other parte of Indien is aboute *Septentryon*, and there is great plenty of wyne, bredde, and all maner of vytayle.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxii.).
>
> Thou art as opposite to every good . . .
> As the south to the *septentrion*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 136.

II. *a.* Northern; septentrional. [Rare.]

> A ridge of hills,
> That screen'd the fruits of the earth, and seats of men,
> From cold *Septentrion* blasts. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 31.

septentrional (sep-ten'tri-ō-nal), *a.* [< ME. *septentrional*, *septentrionel*, *septentrionelle*, < OF. *septentrionel*, F. *septentrional* = Sp. *setentrional* = Pg. *septentrional* = It. *settentrionale*, < L. *septentrionalis*, pertaining to the north, < *septentrio*(*n*-), the north: see *septentrion.*] Northern; boreal; hyperborean.

> That is at the Northe parties, that men clepen the *Septentrionelle*, where it is alle only cold.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.
>
> In the same maner maistow wyrke with any latitude *septentrional* in alle signes. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 40.
>
> The parts *Septentrionall* are with these Sp'ryts Much haunted.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 568.
>
> Not only our Saxons, but all the *septentrional* Nations, adored and sacrificed to Thor, a Statue resembling a crown'd King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 3.

septentrionality (sep-ten"tri-ō-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *septentrional* + *-i-ty.*] The state of being northern; northerliness. *Bailey.*

septentrionally (sep-ten'tri-ō-nal-i), *adv.* Northerly; toward the north.

> For if they be powerfully excited and equally let fall, they commonly sink down and break the water at that extream whereat they were *septentrionally* excited.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

septentrionate (sep-ten'tri-ō-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *septentrionated*, ppr. *septentrionating.* [< *septentrion* + *-ate*[2].] To tend, turn, or point toward the north. [Rare.]

> True it is, and confirmable by every experiment, that steel and good iron never excited by the loadstone discover in themselves a verticity: that is, a directive or polary facultie, whereby, conveniently placed, they do *septentrionate* at one extream, and austrilize.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

Septentriones (sep-ten-tri-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Septentrio*: see *septentrion.*] The seven stars belonging to the constellation of the Great Bear; hence, this constellation itself.

> This Nero governed by ceptre alle the poeples that ben under the colde sterres that hyhten *vii tyryones*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 6.

septet (sep-tet'), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *-et.*] In *music*: (*a*) A work for seven voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet.* (*b*) A company of seven performers who sing or play septets. Also *septette*, *septuor.*

septfoil (sept'foil), *n.* [< F. *sept* (< L. *septem*), seven, + *feuille* (< *folium*), a leaf: see *foil*[1].] **1.** A plant, *Potentilla Tormentilla.* See *tormentil.*—**2.** A figure composed of seven lobes or leaves. Compare *cinquefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *sexfoil.* Specifically—**3.** A figure of seven equal segments of a circle, used as an ecclesiastical symbol of the seven sacraments, seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, etc.

septic (sep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σηπτικός, characterized by putridity, < σηπτός, verbal adj. of σήπειν, make rotten.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to sepsis in general; putrefactive or putrefying; septical: opposed to *antiseptic.*

> If hospitals were not overcrowded, if the system of ventilation were perfect, if there were a continuous water supply, a proper isolation of wards and distribution of patients, the causes of *septic* diseases would not be generated.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 236.

Septic fever, peritonitis, etc. See the nouns.—**Septic poisoning.** See *sepsis.*

II. *n.* A substance which causes sepsis.

septicæmia, septicæmic. See *septicemia*, *septicemic.*

septical (sep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *septic.*

septically (sep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a septic manner; by means of septics.

septicemia, septicæmia (sep-ti-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *septicæmia*, irreg. < Gr. σηπτικός, putrefying (see *septic*), + αἷμα, blood.] Sepsis. *Pyemia* is the term used to designate cases in which there are multiple metastatic abscesses. Also *septemia*, *septæmia.*—**Mouse septicemia**, an infectious disease of mice, first described by R. Koch in 1878, who produced it by injecting under the skin minute quantities of putrescent liquids. These contained a very small, slender bacillus, which rapidly multiplies in the body of mice and pigeons, and causes death in a few days. The bacillus closely resembles that of rouget in swine.—**Pasteur's septicemia**, the malignant edema of Koch, produced in rabbits by inserting garden-mold under the skin of the abdomen. Death follows in one or two days. A delicate motile bacillus is found in the edematous tissues.—**Puerperal septicemia.** See *puerperal.*

septicemic, septicæmic (sep-ti-sē'mik), *a.* [< *septicemia*, *septicæmia*, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with septicemia.

> A specific *septicæmic* micrococcus not necessarily always present in the sputum and lungs of human croupous pneumonia. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 50.

septicidal (sep'ti-sī-dal), *a.* [< *septicide* + *-al.*] Dividing at the septa or partitions: in botany, noting a mode of dehiscence in which the pericarp or fruit is resolved into its component carpels by splitting asunder through the dissepiments. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *loculicidal.*



Septicidal Dehiscence.
v, valves; *d*, dissepiments; *c*, axis.

septicidally (sep'ti-sī-dal-i), *adv.* In a septicidal manner.

> The fruit is described as *septicidally* septifragal. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 149.

septicide (sep'ti-sīd), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure (see *septum*), + *-cida*, < *cædere*, cut.] Same as *septicidal.*

septicine (sep'ti-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *septic* + *-ine*[2].] A name given by Hager to a ptomaïne resembling conine, obtained from putrefying bodies.

septicity (sep-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *septic* + *-ity.*] Septic character or quality; tendency to promote putrefaction; sepsis.

septifarious (sep-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *septifarius*, sevenfold, < L. *septem*, seven, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious.*] Turned seven different ways.

septiferous (sep-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a septum; septate.

septifluous (sep-tif'lŏ-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent.* Cf. *septemfluous.*] Flowing in seven streams.

septifolious (sep-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *folium*, leaf.] Having seven leaves.

septiform[1] (sep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a septum; forming a septum; septal.

septiform[2] (sep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *forma*, form.] Sevenfold.—**Septiform litany**, a litany said to have been instituted by St. Gregory the Great, A. D. 590, and used on St. Mark's day (April 25th). Seven processions started, each from a different church, all meeting at one church (whence the name).

septifragal (sep-tif'rā-gal), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *frangere* (√ **frag*), break, + *-al.*] In *bot.*, literally, breaking from the partitions: noting a mode of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments, whether formed by their sides or by expansions of the placenta. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *septicidal* and *loculicidal.*

septilateral (sep-ti-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral.*] Having seven sides: as, a *septilateral* figure.

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septile (sep'til), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *-ile*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

septillion (sep-til'yon), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + F. *(m)illion*, million: see *million*[1].] **1.** In the British system of numeration, a million raised to the seventh power; a number expressed by unity followed by forty-two ciphers.—**2.** In the French numeration, generally taught in the United States, the eighth power of a thousand; a thousand sextillions.

septimal (sep'ti-mal), *a.* [< L. *septimus*, *septumus*, seventh (< *septem*, seven), + *-al*.] Relating to the number seven.

septimanarian (sep^{t}ti-mā-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *septimanarius* (see def.) (< LL. *septimana*, a week, < L. *septimanus*, pertaining to the number seven, < *septem*, seven) + *-an*.] A monk on duty for a week. *Imp. Dict.*

septime (sep'tēm), *n.* [< L. *septimus*, the seventh, < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven*: see *seven*.] The seventh position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard. The hand being kept opposite the right breast with the nails upward, the point of the foil is directed a little downward and in a section of a circle to the left, thus causing the opponent's point to deviate, and pass the body. Practically this parry is only quart with the point lowered to protect the lower part of the body. Also *thrust* or *point in septime* — that is, defended by the parry called *septime*.

septimole (sep'ti-mōl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven (*septimus*, seventh), + *-ole*.] In *music*, a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same kind. It is indicated by the sign ⌒ placed over the group. Also *septole*.

septinsular (sep-tin'sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *insula*, island: see *insular*.] Pertaining to or made up of seven islands: as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Islands. [Rare.]

A *Septinsular* or Heptanesian history, as distinguished from the individual histories of the seven islands.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 206.

septisyllable (sep'ti-sil-ą-bl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word of seven syllables.

septole (sep'tōl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *-ole*.] Same as *septimole*.

septomaxillary (sep-tō-mak'si-lą-ri), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *septomaxillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *septum*, q. v., + E. *maxillary*.] **I.** *a.* Combining characters of a nasal septum and of a maxillary bone; common to or connecting such parts, as a bone or cartilage of some vertebrates.

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone which in some birds unites the maxillopalatines of opposite sides across the midline of the skull with each other or with the vomer. *Nature*, XXXVII. 501.

septonasal (sep-tō-nā'zal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *septum*, q. v., + L. *nasus*, nose: see *nasal*.] **I.** *a.* Forming a nasal septum; internasal: as, the *septonasal* cartilage of an embryonic skull.

II. *n.* A bone which in some birds forms a nasal septum. *W. K. Parker.*

septuagenarian (sep-tū-aj-e-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< *septuagenary* + *-an*.] A person seventy years of age, or between seventy and eighty.

septuagenary (sep-tū-aj'e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *septuagénaire* = Sp. Pg. *septuagenario* = It. *settuagenario*, < L. *septuagenarius*, belonging to the number seventy, < *septuageni*, seventy each, distributive form of *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuagint*.] **I.** *a.* Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy or seventy odd years old.

Nor can the three hundred years of John of times, or Nestor, overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his *septuagenary* determination. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

II. *n.*; pl. *septuagenaries* (-riz). A septuagenarian.

septuagesima (sep^{t}tū-ą-jes'i-mą), *n.* [= F. *septuagésime* = Sp. Pg. *septuagesima* = It. *settuagesima* = G. *septuagesima*, < L. *septuagesima* (*dies*), seventieth (day), fem. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth, < *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuagint*.] **1.** A period of seventy days.—**2.** [*cap.*] The third Sunday before Lent: more fully called *Septuagesima Sunday*. The original history of this name and of *Sexagesima* (applied to the Sunday following) is not known; and any direct reference to sixty and seventy in these periods of sixty-three and fifty-six days before Easter is not to be traced. The probability is that the use of *Quadragesima Sunday* for the first Sunday in Quadragesima or Lent, and the independent use of *Quinquagesima* for the fiftieth day before Easter (both included), led to the extension of the series by the inexact application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the two Sundays preceding. Also called *Lost Sunday*, *Alleluia Sunday*. See *Sunday*.

septuagesimal (sep^{t}tū-ą-jes'i-mal), *a.* [< *septuagesima* + *-al*.] Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy (or between seventy and eighty) years.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* ages.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

Septuagint (sep'tū-ą-jint), *n.* and *a.* [F. *les septante*; G. *septuaginta* (def. 2); < L. *septuaginta* (Gr. *ἑβδομήκοντα*), seventy: see *seventy*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. The Seventy—that is, the seventy (or more) persons who, according to the tradition, made a translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. The rounded legend is that the translation was made by seventy-two persons in seventy-two days. In another view, the Seventy were members of the sanhedrim (about seventy in number) who sanctioned the translation.

The *Septuagints* translation. *Minsheu.*

2. A Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures made by the Seventy (see def. 1): usually expressed by the symbol LXX ('the Seventy'). This version is said by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work, not only of different hands, but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually; but the translation is believed to have been completed by the second century B. C. The Septuagint is written in the Hellenistic (Alexandrine) dialect, and is linguistically of great importance from its effect upon the diction of the New Testament, and as the source of a large part of the religious and theological vocabulary of the Greek fathers, and (through the Old Latin version of the Bible (see *Italic*) and the influence of this on the Vulgate) of that of the Latin fathers also and of all western nations to the present day. In the Greek Church the Septuagint has been in continuous use from the earliest times, although other Greek versions (see *Hexapla*) were anciently also in circulation, and it is the Old Testament still used in that church. The Septuagint contains the books called *Apocrypha* intermingled among the other books. It is the version out of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken. Abbreviated *Sept.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

Septuagintal (sep^{t}tū-ą-jin'tal), *a.* [< *Septuagint* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the Septuagint; contained in the Septuagint.

The *Septuagintal* tradition was at length set aside.
Smith, Dict. of the Bible, III. 1701.

septuary† (sep'tū-ą-ri), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven (after *septua(ginta)*), + *-ary*.] Something composed of seven; a week. *Ash.*

septulate (sep'tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **septulatus*, < *septulum*, a little partition, inclosure: see *septulum*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having a septulum or septula.—**2.** In *bot.*, noting fruits having imperfect or false septa.

septulum (sep'tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *septula* (-lą). [NL., dim. of L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a partition: see *septum*.] A little septum or small partition.—**Septula renum**, inward prolongations of the cortical substance of the kidneys, extending between the pyramids as far as the sinus and bases of the papillæ. Also called *columnæ Bertini* or *columns of Bertin*, and *cortical columns*.

septum (sep'tum), *n.*; pl. *septa* (-tą). [NL., < L. *sæptum*, *septum*, fence, inclosure, partition, < *sæpire*, *sepire*, pp. *sæptus*, *septus*, hedge in, inclose, < *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, a fence.] A partition; a wall separating two cavities.

It is found upon experiment that hydrogen goes through a *septum* or wall of graphite four times as fast as oxygen.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 205.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, any kind of a partition, whether a proper dissepiment or not: as, the *septum* in a seed; the *septum* of a spore. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a partition; a wall between two cavities, or a structure which divides a part or an organ into separate portions; a dissepiment. In vertebrates the formations known as *septa* are most frequently situated in the vertical longitudinal median line of the body, but may be transverse or otherwise disposed. A number of them are specified by qualifying words. See phrases following. (*c*) In *corals*, a calcified mesentery; one of the six or more vertical plates which converge from the wall to the axis of the visceral space, dividing this into a number of radiating loculi or compartments. Each septum appears single or simple, but is really a duplicature of closely apposed plates, just as the mesentery itself is a fold. They are to be distinguished from the horizontal dissepiments, or tabulæ, which may cut them at right angles. They are variously modified in details of form, may be connected by synapticulæ, and are divided, according to their formation, into *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary*. (*d*) In *conch.*, one of the transverse partitions which separate the cavity of the shell of a cephalopod into chambers. (*e*) In *Vermes*, a sort of diaphragm, a series of which may partition a worm into several cavities. (*f*) In *Protozoa*, the wall between any two compartments of the test, as of a foraminifer.—**Branchial, crural, intermuscular, nasal, pectiniform, pericardial septum.** See the adjectives.—**Septum aorticum**, the aortic or anterior segment of the mitral valve.—**Septum atrium**, or **septum auricularum**, the partition between the right and left auricles of the heart. It is perfect in the adults of the higher vertebrates, as mammals and birds, but in the embryo is perforated by an opening called *foramen ovale*, from its shape in man.—**Septum cerebelli.** Same as *falx cerebelli*.—**Septum cordis**, the partition between the right and left cavities of the heart.—**Septum crurale**, a layer of condensed areolar tissue which closes the femoral ring in man, serves as a barrier to the protrusion of a femoral hernia, and is perforated for the passage of lymphatics: badly so named by J. Cloquet, and better called *septum femorale*.—**Septum femorale**, the septum crurale. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1888).—**Septum linguæ**, the partition of the tongue; a vertical median layer of fibrous tissue dividing the tongue into right and left halves. It sometimes includes a cartilaginous rod, as the lytta or so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. See *lytta*.—**Septum lucidum**, the median partition of the lateral ventricles of the brain, inclosing the camera, pseudocœle, or so-called fifth ventricle. Also called *septum pellucidum*, *septum medium*, *septum ventriculorum*, *centricular septum*, *septum medullare triangulare*. See cut under *corpus*.—**Septum narium**, the partition between the right and left nasal cavities or meatus of the nose. In man it is formed chiefly by the mesethmoid, or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, the vomer, and the triangular cartilage of the nose.—**Septum nasi.** Same as *septum narium*. In zoology it is often restricted to the surface between the openings of the right and left nostrils, which may be of this or that character, deeply cleft as in the hare, hairy or naked, etc.—**Septum orbitale** or **orbitarum**, the orbital partition; any formation which separates the right and left eye-sockets. The term is less frequently used in relation to mammals, whose eyes are generally small and far apart, than among lower vertebrates, as birds, whose orbits are very large comparatively, and separated only by a thin vertical plate of bone, which may be perforated, or so far defective that the opposite orbits are thrown into one large cavity.—**Septum pectiniforme**, the pectinated septum of the penis, a median vertical partition between the right and left cavernous bodies of that organ. In man it is a dense, firm fibrous structure with many vertical slits, through which the blood-vessels of the opposite sides communicate freely, this comb-like appearance giving the name. It sometimes includes an ossification, the os penis or penis-bone, as in the dog, racoon, etc. Also called *septum penis*.—**Septum pontis**, the septum of the pons Varolii.—**Septum rectovaginale**, the wall which separates the rectal from the vaginal cavity.—**Septum scroti**, the partition between the right and left cavities of the scrotum.—**Septum sphenoidale**, the mesial partition between the sphenoidal sinuses.—**Septum transversum**, the diaphragm; the transverse partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities.—**Septum ventriculorum**, or **ventricular septum.** (*a*) The partition between the right and left ventricles of the heart. (*b*) Same as *septum lucidum*.



1. Fruit of Poppy, cut transversely to show the 12 septa (*S*) with the seeds. 2. Diagram of same, the seeds omitted.

septuor (sep'tū-ôr), *n.* [F., < L. *sept(em)*, seven, + (*quatt*)*uor*, four.] Same as *septet*.

septuple (sep'tū-pl), *a.* [< F. *septuple*, < LL. **septuplus* (in neut. as a noun *septuplum*, a septuple) (= Gr. *ἑπτάπλους*, sevenfold), < L. *septem*, seven, + *-plus*, akin to *-fold*. Cf. *duple*, *quadruple*, etc.] Sevenfold; seven times as much.

septuple (sep'tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *septupled*, ppr. *septupling*. [< *septuple*, *a.*] To multiply by seven; increase sevenfold.

And the fire in an oven whose heat was *septupled* touched not those three servants of the Lord.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 91.

septuplet (sep'tū-plet), *n.* [< LL. *septuplum*, a septuple: see *septuple*.] Same as *septimole*. Compare *triplet*, *decimole*, etc.

septuret, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *scepter*.

sepulcher, sepulchre (sep'ul-kėr), *n.* [< ME. *sepulcre*, *sepulchre*, *sepulcur*, < OF. *sepulcre*, later *sepulchre*, F. *sépulcre* = Pr. *sepulcre* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcro* = It. *sepolcro*, < L. *sepulcrum*, also erroneously spelled *sepulchrum*, a burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulcher; with formative *-crum* (as in *fulcrum*, *simulacrum*, etc.), < *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury, prob. orig. 'honor,' or 'show respect to,' = Skt. *saparya*, worship, < **sapas*, honor, < √ *sap*, honor, worship.] **1.** A tomb; a cave, building, etc., for interment; a burial-vault.

The *sepulcur* that therinne was layde
His blessud bodi al be-bled.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

It is not longe sithen the *Sepulcre* was alle open, that Men myghte kisse it and touche it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 75.

He rolled a great stone to the door of the *sepulchre*, and departed. Mat. xxvii. 60.

2. In *eccles. arch.*, a recess in some early churches, in which were placed on Good Friday, with appropriate ceremonies, the cross, the reserved sacrament, and the sacramental plate, and from which they were taken at high mass on Easter, to typify the burial and resurrection of Christ.—**Knights of the Holy Sepulcher.** See *knight*.—**Order of the Holy Sepulcher**, the name of several orders. One, said to have been founded by the Crusaders, but in reality probably by Pope Alexander VI., was by Pope Pius IX. divided into three classes.

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—**The Holy Sepulcher**, the sepulcher in which the body of Christ lay between his burial and resurrection. Its site is now doubtful or disputed, though professedly marked since very early times by a church at Jerusalem.

sepulcher, sepulchre (sep′ul-kėr, formerly also sē-pul′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchered, sepulchred*, ppr. *sepulchering, sepulchring*. [< *sepulcher, n.*] To bury; inter; entomb.

But I am glad to see that time survive
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, To Robert, Earl of Salisbury.

And so *sepulchered*, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings, for such a tomb, would wish to die.
Milton, Ep. on Shakspeare, l. 15.

sepulchral (sē-pul′krąl), *a.* [< OF. *sepulchral*, F. *sépulcral* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcral* = It. *sepolcrale, sepulcrale*, < L. *sepulcralis*, of or belonging to a sepulcher, < *sepulcrum*, sepulcher: see *sepulcher*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sepulcher or tomb; connected with burial or the grave; erected on a grave or to the memory of the dead: as, a *sepulchral* stone or statue.

Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
Like hidden lamps in old *sepulchral* urns.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 358.

2. Suggestive of a sepulcher or tomb. Hence—(*a*) Deep; grave; hollow in tone: as, a *sepulchral* voice. (*b*) Gloomy; funereal; solemn.

A dismal grove of sable yew,
With whose sad tints were mingled seen
The blighted fir's *sepulchral* green.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 9.

Sepulchral cone, a small conical vessel, especially Egyptian, in which the mummy of a bird or other small animal has been interred. They are usually furnished with covers.—**Sepulchral cross.** See *cross*[1], 2.—**Sepulchral mound.** See *barrow*[1], 3.

sepulchralize (sē-pul′krąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchralized*, ppr. *sepulchralizing*. [< *sepulchral* + *-ize*.] To render sepulchral or solemn. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sepulchre, *n.* and *v.* See *sepulcher*.

sepultural (sē-pul′tū-rąl), *a.* [< *sepulture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sepulture or burial.

Belon published a history of conifers and a treatise on the funeral monuments and *sepultural* usages of the ancients and the substances used by them for the preservation of bodies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIV. 697.

sepulture (sep′ul-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *sepulture, sepultur*, < OF. *sepulture, sepoulture*, F. *sépulture* = Pr. *sepultura, sebultura* = Sp. Pg. *sepultura* = It. *sepoltura, sepultura*, < L. *sepultura*, burial, < *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] **1.** Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a burial-place.

That blissed man neuer had *sepulture;*
Wilbelouid sir, this you say sertain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

He foretold, and verified it, that himself would rise from the dead after three days' *sepulture*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 238.

The common rites of *sepulture* bestow,
To soothe a father's and a mother's woe.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 429.

2†. Grave; burial-place; sepulcher; tomb.

But whan ye comen by my *sepulture*,
Remembreth that youre felowe resteth there.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 327.

Oh my soule! what be all these thinges, but certeine cruell summoners, that cite my life to inhabite the sorrowful *sepulture?*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

Euripides had his tomb in Africa, but his *sepulture* in Macedonia. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

sepulture (sep′ul-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepultured*, ppr. *sepulturing*. [< OF. *sepulturer*, bury, < *sepulture*, burial: see *sepulture, n.*] To bury; entomb; sepulcher. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

sepurture (sep′ėr-tūr), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, raised above the back and opened: noting the wings of a bird: as, a falcon's wings *sepurture*. *Berry.*

sequacious (sē-kwā′shus), *a.* [< L. *sequax* (*-ac-*), following or seeking after, < *sequi*, follow, pursue: see *sequent.*] **1.** Following; attendant; adhering; disposed to follow a leader.

Trees unrooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre.
Dryden, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 50.

The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent among the *sequacious* thinkers of the day.
Sir W. Hamilton.

And now, its strings
Boldlier swept, the long *sequacious* notes
Over delicious surges sink and rise.
Coleridge, The Eolian Harp.

2†. Ductile; pliant; manageable.

In the greater bodies the forge was easie, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded into such shapes and machines, even by clumsie fingers.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

3. Logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. [This use of the word is peculiar to Coleridge and his admirers.]

The motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and *sequacious*. *De Quincey.*

sequaciously (sē-kwā′shus-li), *adv.* In turn or succession; one after another.

sequaciousness (sē-kwā′shus-nes), *n.* Sequacious character or disposition; disposition to follow; sequacity.

The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 181.

sequacity (sē-kwas′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *sequacita(t-)s*, following, obsequiousness, < L. *sequax* (*-ac-*), following or seeking after: see *sequacious.*] **1.** A following, or disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either in lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes.
Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 207.

It proved them to be hypotheses, on which the credulous *sequacity* of philosophers had bestowed the prescriptive authority of self-evident truths. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. Ductility; pliableness.

All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefaction have evermore a closeness, sentour, and *sequacitie*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 900.

sequannock (sē-kwan′ok), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Same as *poquauhock*. *Roger Williams.*

sequel (sē′kwel), *n.* [Formerly also *sequell, sequele;* < OF. *sequelle, sequele*, sequel, consequence, following, train, F. *séquelle*, a band, gang, series, string, = Pr. *sequela* = Sp. *secuela* = Pg. *sequela* = It. *sequela, sequella*, sequel, consequence, < LL. *sequela, sequella*, that which follows, a follower, result, consequence, sequel, ML. also a following, train, etc., < L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent.*] **1.** That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part: as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history.

O, let me say no more!
Gather the *sequel* by what went before.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 96.

The *sequel* of the tale
Had touch'd her.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

2. Consequence; result; event.

The commodites and good *sequele* of vertue, the discommodies and euyll conclusion of vicious licence.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 11.

Adversity, . . . an occasion of many men's falling from God, a *sequel* of God's indignation and wrath, a thing which Satan desireth and would be glad to behold.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

I argue thus: The World agrees
That he writes well who writes with Ease:
Then he, by *Sequel* logical,
Writes best who never thinks at all.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

The chaunces of this present life haue in themselues alone no more goode or euil than according to their *sequele* and effect they bring.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 322.

The *sequel* of to-day unsolders all
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
Whereof this world holds record.
Tennyson, Morte D'Arthur.

3. Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [Rare.]

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An "archdeacon is the chief deacon": ergo, he is only a deacon.
Whitgift, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 305.

4†. Succession; order.

The king hath granted every article:
His daughter first, and then in *sequel* all,
According to their firm proposed natures.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 361.

5†. Those who follow or come after; descendants.

A goodly meane both to deterre from crime
And to her steppes our *sequele* to enflame.
Surrey, Death of Sir T. W.

6. In *Scots law*. See *thirlage*.

sequela (sē-kwē′lą), *n.*; pl. *sequelæ* (-lē). [L., that which follows, a follower: see *sequel.*] That which follows; a following. (*a*) A band of adherents. (*b*) An inference; a conclusion; a corollary.

Sequelæ; or thoughts suggested by the preceding aphorism.
Coleridge, Aids to Reflection, Aphorisms on Spiritual [Religion, ix.

(*c*) In *pathol.*, the consequent of a disease; a morbid affection which follows another, as cardiac disease after acute rheumatism, etc.—**Sequela causæ**, the process and depending issue of a cause for trial.—**Sequela curiæ**, in *law*, same as *suit of court* (which see, under *suit*).

sequence (sē′kwens), *n.* [< ME. *sequence*, < OF. *sequence*, a sequence at cards, answering verses, F. *séquence* = Sp. *secuencia* = Pg. *sequencia* = It. *seguenza*, < LL. *sequentia*, a following, < L. *sequen(t-)s*, following: see *sequent.*] **1.** A following or coming after; connection of consequent to antecedent in order of time or of thought; succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 199.

Arms and learning, whereof the one correspondeth to the body, the other to the soul of man, have a concurrence or near *sequence* in times.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

The idea of Time in its most primitive form is probably the recognition of an order of *sequence* in our states of consciousness.
J. Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

We cannot frame ideas of Co-existence, of *Sequence*, and of Difference without there entering into them ideas of quantity. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 93.

Causality, which, as a pure conception, expresses the relation of reason and consequent, becomes schematised as invariable *sequence*. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

2. Order of succession or following in time or in logical arrangement; arrangement; order.

Athens, in the *sequence* of degree
From high to low throughout.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 211.

Writing in my dungeon of Micham without dating, have made the chronology and *sequence* of my letters perplexed to you. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

Weber next considers the *sequence* of tenses in Homeric final sentences.
B. L. Gildersleeve, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 425.

3. An instance of uniformity in successive following.

He who sees in the person of his Redeemer a fact more stupendous and more majestic than all those observed *sequences* which men endow with an imaginary omnipotence, and worship under the name of Law—to him, at least, there will be neither difficulty nor hesitation in supposing that Christ . . . did utter his mandate, and that the wind and the sea obeyed.
Farrar, Life of Christ, I. xxiii.

4. A series of things following in a certain order, as a set of cards (three or more) immediately following one after another in order of value, as king, queen, knave, etc.; specifically, in *poker*, a "straight."

In the advertisement of a book on America, I see in the table of contents this *sequence*, "Republican Institutions, American Slavery, American Ladies."
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 30.

The only mode by which their ages [those of caves at Ellora] could be approximated was by arranging them in *sequences*, according to our empirical or real knowledge of the history of the period during which they were supposed to have been excavated.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 440.

To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and *sequences*.
Cowper, Task, i. 475.

5. In *music*, a series of melodic or harmonic phrases or groups repeated three or more times at successive pitches upward or downward, usually without modulation or chromatic deviation from the key. The interval between the repetitions may be uniformly a half-step, a whole step, or even a longer interval, or it may vary diatonically between a step and a half-step. When the repetition is precise, interval for interval, the sequence is called *exact, real*, or *chromatic;* when it uses only the tones of the key, it is *tonal* or *diatonic*. Compare *rosalia*. Also called *progression* and *sequentia*.

Melodious *sequence* owes a considerable part of its expressive character to its peculiar pleasurable effect on the mind. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 226.

6. In *liturgics*, a hymn in rhythmical prose or in accentual meter sung in the Western Church after the gradual (whence the name) and before the gospel. The sequence is identical with the *prose* (which see), or the name is given to such a hymn as used in this part of the liturgy. In medieval times a great number of sequences were in use, and a different selection of them in different places. At present in the Roman Catholic Church only four are retained.

Ther clerkis synge her *sequens*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

Halleluiatic sequence. See *halleluiatic.*—**Sequence of tenses**, a rule or usage by which, in deviation from the strict requirements of sense, one tense is followed by another according with it: as, he *thought* it *was* so; one *might* know it *was* true. Also *consecution of tenses*.

sequent (sē′kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sequi*, follow, < Gr. ἕπεσθαι, follow, = Skt. √*sach*, follow; prob. = Goth. *saihwan* = AS. *sēon*, see: see *see*[1]. From the L. *sequi* are also ult. E. *consequent, subsequent, consequence, execute, persecute, prosecute, consecutive, executive*, etc., *exequies, obsequies, sequel, sequester, second*[1], *second*[2], *secondary*, etc., *sue, ensue, pursue, suant, pursuant, suit, suite, suitable, suitor, pursuit, pursuivant*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Continuing in the same course or order; following; succeeding.

The galleys
Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers
This very night at one another's heels.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 41.

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Either I am
The fore-horse in the team, or I am none
That draw i' the *sequent* trace.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation, and now grown
Suspected to a *sequent* king.
Milton, P. L., xii. 165.

2. Following by natural or logical consequence.

Indeed your "O Lord, sir!" is very *sequent* to your whipping. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 56.

Those enemies of the table, heat and haste, are joy-killers, with *sequent* dyspepsia.
A. Rhodes, Monsieur at Home, p. 35.

A torpor of thought, a stupefaction of feeling, a purely negative state of joylessness *sequent* to the positive state of anguish. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 335.

II. *n.* 1†. A follower. [Rare.]

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 142.

2. A sequence or sequel; that which follows as a result. [Rare.]—3. That which follows by an observed order of succession: used, in opposition to *antecedent*, where one wishes to avoid the implication of the relation of effect to cause that would be conveyed by the use of *consequent*.

We can find no case in which a given antecedent is the only antecedent to a given *sequent*.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 16.

sequentia (sē-kwen'shi-ä), *n.* [LL., a following: see *sequence*.] In *music*, same as *sequence*, 5.

sequential (sē-kwen'shal), *a.* [< LL. *sequentia*, sequence, + *-al*.] Being in succession; succeeding; following.

Both years [1688, 1888] are leap years, and the *sequential* days of the week in relation to the days of the month exactly correspond. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 183, note.

sequentiality (sē-kwen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *sequential* + *-ity*.] The state of being sequential; natural connection and progress of thought, incident, or the like.

The story is remarkable for its fresh naturalness and *sequentiality*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

sequentially (sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* By sequence or succession.

sequestt, *v. t.* [Abbr. of *sequester*.] Same as *sequester*.

Pemissapan *sequesting* himselfe, I should not importune him for victuall, and to draw his troupes, found not the Chawonests so forward as he expected.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 92.

sequester (sē-kwes'tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *sequestre*; < OF. *sequestrer*, F. *séquestrer* = Pr. Pg. *sequestrar* = Sp. *secuestrar* = It. *sequestrare*, < LL. *sequestrare*, surrender, remove, lay aside, < L. *sequester*, a mediator, trustee, agent; prob. orig. a 'follower,' one who attends, < *sequi*, follow, attend: see *sequent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put aside; remove; separate from other things; seclude; withdraw.

So that I shall now *sequester* the from thyne euill purpose. *William Thorpe* (1407), Trial of Thorpe, 1 Howells [State Tr., 175.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train?
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 75.

The rest of the holy Sabbath, I *sequester* my body and mind as much as I can from worldly affairs.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

There are few that know how to *sequester* themselves entirely from perishable creatures.
Thomas a Kempis, Imit. of Christ (trans.), iii. 31.

The virtue of art lies in detachment, in *sequestering* one object from the embarrassing variety.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To separate from the owner for a time; seize or take possession of, as the property and income of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied.

The process of sequestration is a writ or commission issuing under the Great Seal, sometimes directed to the sheriff or (which is most usual) to certain persons of the plaintiff's own nomination, empowering him or them to enter upon and *sequester* the real and personal estate and effects of the defendant (or some particular part or parcel of his lands), and to take, receive, and *sequester* the rents, issues, and profits thereof.
E. R. Daniell, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1255.

(*b*) To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law. For use in Scots law, see *sequestrate*. See also *sequestration*. Hence—3. To seize for any purpose; confiscate; take possession of; appropriate.

Witherings was superseded, for abuses in the exertion of both his offices, in 1640; and they were *sequestered* into the hands of Philip Burlamachy.
Blackstone, Com., I. viii.

The liberties of New York were thus *sequestered* by a monarch who desired to imitate the despotism of France.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 415.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To withdraw.

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Eutopian polities, which never can be drawn into use, will not mend our condition. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

2. In *law*, to renounce or decline, as a widow any concern with the estate of her husband. [Rare.]

sequester (sē-kwes'tėr), *n.* [< *sequester*, *v.*] 1†. The act of sequestering; sequestration; separation; seclusion.

This hand of yours requires
A *sequester* from liberty. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 40.

2. In *law*, a person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. *Bouvier*. [Rare.]

Kynge Iohn and pope Iulius dyed both in one day, wherby he [Basilius] lacked a conuenient *sequester* or solicitoure. *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

sequestered (sē-kwes'tėrd), *p. a.* 1. Secluded; private; retired.

Along the cool *sequester'd* vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
Gray, Elegy.

I sing in simple Scottish lays,
The lowly train in life's *sequester'd* scene.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Separated from others; being sent or having gone into retirement.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 33.

Mr. Owen, a *sequester'd* and learned minister, preach'd in my parlour. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 5, 1649.

sequestra, *n.* Plural of *sequestrum*.

sequestrable (sē-kwes'tra-bl), *a.* [< *sequester* + *-able*.] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration. *Boyle*.

sequestral (sē-kwes'tral), *a.* [< *sequestrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a sequestrum.

Around the *sequestral* tube the bone has the involucral thickening which has been felt in the stump.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, V. 128.

sequestrate (sē-kwes'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sequestrated*, ppr. *sequestrating*. [< LL. *sequestratus*, pp. of *sequestrare*, surrender, lay aside: see *sequester*.] 1†. To set apart from others; seclude.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

2. In *law*, to sequester. Especially—(*a*) In *Scots law*, to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors. (*b*) To seize for the use of the state. See *sequestration*, 1 (*f*).

sequestration (sek-wes- or sē-kwes-trā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *sequestration*, F. *séquestration* = Sp. *secuestracion* = Pg. *sequestração* = It. *sequestrazione*, < LL. *sequestratio(n-)*, a sequestration: see *sequestrate*, *sequester*.] 1. The act of sequestering, or the state of being sequestered or set aside; separation; retirement; seclusion from society.

Our comfort and delight expressed by . . . *sequestration* from ordinary labours, the toils and cares whereof are not meet to be companions of such gladness.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 70.

The sacred Book,
In dusty *sequestration* wrapt too long.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 29.

There is much that tends to give them [women] a religious height which men do not attain. Their *sequestration* from affairs, and from the injury to the moral sense which affairs often inflict, aids this. *Emerson*, Woman.

2†. Disunion; disjunction; division; rupture. [Some commentators are of opinion that in the quotation from Shakspere the word means 'sequel.']

It was a violent commencement [*i. e.*, the love of Desdemona for Othello], and thou shalt see an answerable *sequestration*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 351.

Without any *sequestration* of elementary principles.
Boyle.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it. (*b*) The setting apart of the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration. (*c*) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners or to the sheriff, commanding them or him to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It might be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court. (*d*) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; especially, in ecclesiastical practice, a species of execution for debt in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect, under which the profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied. (*e*) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent. (*f*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state: particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy. (*g*) The seizing of the estate of an insolvent or a bankrupt, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.—4. The formation of a sequestrum; the separation of a dead piece of bone (or cartilage) from the living bone (or cartilage) about it.

sequestrator (sek'wes- or sē'kwes-trā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *sequestrator*, one who hinders or impedes, < *sequestrare*, put aside, sequestrate: see *sequester*.] 1. One who sequesters property, or who takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy or secure the satisfaction of a demand out of its rents or profits.

He is scared with the menaces of some prating *Sequestrator*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 238.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 6.

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

A sequestration is usually directed to four *sequestrators*, and care ought to be taken that the persons named be such as are able to answer for what shall come to their hands, in case they should be called upon to account.
E. R. Daniell, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1256.

sequestrotomy (sē-kwes-trot'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *sequestrum* + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A cutting operation for the removal of a sequestrum.

sequestrum (sē-kwes'trum), *n.*; pl. *sequestra* (-trä). [NL., < ML. *sequestrum*, something put in sequestration: see *sequester*.] A necrosed section of bone (or cartilage) which separates itself from the surrounding living bone (or cartilage).—**Sequestrum forceps**, in *surg.*, a forceps for use in removing a sequestrum.

sequin (sē'kwin, formerly and better sek'in), *n.* [Also *zechin*, *chequin*, *secchin*, *sechino* (= G. *zechine*, < It.); < F. *sequin* = Sp. *cequí*, *zequí* = Pg. *sequim*, < It. *zecchino*, a Venetian coin, < *zecca* = Sp. *zeca*, *seca*, a place of coining, a mint, < Ar. *sikka*, a die for coins: see *sicca*.] A gold coin of Venice (Italian *zecchino* or *zecchino d'oro*), first minted about 1280, and issued by the doges till the extinction of the Venetian republic. (See *zecchino*.) It was worth rather more than 9*s.*, about $2.18, and bore on the obverse a representation of St. Mark blessing the banner of the republic held by the doge kneeling, and on the reverse a figure of Christ.

This citie of Ragusa paieth tribute to the Turke yerely fourteene thousand *Sechinos*, and euery *Sechino* is of Venetian money eight liuers and two soldes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 102.

Sequoia (sē-kwoi'ä), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), named from *Sequoiah*, *Sequo Yah* (also called George Guess), an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, who invented an alphabet and taught it to his tribe.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ* and subtribe *Taxodineæ*. It is characterized by an oval cone, with persistent woody scales each bearing about five ovules, and dilated upward in fruit into a rhomboidal wrinkled and flattened slightly prickle-tip-



Part of one of the Big Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*), Mariposa Grove, California. (Diameter, 30 feet.)

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ped apex. The flowers are monœcious, terminal or axillary on young shoots, with their scales spirally set. The small and involucrate staminate flower consists of an oblong column of united stamens, bearing crowded ovate connective scales, each with three to five anthers. The compressed seed bears a thick spongy margin, and contains four to six seed-leaves. There are but two species, both Californian, and ranking among the most remarkable of trees, growing straight, tall, and columnar, with short densely spreading branches, soft red wood, and very thick fibrous and spongy bark. They bear acute, compressed, and keeled decurrent narrow leaves, which are alternate and spirally inserted, or spread in two ranks on the younger branches. Their small cones ripen in the second year. For *S. sempervirens*, discovered by Menzies about 1794, see *redwood*. The other species, *S. gigantea*, by some formerly separated as a genus, *Washingtonia* (Winslow, 1854), and the *Wellingtonia* of English gardens, is the mammoth tree or big tree of California. It is a less graceful tree, with shorter branches, pendulous branchlets, paler appressed leaves, its wood a duller red, with thin white sapwood, its bark near the ground 1 to 2 feet thick, and its cones much larger (2 or 3 inches long). It forms a series of forests in Tulare county, California, isolated groves extending 240 miles northward, and it has been recently (November, 1890) reported from southern Oregon. The tallest tree now known, one of the Calaveras grove, is 325 feet high; one known as the Grizzly Giant, in the Mariposa grove, is 93 feet in circumference at the ground; 1,200 rings were counted in a tree 11 feet in diameter. Both species were early classed under *Taxodium* (which see), their nearest American living relative; a closer ally, however, is *Athrotaxis* (Don, 1839), a genus of three Tasmanian trees distinguished by a cone with mucronate or umbonate scales; their other living relatives are a few distant and mostly monotypic genera of Japan and China. (Compare *Taxodineæ*.) A very large number of fossil species are known with certainty, showing that the genus was much more abundant in late Cretaceous and Tertiary time than at present.

sert†. An obsolete spelling of *sear*[1], *scre*[2], *sir*, *sure*, *seer*[4].

ser. An abbreviation of the word *series*. See *series*, *n.*, 10.

sera (sē′rä), *n.*; pl. *seræ* (-rē). [L., < *serare*, bind together, join, < *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a lock of any kind. See *lock*[1].

sérac (sā-rak′), *n.* [Swiss F. *sérac*, *serac* (De Saussure), prop. a kind of cheese put up in cubic or parallelepipedal lumps.] A name current in the Swiss Alps, and commonly used by writers in English on the glaciers of that region, to designate the grand cuboidal or parallelepipedal masses into which the névé breaks in passing down a steep incline, in consequence of the intersection of the transverse and longitudinal crevasses to which the descent gives rise.

seraglio (se-ral′yō), *n.* [Formerly also *serail*, = D. G. Dan. *serail* = Sw. *seralj*, < OF. *serrail*, *sarrail*, an inclosure, seraglio, a bolt, F. *sérail*, a seraglio, = Sp. *serrallo* = Pg. *serralho*, a seraglio; < It. *serraglio*, an inclosure, a close, seraglio, formerly also a padlock; < ML. *serraculum*, found only in the sense of 'a faucet of a cask,' lit. a 'small bolt' or 'bar,' equiv. to LL. *seracula*, a small bolt, dim. of L. *sera*, ML. also *serra*, a bar, bolt: see *sera*. The word *seraglio* in def. 2 has been confused with Turk. Pers. *saray*, *serai*, a palace, court, seraglio: see *serai*.] **1**†. An inclosure; a place to which certain persons are confined, or where they are restricted within prescribed bounds.

> I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. . . . I passed by the piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins, for being inviron'd with walls, they are lock'd up every night. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

2. A walled palace; specifically, the chief or official palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of great size, and contains government buildings, mosques, etc., as well as the sultan's harem.

> On the 1st hill [of Stamboul], the most easterly, are situated the remains of the *Seraglio*, former palace of the Ottoman sultans. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 304.

3. A place for the seclusion of concubines; a harem; hence, a place of licentious pleasure.

> We've here no gaudy feminines to show,
> As you have had in that great *seraglio*.
> *W. Broome*, To Mr. J. B.

> Back to their chambers, those long galleries
> In the *seraglio*, where the ladies lay
> Their delicate limbs. *Byron*, Don Juan, vi. 26.

> He [Clarendon] pined for the decorous tyranny of the old Whitehall, . . . and could scarcely reconcile himself to a court with a *seraglio* and without a Star-chamber. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

serai (se-rä′i), *n.* [Formerly also *serray*, *sarray*, *suray*, *serauce*, *serahee*; = Turk. *saray* = Ar. *serāy*, *sarāya* = Hind. *serāi*, < Pers. *sarāi*, a palace, court, seraglio. The word as used in E. is partly from Turk., Hind., or Pers., according to circumstances. Hence ult. in comp. *caravansary*. Cf. *seraglio*.] **1.** In Eastern countries, an inclosed place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary; a khan; a choltry.

> The whole number of lodgers in and about the *serai* probably did not fall short of 500 persons. What an admirable scene for eastern romance would such an inn as this afford! *Bp. Heber*, Journey through India (ed. 1829), III. 70.

> The Kumharsen *Serai* is the great four-square sink of humanity where the strings of camels and horses from the North load and unload. *Rudyard Kipling*, The Man who would be King.

2. A seraglio, or place of seclusion for women.

> Not thus was Hassan wont to fly
> When Leila dwelt in his *Serai*. *Byron*, The Giaour.

serail† (se-rāl′), *n.* [Also *seraile*; < OF. *serail*, F. *serrail*, *serail*, an inclosure, seraglio: see *seraglio*.] Same as *seraglio*.

> Of the most part of the Cloister (because it was neare the *Seraile*) they made a stable for Horses. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

> The purest monotheism, they discovered, was perfectly compatible with bigotry and ferocity, luxury and tyranny, *serails* and bowstrings. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxxi.

Seral (sē′ral), *n.* [< L. *serus*, late, + *-al*.] In *geol.*, according to the nomenclature proposed by H. D. Rogers for the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania, same as the *Pottsville Conglomerate* or *Millstone-grit*; No. XII. of the numerical designation of these rocks by the Pennsylvania Survey.

seralbumin (sēr-al-bū′min), *n.* [NL., < *serum* + *albumin*.] Serum-albumin; albumin of the blood: so called to distinguish it from ovalbumin, or the albumin of the white of an egg, from which it somewhat differs in its chemical reaction.

seralbuminous (sēr-al-bū′mi-nus), *a.* [< *seralbumin* + *-ous*.] Composed of or containing seralbumin.

serang (se-rang′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pers. *sarhang*, commander, overseer.] In the East Indies, the boatswain of a lascar crew; also, the skipper of a small native vessel.

serape (se-rä′pe), *n.* [< Mex. *serape*.] A Mexican shawl or wrap for men, often of gay colors, worn by Spanish Americans.

> A very fancy *serape* hanging on a hook, with a ranchero's bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

Serapeum, Serapeion (ser-a-pē′um), *n.* [< LL. *Serapeum*, < Gr. Σεραπειον, Σαραπειον, a temple of Serapis, < Σέραπις, Σάραπις, L. *Serāpis*, Serapis: see *Serapis*.] A temple of Serapis; especially, the great Egyptian sanctuary near Memphis, where the series of Apis bulls were buried. This sanctuary is distinct from the Greek temple and cult of Serapis, which were attached to it by the Ptolemies. See *Serapis*.

> The *Serapeum* was at the same time a sanatory institution. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 260.

seraph (ser′af), *n.*; pl. *seraphs*, but sometimes the Hebrew plural *seraphim* is used (formerly also *seraphims*). [= D. Sw. Dan. *seraf* = G. *seraph*; < Heb. *serāphīm*, pl., seraphs (Isa. vi. 2) (for Rom. forms, see *seraphin*; LL. *seraphim*, *seraphin*, pl., LGr. σεραφείμ, pl.), < *sāraph*, burn. From the etym. of the name, *seraphs* have usually been regarded as 'burning' or 'flaming' angels, consisting of or like fire, and associated with the ideas of light, ardor, and purity; but some authorities suppose the *serāphīm*, 'seraphs,' of Isa. vi. 2 to be of mythical origin, orig. denoting serpent forms (though this does not agree with the description in the passage, which indicates a shape in the main human), and identify them with the *serāphīm*, 'burning serpents,' of Num. xxi. 6. Cf. *seraphin*.] One of the celestial beings described in Isaiah vi. 1–6 as surrounding the throne of Jehovah. In angelology the seraphs are regarded as the highest order of angels (see *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy*), and as having a twofold office, that of celebrating Jehovah's holiness and power, and serving as messengers and ministers between heaven and earth. See the etymology.

> Above it [the throne of God] stood the *seraphims*; each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly. Isa. vi. 2.

> To thee, Cherubim and *Seraphim* [in the English Book, Cherubin and *Seraphin*] continually do cry. *Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

> The flaming *seraph* [Abdiel], fearless, though alone. *Milton*, P. L., v. 875.

> As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns
> As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 277.

Order of the Seraphim, a Swedish order which was founded in the fourteenth century, or less probably in the thirteenth century, but which remained dormant for many years, until in 1748 it was reorganized as a most limited and exclusive order. The Swedish members must have been members first of the Order of the Polar Star or of that of the Sword, and on obtaining the Seraphim they become commanders in the other order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross of white enamel, with winged angelic heads of red enamel between the arms. Every arm of the cross is charged with a patriarchal cross in gold, and the center is a medallion of blue enamel, bearing the implements of the Passion, the letters I. H. S., and three crowns. The collar consists of alternate winged angelic heads of gold and patriarchal crosses in red enamel.

seraphic (se-raf′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *séraphique* = Sp. *seráfico* = Pg. *seraphico* = It. *serafico*, < LL. **seraphicus*, < LGr. σεραφικός, pertaining to seraphs, < σεραφείμ, LL. *seraphim*, seraphs: see *seraph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a seraph or seraphs; angelic; celestial: as, *seraphic* trophies; *seraphic* harmonies.

> The great *seraphic* lords and cherubim
> In close recess and secret conclave sat. *Milton*, P. L., i. 794.

> Pierces the keen *seraphic* flame
> From orb to orb, from veil to veil. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxx.

2. Worthy of a seraph; superhuman; pure; refined from grossness.

> Lloyd tells me that, three or 400 yeares ago, Chymistrey was in a greater perfection much than now. The proces was then more *seraphique* and universall. Now they looke only after medicines. *Aubrey*, Lives, Saint Dunstan.

> Whether he at last descends
> To act with less *seraphic* ends . . .
> Must never to mankind be told. *Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

> *Seraphic* intellect and force
> To seize and throw the doubts of man. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

> He has learned not only that art . . . is alluring, but that, when used as a means of expressing what cannot otherwise be quite revealed, it becomes *seraphic*. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 160.

Seraphic hymn, the Sanctus. (See Isa. vi. 3.)

II. *n.* A zealot; an enthusiastic sectary: in allusion to the burning zeal of such persons. [Rare.]

> I could never yet esteem these vapouring *Seraphicks*, these new Gnosticks, to be other than a kind of Gypsy-Christians, or a race of circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

seraphical (se-raf′i-kal), *a.* [< *seraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *seraphic*.

> An thou wert in heaven, I would not pray to thee, for fear of disturbing thy *seraphical* devotion. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

> Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour. *Jer. Taylor*.

seraphically (se-raf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; with exalted and burning love or zeal.

seraphicalness (se-raf′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being seraphic. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

seraphicism† (se-raf′i-sizm), *n.* [< *seraphic* + *-ism*.] The character of being seraphic. *Cudworth*.

seraphim, seraphims (ser′a-fim, -fimz), *n.* Plural of *seraph*.

seraphim (ser′a-fim), *n.* [< *seraphim*, pl., used as sing.] **1.** In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Lobophora halterata*, or *L. hexaptera*: an English collectors' name. The small seraphim is *L. sexalisata*.—**2.** A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus*, as *P. anglicus*: said to be so called by Scotch quarrymen, from some fancied resemblance of the creatures to their notion of seraphs.

seraphim-moth (ser′a-fim-môth), *n.* Same as *seraphim*, 1.

seraphin† (ser′a-fin), *n.* [< OF. *seraphin*, F. *séraphin* = Pr. *seraphin* = Sp. *serafin* = Pg. *seraphim* = It. *serafino*, a seraph; dim. in form, but orig. an adaptation as a singular of the LL. *seraphim*, pl.: see *seraph*.] A seraph.

> Those eternall burning *Seraphins*
> Which from their faces dart out fierie light. *Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 94.

seraphina (ser-a-fē′nä), *n.* [NL.: see *seraphine*.] Same as *seraphine*.

seraphine (ser′a-fēn), *n.* [< *seraph* + *-ine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harmonium, of which it was the precursor. It was invented in 1833 by John Green. See *reed-organ*.

seraphot, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *serif*.] Same as *serif*.

> Coinage of the early Saxon period, when the *serapho* of the letters were formed by a triangular punch: thus, an E was formed of a straight line with three such triangles before it, more or less elongated according to the slope of the blow in the die. *Fairholt*.

Serapias (se-rā′pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Serāpis*, an Egyptian god: see *Serapis*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Ophrydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Serapieæ*. It resembles the genus *Orchis* in habit and structure, but is distinguished by flowers with a prolonged anther-connective, and a spurless lip with the middle lobe usually tongue-shaped and appendaged at the base with a glandular lamina. The four or five species are natives of the Mediterranean region, one extend-

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ing to the Azores. They are terrestrial herbs, growing from undivided tubers, and bearing narrow leaves and a spike of a few handsome flowers. *S. Lingua* is known as the *tongue-flowered* and *S. cordigera* as the *heart-flowered orchis*, both of which are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

Serapic (se-rā′pik), *a.* [Cf. LL. *Serapicus, Serapiacus, Sarapiacus*, Gr. only as personal name, Σαραπιακός, Σεραπιακός.] Of or pertaining to Serapis or his cult.

They include various types of the god Abraxas, Cnuphic and *Serapic* emblems, Egyptian types.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 560.

Serapis (se-rā′pis), *n.* [< L. *Serāpis*, < Gr. Σάραπις, also Σέραπις, Serapis.] 1. The Roman name of a deity of Egyptian origin whose worship was officially promoted under the Ptolemies, and was introduced into Greece and Rome. Serapis was the dead Apis honored under the attributes of Osiris; he was lord of the under-world, and identified with the Greek Hades. His worship was a combination of Egyptian and Greek cults, and was favored by the Ptolemies for political reasons.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

seraskier (ser-as-kēr′), *n.* [Also *serasquier, siraskier*; < F. *sérasquier, séraskier* = Sp. Pg. *serasquier* = G. *seraskier*, < Turk. *serasker* (*seraskyer*), < (Pers.) *sar, ser*, head, + (Ar.) *'asker, 'askar*, army.] A Turkish general or commander of land forces. This title is given by the Turks to every general having command of an army, but especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

The *Seraskier* is knock'd upon the head,
But the stone bastion still remains, wherein
The old Pacha sits among some hundreds dead.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 98.

seraskierat (ser-as-kēr′at), *n.* [< *seraskier.*] The central office of the ministry of war at Constantinople.

The great tower of Galata, like that of the *Seraskierat* (War Office) on the opposite height in Stamboul, is used as a fire-tower. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 307.

Serb (sėrb), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *serbe* = G. *Serbe, Serbier* = Dan. *Serber* = Turk. *Serp*, a Servian, < Serv. *Serb*, lit. 'kinsman': see *Servian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Servia or the Servians.

To oppose the *Serb* advance on Sofia, the Prince of Bulgaria had but three battalions on the frontier.
Contemporary Rev., L. 503.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Servia; a Servian.—2. The language of the Servians; Servian.

Serb became a proscribed tongue.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 146.

Serbian (sėr′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Servian.*

There is no *Serbian* original of the Memoirs of a Janissary. *The Academy*, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 41.

Serbonian (sėr-bō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Serbonis* or *Sirbonis* + *-ian.*] Noting a large bog or lake in Egypt, lying between the Delta and the Isthmus of Suez. It was surrounded by hills of loose sand, which, being blown into it, afforded a treacherous footing, whole armies attempting to cross it having been swallowed up. Hence the phrase *Serbonian bog* has passed into a proverb, signifying a difficult or complicated situation from which it is almost impossible to extricate one's self; a distracting condition of affairs.

A gulf profound as that *Serbonian bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
Milton, P. L., ii. 592.

I know of no *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be.
Disraeli, in London Times, March 19, 1867. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sercel (sėr′sel), *n.* 1. Same as *sarcel.*—2. Same as *sarcelle.*

serdab (sėr′dab), *n.* [Ar. *serdāb*, a subterranean chamber.] In the funereal architecture of ancient Egypt, the secret cell of the mastaba (the most ancient and archæologically important form of monumental tomb), in which were preserved statues and other representations of the defunct, to serve as "supports" to the soul, in order to assure its continued existence in the event of the crumbling of the mummified body.

sere[1], *a.* and *v.* See *sear*[1].

sere[2]†, *a.* [Also *scer*; < ME. *sere, ser*, < Icel. *sēr*, for oneself, separately, prop. dat. refl. pron., to oneself; cf. Icel. acc. *sik* (= G. *sich* = L. *se*, etc.), oneself.] Separate; several; many.

I haf seten by your-self here *sere* twyes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1522.

Be-halde now, ser, and thou schalt see
Sere kyngdomes and *sere* contre;
Alle this wile I giffe to the. *York Plays*, p. 183.

Therefore I have seen good shooters which would have for every bow a *sere* case, made of woollen cloth.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 112.

sere[3]†, *a.* [ME. *sere, ser*, mod. E. dial. *seer*; appar. a var. of *sure*, ME. *seur, suir*: see *sure.*] Safe; secure.

And thankyd God ofte-sythe
That sche sawe hur lorde so dere
Comyn home bothe hoole and *sere*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 222. (*Halliwell.*)

sere[4]† (sēr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *serre*, F. dial. *sarre* = Pr. It. *serra*, a talon, < L. *sera*, a bar to close a door, lock: see *sear*[2], *seraglio.*] A claw or talon.

In spite of all your eagles' wings, we'll work
A pitch above ye; and from our height we'll stoop
As fearless of your bloody *seres*, and fortunate,
As if we prey'd on heartless doves.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 4.

Of lions it is said, and eagles,
That, when they go, they draw their *seres* and talons
Close up. *Chapman*, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, iii. 1.

serecloth†, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth.*

serein (sė-rān′), *n.* [F.: see *serene*[2].] A mist or exceedingly fine rain which falls from a cloudless sky, a phenomenon not unusual in tropical climates.

By local refrigeration, after sunset, the vapour invisibly diffused through the atmosphere is condensed at once into excessively fine drops of liquid water, forming the rain called *serein*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 40.

serelepes†, *adv.* [ME., < *sere*, separate (see *sere*[2]), + *-lepes*, an adv. gen. form of *-lepi* in *anlepi*, < AS. *ānlepig*, single.] Separately; by themselves.

Thus it is, nedeth no man to trowe non other,
That thre thinges bilongeth in owre lorde of heuene,
And aren *serelepes* by hem-self, asondry were neure.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 164.

serely†, *adv.* [< ME. *serelych*; < *sere*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Severally.

Sone haf thay her sortes sette & *serelych* deled,
& ay the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 193.

serena[1]† (sē-rē′nä), *n.* [See *serene*[2], *serein.*] The damp, unwholesome air of evening.

They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the *Serena* with a caudle.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 108. (*Davies.*)

serena[2] (se-rā′nä), *n.* [< Pr. *serena*: see *serenade.*] Same as *serenade* in its original sense: opposed to *aubade.*

serenade (ser-e-nād′), *n.* [Formerly also *serenate* (= D. G. Dan. *serenade* = Sw. *serenad*); < OF. *serenade*, F. *sérénade* = Sp. Pg. *serenata* = It. *serenata*, "music given under gentlewomens windowes in a morning or evening" (Florio) (cf. Pr. *serena*, a serenade), < *serenare*, make serene, < *sereno*, serene: see *serene*[1], and cf. *serene*[2], *soiree.*] 1. In *music*, an evening song; especially, such a song sung by a lover at the window of his lady.

Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade
At her deaf doors with some vile *serenade?*
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 239.

Be not loud, but pathetic; for it is a *serenade* to a damsel in bed, and not to the Man in the Moon.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 2.

2. An instrumental piece resembling such a song; a nocturne.—3. Same as *serenata.*

serenade (ser-e-nād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *serenaded*, ppr. *serenading.* [< *serenade*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To entertain with a serenade or nocturnal music.

Oh, the fiddles, the fiddles! I sent for them hither to oblige the women, not to offend 'em; for I intend to *serenade* the whole Park to-night.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

What, I suppose, you have been *serenading* too! Eh, disturbing some peaceable neighbourhood with villainous catgut and lascivious piping! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

God grant he may soon be married, for then shall all this *serenading* cease. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

serenader (ser-e-nā′dėr), *n.* [< *serenade* + *-er*[1].] One who serenades, or performs nocturnal music.

serenata (ser-e-nä′tä), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade.*] In *music*, either a variety of secular cantata, or (more usually) an instrumental work consisting of several movements, like a suite, and intended more or less distinctly for performance in the open air by a private orchestra or band. The serenata forms an intermediate link between the suite and the symphony, being more emancipated from the control of mere dance-forms than the one, and much less unified and technically elaborate than the other. It was a favorite form of composition with Mozart. Also *cassation* and *divertimento.*

On Saturday we had a *serenata* at the Opera-house, called Peace in Europe, but it was a wretched performance. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 152.

June the 10th will be performed Acis and Galatea, a *serenata*, revised with several additions.
Burney, Hist. Music, IV. 361.

serenate† (ser-e-nāt′), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade.*] A serenade.

Or *serenate*, which the starved lover sings
To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain.
Milton, P. L., iv. 769.

serene[1] (sē-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *serein* = Pr. *seren, sere* = Sp. Pg. It. *sereno*, < L. *serenus*, bright, clear, calm (of weather); akin to Gr. σέλας, brightness, σελήνη, the moon (see *Selene*), Skt. *svar*, sun, sunlight, heaven.] **I.** *a.* 1. Clear, or fair, and calm.

Spirits live insphered
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air.
Milton, Comus, l. 4.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.
Pope, Winter, l. 6.

Full many a gem of purest ray *serene*
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Calm; placid; unruffled; undisturbed: as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.

Unruffled and *serene* I've met
The common accidents of life.
Addison, Cato, iii. 2.

He who resigns the world has no temptation to envy, hatred, malice, anger, but is in constant possession of a *serene* mind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

Thine eyes are springs, in whose *serene*
And silent waters heaven is seen.
Bryant, Fairest of the Rural Maids.

Serene, and resolute, and still,
And calm, and self-possessed.
Longfellow, The Light of Stars.

3. An epithet or adjunct to the titles of some persons of very high rank: it is not given to any noble or official in England, and is used chiefly (in the phrase *Serene Highness*) in rendering the German term *Durchlaucht* (given to members of certain mediatized houses, and to some other princes) and the French epithet *sérénissime.*

To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria. *Milton*, Letters of State.

Noble adventurers travelled from court to court; . . . they . . . became the favorites of their *Serene* or Royal Highnesses. *Thackeray*, Four Georges, George I.

Drop serene. See *drop.* = **Syn. 1.** Bright, peaceful.—1 and 2. *Tranquil, Placid*, etc. See *calm*[1].—2. Sedate.

II. *n.* 1. Clearness; serenity; a serene expanse or region.

As winds come whispering lightly from the west,
Kissing, not ruffling, the blue deep's *serene*.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 70.

How beautiful is night! . . .
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain
Breaks the *serene* of heaven. *Southey*, Thalaba, i. 1.

2. Serenity; placidity; tranquillity; calmness. [Rare.]

The *serene* of heartfelt happiness has little of adventure in it. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 241. (*Davies.*)

My body is cleft by these wedges of pains
From my spirit's *serene*.
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

serene[1] (sē-rēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serened*, ppr. *serening.* [< *serene*[1], *a.*] 1. To make clear and calm; tranquilize.

The Hand
That hush'd the thunder, and *serenes* the sky.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1240.

A smile *serenes* his awful brow. *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 178.

2. To clear; clarify. [Rare.]

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

serene[2]† (sē-rēn′), *n.* [Also in mod. technical use *serein* (< mod. F.); formerly also *syrene*; < OF. *serein*, earlier *serain*, F. *serein* = Pr. *seren* = Sp. Pg. *sereno*, the night-dew, the damp of evening, appar. orig. applied to a clear, beautiful evening, < L. *serenum*, neut. of *serenus*, serene (see *serene*[1]), but taken later as a derivative of *serus*, late (see *soiree*).] The chilly damp of evening; unwholesome air; blight.

The fogges and the *Syrene* offends vs more
(Or we made thinke so), then they did before.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia (ed. Grosart), i. 1.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

serenely (sē-rēn′li), *adv.* 1. Calmly; quietly; placidly.

He dyed at his house in Q. street, very *serenely*; asked what was o'clock, and then, sayd he, an hour hence I shall depart; he then turned his head to the other side and expired. *Aubrey*, Lives, Edward Lord Herbert.

The moon was pallid, but not faint, . . .
Serenely moving on her way.
Longfellow, Occultation of Orion.

2. Without excitement; coolly; deliberately.

Whatever practical rule is, in any place, generally and with allowance broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had set up.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 13.

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sereneness (sē-rēn'nes), *n.* The state of being serene or tranquil; serenity.

The *serenenesse* of a healthfull conscience.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 5.

sereness, *n.* See *searness*.

serenifyt, *v. i.* [< ML. *serenificare*, make serene, < L. *serenus*, serene, + *facere*, make.] To become serene.

It 's now the faire, virmilion, pleasant spring,
When meadowes laugh, and heaven *serenefies*.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

serenitude (sē-ren'i-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *serenitudo*, for L. *serenitas*, serenity: see *serenity*.] Tranquillity; serenity.

A future quietude and *serenitude* in the affections.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

serenity (sē-ren'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *serenities* (-tiz). [< OF. *serenite*, F. *sérénité* = Pr. *serenitat* = Sp. *serenidad* = Pg. *serenidade* = It. *serenità*, < L. *serenita(t-)s*, clearness, serenity, < *serenus*, clear, serene: see *serene*[1].] **1.** The quality or condition of being serene; clearness; calmness; quietness; stillness; peace: as, the *serenity* of the air or sky.

They come out of a Country which never hath any Rains or Fogs, but enjoys a constant *serenity*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 186.

2. Calmness of mind; tranquillity of temper; placidity.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 13.

Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying in long *serenity* away. *Bryant*, October.

3. A title of dignity or courtesy given to certain princes and high dignitaries. It is an approximate translation of the German *Durchlaucht*, more commonly rendered *Serene Highness*. See *serene*[1], 3.

There is nothing wherein we have more frequent occasion to employ our Pens than in congratulating your *Serenities* [the Duke and Senate of Venice] for some signal Victory. *Milton*, Letters of State, Oct., 1657.

The army [of Pumpernickel] was exhausted in providing guards of honor for the Highnesses, *Serenities*, and Excellencies who arrived from all quarters.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiii.

serenizet (sē-rē'nīz), *v. t.* [< *serene*[1] + *-ize*.] To make serene; hence, to make bright; glorify.

And be my Grace and Goodnesse most abstract,
How can I, wanting both, *serenize* Thee?
Davies, Muses' Sacrifice, p. 33. (*Davies.*)

Serenoa (sē-rē'nō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1883), named after Dr. *Sereno* Watson, curator of the herbarium of Harvard University.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Corypheæ*. It is distinguished from the genus *Sabal*, the palmetto, in which it was formerly included, by its valvate corolla, and fruit tipped with a slender terminal style, and containing a somewhat cylindrical seed with sub-basilar embryo and solid albumen. The only species, *S. serrulata*, is a native of Florida and South Carolina, known as *saw-palmetto* from the spiny-edged petioles. It is a dwarf palm growing in low tufts from a creeping branching caudex, which is clad with a network of fibers. The coriaceous leaves are terminal and orbicular, deeply parted into many narrow two-cleft segments. The white flowers are borne on a long, woolly, and much-branched spadix which is sheathed at the base by numerous spathes. The fruit is black, and about an inch in diameter.

serenoust (sē-rē'nus), *a.* [< ME., < L. *serenus*, serene: see *serene*.] Serene.

In lande plesaunt and *serenous* thai cheve,
In every kynde as easy is to preve.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

serewoodt, *n.* See *searwood*.

sereynt, *n.* An obsolete form of *siren*.

serf (sėrf), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *serf*, fem. *serve* = Pr. *serf* = Sp. *siervo* = Pg. It. *servo*, < L. *servus*, a slave: see *serve*[1].] **1.** A villein; one of those who in the middle ages were incapable of holding property, were attached to the land and transferred with it, and were subject to feudal services of the most menial description; in *early Eng. hist.*, one who was not free, but by reason of being allowed to have an interest in the cultivation of the soil, and a portion of time to labor for himself, had attained a status superior to that of a slave.

The slave, indeed, still remained [in the fourteenth century], though the number of pure *serfs* bore a small proportion to the other cultivators of the soil. . . . But even this class had now acquired definite rights of its own; and, although we still find instances of the sale of *serfs* "with their litter," or family, apart from the land they tilled, yet, in the bulk of cases, the amount of service due from the *serf* had become limited by custom, and, on its due rendering, his holding was practically as secure as that of the freest tenant on the estate.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. of Eng. People, v. § 4.

The *serf* was bound to the soil, had fixed domestic relations, and participated in the religious life of the society; and the tendency of all his circumstances, as well as of the opinions and sentiments of the time, was in the direction of liberation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 352.

2. A laborer rendering forced service on an estate under seigniorial prescription, as formerly in Russia.

In Russia, at the present moment, the aristocracy are dictated to by their emperor much as they themselves dictate to their *serfs*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

The next important measure was the emancipation of the *serfs* in 1861. . . . The landlords, on receiving an indemnity, now released the *serfs* from their seigniorial rights, and the village commune became the actual property of the *serf*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 102.

3. Figuratively, an oppressed person; a menial. =**Syn.** *Serf, Slave.* The *serf* is, in strictness, attached to the soil, and goes with it in all sales or leases. The *slave* is absolutely the property of his master, and may be sold, given away, etc., like any other piece of personal property. See definitions of *peon* and *coolie*. See also *servitude*.

serfage (sėr'fāj), *n.* [< *serf* + *-age*. Cf. *servage*.] Same as *serfdom*.

The peasants have not been improved by liberty. They now work less and drink more than they did in the time of *serfage*. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 40.

serfdom (sėrf'dum), *n.* [< *serf* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a serf.

Whenever a lord provided his slave with an outfit of oxen, and gave him a part in the ploughing, he rose out of slavery into *serfdom*.
Seebohm, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 405.

The Tories were far from being all oppressors, disposed to grind down the working-classes into *serfdom*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, iii.

serfhood (sėrf'hůd), *n.* [< *serf* + *-hood*.] Same as *serfdom*.

serfism (sėr'fizm), *n.* [< *serf* + *-ism*.] Same as *serfdom*.

Serg. An abbreviation of *sergeant*.

sergant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sergeant*.

serge[1] (sėrj), *n.* [< ME. **serge*, *sarge* (= D. *sergie* = G. *sersche*, *sarsche* = Dan. Sw. *sars*), < OF. *serge*, *sarge*, F. *serge* = Pr. *serga*, *sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia* (ML. reflex *serga*, *sarga*, *sargea*), cloth of wool mixed with silk or linen, serge (cf. ML. *serica*, *sarica*, a silken tunic, later applied to a coarse blouse), < L. *serica*, fem. of *sericus*, silken, neut. pl. *serica*, silken garments: see *Seric*, *sericeous*, *silk*.] **1†.** A woolen cloth in use throughout the middle ages, apparently of coarser texture than say.

By ordinaunce thurghout the citee large,
Hanged with cloth of gold, and nat with *sarge*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1710.

Ah, thou say, thou *serge*, nay, thou buckram lord!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 27.

2. A kind of twilled fabric, woven originally of silk, but now commonly of worsted. It is remarkably strong and durable. Silk serges are used chiefly for tailors' linings.—**Serge de Berry,** a soft woolen material used for women's dresses.—**Silk serge.** See *silk*.

serge[2]**†,** *n.* See *cerge*.

The candelstik . . . wat3 cayred thider sone; . . .
Hit wat3 not wonte in that wone [place] to wast [burn] no *serges*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1489.

serge[3]**†,** *v.* An obsolete variant of *search*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

serge[4]**†,** *n.* An obsolete variant of *searce*. *Halliwell.*

sergeancy, serjeancy (sär'- or sėr'jen-si), *n.* [< *sergean(t)* + *-cy*.] Same as *sergeantship*.

The lord keeper who congratulated their adoption to that title of *serjeancy*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, p. 110. (*Latham.*)

sergeant, serjeant (sär'- or sėr'jent), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serjant*; < ME. *sergeant*, *sergeaunt*, *serjant*, *serjaunt*, *serjawnt*, *sergant*, < OF. *sergeant*, *sergent*, *serjant*, *sergient*, *sergant*, F. *sergent* = Pr. *servent*, *sirvent* = Sp. Pg. *sargento*, also Sp. *sirviente* = Pg. *servente*, a servant, = It. *sergente*, sergeant, also *servente*, servant, < ML. *servien(t-)s*, a servant, vassal, soldier, apparitor (cf. *serviens ad legem*, 'sergeant at law'; *serviens armorum*, 'sergeant at arms'), prop. adj., < L. *servien(t-)s*, ppr. of *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1]. Doublet of *servant*. For the variations of spelling, *sergeant*, *serjeant*, see below.] **1†.** [In this and the next four senses usually spelled *serjeant*.] A servant; a retainer; an armed attendant; in the fourteenth century, one holding lands by tenure of military service, commonly used as not including those who had received knighthood (afterward called *esquires*). Serjeants were called to various specific lines of duty besides service in war.

Holdest thou thanne hym a myhty man that hath envyrowned hyse sides with men of armes or *seriauntz*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 5.

A maner *sergeant* was this privee man,
The which that faithful ofte he founden hadde
In thinges grete. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 563.

Than com oute of the town knyghtes and *sergeauntes* two thousande, and be-gonne the chase vpon hem that turned to flight. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 211.

Hence—**2†.** An officer of an incorporated municipality who was charged with duties corresponding to those previously or elsewhere performed by an officer of the crown.

And the xxiiij. Comyners that cheseth the lawe Bailly, at that tyme beynge present, to chese the ij. *seriaunts* for the lowe Bailly. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 395.

He gave Licence to the City of Norwich to have Coroners and Bailiffs, before which Time they had only a *Serjeant* for the King to keep Courts.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 50.

Hence, also—**3†.** A substitute upon whom a serjeant was allowed to devolve the personal discharge of his duties; a bailiff.

Seriaunt, undyr a domys mann, for to a-rest menn, or a catchepol (or baly). Apparitor, satelles, angarius.
Prompt. Parv., p. 453.

This fell *sergeant*, death,
Is strict in his arrest. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 347.

4. One of a body or corps attendant on the sovereign, and on the lord high steward on the trial of a peer; a serjeant-at-arms.—**5.** [In this sense the modern spelling is *serjeant*.] In England and Ireland, a lawyer of high rank. Serjeants at law are appointed by writ or patent of the crown, from among the utter barristers. While they have precedence socially, they are professionally inferior to queen's counsel; formerly, however, the king's (or queen's) premier serjeant and ancient serjeant had precedence of even the attorney-general and solicitor-general. Till the passing of the Judicature Act, 1873, the judges of the superior English common-law courts had to be serjeants; but this is not now required. No serjeants have been created since 1868, and the rank will in all likelihood soon become extinct.

Seriauntes hij semede that seruen atte barre,
To plede for penyes and poundes the lawe.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 160.

A *Sergeant* of the Lawe, war and wys, . . .
And every statut coude he pleyn by rote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 309.

"*Serjeant* Buzfuz and Mr. Skimpin for the plaintiff," said the judge. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

6. In Virginia, an officer in towns having powers corresponding to those of constable; in cities, an officer having powers connected with the city court corresponding to those of sheriff, and also charged with collecting city revenues.—**7.** A non-commissioned officer of the army and marines in the grade next above corporal, and usually selected from among the corporals for his intelligence and good conduct. He is appointed to preserve discipline, to teach the drill, and to command detachments, as escorts and the like. Every company has four sergeants, of whom the senior is the *color-sergeant*. A superior class are the *staff-sergeants* (see *staff-sergeant*); and above all is the *sergeant-major*. See also *color-sergeant*, *commissary-sergeant*, *drill-sergeant*, *lance-sergeant*, *quartermaster-sergeant*. Abbreviated *Serg.*

Why should I pray to St. George for victory when I may go to the Lord of Hosts, Almighty God himself; or consult with a *serjeant*, or corporal, when I may go to the general? *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

Two color-*sergeants*, seizing the prostrate colors, continued the charge. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 154.

8. A police officer of superior rank.

The *sergeants* are presented. . . . We have the whole Detective Force from Scotland Yard, with one exception.
Dickens, The Detective Police.

9. A servant in monastic offices.—**10.** In *ichth.*, the sergeant-fish.—**Common sergeant** or **serjeant.** See *common*.—**Covering sergeant,** a sergeant who, during the exercise of a battalion, stands or moves behind each officer commanding or acting with a platoon or company. [Eng.]—**Inferior sergeants** or (preferably) **serjeants,** serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, etc. There are also serjeants of manors, etc. [Eng.]—**King's** or **queen's sergeant** or (preferably) **serjeant,** the name given to one or more of the serjeants at law (see def. 5), whose presumed duty is to plead for the king in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason. [Eng.]—**Orderly sergeant.** See *orderly*.—**Pay-sergeant,** a sergeant appointed to pay the men and to account for all disbursements.—**Prime** or **premier sergeant** or (preferably) **serjeant,** the queen's (or king's) first serjeant at law. [Eng.]—**Provost sergeant.** See *provost*.—**Sergeant-at-arms, serjeant-at-arms.** (*a*) An armed attendant; specifically, a member of a corps said to have been instituted by Richard I. of England. It consisted originally of twenty-four persons, not under the degree of knight, whose duty it was to be in immediate attendance on the king's person. One is assigned by the crown to attend each house of parliament. The lord chancellor, the lord treasurer, and on great occasions the lord mayor of London were each thus attended. One, usually the one attending the House of Lords, is an officer of the Supreme Court, to make arrests, etc.

For the bailiffes of a Cite purvey ye must a space,
A yemafi of the crowne, *Sarjeaunt of armes* with mace.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Each house had also its *serjeant-at-arms*, an officer whose duty it was to execute the warrants and orders of the house while in session. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 434.

(*b*) A similar attendant on the king's person in France. (*c*) An executive officer in certain legislative bodies. In the United States Senate he serves processes, makes arrests,

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and aids in preserving order; the sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives has similar duties, and also has charge of the pay-accounts of the members.—**Sergeant** or (usually) **serjeant at law.** See def. 5, above.—**Sergeant-**(or **serjeant-**)**at-mace**, an officer of a corporation bearing a mace as a staff of office.—**Sergeant's** (or **serjeant's**) **mace.** See *mace*[1].—**Sergeants** or (usually) **serjeants of the household**, officers who execute several functions within the royal household in England, as the serjeant-surgeon, etc.—**Sergeant's** or (usually) **serjeant's ring**, a ring which an English serjeant at law presented on the occasion of his "taking the coif," or assuming the rank of serjeant. The custom seems to have existed since the fourteenth century. The rings were presented to the eminent persons who might be present, their value differing greatly: thus, in 1429, Sir John Fortescue mentions the most costly rings as being given to any prince, duke, or archbishop, and to the lord chancellor and lord treasurer of England, rings of less value to earls, bishops, and certain officials, of less value again to members of Parliament, and so on.—**Sergeant trumpeter**, an officer of the British royal household since the sixteenth century, originally charged with the direction of a band of sixteen trumpeters.

[The two spellings *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both correct, and were formerly used indifferently. *Sergeant*, however, is more in accordance with modern analogies, and now generally prevails except in the legal sense, and as applied to feudal tenants, to certain officers of the royal household, and, in part, to officers of municipal and legislative bodies, where the archaic spelling *serjeant* is retained. See defs. 1–5, above.]

sergeantcy, serjeantcy (sär'- or sėr'jẹnt-si), *n.* Same as *sergeantship*.

sergeant-fish (sär'jẹnt-fish), *n.* The cobia, *Elacate canada:* so called from the lateral stripes, suggesting a sergeant's chevrons. It is of a fusiform shape, with a broad depressed head, with a few free dorsal spines in advance of the dorsal fin, and of a grayish or brownish color with a longitudinal blackish lateral band. The sergeant-fish is common in the West Indies and along the southern coast of the United States. It is voracious, but quite savory, and along the coast of Virginia and Maryland is commonly called *bonito*. Also called *crab-eater* and *snook*. See cut under *cobia*. [Florida.]

sergeant-major (sär'jẹnt-mā'jọr), *n.* **1.** In the army, the highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment. He acts as assistant to the adjutant.—**2.** The cow-pilot, a fish.

sergeantry, serjeantry (sär'- or sėr'jẹn-tri), *n.* [< OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie* (ML. *serrientaria, sergenteria*), the office of a sergeant, a tenure so called, < *sergent, serjant*, etc., servant, sergeant, etc.: see *sergeant*.] Same as *sergeanty*.

sergeantship, serjeantship (sär'- or sėr'jẹnt-ship), *n.* [< *sergeant* + *-ship*.] The office of a sergeant or serjeant.

sergeanty, serjeanty (sär'- or sėr'jẹn-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sergentie, serjantie, serjeantie* (ML. *serrientia, sergentia*), equiv. to *sergenterie*, etc.: see *sergeantry*.] An honorary kind of feudal tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only.—**Grand sergeanty** or **serjeanty**, a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to attend on the king in person, not merely in war, but in his court, and at all times when summoned.—**Petit sergeanty** or **serjeanty**, a tenure in which the services stipulated for bore some relation to war, but were not required to be executed personally by the tenant, or to be performed to the person of the king, as the payment of rent in implements of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, or a lance.

serge-blue (sėrj'blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (which see, under *blue*).

sergedusoy† (sėrj'dū-soi), *n.* [F. *serge de soie*, silk serge: see *serge*[1], *de*[2], *say*[3].] A material of silk, or of silk and wool, used in the eighteenth century for men's coats. *Planché.*

sergette (sėr-jet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serge*, serge: see *serge*[1].] A thin serge.

serial (sē'ri-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *seriel;* as *series* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Arranged or disposed in a series, rank, or row, as several like things set one after another; placed seriatim; successive, as beads on a string. Also *seriate*.—**2.** Characterized by or exhibiting serial arrangement; having the nature or quality of a series; of or pertaining to series: as, *serial* homology (see *homology*).

Subjects . . . specially adapted to *serial* preaching.
Austin Phelps, Theory of Preaching, p. 600.

3. Published at regularly recurring or successive times; periodical, as a publication; pertaining to a serial.—**Serial sections**, in *microscopic anat.*, sections arranged in consecutive order as cut from the object.—**Serial symmetry**, in *biol.*, the relation between like parts which succeed one another in the long axis of the body; the resemblance of metameric divisions, as the rings of an annelid; metamerism (which see). This kind of symmetry is distinguished from *bilateral symmetry*, from *actinomeric* or *radial symmetry*, and from *dorsabdominal symmetry*. It is concerned with the same disposition of parts as is anteroposterior symmetry, but views them differently. The appreciation or recognition of this symmetry constitutes serial homology.

II. *n.* **1.** A tale or other composition published in successive numbers of a periodical.—**2.** A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

The quality of the shilling *serial* mistakenly written for her amusement, . . . and, in short, social institutions generally, were all objectionable to her.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.

seriality (sē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *serial* + *-ity*.] Succession or sequence; the quality of a series; the condition of being serial.

No apparent simultaneity in the consciousness of the two things between which there is a relation of coexistence can be taken as disproving their original *seriality*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 365.

serially (sē'ri-ạl-i), *adv.* So as to be serial; in the manner of a series; seriatim. Also *seriately*.

Serian (sē'ri-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Seres*, < Gr. Σῆρες, Chinese: see *Seric, silk*.] Same as *Seric*.

No *Serian* worms he knows, that with their thread
Draw out their silken lives.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, xii. 3.

seriate (sē'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seriated*, ppr. *seriating*. [< ML. *seriatus*, pp. of *seriare*, arrange in a series, < *series*, a row, series: see *series*.] To put into the form of a series, or a connected or orderly sequence.

Feeling is Change, and is distinguishable from Cosmic Change in that it is a special and *seriated* group of changes in an organism.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. iv. § 56.

The gelatinous tubes or sheaths in which the cells are *seriated* are very obvious.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 227.

seriate (sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *seriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Arranged in a series or order; serial.

seriately (sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* [< ME. **seriatly, ceriatly;* < *seriate* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *serially*.

With-out tariyng to wash ther handes went;
After went to sitte ther *ceriatly*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1836.

seriatim (sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* [ML., < L. *series*, a series, + *-atim*, as in *verbatim*, q. v.] Serially or seriately; so as to be or make a series; one after another.

seriation (sē-ri-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *sériation;* as *seriate* + *-ion*.] The formation of an orderly sequence or series.

Thinking is *seriation*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 36.

Seric (ser'ik), *a.* [< L. *Sericus*, < Gr. Σηρικός, of the Seres, < Σήρ, pl. Σῆρες, L. *Seres*, the Seres (see def.). Hence ult. E. *silk* and *serge*[1].] Of or pertaining to the Seres, an Asiatic people, from whom the ancient Greeks and Romans got the first silk. The name *Seres* is used vaguely, but their land is generally understood to be China in its northern aspect, or as known by those approaching it from the northwest.

Serica (ser'i-kạ), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. σηρικός, silken: see *Seric, silk*.] A genus of melolonthine beetles, giving name to a disused family *Sericidæ*, having an ovate convex form and the tarsal claws cleft. *S. brunnea* is a British species.

Sericaria (ser-i-kā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. σηρικός, silken: see *Seric, silk*.] A genus of bombyceid moths, important as containing the mulberry-silkworm, or common silkworm of commerce, *S. mori*. Many authors, however, retain the old generic name *Bombyx* for this species. See cut under *Bombyx*.

sericate (ser'i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sericus*, < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *sericeous*.

sericated (ser'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *sericate* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with a silky down.

sericeous (sē-rish'ius), *a.* [< LL. *sericeus*, of silk, < L. *sericum*, silk: see *serge*[1], *silk*.] **1.** Containing, pertaining to, or consisting of silk; having the character of silk; silky.—**2.** Resembling silk; silky or satiny in appearance; smooth, soft, and shiny, as the plumage of a bird, the surface of an insect, etc.—**3.** In *bot.*, silky; covered with soft shining hairs pressed close to the surface: as, a *sericeous* leaf.

sericicultural (ser'i-si-kul'ʧūr-ạl), *a.* [< *sericiculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sericiculture. Also *sericultural*.

sericiculture (ser'i-si-kul'ʧūr), *n.* [= F. *sericiculture*, < LL. *sericum*, silk (see *silk, sericeous*), + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding, rearing, and treatment of silkworms; that part of the silk-industry which relates to the insects that yield silk. Also *sericulture*.

sericiculturist (ser'i-si-kul'ʧūr-ist), *n.* [< *sericiculture* + *-ist*.] One who breeds, rears, and treats silkworms; one who is engaged in sericiculture. Also *sericulturist*.

Sericidæ (sē-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica* + *-idæ*.] The *Sericides* rated as a family of scarabæoid *Coleoptera*.

Sericides (sē-ris'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica* + *-ides*.] A section or series of melolonthine beetles, including the genus *Serica* and related forms.

sericin (ser'i-sin), *n.* [< LL. *sericum*, silk, + *-in*[2].] The gelatinous substance of silk; silk-gelatin.

sericite (ser'i-sīt), *n.* [< LL. *sericum*, silk, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of potash mica, or muscovite, occurring in fine scales of a greenish- or yellowish-white color: so named from its silky luster. It forms an essential part of a silky schist called *sericite-schist*, which is found near Wiesbaden in Germany.

sericite-gneiss (ser'i-sīt-nīs), *n.* Gneiss containing sericite in the place of the ordinary micaceous constituent.

sericite-schist (ser'i-sīt-shist), *n.* A variety of mica-schist, made up of quartzose material through which sericite is distributed, in the manner of muscovite in the typical mica-schist.

sericitic (ser-i-sit'ik), *a.* [< *sericite* + *-ic*.] Made up of, characterized by, or containing sericite.—**Sericitic gneiss.** Same as *sericite-gneiss*.

Sericocarpus (ser'i-kō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1832), so called in allusion to the silky hairs covering the achenes; < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Asteroideæ* and subtribe *Heterochromeæ*. It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Aster* by the usually ovoid involucre with coriaceous whitish green-tipped squamose bracts, imbricated in several ranks, by few-flowered heads with about five white rays, and by always silky hairy achenes. The 4 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *white-topped aster*. They are erect perennials, usually low, and spreading in colonies by horizontal rootstocks. They bear alternate sessile undivided leaves, and numerous small heads of whitish flowers, borne in a flat corymb. *S. asteroides* and *S. linifolius*, respectively the *S. conyzoides* and *S. solidagineus* of many American authors, are the common species of the Atlantic States.

sericon (ser'i-kon), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *alchemy*, a red tincture: contrasted with *bufo*, black tincture. The words were used to terrify the uninitiated.

Out goes
The fire; and down th' alembecs, and the furnace;
Both *sericon* and bufo shall be lost.
Figer Henricus, or what not. Thou wretch!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Sericostoma (ser-i-kos'tọ-mä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Sericostomatidæ*. Seventeen species are known, all European. The adults are elongate, appear in summer, and do not stray from the margins of their breeding-places. The larvæ live in cylindrical cases in small and moderately swift streams. *S. personatum* is a British species.

Sericostomatidæ (ser'i-kō-stọ-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836, as *Sericostomidæ*), < *Sericostoma*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Sericostoma*. It is a large and wide-spread group, represented in nearly all parts of the world, and comprises (usually) excessively hairy insects, for the most part uniform in color or with few markings. The larvæ generally inhabit streams, and their cases, usually formed of sand or small stones, vary greatly in form.

sericterium (ser-ik-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sericteria* (-ä). [NL., irreg. < Gr. σηρικόν, silk, + term. *-τήριον*.] A spinning-gland; a glandular apparatus in insects for the secretion of silk. Sericteria have been compared to salivary glands when consisting of larger or smaller tubes opening near the mouth. Such organs occur in various insects, and in different parts of their bodies. The most important are those of silkworms.

The larva of the antlion has its spinning organs at the opposite end of the body, the wall of the rectum . . . taking the place of the *sericteria*. *Claus*, Zool. (trans.), p. 532.

sericultural (ser'i-kul-ʧūr-ạl), *a.* Same as *sericicultural*.

sericulture (ser'i-kul-ʧūr), *n.* Same as *sericiculture*.

sericulturist (ser'i-kul-ʧūr-ist), *n.* [< *sericulture* + *-ist*.] Same as *sericiculturist*.

Sericulus (sē-rik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1825), dim. of LL. *sericum*, silk: see *Seric, silk*.] An Australian genus of *Oriolidæ* or of *Paradiseidæ*, with sericeous black and golden-yellow plumage; regent-birds, as *S. melinus* or *chrysocephalus*, the common regent-bird. The position of the genus has been much questioned. See cut under *regent-bird*.

serie†, *n.* [ME., also *serye*, < OF. **serie*, < L. *series*, a row: see *series*.] A series.

What may I conclude of this longe *serye*,
But after wo I rede us to be merye?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2209.

seriema (ser-i-ē'mä), *n.* [See *cariama*.] A remarkable South American bird, whose name is as unsettled in orthography as is its position in the ornithological system. It is usually regarded as grallatorial, and related to the cranes, but sometimes placed with the birds of prey, next to the African secretary-bird, which it resembles in some respects. It is 3 feet long; the wing 15 inches, the tail 13, the tarsus 7½;

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the legs are bare above the suffrago; the head is crested with a frontal egret; the bill is red; the bare orbit bluish; the iris yellow; the plumage is dark, but somewhat variegated with lighter colors, and the tail is tipped with white. The seriema inhabits the campos of Brazil and northern Paraguay, and may be domesticated. For its technical names, see *Cariama* and *Cariamidæ*.



Seriema (*Cariama cristata*).

series (sē′rēz or sē′ri-ēz), *n.*; pl. *series*. [In earlier use (ME.) *serie*, < OF. **serie*, F. *série* = Sp. Pg. It. *serie*; < L. *series*, a row, succession, course, series, connection, etc., < *serere*, pp. *sertus*, join together, bind, = Gr. εἴρειν, fasten, bind; cf. σειρά, a rope, Skt. √ *si*, bind. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *assert*, *desert*, *dissert*, *exert*, *exsert*, *insert*, *seraglio*, *serial*, etc.] **1.** A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to one another; an extended order, line, or course; sequence; succession: as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of calamitous events; definitions arranged in several distinct *series*.

> A dreadful *series* of intestine wars,
> Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 325.

> A *series* of unmerited mischances had pursued him from that moment. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 13.

2. In *geol.*, a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic: as, the greensand *series;* the Wenlock *series*.—**3.** In *chem.*, a number of elements or compounds which have certain common properties and relations, or which exhibit, when arranged in orderly succession, a constant difference from member to member. Thus, the elements lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium form a natural series having the familiar properties of the alkalis, and certain striking physical relations to the other elements. The hydrocarbons methane (CH_4), ethane (C_2H_6), propane (C_3H_8), etc., form a series having the constant difference CH_2 between successive members, but all the members having in common great chemical stability, slight reactive properties, and incapacity to unite directly with any element or radical.

4. In *numis.*, a set of coins made at any one place or time, or issued by any one sovereign or government.

> In the Thracian Chersonese the most important *series* is one of small autonomous silver pieces, probably of the town of Cardia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

5. In *philately*, a set of similar postage- or revenue-stamps.—**6.** In *math.*, a progression; also, more usually, an algebraic expression appearing as a sum of a succession of terms subject to a regular law. In many cases the number of terms is infinite, in which case the addition cannot actually be performed; it is, however, indicated.

7. In *systematic bot.*, according to Gray, the first group below *kingdom* and the next above *class:* equivalent to *subkingdom* or *division* (which see). In actual usage, however, this rule is by no means always observed. In Bentham and Hooker's "Genera" it is a group of cohorts with two stages between it and kingdom; and in the same and other good works it may be found denoting the first subdivision of an order, a tribe, a subtribe, a genus, and doubtless still other groups. It appears, however, always to mark a comprehensive and not very strongly accentuated division.

8. In *zoöl.*, a number of genera in a family, of families in an order, etc.; a section or division of a taxonomic group, containing two or more groups of a lower grade: loosely and variably used, like *grade*, *group*, *cohort*, *phalanx*, etc.—**9.** In *anc. pros.*, same as *colon*[1], 2.—**10.** In *bibliography*, a set of volumes, as of periodical publications or transactions of societies, separately numbered from another set of the same publication. Abbreviated *ser.*—**Abel's series**, the series

$$fx = f0 + xf'\beta + \frac{x(x-2\beta)}{2!}f''(2\beta) + \dots + \frac{x(x-n\beta)^{n-1}}{n!}f^{(n)}(n\beta) + \dots$$

Arithmetical series, a succession of quantities each differing from the preceding by the addition or subtraction of a constant difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. 11, etc., or 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, −2, −4, −6, etc.; algebraically, a, $a+d$, $a+2d$, $a+3d$, $a+4d$, etc., or z, $z-d$, $z-2d$, $z-3d$, $z-4d$, etc., where a represents the least term, z the greatest, and d the common difference.—**Ascending series**, a series according to ascending powers of the variable, as $a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+a_3x^3+a_4x^4+\dots$.—**Bernoullian series.** See *Bernoullian*.—**Binet's series**, the series

$$\phi(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu}\int_0^1 x(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \frac{1}{2\mu(\mu+1)}\int_0^1 x(1-x)(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \dots + \frac{1}{n\mu(\mu+1)\dots(\mu+n-1)}\int_0^1 x(1-x)\dots(n-1-x)(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \dots,$$

where $\phi(\mu)$ is defined by the equation

$$\Gamma(\mu) = \sqrt{2\pi\mu}\,\mu^{\mu-\frac{1}{2}}e^{-\mu+\phi(\mu)}.$$

Binomial series, the series of the binomial theorem.—**Bürmann's series**, the series of Bürmann's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Cayley's series**, the series

$$f(x+a+b+c+e+\dots) = f(x+b+c+e+\dots) + \int_0^a da.\,f'(x+c+e+\dots) + \int_0^a da\int_0^{a+b} d(a+b)\,f''(x+e+\dots)+\dots$$

Circular series, a series whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, etc.—**Contact series of the metals.** Same as *electromotive series*.—**Continued series**, a continued fraction.—**Convergent** or **converging series.** See *converging*.—**Descending series.** See *descending*.—**De Stairville's series**, the series

$$(1-kz)^{-a/k} = 1 + az + a(a+k)z^2/2! + a(a+k)(a+2k)z^3/3! + \dots$$

Determinate series, a series whose terms depend on different powers or other functions of a constant.—**Dirichlet's series**, the series $\Sigma\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)\frac{1}{n^s}$, where $\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol.—**Discontinuous series**, a series the value of the sum of which does not vary continuously with the independent variable, so that for certain values of the variable the series represents one function and for other values another. Thus, the series

$$\sin\phi - \tfrac{1}{2}\sin 2\phi + \tfrac{1}{3}\sin 3\phi - \dots$$

is equal to $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ for values of ϕ between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$; but for values between π and 2π, it is equal to $\frac{1}{2}(\pi-\phi)$.—**Divergent series.** See *divergent*.—**Double series**, a series the general term of which contains two variable integers. Such a series is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} &a_{00} + a_{01}x + a_{02}x^2 + \dots \\ &+ a_{10}\cos x + a_{11}x\cos x + a_{12}x^2\cos x + \dots \\ &+ a_{20}\cos 2x + a_{21}x\cos 2x + a_{22}x^2\cos 2x + \dots \\ &+ \dots \end{aligned}$$

Eisenstein's series, the double series the general term of which is $1/(M^2+N^2+\dots)^s$, where M, N, are integers varying independently from 1 to ∞.—**Electrochemical, electromotive, equidifferent series.** See the adjectives.—**Exponential series**, a series whose terms depend on exponential quantities.—**Factorial series**, a series proceeding by factorials instead of powers of the variable.—**Farey series**, a succession of all proper vulgar fractions whose terms do not exceed a given limit, arranged in order of their magnitudes.—**Fibonacci's series**, the phyllotactic succession of numbers: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, etc. These numbers are such that the sum of any two successive ones gives the next, a property possessed also by the series 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, etc., and by no other series except derivatives of these. The series is named from the Italian mathematician Fibonacci or Leonardo of Pisa (first part of the thirteenth century), who first considered it. Also called *Lamé's series*.—**Figurate series**, a regular succession of figurate numbers.—**Finite series**, a polynomial consisting of all the terms which satisfy a certain general condition, especially when, by virtue of that condition, they have a determinate linear order.—**Fluent by series.** See *fluent*.—**Fourier's series**, the series

$$fx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)d\beta + \cos x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\cos\beta.d\beta + \sin x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\sin\beta.d\beta + \cos 2x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\cos 2\beta.d\beta + \sin 2x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\sin 2\beta.d\beta + \dots$$

Functional series, a series in which the general term contains a variable operational exponent.—**Gaussian series.** See *Gaussian*.—**Geometrical series**, a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common multiplier or common divisor, termed the *common ratio*. See *progression*.—**Gregory's series**, the series arc tan $x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$.—**Harmonic series**, the finite series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + 1/n$, which is nearly equal to nat log $\sqrt{n(n+1)} + 1/6n(n+1) + 0.5772156649$.—**Heine's series**, or **Heinean series**, the series

$$1 + \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}\frac{1-q^b}{1-q^c}x + \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}\frac{1-q^{a+1}}{1-q^2}\frac{1-q^b}{1-q^c}\frac{1-q^{b+1}}{1-q^{c+1}}x^2 + \dots,$$

invented by Heine in 1847.—**Hyperbolic series**, a series whose sum depends upon the quadrature of the hyperbola, as the harmonic series.—**Hypergeometric series.** Same as *Gaussian series*.—**Indeterminate series.** See *indeterminate*.—**Infinite series**, an algebraical expression appearing as a sum of terms, but differing therefrom in that the terms are infinite in number. The most usual way of writing an infinite series is to set down a few of the first terms added together, and then to append "+ . . . , or + etc.," which is not addition, certainly, but is the indication of something analogous to the addition of the terms given. Another way is to write a general expression for any one of the terms of the series, and to prefix to this Σ, the sign for summation.—**In series.** See *in parallel*, under *parallel*.—**Jet-rock series.** See *jet*[2].—**Karoo series.** See *karoo*.—**Lagrange's series**, the series of Lagrange's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Lambert's series**, the series

$$\frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} + \frac{x^3}{1-x^3} + \dots$$

That the nth differential coefficient relatively to x should be equal to $2n!$ is the necessary and sufficient condition of n being prime.—**Lamé's series.** Same as *Fibonacci's series*.—**Laplace's series**, the series of Laplace's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Law of a series**, that relation which subsists between the successive terms of a series, and by which their general term may be expressed.—**Leibnitz's series**, the series

$$D^m uv = uD^m v + mDu.\,D^{m-1}v + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}D^2u.\,D^{m-2}v + \dots$$

Logarithmic series, a series whose terms depend on logarithms.—**Maclaurin's series**, the series of Maclaurin's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Malacozoic series.** See *malacozoic*.—**Mixed series**, a series whose summation partly depends on the quadrature of the circle and partly on that of the hyperbola.—**Nummulitic series.** See *nummulitic*.—**Oölitic series.** See *oölite*.—**Osborne series**, in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Tertiary series, forming a subgroup in the Older Miocene, or Oligocene, of the Hampshire basin, England, and the Isle of Wight. It consists of clays, marls, sands, and limestones, with fresh-water shells, and is about 70 feet in thickness. Also called *St. Helen's beds*.—**Pea-grit series.** See *pea-grit*.—**Reciprocal series**, a series each term of which is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series.—**Recurrent series**, a series in which each term is a given linear function of a certain number of those which precede it.—**Recurring series.** See *recurring*.—**Red Marl series.** See *marl*[1].—**Reversion of series.** See *reversion*.—**Rhizoristic series.** See *rhizoristic*.—**Schwab's series**, the succession of positive numbers A, B, C = ½(A + B), D = $\sqrt{BC}$, E = ½(C + D), F = $\sqrt{DE}$, etc.—**Semi-convergent series.** (*a*) A series which is at first convergent and afterward divergent. Such series are of great value, and frequently afford extremely close approximations. (*b*) A series which is convergent although if the signs of all the terms were the same (or their arguments considered as imaginaries were the same) it would be divergent.—**Series dynamo.** See *electric machine*, under *electric*.—**Summation of series**, the method of finding the sum of a series whether the number of terms is finite or infinite. See *progression*.—**Syllogistic series**, a logical sorites.—**Taylor's series**, the series of Taylor's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**The general term of a series**, a function of some indeterminate quantity x, which, on substituting successively the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., for x, produces the terms of the series.—**Thermo-electric series.** See *thermo-electricity*.—**To arrange in series**, as voltaic cells. See *battery*, 8 (*b*).—**To revert a series.** See *revert*.—**Trigonometric series**, a series in which the successive terms are sines and cosines of successive multiples of the variables multiplied by coefficients—that is, the series

$$A_0 + A_1\cos x + A_2\cos 2x + \dots + B_1\sin x + B_2\sin 2x + \dots$$

series-wound (sē′rēz-wound), *a.* Noting dynamos or motors wound in series, or so that the wire of the field-magnets forms a part of the armature and exterior circuit. See *electric machine*, under *electric*.

serif (ser′if), *n.* [Also *ceriph* and *seriph;* origin obscure.] The short cross-line put as a finish at the ends of the terminating or unconnected strokes of roman or italic types, as in H, l, d, and y. Its form varies with the style of the type: in the Elzevir it is short and stubby; in some French styles

IHL IHL IHL

Elzevir. French. Scotch-face.

it is long, flat, and slender; in the Scotch-face it is curved like a bracket on the inner side. See *sans-serif*.

Seriform (sē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Seres*, Gr. Σῆρες, the Chinese, + *forma*, form.] Noting a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Serilophus (sē-ril′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), emended to *Sericolophus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + λόφος, crest.] An Indian genus of broadbills of the subfamily *Eurylæminæ*, containing such species as *S. lunatus*, the lunated broadbill, which ranges from Tenasserim to Rangoon. *S. rubropygius* is a Nepaulese species.

serin (ser′in), *n.* [< F. *serin*, m., *serine*, f. (NL. *Serinus*), OF. *serin, serein* = Pr. *serin* (ML. *serena*), according to some < L. *citrinus*, citrine, i. e. yellow (see *citrine*), according to others a serin, canary; lit. a siren, = OF. *serene:* see *siren*.] A small fringilline bird of central and southern Europe, the finch *Fringilla serinus* or *Serinus hortulanus*, closely related to the canary. It very closely resembles the wild canary in its natural coloration, and the canary is in fact a kind of serin-finch. See *Serinus* (with cut).

serinette (ser-i-net′), *n.* [F., < *seriner*, teach a bird to sing, < *serin*, a serin: see *serin*.] A small hand-organ used in the training of songbirds; a bird-organ.

serin-finch (ser′in-finch), *n.* The serin or other finch of the genus *Serinus*, as a canary-bird.

seringa (se-ring′gä), *n.* [So called because caoutchouc was used to make syringes; < Pg.

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seringa = Sp. *xeringa* = It. *sciringa, scilinga* = OF. *siringue, syringue*, F. *seringue*, a syringe: see *syringe*.] A name of several Brazilian trees of the genus *Hevea*, yielding india-rubber.—**Seringa-oil.** Same as *siringa-oil* (which see, under *oil*).

seringhi (se-ring'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A musical instrument of the viol class, used in India.

Serinus (sē-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1816), from the specific name of *Fringilla serinus*, < F. *serin*, a serin: see *serin*.] A genus of birds of the family *Fringillidæ;* the serins, serin-finches, or canaries. The common serin is *S. hortulanus;* the canary is *S. canarius* of Madeira and the Canary Islands and Azores—in its wild state hardly more than a variety of the foregoing; a third species, *S. aurifrons* or *canonicus*, inhabits Palestine. There are more than a dozen other species.



Serin (*Serinus hortulanus*).

serio-comic (sē'ri-ō-kom'ik), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

serio-comical (sē'ri-ō-kom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *serio-comic*.

serio-comically (sē'ri-ō-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a half-serious, half-comic manner.

Seriola (sē-ri'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), from an Italian name of the type species, *S. dumerili*.] A genus of carangoid fishes; the amber-fishes, of moderate and large size, often of showy coloration, and valuable for food. *S. zonata* is the rudder-fish; *S. rivoliana* and *S. falcata* are known as *rock-salmon* in Florida; *S. lalandi* or *dorsalis* is called *yellowtail*. These fishes inhabit warm waters of the Atlantic, the rudder-fish going as far north as Cape Cod. See cut under *amber-fish*.

Seriolinæ (sē'ri-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Seriola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*, typified by the genus *Seriola*, with the premaxillaries protractile, the pectoral fins short and not falcate, maxillaries with a distinct supplemental bone, and the anal fin shorter than the second dorsal. It includes the amber-fishes, pilot-fish, etc. See cuts under *amber-fish* and *Naucrates*.

serioline (sē-rī'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Seriolinæ*.

II. *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Seriolinæ*.

serioso (sā-ri-ō'sō), *adv.* [It.: see *serious*.] In *music*, in a serious, grave, thoughtful manner.

serious (sē'ri-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *seriouse, seryouse;* < ME. *seryows*, < OF. *serieux*, F. *sérieux* = It. *serioso*, < ML. *seriosus*, an extension of L. *sērius* (> It. Sp. Pg. *serio*), grave, earnest, serious; perhaps for **sevrius*, and in effect another form of *severus*, grave, serious, austere, severe: see *severe*. Some compare AS. *swǣr, swār* = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = MD. *swaere*, D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swār* = OHG. *swāri, swār*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer*, heavy, weighty, = Icel. *svārr* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær*, heavy, = Goth. *swērs*, esteemed, honored (lit. 'heavy'†); cf. Lith. *swarùs*, heavy, *svóras, svāras*, weight.]

1. Grave in feeling, manner, or disposition; solemn; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile; of things, springing from, expressing, or inducing gravity or earnestness of feeling.

> Away, you fool! the king is *serious*,
> And cannot now admit your vanities.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.
>
> I am more *serious* than my custom; you
> Must be so too, if heed me.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 219.
>
> Whether thou choose Cervantes' *serious* air,
> Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 21.
>
> Retracing step by step our homeward walk,
> With many a laugh among our *serious* talk.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 1.

2. In earnest; not jesting or making pretense.

> I hear of peace and war in newspapers; but I am never alarmed, except when I am informed that the sovereigns want treasure; then I know that the monarchs are *serious*. *Disraeli.*

3. Important; weighty; not trifling.

> Socrates . . . was nat ashamed to account daunsinge amonge the *seriouse* disciplines, for the commendable beautie, for the apte and proportionate meuinge, and for the craftie disposition and facionyng of the body.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 20.
>
> I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 47.
>
> The State of Ireland being thus in combustion, a *serious* Consultation is holden whom to send to quench it.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 387.

4. Attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension: as, a *serious* illness.

> With *serious* lung-complication a full rash [of measles] may recede. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 926.

5. Deeply impressed with the importance of religion; making profession of or pretension to religion. [Now cant.]

> And Peter Bell . . .
> Grew *serious*—from his dress and mien
> 'Twas very plainly to be seen
> Peter was quite reformed.
> *Shelley*, Peter Bell the Third, i. 1.
>
> *Serious* family— . . . each female servant required to join the Little Bethel Congregation three times every Sunday—with a *serious* footman.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

=**Syn. 1.** *Solemn*, etc. See *grave*[3].—**1** and **2.** Sedate, staid, sober, earnest.—**3.** Great, momentous.

seriously[1] (sē'ri-us-li), *adv.* **1.** In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity: as, to think *seriously* of amending one's life.

> Juno and Ceres whisper *seriously*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 125.

2. In a grave or alarming degree or manner; so as to give ground for apprehension.

> The sounder side of a beam should always be placed downwards. Any flaw on the lower surface will *seriously* weaken the beam.
> *R. S. Ball*, Experimental Mechanics, p. 188.

seriously[2]† (sē'ri-us-li), *adv.* [< **serious*[2] (< L. *series*, series) + *-ly*[2].] In a series; seriatim.

> Thus proceeding to the letters, to shewe your Grace summarily, for rehersing everything *seriously*, I shal over long moleste your Grace.
> *State Papers*, i. 299. (*Halliwell.*)

seriousness (sē'ri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being serious, in any sense of that word.

seriph, *n.* See *serif*.

Serj. An abbreviation of *serjeant*.

Serjania (ser-jā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Paul *Serjeant*, a French botanist.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Paullinieæ*. It is characterized by irregular flowers with five concave sepals (or with two of them united), four petals, a wavy disk enlarging into four glands, eight stamens united at the base, a three-celled ovary containing three solitary ovules, and ripening into three indehiscent wing-fruits bearing the seed at the apex. About 155 species have been described, all South American, and mostly tropical. They are climbing or twining shrubs, with alternate compound leaves, often pellucid-dotted, and yellowish flowers in axillary racemes or panicles, frequently tendril-bearing. Some of the species are narcotic-poisonous, *S. lethalis*, of Brazil, there called *timboe*, being used as a fish-poison. For *S. polyphylla*, see *basket-wood*.

serjant†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sergeant*.

serjeant, serjeancy, etc. See *sergeant*, etc.

serk†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *sark*.

serkel†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *circle*.

serlichet, *adv.* Same as *serely*.

sermocinal (sėr-mos'i-nal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *sermocinari*, talk, discourse, + *-al*.] Pertaining to speech.

sermocination (sėr-mos-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *sermocination*, < L. *sermocinatio*(*n-*), < *sermocinari* (> It. *sermocinare*), talk, discourse, harangue, < *sermo*(*n-*), speech, talk, discourse: see *sermon*.] 1†. Speech-making.

> *Sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 2.

2. A form of prosopopœia in which the speaker, having addressed a real or imaginary hearer with a remark or especially a question, immediately answers for the hearer: as, "Is a man known to have received foreign money? People envy him. Does he own it? They laugh. Is he formally convicted? They forgive him."

sermocinator† (sėr-mos'i-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *sermocinator*, a talker, < L. *sermocinari*, discourse: see *sermocination*.] One who makes speeches; one who talks or harangues.

> These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howell.*

sermologus (sėr-mol'ō-gus), *n.*; pl. *sermologi* (-jī). [NL., < L. *sermo*, a speech, + Gr. λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A volume containing various sermons by the church fathers and the popes, or that section of the "Legenda" which contains such sermons. *F. G. Lee.*

sermon (sėr'mon), *n.* [< ME. *sermon, sermone, sermoun, sermun, sarmon, sarmoun*, < OF. *sermon, sermun, sermoun*, F. *sermon* = Pr. *sermon, sermo* = Sp. *sermon* = Pg. *sermão* = It. *sermone* = Icel. *sermon*, < L. *sermo*(*n-*), speaking, speech, talk, conversation, discourse, discussion, a speech or discourse, report, rumor, a conversational satire, style, a word, etc., ML. a sermon; perhaps akin to AS. *swerian*, speak: see *swear, answer*.] 1†. A speech, discourse, or writing.

> But what availeth suche a longe *sermoun*
> Of aventures of love up and doune?
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 209.
>
> Yelverton mad a fayir *sermone* at the Sesschyonys, and seyd . . . so that the Kyng was informyd that ther was a ryotows felawschep in thys contre. *Paston Letters*, I. 178.

2. A discourse delivered by a clergyman, licentiate, or other person, for the purpose of religious instruction and edification, during divine service, usually founded upon or in elucidation of some text or passage of Scripture.

> For alle cunnynge clerkis siththe Crist zede on erthe
> Taken ensaumples of here sawis in *sarmonis* that thei maken,
> And be here werkis and here werdis wissen vs to Dowel.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 266.
>
> So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly wrong, if we did not esteem Preaching as the blessed ordinance of God, *sermons* as keys to the kingdom of heaven, as wings to the soul, as spurs to the good affections of man.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.
>
> A verse may find him who a *Sermon* flies.
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple, The Church Porch.
>
> Upon this occasion . . . he [Sydney Smith] preached in the cathedral two remarkable *sermons*, upon the unjust judge, and the lawyer who tempted Christ.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

Hence—(*a*) A written dissertation of similar character. (*b*) Any serious address on a moral or religious theme, whether delivered or published, by a clergyman or by a layman: as, a lay *sermon*. (*c*) Any serious exhortation, counsel, or reproof: usually in an admonitory or reprobatory sense.

> Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
> Perhaps turn out a *sermon*.
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

Baccalaureate sermon. See *baccalaureate*.—**Sermon on the Mount,** the discourse reported in the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Matthew and in the sixth chapter of Luke, as delivered by Christ.—**Syn. 2.** *Sermon, Homily, Exhortation.* *Sermon* is the standard word for a formal address on a religious subject, founded upon a text of Scripture. *Homily* is an old word for the same thing, especially for an exposition of doctrine, but is now more often used for a conversational address, shorter than a sermon, of much directness and seriousness, perhaps upon a point of duty. *Exhortation* is occasionally used for a religious address appealing to one's conscience or calling one to the performance of duty in general or some specific duty.

sermon (sėr'mon), *v.* [< ME. *sermonen*, < OF. *sermoner*, F. *sermonner* = It. *sermonare*, discourse, lecture, < LL. *sermonari*, talk, discourse, < *sermo*(*n-*), speech, talk, LL. a sermon: see *sermon, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To discourse of, as in a sermon.

> To some, I know, this Methode will seeme displeasaunt, which had rather have good discipline delivered plainly in way of precepts, or *sermoned* at large.
> *Spenser*, To Sir Walter Raleigh, Prefix to F. Q.

2. To tutor; lecture.

> Come, *sermon* me no further. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 181.

II.† *intrans.* To compose or deliver a sermon; discourse.

> You *sermon* to vs of a dungeon appointed for offendors and miscredents.
> *Holinshed*, Chron., I., Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

sermoneer (sėr-mo-nēr'), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-eer*.] A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer.

> The wits will leave you if they once perceive
> You cling to lords; and lords, if them you leave
> For *sermoneers*. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxviii.

sermoner (sėr'mon-ėr), *n.* Same as *sermonizer*.

> This [grandiloquence] is the sin of schoolmasters, governesses, critics, *sermoners*, and instructors of young or old people. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, De Finibus.

sermonet, sermonette (sėr'mon-et), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-et*.] A little sermon. [Recent.]

> It [the Rule of Benedict] opens with a *sermonet* or hortatory preface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.
>
> It was his characteristic plan to preach a series of week-day *sermonets*.
> *Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1883. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sermonic (sėr-mon'ik), *a.* [< *sermon* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sermon. [Rare.]

> Conversation . . . grave or gay, satirical or *sermonic*.
> *J. Wilson.*

sermonical (sėr-mon'i-kal), *a.* [< *sermonic* + *-al*.] Same as *sermonic*.

sermoning (sėr'mon-ing), *n.* [< ME. *sermoning;* verbal n. of *sermon, v.*] The act of preaching

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or teaching; hence, homily; instruction; advice.

But herof was so long a *sermoning*,
Hit were to long to make rehersing.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1184.

If the like occasion come againe, hee shall lesse need the help of breviates, or historicall rhapsodies, than your reverence to eek out your *sermonings* shall need repaire to Postills, or Polianthea's.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

sermonise, sermoniser. See *sermonize, sermonizer*.

sermonish (sėr'mon-ish), *a.* [< *sermon* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sermon. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sermonist (sėr'mon-ist), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-ist*.] A writer or deliverer of sermons.

sermonium (sėr-mō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sermonia* (-ä). [NL. (see def.), < L. *sermo*(*n*-), a speaking, discourse: see *sermon*.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church. *Bailey*.

sermonize (sėr'mon-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sermonized*, ppr. *sermonizing*. [< ML. *sermonizari*, < L. *sermo*(*n*-), a discourse: see *sermon*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To preach; discourse; harangue; use a dogmatic or didactic style in speaking or writing.

In sailor fashion roughly *sermonizing*
On providence and trust in Heaven.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

I feel as if I ought to follow these two personages of my *sermonizing* story until they come together or separate.
O. W. Holmes, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 668.

2. To lecture; lay down the law.

The dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father.
Chesterfield. (*Latham*.)

Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little *sermonizing* and no false sentiment.
St. James's Gazette, Dec. 22, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make sermons; compose or write a sermon.

II. *trans.* To preach a sermon to; discourse to in a formal way; persuade, affect, or influence by or as by a sermon.

We have entered into no contest or competition which of us shall sing or *sermonize* the other fast asleep.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sidney.

Also spelled *sermonise*.

sermonizer (sėr'mon-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *sermonize* + *-er*[1].] A preacher or writer of sermons: used chiefly in a depreciatory sense. Also spelled *sermoniser*.

He [Crowley] was not less a favorite *sermonizer*. He touched a tremulous chord in the hearts of the people, and his opinions found an echo in their breasts.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 377.

sermount†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sermon*.

sermountain (sėr'moun'tān), *n.* [< OF. *sermontain*, "siler mountain, bastard loveage" (Cotgrave): see *Siler*.] A European umbelliferous plant, said to be a kind of *Laserpitium* or *Siler*.

sermuncle (sėr'mung-kl), *n.* [< L. *sermunculus*, a little discourse, common talk, tattle, dim. of *sermo*(*n*-), discourse, talk: see *sermon*.] A little sermon or discourse.

The essence of this devotion is a series of *sermuncles*, meditations, hymns, or prayers.
Church Times, April 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

serofibrinous (sē-rō-fī'bri-nus), *a.* [< L. *serum* + E. *fibrin*: see *fibrinous*.] Consisting of serum which contains fibrin.

seron, *n.* [Trade-name; cf. *seroon*.] An oblong package of mate, or Paraguay tea, holding about 200 pounds, of which the outer wrapping material is raw hide put on and sewed together while green, the subsequent shrinkage in drying compacting the mass.

seroon (se-rön'), *n.* [Also *ceroon, seron, serone*; < Sp. *seron*, a hamper, crate (= Pg. *ceirão*, a great basket), aug. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket, also a rush, = Pg. *ceira*, a basket used by porters, a frail, also a rush. Cf. Cat. Sp. *sarria*, a net or basket woven of rushes, = OF. *sarrie*, a pannier; origin uncertain.] A hamper, pannier, or crate in which raisins, figs, almonds, and other fruit, seeds and other articles, especially from Spain or the Mediterranean, are commonly packed.

seropneumothorax (sē-rō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *θώραξ*, breast.] The presence of serous fluid together with gas or air in a pleural cavity: same as *pneumohydrothorax*.

seropurulent (sē-rō-pū'rō-lent), *a.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + *purulentus*, purulent.] Composed of serum mixed with pus.

serosanguinolent (sē"rō-sang-gwin'ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + *sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bloody serum.

serose† (sē'rōs), *a.* [< NL. **serosus*: see *serous*.] Same as *serous*. *Dr. H. More*.

serosity (sē-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sérosité* = Sp. *serosidad* = Pg. *serosidade* = It. *serosità, sierosità*; as *serous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being serous or watery.—2. That which is serous or watery; a serous fluid; serum. [Rare.]

In Elephantiasis Arabum . . . the other tissues, for example, of the lower limbs or neck become changed in structure, intumescent, hard, and at times loaded more or less with *serosity*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 40.

serotina (ser-ō-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *serotinus*, late: see *serotine*.] The decidua serotina (which see, under *decidua*).

serotine (ser'ō-tin), *n.* [= F. *sérotine*, < L. *serotinus*, late, backward, < *sero*, late, at a late time, prob. abl. neut. of *serus*, late.] A small European bat, *Vespertilio* or *Vesperugo serotinus*, of a reddish-brown color above and paler grayish- or yellowish-brown below, about 3 inches long: so called because it flies late in the evening.

serotinous (sē-rot'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *serotine, serotino*, < L. *serotinus*, late, backward: see *serotine*.] In *bot.*, appearing late in a season, or later than some allied species.

serous (sē'rus), *a.* [< OF. *sereux*, F. *séreux* = Sp. Pg. *seroso* = It. *sieroso*, < NL. **serosus*, < L. *serum*, whey, serum: see *serum*.] 1. Having the character or quality of serum; of or pertaining to serum or serosity: as, a *serous* fluid; *serous* extravasation.—2. Secreting, containing, or conveying serum; causing serosity; concerned in serous effusion: as, a *serous* membrane; a *serous* surface.—3. Consisting of whey.

Bland, a subacid liquor made out of the *serous* part of the milk. *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

Serous liquid or **fluid**, any liquid formed in the body similar to blood-serum, such as that which moistens serous membranes, or as the cephalorachidian fluid, or as that which accumulates in tissues or cavities in dropsy. But the liquid part of uncoagulated blood is called *plasma*, and the contents of lymphatic vessels are called *lymph*, and the latter word is used in application to other serous liquids, especially when they are normal in quantity and quality.—**Serous membrane.** See *membrane*.

serpedinous (sėr-ped'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *serpedo* (*-din-*), equiv. to *serpigo* (*-gin-*), ringworm: see *serpiginous*.] Serpiginous. [Rare.]

The itch is a corrupt humour between the skin and the flesh, running with a *serpedinous* course till it hath defiled the whole body. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 501.

Serpens (sėr'penz), *n.* [L.: see *serpent*.] An ancient northern constellation intimately connected with, but not treated as a part of, *Ophiuchus* (which see).

serpent (sėr'pent), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. adj., but in E. first used as a noun; also formerly and dial. *sarpent*; < ME. *serpent*, < OF. *serpent, sarpent*, F. *serpent*, dial. *sarpent, sarpan*, a serpent, snake, a musical instrument so called, = Pr. *sarpent* = Sp. *serpiente* = Pg. It. *serpente*, a serpent, < L. *serpen*(*t-*)*s*, creeping, as a noun a creeping thing, a serpent (also applied to a louse), ppr. of *serpere*, creep, = Gr. *ἕρπειν*, creep, = Skt. √ *sarp*, creep (> *sarpa*, a snake); usually identified also with L. *repere*, creep (see *repent*[2], *reptile*), the √ *sarp* being perhaps seen also in E. *salve*: see *salve*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Crawling on the belly, as a snake, or reptant, as an ophidian; of or pertaining to the *Serpentia*: correlated with *salient* and *gradient*.—2. Having the form or nature of a serpent; of a kind similar to that which a serpent has or might have.

Back on herself her *serpent* pride had curl'd.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Serpentine; winding; tortuous.

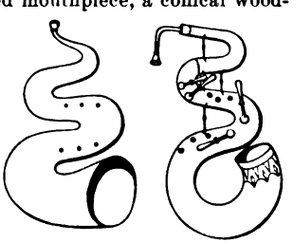
Their *serpent* windings and deceiving crooks.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, ii. 9.

II. *n.* 1. A scaly creature that crawls on the belly; a limbless reptile; properly, a snake; any member of the order *Ophidia* (which see for technical characters). *Serpent* and *snake* now mean precisely the same thing; but the word *serpent* is somewhat more formal or technical than *snake*, so that it seldom applies to the limbless lizards, many of which are popularly mistaken for and called snakes, and *snake* had originally a specific meaning. (See *snake*.) Serpents are found all over the world, except in very cold regions. Most of them are timid, inoffensive, and defenseless animals; others are among the most dangerous and deadly of all creatures. Some are very powerful, in consequence of their great size and faculty of constriction, as boas, pythons, and anacondas. Those which are not venomous are known as *innocuous* serpents, or *Innocua*; those which are poisonous are *noxious* serpents, or *Nocua*, sometimes collectively called *Thanatophidia*. All are carnivorous; and most are able, by means of their dilatable mouths and the general distensibility of their bodies, to swallow animals of greater girth than themselves. In cold and temperate countries serpents hibernate in a state of torpidity. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and in some cases the young take refuge from danger by crawling into the gullet of the mother, whence the common belief that snakes swallow their young. Most serpents can be tamed, or at least rendered gentle, by handling; others, as the rat-snake of India, are almost domestic; but the more venomous kinds can be safely handled only when the fangs have been removed. There is a very general misapprehension respecting the comparative numbers of venomous and harmless serpents. Out of more than 300 genera of ophidians, only about 50, or one sixth, are poisonous, and more than half of these belong to the two families *Najidæ* and *Crotalidæ* (the cobra and the rattlesnake families). The true vipers (*Viperidæ*) and the sea-serpents (*Hydrophidæ*), all venomous, have six or eight genera apiece; and four other venomous families have but one to three genera apiece. The proportion of venomous to non-venomous species is still smaller than that of the genera, as the latter will average more species to a genus than the former. Poisonous serpents are mainly confined to tropical and warm temperate countries; they are more numerous and diversified in the Old World than in the New, and rather more forms are *Proteroglypha* than *Solenoglypha* (see these words). Serpents large enough to be formidable from their powers of constriction belong to the *Boidæ* and *Pythonidæ*. A few families contain very small species, worm-like in appearance and to some extent in habits. A majority of all serpents belong to one family, the harmless *Colubridæ*. See cuts under the various popular and technical names.

And hadde not ben the doublet that he hadde of a *serpentes* skyn, deed hadde he ben with-oute recouer.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 336.

Now the *serpent* was more subtil than any beast of the field. Gen. iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. See *Ophiuchus*.—3. A musical instrument, properly of the trumpet family, having a cupped mouthpiece, a conical wooden tube bent to and fro several times and usually covered with leather, and nine finger-holes very irregularly disposed. Its compass extended from two to four octaves upward from about the third C below middle C, and included more or less diatonic and chromatic tones according to the skill of the performer. Its tone was pervasive, though somewhat harsh. It is said to have been invented by a canon of Auxerre in 1590 for use in church music. It was retained in orchestras until the invention of the contrafagotto, and is still occasionally used in French churches.



Forms of Serpent (def. 3). The left-hand figure is an early form of the instrument.

A *serpent* was a good old note; a deep, rich note was the *serpent*. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

4. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop similar to the trombone.—5. Figuratively, a person who in looks or ways suggests a serpent; a wily, treacherous person; rarely, a fatally fascinating person.

Ye *serpents*, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? Mat. xxiii. 33.

He 's speaking now,
Or murmuring, "Where 's my *serpent* of old Nile?"
For so he calls me. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 25.

6. A kind of firework which burns with a zigzag, serpentine motion or light.

In fire-works give him leave to vent his spite,
Those are the only *serpents* he can write.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 452.

7. In *firearms*, same as *serpentin*.—**Naked serpents.** See *naked*.—**Pharaoh's serpent,** a chemical toy consisting of a small quantity of sulphocyanide of mercury enveloped in a cone of tinfoil. The cone is placed upright on a flat dish, and is ignited at the apex, when a bulky ash is at once formed which issues from the burning mass in a serpent-like form.—**Rat-tailed serpent.** See *rat-tailed*.—**Serpent starfish.** Same as *serpent-star*.—**The old serpent,** Satan.

And he laid hold on the dragon, that *old serpent*, which is the Devil, and Satan. Rev. xx. 2.

Some, whose souls *the old serpent* long had drawn
Down, as the worm draws in the wither'd leaf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

serpent (sėr'pent), *v.* [< OF. *serpenter*, crawl like a serpent, wriggle (= It. *serpentare*, importune, tease), < *serpent*, a serpent: see *serpent*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To wind along like a snake, as a river; take or have a serpentine course; meander.

A circular view to ye utmost verge of ye horizon, which with the *serpenting* of the Thames is admirable.
Evelyn, Diary, July 23, 1679.

II. *trans.* To entwine; girdle as with the coils of a serpent.

The feilds, planted with fruit-trees, whose boles are *serpented* with excellent vines.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 20, 1645.

[Rare in both uses.]

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serpentaria (sėr-pen-tā′ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed: see *serpentary.*] The official name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, the Virginia snakeroot; serpentary-root. It has the properties of a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. See *snakeroot.*

Serpentariidæ (sėr′pen-tā-ri-ī′dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-idæ.*] An African family of raptorial birds, named from the genus *Serpentarius:* oftener called *Gypogeranidæ.*

Serpentariinæ (sėr-pen-tā-ri-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-inæ.*] The *Serpentariidæ* as a subfamily of *Falconidæ.*

Serpentarius (sėr-pen-tā′ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. **serpentarius* (fem. *serpentaria*, as a noun: see *serpentary*), < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent.*] 1. The constellation Ophiuchus.—2. In *ornith.*, the serpent-eaters or secretary-birds: Cuvier's name (1797–8) of the genus of *Falconidæ* previously called *Sagittarius*, and subsequently known as *Secretarius*, *Gypogeranus*, and *Ophiotheres.* See cuts under *secretary-bird* and *desmognathous.*

serpentary (sėr′pen-tą-ri), *n.* [< ME. *serpentarie*, F. *serpentaire* = It. *serpentaria*, < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed, fem. of **serpentarius*, adj., < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent.*] 1. The Virginia snakeroot, *Aristolochia Serpentaria.*—2†. A kind of still.

> Do therto a galun of good reed wyne, . . . and thanne distille him thorow a *serpentarie.*
> *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, 15th cent. (*Halliwell.*)

serpentary-root (sėr′pen-tą-ri-röt), *n.* Same as *serpentaria.*

Serpent-bearer (sėr′pent-bār′ėr), *n.* Same as *Serpentarius*, 1, or *Ophiuchus.*

serpent-boat (sėr′pent-bōt), *n.* Same as *pamban-manche.*

serpent-charmer (sėr′pent-chär′mėr), *n.* One who charms or professes to charm or control serpents by any means, especially by the power of music; a snake-charmer. The practice is of very ancient origin, and is best known in modern times by its application to the cobra-di-capello in India. This most venomous of serpents is allured by the simple monotonous music of a pipe, and easily captured by the expert charmer, who then extracts its fangs and tames the snake for exhibition.

serpent-charming (sėr′pent-chär′ming), *n.* The act or practice of fascinating and capturing serpents, especially by means of music. See *serpent-charmer.*

serpentcleide (sėr′pent-klīd), *n.* [Irreg. < *serpent* (L. *serpen(t-)s*, equiv. to Gr. *ὄφις*) + (*ophi*)*cleide.*] A musical instrument invented in England in 1851, which was essentially an ophicleide with a wooden tube. It was too large to be carried by the player.

serpent-cucumber (sėr′pent-kū′kum-bėr), *n.* Same as *snake-cucumber;* also, a long-fruited variety of the muskmelon. See *cucumber.*

serpent-deity (sėr′pent-dē′i-ti), *n.* The deity, divinity, or god of the Ophites, otherwise known as the god Abraxas. He is commonly represented in the form of a man with a hawk's head, legs like twin serpents, and holding in one hand a scourge and in the other a shield. This figure is one of the commonest and most characteristic of the so-called Gnostic gems, and is modified from a conventional figure of Horus or Osiris. Also called *ophis*, *serpent-god*, *snake-deity*, etc. See cuts under *Abraxas.*

serpent-eagle (sėr′pent-ē′gl), *n.* A book-name of hawks of the genus *Spilornis.*

serpent-eater (sėr′pent-ē′tėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which eats serpents; specifically, a large long-legged raptorial bird of Africa, the secretary-bird (which see, with cut).—2. A kind of wild goat found in India and Cashmere, *Capra megaceros*, the markhor: so called from some popular misapprehension.

serpenteau (sėr-pen-tō′), *n.* [< F. *serpenteau*, a young serpent, a serpent (firework), dim. of *serpent*, a serpent: see *serpent.*] An iron circle having small spikes to which squibs are attached, employed in the attack or defense of a breach.

Serpentes (sėr-pen′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent.*] 1†. In the Linnean system, the second order of the third class (*Amphibia*), containing limbless reptiles referred to six genera, *Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coluber*, *Anguis*, *Amphisbæna*, and *Cæcilia*, the first three of which are properly serpents, or *Ophidia*, the fourth and fifth are lizards, or *Lacertilia*, and the sixth is amphibian. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*).—2. Same as *Ophidia.*

serpent-fish (sėr′pent-fish), *n.* The bandfish or snake-fish, *Cepola rubescens.* See cut under *Cepolidæ.*

serpent-god (sėr′pent-god), *n.* A serpent-deity; a snake-god.

serpent-grass (sėr′pent-gràs), *n.* The alpine bistort, *Polygonum viviparum.* It is a dwarf herb, 4 to 8 inches high, with a spike of flesh-colored flowers, or in their place little red bulblets which serve for propagation. It grows well northward or on mountains in both hemispheres.

Serpentia (sėr-pen′shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *serpentia*, serpents, neut. pl. of *serpen(t-)s*, creeping: see *serpent.*] An old name, originating with Laurenti (1768), of serpents (ophidians), or limbless scaled reptiles. Laurenti included some limbless lizards in this order *Serpentia*, which excepted, the term is the same as *Ophidia.* In Merrem's system (1820) *Serpentia* are the same as *Ophidia*, but included the amphisbænians. See *Serpentes.*

serpentiform (sėr-pen′ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine; ophidian in structure or affinity; snake-like: said chiefly of reptiles which are not serpents, but resemble them: as, a *serpentiform* lizard or amphibian.



Serpentiform Lizard (*Chirotes canaliculatus*).

The one here figured is an amphisbænian, with a small pair of limbs like ears just behind the head. (See *Chirotes.*) Other examples are figured under *amphisbæna*, *blind-worm*, *glass-snake*, *Pseudopus*, and *scheltopusik.*

serpentigenous (sėr-pen-tij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *serpentigena*, serpent-born, < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *-genus*, produced (see *-genous*).] Bred of a serpent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

serpentine (sėr′pen-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *serpentyne*, < OF. *serpentin*, F. *serpentin* = Sp. Pg. It. *serpentino*, of a serpent, < LL. *serpentinus*, of a serpent, < L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent.* II. *n.* < ME. *serpentin*, a cannon, < OF. *serpentin*, m., the cock of a harquebus, part of an alembic, *serpentine*, f., a kind of alembic, a kind of cannon, F. *serpentine*, serpentine (stone), grass-plantain, = It. *serpentina*, f., a kind of alembic; ML. *serpentina*, f., a kind of cannon, serpentine (stone); from the adj.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling a serpent.

> The bytter galle pleynly to enchace
> Of the venym callid *serpentyne.*
> *Lydgate*, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Especially—(*a*) Having or resembling the qualities or instincts ascribed to serpents; subtle; cunning; treacherous or dangerous.

> I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> It is not possible to join *serpentine* wisdom with the columbine innocency.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 282.

> Being themselves without hope, they would drive all others to despair, employing all their force and *serpentine* craft. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 142.

(*b*) Moving like a serpent; winding about; writhing; wriggling; meandering; coiling; crooked; bent; tortuous; sinuous; zigzag; anfractuous; specifically, in the *manège*, lolling out and moving over the bit, as a horse's tongue.

> The not inquiring into the ways of God and the strict rules of practice has been instrumental to the preserving them free from the *serpentine* enfoldings and labyrinths of dispute. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 3.

> Till the travellers arrived at Vivian Hall, their conversation turned upon trees, and avenues and *serpentine* approaches. *Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, i.

(*c*) Beginning and ending with the same word, as a line of poetry, as if returning upon itself. See *serpentine verse.*—**Serpentine nervure**, in *entom.*, a vein or nervure of the wing that forms two or more distinct curves, as in the membranous wings of certain beetles.—**Serpentine verse**, a verse which begins and ends with the same word. The following are examples:

> Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
> [Greater grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows greater.]
> *Juvenal*, Satires (trans.), xiv. 139.

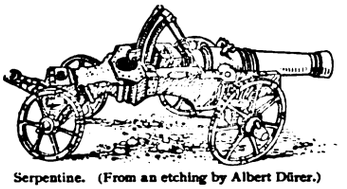
> Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.
> [Both in the bloom of life, Arcadians both.]
> *Virgil*, Eclogues (tr. by Conington), vii. 4.

Serpentine ware, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled gray and green.

II. *n.* 1†. In French usage, part of the lock of an early form of harquebus; a match-holder, resembling a pair of nippers, which could be brought down upon the powder in the pan.

> The great feature [of the match-lock gun] consisted in holding the match in a *serpentin* or cock (or rather, the prototype of what afterwards became the cock in a gun-lock). *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 45.

2†. A cannon in use in the sixteenth century. The serpentine proper is described as having a bore of 1½



Serpentine. (From an etching by Albert Dürer.)

inches, and the cannon serpentine as having a bore of 7 inches and a shot of 53½ pounds. Compare *organ-gun.*

> Item, iij. gounes, called *serpentins.*
> *Paston Letters*, Inventory, I. 487.

> The *Serpentin*, a long light cannon of small bore, and semi-portable, with the mouth formed to resemble the head of a serpent, griffin, or some fabulous monster.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 31.

3†. A kind of still; a serpentary.

> *Serpentina* [It.], . . . a kind of winding limbecke or still called a *serpentine* or double SS in English. *Florio.*

4. A hydrous silicate of magnesium, occurring massive, sometimes fine, granular, and compact, again finely fibrous, less often slaty. It is usually green in color, but of many different shades, also red, brown, or gray, sometimes with spots resembling a serpent's skin. There are numerous varieties, differing in structure and color. The most important of these are—precious or noble serpentine, under which term are comprised the more or less translucent serpentines, having a rich oil-green color; foliated varieties, including marmolite and antigorite; fibrous varieties, as chrysotile (sometimes called *serpentine asbestos*) and metaxite. Other minerals more or less closely allied to or identical with serpentine are picrolite, williamsite, bowenite, retinalite, baltimorite, vorhauserite, hydrophite, jenkinsite, villarsite, etc. Serpentine occurs widely distributed and in abundance, forming rock-masses, many of which were formerly regarded as being of eruptive origin, but which are now generally conceded to have been formed by the metamorphism of various rocks and minerals; indeed, it has not been proved that serpentine has ever been formed in any other way than this. The peridotites appear to have been peculiarly liable to this kind of alteration, or serpentinization, as it is called. Massive serpentine has been extensively used for both interior and exterior architectural and decorative purposes, but in only a few localities is a material quarried which stands outdoor exposure without soon losing its polish, and eventually becoming disintegrated. The serpentinous rock commonly called *verd-antique*, and known to lithologists as *ophicalcite*, is a very beautiful decorative material, and has been extensively employed for ornament in various parts of the world. See *verd-antique.*

> The Stones are loyn'd so artificially
> That, if the Mason had not checkered fine
> Syre's Alabaster with hard *Serpentine*, . . .
> The whole a whole Quar one might rightly tearm.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

serpentine (sėr′pen-tin or -tīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentined*, ppr. *serpentining.* [< *serpentine*, *n.*] To wind like a serpent; move sinuously like a snake; meander; wriggle.

> In those fair vales by Nature form'd to please,
> Where Guadalquiver *serpentines* with ease.
> *W. Harte*, Vision of Death.

> The women and men join hands until they form a long line, which then *serpentines* about to a slow movement which seems to have great fascination.
> *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 90.

serpentinely (sėr′pen-tin-li or -tīn-li), *adv.* In a serpentine manner; serpentiningly.

Serpentinian (sėr-pen-tin′i-an), *n.* [< LL. *serpentinus*, pertaining to a serpent: see *serpent.*] One of an ancient Gnostic sect: same as *Ophite*[2].

serpentinic (sėr-pen-tin′ik), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-ic.*] Same as *serpentinous.*

> Have studied . . . the "blue ground," and have shown that it is a *serpentinic* substance. *Geol. Mag.*, IV. 22.

serpentiningly (sėr-pen-tī′ning-li), *adv.* With a serpentine motion or appearance. [Rare.]

> What if my words wind in and out the stone
> As yonder ivy, the god's parasite?
> Though they leap all the way the pillar leads,
> Festoon about the marble, foot to frieze,
> And *serpentiningly* enrich the roof.
> *Browning*, Balaustion's Adventure.

serpentinization (sėr-pen-tin-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *serpentinize* + *-ation.*] Conversion into serpentine, an extremely common result in the course of the metamorphic changes which rock-forming minerals have undergone. It is especially the rocks made up wholly or in part of olivin which have become converted into serpentine. See *peridotite.*

> The mineral [olivin] is quite colorless, . . . and is traversed by irregular cracks, along which *serpentinization* may frequently be seen to have commenced.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., CXXXI. 34.

serpentinize (sėr′pen-tin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serpentinized*, ppr. *serpentinizing.* [< *serpentine* + *-ize.*] To convert into serpentine.

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A specimen of the variety of picrite known as scyelite was discovered by Bonney in the island of Sark, British Channel. It consists of *serpentinized* olivine, altered augite, bleac'.ed mica. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 1007.

serpentinoid (sėr'pen-tin-oid), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-oid.*] Having in a more or less imperfect degree the character of serpentine.

The prevalence of serpentines and obscure *serpentinoid* rocks in great masses in these altered portions [the Coast ranges of California] is also a fact of much geological interest. *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 801.

serpentinous (sėr'pen-tin-us), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-ous.*] Relating to, of the nature of, or resembling serpentine.

So as not . . . to disturb the arrangement of the *serpentinous* residuum. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 495.

serpentive† (sėr'pen-tiv), *a.* [< *serpent* + *-ive.*] Serpentine. [Rare.]

And finding this *serpentive* treason broken in the shell — do but lend your reverend ears to his next designs. *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 1.

serpentize (sėr'pen-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentized*, ppr. *serpentizing*. [< *serpent* + *-ize.*] To wind; turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; meander. [Rare.]

The path, *serpentizing* through this open grove, leads us by an easy ascent to a . . . small bench. *Shenstone*, Works (ed. 1791), II. 296.

Even their bridges must not be straight; . . . they *serpentise* as much as the rivulets. *Walpole*, On Modern Gardening.

serpent-like (sėr'pent-līk), *adv.* Like a serpent.

She hath . . . struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent-like*, upon the very heart.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 163.

serpent-lizard (sėr'pent-liz'ärd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Seps*.

serpent-moss (sėr'pent-môs), *n.* A greenhouse plant, *Selaginella serpens*, from the West Indies.

serpentry (sėr'pen-tri), *n.*; pl. *serpentries* (-triz). [< *serpent* + *-ry.*] **1.** A winding about, or turning this way and that, like the writhing of a serpent; serpentine motion or course; a meandering. *Imp. Dict.* — **2.** A place infested by serpents. *Imp. Dict.* — **3.** A number of serpents or serpentine beings collectively. [Rare.]

Wipe away all slime
Left by men-slugs and human *serpentry*.
Keats, Endymion, i.

serpent-star (sėr'pent-stär), *n.* A brittle-star; an ophiuran. Also *serpent starfish*.

serpent-stone (sėr'pent-stōn), *n.* **1.** A porous substance, frequently found to consist of charred bone, which is supposed to possess the virtue of extracting the venom from a snake-bite when applied to the wound. It has been often used for this purpose by ignorant or superstitious people in all parts of the world. Also called *snakestone*. **2.** Same as *adder-stone*.

serpent's-tongue (sėr'pents-tung), *n.* **1.** A fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*, especially *O. vulgatum*, so called from the form of its fronds; adder's-tongue. See cut under *Ophioglossum*. — **2.** A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they show resemblance to tongues with their roots. — **3.** A name given to a short sword or dagger whose blade is divided into two points, especially a variety of the Indian kuttar. — **Serpent's-tongue drill.** See *drill*.

serpent-turtle (sėr'pent-tėr'tl), *n.* An enaliosaur.

serpent-withe (sėr'pent-with), *n.* A twining plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima*, of tropical America. It is said to have properties analogous to those of the Virginia snakeroot.

serpentwood (sėr'pent-wůd), *n.* An East Indian shrub, *Rauwolfia* (*Ophioxylon*) *serpentina*. The root is used in India medicinally, as a febrifuge, as an antidote to the bites of poisonous reptiles, in dysentery, and otherwise.

serpet† (sėr'pet), *n.* [Appar. < OF. **serpet* (†), dim., equiv. to L. dim. *sirpiculus*, *scirpiculus*, a basket made of rushes, < *sirpus*, *scirpus*, a rush.] A basket.

So the troupe returning in order as they came; after are carried in *Serpets* their presents and apparell. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

serpette (sėr-pet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serpe*, a bill, pruning-knife.] A curved or hooked pruning-knife.

serpierite (sėr'pi-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named from M. *Serpier*, an explorer at Laurion.] A basic sulphate of copper and zinc, occurring in minute tabular crystals of a greenish-blue color at the zinc-mines of Laurion in Greece.

serpiginous (sėr-pij'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *serpigo* (*-gin-*), ringworm: see *serpigo*.] **1.** Affected with serpigo. — **2.** In *med.*, noting certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another: as, *serpiginous* erysipelas.

serpigo (sėr-pī'gō), *n.* [ML., ringworm, < L. *serpere*, creep, crawl: see *serpent*. Cf. *herpes*, from the same ult. source.] One or another form of herpes. See *shingles*.

Thine own bowels . . .
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 31.

serplath (sėr'plath), *n.* [A corrupt form of **serpler*, *sarplar*: see *sarplar*.] A weight equal to 80 stones. [Scotch.]

serplus (sėr'pli-us), *n.* Same as *sapples*.

serpolet (sėr'pō-let), *n.* [< F. *serpolet*, OF. *serpoullet*, dim. of **serpoul* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *serpol* = It. *serpello*, *serpillo*, < L. *serpillum*, *serpyllum*, *serpullum*, wild thyme, < Gr. ἕρπυλλος, wild thyme, < ἕρπειν, creep: see *serpent*.] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

Pleasant the short slender grass, . . . interrupted . . . by little troops of *serpolet* running in disorder here and there. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Achilles and Helena.

Serpolet-oil, a fragrant essential oil distilled from the wild thyme for perfumery use.

Serpula (sėr'pū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpere*, creep, crawl: see *serpent*.] **1.** A Linnean (1758) genus of worms, subsequently used with various restrictions, now type of the family *Serpulidæ*. They are cephalobranchiate tubicolous annelids, inhabiting cylindrical and serpentine or tortuous calcareous tubes, often massed together in a confused heap, and attached to rocks, shells, etc., in the sea. These tubes are so solid as to resemble the shells of some mollusks, and are closed by an operculum formed by a shelly plate on one of the tentacles. They are in general beautifully colored. The largest are found in tropical seas.



Mass of Serpula Tubes, from one of which the tentacles of the worm are shown expanded.

2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this or some related genus; also, a tube or bunch of tubes of such worms; a serpulian or serpulite.

serpulan (sėr'pū-lan), *n.* [< *Serpula* + *-an.*] Same as *serpulian*.

serpulian (sėr-pū'li-an), *n.* [< *Serpula* + *-ian.*] A member of the genus *Serpula*.

Serpulidæ (sėr-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpula* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine tubicolous cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Serpula*, to which different limits have been assigned. See cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula*.

serpulidan (sėr-pū'li-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Serpulidæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Serpulidæ*.

II. *n.* A worm of this family.

serpulite (sėr'pū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Serpula* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil of the family *Serpulidæ*, or some similar object; specifically, one of the fossils upon which a genus *Serpulites* is founded. Such formations are tubes, sometimes a foot long, occurring in the Silurian rocks, supposed to have been inhabited by worms.

serpulitic (sėr-pū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *serpulite* + *-ic.*] Resembling a serpulite; containing or pertaining to serpulites.

serpuloid (sėr'pū-loid), *a.* [< *Serpula* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Serpula*; like or likened to the *Serpulidæ*.

serr† (sėr), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *serrer*, close, compact, press near together, lock, = Pr. *sarrar*, *serrar* = Sp. Pg. *cerrar* = It. *serrare*, < LL. *serare*, fasten with a bolt or bar, bolt, < L. *sera*, a bar: see *sera*. Hence *serried*, *serry*.] To crowd, press, or drive together.

Let us, *serred* together, forcibly breake into the river, and we shall well enough ride through it. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks (1603). (*Nares.*)

The heat doth attenuate, and . . . doth send forth the spirit and moister part of a body; and, upon that, the more gross of the tangible parts do contract and *serre* themselves together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 82.

serra (ser'ä), *n.*; pl. *serræ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a saw or saw-like part or organ; a serrated structure or formation; a set or series of serrations; a serration, pectination, or dentation: as, (*a*) the saw of a saw-fish (see cut under *Pristis*), (*b*) the saw of a saw-fly (see cuts under *rose-slug* and *Securifera*), (*c*) a serrate suture of the skull (see cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*).

serradilla (ser-a-dil'ä), *n.* [Pg., dim. of *serrado*, serrate: see *serrate*.] A species of bird's-foot clover, *Ornithopus sativus*, cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. Also *serradella*.

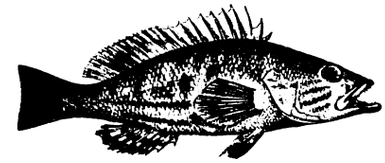
Serranidæ (se-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), < *Serranus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Serranus*, related to the *Percidæ* and by most ichthyologists united with that family, and containing about 40 genera and 300 species of carnivorous fishes of all warm seas, many of them known as *groupers*, *sea-bass*, *rockfish*, etc. (*a*) By Sir John Richardson, the name was applied in a vague and irregular manner, but his family included all the true *Serranidæ* of recent ichthyologists. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert, the name was applied to all acanthopterygians with the ventral fins thoracic and perfect, the lower pharyngeal bones separate, scales well developed, pectoral fins entire, skull not especially cavernous, maxillary not sloping under the preorbital for its whole length, mouth nearly horizontal, and anal fin rather short. The family thus included the *Centropomidæ* and *Rhypticidæ*, as well as true *Serranidæ*. (*c*) In Gill's system, the name was restricted to serranoids with the body oblong and compressed and covered with scales, the head compressed and the cranium normal, the supramaxillaries not retractile behind under the suborbitals, the spinous part of the dorsal fin about as long as the soft or longer, and three anal spines developed. The family as thus restricted includes about 300 fishes, which chiefly inhabit the tropical seas; but a considerable contingent live in the temperate seas. It includes many valuable food-fishes. The jewfish or black sea-bass is *Stereolepis gigas*; the stone-bass is *Polyprion cernium*. The groupers or garrupas are fishes of this family, of the genera *Epinephelus* and *Trisotropis*. Other notable genera are *Promicrops* and *Dules*. See cuts under *sea-bass*, *Serranus*, and *grouper*.

serrano (se-rā'nō), *n.* [< Sp. (Cuban) *serrano*, < NL. *Serranus*.] A fish, *Serranus* or *Diplectrum fasciculare*, the squirrel-fish of the West Indies and southern Atlantic States. See *squirrel-fish*.

serranoid (ser'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Serranus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Serranus*; of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Serranidæ*.

Serranus (se-rā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828), < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Serranidæ*; the sea-perches or sea-bass. The maxillary is not supplemented with another bone, and the lateral canines are stronger than those in front. The type of the genus is the Mediterranean *S. scriba*. *S. cabrilla* is a British species.



Smooth Serranus (*Serranus cabrilla*).

Among American species related and by some referred to *Serranus* may be noted *Centropristis atrarius*, the black sea-bass or blackfish, from Cape Cod to Florida, 12 inches long; the squirrel-fish or serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, West Indies to South Carolina; *Paralabrax clathratus*, the rock-bass or cabrilla of California, attaining a length of 18 inches; and *P. nebulifer*, the Johnny Verde of the same region. See also cut under *sea-bass*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the lettered *serranus*, *S. scriba*; the smooth *serranus*, *S. cabrilla*.

Serrasalmo (ser-a-sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < L. *serra*, a saw, + *salmo*, a salmon.] A genus of characinoid fishes having an adipose



Piraya or Caribe (*Serrasalmo denticulatus*).

fin like a salmon's, and the belly compressed and armed with scales projecting so as to give it a saw-like appearance: typical of the subfamily *Serrasalminæ*. See *piraya*.

Serrasalminæ (ser-a-sal-mī-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serrasalmo*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Serrasalmo*. They have a compressed high body, with the belly sharply compressed and the scales developed to give a serrated appearance to it; the branchial apertures wide; the branchial membrane deeply incised, and free below; the dorsal fin elongated, and an adipose fin. The teeth are well developed and mostly trenchant. The species are characteristic of the fresh waters of tropical South America. Among them are some of the most dreaded and carnivorous of fishes. By means of their sharp teeth they are enabled to cut the flesh of animals as with a pair of scissors, and where they are found it is impossible for an animal to go into the water without danger. They are attracted by the smell of blood, and congregate from considerable distances to any spot where blood has been spilt. They are best known by the name of *caribe*. Many species have been

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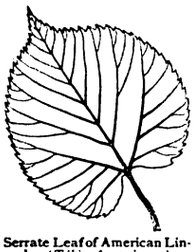
described, some of which attain the length of 2 feet, but most are much smaller. See *piraya*.

serrate (ser'āt), *a.* [= Sp. *serrato*, < L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, saw-like (cf. *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw, saw up), < *serra*, a saw, prob. for **secra*, < *secare*, cut, and thus akin to AS. *saga*, E. *saw*, from the same root: see *secant* and *saw*[1].] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed; specifically, in *bot.*, having small sharp teeth along the margin, pointing toward the apex: as, a *serrate* leaf. When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate*, as in the elm. The word is also applied to a calyx, corolla, or stipule. A *serrate-ciliate* leaf is one having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures. A *serrate-dentate* leaf has the serratures toothed. In zoölogy and anatomy *serrate* is applied to very many structures much unlike one another, but having more or fewer similar teeth.—**Serrate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ whose joints are triangular and compressed, presenting a serrate outline on the inner margin: sometimes the outer joints (usually three in number) are enlarged, forming a serrate club. See cuts under *Serricornia* and *serricorn*.—**Serrate palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi whose joints are flat, produced, and pointed on one side.—**Serrate preoperculum**, a preoperculum with numerous parallel denticles on its posterior border.—**Serrate suture**, one of several kinds of cranial sutures in which a large number of small irregular teeth of the edge of one bone interlock or interdigitate with similar teeth on another bone, as in the sagittal, coronal, and lambdoidal sutures. The phrase is sometimes restricted to the interfrontal suture, the sagittal being called *dentate*, and the coronal *limbose*, but the difference is slight, if any, and holds for few animals besides man. See cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*.—**Serrate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which have a row of sharp teeth along the greater part of the outer edge, as in the *Scolytidæ*.—**Serrate ungues**, in *entom.*, ungues or claws having a row of sharp teeth on the lower edge. See cut *f* under *Mordella*.



Serrate Leaf of American Linden (*Tilia Americana*).

serrated (ser'ā-ted), *a.* [< *serrate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *serrate*.

serrati, *n.* Plural of *serratus*.

serration (se-rā'shon), *n.* [< *serrate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being serrate; a serrated condition; formation in the shape of the edge of a saw.

> Far above, in thunder-blue *serration*, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin.*

2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*: (*a*) A serra; a formation like a saw in respect of its teeth; a set or series of saw-like teeth. See cuts under *Priacanthus* and *serratirostral*. (*b*) One of a set of serrate or dentate processes: as, one of the nine *serrations* of the serratus magnus muscle.

serratirostral (ser'ā-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, + *rostrum*, a bill: see *rostral*.] Saw-billed, as a bird; having the cutting edges of the bill serrate, as a sawbill or motmot.



Serratirostral Bill of Motmot (*Momotus nattereri*).

Serratirostres (ser'ā-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serratirostral*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyoides*, consisting of the single family *Momotidæ*, the motmots or saw-bills, as distinguished from *Angulirostres* and *Cylindrirostres*. See also cut under *Momotus*.

serratodenticulate (ser'ā-tō-den-tik'ū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, serrate with teeth which are themselves denticulate.

Serratula (se-rat'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named in allusion to the rough, sharp-edged, and toothed leaves; < L. *serratula*, betony, fem. of **serratulus*, dim. of *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and subtribe *Centaureeæ*. It is characterized by involucral bracts with the tip acute, awned, or prolonged by a narrow entire appendage, and destitute of any floral leaves beneath, and by flowers with the anthers usually somewhat tailed, and the achenes smooth and nearly cylindrical. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia. They are perennial herbs, bearing alternate toothed or pinnatifid leaves without spines, and either green or hoary with dense wool. The flowers are usually purple or violet, and solitary or grouped in loose corymbs. See *sawwort*.

serrature (ser'ā-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *serratura*, a being saw-shaped (cf. L. *serratura*, a sawing, < *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw): see *serrate*.] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, same as *serration*.

> These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*

serratus (se-rā'tus), *n.*; pl. *serrati* (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), a serrate muscle: see *serrate*.] In *anat.*, one of several muscles of the thorax: so named because they arise by a series of digitations from successive ribs, and are thus serrate.—**Great serratus.** Same as *serratus magnus*.—**Serratus magnus**, a broad quadrilateral muscle occupying the side of the chest, an important muscle of respiration. It arises by nine serrations from the outer surface of the eight upper ribs, and is inserted into the whole length of the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *great serratus*, *magniserratus*, *costoscapularis*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Serratus posticus inferior**, a thin, flat muscle on the lower part of the thorax, beneath the latissimus dorsi. Also called *infraserratus*.—**Serratus posticus superior**, a thin, flat quadrilateral muscle on the upper part of the thorax, beneath the rhomboidei. Also called *supraserratus*.

serraye (se-rā'), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal pressure exerted between the component parts of any built-up gun, assembled in any manner whatever, in order to produce compression on the inner member with a view to increasing the strength of the system. It is a more comprehensive term than *shrinkage*.

serricorn (ser'i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Having serrate antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Serricornia*.

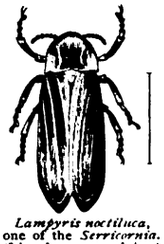
II. *n.* A serricorn beetle; a member of the *Serricornia*.



1. A serricorn beetle (an elater). 2, 3. Enlarged antennæ of other serricorns (species of *Phyllocerus* and of *Pachyderes*).

Serricornes (ser-i-kôr'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] The *Serricornia*; in Latreille's system, the third family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, divided into *Sternoxi*, *Malacodermi*, and *Xylotrogi*.

Serricornia (ser-i-kôr'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its whole length, and the antennæ as a rule serrate, rarely clavate or capitate. Among leading families are *Buprestidæ*, *Elateridæ*, *Ptinidæ*, *Cleridæ*, and *Lampyridæ*. The group is modified from Latreille's *Serricornes*. See also cuts under *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, and *serricorn*.



Lampyris noctiluca, one of the *Serricornia*. (Line shows natural size.)

serried (ser'id), *p. a.* [See *serry*.] Crowded; compacted in regular lines.

> But now
> Foul dissipation follow'd, and forced rout;
> Nor served it to relax their *serried* files.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 599.

> Like reeds before the tempest's frown,
> That *serried* grove of lances brown
> At once lay levelled low.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 17.

Serrifera (se-rif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), neut. pl. of *serrifer*: see *serriferous*.] In *entom.*, a group of hymenopterous insects: same as *Phytophaga* and *Securifera*, the saw-flies and horntails (*Tenthredinidæ* and *Uroceridæ*).

serriferous (se-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *serrifer*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a serra, or serrate part or organ; provided with serration; serrated.

serriform (ser'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, toothed like a saw.—**Serriform palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is securiform and the two preceding ones are dilated internally, thus giving a serrate outline to the organ.

serripalp (ser'i-palp), *a.* [< NL. *serripalpus*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] Having serrate palpi; of or pertaining to the *Serripalpi*.

Serripalpi (ser-i-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Redtenbacher, 1845), pl. of *serripalpus*: see *serripalp*.] Same as *Securipalpi*.

serriped (ser'i-ped), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Having the feet serrate, or serrations on the feet, as an insect.

serrirostrate (ser-i-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill serrated with tooth-like processes; odontorhynchous. See *serratirostral*.

serro-motor (ser'ō-mō-tor), *n.* In marine engines, a steam reversing-gear by which the valve is rapidly brought into the position of front gear, back gear, or mid gear. The serro-motor has a small engine-cylinder, the piston of which is connected with the reversing-lever, the movement of the latter requiring so much power in large marine engines as to render the reversal by hand difficult, and too slow of action in a sudden emergency.

serrous (ser'us), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *-ous*.] Like the teeth of a saw; irregular; rough. [Rare.]

> If while they [bees and flies] hum we lay our finger on the back or other parts, thereupon will be felt a *serrous* or jarring motion, like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a comb through paper. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

serrula (ser'ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *serrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serra*.] One of the serrated appendages of the throat of the mudfish (*Amia*). The anterior one is called *præserrula*; the posterior, *postserrula*. Each is paired and placed on either side of the copula or isthmus which connects the shoulder-girdle with the hyoid arch. Also called *flabellum*.

> The serrated appendages (*serrulæ*) of the throat of Amia. *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXV. 259.

serrulate (ser'ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **serrulatus*, < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] Finely serrate; having minute serrations. See cut under *rough-winged*.

serrulated (ser'ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *serrulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *serrulate*.

serrulation (ser-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [< *serrulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being serrulate; formation of fine serration, minute notches, or slight indentations.—2. One of a set of such small teeth; a denticulation.

serrurerie (se-rü-rē-rē'), *n.* [F., ironwork, locksmithing, < *serrure*, a lock, < *serrer*, lock: see *serr*.] In *decorative art*, ornamental wrought-metal work.

serry (ser'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serried*, ppr. *serrying*. [First and chiefly in the pp. or p. a. *serried*, which is an accom., with pp. *-ed*[2], of F. *serré*, close, compact, pp. of *serrer*, close firmly or compactly together: see *serr*, which is the reg. form from the F. infinitive.] To crowd; press together. [Chiefly in the past participle.]

sertant, sertaynt, serteynt, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *certain*.

sertes, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *certes*.

Sertularia (sèr-tū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *serta*, wreaths or garlands of flowers, < *sertus*, pp. of *serere*, plait, interweave, entwine: see *series*.] A Linnean genus of polyps, corresponding to the modern *Sertulariidæ* or *Sertularida*; the sea-firs, with small sessile lateral hydrothecæ, as *S. pumila* or *S. abietina*.



Sertularia tubitheca.

sertularian (sèr-tū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sertularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Sertularia* in a broad sense, or having its characters. Also *sertularidan*.

II. *n.* A member of the group to which the genus *Sertularia* belongs.

sertularid (sèr-tū-lar-id), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sertularidan*.

Sertularida (sèr-tū-lar'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + *-ida*.] An order or suborder of calyptoblastic hydroid polyps, comprising those whose hydrosoma (or entire organism) becomes fixed by an adherent base, called a *hydrorhiza*, developed from the end of the cœnosarc, or the common medium by which the various polypites constituting the compound animal are united. These polypites are invariably defended by little cup-like expansions called *hydrothecæ*. The cœnosarc generally consists of a main stem with many branches, and it is so plant-like in appearance that the common sertularians are often mistaken for seaweed, and are often called *sea-firs*. The young sertularian, on escaping from the ovum, appears as a free-swimming ciliated body, which soon loses its cilia, fixes itself, and develops a cœnosarc, by budding from which the branching hydrosoma of the perfect organism is produced.

sertularidan (sèr-tū-lar'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sertularida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sertularian*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sertularida*.

Sertulariidæ (sèr'tū-lā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of sertularian hydroid polyps or calyptoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typified by the genus *Sertularia*, having sessile polypites in hydrothecæ alternating on either side of the finely branched polyp-stock, and fixed gonophores.

serum (sē'rum), *n.* [= F. *sérum* = Sp. *suero* = It. *siere*, *siero*, < L. *serum*, whey, = Gr. ὀρός, whey, < √ *sar*, flow: see *salt*[1].] 1. The thin part of milk separated from the curd and oil; whey. Also called *serum lactis*.—2. The clear pale-yellow liquid which separates from the clot in coagulation of the blood; blood-serum.—3. Any serous liquid, as chyle or lymph.—**Serum-albumin**, albumin of the blood, similar to but dis-

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tinct from egg-albumin.—**Serum globulin**, the globulin which is found in the blood-serum. Also called *paraglobulin* and *serum-casein*.

serv. An abbreviation (*a*) of *servant;* (*b*) in *phar.*, of the Latin *serva*, 'keep, preserve'; (*c*) [*cap.*] of *Servian*.

servable (sėr'va-bl), *a.* [< *serve*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being served. *Bailey*, 1731.

servage† (sėr'vāj), *n.* [< ME. *servage*, < OF. (and F.) *servage* (ML. *servagium*) = It. *servaggio;* < *serf*, serf: see *serve*[1], *serf*.] Servitude; subjection; service; specifically, the service of a lover.

Servant in love and lord in mariage—
Thanne was he bothe in lordship and *servage*.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 66.

Aftre that the Comaynz, that weren in *Servage* in Egypt, felten hem self that thei weren of gret Power, thei chesen hem a Soudain amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 36.

serval (sėr'val), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. G. *serval*, from a S. African native name (?).] The African tiger-cat, *Felis serval*. It is long-bodied and short-



Serval (*Felis serval*).

tailed, without penciling of the ears, of a tawny color spotted with black, and about 30 inches long, exclusive of the tail, which is 10 inches long and ringed. Also called *bushcat*.

servaline (sėr'val-in), *a.* [< *serval* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the serval: as, the *serraline* cat, *Felis servalina*, of western Africa.

servand†, *n.* A Middle English form of *servant*.

servant (sėr'vant), *n.* [< ME. *servant, servaunt, servawnt, servand*, < OF. (and F.) *servant*, serving, waiting (as a noun, OF. *servant*, m., usually *sergeant*, etc., an attendant, servant, *servante*, F. *servante*, f., a female servant), = Pr. *servente, sirvente* = Sp. *sirviente* = Pg. It. *servente*, a servant, < ML. *servien(t-)s*, a servant, retainer, officer of a court, sergeant, apprentice, etc., < L. *servien(t-)s*, serving, ppr. of *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1]. Doublet of *sergeant, serjeant, servient*.] **1.** One who serves or attends, whether voluntarily or involuntarily; a person employed by another, and subject to his orders; one who exerts himself or herself, or labors, for the benefit of a master or an employer; an attendant; a subordinate assistant; an agent. The earlier uses of this word seem to imply protection on the part of the sovereign, lord, or master, and the notion of clientage, the relation involved being one in no sense degrading to the inferior. In modern use it denotes specifically a domestic or menial helper. (See (*c*), below.) In law a servant is a person who, for a consideration, is bound to render service under the legal authority of another, such other being called the *master*. Agents of various kinds are sometimes included in the general designation of *servants;* but the term *agent* implies discretionary power, and responsibility in the mode of performing duty, such as is not usually implied in the term *servant:* as, the uniformed *servants* of a railway-company. See *master*[1], 2.

Thou schalt not desire thi neiȝboris feere,
Ne falsli his *seruaunt* from him hent.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

If I sent ouer see my *seruantz* to Bruges,
Or in-to Prualonde my prentys my profit to wayten,
To marchaunden with monoye.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 392.

My learn'd and well-beloved *servant*, Cranmer,
Prithee, return. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 238.

Menatonon sent messengers to me with Pearle, and Okisco King of Weopomeoke, to yeelde himselfe *seruant* to the Queene of England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 91.

The flag to be used by H. M.'s Diplomatic *Servants*, . . . whether on shore or embarked in boats or other vessels, is the Union Flag, with the Royal Arms in the centre.
Foreign Office List, 1890, p. 246.

Specifically—(*a*) A bondman or bondwoman; a slave.

Remember that thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt.
Deut. v. 15.

He that is called in the Lord, being a *servant*, is the Lord's freeman. 1 Cor. vii. 22.

In all India were no *seruants*, but all freemen.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

Mrs. M—— had inherited a number of negroes from her father's estate. It is recorded of her that she never allowed any of these *servants* to be punished for any offence whatever.
S. D. Smedes, Memorials of a Southern Planter, viii.

(*b*) A person hired for a specified time to do manual or field labor; a laborer.

Penalty of 40. s. a month for useing the Trade of a Joiner or Carpenter, not having served a seven years apprenticeship and been free of the Company, except he work as a *Servant* or Journeyman with a Freeman of the Company.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

Dr. Plott, speaking of the Statutes for hiring *servants*, says that at Bloxham the carters stood with their whips in one place, and the shepherds with their crooks in another. *Hone*, Table-Book, p. 202.

(*c*) A person in domestic service; a household or personal attendant; a domestic; a menial. An *upper servant* is one who has assistants under him or her, as a butler, a head cook, or a head coachman; an *under servant* is one who takes orders from an upper one, as an under-nurse, a scullery-maid, or a groom.

A *servant*, with this clause,
Makes drudgery divine:
Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that, and th' action, fine.
G. Herbert, The Elixir.

Time was, a sober Englishman would knock
His *servants* up, and rise by five o'clock.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 102.

The servants [at a dinner-party] are not *servants*, but the before-mentioned retail tradesmen.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xx.

2. One in a state of subjection.

The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is *servant* to the lender. Prov. xxii. 7.

3. One who dedicates himself to the service of another; one who professes himself ready to do the will of another. See phrases below.

O Daniel, *servant* of the living God. Dan. vi. 20.

Paul, a *servant* of Jesus Christ. Rom. i. 1.

4†. A professed lover. The correlative term *mistress* is still in use.

If any *servaunt* durst or oghte aryght
Upon his lady pitously compleyne,
Than wene I that I oghte be that wyght.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1845.

Valentine. Madam and mistress, a thousand good-morrows. . . .
Silvia. Sir Valentine and *servant*, to you two thousand.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 106.

Phil. Peace to your fairest thoughts, dearest mistress!
Are. Oh, my dearest *servant*, I have a war within me!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

Where the first question is how soon you shall die? next, if her present *servant* love her? next, if she shall have a new *servant?* and how many? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

Civil servant. See *civil*.—**Company's servant**, an official attached to the civil service of the East India Company.—**His or Her Majesty's Servants, the King's Servants**, a name sometimes given to the dramatic profession in Great Britain, in allusion to the names formerly given to actors—*the King's* or *His Majesty's Servants*, etc.

This comœdie was first acted in the yeere 1605 by *the King's Maieaties Servants*.
Title page of *B. Jonson's* Volpone (ed. 1616).

Soon after Charles II.'s entry into London, two theatrical companies are known to have been acting in the capital. For these companies patents were soon granted, under the names of "the Duke (of York)'s" and "*the King's Servants.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 434.

The King's Servants acted then, as they do now, at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.
Life of Quin (reprint 1887), p. 12.

Proctors' servant. Same as *bulldog*, 3.—**Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin.** See *Servite*.—**Servant of servants**, one degraded to the lowest condition of servitude.

And he [Noah] said, Cursed be Canaan; a *servant of servants* shall he be unto his brethren. Gen. ix. 25.

Servant of the servants of God, a title (Latin *servus servorum Dei*) assumed by the popes since the time of Gregory the Great.—**Servant out of livery** a servant of a higher grade, as a majordomo or butler, who does not wear the livery of his employer.—**Servants' hall**, the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, etc.

Whoever should happen to overhear their character discussed in their own *servants' hall*, must prepare to undergo the scalpel of some such an anatomist as Mr. Fairservice. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

By the time he had told his tale twice or thrice in the *servants'-hall* or the butler's private apartment, he was pretty perfect and consistent. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xvi.

Solomon's servants, a certain class of the returned exiles enumerated in Scripture after the Levites and the Nethinim. They were probably connected in some inferior capacity with the temple service. Ezra ii. 55, 58.—**Your (humble** or **obedient**, etc.) **servant**, a phrase of courtesy, used especially in closing a letter, and now purely formal.

Sir, I can nothing say,
But that I am *your most obedient servant.*
Shak., All's Well, ii. 5. 77.

I'll make haste home and prevent her. *Your servant*, sir. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 7.

They [the Blount family] are extremely *your servants*, or else I should not think them my friends.
Pope, To the Duchess of Hamilton.

servant† (sėr'vant), *v. t.* [< *servant*, *n.*] **1.** To subject; subordinate.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 89.

2. To furnish with one or more servants.

The uncles and the nephew are now to be double-*servanted* (single-*servanted* they were before), and those servants are to be double-armed when they attend their masters abroad. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

servant-girl (sėr'vant-gėrl), *n.* A female servant, or maid-servant.

servant-maid (sėr'vant-mād), *n.* A maid-servant.

servant-man (sėr'vant-man), *n.* A male servant, or man-servant.

servantry (sėr'vant-ri), *n.* [< *servant* + *-ry*.] Servants collectively; a body of servants.

The male *servantry* summoned to do homage by the blast of the cows' horns.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 205.

servant's-call (sėr'vants-kâl), *n.* A whistle or small horn used to call attendants: such a call is often found combined with a table-utensil, tobacco-stopper, or the like, of manufacture as late as the eighteenth century.

servantship (sėr'vant-ship), *n.* [< *servant* + *-ship*.] The post, station, or relation of a servant.

Usurpation of *servantship* coincides necessarily with wrongful imposition of mastership.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 43.

servatory†, *n.* [< LL. *servatorium*, conservatory, magazine (glossing Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, phylactery), < L. *servare*, keep: see *serve*[1]. Cf. *conservatory*.] That which preserves, keeps, or guards. [Rare.]

Their Phylacteries or *Seruatories*, Defensiues (so the word signifieth), in Hebrew Totaphoth, they vsed as Preseruatines [read *-tiues*] or Remembrancers of the Law, and ware them larger then other men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 141.

serve[1] (sėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *served*, ppr. *serving*. [< ME. *serven, servien, serfen*, < OF. (and F.) *servir* = Pr. *servir, sirvir* = Sp. Pg. *servir* = It. *servire*, < L. *servire*, serve; allied to L. *servus*, a slave, *servare*, keep, protect, < √ *sar*, protect, = Zend *har*, protect, *haurva*, protecting. From the same L. source (*servus, servire*) are also ult. E. *serf, servant, sergeant, deserve, disserve, misserve, subserve, desert*[2], etc. In the ME. sense, 'deserve,' the word is in part an aphetic form of *deserve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attend or wait upon; act as servant to; work for; be in the employment of as a slave, domestic, hired helper, or the like.

His master shall bore his ear through with an aul; and he shall *serve* him for ever. Ex. xxi. 6.

No man can *serve* two masters. Mat. vi. 24.

I *serve* the king;
On whose employment I was sent to you.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 136.

2. To render spiritual obedience and worship to; conform to the law and do the will of.

And if it seem evil unto you to *serve* the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will *serve*. Josh. xxiv. 15.

For ye *serve* the Lord Christ. Col. iii. 24.

For a whole century
Had he been there,
Serving God in prayer.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, ii.

3. To be subordinate or subservient to; minister to.

How happy is he born and taught
That *serveth* not another's will.
Sir H. Wotton, The Happy Life.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 87.

4. To wait on or attend in the services of the table or at meals.

Make ready wherewith I may sup, and gird thyself, and *serve* me, till I have eaten and drunken. Luke xvii. 8.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate. *Dryden.*

With diligence he'll *serve* us while we dine.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

5. To bring forward and place or arrange, as viands or food on a table: often with *up*, formerly with *forth* or *in*.

Serve hym [a pheasant] *fourth;* no sawse but salte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 63.

Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
To *serve* the hot-and-hot.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

6. To administer the service of; perform the duties required for: as, a curate may *serve* two churches.

In 1823 he [Keble] left Oxford, . . . to *serve* one or two small and poorly endowed curacies.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 24.

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7. To contribute or conduce to; promote.

They make Christ and his Gospell onelie *serue* Ciuill pollicie. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Sir Modred . . . sought
To make disruption in the Table Round
Of Arthur, and to splinter it into feuds,
Serving his traitorous end. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Evil can but *serve* the right,
Over all shall love endure.
Whittier, Calef in Boston.

8. To aid by good offices; minister to the wants or well-being of.

For David, after he had *served* his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep. Acts xiii. 36.

He would lose his life to *serve* his country, but would not do a base thing to save it.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

Not less, tho' dogs of Faction bay,
Would *serve* his kind in deed and word.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

9. To be of use to instead of something else: with *for:* as, a sofa may *serve* one *for* a bed.

The cry of Talbot *serves* me *for* a sword.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 79.

Not far from the Castle is an old unfinish'd Palace of Faccardine's, *serving* however the Bassa *for* his Seraglio.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 45.

10. To regulate one's conduct in accordance with the spirit, fashion, or demands of; comply with.

Men who think that herein we *serve* the time, and speak in favour of the present state, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. i. § 1.

The Man who spoke,
Who never sold the truth to *serve* the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

11. To behave toward; treat; requite: as, he *served* me very shabbily.

If Pisanio
Have . . . given his mistress that confection
Which I gave him for cordial, she is *served*
As I would *serve* a rat. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 247.

12. To suffice; satisfy; content.

Less than a pound shall *serve* me for carrying your letter. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 111.

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The 21st day we sent out our Moskito Strikers for Turtle, who brought aboard enough to *serve* both Ships Companies. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 146.

A polite country squire shall make you as many bows in half an hour as would *serve* a courtier for a week.
Addison, Spectator, No. 119.

Never let me hear you utter any thing like a sentiment; I have had enough of them to *serve* me the rest of my life.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

13. To be of use or service to; answer the requirements of; avail.

Our indiscretion sometimes *serves* us well,
When our deep plots do pall.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 8.

Sir, you have now at length this question for the time, and, as my memory would best *serve* me in such a copious and vast theme, fully handl'd.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

14†. To be a professed lover of; be a suitor to.

Syn I have trouthe hire hight
I wol nat ben untrewe for no wight,
But as hire man I wol ay lyve and sterve,
And nevere noon other creature *serve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 448.

15. To handle; manipulate; work; manage: as, the guns were well *served*.

But the garrison of Sumter, being destitute of the proper accessories, could only *serve* a small number of guns, and was already suffering from want of provisions.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 138.

16. *Naut.*, to bind or wind tightly with small cord, generally spun-yarn or marline: as, to *serve* a backstay.—**17.** In *law*, to deliver or send to; present to in due form; communicate by delivery or by reading, according to different methods prescribed by different laws: often with *on* or *upon* before the person: as, to *serve* a notice *upon* a tenant.

They required that no bookseller should be allowed to unpack a box of books without notice and a catalogue *served upon* a judge. *Brougham.*

18. To supply; furnish: usually said of regular and continuous supply: as, a newsman *serves* families with papers; a reservoir *serves* a town with water.

The watir cometh all by condite, in grett plente, ffrom Ebrom and Bedelem, which condites *serve* all the Citee in every place. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

And, although the sea be so deep between it [the tower] and the shore that a ship may sail through, yet is it *served* with fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

19. To earn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**20.** To copulate with; cover: used of male animals, as stallions, jacks, or bulls, kept for breeding purposes at a price.—**21.** To deliver, as a ball, in the manner of the first player in tennis or lawn-tennis, or the pitcher in base-ball: as, he *served* a swift ball.—**22†.** To deserve.

Haf I prys wonnen?
Haue I thryuandely thonk [thanks] thurȝ my craft *serued?*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1380.

I gyfe the grace and graunt, thofe thou hafe grefe *servede!*
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2591.

To serve a cable (*naut.*). See *cable.*—**To serve a hawk,** in *falconry*, to drive out a quarry which has taken refuge or concealed itself.—**To serve an apprenticeship,** to perform the service or fulfil the legal conditions of an apprentice.—**To serve an attachment** or **writ of attachment,** in *law*, to levy such a writ on the person or goods by seizure.—**To serve an execution,** to levy an execution on the person, goods, or lands by seizure.—**To serve an office,** to discharge the duties incident to an office.—**To serve a person heir to a property,** in *Scots law*, to take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession. See *service of an heir*, under *service*¹.—**To serve a process** or **writ,** to communicate a process or writ to the person to whom it is directed, as by delivering or reading it to him, or by leaving it at his place of residence or business, as the law may direct. The person is said to be *served* with the process or writ.—**To serve a sentence,** to undergo the punishment prescribed by a judicial sentence: as, to *serve a sentence* of eighteen months' hard labor.—**To serve a turn, one's turn,** or **the turn.** See *turn.*—**To serve one a trick,** to play a trick upon one.

Well, if I be *served* such another *trick*, I'll have my brains ta'en out. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 6.

To serve one out, to punish or take revenge on one; make an example of one.

The Right Honourable Gentleman had boasted he had served his country for twenty years. Served his country! He should have said *served her out!*
Bulwer, My Novel, xii. 25.

To serve one right, to treat one as he deserves: often used interjectionally.

Webb dated all his Grace's misfortunes from Wynendall, and vowed that Fate *served the traitor right.*
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

Workhouse funeral—*serve him right!*
Dickens, Pickwick, xlii.

To serve one's self of, to avail one's self of; use. [A Gallicism.]

If they elevate themselves, it is only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor their virtue.
Dryden, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

To serve one's time, to complete one's apprenticeship.

At first there was a very general desire to reëstablish the apprentice system of the middle ages. The traditions of the past were still strong. The lad must *serve his time*—that is, be legally bound to remain with his master for a term of four or five years.
The Century, XXXVII. 402.

To serve one (with) **the same sauce.** See *sauce.*—**To serve out,** to deal out or distribute in portions: as, to *serve out* ammunition to soldiers; to *serve out* grog to sailors.—**To serve the purpose of,** to take the place of in use; do the work of; serve for: as, a bent pin *served the purpose of* a fish-hook.—**To serve the vent,** in *gun.*, to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged.—**To serve time,** to undergo a term of imprisonment.

The under-world, with the police and detective forces practically in its interest, holds in rigorous bondage every unfortunate or miscreant who has once *served time.*
Science, VIII. 287.

=**Syn. 1.** To labor for, attend, aid, assist, help.—**7.** To advance, forward, benefit.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be or act as a servant or attendant; be employed in services or ministrations for another: formerly with *to.*

Blessed Angels he sends to and fro,
To *serve to* wicked man. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 1.

Serve by indenture *to* the common hangman.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 187.

They also *serve* who only stand and wait.
Milton, Sonnet on his Blindness.

When a man can say I *serve*—to the whole extent of my being I apply my faculty to the service of mankind in my especial place—he therein sees and shows a reason for his being in the world, and is not a moth or incumbrance in it. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

Specifically—(*a*) To perform domestic offices for another; wait upon one as a servant.

For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that *serveth?* . . . but I am among you as he that *serveth.*
Luke xxii. 27.

And now, Mrs. Cook, I proceed to give you my instructions, . . . whether you *serve* in town or country.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Cook).

(*b*) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; do duty in any capacity under authority, especially as a soldier or seaman.

Under what captain *serve* you? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 95.

Leontius, you and I have *serv'd* together,
And run through many a fortune with our swords.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

His talk is all of war and pleasure, and he longs to *serve* in the next campaign. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, ii. 6.

"Has he *served* in the army?" "Yes—no—not, strictly speaking, *served;* but he has been . . . trained to arms."
Scott, Rob Roy, x.

Is na' this Hester, as *serves* in Foster's shop?
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

Likewise had he *served* a year
On board a merchantman, and made himself
Full sailor. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*c*) To be in subjection or servitude.

And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to *serve* with rigour; and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage. Ex. i. 13.

Better to reign in hell than *serve* in heaven.
Milton, P. L., i. 263.

(*d*) *Eccles.*, to act as server at the celebration of the eucharist. See *server*, 1 (*a*).

"Canstow *seruen,*" he seide, "other syngen in a churche?"
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 12.

2. To answer the purpose; accomplish the end; avail; be sufficient; suffice: often followed by a present infinitive of purpose.

Rom. Courage, man; the hurt cannot be much.
Mer. No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill *serve.*
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 101.

For they say The Riches of the Church are to *serve* as Anchors in Time of a Storm. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 61.

The Indians make use of no more Land than *serves* to maintain their Families in Maiz and to pay their taxes.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 119.

Learning itself, received into a mind
By nature weak, or viciously inclin'd,
Serves but to lead philosophers astray.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 433.

Short greeting *serves* in time of strife!
Scott, Marmion, vi. 24.

3. To suit; be convenient; be favorable: said especially of a favoring wind or current.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune: . . .
And we must take the current when it *serves.*
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 223.

His Ships were readie, but the wind *serv'd* not for many days. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The tide *serving* at half-past two, we got clear of the docks at that hour. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

The sportsman, narrating his feats when opportunity *serves*, keeps such spoils of the chase as he conveniently can. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 349.

4†. To be a professed lover or suitor.

Gode godely [Cryseyde], to whom *serve* I and laboure
As I best can. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 458.

5. To deliver or bat the ball, as done by the player who leads off in tennis or lawn-tennis.

serve¹ (sėrv), *n.* [< *serve*¹, *v.*] In *tennis* or *lawn-tennis:* (*a*) The act of the first player in striking the ball, or the style in which the ball is then delivered: as, a good *serve.* (*b*) The right of hitting or delivering the ball first: as, it is my *serve.*

He lost his *serve*, and the next game as well, and before five minutes had passed he was two games to the bad in the last set. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 920.

serve²† (sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *serve;* appar. < OF. **sorbe*, F. *sorbe* = Sp. *sorba*, *serba* = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorba*, f., service-berry, *sorbo*, m., service-tree, < L. *sorbus*, f., the service-tree, *sorbum*, neut., its fruit: see *sorb*, and cf. *service*².] **1.** The service-tree.

He may ont graffe atte Marche in thorn and *serve.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

2. The fruit of the service-tree.

Crato . . . utterly forbids all maner of fruits, as peares, apples, plumms, cherries, strawberries, nuts, medlers, *serves*, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 69.

serveet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **servie, serve*, service, < *servir*, serve: see *serve*¹.] Service.

And make ȝoure selfe sogettys to be
To hem that owyn ȝow *servee.*
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

server (sėr'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *server;* < *serve*¹ + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who serves.

So are ye image-*servers* — that is, idolaters.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.

Specifically—(*a*) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, an attendant on the priest at a low celebration of the eucharist, who helps the priest to vest and unvest, arranges the service-book, lights and extinguishes the altar-lights, places the elements and cruets on the credence and brings them to the priest at the offertory, brings the priest the basin and towel and pours the water at the lavabo, pours out the ablutions of wine and water, and ministers in other ways. The server is usually a boy or other layman, and represents, as far as a layman can, the priest's assistants and the choir at a high celebration. (*b*) One who serves up a meal, or sets the dishes on table.

Byfore the cours tho stuarde comes then,
The *seruer* hit next of alle kyn men
Mays way. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

The medieval baron removed from one to another of his castles with a train of servants and baggage, his chaplains and accountants, steward and carvers, *servers*, cupbearers, clerks, squires, yeomen, grooms and pages, chamberlain, treasurer, and even chancellor.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 473.

(*c*) In the game of tennis or of lawn-tennis, the player who serves or strikes the ball first. See *lawn-tennis.*

The game begins by serving the ball upon the left wall of the Hazard Court (which the *server* faces).
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 105.

2. That which serves or is used in serving. Specifically—(*a*) A salver or small tray. (*b*) A utensil for

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distributing articles of food at the table, differing from the ordinary implement, such as spoon or fork: as, an oyster-*server*; an asparagus-*server*. (*c*) A conduit.

They . . . derived rilles and *servers* of water into every street. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 248. (*Davies.*)

Servetian (sėr-vē'shan), *n.* [< *Servetus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of Servetus (died 1553), who maintained substantially the views regarding the nature of Christ afterward known as *Socinianism*. [Rare.]

serviablet, *a.* Same as *serviceable*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

Servian (sėr'vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Servia* (F. *Servie* = G. *Serbien* = Russ. *Serbiya*; < E. *Serb* = F. *Serbe* = G. *Serbe* = Russ. *Serbŭ*, < Serv. *Srb*, a Servian) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Servia, a kingdom of Europe, situated south of the Austrian empire, and formerly subject to Turkey; pertaining to the Servians or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Servia; a member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Servia: the term is applied by extension to inhabitants of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, etc., allied in race and language to the inhabitants of Servia.—**2.** A Slavic language spoken in Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc. The dialect spoken in Croatia is often called *Croatian*, *Servian* being restricted to the other dialects; the whole group of dialects is sometimes called *Serbo-Croatian*. Abbreviated *Serv.*

Also *Serbian*.

service[1] (sėr'vis), *n.* [Early mod. E. (and dial.) also *sarvice*; < ME. *service*, *servyce*, *servise*, *servyse*, < OF. *servise*, *service*, F. *service* = Pr. *servisi* = Sp. *servicio* = Pg. *serviço* = It. *servizio*, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, service, servitude, < *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] **1.** The act of serving, or attendance, in any sense; the rendering of duty to another; obedience; the performance of any office or labor for another.

As glad, as humble, as bisy in *servyse*,
And eek in love, as she was wont to be,
Was she to him in every maner wyse.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 549.

Upon your oath of *service* to the pope.
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 23.

Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for *service*, or but serves when prest'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 86.

Should this first master claim
His *service*, whom does it belong to? him
Who thrust him out, or him who saved his life?
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

Specifically—**2.** Spiritual obedience, reverence, and love.

Present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable *service*.
Rom. xii. 1.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3. The duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee: thus, *personal service* consists in homage and fealty, etc.; *annual service* in rent, suit to the court of the lord, etc.; *accidental services* in heriots, reliefs, etc.—**4.** Place or position of a servant; employment as a servant; state of being or acting as a servant; menial employ or capacity: as, to be out of *service*.

To leave a rich Jew's *service*, to become
The follower of so poor a gentleman.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 156.

To the judge's house shee did enquire,
And there shee did a *service* get.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

Answer that . . . a poor servant is not to be blamed if he strives to better himself; that *service* is no inheritance.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

5. Labor performed for another; assistance rendered; obligation conferred; duty done or required; office.

As thou lovest me, Camillo, wipe not out the rest of thy *services* by leaving me now; the need I have of thee thine own goodness hath made. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2. 12.

He [Temple] did not betray or oppress his country: nay, he rendered considerable *services* to her.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

6. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function: as, the diplomatic *service*; the consular *service*; hence, specifically, military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; formerly, a bold and daring performance of such duties; also, the army or navy as a profession.

At this day, that Vocation [the esquire's] is growne to be the first degree of gentry, taken out of the *service* in the warrs, from whence all the other degrees of nobility are borowed. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

He waylays the reports of *services*, and cons them without book, damning himself he came new from them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

The best room in the dilapidated house was put at the service of the commanding officer of the impress *service*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

Men in professions of any kind, except the two *services*, could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 85.

7. A useful office; an advantage conferred or brought about; benefit or good performed, done, or caused; use; employment.

He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the *service* of man. Ps. civ. 14.

I have done the state some *service*, and they know 't.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 339.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

Tell Roderick Dhu I owed him naught,
Not the poor *service* of a boat,
To waft me to yon mountain side.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 37.

8. Profession of respect uttered or sent: as, my *service* to you, sir.

Pray do my *service* to his majesty.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 179.

Pray, give my *service* to . . . all my friends and acquaintance in general who do ask after me.
Steele, Tatler, No. 87.

9. Suit as a lover; professed love. [Archaic.]

Wel I woot my *servyce* is in vayn,
My gerdoun is but brestyng of myn herte.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 244.

Has Arthur spoken aught? or would yourself,
Now weary of my *service* and devoir,
Henceforth be truer to your faultless lord?
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. Public religious worship and instruction conducted according to the forms or methods prescribed by ecclesiastical law, precept, or custom in any given communion: as, the *services* for the following week are, etc.

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

11. A liturgical form prescribed for public worship; also, a form prescribed for public worship or ceremonial of some special character; an office: as, the marriage *service*.

Ther was also a Nonne, a Prioresse, . . .
Ful wel she song the *service* divyne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

The next daye, Fryday, we went to Mounte Syon to masse, and there sayde our *servyce*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

On Days of Fasting and Thanksgiving, . . . the Minister may appoint such Psalms as he shall think fit, . . . unless any shall have been appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority in a *Service* set out for the Occasion.
Book of Common Prayer.

We should profane the *service* of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 259.

12. A full set of musical settings of the congregational or choral canticles, chants, etc., of a liturgy, especially of the Anglican liturgy. It does not include metrical hymns or special anthems. The full list of parts for the Anglican morning prayer, communion office, and evening prayer includes the Venite, Te Deum, Benedicite, Benedictus (Dominus), Jubilate, Kyrie, Nicene Creed, Sanctus, Agnus, Benedictus (qui venit), Gloria in Excelsis, Magnificat, Cantate, Nunc Dimittis, and Deus Misereatur; but all of these are not usually contained in any one service.

13. Things required for use; furniture. Especially—(*a*) A set of things required for table use: as, a dinner-*service*; a *service* of plate.

A dinner-party [was] given by a certain noble lord, at which the whole *service* was of silver, a silver hot-water dish being placed under every plate.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 120.

(*b*) An assortment of table-linen.

14. That which is served. (*a*) A course served up at table.

Your fat king and your lean beggar is but variable *service*, two dishes, but to one table; that 's the end.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 3. 25.

Service is ready to go up, man; you must slip on your coat, and come in; we lack waiters pitifully.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 1.

The entertainment is of a pretty substantial kind. Besides tea, there is a *service* of cheese, of bacon and beef fried, etc. *Jamieson*, Dict. (under *rocking*).

(*b*) The portion served to an individual; an allowance of food or drink.

And whanne thou seest afore thee thi *seruice*,
Be not to hasti upon breed to bite.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

The women, having eaten, drank, and gossiped sufficiently, were each presented with "a *Service* of Sweetmeats, which every Gossip carried away in her Handkerchief."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 6.

With farthing candles, chandeliers of tin,
And *services* of water, rum, and gin.
Chatterton, Kew Gardens.

I'll spread your *service* by the door,
That when you eat you may behold
The knights at play where the bowls are rolled.
R. H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree.

15. In *law*. See *service of a writ*, etc., below, and *serve*, *v. t.*, 17.—**16.** In *lawn-tennis*, that striking of the ball with the racket which commences a turn of play; also, the ball thus struck: as, he made a swift *service*.—**17.** The small cordage wound round a rope in serving. Also *serving*.—**18.** That which is supplied or furnished; the act or means of supplying something which is in general demand, or of furnishing specific accommodation: said of transportation: as, railway or mail *service*; cab *service*: also of the distribution of water and light: as, electric-light *service*.

A short squat omnibus. . . . which was then the daily *service* between Cloisterham and external mankind.
Dickens, Edwin Drood, vi.

19. A service-pipe.

I had taken up about a dozen *services* when I approached one that had been only a comparatively short time in duty.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 9100.

Active service. See *active*.—**At one's service**, placed at one's disposal; free for one to use or enjoy.—**At your service**, ready to serve you: a phrase of civility.

I am, sir, a practitioner in panegyric, or, to speak more plainly, a professor of the art of puffing, *at your service*—or anybody else's. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

Breakfast-service, a set of utensils required for the breakfast-table. Compare *dinner-service*.—**Burial, choral, church, civil service.** See the qualifying words.—**Civil-service reform.** See *reform*.—**Claim in a service.** See *claim*[1].—**Constructive service.** See *personal service* (*a*), under *personal*.—**Covenanted civil service.** See *civil*.—**Dessert-service.** See *dessert*.—**Dinner-service**, a set of dishes, plates, and other table-utensils, usually of porcelain or of fine earthenware, sometimes of plate, etc., intended for use at the dinner-table. It may include what is needed for all the courses of an elaborate dinner, but more generally excludes the dessert-service, and also the silverware, knives, etc.—**Divine service.** See *divine*.—**Dry service.** See *dry mass*, under *mass*[1].—**Free services.** See *free*.—**Full service.** (*a*) A setting of the musical parts of a church service for a chorus, without solos. Compare *full anthem*, under *anthem*. (*b*) A service in which music is used as much as possible.—**General service.** See *service of an heir*, below.—**Harlequin, heriot, honorary, life-saving service.** See the qualifying words.—**Lunch-service**, a set of the utensils required for the lunch-table.—**Merchant, personal service.** See the adjectives.—**Plain service**, in Anglican usage, an office which is simply read, sung on one note, or pronounced without any musical or choral accompaniment.—**Predial services.** See *predial*.—**Preventive service.** See *coast-guard*.—**Real services.** Same as *predial services*.—**Revenue-cutter service.** See *revenue*.—**Secret service.** See *secret*.—**Service of an heir**, in *Scots law*, a proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either *general* or *special*. A *general service* determines generally who is heir of another; a *special service* ascertains who is heir to him in respect of particular lands, etc.—**Service of a writ, process**, etc., in *law*, the communication of it to the person concerned in the manner required by law, as by delivering it to him, or by reading it to him, or by leaving an attested copy with him.—**Service of the Horn.** Same as *cornage*, 1.—**Service paste.** See *paste*[1].—**Substituted service, or service by substitution**, a mode of serving a process upon a defendant by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place, or delivering it to a neighboring person, or both: allowed when entrance to his dwelling cannot be effected. The phrase is also applied to publication and mailing when allowed (as in some cases of absence, etc.) as substitutes for personal service.—**Table-service**, a set of utensils for the table, of any one kind or material: as, a cut-glass *table-service*, a silver *table-service*, etc., in any case including the articles commonly made of the material in question or required for the purpose in question.—**Tenure by divine service.** See *divine*.—**Three hours' service.** See *hour*.—**To have seen service.** (*a*) To have been in active military or naval service; to have made campaigns. (*b*) Figuratively, to have been put to hard use or wear.

If this be a horseman's coat, it *hath seen* very hot *service*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 71.

Uncovenanted civil service. See *civil*.—**Yeoman's service.** See *yeoman*.

service[2] (sėr'vis), *n.* [An extended form of *serve*[2], due to some confusion with *service*[1]: see *serve*[2]. The word has nothing to do, as some have supposed, with L. *cerevisia*, beer.] **1.** Same as *service-tree*.—**2.** The fruit of the service-tree.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

serviceability (sėr'vi-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *serviceable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *serviceableness*. [Recent.]

There are adjustments by which *serviceability* . . . has power still further to improve all adaptations by some process of self-edification. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 73.

serviceable (sėr'vi-sa-bl), *a.* [< ME. *servisable*, *servicyable*, *serrysiabylle*, < OF. *servisable*, < ML. *serviciabilis*, serving, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, service: see *service*[1] and *-able*.] **1.** Disposed to be of service; willing; diligent; attentive.

Curteys he was, lowely and *servysable*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 99.

The servants [were] not so many in number as cleanly in apparel and *serviceable* in behaviour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

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And Enid . . . boil'd the flesh and spread the board,
And stood behind and waited on the three;
And, seeing her so sweet and *serviceable*,
Geraint had longing in him evermore
To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb
That crossed the trencher. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2†. Connected with service; proffering service.

There is an inward reasonable, and there is a solemn outward *serviceable* worship belonging unto God.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd Angels sit, in order *serviceable*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 244.

3. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in public affairs, the more *serviceable*.
Hooker.

His gold-headed cane, too—a *serviceable* staff, of dark polished wood—had similar traits.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. Durable; admitting of hard or long use or wear: as, a *serviceable* fabric.

serviceableness (sėr'vi-sa-bl-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris*.

2. Helpfulness; readiness to do service.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sir P. Sidney*.

serviceably (sėr'vi-sa-bli), *adv.* In a serviceable manner; so as to be serviceable.

serviceage† (sėr'vi-sāj), *n.* [< *service*[1] + *-age*.] A state of servitude.

His threats he feareth, and obeyes the raine
Of thraldome base, and *seruiceage*, though loth.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 83.

service-berry (sėr'vis-ber'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *service-berrie*, *sarvice-berrie*; < *service*[2] + *berry*[1].] **1.** A berry of the service-tree. **2.** The fruit of the whitebeam, *Pyrus Aria*. [Scotch.] **—3.** A North American shrub or small tree, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, or its berry-



Service-berry (*Amelanchier Canadensis*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

like subacid fruit; the shad-bush or Juneberry. The name extends to the other species of the genus, especially the western *A. alnifolia*.

service-book (sėr'vis-bůk), *n.* A book containing the forms for public worship appointed for any given church; an office-book. The service-book of the Anglican Church is the Book of Common Prayer. Among the service-books of the Roman Catholic Church are the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, etc. Among those of the Greek Church are the Euchologion, Horologion, Typicum, Mensea, Triodion, Pentecostarion, Paracletice, Octoëchus, and Menologion. A much greater number of service-books was formerly in use in the Western Church than now, such as the Gradual, Epistolary, Evangeliary, etc.

Although to forbid the *service-book* there be much more reason, as being of itself superstitious.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

service-box (sėr'vis-boks), *n.* A form of expansion-joint used in street-mains of steam-heating systems, serving at once to provide for expansion and contraction in the main pipes, and to supply a convenient connection for the service-pipes of distribution to houses.

service-cleaner (sėr'vis-klē'nėr), *n.* A portable air-compressing pump and receiver used to free gas service-pipes from obstructions. The holder is filled with compressed air, and connected with the obstructed pipe by a short piece of hose. On turning a cock, the compressed air suddenly escapes into the pipe, and blows the obstruction before it.

service-line (sėr'vis-līn), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, one of the two lines drawn across the court twenty-one feet from the net. See *lawn-tennis*.

service-magazine (sėr'vis-mag-a-zēn'), *n.* *Milit.*, a magazine for the storage of ammunition intended for immediate use. It may be constructed either wholly or partly under ground or entirely above ground. Its size is regulated by the number of rounds to be held in readiness.

service-pipe (sėr'vis-pīp), *n.* A pipe, usually of lead or iron, for the supply of water, gas, or the like from the main to a building.

service-tree (sėr'vis-trē), *n.* [< *service*[2] + *tree*.] **1.** A tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*, native in continental Europe. It grows from 20 to 60 feet high, has leaves like those of the mountain-ash, and yields a small pear-shaped or apple-shaped fruit which, like the medlar, is pleasant only in an overripe condition. Its wood is hard and close-grained, and is sought after for mill-work and other purposes—being preferred to all other woods for making the screws of wine-presses. Old or local names are *corme* and *checker-tree*. **2†.** In some old books, apparently, the common pear.—**Wild service-tree**, *Pyrus torminalis*, native southward in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. It bears a fruit, which in England is locally produced for market, of similar character to that of the service-tree. See *swallow-pear*, under *pear*[1].

serviciousᵗ, *a.* [ME. *servycyows*, < ML. *servitiosus*, *serviciosus*, serving, < L. *servitium*, service: see *service*[1].] Doing service.

Serv[yc]yowse or servyable [var. *servycyows* or servicyable, servysable], obsequiosus, serviciosus, servilis.
Prompt. Parv., p. 453.

servient (sėr'vi-ent), *a.* [< L. *servien(t-)s*, ppr. of *servire*: see *serve*[1]. Cf. *servant*, *sergeant*, from the same source.] Subordinate.

My soul is from me fled away,
Nor has of late inform'd my body here,
But in another's breast doth lie,
That neither is nor will be I,
As a form *servient* and assisting there.
Cowley, The Soul.

Servient tenement, in *law*, a tenement which is subject to an easement in favor of another than its owner, the *dominant tenement* being that to which or to the owner of which the service is due.

serviette (ser-vi-et'), *n.* [< F. *serviette*, OF. *serviette* = Sp. *servilleta* = It. *salvieta*, a napkin: origin uncertain, the forms being discordant and appar. in part perverted. (*a*) In one view, orig. It., *salvieta*, 'that which preserves one's garments from soiling,' < *salvare*, preserve, save (see *save*[1]), being in F. conformed to *servir*, serve. (*b*) In another view (Diez), orig. F., *serviette*, for **servitette*, with dim. *-ette*, < OF. *servit* (= Pr. *servit* = It. *servito*), pp. of *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1]. (*c*) Orig. F., *serviette*, directly < *servir*, serve (cf. *serviable*, serviceable), + *-ette*. None of these explanations is free from difficulties.] A napkin.

servile (sėr'vil), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *servile*, < OF. (and F.) *servile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servil* = It. *servile*, < L. *servilis*, of a slave, servile, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf* and *serve*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to slaves or servants.

Let not the Chairman with assuming Stride
Press near the Wall, and rudely thrust thy Side:
The Laws have set him Bounds; his *servile* Feet
Should ne'er encroach where Posts defend the Street.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 153.

The *servile* wars of Sicily, and the still more formidable revolt of Spartacus, had shaken Italy to its centre, and the shock was felt in every household.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 320.

2. Consisting or made up of slaves; belonging to the class of slaves; held in subjection; dependent.

Every *servile* groom jests at my wrongs.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, iv. 11.

The unfree or *servile* class is divided by Tacitus into two: one answering to the coloni of Roman civilisation, and the other to slaves. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

The employment of *servile* cultivators implies an inequality in the shares of the arable which they cultivate for their respective masters. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

3. Pertaining or appropriate to a slave or dependent; fit or proper for a slave.

Leue *seruile* werkis & nyce aray;
This is the thridde comaundement.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Yet there is nothing of rigour used by the Master to his Slave, except it be the very meanest, such as do all sorts of *servile* work. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 141.

4. Resembling a slave or dependent; characteristic or worthy of a slave; slavish; hence, mean-spirited; cringing; base; lacking independence.

Scarce their Words of Insolency were out of their Mouths when they fell to Words of most *servile* Submission. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

Such as our motive is our aim must be;
If this be *servile*, that can ne'er be free.
Cowper, Charity, l. 568.

A *servile* adoption of received opinions.
Story, Oration at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1826.

Political talent and ambition, having no sphere for action, steadily decay, and *servile*, enervating, and vicious habits proportionately increase. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 276.

5. Obedient; subject.

A breath thou art
Servile to all the skyey influences.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 9.

He is a merchant, a mere wandering merchant,
Servile to gain.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

6. In *gram.*, of secondary or subordinate character; not independent, but answering an orthographic purpose.

One of the three is . . . a weak or *servile* letter, hardly more than a hiatus.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 302.

Case relations are denoted by added syllables, some of which retain their form and sense as independent words, and others have been degraded into *servile* particles.
John Avery, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xvii.

II. *n.* **1.** A slave; a menial.

From his foot, in sign of degradation, sprang the Sudra, or *serviles*, doomed to menial duties.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 19.

2. In *gram.*, a servile element, whether sound or character; a non-radical element.

servilely (sėr'vil-li), *adv.* In a servile manner, in any sense of the word *servile*.

servileness (sėr'vil-nes), *n.* Same as *servility*.

servilism (sėr'vil-izm), *n.* [< *servile* + *-ism*.] The existence of a servile class, regarded as an institution. [Recent.]

The remnants of domination and of *servilism* [in the southern United States] will soon take themselves hence.
Congregationalist, Nov. 17, 1880.

servility (sėr-vil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *servilité* = Sp. *servilidad* = Pg. *servilidade* = It. *servilità*; < L. as if **servilita(t-)s*, < *servilis*, servile: see *servile*.] The state or character of being servile. Especially—(*a*) The condition of a slave or bondman; slavery.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 113.

Servility with freedom to contend.
Milton, P. L., vi. 169.

(*b*) Mean submission; baseness; slavishness; obsequiousness; slavish deference.

This unhappy *servility* to custom.
Government of the Tongue.

Loyalty died away into *servility*.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *servility* and heart-burnings of repining poverty.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

A desire to conform to middle-class prejudices may produce quite as real a *servility* as the patronage of aristocracies or of courts. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

serving (sėr'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *serve*[1], *v.*] **1.** Same as *service*[1], 1.—**2.** *Naut.*, same as *service*[1], 17.

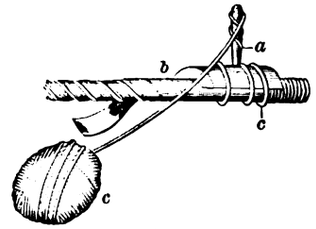
The core travels through another set of machines, which first wrap it with a thick *serving* of tarred jute.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 403.

serving-board (sėr'ving-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood fitted with a handle, used for serving spun-yarn on small ropes.

The second mate . . . has charge of the boatswain's locker, which includes *serving-boards*, marline-spikes, etc.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 12.

serving-maid (sėr'ving-mād), *n.* A female servant.

serving-mallet (sėr'ving-mal'et), *n.* *Naut.*, a semicylindrical piece of wood, fitted with a handle, and having a groove on one side to fit



a, serving-mallet; *b*, "wormed" rope "parceled" with canvas; *c*, serving-yarn.

the convexity of a rope. It is used for convenience in serving ropes, or wrapping them round with spun-yarn, etc., to prevent chafing.

serving-man (sėr'ving-man), *n.* **1.** A male servant; a menial.

If ye will be a *Seruingman*,
With attendaunce doe begin.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

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Where 's the cook? is supper ready? . . . the *serving-men* in their new fustian? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 49.

2†. A professed lover. See *servant*, 4.

A *serving-man*, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress' heart. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 87.

servioust, *a.* [< ME. *servyowse*, < OF. *serveux*, serving (used as a noun), < *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1].] Obsequious. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

servisablet, servisett. Middle English forms of *serviceable*, *service*[1].

Servite (sėr'vīt), *n.* [< ML. *Servitæ* (also called *servi beatæ Mariæ*), < L. *servus*, servant: see *serf*, *serve*[1].] One of a mendicant order of monks and nuns, entitled the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Italy in the thirteenth century, and following the Augustine rule. By Innocent VIII. it was granted privileges and prerogatives equal to those enjoyed by the other mendicant orders.

servitium (sėr-vish'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *service*[1].] In *law*, service; servitude.

servitor (sėr'vi-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *servitour*; < ME. *servitour*, *servytour*, < OF. *servitour*, *serviteur*, < F. *serviteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servidor* = It. *servidore*, *servitore*, < LL. *servitor*, one who serves, < L. *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] One who serves or attends; a subordinate; a follower; an adherent.

"No 'maister,' sire," quod he, "but *servitour*."
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 485.

Come, I have heard that fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 52.

His words (by what I can expresse) like so many nimble and airy *servitors* trip about him at command.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Specifically—(*a*) A male domestic servant; a menial.

Se that ye haue *seruytours* semely the disches for to bere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

There sat the lifelong creature of the house,
Loyal, the dumb old *servitor*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*†) One who serves in the army; a soldier.

Of these souldiers thus trained the Isle it selfe is able to bring forth into the field 4000. And at the instant of all assales appointed there bee three thousand more of most expert and practiced *servitours* out of Hampshire.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 275. (*Davies.*)

I have been a poor *servitor* by sea and land any time this fourteen years, and followed the fortunes of the best commanders in Christendom.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

(*c*) Formerly, at Oxford University, an undergraduate who was partly supported by the college funds, who was distinguished by peculiar dress, and whose duty it was to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. This class of scholars no longer exists, and practically has not existed for a century. The statement of Thackeray below is inexact, inasmuch as the Oxford servitors did not correspond to the Cambridge sizars, but to the subsizars.

The term subsizar became forgotten, and the sizar was supposed to be the same as the *servitor*.
Gentleman's Magazine for 1787, p. 1147.

The unlucky boys who have no tassels to their caps are called sizars—*servitors* at Oxford—(a very pretty and gentleman-like title). A distinction is made in their clothes because they are poor; for which reason they wear a badge of poverty, and are not allowed to take their meals with their fellow-students. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xiii.

(*d*†) One who professes duty or service: formerly used in phrases of civility.

With a constant Perseverance of my hearty desires to serve your Lordship, I rest, my Lord, Your most humble *Servitor*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

servitorship (sėr'vi-tor-ship), *n.* [< *servitor* + *-ship*.] The position of a servitor. See *servitor* (*c*).

Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M'Aulay.
Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.

servitude (sėr'vi-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *servitute*, < OF. *servitute*, *serviuit*, *servitu*, *servitude*, F. *servitude* = Pr. *servitut* = OSp. *servitud* = Pg. *servidão* = It. *servitù*, < L. *servitudo* (*-din-*), mixed in Rom. with *servitu(t-)s*, servitude, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf*, *serve*[1].] **1.** The condition of a slave or servant; the state of subjection to a master; slavery; bondage.

Jeroboam and all Israel came and spake to Rehoboam, saying, . . . Ease thou somewhat the grievous *servitude* of thy father, and his heavy yoke that he put upon us.
2 Chron. x. 4.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2. 171.

To the victor, it was supposed, belonged the lives of his captives; and, by consequence, he might bind them in perpetual *servitude*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 214.

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of *servitude*. *Const. of U. S.*, 15th Amendment, § 1.

2. Menial service or condition.

Sheila . . . devoted all her time to waiting upon her two guests, until Lavender could scarcely eat, through the embarrassment produced by her noble *servitude*.
W. Black, A Princess of Thule, v.

3. Compulsory service or labor, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment: as, penal *servitude*. See *penal*.

When you were a little familiar with colonial phraseology you at once understood that . . . Giles had "left his country for his country's good," not of his own free will, and was what was called a "free by *servitude* man"—i. e., a convict whose sentence of transportation had expired.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 765.

4. Service rendered in duty performed in the army or navy. Compare *service*[1], 6. [Specific Anglo-Indian use.]—**5.** A state of spiritual, moral, or mental bondage or subjection; compulsion; subordination.

In greet lordshipe, if I wel avyse,
Ther is greet *servitude* in soudry wyse:
I may nat don as euery plowman may.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 742.

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy that they can be pleased at it. *South.*

6†. Servants collectively.

After him a cumbrous train
Of herds and flocks, and numerous *servitude*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 132.

7. In *law*, the burden of an easement; the condition of a tenement which is subject to some right of enjoyment by another than the owner of the tenement, in virtue of his ownership of another tenement. (See *easement*.) In Roman law, a right to use or deal with, in a given and definite manner, a thing belonging to another. As to real estate, it is nearly equivalent or correlative to the easement of the common law, except that it also embraces rights to take the fruits of the servient estate, which in English law are not called *easements*, but *profits à prendre*.—**Affirmative servitude.** See *negative servitude*, below.—**Discontinuous servitude**, in *law*, an easement which consists in the right to perform a series of distinct acts, as a right of way or of common, or the servitude answering thereto, such as cannot be enjoyed but by the intervention of man: distinguished from a *continuous servitude*, which consists in a constant servitude, or in the reservation of some characteristic of the servient tenement, as a right of view or a right to a watercourse.—**Negative servitude**, a servitude or easement which consists in the right merely to restrict the enjoyment of the owner of the servient tenement, as distinguished from one which entitles one to do an act which without the existence of the easement would be a positive wrong to the owner of that tenement. Thus, the right to receive light and air by windows over the land of another is a *negative servitude*, whereas the right to discharge water upon the land of another is an *affirmative servitude*.—**Personal servitude**, a right constituted over a subject in favor of a person, without reference to possession or property.—**Predial servitude**, a right constituted over one subject or tenement enjoyed by the owner of another subject or tenement. Predial servitudes are either *rural* or *urban*, according as they affect land or houses. The usual *rural servitudes* are passage or road, or the right which a person has to pass over another's land; pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land; fail and divot, or the right to cut turf and peats on another's land; aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land; thirlage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. *Urban servitudes* consist chiefly in the right to use a party-wall, or a common drain, or to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or house; the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house; the right of the owner of a flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, etc.=**Syn. 1.** Serfdom, thraldom, vassalage, peonage.—**1** and **3.** *Servitude*, *Slavery*, *Bondage*. These words express involuntary subjection, and are in the order of strength. *Servitude* is the general word, its application to voluntary service being obsolete. *Slavery* emphasizes the completeness and the degradation of the state. *Bondage*, literally the state of being bound, is used chiefly in elevated style or figurative senses: as, *bondage* to appetite; Egyptian *bondage*. *Servitude* is the only one of these words that applies to compulsory and unpaid service required as a legal penalty; the phrase *penal servitude* is very common. See *serf* and *captivity*.

servituret (sėr'vi-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *servitura*, service, < L. *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] **1.** The condition of servant or slave; slavery. [Rare.]

A very *servituret* of Egypt is to be in danger of these papistic bishops. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 179.

2. Servants collectively; the whole body of servants in a family. [Rare.]

The chorus of shepherds prepare resistance in their master's defence, calling the rest of the *servituret*.
Milton, Plan of a Tragedy called Sodom.

3. Same as *servitor* (*c*). [Erroneous use.]

Trim 's a Critick; I remember him a *Servituret* at Oxon.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

servitus (sėr'vi-tus), *n.* [LL., service, servitude: see *servitude*.] In *Rom. law*, the right of a person not the owner of the thing to use it or have it serve his interest in a particular manner not wholly exclusive, but by way of exception to the general power of exclusive use belonging to the owner.

servt. An abbreviation of *servant*.

servulatet (sėr'vū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *servulus*, a young servant (dim. of *servus*, a slave, servant), + *-ate*[2].] To do obsequious service. [A euphuistic use.]

Bri. I embrace their loves.
Eyre. Which we'll repay with *servulating*.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother (ed. 1637), i. 2.

servycet, *n.* A Middle English form of *service*.

sest, *n.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

sesame (ses'a-mē), *n.* [ME. *sysame*; < OF. *sesame*, *sisame*, F. *sésame* = Sp. *sésamo* = Pg. *sesamo* = It. *sesamo*, *sisamo* = D. *sesam(-kruid)* = G. Sw. Dan. *sesam*, < L. *sesamum*, *sisamum*, *sesama*, neut., *sesima*, *sesama*, f. (= Turk. *sisām*, *susam*), sesame, < Gr. σήσαμον, Laconian σάαμον, neut., the seed or fruit of the sesame-plant, the plant itself, σησάμη, f., the sesame-plant. Cf. Ar. *simsim*, > Pers. *simsim* = Hind. *samsam*, sesame. The E. word is pronounced as if directly from the Gr. σησάμη.] An annual herbaceous plant, *Sesamum Indicum* (*S. orientale*), widely cultivated and naturalized in tropical and subtropical countries. Its value lies chiefly in its seeds, from which is expressed the gingili-, sesame-, or til-oil. The seeds are also variously used as food. The oil in large doses is laxative, and the leaves when macerated yield a mucilaginous remedy, useful in cholera infantum, dysentery, etc. The plant is simple of culture, and thrives in sterile soil. It is somewhat grown in the southern United States. Also called *benne*.

Sysame in fatte soil and gravel is sowe,
Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Open sesame, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" (in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments") flew open; hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

It [a poet's philosophy] is rather something which is more energetic in a word than in a whole treatise, and our hearts unclose themselves instinctively at its simple *Open sesame!* *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

Sesameæ (se-sā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), < *Sesamum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Pedalineæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary divided into four cells by false partitions, each cell containing numerous ovules. It includes 4 genera, chiefly African and tropical, of which *Sesamum* is the type.

sesame-oil (ses'a-mē-oil), *n.* Oil of sesamum. See *sesame* and *oil*.

sesaminet (ses'a-min), *a.* [< F. *sesamin*, < L. *sesaminus*, < Gr. σησάμινος, of sesame (ἔλαιον σησάμινον, sesame-oil), < σήσαμον, σησάμη, sesame: see *sesame*.] Derived from sesame.

They [Brachmanes] were annointed with *Sesamine* oyle, wherewith, and with hony, they tempered their bread.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

sesamoid (ses'a-moid), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *sesamoides*, a plant resembling sesame; < Gr. σησαμοειδής, like sesame or its seeds, < σήσαμον, σησάμη, sesame, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the shape of a grain of sesame: especially applied in anatomy to small independent osseous or cartilaginous bodies occurring in tendinous structures.—**Sesamoid bones**, bony nodules developed in tendons where they pass over an angular projection. The patella, in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, is the largest in the human body.—**Sesamoid cartilage of the larynx**, a small cartilaginous nodule occasionally developed at the side of each arytenoid, near the tip, in the perichondrium.—**Sesamoid cartilages**, cartilaginous nodules which develop in tendons under the same conditions as do the sesamoid bones.—**Sesamoid fibrocartilages.** Same as *sesamoid cartilages*.—**Sesamoid nasal cartilages**, small nodules of cartilage found on the upper margin of the alar cartilages. Also called *epactal cartilages*.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, a bone developed in the tendon of a muscle at or near a joint; a scleroskeletal ossification, usually of a nodular shape. The largest sesamoid of the human body is the patella or kneepan. Smaller sesamoids, in pairs, are normally developed in the metacarpophalangeal and metatarsophalangeal joints of the inner digits (thumb and great toe), and in the black races of men, and many other animals, at these joints of all the digits. Sesamoids may be developed at any joint, as the shoulder-joint of some birds. The so-called navicular bone of the horse's foot is a sesamoid. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *hoof*, *knee-joint*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, *scapholunar*, and *solidungulate*.

sesamoidal (ses-a-moi'dal), *a.* [< *sesamoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sesamoid*.

sesamoiditis (ses'a-moi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sesamoid* + *-itis*.] Disease of the sesamoid bones and enveloping tissues situated behind the metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal articulation (fetlock) in the horse.

Sesamum (ses'a-mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *sesamum*, < Gr. σήσαμον, sesame: see *sesame*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sesameæ* in the order *Pedalineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a corolla-tube curved down and dilated above a short oblique base, terminating in a somewhat two-lipped limb; with a regular ovary which becomes a usually four-angled oblong capsule, partially loculicidal, and at the apex unarmed, compressed,

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and obtuse or shortly acuminate. There are 9 or 10 species, all natives of tropical or southern Africa, though one, *S. Indicum*, is thought by some to be of Asiatic origin. They are erect or prostrate herbs with a rough and gummy surface. They bear opposite leaves below, alternate above, and either entire or cleft. The pale or violet flowers are solitary in the axils. The one important species is *S. Indicum*, the sesame, widely naturalized and cultivated. See *sesame*, and cut under *benne*.—**Oil of sesamum**. See *sesame* and *oil*.



Sesame (*Sesamum Indicum*).

sesban (ses'ban), *n.* [< F. *sesban*, < Ar. *seisebān*, *saisabān*, < Pers. *sisabān*, the plant *Sesbania Ægyptiaca*.] A plant, *Sesbania Ægyptiaca*, native throughout the tropics of the Old World. It is an elegant but soft-wooded and short-lived shrub, from 6 to 10 feet high. Also called *jyntee*.

Sesbania (ses-bā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < *sesban*, q. v.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Robinieæ*. It is characterized by a beardless style with a small stigma, and a long linear and compressed roundish or four-winged pod which is within divided by cross-partitions between the seeds. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed through warm regions of both hemispheres. They are herbs or shrubs, or small short-lived trees, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with numerous and entire leaflets, and loose axillary racemes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers on slender pedicels. They are known as *swamp pea-tree*. *S. macrocarpa*, a smooth annual of the southern United States, bears very slender pendulous and curving pods about a foot long, and yellow and red purple-dotted flowers; it is thought to be the source of the fiber known as *Colorado-river hemp*. For *S. Ægyptiaca*, see *sesban* and *jyntee*. For other species, see *pea-tree*, 2, and *dhunchee*.

sescuncia (ses-kun'shi-ạ), *n.* [L., < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *uncia*, an ounce: see *ounce*[1].] In *Rom. antiq.*, a weight of an ounce and a half; in the sextantal system of coinage, a piece of one and a half ounces, or one eighth of an as.

sescuple (ses'kū-pl), *a.* In *anc. pros.*, same as *hemiolic*.

sese[1]†, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *seize*.

sese[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

seseli (ses'e-li), *n.* [Formerly also *seselie*, *sisley*, *cicely* (see *cicely*); < OF. *seseli*, *sesel*, F. *séséli* = Sp. Pg. It. *seseli*, < L. *seselis*, < Gr. σέσελι, σέσελις, also σίλι, name of a plant, *Tordylium officinale*, or, according to others, of several umbellifers of different genera, one of them *Seseli tortuosum*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Seseli*; cicely. See *cicely*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Seselineæ* and subtribe *Euseseleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with broad petals notched and deeply inflexed at the apex, and smooth, woolly, or bristly beakless fruit with mostly solitary oil-tubes, and obtuse and nearly equal primary ridges, but without corky thickening or secondary ridges. There are about 60 species, or only 40 which are clearly distinct, natives of north temperate regions of the Old World, with 2 in mountains of Australia. They are usually smooth perennials with erect branching stems, tall or slender or rigid, bearing ternately dissected leaves with narrow and often thread-shaped segments. The white flowers are disposed in compound umbels, usually with numerous undivided bracts and bractlets, and often with prominent calyx-teeth, an unusual feature in the order. Some species are known as *meadow-saxifrage* and as *hartwort*. (Compare *cicely*.) *S. Hippomarathrum* is known as *horse-poppy* and *horse-fennel*.

Seselineæ (ses-e-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1824), < *Seseli* + *-ineæ*.] A large tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Umbelliferæ*. It is characterized by a fruit which is roundish in transverse section or compressed on the back, with a broad commissure, without conspicuous secondary ridges, and with its lateral ridges either distinct or united into a nerve-like or corky margin, but not dilated. It includes about 46 genera, principally of the Old World, classed in 7 subtribes, of which *Seseli*, *Thecocarpus*, *Cachrys*, *Œnanthe*, *Schultzia*, *Selinum*, and *Angelica* are the types. See also *Fœniculum*, *Prangos*, *Silaus*, *Ligusticum*, and *Thaspium*.

Sesha (sā'shạ), *n.* [< Skt. *çesha*.] In *Hind. myth.*, the king of the serpents, with a thousand heads, on which the world rests, and on which Vishnu reclines while asleep: it was also used as a rope in churning the ocean.

Sesia (sē'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σής (gen. σεός, later σητός), a moth.] A notable genus of clear-winged moths, typical of the family *Sesiidæ*. It contains small or medium-sized species, with antennæ slightly thickened externally, or with a brush of hair at the tip. The fore wings have two or three clear spots, and the hind wings are hyaline. Most of the European and North American species of the family belong to this genus. *Ægeria* is a synonym.

Sesiades (sē-sī'ạ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sesia* + *-ades*.] A division of sphinxes, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Sesiidæ*.

sesiid (ses'i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Sesiidæ*.

II. *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidæ*.

Sesiidæ (sē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Speyer, 1843, as *Sesidæ*), < *Sesia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Ægeriidæ*. *Sesiidæ* is adopted by most late writers. Also *Sesiæ* (Hübner, 1816), *Sesiariæ* (Boisduval, 1829), *Sesiatica* (Gravenhorst, 1843), *Sesiades*, and *Sesiadæ*.

Sesleria (ses-lē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1772), named after L. *Sesler*, a botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Sesleriæ*. It is characterized by two- to six-flowered spikelets crowded into globose or cylindrical spike-like panicles, and by usually three- to five-nerved flowering glumes which are toothed or pointed or short-awned. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe and western Asia. They are perennial turf-forming grasses with flat or convolute leaves, and usually with short bluish or silvery-shining spikes. See *moor-grass*.

seson[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *season*.

seson[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seizin*.

sesoun†, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

sesours†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scissors*.

sesqui- (ses'kwi). [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *sesqui-*, < L. *sesqui-*, usually as a prefix, rarely as an independent word, also *sesque*, one half more, more by one half; perhaps contracted < **semisque*, < *semis*, a half (see *semi-*), + *-que* (= Gr. *καί*), and.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'one half more'—that is, an amount equal to one and a half times some unit, as in *sesquitone*; or an amount equal to a unit plus some part of itself, as in *sesquialtera*, *sesquitertia*, etc. (*a*) In *chem.*, it is used to designate compounds in which there are one and a half times as many atoms or radicals of one member of the compound as of the other: thus, *sesquioxid* of iron is an oxid containing two atoms of iron to three of oxygen. (*b*) In *arith.*, it expresses a superparticular ratio—that is, a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and one aliquot part over: thus, the ratio of 3 to 2 is sesquialteral, that of 4 to 3 sesquitertial, that of 5 to 4 sesquiquartal, etc. But these words are rare in an English form. Thus, T. Hills in 1600 writes: "If the quotient be 1½ then it is named *sesquialtera*, if 1⅓ then *sesquitertia*, if 1¼ then *sesquiquarta*, if 1⅕ then *sesquiquinta*, and so foorth infinitely, which names cannot be englished otherwise but thus, once and a halfe, once and a third, once and a quarter, once and a fift, etc."

sesquialter (ses-kwi-al'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sesquialter*, one half more, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *alter*, another.] In *entom.*, a large spot inclosing a smaller one; a sesquiocellus.

sesquialtera (ses-kwi-al'tę-rạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *sesquialter*, one half more: see *sesquialter*.] In *music*: (*a*) An interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 2:3—that is, a perfect fifth. (*b*) A rhythm in which three minims are made equal to a preceding two. Compare *hemiolia*. (*c*) In organ-building, a variety of mixture.

sesquialteral (ses-kwi-al'tę-rạl), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more (see *sesquialter*), + *-al*.] One and a half more; one half more. Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, noting a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more: thus, the ratio 9 to 6 is *sesquialteral*. (*b*) In *bot.*, noting that there is half as much more as the number of some other part to which a given part bears special relation, as where the stamens are one half as many more as the petals or sepals, or that a fertile flower is accompanied by an abortive one, as in some grasses; also, noting a large fertile floret accompanied by a small abortive one. (*c*) In *entom.*, noting any part or ornament which is accompanied by another half as large, or much smaller—as (1) an ocellated spot having a smaller one close to it, the two being generally inclosed by a common ring of color (also called *sesquialter* and *sesquiocellus*); (2) a colored band crossing both of the outspread wings, and accompanied on either the primary or the secondary wing alone by another band; or (3) a cell or areolet of the wing to which a much smaller one is appended.

sesquialterate (ses-kwi-al'tę-rāt), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *sesquialteral*.

sesquialterous (ses-kwi-al'tę-rus), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ous*.] Same as *sesquialteral*.

sesquibasic (ses-kwi-bā'sik), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *basis*, a base: see *basic*.] In *chem.*, noting a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid.

sesquiduple (ses-kwi-dū'pl), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-* + E. *duple*: a modern irregular formation.] Of three and a half times.

sesquiduplicate (ses-kwi-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-* + E. *duplicate*.] Being in the ratio of 2¼ to 1, or 5 to 2.

sesquih. In *med.*, an abbreviation of L. *sesquihora*, an hour and a half.

sesquinona (ses-kwi-nō'nạ), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *nonus*, ninth: see *none*[2].] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 9:10—that is, a lesser major second.

sesquinonal (ses-kwi-nō'nạl), *a.* [As *sesquinona* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 10 to 9.

sesquiocellus (ses'kwi-ō-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *sesquiocelli* (-ī). [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] In *entom.*, a large ocellate spot which has a smaller one within it, as on the wings of certain butterflies; a sesquialter. See *sesquialteral* (*c*) (1).

sesquioctava (ses'kwi-ok-tā'vạ), *n.* [< LL. *sesquioctava*, fem. of *sesquioctavus*, < L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅛ or 8:9—that is, a greater major second.

sesquioctaval (ses-kwi-ok'tā-vạl), *a.* [As *sesquioctava* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 9 to 8.

sesquioxid, sesquioxide (ses-kwi-ok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *sesqui-* + *oxid*.] A compound of oxygen and another element in the proportion of three atoms of oxygen to two of the other: as, iron *sesquioxid*, Fe_2O_3.

sesquipedal (ses'kwi-ped-ạl), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sesquipedalis*, of a foot and a half, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal*.]

I. *a.* Same as *sesquipedalian*.

> Fustian, big *sesquipedal* words.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 660

II. *n.* A person or thing a foot and a half high. [Rare.]

> I am but a *sesquipedal* [compared with the giants of the club], having only six foot and a half of stature.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

sesquipedalian (ses'kwi-pē-dā'liạn), *a.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ian*.] 1. Containing or measuring a foot and a half: as, a *sesquipedalian* pygmy: often humorously said of long words, in translation of Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* (words a foot and a half long).

> This "ornate style" introduced *sesquipedalian* Latinisms, words of immense dimensions, that could not hide their vacuity of thought.
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 195.

2. Addicted to the use of long words.

> The words gathered size like snow-balls, and toward the end of her letter Miss Jenkyns used to become quite *sesquipedalian*.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, v.

sesquipedalianism (ses'kwi-pē-dā'liạn-izm), *n.* [< *sesquipedalian* + *-ism*.] The condition of being sesquipedalian; the practice of using, or fondness for using, long words; also, a long word, or a style abounding in long words.

> Are not these masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism* using proper language? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

sesquipedalism (ses-kwi-ped'ạl-izm), *n.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ism*.] Same as *sesquipedalianism*.

> The era of galvanized *sesquipedalism* and sonorous cadences, inaugurated by Johnson.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 148.

sesquipedality (ses'kwi-pē-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition or property of being sesquipedalian; hence, the condition of being over-large.

> Imagine to yourself a little squat, uncourtly figure of a Doctor Slop, of about four feet and a half perpendicular height, with a breadth of back, and a *sesquipedality* of belly, which might have done honour to a serjeant in the horse-guards. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

2. The practice of using long words.

sesquiplicate (ses-kwip'li-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sesquiplex* (*-plic-*), taken one and a half times, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *plicare*, pp. *plicatus*, fold: see *plicate*.] Noting the ratio of a cube to a square: as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

sesquiquadrate (ses-kwi-kwod'rāt), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quadratus*, square: see *quadrate*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 135°, or a quadrant and a half.

sesquiquarta (ses-kwi-kwâr'tạ), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 4:5—that is, a major third.

sesquiquartal (ses-kwi-kwâr'tạl), *a.* [As *sesquiquarta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 5 to 4.

sesquiquinta (ses-kwi-kwin'tạ), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quintus*, fifth.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅕ or 5:6—that is, a minor third.

sesquiquintal (ses-kwi-kwin'tạl), *a.* [As *sesquiquinta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 6 to 5.

sesquiquintile (ses-kwi-kwin'til), *a.* At a distance in the zodiac of about 108°. [Rare.]

sesquiseptimal (ses-kwi-sep'ti-mạl), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *septimus*, seventh, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 8 to 7.

sesquisextal (ses-kwi-seks'tạl), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *sextus*, sixth, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 7 to 6.

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sesquisulphid, sesquisulphide (ses-kwi-sul'fid, -fid or -fid), *n.* [< *sesqui-* + *sulphid.*] A basic compound of sulphur with some other element in the proportion of three atoms of sulphur to two of the other element.

sesquitertia (ses-kwi-tėr'shiä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sesquitertia*, fem. of *sesquitertius*, containing one and a third, bearing the ratio of four to three, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 3:4—that is, a perfect fourth.

sesquitertial (ses-kwi-tėr'shal), *a.* [As *sesquitertia* + *-al.*] Same as *sesquitertian.*

sesquitertian (ses-kwi-tėr'shan), *a.* [As *sesquitertia* + *-an.*] Being in the ratio of 4 to 3.

sesquitertianal (ses-kwi-tėr'shan-al), *a.* [< *sesquitertian* + *-al.*] Same as *sesquitertian.*

sesquitone (ses'kwi-tōn), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, a minor third—that is, an interval equal to a tone and a half.

sess[1]† (ses), *v. t.* [Also misspelled *cess;* by aphæresis from *assess:* see *assess* and *cess*[2].] To assess; tax.

The Grecians were contented a tax should be levied, and that every city should be reasonably *sessed* according to their wealth and ability.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 285.

sess[1] (ses), *n.* [Also misspelled *cess;* < *sess*[1], *cess*[2], *v.*: see *cess*[2], *assess.*] A tax.

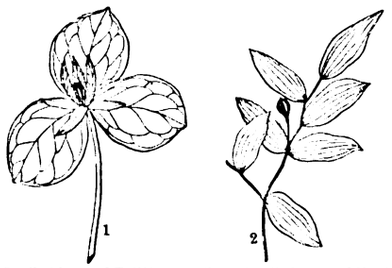
sess[2] (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a variant form and particular use of *suss*, *soss*, as in *cesspool:* see *soss*, *cesspool.*] In *soap-making*, one of a number of rectangular frames which are fitted one on another, and secured together with screw-rods so as to form a kind of well, in which the soap is left to cool and solidify.

sessa† (ses'ä), *interj.* [A variant of *sa sa*, < D. *sa! sa!* "come on, cheer up, quickly: an interjection much used to stir up fighting dogs" (Sewel); a repetition of the sibilant syllable *sa*, come on! used to excite or encourage dogs, etc.] A word used by Shakspere with uncertain and disputed meaning.

Let the world slide: *sessa!*
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

Still through the hawthorn blows the cold wind. . . .
Dolphin, my boy, my boy, *sessa!* let him trot by.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4. 104.

sessile (ses'il), *a.* [= F. *sessile* = Sp. *sesil* = Pg. *sessil* = It. *sessile;* < L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, < *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit: see *sedent*, *session.*] **1.** In *bot.*, attached without any sensible projecting support; sitting directly on the body to which it belongs without a support; attached by the base: as, a *sessile*



1. Sessile Flower of *Trillium sessile.* 2. Sessile Leaves of *Uvularia sessilifolia.*

leaf, one issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a petiole or footstalk; a *sessile* flower, one having no peduncle; a *sessile* stigma, one without a style, as in the poppy.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Seated flat or low; fixed by a broad base; not stalked or pedunculated.

Such outgrowths . . . are at first *sessile*, but become elongated. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 12.

(*b*) Fixed; not free; sedentary. [Rare.]

It is now important to observe that great numbers of centrifugal animals are sedentary or *sessile*, while the longitudinal are vagrant, moving from place to place.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 193.

(*c*) Specifically, in *Crustacea:* (1) Having no peduncle, as a cirriped; belonging to the *Sessilia.* (2) Having no stalk or ophthalmite, as an eye. (*d*) In *conch.*, having no stalk or ommatophore, as an eye. (*e*) In *entom.*, not petiolate, as an abdomen. (*f*) In *Hydroida*, not detachable or separable, as a gonophore.

sessile-eyed (ses'il-īd), *a.* Having sessile eyes. (*a*) Edriophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to *stalk-eyed.* See *Arthrostraca.* (*b*) Basommatophorous; not stylommatophorous, as a gastropod.

Sessilia† (se-sil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting: see *sessile.*] **1.** A group of fixed rotifers; the *Floscularidæ* and *Melicertidæ:* opposed to *Natantia.* See *Pedata.*—**2.** In Lamarck's classification (1801–1812), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Pedunculata*, and containing the sessile as distinguished from the pedunculate cirripeds; the sessile barnacles, as acorn-shells.

Sessiliventres (ses'i-li-ven'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, + *venter* (*ventr-*), the belly.] In *entom.*, same as *Securifera.*

session (sesh'on), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *session* = Sp. *sesion* = Pg. *sessão* = It. *sessione*, < L. *sessio*(*n-*), a sitting, session, < *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sit*, *sedent.*] **1.** The act of sitting, or the state of being seated: now rare except in the specific theological sense of Christ's sitting or enthronement at the right hand of God the Father. Also *assession.*

Christ . . . hath as Man, not as God only, supreme dominion over quick and dead, for so much his ascension into heaven and his *session* at the right hand of God do import. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of *session* or recubation, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

But Vivien . . .
Leapt from her *session* on his lap, and stood.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, etc., or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business: as, the court is now in *session* (that is, the members are assembled for business).

This *sessions*, to our great grief we pronounce,
Even pushes 'gainst our heart: the party tried
The daughter of a king. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 1.

The Stygian council thus dissolved, . . .
Then of their *session* ended they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great result.
Milton, P. L., ii. 514.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets daily for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up. Thus, a *session* of the legislature commonly means the period from its assembling to its adjournment for the year or season, in contradistinction to its *daily sessions* during that period. So a *session* of Parliament comprises the time from its meeting to its prorogation, of which there is in general but one in each year. Technically at common law it was held that a meeting of Parliament could not be called a *session* unless the sovereign passed an act. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term.* Also applied in the United States to the daily or half-daily periods of work of a school.

During the twenty-five years of the York dynasty . . . the *sessions* of those parliaments which really met extended over a very few months. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

The *sessions* of the Reichstag must be public; it is not within its choice to make them private. A private *session* is regarded as, legally, only a private conference of the members of the Reichstag, and can have no public authority whatever. *W. Wilson*, State, § 417.

4. *pl.* In *law*, a sitting of justices in court, originally, as in England, upon commission: as, the *sessions* of oyer and terminer. See *oyer.*

God is the Iudge, who keeps continuall *Sessions*
In every place to punish all Transgressions.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

5. *Eccles.*, the lowest court of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling or lay elders of the local church. It has the power to admit and discipline members, regulate the times of service, and administer all the spiritual affairs of the local church, and is answerable for its acts to the presbytery. In the Established Church of Scotland it is specifically called the *kirk session* (which see, under *kirk*).

Wi' pinch I pat a Sunday's face on,
An' snooved awa' before the *Session.*
Burns, To a Tailor.

Clerk of the Session. See *clerk.*—**County sessions.** See *county*[1].—**Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions, and an appellate jurisdiction over the principal inferior courts. It was instituted in 1532, and consists of a lord president, a lord justice-clerk, and eleven ordinary lords. They sit in two divisions, the lord president and three ordinary lords forming the first division, and the lord justice-clerk and other three ordinary lords the second division. The first and second divisions form what is called the *inner house.* There are five permanent lords ordinary, each of whom holds a court, the courts of the lords ordinary forming what is called the *outer house.* The junior lord ordinary officiates in the bill-chamber during session. See *bill-chamber.*—**Court of Sessions, Court of General Sessions, Court of Special Sessions,** in the United States, local criminal courts whose jurisdiction does not generally extend to offenses of the highest grades.—**General session of the peace,** in Great Britain, a meeting of the justices held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *general quarter-sessions of the peace.*—**Lords of Council and Session.** See *council.*—**Ordinary of assize and sessions.** See *ordinary*, 1 (*b*).—**Petty sessions,** the meeting of two or more justices for trying offenses in a summary way under various acts of Parliament empowering them to do so.—**Quarter sessions.** See *quarter-sessions.*—**Session of Christ,** in *theol.*, the perpetual presence of the human nature of Christ at the right hand of God.—**Sessions of the peace,** in Great Britain, the name given to sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general. Similar judicial arrangements prevailed in most of the American colonies, also in some of the States subsequently to the Revolution.—**Special sessions,** sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a burgh, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licenses, etc.

sessional (sesh'on-al), *a.* [< *session* + *-al.*] Relating to or belonging to a session or sessions.

Each [English] county is divided by its Quarter Sessions into petty *sessional* districts, and every neighborhood is given thus its own court of Petty Sessions—from which in almost all cases an appeal lies to Quarter Sessions.
W. Wilson, State, § 744.

Sessional orders, in Parliament, certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and not intended to endure beyond the existing session. *Sir E. May.*

session-clerk (sesh'on-klėrk), *n.* In Scotland, an officer who officially records the transactions and keeps the books and documents of a kirk session.

sesslet (ses'l), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To change seats very often. *Halliwell.*

sesspoolt, *n.* See *cesspool.*

sester, *n.* A variant of *sexter.*

sesterce (ses'tėrs), *n.* [< F. *sesterce* = Sp. Pg. *sestercio* = It. *sesterzio*, < L. *sestertius:* see *sestertius.*] A Roman coin: same as *sestertius.*

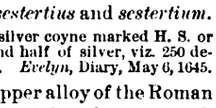
Put twenty into his hand, twenty *sesterces* I mean, and let nobody see. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

A donative of ten *sestertles*,
I'll undertake, shall make 'em ring your praises
More than they sang your pleasures.
Fletcher, Valentinian, i. 3.

sesternet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cistern.*

sestertium (ses-tėr'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *sestertia* (-ä). [L.: see *sestertius.*] A money of account used by the ancient Romans in reckoning large sums: it was equal to a thousand sestertii.

sestertius (ses-tėr'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *sestertii* (-ī). [L., a silver coin (see def.), prop. adj. (sc. *nummus*, coin), two and a half, for **semistertius*, < *semis*, half (see *semi-*), + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] **1.** A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 269 B. C. It was the quarter of the denarius. See *denarius.* In the quotation there is a confusion of *sestertius* and *sestertium.*



Obverse. Reverse.
Sestertius (silver).—British Museum. (Size of original.)

The *sestertius* was a small silver coyne marked H. S. or rather LL^s, valu'd 2 pound and half of silver, viz. 250 denarii, about 25 golden ducati. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

2. The largest coin of copper alloy of the Roman empire. It was coined in orichalc. or brass, a finer alloy than the bronze of the as and of the usual coinage of antiquity. It was issued by Augustus and by some of his immediate successors, and was equivalent to four asses.

sestet (ses'tet), *n.* [< It. *sestetto*, dim. of *sesto*, sixth, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *sixth*, *six.*] **1.** In *music*, same as *sextet.*—**2.** The two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three lines each; the last six lines of a sonnet.

Milton . . . frequently disregards the law which makes separate sections of octave and *sestet*, and welds the two.
Athenæum, No. 3253, p. 273.

sestetto (ses-tet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *sestet.*] Same as *sextet.*

sestina (ses-tē'nä), *n.* [It.: see *sestine.*] A poem in fixed form, borrowed from the French, and said to have been invented by the Provençal troubadour Arnaut Daniel (thirteenth century). It consisted originally of six stanzas of six unrimed lines, with a final triplet or half-stanza, also unrimed—all the lines being of the same length. The terminal words of stanzas 2 to 6 were the same as those of stanza 1, but arranged differently; and they were repeated in the triplet or envoy, partly at the end and partly in the middle of the lines. The modern sestina is written on two or three rimes, and the formula for a two-rimed sestina is thus given in the "Vers Français et leur Prosodie" of the best French authority, M. de Gramont: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 6, 1, 5, 2, 4, 3; 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5; 5, 3, 2, 6, 1, 4; 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2; 2, 4, 6, 5, 3, 1; triplet 2, 4, 6 at the end, and 1, 3, 5 at the beginning of the lines. In stanza 1, lines 1, 3, and 4 rime, and 2, 5, and 6 rime. Sestinas were written in Italy by Dante and Petrarch, in Spain and Portugal by Cervantes and Camoëns, and in England by Drummond of Hawthornden (1585–1649). Mr. Swinburne (in "Poems and Ballads," 2d ser.) has achieved a double sestina.

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A *sestina* is a poem written neither in rhyme nor blank verse, but in so-called six-line stanzas, each one of which has to take the last word of the stanza preceding it, and twist it about into some new and fantastic meaning.
Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 14.

sestine (ses'tin), *n.* [< It. *sestina*, a kind of poem, = Sp. *sextina*, *sextilla* = Pg. *sextina*, *sextilha* = F. *sextine*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, ordinal of *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Doublet of *sextain*.] In *pros.*, same as *sestina*.

The day was so wasted that onely his riming *Sestine*, delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favor to bee heard. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

sestole (ses'tōl), *n.* [< It. *sesto*, sixth, + *-ole*.] In *music*, same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sestolet (ses'tō-let), *n.* [< *sestole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sesun[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

sesun[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seizin*.

Sesuvium (sē-sū'vi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762).] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Aizoideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five or more stamens, and a three- to five-celled ovary with axillary placentæ, numerous ovules, and a circumscissile capsule. There are 4 species, natives of tropical shores throughout the world. They are erect or prostrate branching and succulent herbs, sometimes slightly shrubby. They bear opposite, fleshy, linear or oblong leaves without distinct stipules, and with axillary, solitary or clustered, usually reddish or purplish flowers. They are known as *sea-purslane*. *S. Portulacastrum* is a widely diffused species, useful with others in binding sea-sands, and in western Asia eaten as a salad. See *purslane*.

set[1] (set), *v.*; pret. and pp. *set*, ppr. *setting*. [Early mod. E. also *sett*, *settе*; < ME. *setten* (pret. *sette*, *sætte*, also *settide*, pl. *settiden*, pp. *set*, *sette*, *i-set*, *y-set*, *i-sett*, *i-sette*), < AS. *settan* (pret. *sette*, pp. *geset*), set, = OS. *settian* = OFries. *setta* = MD. *setten*, D. *zetten* = MLG. LG. *setten* = OHG. *sazzan*, *sezzan*, *setzan*, MHG. G. *setzen* = Icel. *setja* = Sw. *sätta* = Dan. *sætte* = Goth. *satjan*, set, put, place, etc. (in a wide variety of applications), lit. cause to sit, causal of AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*), etc., sit: see *sit*. Cf. *beset*, *seize*. The verb *set*, orig. transitive, by reason of its reflexive use, and ult., by omission of the object, its intransitive use, and by reason of its phonetic similarity or identity in some forms with the primitive verb *sit* (also dial. *set*, obs. or dial. pret. and pp. *sat*), has become more or less confused and involved in its later uses. In the sense 'sink,' as the sun or stars, it is partly of Scand. origin, < Icel. refl. *setask*, set, as the sun, etc. Many uses are highly idiomatic, the verb, like *put*, its nearest equivalent, and *do*, *make*, *get*, etc., having become of almost universal application, and taking its distinctive color from the context.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or cause to rest as on a seat; cause to be put, placed, or seated; place in a sitting, standing, or any natural or normal posture; put: as, to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet: often with *up* or *down*: as, to *set up* a statue or a flagstaff; to *set down* a burden.

Thei, castynge her clothis on the colt, *setten* Jhesu on hym. *Wyclif*, Luke xix. 35.

He tooke, he tooke him up a,
All by the lilly-white hand,
And *set* him on his feet.
By Lands-dale Hey Ho (Child's Ballads, V. 432).

The dishes have feet like standing bolles, and are so *set* one upon another that you may eat of each without removing of any. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

No man, when he hath lighted a candle, covereth it, . . . but *setteth* it on a candlestick. Luke viii. 16.

Lo! as a careful housewife runs to catch
One of her feather'd creatures broke away,
Sets down her babe and makes all swift despatch.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

2. To put in a certain place, position, direction, or relation; put; place; fix; establish.

With mete & dryuke be-fore the *sette*,
Hold the plesyd, & aske no bette.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Roben *set* hes horne to hes mowthe,
And blow a blast that was full god.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. Gen. ix. 13.

He *set* his horse head to the water,
Just thro' it for to ride.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

Come, boy, *set* two chairs; and . . . we will, if you please, talk of some other subject.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 239.

A design to beguile thee of thy salvation, by turning thee from the way in which I had *set* thee.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 97.

More specifically—(*a*) To arrange; dispose; adjust; place; station; post.

They went and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and *setting* a watch. Mat. xxvii. 66.

Set we our squadrons on yond side o' the hill,
In eye of Cæsar's battle. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 9. 1.

If his Princely wisedome and powerfull hand, renowned through the world for admirable government, please but to *set* these new Estates into order, their composure will be singular. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 59.

Then she cast off her lad's attire;
A maiden's weede upon her backe she seemely *set*.
The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

I . . . could not effecte yt which I aimed at, neither can yet *sett* things as I wished.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 36.

(*b*) To place or plant firmly: as, he *set* his foot upon his opponent's neck.

To lond he him sette,
And fot on stirop *sette*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 757.

Set him breast-deep in earth, and famish him.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 179.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her cream-white mule his pastern *set*.
Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

(*c*) To establish, as in a certain post, office, or relation; appoint; ordain: as, to *set* a person over others; to *set* a man at the head of affairs.

Theose sixe ben *i-set* to saue the castel;
To kepe this wommon this wyse men ben charget.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 22.

Behold, this child is *set* for the fall and rising again of many in Israel. Luke ii. 34.

We'll *set* thee to school to an ant. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 68.

I look upon myself as one *set* to watch the manners and behaviour of my countrymen and contemporaries.
Addison, Spectator, No. 435.

(*d*) To place before the mind: often with a direct and an indirect object.

Herein she *sets* me good example of a patience and contentment hard for me to imitate.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xx.

(*e*) To adjust, as an instrument: as, to *set* a clock, a telescope, an alarm, or a metronome; to *set* the feed of a sewing-machine; to *set* the focus of a microscope.

Hath some frolic heart *set* back the hand
Of fate's perpetual clock? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 7.

The Overseer of the Poor
Is *setting* the Workhouse Clock.
Hood, The Workhouse Clock.

3. Specifically—(*a*) To put (a domestic fowl when broody) in position for incubation; place (a broody hen or other fowl) on a nest containing eggs, for the purpose of hatching them.

What woman cannot *sette* an hen on broode
And bryng her briddes forth?
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

(*b*) To place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird in a nest, or in an incubator, for the purpose of hatching them.—**4.** To cause or procure to be or do; dispose; put from one state into another: followed by an object with a predicate to it: as, to *set* at ease; to *set* in order; to *set* matters right. See also phrases below.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father. Mat. x. 35.

Law addressed herself to *set* wrong right.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 152.

5. To make or cause to do, act, or be; start; bestir; employ; busy: followed by an object with a further predicate determining the object's action: as, to *set* a faucet running; to *set* a man to work; to *set* one's self to improve matters.

A wys womman wol *sette* [var. *busy*] hire evere in oon
To get hire love ther as she hath noon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 209.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to *set* the table on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 210.

We were *set* to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinarie slaues in the said Court.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Come, what 's here to do? you are putting the townpleasures in her head, and *setting* her a-longing.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

How utterly they are at a stand until they are *set* a-going by some paragraph in a newspaper.
Steele, Spectator, No. 4.

Blow, bugle, blow, *set* the wild echoes flying.
Tennyson, Princess, iii. (song).

When now
The good things of the hall were *set* aglow
By the great tapers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

The twilight that sends the hens to roost *sets* the fox to prowl. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 42.

6. To fix. (*a*) To make rigid or immovable: as, rust had *set* the weathercock.

Peace, *set* your countenance then, for here he comes.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

Set are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

(*b*) To make stiff, firm, or solid: as, to *set* milk with rennet.

They [liquors] are then evaporated to crystallizing point, . . . When *set*, . . . the masses of crystals are drained.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 33.

The coated plate is then left on the stand until it [the gelatin] is quite *set*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 279.

(*c*) To make fast or permanent, as a color: as, to *set* a blue with alum. (*d*) To fix for preservation; prepare for examination, as a specimen of natural history: technically said, especially in entomology, of transfixing an insect on a pin, and adjusting its wings, legs, and feelers so that these shall dry in a desired position; also, of placing insects thus set in rows in proper boxes; also, in taxidermy, of mounting or posing a stuffed specimen, as a bird on its perch. In some of these processes a simple instrument called a *setting-needle* is much used.

7. To fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement. (*a*) To appoint or determine, as a time or place for a specific purpose.

The king said unto me, . . . For how long shall thy journey be? and when wilt thou return? So . . . I *set* him a time. Neh. ii. 6.

I am to bruise his heel;
His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head.
Milton, P. L., x. 499.

Lord Dingwall courted this lady gay,
And so he *set* their wedding-day.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 289).

(*b*) To assign or prescribe, as a copy or a task.

Set him such a task, to be done in such a time, as may allow him no opportunity to be idle.
Locke, Education, § 127.

8. To fix, determine, or regulate beforehand, as a price, value, or amount: as, to *set* a price on a house or a horse.

And as for these whose ransom we have *set*,
It is our pleasure one of them depart.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 139.

Do you not see what feigned prices are *set* upon little stones or rarities? *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

9. To put in order or trim for use; make ready: as, to *set* a razor (that is, to give it a fine edge); to *set* a saw (to incline the teeth laterally to the right and left in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade); to *set* a trap; to *set* the table for dinner; to *set* a scene on the stage.

She gan the hous to dyghte,
And tables for to *sette* and beddes make.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 839.

Yeomen of Chambre, IIII, to make beddes, to here or hold torches, to *sette* bourdes.
Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. 313, note.

Sir, the scene is *set*, and everything is ready to begin, if you please. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

An elaborate scene is *set* when it is arranged upon the stage, and "struck" when it is removed.
New York Daily Tribune, July 14, 1889.

10. To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable: distinguished from *sow*: often with *out*: as, to *set out* strawberry-plants.

To serue hym for euere,
Bothe to sowe and to *sette*, the while I swynke myghte.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 548.

I'll not put
The dibble in earth to *set* one slip of them.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 100.

An honest and laborious servant, whose skill and profession was to *set* or sow all wholesome herbs.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

11. To frame or mount, as a precious stone in gold, silver, or other metal: as, to *set* a diamond.

Onyx stones, and stones to be *set*, glistering stones, and of divers colours. 1 Chron. xxix. 2.

He had fiue emrauds *set* in golde, which were woorth fiue hundred or sixe hundred crownes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 249.

Never so rich a gem
Was *set* in worse than gold.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7. 55.

12. To adorn with or as with one or more precious stones, or with ornaments of any kind; stud: as, to *set* a miniature with diamonds; to *set* a snuff-box with pearls or gold beads; a lawn *set* with statues and vases.

Oon or two
With gemmes fele aboute on hem *ysette*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 167.

A cup o' the good red goud,
Weel *set* wi' jewels sae fair to see.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads), I. 169.

He had a most rich George in a sardonyx *set* with diamonds. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 9, 1705.

The old Knight . . . bid me observe how thick the City was *set* with Churches. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 383.

A rosebud *set* with little wilful thorns.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

13. To reduce from a state of dislocation or fracture, and fix, if necessary, in a position suitable for recovery: as, to *set* a bone or a leg.

In order to get firm osseous union in a case of fracture, the great points to attend to are accurate apposition of the fragments and complete rest of the broken bone. Accurate apposition is termed "*setting* the fracture"; this is best done by the extension of the limb and coaptation of the broken surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 682.

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14. To fix with settled or earnest purpose; direct or fix intently, as the hopes or affections; bend: as, she had *set* her heart on going.

In you haue I *sette* all my hope.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 680.

I have *set* my affection to the house of my God.
1 Chron. xxix. 3.

K. John having now gotten a Vacation, and a Time of Ease, which agreed much better with his Nature than Wars, *sets* his Mind wholly upon Pleasures.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 69.

Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit. *Addison.*

15. To stake at play; wager; risk; also, to bet with.

I have *set* my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4. 9.

Give you him all you play for; never *set* him;
For he will have it. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

16. To embarrass; perplex; pose; bring to a mental standstill.

Learning was pos'd; Philosophie was *set;*
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net.
G. Herbert, The Church Militant.

To shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, there are several who for want of other materials are forced to represent the bill . . . as a kind of grievance.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 20.

I was hard *set* what to do. It was rudeness to refuse, but I could not stand it, and sent it away.
The Century, XXXVIII. 662.

17. In *music:* (*a*) To fit, as words to music or music to words; adapt; arrange for musical performance; also, to arrange or transcribe for a particular voice or instrument.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

He had been very successful in *setting* such old songs as "Orpheus with his lute."
Tennyson, The Window, Prefatory Note.

In the same year Purcell *set* Sir Charles Sedley's Ode for the queen's birthday, "Love's Goddess sure was blind."
Grove, Dict. Music, III. 49.

Music, *set* to madrigals,
Loitered all day through groves and halls.
D. G. Rossetti, Dante at Verona.

(*b*) To pitch.

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into tune.
Spectator.

18. To hold; keep (see *keep*, *v. t.* and *i.*, 1); heed; regard: followed by an object noun or pronoun expressing value (*store*, *much*, etc., especially small value, *mite*, *groat*, *haw*, *straw*, *tare*, *cress* (*kers*), etc., *lite*, *little*, *naught*, *short*, etc.), with the thing in question, preceded by *by* (sometimes *of*), in the sense of 'about, concerning.' The object pronouns *much*, *lite*, *little*, *naught* were taken later as adverbs, and the transitive verb, by reason of this construction and by reason also of the mere omission of the object, became intransitive (in the then idiomatic phrase *to set by*)—*set by* in the transitive use being equivalent to a unitary verb, 'value, esteem,' and taking as such a passive construction.

I *sette* nat *an haw of* his proverbes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 659.

He that good manners seemes to lack,
No wyse man doth *set by;*
Wythout condicions vertuous,
Thou art not worth a flye.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Set nought by golde ne grotes,
Theyr names if I durst tell.
Skelton, Colyn Cloute, l. 160.

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 67.

Sir Thomas Clifford, who appears a very fine gentleman, and much *set by* at Court for his activity in going to sea, and stoutness every where, and stirring up and down.
Pepys, Diary, II. 456.

God knows how hard it is to help *setting a good deal by* one's children. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

19†. To assume; suppose; posit.

I *set* the werste, lest that ye dreden this;
Men wolde wondren sen hym come or gon.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 367.

20. To contrive; plan.

Most freely I confess, myself and Toby
Set this device against Malvolio here.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 368.

21. To put in opposition; oppose; offset.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?
Shak., T. and C., ii. 1. 94.

22. To let to a tenant; lease. [Now prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For to save hym in his ryght
My goodes beth *sette* and solde.
Robin Hood, i. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

About this time [1750] the custom of *setting* or leasing a mine on tribute came into use.
R. Hunt, British Mining, p. 107.

23. To write; note; enter, as in a book. Compare *to set down* (*b*), below.

All his faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learn'd, and conn'd by rote.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 98.

24†. To flute or crimp; adjust the plaits of: as, to *set* a ruff with a poking-stick.

His linen collar labyrinthian *set*,
Whose thousand double turnings never met.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. vii. 39.

25†. To point out or mark, as game-birds, by crouching, or standing stiffly, with the muzzle directed toward the scent; point: as, a dog *sets* a covey of partridges. See *setter*[1]. Hence—**26.** To mark or designate for prey, in allusion to a dog which sets birds; hunt, as game, with a setter; formerly, also, to take, as birds, with a net.

He with his squadron overtakes a coach which they had *set* overnight, having intelligence of a booty of four hundred pounds in it.
Memoirs of Du Vall, 1670 (Harl. Misc., III. 311). (*Davies.*)

A combination of sharpers, it seems, had long *set* him as a man of fortune.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 294. (*Davies.*)

27. See the quotation.

A bell of about 52 cwt. at Hereford, which he and some other boys used to raise and *set* (i. e. ring till it stands mouth upwards).
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 370.

28. To push; propel by pushing with a pole against the bank or bottom of the stream: said of boats. See *setting-pole*. [Local, Eng., and U. S.]

With rowing, drawing, and *setting* [our boats], we went this day 7 miles more. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 366.

29. To direct or accompany part or all of the way: as, to *set* one home; to *set* one on one's way.

He directed me to the Wicket-Gate, which else I should never have found, and so *set* me into the way that hath led me directly to this house.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

He went out with Will; he said he were going to *set* him a part of the way. . . . So the two lads set off together.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxii.

30. To form, after fertilization, for development, as fruit or seed.

Flowers legitimately fertilised *set* seeds under conditions which cause the almost complete failure of illegitimately fertilised flowers.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 28.

31. In *printing:* (*a*) To place in the proper order for reading, as types representing letters, spaces, punctuation-marks, etc.; compose. (*b*) To put into type: as, to *set* a manuscript: sometimes with *up*. (*c*) To put (newly printed sheets) aside until the ink is perfectly dry, and sets in the paper.—**32.** *Naut.*: (*a*) To loosen and extend; spread to the wind: as, to *set* the sails. (*b*) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, to *set* the land.—**33.** In *leather-manuf.*, to treat (leather) by wetting it, spreading it on a stone or table, and beating it with the slicker until it adheres to the table by atmospheric pressure.—**34.** To become; suit.

Tak down, tak down the mast o' goud;
Set up the mast o' tree;
Ill *sets* it a forsaken lady
To sail sae gallantlie.
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 103).

Lath floated and set fair, lath laid and set. See *lath*[1].—**Set close,** a printing-house order to compose types in a compact style.—**Set her, him,** or **you up,** a phrase of contempt applied to a person who makes undue show or pretension: as, she must have her new carriage; *set her up! set you up* with your fine company! [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Set out,** in *printing:* (*a*) [*set*, pp.] Said of a case or a font of type that has been exhausted. (*b*) [*set*, impv.] An order to compose types so as to occupy much space.—**Setting-out rod.** See *rod*[1].—**Setting the wort.** Same as *pitching*, 4.—**Setting-up screw.** See *screw*[1].—**Set wide,** a printing-house order to space words widely in composing.—**To be dead set against.** See *dead*.—**To set abroach.** See *abroach*.—**To set a case,** to assume; suppose; take for granted. Compare *put the case*, under *put*[1].

Yet *sette* I *caas* ye have bothe myght and licence for to venge yow. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

To set against. (*a*) To set in comparison; oppose; also, to set in wager.

If he [Edward III.] would *set* his Kingdom of England, though much meaner, *against* his of France, he would then accept the Challenge, and meet him in the Field in single Combat. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 119.

Setting the probabilities of the story *against* the credit of the witnesses. *Brougham.*

(*b*) To prejudice against; incline to an unfriendly opinion of: as, to *set* one friend *against* another.

To set an example, to do that which may or should serve as a pattern or model, as in conduct, manners, or morals.

Their Master Christ gave them this precept, and *set* them *this example*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

And say, to which shall our applause belong, . . .
Or he who bids thee face with steady view
Proud fortune, and look shallow greatness through,
And, while he bids thee, *sets th' example* too?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 109.

To set a paper, in university use, to prepare or formulate an examination-paper.

We are informed that at the Universities there is a difficulty in finding persons capable of *setting papers* in Spanish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 43.

To set apart. See *apart*[1], 1 (*b*).—**To set a pole,** in *fishing*, to fasten a pole (with a line and baited hook attached) to some support, to be left (generally over night) for fish to take the bait.—**To set aside.** (*a*) To omit for the present; leave out of the question.

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

It must not be forgotten that, *setting aside* the coast cities, the land in which Trieste stands has for ages been a Slavonic land. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 75.

(*b*) To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

(*c*) To discard; annul: as, to *set aside* a verdict.—**To set at defiance.** See *defiance*.—**To set at ease,** to quiet; content: as, to *set* the mind *at ease*.—**To set at liberty,** to release from confinement or imprisonment; free.

At the same time that I was Released there were *set at liberty* about xx English men.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

To set at naught. See *naught*.—**To set before.** (*a*) To present to the view of; exhibit or display to.

Behold, I have *set before* thee an open door. Rev. iii. 8.

(*b*) To serve up to, as food or drink.

Whatsoever is *set before* you, eat. 1 Cor. x. 27.

The bishop shewed me the convent with great civility, and *set before* us an elegant collation of dryed sweetmeats, prunellas, and pistachio nuts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 96.

To set by. (*a*) To put aside or away.

It is a custom with the Arabs never to *set by* any thing that comes to the table, so that, when they kill a sheep, they dress it all, call in their neighbours and the poor to finish every thing.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 57.

(*b*) See def. 18.—**To set by the ears.** See *ear*[1].—**To set down.** (*a*) To place upon the floor or ground; deposit: as, to *set down* one's burden; to *set down* a passenger at the station.

The Dorchester man being *set down* at Connecticut, near the Plimouth trading house, the governour, Mr. Bradford, wrote to them, complaining of it as an injury.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 198.

(*b*) To enter in writing; make a note of; note.

My tables—meet it is I *set* it *down*
That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 107.

Even the great Islands, E. Indies many of them, are without Names, or at least so variously *set down* that I find the same Islands named by divers Names.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 308.

(*c*†) To ordain; fix; establish.

This law . . . which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

(*d*) To ascribe; attribute: as, you may *set* his silence *down* to diffidence. (*e*) To count; consider; regard.

Set it *down* that a habit of secrecy is both politic and moral. *Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

You may *set* it *down* as mere bewilderment.
Fitch, Lects. on Teaching, p. 189.

(*f*†) To lower.

O, you are well tuned now!
But I'll *set down* the pegs that make this music.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 203.

(*g*) To take to task; rebuke; snub. [Colloq.]—**To set eyes on.** See *eye*[1].

No single soul
Can we *set eye on.*
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 131.

To set fire on†, set fire to, to apply fire to; set on fire.

Thenne,
Though *fire* be *sette on* it, it shal not brenne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

To set forth. (*a*) To present to view or consideration; represent by words; make known fully; declare.

When we assemble and meet together . . . to *set forth* his most worthy praise, to hear his most holy Word.
Book of Common Prayer, Exhortation to Confession.

I ought diligently to hear and to learn the gospel, and to *set* it *forth* both in word or talking and also in example of living. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 258.

We wish to *set forth* that we in our island, you on your continent, we in Middle England, you in New, are brethren in one common heritage.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 54.

(*b*) To publish; issue.

All the floresaid publique Readers of arte and the common lawes shall once within every six yeares *set forth* some new bookes in printe.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 9.

Mr. Rogers hath *set forth* a little book of faith.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 415.

(*c*†) To prepare and send out; equip; furnish; fit out.

They are very curious and ambitious in *setting forth* their Funeralls. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

We hope to *sete forth* a ship our selves with in this mouth.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 120.

(*d*†) To adorn; decorate.

Every other day hightherto she hath a newe devyce of heade dressyng without any coste and yett *setteth forthe* a woman gaylie well. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 23.

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(*e*) To arrange; draw up; display.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 295.

(*f*) To praise; recommend.

Beauty itself doth of itself persuade
The eyes of men without an orator;
What needeth then apologies be made
To *set forth* that which is so singular?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 32.

To set forward, to further the interest of; aid in advancing; help onward.

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

To set hand to fist†. See *hand*.—**To set in,** to put in the way to do something; give a start to.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in*. *Jeremy Collier.*

To set in order, to adjust or arrange; attend to.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come. 1 Cor. xi. 34.

To set off. (*a*) To adorn; beautify; enhance the appearance of: as, a garment *sets off* the wearer.

Does . . . [she] want any jewels, in your eyes, to *set off* her beauty? *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

What strange Dress is this? It is all over *set off* with Shells scollop'd, full of Images of Lead and Tin, and Chains of Straw-Work.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

(*b*) To act as foil to; display to advantage by contrast: as, a dark beauty *sets off* a fair one.

My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly and attract more eyes
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 239.

(*c*) To put forward or plead as an equivalent; reckon against.

It was also felt that though, in the ordinary course of criminal law, a defendant is not allowed to *set off* his good actions against his crimes, a great political cause should be tried on different principles.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

It [the English sparrow] must be regarded as an instance of reciprocity, and be *set off* against the American weed [choke-pondweed, *Anacharis Canadensis*] which chokes our rivers. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 204.

(*d*) To mark off; separate, as by a mark or line: as, this clause is *set off* by a colon; one field was *set off* from another.

In modern wit all printed trash is
Set off with numerous breaks and dashes.
Swift, On Poetry.

(*e*) To explode; discharge: as, to *set off* fireworks.—**To set on,** to incite; instigate; put up.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 131.

To set one's cap†. See *cap*1.—**To set one's cap at** or **for.** See *cap*1.—**To set one's face,** to turn, direct, or address one's self; hence, to resolve; determine resolutely.

He rose up, and passed over the river, and *set his face* toward the mount Gilead. Gen. xxxi. 21.

For the Lord God will help me; . . . therefore have I *set my face* like a flint. Isa. l. 7.

When a minority of two hundred, or even of eighty members, *set their faces* to stop all legislation unless they get their will, no rules of procedure which the wit of man can devise will prevent waste of time.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 295.

To set one's face against, to discountenance; disapprove of; oppose.

I will even *set my face against* that soul, and will cut him off from among his people. Lev. xx. 6.

To set one's hand to, to sign; affix one's signature to.

Lady Wishfort. You will grant me Time to consider?
Fainall. Yes, while the Instrument is drawing *to* which you must *set your Hand*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

To set one's heart at rest, to set one's heart on. See *heart*.—**To set one's seal to.** See *seal*2.—**To set one's shoulder to the wheel.** See *shoulder*.—**To set one's teeth,** to press them together forcibly or passionately; hence, to take resolute or desperate measures.—**To set one to the door.** See *door*.—**To set on fire.** See *fire*.—**To set on foot.** See *foot*.—**To set on ground†.** Same as *to bring to ground* (which see, under *ground*1).—**To set out.** (*a*) To assign; allot: as, to *set out* the portion of each heir of an estate. (*b*) To publish, as a proclamation.

That excellent proclamation *set out* by the king. *Bacon.*

The other ministers also *set out* an answer to his sermon, confuting the same by many strong arguments.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 264.

(*c*) To mark by boundaries; define.

Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. *Locke.*

(*d*) To adorn; decorate; embellish.

A goldsmith's shop *sets out* a city maid.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

In this Church are two Altars *set out* with extraordinary splendour, being deck'd with rich Miters, Embroider'd Copes. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 99.

This day Mrs. Russel did give my wife a very fine St. George in alabaster, which will *set out* my wife's closet mightily. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 71.

(*e*) To equip and send out.

They *set out* a ship the last year with passengers and goods for Providence.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 15.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 389).

(*f*) To show; display; demonstrate; indicate.

What doe they else but, in the abounding of mans sinne, *set out* the superabounding grace of God?
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Thus have I attempted to describe this duty [of praise], to *set out* the great reasonableness, and to stir you up to the practice of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

(*g*) To recite; state at large: as, to *set out* one's complaint. (*h*) In *engineering*, to locate. (*i*) To place, as a stone in masonry, so that it projects beyond the stone next adjoining, especially the stone or course next beneath; cause to jut out; corbel out.

The early Byzantine architects — in Sta. Sophia for instance — did fit pendentives to circular arches, but it was with extreme difficulty, and required very great skill both in *setting out* and in execution.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 450.

To set over. (*a*) To appoint or constitute as director or ruler over.

I have *set* thee *over* all the land of Egypt. Gen. xli. 41.

(*b*) To assign; transfer; convey.—**To set right,** to rectify; correct; put right.—**To set sail** (*naut.*). See *sail*1.—**To set seed,** to form seed within the ovary: said of ovules which develop and become seeds — that is, do not abort. See II., 3, below.—**To set short†.** See *short*.—**To set the hand to.** See *hand*.—**To set the head-band,** in *bookbinding*, to adjust the leather of the cover so as to lap over the head-band.—**To set the heather on fire, to set the land, to set the palette.** See *heather*, *land*1, *palette*.—**To set the river on fire.** See *fire*.—**To set the teeth on edge.** See *edge*.—**To set the temperament,** in tuning a pianoforte, organ, or other instrument in which tempered intonation is used, to tune a single octave in accordance with the temperament desired, so that the remaining octaves may be tuned at pure octaves therewith.—**To set to rights.** See *right*.—**To set to sale†.** See *sale*1.—**To set up.** (*a*) To erect; place upright; put together in an upright or natural form, especially by means of articulating, stuffing the skin, or similar processes; mount: as, the skeleton of a mammoth has been *set up* for the museum.

Nebuchadnezzar the king made an image of gold: . . . he *set* it *up* in the plain of Dura. Dan. iii. 1.

(*b*) In the army, to fit (a man) by drill for military movements and parade. *Wilhelm.* (*c*) To begin, as a new enterprise, institution, or arrangement; put in operation; establish; found; institute: as, to *set up* a factory; to *set up* a school.

There was another printer in town, lately *set up*.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 45.

Is Perry going to *set up* his carriage, Frank? I am glad he can afford it. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xli.

The large number of ice-making machines which have recently been *set up*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 16.

(*d*) To provide adequately; supply; furnish; fit out; stock: as, I have enough capital to *set* me *up* in trade; she is *set up* in winter gowns.

Two Deskes and a quire of Paper *set* him *vp*, where he now sits in state for all commers.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Aturney.

Some ends of verse his betters might afford,
And gave the harmless fellow a good word.
Set up with these, he ventur'd on the town,
And with a borrow'd play outdid poor Crowne.
Pope, Macer.

(*e*) To raise; promote; exalt.

Whom he would he *set up*, and whom he would he put down. Dan. v. 19.

(*f*) To place in view; display: as, to *set up* a notice or a signal.

Set this [paper] *up* with wax
Upon old Brutus' statue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 145.

On all her olive-hills
Shall men *set up* the battle-sign of fire.
Mrs. Hemans, Siege of Valencia.

It appears unlikely that Asoka would have been allowed to *set up* two copies of his edicts in the dominions of such powerful kings as Aira and his father seem to have been.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 139.

(*g*) To utter loudly; raise, as a noise, or as the voice.

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear.
Dryden, Amaryllis, l. 88.

Wherever in a lonely grove
He *set up* his forlorn pipes,
The gouty oak began to move,
And flounder into hornpipes.
Tennyson, Amphion.

(*h*) To advance; propose for reception or consideration: as, to *set up* a new doctrine. (*i*) To raise from misfortune or dejection; encourage; restore: as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up*. (*j*) To exhilarate: as, he was a little *set up*. [Colloq.] (*k*) *Naut.*, to haul taut, or take in the slack of, as the standing rigging. (*l*) In *printing:* (1) To put in type: as, to *set up* a page of copy.

He had only written the opening pages, and had them *set up*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 107.

(2) To arrange in the proper order of words, lines, etc.; compose: as, to *set up* type. (*m*) To offer to bidders at auction: as, the next three lots were *set up* together. (*n*) To bring about; produce; establish: as, a permanent curvature of the spine was *set up*.

Sometimes it [eczema] is *set up* as the result of local or general irritation of the skin in certain occupations.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 122.

(*o*) To place (an instrument) on its support: as, to *set up* a theodolite.—**To set up a sidet,** to become partners at cards.—**To set up one's birse.** See *birse*.—**To set up one's rest†.** (*a*) To make up one's mind; resolve; determine; stake one's chances. [The origin of this phrase is obscure, but is generally referred to the old game of primero, in which, it is alleged, a player who stood upon the cards in his hand in the hope that they might prove stronger than those held by his opponent was said to *stand upon his rest*. Compare *rest*1, *n.*, 14.]

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his rest*, and commonly hazards the winning or loosing of as great a thing as life may be worth.
Churchyard's Challenge, p. 62. (*Nares*, under *rest*.)

I have *set up my rest* to run away.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 110.

Could I *set up my rest*
That he were lost, or taken prisoner,
I could hold truce with sorrow.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 2.

(*b*) To pause for rest; make a halt; sojourn.

'Tis also cheape living which causes travellers to *set up their rest* here more than in Florence.
Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Place*, *Lay*, etc. See *put*1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sink downward; settle down; especially, to decline toward and pass below the horizon, as the sun, moon, or stars.

Now, when the sun was *setting*, all they that had any sick . . . brought them unto him. Luke iv. 40.

His smother'd light
May *set* at noon and make perpetual night.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 784.

This day the ship heaved and *set* more than before, yet we had but few sick.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 11.

He keeped her sae late and lang,
Till the evening *set*, and birds they sang.
Lord Dingwall (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

2. To become fixed or firmly joined.

Maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another.
Bacon.

(*a*) To become motionless or immovable.

The device [a car-brake] has a brake with a shoe connected to a main body, combined with an interposed spring or springs, to prevent the *setting* and sliding of the wheels.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 74.

(*b*) To become firm, stiff, or solid: as, the jelly would not *set*.

The frequent application of heat to gelatine destroys its *setting* powers. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 278.

3. In *bot.* and *hort.*, to develop the ovaries after fertilization; begin the growth of fruit: as, the blossoms were abundant, but failed to *set;* the peaches *set* well, but were blasted; in *fish-culture*, to begin to germinate: said of eggs.

It appears that the *setting* of the flowers — that is, the production of capsules, whether good or bad — is not so much influenced by legitimate and illegitimate fertilisation as is the number of seeds which the capsules contain.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 47.

4†. To engage in gambling; gamble. (*a*) To stake money in gambling; wager; bet.

From six to eleven. At basset. Mem. Never *set* again upon the ace of diamonds. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 323.

(*b*) To take part in a game of hazard; play with others for stakes.

Throw boldly, for he *sets* to all that write;
With such he ventures on an even lay,
For they bring ready money into play.
Dryden, Secret Love, Prol., ii. (1667).

Sir John Bland and Offley made interest to play at Twelfth-night, and succeeded — not at play, for they lost 1400*l.* and 1300*l.* As it is not usual for people of no higher rank to play, the King thought they would be bashful about it, and took particular care to do the honours of his house to them, *set* only to them, and spoke to them at his levee next morning. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 419.

5. To begin a journey, march, or voyage; start: commonly with *on* or *out* (see phrases below).

The king is *set* from London.
Shak., Hen. V., ii., Prol., l. 34.

She gies the herd a pickle nits . . .
To watch, while for the barn she *sets*,
In hopes to see Tam Kipples.
Burns, Hallowe'en.

6. To have motion in a certain direction; flow; tend: as, the tide *sets* to the north; the current *sets* westward.

The old bookseller with some grumbling opened his shop, and by the twinkling taper (for he was *setting* bedwards) lighted out the relic from his dusty treasures.
Lamb, Old China.

And his soul *set* to grief, as the vast tide
Of the bright rocking Ocean *sets* to shore
At the full moon.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being *sets* to thee.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

7. To point game by crouching, in the original manner, now obsolete, of a setter dog; more rarely, to hunt game with the aid of a setter; also, formerly, to catch birds with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.* (*Johnson.*)

8. To make a beginning; apply one's self: as, to *set* to work.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ. *Hammond.*

The gale *set* to its work, and the sea arose in earnest.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, x.

9. To face one's partner in dancing.

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They very often made use of a . . . Step called *Setting*, which I know not how to describe to you but by telling you that it is the very reverse of Back to Back.
Budgell, Spectator, No. 67.

She . . . sometimes makes one in a country-dance, with only one of the chairs for a partner, . . . and *sets* to a corner cupboard. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

A propensity on the part of that unlucky old lady . . . to amble about, and *set* to inanimate objects, accompanying herself with a chattering noise, as in a witch dance.
Dickens, Bleak House, xxxiii.

10. To acquire a set or bend; get out of shape; become bent; warp: said of an angler's rod.—**11.** To sit, as a broody hen: a wrong use, by confusion with *sit*.—**To set about,** to take the first steps in; begin: as, to *set about* a business or enterprise.

Why, as to reforming, Sir Peter, I'll make no promises, and that I take to be a proof that I intend to *set about* it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No nation in any age or in any part of the globe has failed to invent for itself a true and appropriate style of architecture whenever it chose to *set about* it in the right way. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 45.

To set aland†, to steer landward.

He made his ship *alonde* for *to sette*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2166.

To set around a pod. See *pod*.—**To set forth** or **forward,** to begin to march; advance.

The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari *set forward*.
Num. x. 17.

I must away this night toward Padua,
And it is meet I presently *set forth*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 404.

I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldst *set forth* out of doors with me, to accompany me a little in my way. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

To set in. (*a*) To begin: as, winter in England usually *sets in* about December.

Yet neither doe the wet or dry Seasons *set in* or go out exactly at one time in all Years; neither are all places subject to wet or dry Weather alike.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

(*b*) To become settled in such or such a state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad. *Addison.*

(*c*) To flow toward the shore: as, the tide *sets in:* often used figuratively.

A tide of fashion *set in* favour of French in the England of the thirteenth century.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 159.

(*d*) To reappear after temporary absence or disappearance, as a school of fish. (*e*†) To go in; make an onset or assault.

Neuertheles thei *sette in* a-monge hem, for thei were moche peple and stronge, and the cristin hem resceyved full fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588.

They had allready devoured Uncass & his in their hops; and surly they had done it in deed, if the English had not timly *sett in* for his aide.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 431.

To set off. (*a*) To start, as on a journey.

Is it true . . . that you are *setting off* without taking leave of your friends? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

(*b*) In *printing*, to deface or soil the next sheet: said of the ink on a newly printed sheet when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry.

To prevent *setting-off*, the leaves after copying should be removed by blotting paper.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 331.

(*c*†) To make a show or appearance; appear.

I, now, but think how poor their spite *sets off*,
Who, after all their waste of sulphurous terms, . . .
Have nothing left but the unsavoury smoke.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

To set on. (*a*) [*On*, adv.] To begin; start; set out.

In the dawnynge of the day loke ye *sette on* alle to-geder ther as ye shull here an horne blowe right high and lowde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 383.

Ha! what strange music? . . .
How all the birds *set on!* the fields redouble
Their odoriferous sweets!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Prophetess, v. 3.

(*b*) [*On* (or *upon*), prep.] (1) To begin, as an enterprise.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

(2) To make an attack; assault: as, they all *set upon* him at once. See *assail.*

We met with v. Rovers or men of war, whom we *set vpon*, and burnt their Admirall, and brought those ships into Narr. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 19.

Gather we our forces out of hand,
And *set upon* our boasting enemy.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 103.

It seems to me the time to ask Mr. Lyon to take a little rest, instead of *setting on* him like so many wasps.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiv.

To set out. (*a*) To begin a journey, proceeding, or career: as, to *set out* for London; to *set out* in business or in the world.

Some there be that *set out* for this crown, and, after they have gone far for it, another comes in and takes it from them. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 152.

Thus arm'd, he *set out* on a ramble — alack!
He *set out*, poor dear Soul! — but he never came back!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 330.

After residing at Cambridge two years, he [Temple] departed without taking a degree, and *set out* upon his travels. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*b*) To flow out; ebb: as, the tide *sets out* at 4 P. M.—**To set to,** to apply one's self; go at a piece of work.

I wish you were a dog; I'd *set to* this minute, and . . . cut every strip of flesh from your bones with this whip.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, v.

To set up. (*a*) To begin business or a scheme of living: as, to *set up* in trade; to *set up* for one's self.

They say [she has gone] to keepe a Taverne in Foy, and that M. Spencer hath given her a stocke to *set up* for her selfe. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).

If not the tradesman who *set up* to-day,
Much less the 'prentice who to-morrow may.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 36.

At Bologna he had got into debt, and *set up* as tutor to the young archdeacons.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 140.

(*b*) To make pretensions; claim to be recognized, admired, or esteemed: as, he *sets up* for a man of wit.

There is nothing more absurd than for a Man to *set up* for a Critick without a good Insight into all the Parts of Learning. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

Besides, it is found by experience that those men who *set up* for morality without regard to religion are generally virtuous but in part. *Swift*, Testimony of Conscience.

To set upon. See to *set on* (*b*).=**Syn.** *Attack, Set upon,* etc. See *assail.*

set[1] (set), *p. a.* **1.** Placed; located; stationary; fixed: as, a *set* range; *set* tubs; a *set* smirk.

Why do you frown? good gods, what a *set* anger
Have you forc'd into your face! come, I must temper you.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

His love-fit 's upon him;
I know it by that *set* smile and those congees.
How courteous he 's to nothing!
Fletcher (*and another* ?), Nice Valour, i. 1.

2. Fixed; immovable.

O he 's drunk, Sir Toby, an hour agone, his eyes were *set* at eight i' the morning. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 205.

On coming up to him, he saw that Marner's eyes were *set* like a dead man's. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, i.

3. Regular; in due form; formal; deliberate: as, a *set* discourse; of a battle, pitched.

Rail'd on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good *set* terms, and yet a motley fool.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 17.

I do not love *set* speeches nor long praises.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, ii. 1.

She had been . . . to bright hay-making romps in the open air, but never to a *set* stately party at a friend's house. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

4. Fixed in opinion; determined; self-willed; obstinate: as, a man *set* in his opinions or way.

I se thou art *sette* my solace to reue [take away].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 487.

No woman 's yet so fiercely *set*
But she'll forgive, though not forget.
Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament (Child's Ballads, IV. 127).

He was an amazing *set* kind of man, the cap'n was, and would have his own way on sea or shore.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 153.

5. Established; prescribed; appointed: as, *set* forms of prayer.

On a season *isett* assembled they bothe.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 339.

An old Colledge Butler is none of the worst Students in the house, for he keepes the *set* houres at his booke more duly then any.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Old Colledge Butler.

We might now have expected that his own following Praier should add much credit to *set* Formes; but on the contrary we find the same imperfections in it, as in most before, which he lays heer upon Extemporal.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

And all sorts of *set* Mourning, both Black and Gray, and all other Furniture sutable to it, fit for any person of Quality. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 50.

The town of Berne is plentifully furnished with water, there being a great multitude of handsome fountains planted at *set* distances from one end of the streets to the other.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 519).

6. Formed; built; made: noting the person: as, well *set;* thick-*set*. See *set up*, below.

He [Butler] is of a middle stature, strong *sett*, high coloured, a head of sorrell haire, a severe and sound judgement: a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives, S. Butler.

7. Astounded; stunned. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A set match**†. See *match*[1].—**Of set purpose,** with deliberate intention; designedly.

For how should the brightness of wisdom shine where the windows of the soul are *of* very *set purpose* closed?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

She would fall out with, and anger him *of set purpose*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 485.

Set duster. See *duster*.—**Set piece** (*theat.*), a piece of scenery only moderately high, and permitting more distant pieces to be seen over it.—**Set scenes.** See *scene*.—**Set speech,** a speech carefully prepared beforehand; elaborated discourse.

I affect not *set speeches* in a Historie.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

He [Pitt] was no speaker of *set speeches*. His few prepared discourses were complete failures.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Set up. (*a*) Built; formed: noting the person: as, a tall man, and well *set up.*

Very pretty damsels, and well *set up*.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

(*b*) In the army, noting a man fitted by drill for military movements and parade.

The scouts . . . are lithe, and naturally well *set up*, as the soldiers phrase it. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 544.

(*c*) Unduly uplifted or elated, as by success or prosperity. [Colloq.]

Our nineteenth century is wonderfully *set up* in its own esteem. *The Century*, XXVIII. 116.

Sharp-set, keen, as a saw; hence, figuratively, eager; keen in the pursuit of any end; keenly resentful; also, very hungry; ravenous.

The News of this Massacre, adding a new Edge of Revenge to the old Edge of Ambition, made the Danes *sharper set* against the English than ever they had been before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

The perplexity of mannerlinesse will not let him feed, and he is *sharpe set* at an argument when hee should cut his meate.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

By this light she looks as *sharp-set* as a sparrow-hawk!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 4.

It is a well-known sporting-house, and the breakfasts are famous. Two or three men in pink, on their way to the meet, drop in, and are very jovial and *sharp-set*, as indeed we all are. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

set[1] (set), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sett* (still used archaically), *sette;* < *set*[1], *v.* According to Skeat, *set*, in the sense of 'a number of things or persons belonging together,' etc., is a corruption of *sept*[1] and ult. of *sect*[1].] **1.** A young plant fit for setting out; a slip; shoot: as, *sets* of whitethorn or other shrub; onion *sets.*

Syon, a yong *sette*. *Palsgrave.*

2. A rudimentary fruit: used especially of apples, pears, peaches, etc.: as, the peaches set well, but the *sets* all dropped off. Compare *set*[1], *v. i.*, 3.—**3.** The setting of the sun or other luminary; hence, the close, as of a day.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 19.

If the sun shine pale, and fall into blacke clouds in his *set*, it signifieth the winde is shifting into the North quarter. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 183.

Thou that faintly smilest still,
As a Naiad in a well,
Looking at the *set* of day.
Tennyson, Adeline.

4†. A venture; a wager; a stake; hence, a game of chance; a match.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, by God's grace, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 262.

I would buy your pardon,
Though at the highest *set*; even with my life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

I give o'er the *set*, throw down the cards.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

5. General movement; direction; drift; tendency: used both literally and figuratively.

Individuals, alive to the particular evils of the age, and watching the very *set* of the current. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The *set* of opinion in England at present.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, App. C, p. 244.

When the storm winds prevail, the *set* is strong from the east. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 101.

6. Build; conformation; form; hence, bearing; carriage: said of the person.

A goodly gentleman,
Of a more manly *set* I never look'd on.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 5.

Should any young lady incline to imitate Gwendolen, let her consider the *set* of her head and neck.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, vii.

He was a young man, and not over middle height; but there was something effective and picturesque in the *set* of his strongly built frame. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 291.

7. A permanent change of shape caused by pressure or by being retained long in one position; a bend, warp, or kink; hence, figuratively, a mental or moral warp or bias of character.

The behaviour of men to domestic animals must have been, on the whole, more kind than the reverse. Had it been otherwise, the *set* of the brute's brains, according to modern theory, would have been that of shyness and dread of us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 137.

8†. A settled state.

Ye heate with a long *set* of faire and warm weather had even ignited the aire and prepar'd the materials to conceive the fire. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 3, 1666.

9. The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth; the effect produced in a saw by bending alternate teeth slightly in opposite directions. See cuts under *saw-set.*

The less *set* a saw has, the less wood it wastes.
Ure, Dict., IV. 961.

10†. One of the plaits or flutings of a ruff; also, such plaited or fluted work.

The *set* of my ruff looked like so many organ pipes.
Randolph, Hey for Honestie.

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11. In *plastering*, the last coat of plaster on walls prepared for papering.—**12.** Young oysters, planted or fit for planting: occasionally used improperly for *spat* or *spawn*; also, a bed or plant of young oysters. Compare *strike*, *seed*.

At only a few places does a breed of oysters, or a *set*, as it is termed, occur with any regularity, or of any consequence. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

13. In *mining*: (*a*) A mine or number of mines (including the area necessary for their working) taken on lease: used with this meaning in Cornwall and Devon chiefly, but also to some extent in other coal-mining districts of England. Not used in the United States. (*b*) One of the frames of timber which support the roof and sides of a level: same as *durns*, *durnz*, or *durnze* (see *durn*[1]); also, one of the horizontal members of the timbering by which a shaft is supported.

A gallery requires what are called frames (*sets* or durnzes) for its proper support. A complete frame consists of a sole-piece (foot-piece, sill, or sleeper), two side props (legs or arms), and a crown (cap or collar). *Callon*, Lectures on Mining (trans.), i. 257.

(*c*) In some coal-mining districts of England, nearly the same as *lift*[2], 6 (*b*). (*d*) A measure of length along the face of a stall by which holers and drivers are paid: it is usually from 6 to 10 feet. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.] In all these senses commonly spelled *sett*.—**14.** The pattern or combination of colors of a tartan. [Scotch.]

A tartan plaid, spun of good hawslock woo,
Scarlet and green the *sets*, the borders blew.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd (ed. 1852), i. 1.

The petticoat was formed of tartan silk, in the *set* or pattern of which the colour of blue greatly predominated. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ix.

15. In theaters, a set scene. See *set*[1], *p. a.*, and *scene*.—**16.** In *type-founding*, the type-founder's adjustment of space between types of the same font. Types with too much blank on one or both sides are wide-set; with too little space, close-set.—**17.** In *whaling*: (*a*) A stroke; a thrust: as, a *set* of the lance. (*b*) A chance or opportunity to strike with the lance: as, he got a good *set*, and missed.—**18.** In *mach.*: (*a*) A tool used to close the plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head. (*b*) An iron bar bent into two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron. *E. H. Knight*. (*c*) A hook-wrench having three sides equal and the fourth long, to serve as a lever. It is a form of key, spanner, or screw-wrench for turning bolts, etc.—**19.** In *saddlery*, the filling beneath the ground-seat of a saddle, which serves to bring the top seat to its shape. *E. H. Knight*.—**20.** A number of things which belong together and are intended to be used together. (*a*) Such a collection when the articles are all alike in appearance and use: as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of table-knives; a *set* of buttons; a *set* of dominoes; a *set* of teeth.

I'll give my jewels for a *set* of beads.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 3. 147.

A *set* or pack of cards, but not equally ancient with those above mentioned, were in the possession of Dr. Stukeley. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

(*b*) Such a collection when of varied character and purpose, but intended to be used together and generally of similar or harmonizing design: as, a *set* of parlor furniture; a dinner-*set*; a toilet-*set*. *Set* was formerly used specifically of horses, to mean six, as distinguished from a pair or four-in-hand.

He found the windows and streets exceedingly thronged, . . . and in many places *sets* of loud music. *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

Shortly after, Bourchier, returning into England, he bought a most rich Coach and Curious *Sett* of Six Horses to it. *T. Lucas*, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. iii.

Here to-day about five o'clock arrived Lady Sarah Sadleir and Lady Betty Lawrence, each in her chariot-and-six. Dowagers love equipage, and these cannot travel ten miles without a *sett*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 226.

21. A number of things having some other relation to each other, as resemblance or natural affinity.

There are a *set* of heads that can credit the relations of mariners, yet question the testimonies of St. Paul. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 21.

I say a *set* rather than a "series," because the articles were written on various occasions, and have therefore little formal connection, or necessary logical sequence. *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 50.

22. A number of persons customarily or officially associated: as, a *set* of bankers; a *set* of officers; or a number of persons drawn together by some affinity, as of taste, character, position, or pursuits; hence, a clique or coterie: as, he belonged to the fast *set*.

There's nothing we Beaus take more Pride in than a *Sett* of Genteel Footmen.
Tunbridge Walks, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, I. 76.

We should be as weary of one *Set* of Acquaintance, tho' never so good, as we are of one Suit tho' never so fine. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 10.

This *set* of ladies, indeed, as they daily do duty at court, are much more expert in the use of their airs and graces than their female antagonists, who are most of them bred in the country. *Addison*, Meeting of the Association.

Choose well your *set*; our feeble nature seeks
The aid of clubs, the countenance of cliques.
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

23. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole: as, a *set* of features.—**24.** In *music* and *dancing*: (*a*) The five figures or movements of a quadrille or a country-dance. (*b*) The music adapted to a quadrille.

Then the discreet automaton [at the piano] . . . played a blossomless, tuneless *set*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 11.

(*c*) The number of couples required to execute a square dance.

Emma was . . . delighted to see the respectable length of the *set* as it was forming, and to feel that she had so many hours of unusual festivity before her. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxxviii.

Quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three *sets* of dancers. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

25. One of a number of games or matches which together make up a series: as, A won the first *set*, B the second and third *sets*.—**26.** In *ornith.*, specifically, the number of eggs found in one nest at any time; especially, the full number of eggs laid by any bird before incubation; a clutch.—**A dead set.** (*a*) The act of a setter dog when it finds the game, and stands stiffly pointing; a point (originally, the crouching attitude of the setter when making a point, now wholly obsolete). (*b*) A state or condition which precludes further progress. (*c*) A concerted scheme to defraud a player in gaming. *Grose*. (*d*) A determined stand in argument or in proceeding; a determined attack. [Colloq.]

There should be a little filagree about a woman—something of the coquette. . . . The more of *a dead set* she makes at you the better. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

Clock-set, a set of three or more decorative pieces of which the centerpiece is a clock, usually of bronze or porcelain wholly or in part.—**Egg-set**, a set of egg-cups and spoons with a stand for holding boiled eggs, or, in some cases, an egg-boiler with sand-glass and often separate salt-cellars, the whole forming a more or less decorative set.—**First set**, in *whaling*. See *first*.—**Harlequin set**. See *harlequin*.—**Render and set; render, float, and set.** See *render*[2].—**Set or sett of a burgh**, in *Scots law*, the constitution of a burgh. The sets are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modeled by the convention of burghs.—**Set of exchange**, the different parts of a bill of exchange (the bill and its duplicates), which are said to constitute a set. Each part is complete by itself, but the parts are numbered successively, and when one part is paid the others become useless.—**Set of the reed.** Same as *number of the reed* (which see, under *number*).—**Sets and eyes of potatoes**, slices of the tubers of the potato for planting, each slice having at least one eye or bud.

set[2] (set), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *sit*, common in rustic use.

set[2] (set). A form of the preterit and past participle of *sit*, now usually regarded, in the preterit, as an erroneous form of *sat*, or, in the past participle, as identical with *set*, past participle of *set*[1]. See *sit*.

When he was *set*, his disciples came unto him. Mat. v. 1.

set[2] (set), *n.* [A var. of *sit*.] Fit; way of conforming to the lines of the figure.

"The Marchioness of Granby," with her graceful figure in profile, her hands at her waist, and her head turned towards you as though she were looking at the *set* of her dress in a glass. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 366.

set[3]†. A Middle English contracted form of *setteth*, third person singular present indicative of *set*[1].

seta (sē′tä), *n.*; pl. *setæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *seta*, *sæta*, a thick stiff hair, a bristle; etym. doubtful.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bristle; a chæta; a stiff, stout hair; a fine, slender spine or prickle; any setaceous appendage. (*a*) One of the bristles of swine and other mammals. See *Setifera*. (*b*) One of the rough hairy appendages of the legs or other parts of crustaceans. See cut under *Podophthalmia*. (*c*) One of the mouth-parts characteristic of hemipterous insects; a bristle. These lie within the rostrum; the upper pair, or superior setæ, are the mandibles, and the lower pair, or inferior setæ, are the maxillæ. See cut under *mosquito*. (*d*) A vibrissa; a rictal bristle, as of a bird, or one of the whiskers of a cat. Such setæ show well in the cut under *Platyrhynchus*. See also *setirostral*, and cuts under *Astrostomus*, *panther*, and *serval*. (*e*) A chæta; one of the setaceous appendages of the parapodia of a chætopod worm. These are supposed to be tactile setæ in some cases. See cuts under *Polynoë* and *pygidium*. (*f*) In *Infusoria*, a hair-like flexible but non-vibratile cilium. *W. S. Kent*.

2. In *bot.*, a bristle of any sort; a stiff hair; a slender, straight prickle; also, the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses.

setaceous (sē-tā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *setaceus*, < L. *seta*, *sæta*, a hair, bristle: see *seta*. Cf. *searce*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Bristly; setiform; having the character of a seta, chæta, or bristle. (*b*) Bristling; setiferous or setigerous; setose; provided with bristles or stiff, stout hairs.—2. In *bot.*, bristle-shaped; having the character of setæ: as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet.—**Setaceous antennæ** or **palpi**, in *entom.*, antennæ or palpi in which the joints are cylindrical, and closely fitted together, and the outer ones are somewhat more slender than the others. They are a variety of the filiform type.

setaceously (sē-tā′shius-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a setaceous manner; so as to form or possess setæ.

setal (sē′tal), *a.* [< *seta* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to setæ: as, the *setal* bands of a brachiopod, which may run along the pallial margin and denote the site of the setæ. *T. Davidson*.

Setaria (sē-tā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Beauvois, 1807), so called from the awned flower-spikes: see *setarious*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with four glumes, all crowded into a dense cylindrical spike or a narrow thyrsus, the joints of which are set with rigid bristles much longer than the ovate spikelets. There are about 10 species, very variable and difficult of distinction, widely scattered through both tropical and temperate regions, and some of them now cosmopolitan weeds of cultivated land. They are annuals with flat leaves and bristly spikes which are sometimes long and tail-like, whence their popular names *foxtail* and *pusstail*. (For *S. Italica*, see *Italian millet* (under *millet*) and *Bengal grass* (under *grass*). For *S. glauca*, also known as *bottle-grass*, see *pigeon-grass*.) *S. viridis*, the green foxtail-grass, which accompanies the last, also furnishes an inferior hay, and its seeds are a favorite food of poultry.

setarious (sē-tā′ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *setarius*, < L. *seta*, a bristle: see *seta*.] In *entom.*, ending in or bearing a bristle; aristate: specifically noting aristate antennæ in which the arista is naked: opposed to *plumate*.

set-back (set′bak), *n.* 1. Same as *backset*, 1. [U. S.]

Every point gained by the political conservative is a *set-back* and a hindrance to the attainment of the liberal's greatest ends. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 165.

2. Same as *backset*, 2. [U. S.]—3. A pool or overflow setting back over the land, as from a freshet. [U. S.]—4. In *arch.*, a flat plain set-off in a wall.

set-bolt (set′bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, an iron bolt for faying planks close to each other, or for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

set-down (set′doun), *n.* A depressing or humiliating rebuke or reprehension; a rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply.

sete[1]†. A Middle English spelling of *seat* and *sat*. *Chaucer*.

sete[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *sety*, < Icel. *sætt*, endurable, suitable, < *sitja*, sit: see *sit*.] Suitable; fit.

Take ij. of the ffysshmongers, to be indifferently chosen and sworn, to se that alle suche vytelle be able and *sete* for mannys body. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 397.

And his Alekonner with hym, to taste and vndirstand that the ale be gode, able, and *sety*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

sete[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *city*.

setee, *n.* See *settee*[2].

setel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *settle*[1].

seten†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *sit*.

Seterday†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday*.

setewale†, *n.* An obsolete form of *setwall*.

set-fair (set′fâr), *n.* 1. The coat of plaster used after roughing in, and floated, or pricked up and floated.—2. A word sometimes inscribed on barometers at a point where the instrument is supposed to indicate settled fair weather. Also *set fair*.

set-foil (set′foil), *n.* Same as *septfoil*. [Rare.]

set-gun (set′gun), *n.* A spring-gun.

seth[1]†, *adv.* Same as *sith*[1] for *since*.

seth[2], *n.* Same as *saith*[2].

set-hammer (set′ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer of which the handle is not wedged, but merely inserted or set in. It is the form used for being struck on the work with a sledge-hammer.

sethe[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *seethe*.

sethe[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saith*[2].

sethen†, *adv.* Same as *sithen* for *since*.

Sethian (seth′i-an), *n.* Same as *Sethite*.

Sethite (seth′īt), *n.* [< LL. **Sethitæ*, *Sethoitæ*, < *Seth* (see def.).] One of a branch of the Gnostic sect of Ophites. They received their name from the fact that they regarded Seth, the son of Adam, as the

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first pneumatic (spiritual) man, and believed that he reappeared as Christ. Also *Sethian*.

Setifera (sē-tif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *setifer:* see *setiferous*.] A superfamily of artiodactyl ungulates, whose body is covered with stiff hairs or bristles; the swine. They are unguligrade and cloven-footed, with false hoofs not functionalized. The snout is more or less discoidal, and the nostrils open forward in it. The mammæ are from four to ten, ventral as well as inguinal. The *Setifera* comprise the living families *Phacochœridæ*, or wart-hogs; *Suidæ*, or swine proper; *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries; and probably the fossil *Anthracotheridæ*. Also *Setigera*. See cuts under *babirussa, boar, peccary, Phacochœrus*, and *Potamochœrus*.

setiferous (sē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *setifer*, < L. *seta, sæta*, bristle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bristling; having bristles or bristly hairs; setaceous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Setifera*, as swine. Also *setigerous*.

setiform (sē'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a seta; shaped like or resembling a bristle; setaceous.—**Setiform antennæ**, in *entom.*: (*a*) Antennæ having a short and thick basal joint, the rest of the organ being reduced to a bristle-like appendage, as in the dragon-flies. (*b*) Same as *setaceous antennæ* (which see, under *setaceous*).—**Setiform palpi**, palpi that are minute and bristle-shaped, as in the bedbug.

setiger (sē'ti-jėr), *n.* [< L. *setiger, sætiger:* see *setigerous*.] A setigerous or chætopodous worm; a member of the *Setigera*.

Setigera (sē-tij'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *setiger, sætiger*, bristle-bearing: see *setigerous*.] 1†. In *Vermes*, same as *Chætopoda*.—2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Multungulata;* the swine or *Setifera*.

setigerous (sē-tij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *setiger, sætiger*, bristle-bearing, having coarse hair, < *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *setiferous*.

The head is bare of frontal horns, but carries a pair of *setigerous* antennæ. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 598.

set-in (set'in), *n.* A beginning; a setting in.

The early and almost immediate *set-in* of the drift. *Virginia Cor. N. Y. Tribune.* (*Bartlett.*)

setiparous (sē-tip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Giving rise to setæ; producing bristles: applied to certain organs of annelids.

The *setiparous* glands of the inner row of setæ. *Rolleston*, Forms of Anim. Life, p. 125.

setireme (sē'ti-rēm), *n.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair, + *remus*, an oar.] The fringed or setose leg of an aquatic insect, serving as an oar.

setirostral (sē-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill furnished with conspicuous bristles along the gape; having long rictal vibrissæ: opposed to *glabrirostral*. *P. L. Sclater*.

Setirostres (sē-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *setirostral*.] In *ornith.*, a division of *Caprimulginæ*, including those which are setirostral, as the true goatsuckers or night-jars: distinguished from *Glabrirostres*. See cuts under *fissirostral* and *night-jar*. *P. L. Sclater*.

setling† (set'ling), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *settling;* < *set*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A sapling; a young set or shoot.

For such as be yet infirm and weak, and newly planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no sure root in the same, are easily moved as young *setlings*, and carried away. *Becon*, Early Works (Parker Soc.), p. 18.

For *settlings* — they are to be preferred that grow nearest the stock. *Evelyn*.

setness[1]† (set'nes), *n.* [< ME. *setnesse*, < AS. *gesetnes*, constitution, statute, appointed order (cf. G. *gesetz*, a law, statute; cf. also ME. *asetnesse*, < AS. *asetnis*, institute), < *settan*, set: see *set*[1].] A law; statute.

setness[2] (set'nes), *n.* [< *set*, pp. of *set*[1], + *-ness*.] The state or character of being set, in any sense.

set-net (set'net), *n.* A net stretched on a conical frame, which closes the outlet of a fishway, and into which fish may fall.

set-off (set'ôf), *n.*; pl. *sets-off* (setz'ôf). 1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

An example or two of peace broken by the public voice is a poor *set-off* against the constant outrages upon humanity and habitual inroads upon the happiness of the country subject to an absolute monarch. *Brougham*.

He pleaded his desertion of Pompey as a *set-off* against his faults. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 454.

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

This coarse creature,
That has no more *set-off* but his jugglings,
His travell'd tricks.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

3. In *arch.*, a connecting member interposed between a lighter and a more massive structure projecting beyond the former, as between a lower section of a wall or a buttress and a section of less thickness above; also, that part of a wall, or the like, which is exposed horizontally when the part above it is reduced in thickness. Also called *offset*.

The very massive lower buttress, *c*, is adjusted to the flying buttress, *b*, by a simple *set-off*, *d*. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 78.

4. A counter-claim or -demand; a cross-debt; a counterbalancing claim.

If the check is paid into a different bank, it will not be presented for payment, but liquidated by *set-off* against other checks. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., III. xii. § 6.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The balancing or countervailing of one debt by another. (*b*) The claim of a debtor to have his debt extinguished in whole or in part by the application of a debt due from his creditor, or from one with whom his creditor is in privity. *Set-off* is that right which exists between two persons each of whom, under an independent contract, owes an ascertained amount to the other, to set off their respective debts, by way of mutual deduction, so that the person to whom the larger debt is due shall recover the residue only after such deduction. (*Kerr.*) *Set-off, counter-claim*, and *recoupment* are terms often used indiscriminately. *Counter-claim* is more appropriate of any cross-demand on which the claimant might if he chose maintain an independent action, and on which, should he establish it as a cause of action, either in such independent action or by way of counter-claim when sued, he would be entitled to an affirmative judgment in his own favor for payment of the claim except so far as his adversary's claim might reduce or extinguish it. This use of the word distinguishes it from such claims as may be set off in favor of a person, which yet would not sustain an action by him, nor any affirmative judgment in his favor. *Recoupment* is appropriate only to designate a cross-demand considered as dependent on the concession of plaintiff's demand, subject to a right to cut down the amount recoverable by virtue of it. In these, which are the strict senses of the words, a *recoupment* only reduces plaintiff's demand, and leaves him to take judgment for what remains after the deduction; a *set-off* extinguishes the smaller of two independent demands and an equal amount of the larger, but may leave the residue of the latter unenforced; a *counter-claim* is one that may be established irrespective of the adversary's success or failure in establishing his claim, and, although subject to be reduced or extinguished by the adversary's success, may otherwise be enforced in the same action.

6. In *printing*, same as *offset*, 9. Also *setting off*.—**Set-off sheet**, in *printing*, paper laid between newly printed sheets to prevent the transfer or set-off of moist ink; the sheet of tissue-paper put before prints in books.

seton (sē'ton), *n.* [< OF. *seton, sedon*, F. *séton* (cf. Sp. *sedal*, a seton) = It. *setone*, < LL. **seto(n-)*, < L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle, thick stiff hair, also (LL.) silk: see *say*[3], *satin*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) A skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue.

Seton (in Surgery) is when the Skin of the Neck, or other Part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of Pack-Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with Bristles, or a Skean of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, which is moved to and fro, to discharge the ill Humours by Degrees. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

(*b*) The issue itself.

seton-needle (sē'ton-nē'dl), *n.* In *surg.*, a needle by which a seton is introduced beneath the skin.

Setophaga (sē-tof'a-gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σής*, later *σητός*, a moth, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] The leading genus of *Setophaginæ*. The bill is broad and flat, with long rictal bristles (as in the Old World *Muscicapidæ*); the wings are pointed, not shorter than the rounded tail; the slender tarsi are scutellate in front; and the coloration is various, usually bright or strikingly contrasted. *S. ruticilla* is the common redstart. *S. picta* and *S. miniata* are two painted fly-catching warblers, black, white, and carmine-red. Numerous others inhabit subtropical and tropical America. They are all small birds, about 5 inches long, insectivorous, and with the habits and manners of flycatchers. See second cut under *redstart*.

Setophaginæ (sē-tof-a-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Setophaga* + *-inæ*.] American fly-catching warblers, a subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, chiefly inhabiting the warmer parts of America, represented by several genera besides *Setophaga*, as *Myiodioctes, Cardellina, Basileuterus*, and about 40 species.

setophagine (sē-tof'a-jin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Setophaginæ*, or having their characters.

setose (sē'tōs), *a.* [< L. *setosus, sætosus*, abounding in bristles, < *seta, sæta*, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair: see *seta*.] 1. In *bot.*, bristly; having the surface set with bristles: as, a *setose* leaf or receptacle.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, bristling or bristly; setaceous; covered with setæ, or stiff hairs; setous. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

setous (sē'tus), *a.* [< L. *setosus, sætosus:* see *setose*.] Same as *setose*. [Rare.]

set-out (set'out), *n.* 1. Preparations, as for beginning a journey.

A committee of ten, to make all the arrangements and manage the whole *set-out*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

2. Company; set; clique. [Rare.]

She must just hate and detest the whole *set-out* of us. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 8.

3. A display, as of plate, or china, or elaborate dishes and wines at table; dress and accessories; equipage; turn-out.

"When you are tired of eating strawberries in the garden, there shall be cold meat in the house." "Well, as you please; only don't have a great *set-out*." *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlii.

His "drag" is whisked along rapidly by a brisk chestnut pony, well-harnessed; the whole *set-out*, I was informed, pony included, cost £50 when new. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 46.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, the act or process of smoothing out or setting a moistened hide with a slicker on a stone or table. See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 33. [Colloq. in all senses.]

set-pin (set'pin), *n.* A dowel.

set-pot (set'pot), *n.* In *varnish-making*, a copper pan heated by a pipe or flue wound spirally about it: used to boil oil, gold-size, japans, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

set-ring (set'ring), *n.* A guide above the main frame of a spoke-setting machine, on which the spokes are rested to be set and driven into the hub.

set-screw (set'skrö), *n.* (*a*) A screw, as in a cramp, screwed through one part tightly upon another, to bring pieces of wood, metal, etc., into close contact. (*b*) A screw used to fix a pulley, collar, or other detachable part to a shaft, or to some other part of a machine, by screwing through the detachable part and bearing against the part to which it is to be fastened. Such screws have usually pointed or cup-shaped ends, which bite into the metal.

set-stitched (set'sticht), *a.* Stitched according to a set pattern. *Sterne*.

sett, *n.* See *set*[1], *set*[2].

settable (set'a-bl), *a.* [< *set*[1] + *-able*.] That may be set, in any sense of the verb.

They should only lay out *settable* or tillable land, at least such of it as should butt on ye water side. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 216.

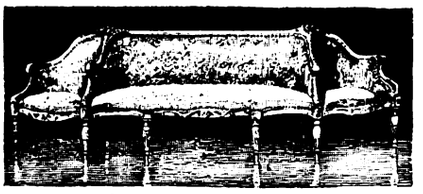
sette†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *set*[1].

settee[1] (se-tē'), *n.* [A fanciful variation, perhaps orig. in trade use, of *settle*[1], *n.* (with substitution of suffix *-ee*[2]): see *settle*[1].] A seat or bench of a particular form. (*a*) A sofa; especially, a sofa of peculiar pattern, as a short one for two persons only (compare *tête-à-tête*), or one having two or three chairbacks instead of a continuous back.

Ingenious Fancy . . . devised
The soft *settee:* one elbow at each end,
And in the midst an elbow it received,
United yet divided, twain at once.
Cowper, Task, i. 75.

There was a green *settee*, with three rockers beneath and an arm at each end. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, i.

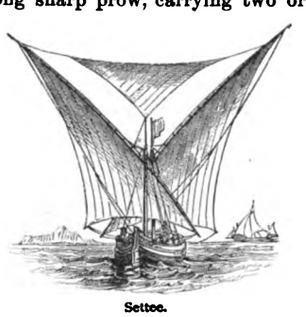
(*b*) A small part taken off from a long and large sofa by a



Sofa with two Settees, 18th century.

kind of arm: thus, a long sofa may have a settee at each end partly cut off from the body of the piece.

settee[2] (se-tē'), *n.* [Also *setee*, < F. *scétie, sétie*, also *scitie, setie*, prob. < It. *saettia*, a light vessel: see *satty*.] A vessel with one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three



Settee.

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masts with lateen sails, used on the Mediterranean.

setter[1] (set'ėr), *n.* [= D. *zetter* = G. *setzer* = Sw. *sättare* = Dan. *sætter;* as *set*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sets: as, a *setter* of precious stones; a *setter* of type (a compositor); a *setter* of music to words (a musical composer): chiefly in composition. Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a plant which sets or develops fruit.

Some of the cultivated varieties are, as gardeners say, "bad *setters*"—i. e., do not ripen their fruit, owing to imperfect fertilization. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

(*b*) In the game of hazard. See *hazard*, 1.

2. An implement or any object used in or for setting. Specifically—(*a*) In *gun.*, a round stick for driving fuses, or any composition, into cases made of paper. (*b*) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden handle into the end of which is cemented the diamond to be cut. It is held in the left hand of the workman, while the cutter is held in the right. (*c*) In *seal-engraving*, a steel tool provided with square wrench-like incisions, used in setting the tools in the quill of the lathe-head. (*d*) In *ceram.*, a variety of saggar used for porcelain, and made to hold one piece only, which it nearly fits, whereas the saggar often holds several pieces.

The *setters* for china plates and dishes answer the same purpose as the saggers, and are made of the same clay. They take in one dish or plate each, and are "reared" in the oven in "bungs" one on the other.
Ure, Dict., III. 614.

3. A kind of hunting-dog, named from its original habit of setting or crouching when it scented game. These dogs are now, however, trained to stand rigidly when they have found game. The setter is of about the same size and form as the pointer, from which it differs chiefly in the length of the coat. The ears are well fringed with long hair, and the tail and hind legs are fringed or feathered with hair still longer than that on the ears. There are three distinct varieties of setters—the *Irish*, which are of a solid dark mahogany-red color; the *Gordon*, black with red or tan marks on each side of the muzzle from set on of neck to nose, on the hind legs below the hocks, and on the fore legs below the knees; and the *English*, which are divided into two classes, Llewelyns and Laveracks, the former being black, white, and tan in color, the latter black and white.

Ponto, his old brown *setter*, . . . stretched out at full length on the rug with his nose between his fore paws, would wrinkle his brows and lift up his eyelids every now and then, to exchange a glance of mutual understanding with his master. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

Hence—**4.** A man who is considered as performing the office of a setting-dog—that is, who seeks out and indicates to his confederates persons to be plundered.

Gads. Stand.
Fal. So I do, against my will.
Poins. O, 'tis our *setter:* I know his voice.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 53.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net. *South.*

We have *setters* watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by.
Swift, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

Clock-setter (*naut.*), one who tampers with the clock to shorten his watch; hence, a busybody or mischief-maker aboard ship; a sea-lawyer.—**Rough-setter**, a mason who merely builds rough walling, in contradistinction to one who is competent to hew as well.—**Setter forth**, one who sets forth or brings into public notice; a proclaimer; formerly, a promoter.

He seemeth to be a *setter forth* of strange gods.
Acts xvii. 18.

One Sebastian Cabota hath bin the chiefest *setter forth* of this iourney or voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

Setter off, one who or that which sets off, decorates, adorns, or recommends.

They come as refiners of thy dross; or gilders, *setters off*, of thy graces.
Whitlock, Manners of the English, p. 30. (*Latham.*)

Setter on, one who sets on; an instigator; an inciter.

I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter-on* to do it.
Ascham.

Setter out, one who sets out, publishes, or makes known, as a proclaimer or an author.

Duke John Frederick, . . . defender of Luther, a noble *setter out*, and as true a follower of Christ and his gospell.
Ascham, Affairs of Germany.

Setter up, one who sets up, in any sense of the phrase.

Thou *setter up* and plucker down of kings.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 37.

Old occupations have
Too many *setters-up* to prosper; some
Uncommon trade would thrive now.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

I am but a young *setter up;* the uttermost I dare venture upon 't is threescore pound.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

setter[2] (set'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. < **setter*[2], *n.* (as in *setter-grass*, *setterwort*), a corruption (simulating *setter*[1]) of *seton* (†).] To cut the dewlap of (an ox or a cow), helleboraster, or setterwort, being put into the cut, and an issue thereby made for ill-humors to vent themselves. Compare *setterwort*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root [setterwort] into the dewlap . . . as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called pegging or *settering*. *Gerarde*, Herbal, p. 979.

setter-grass (set'ėr-gràs), *n.* [< late ME. *setyrgrysse;* appar. < **setter*[2], *n.* (see *setter*[2], *v.*), + *grass.*] Same as *setterwort*.

Setyr grysse, eleborus niger, herba est.
Cath. Ang., p. 331.

setterwort (set'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< **setter*[2], *n.* (see *setter*[2], *v.*), + *wort*[1].] The bear's-foot or fetid hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*. Its root was formerly used as a "setter" (seton) in the process called *settering* (see *setter*[2]). The green hellebore, *H. viridis*, for a similar reason was called *peg-roots*. (*Dale*, Pharmacologia (Prior).) The former has also the names *setter-grass*, *helleboraster*, and *oxheal*.

settima, settimo (set'ti-mä, -mō), *n.* [It., fem. and masc. respectively of *settimo*, < L. *septimus*, seventh, < *septem*, seven: see *seven*.] In *music*, the interval of a seventh.

settimetto (set-ti-met'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *settimo*, q. v.] A septet.

setting (set'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *settynge;* verbal n. of *set*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sets, in any sense.

She has contrived to show her principles by the *setting* of her commode; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.
Addison, The Ladies' Association.

Specifically—**2.** The adjusting of a telescope to look at an object by means of a setting-circle or otherwise; also, the placing of a micrometer-wire so as to bisect an object.—**3.** In *music*, the act, process, or result of fitting or adapting to music, or providing a musical form for: as, a *setting* of the Psalms.

Arne gave to the world those beautiful *settings* of the songs "Under the greenwood tree," "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," . . . which seem to have become indissolubly allied to the poetry. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 84.

4. *Theat.*, the mounting of a play or an opera for the stage; the equipment and arrangement of scenery, costumes, and properties; the mise en scène.—**5.** The adjusting of the teeth of a saw for cutting.

The teeth [of a saw] are not in line with the saw-blade, but . . . their points are bent alternately to the right and left, so that their cut will exceed the thickness of the blade to an extent depending upon the amount of this bending, or set, as it is called. Without the clearance due to this *setting*, saws could not be used in hard wood.
C. P. B. Shelley, Workshop Appliances, p. 55.

6. The hardening of plaster or cement; also, same as *setting-coat*.

Setting may be either a second coat upon laying or rendering, or a third coat upon floating.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 121.

7. The hardening process of eggs: a term used by fish-culturists.—**8.** The sinking of the sun or moon or of a star below the horizon.

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full meridian of my glory
I haste now to my *setting*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 225.

The *setting* of a great hope is like the *setting* of the sun.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 1.

9†. The sport of hunting with a setter-dog. See the quotation under *set*[1], *v. i.*, 7.—**10.** Something set in or inserted.

And thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones. Ex. xxviii. 17.

11. That in which something, as a jewel, is set: as, a diamond in a gold *setting;* by extension, the ornamental surrounding of a jewel, seal, or the like: as, an antique *setting;* hence, figuratively, that which surrounds anything; environment.

Nature is a *setting* that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. *Emerson*, Nature, i.

Heliacal setting. See *heliacal*.—**Setting off.** (*a*) Adornment; becoming decoration; relief.

Might not this beauty, tell me (it 's a sweet one),
Without more *setting-off*, as now it is,
Thanking no greater mistress than mere nature,
Stagger a constant heart?
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

(*b*) In *printing*, same as *offset*, 9.—**Setting out.** (*a*) An outfit; an equipment. [Now provincial.]

Perseus's *setting out* is extremely well adapted to his undertaking. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

(*b*) Same as *location*, 3.

II. *a.* Of the sunset; western; occidental. [Rare.]

Conceiv'd so great a pride,
In Severn on her East, Wyre on the *setting* side.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 266.

setting-back (set'ing-bak'), *n.* In *glue-making*, the vessel into which glue is poured from the caldron, and in which it remains until the impurities settle.

setting-board (set'ing-bōrd), *n.* A contrivance used by entomologists for setting insects with the wings spread. It is generally a frame made of wood or cork, with a deep groove in which the bodies of the insects lie while the wings are spread out on flat surfaces at the sides, and kept in position with pins and cardboard braces or pieces of glass until they are dry.

setting-box (set'ing-boks), *n.* A box containing the setting-boards used by entomologists. Several such boards may be fitted in the box like shelves, and the box itself may resemble a dummy book to stand on a shelf.

setting-circle (set'ing-sėr*g*kl), *n.* A graduated circle attached to a telescope used in finding a star. For a motion in altitude, the most convenient form of setting-circle is one carrying a spirit-level.

setting-coat (set'ing-kōt), *n.* The best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings; a coat of fine stuff laid over the floating, which is of coarse stuff.

setting-dog (set'ing-dog), *n.* A setter.

Will is a particular favourite of all the young heirs, whom he frequently obliges . . . with a *setting-dog* he has made himself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

setting-fid (set'ing-fid), *n.* See *fid*.

setting-gage (set'ing-gāj), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a machine for obtaining the proper pitch or angle of an axle to cause it to suit the wheels; an axle-setter. *E. H. Knight.*

setting-machine (set'ing-ma-shēn*g*), *n.* A machine for setting the wire teeth in cards for the card-clothing of carding-machines.

setting-needle (set'ing-nē*n*dl), *n.* A needle, fixed in a light wooden handle, used in setting the wings of insects in any desired position.

setting-pole (set'ing-pōl), *n.* See *pole*[1], and *set*[1], *v. t.*, 28.

Setting-poles cannot be new, for I find "some set [the boats] with long poles" in Hakluyt.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

setting-punch (set'ing-punch), *n.* In *saddlery*, a punch with a tube around it, by means of which a washer is placed over the shank of a rivet, and so shaped as to facilitate riveting down the shank upon the washer. *E. H. Knight.*

setting-rule (set'ing-röl), *n.* In *printing*, same as *composing-rule*.

A *setting-rule*, a thin brass or steel plate which, being removed as successive lines are completed, keeps the type in place. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

setting-stick (set'ing-stik), *n.* **1**†. A stick used for adjusting the sets or plaits of ruffs.

Breton (Pasquil's Prognostication, p. 11) says that Doomsday will be near when "maides will use no *setting sticks*."
Davies.

2. In *printing*, a composing-stick.

setting-sun (set'ing-sun'), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Tellinidæ*, *Psammobia vespertina*. It has a shell of an oblong oval shape, and of a whitish color shading to a reddish-yellow at the beaks, and diversified by rays of carmine and purplish or pinkish hue. The epidermis is olivaceous brown. It inhabits the sandy coast, and where it is abundant in some parts of Europe it is used as manure, while in other places it is extensively eaten.

settle[1] (set'l), *n.* [< ME. *settle, setle, setel, setil, seotel,* < AS. *setl* = OS. *sedal* = MD. *setel*, D. *zetel* = MLG. *setel* = OHG. *sedal, sezal, sezzal*, MHG. *sedel, sezzel*, G. *sessel* = Goth. *sitls*, a seat, throne, = L. *sella* (for **sedla*) (> E. *sell*[2]), a seat, chair, throne, saddle (see *sell*[2]), = Gr. ἕδρα, a seat, base; from the root of *sit:* see *sit*. Cf. *saddle*.] **1.** A seat; a bench; a ledge. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Upon the *setil* of his magestе.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6122.

Then gross thick Darkness over all he dight. . . .
If hunger driue the Pagans from their Dens,
Ones [sic] 'gainst a *settle* breaketh both his shins.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

From the high *settle* of king or ealdorman in the midst to the mead-benches ranged around its walls.
J. R. Green, Hist. Eng. People, i.

2. Specifically, a seat longer than a chair; a bench with a high back and arms, made to accommodate two or more persons. Old settles were usually of oak, and were often made with a chest or coffer under the seat. Compare *box-settle* and *long settle*, below.

On oaken *settle* Marmion sate,
And view'd around the blazing hearth.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 3.

By the fireside, the big arm-chair . . . fondly cronied with two venerable *settles* within the chimney corner.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 46.

3†. A seat fixed or placed at the foot of a bedstead.

Itm. an olde standing bedstead wth a *settle* unto it.
Archæologia, XL. 327.

4. A part of a platform lower than another part.—**5.** One of the successive platforms or stages leading up from the floor to the great altar of the Jewish Temple.

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From the bottom [of the altar] upon the ground even to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser *settle* even to the greater *settle* shall be four cubits. Ezek. xliii. 14.

The altar (independently of the bottom) was composed of two stages called *settles*, the base of the upper *settle* being less than that of the lower.

Bible Commentary, on Ezek. xliii. 14.

Box-settle, a settle the seat of which is formed by the top of a chest or coffer.—**Long settle**, a bench, longer than the ordinary modern settle, with a high solid back which often reached to the floor. As a protection against drafts, these settles were ranged along the walls of ancient halls, and drawn toward the fire in cold weather.

settle[1] (set′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [< ME. *settlen*, *setlen*, also *sattelen*, *satlen*, *satlen*, tr. cause to rest, intr. sink to rest, subside, < AS. *setlan*, fix, = D. *zetelen*, < *setel*, a seat (*setl-gang*, the setting of the sun), = Icel. *sjötlask*, settle, subside: see *settle*[1], *n.* This verb has been confused with another verb, which has partly conformed to it: see *settle*[2].]

I. *trans.* **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent position or condition; confirm; establish, as for residence or business.

Til that youre [restored] sighte *ysatled* be a while,
Ther may ful many a sighte yow bigile.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1161.

But I will *settle* him in mine house, and in my kingdom for ever. 1 Chron. xvii. 14.

The God of all grace . . . stablish, strengthen, *settle* you. 1 Pet. v. 10.

The land Salique is in Germany, . . .
Where Charles the Great, having subdued the Saxons,
There left behind and *settled* certain French.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 47.

Settled in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 540.

That the glory of the City may not be laid upon the tears of the Orphans and Widows, but that its foundations may be *setled* upon Justice and Piety.

Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

2. To establish or fix, as in any way of life, or in any business, office, or charge: as, to *settle* a young man in a trade or profession; to *settle* a daughter by marriage; to *settle* a clergyman in a parish.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

I therefore have resolved to *settle* thee, and chosen a young lady, witty, prudent, rich, and fair.

Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

3. To set or fix, as in purpose or intention.

Settle it therefore in your hearts, not to meditate before what ye shall answer. Luke xxi. 14.

Hoping, through the blessing of God, it would be a means, in that unsettled state, to *settle* their affections towards us. *Good News from New-England*, in Appendix [to New England's Memorial], p. 367.

4. To adjust; put in position; cause to sit properly or firmly: as, to *settle* one's cloak in the wind; to *settle* one's feet in the stirrups.

Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet,
Ere he himself could *settle*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

5. To change from a disturbed or troubled state to one of tranquillity, repose, or security; quiet; still; hence, to calm the agitation of; compose: as, to *settle* the mind when disturbed or agitated.

How still he sits! I hope this song has *settled* him.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

'Sfoote,
The Duke's sonne! *settle* your lookes.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 3.

King Richard at his going out of England had so well *settled* the Government of the Kingdom that it might well have kept in good Order during all the Time of his Absence. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

Sir Paul, if you please, we'll retire to the Ladies, and drink a Dish of Tea, to *settle* our heads.

Congreve, Double-Dealer, i. 4.

6. (*a*) To change from a turbid or muddy condition to one of clearness; clear of dregs; clarify.

So working seas *settle* and purge the wine.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

(*b*) To cause to sink to the bottom, as sediment.—**7.** To render compact, firm, or solid; hence, to bring to a dry, passable condition: as, the fine weather will *settle* the roads.

Thou wateresť her furrows abundantly; thou *settlest* [margin, *loweresť*] the ridges thereof.

Ps. lxv. 10 (revised version).

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

8. To plant with inhabitants; colonize; people: as, the Puritans *settled* New England.

No colony in America was ever *settled* under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum.

Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 117.

Provinces first *settled* after the flood. *Mitford.*

9. To devolve, make over, or secure by formal or legal process or act: as, to *settle* an annuity on a person.—**Settled estate**, in *law*, an estate held by some tenant for life, under conditions, more or less strict, defined by the deed.—**Settled Estates Act**, any one of a number of modern English statutes (1856, 1874, 1876, 1877), facilitating the leasing and sale, through the Court of Chancery, etc., of estates held subject to limitations or in trust. See *settlement*.—**Settled Land Act**, either of the English statutes of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 38) and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 18), which authorize the sale, exchange, or leasing of land, including heirlooms, limited or in trust by way of succession.—**To settle the land**, to cause it to appear to sink by receding from it.—**To settle the topsail-halyards** (*naut.*), to ease off the halyards a little so as to lower the yard slightly.—**Syn. 1.** To fix, institute, ordain.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become set or fixed; assume a continuing, abiding, or lasting position, form, or condition; become stationary, from a temporary or changing state; stagnate.

Out, alas! she's cold;
Her blood is *settled*, and her joints are stiff.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 26.

I was but just *settling* to work.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

The Heat with which thy Lover glows
Will *settle* into cold Respect. *Prior*, Ode, st. 5.

The Opposition, like schoolboys, don't know how to *settle* to their books again after the holidays.

Walpole, Letters, II. 498.

And ladies came, and by and by the town
Flow'd in, and *settling* circled all the lists.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The narrow strip of land . . . on which the name of Dalmatia has *settled* down has a history which is strikingly analogous to its scenery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 85.

2. To establish a residence; take up permanent habitation or abode.

Before the introduction of written documents and title-deeds, the people spread over the country and *settled* wherever they pleased.

D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 171.

Now, tell me, could you dwell content
In such a baseless tenement? . . .
Because, if you would *settle* in it,
'Twere built for love in half a minute.
F. Locker, Castle in the Air.

3. To be established in a way of life; quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life; be established in an employment or profession; especially, to enter the married state or the state of a householder, or to be ordained or installed over a church or congregation: as, to *settle* in life: often with *down*. [Largely colloq.]

Having flown over many knavish professions, he *settled* only in rogue. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 106.

Why don't you marry, and *settle*?

Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

My landlady had been a lady's maid, or a nurse, in the family of the Bishop of Bangor, and had but lately married away and *settled* (as such people express it) for life.

De Quincey, Opium Eater (reprint of 1st ed.), p. 25.

4. To become clear; purify itself; become clarified, as a liquid.

Moab hath been at ease from his youth, and he hath *settled* on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel: . . . therefore his taste remaineth in him.

Jer. xlviii. 11.

5. To sink down more or less gradually; subside; descend: often with *on* or *upon*.

Huntyng holliche that day . . .
Till the semli sunne was *settled* to rest.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

Muche sorȝe thenne *satteled vpon* segge [the man] Ionas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 409.

As doth the day light *settle* in the west,
So dim is David's glory and his gite.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

Specifically—(*a*) To fall to the bottom, as sediment.

By the *settling* of mud and limous matter brought down by the river Nilus, that which was at first a continued sea was raised at last into a firm and habitable country.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

This reservoir is meant to keep up a stock, and to allow mud, etc., to *settle* out.

O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 450.

(*b*) To sink, as the foundations or floors of a building; become lowered, as by the yielding of earth or timbers beneath: as, the house has *settled*. (*c*) To become compact and hard by drying: as, the roads *settle* after rain or the melting of snow. (*d*) To alight, as a bird on a bough or on the ground.

And, yet more splendid, numerous flocks
Of pigeons, *settling* on the rocks.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

6. To become calm; cease to be agitated.

Then, till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 482.

7. To resolve; determine; decide; fix: as, they have not yet *settled* on a house.

I am *settled*, and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7. 79.

8. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

settle[2] (set′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [< ME. *saȝtlen*, *sahtlen*, *saghetelen*, *saȝtlen*, reconcile, make peace, also become calm, subside, < AS. *sahtlian*, reconcile, < *saht*, reconciliation, adjustment of a lawsuit: see *saught*. This verb has been confused in form and sense with *settle*[1], from which it cannot now be wholly separated.]

I. *trans.* **1**†. To reconcile.

For when a sawele is *saȝtled* & sakred to dryȝtyn,
He holly haldes hit his & haue hit he wolde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1139.

2. To determine; decide, as something in doubt or debate; bring to a conclusion; conclude; confirm; free from uncertainty or wavering: as, to *settle* a dispute; to *settle* a vexatious question; to *settle* one's mind.

I am something wavering in my faith:
Would you *settle* me, and swear 'tis so!
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

The governour told them that, being come to *settle* peace, etc., they might proceed in three distinct respects.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 81.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.

Swift.

When the pattern of the gown is *settled* with the milliner, I fancy the terror on Mrs. Baynes's wizened face when she ascertains the amount of the bill.

Thackeray, Philip, xxiii.

We are in these days *settling* for ourselves and our descendants questions which, as they shall be determined in one way or the other, will make the peace and prosperity or the calamity of the next ages.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3. To fix; appoint; set, as a date or day.

The next day we had two blessed meetings; one amongst friends, being the first monthly meeting that was *settled* for Vrieslandt. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

4. To set in order; regulate; dispose of.

Men should often be put in remembrance to take order for the *settling* of their temporal estates whilst they are in health. *Book of Common Prayer*, Visitation of the Sick.

I several months since made my will, *settled* my estate, and took leave of my friends. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

His wife is all over the house, up stairs and down, *settling* things for her absence at church.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 69.

5. To reduce to order or good behavior; give a quietus to: as, he was inclined to be insolent, but I soon *settled* him. [Colloq.]—**6.** To liquidate; balance; pay: as, to *settle* an account, claim, or score.—**To settle one's hash.** See *hash*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To become reconciled; be at peace.

I salle hym surelye ensure that *saghetylle* salle we never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

The se *saȝtled* ther-with, as sone as ho moȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 232.

2. To adjust differences, claims, or accounts; come to an agreement: as, he has *settled* with his creditors.

"Why, hang it all, man, you don't mean to say your father has not *settled* with you?" Philip blushed a little. He had been rather surprised that there had been no settlement between him and his father.

Thackeray, Philip, xiv.

Hence—**3.** To pay one's bill; discharge a claim or demand. [Colloq.]

settle-bed (set′l-bed), *n.* **1.** A bed which forms a settle or settee by day; a folding bed. Compare *sofa-bed*.

Our maids in the coachman's bed, the coachman with the boy in his *settle-bed*, and Tom where he uses to lie.

Pepys, Diary, IV. 112.

But he kept firm his purpose, until his eyes involuntarily rested upon the little *settle-bed* and recalled the form of the child of his old age, as she sate upon it, pale, emaciated, and broken-hearted.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

2. A small bed having a narrow canopy: probably so called from the resemblance of this to the small canopy sometimes attached to a settle.

settled[1] (set′ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *settle*[1], *v.*] **1.** Fixed; established; steadfast; stable.

Thou art the Rocke, draw'st all things, all do'st guide,
Yet in deep *setled* rest do'st still abide.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 107.

All these being against her, whom hath she on her Side but her own Subjects, Papists yesterday and to-day Protestants! who being scarce *settled* in their Religion, how shall they be *settled* in their Loyalty?

Baker, Chronicles, p. 330.

His virtuous toil may terminate at last
In *settled* habit and decided taste.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 778.

A land of *settled* government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.
Tennyson, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

2. Permanently or deeply fixed; firmly seated; decided; resolved: as, a *settled* gloom; a *settled* conviction.

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This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose *settled* visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth emmew.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 90.

Why do you eye me
With such a *settled* look?
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 3.

I observed a *settled* melancholy in her countenance.
Addison, Omens.

3. Quiet; orderly; steady: as, he now leads a *settled* life.

Mercy on me! — he's greatly altered — and seems to have a *settled* married look! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

4. Sober; grave.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than *settled* age his sables and his weeds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 81.

settled[2] (set'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *settle*[2], *v.*] Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise: as, a *settled* account.

settledness (set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being settled, in any sense of the word.

We cannot but imagine the great mixture of innocent disturbances and holy passions that, in the first address of the angel, did . . . discompose her *settledness*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 27.

When . . . we have attained to a *settledness* of disposition . . . our life is labour.
Bp. Hall, Occasional Meditations, § 67.

settlement[1] (set'l-ment), *n.* [< *settle*[1] + *-ment*. Cf. *settlement*[2].] **1.** The act of settling, or the state of being settled.

I went to Deptford, where I made preparation for my *settlement*, no more intending to go out of England, but endeavour a settl'd life. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 9, 1652.

(*a*) Establishment in life; especially, establishment in a business or profession or in the married state.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) The act of colonizing or peopling; colonization: as, the *settlement* of a new country.

The *settlement* of Oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation. *W. Mure*, Lit. of Greece, I. v. § 1.

The laws and representative institutions of England were first introduced into the New World in the *settlement* of Virginia.
J. R. Green, Short Hist. Eng. People, viii. § 4.

(*c*) The ordination or installation of a minister over a church or congregation. [Colloq.] (*d*) Adjustment of affairs, as the public affairs of a nation, with special reference to questions of succession to the throne, relations of church and state, etc.; also, the state of affairs as thus adjusted. Compare the phrase *Act of Settlement*, below.

Owning . . . no religion but primitive, no rule but Scripture, no law but right reason. For the rest, always conformable to the present *settlement*, without any sort of singularity. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wotton, March 30, 1696.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The conveyance of property or the creation of estates therein to make future provision for one or more beneficiaries, usually of the family of the creator of the settlement, in such manner as to secure to them different interests, or to secure their expectancies in a different manner, from what would be done by a mere conveyance or by the statutes of descent and distribution. (See *strict*.) Thus, a *marriage settlement* is usually a gift or conveyance to a wife or intended wife, or to trustees for her benefit or that of herself for life and her husband or children or both after her, in consideration of which she waives her right to claim dower or to succeed to his property on his death.

An agreement to make a marriage *settlement* shall be decreed in equity after the marriage, though it was to be made before the marriage.
Blackstone, Com., I. xv., note 29.

Mr. Casaubon's behaviour about *settlements* was highly satisfactory to Mr. Brooke, and the preliminaries of marriage rolled smoothly along.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ix.

(*b*) A bestowing or granting under legal sanction; the act of conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make.
Dryden, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxvii.

3. A settled place of abode; residence; a right arising out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and pledges the parish or town to his support.

They'll pass you on to your *settlement*, Missis, with all speed. You're not in a state to be let come upon strange parishes 'ceptin' as a Casual.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 8.

4. A tract of country newly peopled or settled; a colony, especially a colony in its earlier stages: as, the British *settlements* in Australia; a back *settlement*.

Raleigh . . . now determined to send emigrants with wives and families, who should make their homes in the New World; and . . . he granted a charter of incorporation for the *settlement*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 83.

5. In sparsely settled regions of the United States, especially in the South, a small village, as opposed to scattered houses.

There was a clearing of ten acres, a blacksmith's shop, four log huts facing indiscriminately in any direction, a small store of one story and one room, and a new frame court-house, whitewashed and inclosed by a plank fence. In the last session of the legislature, the *Settlement* had been made the county-seat of a new county; the additional honor of a name had been conferred upon it, but as yet it was known among the population of the mountains by its time-honored and accustomed title [*i. e.*, the *Settlement*]. *M. N. Murfree*, In the Tennessee Mountains, p. 91.

6†. That which settles or subsides; sediment; dregs; lees; settlings.

The waters [of the ancient baths] are very hot at the sources; they have no particular taste, but by a red *settlement* on the stones, and by a yellow scum on the top of the water, I concluded that there is in them both iron and sulphur. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.

7. In *building*, etc., a subsidence or sinking, as of a wall or part of a wall, or the effect of such subsidence, often producing a cracked or unstable condition, binding or disadjustment of doors or shutters, etc. — **8.** A sum of money formerly allowed to a pastor in addition to his regular salary. [U. S.]

Before the war began, my people punctually paid my salary, and advanced one hundred pounds of my *settlement* a year before it was due by contract.
Rev. Nath. Emmons, Autobiography. (*Bartlett.*)

9. A pastor's homestead as furnished by a parish, by a gift either of land, with or without buildings, or of money to be applied for its purchase. [U. S.]

I had just purchased a *settlement* and involved myself in debt. *Rev. Nath. Emmons*, Autobiography. (*Bartlett.*)

Act of Settlement. Same as *Limitation of the Crown Act* (which see, under *limitation*). — **Disposition and settlement.** See *disposition*. — **Family settlement**, in *Eng. law*, the arrangement now used instead of entail, by which land is transferred in such manner as to secure its being kept in the family for a considerable period, usually by giving it to one child, commonly the eldest son, for his life, and then to his sons and their issue if he have any, and on failure of issue then to the second son of the settlor for his life, and then to his sons, and so on. Under such a settlement a son to whom the land is given for life, and his son on coming of age, can together convey an absolute title and thus part with the family estates.

settlement[2] (set'l-ment), *n.* [< *settle*[2] + *-ment*.] The act or process of determining or deciding; the removal or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of a claim or account; adjustment; arrangement: as, the *settlement* of a controversy; the *settlement* of a debt.

Taking the paper from before his kinsman, he [Rob Roy] threw it in the fire. Bailie Jarvie stared in his turn, but his kinsman continued "That's a Highland *settlement* of accounts." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

Ring settlement. See *ring*[1].

settler[1] (set'lėr), *n.* [< *settle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who settles; particularly, one who fixes his residence in a new colony.

The vigor and courage displayed by the *settlers* on the Connecticut, in this first Indian war in New England, struck terror into the savages.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 316.

2. A separator; a tub, pan, vat, or tank in which a separation can be effected by settling. (*a*) In *metal.*, a tub for separating the quicksilver and amalgam from the pulp in the Washoe process (which see, under *pan*[1], 3). (*b*) In the manufacture of chlorin and bleaching-powders, a tank for the separation of calcium sulphate and iron oxid from the neutral solution of manganese chlorid after treatment of acid manganese chlorid with sodium carbonate, or one in which the manganese peroxid formed by the treatment of the neutral manganese chlorid with milk of lime settles in the form of thin black mud. The former is technically called a *chlorid of manganese settler*, and the latter the *mud settler*. — **Settlers' clock.** Same as *laughing jackass* (which see, under *jackass*).

settler[2] (set'lėr), *n.* [< *settle*[3] + *-er*[1].] That which settles or decides anything definitely; that which gives a quietus: as, that argument was a *settler*; his last blow was a *settler*. [Colloq.]

settling[1] (set'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *settle*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which settles, in any sense of that word. — **2.** *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Winter Yellow Cotton Seed Oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and *settlings*.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 292.

settling[2] (set'ling), *n.* [< ME. *sazt̄lyng*; verbal n. of *settle*[2], *v.*] Reconciliation.

Ho [the dove] brozt in hir beke a bronch of olyue, . . .
That watz the synne of sauyté that sende hem oure lorde,
& the *sazt̄lyng* of hymself with tho sely bestez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 490.

settling-day (set'ling-dā), *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts; specifically, in the stock-exchange, the fortnightly account-day for shares and stocks.

settlor (set'lor), *n.* [< *settle*[2] + *-or*[1]. Cf. *settler*[2].] In *law*, the person who makes a settlement.

set-to (set'tö'), *n.* A sharp contest; especially, a fight at fisticuffs; a pugilistic encounter; a boxing-match; also, any similar contest, as with foils. [Slang.]

They hurried to be present at the expected scene, with the alacrity of gentlemen of the fancy hastening to a *set-to*.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

As prime a *set-to*
And regular turn-up as ever you knew.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 317.

set-trap (set'trap), *n.* A trap which works with a spring or other device to be released and set in operation by means of a trigger, the animal being caught when the trap is sprung. Most traps are of this description.

setula (set'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *setulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle: see *seta*.] A small seta; a little bristle; a setule.

setule (set'ūl), *n.* [< NL. *setula*: see *setula*.] A setula.

setuliform (set'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *setula*, a setule, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a setule, or little bristle; filamentous; thready.

setulose (set'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *setule* + *-ose*.] Finely setose; covered with setules.

set-up (set'up), *n.* **1.** Build; bearing; carriage. [Colloq.]

They [English soldiers] have a *set-up* not to be found in any of the soldiers of the Continental armies.
T. C. Crawford, English Life, p. 147.

2. In *metal.*, the steam-ram of the squeezer, which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. It serves to upset or condense the bloom longitudinally after it has been lengthened by the action of the squeezer. **3.** In *baking*, one of the wooden scantlings placed like a frame around the loaves in the oven to hold them in position. *E. H. Knight.* — **4.** A favorable arrangement of the balls in billiards, croquet, etc., especially when left so by one player for the next. — **5.** A treat. [Slang, U. S.]

setwall (set'wâl), *n.* [Formerly also *setywall*; < ME. *setwale*, *setewale*, *setuale*, *cetewale*, *setwaly*, also *sedwale*, *sedewale*, *seduale*, valerian, zedoary, < AF. *cetewale*, OF. *citoual*, *citoal*, *citouart*, F. *zédoaire* (> E. *zedoary*), < ML. *zedoaria* (AS. *sideware*), < Pers. *zadwar*, *zidwar*, also *jadwar*, zedoary: see *zedoary*, another E. form of the same name.] A name early transferred from the Oriental drug zedoary to the valerian. The root was highly popular for its sanatory properties, mixed with many dishes to make them wholesome. The original species was *Valeriana Pyrenaica*, a plant cultivated in gardens, now naturalized in parts of Great Britain. Latterly the name has been understood of the common officinal valerian, *V. officinalis*.

set-work (set'wėrk), *n.* **1.** In *plastering*, two-coat work on lath. — **2.** In *boat-building*, the construction of dories and larger boats in which the streaks do not lap, but join edge to edge, and are secured by battens upon the inside of the boat. See *lapstreak*.

seurement†, *n.* See *surement*.

seurtet, seureteet, *n.* Obsolete variants of *surety*.

sevadilla, *n.* A variant of *cevadilla*.

seven (sev'n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seaven*; < ME. *seven*, *sevene*, *seoven*, *seofen*, *seve*, *seove*, *seofe*, < AS. *seofon*, *seofone* = OS. *sibun*, *sivun* = OFries. *soven*, *saven*, *savn*, *siugun*, *sigun*, *sogen* = MD. *seven*, D. *zeven* = MLG. LG. *seven* = OHG. *sibun*, MHG. *siben*, G. *sieben* = Icel. *sjau*, mod. *sjö* = Sw. *sju* = Dan. *syv* = Goth. *sibun* = L. *septem* (> It. *sette* = Sp. *siete* = Pg. *sete*, *sette* = Pr. *set* = OF. *set*, *sept*, F. *sept*) = Gr. ἑπτά = W. *saith* = Gael. *seachd* = Ir. *seacht*, seven, = OBulg. *sebd-* in **sebdmŭ*, *sedmŭ*, seventh, *sedmi*, seven, = Bohem. *sedm* = Pol. *siedm* = ORuss. *seme*, *sedmi*, Russ. *semĭ* = Lith. *septīni* = Lett. *septini* = Zend *hapta* = Skt. *saptan*, seven: ulterior origin unknown.] **I.** *a.* One more than six; the sum of three and four: a cardinal numeral. *Seven* is a rare number in metrology, perhaps its only occurrences being in the seven handbreadths of the Egyptian cubit (for the probable explanation of which, see *cubit*), and in the seven days of the week, certainly early connected, at least, with the astrological assignment of the hours in regular rotation to the seven planets. This astrological association explains the identification by Pythagoras of the number *seven* with the opportune time (καιρός), as well as the fact that light was called *seven* by the Pythagoreans. That they termed it "motherless" may be due to the "seven spirits" of the Chaldeans — that is, the planets — being called "fatherless and motherless." The astrological association further explains why the number *seven* has so frequently been suggested by the conception of divine or spiritual influence, and why it was

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made the number of intelligence by Philolaus. The common statement that *seven* implies perfection has no further foundation than that the cabalistic meanings of all odd numbers are modes of perfection. One is the first, and was with the Pythagoreans the number of essence (οὐσία). Two involves otherness, and was the number of opinion, "because of its diversity." Three involves mediation, and was the number of beginning, middle, and end. Four naturally suggests a square, and so equity, and was commonly considered the number of justice; but it further carries the suggestion of system, and often has that signification. Five connects itself with the five fingers, used in counting, and thus is an ordinary synecdoche for a small group ("*Five* of you shall chase an hundred"—Lev. xxvi. 8); but the Pythagoreans, for some unknown reason, made it the number of marriage. Six played an important part in the sexagesimal system of the Chaldeans; but its Pythagorean meaning is doubtful. In the Apocalypse 666 is the number of the beast. Eight, being the first cube, would naturally suggest solidity; but according to Dr. Wordsworth it is the dominical or resurrection number. Nine, or three triads, was the number of the great gods of Egypt, and was considered efficient in all magical operations. Ten, for reasons connected with the history of the Pythagorean brotherhood, was considered by them as the great number of power. To eleven no particular significance is attached. Twelve was important in the Chaldean division of the circle, and was the number of the great gods. Thirteen, according to Dr. Mahan, is the number of schism. *Seven* was formerly used generally and vaguely to indicate a large number.

I can then thanke Sensuall Apetyte;
That is the best daunce without a pype
That I saw this *seven* yere.
Interlude of the Four Elements, n. d. (*Halliwell.*)

And thou shalt number *seven* sabbaths of years unto thee, *seven* times *seven* years. Lev. xxv. 8.

Tears *seven* times salt
Burn out the sense and virtue of mine eye!
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 154.

Case of the seven bishops. See *bishop*.—**Seven-branched candlestick.** See *candlestick*.—**Seven-day fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Seven great hymns.** See *hymn*.—**Seven Psalms.** See *penitential psalms*, under *penitential*.—**Seven-shilling piece.** See *shilling*.—**Seven wise men of Greece.** Same as *the seven sages*.—**Seven wonders of the world.** See *wonder*.—**The bodies seven.** See *body*.—**The seven arts**†. Same as *the seven liberal sciences*.

Euy science vnder sonne, *the seuene ars* [var. *artz*] and alle. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 93.

The seven chief or **principal virtues**, faith, hope, charity, prudence, temperance, chastity, and fortitude. See *cardinal* and *theological*.—**The seven churches of Asia**, the churches to which special epistles are addressed in the second and third chapters of the Book of Revelation.—**The seven deadly sins.** See *sin*[1].—**The seven dolors of Mary.** See *dolors of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—**The seven gifts of the Holy Ghost**, wisdom, understanding, counsel, ghostly strength or fortitude, knowledge, godliness, and the fear of the Lord.—**The seven liberal sciences.** See *science*.—**The seven rishis.** See *rishi*.—**The seven sages.** See *sage*[1].—**The seven sleepers (of Ephesus)**, seven Christian youths who are said to have concealed themselves in a cavern near Ephesus during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249–251) and to have fallen asleep there, not awaking till two or three hundred years later, when Christianity had become the religion of the empire.—**The seven stars.** (*a*†) The planets—that is, the sun, the moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

Oure sire [Lord] in his see aboue the *seuene sterris*
Sawe the many mysscheuys that these men dede.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 352.

(*b*†) The constellation Ursa Major.

We that take purses go by the moon and *the seven stars*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 16.

The Seuen Starres, called Charles waine in the North.
Minsheu, 1617.

(*c*) The Pleiades.—**To be frightened out of one's seven senses.** See *sense*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than six; a group of things amounting to this number.

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*. Gen. vii. 2.

Of every beast and bird, and insect small,
Came *sevens* and pairs. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 735.

Of all numbers, there is no one which has exercised in this way a wider influence, no one which has commanded in a higher degree the esteem and reverence of mankind, than the number *Seven*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 325.

2. The symbol representing this number, as 7, or VII, or vii.—**3.** *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having seven syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza. *Sevens double* (7s, D.) has eight lines, and other varieties are marked by the number of lines, as 7s, 6l, or 7s, 3l. *Sevens and fives* is a trochaic meter having three lines of seven syllables with one of five. *Sevens and sixes* is a meter, usually of eight lines, in which trochaic lines of seven syllables alternate with iambic lines of six syllables. Other varieties occur. See *meter*[2], 3.

4. A playing-card with seven spots or pips on it.—**At sixes and sevens.** See *six*.—**Cannon of seven**†. See *cannon*.—**The Seven,** the Pleiades.—**To set on seven**†. (*a*) To set in order.

Maria. The fader of heven, God omnypotent,
That *sett* alle *on seven*, his son has he sent.
Towneley Mysteries (Surtees' Soc.), p. 118.

(*b*) To set in confusion.

Thus he *settez on sevene* with his sekyre knyghttez; . . .
And thus at the joyenyge the geauntez are dystroyede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2131.

seveneyes (sev'n-īz), *n.* Same as *sevenholes*.

sevenfold (sev'n-fōld), *a.* [< ME. *seovenfald, sefenfald, seovevald, seovevold, sevefeald*, < AS. *scofon-feald* = OFries. *savnfald* = D. *zeven-voud, zeven-voudig* = MLG. *sevenvalt, sevenvolt, sevenvaldich, sevenvoldich* = OHG. *sibenfaltig*, MHG. *siben-valt, sibenvaltic*, G. *siebenfältig* = Icel. *sjaufaldr* = Sw. *sjufaldig* = Dan. *syv-fold;* as *seven* + *-fold*.] **1.** Having seven plies, folds, or thicknesses.

He said, and, rising, high above the field
Whirl'd the long lance against the *sev'nfold* shield.
Pope, Iliad, vii. 296.

2. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

The light of the sun shall be *sevenfold*, as the light of seven days. Isa. xxx. 26.

3. Consisting of seven; having seven parts.

A high and stately Tragedy, shutting up and intermingling her solemn Scenes and Acts with a *sevenfold* Chorus of halleluja's and harping symphonies.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

From Heaven itself though *sevenfold* Nilus flows.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 359.

sevenfold (sev'n-fōld), *adv.* **1.** Seven times as much or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. Gen. iv. 15.

2. In seven coils or folds. [Rare.]

Till that great sea-snake under the sea . . .
Would slowly trail himself *sevenfold*
Round the hall where I sate.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

seven-folded†, *a.* Same as *sevenfold*.

The upper marge
Of his *sevenfolded* shield away it tooke.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 6.

seven-gilled (sev'n-gild), *a.* Having seven gill-slits on each side: specifically noting a cow-shark or sevengills.

sevengills (sev'n-gilz), *n.* A shark of the genus *Heptanchus* or *Notidanus;* a cow-shark. See cut under *Hexanchus*.

sevenholes (sev'n-hōlz), *n.* The river-lamprey: so called from the branchial apertures of each side. Also *seveneyes*. [Local, Eng.]

sevennight (sev'n-nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. **seven-niht, seveniht, sovenyht*, < AS. *seofon niht:* see *seven* and *night*. Cf. contr. *se'nnight*.] The period of seven days and nights; a week, or the time from one day of the same denomination preceding or following. See *sennight*.

Thilke day that she was *sevennight* old.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 53.

Having given this public notice of my court, I must further add that I intend to open it on this day *seven-night*, being Monday the twentieth instant.
Addison, Tatler, No. 250.

seven-point (sev'n-point), *a.* Related to seven points: as, the *seven-point* circle. See *circle*.

seven-shooter (sev'n-shō'tėr), *n.* A revolver, or other form of firearm, having seven chambers or barrels. [Colloq.]

seven-shooting (sev'n-shō'ting), *a.* Discharging from seven chambers or barrels; firing seven shots without reloading: as, a *seven-shooting* rifle. [Colloq.]

sevensome (sev'n-sum), *a.* [< *seven* + *some*. See *some*.] Consisting of seven things or parts; about seven. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Thair was bot *sevensum* of thame all.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

sevensomeness (sev'n-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being sevensome; arrangement or gradation by sevens. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

seven-spotted (sev'n-spot'ed), *a.* Having seven spots: as, the *seven-spotted* ladybird, *Coccinella septenpunctata*.

seventeen (sev'n-tēn'). *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seuentene, sewintine*, < AS. *seofon-tyne* = OS. *sirontein* = OFries. *siuguntine* = D. *zeventien* = MLG. *seventein* = MHG. *siben-zehen*, G. *siebzehn* = Icel. *sjautjān, sautjan, seytjan* = Sw. *sjutton* = Dan. *sytten* = L. *septendecim* = Gr. ἑπτα(καί)-δεκα = Skt. *saptadaça;* as *seven* + *ten:* see *ten* and *-teen*.] **I.** *a.* One more than sixteen or less than eighteen, being the sum of seven and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Seventeen-day fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Seventeen-year locust.** See *locust*[1], 3, and cut under *Cicadidæ*.

II. *n.* **1.** The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven.—**2.** A symbol representing this number, as 17, or XVII, or xvii.

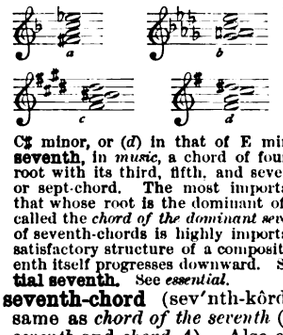
seventeenth (sev'n-tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [With restored *n* in the last syllable, < ME. **seventethe, seventithe*, < AS. *seofon-teótha* = OFries. *siugunda* = D. *zeven-tiende* = MHG. *siben-zehende*, G. *siebzehnte* = Icel. *seytjándi, sau-tjándi, sjautjándi* = Sw. *sjuttonde* = Dan. *syttende;* as *seventeen* + *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** One next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen of the same class: an ordinal numeral: as, the *seventeenth* day of the month.—**2.** Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

II. *n.* **1.** The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.—**2.** The quotient of unity divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.—**3.** In *music*, the melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a third; or an organ-stop giving tones at such an interval from the normal pitch of the digitals; a tierce.

seventh (sev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seventhe, seuend, sevende, sefende*, with restored *n*, for earlier *sevethe, seovethe, seofethe, sefthe*, < AS. *seofotha* = OS. *sibhondo* = OFries. *sigunda* = D. *zevende* = MLG. *sevende* = OHG. *sibunto*, MHG. *sibende*, G. *siebente* = Icel. *sjaundi* = Sw. *sjunde* = Dan. *syvende* = Goth. **sibunda* = Skt. *saptatha*, seventh; as *seven* + *-th*[2]. The L. *septimus*, Gr. ἕβδομος, seventh, have a diff. suffix, the same as that in L. *primus* (AS. *forma*), first: see *prime, former*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Last in order of a series of seven; preceded by six of the same kind; next in order after that which is sixth: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided: as, the *seventh* part.—**Seventh-day,** the name used by the Society of Friends for Saturday, the seventh day of the week.—**To be in the seventh heaven.** See *heaven*, 3.

II. *n.* **1.** One next in order after the sixth.—**2.** The quotient of unity divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole is divided.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the seventh degree above or below a given tone; the next tone to the octave. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the seventh degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (*d*) In a scale, the seventh tone from the bottom; the leading-tone: solmizated *si*, or, in the tonic sol-fa system, *ti*. The typical interval of the seventh is that between the first and the seventh tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8:15. Such a seventh is called *major*. A seventh a half-step shorter is called *minor;* and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*. All kinds of sevenths are classed as dissonances, the minor seventh being the most beautiful and the most useful of dissonant intervals. The seventh produced by taking two octaves downward from the sixth harmonic of the given tone is sometimes called the *natural seventh;* it is sometimes used in vocal music, and on instruments, like the violin, whose intonation is not fixed.

4. In *early Eng. law*, a seventh of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**Chord of the diminished seventh,** in *music*, a chord of four tones, consisting in its typical form of the seventh, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a minor scale, and made up, therefore, of three minor thirds superposed. It is usually regarded as a chord of the ninth with the root omitted. Several different resolutions of it are possible. Such a chord on a keyboard instrument like the pianoforte is capable of four enharmonic interpretations, so that it is possible to modulate immediately from it into any one of the keys of the keyboard. Thus, in the key of G minor, the typical chord of the diminished seventh is (*a*), which on the keyboard is identical with either (*b*) in the key of B♭ minor, or (*c*) in that of C♯ minor, or (*d*) in that of E minor.



—**Chord of the seventh,** in *music*, a chord of four tones, comprising a root with its third, fifth, and seventh; a seventh-chord or sept-chord. The most important seventh-chord is that whose root is the dominant of the key; it is often called the *chord of the dominant seventh*. The resolution of seventh-chords is highly important to the close and satisfactory structure of a composition: usually the seventh itself progresses downward. See *chord*, 4.—**Essential seventh.** See *essential*.

seventh-chord (sev'nth-kôrd), *n.* In *music*, same as *chord of the seventh* (which see, under *seventh* and *chord*, 4). Also *sept-chord*.

Seventh-day (sev'nth-dā), *a.* Pertaining to, occurring upon, or observing in some special manner the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath of the Jews.—**Seventh-day Adventists.** See *Adventist*.—**Seventh-day Baptists.** See *Baptist*.

seven-thirty (sev'n-thėr'ti), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.: used of certain notes issued by the United States Government. See II.

II. *n. pl.* The popular name for certain notes issued by the government of the United

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States in 1861, 1864, and 1865, redeemable in three years, and bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.—that is, 2 cents a day on $100.

seventhly (sev'nth-li), *adv.* In the seventh place.

seventieth (sev'n-ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seventiethe*, < AS. **(hund)seofontigotha* = D. *zeventigste* = G. *siebenzigste, siebzigste* = Icel. *sjautugti* = Sw. *sjuttionde*, seventieth; as *seventy* + *-eth*[2], *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the sixty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting or being one of seventy parts into which a whole may be divided.

II. *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixty-ninth; the tenth after the sixtieth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

seventy (sev'n-ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seofentiz, seoventi, seventi*, < AS. *hund-seofontig* (the element *hund-* being later dropped: see *hundred*) = OS. *sibuntig* = OFries. *siuguntich* = D. *zeventig* = MLG. *seventich* = OHG. *sibunzug, sibunzō*, MHG. *siben-zic*, G. *siebenzig, siebzig* = Icel. *sjautugr* = Sw. *sjuttio* = Norw. *sytti* = Goth. *sibun-tehund*, seventy; cf. L. *septuaginta* (> E. *Septuagint*), Gr. ἑβδομήκοντα, Skt. *saptati*, seventy; as *seven* + *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine: a cardinal numeral.—**The seventy disciples.** See *disciple*.

II. *n.*; pl. *seventies* (-tiz). 1. The number which is made up of seven times ten.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 70, or LXX, or lxx.—**The Seventy**, a title given—(*a*) to the Jewish sanhedrim; (*b*) to the body of disciples mentioned in Luke x. as appointed by Christ to preach the gospel and heal the sick; (*c*) to the body of scholars who, according to tradition, were the authors of the Septuagint: so called from their number seventy-two (see *Septuagint*); (*d*) to certain officials in the Mormon Church whose duty it is, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, "to travel into all the world and preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances" (*Mormon Catechism*).

seventy-four (sev'n-ti-fōr'), *n.* A ship of war rated as carrying 74 guns; a 74-gun ship.

seven-up (sev'n-up'), *n.* A game, the same as *all-fours*.

sever (sev'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *severen*, < OF. (and F.) *sevrer*, also later *separer*, F. *séparer* = Pr. *sebrar* = Sp. Pg. *separar* = It. *severare, sevrare*, also *separare*, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*, of which *sever* is a doublet, without the suffix.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate; part; put or keep distinct or apart.

> And vynes goode of IV or V have mynde,
> And *severed* by hemself sette everie kynde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.
>
> Here are *sever'd* lips
> Parted with sugar breath.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 118.

We see the chaff may and ought to be *severed* from the corn in the ear. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 367.

2. To part, sunder, or divide; separate into two or more parts: as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.

> Our state cannot be *sever'd*; we are one.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 958.
>
> The nat'ral bond
> Of brotherhood is *sever'd* as the flax
> That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
> *Couper*, Task, ii. 10.

3. To separate from the rest: said of a part with reference to the whole or main body of anything: as, to *sever* the head from the body.

Than he *seuered* a part of his peple, and seide to Pounce Antonye and to Irolle that thei sholde haue mynde to do well, and breke her ennyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

The angels shall come forth, and *sever* the wicked from among the just. Mat. xiii. 49.

> A second multitude
> With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
> *Severing* each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 704.
>
> His *sever'd* head was toss'd among the throng,
> And, rolling, drew a bloody trail along.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 189.

4. To separate; disjoin: referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie.

> No, God forbid that I should wish them *sever'd*
> Whom God hath join'd together; ay, and 'twere pity
> To sunder them that yoke so well together.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 21.
>
> Death's proper hateful office 'tis to *sever*
> The loving Husband from his lawful Wife.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 159.

5. To distinguish; discriminate; know apart.

Expedient it will be that we *sever* the law of nature observed by the one from that which the other is tied unto. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

> *Vulp.* Am I then like him?
> *Mos.* O sir, you are he:
> No man can *sever* you.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 3.

He is a poor Divine that cannot *sever* the good from the bad. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 31.

6. In *law*, to disunite; disconnect; part possession of.

We are, lastly, to inquire how an estate in joint-tenancy may be *severed* and destroyed. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To separate; part; go asunder; move apart.

> They *seuerid* and sondrid, ffor somere hem ffaylid . . .
> All the hoole herde that helde so to-gedir.
> *Richard the Redeless*, ii. 14.
>
> Ho sweze [stooped] doun, & semly hym kyssed,
> Sithen ho *seueres* hym fro.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1797.
>
> What envious streaks
> Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 8.
>
> Ae fond kiss, and then we *sever*;
> Ae farewell, alas! for ever!
> *Burns*, Ae Fond Kiss.

2. To make a separation or distinction; distinguish.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. Ex. ix. 4.

3. To act separately or independently.

Preston, Ashton, and Elliot had been arraigned at the Old Bailey. They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. It was therefore necessary to try them separately. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

severable (sev'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *sever* + *-able*.] Capable of being severed.

several (sev'ėr-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *severalle*, < OF. *several*, < ML. **separalis* (also, after OF., *severalis*), adj., separate, as a noun in neut. *separale*, a thing separate, a thing that separates, a dividing line, equiv. to L. *separabilis*, separable (see *separable*), < *separare*, separate: see *separate, sever*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Separated; apart; not together.

So be we now by baptism reckoned to be consigned unto Christ's church, *several* from Jews, paynims, &c. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 246.

If the King have power to give or deny any thing to his Parlament, he must doe it either as a Person *several* from them or as one greater. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

2. Individual; not common to two or more; separate; particular.

Let euery line beare his *seuerall* length, euen as ye would haue your verse of measure.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

They haue neuerthelesse *seuerall* cloysters and *seuerall* lodgynges, but they kepe all theyr dyuine seruyce in one quere al togyther. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

Both Armies having their *several* Reasons to decline the Battel, they parted without doing any thing.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 118.

So different a state of things requires a *several* relation. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Let every one of us, in our *several* places and stations, do our best to promote the kingdom of Christ within us, by promoting the love and practice of evangelical purity and holiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Different; diverse; various: as, they went their *several* ways; it has happened three *several* times.

> For on his back a heavy load he bare
> Of nightly stelths, and pillage *severall*,
> Which he had got abroad by purchas criminall.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

A long coate, wherein there were many *severall* peeces of cloth of divers colours. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

I thank God I have this Fruit of my foreign Travels, that I can pray to him every Day of the Week in a *several* Language, and upon Sunday in seven.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

> Through London they passed along,
> Each one did passe a *severall* streete.
> *Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

4. Single; particular; distinct.

> Each *several* ship a victory did gain.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 191.
>
> Each *several* heart-beat, counted like the coin
> A miser reckons, is a special gift
> As from an unseen hand. *O. W. Holmes*, Questioning.

5. In *law*, separable and capable of being treated as separate from, though it may be not wholly independent of, another. Thus, a *several obligation* is one incurred by one person alone, as a bond by a single obligor, or concurrently with others, as in a subscription paper, in which latter case, though his promise is in a measure dependent on that of the other subscribers, the obligation of each may be *several*; while, on the other hand, in a contract by partners or an instrument expressed to be joint, the obligors are not at common law severally liable, but either has the right to have the others joined in an action to enforce payment. So a *several estate* is one which belongs to one person alone, and, although it may in a sense be dependent on others, it is not shared by others during its continuance. (See *estate*, 5.) A *joint and several obligation* is one which so far partakes of both qualities that the creditor may in general treat it in either way, by joining all or suing each one separately.

6. Consisting of or comprising an indefinite number greater than one; more than one or two, but not many; divers.

Adam and Eve in bugle-work; . . . upon canvas . . . *several* filligrane curiosities. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

At Paris I drove to *several* hotels, and could not get admission. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A joint and several note or **bond**, a note or bond executed by two or more persons, each of whom binds himself to pay the whole amount named in the document.—**Several fishery, inheritance**, etc. See the nouns.—**Several tenancy.** See *entire tenancy*, under *entire*.=**Syn. 3-4.** *Distinct*, etc. See *different*.

II. *n.* 1†. That which is separate; a particular or peculiar thing; a private or personal possession.

> All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
> *Severals* and generals of grace exact, . . .
> Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
> As stuff for these two to make paradoxes.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 180.
>
> Truth lies open to all; it is no man's *several*.
> *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2†. A particular person; an individual.

> Not noted, is't,
> But of the finer natures? by some *severals*
> Of head-piece extraordinary?
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 226.

3†. An inclosed or separate place; specifically, a piece of inclosed ground adjoining a common field; an inclosed pasture or field, as opposed to an open field or common.

We have in this respect our churches divided by certain partitions, although not so many in number as theirs [the Jews']. They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for the priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 14.

> Of late he's broke into a *several*
> Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
> Both corn and pasture.
> *Sir John Oldcastle*, iii. 1. (*Nares*.)

4. An outer garment for women, introduced about 1860 and named in France from the English word, in allusion to the different uses to which the garment could be put: its form could be changed by folding, buttoning, etc., so that it should make a shawl, a burnoose, or other garment at pleasure.—**In several**, in a state of separation or partition.

> More profit is quieter found,
> Where pastures *in severall* be,
> Of one seely acre of ground,
> Than champion maketh of three.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry (Champion Country and Severall).

several† (sev'ėr-al), *adv.* [< *several*, *a.*] Separately; individually; diversely; in different ways.

> We'll dress us all so *several*,
> They shall not us perceive.
> *Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 385).

several† (sev'ėr-al), *v. t.* To divide or break up into severals; make several instead of common.

Our *severalling*, distincting, and numbring createth no thing. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

The people of this isle used not to *severall* their grounds. *Harrison*, Descrip. of England, x.

severality† (sev-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *several* + *-ity*.] The character of being several; also, any one of several particulars taken singly; a distinction.

All the *severalities* of the degrees prohibited run still upon the male. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 5.

severalize† (sev'ėr-al-īz), *v. t.* [< *several* + *-ize*.] To separate; make several or individual; distinguish.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places, however segregated and infinitely *severalized* in persons.
Bp. Hall, The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

severally (sev'ėr-al-i), *adv.* [< *several* + *-ly*[2].] Separately; distinctly; individually; apart from others.—**Conjunctly and severally**, in *Scots law*, collectively and individually.

severalty (sev'ėr-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *severalte*, < OF. **severalte*, < *several*, several: see *several*. Cf. *severality*.] A state of separation from the rest, or from all others: used chiefly of the tenure of property.

> And thi land shal be, after thi discesse plain,
> Parted in partes I beleue shal be,
> Neuer to-geders hold in *seueralte*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3640.

Further, there were lands of inheritance held in *severalty* by customary titles, and derived originally, as it is presumed, out of common land.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, App., p. 190.

Estate in severalty, ownership by one without being joined with other owners connected with him in point of interest during his ownership: as distinguished from joint tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy in common.—**Land in severalty**, the system of ownership by individuals, as distinguished from ownership or occupancy in common. The phrase is used in reference to recent legislation in the United States, under which Indian reservations in the occupancy of tribes of Indians without any individual proprietorship have been divided, and specific holdings allotted to the respective members of the tribe

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to be held in severalty, leaving the residue of the tribal possession to be sold by the government, in part or in whole, for the benefit of the tribe or members of it.

severance (sev'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *sever* + *-ance*. Cf. *disseverance*.] The act of severing, or the state of being severed; separation; the act of dividing or disuniting; partition.

A God, a God their *severance* ruled!
And bade betwixt their shores to be
The unplumb'd, salt, estranging sea.
M. Arnold, Switzerland, v.

Severance of a joint tenancy, in *law*, a severance made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus, when there are two joint tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a severance. —**Severance of an action**, the division of an action, as when two persons are joined in a writ and one is nonsuited: in this case severance is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

severe (sē-vēr'), *a.* [< OF. *severe*, F. *sévère* = Sp. Pg. It. *severo*, < L. *severus*, severe, serious, grave in demeanor; perhaps orig. 'honored,' 'reverenced,' being prob. < √ *sev*, honor, = Gr. *σέβεσθαι*, honor, reverence. Cf. *serious*, < L. *sērius*, prob. from the same root.] **1.** Serious or earnest in feeling, manner, or appearance; without levity; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Then the justice, . . .
With eyes *severe* and beard of formal cut.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 155.

Happy who in his verse can gently steer
From grave to light, from pleasant to *severe*.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, i. 76.

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or action; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; harsh; rigid; merciless: as, *severe* criticism; *severe* punishment.

Come, you are too *severe* a moraler.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 301.

The boar, that bloody beast,
Which knows no pity, but is still *severe*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1000.

In Madagascar . . . the people are governed on the *severest* maxims of feudal law, by absolute chieftains under an absolute monarch. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 400.

I was sorry not to meet a well-known character in the mountains, who has killed twenty-one men. . . . He is called, in the language of the country, a *severe* man.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 270.

3. Strictly regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; hence, in *lit.*, *art*, etc., avoiding, or not exhibiting or permitting, unnecessary or florid ornament, amplification, or the like; restrained; not luxuriant; always keeping measure; pure in line and form; chaste in conception; subordinated to a high ideal: as, a *severe* style of writing; the *severest* style of Greek architecture; the *severe* school of German music.

The near scene,
In naked and *severe* simplicity,
Made contrast with the universe.
Shelley, Alastor.

The habits of the household were simple and *severe*.
Froude, Cæsar, vi.

A small draped female figure, remarkable for the *severe* architectonic composition of the drapery.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 91.

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme: as, *severe* pain, anguish, or torture; *severe* cold; a *severe* winter.

See how they have safely surviv'd
The frowns of a sky so *severe*.
Cowper, The Winter Nosegay.

This action was one of the *severest* which occurred in these wars. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. Difficult to be endured; trying; critical; rigorous: as, a *severe* test; a *severe* examination.

I find you have a Genius for the most solid and *severest* sort of Studies. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 40.

Olympia and the other great agonistic festivals were, as it were, the universities where this elaborate training was tested by competitive examinations of the *severest* kind.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 323.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Harsh*, *Strict*, etc. (see *austere*), unrelenting. —**3**. Exact, accurate, unadorned, chaste. —**4**. Cutting, keen, biting.

severely (sē-vēr'li), *adv.* In a severe manner, in any sense of the word *severe*.

severeness (sē-vēr'nes), *n.* Severity. *Sir W. Temple*, United Provinces, i.

severer (sev'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which severs.

Severian (sē-vē'ri-an), *n.* [< *Severus*, a name, + *-ian*.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A member of an Encratite sect of the second century. (*b*) A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century: often identified with (*a*). (*c*) A follower of Severus, Monophysite patriarch of Antioch A. D. 512–519, still honored by the Jacobites next after Dioscorus. See *Monophysite*.

severity (sē-ver'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *severities* (-tiz). [< OF. *severite*, F. *sévérité* = Sp. *severidad* = Pg. *severidade* = It. *severità*, < L. *severita(t-)s*, earnestness, severity, < *severus*, earnest, severe: see *severe*.] The character or state of being severe. Especially—(*a*) Gravity; austerity; seriousness: the opposite of *levity*.

It is too general a vice, and *severity* must cure it.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 106.

Strict Age, and sour *Severity*,
With their grave saws in slumber lie.
Milton, Comus, l. 109.

(*b*) Extreme rigor; strictness; rigidity; harshness.

Behold therefore the goodness and *severity* of God: on them which fell, *severity*; but toward thee, goodness.
Rom. xi. 22.

Severity, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.
Macaulay, Addison.

(*c*) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment: as, *severity* practised on prisoners of war.

The Pharisaical Superstitions, and Vows, and *Severities* to themselves in fetching blood and knocking their heads against the walls. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

(*d*) In *lit.*, *art*, etc., the quality of strict conformity to an ideal rule or standard; studied moderation; freedom from all exuberance or florid ornament; purity of line and form; austerity of style.

I thought I could not breathe in that fine air,
That pure *severity* of perfect light —
I wanted warmth and colour, which I found
In Lancelot. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

(*e*) The quality or power of afflicting, distressing, or paining; extreme degree; extremity; keenness: as, the *severity* of pain or anguish; the *severity* of cold or heat; the *severity* of the winter.

Lib'ral in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern *severity* deals out the year;
Winter invades the spring.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 209.

We ourselves have seen a large party of stout men travelling on a morning of intense *severity*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

(*f*) Exactness; rigor; niceness: as, the *severity* of a test.
(*g*) Strictness; rigid accuracy.

I may say it with all the *severity* of truth, that every line of yours is precious. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

=**Syn.** (*a*) and (*b*) *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), unkindness.—(*b*), (*c*), and (*e*) Sharpness, keenness, force. See list under *harshness*.

severy†, *n.* See *civery*. Also spelled *severey*, *severie*, *severee*.

Sevillan (se-vil'an), *a.* [< *Seville* (Sp. *Sevilla*) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Seville, a city and province in southern Spain.—**Sevillan ware**, pottery made in Seville; specifically, an imitation of Italian majolica, differing from the original in being coarser and having a thinner glaze.

sevocation† (sev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sevocare*, pp. *sevocatus*, call apart or aside, < *se-*, disjunct. prefix, + *vocare*, call.] A calling aside. *Bailey*.

Sèvres (sāvr), *n.* [< *Sèvres*, a town of France, near Paris, noted for its porcelain manufactures.] Sèvres porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].—**Jeweled Sèvres**, a variety of Sèvres porcelain decorated with small bubbles or drops of colored enamel, translucent and brilliant, like natural rubies, emeralds, etc., or opaque, like turquoises cut en cabochon. This decoration was introduced about 1780, and is confined to the richest pieces, the jewels being set in bands of gold slightly in relief, and serving to frame medallion pictures.

sevum (sē'vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *sevum*, *sebum*, suet: see *sebaceous*, *sew*[2], *suet*.] Suet; the internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep (*Ovis aries*), purified by melting and straining. It is used in the preparation of ointments, etc. *U. S. Pharmacopœia*.

sew[1] (sō), *v.*; pret. *sewed*, pp. *sewed* or *sewn*, ppr. *sewing*. [Early mod. E. also *sow* (in accordance with the pronunciation sō, the proper historical spelling being *sew*, pron. sū; cf. *shew*, now written *show*, pron. shō), < ME. *sewen*, *sowen*, *souwen* (pret. *sewide*, *souwede*, *sewede*, pp. *sewed*, *sowed*), < AS. *siwian*, *siwigan*, *seowian* (pret. *siwode*) = OFries. *siu* = OHG. *siuwan*, *siwan*, MHG. *siuwen*, *suwen*, *suen* = Icel. *sýja* = Sw. *sy* = Dan. *sye* = Goth. *siujan* = L. *suere* (in comp. *con-suere*, sew together, in ML. reduced to **cosire*, *cosere*, *cusire*, > It. *cucire*, *cuscire* = Sp. Pg. *coser*, *cusir* = Pr. *coser*, *cuzir* = F. *coudre*, sew) = OBulg. **sjuti*, *shiti* = Serv. Bohem. *shiti* = Pol. *szyc* = Russ. *shitĭ* = Lith. *siuti* = Lett. *shūt* = Skt. √ *siv*, sew. From the Teut. root are ult. *seam*[1], *seamster*, *seamstress*, etc.; from the L. are ult. *suture*, *consute*, *consutile*, etc.; from the Skt., *sutra*. The historical form of the pp. is *sewed*; the collateral form *sewn* is modern, due, as in *shown*, *worn*, and other cases, to conformation with participles historically strong, as *sown*, *blown*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite, join, or attach by means of a thread, twine, wire, or other flexible material, with or without the aid of a needle, awl, or other tool.

The wounde to *sewe* fast he began to spede, . . .
And they yet say that the stytches brake.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

"Myself to medes [for my reward] wol the lettre *sowe*,"
And helde his hondes up, and til on knowe;
"Now, gode nece, be it never so lite,
Gif me the labour it to *sowe* and plyte [fold]."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1201.

Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And *sew* them on in a dream!
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

2. To put together or construct, or to repair, as a garment, by means of a needle and thread.

And *seouweth* and amendeth chirche clothes.
Ancren Riwle, p. 420.

And ȝe, louely ladyes, with ȝoure longe fyngres,
That ȝe han silke and sendal, to *sowe* [var. *sewen*], whan time is,
Chesibles for chapelleynes, cherches to honoure.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 11.

I *sew'd* his sheet, making my mane.
The Lament of the Border Widow (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A Shroud as well as a Shirt.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

Sewed flexible, noting a book with unsawed sections, on the back of which the cross-bands are placed, projecting outward, giving more flexibility.—**Sewed on bands**, noting a book on the back of which bands of tape or strips of parchment are used instead of twine.—**Sewed on false bands**, noting a book sewed on bands that are drawn out after the sewing has been done.—**Sewed on sunk bands**, noting a book that has its bands of twine sunk in the grooves made by saw-cuts in the backs of the sections.—**Sewn all along**, noting a book sewed the whole length of the back.—**To be sewed**, or **sewed up**. (*a*) *Naut.*, to rest upon the ground, as a ship, when there is not sufficient depth of water to float her. A ship thus situated is said to be *sewed*, or *sewed up*, by as much as is the difference between the surface of the water and her floating-mark or -line. Also spelled *sue* in this sense. (*b*) To be brought to a standstill; be ruined or overwhelmed. [Slang.]

Here's Mr. Vinkle reg'larly *sewed up* with desperation.
Dickens, Pickwick, xl.

(*c*) To be intoxicated. [Slang.]

He . . . had twice had Sir Rumble Tumble (the noble driver of the Flash-o'-lightning-light-four-inside-post-coach) up to his place, and took care to tell you that some of the party *were* pretty considerably *sewn up* too.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

To sew up. (*a*) To secure or fasten within some enveloping fabric or substance by means of stitches. (*b*) To close or unite by sewing: as, to *sew up* a rent.

I commanded the sleeves should be cut out and *sewed up* again. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 148.

To sew up one's stocking, to put one to silence; discomfit one; confute one. [Prov. Eng.]

At this home thrust Mrs. Wilson was staggered. . . . "Eh! Miss Lucy," cried she, . . . "but ye've got a tongue in your head. Ye've *sewed up my stocking*."
C. Reade, Love me Little, xxvi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise sewing; join things by means of stitches.

A time to rend, and a time to *sew*. Eccl. iii. 7.

Fair lady Isabel sits in her bower *sewing*,
Aye as the gowans grow gay.
Lady Isabel and the Elf-Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 195).

2. *Naut.*, to be sewed, or sewed up. See phrase above.

sew[2]†, *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *sew*, *seew*, *sewe*, *sæw*, juice, broth, gravy, < AS. *seáw* = OHG. MHG. *sou* (*souw-*), juice, sap, = Skt. *sava*, juice, < √ *su*, press out (see *soma*). The ME. word has also been referred to (*b*) OF. *sui*, *suc*, F. *suc* = Pr. *suc* = Sp. *suco* = Pg. *sumo*, *succo* = It. *succo*, < L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap (see *sew*[3]), or to (*c*) OF. *seu*, *suis*, *suif*, F. *suif* = Pr. *sen* = Sp. Pg. *sebo* = It. *sevo*, < L. *sebum*, also *sevum*, tallow, suet, fat, grease (> ult. E. *suet*, formerly *sewet*); perhaps akin to L. *sapo*, soap, and to *sapa*, sap, juice: see *soap*, *sap*[1], *sevum*, *suet*. Some confusion with these OF. forms may have occurred. Cf. W. *sewion*, gravy, juice, jelly.] Juice; broth; gravy; hence, a pottage; a made dish.

Fele kyn fischeȝ, . . .
Summe sothen [boiled] summe in *sewe*, sauered with spyces.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 892.

I wol nat tellen of her strange *sewes*.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 59.

Droppe not thi brest with *seew* & other potage.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

sew[3] (sū), *v.* [< ME. *sewen*, dry, wipe (the beak), for **essewen*, < OF. *essuier*, *essuyer*, *essuer*, also in partly restored form *essucquer*, F. *essuyer*, dry (pp. *essuyé*, > E. dial. *assue*, drained, as a cow), = Pr. *eisugar*, *essugar*, *echucar*, *issugar* = Sp. *enjugar* = Pg. *enxugar* = It. *asciugare*, < L. *exsucare*, *exsuccare*, *exucare*, dry, deprive of moisture, suck the juice from, < *ex-*, out (see *ex-*), + *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap, moisture: see *sew*[2], *succulent*. Cf. *sewer*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To drain dry, as land; drain off, as water. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Rather breake a statute which is but penall then *sew* a pond that maye be perpetuall.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 414.

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2†. In *falconry*, to wipe: said of a hawk that cleans its beak. *Berners.* (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

sew[3] (sū), *n.* [Also dial. *sewgh;* < *sew*[3], *v.*] A drain; a sewer. [Prov. Eng.]

The town sinke, the common *sew*.
Nomenclator (ed. 1585), p. 391. (*Skeat.*)

sew[4]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *sewen*, serve at table, lit. act as a sewer, or bearer of dishes; a back-formation, < *sewer*, one who sets the table, etc.: see *sewer*[2].] To serve at table, as by carving, tasting, etc. *Palsgrave.*

To *sewe* at ye mete; deponere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

The sewer muste *sewe*, & from the borde conuey all maner of potages, metes, & sauces.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 270.

sew[5]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sue.*

sew[6]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sow*[1].

sewage (sū'āj), *n.* [< *sew-*, the apparent base of *sewer*[3], + *-age*. Cf. *sewerage.*] **1.** The matter which passes through sewers; excreted and waste matter, solid and liquid, carried off in sewers and drains. Also *sewerage.*

Rivers which have received *sewage*, even if that *sewage* has been purified before its discharge into them, are not safe sources of potable water.
E. Frankland, Chemistry, p. 555.

2. Same as *sewerage*, 1. [An objectionable use.] =**Syn.** See *sewerage.*

sewage (sū'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sewaged*, ppr. *sewaging.* [< *sewage*, *n.*] **1.** To fertilize by the application of sewage. [Recent.]

In irrigated meadows, though in a less degree than on *sewaged* land, the reduction of the amount, or even the actual suppression, of certain species of plants is occasionally well-marked. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 364.

2. To furnish with sewers; drain with sewers; sewer. *Encyc. Dict.*

sewage-fungus (sū'āj-fung'gus), *n.* A name applied, especially by engineers, to *Beggiatoa alba*, a schizomycetous fungus found in sulphureted waters and the waters discharged from manufactories and sewage-works. It has the remarkable power of extracting sulphur from the water and storing it up in the form of minute refringent globules.

sewage-grass (sū'āj-gras), *n.* Grass grown upon sewaged land; grass manured by the application of sewage.

That *sewage-grass* is very inferior to normal herbage.
Science, XI. 156.

sewant†, *a.* and *n.* See *suant.*

sewel†, **sewell**†, *n.* See *shewel.*

sewellel (sē-wel'el), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see quot.] A rodent mammal of the family *Haplodontidæ*, *Haplodon rufus*, inhabiting Washington and Oregon and parts of California. It is most nearly related to the beaver, but resembles the muskrat in size, shape, and general appearance, except that it has almost no tail. The length is about a foot. The color is uniform rich dark brown, paler and grayer below. It is not aquatic, lives in burrows, and feeds on roots, herbs, and seeds. A second species is sometimes distinguished as *H. californicus.* The name *sewellel* first appears in print in this form in the "Travels" of Lewis and Clarke, where the authors say "*sewellel* is a name given by the natives to a small animal found in the timbered country." On this animal Rafinesque based his *Anisonyx rufa* (whence *Haplodon rufus* of Coues), and Richardson his *Aplodontia leporina.* See *Haplodon.* Also called *boomer* and *mountain-beaver.*

Its name, in the Nisqually language, is *show'l* (*show-hurll*, Suckley). . . . The Yakima Indians call it *squallah*. . . . The Chinook name for the animal itself is *o-gwool-lal*. *She-wal-lal* (*sewellel*, corrupt) is their name for the robe made of its skins.
Quoted in *Coues*, Monographs of North American [Rodentia (1877), pp. 596, 597.

sewen, *n.* See *sewin.*

sewent†, *a.* See *suant.*

sewer[1] (sō'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sewer, soware, sawere;* < *sew*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who sews or uses the needle.

Euery seruant that ys of the forsayd crafte [tailors] that takyt wagys to the waylor of xx. s. and a-boffe, schall pay xx. d. to be a ffre *sawere* to us.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

A *sewer*, filator, sutor-trix. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

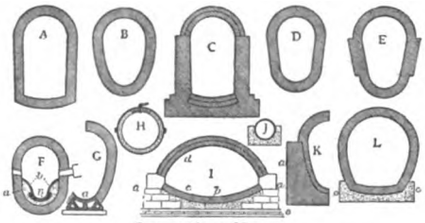
Specifically — (*a*) In *bookbinding*, the operator, usually a woman, who sews together the sections of a book. (*b*) In *entom.*, the larva of a tortricid moth, one of the leaf-rollers or leaf-folders, as *Phoxopteris nubeculana*, the apple-leaf sewer.

sewer[2]† (sū'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewar;* < ME. *sewer, seware*, prob. short for *assewer, assour*, which also occur, in household ordinances and accounts; < AF. *asseour* (ML. *adsessor*), one who sets the table, < *asseoir*, set, place, orig. intr., sit by, < ML. *assidere*, sit by. assess, < L. *ad*, to, by, + *sedere*, sit: see *sit, assize, assess.* Cf. *sew*[4]. The word seems to have been confused with *sew*[5], now *sue*, follow (as if 'an attendant'), or with *sew*[2], juice, broth (as if 'a kitchen officer' or 'a cook').] A person charged with the service of the table, especially a head servant or upper servant in such a capacity.

To be a *sewere* y wold y hed the connynge; . . .
y wold se the sitt of a *Sewere* what wey he shewethe in seruynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

Why are not you gone to prepare yourself?
May be you shall be *sewer* to the first course,
A portly presence! *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

sewer[3] (sū'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewar, sure*, also *shore* (where *sh* is due to the pron. of *s* before the diphthongal *ew* or *u*); also dial. (Sc.) *siver* (like *skiver* = *skewer*); < late ME. *sewer*, earlier **sewere* (AL. *sewera, suera*), < OF. *seuwiere*, a canal, as for conducting water to a mill, or for draining a pond, < ML. as if **exaquaria*, equiv. to *exaquatorium*, a canal for draining, < L. *ex*, out, + *aqua*, water: see *ewe*[2]. Similarly, E. *ewer*[1], a water-bearer, is ult. < L. *aquarius*, and *ewer*[2], a water-pitcher, ult. < ML. *aquaria:* see *ewer*[1], *ewer*[2]. The word *sewer*[3] has appar. been confused with *sew*[3], drain.] **1.** A conduit or canal constructed, especially



Cross-sections of Sewers.

A, B, C, D, E, forms used in London, Paris, and other European cities; F, G, H, I, J, K, L, special forms used in New York and other American cities. F shows a method of repairing with tiles the bottom of an oval sewer: *a*, concrete; *b*, *b'*, tiles. G, tile-bottomed sewer: *a*, tile bottom. H, barrel sewer, also called *trunk sewer*, of wood bound with iron, for outlets at river-fronts, with a manhole at the top, used under piers, etc. I, a form used for large sewers: *c*, foundation; *a*, stonework; *b*, concrete; *c*, an inverted arch of brickwork; *d*, arch. J, section of pipe-sewer. K, half-section of sewer having section similar to B, but also provided with a spandrel, *a*. L, the aqueduct form, used for large sewers only: it rests on a bed of concrete, *c*.

in a town or city, to carry off superfluous water, soil, and other matters; a public drain.

Hect. Goodnight, sweet Lord Menelaus.
Ther. Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet *sure*. *Shak.*, T. and C. (ed. 1623), v. 1. 83.

Ay, marry, now you speak of a trade [informer] indeed; . . . the common-*shore* of a city; nothing falls amiss into them. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

Thither flow,
As to a common and most noisome *sewer*,
The dregs and feculence of every land.
Cowper, Task, i. 683.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cloaca.— **Courts of Commissioners of Sewers**, in England, temporary tribunals with authority over all defenses, whether natural or artificial, situate by the coasts of the sea, all rivers, watercourses, etc., either navigable or entered by the tide, or which directly or indirectly communicate with such rivers. — **Open sewer**, a sewer of which the channel is open to the air, instead of being concealed underground or covered in.

sewer[3] (sū'ėr), *v. t.* [< *sewer*[3], *n.*] To drain by means of sewers; provide with sewers.

A few years ago the place was *sewered*, with the result of a very substantial saving of life from all causes, and notably from phthisis. *Lancet*, No. 3430, p. 1056.

sewerage (sū'ėr-āj), *n.* [< *sewer*[3] + *-age.*] **1.** The process or system of collecting refuse and removing it from dwellings by means of sewers. **2.** A system of sewers: as, the *sewerage* of London.— **3.** Same as *sewage*, 1. =**Syn.** *Sewerage, Sewage. Sewerage* is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *sewage* to the matter carried off.

sewer-basin (sū'ėr-bā'sn), *n.* A catch-basin connected with a sewer, usually by a trap-device.

sewer-gas (sū'ėr-gas), *n.* The contaminated air of sewers.

sewer-hunter (sū'ėr-hun'tėr), *n.* One who hunts in sewers for articles of value.

The mud-larks, the bone-grubbers, and the *sewer-hunters*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 5.

sewerman (sū'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *sewermen* (-men). [< *sewer*[3] + *man.*] A man who works in sewers.

Sewers unhealthy! Look at our stalwart *sewermen*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 191.

sewer-rat (sū'ėr-rat), *n.* The ordinary gray or brown Norway rat, *Mus decumanus:* so called as living in sewers.

The *sewer-rat* is the common brown or Hanoverian rat, said by the Jacobites to have come in with the first George, and established itself after the fashion of his royal family.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 489.

sewin, sewen (sū'in, -en), *n.* [< W. *sewyn*, a grayling, sewin.] The scurf, *Salmo trutta cambricus.*

Sewin . . . are the very best fish I catch.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, i.

sewing[1] (sō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sewynge;* verbal n. of *sew*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or occupation of one who sews or uses the needle.

A *sewynge;* filatura, sutura. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

2. A piece of work with needle and thread.— **3.** In *bookbinding*, the operation of fastening together with thread the sections of a book. The thread is passed through the central double leaf of the folded section at intervals of about 1½ inches, and reversed around the cross-bands from the top to the bottom of the book. It is distinct from *stitching.*

4. *pl.* Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, to be used for sewing.— **5.** In *lace-making*, the operation of securing one piece of lace to another by any process, as when fresh threads and bobbins are introduced into the work, or when finished pieces are combined by working the background to both of them.— **Plain sewing**, needlework of a simple and useful sort, as the manufacture of garments, preparation of bed-linen, and the like.

sewing[2]† (sū'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sewynge;* verbal n. of *sew*[3], *v.*] The serving of food; the duty of a sewer or server.

Than goo to the borde of *sewynge*, and se ye haue offycers redy to conuey, & seruantes for to here, your dysshes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 270.

sewing[3]†, *a.* and *n.* See *suing.*

sewing-bench (sō'ing-bench), *n.* Same as *sewing-press.*

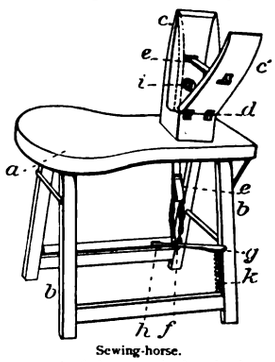
sewing-bird (sō'ing-bėrd), *n.* A clamp used by women to hold fabrics in position for stitching by hand. The bird is screwed to the edge of a table or the like; and its beak, which closes by a spring and can be opened by a lever actuated by the tail, holds the material. It is now little used. Compare *sewing-clamp.*

sewing-circle (sō'ing-sėr'kl), *n.* **1.** A society of women or girls who meet regularly to sew for the benefit of charitable or religious objects.

Sewing-circles are maintained in the most populous neighborhoods. . . . A circle sews, not for the poor, for there are none, but for some public object like an organ for the Sunday meeting or a library for the Sunday school.
The Century, XL. 563.

2. A meeting of such an organization.

sewing-clamp (sō'ing-klamp), *n.* A clamp for holding firmly material to be sewed; especially, in *saddlery*, a stout clamp for holding leather while it is being stitched. Compare *sewing-bird.*



Sewing-horse.

a, seat; *b*, legs; *c*, *c'*, clamping-jaws, *c'* hinged to *c* at *d*; *e*, strap fastened to *c'* passing through *c*, and attached by the chain *f* to the foot-lever *g*, the latter pivoted at *h*; *i*, spring which opens the jaws when not pulled together by *c*; *k*, ratch which *g* engages to hold the jaws together.

sewing-cotton (sō'ing-kot'n), *n.* Cotton thread made for plain sewing in white or printed cotton goods.

sewing-horse (sō'ing-hôrs), *n.* In *saddlery*, a sewing-clamp with its supports.

sewingly†, *adv.* See *suingly.*

sewing-machine (sō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A machine for stitching fabrics, operated by foot or other power. The sewing-machine is the outgrowth of a very great number of experiments and inventions made in France, England, and the United States, and first culminating practically in the machine invented by Elias Howe. It was developed through the simple type of machine using a needle which passes through the fabric — a type which survives in the Bonnaz or embroidery machine. Then followed the chain-stitch machine and the machines making an interwoven stitch, and lastly came the lock-stitch machines, which are the most approved type at the present day. The various kinds of sewing-machines are all essentially alike, and have been adapted, by the aid of numerous mechanical attachments and devices, to perform almost every kind of sewing that can be done by hand. In figs. 1 and 2 (Singer sewing-machine) *a* is the frame and cloth-plate or bed-plate; *b*, arm; *c*, treadle; *e*, pitman; *d*, main driving-wheel; *f*, band; *g*, small driving-wheel at-

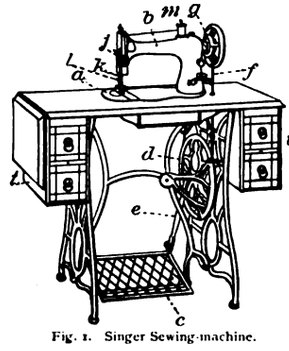


Fig. 1. Singer Sewing-machine.

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tached to shaft *h*; *i*, take-up cam with set-screw; *j*, take-up lever with roller and stud; *k*, presser-bar carrying

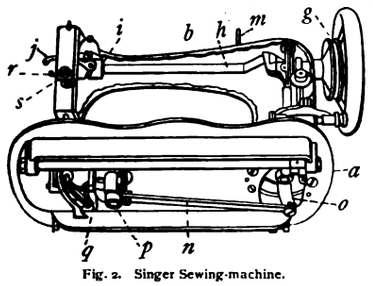


Fig. 2. Singer Sewing-machine.

presser-foot; *l*, needle-bar; *m*, spool-pin; *n*, shuttle-pitman taking motion from crank *o*; *p*, shuttle bell-crank; *q*, shuttle-carrier and shuttle; *r*, thread-guide; *s*, tension-disk; *t*, drawers. In fig. 3 *a* is the body of shuttle for the same machine; *b*, the tension-spring; *c*, the bobbin. In figs. 4 and 5 (Wheeler and Wilson machine) *a* is the frame; *b*, shaft-crank which rocks the hook-shaft *e*, receiving its motion from the double crank on the upper shaft *e'* in the arm *g* through the shaft-connection *c*; *d*, band-wheel turned by a band (not shown) from a wheel on a treadle-shaft below the table; *f*, feed-cam; *h*, feed-bar; *i*, bobbin-case; *j*, rotating hook which is at-

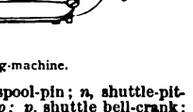


Fig. 3.

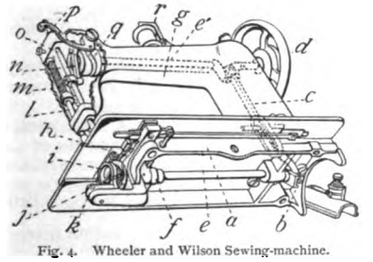


Fig. 4. Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-machine.

tached to *e* and oscillates with it; *k*, bobbin-holder; *l*, presser; *m*, presser-spring; *n*, needle-bar link; *o*, needle-bar; *p*, take-up lever; *q*, take-up cam; *r*, spool-holder; *s*, thread-leader; *t*, face-plate covering parts *l* to *p* inclusive (fig. 4); *v*, presser thumb-screw; *w*, thread-check; *x*, tension-nut by which tension is regulated; *y*, tension-pulley around which the thread is wound, and which is caused to turn less or more easily by the nut *x*; *z*, thread-guide and -controller; *z''*, presser-foot. In fig. 6 (same machine) *a* is the bobbin-case; *c*, bobbin; *b*, thread wound on bobbin; *d*, projection from bobbin-case which keeps it from turning; *e*, thread leading out; and in fig. 7 *a* is the bobbin-holder, partly opened to show hook *b*, and bobbin-case *c*; *d*, feed-points; *e*, presser-foot. In fig. 8 (Wilcox and Gibbs machine) *a* is the frame, which in use is fastened to the stand and which supports all the working parts except the treadle, main driving-wheel and its crank-shaft (not shown in the cut); *b*,

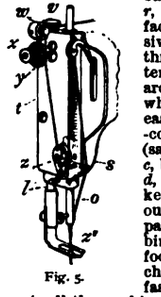


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

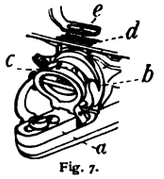


Fig. 7.

shaft of small driving-wheel *c*, which is driven by the belt *d* from the main driving-wheel; *e*, stitch-regulator, which,

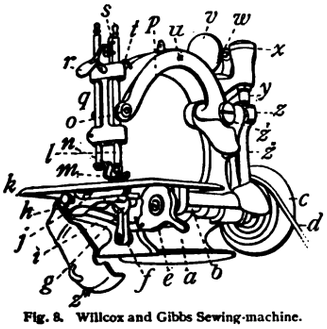


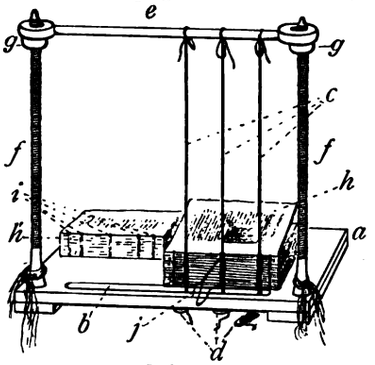
Fig. 8. Willcox and Gibbs Sewing-machine.

through the link *i*, regulates the reciprocating motion of the feed-bar *h* and attached feed-surface *j*, and hence also the length of the stitches, when it is turned into different positions numbered on its perimeter, which show through a slot in the cloth-plate *k*; *f*, rocker carrying at its upper extremity the looper *g*; *l*, vertically reciprocating needle-bar; *n*, needle-bar nut which clamps the needle in the needle-bar, both parts being moved together by the rock-lever *p*, pivoted by the lever-stud *z'* and having its shorter end connected with the crank on shaft *b* by the connecting-rod *z''*; *m*, presser-foot attached to the vertically movable presser-bar *q*, which is raised by the lifter *r*; *o*, needle-bar screw; *s*, take-up, through which and through the pull-off *u* (a hole in the side of the lever *p*) the thread passes from a spool on the spool-pin holder *w* when the machine is working; *v*, spool-pin; *x*, automatic tension, under the cap of which the thread is passed on its way from the spool to the pull-off; *y*, tension-rod; *t*, embroidery-spring, used only in embroidering, in which work the thread is also passed through its loop; *z*, ball-joint connecting the rod *z'* with the lever *p*; *z''*, cap. See also cuts under *presser-foot*.

2. In *bookbinding*, a machine used for sewing together the sections of a book.—**Hand sewing-machine**. (*a*) A form of sewing-machine having pivoted jaws working like scissors, one part containing the bobbin and looping-hook, and the other the needle. There are various forms. (*b*) A small sewing-machine operated by hand.—**Sewing-machine gage**, a device connected with a sewing-machine for guiding the fabric to the needle in a direction parallel with the edge, hem, etc., at the will of the operator.—**Sewing-machine hook**, in the mechanism of a sewing-machine, a device by which the needle-thread is caught and opened beneath the work, so as to form a loop, through which the next stitch is passed.—**Sewing-machine needle**, a needle used in a sewing-machine. These needles differ widely in size, form, etc., but agree in having the eye near the point.

sewing-needle (sō'ing-nē'dl), *n*. A needle used in ordinary sewing, as distinguished from a sail-needle, an embroidery-needle, and others.

sewing-press (sō'ing-pres), *n*. In *bookbinding*, a platform with upright rods at each end, con-



Sewing-press.

a, table with slot *b*, through which the cords *c* pass; *d*, staples by which the lower ends of the cords are held from passing through the slot when stretched; *e*, adjustable bar around which the upper ends of the cords are looped; *f*, screw-threaded rods upon which the nuts *g* are turned, to adjust the bar *e*; *h*, *h'*, book-sections to be stitched to the cords; *i*, grooves cut in the backs of the sections for reception of the cords; *j*, needle and thread, illustrating method of stitching.

nected by a top crosspiece, on which strings are fastened, and to which the different sections of an intended book are successively sewed.

sewing-silk (sō'ing-silk), *n*. Silk thread made for tailors and dressmakers, and also for knitting, embroidery, or other work. The finer and closely twisted is that which generally bears this name, the others being called *embroidery-silks*, *floss-silk*, etc.—**China sewing-silk**, fine white sewing-silk used by glovemakers. *Dict. of Needlework.*

sewing-table (sō'ing-tā'bl), *n*. 1. A table constructed to hold all the implements for needlework.—2. In *bookbinding*, a table for the sewing-press to stand upon.

sewn (sōn). A past participle of *sew*[1].

sewster (sō'stèr), *n*. [< ME. *sewstare*, *sowstare*, < *sew*[1] + *-ster*. Cf. *seamster* and *spinster*.] A woman who sews; a seamstress. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Sewstare, or sowstare (sowares). Sutrix.
Prompt. Parv., p. 454.

At every twisted thrid my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, who did sit me nigh.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

sewtt, *n*. and *v*. An obsolete spelling of *suit*.

sex[1] (seks), *n*. [< ME. *sexe*, *cexe*, < OF. (and F.) *sexe* = Pr. *sexe* = Sp. Pg. *sexo* = It. *sesso*, < L. *sexus*, also *secus*, sex; perhaps orig. 'division,' i. e. 'distinction,' < *secare*, divide, cut: see *secant*. A less specific designation for 'sex' was L. *genus* = Gr. γένος, sex, gender: see *gender*, *genus*.] 1. The character of being either male or female; the anatomical and physiological distinction between male and female, evidenced by the physical character of their generative organs, and the part taken by each in the function of reproduction; gender, with reference to living organisms. Sex is properly predicable only of male or female, those organisms which are neither male nor female being sexless or neuter. But the two sexes are often combined in the same individual, then said to be hermaphrodite or monœcious. Sex runs nearly throughout the animal kingdom, even down to the protozoans, with, however, many exceptions here and there among hermaphrodites. The distinction of sex is probably the most profound and most nearly universal single attribute of organized beings, and among the higher animals at least it is accompanied or marked by some psychological as well as physical characteristics. The essential attribute of the male sex is the generation of spermatozoa, that of the female the generation of ova, accomplished in the one case by a testis or a homologous organ, and in the other by an ovary or a homologous organ. The act of procreation or begetting in the male is the uniting of spermatozoa to an ovum; the corresponding function in the female is the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, resulting in conception or impregnation. The organs by which this result is accomplished are extremely varied in physical character; and various organs which characterize either sex, besides those directly concerned in the reproductive act, are known as secondary sexual characters. See *gender*, *generation*, *reproduction*, and quotation from Buck under *sexuality*, 1.

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man-like, but different *sex*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 471.

2. Either one of the two kinds of beings, male and female, which are distinguished by sex; males or females, collectively considered and contrasted.

Think you I am no stronger than my *sex*,
Being so father'd and so husbanded?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 296.

Which two great *sexes* animate the world.
Milton, P. L., viii. 151.

3. Especially, the female sex; womankind, by way of emphasis: generally with the definite article.

Twice are the Men instructed by thy Muse,
Nor must she now to teach *the Sex* refuse.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Not that he had no cares to vex;
He loved the Muses and *the sex*.
Byron, Mazeppa, iv.

4. In *bot.*, the character or structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals, there being, except in the lowest orders, a clear differentiation of male and female elements. In flowering plants the male organ is the stamen, the female the pistil; in cryptogams different designations are used according to the class of plants, as antheridium, archegonium, etc. See *male*[1], *a.*, 2, and *n.*, 2; *female*, *n.*, 2 (*b*), and *a.*, 2 (*b*); and *Linnean system*, under *Linnean*.—**The fair sex, the gentle** (or **gentler**) **sex, the softer sex, the weaker sex**, the female sex collectively; womankind. [Chiefly colloq.]—**The sterner sex**, the male sex collectively: opposed to the *gentle* (or *gentler*) *sex*. [Chiefly colloq.]

sex[1] (seks), *v. t*. [< *sex*[1], *n*.] To ascertain the sex of (a specimen of natural history); mark or label as male or female. [Colloq.]

The still more barbarous phrase of "collecting a specimen" and then of "*sexing*" it.
A. Newton, Zoölogist, 3d ser., XII. 101.

sex[2], *a*. and *n*. An obsolete or dialectal form of *six*.

sexadecimal (sek-sa-des'i-mal), *a*. [Prop. **sexdecimal*, < L. *sexdecim*, *sedecim*, sixteen, < *sex*, = E. *six*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] Sixteenth; relating to sixteen.

sexagecuple (sek-saj'e-kū-pl), *a*. [Irreg. and barbarous; < L. *sexag(inta)*, sixty, + *-c-uple*, as in *decuple*.] Proceeding by sixties: as, a *sexagecuple* ratio. *Pop. Encyc.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

sexagenal (sek-saj'e-nal), *a*. [< L. *sexageni*, sixty each (see *sexagenary*), + *-al*.] Same as *sexagenary*.

sexagenarian (sek'sa-je-nā'ri-an), *a*. and *n*. [< L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty (see *sexagenary*), + *-an*.] I. *a*. Sixty years old; sexagenary.

II. *n*. A person sixty years of age, or between sixty and seventy.

sexagenary (sek-saj'e-nā-ri), *a*. and *n*. [< OF. *sexagenaire*, F. *sexagénaire* = Sp. Pg. *sexagenario* = It. *sessagenario*, < L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty, < *sexageni*, sixty each, distributive of *sexaginta*, sixty, = E. *sixty*: see *sixty*.] I. *a*. Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; specifically, sixty years old; sexagenarian. Also *sexagenal*.

I count it strange, and hard to understand,
That nearly all young poets should write old;
That Pope was *sexagenary* at sixteen,
And beardless Byron academical.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

Sexagenary arithmetic. Same as *sexagesimal arithmetic* (which see, under *sexagesimal*).—**Sexagenary cycle**. See *cycle*[1].—**Sexagenary table**, a table of proportional parts for units and sixtieths.

II. *n*.; pl. *sexagenaries* (-riz). 1. A sexagenarian.

The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a *sexagenary* like myself. *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

2. A thing composed of sixty parts or containing sixty.

sexagene (sek'sa-jēn), *n*. [< L. *sexageni*, sixty each: see *sexagenary*.] An arc or angle of 60°; a sixth of a circumference. See *sexagesimal fractions*, under *sexagesimal*.

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Astronomers, for speed and more commodious calculation, have devised a peculiar manner of ordering numbers about their circular motions, by *sexagenes* and sexagesms, by signs, degrees, minutes, etc.
Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

Sexagesima (sek-sa-jes'i-mä), *n.* [Earlier in E. form, ME. *sexagesym*, < OF. *sexagesime*, F. *sexagésime* = Sp. *sexagesima* = Pg. *sexagesima* = It. *sesagesima*; < ML. *sexagesima*, sc. *dies*, the sixtieth day, fem. of L. *sexagesimus*, earlier *sexagensimus*, *sexagensumus*, sixtieth, for **sexagentimus*, ordinal of *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sexagenary*, *sixty*.] The second Sunday before Lent. See *Septuagesima*.

sexagesimal (sek-sa-jes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (see *Sexagesima*), + *-al*.]
I. *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. —**Sexagesimal** or **sexagenary arithmetic**, a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds. It took its origin in Babylon.—**Sexagesimal fractions**, or **sexagesimals**, fractions whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty: as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. These fractions are also called *astronomical fractions*, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. They are still retained in the division of the circle and of the hour. The circle is first divided into six sexagenes, the sexagene into sixty degrees, the degree into sixty minutes, the minute into sixty seconds, and so on. The hour is divided like the degree; and in old writers the radius of a circle in the same manner.
II. *n.* A sexagesimal fraction. See I.

sexagesimally (sek-sa-jes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By sixties.

So the talent of the 80 grain system was *sexagesimally* divided for the mina which was afterwards adopted by Solon.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 489.

sexagesm (sek'sa-jesm), *n.* [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth: see *Sexagesima*.] A sixtieth part of any unit. See *sexagene*.

Sexagesym†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Sexagesima*.

sexangle (sek'sang-gl), *n.* [< L. *sexangulus*, six-cornered, hexagonal, < *sex*, six, + *angulus*, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides; a hexagon.

sexangled (sek'sang-gld), *a.* [As *sexangle* + *-ed*2.] Same as *sexangular*.

sexangular (sek-sang'gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sexangulus*, hexagonal (see *sexangle*), + *-ar*3.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

sexangularly (sek-sang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

sexation (sek-sā'shon), *n.* [< *sex*1 + *-ation*.] Sexual generation; genesis by means of opposite sexes. See *generation*.

sexcentenary (sek-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + E. *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of six hundred, especially six hundred years; made up of or proceeding by groups of six hundred.

Bernoulli's *Sexcentenary* Table.
Philosophical Mag., XXV. 2d p. of cover.

Oxford was represented at the *sexcentenary* festival of the University of Montpellier.
The Academy, May 31, 1890, p. 371.

II. *n.*; pl. *sexcentenaries* (-riz). 1. That which consists of or comprehends six hundred (commonly the space of six hundred years).—2. A six-hundredth anniversary.

sexdigitate (seks-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet, as an anomaly of occasional occurrence in man; six-fingered or six-toed. See cut under *polydactylism*. Also *sedigitated*.

sexdigitism (seks-dij'i-tizm), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, a finger, + *-ism*.] The possession of six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet; the state of being sexdigitate. It is a particular case of the more comprehensive term *polydactylism*.

sexdigitist (seks-dij'i-tist), *n.* [As *sexdigit(ism)* + *-ist*.] A six-fingered or six-toed person; one who or that which exhibits or is characterized by sexdigitism.

sexed (sekst), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-ed*2.] 1. Having sex; sexual; not being sexless or neuter.—2. Having certain qualities of either sex.

Stay, Sophocles, with this tie up my sight;
Let not soft nature so transform'd be
(And lose her gentle *sex'd* humanitie)
To make me see my Lord bleed.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

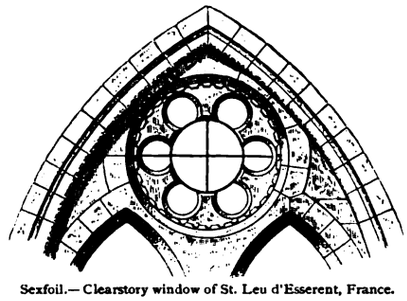
Shamelesse double *sex'd* hermaphrodites,
Virago roaring girles.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

sexennial (sek-sen'i-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexennal*; < L. *sexennium* (> It. *sessennio* = Sp. *sexenio* = Pg. *sexennio*), a period of six years, < *sex*, six, + *annus*, year: see *six* and *annals*.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. *Imp. Dict.*

sexennially (sek-sen'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in six years.

sexfid (seks'fid), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, separate: see *bite*.] In *bot.*, six-cleft: as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

sexfoil (seks'foil), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + E. *foil*1, < L. *folium*, leaf.] 1. A plant or flower with six leaves.—2. In *her.*, *decorative art*, *arch.*,



Sexfoil.—Clearstory window of St. Leu d'Esserent, France.

etc., a figure of six lobes or foliations, similar in character to the cinquefoil. Also *sisefoil* (in heraldry).

sexhindman†, (seks-hind'man), *n.* [ML. or ME. reflex of AS. *sixhynde-man*, < *six*, *syx*, *siex*, *siex*, six, + *hund*, hundred, + *man*, man.] In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the middle thanes, who were assessed at 600 shillings.

sexiant (sek'si-ant), *n.* A function whose vanishing shows that six screws are reciprocal to one.

sexifid (sek'si-fid), *a.* Same as *sexfid*.

sexillion (sek-sil'yon), *n.* Same as *sextillion*.

sexisyllabic (sek'si-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ic*.] Having six syllables.

The octosyllabic with alternate *sexisyllabic* or other rhythms.
Emerson, Letters and Social Aims, p. 41.

sexisyllable (sek'si-sil-a-bl), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word having six syllables.

sexivalent (sek-siv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have strength or power: see *valent*.] In *chem.*, having an equivalence of six; capable of combining with or becoming exchanged for six hydrogen atoms. Also *sexvalent*.

sexless (seks'les), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-less*.] Having, or as if having, no sex; not sexed; neuter as to gender.

Uttered only by the pure lips of *sexless* priests.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xviii. (*Davies*.)

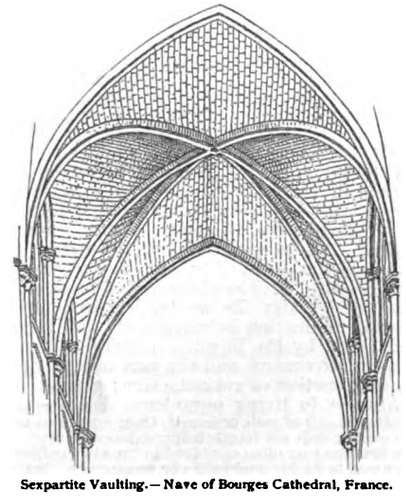
sexlessness (seks'les-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being without sex; absence of sex.

sexlocular (seks-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] Six-celled; having six cells, loculi, or compartments.

sexly (seks'li), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-ly*1.] Belonging to or characteristic of sex, especially of the female sex. [Rare.]

Should I ascribe any of these things to my *sexly* weaknesses, I were not worthy to live.
Queen Elizabeth. (*Imp. Dict.*)

sexpartite (seks'pär-tit), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] Consisting of



Sexpartite Vaulting.—Nave of Bourges Cathedral, France.

or divided (whether for ornament or in construction) into six parts, as a vault, an arch-head, or any other structure, etc.

The arrangement and forms of the piers [of Senlis cathedral] indicate that the original vaults were *sexpartite*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 88.

sexradiate (seks-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *radius*, a ray: see *radiate*.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.

Growth in three directions along three rectangular axes produces the primitive *sexradiate* spicule of the Hexactinellida.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

sext, sexte (sekst), *n.* [< F. *sexte* = Sp. Pg. *sexta* = It. *sesta*, < ML. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour, fem. of L. *sextus*, sixth (= E. *sixth*), < *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Cf. *siesta*, from the same source.] 1. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the sixth hour, originally and properly said at midday. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.—2. In *music*: (*a*) The interval of a sixth. (*b*) In organ-building, a mixture-stop of two ranks separated by a sixth—that is, consisting of a twelfth and a seventeenth.

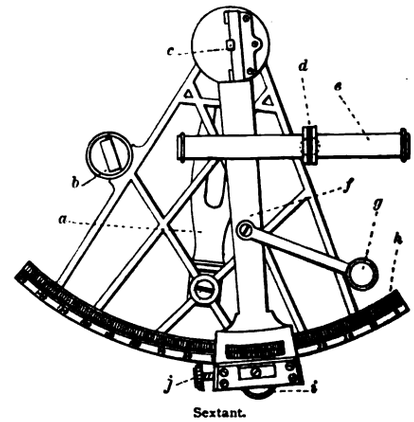
sextactic (seks-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *tactus*, touch: see *tact*.] Pertaining to a six-pointic contact.—**Sextactic points on a curve**, points at which a conic can be drawn having six-pointic contact with the curve.

sextain (seks'tān), *n.* [< F. **sextain* = It. *sestano*, < ML. as if **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sestina*.] A stanza of six lines.

sextan (seks'tan), *a.* [< ML. **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth. Cf. *sextain*.] Recurring every sixth day.—**Sextan fever**. See *fever*1.

sextans (seks'tanz), *n.* [L., a sixth part, < *sex*, six: see *sextant*.] 1. A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, in value one sixth of the as. (See *as*4.) The obverse type is the head of Mercury; the reverse type, the prow of a vessel, and two pellets (• •) as the mark of value.
2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690. It represents the instrument used by Tycho Brahe in Uranienborg (island of Hven, Sweden), but it is placed between Leo and Hydra, two animals of a fiery nature according to the astrologers, to commemorate the burning of his own instruments and papers in 1679. The brightest star of the constellation is of magnitude 4.5. Also called *Uranies Sextans*, and *Sextant*.

sextant (seks'tant), *n.* [< F. *sextant* = Sp. *sextante* = Pg. *sextante*, *seistante* = It. *sestante*, < L. *sextan(t-)s*, a sixth part (of an as), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six. Cf. *quadrant*.] 1. In *math.*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence—2. An important instrument of navigation and survey-



Sextant.

ing, for measuring the angular distance of two stars or other objects, or the altitude of a star above the horizon, the two images being brought into coincidence by reflection from the transmitting horizon-glass, lettered *b* in the figure. The frame of a sextant is generally made of brass, the arc *h* being graduated upon a slip of silver. The handle *a* is of wood. The mirrors *b* and *c* are of plate-glass, silvered. The horizon-glass *b* is, however, only half silvered, so that rays from the horizon or other direct object may enter the telescope *e*. This telescope is carried in the ring *d*, and is capable of being adjusted, once for all, by a linear motion perpendicular to the plane of the sextant, so as to receive proper proportions of light from the silvered and unsilvered parts of the horizon-glass. The figure does not show the colored glass shades which may be interposed behind the horizon-glass and between this and the index-glass *c*, upon which the light from one of the objects is first received, in order to make the contact of the images more distinct. This index-glass is attached to the movable arm *f*. The movable arm is clamped by the screw *i*, and is furnished with a tangent screw *j*. The arc is read by means of a vernier carried by the arm,

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with the reading-lens *g*. In the hands of a competent observer, the accuracy of work with a sextant is surprising.

The first inventor of the *sextant* (or quadrant) was Newton, among whose papers a description of such an instrument was found after his death — not, however, until after its reinvention by Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, in 1730, and, perhaps, by Hadley, in 1731.
Chauvenet, Astronomy, II. § 78.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Sextans*, 2.—**Box-sextant**, a surveyors' instrument for measuring angles, and for filling in the details of a survey, when the theodolite is used for long lines and for laying out the larger triangles.—**Prismatic sextant**, a sextant in which a rectangular prism takes the place of the common horizon-glass, and with which any angle up to 180° can be measured.

sextantal (seks'tan-tal), *a.* [< L. *sextan(t-)s* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman coin called sextans; pertaining to the division of the as into six parts, or to a system based on such division.

Bronze coins of the end of the third century, with marks of value and weights which show them to belong to the *sextantal* system. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 38.

sextarius (seks-tā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sextarii* (-ī). [L.: see *sextary*[1].] A Roman measure of capacity, one sixth of a congius, equal to 1¼ United States pints or $\frac{1}{48}$ imperial pint. Several of the later Eastern systems had sextarii derived from the Roman, and generally somewhat larger.

sextary[1] (seks'tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sextaries* (-riz). [< L. *sextarius*, a sixth part, also a sixteenth part, < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sexter*, *sester*.] A sextarius.

Then must the quantity be two drams of castoreum, one *sextary* of honey and oyle, and the like quantity of water.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

sextary[2]†, *n.* Same as *sextry*.

sexte, *n.* See *sext*.

sextent†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sexton*.

sextennial (seks-ten'i-al), *a.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *annus*, a year, + *-al*. Cf. *sexennial*.] Occurring every sixth year.

In the seventh place, the legislatures of the several states are balanced against the Senate by *sextennial* elections. *J. Adams*, To J. Taylor (Works, VI. 468).

sexter (seks'tėr), *n.* [Also *sextar*, *sester*; < ME. *sexter*, *sexster*, *sester*, < OF. *sextier*, *sestier*, *septier*, *setier*, a measure (of grain, land, wine, etc.) of varying value, < L. *sextarius*, a measure: see *sextary*[1], *sextarius*.] A unit of capacity, apparently a small variety of the French *setier*.

Weede hem wel, let noo weede in hem stande;
V *sexter* shall suffice an acre lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the sheriffwick of Warwick, with the borough and royal manors, rendered £65, and "thirty-six *sextars* of honey, or £24 6*s.* instead of honey (pro omnibus quæ ad mel pertinebant). . . . Now . . . it renders twenty-four *sextars* of honey of the larger measure." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 390.

sextern (seks'tėrn), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *-tern*, as in *quartern*.] A set of six sheets: a unit of tale for paper. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

sexteryt, *n.* Same as *sextry*.

sextet, sextette (seks-tet'), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth (see *sext*), + *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. *sestet*.] In *music*: (*a*) A work for six voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet*. Also *sestet*, *sextuor*. (*b*) A company of six performers who sing or play sextets.

sextetto (seks-tet'tō), *n.* Same as *sextet*.

Sextian (seks'ti-an), *n.* [< *Sextus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a philosophical school at Rome in the period of the empire, followers of Sextus Empiricus. The Sextians held views intermediate between those of the Cynics, Stoics, and Pythagoreans.

sextic (seks'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of the sixth degree; of the sixth order.—**Sextic curve.** See *curve*.

II. *n.* A quantic, or equation, of the sixth degree; also, a curve of the sixth order.—**Anharmonic-ratio sextic**, the equation of the sixth degree which gives the six anharmonic ratios of the roots of an equation of the fourth degree.

sextile (seks'til), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *sextil* = It. *sestile*, < L. *sextilis*, sixth, used only in the calendar, sc. *mensis*, the sixth month (later called *Augustus*, August), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *bissextile*.] In *astrol.*, noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus, ⚹. The sextile, like the trine, was considered one of the good aspects; the square or quartile an evil one. Used also as a noun.

That planet [the moon] receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

And yet the aspect is not in trine or *sextile*,
But in the quartile radiation
Or tetragon, which shows an inclination
Averse, and yet admitting of reception.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.

sextillion (seks-til'yon), *n.* [More prop. *sextillion*, < L. *sex*, six (*sextus*, sixth), + E. (*m*)*illion*.] According to English and original Italian numeration, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by unity with thirty-six ciphers annexed; according to French numeration, commonly taught in America, a thousand raised to the seventh power; a thousand quintillions. [For a note on the nomenclature, see *trillion*.]

sextinet, *a.* [A false Latin-seeming form, with sense of E. *sixteenth*.] Sixteenth.

From that moment to this *sextine* centurie (or, let me not be taken with a lye, five hundred ninety-eight, that wants but a paire of yeares to make me a true man) they [the sands] would no more live under the yoke of the sea.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

[Nashe seems to have considered that 1598 belonged to the fifteenth century — an erroneous nomenclature which has only of recent years passed into complete desuetude.]

sextinvariant (seks-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *sext(ic)* + *invariant*.] An invariant of the sixth degree in the coefficients.

sextipartite (seks'ti-pär-tīt), *a.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide.] Made into six parts; consisting of six parts; sexpartite.

This Device was resolved on; Oaths for Secrecy were taken; and Indentures, *sextipartite* for performing Conditions agreed upon between them, sealed and delivered.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 159.

sextiply (seks'ti-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextiplied*, ppr. *sextiplying*. [Irreg. (after *multiply*, etc.) < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *plicare*, fold.] To multiply sixfold.

A treble paire doth our late wracke repaire,
And *sextiplies* our mirth for one mishappe.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

sexto (seks'tō), *n.* [< L. (NL.) *sexto* (orig. *in sexto*), abl. of *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*. Cf. *quarto*, *octavo*.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

sexto-decimo (seks'tō-des'i-mō), *n.* [L. (NL.) *sexto decimo* (orig. *in sexto decimo*), abl. of *sextus decimus*, sixteenth: *sextus*, sixth; *decimus*, tenth.] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 16 leaves of equal size; also, a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 16 leaves: usually indicated thus, 16*mo* or 16° (commonly read *sixteenmo*). Also used adjectively. When the size of paper is not named, the 16mo leaf untrimmed is supposed to be of the size 4¼ by 6½ inches. Also *decimo-sexto*.

sextole (seks'tōl), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-ole*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sextolet (seks'tō-let), *n.* [< *sextole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

sexton (seks'ton), *n.* [Also dial. *saxton* (which appears also in the surname *Saxton* beside *Sexton*); early mod. E. also *sexten*, *sextin*; < ME. *sextein*, *sexteyne*, *sexesten*, *sexestein*, contr. of *sacristan*, *secristan*, a sexton, sacristan: see *sacristan*. Cf. *sextry*, similarly contracted.] 1. An under-officer of a church, whose duty it is to act as janitor, and who has charge of the edifice, utensils, furniture, etc. In many instances the sexton also prepares graves and attends burials. Usually, in the Church of England, the sexton is a life-officer, but in the United States he is hired in the same manner as the janitor of any public building. See *sacristan*.

The *sexesten* went [weened] welle than
That he had be a wode man.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, *f.* 240. (*Halliwell.*)

The *sexton* of our church is dead,
And we do lack an honest painful man
Can make a grave, and keep our clock in frame.
Dekker and Webster (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, iii. 1.

They went and told the *sexton*,
And the *sexton* toll'd the bell.
Hood, Faithless Sally Brown.

2. In *entom.*, a sexton-beetle; a burying-beetle; any member of the genus *Necrophorus*. See also cut under *Necrophorus*.



Sextons, or Sexton-beetles (*Necrophorus*), burying a dead bird.

sexten-beetle (seks'ton-bē'tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Necrophorus*: same as *burying-beetle*.

sextoness (seks'ton-es), *n.* [< *sexton* + *-ess*.] A female sexton. [Rare.]

Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a pass
That the *sextoness* hasten'd to turn on the gas.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 43.

As the *sextoness* had personally seen it [the coffin of Jefferys] before 1803, the discovery of 1810 can only be called the rediscovery in a manner that made it more public.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 162.

sextonry† (seks'ton-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sextenry*; a contraction of *sacristanry*, as *sexton* of *sacristan*; < *sexton* + *-ry*.] Sextonship.

The same maister retayned to hymselfe but a small lyueng, and that was the *sextenry* of our lady churche in Renes, worthe by yere, if he be resydent, a C. frankes.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxcvii.

sextonship (seks'ton-ship), *n.* [< *sexton* + *-ship*.] The office of a sexton.

sextry† (seks'tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sextery*, *sextary*, *saxtry*; < ME. *sextrye*, a corruption of *sacristy*: see *sacristy*.] A sacristy; vestry.

A *Sextry*, sacrarium. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 105.

Sextry land, land given to a church or religious house for the maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

sextubercular (seks-tū-bėr'kū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *tuberculum*, a boil, tubercle: see *tubercular*.] Having six tubercles: as, a *sextubercular* molar. *Nature*, XLI. 467.

sextumvirate (seks-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* [Erroneously (after *duumvirate*) for *sexvirate*.] The union of six men in the same office; the office or dignity held by six men jointly; also, six persons holding an office jointly.

A *sextumvirate* to which all the ages of the world cannot add a seventh. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

sextuor (seks'tū-ôr), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + (*quatt*)*uor*, four.] In *music*, same as *sextet* (*a*).

sextuple (seks'tū-pl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *sextuple* = Sp. *sextuplo* = Pg. *sextuplo* = It. *sestuplo*, < ML. as if **sextuplus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc.; cf. *duple*, *quadruple*, *septuple*, etc.] Sixfold; six times as much.

Which well agreeth unto the proportion of man; whose length — that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot — is *sextuple* unto his breadth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Sextuple rhythm or **time**, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by six beats or pulses to the measure. It has two distinct forms, the one derived from duple rhythm by subdividing each part into three secondary parts, making a triply compound duple rhythm; and the other derived from triple rhythm by subdividing each part into two secondary parts, making a duply compound triple rhythm. The term is usually applied to the former, especially when indicated by the rhythmic signature $\frac{6}{4}$ or $\frac{6}{8}$.

sextuple (seks'tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextupled*, ppr. *sextupling*. [< *sextuple*, *a.*] To multiply by six.

We have *sextupled* our students.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 248.

sextuplet (seks'tū-plet), *n.* [< *sextuple* + *-et*.] 1. A union or combination of six things: as, a *sextuplet* of elliptic springs.—2. In *music*, a group of six notes to be performed in the time of four; a double triplet. Also *sestole*, *sextole*, *sextolet*, etc. Compare *triplet*, *decimole*, etc.

sextuplex (seks'tū-pleks), *v. t.* [< **sextuplex*, a., < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-plex* as in *quadruplex*, etc.] In *teleg.*, to render capable of conveying six messages at the same time.

If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will quadruplex it. If it is already quadruplexed, the phonophore will *sextuplex* or octuplex it.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XIV. 6.

sextus (seks'tus), *n.* [ML., sixth: see *sext*, *sixth*.] In medieval music for more than four voice-parts, the second additional voice or part.

sexual (sek'sū-al), *a.* [= F. *sexuel* = Sp. Pg. *sexual* = It. *sessuale*, < L. *sexualis*, < *sexus* (*sexu-*), sex: see *sex*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to sex or the sexes in general: as, *sexual* characteristics.—2. Distinctive of sex, whether male or female; peculiar to or characteristic of either sex; genital: as, *sexual* organs; the *sexual* system.—3. Of the two sexes; done by means of the two sexes; reproductive: as, *sexual* intercourse; *sexual* reproduction.—4. Peculiar to or affecting the sexes or organs of sex; venereal: as, *sexual* disease or malformation.—5. Having sex; sexed; separated into two sexes; monœcious: the opposite of *asexual*: as, a *sexual* animal.—**Secondary sexual characters**, some or any characteristics, not immediately concerned in reproduction, which one sex has and the other sex has not; any structural peculiarity, excepting the organs of generation, which distinguishes male from female. Thus, the hair on a man's face and breast, the antlers of the

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deer, the train of the peacock or any other difference in the plumage of a bird between the male and the female, the scent-glands of any male, the claspers of a fish, and many other features are regarded as secondary sexual characters, and are concerned in sexual selection.—**Sexual affinity.** (*a*) The unconscious or instinctive attraction of one sex for the other, as exhibited by the preference or choice of any one individual, rather than of any other, of the opposite sex, as a matter of sexual selection. In man such selection is often called *elective affinity* (after Goethe). (*b*) Such degree of affinity between the sexes of different species as enables these species to interbreed or hybridize.—**Sexual dimorphism,** difference of form or of other zoological character in the members of either sex, but not of both sexes, of any animal. Thus, a species of cirripeds which has two kinds of males, or a species of butterflies whose females are of two sorts, exhibits sexual dimorphism. The term properly attaches to the adults of perfectly sexed animals, and not to the many instances of dimorphism among sexless or sexually immature organisms. Thus, the honey-bee is not a case of sexual dimorphism, as there is only one sort of perfect males (the drones) and one of perfect females (the queen), though the hive consists mostly of a third sort of bees (workers or undeveloped females). Sexual dimorphism is common among invertebrates, rare in the higher animals.—**Sexual method,** in *bot.*, same as *sexual system* (*b*).—**Sexual organs,** organs immediately concerned in sexual intercourse or reproduction; the sexual system.—**Sexual reproduction,** reproduction in which both sexes concur; gamogenesis.—**Sexual selection.** See *selection.*—**Sexual system.** (*a*) In *zool.* and *anat.*, the reproductive system; the sexual organs, collectively considered. (*b*) In *bot.*, a system of classification founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female. Also called *sexual method, artificial system, Linnean system.* See *Linnean.*

sexualisation, sexualise. See *sexualization, sexualize.*

sexualist (sek′ṣū-al-ist), *n.* [< *sexual* + *-ist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants by the sexual system.

sexuality (sek-ṣū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *sexual* + *-ity.*] **1.** The character of sex; the state of being sexual or sexed or having sex; the distinction between the sexes; sex in the abstract.

It was known even before the time of Linnæus that certain plants produced two kinds of flowers, ordinary open, and minute closed ones; and this fact formerly gave rise to warm controversies about the *sexuality* of plants.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 310.

Sex is a term employed with two significances, which are often confused, but which it is indispensable to distinguish accurately. Originally sex was applied to the organism as a whole, in recognition of the differentiation of the reproductive function. Secondarily, sex, together with the adjectives male and female, has been applied to the essential reproductive elements, ovum and spermatozoon, which it is the function of the sexual organisms (or organs) to produce. According to a strict biological definition *sexuality* is the characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements (genoblasts), and sex of the individuals in which the reproductive elements arise. A man has sex, a spermatozoon *sexuality.*
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, VI. 436.

2. Recognition of sexual relations. [Rare.]

You may . . . say again, as I have heard you say ere now, that the popular Christian paradise and hell are but a Pagan Olympus and Tartarus, as grossly material as Mahomet's, without the honest thoroughgoing *sexuality* which, you thought, made his notion logical and consistent. *Kingsley,* Yeast, viii. (*Davies.*)

sexualization (sek′ṣū-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sexualize* + *-ation.*] The attribution of sex or of sexuality to (a person or thing). Also spelled *sexualisation.* [Rare.]

We are inclined to doubt Pott's confident assumption that *sexualization* is a necessary consequence of personification. *Classical Rev.,* III. 391.

sexualize (sek′ṣū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sexualized,* ppr. *sexualizing.* [< *sexual* + *-ize.*] To separate by sex, or distinguish as sexed; confer the distinction of sex upon, as a word or a thought; give sex or gender to, as male or female. Also spelled *sexualise.*

Sexualizing, as it were, all objects of thought.
Whitney, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 215.

sexually (sek′ṣū-al-i), *adv.* By means of sex; in the sexual relation; after the manner of the sexes: as, to propagate *sexually.*

sexus (sek′sus), *n.*; pl. *sexus.* [L.] Sex; also, either sex, male or female.

sexvalent (seks′vā-lent), *a.* Same as *sexivalent.*

sey[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *say*[1].

sey[2]†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *see*[1].

sey[3], *v.* A Scotch form of *sie*[1].

sey[4]†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *say*[2], *say*[3].

sey[5] (sā), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *segi, sigi,* a slice, bit, akin to *sög,* a saw, *saga,* cut with a saw, etc.: see *saw*[1]. The word spelled *scye* appears to be the same, misspelled to simulate F. *scier,* cut.] Same as *scye.* [Scotch.]

seybertite (sī′bėrt-īt), *n.* [Named after H. *Seybert,* an American mineralogist (1802–83).] In *mineral.,* same as *clintonite.*

Seychelles cocoanut. Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

seyd, *n.* Same as *sayid.*

seyet, seynt. Middle English past participles of *see*[1].

seyghet. A Middle English form of the preterit of *see*[1].

Seymeria (sē-mē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Pursh, 1814), named after Henry *Seymer,* an English amateur naturalist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ,* tribe *Gerardieæ,* and subtribe *Eugerardieæ.* It is characterized by bractless flowers with a bell-shaped calyx having narrow and slender lobes, a short corolla-tube with broad open throat and five spreading lobes, four short woolly stamens, smooth and equal anther-cells, and a globose capsule with a compressed pointed or beaked apex. There are 10 species, of which one is a native of Madagascar and the rest all of the United States and Mexico. They are erect branching herbs, often turning black in drying, usually clammy-hairy, and bearing chiefly opposite and incised leaves, and yellow flowers in an interrupted spike or raceme. For *S. macrophylla,* of the Mississippi valley, see *mullen foxglove,* under *foxglove.*

seyndt. A Middle English past participle of *senge, singe.*

seynt, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *saint*[1].

seyntuariet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sanctuary.*

sey-pollack, *n.* The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

sf. An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato.*

sfogato (sfō-gä′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sfogare,* evaporate, exhale, vent.] Exhaled; in *music,* noting a passage to be rendered in a light, airy manner, as if simply exhaled.—**Soprano sfogato,** a thin, high soprano.

'sfoot† (sfūt), *interj.* [Also written *'udsfoot, 'odsfoot;* abbr. < *God's foot;* cf. *'sblood.*] A minced imprecation.

'Sfoot, I'll learn to conjure and raise devils.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

'Sfoot, what thing is this?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

sforzando (sfor-tsän′dō), *a.* [It., ppr. of *sforzare,* force, < L. *ex,* out, + ML. *fortia,* force: see *force*[1].] In *music,* forced or pressed; with sudden, decided energy or emphasis: especially applied to a single tone or chord which is to be made particularly prominent. Abbreviated *sf.* and *sfz.,* or marked >, ∧.—**Sforzando pedal.** See *pedal.*

sforzato (sfor-tsä′tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sforzare,* force: see *sforzando.*] Same as *sforzando.*

sfregazzi (sfre-gät′si), *n.* [It., < *sfregare,* rub, < L. *ex,* out, + *fricare,* rub: see *friction.*] In *painting,* a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, etc. It consisted in dipping the finger in the color and drawing it once, with an even movement, along the surface to be painted. *Fairholt.*

sfumato (sfō-mä′tō), *a.* [It., smoked, < L. *ex,* out, + *fumatus,* pp. of *fumare,* smoke: see *fume, v.*] In *painting,* smoked: noting a style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that outlines are scarcely perceptible, the effect of the whole being indistinct or misty.

sfz. An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato.*

sgraffiato (sgräf-fiä′tō), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiati* (-ti). Same as *sgraffito.*

sgraffito (sgräf-fē′tō), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiti* (-ti). [It.: see *graffito.*] **1.** Same as *graffito decoration* (which see, under *graffito*).

Its [the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry's] exterior is beautifully adorned by *sgraffiti* frescoes and majolica medallions of celebrated artists and masters.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 571.

2. (*a*) Same as *graffito ware* (which see, under *graffito*). (*b*) A kind of pottery made in England, in which clays of different colors are laid one upon another and the pattern is produced by cutting away the outer layers, as in cameos and cameo-glass. [The term is improperly applied in this case, and is in a sense a trade-mark.]—**Sgraffito painting.** See *graffito painting,* under *graffito.*

sh. [ME. *sh, ssh, sch,* occasionally *ch, ss, x,* earlier *sc,* partly an assibilated form of AS. *sc* (as in most of the following words in *sh-,* as well, of course, medially and terminally, in many others), partly when medial representing OF. *-ss-,* as in the verbal termination *-ish*[2]; the AS. *sc* = OS. *sk, sc* = OFries. *sk* = D. *sch* = MLG. LG. *sch* = OHG. *sc, sk,* MHG. G. *sch* = Icel. *sk* = Sw. Dan. *sk* = Goth. *sk.* The palatalization, so called, of the orig. *c* or *k,* which, when the *c* or *k* was not preceded by *s,* became OF. and ME. *ch,* mod. E. *ch* (pron. tsh), mod. F. *ch* (pron. sh), led to the change of *s,* as combined with the palatalized *c* or *k,* into another sibilant, which in the earlier Teut., as well as in L. and Gr., was unknown, or was not alphabetically represented, and which, at first represented by *sc,* later commonly by *sch* and occasionally by *ch, ss,* or *x,* came to be written reg. *sh.* The cumbrous form *sch,* representing the same sound, is still retained in German. (See *S.*) Many words exist in E. in both the orig. form *sc-* or *sk-* (as *scab, scot*[2], *scrub*[1], etc.) and the assibilated form in *sh-* (as *shab, shot*[2], *shrub*[1], etc.).] A digraph representing a simple sibilant sound akin to *s.* See *S,* and the above etymology.

sh. An abbreviation of *shilling.*

sha (shä), *n.* [Chin.] A very light, thin silken material made in China; silk gauze.

shab (shab), *n.* [< ME. *shab, *schab;* an assibilated form of *scab, n.* Cf. *shabby.*] **1**†. A scab.

He shrapeth on his *shabbes.*
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 239.

2. A disease incident to sheep; a kind of itch which makes the wool fall off; scab: same as *ray*[6] or *rubbers.*

shab (shab), *v.* [An assibilated form of *scab, v.*; cf. *shab, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.—**To shab off,** to get rid of.

How eagerly now does my moral friend run to the devil, having hopes of profit in the wind! I have *shabbed* him *off* purely. *Farquhar,* Love and a Bottle, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To play mean tricks; retreat or skulk away meanly or clandestinely. [Old cant.]

shabbed† (shab′ed), *a.* [< ME. *shabbid, shabbyd, schabbed;* < *shab* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Scabby; mangy.

All that ben sore and *shabbid* eke with synne
Rather with pite thanne with reddour wynne.
Lydgate. (*Halliwell.*)

Thyne sheep are ner al *shabbyd.*
Piers Plowman (C), x. 264.

2. Mean; shabby.

They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabbed* condition, and looked rather like prentices.
A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 743. (*Todd.*)

shabbily (shab′i-li), *adv.* In a shabby manner, in any sense of the word *shabby.*

shabbiness (shab′i-nes), *n.* Shabby character or condition. Especially—(*a*) A threadbare or worn-out appearance. (*b*) Meanness or paltriness of conduct.

shabblet, *n.* See *shable.*

shabby (shab′i), *a.* [An assibilated form of *scabby.*] **1.** Scabby; mangy. *Halliwell.*—**2.** Mean; base; scurvy.

They were very *shabby* fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed. *Clarendon,* Diary, Dec. 7, 1688.

He 's a *shabby* body, the laird o' Monkbarns; . . . he'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August as about a back sey o' beef. *Scott,* Antiquary, xv.

3. Of mean appearance; noting clothes and other things which are much worn, or evidence poverty or decay, or persons wearing such clothes; seedy.

The dean was so *shabby,* and look'd like a ninny.
Swift, Hamilton's Baron, an. 1729. (*Richardson.*)

The necessity of wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts.
Macaulay.

Her mother felt more and more ashamed of the *shabby* fly in which our young lady was conveyed to and from her parties—of her *shabby* fly, and of that *shabby* cavalier who was in waiting sometimes to put Miss Charlotte into her carriage. *Thackeray,* Philip, xxii.

They leave the office, the cotton-broker keeping up a fragmentary conversation with the *shabby* gentleman.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 153.

shabby-genteel (shab′i-jen-tēl′), *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility; aping gentility, but really shabby.

As . . . Mrs. Gann had . . . only 60*l.* left, she was obliged still to continue the lodging-house at Margate, in which have occurred the most interesting passages of the *shabby genteel* story. *Thackeray, Shabby Genteel* Story, ix.

shablet (shab′l), *n.* [Also *shabble;* a var. of *sable*[2], itself an obs. var. of *sabre, saber:* see *saber.*] A saber. [It is defined in 1680 as shorter than the sword, but twice as broad, and edged on one side only.]

[He was] mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good clashing *shable* by his side.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 42.

He tugged for a second or two at the hilt of his *shabble,* . . . finding it loth to quit the sheath.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

shabrack (shab′rak), *n.* [Also *schabrack, schabraque* (< F.); = D. Sw. *schabrak* = Dan. *skaberak* = F. *chabraque, schabraque,* < G. *schabracke,* < Pol. *czaprak* = Russ. *chaprakŭ* = Sloven. *chaprag* = Lith. *shabrakas* = Lett. *shabraka* = Hung. *csábrág,* < Turk. *chaprak.*] A saddle-cloth or housing used in modern European armies.

shack[1] (shak), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *shake.*] **1.** To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.—**2.** To feed on stubble, or upon the waste corn of the

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field.—3. To hibernate, as an animal, especially the bear: also said of men who "lay up" or "hole up" for the winter, or go into winter quarters. [Western U. S.]

shack[1] (shak), *n.* [< *shack*[1], *v.*] 1. Grain fallen from the ear and eaten by hogs, etc., after harvest; also, fallen mast or acorns. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Liberty of winter pasturage. [Prov. Eng.] —3. In the fisheries, bait picked up at sea by any means, as the flesh of porpoises or of seabirds, refuse fish, etc., as distinguished from the regular stock of bait carried by the vessel or otherwise depended upon. Also *shack-bait*. [New Eng.]—4. [< *shack*[1], *v.*, 3.] A very roughly built house or cabin, especially such a one as is put up for temporary occupation while securing a claim under the United States preëmption laws. [Western U. S.]

The only . . . thing in the shape of a boat on the Little Missouri was a small flat-bottomed scow in the possession of three hard characters who lived in a *shack* or hut some twenty miles above us. *The Century*, XXXVI. 42.

Common of shack, the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

shack[2] (shak), *v.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *shack*[1]; cf. *shake* and *shog* in like senses.] I. *intrans.* To rove about, as a stroller or beggar.

II. *trans.* To go after, as a ball batted to a distance. [Local, U. S.]

shack[2] (shak), *n.* [Cf. *shack*[2], *v.*] A strolling vagabond; a shiftless or worthless fellow; a tramp. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Great ladies are more apt to take sides with talking flattering Gossips than such a *shack* as Fitzharris. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 293. (*Davies.*)

I don't believe Bill would have turned out such a miserable *shack* if he'd a decent woman for a wife. *New England Tales.*

shackaback (shak'a-bak), *n.* Same as *shack-bag*. [Prov. Eng.]

shackatory† (shak'a-tō-ri), *n.* [Origin obscure: said to be "for *shake a Tory*" (Imp. Dict.), where *Tory* is presumably to be taken in its orig. sense.] An Irish hound.

No *shackatory* comes neere him; if hee once get the start, hee's gone, and you gone too. *The Wandering Jew.* (*Halliwell.*)

That Irish *shackatory* beat the bush for him. *Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, ii.

shackbag (shak'bag), *n.* [Also *shackaback*; cf. *shake-rag* and *shake-bag*.] An idle vagabond. [Prov. Eng.]

shack-bait (shak'bāt), *n.* Same as *shack*[1], 3.

shack-bolt (shak'bōlt), *n.* Same as *shackle-bolt*, 3.

shacked (shakt), *a.* A dialectal variant of *shagged*.

shack-fisherman (shak'fish'ėr-man), *n.* A vessel which uses shack for bait.

shack-fishing (shak'fish'ing), *n.* Fishing with shack for bait.

shackle[1] (shak'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shackil*; < ME. *schakkyl, schakylle, schakle, scheakel*, < AS. *sceacul, scacul, sceacel, scecel*, shackle, fetter, prob. also in the general sense, 'a link or ring of a chain' (= MD. *schaeckel*, later *schakel*, a link of a chain, ring of a net, = Icel. *skökull*, the pole of a carriage, = Sw. *skakel*, the loose shaft of a carriage (cf. Sw. dial. *skak*, a chain), = Dan. *skagle*, a trace for a carriage); lit. 'a shaking thing,' with adj. suffix *-ol, -ul*, < *sceacan, scacan*, shake: see *shake*. Cf. *ramshackle*[1].] 1. A bent or curved bar, as of iron, forming a link or staple used independently and not forming part of a continuous chain. (*a*) The bar of a padlock which passes through the staple. (*b*) An iron link closed by a movable bolt. Shackles are mostly used to connect lengths of chain cable together. See cuts under *mooring-swivel* and *anchor-shackle*. (*c*) A long link securing two ankle-rings or wrist-rings together, or an ankle-ring to a wrist-ring, so as to secure a prisoner; hence, in the plural, fetters; manacles.

What, will thy *shackles* neither loose nor break?
Are they too strong, or is thine arm too weak?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 9.

(*d*) A form of insulator used for supporting telegraph-wires where the strain is considerable. It is usually of porcelain, with a hole through the center through which a bolt passes. This bolt secures the insulating spool to two iron straps by which it is secured to the pole or other support.

Hence—2. Figuratively, anything which hinders, restrains, or confines.

The fetters and *shackles* which it [sin] brings to enslave men with must be looked on and admired as ornaments. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

There Death breaks the *Shackles* which Force had put on. *Prior*, Thief and Cordelier.

3. In *her.*, some part of a chain or fetter used as a bearing, usually a single long, narrow link.—4. The wrist. [Prov. Eng.]=**Syn.** 1 (*c*). *Shackle, Gyves, Manacle, Fetter.* *Shackle* and *gyves* are general words, being applicable to chains for either the arms or the legs, or perhaps any other part of the body, but *gyves* is now only elevated or poetic. By derivation, *manacles* are for the hands, and *fetters* for the feet.

shackle[1] (shak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shackled*, ppr. *shackling*. [< ME. *schakklen, schaklen*; < *shackle*[1], *n.*] 1. To chain; confine with shackles; manacle or fetter; hence, figuratively, to confine or bind so as to prevent or impede free action; clog; embarrass; hamper; impede; trammel.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke*, Education.

And what avails a useless brand
Held by a captive's *shackled* hand?
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 17.

2. To join or make fast with a shackle.

shackle[2] (shak'l), *n.* [Dim. of *shack*[1], or as if a diff. application of *shackle*[1] as 'that which shakes' in the wind, etc., < *shake, v.*: see *shake*, and cf. *shackle*[1].] Stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

shackle[3] (shak'l), *n.* A raffle. [Local, U. S.]

[He] stated that he went to defendant's house on Dec. 24, and was asked by a young man to join in a *shackle* for live tame rabbits. He consented, and a box was brought containing three threepenny pieces, and those who threw the highest gained the rabbits. *Western Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1885, quoted in N. and Q., 6th [ser., XI. 245.

shackle-bar (shak'l-bär), *n.* The coupling-bar or link of a railroad-car. [U. S.]

shackle-bolt (shak'l-bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end.—2. A bolt which is passed through the eyes of a clevis or shackle. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A shackle. Also *shack-bolt.*—4. In *her.*, a bearing representing a fetlock for hobbling a horse. Compare *spanceled*. Also called *prisoner's-bolt.*

"What device does he bear on his shield?" replied Ivanhoe. "Something resembling a bar of iron, and a padlock painted blue on the black shield." "A fetterlock and *shackle-bolt* azure," said Ivanhoe; "I know not who may bear the device, but well I ween it might now be mine own." *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

shackle-bone (shak'l-bōn), *n.* [Also Sc. *shackle-bane*; < *shackle*[1] + *bone*[1].] The wrist. [Scotch.]

shackle-crow (shak'l-krō), *n.* A bolt-extractor having a shackle in place of a claw, used on shipboard.

shackle-flap (shak'l-flap), *n.* A cover for a manhole which is attached to the plate by a shackle. *E. H. Knight.*

shackle-hammed† (shak'l-hamd), *a.* Bow-legged. *Halliwell.*

A brave dapper Dicke, . . . his head was holden uppe so pert, and his legges *shackle-ham'd*, as if his knees had beene laced to his thighes with points. *Greene*, Quip for Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 403).

shackle-jack (shak'l-jak), *n.* An implement used to attach the thills of a vehicle to the shackle on the axle when a box of india-rubber is used to prevent rattling.

shackle-joint (shak'l-joint), *n.* A joint involving the principle of the shackle. Specifically, in *anat.*, a kind of articulation, found in the exoskeleton of some fishes, formed by the passing of a bony ring of one part through a perforation of another part, the two being thus movably linked together.



Shackle-joint of a large spine with a bony plate of the skin of a siluroid fish.

The spines of some Teleostei present us with a peculiar kind of articulation—a *shackle-joint*, the base of a spine forming a ring which passes through another ring developed from an ossicle supporting it. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 277.

shackle-pin (shak'l-pin), *n.* The small pin of wood or iron that confines a shackle-bolt in place.

shackle-punch (shak'l-punch), *n.* A punch for driving out shackle-bolts.

shackle-vein† (shak'l-vān), *n.* A vein of the horse, apparently the median antebrachial, from which blood used to be let.

The cure is thus: let him blood of his two breast vaines, of his two *shackle vaines*, and of his two vaines above the cronets of his hinder hooves. *Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 400. (*Halliwell.*)

shackling (shak'ling), *a.* [< *shackle*[1], taken adjectively (cf. *ramshackle*[1]), + *-ing*[2]. Cf. *shackly.*] Shackly; rickety. [U. S.]

The gate itself was such a *shackling* concern a child couldn't have leaned on it without breaking it down. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 387.

shack-lock (shak'lok), *n.* [Short for *shackle-lock*, < *shackle*[1] + *lock*[1], *n.*] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.

The swarthy smith spits in his buckehorne fist,
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, *shacklockes*, hampers, gyves, and chaines,
His linked bolts. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

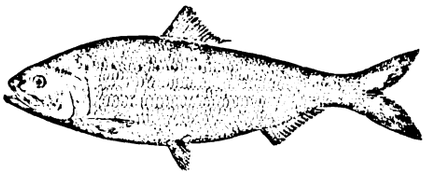
shackly (shak'li), *a.* [< *shack*[1] + *-ly*[1]; cf. *shackle*[1], *shackling.*] Shaky; rickety; tottering; ramshackle; especially, in feeble health. [U. S.]

A very small man, slender and brittle-looking, or what old colored nurses call *shackly.* *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 55.

They had come to a short lane, from the opening of which was visible an unpainted and *shackly* dwelling. *The Century*, XXXV. 672.

shackrag† (shak'rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag.*

shad[1] (shad), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. *shadde, chad*; < ME. **schad*, < AS. *sceadda*, a kind of fish (explained by Somner, Lye, etc., as a skate, but from the form prob. the shad), = G. dial. *schade*, a shad. Cf. W. *ysgadenyn* (pl. *ysgadan*) = Ir. Gael. *sgadan*, a herring.] 1. A clupeoid fish of the genus *Alosa*, in which there are no palatal teeth and the cheeks are deeper than they are long. The common shad of America, *A. sapidissima*, is one of the most important food-fishes along



American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*).

the Atlantic coast of the United States, and has lately been introduced on the Pacific coast. It is anadromous, ascending rivers to spawn. It is usually from 18 to 28 inches long, of stout compressed form, the body being comparatively deep. The color is silvery, becoming bluish on the back, with a dark spot behind the opercle, and sometimes several others along the line dividing the color of the back from the white of the sides. The mouth is large, the fins are comparatively small, and the dorsal is much nearer to the snout than to the base of the caudal fin. The shad is taken with the seine, and is highly esteemed for its excellent flavor. The British shad are of two species: the allice-shad, *A. vulgaris*, and the twaite, *A. finta*. The Chinese shad is *A. reevesi*.

And there the eel and *shad* sometimes are caught. *J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

2. In the Ohio valley, a clupeoid, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*, with persistent and well-developed teeth in the premaxillaries and front of the lower jaw.—3. With a qualifying word, one of several other fishes. See *gizzard-shad*, and phrases below.—**Green-tailed shad, hard-head** or **hard-headed shad**, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]—**Long-boned shad**, any food-fish of the family *Gerridæ* or genus *Gerres*, as found along the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Bermudas.—**Ohio shad**, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*. See def. 2.—**Rebel shad**, a small shad about as large as a herring or alewife. [Hudson river.]—**White-eyed shad**. Same as *mud-shad*.—**White shad**, the true shad of America. See def. 1.—**Yellow-tailed shad**, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]

shad[2]†. A Middle English past participle of *shed*[1].

shad-bellied (shad'bel'id), *a.* 1. Having little abdominal protuberance: as, a *shad-bellied* person.

He was kind o' mournful and thin and *shad-bellied.* *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 8.

2. Sloping away gradually in front; cutaway: as, a *shad-bellied* coat.

In this Livingston Company many wore three-cornered hats, *shad-bellied* coats, shoe and knee buckles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

shad-bird (shad'bėrd), *n.* 1. The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Delaware.] —2. The common European sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Shropshire, Eng.] Both birds are so called with reference to their appearance at the shad-fishing season.

shad-blossom (shad'blos'um), *n.* The flower or bloom of the shad-bush; also, the plant itself.

shad-bush (shad'bůsh), *n.* The June-berry or service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis*: so named in New England because it blossoms just when shad appear in the rivers. (*Gray.*) The name is sometimes given (erroneously) to the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida*. Also *shad-flower*. See cut under *service-berry.*

shadde[1]†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *shed*[1].

shadde[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shed*[2].

shaddock (shad'ok), *n.* [Prob. first in the comp. *shaddock-tree*; named after a Capt. *Shaddock*, who brought it to the West Indies, early in the 18th century.] A tree, *Citrus decumana*, of the orange genus; also, its fruit. The tree grows 30 or

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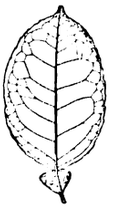
40 feet high, and is the most handsome of the genus. It is a native of the Malayan and Polynesian islands, now cultivated in many warm countries. The fruit is globose or pyriform and orange-like, but very large, weighing sometimes 15 pounds, and of a pale-yellow color; the pulp is yellow, green, pink, or crimson, and is wholesome; the rind and partitions are very bitter. There are numerous varieties, some very juicy and refreshing. The shaddock proper is, however, generally inferior to its smaller variety, the grape-fruit or pomelo, which is further distinguished by bearing its fruit in clusters. Both are to some extent grown in Florida, the latter becoming a considerable article of export to the North. Also *pompelmous*. See *grape-fruit* and *pomelo*.



Leaf of Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*).

shaddowt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

shade[1] (shād), *n.* [< ME. *schade* (Kentish *sced*), partly < AS. *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), f., partly < *scead* (gen. *sceades*, *scedes*), neut., shade, the form *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, etc.) producing reg. E. *shadow*: see *shadow*, to which *shade* is related as *mead*[2] is to *meadow*. Cf. *shed*[2], *n.*] **1.** The comparative obscurity, dimness, or gloom caused by the interception or interruption of the rays of light.

The buschys that were blowed grene,
And leued ful louely that lent grete *schade*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 22.

Sit you down in the *shade*, and stay but a little while.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 65.

The fainty knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no *shade* was near.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 382.

2. A place or spot sheltered from the sun's rays; a shaded or shady spot; hence, a secluded or obscure retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 1.

These *shades*
Are still the abodes of gladness.
Bryant, Inscription for Entrance to a Wood.

3. *pl.* Darkling shadows; darkness which advances as light wanes; darkness: as, the *shades* of evening.

Then thus I turn me from my country's light
To dwell in solemn *shades* of endless night.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 177.

See, while I speak, the *shades* disperse away;
Aurora gives the promise of a day.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4. In *painting*, the dark part or parts of a picture; also, deficiency or absence of illumination.

'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.
Dryden.

5. Degree or gradation of defective luminosity in a color: often used vaguely from the fact that paleness, or high luminosity combined with defective chroma, is confounded with high luminosity by itself: as, a dark or deep *shade*; three different *shades* of brown. See *color*, *hue*[1], and *tint*.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, scarlet, . . . and the rest, come in only by the eyes.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. iii. § 1.

Her present winter garb was of merino, the same soft *shade* of brown as her hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

It is when two *shades* of the same color are brought side by side that comparison makes them odious to each other.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, v.

6. A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount; a trace; a trifle.

In the golden hour of friendship, we are surprised with *shades* of suspicion and unbelief. *Emerson*, Friendship.

She takes, when harsher moods remit,
What slender *shade* of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlviii.

7. A person's shadow. [Poetical.]

Since every one hath, every one, one *shade*.
Shak., Sonnets, liii.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 466.

8. The soul after its separation from the body: so called because supposed to be perceptible to the sight, but not to the touch; a departed spirit; a ghost: as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

I shall be made,
Ere long, a fleeting *shade*;
Pray come,
And doe some honour to my tomb.
Herrick, To the Yew and Cypresse to Grace his Funerall.

Unknowing to command, proud to obey,
A lifeless King, a Royal *Shade* I lay.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

Peter Bell excited his [Byron's] spleen to such a degree that he evoked the *shades* of Pope and Dryden, and demanded of them whether it were possible that such trash could evade contempt? *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The ghost or phantasm seen by the dreamer or the visionary is like a shadow, and thus the familiar term of the *shade* comes in to express the soul.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 388.

9. *pl.* The departed spirits, or their unseen abode; the invisible world of the ancients; Hades: with the definite article.

See! on one Greek three Trojan ghosts attend,
This, my third victim, to *the shades* I send.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 561.

10. A screen; especially, a screen or protection against excessive heat or light; something used to modify or soften the intensity of heat or light: as, a *shade* for the eyes; a window-*shade*; a sun*shade*.

To keepe vs from the winde we made a *shade* of another Mat. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 204.

He put on his grey cap with the huge green *shade*, and sauntered to the door.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically—(*a*) A colored glass used in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observation, for toning down and coloring the sun's image, or that of the horizon, in order to make the outlines more distinct and perceptible. (*b*) A globe, cylinder, or conic frustum of glass, porcelain, or other translucent material surrounding the flame of a lamp or candle, a gas-jet, or the like, to confine the light to a particular area, or to soften and diffuse it. (*c*) A hollow perforated cylinder used to cover a night-light.

She had brought a rushlight and *shade* with her, which, with praiseworthy precaution against fire, she had stationed in a basin on the floor. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxii.

(*d*) A hollow glass covering for protecting ornaments, etc., from dust.

Spar figures under glass *shades*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 369.

(*e*) A more or less opaque curtain of linen, muslin, paper, or other flexible material, used at a window to exclude light, or to regulate the amount admitted; a blind. Shades are usually attached to a roller actuated by a spring within it, or by a cord.

11. *Milit.*, same as *umbrel*.—**12†.** Guise; cover.

So much more full of danger is his vice
That can beguile so under *shade* of virtue.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

13. In *entom.*, a part of a surface, generally without definite borders, where the color is deepened and darkened either by being intensified or by admixture of black: applied especially to dark, ill-defined spaces on the wings of moths, which in some cases are distinguished by specific names: as, the median *shade*.—**14.** Same as *shutter* (*c*): as, the *shades* of the swell-box in a pipe-organ.—**Median shade**, in *entom.* See *median*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Shade*, *Shadow*. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit, whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no thought of form or size, as of course we have when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*.—**8.** *Apparition*, *Specter*, etc. See *ghost*.

shade[1] (shād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaded*, ppr. *shading*. [< *shade*[1], *n.* The older verb is *shadow*, q. v.; no ME. **shaden* appears.] **1.** To shelter or screen from glare or light; shelter from the light and heat of the sun.

There, while I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens,
I pulled a plant. *Dryden*, Æneid, iii. 35.

Leicester drew the curtain, heavy with entwined silk and gold, so as completely to *shade* his face.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxii.

2. To hide; screen; shelter; especially, to shelter or screen from injury.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1. 211.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee, and protects.
Milton, P. L., ix. 266.

Let Myrrha weeping Aromatick Gum,
And ever-living Lawrel, *shade* her Tomb.
Congreve, On the Death of Queen Mary.

3. To cast a shade over; overspread with darkness, gloom, or obscurity; obscure; cast into the shade.

Bright orient pearl, alack, too timely *shaded*!
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 133.

The Piece by Virtue's equal Hand is wrought,
Mixt with no Crime, and *shaded* with no Fault.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 12.

4. In *drawing* and *painting*: (*a*) To paint in obscure colors; darken. (*b*) To mark with gradations of color.—**5.** To cover with a shade or screen; furnish with a shade or something that intercepts light, heat, dust, etc.—**6†.** To typify; foreshow; represent figuratively.

A Goddesse of great powre and soverainty,
And in her person cunningly did *shade*
That part of Justice which is Equity.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vii. 3.

How fain would I paint thee to all men's eyes,
Or of thy gifts at least *shade* out some part!
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 543).

7. To place something near enough to the top of (an open organ-pipe) to affect the vibrating air-column, and thus raise the pitch of its tone.—**8.** To place (a gun-barrel) so that about half the interior shall be in shadow, for the purpose of testing the straightness of the bore.

shade[2] (shād). A dialectal form of *shed*[2], *shed*[1], and *sheath*.

shaded (shā'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with gradations of color.

Let Thalestris change herself into a motley party-coloured animal: the pearl necklace, the flowered stomacher, the artificial nosegay, and *shaded* furbelow may be of use to attract the eye of the beholder, and turn it from the imperfections of her features and shape.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

2. Screened; sheltered.

He was standing with some papers in his hand by a table with *shaded* candles on it.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 5.

shade-fish (shād'fish), *n.* [Tr. of L. *umbra*, shade.] A book-name of the maigre.

shadeful (shād'fūl), *a.* [< *shade*[1] + *-ful*.] Shady.

The eastern Avon vaunts, and doth upon her take
To be the only child of *shadeful* Savernake.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 78.

shadeless (shād'les), *a.* [< *shade* + *-less*.] Without shade or shelter from the light, heat, or the like: as, *shadeless* streets.

A gap in the hills, an opening
Shadeless and shelterless. *Wordsworth.*

shader (shā'dėr), *n.* [< *shade*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shades.

shade-tree (shād'trē), *n.* A tree planted or valued for its shade, as distinguished from one planted or valued for its fruit, foliage, beauty, etc.

shad-flower (shad'flou'ėr), *n.* **1.** An abundant low herb like a miniature sweet alyssum, blooming when the shad appear in the rivers; the whitlow-grass, *Erophila vulgaris*, better known as *Draba verna*. [Local, U. S.]—**2.** Same as *shad-bush*.

shad-fly (shad'fli), *n.* An insect which appears when shad are running; a May-fly; a day-fly. The name is given to various *Phryganeidæ*, *Perlidæ*, and especially *Ephemeridæ*. The shad-fly of the Potomac river is *Palingenia bilineata*. See cuts under *caddis-worm* and *day-fly*.

shad-frog (shad'frog), *n.* A sort of frog, *Rana halecina*, of the United States, so called because it becomes active in the spring at the same time that shad begin to run. It is a large, handsome, and very agile frog, able to jump 8 or 10 feet.

shad-hatcher (shad'hach'ėr), *n.* One who engages in the artificial propagation of shad.

shadily (shā'di-li), *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

shadine (sha-dēn'), *n.* [< *shad*[1] + *-ine*, in imitation of *sardine*[1].] The menhaden, prepared and put up in oil like the sardine. Also called *American sardine*.

shadiness (shā'di-nes), *n.* Shady character or quality: as, the *shadiness* of the forest; the *shadiness* of a transaction.

shading (shā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shade*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making a shade; interception of light; obscuration.—**2.** That which represents the effect of light and shade in a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

shading-pen (shā'ding-pen), *n.* A pen with a broad flat nib, which when used with the flat side makes a broad ink-mark, with the edge a narrow mark. By changing the position a great variety of marks useful in ornamental penmanship can be made.

shadoet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

shadoof, shaduf (sha-dōf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf*.] A contrivance extensively employed in Egypt and the East generally for raising water. It consists of a long stout rod suspended on a frame at about one fifth of its length from the end. The short end is weighted so as to serve as the counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket is suspended by a rope. The shadoof is extensively used in Egypt for lifting water from the Nile for irrigation. The worker dips the bucket in the river, and, aided by the counterpoise weight, empties it into a hole dug on the bank, from which a runnel conducts the water to the lands to be irrigated. In the cut (see the following page) two shadoofs are shown, employed side by side.

shadow (shad'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaddow*, *shadoe*; < ME. *schadowe*, *schadewe*, *shadwe*, *schadue*, < AS. *sceadu*, *sceado* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), f. (also *scead* (gen. *sceades*, *scedes*), neut.), = OS. *skado* = MD. *schaeduwe*, *schaedue*, *schaede*, D. *schaduw* = MLG. *schaduwe*, *schadewe*, *schede* = OHG. *scato*, MHG. *schate*, G. *schatten* = Goth. *skadus*, shadow, shade, = OIr. *scath*, Ir. *sgath*, Gael. *sgath*, shade, shadow, shelter (cf. OIr. *scāil*, shadow), perhaps = Gr. σκότος (also σκοτία), darkness, gloom, < √ *ska*, cover; perhaps akin

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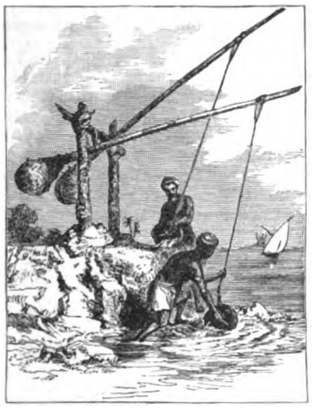

Raising Water by Shadoofs.

also to Gr. σκιά, shade, shadow, σκηνή, a tent (> E. *scene*), Skt. *chhāyā*, shade, etc. Hence the later form *shade*[1], q. v.] 1. The fainter light and coolness caused by the interruption or interception of the rays of light and heat from the sun; shade.

Vnder a tri appeltre . . .
That was braunched ful brode & bar gret *schadue*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 754.

And for further beautie, besides commoditie of *shadow*, they plant trees at their dores, which continue greene all the yeare long. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

2. *pl.* Same as *shade*[1], 3.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

3. Shade within defined limits; the dark figure or image projected by a body when it intercepts the light. In optics *shadow* may be defined as a portion of space from which light is shut off by an opaque body. Every opaque object on which light falls is accompanied with a shadow on the side opposite to the luminous body, and the shadow appears more intense in proportion as the illumination is stronger. An opaque object illuminated by the sun, or any other source of light which is not a single point, must have an infinite number of shadows, though these are not distinguishable from each other, and hence the shadow of such an opaque body received on a plane is always accompanied by a *penumbra*, or partial shadow, the complete shadow being called the *umbra*. See *penumbra*.

There is another Hille, that is clept Athos, that is so highe that the *Schadewe* of hym rechethe to Lempne, that is an Ile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 16.

The *shadow* sits close to the flying ball.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

4. Anything which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; an inseparable companion.

Sin and her *shadow*, Death. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 12.

5†. An uninvited guest introduced to a feast by one who is invited: a translation of the Latin *umbra*.

I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

6. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water; hence, any image or portrait.

Narcissus so himself himself forsook,
And died to kiss his *shadow* in the brook.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 162.

The Basutos . . . think that, if a man walks on the river bank, a crocodile may seize his *shadow* in the water and draw him in. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 388.

7. The dark part of a picture; shade; representation of comparative deficiency or absence of light.

Take such advantageous lights, that after great lights great *shadows* may succeed.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

8. Type; mystical representation. Compare *eidolon* and *paradigm*.

Types
And *shadows* of that destined seed to bruise.
Milton, P. L., xii. 233.

9. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; a prefiguration; a foreshowing; a dim bodying forth.

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. Heb. x. 1.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh*.

10. The faintest trace; a slight or faint appearance: as, without a *shadow* of doubt.—11. Disguise; pretext; subterfuge.

Their [the priests'] teaching is but a iest and *shadow* to get money. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 915.

12. Anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the deceptive appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination.

Shadows to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 216.

What *shadows* we are, and what *shadows* we pursue!
Burke, Speech at Bristol, Sept. 9, 1780.

13. A phantom; a shade; a spirit; a ghost.

Then came wandering by
A *shadow* like an angel.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 53.

Are ye alive? or wandering *shadows*,
That find no peace on earth till ye reveal
Some hidden secret?
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

14. A shaded or shady spot or place; an obscure, secluded, or quiet retreat.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser*.

I'll go find a *shadow*, and sigh till he come.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 222.

15. Shade; retirement; privacy; quiet; rest.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason, but are impatient of privateness, even in age and sickness, which require the *shadow*.
Bacon, Of Great Place (ed. 1887).

16. Shelter; cover; protection; security.

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the *shadow* of the Almighty. Ps. xci. 1.

I doubt not but your honours will as well accept of this as of the rest, & Patronize it under the *shadow* of your most noble vertues. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, Ded.

17†. That which shades, shelters, or protects, as from light or heat; specifically, a sunshade, a parasol, or a wide-brimmed hat for women.

Item, for a cale and *shadoe* 4 Sh.
Wardship of Richard Fermor (1580).

They [Tallipoies] haue a skin of leather hanging on a string about their neckes, whereon they sit bare-headed and bare-footed, with their right armes bare, and a broad Sombrero or *shadow* in their hands, to defend them in Summer from the Sunne, and in Winter from the raine.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

18. A light four-cornered sail used by yachts in fair winds. It has a special gaff, and is set on the foremast of schooners and on the mainmast of cutters and sloops.

19. In *entom.*, a very slight and undefined darker color on a light ground, as on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.—**Earthquake-shadow**. See *earthquake*.—**Line of shadows**. Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Shadow of death**, approach of death or dire calamity; terrible darkness. Job iii. 5.; Ps. xxiii. 4.=**Syn. 3.** See *shade*[1].

shadow (shad'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *shadwen, schadowen, schadewen* (Kentish *ssedwi*), < AS. *sceadwian, scadewian* = OS. *skadoian, skadowan* = D. *schaduwen* = OLG. *scadowan* = OHG. *scatewen*, MHG. *schatewen*, G. *überschatten* = Goth. *skadwjan* (in comp. *ufar-skadwjan*, overshadow); from the noun. Cf. *shade*[1], *v.*] 1. To cover or overspread with shade; throw into shade; cast a shadow over; shade.

With grene trees *shadowed* was his place.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 607.

The warlike Elfe much wondred at this tree,
So fayre and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 56.

As the tree
Stands in the sun and *shadows* all beneath,
So in the light of great eternity
Life eminent creates the shade of death.
Tennyson, Love and Death.

2. To darken; cloud; obscure; bedim; tarnish.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The *shadow'd* livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour and near bred.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 2.

Yet further for my paines to discredit me, and my calling it New-England, they obscured it and *shadowed* it with the title of Cannada.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 262.

3. To mark with or represent by shading; mark with slight gradations of color or light; shade; darken slightly.

If the parts be too much distant, . . . so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, we are then to take occasion to place in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the parts.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, xxii.

It is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows.
Peacham.

4. To represent in a shadowy or figurative way; hence, to betoken; typify; foreshow: sometimes with *forth* or *out*.

The next figure [on a medal] *shadows out* Eternity to us, by the sun in one hand and the moon in the other.
Addison, Dialogues on Medals, ii.

The tales of fairy-spiriting may *shadow* a lamentable verity. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

5. To shelter; screen; hide; conceal; disguise.

The dere draw to the dale,
And leve the hilles hee,
And *shadow* hem in the leves grene,
Vndur the grene-wode tre.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 1).

They seek out all shifts that can be, for a time, to *shadow* their self-love and their own selves.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 351.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him: thereby shall we *shadow*
The numbers of our host. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4. 5.

6. To attend closely, like a shadow; follow about closely in a secret or unobserved manner: watch secretly and continuously: as, to *shadow* a criminal. [Colloq.]

shadow-bird (shad'ō-bėrd), *n.* The African umbre, umbrette, or hammerhead, *Scopus umbretta*. See cut under *Scopus*.

shadowed (shad'ōd), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *entrailed*.

shadow-figure (shad'ō-fig'ūr), *n.* A silhouette.

The *shadow-figures* sold this winter by one of my informants were of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 311.

shadow-house† (shad'ō-hous), *n.* A summer-house.

One garden, summer, or *shadowe house* covered with blue slate, handsomely benched and waynscotted in parte.
Archæologia, X. 419. (*Davies.*)

shadowiness (shad'ō-i-nes), *n.* Shadowy or unsubstantial character or quality.

shadowing (shad'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *shadowing*; verbal n. of *shadow*.] 1†. Shade.

Narcisus, shortly to telle,
By aventure com to that welle
To resten hym in that *shadowing*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1503.

2. Shading; gradation of light and shade; also, the art of representing such gradations.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison*.

shadowish (shad'ō-ish), *a.* [< *shadow* + *-ish*[1].] Shadowy. [Rare.]

Men will answer, as some have done, "that, touching the Jews, first their religion was of far less perfection and dignity than ours is, ours being that truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* prefigurative resemblance."
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, VIII. iii. 1.

shadowless (shad'ō-les), *a.* [< *shadow* + *-less*.] Having no shadow; hence, weird; supernatural.

She [the nurse] had a large assortment of fairies and *shadowless* witches and banshees.
Miss Edgeworth, Ennui, iii.

shadow-stitch (shad'ō-stich), *n.* In *lace-making*, a mode of using the bobbins so as to produce delicate openwork borderings and the like, the thread crossing from one solid part of the pattern to another in a sort of ladder-stitch.

shadow-test (shad'ō-test), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

shadow-vane (shad'ō-vān), *n.* The part of a back-staff which received the shadow, and so indicated the direction of the sun.

shadowy (shad'ō-i), *a.* [< ME. *shadewy*; < *shadow* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *shady*.] 1. Full of, causing, or affording shadow or shade; shady; hence, dark; gloomy.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With *shadowy* forests and with champains rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 65.

The close confines of a *shadowy* vale.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, xiii.

2. Faintly representative; typical.

Those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
Milton, P. L., xii. 291.

3. Like a shadow; hence, ghostlike; unsubstantial; unreal; obscure; dim.

His [the goblin's] *shadowy* flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

And summon from the *shadowy* Past
The forms that once have been.
Longfellow, A Gleam of Sunshine.

4. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

Wherefore those dim looks of thine,
Shadowy, dreaming Adeline?
Tennyson, Adeline.

shad-salmon (shad'sam'un), *n.* A coregonoid fish, *Coregonus clupeiformis*, the so-called freshwater herring of the Great Lakes of North America. See cut under *whitefish*.

shad-seine (shad'sān), *n.* See *seine*.

shad-spirit (shad'spir'it), *n.* The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni*; the shad-bird. See *snipe*, and cut under *Gallinago*.

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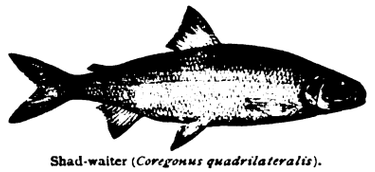
The fishermen when drawing their seines at night often start it from its moist resting place, and hear its sharp cry as it flies away through the darkness. They do not know the cause of the sound, and from the association they have dubbed its author the *shad-spirit*.
G. B. Grinnell, The Century, Oct., 1883.

shad-splash (shad'splash), *n.* Same as *shad-wash*.

shaduf, *n.* See *shadoof*.

shad-waiter (shad'wā'tėr), *n.* A coregonoid fish, the Menomonee whitefish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*, also called *pilot-fish* and *roundfish*.



Shad-waiter (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

shad-wash (shad'wosh), *n.* The wash, swish, or splash of the water made by shad in the act of spawning; hence, a place where shad spawn. The shad spawn generally at night, and select shallow water. They run side by side in pairs, male and female, and come suddenly out of the water as the female deposits her spawn, and the male ejects the milt upon it. Also *shad-splash*.

shad-working (shad'wėr'king), *n.* The artificial propagation of shad.

shady (shā'di), *a.* [= G. *schattig;* as *shade* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *shadowy*.] **1.** Abounding with or affording shade.

Their babble and talk vnder bushes and *shadie* trees, the first disputation and contentious reasoning.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

Shady coverts yield a cool retreat.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Sheltered from glare or sultry heat; shaded: as, a *shady* place.

Cast it also that you may have rooms . . . *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

We will go home through the wood: that will be the *shadiest* way. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

3. Such as cannot bear the light; of doubtful honesty or morality: as, a *shady* transaction. [Colloq.]

There were admirers of Putney: workmen of rebellious repute and of advanced opinions on social and religious questions; nonsuited plaintiffs and defendants of *shady* record, for whom he had at one time or another done what he could. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

His principal business seems to have been a billiard-marker, which he combined with much *shadier* ways of getting money. *The Century*, XXXV. 558.

On the shady side of, beyond: used with reference to age: as, to be *on the shady side of* forty. [Colloq.]—**To keep shady,** to keep dark. [Slang.]

shaffle† (shaf'l), *v. i.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *shuffle;* but cf. Sc. *shachle, shochle*. Cf. also *shaffling*.] To walk shamblingly; hobble or limp.

shaffling (shaf'ling), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *shaffle, v.*] **I.** *a.* Indolent.

II. *n.* An awkward, insignificant person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shaffone†, **shaffron**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chamfron*.

Shafiite (shaf'i-īt), *n.* [< Ar. *Shāfi'ī*, name of the founder, + *-ite*[2].] A member of one of the four divisions or sects into which the orthodox Mohammedans, or Sunnites, are divided.

shafnet†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *shaftment*.] Same as *shaftmond*.

shaft[1] (shåft), *n.* [< ME. *shaft, schaft, scheft, scæft*, an arrow, shaft, rod, pole (of a spear), < AS. *sceaft*, a shaft (of a spear), dart (= OS. *skaft* = D. *schacht* = MLG. LG. *schacht* (*ch* for *f*, as also in D. *lucht* for *luft*, air) = OHG. *scaft*, MHG. G. *schaft* = Icel. *skapt*, prop. *skaft*, shaft, missile, = Sw. Dan. *skaft*, a handle, haft), with formative *-t*, prob. orig. pp., lit. 'a shaven or smoothed rod or stick,' < *scafan*, shave: see *shave*. The L. *scapus*, a stalk, stem, shaft, Gr. σκήπων, σκᾶπτον, σκῆπτρον, a staff, may be from the same root: see *scape*[2], *scepter*. Cf. *shaft*[2], *shaft*[3].] **1.** A long slender rod forming the body of a spear or lance; also, the spear or lance itself.

Hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nauther, . . .
Ne no *schafte*, ne no schelde, to scheone, ne to smyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

His sleep, his mete, his drynk is him byraft,
That lene he wex, and drye as is a *shaft*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 504.

2. An arrow; a long arrow, used with the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt, or quarrel, used with the crossbow. See *arrow, broad-arrow, flight-arrow*.

The sent-strong Swallow sweepeth to and fro,
As swift as *shafts* fly from a Turkish Bowe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

From the hour that first
His beauty she beheld, felt her soft bosom pierc'd
With Cupid's deadliest *shaft*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 311.

Shafts
Of gentle satire, kin to charity.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

3. Something resembling an arrow or a missile in shape, motion, or effect: as, *shafts* of light.

A mitre . . .
Was forged all of fyne gold, and fret fulle of perrils,
Stiȝt staffulle of stanes that stragt out bemes
As it ware schemerand *schaftis* of the schire sonne.
King Alexander, p. 53, quoted in Alliterative Poems (ed. [Morris), Gloss., p. 189.

A thousand *shafts* of lightning pass.
Bryant, Legend of the Delawares.

4. A body of a long cylindrical shape; an unbranched stem, stalk, trunk, or the like; the columnar part of anything. Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*: (1) The body of a column between the base and the capital; the fust or trunk. It generally diminishes in diameter, sometimes from the bottom, sometimes from a quarter or from a third of its height, and sometimes it has a slight swelling, called the *entasis*. In Ionic and Corinthian columns the difference of the upper and lower diameters of the shaft varies from a fifth to a twelfth of the lower diameter. See *column*. (2) In medieval architecture, one of the small columns often clustered around main pillars, applied against a wall to receive the impost of a rib, an arch, etc., or used in the jambs of doors and windows, in arcades, etc. See cuts under *jamb-shaft* and *pillar*. (3) The spire of a steeple. (4) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The cora hummingbird, *Thaumastura cora*. See cut under *sheartail*. (2) The main stem, stock, or scape of a feather, including both calamus and rachis. (*c*) In *anat.*: (1) The part of a hair which is free and projects beyond the surface of the skin, between the root and the point, or as far as the pith extends. See *hair*, *n.*, 1. (2) The continuity or diaphysis of a long bone, as distinguished from its articular extremities, condyles, or epiphyses. (*d*) In *entom.*, the cylindrical basal part of an organ when it supports a larger head or apex. Specifically—(1) The basal joint or scape of an antenna. (2) The scape or stipe supporting the capitulum in the halter or poiser of a dipterous insect. Also called *scapus* and *stipes*. (*e*) In *mach.*: (1) A kind of large axle: as, the *shaft* of a fly-wheel; the *shaft* of a steamer's screw or paddles; the *shaft* or crank-axle of a locomotive. See cuts under *paddle-wheel, screw propeller*, and *seaming-machine*. (2) A revolving bar or connected bars serving to convey the force which is generated in an engine or other prime mover to the different working machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or with cog-wheels. See cuts under *scroll-wheel, shafting*, and *oil-mill*.

5. A handle, as of a tool, utensil, instrument, or the like: as, the *shaft* of a hammer, ax, whip, etc.—**6.** A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.—**7.** One of the bars or trams between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; also, the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, or the like.

When Alexander came thither, he had a great desire to see the tower in which was the palace of Gordius & Mydas, that he might behold the *shafts* or beam of Gordius his cart, & the indissoluble knot fastned thereto.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

Cloth-yard shaft. See *cloth-yard*.—**Regulator-shaft.** See *regulator*.—**To make a shaft or a bolt of it,** to make or do what one can with the material in hand; hence, to take the risk and make the best of it. The shaft was the arrow used with the longbow, the bolt that used with the crossbow.

I'll *make a shaft or a bolt on't*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4. 24.

The Prince is preparing for his Journey; I shall to it [my business] again closely when he is gone, or *make a Shaft or a Bolt of it*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 24.

shaft[2] (shåft), *n.* [In this sense not found in ME. or AS., and due to G. influence (from German miners in England); = Dan. *skakt*, < G. *schacht*, MHG. *schaht*, shaft (of a mine), prop. a LG. form, used only in this sense (G. *schacht* also a square rood), < MLG. LG. (also D.) *schacht*, a shaft (in a mine), a particular use, appar. in allusion to its being straight and narrow, of *schacht*, a shaft or rod (as of a spear): see *shaft*[1].] **1.** In *mining*, a vertical or inclined excavation made in opening the ground for mining purposes. A shaft may be sunk vertically, without regard to the dip of the lode, or it may be sunk by an incline following the lode, either closely or approximately, according as its dip is more or less regular. When it is expected that extensive operations will be carried on, the shafts are usually sunk vertically, and connected with the lode at various depths by cross-drifts or levels. When, however, the dip of the lode is pretty uniform and its thickness considerable, all the shafts of the mine may be sunk upon it as inclines. This is the case with the largest mines on Lake Superior. Shafts have various forms, some being round, others oval; but the most common shape is rectangular. In large mines the shaft is usually divided into several compartments, one being used for the pumping-machinery, two or more for hoisting ore, and another for lowering heavy timbers. In the English coal-mines the shafts are mostly circular in section; in Belgium, polygonal; in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania the winding shafts are always square or rectangular, and there the largest shafts have a length of from 44 to 52 feet, and a width of 10 or 12.

2. In *milit. mining*, a vertical pit the bottom of which serves as a point of departure for a gallery or series of galleries leading to mines or chambers filled with explosives.—**3.** The interior space of a blast-furnace above the hearth, and especially the part where the diameter remains nearly the same, or that which is above the boshes. More often called the *body* of the furnace.—**Pumping-shaft,** in *mining*, the shaft in which is placed the "pit-work," or the pumping-machinery used in raising water from the lower portions of the mine.

shaft[3]†, *n.* [ME. *shaft, schaft*, < AS. *sceaft*, a creature, *gesceaft, gescæft, gesceft*, the creation, a created thing or being, a creature, decree, fate, destiny (= OS. *gisefti*, decree of fate, = OHG. *gascaft*, creation, creature, fate, = Goth. *gaskafts*, creation; cf. AS. *gesceap*, a creation, creature, decree of fate, destiny, etc.), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *sceapan*, shape, form: see *shape*.] **1.** Creation; a creation; a creature. *Halliwell*.—**2.** Make; form; figure.

For be a man faire or foule, it falleth nouȝte for to lakke
The shappe ne the *shafte* that god shope hymselue;
For al that he did was wel ydo.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 387.

shaft-alley (shåft'al'i), *n.* A fore-and-aft passage in the after part of a ship, extending from the engine-room to the stern-bearing, and containing the screw-shaft and couplings: known in England as *screw-alley*.

shaft-bearing (shåft'bār'ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing for a shaft; a journal-box or pillow-block for shafting, whether resting on the floor, on a bracket, or suspended from the ceiling. When suspended from a ceiling, such bearings are called *shafting-hangers*, or simply *hangers*. See cut under *journal-bearing*.

shaft-bender (shåft'ben'dėr), *n.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

shaft-coupling (shåft'kup'ling), *n.* **1.** A device for connecting two or more lengths of shafting together. See *coupling*.—**2.** A device for connecting the shafts of a wagon to the front axle.—**Shaft-coupling jack,** a tool for bringing the shaft-eye and the axle-clip of a vehicle into their proper relative position, so that the connecting-bolt will pass through them.

shafted (shåf'ted), *a.* [< *shaft*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a shaft or shafts. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, noting a spear, arrow, or similar weapon, and denoting a difference of tincture in the shaft from that of the head, feathers, etc. Thus, an arrow *shafted* gules, flighted and barbed argent, denotes that the head and feathers are of argent, while the shaft only is of gules. (*b*) Ornamented with shafts or small clustered pillars; resting upon shafts: as, a *shafted* arch. See cut under *impost*.

When the broken arches are black in night,
And each *shafted* oriel glimmers white.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

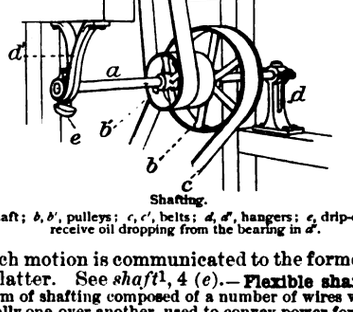
(*c*) In *ornith.*, having the shafts (of feathers) of a specified character: used in composition: as, *after-shafted*, red-*shafted*, yellow-*shafted*.—**Shafted imposts.** See *impost*, 2.

shaft-eye (shåft'ī), *n.* A hole in a shaft of any kind, through which a pin or bolt is passed.

shaft-furnace (shåft'fėr'nās), *n.* An upright furnace; one of which the stack or body occupies a vertical position: a term used rarely, and chiefly in contradistinction to the *reverberatory furnace*, in which the body is horizontal. Roasting-furnaces in which the pulverized ore falls down a shaft through an ascending vertical current of flame, as in the Stetefeldt furnace, are also sometimes called *shaft-furnaces*.

shaft-horse (shåft'hôrs), *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a cart, chaise, or other vehicle.

shafting (shåf'ting), *n.* [< *shaft*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *mach.*, the system of shafts which connects machinery with the prime mover, and through



Shafting.

a, shaft; *b*, *b'*, pulleys; *c*, *c'*, belts; *d*, *d'*, hangers; *e*, drip-cup to receive oil dropping from the bearing in *d'*.

which motion is communicated to the former by the latter. See *shaft*[1], 4 (*e*).—**Flexible shafting,** a form of shafting composed of a number of wires wound spirally one over another, used to convey power for short distances to tools that require to be moved about, or changed in position or direction.

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shafting-box (shâft'ting-boks), *n.* An inclosed bearing for a shaft. Such a bearing sometimes consists of a perforated box within another box, the latter being kept filled with oil.

shaft-jack (shâft'jak), *n.* In a vehicle, a coupling by which the shafts are secured to the axle; a shaft-coupling jack.

shaft-line (shâft'lin), *n.* A narrow sharp line of color produced in plumage by the shaft of a feather when it is differently colored from the vanes. *Coues.*

shaft-loop (shâft'löp), *n.* In *harness*, a loop or tag on a saddle, serving to support a shaft of a vehicle. Also called *shaft-tug.*

shaftment†, **shaftman**†, *n.* Same as *shaftmond.*

shaftmond†, *n.* [Also *shaftmound, shaftmont, shaftment, shaftmon, shaftman, shafman, shafmet, shafnet,* etc.; < ME. *schaftmonde,* < AS. *sceaftmund, scæftmund* (Bosworth), a palm, a palm's length, < *sceaft,* a shaft, + *mund,* a hand, also protection, guardianship, = OS. *mund,* hand, = OFries. *mund,* guardian, guardianship, = OHG. MHG. *munt,* palm, hand, cubit, protection, protector, G. *mund* = Icel. *mund,* hand, a hand's measure: see *shaft*[1] and *mound*[1].] A span, a measure of about 6 inches.

Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe males,
Bothe schere thorowe schoulders a *schaftmonde* large!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2546.

Therefore let your bow have good big bend, a *shaftment* and two fingers at the least for these which I have spoken of. *Ascham,* Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

shaft-monture (shâft'mon'tūr), *n.* See *monture.*

shaft-spot (shâft'spot), *n.* A short shaft-line of color somewhat invading the vanes. See *shaft-line. P. L. Sclater.*

shaft-stripe (shâft'strīp), *n.* Same as *shaft-line.*

shaft-tackle (shâft'tak'l), *n.* Same as *poppet-*

[illegible] shaft.

shaft-tug (shâft'tug), *n.* Same as *shaft-loop.*

shaft-tunnel (shâft'tun'el), *n.* Same as *screw-alley* or *shaft-alley.*

shag[1] (shag), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **shagge,* < AS. *sceacga,* hair, = Icel. *skegg* = Sw. *skägg,* a beard, = Dan. *skæg,* a barb, beard, wattle; perhaps akin to Icel. *skaga,* jut out, *skagi,* a cape, headland (> E. *skaw*). Cf. *shog*[2], *shock*[3], a rough-coated dog. Hence *shagged, shaggy.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Rough matted hair, wool, or the like.

Of the same kind is the goat hart, and differing onely in the beard and long *shag* about the shoulders.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.

A sturdy veteran . . . who had cherished, through a long life, a mop of hair not a little resembling the *shag* of a Newfoundland dog.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

Hence—**2.** The nap of cloth, especially when long and coarse.

True Witney Broad Cloth, with its *Shag* unshorn,
Unpierc'd is in the lasting Tempest worn.
Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay,* Trivia, i. 47.

3. Any cloth having a long nap.

Chiorze, where Buls as big
As Elephants are clad in silken *shag,*
Is great Sems Portion.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

The King, says Petion, wore a coat of dark *shag,* and his linen was not clean. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLII. 294.

4. A strong tobacco cut into fine shreds.

The fiery and wretched stuff [tobacco] passing current as the labourer's and the ploughman's "*shag*" and "roll" of to-day. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 574.

II. *a.* **1.** Rough and coarse; hairy; shaggy.

Oxen of great strength, with tailes like vnto horses, and with long *shagge* haire vpon their backes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 116.

Fetlocks *shag* and long. *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 295.

2. Made of the cloth called shag.

A new *shag* gown, trimmed with gold buttons and twist.
Pepys, Diary, Oct. 31, 1663.

I am going to buy a *shag* ruff.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

shag tobacco. See I., 4.

shag[1] (shag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shagged,* ppr. *shagging.* [< *shag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To roughen or make shaggy: used chiefly in the past participle.

Where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades.
Milton, Comus, l. 429.

Where the rude torrent's brawling course
Was *shagg'd* with thorn and tangling sloe.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

The eye reposes on a secret bridge,
Half gray, half *shagged* with ivy to its ridge.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

II. *intrans.* To hang in or form shaggy clusters.

With hollow eyes deepe pent,
And long curld locks that downe his shoulders *shagged.*
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 10.

shag[2] (shag), *n.* [Prob. < *shag*[1], with ref. to its tuft. Cf. Icel. *skegg-lingr,* mod. *skeggla,* a kind of bird, supposed to be the green cormorant.] In *ornith.*, a cormorant; especially, the crested cormorant, or scart, *Phalacrocorax graculus,* of Europe, so called in Great Britain. It is smaller than the common cormorant, when adult of a rich dark glossy green varied with purple and bronze, and in the breeding season has the head crested with bundles of long curly plumes.

shaganappy (shag-a-nap'i), *n.* [Also *shagginappi, shaggineppi,* etc.; Amer. Ind.] Raw hide; also, adjectively, tough; rough. [Western U. S.]

Shaganappi in this part of the world does all that leather, cloth, rope, nails, glue, straps, cord, tape, and a number of other articles are used for elsewhere.
G. M. Grant, Ocean to Ocean, p. 129.

shagbark (shag'bärk), *n.* **1.** A kind of hickory, *Hicoria ovata* (*Carya alba*), which yields the best hickory-nuts. Also called *shellbark* (which see), and *shagbark walnut.* [U. S.]—**2.** Same as *savonette,* 2. [West Indies.]

shag-bush† (shag'büsh), *n.* A hand-gun. *Hallivell.*

shag-dog (shag'dog), *n.* A dog with shaggy hair. *Ford,* Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

shag-eared (shag'ērd), *a.* Having shaggy ears.

Thou liest, thou *shag-ear'd* villain!
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2. 83.

[Some editions read *shag-hair'd.*]

shagebush†, *n.* A corrupt form of *sackbut.*

shagged (shag'ed), *a.* [< ME. **shagged,* < AS. *sceacgede, sceagode,* hairy (= Icel. *skeggjathr* = Dan. *skægget,* bearded), < *sceacga,* hair: see *shag*[1].] **1.** Rough, coarse, thick, or unkempt; long and tangled; shaggy.

In raging mood
(Colossus-like) an armed Giant stood;
His long black locks hung *shagged* (slouen-like)
[illegible]own his sides.
tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

[illegible] bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse, [illegible] almost every thing but his viciousness. He [illegible] *shagged,* with a ewe neck and a head like a ha[illegible] *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 436.

2. Figuratively, [illegible]h scrub, or with some scrubby growth: as, *shagged* hillsides.

shaggedness (shag'ed-nes), *n.* *Shagginess. Dr. H. More.*

shaggily (shag'i-li), *adv.* [< *shaggy,* Roughly; so as to be shagged: as, *shaggily* lose.

shagginess (shag'i-nes), *n.* [< *shaggy* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state of being shagged or shaggy; roughness produced by long hair or wool; hirsuteness.—**2.** Roughness of any sort caused by irregular, ragged projections, as of a tree, a forest, or a person in rags.

shaggy (shag'i), *a.* [= Sw. *skäggig,* shaggy; as *shag*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Rough, coarse, or unkempt; thick, rough, and irregular.

Their masks were accommodated with long *shaggy* beards and hair. *Scott,* Kenilworth, xxxvii.

His dark, square countenance, with its almost *shaggy* depth of eyebrows, was naturally impressive.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

2. Rough; covered with long coarse or bushy hair, or with something resembling it.

Liberally the *shaggy* Earth adorn
With Woods, and Buds of fruits, of flowers and corn.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The sapling tree
Which then was planted stands a *shaggy* trunk,
Moss-grown, the centre of a mighty shade.
Bryant, Fifty Years.

3. In *bot.*, pubescent or downy with long and soft hairs; villous.—**4.** In *embryol.*, villous: noting specifically that part of the chorion which develops long villous processes, and thus enters into the formation of the placenta, the rest of the chorion remaining smooth.

shag-haired (shag'hârd), *a.* Having rough, shaggy hair.

Full often, like a *shag-hair'd* crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 367.

shagling (shag'ling), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *shackling.*] Shackling; rickety; tottering; infirm.

Edmund Crispyne of Oriell coll., lately a *shagling* lecturer of physic, now one of the Proctors of the University.
A. Wood, Fasti Oxon., i. 72.

shagrag† (shag'rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag.*

shagreen (sha-grēn'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *chagrin* = D. *segrijn* = G. *schagrin* = Sw. *schagräng* = Dan. *chagrin* = Russ. *shagrinŭ,* < F. *chagrin,* < It. dial. (Venetian) *zagrin,* It. *zigrino* = Pers. *saghrī,* shagreen, < Turk. *sāghrī, saghri,* shagreen, lit. 'the back of a horse' (this leather being orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse, wild ass, or mule). Hence ult., in a fig. sense, *chagrin*[2], q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kind of leather with a granular surface, prepared without tanning from the skin of the horse, ass, and camel, and sometimes the shark, sea-otter, and seal. Its granular appearance is produced by embedding in the skin, while soft, the seeds of a species of *Chenopodium,* and afterward shaving down the surface, and then, by soaking, causing the parts of the skin which had been indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. Specifically called *Oriental shagreen,* having been originally and most extensively produced in Eastern countries.

A bible bound in *shagreen,* with gilt leaves and clasps, never opened but once. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 245.

2. Specifically, the skin of a shark or some related selachian, which is roughened with calcified papillæ (placoid scales), making the surface harsh and rasping. See cut under *scale*[1], and compare *sephen.*

The integument [of sharks, etc.] may be naked, and it never possesses scales like those of ordinary fishes; but very commonly it is developed into papillæ, which become calcified, and give rise to tooth-like structures; these, when they are very small and close-set, constitute what is called *shagreen.* *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 111.

3. An imitation of genuine shagreen, made by passing raw hide in a moist state through rollers in contact with a roughened copper plate.—**4**†. Chagrin. See *chagrin*[2].

II. *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.

Two Table-Books in *Shagreen* Covers,
Fill'd with good Verse from real Lovers.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Shagreen ray, a batoid fish, *Raia fullonica,* about 30 inches long and a foot or more broad, covered with shagreen, common off the British coasts.—**Shagreen skate.** Same as *shagreen ray.*

shagreened (sha-grēnd'), *a.* [< *shagreen* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a rough surface like that of shark-skin.—**2.** Covered with shagreen.

shah (shä), *n.* [Formerly *schah, shaw;* = F. *schah,* a shah, = Ar. Turk. Hind. *shāh,* < Pers. *shāh,* a king; cf. Skt. *kshatra,* dominion (see *satrap*). From the Pers. *shāh,* king, are also ult. E. *check*[1], *chess*[1], *checker*[1], *exchequer,* etc. Cf. also *padishah, pasha, bashaw,* etc.] In the Persian language, the ruler of a land, as either sovereign or vassal. The monarch of Persia [illegible] called *the Shah* by English writers) [illegible] the compound appellation of

[illegible] < Hind. *shāhīn,* < [illegible] the peregrine type [illegible] the peregrine, all over the [illegible] heen is Indian, and nearly confined to India. [illegible] cal names are *Falco peregrinator* (Sundevall, 1837); *F. shaheen* (Jerdon, 1839); *F. sultaneus* (Hodgson, 1844); and *F. ruber* (Schlegel, 1862). The adult female is 16 inches long, the wing 12, the tail 6½.

shahi (shä'i), *n.* [< Pers. *shāhī,* royal, also royalty, < *shāh,* king: see *shah.*] A current copper coin of Persia. Two-shahi and four-shahi pieces, worth respectively 1½ and 3 United States cents, are also struck in copper. The shahi was originally struck in silver, and weighed in the eighteenth century 18 grains.

shaik, *n.* See *sheik.*

shail[1]† (shāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shayle, shale;* < ME. *schaylen, scheylen,* also *skailen;* cf. G. *schielen* = Sw. *skela* = Dan. *skele,* squint; Icel. *skelgjask,* come askew: see *shallow.*] To walk crookedly.

You must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

shail[2]† (shāl), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shewel* (ME. *schawles*): see *shewel.*] A scarecrow.

The good husbande, whan he hath sowen his grounde, settethe up cloughtes or thredes, whiche some call *shailes,* some blenchars, or other like showes, to feare away birdes.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 23.

shaird (shārd), *n.* A Scotch form of *shard.*

shairl (shārl), *n.* [Named from the *shairl* goat.] A very fine fabric, a kind of cashmere, made from the wool of the shairl goat, a variety of goat domesticated in Tibet.

shakal (shak'āl), *n.* Same as *jackal.*

Howling like a hundred *shakals.*
E. Moor, Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 118.

shake (shāk), *v.*; pret. *shook* (formerly also *shaked*), pp. *shaken* (formerly or dialectally also *shook*), ppr. *shaking.* [< ME. *shaken, schaken* (pret. *shook, schook, shok, schok,* pp. *schaken,*

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shaken, shake, ischake; also weak pret. *schekede*, etc.), < AS. *sceacan, scacan* (pret. *scōc, scēōc*, pp. *scacen, scacen*), shake, move, shift, flee, = OS. *skakan*, move, flee, = Icel. *skaka* (pret. *skōk*, pp. *skekinn*), shake, = Sw. *skaka* = Dan. *skage*, shift, veer; akin to D. *schokken*, LG. *schucken*, MHG. *schocken*, shock (> ult. E. *shock*[1]), G. *schaukeln*, agitate, swing. Hence ult. *shack*[1], *shackle*[2], *shock*[1], *shog*[1], *jog*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to move with quick vibrations; move or sway with a rapid jolting, jerking, or vibratory motion; cause to tremble, quiver, or shiver; agitate: as, to *shake* a carpet; the wind *shakes* the trees; the explosion *shook* the house: to *shake* one's fist at another; to *shake* one's head as in displeasure or negation.

With many a tempest hadde his berd ben *shake*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 406.

And as he was thus sayinge he *shaked* his heade, and made a wrie mouthe, and so he helde his peace.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Now the storm in its might would seize and *shake* the four corners of the roof, roaring like Leviathan in anger.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. To loosen, unfasten, remove, throw off or aside, expel, dispel, or get rid of, by a jolting, jerking, or abrupt vibrating action or motion, or by rough or vigorous measures: generally with *away, down, off, out, up*, etc.: as, to *shake off* drowsiness; to *shake out* a reef in a sail; also, in colloquial use, absolutely: as, to *shake* a bore.

And but I it had by other waye atte laste I stale it,
Or pryuiliche his purse *shoke* vnpiked his lokkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 368.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose.
Shak., Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Who is in evil once a companion
Can hardly *shake* him *off*, but must run on.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

When he came an hundred miles neerer, his terrible noyse *shooke* the teeth *out* of all the Roman heads.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 223.

At the first reproof he *shook off*, at once and for ever, the practice of profane swearing, the worst if not the only sin to which he was ever addicted.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 34.

3. To weaken or impair in any respect; make less firm, sure, certain, solid, stable, or courageous; impair the standing, force, or character of; cause to waver or doubt: as, a searching cross-examination failed to *shake* the testimony of the witness.

His fraud is then thy fear; which plain infers
Thy equal fear that my firm faith and love
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduced.
Milton, P. L., ix. 287.

I would not *shake* my credit in telling an improbable truth.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

But, though the belief in witchcraft might be *shaken*, it still had the advantage of being on the whole orthodox and respectable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

4. To agitate or disturb; rouse: sometimes with *up*.

How he *shook* the King,
Made his soul melt within him, and his blood
Run into whey.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

Sudden he starts,
Shook from his tender trance.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1023.

The coachman *shook up* his horses, and carried them along the side of the school close . . . in a spanking trot.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

5. To give a tremulous sound to; trill: as, to *shake* a note in music.—**6.** To steal. [Slang, Australia.]

I got betting and drinking, . . . as young chaps will, and lost my place, and got from bad to worse till I *shook* a nag and got bowled out and lagged.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xix.

To shake a cask, to knock off the hoops and pack together the staves and head of a cask.—**To shake a foot** or **a leg,** to dance. [Provincial and slang.]

And I'd like to hear the pipers blow,
And *shake a fut* with Fanny there!
Thackeray, Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

To shake a loose leg. See *leg*.—**To shake a vessel in the wind,** to bring a ship's head so near the wind as to shiver the sails.—**To shake down** or **together,** to shake into place; compact by shaking.

Good measure, pressed down, and *shaken together*.
Luke vi. 38.

To shake hands. (*a*) To greet or salute by grasping one another's hands; hence, **to shake hands with,** figuratively, to take leave of; part with; say good-by to.

Shake hands with earth, and let your soul respect
Her joys no farther than her joys reflect
Upon her Maker's glory.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

Nor can it be safe for a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands with* their allegiance.
Eikon Basilike.

(*b*) To come to an agreement; agree fully: as, *to shake hands* over a bargain.

When two such personages
Shall meete together to *shake hands* in peace.
Heywood, 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 106).

To shake off the dust from one's feet, to disclaim or renounce solemnly all intercourse or dealings with a person or a locality.

And whosoever will not receive you, . . . *shake off the very dust from your feet* for a testimony against them.
Luke ix. 5.

To shake out a reef, to let it out and thereby enlarge a sail.—**To shake the bells**†. See *bell*[1].—**To shake the elbow.** See *elbow*.—**To shake the head,** to move the head from side to side—a movement expressing disapprobation, reluctance, dissent, refusal, negation, reproach, disappointment, or the like.

When he *shakes his head* at any piece of public news, they all of them appear dejected.
Steele, Spectator, No. 49.

To shake up. (*a*) To restore to shape or proper condition by shaking: as, to *shake up* a pillow. (*b*) To shake or jar thoroughly or in such a way as to damage or impair; shock: as, he was badly *shaken up* in the collision. (*c*) To upbraid; berate.

Adam. Yonder comes my master, your brother.
Orl. Go apart, Adam, and thou shalt hear how he will *shake* me *up*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 30.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; tremble; shiver; quake: as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shook* in the tempest.

But atte laste the statue of Venus *shook*
And made a signe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1407.

The foundations of the earth do *shake*.
Isa. xxiv. 18.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God.
Milton, P. L., vi. 833.

2†. To fall; jump.

Out of the sadil he *schok*.
Sir Perceval, l. 694.

3†. To go quickly; hasten.

Golde and oper goodes gripe it by dene,
And shote into our shippes, *shake* on our way.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3178.

4. In *music*, to use shakes or trills; perform a shake or trill; trill.

Bedford, to hear her song, his dice forsakes,
And Nottingham is raptur'd when she *shakes:*
Lull'd statesmen melt away their drowsy cares
Of England's safety in Italian Airs.
Hughes, Tofts and Margarett a.

A minstrel's fire within me burned;
I'd sing, as one whose heart must break,
Lay upon lay; I nearly learned
To *shake*.
C. S. Calverley, Changed.

5. To steal. [Slang, Australia.]—**6.** To shake hands: usually in the imperative: as, *shake*, stranger. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**Shaking palsy,** paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Shaking prairie.** See *trembling prairie*, under *tremble*.—**To shake down,** to betake one's self to a shake-down; to occupy an improvised bed. [Colloq.]

An eligible apartment in which some five or six of us *shook down* for the night, and resigned ourselves to the musquitoes and to slumber.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 40.

To shake together, to come to be on good terms; get along smoothly together; adapt one's self to another's habits, way of working, etc. [Colloq.]

The rest of the men had *shaken* well *together*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xi.

To shake up. Same as *to shake together*.

I can't *shake up* along with the rest of you. . . . I am used to hard lines and a wild country.
W. Collins, Hide and Seek, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Swing, Roll*, etc. See *rock*[2].

shake (shāk), *n.* [< ME. *schak;* < *shake, v.*] **1.** A rapid jolt or jerk one way and then the other; an abrupt wavering or vibrating motion: as, give it a *shake;* a *shake* of the head.

Your pencil rivals the dramatic art of Mr. Puff in the Critic, who crammed a whole complicated sentence into the expressive *shake* of Lord Burleigh's head.
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, i.

2. A shock or concussion; especially, a shock that disarranges or impairs; rude or violent attack or treatment.

The great soldier's honour was composed
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake*.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

His brain has undergone an unlucky *shake*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. A tremor; a quaver; a shiver.

'Tis he; I am caught; I must stand to it stoutly,
And shew no *shake* of fear.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

But Hepzibah could not rid herself of the sense of something unprecedented at that instant passing, and soon to be accomplished. Her nerves were in a *shake*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvi.

4. A trembling-fit; a chill; specifically, in the plural and with the definite article, *the shakes*, ague; intermittent fever; also, delirium tremens. [Colloq.]—**5.** In *music*, a melodic embellishment consisting of the rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone one degree above it; a trill: indicated by the mark *tr.*, with or without the sign ∾. According to modern usage, the principal tone is sounded first, and receives the accent throughout; but in old music the reverse was the case. If the subsidiary tone is chromatically altered, this is indicated by a sharp or a flat added to the sign of the shake. A shake is usually concluded with a turn, and often preceded by a prefix of one or more tones; in the latter case it is said to be *prepared*. A shake occurring in two or three voice-parts at once is called *double* or *triple*. A succession of shakes is called a *chain*. A shake inserted in the midst of a rapid or flowing melody is called *passing*.

6. A brief moment; an instant: as, to do a thing in a couple or brace of *shakes*, or in the *shake* of a lamb's tail (that is, to do it immediately). [Slang.]

I'll be back in a couple of *shakes*,
So don't, dears, be quivering and quaking.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

Now Dragon [a mastiff] could kill a wolf in a brace of *shakes*.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciii. (*Davies.*)

7. A crack or fissure in timber, produced during growth by strain of wind, sudden changes of temperature, or causes not well determined, or formed during seasoning. Nearly all exogenous woods are in some degree subject to this defect, which appears in several forms. *Heart-shake* is a fissure through the center or pith, slight or serious, in its simplest form running the length of the trunk in one plane, in some specimens twisted. Another cleft may cross at right angles. *Star-shake* consists of radial fissures, sometimes even reaching the circumference. *Cup-shake* consists of clefts between the concentric layers, occurring most often near the root. All these shakes are commonly called *wind-shakes*.

It [the teak] shrinks very little in seasoning, and has no *shakes* upon the outer surface of the log.
Laslett, Timber, p. 113.

8. A fissure in the earth. [Prov. Eng.]—**9.** A long shingle or stave: same as *clapboard*, 2.—**10.** In *printing*, a blurred or doubled print made by a shaking or moving of the sheet under impression. [Eng.]—**11.** The redshank, *Totanus calidris:* so called from its constant nodding or bobbing of the body. See cut under *redshank*. *C. Swainson*. [Connemara, Ireland.]—**Great shakes,** literally, a thing of great account: something extraordinary; something of value or worth: usually in the negative. [Slang.]

I had my hands full, and my head too, just then, so it ["Marino Faliero"] can be *no great shakes*. I mean the play.
Byron, To Murray, Sept. 28, 1820.

It were th' Queen's drawing-room, they said, and th' carriages went bowling along toward her house, some wi' dressed up gentlemen . . . in 'em, and rucks o' ladies in others. Carriages themselves were *great shakes* too.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, ix.

shake-bag (shāk'bag), *n.* [< *shake, v.*, + obj. *bag*[1].] A large-sized game-cock. *Halliwell.*

Wit. Will you go to a cock-match?
Sir Wil. With a wench, Tony? Is she a *shake-bag*, sirrah?
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 11.

shake-buckler† (shāk'buk#lėr), *n.* [< *shake, v.*, + obj. *buckler*.] A swaggerer; a swashbuckler; a bully.

Let the parents . . . by no means suffer them to live idly, nor to be of the number of such Sim *Shake-bucklers* as in their young years fall unto serving, and in their old years fall into beggary.
Becon, Works, II. 355. (*Davies.*)

shake-down (shāk'doun), *n.* A temporary bed made by shaking down or spreading hay, rushes, or the like, or also quilts or a mattress, with coverings, on the floor, on a table, etc. [Colloq.]

I would not choose to put more on the floor than two beds, and one *shake-down*, which will answer for five.
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, i. 3.

In the better lodging-houses the *shake-downs* are small palliasses or mattresses; in the worst, they are bundles of rags of any kind; but loose straw is used only in the country for *shake-downs*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 272.

shake-fork (shāk'fôrk), *n.* [Also dial. *shack-fork;* < *shake* + *fork*.] A fork with which to toss hay about; in *her.*, a bearing resembling the pall, but not reaching the edges of the escutcheon: the three extremities are usually pointed bluntly.


Shake-fork.

shaken (shā'kn), *p. a.* **1.** Impaired; weakened; disordered; undermined: as, one *shaken* in health.

Be mov'd with pitty at the afflicted state of this our *shaken* Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2. Cracked or split: as, *shaken* timber.

Nor is the wood *shaken* nor twisted, as those about Cape Town.
Barrow, Travels.

shaker (shā'kėr), *n.* [< *shake, v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which shakes.

Thou Earth's drad *Shaker* (at whose only Word
Th' Eolian Scouts are quickly still'd and stirr'd),
Lift vp my soule.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

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2. Specifically, any mechanical contrivance for shaking: as, a carpet-*shaker*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A member of a religious denomination founded in Manchester, England, about the middle of the eighteenth century: so called, popularly, from the agitations or movements which form part of their ceremonial. Its members call themselves "the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," which they maintain took place in 1770 through Mother Ann Lee, their founder, and continued in those who embraced her testimony. They hold that God is male and female, and that he has given to man four revelations, through the patriarchs as the Great Spirit, through the law of Moses and the prophets as Jehovah, through Christ and the primitive disciples as the Father, and through Ann Lee and her successors as the Eternal Mother: the last is to be continuous. They practise oral confession, celibacy, and community of goods, and hold the doctrines of continence, non-resistance, and non-participation in any earthly government. They wear a peculiar dress, and engage chiefly in agriculture (especially the production of herbs) and the manufacture of simple articles, such as brooms and mats. Their principal settlement is at New Lebanon in New York, where they have been since about 1780.

4. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A breed of domestic pigeons. See *pigeon*, 1 (*c*).

shake-rag† (shāk'rag), *n.* [Also *shackrag*, *shak-rag*, *shagrag*; < *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *rag*[1]. Cf. *shack-bag*.] A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion: also used attributively.

Was ever Jew tormented as I am?
To have a *shag-rag* knave to come—
Three hundred crowns—and then five hundred crowns!
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 5. 63.

I'd hire some *shag-rag* or other for half a zequine to cut 's throat. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

He was a *shake-rag* like fellow, . . . and, he dared to say, had gipsy blood in his veins.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

Shakeress (shā'kėr-es), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ess*.] A female Shaker.

Shakerism (shā'kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ism*.] The principles and practices of the denomination called Shakers.

shake-scene† (shāk'sēn), *n.* [< *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *scene*.] A scene-shifter: so called in contempt (in the passage quoted, with a punning allusion to the name of Shakspere).

There is an vpstart Crow beautified with our Feathers, that with his Tygres heart, wrapt in a Players hyde, supposes hee is as well able to bombast out a Blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Iohannes factotem, is in his owne conceyt the only *Shake-scene* in a Countrey. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

Shakespearian, Shakesperian, etc., *a.* See *Shaksperian*.

shake-up (shāk'up), *n.* [< *shake up*, verb phrase.] A shaking or stirring up; commotion; disturbance. [Colloq.]

shake-willy (shāk'wil'i), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a willy or willowing-machine.

shakily (shā'ki-li), *adv.* In a shaky, trembling, or tottering manner; feebly.

shakiness (shā'ki-nes), *n.* Shaky character or condition.

shaking (shā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shake*, *v.*] **1.** The act or process of moving with a rapid vibratory motion, jolting, agitating, etc.

There are also nodding movements and lateral *shakings* of the head. *Lancet*, No. 3485, p. 1294.

Specifically—**2.** A violent jolting or agitation: as, give him a good *shaking*.—**3.** *pl.* Small pieces of cordage, rope, yarn, or canvas used for making oakum or paper.

shaking-frame (shā'king-frām), *n.* **1.** In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a form of sifting-machine used in graining, in which a set of sieves are agitated by means of a crank or otherwise.—**2.** A form of buddle, or ore-sorting sieve.

shaking-machine (shā'king-ma-shēn'), *n.* A tumbling-box.

Shaking-quaker, *n.* Same as *Shaker*, 3.

shaking-shoe (shā'king-shö), *n.* Same as *shoe*, 3 (*f*).

shaking-table (shā'king-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *joggling-table*.

shako (shak'ō), *n.* [Also *schako*; = F. *shako* = G. *schako* = Pol. *tzako*, < Hung. *csako*, a shako.] A head-dress worn by soldiers, especially infantry, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is in form a cylinder or truncated cone, stiff, with a vizor in front, and generally has a plume or pompon.

He had been on duty that morning, and had just come in. His sabre was cast upon the floor before him, and his *shako* was on the table.
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

shakrag†, *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

Shaksperian (shāk-spē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Shakspere* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Shakspere* has been variously written—namely, *Shakspere*, *Shakespere*, *Shakespear*, *Shakespeare*, *Shakspeare*, *Shackespeare*, and in many other ways, the usage in Shakspere's time varying, as with other surnames. The common forms are *Shakespear* (as in Aubrey, Rowe, Pope, Hanmer, Warburton, and others), *Shakspeare* (as in Malone, Steevens, Johnson, Douce, Drake, Ritson, Bowdler, Boswell, Chalmers, Coleridge, and others), *Shakespeare* (as in the first folio), and *Shakspere* (as in one of Shakspere's own signatures). *Shakspere* is the form adopted in the publications of the New Shakspere Society of London, and in this dictionary. According to the etym. (< *shake*, *v.*, + obj. *spear*), the proper mod. spelling is *Shakespear*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to William Shakspere (1564–1616), the great English dramatist and poet, or his dramas; found in or characteristic of the writings, plays, or poems of Shakspere; relating to Shakspere, or in his style.

No one type of character, feeling, or belief occurs as *Shakespearian;* the word suggests what is vivid and many-sided, and nothing else. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 87.

II. *n.* A Shaksperian scholar; a specialist in the study of Shakspere.

Also *Shakspearian*, *Shakspearean*, *Shakespearian*, *Shakesperian*, etc. See the etymology.

Shaksperiana (shāk-spē-ri-ā'nä), *n. pl.* [< *Shakspere* (see def.) + *-i-ana*.] Items, details, or collections of lore of all kinds pertaining to Shakspere and his writings.

Shaksperianism (shāk-spē'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Shaksperian* + *-ism*.] Something specifically relating to or connected with Shakspere; especially, a word or locution peculiar to Shakspere.

I think that the spirit of modern *Shakspearianism*, among readers, critics, and actors, is quite false to Shakspeare, himself, because true to the traditions of our own times. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLX. 250.

Shaksperize (shāk'spēr-īz), *v.* [< *Shakspere* (see *Shaksperian*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To bring into special relation to Shakspere; especially, to imbue with the spirit of Shakspere.

Now, literature, philosophy, and thought are *Shakespearized*. His mind is the horizon beyond which, at present, we do not see. *Emerson*, Shakespeare or the Poet.

II. *intrans.* To imitate Shakspere.

The English dramatic poets have *Shakespearized* now for two hundred years. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 78.

[Rare in both uses.]

shaku (shak'ö), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *chih*, a foot.] The Japanese foot, containing 10 tsün or inches, and equal to about 11⅔ English inches.

shakudo (shak'ö-dō'), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *ch'ih t'ung*, flesh-colored copper: *shakŭ* (= Chinese *ch'ih*), red, flesh-colored; *dō* (= Chinese *t'ung*), copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper with from one to ten per cent. of gold, much used for ornamental metal-work. It has a bluish-black patina produced by boiling in a solution of copper sulphate, alum, and verdigris, which removes some of the copper and exposes a thin film of gold.

In addition to the castings, the repoussé work should be mentioned; . . . the inlaying of this kind of ware is sometimes of extraordinary delicacy and beauty. The dark blue colour shown by a great number of smaller pieces is that of the *shakudo*, composed of copper, and 3 or 4 per cent. of gold. *Workshop Receipts* (3d ser.), p. 28.

shaky (shā'ki), *a.* [< *shake* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Disposed to shake or tremble; shaking; unsteady: as, a *shaky* hand.—**2.** Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.—**3.** Full of shakes or cracks; cracked, split, or cleft, as timber.—**4.** Feeble; weak. [Colloq.]

I feel terribly *shaky* and dizzy; . . . that blow of yours must have come against me like a battering-ram.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, xxviii.

5. Wavering; undecided; uncertain: as, there are a good many *shaky* voters in the district. [Colloq.]

Four of the latter [delegation] are adverse, and several others *shaky*. *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 21, 1858.

6. Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability. [Colloq.]

Other circumstances now occurred, . . . which seemed to show that our director was—what is not to be found in Johnson's "Dictionary"—rather *shaky*.
Thackeray, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

shalder[1] (shâl'dėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shold*, *shoal*[1], *shelve*[2].] To give way; tumble down. *Halliwell.*

Two hils, betwixt which it ran, did *shalder*, and so choke vp his course.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, xv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

shalder[2] (shâl'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A kind of slate.—**2.** A broad, flat rush. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.] *Halliwell.*

shale[1] (shāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaile*; < ME. *shale*, *schale*, assibilated form of *scale*, < AS. *sceale*, a shell, husk, rind, scale: see *scale*[1]. Cf. *shale*[2].] A shell or husk.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle
Under a walshe-note *shale*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1281.

Your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 18.

shale[1] (shāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaled*, ppr. *shaling*. [E. dial. also *sheal*, *sheel*; < ME. *schalen*, assibilated form of *scalen*, scale, shell: see *scale*[1], and cf. *shell*, *v.*] To take off the shell or coat of.

I have beene *shaling* of peascods.
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

shale[2] (shāl), *n.* [< G. *schale*, a scale, shell, husk, a slice, a thin layer (*schalen-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata), = E. *scale*, *shale:* see *scale*[1], *shale*[1].] Clay, or argillaceous material, which has a fissile structure, or which splits readily into thin leaves. Shale differs from slate in being decidedly less firmly consolidated; but there is often a gradual passage of one into the other.—**Alum shale.** See *alum.*—**Bituminous shale.** See *bituminous.*—**Kimmeridge shale.** See *Kimmeridgian.*—**Lorraine shale,** a local name in New York (Jefferson county) for a shaly division of the Hudson River group.—**Niagara shale,** a division of the Niagara group, especially interesting from its relation to the recession of Niagara Falls. It is there a shaly rock, and it underlies a more compact limestone, each division being at the present Falls about 80 feet thick. The shale wears away more rapidly than the limestone, which is thus undermined and breaks off in large fragments, greatly aiding the work of the water in causing the recession of the Falls.—**Tarannon shale,** a group of slates and shaly rocks forming a division of the Upper Llandovery series in Wales, and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in thickness. They were first described by Sedgwick under the name of *paste-rock*, and have also been called the *pale slates*. They are named from the river Tarannon, on which (in Montgomeryshire, near Llanidloes) the group is especially well-developed.

shaled† (shāld), *a.* [< *shale*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a shale or shell.

Hasell nuts, . . . as good and thin *shaled* as are our Filberds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 397.

shale-oil (shāl'oil), *n.* The trade-name of a certain grade of naphtha.

shalk†, *n.* [ME., also *schalk*, < AS. *sceale* = OS. *scalc* = OFries. *skalk*, *schalk* = D. MLG. *schalk* = OHG. *scalc*, *scalk*, *scalch*, MHG. *schalc*, *schalch*, G. *schalk* = Icel. *skálkr* = Sw. Dan. *skalk* = Goth. *skalks*, a servant. Cf. It. *scalco* = OF. *escalque*, < OHG.; see also *seneschal* and *marshal*[1].] A servant; man.

He translated it into latyn for likyng to here;
But he shope it so short that no *shalke* might
Haue knowlage by course how the case felle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

shall[1] (shal), originally *v. t.*, now only *auxiliary*. Pres. 1 *shall*, 2 *shalt*, 3 *shall*, pl. *shall;* imperf. 1 *should*, 2 *shouldest* or *shouldst*, 3 *should*, pl. *should*. *Shall* has no participles, no imperative, and no infinitive. [A defective verb, classed with *can*, *may*, *will*, etc.: (1) Pres. 1st and 3d pers. *shall*, also dial. (Sc.) *sall*, *sal*, < ME. *shal*, *schal*, *schalle*, *schel*, *ssel*, *scheal*, *sceal*, *scal*, also *sal*, *sel*, *sæl*, < AS. *sceal;* 2d pers. *shalt*, < ME. *shalt*, *schalt*, *ssalt*, *salt*, < AS. *scealt;* pl. *shall*, < ME. *shul*, *shulen*, *shullen*, *schulen*, *schullen*, *sholen*, *sculen*, *scullen*, *sulen*, *sullen*, etc., < AS. *sculon*, *sculun*, *sceolon;* (2) pret. 1st and 3d pers. *should*, dial. (Sc.) *suld*, < ME. *sholde*, *scholde*, *ssolde*, *scolde*, *sculde*, *solde*, < AS. *scolde*, *sceolde;* 2d pers. *shouldest*, *shouldst*, < ME. *schuldest*, etc.; pl. *should*, < ME. *sholden*, *scholden*, *ssolden*, *scolden*, *sulden*, etc., < AS. *scoldon*, *sceoldon;* inf. ME. *schulen*, < AS. *sculan;* = OS. *skal*, *scal* (pret. *skulda*, *skolda*, *sculda*, *scolda*, inf. *skulan*) = OFries. *skil*, *skel*, *schel* (pret. *skolde*, inf. *skila*, *skela*, *schela*, *sela*) = D. *zal* (pret. *zoude*, inf. *zullen*) = OHG. *scal*, *scol*, *sal*, *sol* (pret. *scolta*, *solta*, inf. *sculan*, *scolan*, *solan*, *suln*), MHG. *sol* (pret. *solte*, inf. *scholn*, *soln*), G. *soll* (pret. *sollte*, inf. *sollen*) = Icel. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skyldi*, *skyldu*, inf. *skulu*) = Sw. *skall* (pret. *skulle*, inf. *skola*) = Dan. *skal* (pret. *skulde*, inf. *skulle*) = Goth. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skulda*, inf. *skulan*); a preterit-present verb, the AS. *sceal*, etc., being orig. pret., from Teut. √ *skal*, owe, be in debt, be liable (whence also AS. *scyld* = D. G. *schuld* = Sw. *skuld*, *skull* = Dan. *skyld*, fault, debt, guilt); cf. Lith. *skelu*, I am indebted, *skilti*, owe, be liable; L. *scelus*, guilt (> E. *scelerate*, *scelerous*, etc.); Skt. √ *skhal*, stumble.] **A.**† As an independent transitive verb. To owe; be indebted or under obligation for.

Lhord, ich ne habbe huer-of maki the yeldinge; uoryef me thet ich the *ssel*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

By that feith I *shal* to God and yow.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1649.

Euerych cart[load of wool] y-seld in the town, to men out of fraunchyse, *shal* to the kynge of custome an halpeny. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

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B. As an auxiliary. **1.** Am (is, are, was, etc.) obliged or compelled (to); will (or would) have (to); must; ought (to): used with an infinitive (without *to*) to express obligation, necessity, or duty in connection with some act yet to be carried out.

Men seyn that sche *schalle* so endure in that forme.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 23.

For ye *shul* nat tarye,
Though in this toun is noon apotecarie,
I shal myself to herbes techen yow.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 127.

To folewe that lord we *schulden* be fayn,
in what degree that euere we stood.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

This is a ferly thinge that thow hast seide, I *sholde* venquyse myn enmyes in a litere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

The baner of a kynge *sholde* not ben hidde, and namly in bataile, but to be born in the formest fronte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 406.

I *should* report that which I say I saw,
But know not how to do it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 31.

To subdue or expell an usurper *should* be noe unjust enterprize nor wrongfull warre. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

When Kings rise higher than they *should*, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 49.

2. Am (is, are, was, etc.) to (do something specified by the infinitive): forming verb-phrases having the value of future and conditional tenses, and usually (and properly enough) called such. (*a*) *Shall* is used in direct assertion to form the first persons singular and plural of the future and future-perfect tenses, the second and third persons in these tenses being formed by *will*. In this connection *shall* simply foretells or declares what is about to take place: as, I *shall* go to town to-morrow; we *shall* spend the summer in Europe. The future tense of the verb *go* thus becomes

I *shall*		We *shall*	
Thou *wilt*	go;	You *will*	go.
He *will*		They *will*	

"The use of *shall* instead of *will* in the first person is probably due to the fact that the act thus announced as about to take place ensues from the duty or obligation arising outwardly but contemplated inwardly as proper, and consequently as now about to take place in virtue of a tacit act of the speaker's will. Should the will or resolution of the speaker intervene, or be prominent in his mind, then *will* would be the proper word to express the futurity of the act: thus, 'I *will* go' means 'I am determined to go, 'I have made up my mind to go.' 'I *shall* go home this evening' announces a future event as settled by consideration outside of the speaker's self; 'I *will* go home this evening' announces a future event having both its cause and its accomplishment in the speaker's own mind." (*Dr. Beard.*) In indirect assertion *shall* may express mere futurity in the second and third persons: as, he says that he *shall* go; he said that he *should* go: in these sentences "he" refers to one and the same person, the one who "says." If it referred to any other person, *will* would be used and not *shall*.

That woman had to water her soup with her furtive tears, to sit of nights behind hearts and spades, and brood over her crushed hopes. If I contemplate that wretched old Niobe much longer, I *shall* begin to pity her.
Thackeray, Philip, II. xiii.

"Well, we *shall* all miss you quite as much as you will miss us," said the master.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

I *shall* stay and sleep in the church.
George Eliot, Romola, xiv.

(*b*) In the second and third persons *shall* implies authority or control on the part of the speaker, and is used to express (1) promise: as, you *shall* receive your wages; (2) command: as, thou *shalt* not steal; (3) determination: as, you *shall* go.

My glass *shall* not persuade me I am old,
So long as youth and thou are of one date.
Shak., Sonnets, xxii.

Ne'er stare nor put on wonder, for you must
Endure me, and you *shall*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

But she *shall* have him; I will make her happy, if I break her heart for it. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

(4) Certainty or inevitability as regards the future.

And if I die, no man *shall* pity me [that is, it is certain no man will pity me]. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 201.

(*c*) Interrogatively, *shall* or *will* is used according as the one or the other would be used in reply, and accordingly '*shall* I go?' '*shall* we go?' '*shall* he go?' '*shall* they go?' ask for direction, or refer the matter to the determination of the person asked—that is, '*shall* I go?' anticipates the answer 'you *shall* go.'

Pan. But will you tell me? *Shall* I marry?
Troui. Perhaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
About relieving of the sentinels:
Then how or which way *should* they first break in?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 71.

(*d*) After conditionals, such as *if* or *whether*, and after verbs expressing condition or supposition, *shall* expresses simple futurity in all persons, the idea of restraint or necessity involved originally in the word *shall* being excluded by the context—thus:

If { I (or we) *shall* / Thou *shalt*, or you *shall* / He (or they) *shall* } say.

If then we *shall* [that is, are to] shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wing,
Away with me! *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 291.

A man would be laugh'd at by most people who *should* maintain that too much money could undo a nation.
B. Mandeville, Fable of the Bees, p. 213.

That man would do a great and permanent service to the ministry who *should* publish a catalogue of the books in history . . .
Southey, Wesley, I. 309, note (quoted in F. Hall's False [Philol., p. 49).

In the older writers, as for instance in the authorized version of the Bible, *shall* was used of all three persons.

Whose worcheth bi wil, wraththe maketh ofte;
I sigge hit bi thi-seluen, thou *schalt* hit sone fynde.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 57.

Lord, howe ȝe vs lere,
Full wele we take rewarde,
And certis we *schall* not rest.
York Plays, p. 152.

The London fleet of twenty sail (whose admiral *shall* be Captain Philpot, a Kentish man, who heretofore fought a duel between the two armies in the Low Countries), being all ready, have this fortnight been suing for their despatch.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 161.

Shall, like other auxiliaries, is often used with an ellipsis of the following infinitive.

Men dreme of thing that nevere was ne *shal*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 274.

It *shall* [sc. go] to the barber's with your beard.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 521.

From the Devil they came, and to the Devil they *shall* [sc. assuredly go]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

You have not pushed these diseased neither with side nor shoulder, but have rather strewed their way into the Palace with flowers, as you *should*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

3. The past tense *should*, besides the uses in which it is merely the preterit of *shall*, as above, has acquired some peculiar uses of its own. In some of these uses *should* represents the past subjunctive, not the past indicative. It is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech: as, I said I *should* [was to] go; I arranged that he *should* [was to] go. *Should* is often used to give a modest or diffident tone to a statement, or to soften a statement from motives of delicacy or politeness: thus, 'I *should* not like to say how many there are' is much the same as 'I hardly like,' or 'I do not like,' etc. Similarly, 'it *should* seem' is often nearly the same as 'it seems.'

He is no suitor then? So it *should* seem.
B. Jonson.

Should was formerly sometimes used where we should now use *might*.

The scribis and Pharisees aspieden hym that thei *schulden* fynde cause whereof thei *schulden* accuse hym.
Wyclif, Luke vi. 7.

The distinctions in the uses of *shall* and *will* and of *should* and *would* are often so subtle, and depend so much upon the context or upon subjective conditions, that they are frequently missed by inaccurate speakers and writers, and often even by writers of the highest rank. There is a tendency in colloquial English to the exclusive use of *will* and (except after a conditional word) *would*. See *will*[1].

Cæsar *should* [would] be a beast without a heart
If he should stay at home to-day for fear.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 42.

I will win for him an I can; if not, I *will* [shall] gain nothing but my shame and the odd hits.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 183.

Nay, if you find fault with it, they *shall* [will] whisper, tho I did not like it before; I'll ha' no body wiser than myself. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

=**Syn.** *Ought, Should.* See *ought*[2].

shall[2] (shal), *n.* [Ar.] An African siluroid fish of the genus *Synodontis;* specifically, *S. schal* of the Nile, a kind of catfish with a small mouth, long movable teeth in the lower jaw, a nuchal buckler, and six barbels. Also *schal*.

shalli (shal'i), *n.* [Also *challi, challis;* appar. same as Anglo-Ind. *shalee, shaloo,* < Hind. *sālū*, a soft twilled cotton stuff of a Turkey-red color.] A red or otherwise colored cotton stuff or piece-goods of soft texture, made in India, and much worn by the poorer natives. The later and finer shallis of England and France seem to be modifications of the Indian fabric.

A large investment of piece-goods, especially of the coarse ones, Byrampauts, *chelloes*, and others, for the Guinea market. *Grose*, Voyage to the East Indies, I. 99.

shallon (shal'ǫn), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (reported in this form by Lewis and Clarke); cf. *salal-berry.*] The salal-berry, *Gaultheria Shallon*.

shalloon (sha-lön'), *n.* [< ME. *chalon, chaloun*, a coverlet (see *chalon*) (= Sp. *chalon, chalun* = MHG. *schalûne*, G. *schalun*, shalloon), < OF. *chalons* (cf. F. *ras de Châlons*, Chalons cloth), so called from *Chalons*, F. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, a town in France, < L. *Catalauni*, a tribe that lived in the neighborhood. For similar cloth-names of local origin, see *cambric, muslin, worsted*, etc.] A light woolen stuff used for the linings of coats and for women's dresses.

Shalloon, a sort of woolen stuff, chiefly used for the linings of coats, and so call'd from *Chalons*, a city of France, where it was first made. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

In addition to the woollen fabrics, *shalloons*, calimancoes, and tammies were made in considerable numbers in this town and neighborhood [of Colne].
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 30.

shallop (shal'ǫp), *n.* [= G. *schaluppe*, < OF. *chaluppe* = Sp. Pg. *chalupa* = It. *scialuppa*, a shallop; origin unknown, but prob. Amer. or E. Ind. Cf. *sloop.*] A light boat or vessel, with or without a mast or masts; a sloop.

A little bote lay hoving her before; . . .
Into the same shee lept, and with the ore
Did thrust the *shallop* from the floting strand.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

A *shallop* of one Henry Way of Dorchester having been missing all the winter, it was found that the men in her, being five, were all killed treacherously by the eastern Indians. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 95.

shallot (sha-lot'), *n.* [Also *scallot*, and formerly *shalot, schalote, chalot, eschalot* (= D. *sjalot* = G. *schalotte* = Sw. *schalott* = Dan. *skalot*); < OF. *eschalote, eschalotte*, F. *échalote*, an altered form, simulating a dim. term., of OF. *eschalone, escalogne, escalone*, whence E. *scallion:* see *scallion*.] A vegetable of the onion kind, *Allium Ascalonicum*, native in Syria, and elsewhere cultivated; the scallion or eibol. The bulb forms bulblets or cloves in the axils of the scales, like the garlic and rocambole. The shallot is considered milder than the onion, and is used in cookery and esteemed for pickles.

Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, *shallot*, and the rank garlic grow.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 336.

shallow[1] (shal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *shalow, schalowe*, shallow, prob. lit. 'sloping, shelving,' for **schelowe*, < AS. **sceolh* (in comp. *scelg-, sceol-, scul-, scyl-*), sloping, oblique, squint (found only in comp. *scelg-ēgede, sceol-ēgede, scul-ēgede, scyl-ēgede, scyl-ēagede, sceol-ēge, sceol-īge*, squint-eyed), = MD. *schelve, scheel*, D. *scheel* = MLG. *schēl* = OHG. *scelah* (*scelh-, scelaw-*), MHG. *schelch, schel* (*schelh-, schelw-*), G. *scheel*, sloping, crooked, squint, = Icel. *skjálgr*, oblique, wry, squint (as a noun, applied to the crescent moon, to a fish, and as a nickname of a person), = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, oblique, wry, crooked (not found in Goth.); perhaps, with a formative guttural, from a base **skel* = Gr. σκολιός, crooked, wry, akin to σκαληνός, uneven, scalene, σκελλός, crook-legged: see *scoliosis, scalene*. The sense 'shallow' appears only in E. The E. forms are somewhat irregular, the ME. forms *shalow, schalowe* being associated with other forms of Scand. origin, *schald, schold*, etc., early mod. E. *shold*, E. *shoal*, Sc. *shaul*, shallow, which, together with the related verbs *shail*[1] and *shelve*[2], exhibit variations of the vowel, as well as terminal variations due to the orig. guttural. See *shoal*[1], *shail*[1], *shelve*[2], *shelf*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not deep; of little depth: as, a *shallow* brook; a *shallow* place; a *shallow* vessel or dish.

Deep sounds make lesser noise than *shallow* fords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1329.

Shallow water, crisp with ice nine months of the year, is fatal to the race of worms. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

2. Not deep intellectually; superficial: as, a *shallow* person; a *shallow* mind.

My wit 's too *shallow* for the least Designe
Of thy drad Counsails sacred, and divine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

In my *shallow* Apprehension your Grace might stand more firm without an Anchor. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 18.

shallow ground, land with gold near the surface. [Mining slang, Australia.]

II. *n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal; a shelf; a flat; a bank.

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in *shallows* and in miseries.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 221.

Thou hast left Life's *shallows*,
And dost possess the deep.
Lowell, A Requiem.

shallow[1] (shal'ō), *v.* [< *shallow*[1], *a.* Cf. *shoal*[1], *v.*, and *shelve*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make shallow; decrease the depth of.

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall . . . choke and *shallow* the sea in and about it [Venice].
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, xii.

That thought alone thy state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

II. *intrans.* To become shallow; decrease in depth: as, the water *shallows* rapidly as one approaches the bar.

The involution is regular, being deepest in the centre, and *shallowing* in all directions towards the edge.
Micros. Sci., N. S., XXX. 524.

shallow[2] (shal'ō), *n.* [Cf. *shallow*[1].] The rudd, a fish. [Local, Eng.]

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The rudd, or red-eye, is the *shallow* of the Cam.
Yarrell, Hist. British Fishes. (*Latham.*)

shallow-brained (shal′ō-brānd), *a.* Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

To this effect the policie of playes is verie necessarie, however some *shallow-brayned* censurers (not the deepest serchers into the secrets of gouernment) mightily oppugne them. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 59.

shallow-hearted (shal′ō-här′ted), *a.* Incapable of deep or strong feeling or affection.

Ye sanguine, *shallow-hearted* boys!
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 97.

shallowling (shal′ō-ling), *n.* [< *shallow*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A shallow or silly person.

Can Wee suppose that any *Shallowling*
Can finde much Good in oft-Tobacconing?
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

shallowly (shal′ō-li), *adv.* In a shallow manner; with little depth; superficially; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 118.

shallowness (shal′ō-nes), *n.* The character of being shallow; lack of depth or profundity, either literally or figuratively; superficiality: as, the *shallowness* of a river; *shallowness* of mind or wit.

shallow-pated (shal′ō-pā′ted), *a.* Of weak mind; silly.

Some *shallow-pated* Puritan, in reading this, will shoot his Bolt, and presently cry me up to have a Pope in my Belly. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

shally-shally† (shal′i-shal′i), *adv.* [An accom. adv. form of the repeated question *Shall I? shall I?* marking hesitation; now by variation *shilly-shally.*] Same as *shilly-shally.*

Why should I stand *shally-shally* like a Country Bumpkin? *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

shalm, *n.* See *shawm.*

shalmy†, **shalmie**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *shawm.*

shalot†, **shalote**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *shallot.*

shalt (shalt). The second person singular of *shall*[1].

shaltow†. A Middle English reduction of *shalt thou.*

shaly (shā′li), *a.* [< *shale*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of shale; resembling shale: as, a *shaly* soil.

sham (sham), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. form of *shame* (like *shack* for *shake*, *tak* for *take*, etc.). The noun depends in part on the verb (see *sham*, *v.*). It came into general literary use, in the later senses, in the last quarter of the 17th century, as if a piece of slang.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Shame; disgrace; fault. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A trick put upon one; a trick or device that deludes or disappoints expectation; fraud; imposture; make-believe; humbug: as, an age of *shams.*

Two young gent. that heard Sr. H. tell this *sham* so gravely rode the next day to St. Alban's to enquire; comeing there, nobody had heard of any such thing, 'twas altogether false. *Aubrey*, Lives, Henry Blount.

Shamming is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, which the sly Wag the Author only laughs at himself; and, making himself believe 'tis a good Jest, puts the *Sham* only upon himself. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

That *Sham* is too gross to pass on me.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

If peace is sought to be defended or preserved for the safety of the luxurious and the timid, it is a *sham*, and the peace will be base. *Emerson*, War.

3. Some device meant to give a thing a different outward appearance, as of neatness and finish, or to imitate something which it is not. Specifically—(*a*†) A false shirt-front; a dicky.

You put upon me, when I first came to Town, about being orderly, and the Doctrine of wearing *Shams*, to make Linen last clean a Fortnight. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

(*b*) A false pillow-cover; a pillow-sham. (*c*) A strip of fine linen, often embroidered, put under the upper edge of the bed-coverings and turned over, as if forming the upper end of the sheet. (*d*) *pl.* Gaiters. [Local, Eng.]

II. *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended: as, a *sham* fight.

The Discovery of your *Sham* Addresses to her, to conceal your Love to her Neice, has provok'd this Separation. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 1.

The other two packets he carried with him to Halifax, where he stayed some time to exercise the men in *sham* attacks upon *sham* forts. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 257.

Sham answer, sham defense, sham plea, in *law*, a pleading so clearly false in fact as to present no substantial issue. The phrase is commonly taken to imply a pleading formally sufficient, and interposed for the mere purpose of delay.=**Syn.** Mock, spurious, make-believe.

sham (sham), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shammed*, ppr. *shamming.* [< *sham*, *n.*; orig. a var of *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deceive; trick; cheat; delude with false pretenses.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Law. Why, I'm sure you joked upon me, and *shammed* me all night long.
Man. Shammed! prithee what barbarous law-term is that? . . .
Free. Shamming is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, etc. [see this quotation under *sham*, *n.*, 2].
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

2†. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To make a pretense of in order to deceive; feign; imitate: as, to *sham* illness.

But pray, why does your master pass only for ensign?—now if he had *shamm'd* general indeed.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

To sham Abraham, to pretend to be an Abraham-man; hence, as used by seamen, to pretend illness in order to avoid doing duty in the ship, etc. See *Abraham-man.*

II. *intrans.* To pretend; make false pretenses; pretend to be, do, etc., what one is not, does not, does not mean, etc.

Then all your Wits that fleer and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

He *shammed* ill, and his death was given publicly out in the French papers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvii.

sham-Abraham (sham′ā′bra-ham), *a.* Pretended; mock; sham. See *to sham Abraham*, under *sham*, *v. t.*

I own I laugh at over-righteous men,
I own I shake my sides at ranters,
And treat *sham Abr'am* saints with wicked banters.
Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.

shamalo-grass (sham′a-lō-gras), *n.* [E. Ind. *shamalo* + E. *grass.*] A cereal grass, *Panicum frumentaceum*, cultivated in India, probably introduced from tropical Africa. It yields a millet-like grain, a wholesome article of diet, used especially by the poorer classes, and is also a good forage-grass. Also *Deccan grass.*

Shaman (sham′an), *n.* and *a.* [< Pers. Hind. *shaman*, pl. *shamandan*, an idolater.] **I.** *n.* A professor or priest of Shamanism; a wizard or conjurer among those who profess Shamanism.

The connexion of the *shamans* or sorcerers with fetish-objects, as where the Tatars consider the innumerable rags and tags, bells and bits of iron, that adorn the *shaman's* magic costume to contain spirits helpful to their owner in his magic craft. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 142.

II. *a.* Relating to Shamanism.

Shamanic (shā-man′ik), *a.* [< *Shaman* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Shamans or Shamanism.

Shamanism (sham′an-izm), *n.* [< *Shaman* + *-ism.*] A general name applied to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous nations, comprehending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyeds, and other inhabitants of Siberia as far as the Pacific Ocean. These nations generally believe in a Supreme Being, but to this they add the belief that the government of the world is in the hands of a number of secondary gods both benevolent and malevolent toward man, and that it is absolutely necessary to propitiate them by magic rites and spells. The general belief respecting another life appears to be that the condition of man will be poorer and more wretched than the present; hence death is regarded with great dread.

The earliest religion of Accad was a *Shamanism* resembling that of the Siberian or Samoyed tribes of to-day. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 192.

Shamanist (sham′an-ist), *n.* [< *Shaman* + *-ist.*] A believer in Shamanism.

Shamanistic (sham-a-nis′tik), *a.* [< *Shamanist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Shamanism; characteristic of Shamans or Shamanists.

Colonel Dalton states that the paganism of the Ho and Moondah in all essential features is *shamanistic.* *Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 225.

shamble[1] (sham′bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shammel*, *shamell*; < ME. *schambylle*, earlier *shamel*, *schamel*, *schamil*, *schamylle*, *scheomel*, a butchers' bench or stall, orig. a stool, < AS. *scamol*, *scamel*, *sceamul*, a stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool), = OS. *scamel*, *scamil*, stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool), = OHG. *scamal*, *scamil*, MHG. *schemel*, *schamel*, G. *schämel*, *schemel* = Icel. *skemill* = Dan. *skammel*, a footstool, = OF. *scamel*, *eschamel*, < L. *scamellum*, a little bench or stool; cf. *scabellum*, a footstool (> It. *sgabello*, a joint-stool, = F. *escabeau*, *escabelle*, a stool); dim. of *scamnum*, a step; cf. L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk, Gr. σκήπτειν, prop, etc.: see *scape*[2], *scepter*, *shaft*[1].] **1**†. A footstool.

Vor thi alle the halewen makeden of al the worlde ase ane *scheomel* to hore uet [feet]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 166.

2. A bench; especially, a bench or stall in a market on which goods are exposed for sale. Specifically—**3.** *pl.* The tables or stalls on or in which butchers expose meat for sale; hence, a flesh- or meat-market.

Whatsoever is sold in the *shambles*, that eat.
1 Cor. x. 25.

Many there are of the same wretched Kind,
Whom their despairing Creditors may find
Lurking in *Shambles*; where with borrow'd Coin
They buy choice Meats.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

4. *pl.* A slaughter-house; a place of butchery: sometimes treated as a singular.

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house!
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 71.

I will therefore leaue their *shambles*, and . . . will visite their holies and holy places.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 844.

Straightway Virginius led the maid a little space aside, To where the reeking *shambles* stood, piled up with horn and hide. *Macaulay*, Virginia, l. 148.

5†. In *mining.* See *shammel*, 2.—**Clerk of the market and shambles.** See *clerk.*

shamble[1] (sham′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling.* [< *shamble*[1], *n.*] To slaughter; destine to the shambles. [Rare.]

Must they die, and die in vain,
Like a flock of *shambled* sheep?
The Century, XXXVIII. 730.

shamble[2] (sham′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling.* [An assibilated form of *scamble.*] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if with weak knees.

Such was the appearance of Ichabod and his steed, as they *shambled* out of the gate of Hans Van Ripper. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

shamble[2] (sham′bl), *n.* [< *shamble*[2], *v.*] A shambling walk or gait.

The man in the red cloak put on his old slouch hat, made an awkward bow, and, with a gait which was half stride, half *shamble*, went out of the Raleigh, and disappeared. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

shambling (sham′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shamble*[2], *v.*] An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich old banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

shambling (sham′bling), *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular, clumsy, weak-kneed motion or gait: as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

He was a tall, *shambling* youth.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

shambrough† (sham′brō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a bearing representing an old form of ship or caravel, with two or three masts. *Berry.*

shame (shām), *n.* [< ME. *shame*, *schame*, *shome*, *schome*, *scheome*, *scome*, *ssame*, *same*, < AS. *sceamu*, *scamu* = OS. *scama* = OFries. *skome* = D. *schaam* (in comp.) = MLG. *schame* = OHG. *scama*, MHG. *schame*, *scham*, G. *scham*, shame, = Icel. *skömm* (*skamm-*), shame, a wound, = Sw. Dan. *skam*, shame; akin to AS. *sceand*, *sceond*, *scand*, *scond* = D. G. *schande* = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace (see *shand*), and perhaps to Skt. √ *kshan*, wound: see *scathe*, etc. Cf. *sham*, orig. a dial. form of *shame.*] **1.** A painful feeling or sense of degradation excited by a consciousness of having done something unworthy of one's own previous idea of one's excellence; also, a peculiar painful feeling or sense of being in a situation offensive to decency, or likely to bring contempt upon the person experiencing the feeling.

Also here Book seythe that, whan that sche had childed undre a Palme Tree, sche had gret *schame* that sche hadde a Child. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 133.

In all humility,
And with no little *shame*, I ask your pardons.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 2.

Shame . . . is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of having done something which is indecent, or will lessen the valued esteem which others have for us.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 17.

2. Tendency to feel distress at any breach of decorum or decency, especially at any unseemly exposure of one's person.

My purpos hathe ben longe my hert thus to chast,
And til this yeres day y ne durst for *schame*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 39.

When a woman shall be inflamed with ire, the man ought to suffer her, and after the flame is somewhat quenched, to reprehend her; for if once she begin to loose her *shame* in the presence of her husband, they will euery houre cleaue the house with yels.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 305.

Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame*,
No touch of bashfulness?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 285.

3. A thing or person to be ashamed of; that which brings or is a source or cause of con-

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tempt, ignominy, or reproach; a disgrace or dishonor.

Why, thou *shame* of women,
Whose folly or whose impudence is greater
Is doubtful to determine!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iv. 2.

And then eleven great Stars thought it no *shame*
To crouch before me who admired them.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 111.

It isn't for want of cleverness he looks like a poor man, Miss Lyon. I've left off speaking, else I should say it 's a sin and a *shame*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxii.

4. Grossly injurious or ignominious treatment or acts; ignominy; disgrace; dishonor; derision; contempt; contumely.

Whenne he to his lorde come,
The lettre sone he hym nome,
And sayde, Alle gose to *schome!*
And went his way.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

Many *shames* that the Iues hym diden; and after that he suffred bitter deth for vs upon the crosse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

God geve yow bothe on *shames* deth to dyen.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1133.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen.
Ezek. xxxvi. 6.

I think the echoes of his *shames* have deaf'd
The ears of heavenly justice.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

5. The parts of the body which modesty requires to be covered.

Thy nakedness shall be uncovered, yea, thy *shame* shall be seen. Isa. xlvii. 3.

For shame! an interjectional phrase, signifying 'you should be ashamed!' 'shame on you!'

For shame now; here is some one coming.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 2.

To put to shame, to cause to feel shame; inflict shame, disgrace, or dishonor on.

Seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and *put* him *to* an open *shame*. Heb. vi. 6.

=**Syn. 1.** Mortification.—**4.** Opprobrium, odium, obloquy, scandal.

shame (shām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shamed*, ppr. *shaming*. [< ME. *shamen, schamen, schamien, schomien, scheomien, scomien*, < AS. *sceamian, scamian, sceomian, scomian*, intr. be ashamed, tr. (refl.) make ashamed, = OS. *scamian* = D. *schamen* = OHG. *scamēn, scamōn*, MHG. *schamen*, G. *schämen* = Icel. *skamma* = Sw. *skämma* = Dan. *skamme* = Goth. *skaman*, refl., make ashamed; from the noun. Cf. *ashame, ashamed.*]

I. *intrans.* To be or feel ashamed.

And thei seyn that God made Adam and Eve all naked, and that no man scholde *shame* that is of kyndely nature.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 178.

I do *shame*
To think of what a noble strain you are,
And of how coward a spirit.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 3. 23.

Art thou a man? and *sham'st* thou not to beg?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To be ashamed of.

For who so *schameth* me and my wordis, mannus sone schal *schame* hym, whanne he cometh in his maieste and of the fadris, and of the hooli aungels.
Wyclif, Luke ix. 26.

2. To make ashamed; cause to blush or to feel degraded, dishonored, or disgraced.

Shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 120.

Who *shames* a scribbler? break one cobweb through,
He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread anew.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 89.

3. To cover with reproach or ignominy; disgrace.

Alle tho that ben of his kyn, or pretenden hem to ben his Frendes, and thei come not to that Feste, thei ben repreved for evere and *schamed*, and maken gret doel.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 202.

Thou hast in a few days of thy short reign,
In over-weening pride, riot, and lusts,
Sham'd noble Diocletian and his gift.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, v. 1.

4. To force or drive by shame.

In female breasts did sense and merit rule,
The lover's mind would ask no better school;
Shamed into sense, the scholars of our eyes,
Our beaux from gallantry would soon be wise.
Sheridan, The Rivals, Epil.

5†. To shun through shame.

My master sad—for why, he *shames* the court—
Is fled away. *Greene*, James IV., v. 6. (*Davies.*)

6†. To mock at; deride; treat with contumely or contempt.

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor. Ps. xiv. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** To mortify, humiliate, abash.

shamefaced (shām'fāst), *a.* [A corruption of *shamefast*, simulating *face:* see *shamefast.*] Modest; bashful: originally *shamefast.*

Men *shamefaced* and of noble mindes haue greate cause to beware that they begin not to hourd or laye vp mony: for if he once giue him selfe to hourd, . . . he shall euery day fall into a thousand euils, shames, and confusions.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 256.

The rose with its sweet, *shamefaced* look.
W. Motherwell, Certain Pleasant Verses.

shamefacedly (shām'fāst-li), *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.

shamefacedness (shām'fāst-nes), *n.* [A corruption of *shamefastness*, q. v.] Bashfulness; excess of modesty.

The embarrassed look of shy distress,
And maidenly *shamefacedness*.
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

shamefast (shām'fast), *a.* [< ME. *shamefast, schamefast, schamfäst, sceomefest*, < AS. *sceamfæst, scamfæst*, modest, lit. 'firm' or 'fast in shame,' i. e. modesty, < *sceamu, scamu*, shame, + *fæst*, fast, firm: see *shame* and *fast*[1].] Modest; bashful. [Obsolete or archaic: see *shamefaced*, the form now usual.]

Shamefast she was in mayden's shamefastnesse.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 55.

It is a lamentable thing to see, that a mother shal send her sonne to the house of a Gentleman, clad, shod, *shamefast*, honest, solitarie, well manered, and deuoute, and at the yeares end the poore young man shall returne ragged, bare legged, dissolute, . . . and a quarreller.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 151.

I'll not meddle with it [conscience]: . . . 'tis a blushing *shamefast* [*shamefac'd* in f. 1623] spirit that mutinies in a man's bosom. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 142.

shamefastness (shām'fast-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shamfastnes;* < ME. *shamefastnesse, schamefastnesse;* < *shame* + *fast*[1] + *-ness.*] Modesty; bashfulness; shamefacedness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And ye, sir clerk, let be your *shamefastnesse*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 840.

To blush with a genuine *shamefastness*.
E. H. Plumptre, Sophocles, xxxiii.

shame-flower (shām'flou'ėr), *n.* Same as *blushwort.*

shameful (shām'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *schamful, scheomeful* (= Sw. *skamfull* = Dan. *skamfuld*), modest; < *shame* + *-ful.*] **1†.** Modest; shamefaced.

Wherein he would have hid
His *shamefull* head. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 13.

For certain, sir, his bashfulness undoes him,
For from his cradle he had a *shameful* face.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

2†. Full of shame; tinged or permeated with a feeling of shame.

Shameful reflections on all our past behaviours.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv. 7.

3. That brings or ought to bring or put to shame; disgraceful; scandalous: as, *shameful* conduct.

And Phœbus, flying so most *shamefull* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implyes,
And hydes for shame. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 6.

Who submitted himselfe to a death in itselfe bitter, before men *shamefull*, and of God accursed.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

A change so *shameful*, say, what cause has wrought?
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 147.

shameful reel. Same as *shame-reel.* [Scotland.]

"Win up, win up, now bride," he says,
"And dance a *shamefu' reel.*"
Sweet Willie and Fair Mairy (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

=**Syn. 3.** Dishonorable, disreputable, outrageous, villainous, heinous, nefarious.

shamefully (shām'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. **schamfully, ssamvolliche;* < *shameful* + *-ly*[2].] In a shameful manner; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

But thou in clumsy verse, unlicked, unpointed,
Hast *shamefully* defiled the Lord's anointed.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 503.

shamefulness (shām'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *schamefulnes;* < *shameful* + *-ness.*] **1†.** Modesty; diffidence.

To suche as shall see it to be ouer presumptuous, let them lay the fault upon your honour, whiche did first write unto me, and not on me, that do aunswere with *shamefulnesse*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 75.

2. Shameful character; disgracefulness.—**3.** Shame; disgrace.

The king debated with himself
If Arthur were the child of *shamefulness*,
Or born the son of Gorlois.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

shamel†, shamell†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *shamble*[1].

shameless (shām'les), *a.* [< ME. *shameles, shamelees, schameles, schomeles, schomeleas*, < AS. *scamleás, scamleás* (= D. *schaamteloos* = MLG. *schamelos* = OHG. *scamalōs*, MHG. *schamelōs*, G. *schamlos* = Icel. *skammlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skamlös*), shameless, < *sceamu, scamu*, shame, + *-leás*, E. *-less.*] **1.** Having no shame; lacking in modesty; immodest; impudent; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And shroue hire of hire shrewednesse *shameleés*, I trowe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 44.

To tell thee whence thou camest, of whom derived,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless.*
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 120.

2. Done without shame; indicating or characterized by lack of shame: as, a *shameless* disregard of honesty.

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify. *Raleigh.*

=**Syn. 1.** Unblushing, brazen; profligate, reprobate, abandoned, incorrigible.

shamelessly (shām'les-li), *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

shamelessness (shām'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being shameless; utter want of shame; lack of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

shamely† (shām'li), *adv.* [ME. *schameli, schomely, schameliche, schomeliche*, < AS. *sceamlīc* (= OHG. *scamalīh*, MHG. *schamelīch, schemelich* = Sw. *skamlig* = Dan. *skammelig*), shameful, < *sceamu*, shame, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[2].] Shamefully.

Bot, I trow, ful tyd, ouer-tan that he [Jonah] were,
So that *schomely* to schort he schote of his ame.
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), iii. 128.

shame-proof (shām'pröf), *a.* Callous or insensible to shame.

King. They will shame us; let them not approach.
Biron. We are *shame-proof*, my lord.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 513.

shamer (shā'mėr), *n.* [< *shame* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes ashamed.

My means and my conditions are no *shamers*
Of him that owes 'em, all the world knows that,
And my friends no reliers on my fortunes.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

shameragt, *n.* An obsolete form of *shamrock.*

shame-reel (shām'rēl), *n.* In some parts of Scotland, the first reel or dance after the celebration of a marriage. It was performed by the bride and best man and the bridegroom and best maid. *Jamieson.*

shamevoust, *a.* [ME., irreg. < *shame* + *-evous* as in similar ME. forms of *bounteous, plenteous.*] Shameful.

Yff atwixt his handis he hym haue myght,
He wold make hym ende, and *shameuous* deth dight!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3444.

shammatha (sha-mä'thä), *n.* [< Heb. *shammāthā'.*] The highest degree of excommunication among the ancient Jews, consisting in final exclusion from the Jewish church for life.

shammelt (sham'el), *n.* **1.** An obsolete form of *shamble*[1]. Specifically—**2.** In *mining*, a stage or shelf-like arrangement of boards, or a plat cut in the rocks, upon which the ore was shoveled by the miner in the ancient method of working a mine, "cast after cast," as it was called. The shammels were about six feet apart. Also called *shamble.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

If the lode was wide and the walls of it and the adjoining country very hard, solid ground, it was in such case more easy for them to make *shammels* or stages, with such timber, &c., as was cheapest and nearest at hand. *Pryce.*

shammelt (sham'el), *v. i.* [< *shammel, n.*] In *mining*, to work a mine by throwing the material excavated on to a shammel (which see) in the "cast after cast" method, which was the usual way before the art of regular mining by means of shafts and leads had been introduced. [Cornwall, Eng.]

This, with streaming, I take to be the plain simple state of mining in general three centuries ago, and from hence is derived the custom of *shammeling* both above and under ground at this time. *Pryce.*

shammer (sham'ėr), *n.* [< *sham* + *-er*[1].] One who shams; an impostor; a liar; a trickster.

I shou'd make the worst *Shammer* in England: I must always deal ingenuously. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

shammisht (sham'ish), *a.* [< *sham* + *-ish*[1].] Deceitful.

The overture was very *shammish*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 100. (*Davies.*)

shammockt (sham'ok), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To idle; loaf; lounge.

Pox take you both for a couple of *shammocking* rascals: . . . you broke my tavern, and that broke my heart.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 184. (*Davies.*)

shammy (sham'i), *n.*; pl. *shammies* (-iz). [Also *shamoy;* formerly *shamois, shamoys, chamois,* < F. *chamois:* see *chamois.*] **1.** Same as *chamois*, 2.

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Love thy brave man of war, and let thy bounty
Clap him in *shamois*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii.

The day after to-morrow we go in cavalcade with the Duchess of Richmond to her audience; I have got my cravat and *shammy* shoes.
H. Walpole, To Gen. Conway, Jan. 12, 1766.

2. A bag of chamois leather in which miners keep their gold-dust. [Australia.]

shamoyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *shammy*, *chamois*, 2.

shamoy (sham'oi), *v. t.* [< *shamoy*, *n.*] To prepare (leather) by working oil into the skin instead of the astringent or ammonium chlorid commonly used in tanning; dress or prepare in the way chamois leather is prepared.

Skivers are split grain sides of sheep skins tanned in sumach, and similarly finished — the flesh split being *shamoyed* for inferior qualities of shamoy or wash leather.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 388.

shampoo (sham-pö'), *v. t.* [Also *shampo*, and more prop. *champoo*, *champo;* < Hind. *chāmpnā* (impv. *chāmpo*), shampoo, lit. 'join, press, stuff, thrust in.'] 1. To rub and percuss the whole surface of (the body), and at the same time to extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with a hot bath, for the purpose of restoring tone and vigor to the system: a practice introduced from the East. Such kneading and rubbing of the whole body is now commonly called *massage*. Also used figuratively.

Old women and amateurs [at an auction-sale] have invaded the upper apartments, pinching the bed-curtains, poking into the feathers, *shampooing* the mattresses, and clapping the wardrobe drawers to and fro.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xvii.

2. To lather, wash, and rub or brush (the head) thoroughly.

shampoo (sham-pö'), *n.* [< *shampoo*, *v.*] The act or operation of shampooing, in either sense.

shampooer (sham-pö'ėr), *n.* One who shampooes, in either sense of the word.

shamragt, *n.* An obsolete form of *shamrock*.

shamrock (sham'rok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shamroke*, *shamrag*, *shamerag;* < Ir. *seamrog* (= Gael. *seamrag*), trefoil, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil.] A plant with trifoliate leaves: the national emblem of Ireland. According to recent authority (Britten and Holland, "English Plant Names") the plant at the present day most in repute as the true shamrock is one of the hop-clovers, *Trifolium minus*, a slender trailing species with small yellow heads, perhaps a variety of *T. procumbens*. It is in use in many counties of Ireland, and forms a great part of the shamrock sold in London on St. Patrick's day. The black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, is also thus used; but the white clover, *T. repens*, is widely understood to be the common shamrock. The identity of the original shamrock which, according to tradition, St. Patrick used to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity is uncertain. It has been variously supposed to be the common white clover, *T. repens* (which, however, is believed to be of late introduction in Ireland); the red clover, *T. pratense;* the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (locally called *shamrock* in England); and even the watercress (though its leaves are not trifoliate).

Yf they founde a plotte of water-cresses or *sham-rokes*, there they flocked as to a feast. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Whilst all the Hibernian kerns, in multitudes,
Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebagh.
John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

Blue-flowered shamrock. See *Parochetus*. — **Indian shamrock**, the birthroot, *Trillium erectum*.

shamrock-pea (sham'rok-pē), *n.* See *Parochetus*.

shan[1] (shan), *n.* [Cf. *shand*, *n.*] *Naut.*, a defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fiber in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

shan[2] (shan), *n.* [Cf. *shanny*[1].] Same as *shanny*[1].

shand (shand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *shande*, *schond*, *schonde*, *sconde*, also *schend* (in comp.), < AS. *sceand*, *scand*, *sceond*, *scond* = D. *schande* = MLG. *schande* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande* = Dan. *skand* (in comp. *skand-skrift*, libel) = Goth. *skanda*, shame; akin to AS. *sceamu*, etc., shame: see *shame*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Shame; scandal; disgrace.

Forr thatt wass, alls he wisste itt wel,
Hiss aghenn shame and *shande*.
Ormulum, l. 11956.

My dere doȝttur,
Thou most vndor-stonde
For to gowerne well this hous,
And saue thy selfe frow *schond*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 39.

God shilde his cors fro *shonde*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 197.

2. Base coin. [Scotch.]

"I doubt Glossin will prove but *shand* after a', Mistress," said Jabos; . . . "but this is a gude half-crown ony way." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

II. *a.* Worthless. [Scotch.]

shandry (shan'dri), *n.*; pl. *shandries* (-driz). A shortened form of *shandrydan*.

In a pause of Mrs. Robson's sobs, Hester heard the welcome sound of the wheels of the returning *shandry*, bearing the bride and bridegroom home.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxix.

shandrydan (shan'dri-dan), *n.* [Also *shandery-dan;* appar. of Ir. origin.] A light two-wheeled cart or gig; any old rickety conveyance.

An ancient rickety-looking vehicle of the kind once known as *shandrydan*. *Cornhill Mag.*, V. 440.

shandygaff (shan'di-gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mixture of bitter ale or beer with ginger-beer. The original English recipe is a pint of bitter beer with a small bottle of old-fashioned ginger-beer; but porter or stout or lager-beer is sometimes substituted for the bitter beer, and ginger-ale for the ginger-beer.

If the sun is out, one feels, after scrambling over the rocks and walking home by the dusty road, like taking a long pull at a cup of *shandygaff*.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 187.

shangan, *n.* See *shangie*.

shanghai (shang-hī'), *n.* [So called from *Shanghai*, *Shanghae*, a city of China.] 1. A very long-legged hen with feathered shanks, reputed to have been introduced from Shanghai, China. The breed (if, despite its great vogue at one time, it could ever claim to be one) is now obsolete, having been developed or differentiated into the different varieties of brahmas and cochins. Also called *brahmaputra*, *brahmapootra*. Hence — 2. A tall person; especially, a tall dandy. [Slang, U. S.] — 3. A long, slender oyster; a stick-up or stuck-up; a coon-heel, rabbit-ear, or razor-blade. [Connecticut.] — 4. A kind of fish-hook. *Norris*.

shanghai (shang-hī'), *v. t.* [Lit. to ship to *Shanghai*, *Shanghae*, a port of China, representing any distant port to which persons so treated are shipped.] *Naut.*, to render insensible, as a person, by drugs, liquor, or violence, and ship him on a vessel wanting hands, for the purpose of fraudulently securing advance-money and any premium offered for procuring seamen.

shangie, shangan (shang'i, -an), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < OF. *chaine*, F. *chaine*, a chain: see *chain*.] 1. A shackle; the shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in a cow-house. *Jamieson.* — 2. A ring of straw or hemp put round a jumper by miners to prevent the water in the bore-hole from squirting up. — 3. A stick cleft at one end, in which the tail of a dog is put by way of mischief. [Scotch in all uses.]

Shangti (shang'tē'), *n.* [Chin., < *shang*, high, supreme, + *ti*, ruler.] One of the names (literally, 'supreme ruler') used among Christians in China for God, the others being *Shin* ('god' or 'gods,' 'spirit' or 'spirits'), used (sometimes with the prefix *chin*, true) by those who object to the use of *Shangti* and *Tien-chu* ('lord of heaven'), used by Roman Catholics. Also *Shangte*.

shaning (shan'ing), *n.* Same as *shanny*[1].

shank[1] (shangk), *n.* [< ME. *shanke*, *schanke*, *schonke*, *sconke*, *sconke*, < AS. *sceanca*, *scanca*, *sceonca*, the bone of the leg, also a hollow bone, = OFries. *skunka*, *schonk* = D. *schonk*, a bone, = LG. *schunke*, also *schake*, leg, = Sw. *skank* = Dan. *skank*, leg, shank; cf. dim. D. *schenkel* = MHG. G. *schenkel*, shank, leg, thigh, = Icel. *skekill*, shank; allied to OHG. *scincho*, *scincha*, shank, hollow bone (> It. dial. *schinco*, *stinco*, shin-bone), MHG. *schinke*, G. *schinken*, ham, = Sw. *skinka* = Dan. *skinke*, ham. From the same ult. source is derived E. *skink*[1].] 1. The leg, or the part of the leg which extends from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone.

Eftsoones her white streight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shankes*, of marrowe empted;
And her faire face to fowle and loathsome hewe,
And her fine corpes to a bag of venim grewe.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 350.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shank*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 161.

(*a*) Technically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the shin, crus, or leg proper, between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, represented by the length of the tibia. (*b*) In a horse, popularly, the part of the fore leg between the so-called knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the metacarpus. See cut under *horse*.

2. In a bird, popularly, the part of the foot between where the feathers usually end and the roots of the toes, commonly held upright and appearing like a part of the leg, not of the foot, as it really is; the tarsometatarsus. — 3. In *entom.*, the tibia: same as *shin*, 5. — 4. In *bot.*, the footstalk or pedicel of a flower. — 5. A stocking, or the part of a stocking which covers the leg; specifically, a stocking in the process of being knitted (a Scotch use); also, a legging or leg-covering.

All the riche clothynge was awaye
That he byfore sawe in that stede;
Hir a [one] *schanke* blake, hir other graye,
And all hir body lyke the lede.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 102).

Four or five pairs of heavy woollen socks cover his feet, and over them is placed a pair of caribou *shanks* [leggings made of the skin of the caribou worn with the hair outside]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 510.

6. That part of an instrument, tool, or the like which connects the acting part with a handle or the part by which it is held or moved. Specifically — (*a*) The stem of a key, between the bow and the bit. (*b*) The stem of an anchor, connecting the arms and the stock. (*c*) The tang of a knife, chisel, etc., or part which is inserted in the handle. (*d*) That part of a fish-hook which is toward the head; the straight part above the bend. (*e*) The straight part of a nail between the head and the taper of the point. (*f*) In *printing*, the body of a type, or that part which is between the shoulder and the feet. See cut under *type*. (*g*) The eye or loop on a button. (*h*) That part of an ax-head which is between the edge and the back, which in some old forms is drawn out long and thin. (*i*) Of a spur, one of the two cheeks or side-pieces. (*j*) Of a spoon, the slender part between the flattened handle and the bowl.

7. That part of a shoe which connects the broad part of the sole with the heel. See cut under *boot*. — 8. In *metal.*, a large ladle to contain molten metals, managed by a straight bar at one end and a cross-bar with handles at the other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the metal. — 9. The shaft of a mine. [Scotch.] — 10. *pl.* Flat pliers with jaws of soft iron used for nibbling glass for lenses preparatory to grinding. See *nibbling*. — 11. In *arch.*: (*a*) The shaft of a column. (*b*) The plain space between the grooves of the Doric triglyph. — 12†. A kind of fur, mentioned as used for trimming outer garments in the sixteenth century, and as derived from the legs of animals. — 13. The latter end or part of anything. [Colloq.]

Bimeby, to'rds de *shank* er de evenin', Brer Rabbit sorter stretch hisse'f, he did, en 'low hit 's mos' time fer Brer Fox ter git 'long home. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xv.

Shanks' mare. See *mare*[1].

shank[1] (shangk), *v.* [< *shank*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or footstalk; fall off by decay of the footstalk: often with *off*.

The germens of these twelve flowers all swelled, and ultimately six fine capsules and two poor capsules were produced, only four capsules *shanking off*.
Darwin, Different Form of Flowers, p. 83.

2. To take to one's legs: frequently with an impersonal *it:* as, to *shank it* (that is, to make the journey on foot). [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* 1. To send off without ceremony. [Scotch.]

Some say ye suld baith be *shankit* aff till Edinburgh Castle. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvi.

2. In the making of lenses, to break off (the rough edges) with pliers of soft iron. — **To shank ane's sel' awa'**, to take one's self off quickly. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii. [Scotch.]

shank[2] (shangk), *n.* A shell: same as *chank*[2].

shank-cutter (shangk'kut'ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine or tool for cutting out shanks. *E. H. Knight*.

shanked (shangkt), *a.* [< *shank*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a shank; having a shank or shanks of a kind specified: as, spindle-*shanked;* yellow-*shanked*. — 2. Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

shanker (shang'kėr), *n.* An Anglicized spelling of *chancre*.

shanking (shang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shank*[1], *v.*] The process by which lenses are roughly brought to a circular form: same as *nibbling*, 2.

The pressure of the pliers applied near the edges of the glass causes it to crumble away in small fragments, and this process, which is called *shanking* or nibbling, is continued until the glasses are made circular.
Ure, Dict., III. 106.

shank-iron (shangk'ī'ėrn), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*: (*a*) A shaping-tool or former for shoe-shanks. (*b*) A plate of iron inserted as a stiffening between the leather parts of a shank.

shank-laster (shangk'lās'tėr), *n.* A shoemakers' tool, combining a gripping-jaw and a lever, for fitting the upper-leather over the shank of the last. *E. H. Knight*.

shank-painter (shangk'pān'tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a short rope and chain sustaining the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.

shank-shell (shangk'shel), *n.* Same as *chank*[2].

The *shank-shell* is carved by the Cingalese; when found reversed it is considered sacred.
P. P. Carpenter, Mollusca, p. 33.

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shank-spring (shangk'spring), *n.* A small piece of elastic steel used to join the sole and heel of a boot or shoe so as to give an elastic support to the instep.

shank-wheel (shangk'hwēl), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a tool for giving an ornamental finish to a shank.

shanna (shan'ä). A Scotch form of *shall not*.

shanny[1] (shan'i), *n.*; pl. *shannies* (-iz). [Also *shan*, *shaning*; origin uncertain.] The smooth blenny, *Blennius* (or *Pholis*) *lævis*, a fish of an oblong form with a smooth skin, and without filaments or appendages to the head. It is found along the coasts of England and of Europe generally, chiefly lurking under stones and in seaweed between tide-marks. By means of its pectoral fins it is able to crawl upon land, and when the tide ebbs will often creep on the shore until it finds a crevice wherein it can hide until the tide returns.

shanny[2] (shan'i), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shand.*] Giddy; foolish. [Prov. Eng.]

Shanscrit, *n.* A former spelling of *Sanskrit*.

sha'n't (shänt). A contraction of *shall not*. [Colloq.]

shanty[1] (shan'ti), *a.* [Also *shawnty*, *shunty*; var. of *janty*, *jaunty*, q. v.] Jaunty; gay; showy. [Prov. Eng.]

shanty[2] (shan'ti), *n.*; pl. *shanties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *shantee*; origin obscure. It has been variously guessed to be (*a*) of Ir. origin, < Ir. *sean*, old (or *sion*, weather, storm), + *tig*, a house; (*b*) < F. *chantier*, a yard, timber-yard, < L. *canterius*, *cantherius*, a rafter: see *cant*[1], *cantle*; (*c*) < a supposed F. **chienté*, as if lit. 'dog-kennel,' < *chien*, a dog: see *kennel*[1].] 1. A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building of rough and flimsy character. Compare *boist*[2].

This was the second season that le Bourdon had occupied "Castle Meal," as he himself called the *shanty*.
Cooper, Oak Openings, p. 26.

The diamond town of Kimberley is still a huge aggregation of *shanties* traversed by tramways and lit by electric light. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, iii. 1.

2. A public house, or place where liquor is sold. [Slang.]—**Sly grog-shanty**, a place where liquor is sold without a license. [Slang, Australia.]

shanty[2] (shan'ti), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shantied*, ppr. *shantying*. [< *shanty*[2], *n.*] To live in a shanty, as lumbermen do: common in Manitoba and the lumber regions of North America.

shanty[3] (shan'ti), *n.* [Also *chantey*; prob. < F. *chanter*, sing: see *chant*.] A song with a boisterous chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan or windlass or hoisting up heavy weights, to enable them to pull or heave together in time with the song.

shanty-man[1] (shan'ti-man), *n.* [< *shanty*[2] + *man*.] One who lives in a shanty; hence, a backwoodsman; a lumberer.

shanty-man[2] (shan'ti-man), *n.* [Also *chanteyman*; < *shanty*[3] + *man*.] The sailor on board ship who leads the shanty to which the sailors work in heaving at the capstan, hoisting sail, etc.

The *shanty-man*—the chorister of the old packet-ship—has left no successors. . . . It was in the windlass-songs that the accomplished *shanty-man* displayed his fullest powers and his daintiest graces.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 281, 283.

shapable (shā'pa-bl), *a.* [< *shape* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being shaped.

My task is to sit and study how *shapeable* the Independent way will be to the body of England.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 38.

Soft and *shapeable* into love's syllables. *Ruskin.*

2†. Having a proper shape or form; shapely.

I made [earthenware] things round and *shapeable* which before were filthy things indeed to look on.
De Foe, Robinson Crusoe, x.

Also *shapeable*.

shape (shāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaped* (pp. formerly *shapen*), ppr. *shaping*. [(*a*) < ME. *shapen*, *schapen* (pret. *shoop*, *shop*, *schop*, *schope*, *scop*, pp. *shapen*, *schapen*, *shape*, *yshapen*, *yschape*), < AS. *sceapan*, *scapan* (pret. *scōp*, *sceóp*, pp. *sceapen*, *scapen*), form, make, shape, = OS. *scapan* = OFries. *skeppa*, *scheppa* (pret. *skōp*, *schōp*) = MD. *schappen*, do, treat, = OHG. *scaffan*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, shape, create, produce, = Icel. *skapa* = Sw. *skapa* = Dan. *skabe* = Goth. **skapjan*, *ga-skapjan* (pret. *ga-skōp*), create, form, shape; also in secondary forms, partly merged with the preceding, namely (*b*) ME. *shapen*, *schapen*, *schapien*, *schepien* (pret. *shaped*, *schapide*, pp. *shaped*), < AS. *sceppan*, *scyppan*, *scippan* = OS. *sceppian* = OHG. *scepfen*, *skeffen*, create, form; (*c*) OHG. *scaffōn*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, procure, obtain, furnish, be busy about, > MD. D. *schaffen* = Dan. *skaffe* = Sw. *skaffa*, procure, furnish; < Teut. √ *skap*, supposed by some to have meant orig. 'cut (wood) into shape,' and to be connected with AS. *scafan*, etc., shave: see *shave*. Hence ult. *shaft*[3] and *-ship*.] I. *trans.* 1. To form; make; create; construct.

Swithe go *shape* a shippe of shides and of bordes.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 131.

O blake Nyght! as folk in bokes rede,
That *shapen* art by God this world to hyde
At certein tymes with thy derke wede,
That under that men myghte in reste abyde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1480.

Behold, I was *shapen* in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me. Ps. li. 5.

2. To give shape or form to; cut, mold, or make into a particular form: as, to *shape* a garment; to *shape* a vessel on the potters' wheel.

To the forge with it then; *shape* it.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2. 239.

But that same weed ye've *shaped* for me,
It quickly shall be sewed for thee.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 356).

A Ribbon bound and *shap'd* her slender Waist.
Prior, Colin's Mistakes, viii.

Only those items which I notice *shape* my mind.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 402.

Wordsworth was wholly void of that *shaping* imagination which is the highest criterion of a poet.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 116.

3. To adapt, as to a purpose; cause to conform; adjust; regulate: with *to* or *unto*.

Good sir, *shape* yourself
To understand the place and noble persons
You live with now. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

Charm'd by their Eyes, their Manners I acquire,
And *shape* my Foolishness *to* their Desire.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

So, as I grew, I rudely *shaped* my life
To my immediate wants. *Browning*, Pauline.

4. To form with the mind; plan; contrive; devise; arrange; prepare.

At which the God of Love gan loken rowe,
Right for despit, and *shop* to ben ywroken.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 207.

You may *shape*, Amintor,
Causes to cozen the whole world withal,
And yourself too.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

I see the bottom of your question; and, with these gentlemen's good leave, I will endeavour to *shape* you an answer. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 166.

5†. To get ready; address (one's self to do something).

Upon the chaungynge of the moone,
Whan lightlees is the world a nyght or tweyne,
And that the welkin *shap* hym for to reyne,
He streight o morwe unto his nece wente.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 551.

"ge, certes," quath he, "that is soth," and *shop* hym to walke. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 247.

6. To direct (one's course); betake (one's self): as, to *shape* one's course homeward.

He will aray hym full rad with a route noble,
And *shape* hym to our shippes with his shene knightes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1144.

Now to shores more soft
She [the Muse] *shapes* her prosperous sail.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 5.

Behold, in awful march and dread array
The long-expected squadrons *shape* their way!
Addison, The Campaign.

7. To image; conceive; call or conjure up.

Oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 148.

Guilt *shapes* the Terror; deep within
The human heart the secret lies
Of all the hideous deities.
Whittier, The Over-Heart.

8†. To dress; array.

Assemble you soudiours, sure men & nobill,
Shapyn in shene ger, with shippis to wynde,
The Grekys to greue, & in grem brynge.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2572.

I wol erly *shape* me therfore.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 809.

9. To destine; foreordain; predestine.

If so be my destine be *shape*
By eterne word to deyen in prisoun,
Of oure lynage have sum compassioun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 250.

To shape up, to give form to by stiff or solid material, so that the shape will be retained: said of articles covered with needlework or of textile fabrics.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take shape or form; be or become adapted, fit, or comformable. [Rare.]

Their dear loss,
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shaped*
Unto my end of stealing them.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 346.

2†. To turn out; happen.

So *shop* it that hym fil that daye a tene
In love, for whiche in wo to bedde he wente.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 61.

shape (shāp), *n.* [< ME. *shape*, *schape*, *shap*, *schap*, *schappe*, *scheap*, shape, way, < AS. *gesceap*, a creature, creation, fate, destiny, form, figure, shape, pl. *gesceapu*, the genitals, = MD. *schap* = OHG. *scaf*, form, MHG. *geschaf*, a creature, = Icel. *skap*, state, condition, temper, mood; from the verb. Cf. *shaft*[3].] 1. Form; figure; outward contour, aspect, or appearance; hence, guise: as, the two things are dissimilar in *shape*; the *shape* of the head; in man's *shape*.

First a charming *shape* enslaved me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna saved me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Tulip-beds of different *shape* and dyes,
Bending beneath the invisible West-wind's sighs.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

The martyrdom which in an infinite variety of *shapes* awaits those who have the heart, and will, and conscience to fight a battle with the world.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vii.

When we say that a body can be moved about without altering its *shape*, we mean that it can be so moved as to keep unaltered all the angles in it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 312.

2. That which has form or figure; a mere form, image, or figure; an appearance; a phantasm.

'Tis strange he will not let me sleep, but dives
Into my fancy, and there gives me *shapes*
That kneel and do me service, cry me king.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it might be called that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.
Milton, P. L., ii. 666.

He hears quick footsteps—a *shape* flits by.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

3. Concrete embodiment or form, as of a thought, conception, or quality.

I am so busy with this frivolous project, and can bring it to no *shape*, that it almost confounds my capacity.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

Yet the smooth words took no *shape* in action.
Froude, Hist. Eng. (ed. 1864), II. 128.

4. Appearance; guise; dress; disguise; specifically, a theatrical costume (a complete dress).

Why, quod the somonnour, ride ye than or goon
In sondry *shape*, and nat alway in oon?
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 172.

Now for her a *shape*,
And we may dress her, and I'll help to fit her
With a tuft-taffata cloke. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

Kinaston, the boy, had the good turn to appear in three *shapes*: first as a poor woman in ordinary clothes to please Morose; then in fine clothes, as a gallant, and in them was clearly the prettiest woman in the whole house; and lastly, as a man. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 7, 1661.

A scarlet cloth *shape* (for Richard).
Sale Catalogue of Covent Garden Theatre, Sept., 1829, p. 33.

5. Way; manner.

But schortly for to telle the *schap* of this tale,
the duk hade the dougtiere men to deme the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

But are ye in any *shape* bound to this birkie Peppercull? *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxv.

6. In *industrial art*: (*a*) A pattern to be followed by workmen; especially, a flat pattern to guide a cutter. (*b*) Something intended to serve as a framework for a light covering, as a bonnet-frame.—7. In *cookery*, a dessert dish consisting of blanc-mange, rice, corn-starch, jelly, or the like cast in a mold, allowed to stand till it sets or firms, and then turned out for serving.—8. The private parts, especially of a female. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—**To lick into shape.** See *lick*.—**To take shape**, to assume a definite form, order, or plan.=Syn. 1. *Form*, *Fashion*, etc. (see *figure*), outline, mold, cut, build, cast.

shapet. An obsolete form of the past participle of *shape*.

shapeable, *a.* See *shapable*.

shaped (shāpt), *p. a.* Having a varied ornamental form: noting an object such as is usually of simple form, as a tray or a panel of a piece of furniture, which, instead of being rectangular, round, or oval, is broken up into various curves.



A Shaped Mirror, 18th century.

shapeless (shāp'les), *a.* [< ME. *schaples*, *schapelesse*; < *shape*, *n.*, + *-less*.] 1. Destitute of regu-

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lar form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; deformed; amorphous.

He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
Ill-faced, worse bodied, *shapeless* everywhere.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 20.

The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 158.

2†. That has no shaping tendency or effect; that effects nothing.

Wear out thy gentle youth with *shapeless* idleness.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

shapelessness (shāp'les-nes), *n.* Shapeless character or condition; lack of regular or definite form.

shapeliness (shāp'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *schaplynesse*; < *shapely* + *-ness*.] The state of being shapely; beauty of form.

shapely (shāp'li), *a.* [< ME. *shapely, schaply, shapelich, schapelich*; < *shape*, *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] 1. Well-formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

Unknown to those primeval sires
The well-arch'd dome, peopled with breathing forms
By fair Italia's skilful hand, unknown
The *shapely* column. *J. Warton*, Enthusiast.

The moon on the east oriel shone
Through slender shafts of *shapely* stone.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 11.

2†. Fit; likely.

Tho sleightes yit that I have herd yow steere,
Ful *shapely* ben to faylen alle yfeere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1450.

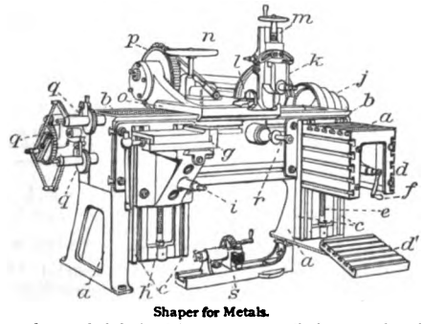
shapen†. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.

shaper (shā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *shapere, schapare* (= OHG. *scaffāri*, MHG. *schaffære*, G. *schöpfer* = Icel. *skapari* = Sw. *skapare* = Dan. *skaber*), < *shape* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes, forms, or shapes.

The Lord thi *shapere*, that bente heuenes, and foundede the erthe. *Wyclif*, Isa. li. 13.

Unconsciously, and as it were in spite of themselves, the *shapers* and transmitters of poetic legend have preserved for us masses of sound historical evidence.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 376.

2. In *metal-work*, a combined lathe and planer, which can be used, with attachments, for doing a great variety of work.—3. A form of stamping-machine or stamping-press for sheet-metal.—4. In *wood-working*, a paneling- or molding-machine for cutting moldings of irregular forms.



Shaper for Metals.

a, frame; *b*, *b*, horizontal ways; *c*, *c*, vertical ways; *d*, work-table; *d'*, extra detachable work-table; *e*, screw for vertical adjustment of the table *d*; *f*, adjusting-crank; *g*, vise for holding work; *h*, screw for vertical adjustment of vise; *i*, crank-shaft which operates gear for adjustment of vise; *j*, cone-pulley which drives the feed-mechanism and the cutter-head or -stock *k*, which moves either vertically, or in lines inclined to the vertical, or longitudinally on the ways *b*, or transversely in the transverse way *l*, or in directions compounded of two or more of these motions; *m*, vertical hand-adjusting screw for cutter-head *k*; *n*, longitudinally adjusting hand-wheel operating a pinion engaging a rack, for longitudinal movement by hand of the saddle *o* on the ways *b*; *p*, quick return transverse stroke gear; *q*, feed-mechanism for saddle *o*; *r*, mandrel for holding work; *s*, centers for chucking work to be rotated by hand.

shaperoon†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaperon*. *J. Taylor*.

shaper-plate (shā'pėr-plāt), *n.* A pattern-plate, as a plate in a lathe, by which the cut of the tool is regulated. *E. H. Knight*.

shaper-vise (shā'pėr-vīs), *n.* A form of vise for holding the work to a planer at any horizontal angle. *E. H. Knight*.

shapesmith (shāp'smith), *n.* [< *shape* + *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. [Burlesque.]

No *shape-smith* set up shop and drove a trade
To mend the work wise Providence had made.
Garth, Cleremont, l. 98.

shapester†, **shapster**†, *n.* [< ME. *shapster, shepster, shappester*; < *shape* + *-ster*.] A female cutter or shaper of garments; a milliner or dressmaker.

Lyke a *shappesters* sheres. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 75.

Auenge me fele tymes other frete my-selue
Wyth-inne, as a *shepster* shere;—I-shrewed men and cursed! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 331.

Mabyll the *shepster* . . . maketh surplys, shertes, breches, keverchiffs, and all that may be wrought of lynnen cloth.
Caxton, Boke for Travellers. (*Nares.*)

shaping (shā'ping), *n.* [< ME. *shapyng*; verbal n. of *shape*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or reducing to shape. Specifically—2†. The cutting and fitting of clothes; tailoring.

Ye [tailors] schall take no howse to okepaey *shapyng* unto the tyme ye be amyttyd, by the M. and Wardons, gode and abell to okewpy *shapynig*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

3. Representation; imagination; that which is formed or imagined.

How oft, my Love, with *shapings* sweet
I paint the moment we shall meet!
Coleridge, Lines written at Shurton Bars.

shaping-machine (shā'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A shaper.—2. In *block-making*, a machine for turning the outsides of wooden blocks for tackle and rigging, consisting essentially of a rotating horizontal wheel to the periphery of which a series of blocks are fixed, and brought against a cutter which moves in an arc. When one face of the block has been cut, the wheel is stopped, and the blocks are turned one quarter round to receive the next cut.
3. In *hat-making*, a machine, adjustable for various sizes, for giving the final blocking to hats.

shapournet, *n.* In *her.*, another form of *chapournet*.

shaps (shaps), *n. pl.* [Abbr. of Sp. *chaparejos*.] Stiff leather riding-overalls or -leggings. [Western U. S.]

The spurs, bit, and revolver silver-mounted, the *shaps* of sealskin, etc. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 8.

sharbat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sherbet*.

shard[1] (shärd), *n.* [Also *sherd*, and formerly *sheard* (Sc. *shaird*); < ME. *scherd, scheard, shord, schord, scheord*, < AS. *sceard*, a broken piece, a fragment (= MD. *schaerde*, a fragment, a crack, D. *schaard*, a fragment, a shard, = MLG. *schart*, LG. *schaard*, a fragment, a crack, = G. *scharte*, a shard); < *sceard*, broken, cut off (= OS. *scard* = OFries. *skerde* = OHG. *scart*, MHG. *schart* = Icel. *skardhr*, diminished, hacked): with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < *sceran*, cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *shard*[2]. In the sense of 'shell' or 'wing-case' *shard*[1] may be due in part to OF. *escharde*, F. *écharde*, a splinter, = Olt. *scarda*, scale, shell, scurf.] 1. A piece or fragment, as of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment of any hard material.

For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 254.

And scarce ought now of that vast City 's found
But *Shards* and Rubbish, which weak Signs might keep
Of forepast Glory, and bid Travellers weep.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

And when the auld moon 's gaun to lea'e them
The hindmost *shaird*, they'll fetch it wi' them.
Burns, To William Simpson.

2. A scale; a shell, as of an egg or a snail.

A dragon whos *scherdes* schinen as the sonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

3. The wing-cover or elytrum of a beetle.

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2. 19.

Like the shining *shards* of beetles.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xii.

shard[2] (shärd), *n.* [< ME. **shard* (not found in this sense ?), prob. < Icel. *skardh* = D. *schaard* = MLG. *schart*, a notch, = OHG. *scarti*, MHG. G. *scharte*, a notch, cut, fissure, saw-wort; of like origin with *shard*[1]—namely, < AS. *sceard* = OHG. *scart* = Icel. *skardhr*, etc., adj., cut, notched: see *shard*[1].] 1. A notch. *Halliwell.* —2. A gap in a fence. *Stanihurst.*—3. An opening in a wood. *Halliwell.*—4. A bourn or boundary; a division.

Upon that shore he spyed Atin stand,
There by his maister left, when late he far'd
In Phaedrias flitt barck over that perlous *shard*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 38.

5. The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched.

Shards or mallows for the pot.
Dryden, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 82.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

shard[3] (shärd), *n.* [Cf. *shard*[1], *sharn*.] Dung; excrement; ordure. [Prov. Eng.]

Such souls as *shards* produce, such beetle things.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 321.

shard-beetle (shärd'bē'tl), *n.* One of the *Geotrypinæ*.

shard-borne† (shärd'bōrn), *a.* Borne along by shards or scaly wing-covers. [Rare.]

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hums.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 42.

[Some take the word here to be *shard-born*, 'produced in shard or dung.']

sharded (shär'ded), *a.* [< *shard*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having shards or elytra, as a beetle; coleopterous.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 3. 20.

shardy (shär'di), *a.* [< *shard*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a shard; like shards; sharded.

The hornet's *shardy* wings.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, vii.

share[1] (shār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *schare*; < ME. *schare, schere*, < AS. *scearu*, **scaru*, *scaro*, a cutting, shearing, tonsure, also a part or division (chiefly in comp., *land-scearu*, a share of land, *folc-scearu*, a division of the people, etc.), < *sceran* (pret. *scær*, pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1]. Identity of the AS. word with OHG. *skara*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar*, *schar*, troop, host, division of an army, is not probable, as the orig. (OHG.) sense appears to be 'troop.' Cf. *share*[2], *share*[3].] 1†. A piece cut off; a part cut out; a cut; a slice.

Frae her sark he cut a *share*.
Clerk Colvill (Child's Ballads, I. 193).

A large *share* it hewd out of the rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

2. A part or portion.

I found afterwards they expected I should let them have a *share* of everything I had; for it is the nature of the Arabs to desire whatever they see.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 81.

The gold could not be granted,
The gallows pays a *share*,
And it 's for mine offence I must die.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

3. A part or definite portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to any one of the proprietors; specifically, one of the whole number of equal parts into which the capital stock of a trading company or corporation is or may be divided: as, *shares* in a bank; *shares* in a railway; a ship owned in ten *shares*. See *stock*.

I thinke it conscionable and reasonable yt you should beare your *shares* and proportion of ye stock.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 259.

4. An allotted part; the part that falls to, or belongs naturally or of right to, one in any division or distribution among a number; apportioned lot: as, to have more than a fair *share* of work, responsibility, or blame; to claim a *share* in the profits.

Such oft is the *share* of fatherlesse children.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 2.

Their worth and learning cast a greater *share* of businesse upon them. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

While Fortune favoured . . .
I made some figure there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 115.

And, oh! when Passion rules, how rare
The hours that fall to Virtue's *share*!
Scott, Rokeby, v. 23.

Deferred shares. See *defer*[2], *v. t.*—**Lion's share.** See *lion*.—**Ordinary shares**, the shares which form the common stock of a company or corporation.—**Preference shares**, or **preferred shares.** See *preference*.—**Share and share alike**, in equal shares: used to indicate a division in which all share alike, or are equally interested.—**To go shares.** Same as *to go halves* (which see, under *go*).
= **Syn. 2.** *Portion, Division*, etc. See *part*.—3 and 4. Interest, allotment, apportionment, quota.

share[1] (shār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [< *share*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide in portions; apportion among two or more.

He part of his small feast to her would *share*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 5.

The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 2. 23.

Take one day; *share* it into sections; to each section apportion its task. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

2. To partake, suffer, bear, or enjoy with others; seize and possess jointly or in common.

Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway.
Logie. (*Latham.*)

In vain doth Valour bleed,
While Avarice and Rapine *share* the land.
Milton, Sonnets, x.

Light is the task when many *share* the toil.
Bryant, tr. of Homer's Iliad, xii. 493.

3. To receive as one's portion; enjoy or suffer; experience.

When their brave hope, bold Hector, march'd to field,
Stood many Trojan mothers, *sharing* joy
To see their youthful sons bright weapons wield.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1431.

= **Syn.** *Participate*, etc. See *partake*.

II. *intrans.* To have part; get one's portion; be a sharer; partake.

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And think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 64.

In which sickness the seamen *shared* also deeply, and many died, to about the one half of them before they went away. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 51.

A right of inheritance gave every one . . . a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke*, Of Government, § 91.

share[2] (shãr), *n.* [< ME. *share, schare, shaar, schar, ssare,* < AS. *scear* (= OFries. *skere, schere* = D. *schaar*, in comp. *ploeg-schaar*, plowshare, = OHG. *scaro*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar*, in comp. *pflug-schaar* = Dan. *plovskjær*, plowshare), a plowshare, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*[1]. Cf. *share*[1].] **1.** The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; a plowshare. See cut under *plow*.

He sharpeth *shaar* and kultour bisily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

If in the soil you guide the crooked *share*,
Your early breakfast is my constant care.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

2. The blade in a seeding-machine or drill which makes a furrow for the seed.

share[3] (shãr), *n.* [< ME. *schare, schore, schere,* < AS. *scaru, scare*, the pubes, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), cut: see *share*[1], *share*[2].] The pubis; the pubic bone; the share-bone; the private parts.

Heo thurh-stihten dsboset adun into the *schere*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 272.

Clad in a coat beset with embossed gold, like unto one of these kings servants, arrayed from the heele to the *share* in manner of a nice and pretie page.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

They are vexed with a sharpe fever, they watch, they rave, and speake they wot not what: they vomite pure choler, and they cannot make water; the *share* becometh hard, and hath vehement paine.
Barrough, Method of Physick (1624). (*Nares.*)

share[4] (shãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [A var. of *shear*[1], depending partly on *share*[1], *share*[2].] To cut; shear; cleave.

Hur skarlet sleve he *schare* of then,
He seyde, lady, be thys ye shalle me ken.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

It was a thin oaten cake, *shared* into fragments.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, v.

share-beam (shãr'bēm), *n.* That part of a plow to which the share is fixed.

share-bone (shãr'bōn), *n.* The pubic bone, or os pubis; the pubis.

share-broker (shãr'brō'kėr), *n.* A dealer or broker in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies, etc.

shareholder (shãr'hōl'dėr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock or incorporated company, in a common fund, or in some property: as, a *shareholder* in a railway, a mining or banking company, etc.

share-line (shãr'lin), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the dividing line. *Imp. Dict.*

share-list (shãr'list), *n.* A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, etc.

shareman (shãr'man), *n.* Same as *sharesman*.

share-penny† (shãr'pen'i), *n.* [< *share*[4], *v.*, + obj. *penny*.] A niggardly person; a skinflint; a miser.

I'll go near to cosen old father *share-penny* of his daughter.
Wily Beguiled (Hawkins's Eng. Dr., III. 299). (*Davies.*)

sharer (shãr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who shares, divides, or apportions.—**2.** One who shares with others. (*a*) A shareholder or proprietor; a stockholder.

They directed a letter to me and my fellow-*sharers*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(*b*) One who participates in anything with another or others; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; a partaker.

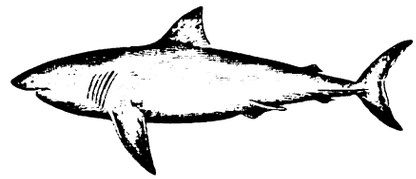
But who are your assistants? though I am
So covetous of your glory that I could wish
You had no *sharer* in it.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Happy is thy cottage, and happy is the *sharer* of it.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 113.

sharesman (shãrz'man), *n.*; pl. *sharesmen* (-men). [< *shares*, pl. of *share*[1], + *man*.] A member of the crew of a fishing-vessel who assumes part of the risk of a voyage and has a share in the profits instead of wages.

sharewort (shãr'wėrt), *n.* [< *share*[3] + *wort*[1]: tr. L. *inguinalis*, sc. *herba*, a plant supposed to cure diseases of the share or groin.] An old plant-name commonly referred to *Aster Tripolium*, but really belonging to *Pallenis spinosa*, a composite plant of southern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

shark[1] (shärk), *n.* [Not found in ME. (the ME. name therefor being *hound-fish*): usually derived < L. *carcharus*, < Gr. καρχαρίας, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth, < κάρχαρος, jagged (of teeth); cf. καρκίνος, a crab; Skt. *karkata*, a crab, *karkara*, hard. But the requisite OF. forms intermediate between E. *shark* and L. *carcharus* are not found, and it is not certain that the name was orig. applied to the fish; it may have been first used of a greedy man (see *shark*[2]).] A selachian of the subclass *Plagiostomi*, of an elongate form, with the pectoral fins moderately developed, the branchial apertures lateral, and the mouth inferior (rarely terminal). Over 150 species are known as inhabitants of the modern seas, and sharks formed a very important or even predominant contingent to the faunæ of early epochs. The internal differences manifested by species having a considerable resemblance externally are so great as to have led some naturalists to propose for them three distinct orders, which have been named *Anarthri, Proarthri*, and *Opistharthri*. Most living sharks belong to the first order and represent therein 15 families, while of the *Proarthri* only one family with 4 species is known, and of the *Opistharthri* two families with 6 or 7 species. Most sharks are carnivorous, and some of them eminently so; their dentition corresponds to this character, the teeth being often compressed, with trenchant and frequently serrated edges, arranged in many rows, and folded back on the jaws, leaving only the outermost erect for action. These rows of teeth successively come into functional position. In others, however, the teeth are flattish and not erectile. In a few, also, which attain a large size, the teeth are extremely small, and the animal feeds upon very small animals, being not truly carnivorous. The skin is generally covered with small scales or plates firmly adherent to the skin and overlapping, forming shagreen. (See cut under *scale*[1].) But various deviations are manifested in different forms, and in one, *Echinorhinidæ*, the surface is mostly naked, only some thorn-like plates being developed. Sharks inhabit for the most part tropical and warm waters; the larger ones live in the open sea, but a few species extend into high north and south latitudes. The largest shark is *Rhinodon typicus*, the whale-shark, said to attain a length of over 50 feet. Next in size is the great basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, which is reported occasionally to reach a length of 40 feet. (See *Cetorhinus*, and cut under *basking-shark*.) Another large species is *Carcharodon rondeleti*, among those known as *man-eaters*. The ordinary carnivorous sharks belong to the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, as the common blue sharks. The topes also belong to this family. (See cut under *Galeorhinus*.) The hammer-headed sharks belong to the family *Sphyrnidæ* or *Zygænidæ*. Fox-sharks or threshers are *Alopeciidæ*. The porbeagles or mackerel-sharks are *Lamnidæ*. (See cut under *mackerel-shark*.) Gray sharks or cow-sharks are *Notidanidæ*. (See cut under *Hexanchus*.) Dogfishes are sharks of the families *Spinacidæ* and *Scylliorhinidæ*. False sharks are the chimeras or *Holocephali*.—**Angel-shark**, the angel-fish or monk-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*.—**Beaumaris shark**, the porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*.—**Blue shark**, a shark of the genus *Carcharhinus* of De Blainville, or *Carcharias* of Cuvier, as the European blue shark, *C. glaucus*. See cut under *Carcharhinus*.—**Bonnet-headed shark**, a hammer-headed shark of the genus *Reniceps*. Also called *shovel-headed shark*.—**Dog-shark**, *Triacis* or *Rhinotriacis semifasciatus* of California. See also *dogfish, Scyllium*, and *Scylliorhinus*.—**Dusky shark**, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, one of the blue sharks common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of moderate size and not formidable.—**Fresh-water shark**, a pike or pickerel. [U. S.]—**Gray shark**, the sand-shark, *Carcharias americanus*.—**Hammer-headed shark**. See *hammerhead*, 1, *Sphyrna*, and *Zygæna*.—**Hound-shark**, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*, as *M. hinnulus*; also, of *Galeorhinus*, as *G. canis*.—**Liver-shark**, *Cetorhinus maximus*, the great basking-shark: so called from its liver, which may afford several barrels of oil. See def. above, and cut under *basking-shark*.—**Man-eater shark**. See def. above.—**Nurse-shark**. Same as *nurse*, 7. See also cut under *mermaid's-purse*.—**Oblique-toothed shark**, *Scoliodon terræ-novæ*. See *Scoliodon*.—**Port Jackson shark**, a shark of the family *Heterodontidæ* or *Cestraciontidæ*; any cestraciont: notable from their relationship with extinct forms. See *Cestraciontidæ*, and cut under *selachian*.—**Shark's manners**. See *manner*[1].—**Sharp-nosed shark**, *Isogomphodon limbatus*; also, *Scoliodon terræ-novæ*.—**Shovel-headed shark**. Same as *bonnet-headed shark*.—**Smooth-toothed shark**, a species of *Aprionodon*.—**Spinous shark**, a shark of the genus *Echinorhinus*, as *E. spinosus*. See cut under *Echinorhinus*.—**White shark**, a man-eater shark, *Carcharodon rondeleti*. (See also *basking-shark, bone-shark, cow-shark, fox-shark, mackerel-shark, oil-shark, sand-shark, sleeper-shark, thresher-shark, tiger-shark, whale-shark*. See also cut under *Pristiophorus*.)



Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon rondeleti*).



Bonnet-headed Shark (*Reniceps tiburo*).

shark[1] (shärk), *v. i.* [< *shark*[1], *n.*] To fish for or catch sharks.

shark[2] (shärk), *n.* [Now regarded as a transferred use of *shark*[1], but prob. orig. of diff. origin (and perhaps itself the source of *shark*[1]); associated with *shark*[2], *v.*] **1.** A sharper; a cheat; a greedy, dishonest fellow who eagerly preys upon others; a rapacious swindler.

A thread-bare *shark*; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

We do take away the possibility of a "corner" or of speculation on the part of the bullion owners, and give the Secretary of the Treasury some opportunity to defend himself and the Treasury against the *sharks* who might attempt at the end of each month to force him to purchase at a fabulous price the amount directed by law.
Congressional Record, XXI. 7783.

2†. The sharp practice and petty shifts and stratagems of a swindler or needy adventurer.

Wretches who live upon the *shark*.
South, Sermons, II. vi.

Land-shark, a sailor's name for a sharper.

shark[2] (shärk), *v.* [Prob. < *shark*[2], *n.* (according to the usual view, < *shark*[1]). Cf. *shirk*, which is thought to be a var. of *shark*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To play the shark or needy adventurer; live by one's wits; depend on or practise the shifts and stratagems of a needy adventurer; swindle: sometimes with an impersonal *it*: as, to *shark* for a living.

I left the route,
And closely stole away, having defraide
A great part of the reckning; which I paide . . .
Because they should not think I came to *sharke*
Only for vittailes. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Ah, captain, lay not all the fault upon officers! you know you can *shark*, though you be out of action.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who *shark* about the world, as if they had no right or business in it.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

To shark out, to slip out or escape by low artifices. [Vulgar.]

II. *trans.* To pick up; obtain or get together by sharking: with *up* or *out*.

Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
Shark'd up a list of lawless resolutes.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

If to dig they are too lazy, to beg ashamed, to steal afraid, to cheat want wit, and to live means, then thrust in for a room in the church; and, once crept in at the window, make haste to *shark out* a living.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 453.

What a detestable set of characters has Ford here *sharked up* for the exercise of his fine talents!
Gifford, note in Ford's 'Tis Pity, ii. 4.

sharker (shär'kėr), *n.* [< *shark*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who lives by sharking; an artful swindler or adventurer; a sharper.

Though y' are sure of this money again at my hands, yet take heed how this same Lodovico get it from you; he's a great *sharker*.
Chapman, May-Day, ii. 5.

Men not worth a groat, but mere *sharkers*, to make a fortune. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 490.

sharking (shär'king), *a.* [< *shark*[2], *n.*, + *-ing*[2].] Prowling or voracious like a shark; greedy; always on the outlook for something to snap up.

Alguazeir; a *sharking* panderly constable.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure (ed. 1679), Dram. Pers.

His hair hung in straight gallows-locks about his ears, and added not a little to his *sharking* demeanor.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

shark-moth (shärk'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinæ*: so called popularly in England from their shape when at rest. *Cucullia umbratica* is an example. *C. chamomillæ* is the camomile-shark, *C. tanaceti* the tansy-shark, *C. lactucæ* the lettuce-shark, etc.

shark-mouthed (shärk'moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like a shark's; selachostomous.

shark-oil (shärk'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the liver of sharks: used sometimes in place of cod-liver oil. See *liver-shark* (under *shark*[1]), and cut under *basking-shark*.

shark-ray (shärk'rā), *n.* **1.** A beaked ray; a selachian of the family *Rhinobatidæ*.—**2.** The angel-fish.

shark's-mouth (shärks'mouth), *n.* *Naut.*, the opening in an awning to admit a mast or stay.

sharn (shärn), *n.* [Also *scarn, shearn, shern*; < ME. *scharn*, **schern*, < AS. *scearn, scærn, scern* = OFries. *skern* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *skarn*, dung.] The dung of cattle. [Scotch.]

sharnbod†, *n.* [ME. *sharnbodde, sharnbude*, < AS. **scearnbudda* (in a gloss, "scarabæus, *scearnbudoa* uel *budda*"), a beetle, < *scearn*,

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dung (see *sharn*), + *budda*, beetle.] A dung-beetle.

The *sharnboddes* . . . beuleth [avoid] the floures and louieth thet dong. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Nowe *sharnebodde* encombreth the bee.
Pursue on him that slayne anoon he be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

sharp (shärp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sharp*, *scharp*, *scherp*, *ssarp*, *scærp*, < AS. *scearp* = OS. *scarp* = OFries. *skerp*, *scherp*, *scharp* = D. *scherp* = MLG. LG. *scharp* = OHG. *scarf*, *scarph* (rare), MHG. *scharf*, *scharpf*, G. *scharf* = Icel. *skarpr* = Sw. Dan. *skarp* (Goth. not recorded), sharp; appar. connected with AS. *screpan* (pret. *scræp*), scrape, *sceorpan*, scrape, and perhaps with *sceorfan*, cut up, cut off: see *scrape*, *scarp*[1], *scarf*[1], etc. The OHG. MHG. *sarf*, sharp, Icel. *snarpr*, sharp, are prob. not connected with *sharp*. The words of similar form and sense are very numerous, and exhibit considerable phonetic diversity, indicating that two or more orig. diff. words have become more or less entangled.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a fine cutting edge or point; acute; keen: opposed to *blunt:* as, a *sharp* sword; a *sharp* needle.

Fyrste loke that thy handes be clene,
And that thy knyf be *sharpe* & kene;
And cutte thy breed & alle thy mete
Ryȝth euen as thou doste hit ete.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

He dies upon my scimitar's *sharp* point
That touches this my first-born son and heir!
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 91.

2. Terminating in a point or peak; peaked: opposed to *obtuse*, *blunt*, or *rounded:* as, a *sharp* roof; a *sharp* ridge.—**3.** Clean-cut; well-defined; distinct: opposed to *blurred*, *misty*, or *hazy;* specifically, in *optics* and *photog.*, perfectly focused.

Sometimes it was carved in *sharp* relief
With quaint arabesques of ice-fern leaf.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii., Prel.

A crag just over us, two thousand feet high, stood out clear and *sharp* against the sky. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 76.

4. Abrupt; of acute angle: as, a *sharp* turn of the road: said also of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are braced at the most acute angle with the keel.—**5.** Angular and hard; not rounded: as, *sharp* sand.

Two parts clean, *sharp* sand.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 319.

6. Angular; having the bones prominent, as in emaciation or leanness: as, a *sharp* visage.—**7.** Keenly affecting the organs of sense. (*a*) Pungent in taste; acrid; acid; sour; bitter: as, *sharp* vinegar.

Sharp physic is the last. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1. 72.

In the suburbs of St. Privé there is a fountayne of *sharp* water wch they report wholesome against the stone.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 21, 1644.

Its taste is *sharp*, in vales new-shorn it grows,
Where Mella's stream in watery mazes flows.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Shrill or piercing in sound: as, a *sharp* voice.

You shall find the sound strike so *sharp* as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 138.

The wood-bird's plaintive cry,
The locust's *sharp* reply.
Whittier, The Maids of Attitash.

(*c*) Keenly cold; piercing; biting; severe: as, a *sharp* frost; *sharp* weather.

The Winter is long and *sharpe*, with much snow in Cibola, and therefore they then keepe in their Cellers, which are in place of Stoues vnto them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 778.

I felt the *sharp* wind shaking grass and vine.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

(*d*) Intensely bright.

8. Cutting; acrimonious; keen; severe; harsh; biting: as, *sharp* words; a *sharp* rebuke.

The loss of liberty
No doubt, sir, is a heavy and *sharp* burden
To them that feel it truly.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear.
Dryden, Iliad, i. 317.

(*a*) Stern; rigid; exacting.

Apter to blame than knowing how to mend;
A *sharp*, but yet a necessary friend.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iv. 1093.

(*b*) Severe; intense; violent; impetuous; fierce: as, a *sharp* struggle or contest.

The contention was so *sharp* between them that they departed asunder one from the other. Acts xv. 39.

Though some few shrunk at these first conflicts & *sharp* beginnings (as it was no marvell), yet many more came on with fresh courage.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 15.

(*c*) Poignant; painful or distressing; afflictive: as, a *sharp* fit of the gout; a *sharp* tribulation.

Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1. 41.

One of those small but *sharp* recollections that return, lacerating your self-respect like tiny pen-knives.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

It was a *sharp* fever that destroyed him.
G. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 358.

9. Acute; quick; keen; strong: noting the senses of sight and hearing: as, a *sharp* eye; a *sharp* ear.

He had a *sharp* and piercing sight,
All one to him the day and night.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

All ears grew *sharp*
To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

Hence—**10.** Vigilant; attentive: as, to keep a *sharp* lookout for thieves or for danger.

The only way for us to travel was upon the county roads, always keeping a *sharp* ear for the patrol, and not allowing ourselves to be seen by a white man.
The Century, XL. 615.

11. Acute of mind; keen-witted; of quick or great discernment; shrewd; keen: as, a *sharp* man.

Skelton a *sharpe* Satirist, but with more rayling and scoffery than became a Poet Lawreat.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

To seem learned, to seem judicious, to seem *sharp* and conceited. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

Hence—**12.** Keenly alive to one's interests; quick to see favorable circumstances and turn them to advantage; keen in business; hence, barely honest; "smart": applied to both persons and things: as, *sharp* practices.

They found that the Don had been too *sharp* for them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 228.

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 361).

I will not say that he is dishonest, but at any rate he is *sharp*. *Trollope*, Framley Parsonage, ix.

13. Disposed to say cutting things; sarcastic.

Your mother is too *sharp*. The men are afraid of you, Maria. I've heard several young men say so.
Thackeray, Philip, iv.

14. Subtle; nice; witty; acute: said of things.

Sharp and subtile discourses procure very great applause. *Hooker.*

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleged
Many *sharp* reasons to defeat the law.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 14.

Shee hath a wit as *sharpe* as her needle.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange.

15. Eager or keen, as in pursuit or quest.

Then he shope hym to ship in a *sharp* haste,
And dressit for the depe as hym dere thught.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1780.

My falcon now is *sharp* and passing empty.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 193.

To satisfy the *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting those fair apples.
Milton, P. L., ix. 584.

16. Keenly contested: as, a *sharp* race.—**17.** Quick; speedy: as, a *sharp* walk; *sharp* work.

Away goes the Tally-ho into the darkness, forty-five seconds from the time they pulled up; Ostler, Boots, and the Squire stand looking after them under the Peacock lamp. "*Sharp* work," says the Squire, and goes in again to his bed, the coach being well out of sight and hearing.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

18. In *phonetics*, noting a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; non-vocal: as, the *sharp* mutes, *p*, *t*, *k*.—**19.** In *music:* (*a*) Of tones, above a given or intended pitch: as, a piano is *sharp*. (*b*) Of intervals, either major or augmented: as, a *sharp* third (a major third); a *sharp* fifth (an augmented fifth). (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having sharps in the signature: as, the key of D is a *sharp* key. (*d*) Of organ-stops, noting mutation- or mixture-stops that give shrill tones. Opposed to *flat* in all senses but the last.—**Sharp dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**Sharp impression,** in *printing*, a clear print which shows the sharp edges of every type without any overlapping of ink.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sharp*, *Keen*, *Acute*. *Sharp* is the general word, and is applicable to edges, long or short, coarse or fine, or to points. *Keen* is a strong word, and applies to long edges, as of a dagger, sword, or knife, not to points. *Acute* is not very often used to express sharpness; when used, it applies to a long, fine point, as of a needle.—**6.** (*a*) Biting, pungent, hot, stinging, piquant, highly seasoned. (*c*) Nipping.—**8.** (*c*) Poignant, intense.—**11.** Astute, discerning, quick, ready, sagacious, cunning.—**13.** Caustic, tart.

II. *n.* **1.** A pointed weapon; especially, a small sword; a dueling-sword, as distinguished from a blunted or buttoned foil: as, he fences better with foils than with *sharps*. [Obsolete or slang.]

Mony swougninge lay thorw schindringe of *scharpe*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.
Jeremy Collier, Essays, Duelling.

The Coast is once more clear, and I may venture my Carcase forth again—though such a Salutation as the last wou'd make me very unfit for the matter in hand.—The Battoon I cou'd bear with the Fortitude and Courage of a Hero; but these dangerous *Sharps* I never lov'd.
Aphra Behn, Feigned Curtizans, iii.

2. *pl.* One of the three usual grades of sewing-needles, the others being blunts and betweens. The sharps are the longest and most keenly pointed.—**3.** A sharper; a shark.

Gamblers, slugging rings, and pool-room *sharps* of every shape. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

4. An expert: as, a mining *sharp*. [Slang.]

One entomological *sharp*, who is spoken of as good authority, estimates the annual loss in the United States from this source [insect parasites] at $300,000,000.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 249.

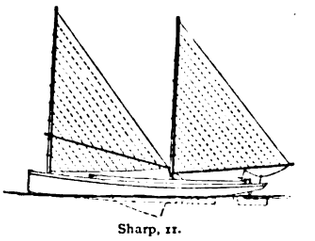
5. *pl.* The hard parts of wheat, which require grinding a second time: same as *middlings*. See *middling*, *n.*, 3.—**6.** A part of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. *C. Kingsley.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** An acute or shrill sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5. 28.

8. In *music:* (*a*) A tone one half-step above a given tone: as, the *sharp* of F (that is, F sharp).

The lutenist takes flats and *sharps*,
And out of those so dissonant notes does strike
A ravishing harmony.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 5.

(*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next above or to the right. See *flat*, *n.*, 7 (*b*). (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♯, which when attached to a note or staff-degree raises its significance one half-step. Opposed to *flat* in all senses.—**9.** A sharp consonant. See I., 18.—**10.** In *diamond-cutting*, the edge of the quadrant when an octahedral diamond is cleft into four parts.—**11.** A kind of boat used by oystermen. Also *sharpie*, *sharpy*.—**Double sharp,** in *music:* (*a*) A tone two half-steps higher than a given tone; the sharp of a sharp. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one above or to the right of a given key. (*c*) The character ×, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree raises its significance two half-steps.—**To fight or play at sharp†,** to fight with swords or similar weapons.



Sharp, 11.

Nay, sir, your commons seldom *fight at sharp*,
But buffet in a warehouse.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, v. 3.

The devil, that did but buffet St. Paul, *plays* methinks *at sharp* with me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

sharp (shärp), *v.* [< ME. *sharpen*, *scharpen*, < AS. *scerpan*, *scyrpan* (= OS. *scerpan* = MD. D. *scherpen* = MLG. *scharpen*, *scherpen* = MHG. *scherfen*, *scherpfen*, G. *schärfen* = Sw. *skärpa* = Dan. *skjærpe*), make sharp, < *scearp*, sharp: see *sharp*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sharpen; make keen or acute.

He *sharpeth* shaar and kultour bisily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

To *sharpe* my sence with sundry beauties vew.
Spenser, To all the gratious and beautifull Ladies in the Court.

Then Lammikin drew his red, red sword,
And *sharped* it on a stane.
Lammikin (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

2. In *music*, to elevate (a tone); specifically, to apply a sharp to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to elevate it a half-step. Also *sharpen*.—**To sharp the main bowline.** See *bowline*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To indulge in sharp practices; play the sharper; cheat.

Among the rest there are a *sharping* set
That pray for us, and yet against us bet.
Dryden, King Arthur, Prol., l. 38.

Went plungin' on the turf; got among the Jews; . . . *sharped* at cards at his club.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 128.

2. In *music*, to sing or play above the true pitch. Also *sharpen*.

sharp (shärp), *adv.* [< ME. *sharpe*; < *sharp*, *a.*] **1.** Sharply.

And cried "Awake!" ful wonderliche and *sharpe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 729.

No marvel, though you bite so *sharp* at reasons.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 38.

2. Quickly.

Knights gather, riding *sharp* for cold.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris.

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3. Exactly; to the moment; not a minute later. [Colloq.]

Captain Osborne . . . will bring him to the 150th mess at five o'clock *sharp*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxvii.

4. In *music*, above the true pitch: as, to sing *sharp*.—**To brace sharp.** See *brace*[1].—**To look sharp.** See *look*[1].

sharp-cedar (shärp'sē'där), *n.* A tree, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, of the Mediterranean region; also, a tree, *Acacia Oxycedrus*, of Australia.

sharp-cut (shärp'kut), *a.* Cut sharply and clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal or an engraving; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

sharpen (shär'pn), *v.* [< ME. *sharpenen*; < *sharp* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make sharp or sharper; render more acute, keen, eager, active, intensive, quick, biting, severe, tart, etc.: as, to *sharpen* a sword or a knife; to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* vinegar.

To *scharpen* her wittes.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 773.

Good Archers, *sharpning* their Arrowes with fish bones and stones. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Iron *sharpeneth* iron; so a man *sharpeneth* the countenance of his friend. Prov. xxvii. 17.

All this served only to *sharpen* the aversion of the nobles. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

2. In *music*, same as *sharp*, *v.*, 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make something sharp; put a keen edge or sharp point on something.

Cres. I prithee, Diomed, visit me no more.
Ther. Now she *sharpens*; well said, whetstone!
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 75.

2. To grow or become sharp.

Driven in by Autumn's *sharpening* air
From half-stripped woods and pastures bare,
Brisk Robin seeks a kindlier home.
Wordsworth, The Redbreast.

3. In *music*, same as *sharp*.

sharpener (shärp'nėr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens.

sharper (shär'pėr), *n.* [< *sharp* + *-er*[1].] 1. A man shrewd in making bargains; a tricky fellow; a rascal; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

A *Sharper* that with Box and Dice
Draws in young Deities to Vice.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

2. A sharpener; an instrument or tool used for sharpening.

Engine lathes, hand lathes, upright drills, milling-machines, *sharpers*, etc. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. vii. 10.

3. A long, thin oyster. [Florida to Texas.]

sharp-eyed (shärp'id), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

To *sharp-eyed* reason this would seem untrue.
Dryden.

Sharpey's fibers. See *fiber*[1].

sharp-fin (shärp'fin), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 586.

sharp-ground (shärp'ground), *a.* Ground upon a wheel till sharp; sharpened.

Hadst thou no poison mix'd, no *sharp-ground* knife,
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,
But "banished" to kill me? *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 44.

sharp-headed (shärp'hed'ed), *a.* Having a sharp head.—**Sharp-headed finner.** See *finner*[1].

sharpie (shär'pi), *n.* Same as *sharpy*.

sharpling, sharplin (shärp'ling, -lin), *n.* [= G. *schärfling*, the stickleback; as *sharp* + *-ling*[1].] The stickleback, a fish of which there are several species. Also *jack-sharpling*. See *stickleback* and *Gasterosteus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Th' hidden loue that now-adaies doth holde
The Steel and Load-stone, Hydrargire and Golde,
Th' Amber and straw; that lodgeth in one shell
Pearl-fish and *sharpling*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

sharp-looking (shärp'lùk'ing), *a.* Having the appearance of sharpness; hungry-looking; emaciated; lean.

A needy, hollow-eyed, *sharp-looking* wretch.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 240.

sharply (shärp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scharply, sharpely, scharpliche* (= G. *schärflich*); < *sharp* + *-ly*[2].] In a sharp or keen manner, in any sense of the word *sharp*.

sharpnails (shärp'nāls), *n.* The stickleback, or sharpling: more fully *jack-sharpnails*.

sharpness (shärp'nes), *n.* [< ME. *scharpnes, scharpnesse*; < *sharp* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sharp, in any sense of that word.

And the best quarrels in the heat are cursed
By those that feel their *sharpness*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 57.

That the Tree had power to glue *sharpnesse* of wit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

God sent him *sharpness* and sad accidents to ensober his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

Hans Reinier Oothout, an old navigator famous for the *sharpness* of his vision, who could see land when it was quite out of sight to ordinary mortals.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 143.

sharp-nosed (shärp'nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a sharp, pointed, or peaked nose: specifically said of the common eel, *Anguilla vulgaris*, also called *A. oxyrhyncha*. See cut under *Anguilla*.—2. Keen of scent; having a good nose or faculty of smell, as a dog.—**Sharp-nosed shark.** See *shark*[1].

sharp-saw (shärp'sâ), *n.* Same as *saw-sharpener*. [Local, Eng.]

sharp-set (shärp'set), *a.* Having a sharp appetite.

What was still more unfortunate, the fare which they were content to live upon themselves was so new to us, that we could not eat it, *sharp set* as we were.
B. Hall, Travels in North America, II. 178.

sharp-shinned (shärp'shind), *a.* Having slender shanks: specifically noting a hawk, *Accipiter fuscus*, one of the two commonest of the small hawks of North America. The adults are dark-plumbous or slate-gray above, barred transversely



Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter fuscus*); adult female.

below with rufous on a white ground, and marked lengthwise with blackish shaft-lines. The tail is crossed with four blackish bars and tipped with whitish; the primaries are also barred or indented. The male is 10 or 12 inches long, and 21 in extent of wings; the female, 12 or 14 inches long, and 25½ in extent.

sharp-shod (shärp'shod), *a.* Having shoes with calks or sharp spikes for safety in moving over ice: correlated with *rough-shod*, *smooth-shod*.

sharp-shooter (shärp'shö'tėr), *n.* 1. One skilled in shooting with firearms, especially with the rifle; specifically, in military use, a skirmisher, or the occupant of a rifle-pit, posted to cut off outlying parties of the enemy, artillerists, or the like, or to prevent approach by the enemy to a ford or other object of importance.—2. A swift, clipper-built schooner. [Massachusetts.]

sharp-shooting (shärp'shö'ting), *n.* The act of shooting accurately and with precise aim; practice or service as a sharp-shooter. See *sharp-shooter*.

sharp-sighted (shärp'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Having quick or acute sight: as, a *sharp-sighted* eagle or hawk.—2. Having or proceeding from quick discernment or acute understanding: as, a *sharp-sighted* opponent; *sharp-sighted* judgment.

An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, iii.

Sharp's rifle. See *rifle*[2].

sharptail (shärp'tāl), *n.* 1. The sharp-tailed grouse. See *Pediœcetes*.—2. One of the many synallaxine birds of South America. See *Synallaxinæ*.—3. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. [Local, U. S.]

sharp-tailed (shärp'tāld), *a.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having a sharp-pointed tail: as, the *sharp-tailed* grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*, the common prairie-hen of northwestern parts of America. See cut under *Pediœcetes*. (*b*) Having acute or acuminate tail-feathers: specifically said of a finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, a small sparrow of the marshes of eastern parts of the United States and Canada, and of a sandpiper, *Actodromas acuminata*, of Alaska and Asia.

sharp-visaged (shärp'viz'ājd), *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.

The Welch that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

sharp-witted (shärp'wit'ed), *a.* Having an acute mind.

The *sharpest witted* lover in Arcadia.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia.

Yet . . . I have known a number of dull-sighted, very *sharp-witted* men. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 82.

sharpy (shär'pi), *n.*; pl. *sharpies* (-piz). [Also *sharpie*; < *sharp* + dim. *-y*[2].] Same as *sharp*, *n.*, 11.

sharrag (shar'ag), *n.* Same as *shearhog*.

shasht, *n.* An obsolete form of *sash*[2].

shaster, shastra (shas'tėr, -trä), *n.* [Also *sastra*; < Skt. *çāstra*, < √ *çās*, govern, teach.] A text-book or book of laws among the Hindus: applied particularly to a book containing the authorized institutes of their religion, and considered of divine origin. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric.

shathmont†, *n.* Same as *shaftmond*.

shatter (shat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *schateren*, scatter, dash (of falling water); an assibilated form of *scatter*: see *scatter*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To scatter; disperse.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forced fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 5.

2. To break or rend in pieces, as by a single blow; rend, split, or rive into splinters, flinders, or fragments.

He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 95.

Here *shattered* walls, like broken rocks, from far
Rise up in hideous views, the guilt of war.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. To break; disorder; derange; impair; destroy: as, *shattered* nerves; a constitution *shattered* by dissipation.

No consideration in the World doth so break in pieces and confound and *shatter* the Spirit of a Man, like the apprehension of God's wrath and displeasure against him for his sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

I was *shattered* by a night of conscious delirium.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

=**Syn.** 2. *Smash*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* To scatter; fly apart; be broken or rent into fragments.

Some [fragile bodies] *shatter* and fly in many pieces.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 841.

In welt'ring waves my ship is tost,
My *shattering* sails away be shorn.
Sonnet (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 460).

shatter (shat'ėr), *n.* [< *shatter*, *v.*] 1. One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment: used chiefly in the plural, and in the phrase to *break* or *rend into shatters*.

You may likewise stick the candle so loose that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and *break* it *into shatters*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

2. A shattered or impaired state.

If the nerves are to be continually in a *shatter* with want of sleep. *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 23.

shatterbrain (shat'ėr-brān), *n.* A careless, giddy person; a scatterbrain. *Imp. Dict.*

shatter-brained (shat'ėr-brānd), *a.* Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatterbrained.

You cannot . . . but conclude that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others.
Dr. J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, iii.

shatter-pated (shat'ėr-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *shatter-brained*.

shattery (shat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shatter* + *-y*[1].] Brittle; that breaks and flies into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture.

A coarse gritstone, . . . of too *shattery* a nature to be used except in ordinary buildings.
Pennant, Journey from Chester, p. 272.

shauchle[1], **shaughle**[1] (shâch'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled, shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling, shaughling*. [Sc., also *schachle, shochel*; cf. *shaffle*.] To walk with a shuffling gait, as one lame or deformed. [Scotch.]

shauchle[2], **shaughle**[2] (shâch'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled, shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling, shaughling*. [Sc., also *schachle* (and *shach*); prob. in part < *shauchle*[1], *v.*, but perhaps in part associated with Icel. *skelgja-sk*, come askew, < *skjālgr*, wry, oblique, squinting, sloping: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1].] To distort; deform; render shapeless or slipshod. [Scotch.]

And how her new shoon fit her auld *shachl't* feet.
Burns, Last May a Braw Wooer.

shaul (shâl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shoal*[1].

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shaup, shawp (shâp), *n.* [Assibilated form of *scaup*[1].] A husk or pod: as, a pea-*shaup*. [Scotch.]

shave (shāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaved* (pp. sometimes *shaven*), ppr. *shaving*. [< ME. *shaven, schaven* (pret. *schoof, schof*, also *scharyde*, pp. *shaven, shave, i-schaven, y-schave*), < AS. *sceafan, scafan* (pret. *scōf*, pp. *scafen*), shave, = D. MLG. *schaven*, scrape, plane, = OHG. *scaban, scapan*, MHG. G. *schaben*, scratch, shave, scrape, = Icel. *skafa* = Sw. *skafva* = Dan. *skave* = Goth. *skaban*, scrape, shave; prob. = L. *scabere*, scratch, scrape; cf. Gr. σκάπτειν, dig, = Lith. *skapoti*, shave, cut; *skopti*, hollow out; Russ. *kopati*, dig; *skobli*, scraping-iron. From *shave* are derived *shaveling*, perhaps *shaft*[1], *shaft*[2]; from the same ult. source are *scab, shab, scabby, shabby*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To remove by a slicing, paring, or sliding action of a keen-edged instrument; especially, to remove by cutting close to the skin with a razor: sometimes with *off*: as, to *shave* the beard.

Also thei seye that wee synne dedly in *schavynge* oure Berdes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

2. To make bare by cutting off the hair, or the like: as, to *shave* the chin or head; also, to remove the hair or beard of with a razor: as, to *shave* a man: often used figuratively.

Bot war the wel, if thou be waschen wyth water of schryfte, & polysed als playn as parchmen *schauen*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii.

For I am *shave* as nye as any frere. *Chaucer*, Complaint to his Purse, l. 19.

The labourer with a bending scythe is seen,
Shaving the surface of the waving green.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 41.

3. To cut down gradually by taking off thin shavings or parings: as, to *shave* shingles or hoops.

And ten brode arowis held he there,
Of which five in his right honde were,
But they were *shaven* wel and dight,
Noked and fethered aright.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 941.

The third rule shall be, the making of some medley or mixture of earth with some other plants bruised or *shaved* either in leaf or root. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 528.

4. To skim along or near the surface of; pass very close to; come very near touching or grazing. Compare *shave, n.*, 3.

He scours the right-hand coast, sometimes the left;
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep.
Milton, P. L., ii. 634.

5. To strip; fleece; cheat; swindle.

I have been *shaved*— mischiefe and a thousand divells cease him!—I have been *shaved!* *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

Shaven latten. See *latten*.—**To shave notes,** to purchase promissory notes at a rate of discount greater than is customary. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Peel, Shave off*, etc. See *pare*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To remove the beard with a razor; use a razor in removing the beard or hair from the face or head.—**2.** To be hard or extortionate in bargains; specifically, to purchase notes or securities at a greater discount than is common. [U. S.]

shave (shāv), *n.* [< *shave, v.*] **1.** The act or operation of shaving; the being shaved.

The proprietors of barbers' shops, where a penny *shave* had been the staple trade, burst forth as fashionable perfumers. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 74.

2. A shaving; a thin paring.—**3.** Motion so close to something as almost to scrape or graze it; a very close approach; hence, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape: often with *close* or *near*.

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a *shave*. *Dickens.*

"By Jove, that was a *near shave!*" This exclamation was drawn from us by a bullet which whistled within an inch of our heads. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xxi.

4. A knife with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, spokes (a spoke-shave), etc.; a drawing-knife, used by shoemakers.

Wheel ladder for harvest, light pitch-forks, and tough, *Shave*, whip-lash well knotted, and cart-rope enough. *Tusser*, Husbandly Furniture, st. 6.

5. In *stock transactions*, a premium or consideration paid for an extension of time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a contract in some particular.—**6.** The proportion of receipts paid by a local theatrical manager to a traveling company or combination. [Theatrical cant.]—**7.** One who is close or hard in bargaining; specifically, one who shaves notes. [Colloq.]—**8.** A trick; a piece of knavery, especially in money matters; hence, by extension, any piece of deception.

The deep gloom of apprehension—at first "a *shave* of old Smith's," then a well-authenticated report. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xii.

shavet. A Middle English past participle of *shave*.

shave-grass (shāv'gràs), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush*.

shave-hook (shāv'hůk), *n.* A tool used for cleaning the surfaces of metal preparatory to soldering, and for smoothing and dressing off solder. Tinmen use a triangular plate of steel with sharpened edges; plumbers have a stouter form of scraper. See cut under *soldering-tool*.

shaveling (shāv'ling), *n.* [< *shave* + *-ling*[1].] A shaven person; hence, a friar or religious: an opprobrious term. Compare *beardling*.

About him stood three priests, true *shavelings*, clean shorn, and polled. *Motteux*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 45.

It maketh no matter how thou live here, so thou have the favour of the pope and his *shavelings*. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 291.

Then Monsieur le Curé offers you a pinch of snuff, or a poor soldier shows you his leg, or a *shaveling* his box. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 16.

News spread fast up dale and flord how wealth such as men never dreamed of was heaped up in houses guarded only by priests and *shavelings*, who dared not draw sword. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ii. 63.

shaven (shā'vn). A past participle of *shave*.

shaver (shā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *schaver*, a barber: see *shave*.] **1.** One who shaves, or whose occupation it is to shave; a barber.

She's gotten him a *shaver* for his beard,
A comber till his hair.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

The bird-fancier was an easy *shaver* also, and a fashionable hair-dresser also; and perhaps he had been sent for . . . to trim a lord, or cut and curl a lady. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

2. One who makes close bargains, or is sharp in his dealings; one who is extortionate or usurious, or who fleeces the simple.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Whoo! the brace are flinch'd,
The pair of *shavers* are sneak'd from us, Don.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

"He pays well, I hope?" said Steerforth. "Pays as he speaks, my dear child—through the nose. . . . None of your close *shavers* the Prince ain't." *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxii.

3. A fellow; a chap; now, especially with the epithet *little* or *young*, or even without the epithet, a young fellow; a youngster. [Colloq.]

Bar. Let me see, sirrah, are you not an old *shaver?*
Slave. Alas, sir! I am a very youth. *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iii. 3.

If he had not been a merry *shaver*, I would never have had him. *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 375).

And all for a "Shrimp" not as high as my hat—
A little contemptible "*Shaver*" like that!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 127.

shave-weed (shāv'wēd), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush*.

shavie (shā'vi), *n.* [Also *skavie*, perhaps < Dan. *skær*, wry, crooked, oblique, = Sw. *skef* = Icel. *skeifr* = D. *scheef* = MLG. *schēf* = G. *schief*, skew, oblique: see *skew*.] A trick or prank. [Scotch.]

But Cupid shot a shaft,
That play'd the dame a *shavie*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

shaving (shā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shave, v.*] **1.** The act of one who shaves; the removal of the beard or hair of the head with a razor; the use of a razor for removing the beard.

As I consider the passionate griefs of childhood, the weariness and sameness of *shaving*, the agony of corns, and the thousand other ills to which flesh is heir, I cheerfully say, for one, I am not anxious to wear it forever. *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, xvii.

Before Alexander's time only the Spartans shaved the upper lip, but after that *shaving* became more general. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 455.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument; especially, a thin slice of wood cut off by a plane or a planing-machine.

Rippe vp the golden Ball that Nero consecrated to Jupiter Capitollinus, you shall haue it stuffed with the *shauinges* of his Beard. *S. Gosson*, The Schoole of Abuse.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, a process which follows skiving, and consists in removing inequalities and roughnesses by means of the curriers' knife, leaving the leather of uniform thickness, and with a fine smooth surface on the flesh side.—**4.** The act of fleecing or defrauding; swindling.

And let any hook draw you either to a fencer's supper, or to a player's that acts such a part for a wager; for by this means you shall get experience, by being guilty to their abominable *shaving*. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 166.

shaving-basin (shā'ving-bā'sn), *n.* Same as *barber's basin* (which see, under *barber*).

shaving-brush (shā'ving-brush), *n.* A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

shaving-cup (shā'ving-kup), *n.* A cup used to hold the soap and lather for shaving.

shaving-horse (shā'ving-hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a bench fitted with a clamping device, used to hold a piece of timber as it is shaved with a drawing-knife.

shaving-machine (shā'ving-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** In *hat-manuf.*, a pouncing-machine.—**2.** A machine for shaving stereotype plates. *E. H. Knight.*

shaving-tub (shā'ving-tub), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the wooden tub or box into which the cuttings of paper are made to fall when the forwarder is cutting the edges of books.

shaw[1] (shà), *n.* [< ME. *shaw, schaw, schawe, schowe, schage*, < AS. *scaga*, a shaw; cf. Icel. *skōgr* = Sw. *skog* = Dan. *skov*, a shaw; perhaps akin to Icel. *skuggi* = AS. *scūa, scūwa*, a shade, shadow: see *show*[1], *sky*[1].] **1.** A thicket; a small wood; a shady place; a grove.

A nos on the north syde & nowhere non ellez
Bot al echet in a *schage* that schaded ful cole. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 452.

Gaillard he was as goldfynch in the *shawe*. *Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 3.

I have mony steads in the forest *schaw*.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 37).

Close hid under the greenwood *shaw*. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 52.

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato or turnip.

[Now only North. Eng. or Scotch in both senses.]

shaw[2] (shâ), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *show*[1].

shaw[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shah*.

shaweret, *n.* An obsolete form of *shower*[2].

shaw-fowl (shà'foul), *n.* [< *shaw*[2], show, + *fowl*[1].] A representation or image of a fowl set up by fowlers to shoot at for practice. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

shawl[1] (shâl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shoal*[1].

shawl[2] (shâl), *n.* [= F. *châle* = Sp. *chal* = Pg. *chale* = It. *sciallo* = D. *sjaal* = G. *schawl*, shawl, = Sw. Dan. *schal, sjal* (< E.) = Ar. Hind. *shāl*, < Pers. *shāl*, a shawl or mantle.] A square or oblong article of dress, forming a loose covering for the shoulders, worn chiefly by women. Shawls are of several sizes and divers materials, as silk, cotton, hair, or wool; and occasionally they are made of a mixture of some or all of these staples. Some of the Eastern shawls, as those of Cashmere, are very beautiful and costly fabrics. The use of the shawl in Europe belongs almost entirely to the present century. Compare *chudder, cashmere*.—**Camel's-hair shawl.** See *camel*.—**Shawl dance,** a graceful dance originating in the East, and made effective by the waving of a shawl or scarf.

She's had t' best of education—can play on t' instrument, and dance t' *shawl-dance*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

Shawl muscle. Same as *trapezius* and *cucullaris*.

shawl[2] (shâl), *v. t.* [< *shawl*[2], *n.*] To cover with a shawl; put a shawl on. [Rare.]

Lady Clonbrony was delighted to see that her son assisted Grace Nugent most carefully in *shawling* the young heiress. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, iii.

The upper part of Mrs. McKillop's body, bonneted and *shawled*, cautiously displayed itself in the aperture. *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Fair to See, xxxviii.

shawl-loom (shâl'löm), *n.* A figure-weaving loom.

shawl-mantle (shâl'man'tl), *n.* A mantle or cloak for women's wear, made of a shawl, and usually very simple in its cut, having no sleeves, and often resembling the burnoose.

shawl-material (shâl'mā-tē'ri-al), *n.* A textile of silk and wool used for dresses and parts of dresses for women. The material is soft and flexible, and is usually woven in designs of Oriental character.

shawl-pattern (shâl'pat'ėrn), *n.* A pattern having decided forms and colors, supposed to be like those of an Eastern shawl, applied to a material or a garment usually of plainer design: also used adjectively: as, a *shawl-pattern* waistcoat.

shawl-pin (shâl'pin), *n.* A pin used for fastening a shawl.

shawl-strap (shâl'strap), *n.* A pair of leather straps with buckles or automatic catches, fitted to a handle, for carrying shawls, parcels, etc.

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shawl-waistcoat (shâl′wāst′kōt). *n.* A vest or waistcoat with a large prominent pattern like that of a shawl.

He had a *shawl waistcoat* of many colors; a pair of loose blue trousers; . . . a brown cutaway coat.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, viii.

shawm, shalm (shâm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaume, shaulm, shalme, shaulme;* < ME. *shalme, shaume, shalmie, shalmye* = D. *scalmei* = MLG. LG. *schalmeide* = MHG. *schalmie*, G. *schalmei* = Sw. *skalmeja* = Dan. *skalmeie*, < OF. *chalemie*, F. dial. *chalemie* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), a pipe, a later form (< L. as if **calamia*) for *chalemelle*, f., *chalemel, chalumeau*, m., < ML. *calamella*, f., *calamellus*, m., a pipe, flute, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *chalumeau* and *calumet*.] A musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed inclosed in a globular mouthpiece. It was akin to the musette and the bagpipe, and passed over into the bassoon. The word survives in the *chalumeau* register of the clarinet. It is inaccurately used in the Prayer-book version of the 98th Psalm for *cornet* or *horn*. Compare *bombard*, 6.

Many thousand tymes twelve,
That maden londe menstralcyes
In cornemuse and *shalmyes*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1218.

As the minstrelles therefore blewe theyr *shaulmes*, the barbarous people drew neare, suspecting that noyse to bee a token of warre, whereupon they made ready theyr bowes and arrowes.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

Cit. What stately music have you? Have you *shawms?*
Prol. Shawms? No.
Cit. No? I am a thief if my mind did not give me so. Ralph has a stately part, and he must needs have *shawms:* I'll be at the charge of them myself, rather than that we'll be without them.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

shawp, *n.* See *shaup*.

shay, *n.* See *chay*[1].

shayak (sha′yak), *n.* [Tripoli.] A coarse woolen cloth manufactured at Tripoli and elsewhere in northern Africa.

shaya-root (shā′ä-röt), *n.* [Also *ché-root, choy-root;* prop. *chaya-root* (also simply *chay*); < Tamil *chaya*, a root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, + E. *root*[1].] The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, or the plant itself, also called *Indian madder*. The outer bark of the roots furnishes a dye, in India in great repute, the source of the durable red for which the Indian chintzes are famous. The plant grows wild on the Coromandel coast, and is also cultivated there. The leaves are considered by the native doctors as expectorant.



Shaya-root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*). *a*, flower; *b*, pistil and calyx.

shaykh, *n.* Same as *sheik*.

Shaysite (shā′-zīt), *n.* [< *Shays* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *U. S. hist.*, a follower or supporter of Daniel Shays, who in 1786–7 led an unsuccessful insurrection against the government of Massachusetts, in the western part of that State.

she (shē), *pron.* and *n.* [< ME. *she, sche, sheo, schee, sho, scho*, in the earliest form of this type, *scæ* (in the AS. Chronicle), she, pron. 3d pers. fem., taking the place of AS. *heó*, ME. *he, ho*, she, but in form irreg. < AS. *seó* = OS. *siu* = D. *zij* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *se* = OHG. *siu, si*, MHG. *sie, si*, G. *sie* = Icel. *sū, sjā* = Goth. *sō*, the, fem. of the def. art., AS. *se* = Icel. *sā* = Goth. *sa*, the, orig. a demonstrative pron. meaning 'that'; = Russ. *sija* (fem. of *sei*), this, = Gr. *ἡ*, fem. of *ὁ*, the, = Skt. *sā*, she, fem. of *sas*, he, < √ *sa*, that, distinct from √ *ki*, > E. *he*, etc. The change from AS. *seó* to ME. *sche, scho*, etc., was irreg., and due to some confusion with *heo*, ME. *he, ho*, the reg. fem. pron. of 3d pers. fem. of *he*, he: see *he*[1], *her*.] **I.** *pron.* 3d pers. fem., possessive *her* or *hers*, objective *her;* nom. pl. *they*, possessive *their* or *theirs*, objective *them*. The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person, used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified in the feminine. Compare *he*[1], especially for the forms *her, hers*.

And *she* was cleped Madame Eglentine.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 121.

Then followeth *she;* and lastly her slaves, if any have been given her. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 52.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

She was the grandest of all vessels,
Never ship was built in Norway
Half so fine as *she!* *Longfellow*, King Olaf.

She is often used by people of small education or of comparatively secluded lives for the female that is chief in importance to the speaker, especially a wife; in this case it has a peculiar emphasis, separating the person referred to from all other women: as, "Sit down, *she*'ll be here in a minute." Compare the similar use of *he*.

She was formerly and is still dialectally sometimes used as an indeclinable form.

Yet will I weep, vow, pray to cruel *She*.
Daniel, Sonnet IV. (Eng. Garner, i. 582).

In the English of the Scotch Highlanders *she* is commonly used for *he;* so *her* for *his*.

II. *n.* 1. A female person; a woman: correlative to *he*, a man. [Now only humorous.]

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 259.

Whoe'er she be,
That not impossible *she*,
That shall command my heart and me.
Crashaw, To his Supposed Mistress.

I stood and gaz'd at high Mall till I forgot 'twas winter, so many pretty *she's* marched by me.
Steele, Lying Lover, i. 1.

2. A female animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the female sex: correlative to *he*, a male animal: hence used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'female,' with names of animals, or, in occasional or humorous use, of other beings: as, a *she*-bear, a *she*-cat, a *she*-devil, etc. See *he*[1], *n.*, 2.

You would think a smock were a *she*-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand and the work about the square on 't.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 211.

This is a Dopper, a *she* Anabaptist!
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

They say that . . . the Hee and the *She* Eel may be distinguished by their fins.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), x.

shea (shē′ä), *n.* The tree yielding shea-butter: same as *karite*. Also *shea-tree*.

shea-butter (shē′ä-but″èr), *n.* See *vegetable butters* (under *butter*[1]), *gutta-shea*, and *karite*.

sheading (shē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *scheding, shæding, schodinge*, division, separation, verbal n. of *scheden*, separate: see *shed*[1].] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six sheadings.

sheaf[1] (shēf), *n.*; pl. *sheaves* (shēvz). [< ME. *sheef, scheef, shef, scheffe, schof, shaf* (pl. *sheves*), < AS. *sceáf* (pl. *sceáfas*), a sheaf, pile of grain (= D. *schoof* = MLG. LG. *schōf* = OHG. *scoub, scoup*, MHG. *schoup* (*schoub-*), G. dial. *schaub* = Icel. *skauf*, a sheaf), lit. a pile of grain 'shoved' together, < *scūfan* (pret. *sceáf*), shove: see *shove*.] A bundle or collection.

I am so haunted at the court, and at my lodging, with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another *sheaf*, I know not how!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Jermyn, looking gravely and steadily at Felix while he was speaking, at the same time drew forth a small *sheaf* of papers from his side-pocket, and then, as he turned his eyes slowly on Harold, felt in his waistcoat-pocket for his pencil-case. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Specifically—(*a*) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

The Virgin next, . . .
Milde-proudly marching, in her left hand brings
A *sheaf* of Corn, and in her right hand wings.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The farmers laughed and nodded, and some bent
Their yellow heads together like their *sheaves*.
Longfellow, Birds of Killingworth.

(*b*) A bundle of twenty-four arrows, the number furnished to an archer and carried by him at one time.

A *sheef* of pecok arwes brighte and kene
Under his belt he bar ful thriftily.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 104.

And, at his belt, of arrows keen
A furbish'd *sheaf* bore he.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 17.

(*c*) A bundle of steel containing thirty gads or ingots.

As for our steele, it is not so good for edge-tooles as that of Colaine, and yet the one is often sold for the other, and like tale vsed in both—that is to sale, thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelue *sheffes* to the burden.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 11.

(*d*) In *geom.*, a doubly infinite manifold of curves or surfaces comprising all which fulfil certain general conditions and also pass through certain fixed points; especially, a manifold of points or planes passing through one fixed point.—**Center of a sheaf.** See *center*[1].—**Syn.** (*a*) *Sheaf, Shock, Stack, Rick*. A *sheaf* is about an armful of the stalks of any small grain, tied at the middle into a bundle; a *shock* is a pile of sheaves, generally from ten to twelve, standing upright or leaning together, sometimes with two or three laid across the top to turn off rain; a *stack* or *rick* is a much larger pile, constructed carefully to stand for some time, and thatched or covered, or so built as to keep out rain. In the United States the word *stack* is much more common than *rick*.

Oak returned to the *stack*-yard. . . . There were five wheat-*ricks* in this yard, and three *stacks* of barley. . . . "Mrs. Tall, I've come for the key of the granary, to get at the *rick*-cloths." . . . Next came the barley. This it was only possible to protect by systematic thatching. . . . She instantly took a *sheaf* upon her shoulders, clambered up close to his heels, placed it behind the rod, and descended for another.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi., xxxvii.

And he would feed them from the *shock*
With flower of finest wheat.
Milton, Ps. lxxxi., l. 65.

When the wild peasant rights himself, the *rick*
Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

sheaf[1] (shēf), *v.* [< *sheaf*[1], *n.* Cf. *sheave*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To collect and bind; make sheaves of.
II. *intrans.* To make sheaves.

They that reap must *sheaf* and bind.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 113.

sheaf[2] (shēf), *n.* Same as *sheave*[2].

sheaf-binder (shēf′bīn″dėr), *n.* A hand-tool for facilitating the binding of sheaves of grain with twine. One form consists of a large wooden needle with a hook at the point, which serves to tighten the cord round the sheaf and form it into a knot. Another form consists of a wooden block, which is attached to the cord and used to make a slip-knot, the block being left on the sheaf.

sheafy (shē′fi), *a.* [< *sheaf*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sheaf or sheaves.

Ceres, kind mother of the bounteous year,
Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear.
Gay, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vi. 190.

Sheah, *n.* Same as *Shiah*.

sheal[1] (shēl), *n.* [Also *shiel;* a dial. form of *shell*, partly also of the related *shale*[1].] A shell, husk, or pod. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sheal[1] (shēl), *v. t.* [Also *sheel, shill;* a dial. form of *shell*, *v.* Cf. *sheal*[1], *n.*] To take the husks or pods off; shell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

That 's a *shealed* peascod. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 219.

sheal[2] (shēl), *n.* [Also *sheel, sheil, shiel;* either (*a*) < Icel. *skāli* = Norw. *skaale*, a hut; or (*b*) < Icel. *skjōl*, a shelter, cover, *skȳli*, a shed, shelter (cf. *skȳla*, screen, shelter, *skȳling*, a screening), = Sw. Dan. *skjul*, a shelter, a shed: all < √ *sku*, cover, Skt. √ *sku*, cover: see *sky*[1], *shaw*[1], *shade*[1], *shed*[2].] A hut or cottage used by shepherds, fishermen, sportsmen, or others as a temporary shelter while engaged in their several pursuits away from their own dwellings; also, a shelter for sheep on the hills during the night. Also *shealing*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A martiall kinde of men, who from the moneth of April unto August lye out scattering and Summering (as they tearme it) with their cattell, in little cottages here and there, which they call *sheales* and shealings.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 506. (*Davies.*)

To be wi' thee in Hieland *shiel*
Is worth lords at Castlecary.
Ballad of Lizie Baillie, ii. (Chambers's Scottish Song, iii. [144).

The swallow jinkin' round my *shiel*.
Burns, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

sheal[2] (shēl), *v. t.* [< *sheal*[2], *n.*] To put under cover or shelter: as, to *sheal* sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

shealing[1] (shē′ling), *n.* [< *sheal*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act of removing the shell or husk.—**2.** The outer shell, pod, or husk of pease, oats, and the like. [Prov. Eng.]

shealing[2] (shē′ling), *n.* [Also *sheeling, sheiling, shieling;* < *sheal*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Same as *sheal*[2]. [Scotch.]

You might ha'e been out at the *shealin*,
Instead o' sae lang to lye.
Lizzie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 66).

shealing-hill (shē′ling-hil), *n.* A knoll near a mill, where formerly the shelled oats were winnowed. *Scott*, Old Mortality. [Scotch.]

shear[1] (shēr), *v.*; pret. *sheared* or (archaic) *shore*, pp. *sheared* or *shorn*, ppr. *shearing*. [< ME. *sheren, scheren, sceren* (pret. *shar, schar, schare, scar*, pp. *schoren, schorn, schore*), < AS. *sceran, sciran* (pret. *scær*, pl. *scæron*, pp. *scoren*), shear, clip, cut, = OFries. *skera, schera* = D. *scheren* = MLG. LG. *scheren* = OHG. *sceran*, MHG. *schern*, G. *scheren* = Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skjære*, shear, cut; prob. = Gr. *κείρειν* (for **σκειρειν*), shear, < √ *skar* = L. *scur-*, cut, in *curtus* (for **scurtus*), short (see *short*[1]). From *shear*[1] or its orig. form are ult. E. *share*[1], *sharc*[2], *share*[3],

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shard[1], *shard*[2], *scar*[2], *score*[1], perhaps *scare*[1], *shear*[2], *shears*, *sheer*[2], *shred*, *shore*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut; specifically, to clip or cut with a sharp instrument, as a knife, but especially with shears, scissors, or the like: as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth (that is, to clip the nap).

The mete that she *schar*.
Sir Degrevant (Thornton Romances), l. 801.

Eftsoones her shallow ship away did slide,
More swift then swallow *sheres* the liquid sky.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 5.

God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the *shorn* lamb.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey (Paris).

How strong, supple, and living the ship seems upon the billows!
With what a dip and rake she *shears* the flying sea!
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, i.

2. To clip off; remove by clipping: as, to *shear* a fleece.

And sleping in hir barm upon a day,
She made to clippe or *shere* his heer awey.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 77.

How many griefs and sorrows that, like shears,
Like fatal shears, are *shearing* off our lives still!
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iii. 3.

But she, the wan sweet maiden, *shore* away
Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

Hence—**3.** To fleece; strip bare, especially by swindling or sharp practice.

Thus is he *shorne*
Of eight score poundes a year for one poore corne
Of pepper. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

In his speculation he had gone out to *shear*, and come home *shorn*. *Mrs. J. H. Riddell*, City and Suburb, xxvii.

4†. To shave.

Not only thou, but every myghty man,
Though he were *shorn* ful hye upon his pan,
Sholde have a wyf.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 64.

The seventeenth King was Egbert, who after twenty Years Reign forsook the World also, and *shore* himself a Monk. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 6.

5. To cut down or reap with a sickle or knife: as, to *shear* grain. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And ye maun *shear* it wi' your knife,
And no lose a stack [stalk] o' 't for your life.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

6†. To make or produce by cutting.

Till that I see his body bare,
And sithen my fyngir putte in thare within his hyde,
And fele the wound the spere did *schere* rigt in his syde;
Are schalle I trowe no tales be-twene. *York Plays*, p. 453.

7. To produce a shear in. See *shear*[1], *n.*, 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cut; cut, penetrate, or divide something with a sweeping motion.

This heard Geraint, and, grasping at his sword, . . .
Made but a single bound, and with a sweep of it
Shore thro' the swarthy neck. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *mining*, to make a vertical cut in the coal, or a cut at right angles to that made in "holing." See *hole*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—**3.** To receive a strain of the kind called a shear. See *shear*[1], *n.*, 3.

shear[1] (shēr), *n.* [< *shear*[1], *v.* Cf. *share*[1].] **1.** A shearing or clipping: used in stating the age of sheep: as, a sheep of one *shear*, a two-*shear* sheep (that is, a sheep one or two years old), in allusion to the yearly shearing.—**2.** A barbed fish-spear with several prongs. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** A strain consisting of a compression in one direction with an elongation in the same ratio in a direction perpendicular to the first. Thus, in fig. 1, suppose a body in which the axis AC is compressed to *ac*. Suppose there is an axis of equal elongation, upon which take BD equal to *ac*, so that after elongation it will be brought to *bd*, equal to AC. Then, all planes perpendicular to the plane of the diagram and parallel either to AB or to AD will remain undistorted, being simply rotated into positions parallel to *ab* or *ad*. If the body while undergoing strain be so rotated that *a* and *b* remain in coincidence with A and B (see fig. 2), the shear will be seen to be an advance of all planes parallel to a fixed plane in parallel lines in those planes by amounts proportional to their distances from the fixed plane. A shear is often called a *simple shear*, meaning a shear uncompounded with any other strain. Any simple strain may be resolved into a shear, a positive or negative elongation perpendicular to the shear, and a positive or negative expansion.

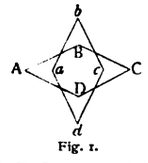


Fig. 1.

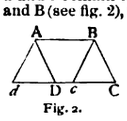


Fig. 2.

4. Deflection or deviation from the straight; curve or sweep; sheer: as, the *shear* of a boat.

Some considerable *shear* to the bow lines will make a drier and safer boat. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 558.

Complex shear, a strain compounded of two or more simple shears.—**Double shear.** (*a*) In *dynam.*, a compound of two shears. (*b*) In *practical mech.*, a twofold doubling and welding.

shear[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *shere*, *schere*, < AS. *sceara* (also in early glosses *scerero*, *sceruru*) (= OFries. *skere*, *schere* = D. *schaar* = OHG. *skār*, *skāra*, pl. *scāri*, MHG. *schære* (prob. pl.), G. *scheere*, *schere* = Icel. *skæri*, shears; cf. Sw. *skāra*, a reaping-hook, Dan. *skjær*, *skjære*, plowshare, colter), < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*[1]. Cf. *share*[2].] Same as *shears*.

This Sampson never sider drank ne wyn,
Ne on his heed cam rasour noon ne *shere*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 66.

shear[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *sheer*[3].

shearbill (shēr'bil), *n.* The scissorbill, cutwater, or black skimmer; the bird *Rhynchops nigra*: so called from the bill, which resembles a pair of shears. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

sheard†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shard*[1].

shearer (shēr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *scherere*, *scherer* = D. *scheerder* = OHG. *scerari*, *skerāre*, MHG. G. *scherer*, a barber; as *shear*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shears. (*a*) One who clips or shears sheep; a sheep-shearer. (*b*) One who shears cloth; a shearman. (*c*) A machine used to shear cloth. (*d*) One who cuts down grain with a sickle; a reaper. [Scotland and Ireland.]

2. A dyadic determining a simple shear.

shear-grass (shēr'gràs), *n.* One of various sedgy or grassy plants with cutting leaves, as the saw-grass, *Cladium Mariscus*.

shearhog (shēr'hog), *n.* A sheep after the first shearing. Also, contracted, *sherrug*, *sharrag*. [Prov. Eng.]

He thought it a mere frustration of the purposes of language to talk of *shearhogs* and ewes to men who habitually said *sharrags* and yowes.
George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love Story, i. (*Davies.*)

shear-hooks, *n. pl.* See *sheer-hooks*.

shear-hulk, *n.* See *sheer-hulk*.

shearing (shēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shear*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or operation of cutting by means of two edges of hardened steel, or the like, which pass one another closely, as in ordinary shears and scissors, and in machines made on the same principle.—**2.** That which is shorn or clipped off; that which is obtained by shearing: as, the *shearings* of cloth; the whole *shearing* of a flock.—**3.** A shearling.—**4.** The act, operation, or time of reaping; harvest. [Scotland and Ireland.]

O will ye fancy me, O,
And gae and be the lady o' Drum,
And lat your *shearing* abee, O?
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 118).

5. The process of producing shear-steel by condensing blistered steel and rendering it uniform.—**6.** In *geol.*, the compression, elongation, and deformation of various kinds to which the components of rocks have frequently been subjected in consequence of crust-movements; the dynamic processes by which shear-structure has been produced.—**7.** In *mining*, the making of vertical cuts at the ends of a part of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass.—**8.** In *dynam.*, the operation of producing a shear.

shearing-hooks† (shēr'ing-hůks), *n. pl.* [Also *sheering-hooks*; < ME. *shering-hokes*.] A contrivance for cutting the ropes of a vessel. Compare *sheer-hooks*.

In goth the grapenel so ful of crokes,
Among the ropes rennyth the *shering-hokes*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 641.

shearing-machine (shēr'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A machine used for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metals.—**2.** A machine for shearing cloth, etc.

shearing-stress (shēr'ing-stres), *n.* A stress occasioned by or tending to produce a shear.

shearing-table (shēr'ing-tā'bl), *n.* A portable bench fitted with straps or other conveniences for holding a sheep in position for shearing.

shear-legs (shēr'legz), *n. pl.* Same as *sheers*, 2.

Shear-legs . . . are now frequently used by marine engineers for the purpose of placing boilers, engines, and other heavy machinery on board large steamers.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 39.

shearless† (shēr'les), *a.* [Also *sheerless*; < *shear*[2], *shears*, + *-less*.] Without shears or scissors.

And ye maun shape it knife-, *sheerless*,
And also sew it needle-, threedless.
The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

shearling (shēr'ling), *n.* [< *shear*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A sheep of one shear, or that has been once shorn.

In the European provinces lambs do not pay the tax until they are *shearlings*. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 386.

shearman (shēr'man), *n.*; pl. *shearmen* (-men). [Formerly also *sheerman*, *sherman*; < ME. *scherman*, *scharman*; < *shear*[1] + *man*. Hence the surname *Shearman*, *Sherman*.] **1.** One whose occupation it is to shear cloth.

Villain, thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 141.

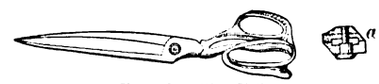
This Lord Cromwell was born at Putney, a Village in Surrey near the Thames Side, Son to a Smith; after whose Decease his Mother was married to a *Sheer-man*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 288.

2†. A barber.

Scharman, or *scherman*. Tonsor, attonsor.
Prompt. Parv., p. 444.

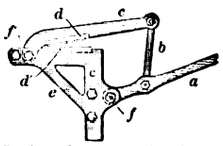
shearn, *n.* Same as *sharn*.

shears (shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Formerly also *sheers* (still used in naut. sense: see *sheers*); < ME. *sheres*, *scheres*, pl., also *schere*, *shere*, sing.,



Shears for cutting Cloth.
a, screw-pivot on which as a fulcrum each blade with its handle works.

shears: see *shear*[2].] **1.** A cutting- or clipping-instrument consisting of two pivoted blades with beveled edges facing each other, such as is used for cutting cloth, or of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, the elasticity of the back causing the blades to spring open when the pressure used in cutting has ceased. The latter is the kind used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, etc. Shears of the first kind differ from scissors chiefly in being larger. Implements of similar form used for cutting metal are also called *shears*. See also cuts under *clipping-shears* and *sheep-shears*.



Purchase-shears for cutting Metal.
a and *c*, levers connected by a link-bar *b*, and respectively pivoted at *f* and *f'* to the frame *e*. By the arrangement of the levers the movable blade *d*, attached to *c*, acts with a strong purchase in combination with the stationary blade *d'*, rigidly attached to the frame *e*.

Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 91.

Time waited upon the *shears*, and, as soon as the thread was cut, caught the medals, and carried them to the river of Lethe. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

Puddled bars are also generally sheared hot, either by crocodile or guillotine *shears*, into lengths suitable for piling. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 347.

2. Something in the form of the blades of shears. (*a*†) A pair of wings.

Two sharpe winged *sheares*,
Decked with diverse plumes, like painted Jayes,
Were fixed at his backe to cut his ayery wayes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 5.

(*b*) In *bookbinding*, a long, heavy, curved knife, with a handle at one end and a heavy counterpoise at the other end of the blade, which cuts thick millboards, scissors-fashion, against a fixed straight knife on the side of an iron table. (*c*) An apparatus for raising heavy weights. See *sheers*, 2.

3. The ways or track of a lathe, upon which the lathe-head, poppet-head, and rest are placed.—**4.** A shears-moth.—**Knight of the shears.** See *knight*.—**Perpetual shears.** Same as *revolving shears*.—**Revolving shears**, a cylinder around which thin knife-blades are carried in a spiral, their edges revolving in contact with a fixed straight-edge called the *ledger-blade*. The machine is used to trim the uneven fibers from the face of woolen cloth.—**Rotary shears.** See *rotary*.—**Sieve and shears.** See *sieve* and *coscinomancy*.—**There goes but a pair of shears**†. See *pair*[1].

shears-moth (shērz'môth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths; a shears or sheartail, as *Hadena dentina*: an English collectors' name. *Mamestra glauca* is the glaucous shears; *Hadena didyma* is the pale shears.

shear-steel (shēr'stēl), *n.* [So called from its applicability to the manufacture of shears, knives, scythes, etc.] Blister-steel which has been fagoted and drawn out into bars under the rolls or hammer: a repetition of the process produces what is known as *double-shear steel*. The density and homogeneousness of the steel are increased by this process, and it is generally admitted that a better result is attained by hammering than by rolling. See *steel*.

shear-structure (shēr'struk'tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, a structure superinduced in rocks by shearing; a structure varying from lamellar to schistose, somewhat resembling the so-called "fluxion-structure" often seen in volcanic rocks, but produced by the flowing, not of molten, but of solid material, as one of the consequences of the immense strain by which the upheaval or plication of large masses of rock has been accompanied.

sheartail (shēr'tāl), *n.* **1.** A humming-bird of the genus *Thaumastura*, having a very long forficate tail, like a pair of shears, as *T. cora*, *T. henicura*, etc. In the cora hummer (to which the

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genus *Thaumastura* is now usually restricted, the others formerly referred to it being placed in *Doricha*) the structure of the tail is peculiar; for the middle pair of feathers is so short as to be almost hidden by the coverts, while the next pair is suddenly and extremely lengthened, and then the other three pairs rapidly shorten from within outward. In *Doricha* (*D. henicura*, etc.) the shape of the tail is simply forficate, as the feathers lengthen from the shortest middle pair to the longest outer pair, like a



Sheartail (*Thaumastura cora*).

tern's. In all these cases the long feathers are very narrow and linear, or of about uniform width to their ends. The peculiar formation is confined to the males. *T. cora* has the tail (in the male) about 4 inches long, though the length of the bird is scarcely 6 inches; it is golden-green above and mostly white below, with a metallic crimson gorget reflecting blue in some lights, and the tail black and white. The female is 3¼ inches long, the tail being 1¼. It inhabits Peru. Five species of *Doricha* range from the Bahamas and parts of Mexico into Central America.

2. A sea-swallow or tern: from the long forked tail. See cut under *roseate*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A British shears-moth, as *Hadena dentina*.

shearwater (shēr'wâ'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sheerwater*, *sherewater*; < *shear*, *v.*, + obj. *water*.] 1. A sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, and section *Puffinæ*, having a long and comparatively slender, much-hooked bill, short nasal tubes obliquely truncate and with a thick nasal septum, long pointed wings, short tail, and close oily plumage. There are many species, mostly of the genus *Puffinus*, found on all seas, where they fly very low over the water, seeming to shear, shave, or graze it with their long blade-like wings (whence the name). Some of them are known as *hags* or *hagdens*. Three of the commonest are the greater shearwater, *P. major*; the Manx shearwater, *P. anglorum*; and the sooty shearwater, *P. fuliginosus*, all of the North Atlantic. They nest in holes by the seaside, and the female lays one white egg. See cut under *hagden*.

2. Same as *cutwater*, 3. See *Rhynchops*.

sheat[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheet*[1].

sheat[2] (shēt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shote*[2] (cf. *sheat*[3], var. of *shote*[1]). Cf. *sheat-fish*.] The shad. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

sheat[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shote*[1].

sheat[4]†, *a.* [Origin obscure.] Apparently, trim, or some such sense.

> Neat, *sheat*, and fine,
> As brisk as a cup of wine.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 163.

sheat-fish (shēt'fish), *n.* [Formerly also (erroneously) *sheath-fish*; appar. < *sheat*[2], a shote, + *fish*[1].] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, especially *Silurus glanis*, the great catfish of central and eastern Europe, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe except the sturgeons, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds. The flesh is edible, the fat is used in dressing leather, and the sound yields a kind of gelatin. It is of elongate form with a small dorsal, no adipose fin, a long anal, and a distinct caudal with a roundish margin; there are six barbels. It takes the place in Europe of the common catfish of North America, and belongs to the same family, but to a different subfamily. (See cut under *Siluridæ*.) With a qualifying term, *sheat-fish* extends to some related families. See phrases following.

> At home a mighty *sheat-fish* smokes upon the festive board.
> *Kingsley*, Hypatia, x. (*Davies.*)

Electric sheat-fishes, the electric catfishes, or *Malapteruridæ*.—**Flat-headed sheat-fishes**, the *Aspredinidæ*.—**Long-headed sheat-fishes**, the *Pteronotidæ*.—**Mailed sheat-fishes**, the *Loricariidæ*.—**Naked sheat-fishes**, the *Pimelodidæ*.—**True sheat-fishes**, the *Siluridæ*.

sheath (shēth), *n.* [< ME. *shethe*, *schethe*, also *shede*, < AS. *scǽth*, *scāth*, *sceáth* = OS. *scēthia*, *scēdia* = D. *scheede* = MLG. *schēde*, LG. *schede*, *schee* = OHG. *sceida*, MHG. G. *scheide* = Icel. *skeithir*, fem. pl., also *skithi*, a sheath, = Sw. *skida*, a sheath, a husk or pod of a bean or pea, = Dan. *skede*, sheath: appar. orig. applied (as in Sw.) to the husk of a bean or pea, as 'that which separates,' from the root of AS. *scādan*, *sceádan*, etc., separate: see *shed*[1], *v.* Cf. *shide*.] 1. A case or covering, especially one which fits closely: as, the *sheath* of a sword. Compare *scabbard*[1].

> His knif he drazh out of his *schethe*,
> & to his herte hit wolde habbe ismite
> Nadde his moder hit vnder hete.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

> Put up thy sword into the *sheath*. John xviii. 11.

> A dagger, in rich *sheath* with jewels on it
> Sprinkled about in gold.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. Any somewhat similar covering. (*a*) In *bot.*, the part of an expanded organ that is rolled around a stem or other body, forming a tube, as in the lower part of the leaves of grasses, the stipules of the *Polygonaceæ*, the tubular organ inclosing the seta of mosses, etc.; a vagina; also, an arrangement of cells inclosing a cylindrical body, as the medullary sheath. See cuts under *Equisetum*, *exogen*, and *ocrea*.



Leaf of *Lolium perenne*, showing sheath.

> The cleistogamic flowers are very small, and usually mature their seeds within the *sheaths* of the leaves.
> *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. [333.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, some sheathing, enveloping, or covering part. (1) The preputial sheath into which the penis is retracted in many animals, as the horse, bull, dog, etc. This sheath corresponds in the main with the foreskin of man, and is often called *prepuce*. (2) An elytron, wing-cover, or wing-case of an insect. (3) The horny covering of the bill or feet of a bird; especially, a sort of false cere of some birds, as the sheathbills, jägers, etc. See cuts under *puffin*. (4) The lorica or test which envelops many infusorians or other protozoans, some rotifers, etc. (5) The fold of skin into which the claws of a cat or other feline may be retracted. (*c*) In *anat.*, specifically, a membrane, fascia, or other sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue which closely invests a part or organ, and serves to bind it down or hold it in place. Such sheaths may be cylindrical, as when investing a nerve or blood-vessel and extending in its course; or flat and expansive, as when binding down muscles. A layer of deep fascia commonly forms a continuous sheath of all the muscles of a limb, as notably in the case of the fascia lata, which envelops the thigh, and is made tense by a special muscle (the tensor fasciæ latæ). See *fascia*, 7.

3. A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.—**Carotid, chordal, cortical, crural, femoral sheath.** See the adjectives.—**Cirrus-sheath.** See *cirrus*.—**Dentinal sheath of Neumann**, the proper sheath of the dentinal fibers; the wall of the dentinal canaliculi. Also called *dental sheath*.—**Leaf-sheath**, in *bot.*: (*a*) The sheath of a leaf. Specifically—(*b*) The membranous toothed girdle which surrounds each node of an *Equisetum*, corresponding to the foliage of the higher orders of plants. See cut under *Equisetum*.—**Medullary, mucilaginous, penial, perivascular, rostral sheath.** See the adjectives.—**Protective sheath**, in *bot.*, the sheath or layer of modified parenchyma-cells surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.—**Sheath of Henle**, a delicate connective-tissue envelop of a nerve-fiber outside of the sheath of Schwann, being a continuation of the perineurium.—**Sheath of Mauthner**, the protoplasmic sheath underneath Schwann's sheath, and passing inward at the nodes of Ranvier to separate the myelin from the axis-cylinder. It thus incloses the myelin in a double sac. (*Ranvier.*) The outer leaf becomes thickened about the middle of the internode, inclosing a nucleus.—**Sheath of Schwann.** Same as *neurilemma*, or *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Sheath of the optic nerve**, that continuation of the membranes of the brain which incloses the optic nerve.—**Sheath of the rectus**, the sheath formed, above the fold of Douglas, by the splitting of the aponeurotic tendon of the internal oblique muscle, and containing between its layers most of the rectus muscle.

sheath (shēth), *v. t.* Same as *sheathe*.

sheathbill (shēth'bil), *n.* A sea-bird of the family *Chionididæ*. There are two species, *Chionis alba*, in which the sheath is flat like a cere, and *C.* (or *Chionarchus*) *minor*, in which the sheath rises up like the



Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

pommel of a saddle. Both inhabit high southern latitudes, as the Falkland Islands and Kerguelen Land; the plumage is pure-white, and the size is that of a large pigeon. They are known to sailors as *kelp-pigeon* and *sore-eyed pigeon*.

sheath-billed (shēth'bild), *a.* Having the bill sheathed with a kind of false cere. See *sheath-bill*.

sheathclaw (shēth'klâ), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Thecodactylus*.

sheathe (shēŦH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheathed*, ppr. *sheathing*. [Also sometimes *sheath*, which is proper only as taken from the mod. noun, and pron. shēth; < ME. *schethen*, *scheden* = Icel. *skeitha*, sheathe; < *sheath*, *n.*] 1. To put into a sheath or scabbard; inclose in or cover with or as with a sheath or case: as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.

> 'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

> *Sheathe* thy sword,
> Fair foster-brother, till I say the word
> That draws it forth.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 278.

2. To protect by a casing or covering; cover over or incase, as with armor, boards, iron, sheets of copper, or the like.

> It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh.*

> The two knights entered the lists, armed with sword and dagger, and *sheathed* in complete harness.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

3. To cover up or hide.

> Her eyes, like marigolds, had *sheathed* their light.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 397.

> In the snake, all the organs are *sheathed*; no hands, no feet, no fins, no wings. *Emerson*, Civilization.

4. To render less sharp or keen; mask; dull.

> Other substances, opposite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheathe* those sharp salts; as pease and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

To sheathe the sword, figuratively, to put an end to war or enmity; make peace.

> Days of ease, when now the weary *sword*
> Was *sheath'd*, and luxury with Charles restored.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 140.

sheathed (shēŦHd), *p. a.* 1. Put into a sheath; incased in a sheath, as a sword; specifically, in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, having a sheath; put in or capable of being withdrawn into a sheath; invaginated; vaginate.—2. Covered with sheathing or thin material, inside or outside.

sheather (shē'ŦHėr), *n.* [< ME. *schethere*; < *sheathe* + *-er*[1].] One who sheathes, in any sense.

sheath-fish (shēth'fish), *n.* A false form of *sheat-fish*. *Encyc. Brit.*; *Web. Int. Dict.*

sheathing (shē'ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sheathe*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sheathes.—2. That which sheathes, covers, or protects, or may be used for such purpose. Specifically—(*a*) In *carpenter-work*, boarding applied to any surface, or used to cover a skeleton frame; especially, such boarding when forming the inner or rough covering intended to receive an outer coating of any sort. (*b*) Thin plates of metal used for covering the bottom of a wooden ship, usually copper or yellow metal, and serving to protect it from the boring of marine animals; also, a covering of wood applied to the parts under water of many iron and steel vessels, to prevent corrosion of the metal and to delay fouling of the bottom. (*c*) Anything prepared for covering a surface, as of a wall or other part of a building: applied to tiles, metallic plates, stamped leather hangings, etc.

> Mural *sheathings* imitative of the finest Persian patterns.
> *Art Jour.*, N. S., VII. 36.

(*d*) A protection for the main deck of a whaling-vessel, as pine boards, about one inch in thickness, laid over the deck to prevent it from being cut up by the spades, being burned while trying out oil, etc.

sheathing (shē'ŦHing), *p. a.* Inclosing by or as by a sheath: as, the *sheathing* base of a leaf; *sheathing* stipules, etc. See cut under *sheath*, 2.—**Sheathing canal.** See *canal*[1].

sheathing-nail (shē'ŦHing-nāl), *n.* A nail suitable for nailing on sheathing. That used in nailing on the metallic sheathings of ships is a cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin.

sheathing-paper (shē'ŦHing-pā'pėr), *n.* A coarse paper laid on or under the metallic sheathing of ships, and used for other like purposes; lining-paper.

sheath-knife (shēth'nīf), *n.* A knife worn in a sheath attached to the waist-belt, as by merchant seamen and by riggers.

sheathless (shēth'les), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-less*.] Having no sheath; not sheathed; evaginate.

sheath-winged (shēth'wingd), *a.* Having the wings sheathed or incased in elytra, as a beetle; sharded; coleopterous; vaginipennate.

sheathy (shē'thi), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-y*[1].] Sheath-like. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

shea-tree, *n.* Same as *shea*.

sheave[1] (shēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheaved*, ppr. *shearing*. [< *sheaf*[1], *n.* Cf. *sheaf*[1], *v.*, and

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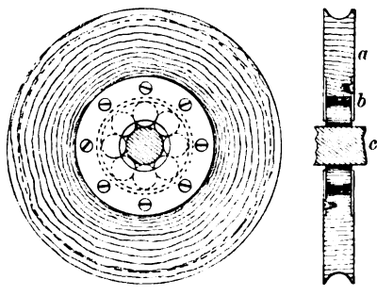
leave[3], ⟨ *leaf*[1], etc.] To bring together into sheaves; collect into a sheaf or into sheaves.

sheave[2] (shēv), *n.* [Also *sheeve*, *sheaf*; a var. of *shive*: see *shive*.] **1.** A slice, as of bread; a cut. [Scotch.]

She begs one *sheave* of your white bread,
But and a cup of your red wine.
Young Beichan and Susie Pye (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

2. A grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley;



Block-sheave.
a, sheave; *b*, brass bushing; *c*, pin.

a shiver. See cut under *block*[1].—**3.** A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.—**Dumb sheave**, an aperture through which a rope reeves without a revolving sheave.—**Patent sheave**, a sheave fitted with metal rollers to reduce friction.

sheaved (shēvd), *a.* [⟨ *sheaf*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1**†. Made of straw.

Her hair, nor loose nor tied in formal plat,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheaved* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 31.

2. Finished around the top with a flare, like that of a sheaf.

A well-*sheaved* wine glass could be made only in England. . . . Wine glasses with tops as well-*sheaved* as the best English work. *Reports to Society of Arts*, II. 134.

sheave-hole (shēv'hōl), *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

sheaves, *n.* Plural of *sheaf*[1] and of *sheave*[2].

she-balsam (shē'bâl'sam), *n.* See *balsam-tree*.

shebander (sheb'an-dėr), *n.* [E. Ind. (†).] A Dutch East India commercial officer.

shebang (shē-bang'), *n.* [Supposed to be an irreg. var. of *shebeen*.] A shanty; place; "concern": as, who lives in this *shebang*? he threatened to clean out the whole *shebang*. [Slang, U. S.]

There'll be a kerridge for you. . . . We've got a *shebang* fixed up for you to stand behind in No. 1's house, and don't you be afraid. *Mark Twain*, Roughing It, xlvii.

Shebat, *n.* See *Sebat*.

shebbel (sheb'el), *n.* A certain fish. See the quotation.

The catching of the *shebbel* or Barbary salmon, a species of shad, is a great industry on all the principal rivers of the coast [of Morocco], and vast numbers of the fish, which are often from 5 to 15 pounds in weight, are dried and salted. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 834.

shebeck (shē'bek), *n.* Same as *xebec*.

shebeen (she-bēn'), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A shop or house where excisable liquors are sold without the license required by law. [Ireland and Scotland.]

shebeener (she-bē'nėr), *n.* [⟨ *shebeen* + *-er*[1].] One who keeps a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

shebeening (she-bē'ning), *n.* [⟨ *shebeen* + *-ing*[1].] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

Shechinah, Shekinah (shē-kī'nä), *n.* [⟨ Chal. and late Heb. *shekhīnāh*, dwelling, ⟨ Heb. *shākhan*, dwell (the verb used in Ex. xxiv. 16, Num. ix. 17, 22, x. 12).] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat.

shecklaton†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

shed[1] (shed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shed*, ppr. *shedding*. [Early mod. E. also *shead*, *shede*; ⟨ ME. *sheden*, *scheden*, *schoden*, *shæden* (pret. *shedde*, *shadde*, *schadde*, *ssedde*, *shode*, pp. *shad*, *i-sched*), ⟨ AS. *sceádan*, (*sceādan*), *scādan* (pret. *scēd*, *sceód*, pp. *sceáden*, *scāden*), part, separate, distinguish, = OS. *skēthan* = OFries. *skētha*, *skēda*, *schēda* = D. *scheiden* = MLG. *schēden* = OHG. *sceidan*, MHG. G. *scheiden*, part, separate, distinguish, = Goth. *skaidan*, separate; akin to AS. *scīd*, E. *shide*, AS. *scǣth*, E. *sheath*, etc.; Teut. √ *skid*, part, separate; cf. Lith. *skedzu*, *skedu*, I part, separate, L. *scindere* (perf. *scidi*), split, Gr. σχίζειν, split, σχίζα, a splinter, Skt. √ *chid*, split: see *scission*, *schedule*, *schism*, etc. Cf. *sheath*, *shide*, *skid*, from the same ult. source. The alleged AS. **sceddan*, shed (blood), is not authenticated, being prob. an error of reading. The OFries. *schedda*, NFries. *schoddjen*, push, shake, G. *schütten*, shed, spill, cast, etc., go rather with E. *shudder*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To part; separate; divide: as, to *shed* the hair. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yif ther be any thing that knytteth and felawshippeth hymselfe to thilke mydel poynt it is constreyned into symplicite, that is to seyn unto immoeveablete, and it ceseth to ben *shad* and to fletyn dyversly.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

But with no crafte of combis brode,
They myȝte hire hore lokkis *schode*.
Gower. (*Halliwell*.)

Scriminale, . . . a pin or bodkin that women vse to diuide and *shed* their haires with when they dresse their heads. *Florio*.

Then up did start him Childe Vyet,
Shed by his yellow hair.
Childe Vyet (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

2. To throw off. (*a*) To cast off, as a natural covering: as, trees *shed* their leaves in autumn.

Trees which come into leaf and *shed* their leaves late last longer than those that are early either in fruit or leaf. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death, Nature Durable, § 20.

(*b*) To molt, cast, or exuviate, as a quadruped its hair, a bird its feathers, a crab its shell, a snake its skin, or a deer its antlers. (*c*) To throw or cause to flow off without penetrating, as a roof or covering of oil-cloth, or the like.

3. To scatter about or abroad; disperse; diffuse: as, to *shed* light on a subject.

"Some shal sowe the sakke," quod Piers, "for *shedyng* of the whete." *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 9.

Yf there were English *shedd* amongest them and placed over them, they should not be able once to styrre or murmure but that it shoulde be knowen.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The love of God is *shed* abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost. Rom. v. 5.

All heaven,
And happy constellations, on that hour
Shed their selectest influence; the earth
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill.
Milton, P. L., viii. 513.

That still spirit *shed* from evening air!
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

4. To sprinkle; intersperse. [Rare.]

Her hair,
That flows so liberal and so fair,
Is *shed* with gray.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

5. To let or cause to flow out; let fall; pour out; spill: used especially in regard to blood and tears: as, to *shed* blood; to *shed* tears of joy.

Thou schalt *schede* the oile of anoyntyng on his heed.
Wyclif, Ex. xxix. 7.

And many a wilde hertes blood she *shedde*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 267.

The Copies of those Tears thou there hast *shed* . . . are Already in Heaven's Casket bottled.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 150.

But, after looking a while at the long-tailed imp, he was so shocked by his horrible ugliness, spiritual as well as physical, that he actually began to *shed* tears.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cast, part with, or let fall a covering, vestment, envelop, or seed; molt; lose, cast, throw off, or exuviate a covering: as, the bird *sheds* in August; the crab *sheds* in June.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 439.

2†. To be let fall; pour or be poured; be spilled.

Schyre *schedeȝ* the rayn in schowreȝ ful warme.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne *shadde*
That slow the fyr, and made him to escape.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 741.

Faxe fyltered, & felt flosed hym vmbe,
That *schod* fro his schulderes to his schyre wykes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1690.

shed[1] (shed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shead*, *shede*, also dial. *shode*; ⟨ ME. *sheed*, *schede*, *schead*, *shode*, *schode*, *schood*, *schad*, *shæd*, separation, division, the parting of the hair, the temple or top of the head, ⟨ AS. *scāde*, the top of the head, a division, separation, *ge-scedd*, division, separation, = OS. *scēth* = OFries. *skēthe*, *skēd*, *scheid* = OHG. *sceit*, MHG. G. *scheit*, distinction, division, etc.; cf. D. (*haar-*)*scheel*, a tress of hair, = MLG. *schēdel* = OHG. *sceitila*, MHG. G. *scheitel*, the parting of the hair, the top of the head, the hair thereon; from the verb. The noun *shed* is most familiar in the comp. *water-shed*.] **1.** A division or parting: as, the *shed* of the hair (obsolete or provincial); a water-*shed*.

In heed he had a *sheed* biforn. *Cursor Mundi*, l. 18837.

Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly *shed*.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

2. In *weaving*, a parting or opening between sets of warp-threads in a loom, made by the action of the heddles, or by the Jacquard attachment, for the passage of the shuttle and the weft-thread.

A double *shed* . . . is used when two tiers of shuttles are used at one time. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 112.

3. The slope of land or of a hill: as, which way is the *shed*?—**4**†. The parting of the hair; hence, the top of the head; temples.

Ful streight and even lay his joly *shode*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 130.

shed[2] (shed), *n.* [⟨ ME. **shed*, **shad*, in pl. *shaddys*; perhaps a particular use of ME. **shed*, written *ssed*, a Kentish form of *shade*: see *shade*[1]. The particular sense is prob. due to association with the diff. word *shud*, a shed: see *shud*[2].] **1.** A slight or temporary shelter; a penthouse or lean-to; hence, an outhouse; a hut or mean dwelling: as, a snow-*shed*; a wood-*shed*.

Houses not inhabited, as shoppis, celars, *shaddys*, warehouses, stables, wharfes, kranes, tymbre hawes.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), ed. 1811, p. 72.

Courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly *sheds*
With smoky rafters than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton*, Comus, l. 323.

But when I touched her, lo! she, too,
Fell into dust and nothing, and the house
Became no better than a broken *shed*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, vehicles, etc.: as, a *shed* on a wharf; a railway-*shed*; an engine-*shed*.

These [wagons] filled the inn-yards, or were ranged side by side under broad-roofed *sheds*.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

shed[3]†, *n.* [Appar. ult. ⟨ L. *scheda*, a sheet of paper: see *schedule*.] A sheet. [Rare.]

Scheda . . . Angl. A sheet or *shed* of paper. . . . *Schedula* . . . Angl. A little sheet or scrow of paper.
Calepini Dictionarium Undecim Linguarum, ed. 1590.

shed[4] (shed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

shedder (shed'ėr), *n.* [⟨ *shed*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sheds, pours out, or spills.

A son that is a robber, a *shedder* of blood.
Ezek. xviii. 10.

2. In *zoöl.*, that which sheds, casts, or molts; especially, a lobster or crab which is shedding its shell, or has just done so and is growing a new one.

I'm going to make a cast, as soon as you drop the anchor and give me some of that bait—which, by the way, would be a great deal more tempting to the trout if it were a *shedder* or "buster" instead of a hard-shell crab.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 639.

3. An adult female salmon after spawning.

shedding[1] (shed'ing), *n.* [⟨ ME. *sheding*, *shedyng*, *shæding*; verbal n. of *shed*[1], *v.*] **1.** A parting; separation; a branching off, as of two roads or a water-shed; hence, the angle or place where two roads meet. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Forr Farisew [Pharisee] bitacneth uss *shædinng* inn Ennglissh spæche. *Ormin*, 16863.

Then we got out to that *shedding* of the roads which marks the junction of the highways coming down from Glasgow and Edinburgh. *W. Black*, Phaëton, xxix.

2. A pouring out or spilling; effusion: as, the *shedding* of blood.

I thank the, lord, with ruful entent
Of thi peynus and thi turment,
With carful hert and dreri mod,
For *schedynd* of thi swet blod.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

Almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without *shedding* of blood is no remission. Heb. ix. 22.

3. The act of letting fall, casting off, or parting with something, as a plant its seed when ripe, or a covering husk: as, the *shedding* of wheat.

Promptly with the coming of the spring, if not even in the last week of February, the buffalo begins the *shedding* of his winter coat.
W. T. Hornaday, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 412.

4. That which is shed, cast off, or exuviated; a cast or exuvium.

shedding[2] (shed'ing), *n.* [⟨ *shed*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A collection of sheds, or sheds collectively. [Colloq.]

Self-contained Roofs in spans up to 80 ft., of Malleable Iron Columns requiring no foundations, are the most economical forms of durable *shedding* that can be erected.
The Engineer, LXIX., p. xv. of adv'ts.

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shedding-motion (shed'ing-mō″shọn), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism for separating the warp-threads in a loom, to form an opening between them for the passage of the shuttle; a dobby: more particularly used with reference to the Jacquard loom. See *loom*[1].

shed-line (shed'līn), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of a water-shed.

shed-roof (shed'rōf), *n.* Same as *pent-roof*.

shedule†, *n.* An obsolete form of *schedule*.

Sheeah, *n.* Same as *Shiah*.

sheef†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*[1].

sheel. See *sheal*[1], *sheal*[2].

sheeling (shē'ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

sheen[1] (shēn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shine* (simulating *shine*[1], *v.*); < ME. *sheene, shene, schene, scheene, scene, sceone, scone*, < AS. *scēne, scȳne, scvéone, sciône* = OS. *skōni, scōni* = OFries. *skēne, schēn, schōn* = D. *schoon* = MLG. *schōne*, LG. *schöne, schön* = OHG. *scōni*, MHG. *schœne*, G. *schön*, fair, beautiful, = Sw. *skön* = Dan. *skjön*, beautiful (cf. Icel. *skjōni*, a piebald horse), = Goth. *skauns*, well-formed, beautiful (cf. *ibnaskauns*, of like appearance, **skauns*, n., appearance, form, in comp. *gutha-skaunei*, the form of God); prob., with orig. pp. formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *sceáwian*, etc., look at, show: see *show*[1].] Fair; bright; shining; glittering; beautiful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"After sharpest shoures," quath Pees, "most *sheene* is the sonne." *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 456.

Youre blisful suster, Lucina the *sheene*,
That of the see is chief goddesse and queene.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 317.

So faire and *sheene*
As on the earth, great mother of us all,
With living eye more fayre was never seene.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 10.

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 29.

sheen[1] (shēn), *v. i.* [< *sheen*[1], *a.*; in part a variant of *shine*[1].] To shine; glisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But he lay still, and sleeped sound,
Albeit the sun began to *sheen*.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

Ye'll put on the robes o' red,
To *sheen* thro' Edinbruch town.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 326).

This town,
That, *sheening* far, celestial seems to be.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 17.

sheen[1] (shēn), *n.* [< *sheen*[1], *v.* or *a.*] Brightness; luster; splendor. [Chiefly poetical.]

And thirty dozen moons with borrow'd *sheen*.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 167.

The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

sheen[2]† (shēn), *n.* An obsolete (Scotch) plural of *shoe*.

She lean'd her low down to her toe,
To loose her true love's *sheen*.
Willie and Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 58).

Four-and twenty fair ladies
Put on that lady's *sheen*.
Young Hastings the Groom (Child's Ballads, I. 189).

sheenly† (shēn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scheenely*; < *sheen*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Brightly.

Scuin sterres that stounde stoutlich imaked,
Hee showes forthe *scheenely* shynand bright.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

sheeny[1] (shē'ni), *a.* [< *sheen*[1] + *-y*[1].] Bright; glittering; shining; beautiful. [Poetical.]

Did of late Earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* Heaven, and thou, some goddess fled,
Amongst us here below to hide thy nectar'd head?
Milton, Death of Fair Infant, l. 48.

Many a *sheeny* summer-morn
Adown the Tigris I was borne.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

sheeny[2] (shē'ni), *n.*; pl. *sheenies* (-niz). [Origin obscure.] A sharp fellow: specifically applied opprobriously to Jews: also used attributively. [Slang.]

sheep[1] (shēp), *n.*; pl. *sheep*. [< ME. *sheep, shep, scheep, schepe, sceap, sæp, sep* (pl. *sheep, scheep*), < AS. *sceáp, scēp* (pl. *sceáp, scēp*) = OS. *scāp* = OFries. *skēp, schēp* = D. *schaap* = MLG. *schāp*, LG. *schaap* = OHG. *scāf*, MHG. G. *schaf*, sheep; root unknown. Not found in Goth., where *lamb* (= E. *lamb*) is used, nor in Scand., where Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, appears (see *Faroese*).] 1. A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidæ*, subfamily *Ovinæ*, and genus *Ovis*; specifically, *Ovis aries*, domesticated in many varieties, and one of the animals most useful to man. The male is a ram, the female a ewe, and the young a lamb; the flesh of the adult is mutton; of the young, lamb; the coat or fleece is wool, a principal material of warm clothing; the prepared hide is sheepskin, used for many purposes; the entrails furnish sausage-cases, and are also dried and twisted into strings for musical instruments ("catgut"); the prepared fat makes tallow or suet; and the twisted horns of the ram are used in the manufacture of various utensils. The milk of the ewe is thicker than that of the cow, yielding a relatively greater quantity of butter and cheese. The sheep is one of the most harmless and timid of animals. The artificial breeds of *O. aries* are numerous; it is not known from what wild stock or stocks they are descended. The moufion is a probable ancestor of some at least of the domestic varieties, especially those with short tail and crescentic horns. The principal English varieties of the sheep are the large Leicester, the Cotswold, the Southdown, the Cheviot, and the black-faced breeds. The Leicester comes early to maturity, attains a large size, has a fine full form, and carries more mutton, though not of finest quality, in the same apparent dimensions than any other; the wool is not so long as in some other breeds, but is considerably finer. The Cotswolds have been improved by crossing with Leicesters; their wool is fine, and their mutton fine-grained and full-sized. Southdowns have short, close, and curled wool, and their mutton is highly valued for its flavor; they attain a large size. All these require a good climate and rich pasture. The Cheviot is much hardier, and is well adapted for the green, grassy hills of Highland districts; the wool is short, thick, and fine. The Cheviot possesses good fattening qualities, and yields excellent mutton. The black-faced is hardiest of all, and adapted for wild heathery hills and moors; its wool is long and coarse, but its mutton is the very finest. The Welsh resembles the black-faced, but is less hardy; its mutton is delicious, but its fleece weighs only about 2 pounds. The foreign breeds of sheep are numerous, some of the more remarkable being (*a*) the broad-tailed sheep, common in Asia and Egypt, and remarkable for its large heavy tail; (*b*) the Iceland sheep, having three, four, or five horns; (*c*) the fat-rumped sheep of Tatary, with an accumulation of fat on the rump, which, falling down in two great masses behind, often entirely conceals the tail; (*d*) the Astrakhan or Bucharian sheep, with the wool twisted in spiral curls, and of very fine quality; (*e*) the Wallachian or Cretan sheep, with very large, long, and spiral horns, those of the male being upright, and those of the female at right angles with the head. All the wild species of *Ovis* have the book-name *sheep*, and also particular designations. (See *argali, bighorn, moufion, musimon*.) The only indigenous form in the New World is the Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn, *O. montana*. Certain *Ovinæ* of modern genera detached from *Ovis* are called *sheep* with a qualifying term, as the aoudad, or Barbary sheep. See cuts under *aoudad, bighorn, merino, Ovis, quadricorn*, and *Ruminantia*.

In that Lond ben Trees that beren Wolle, as thoghe it were of *Scheep*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 268.

2. Leather made from sheepskin, especially split leather used in bookbinding.—3. In contempt, a silly fellow.—**Barbary sheep**, the bearded argali, or aoudad.—**Black sheep**, one who in character or conduct does little credit to the flock, family, or community to which he belongs; the reprobate or disreputable member: as, the *black sheep* of the family.

Jekyl . . . is not such a *black sheep* neither but what there are some white hairs about him.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxvi.

Indian sheep†, the llama.—**Marco Polo's sheep**, *Ovis poli*, one of the finest species of the genus.—**Merino sheep**. See *merino*.—**Peruvian sheep**†, the llama.—**Rocky Mountain sheep**, the bighorn.—**Sheep's eye** or **eyes**, a bashful, diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer; an amorous look.

Go to, Nell; no more *sheep's eyes*; ye may be caught, I tell ye; these be liquorish lads.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 51).

Well, but for all that, I can tell who is a great admirer of miss; pray, miss, how do you like Mr. Spruce? I swear I have often seen him cast a *sheep's eye* out of a calf's head at you; deny it if you can. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Those [eyes] of an amorous, roguish look derive their title even from the sheep; and we say such a one has a *sheep's eye*, not so much to denote the innocence as the simple slyness of the cast. *Spectator*.

A fig for their nonsense and chatter!—suffice it, her
Charms will excuse one for casting *sheep's eyes* at her.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 334.

Sheep's-foot trimmer, a shears or cutting-pincers for removing superfluous growth from a sheep's foot.—**Sheep's-head porgy**. See *porgy*.—**Vegetable sheep**. Same as *sheep-plant*. See *Raoulia*.

sheep[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *scheep, schepe*, < AS. **scēpe*, one who takes charge of sheep, < *scēap*, sheep: see *sheep*[1]. Cf. *herd*[2], < *herd*[1].] A shepherd.

In a somer seson, whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes as I a *shepe* [var. *scheep* (A), *shepherde* (C)] were. *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 2.

sheep-backs (shēp'baks), *n. pl.* Same as *roches moutonnées*.

The rounded knolls of rock along the track of a glacier have been called *sheep-backs* (*roches moutonnées*), in allusion to their forms.
J. D. Dana, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 699.

sheepberry (shēp'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *sheepberries* (-iz). 1. A small tree, *Viburnum Lentago*, of eastern North America. It bears small white flowers in cymes, and black edible drupes.—2. The fruit of the above tree, so called from its fancied resemblance to sheep-droppings. Also *nanny-berry*.

sheep-biter† (shēp'bī″tėr), *n.* A mongrel or ill-trained shepherd-dog which snaps at or worries sheep; hence, one who cheats or robs the simple or those he should guard; a petty thief, or perhaps a faultfinding, backbiting, or censorious person. Compare *bite-sheep*.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheep-biter* come by some notable shame?
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 6.

I wish all such old *sheep-biters* might dip their fingers in such sauce to their mutton. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 1.

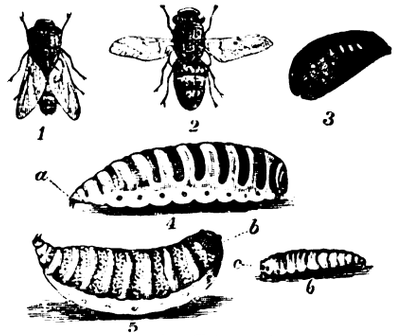
There are political *sheep-biters* as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trust as well as of private.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

sheep-biting (shēp'bī″ting), *a.* Given to biting, snapping at, or worrying sheep or simple or defenseless persons; hence, given to robbing or backbiting those under one's care.

Why, you bald-pated, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you? Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you! Show your *sheep-biting* face, and be hanged an hour!
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 359.

Sheep-biting mongrels, hand-basket freebooters!
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

sheep-bot (shēp'bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Œstrus ovis*, or its larva. It is a large yellowish-gray fly, which deposits its young larvæ in the nasal orifices of sheep. The larvæ crawl back into the passages of the nostrils or throat, and usually into the frontal sinuses, where they remain



Sheep-bot (*Œstrus ovis*).
1, adult fly, with wings closed; 2, same, with wings expanded; 3, empty puparium; 4, full-grown larva, dorsal view: *a*, mouth-hooks; 5, full-grown larva, ventral view: *b*, anal appendages; 6, young larva: *c*, anal stigmata.

feeding upon the mucous membrane for nine months, when they crawl out, drop to the ground, and transform to pupæ, issuing as flies in six weeks or more. They are a source of great damage to sheep, and are frequently the indirect or even direct cause of death. The sheep-bot is common to Europe and America, and has been carried in exported sheep to many other parts of the world.

sheep-cote (shēp'kōt), *n.* [< ME. *schep-cote*; < *sheep*[1] + *cote*[1].] A small inclosure for sheep with a shepherd's house in it; a pen.

Pray you, if you know,
Where in the purlieus of this forest stands
A *sheep-cote* fenced about with olive trees?
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3. 78.

sheep-dip (shēp'dip), *n.* Same as *sheep-wash*.

sheep-dog (shēp'dog), *n.* 1. A dog trained to watch and tend sheep; especially, a collie.—2. A chaperon. [Slang.]

"Some men are coming who will only bore you. I would not ask them, but you know it 's for your good, and now I have a *sheep-dog*, I need not be afraid to be alone." "A *sheep-dog*—a companion! Becky Sharp with a companion! Isn't it good fun?" thought Mrs. Crawley to herself.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

sheep-faced (shēp'fāst), *a.* Sheepish; bashful.

sheep-farmer (shēp'fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer whose occupation is the raising of sheep.

sheepfold (shēp'fōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheepe-fould*; < ME. *schepfalde*; < *sheep*[1] + *fold*[2], *n.*] A fold or pen for sheep.

sheephead (shēp'hed), *n.* Same as *sheepshead*, a fish.

In fishes which live near the bottom and among the rocks, such as the sea-bass, red snapper, *sheephead*, and perch, the scales are usually thick. *Science*, XV. 211.

sheep-headed (shēp'hed″ed), *a.* Dull; simple-minded; silly; stupid.

And though it be a divell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple *sheepe-headed* fooles whom it hath undone and beggered.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

sheepherde†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shepherd*.

sheep-holder (shēp'hōl″dėr), *n.* A cradle or table for holding a sheep during the process of shearing; a sheep-table. *E. H. Knight*.

sheep-hook (shēp'hůk), *n.* [< *sheep*[2] + *hook*.] A shepherds' crook.

Thou a sceptre's heir,
That thus affect'st a *sheep-hook!*
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 431.

sheepish (shē'pish), *a.* [< ME. *shepisshe*; < *sheep*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1†. Of or pertaining to sheep.

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Of other shepherds, some were running after their sheep, strayed beyond their bounds; . . . some setting a bell for an ensign of a *sheepish* squadron.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

Of their *sheepish* Astarte yee heard euen now, and of their Legend of Dagon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 91.

2. Like a sheep; having the character attributed to sheep or their actions; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; stupid; silly.

I haue reade ouer thy *sheepish* discourse of the Lambe of God and his Enemies, and entreated my patience to bee good to thee whilst I read it.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 45.

Wanting there [at home] change of company, . . . he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke*, Education, § 70.

I never felt the pain of a *sheepish* inferiority so miserably in my life. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

Reserved and *sheepish;* that 's much against him.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

sheepishly (shē'pish-li), *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence; sillily.

sheepishness (shē'pish-nes), *n.* The character of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.

sheep-laurel (shēp'lâ″rel), *n.* The lambkill, *Kalmia angustifolia*, an American shrub the leaves of which are reputed poisonous to animals. Also *sheep-poison*, *calfkill*, *wicky*.

sheep-louse (shēp'lous), *n.* [Cf. ME. *schepys lowce*, 'sheep's louse': see *sheep*[1] and *louse*[1].] **1.** A parasitic dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus;* a sheep-tick. See *Melophagus*, and cut under *sheep-tick*.—**2.** A mallophagous parasite, *Trichodectes sphærocephalus*, 1 millimeter long, infesting the wool of sheep in Europe and America: more fully called *red-headed sheep-louse*.

sheepman (shēp'man), *n.*; pl. *sheepmen* (-men). A sheep-farmer or sheep-master.

Unless reserved or protected, the whole region will soon or late be devastated by lumbermen and *sheepmen*.
The Century, XL. 667.

sheep-market (shēp'mär″ket), *n.* A place where sheep are sold. John v. 2.

sheep-master (shēp'màs″tėr), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep-farmer.

Suche vengeaunce God toke of their inordinate and vnsaciable couetousnes, sendinge amonge the shepe that pestiferous morrein, whiche much more iustely shoulde haue fallen on the *shepe-masters* owne heades.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest audits of any man in my time—a great grazier, a great *sheepmaster*, a great timber man, a great collier.
Bacon, Riches (ed. 1887).

sheep-pen (shēp'pen), *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

sheep-pest (shēp'pest), *n.* **1.** The sheep-tick.—**2.** In *bot.*, a perennial rosaceous herb, *Acæna ovina*, found in Australia and Tasmania. The hardened calyx-tube in fruit is beset with barbed spines, making it a serious nuisance in wool.

sheep-pick (shēp'pik), *n.* A kind of hay-fork. See *sheppick*.

His servant Perry one evening in Campden-garden made an hideous outcry, whereat some who heard it coming in met him running, and seemingly frighted, with a *sheep-pick* in his hand, to whom he told a formal story how he had been set upon by two men in white with naked swords, and how he defended himself with his *sheep-pick*, the handle whereof was cut in two or three places.
Examination of Joan Perry, etc. (1676). (*Davies.*)

sheep-plant (shēp'plant), *n.* See *Raoulia*.

sheep-poison (shēp'poi″zn), *n.* **1.** Same as *sheep-laurel*.—**2.** A Californian plant, *Lupinus densiflorus*.

sheep-pox (shēp'poks), *n.* An acute contagious febrile disease of sheep, accompanied by an eruption closely resembling that of smallpox; variola ovina. It appears in epizoötics, the mortality ranging from 10 to 50 per cent., according to the type of the disease. The virus is transmitted through the air, as well as by direct contact. The disease, not known in the United States, has been greatly restricted on the continent of Europe in recent years by the strict enforcing of sanitary and preventive measures. Thus, in 1887 it prevailed to a slight extent in France, Italy, and Austria. In Rumania, on the other hand, it attacked during the same year 64,000 sheep. Inoculation was practised during the first half of the present century, and frequently became the source of fresh outbreaks. It is now recommended only when the disease has actually appeared in a flock.

The formidable disorder of *sheep-pox* is confined chiefly to the continent of Europe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 204.

sheep-rack (shēp'rak), *n.* **1.** A building for holding sheep, especially for convenience in feeding them. It is provided with suitable gates or doors, and is fitted with a rack for hay and with troughs. It is sometimes mounted on a frame with wheels, so as to be movable.

2. The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris:* so called from its habit of perching on the backs of sheep to feed on the ticks. [Prov. Eng.]

sheep-range (shēp'rānj), *n.* See *range*, 7 (*a*).

sheep-reeve† (shēp'rēv), *n.* [< ME. *shepe-refe;* < *sheep*[1] + *reeve*[1].] A shepherd.

Item, where as Brome ys not well wyllyng yn my maters, whych for the wrong takyng and wyth haldyng my shepe I ought take a accioun ayenst hym; for declaracioun in whate wyse he dyd it, John Bele my *shepereſe* can enforme you best, for he laboured about the recuvere of it.
Paston Letters, I. 175.

sheep-rot (shēp'rot), *n.* A name given to the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, marsh-plants supposed to produce the rot in sheep. See *rot*, 2, *sheep's-bane*, *flukewort*, and *Hydrocotyle*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

sheep-run (shēp'run), *n.* A large tract of grazing-country fit for pasturing sheep. A sheep-run is properly more extensive than a sheepwalk. It appears to have been originally an Australian term.

sheep's-bane (shēps'bān), *n.* A species of pennywort—in England *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, and in the West Indies *H. umbellata:* so named from their association with sheep-rot. See *Hydrocotyle* and *pennyrot*.

sheep's-beard (shēps'bērd), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Urospermum* (formerly *Arnopogon*), related to the chicory. There are two species, natives of the Mediterranean region. *U. Dalechampii*, a dwarf tufted plant with large lemon-colored heads, is handsome in cultivation.

sheep's-bit (shēps'bit), *n.* A plant, *Jasione montana:* so called, according to Prior, to distinguish it from the devil's-bit scabious. The name is somewhat extended to other species of the genus. See *Jasione*. Also called *sheep's-scabious*.

sheep's-eye (shēps'ī), *n.* See *sheep's eye*, under *sheep*[1].

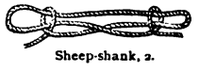
sheep's-fescue (shēps'fes″kū), *n.* A grass, *Festuca ovina*, native in many mountain regions, also cultivated elsewhere. It is a low tufted perennial with fine leaves and culms, perhaps the best of pasture-grasses in sandy soils, forming the bulk of the sheep-pasturage in the Scotch Highlands. It is also an excellent lawn-grass.

sheep's-foot (shēps'fůt), *n.* In *printing*, an iron hammer with a split curved claw at the end which serves for a handle. The claw is used as a pry for lifting forms from the bed of a press.


Sheep's-foot.

sheep-shank (shēp'shangk), *n.* **1.** The shank or leg of a sheep; hence, something lank, slender, or weak: in the quotation applied to a bridge.

I doubt na', frien', ye'll think
ye're nae *sheepshank*,
Ance ye were streekit o'er
frae bank to bank!
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

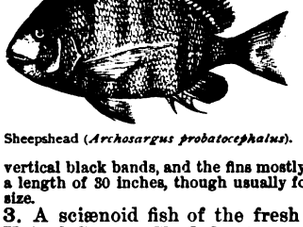

Sheep-shank, 2.

2. *Naut.*, a kind of knot, hitch, or bend made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.

sheepshead (shēps'hed), *n.* **1**†. A fool; a silly person.

Ah errant *Sheepes-head*, hast thou liu'd thus long,
And dar'st not looke a Woman in the face?
Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 136).

2. A sparoid fish, *Archosargus* or *Diplodus probatocephalus* (formerly known as *Sargus ovis*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed as a food-fish. It is a stout- and very deep-bodied fish, with a steep frontal profile, of a grayish color with about eight vertical black bands, and the fins mostly dark. It attains a length of 30 inches, though usually found of a smaller size.


Sheepshead (*Archosargus probatocephalus*).

3. A sciænoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States, *Haplodinotus grunniens*. Also called *drum*, *croaker*, and *thunder-pumper*.—**Sheepshead** (or **sheep's-head**) **porgy.** See *porgy*.—**Three-banded sheepshead.** Same as *moonfish* (*d*).

sheepshead (shēps'hed), *v. i.* To fish for or catch sheepshead. [U. S.]

sheep-shearer (shēp'shēr″ėr), *n.* One who shears or clips sheep.

Judah was comforted, and went up unto his *sheep-shearers* to Timnath. Gen. xxxviii. 12.

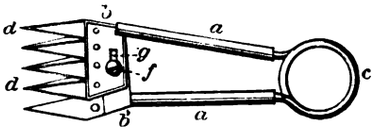
sheep-shearing (shēp'shēr″ing), *n.* **1.** The act of shearing sheep.—**2.** The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

I must go buy spices for our *sheep-shearing*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 125.

There are two feasts annually held among the farmers, . . . but not confined to any particular day. The first is the *sheep-shearing*, and the second the harvest home.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 467.

Sheep-shearing machine, a machine for shearing sheep. The cutters usually reciprocate between guard-teeth, like the knives of a mowing-machine.

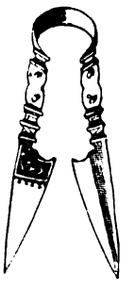
sheep-shears (shēp'shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of shears used for shearing sheep. The pointed blades are connected by a steel bow, which renders them self-opening.


Multiple-bladed Sheep-shears.

a, *a*, handles joined by coiled spring *c*; *b*, *b*, plates joined to the handles and sliding upon each other, the motion being limited by the screw *f* working in slot *g*; *d*, *d*, blades.

sheep-silver (shēp'sil″vėr), *n.* **1.** A sum of money formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep.—**2.** Mica. Also *sheep's-silver*. [Scotch.]

The walls and roof . . . composed of a clear transparent rock, incrusted with *sheeps-silver*, and spar, and various bright stones.
Child Rowland (Child's Ballads, I. 249).


Sheep-shears.

sheepskin (shēp'skin), *n.* **1.** The skin of a sheep; especially, such a skin dressed or preserved with the wool on, and used as a garment in many parts of Europe, as by peasants, shepherds, etc. The skin of a sheep fastened to the end of a long stick is used in Australia for beating out bush-fires.

Get the women and children into the river, and let the men go up to windward with the *sheep-skins*.
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxiv.

2. Leather made from the skin of a sheep. See *sheep*[1], 2.—**3.** A diploma, deed, or the like engrossed on parchment prepared from the skin of the sheep. [Colloq.]

Where some wise draughtsman and conveyancer yet toils for the entanglement of real estate in the meshes of *sheepskin*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxii.

sheep-sorrel (shēp'sor″el), *n.* A plant, *Rumex Acetosella*, a slender weed with hastate leaves of an acid taste, abounding in poor dry soils. Also *field-sorrel*. See cut under *Rumex*.

sheep's-parsley (shēps'pärs″li), *n.* **1.** An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—**2.** Another umbelliferous plant, *Chærophyllum temulum*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sheep-split (shēp'split), *n.* The skin of a sheep split by a knife or machine into two sections.

sheep's-scabious (shēps'skā″bi-us), *n.* Same as *sheep's-bit*.

sheep's-silver, *n.* See *sheep-silver*, 2.

sheep-station (shēp'stā″shọn), *n.* A sheep-farm. [Australia.]

sheep-stealer (shēp'stē″lėr), *n.* One who steals sheep.

sheep-stealing (shēp'stē″ling), *n.* The stealing of sheep: formerly a capital offense in Great Britain.

sheepswool (shēps'wůl), *n.* A kind of sponge, *Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*, of high commercial value, found in Florida. Another sponge, of unmarketable character, is there called *bastard sheepswool*.

The *sheepswool* sponges are by far the finest in texture of any of the American grades.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 820.


Sheep-tick (*Melophagus ovinus*), eight times natural size.

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sheep-tick (shēp′tik), *n.* 1. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ*, *Melophagus ovinus*, which infests sheep. It is common in pasture-grounds about the commencement of summer. The pupæ laid by the female are shining oval bodies, like the pips of small apples, which are to be seen attached by the pointed ends to the wool of the sheep. From these issues the tick, which is horny, bristly, of a rusty-ocher color, and destitute of wings. It fixes its head in the skin of the sheep, and extracts the blood, leaving a large round tumor. Also called *sheep-louse*. See cut on preceding page.

2. Same as *sheep-louse*, 2.

sheepwalk (shēp′wâk), *n.* A pasture for sheep; a tract of considerable extent where sheep feed. See *sheep-run*.

It is only within the last few years that the straths and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and that the whole country has been converted into an immense *sheep walk*.
Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [II. 310.

sheep-walker (shēp′wâ′kėr), *n.* A sheep-master; one who keeps a sheepwalk. *Encyc. Dict.* [Colloq.]

sheep-wash (shēp′wosh), *n.* 1. A lotion or wash applied to the fleece or skin of sheep, either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.—2. A sheep-washing (preparatory to sheep-shearing), or the feast held on that occasion.

A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our *sheepe-wash*.
Two Lancashire Lovers (1640), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

Also *sheep-dip*.

sheep-whistling (shēp′hwis″ling), *a.* Whistling after sheep; tending sheep.

An old *sheep-whistling* rogue, a ram-tender.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 805.

sheep-worm (shēp′wėrm), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Trichocephalus affinis*, infesting the cæcum of sheep.

sheepy (shē′pi), *a.* [< *sheep*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish. *Chaucer.*

sheer[1] (shēr), *a.* [< (*a*) ME. *shere, scheere, schere, skere*, < AS. as if **scære* = Icel. *skærr* = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær*, bright, clear, sheer, pure; merged in ME. with (*b*) ME. *shire, schire, schyre, shir*, < AS. *scīr*, bright, = OS. *skīr, skīri* = OFries. *skīre* = MD. *schīr* = MLG. *schīr*, LG. *schier* = MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, clear, free from knots, = Icel. *skīrr* = Sw. *skir* = Goth. *skeirs*, bright, clear; < Teut. √ *ski*, in AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine*.] 1†. Pure; clear; bright; shining.

The blod schot for scham in-to his *schyre* face.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 317.

Had lifte awey the grave stone,
That clothed was as snow *shire*.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream through muddy passages
Hath held his current and defiled himself!
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 61.

2. Uncombined with anything else; simple; mere; bare; by itself.

If she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lyingest knave in Christendom.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 25.

Thou never hadst in thy house, to stay men's stomachs,
A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammen of bacon,
Or any esculent, but *sheer* drink only.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iv. 2.

3. Absolute; utter; downright: as, *sheer* nonsense or ignorance; *sheer* waste; *sheer* stupidity.

Poor Britton did as he was bid — then went home, took to his bed, and died in a few days of *sheer* fright, a victim to practical joking.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 37.

Here is a necessity, on the one side, that I should do that which, on the other side, it appears to be a *sheer* impossibility that I should even attempt. *De Quincey.*

A conviction of inward defilement so *sheer* took possession of me that death seemed better than life.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 126.

Mr. Jonathan Rossiter held us all by the *sheer* force of his personal character and will, just as the ancient mariner held the wedding guest with his glittering eye.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 424.

4. Straight up or straight down; perpendicular; precipitous; unobstructed: as, a *sheer* descent.

This "little cliff" arose, a *sheer* unobstructed precipice of black shining rock. *Poe*, Tales, I. 161.

Upon a rock that, high and *sheer*,
Rose from the mountain's breast.
Bryant, Hunter's Vision.

5. Very thin and delicate; diaphanous: especially said of cambric or muslin.

Fine white batistes, French lawns, and *sheer* organdies delicately hemstitched.
New York Evening Post, March 8, 1890.

sheer[1] (shēr), *adv.* [< ME. **schere* (= MLG. *schīre* = G. *schier*); < *sheer*[1], *a.*] Quite; right; straight; clean.

You give good fees, and those beget good causes;
The prerogative of your crowns will carry the matter,
Carry it *sheer*. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up *sheer*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 419.

Sheer he cleft the bow asunder.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

She, cut off *sheer* from every natural aid.
Browning, Ring and Book, IV. 720.

Then we came to the isle Æolian, where dwelt Æolus, . . . in a floating island, and all about it is a wall of bronze unbroken, and the cliff runs up *sheer* from the sea.
Butcher and Lang, Odyssey, x.

sheer[1]† (shēr), *v. t.* [< ME. (*a*) *sheren, scheren, skeren* (= OSw. *skæra* = ODan. *skære*), (*b*) also *schiren, skiren*, make bright or pure; < *sheer*[1], *a.*] To make pure; clear; purify.

sheer[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shear*[1].

sheer[3] (shēr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shear, shere;* a particular use of *sheer*[2], now spelled *shear*, due to D. influence, or directly < D. *scheren*, shear, cut, barter, jest, refl. withdraw, go away, warp, stretch, = G. *scheren*, refl., withdraw, take oneself off: see *shear*[1].] *Naut.*, to swerve or deviate from a line or course; turn aside or away, as for the purpose of avoiding collision or other danger: as, to *sheer* off from a rock.

They boorded him againe as before, and threw foure kedgers or grapnalls in iron chaines; then *shearing* off, they thought so to have torne downe the grating.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

As ye barke *shered* by ye canow, he shote him close under her side, in ye head.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

If they're hard upon you, brother, . . . give 'em a wide berth, *sheer* off and part company cheerily.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, xxxix.

To sheer alongside, to come carefully or by a curving movement alongside any object.

sheer[3] (shēr), *n.* [< *sheer*[3], *v.*] 1. The rise from a horizontal plane of the longitudinal lines of a ship as seen in looking along its side. These lines are more or less curved; when they do not rise noticeably at the bow and stern, as is most common, the ship is said to have a *straight sheer* or *little sheer*. See cut under *forebody*.

The amount of rise which gives the curvilinear form of the top side, decks, etc., is termed the *sheer* of these lines.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 90.

In side-wheel boats the guards are wide enough to inclose the paddle-boxes. There is a very slight *sheer*, or rise, at the bows, and a smaller rise at the stern, so that the deck is practically level. *The Century*, XXVIII. 365.

2. The position in which a ship at single anchor is placed to keep her clear of the anchor.—3. The paint-strake or sheer-strake of a vessel.—4. A curving course or sweep; a deviation or divergence from a particular course.

When she was almost abeam of us they gave her a wide *sheer;* this brought her so close that the faces of the people aboard were distinctly visible.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

[Nautical in all uses.]

Sheer draft. See *draft*[1].—**Sheer plan.** Same as *sheer draft*.—**Sheer ratline.** See *ratline*.—**To break sheer.** See *break*.—**To quicken the sheer**, in *ship-building*, to shorten the radius of the curve.—**To straighten the sheer**, to lengthen the radius of the curve.

sheer-batten (shēr′bat′n), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *sheer-pole*, 2.—2. In *ship-building*, a strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to bolting the planks on.

sheer-hooks (shēr′hùks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *shear-hooks;* cf. *shearing-hooks*. *Sheer* is the old spelling, but retained prob. because of association with the also nautical *sheer*[3].] A combination of hooks having the inner or concave curve sharpened, so as to cut through whatever is caught; especially, such hooks formerly used in naval engagements to cut the enemy's rigging.


Sheer-hooks.

sheer-hulk (shēr′hulk), *n.* An old dismasted ship, with a pair of sheers mounted on it for masting ships. Also *shear-hulk*. See cut in next column.

Here, a *sheer hulk*, lies poor Tom Bowling,
The darling of the crew;
No more he'll hear the tempest howling,
For Death has broached him to.
C. Dibdin, Tom Bowling.

sheering-hooks†, *n. pl.* See *shearing-hooks*.

sheer-leg (shēr′leg), *n.* 1. One of the spars forming sheers.—2. *pl.* Same as *sheers*.

sheerless†, *a.* See *shearless*.

sheerly (shēr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *schyrly;* < *sheer*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Absolutely; thoroughly; quite.


Sheer-hulk.

There he schrof hym *schyrly*, & schewed his mysdedez
Of the more & the mynne, & merci besechez,
& of absolucioun he on the segge calles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1880.

Turn all the stories over in the world yet,
And search through all the memories of mankind,
And find me such a friend! h'as out-done all,
Outstripp'd em *sheerly*, all, all, thou hast, Polydore!
To die for me! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

sheerman†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearman*.

sheer-mold (shēr′mōld), *n.* In *ship-building*, a long thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

sheer-pole (shēr′pōl), *n.* 1. One of the spars of a sheers, or a single spar stayed by guys, and serving as a substitute for sheers of the usual form.—2. *Naut.*, an iron rod placed horizontally along the shrouds on the outside, just above the deadeyes, and seized firmly to each shroud to prevent its turning. Also *sheer-batten*.

sheers (shērz), *n. pl.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *shears*.—2. A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, mounting or dismounting guns, etc., and consisting of two or more spars or poles fastened together near the top, with their lower ends separated to form a base. The legs are steadied by guys, and from the top depends the necessary tackle for hoisting. Permanent sheers, in dockyards, etc., are sloped together at the top, and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. The sheers used in masting, etc., are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on an old ship called a *sheer-hulk*. The apparatus is named from its resemblance in form to a cutting-shears. Also *shears, shear-legs*.

sheer-strake (shēr′strāk), *n.* [< *sheer*[3] + *strake*.] In *ship-building*, same as *paint-strake*.

Sheer strakes are the strakes of the plating (generally outer) which are adjacent to the principal decks.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 298.

Sheer Thursday (shēr-thėrz′dā). [< ME. *shere Thursdai, schere Thorsdai, scere Thorsdai*, < Icel. *skīri-thōrsdagr* (= Sw. *skär-torsdag* = Dan. *skjær-torsdag*), < *skīra*, cleanse, purify, baptize (< *skīrr*, pure), + *thōrsdagr*, Thursday: see *sheer*[1], *a.*, and *Thursday*.] The Thursday of Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. Compare *Chare Thursday*.

And the nexte daye, that was *Shyre Thursdaye*, aboute noone, we landed at Kyryell in Normandy, and rode to Depe the same nyght. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 8.

sheerwater†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearwater*.

sheesheh (shē′she), *n.* [< Pers. word signifying 'glass.'] An Eastern pipe with long flexible stem: like the narghile, except that the water-vessel is of glass.

sheet[1] (shēt), *n.* [Under this form (early mod. E. also *sheat*) are merged three words of different formation, but of the same radical origin: (*a*) < ME. *shete, schete, scheete, ssete*, < AS. *scēte, scȳte* (not **scȳta* as in Lye), pl. *scȳtan*, a sheet (of cloth); (*b*) < ME. *schete*, < AS. *sceáta*, the foot of a sail (*sceát-line*, a line from the foot of a sail, a sheet), = MD. **schote*, D. *schoot* = MLG. *schote*, LG. *schote*, > G. *schote*, a line from the foot of a sail; the preceding being secondary forms of the more orig. noun; (*c*) < ME. *schete, scet*, < AS. *sceát, scēt*, pl. *sceátas, sceáttas, scētas*, a sheet (of cloth), a towel, the corner or fold of a garment, also a projecting angle (*thrȳ-sceát*, three-cornered, etc.), a part (*eorthan sceát*,

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foldan sceát, a portion of the earth, a region, the earth; *sǽs sceát*, a portion of the sea, a gulf, bay, etc.), = OFries. *skāt*, *schāt*, the fold of a garment, the lap, = D. *schoot* = MLG. *schōt* = OHG. *scōz*, also *scōzo*, *scōza*, MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss*, *schooss*, the fold of a garment, lap, bosom, = Icel. *skaut*, the corner of a square cloth or other object, a corner or quarter of the earth or heavens, a line from the foot of a sail, the skirt or sleeve of a garment, the lap, bosom, a hood, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjöd*, the flap of a coat, the lap, bosom, = Goth. *skauts*, the hem of a garment; appar. orig. in sense of 'projecting corner,' so called as jutting out, or less prob. from the resemblance to the head of a spear or arrow (cf. *gore*[2], a triangular piece of cloth or ground, ult. < AS. *gār*, spear); from the root of AS. *sceótan* (pret. *sceát*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*. The forms of these three groups show mixture with each other and with forms of *shoot*, *n.*, and *shot*[1], *n.*] **1.** A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton spread over a bed, under the covers, next to the sleeper: as, to sleep between *sheets*.

Se the *shetes* be fayre & swete, or elles loke ye have clene *shetes*; than make up his bedde manerly.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

Ne *shetis* clene to lye betwene,
Made of thred and twyne.
The Nutbrowne Maide (Child's Ballads, IV. 151).

How bravely thou becomest thy bed, fresh lily,
And whiter than the *sheets*!
Shak., Cymbeline, II. 2. 15.

2. In general, a broad, usually flat, and relatively thin piece of anything, either very flexible, as linen, paper, etc., or less flexible, or rigid, as lead, tin, iron, glass, etc. (a plate).

Oure lady her hede sche schette in a *schete*,
And ȝit lay still doted and dased,
As a womman mapped and mased.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

(*a*) One of the separate pieces, of definite size, in which paper is made; the twenty-fourth part of a quire. In the printing-trade the sheet is more clearly defined by naming its size: as, a *sheet* of cap or a *sheet* of royal (see *sizes of paper*, under *paper*); in bookbinding the sheet is further defined by specifying its fold: as, a *sheet* of quarto or a *sheet* of duodecimo.

I would I were so good an alchemist to persuade you that all the virtue of the best affections that one could express in a *sheet* were in this rag of paper.
Donne, Letters, xxxiii.

(*b*) A newspaper: so called as being usually printed on a large piece of paper and folded.

That guilty man would fain have made a shroud of his Morning Herald. He would have flung the *sheet* over his whole body, and lain hidden there from all eyes.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

(*c*) *pl.* Leaves and pages, as of a book or a pamphlet. [Rare.]

In sacred *sheets* of either Testament
'Tis hard to finde a higher Argument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

The following anecdote is also related of him, but with what degree of truth the editor of these *sheets* will not pretend to determine. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 23.

(*d*) In *math.*, a separate portion of a surface, analogous to the branch of a curve; especially, one of the planes of a Riemann's surface.

[*Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates: as, *sheet*-iron, *sheet*-glass, *sheet*-tin.]

3. A broad expanse or surface: as, a *sheet* of water, of ice, or of flame.

Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 46.

We behold our orchard-trees covered with a white *sheet* of bloom in the spring.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

When the river and bay are as smooth as a *sheet* of beryl-green silk. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 196.

4†. A sail.

A deeper Sea I now perforce must saile,
And lay my *sheats* ope to a freer gale.
Heywood, Anna and Phillis.

5. *Naut.*, a rope or chain fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail to extend it and hold it extended, or to change its direction. In the square sails above the courses the ropes by which the clues are extended are called *sheets*. In the courses each clue has both a tack and a sheet, the tack being used to extend the weather clue and the sheet the lee clue. In fore-and-aft sails — except gaff-topsails, where the reverse is the case — the sheet secures the after lower corner and the tack the forward lower corner. In studdingsails the tack secures the outer clue and the sheet the inner one.

6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a layer; a lamina or lamella, as of any membranous tissue. — **7.** In *mining*, galena in thin and continuous masses. The ore itself is frequently called *sheet-mineral*. [Upper Mississippi lead region.] — **Advance-sheets.** See *advance*, *n.*, 6. — **A sheet in the wind**, somewhat tipsy; fuddled; hence, to **be** or **have three sheets in the wind**, to be very tipsy or drunk.

Though S. might be a thought tipsy — *a sheet* or so *in the wind* — he was not more tipsy than was customary with him. He talked a great deal about propriety and steadiness, . . . but seldom went up to the town without coming down *three sheets in the wind*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 185.

Flat sheets. See *blanket-deposit*. — **Flowing sheets.** See *flowing*. — **In sheets**, not folded, or folded but not bound: said especially of printed pages: as, a copy of a book *in sheets*. — **Oiled sheets.** See *oil*. — **Set-off sheet.** See *set-off*. — **Sheet and a half**, in *printing*, a sheet of paper, or a folded section, which contains one half more paper or pages than the regular sheet or section. — **To flow a jib or staysail sheet.** See *flow*[1]. — **To gather aft a sheet.** See *gather*. — **To haul the sheets flat aft.** See *flat*[1].

sheet[1] (shēt), *v. t.* [< *sheet*[1], *n.*] **1.** To furnish with sheets: as, a *sheeted* couch. — **2.** To fold in a sheet; shroud; cover with or as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The bark of trees thou browsed'st.
Shak., A. and C., I. 4. 65.

A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless, and the *sheeted* dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 1. 115.

The strong door *sheeted* with iron — the rugged stone stairs. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 5.

3. To form into sheets; arrange in or as in sheets.

Then *sheeted* rain burst down, and whirlwinds howl'd aloud.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 36.

To sheet home (*naut.*). See *home*, *adv.*

Our topsails had been *sheeted home*, the head yards braced aback, the fore-topmast staysail hoisted, and the buoys streamed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 70.

sheet[2] (shēt). An old variant of *shoot*, used in *sheet-anchor*, and common in dialectal speech.

sheet-anchor (shēt'ang*ʳ*kȯr), *n.* [Formerly also *shoot-anchor*, *shoot-anker*, *shot-anchor*; lit. anchor to be 'shot' out or suddenly lowered in case of great danger; < *shoot*, *sheet*[2], + *anchor*[1].] **1.** One of two anchors, carried on shores in the waist, outside, abaft the fore-rigging, and used only in cases of emergency. The sheet-anchors were formerly the heaviest anchors carried, but they are now of the same weight as the bowers.

Hence — **2.** Figuratively, chief dependence; main reliance; last resort.

This saying they make their *shoot-anker*.
Cranmer, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 117.

sheet-bend (shēt'bend), *n.* *Naut.*, a bend very commonly used for fastening two ropes together. It is made by passing the end of one rope up through the bight of another, round both parts of the bight, and under its own part.

sheet-cable (shēt'kā*ʳ*bl), *n.* The chain-cable belonging to or used with the sheet-anchor. Also called *sheet-chain*.

sheet-calender (shēt'kal*ʳ*en-dėr), *n.* A form of calendering-machine in which rubber, paper, and other materials are pressed into sheets and surfaced. *E. H. Knight.*

sheet-copper (shēt'kop'ėr), *n.* Copper in sheets or broad thin plates.

sheet-delivery (shēt'dē-liv*ʳ*ėr-i), *n.* In *printing*, the act or process of delivering the printed sheet from the form to the fly. *E. H. Knight.*

sheeted (shē'ted), *p. a.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a broad white band or patch around the body: said of a beast, as a cow. — **2.** In *printing*, noting presswork which requires the placing of a clean sheet over every printed sheet to prevent the offset of moist ink.

sheeten† (shē'tn), *a.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of sheeting.

Or wanton rigg, or letcher dissolute,
Do stand at Powles-Crosse in a *sheeten* sute.
Davies, Paper's Complaint, l. 250. (*Davies.*)

sheet-glass (shēt'glȧs), *n.* A kind of crown-glass made at first in the form of a cylinder, which is cut longitudinally and placed in a furnace, where it opens out into a sheet. — **Sheet-glass machine**, a machine for forming glass in a plastic state into a sheet. It consists of an inclined table, on which the molten glass is poured, with adjustable pieces on the sides of the table to regulate the width of the layer. From the table the sheet of glass passes to rollers, which bring it to the desired thickness.

sheeting (shē'ting), *n.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The act or process of forming into sheets or arranging in sheets: as, the *sheeting* of tobacco. — **2.** Stout white linen or cotton cloth made wide for bed-sheets: it is sold plain or twilled, and bleached or unbleached. — **3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a lining of timber to a caisson or coffer-dam, formed of sheet-piles, or piles with planking between; also, any form of sheet-piling used to protect a river-bank. — **4.** In *milit. engin.*, short pieces of plank used in conjunction with frames to support the earth forming the top and sides of galleries. — **Calico sheeting**, cotton cloth used for bed-sheets. [Eng.]

sheeting-machine (shē'ting-ma-shēn*ʳ*), *n.* A wool-combing machine.

sheeting-pile (shē'ting-pīl), *n.* Same as *sheet-pile*.

sheet-iron (shēt'ī'ėrn), *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

sheet-lead (shēt'led'), *n.* See *lead*[2].

sheet-lightning (shēt'līt-ning), *n.* See *lightning*[1], 2.

No pale *sheet-lightnings* from afar, but fork'd
Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

sheet-metal (shēt'met*ʳ*al), *n.* Metal in sheets or thin plates. — **Sheet-metal die**, one of a pair of formers between which sheet-metal is pressed into various shapes. — **Sheet-metal drawing-press**, a form of stamping-machine for forming seamless articles from sheet-metal. — **Sheet-metal gage**, a gage, usually working by a screw, for measuring the thickness of sheet-metal. — **Sheet-metal polisher**, a machine with scouring surfaces, between which metallic plates are passed to remove scale or foreign matters preparatory to tinning, painting, etc. — **Sheet-metal scourer**, a machine in which sheet-metal is scoured by means of wire brushes, and polished by rollers covered with an elastic or fibrous material and carrying sand. — **Sheet-metal straightener**, a machine for straightening sheet-metal by the action of rollers or pressure surfaces applied transversely to the bend or buckle of the plate.

sheet-mineral (shēt'min*ʳ*ė-ral), *n.* A name given to galena when occurring in thin sheet-like masses, especially in the upper Mississippi lead region. See *sheet*[1], 7.

sheet-pile (shēt'pīl), *n.* A pile, generally formed of thick plank shot or jointed on the edge, and sometimes grooved and tongued, driven between the main or gage piles of a coffer-dam or other hydraulic work, either to retain or to exclude water, as the case may be. Also *sheeting-pile*. See cut under *sea-wall*.

sheet-work (shēt'wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, presswork in which the sheet is printed on one side by one form of type, and on the other side by another form: in contradistinction to *half-sheet work*, in which the sheet is printed on both sides from the same form.

sheeve, *n.* See *sheave*[2].

shefet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*[1].

sheik, sheikh (shēk or shāk), *n.* [Also *scheik*, *shaik*, *sheyk*, *sheykh*, *shaykh*, formerly *sheck*; = OF. *esceque*, *seic*, F. *cheik*, *scheik*, *cheikh* = G. *scheik* = Turk. *sheykh*, < Ar. *sheikh*, a chief, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, lit. 'old' or 'elder' (used like L. *senior*: see *senior*, *sire*, *seigneur*, etc.), < *shākha*, grow old, be old.] In Arabia and other Mohammedan countries, an old man; an elder. (*a*) The head of a tribe or village; a chief.

Here wee should have paid two dollars apeice for our heads to a *Sheck* of the Arabs. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 119.

We may hope for some degree of settled government from the native sultans and *sheikhs* of the great tribes.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 862.

I resolved to take a Berberi, and accordingly summoned a *Shaykh* — there is a *Shaykh* for everything down to thieves in Asia — and made known my want.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 62.

(*b*) A religious chief among Mohammedans; a title of learned or devout men; master. — **Sheik ul Islam**, the title of the grand mufti at Constantinople, the chief authority in matters of sacred law of the Turkish empire; the presiding official of the hierarchy of Moslem doctors of law.

sheil, sheiling, *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

shekarry (shē-kar'i), *n.* See *shikaree*.

shekel (shek'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sicle* (< F.); = D. *sikkel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sekel* = Icel. *sikill*, < OF. *sicle*, *cicle*, F. *sicle* = Sp. Pg. It. *siclo*, < LL. *siclus*, < Gr. σικλος, σίγλος, a Hebrew shekel, a weight and a coin (expressed by *δίδραχμον* in the Septuagint, but equal to 4 Attic *δραχμαί* in Josephus; the Persian σίγλος was one three-thousandth part of the Babylonian talent), < Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight), < *shāqal*, Assyrian *shāqual* = Ar. *thaqal*, weigh.] **1.** A unit of weight first used in Babylonia, and there equal to one sixtieth part of a mina. As there were two Assyrian minas, so there were two shekels, one of 17 grams (258 grains troy), the other of 8.4 grams (129 grains). A trade shekel had a weight of 8.2 grams (127 grains). Modified both in value and in its relation to the mina, the shekel was adopted by the Phenicians, Hebrews, and other peoples. There were many different Phenician shekels, varying through 15.2 grams (234 grains), 14.5 grams (224 grains), 14.1 grams (218 grains), down to 13.5 grams (208 grains). The Hebrew shekel, at least under the Maccabees, was 14.1 grams. See also *siglos*.

2. The chief silver coin of the Jews, probably first coined in 141 B. C. by Simon Maccabæus. Obverse, "Shekel of Israel," pot of manna or a sacred vessel; reverse, "Jerusalem the holy," flower device, sup-

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Obverse. Reverse.
Jewish Shekel.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

posed to be Aaron's rod budding. Specimens usually weigh from 212 to 220 grains. Half-shekels were also struck in silver at the same date.

3. *pl.* Coins; coin; money. [Slang.]

From their little cabinet-piano were evoked strains of enchanting melody by fingers elsewhere only to be bought by high-piled *shekels*. *The Century*, XL. 577.

shekert, *n.* An obsolete form of *checker*[1].

Shekinah, *n.* See *Shechinah*.

sheld[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shield*.

sheld[2] (sheld), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sholdl* for *shoal*[1].

sheld[3] (sheld), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *shelled* (Halliwell); appar. only in comp., as in *sheldrake* and *sheldapple*, being the dial. or ME. *sheld*, a shield, used of 'spot' in comp.: see *sheld*[1], *sheldapple*, *sheldrake*.] Spotted; variegated. *Coles*.

sheldafle†, *n.* See *sheldapple*.

sheldapple (shel'dap-l), *n.* [Also in obs. or dial. forms *sheldappel*, *sheld-aple*, *sheldafle* (appar. by error), also *shell-apple*, *sheel-apple*, early mod. E. *sheld appel*, appar. for **sheld-dapple*, < *sheld*[1], shield, + *dapple*. The second element may, however, be a popular perversion of *alp*[2], a bullfinch. Cf. D. *schildvink*, a greenfinch, lit. 'shield-finch.' Cf. *sheldrake*.] 1. The chaffinch. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. See cut under *crossbill*.

sheld-fowl (sheld'foul), *n.* [< *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*) + *fowl*[1].] The common sheldrake. [Orkney.]

sheldrake (shel'drāk), *n.* [Formerly also *shelldrake* (also *shieldrake*, *shield-drake*, *shildrake*, appar. artificial forms according to its orig. meaning), < ME. *scheldrak*, prob. for **sheldrake*, lit. 'shield-drake,' < *sheld*, a shield (in allusion to its ornamentation) (< AS. *scyld*, a shield, also part of a bird's plumage), + *drake*: see *shield* and *drōke*[1]. Cf. Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake, *skjöldōttr*, dappled, < *skjöld*, a shield, a spot on cattle or whales; Dan. *skjoldet*, spotted, brindled, < *skjold*, a spot, a shield. Cf. *shelduck*, *sheld-fowl*. The Orkney names *skeldrake*, *skeelduck*, *skeelgoose* appar. contain a corrupted form of the Scand. word cognate with E. *sheld*[1], *shield*.] 1. A duck of either of the genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*. The common sheldrake is *T. vulpanser*, or *T. cornuta*, the so-called *links goose*, *sly goose*,



Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta* or *vulpanser*).

skeelgoose or *skeelduck*, *burrow-* or *barrow-duck*, *bergander*, etc., of Great Britain and other parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This is a duck, though with somewhat the figure and carriage of a goose, and belongs to the *Anatinæ* (having the hallux unlobed), but is maritime, and notable for nesting in underground burrows. It is about as large as the mallard, and has a similar glossy greenish-black head and neck; the plumage is otherwise varied with black, white, and chestnut in bold pattern; the bill is carmine, with a frontal knob, and the legs are flesh-colored. This bird is half-tamed in some places, like the eider-duck, and laid under contribution for its eggs. The ruddy sheldrake or Brahminy duck is *T. casarca*, or *Casarca rutila*, wide-ranging like the foregoing. Each of these sheldrakes is represented in Australian, Papuan, and Polynesian regions by such forms as *Tadorna radjah*, *Casarca tadornoides*, and *C. variegata*. No sheldrakes properly so called are American.

2. The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, whose variegated plumage somewhat resembles that of the sheldrake. [Local, Eng.]—3. A merganser or goosander; especially, the red-breasted merganser, also called *shelduck*.—4†. The canvasback duck. [Virginia.]

Sheldrach or canvasback.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1788).

shelduck (shel'duk), *n.* [Also *shellduck*, for orig. **sheld-duck*, < *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*), + *duck*[2].] 1. Same as *sheldrake*, 3.—2. The female of the sheldrake.—3. The red-breasted merganser, *Merygus serrator*. *Yarrell*. [Local, Ireland.]

shelf[1] (shelf), *n.*; pl. *shelves* (shelvz). [< ME. *schelfe*, *shelfe* (pl. *schelves*, *shelves*), < AS. *scylfe*, a plank or shelf, = MLG. *schelf*, LG. *schelfe*, a shelf, = Icel. *skjálf*, a bench, seat (only in comp. *hlidh-skjálf*, lit. 'gate-bench,' a name for the seat of Odin); prob. orig. 'a thin piece'; cf. Sc. *skelve*, a thin slice; D. *schilfer*, a scale, *schilferen*, scale off, LG. *schelfern*, scale off, peel, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, *schelfen*, *schelfern*, peel off; Gael. *sgealb*, a splinter, split. Cf. *shelf*[2].] 1. A thin slab or plank, a piece of marble, slate, wood, or other material, generally long and narrow, fixed horizontally to a wall, and used for supporting small objects; in general, a narrow flat surface, horizontal or nearly so, and raised above a larger surface, as of a floor or the ground.

In the southern wall there is a . . . little *shelf* of common stone, supported by a single arch; upon this are placed articles in hourly use, perfume bottles, coffee cups, a stray book or two. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

2. In *ship-building*, an inner timber, or line of timbers, following the sheer of the vessel, and bolted to the inner side of ribs, to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams. See cut under *beam*, 3.

The ends of the deck-beams rest upon a line of timbers secured on the inside surface of the frames. This combination of timbers is termed the *shelf*.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 201.

3. The charging-bed of a furnace.

The bed of the furnace is divided into two parts; the "working bed," that nearest the fire, is 6 in. or so lower than the *shelf* or charging bed.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 290.

4. In scissors, the bottom of the countersink which receives the head of the screw uniting the two blades.—**To put, lay, or cast on the shelf**, to put aside or out of use; lay aside, as from duty or active service; shelve.

The seas
Had been to us a glorious monument,
Where now the fates have *cast* us *on the shelf*
To hang 'twix air and water.
Heywood, Fortune by Land and Sea.

shelf[1] (shelf), *v. t.* [< *shelf*[1], *n.* Cf. *shelve*[1], the more common form of this verb.] Same as *shelve*[1].

shelf[2] (shelf), *n.*; pl. *shelves* (shelvz). [Regarded as a particular use of *shelf*[1], but in part at least, in the sense of 'shoal' or 'sand-bank,' due to association with *shelve*[2], and thus ult. practically a doublet of *shoal*[1], *sheld*[2], *shallow*[1]: see *shelve*[2], *shoal*[1], *shallow*[1].] 1. A rock, ledge of rocks, reef, or sand-bank in the sea, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships; a reef or shoal; a shallow spot.

To auoyde the daungiours of suche shalowe places and *shelfes*, he euer sent one of the smaulest carauelles before, to try the way with soundinge.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 89).

What sands, what *shelves*, what rocks do threaten her!
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

On the tawny sands and *shelves*
Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 117.

Ships drift darkling down the tide.
Nor see the *shelves* o'er which they glide.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 27.

2. A projecting layer or ledge of rock on land.—3. The bed-rock; the surface of the bed-rock; the rock first met with after removing or sinking through the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

shelfy (shel'fi), *a.* [< *shelf*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of shelves; shelvy. (*a*) Abounding with sand-banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous: as, a *shelfy* coast.

Advent'rous Man, who durst the deep explore,
Oppose the Winds, and tempt the *shelfy* Shoar.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

(*b*) Full of rocky up-cropping ledges.

The tillable fields are in some places so . . . tough that the plough will scarcely cut them, and in some so *shelfie* that the corn hath much adoe to fasten its roote.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, p. 19.

shell (shel), *n.* [< ME. *schelle*, *shelle*, < AS. *scel*, *scell*, *scill*, *scyl*, *scyll*, *scelle*, a shell, = D. *schel*, also *schil*, shell, cod, peel, rind, web (of the eye), bell, = Icel. *skel*, a shell, = Goth. *skalja*, a tile; akin to *scale*[1]. Cf. *sheal*[1], a doublet of *shell*.]

1. A scale or husk; the hard outer covering of some kinds of seeds and fruits, as a cocoanut.

In Ægypt they fill the *shell* with milk, and let it stand some time, and take it as an emetic.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 233.

2. In *zoöl.*, a hard outer case or covering; a crust; a test; a lorica; a carapace; an indurated (osseous, cartilaginous, cuticular, chitinous, calcareous, silicious, etc.) integument or part of integument. (See *exoskeleton*.) Specifically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, the peculiar integument of an armadillo, forming a carapace, and sometimes also a plastron, as in the fossil glyptodons. (*b*) An egg-shell.

This lapwing runs away with the *shell* on his head.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 193.

(*c*) In *herpet.*, a carapace or plastron, as of a turtle; specifically, tortoise-shell. (*d*) In *ichth.*, the box-like integument of the ostracionts. (*e*) In *Mollusca*, the test of any mollusk; the valve or valves of a shell-fish; the chitinized or calcified product of the mantle; a conch. A shell in one, two, or several pieces is so highly characteristic of mollusks that these animals are commonly called *shell-fish* collectively, and many of them are grouped as *Testacea*, *Conchifera*, etc. In some mollusks, as dibranchiate cephalopods, the shell is internal, constituting the pen or cuttle (see *calamary*); in others there is no shell. The shell is secreted chiefly by a mantle or folds of the mantle which are developed around the soft parts, and is usually composed of carbonate of lime. It is generally univalve and spiral, as in most gastropods. In chitons there are eight valves imbricated in a longitudinal series, bound together by a marginal band. In bivalves two shells are developed from and cover the sides of the animal, right and left. (See cuts under *bivalve*.) Some mollusks otherwise bivalve have accessory valves. (*f*) In *Brachiopoda* there are two valves, but one covers the back and the other the abdominal region, so that the valves are dorsal and ventral. These shells are sometimes composed chiefly of phosphate of lime, as in lingulas. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, the hard chitinous or calcareous integument or crust, or some special part of it: as, the *shell* of a crab or lobster. (*h*) In *entom.*: (1) The wing-case of a beetle; an elytron; a shard: as, "cases or *shells* (elytra)," *Swainson and Shuckard*. (2) The cast skin of a pupa, especially of lepidopterous insects; a pupa-shell. (*i*) In echinoderms, the hard crust or integument, especially when it coheres in one hollow case or covering; a test: as, the *shell* of a sea-urchin. (*j*) In *Vermes*, the tube or case of a tubicolous worm, when hard, thick, or rigid, like a mollusk's shell: as, the *shell* of a serpula. (*k*) In some *Protozoa*, a silicious or calcareous test or lorica of any kind. Such shells are present under numberless modifications, often beautifully shaped and highly complicated, perforated, camerated, etc., as in foraminifers, radiolarians, sun-animalcules, many infusorians, etc.

3. In *anat.*, some hard thin or hollowed part. (*a*) A turbinate bone; a scroll-bone. (*b*) A hollow or cylindric cast or exfoliation, as of necrosed bone; a squama.

4. The outer ear, auricle, or conch: as, pearly *shells* or pink *shells*. [Chiefly poetical.]

The whole external *shell* of the ear, with its cartilages, muscles, and membranes, is in Man a useless appendage.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 437.

5. A shelled or testaceous mollusk; a shell-fish. In this sense *shell* may be added, with or without a hyphen, to numerous words, serving to specify mollusks or groups of mollusks. Some of the best-established of such combinations are noted after the phrases given below.

6. The outer part or casing of a block which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin which forms the axle of the sheave. See cuts under *block*[1].

A block consists of a *shell*, sheave, pin, and strap (or strop). The *shell* is the frame or case.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 13.

7. The thin film of copper which forms the face of an electrotype, and is afterward backed with type-metal to the required thickness.—8. Something resembling or suggesting a shell in structure or use. (*a*) A frail structure or vessel incapable of sustaining rough handling, or of which the interior has been destroyed: as, the house is a mere *shell*.

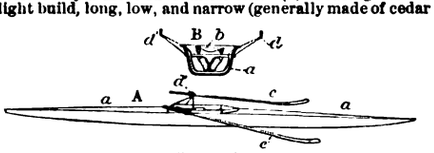
His seraglio, which is now only the *shell* of a building, has the air of a Roman palace.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 91.

The ruin'd *shells* of hollow towers.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

(*b*) Any framework or exterior structure regarded as not being completed or filled in.

The Marquis of Medina Cidonia, in his viceroyalty, made the *shell* of a house, which he had not time to finish, that commands a view of the whole bay, and would have been a very noble building had he brought it to perfection.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 426).

(*c*) A kind of rough coffin; also, a thin coffin designed to be inclosed by a more substantial one. (*d*) A racing-boat of light build, long, low, and narrow (generally made of cedar



Shell or Shell boat.
A, side-view; B, cross-section: *a*, shell; *b*, sliding-seat; *d*, *d'*, outriggers; *c*, *c'*, oars.

or paper), rowed by means of outriggers, and (as now made) with the ends covered over to a considerable distance from both bow and stern, to prevent water from washing in; a scull; a gig.

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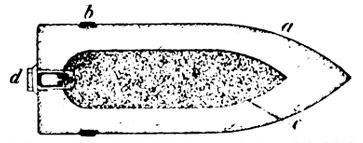
When rowing alone in a single gig or *shell* the amateur will encounter in his early lessons the novel experience of considerable difficulty in maintaining the balance of his boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 320.

(*e*) Collectively, the outside plates of a boiler.

9. A hollow object of metal, paper, or the like, used to contain explosives. Especially—(*a*) In *pyrotechny*, a sort of case, usually of paper, thrown into the air, often by the explosion of another part of the firework, and bursting by the ignition of the charge from a fuse usually lighted by the same explosion. (*b*) *Milit.*, a metal case containing an explosive, formerly spherical and thrown from mortars or smooth-bore cannon, now generally long and partly cylindrical with a conical or conoidal



Shell for use in Army and Navy Breech-loading Rifled Ordnance.

a, body of shell, of cast-iron for ordinary use, or of steel for penetrating armor; *b*, rotating ring of copper, which engages the rifle-grooves and imparts axial rotation to the shell; *c*, powder-charge; *d*, Hotchkiss percussion-fuse.

point; a bombshell. Shells are exploded either by a fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time and ignited by the blaze of the gun, or by the concussion of striking. Spherical shells were formerly used also as hand-grenades. See cut under *percussion-fuse*.

10. A copper cylinder used as a roller in printing on paper or calico, the design being engraved upon the outer surface: so called because it is thin and hollow, and is mounted upon a wooden roller when in use.—**11.** A part of the guard of a sword, consisting of a solid plate, sometimes perforated, attached to the cross-guard on either side. The combination of the two shells resulted in the cup-guard.

I imagined that his weapon had perforated my lungs, and of consequence that the wound was mortal; therefore, determined not to die unrevenged, I seized his *shell*, which was close to my breast, before he could disentangle his point, and, keeping it fast with my left hand, shortened my own sword with my right, intending to run him through the heart.

Smollett, Roderick Random, lix. (*Davies.*)

A Silver and Gold hilted Sword of a Trophy Pattern, with a man on Horseback on the Middle of the Pommel, and the same in the *Shell*.

Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 157.

12. A shell-jacket.—**13.** A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground to shape. The glass is attached to the face of a runner, and is worked around in the shell with a swinging stroke. *E. H. Knight.*

The grinding and polishing tools . . . for concave lenses consist of a concave rough grinding-tool of cast iron, called a *shell* . . . *Ure*, Dict., III. 105.

14. A gouge-bit or quill-bit.—**15.** In *weaving*, the part of the lay into the grooves of which the reed fits. They are called respectively *upper* and *under shells*. *E. H. Knight.*—**16.** A musical instrument such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to classic legend, of strings drawn over a tortoise's shell.

When Jubal struck the corded *shell*.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

When Music, heavenly maid, was young, . . .
The Passions oft, to hear her *shell*,
Thronged around her magic cell.
Collins, The Passions.

Cheered by the strength of Ronald's *shell*,
E'en age forgot his tresses hoar.
Scott, Glenfinlas.

17. In some public schools, an intermediate class or form.

The sixth form stood close by the door on the left. . . . The fifth form behind them, twice their number and not quite so big. These on the left; and on the right the lower fifth, *shell*, and all the junior forms in order.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

"The *shell*" [at Harrow School], observed Bertram, "means a sort of class between the other classes. Father's so glad Johnnie has got into the *shell*."
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xix.

18. Outward show, without substance or reality.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion that, if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Baptismal shell. See *baptismal*.—**Blind shell.** (*a*) A bombshell which, from accident or a bad fuse, has fallen without exploding. (*b*) A shell filled with fuse-composition, and having an enlarged fuse-hole, used at night to determine the range. (*c*) A shell whose bursting-charge is exploded by the heat of impact.—**Bombay shell**, a name in India for the *Cassis rufa*, one of the helmet-shells, imported at Bombay in large quantities from Zanzibar, and reshipped to England and France to make cameos.—**Chambered shells.** See *chambered*.—**Chank- or shank-shell.** Same as *chank*[2].—**Chaslesian shell.** See *Chaslesian*.—**Coat-of-mail shell**, a chiton. See cuts under *Polyplacophora* and *Chitonidæ*.—**Convolute shell.** See *convolute*.—**Incendiary, live, magnetic shell.** See the adjectives.—**Left-handed shell**, a sinistral or sinistrorse shell of a univalve. See *sinistral*.—**Mask-shell**, a gastropod of the genus *Persona*, resembling a triton. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Metal shell**, a cartridge-case of thin, light metal charged with powder and shot (or ball), for use in breech-loading guns and rifles, and fitted with a cap or primer for firing by percussion. They are used and loaded like paper shells (see below), and can be fired and recharged many times. Similar metal shells are almost universally used for the fixed ammunition of revolving pistols, but for shot-guns they are largely superseded by paper shells. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.—**Money-shell**, a money-cowry. See *cowry*.—**Pallial shell.** See *pallial*.—**Panama shell**, a certain volute, *Voluta vespertilio*.—**Paper shell.** (*a*) A case made of successive layers of paper pasted one on another, and filled with a small bursting-charge of powder, and various pyrotechnic devices. It is fired from a mortar, and is fitted with a fuse so regulated as to explode it at the summit of its trajectory. (*b*) A cartridge-case of pasteboard, containing a charge of powder and shot, to be exploded by center-fire or rim-fire percussion, now much used for breech-loading shot-guns instead of metal shells. They are made in enormous quantities for sportsmen, of different sizes to fit the usual bores, and of various patterns in respect of the devices for firing. Some have pretty solid metal heads, with nipples for percussion-caps, and such may be reloaded like metal shells, though they are not generally used after once firing. They are loaded by special machines for the purpose, including a device for crimping the open end down over the shot-wad, and take different charges of powder and shot according to the game for killing which they are designed to be used. See cut under *shot-cartridge*. (*c*) A rowboat made of paper. See def. 8 (*d*).—**Perspective shell.** See *perspective* and *Solarium*.—**Pilgrim's shell.** See *pilgrim*.—**Purple-shell**, a gastropod affording a dyestuff. See *Murex*, *Purpura*, and *purple*, *n.*—**Ram's-horn shell**, an ammonite.—**Reverse shell.** See *reverse*.—**Right-handed shell**, a dextral or dextrorse shell of a univalve. See *dextral*.—**Shell couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Slit top-shell**, any member of the *Scissurellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Watering-pot shell.** See *aspergillum* and *watering-pot*. (See also *acorn-shell*, *agate-shell*, *apple-shell*, *ark-shell*, *auger-shell*, *basket-shell*, *boat-shell*, *bubble-shell*, *cameo-shell*, *carrier-shell*, *clink-shell*, *cone-shell*, *date-shell*, *ear-shell*, *egg-shell*, *fan-shell*, *fig-shell*, *gold-shell*, *helmet-shell*, *idol-shell*, *jingle-shell*, *ladder-shell*, *lamp-shell*, *lantern-shell*, *nutshell*, *pheasant-shell*, *razor-shell*, *rice-shell*, *rock-shell*, *rosary-shell*, *scorpion-shell*, *screw-shell*, *shuttle-shell*, *silver-shell*, *tooth-shell*, *top-shell*, *trumpet-shell*, *tube-shell*, *tulip-shell*, *tun-shell*, *turban-shell*, *tusk-shell*, *wedge-shell*, *wing-shell*, *worm-shell*.)

shell (shel), *v.* [< ME. **schellen*, *schyllen*, shell (= D. *schillen*, pare, peel), < *shell*, *n.* Cf. *scale*[1], *sheal*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strip off or remove the shell or outer covering of; take out of the shell: as, to *shell* nuts.

For duller than a *shelled* crab were she. *J. Baillie.*

Under the largest of two red-heart cherry-trees sat a girl *shelling* peas. She had a professional way of inserting her small, well-curled thumb into the green shales, ousting their contents with a single movement.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 31.

2. To remove from the ear or cob: as, to *shell* corn.—**3.** To cover with or as with a shell; incase in or as in a shell.

Shell thee with steel or brass, advised by dread,
Death from the casque will pull thy cautious head.
Cotton, tr. of Montaigne, xvi. (*Davies.*)

4. To cover or furnish with shells, as an oyster-bed; provide shells for spat to set; also, to cover (land) with oyster-shells as a fertilizer.

The planter now employs all his sloops, and hires extra men and vessels, to distribute broadcast, over the whole tract he proposes to improve that year, the many tons of shells that he has been saving all winter. . . . Sometimes the same plan is pursued with seed that has grown naturally, but too sparingly, upon a piece of uncultivated bottom; or young oysters are scattered there as spawners, and the owner waits until the next season before he *shells* the tract. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 543.

5. To throw bombshells into, upon, or among; bombard: as, to *shell* a fort or a town.

There was nothing to prevent the enemy *shelling* the city from heights within easy range.
Gen. McClellan, quoted in The Century, XXXVI. 393.

6. See the quotation.

Rigodon. Formerly a beat of drum while men who were *shelled* (a French punishment, the severest next to death) were paraded up and down the ranks previous to their being sent to their destination. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

To shell out, to hand over; deliver up: as, *shell out* your money! [Slang.]

Will you be kind enough, sir, to *shell out* for me the price of a daacent horse fit to mount a man like me?
Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.—**2.** To cast the shell or exterior covering: as, nuts *shell* in falling.—**3.** To deal in or have to do with oyster-shells in any way; transport, furnish, or make use of oyster-shells as an occupation. See I., 4. [Local, U. S.]

shellac (she-lak′ or shel′ak), *n.* [Also *shellack*, *shell-lac*, *shell-lack*; < *shell* + *lac*[2].] Seed-lac melted and formed into thin plates. This is the form in which it is generally sold for making varnish and the like. See *lac*[2].—**Shellac finish**, a polish, or a polished surface, produced by the application of shellac varnish and subsequent rubbing of the surface. The varnish is usually applied more than once, each coat being thoroughly rubbed, so that the pores of the wood are filled up and the surface is left smooth, but without any thick coat of varnish covering it.—**Shellac varnish**, a varnish made by dissolving shellac in some solvent, as alcohol, with sometimes the addition of a coloring matter.

shellac (she-lak′ or shel′ak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shellacked*, ppr. *shellacking*. [Also *shellack*; < *shellac*, *n.*] To coat with shellac.

In the finishing of this class of rods they are polished with pumice stone, their pores are filled with whiting and water, and they are *shellacked* and varnished.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 196.

shell-apple (shel′ap′l), *n.* See *sheld-apple*.

shell-auger (shel′â′gėr), *n.* An auger which has a hollow shell extending several inches from the cutting edge toward the handle.

shellback (shel′bak), *n.* An old sailor; a sea-dog; a barnacle. [Slang.]

Had a landsman heard me say that I had changed my name, then, unless I had explained that property was the cause, he would straightway have suspected me of arson, forgery, or murder; . . . these two *shell-backs* asked no questions, suspected nothing, simply said "Hegerton it is," and so made an end of the matter.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx.

shell-bank (shel′bangk), *n.* A shelly bank or bar, usually covered at high tide, forming favorite feeding-grounds for various fishes. [U. S.]

shellbark (shel′bärk), *n.* Either of two hickories of eastern North America, so named from the loose, flat, strap-like scales of the bark on old trees. The principal one is *Carya alba* (*Hicoria ovata*); the big or bottom shellbark, thriving particularly on bottom-lands in the west, is *C.* (*H.*) *sulcata*. Both are important hard-wood timber-trees, and both yield sweet and oily marketable nuts, those of the former being smaller, thinner-shelled, and sweeter. Also *shagbark*. See cut under *hickory*.

shell-bit (shel′bit), *n.* A typical form of the bit for boring in wood. It is shaped like a gouge so as to shear the fibers round the circumference of the holes.

shell-blow (shel′blō), *n.* A call sounded on a horn made of a large shell, usually the conch or strombus. [West Indies.]

shell-board (shel′bōrd), *n.* A frame placed on a wagon or cart for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, etc.

shell-boat (shel′bōt), *n.* Same as *shell*, 8 (*d*).

shell-box (shel′boks), *n.* **1.** A box divided into compartments for keeping small shells of different varieties as part of a conchological collection.—**2.** A box decorated by the application of shells arranged in ornamental patterns.

shell-button (shel′but′n), *n.* A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turnover seam at the edge and usually covered with silk or cloth.

shell-cracker (shel′krak′ėr), *n.* A kind of sunfish, *Eupomotis speciosus*. [Florida.]

shell-crest (shel′krest), *n.* Among pigeon-fanciers, a form of crest running around the back of the head in a semicircle: distinguished from *peak-crest*.

shell-dillisk (shel′dil′isk), *n.* The dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata*: so called from its growing among mussel-shells near low-water mark. See *dulse*, *dillisk*, *Rhodymenia*. [Ireland.]

shell-dove (shel′duv), *n.* A ground-dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. squamata* or *S. inca*; a scale-dove. See cut under *Scardafella*.

shelldrake†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheldrake*.

shellduck, *n.* See *shelduck*.

shell-eater (shel′ē′tėr), *n.* The open-beaked stork: same as *clapper-bill*. See cut under *open-bill*.

shelled (sheld), *a.* Having a shell, in any sense; as applied to animals, testaceous, conchiferous, ostracous, ostracodermatous, entomostracous, thoracostracous, coleopterous, loricate, thick-skinned, etc. (see the specific words).

Mr. Cumberland used to say that authors must not be thin-skinned, but *shelled* like the rhinoceros.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, p. 216.

sheller (shel′ėr), *n.* [< *shell* + *-er*[1].] One who shells or husks, or a tool or machine used in shelling or husking: as, a corn-*sheller*; pea-*shellers*.

These young rascals,
These pescod-*shellers*, do so cheat my master
We cannot have an apple in the orchard
But straight some fairy longs for't.
Randolph, Amyntas, iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) A machine for stripping the kernels of maize or Indian corn from the cob: a corn-sheller. (*b*) One who makes a business of opening bivalves for market; an opener; a shucker; a sticker. [New Jersey.]

The clams are thoroughly washed before they are given over to the knives of the "*shellers*," or "openers"—as they are sometimes called. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 593.

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Shelley's case. See *case*[1].

shell-fire (shel'fīr), *n.* Phosphorescence from decayed straw, etc., or touchwood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shell-fish (shel'fish), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. *shelfish, shelfisshe,* < ME. *shelfish,* < AS. *scelfisc, scylfisc* (= Icel. *skelfiskr*), < *scell, scyll,* shell, + *fisc,* fish.] An aquatic animal, not a fish, having a shell, and especially one which comes under popular notice as used for food or for ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A testaceous or conchiferous mollusk, as an oyster, clam, scallop, whelk, piddock, etc.; collectively, the *Mollusca.*

The inhabitantes of this Ilande [Molucca], at suche tyme as the Spanyardes came thether, toke a *shelfysshe* [*Tridacna gigas*] of suche houdge bignes yat the fleshe therof wayed .xlvij. pound weyght. Wherby it is apparaunt yat great pearles should be found there, forasmuch as pearles are the byrth of certayn *shelfishes.*

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 34).

(*b*) A crustaceous animal, or crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn.

shell-flower (shel'flou'ėr), *n.* **1.** See *Molucella.*—**2.** The turtlehead or snakehead, *Chelone glabra,* and other species.—**3.** One of various species of *Alpinia* of the *Zingiberaceæ.*

shell-follicle (shel'fol'i-kl), *n.* A shell-sac; the integument of a mollusk, in the form of an open follicle or sac in which the shell primarily lies, out of and over which it may and usually does extend.

shell-gage (shel'gāj), *n.* A form of calipers with curved detachable interchangeable arms and a graduated arc, for determining the thickness of the walls of a hollow projectile.

shell-gland (shel'gland), *n.* **1.** The shell-secreting organ of a mollusk. It appears at a very early period of embryonic development, and is the active secretory substance of the shell-sac or shell-follicle. The original shell-gland of the embryo may be transient and be replaced by a secondary shell-forming area, or may be permanently retained in a modified form.

2. An excretory organ of the lower crustaceans, as entomostracans, forming a looped canal in a mantle-like fold of the integument, one end being cæcal, the other opening beneath the mantle: so called from its position beneath the shell. See cuts under *Apus* and *Daphnia.*

At the anterior boundary of the head, the double, black, median eye . . . shines through the carapace, and at the sides of the latter two coiled tubes with clear contents, the so-called *shell-glands,* are seen.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 235.

shell-grinder (shel'grīn'dėr), *n.* The Port Jackson shark. See *Cestraciontidæ,* and cut under *selachian.* *Encyc. Brit.,* XX. 174.

shell-gun (shel'gun), *n.* A cannon intended to be used for throwing shells; especially, such a cannon used for horizontal firing, as distinguished from a mortar, which is used for vertical firing.

shellhead (shel'hed), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Georgia.]

shell-heap (shel'hēp), *n.* A large accumulation of shells, usually mixed with bones of animals, ashes, bits of charcoal, and utensils of various kinds, the whole being the remains of a dwelling-place of a race subsisting chiefly on shellfish. Such accumulations are found in many places in Europe and America, along coasts and rivers. They are sometimes of prehistoric age, but similar accumulations may be forming and are forming at the present time in any part of the world where savage tribes find the conditions favorable for the support of life on shell-fish. See *kitchen-midden.*

shell-hook (shel'hůk), *n.* An implement for grappling and carrying projectiles.

shell-ibis (shel'ī'bis), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus.* See cut under *openbill.*

shell-ice (shel'īs), *n.* Ice left suspended by the withdrawal of the water beneath. Such ice may be either over ice formed earlier and then overflowed or over the land; the thickness ranges upward from a film, but the name is generally applied only to ice that is shell-like in thinness.

shelling (shel'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shell,* *v.*] **1.** The act of removing the shell.—**2.** The act of bombarding a place.—**3.** A commercial name for groats. *Simmonds.*

shell-insects† (shel'in'sekts), *n. pl.* An old name of entomostracous crustaceans; the *insectes à coquilles* of the French. Also *shelled insects.*

shell-jacket (shel'jak'et), *n.* An undress military jacket.

Three turbaned soldiers in tight *shell-jackets* and baggy breeches. *Harper's Mag.,* LXXX. 396.

shell-lac (shel-lak'), *n.* Same as *shellac.*

shell-less (shel'les), *a.* [< *shell* + *-less.*] Having no shell; not testaceous; tunicate: as, the *shell-less* mollusks (that is, the ascidians). See *Nuda* (*b*). *Cuvier* (trans.); *Huxley.*

shell-lime (shel'lim), *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

shell-limestone (shel'līm'stōn), *n.* A deposit of shells, in a more or less fragmentary condition, which has become imperfectly solidified by pressure or by the infiltration of calcareous or sandy material. Shell-limestone, or shelly limestone, is called in Florida *coquina.* The muschelkalk, a division of the Triassic, is a shell-limestone, and this is a literal translation of the German name for this rock. See *Triassic* and *muschelkalk.*

shellman (shel'man), *n.*; pl. *shellmen* (-men). One of a gun's crew on board a man-of-war whose duty it is to pass shells for loading.

shell-marble (shel'mär'bl), *n.* An ornamental marble containing fossil shells. See *marble,* 1.

shell-marl (shel'märl), *n.* A white earthy deposit, crumbling readily on exposure to the air, and resulting from the accumulation of more or less disintegrated fragments of shells. Such deposits are of frequent occurrence at the bottom of lakes and ponds, or where such bodies of water have formerly existed.

shell-meat (shel'mēt), *n.* Shelled food; some edible having a shell, as shell-fish or eggs. [Rare.]

Shellmeats may be eaten after foul hands without any harm. *Fuller,* Holy State, p. 386. (*Latham.*)

shell-mound (shel'mound), *n.* A mound or heap chiefly made of shells of mollusks which have in former times been used for food; a shell-heap (which see).

shell-ornament (shel'ôr'na-ment), *n.* Ornamentation of which forms studied from natural shells form an important part; any piece of decoration of which any shell-form is a characteristic part.

shell-parrakeet (shel'par'a-kēt), *n.* The Australian undulated, waved, or zebra grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus.* See cut under *Melopsittacus.*

shell-parrot (shel'par'ọt), *n.* Same as *shell-parrakeet.*

shell-proof (shel'pröf), *a.* Same as *bomb-proof.*

shell-pump (shel'pump), *n.* In *well-boring,* a sand-pump.

shell-quail (shel'kwāl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla,* as *C. squamata;* a scale-quail. See cut under *Callipepla.*

shell-reducer (shel'rē-dū'sėr), *n.* A tool made on the principle of pincers, with which a die or a plug is used to reduce or expand a cartridge-shell in order to make it fit the bullet.

shell-room (shel'röm), *n.* A room on board ship below the berth-deck, constructed and lighted like a magazine, and used for the stowage of loaded shell.

shell-sac (shel'sak), *n.* Same as *shell-follicle.*

shell-sand (shel'sand), *n.* Sand chiefly composed of the triturated or comminuted shells of mollusks, valuable as a fertilizer.

shell-snail (shel'snāl), *n.* A snail with a shell; any such terrestrial gastropod, as distinguished from slugs, which have a small shell, if any. Both these forms used to be called *snails.*

shellum (shel'um), *n.* Same as *schelm, skellum.* [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

shell-work (shel'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work made up of marine shells, usually small, combined in various patterns and glued to a surface, as of wood or cardboard. See *sea-bean,* 2.

shell-worm (shel'wėrm), *n.* **1.** A worm with a shell; a tubicolous annelid with a hard case, as a serpula. See cut under *Serpula.*—**2.** A mollusk of the family *Dentaliidæ;* a tooth-shell. See cut under *tooth-shell.*

shelly[1] (shel'i), *a.* [< *shell* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in, provided with, or covered with shells.

The Ocean rolling, and the *shelly* Shore,
Beautiful Objects, shall delight no more.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

Go to your cave, and see it in its beauty,
The billows else may wash its *shelly* sides.
J. Baillie.

2. Consisting of a shell or shells; forming or formed by a shell.

The snail . . .
Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1034.

3. Of the nature of a shell; testaceous; conchylious; chitinous, as the carapace of a crab; calcareous, as the shell of a mollusk; silicious, as the test of a radiolarian.

This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature.
Goldsmith, Hist. Earth, IV. v.

shelly[2] (shel'i), *n.*; pl. *shellies* (-iz). [Appar. an abbr. dim. of *shell-apple, sheld-apple.*] Same as *chaffinch,* 1. *Macgillivray.*

shelm, *n.* See *schelm.*

shelook (she-lök'), *n.* [< Ar. *shalūk.*] An Arabian name for any hot, dry, dust-bearing desert wind, excluding the simoom.

shelter (shel'tėr), *n.* [An altered form of *sheltron, sheltrum,* q. v. The formation of this word became obscured, and the terminal element conformed to the common termination *-ter,* the first syllable being prob. always more or less vaguely associated with *shield,* ME. and dial. *sheld,* its actual origin, and perhaps in part with *sheal*[2].] **1.** A cover or defense from exposure, attack, injury, distress, annoyance, or the like; whatever shields or serves as a protection, as from the weather, attack, etc.; a place of protection: as, a *shelter* from the rain or wind; a *shelter* for the friendless.

I will bear thee to some *shelter.*
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 6. 17.

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter,* and from heat a shade.
Pope, Messiah, l. 16.

2. The protection or immunity from attack, exposure, distress, etc., afforded by a place or thing; refuge; asylum.

Your most noble vertues, . . . under which I hope to have *shelter* against all storms that dare threaten.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, Ded.

It happened to be a very windy evening, so we took *shelter* within the walls of some cottages.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 164.

If a show'r approach,
You find safe *shelter* in the next stage-coach.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 492.

The tribunals ought to be sacred places of refuge, where . . . the innocent of all parties may find *shelter.*
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=**Syn. 1.** Screen, shield.—**2.** Cover, covert, sanctuary, haven. See the verb.

shelter (shel'tėr), *v.* [< *shelter, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To protect from exposure, attack, injury, distress, or the like; afford cover or protection to; hence, to harbor: as, to *shelter* thieves.

The weeds which his broad-spreading leaves did *shelter.*
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 50.

Why was not I deform'd, that, *shelter'd* in
Secure neglect, I might have scap'd this sin?
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 142.

In vain I strove to check my growing Flame,
Or *shelter* Passion under Friendship's Name.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Near thy city-gates the Lord
Sheltered his Jonah with a gourd.
D. G. Rossetti, The Burden of Nineveh.

A lonely valley *sheltered* from the wind.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. To place under cover or shelter; seek shelter or protection for; house; with a reflexive pronoun, to take refuge; betake one's self to cover or a safe place.

They *sheltered themselves* under a rock. *Abbot.*

Another royal mandate, so anxious was he to *shelter himself* beneath the royal shadow, he [Cranmer] caused to be addressed to his own officers, to cite his own clergy to Lambeth. *R. W. Dixon,* Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

=**Syn. 1.** To *Defend, Protect,* etc. (see *keep*), shield, screen, shroud, house, ensconce, hide.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter.

There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton,* P. L., ix. 1109.

shelterer (shel'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who shelters, protects, or harbors: as, a *shelterer* of thieves or of outcasts.

shelterless (shel'tėr-les), *a.* [< *shelter* + *-less.*] **1.** Affording no shelter or cover, as from the elements; exposed: as, a *shelterless* roadstead.

No more orange groves and rose gardens; but the treeless, *shelterless* plain, with the fierce sun by day and frosts at night. *Froude,* Sketches, p. 211.

2. Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

Now, sad and *shelterless,* perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp, and the chill rain
Drops from some pent-house on her wretched head.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.

shelter-tent (shel'tėr-tent), *n.* See *tent.*

sheltery (shel'tėr-i), *a.* [< *shelter* + *-y*[1].] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne (ed. 1875), p. 114.

sheltie, *n.* See *shelty*[1].

sheltopusick, *n.* See *scheltopusik.* *Huxley.*

sheltront, sheltrunt, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheltron,* occurring in the var. form *jeltron;* < ME. *sheltron, sheltrone, sheltroun, sheltrun, scheltron, scheltrone, scheltroun, schiltroun, sheltrum, schiltrum, scheldtrume, sheldtrume, shultrom,* Sc. *chel-*

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drome, childrome (AF. *chiltron*), a body of guards or troops, squadron, hence defense, protection, shelter, < AS. *scyld-truma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard of men with shields, < *scyld*, a shield, + *truma*, a band or troop of men (cf. *getrum*, a cohort), < *trum*, firm, steadfast: see *shield* and *trim*. Hence *shelter*, q. v.] **1.** A body of troops in battle array; a squadron; a battalion.

Thaire shippis in *sheltrons* shotton to lond,
Knyt hom with cables & with kene ancres.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6033.

His archers on aythere halfe he ordaynede ther-aftyre
To schake in a *sheltrone*, to schotte whene thame lykez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1992.

A-geín hem myght endure noon harneys, ne no kynge, ne warde, ne *sheltron*, were it neuer so clos.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 326.

2. Shelter; refuge; defense. See *shelter*.

For-thi mesure we vs wel and make owre faithe owre *schel-troun*,
And thorw faith cometh contricioun conscience wote wel.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 81.

shelty[1], **sheltie** (shel'ti), *n.*; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Also *shalt, sholt;* said to be an abbr. dim. of *Shetland pony.*] A small sturdy horse; a Shetland pony. [Scotch.]

Three *shelties* . . . were procured from the hill—little shagged animals, more resembling wild bears than any thing of the horse tribe, yet possessed of no small degree of strength and spirit. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

shelty[2] (shel'ti), *n.*; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Cf. *sheal*[2] (?).] A sheal; a cabin or shanty.

The Irish turf cabin and the Highland stone *shelty* can hardly have advanced much during the last two thousand years. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 212.

shelve[1] (shelv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr. *shelving*. [Also *shelf'*; < *shelf*[1], *n.*] **1.** To place on a shelf: as, to *shelve* books.—**2.** To lay by on a shelf; put away or aside as disposed of or not needed; hence, to put off or neglect: as, to *shelve* a question or a claim.

But even though he die or be *shelved*, the race of traitors will not be extinct. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 79.

3. To furnish with shelves, as a room or closet.

shelve[2] (shelv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr. *shelving*. [Prob. ult. < Icel. *skelgja-sk*, refl., become askew, lit. 'slope itself' (= Sw. dial. *skjalgäs, skjälgäs*, refl., become crooked, twist), < *skjälgr*, wry, oblique, hence sloping, = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, crooked, *skjælg*, oblique, awry: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1], *sheld*[2], of which *shelve*[2] is thus practically the verb. The change of the final guttural *g* to *v* appar. took place through *w*, which appears in *shallow* and some of its cognate forms.] **I.** *intrans.* To slope; incline.

After we had, with much ado, conquered this hill, we saw in the midst of it the present mouth of Vesuvio, which goes *shelving* down on all sides till above a hundred yards deep. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 439).

At Keeling atoll the shores of the lagoon *shelve* gradually where the bottom is of sediment. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 40.

In the stillness she heard the ceaseless waves lapping against the *shelving* shore. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xlv.

II. *trans.* To incline or tip (a cart) so as to discharge its load. [Prov. Eng.]

shelve[2] (shelv), *n.* [< *shelve*[2], *v.*, or a variant of *shelf*[2].] A shelf or ledge. [Rare.]

Couch'd on a *shelve* beneath its [a cliff's] brink, . . .
The wizard waits prophetic dream.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 5.

Above her, on a crag's uneasy *shelve*,
Upon his elbow raised, all prostrate else,
Shadow'd Enceladus. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

shelver (shel'vėr), *n.* [< *shelve*[2] + *-er*[1].] A wagon or truck shelving or sloping toward the back.

shelves, *n.* Plural of *shelf*.

shelving[1] (shel'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shelve*[1], *v.*] **1.** Materials for shelves, or shelves collectively.—**2.** The act of placing or arranging on a shelf or shelves: as, the *shelving* of one's books; hence, the act of putting away, off, or aside.—**3.** In *husbandry*, an open frame fitted to a wagon or cart to enable it to receive a larger load of some light material, as hay or leaves.

shelving[2] (shel'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shelve*[2], *v.*] **1.** Sloping.—**2.** A shelvy place; a bank or reef. [Rare.]

He spoke, and speaking, at his stern he saw
The bold Cloanthus near the *shelvings* draw.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 219.

shelvy (shel'vi), *a.* [< *shelve*[2], *shelf*[2], + *-y*[1].] Shelving; sloping; shallow.

I had been drowned but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 15.

The bat in the *shelvy* rock is hid.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay.

shemering†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shimmering*.

Shemite (shem'it), *n.* [< *Shem* + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *Semite*.] Same as *Semite*.

Shemitic (shē-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Shemite* + *-ic*. Cf. *Semitic*.] Same as *Semitic*.

Shemitish (shem'i-tish), *a.* [< *Shemite* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Semitic*.

Shemitism (shem'i-tizm), *n.* [< *Shemite* + *-ism*.] Same as *Semitism*.

shenanigan (shē-nan'i-gan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Nonsense; humbug; deceit: as, now, no *shenanigan* about this. [Slang.]

shend† (shend), *v.* [< ME. *shenden, schenden, scenden*, < AS. *scendan*, bring to shame, disgrace, harm, ruin, = OS. *scendan* = OFries. *schanda* = MD. D. *schenden* = MLG. *schenden* = OHG. *scentan*, MHG. *schenden*, G. *schänden* = Sw. *skända* = Dan. *skjænde*, bring to shame, disgrace; from the noun: AS. *scand, sceand, scond, sceond* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande*, etc., = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace, ruin: see *shand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put to shame; bring reproach, disgrace, or ignominy upon; disgrace.

We be all *shent*,
For so fals a company in englond was nevar.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Debatefull strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly *shend*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

2. To blame; reprove; reproach; scold; revile.

Though that I for my prymer shal be *shent*,
And shal be beten thryes in an houre,
I wol it conne, our lady for to honoure.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 89.

For silence kepynge thou shalt not be *shent*,
Where as thy speache May cause thee repent.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

Alas, sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 112.

3. To injure; harm; spoil; punish.

Herowde the kyng has malise ment,
And shappis with shame yow for to *shende*,
And for that ȝe non harmes shulde hente,
Be othir waies God will ye wende.
York Plays, p. 137.

Hasty processe will *shende* it euery dele,
Avise yow wele and do be good councell.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1657.

4. To ruin; destroy.

Of me unto the worldes ende
Shal neither ben ywriten nor ysonge
No goode worde, for this bokes wol me *shende*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1060.

Such a dream I had of dire portent
That much I fear my body will be *shent*;
It bodes I shall have wars and woeful strife.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 110.

5. To defeat; outdo; surpass.

Anthony is *shent*, and put hire to the flighte.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 652.

That did excell
The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser starres. *Spenser*, Prothalamion, l. 122.

6. To forbid. *Halliwell.*—**7.** To defend; protect.

Not the aide they brought,
Which came too late, nor his owne power could *shend*
This wretched man from a moste fearfull end.
Tvnes' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Let David's harp and lute, his hand and voice,
Give laud to him that loveth Israel,
And sing his praise that *shendeth* David's fame,
That put away his sin from out his sight,
And sent his shame into the streets of Gath.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

II. *intrans.* To be ruined; go to destruction.

Less the tender grasses *shende*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1400.

shendful† (shend'fûl), *a.* [ME. *schendful, schindful;* < *shand*, **shend*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Ignominious.

She is ful glad in hir corage,
If she se any gret lynage
Be brought to nought in *schynful* wise.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 259.

Swuch was Godes death o rode—pinful and *shendful* ouer alle othre. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 356.

shendfully† (shend'fûl-i), *adv.* [ME. *schendfuliche;* < *shendful* + *-ly*[2].] Ignominiously; miserably; shamefully.

Spec hire scheome *schendfuliche*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 316.

As the bible telleth,
God sende to seye that Saul schulde dye,
And al his seed for that sunne *schendfulliche* ende.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 261.

The enemyes of the lande were *shendfully* chasyd and utterly confounded. *Fabyan.*

shendship† (shend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *shendshipe, schendschip, schenschip, schenship, schenchip, schendshepe;* < *shand*, **shend*, *n.*, + *-ship*.] Shame; punishment; injury; harm.

And thair *schendschepe* salle be mare
Than ever had any man here in thoght.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 7146.

To much defouled for *shendshipe* that man is worthy to have. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

shenet†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sheen*[1].

Shenshai (shen'shī), *n.* A member of one of the two sects into which the Parsees of India are divided. Compare *Kadmee*.

shent†. Preterit and past participle of *shend*.

she-oak (shē'ōk), *n.* [Cf. *she-pine*.] One of various shrubs and trees of the peculiar, chiefly Australian, genus *Casuarina*. They are without true leaves, the place of these being supplied by whorls of slender deciduous branchlets. The latter are of an acidulous taste, and are relished by cattle. The wood is very hard, excellent as fuel, and valuable for fine or coarse woodwork; its appearance gives to some species the name of *beefwood*. The species specifically called *she-oak* are *C. stricta* (*C. quadrivalvis*), the coast she-oak (sometimes, however, called *he-oak*), *C. glauca*, the desert she-oak, and *C. suberosa*, the erect she-oak. See *Casuarina*.

Sheol (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *she'ól*, a hollow place, a cave, < *shā'al*, dig, hollow out, excavate.] The place of departed spirits: a transliteration of the Hebrew. The original is in the authorized version generally rendered *grave, hell,* or *pit;* in the revised version of the Old Testament the word *Sheol* is substituted. It corresponds to the word *Hades* in Greek classic literature and in the revised version of the New Testament. See *hell*[1].

sheolic (shē-ō'lik), *a.* [< *Sheol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Sheol or hell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., vi. 398. [Rare.]

shepe[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *sheep*[1], *sheep*[2].

shepe[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *scipe*, wages.] Wages; hire.

In withholdynge or abreggynge of the *shepe*, or the hyre, or of the wages of servauntz. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

shepent†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shippen*.

shepherd (shep'èrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shephard, shepheard, sheepherd* (also as a surname *Shepherd, Sheppard, Shepard*); < ME. *scheepherde, shepherd, shephirde, schepherd, schephurde, schepphirde, scheperde, schepparde*, < AS. *sceáphyrde, scephyrde* (= G. *schafhirte*), a keeper of sheep, shepherd (cf. *sceapheorden*, a sheepfold), < *sceáp*, sheep, + *hyrde*, a herd, a guardian: see *sheep*[1] and *herd*[2].] A man who herds, tends, and guards sheep in pasture; a pastor.

In the Weye to Jerusalem, half a Myle fro Betheleem, is a Chirche, where the Aungel seyde to the *Scheppardes* of the Birthe of Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

The Lord is our *shepherd*, and so called in more places than by any other name. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

Shepherd kings, or **Hyksos**, a race or dynasty probably of Semitic origin, who took Memphis, and rendered the whole of Egypt tributary. The conquest appears to have taken place about 2200 or 2100 B. C., and dynasties XV. and XVI. were probably Hyksos. Their rule in Egypt may have lasted from 200 to 500 years. Attempts have been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative in the book of Exodus.—**Shepherd's crook**, a long staff having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by shepherds.—**Shepherd's dog**, a variety of dog employed by shepherds to protect the flocks and control their movements. It is generally of considerable size, and of powerful, lithe build, with the hair thick-set and wavy, the tail inclined to be long and having a bushy fringe, the muzzle sharp, and the eyes large and bright. The collie or sheep-dog of Scotland is one of the best-known and most intelligent dogs of this wide-spread and useful variety.—**Shepherd's flute**, either a flageolet or an oboe of simple construction, such as is used by shepherds. Also *shepherd's pipe*.—**Shepherd's plaid**. Same as *shepherd's tartan*.—**Shepherd's tartan**. See *tartan*.—**Shepherd's weather-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. Also *poor-man's weather-glass*. These and the names *shepherd's-clock, -watch, -calendar*, and *-sundial*, and *John-go-to-bed-at-noon* allude to the closing of its flowers early in the afternoon or at the approach of bad weather. See *pimpernel*, 4.—**The Good Shepherd**, a title given to Jesus Christ (John x. 11).—**The Shepherds**, a fanatical sect which originated among shepherds in northern France about 1251, professedly for the deliverance of Louis IX. (St. Louis), who had been prisoner in Egypt. The Shepherds were fiercely opposed to the clergy and monks, and usurped priestly functions. They held possession of Paris for a while, and committed many outrages, especially upon the Jews. The movement was soon suppressed. An outbreak of mendicants similarly named took place under Philip V. in 1320, but this also soon came to an end.

shepherd (shep'èrd), *v. t.* [< *shepherd*, *n.*] **1.** To tend or guide as a shepherd.

Multitudes of dense white fleecy clouds
Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,
Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

2. To attend or wait on; gallant. [Jocose.]

Shepherding a lady. *Edinburgh Rev.*

3. To watch over, as a mining claim, and establish a right to it by doing a certain amount of work on it: said especially of digging small pits in the neighborhood of a rich deposit of gold; hence, to attend or hang about (a person)

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on the chance of getting something out of him. [Slang, Australia.]

The speculators who sat dangling their legs in their infant pits, *shepherding* their claims, awaiting with anxiety . . . the run of the vein.
Percy Clarke, New Chum in Australia, p. 71.

shepherd-bird (shep'ėrd-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the rose-starling, *Pastor roseus*. See cut under *pastor*.

shepherd-dog (shep'ėrd-dog), *n.* [< ME. *schepherde doge, schepphirde dogg;* < *shepherd* + *dog*.] Same as *shepherd's dog* (which see, under *shepherd*).

shepherdess (shep'ėr-des), *n.* [< *shepherd* + *-ess*.] A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Shepherdia (she-pėr'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after John *Shepherd* (died 1836), curator of the botanic garden at Liverpool.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Elæagnaceæ*. It is distinguished from the two other genera of the order by its opposite leaves, and by dioecious flowers with a four-cleft, somewhat spherical or ovoid calyx, and a thick disk with eight lobes, the male flowers with eight stamens and the ovary in the female with one cell and one ovule. There are 3 species, all natives of North America, chiefly in the western United States—one, *S. Canadensis*, with yellowish flowers and insipid reddish fruit, extending east to Vermont. They are small shrubs covered with a silvery or rusty shining scurf, and bearing petioled oblong and entire leaves, small flowers in short spikes or racemes, and numerous fleshy berries (each formed of the thickened calyx) persistent around the true fruit, which is a small achene. *S. argentea*, the buffalo-berry, also known as *rabbit-berry* and *beefsuet-tree*, is an abundant spiny shrub found from New Mexico and the Missouri to Hudson's Bay; its branches are covered in autumn with clusters of scarlet berries of the size of currants, containing an edible acid and mealy pulp, once an important article of food with the Utah Indians.

shepherdish (shep'ėr-dish), *a.* [< *shepherd* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

The fair Pamela . . . had . . . taken on *shepherdish* apparel, which was of russet cloth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

shepherdism (shep'ėr-dizm), *n.* [< *shepherd* + *-ism*.] Pastoral life or occupation. [Rare.]

shepherdling (shep'ėrd-ling), *n.* [Formerly also *shephardling, shepheardling;* < *shepherd* + *-ling*[1].] A little or young shepherd. [Rare.]

The Fourth 's another valiant *Shepheardling*,
That for a Cannon takes his silly sling,
And to a Scepter turns his Shepheards staff,
Great Prince, great Prophet, Poet, Psalmograph.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

On a hillock thou mayst sing
Unto a handsome *shephardling*.
Herrick, To His Muse.

shepherdly† (shep'ėrd-li), *a.* [< *shepherd* + *-ly*[1].] Pastoral; rustic.

Their poems were named Eglogues or *shepheardly* talke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

shepherd's-bag (shep'ėrdz-bag), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-purse*.

shepherd's-club (shep'ėrdz-klub), *n.* The common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See cut under *mullen*. [Eng.]

shepherd's-cress (shep'ėrdz-kres), *n.* A dwarf European cruciferous plant, *Teesdalia nudicaulis*. [Prov. Eng.]

shepherd's-joy (shep'ėrdz-joi), *n.* A plant of one or two species, forming the liliaceous genus *Geitonoplesium*, found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Pacific islands. It is an evergreen twiner climbing to a considerable height, bearing purplish-green flowers in cymes. [Australia.]

shepherd's-knot (shep'ėrdz-not), *n.* The herb tormentil, *Potentilla Tormentilla*.

shepherd's-myrtle (shep'ėrdz-mėr'tl), *n.* See *Ruscus*.

shepherd's-needle (shep'ėrdz-nē'dl), *n.* Same as *lady's-comb*.

shepherd-spider (shep'ėrd-spī'dėr), *n.* A harvestman or daddy-long-legs; any phalangiid.

shepherd's-pouch (shep'ėrdz-pouch), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-purse*.

shepherd's-purse (shep'ėrdz-pėrs), *n.* A common cruciferous weed, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. It has a cluster of toothed or pinnatifid root-leaves, and a short stem with longer wiry branches upon which small white flowers are racemed. These are followed by flat obcordate-triangular pods, suggesting the common name. The plant has been used as an antiscorbutic and in hematuria. It has also been called *shepherd's-pouch* or *-bag, caseweed, clappede-pouch, mother's heart*, etc.



Plant with Flowers and Fruits of Shepherd's-purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*). *a*, a flower; *b*, a pod.

shepherd's-rod (shep'ėrdz-rod), *n.* A small kind of teasel, *Dipsacus pilosus*, growing in Europe.

shepherd's-staff (shep'ėrdz-stȧf), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-rod*.

she-pine (shē'pīn), *n.* [Cf. *she-oak*.] A large Australian conifer, *Podocarpus elata*.

Sheppey argentine. See *argentine* and *pearl-side*.

sheppick† (shep'ik), *n.* [Also *sheppeck;* a var. of *sheep-pick*.] A kind of hay-fork. *Nares*.

sheppy (shep'i), *n.*; pl. *sheppies* (-iz). [Also *sheppey;* cf. *shepen, shippen*.] A sheep-cote; a sheep-shed.

I took the two finest and heaviest [sheep], and with one beneath my right arm, and the other beneath my left, I went straight home to the upper *sheppey*, and set them inside and fastened them.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

shepstare (shep'stȧr), *n.* [Also *shepster, chepster;* < *sheep*[1] + *stare*[2].] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. Compare *sheep-rack*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

Sometime I would betray the byrds
That lyght on lymed tree,
Especially in *Shepstare* tyme,
When thicke in flockes they flye.
Googe, Eglogs, vi. (*Davies.*)

shepstarling (shep'stär'ling), *n.* Same as *shepstare*.

shepster[1]† (shep'stėr), *n.* [< *sheep*[1] + *-ster*.] A sheep-shearer. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

shepster[2] (shep'stėr), *n.* Same as *shepstare*.

shepster[3]†, *n.* See *shapester*.

Sherardia (shē-rär'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named after W. *Sherard* (1659–1728), an English botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Rubiaceæ*. It is unlike all others of the tribe *Galieæ* in having lanceolate and persistent calyx-lobes, and is characterized by subsessile flowers surrounded by an involucre, and by a two-branched style and capitate stigma. It has a funnel-shaped corolla with four ovate spreading lobes, four stamens, and a two-celled ovary containing two ovules and ripening into twin nutlets. The only species, *S. arvensis*, the field-madder, also known as *spurwort*, is a native of Europe and the Mediterranean region from Persia westward. It is a slender, roughish, and procumbent herb, with four-angled branches, and lanceolate prickly-pointed leaves four or six in a whorl. The small pink or blue flowers are borne in clusters surrounded by an involucre formed of united bracts.

sherbert†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sherbet*.

sherbet (shėr'bet), *n.* [Formerly also *scherbet, sherbert, zerbet;* < Turk. *sherbet* = Pers. Hind. *sharbat*, < Ar. *sharbat*, a drink, sip, beverage, syrup, < *shariba*, he drank. Cf. *sorbet*, a doublet of *sherbet*, and *shrub*[2], *shrab, syrup*, from the same Ar. source.] **1.** A favorite cooling drink of the East, made of fruit-juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavored. It is cooled with snow when this can be procured.—**2.** A water-ice, variously flavored.

sherbetlee (shėr'bet-lē), *n.* A seller of sherbet; especially, an itinerant sherbet-seller in the streets of a Levantine city.

sherbetzide (shėr'bet-zīd), *n.* An itinerant vender of sherbet, syrup, etc., in Eastern towns.

sherd (shėrd), *n.* Same as *shard*[1].

shere[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *shear*[1], *sheer*[1], *sheer*[3].

shere[2]† (shēr), *n.* In *minting*, the deviation from standard weight permitted by law, now called the *remedy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 482.

shereef, *n.* See *sherif*.

shereefee (she-rē'fē), *n.* [Ar. **sharifī*, cf. *ashrāfi*, a counter of gold, < *sharif*, noble: see *sherif*. Cf. *noble*, the name of an English coin.] A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, of the value of 9*s*. 4*d*. English (about $2.24). Also called *altoon*.

shere-grass†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shear-grass*.

sheregrig (shēr'grig), *n.* An unidentified animal: so named in the following quotation.

Weasels and polecats, *sheregrigs*, carrion crows,
Seen and smelt only by thine eyes and nose.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), p. 186.

shereman, *n.* A dialectal form of *shireman*.

Shere Thursday†. See *Sheer Thursday*.

sherewater†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shearwater*.

sherif, shereef (she-rēf'), *n.* [Also *sheriff, scherif, sherrife, cherif;* = F. *chérif* = Sp. *jerife* = Pg. *xarife, xerife, cherif*, a sherif (cf. Sp. *xarifo*, adorned, well-dressed), = Turk. *sherif* = Hind. *sharif*, noble, illustrious, a prince, a descendant of Mohammed, = Pers. *sharif*, noble, < Ar. *sharif*, lofty, noble, applied to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima, wife of Ali; cf. *sharaf*, elevation, nobility, *sharfa*, a pinnacle, etc.] **1.** A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima.

The relations of Mahomet, called in Arabic *Sherif* or noble, by the Turks Emir or prince, have the priviledge of being exempt from appearing before any judge but their own head. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

2. A prince or ruler; specifically, the chief magistrate of Mecca.

sheriff[1] (sher'if), *n.* [Also sometimes in the restored or explanatory form *shire-reeve;* also sometimes contracted *shrieve*, early mod. E. *sheriffe, schercff, shireeve*, etc., < ME. *shereve, scherreve, shirreve, shirrere, schyreve, schirreve, syrreve* (pl. *shireves, schirreves, shrives*), < AS. *scir-gerēfa*, 'shire-reeve,' < *scire*, shire, + *gerēfa*, a reeve, officer: see *shire*[1] and *reeve*[1]. Cf. *townreeve, portreeve*.] The chief civil officer charged with administering justice within a county, under direction of the courts, or of the crown or other executive head of the state, and usually having also some incidental judicial functions. (*a*) In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county or shire, who does all the sovereign's business in the county, the crown by letters patent committing the custody of the county to him alone. Sheriffs are appointed by the crown upon presentation of the judges in a manner partly regulated by law and partly by custom (see *pricking*); the citizens of London, however, have the right of electing the sheriffs for the city of London and the county of Middlesex. Those appointed are bound under a penalty to serve the office, except in specified cases of exemption or disability. As keeper of the queen's peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office, which he holds for a year. He is specially intrusted with the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace, and for this purpose he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county—in old legal phraseology, the *posse comitatus*. He has also some judicial functions, less extensive now than formerly. The most ordinary of his functions, which he always executes by a deputy called *under-sheriff*, consists in the execution of writs. The sheriff performs in person such duties only as are either purely honorary, such as attendance upon the judges on circuit, or of some dignity and public importance, such as the presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings, which he may call at any time.

A *shirreve* hadde he been and a countour.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 359.

Erlez of Ynglande with archers ynewe:
Schirreves scharply schiftys the comouns.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 725.

"Rise vp," he seid, "thou prowde *schereff*."
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 5).

The reeve of the shire had doubtless been a fiscal officer from the beginning. It was the *Sheriff* who had to see to the King's profit and his own in every corner of his shire. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

(*b*) In Scotland, the chief local judge of a county. There are two grades of sheriffs, the chief or superior sheriffs and the sheriffs-substitute (besides the lord lieutenant of the county, who has the honorary title of *sheriff-principal*), both being appointed by the crown. The chief sheriff, usually called simply the *sheriff*, may have more than one substitute under him, and the discharge of the greater part of the duties of the office now practically rests with the sheriffs-substitute, the sheriff being (except in one or two cases) a practising advocate in Edinburgh, while the sheriff-substitute is prohibited from taking other employment, and must reside within his county. The civil jurisdiction of the sheriff extends to all personal actions on contract, bond, or obligation without limit, actions for rent, possessory actions, etc., in which cases there is an appeal from the decision of the sheriff-substitute to the sheriff, and from him to the Court of Session. He has also a summary jurisdiction in small-debt cases where the value is not more than £12. In criminal cases the sheriff has jurisdiction in all offenses the punishment for which is not more than two years' imprisonment. He has also jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases to any amount. (*c*) In the United States, except in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, sheriffs are elected by popular vote, the qualification being that the sheriff must be a man, of age, a citizen of the United States and of the State, and a resident in the county; usually he can hold no other office, and is not eligible for reelection until after the lapse of a limited period. In all the States there are deputy sheriffs, who are agents and servants of the sheriff. In New York and some other States there is, as in England, an undersheriff, who acts in place of his chief in the latter's absence, etc. The principal duties of the sheriff are to preserve peace and order throughout the county, to attend the courts as the administrative officer of the law, to guard prisoners and juries, to serve the process and execute the judgments of the courts, and to preside at inquisitions and assessments of damages on default.—**High sheriff**, the sheriff as distinguished from the undersheriff and other deputies.—**Joint sheriff**, two persons jointly appointed sheriff, or one of such persons.—**Sheriff of Middlesex case**, a decision in 1840, noted in English constitutional history, on the relative powers of Parliament, to imprison for contempt and the courts to discharge on habeas corpus.—**Sheriff's jury**. See *jury*.—**Sheriff turn**, in *early Eng. law*, the periodical court or session held by a sheriff successively in the various hundreds of his county, at which the freeholders were bound to appear as a part of their service.—**Statute of sheriffs**. See *statute*.

sheriff[2], *n.* See *sherif*.

sheriffalty (sher'if-ąl-ti), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-alty*, after the equiv. *shrievalty*.] **1.** The office or

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jurisdiction of sheriff; sheriffship; shrievalty. —2. Term or period of office as sheriff.

Sir Rowland Meredith, knighted in his *sheriffalty*, on occasion of an address which he brought up to the king from his county. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, viii.

The Year after I had Twins; they came in Mr. Pentweazel's *sheriffalty*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

sheriff-clerk (sher'if-klėrk), *n.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

sheriffdom (sher'if-dum), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-dom.*] 1. The office of sheriff; shrievalty.

Hereditary *sheriffdoms*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 98.

2. The district or territory over which a sheriff's jurisdiction extends.

Wigtown was probably created a *sheriffdom* in the 13th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 564.

sheriffess (sher'if-es), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ess.*] A female sheriff. [Rare.]

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lord Clifford, was *sheriffess* of Westmoreland for many years. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), II. 186, note.

sheriffhood (sher'if-hụd), *n.* [< ME. *shirefhode, shorefhode;* < *sheriff* + *-hood.*] The office of sheriff.

The furst Artycle. Weteth that we haue graunted and by our charter present confermed to the citezens of London the *Shorefhode* of London and of Middelsex, wyth all thingis and custumes that fallith to the same *sherefhold* of London wt in the cite and wythout, by lande and bi water. *Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 14.

sheriff-officer (sher'if-of'i-sėr), *n.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, and the like.

sheriffry†, *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ry*, syncopated form of *-ery.*] Sheriffship.

sheriffship (sher'if-ship), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ship.*] The office or the jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

sheriff-tooth† (sher'if-tȯth), *n.* A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts: a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. *Wharton.*

sheriffwick (sher'if-wik), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *wick*, as in *bailiwick, constablewick.*] The district under a sheriff's jurisdiction.

sherk†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shirk.*

sherman†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearman.*

shern (shėrn), *n.* Same as *sharn.*

sheroot, *n.* See *cheroot.*

sherris, *n.* Same as *sherry.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

The second property of your excellent *sherris* is, the warming of the blood. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 111.

sherris-sack†, *n.* See *sack*[3].

sherrug (sher'ug), *n.* Same as *shearhog.*

sherry (sher'i), *n.*; pl. *sherries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *sherris*, from which, mistaken as a plural, the supposed singular *sherry* was formed (cf. *cherry*[1], *pea*[1], similarly formed from **cheris, pease*[1], etc.); abbr. of *Sherris-wine* (or *Sherris-sack*) (= D. *Xeres-wijn* = G. *Xeres-wein;* F. *vin de Xeres* = Pg. *vinho de Xerez*), < *Sherris*, also written *Sherries* (with *sh* for Sp. *x*), also *Xeres, Xerez,* < Sp. *Xeres*, now *Jerez*, prop. *Jerez de la Frontera*, in southern Spain, near Cadiz, where the wine is still made; < L. *Cæsaris*, gen. of *Cæsar*, Cæsar, after whom the town was named: see *Cæsar.* Cf. Sp. *Saragossa*, contr. < L. *Cæsarea Augusta.*] 1. Originally, the wine of Xeres; hence, a general name for the strong white wines of the south of Spain, of all qualities except the lowest. It is a wine that is much manipulated, differences of color being often produced by artificial means, and a very large part of the exported wine being fortified with brandy or alcohol, and otherwise disguised. Compare *amontillado.*

I have
A bottle of *sherry* in my power shall beget
New crotchets in your heads.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 1.

2. A small wine-glass of the size and form commonly used for sherry and similar wines.

sherry-cobbler (sher'i-kob'lėr), *n.* A cobbler made with sherry. See *cobbler*[2], 1.

sherry-vallies (sher'i-val'iz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps, through a F. or Sp. form, ult. < LL. *saraballa, sarabara*, wide trousers such as are worn in the East, < Heb. (Chaldee) *sarbalīn* (translated "hosen" in Dan. iii. 21).] Overalls of thick cloth or leather, buttoned or tied round the legs over the trousers as a guard against mud or dust when traveling on horseback; leggings. [Western U. S.]

shertet, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shirt.*

she-sole (shē'sōl), *n.* The whiff, a fish. [Irish.]

shet, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shut*[1].

shete†. A Middle English form of *shoot, sheet*[1].

shetert, *n.* A Middle English form of *shooter.*

sheth (sheth), *n.* The post or standard of a plow, which is attached at its upper extremity to the plow-beam, and affords below an attachment for the mold-board and land-side and indirectly for the plowshare.

shethe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sheath.*

Shetland argus. See *Argus.*

Shetlander (shet'land-ėr), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Shetland, a group of islands lying to the north-northeast of the mainland of Scotland, and forming, with the Orkney Islands, the most northerly county of Scotland.

Shetland lace. A needle-made openwork ornamental trimming, like needle-point lace in all respects except that it is made of woolen yarn, and is therefore coarse and large in pattern, and capable of being made very warm. Shawls, scarfs, etc., are made of it.

Shetland pony. See *shelty.*

Shetland wool. See *wool.*

sheuch, sheugh (shụch, shuch), *n.* [Also *seuch, sewch;* perhaps a form of *sew*[2].] A furrow; a ditch; a gully. [Scotch.]

It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony *sheuch;*
But at the gates o' Paradise
That birk grew fair eneuch.
The Clerk's Twa Sons o' Owsenford (Child's Ballads, II. 70).

I saw the battle sair and teugh,
And reekin' red ran mony a *sheugh.*
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

sheva (she-vä'), *n.* [Also *shewa, shiva;* < Heb. *shevā', shewā'*, prob. same as *shāv', shāw'*, evil, emptiness, < *shō'*, crash, be destroyed.] In *Heb. gram.*: (*a*) An obscure vowel-sound, similar to or identical with that known as the neutral vowel. (*b*) The vowel-point representing such a sound. *Simple sheva* consists of two dots placed thus, ̵, under a consonant, and represents the neutral vowel or the absence of a vowel-sound after a consonant. In the latter capacity it is called *silent sheva*, in the former *sheva mobile. Compound sheva* consists of the points representing short *a, e,* and *o* respectively, with a simple sheva placed at the right (thus, ̵ ̵, ̵ ̵, ̵ ̵), and indicates sounds intermediate in nature between these and the neutral vowel. A neutral vowel in the Aryan languages is also sometimes called *sheva.*

I would suggest that the original word was προπαλακίζω = προκαλκίζω (the *π* by labiation for *q*, and the second *α* a *sheva*, as in μαλακός). *Classical Rev.*, II. 251.

shew (shō). An archaic form of *show*[1], *show*[3].

shewbread, *n.* See *showbread.*

shewelt, sewelt (shō'-, sū'el), *n.* [Also *sewell;* early mod. E. also *shaile,* < ME. *schawle*, a scarecrow; perhaps from the root of *shy*[1]; usually referred to *shew, show*[1].] A scarecrow.

Thou [the owl] seist that gromes [men] the lioth [take],
And hele on rodde the anhoth [hang],
And the to-twichet and to-schaketh
And summe of the *schawles* maketh.
Owl and Nightingale (Morris's Spec. Early Eng.), l. 1648.

Any thyng that is hung up is called a *Sewel.* And those are used most commonly to amaze a Deare, and to make him refuse to passe wher they are hanged up.
Turberville, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 98.

So are these bugbears of opinions brought by great clerks into the world to serve as *shewels* to keep them from those faults whereto else the vanity of the world and weakness of senses might pull them.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

shewert, *n.* A Middle English form of *shower*[2].

shewink (shē-wingk'), *n.* Same as *chewink.*

sheyk, sheykh, *n.* See *sheik.*

Shiah (shē'ä), *n.* [Also *Sheeah, Sheah;* = Pers. Hind. Ar. *shī'a, shī'ah*, orig. Ar., lit. 'sect.'] A member of that division of the Mohammedans which maintains that Ali, first cousin of Mohammed and husband of his daughter Fatima, was the first legitimate imam or successor of the Prophet, and rejects the first three califs of the Sunnis (the other great division) as usurpers. The Shiahs "are also called the Imamiyahs, because they believe the Muslim religion consists in the true knowledge of the Imam or rightful leaders of the faithful" (*Hughes*, Dict. Islam). (See *imam* and *calif.*) They claim to be the orthodox Mohammedans, but are treated by the Sunnis as heretics. The Shiahs comprise nearly the whole Persian nation, and are also found in Oudh, a province of British India; but the Mohammedans of the other parts of India are for the most part Sunnis. Also *Shiite.*

We have seen above that the *Shi'a* were divided into several sects, each holding for one of the direct descendants of 'Alí, and paying him the reverence due to a deity. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 593.

shibboleth (shib'ō-leth), *n.* [= F. *schibboleth* = G. *schiboleth* = LL. *scibboleth,* < Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, a stream (in the case mentioned prob. used in the latter sense, with ref. to the river Jordan), < **shābhal*, increase, flow, grow.] A Hebrew word, meaning 'ear of corn' or 'stream,' used by Jephthah, one of the judges of Israel, as a test-word by which to distinguish the fleeing Ephraimites (who could not pronounce the *sh* in *shibboleth*) from his own men, the Gileadites (Judges xii. 4–6); hence, a test-word, or the watchword or pet phrase of a party, sect, or school. Similarly, during the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers, the French betrayed their nationality by inability to pronounce correctly the Italian word *ciceri.*

Without reprieve, adjudged to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth.*
Milton, S. A., l. 289.

So exasperated were they at seeing the encouragement the Flemish and French tongues met with, that a general massacre took place of all who had the *shibboleth* of those languages upon them.
Goldsmith, On Propagation of Eng. Language.

Nowadays it is a sort of sibboleth and *shibboleth* by which to know whether anyone has ever visited the place [Tangier] to note whether he adds the final s or not.
The Academy, July 6, 1889, p. 4.

Shick-shack-day (shik'shak-dā), *n.* [Also *Shig-shag-day;* origin obscure.] The 29th of May, or Royal Oak day. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

When I was at the College School, Gloucester, some twenty years ago, almost every boy wore an oak-apple (some of which were even gilded) in his buttonhole on the 29th of May. Those who had not this decoration were called sotto voce in the school-room and yelled after in the grove, *Shig-shag!* this opprobrious epithet, when uttered at close quarters, being generally accompanied by three pinches. No boy who cared for his peace of mind and wished to save himself some "nips and tweaks" would appear in school without at least an oak-leaf in honour of the day.
S. R. Townshend Mayer, in N. and Q., 5th ser., IV. 176–7.

shide (shīd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shyde, schyde;* < ME. *shide, schide, schyde,* < AS. *scīd*, a splinter, a billet of wood (*scīd-weall*, a paling fence), = OFries. *skīd* = OHG. *scīt*, MHG. *schīt*, G. *scheit* = Icel. *skīdh*, a billet of wood, = Sw. *skid*, a wooden shoe or sole, a skate, = Norw. *skid*, a snow-shoe, = Dan. *ski*, a piece of wood, a billet, a snow-shoe (see *ski*); cf. Lith. *skeda, skedra*, Lett. *skaida*, a splinter, Gr. *σχίζα*, a splinter (see *schedule, schism*); related to *sheath*, ult. from the root of *shed*[1]: see *shed*[1]. Doublet of *skid*[1].] A piece of wood; a strip; a piece split off; a plank. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And [he] come to Noe anon and bad hym nouȝt lette:
"Swithe go shape a shippe of *shides* and of bordes."
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 131.

Both holmes, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and *shides* of okes,
With wedges great they clive.
Phaer's Virgil (1600). (*Nares.*)

shie, *v.* See *shy*[2].

shiel, *n.* Same as *sheal*[1], *sheal*[2].

shield (shēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sheild;* < ME. *sheeld, sheelde, scheeld, sheld, scheld, shelde, schelde,* < AS. *scild, scield, sceld, scyld*, a shield, = OS. *scild* = OFries. *skeld* = D. *schild* = MLG. *schilt*, LG. *schild* = OHG. *scilt*, MHG. *schilt*, a shield, G. *schild*, shield, coat of arms, trade-sign, = Icel. *skjöldr* (pl. *skildir*) = Sw. *sköld* = Dan. *skjold*, a shield, *skilt*, badge, trade-sign, = Goth. *skildus*, a shield: root unknown. Some connect the word with *shell* and *scale*[1], as denoting a thin piece of wood or metal (see *shell* and *scale*[1]), others with Icel. *skella, skjalla*, clash, rattle.] 1. A frame or rounded plate made of wood, metal, hide, or leather, carried by warriors on the arm or in the hand, as a defense, from remote antiquity until the perfection of firearms rendered it more an



Shield of Mounted Man-at-arms.

A, close of 14th century; B, close of 13th century; C, first half of 13th century.

encumbrance than a safeguard, and by savage peoples to the present day. Specifically, as distinguished from the buckler, a large implement of the sort, covering the body at least on one side, and carried on the

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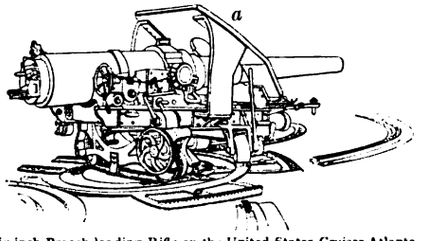
arm, which passed through rings or straps on its inner side, or hung around the neck by a guige or strap. The shield of the middle ages was in the tenth century very long, pointed at the bottom and rounded at the top. (See *kite-shield*, below.) At later periods it was changed in size and shape, becoming shorter and smaller, at first triangular and afterward broad, short, and pointed. (See *écu*, and *tilting-shield* (below).) In the fifteenth century the shield proper was relegated to the just, and soon after disappeared altogether. (For the hand-shield used for parrying blows, see *buckler*; for the large shield used in sieges, see *pavise*.) Shields of barbarous peoples differ greatly in size, shape, and material: thus, those of the peoples of South Africa, made of hide, are nearly six feet long; those of the Mussulman nations are much smaller and usually round. See also cuts under *buckler*, *enarme*, *hoplite*, *orle*, *pavise*, *pelta*, *rondache*, and *scutum*.

What signe is the levest
To haue schape in thi *scheld* to scheue armes?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3214.

So to the fight the thick battalions throng,
Shields urg'd on *shields*, and men drove men along.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 485.

2. Anything that protects or is used as a protection. (*a*) A movable screen, usually of steel, serving to protect heavy guns and the gunners while serving them.



Six-inch Breech-loading Rifle on the United States Cruiser Atlanta. *a*, shield

A similar contrivance is used by sappers. (*b*) In *mining*, a framework erected for the protection of a miner in working an adit, pushed forward as the work progresses. (*c*) In *submarine work*, a construction at the head of a tunnel to keep back the silt or clays as the tunnel is advanced. In some operations the shield is left permanently in place, being covered in by the brickwork that follows close behind the excavation.

The work of excavating in the tunnel will be done with large steel *shields*, 22 feet in diameter.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 41.

(*d*) A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn-plow to prevent clods from rolling on to the young plants. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A protective or defensive plate, buckler, or cuirass, of some determinate size, shape, or position; a scute, scutum, or scutellum; a lorica; a carapace: as, the *shields* or bucklers of a ganoid fish; the *shields* of a turtle, an armadillo, etc. See cuts under *carapace*, *leaf-roller*, *scale*, *armadillo*, and *coluber*. (2) Some part, place, or mark likened to a shield; a thyroid formation. See cut under *larynx*. (*f*) In *dressmaking*, a piece or strip of some repellent fabric used to protect a dress from mud, perspiration, etc.: as, a skirt-*shield*; an arm-*shield*.



Frontal Shield of (1) European Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*), (2) American Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

3. Figuratively, a shelter, protection, or defense; a bulwark.

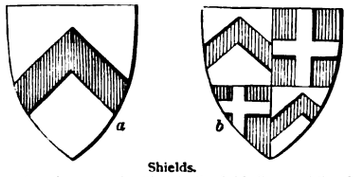
Fear not, Abram: I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

My counsel is my *shield*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3. 56.

4. In *bot.*, any flat, buckler-like body that is fixed by a stalk or pedicel from some part of the under surface, as the apothecium in certain lichens. (See *apothecium*.) In the *Characeæ* each of the eight flat disk-shaped cells composing the antheridium is called a *shield*. See *shield-shaped*.

Some of the species of Platanthera . . . have curious contrivances, such as a channelled labellum, lateral *shields*, &c., compelling moths to insert their proboscides directly in front. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 75.

5. In *her.*: (*a*) The shield-shaped escutcheon used for all displays of arms, except when



Shields.

a, argent, a chevron gules (that is, the field silver and the chevron red); *b*, quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron gules (as in *a*), second and third gules, a cross argent (that is, the field red and the cross silver or white).

borne by women and sometimes by clergymen. See *escutcheon* and *lozenge*. (*b*) A bearing representing a knightly shield.—6†. A French crown (in French, *écu*), so called from its having on one side the figure of a shield.

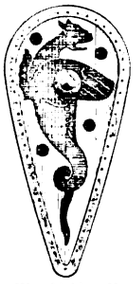
He was bounden in a reconyssaunce
To paye twenty thousand *sheeld* anon.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 331.

7. The semi-transparent skin of the sides of a boar-pig, which is of considerable thickness, affording shield-like protection against the attacks of an adversary: apparently used formerly to furnish a shield for burlesque or mimic contests. *N. and Q.*, 2d ser., X. 478.

He looks like a *shield* of brawn at Shrovetide, out of date.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

We will drink in helmets,
And cause the souldier turn his blade to knives,
To conquer capons, and the stubble goose;
No weapons in the age to come be known
But *shield* of bacon and the sword of brawn.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers (1646). (*Nares.*)

8. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are four varieties, black, red, blue, and silver.—**Cephalic, cephalothoracic, frontal, pygal shield.** See the adjectives.—**Kite-shield**, the tall, long-pointed shield of the early middle ages.—**Norman shield**, a name given to the *kite-shield*.—**Shield à bouche**, a shield having in its right side or upper right-hand corner an opening or indentation for the lance or sword-blade. See *bouche*, 4.—**Shield of pretense.** See *pretense*, and *escutcheon of pretense* (under *escutcheon*).—**Shield of the Passion**, a pretended escutcheon in which the attributes of the Passion are depicted like the bearings of a coat of arms.—**Standing shield.** (*a*) Same as *pavise*. (*b*) More properly, a mantlet or wooden bulwark for crossbowmen and the like.—**Tilting-shield**, a shield borne by a knight in the just or tilting-lists.


Kite-shield, Norman, of 10th or 11th century.

shield (shēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sheild*; < ME. *shelden*, *schelden*, *shilden*, *schilden*, *schylden*, *scilden*, < AS. *scildan*, *scyldan*, *gescildan* = Icel. *skjalda*, protect, guard, defend, shield; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To protect, defend, or shelter from danger, calamity, distress, annoyance, or the like: as, to *shield* one from attack; to *shield* one from the sun; to *shield* a criminal.

And *shelde* hem fro poverte and shonde.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 88.

Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
To see the son the vanquished father *shield*.
Dryden, Æneid, x. 1135.

2†. To ward off.

They brought with them theyr usuall weedes, fitt to *sheild* the cold, and that continuall frost to which they had at home bene enured. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

A cobweb over them they throw, . . .
To *shield* the wind if it should blow.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

3. To forfend; forbid; avert. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take what yow list, God *shilde* that ye spare.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 286.

God *shield* I should disturb devotion.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 41.

II. *intrans.* To act or serve as a shield; be a shelter or protection.

That schene sayde, that god wyl *schylde*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 964.

The truly brave,
When they behold the brave oppressed with odds,
Are touch'd with a desire to *shield* and save.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 106.

shield-animalcule (shēld'an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Aspidiscidæ*.

shield-backed (shēld'bakt), *a.* Having a very large pronotum extended like a shield over the next two thoracic segments: specifically noting a group of wingless grasshoppers (*Locustidæ*) known in the United States as *western crickets*, as of the genera *Thyreonotus* and *Anabrus*. *J. H. Comstock.*

shield-bearing (shēld'bār'ing), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a shield; scutate or scutigerous; squamate; loricate; cataphract.

shield-beetle (shēld'bē'tl), *n.* Any coleopterous insect of the family *Cossyphidæ*. *A. Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist.

shield-belt (shēld'belt), *n.* In *her.*, a guige used as a bearing. This is rare as an independent bearing, but often occurs in connection with a shield, which is hung by it from a boss, or held up by a supporter, human or animal.

shield-bone (shēld'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *sheeld-bone*; < *shield* + *bone*[1].] A blade-bone. [Prov. Eng.]

Some of his bones in Warwicke yett
Within the castle there doe lye:
One of his *sheeld-bones* to this day
Hangs in the cityе of Coventrye.
Legend of Sir Guy. (*Halliwell.*)

shield-brooch (shēld'brōch), *n.* A brooch representing a shield. Particularly—(*a*) A small model, as of an ancient buckler. (*b*) At the present time, a more elaborate composition, as of a shield surrounded by weapons, standards, or the like.

shield-budding (shēld'bud'ing), *n.* Budding by means of a T-shaped incision, the most ordinary method; T-budding. See *budding*, 3.

shield-bug (shēld'bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the family *Scutelleridæ*: so called from the size of the scutellum.

shield-centiped (shēld'sen'ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Cermatiidæ*. See cut under *Scutigeridæ*.

shield-crab (shēld'krab), *n.* Any crab of the family *Dorippidæ*.

shield-dagger (shēld'dag'ėr), *n.* An implement of war carried in the left hand, and serving as a buckler and on occasion as an offensive weapon; specifically, a weapon used by certain Indian tribes, in which a pair of horns of some variety of antelope are secured together by crosspieces. It is capable of inflicting formidable wounds.

shield-drake (shēld'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shield-duck (shēld'duk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shielded (shēl'ded), *a.* [< *shield* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, shield-bearing; scutigerous; cataphract; loricate. See cut under *phylloxera-mite*.

shielder (shēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *schelder*; < *shield* + *-er*[1].] One who shields, protects, or shelters.

shield-fern (shēld'fėrn), *n.* Any fern of the genus *Aspidium*: so called from the form of the indusium of the fructification. The sori or fruit-dots are roundish and scattered or arranged in ranks; the indusia are solitary, roundly peltate or kidney-shaped, fixed by the middle or edge. For further characterization, see *Aspidium*.—**Christmas shield-fern**, an evergreen fern, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, with rigid lanceolate fronds, much used in decoration at Christmas-time. The pinnæ are linear-lanceolate, somewhat scythe-shaped or half-halberd-shaped at the slightly stalked base, the upper ones only fertile. It is a native of eastern North America from Canada to Florida.

shield-gilled (shēld'gild), *a.* Scutibranchiate. *P. P. Carpenter.*

shield-headed (shēld'hed'ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Stegocephalous, as an amphibian. (*b*) Peltocephalous, as a crustacean.

shield-lantern (shēld'lan'tėrn), *n.* A lantern so arranged and protected as to throw light through an opening in a shield outward, so that the bearer of the shield sees his enemy while unseen himself: a rare device of the later middle ages.

shieldless (shēld'les), *a.* [< *shield* + *-less*.] Without shield or protection.

Are eunuchs, women, children, *shieldless* quite
Against attack their own timidity tempts?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 235.

shieldlessly (shēld'les-li), *adv.* In a shieldless manner or condition; without protection.

shieldlessness (shēld'les-nes), *n.* Unprotected state or condition.

shield-louse (shēld'lous), *n.* A scale-insect; any coccid, but especially a scale of the subfamily *Diaspinæ*.

shield-plate (shēld'plāt), *n.* A plate, usually of bronze and circular, thought to have formed the umbo of a circular shield the other parts of which have decayed. Such plates are numerous in graves of northern Europe; they are often richly decorated with circular bands, spiral scrolls, and other devices.

shieldrake (shēl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*.

shield-reptile (shēld'rep'til), *n.* A shielded or cataphract reptile; a turtle or tortoise; an alligator or crocodile; any member of the *Cataphracta*. *J. E. Gray*, Catalogue of the Shield Reptiles in the British Museum.

shield-shaped (shēld'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shield, or suggesting a shield in figure; scutate; peltate; thyroid. The forms of shields being various, the term is equally indefinite; but in botanical use it means, specifically, plane and round or oval, with a stalk or support attached to some part of the under surface, as the leaves of *Brasenia*, *Nelumbium*, *Hydrocotyle umbellata*, the indusia of certain ferns (*Aspidium*), and the apothecia of many lichens. See *scutate*, *peltate*, *apothecium*, *indusium*, and cut under *laryna*.

shield-ship (shēld'ship), *n.* A vessel of war carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing: superseded by the turret-ship. *E. H. Knight.*

shield-slater (shēld'slā'tėr), *n.* A cursorial isopod of the genus *Cassidina*.

shieldtail (shēld'tāl), *n.* A snake of the family *Uropeltidæ*.

shield-toad (shēld'tōd), *n.* A turtle or tortoise.

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shield-urchin (shēld'ėr'chin), *n.* A clypeastroid sea-urchin; an echinoid of flattened and irregular or circular form; especially, a member of the *Scutellidæ*. See cut under *Clypeastridæ*.

shieling (shē'ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

shier, shiest (shī'ėr, shī'est), *a.* Forms of the comparative and superlative of *shy*.

shift (shift), *v.* [< ME. *shiften, schiften, shyften*, < AS. *sciftan, scyftan*, divide, separate, = D. *schiften* = MLG. *schiften, schichten*, LG. *schiften*, divide, separate, turn, = Icel. *skipta* (for **skifta*) = Sw. *skifta* = Dan. *skifte*, divide, part, shift, change; cf. Icel. *skifa*, shive, cut in slices: see *shive*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; partition; distribute; apportion; assign: as, to *shift* lands among coheirs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Witness Tyburces and Valerians shrifte,
To whiche God of his bountee wolde *shifte*
Corones two of floures wel smellinge.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 278.

2. To transfer or move, as from one person, place, or position to another: as, to *shift* the blame; to *shift* one's quarters; to *shift* the load to the other shoulder.

For good maner he hath from hym *schifte*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Unto Southampton do we *shift* our scene.
Shak., Hen. V., ii., Prol., l. 42.

You are a man, and men may *shift* affections.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iv. 2.

And now supine, now prone, the hero lay,
Now *shifts* his side, impatient for the day.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 18.

The shepherd *shifts* his mantle's fold,
And wraps him closer from the cold.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

3†. To cause or induce to move off or away; get rid of, as by the use of some expedient.

Whilst you were here o'erwhelmed with your grief, . . .
Cassio came hither; I *shifted* him away.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 79.

Then said Christian to himself again, These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark how should I *shift* them? how should I escape being by them torn in pieces?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 116.

4. To remove and replace with another or others; put off and replace; change: as, to *shift* one's clothes; to *shift* the scenes on a stage.

Sir, I would advise you to *shift* a shirt.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 2. 1.

It rained most part of this night, yet our captain kept abroad, and was forced to come in in the night to *shift* his clothes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 26.

5. To clothe (one's self) afresh or anew; change the dress of.

As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 23.

6. To alter or vary in character, form, or other respect; change.

For who observes strict policy's true laws
Shifts his proceeding to the varying cause.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 57.

Every language must continually change and *shift* its form, exhibiting like an organized being its phases of growth, decline, and decay.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 103.

Shift the helm. See *helm*[1].—**To shift a berth** (*naut.*), to move to another place in the same harbor.—**To shift off.** (*a*) To delay; defer: as, to *shift off* the duties of religion. (*b*) To put away; disengage or disencumber one's self of, as of a burden or inconvenience.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To make division or distribution.

Everich hath of God a propre gifte,
Som this, some that, as hym liketh to *shifte*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 104.

2. To change. (*a*) To pass into a different form; give place to something different: as, the scene *shifts*.

The sixth age *shifts*
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 157.

If . . . the ideas of our minds . . . constantly change and *shift* in a continual succession, it would be impossible, may any one say, for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. § 13.

(*b*) To change place, position, direction, or the like; move.

Most of the Indians, perceiving what they went about, *shifted* overboard, and after they returned, and killed such as remained. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 146.

Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 151.

You vary your scene with so much ease, and *shift* from court to camp with such facility. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat.
Scott.

The wind hardly *shifted* a point during the passage.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 286.

(*c*) To change dress, particularly the under-garments.

When from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,
She begs you just would turn you, while she *shifts*.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 42.

3. To use changing methods or expedients, as in a case of difficulty, in earning a livelihood, or the like; adopt expedients; contrive in one way or another; do the best one can; seize one expedient when another fails: as, to *shift* for a living; to *shift* for one's self.

And dressed them in redynes with suche thynges as they thought shuld best releue them and helpe theym at the shore to saue theyr lyues, and wayted for none other, but euery man to *shifte* for his escape as Almyghty God wolde yeue theym grace.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

I must *shift* for life,
Though I do loathe it.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 3.

After receiving a very indifferent education, she is left in Mrs. Goddard's hands to *shift* as she can.
Jane Austen, Emma, viii.

4. To pick up or make out a livelihood; manage to succeed.

She that hath wit may *shift* anywhere.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

Every man would be forced to provide winter fodder for his team (whereas common garrons *shift* upon grass the year round).
Sir W. Temple, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.

5. To practise indirect methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. In playing the violin or a similar instrument, to move the left hand from its first or original position next to the nut.—**To shift about,** to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point; vacillate.—**To shift for one's self,** to take care of or provide for one's self.

I will be cheated. . . . Not in grosse, but by retaile, to try mens severall wits, and so learne to *shift for myselfe* in time and need be.
Brome, The Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

Let Posterity *shift for itself*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 1.

= **Syn. 2.** To vary, veer, chop.

shift (shift), *n.* [< ME. *shift, schift* = Icel. *skipti* (for **skifti*) = Sw. Dan. *skifte*, a division, exchange, shift: see *shift*, *v.*] **1.** Change; alteration or variation in kind, character, place, position, direction, or the like; the substitution of one thing, kind, position, direction, or the like for another.

He had *shifte* of lodgings, where in euery place his hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him.
Greene, Groatsworth of Wit.

Languages are like Laws or Coins, which commonly receive some change at every *Shift* of Princes.
Howell, Letters, iv. 19.

With the progress of the Teutonic tribes northwestward they came to use for each smooth mute the corresponding rough, for a rough the corresponding middle, for a middle the corresponding smooth. This first *shift* is believed to have been completed during the third century.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Gram., § 41.

2. In playing the violin or a similar instrument, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut. When the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the next tone to that of the open string, it is said to be in the *first position;* when it is moved so that the first finger falls where the second was originally, it is in the *second position* or at the *half-shift*. The *third position* is called the *whole shift*, and the *fourth position* the *double shift*. When the hand is not in the first position, it is said to be *on the shift*.

3. The substitution of one thing or set of things for another; a change: as, a *shift* of clothes.

They told him their comming was for some extraordinary tooles, and *shift* of apparell: by which colourable excuse they obtained sixe or seauen more to their confederacie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 213.

4. A woman's under-garment; a chemise.

At home they [the women at Loheia] wear nothing but a long *shift* of fine cotton-cloth, suitable to their quality.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 307.

Having more care of him than of herself,
So that she clothes her only with a *shift*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxiii. 42.

5. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a seam or stratum, accompanied by depression of one part, destroying the continuity.—**6.** A squad or relay of men who alternate with another squad or relay in carrying on some work or operation; hence, the time during which such a squad or relay works: as, to be on the day *shift;* a night *shift;* the day is divided into three *shifts* of eight hours each.

Each *shift* comprised 1 foreman, 4 drill-men, 4 assistant drill-men, 1 powder-man, 1 car-man, and 2 laborers.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 318.

7. Turn; move; varying circumstance.

Truth's self, like yonder slow moon to complete
Heaven, rose again, and, naked at his feet,
Lighted his old life's every *shift* and change.
Browning, Sordello, vi.

8. An expedient, device, or contrivance which may be tried when others fail; a resource.

If Paul had had other *shift*, and a man of age as meet for the room, he would not have put Timothy in the office.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 18.

I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 7.

The *shifts* to which, in this difficulty, he has recourse are exceedingly diverting.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Hence—**9.** A petty or indirect expedient; a dodge; a trick; an artifice.

Me thinkes yat you smile at some pleasaunt *shift*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 82.

I see a man here needs not live by *shifts*,
When in the streets he meets such golden gifts.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 187.

10. In *building*, a mode of arranging the tiers of bricks, timbers, planks, etc., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.—**Shift of crops,** in *agri.*, a change or variation in the succession of crops; rotation of crops: as, a farm is wrought on the five years' *shift* or the six years' *shift*.—**To make shift,** to contrive; find ways and means of doing something or of overcoming a difficulty.

I hope I shall *make shift* to go without him.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 97.

Acres. Odds crowns and laurels! your honour follows you to the grave.
David. Now, that's just the place where I could *make a shift* to do without it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

=**Syn. 8.** *Device, Resort*, etc. (see *expedient*), stratagem.—**9.** *Subterfuge*, etc. (see *evasion*), dodge, ruse, wile, quirk.

shiftable (shif'ta-bl), *a.* [< *shift* + *-able.*] Capable of being shifted or changed.

shifter (shif'tėr), *n.* [< *shift* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shifts or changes: as, a scene-*shifter*.—**2†.** *Naut.*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.—**3.** A contrivance used in shifting. (*a*) A kind of clutch used in shifting a belt from a loose to a fixed pulley. (*b*) In a knitting-machine, a mechanism, consisting of a combination of needles or rods, serving to move the outer loops of a course and to put them on the next needles, within or without, in order to narrow or to widen the fabric. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A locomotive used for shunting cars.

4. One who is given to change; a fickle person; also, one who resorts to petty shifts or expedients; one who practises artifice; a dodger; a trickster; a cozener.

Go, thou art an honest *shifter;* I'll have the statute repealed for thee. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

He scornes to be a changeling or a *shifter;* he feares nothing but this, that hee shall fall into the Lord your fathers hands for want of reparations.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 38).

Car-truck shifter, a mechanism for facilitating the change of car-trucks on railroads where the gage varies, or where trucks are to be repaired or to be replaced by others.

shifter-bar (shif'tėr-bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a bar having projections or stops which serve to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the corresponding one. *E. H. Knight.*

shiftiness (shif'ti-nes), *n.* The character of being shifty, in any sense.

shifting (shif'ting), *n.* [< ME. *schifting;* verbal n. of *shift*, *v.*] **1.** A moving or removal; change from one place, position, or state to another; change.

Ælian therefore compares them to Cranes, & Aristides to the Scythian Nomades; alway by this *shifting* enioying a temperate season. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 362.

The . . . vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

2. Recourse to shifts, or petty expedients; artifice; shift.

Nought more than subtill *shiftings* did me please,
With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men.
Mir. for Mags., p. 144.

shifting (shif'ting), *p. a.* **1.** Changing; changeable or changeful; varying; unstable: as, *shifting* winds.

Neither do I know how it were possible for Merchants in these parts to Trade by Sea from one Country to another, were it not for these *shifting* Monsoons.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 23.

The great problem of the *shifting* relation between passion and duty is clear to no man who is capable of apprehending it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

2. Shifty.

Seducement is to be hindered . . . by opposing truth to errour, no unequal match: truth the strong, to errour the weak, though sly and *shifting*. *Milton*, Civil Power.

Shifting ballast, ballast capable of being moved about, as pigs of iron or bags of sand.—**Shifting bar,** in *printing*, a movable cross-bar that can be fitted in a chase by dovetails, as required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Shifting beach,** a beach of gravel that is shifted or moved by the action of the sea or the current of a river.—**Shifting center.** Same as *metacenter.*—**Shifting clause.** See *clause.*—**Shifting coupling.** See *coupling*, 4 (*b*).—**Shifting rail,** a temporary or removable back to the seat of a vehicle.—**Shifting use,** in *law.* See *use.*

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shifting-boards (shif'ting-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Fore-and-aft bulkheads of plank put up in a ship's hold to prevent ballast from shifting from side to side.

shiftingly (shif'ting-li), *adv.* In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; deceitfully.

shiftless (shift'les), *a.* [< *shift* + *-less.*] 1. Lacking in resource or energy, or in ability to shift for one's self or one's own; slack in devising or using expedients for the successful accomplishment of anything; deficient in organizing or executive ability; incapable; inefficient; improvident; lazy: as, a *shiftless* fellow.

The court held him worthy of death, in undertaking the charge of a *shiftless* maid, and leaving her (when he might have done otherwise) in such a place as he knew she must needs perish. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 290.

He was a very friendly good-natured man as could be, but *shiftlesse* as to the world, and dyed not rich. *Aubrey*, Lives, Wincesłaus Hollar.

Her finale and ultimatum of contempt consisted in a very emphatic pronunciation of the word "*shiftless*"; and by this she characterized all modes of procedure which had not a direct and inevitable relation to accomplishment of some purpose then definitely had in mind. People who did nothing, or who did not know exactly what they were going to do, or who did not take the most direct way to accomplish what they set their hands to, were objects of her entire contempt. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xv.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of slackness or inefficiency, especially in shifting for one's self or one's own.

Forcing him to his manifold shifts, and *shiftlesse* remouings. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

Yet I was frighten'd at the painful view
Of *shiftless* want, and saw not what to do.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 73.

shiftlessly (shift'les-li), *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

shiftlessness (shift'les-nes), *n.* Shiftless character or condition; lack of resource; inability to devise or use suitable expedients or measures; slackness; inefficiency; improvidence.

And there is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose softness, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal *shiftlessness* can compare with that of this worthy, as found in a brisk Yankee village. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

shifty (shif'ti), *a.* [< *shift* + *-y*[1].] 1. Changeable; changeful; shifting; fickle; wavering: as, *shifty* principles. [Rare.]—2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; well able to shift for one's self.

She had much to learn in this extended sphere; and she was in many ways a *shifty* and business-like young person, who had early acquired a sense of responsibility. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

3. Given to or characterized by shifts, tricks, or artifices; fertile in dodges or evasions; tricky.

His political methods have been *shifty* and not straightforward. *The American*, VII. 213.

Scholars were beginning to be as *shifty* as statesmen. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 51.

shigram (shi-gräm'), *n.* [< Marathi *shighr*, < Skt. *çighra*, quick.] A kind of hack gharry: so called in Bombay.

I see a native "swell" pass me in a tatterdemalion *shigram*, or a quaint little shed upon wheels, a kind of tray placed in a bamboo framework. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 146.

Shiism (shē'izm), *n.* [< *Shi*(*ah*) + *-ism.*] The body of principles or doctrines of the Shiahs.

In the course of time, when the whole of Persia had adopted the cause of the family of 'Alí, *Shí'ism* became the receptacle of all the religious ideas of the Persians, and Dualism, Gnosticism, and Manicheism were to be seen reflected in it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 592.

Shiite (shē'it), *n.* [= F. *schiite;* as *Shi*(*ah*) + *-ite*[1].] Same as *Shiah.*

Shiitic (shē-it'ik), *a.* [< *Shiite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Shiahs or Shiites: as, "*Shiitic* ideas," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 238.

shikar (shi-kär'), *n.* [Hind. *shikār*, hunting.] In India, hunting; sport. *Yule and Burnell.*

shikaree, shikari (shi-kär'ē), *n.* [Also *shikarry, shekarry, shikary, chickary, chikary;* < Hind. *shikārī*, a hunter, sportsman, < *shikār*, hunting: see *shikar.*] In India, a hunter or sportsman.

shiko (shik'ō), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, the posture of prostration with folded hands assumed by a native in the presence of a superior, or before any object of reverence or worship.

shilbe, *n.* See *schilbe,* 2.

shilf (shilf), *n.* [= OHG. *sciluf*, MHG. G. *schilf*, sedge; prob. akin to or ult. same as OHG. *scelira*, MHG. *schelfe*, shell or hull of fruit, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, = D. *schelp*, a shell: see *scallop, scalp*[1], *shelf*[1].] Straw. [Prov. Eng.]

shill[1] (shil), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *sheal*[1].

shill[2]†, *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *schillen, skillen* = OHG. *scellan, scellen, skellen, schellen*, MHG. *schellen* = Icel. *skella, skjalla* = Goth. **skillan* (not recorded) (cf. It. *squillare*, < OHG.), sound loud and clear, ring. Hence the adj. *shill*[2], and the noun, OHG. *scal*, MHG. *schal*, G. *schall*, sound, tone (whence the secondary verb, MHG. G. *schallen*, sound, resound), and prob. also ult. E. *shilling.*] To sound; shrill. *Sainte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

shill[2]†, *a.* [ME. *shill, schille, schylle,* < AS. *scyll* = MD. *schel* = MHG. *schel*, sounding loud and clear, shrill: see *shill*[2], *v.*] Shrill.

Schylle and scharpe (var. *schille,* lowde), acutus, sonorus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

shillalah (shi-lā'lä), *n.* [Also *shillelah, shillaly;* said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in County Wicklow, Ireland, famous for its oaks; lit. 'seed or descendants of Elach,' < Ir. *siol*, seed (= W. *sileu*, seedling; *silio*, spawn), + *Elaigh*, Elach.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used in Ireland as a cudgel.

shilling (shil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *shilling, shillyng, schilling,* < AS. *scilling, scylling*, a shilling, = OS. OFries. *skilling* = D. *schelling* = MLG. *schillink*, LG. *schilling* = OHG. *scillinc*, MHG. *schillinc*, G. *schilling* (> Icel. *skillingr* = Sw. Dan. *skilling*) = Goth. *skilliggs*, a shilling (cf. OF. *schelin, escalin, eskallin*, F. *escalin* = Sp. *chelin* = It. *scellino* = OBulg. *skŭlenzĭ, sklenzĭ*, a coin, = Pol. *szelang*, a shilling, = Russ. *shelegŭ*, a counter, < Teut.); prob. orig. a 'ringing' piece, with suffix *-ing*[3] (as also in *farthing* and orig. in *penny*, AS. *pening*, etc.), < Goth. **skillan* = OHG. *scellan*, etc., E. (obs.) *shill*, ring: see *shill*[2], *v.* According to Skeat (cf. Sw. *skilje-mynt* = Dan. *skille-mynt*, small, i. e. 'divisible,' change or money), < Teut. √ *skil* (Icel. *skilja*, etc.), divide, + *-ling*[1], as in AS. *feorthling*, also *feorthing*, a farthing.] 1. A coin or money of account, of varying value, in use among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic peoples.—2. An English silver coin, first issued by Henry VII., in whose reign it weighed 144 grains. The coin has been issued by succeeding English rulers. The shilling of Victoria weighs 87.2727 grains troy. Twenty shillings are equal to one pound (£1 = $4.84), and twelve pence to one shilling (about 24 cents). (Abbreviated *s.*, *sh.*) At the time when the decimal system was adopted by the United States, the shilling or twentieth part of the pound in the currency of New England and Virginia was equal to one sixth of a dollar; in that of New York and North Carolina, to one eighth of a dollar; in that of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to two fifteenths of a dollar; and in that of South Carolina and Georgia, to three fourteenths of a dollar. Reckoning by the shilling is still not uncommon in some parts of the United States, especially in rural New England. See also cuts under *pine-tree, portcullis*, 4, and *accolated.*—**Boston** or **Bay shillings.** See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree.*—**Mexican shilling.** See *bit*[2], 7.—**Seven-shilling piece,** an English gold coin of the value of seven shillings, being the third part of the guinea, coined by George III. from 1797 to 1813 inclusive.—**Shrub-shilling,** a variety of the pine-tree shilling. See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree.*—**To cut off with a shilling.** See *cut.*—**To take the shilling,** or **the King's** or **Queen's shilling,** in Great Britain, to enlist as a soldier by accepting a shilling from a recruiting-officer. Since the passing of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 this practice has been discontinued.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Shilling of Henry VIII.—British Museum. (Size of original.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Seven-shilling Piece.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

The Queen's shilling once being *taken*, or even sworn to have been taken, and attestation made, there was no help for the recruit, unless he was bought out. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 203.

shilly†, *adv.* [ME. *schylly;* < *shill*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Shrilly.

Schylly and scharply (or loudly), acute, aspere, sonore. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

shilly-shallier (shil'i-shal'i-ėr), *n.* One who shilly-shallies; an irresolute person.

O mercy! what shoals of silly shallow *shilly-shallyers* in all the inferior grades of the subordinate departments of the lowest walks of literature overflow all the land! *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal'i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shilli, shalli;* a variation of *shally-shally*, reduplication of *shall I?* a question indicating hesitation. Cf. *shally-shally, willy-nilly.*] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; hesitate.

Make up your mind what you will ask him, for ghosts will stand no *shilly-shallying.* *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal'i), *adv.* [Formerly also *shill I, shall I:* see the verb.] In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because, when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill I, shall I* then; if I say 't, I'll do 't. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal'i), *n.* [< *shilly-shally, v.*] Indecision; irresolution; foolish trifling. [Colloq.]

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing. No *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

The times of thorough-going theory, when disease in general was called by some bad name, and treated accordingly without *shilly-shally.* *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

shilpit (shil'pit), *a.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected with Sw. *skäll*, watery, thin, tasteless.] 1. Weak; washy; insipid. [Scotch.]

Sherry 's but *shilpit* drink. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, xx.

2. Of a sickly paleness; feeble-looking. [Scotch.]

The laird . . . pronounced her to be but a *shilpit* thing. *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, xxiv.

shily, *adv.* See *shyly.*

shim[1] (shim), *n.* [Formerly also *shimm;* (*a*) < ME. **shimme*, **shime* (in adj. *shimmed*), < AS. *scima*, shade, glimmer, = OS. *scimo*, a shade, apparition, = MD. *schimme, scheme*, shade, glimmer, dusk, D. *schim*, a shade, ghost, = MHG. *schime, scheme, schim*, G. *schemen*, a shade, apparition; (*b*) cf. AS. *scīma*, brightness, = OS. *scīmo* = OHG. *scīmo, skīmo*, MHG. *schime*, brightness, = Icel. *skīmi, skīma*, a gleam, = Goth. *skeima*, a torch, lantern; with formative *-ma*, < Teut. √ *ski* (*skī, skĭ*), shine, seen also in AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine.* Hence ult. *shim*[2], *shime, v., shimmer.*] 1. A white spot, as a white streak on a horse's face. [Prov. Eng.]

The *shimm*, or rase downe the face of a horse, or strake down the face. *More's* MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words. (*Halliwell.*)

2. An ignis fatuus. [Prov. Eng.]

shim[1]†, *v. i.* Same as *shime.*

shim[2] (shim), *n.* [Perhaps due to confusion of *shim*[1], in the appar. sense 'streak,' with *shin*, in the orig. sense 'splint.'] 1. Broadly, in *mach.*, a thin slip (usually of metal, but often of other material) used to fill up space caused by wear, or placed between parts liable to wear, as under the cap of a pillow-block or journal-box. In the latter case, as the journal and box wear and the journal gets loose, the removal of one or more shims allows the cap to be forced down by its tightening bolts and nuts against the journal to tighten the bearing.

When off Santa Cruz the engines were slowed down on account of a slight tendency to heating shown by the cross-head of one of the high-pressure cylinders, and were finally stopped to put *shim* under the cross-head to relieve this tendency. *New York Evening Post*, May 9, 1889.

2. In *stone-working* and *quarrying*, a plate used to fill out the space at the side of a jumper-hole, between it and a wedge used for separating a block of stone, or for contracting the space in fitting a lewis into the hole.—3. A shim-plow (which see, under *plow*).

In the isle of Thanet they are particularly attentive to clean their bean and pea stubbles before they plough. . . . For this purpose they have invented an instrument called a *shim.* *A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, III. x.

shim[2] (shim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shimmed*, ppr. *shimming.* [< *shim*[2], *n.*] To wedge up or fill out to a fair surface by inserting a thin wedge or piece of material.

shime†, *v. i.* [ME. *schimien,* < AS. *scīmian, scīman* (= OHG. *scīman*), shine, gleam, < *scīma*, brightness, gleam: see *shim*[1].] To gleam.

shimmer[1] (shim'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *shimeren, schimeren, shemeren, schemeren,* < AS. *scimrian, scymrian* (= MD. *schemeren, schemelen*, D. *schemeren* = MLG. *schemeren*, LG. *schemmeren*, > G. *schimmern* = Sw. *skimra*), shimmer, gleam, freq.

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from *scima*, etc., shade, glimmer: see *shim*[1], *shime*.] To shine with a veiled, tremulous light; gleam faintly.

Twinkling faint, and distant far,
Shimmers through mist each planet star.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 17.

The beauty that *shimmers* in the yellow afternoons of October — who ever could clutch it?
Emerson, Misc., p. 24.

shimmer[1] (shim'ėr), *n.* [MD. *schemer*, *schemel* = D. *schemer* = G. *schimmer* = Sw. *skimmer*; from the verb.] A faint or veiled and tremulous gleam or shining.

The silver lamps . . . diffused . . . a trembling twilight or seeming *shimmer* through the quiet apartment.
Scott.

shimmer[2] (shim'ėr), *n.* [< *shim*[2] + *-er*[2].] A workman in cabinet-work or other fine woodwork who fills up cracks or makes parts fit by the insertion of shims or thin pieces.

shimmering (shim'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *schimeringe*, *shemering* (D. *schemering* = MLG. *schemeringe*, shimmering, = Dan. *skumring*, twilight); verbal n. of *shimmer*[1], *v.*] A faint and tremulous gleaming or shining.

shimming (shim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shim*[2], *v.*] The insertion of thin pieces of material to make two parts fit, or to fill out cracks or uneven places; also, the thin pieces so used.

Shimming has been used in fitting on car-wheels when the wheel-seat of the axle was a little too small.
Car-Builder's Dict.

shim-plow (shim'plou), *n.* See under *plow*.

shin[1] (shin), *n.* [< ME. *shinne*, *schynne*, *shine*, *shyne*, *schine*, *schene*, *scine* (pl. *shinnes*, *shines*), < AS. *scina*, *scyne*, shin (*scin-bān*, shin-bone), = MD. *schene*, D. *scheen* = MLG. *schene*, shin, shin-bone, = OHG. *scina*, *scena*, *sciena*, MHG. *schine*, *schin*, G. *schiene*, a narrow slice of metal or wood, a splint, iron band, in OHG. also a needle, prickle (MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein*, shin-bone), = Sw. *skena*, a plate, streak, tire (*sken-ben*, shin-bone), = Dan. *skinne*, a splint, band, tire, rail (*skinne-been*, shin-bone); orig. appar. a thin piece, a splint of bone or metal. Hence (< OHG.) It. *schiena*, the backbone, = Sp. *esquena*, spine of fishes, = Pr. *esquina*, *esquena* = OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the backbone, the chine; It. *schiniera*, a leg-piece: see *chine*[2], which is thus a doublet of *shin*[1]. Perhaps akin to *skin:* see *skin*.] **1.** The front part of the human leg from the knee to the ankle, along which the sharp edge of the shin-bone or tibia may be felt beneath the skin.

And Shame shrapeth his clothes and his *shynes* wassheth.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 423.

But gret harm it was, as it thoughte me,
That on his *shinne* [var. *schyne*] a mormal hadde he.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 386.

I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit till I break my *shins* against it. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 4. 60.

Mugford led the conversation to the noble lord so frequently that Philip madly kicked my *shins* under the table. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

Hence — **2.** The shin-bone. — **3.** The lower leg; the shank: as, a *shin* of beef. — **4.** In *ornith.*, the hard or scaly part of the leg of a bird; the shank. See *sharp-shinned*. [An incorrect use.] — **5.** In *entom.*, the tibia, or fourth joint of the leg. Also called *shank*. See cut under *coxa*. — **6.** A fish-plate.

shin[1] (shin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shinned*, ppr. *shinning*. [< *shin*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use the shins in climbing; climb by hugging with arms and legs: with *up:* as, to *shin up* a tree.

Nothing for it but the tree: so Tom laid his bones to it, *shinning up* as fast as he could
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

2. To go afoot; walk: as, to *shin* along; to *shin* across the field.

I was up in a second and *shinning* down the hill.
Mark Twain, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, iv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To climb by grasping with the arms and legs and working or pulling one's self up: as, to *shin* a tree. — **2.** To kick on the shins.

A ring! give him room, or he'll *shin* you — stand clear!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 351.

shin[2] (shin), *n.* [Chin.-Jap.] A god, or the gods collectively; spirit, or the spirits; with a capital, the term used by many Protestant missionaries in China, and universally among Protestant Christians in Japan, for the Supreme Being; God. (See *kami*.) Sometimes the adjective *chin*, 'true,' is prefixed in Chinese. See *Shangti* and *Shinto*.

shinbalde†, *n.* [ME., also *schynbawde*; < *shin*[1] + *-balde*, appar. connected with *bield*, protect.] In *medieval armor*, same as *greaves*[1].

shin-bone (shin'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *schynbone*, *skinbon*, < AS. *scinbān* (= D. *scheenbeen* = MLG. *schenebein* = MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein* = Sw. *skenben* = Dan. *skinnebeen*), < *scina*, shin, + *bān*, bone: see *shin*[1] and *bone*[1].] The tibia. See cuts under *crus*, *fibula*, and *skeleton*.

I find I am but hurt
In the leg, a dangerous kick on the *shin-bone*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

shin-boot (shin'bōt), *n.* A horse-boot with a long leather shield, used to protect the shin of a horse from injury by interference.

shindig (shin'dig), *n.* [Cf. *shindy*.] A ball or dance; especially, a dance attended with a shindy or much uproar and rowdyism. [Western U. S.]

shindle†, (shin'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shindel*; < ME. **shindel*, found only in the corrupted form *shingle* (> mod. E. *shingle*), prob. < AS. **scindel* (which, however, with the other LG. forms, is not recorded, the notion being generally expressed by AS. *tigel*, etc., tile, also of L. origin) = OHG. *scintila*, MHG. G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint (cf. Serv. *shindra*, also *simla*, Bohem. *shindel*, Upper Sorbian *shindzhel* = Little Russ. *shyngla* = Hung. *zsindel* = Turk. *shindere*, a shingle, < G.), < LL. *scindula*, a shingle, wooden tile, a dim. form, prob. orig. identical with **scidula*, written *schedula*, a leaf of paper (> ult. E. *schedule*), dim. of L. *scida*, written *scheda*, a strip of papyrus, *schidia*, a chip, splinter, < *scindere*, split, cleave: see *scission* and *shide*, and cf. *schedule*, where the irregularities in this group of L. words, due to confusion with the Gr. σχίζα, etc., are explained. The LL. ML. *scindula*, a shingle (cf. Gr. σχινδαλαμός, a shingle), may, however, be merely a later form, simulating *scindere*, split, of L. *scandula* (> It. dial. *scandola* = F. *échandole*), a shingle, which is usually referred to *scandere*, climb (in ref. to the 'steps' which the overlapping shingles form), but which is more prob. a perverted form of *scindula*, which in turn was prob. orig. **scidula*. Hence, by a perversion which took place in ME., the now exclusive form *shingle*[1], q. v.] **1.** A shingle. *Minsheu.*

The bourds or *shindles* of the wild oke called robur be of all others simply the best. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 10.

2. A roofing-slate.

shindle†, (shin'dl), *v. t.* [< *shindle*, *n.* Cf. *shingle*[1], *v.*] To cover or roof with shingles. *Holland.*

shindy (shin'di), *n.*; pl. *shindies* (-diz). [Cf. *shinty*, *shinny*, *shindig*.] **1.** The game of shinny, hockey, or bandy-ball. [U. S.] — **2.** A row, disturbance, or rumpus: as, to kick up a *shindy*. [Slang.]

You may hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 101.

I've married her. And I know there will be an awful *shindy* at home. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxii.

We usen't to mind a bit of a *shindy* in those times; if a boy was killed, why, we said it was "his luck," and that it couldn't be helped.
Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Ireland, I. 429.

shine[1] (shīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shone*, ppr. *shining* (*shined*, pret. and pp., is obsolete or vulgar). [< ME. *shinen*, *schinen*, *schynen* (pret. *shon*, *shoon*, *schoon*, *schon*, *schone*, *schane*, pp. *shinen*), < AS. *scīnan* (pret. *scān*, pl. *scinon*, pp. *scinen*) = OS. *skīnan* = OFries. *skīna*, *schīna* = D. *schijnen* = MLG. *schīnen*, LG. *schinen* = OHG. *scīnan*, MHG. *schīnen*, G. *scheinen* = Icel. *skīna* = Sw. *skina* = Dan. *skinne* = Goth. *skeinan*, shine; with present-formative *-na*, < Teut. √ *skī*, shine, whence also ult. E. *shim*[1], *shime*, *shimmer*[1], etc., also E. (obs.) *shire*[2], and *sheer*[1], bright, etc.; prob. akin to Gr. σκιά, a shadow (whence ult. E. *squirrel*), σκίρον, sunshade, parasol.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To send forth or give out light or brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the sun *shines* by day, the moon by night.

But ever the sone *shyneth* ryght cler and hote.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 21.

After which long night, the Sunne of Righteousnesse *shone* unto the Syrians. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 86.

If the Moon *shine* they use but few Torches, if not, the Church is full of light. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

Ye talk of Fires which *shine* but never burn;
In this cold World they'll hardly serve our Turn.
Cowley, The Mistress, Answer to the Platonicks.

2. To present a bright appearance; glow; gleam; glitter.

His heed was balled, that *schon* as eny glas.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 198.

A dragon, . . .
Whose scherdes *shinen* as the sonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

His eyes, like glow-worms, *shine* when he doth fret.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 621.

The walls of red marble *shined* like fire, interlaid with gold, resembling lightning. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

3. To beam forth; show itself clearly or conspicuously; be noticeably prominent or brilliant.

In this gyfte *schynes* contemplacyone.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Her face was veil'd, yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*
So clear as in no face with more delight.
Milton, Sonnets, xviii.

4. To excel; be eminent, distinguished, or conspicuous: as, to *shine* in society, or in conversation; to *shine* in letters.

This proceeds from an ambition to excel, or, as the term is, to *shine* in company. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

He bade me teach thee all the ways of war,
To *shine* in councils, and in camps to dare.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 571.

5†. To present a splendid or dazzling appearance; make a brave show.

He made me mad
To see him *shine* so brisk and smell so sweet.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 54.

Some put on the gay green robes,
And some put on the brown;
But Janet put on the scarlet robes,
To *shine* foremost through the town.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 90).

To cause (or make) the face to shine†, to be propitious.

The Lord *make* his *face shine* upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. Num. vi. 25.

To shine up to, to attempt to make one's self pleasing to, especially as a possible suitor; cultivate the admiration and preference of: as, to *shine up to* a girl. [Low, U. S.]

Mother was always hecterin' me about gettin' married, and wantin' I should *shine up to* this likely girl and that, and I puttin' her off with a joke.
The Congregationalist, Feb. 4, 1886.

=Syn. 1. To radiate, glow. *Shine* differs from the words compared under *glare*, *v.*, in that it generally stands for a steady radiation or emission of light. It is with different thoughts of the light of the fixed stars that we say that they *shine*, *sparkle*, *gleam*, or *glitter*.

II. *trans.* To cause to shine. (*a*) To direct or throw the light of in such a way as to illuminate something; flash: as, the policeman *shone* his lantern up the alley. (*b*) To put a gloss or polish on, as by brushing or scouring: as, to *shine* shoes; to *shine* a stove. [Colloq.]

And thou hintest withal that thou fain would'st *shine* . . . These bulgy old boots of mine.
C. S. Calverley, The Arab.

To shine deer, to attract them with fire by night for the purpose of killing them. The light shining on their eyes makes them visible in the darkness to the hunter. See *jack-lamp*, 2.

shine[1] (shīn), *n.* [= OS. *scīn*, *skīn* = D. *shijn* = OHG. *scīn*, *schīn*, MHG. *schīn*, G. *schein* = Icel. *skin* = Sw. *sken* = Dan. *skin;* from the verb.] **1.** Light; illumination.

The Earth her store, the Stars shall leave their measures,
The Sun his *shine*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Ashtaroth . . .
Now sits not girt with tapers' holy *shine*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 202.

2. Sunshine; hence, fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

Their vales in misty shadows deep,
Their rugged peaks in *shine*.
Whittier, The Hilltop.

3. Sheen; brilliancy; luster; gloss.

The *shine* of armour bright.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto, xxxvii. 15. (*Nares.*)

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the beauty of holiness is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold.
Decay of Christian Piety.

4. Brightness; splendor; irradiation.

Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with *shine* about it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

That same radiant *shine* —
That lustre wherewith Nature's nature decked
Our intellectual part.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 8.

This addition
Of virtue is above all *shine* of state,
And will draw more admirers.
Shirley, Hyde Park, v. 1.

5. A fancy; liking: as, to take a *shine* to a person. [Low, U. S.] — **6.** A disturbance; a row; a rumpus; a shindy. [Slang.]

I'm not partial to gentlefolks coming into my place, . . . there 'd be a pretty *shine* made if I was to go a visiting them, I think. *Dickens*, Bleak House, lvii.

7. A trick; a prank: as, to cut up *shines*. [Low, U. S.]

She needn't think she 's goin' to come round me with any o' her *shines*, going over to Deacon Badger's with lying stories about me. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 235.

To take the shine out of, to cast into the shade; outshine; eclipse. [Slang.]

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As he goes lower in the scale of intellect and manners, so also Mr. Dickens rises higher than Mr. Thackeray — his hero is greater than Pendennis, and his heroine than Laura, while "my Aunt" might, alike on the score of eccentricities and kindliness, *take the shine out of* Lady Rockminster.

Phillips, Essays from the Times, II. 333. (*Davies.*)

shine[2]† (shīn), *a.* [A var. of *sheen*[1], simulating *shine*[1].] Bright or shining; glittering.

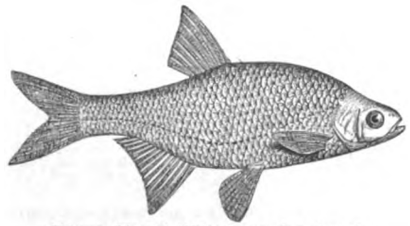
These warlike Champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to define.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

shiner (shī'nėr), *n.* [< *shine*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which shines. Hence — 2. A coin, especially a bright coin; a sovereign. [Slang.]

Sir George. He can't supply me with a shilling. . . .
Loader. . . . To let a lord of lands want *shiners*! 'tis a shame. *Foote*, The Minor, ii.

Is it worth fifty *shiners* extra, if it's safely done from the outside? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xix.

3. One of many different small American freshwater fishes, mostly cyprinoids, as minnows, which have shining, glistening, or silvery scales. (*a*) Any species of *Minnilus*, as *M. cornutus*, the redfin or dace. (*b*) A dace of the genus *Squalius*, as *S. elongatus*, the red-sided shiner. (*c*) Any member of the genus *Notemigonus*, more fully called *golden shiner*, as *N. chrysoleucus*, one of the most abundant and familiar cyprinoids from New England to the Dakotas and Texas. This is related to the fresh-water bream of England, and has a compressed body, with a moderately long anal fin (having about thirteen rays), and a short dorsal (with eight rays). The color is sometimes silvery, and in other cases has golden reflections. (*d*) A surf-fish or embiotocoid of the genus *Abeona*, as *A. minima* and *A. aurora*; also, the surf-fish *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. (*e*) The young of the mackerel. *Day.* [Scotch.]



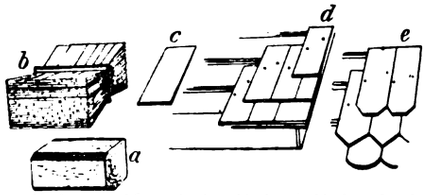
Shiner or Silverfish (*Notemigonus chrysoleucus*).

4. In *angling*, a hackle used in making an artificial fly. — 5. A fishtail, silvertail, or silverfish; any insect of the genus *Lepisma*. See cut under *silverfish*. — **Blunt-nosed shiner.** Same as *horse-fish*, 1. — **Milky-tailed shiner.** See *milky-tailed*.

shiness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shyness*.

shing (shing), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese measure of capacity, equal to about nine tenths of a United States quart.

shingle[1] (shing'gl), *n.* [< ME. *shingle, shyngyl, shyngul, scingle, single*, a corruption of *shindle, shindel*: see *shindle*. The cause of the change is not obvious; some confusion with *single*[1], *a.*, or with *shingle*[2], orig. **single*, or with some OF. word, may be conjectured. It is noteworthy that all the words spelled *shingle* (*shingle*[1], *shingle*[2], *shingles*) are corrupted in form.] 1. A thin piece of wood having parallel sides and being thicker at one end than the other, used like a tile or a slate in covering the sides and roofs of houses; a wooden tile. In the United States shingles are usually about 6 inches in width and 18 inches long, and are laid with one third of their length to the weather — that is, with 12 inches of cover and 6 inches of lap.



a, block prepared for sawing into shingles; *b*, shingles as bunched for market; *c*, a shingle; *d*, plain shingles laid on a roof; *e*, fancy shingles laid.

Shyngle, whyche be tyles of woode suche as churches and steples be covered wyth, *Scandulæ*. *Huloet.*

The whole house, with its wings, was constructed of the old-fashioned Dutch *shingles* — broad, and with unrounded corners. *Poe*, Landor's Cottage.

Another kind of roofing tile, largely used in pre-Norman times and for some centuries later for certain purposes, was made of thin pieces of split wood, generally oak; these are called *shingles*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 388.

2. A small sign-board, especially that of a professional man: as, to hang out one's *shingle*. [Colloq., U. S.] — **Metallic shingle**, a thin plate of metal, sometimes stamped with an ornamental design, intended for use in place of ordinary wooden shingles. — **Shingle-jointing machine**, a machine, on the principle of the circular saw or plane, for truing the edges of rough shingles. *E. H. Knight.* — **Shingle-planing machine**, a machine in which rough shingles are faced by planing in the direction of the grain of the wood.

shingle[1] (shing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shingled*, ppr. *shingling*. [< ME. *schinglen*; < *shingle*[1], *n.*] 1. To cover with shingles: as, to *shingle* a roof.

They *shingle* their houses with it.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. iv. § 1.

2. To cut (the hair) so that streaks of it overlap like rows of shingles; hence, to cut (the hair, or the hair of) very close. — 3. In *puddling iron*, to hammer roughly or squeeze (the ball of metal). This is done after the ball is taken from the furnace, in order to press the slag out of it, and prepare it to be rolled into the desired shape.

shingle[2] (shing'gl), *n.* [An altered form, appar. simulating *shingle*[1] (with which the word is generally confused), of **single*, < Norw. *singel* (also *singling*), coarse gravel, shingle, so called from the 'singing' or crunching noise made by walking on it; < *singla* = Sw. dial. *singla*, ring, tinkle (cf. *singla-skälla*, a bell for a horse's neck; *singel*, bell-clapper), freq. form of *singa*, Sw. *sjunga* = Icel. *syngja*, sing, = AS. *singan*, > E. *sing:* see *sing*. Cf. *singing sands*, moving sands that make a ringing sound.] A kind of waterworn detritus a little coarser than gravel: a term most generally used with reference to debris on the sea-shore, and much more commonly in the British Islands than in the United States.

On thicket, rock, and torrent hoarse,
Shingle and scrae, and fell and force,
A dusky light arose.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 8.

The baffled waters fell back over the *shingle* that skirted the sands. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

Shingle ballast, ballast composed of shingle.

shingle[3]† (shing'gl), *n.* [A corrupt form of **single*, early mod. E. also *sengle*, prop. *cingle*, < OF. *cengle, sengle, sangle*, F. *sangle*, < L. *cingula*, girdle, girth: see *cingle, surcingle*. Hence *shingles*.] Girth; hence, the waist; the middle.

She hath some black spots about her *shingle*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 51.

shingled[1] (shing'gld), *a.* [< *shingle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered with shingles: as, a *shingled* roof.

The peaks of the seven gables rose up sharply; the *shingled* roof looked thoroughly water-tight.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

2†. Clincher-built; built with overlapping planks: as, *shingled* ships.

Alle shal deye for his dedes bi dales and bi hulles,
And the foules that fleeghen forth with other bestes,
Excepte oneliche of eche kynde a couple,
That in thi *shyngled* shippe shul ben ysaued.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 141.

shingled[2] (shing'gld), *a.* [< *shingle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with shingle.

Round the *shingled* shore,
Yellow with weeds. *W. E. Henley*, Attadale.

shingle-machine (shing'gl-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making shingles from a block of wood. One form is an adaptation of the machine-saw; another splits the shingles from the block by means of a knife. The latter form is sometimes called a *shingle-riving-machine*. Also called *shingle-mill*.

shingle-mill (shing'gl-mil), *n.* 1. Same as *shingle-machine*. — 2. A mill where shingles are made.

shingle-nail (shing'gl-nāl), *n.* A cut nail of stout form and moderate size, used to fasten shingles in place.

shingle-oak (shing'gl-ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus imbricaria*, found in the interior United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and furnishes a timber of moderate value, somewhat used for shingles, clapboards, etc. From its entire oblong shining leaves it is also called *laurel-oak*.

shingler (shing'glėr), *n.* [< *shingle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shingles. Especially — (*a*) One who roofs houses with shingles. (*b*) One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles. (*c*) A workman who attends a shingling-hammer or -machine. (*d*) A machine for shingling puddled iron, or making it into blooms.

shingle-roofed (shing'gl-röft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

shingles (shing'glz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *shingle*[3] (cf. L. *zona*, a girdle, also the shingles): see *cingle, surcingle*.] A cutaneous disease, herpes zoster. See *herpes*.

shingle-trap (shing'gl-trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a row of piles or pile-sheeting sunk on a beach to prevent the displacement of sand and silt, and to protect the shore from the wash of the sea.

shingle-tree (shing'gl-trē), *n.* An East Indian leguminous tree, *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. It is an erect tree, 50 feet high below the branches; its wood is used in making furniture, for shingles, and for general building purposes.

shinglewood (shing'gl-wůd), *n.* A middle-sized West Indian tree, *Nectandra leucantha*, of the laurel family.

shingling (shing'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shingle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of covering with shingles, or a covering of shingles. — 2. In *metal.*, the act or process of squeezing iron in the course of puddling. See *shingle*[1], *v.*, 3. Also called *blooming*.

shingling-bracket (shing'gling-brak'et), *n.* A device, in the form of an adjustable iron claw or stand, intended to form a support for a temporary platform on an inclined roof, as for use in the operation of shingling.

shingling-hammer (shing'gling-ham'ėr), *n.* The hammer used in shingling. See *shingle*[1], *v.*, 3.

shingling-hatchet (shing'gling-hach'et), *n.* A carpenters' tool used in shingling a roof, etc. It is a small hatchet with which are combined a hammer and a nail-claw.

shingling-tongs (shing'gling-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *metal.*, a heavy tongs, usually slung from a crane, used to move a ball of red-hot iron for a trip- or steam-hammer. *E. H. Knight.*

shingly[1] (shing'gli), *a.* [< *shingle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with shingles.

The painted *shingly* town-house.
Whittier, Last Walk in Autumn.

shingly[2] (shing'gli), *a.* [< *shingle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Composed of or covered with shingle.

Along Benharrow's *shingly* side.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 7.

shininess (shī'ni-nes), *n.* Shiny or glossy character or condition; luster; glossiness; sheen.

Certain makes [of wheels], however, may be considered practically free from these faults under all general conditions, a slight *shininess* of surface being the visible indication. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 198.

shining (shī'ning), *n.* [< ME. *schynyng*; verbal n. of *shine*[1], *v.*] 1. Brightness; effulgence; light; sheen.

This Emperour hathe in his Chambre, in on of the Pylleres of Gold, a Rubye and a Charboncle of half a fote long, that in the nyght ȝevethe so gret clartee and *schynynge* that it is als light as day. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 239.

The stars shall withdraw their *shining*. Joel ii. 10.

2†. Lightning. — 3. An effort to eclipse others or to be conspicuous; ostentatious display. [Rare.]

Would you both please and be instructed too,
Watch well the rage of *shining* to subdue.
Stillingfleet.

4. The hunting of deer by attracting them with fire by night; jack-hunting. See *to shine deer*, under *shine*[1].

shining (shī'ning), *p. a.* [< ME. *schynyng*; ppr. of *shine*[1], *v.*] 1. Emitting or reflecting light; bright; gleaming; glowing; radiant; lustrous; polished; glossy.

And then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And *shining* morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 146.

Fish that with their fins and *shining* scales
Glide under the green wave. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 401.

2. Splendid; illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; notable: as, a *shining* example of charity.

Since the Death of the K. of Sweden, a great many Scotch Commanders are come over, and make a *shining* shew at Court. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

I cannot but take notice of two *shining* Passages in the Dialogue between Adam and the Angel.
Addison, Spectator, No. 345.

Shining flycatcher or **flysnapper**, the bird *Phainopepla nitens*. See *Phainopepla*, and cut under *flysnapper*. — **Shining gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lucerna*, called by Cornish fishermen the *long-finned captain*. = **Syn.** Resplendent, effulgent, brilliant, luminous. See *shine*[1], *v. i.*

shiningly (shī'ning-li), *adv.* [< ME. *schynyngli*; < *shining* + *-ly*[2].] Brightly; splendidly; conspicuously.

shiningness (shī'ning-nes), *n.* Brightness; luster; splendor. [Rare.]

The Epithets marmoreus, eburneus, and candidus are all applied to Beauties by the Roman Poets, sometimes as to their Shape, and sometimes as to the *Shiningness* here spoken of. *Spence*, Crito, note *k*.

shinleaf (shin'lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, properly *P. elliptica*: said to be so named from the use of its leaves for shinplasters.

shinner† (shin'ėr), *n.* [< *shin*[1] + *-er*[1].] A stocking.

An hose, a nether stocke, a *shinner*.
Nomenclator, an. 1585, p. 167.

shinny (shin'i), *n.* [Also *shinney, shinnie*, also *shinty, shintie*, also *shinnock*; origin obscure; < Gael. *sinteag*, a skip, bound.] 1. The game of

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hockey or bandy-ball. See *hockey*[1].—**2.** The club used in this game.

shinny (shin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shinnied*, ppr. *shinnying*. [< *shinny*, *n.*] To play shinny; knock the ball at shinny.—**shinny on your own side**, keep or act within your own lines. [Colloq.]

Shinotawaro fowls. See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

shin-piece (shin'pēs), *n.* In the middle ages, a piece of armor worn over the chausses to protect the fore part of the leg. Compare *bainberg*.

shinplaster (shin'plâs'tėr), *n.* **1.** A small square patch of brown paper, usually saturated with vinegar, tar, tobacco-juice, or the like, applied by poor people to sores on the leg. [U. S.] Hence, humorously—**2.** A small paper note used as money; a printed promise to pay a small sum issued as money without legal security. The name came into early use in the United States for notes issued on private responsibility, in denominations of from three to fifty cents, as substitutes for the small coins withdrawn from circulation during a suspension of specie payments; people were therefore obliged to accept them, although very few of them were ever redeemed. Such notes abounded during the financial panic beginning with 1837, and during the early part of the civil war of 1861–5. After the latter period they were replaced by the fractional notes issued by the government and properly secured, to which the name was transferred. [Slang, U. S.]

shinti-yan, shintigan (shin'ti-yan, -gan), *n.* Wide, loose trousers or drawers worn by the women of Moslem nations. They are tied around the waist by a string running loosely through a hem, and tied below the knees, but are usually full enough to hang lower than this, the loose part sometimes reaching to the feet. They are generally made of cotton, or silk and cotton, with colored stripes.

Shinto (shin'tō'), *n.* [Also *Sintoo*, *Sintu*; Chin.-Jap. *Shintō*; = Chinese *shin tao*, lit. 'the way of the gods'; *shin*, god (or gods), spirit; *tao*, way, path, doctrine. The native Jap. term is *kami-no-michi*. See *kami*.] The system of nature- and hero-worship which forms the indigenous religion of Japan. Its gods number about 14,000, and are propitiated by offerings of food and by music and dancing. The chief deity is Amaterasu, the sun-goddess (that is, the sun), the first-born of Izanagi and Izanami, the divine creative pair. The system inculcates reverence for ancestors, and recognizes certain ceremonial defilements, such as contact with the dead, for purification from which there are set forms. It possesses no ethical code, no doctrinal system, no priests, and no public worship, and its temples and shrines contain no idols. See *kami*.

Shintoism (shin'tō-izm), *n.* [Also *Sintoism*, *Sintooism*; = F. *sintoïsme*, *sintisme*; as *Shinto* + *-ism*.] Same as *Shinto*.

Shintoist (shin'tō-ist), *n.* [< *Shinto* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or supports Shintoism.

shinty (shin'ti), *n.* Same as *shinny*.

shiny (shī'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *shinie*; < *shine*[1] + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Clear; unclouded; lighted by the sun or moon.

> The night
> Is *shiny*; and they say we shall embattle
> By the second hour. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 8.
>
> From afar we heard the cannon play,
> Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day.
> *Dryden*, To the Duchess of York, l. 31.

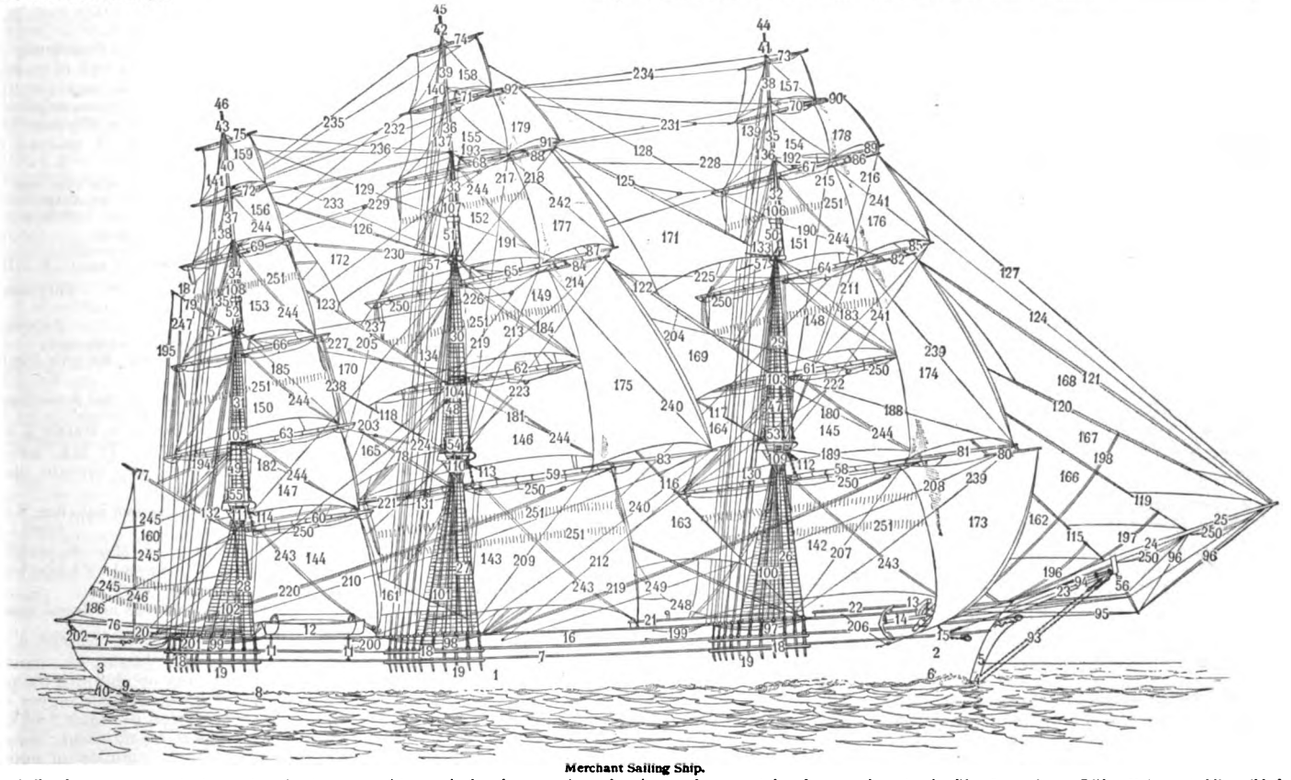
2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy.

> Yet goldsmithes cunning could not understand
> To frame such subtile wire, so *shinie* cleare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 20.
>
> "But how come you to be here?" she resumed; "and in such a ridiculous costume for hunting? umbrella, *shiny* boots, tall hat, go-to-meeting coat, and no horse!"
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

II. *n.* Gold; money. Also *shiney*. [Slang.]

> We'll soon fill both pockets with the *shiney* in California. *C. Reade*, Never too Late, i.

ship (ship), *n.* [< ME. *ship*, *schip*, *schup*, *ssip*, *schippe* (pl. *shippes*, *schipes*), < AS. *scip*, *scyp* (pl. *scipu*) = OS. *skip* = OFries. *skip*, *schip* = D. *schip* = MLG. *schip*, *schep*, LG. *schipp* = OHG. *scif*, *scef*, MHG. *schif*, G. *schiff* (hence (< OHG.) It. *schifo* = Sp. Pg. *esquife* = F. *esquif*, > E. *skiff*, a boat) = Icel. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = Goth. *skip*, a ship; cf. OHG. *scif*, a containing vessel, *sciphi*, a vial (cf. E. *vessel*, a containing utensil, and a ship); root unknown. There is no way of deriving the word from AS. *scapan*, etc., shape, form, of which the secondary form *scippan*, *scyppan*, has no real relation to *scip* (see *shape*); and it cannot be related to L. *scapha*, < Gr. *σκάφη*, also *σκάφος*, a bowl, a small boat, skiff, prop. a vessel hollowed out, < *σκάπτειν*, dig (see *scapha*).] **1.** A vessel of considerable size adapted to navigation: a general term for sea-going vessels of every kind, except boats. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses, and receive different names, according to their rig, motive power (wind or steam or both), and the purposes to which they are applied, as war-ships, transports, merchantmen, barks, brigs, schooners, luggers, sloops, xebecs, galleys, etc. The name *ship*, as descriptive of a particular rig, and as roughly implying a certain size, has been used to designate a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts—a mainmast, a foremast, and a mizzenmast—each of which is composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallantmast, and carries a certain number of square sails. The square sails on the mizzen distinguish a ship from a bark, a bark having only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen. But the development of coastwise navigation, in which the largest vessels have generally a schooner rig and sometimes four masts, has



Merchant Sailing Ship.

1, hull; 2, bow; 3, stern; 4, cutwater; 5, stem; 6, entrance; 7, waist; 8, run; 9, counter; 10, rudder; 11, davits; 12, quarter-boat; 13, cathead; 14, anchor; 15, cable; 16, bulwarks; 17, taffrail; 18, channels; 19, chain-plates; 20, cabin-trunk; 21, after deck-house; 22, forward deck-house; 23, bowsprit; 24, jib-boom; 25, flying-jib boom; 26, foremast; 27, mainmast; 28, mizzenmast; 29, foretopmast; 30, maintopmast; 31, mizzentopmast; 32, foretopgallantmast; 33, maintopgallantmast; 34, mizzentopgallantmast; 35, foreroyalmast; 36, mainroyalmast; 37, mizzenroyalmast; 38, foreskysailmast; 39, mainskysailmast; 40, mizzenskysailmast; 41, foreskysail-pole; 42, mainskysail-pole; 43, mizzenskysail-pole; 44, fore-truck; 45, main-truck; 46, mizzen-truck; 47, foremast-head; 48, mainmast-head; 49, mizzenmast-head; 50, foretopmast-head; 51, maintopmast-head; 52, mizzentopmast-head; 53, foretop; 54, maintop; 55, mizzentop; 56, dolphin-striker; 57, outriggers; 58, foreyard; 59, mainyard; 60, crossjack-yard; 61, fore lower topsail-yard; 62, main lower topsail-yard; 63, mizzen lower topsail-yard; 64, fore upper topsail-yard; 65, main upper topsail-yard; 66, mizzen upper topsail-yard; 67, foretopgallant-yard; 68, maintopgallant-yard; 69, mizzentopgallant-yard; 70, fore-royal-yard; 71, mainroyal-yard; 72, mizzenroyal-yard; 73, foresky-sail-yard; 74, mainskysail-yard; 75, mizzenskysail-yard; 76, spanker-boom; 77, spanker-gaff; 78, maintrysail-gaff; 79, monkey-gaff; 80, lower studdingsail-yard; 81, foretopmast studdingsail-boom; 82, fore-topmast studdingsail-yard; 83, maintopmast studdingsail-boom; 84, maintopmast studdingsail-yard; 85, foretopgallant studdingsail-boom; 86, foretopgallant studdingsail-yard; 87, maintopgallant studdingsail-boom; 88, maintopgallant studdingsail-yard; 89, foreroyal studding-sail-boom; 90, foreroyal studdingsail-yard; 91, mainroyal studding-sail-boom; 92, mainroyal studdingsail-yard; 93, bobstays; 94, bow-sprit-shrouds; 95, martingale-guys; 96, martingale-stays; 97, fore-chains; 98, main-chains; 99, mizzen-chains; 100, fore-shrouds; 101, main-shrouds; 102, mizzen-shrouds; 103, foretopmast-shrouds; 104, maintopmast-shrouds; 105, mizzentopmast-shrouds; 106, foretopgallant-shrouds; 107, maintopgallant-shrouds; 108, mizzentopgallant-shrouds; 109, futtock-shrouds; 110, futtock-shrouds; 111, futtock-shrouds; 112, forestay; 113, mainstay; 114, mizzenstay; 115, foretopmast-stay; 116, maintopmast-stay; 117, spring-stay; 118, mizzentopmast-stay; 119, jib-stay; 120, flying-jib stay; 121, foretopgallant-stay; 122, maintopgallant-stay; 123, mizzentopgallant-stay; 124, foreroyal-stay; 125, mainroyal-stay; 126, mizzenroyal-stay; 127, foresky-sail-stay; 128, mainskysail-stay; 129, mizzenskysail-stay; 130, fore-topmast-backstays; 131, maintopmast-backstays; 132, mizzentopmast-backstays; 133, foretopgallant-backstays; 134, maintopgallant-back-stays; 135, mizzentopgallant-backstays; 136, foreroyal-backstays; 137, mainroyal-backstays; 138, mizzenroyal-backstays; 139, foreskysail-backstays; 140, mainskysail-backstays; 141, mizzenskysail-backstays; 142, foresail or forecourse; 143, mainsail or maincourse; 144, cross-jack; 145, fore lower topsail; 146, main lower topsail; 147, mizzen lower top-sail; 148, fore upper topsail; 149, main upper topsail; 150, mizzen up-per topsail; 151, foretopgallant-sail; 152, maintopgallant-sail; 153, mizzentopgallant-sail; 154, foreroyal; 155, mainroyal; 156, mizzen-royal; 157, foreskysail; 158, mainskysail; 159, mizzenskysail; 160, spanker; 161, mizzenstaysail; 162, foretopmast-staysail; 163, main-topmast lower staysail; 164, maintopmast upper staysail; 165, miz-zentopmast-staysail; 166, jib; 167, flying jib; 168, jib-topsail; 169, maintopgallant-staysail; 170, mizzentopgallant-staysail; 171, main-royal-staysail; 172, mizzenroyal-staysail; 173, lower studdingsail; 174, foretopmast-studdingsail; 175, maintopmast-studdingsail; 176, foretopgallant-studdingsail; 177, maintopgallant-studdingsail; 178, foreroyal studdingsail; 179, mainroyal-studdingsail; 180, forelift; 181, mainlift; 182, crossjack-lift; 183, fore lower topsail-lift; 184, main lower topsail-lift; 185, mizzen lower topsail-lift; 186, spanker-boom topping-lift; 187, monkey-gaff lift; 188, lower studdingsail-halyards; 189, lower studdingsail inner halyards; 190, foretopmast studdingsail-halyards; 191, maintopmast studdingsail-halyards; 192, fore-topgallant studdingsail-halyards; 193, maintopgallant studdingsail-halyards; 194, spanker peak-halyards; 195, signal-halyards; 196, weather jib-sheet; 197, weather flying-jib sheet; 198, weather jib top-sail-sheet; 199, weather fore-sheet; 200, weather main-sheet; 201, weather crossjack-sheet; 202, spanker-sheet; 203, mizzentopgallant staysail-sheet; 204, mainroyal staysail-sheet; 205, mizzenroyal stay-sail-sheet; 206, lower studdingsail-sheet; 207, foretopmast studding-sail-sheet; 208, foretopmast studdingsail-tack; 209, maintopmast studdingsail-sheet; 210, maintopmast studdingsail-tack; 211, foretop-gallant studdingsail-sheet; 212, foretopgallant studdingsail-tack; 213, maintopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 214, maintopgallant studding-sail-tack; 215, foreroyal studdingsail-sheet; 216, foreroyal studding-sail-tack; 217, mainroyal studdingsail-sheet; 218, mainroyal stud-dingsail-tack; 219, forebrace; 220, mainbrace; 221, crossjack-brace; 222, fore lower topsail-brace; 223, main lower topsail-brace; 224, miz-zen lower topsail-brace; 225, fore upper topsail-brace; 226, main up-per topsail-brace; 227, mizzen upper topsail-brace; 228, foretopgal-lant-brace; 229, maintopgallant-brace; 230, mizzentopgallant-brace; 231, foreroyal-brace; 232, mainroyal-brace; 233, mizzenroyal-brace; 234, foreskysail-brace; 235, mainskysail-brace; 236, mizzenskysail-brace; 237, upper maintopsail-downhaul; 238, upper mizzentop-sail-downhaul; 239, foretopmast studdingsail-downhaul; 240, main-topmast studdingsail-downhaul; 241, foretopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 242, maintopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 243, clue-garnets; 244, clue-lines; 245, spanker-brails; 246, spanker-gaff vangs; 247, monkey-gaff vangs; 248, main bowline; 249, bowline-bridle; 250, foot-ropes; 251, reef-points.

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gone far toward rendering this restricted application of the word of little value. Owing to increase of size, and especially increase in length, some sailing vessels now have four masts, and this rig is said to have certain advantages. Until recent times wood, such as oak, pine, etc., was the material of which all ships were constructed, but it is being rapidly superseded by iron and steel; and in Great Britain, which is the chief ship-building country in the world, the tonnage of the wooden vessels constructed is small compared with that of vessels built of iron. The first iron vessel classed at Lloyd's was built at Liverpool in 1838, but iron barges and small vessels had been constructed long before this. Four-masted vessels which are square-rigged on all four masts are called *four-masted ships;* those which have fore-and-aft sails on the after mast are called *four-masted barks.* See also cuts under *beam*, 3, *body-plan*, *counter*, *forebody*, *forecastle*, *keel*, *poop*, and *prow*.

Swithe go shape a *shippe* of shides and of bordes.
Piers Plowman (B), ix. 131.

Simon espyed a *ship* of warre.
The Noble Fisherman (Child's Ballads, V. 332).

2†. *Eccles.*, a vessel formed like the hull of a ship, in which incense was kept: same as *navicula*, 1. *Tyndale.*

Acerra, a *schyp* for censse.
Nominale MS., xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

A *ship*, such as was used in the church to put frankincense in. *Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

About ship! See *ready about*, under *about*, *adv.* — **Anno Domini ship**, an old-fashioned whaling-vessel. [Slang.] — **Armed ship.** See *armed*. — **Barbette ship.** See *barbette*. — **Free ship**, a neutral vessel. Formerly a piratical craft was called a *free ship*. *Hamersly.* — **General ship**, a ship open generally for conveyance of goods, or one the owners or master of which have engaged separately with a number of persons unconnected with one another to convey their respective goods, as distinguished from one under charter to a particular person. — **Guinea ship**, a sailors' name for *Physalia pelagica*, a physophorous siphonophorous hydromedusan, or jellyfish, better known as *Portuguese man-of-war*. See cut under *Physalia*. — **Merchant ship.** See *merchant*. — **Necessaries of a ship.** See *necessary*. — **Register ship.** See *register*[1]. — **Registration of British ships.** See *registration*. — **Repeating ship.** Same as *repeater*, 6 (*a*). — **Ship of the line**, before the adoption of steam navigation, a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take a place in a line of battle. A modern vessel of corresponding class is known as a *battle-ship*. — **Ship's company.** See *company*. — **Ship's corporal.** See *corporal*[2]. — **Ship's husband.** See *husband*. — **Ship's papers**, the papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of a ship and cargo. They are of two sorts — namely, (1) those required by the law of a particular country, as the register, crew-list, shipping articles, etc., and (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships to vindicate their title to that character. — **Ship's register.** See *register*[1]. — **Ship's writer**, a petty officer in the United States navy who, under the immediate direction of the executive officer, keeps the watch-muster, conduct, and other books of the ship. — **Sister ships.** See *sister*[1]. — **The eyes of a ship.** See *eye*[1]. — **To bring a ship to anchor, to clear a ship for action, to drive a ship, to overhaul a ship, to prick the ship off, to pump ship**, etc. See the verbs. — **To take ship**, to embark.

ship (ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shipped*, ppr. *shipping*. [< ME. *shipen*, *schipen*, < AS. *scipian* = D. *schepen* = MLG. *schepen* = MHG. G. *schiffen*, ship, = Norw. *skipa*, *skjepa*, *skæpa* = Sw. *skeppa* = Dan. *skibe*, ship: see *ship*, *n.* Cf. *equip*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or take on board a ship or vessel: as, to *ship* goods at Liverpool for New York.

It was not thought safe to send him [Lord Bury] through the heart of Scotland; so he was *shipped* at Inverness.
Walpole, Letters, II. 18.

The tane is *shipped* at the pier of Leith,
The tother at the Queen's Ferrie.
The Laird o' Logie (Child's Ballads, IV. 113).

2. To send or convey by ship; transport by ship.

This wicked emperor may have *shipp'd* her hence.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 23.

At night, I'll *ship* you both away to Ratcliff.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

Hence — **3.** To deliver to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both: as, to *ship* by express, by railway, or by stage. [Commercial.] — **4.** To engage for service on board any vessel: as, to *ship* seamen. — **5.** To fix in proper place: as, to *ship* the oars, the tiller, or the rudder. — **To ship a sea**, to have a wave come aboard; have the deck washed by a wave. — **To ship off**, to send away by water.

They also [at Joppa] export great quantities of cotton in small boats to Acre, to be *ship'd off* for other parts.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 3.

To ship on a lay. See *lay*[1]. — **To ship one's self**, to embark.

But, 'gainst th' Eternall, Ionas shuts his care,
And *ships himself* to sail another where.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

The next day, about eleven o'clock, our shallop came to us, and we *shipped ourselves*.
Mourt's Journal, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 350.

To ship the oars. See *oar*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go on board a vessel to make a voyage; take ship; embark.

Firste, the Wednysday at nyght in Passyon weke that was ye .viij. day of Apryll in the .xxi. yere of the reygne of our soueraygne lord kynge Henry the .viij., the yere of our Lorde God .M.D.vj., aboute .x. of ye cloke the same nyght, we *shypped* at Rye in Sussex.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

2. To engage for service on board a ship.

-ship. [< ME. *-schipe*, *-schepe*, *-schupe*, < AS. *-scipe*, *-scype* = OFries. *-skipe* = OS. *-scepi*, rarely *-scaft* = MD. *-scap*, D. *-schap* = OHG. MHG. *-scaf*, also *-scaft*, G. *-schaft* = Icel. *-skapr* = Sw. *-skap* = Dan. *-skab* (not found in Goth.); < AS. *scapan*, etc., E. *shape*. This suffix also occurs as *-scape* and *-skip* in *landscape*, *landskip*, q. v.] A common English suffix, which may be attached to any noun denoting a person or agent to denote the state, office, dignity, profession, art, or proficiency of such person or agent: as, lord*ship*, fellow*ship*, friend*ship*, clerk*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*, wor*ship* (orig. worth*ship*), etc.

ship-biscuit (ship'bis″kit), *n.* Hard biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship; hardtack. Also called *pilot-bread*.

ship-board (ship'bōrd), *n.* [< *ship* + *board*, *n.*, 1.] A board or plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *ship-boards* of fir-trees of Senir.
Ezek. xxvii. 5.

shipboard (ship'bōrd), *n.* [< ME. *schip-bord* (= Icel. *skipborth*, *skipsborth*; < *ship* + *board*, *n.*, 13.] The deck or side of a ship: used chiefly or only in the adverbial phrase *on shipboard*: as, to go *on shipboard* or *a-shipboard*.

Let him go *on shipboard*. *Abp. Bramhall.*

They had not been *a-shipboard* above a day when they unluckily fell into the hands of an Algerine pirate.
Addison, Spectator, No. 198.

ship-boat (ship'bōt), *n.* A ship's boat; a small boat.

The greatest vessels cast anker, and conueighed al theyr vytailes and other necessaries to lande with theyr *shippe boates*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 111).

The *ship-boat*, striking against her ship, was overwhelmed. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

ship-borer (ship'bōr″ėr), *n.* A ship-worm.

ship-borne (ship'bōrn), *a.* Carried or transported by ship.

The market shall not be forestalled as to *ship-borne* goods. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

ship-boy (ship'boi), *n.* A boy who serves on board of a ship.

ship-breach† (ship'brēch), *n.* [ME. *shipbreche*, *schipbruche*; < *ship* + *breach*.] Shipwreck.

Thries Y was at *shipbreche*, a nyght and a dai Y was in the depnesse of the see. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. xi. 25.

ship-breaker (ship'brā″kėr), *n.* A person whose occupation it is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea.

More fitted for the *ship-breaker's* yard than to be sent to carry the British flag into foreign waters.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 262.

shipbreaking†, *n.* [ME. *schyppbrekynge*; < *ship* + *breaking*.] Shipwreck. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

shipbroken†, *a.* [< ME. **schipbroken*, *schypbroke*; < *ship* + *broken*.] Shipwrecked. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

All schipmen and marinaris allegeing thame selffis to be *schipbrokin* without they have sufficient testimoniallis, salbe takin, adjudged, estemit, and pwnist as strang beggarris, and vagabundis.
Scotch Laws, 1579, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants [and Vagrancy, p. 346.

ship-broker (ship'brō″kėr), *n.* **1.** A mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargo, etc., or who is engaged in buying and selling ships. — **2.** A broker who procures insurance on ships.

ship-builder (ship'bil″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of ships; a naval architect; a shipwright.

ship-building (ship'bil″ding), *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other large vessels carrying masts: in distinction from *boat-building*.

ship-canal (ship'ka-nal″), *n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.

ship-captain (ship'kap″tān), *n.* The commander or master of a ship. See *captain*.

ship-carpenter (ship'kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter who works at ship-building.

ship-carver (ship'kär″vėr), *n.* One who carves figureheads and other ornaments for ships.

ship-chandler (ship'chand″lėr), *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

ship-chandlery (ship'chand″lėr-i), *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler.

ship-deliverer (ship'dē-liv″ėr-ėr), *n.* A person who contracts to unload a vessel. *Simmonds.*

shipen, *n.* See *shippen*.

ship-fever (ship'fē″vėr), *n.* Typhus fever, as common on board crowded ships. See *fever*.

shipful (ship'fūl), *n.* [< *ship* + *-ful*.] As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.

ship-holder (ship'hōl″dėr), *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping; a ship-owner.

ship-jack (ship'jak), *n.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack used for lifting ships and other heavy objects. A number of such jacks may be used in combination, according to the weight to be lifted. *E. H. Knight.*

ship-keeper (ship'kē″pėr), *n.* **1.** A watchman employed to take care of a ship.

If the captains from New Bedford think it policy to lower for whales, they leave the vessel in charge of a competent person, usually the cooper — the office being known as *ship-keeper*. *Fisheries of the U. S.*, V. ii. 222.

2. An officer of a man-of-war who seldom goes on shore.

shipless (ship'les), *a.* [< *ship* + *-less*.] Destitute of ships.

While the lone shepherd, near the *shipless* main,
Sees o'er the hills advance the long-drawn funeral train.
Rogers, Ode to Superstition.

shiplet† (ship'let), *n.* [< *ship* + *-let*.] A little ship.

They go to the sea betwixt two hils, whereof that on the one side lieth out like an arme or cape, and maketh the fashion of an hauenet or peere, whither *shiplets* sometime doo resort for succour.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, vi. (Holinshed's Chron.).

ship-letter (ship'let″ėr), *n.* A letter sent by a vessel which does not carry mail.

ship-load (ship'lōd), *n.* A cargo; as much in quantity or weight as can be stowed in a ship.

shipman (ship'man), *n.*; pl. *shipmen* (-men). [< ME. *shipman*, *schipman* (pl. *shipmen*, *ssipmen*), < AS. *scipmann* (= Icel. *skipmathr*, *skipamathr*), < *scip*, ship, + *man*, man.] **1.** A seaman or sailor; a mariner.

And the *Schipmen* tolde us that alle that was of Schippes that weren drawen thidre be the Adamauntes, for the Iren that was in hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 271.

The dreadful spout
Which *shipmen* do the hurricano call.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2. 172.

2†. The master of a ship. *Chaucer.* — **Shipman's card**†, a chart.

Shypmans carde, carte. *Palsgrave.*

All the quarters that they [the winds] know
I' the *shipman's card*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 17.

Shipman's stone†, a lodestone.

Aftre that men taken the Ademand, that is the *Schipmannes Ston*, that drawethe the Nedle to him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 161.

shipmaster (ship'mās″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *schypmayster*; < *ship* + *master*[1].] The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? Jonah i. 6.

shipmate (ship'māt), *n.* [< *ship* + *mate*[1].] One who serves in the same vessel with another; a fellow-sailor.

Whoever falls in with him will find a handsome, hearty fellow, and a good *shipmate*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 96.

shipment (ship'ment), *n.* [< *ship* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of despatching or shipping; especially, the putting of goods or passengers on board ship for transportation by water: as, invoices viséed at the port of *shipment*; goods ready for *shipment*. — **2.** A quantity of goods delivered at one time for transportation, or conveyed at one time, whether by sea or by land; a consignment: as, large *shipments* of rails have been sent to South America.

ship-money (ship'mun″i), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a charge or tax imposed by the king upon seaports and trading-towns, requiring them to provide and furnish war-ships, or to pay money for that purpose. It fell into disuse, and was included in the Petition of Right as a wrong to be discontinued. The attempt to revive it met with strong opposition, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. It was abolished by statute, 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640), which enacted the strict observance of the Petition of Right.

Mr. Noy brought in *Ship-money* first for Maritime Towns. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 107.

Thousands and tens of thousands among his [Milton's] contemporaries raised their voices against *Ship-money* and the Star-chamber. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Case of ship-money, the case of the King *v.* John Hampden, before the Star Chamber in 1637 (3 How. St. Tr., 825), for resisting the collection of a tax called *ship-*

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money, which had not been levied for many years, and which Charles I. attempted to revive without the authorization of Parliament. Though the case was decided in favor of the king, the unpopularity of the decision led to a debate in Parliament, and the virtual repeal of the right to ship-money by 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640). Also called *Hampden's case*.

ship-owner (ship'ō″nėr), *n.* A person who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

shippage (ship'āj), *n.* [< *ship* + *-age*.] Freightage. *Davies.* [Rare.]

The cutting and *shippage* [of granite] would be articles of some little consequence. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 406.

shipped (shipt), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with a ship or ships.

Mon. Is he well *shipp'd?*
Cas. His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
Of very expert and approved allowance.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 47.

2. Delivered to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation.

shippen (ship'n), *n.* [< ME. *schupene, schipne, shepne*, a shed, stall, < AS. *scypen*, with formative *-en* (perhaps dim.), < *scoppa*, a hall, hut, shop: see *shop*[1].] A stable; a cow-house. Also *shippon, shipen*. [Local, Eng.]

The *shepne* brennynge with the blake smoke.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1142.

At length Kester got up from his three-legged stool on seeing what the others did not — that the dip-candle in the lantern was coming to an end, and that in two or three minutes more the *shippon* would be in darkness, and so his pails of milk be endangered.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

ship-pendulum (ship'pen″dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used to ascertain the heel of a vessel. Also called *clinometer*.

shipper (ship'ėr), *n.* [< ME., = D. *schipper* (> E. *skipper*) = G. *schiffer*, a shipman, boatman (in def. 2, directly < *ship*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]). Doublet of *skipper*.] 1†. A seaman; a mariner; a skipper.

The said Marchants shal . . . haue free libertie . . . to name, choose, and assigne brokers, *shippers*, . . . and all other meet and necessary laborers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 266.

2. One who delivers goods or merchandise to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both.

If the value of the property . . . is not stated by the *shipper*, the holder will not demand of the Adams Express Company a sum exceeding fifty dollars for the loss.
Express Receipt, in Maguire v. Dinsmore, 56 N. Y. 168.

3. A mechanical device for arranging parts or appendages of dress in their proper places: as, a belt *shipper*.

shipping (ship'ing), *n.* [< ME. *schyppynge;* verbal n. of *ship*, *v.* (< *ship*, *v.*, + *-ing*[1]); in def. 3 merely collective, < *ship*, *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] 1†. The act of taking ship; a voyage.

God send 'em good *shipping!*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1. 43.

2. The act of sending freight by ship or otherwise. — 3. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, etc.; also, their aggregate tonnage: as, the *shipping* of the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other country: also used attributively: as, *shipping* laws.

The Gouernour, by this meanes being strong in *shipping*, fitted the Caruill with twelue men, vnder the command of Edward Waters formerly spoken of, and sent them to Virginia about such businesse as hee had conceiued.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping. See *Lloyd's*. — **To take shipping**†, to take passage on a ship or vessel; embark.

The morne aftyr Seynt Martyn, that was the xij Day of novembr, at j of the clok att aftyr noon, I *toke shippyng* at the Rodis. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

Take, therefore, *shipping;* post, my lord, to France.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 87.

An it were not as good a Deed as to drink to give her to him again — I wou'd I might never *take Shipping*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 9.

shipping-agent (ship'ing-ā″jent), *n.* The agent of a vessel or line of vessels to whom goods are consigned for shipment, and who acts as agent for the ship or ships.

shipping-articles (ship'ing-är″ti-klz), *n. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.

shipping-bill (ship'ing-bil), *n.* An invoice or manifest of goods put on board a ship.

shipping-clerk (ship'ing-klėrk), *n.* An employee in a mercantile house who attends to the shipment of merchandise.

shipping-master (ship'ing-mȧs″tėr), *n.* The official before whom sailors engaged for a voyage sign the articles of agreement, and in whose presence they are paid off when the voyage is finished. In British ports the shipping-master is under the Local Marine Board, and is subject to the Board of Trade.

shipping-note (ship'ing-nōt), *n.* A delivery or receipt note of particulars of goods forwarded to a wharf for shipment. *Simmonds.*

shipping-office (ship'ing-of″is), *n.* 1. The office of a shipping-agent. — 2. The office of a shipping-master, where sailors are shipped or engaged.

ship-plate (ship'plāt), *n.* See *plate*.

shippo (ship'pō'), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'the seven precious things,' in allusion to the number and value or richness of the materials used; < Chinese *ts'ih pao: ship* (assimilated form of *shichi, shitsŭ* before *p*, = Chinese *ts'ih*), seven; *pō* (= Chinese *pao*), a precious thing, a jewel.] Japanese enamel or cloisonné. See *cloisonné*.

shippon, *n.* See *shippen*.

ship-pound (ship'pound), *n.* A unit of weight used in the Baltic and elsewhere. Its values in several places are as follows:

	Local pounds.	Avoirdupois pounds.	Kilos.
Reval	400	379	172
Riga	400	369	168
Libau	400	368	167
Mitau	400	369	167
Lubeck	280	300	136
"	320	345	157
Schwerin	280	314	142
"	320	359	163
Oldenburg	290	307	139
Hamburg	280	299	136
"	320	342	155

ship-propeller (ship'prō-pel″ėr), *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw*[1].

shippy† (ship'i), *a.* [< *ship*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to ships; frequented by ships.

Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise faire frames,
And rock hewen pillars for theatrick games.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

ship-railway (ship'rāl″wā), *n.* A railway having a number of tracks with a car or cradle on which vessels or boats can be floated, and then carried overland from one body of water to another.

I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a *ship-railway* across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 214.

ship-rigged (ship'rigd), *a.* Rigged as a three-masted vessel, with square sails on all three masts; also, square-rigged: as, a *ship-rigged* mast. See *ship*, 1.

ship-scraper (ship'skrā″pėr), *n.* A tool for scraping the bottom and decks of vessels, etc. It consists of a square or three-cornered piece of steel with sharpened edges, set at right angles to a handle. See cut under *scraper*.

shipshape (ship'shāp), *a.* In thorough order; well-arranged; hence, neat; trim.

Look to the babes, and till I come again
Keep everything *shipshape*, for I must go.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

ship-stayer (ship'stā″ėr), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, anciently fabled to arrest the progress of a ship; in the plural, the *Echeneididæ*. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

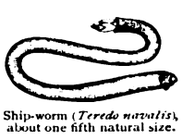
ship-tire† (ship'tīr), *n.* A form of woman's headdress. It has been supposed to be so named because it was adorned with streamers like a ship when dressed, or it may have been fashioned so as to resemble a ship.

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow that becomes the *ship-tire*, the tire-valiant, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 60.

Shipton moth (ship'ton-môth). A noctuid moth, *Euclidea mi*, the larva of which feeds on clover and lucern: an English collectors' name.

shipway (ship'wā), *n.* A collective name for the supports forming a sort of sliding way upon which a vessel is built, and from which it slides into the water when launched; also, the supports collectively upon which the keel of a vessel rests when placed in a dock for repairs or cleaning.

ship-worm (ship'wėrm), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, especially *T. navalis*, which bores into and destroys the timber of ships, piles, and other submerged woodwork; a ship-borer. It has very long united siphons, and thus looks like a worm. See *Teredinidæ* and *Teredo*.



Ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*), about one fifth natural size.

shipwrack† (ship'rak), *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *shipwreck*.

shipwreck (ship'rek), *n.* [Formerly also *shipwrack;* < ME. *ship-wracke;* < *ship*, *n.*, + *wreck*, *n.*] 1. The destruction or loss of a vessel by foundering at sea, by striking on a rock or shoal, or the like; the wreck of a ship.

And so we suffer *shipwrack* everywhere!
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 35.

There are two kinds of *shipwreck:* (1) When the vessel sinks, or is dashed to pieces. (2) When she is stranded, which is when she grounds and fills with water.
Kent, Com., III. 418, note (b).

2. Total failure; destruction; ruin.

Holding faith, and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith have made *shipwreck*.
1 Tim. i. 19.

So am I driuen by breath of her Renowne
Either to suffer *Shipwracke*, or arriue
Where I may haue fruition of her loue.
Shak., Hen. VI. (fol. 1623), v. 5. 8.

Let my sad *shipwrack* steer you to the bay
Of cautious safety. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 192.

3. Shattered remains, as of a vessel which has been wrecked; wreck; wreckage. [Rare.]

They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

To make shipwreck of, to cause to fail; ruin; destroy.

Such as, having all their substance spent
In wanton joyes and lustes intemperate,
Did afterwards *make shipwrack* violent
Both *of* their life and fame.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

shipwreck (ship'rek), *v. t.* [< *shipwreck*, *n.*] 1. To wreck; subject to the perils and distress of shipwreck.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity,
No friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 149.

2. To wreck; ruin; destroy.

I' th' end his pelfe
Shipwracks his soule vpon hels rocky shelfe.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Shall I think any with his dying breath
Would *shipwreck* his last hope?
Shirley, The Wedding, iii. 1.

shipwright (ship'rīt), *n.* [< ME. *schipwrigt, schypwryte*, < AS. *scipwyrhta*, < *scip*, ship, + *wyrhta*, wright: see *ship* and *wright*.] 1. A builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

In Isabella he lefte only certeyne sicke men and *shippe wrightes*, whom he had appointed to make certeyne caraueles. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 82).

Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 75.

2. A local English name of the spotted ling: so called because it has "a resemblance to the spilt pitch on the clothes of these mechanics." *Day.*

ship-writ (ship'rit), *n.* An old English writ issued by the king, commanding the sheriff to collect ship-money.

shipyard (ship'yärd), *n.* A yard or piece of ground near the water in which ships or vessels are constructed.

shir, *v.* and *n.* See *shirr*.

Shiraz (shē-räz'), *n.* [Pers. *Shiraz*.] A wine produced in the neighborhood of Shiraz in Persia. There are a red variety and a white variety, and one about the color of sherry, sweet and luscious.

shire[1] (shēr or shīr; in the United Kingdom now usually shīr, except in composition), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shyre, shiere;* < ME. *shire, shyre, schire, schyre*, < AS. *scire, scyre* (in comp. *scire-* or *scir-*), a district, province, county, diocese, parish; a particular use of *scire, scyre*, jurisdiction, care, stewardship, business, < *scirian, scyrian, scerian*, ordain, appoint, arrange (cf. *gescirian, gescyrian, gescerian*, ordain, provide), lit. 'separate,' 'cut off,' a secondary form of *sceran, sceoran, sciran*, cut off, shear: see *shear*[1]. The AS. *scire, scyre* (often erroneously written with a long vowel, *scīre, scȳre*) is commonly explained as lit. a 'share' or 'portion' (i. e. 'a section, division'), directly < *sceran, sciran*, cut: see *shear*[1], and cf. *share*[1], from the same source. The mod. pron. with a long vowel is due to the lengthening of the orig. short vowel, as in the other words with a short radical vowel followed by *r* before a vowel which has become silent (e. g. *mere*[1], *tire*[1]).] 1†. A share; a portion.

An exact diuision thereof [Palestine] into twelue *shires* or shares. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 103.

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In the earlier use of the word, *shire* had simply answered to division. The town of York was parted into seven such *shires*. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 230.

2. Originally, a division of the kingdom of England under the jurisdiction of an ealdorman, whose authority was intrusted to the sheriff ('shire-reeve'), on whom the government ultimately devolved; also, in Anglo-Saxon use, in general, a district, province, diocese, or parish; in later and present use, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is parted out for political and administrative purposes; a county. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial appellation of *shire*, as Richmondshire, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Hallamshire, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding, which is nearly coextensive with the parish of Sheffield. See *knight of the shire*, under *knight*.

Of maystres hadde he moo than thries ten,
That were of lawe expert and curious; . . .
An able for to helpen al a *schire*
In any caas that mighte falle or happe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 584.

The foole expects th' ensuing year
To be elect high sherif of all the *sheire*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

The name *scir* [AS. *scire*] or *shire*, which marks the division immediately superior to the hundred, merely means a subdivision or share of a larger whole, and was early used in connexion with an official name to designate the territorial sphere appointed to the particular magistracy denoted by that name. So the diocese was the bishop's *scire*, and the stewardship of the unjust steward is called in the Anglo-Saxon translation of the Gospel his *græfscire*. We have seen that the original territorial hundreds may have been smaller *shires*. The historical *shires* or counties owe their origin to different causes.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 48.

3†. A shire-moot. See the quotation under *shire-day*.—**The shires**, a belt of English counties running in a northeast direction from Devonshire and Hampshire, the names of which terminate in *shire*. The phrase is also applied in a general way to the midland counties: as, he comes from *the shires;* he has a seat in *the shires*.

shire[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sheer*[1].

shire-clerk (shīr'klėrk), *n.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

shire-day (shēr'dā), *n.* A day on which the shire-moot, or sheriff's court, was held.

Walter Aslak, . . . on the *shyre-day* of Norffolk, halden at Norwiche, the xxviij. day of August, in the seyd secunde yeer, beyng there thanne a grete congregacion of poeple by cause of the seyd shyre, . . . swiche and so many manaces of deth and dismembryng maden. *Paston Letters*, I. 13.

shireeve†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

shire-gemot (shēr'ge-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *sciregemōt, scirgemōt:* see *shire-moot.*] Same as *shire-moot.*

Whether the lesser thanes, or inferior proprietors of land, were entitled to a place in the national council, as they certainly were in the *shiregemot*, or county-court, is not easily to be decided. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, i. 8.

shire-ground (shēr'ground), *n.* Territory subject to county or shire administration.

Except the northern province and some of the central districts, all Ireland was *shire-ground*, and subject to the crown [of England], in the thirteenth century.
Leland, Itinerary, quoted in Hallam's Const. Hist., xviii.

shire-host (shēr'hōst), *n.* [< *shire*[1] + *host*[1]. There is no corresponding AS. compound.] The military force of a shire.

When the *shire-host* was fairly mustered, the foe was back within his camp.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 85.

shire-house† (shēr'hous), *n.* [< ME. *schirehows;* < *shire*[1] + *house*[1].] A house where the shire-moot was held.

And so John Dam, with helpe of other, gate hym out of the *schire-hows*, and with moche labour brought hym unto Sporyer Rowe. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

shire-land (shēr'land), *n.* Same as *shire-ground.*

A rebellion of two septs in Leinster under Edward VI. led to a more complete reduction of their districts, called Leix and O'Fally, which in the next reign were made *shire-land*, by the names of King's and Queen's county.
Hallam, Const. Hist., xviii.

shireman (shēr'man), *n.*; pl. *shiremen* (-men). [Also dial. *shereman;* < ME. *shireman* (> ML. *schirmannus*), < AS. *scireman, scirman* (also *sciresman*), < *scir*, shire, + *man*, man.] 1. A sheriff. Compare *earl.*

The shire already has its *shireman* or shire-reeve.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 223.

2. A man belonging to "the shires" (which see, under *shire*).

Shire-man.—Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. "Aye, I knew he must be a *shere-man* by his tongue." Forby, p. 296. *Halliwell.*

shire-moot (shēr'möt), *n.* [Also *shiremote;* < AS. *sciregemōt, scirgemōt*, also *scyresmōt* (> ML. *scyre-motus*), shire-moot, < *scire*, shire, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *shire*[1] and *moot*[1]. Cf. *folkmoot, witena-gemot.*] Formerly, in England, a court or assembly of the county held periodically by the sheriff along with the bishop of the diocese, and with the ealdorman in shires that had ealdormen.

The presence of the ealdorman and the bishop, who legally sat with him [the sheriff] in the *shire-moot*, and whose presence recalled the folk-moot from which it sprang, would necessarily be rare and irregular, while the reeve was bound to attend; and the result of this is seen in the way in which the *shire-moot* soon became known simply as the sheriff's court.
J. R. Green, Conquest of England, p. 230.

The *shiremoot*, like the hundredmoot, was competent to declare folkright in every suit, but its relation to the lower court was not, properly speaking, an appellate jurisdiction. Its function was to secure to the suitor the right which he had failed to obtain in the hundred.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 50.

shire-reeve† (shēr'rēv), *n.* [See *sheriff*[1].] A sheriff.

shire-town (shīr'toun), *n.* The chief town of a shire; a county town.

shire-wick† (shēr'wik), *n.* A shire; a county. *Holland.*

shirk (shėrk), *v.* [More prop. *sherk;* appar. the same as *shark* (cf. *clerk* and *clark*, ME. *derk* and E. *dark*[1]): see *shark*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To practise mean or artful tricks; live by one's wits; shark.

He [Archbishop Laud] might have spent his time much better . . . than thus *sherking* and raking in the tobacco-shops. *State Trials* (1640), H. Grimstone.

2. To avoid unfairly or meanly the performance of some labor or duty.

One of the cities *shirked* from the league.
Byron, To Murray, Sept. 7, 1820.

There was little idling and no *shirking* in his school.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 425.

To shirk off, to sneak away. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To procure by mean tricks; shark. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To avoid or get off from unfairly or meanly; slink away from: as, to *shirk* responsibility. [Colloq.]

They would roar out instances of his . . . *shirking* some encounter with a lout half his own size.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

shirk (shėrk), *n.* [See *shirk*, *v.*, and *shark*[2], *n.*] 1†. One who lives by shifts or tricks. See *shark*[2].—2. One who seeks to avoid duty.

shirker (shėr'kėr), *n.* [< *shirk* + *-er*[1].] One who shirks duty or danger.

A faint-hearted *shirker* of responsibilities.
Cornhill Mag., II. 109.

shirky (shėr'ki), *a.* [< *shirk* + *-y*[1].] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking. *Imp. Dict.*

shirl[1] (shėrl), *v.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrill.*

shirl[2] (shėrl), *v. t.* [Also *shurl;* prop. **sherl*, a freq. of *shear*[1].] To cut with shears. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shirl[3] (shėrl), *v. i.* [Perhaps prop. **sherl*, freq. of *sheer*[1]; otherwise due to *shirl*[2].] 1. To slide.

My young ones lament that they can have no more *shirling* in the lake: a motion something between skating and sliding, and originating in the iron clogs.
Southey, Letters, 1826.

2. To romp about rudely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

shirl[4] (shėrl), *n.* [< G. *schirl*, for *schörl:* see *schorl, shorl.*] Schorl. [Rare.]

shirly (shėr'li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrilly.*

shirpt, *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *chirp*[1].] To puff with the mouth in scorn.

Buffa, the dispisyng blaste of the mouthe that we call *shirpyng*. *Thomas*, Italian Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

shirr, shir (shėr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; hardly found in literature or old records; perhaps a dial. form (prop. **sher*) and use of *sheer*[2], *v.*] 1. To pucker or draw up (a fabric or a part of a fabric) by means of parallel gathering-threads: as, to *shirr* an apron.—2. In *cookery*, to poach (eggs) in cream instead of water.

shirr, shir (shėr), *n.* [< *shirr*, *v.*] 1. A puckering or fulling produced in a fabric by means of parallel gathering-threads.—2. One of the threads of india-rubber woven into cloth or ribbon to make it elastic.

shirred (shėrd), *p. a.* 1. (*a*) Puckered or gathered, as by shirring: as, a *shirred* bonnet. [U. S.] (*b*) Having india-rubber or elastic cords woven in the texture, so as to produce shirring. [Eng.]—2. In *cookery*, poached in cream: said of eggs.

shirreve†, *n.* An earlier form of *sheriff*[1].

shirring (shėr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shirr*, *v.*] 1. Decorative needlework done by gathering the stuff in very small gathers, and holding it at more than one point, either by stitching, or by cords which pass through it and gather it more or less closely at pleasure.—2. Manufactured webbing, and the like, in which an elastic cord or thread gives the effect described above. Also called *elastic.*

shirring-string (shėr'ing-string), *n.* A string or cord passed between the two thicknesses of a double shirred fabric, so as to make the small gathers closer or looser at pleasure. Several such cords are put in side by side.

shirt (shėrt), *n.* [< ME. *shirte, schirte, schyrt, schirt, sherte, sserte, shurte, scurte, scorte*, either < AS. **sceorte* or **scyrte* (not found), or an assibilated form, due to association with the related adj. *short* (< AS. *sceort*), of *skirt, skirte*, < Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle, = Sw. *skjorta, skört* = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = D. *schort* = MLG. *schorte* = MHG. *schurz*, G. *schurz, schürze*, an apron; from the adj., AS. *sceort* = OHG. *scurz*, short (cf. Icel. *skortr*, shortness): see *short.* Doublet of *skirt.*] 1. A garment, formerly the chief under-garment of both sexes. Now the name is given to a garment worn only by men and a similar garment worn by infants. It has many forms. In western Europe and the United States, the shirt ordinarily worn by men is of cotton, with linen bosom, wristbands, and collar prepared for stiffening with starch, the collar and wristbands being usually separate and adjustable. Flannel and knitted worsted shirts or under-shirts are also worn.

The Emperour a-non
A-lihte a-doun and his clothus of caste euerichon,
Anon to his *schurte*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

"You must wear my husband's linen, which, I dare say, is not so fine as yours." "Pish, my dear; my *shirts* are good *shirts* enough for any Christian," cries the Colonel.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxii.

2†. The amnion, or some part of it.

Agneliere, the inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a womb-lodged infant; called by some midwives the coif or biggin of the child; by others, the childs *shirt.*
Cotgrave.

3. In a blast-furnace, an interior lining.—**A boiled shirt**, a white or linen shirt: so called in allusion to the laundrying of it. [Slang.]

There was a considerable inquiry for "store clothes," a hopeless overhauling of old and disused raiment, and a general demand for *boiled shirts* and the barber.
Bret Harte, Fool of Five Forks.

Bloody shirt, a blood-stained shirt, as the symbol or token of murder or outrage. Hence, "to wave the bloody shirt" is to bring to the attention or recall to mind, in order to arouse indignation or resentment, the murders or outrages committed by persons belonging to a party, for party advantage or as a result of party passion: specifically used in the United States with reference to such appeals, often regarded as demagogic and insincere, made by Northern politicians with reference to murders or outrages committed in the South during the period of reconstruction and later (see *Kuklux Klan*), or to the civil war.

Palladius—who . . . was acquainted with stratagems—invented . . . that all the men there should dress themselves like the poorest sort of the people in Arcadia, having no banners but *bloody shirts* hanged upon long staves, with some bad bagpipes instead of drum and fife.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

The sacred duty of pursuing the assassins of Othman was the engine and pretence of his [Moawiyah's] ambition. The *bloody shirt* of the martyr was exposed in the mosch of Damascus.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall (ed. Smith, 1855), VI. 277.

He [M. Leon Foucher, reviewing Guizot's translation of Sparks's Washington] adds: "It is by spreading out the miseries of the workmen, the *bloody shirt* of some victim, the humiliation of all, that the people are excited to take arms." . . . He then proceeds to state, apparently as a corollary of what may be called his *bloody-shirt* principle, that our Revolution was not popular with what he terms the inferior classes. . . . But most assuredly the Americans did not want a visible signal to push them on; and he who should have displayed a *bloody shirt* for that purpose would have been followed by the contempt of the spectators, and saluted with stones by every idle boy in the streets.
L. Cass, France, its King, etc., p. 44.

Hair shirt. See *hair*[1].

shirt (shėrt), *v. t.* [< *shirt*, *n.*] To clothe with a shirt; hence, by extension, to clothe; cover.

Ah, for so many souls, as but this morn
Were clothed with flesh, and warmed with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air!
Dryden, King Arthur, ii. 1.

shirt-buttons (shėrt'but^{t}nz), *n.* A kind of chickweed, *Stellaria Holostea*, with conspicuous white flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

shirt-frame (shėrt'frām), *n.* A machine for knitting shirts or guernseys. *E. H. Knight.*

shirt-frill (shėrt'fril), *n.* A frill of fine cambric or lawn, worn by men on the breast of the shirt—a fashion of the early part of the nineteenth century.

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shirt-front (shėrt'frunt), *n.* 1. That part of a shirt which is allowed to show more or less in front; the part which covers the breast, and is often composed of finer material or ornamented in some way, as by ruffles or lace, or by being plaited, or simply starched stiffly. Ornamental buttons, or studs, or breastpins are often worn in connection with it.

First came a smartly-dressed personage on horseback, with a conspicuous expansive *shirtfront* and figured satin stock. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xl.

2. A dicky.

shirting (shėr'ting), *n.* [< *shirt* + *-ing*[1].] 1. Any fabric designed for making shirts. Specifically—(*a*) A fine holland or linen.

Cand. Looke you, Gentlemen, your choice: Cambrickes? *Cram.* No sir, some *shirting*.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, I. i. 10.

(*b*) Stout cotton cloth such as is suitable for shirts: when used without qualification, the term signifies plain white bleached cotton.

2. Shirts collectively. [Rare.]

A troop of droll children, little hatless boys with their galligaskins much worn and scant *shirtiny* to hang out. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlv.

Calico shirting, cotton cloth of the quality requisite for making shirts. [Eng.]—**Fancy shirting**, a cotton cloth woven in simple patterns of one or two colors, like gingham, or printed in colors in simple patterns.

shirtless (shėrt'les), *a.* [< *shirt* + *-less*.] Without a shirt; hence, poor; destitute.

Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 116.

shirt-sleeve (shėrt'slēv), *n.* The sleeve of a shirt.

Sir Isaac Newton at the age of fourscore would strip up his *shirt-sleeve* to shew his muscular brawny arm.
Sir J. Hawkins, Johnson, p. 440, note.

In one's shirt-sleeves, without one's coat.

They arise and come out together *in their* dirty *shirt-sleeves*, pipe in mouth. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 185.

shirt-waist (shėrt'wāst), *n.* A garment for women's and children's wear, resembling a shirt in fashion, but worn over the underclothing, and extending no lower than the waist, where it is belted.

shish-work (shish'wėrk), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *shisha*, glass, + E. *work*.] Decoration produced by means of small pieces of mirror inlaid in wooden frames, and used, like a mosaic, for walls and ceilings. Compare *ardish*, in which a slightly different process is followed.

shist, *n.* See *schist*.

shitepoke (shīt'pōk), *n.* The small green heron of North America, *Butorides virescens*, also called *poke*, *chalk-line*, and *fly-up-the-creek*. The poke is 16 to 18 inches long, and 25 in alar extent. The plumage of the crest and upper parts is mainly glossy-green, but the lance-linear plumes which decorate the back in the breeding-season have a glaucous-bluish cast, and the wing-coverts have tawny edgings; the neck is rich purplish-chestnut, with a variegated throat-line of dusky and



Shitepoke (*Butorides virescens*).

white; the under parts are brownish-ash, varied on the belly with white; the bill is greenish-black, with much of the under mandible yellow, like the lores and irides; the legs are greenish-yellow. This pretty heron abounds in suitable places in most of the United States; it breeds throughout this range, sometimes in heronries with other birds of its kind, sometimes by itself. The nest is a rude platform of sticks on a tree or bush; the eggs are three to six in number, of a pale-greenish color, elliptical, 1¼ inches long by 1⅛ broad. There are other pokes of this genus, as *B. brunnescens* of Cuba.

shittah-tree (shit'ä-trē), *n.* [< Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittīm*, a kind of acacia (the medial letter is *teth*).] A tree generally supposed to be an acacia, either *Acacia Arabica* (taken as including *A. vera*) or *A. Seyal*. These are small gnarled and thorny trees suited to dry deserts, yielding gum arabic, and affording a hard wood—that of one being, as supposed, the shittim-wood of Scripture. See cut under *Acacia*.

I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the *shittah tree* and the myrtle, and the oil tree. Isa. xli. 19.

shittim-wood (shit'im-wůd), *n.* [< *shittim* (F. *setim*), < Heb. *shittīm* (see *shittah-tree*), + *wood*[1].] 1. The wood of the shittah-tree, prized among the Hebrews, and, according to Exodus and Deuteronomy, furnishing the material of the ark of the covenant and various parts of the tabernacle. It is hard, tough, durable, and susceptible of a fine polish.

And they shall make an ark of *shittim wood*. Ex. xxv. 10.

2. A tree, *Bumelia lanuginosa*, of the southern United States, yielding a wood used to some extent in cabinet-making, and a gum, called *gum-elastic*, of some domestic use. The small western tree *Rhamnus Purshiana* is also so called.

shittle[1] (shit'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shuttle*[1].

shittle[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *shuttle*[2].

shittle-brained†, **shittlecock**†, etc. Same as *shuttle-brained*, etc.

Shiva, *n.* Same as *Siva*.

shivaree (shiv'a-rē), *n.* A corruption of *charivari*. [Vulgar, southern U. S.]

shivaree (shiv'a-rē), *v. t.* [< *shivaree*, *n.*] To salute with a mock serenade. [Southern U. S.]

The boys are going to *shivaree* old Poquelin to-night.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 202.

shive (shīv), *n.* [< ME. *schive*, *schife*, prob. < AS. **scīfe*, **scif* (not recorded) = MD. **schijve*, D. *schijf*, a round plate, disk, quoit, counter (in games), etc., = MLG. *schīve*, LG. *schive* = OHG. *scība*, *scipa*, a round plate, ball, wheel, MHG. *schībe*, G. *scheibe*, a round plate, roll, disk, pane of glass, = Icel. *skífa*, a slice, = Sw. *skifva* = Dan. *skive*, a slice, disk, dial. sheave; perhaps akin to Gr. σκοίπος, a potters' wheel, σκίπων, a staff, L. *scipio*(*n*-), a staff. The evidence seems to indicate two diff. words merged under this one form, one of them being also the source of *shiver*[1], q. v. Cf. *sheave*[2], a doublet of *shive*.] 1. A thin piece cut off; a slice: as, a *shive* of bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*, we know.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 86.

This sort of meat . . . is often eaten in the beer shops with thick *shives* of bread.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 255.

2. A splinter: same as *shiver*[1], 2.—3. A cork stopper large in diameter in proportion to its length, as the flat cork of a jar or wide-mouthed bottle.—4. A small iron wedge for fastening the bolt of a window-shutter. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

shiver[1] (shiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *shiver*, *schivere*, *schyvere*, *schyvyr*, *shever*, *schevir* (pl. *scivren*, *scifren*), prob. < AS. **scifera* (not recorded), a thin piece, a splinter, = OHG. *skivero*, a splinter of stone, MHG. *schivere*, *schiver*, *schever*, a splinter of stone or wood, esp. of wood, G. *schiefer* (> Sw. *skiffer* = Dan. *skifer*), a splinter, shiver, slate; with formative *-er* (*-ra*), < Teut. √ *skif*, separate, part, whence AS. *sciftan*, part, change, etc.: see *shift*. Prob. connected in part with *shive*: see *shive*. Hence *shiver*[1], *v.*, and ult. *skiver*, *skewer*, q. v.] 1†. Same as *shive*, 1.

Of youre softe breed nat but a *shyvere*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

Tho keruer hym parys a *schyuer* so fre,
And touches tho louys yn quere a-boute.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

2. A broken bit; a splinter; a sliver; one of many small pieces or fragments such as are produced by a sudden and violent shock or blow. Also *shive*.

Scip arne [ran] to-zen scip
Tha hit al to-wode to *scifren*.
Layamon, I. 4537.

To fill up the fret with little *shivers* of a quill and glue, as some say will do well, by reason must be stark nought.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

Russius saith that the rootes of reed, being stampt and mingled with hony, will draw out any thorne or *shiver*.
Topsell, Beasts (1607), p. 421. (*Halliwell*.)

He would pun thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 42.

Thorns of the crown and *shivers* of the cross.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

3. In *mineral.*, a species of blue slate; schist; shale.—4†. *Naut.*, a sheave; the wheel of a pulley.—5. A small wedge or key. *E. H. Knight*.

shiver[1] (shiv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *shiveren*, *schyveren*, *scheveren* (= MD. *scheveren*, split, = MHG. *schiveren*, G. *schiefern*, separate in scales, exfoliate); < *shiver*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* To break into many small fragments or splinters; shatter; dash to pieces at a blow.

And round about a border was entrayld
Of broken bowes and arrowes *shivered* short.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

Shiver my timbers, an imprecation formerly used by sailors, especially in the nautical drama.=**Syn.** *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* To burst, fly, or fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

Ther *shyveren* shaftes upon sheeldes thikke.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1747.

The reason given by him why the drop of glass so much wondered at *shivers* into so many pieces by breaking only one small part of it is approved for probable.
Aubrey, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

The hard brands *shiver* on the steel,
The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

shiver[2] (shiv'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shever*; an altered form, perhaps due to confusion with *shiver*[1], of *chiver*, *chyver*, < ME. *chiveren*, *cheveren*, *chyveren*, *chivelen*, *chyvelen*; appar. an assibilated form of **kiveren*, supposed by Skeat to be a Scand. form of *quiver*: see *quiver*[1]. The resemblance to MD. *schoeveren*, "to shiver or shake" (Hexham), is appar. accidental; the verb is trans. in Kilian.] I. *intrans.* To shake; shudder; tremble; quiver; specifically, to shake with cold.

The temple walles gan *chiuere* and schake,
Veiles in the temple a-two thei sponne.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,
Wel sydder than his chyn thei *chiueled* [var. *ychiueled*] for elde. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 192.

And I that in forenight was with no weapon agasted . . .
Now *shiuer* at shaddows. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 754.

At last came drooping Winter slowly on, . . .
He quak'd and *shiver'd* through his triple fur.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 64.

=**Syn.** *Shiver*, *Quake*, *Shudder*, *Quiver*. We *shiver* with cold or a sensation like that of cold; we *quake* with fear; we *shudder* with horror. To *quiver* is to have a slight tremulous or fluttering motion: as, her lip *quivered*; to *quiver* in every nerve.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail by trimming the yards or shifting the helm so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail.

If about to bear up, *shiver* the mizzen topsail or brail up the spanker. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 367.

shiver[2] (shiv'ėr), *n.* [< *shiver*[2], *v.*] A tremulous, quivering motion; a shaking- or trembling-fit, especially from cold.

Each sound from afar is caught,
The faintest *shiver* of leaf and limb.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

It was a night to remember with a *shiver*—lying down in that far-off wilderness with the reasonable belief that before morning there was an even chance of an attack of hostile Indians upon our camp.
S. Bowles, In Merriam, II. 83.

The shivers, the ague; chills: as, he has *the shivers* every second day. [Colloq.]

shivered (shiv'ėrd), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as broken into fragments or ragged pieces: said especially of a lance.

shivering[1] (shiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *shiver*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A sliver; a strip. [Rare.]

In stead of Occam they vse the *shiuerings* of the barke of the sayd trees. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 270.

shivering[2] (shiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shiver*[2], *v.*] A tremulous shaking or quivering, as with a chill or fear.

Four days after the operation, my patient had a sudden and long *shivering*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab.

shiveringly (shiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With or as with shivering or slight shaking.

The very wavelets . . . seem to creep *shiveringly* towards the shallow waters.
Pall Mall Gazette, March 31, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

shiver-spar (shiv'ėr-spär), *n.* A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate: so called from its slaty structure. Also called *slate-spar*.

shivery[1] (shiv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shiver*[1] + *-y*[1].] Easily falling into shivers or small fragments; not firmly cohering; brittle.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone.
Woodward.

shivery[2] (shiv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shiver*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a shiver or shivering; characterized by a shivering motion: as, a *shivery* undulation.—2. Inclined or disposed to shiver.

The mere fact of living in a close atmosphere begets a *shivery*, susceptible condition of the body.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 149.

The frail, *shivery*, rather thin and withered little being, enveloped in a tangle of black silk wraps.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 294.

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3. Causing shivering; chill.

The chill, *shivery* October morning came; . . . the October morning of Milton, whose silver mists were heavy fogs. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxi.

shizōkŭ (shē-zō'kŭ), *n.* [Jap. (= Chinese *shi-* (or *sze-*) *tsuh*, 'the warrior or scholar class'), < *shi* (or *sze*), warrior, scholar, + *zokŭ* (= Chinese *tsuh*), class.] 1. The military or two-sworded men of Japan; the gentry, as distinguished on the one hand from the *kuwazokŭ* or nobles, and on the other from the *heimin* or common people.—2. A member of this class.

sho[1], *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *she*.

sho[2] (shō), *interj.* Same as *pshaw*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

shoad[1]†, **shoad**[2]. See *shode*[1], *shode*[2].

shoal[1] (shōl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*, Sc. *shaul*, *shawl*; early mod. E. also *shoald*, *shold* (dial. *sheld*, Sc. *shauld*, *schald*, *shaud*, *shawd*), < ME. *schold*, *scholde*; with appar. unorig. *d* (perhaps due to conformation with the pp. suffix *-d*[2]), prob. lit. 'sloping,' 'slant,' < Icel. *skjálgr*, oblique, wry, squint. = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, OSw. *skälg*, oblique, slant, wry, crooked. = AS. **sceolh* (in comp. *sceol-*, *scelg-*), oblique: see *shallow*, a doublet of *shoal*[1].] **I.** *a.* Shallow; of little depth.

Schold, or schalowe, noȝte depe, as water or other lyke. *Bassa* [var. *bassus*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

The 21 day we sounded, and found 10 fadome; after that we sounded againe, and found but 7 fadome; so *shoalder* and *shoalder* water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 236.

The River of Alvarado is above a Mile over at the Mouth, yet the entrance is but *shole*, there being Sands for near two Mile off the shore. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 123.

The *shoaler* soundings generally show a strong admixture of sand, while the deeper ones appear as purer clays. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 479.

II. *n.* A place where the water of a stream, lake, or sea is of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow; more particularly, among seamen, a sand-bank which shows at low water: also used figuratively.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the depths and *shoals* of honour.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 436.

So full of *sholds* that, if they keepe not the channell in the middest, there is no sayling but by daylight.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 707.

The tact with which he [Mr. Gallatin] steered his way between the *shoals* that surrounded him is the most remarkable instance in our history of perfect diplomatic skill. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 522.

shoal[1] (shōl), *v.* [< *shoal*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become shallow, or more shallow.

A splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a *shoaling* sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The bottom of the sea off the coast of Brazil *shoals* gradually to between thirty and forty fathoms.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 77.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to cause to become shallow, or more shallow; proceed from a greater into a lesser depth of: as, a vessel in sailing *shoals* her water. *Marryat.*

shoal[2] (shōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; an assibilated form of *scole*, also *scool*, *school*, *scoll*, *scull*, *skull*, < ME. *scole*, a troop, throng, crowd, < AS. *scōlu*, a multitude, shoal: see *school*[2], of which *shoal*[2] is thus a doublet. The assibilation of *scole* (*scool*, *school*, etc.) to *shole*, *shoal* is irregular, and is prob. due to confusion with *shoal*[1].] A great multitude; a crowd; a throng; of fish, a school: as, a *shoal* of herring; *shoals* of people.

I sawe a *shole* of shepeheardes outgoe
With singing, and shouting, and jolly chere.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

As yet no flowrs with odours Earth reuiued:
No scaly *shoals* yet in the Waters diued.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

A *shoal*
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn . . .
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

shoal[2] (shōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; < *shoal*[2], *n.*] To assemble in a multitude; crowd; throng; school, as fish.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The waue-sprung entrailes, about which fausens and other fish
Did *shole*, to nibble at the fat. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 191.

shoald†, *a.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

shoal-duck (shōl'duk), *n.* The American eider-duck, more fully called *Isles of Shoals duck*, from a locality off Portsmouth in New Hampshire. See cut under *eider-duck*.

shoaler (shō'lėr), *n.* [< *shoal*[1] + *-er*[1].] A sailor in the coast-trade; a coaster: in distinction from one who makes voyages to foreign ports.—**Shoaler-draft**, light draft: used with reference to vessels.

shoal-indicator (shōl'in*d*i-kā-tọr), *n.* A buoy or beacon of any form fixed on a shoal as a guide or warning to mariners.

shoaliness (shō'li-nes), *n.* The state of being shoaly, or of abounding in shoals.

shoaling (shō'ling), *p. a.* Becoming shallow by filling up with shoals.

Had it [Inveresk] been a *shoaling* estuary, as at present, it is difficult to see how the Romans should have made choice of it as a port. *Sir C. Lyell*, Geol. Evidences, iii.

shoal-mark (shōl'märk), *n.* A mark set to indicate shoal water, as a stake or buoy.

He . . . then began to work her warily into the next system of *shoal-marks*.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 140.

shoalness (shōl'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholdnesse*; < *shoal*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being shoal; shallowness.

These boats are . . . made according to the *sholdnesse* of the riuer, because that the riuer is in many places full of great stones. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 213.

The *shoalness* of the lagoon-channels round some of the islands. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 168.

shoalwise (shōl'wīz), *adv.* [< *shoal*[2] + *-wise*[2].] In shoals or crowds.

When he goes abroad, as he does now *shoalwise*, John Bull finds a great host of innkeepers, &c. *Prof. Blackie.*

shoaly (shō'li), *a.* [< *shoal*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of shoals or shallow places; abounding in shoals.

The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 1130.

shoart. An obsolete spelling of *shore*[1] and *shore*[2].

shoat, *n.* See *shote*[2].

shock[1] (shok), *n.* [Formerly also *chock* (< F. *choc*); < ME. **schok* (found only in the verb), < MD. *schock*, D. *schok* = OHG. *scoc*, MHG. *schoc*, a shock, jolt (> OF. (and F.) *choc* = Sp. Pg. *choque*, a shock, = It. *cicoco*, a block, stump); appar. < AS. *scacan*, *sceacan*, etc., shake: see *shake*. The varied forms of the verb (*shock*, > *shog*, > *jog*, also *shuck*) suggest a confusion of two words. The E. noun may be from the verb.] 1. A violent collision; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing together or against, as of bodies; specifically, in *seismology*, an earthquake-shock (see *earthquake*).

With harsh-resounding trumpets' dreadful bray,
And grating *shock* of wrathful iron arms.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 136.

At thy command, I would with boyst'rous *shock*
Go run my selfe against the hardest rock.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of an hog.
Bp. Patrick, Divine Arithmetick, p. 27. (*Latham*, under *chock*).

It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the *shock*.
Cowper, Loss of the Royal George.

2. Any sudden and more or less violent physical or mental impression.

A cup of water, . . . yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips,
May give a *shock* of pleasure to the frame.
Talfourd, Ion, i. 2.

With twelve great *shocks* of sound, the shameless noon
Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers.
Tennyson, Godiva.

There is a *shock* of likeness when we pass from one thing to another which in the first instance we merely discriminate numerically, but, at the moment of bringing our attention to bear, perceive to be similar to the first; just as there is a *shock* of difference when we pass between two dissimilars. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 529.

Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, a making or breaking of, or sudden variation in, an electric current, acting as a stimulant to sensory nerves or other irritable tissues. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a condition of profound prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions, of acute onset, caused by trauma, surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance (mental shock). It is due, in part at least, to the over-stimulation and consequent exhaustion of the nervous centers, possibly combined with the inhibitory action of centers rendered too irritable by the over-stimulation or otherwise.

The man dies because vital parts of the organism have been destroyed in the collision, and this condition of *shock*, this insensibility to useless pain, is the most merciful provision that can be conceived. *Lancet* (1887), II. 306.

(*c*) A sudden attack of paralysis; a stroke. [Colloq.]

3. A strong and sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; a startling surprise accompanied by grief, alarm, indignation, horror, relief, joy, or other strong emotion: as, a *shock* to the moral sense of a community.

A single bankruptcy may give a *shock* to commercial centres that is felt in every home throughout all nations.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 132.

She has been shaken by so many painful emotions . . . that I think it would be better, for this evening at least, to guard her from a new *shock*, if possible.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxii.

The *shock* of a surprise causes an animated expression and stir of movements and gestures, which are very much the same whether we are pleased or otherwise.
A. Bain, Emotions and Will, p. 563.

Erethismic shock, in *pathol.* See *erethismic*.—**Shock of the glottis.** See *glottis*.—**Syn.** *Shock*, *Collision*, *Concussion*, *Jolt*. A *shock* is a violent shaking, and may be produced by a *collision*, a heavy *jolt*, or otherwise; it may be of the nature of a *concussion*. The word is more often used of the effect than of the action: as, the *shock* of battle, a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* from the sudden announcement of bad news. A *collision* is the dashing of a moving body upon a body moving or still: as, a railroad *collision*; *collision* of steamships. *Concussion* is a shaking together; hence the word is especially applicable where that which is shaken has, or may be thought of as having, parts: as, *concussion* of the air or of the brain. *Collision* implies the solidity of the colliding objects: as, the *collision* of two cannon-balls in the air. A *jolt* is a shaking by a single abrupt jerking motion upward or downward or both, as by a springless wagon on a rough road. *Shock* is used figuratively; we speak sometimes of the *collision* of ideas or of minds; *concussion* and *jolt* are only literal.

shock[1] (shok), *v.* [< ME. *schokken*, < MD. *schocken*, D. *schokken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schocken* (> F. *choquer*), shock, jolt; from the noun. Cf. *shog*[1], *jog*, *shuck*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike against suddenly and violently; encounter with sudden collision or brunt; specifically, to encounter in battle: in this sense, archaic.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall *shock* them. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 117.

2. To strike as with indignation, horror, or disgust; cause to recoil, as from something astounding, appalling, hateful, or horrible; offend extremely; stagger; stun.

This cries, There is, and that, There is no God.
What *shocks* one part will edify the rest.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 141.

A nature so prone to ideal contemplation as Spenser's would be profoundly *shocked* by seeing too closely the ignoble springs of contemporaneous policy.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 144.

= **Syn. 2.** To appal, dismay, sicken, nauseate, scandalize, revolt, outrage, astound. See *shock*[1], *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To collide with violence; meet in sudden onset or encounter.

Chariots on chariots roll; the clashing spokes
Shock; while the madding steeds break short their yokes.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 445.

"Have at thee then," said Kay; they *shock'd*, and Kay
Fell shoulder-slipt. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

2†. To rush violently.

He schodirde and schrenkys, and schontes [delays] bott lyttile,
Bott *schokkes* in scharpely in his schene wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4236.

But at length, when they saw flying in the darke to be more suerty vnto them then fighting, they *shocked* away in diuers companies. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

3. To butt, as rams. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shock[2] (shok), *n.* [< ME. *schokke*, a shock, < MD. *schocke* = MLG. *schok*, a shock, cock, heap, = MHG. *schoche*, heap of grain, a heap, = Sw. *skock*, a crowd, heap, herd; prob. the same as OS. *scok* = D. *schok* = MLG. *schok* = MHG. *schoc*, G. *schock* = Sw. *skock* = Dan. *skok*, threescore, another particular use of the orig. sense, 'a heap'; perhaps orig. a heap 'shocked' or thrown together, ult. < *shock*[1] (cf. *sheaf*[1], ult. < *shove*). Cf. *shook*[2].] 1. In *agri.*, a group of sheaves of grain placed standing in a field with the stalk-ends down, and so arranged as to shed the rain as completely as possible, in order to permit the grain to dry and ripen before housing. In England also called *shook* or *stook*.

The sheaves being yet in *shocks* in the field.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

He . . . burnt up both the *shocks* and also the standing corn. Judges xv. 5.

2. A similar group of stalks of Indian corn or maize, not made up in sheaves, but placed singly, and bound together at the top in a conical form. Such shocks are usually made by gathering a number of cut stalks around a center of standing corn. [U. S.]—3†. A unit of tale, sixty boxes or canes, by a statute of Charles II. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Stack*, etc. See *sheaf*[1].

shock[2] (shok), *v.* [< ME. *schokken* = MD. *schocken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schochen*, heap together in shocks; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To make up into shocks or stooks: as, to *shock* corn.

Certainly there is no crop in the world which presents such a gorgeous view of the wealth of the soil as an American corn-field when the corn has been *shocked* and has left the yellow pumpkins exposed to view.
New Princeton Rev., II. 184.

II. *intrans.* To gather sheaves in piles or shocks.

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Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn.
Tusser, August s Husbandry.

shock[3] (shok), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shog*, also *shough*, *showghe*; usually regarded as a variant of *shag*; but phonetic considerations are against this assumption, except as to *shog*: see *shag*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A dog with long rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog.

Showghes, Water-Rugs, and Demy-Wolues are clipt
All by the Name of Dogges.
Shak., Macbeth (folio 1623), iii. 1. 94.

No daintie ladies fisting-hound,
That lives upon our Britaine ground,
Nor mungrell cur or *shog*.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

2. A thick, disordered mass (of hair).

Slim youths with *shocks* of nut-brown hair beneath their tiny red caps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 70.

II. *a.* Shaggy.

A drunken Dutchman . . . fell overboard; when he was sinking I reached through the water to his *shock* pate, and drew him up. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 34.

shock[4], *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *shuck*[2]. [U. S.]

When brought to the shore, some [oysters] are sent to market, while others are *shocked*, and sold as solid meats.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 259.

shock-dog (shok'dog), *n.* A rough-haired or woolly dog; specifically, a poodle.

You men are like our little *shock-dogs:* if we don't keep you off from us, but use you a little kindly, you grow so fiddling and so troublesome there is no enduring you.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, ii. 2.

The *shock-dog* has a collar that cost almost as much as mine. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

shocker[1] (shok'ėr), *n.* [< *shock*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shocks; specifically, a bad character. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** That which shocks; specifically, a vulgarly exciting tale or description. Compare *penny dreadful*, under *dreadful*, *n.* [Colloq.]

The exciting scenes have a thrill about them less gruesome than is produced by the shilling *shocker*.
The Academy, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 235.

shocker[2] (shok'ėr), *n.* [< *shock*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine for shocking corn: same as *ricker*.

shock-head (shok'hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *shock-headed;* by extension, rough and bushy at the top.

The *shock-head* willows two and two
By rivers gallopaded. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

II. *n.* A head covered with bushy or frowzy hair; a frowzy head of hair.

A *shock-head* of red hair, which the hat and periwig of the Lowland costume had in a great measure concealed, was seen beneath the Highland bonnet.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxii.

shock-headed (shok'hed'ed), *a.* Having thick and bushy or shaggy hair, especially when tumbled or frowzy.

Two small *shock-headed* children were lying prone and resting on their elbows.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

shocking (shok'ing), *p. a.* Causing a shock of indignation, disgust, distress, or horror; extremely offensive, painful, or repugnant.

The grossest and most *shocking* villanies.
Secker, Sermons, I. xxv.

The beasts that roam over the plain
My form with indifference see;
They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is *shocking* to me.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

=**Syn.** *Wicked*, *Scandalous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), frightful, dreadful, terrible, revolting, abominable, execrable, appalling.

shockingly (shok'ing-li), *adv.* In a shocking manner; alarmingly; distressingly.

You look most *shockingly* to-day.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sitting would . . . make the member more shamelessly and *shockingly* corrupt. *Burke*, Duration of Parliaments.

shockingness (shok'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being shocking.

The *shockingness* of intrusion at such a time.
The American, IX. 215.

shod[1] (shod). Preterit and past participle of *shoe*[1].

shod[2] (shod), *v.* A dialectal preterit of *shed*[1].

shodden (shod'n). A past participle of *shoe*[1].

shoddy (shod'i), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in early use, and presumably orig. a factory word; in this view it is possible to consider *shoddy* as a dial. form (diminutive or extension) of dial. *shode*, lit. 'shedding,' separation, shoddy being orig. made of flue or fluff 'shed' or thrown off in the process of weaving, rejected threads, etc.: see *shode*[1], *shed*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A woolen material felted together, composed of old woolen cloth torn into shreds, the rejected threads from the weaving of finer cloths, and the like. Compare *mungo*[1].—**2.** The inferior cloth made from this substance; hence, any unsubstantial and almost worthless goods. The large amount of shoddy in the clothing furnished by contractors for the Union soldiers in the earlier part of the American civil war gave the word a sudden prominence. The wealth obtained by these contractors and the resulting ambition of some of them for social prominence caused *shoddy* (especially as an adjective) to be applied to those who on account of lately acquired wealth aspire to a social position higher than that to which their birth or breeding entitles them.
Hence—**3.** A person or thing combining assumption of superior excellence with actual inferiority; pretense; sham; vulgar assumption. [Colloq.]

Working up the threadbare ragged commonplaces of popular metaphysics and mythology into philosophic *shoddy*.
The Academy, May 11, 1889, p. 325.

A scramble of parvenus, with a horrible consciousness of *shoddy* running through politics, manners, art, literature, nay, religion itself. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 56.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of shoddy: as, *shoddy* cloth. Hence—**2.** Of a trashy or inferior character: as, *shoddy* literature.—**3.** Pretending to an excellence not possessed; pretentious; sham; counterfeit; ambitious for prominence or influence not deserved by character or breeding, but aspired to on account of newly acquired wealth: as, a *shoddy* aristocracy. See I., 2. [Colloq.]—**Shoddy fever**, the popular name of a kind of bronchitis caused by the irritating effect of floating particles of dust upon the mucous membrane of the trachea and its ramifications.

shoddy (shod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoddied*, ppr. *shoddying*. [< *shoddy*, *n.*] To convert into shoddy.

While woolen and even cotton goods can be *shoddied*, . . . no use is made of the refuse of silk.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

shoddyism (shod'i-izm), *n.* [< *shoddy* + *-ism.*] Pretension, on account of wealth acquired newly or by questionable methods, to social position or influence to which one is not entitled by birth or breeding. See *shoddy*, *n.*, 2.

The Russian merchant's love of ostentation is of a peculiar kind—something entirely different from English snobbery and American *shoddyism*. . . . He never affects to be other than he really is.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 176.

shoddy-machine (shod'i-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of rag-picker used for converting woolen rags, etc., into shoddy.

shoddy-mill (shod'i-mil), *n.* A mill used for spinning yarn for shoddy from the refuse material prepared by the willower.

shode[1]† (shōd), *n.* [Also *shoad;* < ME. *shode*, *schode*, < AS. *sceád*, **scāde*, **scéade* (cf. *gesceád*), separation: see *shed*[1], of which *shode*[1] is a doublet. Cf. also *shode*[2] and *shoddy*, also *show*[3].] **1.** Separation; distinction.—**2.** A chasm or ravine.

Hem bituen a gret *schode*,
Of gravel and erthe al so.
Arthour and Merlin, p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

3. The line of parting of the hair on the head; the top of the head.

Ful streight and evene lay his joly *shode*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 130.

shode[2] (shōd), *n.* [Also *shoad;* prob. another use of *shode*[1], lit. 'separation': see *shode*[1].] In *mining*, a loose fragment of veinstone; a part of the outcrop of a vein which has been moved from its original position by gravity, marine or fluviatile currents, glacial action, or the like. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take.
Woodward.

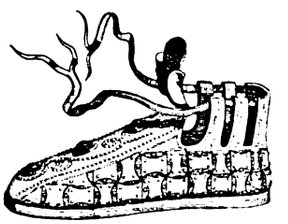
shode[2] (shōd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shoded*, ppr. *shoding*. [< *shode*[2], *n.*] To seek for a vein or mineral deposit by following the shodes, or tracing them to the source from which they were derived. [Cornwall, Eng.]

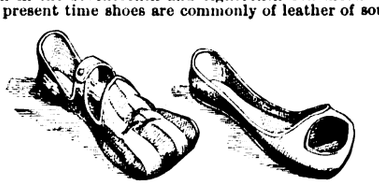
shode-pit (shōd'pit), *n.* A pit or trench formed in shoding, or tracing shodes to their native vein.

shoder (shō'dėr), *n.* [< *shode*[1] + *-er*[1].] A goldbeaters' name for the package of skin in which the hammering is done at the second stage of the work. See *cutch*[2] and *mold*[4], 11. *E. H. Knight.*

shode-stone (shōd'stōn), *n.* Same as *shode*[2].

shoe[1] (shö), *n.*; pl. *shoes* (shöz), archaic pl. *shoon* (shön). [Early mod. E. *shoo*, *shooe* (reduced to *shoe*, like *doe*, now *do*, for **dooe*, *doo;* the *oe* being not a diphthong, but orig. long *o*, pron. *ö*, followed by a silent *e*), < ME. *shoo*, *scho*, *sho*, *schoo*, *sso*, *schu* (pl. *shoon*, *schoon*, *shon*, *schon*, *schone*, *scheon*, also *sceos*), < AS. *scéo* (*sceō*), contr. of **scéoh* (**sceōh*) (pl. *scéos*, collectively *gesceȳ*) = OS. *skōh*, *scōh* = OFries. *skō* = D. *schoen* = MLG. LG. *scho* = OHG. *scuoh*, MHG. *schuoch*, G. *schuh*, dial. *schuch* = Icel. *skōr* (pl. *skūar*, *skōr*) = Sw. Dan. *sko* = Goth. *skōhs*, a shoe. Root unknown; usually referred, without much reason, to the √ *ska* or √ *sku*, cover, whence ult. E. *sky*[1], L. *scutum*, a shield, etc.] **1.** A covering for the human foot, especially an external covering not reaching higher than the ankle, as distinguished from *boot*, *buskin*, etc. Shoes in the middle ages were made of leather, and of cloth of various kinds, often the same as that used for other parts of the costume, and even of satin, cloth of gold, and other rich fabrics for persons of rank. They were sometimes embroidered, and even set with precious stones. The fastening was usually of very simple character, often a strap passing over the instep, and secured with a button or a hook. Buckled shoes were worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At the present time shoes are commonly of leather of some kind, but often of cloth. For *wooden shoes*, see *sabot;* for *water-proof shoes*, see *rubber* and *galosh*. See also cuts under *cracow*, *poulaine*, *sabbaton*, *sabot*, and *sandal*.


Shoe, 9th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")


Duckbill Shoes, close of 15th century.

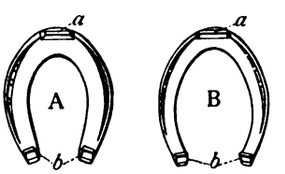
Two thongede *scheon*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

His *shoon* of cordewane. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

Loose thy *shoe* from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy. Josh. v. 15.

Her little foot . . . was still incased in its smartly buckled *shoe*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

2. A plate or rim of metal, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal, as a horse, mule, ox, or other beast of burden, to defend it from injury.—**3.** Something resembling a shoe in form, use, or position. (*a*) A plate of iron or slip of wood nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. (*b*) The inclined piece at the bottom of a water-trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water and discharging it from the wall of a building. (*c*) An iron socket used in timber framing to receive the foot of a rafter or the end of a strut; also, any piece, as a block of stone or a timber, interposed to receive the thrust between the base of a pillar and the substructure, or between the end of any member conveying a thrust and the bearing surface.



Horseshoes.
A, shoe for fore foot; B, shoe for hind foot: *a*, toe-calks; *b*, heel-calks.

Its [an Ionic column's at Bassæ] widely spreading base still retains traces of the wooden origin of the order, and carries us back towards the times when a *shoe* was necessary to support wooden posts on the floor of an Assyrian hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 255.

(*d*) A drag into which one of the wheels of a vehicle can be set; a skid. It is usually chained to another part of the vehicle, and the wheel resting in it is prevented from turning, so that the speed of the vehicle is diminished: used especially in going downhill. (*e*) The part of a brake which bears against the wheel. (*f*) An inclined trough used in ore-crushing and other mills; specifically, a sloping chute or trough below the hopper of a grain-mill, kept in constant vibration by the damsel (whence also called *shaking-shoe*), for feeding the grain uniformly to the millstone. See cuts under *mill*[1]. (*g*) The iron ferrule, or like fitting, of a handspike, pole, pile, or the like. (*h*) *Milit.*, the ferrule protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft, handle of a halberd, or the like. It is often pointed or has a sharp edge for planting in the ground, or for a similar use. (*i*) In *metal.*, a piece of chilled iron or steel attached to the end of any part of a machine by which grinding or stamping is done, in order that, as this wears away by use, it may be renewed without the necessity of replacing the whole thing. (*j*) A flat piece of thick plank slightly hollowed out on the upper side to receive the end of a sheer-leg to serve in moving it. (*k*) The step of a mast resting on the keelson. (*l*) The outer piece of the forefoot of a ship. (*m*) In *printing*, a rude pocket attached to a composing-stand, for the reception of condemned type. (*n*) In *ornith.*, a formation of the claws of certain storks suggesting a shoe.—**Another pair of shoes**, something entirely different. [Colloq.]

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My gentleman must have horses, Pip! . . . Shall colonists have their horses (and blood 'uns, if you please, good Lord!) and not my London gentleman? No, no! We'll show 'em *another pair of shoes* than that, Pip, won't us?
Dickens, Great Expectations, xl.

Cutting shoe. See *cutting-shoe*.—**Dead men's shoes.** See *dead*.—**Piked shoon**†. See *pike*[1], *n.*, 1 (*e*).—**Sandaled shoes.** See *sandaled*.—**Shoe of an anchor.** (*a*) A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor-fluke, used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow when raised or lowered. (*b*) A broad triangular piece of thick plank fastened to an anchor-fluke to extend its area and consequent bearing-surface when sunk in soft ground.—**Shoe of silver** (or **of gold**), an ingot of silver (or of gold), vaguely resembling a boat, used as money in the far East. See *sycee-silver*, and the smaller of the two ingots shown in cut under *dotchin*. [The form *shoe of gold* represents the D. *goudschuit*, in F. form *goltschut*, lit. 'gold boat': see *gold* and *scout*[4], *schuit*.]

I took with me about sixty pounds of *silver shoes* and twenty ounces of gold sewed in my clothes, besides a small assortment of articles for trading and presents.
The Century, XLI. 6.

To be in one's shoes or **boots**, to be in one's place. [Colloq.]—**To die in one's shoes** or **boots**, to suffer a violent death; especially, to be hanged. [Slang.]

And there is M'Fuze,
And Lieutenant Tregooze,
And there is Sir Carnaby Jenks, of the Blues,
All come to see a man *die in his shoes!*
Ingoldsby Legends, I. 285.

To hunt the clean shoe. See *hunt*.—**To know** or **feel where the shoe pinches.** See *pinch*.—**To put the shoe on the right foot**, to lay the blame where it belongs. [Colloq.]—**To win one's shoes**†, to conquer in combat: said of knights.

It es an harde thyng for to saye
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done,
Of felle feghtynges and batelles sere,
And how that thir knyghtis hase *wone thair schone*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 149. (*Halliwell*.)

shoe[1] (shö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shod* (pp. sometimes *shodden*), ppr. *shoeing*. [Early mod. E. also *shooe*; < ME. *schoen, schon, shon* (pret. *schoede*, pp. *shod, schod, shodde, ischod, iscod*), < AS. *scēoian* (also *gescȳgian*, < *gescȳ*, shoes) = D. *schoeijen* = MLG. *schoen, schoien, schoigen* = OHG. *scuahan*, MHG. *schuohen* (cf. G. *beschuhen*) = Icel. *skūa, skōa* = Sw. Dan. *sko*, shoe; from the noun.] **1.** To fit with a shoe or shoes, in any sense: used especially in the preterit and past participle.

Dreme he barefote or dreme he *shod*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, i. 98.

For yche a hors that ferroure schalle *scho*,
An halpeny on day he takes hym to.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

His horse was silver *shod* before,
With the beaten gold behind.
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 40).

What a mercy you are *shod* with velvet, Jane!—a clod-hopping messenger would never do at this juncture.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

When our horses were *shodden* and rasped.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxii.

2. To cover or arm at a point, as with a ferrule.

The small end of the billiard stick, which is *shod* with brass or silver. *Evelyn*.

He took a lang spear in his hand,
Shod with the metal free.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 20).

To shoe an anchor. See *anchor*[1].

shoe[2], *pron.* A dialectal form of *she*.

shoebeak (shö'bēk), *n.* Same as *shoebill*.

shoebill (shö'bil), *n.* The whalehead, *Balæniceps rex*. See cut under *Balæniceps*. *P. L. Sclater*.

shoe-billed (shö'bild), *a.* Having a shoe-shaped bill; boat-billed: as, the *shoe-billed* stork.

shoeblack (shö'blak), *n.* [< *shoe*[1] + *black*, *v.*] A person who cleans and polishes shoes and boots, especially one who makes a living by this.

shoeblack-plant (shö'blak-plant), *n.* An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*, often cultivated in hothouses. It is a tree 20 or 30 feet high, with very showy flowers 4 or 5 inches broad, borne on slender peduncles. The flowers contain an astringent juice causing them to turn black or deep-purple when bruised, used by Chinese women for dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and in Java for blacking shoes (whence the name). Also *shoe-flower* and *Chinese rose*.

shoeblacker (shö'blak$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* [< *shoe*[1] + *blacker*.] Same as *shoeblack*. [Rare.]

shoe-blacking (shö'blak$^{\prime}$ing), *n.* Blacking for boots and shoes.

shoe-block (shö'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block with two sheaves, whose axes are at right angles to each other, used for the buntlines of the courses.


Shoe-block.

shoe-bolt (shö'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a countersunk head, used for sleigh-runners. *E. H. Knight*.

shoeboy (shö'boi), *n.* A boy who cleans shoes.

When you are in lodgings, and no *shoe-boy* to be got, clean your master's shoes with the bottom of the curtains, a clean napkin, or your landlady's apron.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

shoe-brush (shö'brush), *n.* A brush for cleaning, blacking, or polishing shoes.

shoe-buckle (shö'buk$^{\prime}$l), *n.* A buckle for fastening the shoe on the foot, generally by means of a latchet or strip passing over the instep, of the same material as the shoe. Shoes were secured by buckles throughout the latter part of the seventeenth century and nearly the whole of the eighteenth. They were worn by both men and women. Such buckles were sometimes of precious material, and even set with diamonds. In the present century the fashion has been restored at intervals, but most contemporary shoe-buckles are sewed on merely for ornament.

shoe-fastener (shö'fas$^{\prime}$nėr), *n.* **1.** Any device for fastening a shoe.—**2.** A button-hook.

shoe-flower (shö'flou$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* Same as *shoe-black-plant*.

shoe-hammer (shö'ham$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* A hammer with a broad and slightly convex face for pounding leather on the lapstone to condense the pores, and for driving sprigs, pegs, etc., and with a wide, thin, rounded peen used to press out the creases incident to the crimping of the leather. Also called *shoemakers' hammer*.


Shoe-hammer.

shoe-horn (shö'hôrn), *n.* Same as *shoeing-horn*, 1.

shoeing (shö'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shooing*; < ME. *schoynge*; verbal n. of *shoe*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of putting on shoes or furnishing with shoes.

Schoynge. of hors. Ferracio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Outside the town you find the *shoeing* forges, which are relegated to a safe distance for fear of fire.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 13.

2. Foot-covering; shoes collectively. [Obsolete or colloq.]

Schoynge of a byschope; . . . sandalia.
Cath. Ang., p. 337.

The national sandal is doubtless the most economical, comfortable, and healthy *shoeing* that can be worn in this country. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 234.

shoeing-hammer (shö'ing-ham$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* A light hammer for driving the nails of horseshoes. *E. H. Knight*.

shoeing-horn (shö'ing-hôrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shooing-horne*; < ME. *schoynge-horne*; < *shoeing* + *horn*.] **1.** An implement used in putting on a shoe, curved in two directions, in its width to fit the heel of the foot, and in its length to avoid contact with the ankle, used for keeping the stocking smooth and allowing the counter of the shoe to slip easily over it. Such implements were formerly made of horn, but are now commonly of thin metal, ivory, bone, wood, or celluloid. Also *shoe-horn*.

Sub. But will he send his andirons?
Face. His jack too,
And 's iron *shoeing-horn*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. Figuratively, anything by which a transaction is facilitated.

By little and little, by that *shoeing-horn* of idleness, and voluntary solitariness, melancholy, this feral fiend is drawn on. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 246.

Hence—(*a*) A dangler about young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

Most of our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort, to retain in their service . . . as great a number as they can of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 536.

(*b*†) An article of food acting as a whet, especially intended to induce drinking of ale or the like.

A slip of bacon . . .
Shall serve as a *shoeing-horn* to draw on two pots of ale.
Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 1.

Haue some *shooing horne* to pul on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 54.

shoe-jack (shö'jak), *n.* An adjustable holder for a last while a shoe is being fitted upon it. *E. H. Knight*.

shoe-key (shö'kē), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a hook used to withdraw the last from a boot or shoe. *E. H. Knight*.

shoe-knife (shö'nīf), *n.* A knife with a thin blade fixed by a tang in a wooden handle, used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

shoe-lace (shö'lās), *n.* A shoe-string.

shoe-latchet (shö'lach$^{\prime}$et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoo-latchet*; < *shoe*[1] + *latchet*.] A thong, strap, or lace for holding a shoe on the foot; also, in *Scrip.*, a strap used to fasten a sandal to the foot. Compare *shoe-tie*.

shoe-leather (shö'leтн$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* **1.** Leather for shoes.

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, . . . upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe-leather*.
Boyle, Spring of the Air.

2. Shoes, in a general sense, or collectively: as, he wears out plenty of *shoe-leather*. [Colloq.]

shoeless (shö'les), *a.* [< *shoe* + *-less*.] Destitute of shoes, whether from poverty or from custom.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors.
Addison.

shoemaket, *n.* An old spelling of *sumac*.

shoemaker (shö'mā$^{\prime}$kėr), *n.* [= D. *schoenmaker* = MLG. *schomaker, schomeker* = MHG. *schuochmacher*, G. *schuhmacher* = Sw. *skomakare* = Dan. *skomager*; as *shoe*[1] + *maker*.] A maker of shoes; one who makes or has to do with making shoes and boots.—**Coral shoemaker.** See *coral*.

shoemaker's-bark (shö'mā$^{\prime}$kėrz-bärk), *n.* Same as *muruxi-bark*.

shoemaking (shö'mā$^{\prime}$king), *n.* The trade of making shoes and boots.

shoepack (shö'pak), *n.* A shoe made without a separate sole, or in the manner of a moccasin, but of tanned leather. [Lake Superior.]

shoe-pad (shö'pad), *n.* In *farriery*, a pad sometimes inserted between the horseshoe and the hoof. *E. H. Knight*.

shoe-peg (shö'peg), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a small peg or pin of wood or metal used to fasten parts of a shoe together, especially the outer and inner sole, and the whole sole to the upper. Before recent improvements in shoemaking machinery, cheap shoes were commonly pegged, especially in the United States. See cuts under *peg* and *peg-strip*.

shoe-pocket (shö'pok$^{\prime}$et), *n.* A leather pocket sometimes fastened to a saddle for carrying extra horseshoes.

shoer (shö'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shooer*, < ME. *schoer*, also *shoer*, horseshoer; < *shoe*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who furnishes or puts on shoes; especially, a blacksmith who shoes horses.

A *schoer*; ferrarius. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 337.

shoe-rose (shö'rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1], 3.

shoes-and-stockings (shöz'and-stok'ingz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus*: less commonly applied to some other plants.

shoe-shaped (shö'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shoe; boat-shaped; slipper-shaped; cymbiform. See *Paramecium*.

shoe-shave (shö'shāv), *n.* A tool, resembling a spokeshave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

shoe-stirrup (shö'stir$^{\prime}$up), *n.* A stirrup or footrest shaped like a shoe, as the stirrups of side-saddles were formerly made.

shoe-stone (shö'stōn), *n.* A cobblers' whetstone.

shoe-strap (shö'strap), *n.* A strap usually passing over the instep and fastened with a buckle or button, to secure the shoe on the foot.

shoe-stretcher (shö'strech$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* A last made with a movable piece which can be raised or lowered with a screw, to distend the leather of the shoe in any part.

shoe-string (shö'string), *n.* A string used to draw the sides of a shoe together, so as to hold it firmly upon the foot.

Shoe-strings had gone out, and buckles were in fashion; but they had not assumed the proportions they did in after years.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 154.

shoe-thread (shö'thred), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoothred*; < *shoe*[1] + *thread*.] Shoemakers' thread.

shoe-tie (shö'tī), *n.* A ribbon or silk braid for fastening the two sides of a shoe together, usually more ornamental than a shoe-string, and formerly very elaborate: hence used, humorously, as a name for a traveler.

Shoe-ties were introduced into England from France, and *Shoe-tye, Shoo-tie*, etc., became a characteristic name for a traveler. *Nares*.

Master Forthlight the tilter, and brave Master *Shooty* the great traveller. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 18.

They will help you to *shoe-ties* and devices.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

shoe-valve (shö'valv), *n.* A valve in the foot of a pump-stock, or in the bottom of a reservoir. *E. H. Knight*.

shoe-worker (shö'wėr$^{\prime}$kėr), *n.* A worker in a shoe-factory; one who has to do with the making of shoes in any capacity.

The *shoeworkers'* strike and lock-out.
Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 23, 1888.

shoft. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

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shofar, *n.* See *shophar*.

shofet†. A Middle English preterit of *shave*.

shog[1] (shog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shogged*, ppr. *shogging*. [< ME. *schoggen*, a var. of *shocken*, shock (perhaps influenced by W. *ysgogi*, wag, shake): see *shock*[1], and cf. *jog*.] **I.** *trans.* To shake; agitate.

And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with waivis. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 24.

II. *intrans.* To shake; jog; hence, with *off* or *on*, to move off or move on; be gone.

Shall we *shog*? the king will be gone from Southampton. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3. 47.

Nay, you must quit my house; *shog on*. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

Laughter, pucker our cheekes, make shoulders *shog*
With chucking lightnesse! *Marston*, What you Will, v. 1.

shog[1] (shog), *n.* [< *shog*[1], *v.*] A jog; a shock.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which with a *shog* casts all the hair before.
Dryden, Epil. to Etheredge's Man of Mode, l. 28.

"Lads," he said, "we have had a *shog*, we have had a tumble; wherefore, then, deny it?"
R. L. Stevenson, Black Arrow, ii. 1.

shog[2]† (shog), *n.* An obsolete variant of *shock*[3].

shogging (shog'ing). *n.* [Verbal n. of *shog*[1], *v.*] A concussion; shaking; jogging.

One of these two combs . . . [in machine lace-making] has an occasional lateral movement called *shogging*, equal to the interval of one tooth or bolt. *Ure*, Dict., III. 31.

shoggle (shog'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoggled*, ppr. *shoggling*. [Also (Sc.) *schoggle*, *shogle*; freq. of *shog*[1].] To shake; joggle. [Provincial.]

shogun (shō'gön'), *n.* [Jap. (= Chin. *tsiang kiun*, handle (or lead) the army), < *sho* (= Chin. *tsiang*), take, hold, have charge of, or lead in fight, + *gun* (= Chin. *kiun*, *kun*), army.] General: the title of the commander-in-chief or captain-general of the Japanese army during the continuance of the feudal system in that country. More fully called *tai shogun* ('great general'), or *sei-i-tai-shogun*, 'barbarian-subduing-great-general'—the earlier wars of the Japanese (when this form of the title was first used) having been waged against the 'barbarians' or aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The office was made hereditary in the Minamoto family in 1192, when the title was bestowed on a famous warrior and hero named Yoritomo, and continued in that family or some branch of it until 1868, when it was abolished, and the feudal system virtually came to an end. From the first a large share of the governing power naturally devolved on the shogun as the chief vassal of the mikado. This power was gradually extended by the encroachments of successive shoguns, especially of Iyeyasu, founder in 1603 of the Tokugawa line, and in course of time the shoguns became the virtual rulers of the country—always, however, acknowledging the supremacy of the mikado, and professing to act in his name. This state of things has given rise to the common but erroneous opinion and assertion that Japan had two emperors—"a spiritual emperor" (the mikado), living in Kioto, and "a temporal emperor" (the shogun), who held court in Yedo (now called Tokio). In the troubles which arose subsequent to 1858 in connection with the ratification and enforcement of the treaties which the shogunate had made with foreign nations, establishing trade relations, etc., many of the daimios, tired of the domination of the shogun and disapproving of the treaties, sided with the emperor; this led in 1867 to the resignation of the shogun of the time, and in the following year the office was abolished, the reigning mikado undertaking to govern the country in person. See *daimio* and *tycoon*.

shogunal (shō'gön-al), *a.* [< *shogun* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a shogun or the shoguns, or to the period when they flourished.

shogunate (shō'gön-āt). *n.* [< *shogun* + *-ate*[3].] The office, power, or rule of a shogun; the government of a shogun.

The succession to the *shōgunate* was vested in the head branch of the Tokugawa clan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 583.

shola (shō'lä), *n.* [< Tamil *sholāi*.] In southern India, a thicket or jungle.

shold[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

shold[2]†, **sholde**†. Obsolete preterits of *shall*.

sholdret, *n.* A Middle English form of *shoulder*. *Halliwell*.

shole[1]†, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

shole[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[2].

shole[3] (shōl), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sole*[1], confused with *shore*[2].] A piece of plank placed under the sole of a shore while a ship is building. It is used to increase the surface under the shore, so as to prevent its sinking into soft ground.

sholt (shōlt), *n.* [Cf. *shote*[2].] **1.** A shaggy dog.

Besides these also we haue *sholts* or curs dailie brought out of Iseland, and much made of among vs bicause of their sawcinesse and quarrelling.
Harrison, Descrip. of England, vii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. Same as *sheltie*.

shomet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *shame*.

shonde[1]†, *n.* and *a.* See *shand*.

shonde[2]†, *n.* Same as *shande*.

shone (shōn, sometimes shon). Preterit and past participle of *shine*[1].

shongablet, *n.* See *shoongavel*.

shoo[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoe*[1].

shoo[2] (shö), *interj.* [Formerly also *shooe*, *shue*, *shu*, *shee*, *shough*, < late ME. *schowe*, *ssou*, etc.; cf. F. *chou*, It. *scioia*, Gr. σοῦ, σοῦ, shoo! a vocalized form of *'sh* or *'ss*, a sibilation used to attract attention. Not connected with G. *scheuchen*, scare off, etc. (see *shy*[1], *shewel*).] Begone! off! away! used to scare away fowls and other animals.

Scioare, to cry *shooe*, *shooe*, as women do to their hens. *Florio*, ed. 1611.

Shough, *shough!* up to your coop, pea-hen.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, v. 1.

shoo[2] (shö), *v.* [< *shoo*[2], *interj.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cry or call out "Shoo," as in driving away fowls.

II. *trans.* To scare or drive away (fowls or other creatures) by calling out "Shoo."

He gave her an ivory wand, and charged her, on her life, to tell him what she would do with it, and she sobbed out she would *shoo* her mother's hens to roost with it.
The Century, XXXVII. 788.

shood (shöd), *n.* [Also *shude*; prob. a dial. var. of *shode*[1], orig. 'separation': see *shode*[1], *shode*[2]. Cf. also *shoe*[3].] **1.** Chaff of oats, etc. [Scotch.] —**2.** The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-cake. *Simmonds.*—**3.** Broken pieces of floating ice. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

shoof†. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

shook[1] (shůk). Preterit of *shake*.

shook[2] (shůk), *n.* [Cf. *shock*[2].] A set of staves and headings sufficient for one hogshead, barrel, or the like, prepared for use and bound up in a compact form for convenience of transport. Boards for boxes prepared or fitted for use and packed in the same way bear the same name.

All Empty Barrels must have six hoops, and be delivered in form, *shooks* or staves not being a good delivery.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888–9, p. 280.

shook[2] (shůk), *v. t.* [< *shook*[2], *n.*; a var. of *shock*[2].] To pack in shooks.

shook[3] (shůk), *n.* Same as *shock*[2], 1.

shool[1], *n.* and *v.* A dialectal (English and Scotch) variant of *shovel*[1].

shool[2] (shöl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To saunter about; loiter idly; also, to beg. [Prov. Eng.]

They went all hands to *shooling* and begging, and, because I would not take a spell at the same duty, refused to give me the least assistance.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xli. (*Davies.*)

shooldarry (shöl-dar'i), *n.*; pl. *shooldarries* (-iz). [Also *shouldaree*; < Hind. *chholdārī*.] In India, a small tent with a steep roof and low sides.

shoon (shön), *n.* An archaic plural of *shoe*[1].

shoongavel†, *n.* [ME. *shongable*; < *shoon* + *gavel*[1].] A tax upon shoes.

Euerych sowtere that maketh shon of newe rothes lether shal bote, at that feste of Estre, twey pans, in name of *shongable*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

shoopt. A Middle English preterit of *shape*.

shoot (shöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shot*, ppr. *shooting* (the participle *shotten* is obsolete). [< ME. *shoten*, *schoten*, also *sheten*, *sheeten*, *scheten*, *sseten* (pret. *schot*, *shet*, *schet*, *sset*, *shette*, *schette*, pl. *shoten*, *schoten*, pp. *shoten*, *schoten*, *schuten*), < AS. *scēotan* (pret. *scēat*, pp. *scoten*) (the E. form *shoot*, < AS. *sceótan*, being parallel with *choose*, < AS. *ceósan*, both these verbs having ME. forms with *e*) (ME. also in weak form *shoten*, *schoten*, *schotien* (pret. *schotte*), < AS. *scotian*, shoot, dart, rush); = OS. *sceotan*, *skeotan* = OFries. *skiata*, *schiata* = D. *schieten* = MLG. *schēten*, LG. *scheten* = OHG. *sciozan*, MHG. *schiezen*, G. *schiessen* = Icel. *skjōta* = Sw. *skjuta* = Dan. *skyde* = Goth. **skiutan* (not recorded), shoot, i. e. orig. dart forth, rush or move with suddenness and rapidity; perhaps akin to Skt. √ *skand*, jump, jump upward, ascend, L. *scandere*, climb: see *scan*. From the verb *shoot* in its early form, or from its cognates, are ult. E. *sheet*[1], *shot*[1], *shot*[2], *shut*, *shuttle*[1], *shuttle*[2], *scot*[2], *scud*, *scuttle*[2], *scuttle*[3], *skit*[1], *skittish*, *skittle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To dart forth; rush or move along rapidly; dart along.

Certain stars *shot* madly from their spheres,
To hear the sea-maid's music. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 153.

As the rapid of life
Shoots to the fall. *Tennyson*, A Dedication.

2. To be emitted, as light, in darting rays or flashes: as, the aurora *shot* up to the zenith.

There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 942.

There *shot* no glance from Ellen's eye
To give her steadfast speech the lie.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 18.

Between the logs
Sharp quivering tongues of flame *shot* out.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

3. To dart along, as pain through the nerves; hence, to be affected with sharp darting pains.

Stiff with clotted blood, and pierc'd with pain,
That thrills my arm, and *shoots* thro' ev'ry vein.
Pope, Iliad, xvi. 638.

When youthful love, warm-blushing, strong,
Keen-shivering, *shot* thy nerves along.
Burns, The Vision, ii.

These preachers make
His head to *shoot* and ache. *G. Herbert*, Misery.

And when too short the modish Shoes are worn,
You'll judge the Seasons by your *shooting* Corn.
Gay, Trivia, i. 40.

4. To come forth, as a plant; put forth buds or shoots; sprout; germinate.

Behold the fig tree, and all the trees; when they now *shoot* forth, ye see . . . that summer is now nigh at hand. Luke xxi. 30.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

Delightful task! to rear the tender Thought,
To teach the young Idea how to *shoot*.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1151.

5. To increase rapidly in growth; grow quickly taller or larger: often with *up*.

I am none of those that, when they *shoot* to ripeness,
Do what they can to break the boughs they grew on.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

The young lord was *shooting up* to be like his gallant father. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

The young blades of the rice *shoot up* above the water, delicately green and tender.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 260.

6. To send out spicula; condense into spicula or shoots, as in crystallization.

If the menstruum be overcharged, . . . the metals will *shoot* into certain crystals.
Bacon, Physiological Remains, Minerals.

7. To lie as if pushed out; project; jut; stretch.

Those promontories that *shoot* out from the Continents on each side the Sea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

Its [Tyrol's] dominions *shoot* out into several branches that lie among the breaks and hollows of the mountains.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 538).

8. To perform the act of discharging a missile, as from an engine, a bow, or a gun; fire.

For thei *schote* well with Bowes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 154.

Pipen he coude, and flashe and nettes beete,
And turne coppes, and wel wrastle and *sheete*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 8.

Who 's there? . . . speak quickly, or I *shoot*.
Shak., K. John, v. 6. 2.

9. Specifically, to follow or practise the sport of killing birds or other game, large or small, with a gun; hunt.—**Close-shooting firearm.** See *close*[2], *adv.*—**To shoot ahead,** to move swiftly forward or in front; outstrip competitors in running, sailing, swimming, or the like.—**To shoot at rovers.** See *rover*.—**To shoot flying,** to shoot birds on the wing.

From the days when men learned to *shoot flying* until some forty years ago, dogs were generally if not invariably used to point out where the covey . . . was lodged.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 332.

To shoot over, in *sporting language*: (*a*) To go out shooting with (a dog or dogs): said of sportsmen.

This holiday he was about to spend in *shooting over* his two handsome young setters, presumably now highly accomplished. *The Century*, XXXV. 671.

(*b*) To hunt upon: as, to *shoot over* a moor.—**To shoot over the pitcher,** to brag about one's shooting. [Slang, Australia.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To send out or forth with a sudden or violent motion; discharge, propel, expel, or empty with rapidity or violence; especially, to turn out or dump, as the contents of a cart by tilting it.

Percevelle sayde hafe it he wolde,
And *schott* owtt alle the golde;
Righte there appone the faire molde
The ryng owte glade. *Sir Perceval*, l. 2114.

Now is he gone; we had no other means
To *shoot* him hence but this.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

When sharp Winter *shoots* her sleet and hardened hail.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 69.

The law requires him to refrain from *shooting* this soil in his own yard, and it is *shot* on the nearest farm to which he has access.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 510.

2. To emit, as a ray; dart.

And Glory *shoots* new Beams from Western Skies.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 5.

The sun obliquely *shoots* his burning ray.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 20.

3. To drive, cast, or throw, as a shuttle in weaving.

An honest weaver, and as good a workman as e'er *shot* shuttle. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

Other nations in weaving *shoot* the woof above, the Egyptians beneath. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 57.

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4. To push or thrust sharply in any direction; dart forth; protrude.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

Where Hibernia *shoots*
Her wondrous causeway far into the main.
Cowper, To the Immortal Memory of the Halibut.

Safe bolts are *shot* not by the key, as in an ordinary lock, but by the door handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 144.

5. To put forth or extend in any direction by growth or by causing growth: as, a tree *shoots* its branches over the wall: often with *up* or *out*.

The high Palme trees . . .
Out of the lowly vallies did arise,
And high *shoote up* their heads into the skyes.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 192.

When it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all herbs, and *shooteth out* great branches.
Mark iv. 32.

All the verdant grass
The spring *shot up* stands yet unbruised here
Of any foot. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

6. To let fly, or cause to be propelled, as an arrow by releasing the bowstring, or a bullet or ball by igniting the charge.

Than he *shette* a-nothir bolte, and slowgh a malarde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 167.

You are the better at proverbs, by how much "A fool's bolt is soon *shot*." *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 132.

And such is the end of all which fight against God and their Soueraigne: their arrows, which they *shoote* against the clouds, fall downe vpon themselues.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

7. To discharge (a missile weapon), as a bow by releasing its string, or a gun by igniting its charge: often with *off*.

We *shot off* a piece and lowered our topsails, and then she brailed her sails and stayed for us.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 25.

But man . . . should make examples
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot off*,
To fright the rest from crimes.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

8. To strike with anything shot; hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; put to death or execute by shooting.

Apollo, with Jupiter's connivance, *shot* them all dead with his arrows. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be *shot* for sixpence in a battle-field?
Tennyson, Audley Court.

9. To pass rapidly through, under, or over: as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge.

She sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound
To rouse Alecto. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 450.

10. In *mining*, to blast.

They [explosives] are used in the petroleum industry to *shoot* the wells, so as to remove the paraffine which prevents the flow of oil. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 576.

11. To set or place, as a net; run out into position, as a seine from the boat; pay out; lay out: as, the lines were *shot* across the tide.

[Drift-nets] . . . are cast out or *shot*.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 251.

12. To hunt over; kill game in or on. [Colloq.]

We shall soon be able to *shoot* the big coverts in the hollow. *Daily News* (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

13. In *carp.*, to plane straight, or fit by planing.

Two pieces of wood that are *shot*—that is, planed or pared with a paring-chisel. *Moxon.*

14. To variegate, as by sprinkling or intermingling different colors; give a changing color to; color in spots, patches, or threads; streak; especially, in *weaving*, to variegate or render changeable in color by the intermixture of a warp and weft of different colors: chiefly in the past participle. See *shot*[1], *p. a.*

Her [Queen Elizabeth's] gown was white silk, . . . and over it a mantle of bluish silk *shot* with silver threads.
P. Heutzner (1602), quoted in Draper's Dict., p. 300.

Great elms o'erhead
Dark shadows wove on their aërial looms,
Shot through with golden thread.
Longfellow, Hawthorne.

Her Majesty . . . wore a pink satin robe, *shot* with silver. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 60.

As soon as the great black velvet pall outside my window was *shot* with gray, I got up.
Dickens, Great Expectations, ii.

I'll be shot, a mild euphemistic imprecation. [Vulgar.]

I'll be shot if it ain't very curious; how well I knew that picture! *Dickens*, Bleak House, vii.

To be shot of, to get quit of; be released from. See *to be shut of*, under *shut*. [Colloq.]

Are you not glad to *be shot of* him? *Scott.*

To shoot off or **out,** to remove or separate from its place or environment by shooting: as, to *shoot off* the plume from a helmet; an arm was *shot off* by a cannon-ball.

And Philip the ferse King foule was maimed;
A schaft with a scharp hed *shet oute* his yie.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 277.

To shoot spawn, to spawn, as certain fish. For example, the male and female shad, in spawning, swim about in circles, probably following the eddies of the stream, sometimes with the dorsal fins out of the water; when suddenly the whole shoal, as if seized by a common impulse, dart forward and discharge clouds of milt and spawn into the water.—**To shoot the compass** (*naut.*), to go wide of the mark.—**To shoot the pit.** See *pit*[1].—**To shoot the sun,** to take the sun's altitude. [Nautical slang.]—**To shoot to spoil,** to dump (excavated material) on an inclined surface in such a manner that it will shoot or roll down on the declivity.

The question is simply this—whether it is easier to chip away 50,000 yards of rock, and *shoot* it *to spoil* (to borrow a railway term) down a hill-side, or to quarry 50,000 cubic yards of stone, remove it, probably a mile at least, to the place where the temple is to be built, and then to raise and set it.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 338.

shoot (shöt), *n.* [< ME. *shote*, *schote*, a shooting, throwing, shoot; from the verb. Cf. *shot*[1], which is the older form of the noun from this verb. In senses 8–13 *shoot* is in part confused with *chute* (also spelled *shute*) of like meaning and pronunciation, but of diff. origin: see *chute*.] **1.** The act of shooting; the discharge, as of a missile weapon; a shot.

End thy ill aim before thy *shoot* be ended.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 579.

When a man shooteth, the might of his *shoot* lieth on the foremost finger and on the ringman.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

He straight commaunded the gunner of the bulwarke next vnto vs to shoote three *shootes* without ball.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.

2. A match at shooting; also, a shooting-party.

And therefore this marcke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight, we shal now meat for yᵉ *shoot*, and consider how neare toward or how farre of your arrowes are from the prick.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 33.

At the great *shoots* which took place periodically on his estate he was wont to be present with a walking-stick in his hand. *W. E. Norris*, Major and Minor, xxv.

3. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth, as the annual layer of growth on the shell of an oyster.

The bourderis about abasshet with leuys,
With *shotes* of shire wode shene to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

Overflowing blooms, and earliest *shoots*
Of orient green, giving safe pledge of fruits.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

4†. A sprouting horn or antler.

Thou want'st a rough pash [head] and the *shoots* that I have
To be full like me. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 128.

5†. Range; reach; shooting distance; shot. Compare *car-shot*, and *shot*[1], *n.*, 5.

Hence, and take the wings
Of thy black infamy, to carry thee
Beyond the *shoot* of looks, or sound of curses.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Every night vpon the foure quarters of his house are foure Sentinels, each from other a slight *shoot*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 142.

6. The thrust of an arch.—**7.** One movement of the shuttle between the threads of the warp, toward the right or left; also, the thread put into its place in a web by this movement; hence, a thread or strand of the weft of any textile.—**8.** In *mining:* (*a*) An accumulation or mass of ore in a vein, of considerable extent and having some regularity of form; a chimney. See *chimney*, 4 (*b*). In some mines the shoots or chimneys of ore have, although narrow, a remarkable persistency in depth and parallelism with each other. (*b*) Any passage-way or excavation in a mine down which ore, coal, or whatever is mined is shot or allowed to fall by gravity: a term used chiefly in coal-mines, and sometimes spelled *chute* and *shute*. It is synonymous with *mill* and *pass* in metal-mines.—**9.** A sloping trough, or a long narrow box vertically arranged, for conveying articles to a receptacle below, or for discharging ballast, ashes, etc., overboard from a ship; also, an inclined waterway for floating logs: as, a *shoot* for grain, for coal, for mail-matter, for soiled clothes, etc.; also, a passageway on the side of a steep hill down which wood, coal, etc., are thrown or slid.—**10.** A place for shooting rubbish into.

Two of the principal *shoots* by the river side were at Bell-wharf, Shadwell, and off Wapping-street.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 287.

11. A river-fall or rapid, especially one over which timber is floated or through which boats or canoes can shoot.

A single *shoot* carried a considerable stream over the face of a black rock, which contrasted strongly in colour with the white foam of the cascade.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, l.

I have hunted every wet rock and *shute* from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough.
Kingsley, 1849 (Life, I. 161). (*Davies.*)

12. An artificial contraction of the channel of a stream in order to increase the depth of the water. [U. S.]—**13.** A part of a dam permanently open or opened at pleasure for any purpose, as to relieve the pressure at a time of high water or to permit the downward passage of timber or boats.

At the tails of mills and arches small,
Where as the *shoot* is swift and not too clear.
J. Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

14. The game of shovelboard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**15.** A crick in the neck. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**16.** A narrow, steep lane. *Halliwell.* [Isle of Wight.]

shootable (shö'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-able.*] **1.** That can or may be shot.

I rode everything rideable, shot everything *shootable*.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

2. That can or may be shot over. [Colloq.]

If the large coverts are not easily *shootable*.
Daily News (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

shoot-anchor†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoteancre*; < *shoot* + *anchor*[1].] An obsolete form of *sheet-anchor*.

This wise reason is their *shoteancre* and all their hold.
Tyndale, Works, p. 264.

shoot-board (shöt'bōrd), *n.* Same as *shooting-board*. *Encyc. Dict.*

shooted (shö'ted), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-ed*[2].] Planed or pared, as with a chisel: said of boards fitted together. Also *shot*.

Boards without *shooted* edges (undressed).
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lv. (1885), p. 665.

shooter (shö'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *shoter*, *sheter*, *sseetar*, *ssictere*, < AS. *sceótere*, a shooter, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*[1].] **1.** One who shoots: most commonly used in composition, as in the term *sharp-shooter*.

The *sseetares* donward al uor nozt vaste slowe to grounde,
So that Harald thoru the neye [eye] yssotte was dethe's wounde. *Rob. of Gloucester*, l. 159.

See then the quiver broken and decay'd,
In which are kept our arrows! Rusting there, . . .
They shame their *shooters* with a random flight.
Cowper, Task, ii. 807.

[Formerly used attributively, in the sense of 'useful for shooting, as for bows in archery.'

The *shetere* ew [yew], the asp for shaftes pleyne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 180.

The *shooter* ewe [yew], the broad-leav'd sycamore.
Fairfax.]

2. An implement for shooting; a pistol or gun: usually compounded with some descriptive word, forming a compound term denoting the kind of weapon: as, a *pea-shooter;* a *six-shooter* (a revolver).—**3.** A shooting-star. [Rare.]

Methought a star did shoot into my lap; . . .
But I have also stars, and *shooters* too.
G. Herbert, Artillery.

4. The guard of a coach.

He had a word for the ostler about "that gray mare," a nod for the "*shooter*" or guard, and a bow for the dragsman. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

shooter-sun (shö'tėr-sun), *n.* [Prob. an accom. E. form of some E. Ind. name.] An Indian sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, *H. obscura*, of the waters off Madras.

shooting (shö'ting), *n.* [< ME. *shetynge*, < AS. *sceótung*, verbal n. of *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who shoots. (*a*) The act or practice of discharging missile weapons.

Thei satte and laped, and pleyed with hym alle to-geder; and of the *shetynge* that thei hadde seyn, and of the wordes that he hadde seide to the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 170.

Our king hath provided a *shooting* match.
Robin Hoods Progress to Nottingham (Child's Ballads, [V. 291).

(*b*) Especially, at the present day, the killing of game with firearms; gunning.

Some love a concert, or a race;
And others *shooting*, and the chase.
Cowper, Love of the World Reproved.

2. A right, purchased or conferred, to kill game with firearms, especially within certain limits. [Great Britain.]

As long as he lived, the *shooting* should be Mr. Palmer's, to use or to let, and should extend over the whole of the estate. *George MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xli.

3. A district or defined tract of ground over which game is shot. [Great Britain.]—**4.** A quick dart; a sudden and swift motion.

Quick *shootings*, like the deadly zigzag of forked lightning.
Daily Telegraph (London), Sept. 15, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. A quick, glancing pain, often following the track of a nerve.

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I fancy we shall have some rain, by the *shooting* of my corns. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

6. In *carp.*, the operation of planing the edge of a board straight. =**Syn. 1** (*b*). *Hunting*, etc. See *gunning*.

shooting-board (shö'ting-bōrd), *n.* A board or planed metallic slab with a device for holding the object fixed while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners, and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates. Also *shoot-board*.

shooting-box (shö'ting-boks), *n.* A small house or lodge for the accommodation of a sportsman or sportsmen during the shooting-season.

shooting-coat (shö'ting-kōt), *n.* An outer coat commonly used by sportsmen, generally made of corduroy, dogskin, or duck, and containing one or more large inside pockets for holding game. Also called *shooting-jacket*.

shooting-gallery (shö'ting-gal″ėr-i), *n.* A long room or gallery, having a target of some kind, and arranged for practice with firearms.

shooting-iron (shö'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* A firearm, especially a revolver. [Slang, U. S.]

Timothy hastily vaulted over the fence, drew his *shooting-iron* from his boot-leg, and, cocking it with a metallic click, sharp and peremptory in the keen wintry air, . . .
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 78.

shooting-jacket (shö'ting-jak″et), *n.* A short and plain form of shooting-coat; in general, same as *shooting-coat*.

Ainslie arrived in barracks . . . without uniforms, and without furniture, so he learned a good deal of his drill in a *shooting-jacket*. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

shooting-needle (shö'ting-nē″dl), *n.* A blasting-needle; a metallic rod used in the tamping of a drill-hole, with the object of leaving a cavity through which the charge may be fired. It is kept in the hole while the tamping is being done, and withdrawn after that operation is completed. The general use of the safety-fuse has almost entirely done away with the old and more or less dangerous method in which the shooting-needle or pricker was employed. See *needle*, 3 (*b*). Also called *nail*.

shooting-plane (shö'ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a light side-plane for squaring or beveling the edges of stuff. It is used with a shooting-board. *E. H. Knight*.

shooting-range (shö'ting-rānj), *n.* A place used for practising shooting, especially rifle-shooting, where various ranges or shooting distances are measured off between the respective firing-points and the targets.

shooting-star (shö'ting-stär′), *n.* **1.** Same as *falling-star*. See *star*.—**2.** The American cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia:* so called from the bright nodding flowers, which, from the lobes of the corolla being reflexed, present an appearance of rapid motion.

shooting-stick (shö'ting-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a piece of hard wood or metal, about ten inches long, which is struck by a mallet to tighten or loosen the quoins in a chase.


Shooting-stick.

Small wedges, called quoins, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a *shooting-stick*, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 700.

shootress† (shöt'res), *n.* [< *shooter* + *-ess.*] A woman who shoots; a female archer.

For that proud *shootress* scorned weaker game.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 41.

shooty (shö'ti), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-y*[1].] Of equal growth or size; coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. [Prov. Eng.]

shop[1] (shop), *n.* [< ME. *shoppe, schoppe, ssoppe, shope* (> ML. *shoppa*), < AS. *sceoppa*, a stall or booth (used to translate LL. *gazophylacium*, a treasury), = MD. *schop* = LG. *schuppe, schoppe, schup*, a shed, = OHG. *scopf, scof*, MHG. *schopf* (> OF. *eschoppe, eschope*, F. *échoppe*), a booth, G. dial. *schopf*, a building without walls, a vestibule; cf. G. *schoppen, schuppen* (< MD. LG.), a shed, covert, cart-house. Hence ult. *shippen*, q. v.] **1**†. A booth or stall where wares were usually both made and displayed for sale.

Ac marchauns metten with hym and made hym abyde,
And shutten hym in here *shoppes* to shewen here ware.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 223.

A prentys whilom dwelled in oure citee,
And of a craft of vitailliers was hee; . . .
He loved bet the taverne than the *shoppe*.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 12.

A sumptuous Hall, where God (on euery side)
His wealthie *Shop* of wonders opens wide.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Hence—**2.** A building, or a room or suite of rooms, appropriated to the selling of wares at retail.

Mr. Hollar went with him . . . to take viewes, landscapes, buildings, &c., remarqueable in their journey, wch wee see now at yᵉ print *shoppes*.
Aubrey, Lives, Winceslaus Hollar.

Miss, the mercer's plague, from *shop* to *shop*
Wand'ring, and litt'ring with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving none.
Cowper, Task, vi. 279.

[In the rural districts and smaller towns of the United States the term *store* takes almost exclusively the place of the British *shop*, but the latter word is in occasional and increasing use in this sense in large cities.

I was amused by observing over one of the stores, as the *shops* are called, a great, staring, well-wigged figure painted on the sign, under which was written Lord Eldon.
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, I. 8.]

3. A room or building in which the making, preparing, or repairing of any article is carried on, or in which any industry is pursued: as, a machine-*shop;* a repair-*shop;* a barber's *shop;* a carpenter's *shop*.

And as for yron and laten to be so drawen in length, ye shall se it done in xx *shoppis* almost in one strete.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 127.

Like to a censer in a barber's *shop*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 91.

Hence, figuratively—**4**†. The place where anything is made; the producing place or source.

Then [he] gan softly feel
Her feeble pulse, . . .
Which when he felt to move, he hoped faire
To call backe life to her forsaken *shop*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 43.

Because I [the belly] am the store-house and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 137.

Galen would have the Liver, which is the *Shop* and Source of the Blood, and Aristotle the Heart, to be the first framed. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

5. In *glass-making*, a team or set of workmen. See the quotation.

They [glass-makers] are grouped into sets or *shops* of three or four, who work together and share profits together on a well-understood grade of division. Generally four constitute a *shop*, the most skilful workman (the blower) at the head, the gatherer (a young fellow) next, and two boys, one handling moulds or tools, and the other carrying the products to the annealing oven.
Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 259.

6. One's own business, craft, calling, or profession; also, talk specifically relating to this: used in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense. Compare *to talk shop*, below.

Had to go to Hartley Row for an Archdeacon's Sunday-school meeting, three hours useless (I fear) speechifying and *shop*. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856. (*Davies.*)

All men, except the veriest, narrowest pedants in their craft, avoid the language of the *shop*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on the Eng. Lang., xi.

Chow-chow shop. See *chow-chow*.—**Fancy shop.** See *fancy store*, under *fancy*.—**Forfeits in a barber's shop.** See *forfeit*.—**The other shop,** a rival institution or establishment of any kind. [Ludicrous.]

"Senior Wrangler, indeed; that's at *the other shop*." "What is *the other shop*, my dear child?" said the lady. "Senior Wranglers at Cambridge, not Oxford," said the scholar. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

To shut up shop, figuratively, to withdraw from or abandon any enterprise. [Colloq.]

I'll quite give o'er, and *shut up shop* in cunning.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

If it go on thus, the commissioners may *shut up shop*.
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 21.

To sink the shop, to refrain from talking about one's business, or matters pertaining to it. [Colloq.]

There was only one thing he [Story] did not talk about, and that was law; as the expressive phrase goes, he *sunk the shop;* though this same "shop" would have been a subject most interesting.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 193.

To talk shop, to converse in general society about matters pertaining to one's own calling or profession. [Colloq.]

Actors and actresses seem the only artists who are never ashamed of *talking shop*.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.

shop[1] (shop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shopped*, ppr. *shopping*. [< *shop*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To visit shops or stores for the purpose of purchasing or examining goods.

We have been a-*shopping*, as Mrs. Mirvan calls it, all this morning, to buy silks, caps, gauzes, and so forth.
Miss Burney, Evelina, x.

She had gone *shopping* about the city, ransacking entire depôts of splendid merchandise, and bringing home a ribbon. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

II. *trans.* To shut up; put behind bars; imprison. [Cant.]

A main part of his [a bum-bailiff's] office is to swear and bluster at their trembling prisoners, and cry, "Confound us, why do we wait? Let us *shop* him."
Four for a Penny (1678) (Harl. Misc., IV. 147). (*Davies.*)

They had likewise *shopped* up themselves in the highest of their house.
W. Patten, Exped. into Scotland, 1548 (Eng. Garner, [III. 86).

It was Bartlemy time when I was *shopped*. . . . Arter I was locked up for the night, the row and din outside made the thundering old jail so silent that I could almost have beat my brains out. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

shop[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *shape*.

shop-bell (shop'bel), *n.* A small bell so hung as to give notice automatically of the opening of a shop-door.

But, at this instant, the *shop-bell*, right over her head, tinkled as if it were bewitched.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

shop-bill (shop'bil), *n.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or a list of his goods, printed for distribution.

shop-board (shop'bōrd), *n.* A broad board or bench on which work (especially tailors' work) is done.

No Error near his [a tailor's] *Shop-board* lurk'd;
He knew the Folks for whom he work'd.
Prior, Alma, i.

shop-book (shop'bůk), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

I will study the learned languages, and keep my *shop-book* in Latin. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 2.

shop-boy (shop'boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

shopet†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *shape*.

shopen†. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.

shop-girl (shop'gėrl), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

Her personal beauty was an attraction to customers, and he valued her aid as *shop-girl*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 12.

shophar (shō'fär), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, usually made of the curved horn of a ram. Also written *shofar*.

shopholder (shop'hōl″dėr), *n.* A shopkeeper. [Rare.]

Hit ys ordeyned by the M. and Wardons that at euery coste of ale that ys geven into the forsayde ffraternyte and Gyld euery *shopholder* shall spend ther-to j. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

shopkeeper (shop'kē″pėr), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *keeper.*] **1.** One who keeps a shop for the sale of goods; a trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; in general, a tradesman.

To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers may at first sight appear a project fit only for a nation of *shopkeepers*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, IV. vii. 3.

2. An article that has been long on hand in a shop: as, that chair is an old *shopkeeper*. [Colloq.]

shopkeeping (shop'kē″ping), *n.* The business of keeping a shop for the sale of goods by retail.

shoplift† (shop'lift), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *lift*[3].] A shoplifter.

This is to give notice that those who have sustained any loss at Sturbridge Fair last, by Pick Pockets or *Shop lifts*, If they please to apply themselves to John Bonner in Shorts Gardens, they may receive information and assistance therein. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 232.

shoplifter (shop'lif″tėr), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *lifter*[2].] One who purloins goods from a shop; particularly, one who under pretense of buying takes occasion to steal.

Like those women they call *shop-lifters*, who when they are challenged for their thefts appear to be mighty angry and affronted. *Swift*, Examiner, No. 28.

shoplifting (shop'lif″ting), *n.* Larceny of goods committed in a shop; the stealing of goods from a shop.

More honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it [Gravity] in one twelve-month than by pocket-picking and *shop-lifting* in seven.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

shoplike (shop'lik), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *like*[3].] Having the manners or ways of a shop; hence, tricky; vulgar.

Be she never so *shop-like* or meretricious.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

shop-maid (shop'mād), *n.* A young woman who tends a shop; a shop-girl.

The *shopmaid*, who is a pert wench. *Spectator*, No. 277.

shopman (shop'man), *n.*; pl. *shopmen* (-men). [< *shop* + *man.*] A retail trader; a shopkeeper; also, a salesman in a shop.

The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.
Dryden, To his Kinsman, John Dryden, l. 108.

I am sure there are many English in Paris who never speak to any native above the rank of a waiter or *shopman*.
Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

A *Shopman* to a Tradesman in Fore-street.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 243.

shopmate (shop'māt), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *mate*[1].] A fellow-workman or a fellow-clerk or -attendant in a shop.

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I called the attention of a *shopmate*, a grizzled old veteran, to the peculiar behavior of the chisel.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 212.

shopocracy (sho-pok'ra-si), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *-o-* + *-cracy*, after analogy of *democracy, plutocracy.*] The body of shopkeepers. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

The balls at Cranworth Court, in which Mr. Cranworth had danced with all the belles of the *shopocracy* of Ecclesion.
Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth, xxxiii.

Shopocracy . . . belongs to an objectionable class of words, the use of which is very common at the present day, but which ought to be carefully avoided.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 92.

shopper (shop'ėr), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shops; one who visits shops for the purpose of buying or examining goods.

A day's shopping is a sort of campaign, from which the *shopper* returns plundered and discomfited, or laden with the spoil of vanquished shopmen.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

shopping (shop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shop*[1], *v.*] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purchase or examination of goods: as, she is very fond of *shopping*.

What between *shopping* and morning visits with mamma, . . . I contrive to enjoy myself tolerably.
Mrs. H. More, Celebs, xxiii.

There was an army of dressmakers to see, and a world of *shopping* to do. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

shoppish (shop'ish), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

shoppy (shop'i), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a shop or shops; shoppish; belonging to trade; commercial: as, *shoppy* people.

"His statement about being a shop-boy was the thing I liked best of all." "I am surprised at you, Margaret," said her mother. "You who were always accusing people of being *shoppy* at Hilstone!"
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xi.

2. Characterized by the presence of shops; abounding with shops: as, a *shoppy* street.

The street book-stalls are most frequent in the thoroughfares which are well-frequented, but which, as one man in the trade expressed himself, are not so *shoppy* as others.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 292.

3. Given to talking shop: as, he is apt to be *shoppy* in conversation.—4. Concerning one's own business, profession, or pursuit.

They [artists] associate chiefly with one another, or with professedly art-appreciating people whose conversation, if not unintellectual, is generally *shoppy*.
The Century, XXXI. 399.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

shop-rid† (shop'rid), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-rid*, as in *bedrid.*] Shop-worn.

May the moths branch their velvets, and their silks only be worn before sore eyes! may their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, stains, and oldness in their stuffs, and make them *shop-rid*.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

shop-shift† (shop'shift), *n.* A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; cheating.

There's a *shop-shift!* plague on 'em. *B. Jonson.*

shop-thief (shop'thēf), *n.* One who steals goods or money from shops; a shoplifter.

shop-walker (shop'wâ[ʳ]kėr), *n.* Same as *floor-walker*.

shop-window (shop'win[ʳ]dō), *n.* A window of a shop, especially one of the front windows in which goods are displayed for sale; a show-window.

Some may think more of the manner of displaying their knowledge to a monetary advantage, like goods in a *shop-window*, than of laying hold upon the substance.
Gladstone, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 20.

shop-woman (shop'wům[ʳ]an), *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

shop-worn (shop'wōrn), *a.* Somewhat worn or defaced by the handling received in a shop or store, or by exposure outside a shop.

shorage (shōr'āj), *n.* [Also *shoreage*; < *shore*[1] + *-age*.] Duty paid for goods brought on shore.

shore[1] (shōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schore*, < AS. **score*, shore (Somner, Lye, etc., without a reference) (=MD. *schore, schoore, schoor*, shore, alluvial land, foreland, = MLG. *schore, schor, schare*, shore, coast); prob. orig. land 'cut off' (cf. *scoren clif*, 'shorn cliff,' a precipice), < *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *score*[1].] 1. The coast or land adjacent to a considerable body of water, as an ocean or sea, or a lake or river; the edge or margin of the land; a strand.

On wyther half [the opposite side] water com doun the *schore*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 230.

Upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her *shores*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 101.

He [Canute] caus'd his Royal Seat to be set on the *shoar* while the Tide was coming in. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In *law*, the space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

In the Roman law, the *shore* included the land as high up as the largest wave extended in winter. *Burrill.*

Lee shore. See *lee*[1].—**Shore cod-liver oil.** See *cod-liver.*—**Shore fish.** See *fish*[1].—**Shore-grounds,** inshore fishing-grounds. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—**Shore-pool,** a fishing-place for shore-seining. [Delaware River, New Jersey.]—**Shore sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.

shore[1] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [< *shore*[1], *n.*] To set on shore.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones, aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, . . . let him call me rogue for being so far officious. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 869.

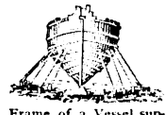
shore[2] (shōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schore* = D. *schoor*, a prop, = Norw. *skora*, a prop, = Sw. dial. *skâre*, a piece of cut wood (cf. Icel. *skordha*, a prop, esp. under a boat, = Norw. *skorda*, a prop); prob. orig. a piece 'cut off' of a suitable length, < AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *shore*[1].] A post or beam of timber or iron for the temporary support of something; a prop.

Schore, undursettynge of a thynge that wolde falle: . . . Suppositorium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

As touching props and *shores* to support vines, the best (as we have said) are those of the oke or olive tree.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the *shores* and spurs.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

Especially—(*a*) A prop or timber obliquely placed, acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when the wall is in danger of falling, or when alterations are being made in the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress. See *dead-shore*. (*b*) In *ship-building:* (1) A prop fixed under a ship's side or bottom to support her on the stocks, or when laid on the blocks on the slip. See also cut under *launching-ways*. (2) A timber set temporarily beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck when taking in the lower masts. See *dogshore, skeyshore*, and *spur*. (*c*) A stake set to prop or bear up a net in hunting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]


Frame of a Vessel supported by Shores.

shore[2] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schoren* (= D. *schoren*); < *shore*[2], *n.*] To support by or as by a post or shore; prop, as a wall, particularly when some more permanent support is temporarily taken away: usually with *up*: as, to *shore up* a building.

If I can but finde the parentall roote, or formall reason of a Truth, I am quiet; if I cannot, I *shore up* my slender judgement as long as I can, with two or three the handsomest props I can get. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

The most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shoared* him *up*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 238.

A huge round tower . . . *shores up* with its broad shoulders the beautiful palace and garden-terrace.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 6.

shore[3] (shōr). An obsolete or archaic preterit (and obsolete past participle) of *shear*[1].

shore[4] (shōr), *v. t.* and *i.* [An assibilated form of *score*[1].] To count; reckon. [Scotch.]

shore[5] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring*. [Sc. also *schore, schor, schoir;* perhaps an assibilated form of *score*[1], in a similar sense (cf. *shore*[4]); or another form of *sure, v.*, equiv. to *assure* (cf. *shore*[7], var. of *sewer*[3]).] 1. To threaten; warn. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

But, like guid mithers, *shore* before you strike.
Burns, Prologue for Sutherland's Benefit Night.

2. To offer. [Scotch.]

A panegyric rhyme, I ween,
Even as I was he *shor'd* me.
Burns, Petition of Bruar Water.

shore[6]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *share*[3].

shore[7], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sewer*[3].

Shorea (shō'rē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1805), named after John *Shore*, Baron Teignmouth (1751–1834), governor-general of India.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dipterocarpeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a very short calyx-tube unchanged in fruit, and imbricated calyx-lobes, some or all of which become much enlarged and wing-like and closely invest the hard nut-like fruit, which is usually one-seeded, but formed from an ovary of three cells and six ovules. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. They are resin-bearing trees, smooth, hairy, or scurfy, bearing entire or repand leaves with peculiar parallel veins. The flowers are commonly loosely arranged in axillary and terminal panicles, usually with five much-twisted petals and numerous stamens of several rows. *S. robusta* is the sal-tree, or Indian sal. See *sal*[2].

shoreage, *n.* See *shorage*.

shore-anchor (shōr'ang[ʳ]kor), *n.* The anchor lying toward the shore.

shore-beetle (shōr'bē[ʳ]tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Pimeliidæ:* more fully called *burrowing shore-beetle*. *A. Adams.*

shore-bird (shōr'bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird that frequents the sea-shore, the mouths of rivers, and estuaries; a limicoline wading bird, or any member of the *Limicolæ:* so called in distinction from paludicole wading birds. (See *Limicolæ.*) Many of these birds are also called *bay-birds* or *bay-snipe*.—2. The river-swallow, sand-martin, or bank-swallow, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*. [Local, British.]—**Crouching shore-bird,** the pectoral sandpiper, or squat-snipe. See *kricker*. *Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway.*

shore-cliff (shōr'klif), *n.* A cliff at the water's edge or extending along shore.

[He] saw once a great piece of a promontory,
That had a sapling growing on it, slide
From the long *shore-cliff's* windy walls to the beach.
Tennyson, Geraint.

shore-crab (shōr'krab), *n.* A littoral crab of the family *Carcinidæ;* specifically, *Carcinus mœnas*. See cuts under *Brachyura, Carcinus, Megalops*, and *Zoæa*.

shore-grass (shōr'grâs), *n.* Same as *shorewced*.

shore-hopper (shōr'hop[ʳ]ėr), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea; a small crustacean of one of the families *Orchestiidæ, Gammaridæ*, etc., as *Orchestia littorea*. See cut under *Orchestia*.

shore-jumper (shōr'jum[ʳ]pėr), *n.* A beach-flea.

shore-land (shōr'land), *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

shore-lark (shōr'lärk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eremophila* (or *Otocorys*); a horned lark, as *E. alpestris*. See cut under *Eremophila*.

shoreless (shōr'les), *a.* [< *shore* + *-less.*] Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

Through the short channels of expiring time,
Or *shoreless* ocean of eternity.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

shore-line (shōr'līn), *n.* The line where shore and water meet.

Considering the main body of Lake Bonneville, it appears from a study of the *shorelines* that the removal of the water was accompanied, or accompanied and followed, by the uprising of the central part of the basin.
Amer. Nat., May, 1890.

shoreling (shōr'ling), *n.* Same as *shorling*.

shoreman (shōr'man), *n.*; pl. *shoremen* (-men). A sewerman.

The *shore-men*, however, do not collect the lumps of coal and wood they meet with on their way, but leave them as the proper perquisites of the mud-larks.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 168.

shore-oil (shōr'oil), *n.* The purest kind of cod-liver oil.

shore-pipit (shōr'pip[ʳ]it), *n.* The rock-pipit.

shore-plover (shōr'pluv[ʳ]ėr), *n.* A rare book-name of *Esacus magnirostris*, an Australian plover.

shorer (shōr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *shorier, shoryer;* < *shore*[2] + *-er*[1].] That which shores; a prop.

"Thees thre *shoryeres*," quath he, "that bereth vp this plonte,
Thei by-tokneth trewely the Trinite of heuene."
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 25.

Then setteth he to it another *shorer*, that all thinge is in the Newe Testament fulfilled that was promysed before.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 473.

shore-service (shōr'sėr[ʳ]vis), *n.* In the United States navy, any duty not on board a sea-going ship.

shore-shooting (shōr'shö[ʳ]ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting shore-birds.

shoresman (shōrz'man), *n.*; pl. *shoresmen* (-men). 1. One engaged in the fisheries whose duties keep him ashore, as the owner of a vessel, or the proprietor of, or an employee or laborer in, a packing-house; especially, a sole or part owner of a vessel.—2. A longshoreman.

shore-snipe (shōr'snīp), *n.* The common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Perth.]

shore-teetan (shōr'tē[ʳ]tan), *n.* The rock-pipit: same as *gutter-tcetan*. [Orkney.]

shore-wainscot (shōr'wān[ʳ]skot), *n.* A British moth, *Leucania littoralis*, found among sand-hills.

shoreward (shōr'wärd), *adv.* [< *shore*[1] + *-ward.*] Toward the shore.

This mounting wave will roll us *shoreward* soon.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

shoreweed (shōr'wēd), *n.* [< *shore*[1] + *weed*[1].] A low herb, *Littorella lacustris*, growing in mud and wet sand in northern or mountainous parts of Europe. It has a tuft of linear radical leaves and monœcious flowers, the pistillate hidden among the leaves, the

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staminate on scapes an inch high with long filaments, the most conspicuous part of the plant. Also *shore-grass*.

shore-whaling (shōr'hwā'ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the whale near the shore. It was the earliest method practised in America. The boats were launched from the beach, and the captured whale was towed ashore, to be cut in and tried out. Most shore-whaling in America is now done on the Pacific coast, and the men employed are mainly foreigners. California shore-whaling was begun at Monterey in 1851 by Captain Davenport, and conducted much as it had been for 150 years in New England. This method is distinguished from both coast-whaling and deep-sea whaling. See *whaling*.

shoring[1] (shōr'ing), *a.* [Appar. < *shore*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Awry; aslant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shoring[2] (shōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shore*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of supporting with shores or props. —**2.** A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

shorl, shorlaceous. See *schorl, schorlaceous*.

shorling (shōr'ling), *n.* [Also *shoreling*; < *shore*[3] (*shorn*) + *-ling*[1].] **1.** A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly shorn sheep.—**2.** See the quotation.

Shorling and morling, or mortling, are words to distinguish fells of sheep. *shorling* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back, and morling the fells flayed off after they [the sheep] die or are killed.
Tomlin, Law Dict. (*Latham.*)

3†. A shaveling: a contemptuous name for a monk or priest.

After that this decree and doctrine of transubstantiation came in, no crying out hath there been to receive it (no, that is the prerogative of the priests and shaven *shorlings*). *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 276.

This Babylonish whore, or disguised synagogue of *shorelings*, sitteth upon many waters or peoples that are fantastical, fickle, or foolish.
Bp. Bale, Image of Both Churches, xvii. 6.

shorn (shōrn). Past participle of *shear*[1].

short (shôrt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *short, schort, scheort, ssort, sceort, scort*, < AS. *sceort, scort* = OHG. *scurz*, short. = Icel. **skortr*, short (*skortr*, shortness); otherwise found only in derivatives (see *short, v., shirt, skirt*[1]); root unknown. The word represented by E. *curt* (= OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kurt* = D. *kort* = MLG. *kort* = OHG. *churz*, G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. Dan. *kort*, < L. *curtus*, short) appears to have taken the place, in L. and G. and Scand., of the orig. Teut. adj. represented by *short*. The Teut. forms, AS. *sceort*, OHG. *scurz*, etc., are commonly supposed to be identical with L. *curtus* (assumed to stand for **scurtus*), but the phonetic conditions do not agree (AS. *t* = L. *d*). They are also supposed to be derived, with formative *-tu*, from AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), etc., cut, shear, as if lit. 'shorn'; but the sense requires the formative to be *-d*, E. *-d*[2] (as in *old, cold*, etc.), and the adj. word formed from *sceran* with this pp. suffix is in fact AS. *sceard* (see *shard*[1]). The root of *sceort* remains unknown. Hence ult. *shirt, skirt.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not long; having little length or linear extension: as, a *short* distance; a *short* flight; a *short* stick or string.

This Weye is most *schort* for to go streyghte unto Babiloyne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 56.

Now draweth cut, er that we ferrer twynne;
He which that hath the *shorteste* shal bigynne.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 836.

What is right and what is wrang?
A *short* sword and a lang.
Burns, Ye Jacobites by Name.

2. Not tall; low in stature.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both *short* and tall.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 36.

The Nymph too *short* her Seat should seldom quit,
Lest, when she stands, she may be thought to sit.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. Not long in time; of brief duration.

For but [unless] ich haue bote of mi bale, bi a *schort* time, I am ded as dore-nail. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 628.

The triumphing of the wicked is *short*. Job xx. 5.

4. Not up to a required standard or amount; not reaching a certain point; lacking; scant; insufficient; deficient: as, a *short* supply of provisions; *short* allowance of money; *short* weight or measure.

She passes praise; then praise too *short* doth blot.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 241.

Some silk they [people of Chios] make, and some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

You have detected a baker in selling *short* weight; you prosecute him for the cheat.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xi. 24.

In this sense much used predicatively, followed by *of*, in comparative statements. (*a*) Less than; inferior to: as, his escape was little *short of* a miracle.

His brother . . . was no whit *short of* him in the knowledge of God's will, though his youth kept him from daring to offer himself to the congregation.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 149.

One Snake, whom I have detected in a matter little *short of* forgery. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

(*b*) Inadequate to; incommensurate to.

Immoderate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens.
Sir P. Sidney.

That merit which with favour you enlarge
Is far, far *short of* this propos'd reward.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(*c*) On the hither side of; not up with or even with; not having reached or attained: as, you are *short of* the mark.

The body of the maid was found by an Indian, about half a year after, in the midst of thick swamp, ten miles *short of* the place he said he left her in.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 290.

Put a grasshopper on your hook, and let your hook hang a quarter of a yard *short of* the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

5. Deficient in wisdom or discretion; defective; at fault; in error.

My wit is *short*, ye may wel understonde.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 746.

He was . . . *shorte* in resting on a verball order from them; which was now denyd, when it came to a perticuler of loss. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 282, note.

In doctrine, they were in some things *short;* in other things, to avoid one extreme they ran into another.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

6. Insufficiently provided or supplied (with); scantily furnished (with); not possessed of the required or usual quantity or amount (of): often with *of:* as, we have not received our allowance, we are still *short;* to be *short of* funds, materials, or tools.

Achates and his guest,
. . . *short of* succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.
Dryden, Æneid, viii. 690.

Whether sea-going people were *short of* money about that time, or were *short of* faith, . . . I don't know; all I know is that there was but one solitary bidding.
Dickens, David Copperfield, i.

7. In *exchange transactions:* (*a*) Noting something that has been sold short (see under *short, adv.*); not in hand or possession when contract to deliver is made: as, *short* stocks. (*b*) Noting transactions in values not possessed at the time of contract, but to be procured before the time of delivery: as, *short* sales. (*c*) Not possessed of a sufficiency to meet one's engagements: with *of:* as, to be *short of* X preferred. (*d*) Of or pertaining to those who have sold short: as, the *short* interest in the market (that is, the "bears," or those persons who have sold short, and whose interest it is to depress prices).—**8.** Not far in the future; not distant in time; near at hand. [Now rare.]

Sore offended that his departure should be so *short*.
Spenser.

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

9. Limited in power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; not tenacious or retentive: said of mental faculties: as, a *short* memory.

Since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present. *Rowe.*

10. Brief; not lengthy; concise. (*a*) Said of that which is spoken or written.

Short tale to make, we at Saint Alban's met.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 120.

Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The *short* and simple annals of the poor.
Gray, Elegy.

(*b*) Said of a speaker or writer.

What 's your business?
And, pray ye, be *short*, good friends; the time is precious.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

To be *short*, euery speach wrested from his owne naturall signification to another not altogether so naturall is a kinde of dissimulation, because the wordes beare contrary countenaunce to th' intent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 155.

My advice to you is only that in your pleadings you are *short* and expressive. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

11. Curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; petulant; crusty; uncivil: as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 138.

How, pretty sullenness,
So harsh and *short!* *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

The French and English Ambassadors, interceding for a Peace, had a *short* Answer of Philip II.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

12. In *archery*, not shot far enough to reach the mark.

Standinge betwixt two extremes, eschewing *short*, or gone, or either side wide.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 22.

13. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling readily; inclined to flake off; defective in point of coherence or adherence: as, pastry is made *short* with butter or lard; iron is made cold-*short* by phosphorus, and hot-*short* by sulphur; the presence of coal-cinders makes mortar *short*.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In *short* and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 40.

The rogue 's made of pie-crust, he 's so *short*.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

The flesh of him [the chub] is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 66.

14. Not prolonged in utterance; less in duration than times or sounds called long: said of times, vowels, and syllables. Specifically—(*a*) In *pros.*, not exceeding in duration the unit of time (*mora, semeion*), or so regarded. The ordinary short vowel of ancient pronunciation varied somewhat in actual duration, but seems to have usually been uttered as rapidly as was consistent with full distinctness of sound. (See *long*[1], *n.*, 2.) Sometimes in metrical or rhythmical treatment a short syllable occupied less time in utterance than a normal short (was a *diminished short*, *βραχεῖα μειωμένη*), and in what is commonly known as *elision* the first of two vowel-sounds, although still audible, was shortened to such a degree as to be entirely disregarded in metrical composition. A syllable containing a short vowel was regarded as short unless the vowel stood in *position* (which see). Rhythmical or musical composition occasionally allowed itself the liberty of treating a prosodic short as a long (an *augmented short*, *βραχεῖα ηὐξημένη*), and vice versa. In metrical composition a short syllable usually did not take the ictus; hence, in modern versification, an unaccented syllable, whatever its duration, is said to be *short*. A short time, vowel, or syllable is marked by a curved line written independently or above the vowel: thus, ⏑, *ă*.

What better [than a song will] teach the foreigner the tongue,
What 's long or *short*, each accent where to place?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 207.

(*b*) In *Eng. orthoëpy*, noting the pronunciation of the vowels *a, e, i, o, u* exemplified in the words *fat, met, sit, not, nut*. See *long*[1], *a.*, 5 (*b*).

15. Unmixed with water; undiluted; neat, as spirits; hence, strong: as, something *short* (a glass of spirits as distinguished from beer or other mild beverage). [Colloq.]

"There an't no drain of nothing *short* handy, is there?" said the Chicken, generally. "This here sluicing night is hard lines." *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxii.

Come, Jack, shall us have a drop of some'at *short?*
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xvii.

16. Small (and hence portable). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A short bit.** See *bit*[2].—**A short horse is soon curried,** a simple matter or plain business is soon disposed of.—**At short sight,** a phrase noting a bill which is payable soon after being presented to the acceptor or payer.—**At short words**[1], briefly; in short.

At short wordes thou shalt trowen me.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 956.

In short meter. See *meter*[2].—**Short allowance,** less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the reduced allowance to sailors or soldiers during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is running low, with no present prospect of a fresh supply. In the British navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called *short-allowance money*. Hence, a scanty supply of anything.—**Short and.** Same as *ampersand*.—**Short appoggiatura.** See *appoggiatura*.—**Short bill,** in *com.*, a bill having less than ten days to run.—**Short circuit,** a shunt or side circuit of relatively low resistance connecting two points of an electric circuit so as to carry the greater part of the current.—**Short clothes.** (*a*) Same as *small-clothes*.

Will you wear the *short clothes*,
Or will you wear the side?
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 272).

(*b*) The petticoats or the whole dress of young children who have left off the long clothes of early infancy.—**Short coats,** the shortened skirts of a young child when the long clothes of its earliest infancy are discarded.—**Short commissure.** See *commissure*.—**Short commons.** See *commons*.—**Short cross,** in *printing*, the thick and short cross-bar of a chase. See *chase*[2], 1.—**Short cut.** See *cut, n.*, 10.—**Short division.** See *division*.—**Short elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra which cover less than half of the abdomen, as in the rove-beetles.—**Shorter Catechism.** See *catechism*.—**Short fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Short gown,** a full, loose jacket formerly worn with a skirt by women; a bed-gown.

Brisk withered little dames, in close crimped caps, long-waisted *shortgowns*, homespun petticoats, with scissors and pincushions and gay calico pockets hanging on the outside. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

Short haul. See *long haul*, under *long*[1].—**Short hose,** the stockings of the Scottish Highlander, reaching nearly to the knee: a name originating in the sixteenth century or earlier, when Englishmen wore hose covering the thigh, leg, and foot in one piece, and perhaps used in discrimination from the trews. The short hose were commonly cut from tartan cloth, and not knitted.—**Short lay.** See *lay*[1], 6.—**Short leet, meter, mordent.** See the nouns.—**Short number,** in *printing*, said of an edition of 250 copies or less.—**Short oat, octave.** See the nouns.—**Short of.** See defs. 4, 6, and 7.—**Short Parliament.** See *parliament*.—**Short pull,** in *printing*, a light impression on a hand-press, which requires only a short pull of the bar.—**Short reduction,** in *logic*. See *reduction*.—**Short rib.** (*a*) One of the lower ribs, which are shorter than some of the upper ones, and do not reach to the breastbone; a false rib, or floating rib.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortribs* under the muscles. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

(*b*) *pl.* The right or left hypochondrium; the hypochondriac region, where the short or floating ribs are.—**Short**

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score. See *score*[1], 9.—**Short sea, shrift, sixes, splice, stitch, suit, warp, whist,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come short, to come short of.** See *come*.—**To cover short sales.** See *cover*[1].—**To enter a bill short.** See *enter*[1].—**To fall short.** See *fall*[1].—**To go short.** (*a*) To fail to equal or match: generally with *of*.

Drake was a Dy'dapper to Mandeville.
Candish, and Hawkins, Furbisher, all our voyagers
Went short of Mandeville. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 6.

(*b*) On the stock-exchange, to sell largely, expecting to buy later as many shares as may have been previously sold.—**To heave a cable short.** See *heave*.—**To make short boards.** See *board*.—**To make short work of, with,** etc. See *work*.

II. *n.* **1.** A summary account: as, the *short* of the matter: see *the long and the short*, under *long*[1].

The *short* is this:
'Tis no ambition to lift up myself
Urgeth me thus.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 3.

The *short* is that your sister Gratiana
Shall stay no longer here.
Chapman, All Fools, iii. 1.

2. In *pros.*, a short time or syllable. See *long*[1], *n.*, 2.

The average long would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average *short*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 264.

The sounds being divided into longs and *shorts*.
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 68.

3. Whatever is deficient in number, quantity, or the like.

In counting the remittances of bank notes received for redemption during the year, there was found $25,528 in overs, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and $8,246 in *shorts*, being amounts less than the amounts claimed. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 100.

This [coin-package] is a self-counter, in which there can be no danger of *shorts* or overs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 194.

4. *pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—**5.** *pl.* In *rope-making*, the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for boltropes and whale-lines; also, hemp inferior to that used in making staple ropes.—**6.** *pl.* Small-clothes; knee-breeches: a term introduced when but few persons still wore this dress, trousers being more common.

A little emphatic man, with a bald head, and drab *shorts*, who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snapping the two little legs encased in the drab *shorts*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiii.

We can recall a pair of drab *shorts* worn as part of a walking dress, with low quartered shoes and white-cotton stockings, nearly as late as 1829 or 30.
Quarterly Rev., CXLVI. 195.

The little old gentleman . . . follows him, in black *shorts* and white silk stockings.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

7. *pl.* In *printing*, the copies that have been or should be reprinted to make full a deficient edition.—**8.** In *exchange dealings:* (*a*) A short sale: as, to cover one's *shorts*. (*b*) One who has made short sales, or has sold short. See *to sell short*, below.—**9.** In *base-ball*, same as *short-stop*.—**For short,** by way of abbreviation: as, her name is Elizabeth, but she is called Bet *for short*. [Colloq.]

The property-man, or, as he is always called, "props," *for short*. *New York Tribune*, July 14, 1889.

In short, in few words; in brief; to sum up briefly.

Now I must telle *in shorte*, for I muste so,
Youre observaunce that ye shalle done at none.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Gay and sunny, pellucid in air and water, we are sure that Smyrna is—*in short*, everything that could be wished.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

To cover shorts. See *cover*[1].

short (shôrt), *adv.* [< *short*, *a.*] In a short manner, in any sense; briefly or curtly; not at length; insufficiently; friably.

Speak *short*, and have as short despatch.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

If the cakes at tea ate *short* and crisp, they were made by Olivia. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

He answer'd not,
Or *short* and coldly.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

To blow short. See *blow*[1].—**To cut short.** See *cut*.—**To sell short,** in *exchange dealings*, to sell what the seller does not at the time possess, but hopes to buy at a lower rate before the time specified for delivery.—**To set short**†, to regard or treat as of little value. Compare *to set light*, etc.

For-thy ich consaille alle creatures no clerk to dispise,
No *setle short* by here science what so thei don hemselue.
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 65.

To take up short, to check abruptly; answer or interrupt curtly; take to task unceremoniously or uncivilly.

When some of their Officers that had been sent to apprehend him came back with admiration of him, and said, Never man spake like this man, they *take* them *up short*, and tell them, They must believe as the Church believes.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. x. i.

He was *taken up short*, as one that spoke irreverently of a mystery. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

short† (shôrt), *v.* [< ME. *shorten, schorten*, < AS. *sceortian* (= OFries. *korta, kerta, kirta* = D. *korten* = MLG. *korten* = OHG. *curzen, kurzen, kürzen*, MHG. *schürzen, kürzen*, G. *kürzen* = Sw. *korta* = Dan. *korte*), become short, < *sceort*, short: see *short*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become short; shorten.

His sight wasteth, his wytte mynysheth, his lyf *shorteth*.
The Book of Good Manners (1486).

2. *Naut.*, to take in the slack; haul in.

We layd out one of those ankers, with a hawser which he had of 140 fadom long, thinking to haue warpt in, but it would not be; for as we *shorted* vpon ye said warpe the anker came home. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 277.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make short; shorten.

And eek I praye, Jhesu *shorte* hir lyves
That nat wol be governed by hir wyves.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

Which affray *shorttyd* the lyffdayes of the sayd Phillippe, whiche dyed withynne shorte tyme after the said affray. *Paston Letters*, I. 278.

But let my loves fayre Planet *short* her wayes
This yeare ensuing, or else *short* my dayes.
Spenser, Sonnets, lx.

2. To make the time appear short to; amuse; divert: used reflexively.

Furth I fure . . . to *schort me* on the sandis.
Sir D. Lindsay.

shortage (shôr'tāj), *n.* [< *short* + *-age*.] A deficit; deficiency; the amount by which anything is short.

On all Grain blown and screened to lighters for harbor delivery, *shortage* in excess of one bushel per thousand bushels will not be guaranteed.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 236.

short-armed (shôrt'ärmd), *a.* Having short arms; not reaching far; hence, feeble.

Which *short-armed* ignorance itself knows.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3. 15.

short-ax (shôrt'aks), *n.* A battle-ax with a short handle, adapted for wielding with one hand, and especially for mounted knights: distinguished from the poleax, which was essentially the arm of a foot-soldier.

short-billed (shôrt'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a short bill; brevirostrate or brevirostral: specifically applied to many birds: as, the *short-billed* kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris;* the *short-billed* marsh-wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*.

short-bread (shôrt'bred), *n.* Same as *short-cake* (*a*). [Scotch.]

All kinds of cake were there, and soda-scones, *short-bread*, marmalade, black-currant jam, and the like.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, ii.

short-breathed (shôrt'bretht), *a.* Having short breath or hurried respiration; dyspnœic.

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short-breathed* man is half a gallon of hydromel with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

shortcake (shôrt'kāk), *n.* A rich crisp tea-cake, made short with butter, sweetened, and baked rather thin. (*a*) A broad, flat, thin cake made crisp and short with lard or butter, and served up hot. (*b*) Pie-crust or pastry baked in small cakes and eaten without the filling. (*c*) A thin, light, tender cake, shortened, sometimes sweetened, and served either hot or cold. It is often prepared in layers with fruit between them, to be eaten with cream, as strawberry *shortcake*, peach *shortcake*, etc. [U. S.]

Sweet cakes and *short cakes*, ginger cakes and honey cakes, and the whole family of cakes.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

short-circuit (shôrt'sėr'kit), *v. i.* To complete an electric circuit by a conductor of low resistance; introduce a shunt of low resistance.

short-cloak (shôrt'klōk), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Cidaria picata:* more fully called *short-cloak carpet*.

short-coarse (shôrt'kōrs), *n.* One of the grades of wool into which a fleece is divided.

short-coat (shôrt'kōt), *v. t.* [< *short coat-s* (see under *short*, *a.*).] To dress in the first short garments, so as to leave the legs free for standing and walking; put short clothes on: said of infants.

A spoiled, pettish baby, just *short-coated*, could not have befooled me more. *E. S. Sheppard*, Counterparts, xxxviii.

"I really do believe," continued the young matron slowly, . . . "that we shall have to *short-coat* him before the three months are out."
Mrs. L. B. Walford, The Baby's Grandmother, xxiv.

Manitoba is as yet in its headstrong youth, and the North-West Territories are waiting to be *shortcoated*.
Athenæum, No. 3252, p. 238.

shortcoming (shôrt'kum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *come short* (see under *come*).] **1.** A falling-off of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop.—**2.** A failure of performance, as of duty; a coming short; a delinquency.

It would argue a just sensibleness . . . of our unworthy *shortcomings*, in not having more strenuously endeavoured to prevent this course of defection, . . . if for this we were mourning. *M'Ward*, Contendings (1723), p. 222.

I . . . have not
Completed half my task; and so at times
The thought of my *shortcomings* in this life
Falls like a shadow on the life to come.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, iv.

Very little achievement is required in order to pity another man's *shortcomings*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxi.

short-dated (shôrt'dā'ted), *a.* Having little time to run.

The course of thy *short-dated* life.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Eccles., ix.

short-drawn (shôrt'drân), *a.* Drawn in incompletely; imperfectly inspired: as, *short-drawn* breath.

short-eared (shôrt'ērd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having short plumicorns: as, the *short-eared* owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, formerly *Strix brachyotus* or *Brachyotus palustris*.

shortelichet, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *shortly*.

shorten (shôr'tn), *v.* [< *short* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become short or shorter; contract; diminish in length: as, ropes *shorten* when wet.

Futurity still *shortens*, and time present sucks in time to come. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 13.

The *short'ning* winter day is near a close.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. To make anything short: used with *in* in the nautical phrase *to shorten in on the cable*, to heave in short or shorter.—**3.** To come short; fail.

They had at that present but one Minister, nor neuer had but two, and they so *shortned* of their promises that but onely for meere pity they would haue forsaken them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 168.

To shorten in, in *hort.*, to prune.

Some people imagine that when they have taken a pair of hedge shears or some such instrument, and shorn off the ends of the shoots on the outside of the tree indiscriminately, they are *shortening in;* and so they are, as they would a hedge! *P. Barry*, Fruit Garden, p. 257.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make short or shorter; abridge; curtail: as, to *shorten* hours of work; to *shorten* the skirt of a dress.

I am sorry that by hanging thee I can
But *shorten* thy life one week.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 433.

But here and elsewhere often, when he telleth tales out of Schoole, the good mans tongue is *shortned*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

In pity to us, God has *shortened* and bounded our view.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

The race that *shortens* its weapons lengthens its boundaries. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

2. To make appear short: as, pleasant companionship *shortens* a journey; a concave mirror *shortens* the face.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art.
Suckling, Detraction Execrated.

There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood
Seems sunk, and *shorten'd* to its topmost boughs.
Cowper, Task, i. 306.

3. Figuratively, to make inefficient or incapable. Compare *short-armed*.

Behold, the Lord's hand is not *shortened*, that it cannot save. Isa. lix. 1.

4. To take in; contract; lessen in extent or amount: as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance.

Grind their joints
With dry convulsions, *shorten* up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 260.

5. To check; confine; restrain.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden.*

6. To deprive.

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears,
Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 669.

7. To cause to come short or fail.

By the discovery
We shall be *shorten'd* in our aim, which was
To take in many towns ere almost Rome
Should know we were afoot. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 23.

8. To make short or friable, as pastry with butter or lard.—**9.** To pronounce or measure as short: as, to *shorten* a vowel or syllable.—**To shorten sail.** See *sail*[1].

shortener (shôrt'nėr), *n.* [< *shorten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shortens.

The gout . . . is not usually reckoned a *shortener* of life.
Swift, Inquiry into the Behaviour of the Queen's Last [Ministry, ii.

shortening (shôrt'ning), *n.* In *cookery*, lard, butter, or other substance used to make pastry short or flaky.

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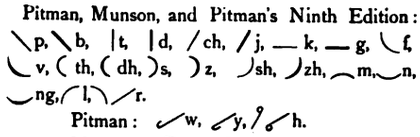
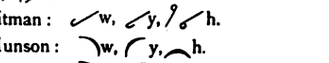
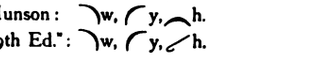
shorthand (shôrt'hand), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *short-hand, short hand;* < *short* + *hand.*]

I. *n.* A system of writing briefer than that in general use (which is distinctively called *longhand*); a method of writing in which abbreviations or arbitrary simple characters or symbols are more or less systematically employed, in order to write words with greater rapidity than in the ordinary method of writing; brachygraphy; stenography; tachygraphy. The varieties of shorthand now in use are nearly all based on the phonetic principle. The system introduced by Isaac Pitman in 1837, and known as *phonography* (which see) from 1840, has, in its various modifications by its originator and others, a very wide currency wherever the English language is spoken. After the issue of the ninth edition of his work, in 1853, Pitman introduced extensive changes (especially in the vowel-system). The following is a comparative view of Pitman's later and earlier systems and that of a modification of them by J. E. Munson of New York (1866):

Pitman, Munson, and Pitman's Ninth Edition:

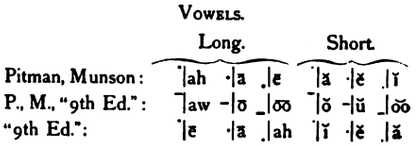


Pitman: 

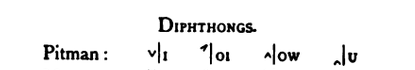
Munson: 

"9th Ed.":

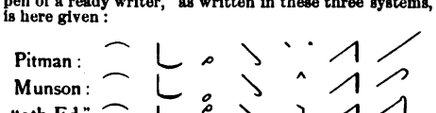
Vowels.



Diphthongs.



For further comparison, the sentence "my tongue is the pen of a ready writer," as written in these three systems, is here given:



Author of the Art of Memorie, in Latin, 1618, 12mo. Inventor of *Short-hand*—'tis the best. Bp. Wilkins sayd 'tis only used in England, or by the English.
Aubrey, Lives, John Willis.

They shewed also a Psalter in the short Notes of Tyro, Tullius's Libertus; with a Discourse concerning the use of such *Short Hand* in the beginning of the Manuscript.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 118.

[The following passage is an early allusion to the use of the word in this sense:

Blep. He could never find the way to my house.
Chrem. But now he shall at a short-hand.
Blep. What, brachygraphy? Thomas Shelton's art?
Chrem. No, I mean suddenly.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, ii. 3.]

Phonetic shorthand. See *phonetic.*

II. *a.* 1. Of writing, contracted; stenographic; written in shorthand: as, *shorthand* notes.—2. Of persons, using shorthand; stenographic.

It must after this be consign'd by the *Short-hand* Writers to the Publick Press.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 5.

short-handed (shôrt'han'ded), *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands, servants, or assistants.

Alston, the owner of the ranch, eyed him over from crown to spur, . . . and, being *short-handed*, engaged him on the spot. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 459.

shorthander (shôrt'han'dėr), *n.* A stenographer. [Colloq.]

It is a pity that no English *shorthander* has tried the experiment of a purely script basis, in which the blunt angles and other defects of the geometric systems shall not merely be reduced to a minimum, but eliminated altogether. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 243.

short-head (shôrt'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, a sucking whale under one year old: when near that age, it is very fat and yields above thirty barrels of blubber. *Simmonds.* [Eng.]

short-heeled (shôrt'hēld), *a.* Having the hind claw short, as a bird: as, the *short-heeled* field-lark (the tree-pipit, *Anthus arboreus* or *trivialis*). [Scotch.]

shorthorn (shôrt'hôrn), *n.* One of a breed of cattle having very short horns. The breed originated in the beginning of the nineteenth century in the valley of the Tees in England, but is now spread over all the richly pastured districts of Great Britain. The cattle are easily fattened, and the flesh is of excellent quality, but for dairy purposes they are inferior to some other breeds. The word is often used adjectively: as, the *shorthorn* breed. Also called *Durham* and *Teeswater.* *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 387.

short-horned (shôrt'hôrnd), *a.* 1. Having short horns, as cattle: specifically noting the breed of cattle called *shorthorns.*—2. Having short antennæ, as an insect.—**short-horned flies**, the suborder *Brachycera.*—**Short-horned grasshoppers**, the family *Acrididæ.* See *grasshopper* and *locust*[1], 1.

Shortia (shôr'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1842), named after Charles W. *Short*, an American botanist (1794–1863).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Diapensiaceæ* and tribe *Galacineæ.* It is characterized by scaly-bracteolate flowers, with a five-parted persistent calyx, five-lobed bell-shaped corolla, five stamens and five scale-shaped incurved staminodes, and a globose three-celled ovary, which ripens into a three-valved capsule crowned with the filiform style, and containing very numerous small seeds. There are but 2 species, *S. uniflora* of Japan, and



Flowering Plant of *Shortia galacifolia.* *a*, the corolla, laid open.

S. galacifolia of the mountains of western North Carolina, long thought the rarest of North American plants, and famed as the plant particularly associated with Asa Gray, who first described it from a fragment seen in Paris in 1839, with a prediction of its structure and relationship, verified on its first discovery in flower in 1877. It is a smooth and delicate stemless plant from a perennial root, with long-stalked round or cordate evergreen radical leaves. The handsome nodding white flower is solitary upon a long peduncle which becomes erect in fruit. The plant grows in extensive patches in mountain ravines, in company with its relative *Galax.*

short-jointed (shôrt'join'ted), *a.* 1. Having short intervals between the joints: said of plants.—2. Having a short pastern: specifically said of a horse.

Round-hoof'd, *short-jointed*, fetlocks shag and long.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 295.

short-laid (shôrt'lād), *a.* In *rope-making*, short-twisted.

short-legged (shôrt'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having short legs, as the breed of hens called *creepers.*

Some pigeons, Davy, a couple of *short-legged* hens.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 28.

short-lived (shôrt'līvd), *a.* [< *short* + *life* + *-ed*[2].] Having a short life or existence; not living or lasting long; of short continuance: as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* passion.

Such *short-lived* wits do wither as they grow.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 54.

Some have . . . sought
By pyramids and mausolean pomp,
Short-liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones.
Cowper, Task, v. 184.

Suit lightly won, and *short-lived* pain,
For monarchs seldom sigh in vain.
Scott, Marmion, v. 9.

shortly (shôrt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *shortly, shortli, schortly, schortliche, scheortliche,* < AS. *sceortlice, scortlice,* < *scort, scort,* short: see *short* and *-ly*[2].] In a short manner. (*a*) In a short time; presently; soon: often with *before* or *after.*

To shew unto his servants things which must *shortly* come to pass. Rev. i. 1.

I shall be *shortly* in London. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

They lost her in a storm that fell *shortly after* they had been on board.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 98.

(*b*) In few words; briefly.

And *shortly* to procede in this mater,
They chase hym kyng by voice of the land.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

Are not those circumstances true that this gentleman hath so *shortly* and methodically delivered?
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

I may be permitted to indicate *shortly* two or three fallacies. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 220.

(*c*) Curtly; abruptly; sharply.

Litull Johne seid he had won v shyllyngs,
And Robyn Hode seid *schortly* nay.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 3).

shortneck (shôrt'nek), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* See cut under *sandpiper.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]

shortness (shôrt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *schortnes, schortnesse,* < AS. *sceortnys, scortnys,* < *sceort, scort,* short: see *short* and *-ness.*] The quality or state of being short. (*a*) Want of length or extent in space or time; little length or little duration.

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The *shortness* of the emperors' reigns . . . did not give the workmen time to make many of their figures; and, as the *shortness* of their reigns was generally occasioned by the advancement of a rival, it is no wonder that nobody worked on the figure of a deceased emperor when his enemy was on the throne.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 496).

(*b*) Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

I am called awai, I prai you pardon mi *shortnes.*
Sir J. Cheke, in Ascham's Scholemaster, Int., p. 6.

(*c*) Want of reach, or of the power of retention: as, the *shortness* of the memory. (*d*) Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; poverty: as, the *shortness* of our reason; *shortness* of provisions.

In case from any *shortness* of water, or other cause, the turbine should have to be stopped.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 121.

(*e*) Curtness; sharpness: as, her temper was evident from the *shortness* of her answers. (*f*) Brittleness; friability; crispness.

From this pulverized stone, sand, and cement a stronger mortar was obtained than from sand and cement only; the mixture also was quite free from *shortness.*
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 276.

short-shipped (shôrt'shipt), *a.* 1. Put on board ship in deficient quantity.—2. Shut out from a ship accidentally or for want of room.

short-sighted (shôrt'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Having distinct vision only when the object is near; nearsighted; myopic.

Short-sighted men see remote objects best in Old Age.
Newton, Opticks, i. 11.

To be *short-sighted*, or stare, to fleer in the Face, to look distant, to observe, to overlook.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

2. Not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect; not able to discern remoter consequences or results; not gifted with foresight.

The wise his days with pleasure ends,
The foolish and *short-sighted* die with fear,
That they go no-where.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, iv.

3. Proceeding from or characterized by a want of foresight: as, a *short-sighted* plan.

short-sightedly (shôrt'sī'ted-li), *adv.* In a short-sighted manner; hence, with lack of foresight or penetration.

short-sightedness (shôrt-sī'ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being short-sighted. (*a*) Near-sightedness; myopia. (*b*) Defective or limited intellectual discernment; inability to see far into futurity or to discern remote consequences.

We think a thousand years a great matter . . . through our *short-sightedness.*
Abp. Leighton, Works (ed. 1867), I. 303.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness.*
Addison, Spectator, No. 225.

(*c*) Lack of foresight; the fact of being characterized by, or of proceeding from, want of foresight: as, the *shortsightedness* of a proposed policy.

short-spoken (shôrt'spō'kn), *a.* Speaking in a short or quick-tempered manner; sharp in address; curt of speech.

short-staple (shôrt'stā'pl), *a.* Having the fiber short: applied in commerce to the ordinary upland cotton of the United States. See *cotton-plant*, and compare *long-staple.*

short-stop (shôrt'stop), *n.* A player in the game of base-ball who is stationed between second and third base; also, the position filled by that player. See *base-ball.* Also called *short.*

short-styled (shôrt'stīld), *a.* In *bot.*, having a short style. See *heterogonous trimorphism*, under *heterogonous.*

shorttail (shôrt'tāl), *n.* A short-tailed snake; a tortricid; a roller.

short-tailed (shôrt'tāld), *a.* Having a short tail; having short tail-feathers; brevicaudate; brachyurous: specifically said of many animals and of a few groups of animals.—**Short-tailed crustaceans**, the *Brachyura.*—**Short-tailed field-mice**, the voles or *Arvicolinæ.*—**Short-tailed snakes**, the *Tortricidæ.*—**Short-tailed swimmers**, the brachyurous or pygopod natatorial birds, as auks, loons, grebes, and penguins.—**Short-tailed terns**, the terns or sea-swallows of the genus *Hydrochelidon*, as the black tern, *H. nigra* or *H. lariformis.* See cut under *Hydrochelidon.*

short-tempered (shôrt'tem'pėrd), *a.* Having a hasty temper; easily put out of temper.

short-toed (shôrt'tōd), *a.* Having short toes; brachydactylous.—**Short-toed eagle**, *Circaëtus gal-*

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licus (formerly *Falco gallicus* and *Aquila brachydactyla*), a bird of prey inhabiting all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence eastward to the whole of the Indian peninsula and part of the Malay archipelago. The male is 26 inches long; the female, 30 inches; the pointed wings are more than half as long again as the tail; the tarsi are mostly naked; the nostrils are oval perpendicularly; the head is crested with lanceolate feathers; and in the adult the breast is white, streaked with brown. This bird is the *Jean-le-Blanc* of early French ornithologists; its book-name *short-toed eagle* is not very happy, as it is a poor example of an eagle, with nothing noticeable about its toes. Also called *snake-buzzard* (where see cut).

short-tongued (shôrt'tungd), *a.* Having a short, thick, fleshy tongue, as a lizard; crassilingual.

short-waisted (shôrt'wās'ted), *a.* **1.** Having a short waist or body: applied to persons, and also to dresses, coats, or other garments covering the body.—**2.** Pertaining to garments of this character: as, *short-waisted* fashion or style.—**3.** Short-tempered; touchy; crusty. [Prov. Eng.]

short-winded (shôrt'win'ded), *a.* [< ME. *shortwynded;* < *short* + *wind*[2] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Breathing with difficulty; dyspnœic.—**2.** Unable to bear long-continued violent exertion, as running, without difficulty of breathing; out of breath.

Whan thei saugh the Saisnes well chased and *short wynded*, thei lete renne at hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

Poins. [Reads] "I [Falstaff] will imitate the honourable Romans in brevity:" he sure means brevity in breath, *short-winded.* *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 136.

3. Panting; characterized by difficulty of breathing.

Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *short-winded* accents of new broils.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 3.

short-windedness (shôrt'win'ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being short-winded; dyspnœa.

Balm, taken fasting, . . . is very good against *short-windedness.* *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 374.

short-winged (shôrt'wingd), *a.* Having comparatively or relatively short wings: specifically noting certain hawks used in falconry, as the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, in comparison with the true falcons, as the peregrine or gerfalcon.

short-witted (shôrt'wit'ed), *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment.

Piety doth not require at our hands that we should be either *short-witted* or beggarly.
Sir M. Hale, Remains, p. 200. (*Latham.*)

shory (shōr'i), *a.* [< *shore*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Lying near the shore or coast. [Rare.]—**2.** Shelving.

There is commonly a descent or declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, . . . and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 13.

shost†. A Middle English contracted form of *shouldest*, the second person singular of the preterit of *shall*[1].

shot[1] (shot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shotte;* < ME. *shot, schot,* < AS. *ge-sceot, ge-scot,* implements for shooting, an arrow or dart (= OFries. *skot,* a shot, = D. *schot,* a shot, shoot, = MLG. *schot,* implements for shooting, an arrow, ammunition, = OHG. *scoz,* MHG. *schoz,* G. *schoss, schuss* = Icel. *skot* = Sw. *skott* = Dan. *skud,* a shot, a shooting), < *sceótan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot: see *shoot, v.* Cf. *shoot, n., shot*[2], *n.*] **1**†. A missile weapon; an arrow; a dart.

No man therfore, up peyne of los of lyf,
No maner *shot,* ne pollax, ne short knyf
Into the lystes sende, or thider brynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1686.

2. A projectile; particularly, a ball or bullet; also, such projectiles collectively. Projectiles for large guns are seldom called by this name without some qualifying term: as, *solid shot, round shot, grape-shot.* The term properly denotes a missile not intended to explode, as distinguished from a shell or bomb. Projectiles of unusual character, but solid and not explosive, are usually called *shot* with some descriptive word: as, *bar-shot, buck-shot, chain-shot.*

Storm'd at with *shot* and shell.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. A small ball or pellet, of which a number are combined in one charge; also, such pellets collectively. They are made by running molten lead combined with a little arsenic through a sieve, or pouring it from a ladle with a serrated edge from the top of a high tower (see *shot-tower*) into water at the bottom. The stream of metal breaks into drops which become spherical. To obviate the use of the high tower, various expedients have been tried, such as dropping the metal through a tube up through which a strong current of air is driven, or dropping it through a column of glycerin or oil. Such shot is assorted by sizes of the pellets, distinguished by letters (as *BB*, spoken *double-B*), or by numbers (usually Nos. 1 to 10 or 12), or by specific names (as *swan-shot*, etc.).

4. The distance passed over by a missile or projectile in its flight; range: used, in combination with the name of the weapon or missile, as a rough measure of length.

Therby is an other churche of our Lady, distance from the churche of Bethlem .v. arrow *shottes.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

And she went, and sat her down . . . a good way off, as it were a bow*shot.* Gen. xxi. 16.

He show'd a tent
A stone-*shot* off. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Hence—**5.** Range in general; reach: as, within ear-*shot.*

Keep you in the rear of your affection,
Out of the *shot* and danger of desire.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 35.

6. Anything emitted, cast, or thrown forth; a shoot.

Violent and tempestuous storm and *shots* of rain.
Ray, Physico-Theological Discourses, p. 221.

7. Among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; also, one cast or set of the nets; also, the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets. See *shoot, v. t.*, 11.—**8.** A place where fishermen let out their nets. See *shoot, v. t.*, 11.—**9.** The act of shooting; discharge of, or the discharge from, a bow, gun, or other missile weapon.

Whan he moughte no lenger sustaine the *shotte* of dartes and arowes, he boldly lepte in to the see.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

And y had a bow, be the rode,
On [one] *schot* scholde yow se.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 26).

That 's a perilous *shot* out of an elder-gun!
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 210.

10. One who shoots, especially with a firearm. (*a*†) A man armed with a musket or harquebus, as distinguished from a pikeman, bowman, or the like; also, a number of men so armed, collectively.

A guard of chosen *shot* I had,
That walked about me every minute while.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 53.

In his passage from his lodging to the court were set in a ward flue or sixe thousand *shot*, that were of the Emperors gard. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

(*b*) A marksman, especially with reference to his skill: as, a good *shot;* a crack *shot;* a wing-*shot.*

He was a capital cricketer; was so good a *shot* that any house desirous of reputation for its bags on the 12th or 1st was glad to have him for a guest.
Mrs. Gaskell, Wives and Daughters, xiii.

11. In *weaving*, a single thread of weft carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle.—**12.** A defect, of the nature of a streak, in the texture of silk and other textiles, caused by the interweaving of a thread or threads differing from the others in color, quality, or size. Compare *shot*[1], *p. a.*, 3.—**13.** In *mining*, a blast.—**14.** A nook; an angle; a plot of land; specifically, a square furlong of land; a group of strips or allotments, each one furlong in length, and together a furlong in width, in the open-field system. See *field.*

The Infield is divided into three *shots* or parts, much about eighteen acres in all.
Scott of Rossie (Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 32). (*Jamieson.*)

He claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit *shot* of corn. *Scott*, Pirate, xxx.

15. A move or stroke in a game, as in curling or billiards.—**16.** A stitch in one's side. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**17.** A handful of hemp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**18.** Spermaceti; whale-shot.—**A bad shot,** a wrong guess; a mistake. [Colloq.]

"I think he was fair," he said once, but it turned out to be *a bad shot,* the person in question being as black as a coal. *Mrs. L. B. Walford*, Cousins, i.

A shot in the locker, a reserve of money or provisions; funds; resources. [Colloq.]

My wife shall travel like a lady. As long as there 's *a shot in the locker* she shall want for nothing.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

A snap shot. See *snap.*—**Barbed shot.** See *barbed*[1].—**Bird-shot,** drop-shot of a size used for birds and small game generally, especially one of the finer sizes, as No. 7 or 8. The finest is usually called *mustard-seed* or *dust-shot.* Some of the largest may also take distinctive names, as *swan-shot.*—**Canister-shot.** Same as *case-shot,* 1.—**Chilled shot.** See *chill*[1].—**Drop-shot.** (*a*) Shot made by dropping or pouring melted lead, as opposed to such as are cast, as buck-shot and bullets. See def. 3, above.

The thick covering of feathers and down with which they [swans] are protected will turn the largest *drop shot.*
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 185.

(*b*) Same as *dropping fire* (which see, under *drop*). Also called *dropping shot.*—**Fancy shot.** See *fancy.*—**Flowering shot.** Same as *Indian-shot.*—**Flying shot,** a shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; also, one who fires such a shot; a wing-shot.—**Gallery shot.** See *gallery.*—**Head-mold shot**†. See *head-mold.*—**Indian shot.** See *Indian-shot.*—**Mustard-seed shot.** See *mustard-seed.*—**Parthian, random, red-hot, ricochet shot.** See the qualifying words.—**Round shot,** a spherical shot; a cannon-ball.—**Shot of a cable** (*naut.*). (*a*†) The splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two cables thus united. (*b*) A length of rope as it comes from the ropewalk; also, the length of a chain-cable between two shackles, generally fifteen fathoms.—**To arm a shot, drop to shot,** etc. See the verbs. (See also *bean-shot, buck-shot, dust-shot, feather-shot, snap-shot, swan-shot, wing-shot.*)

shot[1] (shot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shotted,* ppr. *shotting.* [< *shot*[1], *n.*] To load with shot: as, to *shot* a gun.

His order to me was "to see the top chains put upon the cables, and the guns *shotted.*"
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 345).

shot[1]. Preterit and past participle of *shoot.*

shot[1] (shot), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shoot, v.*] **1**†. Advanced.

Well *shot* in yeares he seem'd. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 19.

2. Firm; stable; secure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Having a changeable color, like that produced in weaving by all the warp-threads being of one color and all the weft of another; chatoyant. Silk is the usual material thus woven, but there are also shot alpaca and other goods.

Hoarse
With a thousand cries is its stream,
And we on its breast, our minds
Are confus'd as the cries which we hear,
Changing and *shot* as the sights which we see.
M. Arnold, The Future.

4. Same as *shooted.*

shot[2] (shot), *n.* [An assibilated form of *scot*[2]: see *scot*[2], and cf. *shot*[1].] **1.** A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; charge; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.

I'll to the alehouse with you presently; where, for one *shot* of five pence, thou shalt have five thousand welcomes.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 5. 9.

"Come, brothers, be merry," said jolly Robin,
"Let us drink, and never give ore;
For the *shot* I will pay, ere I go my way,
If it cost me five pounds and more."
Robin Hood and the Butcher (Child's Ballads, V. 36).

You have had a feast, a merry one; the *shot*
Is now to be discharged.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, iv. 1.

2†. A supply or amount of drink, perhaps paid for at a fixed rate.

About noon we returned, had a *shot* of ale at Slathwaite.
Meeke, Diary, Jan. 23, 1691. (*Davies.*)

Rescue shot†. See *rescue.*—**To pay the shot.** See *pay*[1].—**To stand shot,** to meet the expense; pay the bill.

Are you to *stand shot* to all this good liquor?
Scott, Kenilworth, xix.

"Bring him some victual, landlord," called out the recruiting serjeant. "I'll *stand shot.*"
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

shot[3] (shot), *n.* [As *shote*[1], < ME. **schote,* < AS. *sceóta,* a trout, < *sceótan,* shoot: see *shot*[1]. Cf. *shote*[1].] **1.** The trout, *Salmo fario.* [Westmoreland, Eng.]—**2.** The grayling, *Thymallus vulgaris.* Also *shut, shutt.* [Teme river, Eng.]

shot[4] (shot), *n.* [Prob. so called as 'shot' or rejected: see *shot*[1]. Cf. *shote*[2].] **1.** An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep.—**2.** A young hog; a shote.

shot[5]†. A Middle English past particiole of *shut*[1].

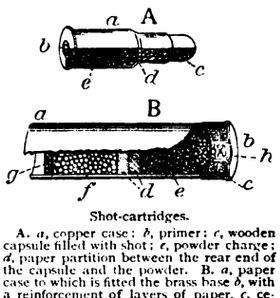
shot-anchor† (shot'ang'kor), *n.* Same as *sheet-anchor* for *sheet-anchor.*

shot-belt (shot'belt), *n.* A shoulder- or waist-belt, usually of leather, to which a receptacle is secured, or several receptacles, for small shot: a common form is that which has but a single long bag or pouch, with a metal charger at the lower end. See cut B under *shot-pouch.*

shot-borer (shot'bōr'ėr), *n.* A small lignivorous beetle of the family *Scolytidæ,* as *Xyloborus dispar,* which bores holes in trees to such an extent that they seem to have been peppered with bird-shot; a pin-borer. See cuts under *borer* and *pin-borer.* [U. S. and Canada.]

shot-bush (shot'bůsh), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis:* from its shot-like fruit.

shot-cartridge (shot'kär'trij), *n.* A cartridge containing shot instead of a bullet, and intended to serve various purposes. (*a*) For convenience in loading a breech-loader, the powder and shot being packed in a metal or paper case which has the percussion-cap at the end. See *shell,* 10. (*b*) To keep the shot together and prevent immediate scattering as it leaves the muzzle, the cartridge of this kind



Shot-cartridges.

A. *a*, copper case; *b*, primer; *c*, wooden capsule filled with shot; *e*, powder charge; *d*, paper partition between the rear end of the capsule and the powder. B. *a*, paper case to which is fitted the brass base *b*, with a reinforcement of layers of paper, *c*, cemented together; *d*, cloth or felt wads; *e*, powder; *f*, shot; *g*, paper shot-wad, half as thick as one of the wads *d*; *h*, primer.

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being made commonly of wire and pasteboard, and the charge of shot being inclosed in a wire net. Distinctively called *wire-cartridge*.

shot-clog† (shot′klog), *n.* A person who is a mere clog on a company, but is tolerated because he pays the shot for the rest.

A gull, a rook, a *shot-clog*, to make suppers, and be laughed at? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Drawer, take your plate. For the reckoning there 's some of their cloaks; I will be no *shot-clog* to such. *Amends for Ladies*, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

shot-compressor (shot′kom-pres′or), *n.* In *surg.*, a forceps used to secure the ends of a ligature by fastening a split leaden shot upon them, instead of tying them.

shot-corn (shot′kôrn), *n.* A small shot. [Rare.]

A gun was levelled at Clarke by some one very near at hand. One single *shot-corn* struck him in the inside of the right thigh. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 221.

shot-crossbow (shot′krôs′bō), *n.* A crossbow in the stock of which a gun-barrel was inserted, and which served at will as a firearm or an arbalist.

shote[1] (shōt), *n.* [Also *shot*, a trout (see *shot*[3]); < ME. **schote*, < AS. *sceóta*, a trout, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] Same as *shot*[3].

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

shote[2] (shōt), *n.* [Also *shoat*, E. dial. also *shoot*, *shot*, formerly also *shete*: see *shot*[4], and cf. *sholt*.] 1. A young hog; a pig.

Yong *shoates* or yong hogs, nefrendes. *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 72. (*Nares.*)

Cochet, a Cockerel or Cock-chick; also a *shote*, or *shete*, Pig. *Cotgrave.*

2. A thriftless, worthless fellow: used generally with some derogatory adjective, as *poor* or *miserable*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

shoter†, *n.* Same as *shotter*.

shot-flagon (shot′flag′on), *n.* The host's pot, given where the guests have drunk above a shilling's worth of ale. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shot-free (shot′frē), *a.* Same as *scot-free*, 2.

As. But pray, why must they be punish'd that carry off the Prize?

Eut. Lest their too great Felicity should expose them to Envy, if they should carry away the Prize and go *Shot-free* too. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 426.

shot-gage (shot′gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing cannon-projectiles. Shot-gages are of two kinds—ring-gages and cylinder-gages. Two sizes of the first kind are employed for each caliber. The shot or shell must pass through the larger, but not through the smaller. It is afterward rolled through the cylinder-gage, any jamming or sticking in which causes the rejection of the projectile.

shot-garland (shot′gär′land), *n.* 1. See *shot garland*, under *garland*.—2. In land-batteries, an iron or wooden stand on which shot and shell are piled in order to preserve them from deterioration.

shot-glass (shot′glàs), *n.* In *weaving*, same as *cloth-prover*: so called because fitted for counting the shots in a given piece of textile.

shot-gromet (shot′grom′et), *n.* See *gromet*.

shot-gun (shot′gun), *n.* A smooth-bore gun used for firing small shot, as in the chase of birds and small quadrupeds; a fowling-piece: commonly called *gun* simply, in implied distinction from *rifle* or other small-arm. Some shot-guns are too heavy to be brought to the shoulder. (See *punt-gun*, *ducking-gun*.) Shot-guns are usually either single-barreled or double-barreled; rarely a third barrel is added; sometimes one of the barrels is rifled (see the quotation). Besides being smooth-bored, a shot-gun differs from any form of rifle in having no hind-sight and a simple pin as fore-sight. Shot-guns are also distinguished as *muzzle-loaders* and *breech-loaders*; the former are little used now. Though the bore is always smooth, it is often contracted toward the muzzle to concentrate the discharge. (See *choke-bore*.) The standard shot-gun now most used by sportsmen is the double-barreled breech-loader, of 7 to 10 pounds weight, about 30 inches length of barrel, length and drop of stock fitting the shooter, often with pistol-grip, caliber usually 10, 12, or 14, and taking corresponding sizes of paper or metal shot-cartridges (see *shell*) with center-fire primers or percussion-caps and an automatic ejector; such as have the cock or hammer concealed in the mechanism of the lock are specified as *hammerless*. The special makes are numberless, but decided variations from the standard pattern are rare. Shot-guns are seldom fitted with hair-triggers, but usually with rebounding locks, in which the hammer flies back to half-cock on delivering the blow on the plunger. A special form of shot-gun, used by naturalists, is described under *cane-gun*.

The combination of a rifle and *shot-gun* in one double-barrel weapon is much esteemed by South African sportsmen. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 192.

Shot-gun policy, in *U. S. polit. slang*, a name used by partizan extremists in the North to denote the alleged political control of negro voters in the South by violence and intimidation.—**Shot-gun prescription**, in *med.*, a prescription which contains a great number of drugs of varying properties. [Colloq.]—**Shot-gun quarantine**. See *quarantine*.

shot-hole (shot′hōl), *n.* A hole made by the passage of a shot fired from a gun; also, a blasting-hole or drill-hole charged and prepared for a blast or "shot," as this term is sometimes used by miners.

shot-ice (shot′is), *n.* A sheet of ice. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

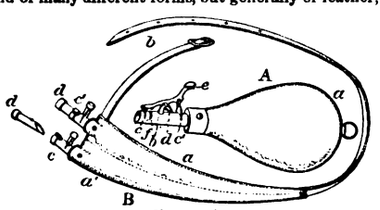
shot-line (shot′lin), *n.* In the *life-saving service*, a light cord attached to a ball which is fired from a gun or mortar so as to fall over a vessel in distress. By means of the cord a heavier rope can then be hauled from the shore to the vessel. In the United States service a cord of braided linen is used.

shot-locker (shot′lok′ėr), *n.* A compartment for containing cannon-balls, especially on shipboard. See *locker*[1].

shot-pepper (shot′pep′ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

shot-plug (shot′plug), *n.* A tapered wooden plug formerly used on board a wooden man-of-war to stop up holes made by shot. It is often covered with fearnaught or some similar material to insure a closer fit.

shot-pouch (shot′pouch), *n.* 1. A receptacle for the small shot used in hunting small game. Such pouches were formerly made of different material and of many different forms, but generally of leather, and



Shot-pouches.

A, pouch for one size of shot: *a*, pouch; *b*, charger with gates *c*, *c'*; *d*, spring which holds the gate *c* closed until the lever *e*, which shuts the gate *c'* and opens *c*, is depressed, when the charge filling the nozle between the two gates is released. The charge can be lessened by placing the gate *c* in the slot *f*. B, pouch (shot-belt) for two sizes of shot: *a*, *a'*, pouches; *b*, strap for attachment to the person of the sportsman; *c*, *c'*, nozles, each with a single spring gate. The charge is measured in the detachable charger *d*.

fitted with a metal charger, or device for measuring a desired charge of shot. Like the powder-flask or powder-horn, the shot-pouch has almost disappeared with the nearly universal use of breech-loaders, which take fixed ammunition in the form of shot-cartridges.

He searched under his red flannel shirt, beneath the heavy tangle of *shot-pouches*, and powder-flask, and dangling chargers of antelope-horn, and the like. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 119.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*: so called in allusion to the quantity of shot often required to kill it. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

shot-proof (shot′prōf), *a.* Proof against shot or missile weapons.

Arete's favour makes any one *shot-proof* against thee, Cupid. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

shot-prop (shot′prop), *n.* An arrangement for filling a shot-hole which is low in a ship's side and is likely to admit water. It is a plug braced from within by means of a timber or several timbers, which support it firmly in place.

shot-rack (shot′rak), *n.* Same as *shot-garland*, 1.

shotrel†, *n.* [Appar. < *shot*[3] + *-er-el*, as in *pickerel*.] A pike in the first year.

As though six mouths and the cat for a seventh be not sufficient to eat an harlotry *shotrel*, a pennyworth of cheese, and half a score sparlings. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

shot-sorter (shot′sôr′tėr), *n.* A frame holding a series of rotary screens for sorting shot into various sizes.

shot-star (shot′stär), *n.* The alga *Nostoc commune*.

shott (shot), *n.* [Ar.] In northern Africa, the bed of an old saline lake which has become dried up by excess of evaporation over precipitation, and is now filled with deposits of salt and gypsum mingled with sand blown from the adjacent desert. The word is frequently used by writers in English and other languages on the physical geography of northern Africa.

shot-table (shot′tā′bl), *n.* A rotating table having an annular groove or channel in which a round shot is placed to cool after casting. It is designed to cause the metal to shrink equally in all directions.

shotted (shot′ed), *p. a.* 1. Loaded with a ball as well as with the cartridge of powder: said of cannon.

Once fairly kindled, he [Carlyle] is like a three-decker on fire, and his *shotted* guns go off, as the glow reaches them, alike dangerous to friend and foe. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 148.

2. Having a shot attached; weighted with shot.

His heavy-*shotted* hammock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vi.

Shotted line. See *line*[2].

shotten (shot′n), *p. a.* [< ME. *schoten*, < AS. *scoten*, pp. of *sceótan*, shoot, rush: see *shoot*, *v.*] 1. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone. See the quotation under *shoulder-shotten*.—2. Having spawned; spent, as a fish.

If manhood, good manhood, be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 142.

Dismally shrunk, as Herrings *shotten*. *Prior*, The Mice.

3. Sour; curdled, as milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Shotten herring.** (*a*) See def. 2. (*b*) See *herring*.

shotten-souled† (shot′n-sōld), *a.* Having lost or got rid of the soul; soulless. [Rare.]

Upbraid me with your benefits, you pilchers,
You *shotten-soul'd*, slight fellows! *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

shotter† (shot′ėr), *n.* [Also *shoter*; appar. < *shoot*, *shot*, + *-er*[1]; cf. *shout*[2].] A large fishing-boat.

Boats "called *shotters* of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from Aprill to June for macrell," are mentioned in a MS. dated 1580 relating to the Brighton fishermen. *Nares.*

shot-tower (shot′tou′ėr), *n.* A high round tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top. See *shot*[1], *n.*, 3.

shotty (shot′i), *a.* [< *shot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Shot-like; resembling shot, or pellets of lead.

Purpuric eruptions, . . . *shotty* to the feel. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 226.

Weathered barley has a dull and often a dirty appearance, quite distinct from the bright *shotty* character of good samples. *Ure*, Dict., III. 185.

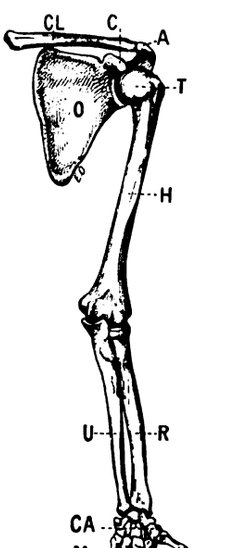
shot-window (shot′win′dō), *n.* [ME. *shotwyndowe*, *schotwyndowe*; < *shot*, shooting, + *window*: prob. orig. applied to loopholes for archers. The explanation < *shot*[5], for *shut*, + *window*, is untenable on various grounds.] A special form of window projecting from the wall. See the quotation from Chambers.

He . . . dressed hym up by a *shot wyndowe*
That was upon the carpenteris wal. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 172.

Then she has ta'en a crystal wand,
And she has stroken her troth thereon;
She has given it him out at the *shot-window*,
Wi' mony a sad sigh, and heavy groan. *Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

Go to the *shot-window* instantly, and see how many there are of them. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

By *shot-window* is meant a certain species of aperture, generally circular, which used to be common in the staircases of old wooden houses in Scotland, and some specimens of which are yet to be seen in the Old Town of Edinburgh. It was calculated to save glass in those parts of the house where light was required, but where there was no necessity for the exclusion of the air. *Chambers's Scottish Songs*, [III. 216, note.



Bones of the Left Shoulder and Upper Extremity, from the front.

A, acromion; C, coracoid; CA, carpus; CL, clavicle; H, humerus; M, metacarpals; O, ventral surface of the scapula; P, phalanges, proximal row; R, radius; T, head of humerus; U, ulna.

shought†. An obsolete form of *shock*[3], *shoo*[2].

should (shùd). Preterit of *shall*[1].

shoulder (shōl′dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*, Sc. *shouther*, etc.; < ME. *scholdre*, *shulder*, *schulder*, *schuldere*, *shuldre* (pl. *scholdres*, *schylderez*, *ssoldren*, *schuldren*), < AS. *sculder*, *sculdor*, *sculdur* (pl. *sculdru*, *sculdra*, collectively *gesculdru*, *gesculdre*) = OFries. *skulder*, *scholder* = D. *schouder* = MLG. *schuldere*, *schulder*, LG. *schulder*, *schuller* = OHG. *scultarra*, *scultra*, MHG. G. *schulter* = Dan. *skulder* = Sw. *skuldra*, shoulder; root unknown.] 1. A part of the body at the side and back of the bottom of the neck, and at the side and top of the chest;

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collectively, the parts about the scapula or blade-bone; the scapular region, including both bony and soft parts; especially, in man, the lateral prominence of these parts, where the upper arm-bone is articulated, having as its bony basis the united ends of the collar-bone and the blade-bone, overlaid by the mass of the deltoid muscle. See also cut under *shoulder-blade*.

In another Yle, toward the Southe, duellen folk of foule Stature and of cursed kynde, that han no Hedes, and here Eyen ben in here *Schoidres*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 203.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So bear I thee upon my manly *shoulders*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 63.

I commend thy iudgement for cutting thy cote so iust to the bredth of thy *shoulders*.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincolns Inne.

Ammon's great son one *shoulder* had too high.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 117.

2. Figuratively, sustaining power; strength to support burdens: as, to take the work or the blame on one's own *shoulders*.

The government shall be upon his *shoulder*. Isa. ix. 6.

Her slanderous tongue,
Which laid their guilt upon my guiltless *shoulders*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 98.

3. The shoulder-joint.—**4.** The parts of an animal corresponding to the shoulder of man, including some other parts, and sometimes the whole fore quarter of an animal: thus, a *shoulder* of mutton includes parts of the neck, chest, and foreleg.

I'll assure your worship,
A *shoulder* of mutton and a pottle of wine, sir.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

5. In *ornith.*, the carpal joint, or wrist-joint, of a bird's wing; the bend of the wing, which, when the wing is folded, fits against the shoulder proper, and appears in the place of this. The distinctively shaded or white parts which show in the cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *sea-eagle* are the *shoulders* in this sense.

Robert of Lincoln [the bobolink] is gayly drest, . . .
White are his *shoulders* and white his crest.
Bryant, Robert of Lincoln.

6. Some part projecting like a shoulder; specifically, in *anat.*, the tuberculum of a rib, separated from the head by the neck, and usually articulating with the transverse process of a vertebra. See *tuberculum*, and cut under *rib*. —**7.** A prominent or projecting part below the top; a rounded projection: as, the *shoulder* of a hill; especially, a projection on an object to oppose or limit motion or form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.

We already saw the French flag floating over the *shoulder* of the mountain. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

Out of the *shoulders* of one of the towers springs a tall young fir-tree. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 462.

Then they resumed their upward toil, following the rough path that zigzagged up the mighty *shoulders* and slopes [of Ben Nevis]. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

Specifically—(*a*) The butting-ring on the axle of a vehicle. (*b*) The projection of a lamp-chimney just below the contraction or neck. (*c*) In *carp.*, the finished end of a tenoned rail or mullion; the part from which the tenon projects, and which fits close against the piece in which the mortise is cut. See cut under *mortise*. (*d*) In *printing*, the projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter. See cut under *type*. (*e*) In *archery*, the broadest part of a barbed arrow-head; the width across the barbs, or from the shaft to the extremity of one of the barbs. (*f*) The upper part of the blade of a sword. (*g*) In a vase, jug, bottle, etc., the projection below the neck.

The body of this vase is richly ornamented: . . . round the *shoulder* is a frieze of Scythians.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 381.

(*h*) In a knife, the enlarged part between the tang and the blade. (*i*) In *angling*, a feather to the body of an artificial fly. (*j*) The back part of a sail.

The wind sits in the *shoulder* of your sail.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 56.

8. A projecting edge or ridge; a bur.

What constitutes a good plate in photo-engraving is deep sharp lines free from dirt or *shoulders*.
Scribner's Mag., VIII., p. 90 of Adv'ts.

9. In *fort.*, the angle of a bastion included between the face and the flank. Also called *shoulder-angle*. See cut under *bastion*.—**10.** In the *leather-trade*, a name given to tanned or curried hides and kips.—**11.** In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the humeri or front upper corners of an insect's thorax: but in *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera* the term generally denotes the upper front angles of the wing-covers. (*b*) A shoulder-moth.—**Head and shoulders.** See *head*.—**Over the left shoulder.** See *left*.—**Point of the shoulder,** the acromial process of the scapula; the acromion. Formerly also called *shoulder-pitch*. See cuts under *shoulder* and *shoulder-blade*.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail.** See *sail*, and cut under *sharpie*.—**Shoulder to shoulder,** with united action and mutual cooperation and support.

Exchanging that bird's-eye reasonableness which soars to avoid preference and loses all sense of quality, for the generous reasonableness of drawing *shoulder to shoulder* with men of like inheritance.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxiii.

To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder. See *cold*.

The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just *showing o' the cauld shouther*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxiii.

"Does he ever come back?" . . . "Ay, he comes back," said the landlord, "to his great friends now and again, and *gives the cold shoulder* to the man that made him."
Dickens, Great Expectations, lii.

To put or set one's shoulder to the wheel, to assist in bearing a burden or overcoming a difficulty; exert one's self; give effective help; work personally.

And I then *set my shoulder to the wheel* in good earnest.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

With one shoulder†, with one consent; with united effort. Compare *shoulder to shoulder*.

That they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him *with one shoulder*. Zeph. iii. 9 (margin).

shoulder (shōl'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*; < ME. *schuldren* = D. *schouderen* = G. *schultern* = Sw. *skyldra*, *skylbra* = Dan. *skuldre*, shoulder; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder energetically or with violence.

That new rotten sophistrie began to beard and *sholder* logicke in her owne tong.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

Approching nigh unto him, cheeke by cheeke,
He *shouldered* him from off the higher ground.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 49.

But with his son, our soveraign Lord that is,
Youthful Theodrick was prime man in grace,
And quickly *shouldered* Ethelswick from Court.
Broome, Queens Exchange, iii.

2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders: as, to *shoulder* a basket; specifically (*milit.*), to carry vertically or nearly so, as a musket in one hand and resting against the arm and the hollow of the shoulder, the exact position varying in different countries and at different times.

The broken soldier . . .
Shoulder'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 158.

Playing, at the beat of drum, their martial pranks,
Shoulder'ring and standing as if struck to stone.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 137.

At their head came Thor,
Shouldering his hammer. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

Down in the cellars merry bloated things
Shoulder'd the spigots, straddling on the butts
While the wine ran. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

3. To form a shoulder or abutment on, by cutting or casting, as in a shaft or a beam.—**Shoulder arms,** the order given to infantry to shoulder their muskets.

II. *intrans.* To push forward, as with the shoulder foremost; force one's way by or as if by using the shoulder, as through a crowd.

All [serving-men] tramped, kicked, plunged, *shouldered*, and jostled, doing as little service with as much tumult as could well be imagined. *Scott*, Rob Roy, v.

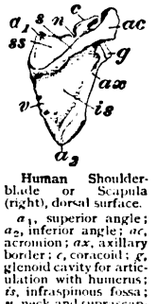
Then we *shoulder'd* thro' the swarm.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

shoulder-angle (shōl'dėr-ang'gl), *n.* In *fort.*, same as *shoulder*, 9.

shoulder-belt (shōl'dėr-belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn over the shoulder, for use or ornament. See *bandoleer*, *baldric*, *guige*, *sword-belt*.

Up, and put on my new stuff-suit, with a *shoulder-belt*, according to the new fashion. *Pepys*, Diary, May 17, 1668.

shoulder-blade (shōl'dėr-blād), *n.* [< ME. *schulderblad* = D. *schouderblad* = MLG. *schulderblat*, G. *schulterblatt* = Dan. Sw. *skulderblad*; as *shoulder* + *blade*.] The scapula (which see). The human shoulder-blade is somewhat peculiar in shape, and some of its parts are named in terms not applicable or seldom applied to scapulæ in general. It is a compound bone, including a coracoid as a mere process, and develops from seven centers of ossification, two of which are coracoid. It is commonly said to have two *surfaces*, three *borders*, and three *angles*. Of these, the ventral surface, which lies upon the ribs, is the *venter*; the other surface is the *dorsum*. This latter is unequally divided into two parts by the development of a high ridge, the *spine*, extended into a stout process, the *acromion*. The flat part above the spine is the *supraspinous fossa*; that below the spine, the *infraspinous fossa*; the venter is also called the *subscapular fossa*. These three fossæ indicate the primitively prismatic and rod-like character of the bone; and they correspond respectively to the *prescapular*, *postscapular*, and *subscapular surfaces* of a more general nomenclature. The spine being actually in the axis of the scapula, it follows that the long *vertebral border* (a_1 to a_2 in the figure) is the proximal end of the bone. The *glenoid fossa* is at the other end of the bone, at its confluence with the coracoid. The *axillary border* is one edge of the primitive prism; the *superior border* is another; and the third is along the free edge of the spine. The *suprascapular notch* in the superior border (converted into a foramen by a ligament) denotes the passage there of the vessels and nerve called by the same name. The peculiarities of the human scapula result mainly from its extensive growth downward to the inferior angle (a_2), with consequent lengthening of the axillary border and of the so-called vertebral "border," and from great development of the spine and acromion. This bone, as usual in the higher vertebrates, has two articulations—with the clavicle and with the humerus; excepting the acromioclavicular articulation, it is attached to the trunk solely by muscles, of which sixteen (sometimes seventeen) arise from or are inserted into the bone. (Compare the shape of the rabbit's shoulder-blade, figured under *metacromion*, and of a bird's, under *scapula*.) See also cut under *shoulder*.



Human Shoulder-blade or Scapula (right), dorsal surface.
a_1, superior angle; a_2, inferior angle; *ac*, acromion; *ax*, axillary border; *c*, coracoid; *g*, glenoid cavity for articulation with humerus; *is*, infraspinous fossa; *n*, neck and suprascapular notch in superior border; *s*, spine; *ss*, supraspinous fossa; *v*, vertebral border, extending from a_1 to a_2.

I fear, sir, my *shoulder-blade* is out.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 77.

As for you and me, my good Sir, are there any signs of wings sprouting from our *shoulder-blades*?
Thackeray, Philip, v.

shoulder-block (shōl'dėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large single block having a projection on the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed.


Shoulder-block.

shoulder-bone (shōl'dėr-bōn), *n.* [< ME. *schulderbon*, *schuldirbon*, *schuldrebone*; < *shoulder* + *bone*[1].] **1.** The humerus.—**2.** The shoulder-blade.

My sonys hed hath reste none,
But leneth on the *schuldre bone*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

To see how the bear tore out his *shoulder-bone*.
Shak., W. T., iii. 3. 97.

shoulder-brace (shōl'dėr-brās), *n.* A surgical appliance for treating round shoulders.

shoulder-brooch (shōl'dėr-brōch), *n.* A brooch such as is used in the costume of the Scottish Highlanders to secure the plaid on the shoulder.

shoulder-callosity (shōl'dėr-ka-los″i-ti), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobes*, under *prothoracic*.

shoulder-cap (shōl'dėr-kap), *n.* The piece of armor which covers the point of the shoulder, forming part either of the articulated epaulet or of the pauldron.

shoulder-clapper† (shōl'dėr-klap″ėr), *n.* One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity or to arrest him; in the latter sense, a bailiff.

A back-friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that countermands
The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2. 37.

shoulder-cover (shōl'dėr-kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *shoulder-tippet*. See *patagium* (*c*).

shouldered (shōl'dėrd), *a.* [< ME. *yshuldred*; < *shoulder* + *-ed*[2].] Having shoulders, of this or that character: as, broad-*shouldered*, round-*shouldered*, red-*shouldered*.

Take oxen yonge, . . .
Yshuldred wyde is goode, and huge brest.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Broad-*shouldered* was he, grand to look upon.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

shoulder-girdle (shōl'dėr-gėr″dl), *n.* The pectoral or scapular arch or girdle. See *pectoral girdle*, under *girdle*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, *sternum*, *scapula*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder*.

shoulder-guard (shōl'dėr-gärd), *n.* **1.** Same as *épaulière*.—**2.** Armor of the shoulder, especially when added to the hauberk or gambeson as an additional defense. See cuts under *epaulet*, 2, and *pauldron*.

shoulder-hitter (shōl'dėr-hit″ėr), *n.* One who hits from the shoulder: one who in boxing delivers a blow with the full weight of his body; hence, a pugilist; a bully; a rough. [Colloq., U. S.]

A band of *shoulder-hitters* and ballot-box stuffers.
New York Tribune, Sept. 30, 1858.

shouldering (shōl'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shoulder*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pushing or crowding with the shoulder or shoulders.

Some thought to raise themselves to high degree
By riches and unrighteous reward;
Some by close *shouldring*; some by flatteree.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 47.

Those *shoulderings* aside of the weak by the strong, which leave so many "in shallows and in miseries."
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 151.

2. A shoulder; a sloping projection or bank.

When there is not a kerb there should be a *shouldering* of sods and earth on each side to keep the road materials in place, and to form with the finished surface the water tables or side channels in which the surface drainage is collected. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 583.

3. In *slating*, a bed of haired lime placed beneath the upper edge of the smaller and thicker sorts of slates, to raise them and aid in making the joints water-tight.

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shouldering-file (shōl'dėr-ing-fīl), *n.* A flat, safe-edged file, the narrower sides of which are parallel and inclined. See *V-file*. *E. H. Knight.*

shoulder-joint (shōl'dėr-joint), *n.* The joint between the humerus and the pectoral girdle. In most mammals the humerus and scapula are alone concerned, but in the monotremes and lower animals the coracoid bone also takes part. The joint is a ball-and-socket or enarthrodial one, permitting extensive movements. See cuts under *shoulder*, *sternum*, and *interclavicle*.

shoulder-knot (shōl'dėr-not), *n.* 1. A knot of ribbon or of metal lace worn on the shoulder. The fashion was introduced from France in the time of Charles II. It is now confined to servants in livery.

Sir, I admire the mode of your *shoulder-knot;* methinks it hangs very emphatically, and carries an air of travel in it; your sword-knot too is . . . modish.
Farquhar, Constant Couple, i. 1.

I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and *shoulder knots* crowding among the common clowns [on a jury].
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 289.

It is impossible to describe all the execution that was done by the *shoulder-knot*, while that fashion prevailed.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

2. An epaulet.—3. A piece of jewelry made to wear on the shoulder, as a brooch or simple ornament: most generally a diamond pin set with many stones.—4. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Hadena basilinea* is the rustic shoulder-knot.—**Shoulder-knot grouse**, the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*. Also *tippet-grouse*. *J. Latham*, 1783; *J. Sabine*, 1823.

shoulder-knotted (shōl'dėr-not'ed), *a.* [< *shoulder-knot* + *-ed*².] Wearing a shoulder-knot.

A *shoulder-knotted* Puppy, with a grin,
Queering the threadbare Curate, let him in.
Colman the Younger, Poetical Vagaries, p. 144. (*Davies.*)

shoulder-lobe (shōl'dėr-lōb), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobes*, under *prothoracic*.

shoulder-moth (shōl'dėr-môth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis plecta* is the flame-shoulder.

shoulder-note (shōl'dėr-nōt), *n.* See *note*¹, 5.

shoulder-pegged (shōl'dėr-pegd), *a.* Gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion: applied to horses.

shoulder-piece (shōl'dėr-pēs), *n.* A shoulder-strap; a strap or piece joining the front and back of a garment, and passing over the shoulder.

It [the ephod] shall have the two *shoulderpieces* thereof joined at the two edges thereof; and so it shall be joined together. Ex. xxviii. 7.

shoulder-pitch† (shōl'dėr-pich), *n.* The point of the shoulder; the acromion.

Acromion. The *shoulder pitch*, or point, wherewith the hinder and fore parts of the necke are joyned together.
Colgrave.

shoulder-pole (shōl'dėr-pōl), *n.* A pole to be carried on the shoulders of two persons to support a burden slung between them.

The double gate was thrown open to admit a couple of fettered convicts carrying water in a large wooden bucket slung between them on a *shoulder-pole*.
The Century, XXXVII. 35.

shoulder-screw (shōl'dėr-skrō), *n.* An external screw made with a shoulder which limits the distance to which it can be screwed in.

shoulder-shield (shōl'dėr-shēld), *n.* 1. Same as *pauldron*.—2. An outer and additional piece of armor worn in the just or tourney, generally on the left shoulder only.

shoulder-shotten (shōl'dėr-shot'n), *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.

Swayed in the back and *shoulder-shotten*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

shoulder-slip (shōl'dėr-slip), *n.* A slip or sprain of the shoulder; a dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

The horse will probably take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Groom).

shoulder-slipped (shōl'dėr-slipt), *a.* Having a slip of the shoulder; suffering dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

Mr. Floyd brought word they could not come, for one of their horses was *shoulderslipt*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 173.

He mounted him again upon Rosinante, who was half *shoulder-slipped*.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 8. (*Davies.*)

shoulder-splayed (shōl'dėr-splād), *a.* Same as *shoulder-slipped*.

shoulder-spotted (shōl'dėr-spot'ed), *a.* Having spotted shoulders: as, the *shoulder-spotted* roquet, *Liocephalus ornatus*, a tropical American lizard.

shoulder-strap (shōl'dėr-strap), *n.* 1. A strap worn over the shoulder to support the dress or some article to be carried.

He then mends the *shoulder-strap* of his powder-horn and pouches. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 203.

2. A narrow strap of cloth edged with gold bullion, and in most cases ornamented with gold or silver bullion, worn on the shoulder by naval and military commissioned officers as a badge of rank. The color of the cloth in the United States army distinguishes the various corps, while in the navy a peculiar ornament in addition to the insignia of rank is used to designate the corps. A strap without a bar signifies a second lieutenant, the corresponding navy grade being the ensign; one bar, first lieutenant in the army and junior lieutenant in the navy; two bars, captain in the army and lieutenant in the navy; a gold leaf, major and lieutenant-commander; a silver leaf, lieutenant-colonel and commander; a silver eagle, colonel and captain; a silver star, brigadier-general and commodore; two silver stars, major-general and rear-admiral; three silver stars, lieutenant-general and vice-admiral; four silver stars, general and admiral.

In the army of the United States the rank of officers is determined by the insignia on the epaulettes and *shoulder-straps*. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict., p. 475.

3. Same as *épaulière*.

shoulder-tippet (shōl'dėr-tip'et), *n.* In *entom.*, a patagium. See *patagium* (*c*).

shoulder-wrench (shōl'dėr-rench), *n.* A wrench, strain, or sprain of the shoulder.

shouler, *n.* A dialectal form of *shoveler*².

shoup (shoup), *n.* [Also dial. *choup(-tree)*; < ME. *schowpe*, *scope(-tre)*; perhaps ult. connected with *hip*² (AS. *héope*, etc.): see *hip*².] Same as *hip*². *Cath. Ang.*, p. 338. [Prov. Eng.]

shourt, **shoure**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *shower*¹.

shout¹ (shout), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *showt*, *shoute*, *showte;* < ME. *shouten*, *schouten;* origin unknown.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a loud significant call or outcry, either inarticulate, as in laughter, calls, signals, etc., or articulate; speak in a very loud and vehement manner. It is generally applied to loud utterance or calling out in order to express joy, applause, or exultation, to give an alarm, to draw attention, or to incite to an action.

With that gan al hire meyne for to *shoute:*
"A! go we se, caste up the gates wide."
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 614.

All the sons of God *shouted* for joy. Job xxxviii. 7.

2. To order drink for another or others as a treat. [Slang, Australia and U. S.]

And so I *shouted* for him and he *shouted* for me, and at last I says—"Butty," says I, "who are these chaps round here on the lay?" *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 335.

He must drink a nobbler with Tom, and be prepared to *shout* for all hands at least once a day.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 243.

To shout at, to deride or revile with shouts.

That man would be *shouted at* that should come forth in his great-grandsire's suit, though not rent, not discoloured.
Bp. Hall, Fashions of the World, Sermon, Rom. xii. 2.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud and vehement voice; utter with a shout; express with raised voice.

They threw their caps, . . .
Shouting their emulation. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 218.

The people cried, . . .
Shouting, "Sir Galahad and Sir Percivale!"
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

shout¹ (shout), *n.* [< ME. *showte*, *schowte;* < *shout*¹, *v.*] A vehement and sudden outcry, expressing joy, exultation, animated courage, or other emotion; also, a loud call to attract attention at a distance, to be heard by one hard of hearing, or the like. A shout is generally near a middle pitch of the voice, as opposed to a cry, scream, shriek, or screech, which are all at a high pitch, and a roar, which is at a low pitch.

Than a-roos a *showte* and so grete noyse that alle thei tho turned to flight, and the chase be-gan that longe endured, for from euensonge it lasted vnto nyght.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

Thursday, the vij Day of Januarii, the Maryoners made a grett *Showte*, seyng to vs that they sey londe.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

The universal host up sent
A *shout* that tore hell's concave.
Milton, P. L., i. 542.

Great was the *shout* of guns from the castles and ship.
Pepys, Diary, April 9, 1660.

shout² (shout), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *scout*⁴ in like sense; otherwise a dial. var. of *shoot*, and so called with ref. to its light movement.] A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of Lincolnshire: when broader and larger it is used in shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a *gunning-shout*. [Prov. Eng.]

And from two boats, forfeited anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a *showte*, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accomptant of waifs and estrays.
Archæologia, XXIV. 303. (*Halliwell.*)

shouter (shou'tėr), *n.* 1. One who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thin'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters'* heads. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

Hence—2. A noisy or enthusiastic adherent of a person or cause. [Slang, U. S.]

shoutman† (shout'man), *n.* [< *shout*² + *man*.] One who manages or uses a shout. See *shout*². *Archæologia*, XXIV. 303.

shove (shuv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoved*, ppr. *shoving*. [< ME. *shoven*, *schoven*, *shoofen*, *ssofen* (weak verb, pret. *shovede*), usually *schouren*, *showven* (strong verb, pret. *shof*, pp. *shoven*, *shove*), < AS. *scofian* (weak verb, pret. *scofode*), usually *scūfan* (strong verb, pret. *sceáf*, pl. *scufon*, pp. *scofen*) = OFries. *skūva* = D. *schuiven* = MLG. *schuven* = OHG. *sciupan*, *scoopan*, MHG. G. *schieben* = Icel. *skūfa*, *skýfa* = Sw. *skuffa* = Dan. *skubbe* = Goth. *skiuban*, shove; allied to Skt. √ *kshubh*, become agitated, in causal form agitate, shake, impel; cf. Lith. *skubti*, hasten, OBulg. *skubati*, pull, pluck. Hence ult. *shovel*¹, *sheaf*¹, *scuffle*¹, *shuffle*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press or push along by the direct application of strength continuously exerted; particularly, to push (something) so as to make it slide or move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument: as, to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat into the water.

Brennynge brymstone and lede many a barelle fulle,
They *showfedde* hit downne rygte as shyre watur.
MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii., f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

The hand could pluck her back that *shoved* her on.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 131.

The players [at shovel-board] stand at the end of the table, . . . each of them having four flat weights of metal, which they *shove* from them one at a time alternately.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 395.

The maiden lady herself, sternly inhospitable in her first purposes, soon began to feel that the door ought to be *shoved* back, and the rusty key be turned in the reluctant lock. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2†. To prop; support.

Hit [a tree] hadde shoriers to *shoue* hit up.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 20.

3. To push roughly or without ceremony; press against; jostle.

Of other care they little reckoning make
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest!
Milton, Lycidas, l. 118.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

4†. To push; bring into prominence.

If that I live, thy name shal be *shove*
In English, that thy sleighte shal be knowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1381.

To shove by, to push aside or away; delay or reject.

Offence's gilded hand may *shove by* justice.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 58.

To shove down, to overthrow by pushing.

And on Friday, after sakeryng, one come fro cherch warde, and *schoffe doune* all that was thereon, and trad on the wall and brake sum, and wente over.
Paston Letters, I. 217.

A strong man was going to *shove down* St. Paul's cupola.
Arbuthnot.

To shove off, to thrust or push off or away; cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars: as, to *shove off* a boat.

The country-folk wasted their valor upon entrenchments which held them easily at bay till the black boats were *shoved off* to sea again. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

To shove the queer. See *queer*¹. = **Syn. 1.** To push, propel, drive. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press or push forward; push; drive; move along.

He *shof* ay on, he to and fro was sent.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 487.

And here is greet hevyng an *shovyng* be my Lord of Suffolk and all his counsell for to aspye hough this mater kam aboute. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

2. To move in a boat by pushing with a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water or to the shore: often with *off* or *from*.

Every man must know how much water his own vessel draws, and not to think to sail over, wheresoever he hath seen another . . . *shove* over. *Donne*, Sermons, XIII.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd from* shore.
Garth.

3. To germinate; shoot; also, to cast the first teeth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shove (shuv), *n.* [< ME. *shoffe* (= Sw. *skuff* = Dan. *skub*); < *shove*, *v.*] 1. The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing by strength continuously exerted; a strong push, generally along or as if along a surface.

Than thei ffrusshed in so rudely that thei threwe CCC at the firste *shoffe* in theire comynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

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I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

An' 'e digs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noän to lend 'im a *shove*. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. The central woody part of the stem of flax or hemp; the boon.—3. A forward movement of packed and piled ice; especially, such a movement in the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, caused in the early winter by the descent of the ground-ice from the Lachine Rapids above, which, on reaching the islands below the city, is packed, thus forming a dam. The body of water formed by the dam bursts the crust of ice on its surface, and the current shoves or pushes the ice in great cakes or blocks, forming in some places masses over 30 feet high. In the spring the shove is caused by the breaking or honeycombing of the ice by the heat of the sun and the pressure of the ice brought from Lake St. Louis by the current. [Local, Canada.]

Some gentlemen were looking at the tons of ice piled upon the dike Wednesday, and the conversation turned upon the power of the ice during a *shove*.
Montreal (Canada) *Witness*, Feb. 7, 1889.

shove-board† (shuv′bōrd), *n.* [< *shove* + *board*; appar. suggested by *shove-groat*, < *shove* + obj. *groat*. The other form, *shovel-board*, appears to be earlier.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

With me [a shilling of Edward VI.] the unthrifts every day,
With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play.
John Taylor, Travels of Twelve-pence. (*Nares.*)

shove-groat† (shuv′grōt), *n.* [< *shove* + obj. *groat*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

Pist. Thrust him down stairs! know we not Galloway nags?
Fal. Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

shove-halfpenny† (shuv′hā′pe-ni), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

I remarked, however, a number of parallel lines, such as are used for playing *shove halfpenny*, on a deal table in the tap-room frequented by them.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 198.

shovel[1] (shuv′l), *n.* [< ME. *shovele*, *schovel*, *schovele*, *showell*, *schoule*, *shole* (> E. dial. *shoul*, *shool*), < AS. *scofl*, *scofle*, in oldest form *scobl* (= D. *schoffel* = Sw. *skofvel* = Dan. *skovl*; cf. (with long vowel) MLG. *schūfele*, *schüfle*, *schuffele*, LG. *schüfel*, *schuffel* = OHG. *scūvala*, MHG. *schūfele*, *schüfel*, G. *schaufel*), a shovel, < *scūfan* (pp. *scofen*), shove: see *shove*.] 1. An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or concave blade with a handle, used for taking up and removing loose substances, as coal, sand, earth, gravel, corn, coin, etc. The most common form of shovel is that used for removing loose earth, coal, or the like; it is made of thin iron, the blade square and flat, with low sides nearly at right angles with it, and a wooden handle somewhat curved, about two feet six inches in length, and terminating in a bow-handle. See *fire-shovel*.

Tho nome hi spade and *schole* and ner the place wende
Depe hi gonne to delue. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

To knock him about the sconce with a dirty *shovel*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 110.

2. A shovel-hat. [Colloq.]

A queer old hat, something like a doctor of divinity's *shovel*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

3. In *zoöl.*, a formation suggesting a shovel. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *shoveler*[2].—4. See the quotation. [Slang.]

In the early days after the Crimean War, the engineers in the Navy were a rough lot. They were good men, but without much education. They were technically known as *shovels*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 344.

Mouth of a shovel. See *mouth*.—**Pronged shovel**, a shovel made with prongs instead of an undivided blade: used for moving broken stone, etc.

shovel[1] (shuv′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoveled* or *shovelled*, ppr. *shoveling* or *shovelling*. [< ME. *schovelen* (= D. *schoffelen*, hoe, = G. *schaufeln* = Sw. *skofla* = Dan. *skovle*, shovel); from the noun. Cf. *shoul*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take up and move with a shovel.

In winter, to *shovel* away the snow from the side-walk.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To move or throw in large quantities, hastily and clumsily, as if with a shovel: as, to *shovel* food into the mouth with a knife.—**To shovel up.** (*a*) To throw up with a shovel. (*b*) To cover up with earth by means of a spade or shovel.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be shot for sixpence in a battle-field,
And *shovell'd up* into a bloody trench
Where no one knows? *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

II. *intrans.* To use a shovel: as, to *shovel* for one's living.

shovel[2]†, *n.* [A particular use of *shovel*[1], or abbr. of *shoveler*[2], *shovelbill*.] Same as *shoveler*[2]. *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Halliwell*, under *shovell*.)

shovel[3]†, *v.* [< ME. *shovelen*; a var. of *shuffle*, q. v.] An obsolete form of *shuffle*.

Shoveling [var. *stumblende*] forth.
Wyclif, Tobit xi. 10. (*Stratmann.*)

They heard him quietly, without any *shovelling* of feet, or walking up and down.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

shovelart†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoveler*[2].

shovelard† (shuv′el-ärd), *n.* [< ME. *schovelerd*, *schevelard* (cf. contr. *shoulerd*, < ME. **schoullard*, *scholarde*); a var. of *shoveler*[2], with accom. suffix *-ard*. Cf. *shoulerd*.] 1. An obsolete form of *shoveler*[2], 1.

No manner of deer, heron, *shovelard*—a species of duck.
Statute 33 *Hen. VIII.*, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in [England, III. 284.

2. An obsolete form of *shoveler*[2], 2.

shovelbill (shuv′l-bil), *n.* Same as *shoveler*[2], 1. [Local, U. S.]

shovel-board, shuffle-board (shuv′l-bōrd, shuf′l-bōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoofle-board*, *shoofleboord*; < *shovel*[3], *shuffle*, + *board*. Cf. *shoveboard*, which is appar. later, but on etymological grounds is prob. earlier.] 1. A game in which the players shove or drive by blows of the hand pieces of money or counters toward certain marks, compartments, or lines marked on a table. As the game is played in recent times, the players strive to shove the counters beyond a certain line and as near the end of the table as possible, without shoving them entirely off. Formerly also *shove-board*, and (because often played with silver pieces), *shove-groat*, *slide-groat*, *shovel-penny*, or *shove-halfpenny*.

On a night when the lieutenant and he for their disport were plaieing at slidegrote or *shoofleboord*.
Stanihurst, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1528 (Holinshed's [Chron.).

The game of *shovelboard*, though now considered as exceedingly vulgar, and practised by the lower classes of the people, was formerly in great repute among the nobility and gentry; and few of their mansions were without a shovel-board. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

2. The table or board on which the game of shovel-board is played; also, the groat, shilling, or other coin used in the game.

Away slid I my man like a *shovel-board* shilling.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

3. A game played on shipboard by pushing wooden or iron disks with a crutch-shaped mace or cue so that they may rest on one of the squares of a diagram of nine numbered squares chalked on the deck.—**Edward shovel-board**†, a shilling of Edward VI., formerly used in playing shovel-board.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two *Edward shovel-boards*, that cost me two shilling and twopence a-piece.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 159.

shoveler[1], **shoveller**[1] (shuv′l-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *schoveler*; < *shovel*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shovels.

The fillers-in, or *shovellers* of dust into the sieves of sifters. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 194.

shoveler[2], **shoveller**[2] (shuv′l-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoveler*, dial. contr. *shouler*; < ME. *schoveler* (cf. var. *shovelar*, *shovelard*, *shoulerd*); a particular use of *shoveler*[1], or formed independently < *shovel*[1] + *-er*[1]; so called with ref. to its broad bill (from which it is also called *broad-bill* and *spoonbill*).] 1. A duck, *Spatula clypeata*, having a very broad bill which widens toward the end. It is a medium-sized fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia,



Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*).

Africa, and America. The male is of showy party-colored plumage, with glossy dark-green head like a mallard's, white breast, purplish-chestnut abdomen, sky-blue wing-coverts, and rich green speculum set in black and white, black rump and tail-coverts, blackish bill, orange eyes, and vermilion or red feet. The female is much less gaudy. The length is from 17 to 21 inches. The eggs are about 8 in number, little over 2 by 1½ inches in size, pale-drab or greenish-gray. The shoveler is one of the best ducks for the table. More fully called *blue-winged* or *red-breasted shoveler*, and *mud-shoveler*; also *shovelbill*, *spoonbill*, *spoon-billed duck*, *spoon-billed teal* or *widgeon*, *broadbill*, *broady*, and *swaddlebill*.

2. The spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*.

The *shovelar* with his brode beck. *Skelton.*

shovel-fish (shuv′l-fish), *n.* Same as *shovel-head*.

shovel-footed (shuv′l-fůt′ed), *a.* [< ME. *schovelle-fotede*; < *shovel*[1] + *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having feet like shovels; having broad and flat feet.

Schovelle-fotede was that schalke, and schaylande hyme semyde,
With schankez unschaply, schowande [shoving, knocking] to-gedyrs. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1098.

shovelful (shuv′l-fůl), *n.* [< *shovel*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a shovel will hold or will readily lift at one time.

Not a *shovelful* of earth had been thrown up in those three weeks to fortify either the Federal camps or the approaches to the dépôt of Pittsburg Landing.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 535.

shovel-hat (shuv′l-hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England.

The profession of this gentleman's companion was unmistakable—the *shovel-hat*, the clerical cut of the coat, the neck-cloth without collar. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

Whereas the English Johnson only bowed to every Clergyman, or man with a *shovel-hat*, I would bow to every Man with any sort of hat, or with no hat whatever.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, iii. 6.

shovelhead (shuv′l-hed), *n.* 1. The shovel-headed sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*, or another of the same genus.—2. The bonnet-headed shark, *Sphyrna* or *Reniceps tiburo*. See cut under *shark*[1], *n.*



Shovel-headed Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*).

shovel-headed (shuv′l-hed′ed), *a.* Having a broad, flat snout, like a shovel: specifically noting the shovelheads.—**Shovel-headed shark.** See *shark*[1].

shoveling-flat (shuv′ling-flat), *n.* In *naval arch.*, a flat surface in a fire-room or coal-bunker where coal may be shoveled conveniently. It is generally made of thicker iron to resist the wearing of the shovels.

shoveller, *n.* See *shoveler*[1], *shoveler*[2].

shovelnose (shuv′l-nōz), *n.* 1. The shovel-nosed sturgeon.—2. One of two different shovel-nosed sharks. (*a*) The sand-shark, *Carcharias* (or *Odontaspis*) *americanus*. (*b*) A cow-shark of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Hexanchus* (or *Notidanus*) *corinus*.

shovel-nosed (shuv′l-nōzd), *a.* Same as *shovel-headed*.

shovel-penny† (shuv′l-pen′i), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1.

shovel-plow (shuv′l-plou), *n.* A plow, with a simple triangular share, used for cultivating the ground between growing crops.

shover (shuv′ėr), *n.* [= D. *schuiver* = MLG. *schuver*; as *shove*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shoves. Specifically—(*a*) One who pushes, poles, or sets a boat. [Local, U. S.]

The moon is at its full in September or October, and the perigee, or in *shover* parlance "pagy," tides take place.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 177.

(*b*) A pole with which the mouth of the tunnel of a fish-pound is opened and closed. [Lake Michigan.]—**Shover of the queer**, one who passes counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

show[1] (shō), *v.*; pret. *showed*, pp. *shown* or *showed*, ppr. *showing*. [Also archaically *shew* (the older form); < ME. *shewen*, *schewen*, *schawen*, *scheawen*, *scheawen*, *seawen*, *scawen*, < AS. *sceáwian* (pret. *sceáwode*, pp. *sceáwod*), see, behold, also make to see, show, = OS. *skawōn* = OFries. *skawia*, *skowia*, *schoia*, *skua* = D. *schouwen*, inspect, view, = MLG. *schouwen* = OHG. *scawōn*, *scauwōn*, *scowōn*, *scouwōn*, see, look at, consider, MHG. *schowen*, *schouwen*, G. *schauen*, see, behold, = Dan. *skue*, behold, = Goth. **skawjan* (in comp. *us-skawjan*, awake), **skaggwōn*. see; cf. Goth. *skuggwa*, a looking-glass; OHG. *scūcar*, *scūchar*, a looking-glass; AS. *scūa* = OHG. *scūwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade (see *skug*); Icel. *skygna*, spy, *skodha*, spy, *skyn*, insight, perception; < Teut. √ *sku*, see, perceive, = L. *cavere* (√ **scav*), take heed, be careful, orig. look about, = Gr. κοεῖν, notice; cf. Skt. *kavi*, wise; OBulg. *chuti*, know, perceive, = Sloven. Serv. *chuti*, hear, = Bohem. *chiti* = Pol. *czuć*, feel, = Russ. *chuyati*, feel, dial. *chuti*,

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hear. From the root of *show*[1] are ult. E. *scavage*[1], *scavager*, *scavenger*, etc., *sheen*[1], etc., *skug*, etc. The pp. *shown* (like *sawn*, *sewn*, etc.) is modern, conformed to the analogy of *sown*, *blown*, etc.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To let be seen; manifest to the sight; disclose; discover.

Than be-gan the day for to clere, and the sonne to *shewe* out his bemes and dryed theire harneys.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

All the more it seeks to hide itself,
The bigger bulk it *shows*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 81.

The sportive wind blows wide
Their flutt'ring rags, and *shows* a tawny skin.
Cowper, Task, i. 568.

2. To exhibit or present to the view; place in sight; display.

The men, which wonder at their wounds,
And *shewe* their scarres to euery commer by.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Go thy way, *shew* thyself to the priest. Mat. viii. 4.

I was *shown* in it a sketch of bombs and mortars as they are now used.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 371).

3. To communicate; reveal; make known; disclose.

They knew when he fled, and did not *shew* it to me.
1 Sam. xxii. 17.

O, let me live!
And all the secrets of our camp I'll *show*.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 1. 93.

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days.
Milton, P. L., xi. 357.

4. To prove; manifest; make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, etc.; demonstrate; explain.

Whan thei herden what he was, thei seiden as gladde peple that he *shewed* well fro whens he was comen.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

This continuall course and manner of writing or speech *sheweth* the matter and disposition of the writers minde more than one or few wordes or sentences can *shew*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

He draws upon life's map a zigzag line,
That *shows* how far 'tis safe to follow sin.
Cowper, Hope, l. 608.

Show your good breeding, at least, though you have forgot your duty. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

5. To inform; teach; instruct.

One of the black ones went with me to carry a quarter of beef, and I went . . . to *show* her how to corn it.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 223.

6. To mark; indicate; point out.

"We seche the kynge Arthur." . . . At this worde ansuerde Nascien, . . . "My feire sones, lo, hym yonde," . . . and *shewde* hym with his fynger.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

An altar of black stone, of old wrought well,
Alone beneath a ruined roof now *showed*
The goal whereto the folk were wont to crowd.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

7. To point out the way to; guide or usher; conduct.

Come, good sir, will you *show* me to this house?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 2. 20.

O, gentlemen, I beg pardon for not *showing* you out; this way. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

8. To bestow; confer; afford: as, to *show* favor or mercy.

And eke, o lady myn, Facecia!
My penne thow guyde, and helpe vnto me *shewe*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Felix, willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. Acts xxiv. 27.

The Commons of England . . . treated their living captain with that discriminating justice which is seldom *shown* except to the dead. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

9. To explain; make clear; interpret; expound.

What this montaigne bymeneth and the merke dale
And the felde ful of folke, I shal gow faire *schewe*.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 2.

Interpreting of dreams, and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts. Dan. v. 12.

10. Figuratively, to exercise or use upon, usually in a slight and superficial way; barely touch with. [Colloq. and humorous.]

As for hair, tho' it 's red, it 's the most nicest hair when I've time to just *show* it the comb.
Hood, The Lost Heir.

To show a leg. See *leg.* — **To show cause.** See *cause.* — **To show fight,** to manifest a disposition or readiness to resist. — **To show forth,** to manifest; publish; proclaim.

O Lord, open thou my lips; and my mouth shall *shew forth* thy praise. Ps. li. 15.

To show off, to set off; exhibit in an ostentatious manner; as, to *show off* one's accomplishments. — **To show one's colors.** See *color.* — **To show one's hand.** See *hand.* — **To show the door,** to dismiss one from the room or house. — **To show the cloven hoof.** See *cloven.* — **To show the cold shoulder.** See *cold.* — **To show the elephant.** See *elephant.* — **To show the heels, show a clean pair of heels.** See *heel*[1]. — **To show the white feather.** See *white feather*, under *feather.* — **To show up,** to expose; hold up to animadversion, ridicule, or contempt: as, to *show up* an impostor.

How far he was justified in *showing up* his friend Macklin may admit of question.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxix.

It would be unprofitable to spend more time in disentangling, or rather in *showing up* the knots in, the ravelled skeins of our neighbours. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 30.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be seen; appear; become visible or manifest; come into sight, or, figuratively, into knowledge.

The Almykanteras in her astrolabies ben streyhte as a line so as *shewyth* in this figure.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 26.

The fire i' the flint
Shows not till it be struck.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 23.

The painter, whose pictures *show* best at a distance, but very near, more unpleasing.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

A faint green light began to *show*
Far in the east.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

Cuckoo, calling from the hill,
Swallow, skimming by the mill,
Mark the seasons, map our year,
As they *show* and disappear.
M. Arnold, Poor Matthias.

2. To make one's (or its) appearance; be visible; be present. [Now colloq.]

Sche lyethe in an olde Castelle, in a Cave, and *schewethe* twyes or thryes in the Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

The ladies, . . . finding the rapid gallops and easy leaps of the "light lands" greatly to their taste, always *showed* in good numbers. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xi.

To show off, to make a show; make a conscious and more or less obvious display of one's accomplishments or advantages; display one's self. See also *showing-off.*

Young gentlemen . . . *show off* to advantage beside the befustianed, rustic, and inebriate portion of the crowd.
Grenville Murray, Round about France, p. 226.

To show up, to appear; put in an appearance; attend or be present. [Colloq.]

show[1] (shō), *n.* [Also archaically *shew*; < ME. *schewe*, < AS. *sceáwe*, a show, = D. *schouw* (in *schouw-spel*, a spectacle, show) = MLG. *schouwe* = G. *schau* = Dan. *skue*, a show, view; from the verb.] **1.** The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to view or notice; manifestation; demonstration.

But I have that within which passeth *show*;
These but the trappings and the suits of woe.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 86.

Nor doth this grandeur and majestick *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
. . . allure mine eye. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 110.

Not long after the Admiral's Death the Protector was invaded with severnl Accusations; wherein the Earl of Warwick made not always the greatest *show*, but had yet always the greatest hand. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 307.

2. Appearance, whether true or false; semblance; likeness.

Long she thus travelled, . . .
Yet never *shew* of living wight espyde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 10.

Of their Fruits, Ananas is reckoned one of the best, in taste like an Apricocke, in *shew* a farre off like an Artichoke, but without prickles, very sweete of sent.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

Nor was this opinion destitute of a *show* of reason.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

His intellectual eye pierces instantly beneath the *shows* of things to the things themselves, and seems almost to behold truth in clear vision. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 22.

3. Ostentatious display; parade; pomp.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a *show*.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 187.

In the middle ages, the love of *show* was carried to an extravagant length. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 24.

The city [Geneva] itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

4. A sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a pageant; a play: as, the Lord Mayor's *show*; specifically, that which is shown for money: as, a traveling *show*; a flower-*show*; a cattle-*show*.

Some delightful ostentation, or *show*, or pageant, or antique, or firework. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 118.

Was my Lo. Maior's *shew*, with a number of sumptuous pageants, speeches, and verses.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

Here raree *shows* are seen, and Punche's Feats,
And Pocket's pick'd in Crouds and various Cheats.
Gay.

The shrill call, across the general din,
"Roll up your curtain! Let the *show* begin!"
Whittier, The Panorama.

5. A feint; a deceptive or plausible appearance; a pretense of something, designed to mislead; pretext.

In *shew* to keepe the straits, in deed to expect the euent.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 336.

Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

They seem'd a while to bestirr them with a *shew* of diligence in thir new affairs. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

6. The first sanguinolent discharge in labor; also, the first indication of the menses. [Colloq.] — **7.** A sign; indication; prospect; promise: as, a *show* of petroleum; a *show* of gold. [U. S. and Australia.]

The depth to which a well is drilled is generally regulated by the depth of the producing wells in the immediate vicinity, and sometimes by the *show*, as it is called, of the oil in the well. *Cone and Johns*, Petrolia, p. 144.

8. Chance; opportunity. [Colloq., U. S.]

Tom may be innocent; and he ought to have a fair *show*, anyhow. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xi.

[Used attributively to indicate display or effect: as, this is a *show* day at the club; B was the *show* figure of the party.] — **A show of hands,** a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition. — **Dumb show.** See *dumb-show.* — **Show Sunday,** the Sunday before Commemoration at Oxford University. — **To make a show,** to show off; make a display.

Hee seemes not sincerely religious, especially on solemne daies; for he comes oft to Church to *make a shew*.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** Sight, representation. — **3.** *Display, Parade,* etc. (see *ostentation*), flourish, dash, pageantry, splendor, ceremony. — **5.** Color, mask.

show[2], *v.* A dialectal variant of *shove.*

show[3] (shō), *n.* [Also *shew*; prob. a reduced form of *shode*[1], *shood*, lit. 'separation,' applied to various uses: see *shode*[1], *shode*[2], *shood.*] Refuse: used in the plural.

He . . . recommends that the ground immediately under the stem of the oak, birch, and other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shews*, being the refuse of a flax-mill, which of course serves to exclude the drought, like the process which gardeners call mulching.
Scott, Prose Works, XXI. 142.

Coal used to be quarried in Scholes. . . . It must . . . have been worked at a very early period, and the heaps of *shows* (refuse and cinders . . .) would naturally give a name to the place.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 255.

show-bill (shō'bil), *n.* A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing an announcement of goods for sale; also, such a placard announcing a show.

show-box (shō'boks), *n.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity exhibited as a show, as the box for a Punch and Judy show.

Mankind are his *show-box* — a friend, would you know him?
Pull the string, ruling passion the picture will show him.
Burns, Fragment Inscribed to Fox.

showbread, shewbread (shō'bred), *n.* [= G. *schaubrod* = Sw. *skådebröd* = Dan. *skuebröd*; as *show*[1] + *bread*[1].] Among the ancient Jews, the bread which was placed every Sabbath before Jehovah on the table of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, set in the holy place, on the north side of the altar of incense. It consisted of twelve loaves, to represent the twelve tribes of Israel, and was made of fine flour, sprinkled with incense. It was accounted holy, remained on the golden table during an entire week, and was eaten in the sanctuary by the priests alone.

Have ye not read . . . how he entered into the house of God, and did eat the *shewbread*, which was not lawful for him to eat, . . . but only for the priests? Mat. xii. 4.

show-card (shō'kärd), *n.* A tradesman's card containing an announcement; also, a card on which patterns are exhibited in a shop.

show-case (shō'kās), *n.* A case or inclosure of which all or some of the sides are of glass, intended to keep small and delicate or valuable objects from dust and injury, while leaving them in plain sight, whether in a museum or in a place of sale.

show-end (shō'end), *n.* That end of a piece of stuff, as woolen cloth, which forms the outside of the roll, and is unrolled to be shown to customers. It is often ornamented and lettered with silk or other thread woven into the piece.

shower[1] (shou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *showre*; < ME. *shour*, *shoure*, *schour*, *schowre*, *schur*, < AS. *scūr*, a storm, shower (*hægles scūr*, *hagal-scūr*, a hail-shower, *regna scūr*, *rēn-scūr*, a rain-shower, *wolcna scūr*, 'cloud-shower,' *flāna scūr*, a shower of arrows, *scūr-boga*, shower-bow, rainbow), also poet. conflict, battle, = OS. *skūr*, a conflict, battle, = OFries. *schur*, a fit, paroxysm, = D. *schoer* = MLG. *schūr* = LG. *schure*, *schuur* = OHG. *scūr*, MHG. *schūr*, G. *schauer*, a shower, storm, fit, paroxysm, = Icel. *skūr* = Sw. *skur* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra windis*, a storm of wind); perhaps orig. 'a thick dark cloud, rain-cloud'; cf. L. *obscurus*, and see *sky*[1].] **1.** A light, or moderately heavy, fall of rain, hail, or sleet; used absolutely, a fall of rain.

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But graceles gostis, golours of hem-self,
That neuere had harnesse ne hayle-*schouris*.
Richard the Redeless, i. 26.

Whan that Aprille with his *shoures* soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Fast falls a fleecy *show'r*, the downy flakes
Descending. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 325.

2. Figuratively, a fall of any liquid in drops, or of solid objects in large number.

So fro heuen to helle that hatel *schor* [of fiends] laste.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 227.

In the three and twentieth Year a *Shower* of Blood rained in the Isle of Wight two Hours together.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 59.

How quick they wheel'd, and, flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy *showers* against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 324.

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.

Sweet Highland girl, a very *shower*
Of beauty is thy earthly dower!
Wordsworth, To a Highland Girl.

4. In *pyrotechny*, a device in which small stars of a slow-burning composition fall from rockets or shells, presenting the appearance of a shower of fire.—5†. An attack; an assault; a conflict; a battle.

To put the of peril i haue ney perisched oft,
And many a scharp *schour* for thi sake tholed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4514.

In the laste *shour*, soth for to telle,
The folk of Troye hemselven so mysledden
That with the worse at nyght homeward they fledden.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 47.

Than thei yaf hem a sharpe *shour* that thei were discon-fited and chaced oute of the place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 353.

Meteoric showers. See *meteoric*.

shower[1] (shou'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *showre*; < *shower*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To water with or as with a shower; wet copiously with rain.

Or serve they as a flowery verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *shower* the earth?
Milton, P. L., xi. 883.

2. Hence, to wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray or in drops: as, to *shower* plants from a watering-pot; to *shower* one's head in bathing; to *shower* a conviet as a punishment.—3. To discharge in a shower; pour down copiously and rapidly; bestow liberally; distribute or scatter in abundance.

Once more
I *shower* a welcome on ye.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 4. 63.

We *shower'd* darts
Upon them, but in vain; they reach'd their ships.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

On their naked limbs the flowery roof
Shower'd roses. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 773.

II. *intrans.* To rain in showers; fall as a shower: as, tears *showered* down his cheeks.

Sir, all the accumulations of honour *showre* down upon you. *Brome*, Northern Lass, v. 2.

Before me *shower'd* the rose in flakes.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

shower[2] (shō'ėr), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewer*; < ME. *shewer*, *schewer*, a shower, a looking-glass, < AS. *sceáwere*, a looker, spy, < *sceáwian*, look, see, show: see *show*[1]. For the sense 'looking-glass,' cf. OHG. *scūcar*, *scūchar*, a looking-glass: see under *show*[1].] 1. One who or that which shows or exhibits. In Scots law, showers in jury causes are two persons named by the court, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the jurors when a view of the property which the cause relates to is allowed. See *viewer*.

It [the star of Bethlehem] schon to the schepherdes a *schewer* of blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 153.

To check this, the mayor was commanded, if any such reports or writings got abroad, to examine as to the first *showers* and utterers thereof, whom, when found, he was to commit to prison and sharply to punish, as an example to others. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

2†. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He made a brasun lauatorye, with his foot, of the *shewers* of wymmen. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxviii. 8.

He puttyth in hys pawtener
A kerchyf and a comb,
A *shewer*, and coyf
To bynd with hys loks.
Poem on the Times of Edwd. II. (ed. Hardwick), st. 16.

shower-bath (shou'ėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.—2. An apparatus for pouring a shower of water upon the body.

showeriness (shou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being showery.

showerless (shou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *shower*[1] + *-less*.] Without showers.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, i.

showery (shou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shower*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

Murranus came from Anxur's *showery* height.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 423).

2. Like a shower; frequent or abounding, like the drops in a shower.

Dew'd with *showery* drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

showfully†(shō'fûl-i), *adv.* [< **showful* (< *show*[1] + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Gaudily; showily.

The Torch-bearers habits were likewise of the Indian garb, but more straungant than those of the Maskers; all *showefully* garnisht with seueral-hewd fethers.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

show-glass (shō'glȧs), *n.* 1. A glass in which something is seen; a mirror; especially, a magic mirror, or a glass in which things not present are made to appear.—2. A show-case.

The maid, who views with pensive air
The *show-glass* fraught with glitt'ring ware,
Sees watches, bracelets, rings, and lockets.
Cowper, Pineapple and Bee.

showily (shō'i-li), *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

showiness (shō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

showing (shō'ing), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewing*; < ME. *shewing*, *schewynge*, < AS. *sceáwung*, verbal n. of *sceáwian*, look, show: see *show*[1], *v.*] 1. Appearance; coming into view.

And the child . . . was in the deserts till the day of his *shewing* unto Israel. Luke i. 80.

2†. Aspect; looks.

Thanne, al abawed in *shewing*,
Anoon spak Drede, right thus seiyng.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4041.

3. A setting forth or demonstration by words: as, he is wrong by his own *showing*.

The first remark which . . . suggests itself is that, on this *showing*, the notes at least of private banks are not money. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. xii. § 7.

4†. A warning; a prophecy. *Halliwell*.

showing-off (shō'ing-ôf'), *n.* 1. Ostentatious display.—2. In a specific use, technical in ornithology, the peculiar actions or attitudes of many male birds in mating, when such are very marked or conspicuous; amatory antics or display. The showing-off is a characteristic habit of the peacock, turkey, and many other gallinaceous birds (see cut under *peafowl*); of some pigeons (pouters are developed from this trait, for example); of the bustards, in some of which the inflation of the neck becomes enormous; of various waders (the cut under *ruff* shows the ruff in the act); and of the sand-hill and other cranes, etc.

showish (shō'ish), *a.* [< *show*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Showy; gaudy; ostentatious. [Rare.]

They are as *showish*, and will look as magnificent, as if he was descended from the blood royal.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.

showman (shō'man), *n.*; pl. *showmen* (-men). [< *show*[1] + *man*.] One who exhibits a show, especially the proprietor of a traveling exhibition.

shown (shōn). A past participle of *show*[1].

show-place (shō'plās), *n.* 1. A place for public exhibitions.—2. A gymnasium (which see). [Rare.]

The common *show-place* where they exercise.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 6. 12.

show-room (shō'röm), *n.* 1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show-room*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. A room or apartment, as in a warehouse, where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers; or, in a hotel, an apartment set aside for the use of commercial travelers, in which they can exhibit samples to their customers.

Miss Knag darted hastily up stairs with a bonnet in each hand, and presented herself in the *show-room*.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

show-stone (shō'stōn), *n.* A polished quartz crystal serving as a magic mirror in certain incantations.

Among these [Dr. Dee's magical apparatus] was a *show-stone*, or an angelical mirror, placed on a pedestal. . . . E. K., looking into the *showstone*, said, "I see a garland of white rose-buds about the border of the stone; they be well opened, but not full out."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 296, 298.

showte†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shout*.

show-up (shō'up), *n.* Exposure of something concealed, as a fraud or an absurdity, to ridicule or animadversion. [Colloq.]

We can forgive Samuel Johnson the mode he adopted of expressing his apprehensions of Foote's satire, because it was immediate, and treading closely on the heels of a threatened *show up*.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxvii.

show-window (shō'win'dō), *n.* A window in a shop arranged for the display of goods.

showy (shō'i), *a.* [< *show*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Making a show or striking appearance; gay; brilliant; gaudy; effective.

The men would make a present of everything that was rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired.
Addison, Spectator, No. 434.

In Europe our golden-rod is cultivated in the flower-gardens, as well it might be. The native species is found mainly in woods, and is much less *showy* than ours.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XX. 100.

2. Given to show or display; ostentatious.

The effect of "moral" interests appears in habits without which the scholar or artist is not properly free for his work, nor exempt from the temptation to be *showy* instead of thorough in it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

She was so used now to the ways of the Italians, and their *showy* affection, it was hard for her to realize that people could be both kind and cold.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 135.

Showy orchis. See *Orchis*, 2. =**Syn.** Gorgeous, magnificent, sumptuous, pompous, grand, flashy, glaring, garish, dressy.

show-yard (shō'yärd), *n.* An inclosure for the exhibition of horses, stock, machinery, or other large objects at a show.

The railway was pitched down, so to speak, anyhow in the *showyard*. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 13.

The great agricultural societies . . . began . . . to offer prizes at their shows for milch cows and dairy produce, and to exhibit a working dairy in the *showyard*.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 298.

shrab (shrab), *n.* [< Hind. *sharāb*, wine, spirituous liquor, < Ar. *sharab*: see *shrub*[2], *sherbet*.] Sherbet; hence, wine or spirits.

"Of what caste are you?" asked an Englishman of a native of India. "Oh," replied the native, "I'm a Christian—I take brandy *shrab* and get drunk, like you."
Nature, XXXVIII. 269.

When I tasted the brandy, he said it was *Shrāb* (the general name for wine and spirits).
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 20.

shrag (shrag), *n.* [< ME. *schragge*, an assibilated form of *scrag*[1].] 1. Something lopped off; a clipping; especially, a twig. [Prov. Eng.]

"Yar brum owt ta ha' fine *shrags*." This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clippings of live fences. *Moor*, Suffolk Words.

2. A rag; a jagged piece.

With flatte ferthynges the freke was floreschede alle over,
Many schredys and *schragges* at his skyrttes hynges.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3474.

shrag† (shrag), *v. t.* [Also dial. *shreg*, *shrig*; < ME. *schraggen*; < *shrag*, *n.*] To clip; lop; shred; also, to ornament with tags or shreds. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

A red hod on hir heved, *shragid* al of shridis,
With a riche riban gold be-gon.
MS. Arund. Coll. Arm., 27, f. 180. (*Halliwell.*)

To *shrag* trees, arbores putare. *Baret.*

shragger† (shrag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *schreggare*; < *shrag*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who lops; one who trims trees. *Huloet.*

shram (shram), *v. t.* [An assibilated form of **scram*, var. of **scrim*, *scrimp*: see *scrimp*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; benumb. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shrank (shrangk). A preterit of *shrink*.

shrap[1] (shrap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thicket. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shrap[2] (shrap), *n.* Same as *scrap*[3].

You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl.
Bp. Bedell, Letters (1620), p. 339.

Setting silver lime twigs to entangle young gentlemen, and casting foorth silken *shraps* to catch woodcocks.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

shrape (shrāp), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *shrapen*, an assibilated form of *scrape*[1], q. v.] 1†. To scrape.

For lat a dronken daffe in a dyke falle, . . .
And Shame *shrapeth* his clothes and his shynes wassheth.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 423.

Herly in the morowe to *shrapyn* in the vale,
To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.
Lydgate, The Chorle and the Bird.

2. To scold. [Prov. Eng.]

shrapnel (shrap'nel), *n.* [Named after the British Gen. *Shrapnel* (died 1842).] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting-charge just sufficient to split it open and release the bullets at any given point, generally about 80 yards be-

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fore reaching the object aimed at. After the explosion of the shell, the bullets and fragments fly onward in a shower.—**Boxer shrapnel**, a cylindrical iron shell, interiorly grooved, lined with paper filled with balls and rosin, carrying a bursting-charge in a tin chamber at the base, and having a wooden head overlaid with sheet-iron. The charge is connected with a fuse in an iron tube.

shread†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *shred*.

shread-head (shred'hed), *n.* [For **shred-head*(?): see *shred* and *head*.] In *arch.*, same as *jerkinhead*. *Imp. Dict.*

shred (shred), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shred* (sometimes *shredded*), ppr. *shredding*. [Early mod. E. also *shread*; < ME. *shreden*, *schreden* (pret. *shred*, *schred*, *schredde*, pp. *schred*, *schrede*), < AS. *screádian* (pret. **screádode*) (in comp. *be-screádian*), orig. strong, **screádan* (pret. **screód*), cut up, shred (> *screádung*, shredding, and *screáde*, a shred), = OFries. *skrēda* = MD. *schrooden*, *schrooijen*, shred, clip, = MLG. *schrōden*, *schrāden*, *scrōden* = OHG. *scrōtan*, MHG. *schrōten*, hew, cut, lop, G. *schroten*, cut, saw, gnaw, nibble, bruise, grind, = Dan. *skraae*, cut, lop; not recorded in Goth. Hence *shred*, *n.*, *screed*, and ult. *shroud*[1], *scroll*, *scrow*. Cf. AS. *scrudnian*, OHG. *scrotōn*, investigate, L. *scrutari*, investigate: see *scrutiny*.] **1.** To cut or tear into small pieces; also, to cut or tear pieces from.

Wortes, or othere herbes times ofte,
The whiche she *shredde* and seeth for hir living.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

One . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his lap full, and came and *shred* them into the pot of pottage. 2 Ki. iv. 39.

This sword shall *shred* thee as small unto the grave
As minced meat for a pie.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

2. To tear into pieces, either small and irregular, or long in proportion to their width; tear into ragged bits, scraps, or strips: as, to *shred* old linen.—**3.** To prune; lop; trim, as a pole or a hedge. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Then they lerned to *shred* their vynes, and they lerned to plant and graffe their olyues.
A. Golding, tr. of Justin, fol. 178.

The superfluous and wast sprigs of vines, being cut and *shreaded* off, are called sarmenta.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 103.

shred (shred), *n.* [Also *screed*, an unassibilated form, known chiefly in a differentiated sense; < ME. *shrede*, *schrede*, *schread*, < AS. *screáde*, a piece, strip, shred, = OFries. *skred*, *schred* = MD. *schroode* = MLG. *schrōde*, *schrāde*, a piece cut off, = OHG. *scrōt*, a cut, MHG. *schrōt*, a cut, stroke, wound, a piece cut or sawed off, G. *schrot*, a piece, shred, block, = Icel. *skrjōdhr*, a shred, = Dan. *skrot*, rubbish; from the (orig. strong) verb: see *shred*, *v.* *Shred* also appears in the forms *screed* and *scrow*, the latter from LG. through OF.: see *screed*, *scrow*, *scroll*.] **1.** A bit, scrap, fragment, rag, or strip made by cutting or tearing up something: used specifically of cloth or list for nailing up plants.

Schrede, or clyppynge of clothe or other thynge, Scissura, presegmen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule, . . .
A king of *shreds* and patches.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 102.

He munched a *shred* of toast, and was off by the omnibus to chambers. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, iii.

2. Figuratively, a bit; a particle; also, something that is like a scrap or fragment in being worn or valueless, or in having a forlorn appearance.

That poor *shred* [a tailor]
Can bring more to the making up of a man
Than can be hoped from thee; thou art his creature.
Massinger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

There was not a *shred* of evidence against his client, and he appealed to the magistrates to discharge him at once.
H. Smart, Struck Down, x.

The cockroach has retained some *shreds* of reputation by eating mosquitoes.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 208.

shred-cock (shred'kok), *n.* The fieldfare, a thrush, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson.* [Local, Eng.]

shredding (shred'ing), *n.* [< ME. *schredynge*, *schridyng*, < AS. *screádung*, verbal n. of **screádan*, *screádian*, cut, shred: see *shred*, *v.*] **1.** The act of tearing or cutting into shreds; also, the act of pruning or clipping.

Schredynge, of trees and other lyke, sarmentacio, sarculacio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

2. That which is shred; a ragged strip; a fragment; a scrap.

Yet many things in it [our form of prayer] they say are amiss; . . . it hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings* which may be better called wishes than prayers.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.

3. *pl.* In *carp.*, short, light pieces of timber fixed as bearers below a roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters. Also called *furrings*.

shredding-knife (shred'ing-nīf), *n.* A pruning-knife.

shreddy (shred'i), *a.* [< *shred* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of shreds; torn into shreds; ragged.

Small bits of *shreddy* matter fall to the bottom of the vessel. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 24.

shred-pie (shred'pī), *n.* Mince-pie: so called from the shredding or thin shaving of the ingredients. [Eng.]

Beef, mutton, and pork, *shred pies* of the best,
Pig, veal, goose, and capon, and turkey well drest.
Tusser, Christmas Husbandly Fare.

In winter there was the luxury of a *shredpie*, which is a coarse north country edition of the pie abhorred by puritans. *Southey*, The Doctor, viii. (*Davies.*)

shreek[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shriek*.

shreek[2] (shrēk), *n.* Same as *shrike*[2].

shreetalum, shreetaly (shrē'ta-lum, -li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The talipot-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*.

shrew[1] (shrö), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *shrow*; < ME. *shrew*, *shrewe*, *schrewe*, *shrowe*, also unassibilated *screwe*, wicked, evil, as a noun a wicked person (*the shrewe*, the evil one, the devil), < AS. **screáwa*, a wicked person, found only in another sense, *screáwa*, a shrew-mouse (see *shrew*[2]); both supposed to mean lit. 'biter' (the bite of a shrew-mouse was formerly considered venomous), < √ *skru*, cut, seen in *shred* and *shroud*[1]. For the later use of the noun as an adj., and the still later extension of the adj. with pp. suffix *-ed*[2], *-d*[2], in *shrewd*, cf. *wicked*, which has a similar history in these respects. Cf. *screw*[2], a doublet of *shrew*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A wicked or evil person; a malignant person.

And alle that worche with wronge wenden hij shulle
After her deth day and dwelle with that *shrewe* [Satan].
Piers Plowman (B), i. 127.

For unto *shrewes* joye it is and ese
To have her [their] felawes in peyne and disese.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 193.

The wickid aungil bad him be boold
To calle bothe fadir & modir *schrewis*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

2. A woman of a perverse, violent, or malignant temper; a scold; a termagant.

Shrews . . . cannot otherwise ease their cursed hearts but by their own tongues and their neighbours' ears.
G. Harvey, Four Letters, iii.

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3†. An evil thing; a great danger.

Than seide Dodinell the sauage that it were a *shrewe* to go, for in this foreste is noon rescettes, and oure horse sholde dyen for the faute and for hungir.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

4†. A planet of evil or malignant aspect or influence.

That he be nat retrograd, ne combust, ne joigned with no *shrewe* in the same signe. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 5.

II.† *a.* Wicked; evil; ill-natured; unkind.

Yet was he to me the moste *shrewe*,
That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 505.

shrew[1] (shrö), *v. t.* [< ME. *schrewen*, *ssrewen*, make evil, curse, < *schrewe*, an evil person: see *shrew*[1], *n.* Cf. *beshrew* and *shrewd*.] **1**†. To make evil; deprave.

Schrewyn, pravo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

2. To curse; beshrew.

O vile proude cherl, I *shrewe* his face.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 525.

Shrew me
If I would lose it for a revenue
Of any king's in Europe.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 147.

shrew[2] (shrö), *n.* [< ME. **shrewe*, < AS. *screáwa*, the shrew-mouse: supposed to mean lit. 'biter': see *shrew*[1]. Cf. G. dial. *schermaus*, a mole, < *scheren* (= E. *shear*), cut, + *maus* = E. *mouse*.] A small insectivorous mammal of the genus *Sorex* or family *Soricidæ*; a shrew-mouse. They are all small, greatly resembling mice in size, form, color, and general appearance (whence the name *shrew-mouse*), but belong to a different order (*Insectivora*, not *Rodentia*). They may be distinguished at a glance by the long sharp snout. They are widely distributed, chiefly in the northern hemisphere, and the species are numerous, of several different genera, particularly *Sorex*, which contains more than any other. The little animals are very voracious, and devour great quantities of insects and worms; but there is no foundation in fact for the vulgar notion that shrews are poisonous, or for any other of the popular superstitions respecting these harmless little creatures. The shrews have usually a musky odor, due to the secretion of some special subcutaneous glands with which they are provided, and in some of the larger kinds this scent is very strong. Among the shrews are the most diminutive of all mammals, with the head and body less than 2 inches long; others are two or three times as large as this. The common shrew of Europe is *Sorex vulgaris*. The common-



Common European Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*).

est in the United States is a large short-tailed species, *Blarina brevicauda*. The teeth of shrews are generally chestnut or reddish-black, but some shrews are white-toothed, as those of the genus *Crocidura*; some are aquatic, as the oared or oar-footed shrew, *Crossopus fodiens* of Europe, and *Neosorex palustris* of North America. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to related animals of a different family, as the shrew-moles and desmans. See *shrew-mole*, *elephant-shrew*, *marsh-shrew*, *mole-shrew*, *musk-shrew*, *squirrel-shrew*, *water-shrew*, and cuts under *Blarina*, *desman*, *Petrodromus*, *Ptilocercus*, *Rhynchocyon*, and *Tupaia*.



American Water-shrew (*Neosorex palustris*).

Museragno [It.], a kinde of mouse called a *shrew*, deadlie to other beasts if he bite them, and laming any bodie if he but touch them, of which that curse came, I beshrew thee.
Florio, 1598.

In Italy the hardy *shrews* are venomous in their biting.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, viii. 58.

Broad-nosed shrew, the common *Sorex platyrhinus* of North America.—**Ciliated shrew**, *Crocidura suaveolens*, a very diminutive shrew of southern Europe.—**House shrew**, *Crocidura aranea*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Indian shrew**, the musk-shrew.—**Oared** or **oar-footed shrews**, aquatic shrews, of the genera *Crossopus* and *Neosorex*. See def.—**Rat-tailed shrew**, the musk-shrew.—**Short-tailed shrew**, any species of the American genus *Blarina*, specifically *B. brevicauda*.

shrew-ash (shrö'ash), *n.* An ash-tree into a hole in the body of which a shrew-mouse has been plugged alive. Its twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, were formerly supposed to give them immediate relief from the pains they endured from a shrew-mouse having run over them.

shrewd (shröd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd*; < ME. *shrewed*, *schrewed*, *schrewid*, depraved, wicked, lit. 'accursed,' pp. of *schrewen*, curse, beshrew: see *shrew*[1]. Cf. *cursed*, *curst*, formerly used in the sense of 'having a violent temper'; cf. also *wicked*[1]. For the partial elevation of sense from 'cursed' through 'mischievous, cunning,' to 'astute, sagacious,' cf. *pretty*, which has passed from 'tricky, cunning,' to 'fine, beautiful.'] **1**†. Evil; accursed; malignant; wicked.

God shal take veniaunce on alle swiche preestes,
Wel harder and grettere on suche *shrewede* faderes,
Than euere he dude on Ophni and Fines.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 122.

Helle repreued tho the deuel sathan,
And horribli gan him dispice;
"To me thou art a *schrewide* captayn,
A combrid wretche in cowardise."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

If a man be good and doth or seith a thing to good entente, the bakbiter wol turne al thilke goodnesse up-so-doun to his *shrewed* entente. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

There are *shrewd* books with dangerous Frontispices set to sale. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 24.

2†. Having a curst temper; scolding; vixenish; shrewish.

Thowe shalte bettyr chastise a *shrode* wyfe with myrthe then with strokes or smytyng.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

As curst and *shrewd*
As Socrates' Xantippe.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 70.

3†. Annoying; mischievous; vexatious; troublesome; malicious.

He may do his ennemy a *scherewd* turne and never far the warse in hys howsholde, ner the lesse men abowthe hym. *Paston Letters*, I. 297.

An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a *shrewd* thing in an orchard or garden.
Bacon, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

Byrlady, a *shrewd* business and a dangerous!
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Ye State was much offended, and his father suffered a *shrowd* check, and he had order to apprehend him for it.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 150.

4. Sharp; keen; biting; harsh.

To lift *shrewd* steel against our golden crown.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 50.

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While I spake then, a sting of *shrewdest* pain
Ran shrivelling thro' me.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

The sky is harsh, and the sea *shrewd* and salt.
D. G. Rossetti, Ruggiero and Angelica.

5. Sly; cunning; artful; spiteful.

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that *shrewd* and knavish sprite
Call'd Robin Goodfellow. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 33.

Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his dealings with others?
South, Sermons, vi.

6. Astute; sagacious; discriminating; discerning; smart; sharp: as, a *shrewd* man of the world.

Patriots are grown too *shrewd* to be sincere.
Cowper, Task, v. 495.

Shrewd was the good St. Martin; he was famed
For sly expedients and devices quaint.
Bryant, Legend of St. Martin.

7. Indicating shrewdness; due to shrewdness; involving or displaying sagacity or astuteness: as, a *shrewd* remark; a *shrewd* face.

I know not what he said; but I have a *shrewd* guess what he thought.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

We desire to learn Sydney Smith's opinion on any matter of public interest, . . . because we know it will generally be *shrewd*, honest, independent.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 140.

A shrewd many†, a great number.

Cast. He threw twice twelve.
Cred. By 'r lady, *a shrewd many.*
Carturight, Ordinary. (*Nares.*)

=Syn. 5. *Artful, Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), wily, subtle.—**6.** *Acute, Keen*, etc. (see *acute*), discerning, penetrating, politic, ingenious.

shrewdly (shröd'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowdly, shroudly, shroadly;* < ME. *shrewedly, shrewdely:* see *shrewd* and *-ly*[2].] In a shrewd manner. (*a*†) Accursedly; wickedly.

Were it not better that we went alle to dye with good herte in the servise of oure lorde . . . than to dye as cowardes *shrewdely* oon with-oute a-nother?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

(*b*†) Mischievously; injuriously; maliciously; ill.

What, lo, my cherl, lo, yet how *shrewedly*
Unto my confessour to day he spak.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 536.

This practice [artifice] hath most *shrewdly* pass'd upon thee. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 360.

(*c*) Sharply; keenly; severely.

Ham. The air bites *shrewdly.* It is very cold.
Hor. It is a nipping and an eager air.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4. 1.

I knew one *shrewdly* gor'd by a Bull.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 99.

(*d*) Astutely; in a discerning or discriminating manner; sagaciously.

The aforesaid author observes very *shrewdly* that, having no certain ideas of the terms of the proposition, it is to him a mystery. *Waterland*, Works, I. 219.

shrewdness (shröd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *schrewdnes, shrewednesse, schrewidnesse;* < *shrewd* + *-ness.*] **1.** The state or quality of being shrewd. (*a*†) Badness; wickedness; iniquity.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And shroue hire of hire *shrewednesse.*
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 44.

Thoughte I, as greet a fame han shrewes —
Thogh hit be naught — for *shrewednesse,*
As gode folk han for godenesse.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1853.

(*b*) Sagaciousness; astuteness; sharpness: as, a man of great *shrewdness* and penetration.

Her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdness of policy too.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 69.

Not being bred
To barter, nor compensating the want
By *shrewdness*, neither capable of lies.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2†. A company or group (of apes). [An old hunting term.]

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a *shrewdness* of apes.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

=Syn. 1. (*b*) See *shrewd.*

shrew-footed (shrö'fût[ǂ]ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a shrew: as, the *shrew-footed* uropsile, *Uropsilus soricipes.*

shrewhead†, *n.* [ME. *schrewhede;* < *shrew*[1] + *-head.*] Wickedness. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), xxiv. 31. (*Stratmann.*)

shrewish (shrö'ish), *a.* [< *shrew*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a shrew; given to exhibitions of ill temper; vixenish: applied to women.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1. 2.

Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a *shrewish* tongue!
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

shrewishly (shrö'ish-li), *adv.* In a shrewish manner; with scolding or rating.

He speaks very *shrewishly.* *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 170.

shrewishness (shrö'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being shrewish; the conduct of a shrew.

I have no gift at all in *shrewishness,*
I am a right maid for my cowardice.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 301.

shrew-mole (shrö'mōl), *n.* A North American insectivorous mammal of either of the genera *Scalops* and *Scapanus.* The shrew-moles are the characteristic moles of North America, outwardly resembling very closely the true Old World moles, but distinguished by technical characters of the dentition, etc. The common shrew-mole of the United States is *Scalops aquaticus;* others are Townsend's, *Scapanus townsendi*, and the hairy-tailed, *Scapanus americanus.* See cut under *Scalops.*—**Silvery shrew-mole**, a variety of the common shrew-mole, *Scalops aquaticus argentatus*, of a lustrous light color, common on the prairies of the western United States.

shrew-mouse (shrö'mous), *n.* [< *shrew*[2] + *mouse.*] The common shrew of Europe; any small true shrew, like a mouse. See cuts under *shrew*[2].

shrew-struck (shrö'struk), *a.* Poisoned by a shrew; smitten with a malady which a shrew was superstitiously supposed to impart by its bite or even its touch.

If a child was scalded, a tooth ached, a piece of silver was stolen, a heifer *shrew-struck*, a pig bewitched, a young damsel crost in love, Lucy [a "white witch"] was called in, and Lucy found a remedy. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, iv.

shricht†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *shriek.*

shride† (shrīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *schryden;* a var. of *shred* or *shroud*[3].] To hew or lop (wood).

Hooke to hewe wode, or *schrydynge* [var. hoke to hew with woode, or *schraggynge*], sirculus [var. sarculus].
Prompt. Parv., p. 242.

shriefe†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

shriek (shrēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike, schryke;* < ME. *shriken, shryken, schriken, skriken, scriken* (pret. *schriked, skriked, skryked, schrykede*, also *shrighte, shryghte*), < Icel. *skrækja*, shriek (found only in sense of 'titter') (cf. *skræja*, shriek), = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*, shriek; cf. Gael. *sgreach* = W. *ysgrechio*, shriek, scream. The word also appears as *shrike*[1], *screak, screech*, q. v. As with other words denoting sounds, it was regarded as more or less imitative, and suffered variation.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter a sharp, shrill cry; cry out more or less convulsively, at a pitch above that of a scream, as in great and sudden fright, in horror, or in extreme pain: used sometimes, by hyperbole, of laughter.

Shrighte Emelyn and howleth Palamon.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1959.

Therwithal they *shrykede* and they houped.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 580.

Downe in her lap she hid her face, and lowdly *shright.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 32.

It was the owl that *shriek'd.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 3.

I *shriek*, start up, the same sad prospect find.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 247.

II. *trans.* To utter with a shriek or a shrill wild cry.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly Owle,
Shrieking his balefull note.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 33.

Berkley, whose fair seat hath been famous long,
Let thy sad echoes *shriek* a deadly sound.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 67.

shriek (shrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*, < ME. *shrike* (= Sw. *skrik, skri* = Dan. *skrig*); from the verb.] A sharp, shrill outery: as, the *shriek* of a whistle; *shrieks* of laughter. See *shriek, v.*

Whi made the childe this *shrike?* wilt thow sleue it?
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owle,
With drery *shriekes* did also her bewray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 30.

Not louder *shrieks* to pitying heaven are cast
When husbands or when lapdogs breathe their last.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 157.

=Syn. *Screech*, etc. See *scream.*

shrieker (shrē'kėr), *n.* [= Sw. *skrikare;* as *shriek* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who shrieks.

Again — the shrieking charmers — how they rend
The gentle air — the *shriekers* lack a friend.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, vii. (*Richardson.*)

2. The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* [Local, Eng.]

shriek-owl (shrēk'oul), *n.* **1.** A screech-owl. —**2.** The swift, *Cypselus apus.* [Local, Eng.]

shrieval (shrē'val), *a.* [< *shrieve*[1] + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

Chaste were his cellars, and his *shrieval* board
The grossness of a city feast abhorr'd.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 618.

shrievalty (shrē'val-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *shrivalty, shrevalty* (also later *sheriffalty*); < late ME. *shrevaltee;* < *shrieve*[1] + *-al-ty.*] **1.** The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 42.

It was ordained by statute 28 Edw. I., c. 8, that the people should have election of sheriffs in every shire where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance.
Blackstone, Com., I. ix.

Spenser . . . was recommended in a letter from Queen Elizabeth for the *shrievalty* of the county of Cork.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

2. The period during which the office of sheriff is held.

For the twelve Sessions, during his *Shrievalty.*
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 2.

That £1000 fine which was imposed upon him [Sir Walter Long] in the Star Chamber, for absence out of his county in time of *shrievalty.*
Court and Times of Charles I., II. 162.

shrieve[1]† (shrēv), *n.* [Also *shriefe;* a contracted form of *sheriff* (ME. *shirreve*, etc.): see *sheriff*[1].] A sheriff.

Mayors and *shrieves* may yearly fill the stage:
A king's or poet's birth doth ask an age.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Epil.

Now mayors and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 91.

shrieve[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shrive*[1].

shrift (shrift), *n.* [< ME. *shrift, shryft, schrift, schryft*, < AS. *scrift*, confession or absolution (= Icel. *skript* = Sw. *skrift* = Dan. *skrifte*, confession, absolution; cf. OHG. *scrift*, MHG. G. *schrift*, a writing: see *script*), < *scrifan*, shrive: see *shrive*[1].] **1.** The penitential act of confession to a priest, especially in the case of a dying penitent.

No receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart . . . whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil *shrift* or confession.
Bacon, Friendship (ed. 1887).

Address you to your *shrift;* . . .
And be yourself; for you must die.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iv. 1.

2. Absolution received after confession; pardon.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after *schrifte,*
And carefullich mea culpa he comsed to shewe.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 76.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift:
Riddling confession finds but riddling *shrift.*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 56.

3. The priestly act of confessing and absolving a penitent.

In *shrift*, in prechynge is my diligence.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 110.

Call your executioner, and off with Barnardine's head; I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a better place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 223.

In shrift. (*a*) In confession.

Yet I have call'd my conscience to confession,
And every syllable that might offend
I have had *in shrift.*
Fletcher and another, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 2.

(*b*†) Figuratively, in strict confidence; as if in confession.

But sweete, let this be spoke *in shrift*, so was it spoke to me. *Warner*, Albion's Eng., xii. 18. (*Nares.*)

Short shrift, the infliction of punishment without delay: implying execution shortly after condemnation, as leaving little time for confession and absolution.

shrift (shrift), *v. t.* [= Icel. *skripta* = Sw. *skrifta* = Dan. *skrifte*, give shrift, shrive; from the noun.] To confess and absolve; shrive. [Rare.]

I saw a gray Frier *shrift* a faire Gentlewoman, which I . . . mention because it was the first *shrifting* that ever I saw. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 44.

shrift-father (shrift'fä[ǂ]ᵀᴴėr), *n.* [< ME. *shrift-fader, schrift-fader* (= Sw. Dan. *skriftefader*); < *shrift* + *father.*] A father confessor.

I shrewe thise *shrifte-fadres* everychoon.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 144.

How and where he doth that synne,
To hys *schryfader* he mote that mynne.
J. Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 233.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where (but *shrift fathers*) never mankind treads.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem, xi. 9.

shrig† (shrig), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *shrug.*] To contract; reduce, as by pruning or thinning.

Atticus is of opinion That the shaddow of elmes is one of the thickest and most hurtful: . . . marie, if the braunches thereof, or of any tree within-forth, be *shrigged* (constrictæ), I thinke that the shade will doe no harme at all. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 12. (*Richardson.*)

Those of the other hoped, if all men were *shrigged* of their goods, and left bare, they should live in safetie, grew at length to open proscriptions and hanging of silly innocent persons.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

shright†. An obsolete preterit of *shriek.*

shright†, *n.* [< ME. *shright;* < *shriek* or *shrike*, pret. *shright.*] Shrieking; sobbing.

With brokyn vois, al hors for *shright*, Cryseyde
To Troylus thise ilke wordes seyde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1147.

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That with their piteous cryes, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 57.

shrike[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shriek*.

shrike[2] (shrīk), *n.* [Also *shreek*; < ME. **shrike*, < AS. *scric*, a shrike or thrush (glossed by L. *turdus*), = Icel. *skrikja*, a shrike (butcher-bird), so called from its cry: see *shrike*[1], *v.* Cf. *shrite*, a thrush.] 1. A dentirostral oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidæ*, having a notably strong hooked and toothed bill, and of actively predaceous nature; a butcher-bird; a nine-killer; a wood-chat. The species are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. The most characteristic habit of these birds—at least of those of the genus *Lanius* and of some allied genera—is to catch and kill more insects, small birds, and small quadrupeds than they devour at once, and to impale these victims on a thorn or sharp twig. The great gray or cinereous shrike of Europe is *Lanius excubitor*, of which the corresponding American species is the northern butcher-bird, *L. borealis*. The loggerhead shrike of the United States is *L. ludovicianus*. The red-backed shrike of Europe is *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio* (see *wood-chat*). See cuts under *butcher-bird*, *Lanius*, and *Pachycephala*.

2. One of many different birds that resemble shrikes, or were held to belong to the genus *Lanius*. This was a Linnean genus, of amplitude and elasticity, and all the birds that were put in it used to be recorded in the books as shrikes of some sort, whence many English phrase-names, now practically obsolete except in some hyphenated compounds. Among these birds were various thrushes, ant-thrushes of both worlds, flycatchers, starlings, etc. See phrases below, and *bush-shrike*, *drongo-shrike*, *swallow-shrike*, *Artamidæ*, *Dicruridæ*, and *Thamnophilinæ*.—**Cubla shrike**. Same as *cubla*.—**Dubious shrike**†. See *Scissirostrum*.—**Fiscal shrike**, a shrike of the genus *Fiscus*, as *F. collaris*; a fiscal.—**Fork-tailed shrike**. See *fork-tailed*.—**Frontal shrike**, *Falcunculus frontatus* of Australia, with a strong curved and toothed bill, a crest, above greenish-yellow, below bright-yellow, the plumage also varied with black and white, the length 7 inches.—**Great northern shrike**, the American butcher-bird, *Lanius borealis*.—**Green shrike**†, *Leptopterus chabert* (not a shrike) of Madagascar.—**Hook-billed shrike**, *Vanga curvirostris* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*.—**Keroula shrike**†, *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (not a shrike), inhabiting India and China. See cut under *Tephrodornis*.—**Rufous shrike**, *Vanga rufa* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*.—**Senegal shrike**, *Telephonus senegalus*. See *Telephonus*.—**Spotted shrike**, a South American bush-shrike, *Thamnophilus nævius*.—**Thick-headed shrikes**, the shrikes of the genus *Pachycephala* and related forms, sometimes grouped as *Pachycephalinæ*.—**Varied shrike**, *Laniarius multicolor* of western Africa.—**White-headed shrike**, *Artamia leucocephala* of Madagascar. It is 7¼ inches long, and greenish-black in color, with the rump, head, and under parts white.—**Yellow-browed shrike**, *Laniarius sulphureipectus*, of the whole Ethiopian region.

shrike-crow (shrīk'krō), *n.* A bird of the genus *Barita*. *Swainson*.

shrill (shril), *v.* [Also, by transposition, Sc. *shirl*, also unassibilated *skirl*; < ME. *schrillen*, *scrillen* = G. *schrillen*, sound shrill; cf. Norw. *skryla*, *skräla*, cry shrilly, = Sw. *skrâla* = Dan. *skraale*, squall (of children); Icel. *skrölta*, resound shrilly. = AS. *scralletan*, cry aloud; partly from the adj., but mainly original, from a common root **skrel*, **skral*. See *shrill*, *a.* Cf. *shill*[2], shrill.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter or emit a keen, piercing, high-pitched sound.

Then gan the bagpypes and the hornes to *shrill*
And shrieke aloud. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 46.

Like a locust *shrills* the imprisoned sap.
Lowell, Sir Launfal, i.

The *shrilling* of the male [cricket] is a sexual call, made by raising the fore wings and rubbing them on the hind wings. *Packard*, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 563.

2. To sound shrilly; be shrill.

The horrid yells and *shrilling* screams.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Idly list the *shrilling* lay
With which the milkmaid cheers her way.
Scott, Marmion, i., Int.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to give out a shrill sound.

About me leap'd and laugh'd
The modish Cupid of the day,
And *shrill'd* his tinsel shaft.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. To utter or produce with a shrill sound.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolours forth!
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 84.

The locust *shrills* his song of heat.
Whittier, The Summons.

shrill (shril), *a.* [E. dial. (Sc.) also, transposed, *shirl*; < ME. *shril*, *schryl*, *schrylle* = D. *schril* = LG. *schrell*, > G. dial. *schrill*, shrill; appar. from the verb or noun: see *shrill*, *v.*] 1. Sharp and piercing in sound; high and keen (somewhat disagreeably so) in voice or note: the common use of the word.

Shyrle as ones voyse is— . . . trenchant.
Palsgrave, L'Éclaircissement, p. 323.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, *shrill* and sound,
And all is semblative a woman's part.
Shak., T. N., I. 4. 33.

Some female vendor's scream, belike
The very *shrillest* of all London cries.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

2. Emitting or capable of emitting a sharp, high, piercing sound.

Hear the *shrill* whistle which doth order give
To sounds confused. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 9.

Wind the *shrill* horn, or spread the waving net.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 96.

3. Piercing; sharp; affecting the senses sharply or keenly; bright. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Quen glem of glodez agaynz hem glydez
Wyth schymerynge schene ful *schrylle* thay [silver leaves]
schynde. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 80.

The Lady's-head upon the prow
Caught the *shrill* salt, and sheer'd the gale.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

shrill (shril), *n.* [< *shrill*, *v.*] A keen or piercing sound. [Rare.]

I heard a voyce, which loudly to me called,
That with the suddein *shrill* I was appalled.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 581.

You may . . . almost fancy you hear the *shrill* of the midsummer cricket.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 151.

shrill (shril), *adv.* [< ME. *schrille*, *schirle*; < *shrill*, *a.*] In a shrill manner; shrilly.

The hounds and horn
Through the high wood echoing *shrill*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 53.

shrill-edged (shril'ejd), *a.* Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound. [Rare.]

I heard
The *shrill-edged* shriek of a mother divide the shuddering night. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 4.

shrill-gorged (shril'gôrjd), *a.* Having a gorge or throat that gives a shrill or acute sound; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

Look up a-height; the *shrill-gorged* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 58.

shrilling (shril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrill*, *v.*] A shrill noise or cry: as, the *shrilling* of the locust.

As if in revenge, some relative of the murdered katydid found its way into the room, and began its vibrant *shrilling* near her bed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 37.

shrillness (shril'nes), *n.* The quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound; high pitch and sharpness or fineness of tone or voice.

Sure, this voice is new,
Whose *shrillness*, like the sounding of a bell,
Tells me it is a woman.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

shrill-tongued (shril'tungd), *a.* Speaking in a high and shrill voice.

Is she *shrill-tongued* or low? *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3. 15.

shrill-voiced (shril'voist), *a.* Having a shrill or piercing voice.

What *shrill-voiced* suppliant makes this eager cry?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3. 75.

shrilly (shril'i), *a.* [< *shrill* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat shrill.

Some kept up a *shrilly* mellow sound.
Keats, Endymion, i.

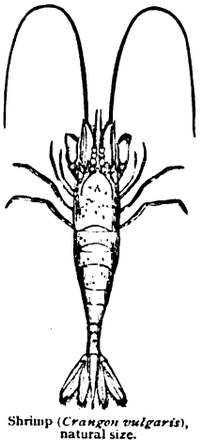
shrilly (shril'li), *adv.* [< *shrill* + *-ly*[2].] In a shrill manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.

Mount up aloft, my Muse; and now more *shrilly* sing.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 40.

The small philosopher . . . cries out *shrilly* from his elevation. *Landor*, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

shrimp[1] (shrimp), *v. t.* and *i.* [Assibilated form of *scrimp*. Cf. *shrump*.] To contract; shrink.

shrimp[2] (shrimp), *n.* [< ME. **shrimp*, *shrymp*, *schrymp*; < **shrimp*, assibilated form of *scrimp*, scanty, small: see *shrimp*[1], *v.*, *scrimp*, *a.*] 1. A salt-water long-tailed ten-footed crustacean of the family *Crangonidæ*, and especially of the genus *Crangon*. *C. vulgaris* is the common shrimp of Great Britain, about 2 inches long, greenish-gray dotted with brown, of fragile structure, somewhat translucent, and esteemed a delicacy as food. It boils to a brown color, not red as is usual with crustaceans. The shrimps are closely related to prawns, and one of the prawns, *Pandalus annulicornis*, a British species, is often miscalled *shrimp*. The name is also extended to various related crustaceans. Among those bearing this name in the United States are some *Gammaridæ*, as *Gammarus fasciatus*; species of *Pandalus*, as *P. annulicornis*, the deep-water shrimp, and *P. danæ*, which is dried in California for exportation to China; the river-shrimp, *Palæmon ohionis*; and *Penæus brasiliensis* of the Carolinas, Florida, etc. See also cut under *Gammarus*.



Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), natural size.

Schrymp, fysche, Stingus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

2. A little wrinkled person; a dwarfish creature; a manikin: in contempt.

We borel men been *shrympes*;
Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched ympes.
Chaucer, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 67.

Alas, this is a child, a silly dwarf!
It cannot be this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror to his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 23.

Fresh-water shrimp. See *fresh-water*.—**Mountebank shrimp**, a beach-flea or sand-hopper: so called from its agility.

shrimp[2] (shrimp), *v. i.* [< *shrimp*[2], *n.*] To catch or fish for shrimps.

shrimp-chaff (shrimp'chaf), *n.* Refuse winnowed from dried shrimps by Chinese in California, and exported to China as a fertilizer for tea-plants. The meat of the shrimp is an article of food. [California.]

shrimper (shrim'pėr), *n.* [< *shrimp*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person who catches shrimps; a shrimp-catcher.

The *shrimpers*, who wade nearly to their middle for hours. *E. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 535.

Fishers and *shrimpers* by name, smugglers by opportunity. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 742.

shrimping (shrim'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrimp*[2], *v.*] The occupation or business of catching shrimps.

shrimp-net (shrimp'net), *n.* A fishing-net adapted to the capture of shrimps; a small-meshed bag-net or scoop-net with a long wooden handle.

shrinal (shrī'nal), *a.* [< *shrine* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a shrine; containing a shrine; of the nature of a shrine. [Rare.]

There appears to have been a pagan Saxon household close outside the east gate of the City of Exeter, whereof the four daughters became Christian—two of them martyrs, of whom one has left her name, St. Sidwell, in a *shrinal* church on the blood-stained spot.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 251.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* [< ME. *shryne*, *schrin*, *schryne*, *scryne*, < AS. *scrin*, an ark (used with ref. to the ark of the covenant), = D. *schrijn* = MLG. *schrin* = OHG. *scrini*, MHG. *schrin*, G. *schrein* = Icel. *skrin* = Sw. Dan. *skrin* = OF. *scrin*, *escrin* (> E. *scrine*), F. *écrin* = Pr. *escrin* = OSp. *escrinio*, *escriño*, a box, shrine, = It. *scrigno* = OBulg. *skriniya*, *skrina* = Serv. *skrinya* = Bohem. *skrzhine* = Pol. *skrzynia*, *krzynia* = Russ. *skrynya*, *skrinŭ* = Hung. *szekrény* = Lith. *skrine* = Lett. *skrine*, *skrinis*, a shrine, = L. *scrinium*, a chest, box, case, letter-case, escritoire, casket, ML. (eccles.) a shrine; root unknown. *Chest*, *box*, and *ark* are also derived through AS. from L. (*box* ult. from Gr.); *case* is also derived from L. through F.] 1. A box; an ark; a chest.

She [Cleopatre] . . .
Made hir subtil werkmen make a *shryne*
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she koude espye; and forth she fette
This dede cors, and in the *shryne* it shette.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 672.

2. A box for holding the bones of saints or other sacred relics; a reliquary. Portable shrines containing relics were commonly arched boxes covered with precious metal, enamels, and engraving, and in churches were generally placed near the altar. See cut under *monstrance*.

He [Ethelred] bestows the reliques of St. Alban in a *shrine* of Pearl and Gold. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

Over the high altar are preserved, in a very large wrought *shrine* of massy gold, the relicks of St. Firmin, their patron saint. *Gray*, Letters, I. 18.

Hence—3. A tomb of a canonized or other sacred person; the mausoleum of a saint; a tomb of shrine-like configuration.

Howbeit there is a merualous fayre *shryne* for hym, wrought all of fyne whyte marble, of wonderful curyous and sumptuous werke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

It was a national as well as a religious feeling that drew great multitudes to the *shrine* of Becket, the first Englishman who since the Conquest had been terrible to the foreign tyrants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. An altar, small chapel or temple, or other sacred object or place peculiarly consecrated to and supposed to be hallowed by the presence of some deity, saint, mythological hero, or other personality reputed sacred. See cut on following page, and cut under *octastyle*.

For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, which made silver *shrines* for [of, R. V.] Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen. Acts xix. 24.

Forsooth, a blind man at Saint Alban's *shrine*,
Within this half-hour, hath received his sight.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 68.

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Shrine of St. Calmine, Duke of Aquitaine, in enameled and gilded copper: early 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

It [sculptured relief with figure of a goddess] is in the form of a small *shrine* (*ναΐσκος* [a little temple]).
Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. 44.

5†. Erroneously, an image.

From the four corners of the earth they come,
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal-breathing saint.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 7. 40.

Hearing us praise our loves of Italy,
. . . for feature, laming
The *shrine* of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.

6. Metaphorically, a thing or place hallowed and consecrated by its history or past associations, or supposed to be the incarnation of some object of worship.

Shrine of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee?
Byron, The Giaour, l. 106.

I . . . worshipped at innumerable *shrines* of beauty.
Willis, Florence Gray.

7†. A charnel-house. *Hollyband.* (*Halliwell.*)

—**Bell-shrine**, a cover put over a bell when it is not in use: an ecclesiastical utensil, and as such usually decorated with religious emblems, especially in early Irish art.

shrine (shrīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrined*, ppr. *shrining*. [< ME. *shrynen*, *schrynen*, enshrine, canonize; < *shrine*, *n.* Cf. *enshrine.*] 1. To place in a shrine; enshrine; hence, figuratively, to deify or canonize.

Ye might be *shryned* for your brotelnesse,
Bet than Dalyda, Creseide, or Candace.
Against Women Unconstant.

The Almighty Father, where he sits
Shrined in his sanctuary of heaven secure.
Milton, P. L., vi. 672.

2. To inclose in something suggestive of the great preciousness of what is inclosed: as, the jewel was *shrined* in a velvet casket.

In painting her I *shrined* her face
'Mid mystic trees. *D. G. Rossetti*, The Portrait.

shrink (shringk), *v.*; pret. *shrank* and *shrunk*, pp. *shrunk* and *shrunken* (formerly also *shrinked*), ppr. *shrinking*. [< ME. *shrinken*, *schrinken*, *scrinken* (pret. *schrank*, *schronk*, pp. *shrunken*, *shrunke*), < AS. *scrincan* (pret. *scranc*, pp. *scruncen*), contract, shrivel up (chiefly in comp. *for-scrincan*), = MD. *schrinken*, shrink; in causal form OHG. *screnchan*, *screnken*, *schrenken*, MHG. *schrenken*, G. *schränken*, cause to shrink, intr. sink, go aside; cf. Sw. *skrynka*, a wrinkle, *skrynkla*, wrinkle, rumple, dial. *skrukka*, shrink together, Icel. *skrenkr*, shrunk; prob. akin to *shrimp*[1], *scrimp*. Cf. *scringe*, *shrug.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract spontaneously; draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent property: as, woolen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere.

He touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh in the sinew that *shrank*. Gen. xxxii. 32.

Water, water everywhere,
And all the boards did *shrink*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

2. To diminish; reduce.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure? *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 150.

Philosophy, that lean'd on Heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 644.

3. To shrivel; become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 34.

And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 266.

4. To draw back or retire, as from danger; recoil physically, as in fear, horror, or distrust; sometimes, simply, to go aside.

But no way he saw he could so much pleasure them as by leaving the two friends alone, who being *shrunk* aside to the banqueting house, where the pictures were, there Palladius recounted unto Pyrocles his fortunate escape from the wreck and his ensuing adventures.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

It is shamefull for a King to boast at Table and *shrink* in fight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

E'en as a bather might
Shrink from the water, from the naked night
She *shrank* a little.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 316.

5. To decline or hesitate to act, as from fear; recoil morally or mentally, as in fear, horror, distrust, distaste, and the like.

The proud have had me exceedingly in derision; yet have I not *shrinked* from thy law.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. cxix. 51.

I have seen him do such things belief would *shrink* at.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

He *shrunk* from no deed of treachery or violence.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

6. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body; wince; flinch.

The gray mare
Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills
From tile to scullery, and her small good-man
Shrinks in his arm-chair. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

=**Syn.** 3. See *shrivel.*—4–6. To flinch, blench.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to contract: as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

To *shrink* mine arm up like a wither'd shrub.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 156.

The first is merry drunk,
And this, although his braines be somewhat *shrunk*
I' th' wetting, hath, they say, but little hart
In his demeanour. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To make smaller; make appear smaller.

He had some other drawbacks as a gardener. He *shrank* the very place he cultivated. The dignity and reduced gentility of his appearance made the small garden cut a sorry figure. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Old Scotch Gardener.

3. To withdraw: formerly with *in*.

The Libyck Hammon *shrinks* his horn.
Milton, Nativity, l. 208.

His [Beelzebub's] awful Horns above his crown did rise,
And force his friends to *shrink in* theirs.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 16.

That the Mountains should *shrink in* their heads, to fill up the vast places of the deep.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

Another-while onder the Crystoll brinks
Her alabastrine well-shap't Limbs she *shrinks*,
Like to a Lilly sunk into a glasse.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

To shrink on, to fix firmly by causing to shrink: thus, the tire of a wheel or the hoop or jacket of a cannon is *shrunk on* by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into place, and then rapidly cooling it.

This mortar was strengthened by heavy wrought-iron bands *shrunk on* it. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 72.

shrink (shringk), *n.* [< *shrink*, *v.*] 1. The act of shrinking; a spontaneous drawing into less compass.

Although they [horses] be striken cleare through, or that the bullets do still remaine in them, they after the first *shrinck* at the entring of the bullet doo passe their Carrire as though they had verie little or no hurt.
Sir J. Smyth, in Ellis's Letters, p. 55.

2. A contraction.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink* or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

3†. A shrug.

We
That tread the path of public business
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a *shrink*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

You cannot blame the Spaniard to be satyrical against Q. Elizabeth; for he never speaks of her but he fetcheth a *Shrink* in the Shoulder. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 71.

4. A diminution; a falling away; shrinkage.

I saw a visible *shrink* in all orders of men among us, from that greatness and that goodness which was in the first grain that our God brought from three sifted kingdoms into this land, when it was a land not sown.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

5. A withdrawing from fear or horror; recoil.

Not a sigh, a look, or *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i. 52.

shrinkable (shring'ka-bl), *a.* [< *shrink* + *-able.*] Capable of being shrunk; able or liable to shrink.

shrinkage (shring'kāj), *n.* [< *shrink* + *-age.*] 1. The contraction of a material to a smaller surface or bulk, whether by cooling after being heated, as a metal, or by drying, as timber or clay, or by wetting, as cord or fabrics.

There are some grades of imported wool on which the *shrinkage* and loss in manufacture are so great that the compensating duty is not excessive.
Taussig, Tariff History, p. 211.

I have also subjected the cortex to the action of glycerine, with more remarkable results in the way of *shrinkage.* *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 559.

2. Figuratively, a similar reduction of any kind, as loss of weight; especially, loss of value: as, *shrinkage* in real estate.—3. Amount of diminution of surface or bulk, weight or value: as, the *shrinkage* of cast-iron by cooling is one eighth of an inch to a foot; the *shrinkage* on the goods was 10 per cent.—4. In *gun.*, the difference between the outside diameter of the inner cylinder and the inside diameter of the outer cylinder of a built-up gun. The quantity by which the former exceeds the latter is often called the *absolute shrinkage*, and is expressed in the decimal parts of an inch. *Relative shrinkage* is the ratio obtained by dividing the absolute shrinkage by the interior diameter of the outer cylinder. It is expressed in thousandths and decimal parts of thousandths of an inch, and represents the absolute shrinkage per linear inch of the diameter of the outer cylinder. The *theoretical shrinkage* for a particular gun is that deduced by mathematical computation from known and assumed conditions and dimensions. The *actual shrinkage* is that actually obtained in practice, and varies from the theoretical shrinkage on account of the imperfections of manufacture.

shrinkage-crack (shring'kāj-krak), *n.* One of various small cracks such as are occasionally seen to form a kind of network on the surface of a bed of rock, and which appear to have been caused by shrinkage soon after that particular layer had been deposited and while it was being dried by exposure to the sun and air; a sun-crack.

An entirely different kind of *shrinkage-crack* is that which occurs in certain carbonised and flattened plants, and which sometimes communicates to them a marvellous resemblance to the netted under surface of an exogenous leaf. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 33.

shrinkage-rule (shring'kāj-röl), *n.* A rule, used by pattern-makers, in which the graduations are so much larger than the normal measurements that the patterns measured off by such a rule will be large enough to allow for shrinkage, without any computation on the part of the workman. The rule must be graduated with reference to the particular metal to be cast.

shrinker (shring'kėr), *n.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

shrinking-head (shring'king-hed), *n.* A mass of molten metal poured into a mold to compensate for the shrinkage of the first casting. Also called *sinking-head* and *riser.*

shrinkingly (shring'king-li), *adv.* In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

shrite (shrit), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shrike*, < ME. **shrike*, < AS. *scrīc*, a thrush: see *shrike*[2].] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus. Macgillivray.* See cut under *mistlethrush.*

shrivalty†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shrievalty.*

shrive[1] (shrīv), *v.*; pret. *shrove*, *shrived*, pp. *shriven*, *shrived*, ppr. *shriving.* [Formerly also *shrieve*; < ME. *shriven*, *shryven*, *schriven*, *schryven*, *schryfen* (pret. *shrove*, *shrof*, *schrof*, *schraf*, pp. *shriven*, *schriven*, *scriven*, *screffe*, *y-shryve*), < AS. *scrīfan* (pret. *scrāf*, pp. *scrifen*), prescribe penance, hear confessions, = OFries. *skrīva*, shrive; cf. Icel. *skripta*, shrive, confess, impose penance, = Sw. *skrifta* = Dan. *skrifte*, confess (from the noun represented by E. *shrift*); usually identified, as orig. 'write,' with OS. *scrībhan* = OFries. *skrīva* = D. *schrijven* = MLG. *schrīven* = OHG. *scrīban*, MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben*, write, < L. *scribere*, write, draw up (a law, decree, charge, etc.), enroll: see *scribe*, *v.* Cf. *shrift*, *Shrovetide.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prescribe penance to for sin; impose penance on.

Persie, beleeue me, thou *shryvest* me verie neere in this latter demaund, which concerneth vs more deeply than the former, and may worke vs more damage than thou art aware of. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 67.

"In the week immediately before Lent, every one shall go to his confessor," said the Ecclesiastical Institutes, "and confess his deeds; and his confessor shall so *shrive* him as he then may hear by his deeds what he is to do."
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

2. To receive a confession from (a penitent) and grant absolution; hence, to receive an acknowledgment (of a fault) from, and pardon.

In that chapelle, yf thou wolte crave,
vii M yere thou myghtest have,
And so many lenttis more
yff thowe be *screffe*, thou mayste have soo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 180.

I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2. 144.

Let me go hence,
And in some cloister's school of penitence,
Across those stones, that pave the way to heaven,
Walk barefoot, till my guilty soul be *shriven!*
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, King Robert of Sicily.

3. To acknowledge a fault; confess to a priest and receive absolution: used reflexively.

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A scolere at Pares had done many full synnys, the whylke he hade schame to *schryfe hym* of.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And *shrouе hire* of hire shrewednesse shamelees, I trowe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 44.

I am bound, . . . if I have hurt my neighbor, to *shrive myself* unto him, and to make him amends.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

Bid call the ghostly man
Hither, and let me *shrive me* clean and die.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To receive a confession, impose the necessary penance, and grant absolution.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wil. Hey, ho, hallidaye!
Per. When holy fathers went to *shrieve;*
Wil. Now ginneth this roundelay.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., August.

2. To make confession.

And who art thou, thou Gray Brother,
That I should *shrive* to thee?
Scott, Gray Brother.

shrive[2] (shrīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrived*, ppr. *shriving*. [Origin obscure; the form suggests a confusion of *shire* with *shred* or *shroud*[3] in similar meanings.] To prune (trees). [Prov. Eng.]

shrivel (shriv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shriveled* or *shrivelled*, ppr. *shriveling* or *shrivelling*. [Not found in ME.; a freq. form, perhaps ult. based on ONorth. *screpa*, pine away; cf. Norw. *skrypa*, waste, from the adj., Norw. *skryv*, transitory, frail, = Sw. dial. *skryp*, weak, feeble, frail, = Icel. *skrjūpr*, brittle, frail (cf. Sw. *skröplig* = Dan. *skröbelig*, feeble); perhaps ult. connected with *shrimp*[1], *shrink*. The relations of these forms are not clear.] **I.** *intrans.* To contract; draw or be drawn into wrinkles; shrink and form corrugations, as a leaf in the hot sun, or the skin with age.

When, *shriveling* like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 31.

The century *shrivels* like a scroll,
The past becomes the present.
O. W. Holmes, Burns's Centennial Celebration.

And the vines *shrivelled* in the breath of war.
Whittier, Mithridates at Chios.

=**Syn.** To *shrivel* is to become wrinkled or corrugated by contraction; to *shrink* is, as a rule, to contract while preserving the same general form.

II. *trans.* **1.** To contract into wrinkles; cause to shrink into corrugations.

A fire from heaven came and *shrivell'd* up
Their bodies, even to loathing.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 4. 9.

Dipping the bough of life, so pleasant once,
In fire which *shrivelled* leaf and bud alike.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 289.

2. To make narrow; limit in scope.

None but *shrivelled* souls with narrow vision of the facts of life can entertain the notion that Philosophy ought to be restricted within the limits of the Logic of Signs.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 221.

3. To wither; blight; render impotent.

Milton was less tolerant; he *shrivelled* up the lips of his revilers by the austerity of his scorn.
Landor, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, ii.

shriven (shriv'n). A past participle of *shrive*[1].

shriver (shrī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *schryfer, ssrivere;* < *shrive*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shrives; a confessor.

He ssel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakedliche, zuo thet the *ssriuere* izi [may see] openliche the herte . . . of him that him ssrifth.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shrift.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 108.

shriving (shrī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrive*[1], *v.*] Shrift; the act of one who shrives, or (as a priest) hears confession.

Better a short tale than a bad long *shriving*.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 543.

shriving-pew† (shrī'ving-pū), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

To the Joyner for takynge downe the *shryvyng pew*, and making another pew in the same place.
Churchwardens Accounts (1548) *of St. Michael's, Cornhill* (ed. Overall, p. 69). (*Davies.*)

shroadly, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrewdly*.

shrockled (shrok'ld), *a.* [Pp. of **shrockle*, appar. a freq. of **shrock*, var. of *shrug*, ult. < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, etc., shrink: see *shrink*, *shrug*.] Withered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shroff[1]†, *n.* See *shruff*.

shroff[2] (shrof), *n.* [A syncopated form of Anglo-Ind. *sharaf, saraff*, < Hind. *sarrāf*, commonly *saraf*, vernacularly *sarāph, sarāpe, sarāpu*, etc., < Ar. *sarrāf, sairāf* (initial *sād*), a money-changer, a banker (cf. Heb. *sōrēf*, a goldsmith), < *saraf*a, change (money), spend (money).] **1.** In India, a banker or money-changer.—**2.** In China, Japan, etc., a native teller or silver-expert, employed by banks and mercantile establishments to inspect and count all dollars that reach the firm, and detect and throw out the bad or defaced ones.

shroff[2] (shrof), *v. t.* [< *shroff*[2], *n.*] To inspect for the purpose of detecting and throwing out what is bad: as, to *shroff* dollars. [Ports of China and Japan.]

shroffage (shrof'āj), *n.* [< *shroff*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** The examination of coins by an expert, and the separation of the good from the debased or defaced.—**2.** The expense of such expert inspection.

shrog (shrog), *n.* [An assibilated form of *scrog.*] A shrub: same as *scrog*.

They cutt them downe two summer *shroggs*
That grew both under a breere,
And sett them threescore rood in twaine
To shoote the prickes y-fere.
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne (Percy's Reliques).

shrood (shröd), *v. t.* A variant of *shroud*[3].

shroud[1] (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. *shroud, schroud, schrowde, shrud, schrud, srud*, < AS. *scrūd*, a garment, clothing, = Icel. *skrūdh*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, appendages, ornaments, the furniture of a church, also a kind of stuff, = Norw. *skrud*, dress, ornament, = Sw. Dan. *skrud*, dress, attire; prob. orig. a piece of stuff 'cut,' < Teut. √ *skrud*, whence also *shred:* see *shred*.] **1.** A garment; a covering of the nature of a garment; something which envelops and conceals; clothing.

I shope me in *shroudes* as I a shepe [shepherd] were,
In habite as an heremite vnholy of workes.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 2.

Than bycometh the ground so proude
That it wol have a newe *shroude*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 64.

Giue my nakednes
Some *shroud* to shelter it.
Chapman, Odyssey, vi. 274.

And Jura answers, through her misty *shroud*,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 92.

2. A winding-sheet; a piece of linen or other cloth in which a dead body is enveloped; hence, by extension, a garment for the dead, as a long white robe or gown, prepared expressly for the burial.

The *shroud* wherein our Saviours blessed body was wrapped when it was put into the Sepulchre.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 79.

The knell, the *shroud*, the mattock, and the grave.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 10.

3†. Protection.

But it would warm his spirits
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shrowd*,
The universal landlord.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 13. 71.

4†. A place of shelter; covert; retreat.

To schewe his lyzte in every *shrowed* and shade.
Lydgate, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, *f.* 23. (*Halliwell.*)

Vnto a selly *shrowde*,
A sheepecote closely builte
Amid the woodds.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 97.

The *shroud* to which he won his fair-eyed oxen.
Chapman.

Run to your *shrouds* within these brakes and trees.
Milton, Comus, l. 147.

5. A place under ground, as the burrow of an animal, a vault, the crypt of a church, etc.: sometimes in the plural, used collectively as a singular.

The *shrowds*, . . . a covered space on the side of the church [St. Paul's], to protect the congregation in inclement seasons. *Pennant*, London (ed. 1813), p. 512.

The *shrouds* or crowds, as we learn from Stow, was a chapel under the choir of St. Paul's Church, where sermons were preached in the winter, and when the weather would not permit an audience to stand in the churchyard.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough, note.

6. One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water-wheel which form the sides of the buckets.

shroud[1] (shroud), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. *schrouden, schruden, scruden*, also *schreden, shriden, sriden* (pret. *schrudde*, also *schred, srid*, pp. *shrid, schred, ischrud, iscrud*), < AS. *scrȳdan, scridan* (= Icel. *skrȳtha*), clothe, < *scrūd*, a garment: see *shroud*[1], *n.* Cf. *enshroud.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover as with a garment or veil; especially, to clothe (a dead body) for burial.

Thus *shrowding* his body in the skinne, by stalking he approacheth the Deere.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 134.

The trestle-bearers and the persons who held the flambeaux were *shrouded* from forehead to foot in white sheets with holes pierced for the eyes.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 33.

2†. To clothe one's self in; put on.

Ligber [Lucifer] he *sridde* a dere srud,
An he wurthe in him-seluen prud.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 271.

3. To cover or deck as with a garment; overspread; inclose; envelop.

Ther is neither husk nor hay
In May, that it nyl *shrouded* ben.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 55.

Thy Virgin Womb in wondrous sort shall *shrowd*
Jesus the God. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

The portraits of my forefathers, *shrouded* in dust, like the forms they represent. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

4. To cover so as to disguise or conceal; veil; obscure.

Sorrow close *shrouded* in hart,
I know, to kepe is a burdenous smart.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Take heed thou hast not, under our integrity,
Shrouded unlawful plots. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

And sometimes too he *shrowds*
His soaring Wings among the Clouds.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, i. 9.

5. To shelter; screen; hide.

Millions of birds sange *shrowded* in the shade.
Puttenham, Partheniades, ix.

Those terrors of slaves, and mirrors of fools, . . . for all their puissance, are glad to run into a hole, and cowardly *shroud* themselves. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 549.

Beneath an abbey's roof
One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
Humbly, in a religious hospital;
Or haply *shrouded* in a hermit's cell. *Wordsworth.*

Shrouded gear, shrouded pinion, a gear or pinion in which the ends of the teeth are protected and strengthened by flanges extending usually as high as the point of the teeth.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To put one's self under cover; take shelter.

I will here *shroud* till the dregs of the storm be past.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 43.

We see a cloud,
And, fearing to be wet, do run and *shroud*
Under a bush.
Randolph, An Eclogue to Master Jonson.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know.
Milton, Comus, l. 316.

2. To gather together, as beasts do for warmth. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

shroud[2] (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. **schroud* (in naut. sense), < Icel. *skrūdh*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, = Norw. *skrud*, shrouds, tackle, orig. 'dress,' = Sw. Dan. *skrud* = AS. *scrūd*, dress: see *shroud*[1].] One of a set of strong ropes extending from a ship's mastheads to each side of the ship to support the mast. The shrouds of the lower masts and topmasts are generally spoken of as *rigging:* as, the fore-, main-, or mizzen-*rigging*. The *topmast-shrouds* extend from the topmast-heads to the top-rims. The *topgallant-shrouds* extend from the topgallantmast-heads to the outer ends of the topmast-crosstrees, and frequently thence to the tops. The *bowsprit-shrouds* support the bowsprit on both sides. The *futtock-shrouds*, to which the lower ends of the topmast- and topgallant-shrouds are secured, extend from the outer rims of the tops and crosstrees to a spider-band round the lower mast or topmast. The lower ends of the fore-, main-, and mizzen-shrouds are set up to chain-plates bolted to the side of the ship. See cuts under *channel*[2] and *ship*.

Such a noise arose
As the *shrouds* make at sea in a stiff tempest.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 72.

Twice the Saylours had essayd
To heaue him o're, . . .
And now the third time stroue they him to cast;
Yet by the *shrowds* the third time held he fast.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Bentinck shrouds†. See *bentinck*.

shroud[3] (shroud), *v. t.* [Also *shrowd, shrood;* a var. of *shred* (due in part to association with the ult. related *shroud*[1]): see *shred, v.*] To lop the branches from; trim, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

A fellow in North Wales, *shrowding* of a tree, fell down on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay for dead.
Aubrey's Wiltshire, MS. Ashmole. (*Halliwell.*)

By the time the tree was felled and *shrouded*.
T. Hughes. (*Imp. Dict.*)

shroud[3]† (shroud), *n.* [A var. of *shred*, or directly from the verb *shroud*[3], q. v.] **1.** A cutting, as of a tree or plant; a slip.

The lyke they affirme of plantes or *shroudes* of younge vines. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 73).

2. A bough; a branch; hence, collectively, the branching top or foliage of a tree.

A cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shadowing *shroud*. Ezek. xxxi. 3.

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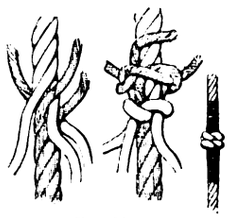
Where like a mounting Cedar he should beare
His plumed top aloft into the ayre,
And let these shrubs sit vnderneath his *shrowdes*,
Whilst in his armes he doth embrace the clowdes.
Drayton, Queen Margaret to Duke of Suffolk.

In ellum-*shrouds* the hangbird clings.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, vi.

shrouding (shrou'ding), *n.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The sides of a water-wheel which form the ends of the buckets.

shrouding-gear (shrou'ding-gēr), *n.* A cog-gear in which the cogs are protected or strengthened by a flange at the side which comes out even with the face of the wheel, and makes the cogs in effect mortises in the face of the wheel. *E. H. Knight.*



Shroud-knots.

shroud-knot (shroud'not), *n.* A knot by which the two parts of a shroud which has been broken or shot away are reunited.

shroudless (shroud'les), *a.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Without a shroud: especially noting a dead body unburied, or buried hastily.

To where a mangled corse,
Expos'd without remorse,
Lies *shroudless*, unentomb'd he points the way.
Dodsley, Melpomene.

2. Unveiled; unobscured.

Above the stars in *shroudless* beauty shine.
C. Swain, quoted in Southey's Doctor, lxxviii. (*Davies.*)

shroudlike (shroud'līk), *a.* Resembling a shroud; hence, funereal.

And thou, whose hands the *shroudlike* cypress rear.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 25.

shroud-plate (shroud'plāt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *chain-plate*. See cut under *channel*[2].—2. In *mach.*, same as *shroud*[1], 6.

shroud-rope (shroud'rōp), *n.* Rope fit to make a ship's shrouds of.

shroud-stopper (shroud'stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of rope made fast above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it. See *stopper*.

shroudy (shrou'di), *a.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-y*[1].] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits.
Milton, MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge. (*Rich.*)

shrove[1] (shrōv), *n.* [Found only in comp. *Shrove-tide, Shrove Tuesday*, and the derived verb *shrove;* < ME. **shrof* (in comp. *shrofday:* see *Shrove-day*), < AS. *scrīfan* (pret. *scrāf*), shrive: see *shrive*[1]. Cf. *shrift.*] Shrift; shriving: used only in composition, or in such phrases as *Shrove Tuesday*. See *shrift* and *shriving*.—**Shrove Monday**, the day before Shrove Tuesday. Also *Collop Monday*.—**Shrove Sunday**, the Sunday before Shrove Tuesday; Quinquagesima Sunday.—**Shrove Tuesday**, the Tuesday before the first day in Lent, or Ash Wednesday: so called from the custom of making confession on that day, in preparation for Lent. The day formerly was, and in some places still is, passed in sports and merrymaking. Also called *Pancake Tuesday* (see *pancake*), *Fastens Tuesday*, in Scotland *Fasterns-een* or *Fastens E'en*, and by the French *Mardi gras*. See *Shrovetide*.

As fit as . . . a pancake for *Shrove Tuesday*.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 2. 25.

Cock-fighting and throwing at cocks on *Shrove-Tuesday*, and playing at hand-ball for tansy-cakes at Easter-tide.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.

shrove[1] (shrōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shroved*, ppr. *shroving*. [< *shrove*[1], *n.*] To take part in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, in general, to make merry.

As though he went
A *shrouing* through the city.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

Berlingaccione, one that loueth to *shroue* ever and make good cheere. *Florio*, 1611.

shrove[2] (shrōv). Preterit of *shrive*[1].

shrove-cake (shrōv'kāk), *n.* 1. A pancake made at Shrovetide, and holding an important place in the merrymaking of the season.—2. A small cake made to give to children at Shrovetide. *Halliwell.*

Shrove-day†, *n.* [ME. *shrofday;* < *shrove*[1] + *day.*] Same as *Shrove Tuesday*.

shrove-prentice† (shrōv'pren″tis), *n.* One of a set of ruffianly fellows who took at Shrovetide the name of "London Prentices."

More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,
Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.
Davenant, Madagascar (1648), p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

shrover (shrō'vėr), *n.* One who goes in company with others from house to house singing for cakes at Shrovetide. [Prov. Eng.]

Shrovetide (shrōv'tīd), *n.* Time of confession; specifically, the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday, as being the period when people were shriven in preparation for Lent: still further restricted to designate Shrove Tuesday.

And welcome merry *Shrove-tide*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 38.

In Essex and Suffolk, at *Shrovetide* or upon Shrove-Tuesday, after the confession, it was usual for the farmer to permit his ploughman to go to the barn blindfolded, and "thresh the fat hen," saying, "if you can kill her then give it thy men; and go you and dine on fritters and pancakes." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.

Shrove-tide, or the week before Lent, brought along with it more than one religious and ritual observance.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

shroving† (shrō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrove*[1], *v.*] The celebration of Shrovetide; hence, in general, any merrymaking or festivity.

All which we on this stage shall act or say
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;
Whilst thus we greete you by our words and pens,
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens.
W. Hawkins, Apollo Shroving (1626), p. 6. (*Nares.*)

Eating, drinking, merry-making, . . . what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving?*
Hales, Sermon on Luke xvi. 25.

shroving-time (shrō'ving-tīm), *n.* Shrovetide.

If thir absolute Determination be to enthral us, before so long a Lent of Servitude they may permit us a little *Shroving-time* first, wherin to speak freely, and take our leaves of Liberty. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

shrovy (shrō'vi), *a.* A dialectal variant, assibilated and transposed, of *scurvy*[1]. *Halliwell.*

shrow†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shrew*[1].

shrub[1] (shrub), *n.* [< ME. *shrob, schrub, schrob*, an assibilated form of *scrub*, **scrob*, < AS. *scrob*, a shrub; preserved in *Scrob-scire*, Shropshire. *Scrobbes-byrig*, Shrewsbury (lit. Shrubsbury), *Scrobbes-byrig-scyre*, Shrewsburyshire, the older name of *Shropshire;* cf. *scrybbe*, a shrubbery. Cf. E. dial. *shruff*, also *scroff*, refuse wood. See *scrub*[1].] A woody plant with stems branched from or near the ground, and, in general, smaller than a tree; a bush, or woody vine. The line which divides trees from shrubs is to a large extent arbitrary, and is often very unsatisfactory in application, but in general the name *shrub* may be applied to a woody plant of less size than a tree, with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in a tree. The line between shrub and herb is also indistinct, as many herbaceous plants are more or less woody. For practical purposes shrubs are divided into the deciduous and evergreen kinds. There are many very ornamental flowering shrubs, among the best-known of which are those belonging to the genera *Rosa, Rhododendron, Kalmia, Viburnum, Philadelphus, Vaccinium*. Among evergreen shrubs are the box and various heaths. Compare *tree, herb*.

If the Cedar be so Weather-beaten, we poor *Shrubs* must not murmur to bear Part of the Storm.
Howell, Letters, ii. 76.

So thick entwined,
As one continued brake, the undergrowth
Of *shrubs* and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
Milton, P. L., iv. 176.

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs;* oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

Sweetly-smelling *Shrubs* the Ground o'ershade.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The laurel-*shrubs* that hedge it around.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

High-water shrub. See *Iva*.—**Sweet** or **sweet-scented shrub**, the Carolina allspice. See *Calycanthus*.—**Syn.** *Bush, Herb*, etc. See *vegetable, n.*

shrub[1] (shrub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrubbed*, ppr. *shrubbing*. [< *shrub*[1], *n.*] 1. To prune down so that a shrubby form shall be preserved.

Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud, and hope again in time to flourish as the green bay-tree.
Anderson, Expos. of Benedictus (1573), fol. 64.

2. To reduce (a person) to poverty by winning his whole stock: a word used at play. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shrub[2] (shrub) *n.* [A var. of *shrab* (< Ar. *sharāb*), or a transposed form of **shurb*, < Ar. *shurb, shirb*, a drink, a beverage, < *shariba*, drink. Cf. *shrab, sherbet*, and *syrup*, from the same source.] A drink or cordial prepared from the juice of fruit and various other ingredients. (*a*) A drink made by boiling currant-juice about ten minutes with an equal weight of sugar, and adding a little rum: it is also made with other fruits, and sometimes with brandy.

There never was any liquor so good as rum-*shrub*, never; and the sausages had a flavor of Elysium.
Thackeray, Philip, ii.

Shrub, again—rum *shrub*—is there any living man who now calls for *shrub?* *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

(*b*) A cordial or syrup consisting of the acid juice of some fruit, as the raspberry, cooked with sugar and vinegar, and diluted with water when used. [U. S.]

"Mr. Peckham, would you be so polite as to pass me a glass of *shrub?*" Silas Peckham . . . took from the table a small glass cup, containing a fluid reddish in hue and subacid in taste. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

King and Forbes, sipping their raspberry *shrub* in a retired corner of the barroom, were interested spectators of the scene. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 266.

shrub[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrub*[2].

"As how, as how?" said Zadock, shrugging and *shrubbing*. *Nashe*, Unfortunate Traveller (1594). (*Nares.*)

shrubbed (shrubd), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shrubby.

The woods in all these northern parts are short and *shrubbed*. *Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 419).

Neere at hand were growing diuers *shrubbed* trees.
Warner, Albion's England, ii.

shrubberied (shrub'ėr-id), *a.* [< *shrubbery* + *-ed*[2].] Abounding in shrubbery.

Oxford itself, with its quiet, shady gardens, and smooth, grassy lawns, . . . and *shrubberied* "parks," is attractive to many birds. *Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 747.

shrubbery (shrub'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *shrubberies* (-iz). [< *shrub*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. Shrubs collectively; low shrubby bushes.

While grey evening lull'd the wind, and call'd
Fresh odours from the *shrubbery* at my side,
Taking my lonely winding walk, I mus'd.
Cowper, Four Ages.

They passed, and, opening an iron gate, came suddenly into a gloomy maze of *shrubbery* that stretched its long vistas up the valley. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xl.

2. A plantation of shrubs, as in a garden or pleasure-ground.

A modern *shrubbery*, formed of a selection of the most agreeable flowering shrubs. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 115.

She would give her advice as to the trees which were to be lopped in the *shrubberies*, the garden-beds to be dug, the crops which were to be cut.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, x.

shrubbiness (shrub'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby. *Bailey*, 1727.

shrubby (shrub'i), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *scrubby.*] 1. Abounding in shrubs.

Lad. Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?
Com. Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point.
Milton, Comus, l. 306.

Farther inland, in a sandy and *shrubby* landscape, is Kendall Green, a private cemetery.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 122.

2. Consisting of shrubs.

The goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

These are their bread, the only bread they know;
These and their willing slave the deer, that crops
The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health, l. 314.

3. Shrub-like; scrubby: said of stunted tree-growths.

The land about it is dry and sandy, bearing only a few *shrubby* trees. *Dampier*, Voyages, vi.

4. Somewhat woody: said of herbaceous plants with the stem more or less lignified in the older parts.

The woods began to be very full of thorns and *shrubby* bushes. *Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 419).

Shrubby althæa, bittersweet, horsetail. See the nouns.—**Shrubby trefoil.** See *Ptelea*.

shrubless (shrub'les), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute even of shrubs.

Among the stones I stood a stone,
And was, scarce conscious what I wist,
As *shrubless* crags within the mist.
Byron, Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

shrub-shilling (shrub'shil″ing), *n.* See *shilling*.

shrub-snail (shrub'snāl), *n.* A European snail, *Helix arbustorum*.

shrub-yellowroot (shrub'yel″ō-röt), *n.* A low shrubby ranunculaceous plant, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, of the Alleghany region. Its bark and its rootstock are deep-yellow and bitter, and were once used by the Indians for dyeing.

shruff[1] (shruf), *n.* [A form of *scruff*, which is a transposed form of *scurf*[1]. Cf. *shruff*[2].] Dross of metals.

shruff[2] (shruf), *n.* [< ME. *schroff;* an assibilated form of *scruff, scroff*, refuse wood; perhaps connected with *shrub*[1], *scrub*[1].] 1. Light refuse wood, used as fuel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thus baterid this bred on bussches aboute,
And gaderid gomes on grene ther as they walkyd,
That all the *schroff* and schroup sondrid ffrom other.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 154.

2. Refuse; rubbish.

But these mad legers do besides mixe among their other sacks of coles store of *shruffe* dust and small cole to their great advantage.
Greene, Discovery of Coosnage (1591). (*Nares.*)

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shrug (shrug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shrugged*, ppr. *shrugging*. [< ME. *schruggen*, *shrukken*, < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, also *skruga*, huddle oneself up, sit in a crouching position, = Dan. *skrukke*, *skrugge*, stoop (*skruk-rygget*, humpbacked; cf. Icel. *skrukka*, an old shrimp); a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. *scrincan* (pp. *scruncen* = Sw. assimilated *skrukken*), shrink: see *shrink*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To shrink or shiver with or as with cold; draw up the limbs in a nervous shiver. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The French lackey and Irish footboy *shrugging* at the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 130.

Robin the bird, in its cage, *shrugs* and folds itself into its feathers, as if it were night. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

2. To raise or draw up and contract the shoulders with a sudden, nervous movement: an expression usually of doubt, indifference, discontent, dislike, contempt, etc. See *shrug*, *n.*, 1.

Nor pikynge, nor trifelynge, ne *shrukkynge* as thauȝ ye wold sawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

Some few may cry, "Twas pretty well," or so,
"But——" and there *shrug* in silence.
Ford, Broken Heart, Epil.

What 's in agitation now,
That all this muttering and *shrugging*, see,
Begins at me? *Browning*, Strafford.

II. *trans.* **1†.** Reflexively, to draw up the shoulders of in a shrug.

The good man of the house *shrugged him* for joy, thinking to himself I will make some pastime with you anon. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 94.

2. To draw up with a sudden, nervous movement; contract in a shrug.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

shrug (shrug), *n.* [< *shrug*, *v.*] **1.** An expressive drawing up of the shoulders: a characteristic manner of expressing doubt, indifference, discontent, contempt, etc., or, rarely, relief or resignation.

The *shrug*, the hum or ha, these petty brands
That calumny doth use. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 71.

Who 's not familiar with the Spanish garbe,
Th' Italian *shrug*, French cringe, and German hugge?
Brome, Antipodes, i. 6.

As Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. ii. 1492.

With long-drawn breath and *shrug*, my guest
His sense of glad relief expressed.
Whittier, The Meeting.

2†. A hitching up of the clothes.

All the effect this notable speech had was to frighten my uncle, and make him give two or three *shrugs* extraordinary to his breeches. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, July 7, 1742.

shrump (shrump), *v. i.* [A secondary form of *shrimp*[1].] To shrug; shrink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shrunk (shrungk). Preterit and past participle of *shrink*.

shrunken (shrung'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shrink*, *v.*] Having shrunk; shriveled up; contracted: as, a *shrunken* limb.

Shrunken synewes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 20.

shrups (shrups), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *C. S. Westcott*, 1874. [Pennsylvania.]

shu, *interj.* Another spelling of *shoo*[2].

shuck[1] (shuk), *v. t.* and *i.* [A dial. form of *shock*[1] or of *shake* (through the pret. *shook*, var. *shuck*).] To shake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuck[2] (shuk), *n.* [Origin obscure; the nearest similar forms, *shuck*[1], shake, *shuck*[3], *shock*[2], a heap, *shock*[3], shaggy, do not explain the word. If the verb is original, it may perhaps be a dial. form of *shock*[1], and so belong with *shuck*[1].] **1.** A husk or pod: used especially of the epicarp of hickory-nuts and walnuts, the prickly involucre of chestnuts, etc., also, in England, of the pods of peas, etc., and, in some parts of the United States, of the husks of maize.—**2.** The shell of the oyster. [U. S.]—**3.** A case or covering, as that of the larva of a caddis-fly.

Larvæ . . . before emerging from the *shuck*.
The Field, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Not to care shucks, to care nothing. [Vulgar, U. S.]—**Not worth shucks**, good for nothing; worthless. [Vulgar, U. S.]

shuck[2] (shuk), *v. t.* [See *shuck*[2], *n.*] **1.** To remove the husk, pod, or shell from: in the United States said especially of the husking of corn or the shelling of oysters.

To fix the standard of measurement of *shucked* oysters in the State. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 524.

Tom . . . led Rachel's horse to the stable, . . . and then he delayed long enough to *shuck* out and give him eight or ten ears of corn. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxx.

2. To take; strip: with *off*. [Slang, U. S.]

He'd get mad as all wrath, and charge like a ram at a gate-post; and, the first thing you knowed, he'd *shuck off* his coat to fight. *A. B. Longstreet*, Southern Sketches, p. 31. (*Bartlett.*)

shuck[3] (shuk), *n.* [A var. of *shock*[2], *shook*[2].] A shock; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

shuck[4†] (shuk), *n.* [Found only in early ME. *schucke*, *scucke*, < AS. *scucca*, *sceocca*, the devil; cf. G. *scheuche*, a scarecrow, < MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, shy: see *shy*[1].] The devil.

Hire eorthliche modres . . . teameth hire in horedom of the lathe vnwiht the hellene *schucke*. *Hali Meidenhad* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Al so ase thu wel wutt schenden thene *schucke*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 316.

shuck[5] (shuk), *interj.* [Cf. *sic*[3].] A call to pigs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuck-bottom (shuk'bot'um), *a.* Having a seat made of the shucks or husks of corn. [Local, U. S.]

She sank down on a *shuck-bottom* chair by the door of the tent. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

shuck-bottomed (shuk'bot'umd), *a.* [As *shuck-bottom* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *shuck-bottom*.

He drew up another *shuck-bottomed* chair in such a way as to sit beside and yet half facing her. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxi.

shucker (shuk'ėr), *n.* [< *shuck*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who shucks; one who shells nuts, corn, oysters, or the like. [U. S.]

Estimating the average amount made by the *shuckers* at $6 a week, or $192 for the season, it is seen that there are six hundred and forty men steadily employed for nearly eight months of the year in opening oysters for local consumption in Baltimore. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 553.

shucking (shuk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shuck*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of freeing from shucks or husks. [Provincial.]

Lads and lasses mingle
At the *shucking* of the maize.
Bon Gaultier Ballads, Lay of Mr. Colt, ii.

2. A husking-bee; a husking. [Local, U. S.]

Let me have some of your regular plantation tunes that you used to sing at corn-*shuckings*. *Musical Record*, No. 344, p. 8.

shuckish (shuk'ish), *a.* [< *shuck* (?) + *-ish*[1].] Unpleasant; unsettled; showery: generally applied to the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shucklet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *chuckle*[1]. *Florio.*

shucks (shuks), *interj.* [Prob. an exclamatory use of *shucks*, pl. of *shuck*[2], used also to denote something worthless. It can hardly be an exclamatory use of *shuck*[4] ('the devil! the deuce!'), as that word became obsolete in early ME.] An interjection indicating contempt, especially a contemptuous rejection of some suggestion or remark: as, oh, *shucks!* I don't believe it. [Vulgar, U. S.]

shud[1†] (shud), *n.* [Prob. ult., like *shode*[1], < *shed*[1]: see *shed*[1].] A husk; that which is shed. *Davies.*

But what shall be done with all the hard refuse, the long buns, the stalks, the short *shuds* or shiues? *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

shud[2] (shud), *n.* [< ME. *schudde*, prob. < Sw. *skydd*, protection, *skydda*, protect, shelter; akin to L. *scutum*, a cover, shield, etc., and to *sky*: see *sky*[1]. Cf. *shed*[2].] A shed; a hut. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

shudder (shud'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *schuderen*, *schudren*, *shoderen*, *shoddren*, *schoderen*, *scoderen* (not recorded in AS.) = MD. *schudderen*, shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, also shake with laughter, = LG. *schuddern*, shake, shudder (> G. *schaudern*, shudder), also *schuddeln*, shake, shudder, = G. *schüttern*, shake, tremble, also OHG. *scutilōn*, shake, agitate (> It. *scotolare*, swingle flax), MHG. *schüteln*, G. *schütteln*, shake; freq. (with freq. formative *-er*, *-el*) from a simple verb, AS. **scuddan* (not found except as in the doubtful once-occurring ppr. *scudende*, which may stand for **scuddende*, trembling) = OS. *skuddian*, tr., shake, = OFries. *schedda*, NFries. *schoddjen* = MD. D. *schudden*, shake, tremble, tr. shake, agitate, = MLG. LG. *schudden*, shake, shudder, = OHG. *scutten*, *scuten*, MHG. *schutten*, *schuten*, *schütten*, shake, agitate, swing, G. *schütten*, shoot (corn, etc.), pour, shed; Teut. √ *skud*, perhaps orig. a var. of √ *skut*, whence *shoot*: see *shoot*. Cf. *scud*.] **1.** To shake; quiver; vibrate.

The schafte *scodyrde* and schott in the schire byerne,
And soughte thorowowte the schelde, and in the schalke rystez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2169.

When the strong neighings of the wild white Horse
Set every gilded parapet *shuddering*.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Hence, in particular, to tremble with a sudden convulsive movement, as from horror, fright, aversion, cold, etc.; shiver; quake.

He *schodirde* and schrenkys, and schontes bott lyttile,
Bott schokkes in scharpely in his schene wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4235.

She starts, like one that spies an adder, . . .
The fear whereof doth make him shake and *shudder*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 880.

"Oh, for mercy's sake, stop this!" groans old Mr. Tremlett, who always begins to *shudder* at the sound of poor Twysden's voice. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

3. To have a tremulous or quivering appearance, as if from horror. [Rare.]

O ye stars that *shudder* over me,
O earth that soundest hollow under me,
Vext with waste dreams!
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

=**Syn.** *Quake*, etc. See *shiver*[2].

shudder (shud'ėr), *n.* [< *shudder*, *v.*] **1.** A tremulous motion; a quiver; a vibration.

The actual ether which fills space is so elastic that the slightest possible distortion produced by the vibration of a single atom sends a *shudder* through it with inconceivable rapidity for billions and billions of miles. This *shudder* is Light. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures and Essays, The Unseen Universe.

2. Specifically, a quick involuntary tremor or quiver of the body, as from fear, disgust, horror, or cold; a convulsive shiver.

I know, you'll swear, terribly swear
Into strong *shudders* and to heavenly agues
The immortal gods that hear you — spare your oaths.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 137.

shuddering (shud'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *shudder*, *v.*] **1.** Shaking; trembling; especially, shivering or quivering with fear, horror, cold, etc.

The *shuddering* tenant of the frigid zone.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 65.

The goblin . . . deftly strips
The ruddy skin from a sweet rose's cheek,
Then blows the *shuddering* leaf between his lips.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 7.

2. Marked or accompanied by a shudder; tremulous.

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And *shuddering* fear, and green-eyed jealousy!
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 110.

We seem to . . . hear the *shuddering* accents with which he tells his fearful tale. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Gazing down with *shuddering* dread and awe.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 178.

shudderingly (shud'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a shudder; tremblingly; tremulously.

The bare boughs rattled *shudderingly*.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

The shrewmouse eyes me *shudderingly*, then flees.
C. S. Calverley, Sad Memories.

shuddery†, *n.* [E. Ind.] See the quotation.

A small thin *shuddery* or lawn. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 90.

shude[1], *n.* See *shood*.

shude[2] (shöd), *n.* The white bream. [Local, Ireland.]

shuff (shuf), *v. i.* [A dial. form (in Halliwell spelled *shuf*) of **shough*, an unrecorded form, preserving the orig. guttural (AS. *sceóh*, adj.) of *shy*: see *shy*[1], *v.*] To shy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuffle (shuf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuffled*, ppr. *shuffling*. [Formerly also **shoffle*, *shoffel* (in ME. *shovelen*: see *shovel*[3]); = MD. *schuffelen*, drive on, run away, = LG. *schuffeln*, *schüfeln*, move dragging the feet, shuffle, mix or shuffle (cards), play false, eat greedily; a freq. form, also in unassibilated form *scuffle*, of *shove*, but prob. in part confused with the verb *shovel*[1], which is ult. from the same verb *shove*: see *shove*, *scuffle*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shove little by little; push along gradually from place to place; hence, to pass from one to another: as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, . . .
Shuffling her threads about the livelong day.
Cowper, Truth, l. 320.

2. Specifically, to change the relative positions of (cards in a pack). This is usually done before dealing, and with the cards face downward, the object being to mix them thoroughly, so that they may fall to the players in random order.

Hearts by Love strangely *shuffled* are,
That there can never meet a Pair!
Cowley, The Mistress, Distance.

I must complain the cards are ill *shuffled* till I have a good hand. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

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3. To thrust carelessly or at random; change by pushing from place to place; hence, to confuse; mix; intermingle.

But anon
Bids all be let alone; and calls for books,
Shuffels Divinity and Poetry,
Phylosophy and Historical together,
And throws all by. *Brome*, Queen's Exchange, iii.

4. To put or bring (in, off, out, up, etc.) under cover of disorder, or in a confused, irregular, or tricky way.

And she *shuffles up* a quantity of straw or hay into some pretty corner of the barn where she may conveniently lie. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 103.

He shall likewise *shuffle* her *away*,
While other sports are tasking of their minds.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6. 29.

To *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

I scorn to speak anything to the diminution of these little creatures, and should not have minded them had they been still *shuffled* among the crowd.
Addison, The Tall Club, Spectator, No. 108.

5. To drag with a slovenly, scraping movement; move with a shuffle.

Men, women, rich and poor, in the cool hours,
Shuffled their sandals o'er the pavement white,
Companion'd or alone. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

6. To perform with a shuffle.

I remember the time, for the roots of my hair were stirr'd
By a *shuffled* step, by a dead weight trail'd, by a whisper'd fright. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

To shuffle off, to thrust aside; put off.

When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 67.

But they thought not of *shuffling off* upon posterity the burden of resistance. *Everett*, Orations, p. 105.

II. *intrans.* 1. To push; shove; thrust one's self forward.

He that shall sit down frightened with that foolery
Is not worth pity: let me alone to *shuffle*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

You live perpetual in disturbancy;
Contending, thrusting, *shuffling* for your rooms
Of ease or honour, with impatiency.
Daniel, Civil Wars, viii. 100.

2. To mix up cards in a pack, changing their positions so that they may fall to the players in irregular and unknown order. Compare I., 2.

Mr. Rodney owns he was a little astonished at seeing the Count *shuffle* with the faces of the cards upwards.
Walpole, Letters, II. 143.

The paralytic . . . borrows a friend's hand
To deal and *shuffle*, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences.
Cowper, Task, i. 474.

3. To move little by little; shift gradually; shift.

The stars do wander,
And have their divers influence; the elements
Shuffle into innumerable changes.
Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 2.

These [tornadoes] did not last long, sometimes not a quarter of an hour; and then the Wind would *shuffle* about to the Southward again, and fall flat calm.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 79.

4. To shift to and fro in conduct; act undecidedly or evasively; hence, to equivocate; prevaricate; practise dishonest shifts.

I myself sometimes, . . . hiding my honour in mine necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 25.

If any thing for honesty be gotten,
Though 't be but bread and cheese, I can be satisfied;
If otherwise the wind blow, stiff as I am,
Yet I shall learn to *shuffle*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

You sifted not so clean before, but you *shuffle* as foulely now. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The Rajah, after the fashion of his countrymen, *shuffled*, solicited, and pleaded poverty.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

5. To move in a slow, irregular, lumbering fashion; drag clumsily or heavily along a surface; especially, to walk with a slovenly, dragging, or scraping gait.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his monsieur by the arms fast bound;
Another his had shackled by the feet,
Who like a cripple *shuffled* on the ground.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

The boy-bridegroom, *shuffling* in his pace,
Now hid awhile and then exposed his face.
Crabbe, Works, I. 75.

The aged creature came,
Shuffling along with ivory-headed wand.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 11.

6. To shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; specifically, to scrape the floor with the feet in dancing.

Passengers blew into their hands, and *shuffled* in their wooden shoes to set the blood agog.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 224.

7. To proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; struggle clumsily or perfunctorily.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 105.

Tom was gradually allowed to *shuffle* through his lessons with less rigor. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

While it was yet two or three hours before daybreak, the sleep-forsaken little man arose, *shuffled* into his garments, and in his stocking-feet sought the corridor.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 265.

=**Syn. 4.** To equivocate, quibble, sophisticate, dodge.

shuffle (shuf'l), *n.* [< *shuffle*, *v.*] 1. A shoving or pushing; particularly, a thrusting out of place or order; a change producing disorder.

A goodly huge cabinet, wherein whatsoever singularity, chance, and the *shuffle* of things hath produced shall be sorted and included.
Bacon, Works (ed. Spedding), I. 335.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter.
Bentley, Sermons.

2. Specifically, a changing of the order of cards in a pack so that they may not fall to the players in known or preconcerted order. See *shuffle*, *v. t.*, 2.—3. The right or turn of shuffling or mixing the cards: as, whose *shuffle* is it?—4. A varying or undecided course of behavior, usually for the purpose of deceiving; equivocation; evasion; artifice.

With a slye *shuffle* of counterfeit principles chopping and changing till hee have glean'd all the good ones out of their minds. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

The country had a right to expect a straightforward policy instead of the shirk and *shuffle* which had been foisted upon it. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 444.

5. A slow, heavy, irregular manner of moving; an awkward, dragging gait.—6. In *dancing*, a rapid scraping movement of the feet; also, a dance in which the feet are shuffled alternately over the floor at regular intervals. The *double shuffle* differs from the *shuffle* in each movement being executed twice in succession with the same foot.

The voice of conscience can be no more heard in this continual tumult then the vagient cries of the infant Jupiter amidst the rude *shuffles* and dancings of the Cretick Corybantes. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 18.

shuffle-board, *n.* See *shovel-board*.

shuffle-cap (shuf'l-kap), *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, *shuffle-cap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot.*

shuffler (shuf'lèr), *n.* [< *shuffle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who shuffles, in any sense of the verb.

Unless he were the greatest prevaricator and *shuffler* imaginable. *Waterland*, Works, III. 150.

2. Same as *raft-duck*: so called from its shuffling over the water. See cut under *scaup*.—3. The coot, *Fulica americana*. [Local, U. S.]

shuffle-scale (shuf'l-skāl), *n.* A tailors' measure graduated at both ends, each end admitting of independent adjustment. *E. H. Knight.*

shufflewing (shuf'l-wing), *n.* The hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.* See cut under *accentor*. [Local, Eng.]

shuffling (shuf'ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving clumsily; slovenly.

He knew him by his *shuffling* pace.
Somerville, The Happy Disappointment.

2. Evasive; prevaricating.

shuffling (shuf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shuffle*, *v.*] The act of one who shuffles, in any sense.

With a little *shuffling* you may choose
A sword unbated, and in a pass of practice
Requite him for your father.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 138.

shufflingly (shuf'ling-li), *adv.* In a shuffling manner; with a shuffle. Especially—(*a*) With an irregular, dragging, or scraping gait.

I may go *shufflingly* at first, for I was never before walked in trammels. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

(*b*) Undecisively; evasively; equivocatingly.

The death of Hexam rendering the sweat of the honest man's brow unprofitable, the honest man had *shufflingly* declined to moisten his brow for nothing.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

shuffling-plates (shuf'ling-plāts), *n. pl.* In *lock-making*, a series of isolated slabs or boards made to advance in a given plane, then to drop and return on a lower level beneath another set of advancing plates, and then rise to repeat the movement. *E. H. Knight.*

shug[1] (shug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shugged*, ppr. *shugging*. [A var. of *shog*[1]; in def. 2 perhaps confused with *shrug*: see *shog*[1] and *shrug*.] 1†. To crawl; sneak.

There I'll *shug* in and get a noble countenance. *Ford.*

2. To shrug; writhe the body, as persons with the itch; scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shug[2] (shug), *interj.* [Cf. *sic*[3] and *shuck*[5].] A call to pigs. [New Eng.]

shuldet, shuldent. Obsolete preterits of *shall*[1].

shulder†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoulder*.

shule, shull, shōl, shul, *n.* Dialectal forms of *shoul*, a contracted form of *shovel*.

shullent, shullet, shult. Obsolete plural forms of *shall*[1].

shultront, *n.* See *sheltron*.

shulwaurs (shul'wârz), *n. pl.* A kind of pajamas, or long drawers; also, loose trousers worn by Asiatics of both sexes.

shumact, shumacht, shumackt, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sumac*.

shun (shun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shunned*, ppr. *shunning*. [< ME. *shunnen, shonnen, shunen, schounen, schunen, schunien, shonen, schonen, shonien, shonyen, sconnen, scunien*, < AS. *scunian* (not *scūnian*) (pp. **gescunod, gescunned*), shun, usually in comp. *ā-scunian*, hate, detest, shun, avoid, accuse, *on-scunian, an-scunian, on-sceonian, on-scynian*, regard with loathing, fear, or disfavor, reject, shun, also irritate; connections uncertain; not used in AS. in the physical sense 'go aside from,' and for this reason and others prob. not connected with *scyndan*, hasten, *āscyndan*, take away; cf. *shunt*. But the physical sense appears in *scoon, scon*[1], skip, which are appar. variants of *scun*[2], an unassibilated form of *shun*: see *scun*[2], *scoon*, and cf. *scoundrel, schooner*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To detest; abhor; shrink from. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hu ancren owen to hatien ham, and *schunien*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 82.

So let me, if you do not shudder at me,
Nor *shun* to call me sister, dwell with you.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. To go or keep away from; keep out of the neighborhood of; avoid.

And 3if him wrattheth be ywar and his weye *shonye*.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 174.

Which way wilt thou take?
That I may *shun* thee, for thine eyes are poison
To mine, and I am loath to grow in rage.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iv. 2.

See how the golden groves around me smile,
That *shun* the coast of Britain's stormy isle.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To try to escape from; attempt to elude, generally with success; hence, to evade; escape.

Weak we are, and cannot *shun* pursuit.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 13.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can *shun* his destiny.
Bryant, Iliad, vi. 625.

4. To refrain from; eschew; neglect; refuse.

If I sothe shall saie and *shonne* side tales.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 170.

I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all counsel of God. Acts xx. 27.

Whose Fingers are too fat, and Nails too coarse,
Should always *shun* much Gesture in Discourse.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

5. To shove; push. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* 1. To shrink back; fall back; retreat.

Ne no more *schoune* fore the swape of their scharpe swerddes
Then fore the faireste flour thatt on the folde growes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 314.

2. To avoid or evade danger or injury.

Whether hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nauther, . . .
Ne no schafte, ne no schelde, to *schwne* ne to smyte.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

3. To withhold action or participation; refrain, as from doing something.

It [Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac] is goddis will, it sall be myne,
Agaynste his saande sall I neuer *schone*.
York Plays, p. 63.

shunch†, *v. t.* [A var. of *shun*.] Same as *shun*, 5. *Halliwell.*

shunless (shun'les), *a.* [< *shun* + *-less*.] Not to be shunned, escaped, or evaded; unavoidable; inevitable. [Rare.]

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 116.

shunner (shun'èr), *n.* [< *shun* + *-er*[1].] One who shuns or avoids.

Oh, these be Fancy's revellers by night! . . .
Diana's motes, that flit in her pale light,
Shunners of sunbeams in diurnal sloth.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 99.

shunt (shunt), *v.* [< ME. *shunten, schunten, schonten, shounten, schounten, schownten*, start aside; prob. a variant (due to some interference, perhaps association with *shoten, sheten*, shoot, or *shutten*, shut) of *shunden*, which is

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itself prob. a variant (due to association with *shun*) of **shinden* (cf. *shutten*, var. of *shitten*, shut), < AS. *scyndan*, hasten (in comp. *ā-scyndan*, take away, remove), = OHG. *scuntan*, urge on, = Icel. *skynda*, *skunda* = Norw. *skunda* = Sw. *skynda* = Dan. *skynde*, hasten, hurry, speed; prob. connected (at least later so regarded) with *shun*: see *shun*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To start aside or back; shrink back; flinch; of a horse, to shy. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ne beo nawt the skerre hors iliche that *schuntes*.
Ancren Riwle, p. 242, note *d*.

With shame may thou *shunt* fro thi shire othes,
So fals to be founden, & thi faithe breike.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 729.

The kynge *schonte* for no schotte, ne no schelde askys,
Bot schewes hym scharpely in his schene wedys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

2. To turn back or away; turn aside.

Ne shamys you not shalkes to *shunt* of the fild,
Ffor the weiknes of wemen woundis a litell!
Turnes yow full tyte, & taries a while.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10998.

Then I drew me down into a dale, whereas the dumb deer
Did shiver for a shower; but I *shunted* from a freyke.
Little John Nobody (about 1550). (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—(*a*) In *rail.*, to turn from one line of rails to another; switch. [Chiefly Eng.] (*b*) In *elect.*, to use a shunt. See *shunt*, *n.*, 3.

3†. To escape.

ȝa werpes tham [the gates] up quoth the wee, and wide open settes,
If at ȝe schap ȝow to *schonnt* unschent of oure handes.
King Alexander, p. 73.

4. To turn aside from a topic, purpose, line of thought, course of action, etc.; shift one's thoughts, conversation, proceedings, etc., into a different direction.—**5†.** To hold back; delay.

Qwene alle was schyppede that scholde, they *schounte* no lengere,
Bot ventelde theme tyte, as the tyde rynnez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 736.

6. To slip down, as earth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To shun; move from. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To move or turn aside. Specifically—(*a*) In *rail.*, to shift (a railway-train, or part of it) from the main line to a siding; switch off. [Chiefly Eng.] (*b*) In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit, as an electric current; carry off or around by means of a shunt; join to points in a circuit by a shunt: as, to *shunt* a current.

This interpolar resistance is made up of the connecting wires, of whatever resistance is interposed, and that of the *shunted* galvanometer.
J. Trowbridge, New Physics, p. 256.

3. To give a start to; shove. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—**4.** To shove off; put out of one's way; free one's self of, as of anything disagreeable, by putting it upon another.

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in "Protestantism" should *shunt* the subject of Papal Christianity into the Limbo of unknowable things, and treat its renascent vitality as a fact of curious historical reversion.
Cardinal Manning.

He had assumed that she had also assimilated him, and his country with him—a process which would have for its consequence that the other country, the ugly, vulgar, superfluous one, would be, as he mentally phrased it to himself, *shunted*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 108.

5. To ward off injury, trouble, or danger from; remove from a position of trouble or danger.

And let other men aunter, abill therfore,
ffor to *shunt* vs of shame, shend of our foos,
And venge vs of velany & of vile gremy.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2544.

The dislocation of the real and the ideal—the harsh shock of which comes on most men before forty—makes him look out all the more keenly for the points where he can safely *shunt* himself.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Post-Pref.

shunt (shunt), *n.* [< ME. *schunt;* < *shunt*, *v.*] **1†.** A drawing or turning back.

Gawayn . . . schranke a lytel with the schulderes, for the scharp yrne.
That other schalk wyth a *schunt* the schene wyth-haldez, & thenne repreued he the prynce with mony prowde wordez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2268.

2. A turning aside; specifically, in *rail.*, a turning off to a siding, or short line of rails, that the main line may be left clear.—**3.** In *elect.*, a conductor, usually of relatively low resistance, joining two points in an electric circuit, and forming a desired circuit or path through which a part of the current will pass, the amount depending on the relative resistance of the shunt and that part of the principal circuit whose extremities it connects. Any number of shunts may be applied to a conductor, and the current distributed among them in any desired manner. The current passing through a galvanometer or other measuring-instrument may be reduced in any desired degree by the introduction of a shunt; and the factor by which the current indicated by the instrument must be multiplied in order to give the total current is called the *shunt-multiplier*. See *field shunt*, under *field*.—**Shunt dynamo.** See *dynamo*, and *electric machine* (under *electric*).

shunter (shun'tėr), *n.* [< *shunt* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which shunts; specifically, a railway-servant whose duty it is to move the switches which transfer a train or carriage from one line to another.—**2.** A hand-lever used to start and move a railroad-car. It is fitted with a hook to be slipped over the car-axle, and a lug to press against the face of the wheel. See *pinch-bar* and *car-starter*.

shunt-gun (shunt'gun), *n.* A muzzle-loading rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, one deeper than the other. Bosses or studs on the projectile fit the deeper grooves loosely and lie in these while the projectile is being driven home, and at the breech of the gun the projectile is revolved slightly, so that the bosses correspond with the shallower grooves, and it binds on these strongly when expelled by the charge.

shunting-engine (shun'ting-en″jin), *n.* A yard-engine or switching-engine. [Eng.]

shunt-off (shunt'ôf), *n.* In *elect.*, a shunt, or a device for introducing a shunt.

At present we have to deal simply with the *shunt-offs* and cut-outs. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

shunt-out (shunt'out), *n.* Same as *shunt-off*.

In most instances these *shunt-outs* are self-restoring or permanently acting, and do not break the circuit.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

shunty (shun'ti), *a.* Same as *shanty*1.

shure (shür). A Scotch form of *shore*, preterit of *shear*1.

Robin *shure* in hairst,
I *shure* wi' him.
Burns, Robin *Shure* in Hairst.

shurf (shėrf), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *scurf*1. Cf. *shruff*1.] A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. [Scotch.]

When Andrew Pistolfoot used to come stamplin' in to court me I' the dark, I wad hae cried, . . . Get away wi' ye, ye bowled-like *shurf!*
Hogg, Brownie of Bodsbeck, II. 226. (*Jamieson.*)

shurk†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *shirk*.

shurl, *v. t.* See *shirl*2.

shut1 (shut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shut*, ppr. *shutting*. [Also dial. *shet;* < ME. *shutten*, *schutten*, *shetten*, *shitten*, *schitten* (pret. *shutte*, *shette*, *shitte*, pp. *shut*, *shet*, etc.), < AS. *scyttan*, shut, bar (= D. *schutten*, shut in, lock up, = MLG. *schutten* = MHG. *schutzen*, G. *schützen*, shut in (water), dam, protect, guard); a secondary form, lit. 'cause (sc. a bar or bolt) to shoot' (push a bar or bolt into its staple), of *sceótan* (pret. *scoten*), shoot; or perhaps lit. 'bar,' 'bolt,' from a noun, AS. as if **scut*, a bar, bolt (cf. **scytels*, *scyttels*, a bar, bolt of a door: see *shuttle*1), = MD. *schut*, an arrow, dart, = OHG. *scuz*, a quick movement, = Dan. *skud*, a bar, bolt of a door (the D. *schut*, a fence, partition, screen, = MHG. *schuz*, a dam, guard, protection, G. *schutz*, a dam, dike, mole, fence, sluice, protection, defense, is rather from the verb); lit. 'a thing that shoots or moves quickly,' < AS. *sceótan* (pp. *scoten*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shoot, as the bar or bolt or other fastening of a door or gate, or of a chest, etc.; push to; adjust in position so as to serve as a fastening.

This angels two drogen loth [Lot] in,
And *shetten* to the dure-pin.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

To the trunk again, and *shut* the spring of it.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

2. To make fast by means of a bolt, bar, or the like; hence, in later use, to close, with or without fastening; place in or over a place of entrance so as to obstruct passage in or out: as, to *shut* a door, gate, lid, cover, etc.: often followed by *down*, *to*, or *up*.

As dougti men of dedes defence for to make
ȝerne *schetten* here ȝates & ȝemed the walles.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

With that word his countour dore he *shette*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 249.

This powerful key
Into my hand was given, with charge to keep
These gates forever *shut*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 776.

3. To prevent passage through; cover; obstruct; block: sometimes followed by *up*.

Shet was every wyndow of the place.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 534.

When the other way by the Narve was quite *shutt upp*, . . . they should assure themselves neither to have the English nor any other Marchant to trade that way to the Port of St. Nicholas.
G. Fletcher (Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 83).

Third Watch. 'Tis to be doubted he would waken him.
First Watch. Unless our halberds did *shut up* his passage.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

Their success was very near doing honour to their Ave Marias; for, . . . *shutting up* their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen, they had some chance of escaping; but a small crevice in one of the shutters rendered all their invocations ineffectual.
Anson, Voyages, ii. 5.

4. To close the entrance of; prevent access to or egress from: as, to *shut* a house; to *shut* a box; to *shut* one's ears: often followed by *up*.

These have power to *shut* heaven, that it rain not in the days of their prophecy. Rev. xi. 6.

Hell, her numbers full,
Thenceforth shall be for ever *shut*.
Milton, P. L., iii. 333.

She . . . *shut* the chamber *up*, close, hush'd, and still.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

5. To bring together the parts of. (*a*) To bring together the outer parts or covering of, as when inclosing something: as, to *shut* the eyelids, or, as more commonly expressed, to *shut* the eyes (hence, also, to *shut* the sight).

He hedde thet mestier [craft] uor to *ssette* the porses of the wrechchen thet hi ne ssolle by open to do elmesse.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

Therwith a thousand tymes, er he lette,
He kiste tho the letre that he *shette*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1090.

Let not the pit *shut* her mouth upon me. Ps. lxix. 15.

She left the new piano *shut*. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

I *shut* my sight for fear. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

(*b*) To fold or bring together; bring into narrow compass from a state of expansion: as, to *shut* a parasol; to *shut* a book.

The happiest youth, viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would *shut* the book [of fate], and sit him down and die.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 56.

"A lawyer may well envy your command of language, Mr. Holt," said Jermyn, pocketing his bills again, and *shutting* up his pencil. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

6. To bar or lock in; hence, to confine; hem in; inclose; environ; surround or cover more or less completely: now always followed by a preposition or an adverb, as *in*, *into*, *among*, *up*, *down*, etc.

Crysede also, right in the same wise,
Of Troylus gan *in* hire herte *shette*
His worthinesse, his lust, his dedes wyse.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1549.

Having *shut* them *vnder* our Tarpawling, we put their hats vpon stickes by the Barges side.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 181.

He pass'd, *shut up* in mysteries,
His mind wrapp'd like his mantle. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

7. To bar out: separate by barriers; put or keep out; exclude, either literally or figuratively; preclude: followed by an adverb or a preposition denoting separation.

In such a night
To *shut* me *out!* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 18.

If any one misbehave himself, they *shut* him *out* of their Company. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 89.

Shut from every shore and barred from every coast.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 321.

8. To catch and pinch or hold fast by the act of shutting something: as, to *shut* one's fingers or one's dress in a door; to *shut* one's glove in a window.—**9.** To do; manage. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**10.** To weld (iron). *Halliwell.* See *to shut up* (*c*), and *shutting*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To shut in the land.** See *land*1.—**To shut off,** to turn off; prevent the passage of, as gas or steam, by closing a valve, or in some other way.—**To shut one's eyes to,** to be blind to; overlook or disregard intentionally: as, to *shut one's eyes to* disagreeable facts.—**To shut up.** (*a*†) To conclude; terminate; end.

To *shut up* what I have to say concerning him, which is sad, he is since become a sordid man in his life.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 206.

I shall now *shut up* the arguing part of this discourse with a short application. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

(*b*) To reduce to inaction or silence, especially the latter.

It *shuts* them *up*. They haven't a word to answer.
Dickens, Little Dorrit, i. 13.

A mere child in argument, and unable to foresee that the next "move" (to use a Platonic expression) will "*shut* him *up*." *Jowett*, tr. of Plato's Dialogues, III. 8.

(*c*) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding.—**To shut up shop.** See *shop*1.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be a means of bolting, locking, or closing.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain;
The golden opes, the iron *shuts* amain.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 111.

2. To close itself; be closed: as, the door *shuts* of itself; certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.

A gulf that ever *shuts* and gapes.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

3. To be extravagant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To shut down,** to stop working; become or be idle: as, the mill will *shut down* for the next two weeks. [Colloq.]—**To shut down on** or **upon,** to put an end to; suppress; stop. [Colloq.]

He *shut down upon* his wrath, and pleaded with all the ingenuity he was master of. *The Century*, XXXVII. 885.

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To shut in, to settle down or around; fall: said of night, the close of day, or the like.

This year, on the 26th of January, at the *shutting in* of the evening, there was a very great earthquake.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 288.

Usually after Supper, if the day was not *shut in*, I took a ramble about the Village, to see what was worth taking notice of. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 90.

To shut up. (*a*†) To terminate; end.

Actions begunne in glory *shut up* in shame.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, ii. 2.

(*b*) To desist; leave off; especially, to stop talking. [Colloq.]

So, having succeeded in contradicting myself in my first chapter, . . . I shall here *shut up* for the present.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

"I — want — Harry!" said the child. "Well, you can't have Harry; and I won't have ye bawling. Now *shut up* and go to sleep, or I'll whip you!"
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 115.

(*c*) In *sporting*, to give out, as one horse when challenged by another in a race. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf.*

shut[1] (shut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shut*, *v.*] **1.** Made fast or close; closed; inclosed. See *shut*[1], *v.*

A delicate blush, no fainter tinge is born
I' the *shut* heart of a bud. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

In still, *shut* bays, on windy capes,
He heard the call of beckoning shapes.
Whittier, Tent on the Beach.

2. Not resonant or sonorous; dull: said of sound. — **3.** In *orthoëpy*, having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit* or the *o* in *got*. — **4.** Separated, precluded, or hindered; hence, free; clear; rid: followed by *of:* used chiefly in such phrases as *to get shut of*, *to be shut of*. Also *shet*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man lefthanded [margin, *shut of* his right hand]. Judges iii. 15.

We *are shut of* him,
He will be seen no more here.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

We'll bring him out of doors.—
Would we *were shut of* him.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 2.

I never knew how I liked the gray garron till I *was shut of* him an' Asia. *R. Kipling*, The Big Drunk Draf'.

shut[1] (shut), *n.* [< *shut*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of shutting, in any sense of the word. — **2.** The time of shutting.

In a shady nook I stood, . . .
Just then return'd at *shut* of evening flowers.
Milton, P. L., ix. 278.

It was the custom then to bring away
The bride from home at blushing *shut* of day.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

3†. That which shuts, closes, or covers; a shutter.

At Eton I . . . find all mighty fine. The school good, and the custom pretty of boys cutting their names in the *shuts* of the windows when they go to Cambridge.
Pepys, Diary, II. 358.

When you bar the window-*shuts* of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the sashes, to let in the fresh air. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, viii.

4. The point or line of shutting; specifically, the line where two pieces of metal are united by welding. — **5.** A riddance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **Cold shut.** (*a*) An imperfection of a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal on partially chilled metal. (*b*) An imperfect welding in a forging, caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

shut[2] (shut), *n.* [Also *shutt;* a var. of *shot*[3], *shote*[1].] The grayling *Thymallus vulgaris*. *Day.* [Local, Eng. (on the Teme).]

shut-down (shut'doun), *n.* [< *shut down*, verb-phrase under *shut*[1], *v.*] A shutting down; a discontinuance, especially of work in a mill, factory, or the like.

So far from there having been a cave-in of the supply [of oil], says "Engineering," there has really been a *shut-down* of a large number of wells, to check a wasteful overproduction. *Science*, XIV. 283.

shute[1], *n.* See *chute*, *shoot.*

shute[2] (shöt), *n.* Same as *tram* in the sense of 'twisted silk.'

shuther, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *shudder.*

shut-off (shut'ôf), *n.* [< *shut off*, verb-phrase under *shut*[1], *v.*] That which shuts off, closes, stops, or prevents; stoppage of anything; specifically, in *hunting* and *fishing*, the close-season for game.

shutt, *n.* See *shut*[2].

shuttance (shut'ans), *n.* [< *shut*[1] + *-ance.*] Riddance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Shutten Saturday† (shut'n sat'ėr-dā). The Saturday in Holy Week, as the day on which the Saviour's body lay inclosed in the tomb. *Halliwell.*

shutter (shut'ėr), *n.* [< *shut*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shuts. (*a*) A lid; a cover; a casing.

This picture is always cover'd with 3 *shutters*, one of which is of massie silver. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence, specifically — (*b*) A frame or panel of wood or iron or other strong material used as a cover, usually for a window, in order to shut out the light, to prevent spectators from seeing the interior, or to serve as a protection for the aperture. There are inside and outside shutters. Inside shutters are usually in several hinged pieces which fold back into a recessed casing in the wall called a *boxing*. The principal piece is called the *front shutter*, and the auxiliary piece a *back flap*. Some shutters are arranged to be opened or closed by a sliding movement either horizontally or vertically, and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removable from the window. Shutters for shop-fronts are also made to roll up like curtains, to fold like Venetian blinds, etc.

If the Sun is incommodious, we have thick folding *Shutters* on the out-Side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

Surely not loath
Wast thou, Heine! to lie
Quiet, to ask for closed
Shutters, and darken'd room.
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

(*c*) In *organ-building*, one of the blinds of which the front of the swell-box is made. By means of a foot-lever or pedal the shutters of the box can be opened so as to let the sound out, or closed so as to deaden it. (*d*) That which closes or ends.

That hour,
The last of hours, and *shutter* up of all.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cli.

(*e*) In *photog.*, a device for opening and again closing a lens mechanically, in order to make an exposure, especially a so-called instantaneous exposure occupying a fraction of a second. The kinds of shutters are innumerable, the simplest being the *drop* or *guillotine shutter*, in which a thin perforated piece slides in grooves by gravity when released, so that the perforation in falling passes across the field of the lens. The more mechanically elaborate shutters are actuated by springs, and are commonly so arranged that the speed of the exposure can be regulated. — **Bolt and shutter.** See *bolt*[1]. — **Boxed shutter,** a window-shutter so made as to fold back into a recessed box or casing. — **Shutter in.** (*a*) A plank, called a *strake*, that is fitted with more than ordinary accuracy to the planks between which it is placed. All the measurements in regard to its width and bevelings are taken with the greatest care. (*b*) Evening. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shutter (shut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *shutter*, *n.*] **1.** To provide or cover with shutters.

Here is Garraway's, bolted and *shuttered* hard and fast!
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

The School-house windows were all *shuttered* up.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

2. To separate or hide by shutters. [Rare.]

A workman or a pedlar cannot *shutter* himself off from his less comfortable neighbors.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 75.

shutter-dam (shut'ėr-dam), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of barrage or movable dam employing large gates or shutters which are opened and closed by means of a turbine: used in slack-water navigation. See *barrage.*

shutter-eye (shut'ėr-ī), *n.* An eye or socket for supporting a shutter. It has a projecting flange, and is built into the wall. *E. H. Knight.*

shutterless (shut'ėr-les), *a.* [< *shutter* + *-less.*] Having no shutters.

As they entered the garden they saw through the *shutterless* window two men, one of whom was seated, while the other was pacing the floor.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 353.

shutter-lift (shut'ėr-lift), *n.* A handle fixed to a shutter for convenience in opening or closing it.

shutter-lock (shut'ėr-lok), *n.* In *carp.*, a mortise-lock in the edge of a shutter or door. *E. H. Knight.*

shutter-screw (shut'ėr-skrō), *n.* A screw by which a shutter is secured, passing through a socket from the interior to be protected, and engaging a nut so mortised in the inner side of the shutter as not to be exposed on the outside.

shutting (shut'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shut*[1], *v.*] The act indicated by the verb *shut* in any of its senses; specifically, the act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another. Also called *shutting up* or *shutting together.*

shutting-post (shut'ing-pōst), *n.* A post against which a gate or door closes. *E. H. Knight.*

shuttle[1] (shut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shittle*, *shyttell;* < ME. *schyttyl*, *schytle*, *schitel*, *schetyl*, *ssettel*, a shuttle, a bolt of a door, < AS. **scytels*, *scyttels* (pl. *scyttelsas*), the bolt of a door (cf. Sw. dial. *skyttel*, *skottel* = Dan. *skyttel*, a shuttle; cf. also Dan. *skytte*, G. (*weber-*)*schütz*, a shuttle, Sw. *skot-spol* = D. *schiet-spoel* = G. *schiess-spuhle*, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool'), < *scēotan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shut*[1]. Cf. *skittle.*] **1**†. A bolt or bar, as of a door.

God zayth inc the boc of loue, "My zoster, my lemman, thou art a gardin besset myd tuo *ssetteles.*"
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Schyttyl, or [var. of] sperynge. Pessulum vel pessellum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 447.

2. An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp. The modern shuttle is a sort of wooden carriage tapering at each end, and hollowed out in the mid-



a, body of shuttle; *b*, yarn wound on the bobbin *d*; *c*, eye through which the yarn is led, and then passed out through hole *f*; *e*, *e*, metal points.

dle for the reception of the bobbin or pirn on which the weft is wound. The weft unwinds from this bobbin as the shuttle runs from one side of the web to the other. It is driven across by a smart blow from a pin called a *picker* or *driver*. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and the two are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding this handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. A shuttle propelled in this manner is called a *fly-shuttle*, and was invented in 1738 by John Kay, a mechanic of Colchester, England. Before this invention the weaver took the shuttle between the finger and thumb of each hand alternately and threw it across, by which process much time was lost. There are also a great variety of automatic picker-motions for driving the shuttles of looms. Compare *picker-motion.*

Sc[h]ytyl, webstarys instrument. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Their faces run like *shittles;* they are weaving
Some curious cobweb to catch flies.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. In sewing-machines, the sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch. See cuts under *sewing-machine.* — **4.** The gate which opens to allow the water to flow on a water-wheel. — **5.** One of the sections of a shutter-dam. *E. H. Knight.* — **6.** A small gate or stop through which metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mold. — **7**†. A shuttle-cock; also, the game known as shuttlecock.

Schytle, chyldys game. Sagittella.
Prompt. Parv., p. 447.

Positive-motion shuttle, a device, invented by James Lyall of New York, for causing the shuttle to travel through the shed with a positive, uniform motion. The shuttle travels on a roller-carriage drawn by a cord in the shuttle-race below the warp-threads, and having also a set of upper rollers. The shuttle has also a pair of under rollers, one at each end, and travels over the lower series of warp-threads through the shed, being pushed along by the carriage while the warp-threads are passed, without straining them, between the upper rollers of the carriage and the rollers of the shuttle. Compare *positive-motion loom*, under *loom.* — **Weaver's-shuttle,** in *conch.*, a shuttle-shell, as *Radius volva.* See cut under *shuttle-shell.*

shuttle[1] (shut'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuttled*, ppr. *shuttling.* [< *shuttle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move to and fro like a shuttle.

A face of extreme mobility, which he *shuttles* about — eyebrows, eyes, mouth and all — in a very singular manner while speaking. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 152.

II. *intrans.* To go back and forth like a shuttle; travel to and fro.

Their corps go marching and *shuttling* in the interior of the country, much nearer Paris than formerly.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 1.

Those [olive groves] in the distance look more hoary and soft, as though a veil of light cunningly woven by the *shuttling* of the rays hung over them.
The Century XXXVII. 422.

shuttle[2] (shut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittle;* < ME. *schityl*, *schytyl*, *schytylle;* with adj. formative *-el*, < AS. *sceotan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot: see *shoot*, *n.* Cf. *shuttle*[1], *shyttell.*] **1**†. Headlong; rash; thoughtless; unsteady; volatile.

Shyttell, nat constant, . . . variable. *Palsgrave*, p. 323.

2. Slippery; sliding. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuttle-binder (shut'l-bīn″der), *n.* In a loom, a device in a shuttle-box to prevent the recoil or rebound of the shuttle after it is thrown by the picker. Also called *shuttle-check.* *E. H. Knight.*

shuttle-board (shut'l-bōrd), *n.* A shuttle-cock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

shuttle-box (shut'l-boks), *n.* A receptacle for holding shuttles, especially one near the loom and attached to it, intended to receive the shuttle at the end of its race or movement across the web; a pattern-box. Shuttle-boxes are combined together so as to form a set of compartments for holding the shuttles carrying threads of different colors, when such are in use in weaving.

shuttle-brained† (shut'l-brānd), *a.* Scatter-brained; flighty; thoughtless; unsteady of purpose.

Metellus was so *shuttle-brained* that euen in the middes of his tribuneship he left his office in Rome, and sailled to Pompeius in Syria.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 341.

shuttle-check (shut'l-chek), *n.* Same as *shuttle-binder.*

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shuttlecock (shut'l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttel-cock, shittlecock, shyttlecocke, shyttelcocke* (also *shittlecork*, which some suppose to be the orig. form); < *shuttle*[1] + *cock*[1] (used vaguely, as in other compounds). Cf. *shuttle*[1], *n.*, 7.] 1. A piece of cork, or of similar light material, in one end of which feathers are stuck, made to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play or game. See phrase below.

But and it were well sought,
I trow all wyll be nought,
Nat worth a *shyttel cocke.*
Skelton, Why Come ye nat to Court? l. 351.

A thousand wayes he them could entertaine,
With all the thriftles games that may be found; . . .
With dice, with cards, with bulliards farre unfit,
With *shuttelcocks*, misseeming manlie wit.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 804.

In the "Two Maids of Moreclacke," a comedy printed in 1609, it is said, "To play at *shuttle-cock* methinkes is the game now." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 401.

2. A malvaceous shrub, *Periptera punicea* of Mexico, the only species of a still dubious genus. It has crimson flowers and a many-celled radiate capsule, one or other suggesting the name.—**Battledore and shuttlecock**, a game played with a shuttlecock and battledores by two players or sides. The shuttlecock is knocked back and forth from one player or side to the other, until one fails to return it.

shuttlecock (shut'l-kok), *v. t.* [< *shuttlecock*, *n.*] To throw or bandy backward and forward like a shuttlecock.

"Dishonour to me! sir," exclaims the General. "Yes, if the phrase is to be *shuttlecocked* between us!" I answered hotly. *Thackeray*, Virginians, lxxvii.

On the other hand, that education should be *shuttlecocked* by party warriors is the worst evil that we have to endure. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 235.

shuttlecork† (shut'l-kôrk), *n.* Same as *shuttlecock*. Also *shittlecork*.

How they have shuffled up the rushes too, Davy,
With their short tigging little *shittlecork* heels!
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

shuttle-crab (shut'l-krab), *n.* A paddle-crab; a pinniped or fin-footed crab, having some of the legs fitted for swimming, as the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*. When taken from the water they flap their legs energetically, suggesting the flying of shuttles. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

shuttle-head† (shut'l-hed), *n.* A flighty, inconsiderate person.

I would wish these *shuttle-heads*, that desire to rake in the embers of rebellion, to give over blowing the coals too much, lest the sparks fly in their faces, or the ashes choke them.
Tom Nash his Ghost, p. 10. (*Old Book Coll. Miscell.*)

shuttle-headed† (shut'l-hed″ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittleheaded*; < *shuttle*[2] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Flighty; thoughtless; foolish. *Halliwell.*

shuttle-motion (shut'l-mō″shon), *n.* An automatic mechanism for controlling the different shuttles in a shuttle-box, as in figure-weaving, so that they may pass through the shed in a predetermined order.

shuttleness† (shut'l-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shittlenesse, shyttelnesse*; < *shuttle*[1] + *-ness*.] Rashness; thoughtlessness; flightiness; unsteadiness. *Palsgrave.*

The vaine *shittlenesse* of an unconstant head.
Baret, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

shuttle-race (shut'l-rās), *n.* A sort of smooth shelf in a weavers' lay, along which the shuttle runs in passing the weft.

shuttle-shaped (shut'l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shuttle; fusiform.—**Shuttle-shaped dart**, a British moth, *Agrotis puta*.

shuttle-shell (shut'l-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ovulidæ* and genus *Radius*, as *R. volva*, of long fusiform shape, the ends of the lips being greatly drawn out: so called from the resemblance to a weavers' shuttle.



Shuttle-shell (*Radius volva*), one third natural size.

shuttle-train (shut'l-trān), *n.* A train running back and forth for a short distance like a shuttle, as over a track connecting a main line with a station at a short distance from it.

shuttle-winder (shut'l-wīn″dėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine for reeling the thread upon shuttles. See *bobbin-winder*.

shuttlewise (shut'l-wīz), *adv.* Like a shuttle; with the motion of a shuttle.

Life built herself a myriad forms,
And, flashing her electric spark, . . .
Flew *shuttlewise* above, beneath,
Weaving the web of life and death.
Athenæum, No. 3221, p. 87.

shuttle-wit (shut'l-wit), *n.* A shuttle-brained person.

Now, those poor *shuttle-wits* of Babbletown, that had been so a-singing that high and mighty gentleman's praises to the skies, they were a bit took a-back by this behavior—as one might plainly see. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 554.

shuttle-witted (shut'l-wit″ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittlewitted*; < ME. *schyttyl-wyttyd*; < *shuttle*[2] + *wit* + *-ed*[2].] Shuttle-brained; flighty; foolish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am aferd that Jon of Sparham is so *schyttyl-wyttyd* that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage to Heydon, or to sum other of ywre gode frendys. *Paston Letters*, I. 69.

I wondered what had called forth in a lad so *shuttle-witted* this enduring sense of duty. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

shwanpan, swanpan (shwän'pan, swän'pan), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'reckoning-board,' < *shwan, swan*, reckon, + *pan*, a board.] The abacus or reckoning-board in use among the Chinese. Called in Japanese *soroban*. See *abacus*.

shy[1] (shī), *a.*; compar. *shyer*, superl. *shyest* (sometimes *shier* and *shiest*). [Early mod. E. also *shie*; Sc. *skey, skeigh*; < ME. **shey, schey*, also *skey, skygg* (< Sw.), earlier *sceouh*, shy, timid, scrupulous, < AS. *scēóh* = D. *schuw* = MLG. *schuwe* = OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*, after the verb and noun) = Sw. *skygg*, dial. *sky* = Dan. *sky*, shy, timid, skittish. Hence *shy*[1], *v.* From OHG. comes It. *schivo* = Sp. *esquivo*, shy.]

1. Readily frightened away; easily startled; skittish; timid.

Loketh thet ȝe ne beon nont iliche the horse thet is *scheouh*, and blencheth uor one scheadewe upo the heie brugge. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 242.

Maggie coost her head fu' heigh,
Look'd asklent an' unco *skeigh*.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

The antelope are getting continually *shyer* and more difficult to flag. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 195.

2. Shrinking from familiarity or self-assertiveness; sensitively timid; retiring; bashful; coy.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and I believe I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 138.

She [the Venus de Medicis] is represented in . . . a *shy*, retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 100.

She had heard that Miss Darcy was exceedingly proud; but the observation of a very few minutes convinced her that she was only exceedingly *shy*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, xliv.

3. Keeping away from some person or thing through timidity or caution; fearful of approaching; disposed to avoid: followed by *of*.

The merchant hopes for a prosperous voyage, yet he is *shy of* rocks and pirates. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 96.

They [negroes] were no way *shy of* us, being well acquainted with the English, by reason of our Guinea Factories and Trade. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 78.

The two young men felt as *shy of* the interview with their master under such unusual relations of guest and host as a girl does *of* her first party.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

4. Cautious; wary; careful: commonly followed by *of* or *about*.

We grant, although he had much wit,
He was very *shy of* using it.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 46.

Opium . . . is prohibited Goods, and therefore, tho many asked for it, we were *shy of* having it too openly known that we had any. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 166.

We have no such responsible party leadership on this side the sea; we are very *shy about* conferring much authority on anybody. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., vi.

5. Elusive; hard to find, get at, obtain, or accomplish.

The dinner, I own, is *shy*, unless I come and dine with my friends; and then I make up for banyan days.
Thackeray, Philip, xix.

As he [Coleridge] was the first to observe some of the sky's appearances and some of the *shyer* revelations of outward nature, so he was also first in noting some of the more occult phenomena of thought and emotion.
Lowell, Coleridge.

6†. Morally circumspect; scrupulous.

Nif he nere scoymus & *skygg* & non scathe louied.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 21.

7. Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8†. Sly; sharp; cunning.

Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, . . . were all peltingly defeated by a *shy* practice of the old Fox. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

9. Scant. The wind is said to be *shy* when it will barely allow a vessel to sail on her course.—**To fight shy of.** See *fight*.—**To look shy at** or **on**, to regard with distrust or suspicion.

How will you like going to Sessions with everybody *looking shy on* you, and you with a bad conscience and an empty pocket? *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, vi.

=**Syn. 2.** Diffident, shamefaced. See *bashfulness*.

shy[1] (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied*, ppr. *shying*. [Not found in ME. (†); = MD. *schuwen, schouwen*, D. *schuwen* = MLG. *schuwen*, LG. *schuwen*, *schouen* = OHG. *sciuhen, scūhen*, MHG. *schiuhen, schiuwen*, G. *scheuchen, scheuen*, get out of the way, avoid, shun, = Sw. *skygga* = Dan. *sky*; from the adj. Hence ult. (through OF. < OHG.) *eschew*.] **I.** *intrans.* To shrink or start back or aside, as in sudden fear: said specifically of a horse.

"He don't *shy*, does he?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "*Shy*, sir?—He wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a waggin-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off." *Dickens*, Pickwick, v.

These women are the salt of New England. . . . No fashionable nonsense about them. What's in you, Forbes, to *shy* so at a good woman?
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 98.

II. *trans.* To avoid; shun (a person). [Prov. Eng.]

All who espied her
Immediately *shied* her,
And strove to get out of her way.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 219.

shy[1] (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [< *shy*[1], *v.*] A sudden start aside, as from fear, especially one made by a horse.

shy[2] (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied*, ppr. *shying*. [Also *shie*; prob. another use of *shy*[1], *v.*, but evidence is lacking, the word *shy* in this sense being of prov. origin and still mainly colloq. or slang.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fling; throw; jerk; toss.

Gyrations . . . similar to those which used to be familiar to one when the crown of a lower boy's hat had been kicked out and *shied* about the school-yard.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 772.

He has an abject fear of cats—they're witches, he says—and if he can *shy* a stone at one when it doesn't see him, that is delight. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

Though the world does take liberties with the good-tempered fellows, it *shies* them many a stray favour.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, xx.

2. To throw off; toss or send out at random.

I cannot keep up with the world without *shying* a letter now and then. *Scott*, Diary, March 26, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

II. *intrans.* To throw a missile; specifically, to jerk.

The Anglo-Saxon race alone is capable of propelling a missile in the method known as *shying*.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 801.

shy[2] (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [< *shy*[2], *v.*] 1. A quick, jerking, or careless throw; a fling.

Where the cock belonged to some one disposed to make it a matter of business, twopence was paid for three *shies* at it, the missile used being a broomstick.
Chambers's Book of Days, I. 238.

2. A fling; a sneer; a gibe. [Slang.]

"There you go, Polly; you are always having a *shy* at Lady Ann and her relations," says Mr. Newcome, good-naturedly. "A *shy!* how can you use such vulgar words, Mr. Newcome?" *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

3. A trial; an experiment. [Slang.]

I went with my last ten florins, and had a *shy* at the roulette. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxv.

"An honest man has a much better chance upon the turf than he has in the city." "How do you know?" asked Norma, smiling. "Because I've had a *shy* at both, my dear." *W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, viii.

shyly (shī'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *shily*; < *shy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a shy or timid manner; timidly; coyly; diffidently.

shynet†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shine*[1].

shyness (shī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *shiness*; < *shy*[1] + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shy; especially, a shrinking from familiarity or conspicuousness; diffidence; lack of self-assertiveness.

Shyness, as the derivation of the word indicates in several languages, is closely related to fear; yet it is distinct from fear in the ordinary sense. A shy man no doubt dreads the notice of strangers, but can hardly be said to be afraid of them. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 332.

=**Syn.** *Diffidence, Coyness*, etc. See *bashfulness*.

shynfult, *a.* A Middle English form of *shendful*.

shyster (shī'stėr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Usually associated with *shy*[1], as if < *shy*[1], sharp, sly, + *-ster*; but *shy* in that sense is not in use in the U. S.] One who does business trickily; a person without professional honor: used chiefly of lawyers: as, pettifoggers and *shysters*. [U. S.]

The Prison Association held its monthly meeting last night. The report was rich in incidents and developments about the skinners, sharks, and *shysters* of the Tombs. *New York Express*, quoted in Bartlett's [Americanisms, p. 591.

si (sē), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the seventh tone of the scale, or the leading tone. In the scale of C this tone is B, which is therefore called *si* in France, Italy, etc. This syllable was not included in the syllables of Guido, because of the prevalence in his time of the hexachord theory of the scale; it is supposed to have been introduced about 1600. In the tonic sol-fa system, *ti* (*tē*) is used in-

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stead, to avoid the confusion between the syllables of the seventh tone and of the sharp of the fifth. — **Si contra fa,** Same as *mi contra fa* (which see, under *mi*).

Si. The chemical symbol of *silicon.*

siaga, *n.* Same as *ahu.*

siagnopod (sī-ag′nō-pod), *n.* [Prop. **siagonopod,* < Gr. σιαγών, the jaw-bone, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A maxilla of a crustacean. In C. Spence Bate's nomenclature there are three siagnopods, of which the first and second are the first and second maxillæ and the third is the first maxilliped of ordinary language.

siagon (sī′a-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιαγών, the jaw-bone.] The mandible of a crustacean. *Westwood; Bate.*

sialagogic, sialagogue. See *sialogogic, sialogogue.*

Sialia (sī-ā′li-ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σιαλίς, a kind of bird.] A genus of turdoid oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ* and subfamily *Saxicolinæ,* in which blue is the principal color; American bluebirds. Three distinct species are common birds of the United States — *S. sialis, S. mexicana,* and *S. arctica.*



Common Eastern or Wilson's Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).

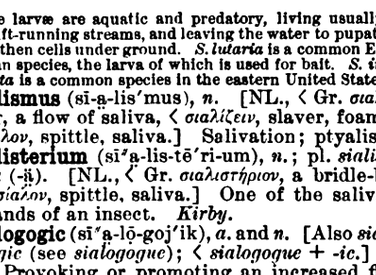
Sialida (sī-al′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sialis* + *-ida.*] A superfamily of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia,* represented by such families as *Sialidæ* and *Raphidiidæ.*

Sialidæ (sī-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Sialis* + *-idæ.*] An important family of neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Sialis,* having a large prothorax and reticulate wings, the posterior ones with a folded anal space. They are mostly large insects, whose larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. *Corydalus cornutus,* the hellgrammite-fly, is a conspicuous member of the family. (See *Corydalus.*) *Chauliodes* and *Raphidia* are other important genera.

sialidan (sī-al′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Sialidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the family *Sialidæ.*

Sialis (sī′a-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. σιαλίς, also σιαλενδρίς, a kind of bird.] The typical genus of the *Sialidæ.* They have no ocelli, a quadrangular prothorax, and wings without a pterostigma.



Sialis infumata, twice natural size.

The larvæ are aquatic and predatory, living usually in swift-running streams, and leaving the water to pupate in earthen cells under ground. *S. lutaria* is a common European species, the larva of which is used for bait. *S. infumata* is a common species in the eastern United States.

sialismus (sī-a-lis′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιαλισμός, a flow of saliva, < σιαλίζειν, slaver, foam, < σίαλον, spittle, saliva.] Salivation; ptyalism.

sialisterium (sī′a-lis-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sialisteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σιαλιστήριον, a bridle-bit, < σίαλον, spittle, saliva.] One of the salivary glands of an insect. *Kirby.*

sialogogic (sī′a-lō-goj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *sialagogic* (see *sialogogue*); < *sialogogue* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Provoking or promoting an increased flow of saliva; tending to salivate; ptyalogogic.

II. *n.* A sialogogue.

sialogogue (sī-al′ō-gog), *a.* and *n.* [Also *sialagogue,* the less common but etymologically more correct form; < Gr. σίαλον, Ionic σίελον, spittle, saliva, + ἀγωγός, leading, drawing forth, < ἄγειν, lead.] **I.** *a.* Producing a flow of saliva; ptyalogogue.

II. *n.* A drug which produces a flow of saliva.

sialoid (sī′a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + εἶδος, form.] Pertaining to or resembling saliva.

sialolith (sī′a-lō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + λίθος, stone.] A salivary calculus.

sialolithiasis (sī′a-lō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + λιθίασις, the disease of the stone: see *lithiasis.*] The production of salivary calculi.

sialorrhea, sialorrhœa (sī′a-lō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] Excessive flow of saliva; ptyalism; salivation.

sialoschesis (sī-a-los′ke-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + σχέσις, retention, < ἔχειν, σχεῖν, hold.] Suppression or retention of the salivary secretion.

siamang (sē′a-mang), *n.* [= F. *siamang,* < Malay *siāmang.*] The gibbon *Hylobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla,* the largest of the gibbons, with extremely long arms, and the second and third digits united to some extent. It is a very active arboreal ape, inhabiting Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. See *gibbon.*



Siamang (*Siamanga syndactyla*).

Siamanga (sī-a-mang′gä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *siamang,* q. v.] That genus of gibbons, or subgenus of *Hylobates,* which the siamang represents.

Siamese (sī-a-mēs′ or -mēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Siamois;* as *Siam* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the kingdom, the people, or (in a limited sense) the dominant race of Siam. — **Siamese architecture,** that form of the architecture of the far East which was developed in Siam. The most characteristic edifices are pagodas, of which the apex has a convexly conical or domical shape. On civic buildings slender spire-like pinnacles and combinations of steep gables are characteristic. The profusion and elaborateness of ornament in relief and in color are of a barbarous richness. — **Siamese coupling,** in fire-engines, a Y-shaped coupling by which the power of two or more engines may be united on one hose. *Scribner's Mag.,* IX. 63. — **The Siamese twins,** two Siamese men, Chang and Eng (1811–74), who were joined to each other on the right and the left side respectively by a short tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated, and in the center of which was their common umbilicus. They were exhibited in Europe and America, and married and settled in North Carolina.

II. *n.* 1. *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or inhabitants or natives, of Siam, a kingdom of Farther India, or Indo-China; specifically, a member or the members of the dominant race of the kingdom, who constitute less than half of the population. — 2. The prevalent language of Siam, which in its basis is monosyllabic and inflexible, exceptionally abounding in homonyms distinguishable only by variations of tone.

Siamese (sī-a-mēs′ or -mēz′), *v. t.* [< *Siamese, n.*] To join in the manner of the Siamese twins; inosculate. Compare *Siamese coupling,* under *Siamese.* [Recent.]

Siam fever. See *fever*[1].

Siam ruby. A name sometimes erroneously applied to the dark ruby spinel found with the rubies of Siam.

sib (sib), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe;* < ME. *sib, sibbe, sybb, sybbe,* relationship, affinity, peace, a relation, < AS. *sib, sibb, syb, sybb,* relationship, adoption, affinity, peace (ONorth. pl. *sibbo,* relatives), = OS. *sibbia,* relationship, = OFries. *sibba* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibba, sippa,* relationship, peace, MHG. G. *sippe,* relationship (G. *sippen,* pl., kinsmen), = Icel. *sif,* in sing. personified *Sif,* a goddess, pl. *sifjar,* relationship, affinity (cf. *sift,* affinity), = Goth. *sibja,* relationship; cf. Skt. *sabhya,* fit for an assembly, trusty, < *sabhā,* an assembly, family, tribe. Cf. *sib, a., sibred,* and see *gossip.*] **1.** Kindred; kin; kinsmen; a body of persons related by blood in any degree.

> Hure frendes sche callid hure to,
> Hure *sibbe* & hure kynnes men,
> With reuful steuene sche spak to hem.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.
>
> What 's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle slip,
> And in th' exchequer rot for suretyship?
> *Bp. Hall,* Satires, V. i. 97.

For the division of the clan there are appropriate words in the old language. These words are *Sib* or Kin for the one part, and for the other part the Wic. . . . It is not clear whether the lower division ought to be called the kin or the *sib.* *W. E. Hearn,* Aryan Household, p. 288.

2. A kinsman; a relative, near or remote; hence, one closely allied to another; an intimate companion.

> *Queen.* . . . Lord Valois, our brother, king of France,
> Because your highness hath been slack in homage,
> Hath seizèd Normandy into his hands. . . .
> *K. Edw.* . . . Tush, *Sib,* if this be all,
> Valois and I will soon be friends again.
> *Marlowe,* Edward II., iii. 2.
>
> Our puritans very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the Jesuits].
> *Bp. Montagu,* Appeal to Cæsar, p. 139. (*Latham.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

sib (sib), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe;* < ME. *sib, sibbe, syb, sybbe, ysyb,* < AS. *sib, sibb, gesib, gesibb, gesyb,* related, kindred, = OFries. *sibbe, sib* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibbi. sippi, sippe,* MHG. *sippe* = Icel. *sifi,* related, having kinship or relation, = Goth. **sibjis* (in comp. *un-sibjis,* lawless, wicked; cf. AS. *unsib,* discord, dissension); with orig. formative *-ya,* < AS. *sib, sibb,* etc., kinship, relation: see *sib, n. Sib, a.,* is thus a derivative of *sib, n.,* with a formative which has disappeared. In its later use it is partly, like *kindred, kin*[1], *a.,* the noun used adjectively.] Having kinship or relationship; related by consanguinity; having affinity; akin; kindred. [Now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Youre kynrede nys but a fer kynrede, they been but litel *syb* to yow, and the kyn of youre enemys been ny *syb* to hem. *Chaucer,* Tale of Melibeus.
>
> Let
> The blood of mine that 's *sib* to him be suck'd
> From me with leeches.
> *Fletcher (and another),* Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.
>
> By the religion of our holy church, they are ower *sibb* thegither. *Scott,* Antiquary, xxxiii.

sib† (sib), *v. t.* [< *sib, n.* Cf. AS. *sibbian,* make peace.] To bring into relation; establish a relationship between; make friendly.

> Lat 's try this income, how he stands,
> An' eik us *sib* by shakin' hands.
> *Tarras,* Poems, p. 14.

As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder that grew in the same wood together. *Ray,* Proverbial Simile, p. 225. (*Nares.*)

sibary†, *n.* Same as *civery.*

Sibbaldia (si-bal′di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Sir Robert *Sibbald,* a Scottish physician (died about 1712).] A former genus of rosaceous plants, now classed as a section of *Potentilla,* from which its type, connected by intermediate species, is distinguished by polygamously diœcious flowers with usually less numerous stamens and carpels. The 5 species are procumbent arctic and alpine perennials, the chief of which, *S. (Potentilla) procumbens,* is a well-known arctic plant, native of North America from the White and Rocky Mountains and Sierras to Greenland and the Aleutian Islands, also in northern Asia and Europe, where in some of the Scotch Highlands it forms a characteristic part of the greensward. It bears small yellow flowers, and leaves of three wedge-shaped leaflets.

sibbendy (si-ben′di), *n.* Same as *sebundy.*

sibbens, sivvens (sib′enz, siv′enz), *n.* [Also *sibbins;* said to be so called from its resembling a raspberry, < Gael. *subhag,* pl. *subhan,* a raspberry.] A severe form of syphilis, with skin-eruptions resembling yaws, endemic in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

sibboleth, *n.* See *shibboleth.*

Siberian (sī-bē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Sibérien;* < NL. *Siberia* (> F. *Sibérie,* Sw. Dan. *Siberien*), G. *Sibirien,* < Russ. *Sibirĭ,* Siberia.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large Russian possession in northern Asia, extending from the Chinese empire to the Arctic ocean. — **Siberian apricot.** See *Prunus.* — **Siberian aquamarine,** the blue-green aquamarine or beryl found in Siberia. The name is often incorrectly applied to the light-blue and pale-green Siberian topaz, which very strikingly resembles aquamarine. — **Siberian bell-flower,** *Platycodon grandiflorum,* of the *Campanulaceæ,* a desirable hardy garden flower with blue or white blossoms. — **Siberian boil-plague,** that form of anthrax of domestic animals which is accompanied by carbuncles on various regions of the body, in the mouth, and on the tongue. These boils are most common in the anthrax fever of horses and cattle. — **Siberian buckthorn.** See *buckthorn,* 1. — **Siberian crab,** *Pyrus baccata* and (more commonly) *P. prunifolia.* They are cultivated for their flowers, but more for their abun-

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dant red and yellow fruit, which is highly ornamental and also excellent for jelly, sweet pickles, etc.—**Siberian dog**, a variety of the dog which has small and erect ears, has the hair of its body and tail very long, and is distinguished for its steadiness, docility, and endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draft. In many northern countries Siberian dogs are employed for drawing sledges over the frozen snow.—**Siberian oat.** See *oat*, 1 (*a*).—**Siberian oilseed, pea-tree, pine.** See the nouns.—**Siberian redwood.** Same as *Siberian buckthorn*.—**Siberian rhododendron.** See *rhododendron*, 2.—**Siberian sable, topaz,** etc. See the nouns.—**Siberian stone-pine.** See *stone-pine* (*c*), under *pine*1.—**Siberian subregion,** in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Palearctic region, of which Siberia is the greatest section, approximately represented by Asia north of the Himalayas.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Siberia.

siberite (sī-bē′rit), *n.* [< F. *sibérite;* as *Siberia* + *-ite*2.] Rubellite (red tourmalin) from Siberia.

sibiconjugate (sib-i-kon′jō-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sibi*, dat. sing. and pl. (gen. *sui*, acc. *se*), themselves (see *se*), + *conjugatus*, conjugate.] **I.** *a.* Having parts conjugate to other parts; self-conjugate.—**Sibiconjugate triangle,** a triangle which with reference to a given conic has each side the polar of the opposite angle. The modern theory of conics rests largely upon that of the sibiconjugate triangle. See figure under *self-conjugate*.

II. *n.* A value self-conjugate, or conjugate to itself. Thus, the sibiconjugates of the involution (*a*, *b*; *c*, *d*) are the two values of *x* for which

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & 2x, & x^2 \\ 1, & a+b, & ab \\ 1, & c+d, & cd \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

sibilance (sib′i-lans), *n.* [< *sibilan(t)* + *-ce.*] The character or quality of being sibilant; also, a hissing sound.

sibilancy (sib′i-lan-si), *n.* [As *sibilance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sibilance*.

> Certainly Milton would not have avoided them for their *sibilancy*, he who wrote . . . verses that hiss like Medusa's head in wrath. *Lowell*, Among my Books, II. 280.

sibilant (sib′i-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sibilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sibilante*, < L. *sibilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sibilare*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] **I.** *a.* Hissing; making or having a hissing sound: as, *s* and *z* are *sibilant* letters.

> If a noun ends in a hissing or *sibilant* sound, . . . the added sign of the plural makes another syllable.
> *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, § 123.

Sibilant râle. See *dry râle*, under *râle*.

II. *n.* An alphabetic sound that is uttered with hissing, as *s* and *z*, and *sh* and *zh* (in *azure*, etc.), also *ch* (*tsh*) and *j* (*dzh*).

> The identification of the *sibilants* is the most difficult problem connected with the transmission of the Phœnician alphabet to the Greeks.
> *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 93.

sibilate (sib′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sibilated*, ppr. *sibilating*. [< L. *sibilatus*, pp. of *sibilare*, LL. also *sifilare*, hiss, whistle, < *sibilus* (> It. Pg. *sibilo* = Sp. *silbido*), a hissing or whistling; with formative *-ilus*, < √ *sib*, prob. imitative of a whistling sound. Cf. OBulg. *osipnati*, Russ. *sipnuti*, become hoarse, Bohem. *sipeti*, hiss, Russ. *sipovka*, a pipe, *siplí*, a cockchafer, etc., and E. *sip*, *sup*, regarded as ult. imitative. Hence (from L. through F.) E. *siffle*, q. v.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s* or *z;* also, to mark with a character indicating such a pronunciation.

sibilation (sib-i-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *sibilation*, < L. *sibilare*, pp. *sibilatus*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] The act of sibilating or hissing; the utterance or emission of sibilant sounds; also, a hissing sound; in style, predominance or prominence of the sound of *s*.

> All metalls quenched in water give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 176.

> If *sibilation* is a defect in Greek odes, where the softening effect of the vowel sounds is so potent, it is much more so in English poetry, where the consonants dominate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 273.

sibilatory (sib′i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *sibilate* + *-ory*.] Producing a hissing or sibilant effect. [Rare.]

sibilous (sib′i-lus), *a.* [< L. *sibilus*, hissing, whistling, < *sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] Hissing; sibilant. [Rare.]

> The grasshopper-lark began his *sibilous* note in my fields last Saturday. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, i. 16.

sibilus (sib′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] **1.** A small flute or flageolet used to teach singing birds.—**2.** A sibilant râle; the presence of sibilant râles.

sibnesst (sib′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sibnesse*, < AS. **gesibness* (Lye), relationship, < *gesib*, related: see *sib*, *a.*] Relationship; kindred.

> David, thou were bore of my kyn;
> For thi godnesse art thou myn;
> More for thi godnesse
> Then for eny *sibnesse*.
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

Siboma (sī-bō′mä), *n.* [NL. (C. Girard, 1856), a made word.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes related to *Phoxinus*, variously limited, by some restricted to *S. crassicauda*, of California. The species are sometimes called *chub* and *mullet*.

sibred† (sib′red), *n.* [< ME. *sibrede*, *sibreden*, *sybredyne*, < AS. *sibræden*, relationship, < *sib*, relationship, + *rædden*, condition: see *-red*, and cf. *kindred*, *gossipred*.] Relationship; kindred.

> For the *sybredyne* of me, fore-sake noghte this offyce
> That thow ne wyrk my wylle, thow whatte watte it menes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 691.

> For every man it schulde drede,
> And nameliche in his *sibrede*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

sibsib (sib′sib), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *sicsac*, etc.] A kind of ground-squirrel which occurs in the southern provinces of Morocco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 833.

Sibthorpia (sib-thôr′pi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after John *Sibthorp*, an English botanist (1758–96).] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Digitaleæ*, type of the subtribe *Sibthorpieæ*. The flowers have a bell-shaped calyx, a corolla with very short tube and five to eight nearly equal spreading lobes, and four to seven stamens with sagittate anthers. The fruit is a membranous compressed loculicidal capsule, the valves bearing the partitions on their middle. There are 6 species, natives of western Europe, Africa, and mountains in Nepál and South America. They are prostrate, rough-hairy herbs, often rooting at the joints, bearing alternate or clustered roundish scalloped or cleft leaves, and red or yellowish axillary flowers. *S. Europæa*, from its round leaves, is known as *pennywort*, *penny-pies*, and *Cornish moneywort*.

sibyl (sib′il), *n.* [Formerly also *sibyll;* often misspelled *sybil*, *sybill;* also used as L., *sibylla;* = D. *sibille* = G. *sibylle* = Sw. *sibylla* = Dan. *sibylle* = F. *sibylle* = Pr. *sibilla* = Sp. *sibila* = Pg. *sibilla*, *sibylla* = It. *sibilla*, < L. *sibylla*, also *sibulla*, ML. also *sibilla*, < Gr. *σίβυλλα*, a sibyl, prophetess; formerly explained as 'she who tells the will of Zeus,' < *Διὸς βουλή*, the will of Zeus (*Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, Jove; *βουλή*, will); or 'the will of God,' < *θεός* (Doric *σιός*), god, + *βουλή*, will; but such explanation is untenable. The root is appar. *σιβ-*, which is perhaps = L. *sib-* in *per-sibus*, acute, wise, and related to Gr. *σοφός*, wise (see *sophist*), and L. *sapere*, be wise, perceive: see *sapient*, *sage*1.] **1.** In *anc. myth.*, one of certain women reputed to possess special powers of prophecy or divination and intercession with the gods in behalf of those who resorted to them. Different writers mention from one to twelve sibyls, but the number commonly reckoned is ten, enumerated as the Persian or Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Erythræan, Samian, Cumæan, Hellespontine or Trojan, Phrygian, and Tiburtine. Of these the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl (of Cumæ in Italy), who, according to the story, appeared before Tarquin the Proud and offered him nine books for sale. He refused to buy them, whereupon she burned three, and offered the remaining six at the original price. On being again refused, she destroyed three more, and offered the remaining three at the price she had asked for the nine. Tarquin, astonished at this conduct, bought the books, which were found to contain directions as to the worship of the gods and the policy of the Romans. These sibylline books, or books professing to have this origin, written in Greek hexameters, were kept with great care at Rome, and consulted from time to time by oracle-keepers under the direction of the senate. They were destroyed at the burning of the temple of Jupiter in 83 B. C. Fresh collections were made, which were finally destroyed soon after A. D. 400. The Sibylline Oracles referred to by the Christian fathers belong to early ecclesiastical literature, and are a curious mixture of Jewish and Christian material, with probably here and there a snatch from the older pagan source. In composition they seem to be of various dates, from the second century before to the third century after Christ.

> *Sibylle* [F.], . . . *Sybill*, one of the tenne *Sybillæ*, . . . a Prophetesse. *Colgrave.*

Hence—**2.** An old woman professing to be a prophetess or fortune-teller; a sorceress.

> A *sibyl*, that had number'd in the world
> The sun to course two hundred compasses.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 70.

> A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,
> That far events full wisely could presage.
> *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 69.

> I know a maiden aunt of a great family who is one of these antiquated *Sibyls*, that forebodes and prophesies from one end of the year to the other.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

sibylla (si-bil′ä), *n.*; pl. *sibyllæ* (-ē). [L.: see *sibyl.*] Same as *sibyl*, 1. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 116.

sibyllic (si-bil′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *sibillico*, *sibyllico;* as *sibyl* + *-ic.*] Of sibylline character; like a sibyl. [Rare.]

> "H. H." . . . can, when she likes, be *sibyllic* enough to be extremely puzzling to the average mind.
> *The Nation*, XI. 390.

sibylline (sib′i-lin or -līn), *a.* [= OF. *sibyllin*, *sibilin*, F. *sibyllin* = Sp. *sibilino* = Pg. *sibillino*, *sibyllino* = It. *sibillino*, < L. *sibyllinus*, of a sibyl (*sibyllini libri* or *versus*, the sibylline books or verses), < *sibylla*, a sibyl: see *sibyl.*] **1.** Pertaining to the sibyls or their productions; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls: as, *sibylline* leaves; *sibylline* oracles; *sibylline* verses.

> Some wild prophecies we have, as the Haramel in the elder Edda; of a rapt, earnest, *sibylline* sort. *Carlyle.*

2. Prophetical; especially, obscurely or enigmatically oracular; occult; cabalistic.

> The *sibylline* minstrel lay dying in the City of Flowers.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 149.

Sibylline books, Sibylline Oracles. See *sibyl*, 1.

sibyllist (sib′i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *σιβυλλιστής*, a seer, a diviner, < *σίβυλλα*, a sibyl: see *sibyl.*] A believer in sibylline prophecies; especially, one of the early Christians who gave forth or accepted the oracular utterances which were collected in so-called sibylline books.

> Celsus charges the Christians with being *sibyllists*.
> *S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xv. § 55.

> To show among some of the *Sibyllists* a very close acquaintance with the Teaching of the Apostles.
> *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 401.

sic1 (sik), *a.* A Scotch form of *such*.

sic2 (sik), *adv.* [L. *sic*, OL. *seic*, *sice*, so, thus, < **si*, locative form of pron. stem *sa*, that, + *-ce*, a demonstrative suffix.] So; thus: a word often inserted within brackets in quoted matter after an erroneous word or date, an astonishing statement, or the like, as an assurance that the citation is an exact reproduction of the original: as, "It was easily [*sic*] to see that he was angry."—**Sic passim**, so generally or throughout; the same everywhere (in the book or writing mentioned). See *passim*.

sic3 (sik), *interj.* A call to pigs or to sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sic4, *v. t.* See *sick*2.

Sicambrian (si-kam′bri-an), *n.* [Also *Sigambrian;* < L. *Sicambri*, *Sygambri*, *Sugambri* (Gr. *Σίγαμβροι*, *Σούγαμβροι*, *Σούκαμβροι*), a German tribe (see def.).] A member of a powerful Germanic tribe in ancient times, afterward merged in the confederation of the Franks.

> Captive epithets, like huge *Sicambrians*, thrust their broad shoulders between us and the thought whose pomp they decorate. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

sicamoret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sycamore*. *Peacham.*

Sicanian (si-kā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sicanius*, Sicanian, < *Sicanus*, *a.*, *Sicani* (Gr. *Σικανοί*, > *Σικανία* (L. *Sicania*), *Σικανικός*), the Sicanians (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sicanians.

II. *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there on the arrival of the Sicilians, or Sicilians proper.

sicarius (si-kā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sicarii* (-ī). [L. (< LGr. *Σικάριοι*, the Jewish Sicarii), < *sica*, a dagger.] An assassin; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of assassins and zealots in Palestine in the later years of Nero's reign. They are referred to in Acts xxi. 38.

sicca (sik′ä), *a.* [< Hind. *sikka*, in some dialects *sikā*, Marathi *sikkā*, *sikā*, a coin so called, also a coining-die, a mark, seal, signet, = Pers. *sikka*, < Ar. *sikka*, a coining-die.] Newly coined: said of the rupee in India.—**Sicca rupee,** originally, a newly coined rupee, valued at a premium over those which were worn or supposed to be worn by use; later (1793), a rupee coined by order of the government of Bengal, and bearing the impress of the nineteenth year of the Great Mogul. The sicca rupee was abolished as a current coin in 1836. It was richer in silver than the "Company's rupee."

siccan (sik′an), *a.* [Formerly also *sicken*, *sickin* (= Dan. *sikken*): see *sic*1, *such.*] Such; such like; such kind of: as, *siccan* a man; *siccan* times. [Scotch.]

> Thair heidis heisit with *sickin* saillis.
> *Maitland*, Poems, p. 185. (*Jamieson.*)

> And so, ae morning, *siccan* a fright as I got!
> *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

siccant (sik′ant), *a.* [< L. *siccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] Same as *siccative*.

siccar (sik′är), *a.* See *sicker*.

siccate (sik′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *siccated*, ppr. *siccating*. [< L. *siccatus*, pp. of *siccare*, dry, dry up, < *siccus*, dry. Cf. *sack*3, *desiccate*.] To dry; especially, to dry gradually for preservation in unaltered form, as a plant or leaf.

siccation (si-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *siccatio(n-)*, a drying, < *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] The act or process of drying; especially, gradual expulsion of moisture.

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siccative (sik'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *siccatif*, < LL. *siccativus*, that makes dry, < L. *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; causing to become dry, or to dry up.

So did they with the juice of Cedars, which by the extream bitternesse and *siccative* faculty . . . forthwith subdued the cause of interior corruption.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 105.

It is well known that cotton-seed oil is a semi-drying oil having strong *siccative* properties at the temperature of 212° F. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 261.

II. *n.* In *painting*, any material added to an oil-paint to hasten the drying of the oil; a dryer. *Siccative* is more of a book-word, *dryer* being the term commonly used by painters.

siccific (sik-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *siccus*, dry, + *facere*, make: see *-fic*.] Causing dryness.

siccity (sik'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *siccité* = Pr. *siccitat* = It. *siccita*, < L. *siccita(t-)s*, dryness, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccate*.] Dryness; aridity; absence of moisture.

Fire doth predominate in calidity,
And then the next degree is *siccity*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or drieness. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

sice[1] (sīs), *n.* [Also *size*, and formerly *syse*, *syiss*, *sis*, *sise*; < ME. *sis*, *sys*, < OF. *six*, < L. *sex*, six: see *six*.] 1. The number six at dice.

Thy *sys* Fortune hath turned into as.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 671.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky *sice*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 93.

2. Sixpence. *Halliwell.* [Eng. cant.]

sice[2], **syce** (sīs), *n.* [Also *saice*; < Hind. *sāis*, *sāis*, < Ar. *sāis*, *sēyis*, a horse-keeper.] In Bengal, a groom; a horse-keeper; an attendant who follows on foot a mounted horseman or a carriage.

All visits are made on horseback in Simla, as the distances are often considerable. You ride quietly along, and the *saice* follows you, walking or keeping pace with your gentle trot, as the case may be.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, iv.

Siceliot (si-sel'i-ot), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sikeliot*; < Gr. Σικελιώτης, a Sicilian Greek or a Siculian, < Σικελία, Sicily: see *Sicilian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siceliots.

These *Siceliot* cities formed a fringe round the Siceli and Sicani of the interior. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 95.

II. *n.* 1. A Greek settler in Sicily.—2. A Siculian.

sicer†, *n.* [ME.: see *cider*.] Strong drink.

This Sampson never *sicer* drank ne wyn.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 65.

sich[1] (sich), *a.* and *pron.* A variant of *such*, formerly in good use, but now only dialectal.

He . . . rather joyd to bee then seemen *sich*,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor lich.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 29.

sich[2] (siċh), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sigh*[1].

sicht[1] (siċht), *n.* A Scotch form of *sight*[1].

sicht[2] (siċht), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sigh*[1].

Sicilian (si-sil'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sicilien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Siciliano* (cf. L. *Siciliensis*), < L. *Sicilia*, Gr. Σικελία, Sicily, < *Siculi*, Gr. Σικελοί, the Sicilians, *Siculus*, Gr. Σικελός, Sicilian (a. and n., adj. usually Σικελικός).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily (a large island in the Mediterranean, south of Italy, now belonging to the kingdom of Italy) or its inhabitants.—**Sicilian architecture**, a special development of medieval architecture peculiar to Sicily. It is characterized by a fusion of the Norman and the later French Pointed styles of the foreign race dominant from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, with local Byzantine and Saracenic elements. Several of its monuments are of superb effect, particularly in their interior decoration, notably the Capella dei Paladini in the royal palace at Palermo, and the great cathedral of Monreale, the whole interior wall-surfaces of both being covered with mosaics which are among the most magnificent in color that exist. There is also decorative sculpture of great excellence.—**Sicilian beet.** See *beet*[1].—**Sicilian embroidery**, fancy work done with thin translucent materials, and consisting in the application of a pattern cut out of cambric, or the like, upon a background of similar material, so that the pattern shows thicker and more opaque than the ground.—**Sicilian pottery.** See *pottery*.—**Sicilian saffron**, an autumnal crocus, *C. longiflorus* (*C. odorus*), or the product said to be obtained from it.—**Sicilian sumac.** See *sumac*.—**Sicilian Vespers**, the name given to a general massacre of the French residents of Sicily by the native inhabitants, in 1282, in revenge for the cruelties of the former as the dominant race under the French king of Sicily and Naples, Charles of Anjou. The rising began in Palermo on Easter Monday, at the stroke of the vesper-bell, the concerted signal, and resulted in the expulsion of Charles and the introduction of Spanish rule.



Sicilian Architecture.
Interior of Cathedral of Monreale, near Palermo.

II. *n.* A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Sicily; specifically, a member of the indigenous Sicilian race, now a mixture of many races who in former times successively colonized parts of the island. See *Siculian*.

siciliano, siciliana (si-sil-i-ä'nō, -nä; It. pron. sē-chē-li-ä'nō, -nä), *n.* [It., masc. and fem.: see *Sicilian*.] 1. A dance of the peasants of Sicily in rather slow movement, accompanied with singing.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and moderately slow, resembling the pastorale, and frequently written in the minor mode. It was common in the last century in vocal music and as the slow movement of sonatas. Also marked *alla siciliana*.

sicilienne (si-sil-i-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien*, Sicilian.] A textile fabric of silk with a ribbed surface; a superior kind of poplin.

sick[1] (sik), *a.* [< ME. *sik*, *sic*, *syk*, *sike*, *syke*, *seek*, *seke*, *sek*, *seok*, < AS. *seóc*, sick, having disease or wounds (*fylle-seóc*, 'fall-sick,' having the falling sickness, epileptic, *deófol-seóc*, 'devil-sick,' possessed by a devil, demoniac, *mōnath-seóc*, 'month-sick' (moon-sick), lunatic), = OS. *sioc*, *seok*, *siak*, *siec* = OFries. *siek*, *siak*, *sek* = MD. *siek*, D. *ziek* = MLG. *sēk*, LG. *sick* = OHG. *siuh*, *sioh*, MHG. G. *siech* = Icel. *sjūkr* = Sw. *sjuk* = Dan. *syg* = Goth. *siuks*, sick; from a strong verb, Goth. *siukan* (pret. *sauk*), be sick; perhaps related to OHG. **swah*, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach* (> Dan. Sw. *svag*), weak, feeble.] 1. Affected with or suffering from physical disorder; more or less disabled by disease or bad health; seriously indisposed; ill: as, to fall *sick*; to be *sick* of a fever; a very *sick* man.

And ther myself lay *seke* by the space of vj wekys.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

I have been minded many times to have been a friar, namely when I was sore *sick* and diseased.
Latimer, Remains, p. 332.

In poison there is physic; and these news,
Having been well, that would have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, have in some measure made me well.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 138.

And when Jesus was come into Peter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and *sick* of a fever. Mat. viii. 14.

A kindlier influence reign'd; and everywhere
Low voices with the ministering hand
Hung round the *sick*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. In a restricted sense, affected with nausea; qualmish; inclined to vomit, or actually vomiting; attended with or tending to cause vomiting: as, *sick* at the stomach. Formerly, and still generally in the United States, so used without conscious differentiation from sense 1. See *syn.* below.

I was pitifully *sick* all the Voyage, for the Weather was rough, and the Wind untowards. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

Whenever a sea was on they were all extremely *sick*.
W. S. Gilbert, Bumboat Woman's Story.

Figuratively—3. Seriously disordered, infirm, or unsound from any cause; perturbed; distempered; enfeebled: used of mental and emotional conditions, and technically of states of some material things, especially of mercury in relation to amalgamation: as, to be *sick* at heart; a *sick*-looking vehicle.

I charge you, . . . tell him that I am *sick* of love.
Cant. v. 8.

'Tis meet we all go forth
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 4. 22.

It was a tone
Such as *sick* fancies in a new-made grave
Might hear. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 27.

The quicksilver constantly became *sick*, dragged in strings after the mullers, and lost apparently all its natural affinity for gold. *Ure*, Dict., II. 696.

4. In a depressed state of mind for want of something; pining; longing; languishing: with *for*: as, to be *sick for* old scenes or friends. Compare *homesick*.

It well may serve
A nursery to our gentry, who are *sick*
For breathing and exploit.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2. 16.

5. Disgusted from satiety; having a sickening surfeit: with *of*: as, to be *sick of* flattery or *of* drudgery.

The commonwealth is *sick of* their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath surfeited.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 88.

She 's *sick of* the young shepherd that bekissed her.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

6. As a specific euphemism, confined in childbed; parturient.—7. Tending to make one sick, in any sense. [Rare.]

You have some *sick* offence within your mind.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 268.

8. Indicating, manifesting, or expressive of sickness, in any sense; indicating a disordered state; sickly: as, a *sick* look. [Now only colloq. or slang.]

Why, how now? do you speak in the *sick* tune?
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 42.

9. Spawning, or in the milk, as an oyster; poor and watery, as oysters after spawning.—10. *Naut.*, out of repair; unfit for service: said of ships or boats. Sometimes used in compounds, denoting the kind of repairs needed: as, iron-*sick*, nail-*sick*, paint-*sick*.

If you put the Limber out to-night she'll be turned over . . . and sucked down by the swell. And the Shelley, she lays down at X, *sick* of paint.
E. S. Sheppard, Counterparts, Int.

My boat 's kinder giv' out. She ain't nothin' more 'n nail-*sick*, though. *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV. 554.

Ministers of the sick. See *minister*.—**Oil of the sick.** See *holy oil*, under *oil*.—**The sick man.** See *man*.—**To be sick of the idles**†. See *idle*. [*Sick* is used as the first or the second element of some compounds, the other element in the former case naming something used for or on account of the sick or a sick person, and in the latter expressing the cause or occasion of sickness: as, *sick*-bed, -room, -diet, etc.; love-*sick*; home*sick*.]=**Syn.** *Sick*, *Ill*, *Ailing*, *Unwell*, *Diseased*, *Morbid*, *Sickly*. *Sick* and *ill* are general words for being positively out of a healthy state, as *ailing* and *unwell* are in some sense negative and therefore weaker words for the same thing. There has been some tendency in England to confine *sick* to the distinctive sense of 'nauseated,' but in America the word has continued to have its original breadth of meaning, as found in the Bible and in Shakspere. *Diseased* follows the tendency of *disease* to be specific, as in *diseased* lungs, or a *diseased* leg—that is, lungs or a leg affected by a certain disease; but the word may be used in a general way. *Morbid* is a more technical or professional term, indicating that which is not healthy or does not act in a healthy way; the word is also the one most freely used in figurative senses: as, *morbid* sensitiveness, self-consciousness, or irritability. *Sick* and *ill* apply to a state presumably temporary, however severe; *sickly* indicates a state not quite equal to sickness, but more permanent, because of an underlying lack of constitutional vigor. See *illness*, *debility*, *disease*.

My daughter has been *sick*, and she is now far from well.
Howells, Undiscovered Country, xi.

And now my sight fails, and my brain is giddy.
O me! come near me; now I am much *ill*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 111.

A voice
Of comfort and an open hand of help . . .
To *ailing* wife or wailing infancy
Or old bedridden palsy.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

The lady on my arm is tired, *unwell*,
And loyally I've promised she shall say
No harder word this evening than . . . good-night.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

Diseased nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 27.

Most evidently all that has been *morbid* in Christian views of the world has resembled the sickliness of early youth rather than the decay of age.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

Then moving homeward came on Annie pale,
Nursing the *sickly* babe, her latest-born.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

sick[1] (sik), *v.* [< ME. *syken*, *siiken*, *seeken*, *seken* = D. *zieken* = OHG. *siuchan*, *siuhhan*, *siuchēn*, *siuhhēn*, *siuhhōn*, MHG. G. *siechen*; from the adj.; cf. Goth. *siukan* (strong verb), fall sick: see *sick*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow sick; become sick or ill.

Our great-grandsire, Edward, *sick'd* and died.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 128.

II. *trans.* To make sick; sicken.

His piercing beams I never shall endure,
They *sicke* me of a fatall Calenture.
Heywood, Apollo and Daphne (Works, 1874, VI. 289).

sick[2] (sik), *v. t.* [A var. pron. of *seek*.] 1. To seek; chase; set upon: used in the imperative in inciting a dog to chase or attack a person or an animal: often with prolonged sibilation: as, *sick* or *s-s-sick* 'im, Bose!

"*Sic* 'em, Andy!" screamed Granny. "*Sic* 'em, Bud! *Sic* 'em! *sic* 'em!" The growls and snarls of the fighting animals [dogs and racoons] . . . made a terrific din.
Golden Days (Philadelphia), Sept. 6, 1890.

Hence—2. To cause to seek or pursue; incite to make an attack; set on by the exclamation "Sick!" as, to *sick* a dog at a tramp; I'll *sick* the constable on you. [Prov., U. S.]

That thar 'Cajah Green, he *sick-ed* him [a dog] on all the time. *M. N. Murfree*, Great Smoky Mountains, xi.

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sick-bay (sik'bā), *n.* A compartment on board a man-of-war or a troop-ship for the accommodation and treatment of sick and wounded.

sick-bed (sik'bed), *n.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

Pray, Mother, be careful of yourself, and do not overwalke yourself, for that is wont to bring you upon a *sick bed*. *John Strype*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 177.

sick-berth (sik'bėrth), *n.* Same as *sick-bay*.

sick-brained (sik'brānd), *a.* Mentally disordered.

sick-call (sik'kâl), *n.* **1.** A military call, sounded on a drum, bugle, or trumpet, to summon sick men to attend at the hospital.—**2.** A summons for a clergyman to minister to a sick person.

sicken (sik'n), *v.* [= Icel. *sjūkna* = Sw. *sjukna* = Dan. *sygne*, become sick; as *sick*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *sick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall sick; fall into ill health; become ill: used of persons, animals, or plants: as, the fowl *sickened;* the vine *sickened*.

My Lord of Southampton and his eldest Son *sickened* at the Siege, and died at Berghen. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

Some who escape the Fury of the Wave
Sicken on Earth, and sink into a Grave.
Prior, Ode to George Villiers.

2. To experience a sickening sensation; feel nauseated or disgusted: as, to *sicken* at the sight of squalor.

The stars awhile withheld their gleamy light,
And *sick'ned* to behold the fatal night.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v.

I hate, abhor, spit, *sicken* at him.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

3. To lose force or vitality; become weakened, impaired, or deteriorated: said of things (in technical use, especially of mercury: compare *mortification*, 1 (*d*)).

When love begins to *sicken* and decay,
It useth an enforced ceremony.
Shak., J. C., iv. 2. 20.

All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 46.

It [mercury] *sickens*, as the miner puts it, and "flours," forming into a sort of scum on the surface.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 410.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make sick; bring into a disordered state or condition; affect with disease, or (more commonly) with some temporary disorder or indisposition, as nausea, vertigo, or languor: as, the bad odors *sickened* him.

Why should one Earth, one Clime, one Stream, one Breath,
Raise this to Strength, and *sicken* that to Death?
Prior, Solomon, i.

Through the room
The sweetness *sickened* her
Of musk and myrrh.
D. G. Rossetti, The Staff and Scrip.

2. To make mentally sick; cause to feel nauseating contempt or disgust. See *sickening*.

Mr. Smith endeavored to attach himself to me with such officious assiduity and impertinent freedom that he quite *sickened* me. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvi.

3. To make nauseatingly weary (of) or dissatisfied (with); cause a disgusted dislike in: with *of:* as, this *sickened* him *of* his bargain.—**4†.** To bring into an unsettled or disordered state; impair; impoverish: said of things.

I do know
Kinsmen of mine, three at the least, that have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates that never
They shall abound as formerly.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 82.

sickener (sik'n-ėr), *n.* Something that sickens, in any sense; especially, a cause of disgust, antipathy, or aversion; a reason for being sick of something. [Rare.]

It was plain this lucky shot had given them a *sickener* of their trade. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

sickening (sik'n-ing), *p. a.* Making sick; causing or tending to cause faintness, nausea, disgust, or loathing: as, *sickening* sounds; *sickening* servility.

Alp turn'd him from the *sickening* sight.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xvii.

Life hung on her consent; everything else was hopeless, confused, *sickening* misery.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

sickeningly (sik'n-ing-li), *adv.* In a sickening manner; so as to sicken or disgust.

Then ensued a sickening contest, *sickeningly* described. *Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 302.

sicker (sik'ėr), *a.* [Sc. also *siccar, sikker*, etc.; < ME. *siker, sikir, sekir, syker, sicur*, < AS. **sicor*, late AS. *siker* = OS. *sicur. sicor* = OFries. *siker, sikur* = D. *zeker* = MLG. *seker* = OHG. *sichur, sihhar, sichüre, sichiure*, MHG. G. *sicher* = Dan. *sikker* = Sw. *säker* = W. *sicr* (< E.), without care, secure, safe, < L. *secūrus* (later *secŭrus*, with recession of the accent, as the Teut. forms indicate), without care: see *secure* and *sure*, which are thus doublets of *sicker*. The introduction of a L. adj., having appar. no special eccl. or legal or other technical meaning, into Teut. at so early a period (before the 7th century) is remarkable; prob. a technical use existed, or the adj. came in through the verb (OHG. *sihhorōn*, justify, clear (in a court), etc.).] Sure; certain; assured; secure; firm; safe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

With me thei lefte alle theire thyng,
That I am *sicur* of theire comyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

Setting my staff wi' a' my skill
To keep me *sicker*.
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

"I doubt," said Bruce, "that I have slain the Red Comyn." "Do you leave such a matter to doubt?" said Kirkpatrick. "I will make *sicker*."
Scott, Tales of a Grandfather, 1st ser., vi.

sicker† (sik'ėr), *adv.* [< ME. **sikere, sekere;* < *sicker, a.*] Certainly; indeed; surely; firmly; securely; confidently; safely.

That shall help the of thy doloure,
As *sekere* as bred ys made of floure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

Sicker, now I see thou speakest of spight.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

The nurice she knet the knot,
And O she knet it *sicker*.
Laird of Waristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

sicker† (sik'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *sikeren, sekiren* (= OS. *sicorōn* = OFries. *sikria, sikeria, sikura* = MLG. *sekeren* = OHG. *sihhorōn*, MHG. G. *sichern* = Dan. *sikre*), make safe, secure; from the adj.] To secure; assure; make certain or safe; plight; betroth.

Now be we duchesses, bothe I and ye,
And *sikered* to the regals of Athenes.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2128.

gife I say the sothely, and *sekire* the my trowthe,
No surggone in Salarne salle save the bettyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2585.

sickerly† (sik'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sikerly, sykerly, sekerly, sikirly, sikerliche, sikerlike* (= D. *zekerlijk* = MLG. *sekerliken, sekerken* = OHG. *sichurlicho*, MHG. *sicherliche*, G. *sicherlich* = Sw. *säkerligen* = Dan. *sikkerlig*); < *sicker* + *-ly*[2]. Doublet of *securely* and *surely*.] Same as *sicker*.

Heere-aftir y hope ful *sikirly*
For to come to that blis ageyn.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Whoso wille go be Londe thorghe the Lond of Babylone, where the Sowdan dwelleth commonly, he moste gete Grace of him and Leve, to go more *sikerly* thorghe tho Londes and Contrees. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 34.

sickerness (sik'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sikernesse, sykernes, sikirnesse, sykirnes, sekirnes;* < *sicker* + *-ness*. Doublet of *secureness* and *sureness*.] The state of being sicker or secure; security; safety. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A ful grete charge hath he with-outyne falle that his worship kepithe in *sikernesse*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 76.

Thus mene I, that were a gret folye,
To putten that *sykernesse* in jupartye.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1512.

In sickerness†, assuredly; certainly; of a truth.

He is a foole *in sikernesse*,
That with daunger or stoutenesse
Rebelleth there he shulde plese.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1935.

sick-fallen (sik'fâ'ln), *a.* Struck down with sickness or disease. [Rare.]

Vast confusion waits,
As doth a raven on a *sick-fall'n* beast.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 152.

sick-flag (sik'flag), *n.* A yellow flag indicating the presence of disease, displayed at a quarantine station, or on board a ship in quarantine, to prevent unauthorized communication. Also called *quarantine-flag*.

sick-headache (sik'hed'āk), *n.* Headache accompanied by nausea; especially, megrim.

sickish (sik'ish), *a.* [< *sick*[1] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** In a disordered condition or state of health; out of proper condition; sickly.

Not the body only, but the mind too (which commonly follows the temper of the body), is *sickish* and indisposed. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 296.

Whereas the soul might dwell in the body as a palace of delight, she finds it a crazy, *sickish*, rotten cottage, in danger, every gust, of dropping down.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 330.

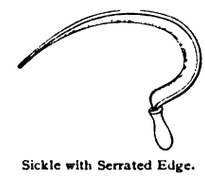
2. Somewhat sick or nauseated; slightly qualmish; disgusted: as, a *sickish* feeling.—**3.** Making slightly sick; sickening; nauseating: as, a *sickish* taste or smell.

sickishly (sik'ish-li), *adv.* In a sickish manner.

sickishness (sik'ish-nes), *n.* The state of being sickish.

sicklatoun†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

sickle (sik'l), *n.* [< ME. *sikel, sykel, sykyl, sikul, sicle*, < AS. *sicol, sicul, sicel* = MD. *sickel*, D. *sikkel* = MLG. *sekele*, LG. *sekele, sekel* = OHG. *sihhila, sihila, sichila*, MHG. G. *sichel* = Dan. *segl*, a sickle, = It. *segolo*, a hatchet, < L. *secula*, a sickle (so called by the Campanians, the usual L. word being *falx:* see *falx*), < *secare*, cut: see *secant*. Cf. *scythe* (AS. *sigthe, sīthe*) and *saw*[1] (AS. *saga*), from the Teut. form of the same verb.] **1.** A reaping-hook; a curved blade of steel (anciently also of bronze) having the edge on the inner side of the curve, with a short handle or haft, for cutting with the right hand grain or grass which is grasped by the left. The sickle is the oldest of reaping-instruments, and still continues in use for some purposes, including in certain localities the gathering of crops. Sickles were formerly sometimes serrated, or made with sharp sloping teeth; the ordinary smooth-edged sickles are now sometimes called *grass-knives* or *grass-hooks*.


Sickle with Serrated Edge.

Knyves crooked
For vyne and bough with sithes, *sicles* hocked,
And croked sithes kene upon the bake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thou shalt not move a *sickle* unto thy neighbour's standing corn. Deut. xxiii. 25.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their *sickles*.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. A sickle-shaped sharp-edged spur or gaff formerly used in cock-fighting.

Note that on Wednesday there will be a single battle fought with *Sickles*, after the East India manner. And on Thursday there will be a Battle Royal, one Cock with a *Sickle*, and 4 Cocks with fair Spurs.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 301.

The Sickle, a group of stars in the constellation Leo, having the form of a sickle.

sick-leave (sik'lēv), *n.* Leave of absence from duty granted on account of physical disability.

Sir Thomas Cecil was returning on *sick-leave* from his government of the Brill.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, I. 424.

sicklebill (sik'l-bil), *n.* A name of various birds whose bill is sickle-shaped or falciform; a saberbill. (*a*) Those of the genera *Drepanis, Drepanornis*, and some allied forms. (*b*) Those of the genus *Epimachus*. (*c*) The humming-birds of the genus *Eutoxeres*, in which the bill is falcated in about the quadrant of a circle. (*d*) The saberbills of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*. (*e*) The long-billed curlew of the United States, *Numenius longirostris*. See cuts under *Drepanis, Epimachus, Eutoxeres, saberbill*, and *curlew*.

sickle-billed (sik'l-bild), *a.* Having a falcate or falciform bill, as a bird; saber-billed.

sickled (sik'ld), *a.* [< *sickle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or bearing a sickle.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 1322.

sickle-feather (sik'l-feᴛʜ'ėr), *n.* One of the paired, elongated, falcate or sickle-shaped middle feathers of the tail of the domestic cock; strictly, one of the uppermost and largest pair of these feathers, which in some varieties attain remarkable dimensions. See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

sickle-head (sik'l-hed), *n.* In a reaping-machine, the pitman-head which holds the end of the cutter-bar. *E. H. Knight*.

sickleheal (sik'l-hēl), *n.* See *Prunella*[2], 2.

sickleman (sik'l-man), *n.*; pl. *sicklemen* (-men). [< *sickle* + *man*.] One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow and be merry.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 134.

Like a field of corn
Under the hook of the swart *sickleman*.
Shelley, Hellas.

sickle-pear (sik'l-pār'), *n.* See *seckel*.

sicklepod (sik'l-pod), *n.* An American rock-cress, *Arabis Canadensis*, with flat drooping pods, which are scythe-shaped rather than sickle-shaped.

sickler (sik'lėr), *n.* [< *sickle* + *-er*[1].] A reaper; a sickleman.

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

sickle-shaped (sik'l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sickle; falcate in form; falciform; drepaniform.

sicklessᵗ (sik'les), *a.* [< *sick*[1] + *-less*.] Free from sickness or ill health.

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Give me long breath, young beds, and *sicklesse* ease.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

sickleweed (sik'l-wēd), *n.* Same as *sicklewort*.

sicklewort (sik'l-wėrt), *n.* The self-heal, *Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris*: from the form of the flower as seen in profile. See *Prunella*[2], 2.

sicklify (sik'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklified*, ppr. *sicklifying*. [< *sickly* + *-fy*.] To make sickly or sickish. [Vulgar.]

All I felt was giddy; I wasn't to say hungry, only weak and *sicklified*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 88.

sicklily (sik'li-li), *adv.* In a sickly manner; so as to appear sickly or enfeebled. [Rare.]

His will swayed *sicklily* from side to side.
Browning, Sordello, ii.

sickliness (sik'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sickly, in any sense; tendency to be sick or to cause sickness; sickly appearance or demeanor.

I do beseech your majesty, impute his words
To wayward *sicklíness* and age in him.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 142.

The *sicklíness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

sick-list (sik'list), *n.* A list of persons, especially in military or naval service, who are disabled by sickness. Sick-lists in the army are contained in the sick-report books of the companies of each regiment, and are forwarded monthly, with particulars as to each case, to the authorities. On a man-of-war the sick-list is comprised in the daily report (the *sick-report*) submitted by the senior medical officer to the commander. See also *binnacle-list*.

Grant's army, worn out by that trying campaign, and still more by the climate than by battle, counted many on the *sick-list*, and needed rest.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 500.

Can we carry on any summer campaign without having a large portion of our men on the *sick-list?*
The Century, XXXVI. 676.

To be or go on the sick-list, to be or become invalided, or disabled from exertion of any kind by sickness.

sick-listed (sik'lis[ə]ted), *a.* Entered on the sick-list; reported sick.

sickly (sik'li), *a.* [< ME. *sikly*, *sikliche*, *sekli*, *sukli* (= D. *ziekelijk* = Icel. *sjúkligr* = Sw. *sjuklig* = Dan. *sygelig*); < *sick*[1] + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Habitually ailing or indisposed; not sound or strong as regards health or natural vigor; liable to be or become sick: as, a *sickly* person, animal, or plant; a *sickly* family.

Ywis thou nedeles
Conseylest me that *sikliche* I me feyne,
For I am sik in ernest, douteles.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1528.

She was *sickly* from her childhood until about the age of fifteen. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

While he lay recovering there, his wife
Bore him another son, a *sickly* one.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

2. Pertaining to or arising from a state of impaired health; characteristic of an unhealthy condition: as, a *sickly* complexion; the *sickly* look of a person, an animal, or a tree.

And he smiled a kind of *sickly* smile, and curled up on the floor. *Bret Harte*, Society upon the Stanislaus.

3†. Pertaining to sickness or the sick; suitable for a sick person.

Give me my Gowne and Cap, though, and set mee charily in my *sickly* chaire. *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 6.

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day, . . .
Then Stella ran to my relief.
Swift, To Stella visiting him in his Sickness.

4. Marked by the presence or prevalence of sickness: as, a *sickly* town; the season is very *sickly*.

Physic but prolongs thy *sickly* days.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 96.

Under date of May 4, 1688, by which time the weather was no doubt exceedingly hot, Capt. Stanley writes, "Wee haue a *Sickley* Shipp." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 502.

5. Causing sickness, in any sense; producing malady, disease, nausea, or disgust; debilitating; nauseating; mawkish: as, a *sickly* climate; *sickly* fogs; *sickly* fare.

Prithee, let us entertain some other talk;
This is as *sickly* to me as faint weather.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 2.

Freedom of mind was like the morning sun, as it still struggles with the *sickly* dews and vanishing spectres of darkness. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 458.

6. Manifesting a disordered or enfeebled condition of mind; mentally unsound or weak: as, *sickly* sentimentality.

I plead for no *sickly* lenity towards the fallen in guilt.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 76.

7. Faint; languid; feeble; appearing as if sick.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

Versification in a dead language is an exotic, a far-fetched, costly, *sickly* imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection.
Macaulay, Milton.

=**Syn. 1.** *Unwell*, *Ill*, etc. See *sick*[1].

sickly (sik'li), *adv.* [< *sickly*, *a.*] In a sick, sickly, or feeble manner; so as to show ill health or debility.

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord look well,
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 4. 14.

Altho' I am come safely, I am come *sickly*.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 1.

sickly (sik'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklied*, ppr. *sicklying*. [< *sickly*, *a.*] To make sickly; give a sickly or unhealthy appearance to. [Rare.]

Thus the native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 85.

They [meteors] flung their spectral glow upon the strangely cut sails of the vessel, upon her rigging and spars, *sicklying* (properly *sicklying*) all things to their starry color. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xi.

sickness (sik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *siknesse*, *seknesse*, *secnesse*, *sykenesse*, *sekenesse*, < AS. *seócness*, sickness, < *seóc*, sick: see *sick*[1] and *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being sick or suffering from disease; a diseased condition of the system; illness; ill health.

I pray yow for that ye knowe wele that I have grete *sekenesse*, that he will telle yow what deth I shall deye, yef he knowe it. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 9.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms,
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms.
Pope, To Miss Blount, l. 60.

2. A disease; a malady; a particular kind of disorder.

He that first cam doun in to the sisterne, aftir the mouyng of the watir, was maad hool of what euere *siknesse* he was holdun. *Wyclif*, John v. 4.

Of our soul's *sicknesses*, which are sins.
Donne, Letters, xxvii.

His *sicknesses* . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

3. A derangement or disturbance of the stomach, manifesting itself in nausea, retching, and vomiting: distinctively called *sickness of the stomach*.—**4.** A disordered, distracted, or enfeebled state of anything.

A kind of will or testament which argues a great *sickness* in his judgement that makes it. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 31.

Look upon my steadiness, and scorn not
The *sickness* of my fortune.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

Ceylon sickness. Same as *beriberi*.—**Comitial sickness**†. See *comitial*.—**Country sickness.** Same as *nostalgia*.—**Creeping sickness**, a chronic form of ergotism.—**Falling sickness.** See *falling-sickness*.—**Yellow sickness** of the hyacinth. See *hyacinth*, 1.

Wakker has recently described a disease in the hyacinth known in Holland as the *yellow sickness*, the characteristic symptom of which is the presence of yellow slimy masses of Bacteria in the vessels. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 482.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Ailment*, etc. See *illness* and *sick*[1].—**2.** Disorder, distemper, complaint.

sick-report (sik'rē-pōrt[′]), *n.* **1.** A sick-list.—**2.** A report rendered at regular or stated intervals, as daily or monthly, by a military or naval surgeon to the proper authority, giving an account of the sick and wounded under his charge.

sick-room (sik'röm), *n.* A room occupied by one who is sick.

Art . . . enables us to enjoy summer in winter, poetry among prosaic circumstances, the country in the town, woodland and river in the *sick-room*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 222.

sick-thoughted (sik'thâ[′]ted), *a.* Full of sick or sickly thoughts; love-sick. [Rare.]

Sick-thoughted Venus makes amain unto him,
And like a bold-faced suitor 'gins to woo him.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 5.

siclatount, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

sicle[1]†, *n.* [< F. *sicle*, < LL. *siclus*, a shekel: see *shekel*.] Same as *shekel*.

The holy mother brought five *sicles*, and a pair of turtle-doves, to redeem the Lamb of God from the anathema.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

sicle[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle*.

siclike (sik'līk), *a.* and *adv.* [A Sc. form of *suchlike*.] Of the same kind, or in the same manner; similar or similarly. [Scotch.]

sicomoret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycamore*.

sicophantt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycophant*.

sicoriet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chicory*.

sicsac, ziczac (sik'sak, zik'zak), *n.* [Egyptian name, prob. imitative.] The Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or black-headed plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius* (formerly and better known as *Charadrius melanocephalus*). It is supposed to be the classic trochilus, a distinction also attached by some to the spur-winged plover *Hoplopterus spinosus*. Both are common Nile birds of similar habits, and enough alike to be uncritically confounded. See cuts under *Pluvianus* and *spur-winged*.

Siculian (si-kū'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Siculi*, < Gr. Σικελοί, Sicilians, Siculians: see *Sicilian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient people, probably of Aryan race, of central and southern Italy, who at a very early date colonized and gave name to the island of Sicily.

II. *n.* One of the Siculi; an ancient Sicilian of the race from whom the island was named. Compare *Sicanian*, *Siceliot*.

Siculo-Arabian (sik[ə]ū-lō-ā-rā'bi-an), *a.* Modified Arabian or Arabic as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

Siculo-Moresque (sik[ə]ū-lō-mō-resk'), *a.* Modified Moresque or Moorish as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

Siculo-Punic (sik[ə]ū-lō-pū'nik), *a.* At once Sicilian and Carthaginian or Punic: especially noting art so characterized, as, for instance, the coins of Carthage executed by Sicilian-Greek artists and presenting Sicilian types.

We have still to mention the main characteristics of the true *Siculo-Punic* coins—that is, those actually struck by the Carthaginians in Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 639.

Sicyoideæ (sis-i-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sicyos* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and series *Cremospermeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five commonly united stamens, and a one-celled ovary with a solitary pendulous ovule, and includes 6 genera, natives of warmer parts of America, or more widely distributed in the type *Sicyos* (see also *Sechium*). The others, except *Sicyosperma*, a prostrate Texan annual, are high climbing perennials or shrubby vines of Mexico and further south, bearing heart-shaped leaves and fleshy fruit.

Sicyonian (sis-i-ō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sicyonius* (Gr. Σικυώνιος), < *Sicyon*, < Gr. Σικυών, Sicyon (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicyon, an ancient city of northern Peloponnesus in Greece, or its territory Sicyonia, celebrated as an early and fruitful center of art-development. Also written *Sikyonian*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.

Sicyos (sis'i-os), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σίκυος, a cucumber or gourd.] A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family, and type of the tribe *Sicyoideæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, with broadly bell-shaped or flattened five-toothed calyx, and five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, the stamens in the male flowers united into a short column bearing from two to five sessile curved or flexuous anthers. The ovary in the female flowers is bristly or prickly, and is crowned with a short style divided into three stigmas, producing a small flattened coriaceous or woody fruit with acute or long-beaked apex, commonly set with many sharp needles, and filled by a single large seed. There are about 31 species, natives of warm parts of America, one, *S. angulatus*, extending to Kansas and Canada, found also in Australia and New Zealand. They are smooth or rough-hairy climbers, or sometimes prostrate herbs, and bear thin, angled leaves, three-cleft tendrils, and small flowers, the fertile commonly clustered at the base of a staminate raceme. For *S. angulatus*, see *one-seeded* or *star cucumber*, under *cucumber*.

Sida (sī'dą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σίδη, the pomegranate, a water-lily, also, in Theophrastus, a plant of the genus *Althæa* or other malvaceous plant.] **1.** A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Malveæ*, type of the subtribe *Sideæ*. It is characterized by solitary pendulous ovules and an ovary of a single ring of five or more carpels, which finally fall away from the axis and are each without appendages and indehiscent, or are sometimes at the summit two-valved, bristle-tipped or beaked. There are about 90 species, natives of warm climates, mostly American, with about 23 in Australia and 8 in Africa and Asia. They are either herbs or shrubs, generally downy or woolly, and bearing flowers sometimes large and variegated, but in most species small and white or yellow. Five or six American species are now naturalized as weeds in almost all warm countries, among which *S. spinosa*, a low yellow-flowered annual, extends north to New York and Iowa. Several species are known as *Indian mallow*; *S. Napæa*, a tall white-flowered plant with maple-like leaves, occasional in the eastern United States, is sometimes cultivated under the name *Virginian mallow*; *S. rhombifolia* (from its local use named *Canary Island tea-plant*), a species widely diffused in the tropics, with its variety *retusa*, yields a fiber considered suitable for cordage- and paper-making, which, from receiving attention in Australia, has been called *Queensland hemp*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Sididæ*.

siddow (sid'ō), *a.* [Origin obscure; appar. based on *seethe* (pp. *sodden*), but the form of the termination *-ow* remains to be explained.] Soft; pulpy. [Old and prov. Eng.]

They'l wriggle in and in,
And eat like salt sea in his *siddowe* ribs.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

In Gloucestershire, peas which become pulpy soft by boiling are then said to be *siddow*.
Halliwell, Note to Marston.

side[1] (sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *side*, *syde*, rarely *sithe*, < AS. *sīde* = OS. *sida* = OFries. *side* =

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MD. *sijde*, D. *zijde* = MLG. *side*, LG. *side*, *siede* = OHG. *sita*, *sitta*, MHG. *site*, G. *seite* = Icel. *sitha* = Sw. *sida* = Dan. *side* (not recorded in Goth.), side; perhaps orig. that which hangs down or is extended, < AS. *sid*, long, wide, spacious, = Icel. *sithr*, long, hanging down: see *side*[2]. Cf. *beside*, *besides*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the two terminal surfaces, margins, or lines of an object or a space situated laterally to its front or rear aspect; a part lying on the right or the left hand of an observer, with reference to a definite point of view: as, the *sides* of a building (in contradistinction to its front and rear or back, or to its ends); the *sides* of a map or of a bed (distinguished from the top and bottom, or from the head and foot, respectively).

Men fynden there also the Appulle Tree of Adam, that han a byte at on of the *sydes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 620.

2. Specifically, with reference to an animal body: (*a*) Either half of the body, right or left, which lies on either hand of the vertical median longitudinal plane; the entirety of any lateral part or region: as, the right *side;* the left *side*. (*b*) The whole or a part of the body in front of or behind a vertical transverse plane: as, the front *side;* the hinder *side;* the dorsal *side*. (*c*) A part of the body lying laterally with reference to any given or assumed axis, and opposed to another similar or corresponding part: as, the front or back *side* of the arm. (*d*) A surface or extent of any body, or part of any body, that is external or internal, considered with reference to its opposite: as, the inner or outer *side*. See *inside*, *outside*. (*e*) Especially, that part of the trunk of an animal which lies or extends between the shoulder and the hip, and particularly the surface of such part; the lateral region or superficies of the chest and belly.

Seche thre strokes he me gafe,
Yet they clefte by my *seydys*.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 19).

Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, *sides*, and shins.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 58.

Nor let your *Sides* too strong Concussions shake [with laughter],
Lest you the Softness of the Sex forsake.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

(*f*) One of the two most extensive surfaces of anything, being neither top or bottom, nor end, nor edge or border. [Since every organism, like any other solid, has three dimensions, to the extent of which in opposite directions *side* may be applied, it follows that there are three pairs of sides, the word having thus three definitions; a fourth sense is that which relates to the exterior and the (often hollow) interior; a fifth is a definite restriction of right and left *sides;* and a sixth is a loose derived application of the word, without reference to any definite axes or planes.]

3. One of the continuous surfaces of an object limited by terminal lines; one of two or more bounding or investing surfaces; a superficial limit or confine, either external or internal: as, the six *sides* of a cube (but in geometry the word is not thus used for *face*, but as synonymous with *edge*); the *side* of a hill or mountain (hill*side*, mountain-*side*); the upper and under *sides* of a plank; the right and wrong *sides* of a fabric or garment (see phrase below); the *sides* of a cavern or a tunnel. The word *side* may be used either of all the bounding surfaces of an object, as with certain prisms, crystals, and geometrical figures, or as exclusive of parts that may be called *top*, *bottom*, *edge*, or *end*, as with a cubical box, a plank, etc.

Men seith that dune-is [hill's] *sithen* on
Was mad temple salamon.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

The tables were written on both their *sides;* on the one *side* and on the other were they written. Ex. xxxii. 15.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That crawls along the *side* of yon small hill.
Milton, Comus, l. 295.

4. One of the extended marginal parts or courses of a surface or a plane figure; one of any number of distinct terminal confines or lateral divisions of a surface contiguous to or conterminous with another surface: as, the opposite *sides* of a road or a river; the east and west *sides* of the ocean; all *sides* of a field. The outer parts of an oblong or an irregular surface may all be called *sides*, or distinguished as the long and short *sides*, or as *sides* and *ends*, according to occasion. *Side* in this sense is more comprehensive than *margin*, *edge*, *border*, or *verge* (commonly used in defining it), since it may be used so as to include a larger extent of contiguous surface than any of these words. Thus, the sides of a room may be all the parts of its floor-space not comprised in a central part reserved or differentiated in some special way. The sides of a table are those marginal parts upon which food is served. The east and west sides of a continent may constitute jointly the whole of it, or may consist of larger or smaller marginal strips or divisions, according as they are considered as separated by a mesial line or by some intervening region. The amount of latitude with which the word may be used in particular cases does not admit of definitive discrimination; but there is usually no difficulty in determining the intention of a writer or speaker in his employment of it.

A great market-place
Upon two other *sides* fills all the space.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

5. Position or place with reference to an intermediate line or area; a space or stretch divided from another by the limit or course of something: preceded by *on* and followed by *of*, either expressed or (sometimes) understood: as, a region *on* both *sides of* a river; we shall not meet again this *side* the grave.

For we will not inherit with them *on* yonder *side* Jordan, or forward; because our inheritance is fallen to us *on* this *side* Jordan eastward. Num. xxxii. 19.

There are a great many beautiful palaces standing along the sea-shore *on* both *sides of* Genoa.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

They had by this time passed their prime, and got *on* the wrong *side of* thirty. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

6. A part of space or a range of thought extending away from a central point; any part of a surrounding region or outlook; lateral view or direction; point of compass: as, there are obstacles on every *side;* to view a proposition from all *sides*.

The crimson blood
Circles her body in on every *side*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1739.

Fair children, borne of black-faced ayahs, or escorted by their bearers, prattled on all *sides*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 213.

7. An aspect or part of anything viewed as distinct from or contrasted with another or others; a separate phase; an opposed surface or view (as seen in the compounds *inside* and *outside*): as, the *side* of the moon seen from the earth; a character of many *sides;* to study all *sides* of a question; that *side* of the subject has been fully heard.

So turns she every man the wrong *side* out.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 68.

You shall find them wise on the one *side*, and fools on the other. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 73.

My friend Sir Roger heard them both, upon a round trot, and, after having paused for some time, told them, with the air of a man who would not give his judgment rashly, that much might be said on both *sides*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 122.

As might be expected from his emotional nature, his pathetic *side* is especially strong.
A. Dobson, Selections from Steele, Int., p. xlvi.

8. Part or position with reference to any line of division or separation; particular standing on a subject; point of view: as, to take the winning *side* in politics, or one's *side* of a dispute; there are faults on both *sides*.

Tho bi-gan that batayle on bothe *sides* harde,
Feller saw never frek from Adam to this time.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3614.

The Lord is on my *side:* I will not fear. Ps. cxviii. 6.

We stood with pleasure to behold the surprize and tenderness and solemnity of this interview, which was exceedingly affectionate on both *sides*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 86.

The Baharnagash, on his *side*, made the return with a very fine horse and mule. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.

In 1289 he [Dante] was present at the battle of Campaldino, fighting on the *side* of the Guelphs, who there utterly routed the Ghibellines.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 9.

9. A party or body separated from another in opinion, interest, or action; an opposing section or division; a set of antagonists: as, to choose *sides* for a game or contest of any kind; different *sides* in religion or politics.

Piety left the field,
Grieved for that *side*, that in so bad a cause
They knew not what a crime their valour was.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

More, more, some fifty on a *side*, that each
May breathe himself. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

10. A divisional line of descent; course of descent through a single ancestor: chiefly with reference to parentage: as, relatives on the paternal or the maternal *side;* to be well born on the mother's *side*.

Brother by the mother's *side*, give me your hand.
Shak., K. John, i. 1. 163.

I fancy her sweetness only due
To the sweeter blood by the other *side*.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

11†. Respect; regard.

Or ells we er noghte disposede by clennes of lyffynge in other *sydis* for to ressayue his grace.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

12. In technical uses: (*a*) One of the halves of a slaughtered animal, divided through the spine: as, a *side* of beef or mutton. (*b*) Specifically, the thin part of the side of a hog's carcass; the flank of a hog: as, to live on *side* or *side*-meat. [Colloq., western U. S.]

Side-meat, in the South and West, is the thin flank of a porker, salted and smoked after the fashion of hams, and in those parts of the Southwest it was . . . the staple article of food. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 39.

(*c*) One half of a tanned hide or skin divided on a medial longitudinal line through the neck and butt. Compare diagram of tanned skin under *leather*. (*d*) *pl.* The white fur from the sides of the skin of a rabbit. *Ure*. (*e*) Of cloth, the right or dressed side. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) In *billiards*, a bias or spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sidewise: in American billiards called *English*.—**13.** In *her.*, a bearing consisting of a part of the field cut off palewise, either on the dexter or sinister part: it should not exceed one sixth of the field, and is usually smaller than that.—**14.** One surface of one fold of a paper; a page.

Adieu! here is company; I think I may be excused leaving off at the sixth *side*. *Walpole*, To Mann, 1744, July 22.

15. In *geom.*, a line bounding a superficial figure, whether the latter be considered by itself or be the face of a solid. Sense 3, above, common in ordinary language, is strictly excluded from mathematics, for the sake of definiteness.—**16.** In *arith.* and *alg.*, the root or base of a power.—**17.** In *alg.*, position in an equation either preceding or following the sign of equality.—**18.** A pretentious or supercilious manner; swagger. [Recent slang.]

You may know the White Hussars by their "*side*," which is greater than that of all the Cavalry Regiments on the roster. *R. Kipling*, Rout of the White Hussars.

The putting on of *side*, by the way, is a peculiarly modern form of swagger: it is the assumption of certain qualities and powers which are considered as deserving of respect. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

Blind side. See *blind*[1].—**Born on the wrong side of the blanket.** See *blanket*.—**Cantoris side.** See *cantoris*.—**County-side,** the side or part of the county concerned; the people of a particular part of a county. [Eng.]

A mighty growth! The *county side*
Lamented when the Giant died,
For England loves her trees.
F. Locker, The Old Oak-Tree at Hatfield Broadoak.

Debit, decani, distaff, exterior side. See the qualifying words.—**Epistle side of the altar equity side of the court, gospel side of the altar.** See *epistle*, *equity*, *gospel*.—**Hanging side.** Same as *hanging wall* (which see, under *wall*).—**Heavy side.** See *heavy*[1].—**Instance side of the court.** See *instance*.—**Interior side,** in *fort.*, the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.—**Jack on both sides†.** See *jack*[1].—**New Side,** a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which opposed the Old Side, and attached great importance to practical piety. The breach between the factions was healed in 1758.—**North side of an altar.** See *north*.—**Of all sides†,** with one consent; all together.

And so *of all sides* they went to recommend themselves to the elder brother of Death. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Old Side, a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, in the middle of the eighteenth century, which insisted strongly on scholarship in the ministry. Compare *New Side*.—**On the shady side.** See *shady*.—**On this side,** on the side leading hitherward from a locality; on the hither side: in Middle English sometimes written as a single word (*athissid*, *a-thys-side*): as, *athisside* Rome (that is, anywhere).

Full goodly leuid hys lif here entire;
And as that man non here more wurthy
Was not *a-thys-side* the Romayns truly.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2469.

Right or wrong side, the side of anything designed to be turned outward or inward respectively: especially, the side of cloth, carpeting, leather, or the like designed to be exposed to view or the contrary, on account of some difference in surface. Some materials are said to have no *right* or *wrong side*, from having both surfaces alike, or both equally fitted for exposure.—**Shinny on your own side.** See *shinny*.—**Side bearings.** See *bearing*.—**Side by side,** placed with sides near together; parallel in position or condition; in juxtaposition.

Ther-of toke the kynge Leodogan goode hede, that by hem satte *side by syde* at the heede of the table.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Two sons of Priam in one chariot ride,
Glitt'ring in arms, and combat *side by side*.
Pope, Iliad, v. 205.

Side by side with the intellectual Brahman caste, and the chivalrous Rajput, are found the wild Bhil and the naked Gond. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 8.

Side of bacon, that part of a hog which lies outside of the ribs and is cured as bacon.—**Side of work,** in *coal-mining*. See *man-of-war*, 2.—**Silver side.** See *silver*.—**Spear side of the house, spindle side of the house.** See *spear*, *spindle*.—**The seamy side.** See *seamy*.—**To choose sides,** to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.—**To one side,** in a lateral situation; hence, out of reach; out of sight or out of consideration.

It must of course be understood that I place his private character entirely *to one side*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 64.

To pull down a side†. See *pull*.—**To set up a side†.** See *set*[1].—**To take a side,** to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party in opposition to another.

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II. *a.* **1.** Being at or on one side; lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts [better, *side*-posts]. Ex. xii. 7.

Leave on either side ground enough for diversity of *side* alleys. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

2. Being from or toward one side; oblique; indirect; collateral: as, a *side* view; a *side* blow; a *side* issue.

They presume that . . . law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

One mighty squadron, with a *side* wind sped.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 236.

It is from *side* glimpses of things which are not at the moment occupying our attention that fresh subjects of enquiry arise in scientific investigation.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 116.

A side hand†. See *hand*.—**Low side window.** Same as *lychnoscope*.—**Side altar.** Same as *by-altar*, 1.—**Side board.** See *sideboard*, 1.—**Side bone.** See *side-bone*, 1, 4.—**Side fillister.** See *fillister*.—**Side glance,** a glance to one side; a sidelong glance.—**Side issue,** a subordinate issue or concern; a subject or consideration aside from the main issue or from the general course of thought or action.

Any consideration of this aspect of the matter by interested persons is likely to be complicated by *side-issues*.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 17.

His successes have been *side-issues* of little significance.
The Academy, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 41.

Side jointer. See *jointer*.—**Side judge.** See *judge*.—**Side lay,** in *printing*, the margin allowed or prescribed on the broader end of a sheet to be printed.—**Side partner,** an equal coadjutor of another in duty or employment; one who acts alongside of or alternately with another in the same function, especially in the police. [U. S.]

The arrest was made by the witness's *side partner* [a policeman], it being his night off.
New York Evening Post, May 23, 1890.

Side post, roller, snipe, tackle. See the nouns.—**Side timber, side waver.** Same as *purlin*.—**Side view,** an oblique view; a side look.

side[1] (sīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sided*, ppr. *siding*. [< *side*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take part with, or the part of, another or others; place one's self on the same side in action or opinion, as against opposition or any adverse force; concur actively: commonly followed by *with*.

The nobility are vex'd, whom we see have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 2.

May fortune's lilly hand
Open at your command,
With all the luckie birds to *side*
With the bridegroom and the bride.
Herrick, An Epithalamie.

The town, without *siding with* any [party], views the combat in suspense. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxiii.

2. To take or choose sides; divide on one side and the other; separate in opposition. [Rare.]

Here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more then 2. years.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 199.

All *side* in parties and begin th' attack.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 39.

3. In *ship-* and *boat-building*, to have a breadth of the amount stated, as a piece of timber: as, it *sides* 14 inches.—**To side away,** to make a clearance by setting things aside; put encumbrances out of the way, as in arranging a room. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever things are mislaid, I know it has been Miss Hilton's evening for *siding away*! *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, ii.

II. *trans.* **1**†. To be, stand, or move by the side of; have or take position beside; come alongside of.

Your fancy hath been good, but not your judgment,
In choice of such to *side* you.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Euery one of these horse had two Moores, attir'd like Indian slaues, that for state *sided* them.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

He *sided* there a lusty lovely lasse.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 77.

2†. To be on the same side with, physically or morally; be at or on the side of; hence, to countenance or support.

But his blinde eie, that *sided* Paridell,
All his demeasnure from his sight did hide.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 27.

My honour'd lord, fortune has made me happy
To meet with such a man of men to *side* me.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 3.

3†. To stand on the same level with; be equal to in position or rank; keep abreast of; match; rival.

Whom he, upon our low and suffering necks,
Hath raised from excrement to *side* the gods.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

4†. To place or range on a side; determine the side or party of.

Kings had need beware how they *side* themselves, and make themselves as of a faction or party.
Bacon, Faction (ed. 1887).

If there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst he is in the rising, and to balance himself when he is placed. *Bacon*, Great Place (ed. 1887).

5. To flatten off a side or sides of (timber) by hewing it with a side-ax or broadax, or by sawing.

Frames: Cedar roots, natural crooks of oak, or pieces of oak bent after steaming, moulded 2 inches at the keel, *sided* 1¼ inches, and tapering to 1½ by 1¼ inches at the gunwale. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 220.

6. To cut into sides; cut apart and trim the sides of, as a slaughtered animal; also, to carve for the table: as, to *side* a hog.

Syde that haddocke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

7. To push aside.

The terrace is, indeed, left, which we used to call the parade; but the traces are passed away of the footsteps which made its pavement awful! . . . The old benchers had it almost sacred to themselves. . . . They might not be *sided* or jostled. Their air and dress asserted the parade. You left wide spaces betwixt you when you passed them. *Lamb*, Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.

8. To place at one side; set aside. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Wilson was *siding* the dinner things.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, x.

side[2] (sīd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syde*; < ME. *side*, *syde*, *syd*, < AS. *sīd*, wide, spacious, = MLG. *sīt*, LG. *sied*, low, = Icel. *sīthr* = Sw. Dan. *sid*, long, hanging down; cf. *side*[1], *n.*] **1.** Wide; large; long; far-reaching. [Now only North. Eng. and Scotch.]

All Auffrike & Europe are vnder there power,
Sittyn to hom subiecte, & mony *syde* londes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2265.

[A gown] set with pearls, down sleeves, *side* sleeves, and skirts, round underborne with a bluish tinsel.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

I will not wear the short clothes,
But I will wear the *side*.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, iii. 273).

It 's gude to be *syde*, but no to be trailing. *Jamieson.*

2. Far; distant. [Now only Scotch.]

side[2]† (sīd), *adv.* [< ME. *side*, *syde*, < AS. *sīde* (= MLG. *side*), widely, < *sīd*, wide: see *side*[2], *a.*] Widely; wide; far.

He sende his sonde oueral Burgoynes londe,
And wide and *side* he somnede ferde.
Layamon, l. 4953.

And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,
Wel *sydder* than his chyn thei chiueled for elde.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 193.

side-arms (sīd'ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons carried by the side or at the belt, in contradistinction to musket, lance, etc.: especially applied to the swords of officers, which they are sometimes allowed to retain in the case of a capitulation, when other arms are surrendered to the victor.

The gunners in this battery were not allowed *side-arms*.
The Century, XXXVI. 103.

side-ax (sīd'aks), *n.* An ax so made as to guard the hand which holds it from the danger of striking the wood which is to be hewed, as by having the bevel of the head all one side, or by having a bend in the handle, or in both ways: the broadax is usually of this character.

side-bar (sīd'bär), *n.* **1.** In carriages: (*a*) A longitudinal side-piece, especially in a military traveling forge or a battery-wagon. (*b*) One of two elastic wooden bars placed one on each side of the body of some forms of light wagon or buggy to connect it with the gearing and to serve both as a support and as a spring. The device gives the vehicle a motion sidewise in place of the pitching motion of a buggy with ordinary springs. It is of American origin, and gives name to a system of carriage-suspension known as the *side-bar suspension*.

Light vehicles of the *side-bar* description.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 91.

2. In *saddlery*, one of two plates which unite the pommel and cantle of a saddle. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** In the Scottish Court of Session, the name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house, at which the lords ordinary formerly called their hand-rolls. *Imp. Dict.*—**Side-bar rule,** in *Eng. law*, a common order of court of so formal a nature (such as to require a defendant to plead, or the sheriff to return a writ) as to be allowed to be entered in the records by the clerk or master, on request of the attorney, etc., without formal application at bar in open court.

side-beam (sīd'bēm), *n.* In *marine engin.*, either of the working-beams of a side-beam engine.—**Side-beam marine engine,** a steam-engine having working-beams low down on both sides of the cylinder, and connecting-rods extending upward to the crank-shaft above.

sideboard (sīd'bōrd), *n.* [< ME. *syde borde*, *syde burde*, *sidbord*; < *side*[1] + *board*.] **1.** A side-table, as an additional dining-table; later, a more elaborate form of side-table, having the cupboard for plate combined with it. The modern sideboard usually contains one or more small closets, several drawers, and a number of shelves, in addition to the broad top, which is usually of a convenient height from the floor for receiving articles in immediate use in the service of the table. Sideboards are often fixed permanently, and form an important part of the decoration of the dining-room.

Thise were dizt on the des, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the *sidbordez*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 115.

Pacience and I were put to be macches,
And seten by owre selue at a *syde-borde*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 36.

No *side-boards* then with gilded Plate were dress'd.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

He who has a splendid *sideboard* should have an iron chest with a double lock upon it, and should hold in reserve a greater part than he displays.
Landor, Imag. Convers., Southey and Porson, i.

2. A board forming a side, or part of a side, of something. Specifically—(*a*) One of the additional boards sometimes placed on the side of a wagon to enlarge its capacity.

The *sideboards* were put up, and these were so adjusted that when they were on the wagon the inclosing sides were rendered level at the top and capable of holding nearly double the load contained without the boards.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

(*b*) A vertical board forming the side of a carpenters' bench next to the workman, containing holes for the insertion of pins to hold one end of a piece of work while the other end is held by the bench-screw or clamp. (*c*) Same as *lee-board*.

3. *pl.* (*a*) Standing shirt-collars. (*b*) Side-whiskers. [Slang in both uses.]—**Pedestal sideboard,** a sideboard of which the upper horizontal part, forming the slab or table, rests upon apparently solid uprights, usually cupboards, instead of light and thin legs. Compare *pedestal table*, under *table*.

side-bone (sīd'bōn), *n.* **1.** The hip-bone.—**2.** An abnormal ossification of the lateral elastic cartilage in a horse's foot. Side-bones occur chiefly in the fore feet of draft-horses, and are an occasional cause of lameness.—**3.** The disease or disordered condition in horses which causes the lateral cartilages above the heels to ossify. See the quotation under *ring-bone*.—**4.** In *carving*, either half, right or left, of the pelvis of a fowl, without the sacrarium; the hip-bone or haunch-bone, consisting of the coalesced ilium, ischium, and pubis, easily separated from the backbone. The so-called "second joint" of carvers is articulated at the hip-joint with the side-bone. The meat on the outside of the side-bone includes the piece called the *oyster*, and the concavity of the bone holds a dark mass of flesh (the kidney). See cuts under *sacrarium*.

side-box (sīd'boks), *n.* A box or inclosed compartment on the side of the stage in a theater.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaux?
Why bows the *side-box* from its inmost rows?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 14.

side-boy (sīd'boi), *n.* One of a number of boys on board a man-of-war appointed to attend at the gangway and hand the man-ropes to an officer entering or leaving the ship.

side-chain (sīd'chān), *n.* In locomotive engines, one of the chains fixed to the sides of the tender and engine for safety, should the central drag-bar give way.

side-chapel (sīd'chap″el), *n.* A chapel in an aisle or at the side of a church.

In this cathedral of Dante's there are *side-chapels*, as is fit, with altars to all Christian virtues and perfections.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

side-coats† (sīd'kōts), *n. pl.* [< *side*[2] + *coat*[2].] The long trailing clothes worn by very young infants.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his *side-coats*. *A. Brewer*, Lingua, iii. 2.

side-comb (sīd'kōm), *n.* A comb used in a woman's head-dress to retain a curl or lock on the side of the head, usually in front of the ear: before 1850 such combs, generally of thin tortoise-shell, were in common use.

An inch-wide stripe of black hair was combed each way over her forehead, and rolled up on her temples in what, years and years ago, used to be called most appropriately "flat curls"—these fastened with long horn *side-combs*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

side-cousin (sīd'kuz″n), *n.* One distantly or indirectly related to another; a remote or putative cousin.

Here 's little Dickon, and little Robin, and little Jenny—though she 's but a *side-cousin*—and all on our knees.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 3.

side-cover (sīd'kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *epipleura*, 3.

side-cutting (sīd'kut″ing), *n.* In *civil engin.*: (*a*) An excavation made along the side of a canal or railroad in order to obtain material to form an embankment. (*b*) The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the center of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the

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upper side to form one half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

sided (sī'ded), *a.* [< *side*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a side or sides; characterized by a side or sides of a specified kind: almost always in composition: as, one-*sided;* many-*sided;* chestnut-*sided* (that is, marked with chestnut color on the sides).—2. Flattened on one or more sides, as by hewing or sawing: said of timber.

side-dish (sīd'dish), *n.* A dish considered as subordinate, and not the principal one of the service or course; hence, any dish made somewhat elaborate with flavorings and sauce, as distinguished from a joint, pair of fowls, or other substantial dish.

Affecting aristocratic airs, and giving late dinners with enigmatic *side-dishes* and poisonous port.
George Eliot, Amos Barton, i.

"Don't dish up the *side-dishes*," called out Mugford to his cook, in the hearing of his other guests. "Mr. Lyon ain't a coming." They dined quite sufficiently without the *side-dishes*, and were perfectly cheerful.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

side-drum (sīd'drum), *n.* A small double-headed drum used in military bands for marking the rhythm of marching and for giving signals. It is suspended at the player's side by a strap hung over his shoulder, and is sounded by strokes from two small wooden sticks. It is played only on one head, and the other or lower head has rattling or reverberating catgut or rawhide strings called *snares* stretched across upon it: hence the name *snare-drum*. The tone is noisy and penetrating, almost devoid of genuine musical quality. Side-drums are, however, sometimes used in loud orchestral music, either for sharp accents or to suggest military scenes.

side-file (sīd'fil), *n.* A file used to trim up the outer edges of the cutting-teeth of saws after setting. *E. H. Knight.*

side-fin (sīd'fin), *n.* The pectoral fin or flipper of a seal, or of a whale or other cetacean.

side-flap (sīd'flap), *n.* In a saddle, a leather flap which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting. *E. H. Knight.*

side-fly (sīd'flī), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect whose larva is a rough whitish maggot in the rectum of the horse; a bot-fly, apparently *Gastrophilus equi*.

I have also seen a rough whitish maggot, above two inches within the intestinum rectum of horses. . . . I never could bring them to perfection, but suspect the *side fly* proceeds from it.
Derham, Physico-Theology, viii. 6, note.

side-guide (sīd'gīd), *n.* See *guide*.

side-hatchet (sīd'hach″et), *n.* A hatchet of which only one side of the blade is chamfered.

side-head (sīd'hed), *n.* 1. An auxiliary slide-rest on a planing-machine.—2. In *printing*, a heading or a subhead run in at the beginning of a paragraph, instead of being made a separate line. See *head*, 13.

side-hill (sīd'hil), *n.* A hillside; an acclivity; especially, any rise or slope of ground not too steep for cultivation or other use: as, a house built on a *side-hill;* a *side-hill* farm. The word is nearly equivalent to the Scotch *brae*. [U. S.]—**Side-hill cut**, in *engin.*, a railroad-cut which is partly in excavation and partly in embankment.—**Side-hill plow.** See *plow*.

side-hook (sīd'hůk), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated on by the saw or plane. *E. H. Knight.*

side-hunt (sīd'hunt), *n.* A competitive hunt, in which the participants are divided into sides. The game killed is scored according to a fixed scale of credits for each kind, and that side wins which scores the highest total of credit-marks. [U. S.]

side-keelson (sīd'kel″sŏn), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *sister keelson* (which see, under *keelson*).

sideless (sīd'les), *a.* [< *side*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of sides or side-parts; completely open at the side or sides. A sideless and sleeveless kirtle, cote-hardie, or over-tunic was worn in many forms by both men and women for nearly two hundred years from the early part of the fourteenth century. It left the sides, sleeves, and sometimes part of the front of the under-tunic exposed, and either extended to the feet in a full or a partial skirt, or terminated at the knees or the waist.

It appears also to have been a never-failing usage in connection with this fashion of a *sideless* kirtle to display the girdle of the under-tunic, which rested loosely on the hips, as it passed under the *sideless* garment both before and behind. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 467.

side-light (sīd'līt), *n.* 1. Light coming from the side or in a sidewise manner: as, to take a photograph by *side-light*. Hence—2. An oblique or incidental illustration or exposition.

It [a book] throws a valuable *side-light* upon the character and methods of the Emperor.
The Nation, XLVII. 458.

3. A light or window characterized by its position beside some other feature, as, especially, one of the tall narrow windows frequently introduced on each side of the entrance-door of a house.

The dusty *side-lights* of the portal.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

4. A window in the wall of a building, in contradistinction to a skylight.—5. A plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light.—6. A lantern placed at the gangway of a man-of-war at night.—7. One of the red or green lights carried on the side of a vessel under way at night.

side-line (sīd'līn), *n.* 1. A line pertaining or attached to the side of something; specifically, in the plural, lines by which the fore and hind feet on the same side of a horse or other animal are tied to prevent straying or escape. *Farrow; Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—2. A line or course of business aside from or additional to one's regular occupation. [Trade cant.]

Wanted—Salesman to carry as a *side-line* a new line of advertisement specialty.
New York Tribune (adv.), March 9, 1890.

side-line (sīd'līn), *v. t.* To hobble, as a horse. [Western U. S.]

sideliner (sīd'lī″nėr), *n.* A sidewinder, sidewiper, or massasauga.

sideling (sīd'ling), *adv.* [< ME. *sideling, sidling, sydlyng, sidelinges, sydlyngs* (= D. *zijdelings* = MLG. *sidelinge* = MHG. *sitelingen*, G. *seitlings*), < *side*[1] + *-ling*[2]. Cf. *sidelong, backling, headlong.*] Sidewise; sidelong; aslant; laterally; obliquely.

Prothenor, a pert knight, preset hym ner,
Set hym a sad dynt *sydlyng* by-hynd;
Vnhorsit hym heturly, er he hede toke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7320.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sideling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

But go *sideling* or go straight, Uncas had seen the movement, and their trail led us on to the broken bush.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xii.

sideling (sīd'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *sideling, adv.*] I. *a.* Inclined; sloping; having an oblique position or motion; sidelong: as, *sideling* ground; a *sideling* approach.

Some on the stony star-fish ride, . . .
Some on the *sideling* soldier-crab.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, xiii.

II. *n.* The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. [Prov. Eng.]

side-lock (sīd'lok), *n.* A separate lock of hair at the side of the head, formerly sometimes worn as a distinguishing mark.

The wavy *sidelock* and back hair recall the archaic Greek sculptures and vase-paintings. *Nature*, XXXIX. 128.

Because he had not reached the throne at the time of his death, the monuments represent him as a prince and nothing more, still wearing the *side-lock* of juniority.
The Century, XXXVIII. 710.

sidelong (sīd'lông), *adv.* [A later form of *sideling*, simulating *long*[1].] 1. Laterally; obliquely; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

His frantic chase
Sidelong he turns, and now 'tis bent
Right up the rock's tall battlement.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 14.

2. On the side; with the side horizontal. [Rare.]

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense, July.

Sidelong as they sat recline
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 333.

sidelong (sīd'lông), *a.* [< *sidelong, adv.*] Tending or inclining to one side; sloping; having a lateral course or direction; hence, indirect; one-sided; oblique; devious.

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse.
Locke.

He had a dark and *sidelong* walk.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

Here was ambition undebased by rivalry, and incapable of the *sidelong* look. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Place the silo on *sidelong* ground.
H. Robinson, Sewage Question, p. 223.

sidelong (sīd'lông), *v. t.* [< *sidelong, adv.*] To fetter, as a preventive from straying or breaking pasture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. *Halliwell.* Compare *side-line.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]

side-mark (sīd'märk), *n.* The mark or gage on a printing-press for the narrower side of a sheet, against which the feeder or layer-on puts the sheet to be printed.

side-meat (sīd'mēt), *n.* See *side*[1], 11 (*b*).

sideness† (sīd'nes), *n.* [< *side*[2] + *-ness.*] Length. *Palsgrave.*

side-note (sīd'nōt), *n.* A note at the side of a printed or written page; a marginal note, as distinguished from a foot-note.

Dr. Calvert kindly procured us permission to inspect the MS., whereupon the full significance of these *side-notes* at once appeared. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 11.

side-piece (sīd'pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a side or part of a side, or fixed by the side, of something.—2. In *entom.*, a pleurite.

side-piercing (sīd'pēr″sing), *a.* Capable of piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

O thou *side-piercing* sight! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 85.

side-pipe (sīd'pīp), *n.* In the steam-engine, a steam- or exhaust-pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

side-plane (sīd'plān), *n.* A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane moves in a race. *E. H. Knight.*

side-plate (sīd'plāt), *n.* 1. The longitudinal stick surmounting the posts of a car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—2. In *saddlery*, a broad leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching. *E. H. Knight.*

side-pond (sīd'pond), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a reservoir placed at one side of a canal-lock, at a higher level than the bottom, for storing a part of the water when the lock is operated. Such ponds are usually in pairs, and when used together economize a great part of the water needed to pass a boat through the lock.

side-post (sīd'pōst), *n.* See *post*[1].

sider[1] (sī'dėr), *n.* [< *side*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sides with or takes the side of another, a party, or the like; a partizan. [Rare.]

Such converts . . . are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries, as the papists and their *siders*.
Sheldon, Miracles (1616), Pref. (*Latham.*)

2. One living in some special quarter or on some special side, as of a city: as, a west-*sider*.—**Sydney sider**, a convict. [Slang, Australia.]

A *Sydney sider*, sir, very saucy, insists upon seeing you.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xv.

sider[2]†, *n.* An obsolete but more correct spelling of *cider*.

side-rail (sīd'rāl), *n.* 1. A short piece of rail placed beside a switch as a guide for the wheels in passing the switch.—2. A hand-rail on the outside of the boiler of a locomotive.

sideral (sid'ę-ral), *a.* [< OF. *sideral, syderal*, F. *sidéral*, < L. *sideralis*, pertaining to a star or the stars, < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star.] 1. Relating to the constellations; sidereal. [Rare.]

This would not distinguish his own hypothesis of the *sideral* movements from the self-styled romances of Descartes. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Supposed to be produced by the influence of certain constellations; baleful. [Rare.]

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced
Like change on sea and land: *sideral* blast,
Vapor, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent. *Milton*, P. L., x. 693.

The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts.
J. Philips, Cider, i.

siderated† (sid'ę-rā-ted), *a.* [< L. *sideratus*, pp. of *siderari*, be planet-struck or sunstruck, in ML. be palsied (< *sidus* (*sider-*), a heavenly body), + *-ed*[2].] Blasted, as if by an evil star; planet-struck.

So parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified become black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

sideration† (sid-ę-rā'shŏn), *n.* [Formerly also *syderation;* < OF. *sideration, syderation*, the blasting of trees by heat or drought, the blasting of a part of the body, < L. *sideratio*(*n-*), a blight or blast produced by the stars or the sun, also a group or configuration of stars, < *siderari*, pp. *sideratus*, be planet-struck or sunstruck: see *siderated.*] The state of being siderated; a blasting, palsy, atrophy, or the like. Compare *cataplexy.*

The contagious vapour of the very eggs themselves producing a mortification or *syderation* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 304.

siderazote (sid″ėr-ā-zōt′), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *azote*, q. v.] In *mineral.*, a nitride of iron occurring as a thin coating over lava at Mount Etna: observed by O. Silvestri, and sometimes called *silvestrite.*

sidereal (sī-dē'rę-al), *a.* [Formerly also *siderial;* < L. *sidereus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *sidereo*), < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star. Cf. *sideral.*]

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Pertaining or relating to the constellations or fixed stars; consisting of or constituted by fixed stars: as, the *sidereal* regions; *sidereal* calculations; a *sidereal* group or system. *Sidereal* distinctively refers rather to stars in the aggregate or as arranged in constellations or groups than to a star considered singly. It is, therefore, not a precise synonym of *stellar* or *astral*, and still less, of course, of *starry;* although in many phrases it is interchangeable with *stellar*. Thus, the "*sidereal* spaces" are the "*stellar* spaces," and "*sidereal* gold" is "*starry* spangles."

The sun, which is the organ and promptuary of all terrestrial and *siderial* light. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, I. 10.

And o'er the deserts of the sky unfold
Their burning spangles of *sidereal* gold.
W. Broome, Paraph. of Ecclus. xliii.

The conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn is one of the rarest of *sidereal* events.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 169.

Sidereal clock or **chronometer**, a clock or chronometer that keeps sidereal time. — **Sidereal day, hour, month.** See the nouns. — **Sidereal magnetism**, according to the believers in animal magnetism, the influence of the stars upon patients. *Imp. Dict.* — **Sidereal system**, the system of stars. The solar system is considered a member of the sidereal system, in the same sense as the earth with its moon, and Saturn with its satellites, are considered members of the solar system. — **Sidereal time**, time as measured by the apparent diurnal motion of the stars. The sidereal day, the fundamental period of sidereal time, is taken to begin and end with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox, the first point of Aries, or the origin of right ascension (three names for the same thing). There is just one more sidereal than mean solar day in a sidereal year. The sidereal day is 3m. 55.91s. shorter than a mean solar day. The sidereal time of mean noon is 0 hours on March 22d (21st, leap-years), 6 hours on June 21st, 12 hours on September 20th (21st, years preceding leap-years), and 18 hours on December 21st (20th, leap-years). These dates are for the meridian of Washington. For Greenwich it is 0 hours on March 22d in all years, and 6 hours on June 22d in years preceding leap-years. Sidereal time is the only uniform standard of time-measurement; and this cannot be absolutely uniform, since the friction of the tides must tend to retard the motion of the earth. — **Sidereal year**, the time in which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun. The ratio of the sidereal year to the tropical year is that of unity to unity minus the quotient of the yearly precession by 360° — that is, it is longer than the tropical year by 20m. 23.3s.; its length is thus 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 9.5 seconds.

side-reflector (sīd′rē-flek″tor), *n.* In *microscopy*, a small concave mirror used to illuminate the object by directing the light upon it from the side.

sidereous† (sī-dē′rē-us), *a.* [< L. *sidereus*, pertaining to a constellation, or to a star or stars: see *sidereal*.] Sidereal.

The genial or the *sidereous* sun. *Sir T. Browne.*

side-rib (sīd′rib), *n.* In a carbine, a rod at the side, to which the sling is fastened. *E. H. Knight.*

siderism[1] (sid′e-rizm), *n.* [< *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the stars influence the destinies of men and produce other terrestrial effects.

siderism[2] (sid′e-rizm), *n.* Same as *siderismus*.

siderismus (sid-e-ris′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron.] A name given by the believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into a magnetic connection with the human body. *Imp. Dict.*

siderite (sid′e-rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *syderite;* < OF. *siderite*, < L. *sideritis*, the lodestone, also a precious stone so called, also vervain, < Gr. *σιδηρίτης*, of iron (*σιδηρῖτις λίθος*, the lodestone), < *σίδηρος*, iron.] 1. The lodestone. The Latin word was also used by Pliny to designate a mineral which he classed with the diamond, but which cannot be identified from his description. It may possibly have been blende. See *siderolite*.

Not flint, I trowe, I am a lyer;
But *syderite* that feeles noe fier.
Puttenham, Partheniades, viii.

2. Native iron protocarbonate, a mineral of a yellowish or brownish color, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system with perfect rhombohedral cleavage. It is isomorphous with calcite (calcium carbonate) and the other rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium, zinc, and manganese. It also occurs in granular, compact forms; in spheroidal concretionary forms with fibrous structure (sphærosiderite); and in earthy or stony forms, impure from the presence of sand or clay, and then called *clay ironstone*. It is one of the important ores of iron. Also called *chalybite*, *spathic* or *sparry iron*, *junckerite*, *junkerite*. The term *siderite* is used only as meaning chalybite, spathic iron, or carbonate of iron by scientific men at the present time.

Sideritis (sid-e-rī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sideritis*, vervain, < Gr. *σιδηρῖτις*, an uncertain herb, fem. of *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Stachydeæ*, and subtribe *Marrubieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-toothed tubular calyx within which the corolla-tube, stamens, and style are all included, a corolla with the upper lip flattish and the lower with a larger middle lobe, and four didynamous stamens, the anthers of the forward or longer pair usually only half-formed, those of the other pair of two diverging cells. There are about 45 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, abundant in western Asia and extending west to the Canaries. They are herbs or shrubs, usually densely woolly or velvety, with entire or toothed leaves, and small and generally yellowish flowers in axillary whorls or crowded into a dense spike. The species are known as *ironwort; S. Canariensis* and *S. Syriaca* (*S. Cretica*), the latter known as *sage-leafed ironwort*, are sometimes cultivated in gardens, and are remarkable for their woolly leaves.

sideroconite (sid-e-rok′ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of calcite colored yellow or yellowish-brown by hydrated iron oxid.

side-rod (sīd′rod), *n.* In *marine engin.*: (*a*) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the cross-head on the piston-rod with the working-beam. (*b*) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the working-beams with the cross-head of the air-pump.

siderograph (sid′e-rō-graf), *n.* [< *siderography*.] An engraving produced by siderography.

siderographic (sid″e-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *siderography* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to siderography; produced from engraved plates of steel: as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.

siderographical (sid″e-rō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *siderographic* + *-al*.] Same as *siderographic*.

siderographist (sid-e-rog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *siderography* + *-ist*.] One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.

siderography (sid-e-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of engraving on steel: particularly applied to the transfer process of Perkins. In this process the design is first engraved on a steel block, which is afterward hardened, and the engraving transferred to a steel roller under heavy pressure, the roller being afterward hardened and used as a die to impress the engraving upon the printing-plate.

siderolite (sid′e-rō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A name first given by N. S. Maskelyne (in the form *aëro-siderolite*) to those meteorites which G. Rose had previously called *pallasites*. For meteorites consisting chiefly of metallic (nickeliferous) iron the name *siderite* was proposed by C. U. Shepard, and that of *holosiderite* by Daubrée; but the former is not admissible, because this name was long ago preoccupied by a well-known and widely distributed mineral species, and the latter cannot be accepted, because the majority of the specimens so designated are not wholly of iron. The name *siderolite* has therefore been transferred by M. E. Wadsworth to those meteorites which are composed chiefly of iron — in most cases, however, inclosing more or less irregular and nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite, graphite, etc. The same author includes in *siderolite* masses of iron of similar character although of terrestrial origin, as those of Ovifak in Greenland. See *meteorite*, under which the meaning of *pallasite* is given.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *siderolith*.

siderolith (sid′e-rō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil nummulite of starlike or radiate figure.

sideromagnetic (sid″e-rō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μάγνης* (*-ητ-*), magnet, + *-ic*.] Ferromagnetic; paramagnetic.

Some authorities use the term "ferro-magnetic." "*Sidero-magnetic*" would be less objectionable than this hybrid word. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 300, note.

sideromancy (sid′e-rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, etc., upon red-hot iron, and observing their bendings, figures, sparkling, and burning.

sideronatrite (sid″e-rō-nā′trīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + NL. *natrum* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrated sulphate of iron and sodium occurring in crystalline masses of a dark-yellow color: it is found in Peru.

siderophyllite (sid″e-rō-fil′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *φύλλίτης*, of or belonging to leaves: see *phyllite*.] In *mineral.*, a kind of mica, allied to biotite, but characterized by the presence of a large amount of iron protoxid and the almost complete absence of magnesia: it is found near Pike's Peak in Colorado.

sideroscope (sid′e-rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at, examine.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a delicate combination of magnetic needles.

siderosis (sid-e-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιδήρωσις*, ironwork, < *σιδηροῦν*, overlay with iron, < *σίδηρος*, iron.] Pneumonoconiosis in which the particles are metallic, especially iron.

siderostat (sid′e-rō-stat), *n.* [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a heavenly body, + Gr. *στατός*, standing: see *static*.] A heliostat regulated to sidereal time. See cut under *heliostat*.

siderostatic (sid″e-rō-stat′ik), *a.* [< *siderostat* + *-ic*.] Connected with a siderostat: applied to a telescope which is fixed in a permanent position, usually horizontal, and receives the rays from the object by reflection from the mirror of a siderostat.

siderotechny (sid′e-rō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *τέχνη*, art.] The metallurgy of iron.

side-round (sīd′round), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane for cutting half-round moldings. Such planes are made in pairs, a right and a left. *E. H. Knight.*

Sideroxyleæ (sid″e-rok-sil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Sideroxylon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, including six tropical genera, and one genus (*Argania*) native of Morocco. See *Achras*, *Sideroxylon* (the type), and *argan-tree*.

Sideroxylon (sid-e-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), lit. 'ironwood,' so called from its strength, < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of gamopetalous trees or shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Sideroxyleæ*. It is characterized by regular and symmetrical flowers with both calyx and corolla usually divided into five similar imbricated broad and obtuse lobes, and commonly inclosing five stamens, five staminodes, and a five-celled ovary which ripens into a roundish berry containing from one to five hard and shining seeds, with fleshy albumen and broad leaf-like cotyledons. There are 60 or 70 species, widely scattered through the tropics, a few occurring beyond them, in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and one in Madeira. They are trees or shrubs, either smooth or hairy, bearing thin and veiny but rigid leaves, destitute of stipules. The somewhat bell-shaped and usually small flowers are borne in sessile or pedicelled axillary clusters, which are commonly white or whitish. The species are known in general as *ironwood*, especially *S. Capense* of Cape Colony. One yellow-flowered species extends into Florida, for which see *mastic-tree*. For *S. australis*, the wycanlie of the native Australians, see *wild plum* (*e*), under *plum*[1]. *S. rugosum* is known in Jamaica as *beef-apple* and *bull-apple tree*, and bears large yellowish berries with a rigid rind. *S. dulcificum*, of the coast of western Africa, is there called *miraculous-berry* by English residents, from the duration of its sweet flavor upon the palate.

siderurgical (sid-e-rėr′ji-kal), *a.* [< *siderurgy* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to siderurgy. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 470.

siderurgy (sid-e-rėr′ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σιδηρουργία*, iron-working, < *σιδηρουργός*, an iron-worker, < *σίδηρος*, iron, + *ἔργον*, work.] The manufacture of iron in any state; iron- and steel-working.

side-saddle (sīd′sad″l), *n.* A saddle the occupant of which sits with both feet on the same side of the horse: used chiefly by women. During the middle ages and until a late epoch such saddles were of the nature of a chair, having one or two broad stirrups for the feet, and the pommel carried along the opposite side of the saddle so as to constitute a kind of parapet: the modern side-saddle has a horn over which the right knee is put, the left foot resting in a stirrup. See cut under *saddle*.

The horse came, in due time, but a *side saddle* is an article unknown in the arctic regions, and the lady was obliged to trust herself to a man's saddle.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 289.

sidesaddle-flower (sīd′sad-l-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, especially *S. purpurea:* from a fancied resemblance of the flower to a side-saddle. (See *Sarracenia* and *pitcher-plant*.) *Darlingtonia Californica* has been called *Californian sidesaddle-flower*.

side-screw (sīd′skrō), *n.* 1. In firearms, one of the screws by which the lock-plate is fastened to the stock. These screws pass through the stock, and are held by side-screw washers or a side-screw plate. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *gun* and *gun-lock*.

2. A screw on the front edge of a joiners' bench, for holding the work securely.

side-scription (sīd′skrip″shon), *n.* In *Scots law*, the mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together, and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

side-seat (sīd′sēt), *n.* In a vehicle of any kind, a seat with the back against the side of the vehicle, as usually in a horse-car or omnibus.

side-show (sīd′shō), *n.* A minor show or exhibition alongside of or near a principal one; hence, an incidental diversion or attraction; a by-play.

Presently the gilded dome of the State House, which marked our starting-point, came into view for the second time, and I knew that this *side-show* was over.
The Atlantic, LXV. 263.

It was a six weeks' fête, . . . with rifle-galleries, swings, and all sorts of *side-shows*. *The Century*, XL. 176.

side-slip (sīd′slip), *n.* 1. A slip or twig taken from the side; an oblique offshoot; hence, an unacknowledged or illegitimate child.

The old man . . . left it to this *side-slip* of a son that he kept in the dark. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xl.

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2. A division at the side of the stage of a theater, where the scenery is slipped off and on.

sidesman (sīdz'man), *n.*; pl. *sidesmen* (-men). [< *side's*, poss. of *side*[1], + *man*.] 1. A person who takes sides or belongs to a side; a partyman or partizan. [Obsolete or rare.]

How little leisure would they [divines] find to be the most practical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition!
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant to a churchwarden; a deputy churchwarden. Sidesmen are appointed in large parishes only. The office of sidesman was a continuation of that of the early synodsman, also called *questman*, a layman whose duty it was to report on the moral condition of the parish and make presentments of ecclesiastical offenders to the bishop.

3. In some parts of Great Britain, an assistant or assessor to a public civil officer.

The *Sides-men* [of Beaumaris] are assistants merely to the town stewards, and similarly appointed.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 2585.

side-snipe (sīd'snīp), *n.* In *joinery*, a molding side-plane.

side-space (sīd'spās), *n.* On a railway, the space left outside of a line of rails.

side-splitting (sīd'split'ing), *a.* Affecting the sides convulsively or with a rending sensation; producing the condition in which a person is said to "hold his sides": as, *side-splitting* laughter; a *side-splitting* farce. [Colloq.]

side-step (sīd'step), *n.* 1. A stepping to one side or sidewise.—2. Something to step on in going up or down the side or at the side of anything. The side-steps of a wooden ship are pieces of wood bolted to the side, instead of which in iron ships an iron ladder is used. A side-step of a street-car is usually a plate of wrought-iron fixed below the level of the platform.

sidestick (sīd'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of wood or metal laid at the side of a form in a chase, or of type in a galley, having a taper corresponding to that of the quoins driven between it and the chase or galley in locking up.

side-stitch (sīd'stich), *n.* A stitch in the side. See *stitch*, *n.* [Rare.]

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps,
Side-stitches that shall pen thy breast up.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 326.

side-strap (sīd'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap which passes forward from the breeching-rings to the tug at the back-band. *E. H. Knight.*

side-stroke (sīd'strōk), *n.* 1. A stroke having or giving a side direction, as one made with a pen upon paper, with a skate upon ice, with a bat in striking a ball to one side, or the like.—2. A stroke given from or upon the side of the object struck. Compare *English*, *n.*, 5.

The *side-stroke* [in billiards] is made by striking the object-ball on the side with the point of the cue.
Encyc. Brit., III. 676.

side-table (sīd'tā'bl), *n.* [< ME. *syd-table*; < *side*[1] + *table*.] A table made to stand near the wall of an apartment, especially in a dining-room; a table smaller than the dining-table, used in many ways in the service of the household.

Pacience and ich weren yput to he mettes,
And seten by ous selue at a *syd-table*.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 42.

I was then so young as to be placed at the *side-table* in that large dining-room.
Lady Holland, Sydney Smith, v.

side-taking (sīd'tā'king), *n.* [< *side*[1] + *taking*, verbal n. of *take*, *v.*] A taking of sides; engagement with a party.

What furious *sidetakings*, what plots, what bloodsheds!
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 72.

side-tool (sīd'tōl), *n.* In *wood-working*, any tool with a cutting edge at the end and side. Such tools are made in pairs, and are called respectively *right-side* and *left-side tools*.

side-track (sīd'trak), *n.* A short line of rails branching off by a switch from the main line of a railroad, and either returning to it or not at the further end, for use in turning out, shifting rolling-stock, etc.; a siding. [U. S.]

side-track (sīd'trak), *v.* [< *side-track*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put upon a side-track; shift from the main line of a railroad to a subsidiary one; shunt.

When the cars return empty, they are *side-tracked* at the packing house. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 115.

2. Figuratively, to divert to one side; turn aside from the proper or the practicable course.

II. *intrans.* To pass to a side-track; come to rest on a siding.

One train had *side-tracked* to await the train from the opposite direction. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 650.

[U. S. in all uses.]

side-transit (sīd'tran'sit), *n.* A transit-instrument having the eyepiece in the axis, with a reflecting prism interposed between the eyepiece and the objective. See *transit-instrument*.

side-tree (sīd'trē), *n.* One of the principal or lower main pieces of a made mast. *Totten.*

side-view (sīd'vū), *n.* 1. A view of anything as seen from the side.—2. Specifically, in *bot.*, of diatoms, that aspect in which the surface of the valve is turned toward the observer: same as *valve-view*.

sidewalk (sīd'wâk), *n.* A footwalk by the side of a street or road; specifically, a paved or otherwise prepared way for pedestrians in a town, usually separated from the roadway by a curb and gutter. Also (in Great Britain nearly always) called *pavement*.

He loved few things better than to look out of the arched window, and see a little girl driving her hoop along the *sidewalk*, or school-boys at a game of ball.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

side-walker (sīd'wâ'kėr), *n.* A laterigrade spider; a spider which walks or moves sidewise or otherwise with apparently equal ease, as *Salticus scenicus*. See *Laterigradæ*.

sideward, sidewards (sīd'wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [= G. *seitwärts*; as *side*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] In or from a lateral direction; toward the side; sidewise.

When it is requisite only to make a horse go *sidewards*, it will be enough to keep the reins equal in his [the rider's] hand, and with the flat of his leg and foot together, and a touch upon the shoulder of the horse with the stirrup, to make him go *sideward* either way without either advancing forward or returning backwards.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 55.

Frenzied blasts came to buffet the steamer forward, *sideward*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 740.

sideway (sīd'wā), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Lateral space for passage or movement, as by the side of a carriageway; a sidewalk. [Rare.]

Every inch of roadway, except the path kept open by the police for the Premier's carriage, and every inch of *sideway*, . . . was covered by people.
Philadelphia Times, April 9, 1886.

II. *a.* Pertaining to lateral movement; moving to or along the side. [Rare.]

This joint leaves the pipe quite free endwise, and also allows all necessary *sideway* freedom.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 253.

sideways, sideway (sīd'wāz, -wā), *adv.* Same as *sidewise*.

But the fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed.
Milton, Ep. M. of Win.

The faint gleam . . . showed the blanched paleness of her cheek, turned *sideway* towards a corner.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

side-wheel (sīd'hwēl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A wheel placed at the side, as of a machine or a vehicle; specifically, one of a pair of paddle-wheels at the sides of a steam-vessel, as distinguished from the single stern-wheel used on some steamboats. Side-wheels have been superseded on ocean steamships and on many smaller steam-vessels by the screw propeller. See cuts under *paddle-wheel*.

II. *a.* Having side-wheels: as, a *side-wheel* steamer.

A wagon is a *side-wheel* craft [in whalers' idiom].
The Century, XL. 509.

side-wheeler (sīd'hwē'lėr), *n.* A side-wheel steamboat.

The Miami, a powerful and very fast *side-wheeler*, succeeded in eluding the Albemarle without receiving a blow from her ram. *The Century*, XXXVI. 425.

side-whisker (sīd'hwis'kėr), *n.* That part of a man's beard which grows on the cheek; a whisker: generally in the plural: as, he wore *side-whiskers*, but no beard or mustache. [Colloq.]

side-winch (sīd'winch), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for light weights, consisting of a drum actuated by a crank and pinion, the whole being secured to the side of a beam or other support.

side-wind (sīd'wind), *n.* 1. A wind blowing laterally or toward the side of anything, at any angle; *naut.*, specifically, a wind blowing on one side so that a ship may lay her course. Also called *beam-wind*.

Wee set saile againe, and sayled West alongst the coast with a fresh *side-winde*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 105.

Taking the advantage of a *side-wind*, we were driven back in a few hours' time as far as Monaco.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 360).

2. Figuratively, an indirect influence or agency; an oblique method or means.

I am a straightforward man, I believe. I don't go beating about for *side-winds*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 9.

sidewinder (sīd'wīn'dėr), *n.* 1. The small horned rattler or rattlesnake of the southwestern parts of the United States, *Crotalus* (*Æchmophrys*) *cerastes*. It is common in the desert region of the Gila and Colorado rivers in Arizona. The supraorbital plate is developed into a little horn over each eye, much like those of the African horned viper figured under *Cerastes*, whence the specific (and also the subgeneric) name. Compare *sidewiper*.

2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *Webster.*

side-wings (sīd'wingz), *n. pl.* The openings in the wings of a theater affording side views of the stage.

It seems as if certain actors in some preceding comedy of his were standing at the *side-wings*, and critically watching the progress of the after-piece.
The Atlantic, XLVIII. 402.

side-wipe (sīd'wīp), *n.* An indirect censure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sidewiper (sīd'wī'pėr), *n.* One of several small rattlesnakes, as the massasauga, which appear to wriggle sidewise with ease; a sidewinder. [Western U. S.]

sidewise (sīd'wīz), *adv.* [< *side*[1] + *-wise*.] 1. Toward one side; in an inclining position: as, to hold the head *sidewise*.

If they beate spice, the morter must lie *side-wise*, for distinctions sake of the day [the Passover].
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

2. Laterally; on one side: as, the refraction of light *sidewise*.

Also *sideways*.

sidewise (sīd'wīz), *a.* [< *sidewise*, *adv.*] Directed or tending to one side; lateral in course or bearing; sideling: as, a *sidewise* glance; to make a *sidewise* leap. [Rare or colloq.]

sidi (sē'di), *n.* [Also *siddee*, *seedy*, formerly *siddie*, *syddie*, *seddee*; < Hind. *sīdī*, < Marathi *siddhī*, lord, master, < Ar. *saiyidī*, my lord, < *saiyid*, *seiyid*, lord. Cf. *Cid.*] 1. In western India, an honorific appellation given to African Mohammedans.—2. A Moor or African; a negro: so styled in the ports of western India.

Among the attendants of the Cambar Nabob . . . are several Abyssinian and Caffree slaves, called by way of courtesy *Seddees*, or Master.
J. Forbes, Oriental Memoirs, III. 167.

Sididæ (sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sida* + *-idæ*.] A family of daphniaceous or cladocerous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sida*, having natatorial antennæ with two unequal rami, and the intestine simple.

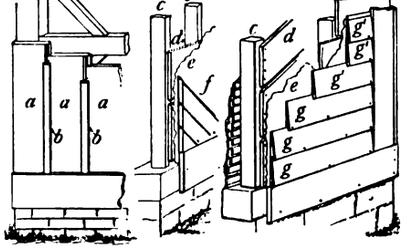
siding (sī'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *side*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of taking sides; the attaching of one's self to a party; division into sides or parties. [Archaic.]

Discontents drove men into *sidings*. *Eikon Basilike.*

As here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more than two years, so now there is an utter breach and sequestration amongst us.
Mass. Hist. Soc., Collections, III. 29. (From Gov. [Bradford's Letter Book.)

2. On railroads, a short additional track placed at the side of a main line, and connected at one or both ends with the main lines of rails by means of switches or points. It serves for enabling trains to pass each other in opposite directions, for withdrawing a slow train to allow a fast train moving in the same direction to pass, and for other uses.

3. The covering or boarding of the sides of a frame building, or the material used for



Siding.

A, siding of vertically matched boards *a*, with battens *b* nailed over the vertical joints; *B*, siding of diagonally arranged matched boards *f*; *c*, studs; *d*, sheathing of unmatched boards; *e*, paper sheathing; *C*, clapboard siding, *g* being rabbeted at the lower margins and *g'* simply overlapped; *c*, *d*, *e* as in *B*.

that purpose, as weather-boards, or boards or shingles otherwise prepared.—4. The dressing of timbers to their correct breadth, as in shipbuilding; also, the timbers so dressed.

The assorting of the *sidings* is subjected to the same general principles in the matter of qualities and widths.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lxviii. (1886), p. 597.

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siding-hook (sī'ding-hůk), *n.* A carpenters' tool used for marking accurately lengths of material to be fitted into determined spaces, as in fitting weather-boarding between a window-frame and a corner-board.

siding-machine (sī'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for sawing timber into boards; a resawing-machine.

sidingst, *adv.* [ME. *sidinges, syddynges;* with adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, < *side*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Sideways; to one side.

Bot thow moste seke more southe, *syddynges* a lyttille,
ffor he wille hafe sent hym-selfe sex myle large.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1089.

sidle (sī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sidled*, ppr. *sidling*. [< *side*[1], through the adj. *sideling*, taken as ppr.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To move sidewise or obliquely; edge along slowly or with effort; go aslant, as while looking in another direction.

He . . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Scott.*

"Bobby, come and sit on my knee, will you?" but Bobby preferred *sidling* over to his mother.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, x.

This is his [Carlyle's] usual way of treating unpleasant matters, *sidling* by with a deprecating shrug of the shoulders. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 146.

2. To saunter idly about in no particular direction. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To cause to move in a sidling manner; direct the course of sidewise. [Rare.]

Reining up Tomboy, she *sidled* him, snorting and glowing all over, close to the foot-path.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. viii.

sidlingt, *adv.* A Middle English form of *sideling*.

Sidonian (sī-dō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Zidonian;* < L. *Sidonius*, < *Sidon*, < Gr. Σιδών, < Heb. *Tsīdhón* (lit. 'fishing-place'), Sidon.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sidon, on the coast of Syria, the most important city of ancient Phenicia before the rise of Tyre, now called *Saida*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Sidon; especially, a Phenician living in Sidon or in the territory subject to it.

sie[1] (sī), *v.* [Also *sigh*, Sc. *sey;* (*a*) < ME. *sien, syen, sizen*, < AS. *sīgan* (pret. *sāh*, pl. **sigon*, pp. *sigen*), fall, sink, slide down, = OS. *sīgan* = OFries. *siga* = OHG. *sigan*, MHG. *sīgen* = Icel. *sīga*, fall, sink, slide down, refl. let oneself drop; orig. identical with (*b*) ME. *sihen*, < AS. **sīhan*, contr. *seón* (pret. **sāh*, pp. **sigen*), flow through, percolate, filter, sift, = MD. *sijghen*, D. *zijgen* = OHG. *sīhan*, MHG. *sīhen*, G. *seihen*, let flow or trickle, strain, filter, pass through a sieve, = Icel. *sía* (weak verb), filter; akin to AS. *sicerian* (= G. *sickern*), trickle, OHG. *seihhan*, MHG. G. *seichen* = LG. *seken*, make water, urinate, OHG. MHG. *seich*, G. *seiche*, urine; Teut. root **sīhw;* cf. OBulg. *sichati*, make water, *sichŭ*, urine, Gr. *ἰκμάς*, moisture, Skt. √ *sich*, pour out. Hence ult. *sig, sigger, sike*[1], *sile*[1], *silt*. Cf. *sag, sink*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To sink; fall; drop; fall, as in a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.

For when she gan hire fader fer espie,
Wel neigh doun of hire hors she gan to *sye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 182.

2. To drop, as water; trickle. [Prov. Eng.]

The rede blod *seh* ut. *Old Eng. Hom.* (E. E. T. S.), I. 121.

II. *trans.* 1†. To sift. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455. —2. To strain, as milk. *Palsgrave.* [Prov. Eng.]

sie[1]† (sī), *n.* [< *sie*[1], *v.*] A drop.

sie[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *see*[1].

Sieboldia (sē-bōl'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte), named from Philipp Franz von *Siebold*, a German traveler in Japan (1796–1866).] A genus of urodele amphibians, containing the largest living representative of the whole order, *S. maximus* of Japan, the giant salamander. Also called *Cryptobranchus* and *Megalobatrachus* (which see).

sieclet, *n.* See *secle*.

Many trifling poemes of Homer, Ouid, Virgill, Catullus, and other notable writers of former ages . . . are come from many former *sieeles* vnto our times.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 125.

siegburgite (sēg'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Siegburg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil resin from Siegburg, near Bonn, in Prussia.

siege (sēj), *n.* [E. dial. also *sedge* (see *sedge*[2]); < ME. *scige, sege*, < OF. *sege, siege*, a seat, throne, F. *siège* = Pr. *setge, sege* (cf. Sp. *sitio*, Pg. *as-sedio*, a siege) = It. *seggio* (cf. *sedia*), a chair, seat, < L. as if **sedium* (cf. ML. *assedium*, L. *obsidium*, a siege), < *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sedent*. Cf. *besiege, see*[2]. Otherwise < LL. **sedicum*, < L. *sedes*, a seat.] 1. A seat; a throne. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the left syde of the Emperoures *Sege* is the *Sege* of his firste Wif, o degree lowere than the Emperour.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 217.

Thow thiself that art plaunted in me chasedest out of the *sege* of my corage alle covetise of mortal thinges.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice,
Lord Angelo hath to the public ear
Profess'd the contrary.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 101.

The knights masquers sitting in their several *sieges*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

2†. A fixed situation or position; station as to rank or class; specifically, of the heron, a station or an attitude of watchfulness for prey.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 22.

We'll to the field again;
. . . a hearn [heron] put from her *siege*,
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount
So high that to your view she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air.
Massinger, Guardian, i. 1.

3†. A camp; an encampment, especially as the seat of a besieging army.

Thei were loigged at a *seige* be-fore a Citee cleped Nablaise, that was a grete town and a riche, and plentevouse of alle goodes. . . . The Kynge Leodogan . . . hadde not peple in his reame sufficient to a-reyse hem fro the sege, ne to chase hem oute of his reame.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

4. The stationing or sitting down of an attacking force in a strong encampment before or around a fortified place, for the purpose of capturing it by continuous offensive operations, such as the breaching, undermining, or scaling of walls or other works, the destruction of its defenders, the cutting off of supplies, etc.; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged; besiegement; beleaguerment: as, to push the *siege;* to undergo a *siege;* hence, figuratively, a prolonged or persistent endeavor to overcome resistance maintained with the aid of a shelter or cover of any kind.

And with the Sunne the Beares also returned, sometime laying violent *siege* to their house.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

No fort so fensible, no wals so strong,
But that continuall battery will rive,
Or daily *siege*, through dispurvayaunce long.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, l. 33.

5†. Stool; excrement; fecal matter.

How camest thou to be the *siege* of this moon-calf? Can he vent Trinculos? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 110.

6. In *mech.*: (*a*) The floor of a glass-furnace. (*b*) A workmen's table or bench. *E. H. Knight.* —7†. A flock, as of herons, bitterns, or cranes.

A *sege* of herons, and of bitterns.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Attack of a siege. See *attack*.—**To lay siege to.** See *lay*[1].—**To raise a siege.** See *raise*[1].

siege (sēj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieged*, ppr. *sieging*. [< *siege*, *n.* Cf. *besiege*.] To lay siege to; besiege; beleaguer; beset.

Thrice did Darius fall
Beneath my potencie; great Babylon,
Mighty in walls, I *sieg'd*, and seised on.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

siege-basket (sēj'bàs'ket), *n.* 1. A variety of mantlet made of osier or other wattled material. —2. A gabion.

siege-battery (sēj'bat'ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

siege-cap (sēj'kap), *n.* A helmet of unusual thickness and weight, supposed to have been worn as a defense against missiles thrown from the walls of a besieged place.

siege-gun (sēj'gun), *n.* A cannon, too heavy for field-service, employed for battering and breaching purposes in siege operations. See cuts under *howitzer*.

siegenite (sē'gen-it), *n.* [< *Siegen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a nickeliferous variety of the cobalt sulphid linnæite, found at Siegen in Prussia.



Obverse of Newark Siege-piece.

siege-piece (sēj'pēs), *n.* A coin, generally of unusual shape and rude workmanship, issued in a town or castle during a siege, when the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended. The English siege-pieces, made from plate melted down, and issued during the civil war by the followers of Charles I. at some of the chief royalist cities and castles (Beeston, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Scarborough, Pontefract), are noteworthy examples of the class.



Reverse of Newark Siege-piece (one shilling).—British Museum. (Size of original.)

siege-works (sēj'wėrks), *n. pl.* The offensive or protective structures, as breastworks, trenches, etc., prepared by an investing force before a besieged place.

Pope . . . surrounded the place by *siege-works* in which he could protect his men. *The Century*, XXXVI. 660.

sielet, *v.* An obsolete form of *ceil*.

Siemens armature. A form of armature invented by Siemens, and much used in dynamo-machines. It is essentially a cylinder wound longitudinally with copper wires or rods, and having its poles, when it is rotated in the field of the electromagnets, on opposite sides of the cylinder.

Siemens-Martin process. See *steel*.

Siemens process. See *steel*.

Siena marble. See *marble*, 1.

siencet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Cotgrave.*

Sienese (si-e-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siena* (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siena, a city and a province of central Italy, the ancient Sena Julia, formerly an independent republic.

The history of *Sienese* art is a fair and luminous record.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 43.

Sienese school of painting, one of the chief of the Italian schools of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, parallel in development to the early school of Florence, like which it had its origin in the Byzantine mannerism and rigidity. In general, this school is characterized by a coloring at once harmonious and brilliant, by a predilection for rich costumes and accessories, and by a notable power of sentimental expression. It is inferior to the Florentine school in the grouping of its figures and in vigor and correctness of drawing. Among the chief artists of the school are Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone di Martino, Lippo Memmi, and Ambrogio Lorenzetti, with the later Sano di Pietro and Matteo di Giovanni.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native of the city or province of Siena, or, collectively, the people of Siena.

sienite, *n.* See *syenite*.

sienitic, *a.* See *syenitic*.

sienna (si-en'ä), *n.* [< *Sienna*, < It. *Siena*, a city of central Italy; *terra di Siena*, Siena earth.] 1. A ferruginous ocherous earth, fine and smooth, used as a pigment in both oil and water-color painting. The finest is that obtained from Italy. *Raw sienna* is the native pigment prepared by simply drying the material which is taken from the mine or vein and afterward powdering. In composition and appearance it somewhat resembles yellow ocher, but it is deeper in tint and of a browner hue. It gives a highly chromatic orange-yellow, considerably darkened, its luminosity being about half that of a bright chrome-yellow. Its transparency is one of its important qualities, while opacity should be the characteristic of an ocher. *Burnt sienna* is the raw material roasted in a furnace before powdering. By this means the color is changed to a warm reddish brown similar to old mahogany. It is, like raw sienna, translucent in body.

2. The color of sienna pigment.

Siennese, *a.* and *n.* An occasional spelling of *Sienese*.

sienst, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Cotgrave.*

sierra (sier'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *sierra*, a saw, a saw-like ridge of mountains, = Pr. Pg. It. *serra*, a saw, < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] 1. A chain of hills or mountains: used as part of the name of many mountain-chains in Spanish or formerly Spanish countries: as, the *Sierra* Nevada (in Spain and in California).

For miles and miles we skirt the Ragusan island of Meleda, long, slender, with its endless hills of no great height standing up like the teeth of a saw — a true *sierra* in miniature. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 198.

2. A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus caballa*, a kind of Spanish mackerel. The sides of the body of the young are relieved by indistinct dark-yellowish spots, which are lost in the adult, and the spinous dorsal has no anterior black blotch. It is the largest species of its genus, and occasionally reaches a weight of 100 pounds. It inhabits the tropical Atlantic, and rarely visits the southern coast of the United States.

3. Same as *chromosphere*.

Sierra Leone fever, peach, etc. See *fever*[1], etc.

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siesta (sies'tä), *n.* [= F. *sieste* = G. *siesta*, < Sp. *siesta* = Pg. It. *sesta*, a nap taken at noon, lit. 'the sixth hour,' < L. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour after sunrise, the hour of noon, fem. of *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *noon*[1].] A midday rest or nap; an interval of sleep or repose taken in the hottest part of the day: a common practice in Spain and other hot countries.

The inhabitants were enjoying their *siesta*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 243.

sieur (siėr), *n.* [F., < L. *senior*, elder: see *senior*, *sir*.] A title of respect formerly used by the French, and still extant in law-practice.

Sieva bean. A variety, together with the Lima bean, of *Phaseolus lunatus*, a twining species with broad and curved or simitar-shaped pods containing few flat seeds.

sieve (siv), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sive*, *syve*; < ME. *sive*, *syve*, *sife*, *syfe*, *syffe*, < AS. *sife*, in oldest form *sibi* (= MD. *seve*, *sef*, D. *zeef* = MLG. LG. *seve* = OHG. *sib*, MHG. *sip*, G. *sieb*, *sip*), a sieve; cf. *sifethe*, *sifetha*, bran, *siftan*, sift: see *sift*.] **1.** An instrument for separating the finer from the coarser parts of disintegrated matter, by shaking it so as to force the former through meshes too small for the latter to pass. Sieves are made in many forms for a great variety of uses. See *hair-sieve*, *searce*, *screen*, *bolting-cloth*, etc.—**2.** Something for other use shaped like or in some way resembling the common circular sieve. (*a*) A basket of coarsely plaited straw or the like, so called because it is made with many small meshes or openings: locally used as a measure, about a bushel.

Sieves and half-*sieves* are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent Garden market.
Steevens, Notes on Shakspere's T. and C., ii. 2.

(*b*) A wide sheepskin-covered hoop used in some localities for holding wool.

There was a woman was cardin' wool, and after she carded it she put it into her *sieve*.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 240.

3. In *calico-printing*, a cloth extending over a vat which contains the color. *E. H. Knight.* —**4.** Figuratively, a thing which lacks closeness of texture, or a person who lacks closeness of disposition; especially, a very frank or free-spoken person; one who lets out all that he knows.

Why, then, as you are a waiting-woman, as you are the *sieve* of all your lady's secrets, tell it me.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, i. 1.

Drum-sieve, a kind of sieve in extensive use among druggists, drysalters, and confectioners: so named from its form. It is used for sifting very fine powders, and consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom sections being covered with parchment or leather, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material sifted is at the same time saved from waste.—**Sieve and shears**, an old mode of divination. See *coscinomancy*.

Th' oracle of *sieve and shears*,
That turns as certain as the spheres.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 569.

Sieve of Eratosthenes, a contrivance for finding prime numbers. All the numbers from any limit to any other are written one below another at equal distances. A piece of paper is then cut out in a gridiron shape so that it can be laid down to cover all the numbers divisible by 2. Another piece covers all those divisible by 3; and so on until all but the prime numbers are covered.

sieve (siv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieved*, ppr. *sieving*. [Early mod. E. *sive*, *syve* (= MLG. *seven* = G. *sieben*), sift; from the noun. Cf. *sift*.] To cause the finer parts of to pass through or as if through a sieve; sift.

He . . . busies himselfe . . . in *syving* of Muck-hills and shop-dust, whereof he will boult a whole cart load to gain a bow'd pinne. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

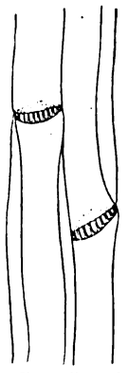
It was supposed that in microbic diseases the blood "swarmed" with the specific germs, and, arrived in the renal circulation, they were in turn "*sieved* out."
Medical News, LII. 466.

The fibers of wood . . . are then *sieved* according to fineness. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.

sieve-beaked (siv'bēkt), *a.* Having a lamellate bill acting as a sieve, sifter, or strainer; lamellirostral.

sievebeaks (siv'bēks), *n. pl.* The lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese: a translation of the technical name *Lamellirostres*.

sieve-cell (siv'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a prosenchymatous cell, as, for example, such as occur in the inner bark of the stems of certain dicotyledons, in which the walls have become thickened reticulately, leaving large thin areas or panels. After a time these thin areas may become absorbed, allowing the protoplasm of adjacent cells to become structurally united. The thin areas or panels are called *sieve-plates*, and the perforations permitting communication between the cells, *sieve-pores*. Sieve-cells constitute an essential element of fibrovascular bundles, and, taken collectively, form *sieve-tissue*, or *cribriform tissue*. See *cribriform*, *tissue*, *liber*[1].


Sieve-cells of *Cucurbita Pepo*, highly magnified.

These perforations [of the cell-wall] often occur in groups both upon the cell-wall and upon the septum between superposed cells, and give rise to a remarkable sieve-like structure, in which case they are termed *sieve-cells*.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 87.

sieve-disk (siv'disk), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-plate*, 2.

sieve-hypha (siv'hī'fā), *n.* In *bot.*, a hypha which exhibits more or less perfect sieve-plates, as in certain laminariaceous seaweeds.

sieve-like (siv'līk), *a.* In *anat.*, cribriform; ethmoid.

sieve-plate (siv'plāt), *n.* **1.** A bone or other hard, flat part full of little holes; a foraminulose plate or surface; specifically, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—**2.** In *bot.*, one of the panels or thin areas of a sieve-cell. See *sieve-cell*.—**3.** In *paper-manuf.*, a strainer for paper-pulp; a knotter; a sifting-machine.

sieve-pore (siv'pōr), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the pores or openings through the sieve-plate permitting communication between contiguous sieve-cells. See *sieve-cell*.

sievest, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *sieves*. See *sieve*. *Hollyband's Dict.*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

sieve-tissue (siv'tish'ō), *n.* In *bot.*, tissue composed of sieve-cells.

sieve-tube (siv'tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-cell*.

sieve-vessel (siv'ves'el), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-cell*.

sieveyer† (siv'yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *siveyer*; < *sieve* + *-yer*.] A maker of sieves.

William Siveyer was born at Shincliffe in this bishoprick, where his father was a *siveyer* or sieve-maker.
Fuller, Worthies, Durham, I. 486.

sifac (sē'fak), *n.* [Malagasy.] The babakoto or short-tailed indri of Madagascar, *Indris brevicaudatus*. It varies to nearly white, when it is also called *simpoundé* and venerated by the Malagasies. See cut under *indri*.

Sifatite (si-fā'tīt), *n.* [< Ar. *sifāt*, attributes, + *-ite*[2].] A member of a Mohammedan sect or school which believes that God's attributes are eternally part of his being.

A third sect, that of the *Sifatites* (Partisans of the Attributes), contended energetically against the two former [Jabarites and Motazilites]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 592.

sifflet† (sif'l), *v.* [< ME. *siflen*, *syflen*, < OF. (and F.) *siffler*, whistle, = Pr. *siblar*, *ciblar*, *siular* = Sp. *silbar* = Pg. *sibilar* = It. *sibilare*, *sibillare*, < L. *sibilare*, LL. also *sifilare*, < *sibilus*, hissing: see *sibilate*.] To breathe or blow with a softly sibilant sound; whistle; hiss.

After the sesoun of somer wyth the soft wyndez,
Quen zeferus *syflez* hym-self on sedez & erbez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 517.

siffle (sif'l), *n.* [< *siffle*, *v.*] A sibilant râle. See *râle*.

sifflement† (sif'l-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sifflement*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling, or a whistle-like sound.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements*.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, i. 1.

sifflet (sif'let), *n.* [< F. *sifflet*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] A whistle or cat-call sometimes used in playhouses.

siffleur (si-flėr'), *n.* [F.: name given by Canadian voyageurs.] The whistler, or hoary marmot, *Arctomys pruinosus*.

sifflöt (sif'flėt), *n.* [With accom. term. (as if < G. *flöte*, flute), < F. *siffloter*, whistle, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] In *music*, a whistle-flute; in the organ, a flute-stop having a whistling tone.

sift (sift), *v.* [< ME. *siften*, *syften*, < AS. *siftan*, *syftan* = MD. *siften*, D. *ziften* = LG. *siften*, MLG. LG. also *sichten* (> G. *sichten* = Dan. *sigte* = Sw. *sikta* = Icel. *sikta*, *sigta*), sift (whence Dan. *sigte* = Sw. *sikta*, a sieve); connected with *sife*, *sibi*, a sieve: see *sieve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause the finer parts of to pass through a sieve; part or separate the larger and smaller elements of, by shaking in a sieve; bolt: as, to *sift* meal, powder, sand, or lime; to *sift* the flour from the bran.

I saw about this place, as well as on the spot of the antient Arsinoe, near Faiume, the people *sifting* the sand in order to find seals and medals.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 58.

2. To pass or shake through or from anything in the manner of a sieve; pour out or stir up loosely, like particles falling from a sieve: as, to *sift* sand through the fingers; to *sift* sugar upon a cake.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show.
Dryden.

When you mix two gases together and then pass them through a thin piece of blacklead, the lightest gas comes out quickest, and is as it were *sifted* from the other.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 176.

The deepest pathos of Phœbe's voice and song, moreover, came *sifted* through the golden texture of a cheery spirit, and was somehow interfused with the quality thence acquired. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

3. To act upon or about as if by means of a sieve; examine with close scrutiny; subject to minute analysis: used with a great variety of applications: sometimes with *out:* as, to *sift* the good from the bad; to *sift out* the truth of the matter; to *sift* a proposition.

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 1. 12.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and *sifted*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xiii.

You must speak with this wench, Rat—this Effie Deans—you must *sift* her a wee bit.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

A confused mass of testimony, which he did not *sift*, which he did not even read. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sift*, *Bolt*, *Strain*, *Screen*. *Sift* is used especially of action by means of a sieve, or of anything serving as a sieve, as an independent instrument; *bolt*, of the separation of meal and bran, or of the different grades of meal or flour, or the like, by the mechanism of a mill. *Strain* and *screen* are used of analogous action upon liquids and coarser solids.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pass or fall loosely or scatteringly, as if through the meshes of a sieve: as, the dust or the snow *sifted* through the crevices; the light *sifts* from the clouds.—**2.** To practise detailed scrutiny or investigation; make close examination.

With many a courtly wile she pry'd and *sifted*,
His parentage and family to find.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 150.

sift (sift), *n.* [< *sift*, *v. i.*] Something that falls or passes as if from the meshes of a sieve; sifting or sifted material. [Rare.]

sifter (sif'tėr), *n.* [< *sift* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sifts, in any sense; especially, one employed in the operation of sifting loose matter.

Though the stile nothing delight the daintie eare of the curious *sifter*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.

In a dust-yard lately visited the *sifters* formed a curious sight; they were almost up to their middle in dust, ranged in a semi-circle in front of that part of the heap which was being worked.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 191.

2. A sieve, particularly one differing in form and use from the common sieve, as for sorting matter of differing sizes, sifting ashes from partly burned coal, or the like. An *ash-sifter* is usually square or oblong, provided with a handle and sometimes a cover, and shaken over a box or barrel.

3. *pl.* Specifically, in *ornith.*, the lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese; sievebeaks.

sifting (sif'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sift*, *v.*] A searching or investigating.

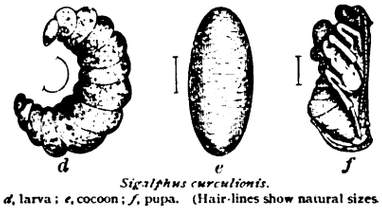
sifting-machine (sif'ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a sieve-plate.

sig[1] (sig), *v.* A dialectal form of *sic*[1].

sig[2] (sig), *n.* [< *sig*[1], *v.*] Urine; stale urine. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Sigalphinæ (sig-al-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigalphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Braconidæ*, division *Cryptogastres*, typified by the genus *Sigalphus*, and containing only this genus and *Allodorus*.

Sigalphus (si-gal'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, typical of the subfamily *Sigalphinæ*, having the fourth and fifth abdominal segments concealed under the carapace. Twelve


d *e* *f*

Sigalphus curculionis.
d, larva; *e*, cocoon; *f*, pupa. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

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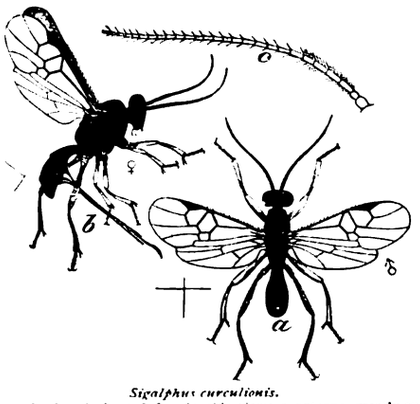
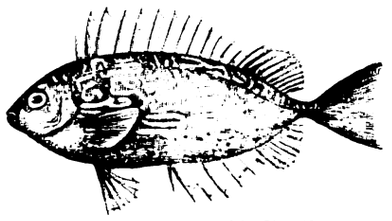
species are known in Europe, and six in North America. *S. curculionis* of the United States is a common parasite



Sigalphus curculionis.
a, male, dorsal view; *b*, female, side view; *c*, antenna, greatly enlarged. (Hair-lines indicate natural sizes of *a* and *b*.)

of the destructive plum-curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*. The European species are parasitic upon bark-boring beetles and leaf-mining larvæ.

Siganidæ (si-gan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siganus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teuthidoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Siganus*. They have the abdominal (vertebral) about as long as the caudal region; the rayed parts of the dorsal and anal fins subequal and shorter than the spinous parts; the ventrals



Siganus striolatus, one of the *Siganidæ*.

each with two marginal (external and internal) spines, between which intervene three rays; the head with its rostral section moderate; and no epipleurals. They are also remarkable for the constancy of the number of rays, the dorsal having thirteen spines and ten rays, and the anal seven spines and nine rays. About 40 species are known, all confined to the Indo-Pacific oceans, as *Siganus striolatus*.

siganoid (sig'a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siganus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siganidæ*.

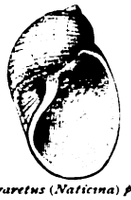
II. *n.* A fish of the family *Siganidæ*.

Siganus (sig'a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *sidjan*.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Siganidæ*. See cut under *Siganidæ*.

sigaret (sig'a-ret), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Sigaretus*.

Sigaretidæ (sig-a-ret'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigaretus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, united by modern conchologists with *Naticidæ*. Also *Sigaretæ*, *Sigaretea*, *Sigareti*, and *Sigaretina*.

Sigaretus (sig-a-rē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1757), < *sigaret*, name of a shell.] In *conch.*,



Sigaretus (Naticina) papilla.



Sigaretus haliotoides.

the typical genus of *Sigaretidæ*. *Cuvier*, 1799.

Sigaultian (si-gâl'ti-an), *a.* [< *Sigault* (see def.) + *-i-an*.] Pertaining to Sigault, a French surgeon.—**Sigaultian section** or **operation**, symphyseotomy.

sigget†, *v.* A Middle English form of *say*1.

sigger (sig'ėr), *v. i.* [A freq. of *sig*1.] To trickle through a cranny or crevice; ooze as into a mine; leak. [Prov. Eng.]

sigh1 (sī), *v.* [< ME. *sighen*, *syghen*, *sizen* (pret. *sizede*, *sighede*, *sighte*, *syghte*, *sicht*), var. of *siken*, *syken* (pret. *sikede*, *sykede*, *syked*), < AS. *sīcan*, *sȳcan* (pret. **sāc*, pp. **sicen*); cf. freq. *sicetan*, *siccettan*, *siccettan*, *siccitan*, sigh, sob (> ME. **sihten*, sigh, *siht*, a sigh); Sw. *sucka* = Dan. *sukke*, sigh, groan; prob. ult. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To heave or draw a sigh (see *sigh*, *n.*); make an audible inspiration and expiration indicative of some emotion; make an expressive respiratory sound: as, to *sigh* with grief or disappointment, or (less commonly) from satisfaction or the sense of relief.

> & sche, sore *siking*, seide that sche wold,
> Sche hoped, thurth goddes grace.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5209.
>
> Therwithal she sore *sighte*,
> And he bigan to glad hire as he mighte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1217.
>
> From out her heart she *sighed*, as she must read
> Of folk unholpen in their utmost need.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 110.

Hence—2. To experience an oppressive mental sensation; yearn or long, as from a special access of emotion or desire: often with *for:* as, to *sigh for* the good old times.

> He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.
>
> *Sighing* o'er his bitter fruit
> *For* Eden's drupes of gold.
> *Whittier*, Lay of Old Time.
>
> It was not indeed ever to become such a definitely presentable rule of life as we often *sigh for*.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 253.

3. To make a sound resembling or suggestive of a sigh; sound with gentle or subdued mournfulness: said of things, especially the wind and its effects.

> Nothing was audible except the *sighing* of the wind.
> *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

II. *trans.* To emit, use, or act upon or in regard to with sighs or in sighing; utter, express, lament, etc., with sighing utterance or feeling: used poetically with much latitude: as, to *sigh* out one's love, pleasure, or grief.

> I lov'd the maid I married; never man
> *Sigh'd* truer breath. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 121.
>
> I approach'd the ass,
> And straight he weeps, and *sighs* some sonnet out
> To his fair love. *Marston*, Satires, iii. 63.
>
> Ages to come, and Men unborn,
> Shall bless her Name, and *sigh* her Fate.
> *Prior*, Ode presented to the King (1695), st. 3.

sigh1 (sī), *n.* [< ME. *sygh*, var. of *sike*, *sik* (cf. Sw. *suck* = Dan. *suk*); < *sigh*1, *v.*] A sudden involuntary deep-drawn inspiration of breath, followed by its more or less audible expiration, usually expressive of some emotion or sensation: as, a *sigh* of grief, chagrin, relief, pleasure, or fatigue.

> Withinne the temple, of *sykes* hot as fyr
> I herde a swow that gan aboute renne.
> *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 246.
>
> My *sighs* are many, and my heart is faint. Lam. i. 22.
>
> She sighed a *sigh* of ineffable satisfaction, as if her cup of happiness were now full.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

sigh2, *v.* See *sie*1.

sigh3†. A Middle English preterit of *see*1.

sigher (sī'ėr), *n.* [< *sigh*1 + *-er*1.] One who sighs.

> I could wish myself a sigh to be so chid, or at least a *sigher* to be comforted.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

sighful (sī'fûl), *a.* [< *sigh*1, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of or causing sighs; mournful. [Rare.]

> And, in a Caue hard-by, he roareth out
> A *sigh-full* Song.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

sighingly (sī'ing-li), *adv.* With sighing.

sight1 (sīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *site*; < ME. *sight*, *sighte*, *syghte*, *sihte*, *syhte*, *siht*, *sihthe*, earlier with a prefix, *isiht*, < AS. *gesihth*, *gesiehth*, *gesyhth* (= OS. *gesiht* = MD. *gesicht*, D. *gezigt* = MLG. *gesichte*, *sichte* = OHG. *gesiht*, *gisiht*, MHG. *gesiht*, *gesihte*, *gesichte*, G. *gesicht*, also MHG. *siht*, G. *sicht* = Sw. Dan. *sigte*), sight, vision, a thing seen, aspect, respect; with formative *-th*, later *-t*, < *seón* (pret. *seah*, pp. *gesegen*), see: see *see*1.] 1. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision; ability to perceive objects by means of the eyes: commonly reckoned the first of the five senses. Extent of the power of seeing is expressed by the phrases *long* or (better) *far sight*, and *short* or (better) *near sight* (in physiology, technically, *hypermetropic* or *presbyopic vision* and *myopic vision*, respectively). Formerly, but not now, used in the plural with reference to more than one subject.

> Grete and huge was the duste that a-roos, that troubled sore their *sightes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.
>
> Why cloud they [the eyes of heaven] not their *sights* perpetually,
> If this be true, which makes me pale to read it?
> *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1. 74.
>
> O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 67.

2. A seeing or looking; a vision or view; visual perception or inspection: with or without an article: as, to get a *sight*, or catch or lose *sight*, of an object; at first *sight;* a cheerful *sight;* to get out of one's *sight*.

> That blisful *sight* softneth al my sorwe.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 50.
>
> A cloud received him out of their *sight*. Acts i. 9.
>
> She with her nurse, her husband, and child,
> In poor array their *sights* beguild.
> *Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).
>
> A *sight* of you, Mr. Harding, is good for sore eyes.
> *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xii.

3. Scope of vision; limit of visual perception; seeing-distance; range of the eyes; open view: as, to put something out of *sight*.

> Contrariwise, in the Plaines [of Peru], iust by in *site*, they haue their summer from October to Aprill, the rest their Winter. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 874.

4. Gaze; look; view; visual attention or regard: as, to fix one's *sight* upon a distant landmark.

> From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,
> And at a distance see superior light.
> *Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)
>
> He many Empires pass'd;
> When fair Britannia fix'd his *Sight* at last.
> *Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

Hence—5. Mental regard or consideration; estimation; judgment; way of looking upon or thinking about a subject; point of view.

> Let my life . . . be precious in thy *sight*. 2 Ki. i. 13.
>
> Thou hast made our false Prophets to be found a lie in the *sight* of all the people.
> *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6. The state of being seen; visual presence; a coming into view or within the range of vision: as, to know a person by or at *sight;* to honor a draft on *sight*.

> But you, faire Sir, whose honourable *sight*
> Doth promise hope of helpe and timely grace,
> Mote I beseech to succour his sad plight?
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 25.
>
> This is the place appointed for our meeting,
> Yet comes she [not]; I'm covetous of her *sight*.
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

7. An insight; an opportunity for seeing or studying, as something to be learned.

> I gave my time for nothing on condition of his giving me a *sight* into his business.
> *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 385. (*Davies.*)

Hence—8. An opportunity for doing something; an opening; a chance; a "show": as, he has no *sight* against his opponent. [Colloq.]—**9**†. Look; aspect; manner of appearing.

> She sit in halle with a sorweful *sighte*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1882.

10. Something seen or to be seen; a spectacle; a show; used absolutely, a striking spectacle; a gazing-stock; something adapted to attract the eyes or fix attention: as, the *sights* of a town; he was a *sight* to behold.

> Het was a god *seyt* to se.
> *Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 20).
>
> Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. Ex. iii. 3.
>
> It was not very easy to our primitive friends to make themselves *sights* and spectacles, and the scorn and derision of the world. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Hence—11. A number or quantity wonderful to see or contemplate; a surprising multitude or multiplicity presented to view or attention; a great many, or a great deal: as, what a *sight* of people! it must have taken a *sight* of work (to accomplish something). [Colloq.]

> Where is so great a strength of money, i. where is so huge a *syght* of mony.
> *Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a bomynable *sight* of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., viii.

12. An aid to seeing. Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* The eyes; spectacles. [Old or prov. Eng.]

> Bought me two new pair of spectacles of Turlington; . . . his daughter, he being out of the way, do advise me two very young *sights*, and that that will help me most.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 279.

(*b*) An aperture through which to look; in old armor, a perforation for the eye through the helmet; now, especially, a small piece (generally one of two pieces in line) with an aperture, either vacant (plain) or containing a lens (telescopic), on a surveying or other instrument, for aid in bringing an object observed into exact line with the point of observation: as, the *sights* of a quadrant or a compass.

> Their beavers down,
> Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 121.

(*c*) A device for directing the aim of a firearm, the most common sort being a metal pin set on top of the barrel near the muzzle. There are often two, one near the muzzle and the other at the breech, the latter having a notch or hole through which the former is seen when the gun is pointed: in this case they are called *fore-sight* or *front sight*, and *hind-sight* or *breech-sight*. Firearms intended for long range are fitted with sights marked for different elevations, or adjustable, by the use of which the aim can be taken for distances of several hundred yards. See *bead-sight*, *peep-sight*, and cuts under *revolver* and *gun*.

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All guns fitted with a front *sight* on the top of the piece between the trunnions have what is called a clearance-angle. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 358.

13. An aim or an observation taken by looking along the course of a gun or an instrument; in *gun.*, specifically, the leveling or aiming of a gun by the aid of its sights; *naut.*, an instrumental observation of the sun or other heavenly body for determining the position of a vessel; in *surveying*, the fixing, by sight with an instrument, of the relative position of an object for the purpose of alinement. *Coarse sight*, in shooting, implies an aim taken by exposing a large part of the front sight to the eye in covering the object; *fine sight* implies a careful aim taken by exposing only the summit of the front sight. See *bead*, *n.*, 4.

Hence—**14.** A straight stretch of road, as one along which a sight may be taken in surveying; a line uninterrupted by a bend or an elevation: as, go on three *sights*, and stop at the first house. Also called *look*. [Western U. S.]—**15.** In *picture-framing*, that part of a picture of any kind which is exposed to view within the edge of a frame or mat; the whole of the space within the frame.—**After sight**, in *com.*, after presentation.—**Angle of sight.** See *angle*[3].—**Aperture-sight.** Same as *open bead sight* (which see, under *bead-sight*).—**At short sight.** See *short*.—**At sight.** (*a*) Immediately; as soon as seen; without study or practice: as, to read a piece of music *at sight*; to shoot *at sight*. (*b*) In *com.*, on presentation.—**Bill of sight.** See *bill*[3].—**Buckhorn-sight**, a form of rear sight used for rifles: so called from a fancied resemblance of the curved ears adjacent to the sighting-notch to the horns of a deer.—**Field of sight.** Same as *field of vision* (which see, under *field*).—**In sight.** (*a*) Within the power or range of vision; in or into a state of visibility to an observer or observers: as, the ship hove *in sight*.

> The Spanish fleet thou canst not see—because
> It is not yet *in sight!* *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) Within view or seeing distance; in a position permitting sight or observation: with *of*: as, to be *in sight of* land.

> *In sight of* quiet sands and seas.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Felise.

(*c*) Within the range of observation or knowledge; known from inspection, search, or inquiry; that can be calculated upon as existing or available: as, the ore *in sight* in a mine; the amount of grain *in sight* for market. (*d*) In estimation or consideration; as seen or judged; according to mental perception: with a possessive pronoun: as, to do what is right *in one's own sight*.—**Line of sight**, the right line joining the object looked at and the eye of the observer.—**Natural angle of sight**, in *gun.*, the angle included between the natural line of sight and the axis of the piece prolonged.—**Natural line of sight**, the line of metal of a piece along which the eye ranges.—**Nocturnal sight.** Same as *day-blindness*.—**On or upon sight.** Same as *at sight*.—**Out of sight.** (*a*) Beyond or away from the field of vision; hidden from view, especially by distance; not in sight.

> *Out of sight*, out of mind. *Popular saying.*

(*b*) Beyond all comparison; to or in a transcendent degree; in an unrivaled manner: as, to beat an opponent *out of sight*, as in a game or an election. [Colloq.]

> I took to bed . . . the impression that he [Skobeleff] was *out of sight* the most muscular and independent thinker of any Russian I had met.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 13.

Point of sight. See *point*[1].—**Quarter-sights**, in *gun.*, notches or marks made in or on the upper quarters of the base-ring of a gun above a horizontal plane tangent to the upper parts of the trunnions, formerly used in connection with the muzzle-sights to give the gun an elevation ranging from point-blank to 3°.—**Reflecting sight.** See *reflecting*.—**Second sight**, a faculty of internal sight supposed to be possessed by some persons, whereby they see distant objects or occurrences, or foresee future events, as if present before their eyes: so called because it takes the place of natural sight, which for the time is in abeyance. Belief in this faculty, and seemingly strong evidences of its reality, have existed among nearly all races from the earliest period of history. In modern Europe they abound most among people of Celtic origin, and especially those of the Highlands and islands of Scotland. See *clairvoyance*.—**Slit bar-sight.** See *bar*[1], 16.—**Telescopic sight**, a small telescope mounted as a rear sight or breech-sight upon a small-arm or cannon, so as to vary the angles of sight in aiming for long ranges.—**To heave in sight.** See *heave*.—**To lose sight of.** (*a*) To cease to see; cease to have knowledge of: as, we shortly *lost sight of* land; I *lost sight of* my friend for many years. (*b*) To overlook; omit to take into calculation: as, you *lose sight of* my last argument.—**To put out of sight.** (*a*) To place out of the range of vision; hide. (*b*) To consume. [Slang.]

> The raw spirits that they [Poles] *put out of sight* without so much as winking struck me with abject amazement.
> *Arch. Forbes*, War between France and Germany, II. 255.

To take sight of something, to bring it into the direct line of view by instrumental means, as in aiming or leveling a gun or a quadrant.—**Vernier-scale sight**, in a rifle, a back-sight which can be accurately adjusted by means of a vernier attachment. The bar of the sight carries a slotted scale, and the peep-sight is raised or depressed by a screw.

sight[1] (sīt), *v. t.* [= Sw. *sigta* = Dan. *sigte*, aim at; from the noun.] **1.** To come in sight or get sight of; bring into view, especially into one's own view, as by approach or by search; make visible to one's self: as, to *sight* land; to *sight* game.

> Spanish ships of war at sea! we have *sighted* fifty-three.
> *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

2. To take a sight of; make an observation of, especially with an instrument: as, to *sight* a star.—**3.** In *com.*, to present to sight; bring under notice: as, to *sight* a bill (that is, to present it to the drawee for acceptance).—**4.** To direct upon the object aimed at by means of a sight or sights, as a firearm.

> The shot struck just as a brave and skilful officer was *sighting* the piece. *J. K. Hosmer*, Color-Guard, xv.

5. To provide with sights, or adjust the sights of, as a gun or an instrument.

> It is the rifling, *sighting*, and regulation of the arm that makes a perfect match-rifle.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 146.

To sight an anchor, to heave it up to see its condition.

sight[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *sigh*[1].

sight-bar (sīt'bär), *n.* A bar of metal forming part of the breech-sight of a cannon, having the range marked on it in yards or degrees.

sight-draft (sīt'dräft), *n.* In *com.*, a draft payable at sight—that is, on presentation. Also *sight-bill*.

sighted (sī'ted), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having eyesight; capable of seeing. [Rare.]

> A partially *sighted* girl dreams repeatedly of a wide river, and is afraid of being dashed across it, while anxious to secure the flowers on the opposite bank, which she dimly sees. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 33.

2. Having sight of some special character; seeing in a particular way: in composition: as, far- or long-*sighted*, near- or short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*, sharp-*sighted*.—**3.** Having a sight; fitted with a sight or sights, as a firearm; by extension, arranged with sights so that a certain definite distance can be reached by using the sights: as, a rifle *sighted* for a thousand yards.

sighten (sī'tn), *v. t.* [< *sight*[1] + *-en*[1].] In *calico-printing*, to add a fugitive color to (a paste), to enable the printer to see whether the figures are well printed or otherwise.

sightening (sīt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sighten*, *v.*] A color used temporarily to enable a calico-printer to judge of the pattern.

sight-feed (sīt'fēd), *a.* Noting a lubricator in which the feeding of the lubricant is visible through a tube of glass, uniformity of feeding being thus assured.

sightful (sīt'fûl), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ful*.] Having full sight; clear-sighted.

> 'Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both *sightfull* and witfull.
> *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

sightfulness† (sīt'fûl-nes), *n.* Clearness of sight.

> Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

sight-hole (sīt'hōl), *n.* A hole to see through.

> The generator is provided with a door, fuel-hopper, and valve, stoke- and *sight-holes*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 66.

sighting-notch (sī'ting-noch), *n.* The notch, nick, or slot in the middle of the hind-sight of a firearm.

sighting-shot (sī'ting-shot), *n.* A shot made for ascertaining the qualities of a firearm, and discovering whether the projectile will strike the spot aimed at, or another point a little above or to one side of it, as is often the case.

sightless (sīt'les), *a.* [< ME. *sighteles*; < *sight*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Lacking sight; blind.

> Ysaac
> Wurthede *sighteles* and elde swac.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1528.
>
> The *sightless* Milton, with his hair
> Around his placid temples curled.
> *Wordsworth*, The Italian Itinerant.

2†. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

> Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 45.

3†. Not appearing to sight; invisible.

> Heav'n's cherubim, horsed
> Upon the *sightless* couriers of the air.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 23.

sightlessly (sīt'les-li), *adv.* In a sightless manner.

sightlessness (sīt'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sightless; want of sight.

sightliness (sīt'li-nes), *n.* The state of being sightly; comeliness; pleasing appearance.

> Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness*. *Fuller*, Holy State (1648), p. 280.

sightly (sīt'li), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Pleasing to the eye; affording gratification to the sense of sight; esthetically pleasing.

> It lies as *sightly* on the back of him
> As great Alcides' shows upon an ass.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 143.

> A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

sight-opening (sīt'ōp'ning), *n.* In *armor*, the opening in the front of the helmet, whether fixed or movable, through which the wearer looks out. Greek helmets requiring sight-openings were less common than some other forms. Roman war-helmets left the face exposed, but the helmets of the middle ages, beginning toward the end of the twelfth century, uniformly covered the face, and the management of the sight-opening was the most important consideration in the design and construction of these. Compare *helmet*, *heaume*, *armet*, *basinet*, *lumière*, *avitaille*.

sight-pouch (sīt'pouch), *n.* A long, slender case for carrying the breech-sight of a gun, suspended from the shoulder.

sight-reader (sīt'rē'dėr), *n.* One who reads at sight (something usually requiring previous study); specifically, a musician who can accurately sing or play musical notes on first seeing them, without previous study or practice.

> As a *sight-reader*, he [Reisenauer] was supreme. I have seen him take a complicated orchestral score in manuscript and play it off at the first reading.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 728.

sight-reading (sīt'rē'ding), *n.* The act or process of reading a piece of music, or a passage in a foreign tongue, at first sight, generally as a test of proficiency.

sight-seeing (sīt'sē'ing), *n.* The act of seeing sights; a going about for the purpose of seeing interesting things.

sight-seeker (sīt'sē'kėr), *n.* One who goes about in search of sights.

sight-seer (sīt'sē'ėr), *n.* One who is fond of, or who goes to see, sights or curiosities: as, the streets were crowded with eager *sight-seers*.

> Whenever he travelled abroad, he was a busy *sight-seer*.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 106.

sight-shot (sīt'shot), *n.* Distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. [Rare.]

> It only makes me run faster from the place 'till I get as it were out of *sightshot*. *Cowley*, Works (ed. 1707), II. 701.

sight-singing (sīt'sing'ing), *n.* In *music*, vocal sight-reading. See *sight-reader*.

sightsman (sīts'man), *n.*; pl. *sightsmen* (-men). [< *sight's*, poss. of *sight*[1], + *man*.] **1**†. One who points out the sights or objects of interest of a place; a local guide.

> In the first place our *sights-man* (for so they name certain persons here who get their living by leading strangers about to see the city) went to the Palace Farnese.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 6, 1644.

2. One who reads music readily at sight.

sight-vane (sīt'vān), *n.* A piece of brass or other metal, with a hole or slit in it, attached to a quadrant, azimuth compass, or other instrument, through which aperture the observation is made. See cut under *prismatic*.

sight-worthy (sīt'wėr'ŦHi), *a.* Worth seeing.

> In our universities, . . . where the worst College is more *sight-worthy* than the best Dutch Gymnasium.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, III. iv. 4.
>
> The most *sight-worthy* and meritorious thing in the whole drama. *New York Tribune*, May 14, 1862.

sighty†, *a.* [< ME. *syghty*, *sity*; < *sight* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Appearing to sight; visible. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.—**2.** Glaring; glittering. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.

sigil (sij'il), *n.* [< L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark, token, sign, the device on a seal: see *sign*. Cf. *seal*[2], ult. < L. *sigillum*.] A seal; an abbreviated sign or signature; also, an occult stamp, mark, or sign, as in magic or astrology. See *signature*, 2.

> She . . .
> . . . gave me charms and *sigils*, for defence
> Against ill tongues that scandal innocence.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 606.
>
> Sign and *sigil*, word of power,
> From the earth raised keep and tower.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

Sigillaria (sij-i-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < L. *sigillum*, a seal: see *sigil*.] A genus of very important and widely spread fossil plants which occur in the (Carboniferous) coal-measures, and which are especially characteristic of the middle section of the series. *Sigillaria* is a tree often of large size, and chiefly known by the peculiar markings on the trunk, which in some respects resemble those which characterize *Lepidodendron*. These markings are leaf-scars, and they occur spirally distributed around the stem, and generally arranged on vertical ridges or ribs. Great numbers of species have been described, the variations in the form and arrangement of the leaf-scars and of the vascular scars being the points chiefly relied on for specific distinction. *Sigillaria* is but imperfectly known, so far as foliage and fruit are

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concerned, but most paleobotanists consider it probable that it will be eventually proved to be closely related to *Lepidodendron;* others refer it to the cycads; while there are some who maintain that it is probable that various plants quite different from one another in their systematic position have been included under the name *Sigillaria.*

sigillarian (sij-i-lā′ri-an), *a.* Belonging or related to *Sigillaria.*

The author has demonstrated a peculiarity in the origin of the medulla of the *Sigillarian* and Lepidodendroid plants. *Nature*, XLI. 573.

sigillaroid, sigillarioid (sij′i-lā-roid, sij-i-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Sigillaria* + *-oid.*] Same as *sigillarian.*

Lepidodendroid and *sigillaroid* plants abound. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 345.

sigillary (sij′i-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. **sigillarius* (LL. as a noun, a maker of seals), < *sigillum*, a seal: see *sigil.*] Of the nature of a seal; connected with a seal or with sealing.

Yr summons for my Court at Warley, with all those *sigillary* formalities of a perfect instrument. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Thurland.

sigillate (sij′i-lāt), *a.* [< L. *sigillatus*, adorned with figures, < *sigillum*, a mark, device, seal: see *sigil.*] 1. In *ceram.*, decorated with impressed patterns.—2. In *bot.*, marked as if with the impressions of a seal, as the rhizome of Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum.*—3. Expressly indicated.—**Sigillate distribution,** distribution indicated by *all, some,* etc.

sigillated (sij′i-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sigillate* + *-ed*².] Same as *sigillate.*—**Sigillated ware,** hard pottery decorated with patterns printed from stamps.

sigillation (sij-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< *sigillate* + *-ion.*] The decoration of pottery by means of molds or stamps applied to the surface.

sigillative† (sij′i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *sigillatif*, < L. *sigillatus*, adorned with figures or devices: see *sigillate.*] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

Sigillatif: . . . Sigillative, sealable, apt to seale; made of wax. *Cotgrave* (ed. 1611).

sigillography (sij-i-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *sigillum*, a seal, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study or science of seals; knowledge of the kinds and uses of seals.

It is only of late years that much attention has been paid to Byzantine *sigillography. Athenæum*, No. 3072, p. 341.

sigla (sig′lä), *n. pl.* [LL., abbr. of L. *sigilla*, pl. of *sigillum*, a mark, seal: see *sigil, seal*².] A monogram, usually an abbreviation of a proper name, especially one engraved upon the seal of a seal-ring, as was common in the middle ages.

siglaton†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton.*

siglos (sig′los), *n.*; pl. *sigli* (-lī). [< Gr. *σίγλος, σικλος* (see def.): see *shekel.*] A silver coin issued by the kings of ancient Persia; a silver daric. Its normal weight was about 86.45 grains, and 20 sigli were equivalent to one gold daric. (See *daric.*) The siglos, like the daric, bore on the obverse a figure of the King of Persia represented as an archer.

sigma (sig′mä), *n.* [< L. *sigma*, < Gr. *σίγμα.*] 1. The name of the Greek letter Σ, *σ, ς*, equivalent to the English *S, s.* (For its early forms, see under *S.*) There is also an uncial form (see *uncial*), namely C, made from Σ by curving and slighting; this has been revived in some recent alphabets of Greek.

2. An S-shaped or sigmoid flesh-spicule of a sponge.—**Sigma function,** a function used in the Weierstrassian theory of elliptic functions, and defined by the formula

$$\log \sigma u = \log u + \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty}{}' \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\log\left(1 - \frac{u}{mw + nw'}\right) + \frac{u}{mw + nw'} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{(mw + nw')^2} \right] - \log\left(1 - \frac{u}{0w + 0w'}\right) - \frac{u}{0w + 0w'} - \frac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{(0w + 0w')^2}.$$

The significance of the last terms is that the values $m = n = 0$ are to be excluded in forming the sum.

sigmaspiral (sig′ma-spī′ral), *a.* [< *sigmaspire* + *-al.*] Curved as one turn of a cylindrical spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a sigmaspire.

sigmaspire (sig′ma-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire: see *sigma* and *spire*².] In sponges, a simple kind of microsclere or flesh-spicule, whose form is that of a single turn of a cylindrical spiral, so that it looks like the letter C, or S, according to the direction from which it is viewed. *Sollas.*

sigmate (sig′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sigmated*, ppr. *sigmating.* [< *sigma* + *-ate*².] To add a sigma or *s* to; change by the addition of an *s* at the end, as in *upwards*, alternative of *upward.*

The question of the plural treatment, or otherwise, of some *sigmated* words [as "means"] is fair matter for discussion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 216.

The root of the future is got from the root of the present (or infinitive) by *sigmating* it. *T. K. Arnold*, First Greek Book, p. 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sigmate (sig′māt), *a.* [< *sigma* + *-ate*¹.] Having the form of the Greek sigma or of the letter S; sigma-shaped or S-shaped.

With *sigmate* flesh-spicules [sponges]. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 937.

sigmatic (sig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sigmate* + *-ic.*] Formed with a sigma or *s:* said of the Greek first aorist and first future, and also of parallel formations in other languages, as Sanskrit.

Sigmatic aorists and futures in pure verbs are "new words." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 165.

Memini is a different thing from dixi (*ἔδειξα*); the latter is a *sigmatic* aorist. *The Academy*, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 358.

sigmation (sig-mā′shon), *n.* [< *sigmate* + *-ion.*] The adding of a sigma or *s* at the end of a word or a syllable.

This fondness for pluralizing . . . is constantly showing itself both in a purely senseless *sigmation* and in a duplication of the plural ending. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 142.

sigmatism (sig′ma-tizm), *n.* [< NL. *sigmatismus*, < MGr. *σιγματίζειν*, write with sigma, < Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma: see *sigma.*] 1. The use or presence of sigma or *s;* repetition or recurrence of *s* or of the *s*-sound.

D read clearly "terrasque citis ratis attigit auris," perhaps rightly, as the *sigmatism* is quite Ovidian. *Classical Rev.*, III. 270.

2. Difficult or defective pronunciation of the sound *s.*

sigmatismus (sig-ma-tis′mus), *n.* [NL.: see *sigmatism.*] Same as *sigmatism.*

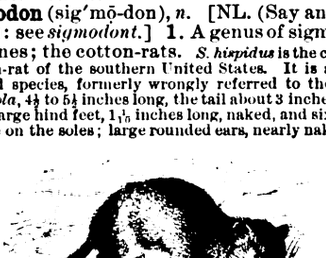
There are three inseparable necessities which may be remembered by a *sigmatismus*—site, soil, and sympathy. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

Sigmatophora (sig-ma-tof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sigmatophorus:* see *sigmatophorous.*] A suborder of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, whose microscleres or flesh-spicules are sigmaspires. It contains the families *Tetillidæ* and *Samidæ.*

sigmatophorous (sig-ma-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sigmatophorus*, < Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Having sigmaspires, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sigmatophora.*

sigmella (sig-mel′ä), *n.*; pl. *sigmellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *sigma:* see *sigma.*] A kind of spongespicule. *Sollas.*

Sigmodon (sig′mō-don), *n.* [NL. (Say and Ord, 1825): see *sigmodont.*] 1. A genus of sigmodont murines; the cotton-rats. *S. hispidus* is the common cotton-rat of the southern United States. It is a stout-bodied species, formerly wrongly referred to the genus *Arvicola*, 4½ to 5½ inches long, the tail about 3 inches more; with large hind feet, 1 1/16 inches long, naked, and six-tuberculate on the soles; large rounded ears, nearly naked out-



Cotton-rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*).

side, hairy inside; blunt muzzle, furry except on the septum; long, coarse pelage, hispid with bristly hairs, above finely lined with black and brownish-yellow, below grayish-white; and the tail scarcely bicolor. It is a very common and troublesome animal. Similar species, or varieties of this one, extend through most of Mexico to Guatemala.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

sigmodont (sig′mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] I. *a.* Showing a sigmoid pattern of the molar crowns when the biserial tubercles of these teeth are ground flat by wear, as a murine; of or pertaining to the *Sigmodontes*, as any murine indigenous to America.

II. *n.* Any sigmodont murine.

Sigmodontes (sig-mō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sigmodon*, q. v.] The Neogæan or New World murine rodents; a tribe or series of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, peculiar to America, and containing all the American murines: named from one of the genera, *Sigmodon*, and contrasted with *Mures.* They have the upper molars tuberculate in double series, and the bony palate ending opposite the last molars. There are many genera, and numerous species. The North American genera are *Sigmodon, Neotoma, Ochetodon*, and *Hesperomys* with its subdivisions. See cuts under *deer-mouse, Neotoma, rice-field*, and *Sigmodon.*

sigmoid (sig′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σιγμοειδής*, also *σιγματοειδής*, of the shape of sigma, < *σίγμα*, sigma, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Shaped like the Greek capital letter sigma in either of its forms. (See *sigma*, 1.) In *anat.*, specifically—(*a*) Having the curve of the uncial sigma or the roman C; semilunar; crescentic: as, the greater and lesser *sigmoid* cavity of the ulna; the *sigmoid* cavity of the radius. [Now rare.] (*b*) Resembling the earlier and now usual form of the sigma, or the roman S, or the old italic long *ſ;* sinuous; sinuate: as, the *sigmoid* flexure of the colon (the last curve of the colon before it terminates in the rectum); the *sigmoid* shape of the human collar-bone.—**Great** (or **greater**) **sigmoid cavity of the ulna,** a concavity at the superior extremity of the ulna, which receives the trochlear surface of the humerus. See *olecranon*, and cut under *forearm.*—**Sigmoid artery,** a branch of the inferior mesenteric artery which supplies the sigmoid flexure of the colon.—**Sigmoid cavity of the radius,** the concave articular surface of the lower end of the radius, which articulates with the ulna.—**Sigmoid flexure,** an S-shaped curve of several parts. Specifically—(*a*) Of the colon, at the end of the descending colon, terminating in the rectum. (*b*) Of the spinal column of man and a few of the highest apes, highly characteristic of the erect attitude. It does not exist in the infant. (*c*) Of the cervical vertebræ of birds and some reptiles, as cryptodirous turtles, when the head is drawn in straight upon the shoulders. It disappears when the head is thrust forward and the neck thus straightened out. It is very strongly marked in long-necked birds, as herons.—**Sigmoid fossa, gyrus, notch.** See the nouns.—**Sigmoid valve,** one of the aortic or pulmonary semilunar valves: an example of the old use of the term. See *semilunar.*—**Small** (or **lesser**) **sigmoid cavity of the ulna,** a small depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, which receives the head of the radius. See cut under *forearm.*—**Syn.** See *semilunar.*

II. *n.* 1. A sigmoid curve.—2. The region of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

sigmoidal (sig-moi′dal), *a.* [< *sigmoid* + *-al.*] Same as *sigmoid.*—**Sigmoidal fold,** in *geol.*, a reversed or inverted fold; a mass of strata which, as the result of crust-movements, have been turned back on themselves into a form somewhat resembling that of the Greek letter sigma.

sigmoidally (sig-moi′dal-i), *adv.* In the shape of the Greek letter sigma.

The *sigmoidally* curved folds of the ganoine. *J. W. Davis*, Geol. Mag., III. 150.

sign (sīn), *n.* [< ME. *signe, sygne, syng, seine, sine, syne*, < OF. *signe, seing*, sign, mark, signature, F. *signe*, sign, *seing*, signature, = Pr. *signe* = Sp. Pg. *signo* = It. *segno*, sign, = AS. *segen, segn*, a sign, standard, = D. *sein* = OHG. *segan*, MHG. G. *segen* = OIr. *sēn*, sign, < L. *signum*, a mark, sign, token; root uncertain. From L. *signum* are also ult. E. *signature, signet, signify*, etc., *assign, consign, countersign, design, ensign, resign, insignia*, etc., *sigil, sigillate, seal*², *sain*¹, etc.] 1. A visible mark or impress, whether natural or artificial, accidental or purposed, serving to convey information, suggest an idea, or assist inference; a distinctive guiding indication to the eye.

Nowe nede is sette a *signe* on every vyne
That fertile is, scions of it to take
For setting. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

Ther ys gette a *syne* of his fote
On a marbulle stone ther as he stode. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

2. An arbitrary or conventional mark used as an abbreviation for a known meaning; a figure written technically instead of the word or words which it represents, according to prescription or usage: as, mathematical, astronomical, medical, botanical, or musical *signs;* occult *signs;* an artist's *sign.* The most common mathematical signs are those indicating the relations of quantities in arithmetical and algebraic processes. (See *notation*, 2.) The principal astronomical signs are those representing the names of the twelve divisions or constellations of the zodiac. (See def. 11.) Others symbolize the sun, the earth, and the other planets, the moon and its different phases, and the first twenty or more of the asteroids or planetoids. (See *symbol.*) All these, as well as the zodiacal signs, are in form significant of the names or the bodies for which they stand. The eight aspects have also signs, as follows: ☌ conjunction, ☍ opposition, △ trine, □ quadrature, ⚹ sextile, and three others very rarely used. In zoology two astronomical signs, ♂ and ♀, of Mars and Venus, are constantly used to denote male and female respectively; to which is sometimes added a plain circle, ○, meaning a young animal of undetermined sex. These signs for sex are in a good many of the cuts of insects figured in this volume (see, for example, *silk-spider*). In botany ☉ indicates a monocarpic plant; ☉, an annual; ♃, a biennial; ♃, a perennial; ♄, a shrub; ♄, a tree; ♂, a male plant or flower; ♀, a female plant or flower; ☿, a hermaphrodite plant or flower; ∞, indefinitely numerous; O=, cotyledons accumbent; O ‖, cotyledons incumbent, etc. The following signs are in common use in medicine and pharmacy: ℞, recipe; ℥, ounce; ℨ, dram; ℈, fluidrachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim.

3. Something displayed to announce the presence of any one; a cognizance; a standard; a banner.

When the great ensign of Messiah blazed,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 776.

4. An inscribed board, plate, or space, or a symbolical representation or figure, serving

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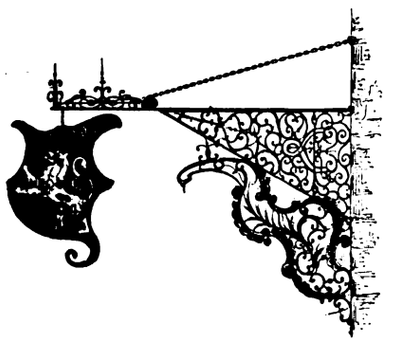
for guidance or information, as on or before a place of business or of public resort, or along a road: as, a merchant's or shopman's *sign;* a



Swinging Sign, style of 18th century.

tavern-*sign;* a swinging *sign;* a tin *sign;* a *sign*-board. Places of business, and especially taverns, were formerly often known by the names of the figures or representations used by them for signs, as the Cock and Bull for a tavern, the Bible and Keys for a bookstore, etc.

To be solde at his shop in Corn-hill, at the *signe* of the Cat and Parrats. *E. Webbe,* Travels (ed. Arber), p. 11.

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign,*
The Castle in St. Alban's, Somerset,
Hath made the wizard famous in his death.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 67.

His naturall memorie was very great, to wch he added the art of memorie. He would repeate to you forwards and backwards all the *signes* from Ludgate to Charing-crosse. *Aubrey,* Lives, Thomas Fuller.

5. A symbolical representation; a symbol; hence, in absolute use, symbolical significance; allusive representation: with *in.*

And on her head a crowne of purest gold
Is set, *in sign* of highest soveraignty.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 191.

There is idolatry in worshipping the outward *sign* of bread and wine.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 44.

By cross arms, the lover's *sign,*
Vow.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

6. A representative or indicative thing; a tangible, audible, or historical token, symbol, or memento; an exponent or indicator: as, words are the *signs* of thought; the ruin is a *sign* of past grandeur.

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men; and they became a *sign.* Num. xxvi. 10.

This would be to make them [words] *signs* of his own conceptions, and yet apply them to other ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

That autumn star,
The baleful *sign* of fevers.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

The ampullæ were the special *signs* of the Canterbury pilgrimage; the scallop-shell was the *sign* of the pilgrimage to Compostella; whilst the *signs* of the Roman pilgrimage were a badge with the effigies of St. Peter and St. Paul, the cross-keys, or "keyes of rome," . . . and the vernicle. . . . The proper *sign* of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land was the cross.
Skeat, Note on Piers Plowman (C), viii. 165.

7. In general, anything which serves to manifest, stand for, or call up the idea of another thing to the mind of the person perceiving it; evidence of something past, present, or future; a symptom: as, to show *signs* of life; a *sign* of foul or fair weather; *signs* of war; *signs* of a contagious disease.

O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky: but can ye not discern the *signs* of the times? Mat. xvi. 3.

She will rather die than give any *sign* of affection.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 236.

We came to a place where there are some *signs* of the foundation of a house.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 39.

That he makes Love to you is a *sign* you are handsome; and that I am not jealous is a *sign* you are virtuous.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 1.

Scarce has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give *sign* of reviving animation.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 137.

I have known black men who could read *sign* and lift a trail with as much intuitive quickness as either red or white. *Mayne Reid,* Osceola, xxii.

Uncovering of the head is a *sign* alike of worship, of loyalty, and of respect. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

8. In Biblical use: (*a*) That by which a person or thing is known, especially as divinely distinguished (Luke ii. 12; Rom. iv. 11; 2 Cor. xii. 12). Hence—(*b*) Especially, an appearance or occurrence indicative of the divine presence or power, and authenticating a message or messenger (Acts ii. 22, vii. 36; 1 Cor. i. 22); a miraculous manifestation or warning; a portent; an omen.

Except ye see *signs* and wonders, ye will not believe.
John iv. 48.

Signs, both in heaven and earth, were manifested whenever an emperor was about to die.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 274.

9. A motion or gesture intended to express thought or convey an idea; a movement of the hand or some other part of the body having a natural or conventional significance: as, the instinctive, artificial, or alphabetical *signs* of the deaf and dumb; pantomimic *signs;* to manifest assent by a *sign.*

Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.
He dies, and makes no *sign.* O God, forgive him!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 28.

There din'd this day at my Lord's one Sr John Gaudy, a very handsome person, but quite dumb, yet very intelligent by *signes.* *Evelyn,* Diary, Sept. 7, 1677.

As *sign* and glance eked out the unfinish'd tale.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 7.

No *sign,*
By touch or mark, he gave me as he passed.
Lowell, Parting of the Ways.

10†. A spoken symbol; a signal-cry; a watch-word: a use still seen in *countersign.*

Thou Saint George shalt called bee,
Saint George of mery England, the *signe* of victoree.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 61.

11. One of the twelve divisions of the zodiac, each comprising 30 degrees of the ecliptic, and marked as to position by a constellation or group of stars, the name of which is represented by a symbolical figure or sign of ancient origin. The zodiacal signs are ♈ *Aries,* the Ram; ♉ *Taurus,* the Bull; ♊ *Gemini,* the Twins; ♋ *Cancer,* the Crab; ♌ *Leo,* the Lion; ♍ *Virgo,* the Maid; ♎ *Libra,* the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio,* the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius,* the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus,* the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius,* the Water-bearer; ♓ *Pisces,* the Fishes. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have now moved quite away from the constellations from which they take their names. See *zodiac.*

In Aries, the colerik hote *signe.*
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 48.

I was looking very attentively on that *sign* in the heavens which is called by the name of the Balance, when on a sudden there appeared in it an extraordinary light.
Addison, Tatler, No. 100.

Accessory signs. Same as *assident signs.*—**Airy sign,** in *astrol.,* a sign hot and moist: ♊, ♎, ♒.—**Anastrous signs.** See *anastrous.*—**Antecedent sign,** the sign of something about to come to pass. See *antecedent.*—**Ascending, assident, austral, autumnal, barren, bestial, bicorporal, cardinal signs.** See the adjectives.—**Cold sign,** in *astrol.,* a sign of the zodiac which receives an even number when all are numbered in their order: the cold signs are ♉, ♋, ♍, ♏, ♑, ♓. Also called *feminine, unfortunate,* or *nocturnal sign.*—**Commemorative signs,** in *med.,* diagnostic indications of previous disease.—**Conjunct sign,** a sign which is contemporaneous with the state of things it signifies.—**Consequent sign,** a sign which signifies a thing already come to pass.—**Contingent sign,** a sign which affords an uncertain indication of its object.—**Descartes's rule of signs.** See *rule*1.—**Descending sign,** or **sign of right** or **long ascension,** one of the signs of the zodiac through which the sun passes in moving south; a summer or autumn sign: ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐.—**Diacritical sign.** See *diacritical.*—**Double-bodied signs.** See *double-bodied.*—**Dry sign,** in *astrol.,* one of the signs ♈, ♉, ♌, ♍, ♐, ♑.—**Earthy sign,** in *astrol.,* a sign cold and dry: ♉, ♍, ♑.—**Equinoctial sign,** in *astrol.,* a sign of the zodiac beginning at an equinox: ♈, ♎.—**Fiery sign,** in *astrol.,* a sign hot and dry: ♈, ♌, ♐.—**Formal, fruitful, human sign.** See the adjectives.—**Four-footed sign,** in *astrol.,* one of the signs ♈, ♉, ♌, ♐, ♑.—**Hot sign,** in *astrol.,* a sign of the zodiac which receives an odd number when all are numbered in their order: the hot signs are ♈, ♊, ♌, ♎, ♐, ♒. Also called *masculine, fortunate,* or *diurnal sign.*—**Instituted sign,** in *logic.* See *institute.*—**Intercepted, local sign.** See the adjectives.—**Material sign,** a sign which represents its object by virtue of a real relation or physical connection with it; an index: such are natural signs and weather-cocks, also the letters of a geometrical diagram, etc.—**Moist sign,** in *astrol.,* one of the signs ♊, ♋, ♎, ♏, ♒, ♓.—**Mute sign.** Same as *watery sign* (see below).—**Natural sign.** See *natural.*—**Necessary sign.** See *necessary.*—**Negative sign,** the algebraical sign minus.—**Northern signs, physical signs, radical sign.** See the adjectives.—**Pilgrim's sign.** See *pilgrim.*—**Rosenbach's sign,** abolition of the abdominal reflex.—**Rule of signs, rule of the double sign.** See *rule*1.—**Sign manual.** (*a*) See *manual, a.*

A declaration attested by his *sign manual.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*b*) Figuratively, an individual stamp or quality distinguishing anything done or produced by a person. [Often hyphened.]

All [these lyrics] are stamped with her *sign-manual.*
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 125.

Sign of equality. See *equality.*—**Sign of residuation.** See *residuation.*—**Sign of the cross.** (*a*) A figure of the cross of Christ borne as a badge, as on a banner, or (as by the crusaders, pilgrims, etc.) on the breast, back, or shoulders. See *sign, v. t.,* 1.

They arm them with the *sign of the cross,* and of the wounds. *Latimer,* Misc. Sel.

(*b*) See *sign of the cross,* under *cross*1.—**Spring, summer, winter signs.** See the qualifying words.—**Tropical sign,** a sign of the zodiac beginning at a tropic: ♋, ♑.—**Watery sign,** in *astrol.,* a sign cold and moist: ♋, ♏, ♓.

=Syn. 7. Note, index, symbol, type, manifestation, signal. —7 and 8. *Prognostic, Presage,* etc. See *omen.*

sign (sīn), *v.* [< ME. **signen, seinen,* < OF. *signer, seigner,* F. *signer,* F. dial. *sincr* = Pr. *signar, senhar, senar* = OSp. *señar,* Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare,* < L. *signare,* mark, seal, indicate, signify, < *signum,* a mark, sign: see *sign, n.* Cf. *sain*1, derived through AS. from L. *signare,* and thus a doublet of *sign.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with a sign, either fixed or (as by a significant motion) passing; place a sign or distinguishing mark upon; mark; specifically, to sign with the cross. Compare *sain*1. [Archaic.]

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of Infants.

Nothing found here but stones, *signed* with brasse, iron, and lead. *Holland,* tr. of Camden, p. 808. (*Davies.*)

Here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil. *Shak.,* J. C., iii. 1. 206.

I perswade me that God was pleas'd with thir Restitution, *signing* it, as he did, with such a signal Victory.
Milton, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

He kissed the ground and *signed* himself with the cross.
J. Gairdner, Richard III., vi.

They . . . wore garments of black, *signed* with a white crosse. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 179.

2. To affix a signature to, as a writing of any kind, a design or painting, or the like, for verification, attestation, or assent; write one's name upon, or something intended to represent one's name, or (as by authorization or assumption) that of another person: as, to *sign* bills or receipts with the employer's name and the writer's initials; the plans were *signed* with a monogram. A legal or other paper, a picture, etc., is said to be *signed* if the person has written his own name or initials at any requisite point in its course, or in the margin; it is said to be *subscribed* only if he has written this at the end.

This Hand of mine shall never be employ'd to *sign* any Thing against your Good and Happiness.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

The deed is *signed,* and the land is mine.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

3. To write as a signature: as, to *sign* one's own or another's name to a letter.

In 1837 there were forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the women [in London] who could not *sign* their own names. *W. Besant,* Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.

4. To affect by a binding signature; dispose of by written assignment or release: with *away* or *off:* as, to *sign away* one's rights; to *sign off* one's interest in a contract.—**5.** To procure the signature of, as to an agreement; engage by the signing of a contract; put under written obligation. [Recent.]

The Athletics have *signed* a new player.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

6. To communicate by a sign; make known by a significant motion; signal, as with the hand.

Prince John with his truncheon *signed* to the trumpets to sound the onset. *Scott,* Ivanhoe, viii.

She answer'd, "These be secret things," and *sign'd*
To those two sons to pass and let them be.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

7†. To give or show signs of; display in appearance or manner; betoken or distinguish by any indication.

You *sign* your place and calling, in full seeming,
With meekness and humility.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 106.

8†. To assign, as to a place or duty; direct; appoint; settle; fix.

In thilke place there ye me *signe* to be.
Court of Love, l. 642.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To write one's signature; bind one's self by a signature; make a signed agreement or statement: with an adverbial adjunct: as, to *sign off* from drinking (that is, to sign the temperance pledge). [According to Bartlett, *to sign off* formerly meant in Connecticut to free one's self from a parish tax by a written declaration of membership of a church other than that supported by the commonwealth.]

One set of men *signed on* after having only seven hours' absence from work.
St. James's Gazette, Sept. 23, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2†. To serve as a sign; have significance; augur.

It [mysterious music] *signs* well, does it not?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 3. 14.

3. To make a sign or signs; gesture or point significantly. [Rare.]

"Behold."
I *signed* above, where all the stars were out.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

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signa, *n.* Plural of *signum*.

signable (sī'na-bl), *a.* [< *sign* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed: as, a deed *signable* by A. B.—2. Capable of signing. [Rare.]

I commit the paper to your discretion. If *signable* people should fall in your way, or if unsignable, . . . use it.
Canning, To Malmesbury, Diaries and Correspondence, IV. 96.

signal (sig'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *signal*, n., < OF. *signal*, F. *signal* = Pr. *segnal*, *senhal*, *seynal* = Sp. *señal* = Pg. *sinal* = It. *segnale*, signal, as a noun a signal, = D. *signaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *signal*, a signal, < ML. **signalis*, belonging to a sign, neut. *signale*, a signal, < L. *signum*, a sign: see *sign*. Cf. *señal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Constituting, or serving as, a typical sign or index; especially conspicuous or noteworthy; strikingly uncommon: as, a *signal* example; a *signal* failure; *signal* prosperity.

She is gon to receive the reward of her *signal* charity, and all other her Christian graces.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

The ministers were told that the nation expected and should have *signal* redress. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The state requires thy *signal* punishment.
Landor, Imag. Convers., Peter the Great and Alexis.

The instinct of the mind, the purpose of nature, betrays itself in the use we make of the *signal* narrations of history. *Emerson*, History.

2. Of high grade or quality; eminent; great; elevated: applied to persons and feelings. [Rare.]

As *signal* now in low dejected state,
As erst in highest, behold him where he lies.
Milton, S. A., l. 338.

The *signal* criminal suffered decently.
H. Walpole, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 416.

=**Syn.** Conspicuous, extraordinary.

II. *n.* 1†. Sign; token; indication.

He rode him forth, and in his honde
He bore the *signal* of his londe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vi.

Meantime, in *signal* of my love to thee, . . .
Will I upon thy party wear this rose.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 121.

The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the *signals* of his justice. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

2. A conventional or intelligible sign designed for information or guidance; an object displayed, a motion made, a light shown, a sound given out, or the like, for direction to or communication with a person or persons (especially at a distance) apprised of or able to recognize its intended meaning: as, to hoist, sound, or make a *signal*; military and naval *signals*; a warning *signal*; a book of *signals* (see *signal-book*). Occasions for the use of formal signals abound particularly in military operations, navigation, railroading, and telegraphing (especially by means of semaphores); and the methods and devices employed are almost innumerable. See cut under *semaphore*.

Stir not until the *signal*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 26.

Presently they gaue the *signall* to Hernand Teillo, that lay under the towne with his ambuscado.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 21.

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,
Only a *signal* shown, and a distant voice in the darkness.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Elizabeth, st. iv.

3. An inciting action or movement; an exciting cause; an initial impulse: as, this tyrannous act was the *signal* for insurrection.

To see the truth first, and to act in accordance with it, has been for ages the *signal* for martyrdom.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 539.

Bellows-signal, in *organ-building*, a mechanism, controlled from a stop-knob, by which the player indicates to the bellows-blower when to begin filling the bellows.—**Block-signal system**. Same as *block system* (which see, under *block*2).—**Break-signal**, in *teleg.*, a signal used to separate different parts of a message.—**Cautionary signal**, a yellow flag with white center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations when winds are anticipated that will be dangerous to light craft.—**Code of signals**, a system of rules for communication by means of signals, as between vessels at sea. The "International Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations," a signal-book printed in the languages of all maritime countries, assigns arbitrary meanings to different arrangements of flags or displays of lights, which are thus intelligible to all possessing the book.—**Cold-wave signal**, a signal consisting of a white flag six or eight feet square, with a black center about two feet square, displayed by the United States Weather Bureau when the temperature is expected to fall 20° F. or more in twenty-four hours, and to be below 40° F.—**Interlocking system of signals**. See *interlock*.—**Nautical signal**, a signal serving as a means of communication between vessels at sea, or between a vessel and the shore. It consists of flags of different colors for use in the daytime, or of lanterns or fireworks at night. The various combinations of flags or of lanterns express each some phrase or sentence that may be necessary in directing the movements of a fleet or a single vessel, answering signals of other vessels, making known the wants of the vessel displaying it, or simply for communicating information. On a smaller scale, a single flag, by its position, etc., is made to express various meanings.—**On-shore signal**, a signal formerly displayed at lake ports by the United States Signal-service as a warning to small vessels when the wind was expected to blow in an on-shore direction with a velocity of from 20 to 35 miles per hour.—**Signal Corps**, a corps of the United States army charged with the general signal-service of the army, with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field, with constructing and operating military telegraph-lines, and all other duties usually pertaining to military signaling. By act of October 1st, 1890, the Signal Corps consists of the chief signal officer, one major, four captains (mounted), four first lieutenants (mounted), and fifty sergeants.—**Signal quartermaster**. See *quartermaster*.—**Signal-service Bureau**, from 1871 to July 1st, 1891, a bureau of the United States War Department, presided over by the chief signal officer, having charge of military signaling and military telegraph-lines, and of the collection and comparison of meteorological observations, and the publication of predictions of the weather based upon them. By act of October 1st, 1890, a Weather Bureau was created in the Department of Agriculture, and the meteorological duties devolving upon the Signal-service Bureau were transferred thereto.—**Storm signal**, a red flag with black center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations, warning seamen to expect violent and dangerous gales.—**To repeat signals** (*naut.*). See *repeat*.—**Weather signal**, a signal designed to give information of the character of the approaching weather; especially, one announcing the forecasts made by a weather-service.

signal (sig'nal), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signaled* or *signalled*, ppr. *signaling* or *signalling*. [< OF. *signaler*, *segnaler*, F. *signaler* = Pr. *signalar* = Sp. *señalar* = Pg. *sinalar* = It. *segnalare*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with a sign. *Layard*. (*Imp. Dict.*)—2. To communicate or make known by a signal or by signals: as, to *signal* orders; a vessel *signals* its arrival.—3. To make signals to: as, the vessel *signaled* the forts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be a sign or omen. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To give a signal or signals; make communication by signals.

We may conveniently divide circuits, so far as their *signalling* peculiarities are concerned, into five classes.
London Philos. Mag., 5th ser., XXV. 209.

They are *signaling* night and day from one of the half-ruined towers of the capitol, by flag and fire.
J. K. Hosmer, Color-Guard, p. 76.

signal-book (sig'nal-bůk), *n.* A book containing a system of signals, with explanations and directions for their use.

A complete naval *signal book* comprehends therefore a system of evolutionary tactics. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 36.

signal-box (sig'nal-boks), *n.* 1. A small house or tower in which railway-signals are worked.—2. The alarm-box of a police or fire-alarm system, or the like, usually affording a connection with a pneumatic or electric system.

signal-chest (sig'nal-chest), *n.* A chest or locker on shipboard for holding signal-flags.

signal-code (sig'nal-kōd), *n.* A code or system of arbitrary signals. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

signaler, signaller (sig'nal-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes signals; a person or an instrument employed in signaling. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 83.

signaletic (sig-na-let'ik), *a.* [< F. *signalétique*, < *signaler*, signal: see *signal*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to the algebraic signs plus and minus.

They are *signaletic* functions, indicating in what manner . . . the roots of the one equation are intercalated among those of the other. *Cayley*, in Nature, XXXIX. 218.

Signaletic series, a succession of terms considered solely with reference to their signs as *plus* or *minus*.

signal-fire (sig'nal-fīr), *n.* A fire intended for a signal; a beacon-fire. Signal-fires were formerly often built on high points for the gathering of members of a clan, tribe, or other organization for hostile or predatory operations. They were also lighted on sea-coasts for the guidance of vessels, and in semi-barbarous times or places often as a lure for their destruction for the sake of plunder. The earliest lighthouses were supplied with signal-fires instead of lamps. Such fires, or rather the dense columns of smoke made to arise from them, are still largely in use for signaling purposes among the North American Indians.

signal-flag (sig'nal-flag), *n.* A flag used in or adapted for signaling; especially, one of a set of flags of different colors, shapes, and markings, which, singly or in various combinations, have different significations, intelligible either in one language or service, or in all languages. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

signal-gun (sig'nal-gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal, or one especially used for firing signals.

Well, one day bang went the *signal gun* for sailing, and blew my day-dreams to the clouds.
D. Jerrold, Retiring from Business, III. 2.

Hark—peals the thunder of the *signal-gun!*
It told 'twas sunset. *Byron*, Corsair, i. 14.

signal-halyard (sig'nal-hal'yėrd), *n.* See *halyard*.

signalise, *v.* See *signalize*.

signality† (sig-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *signal* + *-ity*.] The state of being signal; prominence; eminence; importance.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Sir T. Browne*. (*Latham*.)

signalize (sig'nal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signalized*, ppr. *signalizing*. [< *signal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make signal; render conspicuously noteworthy; distinguish in a special or exceptional manner: used of a person, reflexively, or of his actions, directly or indirectly: as, to *signalize* one's self by great deeds or great crimes; to *signalize* one's administration by reformatory zeal.

A man's memory finds sufficient employment on such as have really *signalized* themselves by their great actions.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

He *signalized* himself by a very remarkable superiority of genius. *Goldsmith*, Essay, Taste.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. *Burke*.

2. To indicate or point out distinctly; make special note or mention of; specialize. [Recent.]

The MS. of the Roman de la Rose, the presence of which in a private library in Boston was *signalized* by Prof. Alphonse van Daell. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 118.

Children cannot be suitably impressed with such "tremendous ideas as evolution," and therefore it is useless to *signalize* these to them. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 342.

3. To signal; make signals to; indicate by a signal. [Now rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *intrans.* To make signals; hold communication by signals. [Now rare.]

Twelve oval metal disks, supposed by Wagner to have been attached occasionally to the commander's staff in *signalizing*. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxv.

I *signalized* to the fleet. *Farragut*, Life, p. 322.

Also spelled *signalise*.

signal-lamp (sig'nal-lamp), *n.* A lamp by which signals may be made, usually fitted with a lantern and either moved in certain ways, or combined with other lamps to form certain groups, or arranged with glasses or slides of different colors. White usually indicates safety, red danger, and green caution; but on the continent of Europe green is a safety-signal, and also on some American railways.

signal-lantern (sig'nal-lan'tėrn), *n.* A lantern with plain or colored glass, used in signaling. Some have working slides which give flashes of light, the durations of which and the intervals of time between them correspond to determined meanings. Slides of colored glass are also used to give combinations. See cut under *lantern*.

signaller, *n.* See *signaler*.

signal-light (sig'nal-līt), *n.* A light, shown especially at night, either alone or with others, to make signals. Compare *signal-lamp*.

signally (sig'nal-i), *adv.* In a signal manner; conspicuously; eminently; memorably: as, their plot failed *signally*.

signalman (sig'nal-man), *n.*; pl. *signalmen* (-men). One whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, or the like by means of signals; a signaler; in nautical or military service, one who makes signals and reads or interprets the signals received; an expert in signals.

signalment (sig'nal-ment), *n.* [< F. *signalement*; as *signal* + *-ment*.] 1. A making known by signs or indications; specifically, a description by external marks or characteristics for identification. [A Gallicism.]

The foiled police
Renounced me. "Could they find a girl and child?
No other *signalment* but girl and child?
No data shown but noticeable eyes,
And hair in masses, low upon the brow?"
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vi.

That bit of Dürer . . . contains a true *signalement* of every nut-tree and apple-tree and higher bit of hedge all round that village. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, i.

2. The act of signaling. *Imp. Dict.*

signal-officer (sig'nal-of'i-sėr), *n.* An officer in the signal-service of an army; an officer of the signal corps.—**Chief signal officer**, an officer of the United States army charged with the superintendence of the Signal Corps. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal*.

signal-order (sig'nal-ôr'dėr), *n.* An order relating to the display of signals.

signal-post (sig'nal-pōst), *n.* A post or pole upon which movable arms, flags, lights, or the like are arranged, which may be displayed for the purpose of making signals.

signal-rocket (sig'nal-rok'et), *n.* A rocket used as a signal.

signal-service (sig'nal-sėr'vis), *n.* 1. The business of making or transmitting signals; the occupation of signaling, especially in the

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army: as, to be assigned to *signal-service*.—**2.** An organization for the business of signaling. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal*.

signal-tower (sig′nal-tou″ėr), *n.* A tower from which signals are set or displayed, as by a semaphore, or by any other means of transmitting information or orders to a distance.

signatary (sig′nạ-tā-ri), *n.* and *a.* Same as *signatory*.

signate (sig′nāt), *a.* [< L. *signatus*, pp. of *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign*, *v.*] **1.** Designate; determinate.—**2.** In *entom.*, having irregular spots or marks resembling letters; lettered.—**Signate individual**, a definitely designated individual.—**Signate matter** [L. *materia signata*, a term of St. Thomas Aquinas]. See *matter*.—**Signate predication.** See *predication*.

signation (sig-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *signatio(n-)*, a marking, < L. *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign*.] That which is used as a token or sign; a betokenment; an emblem.

A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation* to be raised unto a lunary representation.
Sir T. Browne. (*Latham.*)

signatory (sig′nā-tọ-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *signatorius*, pertaining to sealing, < *signare*, pp. *signatus*, mark, sign: see *sign*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *signatories* (-riz). One who is bound by signature to the terms of an agreement; specifically, a party or state bound jointly with several others by the signing of a public treaty or convention.

The greater the humiliation, too, for Russia, the more necessary it was for the other *signatories* to avoid . . . breaches of the treaty of 1856.
The Nation, Nov. 24, 1870, p. 346.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or used in sealing: as, a *signatory* ring. *Bailey.* [Rare or unused.]—**2.** That has signed, or signed and sealed; bound by signature and seal, as to the terms of a contract or agreement: used specifically, in the phrase *signatory powers*, of the sovereign parties to a general treaty or convention, as that of Paris in 1856, or that of Berlin in 1878.

A European Commission, in which the *signatory powers* were to be represented each by one delegate, was to be charged with executing the necessary works for clearing the mouths of the Danube.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 352.

Her majesty's government . . . are compelled to place on record their view that it [the action of the Russian government as to Batoum] constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin unsanctioned by the *signatory Powers*.
British Blue Book, Aug. 21, 1886.

signature (sig′nā-ṭụr), *n.* [< F. *signature* = Sp. *signatura* = Pg. *assignatura* = It. *segnatura*, < ML. *signatura*, signature, a rescript, < L. *signare*, sign: see *sign*.] **1.** A distinguishing sign, mark, or manifestation; an indicative appearance or characteristic, either physical or mental; a condition or quality significant of something: as, the *signatures* of a person's temperament seen in his face. [Formerly used with much latitude, but now archaic or technical.]

It is . . . impossible that the universal and abstract intelligible ideas of the mind, or essences of things, should be mere stamps or *signatures* impressed upon the soul in a gross corporeal manner.
Cudworth, Eternal and Immutable Morality, IV. iii. § 13.

It pleased God to bind man by the *signature* of laws to observe those great natural reasons without which man could not arrive at the great end of God's designing.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 9.

They instantly discover a merciful aspect, and will single out a face wherein they spy the *signatures* and marks of mercy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

He [the psychologist] recognizes in Quality a primary fact of Feeling, and in Quantity a fundamental *signature* of Feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 31.

Specifically—**2.** An external natural marking upon, or a symbolical appearance or characteristic of, a plant, mineral, or other object or substance, formerly supposed by the Paracelsians (and still by some ignorant persons) to indicate its special medicinal quality or appropriate use. The medical theory based upon this conception, known as the *doctrine of signatures*, took note of color (as yellow flowers for jaundice and the bloodstone for hemorrhage), shape (as that of the roots of mandrake and ginseng), various peculiarities of marking, etc. Many existing names of plants, minerals, etc., originated from this theory. See *kidneywort*, *mandrake*, *scorpion-grass*. Also called *sign*, *seal*, and *sigil*.

Some also, pretending themselues Natures Principall Secretaries, haue found out [in certain plants] . . . *Signatures* of Natures owne impression, fitted to their seueral and speciall vses in Physicke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

Chymists observe in the book of nature that those simples that wear the figure or resemblance (by them termed *signature*) of a distempered part are medicinal for that part of that infirmity whose *signature* they bear.
Boyle, Style of the Holy Scriptures.

Seek out for plants with *signatures*,
To quack of universal cures.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 328.

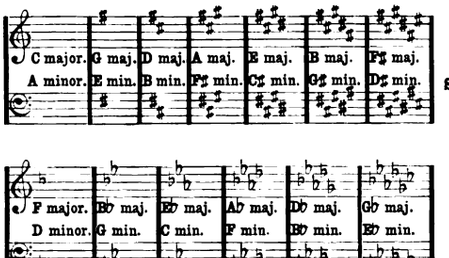
They believed, for example, that the plant called Jew's-ear, which does bear a certain resemblance to the human ear, was a useful cure for diseases of that organ. This doctrine of *signatures*, as it was called, exercised an enormous influence on the medicine of the time.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 130.

3. The name of a person, or something used as representing his name, affixed or appended to a writing or the like, either by himself or by deputy, as a verification, authentication, or assent (as to a petition or a pledge). The initials, the first or familiar name by which one is known, or the mark or sign of the cross, and the like, if affixed by the person for that purpose, is a legal signature. A British peer uses his title as signature: thus, the Marquis of Salisbury signs himself simply "Salisbury." Prelates of the Church of England adopt signatures from the Latinized designations of their sees: thus, the Archbishop of Canterbury (E. W. Benson) signs himself "E. W. Cantuar."; the Bishop of Oxford (W. Stubbs), "W. Oxon." See *sign*, *v. t.*, 2, 3.

4. In *Scots law*, a writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of exchequer, as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented. This, having in the case of an original charter the sign manual of the sovereign, and in other cases the *cachet* appointed by the act of union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view. *Imp. Dict.*

5. A letter or figure placed by the printer at the foot of the first page of every section or gathering of a book. The letters begin with A, the figures with 1, and follow in regular order on succeeding sections. They are intended to aid the binder in folding, collating, and arranging the sections consecutively. In early printed books the signature-mark was often repeated on the 3d, 5th, and 7th pages of a section of 16 pages as an additional safeguard for the folder: as, A on 1st page, A i on 3d, A ii on 5th, and A iv on 7th page. This practice has been discontinued except for offcuts of 12mos, which have the signature repeated.

Hence—**6.** A sheet; especially, in bookbinders' use, a sheet after it has been folded and is ready to be gathered.—**7.** In *musical notation*, the signs placed at the beginning of a staff to indicate the key (tonality) and the rhythm of a piece. The term properly includes the clef (which see), since it determines the form of the key-signature. The key-signature consists of sharps or flats placed upon the degrees corresponding to the black digitals of the keyboard that are to be used; their number and position show also the position of the key-note. The key-signature of a minor key is the same as that of its relative major key. A key-signature made up of sharps is called a *sharp signature*; one made up of flats is called a *flat signature*. The key-signature may be altered in the course of the piece. In this case a heavy bar is inserted, and the sharps or flats that are not to continue in force are nullified by cancels (naturals) prefixed to the new signature. The key-signatures most in use with the common G and F clefs are as follows:



Some slight variations in the above forms occur. (See *key*[1], *key-signature*, and *circle of keys* (under *circle*).) The rhythmical signature, or time-signature, consists of two numerals, the upper of which indicates the number of principal beats in the measure, and the lower the kind of note chosen to represent one such beat. (See *rhythm*, and *rhythmical signature* (under *rhythmical*).) The key-signature is usually repeated at the beginning of every brace; but the rhythmical signature is given but once.

8. In *entom.*, a mark resembling a letter; one of the marks of a signate surface.

signature† (sig′nā-ṭụr), *v. t.* [< *signature*, *n.*] To mark out; distinguish.

Those who, by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signatured* to intellectual professions.
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 30. (*Latham.*)

signature-line (sig′nā-ṭụr-līn), *n.* In *printing*, the line at the bottom of the page in which the signature-mark is placed.

signature-mark (sig′nạ-ṭụr-märk), *n.* Same as *signature*, 5.

signaturist (sig′nạ-tụr-ist), *n.* [< *signature* + *-ist*.] One who holds to the doctrine of signatures. See *signature*, 2. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

sign-board (sīn′bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice is fixed, as of one's place of business, of goods for sale, or of warning against trespass.

No swinging *sign-board* creaked from cottage elm
To stay his steps with faintness overcome.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 16.

signer (sī′nėr), *n.* [< *sign* + *-er*[1].] One who signs; specifically, one who writes his name as a signature: as, the *signer* of a letter; to get *signers* to a petition; the *signers* of the Declaration of Independence.

signet (sig′net), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *signet*, < F. *signet*, a signet, seal, stamp, OF. *sinet*. *signet* = Pr. *signet* = Pg. *sinete* = It. *segnetto*, < ML. *signetum*, dim. of L. *signum*, a sign, token: see *sign*.] **1.** A seal, especially a private seal, used instead of signing the name, or in addition to it, for verification of papers or the like. The signet in Scotland is a seal by which royal warrants connected with the administration of justice were formerly authenticated. Hence the title of *writers to the signet* or *clerks of the signet*, a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session. In English administration the signet is one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants, which before the abolition of the signet-office in 1848 was there affixed to documents before passing the privy seal, but it is not now required.

I had my father's *signet* in my purse,
Which was the model of that Danish seal.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 49.

2. The stamp of a signet; an impression made by or as if by a signet.

"But will my lord's commands bear us out if we use violence?" "Tush, man! here is his *signet*," answered Varney. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

Ye shrink from the *signet* of care on my brow.
Bryant, I cannot forget.

signeted (sig′net-ed), *a.* [< *signet* + *-ed*[2].] Stamped or marked with a signet.

signet-ring (sig′net-ring), *n.* A seal-ring the seal of which is a signet, or private seal.

signifer† (sig′ni-fėr), *n.* [< ML. *signifer*, the zodiac, < L. *signifer*, sign-bearing, starry, < *signum*, a mark or token, + *ferre*, bear, carry.] The zodiac. [A common word with the old astronomers.]

Signifer his candels sheweth brighte.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1020.

signifiable (sig′ni-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *signify* + *-able*.] That may be signified; capable of being represented by signs or symbols.

Now what is it that is directly *signifiable* in the world about us? Evidently, the separate acts and qualities of sensible objects, and nothing else.
Whitney, in Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

signifiancet, *n.* [ME. *signifiaunce*, *signefiance*, < OF. *signifiance*: see *significance*.] Same as *significance*.

A straw for alle swevenes [dreams'] *signifiaunce*!
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 362.

And thus ye may knowe whiche were gode men and worthy, whan ye se the *signifiaunce* of the voyde place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

significance (sig-nif′i-kạns), *n.* [< OF. *significance*, a later form, partly conformed to the L., of *signifiance*, *segnifiance*, *senefiance* (> ME. *signifiaunce*, *signefiance*) = Pr. *significanza*, *significansa* = It. *significanza*, < L. *significantia*, meaning, force, energy, significance, < *significan(t-)s*, meaning, significant: see *significant*.] **1.** That which is signified; purport; covert sense; real or implied meaning; that which may be inferred in regard to any state of things from any circumstance: as, the *significance* of a metaphor, of a chance remark, of a look, of behavior.—**2.** Importance; more strictly, importance as significative of something interesting, but also, frequently, importance as affecting considerable interests: as, the great *significance* of many small things.

All their endeavours, either of persuasion or force, are of little *significance*. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

The Rubicon, we know, was a very insignificant stream to look at; its *significance* lay entirely in certain invisible conditions. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxxii.

You never know what life means till you die:
Even throughout life, 'tis death that makes life live,
Gives it whatever the *significance*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 304.

3. The character of being significant; force of meaning; distinct signification; expressiveness.=**Syn.** *Significance*, *Signification*, *Meaning*. *Meaning* is the most general: it may apply to persons, but not the other words: as, what was his *meaning*? *Signification* is closer than *significance*; *significance* is especially the quality of signifying something, while *signification* is generally that which is signified: as, he attached a great deal of *significance* to this fact; what is the *signification* of D. C. L.?

significancy (sig-nif′i-kạn-si), *n.* [As *significance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *significance*: chiefly in sense 3 of that word.

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I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift*, Letter concerning the Sacramental Test.

significant (sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. **signifiant* = Sp. Pg. It. *significante*, < L. *significan(t-)s*, ppr. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Signifying something; conveying a meaning; having a purport; expressive; implying some character, and not merely denotative: as, a *significant* word or sound.—**2.** Serving as a sign or indication; having a special or covert meaning; suggestive; meaning: as, a *significant* gesture; a *significant* look.

To add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant* is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.* (*Johnson.*)

He [Drummond] lived and died, in the *significant* language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Important; notable; weighty; more strictly, important for what it indicates, but also, often, important in its consequences: opposed to *insignificant*: as, a *significant* event.

Arsenic acid can be evaporated even to dryness in presence of hydrochloric acid without danger of *significant* volatilization. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 66.

Significant figures, the succession of figures in the ordinary notation of a number neglecting all the ciphers between the decimal point and the figure not a cipher nearest to the decimal point.

II. *n.* That which is significant; a meaning, sign, or indication. [Rare.]

Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 26.

In my glass *significants* there are
Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping.
Wordsworth, The Egyptian Maid.

significantly (sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* In a significant manner; so as to convey meaning or signification; meaningly; expressively; so as to signify more than merely appears.

significate (sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* [= It. *significato*, < L. *significatus*, pp. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate: see *signify*.] In *logic*, one of several characters (less properly also objects) signified by a common term.

"All tyrants are miserable," "no miser is rich," are universal propositions, and their subjects are, therefore, said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its *significates*: but "some islands are fertile," "all tyrants are not assassinated," are particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their *significates*. *Whately*, Logic, II. ii. § 1.

Formal significate. See *formal*.

signification (sig*ᵉ*ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *signification*, *significacioun*, < OF. *significacion*, *signification*, F. *signification* = Pr. *significatio* = Sp. *significacion* = Pg. *significação* = It. *significazione*, < L. *significatio(n-)*, a signifying, indication, expression, sign, token, meaning, emphasis, < *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** The act of signifying or making known; expression or indication of meaning in any manner. [Rare.]

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

2. A fact as signified; an established or intended meaning; the import of anything by which thought is or may be communicated; connotation, or logical comprehension; implication; sense: as, the *signification* of a word or a gesture; the *significations* of mathematical and other conventional signs.

Words in their primary . . . *signification* stand for nothing but the ideas in the mind of him that uses them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

3†. Significance; occult meaning; a fact as inferable from a phenomenon of which it is said to be the signification.

Neuertheles, the dragon had grete *significacion* in hymself, ffor it be-tokened the kynge Arthur and his power. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

4. Importance; consequence; significant import. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Therefore send after alle the gode men of the londe to se the bataile, for it hath grete *significacion*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

5. In *French-Canadian law*, the act of giving notice; notification.—**Formal signification.** See *formal*.—**Syn. 2.** *Meaning*, etc. See *significance*.

significative (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *significatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *significativo*, < LL. *significativus*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** Serving as an external sign or symbol of some fact; having a representative signification; intentionally suggestive and almost declaratory; showing forth an internal meaning.

In the creation it was part of the office of the sun and moon to be *significative*; he created them for signs as well as for seasons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

2. Significant; serving as a premise from which some state of things may be inferred; conveying a covert meaning.

On the night of the 8th of September, Egmont received another most *significative* and mysterious warning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 122.

significatively (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a significative manner; so as to represent, express, or convey by an external sign or indication.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible. *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Challenge made by a Jesuit, iii.

significativeness (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being significative. *Westminster Rev.*

significator (sig-nif'i-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *significateur* = Sp. Pg. *significador* = It. *significatore*, < ML. *significator*, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by words, signs, etc.; in *astrol.*, specifically, a planet ruling a house; especially, the lord of the ascendant (which is the *significator* of life); the apheta. See the quotation.

The planet which is lord of the house which rules the matter inquired after is the *significator* of the quesited; the lord of the ascendant is the general *significator* of the querent. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.

significatory (sig-nif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *significatorio*, < LL. *significatorius*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* Having signification or meaning; significant or significative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.*; pl. *significatories* (-riz). That which betokens, signifies, or represents.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

significavit (sig*ᵉ*ni-fi-kā'vit), *n.* [< L. *significavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] In *eccles. law*, a writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping of him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church: so called from the first word of the body of the writ. *Wharton.*

If it be for defect of apparance, take me out a special *significavit*. *Middleton*, The Phœnix, ii. 3.

signifier (sig'ni-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which signifies, indicates, or makes known.

In peace he [King Edwin of Northumberland] was preceded by his *signifier*. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 122.

signify (sig'ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signified*, ppr. *signifying*. [< ME. *signifien*, *signefien*, *sygnyfyen*, *sinifien*, < OF. *signifier*, F. *signifier* = Pr. *significar*, *signifiar* = Sp. Pg. *significar* = It. *significare*, < L. *significare*, show by signs, signify, mean, < *signum*, a sign, + *facere*, make: see *sign* and *fact*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sign or token of (a fact or pretended fact); represent or suggest, either naturally or conventionally; betoken; mean.

What thing that signe suld *signify*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some roughcast about him, to *signify* wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 71.

It is a great mercy, that *signifies* a final and universal acquittance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 654.

The olde Greeke word [cocytus] which *signifieth* to keepe a noyse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

John the Baptist is call'd an Angel, which in Greeke *signifies* a Messenger. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Happiness *signifies* a gratified state of all the faculties. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 15.

2. To import, in the Paracelsian sense. See *signature*, 2.

Then took he up his garland, and did shew
What every flower, as country-people hold,
Did *signify*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

3. To import relatively; have the purport or bearing of; matter in regard to (something expressed or implied): as, that *signifies* little or nothing to us; it *signifies* much.

Why should their [the Sadducees'] opposition *signifie* any thing against so full a stream running down from the first and purest Antiquity? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Pshaw!—what *signifies* kneeling, when you know I must have you? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

4. To make known by signs, speech, or action; communicate; give notice of; announce; declare.

Then Paul . . . entered into the temple, to *signify* the accomplishment of the days of purification. Acts xxi. 26.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto his servant John. Rev. i. 1.

Pray you *signify*
Unto your patron I am here.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

5†. To exhibit as a sign or representation; make as a similitude.

The picture of the greatest of them is *signified* in the Mappe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 120.

=**Syn.** To manifest, intimate, denote, imply, indicate.

II. *intrans.* To have import or meaning; be of consequence; matter.

Well, and pray now—not that it *signifies*—what might the gentleman say? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

Reuben Butler! he hasna in his pouch the value o' the auld black coat he wears—but it disna *signify*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

We ask for long life, but 'tis deep life, or grand moments, that *signify*. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

signifying (sig'ni-fī-ing), *p. a.* Having expressive force; significant. [Rare.]

If the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

signinum (sig-nī'num), *n.* [L., abbr. of *opus Signinum*, 'work of Signia'; neut. of *Signinus*, of Signia, < *Signia*, an ancient town in Latium, now *Segni*.] See *opus signinum*, under *opus*.

signior, *n.* See *signor*.

signiorize, *v.* See *seigniorize*.

signiory†, *n.* See *seigniory*.

signless (sīn'les), *a.* [< *sign* + *-less*.] **1.** Making no sign or manifestation; quiet; passive. [Rare.]

Poems . . .
Which moved me in secret, as the sap is moved
In still March branches, *signless* as a stone.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

2. Having no algebraical sign, or being essentially positive, like the modulus of an imaginary, a tensor, etc.

Matter or mass is *signless*. *H. Farquhar*, in Science, III. 700.

signor (sē'nyor), *n.* [Also *signior*, *signore*; < It. *signore*, sir, a lord, = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = F. *seigneur*: see *senior*, *seignior*, *sire*, *sir*, *señor*.] **1.** An Italian lord or gentleman; specifically, a member of a class or body of ruling magistrates or senators in one of the old Italian republics.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*,
My very noble and approved good masters.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 77.

The legislative authority of Genoa is lodged in the great senate, consisting of *signors*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 346.

Hence—**2.** A lord or gentleman in general; a man of aristocratic rank or associations.

I have all that 's requisite
To the making up of a *signior*.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

3. [*cap.*] An Italian title of respect or address for a man, contracted from *Signore* before a name, equivalent to *Señor* in Spanish, *Senhor* in Portuguese, *Monsieur* or *M.* in French, *Mister* or *Mr.* in English, *Herr* in German, etc.

Signora (sē-nyō'rä), *n.* [< It. *signora*, a lady, fem. of *signore*; = Sp. *señora* = Pg. *senhora*: see *signor*.] An Italian title of address or respect for a woman, equivalent to *Madam*, *Mrs.*

Signorina (sē-nyō-rē'nä), *n.* [It., a young lady, miss; dim. of *signora*: see *Signora*.] An Italian title of respect for a young woman, equivalent to *Miss* in English, *Mademoiselle* in French, etc.

signory† (sē'nyor-i), *n.* See *seigniory*.

sign-painter (sīn'pān*ᵉ*tėr), *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, etc.

sign-post (sīn'pōst), *n.* A post holding a sign. Specifically—(*a*) A post having an arm from which a sign hangs or swings, as before a tavern. (*b*) A guide-post.

He [the comic man] turned round *signposts* and made them point the wrong way, in order to send people whither they did not wish to go. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 100.

sign-symbol (sīn'sim*ᵉ*bol), *n.* A symbol denoting a row or matrix of plus and minus signs.

signum (sig'num), *n.*; pl. *signa* (-nä) [L., a mark, sign: see *sign*.] In *Saxon law*, a cross prefixed to a charter or deed as evidence of assent.

sigterite (sig'tėr-īt), *n.* A silicate of aluminium and sodium, corresponding in composition to an anhydrous natrolite. In physical characters it is allied to the feldspars. It occurs in granular form in elæolite-syenite in the island of Sigterö in the Langesundfiord, southern Norway.

sik†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

sika (sē'kä), *n.* A kind of deer found in Japan.

sike[1] (sīk), *n.* [Sc. also *syke*, *syk*, < ME. *sike*, prob. not < AS. *sic*, *sich* (Somner), a furrow, gutter, rivulet, but < Icel. *sik*, mod. *siki*, a ditch, trench; prob. connected with AS. *sīgan*, E. *sie*,

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sig, fall, sink: see *sie*[1], *sig*.] 1. A small stream of water; a rill; a gutter.—2. A marshy bottom with a small stream in it. [Scotch and North. Eng. in both uses.]

sike[2]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sigh*[1].

sike[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

sikert, sikerly† sikernesst. Middle English spellings of *sicker, sickerly, sickerness*.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* [Formerly also *Scikh, Seekh, Seek, Sicque, Syc, Syke, Sike;* < Hind. *Sikh*, lit. 'a disciple,' the distinctive name of the disciples of Nanak Shah, who founded the sect.] A member of a politico-religious community of India, founded near Lahore about 1500 as a sect based on the principles of monotheism and human brotherhood. Under their hereditary theocratic chiefs the Sikhs were organized into a political and military force, and in the eighteenth century formed a confederation of states in the Punjab, collectively called Khalsa; their power was greatly developed in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Runjeet Singh. The Punjab was annexed to British India in 1849, after the two Sikh wars of 1845-6 and 1848-9.

Sikhism (sē'kizm), *n.* [< *Sikh* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The religious system and practices of the Sikhs, as taught in the Sikh Scriptures, the "Adi-Granth," compiled by the immediate successors of Nanak, their founder. The system embodies an attempt to combine the leading doctrines of Brahmanism and Mohammedanism.

siklaton†, *n.* A variant of *ciclaton*.

Sikyonian, *a.* Same as *Sicyonian*.

sil (sil), *n.* [= F. Sp. *sil*, < L. *sil*, a kind of yellowish earth.] A kind of yellowish earth used as a pigment by ancient painters; yellow ocher.—**sil atticum,** an ancient name for red ocher.

silage (sī'lāj), *n.* [< *silo* + *-age*.] Feed for cattle prepared by treatment in a silo; ensilage. [Recent.]

Many agriculturists . . . have not the least doubt as to the superiority of *silage* over hay.
Nature, XXXVII. 212.

silage (sī'lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silaged*, ppr. *silaging*. [< *silage*, *n.*] To make silage of; treat in a silo. [Recent.]

Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stock could be *silaged*. *The Field*, Dec. 19, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Silaus (sī'lā-us), *n.* [NL. (Besser, 1820), < L. *silaus*, an umbelliferous plant, said to be *Apium graveolens*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Umbelliferæ* and tribe *Seselineæ*, closely allied to the lovage (*Ligusticum*), and distinguished by its yellowish flowers and inconspicuous or obsolete oil-tubes. The two species are natives of Europe and Siberia. They are smooth perennials, bearing pinnately decompound leaves with the segments narrow and entire, and compound umbels with involucels of many small bractlets, but the bracts of the involucre are only one or two or absent. For *S. pratensis*, see *meadow-saxifrage*.

silch, *n.* Same as *sealgh*. [Scotch.]

sile[1] (sīl), *v.* [Formerly also *syle;* < ME. *silen, sylen*, < MLG. *silen*, LG. *silen, sielen* = G. *sielen*, let off water, filter, = Sw. *sila*, filter; with freq. formative *-l*, from the simple verb seen in AS. **sihan, seón*, etc., let fall, drip, etc.: see *sie*[1]. Cf. *silt*.] **I.** *trans.* To strain, as milk; pass through a strainer or anything similar; filter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Tho euwere thurgh towelle *syles* clene,
His water into tho bassynges shene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

II. *intrans.* 1. To flow down; drop; fall; sink. [Old and prov. Eng.]

The kyng for that care coldit at his hert,
And siket full sore with *sylyng* of teris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1307.

2†. To settle down; compose or calm one's self.

Than [they] *sylen* to sitte vppon silke wedis,
Hadyn wyn for to wale & wordes ynow.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

3†. To pass; go.

Jason full iustly and Joly knightes moo, . . .
Wonen vp wynly vppon wale horses,
Silen to the Citie softly and faire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1166.

4. To boil gently; simmer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sile[1] (sīl), *n.* [= MLG. *sīl* = G. *siel*, a drain, sewer; from the verb.] 1. A sieve.—2. A strainer or colander for liquids.—3. That which is sifted or strained; hence, settlings; sediment; filth. *Halliwell.*

sile[2] (sīl), *n.* Same as *sill*[2].

sile[3] (sil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *soil*[1].

sile[4] (sīl), *n.* [Also *sill;* origin obscure.] A young herring. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

silenal (sī-lē'nal), *a.* Typified by the genus *Silene:* as, the *silenal* alliance. *Lindley.*

silence (sī'lens), *n.* [< ME. *silence, sylence*, < OF. (and F.) *silence* = Pr. *silenci*, m., *silencia*, f., = Sp. Pg. *silencio* = It. *silenzio*, < L. *silentium*, a being silent, silence, < *silen(t-)s*, silent: see *silent*.] 1. The state of being or keeping silent; forbearance or restraint of sound; abstinence from speech or other noise; muteness; reticence: as, to listen in *silence;* the chairman rapped for *silence*.

Be check'd for *silence*,
But never tax'd for speech.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 76.

At one end of the table sat Longfellow, . . . whose *silence* was better than many another man's conversation.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, viii.

2. Absence of sound or noise; general stillness within the range or the power of hearing: as, the *silence* of midnight; the *silence* of the tomb.

The night's dead *silence*
Will well become such sweet-complaining grievance.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 85.

A *silence* soon pervaded the camp, as deep as that which reigned in the vast forest by which it was environed.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, i.

3. Absence of mention: as, the *silence* of Scripture (on a particular subject); oblivion; obscurity.

Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 385.

A few more days, and this essay will follow the Defensio Populi to the dust and *silence* of the upper shelf.
Macaulay, Milton.

4. In distilled spirits, want of flavor and odor; flatness; deadness. See *silent spirit*, under *silent*. [Rare.]

The Scotch manufacturer may, if he will, employ damaged grain, potatoes, molasses refuse, and various other waste products to yield the silent spirit, since, owing to its *silence*, there is no possibility of detecting afterwards from what source it has been obtained.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 229.

5. In *music*, same as *rest*[1], 8.—**Amyclæan silence.** See *Amyclæan*.—**Tower of silence,** a tower, generally built about 25 feet high, on which the Parsees



Tower of Silence of Parsees, near Teheran.

expose the bodies of their dead to be stripped of flesh by vultures. These towers are usually so arranged that the denuded bones fall through a grating into a pit, whence they are removed for burial. At Bombay, the principal seat of the Parsees, a number of towers of silence stand in a garden on a high hill.—**Syn.** See *silent*.

silence (sī'lens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silenced*, ppr. *silencing*. [< *silence*, *n.*] 1. To cause to be or keep silent; put or bring to silence; restrain from speech or noise; stop the noise of: as, to *silence* a battery or a gun-boat.

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To *silence* envious tongues.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 446.

It is the little rift within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly *silence* all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To restrain from speech about something; cause or induce to be silent on a particular subject or class of subjects; make silent or speechless, as by restraint of privilege or license, or by unanswerable argument.

Is it therefore
The ambassador is *silenced?*
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 97.

Complaints being made against him unto the Bishop's courts, he was for a while then put under the circumstances of a *silenced* minister. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

Hence—3. To make quiescent; put at rest or into abeyance; stop the activity of: as, to *silence* one's conscience.

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples.
D. Rogers.

They have made the happy discovery that the way to *silence* religious disputes is to take no notice of them.
Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (1797), p. 268.

silency (sī'len-si), *n.* [As *silence* (see *-cy*[1]).] Same as *silence*. [Rare.]

And, in love's *silency*,
Whisperd each other, Lord, what a back hath he!
Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist (1634). (*Nares.*)

Silene (sī-lē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the frequent sticky exudation on its stems; < L. *Silenus*, Silenus: see *Silenus*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sileneæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a ten-nerved five-toothed club-shaped ovoid or inflated calyx, five spreading petals upon erect and slender claws commonly with two small scales, ten stamens, and a stalked ovary with one cell, a free central placenta, and usually three styles, the capsule opening at the top by six or by three short valves to discharge the numerous opaque and roughened seeds. About 480 species have been described, but only about 250 are now thought to be distinct. They are annual or perennial herbs of great variety of habit, tall and erect, tufted or procumbent, or partial climbers, with narrow entire opposite leaves, and pink, scarlet, white, or variously colored flowers, commonly in cymes or in one-sided spikes disposed in a terminal panicle. They are abundant in Asia north of the tropics, and in southern Europe and northern Africa, and there are about 12 species in South Africa. Besides 5 or 6 introduced species in the Atlantic border, the United States contains about 32 species, chiefly in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific region, about half of which are nearly or quite confined to California. Most of the species are known as *catch-fly*. Many are cultivated for their flowers, especially *S. viscosa* and *S. Schafta*, with *S. Armeria*, the sweetwilliam or Lobel's catch-fly, native of the south of Europe. *S. Pennsylvanica*, a glutinous early-flowering species, is the wild pink of the eastern United States (see cut under *anthophore*). (For *S. Virginica*, see *fire-pink*, under *pink*[2].) Many species with an inflated bladdery calyx are known in general as *campion*, among which *S. Otites*, abundant in sands of eastern Europe and known as *Spanish campion*, is used as an astringent. (For *S. acaulis*, also known in England as *cushion-pink*, see *moss-campion*.) *S. Cucubalus* (*S. inflata*), the bladder-campion, is a wide-spread species of Europe, central and northern Asia, now introduced in the Atlantic United States. It is also called *behen* and *spatling-poppy;* also, from the shape of its calyx, in America *cowbell*, in England *knapbottle* and *whitebottle*. *S. maritima* of the English coast (perhaps a variety of the last) has been called *witches'-thimble*.

Sileneæ (sī-lē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Silene* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a united and more or less tubular four- or five-toothed calyx, five petals with spreading border and a slender claw often bearing two scales at its summit, usually ten stamens, two or more styles separate to the base—the ovary, stamens, and petals all commonly elevated on a stalk-like gynophore or continuation of the receptacle. It includes 11 genera, all natives of the Old World except certain species of *Dianthus* and *Silene*. (See also *Saponaria, Lychnis*, and *Gypsophila*.) Most of the genera are cultivated for their ornamental flowers, as the pink, catchfly, etc., which resemble salver-shaped flowers, as phlox, in form, but are composed of separate petals.

silent (sī'lent), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sylent;* = It. *silente*, < L. *silen(t-)s*, ppr. of *silere*, be silent; cf. Goth. **silan*, in comp. *ana-silan*, become silent: cf. *seld*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not speaking, or making a noise with the voice; withholding or restraining vocal sounds; mute; dumb; speechless: as, a *silent* spectator; *silent* watchers.

O my God, I cry in the daytime, but thou hearest not; and in the night season, and am not *silent*. Ps. xxii. 2.

Hear me for my cause, and be *silent* that you may hear.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 14.

2. In a restricted use, not given to speaking; using few words; not loquacious.

Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *W. Broome.*

3. Not speaking about some specified thing; withholding mention or statement; saying nothing; uncommunicative.

This new-created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 988.

It is very extraordinary that antient authors should be so *silent* in relation to Hellopolis.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

4. Lacking authority or ability to speak, as about something of personal concern; not having a voice; disqualified for speech: as, a *silent* partner in a firm (see *partner*); the *silent* part of creation.—5. Not uttered or expressed with the voice; unmarked by utterance or demonstrative speech; unspoken; unsounded: as, *silent* agony or endurance; *silent* opposition; a *silent* letter (see below).

I wish, my liege,
You had only in your *silent* judgment tried it.
Shak., W. T., ii. 1. 171.

Her eyes are homes of *silent* prayer.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxii.

6. Free from or unattended by noise or sound; marked by stillness; quiet: as, *silent* woods; a *silent* assembly.

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Like starry light,
Which, sparckling on the *silent* waves, does seeme more bright. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 78.

If you find yourself approaching to the *silent* tomb, Sir, think of me. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit.

Silent-alarm system. See *fire-alarm telegraph*, under *fire-alarm*. — **Silent letter,** a letter of a word which is not sounded or pronounced in the enunciation of the word, as the *b* in *doubt*, the *c* in *victual*, the *d* in *handsome*, the second of the two like consonants in *ebb*, *odd*, *off*, etc. The silent letter may be wholly useless, as in the above examples, or it may serve as an accidental or conventional index of the sound given to some adjacent letter: thus, the *e* in *bate*, *mete*, *bite*, *note*, *mute*, etc., is silent, but it indicates that the preceding vowel is long; the *c* in *indict*, the *g* in *sign*, the *l* in *balm*, etc., serve a similar purpose. Silent letters are traditional, representing sounds that once existed in the word, either in English or in the original tongue (as the *p* and *l* in *psalm*, pronounced in Latin *psalmus*, Greek ψαλμός), though often, as in this case, artificially restored after having been omitted (AS. *sealm*, ME. *salm*, *saume*), or have been foisted in to suit some false etymology or erroneous analogy, as the *l* in *could*, the *g* in *foreign*, the *p* in *ptarmigan*, etc. The proportion of silent letters in the present English spelling is about 12½ per cent. — **Silent spirit,** distilled spirit which is nearly or quite destitute of flavor and odor. Compare *silence*, 4. — **Silent system,** a system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners, even when assembled together. — **Silent Week,** Holy Week. Also *Still Week*. — **The Silent Sister,** an ironical name of Ireland. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Silent*, *Taciturn*, *Dumb*, *Mute*. *Silent* expresses the fact of not speaking, *taciturn* the habitual disposition to refrain from speaking. *Dumb* strictly implies lack of the organs of speech, or defect in them, or lack of the power of speaking, while *mute* implies some special cause: hence *deaf-mute* is thought by many a better name than *deaf-and-dumb person* for one who does not speak on account of deafness; an idol is *dumb*, not *mute*. Under figurative extension *mute*, *dumb*, and *silent* are often used outside of the lines here indicated. In such freer use there is an advance in strength from *silent* to *mute* and from *mute* to *dumb*: as, *silent* from abstraction; *mute* with astonishment; struck *dumb* with horror.

II. *n.* **1.** A silent period. [Rare.]

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 4. 19.

2. A short-circuit switch attached to an electric alarm, which when closed prevents the alarm from acting.

If the peg is removed, or axis turned, . . . the short circuit is broken, and the current passes through the coil. A switch of this kind attached to an alarm is called a *silent*. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 179.

silentiary† (sī-len′shi-ā-ri), *n.* [< LL. *silentiarius*, a confidential domestic servant, a privy councilor, < L. *silentium*, stillness, silence: see *silence*.] **1.** One appointed to keep silence and order, especially in a court of justice or a public assembly.

The *silentiary*, to call attention, strikes one of them [columns] with his staff. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 240.

2. A privy councilor; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state: as, Paul the *Silentiary* (Paulus Silentiarius), an officer of Justinian's court.

Afterwards he [the emperor] sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary*, again confirming it. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 16 (tr. from Bassianus).

silentious (sī-len′shus), *a.* [= F. *silencieux* = Sp. Pg. *silencioso* = It. *silenzioso*, < LL. *silentiosus*, perfectly still or silent, < L. *silentium*, stillness, silence: see *silence*.] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

silently (sī′lent-li), *adv.* In a silent manner; without speech or noise; not soundingly or noisily; mutely; quietly.

silentness (sī′lent-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being silent; stillness; silence.

The moonlight steeped in *silentness*
The steady weathercock. *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, vi.



Silenus.—Marble in the Glyptothek, Munich.

Silenus (sī-lē′nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Σειληνός, Silenus (see def.).] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a divinity of Asiatic origin, the foster-father of Bacchus, and leader of the satyrs, but very frequently merely one of a number of kindred attendants in the Dionysiac thiasus. He was represented as a robust, full-bearded old man, hairy and with pointed ears, frequently in a state of intoxication, often riding on an ass and carrying a cantharus or other wine-vessel.

The *Sileni* and Sylvans and Fauns,
And the Nymphs of the woods and waves. *Shelley*, Hymn of Pan.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Eucnemidæ*. Same as *Anelastes*. *Latreille*. — **3.** In *mammal.*, a genus of macaques, named from *Macacus silenus*, the wanderoo.

silery† (sil′e-ri), *n.* A variant of *cilery*, *celure*.

silesia (si-lē′shiä), *n.* [< *Silesia* (G. *Schlesien*), a province of Prussia and of Austria.] **1.** A fine brown holland, originally made in Silesia and now produced in England: it is glazed for window-shades or roller-blinds. *Dict. of Needlework.* — **2.** A thin cotton cloth, commonly twilled, used for linings for women's dresses and men's garments.

Silesian (si-lē′shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silesia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Silesia, a territory divided into the provinces of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, the latter much the larger. — **Silesian bole.** See *bole*2. — **Silesian wars,** three wars waged by Frederick the Great of Prussia against Austria, in 1740–42, 1744–5, and 1756–63, ostensibly for the possession of Silesia. Each war terminated favorably for Prussia, and the greater part of Silesia was permanently acquired. In the third war, generally known as the Seven Years' War, Austria, France, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden were allied against Prussia, which received subsidies from Great Britain.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Silesia.

silex (sī′leks), *n.* [= F. *silex*, *silice* = Sp. Pg. *silice*, *silica* = It. *selce*, *silice*, flint, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silica*.

silfbergite (silf′bèrg-īt), *n.* [< *Silfberg* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] In *mineral.*, a manganesian mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group, found at Vester-Silfberg in Sweden.

silgreen (sil′grēn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *sengreen*.

silhouette (sil-ȯ-et′), *n.* [= D. Dan. *silhouet* = Sw. G. *silhuett*, < F. *silhouette*, a profile portrait in black, so called after Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759, whose rigid public economy, intended to avert national bankruptcy, caused his name to be applied to things cheap, especially to things made ostentatiously cheap in derision of him.] **1.** Originally, a portrait in black or some other uniform tint, sometimes varied as to the hair or other parts by lighter lines or a lightening of shade, showing the profile as cast by a candle on a sheet of paper; hence, any opaque portrait, design, or image in profile. Silhouette portraits were very common throughout the early years of the nineteenth century, and are often cut out of black paper.



Silhouette of George Washington.

As he entered the parlor his eye caught upon two *silhouettes*, . . . black profiles, with the lights done in gold — about as poor semblances of humanity as could be conceived. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

There was a sticking-plaster *silhouette* of him in the widow's bedroom. *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

2. Opaque representation or exhibition in profile; the figure made by the shadow or a shadowy outline of an object; shadow.

The cat's dark *silhouette* on the wall
A couchant tiger's seemed to fall. *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

En or **in silhouette,** shown in outline, or in uniform solid color only.

In the close foreground is this framing of trees, which stand out *in silhouette* against a bright blue sky. *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

silhouette (sil-ȯ-et′), *v. t.* [< *silhouette*, *n.*] To represent or exhibit in silhouette; make or bring out a shaded profile or outline view of: used chiefly or only in the past participle.

A flock of roosting vultures, *silhouetted* on the sky, linger with half-opened, unwilling wing. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, i.

He stood *silhouetted* against the flaming Eastern sky alone. *S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, xl.

silica (sil′i-kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*.] Silicon dioxid (SiO_2), or silicic anhydrid, a white or colorless substance, nearly insoluble in water and in all acids except hydrofluoric acid. Silica is extremely hard, and fuses with difficulty in the oxyhydrogen flame to a colorless amorphous glass. In nature, as quartz, it is universally distributed, and is the commonest of minerals; here belong the varieties rock-crystal, amethyst, chalcedony, agate, carnelian, onyx, jasper, flint, hornstone, etc., which differ in degree of crystallization and in purity, and hence in color. Silica in the form of quartz makes the sand of the sea-shore, and rock-masses as quartzite and sandstone. It also occurs as the rare mineral tridymite, known only in volcanic rocks and in a few meteorites, and as the amorphous opal, which is softer and more soluble than quartz and contains more or less water. (See *quartz*, *tridymite*, *opal*, also *asmanite*, *cristobalite*, *melanophlogite*.) Silica also forms the material of the spicules of many sponges and of the frustules of diatoms; deposits of the latter are not uncommon under peat-swamps, and in some regions vast beds have been accumulated. (See *infusorial earth*, under *infusorial*.) Silica combines with bases to form compounds called *silicates*, which constitute the rocky crust of the globe. It occurs in solution in the waters of many mineral springs, and sometimes is deposited in enormous quantities about geyser-basins. From the silicates taken up by plants silica is often deposited on the surface or in the interior of their stems. The value of the equisetum, or scouring-rush, is due to the silica contained in it, which sometimes amounts to 18 per cent. of the fresh plant. Sand is extensively used for the manufacture of glass and mortar. The prominent silicates recognized among minerals are the *metasilicates*, salts of metasilicic acid (H_2SiO_3), and *orthosilicates*, salts of orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4). Examples are rhodonite, or manganese metasilicate ($MnSiO_3$), and willemite, or zinc orthosilicate (Zn_2SiO_4). There are also disilicates, polysilicates, etc., but they are rarer, and their nature is less clearly understood. See *glass*, *mortar*2, and *sand*1. Also called *silex*. — **Infusorial silica.** Same as *infusorial earth* (which see, under *infusorial*). — **Silica bandage,** in *surg.*, a bandage which is moistened with sodium silicate after having been applied.

silicate (sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *silic-ic* + *-ate*1.] A salt of silicic acid. Silicates formed by the union of silicic acid with the bases alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda, etc., constitute by far the greater number of the minerals which compose the crust of the globe. Glass is a mixture of artificial silicates of alkalis and alkaline earths or metallic oxids (see *glass*). — **Silicate cotton.** See *cotton*1.

silicated (sil′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *silicate* + *-ed*2.] Coated, mixed, combined, or impregnated with silica. — **Silicated soap,** a mixture of sodium silicate and hard soap.

silicatization (sil-i-kā-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *silicate* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The process of combining with silica so as to change to a silicate. [Rare.]

Silicea (si-lis′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*.] **1.** Siliceous sponges. See *Silicispongiæ*. — **2.** Sponges, excepting *Calcarea*; all non-calcareous sponges. All the existing horny or fibrous sponges are supposed to have been derived from *Silicea* which have lost their spicules, or replaced them by a fibrous skeletal support. The *Silicea*, as a subclass of *Spongiæ*, are divided by Von Lendenfeld into three orders — *Hexactinellida*, *Chondrospongiæ*, and *Cornacuspongiæ*.

siliceous, *a.* See *silicious*.

silicic (si-lis′ik), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to silica: as, *silicic* ether. — **Silicic acid,** an acid obtained by decomposing a silicate soluble in water with hydrochloric acid, and dialyzing the liquid so obtained. The acid is a colloid, and is obtained in an aqueous solution, which if concentrated sets to a jelly. Silicic acid has not yet been obtained in the pure form, as it undergoes decomposition into water and silica when dried. There are several hypothetical silicic acids, from which the several classes of silicates are supposed to be formed. Such are orthosilicic acid (H_4SiO_4), metasilicic acid (H_2SiO_3), and parasilicic acid ($H_6Si_2O_5$). None of these acids has been isolated. — **Silicic ether,** a compound of silicic acid with an alkyl, as methyl silicate ($(CH_3)_4SiO_4$).

silicicalcareous (sil′i-si-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + L. *calcarius*, calcareous.] Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. Also *silicocalcareous*.

siliciceratous (sil′i-si-ser′a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn.] Consisting of or containing mixed silicious spicules and horny fibers: applied to a group of sponges, the *Halichondriæ*.

silicide (sil′i-sid), *n.* [< *silic-on* + *-ide*1.] A compound of silicon with a single other element which is relatively electropositive, or with an organic radical. Also *siliciuret*.

siliciferous (sil-i-sif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *silicifère*, < NL. *silica* + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or containing silica; producing silica, or united with a portion of silica.

silicification (si-lis′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *silicification*; as *silicify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Conversion into silica.

The most conspicuous of the chemical changes wrought in the gravel, as evidenced by the known changes in the substances imbedded in it, is *silicification*. *J. D. Whitney*, Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada, [p. 327.

silicify (si-lis′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *silicified*, ppr. *silicifying*. [< NL. *silica* + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To convert into silica, as organic matter of any kind, especially wood. — **Silicified wood, jasperized wood,** or **agatized wood,** wood which has been changed into the agate or jasper varieties of quartz by a replacement of the cellular structure of the wood by silicious waters, sometimes containing oxids of iron and manganese. Agatized and jasperized wood admitting of a fine polish, and of the richest red, yellow, and brown colors, occurs in immense quanti-

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ties in California, Nevada, and Arizona. It is extensively used for ornamental and decorative purposes. Table-tops three feet in diameter have been sawed from a single section.

II. *intrans.* To become silica; be impregnated with silica.

silicious, siliceous (si-lish'us, -ius), *a.* [= F. *siliceux*, of or pertaining to flint, < L. *siliceus*, of or pertaining to flint, < *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*, *silica*.] **1.** Containing or resembling silica, or having its general character. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, containing or consisting of silica or silicious substance in one or another form: as, *silicious* sponges; *silicious* sponge-spicules; the *silicious* test or skeleton of various protozoans, especially radiolarians. — **Silicious earth**, earth consisting of or especially abounding in silica. — **Silicious sinter.** Same as *opal* (*b*). — **Silicious waters**, such waters as contain silica in solution in considerable quantity, as many boiling springs.

Silicispongiæ (sil″i-si-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *spongia*, a sponge.] Silicious sponges; an order or other group of sponges characterized by the presence of silicious spicules: used with varying latitude by different writers. In the widest sense the *Silicispongiæ* include all non-calcareous sponges, whether silicious spicules are present or not, and are the same as *Silicea*, 2. In Sollas's classification the term is restricted to *Micromastictora* having a skeleton the scleres of which are not calcareous, being thus the silicious sponges without the *Myxospongiæ*. Also *Silicospongiæ*. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.

silicium (si-lish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silicon*.

siliciuret (si-lis'iū-ret), *n.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret*.] Same as *silicide*.

siliciureted, siliciuretted (si-lis'iū-ret-ed), *a.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret* + *-ed*².] Combined so as to form a siliciuret. — **Siliciureted hydrogen**, hydrogen silicide (SiH_4), a colorless gas composed of silicon and hydrogen, which takes fire spontaneously when in contact with air, giving out a brilliant white light.

silicle (sil'i-kl), *n.* [Also *silicule*, < F. *silicule*; < L. *siliculæ*, a little husk or pod, dim. of *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, in the mustard family, a short silique — that is, a pod or seed-vessel the length of which does not more than twice, or possibly thrice, surpass the breadth, as in the shepherd's-purse, *Lunaria*, candytuft, etc. See *silique*, *pouch*, 4, and fig. 4 under *pod*. Also *silicula*, *siliculе*.



Silicles.

1. Of Shepherd's-purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*). 2. Same, opened, to show the placentæ, the seeds, and the two valves. 3. Of Vernal Whitlow-grass, *Erophila vulgaris* (*Draba verna*). 4. Same, opened, to show the valves, the dissepiment, and the seeds.

silicoborate (sil″i-kō-bō'rāt), *n.* [< *silicon* + *borate*.] Same as *borosilicate*.

silicoborocalcite (sil″i-kō-bō-rō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + NL. *boron* + E. *calcite*.] Same as *howlite*.

silicocalcareous (sil″i-kō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Same as *silicicalcareous*.

silicofluoric (sil″i-kō-flō-or'ik), *a.* [< *silicon* + *fluor-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of silicon and fluorin.

silicofluoride (sil″i-kō-flō'ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *silicon* + *fluor* + *-ide*¹.] $M_2.SiF_6$, a salt of silicofluoric acid. See *silicofluoric*.

silicon (sil'i-kon), *n.* [< NL. *silicon*, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*, *silica*.] Chemical symbol, Si; atomic weight, 28.19. A non-metallic element which is obtained in three allotropic forms — namely, amorphous, as a dull-brown powder soluble in alkali, which burns when ignited; graphitic, in crystalline leaves having a strong metallic luster and lead-gray color, insoluble in alkali and non-combustible; and crystalline, in octahedral needles having a red luster, and hardness a little less than that of the diamond. Next to oxygen, silicon is the most abundant element in nature. It is found only in combination, chiefly with oxygen, forming silicon dioxid, or silica, which combined with bases makes up the larger part of the rock-crust of the globe. Also called *silicium*. — **Silicon-brass**, brass prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon, by which its valuable qualities are said to be improved. — **Silicon-bronze**, copper prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon-copper, by which its valuable properties for certain uses, as for telegraph-wire, are said to be considerably improved. Weiller's silicon-bronze telegraph-wire was found by analysis to consist of almost chemically pure copper, with 0.02 per cent. of silicon. The silicon-bronze telephone-wire of the same maker contained 1.02 per cent. of zinc, 1.14 of tin, and 0.05 of silicon. The addition of the silicon in the manufacture of silicon-bronze seems to have no other effect than that of entirely removing the oxygen of the copper. — **Silicon-iron**, iron containing a large proportion of silicon (as much, in some instances, as 10 to 14 per cent.), prepared for use in improving the quality of cast-iron, especially for foundry use, which it is now believed to do by its action on the carbon which the iron contains, an increase of silicon changing combined carbon to graphitic, and vice versa. Also called *high-silicon iron*, and, of late more generally, *ferro-silicon*. "When the founder understands its [silicon's] use, he may soften and toughen, or harden and strengthen his iron to suit his requirements." (*Keep and Orton*, Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng. (1888-9), XVII. 253.) — **Silicon ware**, a kind of stoneware introduced about 1883 by the Lambeth potteries: it is colored in the body, very slightly glazed, and somewhat resembles Wedgwood ware in surface and coloring.

siliconize (sil'i-kon-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *siliconized*, ppr. *siliconizing*. [< *silicon* + *-ize*.] To combine, or cause to combine, with silicon.

The presence of alkaline silicates in the furnace promotes the *siliconizing* of the iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 351.

silicosis (sil-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *silicon* + *-osis*.] Pneumonoconiosis in which the particles are of flint: same as *chalicosis*.

Silicoskeleta (sil″i-kō-skel'e-tä). *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *silicoskeleton*, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + Gr. σκελετόν, a skeleton.] A subclass of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians whose skeleton, if any, is silicious. Most of these protozoans have the power of secreting silica to form a more or less elaborate network or basketwork, as figured under *Radiolaria*. The term is contrasted with *Acanthometrida*.

silicoskeletal (sil″i-kō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *silicoskeleton* + *-al*.] Having a silicious skeleton, as a radiolarian; composed of silica, as a skeleton.

Silicospongiæ (sil″i-kō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Silicispongiæ*.

silicula (si-lik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *siliculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] In *bot.*, same as *silicle*.

silicular (si-lik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *silicula* + *-ar*³.] In *bot.*, having the shape or appearance of a silicula or silicle.

silicule (sil'i-kūl), *n.* Same as *silicle*.

siliculose (si-lik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *siliculosus*, < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *silicular*. — **2†.** Full of husks; consisting of husks; husky. — **3.** Same as *siliquose*, 2. — **Siliculose cataract.** See *siliquose cataract*, under *siliquose*.

siliculous (si-lik'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *siliculose*.

siliginose†, siliginous† (si-lij'i-nōs, -nus), *a.* [< L. *siligo* (*siligin-*), a white kind of wheat, + *-ose*.] Made of fine wheat. *Bailey*, 1727.

siling-dish (sī'ling-dish), *n.* Same as *sile*¹, 2.

siliqua (sil'i-kwä), *n.*; pl. *siliquæ* (-kwē). [NL., < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod, also a very small weight: see *silique*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *silique*. — **2.** A Roman unit of weight, $\frac{1}{144}$ of a pound. — **3.** A weight of four grains, used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat. — **4.** In *anat.*, a formation suggesting a husk or pod. — **Siliqua olivæ**, in *anat.*, the fibers appearing on the surface to encircle more or less completely the inferior olive of the brain: their outer and inner parts are called *funiculi siliquæ*.

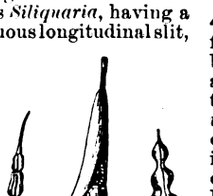
Siliquaria (sil-i-kwā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of tænioglossate holostomatous gastropods, belonging to the family *Vermetidæ* or made type of the *Siliquariidæ*, having a tubular shell which begins as a spiral and ends with irregular separated whorls or coils, somewhat like the hard cases of some worms, as serpulas. *S. anguina* is a typical example. *Bruguières*, 1789. (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *siliquariæ* (-ē).] A species or an individual of this genus. (*c*) A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Solecurtus*. *Schumacher*, 1817.



Siliquaria anguina.

Siliquariidæ (sil″i-kwā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siliquaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siliquaria*, having a tubular shell with a continuous longitudinal slit, which at first is spiral, but later grows irregular. The species are closely related to the *Vermetidæ*, and by most conchologists are referred to that family.

silique (si-lēk'), *n.* [< F. *silique* = Sp. *silicua* = Pg. It. *siliqua*, < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, the long pod-like fruit of the mustard family. It is a narrow two-valved capsule, with two parietal placentæ, from which the valves separate in dehiscence. Frequently a false partition is stretched across between the two placentæ, rendering the pod two-celled in an anomalous way. Also *siliqua*. See also cut under *pod*.



Siliques.

1. Of *Cardamine rhomboidea*. 2. Of *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. 3. Of *Heliophila lævis*.

siliquiform (sil'i-kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a silique.

siliquose, siliquous (sil'i-kwōs, -kwus), *a.* [< NL. *siliquosus*, < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] **1.** In *bot.*, bearing siliques; having or forming that species of pod called a silique: as, *siliquose* plants. — **2.** In *med.*, resembling or suggesting a silicle. Also *siliculose*. — **Siliquose cataract**, in *med.*, a form of cataract with absorption of the greater part of the lens and with calcareous impregnation of the layer of the capsule. Also called *dry-shelled cataract*, *siliculose cataract*, *cataracta arido-siliquata*. — **Siliquose desquamation**, in *med.*, the casting off from the skin of dried vesicles whose fluid contents have been absorbed.

silk (silk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *silk*, *sylk*, *selk*, *selc*, *seolk*, < AS. *seolc*, *seoloc*, *sioloc*, *siolue* (in comp.) (for **silc*, like *meolc*, milk, for **milc*) = Icel. *silki* = Sw. Dan. *silke*, silk; cf. Russ. *shelkŭ* = White Russ. and Little Russ. *sholk* = OPruss. *silkas*, silk, = Lith. *shilkai*, *shilkos*, silk, *silkas*, silk threads, = Hung. *selyem*, silk, all prob. < Scand.; OHG. *silecho*, *selecho*, *selacho*, a robe (< Slav. ?) (cf. E. *serge*¹, < F. *serge* = Pr. *serga*, *sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia*, serge, silken stuff, = Ir. *siric*, silken, < L. *serica*, fem.); < L. *sericum*, silk, pl. *serica*, silken garments, silks, lit. Seric stuff, neut. of *Sericus*, < Gr. Σηρικός, pertaining to the Seres, Seric, < Gr. Σῆρες, L. *Seres*, a people of eastern Asia celebrated for their silks: see *Seric*. The Chinese name for silk is *szĕ*, *szŭ*, *sz'*, with variants *sei*, *si*, whence Corean *sa*, *sil*, *sir*, Mongol *sereg*, silk, < *se* (< Chinese *szĕ*, *sei*) + *-reg*, a suffix of Tatar languages. The Chinese word is prob. not connected with the European, except that the Gr. Σῆρες may mean the Chinese, and be based on the Chinese name for silk. For the more common Teut. word for 'silk,' see *say*⁴.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A fine soft thread produced chiefly by the larvæ of various bombycid moths, especially of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori*, known as *silkworms*, feeding on the leaves of the mulberry and several other trees. (See *Bombyx* and *silkworm*, and compare *gut*, 4.) Silk is the strongest, most lustrous, and most valuable of textile fibers. The thread is composed of several finer threads drawn by the worm from two large organs or glands containing a viscid substance, which extend, as in other cocoon-making caterpillars, along a great part of the body and terminate in two spinnerets at the mouth. With this substance the silkworm envelops itself, forming its cocoon. *Raw silk* is produced by the operation of winding off at the same time several of these cocoons, after they have been immersed in hot water to soften the natural gum on the filament, on a common reel, thereby forming one smooth, even thread. Before it is fit for weaving it is converted into one of three forms, namely *singles*, *tram*, or *organzine*. *Singles* (a collective noun) is formed of one of the reeled threads, twisted in order to give it strength and firmness. *Tram* is formed of two or more threads twisted together, and is commonly used in weaving as the *shoot* or *weft*. (For *organzine*, see *thrown silk*, below.) Silk of various qualities (but none fully equal to the preceding) is produced by different genera of the family *Saturniidæ*, particularly the tusser-worm of India, *Attacus mylitta*, the yama-mai of Japan, *Antheræa yama-mai*, etc., feeding on the oak and other plants.

2. A similar thread or fiber spun by various other insects, especially some spiders; a kind of cobweb or gossamer. Some such webs are lustrous, and may be reeled like true silk. See *Nephila*, and cut under *silk-spider*. — **3.** Cloth made of silk; by extension, a garment made of such cloth. In this sense the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts or varieties: as, black *silk*; white *silk*; colored *silks*.

> The kynge hyme selfene sette . . .
> Undyre a sylure of *sylke*.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3195.
>
> And seeing one so gay in purple *silks*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.
>
> She bethought her of a faded *silk*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. The mass of long filiform styles of the female flower of maize: so called from their resemblance in the unripe state to silk in fineness and softness. [U. S.] — **5.** The silky down in the pod of the milkweed (hence also called *silkweed*). — **6.** The silkiness or silky luster often observed in the sapphire or ruby, due to the inclusion of microscopic crystals between the crystalline layers of the gem. The silk is visible only on what would be the pyramid faces of the crystals.

In many genuine rubies we find a silky structure (called *silk* by jewellers). *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 380.

Changeable silk. Same as *shot silk*. — **China silk.** See *pongee*. — **Corah silk.** See *corah*. — **Dacca silk**, an embroidery-silk sold in skeins. That commonly used is of European make, though preserving the Indian name. *Dict. of Needlework*. — **Elliottine silk** [named from *Eliot*, a writer on needlework], a kind of knitting-silk. — **Furniture-silk**, a fabric of silk or having a silk surface, used

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for furniture-covering and other upholstery.—**Ghilan silk**, a raw silk exported from Persia, derived from the province of Ghilan in northern Persia, from which the largest amount of the material came in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Glacé silk**. See *glacé*.—**India silk**, a soft thin silk without a twill, woven like cotton, of different qualities and manufactures: loosely used.—**Japanese silk**, formerly, a fabric made in England, having a linen warp and a silk weft; now, a fabric wholly of silk and exported from Japan.—**Nagpore silk**, a kind of India silk, soft and thin, and usually in plain colors of the dyes peculiar to the far East.—**Oiled silk**. See *oil*.—**Pongee silk**. See *pongee*.—**Radsimir silk**, a rich silk fabric used for mourning garments for women. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Raw silk**. See def. 1.—**Rumchunder silk**, Indian silk stuff of different qualities and styles of manufacture.—**Shot silk**. See *shot*[1], *p. a.*, 4.—**Silk-degumming machine**, a machine for eliminating the natural gum from the fiber of silk, by subjecting it to the action of warm water, and beating.—**Silk-doubling machine**, a machine for twisting together two or more filaments of twisted silk. *E. H. Knight*.—**Silk-sizing machine**, a silk-sorting machine.—**Silk-softening machine**, a machine in which silk is softened and polished after dyeing. The skeins of silk are passed over reciprocating bobbins.—**Silk-sorting machine**, a machine for sorting threads of silk according to thickness, and winding them upon bobbins. The proper bobbin is presented to the thread by the action of a lever, which is governed by the thickness of the thread passing between gage-rollers.—**Silk-testing machine**, a device, on the principle of the spring-balance, for testing the strength of silk threads or filaments.—**Sleaved silk**. See *sleave*.—**Spun silk**, silk thread produced by spinning the short-fibered silk from cocoons which the insect has pierced in eating its way out, or waste silk of any sort which cannot be thrown in the usual manner: it is spun like woolen, and is used, either alone or with cotton or woolen, for special fabrics.—**Tabby silk**. Same as *tabby*.

> Mr. Adolphus Hadlock carried forward the babe, enveloped in a long flowing blanket of white *tabby silk*, lined with white satin, and embroidered with ribbon of the same color. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

Thrown silk, silk thread formed by twisting together two or more threads or singles, the twisting being done in the direction contrary to that of the singles themselves. The material so prepared for the loom is generally called *organzine*.—**To take silk**, to become or be appointed king's or queen's counsel: in allusion to the silk gown then assumed. See phrase *silk gown*, under II.—**Tusser silk**. See *tusser-silk*.—**Virginia silk**, the silk-vine, *Periploca Græca*: so called from the silky tuft of the seed. It is cultivated and inclines to be spontaneous in Virginia. See *Periploca*.—**Wrapping-silk**, a fine strong floss employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

II. *a.* 1. Made of silk; silken: as, a *silk* dress; *silk* stockings.

> What a disgrace is it to me . . . to take note how many pair of *silk stockings* thou hast, viz. these, and those that were thy peach-coloured ones! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 17.

2. Silk-like; silky. [Rare.]

> Your inky brows, your black *silk* hair.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5. 46.

Silk-bark oak, the silky oak. See *Grevillea*.—**Silk braid**, a fine and closely worked braid of silk, made for the decoration of garments, and sometimes of furniture, by being laid upon the surface of the stuff in scrolls and other patterns and sewed down with fine silk thread.—**Silk canvas**, fine canvas of silk, intended for such simple embroidery in the way of worsted-work as can be done by following the regular meshes of the canvas. The object of the silk fabric is to avoid the necessity of filling in a background, as the canvas itself supplies it.—**Silk damask**, a silken textile with elaborate flower-patterns, formerly much used for fine upholstery. Compare *damask*, 1 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Silk gown**, or **the silk**. (*a*) The canonical robe of a king's or queen's counsel in England, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk and not of stuff. Hence—(*b*) A king's or queen's counsel.

> Mr. Blowers, the eminent *silk-gown*.
> *Dickens*, Bleak House, i.

Silk hat, a high cylindrical hat made with a body of stiff pasteboard covered by a kind of silk plush, especially designed for this purpose. Silk hats are worn for common use by men, also by women as riding-hats and sometimes for ordinary costume.—**Silk muslin**, a thin and gauzy silk textile, either plain, or printed in small patterns in color, or ornamented with raised figures made in the weaving.—**Silk paper**, tissue-paper; especially, a fine quality of tissue-paper used for delicate polishing or cleaning, as for the glass of lenses, etc.—**Silk sealskin**, a fine textile made of tusser-silk with a long soft pile imitating sealskin-fur. Compare *sealskin cloth*, under *sealskin*.—**Silk serge**, a twilled silk cloth used especially for the linings of fine coats. There is generally a diagonal pattern produced in the weaving, the stuff being of one color.—**Silk shag**, a kind of shag made wholly or in part of silk.—**Silk-spray embroidery**, a kind of appliqué work in which the ornaments applied are small sprays previously embroidered in filosel or floss-silk on thin stuff and cut out for the purpose.—**Silk-stockings**, silken hose. They were formerly regarded as extravagant and reprehensible, and as worn by men were regarded as an indication of luxurious habits; hence, *the silk-stocking gentry* or *element*, the luxurious or wealthy class; *a silk-stocking*, a person of this class.—**Silk-top palmetto**. See *palmetto*.

silk-bunting (silk'bun'ting), *n.* An American bunting of the genus *Spiza* (formerly *Euspiza*), as the black-throated *S. americana*, whose plumage is peculiarly close and smooth. See cut under *Spiza*. *Coues*.

silk-cotton (silk'kot'n), *n.* See *cotton*[1].—**Silk-cotton tree**, a name of numerous trees of the tribe *Bombaceæ* of the mallow family, whose seeds are invested with silk-cotton. Such are the species of the genera *Bombax*, *Eriodendron*, and *Ochroma*; also of the genus *Pachira* of tropical America. The silk-cotton trees most properly so called are *Bombax Malabaricum*, of the East Indies, and *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, of India and tropical America.

silk-dresser (silk'dres'ėr), *n.* One who is employed in the preparation of silk cloth for the market, as in smoothing, stiffening, and folding it.

silken (sil'kn), *a.* [< ME. *silken*, *silkin*, *selkin*, *seolken*, < AS. *seolcen*, *siolcen*, *seolocen*, of silk, < *seolc*, silk: see *silk*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of silk.

> Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 25.

2. Like silk; soft or lustrous; hence, delicate; tender; smooth.

> Taffeta phrases, *silken* terms precise.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 406.
>
> A brown beard, not too *silken* in its texture, fringed his chin. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

> Shall a beardless boy,
> A cocker'd *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
> And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil?
> *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 70.

silken (sil'kn), *v. t.* [< *silken*, *a.*] To make silky or like silk; render soft or lustrous. [Rare.]

> Little care is yours,
> . . . if your sheep are of Silurian breed,
> Nightly to house them dry on fern or straw,
> *Silkening* their fleeces. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

silk-factory (silk'fak'tō-ri), *n.* A silk-mill.

silk-figured (silk'fig'ūrd), *a.* Having the ornamental pattern in silk: noting a woven textile fabric composed of silk and some other material: as, *silk-figured* terries.

silk-flower (silk'flou'ėr), *n.* 1. A Peruvian leguminous tree, *Calliandra trinervia*: so named from its silky tufts of stamens.—2. Same as *silk-tree*.

silk-fowl (silk'foul), *n.* A variety of the domestic hen with silky plumage of fringe-like filaments. The color is white, the legs are well feathered and dark, the head is crested, and the comb is double and lumpy; the face, comb, and wattles are purple. The size exceeds but little that of bantams. In the United States called *silky*.

> The *silk-fowl* breeds true, and there is reason to believe is a very ancient race; but when I reared a large number of mongrels from a silk-hen by a Spanish cock, not one exhibited even a trace of the so-called silkiness.
> *Darwin*, Variation of Animals and Plants, xiv.

silk-gelatin (silk'jel'a-tin), *n.* Same as *silk-glue*. See *sericin*.

silk-gland (silk'gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes the substance of silk, as in the silk-worm or silk-spider; a sericterium.

silk-glue (silk'glö), *n.* Same as *sericin*.

> The hanks of silk are worked until the *silk-glue* swells up and falls from the fibre.
> *Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

silk-gown, *n.* See *silk gown*, under *silk*, *a*.

silk-grass (silk'gràs), *n.* 1. The Adam's-needle or bear-grass, *Yucca filamentosa*: in allusion to its fiber, which has been the subject of some experiment, but has not been brought into use.—2. A name given to the istle, karatas, ramie (see these names), and some other fibers, also more or less to the plants producing them, though they are little grass-like.—3. A grass, *Oryzopsis cuspidata*, of the western United States, whose flowering glumes are densely covered with long silky hairs; also, the similar *Stipa comata* of the same region.

silk-grower (silk'grō'ėr), *n.* One who produces silk-cocoons by raising silkworms and the mulberries or other plants on which they feed.

silk-hen (silk'hen), *n.* The female silk-fowl.

silkiness (sil'ki-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being like silk, as to the touch, to the eye by its luster, or to the ear by its peculiar rustle.—2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Smoothness to the taste.

> The claret had no *silkiness*. *Chesterfield*.

silkman (silk'man), *n.*; pl. *silkmen* (-men). [< *silk* + *man*.] A dealer in silk fabrics; also, one employed in the manufacture of silks, or the manufacturer or director of a silk-mill.

> He is indited to dinner . . . to Master Smooth's the *silkman*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 31.

silk-mercer (silk'mėr'sėr), *n.* A dealer in silk fabrics.

silk-mill (silk'mil), *n.* A mill or factory for reeling and spinning silk thread, or for manufacturing silk cloth, or both.

silk-moth (silk'môth), *n.* 1. A bombycine moth whose larva is a silkworm, as *Bombyx* (or *Sericaria*) *mori*.—2. *pl.* The family *Bombycidæ*.

silkness† (silk'nes), *n.* Silkiness: used humorously, simulating such titles as "your highness," to imply luxuriousness, etc.

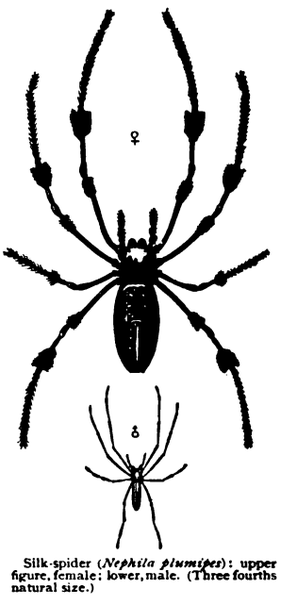
> Sir, your *silkness*
> Clearely mistakes Mæcenas and his house.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

silk-printing (silk'prin'ting), *n.* The art or practice of printing on smooth and thin silk fabrics in patterns similar to those used in cotton-printing.

silk-reel (silk'rēl), *n.* A machine in which raw silk is unwound from the cocoons, formed into a thread, and wound in a skein. It consists essentially of a vessel of water heated by a furnace (in which the cocoons are floated while being unwound), a series of guides for the filaments of silk, and a reel on which the skein is wound. The cocoons, stripped of the floss-silk, are thrown in the boiling water, and, when they have become soft, the filaments of several cocoons are united, guided to the reel, and wound off together. Also called *silk-winder*.

silk-shag (silk'shag), *n.* A young herring. [Prov. Eng.]

silk-spider (silk'spī'dėr), *n.* Any spider which spins a kind of silk; especially, *Nephila plumipes* of the southern United States, which spins copiously, and is also notable for the unusual disparity of the sexes in size.



Silk-spider (*Nephila plumipes*): upper figure, female; lower, male. (Three fourths natural size.)

silk-spinner (silk'spin'ėr), *n.* One who or an insect which spins silk.

silktail (silk'tāl), *n.* [Tr. of the name *Bombycilla*, q. v., or of its G. version, *Seidenschwanz*.] A bird of the restricted genus *Ampelis* (or *Bombycilla*); a waxwing, as the Bohemian or Carolinian; a cedar-bird. See cut under *waxwing*.

silk-thrower (silk'thrō'ėr), *n.* One who produces or manufactures thrown silk, or organzine.

silk-throwster (silk'thrō'stėr), *n.* Same as *silk-thrower*.

silk-tree (silk'trē), *n.* An ornamental deciduous tree, *Albizzia* (*Acacia*) *Julibrissin*, a native of Abyssinia and eastern and central Asia. Its leaves are twice-pinnate with very numerous leaflets which appear as if halved; its flowers are rather large, pale rose-purple, with tufts of long shining filaments (whence the name). Also *silk-flower*.

silk-vine (silk'vin), *n.* See *Periploca*.

silk-weaver (silk'wē'vėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the weaving of silk stuffs.

silkweed (silk'wēd), *n.* 1. A common name for the *Confervaceæ*, or fresh-water algæ that consist of long, soft filaments resembling silk. See *Confervaceæ*.—2. Same as *milkweed*, 1.

silk-winder (silk'wīn'dėr), *n.* 1. A silk-reel.—2. A winding-machine for transferring raw silk from the hanks to bobbins in readiness for spinning.

silkwood (silk'wûd), *n.* 1. The moss *Polytrichum commune*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A shrub, *Muntingia Calabura*. See *calabur-tree*.

silkworm (silk'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sylke wyrme*, *sylke worme*, < AS. *seolc-wyrm*, *siolucwyrm* (= Dan. *silkeorm*), < *seolc*, silk, + *wyrm*, worm: see *silk* and *worm*.] 1. The larva or caterpillar of a bombycine moth or silk-moth which in the chrysalis state is inclosed in a cocoon of silk; especially, such a larva, as of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori* and allied species, from which silk of commercial value is obtained. There are many species, of different genera. The ordinary silkworm of commerce, or mulberry-silkworm, is the larva of *Sericaria mori*. It is indigenous to China, and its cultivation spread through India and Persia, reaching Constantinople about A. D. 550. This larva is a large whitish caterpillar with an anal horn, and the moth is large-bodied, white in color, with small wings. The best races have but one annual generation, and are known as *annuals*. There are races, however, which have two generations (bivoltins), or three (trivoltins), or four (quadrivoltins), or eight (dacys). The cocoon varies through shades of white, cream, green, or roseate, and also greatly

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in size. The principal moths of wild silkworms are the tusser (*Attacus mylitta*) of India, the yama-mai (*Antheræa yama-mai*) of Japan, the pernyi (*Antheræa pernyi*) of China, the ailantus or arrindy (*Samia cynthia*) of China, introduced into Europe and America, and the cecropia, polyphemus, promethia, and luna of North America. See cuts under *Bombyx* and *luna-silkworm*.

2†. A shopper who examines goods without buying. [Old trade slang.]

The *silk-worms* are, it seems, indulged by the tradesmen; for, though they never buy, they are ever talking of new silks, laces, and ribbons, and serve the owners in getting them customers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 454.

Silkworm disease, silkworm rot. See *flaccidity*, *muscardine*[1], *Micrococcus*, *Botrytis*.—**Silkworm gut.** See *gut*, 4.

silky (sil'ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *silk* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the qualities or properties of silk, as smoothness and luster; sericeous.

Underneath the *silky* wings
Of smallest insects there is stirred
A pulse of air that must be heard.
G. P. Lathrop, Music of Growth.

2. Same as *silken*. [Rare.]

But Albion's youth her native fleece despise; . . .
In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise.
Shenstone, Elegies, xviii.

3. In *bot.*, covered with long, very slender, close-pressed, glistening hairs; sericeous.—**4.** Smooth to the taste.

A very enticing mixture appropriately called *silky*, . . . made of rum and madeira.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 71.

Silky monkey or **silky tamarin**, a South American marmoset, *Midas rosalia*, with long, yellow, silky fur forming a kind of mane. See *marikina*.—**Silky oak.** See *Grevillea*.

II. *n.* The silk-fowl: the more usual name in America.

silky-wainscot (sil'ki-wān^{n}skọt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Senta maritima*.

silky-wave (sil'ki-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia holosericata*.

sill[1] (sil), *n.* [< ME. *sille*, *selle*, *sulle*, *sylle*, < AS. *syl*, *syll*, a sill, base, support (> ML. *silla*), = MD. *sulle* = MLG. *sul*, *sulle*, LG. *sull*, *sülle*, a sill, = Icel. *syll*, mod. *sylla*, a sill, = Sw. *syll* = Dan. *syld*, the base of a framework building; cf. OHG. *swella*, *swelli*, MHG. *swelle*, G. *schwelle*, a sill, threshold, beam (> Dan. *svelle*, a railroad-tie), = Icel. *svil* = Sw. dial. *svill*, a sill; cf. Goth. *suljō*, the sole of a shoe, *ga-suljan*, found, L. *solea* (for **svolea*?), the sole of the foot, also a threshold: see *sole*[1]. Hence, in comp., *ground-sill*, *groundsel*[2].] **1.** A stone or piece of timber on which a structure rests; a block forming a basis or foundation: as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom; more specifically, a horizontal piece of timber of the frame of a building, or of wood or stone at the bottom of a framed case, such as that of a door or window; in absolute use, a door-sill. See *door-sill*, *ground-sill*, *mudsill*, *port-sill*, *window-sill*.

Trauailers, that burn in braue desire
To see strange Countries manners and attire,
Make haste enough, if only the First Day
From their owne *Sill* they set but on their way.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Under this marble, or under this *sill*,
Or under this turf, or e'en what they will, . . .
Lies one who ne'er cared, and still cares not a pin,
What they said, or may say, of the mortal within.
Pope, Epitaph on One who would not be Buried in [Westminster Abbey.

2. In *fort.*, the inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure. See diagram under *embrasure*.—**3.** In *mining:* (*a*) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (*b*) A term used by miners in the lead districts of the north of England as nearly equivalent to *bed* or *stratum*. Thus, the basaltic sheets intercalated in the mountain-limestone are called whin-*sills*.—**Head sill.** See *head-sill*.—**Sill-dressing machine**, a form of wood-planing machine used to dress the sides of heavy timbers. It is adjustable for stuff of different widths and thicknesses.—**Sill knee-iron**, an L-shaped or rectangular iron piece used to strengthen an inner angle of a car-frame.

sill[2] (sil), *n.* [Also *sile;* < Icel. *sīl*, *síli*, *síld*, the young of herring, = Sw. *sill* = Dan. *sild*, a herring. Cf. *sillock*.] A young herring. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

sill[3]†, *n.* A variant of *sell*[2].

sill[4] (sil), *n.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *thill*.] The thill or shaft of a carriage. [Prov. Eng.]

sillable†, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllable*.

sillabub, *n.* See *sillibub*.

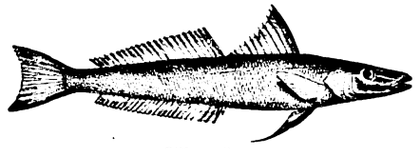
silladar (sil'a-där), *n.* [Also *silledar;* < Hind. *silahdār*, < Pers. *silahdār*, an armed man: see *selictar*, the same word derived through Turk.] In India, a trooper of irregular cavalry, who furnishes his own arms and horse.

Sillaginidæ (sil-a-jin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sillago* (*-gin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sillago*. They have the body elongated; scales pectinated; lateral line straight; head oblong; pre-orbital bones very largely expanded from the side in front of the eyes; preoperculum much longer than high, with a prominent longitudinal fold, incurved below, forming the inferior flattened surface of the head; dorsal fins two; anal with two small spines; pectorals normal; and ventrals thoracic and normal. About a dozen species are known, confined to the Pacific and East Indian seas.

sillaginoid (si-laj'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sillago* (*-gin-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Sillaginidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Sillaginidæ*.

Sillago (sil'a-gō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1820).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, confined to



Sillago sihama.

the Pacific and East Indian seas, typical of the family *Sillaginidæ*.

siller (sil'ėr), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *silver*.

siller-fish (sil'ėr-fish), *n.* The bib, blens, or whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*. [Moray Firth.]

siller-fluke (sil'ėr-flök), *n.* The brill: probably in allusion to the light spots. [Scotch.]

Sillery (sil'ẹ-ri), *n.* [< F. *Sillery* (see def.).] **1.** Originally, one of the sparkling wines of Champagne produced at Sillery, a village in the department of Marne: now a mere trade-name having little signification. Compare *champagne*.—**2.** A still white wine produced within a few miles of Rheims. It is the chief of the still wines of Champagne. To distinguish it from the sparkling wines, it is commonly called *Sillery sec*.

sillibauk†, *n.* Same as *sillibouk*.

sillibouk†, *n.* [Also *sillibouke*, *sillybauk*, a kind of posset; prob. a humorous fanciful name, lit. 'silly (i. e. happy, jolly) belly' (formed after the analogy of the synonymous *merrybouk*, *merribowke*, lit. 'merry belly'), < *silly*, happy ('jolly'), + *bouk*, belly: see *silly* and *bouk*[1], *bulk*[1]. The first element has been variously referred to *swell* (cf. MD. *swelbuyck*, 'swell-belly,' dropsy), to E. dial. *sile*[1], strain, milk, and to Icel. *sylgr*, a drink (< *svelgja* = E. *swallow*[1]).] Same as *sillibub*. *Halliwell.*

sillibub (sil'i-bub), *n.* [Also *sillabub*, *syllabub;* an altered form (with the second element conformed to *bub*[1], a kind of liquor?) of *sillibouk*, q. v.] A dish made by mixing wine, ale, or cider with cream or milk, so as to form a soft curd: this is sweetened, and flavored with lemon-juice, rose-water, etc. *Whipped sillibub* is made by thoroughly whisking or beating, and skimming or pouring off the froth into glasses; *solid sillibub* is made by adding gelatin and water, and boiling.

Laict aigre, whay; also, a *sillibub* or merribowke.
Cotgrave.

Your ale-berries, caudles, and posseta each one,
And *sillabubs* made at the milking-pail,
Although they be many, beer comes not in any,
But all are compos'd with a pot of good ale.
Randolph, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

sillik (sil'ik), *n.* See *sillock*.

sillily (sil'i-li), *adv.* [A mod. form of *seelily* (cf. *silly* for *seely*): see *scelily*.] In a silly manner; foolishly.

Mons. . . . Come, come, dear Gerrard, prithee don't be out of humour, and look so *sillily*.
Ger. Prithee do not talk so *sillily*.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

He had those traits of a man of the world which all silly women admire, and some sensible women admire *sillily*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 316.

sillimanite (sil'i-man-īt), *n.* [Named after Benjamin *Silliman*, an American scientist (1779–1864).] A silicate of aluminium (Al_2SiO_5), having the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. It occurs usually in fibrous or columnar masses (hence also called *fibrolite*), and shows perfect macrodiagonal cleavage.

silliness (sil'i-nes), *n.* [A mod. form of *seeliness* (as *silly* for *seely*).] The quality of being silly; foolishness; senselessness; weakness of understanding; extreme simplicity; absurd or contemptible folly.

It is *silliness* to live when to live is torment.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 309.

sillite (sil'īt), *n.* [< *Sill*(*berg*) (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of gabbro occurring at Sillberg near Berchtesgaden in Bavaria: so named by Gümbel. According to Tschermak, it is a true gabbro.

sillock (sil'ok), *n.* [Also written *sillik*, *sellok;* appar. < *sill*[2] + *-ock*.] A young coalfish. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

A large quantity of *sillocks*, or young saithe, were got to-day here with the sweep-nets.
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sillogisme†, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllogism*.

sillograph (sil'ō-grâf), *n.* [< LL. *sillographus*, < Gr. σιλλογράφος, < σίλλος, satire, a satirical poem, + γράφειν, write.] A satirist; a writer of satirical poems: an epithet of Timon of Phlius, author of three books of Σίλλοι in hexameters against the Greek dogmatic (non-skeptical) philosophers, of which a few fragments remain.

Timon of Phlius, the well-known *sillograph* and sceptic philosopher, flourished about 280 B. C.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 397.

sillographist (si-log'ra-fist), *n.* [As *sillograph* + *-ist*.] Same as *sillograph*.

sillometer (si-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < F. *siller*, make headway (see *single*[2]), + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for determining the speed of a ship without the aid of a log-line. The various forms include the indication of speed at any time or for any given length of time, as well as the total distance passed over.

sillon (sil'on), *n.* [< F. *sillon*, OF. *seillon*, a furrow.] In *fort.*, a work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide: frequently called an *envelop*.

sill-step (sil'step), *n.* On a railway box-car, an iron bar on the car-sill below the ladder, so shaped as to form a step for the ladder.

silly (sil'i), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. form, with shortened vowel, of early mod. E. *seely:* see *seely*. This is one of the few instances in which an orig. long *e* (*ee*) has become shortened to *i*. The same change occurs in *breeches*, and in the American pron. of *been*, with no change in spelling.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Happy; fortunate; blessed. *Wyclif.*—**2†.** Plain; simple; rustic; rude.

Meantime Carinus in this *silly* grove
Will spend his days with prayers and orisons
To mighty Jove to further thine intent.
Greene, Alphonsus, i.

Such therefore as knew the poor and *silly* estate wherein they [the apostles] had lived could not but wonder to hear the wisdom of their speech.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

It is *silly* sooth,
And dallies with the innocence of love.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4. 47.

3. Simple-hearted; guileless; ingenuous; innocent. [Archaic.]

Provided that you do no outrages
On *silly* women or poor passengers.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 72.

But yet he could not keep, . . .
Here with the shepherds and the *silly* sheep.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

4. Weak; impotent; helpless; frail. [Obsolete or provincial.]

After long storms, . . .
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxiii.

5. Foolish, as a term of pity; deficient in understanding; weak-minded; witless; simple.

For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive *silly* women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

She, *silly* queen, with more than love's good will,
Forbade the boy. *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, i. 123.

What am I?
The *silly* people take me for a saint.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. Foolish, as an epithet of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; manifesting want of judgment or common sense; stupid or unwise: as, a *silly* coxcomb; a *silly* book; *silly* conduct.

This is the *silliest* stuff that ever I heard.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 212.

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh.
George Eliot, Silly Novels.

7. Fatuous; imbecile; mentally weak to the verge of idiocy. [Scotch.]

Na, na, Davie 's no just like other folk, puir fallow; but he 's no sae *silly* as folk tak him for. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

8. Weak in body; not in good health; sickly; weakly. [Scotch.]

To pleise baith, and else baith,
This *silly* sickly man.
Cherrie and Slae, st. 108. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn. 5.** *Dull*, etc. See *simple*.—**6.** *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. See *absurd*.

II. *n.*; pl. *sillies* (-iz). A silly person: as, what a *silly* you are! [Colloq.]

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Some people . . . are always hoping without sense or reason. . . . Poor *sillies*, they have wind on the brain, and dream while they are awake.
Spurgeon, John Ploughman's Talk, p. 101.

sillyhow (sil'i-hou), *n.* [Also dial. *sillyhew;* lit. 'lucky cap' (a child born with a caul on the head being considered by midwives especially lucky), < *silly*, 'lucky,' happy (see *silly*), + **how*, a dial. form of *houve*.] A membrane that in some cases covers the head of a child when born; a caul. See *involution*, 4. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering, commonly called the *silly-how*, that sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

sillyton† (sil'i-tọn), *n.* [< *silly* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*.] A simpleton.

Sillyton, forebear railing, and hear what 's said to you.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 586.

silo (sī'lō), *n.* [= F. *silo*, < Sp. *silo*, silo, < L. *sirus*, < Gr. σιρός, σειρός, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary, a pitfall.] A pit or chamber in the ground, or a cavity in a rock, or more rarely a warm air-tight structure above ground, for the storing of green crops for future use as fodder in the state called *ensilage*. The material is tightly packed in the silo soon after it is gathered (sometimes with addition of a little salt), covered, and pressed down with heavy weights. Thus it is subjected to fermentation, which, if not carried too far, is beneficial rather than injurious. The resulting fodder is analogous in its nutritious quality to sauerkraut, which is the product of fermentation of cabbage. Similar pits or cavities in the ground or in rock have been used from remote times, in various parts of the world, for the prolonged preservation of grain in a dry state, through the careful exclusion of air and moisture.

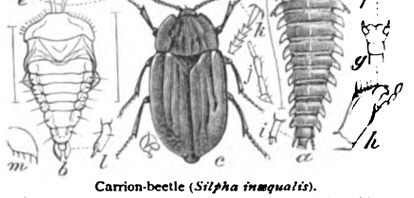
silo (sī'lō), *v. t.* [< *silo*, *n.*] To preserve in a silo; make silage or ensilage of.

The crop can be cut and *siloed* in any weather, however wet. *H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 220.

silometer (si-lom'e-tėr), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *sillometer*.

silourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

Silpha (sil'fạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. σίλφη, a beetle, a bookworm.] A large and important genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Silphidæ;* the carrion-beetles. They have eleven-jointed clavate antennæ, the first joint of normal length, and the head free and mobile. They



Carrion-beetle (*Silpha inæqualis*).

a, larva; *d*, same, natural size; *f*, *g*, *h*, mandible, labium, and maxilla of larva; *i*, *j*, anal process and antenna of same; *m*, one of the lateral processes, more highly magnified. *b*, pupa; *e*, same, natural size; *l*, anal process of same. *c*, beetle; *k*, anterior tarsus of same. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *b*, *c*.)

are rather large dark-colored beetles, often with a red or yellow pronotum, and are found under stones or in dark places, or about carrion, upon which they feed principally, although not exclusively. The genus is wide-spread, but contains less than 100 species, of which 10 inhabit the United States. *S. opaca* of Europe feeds to an injurious extent upon the leaves of the beet and mangel-wurzel. *S. inæqualis* is a North American species.

silphal (sil'fal), *a.* [< *Silpha* + *-al*.] Resembling, related to, or pertaining to the genus *Silpha*.

silphid (sil'fid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A necrophagous beetle of the family *Silphidæ;* a sexton- or burying-beetle; a carrion-beetle; a grave-digger. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Silphidæ*.

Silphidæ (sil'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Silpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the mentum moderate or small, the palpi approximate at their bases, the posterior coxæ more or less conical and prominent, and the eyes finely granulated, sometimes absent. These beetles are often of considerable size, and live mainly upon carrion, a few upon decaying or living vegetation. Some are found in the nests of ants, mice, and bees, while others inhabit caves. The family is of universal distribution, and about 500 species have been described, of which about 100 are from America north of Mexico. Also *Silphæ*, *Silphales*, *Silphiadæ*, *Silphida*, *Silphides*, *Silphina*, and *Silphites*. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

silphium (sil'fi-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. σίλφιον, a plant (see def. 1), so called in allusion to its resinous juice; cf. *hay-plant* and *Thapsia*.] **1.** An umbelliferous plant the juice of which was used by the ancient Greeks as a food and medicine: called in Latin *laserpitium*. (See *laser*, *laserpitium*.) It has been variously identified, as with *Thapsia Garganica*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1752).] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ*. It is distinguished by its large flower-heads with a broad involucre, sterile disk-flowers, and pistillate and fertile strap-shaped ray-flowers in one or two rows, producing compressed achenes bordered by two wings which are toothed or awned at the apex. Twenty species have been described, of which eleven are now considered distinct. They are all natives of the United States, chiefly in the Mississippi valley and Southern States. They are tall rough-hairy perennials, with a resinous juice, bearing alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves of various shapes, and either entire, toothed, or lobed. The yellow flowers (in one species the rays are white) are borne in long-stalked heads, which are solitary or loosely corymbed. *S. terebinthinaceum*, remarkable for its odor of turpentine, is the prairie-dock of the west. For *S. perfoliatum*, see *cup-plant;* and for *S. laciniatum*, see *rosin-weed* and *compass-plant*.

silphologic (sil-fọ-loj'ik), *a.* [< *silphology-y* + *-ic*.] Relating to silphology; pertaining to those stages of development commonly called larval.

silphology (sil-fol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σίλφη, a beetle, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of larvæ, or larval forms; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of larval stages, or those which immediately succeed the last of the embryonic stages. Thus, the characteristics of prototypembryos, derived from the adults of a common more or less remote stock of the same division of the animal kingdom, are matters of *silphology*. *Hyatt*.

silt (silt), *n.* [ME. *silte*, erroneously *cilte;* with formative *-t*, < *silen*, drain, filter, strain: see *sile*[1].] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment: as, a harbor choked up with *silt*.

In long process of time the *silt* and sands shall . . . choke and shallow the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, xii.

Oh, that its waves were flowing over me!
Oh, that I saw its grains of yellow *silt*
Roll tumbling in the current o'er my head!
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

silt (silt), *v.* [< *silt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud: commonly with *up*.

Like a skilful engineer, who perceives how he could, fifty years earlier, have effectually preserved an important harbour which is now irrecoverably *silted up*.
Whately, Annotations on Bacon's Essays (ed. 1887), p. 223.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To percolate through crevices; ooze, as water carrying fine sediment.—**2.** To become obstructed or choked with silt or sediment: with *up*.

During the dry months the Hugli *silts up*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 45.

silt-grass (silt'gràs), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

silty (sil'ti), *a.* [< *silt* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

silure[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

silure[2] (si-lūr'), *n.* [< F. *silure* = Sp. *siluro*, < L. *silurus*, < Gr. σίλουρος, a river-fish, prob. the sheat; formerly derived < σείειν, shake, + οὐρά, a tail; but the element σιλ- cannot be brought from σείειν.] A siluroid fish; specifically, the sheat-fish. See cut under *Siluridæ*.

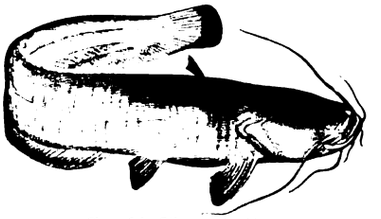
Silurian (si-lū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Silures* (Gr. Σίλυρες), the Silures (see def. I., 1), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the Silures, a people of ancient Britain, or their country.—**2.** In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the Silurian. See II.

II. *n.* A name given by Murchison, in 1835, to a series of rocks the order of succession of which was first worked out by him in that part of England and Wales which was formerly inhabited by the Silures. The various groups of fossiliferous rocks included in the Silurian had, previous to Murchison's labors, been classed together as one assemblage, and called by the Germans *grauwacke*, sometimes Anglicized into *grauwacke* (which see), also the *Transition series* or *Transition limestone*. In England and Germany these lower rocks have been greatly disturbed and metamorphosed, and have also been frequently invaded by eruptive masses; hence it was not until after considerable progress had been made toward a knowledge of the sequence of the higher fossiliferous groups that the lower (now designated as *Silurian* and *Devonian*) began to be studied with success. Almost contemporaneously with the working out of the order of succession of these lower rocks by Murchison in Great Britain, groups of strata of the same geological age, but lying for the most part in almost entirely undisturbed position, began to be investigated on and near the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in New York, by the Geological Survey of that State, and a little later in Bohemia by Joachim Barrande. Murchison, Barrande, and James Hall, paleontologist of the New York Survey, are all agreed as to the adoption of the name *Silurian*, and in regard to the essential unity of the series or system thus designated. The Silurian is the lowest of the four great subdivisions of the Paleozoic, namely Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. When undisturbed and unmetamorphosed, the Silurian is usually found to be replete with the remains of organic forms, of which by far the larger part is marine. The Silurian is divided into an Upper and a Lower Silurian, and each of these again is subdivided into groups and subgroups varying in nomenclature in various countries. The line between the Upper and Lower Silurian is drawn in Great Britain at the top of the May Hill sandstone or Upper Llandovery group; in New York, at the top of the Hudson River or Cincinnati group. The almost entire absence of vertebrates and of land-plants, and the paucity of plant-life in general, are the most striking features of Silurian life. The most prominent forms of the animal kingdom were the graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and of these the first-mentioned are the most characteristic of all, since they range through nearly the whole Silurian, and disappear in the Devonian; while the trilobites, which begin at the same time with the graptolites, continue through the Devonian, and end only with the Carboniferous. As the line between the Silurian and Devonian is commonly drawn in England—namely, so as to include in the former the Ludlow group—the first vertebrates, in the form of a low type of fishes, appear near the top of the Upper Silurian; traces of land-animals (scorpions) have also been found in the Upper Silurian of Sweden and Scotland; and in France, in the Lower (?) Silurian, traces of insect life. A scorpion has also been found in the United States, at Watervlle, New York, in the Waterlime group, or near the middle of the Upper Silurian. Mr. Whitfield, by whom the specimen was described, inclines to the opinion that the species, for which he instituted a new genus (*Proscorpius*), was aquatic and not air-breathing, and that it forms a link between the true aquatic forms like *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* and the true air-breathing scorpions of subsequent periods. He intimates that the same is likely to be true of the Swedish and Scottish Silurian scorpions. The traces of land-plants in the Silurian are rare, and for the most part of doubtful identification. Algæ, on the other hand, are of somewhat frequent occurrence. As the line between Silurian and Devonian is drawn in the United States—namely, between the Oriskany sandstone and the Cauda-galli grit—there are neither land-animals nor fishes in the Silurian; and the evidence of the existence of land-plants lower than the Devonian is for the most part of a very doubtful character. The Silurian rocks are widely spread over the globe, with everywhere essentially the same types of animal life. This part of the series is of importance in the United States, especially in the northeastern Atlantic States and in parts of the Mississippi valley.

Siluric (si-lū'rik), *a.* [< L. *Silures* (see *Silurian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Silurian*. [Rare.]

silurid (si-lū'rid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *siluroid*.

Siluridæ (si-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Silurus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of physostomous fishes, of the order *Nematognathi*, represented by such forms as the sheat-fish of Europe and the catfishes or cats of America. It was the same as *Siluroides* of Cuvier. By Cope its name was used for *Nematognathi* with the anterior vertebræ regularly modified, the inferior pharyngeal bones separate, and an operculum developed. It thus contrasted with the *Aspredinidæ* and *Hypophthalmidæ*, and included all the *Nematognathi* except those belonging to the two families named. By Gill the family was restricted to those *Nematognathi* which have the anterior vertebræ regularly modified; the lower pharyngeal bones separate; the operculum developed; a dorsal fin, in connection with the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, rather short, and preceded by the spine; the pectoral fins armed with well-developed spines having a complex articulation with the shoulder-girdle; and the body naked, or with plates only along the lateral line. The lower jaw has no reflected lip, and there are usually from four to eight pairs of barbels, maxillary barbels being always developed. Species of the family thus limited are very numerous, several hundred having been described, and referred to many genera. Most of them inhabit fresh water, especially of tropical and subtropical countries, but many are also found in tropical seas. In Europe, one, the sheat-fish, *Silurus glanis*, oc-



Sheat-fish (*Silurus glanis*).

curs in the central and eastern regions of the continent; while a second, more southerly, and supposed to be the glanis of the ancients, has lately (1890) been distinguished as *Silurus* (*Parasilurus*) *aristotelis*. In North America the family is represented by a number of species belonging to different subfamilies, which are generally known under the name of *catfishes*. The leading genera of North America are *Noturus*, stone-cats; *Amiurus*, ordinary cats, pouts, bullheads, etc.; *Ictalurus*, channel-cats; *Arius*, sea-cats; and *Ælurichthys* (or *Felichthys*), gaff-topsails. See also cuts under *catfish*, *gaff-topsail*, *pout*, and *stone-cat*.

siluridan (si-lū'ri-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *silurid* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Siluridæ;* siluroid.

II. *n.* A silure or siluroid.

silurine (si-lū'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silurus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siluridæ*.

II. *n.* A catfish of the family *Siluridæ*.

siluroid (si-lū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Siluridæ*, or hav-

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ing their characters; being or resembling a catfish or sheat-fish; siluridan.

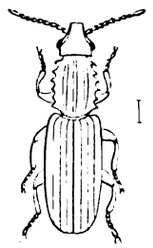
II. *n.* A silure.

Siluroidei (sil-ū-roi′dē-ī). *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siluroid.*] An order of fishes, conterminous with *Nematognathi.*

Silurus (si-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *silurus*, < Gr. σίλουρος, a kind of river-fish: see *silure*[2].] **1.** A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Siluridæ*, formerly corresponding to that family, now restricted to the European sheat-fish, *S. glanis*, and a few closely related species of Asia. See cut under *Siluridæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus: as, the sly *silurus.*

silva, silvan, etc. See *sylva*, etc.

Silvanus (sil-vā′nus), *n.* [L., < *silva*, a wood, a forest: see *sylva.*] **1.** A Roman rural deity. He is usually represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left, and is described as the protector of herds from wolves and of trees from lightning, and a patron of agriculture in general, and as the defender of boundaries.



Silvanus surinamensis. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

2. [NL. (Latreille, 1807).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Cucujidæ*, consisting of small, slender species with five-jointed tarsi in both sexes, the fourth joint very small, and antennal joints from nine to eleven, abruptly enlarged. It contains about 25 species, several of which are cosmopolitan. They live under the bark of trees or in stored food-products. *S. surinamensis* is found all over the world, feeding on many kinds of drugs, all stored farinaceous products, etc.

silvate, *n.* See *sylvate.*

silver (sil′vėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *siller*; < ME. *silver, silvere, selver, sulver, seolver*, < AS. *seolfor, seolfer, siolfor, seolofor* (*seolfr-*), Mercian *sylfur* (for **silfor*, like *seole* for **sile*), silver, money, = OS. *silubhar, silufar* = OFries. *selover, selver, selvir, silver* = MD. *silver*, D. *zilver* = MLG. *silver, sulver*, LG. *silver, sülver, sulver* = OHG. *silabar, silbar*, MHG. G. *silber*, silver, money, = Icel. *silfr* = Sw. *silfver* = Dan. *sölv* = Goth. *silubr*, silver, = OBulg. *sirebro*, Bulg. *srebro, strebro* = Serv. *srebro* = Bohem. *strzhibro* = Pol. *srebro* = Russ. *serebro* = Lith. *sidabras* = Lett. *sidrabs, sudrabs*, silver, = Finn. *silbba* (< G.); ulterior origin unknown; appar. not an Indo-Eur. word (the Slav. forms are prob. from the Teut.). An Indo-Eur. name, not found in Teut., appears in Ir. Gael. *airgiod*, L. *argentum*, Gr. ἄργυρος, Skt. *rajata*, silver, a name referring to its brightness or whiteness: see *argent.* Some attempt to connect *silver* with L. *sulfur*, sulphur (see *sulphur*), others with Gr. σίδηρος, iron.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Chemical symbol, Ag; atomic weight, 107.9. A metal of a white color, having a specific gravity of 10.4 to 10.7 (according as it is cast, rolled, or hammered), harder than gold, and softer than copper, having a tenacity about equal to that of gold, and melting at a temperature a little lower than copper. Its whiteness is remarkable, that of tin alone among the common metals nearly approaching it; among the rare metals, iridium and lithium are equal to silver in color and luster. Silver crystallizes in the regular (isometric) system; but, although native silver is of frequent occurrence, distinct crystals are very rare. Arborescent and filiform shapes are most common, but very large solid masses have been found. Silver occurs in a great variety of ores, being mineralized by sulphur, antimony, and arsenic, as well as by chlorin, iodine, and bromine. These ores are widely distributed over the world. Silver is very commonly associated with lead; and the common ore of the latter metal, galena, always contains some silver, and generally enough to make its separation remunerative. Silver has also been detected in the water of the ocean. The principal silver-producing regions are the Andes and Cordilleras. From Peru and Bolivia came an immense supply of this metal during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mexico has been a large producer of silver since the middle of the sixteenth century. The mines of the Comstock lode at Virginia City, in Nevada, produced about $320,000,000 worth of bullion from 1860 to 1890, about five twelfths of the value of which was silver. This metal has always been accounted "precious," and has been used for ornament and as a measure of value from the earliest times of which there is any historical record. Its most marked point of inferiority to gold, apart from color, is its liability to tarnish when exposed to sulphurous emanations or brought into contact with anything containing sulphur. Silver is too soft to be used in the unalloyed condition. The ratio of silver to copper in the silver coinage of England is 92½ to 7½ (or 12½ to 1); in that of France and the United States, 9 to 1; and in that of Prussia, 3 to 1.

2. Silver coin; hence, money in general.

> Ne thi excecutors wel bisett the *siluer* that thow hem leuest. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 266.

3. Silverware; tableware of silver; plate; a silver vessel or utensil.

> The Cock . . .
> Crow'd lustier late and early,
> Sipt wine from *silver*, praising God.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

> There was no *silver* at all, not even a salt-spoon; it had been replaced by cheaply plated spoons and forks.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 450.

4. In *photog.*, a salt of silver, as the nitrate, bromide, or chlorid, which three salts are of fundamental importance as photographic sensitizing agents.—**5.** Something resembling silver; something having a luster like silver.

> Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
> In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes.
> *Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 464.

Aluminium silver. See *aluminium.*—**Antimonial silver.** Same as *dyscrasite.*—**Bismuth silver.** Same as *argentobismutite.*—**Black silver, brittle silver ore.** Same as *stephanite.*—**Bromic silver.** Same as *bromyrite.*—**Clerk of the king's silver.** See *clerk.*—**Cloth of silver.** See *cloth.*—**Fulminating silver,** a very explosive powder formed by heating an aqueous solution of silver nitrate with strong nitric acid and alcohol.—**German silver,** a white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, used as a cheap substitute for silver, and as a superior article for plated ware, being covered with silver by plating as is the cheaper Britannia metal. The relative proportions of the metals in the alloy called German silver vary considerably, according to the desire of the manufacturer to produce a cheaper or more expensive article. The commonest kind contains about eight parts of copper, two of nickel, and three to five of zinc. A finer kind of alloy is obtained by adding more nickel; the metal is then less liable to tarnish, and the resemblance to silver in color and luster is more striking. Nickel is a much more expensive metal than copper, and very much more so than zinc. See *nickel.*—**King's silver.** (*a*) A name given to silver used in England from about 1700 to 1720 for plate of an unusually high standard: apparently introduced by workmen from the continent, and abandoned because not sufficiently hard and durable. Compare *sterling.* (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, a payment made to the king for liberty to abandon or compromise the judicial proceeding for the conveyance of property called a *fine.* Also called *postfine.* See *fine*[1], 3, and compare *primer fine* (under *primer*).—**Mock silver,** a white alloy allied to speculum-metal and Britannia metal: pewter. It is compounded of copper, tin, nickel, zinc, lead, and other metals.—**Mosaic silver,** a compound made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver, used as a silver color. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Nitrate of silver.** See *nitrate.*—**Old silver,** in silversmiths' work, silver to which an appearance of age has been imparted by applying a mixture of graphite and some fatty matter and cleaning off with blotting-paper.—**Oxidized silver.** See *oxidize.*—**Red or ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrargyrite.*—**Shoe of silver.** See *shoe*[1].—**To think one's penny silver.** See *penny.*—**Vitreous silver,** argentite or silver-glance.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of silver; silvern: as, a *silver* cup; *silver* coin or money.

> The chaste huntress of the *silver* bow.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xx. 54.

2. Pertaining or relating to silver; concerned with silver; producing silver: as, *silver* legislation; a (Congressional) *silver* bill; the *silver* men; the *silver* States.—**3.** Resembling silver; having some of the characteristics of silver; silvery. (*a*) White like silver; of a shining white hue: as, *silver* willow (so called in allusion to the silvery leaves); *silver* dew (referring to the appearance of dew in the early morning).

> Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
> Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son!
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 162.

> Vast halls with golden floors, and bright alcoves,
> And walls of pearl, and Sapphire vault besprent
> With *silver* stars. *Bryant*, Tale of Cloudland.

> A vast *silver* willow,
> I know not how planted.
> *Lowell*, Fountain of Youth.

(*b*) Having a pale luster or a soft splendor.

> Yon *silver* beams,
> Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
> Than on the dome of kings?
> *Shelley*, Queen Mab, iii.

(*c*) Bright; lustrous; shining; glittering.

> Spread o'er the *silver* waves thy golden hairs.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 48.

(*d*) Having a soft and clear tone, like that fancifully or poetically attributed to a silver bell, or a bar of silver when struck.

> When griping grief the heart doth wound, . . .
> Then music with her *silver* sound—
> Why "*silver* sound?" *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 130.

(*e*) Soft; gentle; quiet; peaceful.

> His lord in *silver* slumber lay.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI., vii. 19.

Bland Silver Bill. See *bill*[3].—**Silver age.** See *ages in mythology and history* (*a*), under *age.*—**Silver bronze,** a kind of bronze-powder used in printing and in other ways to produce a silver color.—**Silver certificate.** See *gold and silver certificates*, under *certificate.*—**Silver chickweed.** See *Paronychia*[1], 2.—**Silver cochineal.** See *cochineal*, 1.—**Silver chub.** Same as *fall-fish.*—**Silver daric.** See *daric.*—**Silver fir,** a coniferous tree of the genus *Abies*; specifically, *A. alba* (*Pinus Picea, A. pectinata*): so called from the two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves. It is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, planted elsewhere. It grows from 80 to 120 or even 200 feet high. Its timber is soft, tough, and elastic, of a creamy-white color, useful for many building and cabinet purposes, for making the sounding-boards of musical instruments, toys, etc. It yields resin, tar, and the Strasburg turpentine. This is the "noble fir" (*edler Tannenbaum*) of the Germans. The silver fir of the Alleghany region, etc., is *A. balsamea*, mostly called *balsam* or *balm of Gilead fir.* It is a moderate-sized tree, its twigs sought for scented cushions, its bark secreting Canada balsam (see *balsam*), also the source of spruce-gum. Pacific North America presents several noble silver firs, as *A. grandis*, the white fir of Oregon bottom-lands, and *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica*, the red firs of the mountains of Oregon and California, all trees between 200 and 300 feet in height.—**Silver fox,** the common red fox, *Vulpes fulvus*, in a melanistic variation, in which the pelage is black or blackish, overlaid with hoary or silver-gray ends of the longer hairs. It is an extreme case of the range of variation from the normal color, of which the cross-fox is one stage. It occurs in the red foxes of both America and Europe, especially in high latitudes, and constitutes the *Canis* or *Vulpes argentatus* or *argenteus* of various authors. The silver fox has sometimes been defined wrongly as a variety of the gray fox of the United States (*Urocyon cinereoargentatus*), perhaps by some misapprehension of Schreber's (1778) specific name, just cited; but this is a distinct species of a different genus, and one in which the silver-black variation is not known to occur. Compare cut under *cross-fox.*

While the Cross and Black and *Silver Foxes* are usually considered as different varieties, they are not such in the classificatory sense of that term, any more than are the red, black, or white wolves, the black marmots, squirrels, etc. The proof of this is in the fact that one or both of the "varieties" occur in the same litter of whelps from normally colored parents. They have no special distribution, although, on the whole, both kinds are rather northerly than otherwise, the *Silver Fox* especially so.
Coues and Yarrow, Wheeler's Expl. West of the 100th Meridian, V. 53.

Silver gar. See *gar*[1].—**Silver glass.** See *glass.*—**Silver grebe,** a misnomer of the red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis.*—**Silver hake, heather, lace.** See the nouns.—**Silver ink.** See *gold ink*, under *ink*[1].—**Silver longe,** the namaycush, or great lake-trout. See cut under *lake-trout.*—**Silver luster.** Same as *platinum luster* (which see, under *luster*[2]).—**Silver maple.** See *maple*[1].—**Silver moth.** See *silver-moth*, 2.—**Silver perch, pheasant, pine, plover, pomfret, poplar.** See the nouns.—**Silver point,** a point or pencil of silver (somewhat like the "ever-pointed" pencil), formerly much used by artists for making studies and sketches on a prepared paper; also, the process of making such sketches.

The beautiful head in *silver-point* which appeared in "The Graphic Arts" . . . was executed expressly for that work, in deference to the example of the old masters who used *silver-point* so much. *The Portfolio*, No. 234, p. 101.

Silver powder, a powder made of melted tin and bismuth combined with mercury: used in japanning.—**Silver rain,** in *pyrotechny*, a composition used in rockets and bombs. It is made in small cubes, which are set free in the air, and in burning emit a white light as they fall.—**Silver sand,** a fine sharp sand of a silvery appearance, used for grinding lithographic stones, etc.—**Silver side,** the choicer part of a round of beef.

Lift up the lid and stick the fork into the beef—such a beautiful bit of beef, too: *silverside*—lovely!
Besant and Rice, This Son of Vulcan, i. 6.

Silver string, wedding, etc. See the nouns.—**Silver-top palmetto.** See *palmetto.*—**Silver trout.** See *trout.*—**Silver wattle,** an Australian species of acacia, *Acacia dealbata.*—**Silver whiting,** the surf-whiting. See *whiting.*—**The silver doors** or **gates.** See *the royal doors*, under *door.*—**The Silver State,** Nevada.

silver (sil′vėr), *v.* [< ME. *sylveren* (= D. *verzilveren* = MHG. *silbern*, G. *ver-silbern* = Sw. *för-silfra* = Dan. *for-sölve*, plate); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover the surface of with a coat of silver; silver-plate: as, to *silver* a dial-plate.

> On a tribunal *silver'd*,
> Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
> Were publicly enthroned.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 3.

2. To cover with anything resembling silver in color and luster; specifically, to coat with tin-foil and quicksilver, as a looking-glass.

The horizon-glass [of the sextant] is divided into two parts, of which the lower one is *silvered*, the upper half being transparent. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 93.

3. To adorn with mild or silver-like luster; give a silvery sheen to.

> The loveliest moon that ever *silver'd* o'er
> A shell for Neptune's goblet. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

The moonlight *silvered* the distant hills, and lay, white almost as snow, on the frosty roofs of the village.
Longfellow, Kavanagh, vi.

4. To make hoary; tinge with gray.

> It [his beard] was, as I have seen it in his life,
> A sable *silver'd*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 242.

> His head was *silver'd* o'er with age.
> *Gay*, Shepherd and Philosopher.

Silvered glass. See *glass.*

II. *intrans.* To assume the appearance of silver in color; become of a silvery whiteness. [Rare.]

> All the eastern sky began to *silver* and shine.
> *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 409.

silverback (sil′vėr-bak), *n.* The knot or canute, a sandpiper. See cut under *Tringa.* [Ipswich, Massachusetts.]

silver-barred (sil′vėr-bärd), *a.* Barred with silvery color.—**Silver-barred moth,** *Bankia argen-*

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tula, a British species.—**Silver-barred sable**, a British pyralid moth, *Emydia cinctalis*.

silver-bass (sil'vėr-bas), *n.* The mooneye, or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergisus*. See cut under *mooneye*. [Local, U. S.]

silver-bath (sil'vėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a solution of silver nitrate, used especially for sensitizing collodion plates or paper for printing.—2. A dish or tray for the use of such a solution. That for plates is usually a flat, deep glass vessel inclosed and supported nearly upright in a wooden box. The plate is immersed and removed by means of a skeleton "dipper."

silver-beater (sil'vėr-bē″tėr), *n.* One who prepares silver-foil by beating. Compare *gold-beater*.

silverbell (sil'vėr-bel), *n.* A name common to the shrubs or small trees of the genus *Halesia*, natural order *Styracæ;* the snowdrop-tree. See *Halesia*.

silverbell-tree (sil'vėr-bel-trē), *n.* Same as *silverbell*.

silverberry (sil'vėr-ber″i), *n.* A shrub, *Elæagnus argentea*, found from Minnesota westward. It grows six or eight feet high, spreads by stolons, has the leaves silvery-scurfy and somewhat rusty beneath, and bears fragrant flowers which are silvery without and pale-yellow within, and silvery edible berries which are said to be a principal food of the prairie-chicken in the Northwest.

silverbill (sil'vėr-bil), *n.* One of sundry Indian and African birds of the genus *Munia;* a waxbill, as the Java sparrow. *P. L. Sclater.*

silver-black (sil'vėr-blak), *a.* Silvery-black; black silvered over with hoary-white: as, the *silver-black* fox. See *silver fox*, under *silver*.

silver-boom (sil'vėr-bōm), *n.* [D. *zilverboom.*] Same as *silver-tree*.

silver-bracts (sil'vėr-brakts), *n.* A whitened succulent plant, *Cotyledon* (*Pachyphytum*) *bracteosa*, from Brazil. It is of ornamental use, chiefly in geometrical beds.

silver-bush (sil'vėr-bùsh), *n.* An elegant leguminous shrub, *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, of southern Europe. It has yellow flowers and silvery pinnate leaves, suggesting this name and that of *Jupiter's-beard*.

silver-buskined (sil'vėr-bus″kind), *a.* Having buskins adorned with silver.

Fair *silver-buskin'd* nymphs. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 33.

silverchain (sil'vėr-chān), *n.* The common locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia:* imitated from *goldenchain*, a name of the laburnum. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

silver-cloud (sil'vėr-kloud), *n.* A British moth, *Xylomiges conspicillaris*.

silver-duckwing (sil'vėr-duk″wing), *a.* Noting a beautiful variety of the exhibition game-fowl. The cock has silvery-white neck and back, a wing showing the so-called duckwing marking, with silvery bow, metallic-blue bar, and white bay on secondaries, black breast, under parts, and tail. The hen is of a delicately penciled ashen gray, with darker tail, black-striped silver hackles, and salmon breast. The legs are dark and the eyes red. The yellow- or golden-duckwing fowl is of similar coloration, but with yellow or orange of different shades in place of the silver or white.

silver-eel (sil'vėr-ēl), *n.* 1. The saber-fish or cutlas-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. Also called *silvery hairtail*. [Texas.]—2. The common eel, when noticeably pale or silvery.

silverer (sil'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who silvers; especially, a person employed in silvering glass.

Dr. Arkle exhibited a man aged sixty-two, a looking-glass *silverer*, who was the subject of mercurial tremors. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 631.

silverette (sil-ve-ret'), *n.* [< *silver* + *-ette.*] A fancy breed of domestic pigeons.

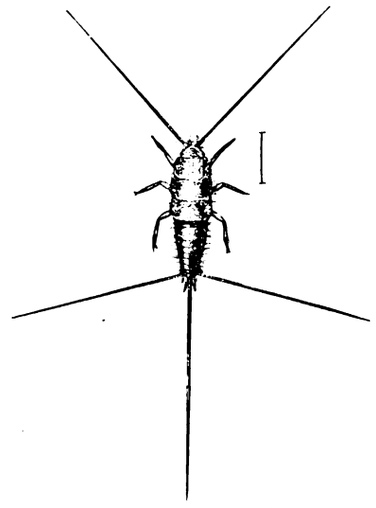
silvereye (sil'vėr-ī), *n.* A bird of the genus *Zosterops*, of which there are many species, whose leading common color-mark is a white eye-ring: a white-eye. See cut under *Zosterops*.

By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of Zosterops is commonly called "White-eye," or *Silver-eye*, from the feature before mentioned. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 824.

silver-fern (sil'vėr-fėrn), *n.* One of numerous ferns in which the under surface of the frond is covered with a white or silvery powder, as in many species of *Nothochlæna* and *Gymnogramme*. Compare *gold-fern*. For cuts, see *Gymnogramme* and *Nothochlæna*.

silverfin (sil'vėr-fin), *n.* A minnow of the genus *Notropis*, as *N. whipplei*, of the fresh waters of North America.

silverfish (sil'vėr-fish), *n.* 1. An artificial variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*, more or less nearly colorless, or with silvery-white instead of red scales on much or all of the body.—2. A sand-smelt or atherine; any fish of the family *Atherinidæ:* same as *silversides*.—3. The bream *Notemigonus chrysoleucus*. See cut under *shiner*.—4. The tarpon (or tarpum) or jewfish, *Megalops atlanticus* or *M. thrissoides*. Also *sabalo*, *savanilla*. See cut under *tarpon*.—5. The characinoid *Curimatus argenteus*, inhabiting the fresh waters of Trinidad.—6. Any species of *Lepisma*, as *L. saccharina* or *L. domestica*, a thysanurous insect occurring in houses and damaging books, wall-paper, etc. See *Lepisma*. Also called *walking-fish*, *bristletail*, *fish-tail*, *furniture-bug*, *silver-moth*, *silver-witch*, *shiner*, and *silvertail*.



Silverfish (*Lepisma saccharina*). (Line shows natural size.)

silver-foil (sil'vėr-foil), *n.* Silver beaten thin.

silver-gilt (sil'vėr-gilt), *n.* 1. Silver covered with gilding; also, gilded articles of silver.—2. A close imitation of real gilding, made by applying silver-leaf, burnishing the surface, and then coating with a transparent yellow lacquer.

silver-glance (sil'vėr-glȧns'), *n.* Native silver sulphid. See *argentite*.

silver-grain (sil'vėr-grān), *n.* In *bot.*, the shining plates of parenchymatous tissue (medullary rays) seen in the stems of exogenous wood when these stems are cut in a longitudinal radial direction. They are the little light-colored or bright bands that give to rock-maple, quartered oak, and the like their chief beauty, and make them prized in cabinet-work. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.

silver-grass (sil'vėr-grȧs), *n.* 1. See *Phalaris*.—2. A variety of a multiform species of meadow-grass, *Poa cæspitosa*, of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

silver-gray (sil'vėr-grā'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a color produced by an intimate combination of black and silvery white; silvery or lustrous gray, as hair, fur, or cloth.

Then never chilling touch of Time
Will turn it *silver-gray*.
Tennyson, the Ringlet.

Silver-gray fox, the silver fox (which see, under *silver*).—**Silver-gray rabbit**, a silver-sprig.

II. *n.* 1. A silver-gray color.—2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, one of a body of conservative Whigs who acted together for some time after the general disintegration of the Whig party following its overwhelming defeat in the national election of 1852: said to be so called from the silver-gray hair of their leaders. Also *Silvery Gray*.

The conservative Whigs, the so-called *Silver Grays*, had supported them out of fear of the Republicans.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), V. 200.

In 1855 they [the Americans] were joined by the *Silvery Grays*, whom Mr. Fillmore was unable to guide into another harbor. *T. W. Barnes*, Mem. Thurlow Weed, p. 224.

silver-ground (sil'vėr-ground), *a.* Having a silvery ground-color: as, the *silver-ground* carpet, a British moth, *Melanippe montanata*.

silver-haired (sil'vėr-hārd), *a.* Having hair of the color of silver; having white or lustrous gray hair.

silverhead (sil'vėr-hed), *n.* The silver chickweed, *Paronychia argyrocoma*.

silver-headed (sil'vėr-hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having a silver head, as a cane.—2. Same as *silver-haired*.

Mrs. Skewton . . . clapped into this house a *silver-headed* butler. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxx.

silveriness (sil'vėr-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being silvery.

This picture is remarkable for its broad and pure *silveriness*. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 22.

silvering (sil'vėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *silver*, *v.*] 1. The art or practice of covering anything with silver, or with a bright-shining white surface like that of silver; also, a sensitizing with a salt of silver, as in photography.—2. Silver or plating laid on any surface.

A silver cheese-toaster with three tongues, an ebony handle, and *silvering* at the end. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

Amalgam silvering. See *amalgam*.

silverite (sil'vėr-īt), *n.* [< *silver* + *-ite*².] One who favors the free use of silver as money equally with gold; a bimetallist; specifically, in the United States, an opponent of the demonetization of silver, and advocate of its coinage either without restriction or to a large specific amount. [Colloq.]

The attempt is made to cast a slur upon the *silverites* by calling them inflationists, as if to be an inflationist were the greatest of monetary sins. *Science*, VII. 267.

silverize (sil'vėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silverized*, ppr. *silverizing*. [< *silver* + *-ize.*] Same as *silver*.

When like age shall *silverize* thy Tresse.
Sylvester, tr. of De Faur's Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 119.

silver-king (sil'vėr-king), *n.* The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus* or *thrissoides*.

silver-leaf (sil'vėr-lēf), *n.* 1. The thinnest kind of silver-foil.—2. A name of the buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), of the queen's-delight (*Stillingia sylvatica*), and of the Japanese and Chinese plant *Senecio Kæmpferi*, var. *argentea*.—3. The white poplar. See *poplar*.

silver-leafed (sil'vėr-lēft), *a.* Having leaves with one or both sides silvery.—**Silver-leafed linden.** See *linden*.

silverless (sil'vėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *silverles*, *selverles;* < *silver* + *-less.*] Having no silver; without money; impecunious.

He sente hem forth *seluerles* in a somer garnement.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 119.

silverling (sil'vėr-ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. *silverling* (= D. *zilverling* = G. *silberling*); < *silver* + *-ling*¹.] An old standard of value in silver; a piece of silver money; in the passage cited from the Bible, either a shekel or a half-shekel.

Here have I purst their paltry *silverlings*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

There were a thousand vines at a thousand *silverlings*.
Isa. vii. 23.

The canon's talk about "the censer and olive branch stamped upon a shekel" is as unwarranted as his name for the *silverlings* of the traitor [Judas].
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 365.

silverly (sil'vėr-li), *adv.* [< *silver* + *-ly*².] Like silver, as regards either appearance or tone.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 46.

Saturn's voice therefrom
Grew up like organ, that begins anew
Its strain, when other harmonies, stopt short,
Leave the dimm'd air vibrating *silverly*.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

silver-mill (sil'vėr-mil), *n.* The mill, or metallurgical plant, used in treating silver ores by either the wet or the dry process.

silver-moth (sil'vėr-môth), *n.* 1. A geometrid moth, *Bapta punctata*.—2. The bristletail. See *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.

silvern (sil'vėrn), *a.* [< ME. *silveren*, *selvern*, *seolvern*, < AS. *sylfren*, *seolfren* (= OS. *silubrin*, *silafrin* = OFries. *selvirn* = MD. *silveren*, D. *zilveren* = OHG. *silberîn*, *silbirîn*, MHG. *silberîn*, G. *silbern* = Dan. *sölverne* = Goth. *silubreins*), of silver, < *seolfor*, silver: see *silver* and *-en*².] Made of or resembling silver; having any characteristic of or analogy to silver: as, "speech is *silvern*, silence is golden."

Silvern orators no longer entertain gentle and perfumed hearers with predictions of its failure.
A. Phelps, My Study, p. 37.

Spirit of dreams and *silvern* memories,
Delicate Sleep.
T. B. Aldrich, Invocation to Sleep.

silver-owl (sil'vėr-oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called from its whiteness. See cut under *barn-owl*.

silver-paper (sil'vėr-pā″pėr), *n.* White tissue-paper of good quality.

silver-plated (sil'vėr-plā″ted), *a.* Plated with silver. See *plate*, *v. t.*, and *plated ware* (under *plated*).

silver-plater (sil'vėr-plā″tėr), *n.* One who plates metallic articles with a coating of silver, either by direct application or by electrical deposition.

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silver-printing (sil'vėr-prin'ting), *n.* In *photog.*, the production of prints by the agency of a salt of silver as a sensitizer; especially, any ordinary "printing out" process in which the picture is immediately visible without development, as the process of printing upon albumin-paper.

silver-shafted (sil'vėr-shaf'ted), *a.* Carrying silver arrows: an epithet of Diana.

> Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
> Fair *silver-shafted* queen, for ever chaste.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 442.

silver-shell (sil'vėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod, *Anomia ephippium:* so called from its glistening white color. See *Anomia*. Also called *gold-shell*, *clink-shell*, and *jingle-shell*.

silversides (sil'vėr-sīdz), *n.* A silverfish, sand-smelt, or atherine; any percesocine fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, having a silvery stripe along the sides. The most abundant species along the Atlantic coast of the United States is *Menidia notata*, also called



Silversides or Sand-smelt (*Menidia notata*).

friar, *tailor*, and *tinker*, 5 inches long, of a transparent greenish color with silver band. The brook-silversides is a graceful little fresh-water fish, *Labidesthes sicculus*, 3½ inches long, of ponds and streams from New York and Michigan to the Mississippi valley (see cut under *skipjack*).

silversmith (sil'vėr-smith), *n.* One whose occupation it is to work in silver, as in the manufacture of articles in silver. Compare *goldsmith* and *coppersmith*.

silver-solder (sil'vėr-sod'ėr), *n.* A solder for uniting objects of silver. It varies in composition, and is accordingly termed *hard*, *hardest*, or *soft*. *Hard silver-solder* consists of three parts of sterling silver and one of brass wire. *Hardest silver-solder* is made of four parts of fine silver and one of copper. *Soft silver-solder* consists of two parts of fine silver and one of brass wire, to which arsenic is sometimes added to give greater whiteness and fusibility.

silverspot (sil'vėr-spot), *n.* A silver-spotted butterfly, as a fritillary of the genus *Argynnis* and related forms.

silver-spotted (sil'vėr-spot'ed), *a.* Marked with spots of silvery color: said especially of certain butterflies thus spotted on the under side of the wings. Compare *silver-striped*, *silver-studded*, *silver-washed*.

silver-sprig (sil'vėr-sprig), *n.* The pelt of a silver-haired variety of the common rabbit, *Lepus cuniculus;* also, such a rabbit.

> The true silver grey rabbits — *silver sprigs*, they call them — do you know that the skins of those *silver sprigs* are worth any money?
> *Miss Edgeworth*, The Will, i. (*Davies.*)

silver-stick (sil'vėr-stik), *n.* In England, an officer of the royal palace, so called from the silvered wand which is his badge.

silver-striped (sil'vėr-strīpt), *a.* Striped with silvery color: as, the *silver-striped* hawk-moth, *Dilephila livornica*, a rare British species.

silver-studded (sil'vėr-stud'ed), *a.* Studded with silvery markings: as, the *silver-studded* butterfly, *Polyommatus alcon*.

silvertail (sil'vėr-tāl), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6.

silver-thistle (sil'vėr-this'l), *n.* A herbaceous plant. *Acanthus spinosus*, the traditional model of the architectural acanthus. See *Acanthus*, 1 and 4. Also called *silvery thistle*.

silver-tongue (sil'vėr-tung), *n.* The song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza fasciata* or *melodia*. *Coues*.

silver-tongued (sil'vėr-tungd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue, or fluent, plausible, or convincing speech; eloquent.

silver-top (sil'vėr-top), *n.* A disease affecting grasses. See the quotation.

> Professor Herbert Osborn . . . said the *silver-top* in grass is a whitening of the upper portion of the stalk, especially the head, which withers without maturing seed. Meromyza, Chlorops, and Thrips have been credited with being the cause of the mischief. Professor Comstock has shown that Limothrips poaphagus is often the cause. The injury may result from any attack upon the juicy base of the terminal node that cuts off the flow of sap to the head.
> *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 970.

silver-tree (sil'vėr-trē), *n.* 1. See *Leucadendron*. Also *silver-boom*. — 2. An Australian forest-tree, *Tarrietia Argyrodendron*.

silver-vine (sil'vėr-vīn), *n.* See *Scindapsus*.

silverware (sil'vėr-wār), *n.* Collectively, manufactures of silver; especially, articles for the table or other domestic use made of silver.

silver-washed (sil'vėr-wosht), *a.* Colored as if washed over with silver; frosted; hoary; pruinose: as, the *silver-washed* fritillary, *Argynnis paphia*, a British butterfly.

silverweed (sil'vėr-wēd), *n.* 1. A plant, *Potentilla Anserina*, having pinnate leaves covered beneath with silvery-silky down. It is a tufted herb, emitting runners which root at the nodes and send up peduncles bearing a single yellow flower. It is common in the northern Old World, and is found in marshes, on river-banks, etc., northward in North America. 2. A plant of the convolvulaceous genus *Argyreia*, containing some 30 chiefly East Indian and Malayan species. They are climbing or rarely almost erect shrubs, bearing showy purple or rose-colored flowers with funnel-shaped corolla, and having the foliage often white-pubescent beneath.

silver-white (sil'vėr-hwīt), *n.* A very pure form of white lead. Also called *Chinese white* and *Kremnitz white*.

silver-witch (sil'vėr-wich), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6. Also written *silver witch*.

silverwood (sil'vėr-wůd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Mouriria*. *Guettarda argentea* of the *Rubiaceæ* and *Casearia lætioides* of the *Samydaceæ* are also so named. [West Indies.]

silver-work (sil'vėr-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work in silver in general; vessels, utensils, etc., made of silver.

silvery (sil'vėr-i), *a.* [< *silver* + *-y*¹.] 1. Besprinkled, covered with, or containing silver. — 2. Having the qualities, or some of the qualities, of silver. Especially — (*a*) Having the lustrous whiteness of silver.

> Of all th' enamell'd race, whose *silvery* wing
> Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 421.
>
> In the hexameter rises the fountain's *silvery* column,
> In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.
> *Coleridge*, tr. of Schiller's Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

(*b*) Having a soft and musical sound, as that attributed to silver bells. (*c*) In *zool.*, of a silvery color; shining-white or hoary; frosted; pruinose. (*d*) In *bot.*, bluish-white or gray with a metallic luster. — **Silvery-arches**, a British night-moth, *Aplecta tincta*. — **Silvery gade**, the mackerel-midge. — **Silvery gibbon**, the wou-wou, *Hylobates leuciscus*. — **Silvery gull**. Same as *herring-gull*. — **Silvery hairtail, mullet, shrew-mole**, etc. See the nouns. — **Silvery thistle**. Same as *silver-thistle*.

silvestrite (sil-ves'trīt), *n.* See *siderazote*.

Silvia, *n.* See *Sylvia*. *Cuvier*, 1800.

silviculture, *n.* See *sylviculture*.

Silvius (sil'vi-us), *n.* See *Sylvius*.

Silybum (sil'i-bum), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1718), < L. *silybum*, *sillybus*, < Gr. σίλλυβος (pl. σίλλυβα), a kind of thistle, said to be < Egyptian *sobil.*] A genus of thistles, belonging to the order *Compositæ*, tribe *Cynaroideæ*, and subtribe *Carduineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a flat bristly receptacle, unequal simple pappus, smooth and united filaments, and a somewhat globular involucre with its numerous overlapping outer bracts spiny-fringed at the base, and tipped with a long, stiff, awl-shaped, spreading spine. The only species, *S. Marianum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region, extending from Spain to southern Russia, occurring as a weed in cultivated grounds northward, and also found in the Himalayas. It is a smooth, erect perennial, with alternate sinuate or pinnatifid spiny-toothed leaves covered with conspicuous white veins and irregular spots, whence the name *milk-thistle*, as if drops of milk, ascribed in medieval legend to the Virgin Mary, had fallen on them. The large purple nodding flower-heads are solitary and terminal, and were once used as artichoke for the table, the young leaves being also eaten as a salad, and the roots boiled.

sima, *n.* In *arch.*, an erroneous spelling of *cyma*.

Simaba (si-mā'bă), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with small calyx of four or five imbricated sepals, the same number of spreading petals and of lobes of the erect narrow disk, twice as many stamens with their filaments adnate to elongated scales, and a deeply parted ovary with four or five cells, ovules, and styles. There are about 14 species, natives of tropical South America. They bear alternate pinnate leaves with entire coriaceous leaflets sometimes reduced to three or even to one, and loosely flowered panicles of small or medium-sized flowers. See *cedron*.

simagre† (sim'ą-gėr), *n.* [< F. *simagrée* (OF. *cimagree*, *chimagree*); Geneva dial. *simagrie* = Wall. *simagraw*, affected manners assumed to deceive, grimaces: origin unknown.] A grimace. [Rare.]

> Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
> His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 31.

simar† (si-mär'), *n.* [Also *simarre*, *simare*, *samare*, *samarra*, *cimar*, *cymar*, *cymarr*, < F. *simarre*, *samarre*, OF. *chamarre*, a loose and light gown, F. *chamarre*, lacework, embroidery, = Pr. *samarra* = It. *ciamarra*, *zamara*, *zamarra*, *zimarra*, a night-robe; cf. dial. (Sardinian) *acciamarra*, a sheepskin garment; < Sp. *chamarra*, *zamarra*, *zamarro* = Cat. *samarra* = Pg. *samarra*, *çamarra*, a shepherd's coat of sheepskin, Sp. *zamarro*, a sheepskin; said to be of Basque origin.] A loose, light robe, worn by women: only in poetical use, without precise meaning.

> Her body shaded with a slight *cymarr*.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 100.
>
> The profusion of her sable tresses . . . fell down upon as much of a lovely neck and bosom as a *simarre* of the richest Persian silk . . . permitted to be visible.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, vii.

simarret, *n.* See *simar*.

Simaruba (sim-ą-rō'bă), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana for *S. officinalis;* cf. *Simaba*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, type of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers with a small five-lobed calyx, five petals surrounding a hemispherical and villous disk which bears ten stamens, or a deeply five-parted ovary with a single short style, a broad five-lobed stigma, and five solitary ovules. It is closely allied to the well-known genus *Ailantus*, but distinguished by a fruit of one to five sessile spreading drupes instead of as many thin wing-fruits. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of eastern parts of tropical America, for which see *mountain-damson*, *Quassia*, *paraiba*, and *paradise-tree*. They bear alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, with entire coriaceous leaflets, and small flowers in axillary and terminal elongated branching panicles.



Branch of *Simaruba amara*, with female flowers. *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

Simarubaceæ (sim"ą-rō-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1808), < *Simaruba* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous trees, of the cohort *Geraniales* in the series *Discifloræ*, closely allied to the order *Rutaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the usual presence of alternate leaves without glands, stamens each augmented by one or more scales, and but a single ovule in each ovary-cell. It includes about 112 species, of about 30 genera, mainly natives of warm climates, and classed in the two tribes *Simarubeæ* and *Picramnieæ*. They are mostly odorless trees or shrubs, with a bitter bark, alternate pinnate leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers, commonly axillary, panicled or racemed. See *Quassia* (with cut), *Simaba*, *Ailantus*, *Samandura*, *Picræna*, and *Picramnia*.

simarubaceous (sim"ą-rō-bā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or belonging to, the *Simarubaceæ;* typified by or like *Simaruba*.

Simarubeæ (sim-ą-rō'bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), < *Simaruba* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees and shrubs, comprising those genera of the order *Simarubaceæ* which have a lobed ovary like the related *Rutaceæ*. It includes 21 genera, nearly all tropical and American, with one from the Mediterranean, the dwarf shrub *Cneorum*, and with two in the United States, *Cneoridium*, a smooth shrub with bitter juice from California, and *Holacantha*, a leafless spiny shrub of New Mexico.

simball†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*. *Minsheu*.

simbere, *n.* Same as *simbil*.

simbil (sim'bil), *n.* An African stork, *Ciconia* or *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*, or *Abdimia sphenorhyncha*, having rather short legs for this family, white under parts, purplish upper parts, and greenish beak with sharp red tip.



Simbil (*Abdimia sphenorhyncha*).

simblin, simbling (sim'blin, -bling), *n.* See *simlin*.

simbling-cake (sim'bling-kāk), *n.* Currant-cake made to be eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday. *Wright*. See *simnel*. [Prov. Eng.]

simblot (sim'blot), *n.* [< F. *simblot*, also *singliots*, n. pl.; < *cingler*, *singler*, trace lines with

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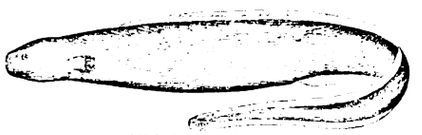
a whitened or blackened cord stretched, also lash, whip, ‹ OF. *cengle, sengle*, F. *sangle*, ‹ L. *cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingle, shingle*[3].] The harness of a weavers' draw-loom. *Simmonds.*

simbolee-oil (sim'bō-lē-oil), *n.* See *Murraya.*

Simenchelyidæ (si-meng-ke-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simenchelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of eels, represented by the genus *Simenchelys;* the pug-nosed eels. They are deep-sea forms parasitic upon other fishes. The form is shorter and more robust than in the common eels, but the scales are distributed in the same manner. The head ends in a short and blunt snout, and the lower jaw is deep and strong. The teeth are blunt, incisor-like, and in one row on the edge of the jaws. Only one species is known, *S. parasiticus*, which is found in deep water, and is prone to attack fishes that have been hooked, especially the halibut, into whose flesh it burrows. It is very abundant on the banks south of Newfoundland.

Simenchelys (si-meng'ke-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σιμός, snub-nosed, flat-nosed, + ἔγχελυς, ἐγχέλυς, an eel.] The representative genus of *Simenchelyidæ*, having scales like those of the common eel, the osteological characters of the congers, and the snout blunt and rounded (whence the name). *S. parasiticus*, the only species, is known as the *pug-nosed* or *snub-nosed eel.*



Pug-nosed Eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*).

Simeonite (sim'ē-on-īt), *n.* [‹ *Simeon* (see def. and *Simonian*) + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A descendant of the patriarch Simeon.—**2.** *Eccles.*, a follower of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759–1836), a clergyman of the Church of England at Cambridge, distinguished for his evangelical views and as a leader of the Low-church party; hence, a name sometimes given to Low-churchmen.

Simeon's degree. See *degree.*

Simia (sim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *simia, simius*, an ape, monkey (› It. *simia, scimia, scimmia*, an ape).] **1†.** A Linnean genus (1735–66) containing the whole of his order *Primates*, excepting the genera *Homo, Lemur*, and *Vespertilio.*—**2.** Now, the name-giving genus of *Simiidæ*, containing only those apes known as *orang-utans.* The common orang is *S. satyrus*, and no other species is established. See *mias, pongo*, and cut under *orang-utan.* Also called *Pithecus* and *Satyrus.*

3†. A genus of gastropods. *Leach; Gray*, 1847.

Simiadæ (si-mī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-adæ*.] Same as *Simiidæ.*

simial (sim'i-al), *a.* [‹ L. *simia*, an ape, + *-al*.] Same as *simian.* [Rare.]

> We are aware that there may be vulgar souls who, judging from their *simial* selves, may doubt the continence of Scipio. *D. Jerrold*, St. Giles and St. James, I. 94.

simian (sim'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *simien* = Sp. *simiano*, ‹ NL. *simianus* (cf. ML. *simianus*, a demon), ‹ L. *simia*, an ape.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Like an ape or monkey, in any sense; apish; rhesian; simious: as, *simian* characters, habits, traits, tricks, antics, etc.—**2.** Technically, of or pertaining to the *Simiidæ* or *Simiinæ;* anthropoid or manlike, as one of the higher apes: as, *simian* ancestors.

II. *n.* **1.** An ape or monkey of any kind.—**2.** An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiidæ.*

Simiidæ (si-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-idæ*.] The anthropoid apes; the highest family of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea* (excepting *Hominidæ*), divided into the two subfamilies *Simiinæ* and *Hylobatinæ*, the former containing the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, and the latter the gibbons. The form is more nearly human than that of any other animal below man. The carriage is semi-erect, or capable of becoming so; the arms are much longer than the legs; the tail is rudimentary (in the gorilla with fewer vertebræ than in man); the sacrum is large and solid; the sternum is short and broad, with three or four intermediate sternebræ; and the spinal column has a slight sigmoid curve, giving a "small of the back" somewhat as in man; the teeth are thirty-two, with the same formula as in man; and the nose is catarrhine, as in the rest of the Old World apes. Also *Simiadæ.*

Simiinæ (sim-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-inæ*.] The higher one of two subfamilies of *Simiidæ*, from which the *Hylobatinæ* or gibbons are excluded, and which includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, having a robust form, broad haunch-bones, large cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum, and no ischial callosities. The genera are *Gorilla, Mimetes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Troglodytes*), and *Simia.*

similar (sim'i-lär), *a.* and *n.* [‹ OF. (and F.) *similaire* = Sp. Pg. *similar* = It. *similare*, ‹ ML. **similaris*, extended from L. *similis*, like; akin to *simul*, together, Gr. ἁμα, together, and E. *same:* see *same.* From the L. *similis* are also ult. E. *simile, similitude, simulate, simultaneous, semble*[1], *semble*[2], *assemble, dissemble, resemble, semblance, semblant, assimilate, dissimilar, dissimulation*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having characteristics in common; like in form, appearance, size, qualities, relations, etc.; having a more or less marked resemblance to each other or one another; in some respects identical; bearing a resemblance, as to something implied or specified: as, the general features of the two landscapes are *similar;* the plans are *similar.*

> My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbour, which is a duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God. *Waterland*, Works, IX. ii.
>
> A captious question, sir (and yours is one),
> Deserves an answer *similar*, or none.
> *Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 904.
>
> The mental interests of men were everywhere *similar* in kind; their chief topics of thought for the most part alike. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 9.
>
> The dresses of the female slaves are *similar* to those of the Egyptian women.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 236.

2†. Homogeneous; of like structure or character throughout.

> Minerals appearing to the eye either to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar.
> *Boyle*, Works, I. 206.

3. [Tr. Gr. ὁμοιος.] In *geom.*, of the same shape: said of two figures which have all their corresponding angles equal, whence it will follow, for ordinary Euclidean space, that all their corresponding lengths will be proportional, that their corresponding areas will be in the duplicate ratio of their lengths, and that their corresponding volumes will be in the triplicate ratio of their lengths. In the non-Euclidean systems of geometry these consequences are falsified, so that there are no similar figures.

> *Similar* solid figures are such as have their solid angles equal, each to each, and are contained by the same number of *similar* planes. *Euclid's Elements*, Bk. xi. def. xi.

4. In *biol.*, alike in some respects; identical to some extent. Specifically—(*a*) Having the like structure; of common origin; homologous (which see). (*b*) Having the like function or use, though of unlike origin; analogous (which see). These two senses are respectively the morphological and the physiological application of the word to parts or organs of animals and plants.

5. In *music*, in the same direction: said of the rising and falling of two voice-parts.—**Similar arcs.** See *arc*[1].—**Similar curves or curvilinear figures**, those within which similar rectilinear figures can in every case be inscribed.—**Similar foci.** See *focus*, 3.—**Similar functions.** See *function.*—**Similar pencils, polygons, ranges, sheafs**, those whose elements correspond so that corresponding distances are proportional.—**Similar quantities.** See *quantity.*

II. *n.* That which is similar; that which resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, etc.; in the plural, things resembling one another.

> If the *similars* are entitled to the position of ἀρχαί, the dissimilars are not.
> *J. Martineau*, Materialism (1874), p. 128.
>
> All [the Indian names are] more flexible on the tongue than their Spanish *similars.* *Scribner's Mag.*, II. 505.

The law of similars. (*a*) The law of mental association by which similar ideas are connected in the mind and suggest one another. This kind of association is denied by some psychologists, who forget that without it *similarity* would have no possible meaning. When we say that to-day's idea is like yesterday's, we can only mean that a sense of affinity connects them. The kind of association is the essential condition of generalization. (*b*) The homeopathic principle of administering drugs. See *similia.*

similarity (sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *similarite* = Sp. *similaridad;* as *similar* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality or condition of being similar; likeness; perfect, partial, or general resemblance.

> *Similarity* was defined as the cointension of two connatural relations between states of consciousness which are themselves like in kind but commonly unlike in degree. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.
>
> *Similarity*, in compounds, is partial identity.
> *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 579.

2. A point or respect in which things are similar.

> It is plain that in finding out the *similarities* of things we analyse. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 336.

Center of similarity. See *center*[1].—**Syn.** Analogy, correspondence, parity, parallelism.

similarly (sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in certain respects.

> As *similarly* constituted beings, men have certain rights in common. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 534.

similary† (sim'i-lā-ri), *a.* [‹ ML. **similaris*, like: see *similar.*] Similar; like. [Rare.]

> Those more noble parts or eminent branches belonging to that Catholick visible Church, which, being *similary* or partaking of the same nature by the common faith, have yet their convenient limits.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 25. (*Davies.*)
>
> Rhyming cadences of *similary* words. *South.*

simile (sim'i-lē), *n.* [Formerly also *similie, simily;* = Sp. *simil* = Pg. *simile*, a simile, = It. *simile*, a like, fellow, ‹ L. *simile*, a like thing, neut. of *similis* (› It. *simile* = Sp. *simil*), like: see *similar.* Cf. *facsimile.*] In *rhet.*, the comparing or likening of two things having some strong point or points of resemblance, both of which are mentioned and the comparison directly stated; a poetic or imaginative comparison; also, the verbal expression or embodiment of such a comparison.

> *Tra.* O, sir, Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound,
> Which runs himself and catches for his master.
> *Pet.* A good swift *simile*, but something currish.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 54.
>
> In this *Simily* wee have himselfe compar'd to Christ, the Parlament to the Devill. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.
>
> In Argument
> *Similies* are like Songs in Love:
> They much describe; they nothing prove.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

=Syn. *Simile, Metaphor, Comparison, Allegory, Parable, Fable*, similitude, trope. The first six words agree in implying or expressing likeness between a main person or thing and a subordinate one. *Simile* is a statement of the likeness in literal terms: as, man is like grass; Herod is like a fox. *Metaphor* taxes the imagination by saying that the first object is the second, or by speaking as though it were: as, "All flesh is grass," Isa. xl. 6; "Go ye and tell that fox." Luke xiii. 32. There are various combinations of *simile* and *metaphor:* as, "We all do fade as a leaf," Isa. lxiv. 6;

> "There are a sort of men whose visages
> Do cream and mantle, like a standing pool"
> (*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 89).

In these the *metaphor* precedes; in the following the *simile* is in the middle of the *metaphor:* "These metaphysic rights, entering into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a dense medium, are, by the laws of Nature, refracted from their straight line." (*Burke*, Rev. in France.) In the same way the *simile* may come first. A *comparison* differs from a *simile* essentially in that the former fixes attention upon the subordinate object, while a *simile* fixes it upon the main one: thus, one verse of Shelley's "Ode to the Skylark" begins by saying that the skylark is like a poet, whose circumstances are thereupon detailed. Generally, on this account, the *comparison* is longer than the *simile.* The *allegory* personifies abstract things, usually at some length. A short *allegory* is Ps. lxxx. 8–16. Spenser's "Faery Queene" is a series of *allegories* upon the virtues, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" allegorizes Christian experiences. These are acknowledged to be the most perfect *allegories* in literature. The *allegory* is an extended *simile*, with the first object in the *simile* carefully left unmentioned. A *parable* is a story that is or might be true, and is used generally to teach some moral or religious truth: as, the three *parables* of God's great love for the sinner in Luke xv. Socrates's story of the sailors who chose their steersman by lot, as suggesting the folly of a similar course in choosing the helmsman of the state, is a fine example of the *parable* of civil life. A *fable* differs from a *parable* in being improbable or impossible as fact, as in making trees choose a king, beasts talk, or frogs pray to Jupiter; it generally is short, and points a homely moral. See the definitions of *apologue* and *trope.*

simile (sim'i-le), *adv.* [It., ‹ L. *simile, similis*, like: see *similar, simile, n.*] In *music*, in the same manner; similarly. Compare *sempre.*

simile-mark (sim'i-le-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, an abbreviation-mark signifying that the contents of the last measure that was written out are to be repeated: as, . See *abbreviation*, 4.

similia (si-mil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of L. *similis*, like: see *similar.*] Things which are similar or alike; like things; similars.—**Similia similibus curantur**, or 'like cures like,' 'like things are cured by like things,' the homeopathic formula, meaning that medicines cure those diseases whose symptoms are like the effects of the medicines on the healthy organism. Thus, belladonna dilates the pupil of the eye; it is therefore remedial of diseases of which dilatation of the pupil is pathognomonic.

similiter (si-mil'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., ‹ *similis*, like, resembling.] In like manner: in *law*, the technical designation of the common-law form by which, when the pleading of one party, tendering an issue, demanded trial, the other accepted the issue by saying, "and the [defendant] doeth the like."

similitude (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [‹ ME. *similitude*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *similitude* = Sp. *similitud* = It. *similitudine*, ‹ L. *similitudo* (*-din-*), likeness, ‹ *similis*, like: see *similar.* Cf. *verisimilitude.*] **1.** Likeness in constitution, qualities, or appearance; similarity; resemblance.

> This lie bears a *similitude* of truth.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.
>
> The *similitude* of superstition to religion makes it the more deformed. *Bacon*, Superstition.
>
> What *similitude* this dream hath with the truth accomplished you may easily see.
> *T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 15.

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It is chiefly my will which leads me to discern that I bear a certain image and *similitude* of Deity.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

2. A comparison; a simile; a parable or allegory.

A *similitude* is a likenesse when twoo thynges or mo then twoo are so compared and resembled together that thei both in some one propertie seme like.
Wilson, Rhetorike.

As well to a good maker and Poet as to an excellent perswader in prose, the figure of *Similitude* is very necessary, by which we not onely bewtifie our tale, but also very much inforce & inlarge it.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

He has [therefore] with great address interspersed several Speeches, Reflections, *Similitudes*, and the like Reliefs, to diversifie his Narration.
Addison, Spectator, No. 333.

3. That which bears likeness or resemblance; an image; a counterpart or facsimile.

He knew nat Catoun — for his wit was rude,
That bad man sholde wedde his *simylitude*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 42.

That we are the breath and *similitude* of God, it is indisputable, and upon record of Holy Scripture.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 34.

The appearance there of the very *similitude* of a green country gawky raised a shout of laughter at his expense.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 488.

4. In *geom.*, the relation of similar figures to one another. — **Axis of similitude of three circles.** See *axis*[1]. — **Center of similitude.** See *center*[1]. — **Circle of similitude**, a circle from any point on the circumference of which two given circles look equally large. — **External and internal centers of similitude for two circles**, the intersections of their common tangents on the line joining their centers. — **Principle of similitude.** See *principle*. — **Ratio of similitude.** See *ratio*. — **Similitude clause** or **act.** See *clause*.

similitudinary (si-mil-i-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *similitudo* (*-din-*), likeness, + *-ary*.] Pertaining to similitude or the use of simile; introducing or marking similitude.

"As" is sometimes a note of quality, sometimes of equality; here it is only *similitudinary*: "as lambs," "as doves," etc.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 113.

similize (sim′i-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *similized*, ppr. *similizing*. [< L. *similis*, like (see *simile*), + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To liken; compare. [Rare.]

The best to whom he may be *similized* herein is Friar Paul the Servite.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 53. (*Davies.*)

2. To take pattern by; copy; imitate. [Rare.]

I'll *similize*
These Gabaonites; I will myself disguize
To gull thee.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

II. *intrans.* To use similitude. [Rare.]

If I may *similize* in my turn, a dull fellow might ask the meaning of a problem in Euclid from the Bishop of Salisbury without being ever the better for his learned solution of it.
Dryden, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

similor (sim′i-lôr), *n.* [Also erroneously *semilor* (as if involving *semi-*, half); = It. *similoro* = G. *similor*, < F. *similor*, an alloy so called, irreg. < L. *similis*, like, + F. *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold.] A (French) synonym of *brass*, defined as Mannheim gold, Prince Rupert's metal, etc.: chiefly applied to very yellow varieties of brass used instead of gold for personal ornaments, watch-cases, and the like — that is, for what is called in English "brass jewelry" and (in the United States) "Attleboro' jewelry."

simioid (sim′i-oid), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *simian*.

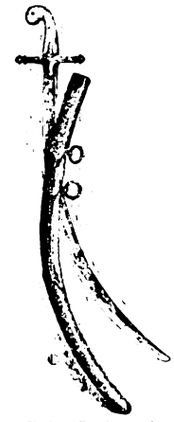
simious (sim′i-us), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + *-ous*.] Same as *simian*.

That strange *simious* school-boy passion of giving pain to others.
Sydney Smith.

But to students of natural or literary history who cannot discern the human from the *simious* element it suggests that the man thus imitated must needs have been the imitator of himself.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 543.

simiri (si-mē′ri), *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] A tree, *Hymenæa Courbaril*.

simitar, scimitar (sim′i-tär), *n.* [This word, owing to its Oriental origin and associations, to ignorance of its original form, and to the imitation now of the F. now of the It. spelling, has appeared in a great variety of forms, of which the first three are perhaps the most common — namely, *simitar*, *scimitar*, *cimitar*, *cimiter*, *cymiter*, *cimiterre*, *cimeter*, *cymetar*, *scymitar*, *scimiter*, *scimeter*, *scymeter*, *scymetar*, *semitar*, *semitary*, also *smiter*, *smyter*, *smeeter* (simulating *smite*); < OF. *cimeterre*, *cemiterre*, *simiterre*, *semitarge* = Sp. *cimitarra*, *semitierra* = Pg. *cimitarra* = It. *cimitara*, *cimitarra*, *scimitara*, *scimitarra*, mod. *scimitarra*; origin uncertain; according to Larramendi. < Basque *cimeterra*, with a sharp edge; but prob., with a corruption of the termination due to some conformation, of Pers. origin (through It. < Turk. < Pers. ?— it does not appear in Turk., where 'simitar' is denoted by *pala*), > Hind. *shamshir*, *shamsher*, < Pers. *shimshīr*, *shamshīr* (in E. written *shamsheer* (Sir T. Herbert), in Gr. *σαμψήρα*), a sword, simitar; appar. lit. 'lion's claw,' < *sham*, a nail, claw, + *shīr*, *sher*, a lion (> Hind. *sher*, a tiger).] A short, curved, single-edged sword, much in use among Orientals. It is usually broadest at the point-end, but the word is also used for sabers without this peculiarity, and loosely for all one-edged curved swords of non-European nations. See cut under *saber*.


Simitar, Persian, 17th century.

He dies upon my *scimitar's* sharp point.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 91.

Moreouer, they haue painted a *Cimiterre* hung in the middest, in memory of Haly, who forsooth with his sword cut the rockes in sunder.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

Their Wastes hoop'd round with Turkey Leather Belts, at which hung a Bagonet, or short *Scymitar*.
London Spy, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 84.

When Winter wields
His icy *scimitar*.
Wordsworth, Misc. Pieces.

simitared, scimitared (sim′i-tärd), *a.* [< *simitar* + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a simitar; acinaciform.

simitar-pod (sim′i-tär-pod), *n.* The woody legume of *Entada scandens*, a strong shrubby climber of the tropics. Its pods are said to be from 4 to 6 feet long, flat, and often curved so as to resemble a simitar. The seeds are 2 inches long, rounded and hard, and are made into snuff- and toy-boxes. See *sea-bean*.

simitar-shaped (sim′i-tär-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *acinaciform*.

simitar-tree (sim′i-tär-trē), *n.* See *Harpephyllum*.

simkin (sim′kin), *n.* [A Hind. form of E. *champagne*.] The common Anglo-Indian word for champagne. Also spelled *simpkin*.

A basket of *simkin*, which is as though one should say champagne, behind [the chariot].
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 283.

simlin (sim′lin), *n.* [Also *simblin*, *simbling*; sometimes spelled, erroneously, *cymlin*, *cymblin*, *cymbling*; a dial. var. of *simnel*, q. v.] **1.** A kind of cake: same as *simnel*, 1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** A kind of small squash. See *simnel*, 2. [Southern and western U. S.]

"That 'ar lot," said Teague Poteet, after a while, "is the ole Mathis lot. The line runs right acrost my *simblin'* patch."
J. C. Harris, The Century, XXVI. 143.

simmer[1] (sim′ėr), *v.* [Formerly also *simber* and *simper*, early mod. E. *symper* (see *simper*[1]); a freq. form of **sim*, < Sw. dial. *summa*, hum, buzz, = Dan. *summe* = MLG. *summen* = G. *summen*, hum; cf. Hind. *sumsum*, *sunsun*, *sansan*, the crackling of moist wood when burning, simmering: an imitative word, like *hum*, and *bum*[1], *boom*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a gentle murmuring or hissing sound, under the action of heat, as liquids when beginning to boil; hence, to become heated gradually: said especially of liquids which are to be kept, while heating, just below the boiling-point.

Placing the vessel in warm sand, increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to *simmer* or to boil a little.
Boyle, Works, I. 712. (*Richardson.*)

A plate of hot buttered toast was gently *simmering* before the fire.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxvii.

Between the andirons' straddling feet
The mug of cider *simmered* slow.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. Figuratively, to be on the point of boiling or breaking forth, as suppressed anger.

"Old Joshway," as he is irreverently called by his neighbours, is in a state of *simmering* indignation; but he has not yet opened his lips.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, ii.

This system . . . was suited for a period when colonies in a state of *simmering* rebellion had to be watched.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 177.

II. *trans.* To cause to simmer; heat gradually: said especially of liquids kept just below the boiling-point.

Green wood will at last *simmer* itself into a blaze.
G. H. Hollister, Kinley Hollow, xv.

simmer[1] (sim′ėr), *n.* [< *simmer*[1], *v.*] A gentle, gradual, uniform heating: said especially of liquids.

Bread-sauce is so ticklish; a *simmer* too much, and it 's clean done for.
Trollope, Orley Farm, xlvii.

simmer[2] (sim′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *summer*[1].

simmetriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *symmetry*.

simnel (sim′nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *simnell*, *symnel*, *cymnel*, also dial. *simlin*, *simblin*, *simbling* (see *simlin*); < ME. *simnel*, *simnell*, *simenal*, *symnell*, *symnelle*, < OF. *simenel*, *simonnel* (ML. *simenellus*, also *simella*), bread or cake of fine wheat flour, < L. *simila*, wheat flour of the finest quality: see *semola*.] **1**†. A cake made of fine flour; a kind of rich sweet cake offered as a gift at Christmas and Easter, and especially on Mothering (Simnel) Sunday.

Simnell, bunne, or cracknell.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580.

I'll to thee a *simnel* bring
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering.
Herrick, To Dianeme.

Cakes of all formes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.
Haven of Health, p. 26. (*Nares.*)

2. A variety of squash having a round flattish head with a wavy or scalloped edge, and so resembling the cake so called: now called *simlin*. [Southern U. S.]

The clypeatæ are sometimes called *cymnels* (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them much resemble. Squash or squanter-squash is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England.
Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

Simnel Sunday, Mid-Lent or Refreshment Sunday (which see, under *refreshment*).

Simocyon (si-mos′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιμός*, flat-nosed (see *simous*), + *κίων*, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, from the Upper Miocene of Greece, giving name to the *Simocyonidæ*. It had (probably) 32 teeth, the last lower premolar moderate, first molar obtusely sectorial, and the second one oblong tuberculate.

Simocyonidæ (sim″ō-si-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct *Carnivora*, of uncertain affinity, formed for the reception of the fossil called *Simocyon*.

simoner (sim′ō-nėr), *n.* [< *simon-y* + *-er*[1].] A simonist. [Rare.]

These *simoners* sell sin, suffering men and women in every degree and estate to lie and continue from year to year in divers vices slanderously.
Bp. Bale, Select Works, p. 129. (*Davies.*)

simoniac (si-mō′ni-ak), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *simoniaque* = Pr. *simoniac*, *simoniaic* = Sp. *simoniaco* = Pg. It. *simoniaco*, < ML. *simoniacus*, relating to simony, < *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] One who practises simony.

Witches, heretics, *simoniacs*, and wicked persons of other instances, have done miracles.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 632.

simoniacal (sim-ō-nī′a-kal), *a.* [< *simoniac* + *-al*.] **1.** Guilty of simony.

If a priest be *simoniacal*, he cannot be esteemed righteous before God by preaching well.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

What shall we expect that have such multitudes of Achans, church robbers, *simoniacal* patrons?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 52.

2. Partaking of, involving, or consisting in simony: as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

Simoniacal corruption I may not for honour's sake suspect to be amongst men of so great place.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

When the common law censures *simoniacal* contracts, it affords great light to the subject to consider what the canon law has adjudged to be simony.
Blackstone, Com., Int., § ii.

simoniacally (sim-ō-nī′a-kal-i), *adv.* In a simoniacal manner; with the guilt or offense of simony.

simoniacalness (sim-ō-nī′a-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being simoniacal. *Bailey*, 1727.

simonialt, *n.* [ME. *symonyal*, < OF. **simonial*, < ML. *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] A practiser of simony; a simonist.

Understoonde that bothe her that selleth and he that beyeth thynges espirituels been cleped *symonyals*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Simonian (sī-mō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LGr. Σιμωνιανός, Simonian, a Simonian, < Σίμων, Simon (see def.). The Gr. name Σίμων is (*a*) pure Gr., < *σιμός*, flat-nosed (see *simous*); (*b*) an adaptation of Σιμεών, Simeon, < Heb. *Shim'ón*, lit. 'harkening,' < *shāma'*, hear, harken. Cf. *simony*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Simon Magus or the Simonians: as, *Simonian* doctrines.

II. *n.* One of a Gnostic sect named from Simon Magus: it held doctrines similar to those of the Cainites, etc.; hence, a term loosely applied to many of the early Gnostics.

Simonianism (sī-mō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Simonian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Simonians.

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We have . . . in *Simonianism* a rival system to Christianity, in which the same advantages are offered, and in which accordingly Christian elements are embodied, even Christ Himself being identified with the Supreme God (Simon). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 80.

simonical† (si-mon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *simoniacal*.

Fees exacted or demanded for Sacraments, Marriages, Burials, and especially for interring, are wicked, accursed, *simonical*, and abominable. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

simonious† (si-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *simony* (ML. *simonia*) + *-ous*.] Simoniacal.

Deliver us, the only People of all Protestants left still undeliver'd, from the Oppressions of a *simonious* decimating Clergy. *Milton*, To the Parliament.

simonist[1] (sim'ō-nist), *n.* [< *simony* + *-ist*.] One who practises or defends simony. [Rare.]

Wulfer not without a stain left behind him, of selling the Bishoprick of London to Wini, the first *Simonist* we read of in this story. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

He that with observing and weeping eyes beholds . . . our lawyers turned truth-defrauders, our landlords oppressors, our gentlemen rioters, our patrons *simonists*—would surely say, This is Satan's walk.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 47.

Simonist[2] (sī'mon-ist), *a.* and *n.* [< *Simon* (see *Simonian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Simonian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

simon-pure (sī'mon-pūr'), *a.* [So called in allusion to *Simon Pure*, a character in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," who is thwarted in his undertakings by an impostor who lays claim to his name and rights, and thus necessitates a complete identification of the "real Simon Pure" (v. 1).] Genuine; authentic; true. [Colloq.]

The home of the *Simon-pure* wild horse is on the southern plains. *The Century*, XXXVII. 337.

Simon's operation. See *operation*.

simony (sim'ō-ni), *n.* [< ME. *simonie*, *symony*, *symonye*, < F. *simonie* = Sp. *simonia* = Pr. Pg. It. *simonia*, < ML. *simonia*, simony, so called from *Simon* Magus, because he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost with money; < LL. *Simon*, < Gr. Σίμων, Simon: see *Simonian*.] The act or practice of trafficking in sacred things; particularly, the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment, or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

For hit is *symonye* to sulle that send is of grace.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 55.

The Name of *Simony* was begot in the Canon-Law; the first Statute against it was in Queen Elizabeth's time. Since the Reformation *Simony* has been frequent. One reason why it was not practised in time of Popery was the Pope's provision; no man was sure to bestow his own Benefice. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 149.

"*Simony*, according to the canonists," says Ayliffe in his Parergon, "is defined to be a deliberate act or a premeditated will and desire of selling such things as are spiritual, or of anything annexed unto spirituals, by giving something of a temporal nature for the purchase thereof; or in other terms it is defined to be a commutation of a thing spiritual or annexed unto spirituals by giving something that is temporal." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 84.

simonyite (sim'ō-ni-īt), *n.* [So called after F. *Simony*, of Hallstadt, the discoverer.] Same as *blödite*.

simool (si-möl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Malabarica*.

simoom (si-mōm'), *n.* [Also *simoon*; = F. *simoun*, *semoun* = D. *simoem* = G. *samum* = Sw. *samum*, *semum*, *simum* = Dan. *samum* = Turk. *semūm* = Pers. Hind. *samūm*, < Ar. *samūm*, a sultry pestilential wind, so called from its destructive nature; < *samma*, he poisoned, *samm*, poisoning. Cf. *samiel*.] An intensely hot dry wind prevalent in the Arabian desert, and on the heated plains of Sind and Kandahar, sudden in its occurrence, moving in a straight, narrow track, and characterized by its suffocating effects. In the Arabian desert the simoom generally moves from south or east to north and west, and occupies from five to ten minutes in its passage; it is probably a whirlwind set in motion in the overheated air of the desert. The traveler seeks protection against the gusts of sand and the suffocating, dust-laden air, by covering his head with a cloth and throwing himself upon the ground; and camels instinctively bury their noses in the sand. The desiccating wind parches the skin, inflames the throat, and creates a raging thirst.

simorg, *n.* Same as *simurg*.

Simorhynchus (sim-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of small gymnorhinal *Alcidæ* of the North Pacific, having the bill diversiform with deciduous elements, the head usually crested in the breeding-season, the feet small with entirely reticulate tarsi shorter than the middle toe, and the wings and tail ordinary; the snub-nosed auklets. They are among the smallest birds of the family. *S. pritticulus* is the parrakeet auklet; *S. cristatellus*, the crested auklet; *S. pygmæus*, the whiskered auklet; and *S. pusillus*, the least auklet. The genus was founded by Merrem in 1819; it is sometimes dismembered into *Simorhynchus* proper, *Ombria* or *Phaleris*, *Tylorhamphus*, and *Ciceronia*. See cut under *auklet*.

simosity (sī-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< *simous* + *-ity*.] The state of being simous. *Bailey*, 1731.

simous (sī'mus), *a.* [< L. *simus* = Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed.] **1.** Snub-nosed; having a flattened or turned-up nose.—**2**†. Concave.

The concave or *simous* part of the liver.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

simpai (sim'pī), *n.* [Native name in Sumatra.] The black-crested monkey, *Semnopithecus melalophus*, of Sumatra, having a long slender body, tail, and limbs, and highly variegated coloration.

simpathy†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sympathy*.

simper[1] (sim'pėr), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *simmer*[1]. *Palsgrave; Florio*.

simper[2] (sim'pėr), *v. i.* [Not found in early use; prob. ult. < Norw. *semper*, fine, smart, = Dan. dial. *semper*, *simper*, affected, coy, prudish, esp. of one who requires pressing to eat, = OSw. *semper*, also *simp*, *sipp*, a woman who affectedly refuses to eat, Sw. *sipp*, finical, prim, = Dan. *sippe*, a woman who is affectedly coy, = LG. *sipp*, a word expressing the gesture of a compressed mouth, and affected pronunciation (*Jumfer Sipp*, 'Miss Sipp,' a woman who acts thus affectedly); a particular use derived from the verb *sip*, take a little drink at a time, hence be affected over food, be prim and coy: see *sip*. Cf. also prov. G. *zimpern*, be affectedly coy; *zipp*, prudish, coy; prob. < LG. The verb has prob. been influenced by the now obs. or dial. *simper*[1] (to which *simper*[2] in def. 2 may perhaps really belong).] **1.** To smile in an affected, silly manner; smirk.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women—as I perceive by your *simpering*, none of you hates them—that . . . the play may please.
Shak., As you Like it, Epil., l. 16.

All men adore,
And *simper*, and set their voices lower,
And soften as if to a girl. *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

2†. To twinkle; glimmer.

Lys. The candles are all out.
Lan. But one i' the parlour;
I see it *simper* hither.
Fletcher (*and Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 2.

Yet can I mark how stars above
Simper and shine. *G. Herbert*, The Search.

=**Syn. 1.** *Simper* and *Smirk* both express smiling; the primary idea of the first is silliness or simplicity; that of the second is affectation or conceit. The simplicity in *simpering* may be affected; the affectation in *smirking* may be of softness or of kindness.

simper[2] (sim'pėr), *n.* [< *simper*[2], *v.*] An affected, conscious smile; a smirk.

No City Dame is demurer than she [a handsome barmaid] at first Greeting, nor draws in her Mouth with a Chaster *Simper*; but in a little time you may be more familiar, and she'll hear a double Entendre without blushing. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 218.

They should be taught the act of managing their smiles, from the contemptuous *simper* to the long laborious laugh.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

simperer (sim'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *simper*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who simpers.

Doffing his cap to city dame,
Who smiled and blush'd for pride and shame;
And well the *simperer* might be vain—
He chose the fairest of the train.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 21.

simpering (sim'pėr-ing), *p. a.* [Verbal n. of *simper*[2], *v.*] Wearing or accompanied by a simper; hence, affected; silly.

Mr. Legality is a cheat; and for his son Civility, notwithstanding his *simpering* looks, he is but a hypocrite, and cannot help thee. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Smiling with a *simpring* grace.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added, with a *simpering* air, "Have you been long in Bath, Madam?"
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, iii.

simperingly (sim'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a simpering manner; affectedly.

A marchant's wife, that . . . lookes as *simperingly* as if she were besmeared. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 21.

simple (sim'pl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *symple*; Sc. *semple*, < ME. *simple*, *symple*, *sympill*, *sympylle* (= D. MLG. G. Sw. Dan. *simpel*), < OF. *simple*, F. *simple* = Pr. *simple*, *semple* = Sp. *simple* = Pg. *simples* = It. *semplice*, < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, lit. 'onefold,' as opposed to *duplex*, twofold, double, < *sim-*, the same (which appears also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-per*, always, alike, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together), + *plicare*, fold: see *same* and *ply*. Cf. *single*[1], *singular*, *simultaneous*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *simplicity*, *simplify*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without parts, either absolutely, or of a special kind alone considered; elementary; uncompounded: as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* concept; a *simple* distortion.

For compound sweet forgoing *simple* savour.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxv.

A prime and *simple* Essence, vncompounded.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 75.

Among substances some are called *simple*, some are compound, whether the words be taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

Belief, however *simple* a thing it appears at first sight, is really a highly composite state of mind.
J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 74.

2. Having few parts; free from complexity or complication; uninvolved; not elaborate; not modified. Hence—(*a*) Rudimentary; low in the scale of organization, as an animal or a plant. Compare defs. 10, 11.

Nevertheless, low and *simple* forms will long endure if well fitted for their simple conditions of life.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 134.

(*b*) Without elaborate and rich ornamentation; not loaded with extrinsic details; plain; beautiful, if at all, in its essential parts and their relations.

He rode in *symple* aray.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 48).

The *simple* cadence, embracing but a few notes, which in the chants of savages is monotonously repeated, becomes, among civilized races, a long series of different musical phrases combined into one whole.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 114.

The arcades themselves, though very good and *simple*, do not carry out the wonderful boldness and originality of the outer range. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 249.

(*c*) Without sauce or condiment; without luxurious or unwholesome accompaniments: as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* repast.

After crysten-masse com the crabbed lentoun,
That frayste3 [tries] flesch wyth the fysche & fode more *symple*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 503.

Bless'd be those feasts with *simple* plenty crown'd.
Goldsmith, The Traveller, l. 17.

(*d*) Mere; pure; sheer; absolute.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1. 78.

If we could contrive to be not too unobtrusively our *simple* selves, we should be the most delightful of human beings, and the most original.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 69.

3. Plain in dress, manner, or deportment; hence, making no pretense; unaffected; unassuming; unsophisticated; artless; sincere.

With that com the kynge Loot and his knyghtes down the medowes alle on foote, and hadde don of theire helmes from theire heedes and valed theire coiffes of mayle vpon theire sholderes, and com full *symple*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

She sobre was, ek *symple*, and wyse withalle,
The best ynorissed ek that myghte be.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 820.

Arthur . . . neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his kinglihood,
But rode a *simple* knight among his knights.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

4. Of little value or importance; insignificant; trifling.

Thei were so astoned with the hete of the fier that theire deffence was but *symple*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

For the ill turn that thou hast done
'Tis but a *simple* fee.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 200).

Great floods have flown
From *simple* sources. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 143.

5. Without rank; lowly; humble; poor.

Be feiztful & fre & euer of faire speche,
& seruisabul to the *simple* so as to the riche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 338.

There 's wealth an' ease for gentlemen,
An' *simple* folk maun fight an' fen.
Burns, Gane is the Day.

6. Deficient in the mental effects of experience and education; unlearned; unsophisticated; hence, silly; incapable of understanding a situation of affairs; easily deceived.

And oftentymes it hath be sene expresse,
In grete materys, withouten eny fayle,
A *sympill* mannys councell may prevayle.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

And though I were but a *simple* man voide of learning, yet stil I had in remembrance that Christ dyed for me.
E. Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

You will not believe that Sir James Grey will be so *simple* as to leave Venice, whither with difficulty he obtained to be sent. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 101.

7. Proceeding from ignorance or folly; evidencing a lack of sense or knowledge.

Their wise men . . . scoff'd at him
And this high Quest as at a *simple* thing.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

8. Presenting no difficulties or obstacles; easily done, used, understood, or the like; adapted

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to man's natural powers of acting or thinking; plain; clear; easy: as, a *simple* task; a *simple* statement; a *simple* explanation.

That is the doctrine, *simple*, ancient, true.
Browning, James Lee's Wife, vii.

In the comment did I find the charm.
O, the results are *simple;* a mere child
Might use it to the harm of anyone.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

9. In *music:* (*a*) Single; not compound: as, a *simple* sound or tone. (*b*) Undeveloped; not complex: as, *simple* counterpoint, fugue, imitation, rhythm, time. (*c*) Not exceeding an octave; not compound: as, a *simple* interval, third, fifth, etc. (*d*) Unbroken by valves or crooks: as, a *simple* tube in a trumpet.—**10.** In *bot.*, not formed by a union of similar parts or groups of parts: thus, a *simple* pistil is of one carpel; a *simple* leaf is of one blade; a *simple* stem or trunk is one not divided at the base. Compare *simple umbel*, below.—**11.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Plain; entire; not varied, complicated, or appendaged. See *simple-faced*. (*b*) Single; not compound, social, or colonial: as, the *simple* ascidians; the *simple* (not compound) eyes or ocelli of an insect. (*c*) Normal or usual; ordinary; not duplex: as, the *simple* teeth of ordinary rodents. See *simple-toothed*. (*d*) In *entom.*, more particularly—(1) Formed of one lobe, joint, etc.: as, a *simple* maxilla; the *simple* capitulum or club of an antenna. (2) Not specially enlarged, dilated, robust, etc.: as, *simple* femora, not fitted for leaping or not like a grasshopper's. (3) Entire; not dentate, serrate, emarginate, etc.; having no special processes, etc.: as, a *simple* margin. (4) Not sheathed or vaginate: as, a *simple* aculeus or sting.—**12.** In *chem.*, that has not been decomposed or separated into chemically distinct kinds of matter; elementary. See *element*, 3.—**13.** In *mineral.*, homogeneous.—**Fee simple.** See *fee*[2].—**Simple acceptation,** in *logic*, the acceptation of a universal term as signifying a general nature abstracted from singulars, as when we say, "Animal is the genus of man."—**Simple act,** that activity of a faculty from which the faculty derives its name.—**Simple addition.** See *addition*, 1.—**Simple affection,** in *logic*, a character which belongs to objects singly, as opposed to a relation.—**Simple apoplexy,** apoplexy with no visible structural change or lesion.—**Simple apprehension.** See *apprehension.*—**Simple ascidians.** See *Simplices.*—**Simple asthenic fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Simple benefice.** See *benefice*, 2.—**Simple cancer,** a form of scirrhous cancer which from excessive cell-growth approximates to the characters of encephaloid cancer.—**Simple cell.** See *cell*, 8.—**Simple cerate.** Same as *ceratum.*—**Simple cholera.** Same as *sporadic cholera.*—**Simple chuck.** See *chuck*[4], 5.—**Simple commissure of the cerebellum.** See *commissure.*—**Simple comparison,** the faculty of judgment by which we compare the subject and predicate of a proposition.—**Simple concept,** a concept in which no plurality of attributes can be distinguished, which cannot be defined, and of which nothing can be predicated.—**Simple conclusion,** or **simple consequence,** an inference drawn from a single premise: also, a conclusion from a single premise which is valid by virtue of the meaning of the terms used: as, Socrates is a man, therefore Socrates is an animal.—**Simple concomitance.** See *concomitance.*—**Simple constructive dilemma, simple destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma.*—**Simple continued fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Simple contract.** See *parole contract*, under *contract.*—**Simple conversion.** See *conversion*, 2.—**Simple degradation,** in *eccles. law.* See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).—**Simple dislocation,** in *surg.* See *dislocation*, 2.—**Simple ens.** (*a*) That which is neither composite nor componible, which is true of God alone. (*b*) The object of a simple concept. (*c*) That which is not composed of different things, especially not of matter and form, but is either pure matter or pure form. (*d*) That which is not composed of different kinds of matter, as an element.—**Simple enumeration,** the colligation of examples upon which to base an induction without the use of any precaution to insure their being representative samples of the class from which they are drawn, and without preparation for any check upon the correctness of the induction. See *induction by simple enumeration*, under *enumeration.*—**Simple enunciation, epithelium, equation.** See the nouns.—**Simple ethers.** See *ether*[1], 3.—**Simple event.** See *event.*—**Simple feast,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a feast of the lowest class, the services for which differ very little from the services for ordinary occasions, the other classes being *double* and *semi-double.*—**Simple foot,** in *anc. pros.*: (*a*) According to the earlier rhythmicians, a trisemic, tetrasemic, or pentasemic foot, or a hexasemic foot not consisting of two similar trisemic feet: opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a colon. (*b*) Later, a dissyllabic or trisyllabic foot, with inclusion of the pyrrhic (⏑ ⏑): opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a foot compounded of these. See *pyrrhic.*—**Simple force, form, fraction, fracture.** See the nouns.—**Simple fruits.** See *fruit*, 4.—**Simple ganglion.** See *ganglion*, 3 (*a*).—**Simple group, harmony, homage, hypertrophy.** See the nouns.—**Simple hypothesis, explanation,** or **theory,** a hypothesis which recommends itself to the natural light of reason, and, being easily conceived, appears to us as incomplex.—**Simple idea,** in associationalist psychology, a feeling incapable of analysis. Some psychologists deny the distinction of *simple* and *complex ideas*, on the ground that all feelings are simple in themselves; but by a *simple idea* is not meant a feeling simple in itself, but a feeling incapable of subsequent analysis. The idea produced by a color and an odor perceived together is an example of an idea not simple.—**Simple intelligence,** understanding not involving a cognition of relations as such.—**Simple interest.** See *interest*, 7.—**Simple interpretation,** an interpretation of which no part signifies anything separately.—**Simple interval.** See *interval*, 5.—**Simple larceny.** See *larceny.*—**Simple leaf,** in *bot.*, a leaf consisting of a single piece.—**Simple machine.** See *machine*, 2.—**Simple matter,** the matter of an element.—**Simple medicine,** a medicine consisting of a single drug.—**Simple mode,** a mode which is but a variation of a single idea.—**Simple necessity,** the necessity of a proposition whose denial would imply a contradiction; logical necessity.—**Simple number.** Same as *abstract number* (which see, under *abstract*, 1).—**Simple ointment.** See *ointment.*—**Simple operation,** an operation considered apart from others, as an operation of the mind apart from an accompanying operation of the body.—**Simple part,** a part which has itself no parts of the same kind.—**Simple position,** in *arith.* See *position*, 7.—**Simple power,** the power of first matter; pure power.—**Simple probation,** a probation which involves a single inferential step; one which cannot be analyzed into a succession of inferences.—**Simple proportion.** See *proportion.*—**Simple proposition.** See *proposition.*—**Simple quadratic,** an equation which contains the unknown quantity only in its square, which is a factor of one of the terms. The general form is $Ax^2 = B$.—**Simple quality of an element,** the property of the simple matter, fitting it to receive the substantial form of the element.—**Simple quantity,** in *math.*: (*a*) A quantity expressible by means of a single number. (*b*) A monomial.—**Simple question,** the question whether a thing is, or what it is.—**Simple ratio, repetend, science, sentence, singularity, strain.** See the nouns.—**Simple sporophore,** in *bot.*, a sporophore consisting of a single hypha or branch of a hypha. *De Bary.*—**Simple time,** in *anc. pros.*, a monosemic as opposed to a greater or compound (disemic, trisemic, etc.) time.—**Simple trust,** in *law*, a trust not qualified by provisions as to the power or duty of the trustee, so that in general he is a mere passive depository of possession or legal title, subject to which the entire right is in the beneficiary.—**Simple umbel,** in *bot.*, an umbel having but a single set of rays.—**Simple will,** will directed toward an ultimate end, not toward a means.=**Syn. 1.** Unmixed, elementary.—**2.** Unstudied, unvarnished, naïve, frank, open, straightforward.—**6.** *Simple, Silly, Dull,* shallow, stupid, preposterous, inept, trifling, frivolous. Of the italicized words, *silly* is more active; the others are more passive. The *simple* person is not only ignorant or lacking in practical wisdom, but unconscious of his own deficiencies, so that he is peculiarly liable to be duped. That which in the *simple* is unconsciousness is in the *silly* an active self-satisfaction or conceit: the *simple* may be taught wisdom by hard experience; the *silly* have much to unlearn as well. *Silliness* is a form of *folly.* (See *absurd.*) He who is *dull* has no edge upon his mind; his mind works into a subject with the slowness with which a dull knife cuts into a piece of wood, but his mind can perhaps be gradually sharpened, so that the *dull* boy becomes the keen man.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is unmixed or uncompounded; a simple substance or constituent; an element.

It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1. 16.

To these noxious *simples* we may reduce an infinite number of compound, artificial, made dishes.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 141.

2. A medicinal herb, or a medicine obtained from an herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy: commonly in the plural.

I went to see Mr. Wats, keeper of the Apothecaries garden of *simples* at Chelsea, where there is a collection of innumerable rarities of that sort particularly.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.

Run and fetch *simples*,
With which my mother heal'd my arm when last
I was wounded by the boar.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

3. A person of low birth or estate: used chiefly in contrast with *gentle:* as, *gentle* and *simple.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

She beseches you as hir souerayne that *symple* to saue.
York Plays, p. 282.

"I fancy there 's too much whispering going on to be of any spiritual use to *gentle* or *simple*." . . . Accordingly there was silence in the gallery.
T. Hardy, Under the Greenwood Tree, i. 6.

4. *pl.* Foolish or silly behavior; foolishness: as, to have a fit of the *simples.* [Colloq.]—**5.** A draw-loom. [Archaic.]—**6.** A set of short dependent cords, with terminal bobs, attached to the tail of a part of the harness in a draw-loom, worked by the draw-boy.—**7.** *Eccles.*, a simple feast.—**To cut for the simples,** to cure of foolishness, as if by a surgical operation. [Humorous.]

Indeed, Mr. Neverout, you should be *cut for the simples* this morning; say a word more, and you had as good eat your nails. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

simple (sim'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *simpled*, ppr. *simpling.* [< *simple*, *n.*] To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

I know that here are several sorts of Medicinal Herbs made use of by the Natives, who often go a *simpling*, seeming to understand their Virtues much, and making great use of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 126.

Botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,
Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling.*
Goldsmith, Prol. to Craddock's Zobeide, l. 6.

simple-faced (sim'pl-fāst), *a.* Having no foliaceous appendages on the snout: applied to bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ*, as distinguished from leaf-nosed, phyllostomous, or rhinolophine bats. *W. H. Flower.*

simple-hearted (sim'pl-här″ted), *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.

And, as the cageling newly flown returns,
The seeming-injured *simple-hearted* thing
Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

simple-minded (sim'pl-mīn″ded), *a.* Lacking intelligence or penetration; unsophisticated; artless.

Others of graver mien,
. . . bending oft their sanctimonious eyes,
Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng.
Akenside, Pleasures of the Imagination, iii. 112.

I am a *simple-minded* person, wholly devoid of subtlety of intellect. *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 191.

simple-mindedness (sim'pl-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being simple-minded.

simpleness (sim'pl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *simplenesse, sympylnesse, sympyllnes;* < *simple* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being simple, in any sense of that word.

Mi labor wil don After my *simplenesse*
Hit for to conney As I can or may.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Introd., l. 71.

God's will,
What *simpleness* is this!
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 77.

simpler (sim'plėr), *n.* [< *simple*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist. *Minsheu.*

The *Simpler* comes, with basket and book,
For herbs of power on thy banks to look.
Bryant, Green River.

"Look at this blue-flag," she said; "our neighbor, a wise *simpler*, declares it will cure a host of diseases."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

simpler's-joy (sim'plėrz-joi), *n.* The common vervain, *Verbena officinalis:* so called as a marketable drug-plant. [Prov. Eng.]

simplesse†, *n.* [< ME. *simplesse*, < OF. *simplesse, simplece, simpleche*, F. *simplesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *simpleza*), simplicity, < *simple*, simple: see *simple.*] Simpleness; simplicity.

Though that diffautes apperen in use,
Yut of your mercy my *simplesse* excuse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6600.

Darting forth a dazzling light
On all that come her *simplesse* to rebuke!
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xciv.

simpleton (sim'pl-ton), *n.* [< F. as if **simpleton*, dim. of *simplet*, m., *simplette*, f., simple, dim. of *simple*, simple; cf. Sp. *simplon*, a simpleton. No F. **simpleton* occurs; but *-eton*, a double dim. suffix, occurs in other words, one of which is the source of E. *jenneting;* another is the source of E. *musketoon.* Cf. *sillyton*, made in imitation of *simpleton.*] **1.** A person of limited or feeble intelligence; a foolish or silly person.

Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can make it.
Pope.

The fears of the sister have added to the weakness of the woman; but she is by no means a *simpleton* in general.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

2. The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird. See cut under *dunlin.*

simple-toothed (sim'pl-tōtht), *a.* Having one pair of incisors above and below, as a rodent; simplicident. See *Simplicidentata.*

simple-winged (sim'pl-wingd), *a.* Not toothwinged, as a butterfly: noting the *Heliconiinæ.*

Simplices (sim'pli-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple.*] The simple ascidians; a suborder of *Ascidiacea* contrasted with *Compositæ* and with *Salpiformes*, containing ordinary fixed ascidians which are solitary and seldom reproduce by gemmation, or, if colonial (as in one family), whose members have no common investment, each having its own case or test. Here belong the common forms known as *sea-squirts*, and by other fanciful names (as *sea-peach, sea-pear, sea-potato*), of at least four families, the *Clavelinidæ, Ascidiidæ, Cynthiidæ*, and *Molgulidæ*, of which the first-named is colonial or social, and makes a transition from the quite simple or solitary ascidians (the other three families named) to the compound forms, or *Compositæ.*

Simplicia† (sim-plish'iä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the simple acalephs; the first order of his *Acalepha*, distinguished from *Hydrostatica.* It was an artificial group of medusans and ctenophorans.

simplician† (sim-plish'i-an), *n.* [< L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple (see *simple*), + *-i-an.*] A simpleton.

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Be he a foole in the esteeme of man,
In worldly thinges a meer *simplician*,
Yet, for all this, I boldly dare averre
His knowledge great.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

simplicident (sim-plis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Simple-toothed, as a rodent; having only one pair of upper incisors; of or pertaining to the *Simplicidentata*.

II. *n.* A simple-toothed rodent; any member of the *Simplicidentata*.

Simplicidentata (sim″pli-si-den-tā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *simplicident*.] The simple-toothed rodents, or simplicident *Rodentia*, a suborder containing all living rodents except the *Duplicidentata*, having only one pair of upper incisors, or the *Myomorpha*, *Sciuromorpha*, and *Hystricomorpha*, as rats and mice of all kinds, squirrels, beavers and their allies, and porcupines and their allies. See *Duplicidentati*. Also called *Simplicidentati* when the order is named *Glires* instead of *Rodentia*.

simplicidentate (sim″pli-si-den'tāt), *a.* [As *simplicident* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *simplicident*.

Simplicidentati (sim″pli-si-den-tā'ti), *n. pl.* Same as *Simplicidentata*.

simplicimane (sim-plis'i-mān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Simplicimani*.

Simplicimani (sim-pli-sim'a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of caraboid beetles; the fourth section of his second tribe *Carabici*, having the two anterior tarsi only dilated in the males, not forming a square or an orbicular plate.

Simplicirostres (sim″pli-si-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of American conirostral oscine passerine birds, consisting of the tanagers.

simpliciter (sim-plis'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., simply (used in philosophy to translate Gr. *ἁπλῶς*), < *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple: see *simple*.] Simply; not relatively; not in a certain respect merely, but in the full sense of the word modified.—**Dictum simpliciter**, said simply, without qualification or limitation to certain respects: opposed to *dictum secundum quid*.

simplicity (sim-plis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *simplicities* (-tiz). [< F. *simplicité* = Pr. *simplicitat* = Sp. *simplicidad* = Pg. *simplicidade* = It. *semplicità*, < L. *simplicita(t-)s*, < *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple: see *simple*.] The state or property of being simple. (*a*) The state or mode of being uncompounded; existence in elementary form.

In the same state in which they [angels] were created in the beginning, in that they cuerlastingly remaine, the substance of their proper nature being permanent in *Simplicitie* and Immutabilitie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 372.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* or mixture. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

(*b*) Freedom from complexity or intricacy.

We are led . . . to conceive this great machine of the world . . . to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 45.

From . . . primordial uniformity and *simplicity*, there takes place divergence, both of the wholes and the leading parts, towards multiformity of contour and towards complexity of contour. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 119.

(*c*) Freedom from difficulty of execution or understanding; easiness; especially, lack of abstruseness; clearness; also, an instance or illustration of simple clearness.

Truth by her own *simplicity* is known.
Herrick, Truth and Falsehood.

The grand *simplicities* of the Bible.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 246.

(*d*) Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness, as of dress, style, or the like.

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes *simplicity* a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free:
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all th' adulteries of art.
B. Jonson (tr. from Bonnefons), Epicœne, i. 1.

Thou canst not adorn *simplicity*. What is naked or defective is susceptible of decoration: what is decorated is *simplicity* no longer.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Epictetus and Seneca.

(*e*) Artlessness of mind or conduct; unaffectedness; sincerity; absence of parade or pretense.

I swear to thee . . .
By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves, . . .
To-morrow truly will I meet with thee.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 171.

I, for my part, will slack no service that may testify my *simplicity*. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

He [Madison] had that rare dignity of unconscious *simplicity* which characterizes the earnest and disinterested scholar. *J. Fiske*, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., v.

(*f*) Ignorance arising from lack either of education or of intelligence; especially, lack of common sense; foolishness; childishness; also, an act of folly; a foolish mistake.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*?
Prov. i. 22.

To be ignorant of the value of a suit is *simplicity*, as well as to be ignorant of the right thereof is want of conscience.
Bacon, Suitors (ed. 1887), p. 470.

Let it be . . . one of our *simplicities* to suffer that injury which neither impaireth the reputation of the father, nor abuseth the credit of the sons.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

Generally, nature hangs out a sign of *simplicity* in the face of a fool. *Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, III. xii. 1.

=**Syn.** See *simple*.

simplification (sim″pli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *simplification* = Pg. *simplificação* = It. *simplificazione*; as *simplify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of simplifying or making simple; reduction from a complex to a simple state: as, the *simplification* of English spelling.

The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect, and less proper for many of the purposes of language.
Adam Smith, Formation of Languages.

Where tones coincide, the number of tones actually present is less than the number of possible tones, and there is a proportionate *simplification*: so to put it, more is commanded and with less effort.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

simplificative (sim'pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *simplificat(ion)* + *-ive*.] Simplifying, or tending to simplify.

"*Simplificative* evolution" as opposed to "elaborative evolution." *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 71, note c.

simplificator (sim'pli-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< *simplificat(ion)* + *-or*[1].] One who simplifies, or favors simplification, as of a system, doctrine, etc. [Rare.]

This is the supposition of *simplificators*, who, from the impulse of a faulty cerebral conformation, must needs disbelieve, because theology would otherwise afford them no intellectual exercise.
Isaac Taylor, Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm, p. 92.

simplify (sim'pli-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *simplified*, ppr. *simplifying*. [< F. *simplifier* = Sp. Pg. *simplificar* = It. (refl.) *simplificare*; irreg., as *simple* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make simple; reduce from complexity to simplicity; also, to make easy of use, execution, performance, or comprehension.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life; they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves.
Barrow, Works, II. xxxiv.

With no outdoor amusements, and with no summer holiday, how much is life *simplified!* But the simplicity of life means monotony.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

II. *intrans.* To produce or effect simplicity.

That is a wonderful simplification, and science always *simplifies*. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 166.

simplism (sim'plizm), *n.* [< *simple* + *-ism*.] The advocacy or cultivation of simplicity; hence, an affected or labored simplicity.

Other writers have to affect what to him [Wordsworth] is natural. So they have what Arnold called *simplism*, he simplicity. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

simplist (sim'plist), *n.* [< OF. *simpliste*, also *simpliciste* = Sp. *simplista* = It. *semplicista*; as *simple* + *-ist*.] One skilled in simples or medicinal plants; a simpler.

A plant so unlike a rose, it [the rose of Jericho] hath been mistaken by some good *simplist* for amomum.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

simplistic (sim-plis'tik), *a.* [< *simplist* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—2. Endeavoring to explain everything, or too much, upon a single principle.

The facts of nature and of life are more apt to be complex than simple. *Simplistic* theories are generally one-sided and partial. *J. F. Clarke*. (*Worcester.*)

simplity† (sim'pli-ti), *n.* [< ME. *simplity*, *symplete*, < OF. *simplete*, simplicity: see *simplicity*.] Simplicity.

Thanne shaltow se Sobrete and *Symplete*-of-speche.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 165.

simploce, *n.* See *symploce*.

simply (sim'pli), *adv.* [< ME. *sympely*, *sympilly*, *sympilliche*, *simpleliche*, etc.; < *simple* + *-ly*[2].] In a simple manner. (*a*) Without complication, intricacy, obscurity, or circumlocution; easily; plainly.

He made his complaynt and his clamoure heringe hem alle, and seide to hem full *sympilly*, "Lordinges, ye be alle my liege men, and of me ye holde youre londes and youre fees." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

Evolution, under its primary aspect, is illustrated most *simply* and clearly by this passage of the Solar System from a widely diffused incoherent state to a consolidated coherent state. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 108.

(*b*) Without extravagance or parade; unostentatiously.

Thei ben fulle devoute Men, and lyven porely and *sympely*, with Joutes and with Dates; and thei don gret Abstynence and Penaunce. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

A mortal, built upon the antique plan,
Brimful of lusty blood as ever ran,
And taking life as *simply* as a tree!
Lowell, Agassiz, l. 144.

(*c*) Without pretense or affectation; unassumingly; artlessly.

Thei dide to Kynge Arthur their homage full debonerly as was right, and the kynge he receyved with gode herte and *sympilliche* with wepynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 140.

Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 569.

(*d*) Without wisdom or discretion; unwisely; foolishly.

And we driven the remenaunt in at the yates, that *sympilly* hem defended whan they hadde loste their lorde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 78.

(*e*) Merely; solely; only.

It more afflicts me now to know by whom
This deed is done than *simply* that 'tis done.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

The attractive force of a stimulus is determined not *simply* by its quantity but also by its quality.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 82.

Hence—(*f*) Absolutely; quite.

He is *simply* the rarest man i' the world.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 169.

They [the older royal families of Europe] never wanted a surname; none attached itself to them, and they *simply* have none. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 414.

(*g*) Absolutely; in the full sense of the words; not in a particular respect merely.

Simpson's operation. See *operation*.

simptomet, *n.* An obsolete form of *symptom*.

simpulum (sim'pū-lum), *n.*; pl. *simpula* (-lă). [L.: see def.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small ladle with which wine was dipped out for libations, etc.

A third [relief] which seemed to be an altar, with two reliefs on it, one being a person holding a *simpulum*; these were all brought from Buda.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 249.

simson, simpson (sim'son), *n.* [Var. of obs. *sencion*, *senchion*, < OF. *senecion*, < L. *senecio(n-)*, groundsel: see *sencion*, *Senecio*.] Groundsel. [Prov. Eng.]

Sims's operation. See *operation*.

simulacra, *n.* Plural of *simulacrum*.

simulacret (sim'ū-lā-kėr), *n.* [Also *simulachre*; < ME. *symulacre*, *symylacre*, < OF. *simulacre*, also *simulaire*, F. *simulacre* = Pr. *simulacra* = Sp. Pg. It. *simulacro*, < L. *simulacrum*, a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom: see *simulacrum*.] An image.

Betwene *Symulacres* and Ydoles is a gret difference. For *Symulacres* ben Ymages made aftre lyknesse of Men or of Women, or of the Sonne or of the Mone, or of ony Best, or of ony kyndely thing.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.

Phidias . . . made of yuory the *simulachre* or Image of Jupiter. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

simulacrum (sim-ū-lā'krum), *n.*; pl. *simulacra* (-krą). [L., a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom (in philosophy a tr. of Gr. *ὁμοίωμα*), < *simulare*, make like, imitate: see *simulate*.] 1. That which is formed in the likeness of any object; an image.

The mountain is flanked by two tall conical *simulacra*, with radiate summits.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 634.

He [the author of the De Mysteriis] condemns as folly and impiety the worship of images of the gods, though his master held that these *simulacra* were filled with divine power, whether made by the hand of man or (as he believed) fallen from heaven. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 603.

2. A shadowy or unreal likeness of anything; a phantom; a vague, unreal representation.

The sensations of persons who have suffered amputation show that their sensorium retains a picture or map of the body so far as regards the location of all its sensitive regions. This *simulacrum* is invaded by consciousness whenever the proper stimulus is applied.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 407.

All the landscape and the scene seemed the *simulacrum* of an old romance, the echo of an early dream.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, xvii.

3. A formal sign; a sign which represents a thing by resembling it, but does not indicate it, or stand for the actual presence of the thing.

simulant (sim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *simulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *simulare*, make like: see *simulate*.] **I.** *a.* Simulating (something else); appearing to be (what it is not); replacing (in position or in aspect): with *of*: used especially in biology: as, a scutum *simulant of* a scutellum; cheliceres *simulant of* chelæ; stamens *simulant of* petals, or conversely. A good many parts and organs, under various physiological modifications, are thus simulant of others from which they are morphologically different. See *similar*, 4.

II. *n.* One who or that which simulates something else.

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These are, indeed, solemn processions, which not even youth and beauty, or their *simulants*, can make gay.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 103.

simular (sim'ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *simulare*, make like, simulate, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. The form is appar. due to association of the adj. *similar* with the verb *simulate;* it may have been suggested by the OF. *simulaire*, an image, simulacrum: see *simulacre*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Practising simulation; feigning; deceiving. [Rare.]

Thou perjured, and thou *simular* man of virtue.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 54.

2. Simulated or assumed; counterfeit; false. [Rare.]

I return'd with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leonatus mad.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 200.

In the old poetic fame
The gods are blind and lame,
And the *simular* despite
Betrays the more abounding might.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

II. *n.* One who simulates or feigns anything. [Rare.]

Christ calleth the Pharisees hypocrites, that is to say *simulars*, and white sepulchres. *Tyndale.*

simulate (sim'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *simulated*, ppr. *simulating*. [< L. *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, also *similare* (> It. *simulare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *simular* = F. *simuler*), make like, imitate, copy, represent, feign, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. Cf. *dissimulate*.] **1.** To assume the appearance of, without having the reality; feign; counterfeit; pretend.

She, while he stabbed her, *simulated* death.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

2. To act the part of; imitate; be like; resemble.

The pen which *simulated* tongue
On paper, and saved all except the sound,
Which never was. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 41.

What proof is there that brutes are other than a superior race of marionettes, which eat without pleasure, cry without pain, desire nothing, know nothing, and only *simulate* intelligence as a bee *simulates* a mathematician?
Huxley, Animal Automatism.

3. Specifically—(*a*) In *phonology*, to imitate in form. See *simulation*, 2. (*b*) In *biol.*, to imitate or mimic; resemble by way of protective mimicry: as, some insects *simulate* flowers or leaves. See *mimicry*, 3. =**Syn. 1.** *Disguise*, etc. (see *dissemble*), affect, sham.

simulate (sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *simulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Feigned; pretended.

The monkes were not threitened to be undre this curse, because they had vowed a *simulate* chastyte.
Bp. Bale, Eng. Votaries, ii.

simulation (sim-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *simulacion*, < OF. *simulation*, *simulacion*, F. *simulation* = Pr. Sp. *simulacion* = Pg. *simulação* = It. *simulazione*, < L. *simulatio(n-)*, ML. also *similatio(n-)*, a feigning, < *simulare*, pp. *simulatus*, feign, simulate: see *simulate*.] **1.** The act of simulating, or feigning or counterfeiting; the false assumption of a certain appearance or character; pretense, usually for the purpose of deceiving.

There be three degrees of this hiding and veiling of a man's self: the first, closeness, reservation, and secrecy; . . . the second, dissimulation in the negative—when a man lets fall signs and arguments that he is not that he is; and the third, *simulation* in the affirmative—when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not.
Bacon, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

The *simulation* of nature, as distinguished from the actual reproduction of nature, is the peculiar province of stage art. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *phonology*, imitation in form; the alteration of the form of a word so as to approach or agree with that of another word having some accidental similarity, and to suggest a connection between them: a tendency of popular etymology. Examples are *frontispiece* for *frontispice* (simulating *piece*), *curtal-ax* for *cutlas* (simulating *ax*), *sovereign* for *soverain* or **soveren* (simulating *reign*), *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus* (simulating *sparrow* and *grass*), etc.

Simulation. The feigning a connection with words of similar sound is an important fact in English and other modern languages: asparagus > sparrow-grass. It probably had just as full play in ancient speech, but its effects cannot be so surely traced.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

(*b*) In *biol.*, unconscious imitation or protective mimicry; assimilation in appearance.—**3.** Resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

M,—why, that begins my name . . . M, O, A, I; this *simulation* is not as the former; and yet, to crush this a little, it would bow to me, for every one of these letters are in my name. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 5. 151.

4. In *French law*, a fictitious engagement, contract, or conveyance, made either as a fraud where no real transaction is intended, or as a mask or cover for a different transaction, in which case it may sometimes be made in good faith and valid. =**Syn. 1.** See *dissemble*.

simulator (sim'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *simulateur* = Sp. Pg. *simulador* = It. *simulatore*, < L. *simulator*, an imitator, a copier, < *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, imitate, simulate, copy: see *simulate*.] One who simulates or feigns.

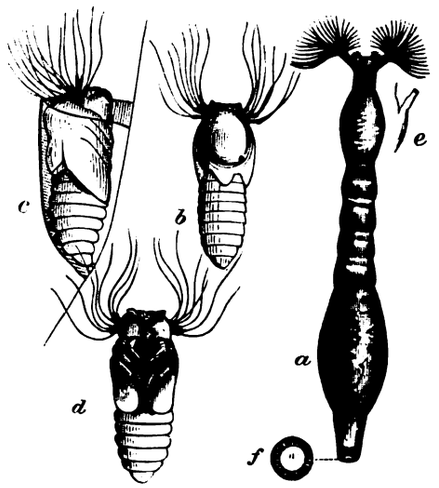
They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 200. (*Davies.*)

simulatory (sim'ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *simulate* + *-ory*.] Serving to deceive; characterized by simulation.

Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory* and politic, only to draw Israel out of their city, for the spoil of both.
Bp. Hall, Famine of Samaria Relieved.

Simuliidæ (sim-ū-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842, as *Simulides*), < *Simulium* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, founded upon and containing only the genus *Simulium*. Also *Simulidæ*.

Simulium (si-mū'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *simulare*, imitate, simulate: see *simulate*.] An important genus of biting gnats, typical of the family *Simuliidæ*. They are small humpbacked gnats, of a gray or blackish color, with broad pale wings. Many well-known species belong to this genus,



Fish-killing Buffalo-gnat (*Simulium piscicidium*), much magnified.
a, larva, dorsal view, with fan-shaped appendages spread; *b*, pupa, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, pupa, ventral view; *e*, thoracic proleg of larva; *f*, manner in which the circular rows of bristles are arranged at anal extremity.

such as the Columbatsch midge of eastern Europe, the black-fly (*S. molestum*) of the wooded regions of the northern United States and Canada, and the buffalo- and turkey-gnats of the southwestern United States. Their bite is very painful, and they sometimes swarm in such numbers as to become a pest. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic, and generally live in shallow swift-running streams. Also *Simulia*. See cut under *turkey-gnat*.

simultaneity (sim'ul- or sī'mul-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *simultanéité* = Sp. *simultaneidad* = Pg. *simultaneidade*, < ML. *simultaneus*, happening at the same time: see *simultaneous*.] The state or fact of being simultaneous.

The organs [heart, lungs, etc.] of these never-ceasing functions furnish, indeed, the most conclusive proofs of the *simultaneity* of repair and waste.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the palmiest days of Sydney Smith and Macaulay . . . the great principle of *simultaneity* in conversation, as we may call it, had not been discovered, and it was still supposed that two people could not with advantage talk at once. *The Nation*, Nov. 29, 1883, p. 444.

simultaneous (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *simultané* = Sp. *simultáneo* = Pg. It. *simultaneo*, < ML. *simultaneus*, < *simultim*, at the same time, extended < L. *simul*, together, at the same time: see *similar*.] Existing, occurring, or operating at the same time; contemporaneous; also, in Aristotelian metaphysics, having the same rank in the order of nature: said of two or more objects, events, ideas, conditions, acts, etc.

Our own history interestingly shows *simultaneous* movements now towards freer, and now towards less free, forms locally and generally. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 510.

No fact is more familiar than that there is a *simultaneous* impulse acting on many individual minds at once, so that genius comes in clusters, and shines rarely as a single star. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 84.

The combination, whether *simultaneous* or successive, of our conscious experiences is correlated with the combination of the impressions made.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 580.

Simultaneous equations, equations satisfied at the same time—that is, with the same system of values of the unknown quantities, or, in the case of differential equations, with the same system of primitives.

simultaneously (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together in point of time.

simultaneousness (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being simultaneous, or of happening at the same time, or acting in conjunction.

simulty† (sim'ul-ti), *n.* [< L. *simulta(t-)s*, a hostile encounter, rivalry, < *simul*, together: see *simultaneous*.] Rivalry; dissension.

Nor seek to get his patron's favour by embarking himself in the factions of the family; to enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

simung, *n.* The otter of Java, *Lutra leptonyx*.

simurg, simurgh (si-mörg'), *n.* [Also *simorg*, *simorgh;* < Pers. *simurgh*, a fabulous bird (see def.).] A monstrous bird of Persian fable, to which are ascribed characters like those of the roc.

But I am an "old bird," as Mr. Smith himself calls me: a *Simorg*, an "all-knowing Bird of Ages" in matters of cyclometry. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 329.

sin[1] (sin), *n.* [< ME. *sinne*, *synne*, *sunne*, *senne*, *zenne*, < AS. *syn*, *synn* (in inflection *synn-*, *sinn-*, *senn-*) = OS. *sundea*, *sundia* = OFries. *sinne*, *sende* = MD. *sunde*, *sonde*, D. *zonde* = MLG. *sunde*, LG. *sunne*, *sunn* = OHG. *suntea*, *sunta*, *sundea*, *sunda*, MHG. *sunde*, *sünde*, G. *sünde*, = Icel. *syndh*, *synth*, later *synd*, = Sw. Dan. *synd* (not in Goth.), sin, akin to L. *son(t-)s*, sinful, guilty, *sonticus*, dangerous, hurtful, and perhaps to Gr. *ἀτη*, sin, mischief, harm. According to Curtius and others, the word is an abstract noun formed from the ppr. represented by L. **sen(t-)s*, *en(t-)s*, being, and by AS. *sōth*, true, sooth, = Icel. *sannr*, etc., lit. 'being (so)' (see *sooth*), Goth. *sunja*, the truth, sooth.] **1.** Any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God. (*Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism.*) The true definition of sin is a much contested question, theologians being broadly divided into two schools of thought, the one holding that all sin consists in the voluntary and conscious act of the individual, the other that it also includes the moral character and disposition of the race; one that all moral responsibility is individual, the other that there is also a moral responsibility of the race as a race. To these should be added a third school, which regards sin as simply an imperfection and immaturity, and therefore requiring for remedy principally a healthful development under favorable conditions. Theologians also divide sin into two classes, *actual sin* and *original sin*. Actual sin consists in the voluntary conscious act of the individual. (See *actual*.) Original sin is the innate depravity and corruption of the nature common to all mankind. But whether this native depravity is properly called *sin*, or whether it is only a tendency to sin and becomes sin only when it is yielded to by the conscious voluntary act of the individual, is a question upon which theologians differ. Roman Catholic and other theologians, following the early church fathers, distinguish between *mortal* (or *deadly*) and *venial* sins. Mortal or deadly sins are such as wilfully violate the divine law, destroy the friendship of God, and cause the death of the soul. The seven mortal or deadly sins are pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth. Venial sins are such transgressions as are due to inadvertence, do not destroy the friendship of God, and, while tending to become mortal, are not in themselves the death of the soul. The difference is one of degree, not of kind.

And ye knowe also that it was do be me, and so sholde myn be the *synne*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

Sure, it is no *sin;*
Or of the deadly seven it is the least.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 111.

At the court of assistants one Hugh Rewett was banished for holding publicly and maintaining that he was free from original *sin* and from actual also for half a year before. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 22.

Original *sin* is the product of human will as yet unindividualized in Adam, while actual *sin* is the product of human will as individualized in his posterity.
Shedd, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 81.

2. A serious fault; an error; a transgression: as, a *sin* against good taste.—**3.** An incarnation or embodiment of sin.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 255.

Canonical sins. See *canonical*.—**Deadly sin.** See def. 1.—**Man of sin.** See *man*.—**Mortal sin.** See def. 1.—**Original sin.** See def. 1.—**Remission of sins.** See *remission*.—**The seven deadly sins.** See def. 1.—**Venial sin.** See def. 1.=**Syn. 1 and 2.** *Wrong*, *Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

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sin[1] (sin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sinned*, ppr. *sinning*. [< ME. *sinnen, synnen, sinien, sinnien, singen, singen, sungen, sungen, sinegen*, < AS. *syngian, gesyngian* = OS. *sundiōn, sundeōn* = MD. *sondighen*, D. *zondigen* = OHG. *sunteōn, suntōn, sundōn*, MHG. *sundigen, sunden, sündigen, sünden*, G. *sündigen* = Icel. *syndga* = Sw. *synda* = Dan. *synde*, sin; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To commit a sin; depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God; violate the divine law by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions.

Thei seyn that wee *synnen* whan wee eten Flessche on the Dayes before Assche Wednesday, and of that that wee eten Flessche the Wednesday, and Egges and Chese upon the Frydayes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

All have *sinned*, and come short of the glory of God. Rom. iii. 23.

The tempter or the tempted, who *sins* most? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 163.

That he *sinn'd* is not believable;
For, look upon his face! — but if he *sinn'd*,
The sin that practice burns into the blood,
And not the one dark hour which brings remorse,
Will brand us, after, of whose fold we be.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To commit an error or a fault; be at fault; transgress an accepted standard of propriety or taste; offend: followed by *against* before an object.

Against thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. Ps. li. 4.

I am a man
More *sinn'd against* than *sinning*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 60.

I think I have never *sinned against* her; I have always tried not to do what would hurt her.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

"The Old Well," . . . quite cleverly painted, and *sinning* chiefly by excessive prettiness. *The Nation*, XLVII. 464.

II. *trans.* **1.** To do or commit, contrary to right or rule: with a cognate object.

And all is past, the sin is *sinn'd*, and I,
Lo! I forgive thee, as Eternal God
Forgives; do thou for thine own soul the rest.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

[Also used impersonally, as in the following quotation:

Meanwhile, ere thus was *sinn'd* and judged on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death.
Milton, P. L., x. 229.]

2. To influence, force, or drive by sinning to some course of procedure: followed by an adverbial phrase noting the direction of the result effected.

I have *sinned* away your father, and he is gone.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

We have *sinned* him hence, and that he lives
God to his promise, not our practice, gives.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 292.

sinning one's mercies, being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. [Scotch.]

I know your good father would term this *sinning my mercies*. *Scott.*

sin[2] (sin), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *sin, syn, sen*, a contraction of *sithen:* see *sithen, sith*[1], and cf. *sine*[1], *syne, since.*] Same as *since.*

sin. An abbreviation of *sine*[2], 2.

sin-absolver (sin'ab-sol'vėr), *n.* One who absolves from the guilt of sin. [Rare.]

A divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin-absolver*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 50.

Sinaic (sī-nā'ik), *a.* [< *Sinai* + *-ic.*] Same as *Sinaitic.*

Sinaitic (sī-nạ-it'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Sinaiticus*, < *Sinai* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Sinai, or to the peninsula in which it is situated, in Arabia, between the two arms of the Red Sea: as, *Sinaitic* inscriptions; the *Sinaitic* tables. — **Sinaitic codex.** See *codex*, 2.

sinamine (si-nam'in), *n.* [< L. *sin(api)*, mustard, + *amine* (?).] Allyl cyanide, C_3H_5CN, a substance obtained from crude oil of mustard.

sinamont, sinamonet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cinnamon.*

sinapine (sin'a-pin), *n.* [< F. *sinapine;* as *Sinapis* + *-ine*[2].] An organic base, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, existing as a sulphocyanate in white mustard-seed. The free base is quite unstable, and has not been obtained.

Sinapis (si-nā'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), earlier *Sinapi*, < L. *sinapis*, usually *sinapi*, < Gr. *σίναπι, σίνηπι, σίναπυ, σίνηπυ, σίνηπυς*, in Attic *νᾶπυ*, mustard: see *senvy.*] A former genus of European and Asiatic cruciferous plants, including mustard, the type of the order. It is now regarded as a subgenus of *Brassica*, and as such distinguished by its spreading petals, and sessile beaked and cylindrical or angled pods with globose seeds. This is still the officinal name of mustard, of which the seeds are laxative, stimulant, emetic, and rubefacient. See *mustard.*

sinapism (sin'a-pizm), *n.* [= F. *sinapisme*, < L. *sinapismus*, < Gr. *σιναπισμός*, a mustard-plaster, < *σιναπίζειν* (> L. *sinapizare*), cover with a mustard-plaster, < *σίναπι* (> L. *sinapi*), mustard: see *senvy.*] A plaster composed wholly or in part of mustard-flour; a mustard-plaster.

The places ought, before the application of those topicke medicines, to be well prepared with the razour, and a *sinapisme* or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

sin-born (sin'bôrn), *a.* Born of sin; originating in or derived from sin; conceived in sin.

Thus the *sin-born* monster answer'd soon:
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven.
Milton, P. L., x. 596.

sin-bred (sin'bred), *a.* Produced or bred by sin.

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works, honour dishonourable,
Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind!
Milton, P. L., iv. 315.

since (sins), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< late ME. *sins, syns, sens* (cf. D. *sinds, sints*), a contraction of *sithence*, ult. < *sith:* see *sithence, sith*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** After that; from then till now; from a specified time in the past onward; continually afterward; in or during some part of a time between a specified past time and the present; in the interval that has followed a certain event or time; subsequently.

Saint George, that swinged the dragon, and e'er *since*
Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 288.

I hear Butler is made *since* Count of the Empire.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 30.

Ireland was probably then [1654] a more agreeable residence for the higher classes, as compared with England, than it has ever been before or *since*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Before now; ago: with an adverbial phrase specifying the amount of time separating the event or time in question from the present: as, many years *since;* not long *since.*

This Church [of Amiens] was built by a certaine Bishop of this city, about foure hundred years *since*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 15.

You know, if argument, or time, or love,
Could reconcile, long *since* we had shook hands.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

In the North long *since* my nest is made.
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

II. *prep.* Ever from the time of; throughout all the time following; continuously after and from; at some or any time during the period following; subsequently to.

You know *since* Pentecost the sum is due.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 1.

My last was of the first current, *since* which I received one from your Lordship. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 29.

Sam, who is a very good bottle companion, has been the diversion of his friends, upon account of his passion, ever *since* the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-one. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

A waste land, where no one comes,
Or hath come, *since* the making of the world.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

III. *conj.* **1.** From the time when; in or during the time after.

A hundereth wyntyr, I watte wele,
Is wente *sen* I this werke had wrought.
York Plays, p. 49.

Ayenst nyght the wynde fell fayre in our waye, so that we sayled further that nyght thanne we dyde in any daye *syns* we departed from Jaffe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

I have been in such a pickle *since* I saw you last.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 282.

Now we began to repent our haste in coming from the settlements, for we had no food *since* we came from thence.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 20.

2†. When: after verbs noting knowledge or recollection.

Remember *since* you owed no more to time
Than I do now: with thought of such affections,
Step forth mine advocate. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 219.

3. As a sequel or consequence of the fact that; inasmuch as; because.

Viol. You are very bold.
Jam. 'Tis fit, *since* you are proud.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

Perhaps for want of food the soul may pine;
But that were strange, *since* all things bad and good,
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
Since God himself is her eternal food.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

=Syn. 3. *Because, Since, As, Inasmuch as, For. Because* (originally *by cause*) is strong and the most direct. *Since*, starting from the idea of mere sequence in time, is naturally less emphatic as to causation: its clause more often precedes the main proposition. *As* is still weaker, and, like *since*, generally brings in the reason before the main proposition: *as* or *since* the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. *Inasmuch as* is the most formal and emphatic, being used only to mark the express reason or condition. *For* follows the main proposition, and generally introduces that which is really continuative of the main proposition and of equal or nearly equal importance, the idea of giving a reason being subordinate.

Sinceny ware. See *ware*[2].

sincere (sin-sēr'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syncere;* < OF. *sincere, syncere*, F. *sincère* = Sp. Pg. It. *sincero*, < L. *sincerus*, sound, uninjured, whole (applied in a physical sense to the body, limbs, skin, etc.), clean (applied to a vessel, jar, etc.), pure (applied to saffron, ointment, gems, etc.), unmixed (applied to a race, tribe, etc.), real, genuine (applied to various things); in a fig. sense, sound, uncorrupted; ult. origin unknown. The word is appar. a compound, but the elements are uncertain, and various views have been held: (*a*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'without wax,' < *sine*, without, + *cera*, wax; explained as referring originally to clean vessels free from the wax sometimes used in sealing wine-jars, etc. This etymology is untenable. (*b*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'wholly separated,' < *sin-*, 'one,' seen also in *singuli*, one by one, *simplex*, single, simple, *semel*, once, etc. (see *same*), + *-cer* in *cernere* (pp. *cretus*), separate: see *concern, discern.* (*c*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'entirely pure,' < *sin-*, 'same, ever,' in L. *simul*, together, etc. (identical with *sin-* above), + *-cerus* for **scerus* = AS. *scīr*, bright, pure, sheer: see *sheer*[1].] **1.** Sound; whole; unbroken; without error, defect, or injury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He tried a third, a tough well chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere*,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his unshielded side.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 133.

2. Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; free from imitation; good throughout: as, *sincere* work. [Obsolete or archaic.]

As newborn babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word [the spiritual milk which is without guile, R. V.].
1 Pet. ii. 2.

Wood is cheap
And wine *sincere* outside the city gate.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 14.

3. Having no admixture; free; clear: followed by *of.* [Rare.]

Our air, *sincere of* ceremonious haze,
Forcing hard outlines mercilessly close.
Lowell, Agassiz, iv. 26.

4. Unalloyed or unadulterated by deceit or unfriendliness; free from pretense or falsehood; honestly felt, meant, or intended: as, a *sincere* wish; a *sincere* effort.

His love *sincere*, his thoughts immaculate.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 76.

The instructions given them [the viceroys] by the Home Government show a *sincere* desire for the well-being of Ireland. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

5. Free from duplicity or dissimulation; honest in speech or intention; guileless; truthful; frank.

A woman is too *sincere* to mitigate the fury of her principles with temper and discretion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 57.

If he is as deserving and *sincere* as you have represented him to me, he will never give you up so.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

Man's great duty is not to be *sincere*, but to be right; to be so, and not to believe that he is so.
H. B. Smith, System of Christian Theol., p. 190.

6. Morally pure; undepraved; upright; virtuous; blameless.

But now the bishop
Turns insurrection to religion:
Supposed *sincere* and holy in his thoughts,
He's followed both with body and with mind.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 202.

This Countrie is thought to haue beene the habitation of . . . Noah and his *sincerer* Familie. . . . Yet how soone, and how much, they degenerated in the wicked off-spring of cursed Cham. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

A Predicant or preaching Frier, a man of *sincere* life and conuersation. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

=Syn. 4 and **5.** *Fair, Open*, etc. (see *candid*); *Cordial, Sincere*, etc. (see *hearty*), unfeigned, undissembling, artless, heartfelt.

sincerely (sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In a sincere manner, in any sense of the word *sincere;* wholly; purely; with truth; truly; really.

sincereness (sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Same as *sincerity.*

sincerity (sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sincérité* = Sp. *sinceridad* = Pg. *sinceridade* = It. *sincerità*, < L. *sincerita(t-)s*, < *sincerus*, sincere: see *sincere.*] The state or character of being sincere. (*a*) Freedom from admixture, adulteration, or alloy; purity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast *sincerity*, as being for some thousand of years a pure and unmixed people.
Feltham, Brief Character of the Low Countries.

(*b*) Freedom from duplicity, deceit, or falsehood; honesty; truthfulness.

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I speak not by commandment, but . . . to prove the *sincerity* of your love. 2 Cor. viii. 8.

Sincerity can never be taken to be the highest moral state. *Sincerity* is not the chief of virtues, as seems to be assumed. *H. B. Smith*, System of Christian Theol., p. 189.

(*c*) Integrity; uprightness; faithfulness.

In the integrity [margin, *sincerity*] of my heart and innocency of my hands have I done this. Gen. xx. 5.

Order of Sincerity. See *Order of the Red Eagle*, under *eagle*. = **Syn.** See *sincere*.

sinch (sinch), *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *cinch*.

sincipital (sin-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *sinciput* (*-pit-*), sinciput, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sinciput: opposed to *occipital*. *Dunglison*.

sinciput (sin′si-put), *n.* [Formerly also *synciput*; < L. *sinciput*, the head, brain, lit. half a head (applied to the cheek or jowl of a hog), < *semi-*, half, + *caput*, head. In mod. use opposed to *occiput*, the back part of the head: see *occiput*.] **1.** The upper half or part of the head; the dome of the skull; the calvarium, including the vertical, parietal, and frontal regions of the cranium: distinguished from *occiput*. [A usual restricted sense of the word to forehead or brow seems to have come from opposition to *hindhead* or *occiput*.]

2. In *entom.*, the front of the epicranium, or that part between the vertex and the clypeus.

sinckt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sink*.

sinckfoilet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinquefoil*.

sincopet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syncope*.

sindelt, *n.* Same as *sendal*.

sinder[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinder*.

sinder[2] (sin′dėr), *v.* A Scotch form of *sunder*.

Sindh carpet. A name given somewhat loosely to East Indian carpets and rugs of the poorest quality.

sindick†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syndic*.

sindle (sin′dl), *adv.* [Also now or formerly *sindyll*, *sendyll*, *seindle*, *seyndill*, *seenil*, *senil*; perhaps < Sw. Dan. *sönder* in *i sönder*, asunder, separately: see *sunder*, *sinder*[2].] Seldom; rarely. [Scotch.]

Wi' good white bread, and farrow-cow milk,
He bade her feed me aft;
And ga'e her a little wee summer-dale wandie,
To ding me *sindle* and saft.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

sindle (sin′dl), *a.* [Also *seindle*; < *sindle*, *adv.*] Rare. [Scotch.]

sindoc, *n.* See *sintoc*.

sindon† (sin′don), *n.* [< ME. *syndone*, *sendony*, < L. *sindon*, < Gr. *σινδών*, fine muslin or muslin, or something made from it, as a garment, napkin, sail, etc.; prob. from India or *Sind*, ult. < Skt. *Sindhu*, the Indus, a particular use of *sindhu*, a river: see *Indian*. Cf. *sendal*[1].] **1.** A thin fabric, of cotton, linen, or silk.

So Ioseph layde Thesu to rest in his sepulture,
And wrapped his body in a clothe called *sendony*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

2. A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper.

A book and a letter, . . . wrapped in *sindons* of linen.
Bacon.

sine[1] (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also *syne*, the usual spelling in Sc.; < ME. *sine*, *syne*, a later form, with added adverbial termination *-e* (in part a mere variant), of *sin*[2], contraction of *sithen*: see *sin*[2], *sith*[1].] **I.** *adv.* **1.** After that; afterward: same as *since*, 1.

Seyne bowes of wylde bores with the braune lechyde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

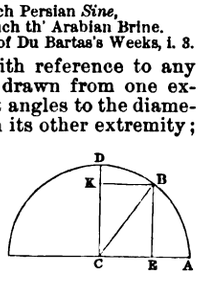
2. Before now; ago: same as *since*, 3: as, *lang syne*, long ago, used also as a noun, especially in the phrase *auld langsyne*, old times (see *langsyne*). [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

II. *conj.* After; since: same as *since*.

sine[2] (sīn), *n.* [< L. *sinus*, a bend, curve, fold, coil, curl, esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga, a bay, bight, gulf, NL. in math. a sine: see *sinus*.] **1**†. A gulf.

Such is the German Sea, such Persian *Sine*,
Such th' Indian Gulf, and such th' Arabian Brine.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. In *trigon.*, formerly, with reference to any arc of a circle, the line drawn from one extremity of the arc at right angles to the diameter which passes through its other extremity; now ordinarily, with reference not to the arc but to the angle which it subtends at the center of the circle, the ratio of the aforesaid line to the radius of the circle. Thus, in the diagram, BE is the sine of the arc AB (sometimes it is defined as half the chord of double the arc), and the ratio of BE to CB is the sine of the angle ACB. (See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*.) A more scientific definition of the sine is that of Euler, $\sin x = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{-xi} - e^{xi})$, where $i^2 = -1$, and e is the Napierian base. The sine is also fully defined by the infinite series



$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

But all the properties of sines are readily deduced from the definition that the sine is such a function that it vanishes with the variable, while

$$\frac{d \sin x}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - (\sin x)^2}.$$

Abbreviated *sin*, as in formulæ here given. — **Arithmetic of sines**, analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, etc., of arcs, multiple arcs, etc. — **Artificial sine.** See *artificial*. — **Coversed sine**, the versed sine of the complement of an angle. In the diagram the ratio of DK to BC is the coversed sine of the angle ACB; and DK is the co-versed sine of the arc AB. — **Curve of sines.** See *curve*. — **Lines of sines**, a scale having divisions marked with values of an angle in arithmetical progression, the distances of the divisions from the origin being proportional to the sines of these angular values. — **Logarithmic sine**, the logarithm of a natural sine. — **Natural sine**, the sine as above defined: the expression arose when *sine* was still understood as a half-chord, and meant the sine for radius unity (or some multiple of ten). — **Sine galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*. — **Sine of the** (m — 1)**th order**, the function expressed by the series

$$\frac{x^{m-1}}{(m-1)!} \pm \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + \frac{x^{3m-1}}{(3m-1)!} \pm \cdots$$

These functions were invented by Wronski. — **Sine of three lines which meet in a point**, the sine of the angle between the first line and the plane of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two lines. — **Sine of three planes**, the sine of the angle between the first plane and the intersection of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two planes. — **Subversed sine.** Same as *supplemental versed sine*. — **Supplemental versed sine**, the difference between the versed sine and the diameter. — **Versed sine**, unity minus the cosine. Formerly, for the arc AB (see the diagram), it was understood to be the line EA; now the ratio of EA to BC is the versed sine of the angle ACB. — **Whole sine of a circle**, the radius.

sine[3] (sīn), *v. i.* [Cf. *sie*[1], *sile*[1].] **1.** To strain. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] — **2.** To leave off milking a cow. *Halliwell*.

sine[4] (sī′nē), *prep.* [L., without: see *sans*, *sinecure*.] A Latin preposition, signifying 'without.' See *sine die*, *sine qua non*.

Sinea (sin′ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Heb. *sene*.] A genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidæ*, comprising only 8 species, 4 of which are from the western United States, while 3 are Mexican or South American. *S. diadema*, found throughout the United States, is a well-known enemy of the Colorado potato-beetle, commonly called *rapacious soldier-bug*. See cut under *Reduviidæ*.

sin-eater† (sin′ē″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in some parts of England, one who was hired in connection with funeral rites to eat a piece of bread placed near the bier, and who by this symbol took upon himself the sins of the deceased, that the departed soul might rest in peace. The usage is said to have originated in a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sin of my people."

The manner [in the County of Hereford] was that, when the Corps was brought out of the house and layd on the Biere, a Loafe of bread was brought out, and delivered to the *Sinne-eater* over the corps, as also a Mazar-bowle of maple (Gossips bowle) full of beer, wch he was to drinke up, and sixpence in money, in consideration whereof he tooke upon him (ipso facto) all the Sinnes of the Defunct, and freed him (or her) from walking after they were dead.
Aubrey, Remaines of Gentilisme, p. 35 (Folk-Lore Soc. Publ., IV. 35).

sin-eating (sin′ē″ting), *n.* The practices of the sin-eaters. *Hone*, Year-Book, July 19.

sine-complement (sīn′kom″plē-ment), *n.* Same as *cosine*.

sinecural (sī′nē-kūr-al), *a.* [< *sinecure* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

sinecure (sī′nē-kūr), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *sinécure* (< E.), < ML. *sine cura*, in the phrase *beneficium sine cura*, a benefice without the cure of souls: L. *sine*, without; *curā*, abl. of *cura*, care: see *sine*[4], *cure*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. In England these exist — (*a*) where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; (*b*) where residence is not required, as in certain cathedral offices to which no spiritual function is attached except reading prayers and singing; (*c*) where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

Hence — **2.** Any office or position giving profitable returns without requiring work.

Never man, I think,
So moulder'd in a *sinecure* as he.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

II. *a.* Free from exaction; profitable without requiring labor; sinecural.

Gibbon, whose *sinecure* place was swept away by the Economical Reform Bill of 1782.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

sinecure (sī′nē-kūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinecured*, ppr. *sinecuring*. [< *sinecure*, *n.*] To place in a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

sinecurism (sī′nē-kūr-izm), *n.* [= F. *sinécurisme*; as *sinecure* + *-ism*.] The holding of sinecures; a state of society or affairs in which sinecures are of frequent occurrence.

The English universities have suffered deeply from evils to which no American universities seem at present likely to be exposed — from clericism, celibacy, and *sinecurism*, for example. *C. W. Eliot*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 224.

sinecurist (sī′nē-kūr-ist), *n.* [= F. *sinécuriste*; as *sinecure* + *-ist*.] One who holds or seeks a sinecure.

He tilted as gallantly as ever against the placemen, the borough-mongers, and the *sinecurists*.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 254.

sine die (sī′nē dī′ē). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*[4]); *die*, abl. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Without day: used in connection with an adjournment of an assembly, or of any business or cause, without any specified day or time for reassembling, or resuming the subject or business. When a prisoner is suffered to go *sine die*, he is practically discharged.

sine-integral (sīn′in″tē-gral), *n.* The function

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x}\, dx.$$

Sinemurian (sī-nē-mū′ri-an), *n.* The French name of a division of the Jurassic series; the equivalent of the Lower Lias of the English geologists. As typically developed at Semur, in France, it consists of three series, each characterized by a particular species of ammonite.

sine qua non (sī′nē kwā non). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*[4]); *qua*, abl. sing. fem. of *qui*, which (agreeing with *re*, thing, understood); *non*, not: see *non*[3].] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition: as, he made the presence of a witness a *sine qua non*; used attributively, indispensable; necessary.

Publication, in some degree, and by some mode, is a *sine qua non* condition for the generation of literature.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

sine-titular (sī′nē-tit″ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sine*, without, + *titulus*, title: see *title*, *titular*.] Without a title for ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 196.

sinew (sin′ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sinnew*; < ME. *sinewe*, *synewe*, *synowe*, *synow*, *seneuwe*, *sinwe*, *senwe*, *sinue*, < AS. *sinu*, *seono*, *sionu* (*sinw-*, *sinew-*) = OFries. *sini*, *sine*, *sin* = MD. *senuwe*, *senue*, D. *zenuw* = MLG. *sene* = OHG. *senawa*, *senewa*, *senuwa*, MHG. *senewe*, *senwe*, *sene*, G. *sehne* = Icel. *sin* = Sw. *sena* = Dan. *sene* = Goth. **sinawa* (not recorded), a sinew; prob. Skt. *snāva* (for **sinava*), a sinew; perhaps akin to AS. *sāl* = OS. *sēl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. **sail* (inferred from deriv. *insailjan*) = OBulg. *silo*, a cord, rope, and to Gr. *ἰμάς*, a band; from a root **si*, Lett. *sinu*, I bind, Skt. √ *si* (1st pers. pres. *sinomi*), bind.] **1.** A cord or tendon of the body. See *tendon*.

He . . . was grete and lene and full of veynes and of *seneuwes*, and was also so grym a figure that he was dredefull for to be-holde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

Cutting out the *sinews* of his hands and feet, he bore them off, leaving Jupiter behind miserably maimed and mangled. *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii.

2†. A nerve. Compare *aponeurosis*.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot,
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

Hence — **3.** Figuratively, muscle; nerve; nervous energy; strength.

Oppressed nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *sinews*.
Shak., Lear, iii. 6. 105.

You have done worthily; I have not seen,
Since Hercules, a man of tougher *sinews*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

All the wealth
That *sinews* bought and sold have ever earn'd.
Cowper, Task, ii. 32.

4. A string or chord, as of a musical instrument.

His sweetest strokes then sad Arion lent
Th' inchanting *sinnews* of his Instrument.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

5. That which gives strength or in which strength consists; a supporting member or factor; a mainstay.

What with Owen Glendower's absence thence,
Who with them was a rated *sinew*, . . .
I fear the power of Percy is too weak
To wage an instant trial with the king.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 17.

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He that first said that Money was the *sinew* of all things spake it chiefly, in my opinion, in respect of the Warres. *North*, tr. of Plutarch's Lives (Cleomenes), p. 677.

Good company and good discourse are the very *sinews* of virtue. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 64.

The whalemen especially have been the *sinews* of the American navy. *The Century*, XL. 509.

Sinew-backed bow. See *bow*[2]. — **Sinews of war**, money.

Neither is the authority of Machiavel to be despised, who scorneth the proverb of estate taken first from a speech of Mucianus, that moneys are the *sinews of wars*; and saith there are no true sinews of wars but the very sinews of the arms of valiant men.
Bacon, Speech for Naturalization (Works, ed. Spedding, [X. 324).

sinew (sin′ū), *v. t.* [< *sinew*, *n.*] **1.** To furnish with sinews; strengthen as by sinews; make robust; harden; steel.

He will rather do it [sue for peace] when he sees
Ourselves well *sinewed* to our defence.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 88.

2. To serve as sinews of; be the support or mainstay of.

Wretches now stuck up for long tortures, lest luxury should feel a momentary pang, might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxvii.

3. To knit or bind strongly; join firmly. [Rare.]

Ask the Lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 91.

sineweyt, *n.* A Middle English form of *senry*.

sinewiness (sin′ū-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinewy. *Bailey*, 1727.

sinewisht (sin′ū-ish), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-ish*[1].] Sinewy. [Rare.]

His [Hugh de Lacie's] neck was short, and his bodie hairie, as also not fleshie but *sinewish* and strong compact. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), [ii. 24 (Holinshed's Chron.).

sinewizet (sin′ū-īz), *v. t.* [< *sinew* + *-ize*.] To sinew; make sinewy. [Rare.]

Such an anatomy of wit, so *sinewized* and arterized that 'tis the goodliest model of pleasure that ever was to behold. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

sinewless (sin′ū-les), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-less*.] Having no sinews or muscles; lacking strength or vigor, as of sinews; not sinewy.

Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye: . . .
His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there,
Shrunken and *sinewless*, and ghastly bare.
Byron, Saul.

sinewoust (sin′ū-us), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-ous*.] Sinewy.

His armes and other limbs more *sinewous* than fleshie.
Giraldus Cambrensis, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), ii. 10 [(Holinshed's Chron.).

sinew-shrunk (sin′ū-shrungk), *a.* In *farriery*, having the sinews of the belly-muscles shrunk by excessive fatigue, as a horse.

sinewy (sin′ū-i), *a.* [< ME. *senowy*; < *sinew* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of a sinew; resembling a sinew; forming a sinew; tendinous: as, *sinewy* fibers; a *sinewy* muscle, in which the tendinous part is conspicuous.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all.
Donne, The Funeral.

2. Having strong sinews; hence, muscular; strong; brawny; robust.

Take oxen yonge, . . . playne bak and streght,
The thies sadde and *senowy*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

For thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yield
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 259.

3. Pertaining to or due to physical strength; hence, stout, strong, or vigorous in any way.

Motion and long-during action tires
The *sinewy* vigour of the traveller.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.

In the literature of Rome it is that we find the true El Dorado of rhetoric, as we might expect from the *sinewy* compactness of the language. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

sinfonia (sin-fō-nē′ä), *n.* [It.: see *symphony*.] In *music*, same as *symphony*.

sinfoniet, *n.* In *music*, same as *symphony*.

sinful (sin′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sinful*, *synful*, *senful*, *sunful*, < AS. *synful*, *synfull* (= Icel. *syndafullr*, *syndfullr* = Sw. *syndfull* = Dan. *syndefuld*), < *syn*, sin, + *full*, full: see *sin*[1] and *-ful*.] **1.** Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholy.

Thu, a wrecche *sunful* mon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

Shame attend the *sinful*!
I know my innocence.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 5.

2. Containing or consisting in sin: contrary to the laws of God: as, *sinful* action; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so that, seeing me, she turned.
Milton, P. L., viii. 506.

3. Contrary to propriety, discretion, wisdom, or the like; wrong; blameworthy.

Were it not *sinful* then, striving to mend,
To mar the subject that before was well?
Shak., Sonnets, ciii.

=**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), bad, evil, unrighteous, ungodly, impious.

sinfully (sin′fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *synfulliche*, *sinfullike*; < *sinful* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a sinful manner. (*a*) So as to incur the guilt of sin; wickedly; iniquitously; unworthily.

"Sir," seide Hervy, "ye sey euell and *synfulliche*, but soche is now youre talente." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly. *South.*

(*b*) Reprehensibly; wrongly: a weakened sense.

We were a *sinfully* indiscreet and curious young couple to talk of the affairs of others as we did.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

2. By sin; by or in consequence of sinful acts. [Rare.]

If a son that is by his father sent about merchandise do *sinfully* miscarry upon the sea, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 155.

sinfulness (sin′fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *synfulnesse*; < *sinful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sinful; especially, the quality of being contrary to the divine law; wickedness; depravity; moral corruption; iniquity: as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 360.

sing (sing), *v.*; pret. *sang* or *sung*, pp. *sung*, ppr. *singing*. [< ME. *singen*, *syngen* (pret. *sang*, *song*, pl. *sungen*, *songe*, pp. *sungen*, *songen*, *songe*, *i-sungen*, *i-songe*), < AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*, pl. *sungon*, pp. *sungen*), sing, chant, sound (used of the human voice, also poet. of the howling of wolves, the sound of a trumpet, etc.), = OS. *singan* = OFries. *sionga* = MD. *singen*, D. *zingen* = MLG. LG. *singen*, sing. = OHG. *singan*, sing, crow, MHG. G. *singen*, sing, = Icel. *syngja* = Sw. *sjunga* = Dan. *synge* = Goth. *siggwan* (for **singwan*), sing, also read or intone (used of Christ's reading the Scriptures in the synagogue); perhaps orig. imitative, like *ring*, and used orig. of the clash of weapons, resonance of metals, and the rush of a missile through the air (although in the earliest recorded uses it denotes human utterance). If imitative, it has nothing to do with AS. *secgan*, etc., say: see *say*[1]. Hence *singe*[1], *song*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter words or inarticulate sounds in musical succession or with a tone that is musical in quality; chant: said of human beings.

On of the Jewys be gan to *syng*, and than all the women daunsed to gedyr by the space of an ower.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

Such musick, as 'tis said,
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning *sung*.
Milton, Nativity, l. 119.

2†. Specifically, to intone.

Thei suffre not thei Latynes to *syngen* at here Awteres.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

3. To produce tuneful, musical, or rhythmical sounds: said of certain birds, beasts, and insects, and of various inanimate things: as, *singing* sands.

Bestes and . . . Bryddes . . . *songen* fulle delectabely, and meveden be craft, that it semede that thei weren quyke. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

When the bagpipe *sings* i' the nose.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 49.

At eve a dry cicala *sung*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. To give out a continuous murmuring, humming, buzzing, or whistling sound.

Another storm brewing; I hear it *sing* i' the wind.
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2. 20.

The kettle was *singing*, and the clock was ticking steadily toward four o'clock. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ii.

5. To cry out with pain or displeasure; squeal. [Humorous.]

Certes, lecchours dide he grettest wo;
They sholde *singen* if that they were hent.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 13.

6. To compose verse; relate or rehearse something in numbers or verse.

Who would not *sing* for Lycidas? He knew
Himself to *sing*, and build the lofty rhyme.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 10.

7. To have the sensation of a continuous humming or ringing sound; ring.

Their ears *sing*, by reason of some cold and rheum.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

8. To be capable of being sung; be adaptable to a musical setting.

I know it [Ossianic hymn] myself very well, and I know several old poems that will *sing* to it.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxviii.

Singing bird. (*a*) A bird that sings; a songster; a singer.

My old friend ought not to pass the remainder of his life in a cage like a *singing bird*.
Addison, Guardian, No. 67.

(*b*) Technically, an oscine passerine bird, whether it can sing or not; any member of the *Oscines* or *Cantatores*, many of which are songless. — **Singing falcon.** See *singing hawk*, below. — **Singing fish**, a Californian toad-fish of the family *Batrachidæ*, the midshipman, *Porichthys porosissimus*. It attains a length of over 15 inches, and abounds on the Pacific coast of the United States from Puget Sound southward. — **Singing hawk**, one of five or six different African hawks of the genus *Melierax*, as *M. canorus* or *M. polyzonus*; a chanting-falcon. The name is due to *le faucon chanteur* of Levaillant, 1799, whence *Falco canorus* of Rislach, 1799, *F. musicus* of Daudin, 1800, *chanting-falcon* of Latham, 1802, together with the genus *Melierax* of G. R. Gray, 1840 — all these terms being based upon the South African bird, *M. canorus*. The reputation of these hawks for musical ability appears to rest upon very slight basis of fact, if any. See cut under *Melierax*. — **Singing mouse**, a mouse that sings. It is not a distinct species. Some individuals of the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus*, and of the American wood-mouse, *Hesperomys leucopus*, have been known to acquire the trick or habit of warbling a few musical notes in a high key and with a shrill, wiry timbre, vocalizing in a manner fairly to be called singing. — **To hear a bird sing.** See *bird*[1]. — **To sing out**, to speak or call out loudly and distinctly; shout. [Colloq.]

When the call-boy would *sing out* for Captain Beaugarde, in the second act, we'd find that he had levanted with our best slashed trousers. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xvi.

To sing small, to adopt a humble tone or part, as through defeat or inferiority; play a subordinate or insignificant part.

I must myself *sing small* in her company! I will never meet at hard edge with her.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 96.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter in musical sounds or with musical alternations of pitch; chant.

And hy [they] *zonge* thane zang thet none other ne may *zynge*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 208.

By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds *sing* madrigals.
Marlowe, Passionate Shepherd to His Love.

2†. Specifically, to intone.

The mede that meny prestes taketh for masses that thei *syngen*. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 313.

3. To celebrate with singing, or with some form of sound resembling singing; proclaim musically or resonantly; chant.

I hear a tempest coming,
That *sings* mine and my kingdom's ruin.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

By what Voice, Sound, what Tongue,
Can this Eternall Deitie be *sung*?
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 80.

4. To frame, utter, or declaim in poetic form.

But now my Muse dull heavy numbers *sings*;
Cupid, 'tis thou alone giv'st verse her wings.
Randolph, Complaint against Cupid.

5. To celebrate in numbers or verse; describe or glorify in poetry.

That happy verse
Which aptly *sings* the good.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1. 18.

Arms, and the man I *sing*, who, forced by Fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expelled and exiled, left the Trojan shore.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 1.

6. To utter with enthusiasm; celebrate: as, to *sing* a person's praises on all occasions.

And I'll
Be bound, the players shall *sing* your praises then,
Without their poets. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

7. To usher in or out, attend on, or accompany with singing: as, to *sing* the old year out and the new year in.

Sweet bird, that *sing'st* away the early hours,
Of winters past or coming void of care,
Well pleased with delights which present are.
Drummond, Flowers of Sion. To the Nightingale.

I heard them *singing* home the bride;
And, as I listened to the song,
I thought my turn would come ere long.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillè, ii.

8. To bring, send, force, or effect, as any end or change, by singing: as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

She will *sing* the savageness out of a bear.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 200.

To sing another song or **tune**, to take a different tone; modify one's tone or manner, especially with humility or submissiveness. [Colloq.]

Constable. Madam,
The Queene must heare you *sing another song*
Before you part with vs.
Elizabeth. My God doth know,
I can no note but truth.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, I. 207).

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To sing out, to shout or call (something) loudly. [Colloq.]

"Who's there?" *sung out* the lieutenant.
"Torches," was the answer.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, i.

To sing placebo†. See *placebo.*—**To sing sorrow†,** to take a doleful, lugubrious tone; hence, to suffer discomfort or misfortune with no better remedy than complaints.

Though this were so, and your worship should find such a sword, it would be of service only to those who are dubbed knights, like the balsam; as for the poor squires, they may *sing sorrow.* *Jarvis,* tr. of Don Quixote, i. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** To carol, warble, chant, hymn.

sing (sing), *n.* [< *sing, v.*] A singing; an entertainment of song. [Colloq.]

sing. An abbreviation of *singular.*

singable (sing'ą-bl), *a.* [< *sing* + *-able.*] Capable of being sung; suitable for singing.

But for the most part Mr. Gilbert has addressed himself . . . to the task of writing, for Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, pure twaddle, appropriate twaddle, exquisitely *singable* twaddle. *The Academy,* Oct. 13, 1888, p. 247.

singableness (sing'ą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being singable; appropriateness for singing.

The *singableness* of poems and hymns.
The Nation, March 30, 1871, p. 223.

singe (sinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singed,* ppr. *singeing.* [Early mod. E. also *sindge;* an altered form of *senge* (see note under *English*), < ME. *sengen, scengen* (pp. *seind, seynd, sengid*), < AS. **sengan* (in comp. *besengan*), singe, burn (= MD. *senghen,* D. *zengen* = OHG. *sengan, senkan,* MHG. G. *sengen,* singe, scorch, parch, burn; cf. Icel. *sangr,* singed, burnt), causal of *singan* (pret. *sang*), sing, 'make to sing,' with reference to the singing or hissing noise made by singeing hair, and the sound given out by a burning log.] **1.** To burn superficially; especially, to burn off the ends or projections of: as, to *singe* a fowl (to burn off the small downy or thready feathers left after plucking); to *singe* cloth or calico (to burn off the projecting pile or nap); to *singe* the hair of the head.

Thet uer [fire] . . . *zeuth* and bernth ofte the huyte robe of chastete and of maydenhod.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 229.

Seynd bacoun and somtyme an ey or tweye.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it do *singe* yourself.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1. 141.

If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To parch; make arid and dry.

The scorching sky
Doth *singe* the sandy wilds of spiceful Barbary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 312.

3. To act on with an effect similar to that of heat: said of extreme cold. [Rare.]

The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or rosted upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are scorched and *sindged* with nipping cold.
Holland, Pliny, xxii. 25.

4. Figuratively, to injure superficially; come near injuring seriously; harm.

Flirtation, after all, was not necessarily a *singeing* process. *George Eliot,* Middlemarch, xxvii.

'Twas truth *singed* the lies
And saved me, not the vain sword nor weak speech!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 57.

Singed cat, a cat disfigured with burnt fur; hence, a person of unprepossessing appearance, but of good sound character or qualities, or one whose reputation has been injured, but who is nevertheless deserving of regard.

But I forgive ye, Tom. I reckon you're a kind of a *singed cat,* as the saying is—better'n you look.
Mark Twain, Tom Sawyer, i.

To singe off, to remove by singeing or burning.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids a-row and bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *singed off* with brands of fire.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 171.

To singe one's beard, to deal a stinging insult to one.

On the 19th of April [1587] he [Sir Francis Drake] entered the harbour of Cadiz, . . . and in the course of two nights and one day had sunk, burnt, or captured shipping of ten thousand tons lading. To use his own expressive phrase, he had *singed the Spanish king's beard.*
Knight, Popular Hist. Eng., III. 215.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sear,* etc. See *scorch.*

singe (sinj), *n.* [< *singe, v.*] **1.** A burning of the surface; a scorching; hence, a heat capable of singeing.

An appalling mystic light—the *singe* and glow of the flame of the pit! *J. H. Shorthouse,* Countess Eve, xi.

2. An injury or hurt caused by singeing; a superficial burn.

singeing (sin'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *singe, v.*] The act or process of burning superficially. Specifically—(*a*) Removal by fire of down and thread-feathers from a fowl after plucking. See the quotation under *floplume.* (*b*) The removal of the nap by heat in the preparation of calico for printing. See *singe, v. t.,* 1.

singeing-lamp (sin'jing-lamp), *n.* A lamp used to singe the hair from a horse, instead of clipping it. It has a flat body, with an opening on one side of the light-chamber. *E. H. Knight.*

singeingly (sin'jing-li), *adv.* With heat sufficient to singe. [Rare.]

The bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *singeingly* hot, as it was in him that took one of Melancthon's relations by the hand, and so scorched her that she bare the mark of it to her dying day.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, App.

singeing-machine (sin'jing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for singeing textile fabrics in the process of finishing them, especially cotton cloth to prepare it for printing.

singelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *shingle*[1].

singer[1] (sing'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *synger, syngare* (= MLG. *singer* = MHG. *singære, singer,* G. *singer*); as *sing, v.,* + *-er*[1]. The word took the place of the earlier noun *songer.*] **1.** One who sings; one who makes music with the voice; specifically, a trained or professional vocalist.

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers,* and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments.
Eccl. ii. 8.

I remembered his fine voice; I knew he liked to sing—good *singers* generally do.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. In the early church and in the Greek Church, a member of one of the minor orders of clergy; one who is ordained to sing in the church. The order existed as early as the third or fourth century. In the early church the singers were distinctively called *canonical singers.*

3. One who composes or rehearses anything in verse.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the *singer* of an empty day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, Int.

4. A bird that sings; a bird that naturally sings well, or can be trained to sing tunes; a singing bird: as, the male mocking-bird is a *singer,* but the female is not; the canary is a good *singer.*

singer[2] (sin'jėr), *n.* [< *singe* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which singes. Specifically, in *calico-manuf.*: (*a*) A person employed in singeing the nap off the cloth. (*b*) A singeing-machine.

singeress† (sing'ėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *singeresse;* < *singer*[1] + *-ess.*] A female singer.

Alle the syngers and *syngeresses.*
Wyclif, 2 Par. [2 Chron.] xxxv. 25.

Singhalese, *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sinhalese, Cingalese,* etc., < *Sinhala,* 'of lions,' whence, through Pāli *Sihalan,* Hind. *Silān,* etc., come Ceylon and the other Eur. forms of the name.] See *Cingalese.*

Singhara nut. See *water-nut.*

singing (sing'ing), *n.* [< ME. *syngyng;* verbal n. of *sing, v.*] **1.** The act, process, or result of uttering sounds that are musical in quality or in succession; chanting; cantillation.

Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner *syngyn[g],* ner non lowde dysports.
Paston Letters, III. 314.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. Cant. ii. 12.

2. The act of telling, narrating, or describing anything in verse.—**3.** A sensation as of a prolonged ringing sound in the ears or head; tinnitus aurium.

I have a *singing* in my head like that of a cartwheel; my brains are upon a rotation.
Harington, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 152. (*Jodrell.*)

Singings in the ear, gurglings in the throat: . . . all these were ominous sleep-warnings.
Anthropological Jour., XIX. 119.

Melismatic singing. See *melismatic.*

singing (sing'ing), *p. a.* Of tones, sustained and sonorous, as if produced by a well-trained voice; cantabile.

The cantabile notes [of the skylark] are long-sustained and delightfully inflected tones, which have a true *singing* character. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.,* 1886, p. 90.

singing-bird (sing'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *singing bird* (*b*) (which see, under *sing, v. i.*).

singing-book (sing'ing-bůk), *n.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

When shall we have a new set of *singing-books,* or the viols? *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 9.

singing-bread† (sing'ing-bred), *n.* [< ME. *syngyng-brede;* < *singing* + *bread*[1].] Same as *singing-cake,* 1.

Item, j box of *syngyng* brede.
Paston Letters, I. 470. [Inventory of plate belonging to [a Chapel.]

The altar breads were of two kinds. The larger, called *singing-bread,* were used for the sacrifice; the smaller, called houseling-bread, were used for the communion of the people. *Myrc,* Instructions for Parish Priests [(E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 69.

singing-cake† (sing'ing-kāk), *n.* **1.** The larger altar-bread used by the priest for the fraction and his own communion: so called from the service of song which accompanied its manufacture. Also called *singing-bread, singing-loaf.*

If the church always professed a communion, why have you one priest standing at the altar alone, with one *singing cake* for himself, which he showeth to the people to be seen and honoured, and not to be eaten?
Bp. Cooper, Defence of the Truth, p. 152. (*Davies.*)

2. A wafer for sealing letters or other documents.

The letters, finished and sealed up with *singing-cake,* he delivered unto us.
Munday's English Romayne Life, 1590 (Harl. Misc., [VII. 139). (*Davies.*)

singing-flame (sing'ing-flām), *n.* A flame, as a gas-jet, which, when burned in a tube of proper length, produces a clear, musical note.

singing-gallery (sing'ing-gal'ę-ri), *n.* A gallery occupied by singers, as in a church or cathedral: in New England often called the *orchestra.*

The balustrade of a *singing-gallery* (cantoria) in the Cathedral. *C. C. Perkins,* Italian Sculpture, p. 139.

singing-hinny (sing'ing-hin'i), *n.* A rich kneaded cake, containing butter and currants, and baked on a griddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

For any visitor who could stay, neither cream nor finest wheaten flour was wanting for "turf-cakes" and "*singing-kinnies,*" with which it is the delight of the northern housewives to regale the honoured guest, as he sips their high priced tea. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

singing-loaf† (sing'ing-lōf), *n.* Same as *singing-cake,* 1.

singingly (sing'ing-li), *adv.* In a singing manner; with sounds like singing.

Counterfaite courtiers—speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly.* *North,* Philosopher at Court (1575), p. 16.

singing-man (sing'ing-man), *n.* A man who sings or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals.

The prince broke thy head for liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor. *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 98.

singing-master (sing'ing-mas'tėr), *n.* A teacher of the art of singing; specifically, the teacher of a singing-school. Also *singing-teacher.*

He . . . employed an itinerant *singingmaster* . . . to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms.
Addison, Spectator, No. 112.

singing-muscle (sing'ing-mus'l), *n.* In *ornith.,* one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of any oscine bird, serving to actuate the syrinx and thus modulate the voice in singing. See *syrinx.*

singing-school (sing'ing-skōl), *n.* A school or class in which singing is taught, together with the rudiments of musical notation and of harmony; a song-school.

singing-voice (sing'ing-vois), *n.* The voice as used in singing: opposed to *speaking-voice.*

These are the limits for the human *singing-voice.*
S. Lanier, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 28.

singing-woman (sing'ing-wům'an), *n.* A woman who sings or is employed to sing. 2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

singio (sin'ji-ō), *n.* [Native name.] A siluroid fish of the Ganges, *Saccobranchus singio,* having the opercular gill so modified that the fish is able to travel on land. *Owen.*

single[1] (sing'gl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sengle* (see note under *English*); < ME. *single, sengle,* < OF. *single, sengle* = Pg. *singelo* = It. *singulo, singolo,* < L. *singulus,* single, separate (usually in the pl. *singuli,* one by one), for **sinculus,* **simculus,* < *sim-,* as in *sim-plex,* simple, single (akin to E. *same:* see *simple, same*), + dim. suffix *-culus.* Hence ult. *singular.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being a unit, as distinguished from a number: often used expletively for emphasis: as, not a *single* word was said.

No *single* soul
Can we set eye on.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 130.

My Paper has not in it a *single* Word of News.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

2. Alone; by one's self or by itself; separate or apart from others; unaccompanied or unaided; detached; individual; particular.

Each man apart, all *single* and alone,
Yet an arch-villain keeps him company.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 110.

King. What, at your meditations! Who attends you?
Arethusa. None but my *single* self: I need no guard;
I do no wrong, nor fear none.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

3. Unmarried; also, pertaining to or involving celibacy: as, *single* life; the *single* state.

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Elles God forbede but he sente
A wedded man hym grace to repente
Wel ofte rather than a *sengle* man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 423.

But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in *single* blessedness.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 78.

4. Unique; unmatched; singular; unusual.

Bare legged and in *sengle* apparayle.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 13.

That you may know my *single* charity,
Freely I here remit all interest.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

I am *single* in my circumstances — a species apart in the political society. *Bolingbroke*, To Marchmont, quoted in [Walpole's Letters, II. 159, note.

5. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual, as opposed to common, general, or universal; also, pertaining to one class, set, pair, etc.: as, a *single* dory (a boat manned by one person).

Trust to thy *single* virtue. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 103.

Narrower scrutiny, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God; which bears no *single* sense.
Milton, P. R., iv. 517.

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When *single* thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute.
Tennyson, You Ask me Why.

6. Private; relating to the affairs of an individual; not public; relating to one's self.

All our service
In every point twice done and then done double
Were poor and *single* business to contend
Against those honors deep and broad wherewith
Your majesty loads our house.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 6. 16.

7. Free from combination, complication, or complexity; simple; consisting of one only.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound, so propositions are distinguished. *Watts.*

8. Normal; sound; healthy: often applied to the eye, and in that connection used figuratively of simplicity or integrity of character or purpose.

If therefore thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. Mat. vi. 22.

And now, courteous Reader, that I may not hold thee too long in the porch, I only crave of thee to read this following discourse with a *single* eye, and with the same ends as I had in penning it.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 16.

All readers of his [Matthew Arnold's] know how free he is from anything strained or fantastic or paradoxical, and how absolutely *single* his eye is.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 925.

9. Free from duplicity; sincere; honest; straightforward.

Banish all compliment but *single* truth
From every tongue and every shepherd's heart.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

Sure, he's an honest, very honest gentleman;
A man of *single* meaning. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

10†. Not strong or heavy; weak: noting beer, ale, etc., and opposed to *double* or *strong* beverages.

The very smiths,
That were half venturers, drink penitent *single* ale.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Sack 's but *single* broth;
Ale 's meat, drink, and cloth,
Say they that know never a letter.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

11†. Feeble; trifling; foolish; silly.

Is not . . . your chin double? your wit *single*?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 207.

He utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

12. In *bot.*, solitary: said of a flower when there is only one on a stem; also, in common usage, noting flowers which have only the normal number of floral envelops — that is, which are not double. See *double*, 6. — **13.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, not double, triple, etc.; not paired; azygous; simple; solitary; alone; one: generally emphatic, in implied comparison with things or parts of things that are ordinarily double, paired, several, etc. — **A single blind** (*milit.*). See *blind*[1], 4. — **At single anchor.** See *anchor*[1]. — **Single action.** See *action*. — **Single-action harp.** See *harp*, 1. — **Single billet.** See *billet*[2]. — **Single blessedness.** See *blessedness*. — **Single block.** See *block*[1], 11. — **Single-boater,** a trawling-cutter not belonging to a fleet: used by English fishermen. *J. W. Collins.* — **Single bond.** See *bond*[1], 7. — **Single bridging, burton, combat.** See the nouns. — **Single-cylinder machine,** a printing-machine that prints with a single cylinder on one side only of a sheet of paper. — **Single entry.** See *bookkeeping*. — **Single file.** See *file*[3]. — **Single floor.** See *floor*. — **Single-fluid battery** or **cell,** in *elect.* See *cell*, 8. — **Single man,** a man not married. In law the phrase may apply to any person not married at the time in question.

A widow is a *single man*, within a public land act.
Silver v. Ladd, 7 Wall. 219.

Single money, money in small denominations; small change. *Halliwell.*

Face. What box is that?
Sub. The fish-wives' rings, I think,
And the ale-wives' *single money*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 2.

Single mordent, oyster, poplin. See the nouns. — **Single pneumonia,** pneumonia affecting only one lung. — **Single proceleusmatic,** a pyrrhic. — **Single soldier†,** a private.

I'se e'en turn a *single sodger* mysell, or maybe a sergeant or a captain, if ye plague me the mair.
Scott, Old Mortality, viii.

Single standard, stop, tax. See the nouns. — **Single woman.** (*a*) A woman not married. (*b*†) By euphemism, a harlot or prostitute. [Old slang.]

II. *n.* **1.** That which is single, in any sense of the word. Specifically — (*a*) *pl.* The twisted threads of silk made of single strands of the raw silk as wound from the cocoon. When simply cleaned and wound, the silk is called *dumb singles*, and is used for making bandana handkerchiefs, and, after bleaching, for gauze and similar fabrics. When wound, cleaned, and thrown, the silk is termed *thrown singles*, and is used for ribbons and common silks. When wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, and twisted in one direction, it becomes *tram*, and is used for the woof or shoot of gros de Naples, velvets, and flowered silks. When wound, cleaned, spun, doubled, and thrown, so that it resembles the strand of rope, it is called *organzine*, and is used for warp. (*b*) *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played with one on a side: opposed to *doubles*, which are played with two on a side. (*c*) In the game of loo, a deposit in the pool of three chips, made by the dealer before the playing begins. (*d*) In *base-ball*, a safe hit that allows the batter to reach the first base, but not the second. (*e*) In *cricket*, a hit for which one run is scored.

2. In *falconry*, a talon or claw.

I grant it not. Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her talents; and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty *singles*,
And her long *singles*, grip'd her more then other.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 99).

3. The tail of an animal; properly, in *hunting*, the tail of the buck. *Halliwell.*

There 's a kind of acid humor that nature hath put in our *singles*, the smell whereof causeth our enemies, viz. the dogge, to fly from us.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 63. (*Davies.*)

4. A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **In single,** singly; individually; separately.

Finding therefore the most of their actions *in single* to be weak, . . . I concluded that, if their single ambition and ignorance was such, then certainly united in a Councell it would be much more.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

single[1] (sing'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *singled*, ppr. *singling*. [< *single*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To make single, separate, or alone; retire; sequester.

Many men there are than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet in society with others none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

2. To select individually from among a number; choose out separately from others: commonly followed by *out*.

Each *singled out* his man.
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

Him Hector *singled*, as his troops he led,
And thus inflam'd him, pointing to the dead.
Pope, Iliad, xv. 652.

3†. To lead aside or apart from others.

Single you thither then this dainty doe,
And strike her home by force, if not by words.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 117.

If we can, *single* her forth to some place.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

4. *Naut.*, to unite, so as to combine several parts into one: as, to *single* the tacks and sheets.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate; go apart from others: said specifically of a hunted deer when it leaves the herd. *Halliwell* (under *hunting*).

It is indeed a reflection somewhat mortifying to the author who breaks his ranks, and *singles* out for public favour, to think that he must combat contempt before he can arrive at glory. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning.

2. Same as *single-foot*.

single[2]† (sing'gl), *v. i.* [< OF. *singler*, *sigler*, F. *cingler* = Sp. *singlar* = Pg. *singrar* (ML. *siglare*), sail, cut the water with a full wind, make head (cf. OF. *single*, *sigle*, a sail): see *sail*[1], *v.*, and cf. *seel*[3].] To sail before the wind; make head.

A royall shippe I sawe, by tyde and by winde,
Single and sayle in sea as sweet as milke.
Puttenham, Partheniades, x.

single-acting (sing'gl-ak'ting), *a.* Of any reciprocating machine or implement, acting effectively in only one direction: distinguished from *double-acting*. Specifically applied to any machine — as a pump, a steam-engine, etc. — in which work is performed by, or performed upon, a reciprocating plunger or piston, and in which only one of the two strokes of the plunger or piston during a single reciprocation is effective. — **Single-acting pedal.** See *pedal*.

single-banked (sing'gl-bangkt), *a.* **1.** Carrying but one oarsman on a thwart, as a boat. — **2.** Having but one bank or tier of oars, as the lighter vessels of antiquity. — **3.** Having but one bank or row of keys, as an organ.

single-bar (sing'gl-bär), *n.* A swingletree.

single-breasted (sing'gl-bres'ted), *a.* **1.** Having but one breast. — **2.** Having buttons on one side only and buttonholes on the other: noting a coat, waistcoat, or other garment. Compare *double-breasted*.

A thoroughly single man, single-minded, single-hearted, buttoning over his single heart a *single-breasted* surtout.
Lowell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

single-brooded (sing'gl-brö'ded), *a.* Bringing forth young once annually; having but one annual generation, or one brood a year, as an insect, bird, or other animal. See *silkworm*.

single-cut (sing'gl-kut), *a.* Noting a file which has but a single rank of teeth — that is, has the teeth cut in one direction only, and not crossing.

singled† (sing'gld), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a single or tail.

Their sheepe are very small, sharpe *singled*, handfull long.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 386.

single-dotted (sing'gl-dot'ed), *a.* Having one dot, point, or mark of color; unipunctate: as, the *single-dotted* wave, *Acidalia scutulata*, a British moth.

single-eyed (sing'gl-īd), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *eye*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having only one eye; cyclopean; monoculous; one-eyed, as the Cyclops Polyphemus figuring in Homer's Odyssey, or as various animals. See *Cyclops*, *Monoculus*. — **2.** Having the eye single or sound; earnest; devoted; unselfish. Compare *single*[1], *a.*, 8.

You are . . . too noble, *single-eyed*, self-sacrificing, to endure my vanity and meanness for a day.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xx.

A sturdy, healthy, *single-eyed* peasantry, from whom the defenders of the country by sea and land, the skilled artificers, . . . are recruited. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 377.

single-fire (sing'gl-fīr), *a.* Having the fulminate inside the base or head, and not intended to be reloaded after firing: said of a cartridge. Such cartridges may be either center-fire or rim-fire.

single-foot (sing'gl-fůt), *n.* A gait of horses, better known as the rack. See *rack*[8]. [Western U. S.]

Most of the time the horse kept on a steady *single-foot*, but this was varied by a sharp lope every now and then.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 210.

single-foot (sing'gl-fůt), *v. i.* [< *single-foot*, *n.*] To move with the single-foot gait; rack. Also *single*.

The horse often *single-foots* faster than he trots.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 246.

single-footer (sing'gl-fůt'er), *n.* [< *single-foot* + *-er*[1].] A horse which uses the single-foot gait; a racker.

My best *single-footer* is my fastest trotter.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 247.

single-handed (sing'gl-han'ded), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having only one hand. — **2.** Working without the aid of other hands or workmen; acting alone; unassisted.

He was left to cope *single-handed* with the whole power of France. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

3. Capable of being used, managed, or executed with one hand or by one person: as, a *single-handed* fishing-rod; a *single-handed* undertaking. — **Single-handed boring.** See *boring*.

single-hearted (sing'gl-här'ted), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *heart* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a single, sincere, or honest heart; free from duplicity.

Nor lose they Earth who, *single-hearted*, seek
The righteousness of Heaven!
Whittier, The Christian Tourists.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of a sincere heart.

Mrs. Lapham came to their help, with her skill as nurse, . . . and a profuse *single-hearted* kindness.
W. D. Howells, Silas Lapham, ii.

single-heartedly (sing'gl-här'ted-li), *adv.* With singleness, sincerity, or integrity of heart.

The more quietly and *single-heartedly* you take each step in the art, the quicker, on the whole, will your progress be. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

single-loader (sing'gl-lō'dėr), *n.* A breech-loading rifle without a magazine, which is charged and fired with a single cartridge: so called to distinguish it from a magazine-rifle or repeating arm that has a reserve of cartridges supplied to the chamber automatically.

single-lunged (sing'gl-lungd), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *lung* + *-ed*[2].] Having but one lung: specifi-

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cally noting the genus *Ceratodus*, or the *Monopneumones*.

single-minded (sing'gl-mīn'ded), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *mind*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a single or honest mind or heart; free from duplicity; ingenuous; guileless.

An unpretending, *single-minded*, artless girl — infinitely to be preferred by any man of sense and taste to such a woman as Mrs. Elton. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxxviii.

The *single-minded* religious enthusiast, incapable of dissimulation or procrastination. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 42.

2. Having but one object or end in view; unswerving; undeviating.

No democratic ideas distracted its *single-minded* loyalty. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 458.

single-mindedness (sing'gl-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being single-minded.

Practical morality means *singlemindedness*, the having one idea; it means what in other spheres would be the greatest narrowness. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 179, note.

singleness (sing'gl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being single, in any sense of the word.

singleret, *n.* [ME. *synglere*, < OF. *sengler*, *sainglier*, *sanglier*, F. *sanglier*, a wild boar: see *sanglier*.] A wild boar.

Boyes in the subarbis bourdene ffulle heghe,
At a bare *synglere* that to the bente rynnys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3123.

single-soled (sing'gl-sōld), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *sole*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a single sole; hence, poor; poverty-stricken. In the quotation from Shakspere a pun is intended, turning on the double meanings of *single* (simple, foolish) and *souled*.

Gentilhome de bas relief. A thred-bare or *single-soled* gentleman, a gentleman of low degree. *Cotgrave* (under *relief*).

Mer. Follow me this jest now till thou hast worn out thy pump, that, when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain after the wearing sole singular.
Rom. O *single-soled* jest, solely singular for the singleness! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 69.

single-stick (sing'gl-stik), *n.* 1. A cudgel for use with one hand, as distinguished from the *quarter-staff*. It is usually fitted with a guard for the hand, somewhat like that of a saber. Compare *back-sword*. — 2. The play or practice with such cudgels; the art of attack and defense with them: as, to learn *single-stick*. — 3. A wooden sword used on board ship for teaching the use of the cutlas.

singlet (sing'glet), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *-et*[1]; appar. formed in imitation of *doublet*.] 1. An unlined waistcoat: opposed to a *doublet*, which is lined. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. An undershirt or undervest.

This word was *singlet*, which came up to me printed on my first washing bill in Liverpool. I had never seen it before; but its suggestion of doublet of course showed me that it must mean an undervest, as it did — a merino under-shirt. . . . It is a Lancashire word; . . . it is not dialectical, which being Romanic it could not be. *R. G. White*, England Without and Within, p. 384.

single-taxism (sing'gl-taks'izm), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *tax* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or beliefs of the advocates of the single tax. See *tax*. [Recent.]

The fourth section of the Knights of Labor declaration of principles, as last amended, is good enough *single taxism* for the present. *The Standard* (New York), VII. 9.

singlethorn (sing'gl-thôrn), *n.* A Japanese fish, *Monocentris japonicus*, of the family *Berycidæ*, remarkable for the size of its head, its strong thorn-like spines, and its mailed suit of hard projecting scales. It is of a silvery-white color, and about 6 or 7 inches long. It is the only known species of the genus.

singleton (sing'gl-ton), *n.* [In def. 1 < *single*[1], *a.*, 11, foolish, + *-ton* (cf. *simpleton*). In def. 2 < *single*[1], *a.*, 1, + *-ton* (after the preceding).] 1. A silly fellow; a simpleton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. In *whist*, a hand containing only one card of some suit; a card which is the only one of a suit in the hand of a player.

Outside the modern signalling system and the absolute rejection of the *Singleton* lead, there is very little difference between the whist of to-day and the whist of Hoyle and Matthews. *R. A. Proctor*, How to Play Whist, Pref.

single-touch (sing'gl-tuch), *n.* A method of making artificial magnets. See *magnet*.

singletree (sing'gl-trē), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

singlin (sing'glin), *n.* [For **singling*, < *single*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A handful of gleaned grain; a single gleaning. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

singlings (sing'glingz), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *distilling*, the crude spirit which is the first to come over.

The *singlings*, or spirits of first extraction. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 209.

singlo (sing'glō), *n.* A sort of fine tea, consisting of large, flat leaves, not much rolled. *Simmonds.*

singly (sing'gli), *adv.* [< *single*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. As a unit; as or in the form or capacity of one person or thing.

The man I speak of cannot in the world
Be *singly* counterpoised. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 91.

Those great acts . . . God had done
Singly by me against their conquerors.
Milton, S. A., l. 244.

2. Individually; particularly; separately; one at a time.

I beseech you, let me answer to the particular of the inter'gatories: demand them *singly*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 208.

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3. Without aid or accompaniment; alone.

But great Achilles *singly* clos'd the gate.
Pope, Iliad, xxiv. 560.

4†. Solely; uniquely; singularly.

Thou *singly* honest man,
Here, take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. Go, live rich and happy.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 530.

An edict *singly* unjust. *Milton.* (*Todd.*)

5. Honestly; sincerely. *Imp. Dict.*

sing-sing (sing'sing), *n.* [African.] A West



Sing-sing Antelope (*Kobus sing-sing*).

African kob antelope, *Kobus sing-sing*. See *kob*.

singsong (sing'sông), *a.* and *n.* [< *sing*, *v.*, + obj. *song*.] I. *a.* 1. Making songs, rimes, or inferior poetry.

From huffing Dryden to *sing-song* D'Urfey. *Tom Brown*, Works, III. 39. (*Davies.*)

2. Monotonously rhythmical in cadence and time; chanting.

Prayers were chanted in the nasal *singsong* way in which prayers are said here. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. Verse intended or suitable for singing; a ballad; hence, bad verse; mere rime rather than poetry.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flushed with victory over us in the reign of King Edward the Second. *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 119.

I ne'er with wits or witlings pass'd my days,
To spread about the itch of verse and praise;
Nor, like a puppy, daggled through the town,
To fetch and carry *sing-song* up and down.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 226.

2. A monotonous rhythmical cadence, sound, or tone; a wearying uniformity in the rising and falling inflections of the voice, especially in speaking.

A skilled lover of music, he [Collins] rose from the general *sing-song* of his generation to a harmony that had been silent since Milton. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 387.

3. A convivial meeting, at which every person is expected to contribute a song. [Colloq.]

The illustrated programme of the forthcoming *Sing-song*, whereof he was not a little proud. *R. Kipling*, Only a Subaltern.

singsong (sing'sông), *v.* [< *singsong*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To make songs or verses; also, to make singsong sounds; utter a monotonous chant.

There 's no glory
Like his who saves his country, and you sit
Sing-songing here; but, if I'm any judge,
By God, you are as poor a poet, Wyatt,
As a good soldier. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in singsong.

The chorus chattered and *singsonged* their satisfaction. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 588.

singspiel (sing'spēl), *n.* [G., < *singen*, sing, + *spiel*, play: see *sing* and *spell*[3].] A semidramatic work or performance in which a series of incidents are related or represented in song. The form is almost entirely confined to Germany, where it was the precursor of the opera. Its peculiarity lies in the strict subordination of the instrumental accompaniments to the vocal parts. Originally it included both solo songs and spoken dialogue; but duets and part-songs gradually came in, and the amount of dialogue was steadily reduced. Compare *miracle*, 4, *mystery*[1], 4, etc.

singster† (sing'stèr), *n.* [< ME. *singstere*, a female singer; < *sing* + *-ster*. Cf. *songster*.] A female who sings; a songstress. *Wyclif.*

singular (sing'gū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *singuler*; < ME. *singuler*, *synguler*, *singular*, *singulare*, < OF. (and F.) *singulier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *singular*, *singlere* = It. *singolare*, < L. *singularis*, single, separate (in gram. *singularis numerus*, translating Gr. *ἑνικὸς ἀριθμός*), < *singuli*, one by one: see *single*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Being a unit, or one only; single.

God forbede that al a companye
Sholde rewe a *singuler* mannes folye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 444.

Their manner was to grant naturalization, . . . and this not to *singular* persons alone, but likewise to whole families. *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

2. Separate or apart from others; alone. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And whenne he was *singuler*, or by hym silf, the twelue, that weren with hym, axiden hym for to expowne the parable. *Wyclif*, Mark iv. 10.

It may be said, what profit can redound, what commendation, what reward, for one man to be *singular* against many? *Ford*, Line of Life.

3†. Pertaining to solitude, or separation from others; concerned with or involving solitude.

When I had takene my *synguiere* purpos [of becoming a hermit], and lefte the seculere habyte, . . . I be-gane mare to serue God than mane. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Though naturally a monk must love retiredness, yet a single monk, a monk always alone, says he [Aquinas], is plotting some *singular* mischief. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

4. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual; also, pertaining to individual persons or things; in *logic*, not general; being only in one place at one time.

There be that write how the offer was made by King Edmond, for the auoiding of more bloudshed, that the two princes should trie the matter thus togither in a *singular* combat. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., vii. 10. (*Richardson.*)

This is (ye will perchaunce say) my *singular* opinion: then ye shall see how well I can maintaine it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing to me is called a *singular* idea, whether it be simple, or complex, or compound. *Watts*, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

5. In *gram.*, denoting or relating to one person or thing: as, the *singular* number: opposed to *dual* and *plural*. Abbreviated *sing.* — 6. Having no duplicate or parallel; unmatched; unexampled; unique; being the only one of its kind.

Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art,
Hath done you both this cursed injury.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 124.

The small chapel is lined with a composition which is an imitation of the pietre comesse of Florence; it is perfectly *singular*, and very beautiful. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

We are met to exchange congratulations on the anniversary of an event *singular* in the history of civilization. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

7. Out of the usual course; unusual; uncommon; somewhat strange; a little extraordinary: as, a *singular* phenomenon.

One urgeth death, . . .
The other bonds, and those perpetual, which
He thinks found out for the more *singular* plague.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect.
Denham, The Sophy.

Strange life mine — rather curious history — not extraordinary, but *singular*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

Hence — 8. Of more than average value, worth, importance, or eminence; remarkable; fine; choice; precious; highly esteemed.

These reverend fathers; men
Of *singular* integrity and learning.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 59.

I acknowledge all your favours
Boundless and *singular*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

9. Not complying with common usage or expectation; hence, eccentric; peculiar; odd: as, he was very *singular* in his behavior.

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My master is in love with a lady of a very *singular* taste, a lady who likes him better as a half-pay ensign than if she knew he was son and heir to Sir Anthony Absolute, a baronet of three thousand a year.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 1.

10. In *math.*, exceptional. (*a*) In *geom.* and *alg.*, having peculiar non-metrical properties. See *singularity*, 3. (*b*) In *differential equations*, not conforming to the general rule. See *singular solution* and *singular integral*, below. — **All and singular.** See *all*. — **Singular cognition**, cognition of a logical singular. — **Singular difference.** Same as *numerical difference* (*b*) (which see, under *difference*). — **Singular integral of a partial differential equation**, a solution not included under the complete integral, nor under the general integral. It represents the general envelop of the surfaces represented by the complete integral. — **Singular mood**, a mood or syllogism in which one at least of the premises is a singular proposition. Otherwise called *singular syllogism* or *expository syllogism*. — **Singular point**, a point of a curve, surface, etc., which presents any non-metrical peculiarity: such, for instance, are nodes or points of crossing, conjugate or outlying points not adjacent to any other real point, stationary points or cusps, points of stopping in certain transcendental curves, and points of contrary flexure. In the same sense there are singular tangents and tangent planes. — **Singular proposition**, in *logic*. See *proposition*. — **Singular root of an equation with one unknown quantity**, an equal root; a root resulting from the coincidence of two roots, so that, if the absolute term were altered by an infinitesimal amount, there would be either two real roots or two imaginary roots in place of that root. — **Singular root of an indeterminate equation**, a root which corresponds to a double point on the curve, surface, etc., which the equation represents. — **Singular solution of a differential equation**, a solution not included in the complete primitive. This solution is the envelop of the family of curves represented by the primitive with its arbitrary constant, in the case of a differential equation of the first order. — **Singular successor**, in *Scots law*, a purchaser or other disponee, or acquirer by titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation. — **Singular syllogism.** Same as *singular mood*. — **Singular term**, a term which stands for one individual. See *term*. = **Syn. 6** and **7.** Unwonted, exceptional, unparalleled. — **9.** *Strange*, *Odd*, etc. See *eccentric*.

II. *n.* **1.** That which is singular, in any sense of the word; that which is alone, separate, individual, unique, rare, or peculiar. See *singular*, *a.*

Eloquence would be but a poor thing, if we should only converse with *singulars*, speak but man and man together.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. In *gram.*, the singular number. — **3†.** In *hunting*, a company or pack: said of boars.

A *singular* of boars. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

4. In *logic*, that which is not general, but has real reactions with other things. Scotus and others define the singular as that which is here and now — that is, only in one place at one time. The Leibnitzian school define the singular as that which is determinate in every respect.

There are, besides *singulars*, other objects of the mind universal. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 854.

Abstraction from singulars but not from matter. See *abstraction*.

singularist (sing'gū-lăr-ist), *n.* [< *singular* + *-ist*.] One who affects singularity. [Rare.]

A clownish *singularist*, or nonconformist to ordinary rules. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxxiv.

singularity (sing-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *singularities* (-tiz). [< OF. *singularite*, vernacularly *senglierte* (> ME. *synglerty*), F. *singularité* = Pr. *singularitat* = Sp. *singularidad* = Pg. *singularidade* = It. *singularità*, < LL. *singularita(t-)s*, singleness. < L. *singularis*, single: see *singular*.] **1.** The state or character of being singular. (*a*) Existence as a unit, or in the singular number.

Thou President, of an vnequal'd Parity;
Thou Plurall Number, in thy *Singularity*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 269.

(*b*) Separateness from others; solitariness; specifically, celibacy.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in *singularity*.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, The Marriage Ring.

(*c*) Individualism, as in conduct, opinion, characteristics, etc.

We do perceive great discommodity to the realm of your grace's [Mary's] *singularity*, if it may be so named, in opinion. *State Trials*, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

The argument ad crumenam, as it has been called by jocular logicians, has weight with the greater part of mankind, and Andrew was in that particular far from affecting any trick of *singularity*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

(*d*) Uniqueness; the state of having no duplicate, parallel, or peer.

Now for *synglerty* o hyr dousour,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 429.

St. Gregory. . . . writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

(*e*) Unusualness; rareness; uncommon character; hence, specifically, rare excellence, value, eminence, or note.

In this course of setting down medicines, even as I meet with any hearbe of any *singularity*, I will raunge it there whereas I know it to be most soveraigne and effectuall.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 9.

It is the *singularity* of the expression which reigns upon the face [of the captain] — it is the intense, the wonderful, the thrilling evidence of old age so utter, so extreme, which excites within my spirit a sense — a sentiment ineffable. *Poe*, MS. Found in a Bottle.

(*f*) Variation from established or customary usage; eccentricity; oddity; strangeness.

Barbarous nations, of ignorance and rude *singularitie*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 147.

There is no man of worth but has a piece of *singularity*, and scornes something.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

That conceit of *singularity* . . . is the natural recoil from our uneasy consciousness of being commonplace.
Lowell, Democracy.

2. That which is singular; a singular person, thing, event, act, characteristic, mood, or the like; especially, an individual or personal peculiarity.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 12.

And when afterwards in a *singularitie* he had gone aside into a Caue, and there mewed vp himselfe, and persisted in hypocrisie and fasting, he there dyed (as the fame goeth) through his wilfull want of bread and water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 154.

A man whose virtues, generosity, and *singularities* are so universally known. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3. In *math.*, an exceptional element or character of a continuum. (*a*) In *geom.*, a projective character of a locus consisting in certain points, lines, or planes being exceptional in their relations to it. (For examples, see *binode*.) An ordinary singularity is one of a set of singularities of which all others are modifications or compounds. Thus, an actual node upon a skew curve is a modification of an apparent node, and ought not to be reckoned as an ordinary singularity. But cusps and inflections, as stationary points and tangents, are ordinary singularities. A higher singularity is one which differs indefinitely little from an aggregation of ordinary singularities. (See *tacnode*.) By an ellipsis common in geometrical language, the word *singularity* is used for *point-singularity*, or a relation to some exceptional point. Thus, a plane curve with neither nodes nor cusps is said to be without singularities, although, unless a conic, it has inflections, and unless a conic or cubic, double tangents. The word *singularity* is also used to denote the number of singular points, lines, or planes of any one kind; also for any number characteristic of a projective property, in which sense the order, class, and rank of a locus are sometimes termed *singularities*. (*b*) In the *theory of functions*, a property of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming discontinuous for a certain value or connected system of values of the variable. — **Elliptic, essential, hyperbolic singularity.** See the adjectives. — **Simple singularity**, a singularity of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming ambiguous or discontinuous at an isolated point or points, while remaining unambiguous and continuous at all other points sufficiently near to these. = **Syn. 1.** Uncommonness, oddness. — **2.** Idiosyncrasy. See *eccentric*.

singularization (sing"gū-lăr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *singularize* + *-ation*.] The act of singularizing; specifically, transformation from the plural to the singular number. For examples, see *cherry*, *pea*[1], *roe*[2], *Chinee*. Also spelled *singularisation*.

Your correspondent asks for examples of ignorant *singularization*. I can supply him with one. A lady of my acquaintance entered a shop and asked to see some hose. The salesman . . . called her attention to a particular stocking, with the remark, "There, madam; that's as fine a ho as you will find anywhere." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 310.

singularize (sing'gū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singularized*, ppr. *singularizing*. [< *singular* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make singular; change to the singular number. See *singularization*. — **2.** To signalize; distinguish. [Rare.]

The two Amazons who *singularized* themselves most in action.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips, April 30.

Also spelled *singularise*.

singularly (sing'gū-lăr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *synguler-ly*; < *singular* + *-ly*[2].] In a singular manner. (*a*) With reference to one only; individually; singly; specifically, in the singular number; so as to express the singular number.

Every man after his phantasy choosing him one saint *singularly* to be saved by.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 117.

(*b*†) Separately; alone.

These worthy Estates a-foreseid high of renowne,
Vche Estate *synguleryly* in halle shalle sit adowne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

(*c*) Uniquely; rarely; unusually; remarkably; exceptionally.

The affection felt for him [Hastings] by the civil service was *singularly* ardent and constant.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

(*d*) Strangely; oddly; with eccentricity: as, a person *singularly* dressed.

singularness (sing'gū-lăr-nes), *n.* Singularity. *Bailey*, 1731.

singulosilicate (sing"gū-lō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *singulus*, single, + E. *silicate*.] A unisilicate.

singult† (sing'gult), *n.* [= OF. *sanglot*, *sanglous*, F. *sanglot* = Pr. *sanglot*, *sanglut*, *singlut* (cf. Sp. *sollozo* = It. *singhiozzo*, *singozzo*, < ML. as if **singultium*), < L. *singultus*, sobbing speech, a sob, hiccup, rattle in the throat.] A sob or sigh.

There an huge heape of *singults* [in some editions erroneously *singuls*] did oppresse
His strugling soule. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 12.

So, when her teares was stopt from eyther eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them flye
Out at her oyster-mouth and nosethrils wide.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

singultient (sing-gul'shient), *a.* [< L. *singultien(t-)s*, ppr. of *singultire*, sob, hiccup, < *singultus*, a sob, hiccup: see *singult*.] Sobbing; sighing. [Rare.]

Som of ripe age will screech, cry, and howle in so many disordered notes and *singultient* accents.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 23. (*Davies*.)

singultous (sing-gul'tus), *a.* [< F. *singultueux*; as *singult* + *-ous*.] In *med.*, relating to or affected with hiccup.

singultus (sing-gul'tus), *n.* [L.: see *singult*.] A hiccup.

Sinhalese (sin-hạ-lēs' or -lēz'), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Cingalese*.

Sinian (sin'i-an), *n.* [< L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + *-ian*.] A name given by Richthofen to a series of rocks occupying large areas in China, and containing numerous fossils of the primordial fauna of Barrande, especially those trilobites and brachiopods which are characteristic of the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. See *Silurian*.

Sinic (sin'ik), *a.* [< ML. *Sinicus* (MGr. Σινικός), Chinese, < *Sina* (also *China*), China, L. *Sinæ*, Gr. Σῖναι, the Chinese; cf. Gr. Θίν, China, Θῖναι, a city in China, Hind. *Chīn*, China, E. *China*, etc.: see *Chinese*, *china*. The name is not found in Chinese.] Chinese.

sinical (sin'i-kal), *a.* [< *sine*[2] + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sine. — **Sinical quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

Sinicism (sin'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Sinic* + *-ism*.] Chinese manners, customs, and principles collectively.

siniory†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *seigniory*.

Sinism (sin'izm), *n.* [< ML. *Sina*, China, + *-ism*.] A proposed name for Chinese institutions collectively; especially, the Chinese ancient and indigenous religion.

sinister (sin'is-tėr, formerly also si-nis'tėr), *a.* [< ME. *sinistre*, < OF. *sinistre*, *senestre*, F. *sinistre* = Sp. *siniestro* = Pg. *sinistro* = It. *sinestro*, *sinistro*, < L. *sinister*, left, on the left hand, hence inauspicious or ill-omened; connections unknown. The opposite *dexter* has Teut. and other connections (see *dexter*, *deasil*), but the Teut. words for 'left' are different: AS. *winster*, *wynster* (*winstr-*) = OS. *winistar* = OFries. *winstere* = OHG. *winistar*, *winstar*, MHG. *winster* = Icel. *vinstri* = Sw. *venster*, *venstra* = Dan. *venstre*, left; AS. *lyft*, left, lit. 'weak' (see *left*[1]); D. *linksch* = MLG. *link* = OHG. **lenc*, MHG. *lenc*, *linc*, G. *link*, left; OHG. *slinc*, left.] **1.** Left, as opposed to right; on the left side; specifically, in *her.*, noting the left-hand side of the person who carries the shield on his arm (therefore the right-hand side of the spectator): the *sinister* part of the escutcheon is opposed to the *dexter* part (see *dexter*). Bearings such as beasts and birds nearly always turn away from the sinister and toward the dexter; when they are turned toward the sinister, they are said to be *reversed*. See cut under *point*[1], 21.

The *sinistre* arme smote he vppon trew,
Ryght as belonged to knightly uertew.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3049.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 128.

2. On or toward the left or unlucky side; hence, of ill omen; inauspicious; threatening or suggesting evil.

The victor eagle, whose *sinister* flight
Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 257.

3. Bringing evil; harmful; malign; unfortunate in results.

One *sinister* accident hapned to me.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 132.

Such a life was *sinister* to the intellect, and *sinister* to the heart. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, Main Street.

4. Unpleasant; disagreeable.

The weary flatness and utter desolation of this valley present a *sinister* contrast to the broad line of the Apennines. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 95.

5. Malicious; evil; base; wrong.

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Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

We take cunning for a *sinister* or crooked wisdom.
Bacon, Cunning (ed. 1887).

I hope . . . you'll . . . not impute to me any impertinence or *sinister* design.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

Bend sinister, bendlet sinister, etc. See the nouns.—**Sinister aspect,** in *astrol.*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.—**Sinister canton,** in *her.*, a canton occupying the sinister chief of the escutcheon: a rare bearing.—**Sinister diagonal** of a matrix, the diagonal from the upper right-hand to the lower left-hand corner.

sinister-handed (sin'is-tėr-han'ded), *a.* Left-handed; sinister; hence, unlucky; unfortunate. [Rare.]

That which still makes her mirth to flow
Is our *sinister-handed* woe.
Lovelace, Lucasta Laughing.

sinisterly (sin'is-tėr-li), *adv.* In a sinister manner. (*a*) In a manner boding or threatening evil; inauspiciously; unfavorably. (*b*) Wrongly; wrongfully; wickedly.

You told me you had got a grown estate
By griping means, *sinisterly*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

sinisterness (sin'is-tėr-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinister. *Bp. Gauden.*

sinisterously†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *sinistrously*.

sinistra (si-nis'trą), *adv.* [It., < L. *sinistra*, fem. of *sinister*, left: see *sinister*.] In *music*, with the left hand: marking a note or passage that is to be performed with the left hand in preference to the right. See also *M. S.* and *M. G.*

sinistrad (sin'is-trad), *adv.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *ad*, toward (see *-ad*[3]).] Toward the left; on the left hand in relative situation; sinistrally: opposed to *dextrad:* as, the arch of the aorta curves *sinistrad* in mammals, *dextrad* in birds; the descending aorta lies a little *sinistrad* of the vertebral column in man.

sinistral (sin'is-trąl), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-al.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to the left side; situated on the left hand; not dextral; sinister; sinistrous.—**2.** In *conch.*, reversed from the usual, right, or dextral curve, as the whorls of a spiral shell; whorled toward the left; sinistrorse; heterostrophous. The genus *Physa* is an example. Some species, genera, etc., of shells are normally sinistral. In some other cases, specimens of shells are sinistral as an individual peculiarity, as in the case cited under *chank*[2]. See cuts under *reverse* and *Physa*.
3. In *ichth.*, having both eyes on the left side of the head, as certain flatfishes.—**4†.** Sinister; wrong.

They gather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say, of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Becon*, Works, p. 95. (*Halliwell.*)

sinistrality (sin-is-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *sinistral* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being sinistral, in any sense. *Proceedings of U. S. National Museum*, XI. 604.

sinistrally (sin'is-tral-i), *adv.* Sinistrad; in a sinistral direction; to or toward the left; from right to left.

sinistration (sin-is-trā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-ation.*] A turning to the left; deflection sinistrad; the state of being sinistral.

Sinistrobranchia† (sin″is-trō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinister*, left, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchia*, *n.*[2]] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, supposed to have been based on a doridoid turned upside down. *D'Orbigny*, 1835–1843.

sinistrobranchiate (sin″is-trō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Having gills on the left side; of or pertaining to the *Sinistrobranchia*.

sinistrocerebral (sin″is-trō-ser'ē-brąl), *a.* Situated or occurring in the left cerebral hemisphere: opposed to *dextrocerebral:* as, a *sinistrocerebral* center; a *sinistrocerebral* lesion. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, III. 43.

sinistrogyric (sin″is-trō-jī'rik), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *gyrare*, pp. *gyratus*, turn: see *gyre.*] Tending, moving, or otherwise acting from right to left; sinistrorse in action or motion.

All movements of the hand from left to right are dextrogyric and those from right to left are *sinistrogyric*.
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 194.

sinistrorsal (sin-is-trôr'sąl), *a.* [< *sinistrorse* + *-al.*] Same as *sinistrorse*. *G. Johnston*, tr. of Cuvier's Règne Animal.

sinistrorse (sin'is-trôrs), *a.* [< L. *sinistrorsus*, toward the left, for **sinistroversus*, < *sinister*, left, on the left, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn.] **1.** Turned or turning to the left; directed sinistrad; sinistrorsal: same as *sinistral*, but implying motion or direction rather than rest or position.—**2.** In *bot.*, rising from left to right, as a climbing plant. For the antagonistic senses in which *dextrorse* and consequently its opposite *sinistrorse* are used, see *dextrorse*.

sinistrous (sin'is-trus), *a.* [< *sinister*, left, + *-ous.*] **1.** Same as *sinistral*, 1, or *sinister*, 1.—**2.** Ill-omened; inauspicious; unlucky.

An English traveller noticed in his journal, as a *sinistrous* omen, that when Louis le Désiré after his exile stepped on France he did not put the right foot foremost.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 206.

3†. Malicious; malignant; evil.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

sinistrously (sin'is-trus-li), *adv.* In a sinistrous manner. (*a*) With reference to the left side; hence, specifically, with a tendency sinistrad, or an inclination to use the left instead of the right hand. (*b*) Inauspiciously; unluckily. (*c*†) Wrongly; wickedly; maliciously.

sink (singk), *v.*; pret. *sank* or *sunk*, pp. *sunk* or *sunken* (the second form rare except when used as a participial adjective). [Formerly also *sinck*; (*a*) < ME. *sinken, synken*, intr. (pret. *sank, sonk*, pl. *sunken, sonken*, pp. *sunken, sonken, sonk*), < AS. *sincan*, intr. (pret. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*, pp. *suncen*), = OS. *sinkan* = D. *zinken* = MLG. LG. *sinken* = OHG. *sinchan*, MHG. G. *sinken* = Icel. *sökkva* (for **sönkva*) = Sw. *sjunka* = Dan. *synke* = Goth. *sigkwan, siggkwan* (for **sinkwan*, **singkwan*), sink; (*b*) < ME. **senken, senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, tr., cause to sink (= OS. *senkian* = OHG. *senchan*, MHG. G. *senken* = Sw. *sänka* = Dan. *sænke* = Goth. *saggkwan*, cause to sink, immerse), causal of *sincan*, sink; prob. a nasalized form of the root appearing in Skt. as *sich* (nasalized pres. *siñcati*), pour out, and in AS. **sihan, sīgan*, etc., let fall, sink: see *sie*[1], *sile*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall or decline by the force of gravity, as in consequence of the absence or removal of a support; settle or be lowered from a height or surface through a medium of slight resistance, as water, air, sand, etc.; specifically, to become submerged in deep water, as in the sea.

Erthe denede [quaked] sone in that stede,
And opnede vnder ere fet;
Held up neither ston ne gret [grit],
Alle he *sunken* the erthe with-in.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3775.

My lord Barnard shall knowe of this,
Whether I *sink* or swim.
Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

They had lost 100. men in the Admirall, which they did feare would *sinke* ere she could recover a Port.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 54.

Like buoys, that never *sink* into the flood,
On Learning's surface we but lie and nod.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 241.

2. To fall or fail, as from weakness, or under a heavy blow, burden, or strain: as, to *sink* into a chair; literally or figuratively, to droop; succumb.

He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Ki. ix. 24.

Then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he *sink* into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 83.

So much the vital spirits *sink*
To see the vacant chair, and think,
"How good! how kind! and he is gone."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xx.

3. To descend or decline toward or below the horizon; specifically, of the sun, moon, etc., to set.

O setting sun,
As in thy red rays thou dost *sink* to night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set.
Shak., J. C., v. 3. 61.

4. To be turned downward; be downcast.

The eye of Bonython
Sinks at that low, sepulchral tone.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

5. To enter or penetrate deeply; be absorbed: either literal or figurative in use; specifically, of paint, varnish, and the like, to disappear below the surface into the substance of the body to which it is applied, so that the intended effect is lost.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.

That which *sinks* deepest into me is the Sense I have of the common Calamities of this Nation.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 50.

These easy minds, where all impressions made
At first *sink* deeply, and then quickly fade.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 69.

6. To fall in; become or seem hollow: chiefly used in the past participle: as, *sunken* cheeks or eyes.

A lean cheek, . . . a blue eye and *sunken*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 393.

Her temples were *sunk*, her forehead was tense, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

7. To become lower; slope or incline downward; slant.

Beyond the road the ground *sinks* gradually as far as the ditch.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 572.

8. To decrease or be reduced in volume, bulk, extent, amount, or the like; subside; decline.

Canals are carried along the highest parts of the country, that the water may have a fall from them to all other parts when the Nile *sinks*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 199.

Down *sink* the flames, and with a hiss expire.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 260.

The value [of superfluities], as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 3.

9. To be lowered in pitch; fall to a lower pitch: said of musical sounds, or of a voice or instrument.

Mordecai's voice had *sunk*, but with the hectic brilliancy of his gaze it was not the less impressive.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

10. To settle down; become settled or spread abroad.

It ceased, the melancholy sound;
And silence *sunk* on all around.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 12.

With stars and sea-winds in her raiment,
Night *sinks* on the sea.
Swinburne, Laus Veneris, Ded.

11. To be reduced to a lower or worse state; degenerate; deteriorate; become debased or depraved.

When men are either too rude and illiterate to be able to weigh and to dispute the truth of it [new religion], or too much *sunk* in sloth and vice to be willing to do it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. iii.

The favourite of the people [Pitt] rose to supreme power, while his rival [Fox] *sank* into insignificance.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

12. To be destroyed or lost; perish.

Tho that ben ofte drunke,
Thrift is from hem *sunke*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

For every false drop in her bawdy veins
A Grecian's life hath *sunk*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 70.

Now for a trick to rid us of this Clowne,
Or our trade *sinks*, and up our house is blowne.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 11.

13. To settle or subside, as into rest or indolence.

How, Lucia! Wouldst thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams? *Addison*, Cato, i. 6.

Pater-familias might be seen or heard *sinking* into a pleasant doze. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

14. To swim deep, as a school of fish; specifically, to pass below a net.—**15.** To squat, crouch, or cower and draw (itself) into closest compass, as a game-bird or -animal in order to withhold the scent as far as possible.—**Syn. 1-4.** To drop, droop.—**11.** To lessen, dwindle.

II. *trans.* **1.** To force or drag gradually downward; immerse; submerge; whelm; engulf.

The king has cured me,
. . . and from these shoulders . . . taken
A load would *sink* a navy.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 383.

2. To cause to decline or droop; hence, figuratively, to depress.

Why
Doth it [drowsiness] not then our eyelids *sink*? I find not
Myself disposed to sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 201.

To looke humanly on ye state of things as they presented them selves at this time, it is a marvell it did not wholy discourage them and *sinck* them.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 208.

She *sank* her head upon her arm.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. To excavate downward, as in mining: as, to *sink* a shaft; to *sink* a well.

At Hasseah, . . . about seven leagues south east of Hems, I saw a ruined work, like a large pond or cistern, *sunk* a considerable way down in the rock, and walled round.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 136.

4. To place or set by excavation: as, to *sink* a post.

She saw that the last tenants had had a pump *sunk* for them, and resented the innovation.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

5. To diminish or reduce in tone, volume, bulk, extent, amount, etc.; lower: as, to *sink* the voice to a whisper; the news of war *sinks* the value of stocks.

It was usual for his late most Christian Majesty to *sink* the value of their louis d'ors about the time he was to receive the taxes of his good people.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 18.

6. To degrade in character or in moral or social estimation; debase; lower.

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No Man is so *sunk* in Vice and Ignorance but there are still some hidden Seeds of Goodness and Knowledge in him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Impropriety! Oh, Mrs. Weston, it is too calm a censure. Much, much beyond impropriety! It has *sunk* him—I cannot say how it has *sunk* him in my opinion. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlvi.

7. To destroy; ruin; overwhelm.

And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Even as the axe falls, if I be not faithful!
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 60.

8. To lose, as money, by unfortunate investment.

What can have brought the silly fool to London? Some lover pressed and sent to sea, or some stock *sunk* in the South-Sea funds, . . . I suppose.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

9. To put out of sight or knowledge; suppress; refrain from uttering, mentioning, or using.

To sound or *sink*, in cano, O or A,
Or give up Cicero to C or K.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 221.

Augustus . . . has *sunk* the fact of his own presence on that interesting occasion.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 282.

The old man never spoke about the shop himself, . . . *sunk* the black breeches and stockings altogether.
Thackeray, Pendennis, ii.

10. In *decorative art*, to depress, or cut to a lower level, as by engraving: said of a part of the design or of a panel.—**To sink the shop.** See *shop*1.—**To sink upon**†, to keep out of sight or knowledge; be reticent about; refrain from mentioning.

He [Beattie] *sunk upon* us that he was married; else we should have shown his lady more civilities.
Johnson, in Boswell's Life, anno 1772.

=**Syn. 3.** To excavate, scoop out.—**5** and **6.** To abase.—**7** and **8.** To waste, swamp.

sink (singk), *n.* [< ME. *synke* (= MD. *sinke*); from the verb.] **1.** A receptacle and conduit for foul liquids; a kennel; a sewer; a drain; a privy.

Pool! Sir Pool! lord!
Ay, kennel, puddle, *sink*; whose filth and dirt
Troubles the silver spring where England drinks.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 71.

The kitchen and buttery is entire ivory, the very purity of the elephant's tooth. The *sink* is paved with . . . rich rubies and incomparable carbuncles.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Your lady chides you, and gives positive orders that you should carry the pail down, and empty it in the *sink*.
Swift, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

2. A kind of box or basin having an outflow-pipe leading into a drain, and used for receiving and carrying off dirty water, as in kitchens, etc.—**3.** An abode or resort of depraved and debauched persons; slums.

This [suburb] is the *sinke* of Fez, where euery one may be a Vintner and a Bawde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 621.

From the very *sinks* of intemperance, from shops reeking with vapours of intoxicating drink, has God raised up witnesses against this vice.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 70.

4†. Corruption; debauchery; moral filth.

Outlaws, thieves,
The murderers of their parents, all the *sink*
And plague of Italy met in one torrent.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 1.

5. Same as *sink-hole*, 3.—**6.** An area (which may sometimes be a lake or pond, and at other times a marsh, or even entirely dry and covered with more or less of various saline combinations) in which a river or several rivers sink or disappear, because evaporation is in excess of precipitation: as, the *sink* of the Humboldt river, in the Great Basin.

In the interior there are two great systems of drainage, one leading through the Murray River to the sea, the other consisting of salt lakes and *sinks*.
The Atlantic, LXIII. 677.

7. In theaters, one of the long, narrow trap-doors used on the stage for the raising and lowering of scenery.—**8.** In *mining*, a downward excavation not sufficiently deep or important to be called a shaft.—**9.** A depression in a stereotype plate; a bubble of air sometimes formed below the surface of a plate, which causes the part of the surface affected to sink under impression.

sinkable (sing'ka-bl), *a.* [< *sink* + *-able*.] Capable of being sunk.

Life Boat.—A non-*sinkable*, large, heavy, six or eight-oared boat, constructed for the life-saving stations on the ocean coast and great lakes.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 309.

sink-a-pace† (singk'a-pās), *n.* A corrupt form of *cinque-pace*.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water but in a *sink-a-pace*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 139.

sink-dirt (singk'dėrt), *n.* Gutter-mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sinker (sing'kėr), *n.* [< *sink* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which sinks or causes to sink. Particularly—(*a*) A weight attached to a fishing-line to make it sink in the water. In bottom- or bait-fishing, sinkers of various sizes and shapes are used, the weight being proportioned to the tide or current. Split shot, closed on the line, are very commonly used as sinkers. (*b*) A weight used for sinking the sounding-line in taking deep-sea soundings. (*c*) Same as *sink-stone*, 2.

2. In knitting-machines, stocking-frames, etc., one of several flat pieces of metal attached to the jacks, and also to the sinker-bar, and serving to form loops in the thread between the needles. See *jack*1, 11 (*d*), *sinker-bar*, and *knitting-machine*.—**3.** A cesspool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Adjustable sinker**, in *angling*: (*a*) A hollow sinker containing shot, that may be adjusted to any required weight. (*b*) A sinker with spiral rings, which can be put on and taken off the line without disturbing the hook or bait.—**Ponderating sinker.** See *ponderate*.—**Running** or **sliding sinker**, a sinker in which there is a hole permitting it to slide along a fishing-line.

sinker-bar (sing'kėr-bär), *n.* **1.** In knitting-machines and stocking-frames, a bar carrying a series of sinkers, or flat plates, which act in conjunction with the jack-sinkers to form loops of thread between the needles.—**2.** In rope-drilling, a heavy bar attached above the jars to give force to the upward stroke.

sinker-wheel (sing'kėr-hwēl), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a wheel having a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles. *E. H. Knight.*

sinkfield (singk'fēld), *n.* [A corruption of *cinquefoil*.] A species of fivefinger, *Potentilla reptans*.

sink-hole (singk'hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole for foul liquids to pass through; specifically, an orifice for that purpose in a sink.—**2.** Any place given over to foulness or filth; especially, a resort of debauched and depraved persons. See *sink*, *n.*, 3.

From that Fountaine (or *sinck-hole* rather) of superstition, to leade you along the gutters and streames thence deriued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

3. One of the cavities formed in limestone regions by the removal of the rock through the action of rain or running water, or both. The rock being dissolved away underneath, local sinkings of the surface occur, and these are sometimes wholly or partly filled with water, forming pools. Similar sinkings occur in districts in which rock-salt abounds. Also called *swallow-hole*, or simply *sink*.

The caves form the natural drains of the country, all the surface drainage being at once carried down into them through the innumerable *sink-holes* which pierce the thin stratum overlying the Carboniferous Limestone.
Nature, XLI. 507.

sinking (sing'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sink*, *v.*] **1.** A falling or settling downward; a subsidence.

In consequence of the numerous deep crevasses, *sinkings* in, and landslips, . . . I could not reach the summit [of the hill] without much difficulty.
Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. i. 34.

2. The process of excavating downward through the earth, as in mining, etc.

If the underground passage is vertical, it is a shaft; if the shaft is commenced at the surface, the operations are known as "*sinking*," and it is called a "rising" if worked upwards from a previously constructed heading or gallery.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

3. In *arch.*, *sculp.*, etc., a depression; a place hollowed out, whether for decoration or to receive some other feature; a socket.

On the face of the tomb itself are the *sinkings* for the architraves and vaults which they supported.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 439.

4. In *joinery*: (*a*) An angular groove or rabbet in the corner of a board. (*b*) The operation of making or of finishing rabbets.

sinking (sing'king), *p. a.* Causing to sink, subside, or gradually disappear: as, a *sinking* weight; causing the sensation of sinking or fainting: as, a *sinking* apprehension or anxiety.

It [an expected operation] is first looked forward to with *sinking* dread, but, if it is deferred, so much mental unrest may be produced that we find our present state intolerable. *F. H. Bradley*, Mind, XIII. 17.

sinking-fund (sing'king-fund), *n.* See *fund*1.—**Sinking-fund cases**, two cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1878 (99 U. S., 700), which held, although not unanimously, that acts of Congress which established in the United States treasury sinking-funds for the payment of money advanced by the government for interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were constitutional.

sinking-head (sing'king-hed), *n.* In *founding*, same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*).

sinking-paper† (sing'king-pā'pėr), *n.* Blotting-paper. *Nares.*

sinking-pump (sing'king-pump), *n.* A form of vertical pump of strong and simple construction, and with parts readily interchangeable in case of wear or damage, used in mining for sinking shafts or pumping out water.

sinking-ripe (sing'king-rīp), *a.* Ready to sink; near sinking. [Poetical.]

The sailors sought for safety by our boat,
And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 78.

sink-room (singk'röm), *n.* A room containing a sink, and, in old New England houses, usually adjoining the kitchen; a scullery.

The apartment known in New England houses as the *sink-room*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 87.

sink-stone (singk'stōn), *n.* **1.** A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *archæol.*, a stone sinker primitively used to sink lines or nets.

sink-trap (singk'trap), *n.* A trap for a sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but not to permit an upward escape of air or gases.

sinless (sin'les), *a.* [< ME. *sinneles*, *synneles*, *sennecles*, < AS. *synleás* (= G. *sündenlos* = Icel. *syndalauss* = Sw. *syndalös* = Dan. *syndelös*), < *syn*, sin, + *-leás*, E. *-less*: see *sin*1 and *-less*.] **1.** Guiltless of sin; pure in heart, character, or conduct.

And Crist cam . . . and seide to the Iewes,
"That seeth hym-self *synneles* cesse nat, ich hote,
To stryke with stoon other with staf this strompet to dethe."
Piers Plowman (C), xv. 41.

Thou who, *sinless*, yet hast known
All of man's infirmity.
G. W. Doane, Softly Now the Light of Day.

2. Made, done, or existing without sin; conformed to the standard of righteousness.

Thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!
Milton, P. R., iv. 425.

sinlessly (sin'les-li), *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

sinlessness (sin'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sinless; freedom from sin.

sinner (sin'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *synnere*, *senegere* (= OFries. *sondere* = MD. *sondaer*, D. *zondaar* = MLG. *sunder* = OHG. *suntari*, MHG. *sündære*, *sünder*, G. *sünder* = Icel. *syndari* = Sw. *syndare* = Dan. *synder*); < *sin*1 + *-er*1.] **1.** One who sins; one who disobeys or transgresses the divine law.

Ne is hit nazt grat thing ne grat ofseruinge aye God to do guod to ham thet ous doth guod, . . . vor that deth the paen and the Sarasyn and othre *senegeres*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

God be merciful to me a *sinner*. Luke xviii. 13.

Forbear to judge, for we are *sinners* all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 31.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender; a criminal.

Like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a *sinner* of his memory,
To credit his own lie. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 101.

sinner (sin'ėr), *v. i.* [< *sinner*, *n.*] To act as a sinner: with indefinite *it*. [Rare.]

Whether the charmer *sinner it* or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

sinneress (sin'ėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *synneresse*; < *sinner* + *-ess*.] A woman who sins; a female sinner. *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 37. [Rare.]

sinnet (sin'et), *n.* Same as *sennit*1.

sinnew†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinew*.

sinnow†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To ornament.

A high towring faulcon, who, whereas she wont in her feathered youthfulnesse to looke with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles, all *sinnowed* with siluer quilles, and to driue whole armies of fearfull foules before her to her master's table; now shee sits sadly on the ground. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 27.

sinnow†, *n.* [Cf. *sinnow*, *v.*] A woman very finely dressed. *Halliwell.*

sinny† (sin'i), *a.* [< ME. *synny*, < AS. *synnig* (= OS. *sundig* = MD. *sondigh*, D. *zondig* = OHG. *suntig*, *sundīg*, MHG. *sündic*, *sündec*, G. *sündig*), sinful, < *syn*, *synn*, sin: see *sin*1.] Sinful; wicked.

Unto the Pope cam, and hym gan confesse
With gret repentaunce full deuoutly;
Off his *synny* cri[i]me lefte not more ne lesse,
Full dolerus was and repentant truly.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5218.

sin-offering (sin'of'ėr-ing), *n.* A sacrifice or other offering for sin. See *offering*.

And the flesh of the bullock . . . shalt thou burn with fire without the camp; it is a *sin offering*. Ex. xxix. 14.

sinological (sin-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *sinology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to sinology.

sinologist (si-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *sinology* + *-ist*.] A sinologue.

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sinologue (sin'ō-log), *n.* [< F. *sinologue:* see *sinology.*] A foreigner who is versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, etc.

At different times bitter controversies arose between Julien and his fellow *Sinologues.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 770.

sinology (si-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Σῖναι, L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the Chinese language and connected subjects.

sinopert (sin'ō-pėr), *n.* Same as *sinople*, 1.

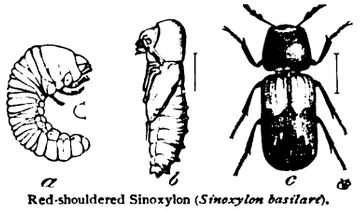
sinopia (si-nō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *sinopis:* see *sinopis.*] Same as *sinopis.*

sinopis (si-nō'pis), *n.* [< L. *sinopis*, < Gr. σινωπίς, sinople: see *sinople.*] A pigment of a fine red color, prepared from the earth sinople.

sinopite (sin'ō-pīt), *n.* [< *sinopis* + *-ite*².] Same as *sinople*, 1.

sinople (sin'ō-pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synople*, also *sinoper, synoper;* < ME. *sinoper, synoper, synopyr, cinoper, cynoper, cynope,* < OF. *sinople, sinope*, F. *sinople* = Sp. *sinople* = Pg. *sinople, sinopla, sinopera* = It. *sinopia, senopia*, red earth (cf. Sp. *rubrica sinopica*, vermilion), < L. *sinopis*, a kind of red ocher used for coloring, ML. (and OF.) also a green color, sinople, < Gr. σινωπίς, also σινωπική, a red earth, earth imported from Sinope, < Σινώπη, L. *Sinope*, Sinope, a port on the south coast of the Black Sea.] **1.** A ferruginous clay, sometimes used as a pigment. Also *sinopite.*—**2.** A kind of ferruginous quartz found in Hungary.—**3.** In *her.*, same as *vert.*

Sinoxylon (si-nok'si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Duftschmidt, 1825), < Gr. σίνος, hurt, harm, + ξύλον, wood.] **1.** A genus of serricorn beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ* and subfamily *Bostrichinæ*, having the antennæ with a three-jointed club, and the tarsi long and slender with a very short first joint. About 20 species are known. Nearly all are North American; the others occur in Europe, India, and



Red-shouldered Sinoxylon (*Sinoxylon basilare*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Africa. *S. basilare* of North America is the red-shouldered sinoxylon, which bores into apple-twigs and grape-canes. **2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the bamboo *sinoxylon*, a wood-boring beetle of China and the East Indies, frequently imported with bamboo.

sinquet, sinque-pacet. Same as *cinque, cinque-pace.*

sin-sick (sin'sik), *a.* Sick or suffering because of sin.

Is there no means but that a *sin-sick* land
Must be let blood with such a boist'rous hand?
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 46.

O God, whose favourable eye
The *sin-sick* soul revives.
Cowper, Olney Hymns, lviii.

sinsion†, *n.* See *simson.*

sinsyne (sin-sīn'), *adv.* [< *sin*² + *sine*¹, *syne.*] Since; ago. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

'Tis I am Peter, and this is Paul,
And that ane, sae fair to see,
But a twelve-month *sinsyne* to paradise came,
To join with our companie.
Lady Anne (Child's Ballads, II. 264).

sinter¹ (sin'tėr), *n.* [< G. *sinter*, OHG. *sintar*, MHG. *sinter, sinder* = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. Dan. *sinder*, dross: see *cinder.*] Silicious or calcareous matter deposited by springs. The sinter deposited from hot springs is generally silicious; that from cold ones is often calcareous. Among the former there are many varieties, from the very compact to the very crumbly. When pure they are perfectly colorless; but deposits of this kind are often colored by iron and other metallic oxids, so that they exhibit various tints of red and yellow. Calcareous sinter is usually more or less porous in structure, and often concentrically laminated. This material occurs occasionally in sufficient quantity to form an important building-stone, as in Italy, where calcareous sinter is called *travertino.* See *travertine.*

sinter²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *center*².

Sinto, Sintoism, *n.* See *Shinto.*

sintoc, sindoc (sin'tok, sin'dok), *n.* [Malay.] A tree, *Cinnamomum Sintoc*, growing in the Malay archipelago, or its aromatic bark, which resembles culilawan bark (see *bark*²). The bark occasionally enters Western commerce, more, however, as a spice than a drug. Also *syndoc.*

Sintu, *n.* See *Shinto.*

sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinuated*, ppr. *sinuating.* [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sinuare*, bend, curve, swell out in curves, < *sinus*, a bent surface, a fold or hollow: see *sine*², *sinus.*] To bend or curve in and out; wind; turn.

sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sinuare*, bend: see *sinuate*, *v.*] Sinuous; serpentine; tortuous; wavy; irregularly turning or winding in and out, as a margin or edge; indented; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, having a sinus or recess; notched or incised, as the pallial line. See *sinupalliate.* (*b*) In *bot.*, having the margin in a wavy line which bends strongly or distinctly inward and outward, as distinguished from *repand* or *undulate*, in which the wavy line bends only slightly inward and outward: especially noting leaves. Compare *dentate, crenate*¹, *repand.*



Sinuate Leaf of *Quercus Prinus.*

sinuated (sin'ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *sinuate* + *-ed*².] Same as *sinuate.*

sinuate-dentate (sin'ū-āt-den'tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and dentate; having the margin provided with both teeth and decided sinuations.

sinuate-lobate (sin'ū-āt-lō'bāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and lobate.

sinuately (sin'ū-āt-li), *adv.* In a sinuate manner; so as to be sinuate; sinuously: as, *sinuately* emarginate. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 135.

sinuate-undulate (sin'ū-āt-un'dū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, undulate with regular curves which are not angulated; forming a series of sinuses joined by arcs. Also *sinuato-undulate.*

sinuation (sin-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< *sinuate* + *-ion.*] **1.** The state of being sinuate; a winding or bending in and out.—**2.** The formation of a sinus or recess, as in a margin; a shallow curved reëntrance; an emargination.—**3.** A cerebral gyre.

The humane brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, having regard to the size and proportion of their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations.*
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65. (*Richardson.*)

sinuato-undulate (sin-ū-ā'tō-un'dū-lāt), *a.* Same as *sinuate-undulate.*

sinu-auricular (sin'ū-â-rik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sinus*, sinus, + *auricula*, auricle.] Common to or situated between the sinus venosus and the auricle proper of the heart of some animals.

The *sinu-auricular* aperture, seen on opening up the sinus venosus.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 90.

sinuose (sin'ū-ōs), *a.* [< L. *sinuosus:* see *sinuous.*] Same as *sinuous.*

sinuosely (sin'ū-ōs-li), *adv.* Same as *sinuously.* *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 84.

sinuosity (sin-ū-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sinuosities* (-tiz). [= F. *sinuosité* = Sp. *sinuosidad* = Pg. *sinuosidade* = It. *sinuosità;* as *sinuose* + *-ity.*] **1.** The character of being sinuous or sinuate; tortuousness; anfractuosity.

Nothing ever crawled across the stage with more accomplished *sinuosity* than this enchanting serpent.
Cumberland, Memoirs, I. 223. (*Jodrell.*)

2. That which is sinuous or sinuated; a wavy line or surface; a sinuation; an anfractuosity.

There may be, even in these late days, more originality of thought, and flowing in more channels of harmony, more bursts and breaks and *sinuosities*, than we have yet discovered.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

sinuous (sin'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *sinueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *sinuoso*, < L. *sinuosus*, full of bendings or folds, < *sinus*, a bend, fold: see *sinus.*] **1.** Sinuate; tortuous; serpentine; full of curves, bends, or turns; undulating.

These [worms] as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.
Milton, P. L., vii. 481.

I have *sinuous* shells of pearly hue. *Landor*, Gebir.

2. Morally crooked; deviating from right.

We have in Mr. Webster the example of a man . . . who has acquired high station by no *sinuous* path, . . . but by a straight-forward force of character and vigor of intellect. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 207.

sinuously (sin'ū-us-li), *adv.* So as to be sinuous; in a sinuous manner.

sinuousness (sin'ū-us-nes), *n.* Sinuosity. *Bailey*, 1727.

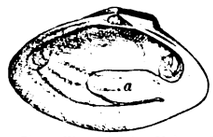
Sinupallia (sin-ū-pal'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *pallium*, a mantle: see *pallium.*] Same as *Sinupalliata.*

sinupallial (sin-ū-pal'i-al), *a.* [< NL. **sinupallialis*, < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *pallium*, a mantle: see *pallial.*] Same as *sinupalliate.*

Sinupallialia (sin-ū-pal-i-ā'li-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupallialis:* see *sinupallial.*] Same as *Sinupalliata.*

Sinupalliata (sin-ū-pal-i-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupalliatus:* see *sinupalliate.*] A subdivision of lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusks, characterized by the large size of the siphons, and the consequent emargination of the pallial impression of the hinder part of the shell. They are distinguished from *Integropalliata.* Also *Sinupallia* and *Sinupallialia.* See cut under *sinupalliate.*

sinupalliate (sin-ū-pal'i-āt), *a.* [< NL. **sinupalliatus*, < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *palliatus*, < *pallium*, a mantle: see *palliate.*] Having a sinuous pallial margin and consequent sinuous impression on the shell along the line of attachment of the mantle. Into the sinus thus formed the siphons, which are always developed in these bivalves, can more or less be withdrawn. The epithet contrasts with *integropalliate.* Also *sinupallial.*



Sinupalliate Right Valve of *Iphigenia brasiliensis*, showing *a*, the pallial sinus.

The integropalliate are far more numerous than the *sinupalliate* forms in the older rocks.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 417.

sinus (sī'nus), *n.*; pl. *sinus* or *sinuses* (-ez). [< L. *sinus*, the fold of a garment, the bosom, a curve, hollow, bay, bight, gulf: see *sine*².] **1.** A bend or fold; a curving part of anything; a sinuosity; specifically, a bay of the sea; a gulf.

Plato supposeth his Atlantis . . . to have sunk all into the sea; whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 149.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, in the widest sense; a bay, recess, pocket, dilatation, or excavation, generally deeper and less open than a fossa: used with either English or Latin context. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow or excavation in a bone of the skull; an air-sinus. Such sinuses are larger than the spaces which constitute cancellation, or the spongy tissue of bones (see *cancellate* (*b*)), and most of them are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases below, and cuts under *eyeball, craniofacial,* and *diploë.* (*b*) A venous channel in the meninges of the brain: specified by a qualifying term. See phrases following. (*c*) The so-called fifth ventricle or camera of the brain. (*d*) A notch or recess of the pallial line of a bivalve mollusk; the emargination or inlet of the posterior part of the pallial impression; the siphonal scar. It is proportionate to the enlargement of the siphons of the mollusk whose mantle is thus developed. This sinus is always posterior, so that when it leaves a trace on the shell a valve may be readily known as right or left. The mark is seen on many of the valves figured in this work; and in such cases the mark is to the observer's right or left, according as a right or left valve is shown. See cuts under *bivalve, dimyarian,* and *sinupalliate.* (*e*) Same as *ampulla*, 4.

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage leading to an abscess or other diseased locality; a fistula.—**4.** In *bot.*, the recess or rounded curve between two projecting lobes: as, the *sinuses* of a repand or sinuate leaf. See cuts under *kidney-shaped, pinnatifid, repand,* and *sinuate.*—**Air-sinuses,** excavations within the ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid, maxillary, etc., bones, communicating with the nasal cavities through narrow orifices. In man the largest of these is the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore.—**Aortic sinus,** a sinus of Valsalva. See below.—**Basilar sinus.** Same as *transverse sinus.*—**Branchial, cavernous, circular, coronary sinus.** See the adjectives.—**Common sinus of the vestibule.** Same as *utricle.*—**Confluence of the sinuses,** the point where six sinuses of the dura mater meet—namely, the superior longitudinal, the two lateral, the two occipital, and the straight; the torcular Herophili.—**Cranial sinuses.** (*a*) Same as *sinuses of the dura mater.* (*b*) The bony air-sinuses of the head. See def. 2 (*a*).—**Diploic sinuses,** irregular branching channels in the diploë of the skull for the accommodation of veins.—**Ethmoidal sinuses,** irregular cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid, completed by the sphenoid, lacrymal, superior maxillary, and frontal bones in the articulated skull. The anterior, the larger and more numerous ones, open into the middle, the posterior into the superior meatus of the nose.—**Falciform sinus.** Same as *longitudinal sinus.*—**Frontal sinuses,** hollow spaces between the outer and inner tables of the frontal bone, over the root of the nose, in man extending outward from behind the glabella to a variable distance above each orbit, and opening into the middle meatus of the nose on each side through the infundibula. They are wanting in early youth, and attain their greatest size in old age, but are always small in comparison with their great development in some animals, as the elephant.—**Galactophorous sinuses,** the ampullæ of the galactophorous ducts.—**Genital sinus.** See *genital.*—**Genito-urinary sinus,** the urogenital sinus, a cavity or recess common to the genital and the urinary passages, often forming a part of the cloaca.—**Great sinus of the aorta,** a dilatation, usually apparent, along the right side of the ascending part of the arch of the aorta.—**Intercavernous sinuses,** two transverse channels, the anterior and the posterior, which connect the right and left cavernous sinuses, and thus complete the circular sinus.—**Lacrymal, maxillary, occipital, pallial sinus.** See the adjectives.—

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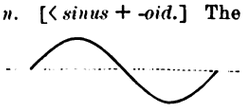
Longitudinal sinus, either of two sinuses of the dura mater, respectively occupying the upper and under margins of the falx cerebri. The superior begins at the foramen cæcum, and terminates posteriorly at the torcular Herophili; it is lodged in the superior longitudinal groove of the cranial vault. The inferior is contained in the inferior or free margin of the falx cerebri, terminating in the straight sinus posteriorly. Also called *falciform sinus*.—**Ophthalmic sinus**. Same as *cavernous sinus*.—**Petrosal or petrous sinus**. See *petrosal*.—**Petrosquamous sinus**. See *petrosquamous*.—**Placental sinus**, the venous channel around the placenta, arising from the free anastomoses of veins.—**Portal sinus**, the sinus of the portal vein. See below.—**Prostatic sinus**. See *prostatic*.—**Pulmonary sinuses**, the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.—**Rhomboidal sinus**. (*a*) The fourth ventricle. (*b*) The rhombocœlia. Also called *sinus rhomboidalis*.—**Sagittal sinus**, the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sinus circularis iridis**. Same as *canal of Schlemm* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Sinuses of Cuvier**, veins or venous channels of the fetus, ultimately transformed into the right and left superior venæ cavæ.—**Sinuses of the dura mater**, channels for the passage of venous blood, formed by the separation of the two layers of the dura mater, and lined with a continuation of the internal coat of the veins. They are specified as the superior and inferior longitudinal, straight, lateral, occipital, cavernous, circular, superior and inferior petrosal, and transverse.—**Sinuses of veins**, pouch-like dilatations of the venous walls on the cardiac side of the valves, which produce knot-like swellings when distended.—**Sinus-ganglion**, a group of nerve-cells about the junction of the venous sinus and the auricle of the heart. In the frog the sinus-ganglion, or ganglion of Remak, is the collection of groups of nerve-cells on the venous sinus.—**Sinus genitalis**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus of conjunctiva**, the space between the ocular and palpebral conjunctivæ.—**Sinus of Highmore**, the antrum of Highmore. See *antrum*.—**Sinus of Morgagni**, a space at the upper and back part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx, just under the base of the skull, where the muscular fibers of the constrictor are deficient, the pharynx being consequently walled in behind by its own aponeurosis. Here the Eustachian tube opens into the pharynx on each side, and the levator and tensor palati muscles may be exposed by dissection.—**Sinus of the auricle**. Same as *sinus venosus*.—**Sinus of the heart**, the principal or main cavity of either auricle.—**Sinus of the jugular vein**, the dilatation at the origin of the internal jugular vein just outside of the jugular foramen at the base of the skull.—**Sinus of the kidney**, the concavity or recentrance at the hilum of the kidney.—**Sinus of the larynx**, the ventricle of the larynx, leading into the sacculus laryngis, or cæcal laryngeal pouch.—**Sinus of the portal vein**, the enlargement of the portal vein just before it divides into its two branches for the liver. Also called *portal sinus*.—**Sinus of Valsalva**, any one of three pouchings of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves. Also called *valvular sinus*, and respectively *aortic* and *pulmonary sinus*.—**Sinus pleuræ**, the recesses where one layer of the parietal pleura is folded over to become another.—**Sinus pocularis**. Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus prostaticus**. Same as *prostatic sinus*. See *prostatic*.—**Sinus rectus**. Same as *straight sinus*.—**Sinus rhomboidalis**. Same as *rhomboidal sinus* (which see, above).—**Sinus tentorii**. Same as *straight sinus*.—**Sinus venosus**, in human and allied hearts, the main part of the cavity of either the right or the left auricle of the heart; that part into which the veins pour their blood, as distinguished from the auricular appendix. Also called *atrium*, and *sinus of the auricle*.—**Sinus venosus corneæ**, Schlemm's canal.—**Sphenoidal sinuses**, cavities in the sphenoid bone, like those of the ethmoid and frontal.—**Straight sinus**, the venous channel at the junction of the falx cerebri with the tentorium, passing from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili.—**Tarsal sinus**, the large irregular passage between the astragalus and the calcaneum, occupied by the intertarsal ligament.—**Transverse sinus**, a venous network excavated in the dura mater over the basilar process, opening into the inferior petrosal sinus on each side, and into the inferior spinal veins below. Also called *basilar sinus*, *basilar plexus*.—**Urogenital sinus**, the cavity in which the urogenital organs terminate in the fetal life of man and most mammals; a permanent compartment of the cloaca in many lower vertebrates. See *cloaca*, 3 (*a*), and *urogenital*.—**Uterine sinuses**, greatly enlarged veins of the womb during pregnancy.—**Valvular sinus**. Same as *sinus of Valsalva*.—**Venous sinus**, any sinus conveying venous blood; especially (*a*) one of the sinuses of the dura mater (see above), or (*b*) a sinus venosus (see above).

sinusoid (sī'nus-oid), *n.* [< *sinus* + *-oid*.] The curve of sines, in which the abscissas are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine.



Sinusoid.

sinusoidal (sī-nu-soi'dal), *a.* [< *sinusoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sinusoid.—**Sinusoidal function**. See *function*.—**Sinusoidal map-projection**. See *projection*.

sinusoidally (sī-nu-soi'dal-i), *adv.* In a sinusoidal manner; in the manner of a sinusoid. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVI. 373.

sin-worn (sin'wōrn), *a.* Worn by sin. [Rare.]

> I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds
> With the rank vapours of this *sin-worn* mould.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 17.

siogun, *n.* Same as *shogun*.

sion†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

-sion. See *-tion*.

Sionite (sī'on-īt), *n.* [< *Sion* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One of a Norwegian body of the eighteenth century, professing the power of prophecy and proclaiming the immediate coming of the millennium. So called from their claim to be considered children of the King of Sion.

Siouan (sö'an), *a.* [< *Sioux* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Sioux or Dakotas; Dakotan.

> The *Siouan* group [of Indians] had its habitat on the prairies between the Mississippi and Missouri.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXIII. 75.

Sioux (sö), *n.* and *a.* [F. spelling of the Ind. name.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Sioux* (sö or söz). A member of a family of North American Indians, now confined chiefly to North Dakota, South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sioux; Siouan; Dakotan: as, the *Sioux* wars; a *Sioux* village.

sip (sip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sipped*, ppr. *sipping*. [< ME. *sippen*, *syppen*, < AS. **syppan* (not found) (cf. **sypian*, *sipian*, soak, macerate: see *sipe*) (= MD. *sippen*, sip, taste with the tip of the tongue (cf. D. *sipperlippen*, taste with the tip of the tongue), = LG. *sippen*, sip); a secondary form of *sūpan*, sup, taste: see *sup*[1]. The form *sip* is related to *sup* (AS. *sūpan*) much as *slip* is related to similar forms (AS. *slūpan*, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drink little by little; take (a liquid) into the mouth in small quantities; imbibe a mouthful at a time.

> A woman moved is like a fountain troubled,
> Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty;
> And while it is so, none so dry or thirsty
> Will deign to *sip* or touch one drop of it.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 145.

To *sip* a glass of wine was considered effeminate, and a guest was thought ill of if he did not empty his glass at a draught. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 377.

2. To take in gradually by some process analogous to drinking; receive or obtain by sucking, inhaling, absorbing, or the like.

> Where I may sit and rightly spell
> Of every star that heaven doth shew,
> And every herb that *sips* the dew.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 172.

3. To drink from by sips.

> They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 76.

II. *intrans.* To take a sip or sips.

> They could never get her so much as *sip* on a cup with the proudest of them all. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 77.
>
> Modest as the maid that *sips* alone.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 144.

sip (sip), *n.* [< ME. *sippe*; < *sip*, *v.*] 1. The act of sipping, or drinking by small quantities, as a liquid.

> "Here 's wussing health to ye, Robin" (a *sip*), "and to your weelfare here and hereafter" (another taste).
> *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

2. A very small draught; a taste (of a liquid).

> One *sip* of this
> Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
> Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton*, Comus, l. 811.

3†. Drink; sup.

> Thus serveth he withouten mete or *sippe*.
> *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 193.

sipage (sī'pāj), *n.* [< *sipe* + *-age*.] Same as *seepage*.

sipahee, *n.* Same as *sepoy*.

sipahselar (si-pä'se-lär), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *sipāh-sālār*, army-leader.] In India, a commander-in-chief; a commanding general: as, the *sipahselar* Timour.

sipe (sīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *siped*, ppr. *siping*. [Also *seep* (also spelled *seip*, *sepe*); < ME. **sipen*, < AS. **sypian*, *sipian*, soak, macerate; cf. AS. **sipan* (pret. *sāp*, pp. **sipen*), drop, trickle (cf. *sipenige*, MD. *sijpooghe*, *sijpooghig*, with running eyes), = OFries. **sipa* (in comp. pp. *bi-sepen*, *bi-seppen*) = MD. *sijpen*, D. *zijpen*, drop, = LG. *sipen*, ooze, trickle (freq. *sipern* = Sw. *sippra*, ooze, drop, trickle); appar. not an orig. strong verb, but related to *sipian*, etc., and ult. < *sūpan*, sup, taste: see *sip*, *sup*. Cf. *seep*.] 1. To ooze; trickle; soak through or out.

> The *siping* through of the waters into the house.
> *Granger*, On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 316. (*Latham*.)

Her throat 's sair misguggled, . . . though she wears her corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, but that canna hinder the bluid *seiping* through.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

2. To steep; soak.

> The leaves [of the mullen] are boiled in fresh cow's milk, and, after boiling a moment, the infusion is allowed to stand and *sipe* for ten minutes, when it is strained, sweetened, and drank while warm.
> *New York Tribune*, Sept. 6, 1886.

[Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S. in both uses.]

siphert, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher*.

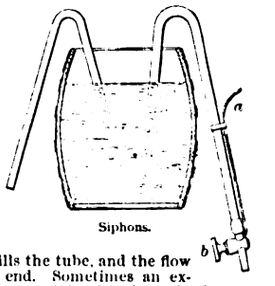
siphilis, *n.* See *syphilis*.

Siphneinæ (sif-nē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphneus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muridæ*, typified by the genus *Siphneus*, containing mole-like murine rodents with rudimentary external ears and short limbs and tail. The group combines some characters of the *Arvicolinæ* (which are *Muridæ*) with others of the different family *Spalacidæ*.

siphneine (sif'nē-in), *a.* Of the character of the *Siphneinæ*, or belonging to that subfamily.

Siphneus (sif'nē-us), *n.* [NL. (Brants, 1827), < Gr. *σιφνεύς*, a mole.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphneinæ*. *S. armandi* is a Tibetan species with large fossorial fore feet and a mole-like aspect.—2†. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger*, 1843.

siphon (sī'fon), *n.* [Also *syphon*; < F. *siphon* = Sp. *sifon* = Pg. *siphão* = It. *sifone*, < L. *sipho*(*n*-), perhaps < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, siphon; akin to *σαφής*, hollow.] 1. A bent pipe or tube with legs of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel by causing it to rise in the tube over the rim or top. For this purpose the shorter leg is inserted in the liquid, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. The liquid then rises by the pressure of the atmosphere and fills the tube, and the flow begins from the lower end. Sometimes an exhausting-tube (*a* in the figure) is placed on the longer leg; the air, in that case, is sucked out through *a* till the tube is filled to the cock *b*, which is then opened, and the flow commences—the cock *b* being so constructed as to close the suction-tube when the siphon is running. But the more general method is to fill the tube in the first place with the liquid, and then, stopping the mouth of the longer leg, to insert the shorter leg in the vessel; upon removal of the stop, the liquid will immediately begin to run. The flow depends upon the difference in vertical height of the two columns of the liquid, measured respectively from the bend of the tube to the level of the water in the vessel and to the open end of the tube. The flow ceases as soon as, by the lowering of the level in the vessel, these columns become of equal height, or when this level descends to the end of the shorter leg. The atmospheric pressure is essential to support the column of liquid from the vessel up to the top of the bend of the tube, and this height is consequently limited, varying inversely with the density of the liquid. At sea-level the maximum height is a little less than 30 inches for mercury and 34 feet for water.



Siphons.

2. In *zoöl.*, a canal or conduit, without reference to size, shape, or function; generally, a tube or tubular organ through which water or other fluid passes; a siphuncle. Specifically—(*a*) In *Molluscа*: (1) A tubular fold or prolongation of the mantle, forming a tube, generally paired, capable of protraction and retraction, characteristic of the siphonate or sinupalliate bivalves. It conveys water, and is of various shape and size, sometimes several times longer than the rest of the animal when fully extended, but usually capable of being withdrawn into the shell. In *Teredo* the united siphons are so long that the mollusk resembles a worm. See cuts under *ship-worm*, *Teredo*, *quahog*, and *Mya*[1]. (2) A similar siphon in some gastropods, extending from the anterior portion of the mantle over the head. See cut under *Siphonostomata*, 2. (3) The characteristic siphuncle, funnel, or infundibulum of cephalopods, formed from the mesopodium, and serving as an organ of locomotion by confining and directing the jet of water which is forced through it. See *siphuncle*. (4) A tubular or canaliculate formation of the shell of any mollusk which covers or protects the soft siphon; especially, the siphuncle of a cephalopod, or the communication between the compartments of the shell. (*b*) In *Rotifera*, the calcar or tentaculum, a part or process of the trochal disk, supposed to be a sense-organ. (*c*) In *Protozoa*, one of the tubes which traverse the septa of the interior of polythalamous tests, as the shells of foraminifers. (*d*) In *entom.*, the suctorial mouth-parts or sucking-tube of some insects, as fleas (*Siphonaptera*) and bugs (*Siphonata*). (*e*) In *Crustacea*, the suctorial mouth-parts of various parasitic forms. See *Siphonostomata*, 1. (*f*) In *Vermes*, a spout-like process of the mouth of gephyrean or sipunculacean worms. See *Gephyrea* and *Sipunculoidea*. (*g*) In *Echinodermata*, a tubular formation connected with the alimentary canal of some sea-urchins.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. Also *Sipho* (*Klein*, 1753; *Fabricius*, 1822) and *Sypho* (*Brown*, 1827).—4. In *bot.*, one of the small peculiar cells surrounding the large elongated central cell in the frond of certain florideous algæ. See *monosiphonous*, *polysiphonous*, *Polysiphonia*, *pericentral*.—5. A siphon-bottle.—**Automatic siphon**, a siphon which is set in operation by an alternate vertical movement, by which means the liquid is forced little by little to the necessary height through a valve in the short arm.—**Siphon-filling apparatus**, an apparatus for filling siphon-bottles with aerated liquids. It holds the bottle, and by means of a lever opens the valve and permits the liquid to enter. It is usually provided with a screen to protect the operator from injury in case the bottle bursts.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Würtemberg siphon** (so called from its having been first used in that country), a siphon with both legs equal, and turned up at the extremities.

siphon (sī'fon), *v.* [< *siphon*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey, as water, by means of a siphon; transmit or remove by a siphon.

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Water may be *siphoned* over obstacles which are less than 32 feet higher than the surface of the water.
Pop. Encyc. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* To pass or be conducted through a siphon.

On introducing the bent tube, a little of the zinc solution will first *siphon* over and sink to the bottom of the copper solution. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 370.

siphonaceous (sī-fō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by siphons: applied to florideous algæ. See *siphon*, 4.

siphonage (sī′fon-āj), *n.* [< *siphon* + *-age*.] The action or operation of a siphon; specifically, the emptying of a siphon-formed trap, for example in a waste-pipe, by exhaustion of the pressure below, usually caused by a sudden flow of water in a connected pipe.

A perfect seal against *siphonage* and evaporation.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XLI. 5.

siphonal (sī′fon-al), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Pertaining or relating to the siphon of mollusks, etc. (*b*) Marked by the siphon of a bivalve mollusk; pallial, as a sinus: as, the *siphonal* impression of the shell. (*c*) Bent into the form of a siphon, as the stomach of certain fishes, one arm of the siphon being the cardiac and the other the pyloric part.—**Siphonal fasciole**, in *conch.*, a zone, differentiated by sculpture, which at its end forms the external boundary of the siphonal notch or groove.—**Siphonal scar**, in *conch.*, the pallial sinus. See *pallial*, *sinus*, 2 (*d*), and cut under *sinupalliate*.

Siphonaptera (sī-fō-nap′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), neut. pl. of **siphonapterus*: see *siphonapterous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, an order of insects, the fleas, corresponding exactly to the family *Pulicidæ*. The most advanced systematists, as Brauer and Packard, retain it as an order, and do not consider the group a mere family of *Diptera*. The metamorphoses are complete. The adults are wingless, with three- to eleven-jointed antennæ, long serrate mandibles, short maxillæ, four-jointed maxillary and labial palps, distinct labrum, and no hypopharynx. The body is ovate and much compressed. There are only two simple eyes, and no compound eyes. The edges of the head and prothorax are armed with stout spines directed backward. The group is oftener called *Aphaniptera*. See cut under *flea*.

siphonapterous (sī-fō-nap′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **siphonapterus*, < Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + ἄπτερος, wingless: see *apterous*.] Siphonate and apterous, as a flea; having a sucking-tube and no wings; of or pertaining to the *Siphonaptera*.

Siphonaria (sī-fō-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1824), < Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] **1.** The typical genus of *Siphonariidæ*, with a patelliform shell having a siphonal groove at one side.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

The *Siphonarias* have solid, conical shells, often overgrown with sea-weeds and millepores. . . . They are found on almost all tropical shores.
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 82.

Siphonariacea (sī-fō-nā-ri-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonaria* + *-acea*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Siphonariidæ*.

Siphonariidæ (sī″fō-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siphonaria*. They have a broad bilobate head; eyes sessile on rounded lobes; and rudimentary branchiæ, forming triangular folds of the lining membrane of the mantle. The shell is patelliform, having a subcentral apex and a horseshoe-shaped muscular impression divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove. Nearly 100 species are known, from different parts of the world: they are most numerous on the shores of the Pacific. They live chiefly between tide-marks.

siphonarioid (sī-fō-nā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonariidæ*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Siphonariidæ*.

Siphonata (sī-fō-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonatus*: see *siphonate*.] **1†.** In *entom.*, same as *Hemiptera*.—**2.** In *conch.*, a division of lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks, containing those which have one or two siphons. Most bivalves are *Siphonata*, which include all the *Sinupalliata* and some of the *Integropalliata*; the families are very numerous. Also *Macrotrachia*, *Siphoniata*, and *Siphonida*.

siphonate (sī′fō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *siphonatus*, < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *zoöl.*, provided with a siphon or siphons of any kind; siphoned. Specifically—(*a*) Having siphons, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 2; sinupalliate. (*b*) Having a siphon, as a cephalopod; infundibulate. (*c*) Having a siphon, as a bug; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 1; hemipterous; rhynchote. (*d*) Forming or formed into a siphon; tubular; canaliculate; infundibuliform; siphonal. Also *siphoniate*.

siphonated (sī′fō-nā-ted), *a.* [< *siphonate* + *-ed*².] Same as *siphonate*.

siphon-barometer (sī′fon-ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward in the form of a siphon. In the newest form the two legs of the siphon are separate tubes entering a cistern of mercury. By the turning of a screw in the cistern the mercury may be made to rise in both tubes, thereby giving surfaces of maximum convexity from which to determine the height of the mercury in each tube. See *barometer*.

siphon-bottle (sī′fon-bot″l), *n.* A bottle for aërated waters, fitted with a long glass tube reaching nearly to the bottom and bent like a siphon at the outlet. When the tube is opened by pressing down a valve-lever, the liquid is forced out by the pressure of the gas on its surface. Also called *siphon*.


Siphon-bottle.

siphon-condenser (sī′fon-kon-den″sėr), *n.* A form of condenser involving the principle of the siphon, used with some condensing engines instead of the air-pump and the ordinary condenser.

siphon-cup (sī′fon-kup), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of lubricating apparatus in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick, and dropping on the part to be lubricated.

Siphoneæ (sī-fō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe, + *-eæ*.] A small order of fresh-water algæ, belonging to the newly constituted group *Multinucleatæ*, typified by the genus *Vaucheria* (which see for characterization).

siphoned (sī′fond), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-ed*².] Having a siphon; siphonate: as, "tubular *siphoned* Orthoceras," *Hyatt*.

siphonet (sī′fon-et), *n.* [< *siphon* + *-et*¹.] In *entom.*, one of the two tubes on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis from which honeydew exudes; a honey-tube. Also called *siphunculus*.

siphon-gage (sī′fon-gāj), *n.* See *gage*².

siphonia, *n.* Plural of *siphonium*.

siphonial (sī-fō′ni-al), *a.* [< *siphonium* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, pertaining to the siphonium; atmosteal.

Siphoniata (sī-fō-ni-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Siphonata*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

siphoniate (sī-fō′ni-āt), *a.* Same as *siphonate*.

siphonic (sī-fon′ik), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a siphon.

A single reflecting surface is insufficient to separate the water entirely from the air, and a strong and long-continued *siphonic* action destroys its [the trap's] seal.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 432.

Siphonida (sī-fon′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a siphon, + *-ida*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

siphonifer (sī-fon′i-fėr), *n.* [NL. *siphonifer*, < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] That which has a siphon; specifically, a member of the *Siphonifera*.

Siphonifera (sī-fō-nif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *siphonifères*, D'Orbigny, 1826), neut. pl. of *siphonifer*: see *siphonifer*.] A division of cephalopods, corresponding to the *Tetrabranchiata*.

siphoniferous (sī-fō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [As *siphonifer* + *-ous*.] Having a siphon; siphonate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Siphonifera*.

siphoniform (sī′fon-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe, + *forma*, form.] Siphonate in form; having the shape of a siphon.

siphonium (sī-fō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *siphonia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *ornith.*, the atmosteon or air-bone which conveys air from the tympanic cavity to the pneumatic cavity of the mandible.

In some birds the air is conducted from the tympanum to the articular piece of the mandible by a special bony tube, the *siphonium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 272.

siphonless (sī′fon-les), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-less*.] Having no siphon; asiphonate.

siphon-mouthed (sī′fon-moutht), *a.* Having a mouth fitted for sucking the juices of plants: specifically noting homopterous insects. See *siphonostomatous*.

Siphonobranchiata (sī″fō-nō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + βράγχια, gills, + *-ata*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first order of his *Paracephalophora dioica*, containing the "families" *Siphonostomata*, *Entomostomata*, and *Angiostomata*, and contrasted with the order *Asiphonobranchiata*. See *Siphonochlamyda*.

siphonobranchiate (sī″fō-nō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonobranchiata*; siphonostomatous; siphonochlamydate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Siphonobranchiata* or *Siphonostomata*, 2.

Siphonochlamyda (sī″fō-nō-klam′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + χλαμύς (χλαμυδ-), a short cloak.] A suborder of reptant azygobranchiate gastropods, having the mantle-margin siphonate. There are many families, all marine and mostly carnivorous, always with a spiral shell, which is usually operculate.

siphonochlamydate (sī″fō-nō-klam′i-dāt), *a.* [As *Siphonochlamyda* + *-ate*¹.] Having the mantle-margin drawn out into a trough, spout, or siphon, and accordingly a notched lip of the shell; of or pertaining to the *Siphonochlamyda*. There are many families, grouped as *tænioglossate*, *toxoglossate*, and *rachiglossate*. The term is synonymous with *siphonostomatous* as applied to the shell.

Siphonocladaceæ (sī″fō-nō-klā-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonocladus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of very remarkable green algæ, belonging to the class *Multinucleatæ*. They are inhabitants of warm and shallow seas, and are characterized by the thallus consisting of a single cell, which is often of very great size, exhibiting, in fact, the largest dimensions attained by the single cell in the whole vegetable kingdom. This cell is often much branched, and is differentiated into root-like and stem-like parts. The ordinary mode of reproduction seems to be by means of zoöspores, which germinate directly without conjugation; but in many of the genera the mode of reproduction is not known. The group includes the *Caulerpeæ*, *Valoniaceæ*, *Bryopsideæ*, etc.

siphonocladaceous (sī″fō-nō-klā-dā′shius), *a.* [< *Siphonocladaceæ* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the *Siphonocladaceæ* or the genus *Siphonocladus*.

Siphonocladus (sī-fō-nok′lā-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + κλάδος, a branch.] A genus of algæ, giving name to the order *Siphonocladaceæ*.

Siphonognathidæ (sī″fō-nog-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Siphonognathus*. The body is very long; the head is also elongate and its facial parts are produced into a tube; the dorsal fin has numerous flexible spines; the anal fin is moderate, and ventrals are wanting. Only one species is known, *S. argyrophanes*, of King George Sound, Australia, which is related to the *Labridæ*, but differs in the characters specified. It is a rare fish.

siphonognathoid (sī-fō-nog′nā-thoid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Siphonognathus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonognathidæ*.

Siphonognathus (sī-fō-nog′nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1857), < Gr. σίφων, a tube, pipe, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, characterized by the long subtubular mouth, and typical of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

Siphonophora¹ (sī-fō-nof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), fem. sing. of **siphonophorus*, < Gr. σιφωνοφόρος, carrying tubes, < σίφων, a tube, pipe, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] **1.** A genus of myriapods, typical of the unused family *Siphonophoridæ*.—**2.** A notable genus of plant-lice (*Aphididæ*), erected by Koch in 1855, having long nectaries, and the antennæ usually longer than the body. It contains numerous species, many of which are common to Europe and America, as the grain plant-louse, *S. avenæ*, and the rose plant-louse, *S. rosæ*.

Siphonophora² (sī-fō-nof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*¹.] Oceanic hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa* or an order of *Hydromedusæ*, containing free pelagic forms in which hydriform persons and sterile medusiform persons (in one family only the former) are united in colonies or aggregates under many special modifications, but definite and constant in each instance. The medusiform or sexual persons are usually only in the form of sporosacs, but sometimes are matured before they are set free from the colony. The structure is essentially a hollow stem or stock, budding into many different kinds of appendages, representing modified hydranths, hydriform persons, or undeveloped medusiforms. The appendages which a siphonophoran may or does have are the float, pneumatophore or pneumatocyst, which may be absent or replaced by an inflation of the whole stem, the somatocyst, as in the Portuguese man-of-war; the swimming-bell or nectocalyx; the hydrophyllium, covering some of the other parts; the dactylozoöid, or tentaculiform person; the gastrozoöid or nutritive person, which may be highly differentiated into oral, pharyngeal, gastric, and basal parts, which latter may bear long tentacles; and the sexual persons, medusiform buds proper, or gonophores. The arrangement of these elements is very diverse in the different forms of the order. The *Siphonophora* are sometimes divided into two orders, *Calycophora* and *Physophora*, or into four suborders. Recognized families are *Athorybiidæ*, *Agalmidæ*, *Apolemiidæ*, *Physophoridæ*, *Rhizophysidæ*, *Physaliidæ*, *Hippopodiidæ*, *Monophyidæ*,

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Diphyidæ, and *Velellidæ*. See cuts under *hydrophyllium*, *Physalia*, *hydranth*, *tentacular*, *Athorybia*, *gonoblastidium*, *gonophore*, and *nematocyst*.

siphonophoran (sī-fō-nof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Siphonophora*[2] + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonophora*.

II. *n.* A member of the subclass *Siphonophora*.

siphonophore (sī'fō-nō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Siphonophora*[2].] Same as *siphonophoran*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 261.

siphonophorous (sī-fō-nof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. **siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*[1].] Same as *siphonophoran*.

siphonoplax (sī-fon'ō-plaks), *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πλάξ*, a tablet, plate.] One of several calcareous plates behind the valves of certain pholads, which combine to form a tube around the siphons. See *Pholadidea*.

siphonopod (sī-fon'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having the foot converted into a siphon; having a tubular mesopodium; of or pertaining to the *Siphonopoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Siphonopoda*; a cephalopod.

Siphonopoda (sī-fō-nop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siphonopod*.] 1. The *Cephalopoda*, in an ordinary sense. When the pteropods are included with the cephalopods in one class, the latter constitute a branch or division, *Siphonopoda*, contrasted with *Pteropoda*. *E. R. Lankester*.

2. An order of scaphopodous mollusks, represented by the *Siphonodentaliidæ*. *O. Sars*.

siphonopodous (sī-fō-nop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *siphonopod*.

siphonorhine (sī-fon'ō-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubinarial.

siphonorhinian (sī'fō-nō-rin'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *siphonorhine* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

II. *n.* A tube-nosed bird — that is, a bird of the petrel family.

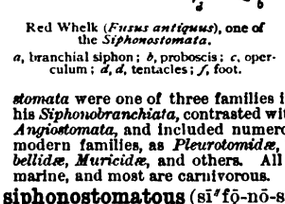
Siphonorhis (sī-fon'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (P. L. Sclater, 1861): see *siphonorhine*.] A genus of American *Caprimulgidæ* or goatsuckers, having tubular nostrils. The only species, *S. americana*, inhabits Jamaica.



Siphonorhis americana.

Siphonostoma (sī-fō-nos'tō-mạ), *n. pl.* In *zoöl.*, same as *Siphonostomata*, 1.

Siphonostomata (sī'fō-nō-stom'a-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonostomatus*: see *siphonostomatous*.] 1. In *Crustacea*: (*a*) In Latreille's classification, the second family of his *Pœciloposda*, divided into *Caligides* and *Lernæiformes*, the former of which is approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostomata*, the latter to the *Lernæoidea*. All are parasitic crustaceans. (*b*) An order of epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, having the thorax segmented, several pairs of limbs, three pairs of maxillipeds, and antennæ. It corresponds to the *Caligides* of Latreille. There are several families of these fish-lice. Also called *Siphonostoma*. — 2. In *Mollusca*, a division of prosobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched, canaliculate, or tubular, for the protrusion of a respiratory siphon: contrasted with *Holostomata*. This formation of the shell is correlated with the development of the siphon (see *Siphonobranchiata*, *Siphonochlamyda*). In De Blainville's classification the *Siphonostomata* were one of three families into which he divided his *Siphonobranchiata*, contrasted with *Entomostomata* and *Angiostomata*, and included numerous genera of several modern families, as *Pleurotomidæ*, *Turbinellidæ*, *Columbellidæ*, *Muricidæ*, and others. All these gastropods are marine, and most are carnivorous.



Red Whelk (*Fusus antiquus*), one of the *Siphonostomata*.

a, branchial siphon; *b*, proboscis; *c*, operculum; *d*, *d*, tentacles; *f*, foot.

siphonostomatous (sī'fō-nō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [< NL. *siphonostomatus*, < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth, front.] Having a siphonate mouth, in any form; of or pertaining to the *Siphonostomata*, in any sense. Specifically — (*a*) Having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipe-fish. (*b*) Having mouth-parts fitted for sucking or holding on, as a fish-louse: opposed to *odontostomatous*. (*c*) Having the lip of the shell canaliculate, as a shell-fish; not holostomatous. Also *siphonostomous*.

siphonostome (sī'fō-nō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Siphonostoma*.] A siphonostomatous animal, as a fish, a fish-louse, or a shell-fish.

siphonostomous (sī-fō-nos'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *siphonostomatous*.

siphon-pipe (sī'fọn-pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe with a curve or bend, acting on the principle of the siphon, serving to conduct liquids over inequalities of ground. — 2. In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-tube.

siphon-pump (sī'fọn-pump), *n.* A form of steam jet-pump placed at the lower end of a delivery-pipe, near the surface of the water to be raised, having also a short suction-pipe, and taking its steam at the bottom through a bent pipe or inverted siphon, which extends downward, and turns upward at its lower end to unite with the steam induction-port of the pump. Compare *ejector* and *injector*.

siphon-recorder (sī'fọn-rē-kôr'dėr), *n.* An instrument, invented by Sir William Thomson, for recording messages sent through long telegraphic lines, as submarine cables. See *recorder*, 5, and *telegraph*.

siphon-shell (sī'fọn-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Siphonariidæ*.

siphon-slide (sī'fọn-slīd), *n.* In *microscopy*, a form of glass slide adapted for holding small aquatic animals or fish in the field of a microscope. It has a tank which is filled with water and is connected by means of rubber tubes with two bottles. On one bottle filled with water being placed above the slide, and the other below it, the tubes act as a siphon, and maintain a constant current through the tank.

siphon-tube (sī'fọn-tūb), *n.* In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-pipe.

siphon-worm (sī'fọn-wėrm), *n.* Any member of the *Sipunculidæ*; a spoonworm.

siphorhinal (sī-fō-rī'nạl), *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

siphorhinian (sī-fō-rin'i-ạn), *a.* Same as *siphonorhinian*.

siphosome (sī'fō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *σῶμα*, the body.] The nutrient portion of a siphonophoran stock. See *nectosome*.

siphuncle (sī'fung-kl), *n.* [< L. *siphunculus*, LL. also *sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho*(*n-*), tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A siphon; especially, the siphon or funnel of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, between the chambers of the shell which it connects. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *nectary*, 2. Also called *cornicle*, *honey-tube*, *siphonet*, and *siphunculus*.

siphuncled (sī'fung-kld), *a.* [< *siphuncle* + *-ed*[2].] Having a siphuncle.

siphuncular (sī-fung'kū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe, + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle; siphonal: as, the *siphuncular* pedicle of a pearly nautilus.

siphunculate (sī-fung'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *siphunculus* (see *siphuncle*) + *-ate*[1].] Having a siphuncle; siphuncled.

siphunculated (sī-fung'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *siphunculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *siphunculate*.

siphunculus (sī-fung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *siphunculus*, a little tube: see *siphuncle*.] 1. Pl. *siphunculi* (-lī). In *entom.*, a siphuncle. — 2. [*cap.*] See *Sipunculus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

sipper (sip'ėr), *n.* One who sips.

They are all *sippers*; . . . they look as they would not drink off two pen'orth of bottle-ale amongst them.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

sippet (sip'et), *n.* [Formerly also *sippit*; early mod. E. *syppet*; < *sip* or *sop* (with vowel-change as in *sip*) + *-et*.] †1. A little sip or sup.

In all her dinner she drinketh but once, and that is not pure wine, but water mixed with wine; in suche wise that with her *sippets* none may satisfie his appetite, and much lesse kill his thirst.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 98.

2. Anything soaked or dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a sop; especially, in the plural, bread cut into small pieces and served in milk or broth. In modern cookery the term is applied to small pieces of toasted or fried bread served with soup or with minced meat.

Cut this bread in *sippets* for brewis.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 4.

Put then into him [a chub] a convenient quantity of the best butter you can get, with a little nutmeg grated into it, and *sippets* of white bread.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 70.

3. A fragment; a bit.

What can you do with three or four fools in a dish, and a blockhead cut into *sippets*?
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

sipple (sip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sippled*, ppr. *sippling*. [Freq. of *sip*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sip frequently; tipple.

A trick of *sippling* and tippling. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

II. *trans.* To drink by sips.

From this topic he transferred his disquisitions to the verb drink, which he affirmed was improperly applied to the taking of coffee; inasmuch as people did not drink, but sip or *sipple* that liquor.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xlv. (*Davies.*)

siprest, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cypress*[2].

Sipunculacea (sī-pung-kū-lā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *sipunculus*, a little tube or siphon (see *Sipunculus*, *siphuncle*), + *-acea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a group of echinoderms: synonymous with *Gephyrea*. *Brandt*, 1835.

sipunculacean (sī-pung-kū-lā'sē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sipunculacea*; sipunculoid; gephyrean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sipunculacea*; a gephyrean worm.

sipunculaceous (sī-pung-kū-lā'shius), *a.* Same as *sipunculacean*.

Sipunculida (sī-pung-kū'li-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-ida*.] The spoonworms: so named by Leuckart in 1848 as an order of his class *Scytodermata*, contrasted with *Holothuriæ*.

Sipunculidæ (sī-pung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-idæ*.] 1. The spoonworms proper, a restricted family of sipunculoid or gephyrean worms, typified by the genus *Sipunculus*, having a retractile tentaculiferous proboscis. — 2. The *Sipunculoidea* as a class of animals under a phylum *Gephyrea*. *E. R. Lankester*.

sipunculiform (sī-pung'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sipunculus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *sipunculoid*.

sipunculoid (sī-pung'kū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sipunculus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a spoonworm; related or pertaining to the *Sipunculoidea*: as, a *sipunculoid* gephyrean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sipunculoidea*.

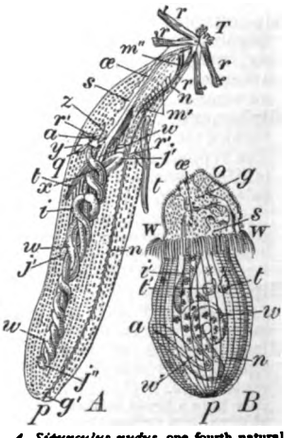
Sipunculoidea (sī-pung-kū-loi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-oidea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a class of annulose animals: synonymous with *Sipunculacea* and *Gephyrea*.

Sipunculomorpha (sī-pung'kū-lō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus*, q. v., + Gr. *μορφή*, form, shape.] The spoonworms as a subclass of *Gephyrea*, contrasted with *Echiuromorpha*, and composed of two orders, *Sipunculina* and *Priapulina*.

sipunculomorphic (sī-pung'kū-lō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Sipunculomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a spoonworm; of or pertaining to the *Sipunculomorpha*.

Sipunculus (sī-pung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *sipunculus*, var. of *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe: see *siphuncle*.] 1. The typical genus of *Sipunculidæ*, named by Brandt, in 1835, as a genus of echinoderms. The retractile proboscis is as long as the body, and provided with a circlet of tentacles about the mouth. *S. bernhardus* is found on the coast of Europe, living at a depth of from 10 to 30 fathoms in the shell of some mollusk. Some species burrow in the sand and are used for bait or as food, as *S. edulis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.



A. Sipunculus nudus, one fourth natural size, in longitudinal section. *T*, tentacles; *r*, *r*, *r*, *r*, four retractor muscles of the proboscis, detached from the points *r'*, *r''* in the body-walls; *a*, anus; *œ*, esophagus; *i*, intestine with *j'*, *j''*, its loops; *x*, *y*, appendages of rectum; *s*, fusiform muscle; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *g*, anal muscles; *z*, cæcal glands of *t*, cæca, the so-called testes; *p*, pore at end of body; *n*, nervous cord, ending in a lobed ganglionic mass near the mouth, with an enlargement, *g'*, posteriorly; *m'*, *m''*, muscles associated with the nervous cord.

B. Larval Sipunculus, about one twelfth of an inch long. *o*, mouth; *œ*, esophagus; *z*, cæcal gland; *i'*, intestine with masses of fatty cells; *a*, anus; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *g*, brain with two pairs of red eye-spots; *n*, nervous cord; *p*, pore; *t*, *t'*, so-called testes; *W*, *W*, circlet of cilia.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

sipylite (sip'i-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the associated names *niobium* and *tantalum*; < L. *Sipylus*, < Gr. *Σίπυλος*, the name of one of the children of Niobe and of a mountain near Smyrna where Niobe was changed to stone, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *niobium*, *tantalum*.] A rare niobite of erbium, the metals of the cerium group, uranium, and other bases. It occurs in tetragonal

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crystals, isomorphous with fergusonite, also massive, of a brownish-black color and resinous luster. It is found in Amherst county, Virginia.

si quis (sī kwis), *n.* [L. *si quis*, if any one, the first words of a formal notification or advertisement: *si*, if; *quis*, any one: see *who*.] A public notice; specifically, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a notice publicly given in the parish church of a candidate for the diaconate or priesthood, announcing his intention to offer himself for ordination, and asking any one present to declare any impediment against his admission to orders. In the case of a bishop a public notice is affixed to the door of a church (Bow Church for the province of Canterbury).

Saw'st thou ever *siquis* patch'd on Paul's church door,
To seek some vacant vicarage before?
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. v.

My end is to paste up a *si quis*.
Marston, What you Will, iii. (*Nares.*)

si-quis (sī'kwis), *v. t.* [< *si quis*, *n.*] To advertise or notify publicly. [Rare.]

I must excuse my departure to Theomachus, otherwise he may send here and cry after me, and *Si quis* me in the next gazette. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 312. (*Davies.*)

sir (sėr), *n.* [< ME. *sir*, *syr*, *ser*, pl. *sires*, *seres*, *serys*, a shortened form, due to its unaccented use as a title, of *sire*, *syre* = Icel. *sira*, in mod. pron. *sera*, *sĕra*, < OF. *sire*, master, sir, lord, in F. used in address to emperors and kings (= Pr. *sire*, *cyre* = It. *sere*, *sire*, *ser*), a weaker form of OF. *senre*, *sendra* (in acc. and hence nom. *seigneur*, *sieur* = Sp. *señor* = Pr. Pg. *senhor* = It. *signor*, a lord, gentleman, in address sir), < L. *senior* (acc. *seniorem*), an elder, ML. a chief, lord: see *senior*. Cf. *sire*, *signor*, *seignior*, *señor*, etc.] **1†.** A master; lord; sovereign. The use of *sir* in this and the next sense is derived in part, if not wholly, from its use in address (def. 3); the regular form for these senses is *sire*. (See *sire*.) The Middle English forms cannot be discriminated in the plural.

Sole *sir* o' the world,
I cannot project mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 120.

2. A person of rank or importance; a personage; a gentleman.

A nobler *sir* ne'er lived
'Twixt sky and ground.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 145.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled *sir*,
That looks three handfuls higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

3. Master; mister: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, and now to men of equal rank, or without regard to rank, as a mere term of address, without etymological significance. In emphatic assertions, threats, or reproaches the word takes meaning from the tone in which it is uttered. It was used sometimes formerly, and is still dialectally, in addressing women.

"What, *serys!*" he seith, "this goth not all a right."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1536.

And [Lot] seide, I prey 3ow, *syres*, bowith down into the hows of 3oure child, and dwellith there.
Wyclif, Gen. xix. 2.

My noble girls! Ah, women, women, look,
Our lamp is spent, it's out! Good *sirs*, take heart.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 15. 84.

Ped. Whence come you, *sir?*
San. From fleaing myself, *sir.*
Soto. From playing with fencers, *sir;* and they have beat him out of his clothes, *sir.*
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

She had nothing ethereal about her. No, *sir;* she was of the earth earthy.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically—(*a*) [*cap.*] A title of honor prefixed to the Christian names of knights and baronets, and formerly applied also to those of higher rank, as the king; it was also prefixed occasionally to the title of rank itself: as, *Sir* King; *Sir* Knight; *Sir* Herald.

Syr Edwarde, somtyme Kynge of England, our fader.
Arnold's Chron., p. 31.

But, Sir, is this the way to recover your Father's Favour? Why, *Sir* Sampson will be irreconcileable.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 1.

Sir king, there be but two old men that know.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

(*b*†) Formerly, a title of a bachelor of arts; hence, a title given to a clergyman; also, a clergyman.

Sir. A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general, for this reason: dominus, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English at the universities. So that a bachelor, who in the books stood Dominus Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. . . . Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *Sir*.
Nares.

And xxvij Day of August Decessyd *Syr* Thomas Toppe, a prest of the west countre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

I prithee, put on this gown and this beard; make him believe thou art *Sir* Topas the curate.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2. 2.

Voted, Sept. 5th, 1763, "that *Sir* Sewall, B. A., be the Instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for three years." *Peirce*, Hist. Harv. Univ., p. 234.

Sir John†, a priest; a clergyman.

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, which hath better skill in playing at tables . . . than in God's word. *Latimer.*

Sir John Barleycorn. See *barleycorn*.—**Sir Roger de Coverley.** Same as *Roger de Coverley*.

sir (sėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sirred*, ppr. *sirring*. [< *sir*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To address as "sir."

My brother and sister Mr. Solmes'd him and *Sirr'd* him up at every word.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 47. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To use the word *sir*.

Oh it looks ill
When delicate tongues disclaim all terms of kin,
Sir-ing and Madam-ing. *Southey*, To Margaret Hill.

siraballi (sir-a-bal'i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A fragrant timber from British Guiana, the product of an unidentified tree.

siraskier, *n.* Same as *seraskier*.

sircar (sėr-kär'), *n.* [Also *sirkar*, *circar*, *cercar;* < Hind. *sarkār*, < Pers. *sarkār*, head of affairs, superintendent, chief, < *ser*, *sar*, the head, + *kār* = Skt. *kara*, action, work, business. Cf. *sirdar*.] In India: (*a*) The supreme authority; the government. (*b*) The master; the head of a domestic establishment. (*c*) A servant who keeps account of the household expenses and makes purchases for the family; a house-steward; in merchants' offices, a native accountant or clerk. (*d*) A division of a province: used chiefly in the phrase *the Northern Sircars*, a former division of the Madras Presidency.

sirdar (sėr-där'), *n.* [Also *sardar;* < Hind. *sardār*, < Pers. *sardār*, a leader, chief, commander, < *ser*, *sar*, a head, chief, + *-dār*, holding, keeping, possessing. Cf. *sircar*.] In India: (*a*) A chief or military officer; a person in command or authority.

As there are many janizaries about the country on their little estates, they are governed by a *sardar* in every castellate, and are subject only to their own body.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 267.

(*b*) Same as *sirdar-bearer*.

A close palkee, with a passenger; the bearers . . . trotting to a jerking ditty which the *sirdar*, or leader, is improvising. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 265.

sirdar-bearer (sėr-där'bār'ėr), *n.* In India, originally, the chief or leader of the bearers of a palanquin, who took the orders of the master; hence, a head servant, sometimes a kind of head waiter, sometimes a valet or body-servant.

sire (sīr), *n.* [< ME. *sire*, *syre* = Sp. Pg. *sire* = G. Dan. Sw. *sire*, < OF. *sire*, master, lord, sir, *sire*, lord (used in addressing a sovereign), < L. *senior*, an elder, ML. a chief, lord, orig. adj., elder, compar. of *senex*, old: see *senior*. Cf. *sir*.] **1†.** A master; a lord; hence, a personage of importance; an esquire; a gentleman.

Ther rede I wel he wol be lord and *syre*.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 12.

Oure *sire* in his see aboue the seuene sterris
Sawe the many mysscheuys that these men dede.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 352.

2. Master; lord; my lord: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, especially to a prince. (See *sir*.) *Sire* is or has been in present or recent use only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

Thence to the court he past; there told the King, . . .
And added "*Sire*, my liege, so much I learnt."
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3†. The master of a house; goodman; husband.

Upon a nyght Jankin, that was our *sire*,
Redde on his book, as he sat by the fire.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 713.

The only exception known to me is art. vi. in the Statuts des Poulaillers de Paris: "The wife of a poulterer may carry on the said mystery after the death of her husband, quite as freely as if her *sire* was alive; and if she marries a man not of the mystery, and wishes to carry it on, she must buy the (right of carrying on the) mystery."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxii., note.

4. An old person; an elder.

He was an aged *syre*, all hory gray.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 5.

That bearded, staff-supported *Sire*— . . .
That Old Man, studious to expound
The spectacle, is mounting high
To days of dim antiquity.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

5. A father; an ancestor; a progenitor: used also in composition: as, *grandsire;* great-grand-*sire*.

Lewde wrecche, wel bysemithe thi *siris* sonne to wedde me! *Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 124.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue, like a loving *sire*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 22.

Sons, *sires*, and grand*sires*, all will wear the bays.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 171.

6. The male parent of a beast: used especially of stallions, but also of bulls, dogs, and other domestic animals: generally with *dam* as the female parent.

The *sires* were well selected, and the growing animals were not subjected to the fearful setbacks attendant on passing a winter on the cold plains.
The Century, XXXVII. 334.

7. A breed; a growth: as, a good *sire* of pigs, or of cabbages. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sire (sīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sired*, ppr. *siring*. [< *sire*, *n.*] To beget; procreate: used now chiefly of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 26.

siredon (sī-rē'dọn), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < LL. *siredon*, in pl. *siredones*, < Gr. σειρηδών, a late collateral form of σειρήν, a siren: see *siren*.] A larval salamander; a urodele batrachian with gills, which may subsequently be lost: originally applied to the Mexican axolotl, the larval or gilled form of *Amblystoma mexicana*, under the impression that it was a distinct genus. See cut under *axolotl*.

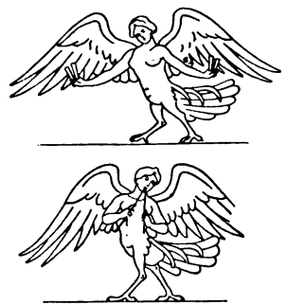
sireless (sīr'les), *a.* [< *sire* + *-less*.] **1.** Without a sire; fatherless.

That Mother-Maid,
Who *Sire-less* bore her Sire, yet ever-Maid.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 33.

2. Ungenerative; unprocreative; unproductive.

The Plant is leaf-less, branch-less, void of fruit;
The Beast is lust-less, sex-less, *sire-less*, mute.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

siren (sī'ren), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syren*, *sirene;* < ME. *sirene*, *syrene*, also *serein*, *sereyn*, < OF. *sereine*, F. *sirène* = Pr. *serena* = Sp. *sirena* = Pg. *serea*, *sereia* = It. *sirena*, *serena* = D. *sireen* = G. Dan. *sirene* = Sw. *siren*, < L. *siren*, ML. also *sirena* and *serena* (by confusion with L. *serena*, fem. of *serenus*, serene), < Gr. σειρήν, a siren; formerly supposed to mean 'entangler,' < σειρά, a cord; but prob. akin to σῦριγξ, a pipe (see *syringe*), Skt. √ *svar*, sound, praise (> *svara*, a sound, voice, etc.), and E. *swear*, *swarm*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, one of two, three, or an indeterminate number of sea-nymphs who by their singing fascinated those who sailed by their island, and then destroyed them. In works of art they are represented as having the head, arms, and generally the bust of a young woman, the wings and lower part of the body, or sometimes only the feet, of a bird. In Attic usage they are familiar as goddesses of the grave, personifying the expression of regret and lamentation for the dead. See *Harpy monument* (under *harpy*), and compare cut under *embolon*.



Sirens.—From a Greek funeral marble in Chios. (From Mittheilungen of the German Institute in Athens.)

Next where the *sirens* dwell you plough the seas!
Their song is death, and makes destruction please.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xii. 51.

2†. A mermaid.

Though we mermaydens clepe hem here
In English, as is oure usaunce,
Men clepen hem *sereyns* in France.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 684.

Over-against the creeke Pæstanum, there is Leucasia, called so of a meremaid or *sirene* there buried.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, iii. 7.

3. A charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her arts of fascination.

This Semiramis, this nymph,
This *siren*, that will charm Rome's Saturnine.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 23.

4. One who sings sweetly.

In deep of night . . . then listen I
To the celestial *sirens'* harmony.
Milton, Arcades, l. 63.

5†. A fabulous creature having the form of a winged serpent.

Ther be also in some places of arabye serpentis named *sirenes*, that ronne faster than an horse, & haue wynges to fle. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

6. In *herpet.*: (*a*) Any member of the *Sirenidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus of amphibians, now restricted as the type of the family *Sirenidæ*. Also *Sirene*.—**7.** One of the *Sirenia*, as the manatee, dugong, halicore, or sea-cow; any sirenian.—**8.** An acoustical instrument consisting essentially of a wooden or metallic disk, pierced

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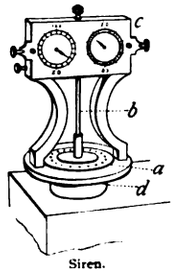
with holes equidistantly arranged in a circle, which can be revolved over a jet of compressed air or steam so as to produce periodic puffs. When the revolutions are rapid enough, the puffs coalesce into a musical tone. The revolution of the disk is effected either by a motor of some kind, or by setting the holes at an oblique angle so that the impact of the jet shall do the work. In the more complicated forms of the instrument two or more tones can be produced at once, either by having two or more concentric circles of holes in the same disk, or by two separate disks: the latter form is called a *double siren*. The number of revolutions required to produce a given tone can be counted and exhibited in various ways; and the application of the instrument in acoustical experiments and demonstrations is wide. In the cut *a* is a perforated disk made to revolve by the pressure of the air forced from the bellows beneath through *d*; *b*, vertical shaft revolving with the disk, and, by means of a pair of cog-wheels in the box *c*, turning the two index-hands on their respective dial-plates, and thus registering the number of revolutions made during the time of observation. Very large sirens are sometimes made for use as fog-signals, the sound being conveyed seaward in a large trumpet-shaped tube called a *fog-horn*, a name also given to the whole arrangement. See *fog-horn*. Also *sirene*.



Siren.

9. An apparatus for testing woods and metals to ascertain their sonorous qualities. *E. H. Knight.*—**10.** In *her.*, the representation of a mermaid, used as a bearing.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren; dangerously alluring; fascinating; bewitching.

> What potions have I drunk of *Siren* tears,
> Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within!
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxix.
>
> And still false-warbling in his cheated ear,
> Her *Siren* voice enchanting draws him on.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 991.

sirene (sī-rēn′), *n.* [< F. *sirène*, a siren: see *siren*.] Same as *siren*, 8.

Sirene (sī-rē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816): see *siren*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Siren*, 6 (*b*).

Sirenia (sī-rē′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *siren*, a siren: see *siren*.] The sirenian mammals or so-called herbivorous cetaceans, an order of educabilian placental *Mammalia*, having the body fish-like in form, with the hind limbs and pelvis more or less completely atrophied, and the body ending in a horizontal expansive tail, either rounded or like the flukes of a cetacean.


American Manatee (*Manatus americanus*), one of the *Sirenia*.

The brain is small and particularly narrow. The periotic and tympanic bones are ankylosed together, but not with the squamosal; the foramen magnum is posterior, directed somewhat downward; the lower jaw has a well-developed ascending ramus, a coronoid process, and an ordinary transverse condyle; and the teeth are molariform, adapted to chew herbage. The neck is moderate, and the axis has an odontoid process. The fore limbs are moderately developed, with a flexure at the elbow; the carpal, metacarpal, and phalangeal bones are directly articulated and of normal number. There are two mammæ, pectoral. The heart is deeply fissured between the ventricles. (See first cut under *heart*.) In nearly all the above characters the *Sirenia* are contrasted with the *Cetacea*, which they resemble, and with which they were formerly classed as *Cetacea herbivora*. They are large or huge unwieldy and ungainly aquatic animals, inhabiting the sea-shores, bays, and estuaries of various countries, never going out to sea like cetaceans, nor ascending rivers far. They feed entirely on aquatic vegetation. There are only two living genera, *Manatus* and *Halicore*, the manatees and dugongs, representing two families, *Manatidæ* and *Halicoridæ*. The sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*, recently extinct, represents a third family, *Rhytinidæ*. There are several other extinct genera, some of them constituting the family *Halitheriidæ*. See the technical names, and cuts under *dugong* and *Rhytina*.

sirenian[1] (sī-rē′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *sirenius*, of the sirens, < *siren*, siren: see *siren*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren.

> Alas! thy sweet perfidious voice betrays
> His wanton ears with thy *Sirenian* baits.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.

sirenian[2] (sī-rē′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sirenia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sirenia*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sirenia*, as a manatee, dugong, or sea-cow.

sirenical (sī-ren′i-kạl), *a.* [Formerly also *syrenicall*; < *siren* + *-ic-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a siren; sirenian. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 547. [Rare.]—**2.** Resembling or having the characters of a siren. [Rare.]

> Here's a couple of *sirenical* rascals shall enchant ye: what shall they sing, my good lord?
> *Marston*, Malcontent, iii. 2.

Sirenidæ (sī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siren* + *-idæ*.] 1. In *herpet.*, a family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Siren*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothless, palatines and pterygoids undeveloped, and orbitosphenoids large, anterior, and forming part of the palate. It contains only two species, both confined to the southern United States, the *Siren lacertina*, extending up into North Carolina and southern Illinois, and the *Pseudobranchus striatus*, found only in Georgia. They are popularly known as *mud-eels*. 2. In *ichth.*, a family of dipnoous fishes: same as *Sirenoidei*, and including *Lepidosirenidæ* and *Ceratodontidæ*. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 355

sirenize (sī′ren-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sirenized*, ppr. *sirenizing*. [< *siren* + *-ize*.] To play the siren; use the arts of a siren as a lure to injury or destruction. *Blount*, Glossographia. [Rare.]

sirenoid (sī′ren-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siren* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *herpet.*, resembling or related to the genus *Siren*.—**2†.** In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Sirenoidei*.

II.† *n.* A dipnoan fish of the group *Sirenoidei*.

Sirenoidea (sī-re-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Sirenoidei*.

Sirenoidei (sī-re-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σειρήν*, a siren, + *εἶδος*, form.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*, to which various values have been given. (*a*) A family of dipnoans: same as *Lepidosirenidæ*. *Günther*. (*b*) An order of dipnoans, including the family *Sirenoidei* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, etc.

sireny† (sī′ren-i), *n.* [Formerly *syrenie*; < *siren* + *-y*[1].] The arts and practices of a siren; fatal allurements.

> Rowze vp the watch, lull'd with world's *Syrenie*.
> *Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 36.

Sirex (sī′reks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. *σειρήν*, a siren, a wasp.] See *Urocerus*.

sirgang (sėr′gang), *n.* [E. Ind.] The so-called green jackdaw of Asia, *Cissa sinensis*. The sirgang inhabits the southeastern Himalayan region, and thence through Burma to Tenasserim, and has occasioned much literature. It was originally described and figured by French ornithologists as a roller, whence its earliest technical name, *Coracias chinensis* of Boddaert (1783), with the English synonym *Chinese roller* of Latham. These terms being overlooked, the bird was renamed *Corvus speciosus* by Shaw, and the genus *Cissa* (later spelled *Kitta*) was founded upon it by Boie in 1826, since which time it has mostly been called *Cissa sinensis*, sometimes *C. speciosa*. It is 15½ inches long, the wing 6, the tail 7 to 8½; the head is fully crested; the bill and feet are coral-red. The fresh-molted plumage in life is a lovely green, but has the peculiarity of soon changing to verdigris-blue, as it does also in stuffed specimens, particularly if exposed to the light. This green or blue is varied with a black fillet encircling the head, with white tips and black subterminal bars on the tail-feathers and inner quill-feathers, and with bright sanguine red on the wings, which easily fades to a dull reddish-brown. A variety of the sirgang found in Sumatra is called *C. minor*; other species of the same genus are the Ceylonese *C. ornata* and the Japanese *C. thalassina*.


Sirgang (*Cissa sinensis*).

Sirian (sir′i-ạn), *a.* [< *Sirius* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sirius.

> Free from the fervour of the *Sirian* star.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

siriasis (si-rī′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *siriasis*, < Gr. *σειρίασις*, a disease produced by the heat of the sun, < *σειριᾶν*, be hot and scorching, < **σειρός*, hot, scorching: see *Sirius*.] 1. Sunstroke; coup de soleil.—**2.** Exposure to the sun for medical purposes; a sun-bath; insolation. Also called *heliotherapy*.

Siricidæ (sī-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840), < *Sirex* (*Siric-*) + *-idæ*.] See *Uroceridæ*.

siringa (si-ring′gạ), *n.* Same as *seringa*.—**siringa-oil.** See *oil*.

siringe†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syringe*.

siri-oil (sir′i-oil), *n.* Lemon-grass oil. See *lemon-grass*.

siruppe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *syrup*.

siris (sī′ris), *n.* [E. Ind.] One of several trees of the genus *Albizzia*, especially *A. Lebbek* (*Acacia speciosa*, etc.), of tropical Asia and Africa, sometimes called the *siris-acacia*. It is a shade and ornamental tree, and yields siris-gum. The pink siris is *A. Julibrissin*, the silk-tree, which is also ornamental, and has a dark-brown mottled and shining wood, used in making furniture. See *safed-siris*.—**Siris-gum**, the exudation of the siris-acacia, employed to adulterate gum arabic and serviceable for many common purposes, as in some calico-printing.

siritch (sir′ich), *n.* [Ar. *siraj*, oil of sesame.] Oil of sesamum. See *oil*.

Sirius (sir′i-us), *n.* [< L. *Sirius*, < Gr. Σείριος, the dog-star, also sometimes applied to the stars generally, and to the sun (cf. *σείρ*, the sun, in Suidas); said to be < **σειρός*, hot, scorching (an adj. of doubtful status).] A very white star, the brightest in the heavens, more than half a magnitude brighter than Canopus, the next brightest; the dog-star. Its magnitude is −1.4. It is situated in the mouth of the Dog.

sirkar, *n.* See *sircar*.

sirloin (sėr′loin), *n.* [Formerly and prop. *surloin*, earlier *surloyn*, *surloyne*; < F. *surlonge*, *surlogne*, a sirloin, < *sur* (< L. *super*), over, + *longe*, *logne*, loin: see *sur-* and *loin*. The story that the sirloin received its name because it was knighted as "Sir Loin" by King James I., though evidently a humorous invention suggested by the erroneous spelling *sirloin* for *surloin*, has been gravely accepted by many as an actual fact.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney.

> And after evensonge he went agayn to Christeschyrche, and delivered Master Goodnestoun a ribbe of bef and a *surloin* for young monks.
> *Documents of date* 25 *Henry VIII.*, quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 385.
>
> Let Plutus go! No, let me return again to onions and pease-porridge then, and never be acquainted with the happiness of a *sirloin* of roast-beef.
> *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 2.

sirly†, *a.* An obsolete form of *surly*.

sirmark (sėr′märk), *n.* See *surmark*.

sirname†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surname*.

Siro (sī′rō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), said to be derived (in some allusion not known) < Gr. *σιρός*, a pit, pitfall: see *silo*.] The typical genus of *Sironidæ*. Two species inhabit Europe, one the Philippines, and another (undescribed) is found in the United States. Also called *Cyphophthalmus*.


Siro americanus.
(Hair-line shows natural size.)

siroc (sī′rok), *n.* [< F. *siroc*, < It. *sirocco*: see *sirocco*.] Same as *sirocco*. [Rare.]

> Stream could not so perversely wind
> But corn of Guy's was there to grind;
> The *siroc* found it on its way,
> To speed his sails, to dry his hay.
> *Emerson*, Guy.

sirocco (si-rok′ō), *n.* [Formerly also *scirocco*, also sometimes *siroc*; = G. *sirocco*, *sirokko* = Sw. Dan. *sirocco* = F. *sirocco*, *siroc*, formerly also *siroch* = Pr. *siroc*, < It. *sirocco*, earlier *scirocco*, *scilocco* = Sp. *siroco*, *jaloque*, *xaloque* (cf. also *xirque*) = Pg. *xaroco*, *xarouco* = Pr. *siroc* = OF. *sieloc*, *seloc*; also with the Ar. article (Ar. *esh-sharq*) Pr. *eyssiroc*, *issalot* = OF. *yseloc*, the southeast wind, < Ar. *sharq*, east; cf. *sharqi*, eastern (> prob. Sp. *xirque*, above). From the same source are *Saracen*, *sarsenet*, etc. The mod. Ar. *shelūk*, *shelūq*, sirocco, is a reflex of the

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European word.] The Italian name for a south-east wind. Two distinct classes of Italian winds are included by the term. One is a warm, humid, sultry wind accompanied by rain. This is the characteristic wind on the east side of an area of low pressure, and prevails mainly during the winter season. The other type of sirocco—that to which the term is generally applied in English usage—is a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the high land of Africa to the coasts of Malta, Sicily, and Naples. During its prevalence the sky is covered with a dense haze, persons suffer from extreme lassitude, and vegetation is parched and burned. No month is free from it, but it is most frequent in the spring. Its direction varies from southeast to southwest.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton*, P. L., x. 706.

sirogonimium (sī′rō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *sirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σειρά, a cord, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *lichenol.*, a gonimium which is scytonemoid or sirosiphonoid and truncated: it is characteristic of the family *Ephebacei*. See *gonidium*, 3.

Sironidæ (sī-ron′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siro*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina*. They have an oval flattened body, comparatively short legs, very long three-jointed chelicerœ, and stalked eyes situated far apart on each side of the head. The family is typified by the genus *Siro*, and is synonymous with *Cyphophthalmidæ*. The species are of small size and resemble mites.

sirop (sir′ọp), *n.* 1†. A former spelling of *syrup*. —2. One of the kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making. [Southern U. S.]

The cane-juice . . . in the course of the boiling is ladled successively into the others [kettles], called, in order, "the prop" or "proy," "the flambeau," "the *sirop*," and "the battery." *The Century*, XXXV. 116.

Sirosiphon (sī-rō-sī′fọn), *n.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), < Gr. σειρά, a cord, + σίφων, a tube: see *siphon*.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and order or section *Sirosiphoneæ*. The cells of the filaments are in one, two, or many series, by lateral division or multiplication. The younger forms have one or two series; the older ones often six to ten. The cells are surrounded by a distinct membrane, which is very prominent in the older filaments. Some of the species partake largely of the nature of lichens.

sirosiphonaceous (sī-rō-sī-fō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *Sirosiphon* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *sirosiphonoid*.

Sirosiphoneæ (sī′rō-sī-fō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sirosiphon* + *-eæ*.] An order, or according to some a section, of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*. It takes its name from the genus *Sirosiphon*, which has filaments destitute of a hair-point, and trichomes inclosed in a sheath, profusely branched. The division of the cells takes place in a line parallel with the sides as well as transversely.

sirosiphonoid (sī-rō-sī′fō-noid), *a.* [< *Sirosiphon* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sirosiphon* or the *Sirosiphoneæ*.

Sirphus, *n.* See *Syrphus*.

sirple (sėr′pl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sirpled*, ppr. *sirpling*. [Appar. a var. of *sipple*.] To sipple. *Brockett; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sirrah (sir′ä), *n.* [Formerly also *sirra*, *sirrha*, *serrha* (the last form being indicated also by the pron. "sar′ra" given by Walker and other authorities); appar. an extension of *sir*, or a modified form, in address, of the orig. dissyllabic *sire* (not < Icel. *sīra*, sir, now used, like *sirrah*, in contempt): see *sir*, *sire*.] A word of address, generally equivalent to "fellow," or to "sir" with an angry or contemptuous force. Now obsolete or archaic, it was formerly applied sometimes to children in a kind of playfulness, or to male servants in hastiness, and sometimes also to females.

Serrha, heus, io. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 1, l. 6.

Sirra, a contemptuous word, irronically compounded of *Sir* and *a*, *ha*, as much to say, *ah sir* or *sir boy*, &c. *Minsheu.*

Sirrah Iras, go. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 229.

Page, boy, and *sirrah*: these are all my titles.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Guess how the Goddess greets her Son:
Come hither, *Sirrah*; no, begone.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

sir-reverence† (sėr-rev′e-rens), *n.* [A corruption of *save-reverence*, a translation or transfer of L. *salvā reverentiā*, reverence or decency being safe, i. e. preserved or regarded: *salvā*, fem. abl. of *salvus*, safe; *reverentiā*, abl. of *reverentia*, reverence: see *safe* and *reverence*.] Same as *save* or *saving your reverence* (which see, under *reverence*), used as a noun. See *save-reverence*.

And, sir, *sirreverence* of your manhood and gentry, I have brought home such money as you lent me.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

A very reverent body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say "*Sir-reverence*."
Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 93.

The mess
And half of suitors that attend to usher
Their love's *sir-reverence* to your daughter, wait,
With one consent, which can best please her eye
In offering at a dance.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

Marry, out upon him! *sir-reverence* of your mistressship. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

sirtt, *n.* See *syrt*.

sirup, siruped, etc. See *syrup*, etc.

sirvente (sir-vọnt′), *n.* [< F. *sirvente*, < Pr. *sirventes*, *serventes* (= OF. *sirventois* = Sp. *serventesio* = It. *serventese*), a song (see def.), < *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1], and cf. *servant*.] In *music*, a service-song (so called in distinction from a love-song), a kind of song composed by the trouveres and troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually to satirize the faults and vices of the great and of the society of their day. With the satire religious or love poetry was often mingled, forming curious contrasts. There were also political sirventes, such as those of the warrior poet Bertrand de Born, Viscount of Hautefort in Périgord, who moved peoples to strife, scattered his enemies, or expressed his emotions in verse of strange energy and consummate skill.

The stream of time, in which so many more precious things have been submerged, has brought down to us some few *sirventes* or satiric lays that entitle Richard [I.] to the name of a trouvere.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 123.

sis[1], **siss**[2] (sis), *n.* [Also in dim. *sissy*; a general use of the fem. name *Sis*, *Siss*, formerly also *Cis*, *Sys*, < ME. **Cisse*, *Cesse*, an abbr. of *Cicely*, ME. **Cecilie*, *Sissilie*, *Cecile*, *Sisille* (also *Cecilia*), < OF. *Cecile*, a fem. name made familiar in England as that of a daughter of William the Conqueror, < L. *Cæcilia*, a fem. name. *Cicely* was formerly a very common fem. name. Cf. *jill*[2], *gill*[5], similarly derived from *Jillian*, *Gillian*, also formerly a common fem. name, now, like *Cicely*, almost disused. From *Sis*, *Siss* is derived the surname *Sisson*. In def. 2 the word is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *sister*.] 1. A girl; a sweetheart; a jill: a familiar term.

The plowman that in times past was contented in russet must now adaies have his doublet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his garters of fine silke of Granado, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday.
Lodge, Wits Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

2. A familiar term of address to a little girl. [U. S.]

sis[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sice*[1].

sisal (sis′al), *n.* [Also *sizal*; short for *Sisal grass*.] Same as *Sisal hemp*.

Sisal grass. Same as *Sisal hemp*.

Sisal hemp. See *henequen*, and compare *istle*.

siscowet, siskowet (sis′kọ-et), *n.* [Also *siskawet*, *siskowit*, *siskiwit*; Amer. Ind. Cf. *cisco*.] A variety of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*, var. *siscowet*, found in Lake Superior, originally described as a distinct species called *Salmo siscowet*. See *lake-trout*, 2.

siset. An old spelling of *sice*[1], *size*[1].

sisefoil (sīs′foil), *n.* [< *sise*, *sice*[1], + *foil*[1].] In *her.*, same as *sexfoil*.

sisel (sis′el), *n.* The suslik, a spermophile of eastern Europe and Siberia, *Spermophilus citillus*. See cut under *suslik*.

siserary (sis′ẹ-rē-ri), *n.* [Also *siserari*, *siserara*, *sisserara*, *sasserary*, *sasarara*, *sassarara*, a popular corruption of *certiorari*: see *certiorari*.] 1†. A certiorari, a legal writ by which a proceeding is removed to a higher court.

There are old men at the present that are so poysoned with the affectation of law-words . . . [that] they cannot so much as pray but in law, that their sinnes may be remoued with a writ of Error, and their soules fecht up to heauen with a *sasarara*.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hence—2. Any effective, telling action; especially, a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng.]

I have gi'en the dirty slut a *siserary*.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, p. 83.

He attacked it with such a *siserary* of Latin as might have scared the Devil himself. *Scott.*

With a siserary, with suddenness, vehemence, or violence; with a vengeance.

It was on a Sunday in the afternoon when I fell in love all at once *with a sisserara*; it burst upon me, an' please your honour, like a bomb.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VI. 47. (*Davies.*)

siskawet†, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

siskin (sis′kin), *n.* [= D. *siisje* = MLG. *sisck*, *cisek*, *sisex*, *ziseke*, LG. *ziseke*, *sieske* = MHG. *zīsec*, *zīse*, G. *zeisig*, *zeischen*, *zeisel*, etc., = Dan. *sisgen* = Sw. *siska* = Norw. *sisik*, *sisk*, a siskin; derived, all prob. through G., and with the termination variously conformed to a dim. suffix (D. *-je*, G. *-chen*), < Slovenian *chizhek* = Bohem. *chížh* = Pol. *czyzh* = Upper Sorbian *chizhik* = Little Russ. *chyzh* = Russ. *chizhŭ*; cf. Hung. *cziz*, OPruss. *czilix*, a siskin. In view of this origin, the word is not connected with Sw. dial. *sisa*, expressing the sound of the wood-grouse, or with E. *siss*, D. *sissen*, hiss.] A small fringilline bird, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *spinus*, related to the goldfinch, inhabiting the temperate parts of the Palearctic region; the aberdevine or black-headed thistle-finch; the tarin. The length is 4½ inches, the extent 9 inches; the male has the crown and throat black, the back grayish-green, streaked with black shaft-lines, the breast yellow, the abdomen whitish, the sides streaked with black, the wings and tail varied with yellow. The female is duller and more simply colored. The bill is extremely acute. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to a few closely related birds: thus, the American siskin is the pine-finch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.—**siskin parrot**, one of the pygmy parrots of the genus *Nasiterna*.


Siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

siskin-green (sis′kin-grēn), *n.* A shade of light green inclining to yellow, as the color of the mineral uranite.

siskiwit, siskowet, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

sismograph, *n.* Same as *seismograph*.

sismometer, *n.* Same as *seismometer*.

sismondine (sis-mon′din), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Sismonda*, an Italian geologist and mineralogist.] A variety of chloritoid from St. Marcel in Piedmont.

Sisor (sī′sọr), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822).] A genus of Indian fishes, representing in some systems the family *Sisoridæ*, as *S. rhabdophorus*.

Sisoridæ (sī-sor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sisor* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Sisor*. In the typical species the body is elongate, and mostly naked, but with a row of bony plates along the middle of the back, and rough along the lateral line; the head is depressed, and the mouth inferior; a short dorsal is connected with the abdominal part of the vertebral column, the anal is short, and the ventrals are six- or seven-rayed. The few known species are confined to the fresh waters of southern Asia.

sisourt, *n.* [ME., also *sysour*, *sisoure*, by aphæresis from **asisour*, < AF. **asisour* (vernacularly *asseour*: see *sewer*[2]), ML. reflex *assisor*, prop. *assessor*, lit. 'one who sits beside,' an assessor, etc.: see *assize* and *assessor*.] One who is deputed to hold assizes.

Ac Symonye and Cyuile and *sisoures* of courtes
Were moste pryue with Mede.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 62.

The xij. *sisoures* that weren on the quest
Thei shul ben honged this day so haue I gode rest.
Tale of Gamelyn (Chaucer Soc.), l. 871.

sisourest, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *scissors*.

siss[1] (sis), *v. i.* [< ME. *sissen* = D. *sissen*, hiss, = G. *zischen*, hiss; cf. Sw. dial. *sisa*, 'siss' like the wood-grouse; imitative. Cf. *hiss*, *sizzle*.] To hiss.

siss[2], *n.* See *sis*[1].

sisserskite (sis′ėr-skīt), *n.* [< *Sissersk* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of iridosmium from Sissersk in the Ural.

sissing (sis′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *siss*[1], *v.*] A hissing sound.

Sibilus est genus serpentis, Anglice a *syssyng*.
MS. Bibl. Reg. 12 B. i. f. 12 (1400). (*Halliwell.*)

sissy (sis′i), *n.* Diminutive of *sis*[1], 2.

sist (sist), *v. t.* [< ME. *sisten* (rare), < L. *sistere*, cause to stand, set, place, put, stop, present a person before a court, etc.: see *state*.] 1. In *Scots law*: (*a*) To present at the bar: used reflexively: for example, a party is said to *sist himself* when appearing before the court to answer. (*b*) To cause to appear; cite into court; summon.

Some, however, have preposterously *sisted* nature as the first or generative principle, and regarded mind as merely the derivative of corporeal organism.
Sir W. Hamilton.

2. To stop; stay; delay: now only in Scots law.

Thus *siste* it that the graynes stille abide
Inwithe the syve, and floures downe to shake.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

To sist one's self, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined. —**To sist parties**, to join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process.—**To sist procedure**

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proceedings, or process, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause: used in both civil and ecclesiastical courts.

sist (sist), *n.* [< *sist*, *v.*] In *Scots law*, the act of legally staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.—**Sist on a suspension,** in the Court of Session, the order or injunction of the lord ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of suspension have been stated in the bill of suspension. See *suspension*.

sistence† (sis'tens), *n.* [< *sist* + *-ence*.] A stopping; a stay; a halt. [Rare.]

Extraordinary must be the wisdome of him who floateth upon the streame of Soveraigne favour, wherein there is seldome any *sistence* 'twixt sinking and swimming.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 122. (*Davies.*)

sister (sis'tèr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sister*, *sistir*, *syster*, *soster*, *suster*, *sustre*, *zuster*, *zoster* (pl. *sistris*, *sistren*, *sustren*, *sostren*), < AS. *sweostor*, *swustor* = OS. *swestar* = OFries. *swester*, *suster* = MD. *suster*, D. *zuster* (dim. *zusje*) = MLG. *suster* = OHG. *swester*, MHG. *swester*, *suester*, *suister*, G. *schwester* = Icel. *systir* = Sw. *syster* = Dan. *söster* = Goth. *swistar* (Teut. **swestar*, with unorig. *t*) = Russ. Bohem. *sestra* = Pol. *siostra* = Lith. *sesů* (for **swesó*) (gen. *sesers*) = L. *soror* (for older **sosor*) (> It. *sorore* (*sorella*) = Sp. *sor* = Pg. *sor*, *soror* = Pr. *sor*, *seror* = OF. *sorur*, *serour*, *suer*, *seur*, *sœur*, F. *sœur*), sister, = Skt. *svasar*, sister; origin unknown. Cf. *brother*, *father*, *mother*[1]. From the L. *soror*, through *consobrinus*, is ult. E. *cousin*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A female person in her relation to other children born of the same parents; a female relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship; also, a female who has attained a corresponding relation to a family by marriage or adoption: correlative to *brother:* often used as a term of endearment.

Huo thet deth the wyl of myne uader of heuene, he is my brother and my *zoster* and my moder.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Duch. Farewell, old Gaunt: thy sometimes brother's wife
With her companion grief must end her life.
Gaunt. Sister [sister-in-law], farewell.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 2. 56.

And the sick man forgot her simple blush,
Would call her friend and *sister*, sweet Elaine.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Metaphorically, a woman of one's own faith, church, or other religious community.

Whoever seeks to be received into the gild, being of the same rank as the bretheren and *sisteren* who founded it, . . . shall bear his share of its burdens.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

I commend unto you Phebe our *sister*, which is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea. Rom. xvi. 1.

The Miss Linnets were eager to meet Mr. Tryan's wishes by greeting Janet as one who was likely to be a *sister* in religious feeling and good works.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxv.

3. In the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a member of a religious community or order of women; a woman who devotes herself to religious work as a vocation: as, *sisters* of mercy. See *sisterhood*, 2.—**4.** That which is allied by resemblance or corresponds in some way to another or others, and is viewed as of feminine rather than masculine character.

There is in posy a decent pride
Which well becomes her when she speaks to prose,
Her younger *sister*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 66.

Raw Haste, half-*sister* to Delay.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. See *bill*[3].—**Lay sister.** See *lay*[4].—**Oblate Sisters of Providence.** See *oblate*, 1 (*e*).—**Pricket's sister.** See *pricket*.—**Sister converse.** Same as *lay sister*.—**Sisters of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Sisters of Loreto.** See *Loretine*.—**Sisters of Mercy.** See *sisterhood*.—**The Silent Sister.** See *silent*.—**The Three Sisters, the Fatal Sisters,** the Fates or Parcæ.

The young gentleman, according to Fates and Destinies and such odd sayings, *the Sisters Three* and such branches of learning, is indeed deceased. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 66.

Whose thread of life *the fatal sisters*
Did twist together.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 275.

II. *a.* Standing in the relation of a sister, whether by birth, marriage, adoption, association, or resemblance; akin in any manner; related.

Thus have I given your Lordship the best Account I could of the *Sister*-dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 59.

Sister keelson. See *keelson*.—**Sister ships,** ships built and rigged alike or very nearly so.

sister (sis'tèr), *v.* [< *sister*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sister or as a sister to; resemble closely.

She . . . with her neeld composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry,
That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.
Shak., Pericles, v., Prol., l. 7.

2. To address or treat as a sister.

How artfully, yet, I must own, honourably, he reminds her of the brotherly character which he passes under to her! How officiously he *sisters* her!
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xxxii.

II. *intrans.* To be a sister or as a sister; be allied or contiguous.

A hill whose concave womb re-worded
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 2.

sister-block (sis'tèr-blok), *n.* A block with two sheaves in it, one above the other, used on board ship for various purposes.

sisterhood (sis'tèr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *susterhode*; < *sister* + *-hood*.] **1.** The state of being a sister; the relation of sisters; the office or duty of a sister.

Phedra hir yonge suster eke, . . .
For *susterhode* and companie
Of loue, whiche was hem betwene,
To see hir suster be made a quene,
Hir fader lefte. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

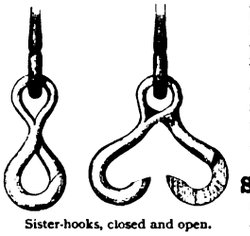
When the young and healthy saw that she could smile brightly, converse gayly, move with vivacity and alertness, they acknowledged in her a *sisterhood* of youth and health, and tolerated her as of their kind accordingly.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, xviii.

2. Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; in religious usage, an association of women who are bound by monastic vows or are otherwise devoted to religious work as a vocation. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of a sisterhood may be bound by the irrevocable vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are then called *nuns*, or may be merely under one rule and bound by revocable vows. In the Church of England and its offshoots there are also sisterhoods, the members of which either take a revocable vow of obedience to the rule of their association, or live under the rule of the order without vow. Among the more important of the sisterhoods are the Sisters of Charity (see *charity*), the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of the Assumption, the Congregation of Sisters of Notre Dame, the Anglican Sisterhoods of St. John the Baptist, of the Holy Communion, of St. Mary, etc. The Sisters of Mercy is an order founded in 1827 in Dublin, with purposes analogous to those of the Sisters of Charity. The vows are for life. A similar sisterhood in the Church of England was founded about 1845 for assisting the poor. It consists of three orders—those who live in community actively engaged in assisting the poor, those who live in community but are engaged in devotions and other secluded occupations, and those not living in the community but assisting it as co-workers. There are also a number of somewhat similar organizations in the Episcopal Church in the United States.

A very virtuous maid,
And to be shortly of a *sisterhood*.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 21.

O peaceful *Sisterhood*,
Receive, and yield me sanctuary.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

sister-hook (sis'tèr-hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a pair of hooks working on the same axis and fitting closely together: much used about a ship's rigging. Also *clip-hook*, *clove-hook*.


Sister-hooks, closed and open.

sister-in-law (sis'tèr-in-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *syster yn lawe*, *sistir elawe:* see *sister*, *in*[1], *law*[1].] A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife. See *brother-in-law*.

sisterless (sis'tèr-les), *a.* [< *sister* + *-less*.] Having no sister.

sisterly (sis'tèr-li), *a.* [= D. *zusterlijk* = G. *schwesterlich* = Sw. *systerlig* = Dan. *sösterlig;* as *sister* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a sister.

Release my brother; . . .
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 100.

We hear no more of this *sisterly* resemblance [of Christianity] to Platonism.
Warburton, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

Sistine (sis'tin), *a.* [= F. *Sistine*, < It. *Sistino*, pertaining to *Sisto*, or *Sixtus*, the name of five popes, < L. *sextus*, ML. also *sixtus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] Of or pertaining to any pope of the name of Sixtus, especially to Sixtus IV. (1471–1484) and Sixtus V. (1585–90). Also *Sixtine*.—**Sistine chapel,** the chapel of the Pope in the Vatican at Rome, famous for its frescoes by Michelangelo.—**Sistine choir,** the choir connected with the court of the Pope, consisting of thirty-two choristers selected and drilled with the greatest care. The effects produced preserve to a remarkable degree the traditions of the style of Palestrina. It is now almost disbanded, singing only on the rare occasions when the Pope himself participates in the ceremonies.—**Sistine Madonna,** or **Madonna of San Sisto,** a famous painting by Raphael, in his last manner (1520), representing the Virgin and Child in glory, with the Pope Sixtus on the left, St. Barbara on the right, and two cherubs (very familiar in engravings, etc., separate from the remainder of the picture) below. It ranks as the chief treasure of the great museum of Dresden.

sistren, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *sister*[1].

sistrum (sis'trum), *n.* [L., < Gr. *σεῖστρον*, < *σείειν*, shake.] A musical instrument much used in ancient Egypt and other Oriental countries. It was a form of rattle, consisting of an oval frame or rim of metal carrying several rods, which were either loose or fitted with loose rings. In either case the sound was produced by shaking, so that the rods might rattle or jingle. It was an attribute of the worship of Isis, and hence was commonly ornamented with a figure of the sacred cat.


Sistrum.

Mummius . . . said,
Rattling an ancient *sistrum* at his head:
"Speak'st thou of Syrian princes? Traitor base!" *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 374.

Sisura, *n.* See *Seisura*.

Sisymbrieæ (sis-im-brī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sisymbrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ*. It is characterized by a narrow elongated pod or silique, with the seeds commonly in one row, and the seed-leaves incumbent and straight or in a few genera convolute or transversely plicate. It includes 21 genera, of which *Sisymbrium* is the type, chiefly plants of temperate regions. See *Sisymbrium*, *Hesperis*, and *Erysimum*.

Sisymbrium (si-sim'bri-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. *σισύμβριον*, a name applied to certain odorous plants, one said to be a crucifer, another *Mentha aquatica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Sisymbrieæ*. It is characterized by annual or biennial smooth or hairy stems; flowers with free and unappendaged stamens, and a roundish and obtuse or slightly two-lobed stigma; and linear sessile pods, usually with three-nerved valves and many oblong seeds with straight cotyledons. It is destitute of the two-parted bristles found in the related genus *Erysimum*, which also differs in its linear or oblong leaves. Besides a great number of doubtful species, about 90 are recognized as distinct. They are natives especially of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and western Asia as far as India; a few are found in temperate and subarctic North America, and a very few in the southern hemisphere. They bear a stellate cluster of radical leaves, and numerous alternate stem-leaves which are usually clasping and irregularly lobed or pinnately divided. The flowers are usually borne in a loose bractless raceme, and are commonly yellow. The various species simulate the habit of many widely different genera. A few, constituting the subgenus *Arabidopsis* (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), have white, pink, or purplish flowers; two others, by some separated as a genus *Alliaria* (Adanson, 1763), have also broad or triangular heart-shaped undivided leaves, as *S. Alliaria*, the hedge-garlic. For *S. officinale*, see *hedge-mustard* (sometimes used also for any plant of the genus); for *S. Sophia*, see *herb-sophia;* and for *S. Irio*, see *London-rocket*. *S. canescens* is the tansy-mustard of the western United States, and *S. Thaliana* the mouse-ear cress of Europe, naturalized in the eastern United States.

Sisyphean (sis-i-fē'an), *a.* [< Gr. Σισύφειος, also Σισύφιος, pertaining to Sisyphus, < Σίσυφος (supposed to be connected with *σοφός*), L. *Sisyphus*, (see def.).] Relating or pertaining to Sisyphus, in Greek mythology, a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it constantly rolled down again, thus rendering his labor incessant; hence, recurring unceasingly: as, to engage in a *Sisyphean* task.

Sisyrinchieæ (sis'i-ring-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Sisyrinchium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*. It is characterized by commonly terminal or peduncled spathes, by concave or keeled bracts within the spathe and opposite to the two or more usually pedicelled flowers, and by style-branches alternate with the anthers or borne on a style which is longer than the stamens. It includes 26 genera, classed in 4 subtribes, of which *Crocus*, *Cipura*, *Sisyrinchium*, and *Aristea* are the types. The first, the *Croceæ*, are exceptional in their one-flowered spathes; they are largely South African and Australian. The *Cipureæ* and a few genera besides are American. The tribe includes both bulbous plants, as the crocus, and others with a distinct creeping or upright rootstock, which is, however, in a larger number reduced to a cluster of thickened fibers. See *Patersonia* and *Pardanthus*.

Sisyrinchium (sis-i-ring'ki-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), transferred by Linnæus from the iris; < Gr. *σισυρίγχιον*, a bulbous plant, said to have been of the iris family.] A genus of plants of the order *Irideæ*, type of the tribe *Sisyrinchieæ* and of the subtribe *Eusisyrinchieæ*. It is characterized by round or two-edged stems without a bulbous base, rising from a cluster of thickened fibers; flowers with the filaments commonly partly united into a tube, and with three slender undivided style-branches; and a globose ovary which becomes an exserted capsule in fruit. There are about 50 species, all American, occurring both in the tropical and in the temperate zones, one species also indigenous in Ireland. They are tufted plants with numerous flat, long, and narrow upright leaves which are all or mostly radical, and usually a single spathe with numerous open flattish flowers. The two species of the eastern United States, *S. angustifolium* and *S. anceps*, are known as *blue-eyed grass*, from the flowers. See *rush-lily*.

sit (sit), *v.*; pret. *sat* (formerly also *set*, now only dialectal, and *sate*, still used archaically), pp.

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sat (formerly *sitten*), ppr. *sitting*. [Early mod. E. also *sitt*, *sitte*, *syt*, *sytte*; < ME. *sitten*, *sytten* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *sitteth*, *sitt*, *sit*, pret. *sat*, *set*, *sæt*, pl. *seten*, *seeten*, *setten*, *sete*, pp. *siten*, *seten*), < AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*, pl. *sǣton*, pp. *seten*) = OS. *sittian*, *sittean* = OFries. *sitta* = MD. *sitten*, D. *zitten* = MLG. LG. *sitten* = OHG. *sizzan*, *sizzen*, MHG. G. *sitzen* = Icel. *sitja* = Sw. *sitta* = Dan. *sidde* = Goth. *sitan* (pret. *sat*, pl. *sētum*, pp. *sitans*) = L. *sedere* (> It. *sedere* = Cat. *seurer*, OCat. *seser*, *siure* = Pr. *sezer*, *cezer*, *seire* = OF. *sedeir*, *seeir*, *seoir*, F. *seoir*) = Gr. ἕζεσθαι (ἑδ-), sit, = OBulg. *siediti*, *siedieti*, *siedati*, *siesti* = Bohem. *sedati* = Pol. *siedzieć* = Russ. *sidieti* (Slav. √ *sad*, *sed*, *sied*, *send*) = Lith. *sedeti*, sit, = Ir. √ *sad* (*sāda*, sitting), = Skt. √ *sad*, sit. From this root are numerous derivatives; from the Teut. are *seat*, *set*[1], *settle*[1], *beset*, *inset*, *onset*, *outset*, etc. (see also *saddle*); from the L. (*sedere*) are ult. *sedent*, *sedentary*, *sedate*, *sediment*, *sessile*, *session*, *siege*, *besiege*, etc., *preside*, *reside*, *subside*, *supersede*, *dissident*, *resident*, *resiant*, *assiduous*, *insidious*, *assess*, *possess*, *residue*, *subsidy*, also *seize*, *sess*[1], *assize*, *size*[1], *size*[2], *sizar*, etc. The Gr. root (ἕζεσθαι) is involved in E. *cathedral*, *chair*, *chaise*, etc., *octahedron*, *polyhedron*, *tetrahedron*, etc. The forms of *sit*, partly by phonetic confluence and partly by mere confusion, have been more or less mixed with those of *set*[1]. The pret. *sat*, formerly also *sate* and *set* (cf. *eat* (et), *ate*, pret. of *eat*), is still in dial. use often *set*, and corruptly *sot*; the pp., prop. *sitten* (ME. *siten*, *seten*, AS. *seten*), is also by loss of the pp. suffix *set*, or by confusion with the pret. also *sat*, the pp. *set* being now usually regarded as belonging only to *set*, the causal of *sit*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take or have such a posture that the back is comparatively erect, while the rest of the body bends at the hips and generally at the knees, to conform to a support beneath; rest in such a posture; occupy a seat: said of persons, and also of some animals, as dogs and cats.

With the quene whan that he had *sete*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1109.

'Twas in the Bunch of Grapes, where indeed you have a delight to *sit*, have you not? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 134.

Heat, ma'am! . . . it was so dreadful here that I found there was nothing left for it but to take off my flesh and *sit* in my bones. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, I. 267.

2. To crouch, as a bird on a nest; hence, to brood; incubate.

The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not.
Jer. xvii. 11.

3. To perch in a crouching posture; roost: said of birds.

The stockdove unalarm'd
Sits cooing in the pine-tree.
Cowper, Task, vi. 308.

4. To be or continue in a state of rest; remain passive or inactive; repose.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?
Num. xxxii. 6.

We have *sitten* too long; it is full time we were travelling. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 47.

Ye princes of the earth, ye *sit* aghast
Amid the ruin which you yourselves have made.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, xi. 15.

5. To continue in a position or place; remain; stay; pass the time.

Elyng is the halle vche daye in the wyke,
There the lorde ne the lady liketh nougte to *sytte*.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 94.

6. To be located; have a seat or site; be placed; dwell; abide.

Turn thanne thi riet aboute til the degree of thi sonne *sit* upon the west orisonte. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 7.

Love *sits* in her smile, a wizard ensnaring.
Burns, True Hearted was He.

Venice *sate* in state, throned on her hundred isles!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 1.

7. To have a certain position or direction; be disposed in a particular way.

Sits the winde there? blowes there so calme a gale
From a contemned and deserued anger?
Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 123).

The soile [is] drie, barren, and miserably sandy, which flies in drifts as the wind *sits*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

8. To rest, lie, or bear (on); weigh; be carried or endured.

Woe doth the heavier *sit*
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 280.

You cannot imagine how much more you will have of their flavour, and how much easier they will *sit* upon your stomach. *W. King*, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

9. To be worn or adjusted; fit, as a garment; hence used figuratively of anything assumed, as an air, appearance, opinion, or habit.

Well, may you see things well done there: adieu!
Lest our old robes *sit* easier than our new!
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 4. 38.

Art thou a knight? did ever on that sword
The Christian cause *sit* nobly?
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Her little air of precision *sits* so well upon her.
Scott, Kenilworth, vii.

Mrs. Stelling . . . was a woman whose skirt *sat* well; who adjusted her waist and patted her curls with a preoccupied air when she inquired after your welfare.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

10†. To be incumbent; lie or rest, as an obligation; be proper or seemly; suit; comport.

Hit *sittes*, me semeth, to a sure knyghte,
That ayres into vnkoth lond auntres to seche,
To be counseld in case to comfford hym-seluyn
Of sum fre that hym faith awe, & the fete knoweth.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 530.

But as for me, I seye that yvel it *sit*
To essaye a wyf whan that it is no nede,
And putten her in anguish and in drede.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 404.

It *sitteth* with you now to call your wits and senses together. *Spenser*, To Gabriel Harvey.

11†. To abide; be confirmed; prosper.

Thou . . . seidest to me mi preyere scholde *sitte*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

12. To place one's self in position or in readiness for a certain end: as, to *sit* for one's portrait; to *sit* for an examination, or for a fellowship in a university.

This day I began to *sit*, and he [Hale] will make, I think, a very fine picture. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 363.

We read that James the Second *sat* to Varelst, the great flower painter. *Macaulay*, Pilgrim's Progress.

13. To be convened, as an assembly; hold a session; be officially engaged in deliberative or judicial business.

You of whom the senate had that hope,
As, on my knowledge, it was in their purpose
Next *sitting* to restore you.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

Convocation during the whole reign *sits* at the same time with the parliament, and generally the Friday in each week, sometimes the Tuesday also, is marked by adjournment that the prelates may attend convocation.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 270.

14. To occupy a seat in an official capacity; be in any assembly as a member; have a seat, as in Parliament; occupy a see (as bishop).

Gyve in commission to some sadd father which was brought up in the said Universitie of Oxford to *syt* ther, and examyne . . . the noviceyes which be not yet throughly cankerd in the said errors [doctrines of Luther].
Abp. Warham, To Cardinal Wolsey (1521). (Ellis's Hist. [Letters, 3d ser., I. 241.)

Stigand the Simonious Archbishop, whom Edward much to blame had suffered many years to *sit* Primate in the Church. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

15. To crack off and subside without breaking, as a mass of coal after holing and removal of the sprags. *Gresley*. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

—**To sit akee**†. Same as *to sit on the knees*.—**To sit at chambers.** See *chamber*.—**To sit below the gangway.** See *gangway*, 2.—**To sit bodkin**†. See *bodkin*[1].—**To sit close** or **closely to**†, to devote one's self closely to; attend strictly to.

The turne that I would have presently served is the getting of one that hath already been tryed in transcribing of manuscripts, and will *sitt close to* worke.
Abp. Ussher, To Sir R. Cotton (1625). (Ellis's Literary [Letters, p. 132.)

To sit down. (*a*) To take a seat; place one's self in a sitting posture. (*b*) To establish one's self; settle.

The Braintree company (which had begun to *sit down* at Mount Wollaston) by order of court removed to Newtown. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 104.

(*c*) *Milit.*, to encamp, especially for the purpose of besieging; begin a siege.

The Earl led his Forces to Monteguillon, and *sat down* before it, which after five Months Siege he took.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 181.

(*d*) To cease from action; pause; rest.

Here we cannot *sit down*, but still proceed in our search.
Dr. J. Rogers.

(*e*†) To yield passively; submit as if satisfied; content one's self.

Can it be
The prince should *sit down* with this wrong?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

To sit in. (*a*†) To take part, as in a game.

We cannot all *sit in* at them [the proposed games]; we shall make a confusion. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*b*) To adhere firmly to anything. *Halliwell.*—**To sit in judgment.** See *judgment*.—**To sit loose** or **loosely**, to be indifferent. [Rare.]

Jesus loved and chose solitudes, often going to mountains, gardens, and sea-sides, to avoid crowds and hurries, to shew his disciples it was good to be solitary, and *sit loose* to the world. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

To sit on or **upon.** (*a*) To hold a session regarding; consider or examine in official meeting: as, the coroner's jury *sat on* the case.

So the Men were brought to examination; and they that *sat upon* them asked, Whence they came? whither they went? *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

We have passed ten evenings on the Colchester election, and last Monday *sat upon* it till near two in the morning. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 424.

(*b*) To quash; check; repress, especially by a snub. [Slang.]—**To sit on brood**†. See *brood*[1].—**To sit on one's knees,** to kneel. [Obsolete or provincial.]

When they cam to the hill againe,
The[y] *sett* doune *one thair knees*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

I protest, Rutland, that while he *sat on his knees* before me . . . I had much ado to forbear cutting him over the pate. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxii.

In Durham *sitting on the knees* is an expression still used for kneeling.
Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), Notes, [p. 74.

To sit out, to make one's self an exception; take no part, as in a game, dance, practice, etc.

I bring my zeal among you, holy men;
If I see any kneel, and I *sit out*,
That hour is not well spent.
Middleton (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, i. 2.

I hope, Mr. Faulkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so cantankerous as to spoil the party by *sitting out*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, v. 3.

To sit under, to attend the preaching of; be a member of the congregation of; listen to.

There would then also appear in pulpits other visages, other gestures, and stuff otherwise wrought than what we now *sit under*, oft times to as great a trial of our patience as any other that they preach to us.
Milton, Education. (*Davies.*)

At this time he "*sat* (in puritanical language) *under* the ministry of holy Mr. Gifford." *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 25.

To sit up. (*a*) To lift the body from a recumbent to a sitting posture.

He that was dead *sat up*, and began to speak.
Luke vii. 15.

She heard, she moved,
She moan'd, a folded voice; and *up* she *sat*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

(*b*) To maintain a sitting posture; sit with the back comparatively erect; not to be bedridden.

There were many visitors to the sick-room, . . . and there could hardly be one who did not retain in after years a vivid remembrance of the scene there — of the pale wasted form in the easy-chair (for he *sat up* to the last).
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, xxvii.

(*c*) To refrain from or defer going to bed or to sleep.

He studied very hard, and *sate up* very late; commonly till 12 or one o'clock at night. *Aubrey*, Lives, Milton.

My dear father often told me they *sat up* always until nine o'clock the next morning with Mr. Fox at Brooke's.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxix.

Hence — (*d*) To keep watch during the night or the usual time for sleeping: generally followed by *with*.

Let the nurse this night *sit up with* you.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 3. 10.

To sit upon one's skirts†. See *skirt*[1].

II. *trans.* **1.** To have or keep a seat upon.

He could not *sit* his mule. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 16.

She *set* her horse with a very graceful air.
Steele, Tatler, No. 248.

2. To seat: chiefly in reflexive use.

The kyng *sytting hym selfe*, & his sete helde:
He comaund for to cum of his kynd sons.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2564.

Here on this molehill will I *sit me* down.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 14.

3†. To rest or weigh on; concern; interest; affect; stand (in expense); cost.

Oure sorowe wole than *sitte* us so soore
Oure stomak wole no mete fonge.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

We han a wyndowe a wirchyng [making] wil *sitten* vs ful heigh. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 48.

4. To be incumbent upon; lie or rest upon; be proper for; suit; become; befit.

It *sittis* youe to sette it aside. *York Plays*, p. 362.

She . . . couthe make in song sich refreyninge;
It *sat* hir wonder wel to synge.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 750.

It *sets* not the duke of Gordon's daughter
To follow a soldier lad.
The Duke of Gordon's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 105).

5. To fit, as a garment. [Rare.]

Thiennette is this night, she mentions, for the first time, to put on her morning promenade-dress of white muslin, as also a satin girdle and steel buckle; but, adds she, it will not *sit* her.
Carlyle, tr. of Richter's Quintus Fixlein.

sit (sit), *n.* [< *sit*, *v.* Cf. *set*[1], *n.*] A subsidence or fall of the roof of a coal-mine.

Sita (sē'tä), *n.* [Skt. *sītā*, furrow.] In *Hindu myth.*, the wife of the hero-god Rama, and heroine of the Ramayana.

Sitana (si-tā'nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829); from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of agamoid lizards of the family *Agamidæ*, containing two Indian species, with long limbs, five toes before and four behind, carinate scales, and in the male a large plicated appendage of the throat.

Sitaris (sit'a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Cantha-*

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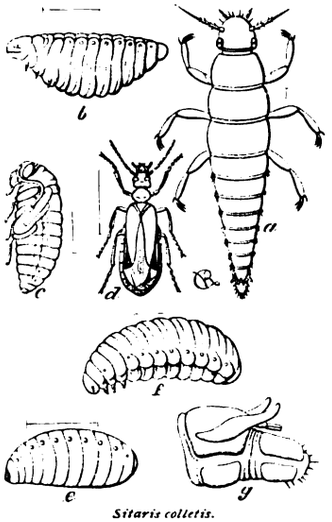
ridæ, having filiform antennæ and subulate elytra. They are found only in southern Europe and northern Africa, and only about a dozen species are known.



Sitaris colletis.

a, first larva; *g*, anal spinnerets and clasps of same; *b*, second larva; *c*, pupa; *d*, female imago; *e*, pseudopupa; *f*, third larva. (All enlarged; hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

In early stages they are parasitic in the nests of wild bees, as *S. colletis* of southern France in those of bees of the genus *Colletes*, where they undergo hypermetamorphosis.

site[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *syt*, *syte*, *cytte*, < Icel. *sūt*, grief, sorrow, affliction, var. of *sōtt* (= AS. *suht*), sickness, < *sjūkr*, sick, anxious, = AS. *seóc*, E. *sick:* see *sick*[1].] 1. Sorrow; grief; misery; trouble.

Now, alle-weldand Gode, that wyr scheppez us alle,
Gif the sorowe and *syte*, . . . the fende have thi saule!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1060.

Adam, thy selffe made al this *syte*,
For to the tree thou wente full tyte,
And boldely on the frute gan byte my lord for-bed.
York Plays, p. 30.

2. Sinfulness; sin.

He [God] knyt a couenande cortaysly with monkynd . . .
That he schulde neuer for no *syt* smyte al at ones.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 566.

site[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *siten*, *syten*, < Icel. *sȳta*, grieve, wail, < *sūt*, grief, sorrow: see *site*[1], *n.*] To grieve; mourn.

Bot I *site* for an other thing,
That we o water has nu wanting;
Vr water purueance es gan,
And in this wildernes es nan.
Cursor Mundi (E. E. T. S.), l. 11675.

site[2] (sīt), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *scite;* < ME. *site*, < OF. *site, sit*, F. *site* = It. *sito* (cf. Sp. Pg. *sitio*), < L. *situs*, position, place, site, < *sinere*, pp. *situs*, put, lay, set down, usually let, suffer, permit (cf. *ponere* = **posinere*, put: see *position*); cf. *site*[3]. Hence ult. (< L. *situs*) E. *situate*, etc.] 1. Position, especially with reference to environment; situation; location.

Cities and towns of most conspicuous *site*.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Its elevated *site* forbids the wretch
To drink sweet waters of the crystal well.
Cowper, Task, i. 289.

2. The ground on which anything is, has been, or is to be located.

We ask nothing in gift to the foundation, but only the house and *scite*, the residue for the accustomed rent.
Bp. Burnet, Records, II. ii. 2, No. 30.

The most niggardly computation . . . presents us with a sum total of several hundreds of thousands of years for the time which has elapsed since the sea . . . flowed over the *site* of London. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 295.

3. Posture; attitude; pose. [Rare.]

The semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1021.

4. In *fort.*, the ground occupied by a work: also called *plane of site*.

sited† (sī'ted), *a.* [< *site*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a site or position; situated; located; placed.

A farm-house they call Spelunca, *sited*
By the sea-side, among the Fundane hills.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 1.

Nuremberg in Germany is *sited* in a most barren soil.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

sitfast (sit'fȧst), *a.* and *n.* [< *sit* + *fast*[1].] I. *a.* Stationary; fixed; immovable; steadfast.

'Tis good, when you have crossed the sea and back,
To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them.
Emerson, Hamatreya.

II. *n.* In *farriery*, a circumscribed callosity of the skin in horses or other saddle- and pack-animals, due to pressure of the load. It not infrequently becomes converted into an ulcer, and is then the ordinary "sore back" of these animals, which seldom gets well as long as they are ridden or laden. To prevent such sores is the chief care of packers.

sith[1]† (sith), *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *sith, syth*, with earlier final vowel *sithe, sythe, sethe, siththe, sythe, seththe, seothe, soththe, suththe*, with earlier final consonant *sithen, sythen, sythyn, sethen, sethin, sitthen, siththen, sythen, sythethyn, seothen*, < AS. *siththan*, orig. *sith tham* (= MHG. *sît dem*, G. *seitdem* (cf. MHG. *sintdem māle*, G. *sintemal*) = Icel. *sīdhan* = Sw. *sedan* = Dan. *siden*), after that, since: *sith* = OS. *sīth, sīdh, sīd* = MD. *sijd, sind* = MLG. *sint, sent, sunt*, LG. *sint* = OHG. *sīd, sīdh, sīth*, MHG. *sîd, sît*, G. *seit*, after, = Icel. *sīdh*, late, = Goth. **seiths*, in *ni thana-seiths*, no longer (cf. neut. adj. *seithu*, late); a compar. adv., appearing also later, with added compar. suffix, in AS. *sīthor* = OS. *sīthor* = MD. *seder*, with excrescent *t sedert, sindert*, D. *sedert* = MLG. LG. *seder, sedder, sedert, ser, seer* = OHG. *sidor, sidor*, MHG. *sider, sider*, afterward, since; *tham*, dat. of *thæt*, that (see *that*). This word appears in six distinct types: the earliest ME. type *sithen* became by reg. loss of its term. *sithe*. then *sith;* the same form *sithen* became by contr. *sin*, whence with added adverbial term. *sine;* and the same form *sithen* also took on an adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, and became *sithenes*, later spelled *sithence*, whence by contr. the usual mod. form *since*. See *sin*[2], *sine*[1], *sithence, since.*] I. *adv.* Same as *since.*

First to the ryght honde thou shalle go,
Sithen to tho left honde thy neghe thou cast.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

Being of so young days brought up with him,
And *sith* so neighbour'd to his youth and haviour.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 12.

II. *prep.* Same as *since.*

Natheles men seyn there comounly that the Erthe hathe so ben cloven *sythe* the tyme that oure Lady was there buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 95.

Ten days ago I drown'd these news in tears;
And now . . .
I come to tell you things *sith* then befall'n.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 106.

III. *conj.* Same as *since.*

Why meuestow thi mode for a mote in thi brotheres eye;
Sithen a beem in thine owne ablyndeth thi-selue?
Piers Plowman (B), x. 264.

Sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee. Ezek. xxxv. 6.

sith[2]†. An old spelling of *side*[1], *sithe*[2].

sithe[1]†, *n.* The older and proper spelling of *scythe.*

sithe[2]† (sīth), *n.* [< ME. *sithe, sythe, sith, syth, zithe*, time, < AS. *sīth* (for **sinth*), journey, turn, time, = OS. *sīth* = OHG. *sind*, MHG. *sint*, a way, time, = Icel. *sinni* (for **sinthi*), *sinn*, a walk, journey, time, = Goth. *sinths*, a time, = W. *hynt* (for **sint*), a way, course, journey, expedition, = OIr. *sēt*, a way: see *send, scent.*] 1. Way; path; course; figuratively, course of action; conduct.

An he [Lucifer] wurthe [became] in him-seluen prud,
An with that pride him wex a nyth [envy]
That iwel weldeth al his *sith*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 274.

2. Way; manner; mode.

No *sith* might thai suffer the sorow that thai hade.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9535.

3. Time; season; occasion.

After the deth she cryed a thousand *sythe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 753.

Thus with his wife he spends the year, as blithe
As doth the king at every tide or *sith*.
Greene, Shepherd's Wife's Song.

sithe[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *sithen*, < AS. *sīthian* (= OS. *sīthōn* = OHG. *sindōn*, MHG. *sinden* = Icel. *sinna*), journey, < *sīth*, a journey: see *sithe*[2], *n.*] To journey; travel.

sithe[3] (sīth), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sythe;* a var. of *sigh*[1].] To sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I say *sithing*, and *sithing* say my end is to paste up a siquis. My masters fortunes are forc'd to cashere me.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

sithe[3] (sīth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sythe;* a var. of *sigh*[1].] A sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Whilest thou wast hence, all dead in dole did lie;
The woods were heard to waile full many a *sythe*,
And all their birds with silence to complaine.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 23.

sithen†, *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* Same as *sith*[1] for *since.*

sithence†, *adv., prep.*, and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *sithens;* < ME. *sithens, sethens, sithenes*, etc.; a later form, with added adverbial gen. suffix *-es* (see *-ce*), of *sithen:* see *sith*[1]. Hence, by contr., *since.*] Same as *sith*[1] for *since.*

I wil sowe it my-self, and *sitthenes* wil I wende
To pylgrymage as palmers don pardoun forto haue.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 65.

We read that the earth hath beene divided into three parts, even *sithens* the generall floud.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, i. (*Nares.*)

Have you inform'd them *sithence?*
Shak., Cor., iii. 1. 47.

Sithence this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be all empty.
Sir H. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 41.

Mine eyes . . . cry aloud, and curse my feet, for not ambling up and down to feed colon; *sithence*, if good meat be in any place, 'tis known my feet can smell.
Massinger and Dekker, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

sitiology (sit-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σιτίον, dim. of σῖτος, food, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] Same as *sitology.*

sitiophobia (sit″i-ō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. σιτίον, dim. of σῖτος, food, + *-φοβία*, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] Same as *sitophobia.*

Sitka cypress, *n.* See *cypress*[1], 1 (*b*).

Sitodrepa (sī-tod're-pȧ), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1863), < Gr. σῖτος, food, + δρέπειν, pluck.] A genus of serricorn beetles of the family *Ptinidæ*, founded upon *S. panicea*, a small brown convex insect of cosmopolitan distribution, and often a serious pest to stored food, to drugs, and to specimens of natural history in museums. See cut under *book-worm.*

sitole†, *n.* See *citole.*

sitology (sī-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σῖτος, food, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet; the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics.

sitophobia (sī-tō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῖτος, food, + *-φοβία*, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] Morbid or insane aversion to food. Also *sitiophobia.*

sitophobic (sī-tō-fō'bik), *a.* [< *sitophobia* + *-ic.*] Morbidly averse to food; affected with sitophobia.

sit-sicker (sit'sik″ėr), *n.* [< *sit* + *sicker.*] The creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens:* so called in allusion to its close adherence to the ground. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Scotland.]

Sitta (sit'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίττη, a kind of woodpecker.] A Linnean genus of birds, the nuthatches, typical of the family *Sittidæ.* There are about 15 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America. The common bird of Europe is *S. europæa*, of which a



European Nuthatch (*Sitta europæa*).

variety, *S. cæsia*, is recognized. Five species occur in the United States: the red-bellied, *S. canadensis;* the white-bellied, *S. carolinensis;* the slender-billed, *S. aculeata;* the brown-headed, *S. pusilla;* and the pygmy, *S. pygmæa.* The first of these inhabits North America at large; the second, eastern parts of the continent; the third, western; the fourth, southeastern; and the fifth, southwestern. See also cut under *nuthatch.*

sittacine, *a.* A variant of *psittacine.*

sittand†, *p. a.* [ME., ppr. of *sit, v.* Cf. *sitting, p. a.*] Same as *sitting*, 3.

He saluȝede that sorowfulle with *sittande* wordez,
And fraynez aftyre the fende fairely there aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 953.

sittandly†, *adv.* [ME., < *sittand* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *sittingly.*

That they bee herberde in haste in thoos heghe chambres;
Sythine *sittandly* in sale servyde ther-aftyr.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

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sitte†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sit*.

Sittella (si-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Sitta* + dim. *-ella*.] An Australian and Papuan genus of small creeping birds belonging or referred to the *Sittidæ*. *S. chrysoptera, leucoptera, leucocephala, pileata, tenuirostris,* and *striata* inhabit Australia; *S. papuensis* is found in New Guinea.

sitten (sit'n). An obsolete, archaic, or dialectal past participle of *sit*.—**Sitten on,** stunted in stature. *Halliwell.*

sitter (sit'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *syttare;* < *sit* + *-er*1.] One who or that which sits. (*a*) One who occupies a seat, or has a sitting posture.

The two rooms midway were filled with *sitters* taking the evening breeze. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.

(*b*) A brooding or incubating bird.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

(*c*) One who takes a certain posture, position, or course in order to a particular end; specifically, one who poses to an artist for a portrait, bust, or the like.

How many times did Clive's next door neighbor, little Mr. Finch, the miniature painter, run to peep through his parlour blinds, hoping that a *sitter* was coming!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xliii.

Sitter up, one who sits up. See *to sit up*, under *sit*. (*a*) One who stays up late at night.

They were men of boisterous spirits, *sitters up* a-nights.
Lamb, Confessions of a Drunkard.

(*b*) One who watches during the night.

There 's them can pay for hospitals and nurses for half the country-side choose to be *sitters-up* night and day.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxi.

Sittidæ (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, named from the genus *Sitta*. See *Sittinæ*.

Sittinæ (si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sittidæ* as a subfamily of *Paridæ* or of *Certhiidæ*.—2. A subfamily of *Sittidæ*, chiefly represented by the genus *Sitta;* the nuthatches proper. They have the bill straight, slender, tapering, and acute, about as long as the head, and hard, fitted for tapping wood; rounded nostrils, concealed by bristly tufts; long, pointed wings with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; short square tail with twelve broad soft feathers not used in climbing; small feet, with scutellate tarsi and strong curved claws adapted for clinging to trees. The *Sittinæ* are among the most nimble and adroit of scansorial birds, able to scramble about trees in every attitude without using the tail as a means of support. They are insectivorous, and also feed on small hard fruits; and they nest in holes, laying many white eggs with reddish speckles. See cuts under *nuthatch* and *Sitta*.

sittine (sit'in), *a.* [< NL. *Sitta* + *-ine*1.] Resembling or related to a nuthatch; of or pertaining to the *Sittinæ*.

sitting (sit'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sittinge, syttinge, syttynge;* verbal n. of *sit, v.*] 1. A meeting of a body for the discussion or transaction of business; an official session.

Hastings rose, declared the *sitting* at an end, and left the room. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. The interval during which, at any one time, one sits; specifically, such a period during which one sits for an artist to take a portrait, model a bust, etc.; hence, generally, any one limited portion of time.

I shall never see my gold again: fourscore ducats at a *sitting!* fourscore ducats! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 117.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*.
Dryden.

3. An incubation; a brooding, as of a hen upon eggs; also, the time for brooding, or during which a bird broods.

In the somer seson whane *sittinge* nyeth, . . .
This brid [partridge] be a bank bildith his nest.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 39.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs the male . . . amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 128.

4. The number of eggs on which a bird sits during a single hatching; a clutch.—5. The place where one sits; a seat; specifically, a space sufficient for one person in a pew of a church, or the right to such a seat.

There is a resident rector, . . . [and] the church is enlarged by at least five hundred *sittings*.
George Eliot, Janet's Repentance, ii.

6†. Settlement; place of abode; seat.

In that Cytee [Samaria] was the *syttinges* of the 12 Tribes of Israel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 106.

7. In *Eng. law*, the part of the year in which judicial business is transacted. See *Easter term*, under *Easter*1, and *Trinity term, Michaelmas term,* and *Hilary term*, under *term*.—8. In the Society of Friends, an occasion of family worship, especially when a minister is a guest.

We were favoured with a very good family *sitting* after breakfast. . . . I had to minister to them all, and to pray earnestly for them.
J. J. Gurney, Journal, 8th mo., 8th, 1841.

A sitting in banc. See *banc*.

sitting (sit'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *sittynge*, ppr. of *sit*. Cf. *sittand*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sitter: as, a *sitting* posture.—2. In *bot.*, sessile—that is, without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, etc.—3†. Befitting; suitable; becoming.

This lechecraft, or heled thus to be,
Were wel *sittynge*, if that I were a fend,
To traysen a wight that trewe is unto me.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 437.

sittingly†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. *syttyngly;* < *sitting* + *-ly*2. Cf. *sittandly*.] Befittingly; becomingly; suitably.

sitting-room (sit'ing-röm), *n.* 1. Sufficient space for sitting in: as, *sitting-room* could not be got in the hall.—2. A room in which people sit; in many houses, the parlor or room most commonly occupied by the family.

He expected to find the *sitting-room* as he left it, with nothing to meet his eyes but Milly's work-basket in the corner of the sofa, and the children's toys overturned in the bow-window. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, viii.

situate (sit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *situated*, ppr. *situating*. [Formerly also, erroneously, *scituate;* < LL. *situatus*, pp. of (ML.) *situare* (> It. *situare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *situar* = F. *situer*), locate, place, < L. *situs* (*situ-*), a site: see *site*2.] 1. To give a site or position to; place (among specified surroundings); locate. [Rarely used except in the passive or past participle.]

If this world had not been formed, it is more than probable that this renowned island, on which is *situated* the city of New York, would never have had an existence.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 42.

A few public men of small ability are introduced, to show better the proportions of the great; as a painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch.
Landor, Works, II. (Author to Reader of Imag. Conv.).

2. To place in a particular state or condition; involve in specified relations; subject to certain circumstances: as, to be uncomfortably *situated*.

We are reformers born—radical reformers; and it was impossible for me to live in the same town with Crimsworth, to come into weekly contact with him, to witness some of his conduct to you—. . . I say it was impossible for me to be thus *situated*, and not feel the angel or the demon of my race at work within me.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, vi.

situate (sit'ū-āt), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *scituate;* < LL. *situatus*, pp. of (ML.) *situare*, locate, place: see *situate, v.*] Placed, with reference to surroundings; located; situated. [Archaic.]

There 's nothing *situate* under heaven's eye
But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 16.

Physic, taking it according to the derivation, and not according to our idiom for medicine, is *situate* in a middle term or distance between natural history and metaphysic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Earth hath this variety from heaven
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.
Milton, P. L., vi. 641.

Bergen was well *situate* upon a little stream which connected it with the tide-waters of the Scheldt.
Motley, Hist. Netherlands, II. 537.

situation (sit-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *situation* = Sp. *situacion* = Pg. *situação* = It. *situazione*, < ML. *situatio*(*n-*), position, situation, < *situare*, pp. *situatus*, situate: see *situate*.] 1. Local position; location.

Beautiful for *situation*, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion. Ps. xlviii. 2.

It were of use to inform himself, before he undertakes his voyage, by the best chorographical and geographical map, of the *situation* of the country he goes to.
E. Leigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 646).

2. The place which a person or thing occupies.

At once, as far as angels ken, he views
The dismal *situation* waste and wild:
A dungeon horrible on all sides round.
Milton, P. L., i. 60.

The *situation* [of Samaria] as a whole is far more beautiful than that of Jerusalem, though not so grand and wild.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 243.

3. Position with reference to circumstances; set of relations; condition; state.

To be so tickled, they would change their state
And *situation* with those dancing chips,
O'er whom thy fingers walk with gentle gait.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxviii.

Love, you see, is not so much a Sentiment as a *Situation*, into which a man enters, as . . . into a corps. No matter whether he loves the service or no; being once in it, he acts as if he did. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 34.

4. A group of circumstances; a posture of affairs; specifically, in *theatrical art*, a crisis or critical point in the action of a play.

This will be delivered to you, I expect, by Col. Thruston, from whom you will be able to receive a more circumstantial acc't of the *situation* of affairs in this Quarter than can be conveyed well in a letter.
George Washington, To Col. Sam'l Washington.

Real *situations* are always pledges of a real natural language. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The *situations* which most signally develop character form the best plot. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

5. A post of employment; a subordinate office; a place in which one works for salary or wages.

Hearing about this time that Sir Pitt Crawley's family was in want of a governess, she actually recommended Miss Sharp for the *situation*, firebrand and serpent as she was.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii

6. Settlement; occupation. [Rare.]

On Munday they . . . marched into ye land, & found diverse cornfields & litle runing brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for *situation*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 88.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Site, station, post.—3. Case, plight; *situation* is relation to external objects; *state* and *condition* refer to what a person or thing is inwardly.

situla (sit'ū-lä), *n.* [ML. (see def. 1), also a liquid measure, < L. *situla*, a bucket, urn.] 1. Pl. *situlæ* (-lē). *Eccles.*, an aspersorium, or movable stoup.—2. [*cap.*] A very yellow star of magnitude 5.5, κ Aquarii.

situs (sī'tus), *n.*; pl. *situs*. [L.: see *site*2.] 1. Situation; site.

The future *situs* of the cotton manufacture of the United States. *E. Atkinson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 289.

2. In *biol., archæol.*, etc., the proper or original site, place, position, or location of a part or organ, or of any other thing: chiefly in the phrase *in situ*, in place—that is, not disturbed or disarranged by dissection, excavation, or other process of examination.—3. In *law*, situation in contemplation of law; locality, actual or recognized. Thus, the forms of transfer of real property must conform to the law of the situs (that is, the jurisdiction within which the property is actually situated); and when it is said that personal property has no situs, it is meant that for certain purposes the law refuses to recognize its actual situs, and inquires for the law applicable to the person of the owner.—**Situs perversus,** abnormal position of organs or parts.—**Situs transversus,** lateral transposition of the viscera from right to left, and conversely.

sit-ye-down (sit'yē-doun'), *n.* [Imitative of its note.] The titmouse, *Parus major*. [Prov. Eng.]

sitz-bath (sits'bäth), *n.* [A partly accom. form of G. *sitzbad*, < *sitz*, a seat, + *bad* = E. *bath*.] 1. Same as *hip-bath*.—2. A tub of wood, metal, etc., adapted for such a bath.

Sium (sī'um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < Gr. *σίον*, a plant found in meadows and marshes.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Euammineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous undivided involucral bracts, acute calyx-teeth, and slightly notched inflexed petals; and by fruit with nearly equal obtuse corky or thickened and somewhat prominent ridges, an undivided or obsolete carpophore, and numerous oil-tubes or at least one to three to each interval. There are 6 species, including the genus *Berula* (Koch, 1837), separated from *Sium* by some on account of its nearly globose fruit with inconspicuous ribs and thick corky pericarp. They are natives mostly of the northern hemisphere, with one in South Africa, all growing chiefly in watery places. They are smooth herbs bearing once-pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and white flowers in terminal or lateral compound umbels with many-bracted involucres and involucels. They are known as *water-parsnip*. Two species occur in the eastern United States—*S. cicutæfolium* and *S. Carsonii*—besides *Berula angustifolia*, by many referred here. Compare *ninsi*, and for *S. Helenium* see *jellico*. See cuts under *inflorescence* and *skirret*.

Siva (sē'vä), *n.* [Also *Shiva, Çiva;* < Hind. *Siva*, < Skt. *çiva*, propitious: a euphemism.] 1. In *later Hindu myth.*, the name of a god of highest rank, supreme god in the opinion of his sectaries, but also combined with Brahma and Vishnu in a triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. One of his principal emblems is the lingam or phallus, symbolical of creation which follows destruction; and he is represented with symbols of cruelty and carnage.



शिव.

Siva. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of Asiatic birds, such as *S. cyanuroptera, S. strigula*, and *S. castaneicauda:* so named by Hodgson in 1838, and also called by him *Hemiparus* (1841) and *Ioropus* (1844). The species inhabit the Himalayan regions, and southward in Assam and Burma to Tenasserim. The genus is one of many which have been located in "families" conventionally called *Ægithinidæ, Liotrichidæ,* and *Timeliidæ*. 3. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

Sivaistic (sē-vä-is'tik), *a.* [< *Siva* + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to the worship of Siva.

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Sivaite (sē'vä-īt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siva* + *-ite*2.] Adhering to, or an adherent of, the god Siva; belonging to the sect or body of Hindus who worship Siva as highest god.

Here, in historical times, was the home of Sankara Acharya, the great *Sivaite* reformer of the 8th century.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 815.

Sivalik (si-vä'lik), *a.* Same as *Siwalik*.

Sivan (siv'an), *n.* [< Heb. *sivān*.] The third month of the Jewish sacred year and the ninth of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of May and part of June.

siva-snake (sē'vä-snāk), *n.* A book-name of *Ophiophagus elaps*, a very large and deadly



Siva-snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*).

cobriform serpent of India: so called from its powers of destruction. See *Ophiophagus*.

sivathere (siv'a-thēr), *n.* A sivatherium.

Sivatheriidæ (siv"a-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sivatherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil artiodactyl and presumably ruminant mammals, of uncertain position in the suborder *Artiodactyla*, typified by the genus *Sivatherium*. The skull is broad behind, contracted forward in front of the molar teeth, with the facial part shortened and produced downward, and the nasal bones short and arched; it bears two pairs of horns, supported on bony cores. There are three molar and three premolar teeth on each side of each jaw, broad, with inner crescentic plates of enamel running in large sinuous flexures. The family has been united by some with the *Giraffidæ*, and by others considered as finding its nearest living relative in the North American *Antilocapridæ*, the horns being similarly furcate and borne on long bony cores, unlike the antlers of deer.

sivatherioid (siv-a-thē'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Sivatherium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to the sivatherium; of or pertaining to the *Sivatheriidæ*.

Sivatherium (siv-a-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Falconer and Cautley). < *Siva*, the Hindu god, + Gr. θηρίον, a wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Sivatheriidæ*. The species is *S. giganteum*, discovered in the Siwalik Hills, of huge dimensions for a ruminant, with a skull as long as an elephant's. The animal had four horns, and a large tumid muzzle, perhaps somewhat as in the living saiga antelope. Also called *Sivalhippus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a sivathere.

sive1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sieve*.

sive2 (sīv), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scythe*. *Halliwell.*

siver1† (siv'ėr), *v. i.* [An imitative variant of *simmer*1, the form perhaps influenced by *shiver*2 and *quiver*1.] To simmer. *Holland.*

siver2†, *n.* A Scotch form of *sewer*3.

sivvens, *n.* See *sibbens*.

Siwalik (si-wä'lik), *a.* [Also *Sivalik*, in E. sometimes *Sewalick*; < Hind. *Siwālik*, *Siwālikh*.] Pertaining or belonging to or found in the Siwaliks, the southern outlying range of the Himalayas: as, the *Siwalik* strata; *Siwalik* fossils. —**Siwalik group**, an important division of the Tertiary in the Himalayas. The group is of land and fresh-water origin, and is extremely rich in fossils, chiefly of *Mammalia*, among which are great numbers of *Ungulata*, animals of large size occurring in preponderating numbers. More than 50 genera of *Mammalia* are included in the Siwalik fauna, many of them still existing.

six (siks), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. also *sax*; < ME. *six*, *sex*, *sexe*, *sixe*, < AS. *six*, *syx*, *siex*, *seox* = OS. *sehs* = OFries. *sex* = MD. *ses*, D. *zes* = MLG. *ses*, *sēs*, LG. *ses* = OHG. MHG. *sehs*, G. *sechs* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *sex* = Goth. *saihs* = L. *sex* (> It. *sei* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *seis* = F. *six*) = Gr. ἕξ = W. Bret. *chwech* = Ir. *sē* = Gael. *se* = Lith. *szeszi* = OBulg. *shestĭ* = Pol. *szesc* = Bohem. *shest* = Russ. *shestĭ* = Zend *khshvash*, Pers. *shash* = Skt. *shash*, six. Hence *sixth*, *sixteen*, etc.; from the L., *sext*, *sextant*, *sexter*, *sextet*, *sextuple*, *sexagenarian*, *sexagesima*, *sexennial*, *senary*, *sice*1, etc.; and from Gr., *hexagon*, *hexagonal*, *hexameter*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One more than five; being twice three: a cardinal numeral.—**Involution of six screws**. See *involution*.—**Six Nations**. See *Iroquois*.—**Six-Principle Baptists**. See *baptist*, 2.—**Six-year molar**, the first permanent molar tooth.—**The Six Acts**. See *act*.—**The Six Articles**. See *article*.—**The Six Companies**, six great organizations of Chinese merchants in San Francisco, which control Chinese immigration into the United States and the immigrants.—**The whip with six strings**. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.

II. *n.* 1. The number greater by one than five; twice three. For the cabalistic significance of *six*, see *seven*.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 6, or VI, or vi.—3. In *games*: (*a*) A playing-card bearing six spots or pips; a six-spot. (*b*) On a die, the face which bears six spots; hence, a die which turns up that face.

It is a hundred to one if a man fling two *sixes* and recover all. *Cowley*, Danger of Procrastination.

4. Beer sold at six shillings a barrel; hence, small beer.

Look if he be not drunk! The very sight of him makes one long for a cup of *six*. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, i. 1.

Mr. Steevens . . . says that small beer still goes by the cant name of *sixes*. *Nares.*

5. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at six per cent.

The bonds became known as the *sixes* of 1861.
The Nation, Oct. 10, 1867, p. 295.

6. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having six syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza.—**At (formerly on) six and seven, at sixes and sevens**, at odds; in disagreement; in confusion. Compare *to set on seven*, under *seven*.

Lat not this wreched wo thyne herte gnawe,
But, manly, set the world *on six and sevene*,
And if thow deye a martyr, go to hevene.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 622.

Alle in sundur hit [the tun] brast,
In six or in seuyn.
Avowyne of King Arther, st. 64. (Ritson's Eng. Metr. [Rom., p. 89.)

Bot be thay past me by, by Mahowne in heven,
I shalle, and that in hy, set alle *on sex and seven*;
Trow ye a kyng as I wyll suffre thaym to neven
And to have mastry bot myself fulle even.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 143.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at six and seven*.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 122.

Continued sixes, six per cent. bonds issued in 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881, and at that time continued at 3½ per cent.—**Currency sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued by acts of 1862 and 1864, and made redeemable in United States Treasury notes or any other currency which the United States might declare a legal tender.—**Double sixes**. See *double*.—**Long sixes**, candles about 8 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

Man found out *long sixes*;—Hail, candlelight!
Lamb, Elia, Popular Fallacies, xv.

Sevens and sixes. See *seven*, 3.—**Short sixes**, candles from 4 to 5 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

That sort of a knock on the head which lights up, for the patient's entertainment, an imaginary general illumination of very bright *short-sixes*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

Six clerk, in *Eng. Chancery*, one of a number of clerks who, under the Master of the Rolls, were charged with keeping the records of the court—that is, those proceedings which were engrossed on parchment. They also at one time had charge of the causes in court, each party being obliged to employ a six clerk as his representative. Each six clerk had a number of subordinate clerks. The office was abolished in 1843.—**Sixes and fives**, a trochaic meter, usually of eight lines, alternately of six and five syllables to the line.—**Sixes and fours**, either a dactylic or an iambic meter, of a varying number of lines, containing either six or four syllables to the line. Other varieties occur.

sixain (sik'sān), *n.* [< F. *sixain*, OF. *sisain*, *sizaine*, *sixain* = Pr. *seizen* = Sp. *seiseno*, sixth, < ML. *sexenus*, < L. *sex*, six: see *six*.] 1. A stanza of six verses.—2. In the middle ages, an order of battle.

six-banded (siks'ban"ded), *a.* Having six segments of the carapace, as an armadillo. See *poyou*.

six-belted (siks'bel"ted), *a.* Having six stripes or belts: in the phrase *six-belted clearwing*, noting a British hawk-moth, *Sesia ichneumoniformis*.

sixer (sik'sėr), *n.* [< *six* + *-er*1.] Something possessing or connected with six or a set of six objects.—**Double sixer**, a system of twelve straight lines in space, consisting of two sets of six each, such that every line cuts every one of the other set and none of its own set: or, in other words, every line is on the same plane with every line of the other set and with none of its own set.

sixfold (siks'fōld), *a.* [< ME. **sixfold*, < AS. *sixfeald* (= Icel. *sexfaldr* = Dan. *sexfold*; cf. D. *zes-voudig* = G. *sechsfältig* = Sw. *sexfaldig*), sixfold; as *six* + *-fold*.] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

The mouth of this fish is furnished with sometimes a *sixfold* row of teeth.
Pennant, British Zoölogy (ed. 1776), III. 107.

Sixfold measure or **time**, in *music*, same as *sextuple rhythm* or *time* (which see, under *sextuple*).

sixfold (siks'fōld), *adv.* [< *sixfold*, *a.*] In a sixfold degree; with six times the amount, extent, value, etc.

six-footer (siks'fūt'ėr), *n.* A person measuring six feet or more in height. [Colloq.]

Like nearly all Tennesseans, the centenarian is a *six-footer*, chews tobacco, and loves a good story.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 73.

six-gilled (siks'gild), *a.* Having six pairs of gill-slits, as a shark; hexanchous. See *Notidanidæ*.

six-hour (siks'our), *a.* Pertaining to a quarter of a day, or six hours.—**Six-hour circle**, the hour-circle whose hour-angle is six hours.

six-lined (siks'līnd), *a.* Having six linear stripes: as, the *six-lined* lizard, scuttler, or streakfield, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*.

sixling (siks'ling), *n.* [< *six* + *-ling*1.] A compound or twin crystal consisting of six individuals.

sixpence (siks'pens), *n.* [< *six* + *pence*.] 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pence (about 12 cents); half of a shilling. It was first issued by Edward VI., with a weight of 48 grains, and afterward by other monarchs. The sixpence of Queen Victoria weighs about 43⅔ grains.

2. The value of six pence, or half a shilling; a slight value: sometimes used attributively.

In Verse or Prose, we write or chat,
Not *six-pence* Matter upon what.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

3†. In the United States, especially in New York, while the coin was in circulation, a Spanish half-real, of the value of 6¼ cents.

sixpenny (siks'pe-ni), *a.* [< *six* + *penny*.] 1. Worth or costing sixpence: as, a *sixpenny* loaf.—2. Hence, paltry; petty; cheap; worthless.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff *sixpenny* strikers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

I know them, swaggering, suburbian roarers,
Sixpenny truckers. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

Sixpenny nails. See *nail*, 5, and *pound*1.

Have you the hangings and the *Sixpenny nails* for my Lord's Coat of Arms?
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 47.

six-point (siks'point), *a.* In *math.*, related in a remarkable way to six points; involving six points.—**Six-point circle**. See *Tucker circle*, under *circle*.—**Six-point contact**, a contact due to the coincidence of six points; in the case of curves, a contact of the fifth order.

six-shooter (siks'shö'tėr), *n.* A pistol for firing six shots in succession, usually a revolver with six chambers.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal"—bowie-knives, *six-shooters*, an' the like.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 177.

six-spot (siks'spot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having six spots, as an insect or a playing-card: as, the *six-spot* burnet-moth.

II. *n.* A playing-card with six pips.

six-stringed (siks'stringd), *a.* Having six strings.—**Six-stringed whip**, an old popular name for *the Six Articles* (which see, under *article*).

sixte (sikst), *n.* [< F. *sixte*, < L. *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] A parry on the fencing-floor, probably at first the sixth position assumed by a swordsman after pulling his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. (See *prime*, *seconde*, *tierce*, *quart*2, etc.) The hand is in the normal position on guard opposite the right breast, with nails upward, and point of sword raised. The parry is effected by moving the sword a little to the right, but keeping the point steady, thus causing the opponent's thrust to deviate. *Sixte* is also used for the thrust, counter, etc., which is parried by this movement: a point in *sixte*, for instance.

The authors of "Fencing" prefer tierce to *sixte*, in which the masters are against them.
Athenæum, No. 3240, p. 742.

sixteen (siks'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixtene*, *sextene*, < AS. *sixtēne*, *sixtȳne* = OS. *sestein* = OFries. *sextine*, *sextene* = D. *zestien* = MHG. *sehzehen*, G. *sechszehn*, *sechzehn* = Icel. *sextān* = Sw. *sexton* = Dan. *sexten* = Goth. **saihstaihun* = L. *sexdecim*, *sedecim* (> It. *sedici* (cf. Pg. *dezaseis*, transposed) = Pr. *sedze* = F. *seize*), sixteen; as *six* + *ten*.] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of six and ten; consisting of one more than fifteen: a cardinal numeral.

II. *n.* 1. The number made up of six and ten; four times four.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.

sixteenmo (siks'tēn'mō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

sixteenth (siks'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixtenthe*, earlier *sixtethe*, *sixteothe*, < AS. *sixteótha*, *syxteóthe* = OFries. *sextinda*, *sextenda*, *sextiensta*, *sextendesta* = D. *zestiende* = MHG. *sehzehende*, G. *sechszehnte*, *sechzehnte* = Icel. *sextāndi* = Sw. *sextonde* = Dan. *sextende*; as *sixteen* + *-th*3.]

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I. *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifteenth; being the sixth after the tenth: the ordinal of sixteen.—**2.** Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

II. *n.* **1.** One of sixteen equal parts.—**2.** In *music:* (*a*) The melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a second. (*b*) A sixteenth-note.—**3.** In *early Eng. law*, a sixteenth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

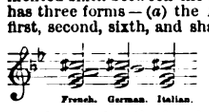
sixteenth-note (siks'tēnth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of an eighth-note: marked by the sign 𝅘𝅥𝅯 or 𝅘𝅥𝅯, or, in groups, ♬, 𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯𝅘𝅥𝅯. Also called *semiquaver.*—**Sixteenth-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

sixteenth-rest (siks'tēnth'rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *sixteenth-note rest.*

sixth (siksth), *a.* and *n.* [With term. conformed to *-th*[3]; < ME. *sixt, sexte, sixte, syxte, sæxte, siste, seste,* < AS. *sixta* = OS. *sehsto* = OFries. *sexta* = MD. *seste*, D. *zesde* = MLG. *seste, sēste* = OHG. *sehsto*, MHG. *sehste*, G. *sechste* = Icel. *setti* = Sw. Dan. *sjette* = Goth. *saihsta* = L. *sextus* (> It. *sesto* = Sp. Pg. *sexto* = F. *sixte*); as *six* + *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being the first after the fifth: the ordinal of six.—**2.** Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.—**Sixth-day,** Friday, as the sixth day of the week: so called among the Society of Friends.—**The sixth hour,** the sixth of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the noontide hour; specifically, the canonical hour of sext.

> Peter went up upon the housetop to pray about *the sixth hour.* Acts x. 9.

II. *n.* **1.** A sixth part.—**2.** In *early Eng. law*, a sixth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**3.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the sixth degree above or below a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the sixth degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the sixth tone from the bottom; the submediant: solmizated *la.* The typical interval of the sixth is that between the first and the sixth tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 5. Such a sixth is called *major.* A sixth a half-step shorter is called *minor;* one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished;* and one a half-step longer is called *augmented, extreme,* etc. Major and minor sixths are classed as consonances; other sixths as dissonances.—**Chord of the added sixth,** in *music*, a chord consisting of the first, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a scale, and usually regarded as a subdominant triad with a sixth from the root added. Its derivation is disputed.—**Chord of the extreme sixth,** in *music*, a chord in which, as typically arranged, there is an interval of an extreme or augmented sixth between the upper tone and the lower. It has three forms—(*a*) the *French sixth*, consisting of the first, second, sixth, and sharped fourth of a minor scale; (*b*) the *German sixth*, consisting of the first, third, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale; (*c*) the *Italian sixth*, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale.—**Chord of the sixth,** in *music*, a chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth: it is usually regarded as simply the first inversion of a triad.—**Neapolitan sixth.** See *Neapolitan.*



sixthly (siksth'li), *adv.* [< *sixth* + *-ly*[2].] In the sixth place.

sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **sixtiethe,* < AS. *sixtigotha* = Icel. *sextugandi* = Sw. *sextionde* (cf. D. *zestigste* = G. *sechszigste, sechzigste*), sixtieth; as *sixty* + *-eth*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Next in order after the fifty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—**2.** Being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *n.* One of sixty equal parts.

Sixtine (siks'tin), *a.* Same as *Sistine.*

sixty (siks'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixty, sixti, sexti, sextiz,* < AS. *sixtig, sixteg* = OFries. *sextich, sextech* = MD. *sestig*, D. *zestig* = OHG. *sehszug*, MHG. *sehzec, sehzic*, G. *sechszig, sechzig* = Icel. *sextugr, sextögr, sextigir*, mod. *sextíu* = Sw. *sextio* (cf. Dan. *tredsindstyve*) = Goth. *saihs-tigjus;* as *six* + *-ty*[1]. Cf. L. *sexaginta,* < *sex*, six, + *-ginta*, short for **decinta*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] **I.** *a.* Being the product of six and ten; being the sum of fifty and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Sixty-knotted guipure.** See *guipure.*

II. *n.* **1.** The product of six and ten; the sum of fifty and ten.—**2.** A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, LX, lx.

sixtyfour-mo (siks'ti-fōr'mō), *n.* [An E. reading of 64*mo*, prop. L. *in LXIIImo*, i. e. *in sexagesimo quarto: sexagesimo*, abl. of *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (< *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sixty*); *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart, quarto.*] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 64 leaves of equal size; a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 64 leaves. When the size of paper is not named, the 64mo leaf is supposed to be 2¼ by 3½ inches, or about that size.

sixty-fourth (siks'ti-fōrth'), *a.* Fourth in order after the sixtieth.

sixty-fourth-note (siks'ti-fōrth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a thirty-second-note; a hemidemisemiquaver: 𝅘𝅥𝅰, 𝅘𝅥𝅰, or, in groups, ♬, 𝅘𝅥𝅰𝅘𝅥𝅰𝅘𝅥𝅰𝅘𝅥𝅰.—**Sixty-fourth-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

sixty-six (siks'ti-siks'), *n.* A game of cards played, generally by two persons, with 24 cards, the ace, ten, king, queen, knave, and nine ranking in the order named. Each player receives six cards, and as fast as one is thrown from the hand receives another from the undealt pack until it is exhausted; each card except the nine-spot has to the taker a certain value, as the ace 11, the queen 3, etc., and the object of the player is to capture as many of these as possible, and to secure marriages—that is, the possession of a king and queen of the same suit; the player first winning sixty-six scores one point; seven points make a game.

six-wired (siks'wīrd), *a.* In *ornith.*, six-feathered. Compare *twelve-wired*, under *Seleucides.*

sizable (sī'za-bl), *a.* [Also *sizeable;* < *size*[1] + *-able.*] Of a relatively good, suitable, or desirable size, usually somewhat large.

> A . . . modern virtuoso, finding such a machine altogether unwieldy and useless, . . . invented that *sizeable* instrument which is now in use. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 220.
>
> William Wotton, B. D., . . . has written a good *sizeable* volume against a friend of your governor. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

sizal (siz'al), *n.* Same as *Sisal hemp.* See *henequen.*

sizar (sī'zär), *n.* [Also *sizer;* < *size*[1], an allowance of provisions, + *-ar*[1] for *-er*[1].] At the University of Cambridge, or at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate student who, in consideration of his comparative poverty, usually receives free commons. Compare *servitor* (*c*).

> The distinction between pensioners and *sizers* is by no means considerable. . . . Nothing is more common than to see pensioners and *sizers* taking sweet counsel together, and walking arm in arm to St. Mary's as friends. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).
>
> The *sizars* paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging; but they had to perform some menial services from which they have long been relieved. They swept the court; they carried up the dinner to the fellows' table, and changed the plates and poured out the ale of the rulers of the society. *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.
>
> *Sizars* are generally Students of limited means. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 5.

sizarship (sī'zär-ship), *n.* [< *sizar* + *-ship.*] The position, rank, or privileges of a sizar.

> Public Schools, where the sons of the lower classes waited on the sons of the upper classes, and received certain benefits (in food, clothes, and instruction) from them in return. In fact the *sizarships* in our modern colleges appear to be a modified continuation of this ancient system. *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. iv.

size[1] (sīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise;* < ME. *sise, syse, syce*, by apheresis from *assise, asise*, allowance; hence, generally, measure, magnitude: see *assize.*] **1.** A fixed rate regulating the weight, measure, price, or proportion of any article, especially food or drink; a standard. See *assize*, *n.*, 2.

> Hit hath be vsid, the Maire of Bristow . . . to do calle byfore hym . . . all the Bakers of Bristowe, there to vndirstand whate stuff they haue of whete. And after, what *sise* they shall bake. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 424.
>
> Also this yere was an acte of parliament for wood and coal to kepe the fulle *sise* after the Purification of our Ladie, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde M. D. xliii. that no man shall bargaine, sell, bryng, or conueigh of any other *sise*, to be vttered or solde, vpon pain of forfaiture. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 705.
>
> To repress Drunkenness, which the Danes had brought in, he made a Law, ordaining a *Size*, by certain Pins in the Pot, with Penalty to any that should presume to drink deeper than the Mark. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. A specified or fixed amount of food and drink; a ration.

> 'Tis not in thee
> To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
> To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes.*
> *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 178.
>
> A *Size* is a portion of bread or drinke, i. is a farthing, which Schollers in Cambridge haue at the butterie; it is noted with the letter S., as in Oxeford with the letter Q. for halfe a farthing and qs. for a farthing; and whereas they say in Oxeford to Battle in the butterie booke, i. to set downe on their names what they take in Bread, Drinke, Butter, Cheese, &c., so in Cambridge they say to Size, i. to set downe their quantum, i. how much they take on their names in the Butterie booke. *Minsheu*, Guide into Tongues (1617).

3. Hence, in university use, a charge made for an extra portion of food or drink; a farthing, as the former price of each portion. The word was also used more generally, to note any additional expense incurred.

> I grew weary of staying with Sir Williams both, and the more for that my Lady Batten and her crew, at least half a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay *size* for it. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 4, 1662.

4†. A portion allotted by chance or fate; a share; a peculiar or individual allotment.

> Hast thow wylnet by couetyse
> Worldes gode ouer *syse?*
> *Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 1282.
>
> Our *size* of sorrow,
> Proportion'd to our cause, must be as great
> As that which makes it. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 4.

5†. Grade of quality or importance; rank; class; degree; order.

> Neither was he [Christ] served in state, his attendants being of the mechanick *size.* *Penn*, Advice to Children, iii.
>
> A plain sermon, for a middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

6. Rate of dimension, whether linear, square, or solid; material proportions; relative magnitude: now the usual sense.

> iij perchers of wax then shalle he fet,
> A-boue tho chymné that is sett,
> In *syce* ichoñ from other shalle be
> The lengthe of other that men may se.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.
>
> Both the cherubims were of one measure and one *size.* 1 Ki. vi. 25.

7. One of a regularly increasing series of dimensions used for manufactured articles which are bought ready-made; specifically, as used by shoemakers, three eighths of an inch in length.

> There is not a *size* of paper in the palace large enough to tell you how much I esteem myself honoured in your remembrances. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.
>
> This calumnious disguise was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat of the Tyrolese design, and several *sizes* too small. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

8. Extent, or volume, or magnitude in other respects, as of time, sound, or effort.

> And so shall the earth remaine fortie dayes, although those dayes shall be of a larger *size* then these. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 305.
>
> Often shrieking undistinguish'd woe,
> In clamours of all *size*, both high and low.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 21.
>
> I have ever verified my friends,
> Of whom he 's chief, with all the *size* that verity
> Would without lapsing suffer. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 18.

9. *pl.* A session of a court of justice; assizes. See *assize*, 6. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> And there 's the satin that your worship sent me,
> Will serve you at a *sizes* yet.
> *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

10. An implement for measuring pearls, consisting of a number of thin leaves pierced with holes of different diameters, and fastened together. The test is made by observing how many of the holes the pearl will pass through.—**Heroic size.** See *heroic.*—**Pope's size.** See *pope*[1].—**Sizes of paper.** See *paper.*—**Syn. 6.** *Size, Magnitude, Bulk, Volume.* *Size* is the general word for things large or small. In ordinary discourse *magnitude* applies to large things; but it is also an exact word, and is much used in science: as, a star of the fourth *magnitude. Bulk* suggests noticeable size, especially size rounding out into unwieldiness. *Volume* is a rather indefinite word, arising from the idea of rolling a thing up till it attains size, though with no especial suggestion of shape. We speak of the *magnitude* of a calamity or of a fortune, the *bulk* of a bale of cotton or of an elephant, the *volume* of smoke or of an avalanche.

size[1] (sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing.* [< *size*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To regulate the weight, measure, extent, value, etc., of; fix the rate or standard of; assize.

> The Coynes which they had were either of brasse, or else iron rings *sized* at a certaine waight, which they used for their monies. *J. Speed*, Hist. Great Britain (ed. 1650), p. 169.
>
> There was also a statute for the dispersing of the standard of the Exchequer throughout England, thereby to *size* weights and measures; and two or three more of lesse importance. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 101.

2. At Cambridge and other universities, to obtain (food or drink) in extra portions at a fixed rate of charge; hence, in general, to buy at a fixed rate; purchase.

> Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they *size*, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads. *Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).
>
> When they come into town after commons, they may be allowed to *size* a meal at the kitchen.
> *Laws of Harvard College* (1798), p. 39 (quoted in College Words and Customs, p. 428).
>
> At the close of each quarter the Butler shall make up his bill against each student, in which every article *sized* or taken up by him at the Buttery shall be particularly charged.
> *Laws of Yale College* (1811), p. 31 (quoted in College Words and Customs, p. 428).

3. To supply with sizes; hence, to fill or otherwise affect by sizes or portions.

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To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps and kidnies.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

4. To rate; rank.

With proctors and with testers grave
Our bailiffs you may *size*.
Randolph, Townsmen's Petition of Cambridge.

5. To estimate or ascertain the size of; measure; hence, by extension, to arrange in groups or ranks according to dimensions.

Pickled Hams and Shoulders shall be *sized* when packed, and the green weights and date of packing shall also be marked on each package.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 168.

6. To separate or sort according to size. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, to classify or separate according to size, as particles of crushed or stamped ore and veinstone. See *sizing*[1], 3. (*b*) To graduate the length of (a fishing-line) to the depth of water: as, to *size* a line (to haul a hand-line from the bottom till the hooks clear). [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—**To size up**, to take the size or measure of; consider thoroughly in order to form an opinion of; hence, to consider; regard: as, to *size* a person *up* as dishonest. [Colloq., U. S.]

We had to *size up* our fellow legislators, to find out their past history and present character and associates.
The Century, XXIX. 821.

II. *intrans.* At Cambridge and other universities, to give an order (for food or drink) over and above the usual commons: generally with *for*. Compare *battel*[4].

Soup, pastry, and cheese can be *sized for*—that is, brought in portions to individuals at an extra charge.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 35.

To size upon†, to order extra food at the charge of.

If any one shall *size upon* another, he shall be fined a Shilling, and pay the Damage; and every Freshman sent [for victuals] must declare that he who sends him is the only Person to be charged.
Laws of Yale College (1774), p. 10 (quoted in College Words [and Customs, p. 429).

size[2] (sīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise*, *syse*; < ME. *sise*, *syse*, size (= It. *sisa*, *assisa*, size), prob. another use (prob. also in OF., but not found) of *sise*, *assise*, measure, etc., < OF. *assise*, allowance, measure, etc.: see *assize*. Cf. *size*[1].] **1.** A gelatinous wash used by painters, by paper-manufacturers, and in many industrial arts. It is made of the shreds and parings of leather, parchment, or vellum, boiled in water and purified; also from common glue, from potatoes, and from scraps and clippings of hides, horns, hoofs, etc. The finest is made in Russia from sturgeons' sounds or air-bladders, and is known as *isinglass*. That used for writing-paper is made of gelatin prepared from leather and parchment clippings. A clear solution of isinglass is used for sizing plate-paper intended to receive impressions in color. For printing-papers the usual size is a compound of alum and resin dissolved in a solution of soda, and combined with potato-starch. Starch alone is also used as a size. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A material resembling size, but of different origin, and used for its tenacity as a preparation for gilding and the like.

Syse, for bokys lymynynge (*sise* colour).
Prompt. Parv., p. 456.

3. A glutinous printing-ink made to receive and retain the bronze-powder of gold or silver which is dusted on it.—**4.** In *physiol.*, the buffy coat observed on the surface of coagulated blood in certain conditions.—**5.** In *brickmaking*, plasticity, as of the clay before burning.

size[2] (sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing*. [Early mod. E. also *sise*; < *size*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cover with size; prepare with size; stiffen by means of size.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four Gums rather when we treat of *Sising* and Stiffening than now, in a Discourse of Dying.
Sir W. Petty, Bp. Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 294.

2. To smear over with any substance acting like size: occurring chiefly in compounds.

O'er-*sized* with coagulate gore. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 484.

The blood-*sized* field.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

3. To render plastic: said of clay.

It is necessary to grind the same clay through the pug-mill several times, the first thing in the morning, before it comes to the proper degree of plasticity for molding; this operation is called *sizing* the clay.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

size[3], *n.* Same as *sice*[1].

sizeable, *a.* See *sizable*.

size-cue (sīz'kū), *n.* In university use, the cue or symbol for the value of a size, as entered in the buttery-books. See *size*[1], *n.*, 2, and *cue*[2], 2.

sized[1] (sīzd), *a.* [< *size*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a particular size, magnitude, extent, proportions, etc.: occurring usually in compounds: as, fair-*sized*, middle-*sized*, etc.

As my love is *sized*, my fear is so;
Where love is great, the littlest doubts are fear.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 180.

A well-*sized* and useful volume might be compiled and published annually, containing the incorrect expressions, and omitting the opinions, of our booksellers' boys, the reviewers. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, i.

sized[2] (sīzd), *p. a.* [< *size*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.—**Hard-sized**, noting paper which has a thick coat of size.—**Machine-sized paper**. See *paper*.—**Slack-sized**, noting paper that has not enough of size.—**Soft-sized**. Same as *slack-sized*.—**Sour-sized**, noting imperfect paper on which the size has fermented and soured.

sizel, *n.* Same as *scissel*.

sizer (sī'zėr), *n.* [< *size*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. An obsolete form of *sizar*.—**2.** An instrument or contrivance of perforated plates, wirework, etc., for sorting articles of varying sizes; a kind of gage: as, a coffee-*sizer*; a bullet-*sizer*, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

size-roll (sīz'rōl), *n.* **1.** A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record.—**2.** In the British army, a list containing the names of all the men belonging to a troop or company, with the height or stature of each specifically marked. *Farrow.*

size-stick (sīz'stik), *n.* A measuring-stick used by shoemakers to ascertain the length of the foot, etc.

size-time (sīz'tīm), *n.* The time when assizes are held. Compare *size*[1], *n.*, 9.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing;
'Twas *size time* there, and hanging was a brewing.
John Taylor, Works (1630), II. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

siziness (sī'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sizy; glutinousness; viscosity.

Cold was capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Diet, iv.

sizing[1] (sī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *size*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any act or process indicated by *size*[1], *v.*—**2.** Specifically, in university use: (*a*) An order for extra food or drink from the buttery.

I know what belongs to *sizing*, and have answered to my cue in my days; I am free of the whole university; I commenced with no worse than his majesty's footmen.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

(*b*) Any article so ordered; a size.

We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a half-pint, and a *sizing* of bread, which I cannot describe to you. It was quite sufficient for one dinner.
Peirce, Hist. Harvard University, p. 219.

3. In *mining*, sorting the crushed or stamped ores into grains of various sizes, in order that a more perfect separation of the various mineral and metalliferous substances of which the ore is made up may afterward be effected by the use of such ore-dressing or separating apparatus as may be considered suitable for the purpose. The most commonly employed form of sizing apparatus is the trommel, a revolving cylindrical sieve, used single or in various combinations. There are various other machines for sizing or classifying ores; among them are the pointed box (also called *pyramidal box* and *spitzkasten*), the labyrinth, the Engis trough, the Thirian washer, the Dorr classifier, the siphon separator, etc. The labyrinth is the oldest form, but is now much less important than it formerly was. See *labyrinth*, 5, and *pointed box* (under *pointed*).—**Sizing-bell**, a bell rung when the bill of sizings which may be ordered is posted.—**Sizing-party**, a supper-party where each person orders and pays for what he likes.—**To put out of sizing**, to punish (a pensioner) by depriving him of the privilege of ordering extra delicacies.

sizing[2] (sī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *size*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of applying size or preparing with size.—**2.** Size prepared for use in any mechanical trade.—**Animal sizing**, a dissolved animal glue used for the best writing-papers.—**Rosin sizing**, a sizing composed of a mixture of rosin and soda.

sizy (sī'zi), *a.* [< *size*[2] + *-y*[1].] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

The blood let the first time florid; after a second time *sizy*. *Arbuthnot*, Diet, iv.

sizygium, *n.* See *syzygium*.

sizz (siz), *v. i.* [An imitative var. of *siss*[1]. Cf. *hizz*, *hiss*.] To hiss; sizzle: noting a hiss somewhat resembling a buzz.

Mention has been made . . . of a peculiar "singing" or rather "*sizzing*" noise on the wire. *Nature*, XLII. 595.

sizzen (siz'n), *v. i.* [Cf. *sizz*.] To hiss. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sizzers†, *n.* An old spelling of *scissors*.

sizzing (siz'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sizz*, *v.*] Yeast; barm. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barme, alias yeast, alias *sizing*, alias rising. *Lyly*, Mother Bombie, ii. 1.

Sizzing: Yeast or Barm, . . . from the sound Beer or Ale makes in working. *Ray*, Eng. Words, p. 113.

sizzle (siz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sizzled*, ppr. *sizzling*. [A freq. of *sizz*, like *sissle*, freq. of *siss*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a hissing or sputtering sound, as a liquid when effervescing or acted on directly by heat; make a sound as of frying.

From the ends of the wood the sap fries and drips on the *sizzling* coals below, and flies off in angry steam.
S. Judd, Margaret.

The *sizzling* embers of the fire having about given up the ghost after a fruitless struggle with the steady downpour. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 864.

2. To dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire. *Forby.* [Provincial or colloq.] **3.** To be very hot, as if hissing or shriveling. [Colloq.]

We sat, without coats or waistcoats, under the *sizzling* leather roof of our tarantas, fanning ourselves with our hats. *The Century*, XXXVI. 367.

II. *trans.* To dry or burn with or as if with a hissing sound: sometimes followed by *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sizzle. . . . I have heard the word thus used—"If we heen't rain in another week we shall be all *sizzled up*." This evidently meant burnt up.
Moor, Suffolk Words, p. 351.

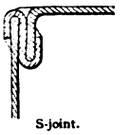
sizzle (siz'l), *n.* [< *sizzle*, *v.*] **1.** A hissing or sputtering sound. [Provincial or colloq.]—**2.** Extreme heat, as of a summer day. [Colloq.]

sizzling (siz'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sizzle*, *v.*] A hissing or sputtering.

Sometimes the sounds resembled the *sizzlings* of a flight of electric sparks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 226.

S. J. An abbreviation of *Society of Jesus*.

S-joint (es'joint), *n.* A mode of joining two surfaces by means of a strip with a double bend, shaped in cross-section like the letter S; also, a joint so made. *E. H. Knight.*



S-joint.

sk-. For Middle English and early modern English words so beginning, not entered below, see *sc-*.

skaddle, *a.* and *n.* See *scaddle* and *scathel*.

skaffaut†, **skaffold**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scaffold*.

skag (skag), *n.* Same as *skeg*[1].

skail, *v.* A Scotch form of *scale*[1].

skain, *n.* See *skein*[1], *skean*[2].

skainsmate†, *n.* [Formation uncertain; explained as (*a*) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain*[1], *skein* ("as if associated in winding yarn"), or (*b*) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain*[2], *skean*[2], a dagger ("as if a brother in arms"), + *mate*[1]. The word is found but once; it is put in the mouth of an old nurse whose speech is not precise; and the sense is hardly capable of exact definition.] A roaring or swaggering companion (?). See etymology.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skains-mates*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 162.

skair, *a.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *scare*[1].

skaith, *n.* and *v.* See *scathe*.

skald[1]†, *v.* and *n.* Same as *scald*[1].

skald[2], *n.* See *scald*[3].

skalk†, *n.* See *shalk*.

skall†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scall*.

skalp†, *n.* See *scalp*[1].

skar†. See *scare*[1], *scar*[1], *scar*[2].

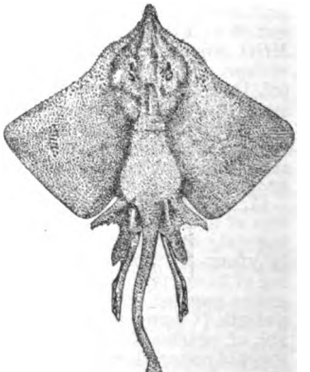
skaret, *v.* See *scare*[1].

skarlet†, **skarlett**†, *n.* See *scarlet*.

skart. Same as *scart*[1], *scart*[3], *scarf*[3].

skat†, *n.* See *scat*[1].

skate[1] (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate*; < ME. *scate*, *schate*, < Icel. Norw. *skata*, a skate; cf. Ir. Gael. *sgat*, a skate (< E.); whether these forms are < LL. *squatus*, L. *squatina*, a kind of shark, the angel-fish, is not clear.] A raioid or batoid plagiostomous fish of the family *Raiidæ* and genus *Raia*; a kind of ray. **All skates are rays, but all rays are not called *skates*,** this name being applied chiefly to certain small rays of the restricted genus *Raia*, of both Europe and America. The common blue or gray skate or ray of the British coast is *Raia batis*, of a somewhat lozenge-shaped figure, and rather long tail, with some fin-like expansions near its end, as well as prominent claspers and other processes at the root. Other skates of British waters are the long-nosed and sharp-nosed, and the thornback.



Barn-door Skate (*Raia laevis*).

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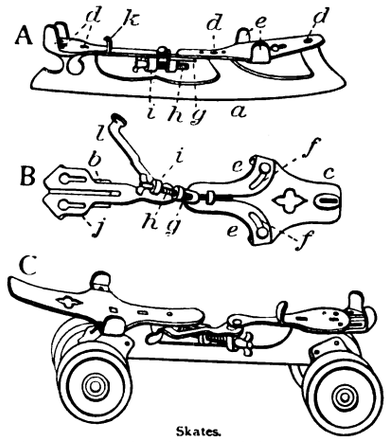
On the Atlantic coast of North America the common little skate, a foot or two long, is *R. erinacea*, sometimes called *tobacco-box*. The big skate or ocellated ray is *R. ocellata*, nearly 3 feet; the starry skate, *R. radiata*, of medium size, is found on both coasts; *R. eglanteria* is the brier-skate, medium-sized, and not common. The largest is the barn-door skate, *R. lævis*, about 4 feet long. The common skate of the Pacific side is *R. binoculata*, and several others occur on the same coast. Some of these fishes are edible, and, on the continent of Europe, even esteemed. Their egg-cases (skate-barrows) are curious objects. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *mermaid's-purse*, and *ray*. —**Burton skate**, *Raia alba* or *marginata*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Shagreen skate**. See *shagreen*.

skate[2] (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate;* a later form, assumed as the sing. of the supposed pl. *skates*, also written *skeates*, *scheets*, the proper sing., < D. *schaats*, pl. *schaatsen*, earlier *schaetsen*, skates (*schaatsrijder*, a 'skate-rider,' skater) (cf. Dan. *sköite*, a skate, < D. or E.); a later use of OD. and OFlem. *schaetse*, a high-heeled shoe, > OF. *eschace*, *eschasse*, F. *échasse*, a stilt, trestle, ML. *scacia*, *scatia*, a stilt: see *scatches*. Cf. Icel. *is-leggir*, 'ice-bones,' shin-bones of sheep used for skates; and see *skee*, *skid*.] A contrivance for enabling a person to glide swiftly on ice, consisting of a steel runner fixed



Skates.

A, side view of American club-skate; B, bottom of the skate with runner removed. *a*, runner; *b*, heel-plate; *c*, sole-plate; *d*, riveting by which the runner is attached to the heel- and sole-plates; *e*, *e*, clamps which grasp the sole when they are drawn rearward by the action of the curved slots *f* upon pins fixed firmly in the sole-plate. Both these clamps are pivoted at their rear extremities to a bar *g*, connected by a winged adjusting-screw *h* to a collar *i*, which is pivoted to the heel-clamp *j*; *k*, spur which engages the front part of the heel when the heel-clamp is drawn forward; *l*, toggle-lever, by which the sole-clamps are drawn rearward and the heel-clamp forward simultaneously. In B this lever is shown turned out; to clamp the skate to the shoe, it is pressed inward under the sole out of sight. C is a roller-skate, in which a plate with rollers replaces the runner.

either to a wooden sole provided with straps and buckles, or to a light iron or steel framework having adjustable clamps or other means of attachment to a shoe or boot. See *roller-skate*.

To my Lord Sandwich's, to Mr. Moore; and then over the Parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their *skeates*, which is a very pretty art. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 1, 1662.

The Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of the rabble sliding, and with *skates*, if you know what those are. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Jan. 31, 1711.

skate[2] (skāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skated*, ppr. *skating*. [< *skate*[2], *n.*] To glide over ice and snow on skates.

Edwin Morris, . . .
Who taught me how to *skate*, to row, to swim.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

skate-barrow (skāt'bar'ō), *n.* The peculiar egg-case of a skate, ray, or other batoid fish, resembling a hand-barrow in shape; a sea-purse; a mermaid's-purse. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.

skater (skā'tėr), *n.* [< *skate*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who skates.

Careful of my motion,
Like the *skater* on ice that hardly bears him.
Tennyson, Exper. in Quantity, Hendecasyllabics.

2. One of many different aquatic heteropterous insects with long legs which glide over the surface of water as if skating, as *Gerridæ* or *Hydrobatidæ*, etc.

skate-sucker (skāt'suk'ėr), *n.* Same as *sea-leech*.

skating (skā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skate*[2], *v.*] The exercise or art of moving on skates.

I cannot by any means ascertain at what time *skating* made its first appearance in England, but we find some traces of such an exercise in the thirteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 153.

skating-rink (skā'ting-ringk), *n.* See *rink*[2].

skatol (skat'ol), *n.* [< Gr. σκῶρ (gen. σκατός), dung, dirt, + *-ol*.] A crystalline volatile nitrogenous principle, $C_8H_5(CH_3)NH$, having an intense fecal odor, produced in the putrefactive changes which take place in the intestines.

skavelt, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shovel* (AS. *scofl*).] A shovel.

Sharpe cutting spade for the deuiding of mow,
With skuppet and *skauel* that marshmen alow.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 38. (*Davies*.)

skavie, *n.* Same as *shavie*.

skaw (skâ), *n.* [Also *scaw;* Icel. *skagi*, a low cape or ness, < *skaga*, jut out, project. Cf. Dan. *Skagen*, the northern part of Jutland, *Skager Rack*, the water between Jutland and Norway.] A promontory.

A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-head to the *Scaw* of Unst, and no soul would injure him. *Scott*, Pirate, viii.

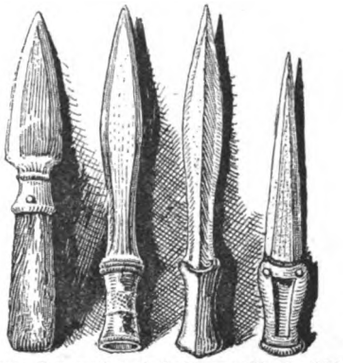
The wind failed us,
And with a sudden flaw
Came round the gusty *Skaw*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

skayles† (skālz), *n.* [Also *skailes*, *skales;* cf. *kayles*, appar. the same game: see *kail*[2].] A game played with pins and balls, something like ninepins or skittles.

Aliossi, a play called nine pins or keeles, or *skailes*. *Florio* (1598).

skean[1], *n.* See *skein*[1].

skean[2] (skēn), *n.* [Also *skain*, *skeen*, *skene*, formerly *skein*, *skeane*, *skayne*, *skeyn*, *skeyne;* < Ir. Gael. *sgian*, a knife, = W. *ysgien*, a simitar, slicer; cf. W. *ysgi*, a cutting off, a parer; prob. < √ *ski* (L. *scindere*, pret. *scidi*), cut: see *scission*, *schism*.] A dagger; specifically, an ancient form of dagger found in Ireland, usually



Skeans.—From specimens in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

of bronze, double-edged, and more or less leaf-shaped, and thus distinguished from the different forms of the seax, or broad-backed knife.

Duryng this siege arrived at Harflew the Lord of Kylmaine in Ireland, with a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with dartes and *skaynes*, after the maner of their countrey. *Hall*, Henry V., f. 28. (*Halliwell*.)

The fraudulent Saxons under their long Cassocks had short *Skeynes* hidden, with which, upon a Watchword given, they set upon the Britains, and of their unarm'd Nobility slew three, some say five hundred. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

skean-dhu (skēn'dö), *n.* [< Gael. *sgian dubh*, black knife: *sgian*, knife (see *skean*[2]); *dubh*, black.] A knife used by the Scottish Highlanders; the knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

Young Durward . . . drew from his pouch that most necessary implement of a Highlander or woodsman, the trusty *skene dhu*, and . . . cut the rope asunder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

skeart, *p. a.* A dialectal form of *scared*, past participle of *scare*[1].

skeary, skeery (skēr'i), *a.* A dialectal form of *scary*[1].

skeatest, *n. pl.* See *skate*[2].

skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *v.;* pret. and pp. *skedaddled*, ppr. *skedaddling*. [Of obscure provincial origin. It has been variously referred to a Scand. source, to Celtic, and even to Gr. σκεδαννύναι, scatter; but the word is obviously of a free and popular type, with a freq. termination *-le;* it may have been based on the earlier form of *shed*[1] (AS. *sceáđan*), pour, etc.: see *shed*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To spill; scatter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The Times remarked on the word [*skedaddle*], and Lord Hill wrote to prove that it was excellent Scotch. The Americans only misapply the word, which means, in Dumfries, "to spill"—milkmaids, for example, saying, "You are *skedaddling* all that milk." *Hotten*, Slang Dictionary, p. 292.

"Why," they [my English friends] exclaimed, "we used to live in Lancashire, and heard *skedaddle* every day of our lives. It means to scatter, or drop in a scattering way. If you run with a basket of potatoes or apples, and keep spilling some of them in an irregular way along the path, you are said to *skedaddle* them. Or if you carry a tumbler full of milk up-stairs, and what De Quincey would call the 'titubation' of your gait causes a row of drops of milk on the stair-carpet to mark your upward course, . . . you are said to have *skedaddled* the milk." *The Atlantic*, XL. 234.

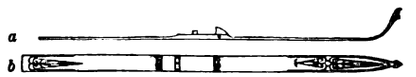
II. *intrans.* To betake one's self hastily to flight; run away; scamper off, as through fear or in panic. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

A special Government train, with a messenger, passed through here to-night. Western troops are expected hourly. Rebel *skedaddling* is the next thing on the programme. *New York Tribune*, War Correspondence, May 27, 1862.

skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *n.* [< *skedaddle*, *v.*] A hasty, disorderly flight. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Their noisy drums had ceased, and suddenly I perceived a general *skedaddle*, as those upon our right flank started off in full speed. *Sir S. Baker*, Ismailia, p. 211. (*Bartlett*.)

skee (skē), *n.* [Also *ski;* < Dan. *ski* = Norw. *ski*, *skid*, *skida* = Sw. *skid*, < Icel. *skīdh*, a snow-shoe, prop. a billet of wood, = E. *shide:* see *shide*, and cf. *skid*[1], *skidder*.] A wooden runner, of tough wood, from five to ten feet long, an inch or an inch and a half thick at the middle, but thinner



Skee.

a, profile view; *b*, view from above.

toward the ends, an inch wider than the shoe of the user, and turned up in a curve at the front. Skees are secured, one to each foot, in such a way as to be easily cast off in case of accident, and are used for sliding down a declivity or as a substitute for snow-shoes.

Ski, then, as will have been already gathered, are long narrow strips of wood, those used in Norway being from three to four inches in breadth, eight feet more or less in length, one inch in thickness at the centre under the foot, and bevelling off to about a quarter of an inch at either end. In front they are curved upwards and pointed, and they are sometimes a little turned up at the back end too. *Nansen*, First Crossing of Greenland, I. 75.

skee (skē), *v. i.* [< *skee*, *n.*] To slide on skees.

skeed (skēd), *n.* Same as *skid*[1].

skeel (skēl), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *skeil*, *skeill*, early mod. E. also *skeele*, *skaill*, *skill*, *skell;* < ME. *skele*, < Icel. *skjöla*, a pail, bucket.] 1. A shallow wooden vessel.

Burnes berande the the bredes vpon brode *skeles*,
That were of sylueren syȝt & seerved ther-wyth.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1405.

2. A shallow wooden vessel used for holding milk; also, a milking-pail.

Skeels—are broad shallow vessels, principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep. *Marshall*, Rural Economy, p. 269. (*Jamieson*.)

The Yorkshire *skeel* with one handle is described as a milking pail. *Marshall*, Rural Economy, p. 26. (*Jamieson*.)

3. A tub used in washing. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

skeelduck (skēl'duk), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

skeelgoose (skēl'gös), *n.* Same as *shelduck*, *sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

skeeling (skē'ling), *n.* [An unassibilated variant of *shealing*[1].] 1. A shed; an outhouse; a shealing. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The inner part of a barn or garret where the slope of the roof comes. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

skeely[1] (skē'li), *a.* [< *skeel*[2] + *-y*[1].] Skilful; intelligent; experienced. [Scotch.]

O whare will I get a *skeely* skipper
To sail this new ship of mine?
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 152).

She was a kind woman, and seemed *skeely* about horned beasts. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

skeely[2] (skē'li), *v. i.* Same as *skelly*[1].

skeen (skēn). Another spelling of *skean*[2], *squean*.

skeer (skēr), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *scare*[1].

skee-race (skē'rās), *n.* A race upon skees.

Properly speaking, a *skee-race* is not a race—not a test of speed, but a test of skill. *H. H. Boyesen*, in St. Nicholas, X. 810.

skeer-devil (skēr'dev'l), *n.* The swift, *Cypselus apus:* so called from its skimming flight. Also

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swing-devil. See cut under *Cypselus*. [Prov. Eng.]

skee-runner (skē′run′ėr), *n*. A person traveling on skees.

In almost every valley in the interior of Norway there are *skee-runners* who, in consequence of this constant competition, have attained a skill which would seem almost incredible. *H. H. Boyesen*, in St. Nicholas, X. 311.

skee-running (skē′run′ing), *n*. The act, practice, or art of traveling on skees; skeeing.

skeery, *a*. See *skeary*.

skeesicks (skē′ziks), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A mean, contemptible fellow; a rascal: often applied, like *rogue* and *rascal*, as a term of endearment to children. *Bartlett*. [Western U. S.]

Thar ain't nobody but him within ten mile of the shanty, and that ar' . . . old *skeesicks* knows it. *Bret Harte*, Miggles.

skeet[1]†, *a*. [ME., also *skete*, *sket*, < Icel. *skjōtr*, swift, fleet, < *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot*.] 1. Swift; fleet.

This Askathes, the skathill, had *sket* sones thre. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13434.

2. Keen; bold; brave.

skeet[1]†, *adv*. [ME., also *skete*; < *skeet*[1], *a*.] Swiftly; quickly.

A steede ther was sadeled smertely and *sket*. *Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 185.

Thenne ascryed thay [the sailors] hym [Jonah] *skete*, & asked ful loude,
"What the deuel hatz thou don, doted wrech?"
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 195.

skeet[2] (skēt), *n*. [Prob., like *shote*[1], ult. < AS. *sccóta*, a trout, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] The pollack. [Local, Eng.]

skeet[3] (skēt), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A scoop. Specifically—(*a*) A scoop used in bleaching linen. *Wright*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a sort of long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool, and to prevent them from splitting by the heat of the sun. It is also employed in small vessels to wet the sails, in order to render them more efficacious in light breezes.

skeet[4], *v. i*. A dialectal form of *scoot*.

skeeter (skē′tėr), *n*. [A dial. reduction of *mosquito*.] A mosquito. [Low, U. S.]

Law, Miss Feely whip!—Wouldn't kill a *skeeter*. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xx.

skeg[1] (skeg), *n*. [Also *skag*; < Icel. *skegg*, a beard, the beak or cutwater of a ship; cf. D. *schegge*, knee (in technical use): see *shag*[1].] 1. The stump of a branch. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A wooden peg.—3. The after part of a ship's keel; also, a heavy metal projection abaft a ship's keel for the support of a balance-rudder. See cut under *balance-rudder*.

skeg[2] (skeg), *n*. [Origin uncertain.] 1. A kind of wild plum, *Prunus spinosa* or *P. insititia*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sosina, a sloe, a *skeg*, a bullets. *Florio* (1611), p. 515.

That kind of peaches or abricotes which bee called tuberes love better to be graffed either upon a *skeg* or wild plumb stocke, or quince. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

2. The yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—3. *pl*. A kind of oats. *Imp. Dict*.

skegger (skeg′ėr), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the first year; a smolt.

Little salmons, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

skegshore (skeg′shōr), *n*. In *ship-building*, one of the several pieces of plank put up endwise under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after part a little at the moment of launching.

skeigh, *a*. and *n*. A Scotch form of *shy*[1].

skeil, **skeill**, *n*. See *skeel*[1].

skein[1] (skān), *n*. [Also *skain*, *skean* (in the last spelling also pron. skēn); early mod. E. *skeyne*, < ME. *skeyne* (cf. OF. *escagne*, F. *écagne* (ML. *scagna*), a skein of thread, etc.); < Ir. *sgainne*, a skein, clue, also a fissure, flaw, cf. Gael. *sgeinnidh*, flax or hemp, thread, small twine, appar. orig. 'something broken off or split off,' hence a piece or portion, < Ir. Gael. *sgain*, split, cleave, rend, burst.] 1. A fixed length of any thread or yarn of silk, wool, linen, or cotton, doubled again and again and knotted. The weight of a skein is generally determined so that the number of skeins in a given quantity of thread can be estimated by the weight. Braid, binding, etc., are sometimes, though more rarely, sold in skeins.

Skeyne, of threde. Filipulum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

God winds us off the *skein*, that he may weave us up into the whole piece. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

2. A flight or company: said of certain wild fowl, as geese or ducks.

The curs ran into them as a falcon does into a *skein* of ducks. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xii.

Of Geese, a "string" or "*skein*," when flying. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.

3. A shaved split of osier used in wickerwork. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In a vehicle, the iron head or thimble upon the end of a wooden axletree, inclusive of the straps by which it is attached to the axle, and which, being set in recesses flush with the wood, afford bearing surfaces for the box in the hub.

skein[2]†, *n*. An obsolete form of *skean*[2].

skein-screw (skān′skrō), *n*. A form of screw in which the thread is open and shallow. *E. H. Knight*.

skein-setter (skān′set′ėr), *n*. A machine for fitting skeins upon wooden axles. *E. H. Knight*.

skelder† (skel′dėr), *n*. [Origin obscure; cf. *skellum*.] A vagrant; a swindler. *B. Jonson*.

skelder (skel′dėr), *v*. [Cf. *skelder*, *n*.] **I.** *intrans*. To practise begging, especially under the pretense of being a wounded or disbanded soldier; play the swindler; live by begging. Also *skilder*. [Obsolete or local.]

Soldier? you *skeldering* varlet! *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

II. *trans*. To swindle, especially by assuming to be a worn-out soldier; hence, in general, to cheat; trick; defraud. [Obsolete or local.]

A man may *skelder* ye, now and then, of half a dozen shillings, or so. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

skeldock (skel′dok), *n*. Same as *skelloch*[2].

skeldrake (skel′drāk), *n*. 1. Same as *sheldrake*. Also *skeeldrake*, *skeelduck*, etc. [Orkney.]—2. The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*: a misnomer. See cut under *Hæmatopus*. *C. Swainson*. [Orkney.]

skelet. An old spelling of *skeel*[1], *skill*.

skelea, *n*. Plural of *skelos*.

skelet† (skel′et), *n*. [Also Sc. *skellat*; also *scelet*, and *sceletos* (as if L.); ME. *scelet*, < OF. *scelete*, *scelette*, *schelete*, *eschelette* (< L. *sceletus*), also *squelete*, F. *squelette* (> G. Sw. *skelett* = D. Dan. *skelet*) = Sp. Pg. *esqueleto* = It. *scheletro*, < NL. *skeleton* (according to the Gr. spelling), L. *sceletus*, a skeleton, < Gr. σκελετόν (sc. σῶμα), a dried body, a mummy, skeleton, neut. of σκελετός, dried, dried up, parched, < σκέλλειν, dry, dry up, parch. See *skeleton*, the usual mod. form.] 1. A mummy.

Scelet; the dead body of a man artificially dried or tanned for to be kept or seen a long time. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals. (*Trench*.)

2. A skeleton.

For what should I cast away speech upon *skelets* and skulls, carnal men I mean, mere strangers to this life of faith? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 22.

skeletal (skel′e-tal), *a*. [< *skelet*(*on*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a skeleton, in the widest sense; forming or formed by a skeleton; entering into the composition of a skeleton; sclerous.

Of the *skeletal* structures which these animals possess, some are integumentary and exoskeletal. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 737.

Skeletal arches. See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Skeletal muscle**, any muscle attached to and acting on some part of the skeleton, in contrast with such muscles as the sphincters, the heart, or the platysma.—**Skeletal musculature**, the muscles attached to the skeleton collectively considered.

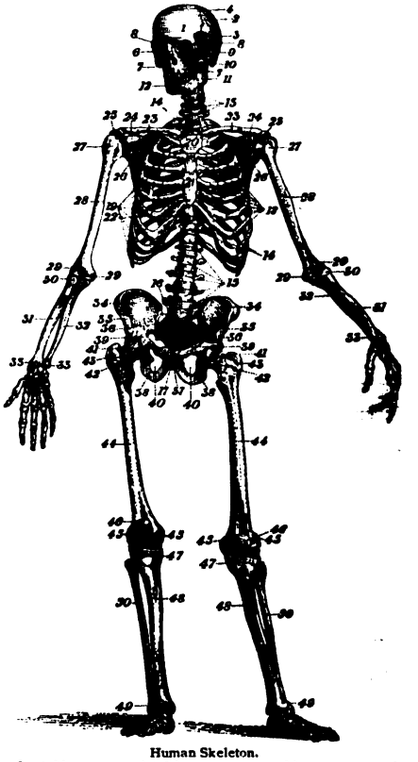
skeletogenous (skel-e-toj′e-nus), *a*. [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γενής*, producing (see *-genous*).] Producing a skeleton; giving rise to a skeleton; entering into the composition of the skeleton; osteogenetic: as, a *skeletogenous* layer; *skeletogenous* tissue. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 427.

skeletogeny (skel-e-toj′e-ni), *n*. [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing (see *-geny*).] The origin and development of the skeleton; the formation of a skeleton.

skeletography (skel-e-tog′ra-fi), *n*. [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the skeleton.

skeletology (skel-e-tol′ō-ji), *n*. [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the skeleton.

skeleton (skel′e-ton), *n*. and *a*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *skelton*; < NL. *skeleton* (also *sceleton*, after L. *sceletus*); < Gr. σκελετόν, a dried body, a mummy, skeleton: see *skelet*.] **I.** *n*. 1. In *anat.*, the dry bones of the body taken together; hence, in *anat*. and *zoöl*., some or any hard part, or the set of hard parts together, which form a support, scaffold, or framework of the body, sustaining, inclosing, or protecting soft parts or vital organs; connective tissue, especially when hard, as when fibrous, cuticular, corneous, cartilaginous, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious; an endoskeleton, exoskeleton, dermoskeleton, sclereskeleton, splanchnoskeleton, etc. (See these words.) More specifically—(*a*) The test, shell, lorica, or set of spicules of any protozoan, as an infusorian, radiolarian, foraminifer, or other animalcule, exhibiting the utmost diversity of form, structure, and substance. See cuts under *Foraminifera*, *Infusoria*, and *Radiolaria*. (*b*) In sponges, the whole sponge except the animalcules which fabricate it. (See cut under *Porifera*.) A bath-sponge, for example, is only the skeleton, from which the animals have been decomposed and displaced. This skeleton presents itself in three principal textures, the fibrous, chalky, and glassy. In a few cases it is gelatinous. (See *Fibrospongiæ*, *Calcispongiæ*, *Silicispongiæ*, *Myxospongiæ*.) A nearly constant and very characteristic feature of sponge-skeletons is the presence of calcareous or silicious spicules. (See *spicule*.) Spicules in excess of fibrous tissue, and especially when consolidated in a kind of network, form the glass-sponges, some forms of which are very beautiful. (See cut under *Euplectella*.) Certain minute scleres of some sponges are flesh-spicules, and belong to the individual sponge-animalcules rather than to the general sponge-tissue. (Compare *microsclere* with *megasclere*.) (*c*) The special or general hard parts of echinoderms, as the shell of a sea-urchin with its spines and oral armature; the spicules or scleres in the integument of a holothurian; the rigid parts of starfishes, crinoids, and the like. These skeletons are for the most part exoskeletons. See cuts under *Clypeastridæ*, *Echinometra*, *Echinus*, and *sea-star*. (*d*) The chitinized or calcified integument or crust of arthropods, as insects or crustaceans, as the shell of a crab, etc. (*e*) The shell, or valves of the shell, of a mollusk or molluscoid, as an oyster-shell or snail-shell. (*f*) The hard parts, when any, as rings, scales, etc., of worms and worm-like animals. See cut under *Polynoë*. (*g*) In *Vertebrata*: (1) The internal framework of the body, usually osseous or bony in the adult for the most part, sometimes cartilaginous or gristly; the endoskeleton: the skeleton of ordinary language. In a large series of



Human Skeleton.

1, frontal bone; 2, parietal bone; 3, temporal bone; 4, coronal suture; 6, nasal bone; 7, maxilla; 8, orbital process of malar bone; 9, occipital bone; 10, ramus of mandible; 11, angle of mandible; 12, mandible, or lower jaw; 13, cervical vertebræ; 14, thoracic vertebræ; 15, lumbar vertebræ; 16, sacrum; 17, coccyx; 18, costal cartilages; 19, ribs; 20, præsternum; 21, mesosternum; 22, metasternum; 23, clavicle; 24, coracoid; 25, acromion; 26, scapula; 27, tuberosity of humerus; 28, humerus; 29, condyles of humerus; 30, head of radius; 31, radius; 32, ulna; 33, styloid process of radius and ulna; 34, ilium; 35, anterior superior spine of ilium; 36, anterior inferior spine of ilium; 37, symphysis pubis; 38, tuberosity of ischium; 39, pubis; 40, obturator foramen; 41, head of femur; 42, neck of femur; 43, greater trochanter of femur; 44, shaft of femur; 45, condyles of femur; 46, patella; 47, tuberosity of tibia; 48, shaft of tibia; 49, lower end of tibia; 50, fibula.

fishes the whole skeleton is cartilaginous. In most vertebrates, however, the cartilage forming the skeleton of the embryo or fetus is mainly converted into bone by the process of ossification, or deposition of bone-earth, some parts, especially of the ribs, remaining as a rule cartilaginous. The vertebrate endoskeleton consists of axial parts, the *axial skeleton*, in a series of consecutive segments, the vertebræ, with their immediate offshoots, as ribs, and at the head end a skull or cranium (except in the *Acrania* or lowest fishes); and of appendages, the *appendicular skeleton*, represented by the one or two (never more) pairs of limbs, if any, including the pectoral and pelvic arch, or shoulder- and hip-girdle, by means of which the limbs are attached to the axis or trunk. Various other ossifications may be and usually are developed in

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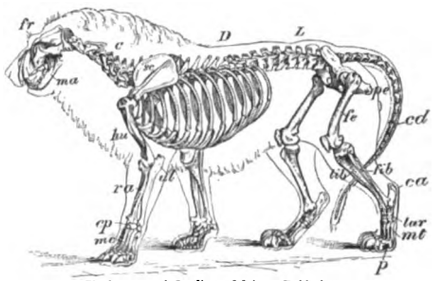
tendinous or ligamentous tissue, or in viscera, and constitute the *sclerоskeleton* or *splanchnoskeleton*. Teeth are certainly skeletal parts, though not usually counted with



Skeleton and Outline of Lion (*Felis leo*).

fr, frontal bone; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *cd*, caudal vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *pe*, pelvis (the letters are at the ischium); *ma*, mandible; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *ca*, calcaneum; *tar*, tarsus; *mt*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

the bones of the skeleton; they are horny, not osseous or dentinal, in some animals. The human skeleton consists of about 200 bones, without counting the teeth—the enumeration varying somewhat according as the sclеroskeletal sesamoid bones are or are not included. See *sesamoid*. (2) The external covering of the body; the cuticle or epidermis; the dermoskeleton or exoskeleton, including all the non-vascular, non-nervous cuticular or epidermal structures, as horns, hoofs, claws, nails, hairs, feathers, scales, etc. In man the exoskeleton is very slight, consisting only of cuticle, nails, and hair; but in many vertebrates it is highly developed and may be bony, as in the shells of armadillos and of turtles, the plates, shields, or bucklers of various reptiles and fishes, etc. See also cuts under *archipterygium*, *carapace*, *Catarrhina*, *elasmosaur*, *Elephantinæ*, *endoskeleton*, *epipleura*, *Equidæ*, *fish*, *Ichthyornis*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mastodontinæ*, *Mylodon*, *ox*, *Plesiosaurus*, *pterodactyl*, and *Pteropodidæ*; also cuts under *skull*, and others there named.



Endoskeleton (*a*) and Exoskeleton or Dermoskeleton (*b*) of Pichiciago (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*).

> A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt;
> Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
> And grinn'd terrific a Sardonian look.
> *Hart*, Vision of Death.
>
> The bare-grinning *skeleton* of death!
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

> The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world.
> *Sir M. Hale.*

3. An outline or rough draft of any kind; specifically, the outline of a literary performance: as, the *skeleton* of a sermon.

> The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts.
> *Watts.*

4. *Milit.*, a regiment whose numbers have become reduced by casualties, etc.

> The numerical strength of the regiments was greatly diminished during their stay in camps, and it only required a single battle or a few nights passed in a malarious locality to reduce them to *skeletons*.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 274.

5. A very lean or much emaciated person; a mere shadow of a man.

> To paint Daniel Lambert or the living *skeleton*, the pig-faced lady or the Siamese twins, so that nobody can mistake them, is an exploit within the reach of a signpainter.
> *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

6. In *printing*, an exceedingly thin or condensed form of light-faced type.—**Archetype skeleton**, in *comp. anat.*, an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, to which the endoskeletons of all the *Vertebrata* were referred as modifications. No animal is known to conform very closely to this assumed archetype.—**Dermal skeleton.** See *dermal*, *exoskeleton*, and def. 1 (*g*) (2), above.—**Family skeleton.** Same as *skeleton in the closet*.—**Oral skeleton.** See *oral*.—**Skeleton at the feast**, a reminder of care, anxiety, or grief in the midst of pleasure: so used in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton (or rather a mummy) at feasts as a reminder of death. Also called *a death's-head at the feast*.—**Skeleton in the closet, cupboard, or house**, a secret source of fear, anxiety, or annoyance; a hidden domestic trouble.

II. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a skeleton; in the form of a skeleton; skeletal; lean.

> He was high-shouldered and bony, . . . and had a long, lank, *skeleton* hand. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xv.

2. Consisting of a mere framework, outline, or combination of supporting parts: as, a *skeleton* leaf; a *skeleton* crystal.

> He kept a *skeleton* diary, from which to refresh his mind in narrating the experience of those seventeen days.
> *The Century*, XL. 307.

Skeleton bill, a signed blank paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterward written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.—**Skeleton boot.** See *boot*[2].—**Skeleton drill**, a drill for officers when men are wanting to form a battalion in single rank. A skeleton battalion is formed of companies of 2, 4, or 8 men each, representing, if there are 2, the flanks of the company; if there are 4, the flanks of half-companies; if there are 8, the flanks of sections. The intervals between the flanks are preserved by means of a piece of rope held at the ends to its full extent.—**Skeleton form**, a form of type or plates, prepared for press, in which blanks are largely in excess of print.—**Skeleton frame**, in *spinning*, a form or frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skeleton key.** See *key*[1].—**Skeleton plow.** See *plow*.—**Skeleton suit**, a suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.—**Skeleton wagon**, a very light form of four-wheeled driving-wagon used with racing-horses.

skeleton (skel'e-tọn), *v. t.* [< *skeleton*, *n.*] To skeletonize.

> A recipe for *skeletoning* and bleaching leaves.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 203.

skeleton-face (skel'e-tọn-fās), *n.* A style of type of which the stems or thick strokes are unusually thin.

skeletonize (skel'e-tọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skeletonized*, ppr. *skeletonizing*. [< *skeleton* + *-ize*.] 1. To reduce to a skeleton, as by removing the flesh or other soft tissues from the framework; make a skeleton or mere framework of or from: as, to *skeletonize* a leaf by eating out its soft parts, as an insect, or by removing them by maceration: particularly said of the preparation of skeletons as objects of study.

> One large bull which I *skeletonized* had had his humerus shot squarely in two, but it had united again more firmly than ever.
> *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 426.
>
> It is like seeing a *skeletonized* leaf instead of a leaf filled with its fresh green tissues. *The Century*, XXXVII. 732.

2. *Milit.*, to reduce the size or numbers of; deplete: as, a *skeletonized* army.

skeletonizer (skel'e-tọn-ī-zėr), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect which eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton: as, the apple-leaf *skeletonizer*, *Pempelia hammondi*.

skeletonless (skel'e-tọn-les), *a.* [< *skeleton* + *-less*.] Having no skeleton. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 894.

skeleton-screw (skel'e-tọn-skrö), *n.* A skeleton-shrimp.

skeleton-shrimp (skel'e-tọn-shrimp), *n.* A small, slender crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella linearis*; a specter-shrimp; a mantis-shrimp. Also called *skeleton-screw*.

skeleton-spicule (skel'e-tọn-spik'ūl), *n.* In sponges, one of the skeletal spicules, or supporting spicules of the skeleton; a megasclere, as distinguished from a flesh-spicule or microsclere. See *spicule*.

skeletonwise (skel'e-tọn-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a skeleton, framework, or outline. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 382.

skeletotrophic (skel'e-tō-trof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. σκελετόν, a skeleton, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] Pertaining to the skeleton or framework of the body and to its blood-vascular system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 634.

skell (skel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shell*. *Halliwell.*

> Othir fysch to flet with fyne,
> Sum with skale and sum with *skell*.
> *York Plays*, p. 12.

skellet (skel'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skillet*.

skelloch[1] (skel'oċh), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skella*, clash, clang, rattle, etc., causal of *skjalla*, clash, clatter, etc.: see *scold*.] To cry with a shrill voice. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skelloch[1] (skel'oċh), *n.* [< *skelloch*[1], *v.*] A shrill cry; a squall. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skelloch[2] (skel'oċh), *n.* [Also *skeldock*; < Gael. *sgeallag*, also (as in Ir.) *sgeallagach*, *sgeallan*, wild mustard. Cf. *charlock*.] The wild radish (see *radish*); also, the charlock. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skellum† (skel'um), *n.* [Also *scellum*, *shellum*; < D. *schelm* = MLG. *schelme*, *schelmer*, rogue, knave, *schelm*, corpse, carrion, etc., < OHG. *scelmo*, *scalmo*, MHG. *schelme*, *schelm*, plague, pestilence, those fallen in battle, a rogue, rascal, G. *schelm*, knave, rogue. Cf. Icel. *skelmir*, rogue, devil, = Sw. *skälm* = Dan. *skjelm* = F. *schelme*, rogue, also < G.] A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He [Dr. Creeton] ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching and stirring up the mayds of the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 3, 1663.

> She tauld thee weel thou wast a *skellum*,
> A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

skelly[1] (skel'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skellied*, ppr. *skellying*. [Sc. also *skeely*, *scalie*; < Dan. *skele* = Sw. *skela* = MHG. *schilhen*, G. *schielen*, squint: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1].] To squint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> "It is the very man!" said Bothwell; "*skellies* fearfully with one eye?" *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

skelly[1] (skel'i), *n.* [< *skelly*[1], *v.*] A squint. *Brockett*; *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

skelly[1] (skel'i), *a.* [Cf. *skelly*[1], *v.*] Squinting. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skelly[2] (skel'i), *n.* [Perhaps so called from its large scales; < *skell* + *-y*[1]; cf. *scaly*.] A fish, the chub. *Yarrell.* [Local, Eng.]

skelos (skē'los), *n.*; pl. *skelea* (skē'lē-ą). [NL., < Gr. σκέλος, the leg.] The whole hind limb of any vertebrate, consisting of the meros (thigh), crus (leg), and pes (foot): the antithesis is *armus*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 39.

skelp[1] (skelp), *v.* [< ME. *skelpen*; < Gael. *sgealp*, strike with the palm of the hand, *sgealp*, a blow with the palm of the hand, a slap, a quick, sudden sound.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike, especially with the open hand; slap; spank. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Sir knyghtis that ar comly, take this caystiff in keping,
> *Skelpe* hym with scourges and with skathes hym scorne.
> *York Plays*, p. 331.
>
> I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gi'e,
> E'en to a de'il,
> To *skelp* an' scaud puir dogs like me,
> An' hear us squeel!
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

2. To kick severely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To beat, as a clock. [Scotch.]

> Baith night and day my lane I *skelp*;
> Wind up my weights but anes a week,
> Without him I can gang and speak.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 557. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To move rapidly or briskly along; hurry; run; bound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Tam *skelpit* on through dub and mire,
> Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

3. To leap awkwardly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skelp[1] (skelp), *n.* [< ME. *skelp*; < *skelp*[1], *v.*] 1. A slap; a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> With schath of *skelpys* yll scarred
> Fro tyme that youre tene he haue tasted.
> *York Plays*, p. 321.
>
> Whene'er I forgather wi' sorrow an' care,
> I gi'e them a *skelp* as they're creepin' alang,
> Wi' a cog o' gude swats, an' an auld Scottish sang.
> *Burns*, Contented wi' Little.

2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—3. A large portion. Compare *skelper*, 2, and *skelping*. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

skelp[2] (skelp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A strip of iron prepared for making a pipe or tube by bending it round a bar and welding it. Those made for gun-barrels are thicker at one end than at the other.

skelp-bender (skelp'ben'dėr), *n.* A machine for bending iron strips into skelps. It consists of a die of the required form made in two parts which open on a slide to receive the end of a strip, and are closed by a lever. The end is bent to shape, and the strip is then seized by appropriate mechanism, and drawn through the die. *E. H. Knight.*

skelper (skel'pėr), *n.* 1. One who skelps or strikes. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> That vile doup-*skelper* Emperor Joseph.
> *Burns*, To a Gentleman who had sent a Newspaper.

2. Anything very large. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skelping (skel'ping), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skelp*[1], *v.*] Full; bursting; very large. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

skelter (skel'tėr), *v. i.* [See *helter-skelter*.] To rush; hurry; dash along. Compare *helter-skelter*. [Prov. Eng.]

> After the long dry, *skeltering* wind of March and part of April, there had been a fortnight of soft wet.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxii.

skelton (skel'tọn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skeleton*.

Skeltonical (skel-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Skelton* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic or imitative of, John Skelton (1460?–1529) or his poetry.

> His [Skelton's] most characteristic form, known as *Skeltonical* verse, is wayward and unconventional—adopted as if in mad defiance of regular metre.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 120.

sken (sken), *v. i.* Same as *squean*, *squine*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

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skene, *n.* See *skean*[2].

skeno-. For words so beginning, see *sceno-*.

Skenotoca (skē-not′ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκηνή, a tent, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth, τόκος, a bringing forth, offspring.] The calyptoblastic hydromedusans, such as the campanularian, sertularian, and plumularian polyps; the *Sertularida* in a broad sense; the *Calyptoblastea*: opposed to *Gymnotoca*. Also written *Scenotoca*.

skeo, *n.* See *skio*.

skep (skep), *n.* [Sc. also *scape;* < ME. *skep, skeppe, skepe, skeipp* (earlier *scep,* < AS. *scep, sciop,* a basket for grain, rare forms, glossed *cumera*), of Scand. origin, < Icel. *skeppa, skjappa* = Sw. *skäppa* = Dan. *skjæppe,* a bushel; cf. OS. *scaf* = LG. *schapp,* a chest, cupboard, = OHG. *scaf, scaph,* MHG. *schaf,* a vessel, a liquid measure, G. *schaff* (cf. OS. *scapil* = D. *schepel* = MLG. *schepel* = OHG. *sceffil,* MHG. G. *scheffel,* a bushel); < ML. *scapum,* L. *scapium, scaphium,* < Gr. σκάφιον, a drinking-vessel, < σκάφος, a hollow vessel: see *scapha*.] **1.** A vessel of wood, wickerwork, etc., used especially as a receptacle for grain; hence, a basket, varying in size, shape, material, or use, according to locality.

"Len vs sumquat o thi sede,
Was neuer ar sua mikel nede,
Len vs sumquat wit thi *scep.*"
"Isal yow lene," than said Ioseph.
Cursor Mundi (MS. Cotton, ed. Morris), l. 4741.

A bettir crafte is for this besinesse
Lette make a *skeppe* of twygge a foote in brede.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

The *skeps,* and baskets, and three-legged stools were all cleared away. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

In Sussex a *skep* is a broad, flat basket of wood.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 298.

2. The amount contained in a skep: used formerly as a specific measure of capacity.

A *skeppe* of palme thenne after to surtray is,
This wyne v pounde of fyne hony therto
Ystamped wel let mynge, and it is doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

A *Skeppe,* a measure of corne.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 70.

Skep is familiar to me as a West Riding word. . . . There was the phrase "Bring me a *skep* of coal." The coal-bucket went by the name of skep, whatever [in capacity] it contained. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 298.

3. A vehicle consisting of a large wicker basket mounted on wheels, used to convey cops, etc., about a factory.—**4.** A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Halliwell.*—**5.** A beehive made of straw or wickerwork.

The first swarm [of bees] set off sune in the morning.—But I am thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xvii.

It is usual, first, to hive the swarm in an old-fashioned straw *skep.* *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 501.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

skepful (skep′fůl), *n.* [< *skep* + *-ful.*] The amount contained in a skep, in any sense of the word. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Why, the ballads swarm out every morning by the *skepful.* Mullion's are the best, but there are twenty besides him at it late and early. *Noctes Ambrosianæ,* Sept., 1832.

skepsis, scepsis (skep′sis), *n.* [< Gr. σκέψις, examination, hesitation, doubt, < σκέπτεσθαι, examine, look into: see *skeptic.*] Philosophic doubt; skeptical philosophy.

Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scepsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant.
J. Martineau. (*Imp. Dict.*)

skeptic, sceptic (skep′tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *skeptick, sceptick;* = OF. *sceptique,* F. *sceptique* = Sp. *escepticо* = Pg. *sceptico* = It. *scettico,* < L. **scepticus,* only in pl. *Sceptici,* the sect of Skeptics (cf. D. *sceptisch* = G. *skeptisch* = Sw. Dan. *skeptisk,* a., D. *sceptikus,* G. Sw. Dan. *skeptiker,* n.), < Gr. σκεπτικός, thoughtful, inquiring, Σκεπτικοί, pl., the Skeptics, followers of Pyrrho, < σκέπτεσθαι, consider, cf. σκοπεῖν, view, examine, < √ σκεπ, √ σκοπ, a transposed form of √ σπεκ, = L. *specere,* look at, view, = OHG. *spehōn,* MHG. *spehen,* G. *spähen,* look at, spy, whence ult. E. *spy:* see *species, spectacle,* etc., and *spy.* From the same Gr. verb is ult. E. *scope*[3].] **I.** *a.* Same as *skeptical.*

All knowing ages being naturally *skeptick,* and not at all bigotted: which, if I am not much deceived, is the proper character of our own. *Dryden,* Lucian.

II. *n.* **1.** One who suspends his judgment, and holds that the known facts do not warrant a conclusion concerning a given fundamental question: a thinker distinguished for the length to which he carries his doubts; also, one who holds that the real truth of things cannot be known in any case; one who will not affirm or deny anything in regard to reality as opposed to appearance.

He is a *scepticke,* and dares hardly give credit to his senses. *Bp. Hall,* Characters (1608), p. 151. (*Latham.*)

It may seem a very extravagant attempt of the *sceptics* to destroy reason by argument and ratiocination; yet this is the grand scope of all their inquiries and disputes.
Hume, Human Understanding, xii. 2.

2. One who doubts or disbelieves the fundamental principles of the Christian religion.

How many objections would the Infidels and *Scepticks* of our Age have made against such a Message as this to Nineveh! *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. iv.

3. [*cap.*] An adherent of a philosophical school in ancient Greece. The first group of this school consisted of Pyrrho and his immediate followers (see *Pyrrhonic*); the second group formed the so-called Middle Academy, less radical than Pyrrho; and the third group (Ænesidemus in the first century, Sextus, etc.) returned in part to the doctrines of Pyrrho. *Ueberweg.*

4. One who doubts concerning the truth of any particular proposition; one who has a tendency to question the virtue and integrity of most persons.

Whatever *sceptic* could inquire for,
For every why he had a wherefore.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 131.

=**Syn. 2.** *Unbeliever, Free-thinker,* etc. See *infidel.*

skeptical, sceptical (skep′ti-kal), *a.* [< *skeptic* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to, characteristic of, or upholding the method of philosophical skepticism or universal doubt; imbued with or marked by a disposition to question the possibility of real knowledge.

If any one pretends to be so *sceptical* as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. x. § 2.

The plausibility of Hume's *sceptical* treatment of the objective or thinking consciousness really depends on his extravagant concessions to the subjective or sensitive consciousness. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 71.

2. Making, involving, or characterizing disbelief in the principles of religion.

The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall.*

3. Disbelieving; mistrustful; doubting: as, a *skeptical* smile.

Captain Lawton entertained a profound respect for the surgical abilities of his comrade, but was very *sceptical* on the subject of administering internally for the ailings of the human frame. *Cooper,* The Spy, ix.

Skeptical school. See *school*[1].—**Skeptical suspension of judgment.** See *critical suspension of judgment,* under *critical.*

skeptically, sceptically (skep′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a skeptical manner, in any sense of the word; with skepticism.

skepticalness, scepticalness (skep′ti-kal-nes), *n.* Skeptical character or state; doubt; profession of doubt. *Fuller,* Serm. of Assurance, p. 4.

skepticism, scepticism (skep′ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *scepticisme* = Sp. *escepticismo* = Pg. *scepticismo* = It. *scetticismo* = D. *scepticismus* = G. *skepticismus* = Dan. *skepticisme* (NL. *scepticismus*); as *skeptic* + *-ism.*] The entertaining of mistrust, doubt, or disbelief; especially, the reasoning of one who doubts the possibility of knowledge of reality; the systematic doubt which characterizes a philosophical skeptic; specifically, doubt or disbelief of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

He [Berkeley] professes . . . to have composed his book against the sceptics as well as against the atheists and free-thinkers. But that all his arguments, though otherwise intended, are, in reality, merely sceptical, appears from this, that they admit of no answer, and produce no conviction. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of *scepticism.*
Hume, Human Understanding, xii. 1, note.

Scepticism had been born into the world, almost more hateful than heresy, because it had the manners of good society and contented itself with a smile, a shrug, an almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 132.

Absolute or **Pyrrhonic skepticism,** the absence of any leaning toward either side of any question; complete skepticism about everything. See *Pyrrhonism.*

skepticize, scepticize (skep′ti-siz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skepticized, scepticized,* ppr. *skepticizing, scepticizing.* [< *skeptic* + *-ize.*] To act the skeptic; doubt; profess to doubt of everything.

You can afford to *scepticize* where no one else will so much as hesitate. *Shaftesbury.*

skeret, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *sheer*[1].

skerling (skėr′ling), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

skerry (sker′i), *n.*; pl. *skerries* (-iz). [< Icel. *sker,* a skerry, isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær:* see *scar*[2].] **1.** A rocky isle; an insulated rock; a reef. [Scotch.]

Loudly through the wide-flung door
Came the roar
Of the sea upon the *Skerry.*
Longfellow, Saga of King Olaf, The *Skerry* of Shrieks, I. 9.

2. A loose angular fragment of rock; rubble; slither; ratchel. [Prov. Eng.]

In working marls, great trouble is experienced from *skerry* or impure limestone, which abounds in marl.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 55.

sketch (skech), *n.* [Formerly *schetse* (the term. being later conformed to E. analogies), < D. *schets* = G. *skizze* = Dan. *skizze* = Sw. *skiss* = F. *esquisse* = Sp. *esquicio,* all < It. *schizzo,* rough draft of a thing, < L. *schedium,* a thing made hastily, < *schedius,* hastily made, < Gr. σχέδιος, sudden, offhand, also near, close to, < σχεδόν, near, hard by; cf. σχέσις, habit, state, σχετικός, retentive, < 2d aor. inf. σχεῖν, ἐχεῖν, hold: see *scheme.*] **1.** A brief, slight, or hasty delineation; a rapid or offhand presentation of the essential facts of anything; a rough draft; an outline: as, in literature, the *sketch* of an event, a character, or a career.

The first *schetse* of a comedy, called "The Paradox."
Dr. Pope, Life of Bp. Ward (1697), p. 149. (*Latham.*)

However beautiful and considerable these Antiquities are, yet the Designs that have been taken of them hitherto have been rather *Sketches,* they say, than accurate and exact Plans. *T. Hollis,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 380.

Boyish histories
Of battle, bold adventure, . . . and true love
Crown'd after trial; *sketches* rude and faint,
But where a passion yet unborn perhaps
Lay hidden. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

2. In *art:* (*a*) The first suggestive embodiment of an artist's idea as expressed on canvas, or on paper, or in the clay model, upon which his more finished performance is to be elaborated or built up. (*b*) A slight transcript from nature of the human figure, or of any object, made in crayon or chalk with simple shading, or any rough draft in colors, taken with the object of securing for the artist the materials for a finished picture; a design in outline; a delineated memorandum; a slight delineation or indication of an artist's thought, invention, or recollection.

This plan is not perhaps in all respects so accurate as might be wished, it being composed from the memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon, who were not, I presume, the ablest draughtsmen.
Anson, Voyages, ii. 3.

3. A short and slightly constructed play or literary composition: as, "*sketches* by Boz."

We always did a laughable *sketch* entitled "Billy Button's Ride to Brentford," and I used to be Jeremiah Stitchem, a servant of Billy Button's, that comes for a "sitiation."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 132.

4. In *music:* (*a*) A short composition consisting of a single movement: so called either from the simplicity of its construction, or because it is of a descriptive character, being suggested by some external object, or being intended to suggest such an object, as a fountain or a brook. (*b*) Generally in the plural, preliminary memoranda made by a composer with the intention of developing them afterward into a finished composition. Such sketches consist sometimes of only a few notes, sometimes of the most important parts of a whole movement. For instance, great numbers of sketches by Beethoven are still extant, many of them showing the progressive stages of works afterward fully completed.

5. In *com.,* a description, sent at regular intervals to the consignor, of the kinds of goods sold by a commission house and the terms of sale.=**Syn. 1.** Skeleton, plot, plan.- **1** and **2.** *Delineation,* etc. See *outline.*

sketch (skech), *v.* [= D. *schetsen* = G. *skizzieren* = Dan. *skizzere;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To present the essential facts of, with omission of details; outline briefly or slightly; describe or depict in a general, incomplete, and suggestive way.

I must . . . leave him [the reader] to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched,* and which every man must finish for himself.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

2. Specifically, in *art,* to draw or portray in outline, or with partial shading; make a rough or slight draft of, especially as a memorandum for more finished work: as, to *sketch* a group or a landscape.

The method of Rubens was to *sketch* his composition in colours, with all the parts more determined than sketches generally are; from this sketch his scholars advanced the

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picture as far as they were capable; after which he retouched the whole himself.

Reynolds, on Mason's trans. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, note 11.

Sketching with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard pentagram
On garden gravel. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

=Syn. To portray. See *outline*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sketch; present essential facts or features, with omission of details.

We have to cut some of the business between Romeo and Juliet, because it 's too long, you know. . . . But we *sketch* along through the play.

Howells, Annie Kilburn, xv.

2. Specifically, in *art*, to draw in outline or with partial shading: as, she *sketches* cleverly.

sketchability (skech-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sketchable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character or quality of being sketchable; especially, the capacity for affording effective or suggestive sketches.

In the wonderful crooked, twisting, climbing, soaring, burrowing Genoese alleys the traveller is really up to his neck in the old Italian *sketchability*.

H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 48.

sketchable (skech'a-bl), *a.* [< *sketch* + *-able*.] Capable of being sketched or delineated; suitable for being sketched; effective as the subject of a sketch.

Madame Gervaisais is a picture of the visible, *sketchable* Rome of twenty-five years ago.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 507.

In the town itself, though there is plenty *sketchable*, there is nothing notable save the old town cross.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 492.

I noted, here and there, as I went, an extremely *sketchable* effect. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 362.

sketch-block (skech'blok), *n.* A block or pad of drawing-paper prepared to receive sketches. Also called *sketching-block*.

sketch-book (skech'bůk), *n.* 1. A book made with blank leaves of drawing-paper, adapted for use in sketching; hence, a printed book composed of literary sketches or outlines.—2. A book in which a musical composer jots down his ideas, and works out his preliminary studies.

sketcher (skech'ėr), *n.* [< *sketch*, *n.*, + *-er*1.] One who sketches.

I was a *sketcher* then;
See here my doing: curves of mountain, bridge,
Boat, island, ruins of a castle.

Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

sketchily (skech'i-li), *adv.* In a sketchy or slight manner.

The hair of the Hermes seems rather roughly and *sketchily* treated, in comparison with the elaborate finish of the body. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 351.

sketchiness (skech'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sketchy.

Daumier's black *sketchiness*, so full of the technical gras, the fat which French critics commend, and which we have no word to express. *The Century*, XXXIX. 409.

sketching-block (skech'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *sketch-block*.

sketch-map (skech'map), *n.* A map in mere outline.

A small *sketch-map* of the moon.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 480.

sketchy (skech'i), *a.* [< *sketch* + *-y*1.] 1. Having the form or character of a sketch; suggesting in outline rather than portraying by finished execution: as, a *sketchy* narrative.—2. Characteristic of a sketch; slight; undetailed; unfinished.

It can leave nothing to the imagination, nor employ any of that loose and *sketchy* brilliancy of execution by which painting gives an artificial appearance of lightness to forms. *Knight*, On Taste. (*Jodrell.*)

skevent†, *n.* [ME. *skevayne*, *skyveyn*, < OF. *esquevin*, *eschevin*, F. *échevin* = It. *scabino*, < ML. *scabinus*, < OLG. *scepeno*, MLG. *schepene*, *schepen* = MD. D. *schepen* = OHG. *scaffin*, *sceffin*, *scaffino*, *sceffino*, *scefino*, *schepheno*, MHG. *scheffen*, *schepfe*, *scheffe*, *schöpfe*, *schopf*, *schophf*, G. *schöffe*, a sheriff, bailiff, steward; prob. orig. 'orderer,' < OLG. **scapan* = OHG. *scaffan* = AS. *scapan*, *sceapan*, etc., form, shape, arrange, order, etc.: see *shape*.] A steward or bailiff; an officer of a gild next in rank to the alderman.

Also ordeyned it is, be assent of the bretheryn, to chese an Aldirman to reule the Company, and four *skeuaynes* to kepe the goodes of the gilde.

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Skevington's daughter. See *scavenger's daughter*, under *scavenger*.

skew1 (skū), *v.* [Formerly also *skiew*, *skue*, *scue*; < ME. *skewen*, **skuen*, turn aside, slip away, escape, < OD. *scūwen*, MD. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, D. *schuwen* = MLG. *schuwen*, LG. *schuwen*, *schouen* = OHG. *scūhen*, *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, *schiuwen*, G. *scheuchen*, *scheuen*, get out of the way, avoid, shun; from the adj.: D. *schuw*, etc., = AS. *sceoh*, shy: see *shy*1, *a.*, and cf. *shy*1, *v.*, which is ult. a doublet of *skew*, *v.* The word appears to have nothing to do with Icel. *skeifr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = North. Fries. *skiaf* = G. *schief*, oblique (which is represented in E. by the dial. *skiff*2, and of which the verb is Sw. *skefva*, look askance, squint, = Dan. *skjæve*, slant, slope, swerve, look askance), or with Icel. *á skā*, askew, *skādhr*, askew, which are generally supposed to be connected.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To turn aside; slip or fall away; escape.

Skilfulle skomfyture he skiftez as hym lykez,
Is none so skathlye may skape, ne *skewe* fro his handes.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1562.

And should they see us on our knees for blessing,
They'd *scue* aside, as frighted at our dressing.

Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

2. To start aside; swerve; shy, as a horse. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To move or go obliquely; sidle.

To *skue* or walk *skuing*, to waddle, to go sideling along.

E. Phillips, World of Words (1706).

Child, you must walk straight, without *skiewing* and shailing to every step you set.

Sir R. L'Estrange. (*Latham.*)

4. To look obliquely; squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously.

To *Skewe*, limis oculis spectare.

Levins, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 94.

Whenever we find ourselves ready to fret at every cross occurrent, . . . to slug in our own performances, to *skew* at the infirmities of others, take we notice first of the impatience of our own spirits, and condemn it.

Bp. Sanderson, Sermons (1681), xxi. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To turn aside; give an oblique direction to; hence, to distort; put askew.

Skew your eie towards the margent.

Stanihurst, p. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows broad within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed. 1 Ki. vi. 4 (margin).

To *skue* or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone, as masons doe in windowes, &c., for the gaining of light.

Cotgrave.

3. To throw or hurl obliquely. *Imp. Dict.*—4. To throw violently. Compare *shy*2. *Halliwell.*

skew1 (skū), *a.* [Formerly also *skue*, *scue*; < *skew*1, *v.*] 1. Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side: as, a *skew* bridge.

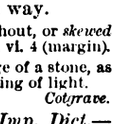
Several have imagin'd that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing.

Bentley, Sermons, viii.

2. Distorted; perverted; perverse.

Com. Sen. Here 's a gallemaufry of speech indeed.
Mem. I remember, about the year 1602, many used this *skew* kind of language. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 5.

3. In *math.*, having disturbed symmetry by certain elements being reversed on opposite sides; also, more widely, distorted.—**Skew antipoints**, four points, the vertices of an imaginary tetrahedron, all the edges of which are of zero length except two, which are perpendicular to each other and to the line joining their middle points.—**Skew arch**, in *arch.* See *arch*1.—**Skew back.** (*a*) In *arch.*, that part of a straight or curved arch which recedes on the springing from the vertical line of the opening. In bridges it is a course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or, in iron bridges, for the ribs. (*b*) A casting on the end of a truss to which a tension-rod may be attached. It may form a cap, or be shaped to fit the impost. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew bridge**, a bridge placed at any angle except a right angle with the road or stream over which it is built.—**Skew chisel.** (*a*) A turning or wood-working chisel having the edge oblique and a basil on each side. (*b*) A carvers' chisel having the shank bent to allow the edge to reach a sunken surface. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew circulant.** See *circulant*.—**Skew curve**, a curve in three dimensions. So *skew cubic*, *skew Cartesian*, etc.—**Skew determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Skew facets**, the long triangular facets bordering the girdle of a brilliant, and situated between the templets or bezels and the girdle of the stone. There are eight skew facets on the crown or upper side, and eight on the pavilion or lower side. See *brilliant*, 1. Also called *cross-facets*.—**Skew gearing**, a gearing of which the cog-wheels have their teeth placed obliquely so as to slide into one another without clashing. It is used to transmit motion between shafts at an angle to each other, and with their axes not in the same plane. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew helicoid**, a screw-surface.—**Skew invariant**, an invariant which changes its sign when x and y are interchanged.—**Skew plane**, in *joinery*, a plane in which the mouth and the edge of the iron are obliquely across the face.—**Skew polygon, product, quadrilateral.** See the nouns.—**Skew-rabbet plane.** See *rabbet-plane*.—**Skew reciprocal**, a locus in line-coördinates proportional to the point-coördinates of another locus, or vice versa.—**Skew surface**, a ruled surface in which two successive generators do not in general intersect. So *skew quadric*, etc.—**Skew symmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Skew symmetry**, that symmetry which characterizes hemihedral crystals, more particularly those of the gyroidal type, as the trapezohedral forms common with quartz.—**Skew table**, in *arch.*, a course of skews, as a slanting coping (on a gable), or any similar feature.—**Skew wheel**, a form of bevel-wheel having the teeth formed obliquely on the rim. Compare *skew gearing*.



Skew Gearing.

skew1 (skū), *n.* [< *skew*1, *v.*, in part < *skew*1, *a.*] 1. A deviation or distortion; hence, an error; a mistake.

Thus one of the many *skews* in the Harleian Catalogue was set straight.

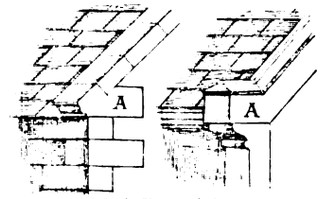
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

2. An oblique glance; a squint.

Whatever good works we do with an eye from his and a *skew* unto our own names, the more pain we take, the more penalty of pride belongs unto us.

Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 9.

3. A piebald or skew-bald animal, especially a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. A skew wheel.—5. In *arch.*, the sloping top of a buttress where it slants off against a wall; a coping mounting on a slant, as that of a gable; a stone built into the base-angle of a gable, or other similar situation, to support a coping above. Compare *skew-corbel*, below.—**Skew-corbel**, in *arch.*, a stone built into the base of a gable to support



A, A, Skew-corbels.

the skews or coping above, and resist their tendency to slide down from their bed. Also called *summer-stone*, *skew-put*, and *skew*.—**Skew-fillet**, a fillet nailed on a roof along the gable-coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.—**Skew-put.** Same as *skew-corbel*.

skew1 (skū), *adv.* [< *skew*1, *a.* Cf. *askew*.] Aslant; aslope; obliquely; awry; askew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

To look *skew*, or a-skew, to squint or leer.

E. Phillips, World of Words (1706).

skew2†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sky*1.

skew3 (skū), *n.* Same as *scow*.

skew4†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cup. [Old slang.]

This is Bien Bowse, this is Bien Bowse,
Too little is my *Skew*.
I bowse no Lage, but a whole Gage
Of this I'll bowse to you.

Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

skew-bald (skū'bâld), *a.* [< *skew*1 + *bald*1. Cf. *piebald*.] Spotted in an irregular manner; piebald: used especially of horses. Strictly, *piebald* applies to horses spotted with white and black, *skew-bald* to such as are spotted with white and some other color than black. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You shall find
Og the great commissary, and, which is worse,
Th' apparatour upon his *skew-bal'd* horse.

Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

Tallantire drove his spurs into a rampant, *skewbald* stallion with china-blue eyes.

R. Kipling, Head of the District.

skewed (skūd), *p. a.* [< ME. *skewed*, *skued*; < *skew*1 + *-ed*2.] 1. Turned aside; distorted; awry.

This *skew'd* eyed carrion.

Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

2†. Skew-bald; piebald.

The *skewed* goos, the brune goose as the white
Is not fecounde.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Some be flybytten,
Some *skewed* as a kytten.

Skelton, Elynour Rummyng, l. 142.

skewer (skū'ėr), *n.* [Orig. a dial. form of *skiver*, a skewer (cf. *skiver-wood*, *skewer-wood*, dogwood, of which skewers are made), an unassibilated form of *shiver*, a splinter of wood (cf. Sw. *skiffer* = Dan. *skifer*, slate): see *shiver*1.] 1. A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting.

Send up your meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round and plump. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

2. A bobbin-spindle fixed by its blunt end into a shelf or bar in the creel. *E. H. Knight.*

skewer (skū'ėr), *v. t.* [< *skewer*, *n.*] To fasten with skewers; pierce or transfix, as with a skewer.

Of duels we have sometimes spoken: how . . . messmates, flinging down the wine-cup and weapons of reason

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and repartee, met in the measured field, to part bleeding, or perhaps not to part, but to fall mutually *skewered* through with iron. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 3.

skewer-machine (skū'ėr-ma-shēn'), *n.* A wood-working machine for roughly shaping or for finishing skewers from wooden blocks. In the former case the skewers are finished by a skewer-pointing machine.

skewer-wood (skū'ėr-wůd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*. [Prov. Eng.]

skew-gee (skū"jē'), *a.* Crooked; skew; squint. Also used as a noun: as, on the *skew-gee*. [Colloq.]

skewing (skū'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skew*, *v.*] In *gilding*, the process of removing superfluous gold-leaf from parts of a surface, and of patching pieces upon spots where the gold-leaf has failed to adhere. It is performed by means of a brush, and precedes burnishing. *E. H. Knight.* Also spelled *skuing*.

skew-symmetrical (skū'si-met'ri-kal), *a.* Having each element equal to the negative of the corresponding element on the other side.

skewy (skū'i), *a.* [< *skew* + *-y*[1].] Skew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ski, *n.* Same as *skee*.

skiagraphy (skī-ag'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

skiascopy (skī'a-skō-pi), *n.* [Also *sciascopy*; < Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Shadow-test: a method of estimating the refraction of an eye by throwing into it light from an ophthalmoscopic mirror, and observing the movement which the retinal illumination makes on slightly rotating the mirror. Also called *keratoscopy*, *retinoscopy*, *koroscopy*, *pupilloscopy*, *retinoskiascopy*.

skice (skīs), *v. i.* [Also *skise*; origin obscure.] To run fast; move quickly. [Prov. Eng.]

They *skise* a large space, & sceme for to flie withal, and therefore they cal them . . . the flying squirrels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Up at five a'Clock in the morning, and out till Dinner-time. Out agen at afternoon, and so till Supper-time. *Skise* out this away, and *skise* out that away. (He's no Snayle, I assure you.) *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv.

skid[1] (skid), *n.* [Also *skeed*; < Icel. *skíth* = Sw. *skid* = Dan. *skid* = AS. *scīd*, E. *shide*, a billet of wood, etc.: see *shide*, of which *skid* is an unassibilated (Scand.) form. Cf. *skidor*, *skee*.] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A framework of planks or timber fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the hatches, to prevent injury to the side while cargo is hoisted in or out. *Boat-skids* are planks fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the boat-davits, to keep the side from being chafed when the boats are lowered or hoisted. (*b*) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden. (*c*) One of a pair of timbers in the waist to support the larger boats when aboard. —**2.** A log forming a track for a heavy moving object; a timber forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, etc.—**3.** One of a number of timbers resting on blocks, on which a structure, such as a boat, is built.—**4.** A metal or timber support for a cannon.—**5.** One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, or the like. —**6.** The brake of a crane.—**7.** A shoe or drag used for preventing the wheels of a wagon or carriage from revolving when descending a hill; hence, a hindrance or obstruction. Also called *skid-pan*.

But not to repeat the deeds they did,
Backsliding in spite of all moral *skid*,
If all were true that fell from the tongue,
There was not a villager, old or young,
But deserved to be whipp'd, imprison'd, or hung.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies.*)

skid[1] (skid), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. [< *skid*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place or move on a skid or skids.

The logs are then *skidded* by horses or oxen into skid-ways, which hold from one to two hundred. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

2. To support by means of skids.

All logs, . . . as they are brought in, unless stacked at once, should be blocked or *skidded* off the ground, as a temporary measure. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 318.

3. To check with a skid, as wheels in going down-hill. *Dickens.*

II. *intrans.* To slide along without revolving, as a wheel: said also of any object mounted on wheels so moving.

When the car was *skidding* it could be brought to a stop on grade by closing the current and re-energizing the magnets. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. 7.

The rider being directly over his pedals, and the driving wheel not *skidding*. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 361.

skid[2] (skid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. A variant of *scud*.

The Dutch ladies . . . ran *skidding* down the aisle of the chapel, tip tap, tip tap, like frightened hares. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VII. 141. (*Davies.*)

skiddar, *n.* See *skidor*.

skiddaw (skid'à), *n.* Same as *kiddaw*.

Skiddaw slates. See *slate*[2].

skidder (skid'ėr), *n.* [< *skid*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who skids, or uses a skid.

The *skidders* haul the logs to the pile.
The Wisconsin Pineries, New York Evangelist, March 8, [1883.

skider (skī'dėr), *n.* [Cf. *skee*.] A skate. [Prov. Eng.]

skid-pan (skid'pan), *n.* Same as *skid*[1], 7.

skiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sky*[1].

skiey, *a.* See *skyey*.

skiff[1] (skif), *n.* [< OF. *esquif*, < MHG. *skif*, *schif*, G. *schiff*, a boat, ship, = E. *ship*: see *ship*.] **1†.** Formerly, a small sailing vessel resembling a sloop.

Olauus fled in a little *skiffe* vnto his father in law the earl of Rosse. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 14.

2. Now, a small boat propelled by oars.

Our captain went in his *skiff* aboard the Ambrose and the Neptune. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 8.

Cod-seine skiff, a small boat engaged in cod-seining, or attending the cod-seiners.

skiff[1] (skif), *v. t.* [< *skiff*[1], *n.*] To sail upon or pass over in a skiff or light boat. [Rare.]

They have *skiff'd*
Torrents whose roaring tyranny and power
I' the least of these was dreadful.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

skiff[2] (skif), *a.* [< Icel. *skeifr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = G. *schief* = North. Fries. *skiaf*, oblique. Cf. *skew*[1].] Oblique; distorted; awkward. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skiff-handed (skif'hand-ed), *a.* Awkward in the use of the hands; unable to throw straight. [Prov. Eng.]

skiffling (skif'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of **skiffle*, *v.*; origin obscure.] In *stone-cutting*, the operation of knocking off the rough corners of ashlar in the preliminary dressing; knobbing. *E. H. Knight.*

skift, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

skilder (skil'dėr), *v. i.* Same as *skelder*.

skilful (skil'fůl), *a.* [Also *skillful*; early mod. E. *skilfull*; < ME. *skilful*, *skylfull*, *scelvol*; < *skill* + *-ful*.] **1†.** Having reason; endowed with mind; thinking; rational.

A *skylfull* beeste than will y make,
Aftir my shappe and my liknesse.
York Plays, p. 15.

2†. Conforming to reason or right; reasonable; proper. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Al wol he kepe his lordes hir degree,
As it is right and *skilful* that they be
Enhaunced and honoured and most dere.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 385.

3. Having trained and practised faculties; possessing practical ability; well qualified for action; able; dexterous; expert.

At conseil & at nede he was a *skilfulle* kyng.
Rob. of Brunne, p. 311.

Be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, *skilful*, and deadly. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 245.

4. Having ability in a specified direction; versed; experienced; practised: followed by a qualifying phrase or clause.

Of perill nought adrad,
Ne *skilfull* of the uncouth jeopardy.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 16.

Human pride
Is *skilful* to invent most serious names
To hide its ignorance. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vii.

5. Displaying or requiring skill; indicative of skill; clever; adroit: as, a *skilful* contrivance.

Of *skilfull* industry.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The *skilful* devices with which the Romans, in the first Punic War, wrought such wholesale destruction on the Carthaginian fleets. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 207.

=**Syn. 3.** *Dexterous*, *Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*), adept, conversant, proficient, accomplished, qualified, intelligent, masterly.

skilfully (skil'fůl-i), *adv.* [Also *skillfully*; < ME. *skilfully*, *skillfully*, *skylfully*, *skelvolliche*; < *skilful* + *-ly*[2].] In a skilful manner. Especially—(*a*†) With reason, justice, or propriety; reasonably.

In othre guode skele and clenliche and *skelwolliche*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Me thynketh thus, that neither ye nor I
Oghte half this wo to maken *skilfully*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1265.

(*b*) With nice art; cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

Sing unto him a new song; play *skilfully* with a loud noise. Ps. xxxiii. 3.

Thou art an old love-monger, and speakest *skilfully*.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 253.

skilfulness (skil'fůl-nes), *n.* [Also *skillfulness*; < ME. *skylfulnesse*; < *skilful* + *-ness*.] The quality of being skilful; the possession of skill or ability, in any sense of either word.

Skylfulnesse, racionabilitas. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. Ps. lxxviii. 72.

skilip (skil'ip), *n.* [< Turk. *Iskilip*, or *Iskelib*, in Asia Minor, whence the name is said to be applied to various fictitious substances.] Scammony prepared near Angora by mixing starch with the juice to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. of the mass. This is combined with other impure scammony to form different grades of the drug. In London use the word appears to denote any highly adulterated scammony.

skill (skil), *v.* [< ME. *skilen* (also assibilated *schillen*, *schyllen*, < AS. **scylian*), < Icel. Sw. *skilja* = Dan. *skille*, separate, impers. differ, matter, = MD. *schillen*, *schellen* = MLG. *schelen*, separate; akin to Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, peel, = Lith. *skelti*, cleave; prob. < √ *skal*, separate, which appears also in *scale*[1], *shale*[1], *shell*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To set apart; separate.

And *skiledd* ut all fra the folle
Thurrh haliz lif and lare.
Ormulum, l. 16860.

Schyllyn owte, or cullyn owte fro sundyr, Segrego. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

2. Hence, to discern; have knowledge or understanding (to); know how: usually with an infinitive. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

There is not among us any that can *skill* to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. 1 Ki. v. 6.

He cannot *skill* to keep a stock going upon that trade. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have perception or comprehension; have understanding; discern: followed by *of* or *on*.

Thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no *skyle on*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire. *Spenser.*

2†. To have personal and practical knowledge (of); be versed or practised; hence, to be expert or dexterous: commonly followed by *of*.

These v cowde *skile of* batelle, and moche thei knewe of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 656.

Our Prentises and others may be appoynted and diuided euery of them to his office, and to that he can best *skill of*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 299.

As for herbs and philters, I could never *skill of* them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 494.

3. To make difference; signify; matter: used impersonally, and generally with a negative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am the son of Apollo, and from his high seat I came,
But whither I got *it skills not*, for Knowledge is my name.
Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

Æsop. What do we act to-day?
Par. It skills not what. *Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

One word more I had to say,
But *it skills not*; go your way.
Herrick, To the Passenger.

skill (skil), *n.* [< ME. *skill*, *skil*, *skyl*, *skyll*, *skille*, *skylle*, *skile*, *skyle*, *skele* (also assibilated *schile*, *schil*, *scele*, < AS. **scile*), < Icel. *skil*, a distinction, discernment, knowledge, = Sw. *skäl*, reason, = Dan. *skjel*, a separation, boundary, limit, = MLG. *schele* = MD. *schele*, *scheele*, separation, discrimination: see the verb.] **1†.** The discriminating or reasoning faculty; the mind.

Another es that the *skyll* mekely be vssede in gastely thynges, als in medytacyons, and orysouns, and lukynge in haly bukes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

For I am mainly ignorant
What place this is; and all the *skill* I have
Remembers not these garments.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7. 66.

2. Discriminative power; discernment; understanding; reason; wit.

Craftier *skil* kan i non than i wol kuthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

So feeble *skill* of perfect things the vulgar has. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

Neither is it [liberty] compleatly giv'n but by them who have the happy *skill* to know what is grievance and unjust to a people. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

3†. Reasonableness; propriety; rightness; justice; proper course; wise measure; also, rightful claim; right.

When it is my sones wille
That I come him to hit is *skille*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

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For ever as tendre a capoun eteth the fox,
Thogh he be fals and hath the foul betrayed,
As shal the goode man that therfor payed;
Al have he to the capoun *skille* and right,
The false fox wol have his part at night.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1892.

Oure brother & sustir he is bi *skile*,
For he so seide, & lerid us that lore.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

4†. Reasoning; argument; proof; also, cause; reason.

Everych hath swich replicacioun
That non by *skillis* may been brought adoun.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 536.

Agens this can no clerk *skile* fynde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Langere here thu may noghte dwelle;
The *skylle* I sall the telle wherefore.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

I think you have
As little *skill* to fear as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 152.

5. Practical knowledge and ability; power of action or execution; readiness and excellence in applying wisdom or science to practical ends; expertness; dexterity.

The workman on his stuff his *skill* doth show;
And yet the stuff gives not the man his *skill*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, i.

He hath *skill* to cure those that are somewhat crazed in their wits with their burdens.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 93.

Was dying all they had the *skill* to do?
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

It is in little more than *skill* of drawing and modelling that the art of Raphael . . . surpasses that of Giotto.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 308.

6†. A particular power, ability, or art; a gift or attainment; an accomplishment.

O Calchas, for the state of Greece, thy spirit prophetic shows
Skills that direct us. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 83.

Not all the *skills* fitt for a princely dame
Your learned Muse with youth and studye bringes.
Puttenham, Partheniades, xii.

Richard, . . . by a thousand princely *skills*, gathering so much corn as if he meant not to return. *Fuller.*

7. That for which one is specially qualified; one's forte. [Rare.]

They had arms, leaders, and successes to their wish; but to make use of so great an advantage was not thir *skill*.
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

8†. The number of persons connected with any art, trade, or profession; the craft.

Martiall was the cheife of this *skil* among the Latines.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 44.

=Syn. 5. Facility, knack. See *adroit*.

skillagalee, skilligalee, *n.* See *skilligalee*.

skilled (skild), *a.* [< *skill* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having skill; especially, having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; trained; versed; expert; adept; proficient.

O thou well *skill'd* in curses, stay awhile,
And teach me how to curse mine enemies!
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 116.

2. Displaying or requiring skill; involving special knowledge or training: as, *skilled* labor.

skilless (skil'les), *a.* [< ME. *skilelæs*; < *skill* + *-less*.] **1†.** Lacking reason or intellectual power; irrational.

Skilelæs swa summe asse. *Ormulum*, l. 3715.

2. Lacking knowledge; ignorant; uninformed; unaware.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you, good friend,
And my dear father; how features are abroad
I am *skilless* of. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 52.

3. Lacking practical acquaintance or experience; unfamiliar (with); untrained or unversed; rude; inexpert.

Skilless as unpractised infancy. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 12.

A little patience, youth! 'twill not be long,
Or I am *skilless* quite. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

skillet (skil'et), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *skellet*; < OF. *escuellette*, a little dish, dim. of *escuelle*, a dish, F. *écuelle*, a porringer, = Pr. *escudella* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish: see *scuttle*[1], *sculler*[2], *scullery*.] **1.** A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, generally having a long handle and three or four legs, used for heating and boiling water, stewing meat, and other culinary purposes.

Let housewives make a *skillet* of my helm.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 273.

Yet milk in proper *skillet* she will place,
And gently spice it with a blade of mace.
W. King, Art of Making Puddings, i.

2. A rattle or bell used by common criers. *J. Grahame*, Birds of Scotland (ed. 1806), Gloss., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 322. **—3.** A ship's cook; a "pot-wrestler" or pot-walloper. [Slang.] **—4.** In *metal-working*, a form into which the precious metals are run for sale and use as bullion, flatter than an ingot.

skill-facet (skil'fas'et), *n.* In *diamond-cutting*. See *facet*[1].

skillful, skillfully, etc. See *skilful*, etc.

skilligalee, skilligolee (skil'i-ga-lē', -gō-lē'), *n.* [Also *skillygalee*, *skillygolee*, *skillagalee*, also *skilly*; origin obscure.] A poor, thin, watery kind of broth or soup, sometimes consisting of oatmeal and water in which meat has been boiled; a weak, watery diet served out to prisoners in the hulks, paupers in workhouses, and the like; a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the British navy.

skilling[1]† (skil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *skylynge*; verbal n. of *skill*, *v.*] Reasoning; ratiocination.

Ryht swych comparison as it is of *skylynge* to understondinge. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

skilling[2] (skil'ing), *n.* Same as *skeeling*. [Prov. Eng.]

skilling[3] (skil'ing), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *skilling* = E. *shilling*.] A money formerly used in Scandinavia and northern Germany, in some places



Obverse. Reverse.
Skilling, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

as a coin and in others as a money of account. It varied in value from ¼*d.* in Denmark to nearly 1*d.* (about 2 cents) in Hamburg.

In Norway the small currency now consists partly of half-*skilling* and one-*skilling* pieces in copper, the *skilling* being nearly equal in value to an English halfpenny, but principally of two-, three-, and four-*skilling* pieces, composed of billon.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 126.

skill-thirst†, *n.* Craving for knowledge; curiosity. [Rare.]

Ingratitude, pride, treason, gluttony,
Too-curious *skill-thirst*, envy, felony.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

skilly (skil'i), *n.* Same as *skilligalee*.

skillygalee, skillygolee, *n.* See *skilligalee*.

skilpot (skil'pot), *n.* The slider, or red-bellied terrapin. See *slider*[1], 2.

skilts (skilts), *n. pl.* [Cf. *kilt*.] A sort of coarse, loose short trousers formerly worn in New England.

Her father and elder brother wore . . . a sort of brown tow trousers, known at the time — these things happened some years ago — as *skilts*; they were short, reaching just below the knee, and very large, being a full half yard broad at the bottom. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

skilty-boots (skil'ti-böts), *n. pl.* Half-boots. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skilvings (skil'vingz), *n. pl.* [A var. of **skelving*, unassibilated form of *shelving*[1].] The rails of a cart: a wooden frame fixed on the top of a cart to widen and extend its size. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skim (skim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skimmed*, ppr. *skimming*. [A var. of *scum*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift the scum from; clear the surface of by removing any floating matter, by means of a spoon, a flat ladle, or the like: as, to *skim* soup by removing the oil or fat; to *skim* milk by taking off the cream.

To *skimme*, despumare.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 131.

Are not you [Puck] he
That frights the maidens of the villagery;
Skims milk, and sometime labours in the quern,
And bootless makes the breathless housewife churn?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 36.

2. To lift from the surface of a liquid by a sliding movement, as with a paddle, a flat ladle, a spoon, or the like; dip up with or as with a skimmer, as cream from milk or fat from soup; hence, to clear away; remove.

The natives in these months watch the rivers, and take up thence multitudes [of locusts], *skimming* them from off the water with little nets. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

Whilom I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 61.

To purge and *skim* away the filth of vice,
That so refin'd it might the more entice.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 343.

3. To clear; rid; free from obstacles or enemies.

Sir Edmonde of Holande, erle of Kent, was by the kynge made admyrall of the see; the whiche storyd and *skymmid* ye see ryght well & manfully. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1409.

4. To mow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] **—5.** To cover with a film or scum; coat over. [Rare.]

At night the frost *skimmed* with thin ice the edges of the ponds. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

6. To pass lightly along or near the surface of; move smoothly and lightly over; glide, float, fly, or run over the surface of.

They gild their scaly Backs in Phœbus' Beams,
And scorn to *skim* the Level of the Streams.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,
The turf of yon large pasture will be *skimmed*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

7. To pass over lightly in perusal or inspection; glance over hastily or superficially.

Like others I had *skimmed*, and sometimes read
With care, the master-pamphlets of the day.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ix.

Mr. Lyon . . . was *skimming* rapidly, in his shortsighted way, by the light of one candle, the pages of a missionary report. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

8. To cause to dart, skip, or ricochet along a surface; hurl along a surface in a smooth, straight course.

There was endless glee in *skimming* stones along the surface of the water, and counting the number of bounds and curvets that they made. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 68.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pass lightly and smoothly over a surface; hence, to glide or dart along in a smooth, even course.

A winged Eastern Blast, just *skimming* o'er
The Ocean's Brow, and sinking on the Shore.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

Nor lighter does the swallow *skim*
Along the smooth lake's level brim.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

2. To pass in hasty inspection or consideration, as over the surface of something; observe or consider lightly or superficially.

There was wide wandering for the greediest eye . . .
Far round the horizon's crystal air to *skim*.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

Thus I entertain
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased
To *skim* along the surfaces of things.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

3. To become covered with a scum or film; be coated over. [Rare.]

The pond had in the mean while *skimmed* over in the shadiest and shallowest coves, some days or even weeks before the general freezing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 265.

skim (skim), *n.* [A var. of *scum*, *n.*, but due to the verb *skim*.] **1.** The act of skimming; also, that which is skimmed off.

I wanted to be the one to tell you the grand surprise, and have "first *skim*," as we used to say when we squabbled about the cream. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xliii.

2. Thick matter that forms or collects on the surface of a liquor; scum. [Rare.]

skimback (skim'bak), *n.* [< *skim* + *back*.] A fish, the quillback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*. [Local, U. S.]

skimble-scamble (skim'bl-skam'bl), *a.* and *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] **I.** *a.* Rambling; wandering; confused; incoherent.

Such a deal of *skimble-skamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 154.

II. *n.* Rigmarole; nonsense.

skimble-scamble (skim'bl-skam'bl), *adv.* [A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] In a confused manner. *Imp. Dict.*

skim-colter (skim'kōl'tėr), *n.* A colter for paring off the surface of land.

skime (skīm), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *shim*[1].] Brightness; gleam.

The *skyme* o' her e'en was like dewy sheen.
Lady Mary of Craigmethan.

skimington† (skim'ing-tọn), *n.* Same as *skimmington*.

skimish (skim'ish), *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skimmer[1] (skim'ėr), *n.* [< *skim* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which skims; especially, an implement used for skimming. Specifically — (*a*) A ladle with a flattened and often perforated bowl, used in skimming liquids, as milk, soup, or fruit-juice.

She struck her with a *skimmer*, and broke it in two.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 176).

(*b*) A flat shallow pan of metal perforated at the bottom to allow liquids to drain through; a colander.

As soon as the oysters are opened, they are placed in a flat pan with a perforated bottom, called a *skimmer*, where they are drained of their accompanying liquor.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 559.

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(*c*) A stiff bar of iron used in a foundry to hold back the floating slag while pouring molten metal from the ladle. (*d*) One of several bivalves whose shells may be used to skim milk, etc. (1) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. (2) The big beach-clam, *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima*. [Long Island.] (3) A scallop, as *Pecten maximus*.

2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial student or reader.

There are different degrees of *skimmers;* first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.
P. Skelton, Deism Revealed, viii.

3. A bird that skims or shears the water, as any member of the genus *Rhynchops;* a cutwater, shearwater, or scissorbill. The American species is *R. nigra*, specified as the *black skimmer*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and southward. It closely resembles a tern or sea-swallow, except in its bizarre bill. The upper parts are chiefly black, the lower white, with a rosy blush in the breeding-season; the bill is carmine and black; the feet are carmine. The length is 16 to 20 inches, the extent 42 to 50 inches; the upper mandible is 3 inches, the lower 3½ to 4¼. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

skimmer[2] (skim'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skim*.] To skim lightly to and fro. [Rare.]

Swallows *skimmered* over her, and plunged into the depths below. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

skimmerton (skim'ėr-tọn), *n.* Same as *skimmington*.

Skimmia (skim'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1784), < Jap. *skimmi*, in *mijama-skimmi*, the Japanese name.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Toddalieæ*, characterized by flowers with four or five valvate petals, as many stamens, and a two- to five-celled ovary ripening into an ovoid fleshy drupe with two to four cartilaginous nutlets. There are about 4 species, natives of the Himalayas and Japan. They are smooth shrubs with green branches, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves which are entire, coriaceous, and pellucid-dotted. The odorless whitish flowers are arranged in crowded and much-branched terminal panicles. *S. Japonica*, a dwarf holly-like shrub, is cultivated for the ornamental effect of its dark shining leaves and clusters of bright-red berry-like drupes.

skim-milk (skim'milk'), *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed; hence, figuratively, that which lacks substantial quality, as richness or strength; thinness; inferiority.

O, I could divide myself and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of *skim milk* with so honourable an action!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 36.

skimming (skim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skim*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which skims.—**2.** That which is removed by skimming; scum: chiefly used in the plural.

They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle, and dregs of the casks. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 7.

3. *pl.* In the coffee trade, the musty part of the coffee which is taken from the bags after being on shipboard.

skimming-dish (skim'ing-dish), *n.* A yacht-built boat used on the Florida coast, of flat-iron model, cat- or sloop-rigged, and very wet. *J. A. Henshall.*

skimming-gate (skim'ing-gāt), *n.* In *founding*. See *gate*[1], 5.

skimmingly (skim'ing-li), *adv.* By moving lightly along or over the surface. *Imp. Dict.*

skimmington (skim'ing-tọn), *n.* [Also *skimington*, *skimmerton*, *skimitry;* supposed to have originated in the name of some forgotten scold.] **1.** A burlesque procession formerly held in ridicule of a henpecked husband; a cavalcade headed by a person on horseback representing the wife, with another representing the husband seated behind her, facing the horse's tail and holding a distaff, while the woman belabored him with a ladle. These were followed by a crowd, hooting and making "rough music" with horns, pans, and cleavers. The word commonly appears in the phrase *to ride* (the) *skimmington*. Compare the north-country custom of *riding the stang*. [Local, Eng.]

When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,
Like pageants of lord may'r, or *skimmington*.
Oldham, Satires (1685). (*Nares.*)

The *Skimmington* . . . has been long discontinued in England, apparently because female rule has become either milder or less frequent than among our ancestors.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi., note.

2. A disturbance; a riot; a quarrel.

There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coif, the former having given a flat lie to the latter. *Walpole*, Letters (1753), I. 289. (*Davies.*)

3. A charivari. [Local, U. S.]

skim-net (skim'net), *n.* A large dip-net, used on the Potomac and some rivers southward.

skimp (skimp), *v.* [A var. or secondary form of *scamp*[1] (cf. *crimp*, *cramp*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deal scant measure to; supply with a meager or insufficient allowance: as, to *skimp* a person in the matter of food.—**2.** To provide in scant or insufficient quantity; give or deal out sparingly; stint: as, to *skimp* cloth or food.—**3.** To scamp; slight; do superficially or carelessly: as, to *skimp* a job.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be sparing or parsimonious; economize; save.

The woman who has worked and schemed and *skimped* to achieve her attire knows the real pleasure and victory of self-adornment. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xix.

2. To scamp work. [Colloq. in all uses.]

skimp (skimp), *a.* [< *skimp*, *v.*] Scant in quantity or extent; scarcely sufficient; meager; spare: as, *skimp* fare; a *skimp* outfit. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

skimping (skim'ping), *p. a.* **1.** Sparing; stinting; saving. See *skimp*, *v.*—**2.** Scanty; meager; containing insufficient material: as, a *skimping* dress. *Halliwell.*—**3.** Scamped; executed carelessly or in a slighting manner. [Colloq. in all senses.]

The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretentions.
J. S. Brewer, English Studies, p. 444. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

skimpingly (skim'ping-li), *adv.* In a skimping manner; scantily; sparingly. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 15.

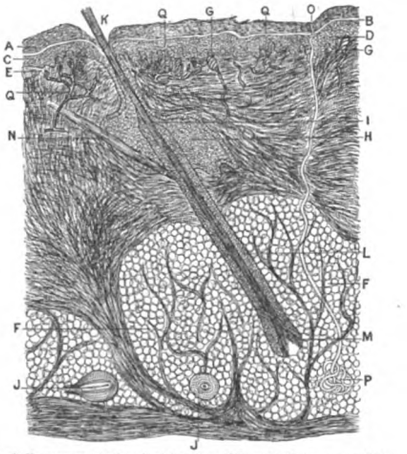
skimpings (skim'pingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *skimp*, *v.*] In *mining*, the refuse taken from the top of the sieve in jigging, tozing, or chimming.

skimpy (skim'pi), *a.* [< *skimp* + *-y*[1].] Spare; scanty; skimped. [Colloq., U. S.]

The woman . . . took off her bonnet, showing her gray hair drawn into a *skimpy* knot at the back of her head.
M. N. Murfree, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, iv.

skimshander (skim'shan-dėr), *v.* Same as *scrimshaw*.

skin (skin), *n.* [< ME. *skin*, *skinne*, *skynne*, < AS. *scinn* (rare), < Icel. *skinn* = Sw. *skinn* = Dan. *skind* = LG. *schin*, *schinn* = OHG. **scind*, skin, hide (the OHG. form not recorded, but the source of OHG. *scintan*, *scindan*, MHG. G. *schinden*, skin, flay, sometimes a strong verb, with pret. *schant*, pp. *geschunden:* see *skin*, *v.*); perhaps akin to *shin*, q. v. Cf. also W. *cen*, skin, peel, scales, *ysgen*, dandruff.] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the continuous covering of an animal; the cutaneous investment of the body; the integument, cutis, or derm, especially when soft



Semi-diagrammatic Vertical Section of Human Skin, magnified.

A, stratum corneum; B, stratum lucidum; C, stratum granulosum; D, stratum spinosum; E, corium with papillæ; F, subcutaneous fat; G, tactile corpuscles; H, sebaceous gland; I, duct of sebaceous gland; J, Pacinian corpuscles; K, shaft of hair; L, root-sheath of hair; M, root of hair; N, arrector pili muscle; O, duct of sweat-gland; P, sweat-gland; Q, blood-vessels.

and flexible, a hard or rigid skin being called a *shell*, *test*, *exoskeleton*, etc. Skin ordinarily consists of two main divisions or layers: (1) the corium below, a connective-tissue layer, which is vascular, nervous, provided with glands, and is never shed, cast, or molted; (2) the non-vascular epidermis, superficially forming various epidermal or exoskeletal structures, as hair, feathers, hoofs, nails, claws, etc., of more or less dry and hard or horny texture, and either continuously shed in scales and shreds, or periodically molted wholly or in part. See the above technical words, and cuts under *hair*[1], 1, and *sweat-gland*.

Can the Ethiopian change his *skin*, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

I'll not shed her blood:
Nor scar that whiter *skin* of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 4.

Soon a wrinkled *Skin* plump Flesh invades!
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. The integument of an animal stripped from the body, with or without its appendages; a hide, pelt, or fur, either raw and green, or variously cured, dressed, or tanned. In the trades and in commerce the term is applied only to the skins of the smaller animals, the skins of the larger animals being called *hides:* thus, an ox-*hide*, a goat*skin*, cow*hide* boots, calf*skin* shoes, etc. See cut under *hide*.

A serpent *skynne* doon on this tree men lete
Avaylant be to save it in greet hete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Robes of buffalo and beaver,
Skins of otter, lynx, and ermine.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xvi.

3. In museums, the outer covering of an animal, preserved for examination or exhibition with the fur, feathers, etc., but not mounted or set up in imitation of life.—**4.** A water-vessel made of the whole or nearly the whole skin of a goat or other beast; a wine-skin. See cut under *bottle*.

No man putteth new wine into old wine-*skins:* else the wine will burst the *skins*, and the wine perisheth, and the *skins*. Mark ii. 22 (R. V.).

5. That which resembles skin in nature or use; the outer coat or covering of anything; especially, the exterior coating or layer of any substance when firmer or tougher than the interior; a rind or peel: as, the *skin* of fruit or plants; the *skin* (putamen) of an egg.

We at time of year
Do wound the bark, the *skin* of our fruit-trees.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 58.

These blanks [for files] are now . . . soft and free from scale, or what is known as the *skin* of the steel.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXIII. 33.

6. *Naut.:* (*a*) That part of a furled sail which is on the outside and covers the whole. (*b*) The planking or iron plating which covers the ribs of a vessel on the inside; also, the thin plating on the outer side of the ribs of an armor-plated iron ship.

The [life-]boat has two distinct *skins* of planking, diagonal to the boat's keel and contrary to each other.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 571.

7. A mean, stingy person; a skinflint. [Slang.]

Occasionally he would refer to the president of the Offshore Wrecking Company, his former employer, as that *skin*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 227.

8. A hot punch of whisky made in the glass; a whisky-skin. [Slang.]—**By** or **with the skin of one's teeth**, against great odds; by very slight chances in one's favor; narrowly; barely.

I am escaped *with the skin of my teeth*. Job xix. 20.

Clean-skins, wild cattle that have never been branded. Compare *maverick*. [Australia.]

These *clean skins*, as they are often called to distinguish them from the branded cattle, are supposed to belong to the cattle-owner on whose run they emerge from their shelter. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 206.

Gold-beaters' skin. See *gold-beater*.—**Hyson skin.** See *hyson*.—**In** or **with a whole skin**, without bodily injury; hence, with impunity.

He had resolv'd that day
To sleep *in a whole skin*.
Marquis of Huntley's Retreat (Child's Ballads, VII. 271).

Papillæ of the skin. See *papilla*.—**Pupilary skin-reflex.** See *reflex*.—**Skin book**, a book written on skin or parchment. [Rare and affected.]

Seinte Marherete, the Meiden ant Martyr, in old English. First Edited from the *Skin Books* in 1862.
Seinte Marherete (ed. Cockayne), Title.

To save one's skin, to come off without injury; escape bodily harm.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to *save* both *his skin* and his credit.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

White skin, a technical name for the white leather largely used for lining boots and shoes.—**Syn. 1, 2,** and **5.** *Skin*, *Hide*, *Pelt*, *Rind*, *Peel*, *Husk*, *Hull*. *Skin* is the general word for the external covering or tissue of an animal, including man, and for coatings of fruits, especially such coatings as are thin, as of apples. *Hide* applies especially to the skin of large domestic animals, as horses and oxen. *Pelt* is an untanned skin of a beast with the hair on. *Rind* is used somewhat generally of the bark of trees, the natural covering of fruit, etc. *Peel* is the skin or rind of a fruit, which is easily removable by peeling off: as, orange-*peel;* the *peel* of a banana. *Husk* is an easily removable integument of certain plants, especially Indian corn. A *hull* is generally smaller than a *husk*, perhaps less completely covering the fruit: as, strawberry-*hulls;* raspberry-*hulls*.

skin (skin), *v.;* pret. and pp. *skinned*, ppr. *skinning*. [< *skin*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with skin; cover as with a skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 147.

Really, by the side of Sir James, he looks like a death's head *skinned* over for the occasion.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, x.

2. To strip the skin from; flay; peel.

Prince Geraint. . . . dismounting like a man
That *skins* the wild beast after slaying him,
Stript from the three dead wolves of woman born
The three gay suits of armour which they wore.
Tennyson, Geraint.

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3. To strip or peel off; remove by turning back and drawing off inside out. [Colloq.]

Skin the stockings off, . . . or you'll bust 'em.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xxxi.

4. To strip of valuable properties or possessions; fleece; plunder; rob; cheat; swindle. [Slang, U. S.]

The jury had orter consider how rilin' 'tis tuh have a feller *skin* ye out er fifty dollars — all the money ye got.
The Century, XL. 214.

The *skinning* of the land by sending away its substance in hard wheat is an improvidence of natural resources.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 559.

5. To copy or pretend to learn by employment of irregular or forbidden expedients, as a college exercise: as, to *skin* an example in mathematics by copying the solution. [College slang.]

Never *skin* a lesson which it requires any ability to learn.
Yale Lit. Mag., XV. 81.

Classical men were continually tempted to *skin* (copy) the solutions of these examples.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 457.

Skinned cat, the burbot, or fresh-water ling, *Lota maculosa:* a trade-name. [Lake Michigan.] — **Skinned rabbit**, a very lean person. — **To skin a flint.** See *flint*. — **To skin the cat**, in gymnastic exercises, to raise the feet and legs upward between the arms extended from a bar, and then draw the body over. — **To skin up a sail** (*naut.*), to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furled smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yards.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become covered with skin; grow a new skin; cicatrize: as, a wound *skins* over. — 2. To accomplish anything by irregular, underhand, or dishonest means; specifically, in college use, to employ forbidden or unfair methods or expedients in preparing for recitation or examination. [Slang.]

"In our examinations," says a correspondent, "many of the fellows cover the palms of their hands with dates, and when called upon for a given date, they read it off directly from their hands. Such persons *skin*."
B. H. Hall, College Words and Customs, p. 430.

3. To slip away; abscond; make off. [Slang.] — **To skin out.** (*a*) To depart hastily and secretly; slip away. [Slang.]

Sitting Bull *skinned out* from the Yellowstone Valley and sought refuge in Canada.
New York Times.

(*b*) To range wide, as a dog in the field.
Sportsman's Gazetteer.

skin-area (skin′ā″rē-ā), *n.* See *skin-friction.*

skin-boat (skin′bōt), *n.* A coracle, or rawhide boat; a bull-boat. See cut under *coracle.*

skin-bone (skin′bōn), *n.* An ossification in or of the skin; any dermal bone.

skin-bound (skin′bound), *a.* Having the skin drawn tightly over the flesh; hidebound. — **Skin-bound disease.** (*a*) Sclerodermia. (*b*) Sclerema neonatorum.

skinch (skinch), *v.* [A var. of *skimp*, with terminal variation as in *bump*[2], *bunch*[2], *hump*, *hunch*. Cf. *skingy*.] **I.** *trans.* To stint; scrimp; give short allowance of. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To be sparing or parsimonious; pinch; save. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skinck, *n.* Same as *skink*[2].

skin-coat (skin′kōt), *n.* The skin.

You are the hare of whom the proverb goes,
Whose valour plucks dead lions by the beard:
I'll smoke your *skin-coat*, an I catch you right.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 139.

To curry one's skin-coat, to beat a person severely. *Halliwell.*

skin-deep (skin′dēp′), *a.* Not penetrating or extending deeper than the thickness of the skin; superficial.

That "beauty is only *skindeep*" is itself but a *skindeep* observation.
H. Spencer.

skin-deep (skin′dēp′), *adv.* In a superficial manner; superficially; slightly.

skin-eater (skin′ē″tėr), *n.* An insect that preys upon or infests prepared skins, as furs and specimens of natural history. (*a*) One of various tineid moths. (*b*) A beetle of the family *Dermestidæ:* a museum-pest.

skinflint (skin′flint), *n.* [< *skin*, *v.*, + obj. *flint*.] One who makes use of contemptible means to get or save money; a mean, niggardly, or avaricious person; a miser.

"It would have been long," said Oldbuck, . . . "ere my womankind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skin-flint*."
Scott, Antiquary, xi.

skin-friction (skin′frik″shon), *n.* The friction between a solid and a fluid, arising from the drag exerted on the surface of the body by the fluid particles sliding past it. The area of the immersed surface of a body is called its *skin-area.*

The two principal causes of the resistance to the motion of a ship are the *skin friction* and the production of waves.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 518.

skinful (skin′fùl), *n.* [< *skin* + *-ful*.] 1. The contents of a full leather skin or bag. See *skin*, *n.*, 4.

Well do I remember how at each well the first *skinful* was tasted all around.
The Century, XXIX. 652.

2. As much as one can contain, especially of strong drink of any kind: as, a *skinful* of beer.

He wept to think each thoughtless youth
Contained of wickedness a *skinful*.
W. S. Gilbert, Sir Macklin.

skin-game (skin′gām), *n.* A game, as of cards, in which one player has no chance against another, as when the cards are stocked or other tricks are played to cheat or fleece; any confidence-game. [Slang.]

skin-graft (skin′grȧft), *n.* Same as *graft*[2], 3.

To facilitate the process of healing, *skin-grafts* were transferred from the arm.
Medical News, LII. 416.

skin-grafting (skin′grȧf′ting), *n.* An operation whereby particles of healthy skin are transplanted from the body of the same or another person to a wound or burned surface, to form a new skin. Also called *Reverdin's operation* or *method.*

I had been doing "quill-grafting" in the same manner that "*skin-grafting*" is done to-day.
Medical News, LII. 276.

skingy (skin′ji), *a.* [Var. of **skinchy*, < *skinch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Stingy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. Cold; nipping: noting the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skin-house (skin′hous), *n.* A gambling-house where skin-games are played. [Slang, U. S.]

skink[1] (skingk), *v.* [< ME. *skinken*, *skynken*, usually assibilated *shenken*, *schenken*, *schenchen*, < AS. *scencan*, pour out drink, = OFries. *skenka*, *schanka* = D. *schenken* = MLG. *schenken* = OHG. *scenkan*, *scenchan*, MHG. G. *schenken* (> OF. *escancer*, pour out drink) = Icel. *skenkja*, serve, drink, fill one's cup, = Sw. *skänka* = Dan. *skjænke*, pour out, drink; prob. orig. pour or draw through a pipe, from the noun represented by *shank*[1]: see *shank*[1]. Cf. *nuncheon*. For the form *skink*, as related to **shench*, ME. *schenchen*, cf. *drink*, *drench*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or pour out (liquor); serve for drinking; offer or present (drink, etc.).

Bacus the wyn hem *skynketh* al aboute.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 478.

Our glass of life runs wine, the vintner *skinks* it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 1.

2. To fill with liquor; pour liquor into.

Weoren tha bernes [men]
i-scænkte mid beore,
& tha drihliche gumen,
weoren win-drunken.
Layamon, l. 8124.

I'll have them *skink* my standing bowls with wine.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

II. *intrans.* To draw, pour out, or serve liquor or drink.

For that cause [they] called this new city by the name of Naloi: that is, *skinck* or poure in.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 480.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink
May cry, mine host, to crambe, "Give us drink,
And do not slink, but *skink*."
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 3.

Fair Annie's taen a silver can,
Afore the bride to *skink*.
Skiœn Annie; Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 388).

[Now provincial in all senses.]

skink[1] (skingk), *n.* [= MLG. *schenke* = MHG. *schenke*, G. *ge-schenk*, drink, = Icel. *skenkr*, the serving of drink at a meal, present, = Sw. *skänk* = Dan. *skjænk*, sideboard, bar, also gift, present, donation; from the verb.] 1. Drink; any liquor used as a beverage.

The wine! — there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puir, thin, fusionless *skink* it was.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well.

2. A skinker. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the skinker, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire, or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family.
Halliwell.

skink[2] (skingk), *n.* [= OFries. *skunka*, *schonk*, leg, bone, ham, = D. *schonk*, a bone in a piece of meat, = G. *schinken*, a ham, etc.: see *shank*[1]. Cf. *skink*[1].] A shin-bone of beef; also, soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy parts. [Scotch.]

Scotch *skinck*, which is a pottage of strong nutriment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 45.

skink[3] (skingk), *n.* [Also *scinc*, and formerly *scink*, *scinque*; = F. *scinque*; < L. *scincos*, *scincus*, < Gr. σκίγκος, a kind of lizard common in Asia and Africa, prob. the adda.] A scincoid lizard; any member of the family *Scincidæ* in a broad sense, as the adda, *Scincus officinalis*, to which the name probably first attached. They are harmless creatures, some inches long, natives mostly of warm countries, with small, sometimes rudimentary



Skink (*Cyclodus gigas*).

limbs, and generally smooth scales. Those with well-formed legs resemble other lizards, but some (as of the scarcely separable family *Anguidæ*) are more snake-like or even worm-like, as the slow-worm of Europe. Common skinks in the United States are the blue-tailed, *Eumeces fasciatus*, and the ground-skink, *Oligosoma laterale*. See *Anguis*, *Eumeces*, *Seps*, and cuts under *Cyclodus* and *Scincus*.

Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian *Skink*,
Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink).
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

skinker (sking′kėr), *n.* [< *skink*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who draws or pours out liquor; a tapster; a server of drink; hence, the landlord of an alehouse or tavern. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Jack *skinker*, fill it full;
A pledge unto the health of heavenly Alvida.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

A little further off, some old-fashioned *skinkers* and drawers, all with portentously red noses, were spreading a banquet on the leaf-strewn earth.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 245.

skinking (sking′king), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skink*[1], *v.*] Watery; thin; washy. [Scotch.]

Ye pow'rs wha mak' mankind your care,
And dish them out their bill o' fare,
Auld Scotland wants nae *skinking* ware
That jaups in luggies.
Burns, To a Haggis.

skinkle[1] (sking′kl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *skink*[1].] To sprinkle. [Scotch.]

skinkle[2] (sking′kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skinkled*, ppr. *skinkling*. [Appar. a remote freq. of *shine* (AS. *scinan*).] To sparkle; glisten. [Scotch.]

The cleading that fair Annet had on,
It *skinkled* in their een.
Lord Thomas and Fair Annet (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

skinless (skin′les), *a.* [< *skin* + *-less*.] Having no skin, or having a very thin skin: as, *skinless* fruit.

In the midst of all this chaos grinned from the chimney-piece . . . a tall cast of Michael Angelo's well-known *skinless* model.
C. Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

Skinless oat. See *oat*. — **Skinless pea.** See *pea*[1], 1.

skinlet† (skin′let), *n.* Thin skin. [Rare.]

Cuticola, any filme, or *skinlet*, or thin rinde or pille.
Florio, 1611.

skin-merchant (skin′mėr″chant), *n.* 1. A dealer in skins. Hence — 2. A recruiting-officer. [Slang.]

I am a manufacturer of honour and glory — vulgarly call'd a recruiting dealer, or more vulgarly still, a *skin-merchant*.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, iii. 2.

skinned (skind), *a.* [< ME. *skynned*; < *skin* + *-ed*[2].] Having a skin: chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, thick-*skinned*, thin-*skinned*.

In another Yle ben folk that gon upon hire Hondes and hire Feet, as Bestes: and thei ben alle *skynned* and fedred, and thei wolde lepen als lightly in to Trees, and fro Tree to Tree, as it were Squyrelles or Apes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 206.

Oh here they come. They are delicately *skinn'd* and limb'd.
Brome, Jovial Crew, iii.

skinner (skin′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *skinnere*, *skynner*, *skynnare* = Icel. *skinnari* = Sw. *skinnare* = Dan. dial. *skinder*, a dealer in skins, a skinner, tanner; as *skin*, *n.*, + *-er*[1]. In sense of 'one who skins' the word is later, = D. *schinder* = LG. *schinner* = MHG. G. *schinder;* as *skin*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who deals in skins of any sort, as hides, furs, or parchments; a furrier.

We haue sent you a *Skinner*, . . . to viewe and see such furres as you shall cheape or buye.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 298.

2. One who removes the skin, as from animals; a flayer.

Then the Hockster immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners*, who are at hand, and ready to take off his hide.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1676.

3. One who strips or robs; a plunderer; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, one of a body of

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marauders during the revolutionary war, professedly belonging to the American side, who infested the region between the British and American lines in New York, and committed depredations, especially upon the loyalists. [Slang.]

This poor opinion of the *Skinners* was not confined to Mr. Cæsar Thompson. . . . The convenience, and perhaps the necessities, of the leaders of the American arms in the neighbourhood of New York had induced them to employ certain subordinate agents, of extremely irregular habits, in executing their lesser plans of annoying the enemy. *Cooper*, The Spy, i.

There were two sets of these scapegraces — the "Cowboys," or cattle-thieves, and the "*Skinners*," who took everything they could find. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 511.

4. A bird fat enough to burst the skin on falling to the ground when shot. [Slang.]

skinnery† (skin'ėr-i), *n.* [ME. *skynnery*; < *skin* + *-ery*.] Skins or furs collectively.

To drapery & *skynnery* euer hane ye a sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

skinniness (skin'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being skinny, or like skin. — 2. Leanness; emaciation.

skinning-table (skin'ing-tā'bl), *n.* A taxidermists' table, provided with appliances for skinning and stuffing objects of natural history.

With such precautions as these, birds most liable to be soiled reach the *skinning-table* in perfect order. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 18.

skinny (skin'i), *a.* [< *skin* + *-y*1.] 1. Consisting of or having the nature of skin; resembling skin or film; cutaneous; membranous.

And [it cureth] the bones charged with purulent and *skinny* matter. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii., Proeme.

Our ministers, . . . like a seething pot set to cool, sensibly exhale and reak out the greatest part of that zeal and those gifts which were formerly in them, settling in a *skinny* congealment of ease and sloth at the top. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. Tough and firm or dense, but not hard: as, the *skinny* covering of a bird's beak: distinguished from *horny*.

What is most remarkable in these [whistling ducks] is that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a *skinny*, or, more properly, cartilaginous substance. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 5.

3. Characterized by skinniness; showing skin with little appearance of flesh under it; lean; emaciated.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 45.

I fear thee, ancient mariner,
I fear thy *skinny* hand. *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iv.

4. Miserly; stingy; mean. Compare *skin*, *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

As a rule, the whole of the men in a factory would contribute, and *skinny* ones were not let off easily. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 246.

skin-planting (skin'plan'ting), *n.* Same as *skin-grafting*.

skin-sensory (skin'sen'sō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epidermis and the principal parts of the nervous system: an embryological term applied to the outer germ-layer or ectoderm of the embryo, whence the above-named tissues and organs are derived.

skin-tight (skin'tīt), *a.* Fitting like the skin; as tight as the skin; pressing close on the skin; glove-tight.

Pink *skin-tight* breeches met his high patent-leather boots at the knee. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 91.

skintling (skint'ling), *adv.* [Appar. for **squintling*, < *squint* + *-ling*2.] At an angle. [Colloq.]

When dry [the bricks] . . . are carried in wheel-barrows and set *skintling*, or at angles across each other, to allow the heat to pass between them in the down-draught kilns. *Science*, XIII. 335.

skin-wool (skin'wůl), *n.* Wool taken from the dead skin, as distinguished from that shorn from the living animal.

skio, skeo (skyō), *n.* [< Norw. *skjaa*, a shed, esp., like *fiske-skjaa*, a 'fish-shed,' a shed in which to dry fish.] A fishermen's shed or hut. [Orkney Islands.]

He would substitute better houses for the *skeoes*, or sheds, built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

skip1 (skip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skipped* or *skipt*, ppr. *skipping*. [< ME. *skippen*, *skyppen*. Origin uncertain: (*a*) according to Skeat, < Ir. *sgiob*, snatch (found in pp. *sgiobtha*, snatched away, *sgiob*, a snatch, grasp), = Gael. *sgiab*, start or move suddenly, snatch or pull at anything, = W. *ysgipio*, snatch away; (*b*) less prob. connected with Icel. *skopa*, run, *skoppa*, spin like a top.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move suddenly or hastily (in a specified direction); go with a leap or spring; bound; dart.

Whan she saugh that Romayns wan the toun,
She took hir children alle, and *skipte* adoun
Into the fyr, and chees rather to dye
Than any Romayn dide hire vilcynye. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 674.

And he castide awey his cloth & *skippide* and cam to him. *Wyclif*, Mark x. 50.

O'er the hills o' Glentanar you'll *skip* in an hour. *Baron of Brackley* (Child's Ballads, VI. 191).

2. To take light, dancing steps; leap about, as in sport; jump lightly; caper; frisk; specifically, to skip the rope (see below).

Ne'er trust me, but she danceth!
Summer is in her face now, and she *skippeth!* *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

When going ashore, one attired like a woman lay grovelling on the sand, whilest the rest *skipt* about him in a ring. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

Can any information be given as to the origin of the custom of *skipping* on Good Friday? . . . It was generally practised with the long rope, from six to ten, or more, grown-up people *skipping* at one rope. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 407.

3. To make sudden changes with omissions; especially, to change about in an arbitrary manner: as, to *skip* about in one's reading.

Quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 212.

The vibrant accent *skipping* here and there,
Just as it pleased invention or despair. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

4. To pass without notice; make omission, as of certain passages in reading or writing: often followed by *over*.

I don't know why they *skipped over* Lady Betty, who, if there were any question of beauty, is, I think, as well as her sister. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 33.

5. To take one's self off hurriedly; make off: as, he collected the money and *skipped*. [Slang.] — 6. In *music*, to pass or progress from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant from it. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Skip*, *Trip*, *Hop*, *Leap*, *Bound*, *Spring*, *Jump*, *Vault*. *Skipping* is more than *tripping* and less than *leaping*, *bounding*, *springing*, or *jumping*; like *tripping*, it implies lightness of spirits or joy. It is about equal to *hopping*, but *hopping* is rather heavy and generally upon one foot or with the feet together, while *skipping* uses the feet separately or one after the other. A *hop* is shorter than a *jump*, and a *jump* than a *leap*: as, the *hop* of a toad; the *jump* of a frog; the *leap* of a marsh-frog; a *jump* from a fence; a *leap* from a second-story window. *Skip*, *trip*, *bound*, and *spring* imply elasticity; *bound*, *spring*, *leap*, and *vault* imply vigorous activity. *Vault* implies that one has something on which to rest one or both hands; *vaulting* is either upon or over something, as a horse, a fence, and therefore is largely an upward movement; the other movements may be chiefly horizontal.

II. *trans.* 1. To leap over; cross with a skip or bound.

Tom could move with lordly grace,
Dick nimbly *skipt* the gutter. *Swift*, Tom and Dick.

2. To pass over without action or notice; disregard; pass by.

Let not thy sword *skip* one. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 110.

He entailes the Brecon estate on the issue male of his eldest son, and, in defailer, to *skip* the 2d son . . . and to come to the third. *Aubrey*, Lives, William Aubrey.

I could write about its [Halifax's] free-school system, and its many noble charities. But the reader always *skips* such things. *C. D. Warner*, Baddeck, ii.

3. To cause to skip or bound; specifically, to throw (a missile) so as to cause it to make a series of leaps along a surface.

The doctor could *skip* them [stones] clear across the stream — four skips and a landing on the other bank. *Joseph Kirkland*, The McVeys, v.

To skip or **jump the rope**, to jump over a rope slackly held and kept in steady revolution over one's head, the leaps being taken just in time to allow the rope to pass between the feet and the ground. The ends of the rope may be held in the hands of the skipper, or by two other persons so placed as to give it a large radius of revolution. It is a common amusement of young girls.

skip1 (skip), *n.* [< *skip*1, *v.*] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

And with an active *skip* remount themselves again,
Leaving the Roman horse behind them on the plain. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 195.

He fetched divers *skips*, and cried out, "I have found it, I have found it!" *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 383.

The things that mount the rostrum with a *skip*,
And then skip down again. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 409.

2. A passing over or disregarding; an omission; specifically, in *music*, a melodic progression from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant. Also called *salto*. — 3. That which is skipped; anything which is passed over or disregarded. [Rare.]

No man who has written so much is so seldom tiresome. In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which, in our school days, we used to call *skip*. Yet he often wrote on subjects which are generally considered dull. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

4. In the games of bowls and curling, the player who acts as captain, leader, or director of a side or team, and who usually plays the last bowl or stone which his team has to play. Also called *skipper*. — 5. A college servant; a scout. [Dublin University slang.]

Conducting himself in all respects . . . as his, the aforesaid Lorrequer's, own man, *skip*, valet, or flunkey. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xi.

6. In *sugar-making*, the amount or charge of syrup in the pans at one time. — **Hop, skip, and jump**. See *hop*1. — **Skip-tooth saw**, a saw with every alternate tooth removed.

skip2 (skip), *n.* [A var. of *skep*, q. v.] In *mining*, an iron box for raising ore, differing from the kibble in that it runs between guides, while the kibble hangs free. In metal-mines the name is sometimes given to the box when it has wheels and runs on rails.

skip-brain† (skip'brān), *a.* Shuttle-witted; flighty; fickle. [Rare.]

This *skipp-braine* Fancie moves these easie movers
To loue what ere hath but a glimpse of good. *Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 30. (*Davies.*)

Skipetar (skip'e-tär), *n.* [Albanian *Skipetar*, lit. mountaineer, < *skipe*, a mountain.] 1. An Albanian or Arnaut. See *Albanian*. — 2. The language of the Albanians: same as *Albanian*.

skip-hegrie (skip'heg'ri), *n.* Same as *hegrie*.

skipjack (skip'jak), *n.* [< *skip*1 + *jack*1.] 1. A shallow, impertinent fellow; an insignificant fop; a puppy.

These villains, that can never leave grinning! . . . to see how this *skip-jack* looks at me! *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

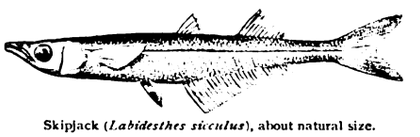
What, know'st thou, *skipjack*, whom thou villain call'st? *Greene*, Alphonsus, i.

2†. Formerly, a youth who rode horses up and down, showing them off with a view to sale.

The boyes, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jades up and downe are called *skip-jacks*. *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle Light, x. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. The merrythought of a fowl made into a little toy by a twisted thread and a small piece of stick. (*Halliwell.*) A similar skipjack is oftener made of the breastbone of a goose or duck, across the costal processes of which is twisted a piece of twine with a little stick, the latter being stuck at the other end with a bit of shoemaker's wax. As the adhesion of the stick to the wax suddenly gives way, under the continued tension of the twisted string, the toy skips into the air, or turns a somersault. Also called *jumping-jack*.

4. In *ichth.*, one of several different fishes which dart through and sometimes skip out of the water. (*a*) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (*b*) The herring, or Ohio shad, *Clupea chrysochloris*, of little economical value, related to the alewife. (*c*) The saurel, *Trachurus saurus*: same as *scad*1, 2. (*d*) The hairtail, a trichiuroid fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [Indian river, Florida.] (*e*) The jurel, buffalo-jack, or jack-fish, a carangoid, *Caranx pisquetos*. [Florida.] (*f*) The runner, a carangoid fish, *Elegatis pinnulatus*. [Key West.] (*g*) A scombroid fish, *Sarda chilensis*, the bonito. See cut under *bonito*. [California.] (*h*) The butterfish, a stromateoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*. See cut under *butter-fish*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.] (*i*) The brook-silversides, *Labidesthes sicculus*, a graceful little fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, found in ponds and brooks of the Mississippi watershed. It is 3½ inches long, translucent olive-green, the back dotted with black, the sides with a very distinct silvery band bounded above by a black line.



Skipjack (*Labidesthes sicculus*), about natural size.

5. In *entom.*, a click-beetle or snapping-beetle; an elater; any member of the *Elateridæ*. See cut under *click-beetle*. — 6. A form of boat used on the Florida coast, built very flat, with little or no sheer, and with chubby bows. *J. A. Henshall.*

skip-kennel† (skip'ken'el), *n.* [< *skip*1, *v.*, + obj. *kennel*2.] One who has to jump the gutters: a contemptuous name for a lackey or footboy.

Every scullion and *skipkennel* had liberty to tell his master his own. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, No. 2.

You have no professed enemy except the rabble, and my lady's waiting-woman, who are sometimes apt to call you *skip-kennel*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

skip-mackerel (skip'mak'e-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

skipper1 (skip'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *skippere*, *skyppare*; < *skip*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which skips or jumps; a leaper; a dancer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458. — 2†. A locust.

This wind hem brogte the *skipperes*,
He deden on gres [grass] and coren [corn] deres [harm]. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3087.

3†. A trifling, thoughtless person; a skipjack.

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Skipper, stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 341.

4. In *entom.*: (*a*) A hesperian; any butterfly of the family *Hesperiidæ:* so called from their quick, darting, or jerky flight. Also called *hopper*. See cut under *Hesperia*. (*b*) The larva of the cheese-fly, *Piophila casei;* a cheese-hopper. See cut under *cheese-fly*. (*c*) One of certain water-beetles or -boatmen of the family *Notonectidæ*. See cut under *water-boatman*. (*d*) A skipjack, snapping-bug, or click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*.—**5.** The saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus*. See cut under *saury*.—**6.** Same as *skip*[1], 4.—**Lulworth skipper**, a small hesperian butterfly, *Pamphila actæon:* so called by English collectors, from its abundance at Lulworth, England.

skipper[2] (skip'ėr), *v. i.* [A freq. of *skip*[1].] To move with short skips; skip. [Rare.]

A grass-finch *skippered* to the top of a stump.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 14.

skipper[3] (skip'ėr), *n.* [< D. *schipper* (= Sw. *skeppare* = Dan. *skipper*), a shipper, sailor, navigator, = E. *shipper:* see *shipper*.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain; hence, in familiar use, one having the principal charge in any kind of vessel.

Young Patrick Spens is the best *skipper*
That ever sail'd the sea.
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Ballads, III. 338).

The *skipper* hauled at the heavy sail.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

Skipper's daughters, tall white-crested waves, such as are seen at sea in windy weather; whitecaps.

It was gray, harsh, easterly weather, the swell ran pretty high, and out in the open there were *skipper's daughters*.
R. L. Stevenson, Education of an Engineer.

skipper[4] (skip'ėr), *n.* [Prob. < W. *ysgubor*, a barn, = Ir. *sgiobol* = Gael. *sgiobal*, a barn, granary. Otherwise a var. of **skippen* for *shippen*, a shed.] A barn; an outhouse; a shed or other place of shelter used as a lodging. [Cant.]

Now let each tripper
Make a retreat into the *skipper*,
And couch a hogs-head till the dark man's past.
Brome, Jovial Crew, ii.

skipper[4] (skip'ėr), *v. i.* [< *skipper*[4], *n.*] To take shelter in a barn, shed, or other rude lodging: sometimes with indefinite *it*. [Cant.]

If the weather is fine and mild, they prefer "*skippering it*"—that is, sleeping in an outhouse or hay-field—to going to a union.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 401.

skipper-bird (skip'ėr-bėrd), *n.* One who sleeps in barns, outhouses, or other rude places of shelter; a vagrant; a tramp. [Cant.]

The best places in England for *skipper-birds* (parties that never go to lodging-houses, but to barns or outhouses, sometimes without a blanket).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

skipper-boy† (skip'ėr-boi), *n.* A boy sailor.

O up bespak the *skipper-boy*,
I wat he spak too high.
William Guiseman (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

skippership (skip'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *skipper*[3] + *-ship*.] **1.** The office or rank of a skipper, or master of a small vessel.—**2.** A fee paid to the skipper of a cod-fisher in excess of his share of the proceeds of the voyage. [Massachusetts.]

skippet[1]† (skip'et), *n.* [Appar. formed by Spenser, < **skip* (AS. *scip*), a ship, + *-et*.] A small boat.

Upon the banck they sitting did espy
A daintie damsell dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floting did appeare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 14.

skippet[2] (skip'et), *n.* [< *skip*[2], *skep*, + *-et*.] **1.** A circular box used for covering and protecting a seal. Old documents were commonly sealed by means of a ribbon which passed through the parchment, and to which was affixed a large circular wax seal, not attached to the parchment itself, but hanging below its edge. The skippet used to protect such a seal was commonly turned of wood, like a shallow box, with a cover formed of a simple disk of wood held to the box by strings passed through eyelet-holes.


Skippet.

These indentures are contained in volumes bound in purple velvet, the seals of the different parties being preserved in silver *skippets* attached to the volumes by silken cords.
Athenæum, No. 3085, p. 783.

2. A small round vessel with a long handle, used for lading water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skipping (skip'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Performing any act indicated by skip, in any sense; especially, taking skips or leaps; frisking; hence, flighty; giddy; volatile.

Allay with some cold drops of modesty
Thy *skipping* spirit.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 196.

2. Characterized by skips or leaps.

An Ethiopian, poore, and accompanyed with few of his nation, who, fantastically clad, doth dance in their processions with a *skipping* motion, and distortion of his body, not unlike our Antiques.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 133.

skippingly (skip'ing-li), *adv.* In a skipping manner; by skips or leaps.

skipping-rope (skip'ing-rōp), *n.* A piece of small rope, with or without wooden handles, used by children in the sport of skipping the rope. Also called *jumping-rope* and *skip-rope*. See *to skip the rope*, under *skip*[1].

skipping-teach (skip'ing-tēch), *n.* In *sugar-making*, a kind of pan for removing concentrated syrups from open evaporating-pans. It fills, when lowered into the evaporating-pans, through an inwardly opening and outwardly closing valve, and after filling is raised so that syrup adhering to its exterior may drip back, to avoid waste in transferring its contents. Improved modern evaporating-pans have rendered this device practically obsolete.

skip-rope (skip'rōp), *n.* Same as *skipping-rope*.

skip-shaft (skip'shaft), *n.* In *mining*, a special shaft for the ascent and descent of the skip.

skip-wheel (skip'hwēl), *n.* In a carding-machine, a wheel which regulates the mechanism for lifting the top flats in a prearranged order for their successive cleaning. The method is generally to lift every alternate flat; but in some cases the flats near the feeding-cylinder become soonest clogged, and are lifted more frequently than the others.

skirt†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *scur*[1].

skirgaliard†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *skyrgalyard;* cf. *galliard*, *n.*, 1.] A wild, gay, dissipated fellow. *Halliwell.*

Syr *skyrgalyard*, ye were so skyt,
Your wyll than ran before your wyt.
Skelton, Against the Scottes, l. 101.

skirk†, *v. i.* [A var. of *scrike*[1], *shriek*.] To shriek.

I, like a tender-hearted wench, *skirked* out for fear of the devil.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii. (*Davies.*)

skirl, *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shirl*[1] for *shrill*.

skirlcock (skėrl'kok), *n.* The mistlethrush: so called from its harsh note. *C. Swainson.* [Prov. Eng.]

skirling (skėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skirl*, *v.*] The act of emitting a shrill sound; also, a shrill sound; a skirl. [Scotch.]

skirmt, *v.* [ME. *skirmen, skyrmen,* < OF. *eskermir, eskiermir, esquermir, esquiermir, escremir, escrimer, scrimir,* also *eskermer, escremer*, fence, play at fence, lay hard about one, F. *escrimer*, fence, = Pr. *escrimir, escremir* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare, schermire*, fence, < OHG. *scirman, scirmen*, shield, protect, MHG. *schirmen, schermen*, shield, defend, fight, G. *schirmen*, shield, defend, < OHG. *scirm, scerm*, MHG. *schirm, scherm*, G. *schirm*, a shield, screen, shelter, guard (> It. *schermo*, protection, defense); cf. Gr. σκίρον, a parasol, σκιά, shade, shadow. Hence ult. *skirmish, scrimmage*, and (< F.) *escrime, scrimer*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fence; skirmish.

There the Sarsyns were strawyd wyde,
And bygane to *skyrme* bylyve,
As al the worlde schul to-dryve.
Wright, Seven Sages, l. 2693.

II. *trans.* To fence with; fight; strike.

Aschatus with skath [thou] wold *skirme* to the deth,
That is my fader so fre, and thi first graunser.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13601.

skirmery†, *n.* [ME. *skirmerie,* < OF. *escrimerie,* < *escrimer*, fence: see *skirm*.] Defense; skirmishing.

The kynge Bohors, that moche cowde of *skirmerie*, resceyved the stroke on his shelde, and he smote so harde that a gret quarter fill on the launde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

skirmish (skėr'mish), *n.* [Also dial. or colloq. *scrimmage, skrimmage;* early mod. E. also *skirmage, scarmage, scarmoge;* < ME. *scarmishe, scarmysshe, scarmich, scarmych, scarmuch, scharmus,* < OF. (and F.) *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa* = Sp. *escaramuza* = Pg. *escaramuça* = It. *scaramuccia*, prop. *schermugio* (the *scaramuccia* form being in part a reflection of the OF., which in its turn, with the Sp., and the MHG. *scharmutzel, scharmitzel*, G. *scharmützel*, D. *schermutseling*, Sw. *skärmytsel*, Dan. *skjærmydsel*, which have an added dim. term., is from the It. *schermugio*), formerly *schermuzio*, a skirmish; with dim. or depreciative suffix, < *schermire*, fence, fight: see *skirm*. Cf. *scaramouch*, ult. from the same It. source.] **1.** An irregular fight, especially between small parties; an engagement, in the presence of two armies, between small detachments advanced for the purpose either of drawing on a battle or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear.

Of Troilus, that is to palays ryden
Fro the *scarmich* of the which I you tolde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 934.

A yeare and seuen moneths was Scipio at the siege of Numantia, all whiche time he neuer gaue battell or *skirmishe*, but only gaue order that no succour might come at them.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 32.

McPherson had encountered the largest force yet met since the battle of Port Gibson, and had a *skirmish* nearly approaching a battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 490.

2†. Defense.

Such cruell game my *scarmoges* disarmes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 34.

3. Any contention or contest; a preliminary trial of strength, etc.

They never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 64.

Of God's dreadful Anger these
Were but the first light *Skirmishes*.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 14.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rencounter, Brush*, etc. See *encounter*.

skirmish (skėr'mish), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *skyrmysshe;* < ME. *skarmysshen, scarmishen,* < OF. *escarmoucher, escarmoucier*, F. *escarmoucher*, skirmish, < *escarmouche*, a skirmish: see *skirmish*, *n.*] **1.** To fight irregularly, as in a skirmish; fight in small parties or along a skirmish-line.

He durst not gyue them battayle vntyll he had sumwhat better searched the Region. Yet did he in the meane tyme *skyrmysshe* with them twyse.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 91).

Colonel Spinelli, who took part in the council, suggested the middle course, of a partial attack, or a kind of *skirmishing*, during which further conclusions might be formed.
A. Gindely, Thirty Years War (trans.), I. 247.

2†. To defend one's self; strike out in defense or attack.

And [he] be-gan to *scarmyshe* and to grope a-boute hym with his staffe as a wood devell.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

3. To be in a position of guarded and cautious attack; fence.

We should no longer fence or *skirmish* with this question. We should come to close quarters with it.
Gladstone, quoted in Philadelphia Times, April 9, 1886.

skirmish-drill (skėr'mish-dril), *n.* Drill in skirmishing.

In the *skirmish-drill* the officers and non-commissioned officers will constantly aim to impress each man with the idea of his individuality, and the responsibility that rests upon him.
Upton, Infantry Tactics, § 638.

skirmisher (skėr'mish-ėr), *n.* [< *skirmish* + *-er*[1].] One who skirmishes; a soldier specially detailed for the duty of skirmishing; one of the skirmish-line (which see).

When *skirmishers* are thrown out to clear the way for and to protect the advance of the main body, their movements should be so regulated as to keep it constantly covered. Every company of *skirmishers* has a small reserve, whose duty it is to fill vacant places and to furnish the line with cartridges and relieve the fatigued.
Upton, Infantry Tactics, §§ 629, 630.

skirmishing (skėr'mish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *skarmysshynge;* verbal n. of *skirmish*, *v.*] Irregular fighting between small parties; a skirmish.

At a *skarmysshynge*
She cast hire herte upon Mynos the kynge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1910.

skirmish-line (skėr'mish-līn), *n.* A line of men, called skirmishers, thrown out to feel the enemy, protect the main body from sudden attack, conceal the movements of the main body, and the like. *Upton.*

Skirophoria (skir-ō-fō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Σκιροφόρια, pl., < σκιροφόρος, < σκίρον, a white parasol borne in honor of Athene (hence called Σκιράς), + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Athene, celebrated on the 12th of the month Skirophorion (about July 1st).

Skirophorion (skir-ō-fō'ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. Σκιροφοριών, the 12th Attic month, < Σκιροφόρια: see *Skirophoria*.] In the ancient Attic calendar, the last month of the year, containing 29 days, and corresponding to the last part of June and the first part of July.

skirr[1] (skėr), *n.* [Imitative.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Ireland.]

skirr[2], *v.* See *scur*[1].

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skirret (skir'et), *n.* [< ME. *skyrwyt, skerwyth;* contraction or borrowed appar. a mutilated form, prop. **sugar-root* (ME. **sucre-rot* = Sw. *socker-rot*, skirret) or *sugar-wort* (MD. *suycker-wortel*, D. *suikerwortel* = G. *zuckerwurzel*, skirret).] A species of water-parsnip, *Sium Sisarum*, generally said to be of Chinese origin, long cultivated in Europe for its esculent root. It is a plant a foot high with pinnate leaves, a hardy perennial, but grown as an annual. The root is composed of small fleshy tubers, of the size of the little finger, united at the crown. It somewhat resembles parsnip in flavor, and is eaten boiled served with butter, or half-boiled and then fried. Skirret, however, has now nearly fallen into disuse.



Skirret (*Sium Sisarum*).

Skyrwyt, herbe or rote (*skerwyth*). Pastinaca, . . . bancia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

The *skirret* (which some say) in sallats stirs the blood. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 50.

skirrhus (skir'us), *n.* Same as *scirrhus*.

skirt[1] (skėrt), *n.* [< ME. *skirt, skyrt, skirthe,* < Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle (*hringskyrta*, 'ring-shirt,' a coat of mail, *fyrirskyrta*, 'fore-skirt,' an apron), = Sw. *skjorta*, a skirt, *skört*, a petticoat, = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = MHG. G. *schurz*, apron, garment: see *shirt*, of which *skirt* is a doublet.] 1. The lower and hanging part of a coat or other garment; the part of a garment below the waist.

Skyrt, of a garment, Trames. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

And as Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 Sam. xv. 27.

This morning . . . I rose, put on my suit with great *skirts*. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1660.

Margaret had to hold by the *skirt* of Solomon's coat, while he felt his way before. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

2. A woman's petticoat; the part of a woman's dress that hangs from the waist; formerly, a woman's lap.

Anon the woman . . . toke his hede into her *skirthe*, and he began . . . to slepe.
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage, E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

That fair Lady Betty [a portrait] . . . brightens up that panel well with her long satin *skirt*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, x. 1.

3. A hanging part, loose from the rest: as, the *skirt* of a saddle. See cut under *saddle*.

[He] smote the horse with the spores on bothe sides faste by the *skirtes* of his sadell, for his legges were so shorte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 683.

4†. A narrow frill, corresponding to what would now be called a *ruffle*.

A narrow lace or a small *skirt* of fine ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before.
Addison, Guardian, No. 118

5. Border; edge; margin; extreme part: as, the *skirts* of a town.

A dish of pickled sailors, fine salt sea-boys, shall relish like anchovies or caveare, to draw down a cup of nectar in the *skirts* of a night. *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.

Some great man sure that 's asham'd of his kindred: perhaps some Suburbe Justice, that sits o' the *skirts* o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

6. In *milling*, the margin of a millstone.—7†. *Milit.*, same as *base*[1], 2.—8. The midriff or diaphragm: so called from its appearance, as seen in butchers' meat. Also *skirting*.—**At one's skirts**, following one closely.

Therefore go on; I *at thy skirts* will come.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 40.

Chinese skirt, a close narrow skirt for women's dresses, worn about 1870 after the abandonment of crinoline and hoop-skirts.—**Divided skirt**, a style of dress, recommended on hygienic grounds, in which the skirt resembles a pair of exceedingly loose trousers.—**To sit upon one's skirts**†, to take revenge on one.

Crosse me not, Liza, nether be so perte,
For if thou dost I'll *sit upon thy skirte*.
The Abortive of an Idle Howre (1620). (*Halliwell.*)

skirt[1] (skėrt), *v.* [< *skirt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To border; form the border or edge of; move along the edge of.

Oft when sundown *skirts* the moor.
Tennyson, in Memoriam, xli.

Hawk-eye, . . . taking the path . . . that was most likely to avoid observation, . . . rather *skirted* than entered the village. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or live on the border; also, to move along a border, shore, or edge.

Savages . . . who *skirt* along our western frontiers.
S. S. Smith.

And then I set off up the valley, *skirting* along one side of it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xliv.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to go round hedges and gates instead of jumping over or breaking through: said of a man or dog.

skirt[2] (skėrt), *v. t.* and *i.* A dialectal form of *squirt*. *Halliwell.*

skirt-braid (skėrt'brād), *n.* Woolen braid for binding or edging the bottom of a skirt, generally sold in lengths sufficient for a single garment.

skirt-dancing (skėrt'dan'sing), *n.* A form of ballet-dancing in which the effect is produced by graceful movements of the skirts, which are sufficiently long and full to be waved in the hands of the dancer.

skirted (skėr'ted), *a.* [< *skirt* + *-ed*[2].] Having a skirt: usually in composition.

Here stood awaiting him a youth of about his own age, and similarly dressed in a long-*skirted* coat with silver buttons, linsey-woolsey knee-breeches, clocked stockings, and buckled shoes. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 581.

skirter[1] (skėr'tėr), *n.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who skirts or goes around the borders of anything; specifically, in *hunting*, a huntsman or dog who goes around a high hedge, or gate, etc., instead of over or through it.

Sit down in your saddles and race at the brook,
Then smash at the bullfinch; no time for a look;
Leave cravens and *skirters* to dangle behind;
He 's away for the moors in the teeth of the wind!
Kingsley, Go Hark!

skirter[2] (skėr'tėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *squirter*. *Halliwell.*

skirt-furrow (skėrt'fur'ō), *n.* See *furrow*.

skirting (skėr'ting), *n.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. A strong material made for women's underskirts; especially, a material woven in pieces of the right length and width for skirts, and sometimes shaped so as to diminish waste and the labor of making. Felt, woolen, and other materials are manufactured in this form.—2. Same as *skirting-board*.

The *skirting*, which in our country is generally of wood, was finished with ivory four feet from the ground.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 633.

3. In a saddle, a padded lining beneath the flaps. *E. H. Knight.*—4. *pl.* In *sheep-shearing*, the inferior parts of the wool taken from the extremities. [Australia.]—5. Same as *skirt*[1], 8.

skirting-board (skėr'ting-bōrd), *n.* The narrow board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room, next the floor. Also called *base-board*, *mopboard*, and *wash-board*.

skirtless (skėrt'les), *a.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-less*.] Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

skise, *v. i.* See *skice*.

skit[1] (skit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skitted*, ppr. *skitting*. [Also (Sc.) *skite, skyte;* < ME. **skitten, skyten*, < Sw. *skutta*, dial. *skötta*, leap (cf. dial. *skytta*, go hunting, be idle), < *skjuta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*[1], of which *skit*[1] is ult. a secondary form. Cf. also *scud*, *scuttle*[3].] 1. To leap aside; fly off at a tangent; go off suddenly.

And then I cam abord the Admirall, and bade them stryke in the Kyngys name of Englond, and they bade me *skyte* in the Kyngs name of Englond.
Paston Letters, I. 84.

I hope my friend will not love a wench against her will; . . . if she *skit* and recoil, he shoots her off warily, and away he goes. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

2. To flounce; caper like a skittish horse. [Scotch.]

Yet, soon 's she hears me mention Muirland Willie,
She *skits* and flings like ony towmont filly.
Tannahill, Poems, p. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To slide. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skit[1] (skit), *n.* [Prob. < *skit*[1], *v.*] 1. A light, wanton wench.

At the request of a dancing *skit*, [Herod] stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.
Howard, Earl of Northampton, Def. against supposed Prophecies (1583).

2. A scud of rain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skit[2] (skit), *n.* [Perhaps, after *skit*[1], *v.*, a var. of **scout*[1], *n.* (see *scout*[1], *v.*), < Icel. *skūti, skūta*, a taunt, scoff, and so, like the ult. related AS. *onscyte*, an attack, calumny, from the root of *scēótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *skit*[1].] 1. A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon; a pasquinade; a squib; also, a short essay or treatise; a pamphlet; a brochure; a literary trifle, especially one of a satirical or sarcastic nature.

A manuscript with learning fraught,
Or some nice pretty little *skit*
Upon the times, and full of wit.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his Tritical Essay upon the Faculties of the Human Mind; but that is a mere *skit* compared with this strange performance. *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, ix.

2. Banter; jeer.

But I canna think it, Mr. Glossin; this will be some o' your *skits* now. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

skit[2] (skit), *v. t.* [< *skit*[2], *n.*] To cast reflections on; asperse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

skit[3] (skit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The skitty, a rail or crake. See *skitty*.

skite (skit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skited*, ppr. *skiting*. [Also *skyte;* a Sc. var. of *skit*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To glide; slip; slide. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To eject (liquid); squirt. [Scotch.]

skite (skit), *n.* [Also *skyte;* < *skite*, *v.*] 1. A sudden dash; a smart shower: as, a *skite* of rain.—2. A smart, glancing blow or slap: as, a *skite* on the lug.

When hailstanes drive wi' bitter *skite*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

3. A squirt or syringe.—4. A trick: as, an ill *skite*. [Scotch in all uses.]

skitter (skit'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skit*[1].] 1. To skim; pass over lightly.

Some kinds of ducks in lighting strike the water with their tails first, and *skitter* along the surface for a few feet before settling down. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 59.

2. In *angling*, to draw a baited hook or a spoon-hook along the surface of water by means of a rod and line: as, to *skitter* for pickerel.

Throw the spoon near the weeds with a stiff rod, and draw it sideways from the bow of the boat, or *skitter* with artificial minnow. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 374.

skitter-brained (skit'ėr-brānd), *a.* Giddy; thoughtless. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skittering (skit'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skitter*, *v.*] In *angling*, the action of drawing or jerking a bait along the surface of the water. For skittering a float is not used, nor is natural bait the best. Spoons are used mounted with feathers. The angler stands near the bow of a boat and skitters the lure along the surface of the water.

skitter-wit (skit'ėr-wit), *n.* A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

skittish (skit'ish), *a.* [< late ME. *skyttyshe;* < *skit*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Easily frightened; disposed to start, jump, or run, as if from fright.

A *skittish* filly will be your fortune, Welford, and fair enough for such a packsaddle.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

De little Rabbits, dey mighty *skittish*, en dey sorter huddle deyse'f up tergedder en watch Brer Fox motions.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xxii.

Hence—2. Shy; avoiding familiarity or intercourse; timid; retiring; coy.

He slights us
As *skittish* things, and we shun him as curious.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

And if the *skittish* Nymph should fly,
He [Youth] in a double Sense must die.
Prior, Alma, ii.

3. Changeable; volatile; fickle; inconstant; capricious.

Such as I am all true lovers are,
Unstaid and *skittish* in all motions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is beloved. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 18.

Had I been froward, *skittish*, or unkind, . . .
Thou might'st in justice and in conscience fly.
Crabbe, Works, II. 184.

4. Deceitful; tricky; deceptive.

Withal it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very *skittish*, and often cast their owners.
Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 162.

Everybody's family doctor was remarkably clever, and was understood to have immeasurable skill in the management and training of the most *skittish* or vicious diseases.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xv.

skittishly (skit'ish-li), *adv.* In a skittish manner; restively; shyly; changeably.

skittishness (skit'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being skittish, in any sense of that word. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

skittle (skit'l), *n.* [An unassibilated form (prob. due to Scand.) of *shittle*, now usually *shuttle*, = Dan. *skyttel* = Sw. *skyttel*, a shuttle: see *shuttle*[1]. For the game so called, cf. *shuttle*[1] (def. 7) and *shuttlecock*.] 1. One of the pins used in the game of skittles.

I'll cleave you from the skull to the twist, and make nine *skittles* of thy bones.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

2. *pl.* A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of an alley, the object of the player stationed at the other end being to knock over the set of pins with as few throws as possible of a large roundish ball.

Skittles is another favourite amusement, and the costermongers class themselves among the best players in London. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 14.

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skittle (skit'l), *v. t.*: pret. and pp. *skittled*, ppr. *skittling*. [< *skittle*, *n.*] To knock over with a skittle-ball; knock down; bowl off. [Rare.]

There are many ways in which the Australian, like the rest of us, can *skittle* down his money.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 70.

skittle-alley (skit'l-al'i), *n.* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.

skittle-ball (skit'l-bâl), *n.* A disk of hard wood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles.

skittle-dog (skit'l-dog), *n.* A small kind of shark: same as *picked dogfish* (which see, under *picked*[1]). [Local, Eng.]

skittle-frame (skit'l-frām), *n.* The frame or structure of a skittle-alley.

The magistrates caused all the *skittle-frames* in or about the city of London to be taken up, and prohibited the playing at dutch-pins. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 50.

skittle-ground (skit'l-ground), *n.* Same as *skittle-alley*.

He repaired to the *skittle-ground*, and, seating himself on a bench, proceeded to enjoy himself in a very sedate and methodical manner. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlv.

skittle-pin (skit'l-pin), *n.* [< *skittle* + *pin*[1].] A pin used in the game of skittles. Also called *kettle-pin*, *kittle-pin*.

skittle-pot (skit'l-pot), *n.* A crucible used by jewelers, silversmiths, and other workers in fine metal for various purposes.

skitty (skit'i), *n.*; pl. *skitties* (-iz). [Cf. *skit*[3].] 1. The skit or water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*, more fully called *skitty-cock* and *skitty-coot*. [Local, Eng.]—2. The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Local, Eng.]—**Spotted skitty**. Same as *spotted rail* (which see, under *rail*[4]).

skive[1] (skīv), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *shive*. Cf. *skive*[1], *v.*] In *gem-cutting*, same as *diamond-wheel* (*b*).

skive[1] (skīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skived*, ppr. *skiving*. [An unassibilated form of **shive*, *v.*, < *shive*, *n.* Cf. *skiver*[1].] In *leather-manuf.* and *lapidary-work*, to shave, scarf, or pare off; grind away (superfluous substance).

skive[2] (skīv), *v. i.* [Prob. < *skiff*[2], *a.*; or a var. of *skew*[1] (cf. *skiver*[1], as related to *skewer*).] To turn up the eyes. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

skiver[1] (skī'vėr), *n.* [Appar. < **skiver*, *v.*, freq. of *skive*, *v.*, and ult. identical with *shiver*[1], of which it may be regarded as an unassibilated form. Cf. *skewer*.] 1. Same as *skiving-knife*.—2. Leather split by the skiving-knife; a thin leather made of the grained side of split sheepskin tanned in sumac. It is used for cheap bindings for books, the lining of hats, pocket-books, etc. Compare *skiving*.

Sheepskin is the commonest leather used for binding. When unsplit it is called a roan; when split in two the upper half is called a *skiver*, the under or fleshy half a flesher.
W. Matthews, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier), p. 37.

3. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting counters for shoes and for making rands; a leather-skiving machine.—4. An old form of dirk.—5. A skewer. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

skiver[1] (skī'vėr), *v. t.* [< *skiver*[1], *n.*] To skewer; impale.

"Go right through a man," rejoined Sam, rather sulkily. "Blessed if he didn't near *skiver* my horse."
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 221.

skiver[2] (skiv'ėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To scatter; disperse; fly apart or in various directions, as a flock of birds.

At the report of a gun the frightened flock will dart about in terror, *skiver*, as it is technically called, making the second shot as difficult as the first is easy.
Shore Birds, p. 33.

skiver-wood (skī'vėr-wûd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*.

skivie (skiv'i), *a.* [Also *skevie*; cf. *skive*[2], *skiff*[2], *skew*[1].] Out of the proper direction; deranged: askew. [Scotch.]

"What can he mean by deft [daft]?" "He means mad," said the party appealed to. . . . "Ye have it," said Peter, "that is, not clean *skivie*, but ——."
Scott, Redgauntlet, vii.

skiving (skī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skive*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of taking off the rough fleshy parts from the inner surface of a skin by short oblique cuts with a curriers' knife.—2. The rejected thickness of leather of the flesh side, when leather is split for thin shoes and the like. When the part selected is the grain side, the thin piece of the flesh side is called *skiving*; but when the thicker part is the flesh side, as prepared for chamois, the thinner grain-side piece is the *skiver*.

skiving-knife (skī'ving-nīf), *n.* A knife used for paring or splitting leather. Also *skiver*.

skiving-machine (skī'ving-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for paring the surface of leather or other materials, as pasteboard, rubber, etc. Such machines operate either on the principle of the leather-splitting machine, or by drawing the pieces to be skived under the blade of a fixed knife.—**Lap skiving-machine**, a machine for scarfing off the thickness of leather toward the edge. *E. H. Knight*.

sklent, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *slant*.

skleret, **skleiret**, *n.* See *scleire*.

sklerema, *n.* Same as *sclerema* for *scleroderma*.

skleyret, *n.* See *scleire*.

sklint (sklint), *v.* A dialectal form of *slant*.

skliset, *n.* An obsolete form of *slice*.

skoal (skōl), *interj.* [Repr. Icel. *skāl* = Sw. *skål* = Norw. Dan. *skaal*, bowl: see *skull*[1], *scale*[2].] An exclamation of good wishes; hail!

There from the flowing bowl
Deep drinks the warrior's soul,
Skoal! to the Northland! *skoal!*
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

skodaic (skō-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Skoda* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (1805–81).—**Skodaic resonance**. See *resonance*.

Skoda's sign. Skodaic resonance. See *resonance*.

skoft, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scoff*.

skoff, *v. t.* To gobble up: same as *scoff*, 2. [Slang, Australia.]

skogbœlite (skog'bėl-īt), *n.* [< *Skogböle* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of tantalite from Skogböle in Finland.

skolecite, *n.* See *scolecite*, 1.

skolion (skō'li-on), *n.*; pl. *skolia* (-ä). [< Gr. σκόλιον, a song prob. so called from the metrical irregularities admitted, prop. neut. (sc. μέλος) of σκολιός, curved, winding.] An ancient Greek drinking- or banquet-song, sung to the lyre by the guests in turn.

Nor have we anything exactly representing the Greek *scolia*, those short drinking songs of which Terpander is said to have been the inventor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

skoliosis, *n.* Another spelling of *scoliosis*.

skolster, *n.* See *scoldster*.

skolyont, *n.* An obsolete form of *scullion*.

skomfet, *v. t.* See *scomfit*.

skon, *n.* See *scone*.

skoncet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sconce*[1], *sconce*[2].

skoog, *n.* Same as *skug*.

skorclet, *v. t.* See *scorcle*.

skorodite, *n.* See *scorodite*.

skout, *n.* See *scout*[1].

skouth, *n.* See *scouth*.

skoutt, *n.* See *scout*[4].

skow, *n.* See *scow*.

Skr. An abbreviation of *Sanskrit*.

skrant, *n.* See *scran*.

skreed, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screed*.

skreek, *n.* An obsolete form of *screak*.

skreen, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

skreigh, *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *screak*, *screech*, *shriek*.

skriggle, *v. i.* See *scriggle*.

skrike, *v. i.* See *scrike*.

skrimmaget, *n.* See *scrimmage*.

skrimpt, *v.* See *scrimp*.

skrimschont, **skrimshander**, **skrimshanker**, *v.*, *n.*, and *a.* Same as *scrimshaw*.

skringe, *v.* See *scringe*.

skrippet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrip*[1].

skron (skron), *n.* A unit of weight, 3 hundredweight of barilla, 2 hundredweight of almonds.

skruff, *n.* See *scruff*[3].

skryt. See *scry*[1], *scry*[2].

skryer (skrī'ėr), *n.* [< *skry*: see *scry*[1].] One who descries; specifically, a necromancer's or sorcerer's assistant, whose business it was to inspect the divining-glass or -crystal, and report what he saw in it.

The office of inspector of his glass, or, as it was termed, *skryer*, a name not, as Disraeli supposed, invented by [Dr. John] Dee.
T. Wright, Narratives of Sorcery and Magic (1851), I. 230.

Skt. A contraction (used in this work) for *Sanskrit*.

skua (skū'ä), *n.* [Shetland *skooi*, the skua (*shooie*, *schooi*, the Arctic gull, *Lestris parasiticus*), < Norw. *skua* = Icel. *skūmr*, also *skūfr*, the skua, *Stercorarius catarractes*. The orig. form is uncertain, and the etymological relation to the like-meaning *scout*[3], *scouty-aulin*, q. v., is not clear.] A gull-like predatory bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestridinæ*, especially *Stercorarius* or *Megalestris catarractes*, or *M. skua*, the species originally called by this name, which has since been extended to the several others of the same subfamily. The common or great skua is about 2 feet long, and of a blackish-brown color intimately variegated with chestnut and whitish, becoming yellowish on the sides of the neck; the wings and tail are blackish, with the bases of their feathers white. The middle pair of tail-feathers are



Great Skua (*Megalestris catarractes*).

broad to their tips, and project only about 2 inches. A similar skua inhabits southern seas, *S.* (or *M.*) *antarcticus*. The pomatorhine skua, or jäger, *S.* (or *Lestris*) *pomarinus*, is a smaller species, about 20 inches long, and otherwise different. Still smaller and more different skuas are the parasitic, *S.* (or *Lestris*) *parasiticus*, and the long-tailed, *S. buffoni*, in which the long projecting tail-feathers are acuminate and extend 8 or 10 inches beyond the rest. The skuas are all rapacious marine birds. In the United States the great skua is usually called *sea-hen*, and the others are known as *marlinspikes* and *boatswains*. A local English name of the great skua is *sea-hawk*. See *arctic-bird*, *Lestris*, and *Stercorarius*.

skua-gull (skū'ä-gul), *n.* A jäger or skua; especially, the great skua.

skuet, *v.* An obsolete form of *skew*[1].

skug, **scug** (skug), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scoug*, *skoog*; < Icel. *skuggi* = Sw. *skugga* = Dan. *skygge*, a shade, = AS. *scūa*, *scūwa*, a shade; cf. Dan. *skygge* = Sw. *skugga* = Icel. *skyggja*, older *skyggva*, overshadow: see *sky*[1] and *show*[1].] 1. Shade; shelter; protection. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Under the *scoug* of a whin-bush. *Leighton*.

2. A place of shelter. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. The declivity of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A squirrel. [Prov. Eng.]

Skugg, you must know, is a common name by which all squirrels are called here [London], as all cats are called Puss. *B. Franklin*, quoted in The Century, XXXII. 263.

skug, **scug** (skug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skugged*, *scugged*, ppr. *skugging*, *scugging*. [< *skug*, *scug*, *n.*] 1. To shelter; hide.—2. To expiate.

And aye, at every seven years' end,
Ye'l tak him to the linn;
For that 's the penance he maun dree,
To *scug* his deadly sin.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

[North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

skuggery, **scuggery** (skug'ėr-i), *n.* [< *skug* + *-ery*.] Secrecy. [Prov. Eng.]

skuggy, **scuggy** (skug'i), *a.* [< *skug* + *-y*[1].] Shady. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

skuing, *n.* See *skewing*.

skulduddery (skul-dud'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *sculdudry*, *sculduddery* (also *skulduggery*, U. S.); origin obscure—the word, like others of like implications, being variable in form and indefinite in sense.] I. *n.* 1. Grossness; obscenity; unchastity. *Ramsay*. [Scotch.]

There was much singing of profane sangs, and birling of red wine, and speaking blasphemy and *sculduddery*.
Scott, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2. Rubbish.

II. *a.* Rubbishy; obscene; unchaste. [Scotch.]

The rental-book . . . was lying beside him; and a book of *sculduddery* sangs was put betwixt the leaves, to keep it open. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

skulk (skulk), *v.* [Also *sculk*; < ME. *skulken*, *sculken*, *scolken*, < Dan. *skulke* = Norw. *skulka* = Sw. *skolka*, skulk, slink, play truant (cf. Icel. *skolla*, skulk, keep aloof, *skollkini*, 'skulker,' a poetic name for the wolf, *skolli*, 'skulker,' a name for the fox, and for the devil); with formative *-k* (as in *lurk*, < ME. *luren*, E. *lower*), from the verb appearing in D. *schuilen*, LG. *schulen*, skulk, lurk in a hiding-place, G. dial. *schulen* = E. *scowl*[1], hide the eyes, peep slyly: see *scowl*[1].] I. *intrans.* To withdraw into a corner or into a close or obscure place for concealment; lie close or hidden from shame, fear of injury or detection, or desire to injure another; shrink or sneak away from danger or work; lurk.

Skulking in corners. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 289.

He *skulked* from tree to tree with the light step and prowling sagacity of an Indian bush-fighter.
Scott, Woodstock, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. *Edinburgh Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

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skulk (skulk), *n.* [Also *sculk*; < *skulk*, *v.*] **1.** Same as *skulker*.

> Ye do but bring each runaway and *skulk*
> Hither to seek a shelter.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, iv. 2.

> "Here, Brown! East! you cursed young *skulks*," roared out Flashman, coming to his open door, "I know you're in—no shirking." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

2†. A number of foxes together; hence, a number of other animals or of persons together: as, a *skulk* of thieves.

> Scrawling serpents with *sculcks* of poysoned adders.
> *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 138.

> When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a drove of kine; a flock of sheep; a tribe of goats; a *skulk* of foxes.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

skulker (skul'kėr), *n.* [Also *sculker*; < ME. *sculkere*, *sculcare*; < *skulk* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who skulks, shrinks, or sneaks, as from danger, duty, or work.

> There was a class of *skulkers* and gamblers brought into Andersonville from both the Eastern and Western armies, captured in the rear by the rebel raiders.
> *The Century*, XL. 606.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Latitores*.

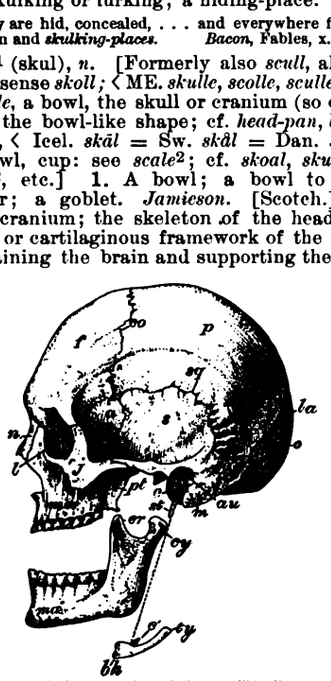
Skulkers is the descriptive title applied to the Water-Rail, the Corn-Crake, and their allies, which evade enemies by concealment. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 349.

skulkingly (skul'king-li), *adv.* In a skulking or sneaking manner.

skulking-place (skul'king-plās), *n.* A place for skulking or lurking; a hiding-place.

> They are hid, concealed, . . . and everywhere find reception and *skulking-places*. *Bacon*, Fables, x., Expl.

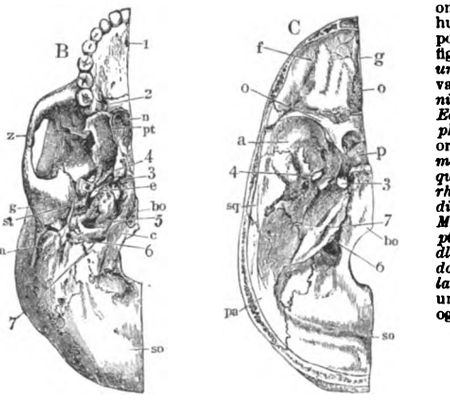
skull[1] (skul), *n.* [Formerly also *scull*, also in orig. sense *skoll*; < ME. *skulle*, *scolle*, *sculle*, also *schulle*, a bowl, the skull or cranium (so called from the bowl-like shape; cf. *head-pan*, *brain-pan*), < Icel. *skāl* = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skaal*, a bowl, cup: see *scale*[2]; cf. *skoal*, *skull*[2] = *scull*[2], etc.] **1.** A bowl; a bowl to hold liquor; a goblet. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—**2.** The cranium; the skeleton of the head; the bony or cartilaginous framework of the head, containing the brain and supporting the face.



Human Skull, from the side, with the mandible disarticulated.

a, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *au*, external auditory meatus; *bh*, basihyal, or body of hyoid bone; *c*, occipital condyle; *c'*, ceratohyal, or lesser cornu of hyoid, the dotted line representing the course and attachments of the stylohyoid ligament (see *epihyal*); *co*, coronal suture; *cr*, coronoid process of mandible; *cy*, condyle of mandible; *f*, frontal bone; *j*, malar or jugal bone; *l*, lacrymal bone (the letter is placed in front of the nasal notch, and its line crosses the base of the nasal process of the maxilla); *la*, lambdoid suture; *m*, mastoid process of temporal; *ma*, mandible; *mx*, maxilla, or superior maxillary bone; *n*, nasal bone; *o*, occipital bone; *p*, parietal bone; *pt*, pterygoid process of sphenoid; *s*, squamosal section of temporal; *sq*, squamosal suture; *st*, styloid process of temporal bone (or stylohyal); *ty*, thyrohyal, or greater cornu of hyoid.

A skull is possessed by all vertebrates excepting the lancelets, and by no other animals. It is sometimes divided into the skull proper, cranium in strictness or brain-box, and the facial region or face. In the adult human skull eight cranial and fourteen facial bones are commonly enumerated, though the real number of osseous elements is much larger. The eight cranial bones are the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid. The fourteen facial bones are two nasals, two lacrymals, two superior maxillaries, two malars, two palatals, two inferior turbinals, one inferior maxillary, and one vomer. This enumeration of the bones is exclusive of the bonelets of the ear, which, however, are counted in vertebrates below mammals. Of these bones, the mandible, vomer, and frontal are really paired, or of lateral halves; the supramaxillary, ethmoid, sphenoid, occipital, and temporal are compound bones of several separate centers of ossification; the rest are simple. The most composite bone is the temporal, whose ankylosed stylohyoid process (peculiar to man) is an element of the hyoid arch. A skull of similar construction characterizes mammals at large, though its figure is usually quite different (owing mainly to production of the facial and reduction of the cranial parts), and though some of the bones which are confluent in man may remain distinct. In birds the skull is characterized by the great size of the cranial bones in comparison with that of the facial bones (excepting the specially enlarged intermaxillary and inframaxillary), the extensive and complete ankyloses of cranial bones, the permanent and perfect distinctness of pterygoid



B. Base of Human Skull, right half, outside, under surface: *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process; *c*, occipital condyle; *e*, entrance to Eustachian tube, reference-line *e* crossing foramen lacerum medium, between which and *e* and 5 is petrous part of temporal bone; *g*, glenoid fossa of temporal bone, for articulation of lower jaw; *m*, mastoid process; *n*, posterior nares; *pt*, pterygoid fossa; *so*, supra-occipital; *st*, styloid process; *z*, malar bone, joining zygomatic process of squamosal to form zygomatic arch or zygoma; 1, 2, anterior and posterior palatine foramen; 3, points in front of foramen lacerum medium; 4, foramen ovale; 5, carotid canal; 6, stylomastoid foramen; 7, foramen lacerum posterius, or jugular foramen.

C. Base of Human Skull, left side, interior or cerebral surface: *a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process of occipital; *c*, cribriform plate of ethmoid; *f*, orbital plate of frontal; *g*, crista galli; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing of sphenoid; *p*, pituitary fossa or sella turcica; *pa*, parietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *sq*, squamosal; 3, foramen lacerum medium; 4, foramen ovale (near it in front is foramen rotundum, behind externally is foramen spinosum); 6, foramen lacerum posterius (just beneath *o* is foramen lacerum anterius); 7, meatus auditorius internus, in the petrous portion of temporal, between which and orbitosphenoid is the middle fossa, before which fossa is the anterior fossa; behind the middle fossa is the posterior or cerebellar fossa. 6 is in foramen magnum.

bones, the formation of each half of the lower jaw by several recognizable pieces, and especially by the intervention of a movable quadrate bone between the squamosal and the mandible. Some other additional bones make their appearance; and the occipital condyle is always single. A skull of similar construction to that of birds characterizes reptiles proper; but here again the cranial is small in comparison with the facial region (as in the lower mammals), sometimes excessively so; the skull is more loosely constructed, with fewer ankyloses of its several elements; and some additional bones not found in any higher vertebrates first appear. The skulls of batrachians differ widely from all the above. Some additional elements appear; some usually ossified elements may be persistently cartilaginous; and branchial as well as hyoidean arches are seen to be parts of the skull. The further modifications of the skull in fishes are great and diversified: not only is there much variation in the skulls of different fishes, but also the difference between any of their skulls and those of higher vertebrates is so great that some of the bones can be only doubtfully homologized with those of higher vertebrates, while of others no homologues can be recognized. In these ichthyopsidan vertebrates, also, the skull is sometimes permanently cartilaginous, as in selachians; in the lampreys the lower jaw disappears; in the lancelets there is no skull. In fishes, also, more or fewer branchial arches are conspicuous parts of the skull, forming usually, with the compound lower jaw, by far the bulkier section of this collection of bones; and in some of them the connection of the shoulder-girdle with the skull is such that it is not always easy to say of certain bones whether they are more properly scapular or cranial. The natural evolution of the skull is, of course, from the lower to the higher vertebrates (the reverse of that above sketched). Above lampreys and hags, after a lower jaw has been acquired, the general course of evolution of the skull is to the reduction in number of its bones or cartilages by the entire disappearance of some and the confluence of others, tending on the whole to the compactness, simplicity, and symmetry of which the human skull is the extreme case, and in which, as in the skull of any mammal or bird, evidences of its actual osseous elements are chiefly to be traced in the transitory centers of ossification of the embryo. A good illustration of this is witnessed in the condition of the bones of the tongue (hyoid arch) in mammals; for even in birds (next below mammals) the tongue has a skeleton of several distinct bones, the position of which in a series of arches next after the mandibular and next before the branchial arches proper is evident. The base of the skull is generally laid down in cartilage. The dome of the skull and the facial parts are usually of membrane-bones; and to the latter some dermal or exoskeletal bones may be added. Facial parts of all skulls are of different character from cranial parts proper, in that they belong essentially to the series of visceral (hemal, not neural) arches: (1) upper jaw; (2) under jaw; (3) tongue (hyoid), followed by more or fewer successive branchial arches. The neural arches, or cranial segments proper, are at least 3 (some count 4) in number, named *occipital*, *parietal*, and *frontal*, from behind forward, represented respectively by (1) the occipital bone; (2) the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, and parietal bones; (3) the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones. With these are intercalated or connected the sense-capsules of the three higher senses—namely, of hearing, sight, and smell—these being the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose, or the petrosal parts of the temporal, the sclerotic coat of the eye, and the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. Remaining hard parts of the head, and, as such, elements of the skull, are the teeth, borne on more or fewer bones: in mammals, when present, confined to the premaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and inframaxillaries: not present in any existing birds; in various reptiles and fishes, absent, or borne upon the bones above named, and also, in that case, upon the sphenoid, vomer, palatals, pterygoids, hyoids, pharyngeals, etc. The body of facts or principles concerning skulls is craniology, of which craniometry is one department, especially applied to the measurement of human skulls for the purposes of ethnography or anthropology. For the human skull (otherwise than as here figured), see cuts under *craniofacial*, *craniometry*, *cranium*, *ear*[1], *nasal*, *orbit*, *palate*, *parietal*, and *skeleton*. For various other mammalian skulls, see cuts under *Balænidæ*, *Canidæ*, *castor*, *Catarrhina*, *Edentata*, *Elephantinæ*, *Equidæ*, *Felidæ*, *Leporidæ*, *Mastodontinæ*, *Muridæ*, *ox*, *physeter*, *Pteropodidæ*, *ruminant*, *skeleton*. Birds' skulls, or parts of them, are figured under *chondrocranium*, *desmognathous*, *diploë*, *dromæognathous*, *Gallinæ*, *Ichthyornis*, *quadrate*, *salivary*, *saurognathous*, *schizognathous*, *schizorhinal*, *sclerotal*; reptiles', under *aerodont*, *Chelonia*, *Crocodilia*, *Crotalus*, *Cyclodus*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mosasaurus*, *Ophidia*, *periotic*, *Plesiosaurus*, *pleurodont*, *pterodactyl*, *Pythonidæ*; batrachians', under *Anura*, *girdle-bone*, *Rana*; fishes', under *Acipenser*, *Esox*, *fish*, *Lepidosiren*, *palatoquadrate*, *parasphenoid*, *Petromyzon*, *Spatularia*, *Squatina*, *teleost*. The absence of a skull appears under *Branchiostoma* and *Pharyngobranchii*. The homology of several visceral arches is shown under *hyoid*.

> Tep him o the *schulle*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 296.

> This land [shall] be call'd
> The field of Golgotha and dead men's *skulls*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. 1. 144.

3. The head as the seat of intelligence; the sconce or noddle: generally used disparagingly.

> With various readings stored his empty *skull*,
> Learn'd without sense, and venerably dull.
> *Churchill*, Rosciad, l. 591.

> *Skulls* that cannot teach, and will not learn.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 394.

4. In *armor*, that part of a head-piece which covers the crown of the head, especially in the head-pieces made up of many parts, such as the armet. See cut under *secret*.

> Their armour is a coate of plate, with a *skull* on their heads. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 239.

> *First Gent.* Dare you go forward?
> *Lieut.* Let me put on my *skull* first;
> My head 's almost beaten into the pap of an apple.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

5. A large shallow basket without a bow-handle, used for carrying fruit, potatoes, fish, etc. [Scotch.]—**6.** In *metal.*, the crust which is formed by the cooling of a metal upon the sides of a ladle or any vessel used for containing or conveying it in a molten condition. Such a crust or skull is liable to form on the Bessemer converter when the blowing has been continued beyond the point of entire decarburization.—**Skull and crossbones**, the allegorical representation of death, or of threatened death, in the form of a human skull set upon a pair of crossed thigh-bones. It is much used on druggists' labels of poisonous articles, and for like warnings; it also appears among the insignia or devices of various secret societies, to impress candidates for initiation, to terrorize outsiders, etc.—**Skull of the ear**, the petrosal part of the temporal bone; the otic capsule, or otocrane; the periotic bones collectively. See cut under *periotic*.—**Skull of the eye**, the eyeball; the sclerotic. See cut under *sclerotal*, *n.*—**Skull of the nose.** See *nose*[1].—**Tables of the skull**, the outer and inner layers of compact bony substance of the cranial walls, separated by an intervening cancellated substance, the diploë. See cut under *diploë*.

skull[2], *n.* See *scull*[2].

skull[3†], *n.* An obsolete form of *school*[2].

skull[4] (skul), *n.* The common skua, *Megalestris skua*. Also *scull*.

skullcap (skul'kap), *n.* **1.** Any cap fitting closely to the head; also, the iron cap of defense. See *skull*[1], 4.



Iron Skullcaps, 16th century.

> The portrait of old Colonel Pyncheon, at two-thirds length, representing the stern features of a puritanic-looking personage, in a *skull-cap*, with a laced band and a grizzly beard. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ii.

2. The sinciput; the upper domed part of the skull, roofing over the brain; the calvarium. See cut under *cranium*.—**3.** A murine rodent quadruped of the family *Lophiomyidæ*. *Coues*, 1884.—**4.** A plant of the genus *Scutellaria*: so called from the helmet-like appendage to the upper lip of the calyx, which closes the mouth of the calyx after the fall of the corolla. The more familiar species, as *S. galericulata*, are not showy; others are recommended for the flower-



The Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of Skullcap (*Scutellaria serrata*). *a*, the calyx.

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garden, especially *S. macrantha* from eastern Asia, which produces abundant velvety dark-blue flowers. *S. Mociniana* is a scarlet-flowered greenhouse species from Mexico. *S. lateriflora* of North America has had some apparently ill-grounded recognition as a nervine, and was once considered useful in hydrophobia (whence called *madweed*, or *mad-dog skullcap*). *S. serrata*, with large blue flowers, is one of the handsomest wild American species.

She discovered flowers which her brother told her were horehound, *skull-caps*, and Indian tobacco.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

5. A thin stratum of compact limestone lying at the base of the Purbeck beds, and underlain by a shelly limestone locally known as *roach*, forming the uppermost division of the Portland series, as this portion of the Jurassic is developed in the so-called Isle of Portland, England. —**6.** In *entom.*, the upper part of the integument of the head, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

skulled (skuld), *a.* [< *skull*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a skull; craniate or cranial: noting all vertebrates except the amphioxus, in translating the term *Craniata* as contrasted with *Acrania*.

skuller†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sculler*[1].

skull-fish (skul'fish), *n.* An old whale, or one more than two years of age.

skulljoe, *n.* A variant of *sculjo*.

skull-less (skul'les), *a.* [< *skull* + *-less*.] Having no skull; acranial: specifically noting that primary division of the *Vertebrata* which is represented by the lancelet and known as *Acrania*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *lancelet*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

skull-roof (skul'röf), *n.* The roof of the skull; the skullcap; the calvarium. *Mivart*.

skull-shell (skul'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidæ*.

skulpin, *n.* See *sculpin*.

skum†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *scum*.

skunk (skungk), *n.* [Formerly also *skunck*, *squuncke* (William Wood, 1634) (in an early F. form *scangaresse*); of Algonkin origin, Abenaki *seganku*, Cree *seecawk*, a skunk.] **1.** A fetid animal of the American genus *Mephitis*, *M. mephitica*. In consequence of its abundance and general distribution, as well as certain peculiarities, the common



Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*).

skunk early attracted attention. It is mentioned in 1636 by Sagard-Théodat by several terms based on its Indian names, as *scangaresse*, *ouinesque*, etc., and in the same passage, in his "History of Canada," this author calls it in French "*enfan du diable*," a name long afterward quoted as specific. It is the *fiskatta* of Kalm's "Travels," commonly translated *polecat*, a name, however, common to various other ill-scented *Mustelidæ*. (See def. 2.) *Chinche*, *chinga*, and *mouffette* (specifically *mouffette d'Amérique*) are book-names which have not been Englished. The New Latin synonyms are numerous. The animal inhabits all of temperate North America, and continues abundant in the most thickly settled regions. It is about as large as a house-cat, but stouter-bodied, with shorter limbs, and very long bushy tail, habitually erected or turned over the back. The color is black or blackish, conspicuously but to a variable extent set off with pure white—generally as a frontal stripe, a large crown-spot, a pair of broad divergent bands along the sides of the back, and white hairs mixed with the black ones of the tail. The fur is valuable, and when dressed is known as *Alaska sable;* the blackest pelts bring the best price. The flesh is edible, when prepared with sufficient care. The skunk is carnivorous, like other members of the same family, with which its habits in general agree; it is very prolific, bringing forth six or eight young in burrows. The fluid which furnishes the skunk's almost sole means of defense was long supposed and is still vulgarly believed to be urine. It is the peculiar secretion of a pair of perineal glands (first dissected by Jeffries Wyman in 1844), similar to those of other *Mustelidæ*, but very highly developed, with strong muscular walls, capacious reservoir, and copious golden-yellow secretion, of most offensive suffocating odor, capable of being spirted several feet in fine spray, and of soon scenting the air for several hundred yards. The pungent effluvium is not less durable than that of musk, when the least quantity of the fluid has been spilled upon the person or clothes. It produces nausea in some persons, and has occasionally been used in minute doses as a remedy for asthma. Cases of a kind of hydrophobia from the bite of the skunk, with fatal result, have been reported, and appear to be authentic. For technical characters, see *Mephitis*.

The *Skunck* or Pole-Cat is very common.
R. Rogers, Account of North America (London, 1765), p. 225.

By extension—**2.** Any species of one of the American genera *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*, and some others of the family *Mustelidæ*, as the African zorille, Asiatic teledu or stinkard, etc. See these words.—**3.** A base fellow: a vulgar term of reproach.—**4.** [< *skunk*, *v.*] A complete defeat, as in some game in which not a point is scored by the beaten party. [Vulgar, U. S.]

skunk (skungk), *v. t.* [In def. 1 in allusion to the precipitate retreat or "complete rout" caused by the presence of a skunk; in def. 2 appar. in allusion to the sickening odor; < *skunk*, *n.*] **1.** To beat (a player) in a game, as cards or billiards, completely, so that the loser fails to score. [Vulgar, U. S.]—**2.** To cause disease in or of; sicken; scale, or deprive of scales: said of fish in the live-well of a fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

skunkbill (skungk'bil), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

skunk-bird (skungk'bėrd), *n.* Same as *skunk-blackbird*.

skunk-blackbird (skungk'blak'bėrd), *n.* The male bobolink in full plumage: from the resemblance of the black and white coloration to that of the skunk. See *bobolink*.

skunk-cabbage (skungk'kab'āj), *n.* See *cabbage*[1].

skunkery (skungk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *skunkeries* (-iz). [< *skunk* + *-ery*.] A place where skunks are kept and reared for any purpose.

skunk-farm (skungk'färm), *n.* Same as *skunkery*.

skunkhead (skungk'hed), *n.* **1.** The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata:* referring to the black and white coloration, like that of a skunk. Also called *skunkbill* and *skunktop*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [New Eng.]—**2.** The Labrador or pied duck. See cut under *pied*. *Webster*, 1890.

skunkish (skung'kish), *a.* [< *skunk* + *-ish*[1].] Smelling like a skunk; stinking. [U. S.]

skunk-porpoise (skungk'pôr'pus), *n.* See *porpoise*, and cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

skunktop (skungk'top), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

skunkweed (skungk'wēd), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*.

skunner, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

Skupshtina (skûpsh'ti-nä), *n.* [Serv., assembly; *Narodna Skupshtina*, National Assembly.] The national assembly of Servia, consisting of one chamber and comprising 178 members, three fourths elected and one fourth nominated by the crown. There is also a larger elected body called the Great Skupshtina, which deliberates on questions of extraordinary importance.

skurf†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scurf*[1].

skurring (skur'ing), *n.* The smelt. [North. Eng.]

skurry, *n.* and *v.* See *scurry*.

skut, *n.* See *scut*[2].

skute†, *n.* See *scout*[4], *schuit*.

skutterudite, *n.* [< *Skutterud* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An arsenide of cobalt found in tin-white to lead-gray isometric crystals, also massive with granular structure, at Skutterud in Norway. Also called by the Germans *tesseralkies*.

skuttle. A spelling of *scuttle*[2], *scuttle*[3].

sky[1] (skī), *n.*; pl. *skies* (skīz). [Early mod. E. also *skye*, *skie;* < ME. *sky*, *skye*, *skie* (pl. *skies*, *skyes*, *skewes*, *skewis*, *skiwes*), < Icel. *skȳ* = Dan. Sw. *sky*, a cloud, = OS. *scio*, *sceo*, region of clouds, sky; cf. Sw. Dan. *sky-himmel*, the sky (*himmel*, heaven: see *heaven*). Cf. AS. *scūa*, *scūwa* = OHG. *scūwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade, shadow (see *skug*); akin to AS. *scūr*, E. *shower*[1], AS. **scūm*, E. *scum*, etc., ult. < √ *sku*, cover. For the transfer of sense from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *welkin*, < AS. *wolcen*, the usual AS. word for 'cloud.'] **1**†. A cloud.

That brigte *skie* bi-foren hem flegt.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3643.

He . . . leet a certain wynde to go,
That blew so hidously and hye,
That it ne leete not a *skye*
In al the welken longe and brood.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1600.

2. The region of clouds, wind, and rain; that part of the earth's atmosphere in which meteorological phenomena take place: often used in the plural.

A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrublit in the *skewes*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7619.

An hour after midnight the *skie* began to clear.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 158.

Heavily the low *sky* raining
Over tower'd Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, iv.

3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the firmament: often used in the plural.

A clene conscience schal in that day
More profite, & be more sett by,
Than al the muk & the money
That euere was or schal be vndir the *sky*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 179.

Betwixt the centred earth and azure *skies*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 19.

4. The supernal heavens; celestial regions; heaven: often in the plural with the same sense.

He raised a mortal to the *skies;*
She drew an angel down.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 179.

5. The upper rows of pictures in a picture-gallery; also, the space near the ceiling. [Colloq.] —**Open sky**, sky with no intervening cover or shelter.—**The hole in the sky**. Same as *coal-sack*, 2.—**To the skies**, to the highest degree; very highly: as, to laud a thing *to the skies*.

Cowards extol true Courage *to the Skies*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

sky[1] (skī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skied*, ppr. *skying*. [< *sky*[1], *n.*] To raise aloft or toward the sky; specifically, to hang near the ceiling in an exhibition of paintings. [Colloq.]

Fine, perhaps even finer than usual, are M. Fantin-Latour's groups of flowers, two of which have been senselessly *skied*. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 367.

sky[2], *v.* A variant of *shy*[2].

sky-blue (skī'blö'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a luminous blue suggesting the color of the sky, but really very unlike it from deficiency of chroma.

II. *n.* **1.** A luminous but pale blue, supposed to resemble the color of the sky.—**2.** Skimmed milk; poor, thin, watery milk; milk adulterated with water: jocularly so called, in allusion to its color.

Oh! for that small, small beer anew,
And (heaven's own type) that mild *sky-blue*
That wash'd my sweet meals down.
Hood, Retrospective Review.

sky-born (skī'bôrn), *a.* Born or produced in the sky; of heavenly birth. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

sky-clad (skī'klad), *a.* [Tr. of Skt. *digambara*, 'having the four quarters for clothing.'] Clothed in space; naked. [Colloq.]

The statues of the Jinas in the Jain temples, some of which are of enormous size, are still always quite naked; but the Jains themselves have abandoned the practice, the Digambaras being *sky-clad* at meal time only, and the Swetāmbaras being always completely clothed.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 544.

sky-color (skī'kul'or), *n.* The color of the sky; a particular tint of blue; azure.

A very handsome girdle of a *sky colour* and green (in French called pers et vert).
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

sky-colored (skī'kul'ord), *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure. *Addison*.

sky-drain (skī'drān), *n.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness; an air-drain.

sky-dyed (skī'dīd), *a.* Colored like the sky.

There figs, *sky-dy'd*, a purple hue disclose.
W. Broome, in Pope's Odyssey, xi. 727.

Skye (skī), *n.* [Short for *Skye terrier*.] A Skye terrier. See *terrier*.

skyey (skī'i), *a.* [Also sometimes *skiey;* < *sky*[1] + *-ey*.] **1.** Like the sky, especially as regards color: as, *skyey* tones or tints.—**2.** Proceeding from or pertaining to the sky or the clouds; situated in the sky or upper air.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That dost this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 8.

Sublime on the towers of my *skyey* bowers
Lightning, my pilot, sits. *Shelley*, The Cloud.

The Hindoos draw
Their holy Ganges from a *skiey* fount.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

sky-flower (skī'flou'ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Duranta* (which see).

skyft†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

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sky-gazer (skī′gā′zėr), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, a skysail. —**2.** A fish of the family *Uranoscopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson*. See *star-gazer*.

sky-high (skī′hī′), *a.* As high as the sky; very high.

Utgard with his *sky-high* gates . . . had gone to air.
Carlyle.

The powder-magazine of St. John of Acre was blown up *sky-high*. *Thackeray*, Second Funeral of Napoleon, ii.

skyish (skī′ish), *a.* [< *sky*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like the sky; also, approaching the sky. [Rare.]

The *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 276.

skylark (skī′lärk), *n.* The common lark of Europe, *Alauda arvensis:* so called because it mounts toward the sky and sings as it flies.



Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

Also called *sky-laverock*, *rising-lark*, *field-lark*, *short-heeled lark*, etc. The name extends to some other true larks, and also to a few of the pipits.—**Australian skylark,** a dictionary name of an Australian bird, *Cinclorhamphus cantillans* (or *cruralis*), which may have a habit of rising on wing to sing. Its systematic position is disputed, but it is neither a lark nor a pipit. It is about 9 inches long, and of varied brownish and whitish coloration. It is found in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and north to Rockingham Bay on the east coast.—**Missouri skylark,** *Anthus* or *Neocorys spraguei*, Sprague's pipit, which abounds on some of the western prairies, especially in the Dakotas and Montana, and has a habit of singing as it soars aloft, like the true skylark of Europe: originally named by Audubon *Sprague's Missouri lark* (*Alauda spragueii*), as discovered by Mr. Isaac Sprague, near Fort Union, on the upper Missouri river, June 19th, 1843. It is a pipit, not a true lark.

skylark (skī′lärk), *v. i.* [< *skylark*, *n.*; with an allusion to *lark*[2].] To engage in boisterous fun or frolic. [Colloq.]

I had become from habit so extremely active, and so fond of displaying my newly acquired gymnastics, called by the sailors *sky-larking*, that my speedy exit was often prognosticated. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, iv.

skylet†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *skill*.

skyless (skī′les), *a.* [< *sky*[1] + *-less*.] Without sky; cloudy; dark; thick.

A soulless, *skyless*, catarrhal day. *Kingsley*, Yeast, i.

skylight (skī′līt), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a house, or in a ceiling; a frame set with glass, whether horizontal or in one or more inclined planes, and placed in a roof or ceiling, or in some cases, as in photographers' studios, forming a considerable part of the roof, for the purpose of lighting passages or rooms below, or for affording special facilities for lighting, as for artists' or photographers' needs.

sky-line (skī′līn), *n.* The horizon; the place where the sky and the earth or an object on the earth seem to meet.

skyme (skīm), *n.* The glance of reflected light. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

An' the *skime* o' her een was the dewy sheen
O' the bonny crystal-well.
Lady Mary o' Craigmethan.

skyn, *n.* Same as *sakeen*.

sky-parlor (skī′pär′lor), *n.* A room next the sky, or at the top of a building; hence, an attic. [Humorous.]

Now, ladies, up in the *sky-parlour;* only once a year, if you please. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xx., motto.

skypet†, *n.* Same as *skippet*[2].

skyphos (skī′fos), *n.* Same as *scyphus*, 1.

sky-pipit (skī′pip″it), *n.* An American pipit, *Anthus* (*Neocorys*) *spraguei;* the Missouri skylark (which see, under *skylark*).

sky-planted (skī′plan″ted), *a.* Placed or planted in the sky. [Rare.]

How dare you ghosts
Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt, you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coasts?
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4. 96.

skyr (skėr), *n.* [Icel. *skyr*, curdled milk, curds, = Dan. *skjör*, curdled milk, bonnyclabber.] Curds; bonnyclabber.

Of curdled *skyr* and black bread
Be daily dole decreed.
Whittier, The Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

skyrin (skī′rin), *a.* [Prop. *skiring*, ppr. of **skire*, var. of *sheer*[1], *v.*] Shining; gorgeous; flaunting; showy; gaudy. [Scotch.]

But had you seen the philabegs,
An' *skyrin* tartan trews, man.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

sky-rocket (skī′rok″et), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies: a species of firework.—**Singing sky-rocket,** an occasional name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, from its habit of rising straight up in the air as it sings.

sky-rocket (skī′rok″et), *v. i.* To move like a sky-rocket; rise suddenly, explode, and disappear: literally or figuratively. [Colloq.]

skysail (skī′sāl), *n.* A light sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal. It is sometimes called a *sky-scraper* when it is triangular, also a *sky-gazer*. See cut under *ship*.

skyscape (skī′skāp), *n.* [< *sky*[1] + *-scape* as in *landscape*. Cf. *seascape*.] A view of the sky; a part of the sky within the range of vision, or a picture or representation of such a part. [Rare.]

We look upon the reverse side of the *skyscape*.
R. A. Proctor, Other Worlds than Ours, p. 130.

sky-scraper (skī′skrā″pėr), *n.* **1.** An imaginary sail, set along with moon-sails, sky-gazers, and the like, jokingly assumed to be carried in the days when sail-power was the sole reliance at sea, and United States ships had the reputation of being the fastest afloat.—**2.** A triangular skysail.—**3.** A ball or missile sent high up in the air; anything which reaches or extends far into the sky. [Colloq.]

sky-set†, (skī′set), *n.* Sunset.

The Elfin court will ride; . . .
O they begin at *sky set* in,
Ride a' the evenin' tide.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 262).

skyte, *v.* and *n.* See *skite*.

skyt-gate† (skīt′gāt), *n.* A sally-port (?). *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xiv. (*Davies.*)

sky-tinctured (skī′tingk″tūrd), *a.* Of the color of the sky.

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
Sky-tinctured grain. *Milton*, P. L., v. 285.

skyward, skywards (skī′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *sky*[1] + *-ward, -wards*.] Toward the sky.

Watching the twilight smoke of cot or grange,
Skyward ascending from a woody dell.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 9.

S. L. An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

slab[1] (slab), *n.* [< ME. *slab, slabbe, sclabbe;* perhaps an altered form of **slap*, related to E. dial. *slappel*, a piece, portion, and prob. *slape*, slippery, < Norw. *sleip*, slippery, > *sleip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. a piece of timber used for the foundation of a road: see *slape*, *slip*[1].] **1.** A thick piece of timber; especially, the outer cut of a tree or log when sawed up into planks or boards.

Save *slap* of thy timber for stable and stye.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 35.

The proprietor had erected a *slab* hut, barkroofed, lying at an angle of say 35° to the street.
H. Kingsley, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

In rear of the kitchen was a shed, a rough frame of *slabs* and poles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. A thick plate of stone, slate, metal, etc.

A *slab* of ire [iron].
Pop. Treatises on Science (ed. Wright), p. 135.

3. In general, a piece of anything solid and compact, heavy, and thin in proportion to its length and breadth, but thick enough not to be pliable, especially when of considerable size.

We should know hardly anything of the architecture of Assyria but for the existence of the wainscot *slabs* of their palaces. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 209.

Specifically—**4.** A flat stone, or plate of iron or glass, on which printing-ink is sometimes distributed for use on a hand-press.—**5.** A thick web or bat of fiber. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bending-slab,** a large slab of iron having numerous holes arranged in regular order, used for the purpose of bending frame and reverse angle-irons to a required shape. Pins are driven into the holes to secure the heated frames in position until they set.—**Slab of bone,** a layer of whalebone or baleen.—**Slabs of tin,** the lesser masses of the metal run into molds of stone.

slab[1] (slab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slabbed*, ppr. *slabbing*. [< *slab*[1], *n.*] To cut slabs or outside pieces from, as from a log, in order to square it for use, or that it may be sawn into boards with square edges.

slab[2] (slab), *n.* [Also *slob* (and *slub*), q. v.; < Ir. *slab, slaib* = Gael. *slaib*, mire, mud. Cf. Icel. *slepja*, slime, *slöp*, slimy offal of fish: see *slop*[1].] Moist earth; slime; puddle; mud. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

slab[2] (slab), *a.* [< *slab*[2], *n.* Cf. *slabby*.] Thick; viscous; pasty.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

The worms, too, like the rain, for they can creep easily over the *slab* ground, opening and shutting up their bodies like telescopes. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 77.

slab[3] (slab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. [North. Eng.]

slabber[1] (slab′ėr), *v.* [Also *slobber* (and *slubber*), q. v.; < ME. *slaberen*, < MD. *slabberen* = LG. *slabbern*, > G. *schlabbern*, lap, sup, slaver, slabber, = Icel. *slafra*, slaver; freq. of MD. *slabben*, slaver, slabber, D. *slabben* = MLG. *slabben*, lap as a dog in drinking, sup, lick, > G. *schlabben*, slaver, slabber (cf. *schlabbe*, an animal's mouth); cf. *slaver*[1] (< Icel.), a doublet of *slabber*.] **I.** *intrans.* To let saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; drivel; slaver.

You think you're in the Country, where great lubberly Brothers *slabber* and kiss one another when they meet.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

II. *trans.* **1.** To eat hastily or in a slovenly manner, as liquid food.

To *slabber* pottage. *Baret.*

2. To wet and befoul by liquids falling carelessly from the mouth; slaver; slobber.

He *slabbereth* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

3. To cover, as with a liquid spilled; soil; befoul.

Her milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and sost
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.
Tusser, April's Husbandry, st. 20.

slabber[1] (slab′ėr), *n.* [Also *slobber*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1], *v.* Cf. *slaver*[1], *n.*] Moisture falling from the mouth; slaver.

slabber[2] (slab′ėr), *n.* [< *slab*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which slabs; specifically, a saw for removing the slabs or outside parts of a log.—**2.** In *metal-working*, a machine for dressing the sides of nuts or the heads of bolts.

slabberdegullion† (slab″ėr-dē-gul′yon), *n.* Same as *slubberdegullion*.

Slapsauce fellows, *slabberdegullion* druggels, lubbardly louts. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25. (*Davies.*)

slabberer (slab′ėr-ėr), *n.* [Also *slobberer*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slabbers; a driveler.

slabbery (slab′ėr-i), *a.* [Also *slobbery*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with slabber; wet; sloppy.

Our frost is broken since yesterday; and it is very *slabbery*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxviii.

slabbiness (slab′i-nes), *n.* [< *slabby* + *-ness*.] Slabby character or condition; muddiness; sloppiness.

The playnes and fyeldes are therby ouerflowen with marisshes, and all iorneys incumbered with continuall waters and myrie *slabbynesse* vntyl by the benefite of the new wynter the ryuers and marisshes bee frosen.
R. Eden, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 310).

The way also here was very wearisome through dirt and *slabbiness*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 334.

slabbing-gang (slab′ing-gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a gang of saws in a gate by which a central balk of required width is cut from a log, while the slabs at the sides are simultaneously ripped into boards of desired thickness. *E. H. Knight.*

slabbing-machine (slab′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *metal-work*, a form of milling-machine for milling the flat parts of connecting-rods and similar work.

slabbing-saw (slab′ing-sâ), *n.* A saw designed especially for slabbing logs. In some mills such saws are used in gangs. See *slabbing-gang*.

slab-board (slab′bōrd), *n.* A board cut from the side of a log so that it has bark and sapwood upon one side; a slab.

slabby (slab′i), *a.* [< *slab*[2], *a.*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. Gael. *slaibeach*, miry, < *slaib*, mire, mud.] **1.** Thick; viscous.

In the cure of an ulcer with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. Wet; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

Bad *slabby* weather to-day.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

slab-grinder (slab′grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for grinding to sawdust the refuse wood from a saw-mill.

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slab-line (slab′līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a block on a lower yard and used to trice up the foot of a course, either to assist in furling or to lift the foot of the sail so that the helmsman can see under it.

Nor must it be taken offensively that, when Kings are haling up their top-gallants, Subjects lay hold on their *slablines*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 50.

slab-sided (slab′sī′ded), *a.* Having flat sides like slabs; hence, tall and lank. Also *slap-sided*. [Colloq.]

One of those long-legged, *slab-sided*, lean, sunburned, cabbage-tree hatted lads. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 353.

You didn' chance to run ag'inst my son,
A long, *slab-sided* youngster with a gun?
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

slabstone (slab′stōn), *n.* Rock which splits readily into slabs or flags; flagstone. Some authors restrict the name *flagstone* to rock which splits along its planes of stratification, and call that *slabstone* of which the separation into serviceable flat tables, flags, or slabs is due to the development of a system of joint- or cleavage-planes.

slact, *a.* A Middle English form of *slack*[1].

slack[1] (slak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slak*; < ME. *slac*, *slak*, *sclak*, < AS. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack, slow, = OS. *slak* = D. *slack*, *sleck* = LG. *slack* = OHG. MHG. *slach*, G. dial. *schlack*, slack, = Icel. *slakr* = Sw. Dan. *slak*, slack, loose; perhaps akin to Skt. √ *sarj*, let flow. Some assume a connection with L. *languere*, languish, *laxus*, loose (√ *lag*, for orig. **slag*?): see *languish*, *lax*[1]. Hence *slack*[1], *v.*, *slake*[1], *slacken*[1], etc. Cf. *slack*[2], *slag*[1]. The W. *yslac*, distinct, loose, slack, is prob. < E. The words *slack* and *slake* in their various local or dialectal meanings are more or less confused with one another.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Slow in movement; tardy.

With *slake* paas. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2043.

For the *slak* payments of wages that is alwais here, he wol not in no wise serve any lenger.
Sir J. Stile to Henry VIII. (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 192).

2. Slow in flow; sluggish or at rest: as, *slack* water: specifically noting the tide, or the time when the tide is at rest—that is, between the flux and reflux.

Diligently note the time of the highest and lowest water in euery place, and the *slake* or still water of full sea.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

3. Slow in action; lacking in promptness or diligence; negligent; remiss.

My seruants are so *slacke*, his Maiestie
Might haue been here before we were preparde.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 58).

The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise, as some men count slackness. 2 Pet. iii. 9.

I use divers pretences to borrow, but I am very *slack* to repay. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.

4. Not tight; not tense or taut; relaxed; loose: as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging; a *slack* rein; figuratively, languid; limp; feeble; weak.

Those well-winged weapons, mourning as they flew,
Slipped from the bowstring impotent and *slack*,
As to the archers they would fain turn back.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, ii. 36.

From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.
Milton, P. L., ix. 892.

5. Not compacted or firm; loose.

Sclak sonde lymous & lene, unswete & depe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

6. Lacking in briskness or activity; dull: said especially of business.

The messenger fortunately found Mr. Solomon Pell in court, regaling himself, business being rather *slack*, with the cold collation of an Abernethy biscuit and a saveloy.
Dickens, Pickwick, iv.

A slack hand. See *hand*.—**Slack barrel.** See *barrel*.—**Slack in stays** (*naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship.—**Slack twist.** See *twist*.—**Slack water.** (*a*) Ebb-tide; the time when the tide is out. (*b*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a pool or pond behind a dam serving for needs of navigation. Such ponds are used with a series of dams and locks, to render small streams navigable.—**Slack-water haul.** See *fishing-place*, 2.=**Syn. 3.** Careless, dilatory, tardy, inactive.

II. *n.* **1.** The part of a rope or the like that hangs loose, having no stress upon it; also, looseness, as of the parts of a machine.

I could indulge him with some *slack* by unreeving a fathom of line. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, iii.

A spring washer incloses one of the door knob shanks, to take up any *slack* there may be in the parts, and insure a perfect fit on the door. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 197.

2. A remission; an interval of rest, inactivity, or dullness, as in trade or work; a slack period.

Though there's a *slack*, we haven't done with sharp work yet, I can see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxi.

When there is a *slack*, the merchants are all anxious to get their vessels delivered as fast as they can.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 237.

3. A slack-water haul of the net: as, two or three *slacks* are taken daily.—**4.** A long pool in a streamy river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slack[1] (slak), *adv.* [< *slack*[1], *a.*] In a slack manner; slowly; partially; insufficiently: as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked.

slack[1] (slak), *v.* [< *slack*[1], *a.* The older form of the verb is *slake*: see *slake*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become slack or slow; slacken; become slower: as, a current of water *slacks*.—**2.** To become less tense, firm, or rigid; decrease in tension.

If He the bridle should let *slacke*,
Then euery thing would run to wracke.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 91.

3. To abate; become less violent.

The storme began to *slacke*, otherwise we had bene in ill case. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 453.

4. To become languid; languish; fail; flag.

But afterwards when charitie waxed colde, all their studie and trauaile in religion *slacked*, and then came the destruction of the inhabitantes. *Stow*, Annals, p. 133.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make slack or slow; retard.—**2.** To make slack or less tense; loosen; relax: as, to *slack* a rope or a bandage.

Slack the bolins there! *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 43.

Slack this bended brow,
And shoot less scorn. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

Whan he came to the green grass growin',
He *slack'd* his shoon and ran.
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

3†. To relax; let go the hold of; lose or let slip.

Which Warner perceiving, and not willing to *slack* so good an opportunity, takes advantage of the wind.
Eng. Stratagem (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 610).

4. To make less intense, violent, severe, rapid, etc.; abate; moderate; diminish; hence, to mitigate; relieve.

As he [Ascanius] was tossed with contrary stormes and ceased to persuade me, euen soo *slacked* my feruentnes to enquyre any further, vntyl the yeare of Christe. 1500.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 103).

I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 3.

If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 461.

5. To be remiss in or neglectful of; neglect.

What a remorse of conscience shall ye have, when ye remember how ye have *slacked* your duty!
Latimer, Sermons, p. 231.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not *slack* to pay it. Deut. xxiii. 21.

6†. To make remiss or neglectful.

Not to *slack* you towards those friends which are religious in other clothes than we. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

7. To slake (lime). See *slake*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—**8.** To cool in water. [Prov. Eng.]—**To slack away**, to ease off freely, as a rope.—**To slack off**, to ease off; relieve the tension of, as a rope.—**To slack out.** Same as *to slack away*.—**To slack over the wheel**, to ease the helm.—**To slack up.** (*a*) Same as *to slack off*. (*b*) To retard the speed of, as a railway-train.

slack[2] (slak), *n.* [Prob. < G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediment: see *slag*[1]. *Slack*[2] is thus ult. related with *slack*[1].] The finer screenings of coal; coal-dirt; especially, the dirt of bituminous coal. Slack is not considered a marketable material, but may be and is more or less used for making prepared or artificial fuel. Compare *small coal*, under *small*.

slack[3] (slak), *n.* [ME. *slak*; < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge. Cf. *slag*[2], *slake*[2], *slack*[1], 4, *slap*[2].] **1†.** A sloping hillside.

They took the gallows from the *slack*,
They set it in the glen.
Robin Hood rescuing the Widows three Sons (Child's Ballads, V. 267).

2. An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A common. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A morass. [Scotch.]

slack-backed (slak′bakt), *a.* Out of condition in some way, as a whale.

It is well known frequently to happen, especially in what are called *slack-backed* fish, that the spasmodic convulsion and contraction which attend the stroke of the harpoon is instantly followed by a violent heaving and distention of the part, by which the wound is presented twice as wide as the barbs of the instrument which made it, and [it] is, therefore, often cast back out of it.
Manby, Voyage to Greenland, p. 130.

slack-bake (slak′bāk), *v. t.* To bake imperfectly; half-bake.

He would not allude to men once in office, but now happily out of it, who had . . . diluted the beer, *slack-baked* the bread, boned the meat, heightened the work, and lowered the soup. *Dickens*, Sketches, iv.

slacken (slak′n), *v.* [< ME. **slaknen*, *sleknen* (= Icel. *slakna*); < *slack*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become slack. (*a*) To become less tense, firm, or rigid: as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather. (*b*) To become less violent, rapid, or intense; abate; moderate.

These raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.
Milton, P. L., ii. 213.

(*c*) To become less active; fall off: as, trade *slackened*; the demand *slackens*; prices *slacken*. (*d*) To become remiss or neglectful, as of duty.

II. *trans.* To make slack or slacker. (*a*) To lessen or relieve the tension of; loosen; relax: as, to *slacken* a bandage, or an article of clothing.

Time gently aided to asswage my Pain;
And Wisdom took once more the *slacken'd* Reign.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

His bow-string *slacken'd*, languid Love,
Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

(*b*) To abate; moderate; lessen; diminish the intensity, severity, rate, etc., of; hence, to mitigate; assuage; relieve: as, to *slacken* one's pace; to *slacken* cares.

Shall any man think to have such a Sabbath, such a rest, in that election, as shall *slacken* our endeavour to make sure our salvation, and not work as God works, to his ends in us? *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

(*c*) To be or become remiss in or neglectful of; remit; relax: as, to *slacken* labor or exertion.

slack-handed (slak′han′ded), *a.* Remiss; neglectful; slack. [Rare.]

Heroic rascality which is ever on the prowl, and which finds well-stocked preserves under the *slack-handed* protection of the local committee.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 370.

slack-jaw (slak′jâ), *n.* Impertinent language. [Slang.]

"I ain't nuvver whooped that a-way yit, mister," said Sprouse, with a twinkle in his eye; "but I mought do it fur you, bein' as how ye got so much *slack-jaw*."
The Century, XXXVII. 407.

slackly (slak′li), *adv.* [< ME. *slakly*; < *slack*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a slack manner. (*a*†) Slowly; in a leisurely way.

We sayled forth *slakly* and easely ayenst the wynde, and so the same daye ayenst nyght we come nyghe ye yle of Piscopia. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 58.

(*b*) Loosely; not tightly.

Her hair, . . . *slackly* braided in loose negligence.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 35.

(*c*) Negligently; remissly; carelessly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 64.

(*d*) Without briskness or activity.

Times are dull and labor *slackly* employed.
The American, IX. 148.

slackness (slak′nes), *n.* [< ME. *slaknesse*, *slacnesse*, < AS. *sleecnes*, *sleacnes*, slackness, < *slæc*, *sleac*, slack: see *slack*[1].] The character or state of being slack, in any sense.

Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity: for in a business of moment a man feareth not the blame of convenient *slackness*.
The Translators to the Reader of Bible (A. V.), p. cxvi.

slack-salted (slak′sâl′ted), *a.* Cured with a small or deficient quantity of salt, as fish.

slack-sized (slak′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

slad (slad), *n.* [A var. of *slade*[1].] A hollow in a hillside. See the quotation.

The general aspect presented by clay-bearing ground is that which is locally known in Cornwall as "*slad*," being a hollow depression in the side of a hill, which catches water as it drains from it, the water percolating through the soil assisting the decomposition of the granite beneath.
The Engineer, LXVII. 171.

slade[1] (slād), *n.* [< ME. *slade*, *slæd*, < AS. *slæd*, a valley, < Ir. *slad*, a glen, valley.] **1.** A little dell or valley; a vale.

By-ȝonde the broke by slente other *slade*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 141.

Satyrs, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run whooting to the hills.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

2. An open space or strip of greensward in a wood or between two woods; a glade.

In the green wood *slade*
To meet with Little John's arrowe.
Robin Hood (Percy's Reliques), l. 79.

3†. A harbor; a basin.

We weyed and went out at Goldmore gate, and from thence in at Balsey *slade*, and so into Orwel wands, where we came to an anker. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 310.

slade[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *slide*.

slade[3] (slād), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slane*.] **1.** A long narrow spade with a part of one side turned up at right angles, used for cutting peats; a peat-spade. [Ireland.]

The peat is cut from the bog, in brick-shaped blocks, by means of a peculiar spade known as a *slade*, and, after being dried in stacks, is used as fuel.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 234.

2. The sole of a plow. *E. H. Knight.*

slae (slā), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sloe*.

To the grene-wood I maun gae,
To pu' the red rose and the *slae*.
Cospatrick (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

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slaer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.

slag[1] (slag), *n.* [< Sw. *slagg*, dross, dross of metal, slag, = G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediments (*schlackenstein*, stone coming from scoria, slag), = LG. *slakke*, scoria; cf. Icel. *slagna*, flow over, be spilt, *slag*, wet, water penetrating walls, *slagi*, wet, dampness; akin to *slack*[1]. Cf. *slack*[2] and *slacken*[2].] **1.** The earthy matter separated, in a more or less completely fused and vitrified condition, during the reduction of a metal from its ore. Slags are the result of the combination with one another, and with the fluxes added, of the silicious and other mineral substances contained in the ore, and they vary greatly in character according to the nature of the ores and fluxes used. Blast-furnace slags are essentially silicates of lime and alumina, the alumina having usually been present in the ore, and the lime added (in the form of carbonate of lime) as a flux, or as a means of obtaining a slag sufficiently fluid to allow of the easy and complete separation from it of the reduced metal. The slag of iron-furnaces is frequently called *cinder*.

Is burnt-out passion's *slag* and soot
Fit soil to strew its dainty seeds on?
Lowell, Arcadia Rediviva.

2. The scoria of a volcano.

The more cellular kind [of lava] is called scoriaceous lava; or, if very openly cellular, volcanic scoria or *slag*.
Dana, Manual of Geology (3d ed.), p. 727.

Foreground black with stones and *slags*.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

slag[1] (slag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slagged*, ppr. *slagging*. [< *slag*[1], *n.*] To form a slag, or to cohere when heated so as to become a slag-like mass.

slag[2] (slag), *n.* [A var. of *slack*[3].] A hollow or depression of land. *Earll.*

slag-brick (slag'brik), *n.* Brick made from slag.

slag-car (slag'kär), *n.* A two-wheeled iron car used to carry slag from a furnace to a dumping-place.

slag-furnace (slag'fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace for the extraction of lead from slags, and from ores which contain but very little lead.

slaggy (slag'i), *a.* [< *slag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling slag: as, a hard *slaggy* mass; *slaggy* lavas.

slag-hearth (slag'härth), *n.* A rectangular furnace built of fire-brick and cast-iron, and blown by one twyer: it is sometimes used in treating the rich slags produced in various lead-smelting operations. The Spanish slag-hearth, used to some extent in England, is circular, and has three twyers.

slaght-boom†, *n.* [Prop. **slaghboom* or **slachboom*, repr. MD. *slachboom*, D. *slagboom*, a bar, < *slach*, *slagh*, D. *slag*, a blow (< *slaan*, strike, = E. *slay*[1]), + *boom*, beam: see *beam*, *boom*[2].] A bar or barrier.

Each end of the high street leading through the Towne was secured against Horse with strong *slaght-boomes* which our men call Turn-pikes.
Relation of Action before Cyrencester (1642), p. 4. (*Davies.*)

slag-shingle (slag'shing'gl), *n.* Coarsely broken slag, used as ballast for making roads.

slag-wool (slag'wůl), *n.* Same as *silicate cotton* (which see, under *cotton*[1]). It is occasionally used as a non-conducting material, as in protecting steam-pipes.

slaie†, *v.* An obsolete form of *slay*[1].

slaight†, *n.* Same as *slait*.

slain (slān). Past participle of *slay*[1].—**Letters of slains**, in *old Scots law*, letters inscribed by the relatives of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assythment or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

slaister (slās'tėr), *n.* [Prob. ult. (with interchange of *sk* and *st*) < Sw. *slaska*, dash with water (*slask*, wet), = Dan. *slaske*, dabble, paddle: see *slashy*, and cf. *slosh*, *slush*.] **1.** Dirty, slovenly, or slobbery work; a mess.

"Are you at the painting trade yet?" said Meg; "an unco *slaister* ye used to make with it lang syne."
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

2. A slobbery mass or mess.

The wine! . . . if ever we were to get good o't, it was by taking it naked, and no wi' your sugar and your *slaisters* — I wish, for ane, I had ne'er kend the sour smack o't.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

slaister (slās'tėr), *v.* [< *slaister*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bedaub.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To slabber; eat slabberingly or in a slovenly manner.

Hae, there's a soup parritch for ye; it will set ye better to be *slaistering* at them.
Scott, Antiquary, x.

2. To move or work in a slovenly, dirty, or puddling manner: as, *slaistering* through a muddy road. [Scotch in all uses.]

slaistery (slās'tėr-i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *slaistry*; < *slaister* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Slabbering; sloppy; disagreeable: as, *slaistery* work; *slaistery* weather.

II. *n.* **1.** Dirty or slabbery work.—**2.** The mixed refuse of a kitchen. [Scotch in all uses.]

slait (slāt), *n.* [Formerly also *slaight*; origin obscure.] **1.** An accustomed run for sheep. *Aubrey.* Hence—**2.** A place to which a person is accustomed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slake[1] (slāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [(*a*) *Slake*, intr., ME. *slaken*, *sleken*, *slakien*, < AS. *sleacian*, become slack or remiss (in comp. *āsleacian*); (*b*) E. dial. *slatch*, tr., < ME. *slekken*, < AS. *sleccan* = OS. *slekkian*, quench, extinguish (cf. Icel. *slökva*, pp. *slokinn*, slake, Sw. *släcka*, Dan. *slukke*, quench, allay, slake); < *slæc*, *sleac*, slack: see *slack*[1]. Cf. *slack*[1], *v.*, a doublet of *slake*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To become slack; loosen; slacken; fall off.

When the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, iii.

2†. To be lax, remiss, or negligent.

Hit were to long, lest that I sholde *slake*
Of thing that bereth more effect and charge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 619.

3†. To become less strong, active, energetic, severe, intense, or the like; abate; decrease; fail; cease.

Thi sigte and heeryng bigynneth to *slake*,
Thee needith helthe and good counsaile.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

When it dreew too the derk & the daie *slaked*,
The burd busked too bedde.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 714.

As then his sorrow somewhat 'gan to *slake*,
From his full bosom thus he them bespake.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, v. 14.

4†. To desist; give over; fall short.

They wol not of that firste purpos *slake*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 705.

But geue me grace fro synne to flee,
And him to loue let me neuere *slake*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

5. To become disintegrated and loosened by the action of water; become chemically combined with water: as, the lime *slakes*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make slack or slow; slow; slacken.

At length he saw the hindmost overtake
One of those two, and force him turne his face;
However loth he were his way to *slake*,
Yet mote he algates now abide, and answere make.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 5.

2. To make slack or loose; render less tense, firm, or compact; slacken. Specifically—**3.** To loosen or disintegrate; reduce to powder by the action of water: as, to *slake* lime. Also *slack*.—**4**†. To let loose; release.

At pasch of Jewes the custom was
Ane of prison to *slake*,
Withouten dome to latt him pas
ffor that hegh fest sake.
MS. Harl. 4196, lf. 209 (Cath. Ang., p. 342).

5. To make slack or inactive; hence, to quench or extinguish, as fire, appease or assuage, as hunger or thirst, or mollify, as hatred: as, to *slake* one's hunger or thirst; to *slake* wrath.

To *slake* his hunger and encombre his teeth.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2006.

It could not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 29.

A wooden bottle of water to *slake* the thirst in this hot climate.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

Air-slaked lime, lime which has been converted into a mixture of hydrate and carbonate by exposure to moist air. —**Slaked lime**, or **hydrate of lime**, quicklime reduced to a state of powder by the action of water upon it. In the process the lime combines chemically with about one third of its weight of water, producing a great evolution of heat.

slake[2] (slāk), *n.* [< ME. *slake*, appar. a var. of *slak*, **slakke*, < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge: see *slack*[3]. The word seems to be confused in part with *slake*[3], and *slack*[1], *n.*, 4.] **1.** A channel through a swamp or mud-flat.

There, by a little *slake*, Sir Launcelot wounded him sore, nigh unto the death.
Morte d'Arthure, vi. 5.

Yarrow *Slake*, a ruined haven half-filled by the wash of sand and soil, which still receives the waters of the Tyne at flood, and is left dry at ebb. You have to wind round this basin, or *slake* as it is called, to reach Shields.
W. Howitt, Visits to Remarkable Places (ed. 1842), p. 140.

The narrative of adventures by day and by night in a gunning punt along the *slakes* off Holy Island is pervaded by the keen salt breezes from the North Sea.
Athenæum, No. 3203, p. 348.

2. Slime or mud.

Being dreadfully venom'd by rolling in *slake*.
W. Hall, Sketch of Local Hist. of the Fens, quoted in [N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 188.

slake[3] (slāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [Prob. < Icel. *sleikja* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick, = late MHG. *slecken*, G. *schlecken*, lick, lap, eat ravenously; perhaps akin to, or in some senses confused with, *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slink*[1].] To besmear; daub. [Scotch.]

slake[3] (slāk), *n.* [< *slake*[3], *v.*] A slovenly or slabbery daub; a slight dabbing or bedaubing as with something soft and slabbery; a "lick." [Scotch.]

May be a touch o' a blackit cork, or a *slake* o' paint.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

slake[4] (slāk), *n.* [E. dial. also *slauke*, *sloke*, *sluke*; perhaps connected with *slake*[2].] A name of various species of *Algæ*, chiefly marine and of the edible sorts, as *Ulva Lactuca*, *U. latissima*, and *Porphyra laciniata*: applied also to fresh-water species, as *Enteromorpha* and perhaps *Conferva*. [Prov. Eng.]

slake-kale (slāk'kāl), *n.* Either of the seaweeds *Porphyra* and *Ulva Lactuca*.

slakeless (slāk'les), *a.* [< *slake*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of being slaked or quenched; inextinguishable; insatiable. *Byron.*

slake-trough (slāk'trôf), *n.* A water-trough used by blacksmiths to cool their tools in forging.

slakin (slak'in), *n.* See *slacken*[2].

slam[1] (slam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slammed*, ppr. *slamming*. [< Sw. dial. *slämma* = Norw. *slemma*, *slemba*, strike, bang, slam, as a door; cf. the freq. form Icel. *slamra*, *slambra* = Norw. *slamra*, slam; cf. Sw. *slamra*, prate, chatter, jingle, *slammer*, a clank, noise; perhaps ult. akin to *slap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To close with force and noise; shut with violence; bang.

Mr. Muzzle opened one-half of the carriage gate, to admit the sedan, . . . and immediately *slammed* it in the faces of the mob.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxv.

2. To push violently or rudely; beat; cuff. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To throw violently and with a loud, sudden noise: as, to *slam* a book down upon the table.—**4.** In *card-playing*, to beat by winning all the tricks in a hand or game.

II. *intrans.* To move or close violently and with noise; strike violently and noisily against something.

The door is *slamming* behind me every moment, and people are constantly going out and in.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

The wind suddenly arose, the doors and shutters of the half-uninhabited monastery *slammed* and grated upon their hinges.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 195.

slam[1] (slam), *n.* [< *slam*[1], *v.*] **1.** A violent and noisy collision or bang, as when a door is suddenly shut by the wind, or by a vehement push: as, the shutters were closed with a *slam*.—**2.** The winning of all the tricks in a hand at whist, or in a game of euchre.—**3.** The refuse of alumworks.

slam[2]† (slam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards.

Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddy, whisk, hole, sant, new-cut,
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

At Post and Paire, or *Slam*, Tom Tuck would play
This Christmas, but his want wherwith says nay.
Herrick, Upon Tuck.

slam[3] (slam), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* = G. *schlampe*, a slattern (*schlampen*, be dirty or slovenly); prob. a nasalized form, < D. *slap* = G. *schlaff* = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, lazy. Cf. *slamkin*.] An ill-shaped, shambling fellow.

Miss Hoyden. I don't like my lord's shapes, nurse.
Nurse. Why in good truly, as a body may say, he is but a *slam*.
Vanbrugh, The Relapse, v. 5.

slam-bang (slam'bang'), *adv.* and *a.* Same as *slap-bang*.

slamkin (slam'kin), *n.* [Also *slammerkin*; Sc. *slammikin*, also *slammacks*; appar. < *slam*[3] + *-kin*.] **1.** A slatternly woman; a slut. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A loose morning-gown worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was trimmed with cuffs and ruffles of lace.

slan (slan), *n.* A dialectal plural of *sloc*. Also *slans*.

slander (slan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *slaundre*; < ME. *slaunder*, *sclaunder*, *sclandre*, *sclaundre*, *sklaundre*, *sclondre*, < OF. *esclandre*, *esclaundre*, with interloping *l* (cf. *sl-* often *scl-* in ME.) for older *escandre*, *escandle*, *escandele*, *scandele* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo*, < LL. *scandalum*, offense, reproach, scandal: see *scandal*, of which *slander* is thus a doublet.] **1**†. A cause of stumbling or offense; a stumbling-block; offense.

Manne sone shal sende his angels, and ther shulden gedre of his rewme alle *sclaundris*, and hem that don wickidnesse.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 41.

2†. Reproach; disgrace; shame; scandal.

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Thei sellen Benefices of Holy Chirche. And so don Men in othere Places. God amende it, whan his Wille is. And that is gret *Sclaundre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 231.

3†. Ill fame; bad name or repute.

The *sclaundre* of Walter ofte and wyde spradde.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 666.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

4. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and intended or tending to injure the good name and reputation of another: as, a wicked and spiteful *slander;* specifically, in *law*, oral defamation published without legal excuse (*Cooley*). Defamation if not oral is termed *libel*. Aspersions spoken only to the subject of them are not in law deemed slander, because not injurious to reputation; but when spoken in the hearing of a third person they are deemed published. Slander is a tort only to be proceeded for in a civil action, while libel is also punishable criminally.

To bakbyten and to bosten, and bere fals witnesse;
To scornie and to scolde, *sclaundres* to make.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 86.

Slander consists in falsely and maliciously charging another with the commission of some public offense, criminal in itself, and indictable, and subjecting the party to an infamous punishment, or involving moral turpitude, or the breach of some public trust, or with any matter in relation to his particular trade or vocation, which, if true, would render him unworthy of employment, or, lastly, with any other matter or thing by which special injury is sustained. *Kent.*

Quick-circulating *slanders* mirth afford
And reputation bleeds in ev'ry word.
Churchill, The Apology, l. 47.

5. The fabrication or uttering of such false reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction: as, to be given to *slander*.

The worthiest people are the most injured by *slander*.
Swift.

slander (slan'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *sclaunder;* < ME. *slaunderen*, *sclaunderen*, *sclaundren*, *sclaindren*, *skaunderen*, < OF. *esclandrer*, *esclandrir*, *escandrer*, offend, disgrace, < *esclandre*, *escandre*, offense, scandal: see *slander*, *n.* Cf. *scandal*, *v.*] **1†.** To be a stumbling-block to; give offense to; offend.

And who eucre schal *sclaundre* oon of thes litle bileuynge in me, it is good to him that a mylne stoon of assis were don aboute his necke, and were sent in to the see.
Wyclif, Mark ix. 41.

2†. To discredit; disgrace; dishonor.

Tax not so bad a voice
To *slander* music any more than once.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3. 47.

3. To speak ill of; defame; calumniate; disparage.

When one is euill, he doth desire that all be euill; if he be *sclaundered*, that all be defamed.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 95.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to *slander*,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 223.

Specifically—**4.** In *law*, to utter false and injurious tales or reports regarding; injure or tarnish the good name and reputation of, by false tales maliciously told or propagated. See *slander*, *n.*, 4, and compare *libel*.—**5.** To reproach; charge: with *with*.

To *slander* Valentine
With falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 31.

=**Syn. 4.** *Defame*, *Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

slanderer (slan'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sklaunderer;* < *slander*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer; one who wrongs another by maliciously uttering something to the injury of his good name.

The domes salle than be redy
Tille the *sklaunderers* of God alle myghty.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7042.

Railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension.
Jer. Taylor.

slanderfully† (slan'dėr-fůl-i), *adv.* [< **slanderful* (< *slander* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Slanderously; calumniously.

He had at all times, before the judges of his cause, used himself unreverently to the King's Majesty, and *slanderfully* towards his council.
Council Book, quoted in Strype's Cranmer, I. 322.

slanderous (slan'dėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *esclandreux*, < *esclandre*, slander: see *slander*. Cf. *scandalous*, *a.*] **1†.** Scandalous; ignominious; disgraceful; shameful.

The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross.
Book of Homilies (1573).

Ugly and *slanderous* to thy mother's womb,
Full of unpleasing blots and sightless stains.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 44.

2. Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; defamatory: as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports.

He hath stirred up the people to persecute it with exprobations and *slanderous* words.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

3. Given to slander; uttering defamatory words or tales.

Done to death by *slanderous* tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3. 3.

slanderously (slan'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner; with slander; calumniously; with false and malicious report. Rom. iii. 8.

slanderousness (slan'dėr-us-nes), *n.* Slanderous or defamatory character or quality.

slane† (slān), *n.* [< Ir. *sleaghan*, a turf-spade, dim. of *sleagh*, a spear, pike, lance. Cf. *slade*[3].] A spade for cutting turf or digging trenches.

Dig your trench with *slanes*.
Ellis, Modern Husbandman (1750), IV. ii. 40. (*Davies.*)

Unfortunately, in cutting the turf where this was found, the *slane* or spade struck the middle; it only, however, bruised it. *Col. Vallancy*, quoted in Archæologia, VII. 167.

slang[1] (slang). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sling*[1].

slang[2] (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps, like *slanket*, connected with *slank*, slim, and ult. with *sling*[1].] A narrow piece of land. Also *slanket*. *Halliwell.*

There runneth forth into the sea a certain shelfe or *slang*, like unto an out-thrust tongue, such as Englishmen in old time termed a File.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 715. (*Davies.*)

Eventually, though very beat, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the *slang* adjoining Brown's Wood. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

slang[3] (slang), *n.* [Of obscure cant origin; the form suggests a connection with *sling*, in a way indicated by the use of *sling* and *fling* in 'to *sling* epithets,' 'to *fling* reproaches,' etc., and by similar uses of related Scand. forms, as Norw. *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burden of a song; *slengja*, sling (*slengja kjeften*, abuse, lit. 'sling the jaw'); *slengjenamn*, a nickname; *slengje-ord*, an insulting word or allusion; Icel. *slyngr*, *slyngum*, cunning: see *sling*[1]. The noun, in this view, must have arisen in quasi-composition (*slang*-patter, *slang*-word, *slang*-name, etc.), or else from the verb. Evidence of early use is lacking. The word has nothing to do with *language* or *lingo*, and there is no evidence to establish a Gipsy origin.] **1.** The cant words or jargon used by thieves, peddlers, beggars, and the vagabond classes generally; cant.

Slang in the sense of the cant language of thieves appears in print certainly as early as the middle of the last century. It was included by Grose in his "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," published in 1785. But it was many years before it was allowed a place in any vocabulary of our speech that confined itself to the language of good speakers and writers. Its absence from such works would not necessarily imply that it had not been in frequent use. Still, that this never had been the case we have direct evidence. Scott, in his novel of "Redgauntlet," which appeared in 1824, when using the word, felt the necessity of defining it; and his definition shows not only that it was generally unknown, but that it had not then begun to depart at all from its original sense. In the thirteenth chapter of that work, one of the characters is represented as trying to overhear a conversation, . . . but . . . "what did actually reach his ears was disguised so completely by the use of cant words and the thieves' Latin called *slang* that, even when he caught the words, he found himself as far as ever from the sense of their conversation." No one who is now accustomed either to speak slang [in def. 2], or to speak of the users of it, would think of connecting it with anything peculiar to the language of thieves. Yet it is clear from this one quotation that the complete change of meaning which the term has undergone has taken place within a good deal less than sixty years.
The Nation, Oct. 9, 1890, p. 289.

Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace [young thieves]. . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the *slang* patter, in which they should by all means excel.
Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor (1758). (*Hotten.*)

2. In present use, colloquial words and phrases which have originated in the cant or rude speech of the vagabond or unlettered classes, or, belonging in form to standard speech, have acquired or have had given them restricted, capricious, or extravagantly metaphorical meanings, and are regarded as vulgar or inelegant. Examples of slang are *rum* for 'queer,' *gay* for 'dissolute,' *corned*, *tight*, *slued*, etc., for 'intoxicated,' *awfully* for 'exceedingly,' *jolly* for 'surprising, uncommon,' *daisy* for something or somebody that is charming or admirable, *kick the bucket* or *hop the twig* for 'die,' etc. This colloquial slang also contains many words derived from thieves' cant, such as *pal* for 'partner, companion,' *cove* for 'fellow,' and *ticker* for 'watch.' There is a slang attached to certain professions, occupations, and classes of society, such as racing *slang*, college *slang*, club *slang*, literary *slang*, political *slang*. (See *cant*[2].) Slang enters more or less into all colloquial speech and into inferior popular literature, as novels, newspapers, political addresses, and is apt to break out even in more serious writings. Slang as such is not necessarily vulgar or ungrammatical; indeed, it is generally correct in idiomatic form, and though frequently censured on this ground, it often, in fact, owes its doubtful character to other causes. *Slang* is often used adjectively: as, a *slang* expression. See the quotations below.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could tang
Shock'd the dame with a volley of *slang*.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

Cant, as used in the phrases "thieves' cant," "tinkers' cant," "printers' cant," or the cant of any craft or calling, is really a language within a language, and is intended to conceal the thoughts of those who utter it from the uninitiated. *Slang*, on the other hand, is open to all the world to use, and its ranks are recruited in various ways.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 341.

Center slang, thieves' slang in which the middle vowel of a word is taken as its initial letter, and other letters or syllables are added to give the word a finish, as *lock* becomes "ockler," *pitch*, "itchper," etc. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 478.—**Riming slang**, a kind of cant or secret slang spoken by street vagabonds in London, consisting of the substitution of words or sentences which rime with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret: as, "apples and pears" for *stairs;* "Cain and Abel" for *a table*. See *back-slang*.=**Syn. 2.** *Slang*, *Colloquialism*, etc. See *cant*[2].

slang[3] (slang), *v.* [< *slang*[3], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use slang; employ vulgar or vituperative language.

To *slang* with the fishwives.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 350.

II. *trans.* To address slang or abuse to; berate or assail with vituperative or abusive language; abuse; scold.

Every gentleman abused by a cabman or *slanged* by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to fisticuffs. *The Spectator.*

As the game went on and he lost, and had to pay, . . . he dropped his amiability, *slanged* his partner, declared he wouldn't play any more, and went away in a fury.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 89.

These drones are posted separately, as "not worthy to be classed," and privately *slanged* afterwards by the Masters and Seniors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 100.

slang[4] (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure and various; cf. *slang*[2], *slang*[3].] **1.** Among London costermongers, a counterfeit weight or measure.

Some of the street weights, a good many of them, are *slangs*, but I believe they are as honest as many of the shop-keepers' after all.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 104.

2. Among showmen: (*a*) A performance. (*b*) A traveling booth or show. *Mayhew.*—**3.** A hawker's license: as, to be out on the *slang* (that is, to travel with a hawker's license). [Thieves' slang.]

slang[5] (slang), *n.* [Cf. *slang*[3], *slang*[4].] **1.** A watch-chain. [Thieves' slang.]—**2.** *pl.* Leg-irons or fetters worn by convicts. The slangs consist of a chain weighing from seven to eight pounds and about three feet long, attached to ankle-basils riveted on the leg, the slack being suspended from a leather waistband: hence the name.

slangily (slang'i-li), *adv.* [< *slangy* + *-ly*[2].] In slang or slangy usage; by users of slang; irreverently.

The simple announcement of what is sometimes *slangily* called an advertising dodge. *The Advance*, Dec. 23, 1886.

slanginess (slang'i-nes), *n.* [< *slangy* + *-ness*.] Slangy character or quality: as, the *slanginess* of one's speech.

Their speech has less pertness, flippancy, and *slanginess*.
Athenæum, No. 3288, p. 582.

slangrill†, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slang*[3] and *gangrel*.] A lout; a fellow: a term of abuse.

The third was a long, leane, olde, slavering *slangrill*, with a Brasill staffe in the one hand, and a whipcord in the other.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

slangular (slang'gū-lėr), *a.* [< *slang*[3] + *-ular;* formed after *angular*, etc.] Having the nature or character of slang; slangy. [Humorous.]

Little Swills is treated on several hands. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, he characterises them (his strength lying in a *slangular* direction) as "a rummy start." *Dickens*, Bleak House, xl.

slang-whang (slang'hwang), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *slang*[3], *v.*] To use slangy or abusive language; talk in a noisy, abusive, or railing way. [Colloq.]

With tropes from Billingsgate's *slang-whanging* Tartars.
Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.

slang-whanger (slang'hwang^{er}ėr), *n.* A scurrilous, noisy, or railing person; a noisy, abusive, or long-winded talker. [Colloq.]

It embraces alike all manner of concerns, from the organisation of a divan . . . to the appointment of a con-

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stable, the personal disputes of two miserable *slang-whangers*, the cleaning of the streets, or the economy of a dust-cart. *Irving*, Salmagundi, No. 14.

slangy (slang'i), *a.* [< *slang*[3] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of slang: as, a *slangy* expression.—**2.** Addicted to the use of slang.

Both were too gaudy, too *slangy*, too odorous of cigars, and too much given to horseflesh. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

slank (slangk), *a.* [= D. *slank* = MLG. *slank* = MHG. *slanc*, G. *schlank* = Dan. *slank* (cf. Sw. *slankig*), slender, meager; cf. Dan. *slunken*[1], lank, gaunt; connected with *slink*[3], and prob. ult. with *slink*[1]. Cf. *lank*[1].] Slim; slender; lank. [Prov. Eng.]

He is a man of ruddy complexion, brown hair and *slank*, hanging a little below his jaw-bones. *The Grand Impostor Examined* (1656). (*Davies.*)

slanket (slang'ket), *n.* [Cf. *slank* and *slang*[2].] Same as *slang*[2].

slant (slänt), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent, sklent, sklint;* < ME. *slenten, sclenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta, sländta*, slope, glide, Sw. *slinta* (pret. *slant*), slide, slip, glance (as a knife); cf. Sw. *slutta* (**slunta*), slant, slope, Sw. dial. *slant*, slippery; cf. *slink*[1]. The Corn. *slyntya*, slide, glide along, W. *ysglent*, a slide, are prob. < E.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lie obliquely to some line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; slope: as, a *slanting* roof.

It . . . *slented* doune to the erthe. *Kynge Arthure* (ed. Southey), II. 281.

Lo! on the side of yonder *slanting* hill,
Beneath a spreading oak's broad foliage, sits
The shepherd swain. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, iii. 244.

The shades that *slanted* o'er the green. *Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

2. To go or turn off at a small angle from some direct line; deviate: as, at this point the road *slants* off to the right. Specifically—**3.** To exaggerate; "draw the long bow"; fib. [Scotch.] —**4.** To have a leaning; incline.

"Your minister sartin doos *slant* a leetle towards th' Arminians; he don't quite walk the crack," Josh says, ses he. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 483.

Slanting stitch, a stitch in double crochet-work producing short diagonal lines in the finished fabric.

II. *trans.* To give a sloping direction to; set or place at an angle to something else: as, *slant* the mirror a little more.

slant (slänt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slante, slonte*, in the phrase *on slante, o slonte, a slante;* < *slant*, *v.* Cf. *aslant.*] **I.** *a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line or plane.

The clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1075.

Clouds through which the setting day
Flung a *slant* glory far away. *Whittier*, The Preacher.

The busiest man can hardly resist the influence of such a day; farmers are prone to bask in the *slant* sunlight at such times, and to talk to one another over line-fences or seated on top-rails. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxi.

Slant fire, in *gun.* See *fire*, 13.

II. *n.* **1.** An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

It lies on a *slant*. *C. Richardson.*

2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.—**3.** A chance; an opportunity. [Slang.] —**Slant of wind** (*naut.*), a transitory breeze of favorable wind, or the period of its duration.

slantendicular (slän-ten-dik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *slant* + *-endicular* as in *perpendicular.*] Oblique, not perpendicular; indirect. [Humorous slang.]

And he [St. Vitus] must put himself [in the calendar] under the first saint, with a *slantendicular* reference to the other. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 289.

slantingly (slän'ting-li), *adv.* **1.** In a slanting or sloping manner or direction.—**2**†. Indirectly.

Their first attempt which they made was to prefer bills of accusation against the archbishop's chaplains and preachers, . . . and *slantingly* through their sides striking at the archbishop himself. *Strype*, Cranmer, I. 159.

slantly (slänt'li), *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction; slopingly; slantingly.

The yellow Moon looks *slantly* down,
Through seaward mists, upon the town. *R. H. Stoddard*, A Serenade.

slantwise (slänt'wīz), *adv.* Slantingly; slantly.

The sunset rays thy valley fill,
Poured *slantwise* down the long defile. *Whittier*, The Merrimack.

slap[1] (slap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slapped*, ppr. *slapping.* [< ME. **slappen*, < LG. *slappen* (> G. *schlappen*), slap; prob. akin to *slam*[1] and perhaps ult. to *slay*[1].] **1.** To strike with the open hand or with something flat: as, to *slap* one on the back; to *slap* a child on the hand.

Mrs. Baynes had gone up stairs to her own apartment, had *slapped* her boys, and was looking out of the window. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

In yonder green meadow, to memory dear,
He *slaps* a mosquito, and brushes a tear. *O. W. Holmes*, City and Country.

2. To strike with; bring upon or against something with a blow.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his Chin and cock'd his Hat,
Then *slapp'd* his Hand upon the Board. *Prior*, Alma, i.

slap[1] (slap), *n.* [< ME. *slappe*, < LG. *slapp, slappe* (> G. *schlappe*), the sound of a blow, a sounding box on the ears, a slap, = OHG. **slapfe* (> It. *schiaffo*), a box on the ear: see *slap*[1], *v.*] **1.** A blow given with the open hand, or with something flat.

Warre the horne and heles lest thai flynge
A *slappe* to the. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

He hastened up to him, gave him a hearty shake of the hand, a cordial *slap* on the back, and some other equally gentle tokens of satisfaction. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxxii.

slap[1] (slap), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.* and *n.*] With sudden and violent force; plump; suddenly. [Colloq.]

The whips and short turns which in one stage or other of my life have come *slap* upon me. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

His horse, coming *slap* on his knees with him, threw
Him head over heels, and away he flew. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 143.

slap[1] (slap), *a.* [< *slap*[1], *v.* Cf. *slap-up, bang-up.*] First-rate; of the best; "slap-up." [Slang.]

People 's got proud now, I fancy that 's one thing, and must have everything *slap*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 119.

slap[2] (slap), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *slack*[3]; cf. Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, = D. *slap* = MLG. LG. *slap* = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, feeble, weak (see *sleep*).] **1.** A narrow pass between two hills. [Scotch.]—**2.** A breach in a wall, hedge, or fence; a gap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A gap in the edge of a knife, etc. [Scotch.]

slap[2] (slap), *v. t.* [< *slap*[2], *n.*] To break into gaps; break out (an opening), as in a solid wall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

slap[3]† (slap), *v.* An obsolete variant of *slop*[1].

slap-bang (slap'bang'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.*, + *bang*[1], *v.*] With a slap and a bang; hence, suddenly; violently; with a sudden noisy dash; headlong; all at once: as, to go *slap-bang* through the ice or through a window. Also *slam-bang.* [Colloq.]

slap-bang (slap'bang'), *a.* and *n.* [< *slap-bang, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Violent; dashing. Also *slam-bang.*

II. *n.* A low eating-house. [Slang, Eng.]

They lived in the same street, walked into town every morning at the same hour, dined at the same *slap-bang* every day, and revelled in each other's company every night. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, xi.

slap-dash (slap'dash'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.*, + *dash*, *v.*] In a sudden, offhand, abrupt, random, or headlong manner; abruptly; suddenly; all at once. [Colloq.]

He took up a position opposite his fair entertainer, and with much gravity executed a solemn, but marvelously grotesque bow; . . . this done, he recovered body, and strode away again *slap-dash*. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 20.

slap-dash (slap'dash), *a.* and *n.* [< *slap-dash, adv.*] **I.** *a.* Dashing; offhand; abrupt; free, careless, or happy-go-lucky; rash or random; impetuous: as, a *slap-dash* manner; *slap-dash* work; a *slap-dash* writer. [Colloq.]

It was a *slap-dash* style, unceremonious, free and easy —an American style. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 6.

The *slapdash* judgments upon artists in others [letters] are very characteristic [of Landor]. *Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 515.

II. *n.* **1.** A composition of lime and coarse sand, mixed to a liquid consistency and applied to exterior walls as a preservative; rough-casting; harling. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The outside plaster filling of a half-timbered house, between the beams.

The wood is painted of the darkest possible red, and the gray *slap-dash* is filled with red granite pebbles. *The Century*, XXXII. 423.

3. Offhand, careless, happy-go-lucky, or ill-considered action or work. [Colloq.]

As a specimen of newspaper *slapdash* we may point to the description of General Ignatieff as "the Russian Mr. Gladstone." *Athenæum*, No. 3197, p. 146.

4†. Violent abuse.

Hark ye, Monsieur, if you don't march off I shall play you such an English courant of *slap-dash* presently that shan't out of your ears this twelvemonth. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Perplexed Lovers, iii.

slap-dash (slap'dash), *v. t.* [< *slap-dash, adv.*] **1.** To do in a rough or careless manner. [Colloq.]—**2.** To rough-cast (a wall) with mortar.

slape (slāp), *a.* [< Icel. *sleipr*, also *sleppr*, slippery, < *slīpa*, be slim or smooth, = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe* (*slīpa*, tr., grind) = G. *schleifen*, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. *slab*[1].] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; hypocritical. [Prov. Eng.]—**Slape ale**, plain ale, as opposed to medicated or mixed ale.—**Slape-face**, a soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. *Halliwell.*

slapjack (slap'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack.* [U. S.]

Anon he passed the fragrant buckwheat fields, breathing the odor of the bee-hive; and, as he beheld them, soft anticipations stole over his mind of dainty *slapjacks*, well buttered, and garnished with honey or treacle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

slappaty-pouch† (slap'a-ti-pouch), *n.* [A variation, imitative of quick motion, of *slap the pouch*, i. e. *pocket.*] The act or process of slapping the hands, when cold, against the sides to warm them. [Rare.]

I cannot but with the last degree of sorrow and anguish inform you of our present wretched condition; we have even tired our palms and our ribs at *slappaty-pouch*, and . . . I [Charon] had almost forgot to handle my sculls. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 126. (*Davies.*)

slapper (slap'ėr), *n.* [< *slap*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which slaps.—**2.** A person or thing of large size; a whopper. [Vulgar.]

slapping (slap'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *slap*[1], *v.*] Very big; great. [Vulgar.]

slap-sauce† (slap'sâs), *n.* [< *slap*[3], *v.*, + obj. *sauce.*] A parasite. *Minsheu.*

Slapsauce fellows, slabberdegullion druggels, lubbardly louts. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

slap-sided (slap'sī'ded), *a.* Same as *slab-sided.*

slap-up (slap'up), *a.* [Cf. *slap*[1] and *bang-up.*] Excellent; first-rate; fine; scrumptious; bang-up: as, a *slap-up* hotel. [Slang.]

It ain't a fortnight back since a smart female servant, in *slap-up* black, sold me a basket full of doctor's bottles. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

Might he [Bob Jones] not quarter a countess's coat on his brougham along with the Jones' arms, or, more *slap-up* still, have the two shields painted on the panels with the coronet over? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxi.

slargando, slargandosi (slär-gän'dō, -sē), *a.* [It., ppr. of *slargare*, enlarge, widen, dilate, < L. *ex*, out, + *largus*, large: see *large.*] In *music*, same as *rallentando.*

slash[1] (slash), *v.* [< ME. *slaschen*, < OF. *esclecher, esclescher, esclischer, esclechier*, dismember, sever, disunite: same as *esclichier, esclicier, esclicer*, > E. *slice:* see *slice* and *slish*, of which *slash*[1] is a doublet. The vowel *a* appears in the related word *slate:* see *slate*[2]. In defs. 4, 5 (where cf. the similar *cut*, *n.*, 2) prob. confused with *lash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut with long incisions; gash; slit; slice.

They which will excell the rest in gallantry, and would seeme to haue slaine and eaten the most enimies, *slash* and cut their flesh, and put therein a blacke powder, which neuer will bee done away. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

2. To cut with a violent sweep; cut by striking violently and at random, as with a sword or an ax.

Then both drew their swords, and so cut 'em and *slasht* 'em That five of them did fall. *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

But presently *slash* off his traiterous head. *Greene*, Alphonsus (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 28).

3. To ornament, as a garment, by cutting slits in the cloth, and arranging lining of brilliant colors to be seen underneath.

One Man wears his Doublet *slash'd*, another lac'd, another plain. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 102.

Costly his garb — his Flemish ruff
Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff,
With satin *slash'd* and lined. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 16.

4. To lash. [Rare.]

Daniel, a sprightly swain that used to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash. *W. King.*

5. To crack or snap, as a whip.

She *slashed* a whip she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 220. (*Latham.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike violently and at random with a cutting instrument; lay about one with sharp blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 15.

If we would see him in his altitudes, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and *slashes*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 258.

2. To cut or move rapidly.

The Sybarite *slashed* through the waves like a knife through cream-cheese. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy.

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slash[1] (slash), *n.* [< *slash*[1], *v.*] **1.** A cut; a gash; a slit.

They circumcise themselves, and mark their faces with sundry *slashes* from their infancie.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 50.

2. A random, sweeping cut at something with an edged instrument, as a sword or an ax, or with a whip or switch.

He may have a cut i' the leg by this time; for Don Martino and he were at whole *slashes*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

Andrew Fairservice . . . had only taken this recumbent posture to avoid the *slashes*, stabs, and pistol-balls which for a moment or two were flying in various directions.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxix.

3. A slit cut in the stuff from which a garment is made, intended to show a different and usually bright-colored material underneath. This manner of decorating garments was especially in use in the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century. Compare *panel*, and see cut under *puffed*.

Her gown was a green Turkey grogram, cut all into panes or *slashes*, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot, and tied up at the distance of about a hand's-breadth everywhere with the same ribbon with which her hair was bound.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 112.

Hence—**4.** A piece of tape or worsted lace placed on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers to distinguish them from privates; a stripe.—**5.** A clearing in a wood; any gap or opening in a wood, whether caused by the operations of woodmen or by wind or fire. Compare *slashing*, 2.

All persons having occasion to burn a fallow or start a fire in any old chopping, wind-*slash*, bush or berry lot, swamp "viaie" or beaver meadow, shall give five days' notice.
New York Times, April 13, 1886.

6. *pl.* Same as *slashing*, 3.—**7.** A wet or swampy place overgrown with bushes: often in the plural.

Although the inner lands want these benefits [of game] (which, however, no pond or *slash* is without), yet even they have the advantage of wild-turkeys, &c.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 27.

Henry Clay, the great Commoner, as his friends loved to call him, was spoken of during election-time as the Miller Boy of the *Slashes*.
S. De Vere, Americanisms, p. 250.

8. A mass of coal which has been crushed and shattered by a movement of the earth's crust. [Wales.]

Thus, the latter [the coal], which is there nearly all in the state of culm or anthracite, has been for the most part shivered into small fragments, and is frequently accumulated in little troughs or hollows, the *slashes* of the miners.
Murchison, Siluria (4th ed.), p. 290.

slash[2] (slash), *v. i.* [Also *slatch*; < Sw. *slaska* = Dan. *slaske*, dabble, paddle, < Sw. Dan. *slask*, wet, filth. Cf. *slashy*.] To work in wet. [Scotch.]

slash[2] (slash), *n.* [See *slash*, *v.*] A great quantity of broth or similar food. [Scotch.]

slasher (slash'ėr), *n.* [< *slash*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which slashes. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting weapon, as a sword.

"Had he no arms?" asked the Justice. "Ay, ay, they are never without barkers and *slashers*."
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

(*b*) An instrument or appliance of various kinds used in some slashing operation. (1) In *bricknaking*, a piece of wrought-iron three feet in length, three inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, set in a handle about two and one half feet long and two inches in diameter, used to slash or cut through the clay in all directions with a view to detecting and picking out any small stones that may be found in it.

He [the temperer] next trims the small pile of clay into shape, and commences to cut through it with an instrument called a *slasher*, and any stone that he may strike with the *slasher* is picked out of the clay.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 107.

(2) A machine for sizing, drying, and finishing warp-yarns. **2.** The thrasher or fox-shark. [Local, Eng.]

slashing (slash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slash*[1], *v.*] **1.** A slash or pane in a garment.

Gowns of "silver plush and port-wine satin," with brocaded trains gleaming fitfully with *slashings* of exquisite pink.
Athenæum, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 551.

2. In *milit. engin.*, the felling of trees so that their tops shall fall toward the enemy, and thus prevent or retard his approach; also (in singular or plural), the trees thus felled: same as *abatis*[2], 1.—**3.** *pl.* Trees or branches cut down by woodmen. Also *slashes*.

slashing (slash'ing), *p. a.* **1.** That cuts and slashes at random; recklessly or unmercifully severe; that cuts right and left indiscriminately: as, a *slashing* criticism or article. [Colloq.]

Here, however, the Alexandrian critics, with all their *slashing* insolence, showed themselves sons of the feeble; they groped about in twilight.
De Quincey, Homer, I.

He may be called the inventor of the modern *slashing* article.
Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 48.

2. Dashing; recklessly rapid: as, a *slashing* gait.—**3.** Very big; great; slapping. [Colloq.]

A *slashing* fortune.
Dickens, Hard Times.

slash-pine (slash'pīn), *n.* A tree, *Pinus Cubensis*, found from South Carolina to Louisiana along the coast, and in the West Indies. It is a fair-sized tree, with a wood nearly equaling that of the long-leafed pine, though rarely made into lumber. Also called *swamp-pine*, *bastard pine*, and *meadow-pine*. *Sargent*.

slashy (slash'i), *a.* [< *slash*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sloshy*, *slushy*.] Wet and dirty. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

slat[1] (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [< ME. *slatten*, *sleaten*, *sclatten*, *scletten*, < Icel. *sletta*, slap, dab, dash, = Norw. *sletta*, fling, cast, jerk; cf. Icel. *sletta*, a dab, spot, blot (of ink), = Norw. *slett*, a blow; prob. from the root of *slay*: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *slaught*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw or cast down violently or carelessly; jerk. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**2.** To strike; knock; beat; bang.

Mendoza. How did you kill him?
Malevole. *Slatted* his brains out, then soused him in the briny sea.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To flap violently, as the sails when blown adrift in a violent wind, or when in a calm the motion of the ship strikes them against the masts and rigging.

The two top-gallant-sails were still hanging in the buntlines, and *slatting* and jerking as though they would take the masts out of her.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 351.

slat[1] (slat), *n.* [< *slat*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sudden flap or slap; a sharp blow or stroke.

The sail . . . bellied out over our heads, and again, by a *slat* of the wind, blew in under the yard with a fearful jerk.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 257.

2. A spot; stain. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A spent salmon, or one that has spawned.

slat[2] (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. Same as *slate*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

slat[3] (slat), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [Perhaps another use of *slat*[1]; otherwise a var. of **slate*; < OF. *esclater*, shiver, splinter: see *slate*[2]. Cf. *slat*[3], *n.*] To split; crack. [Prov. Eng.]

And withall such maine blowes were dealt to and fro with axes that both head-peeces and habergeons were *slat* and dashed a peeces.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

slat[3] (slat), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slatte*; < ME. *slat*, *slatte*, usually *sclat*, *sklat*, *sclate*, *sclatte*, a flat stone, slate, < OF. *esclat* (Walloon *sklat*), F. *éclat*, a splinter, chip, shiver, fragment, piece; cf. OF. *esclater*, F. *éclater*, split, splinter, shiver, burst, < OHG. *slīzan*, *sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen*, slit, split, = E. *slit*[1]: see *slit*[1], and cf. *éclat*, *slash*[1], *slice*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thin flat stone, or piece of stone, especially a piece of slate; a slate; a stone tile. See *slate*[2].

And thei not fyndinge in what part thei schulde bere him yn, for the cumpenye of peple, stizeden vp on the rof, and by the *sclattis* thei senten him doun with the bed in to the myddil, byfore Ihesu.
Wyclif, Luke v. 19.

The gallery is covered with blew *slatte* like our Cornish tile.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

And for the roof, instead of *slats*,
Is covered with the skins of bats,
With moonshine that are gilded.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

2. A thin slab or veneer of stone sometimes used to face rougher stonework or brickwork. *E. H. Knight*.—**3.** A long narrow strip or slip of wood. Specifically—(*a*) A strip of wood used to fasten together larger pieces, as on a crate, etc. (*b*) One of a number of strips forming the bottom boards of a bedstead. (*c*) One of a number of strips secured across an opening so as to leave intervals between them, as in a chicken-coop, rabbit-hutch, etc. (*d*) One of the cross-laths of a Venetian blind, or the like.

Virginia, . . . kneeling behind the *slats* of her bedroom window-blinds, watched the little Canadian fishing wagon as it drove away.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 220.

(*e*) In *carriage-building*, one of the thin strips of wood or iron used to form the ribs of the top or canopy of a buggy, carryall, or rockaway, or to form the bottom of a wagon-body. (*f*) One of the radial strips used in forming the bottom of a wicker basket.

4. *pl.* Dark-blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Slat-weaving machine**, a form of loom for weaving, in which the weft is slats, palm-leaf, or some similar material. The weft is cut in lengths corresponding to the width of the goods, and put into the shed piece by piece.

II. *a.* Made of slats.—**Slat awning**, a wooden or metal awning made of slats.—**Slat matting**, a kind of wood carpet made of veneers or wooden slats fastened upon a fabric. In some examples narrow strips of different sorts of wood are glued upon cloth, and dried, and the surface is then planed and finished.—**Slat seat**, a seat made of narrow strips of wood, usually arranged longitudinally with a space between each pair.—**Slat weir**, a weir or pound for the capture of fish having slats instead of netting. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

S. lat. An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

slat-bar (slat'bär), *n.* The bar of the limber of a siege-howitzer between the splinter-bar and the bolster, connecting the futchells.

slatch[1] (slach), *n.* [An assibilated form of *slack*[1].] *Naut.*: (*a*) The slack of a rope. (*b*) A short gleam of fine weather. (*c*) A brief, passing breeze.

slatch[2] (slach), *v. i.* [A var. of *slash*[2].] To dabble in mire. [Scotch.]

slat-crimper (slat'krim^{p}pėr), *n.* A machine for compressing the ends of slats to make them fit mortises cut to receive them.

slate[1] (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [< ME. **slaten*, *sleten*, *slæten* (pret. *slette*), bait, perhaps orig. tear, ult. < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*), slit, tear: see *slit*[1].] **1.** To bait; set a dog loose at. [Prov. Eng.]

Heo . . . *sletten* him with hundes.
Life of St. Juliana (E. E. T. S.), p. 52. (*Stratmann*.)

2. To haul over the coals; take to task harshly or rudely; berate; abuse; scold; hold up to ridicule; criticize severely: as, the work was *slated* in the reviews. [Colloq., Eng.]

And instead of being grateful, you set to and *slate* me!
R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xxxi.

None the less I'll *slate* him. I'll *slate* him ponderously in the cataclysm.
R. Kipling, The Light that Failed, iv.

slate[2] (slāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *slat*, *slatte*, **slate*, *sclate*, usually *sclat*, *sclatte*: see *slat*[3].] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A thin, flat stone or piece of stone; a thin plate or flake. See *slat*[3], 1.

With sunne and the frost togither, it [the Columbine marl] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* or flakes.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 8.

Especially—**2.** A piece or plate of the stone hence called *slate*. (See def. 3.) Specifically—(*a*) A plate of slate used for covering in or roofing buildings; a tile of slate. (*b*) A tablet of slate, usually inclosed in a wooden frame, used for writing, especially by school-children; hence, any similar tablet used for this purpose.

The door, which moved with difficulty on its creaking and rusty hinges, being forced quite open, a square and sturdy little urchin became apparent, with cheeks as red as an apple. . . . A book and a small *slate* under his arm indicated that he was on his way to school.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iii.

3. A rock the most striking characteristic of which is its fissile structure, or capability of being easily split or cleft into thin plates of nearly uniform thickness and smooth surfaces. The rocks in which a fissile structure is particularly well developed are almost exclusively the argillaceous, and those which have been more or less metamorphosed, and this fissility appears to be the result of the rearrangement of the particles of the rock into new combinations flattened into thin scales which lie in a direction at right angles to the direction in which the rock was pressed at the time the metamorphism was taking place. The best-known variety of slate is the common roofing-slate, which is compact, homogeneous, and fissile enough to be used for covering roofs, or for manufacture into tables, chimney-pieces, writing-slates, etc. The valuable varieties of roofing-slate come almost exclusively from the older metamorphic rocks. (See *cleavage* and *foliation*.) North Wales is by far the most important slate-producing region of the world, some beds having been worked there as early as the twelfth century. The principal quarries are in southern Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire in the Lower Silurian, and in Montgomeryshire in the Upper Silurian. There are also quarries in Cornwall in the Devonian, and slates of the same geological age are obtained in France in considerable quantity, as well as in parts of Germany adjacent to the Rhine. There are various quarries in Devonshire in the Carboniferous; but in most of them the slate furnished is not of first-rate quality; and, in general, it may be said that the Carboniferous is the highest geological formation producing what can properly be denominated *slate*. The slate of the United States comes almost entirely from a very low position in the geological series, as is also the case in Europe. Pennsylvania and Vermont are the principal slate-producing States, and they together furnished in 1880 nearly six sevenths in value of the total production of the country; but Pennsylvania's share was three times as great as that of Vermont.

4. A preliminary list of candidates prepared by party managers for acceptance by a nominating caucus or convention: so called as being written down, as it were on a slate, and altered or erased like a school-boy's writing. [U. S. political slang.]—**Adhesive slate**. See *adhesive*.—**Aluminous slate**, slate containing alumina, used in the manufacture of alum.—**Alum slate**. See *alum*.—**Argillaceous slate**, clay slate (which see, under *clay*).—**Back of a slate**. See *back*[1].—**Bituminous slate**, soft slate impregnated with bitumen.—**Chlorite slate**. See *chlorite*.—**Drawing-slate**. Same as *black chalk* (*a*) (which see, under *chalk*).—**Hone or whet slate**, slate which has much silica in its composition, and is used for hones.—**Hornblende slate**, slate containing hornblende.—**Knotted slate**. See *knot*[1], *n.*, 3 (*f*).—**Lithographic slate**. See *lithographic*.—**Polishing slate**. See *polishing-slate*.—**Rain-spot slate**, certain slates forming part of the Lower Silurian series in Wales: so called from their mottled appearance.—**Skiddaw slates**, a series of slaty and gritty rocks occurring in the Lake District of England, and forming there the base of the fossiliferous rocks. The most important fossils which they contain are graptolites.—**Stonesfield slate**, in *geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite

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group, as developed in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, consisting of thin-bedded calcareous sandstone, extremely rich in a great variety of organic remains, among which are the mammalian genera *Amphitherium*, *Phalascotherium*, and *Stereognathus*. Portions of this formation have been worked for a roofing-material from a remote period.

II. *a.* Of the color of slate; slate-colored; of a dark, slightly bluish-gray color of medium luminosity.

slate[2] (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [< *slate*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cover with slate or plates of stone: as, to *slate* a roof.

A high *slated* roof, with fantastic chimneys.
Longfellow, Hyperion, i. 5.

2. To enter as on a slate; suggest or propose as a candidate by entering the name on the slate or ticket: as, A. B. is already *slated* for the mayoralty. See I., 4. [U. S. political slang.] —**3.** In *tanning*, to cleanse from hairs, etc., with a slater. See *slater*, 3.

slate-ax (slāt'aks), *n.* A slaters' tool: same as *sax*[1], 2.

slate-black (slāt'blak), *a.* Of a slate color having less than one tenth the luminosity of white.

slate-blue (slāt'blö), *a.* Dull-blue with a grayish tinge; schistaceous.

slate-clay (slāt'klā), *n.* Same as *shale*[2].

slate-coal (slāt'kōl), *n.* **1.** A variety of cannel-coal; "a hard, dull variety of coal" (*Gresley*). This name is given to one of the beds of coal in the Leicestershire (England) coal-field; it is nearly the same as *splint-coal*, also called *slaty* or *bony coal*, and contains slaty matters interstratified, which are called *bone* in Pennsylvania (see *bone*[1], 9).

2. As the translation of the German *Schieferkohle*, a somewhat slaty or laminated variety of lignite, or brown coal.

slate-colored (slāt'kul^{e}ord), *a.* Of a very dark gray, really without chroma, or almost so, but appearing a little bluish.

slate-cutter (slāt'kut^{e}èr), *n.* A machine for trimming pieces of slate into the forms desired for roofing- or writing-slates. It consists of a table with knives pivoted at one end, and operated by handlevers. Also called *slate-cutting machine*.

slate-frame (slāt'frām), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the wooden frames for writing-slates.

slate-gray (slāt'grā), *a.* A relatively luminous slate color.

slate-peg (slāt'peg), *n.* A form of nail used for fastening slates on a roof; a slaters' nail.

slate-pencil (slāt'pen^{e}sil), *n.* A pencil of soft slate, or like material, used for writing or figuring on framed pieces of slate.

slater (slā'tèr), *n.* [ME. *slater, sclater;* < *slate*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who makes or lays slates; one whose occupation is the roofing of buildings with slate.

But th' masons, and *slaters*, and such like have left their work, and locked up the yards.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, v.

2. A general name of cursorial isopods. Slaters proper, or wood-slaters, also called *wood-lice*, *hog-lice*, and *sow-bugs*, are terrestrial oniscids, of the family *Oniscidæ*, as the British *Porcellio scaber*. Box-slaters are *Idoteidæ;* water-slaters are *Asellidæ*, as the gribble, *Limnoria terebrans;* shield-slaters belong to the genus *Cassidina;* globe-slaters to *Sphæroma*. The cheliferous slaters are *Tanaidæ*. See the technical names, and cuts under *Oniscus* and *Isopoda*.

3. A tool, with blade of slate, used for fleshing or slating hides.

slate-saw (slāt'sâ), *n.* A form of circular stone-saw for cutting up or trimming slabs of slate.

slate-spar (slāt'spär), *n.* A slaty form of calcareous spar: same as *shiver-spar*.

slather (slaTH'èr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity; a large piece: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

I could give you twenty-four more, if they were needed, to show how exactly Mr.—— can repeat *slathers* and *slathers* of another man's literature. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 50.

slatify (slā'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slatified*, ppr. *slatifying*. [< *slate*[2] + *-i-fy*.] To make slaty in character; give a slaty character to.

slatiness (slā'ti-nes), *n.* Slaty character or quality.

slating[1] (slā'ting), *n.* [< ME. *slating;* verbal n. of *slate*[1], *v.*] **1.** Baiting.

Bay of bor, of bole-*slatyng* [bull-baiting].
Kyng Alisaunder, l. 200. (*Halliwell.*)

2. An unsparing criticism; a severe reprimand. [Colloq., Eng.]

slating[2] (slā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slate*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of covering roofs with slates. —**2.** A roofing of slates.—**3.** Slates taken collectively; the material for slating: as, the whole *slating* of a house.—**4.** A liquid preparation for coating blackboards so that they may be marked upon with chalk or steatite: generally called *liquid slating*. Such preparations are better than oil-paint, as they do not glaze the surface.

To apply the *slating*, have the surface smooth and perfectly free from grease. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 257.

slat-iron (slat'ī^{e}èrn), *n.* In a folding carriage-top, an iron shoe incased in leather, forming a finishing to the bow or slat which is pivoted by it to the body of the vehicle.

slat-machine (slat'ma-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working:* (*a*) A machine for cutting slats from a block. (*b*) A machine for making the tenons on blind-slats, and for inserting the staples by which such slats are connected.

slat-plane (slat'plān), *n.* A form of plane for cutting thin slats for blinds, etc. In some forms the stock carries a number of cutters, so that several slats are cut simultaneously. *E. H. Knight.*

slatte† (slat), *n.* See *slat*[3].

slatted (slat'ed), *p. a.* [< *slat*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with, made of, or covered with slats: as, a *slatted* frame.

slatter (slat'èr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *slat*[1]: see *slat*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be careless of dress and dirty; be slovenly.

Dawgos, or Dawkin, a negligent or dirty *slattering* woman. *Ray*, North Country Words.

2. To be wasteful or improvident.

This man . . . is a lord of the treasury, and is not covetous neither, but runs out merely by *slattering* and negligence. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xix.

II. *trans.* To waste, or fail to make a proper use of; spill or lose carelessly. *Halliwell.*

slattern (slat'èrn), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. (with unorig. *n* as in *bittern*[1], or perhaps through the ppr. *slattering*) < *slatter*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and household furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice; a slut.

We may always observe that a gossip in politics is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison*, The Freeholder, No. 26.

Her mother was a partial, ill-judging parent, a dawdle, a *slattern*, . . . whose house was the scene of mismanagement and discomfort from beginning to end.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxix.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new-scour'd manteau, and the *slattern* air.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 270.

slattern† (slat'èrn), *v. t.* [< *slattern*, *n.*; cf. *slatter*, *v.*] To consume carelessly or idly; waste: with *away*. [Rare.]

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern away* one minute in idleness. *Chesterfield.*

slatternliness (slat'èrn-li-nes), *n.* Slatternly habits or condition.

slatternly (slat'èrn-li), *a.* [< *slattern* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to a slattern; having the habits of a slattern; slovenly.

A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter. *Chesterfield.*

Every court had its carven well to show me, in the noisy keeping of the water-carriers and the *slatternly*, statuesque gossips of the place. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

slatternly (slat'èrn-li), *adv.* [< *slatternly*, *a.*] In a slovenly way.

slatterpouch (slat'èr-pouch), *n.* [< **slatter* for *slat*[1] + *pouch*. Cf. *slappaty-pouch*.] A kind of game.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*,
They'd sweat.
Gayton, Notes to Don Quixote, p. 86. (*Nares.*)

slattery (slat'èr-i), *a.* [< *slatter* + *-y*[1].] Wet; sloppy. [Prov. Eng.]

slaty (slā'ti), *a.* [< *slate*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate: as, a *slaty* color or texture; a *slaty* feel.

The path . . . scaled the promontory by one or two rapid zigzags, carried in a broken track along the precipitous face of a *slaty* grey rock. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxx.

Slaty cleavage, cleavage, as of rocks, into thin plates or laminæ, like those of slate: applied especially to those cases in which the planes of cleavage produced by pressure are often oblique to the true stratification, and perfectly symmetrical and parallel even when the strata are contorted.—**Slaty gneiss**, a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin laminæ, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

slaught† (slât), *n.* [< ME. *slaught, slauht, slazt,* < AS. *sleaht, sleht, slíht, slyht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle (chiefly in comp.) (= OS. *slahta* = OFries. *slachte* = D. *slagt* = MLG. *slacht* = OHG. *slahta, slaht*, MHG. *slahte, slaht*, G. *schlacht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle, = Sw. *slagt*, killing (< LG.), = Icel. *slátta* = Dan. *slæt*, mowing; with formative *-t*, < AS. *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), etc., strike, kill, slay: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *manslaught, onslaught*.] Killing; slaughter.

Myche *slaghte* in the slade, & slyngyng of horse!
Mony derfe there deghit, was dole to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6006.

slaughter (slâ'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *slaughter, slauhter, slautir, slawtyr, slaghter,* < AS. as if **sleahtor* (= Icel. *slátr*, butchers' meat, = Norw. dial. *slaater*, cattle for slaughter), with formative *-tor* (as in *hleahtor*, E. *laughter*), < *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), strike, kill, slay: see *slay*[1]. Cf. Icel. *slátr*, butchers' meat. Cf. *slaught*.] The act of slaying or killing, especially of many persons or animals. (*a*) Applied to persons, a violent putting to death; ruthless, wanton, or brutal killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; massacre: as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.

And zit natheles, men seyn, thei shalle gon out in the tyme of Antecrist, and that thei schulle maken gret *slaughtre* of Cristene men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

One speech . . . I chiefly loved; 'twas Æneas' tale to Dido; and thereabout of it especially where he speaks of Priam's *slaughter*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 469.

(*b*) Applied to beasts, butchery; the killing of oxen, sheep, or other animals for market. (*c*) Great or sweeping reduction in the price of goods offered for sale. [Advertising cant.]—**Slaughter of the innocents.** See *innocent*. =**Syn.** (*a*) Havoc. See *kill*[1].

slaughter (slâ'tèr), *v. t.* [= Icel. *slátra* = Norw. *slaatra*, slaughter (cattle); from the noun.] **1.** To kill; slay; especially, to kill wantonly, ruthlessly, or in great numbers; massacre: as, to *slaughter* men in battle.

Many a dry drop seem'd a weeping tear,
Shed for the *slaughter'd* husband by the wife.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1376.

Onward next morn the *slaughtered* man they bore,
With him that slew him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

2. To butcher; kill, as animals for the market or for food: as, to *slaughter* oxen or sheep.=**Syn. 1.** *Slay, Massacre*, etc. See *kill*[1].

slaughterdom† (slâ'tèr-dum), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *-dom*.] Slaughter; carnage. [Rare.]

Lord, what mortal feuds, what furious combats, what cruel bloodshed, what horrible *slaughterdom*, have been committed for the point of honour and some few courtly ceremonies! *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

slaughterer (slâ'tèr-èr), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *-er*[1].] A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

Thou dost then wrong me, as that *slaughterer* doth
Which giveth many wounds when one will kill.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 109.

slaughter-house (slâ'tèr-hous), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *house*. Cf. Dan. *slagterhus* (< *slagter*, a butcher, + *hus*, house), D. *slagthuis*, MLG. *slachtehūs*, as E. *slaught* + *house*.] A house or place where animals are butchered for the market; an abattoir; hence, figuratively, the scene of a massacre; the scene of any great destruction of human life.

Not those [men] whose malice goes beyond their power, and want only enough of that to make the whole World a *Slaughter-house*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

With regard to the Spanish inquisition, it mattered little whether the *slaughter-house* were called Spanish or Flemish, or simply the Blood Council.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 16.

Slaughter-house cases, three cases in the United States Supreme Court, 1873 (16 Wall., 36), so called because sustaining the validity of a statute of Louisiana creating a monopoly in the slaughtering business in a particular district, on the ground that it was a regulation within the police power for protection of health, etc. The decision is important in its bearing upon the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

slaughterman† (slâ'tèr-man), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *man*.] One employed in killing; a slayer; an executioner.

Herod's bloody-hunting *slaughtermen*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 41.

All his aids
Of ruffians, slaves, and other *slaughtermen*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

slaughterous (slâ'tèr-us), *a.* [< *slaughter* + *-ous*.] Bent on killing; murderous.

Direness, familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 14.

Such butchers as yourselues neuer want
A colour to excuse your *slaughterous* mind.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 53).

slaughterously (slâ'tèr-us-li), *adv.* Murderously; so as to slay.

slaughter-weapon (slâ'tèr-wep'on), *n.* A weapon used for slaughtering.

Every man a *slaughter weapon* [or battle axe, R. V. in margin] in his hand. Ezek. ix. 2.

slaunder†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

Slav (slâv), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Slave, Sclav, Sclave;* < G. MHG. *Sklave, Slave* (ML. *Sclavus, Slavus, Sclaphus*, MGr. Σκλάβος, Σθλάβος), a Slav, a Sla-

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vonian; a shortened form of the Slavic word, OBulg. *Slovienинъ* (= Russ. *Slavyaninъ*, MGr. Σκλαβηνός, ML. *Sclavenus*), a Slav, Slavonian, Slovenian; according to Miklosich the formation of the word with the suffix *-ienъ* points to a local name as the origin; the ordinary derivation from OBulg. *slovo*, a word, or *slava*, glory, fame, is untenable. Hence *Slavic*, *Slavonian*, *Slavonic*, *Slovenian*, *slave*[2], *slavine*, etc.] **I.** *n.* One of a race of peoples widely spread in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe; a Slavonian. The Slavs are divided into two sections—the southeastern and the western. The former section comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, and Slovenes; the latter, the Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Wends, and Kashoubes.

II. *a.* Slavic; Slavonian.

Slavdom (slȧv'dum), *n.* [< *Slav* + *-dom.*] Slavs collectively; the group or race of peoples called Slavs: as, the civilization of *Slavdom*.

Slave[1], *n.* and *a.* See *Slav*.

slave[2] (slāv), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *esclave*, *esclau*, F. *esclave* = Pr. *esclau*, m., *esclava*, f., = Sp. *esclavo* = Pg. *escravo* = It. *schiavo*, *stiavo* (< ML. *sclavus*, *slavus*) = MD. *slave*, *slaef* (also *slavven*), D. *slaaf* = Sw. *slaf* = Dan. *slave*, < late MHG. *sklave*, *slave*, G. *sklave*, a slave, prop. one taken in war, orig. one of the Slavs or Slavonians taken in war, the word being identical with MHG. G. *Sklave*, *Slave* (ML. *Sclavus*, *Slavus*, MGr. Σκλάβος, Σθλάβος), a Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*. For similar notions, cf. AS. *wealh*, foreigner, Celt, slave: see *Welsh*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person who is the chattel or property of another and is wholly subject to his will; a bond-servant; a serf. See *slavery*[2].

Let Egyptian *slaves*,
Parthians, and barefoot Hebrews brand my face.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

The inhabitants, both male and female, became the *slaves* of those who made them prisoners.
Irving, Granada, p. 36.

2. One who has lost the power of resistance and is entirely under the influence or domination of some habit or vice: as, a *slave* to ambition; a *slave* of drink.

Give me that man
That is not passion's *slave*, and I will wear him
In my heart's core. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 77.

3. One who labors like a slave; a drudge: as, a *slave* to the desk.—**4.** An abject wretch; a mean, servile person.

An unmannerly *slave*, that will thrust himself into secrets! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 393.

5. In *entom.*, an insect held captive by or made to work for another, as in some colonies of ants. See *slave-making*.—**Fugitive-slave laws.** See *fugitive*.—**Slave's diamond**, a colorless variety of topaz found in Brazil. Called by the French *goutte d'eau*. [*Slave* is used in many self-explanatory compounds, as *slave-breeder*, *slave-catcher*, *slave-owner*, *slave-market*, *slave-trader*, etc.] =**Syn. 1.** *Serf*, *Slave* (see *serf*), bondman, thrall. See *servitude*.

II. *a.* **1.** Performed by slaves: as, *slave* labor.—**2.** Containing or holding slaves: as, a *slave* State.—**Slave State**, in *U. S. hist.*, a State in which domestic slavery prevailed: used of the period immediately preceding the civil war. These States were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

slave[2] (slāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaved*, ppr. *slaving*. [= MD. D. *slaven* = MLG. *slaven* = Sw. *slafva*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To work like a slave; toil; drudge: as, to *slave* night and day for a miserable living.

II.† *trans.* To enslave.

But will you *slave* me to your tyranny?
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 3.

Fortune, who *slaves* men, was my slave.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl.

slave-baron (slāv'bar″on), *n.* One who is influential by reason of the ownership of many slaves. [An affected use.]

slave-born (slāv'bôrn), *a.* Born in slavery.

slave-coffle (slāv'kof″l), *n.* A gang of slaves to be sold; a coffle.

slave-driver (slāv'drī″vėr), *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, an exacting or cruel taskmaster.

slave-fork (slāv'fôrk), *n.* A forked branch of a tree, four or five feet long, used by slave-hunters in Africa to prevent the slaves they have captured or purchased from running away when on the march from the interior to the coast. The forked part is secured on the neck of the slave by lashings passing from the end of one prong to the end of the other, so that the heavy stick hangs down nearly to the ground, or (as is usually the case) is connected with the fork on the neck of another slave. See cut in next column.



Slave-fork.

slave-grown (slāv'grōn), *a.* Grown on land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave labor.

Slave-grown will exchange for non-*slave-grown* commodities in a less ratio than that of the quantity of labour required for their production.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. vi. § 3.

slaveholder (slāv'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who owns slaves.

slaveholding (slāv'hōl″ding), *a.* Holding or possessing human beings as slaves: as, *slaveholding* States.

slave-hunter (slāv'hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts and captures persons, as in Africa and parts of Asia, for the purpose of selling them into slavery.

Especially characteristic of existence on the borderland between Islam and heathendom is the story of our hero's capture by a band of ruthless *slavehunters*.
The Academy, No. 903, p. 112.

slave-making (slāv'mā″king), *a.* Making slaves, as an ant. Such ants are *Formica sanguinea* and *Polyergus rufescens*, which attack colonies of *Formica fusca*, capture and carry off the larvæ, and rear them in servitude.

slaver[1] (slav'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *slaveren*, < Icel. *slafra*, slaver, = LG. *slabbern*, slaver, slabber: see *slabber*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To suffer the saliva to dribble from the mouth; drivel; slabber.

His mouthe *slavers*.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 784.

Make provision for your *slavering* hounds.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

The mad mastiff is in the meantime ranging the whole country over, *slavering* at the mouth.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxix.

II. *trans.* To besmear or defile with slaver or saliva; beslabber.

Then, for a suit to drink in, so much, and, that being *slavered*, so much for another suit.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Like hogs, we *slaver* his pearls, "turn his graces into wantonness," and turn again to rend in pieces the bringers.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 344.

Twitch'd by the sleeve, he [the lawyer] mouths it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er.
C. Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vii. 144.

slaver[1] (slav'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaver*, *slavyr*, < Icel. *slafr*, slaver: see *slaver*[1], *v.* Cf. *slabber*[1], *n.*] Saliva driveling from the mouth; drivel.

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 106.

slaver[2] (slā'vėr), *n.* [< *slave*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a *slaver*, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-hunter; a slave-dealer.

The *Slaver* led her from the door,
He led her by the hand,
To be his slave and paramour
In a strange and distant land!
Longfellow, Quadroon Girl.

slaverer (slav'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slaver*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slavers; a driveler; hence, a servile, abject flatterer.

slaveringly (slav'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With slaver or drivel.

slavery[1] (slav'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slaver*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *slabbery*.] Slabbery; wet with slaver.

"Yes, drink, Peggy," said Hash, thrusting his *slavery* lips close to her ear. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

slavery[2] (slā'vėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slaverie* (= D. *slavernij* = G. *sklaverei* = Sw. *slafveri* = Dan. *slaveri*); as *slave*[2] + *-ery.*] **1.** A state of servitude; the condition of a slave; bondage; entire subjection to the will and commands of another; the obligation to labor for a master without the consent of the servant; the establishment of a right in law which makes one person absolute master of the body and the service of another.

Taken by the insolent foe,
And sold to *slavery*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 138.

A man that is in *slavery* may submit to the will of his master, because he cannot help it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

2. The keeping or holding of slaves; the practice of keeping human beings in a state of servitude or bondage. Slavery seems to have existed everywhere from very early times. It is recognized in the Old Testament as a prevailing custom, and the Levitical laws contain many regulations in regard to slaves and their rights and duties. Serfdom died out gradually in England in the latter part of the middle ages, and slavery was abolished throughout the British empire in 1833, after long agitation, the sum of twenty million pounds sterling being paid as compensation to the slave-owners. Negro slavery was introduced into the present territory of the United States in 1620, and became recognized as an institution. The Northern States gradually got rid of their slaves by emancipation or transportation in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Slavery became a leading and agitating question from the time of the Missouri Compromise (1820), and the number of slave States increased to fifteen. (See *slave State*, under *slave*[2], *a.*) President Lincoln, by his Emancipation Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, declared free all slaves in that part of the Union designated as in rebellion; and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, 1865, abolished slavery within the United States. Slavery has been abolished by various other countries in the nineteenth century, as by Brazil in 1888.

In the progress of humane and Christian principles, and of correct views of human rights, *slavery* has come to be regarded as an unjust and cruel degradation of man made in the image of God. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 138.

3. Servitude; the continuous and exhausting labor of a slave; drudgery.

The men are most imploied in hunting, the women in *slauery*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 289.

4†. The act of enslaving. [Rare.]

Though the pretence be only against faction and sedition, the design is the *slavery* and oppression of the People.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Bondage*, etc. See *servitude*.—**1** and **2.** Vassalage, thraldom, serfdom, peonage.

slave-ship (slāv'ship), *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade; a slaver.

slave-trade (slāv'trād), *n.* The trade or business of procuring human beings by capture or purchase, transporting them to some distant country, and selling them as slaves; traffic in slaves. The slave-trade is now for the most part confined to Portuguese and Arabs in Africa. It was abolished in the British empire in 1807, and by Congress in the United States in 1807 (to take effect January 1st, 1808).

That execrable sum of all villanies commonly called a *Slave Trade*. *J. Wesley*, Journal, Feb. 12, 1792.

That part of the report of the committee of detail which sanctioned the perpetual continuance of the *slave-trade*.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 128.

slave-trader (slāv'trā″dėr), *n.* One who trades in slaves; a slaver.

slavey (slā'vi), *n* [< *slave*[2] + dim. *-ey.*] A domestic drudge; a maid-servant. [Slang, Eng.]

The *slavey* has Mr. Frederick's hot water, and a bottle of soda-water on the same tray. He has been instructed to bring soda whenever he hears the word *slavey* pronounced from above. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xl.

The first inquiry is for the missus or a daughter, and if they can't be got at they're on to the *slaveys*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 472.

Slavian (slav'i-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Slavic*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, III. 125.

Slavic (slȧv'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slav* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their country, language, literature, etc.; Slavonian.

II. *n.* The language or group of languages spoken by the Slavs: it is one of the primary branches of the great Indo-European or Aryan family.—**Church Slavic**, a name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgarian still used as the Biblical and liturgical language of the Orthodox Eastern Church in Russia and other Slavic countries. Also called *Old Bulgarian*. See *Bulgarian*.

slavinet, *n.* [< ME. *slaveyn*, *slaveyne*, *slavyn*, *sclavin*, *sklavyn*, *sclauayn*, *sklavyne*, *sclavene*, < AF. *esclavine*, < ML. *sclavina*, a long garment like that worn in Slavonic countries, < OBulg. *Slovienинъ* = Russ. *Slavyaninъ*, Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*.] A pilgrim's cloak.

Horn sprong ut of halle,
And let his *sclavin* falle.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

slavish (slā'vish), *a.* [= D. *slaafsch* = G. *sklavisch* = Sw. *slafvisk* = Dan. *slavisk*, slavish; as *slave*[2] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting slaves; servile; base: as, *slavish* fears; a *slavish* dependence on the great.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap
His life, out of a *slavish* fear to combat
Youth, strength, or cunning.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 2.

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Although within a palace thou wast bred,
Yet dost thou carry but a *slavish* heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

2. Lacking originality or due independence.

The search for ancient shapes of shields, with a view to their *slavish* reproduction, which is now so usual, does not seem to have been so prevalent before about the year 1840.
Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, N. S., V. 59.

3. Like that of a slave; servile; consisting of drudgery and laborious toil: as, *slavish* service.

Many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* parts.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 92.

4†. Enslaved; oppressed.

They . . . clog their *slavish* tenants with commands.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 128.

=**Syn. 1.** Cringing, obsequious, fawning, groveling. — **3.** Drudging, menial.

slavishly (slā'vish-li), *adv.* In a slavish or servile manner; as a slave; as if deprived of the right or power of independent action or thought.

Here we have an arcade of five, the columns of which are crowned with capitals, Composite in their general shape, but not *slavishly* following technical precedents, nor all of them exactly alike.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 252.

slavishness (slā'vish-nes), *n.* Slavish character, spirit, quality, or condition; servility.

Slavism (slāv'izm), *n.* [< *Slav* + *-ism.*] Slavic character, peculiarities, influence, interests, and aspirations.

Countries of the Greek religion, then, give the smallest proportion [of suicides]; but here comes in the great influence of *Slavism*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 221.

slavite (slā'vīt), *n.* [< *slave*^{2} + *-ite*^{2}.] A slaveholder, or one who favors slavery; in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the pro-slavery party. [Rare.]

Undoubtedly the most abominable and surprising spectacle which the wickedness of war presents in the sight of Heaven is a reverend *slavite*.
W. Lloyd Garrison, The Liberator (1831), I. 115.

slavocracy (slā-vok'ra-si), *n.* [Also *slavocracy;* irreg. < *slave*^{1} + *-o-cracy* as in *democracy*, etc.] Slave-owners collectively, or their interests, influence, and power, especially as exercised in the maintenance of slavery.

Each strives for preëminence in representing its candidate as the special friend of the *slavocracy*.
New York Tribune, Nov. 4, 1856.

Ever since he [Calhoun] had abjured his early national and latitudinarian bias, and become an "honest nullifier" in the service of the *slavocracy*, he had unfitted himself to be the leader of a great national party.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 215.

slavocrat (slā'vō-krat), *n.* [Irreg. < *slave*^{2} + *-o-crat* as in *democrat*, etc.] A member of the slavocracy.

The *slavocrats*, Calhoun not excepted, . . . were not such doctrinaires as to risk their bones in charging windmills.
H. von Holst, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 308.

Slavonian (sla-vō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonian;* < ML. *Slavonia, Sclavonia*, the country of the Slavs or Wends, < *Slavus, Sclavus*, Slav: see *Slav*. Cf. *Slovenian.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their language, literature, history, etc.; Slavic. — **2.** Of or pertaining to Slavonia. — **Slavonian grebe.** See *grebe*.

II. *n.* **1.** A Slav person or language. — **2.** An inhabitant of Slavonia, a district east of Croatia, with which it forms a crownland in the Hungarian or Transleithan division of the Austrian empire.

Slavonianize (sla-vō'ni-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonianized*, ppr. *Slavonianizing*. [< *Slavonian* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonian in character or sentiment; Slavonicize; Slavonize.

They [the Bulgarians] are not of pure Slavic descent, but are a *Slavonianized* race.
Science, VI. 303.

The Russian, who has been described as a *Slavonianized* Finn with a dash of Mongol blood.
Science, VI. 304.

Slavonic (sla-von'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonic;* < NL. *Slavonicus, Sclavonicus*, < ML. *Slavonia, Sclavonia*, Slavonia: see *Slavonian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians; Slavic.

II. *n.* The language of the Slavs: same as *Slavic*.

Slavonicize (sla-von'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonicized*, ppr. *Slavonicizing*. [< *Slavonic* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonic in character, sentiment, language, etc.

The Slavonic or *Slavonicized* population.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 194.

Slavonize (slāv'ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonized*, ppr. *Slavonizing*. [< *Slavon(ic)* + *-ize.*] To render Slavonian in character, sentiment, language, etc.

This element is preponderant in the Timok valley, while in Istria it is represented by the Cici, at present largely *Slavonized*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 268.

Slavophil (slāv'ō-fil), *n.* [< *Slav* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who favors or admires the Slavonic race, and endeavors to promote the interests of the Slavonic peoples: frequently used attributively.

There were the so-called *Slavophils*, a small band of patriotic, highly-educated Muscovites, who were strongly disposed to admire everything specifically Russian, and who habitually refused to bow the knee to the wisdom of Western Europe.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 139.

It remains to be seen whether the *Slavophils* will not obtain their own way.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 160.

Slavophilism (slāv'ō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Slavophil* + *-ism.*] Slavophil sentiments and aims.

Hostility to St. Petersburg and to the "Petersburg period of Russian history" is one of the characteristic traits of genuine *Slavophilism*.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 418.

Slavophobist (slāv'ō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Slav* + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear, + *-ist.*] One who is not favorable to the Slavs, or who fears their influence and power.

slaw^1**†**, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete (Scotch) form of *slow*^{1}.

slaw^2 (slâ), *n.* [< D. *slaa*, salad (Sewel) (cf. *kröp-slaa*, in comp., lettuce-salad, cabbage-lettuce), contr. of *salaad, salaade*, now *salade*, salad: see *salad*^{1}. Cf. *cole-slaw.*] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

slawet. A Middle English past participle of *slay*^{1}.

slay^1 (slā), *v. t.*; pret. *slew*, pp. *slain*, ppr. *slaying*. [< ME. *sleen, slen, slan, slon, sclon, slæn* (without inf. ending, *slee, sle, slaa, slo*, pres. ind. 1st pers. *slaye*, etc., pret. *slow, slou, slough, slouh, slouz, slogh, sloh, sloz*, pl. *slowen, sloughen, slogen, slowe, sloughe*, etc., pp. *slain, slayn, slawen, slawe, sleie, yslayn, islawe, yslawe*, etc.), < AS. *sleán* (contr. form of **sleahan*, **slahan*, pret. *slóh, slóg*, pl. *slógon*, pp. *slegen, slægen, geslegen, geslægen*), strike, smite, kill, = OS. *slahan, slaan* = OFries. *sla* = D. *slaan* = MLG. *slân*, LG. *slaan* = OHG. *slahan*, MHG. *slahen*, G. *schlagen* = Icel. *slá* = Sw. *slå* = Dan. *slaae* = Goth. *slahan*, strike, smite; not found outside of Teut., unless in OIr. *slechtaim, sligim*, I strike. Some compare L. *lacerare*, Gr. *λακίζειν*, lacerate: see *lacerate*. Hence ult. *slaught, slaughter, slay*^{2}, *sledge*^{1}, and perhaps *slat*^{1}, *sleet*^{1}, *sly, sleight.*] **1†.** To strike; smite.

That slew the wethir that thai bar;
And *slew* fyr for to rost their mete.
Barbour, vii. 153. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To strike so as to kill; put to death violently, by means of a weapon or otherwise; kill.

Thi fadir hath *slayn* a fat calf.
Wyclif, Luke xv. 27.

They brennen, *sleen*, and bringe hem to meschance.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 964.

Hast thou *slain* Tybalt? wilt thou *slay* thyself?
And *slay* thy lady too that lives in thee?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3. 116.

3. To destroy; put an end to; quench; spoil; ruin.

Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde
That *slow* the fyr and made him to escape.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 742.

The rootes eke of rede and risshe thay ete;
When winter *sleeth* thaire fedyng, yeve hem meete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

For this, being smelt, with that part cheers each part;
Being tasted, *slays* all senses with the heart.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 26.

=**Syn. 2.** *Murder*, etc. See *kill*^{1}.

slay^2 (slā), *n.* [Also *sley*, early mod. E. also *sleie;* < ME. *slay, slai*, < AS. *slǣ*, contr. of **slahe*, in an early form *slahae*, a weavers' reed (= Icel. *slá* = Sw. *slå* = Dan. *slaa*, a bar, bolt, cross-beam): so called from striking the web together, < *sleán* (**sleahan*, **slahan*), strike: see *slay*^{1}.] The reed of a weavers' loom.

To weue in the stouie sume were full preste,
With *slaiis*, with tauellis, with hedellis well drest.
Skelton, Garlande of Laurell, l. 791.

slayer (slā'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaer, sleer, sleere* (= MLG. *sleger* = G. *schläger*, a beater, fighter, mallet), a slayer; < *slay*^{1} + *-er*^{1}.] One who slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

If the red *slayer* thinks he slays.
Emerson, Brahma.

slazy (slā'zi), *a.* A dialectal form of *sleazy*.

sld. A contraction (*a*) of *sold;* (*b*) of *sailed*.

sleɫ. An old spelling of *slay*^{1}, *sly*.

sleave (slēv), *n.* [Also *sleeve;* cf. Sw. *slejf*, a knot of ribbon, = Dan. *sløjfe*, a bow-knot; G. *schleife*, a loop, knot, springe, noose, = LG. *slope, slepe*, a noose, slip-knot; from the root of *slip:* see *slip*^{1}.] Anything matted or raveled; hence, unspun silk; the knotted and entangled part of silk or thread.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 37.

The bank, with daffodillies dight,
With grass like *sleave* was matted.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

sleave (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleaved*, ppr. *sleaving*. [Also *sleeve;* < *sleave*, *n.*] To separate or divide, as a collection of threads, strands, or fibers. — **Sleaved silk**, silk not spun or twisted, but drawn out into a skein or bunch of loose threads.

sleave-silk (slēv'silk), *n.* Unspun silk, such as floss or filoselle.

Thou idle immaterial skein of *sleave-silk!*
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 35.

sleaziness (slā'- or slē'zi-nes), *n.* Sleazy, thin, or flimsy character or quality.

sleazy (slā'- or slē'zi), *a.* [Also *sleezy*, also dial. *slazy;* supposed to be < G. *schleissig, schlissig*, worn out, threadbare, easily split, < *schleissen*, split, slit: see *slit*^{1}, *slice*. It is not probable, however, that a G. adj. would thus come into popular E. use. Kennett (in Halliwell) connects *sleazy* with *Silesia* (cf. *silesia*, a stuff so called).] Of thin or flimsy substance; composed of poor or light material: said of a textile fabric.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* Stuff, with such Cobweb-compositions, where there is no Strength of Matter, nothing for the Reader to carry away with him, that may enlarge the Notions of his Soul.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

A day is a more magnificent cloth than any muslin, the mechanism that makes it is infinitely cunninger, and you shall not conceal the *sleezy*, fraudulent, rotten hours you have slipped into the piece, for fear that any honest thread, or straighter steel, or more inflexible shaft, will not testify in the web.
Emerson, Complete Prose Works, II. 357.

sleck^1 (slek), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slake*^{1}. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459. Also *sletch*.

sleck^2**†**, *v.* An obsolete form of *sleek, slick*^{1}.

sleck-trough†, *n.* [< *sleck*, var. of *slake*^{1}, + *trough.*] The trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his irons.

He a Black-smith's son appointed
Head in his place: one who anointed
Had never been, unless his Dad
Had in the *sleck-trough* wash'd the lad.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, i. (*Davies.*)

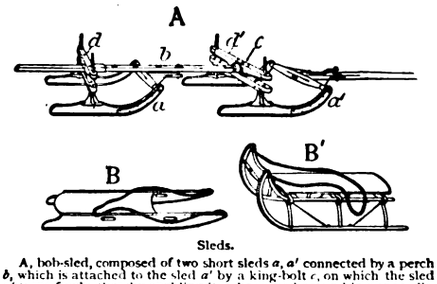
sled^1 (sled), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sledd, sledde, sleade;* < ME. *sled, sledde, slede;* not found in AS.; < MD. *slede, sledde, slidde*, later *sleede*, D. *slede*, also contr. *slee* = MLG. *slede, sledde*, LG. *slede, slee* = OHG. *slito, slita*, MHG. *slite, slitte*, G. *schlitten* (> It. *slitta*) = Icel. *sledhi* = Sw. *släde* = Norw. *slede, slee* = Dan. *slæde*, a sled; < AS. *slīdan*, etc., slide: see *slide*. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slaod*, a sledge, < *slaod*, slide; Lett. *slidas*, a skate. Hence ult. *sledge*^{2} and *sleigh*^{1}.] **1.** A drag or dray without wheels, but mounted on runners, for the conveyance of loads over frozen snow or ice, or over mud or the bare ground, as in transporting logs and heavy stones. Also *sledge*.

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn amidst the frozen pools.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2. 98.

A dray or *sledde* which goeth without wheeles, traha.
Baret.

They bringe water in . . . greate tubbes or hogsheads on *sleddes*.
H. Best, Farming Book (1641), p. 107.

2. A pair of runners connected by a framework, used (sometimes with another pair) to



Sleds.

A, bob-sled, composed of two short sleds *a*, *a'* connected by a perch *b*, which is attached to the sled *a'* by a king-bolt *c*, on which the sled *a'* turns freely, thereby enabling it to be turned around in a space little wider than its own length: the box or body of the sled, when one is used, is supported on the bolsters *d*, *d'*. B, B', hand-sleds.

carry loads or support the body of a vehicle, or, when of lighter build and supporting a light platform or seat, in the sport of coasting and for drawing light loads by hand.

Chilion made her a present of a beautiful blue-painted *sled* to coast with when the snows came.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

3. A vehicle moving on runners, drawn by horses, dogs, or reindeer; a sleigh.

In his lefte hande he holdeth a collar or rayne wherwith he moderateth the course of the hartes, and in the ryght

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hand a pyked staffe wherwith he may susteine the *sleade* from faulyng if it chaunce to decline to much on any part.
R. Eden, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 331).

I departed from Vologhda in poste in a *sled*, as the maner is in Winter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 312.

sled[1] (sled), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sledded*, ppr. *sledding*. [< *sled*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey or transport on a sled: as, to *sled* wood or timber.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To ride or travel in a sled: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

Look where, mantled up in white,
He *sleds it* like the Muscovite.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

2. To be carried or transported on a sled. [Colloq.]

Now, p'r'aps, ef you'd jest tighten up the ropes a leetle t'other side, and give 'em sovereignty, the hull load would *sled* easier. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 482.

sled[2] (sled), *n.* [A corruption of *sledge*[1].] Same as *sledge*[1], *sledge-hammer*.

sled-brake (sled'brāk), *n.* A form of brake adapted for use with a sled. It is usually a prong which can be caused to project against the ice or snow.

sledded (sled'ed), *p. a.* [< *sled*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mounted on or riding in a sled. [Rare.]

He smote the *sledded* Polacks on the ice.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 63.

[This passage, however, is obscure. Some read "sleaded pollax" (leaded battle-ax).]

sledder (sled'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who travels on a sled.—**2.** A horse that draws a sled or sleigh.

Smiler (our youngest *sledder*) had been well in over his withers, and none would have deemed him a piebald, save of red mire and black mire.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, ii.

sledding (sled'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sled*[1], *v.*] **1.** The use of a sled; the act of riding or carrying on a sled.—**2.** Opportunity to use a sled; state of a road which permits that use. Compare *sleighing* in like sense.

sledge[1] (slej), *n.* [< ME. *slegge*, < AS. *slecg*, *slegc* (also, in a Kentish gloss, *slicc*), a heavy hammer, = Icel. *sleggja* = Sw. *slägga*, a sledge, = D. *slegge*, *slei*, a mallet, = OHG. *slaga*, MHG. *slage*, *slā*, G. *schlage*, a tool for striking (cf. AS. *slegele*, a plectrum, D. *slagel* = G. *schlägel*, a sledge), lit. 'striker,' 'smiter,' < *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), strike, smite: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *slay*[2].] A large heavy hammer, used chiefly by blacksmiths. Also called *sledge-hammer*. The about-sledge gives the heaviest blow, the handle being grasped by both hands to swing the sledge over the head. The uphand sledge is used for light work, and is rarely raised above the head.


Head of Blacksmiths' Cross-peen Sledge.

In hys bosom [the giant] put thre gret *slegges* wrought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3000.

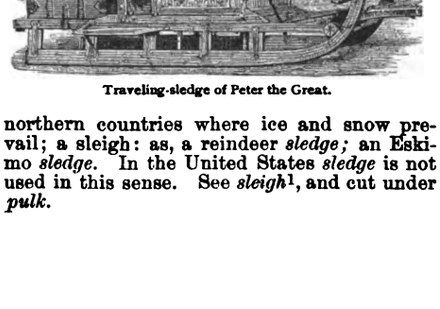
His blows fall like huge *sledges* on an anvil.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iii. 5.

Cat's-head sledge. Same as *bully-head*.—**Coal-sledge**, a hammer of peculiar shape, weighing from 5 to 8 pounds, used in mines to break coal.—**Old sledge.** Same as *all-fours*.

sledge[2] (slej), *n.* [Another form of *sled*[1], whether (*a*) by mere confusion with *sledge*[1], or (*b*) by confusion with *sleds*, pl. of *sled*[1]: see *sled*[1].] **1.** Same as *sled*[1], 1 and 2.

The banks of the Mæander are sloping, and they cross it on a sort of a boat, like a *sledge* in shape of a half lozenge, the sides of it not being above a foot high.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 57.

2. A vehicle without wheels, commonly on runners and of various forms, much used in northern countries where ice and snow prevail; a sleigh: as, a reindeer *sledge;* an Eskimo *sledge*. In the United States *sledge* is not used in this sense. See *sleigh*[1], and cut under *pulk*.


Traveling-sledge of Peter the Great.

"Samovar postavit!" ("On with the tea-kettle!") the half-frozen traveler never failed to shout from his *sledge* as he neared a post-station.
A. J. C. Hare, Studies in Russia, iv.

3. Hence, anything serving the purpose of a vehicle which may be dragged without wheels along the ground, as the hurdle on which persons were formerly drawn to execution.—**4.** Same as *sled*[1], 2.

Oft on *sledges* in winter, as swift as the swoop of the eagle,
Down the hillside bounding, they glided away o'er the meadow. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a heavy vehicle with runners like a sledge.

sledge[2] (slej), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sledged*, ppr. *sledging*. [< *sledge*[2], *n.*] To convey or transport in a sledge; travel in a sledge.

sledge-chair (slej'chār), *n.* A seat mounted on runners and having a high back, which can be grasped by a skater.

sledge-dog (slej'dog), *n.* A dog trained or used to draw a sledge, as an Eskimo dog.

sledge-hammer (slej'ham'ėr), *n.* [< *sledge*[1] + *hammer*[1].] The largest hammer used in forges or by smiths in forging or shaping iron on an anvil. See *sledge*[1].

sledge-hammer (slej'ham'ėr), *v. t.* [< *sledge-hammer*, *n.*] To hit hard; batter as with a sledge-hammer.

You may see what is meant by *sledge-hammering* a man.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters (1834), p. 32. (*Davies.*)

sledman (sled'man), *n.*; pl. *sledmen* (-men). The owner or driver of a sled; a carrier who uses a sled.

But nowe they, hauing passed the greater part of their iourney, mette at last with the *Sledderman* (of whom I spake before). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 247.

slee[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay*[1].

slee[2]†, *a.* A Middle English and Scotch form of *sly*.

slee[3]† (slē), *n.* [< D. *slee*, a sled: see *sled*[1].] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

sleecht, slitch† (slēch, slich), *n.* [Also *sleetch;* dial. *slutch*, var. *sludge*, *slush*, partly differenced in use (Sc. unassibilated *slik*, *slike*); < ME. *slicche*, *slyche*, prob. < D. *slijk*, dirt, mud, grease, = LG. *slikk* = G. *schlick*, grease, slime, mud; akin to *sleek*, *slick*. Cf. *sludge*, *slush*, *slosh*.] Thick river-mud; sludge; slime.

And wayuerand, welke, [I] wan to the lond,
Thurgh the *slicche* and the slyme in this slogh feble,
There tynt haue I truly myche tried goode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13547.

And I will goe gaither *slyche*,
The shippe for to caulke and pyche.
Chester Plays, I. 47.

sleech (slēch), *v. t.* [< *sleech*, *n.*] To dip or ladle up, as water, broth, etc. [Scotch.]

sleek, slick[1] (slēk, slik), *a.* and *n.* [The form *slick* is related to *sleek* much as *crick*[2] is related to *creek*[1], but is in fact the more orig. form, until recently in good literary use, and still common in colloquial use (the word being often so pronounced even though spelled *sleek*), but now regarded by many as somewhat provincial; early mod. E. also *sleke;* < ME. *slicke*, *slike*, *slik*, *slyk*, *sclyke*, < Icel. *slīkr*, sleek, smooth (cf. *slīkja*, a smooth thin texture, *slīkjuligr*, smooth, *slīkisteinn*, a whetstone: see *sleekstone*); cf. MD. *sleyck*, plain, even, level, creeping on the ground; related to MD. *slijck*, D. *slijk* = MLG. *slīk*, *slik*, LG. *slikk* = G. *schlick*, grease, mud, ooze, = Sw. *slick* = Dan. *slik*, ooze, etc. (see *slick*[2]), = OHG. *slīh*, MHG. *slich*, a gliding motion, G. *schlich*, a by-way, trick, artifice; from a strong verb appearing in MLG. *slīken*, LG. *sliken* (pret. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*) = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen* (pret. *schlich*) = ME. *slike*, creep, crawl, move on smoothly: see *slike*[1], *slink*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Smooth; glossy; soft: as, *sleek* hair; a *sleek* skin.

Her fleshe tender as is a chike,
With bente browes, smothe and *slyke*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 542.

The oiled *sleek* wrestler struggled with his peers.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

2. Oily; plausible; insinuating; flattering: as, a *sleek* rogue; a *sleek* tongue.

How smooth and *slick* thou art, no where abiding!
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 175).

Self-love never yet could look on truth
But with bleared beams; *slick* flattery and she
Are twin-born sisters.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

3. Dexterous; skilful; neat in execution or action: as, a *sleek* or *slick* bowler. [Colloq.]

II. *n.* A smooth, shining place or spot. Specifically—(*a*) A place on the fur or hair of an animal which has been made sleek by licking or the like. (*b*) A smooth place on the water, caused by eddies or by the presence of fish or of oil. [U. S.]

You have seen on the surface of the sea those smooth places which fishermen and sailors call *slicks*. . . . Our boatman . . . said they were caused by the blue fish chopping up their prey, . . . and that the oil from this butchery, rising to the surface, makes the *slick*. Whatever the cause may be, we invariably found fish plenty whenever we came to a *slick*.
D. Webster, Private Correspondence, II. 333.

One man, on a sperm whaler, is stationed on the main or mizzen chains or in the starboard boat with a scoop net, to skim *slicks* while the head of the whale is being severed from the body—that is, to save the small pieces of blubber and "loose" oil which float upon the water.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 283.

sleek, slick[1] (slēk, slik), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slecke;* < ME. *sliken*, partly < *slik*, E. *sleek*, *slick*, *a.*, and partly the orig. verb: see *slike*[1], *v.* Cf. Icel. *sleikja*, lick, = Norw. *sleikja*, stroke with the hand, lick; *slikja*, make smooth, stroke, also intr. glisten, shine; *slikka* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make smooth and glossy on the surface: as, to *sleek* or *slick* the hair.

I *slecke*, I make paper smothe with a slekestone, Je fais glissant. *Palsgrave*, p. 720.

There she doth bathe,
And *sleek* her hair, and practise cunning looks
To entertain me with.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

Fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
Milton, Comus, l. 882.

The old servant was daunted by seeing Sylvia in a strange place, and stood, *sleeking* his hair down, and furtively looking about him.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

Technically—(*a*) In *currying* and *leather-dressing*, to smooth the surface of (leather) by rubbing with an implement called a *slicker*. (*b*) In *hat-making*, to attach (fur) to felt by hand-work.

2. To smooth; remove roughness from.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

For her fair passage even alleys make,
And, as the soft winds waft her sails along,
Sleek every little dimple of the lake.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iii. 47.

3. Figuratively, to calm; soothe.

To *sleek* her ruffled peace of mind.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Some nights when she's ben inter our house a playin' checkers or fox an' geese with the child'en, she'd rally git Hepsy *slicked* down so that 't was kind o' comfortable bein' with her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 409.

II. *intrans.* To move in a smooth manner; glide; sweep. Compare *slike*[1].

For, as the racks came *sleeking* on, one fell
With rain into a dell.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. xxx. (*Davies.*)

sleek, slick[1] (slēk, slik), *adv.* [< ME. *slike;* < *sleek, slick*[1], *a.*] In a sleek or slick manner; with ease and dexterity; neatly; skilfully. [Colloq.]

Jack Marshal and me and the other fellers round to the store used to like to get him to read the Columbian Sentinel to us; he did it off *slicker* than any on us could; he did—there wa'n't no kind o' word could stop him.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 253.

sleeked (slēkt), *a.* [< *sleek* + *-ed*[2].] Smooth.

sleeken (slē'kn), *v. t.* [< *sleek* + *-en*[1].] To make smooth, soft, or gentle; sleek. [Rare.]

And all voices that address her
Soften, *sleeken* every word.
Mrs. Browning, A Portrait.

sleeker, slicker (slē'kėr, slik'ėr), *n.* [< *sleek, slick*[1], + *-er*[1].] **1.** In *leather-manuf.*, a tool of steel or glass in a wooden stock, used with pressure to dress the surface of leather, in order to remove inequalities and give a polish.

The sides of lace-leather are . . . finished by laying them upon a flat table and smoothing them out with a glass *slicker*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 565.

2. In *founding*, a small tool, usually of brass, made in a variety of shapes, used to smooth the curved surfaces of molds.—**3.** An oilskin or water-proof overcoat. [Cow-boy slang.]

We had turned the horses loose, and in our oilskin *slickers* cowered, soaked and comfortless, under the lee of the wagon. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 864.

[Chiefly in technical or colloquial use, and commonly *slicker*.]

sleek-headed (slēk'hed'ed), *a.* Having a sleek or smooth and shining head.

Let me have men about me that are fat;
Sleek-headed men, and such as sleep o' nights.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 193.

sleeking, slicking (slē'king, slik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sleek, slick*[1], *v.*] The act of making a thing sleek or smooth. Specifically—(*a*) In *hat-mak-*

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ing, the operation of putting the fur nap on the felt body. (*b*) In *leather-manuf.*, the use of the sleeker or slicker.

sleeking-glass, slicking-glass (slē'king-, slik'ing-glȧs), *n.* A glass or glass-faced implement used to give a gloss to textile fabrics.

sleekit (slē'kit), *a.* [Sc. form of *sleeked.*] **1.** Sleeked; having smooth hair or a sleek skin.

Wee, *sleekit*, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie.
Burns, To a Mouse.

2. Figuratively, smooth and plausible; deceitful; sly; cunning. [Scotch in both uses.]

sleekly, slickly (slēk'li, slik'li), *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly; glossily.

sleekness, slickness (slēk'nes, slik'nes), *n.* Sleek character or appearance; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

sleek-stone†, slick-stone† (slēk'-, slik'stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slyckestone, slekestone,* < ME. *slekystone, slikestone, slyke stone, sclykstone* (also *sleken stone, sleight stone, sleght-stone*) (= Icel. *sliki-steinn*, whetstone); as *sleek, slick*[1], + *stone.*] A heavy and smooth stone used for smoothing or polishing anything.

Shee that wanteth a *sleeke-stone* to smooth hir linnen wil take a pebble. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 220.

I had said that, because the Remonstrant was so much offended with those who were tart against the Prelats, sure he lov'd toothlesse Satirs, which I took were as improper as a toothed *Sleekstone.*
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

sleeky (slē'ki), *a.* [< *sleek* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacifick soul!
Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!
Thomson, To the Soporific Doctor.

2. Sly; cunning; fawning; deceitful: as, a *sleeky* knave.

sleep (slēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slept*, ppr. *sleeping.* [< ME. *slepen, slapen, sclepen, sclapen* (pret. *slepte*, pp. *sleped, slept*, also, as orig., with strong forms, pret. *slēp, sleep, slæp*, pl. *slēpen*), < AS. *slǣpan, slēpan*, sometimes *slāpan* (pret. *slēp*, pp. *slǣpen*, also sometimes weak pret. *slǣpte, slēpte, slēpde*) = OS. *slāpan* = OFries. *slēpa* = D. *slapen* = MLG. LG. *slapen* = OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen* = Goth. *slēpan* (redupl. pret. *saislēp*), sleep; cf. MLG. LG. *slap* (> G. *schlapp*) = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, feeble, weak, = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose (= AS. as if **slæp*, an adj. related to *slǣpan*, sleep, as *læt*, late, to *lǣtan*, let); akin to OBulg. *slabŭ*, lax, weak; L. *labare*, totter, sink, be loosened, *labi*, fall, slide: see *labent, lapse.* No cognate form of this verb is found in Scand. (where another verb, cognate with the L., Gr., and Skt. words for 'sleep,' appears: see *sweven*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take the repose or rest which is afforded by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily functions and the natural suspension, complete or partial, of consciousness; slumber. See the noun.

Upon that Roche was Jacob *slepynge* whan he saughe the Aungeles gon up and doun by a Laddre.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 86.

But *sleep'st* thou now? when from yon hill the foe
Hangs o'er the fleet, and shades our walls below?
Pope, Iliad, x. 182.

2. To fall asleep; go to sleep; slumber.

A fewe sheep spinning on feeld she kepte;
She wolde nought been ydel til she *slepte.*
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 224.

Merlin, overtalk'd and overworn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and *slept.*
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To lie or remain dormant; remain inactive or unused; be latent; be or appear quiet or quiescent; repose quietly: as, the sword *sleeps* in the scabbard. Sails are said to *sleep* when so steadily filled with wind as to be without motion or sound; and a top is said to *sleep* when it spins so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed.

Gloton tho with good ale gerte [caused] Hunger to *slepe.*
Piers Plowman (C), ix. 325.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 54.

Once *slept* the world an egg of stone,
And pulse, and sound, and light was none.
Emerson, Woodnotes, ii.

Seeing the Vicar advance directly towards it, at that exciting moment when it was beginning to *sleep* magnificently, he shouted, . . . "Stop! don't knock my top down, now!"
George Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

4. To rest, as in the grave; lie buried.

Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him.
1 Thes. iv. 14.

When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
And *sleep* in dull cold marble.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 433.

5. To be careless, remiss, inattentive, or unconcerned; live thoughtlessly or carelessly; take things easy.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused to a quick thankful sense of it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

6. In *bot.*, to assume a state, as regards vegetable functions, analogous to the sleeping of animals. See *sleep*, *n.*, 5.

Erythrina crista-galli, out of doors and nailed against a wall, seemed in fairly good health, but the leaflets did not *sleep*, whilst those on another plant kept in a warm greenhouse were all vertically dependent at night.
Darwin, Movement in Plants, p. 318.

7. To be or become numb through stoppage of the circulation: said of parts of the body. See *asleep.*—**Sleeping partner.** See *partner.*—**To sleep upon both ears.** See *ear*[1].—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Drowse, Doze, Slumber, Sleep*, nap, rest, repose. The first four words express the stages from full consciousness to full unconsciousness in sleep. *Sleep* is the standard or general word. *Drowse* expresses that state of heaviness when one does not quite surrender to sleep. *Doze* expresses the endeavor to take a sort of waking nap. *Slumber* has largely lost its earlier sense of the light beginning of sleep, and is now more often an elevated or poetical word for *sleep.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To take rest in: with a cognate object, and therefore transitive in form only: as, to *sleep* the sleep that knows no waking.

He ther *slepte* no slepe, manly waked ryght,
The sparhauke sagely fede by gouernaunce,
A repaste hym yaf wel to conysaunce.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5463.

Yet *sleeps* a dreamless sleep to me.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

2. With *away:* To pass or consume in sleeping: as, to *sleep away* the hours; to *sleep away* one's life.—**3.** With *off* or *out:* To get rid of or overcome by sleeping; recover from during sleep: as, to *sleep off* a headache or a debauch.

And there,
When he has *slept* it *out*, he will perhaps
Be cur'd, and give us answerable thanks.
Brome, Queens Exchange, iii.

4. To afford or provide sleeping-accommodation for: as, a car or cabin that can *sleep* thirty persons. [Colloq.]

They were to have a double row of beds "two tire" high to admit of *sleeping* 100 men and 60 women.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 399.

sleep (slēp), *n.* [< ME. *sleep, slepe, slep, slape, slæp,* < AS. *slǣp* = OS. *slāp* = OFries. *slēp* = D. *slaap* = MLG. LG. *slāp* = OHG. MHG. *slāf*, G. *schlaf* = Goth. *slēps*, sleep; from the verb.] **1.** A state of general marked quiescence of voluntary and conscious (as well as many involuntary and unconscious) functions, alternating more or less regularly with periods of activity. In human sleep, when it is deep, the body lies quiet, with the muscles relaxed, the pulse-rate lower than during the waking hours, and the respiration less frequent but deep, while the person does not react to slight sensory stimuli. Intestinal peristalsis is diminished; secretion is less actively carried on; the pupils are contracted; and the brain is said to be anemic. If the depth of sleep is measured by the noise necessary to waken the sleeper, it reaches its maximum within the first hour and then diminishes, at first rapidly, then more slowly.

Half in a dreme, not fully weel a-wakid,
The golden *sleep* me wrapt vndir his wieng.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.

Else could they not catch tender *sleep;* which still
Is shy and fearful, and flies every voice.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 41.

Sleep is a normal condition of the body, occurring periodically, in which there is a greater or less degree of unconsciousness due to inactivity of the nervous system and more especially of the brain and spinal cord. It may be regarded as the condition of rest of the nervous system during which there is a renewal of the energy that has been expended in the hours of wakefulness.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 154.

2. A period of sleep: as, a short *sleep.*

It seems his *sleeps* were hindered by thy railing.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 71.

On being suddenly awakened from a *sleep*, however profound, we always catch ourselves in the middle of a dream.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 201.

3. Repose; rest; quiet; dormancy; hence, the rest of the grave; death.

Here are no storms,
No noise, but silence and eternal *sleep.*
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 155.

A calm, unbroken *sleep*
Is on the blue waves of the deep.
Prentice, To an Absent Wife.

4. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, the protracted and profound dormancy or torpidity into which various animals fall periodically at certain seasons of the year. Two kinds of this sleep are distinguished as *summer* and *winter sleep*, technically known as *estivation* and *hibernation* (see these words).

5. In *bot.*, nyctitropism, or the sleep-movement of plants, a condition brought about in the foliar or floral organs of certain plants, in which they assume at nightfall, or just before, positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day. These movements in the case of leaves are usually drooping movements, and are therefore suggestive of rest, but the direction of movement is different in different cases. Thus, among the *Oxalidaceæ* the sleep-movement consists in the downward sinking of the leaflets, which become at the same time folded on themselves. Among the *Leguminosæ*, the leaflets, in some cases, simply sink vertically downward (*Phaseoleæ*); in others, they sink down while the main petiole rises (terminal leaflet of *Desmodium*); in others, they sink downward and twist on their axes so that their upper surfaces are in contact beneath the main petiole (*Cassia*); in others, again, they rise and bend backward toward the insertion of the petiole (*Coronilla*); in others, they rise, and the main petiole rises also, whereas in *Mimosa pudica* the leaflets rise and bend forward, while the main petiole falls. In *Marsilea* the leaflets rise up, the two upper ones being embraced by the two lower. (*S. H. Vines.*) The mechanism of these movements is explained by Pfeffer and others as due to an increased growth on one side of the median line of the petiole or midrib, followed, after a certain interval of time, by a corresponding growth on the opposite side. It is also accomplished by simple turgescence of opposite sides. The utility of the sleep-movements is believed to consist in protection from too great radiation. The cause or causes of these movements (and of analogous movements which have been called *diurnal* sleep: see the second quotation) are only imperfectly known, but they are undoubtedly largely due to sensitiveness to variations in the intensity of light. See *nyctitropism.*

Those movements which are brought about by changes in the amount of light constitute what are known as the "*sleep*" and "waking" of plants. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 198.

There is another class of movements, dependent on the action of light. . . . We refer to the movements of leaves and cotyledons which when moderately illuminated are diaheliotropic, but which change their positions and present their edges to the light when the sun shines brightly on them. These movements have sometimes been called diurnal *sleep.* *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

On sleep†, asleep. See *asleep.*

For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell *on sleep*, and was laid unto his fathers.
Acts xiii. 36.

They went in to his chamber to rayse him, and comming to his beds side, found him fast *on sleepe.*
Gascoigne, Works, p. 224.

sleep-at-noon (slēp'at-nön'), *n.* A plant, same as *go-to-bed-at-noon.*

sleep-drunk (slēp'drungk), *a.* Being in the condition of a person who has slept heavily, and when half-awake is confused or excited.

sleeper[1] (slē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *sleeper, sleper, slepare, slæpere,* < AS. *slǣpere* (= D. *slaper* = MLG. *slaper* = MHG. *slāfære, slāfer*, G. *schläfer*), < *slǣpan*, sleep: see *sleep, v.*] **1.** One who sleeps: as, a sound *sleeper.*—**2†.** A drone, or lazy person; a sluggard.

To ben a verray *sleeper*, fy, for shame.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 71.

3†. A dormant or inoperative thing; something that is in abeyance or is latent.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if they be grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

4. An animal that lies dormant in winter or summer, as the bear, the marmot, certain mollusks, etc. See *sleep*, *n.*, 4.—**5.** Figuratively, a dead person.

Graves at my command
Have waked their *sleepers.*
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 49.

6. *pl.* Grains of barley that do not vegetate in malting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A railway sleeping-car. [Colloq., U. S.]—**8.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius.* (*b*) The sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, and some related species, as *Ginglymostoma cirratum.* (*c*) A gobioid fish of the genus *Philypnus, Eleotris*, or *Dormitator*, as *D. lineatus* or *D. maculatus.* See *Eleotridinæ.*

sleeper[2] (slē'pėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *slaper;* perhaps < Norw. *sleip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. used of pieces of timber employed for the foundation of a road: see *slape, slab*[1]. But the word is generally regarded as a particular use of *sleeper*[1]; cf. *dormant, n.*] **1.** A stump of a tree cut off short and left in the ground. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A beam of wood or the like placed on the ground as a support for something. (*a*) In *carp.*, a piece of timber on which are laid the ground-joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground, or on a low cross-wall, for the support of some superstructure. (*b*) In *milit. engin.*, one of the small joists of wood which form the foundation for a battery platform. (*c*) A piece of wood, metal, or other material upon which the rails or the rail-chairs of a railway rest, and to which they are fastened. Wood of durable varieties is far more extensively used for this purpose than any other material; but stone, toughened glass, and iron have also been used, the last to a considerable extent. In some instances the sleepers are laid longitudinally with the rails, and bound together by cross-ties. This system is in use on some important European railways, and generally on elevated railways and street railways, both in the United States and elsewhere; but the most common method is to lay the sleepers at right angles to the rails, and about 2 feet from center to center, except when they support points and angle-bars, when they are placed 1 foot 6 inches from center to center. They are thus made to act both as sleepers and as cross-ties. Such sleepers are in the United States also called *railway-ties* or simply *ties.* See cut under *rail-chair.*

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3. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame; a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.—4. In *glass-making*, one of the large iron bars crossing the smaller ones, which hinder the passage of coals, but leave room for the ashes.—5. In *weaving*, the upper part of the heddle of a draw-loom, through which the threads pass. *E. H. Knight.*

sleeper-shark (slē′pėr-shärk), *n.* A scymnoid shark, especially of the genus *Somniosus*, as *S. microcephalus;* a sleeper.

sleepful (slēp′fůl), *a.* [< *sleep* + *-ful.*] Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy. [Rare.]

sleepfulness (slēp′fůl-nes), *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [Rare.]

sleepily (slē′pi-li), *adv.* In a sleepy manner. (*a*) Drowsily, or as if not quite awake. (*b*) Languidly; lazily.

To go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

sleepiness (slē′pi-nes), *n.* Sleepy character or state. (*a*) Inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness.* *Arbuthnot.*

When once *sleepiness* has commenced, it increases, because, in proportion as the nervous centres fail in their discharges, the heart, losing part of its stimulus, begins to flag, and . . . the flagging of the heart leads to a greater inertness of the nerve-centres, which re-acts as before. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 87.

(*b*) Languor; laziness. (*c*) Same as *bletting.*

sleeping (slē′ping), *n.* [< ME. *sleping;* verbal n. of *sleep*, *v.*] 1. The taking of rest in sleep; sleep; the state of one who sleeps; hence, lack of vigilance; remissness.

Full uaillant and wurthy were thys men tho,
Which noght ne went to sompnolent *sleping*,
But myghtyly and pusantly were waking.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5508.

2. Inoperativeness; dormant state or condition; abeyance.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 163.

Sleeping of process, in *Scots law*, the state of a process in the outer house of the Court of Session in which no judicial order or interlocutor has been pronounced for a year and a day.

sleeping-bag (slē′ping-bag), *n.* A bag of skin or fur into which explorers in frozen regions creep, feet foremost, when preparing for sleep.

The rocky floor was covered with cast-off clothes, and among them were huddled together the *sleeping-bags* in which the party had spent most of their time during the last few months.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 223.

sleeping-car (slē′ping-kär), *n.* A railway-car fitted with berths in which beds may be made up for passengers to sleep in. [U. S. and Canada.]

sleeping-carriage (slē′ping-kar′āj), *n.* Same as *sleeping-car.* [Eng.]

sleeping-draught (slē′ping-drâft), *n.* A drink given to induce sleep.

sleeping-dropsy (slē′ping-drop′si), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*[1]).

sleepingly† (slē′ping-li), *adv.* Sleepily.

To jog *sleepingly* through the world in a dumpish, melancholly posture cannot properly be said to live.
Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 25. (*Davies.*)

sleeping-room (slē′ping-röm), *n.* A bedroom.

sleeping-sickness (slē′ping-sik′nes), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*[1]).

sleeping-table (slē′ping-tā′bl), *n.* In *mining*, nearly the same as *framing-table.* [Little used in English except as a translation of the French *table dormante.*]

sleepish† (slē′pish), *a.* [< *sleep* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to sleep; sleepy; lacking vigilance.

Your *sleepish* and more than *sleepish* security.
Ford. (*Imp. Dict.*)

sleepless (slēp′les), *a.* [< ME. *sleples*, < AS. **slǣpleás* (in deriv. *slǣpleást*, sleeplessness) (= D. *slapeloos* = MLG. *slapelōs* = OHG. MHG. *slāflōs*, *slāfelōs*, G. *schlaflos*); < *slǣp*, sleep, + *-leás*, E. *-less.*] 1. Being without sleep; wakeful.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and *sleepless* nights.
Milton, P. R., ii. 460.

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepless themselves to give their readers sleep.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 94.

2. Constantly watchful; vigilant: as, the *sleepless* eye of justice.—3. Restless; continually disturbed or agitated.

Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 14.

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
The *sleepless* soul that perished in his pride.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

sleeplessly (slēp′les-li), *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

sleeplessness (slēp′les-nes), *n.* Lack or deprivation of sleep; inability to sleep; morbid wakefulness, technically called *insomnia.*

Sleeplessness is both a symptom and an immediate cause of cerebral disorder. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 502.

sleep-sick† (slēp′sik), *a.* Excessively fond of sleep. [Rare.]

Fond Epicure, thou rather slept'st thy self,
When thou didst forge thee such a *sleep-sick* Elf
For life's pure Fount.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

sleep-waker (slēp′wā′kėr), *n.* A somnambulist; one who thinks or acts in a trance. [Recent.]

What, then, are the main modifications of ordinary waking consciousness, which spontaneous *sleep-wakers* (to use a term of convenient vagueness) have been observed to present? *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, I. 285.

sleep-waking (slēp′wā′king), *n.* The state of trance; somnambulism; the hypnotic state. [Recent.]

Did any one strike or hurt me in any part of the body when Anna M. was in *sleep-waking*, she immediately carried her hand to a corresponding part of her own person.
Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 20.

sleep-walker (slēp′wâ′kėr), *n.* A somnambulist.

sleep-walking (slēp′wâ′king), *n.* Somnambulism.

sleepwort† (slēp′wėrt), *n.* A species of lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*, so called from its narcotic property. See *lactucarium.*

sleepy (slē′pi), *a.* [< ME. *slepi*, < AS. **slǣpig* (= OHG. *slāfag*, MHG. *slāfec;* cf. D. *slaperig*, G. *schläferig*, *schläfrig*), sleepy, < *slǣp*, sleep: see *sleep*, *n.*] 1†. Overcome with sleep; sleeping.

Go . . . smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 50.

The heavy nodding Trees all languished,
And ev'ry *sleepy* bough hung down its head.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 162.

2. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

He laugh'd, and I, tho' *sleepy*, . . .
. . . prick'd my ears.
Tennyson, The Epic.

3. Languid; dull; inactive; sluggish.

The mildness of your *sleepy* thoughts.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 123.

Her house
Bespake a *sleepy* hand of negligence.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

4†. Tending to induce sleep; sleep-producing; soporific.

His *slepy* verde in hond he [Mercury] bar uprighte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 529.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1. 15.

5. Decaying internally: said of fruit. See *blet*, *v. i.*—**Sleepy catch-fly.** See *catch-fly.*—**Sleepy duck**, the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* also called *sleepyhead, sleepy coot, sleepy brother.* [Atlantic coast, U. S.]

sleepyhead (slē′pi-hed), *n.* 1. An idle, lazy person. [Colloq.]—2. The sleepy duck.

sleepy-seeds (slē′pi-sēdz), *n. pl.* The mucous secretion of the conjunctiva, or the sebaceous matter of the Meibomian follicles, dried in flakes or little masses at the edges or corners of the eyelids during sleep. [A familiar or nursery word.]

sleer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer.*

sleet[1] (slēt), *n.* [< ME. *sleet, slete, slet;* (*a*) perhaps < AS.* *slēte*, **slỹte* = OS. **slōta* = D. *slote* = MLG. *sloten*, LG. *slote* = MHG. *slōz*, G. *schlosse*, hail; or (*b*) < Norw. *sletta*, sleet, < *sletta*, slap, fling (see *slat*[1], *slate*[1]); (*c*) not related to Icel. *slydda*, Dan. *slud*, sleet.] Hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles, and frequently driven by the wind. A fall of sleet is due to one or more inversions in the normal decrease of temperature with increase of altitude, as, for example, when fine rain-drops falling from an air-current whose temperature is 32° F. or over freeze in traversing colder air-strata near the earth's surface.

The bittre frostes with the *sleet* and reyn
Destroyed hath the grene in every yerd.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 522.

They . . . shot
Sharp *sleet* of arrowy showers against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 324.

February bleak
Smites with his *sleet* the traveller's cheek.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

sleet[1] (slēt), *v. i.* [< *sleet*[1], *n.*] To rain and snow or hail at the same time.

sleet[2] (slēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *gun.*, that part of a mortar which passes from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening the chamber.

sleet-bush (slēt′bůsh), *n.* A rutaceous shrub, *Coleonema album*, of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome low evergreen with white flowers.

sleetch†, *n.* See *sleech.*

sleetiness (slē′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being sleety.

sleet-squash (slēt′skwosh), *n.* A wetting shower of sleet. [Scotch.]

But, in the midst of all this misery, the Wellington Arms is by no means an uncomfortable howf in a *sleet-squash.*
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

sleety (slē′ti), *a.* [< *sleet*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet.

The *sleety* storm returning still,
The morning hoar, and evening chill.
T. Warton, Odes, x.

sleeve[1] (slēv), *n.* [< ME. *sleeve, sleve, slefe* (pl. *slefes, sleven*), < AS. *slēfe, slēf, slyfe, slỹf* = MD. *sleve*, a sleeve (cf. MD. *sloove*, veil, skin, the turning up of a thing, D. *sloof*, an apron; MHG. *slouf*, a garment, also a handle, MLG. *slū*, LG. *slu, sluwe* = MHG. *sloufe*, G. *schlaube, schlauf*, a husk, shell); prob. lit. 'that into which the arm slips' (cf. *slip*[1], a garment, *slop*[2], a garment, and *slipper*[2], a light shoe, from the same ult. source, and so named for the same reason), < AS. *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*[1]. For the change of *p* to *f*, cf. *shaft*[3], as related to *shape.*] 1. That part of a garment which forms a covering for the arm: as, the *sleeve* of a coat or a gown. At different times during the middle ages extraordinarily long, pendent sleeves were in use, sometimes reaching the ground, and at other times a mere band or strip of stuff, single or double, hung from the arm, and was generally called a *hanging sleeve*, although the actual sleeve was independent of it. Japanese ceremonial costume also has sleeves of remarkable length and width, the arm being generally passed through a hole in the side of the sleeve.



Sleeves, long and hanging, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")



Sleeve worn as a favor at knight's left shoulder. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Than ech of us toke other by the *sleue*
And forthwithall, as we should take our leue.
Chaucer, Assembly of Ladies.

Thy gown was of the grassie green,
Thy *sleeves* of satten hanging by.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

The Gentlemen (Gentlemen must pardon me the abasing of the name), to bee distinguished from the rest, weare a iacket of blew cotton with wide *sleeues.*
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 641.

2. In *mech.*, a tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small, it is often called a *thimble;* when fixed and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses, it is called a *reinforce.* In most of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion. *E. H. Knight.*—**Gigot sleeve.** Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve.*—**Hippocrates's sleeve**, a name among old chemists for a strainer made of flannel or of similar material in the form of a long bag.—**Lawn sleeves.** See *lawn*[2].—**Leg-of-mutton sleeve**, a full and loose sleeve, tight at the armhole and wrist, as of a woman's dress: a fashion of the early part

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of the nineteenth century.—**Mandarin sleeve.** See *mandarin*.—**Ridged sleeve.** See *ridge*.—**To hang** or **pin** (anything) **upon the sleeve,** to make (anything) dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should *hang* our judgement *upon the* church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To hang upon one's sleeve, to be dependent upon one. —**To have in one's sleeve,** to have in hand ready for a vacancy or emergency; be provided with or have ready to present as occasion demands. [The sleeve was formerly used as a pocket, as it still is in China, Japan, etc.]

The better to winne his purposes & good aduantages, as now & then to *haue* a iourney or sicknesse *in his sleeue*, thereby to shake of other importunities of greater consequence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

To laugh in one's sleeve. See *laugh*.—**To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve.** See *heart*.

sleeve[1] (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleeved*, ppr. *sleeving*. [< ME. *sleven*; < *sleeve*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with a sleeve or with sleeves; make with sleeves. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459.—2. To put in a sleeve or sleeves.

sleeve[2], *n.* and *v.* See *sleave*.

sleeve-axle (slēv'ak*sl), *n.* A hollow axle which runs upon a shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

sleeve-board (slēv'bōrd), *n.* The board used by tailors in pressing sleeves.

There's a celebrated fight in that [ballet] between the tailor with his *sleeve-board* and goose and the cobbler with his clam and awl. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 146.

sleeve-button (slēv'but*n), *n.* A button used to fasten a sleeve; in modern costume, a button or stud, usually large and decorative, to hold together the two sides of the wristband or cuff; by extension, a sleeve-link.

sleeve-coupling (slēv'kup*ling), *n.* See *coupling*.

sleeved (slēvd), *a.* Having sleeves: especially noting a garment.—**Sleeved waistcoat,** a body-garment resembling a waistcoat, but with long sleeves, usually of a different material from the front of the garment, and intended to cover the shirt-sleeves when the coat is removed. This garment is worn in Europe by hostlers, bootblacks, porters, and the like. Also *sleeve-waistcoat*.

sleeve-fish (slēv'fish), *n.* The pen-fish, calamary, or squid. See *calamary* and *Loligo*.

sleeve-hand† (slēv'hand), *n.* The part of the sleeve next the hand; also, the wristband or cuff.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand* and the work about the square on't. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 211.

sleeve-knot (slēv'not), *n.* A knot or bow of ribbon attached to the sleeve. Compare *shoulder-knot*.

sleeveless (slēv'les), *a.* [< ME. *sleveles*, < AS. *slēfleás*, sleeveless, < *slēf*, sleeve, + *-leás* = E. *-less*.] 1. Having no sleeves; without sleeves: noting a garment.

We give you leave to converse with *sleeveless* gowns and threadbare cassocks. *Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 4.

2. Imperfect; inadequate; fruitless; unprofitable; bootless. [The original turn of thought in this use of *sleeveless* is uncertain. The use remains only in the phrase *a sleeveless errand*, where the connection of the adjective with *sleeveless* in def. 1 is no longer recognized.]

Neither faine for thy selfe any *sleeueleese* excuse, whereby thou maist tarrye. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

A sleeveless errand. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 4. 9.

[He] will walk seven or eight times a-day through the street where she dwells, and make *sleeveless errands* to see her. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 499.

sleeve-link (slēv'lingk), *n.* Two buttons, plates, or bars united by a link or short chain, and serving to hold together the two edges of the cuff or wristband: a common adjunct of men's dress in the nineteenth century. Compare *sleeve-button*.

sleeve-nut (slēv'nut), *n.* A double nut which has right-hand and left-hand threads for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes; a union. *E. H. Knight.*

Sleeve-nut.

a, *a'*, rods or pipes to be joined, *a* having a right-hand screw and *a'* a left-hand screw, to which screws the right and left sleeve-nut *b* is fitted.

sleeve-waist-coat (slēv'wāst*kōt), *n.* Same as *sleeved waistcoat* (which see, under *sleeved*).

At intervals, these street-sellers dispose of a *sleeve-waistcoat* at from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 435.

sleeve-weight (slēv'wāt), *n.* A metal weight of such shape as to be easily adjusted to the edge or bottom of long, hanging sleeves, used to keep them smooth during wear.

sleezy, *a.* See *sleazy*.

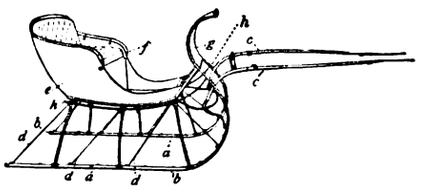
sleght, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly*.

sleght†. An old spelling of *slight*[1], *sleight*[2].

sleided†, *a.* [Origin obscure; usually referred to *sley*, *slay*[2].] Unwoven; untwisted, as silk.

For certaine in our storie, she
Would euer with Marina be.
Beet when they weaude the *sleded* silke,
With fingers long, small, white as milke.
Shak., Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 21 (original spelling).

sleigh[1] (slā), *n.* [A bad spelling, conformed to *weigh*, of what should rather have been spelled **slay* or **sley*, < ME. *scleye*, < OF. **escleie*, < MD. *slede*, D. *slede*, contr. *slee* (= Norw. *slede*), a sled: see *sled*[1], of which *sleigh* is thus a doublet.] 1. A vehicle, mounted on runners, for



Single-horse Sleigh or Cutter.

a, runners; *b*, shoes; *c*, shafts or thills; *d*, braces; *e*, body; *f*, cushioned seat; *g*, dash-board; *h*, raves.

transporting persons on the snow or ice; a sled.

Than most thei let carye here Vitaylle upon the Yse, with Carres that have no Wheeles, that thei clepen *Scleyes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

You hear the merry tinkle of the little bells which announce the speeding *sleigh*. *Eclec. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A form of drag-carriage for the transport of artillery in countries where much snow falls; also, the carriage on which heavy guns are moved when in store, by means of rollers placed underneath the carriage and worked by handspikes.—3. The slender fore part of the lower jaw of a whale, containing the teeth: same as *coach*, 5. See *pan*[1], 12.

sleigh[1] (slā), *v. i.* [< *sleigh*[1], *n.*] To drive or take the air in a sleigh.

sleigh[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly*.

sleigh-bell (slā'bel), *n.* A bell, commonly consisting of a hollow ball of metal having a slit or oblong hole in the exterior, and containing a solid pellet of metal which causes a ringing sound when the ball is agitated. Compare *grelot* and *hawk-bell*. Such bells are used especially to give notice of the approach of a sleigh, being attached usually to the harness of the horse.—**Sleigh-bell duck,** the American black scoter. See cut under *Œdemia*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Rangeley Lakes, Maine.]

sleigher (slā'ėr), *n.* One who rides or travels in a sleigh.

The *sleigher* can usually find his way without difficulty in the night, unless a violent snowstorm is in progress. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XI. xxii. 8.

sleighing (slā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sleigh*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of riding in a sleigh.

Certainly no physical delight can harvest so many lasting impressions of color and form and beautiful grouping as *sleighing* through the winter woods. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 649.

2. The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: as, the *sleighing* was bad.

sleighly†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *slyly*. *Chaucer*.

sleigh-ride (slā'rīd), *n.* A ride in a sleigh.—**Nantucket sleigh-ride,** the towing of a whale-boat by the whale. *Macy; Davis.*

sleight (slīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slight*, *sleyghte*; < ME. *sleight*, *sleighte*, *sleizte*, *sleghte*, *sleht*, *sleizthe*, *slezthe*, *slehthe*, *sleythe*, *sleithe*, *slithe*, *slythe*, < Icel. *slægdh* (for **slægdh*), slyness, cunning (= Sw. *slöjd*, dexterity, mechanical art, esp. wood-carving, > E. *sloid*), < *slægr* (for **slægr*), sly, = Sw. *slög*, dexterous, expert, etc.: see *sly*. Cf. *height* and *high*.] 1†. Cunning; craft; subtlety.

It is ful hard to halten unespied
Bifor a crepul, for he can the craft:
Youre fader is in *sleighte* as Argus-eyed.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1459.

Nowe sen thy fadir may the fende be sotill *sleghte*. *York Plays*, p. 181.

By this crafty deuise he thought to haue . . . taken, eyther by *sleyghte* or force, as many of owre men as myght haue redeemed hym. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 81).

This is your doing, but, for all your *sleight*,
Ile crosse you if my purpose hit aright.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 76).

2. Skill; dexterity; cleverness.

For the pissemyres wolde assayien hem and devouren hem anon; so that no man may gete of that gold but be grete *sleighte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 301.

Thus may ye seen that wisdom ne richesse,
Beaute ne *sleighte*, strengthe ne hardynesse,
Ne may with Venus holde champartye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1090.

As Ulysses and stout Diomede
With *sleight* and manhood stole to Rhesus' tents,
And brought from thence the Thracian fatal steeds.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 20.

3. Art; contrivance; trick; stratagem; artful feat.

Lo whiche *sleightes* and subtilitees
In wommen ben!
Chaucer, Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 3.

He goeth about by his *sleights* and subtile means to frustrate the same. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

He learns sharp-witted logic to confute
With quick distinctions, *sleights* of sophistry.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

You see he [a trout] lies still, and the *sleight* is to land him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 76.

4. A feat or trick so skilfully or dexterously performed as to deceive the beholder; a feat of magic; a trick of legerdemain.

As lookers-on feel most delight
That least perceive a juggler's *sleight*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 4.

The Juggler . . . showeth *sleights*, out of a Purse. *Hoole*, tr. of Comenius's Visible World, p. 186.

Sleight of hand, the tricks of the juggler; jugglery; legerdemain; prestidigitation: also used attributively.

Will ye see any feats of activity,
Some *sleight-of-hand*, legerdemain?
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

A good *sleight-of-hand* performer can deceive the most watchful persons by mechanical contrivances that nobody anticipates or suspects. *The Nation*, XLVIII. 296.

sleight[2]† (slit), *a.* [Irreg. < *sleight*[2], *n.*, appar. suggested by *slight*[1], *a.*] Deceitful; artful.

Spells . . .
Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.
Milton, Comus, l. 155 (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb.). (*Richardson.*)

sleightful† (slīt'fūl), *a.* [< *sleight*[1] + *-ful*.] Cunning; crafty; artful; skilful. Also *slightful*.

Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woody hils,
And *sleightful* otters left the purling rils.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

sleightily† (slī'ti-li), *adv.* Craftily.

sleighty† (slī'ti), *a.* [< ME. *sleyghty*; < *sleight*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Cunning; crafty; tricky; artful; sly.

When that gander grasythe on the grene,
The *sleyghty* fox dothe hys brode beholde.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 83.

2. Dexterous; skilful; expert; clever.

I shall learn thee to know Christ's plain and true miracles from the *sleighty* juggling of these crafty conveyers. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 262.

Mens *sleyghtye* iugling & counterfait crafts. *Bp. Gardiner*, True Obedience (trans.), fol. 6.

slely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *slyly*.

slen†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay*[1].

slender (slen'dėr), *a.* [< ME. *slender*, *slendir*, *slendyr*, *slendre*, *sclender*, *sclendre*, *sklendre*, < OF. *esclendre*, < MD. *slinder*, slender, thin; prob. orig. 'trailing,' akin to MD. *slinder*, a water-snake, LG. *slender*, a trailing gown, G. *schlender*, the train of a gown, a sauntering gait; from the verb represented by MD. *slinderen*, creep, = LG. *slindern*, slide on the ice, *slendern*, > G. *schlendern*, saunter, loiter, lounge, in part a freq. form of the simple G. *schlenzen*, loiter, idle about, = Sw. *slinta*, slide, slip, > ME. *slenten*, slide (see *slant* and *slink*[1]); but ult. prob. a nasalized form of the verb represented by E. *slide*: see *slide*.] 1. Small in width or diameter as compared with the length; slim; thin: as, a *slender* stem or stalk; a *slender* waist.

Hire armes longe and *sclendre*. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 358.

Concerning his Body, he [Henry IV.] was of middle Stature, *slender* Limbs, but well proportioned. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 165.

There is a Roman Greek church here, called Saint Sophia, in which are two rows of *slender* pillars with Corinthian capitals. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 134.

2. In *zoöl.*, gracile; tenuous; attenuated: specifically noting various animals and some parts of animals.—3. Weak; feeble; slight; lacking body or strength: as, a *slender* frame or constitution; *slender* hopes; *slender* comfort.

Yet are hys argumentes so *slender* that . . . I feare me leaste fewe or none of them (specyallye of the greate wyttes) woulde haue been conuerted by Lactantius. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

It is very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction. *Tillotson.*

4. Meager; small; scant; inadequate: as, *slender* means; *slender* alms.

The worst is this, . . .
You are like to have a thin and *slender* pittance.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

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I have . . . continued this *slender* and naked narration of my observations. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 198.

Well, come, my kind Guests, I pray you that you would take this little Supper in good Part, though it be but a *slender* one. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

How best to help the *slender* store,
How mend the dwellings of the poor.
Tennyson, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

5. Moderate; inconsiderable; trivial.

There moughtest thou, for but a *slender* price,
Advowson thee with some fat benefice.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. v. 9.

A *slender* degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humour and the pathos. *Scott.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table. *Phillips.*

7. In *phonog.*, the opposite of *broad* or *open*. Thus, *ē* and *i* are *slender* vowels.—**Slender column.** Same as *fasciculus gracilis*. See *fasciculus*.—**Slender fasciculi of Burdach.** See *fasciculi graciles*, under *fasciculus*.—**Slender foxtail.** See *foxtail*, 2.—**Slender lobe.** See *lobe*.—**Slender loris.** See *loris*, 1.—**Slender pug**, *Eupithecia tenuiata*, a British moth.=**Syn. 3.** Fragile, flimsy, frail.—**4.** Scanty, sparing, lean.

slender-beaked (slen'der-bēkt), *a.* Having a long, narrow rostrum: as, the *slender-beaked* spider-crab, *Stenorhynchus tenuirostris*.

slender-billed (slen'der-bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a slender bill; tenuirostral: specifically noting many birds—not implying necessarily that they belong to the old group *Tenuirostres*.

slender-grass (slen'dėr-grȧs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Leptochloa*, in which the spikelets are arranged in two rows on one side of a long slender rachis, and the spikes in turn are disposed in a long raceme. There are 12 species, belonging to warm climates; 3 in the southern United States. Of the latter *L. mucronata* is the common species, a handsome grass with the panicle sometimes 2 feet long, from the form of which it is also called *feather-grass*.

slenderly (slen'dėr-li), *adv.* In a slender manner or form. (*a*) Slimly; slightly.

Fashioned so *slenderly*,
Young and so fair!
Hood, Bridge of Sighs.

He was a youngish, *slenderly* made man, with a distinctly good bearing. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.

(*b*) Scantily; meagerly; poorly; slightly.

Shall I rewarded be so *slenderly*
For my affection, most unkind of men?
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

We are *slenderly* furnished with anecdotes of these men. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

(*c*†) Slightingly; carelessly.

Their factors . . . look very *slenderly* to the impotent and miserable creatures committed to their charge. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 46.

Captaine Smith did intreat and moue them to put in practice his old offer, seeing now it was time to vse both it and him, how *slenderly* heretofore both had beene regarded. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 79.

slenderness (slen'dėr-nes), *n.* Slender character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Slimness; thinness; fineness: as, the *slenderness* of a hair. (*b*) Slightness; feebleness: as, the *slenderness* of one's hopes. (*c*) Spareness; smallness; meagerness; inadequacy: as, *slenderness* of income or supply.

slender-rayed (slen'dėr-rād), *a.* Having slender rays, as a fish or its fins. The *Chiridæ* are sometimes called *slender-rayed* blennies.

slender-tongued (slen'dėr-tungd), *a.* In *herpet.*, leptoglossate.

slent[1]† (slent), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent*, *sklent*, *sklint*, < ME. *slenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta*, *slänta*, a secondary form of *slinta* (pret. *slant*, pp. *sluntit*), slide, slip: see *slant*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To slant; slope; glance; glint.

Of drawin swerdis *sclentyng* to and fra.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 226.

Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not the least *slenting* insinuation at his majesty. *Fuller*, Truth Maintained, p. 19. (*Latham.*)

2. To jest; bandy jokes.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt-conceited man, and that could *slent* finely. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, 744 B. (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To cause to turn aslant or aside; ward off; parry.

slent[1]† (slent), *n.* [< *slent*[1], *v.*] A jest or witticism.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jeasts and *slents* to be but grosse.
North, tr. of Plutarch (1579), 982 B. (*Nares.*)

slent[2] (slent), *v. t.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *slit*; or else another use of *slent*[1].] To rend; cleave. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If one do well observe the quality of the cliffs on both shores [of England and France], his eyes will judge that they were but one homogeneal piece of earth at first, and that they were *slented* and shivered asunder by some act of violence, as the impetuous waves of the sea.
Howell, Letters, iv. 19.

slentando (slen-tȧn'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *slentare*, make slow; cf. *lentando*.] In *music*, same as *lentando*.

slepe†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sleep*.

slepez (sle-pets'), *n.* [< Russ. *slepetsŭ*, lit. blind.] The mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

slept (slept). Preterit and past participle of *sleep*.

sletbag (slet'bag), *n.* [Dan., lit. 'level-back': < *slet*, plain, level, + *bag*, back: see *slight*[1] and *back*[1].] Same as *nordcaper*.

sleuth[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sloth*[1].

sleuth[2] (slöth), *n.* [< ME. *sleuth*, *slewth*, *sluth*, *sloth*, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail as in snow. Cf. *slot*[3].] A track or trail of man or beast; scent. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Tyne the *sleuth* men gert him ta.
Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), vii. 21.

sleuth-dog (slöth'dog), *n.* The sleuth-hound.

Lang Aicky, in the Souter Moor,
Wi' his *sleuth-dog* sits in his watch right sure.
Fray of Suport (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).

sleuth-hound (slöth'hound), *n.* [Also *sluthhound*, *slothound*; < ME. *sleuthhund*, *slewthhund*, *sluthehund*; < *sleuth*[2] + *hound*.] A blood-hound.

Wald vayd a bow-draucht, he suld ger
Bath the *sleuthhund* & the ledar.
Barbour, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), vii. 20.

Sleuth-hound thou knowest, and gray, and all the hounds.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

sleve†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleeve*[1].

slew[1] (slö). Preterit of *slay*[1].

slew[2]. A spelling of *slue*[1], *slue*[2], *slough*[1].

slew[3] (slö), *n.* [Perhaps a mistaken singular of *sluice*, assumed to be a plural: see *sluice*.] A swift tideway; an eddy.

slewer (slö'ėr), *n.* See *sluer*.

slewth†. A Middle English form of *sloth*[1], *sleuth*[2].

sley[1]†. An obsolete spelling of *sly*.

sley[2], *n.* See *slay*[2].

sleythe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleight*.

slibbert (slib'ėr), *a.* A variant of *slipper*[1].

slicche†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleech*.

slice (slīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slise*, *sclice*, *sclise*, *sklise*; < ME. *slice*, *slyce*, *sclice*, *sclyce*, *sklyce*, *sclyse*, < OF. *esclice* (Walloon *sklice*), a shiver, splinter, broken piece of wood, < *esclicer*, *esclicier*, *esclichier*, slice, slit, < OHG. *slīzan*, *sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen*, slice, slit, = AS. *slītan*, > E. *slit*[1]: see *slit*[1]. Cf. *slash*[1], *slat*[3], *slate*[1], from the same source.] **1.** A thin broad piece cut off from something: as, a *slice* of bread or of bacon: often used figuratively.

We do acknowledge you a careful curate,
And one that seldom troubles us with sermons;
A short *slice* of a reading serves us, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

She cuts cake in rapid succession of *slices*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 128.

2†. A shiver; a splinter.

They braken speres to *sclyces*.
King Alisaunder, l. 3833. (*Skeat.*)

3. Something thin and broad. Specifically—(*a*) A long-handled instrument used for removing clinkers and the like between furnace-bars. Also called *slice-bar*. (*b*) A spatula, or broad pliable knife with a rounded end, used for spreading plasters or for similar purposes.

Slyce, instrument, spata, spatula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459.

The workman with his *slice* then spreads the charge over the bed, so as to thoroughly expose every portion to the action of the flames, and shuts down the door.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 291.

(*c*) In *printing:* (1) A small spade-shaped iron tool with which printing-ink is taken out of a tub and conveyed to an ink-trough or -fountain. (2) The sliding bottom of a slice-galley. (*d*) A bar used by whalers to strip fish with. (*e*) A tapering piece of plank driven between the timbers of a ship before planking. Also called *slicer*. (*f*) A wedge driven under the keel of a ship when launching. (*g*) A bar with a chisel or spear-headed end, used for stripping off the sheathing or planking of ships. (*h*) A utensil for turning over meat in the frying-pan and for similar purposes. The form is like that of a trowel, the blade being three or four inches wide, twice as long, and often pierced with holes. Also called *turn-over*.



Slice (*c*) (*x*).

Then back he came to Nympton Rectory and wedded that same cook-maid, who now was turning our ham so cleverly with the egg-*slice*.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, lxviii.

(*i*) A broad, thin knife, usually of silver, for dividing and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*.

We pick out [in the shop-windows] the spoons and forks, *fish-slices*, butter-knives, and sugar-tongs we should both prefer if we could both afford it; and really we go away as if we had got them! *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lxi.

(*j*) A bakers' shovel or peel.

4†. A salver, platter, or tray.

This afternoon, Mr. Harris, the saylemaker, sent me a noble present of two large silver candlesticks and snuffers, and a *slice* to keep them upon, which indeed is very handsome. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 218.

slice (slīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sliced*, ppr. *slicing*. [< ME. *slycen*; < *slice*, *n.*] **1.** To cut into slices, or relatively broad, thin pieces: as, to *slice* bread, bacon, or an apple.

The dish was removed and given to another guest, a horribly self-reliant creature, who laughed and talked while he dexterously *sliced* the breast and cut off the legs.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

2. To remove in the form of a slice: sometimes with *off* or *out*: as, to *slice off* a piece of something.

Of bread, *slyce out* fayre morsels to put into your pottage.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Heer 's a knife,
To save mine honour, shall *slice out* my life.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. To cut; divide.

Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.
Burnet.

Our sharp bow *sliced* the blue depths.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 55.

[In the following passage the word is used interjectionally, with no clear meaning.

Slice, I say! pauca, pauca: *slice!* that 's my humour.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1. 134.]

slice-bar (slīs'bär), *n.* Same as *slice*, 3 (*a*).

slice-galley (slīs'gal'i), *n.* In *printing*, a galley with a false bottom, in the form of a thin slice of wood, which aids the removal of the type from the galley to the stone.



Slice-galley.

slicer (slī'sėr), *n.* [< *slice* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which slices. Specifically—(*a*) In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2. (*b*) Same as *slice*, 3 (*c*).

slicing-machine (slī'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *ceram.*, a form of pug-mill with an upright axis revolving in a cylinder. Knives are fixed to the walls of the cylinder, and others are carried by the axis and revolve between those of the cylinder. The blades are set spirally, and force the clay, which is masticated during its progress through the machine, to pass out of an aperture at the bottom.

slick[1] (slik), *a.*, *n.*, *v.*, and *adv.* See *sleek*.

slick[2] (slik), *n.* [= F. *schlich*, < G. *schlich* = LG. *slick*, pounded and washed ore; cf. LG. *slick*, dirt, mud, mire; D. *slijk*, G. *schlick*, MHG. *slich*, grease, mire: see *sleech*, *slick*[1].] In *metal.*, ore in a state of fine subdivision: as sometimes used, nearly synonymous with *slimes*. The term is rarely employed, except in books describing German processes of smelting, and then as the equivalent of the German *schlich*, and often in that spelling.

slick-chisel (slik'chiz'el), *n.* A wide-bitted chisel used to pare the sides of mortises and tenons.

slicken (slik'n), *a.* [< *slick*[1] + *-en*[3].] Same as *sleek*. [Prov. Eng.]

slickensided (slik'n-sī'ded), *a.* [< *slickenside-s* + *-ed*[2].] In *mining*, having slickensides; characterized by slickensides.

Grey incoherent clay, *slickensided*, and with many rhizomes and roots of Psilophyton.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 105.

slickensides (slik'n-sīdz), *n. pl.* [< *slicken* + *sides*, pl. of *side*[1].] In *mining*, polished and striated surfaces of the rock, often seen on the walls of fissure-veins, and the result of motion, under immense pressure, of parts of the country-rock, or of the mass of the vein itself. Well-developed slickensides are most frequently seen in connection with mineral veins, but the sides of joints in non-metalliferous rocks occasionally exhibit this kind of striation. Slickensided surfaces are frequently coated with a thin film of pyrites, galena, hematite, or some other mineral, which may be polished so as to reflect the light like a mirror (whence the French name *miroirs*).

Nearly akin to this jointed character are the *slickensides*, or polished and striated surfaces, which, sometimes of iron pyrites, but more usually of copper pyrites, often cover the faces of the walls of lodes.
Henwood, Metalliferous Deposits of Cornwall and Devon, [p. 181.

slickensiding (slik'n-sī'ding), *n.* [< *slickenside-s* + *-ing*.] The formation of slickensides.

In every case I think these bodies must have had a solid nucleus of some sort, as the severe pressure implied in *slickensiding* is quite incompatible with a mere "fluid-cavity," even supposing this to have existed.
Dawson, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 35.

slicker, slicking, etc. See *sleeker*, etc.

slid (slid). Preterit and past participle of *slide*.

'slid†, *interj.* An old exclamation, apparently an abbreviation of *God's lid* (eye). Compare *'slife*.

'Slid, I hope he laughs not at me.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

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slidable (slī'da-bl), *a.* [< *slide* + *-able.*] Capable of sliding or of being slid: as, a *slidable* bearing. *The Engineer*, LXV. 538. [Rare.]

slidden (slid'n). Past participle of *slide.*

slidder† (slid'ėr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slider, slyder;* < ME. *slider, slidir, slydyr, sleder, sclider, sclydyr, sklither*, slippery, < AS. *slidor*, slippery, < *slīdan*, slide: see *slide.* Cf. *slender.*] Slippery.

Man, be war, the weye is *sleder,*
Thou scal slyde, thou wost not qweder.
MS. Sloane, 2595, lf. 6b (Cath. Ang., p. 322).

To a dronke man the way is *slider.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 406.

slidder (slid'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *slyderen, slidren,* < AS. *sliderian*, slip (= MD. *slideren*, drag, train), < *slidor*, slippery: see *slidder, a.* Cf. *slender.*] To slip; slide; especially, to slide clumsily or in a gingerly, timorous way: as, he *sliddered* down as best he could. [Old and prov. Eng.]

With that he dragg'd the trembling sire
Slidd'ring through clotted blood.
Dryden, Æneid, iii.

Feeling your foot *slidder* over the back of a toad, which you took for a stepping-stone, in your dark evening walk.
Beresford, Miseries of Human Life, ii. 9.

slidderly† (slid'ėr-li), *a.* [< *slidder* + *-ly*1.] Slippery.

slidderness† (slid'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sliderneſſe, slydirnesse, slydyrnesse, sclidyrnes;* < *slidder* + *-ness.*] Slipperiness.

sliddery (slid'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *sliderye, slideri, sliddri, sliddrie* (= Sw. *sliddrig*), slippery; as *slidder* + *-y*1.] Slippery. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Be maad the weie of hem dercnessis, and *slideri;* and the aungel of the Lord pursuende hem.
Wyclif, Ps. xxxiv. 6.

slide (slīd), *v.*; pret. *slid* (formerly sometimes *slided*), pp. *slid, slidden*, ppr. *sliding.* [< ME. *sliden, slyden, sclyden* (pret. *slode, slod, slood*, pp. *sliden, islide*), < AS. *slīdan* (pret. *slād*, pp. *sliden*), only in comp., slide; also, in deriv. *slidor*, slippery (see *slidder*), akin to *sled*1 (*sledge*2, *sleigh*1) and to *slender*, etc.; cf. Ir. Gael. *slaod*, slide; Lith. *slidus*, slippery, *slysti*, slide; Russ. *sliede*, a foot-track; prob. extended (like *slip*1) < √**sli*, slide, flow, Skt. √ *sar*, flow, *sriti*, gliding, sliding: see *slip*1.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move bodily along a surface without ceasing to touch it, the same points of the moving body remaining always in contact with that surface; move continuously along a surface without rolling: as, to *slide* down hill.

His horse *slode* also with all foure feet that he also fill to the erthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 570.

2. Specifically, to glide over the surface of snow or ice on the feet, or (in former use) on skates, or on a sled, toboggan, or the like.

Th' inchanting force of their sweet Eloquence
Hurls headlong down their tender Audience,
Aye (childe-like) *sliding*, in a foolish strife,
On th' Icie down-Hils of this slippery Life.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

To the Duke, and followed him into the Parke, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go *slide* upon his skeates, which I did not like, but he *slides* very well. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 15, 1662.

But wild Ambition loves to *slide*, not stand,
And Fortune's ice prefers to Virtue's land.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 198.

3. To slip or pass smoothly; glide onward.

Her subtle form can through all dangers *slide.*
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

And here, besides other streames, *slideth* Thermodon, sometime made famous by the bordering Amazones.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. To pass gradually from one state or condition to another.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities. *South*, Sermons.

5. In *music*, to pass or progress from tone to tone without perceptible step or skip—that is, by means of a portamento.—**6.** To go without thought or attention; pass unheeded or without attention or consideration; be unheeded or disregarded; take care of itself (or of themselves): used only with *let:* as, to *let* things *slide.*

So sholdestow endure and *laten slyde*
The time, and fonde to be glad and light.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 357.

And vyne or tree to channge yf thou wolt doo,
From leene land to fatte thou must him gide.
From fatte to leene is nought; *lette* that crafte *slyde.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

Let the world *slide.* *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

7. To slip away: as, the ladder *slid* from under him.

The declivities grew more precipitous, and the sand *slided* from beneath my feet.
Johnson, Vision of Theodore.

Especially—**8.** To slip away quietly or in such a way as not to attract attention; make off quietly.

I think he will be found . . .
Not to die so much as *slide* out of life.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 323.

And then the girl *slid* away, flying up-stairs as soon as she was safely out of sight, to cry with happiness in her own room where nobody could see.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

9. To disappear just when wanted, as by the police; "slope"; "skip." [Slang.]—**10.** To make a slip; commit a fault; backslide. See *sliding, n.*, 4.—**Satellite sliding rule**, an instrument invented by Dr. John Bevis (died 1771) to calculate the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.—**Sliding rule**, a mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain sets of numbers engraved on it, so arranged that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. The numbers may be adapted to answer many purposes, but the instrument is particularly used in gaging and for the measuring of timber.—**Sliding scale.** (*a*) A scale or rate of payment which varies under certain conditions. (1) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall and rise in the prices of the goods.

In 1828 a *sliding scale* was established, under which a duty of 25*s.* 8*d.* was imposed upon wheat when the price was under 62*s.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 12.

(2) A scale of wages which rises and falls with the market price of the goods turned out. (3) A scale of prices for manufactured goods which is regulated by the rise and fall in price of the raw material, etc. (*b*) Same as *sliding-rule.*—**Sliding tongs**, a form of pliers closed by a ferrule drawn down the stem.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Slide, Slip, Glide.* We *slide* or *slip* on a smooth surface: we *slide* by intention; we *slip* in spite of ourselves. In the Bible *slide* is used for *slip. Slide* generally refers to a longer movement: as, to *slide* down hill; to *slip* on the ice. We *glide* by a smooth and easy motion, as in a boat over or through the water.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to glide or move along a surface without bounding, rolling, stepping, etc.; thrust or push along in contact with a surface.

The two images of the paper sheet are *slidden* over each other. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 246.

2. To slip gently; push, thrust, or put quietly or imperceptibly.

Slide we in this note by the way. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Their eyes met, and in an instant Norah *slid* her hand in his. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

3†. To glide over or through.

The idle vessel *slides* that wat'ry way,
Without the blast or tug of wind or oar.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

slide (slīd), *n.* [< *slide, v.*] **1.** A smooth and easy passage.

Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them, as born in some sort to command. *Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. Flow; even course; fluency.

Certainly there be whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and an easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

3. In *music:* (*a*) A melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of an upward or a downward series of three or more tones, the last of which is the principal tone. It may be considered as an extension of an appoggiatura. Also *sliding-relish.* (*b*) Same as *portamento.*—**4.** The transition of one articulate sound into another; a glide: an occasional use.—**5.** A smooth surface, especially of ice, for sliding on.

Mr. Pickwick . . . at last took another run, and went slowly and gravely down the *slide*, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amid the gratified shouts of all the spectators. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

And I can do butter-and-eggs all down the long *slide.* . . . The feat of butter-and-eggs . . . consists in going down the *slide* on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals.
T. Hughes, The Ashen Faggot, ii.

6. An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity; a shoot, as a timber-shoot, a shoot (mill or pass) in a mine, etc.

The descending logs in long *slides* attain such velocity that they sometimes shoot hundreds of feet through the air with the impetus of a cannon-ball.
Scribner's Mag., IV. 655.

7. A land-slip; an avalanche.—**8.** In *mining*, a fissure or crack, either empty or filled with flucan, crossing the lode and throwing it slightly out of its position. In Cornwall, as the term is frequently used, *slide* is very nearly synonymous with *cross-flucan;* but, more properly, a slide is distinguished from a cross-course or cross-flucan by having a course approximately parallel to that of the lodes, although differing from them and heaving them in their underlay. Cross-courses and cross-flucans, on the other hand, have a course approximately at right angles to that of the lodes.

9. That part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place. (*a*) A glass with a microscopic object, or a picture shown by the stereoscope, magic lantern, or the like, mounted on it. (*b*) One of the guide-bars on the cross-head of a steam-engine. (*c*) In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a U-shaped section of the tube, which can be pushed in or out so as to alter the length of the air-column, and thus the pitch of the tones. The slide is the distinctive feature of the trombone; but it is also used in the true trumpet, and occasionally in the French horn. As facilitating alterations of pitch in pure intonation, it has decided advantages over both keys and valves. A special form of slide, called the *tuning-slide*, is used in almost all metal wind-instruments simply to bring them into accurate tune with others. See cut under *trombone.* (*d*) In *organ-building*, same as *slider*1, 1 (*f*). (*e*) In *racing boats*, a sliding seat. Also *slider.*

10. A slip or inadvertence.

The least blemish, the least *slide*, the least error, the least offence, is exasperated, made capital.
Ford, Line of Life.

11. Some arrangement on which anything slides, as (in the plural) *slides*, a term used in some mines as the equivalent of *cage-guides.*—**12.** An object holding by friction upon a band, tag, cord, or the like, and serving to hold its parts or strands in place. (*a*) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, used for shoe-latchets, pocketbook-straps, etc. (*b*) A rounded body, usually small, pierced with a hole, and sliding on a watch-guard, a cord for an eye-glass, or the like.

13. A slide-valve. [Eng.]—**Dark slide**, a photographic plate-holder.—**Life-and-current slide**, a microscope-slide with two oval cells connected by a shallow channel. Pressure on the cover sends the contents of one cell through the channel into the other, and the thin film can be observed during the passage.—**Long slide**, in a steam-engine, a slide-valve of sufficient length to control the ports at both ends of the cylinder, its hollow back forming an exhaust-pipe. Also called *long valve.*

slide-action (slīd'ak″shon), *n.* In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a method of construction in which a slide is used to determine the pitch of the tones produced, as in the trombone.

slide-bar (slīd'bär), *n.* **1.** A bar which can be slid over the draft-opening of a furnace.—**2.** The slide of a stamping- or drawing-press which carries the movable die.

slide-box (slīd'boks), *n.* In a steam-engine, the slide-valve chest. *E. H. Knight.*

slide-case (slīd'kās), *n.* In a steam-engine, the chamber in which the slide-valve works. *E. H. Knight.*

slide-culture (slīd'kul″tūr), *n.* See the quotation, and compare *slide, n.*, 9 (*a*).

The slide with the drop containing the germ serves as the origin for the culture, and, on this account, has received the name of "*slide-culture*," to distinguish it from other forms of culture.
Hueppe, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 108.

slide-groat† (slīd'grōt), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

slide-head (slīd'hed), *n.* In a lathe, a support for a tool or for a piece of work, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

slide-knife (slīd'nīf), *n.* See *knife.*

slide-knot (slīd'not), *n.* A slip-knot; distinctively, two half-hitches used by anglers on a casting-line, for holding a drop and for changing drops at will.

slide-lathe (slīd'lāŦH), *n.* In *metal-working*, a lathe in which the tool-rest is made to traverse the bed from end to end by means of a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

slider1 (slī'dėr), *n.* [< *slide* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which slides. Specifically—(*a*) A part of an instrument, apparatus, or machine that slides. (*b*) *Theat.*, one of the narrow strips of board which close the stage over the spaces where scenes are sunk. (*c*) In a lock, a tumbler moving horizontally. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar connecting the rear ends of the fore hounds, and sliding beneath the coupling-pole. (*e*) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, or simply a ring, used to keep in place a part of the costume, as a neckerchief, or a plait of hair. Compare *slide*, 12 (*a*). (*f*) In *organ-building*, a thin strip of wood perforated with holes corresponding to the disposition of the pipes of a stop or set, and inserted between the two upper boards of a wind-chest. It may be moved from side to side so as either to admit the air from the pallets to the pipes or to cut them off entirely. The position of a slider is controlled by a stop-knob at the keyboard. By drawing the knob the slider of a set of pipes is pushed into such position that they may be sounded by the digitals. Also *slide.* See *organ*1, *stop*, and *wind-chest.* (*g*) In *racing boats*, a sliding seat.

2. The potter, skilpot, red-fender, or red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa* (or *Chrysemys rubriventris*), an inferior kind of terrapin or turtle sometimes cooked in place of the genuine *Malaeoclemmys palustris*, or diamond-back. It is found chiefly along the eastern coast of the United States, about the Susquehanna river and other streams

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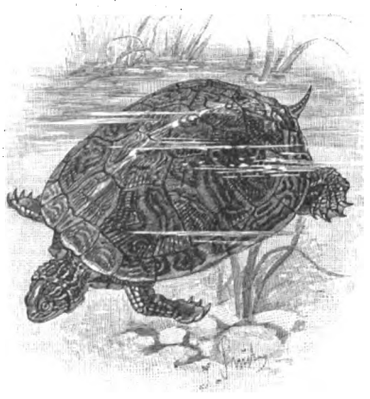


Slider (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

emptying into the Chesapeake. It attains a length of ten or eleven inches, and is used to adulterate terrapin stews.

3†. *pl.* Drawers.

A shirt and *sliders*.
Dickenson, God's Protecting Providence (1700).

Double slider, a slider having two bars, one over and the other beneath the coupling-pole; a sway-bar.—**Slider cut-off.** See *cut-off*.

slider²†, *a.* A Middle English form of *slidder*.

slide-rail (slīd′rāl), *n.* 1. A contrivance for switching cars, consisting of a platform on wheels running transversely across the tracks, and carrying the car, etc., from one line of rails to another.—2. A switch-rail. See *railway*.

slide-rest (slīd′rest), *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding the cutting-tool and insuring accuracy in its motion. The slide-rest imparts motion to the cutting-tool in two directions, the one being parallel and the other at right angles to the axis of the lathe. See cut under *lathe*.

slide-rod (slīd′rod), *n.* The rod which moves the slide-valve in a steam-engine: same as *guide-bar*.

slider-pump (slī′dėr-pump), *n.* A name common to several pumps of various forms, but all having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

slide-rule (slīd′röl), *n.* A sliding rule. See *slide*.

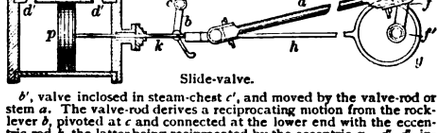
slide-thrift† (slīd′thrift), *n.* [< *slide*, *v.*, + obj. *thrift*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

Logetting in the fields, *slide-thrift*, or shove-groat, cloyish cayles, half-bowl, and coyting.
Quoted in *Blackstone's* Com. (ed. Sharswood), II. 171, note e.

slide-trombone (slīd′trom′bōn), *n.* A trombone with a slide instead of keys. See *trombone*.

slide-trumpet (slīd′trum′pet), *n.* A trumpet with a slide instead of keys like those of the cornet. See *trumpet*.

slide-valve (slīd′valv), *n.* In *steam*, *hydraulic*, and *pneumatic engineering*, a valve which slides over and upon its seat without lifting in opening or closing a port or ports formed in the seat; specifically, a flat-faced plain slide working, or



Slide-valve.

b′, valve inclosed in steam-chest *c′*, and moved by the valve-rod or stem *a*. The valve-rod derives a reciprocating motion from the rock-lever *b*, pivoted at *c* and connected at the lower end with the eccentric-rod *k*, the latter being reciprocated by the eccentric *g*. *d′*, *d′*, induction-ports which also alternately act as eduction-ports; *e*, exhaust-port; *d*, pitman or connecting-rod which, being connected to the piston-rod *h*, reciprocated by the piston *p*, imparts circular motion to the crank *f*, crank-shaft *f′*, and eccentric *g*.

adapted to work or slide, upon a flat-faced seat which includes a port or ports to be alternately opened and closed by the reciprocation of the slide. It is in extensive use in the cheaper forms of steam-engines, compressed-air engines, hydraulic motors, gas- and water-meters, in some kinds of air-compressors, and in some compressed-air ice-machines. In England the slide-valve is very commonly called simply a *slide*.—**Circular slide-valve**, a form of faucet-valve; a cylindrical valve with ports in depressed sections of its periphery, serving to bring the ends of the cylinder alternately in connection with the steam-chest and the exhaust-port.—**Slide-valve motion.** See *motion*.

slideway (slīd′wā), *n.* In *mach.*, broadly, any guideway upon or in which a sliding piece moves, and by which the direction of its motion is determined.

sliding (slī′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slide*, *v.*] 1. The motion of a body along a plane when the same face or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane: thus distinguished from *rolling*, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.—2. The sport of gliding on snow or ice, on the feet, on a sled or a toboggan, or (in former use) on skates, etc.

Sliding upon the ice appears to have been a very favourite pastime among the youth of this country in former times; at present the use of skates is so generally diffused throughout the kingdom that *sliding* is but little practised. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

3. Falling; lapse; merging.

To his [Henry II.'s] days must be fixed the final *sliding* of testamentary jurisdiction into the hands of the bishops, which was by the legislation of the next century permanently left there.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

4. Transgression; lapse; backsliding.

You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant,
And rather proved the *sliding* of your brother
A merriment than a vice. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 115.

sliding (slī′ding), *p. a.* 1. Slippery; uncertain; unstable; changing.

That *slyding* science hath me maud so bare
That I have no good, wher that ever I fare.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 179.

2. Movable; graduated; varying; changing according to circumstances: as, a *sliding* scale (which see, under *slide*, *v.*).—3. That slides; fitted for being slid.

As bold a smuggler as ever ran out a *sliding* bowsprit to the winds that blow betwixt Campvere and the east coast of Scotland. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxx.

4†. Sloping.

Then lookes upon a hill, whose *sliding* sides
A goodly flocke, like winter's cov'ring, hides.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

Instantaneous sliding axis. See *axis*¹.—**Sliding door.** See *door*.—**Sliding friction.** See *friction*, 2.—**Sliding sash.** See *sash*¹, 1.—**Sliding sinker.** See *sinker*. (See also phrases under *slide*¹, *v.*)

sliding-balk (slī′ding-bâk), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, to descend with her upon the bilgeways in launching. Also called *sliding-plank*.

sliding-band (slī′ding-band), *n.* A movable metallic band used to hold a reel in place on a fishing-rod.

sliding-box (slī′ding-boks), *n.* A box or bearing fitted so as to have a sliding motion.

sliding-gage (slī′ding-gāj), *n.* An instrument used by makers of mathematical instruments for measuring and setting off distances.

sliding-gunter (slī′ding-gun′tėr), *n.* A rig for boats in which a sliding topmast is used to extend a three-cornered sail. See *gunter rig*, under *rig*².—**Sliding-gunter mast.** See *mast*¹.

sliding-keel (slī′ding-kēl), *n.* A thin, oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel (almost always a small vessel), and constituting practically a deepening of the keel throughout a part of the vessel's length. Sliding-keels serve to diminish the tendency of any vessel having a flat bottom or small draft to roll, and to prevent a sailing vessel from falling to leeward when close-hauled. This device is largely used on the coast of the United States in coasters, yachts, and sailboats. In the United States exclusively called *center-board*. See cut under *center-board*.

slidingness (slī′ding-nes), *n.* Sliding character or quality; fluency.

Clinias . . . oft had used to bee an actor in tragedies, where he had learned, besides a *slidingness* of language, acquaintance with many passions.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

sliding-nippers (slī′ding-nip′ėrz), *n.*, *sing.* or *pl.* In *rope-making*, same as *grip*¹, 7.

sliding-plank (slī′ding-plangk), *n.* Same as *sliding-balk*.

sliding-relish (slī′ding-rel′ish), *n.* In *harpsichord music*, same as *slide*, 3 (*a*).

slidometer (slī-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *slide* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used to indicate the strains to which railway-cars are subjected by sudden stoppage.

sliet, *a.* An obsolete form of *sly*.

'slife† (slīf), *interj.* An old exclamation or imprecation, an abbreviation of *God's life*.

I will not let you hate this pretty lass.
'*Slife*, it may prove her death.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 3.

slifter† (slif′tėr), *n.* [< **slift* (< *slive*¹, *v.*) + *-er*¹.] A crack or crevice.

It is impossible light to be in an house, and not to show itself at the *slifters*, door, and windows of the same.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 333.

sliftered† (slif′tėrd), *a.* [< *slifter* + *-ed*².] Cleft; cracked.

Straight chops a wave, and in his *sliftred* panch
Downe fals our ship.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

sliggeen (sli-gēn′), *n.* [< Ir. *sligean*, *sliogan*, a shell, < *slige*, a shell.] Shale; soft rock. [Irish.]

slight†, *a.* An obsolete form of *sly*.

slight¹ (slīt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sleight*; < ME. **slight*, *slyght*, *sligt*, *slygt*, *sleght* (not found in AS.), = OFries. *sliucht*, E. Fries. *slicht*, smooth, slight, = MD. *slicht*, even, plain, *slecht*, slight, simple, single, vile, or of little account, D. *slecht*, bad, = MLG. *slicht*, *slecht* = OHG. MHG. *sleht*, G. *schlecht*, plain, straight, simple, usually mean, bad, base, the lit. sense being supplied by the var. *schlicht* (after the verb *schlichten*), smooth, sleek, plain, homely, = Icel. *slēttr*, flat, smooth, slight, = Sw. *slät*, smooth, level, plain, = Dan. *slet*, flat, level, bad, = Goth. *slaihts*, smooth; prob. orig. pp. (with formative *-t*), but the explanation of the word as lit. 'beaten flat,' < AS. *sleán*, etc. (√ *slah*), smite, strike (see *slay*¹), is not tenable.] 1†. Plain; smooth (in a physical sense).—2. Slender; slim; thin; light; hence, frail; unsubstantial: as, a *slight* figure; a *slight* structure.

So smothe, so smal, so seme *slyȝt*,
Rysez vp in hir araye ryalle
A prec[i]os pyece in perlez pyȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 190.

This *slight* structure of private buildings seems to be the reason so few ruins are found in the many cities once built in Egypt. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

Some fine, *slight* fingers have a wondrous knack at pulverizing a man's brittle pride.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxviii.

3. Slender in character or ability; lacking force of character or intellect; feeble; hence, silly; foolish.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some *slight* zany.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 463.

I am little inclin'd to believe his testimony, he being so *slight* a person, so passionate, ill-bred, and of such impudent behaviour. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1680.

4. Very small, insignificant, or trifling; unimportant. (*a*) Trivial; paltry: as, a *slight* excuse.

I have . . . fee'd every *slight* occasion that could but niggardly give me sight of her.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 204.

When the divine Providence hath a Work to effect, what *slight* Occasions it oftentimes takes to effect the Work! *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 184.

(*b*) Of little amount; meager; slender: as, a *slight* repast.

So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow
For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe;
Which now in some *slight* measure it will pay,
If for his tender here I make some stay.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 86.

Such *slight* labours may aspire respect.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

The china was delicate egg-shell; the old-fashioned silver glittered with polishing; but the eatables were of the *slightest* description. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

(*c*) Of little weight, or force, or intensity; feeble; gentle; mild: as, a *slight* impulse or impression; *slight* efforts; a *slight* cold.

After he was clapt up a while, he came to him selfe, and with some *slight* punishmente was let goe upon his behaviour for further censure.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 175.

The *slightest* flap a fly can chase. *Gay*, Fables, i. 8.

(*d*) Of little thoroughness; superficial; cursory; hasty; imperfect; not thorough or exhaustive: as, a *slight* glance; *slight* examination; a *slight* raking.

In the month of September, a *slight* ploughing and preparation is given to the field, destined for beans and parsnips the ensuing year.
A. Hunter, Georgical Essays, IV. 321.

5. Slighting; contemptuous; disdainful.

Slight was his answer, "Well"—I care not for it.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Slight negligence or **neglect.** See *negligence*, 2.—**Syn. 2.** Flimsy.—**4.** Petty, scanty, hurried.

slight¹ (slīt), *v. t.* [< ME. **slighten*, *sleghten* = D. *slechten* = MLG. *slichten*, *slechten*, LG. *slighten* = OHG. *slihtan*, *slihten*, MHG. *slihten*, *slichten*, G. *schlichten* = Icel. *slētta* = Sw. *slätta* = Dan. *slette*, make smooth, even; from the adj.] 1†. To make plain or smooth; smooth: as, to *slight* linen (to iron it). *Halliwell.*

To *sleght*, lucibrucinare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 344.

2†. To make level; demolish; overthrow.

The old earthwork was *slighted*, and a new work of pine trees, [blank] foot square, fourteen foot high, and [blank] foot thick, was reared.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 298.

I would *slight* Carlisle castell high,
Though it were builded of marble stone.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

3†. To throw; cast.

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The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a blind bitch's puppies.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5. 9.

4. To treat as of little value, or as unworthy of notice; disregard intentionally; treat with intentional neglect or disrespect; make little of.

Puts him off, *slights* him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 200.

In ancient Days, if Women *slighted* Dress,
Then Men were ruder too, and lik'd it less.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Nor do I merit, Odin, thou should'st *slight*
Me and my words, though thou be first in Heaven!
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

To slight off†, to dismiss slightingly or as a matter of little moment; wave off or dismiss.

Many gulls and gallants we may hear sometimes *slight off* death with a jest, when they think it out of hearing.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 56.

To slight over, to smooth over; slur over; hence, to treat carelessly; perform superficially or without thoroughness.

When they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, yet, if they have the perfection of boldness, they will but *slight* it *over*, and make a turn, and no more ado. *Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 4.** *Disregard*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

slight[1] (slīt), *n.* [< *slight*[1], *v.*] **1.** An act of intentional neglect shown toward one who expects some notice or courtesy; failure to notice one; a deliberate ignoring or disregard of a person, out of displeasure or contempt.

She is feeling now (as even Bohemian women can feel some things) this *slight* that has been newly offered to her by the hands of her "sisters."
Mrs. Edwardes, Ought we to Visit her? I. 62.

2. Intentional neglect; disrespect.

An image seem'd to pass the door,
To look at her with *slight*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

=**Syn.** Disrespect. See the verb.

slight[2]†, *n.* A more correct, but obsolete spelling of *sleight*[2].

'slight† (slīt), *interj.* A contraction of *by this light* or *God's light*.

'Slight, away with 't with all speed, man!
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.

How! not in case?
'Slight, thou 'rt in too much case, by all this law.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 1.

slighten† (slī'tn), *v. t.* [< *slight*[1] + *-en*[1].] To slight or disregard.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten* or deny their powers.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, v. 10.

She, as 'tis said,
Slightens his love, and he abandons hers.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 2.

slighter (slī'tėr), *n.* [< *slight*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who slights or neglects.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 102.

slightful†, *a.* See *sleightful*.

slighting (slī'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slight*[1], *v.*] Disregard; scorn; slight.

Yet will you love me?
Tell me but how I have deserv'd your *slighting*.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 4.

slighting (slī'ting), *p. a.* Derogatory; disparaging.

To hear yourself or your profession glanced at
In a few *slighting* terms.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

slightingly (slī'ting-li), *adv.* In a slighting manner; with disrespect; disparagingly.

slightly (slīt'li), *adv.* **1.** In a slight manner; slimly; slenderly; unsubstantially.

To the east of the town [of Laodicea] there is a well of good water, from which the city is supplied by an aqueduct very *slightly* built.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 197.

2. To a slight degree; to some little extent; in some small measure: as, *slightly* scented wood; *slightly* wounded.

In the court is a well of *slightly* brackish water.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 11.

3. With scant ceremony or respect; with little consideration; disparagingly; slightingly.

Being sent for at length to have his dispatch, and *slightly* enough conducted to the council-chamber, he [the English ambassador] was told by Shalkan that this emperor would condescend to no other agreements than were between his father and the queen before his coming.
Milton, Hist. Moscovia, v.

He tells me that my Lord Sandwich is lost there at Court, though the King is particularly his friend. But people do speak every where *slightly* of him: which is a sad story to me, but I hope it may be better again.
Pepys, Diary, II. 342.

4. Easily; thoughtlessly.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you,
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 167.

slightness (slīt'nes), *n.* The character or state of being slight, in any sense.

It must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 148.

slighty† (slī'ti), *a.* [< *slight*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Slim; weak; of little weight, force, or efficacy; slight; superficial.

If a word of heaven fall in now and then in their conference, alas! how *slighty* is it, and customary, and heartless! *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., Conclusion.

2. Trifling; inconsiderable.

slik†, *a.* [< ME. *slik*, *slyk*, *slic*, *slyke*, < Icel. *slīkr*, such, = Sw. *slik* = Dan. *slig*, such, = AS. *swile*, *swylc*, such: see *such* and *sic*[1].] Such.

Man sal taa of twa thynges,
Slyk as he fyndes, or taa *slyk* as he brynges.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 210.

slike[1]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *sliken*, < AS. **slīcan* (not found) = LG. *sliken* (orig. strong) = OHG. *slīhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, crawl, slink. Cf. *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slink*[1].] To crawl.

slike[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sleek*.

slily, *adv.* See *slyly*.

slim[1] (slim), *a.* [Not found in ME.; (*a*) in the physical sense 'thin,' etc., prob. < Ir. *slīm*, thin, lank, = Gael. *slīom*, *slīm*, slim, slender, smooth, slippery, also inert, deceitful; in the depreciative senses 'slight, poor, bad,' etc., appar. orig. a fig. use of 'thin,' mixed with (*b*) MD. *slim* = MLG. *slim*, slanting, wrong, bad (> Icel. *slæmr* = Sw. (obs.) Dan. *slem*, bad), = OHG. **slimb* (in deriv. *slimbi*), MHG. *slimp* (*slimb-*) (> It. *sghembo*, crooked, slanting), G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning, unwell. For the development of senses, cf. *slight*[1], 'smooth, thin, poor, bad,' etc. Cf. E. dial. *slam*[2].] **1.** Thin; slender: as, a *slim* waist.

A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wiggle his body into a henroost. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To be sure the girl looks uncommonly bright and pretty with her pink cheeks, her bright eyes, her *slim* form.
Thackeray, Philip, xvii.

He straightway drew out of the desk a *slim* volume of gray paper. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

Hence—**2.** Slight; flimsy; unsubstantial: as, *slim* work.

Slim ivory chairs were set about the room.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

3. Delicate; feeble. [Colloq.]

She 's had *slim* health of late years. I tell 'em she 's been too much shut up out of the fresh air and sun.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 169.

4. Slight; weak; trivial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? no, that was a *slim* excuse.
Barrow, Pope's Supremacy.

5. Meager; small: as, a *slim* chance.—**6.** Worthless; bad; wicked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]
=**Syn. 1.** Lank, gaunt, meager.

slim[1] (slim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slimmed*, ppr. *slimming*. [< *slim*[1], *a.*] To scamp one's work; do work in a careless, superficial manner. [Prov. Eng.]

slim[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slime*.

slime (slīm), *n.* [< ME. *slime*, *slyme*, *slim*, *slym*, < AS. *slīm* = D. *slijm*, slime, phlegm, = MLG. *slīm* = OHG. **slīm* (cf. *slīmen*, make smooth), MHG. *slīm*, G. *schleim* = Icel. *slīm*, slime, = Sw. *slem*, slime, phlegm, = Dan. *slim*, mucus, phlegm, = Goth. **sleims* (not recorded); prob. = L. *līmus* (for **slīmus*), slime, mud, mire. Not connected with OBulg. *slina* = Russ. *slina*, etc., saliva, slaver, drivel, mucilage, which are ult. connected with E. *spew*.] **1.** Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance. (*a*) Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Lettyn sailis doun slyde, & in *slym* fallyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13281.

Stain'd, as meadows, yet not dry,
With miry *slime* left on them by a flood.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 125.

(*b*) Asphalt or bitumen.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with *slime* and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

The very clammie *slime* Bitumen, which at certaine times of the yeere floteth and swimmeth upon the lake of Sodome, called Asphaltites in Jurie.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, vii. 15.

(*c*) A mucous, viscous, or glutinous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals, notably fishes and mollusks: as, the *slime* of a snail. In some cases this slime is the secretion of a special gland, and it may on hardening form a sort of operculum. See *slime-gland*, *clausilium*, and *hibernaculum*, 3 (*b*).

O foul descent! that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and, mix'd with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 165.

There the slow blind-worm left his *slime*
On the fleet limbs that mocked at time.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 5.

2. Figuratively, anything of a clinging and offensive nature; cringing or fawning words or actions.

The *slime*
That sticks on filthy deeds.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 148.

3. In *metal.*, ore reduced to a very fine powder and held in suspension in water, so as to form a kind of thin ore-mud: generally used in the plural. In the slimes the ore is in a state of almost impalpable powder, so that it requires a long time for settling. See *tailings*.—**Foxy slime**, a marked discoloration of field-ice, yellowish-red in color.

slime (slīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slimed*, ppr. *sliming*. [< *slime*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with slime; make slimy.

Snake-like *slimed* his victim ere he gorged.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

II. *intrans.* To become slimy; acquire slime.

slime-eel (slīm'ēl), *n.* The glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*.

slime-fungus (slīm'fung"gus), *n.* Same as *slime-mold*.

slime-gland (slīm'gland), *n.* In *conch.*, the gland which secretes the slimy or mucous substance which moistens snails, slugs, etc.

slime-mold (slīm'mōld), *n.* A common name for fungi of the group *Myxomycetes* (which see for characterization). See also *Mycetozoa*, *Æthalium*, *plasmodium*, 3.

slime-pit (slīm'pit), *n.* **1.** An asphalt- or bitumen-pit.

And the vale of Siddim was full of *slime-pits*.
Gen. xiv. 10.

In an hour the bitumen was exhausted for the time, the dense smoke gradually died away, and the pale light of the moon shone over the black *slime-pits*. *Layard.*

2. In *metal.*, a tank or large reservoir of any kind into which slimes are conducted in order that they may have time to settle, or in which they may be reserved for subsequent treatment. See *slime*, 3, and *tailings*.

slime-sponge (slīm'spunj), *n.* A sponge of the order or group *Myxospongiæ*; a gelatinous sponge.

slimily (slī'mi-li), *adv.* In a slimy manner, literally or figuratively.

sliminess (slī'mi-nes), *n.* The quality of being slimy; viscosity; slime.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state.
Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours. [(*Latham.*)

slimly (slim'li), *adv.* In a slim manner; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily: as, a *slimly* attended meeting.

slimmer (slim'ėr), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *slim*[1].] Delicate; easily hurt. [Scotch.]

Being a gentlewoman both by blood and education, she 's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doing of this kind. *Galt*, Ayrshire Legatees, p. 59.

slimmish (slim'ish), *a.* [< *slim*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat slim.

He 's a *slimmish* chap.
D. Jerrold, Hist. St. Giles and St. James, I. 314. (*Hoppe.*)

slimness (slim'nes), *n.* Slim character or appearance; slenderness.

slimsy (slim'zi), *a.* [Also sometimes *slimpsy*, *slimpsey*; < *slim*[1] + *-sy* as in *flimsy*. Cf. Sw. *slimsa*, a lump, clod.] **1.** Flimsy; frail; thin and unsubstantial: as, *slimsy* calico. [U. S.]

The building is old and *slimsy*.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 8.

2. Idle; dawdling. [Prov. Eng.]

slimy (slī'mi), *a.* [< ME. *slimy*, < AS. *slīmig* (= D. *slijmig* = G. *schleimig*), slimy, < *slīm*, slime: see *slime*.] **1.** Slime-like; of the nature, appearance, or consistency of slime; soft, moist, ropy, and disagreeably adhesive or viscous: as, the *slimy* sediment in a drain; the *slimy* exudation of an eel or a snail.—**2.** Abounding with slime: as, a *slimy* soil.—**3.** Covered with slime.

Yea, *slimy* things did crawl with legs
Upon the *slimy* sea!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

slinch (slinch), *v. i.* [An assibilated form of *slink*[1].] An obsolete or dialectal form of *slink*[1].

With that the wounded prince departed quite,
From sight he *slinchte*, I sawe his shade no more.
Mir. for Mags., 1587. (*Nares.*)

sliness, *n.* See *slyness*.

sling[1] (sling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slung*, ppr. *slinging*. [< ME. *slingen*, *slyngen* (pret. *slang*, *slong*, pp. *slungen*, *slongen*), < AS. *slingan* (pret. **slang*, pp. **slungen*; very rare) = MD. *slinghen* = MLG.

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LG. *slingen* = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, sling, fling, throw (cf. Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slynge*, sling: a secondary form; Sw. *slinga*, twist, < G.); cf. freq. D. MLG. *slingeren*, toss, = G. *schlingern*, *schlenkern* = Sw. *slingra* = Dan. *slingre*, fling about; cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep, E. *slink*[1], *slike*[1]; prob. one of the extended forms of Teut. √ *sli*, in *slip*[1], *slide*, etc. Hence ult. *slang*[2], and perhaps *slang*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw; fling; hurl.

Tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air.
Addison, Milton's Style Imitated.

Time, a maniac scattering dust,
And Life, a Fury *slinging* flame.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, l.

2. To fling or throw with a jerk, with or as with a sling. See *sling*[1], *n.*, 1.

Every one could *sling* stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss. Judges xx. 16.

3. To hang or suspend loosely or so as to swing: as, to *sling* a pack on one's back; to *sling* a rifle over one's shoulder.

Hee mounted himselfe on his steede so talle, . . .
And *slung* his bugle about his necke.
Child of Elle (Child's Ballads, III. 228).

At his back
Is *slung* a huge harp.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

4. To place in slings in order to hoist; move or swing by a rope from which the thing moved is suspended: as, to *sling* casks or bales from the hold of a ship; to *sling* boats, ordnance, etc. —**5.** To cut (plastic clay) into thin slices by a string or wire, for the purpose of detecting and removing small stones that may be intermixed with the clay.—**To sling a hammock** or **cot.** See *hammock*[1].—**To sling ink.** See *ink*[1].—**To sling the yards** (*naut.*), to suspend them with chains on going into action.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be hurled or flung.

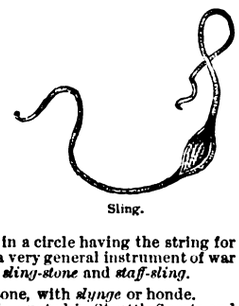
Thorowe the strength off the wynd
Into the welken hitt schall *slynge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

2. To move with long, swinging, elastic steps. [Colloq.]

Two well-known runners . . . started off at a long *slinging* trot across the fields.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

3. To blow the nose with the fingers. [Slang.]

sling[1] (sling), *n.* [< ME. *slinge*, *slynge*, *sclinge* (not found in AS., where 'sling' in def. 1 was usually expressed by *lithere*, *lithre*, *lythre*, < *lether*, leather) = OFries. *slinge* = MD. *slinge* = MLG. *slenge* = OHG. *slinga*, MHG. *slinge* (> It. *eslingna* = F. *élingue*), G. *schlinge* = Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slynge*, a sling; from the verb. The later senses (7, 8, 9) are directly from the mod. verb.] **1.** An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap and two strings attached to it. The stone or bullet is lodged in the strap, and, the ends of the strings being held in the hand, the sling is whirled rapidly round in a circle, and the missile thrown by letting go one of the strings. The velocity with which the projectile is discharged is the same as that with which it is whirled round in a circle having the string for its radius. The sling was a very general instrument of war among the ancients. See *sling-stone* and *staff-sling*.


Sling.

Use eek the cast of stone, with *slynge* or honde.
Knyghthode and Batayle, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 138.

An English shepherd boasts of his skill in using of the *sling*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 135.

2. A kind of hanging loop in which something, as a wounded limb, is supported: as, to have one's arm in a *sling*.—**3.** A device for grasping and holding heavy articles, as casks, bales, etc., while being raised or lowered. A common form consists of a rope strap fitted securely round the object, but is frequently a chain with hooks at its ends, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting-rope (as shown in the figure of sling-dogs, under *dog*). Compare *gun-sling*, 1.

We have had . . . the sinking of a vessel at Woolwich by letting a 35-ton gun fall from the *slings* on to her bottom. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 161.

4. A thong or strap, attached to a hand-fire-arm of any sort, to allow of its being carried over the shoulder or across the back, and usually adjustable with buckles or slides. See *gun-sling*, 2.—**5.** The chain or rope that suspends a yard or gaff.—**6†.** A piece of artillery in use in the sixteenth century.—**7.** A sweep or swing; a stroke as if of a missile cast from a sling.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm. *Milton*, P. L., x. 633.

Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly *sling* of the hailstones
Beats down the farmer's corn.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

8. In a millstone, a swinging motion from side to side.—**9.** In *dynam.*, a contrivance consisting of one pendulum hung to the end of another.—**Boat-slings**, strong ropes or chains furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.—**Buoy-slings**, slings used to keep buoys riding upright.—**Butt-sling**, a sling used for hoisting casks.—**Demi-sling†, quarter-sling†**, pieces of artillery smaller than the sling: the quarter-sling, at least, was made of forged iron and therefore small, like a wall-piece or harquebus à croc.—**Slings of a yard** (*naut.*), ropes or chains attached to the middle of a yard, serving to suspend it for the greater ease of working, or for security in an engagement. This phrase also applies to the part of the yard on which the slings are placed.

sling[2] (sling), *n.* [Cf. MLG. LG. *slingen* (G. *schlingen*), swallow, altered by confusion with the verb mentioned under *sling*[1], MLG. *slinden* = D. *slinden* = OHG. *slintan*, MHG. *slinden* = Goth. *fra-slindan*, swallow; perhaps a nasalized form of the verb represented by AS. *slīdan*, E. *slide*: see *slide*.] Toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface. See *gin-sling*.

sling-band (sling′band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron band around the middle of a lower yard, to which the slings are fastened.

sling-bone (sling′bōn), *n.* The astragalus.

sling-bullet (sling′bůl″et), *n.* A bullet modified in shape for use in a sling.

Last spring Dr. Chaplin was fortunate enough to secure on the site of Samaria a small hæmatite weight, resembling a barrel or *sling-bullet* in shape.
The Academy, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 94.

sling-cart (sling′kärt), *n.* A kind of cart used for transporting cannon and their carriages, etc., for short distances, by slinging them by a chain from the axletree.

sling-dog (sling′dog), *n.* An iron hook for a sling, with a fang at one end and an eye at the other for a rope, used in pairs, two being employed together with connecting tackle. See cut under *dog*, 9 (*c*).

slinger (sling′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slynger*, *slingare*, *slinger* (= OHG. *slingari*; cf. D. *slingeraar*); as *sling*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slings; especially, one who uses the sling as a weapon in war or the chase. The Greeks, Romans, and Carthaginians had bodies of slingers attached to their armies, recruited especially from the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles. The use of the sling continued among European armies to the sixteenth century, at which time it was employed to hurl grenades. See cut under *sling*.

Only in Kir-haraseth left they the stones thereof; howbeit the *slingers* went about it, and smote it. 2 Ki. iii. 25.

Cæsar calmly sent back his cavalry and his archers and *slingers*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 240.

sling-man† (sling′man), *n.* A slinger.

So one while Lot sets on a Troup of Horse,
A Band of *Sling-men* he anon doth force.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

sling-piece (sling′pēs), *n.* A small chambered cannon. *Grose.*

sling-stone (sling′stōn), *n.* A stone used as a missile to be hurled by a sling. These stones were sometimes cut with grooves, sometimes having two grooves crosswise.

The arrow cannot make him flee; *slingstones* are turned with him into stubble. Job xli. 28.

sling-wagon (sling′wag″on), *n.* A sling-cart.

slink[1] (slingk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slunk* (pret. sometimes *slank*), ppr. *slinking*. [Also dial. *slinch*; < ME. **slinken*, *slynken*, *sclynken*, < AS. *slincan* (pret. **slanc*, pp. **sluncen*), creep (cf. *slincend*, a reptile), = MLG. *slinken*, slink, shrink; a nasalized form of AS. **slīcan*, creep, = OHG. *slihhan*, *slichan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, slink, crawl, sneak, move slowly: see *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slike*[1]. Cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep: see *sling*[1].] To sneak; steal or move quietly: generally with *off* or *away*.

He soft into his bed gan for to *slynke*,
To slepe longe, as he was wont to doon.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1535.

Nay, we will *slink away* in supper-time,
Disguise us at my lodging and return.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 4. 1.

As boys that *slink*
From ferule and the trespass-chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

slink[1] (slingk), *n.* [< *slink*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sneaking fellow. *Brockett; Halliwell.*—**2.** A greedy starveling.—**3.** A cheat.

slink[2] (slingk), *v.* [Usually identified with *slink*[1], but prob. a form of *sling*[1], fling, cast (cf. *rink*[2], a form of *ring*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* To cast prematurely: said of a female beast.

II. *intrans.* To miscarry; cast the young prematurely: said of a female beast.

slink[2] (slingk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *slunk*; < *slink*[2], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An animal, especially a calf, prematurely brought forth.—**2.** The flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved; bob-veal. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A bastard child. [Rare.]

What did you go to London for but to drop your *slink*?
Roger Comberbach (1702), Byron and Elms, Comberbach, [p. 391.

4. A thin or poor and bony fish, especially such a mackerel. See *mackerel*[1].

II. *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely: as, a *slink* calf.—**2.** Immature and unfit for human food: as, *slink* veal; *slink* meat.

slink[3] (slingk), *a.* [Related to *slank* and *slunken*, and with these prob. ult. from the root of *slink*[1]: see *slank* and *slunken*.] **1.** Thin; slender; lean; starved and hungry: as, *slink* cattle.—**2.** Sneaky; mean.

He has na settled his account wi' my gudeman the deacon for this twalmonth; he 's but *slink*, I doubt.
Scott, Antiquary, xv.

slink[4] (slingk), *n.* [Cf. *slang*[2], *slanket* (?).] A small piece of wet meadow-land. [Prov. Eng.]

slink-butcher (slingk′bůch″ėr), *n.* One who slaughters slinks; also, one who slaughters diseased animals, and markets their carcasses.

There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in ill-health may return to us in the shape of tinned meats; and steps should, of course, be taken for the protection of our own *slink-butchers* from any dishonourable competition of this nature with their industry.
St. James's Gazette, May 14, 1886, p. 4. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

slink-skin (slingk′skin), *n.* The skin of a slink, or leather made from such skin.

Take the finest vellum or *slink-skin*, without knots or flaws, seeth it with fine pouder of pummice stone well sifted, etc. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.* (*Nares.*)

slinky (sling′ki), *a.* [< *slink*[3] + *-y*[1].] Lank; lean; flaccid.

slip[1] (slip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slipped* or *slipt*, ppr. *slipping*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. verbal forms: (*a*) < ME. *slippen* (pret. *slipte*, pp. *slipped*), < AS. **slippan* (Somner, Lye) (pret. **slipte*, pp. **slipped*), slip, = MD. D. *slippen*, slip, escape, = MLG. *slippen* = OHG. *sliffan*, *slipfan*, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schlipfen* (mixed with *schlüpfen*), slip, glide, = Icel. *sleppa*, let slip, = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe*, slip, let go, get off, escape; causal of (*b*) AS. *slīpan* (Lye) (pret. **slāp*, pp. **slipen*), slip, glide, pass away, = OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance; this group being identical in form with the transitive verb (*c*) ME. *slipen* = MD. D. *slijpen* = MLG. *slīpen* = MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen* = Icel. *slīpa* = Norw. *slipa* = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe*, make smooth, polish; cf. (*d*) Icel. *sleppa* (pret. *slapp*, pp. *slyppinn*), slip, slide, escape, fail, miss, = Norw. *sleppa* = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe* (pret. *slap*), let go, escape (no exactly corresponding AS. form appears); (*e*) AS. as if **slyppan* = OHG. *slupfen*, MHG. *slüpfen*, G. *schlüpfen*, slip, glide; (*f*) AS. as if **slȳpan* = OS. *slōpjan* = OHG. *sloufan*, MHG. *sloufen*, *slöufen*, slip, slide, push, = Goth. **slaupjan*, in comp. *af-slaupjan*, put off; (*g*) AS. *slūpan*, **sleópan* (pret. *sleáp*, pp. *slopen*), slip, fall away (also in comp. *ā-slūpan*, *tō-slūpan*, fall apart), = D. *sluipen*, sneak, = OHG. *sliofan*, MHG. *sliefen*, G. *schliefen*, slip, crawl, sneak, = Goth. *sliupan* (pret. *slaup*, pp. **slupans*), slip, also in comp. *uf-sliupan*, creep in. These forms belong to two roots, √ *slip*, √ *slup*, the first four groups to √ *slip*, which is prob. an extension of the √ *sli* in *slide*, *sling*, *slink*, etc., Skt. √ *sar*, flow, and the last three groups to √ *slup*, perhaps akin to L. *lubricus* (for **slubricus*), smooth, slippery, Lith. *slubnas*, weak. The forms and uses in Teut. are confused, and overlap. From the same root or roots are ult. *slipper*[1], *slipper*[2], *slippery*, *slop*[1], *slope*, *sleeve*[1], *sloven*[1], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in continuous contact with a surface without rolling; slide; hence, to pass smoothly and easily; glide.

Lay hold on her,
And hold her fast; she'll *slip* through your fingers like an eel else. *Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 2.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

Many a ship
Whose black bows smoothly through the waves did *slip*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

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At last I arrived at a kind of embankment, where I could see the great mud-colored stream *slipping* along in the soundless darkness.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 192.

2. To slide suddenly and unawares in such a way as to threaten or result in a fall; make a misstep; lose one's footing: as, to *slip* on the ice.

If he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him.
South.

3. To fall into error or fault; err or go astray, as in speech or conduct.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. Ecclus. xix. 16.

If he had been as you, and you as he,
You would have *slipt* like him.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 65.

And how can I but often *slip*, that make a perambulation ouer the World? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

4. To become slack or loose and move or start out of place, as from a socket or the like.

The head *slippeth* from the helve. Deut. xix. 5.

Upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again.
Wiseman, Surgery.

5. To pass quietly, imperceptibly, or elusively; hence, to slink; sneak; steal: with *in*, *out*, or *away*: as, the time *slips away*; errors are sure to *slip in*; he *slipped out* of the room.

I *slip* by his name, for most men do know it.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unexpected accidents *slip in*, and unthought of occurrences intervene. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

I *slipt out* and ran hither to avoid them.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Did Adam have duns, and *slip* down a back-lane?
Lowell, In the Half-Way House.

6. To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain that treasure of ideas which you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts*, Logic, i. 5.

7. To go loose or free; be freed from check or restraint, as a hound from the leash.

Cry "Havoc," and let *slip* the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 273.

8. To pass unregarded or unappropriated: with *let*: as, to *let* an opportunity *slip*; to *let* the matter *slip*.

I, like an idle truant, fond of play,
Doting on toys, and throwing gems away,
Grasping at shadows, *let* the substance *slip*.
Churchill, Sermons, Ded., l. 157.

Let not *slip* the occasion, but do something to lift off the curse incurred by Eve.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Century, p. 167.

9. To detach a ship from her anchor by slipping or letting go the chain at a shackle, because there is not time to heave the anchor up. A buoy is fastened to the part of the chain slipped, so that it may be recovered.

The gale for which we *slipped* at Santa Barbara had been so bad a one here that the whole bay . . . was filled with the foam of the breakers. The Lagoda . . . *slipped* at the first alarm, and in such haste that she was obliged to leave her launch behind her at anchor.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 121.

10. To have a miscarriage. [Colloq.]—**To slip off**, to depart or get away quietly, or so as to escape observation.—**To slip up**, to err inadvertently; make a mistake. [Colloq.]

Slip up in my vernacular! How could I? I talked it when I was a boy with the other boys.
The Century, XXXVI. 279.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Glide*, etc. See *slide*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To put or place secretly, gently, or so as not to be observed.

He had tried to *slip* in a powder into her drink.
Arbuthnot, App. to John Bull, i.

All this while Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sate next him, *slipping* amorous billets doux under the table. *Lamb*, New Year's Coming of Age.

2. To pass over or omit; pass without appropriating, using, or the like; hence, to let slip; allow to escape; lose by oversight or inattention.

Slip no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 178.

I have never *slipped* giving them warning.
Swift, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

3. To let loose; release from restraint: as, to *slip* the hounds.

Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 52.

No surer than our falcon yesterday,
Who lost the hern we *slipt* him at, and went
To all the winds. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

4. *Naut.*, to let go entirely: as, to *slip* a cable or an anchor.

Pray'r is the cable, at whose end appears
The anchor Hope, ne'er *slipp'd* but in our fears.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 11.

5. To throw off, or disengage one's self from.

My horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

6. To drop or bring forth prematurely: said of beasts: as, the brown mare has *slipped* her foal. —**7.** To make slips of for planting; cut slips from.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

To slip off, to take off noiselessly or hastily: as, to *slip off* one's shoes or garments.—**To slip on**, to put on loosely or in haste: as, to *slip on* a gown or coat.—**To slip one's breath** or **wind**, to die. [Slang.]

And for their cats that happed to *slip their breath*,
Old maids, so sweet, might mourn themselves to death.
Wolcot (P. Pindar). (*Davies.*)

"You give him the right stuff, doctor," said Hawes jocosely, "and he won't *slip his wind* this time." The surgeon acquiesced. *C. Reade*, Never too Late, x.

To slip the cable. See *cable*.—**To slip the collar.** See *collar*.—**To slip the girths.** See *girth*.—**To slip the leash**, to disengage one's self from a leash or noose, as a dog in the chase; hence, to free one's self from restraining influences.

The time had not yet come when they were to *slip the leash* and spring upon their miserable victims. *Prescott.*

slip[1] (slip), *n.* [< ME. *slip*, *slyp*, a garment (= MD. MLG. *slippe*, a garment), *slippe* (= OHG. *sliph*, *slipf*, MHG. *slif*, *slipf*), a descent: see *slip*[1], *v.* Cf. *slop*[1]. The noun uses are very numerous, mostly from the mod. verb.] **1.** The act of slipping; a sudden sliding or slipping of the feet, as in walking on ice or any slippery place.

Not like the piebald miscellany, man,
Bursts of great heart and *slips* in sensual mire,
But whole and one. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

2. An unintentional fault; an error or mistake inadvertently made; a blunder: as, a *slip* of the pen or of the tongue. See *lapsus*.

A very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another. *Locke.*

At which *slip* of the tongue the pious Juan hastily crossed himself. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

3. A venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding.

Such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*
As are . . . most known
To youth and liberty. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 22.

Numberless *slips* and failings in their duty which they may be otherwise guilty of. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

4. In *geol.*, a small fault or dislocation of the rocks; a narrow fissure, filled with fiucan, and not exhibiting much vertical shifting.—**5.** In *marine engin.*, same as *drag*, 8.—**6.** Amount of space available for slipping; also, amount or extent of slip made.

The Slide Valves have a certain amount of *slip*, the Pumps follow each other, and, while one pauses at the end of the stroke, the other runs on.
The Engineer, LXIX., p. vii. of advt's.

7. In *metal.*, the subsidence of a scaffold in a blast-furnace. See *scaffold*, *n.*, 7.—**8.** A thing easily slipped off or on. (*a*) The frock or outer garment of a young child. (*b*) The petticoat worn next under the dress. (*c*) An underskirt of colored material worn with a semi-transparent outer dress, and showing through it. (*d*) A loose covering or case: as, a pillow-*slip*.

9. A leash or noose by which a dog is held: so called from its being so made as to slip or fall loose by relaxing the hold.

Me thinketh you had rather be held in a *slippe* then let slippe, where-in you resemble the graye-hounde.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 420.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 31.

Their dogs they let go out of *slips* in pursuit of the Wolfe, the Stag, the Bore, the Leopard, &c.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 60.

10. A wrought-iron cylindrical case in which the wood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is distilled.

The wood [for charcoal] is packed in iron cylindrical cases termed *slips*, which are then inserted in the "cylinders" or retorts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 323.

11. Potters' clay or paste reduced to a semi-fluid condition about the consistence of cream. This is used sometimes to coat the whole body of an earthenware vessel, and sometimes to impart a rude decoration by trickling it slowly from a spout, so as to form lines and patterns in slight relief. Also called *slop* and *barbotine*.

12. Matter found in the trough of a grindstone after the grinding of edge-tools. [Local.]—**13†.** A counterfeit coin made of brass masked with silver.

Therefore he went and got him certain *slips* (which are counterfeit pecces of mony, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*).
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 399).

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too:
For there are many *slips* and counterfeits.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, lxiv.

14. An inclined plane on which a vessel is supported while building, or on which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, etc. One form of slip consists of a carriage or cradle with truck-wheels which run upon rails on an inclined plane. The ship is placed on the carriage while in the water, and the carriage together with the ship is drawn up the inclined plane by means of machinery.

15. A narrow passage. (*a*) A narrow passage between two buildings. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) In *hort.*, the space between the walls of a garden and the outer fence.

The spaces between the walls and the outer fence are called *slips*. A considerable extent is sometimes thus enclosed, and utilized for the growth of such vegetables as potatoes, winter greens, and sea-kale, for the small bush fruits, and for strawberries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 219.

16. A space between two wharves, or in a dock, in which a vessel lies. [U. S.]—**17.** A long seat or narrow pew in a church, often without a door. [U. S.]—**18.** A narrow, pew-like compartment in a restaurant or oyster-house, having one or two fixed seats and a table.—**19.** A long, narrow, and more or less rectangular piece; a strip: as, a *slip* of paper.

Such [boats] as were brused they tyed fast with theyr gyrdels, with *slippes* of the barkes of trees and with tough and longe stalkes of certein herbes of the sea.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 140).

A small hereditary farm,
An unproductive *slip* of rugged ground.
Wordsworth, Excursion, i.

20. A strip of wood or other material; specifically, such a strip inserted in a dovetailed groove, or otherwise attached to a piece of wood or metal, to form a slipping or wearing surface for a sliding part.—**21.** A detachable straight or tapered piece which may be slipped in between parts to separate them or to fill a space left between them.—**22.** In *insurance*, a note of the contract made out before the policy is effected, for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance, unless intentionally adopted as such.

23. A particular quantity of yarn.—**24.** A twig detached from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion; a cutting: as, a *slip* of a vine: often used figuratively.

A goodly youth of amiable grace,
Yet but a slender *slip* that scarse did see
Yet seventeene yeares. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

Noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 214.

Scaliger also affirmeth that the Massalians . . . were first a Iewish sect, and a *slip* of the Essees.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

Here are two choice *slips* from that noble Irish oak which has more than once supplied alpeens for this meek and unoffending skull.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

All that Shakespeare says of the king yonder *slip* of a boy that reads in the corner feels to be true of himself.
Emerson, History.

25. In *printing*, the long and narrow proof taken from a slip-galley of type before it is made up into pages or columns.—**26.** *pl.* In *bookbinding*, the pieces of twine that project from the back of a sewed but uncovered book, and can be slipped up or down.—**27.** In *cricket*, one of the fielders, who stands at some distance behind and to the right of the wicket-keeper. See diagram under *cricket*[2].

"I'm your man," said he. "Wicket-keeper, cover-point, *slip*, or long-stop; you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you." *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

28. A device for the ready detachment of anything on shipboard that is secured by a lashing, in case it becomes necessary to let it go quickly. —**29.** In *upholstery*, a hem forming a sort of tube to allow of the insertion of a wire, or the like, for stiffening.—**30.** A block of whale's blubber as cut or stripped from the animal.—**31.** A miscarriage or abortion. [Colloq.]—**Oilstone-slips.** See *oilstone*.—**Opal-glass slip.** See *opal*.—**Orange-slip clay.** See *orange*[1].—**Slip-clutch coupling.** See *coupling*. —**To give one the slip.** See *give*[1].

slip[2] (slip), *n.* [< ME. *slyp*, *slype*, *slypp* (= MLG. *slip*), slime: see *slip*[1], *v.* (*g*).] **1.** Viscous matter; slime. *Prompt. Parv.*—**2.** A dish of curds made with rennet wine.

slip[3] (slip), *n.* [A particular use of *slip*[1] (?).] A young sole. [Prov. Eng.]

slip-along† (slip'ą-lông[a]), *a.* Slipshod. *Davies.*

It would be less worth while to read Fox's *slip-along* stories. *Maitland*, Reformation, p. 559.

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slip-board (slip'bōrd), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

I got with much difficulty out of my hammock, having first ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, . . . contrived on purpose to let in air.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

slip-carriage (slip'kar″āj), *n.* A railway-carriage attached to an express-train in such a manner that it may be "slipped" or detached at a station or junction while the rest of the train passes on without stopping. [Great Britain.]

slip-chase (slip'chās), *n.* In *printing*, a long and narrow framework of iron made for holding corresponding forms of type. See *chase*[2], 1. [Eng.]

slip-cleavage (slip'klē″vāj), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the cleat of the coal, when this is parallel with the slips, or small faults by which the formation is intersected. *Gresley.* [South Wales.]

slip-coin† (slip'koin), *n.* A counterfeit coin. See *slip*[1], *n.*, 13.

This is the worldling's folly, rather to take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 247.

slip-cover (slip'kuv″ėr), *n.* A temporary covering, commonly of linen or calico, used to protect upholstered furniture.

slip-decoration (slip'dek-ō-rā″shon), *n.* In *ceram.*, decoration by means of slip applied to a part of the surface in patterns, or more rarely in the form of animals and the like. For this purpose the slip is sometimes poured through a quill or small pipe fitted into the end of a vessel contrived for this purpose. See *slip*[1], *n.*, 11, and *pipette*.

slip-dock (slip'dok), *n.* A dock whose floor slopes toward the water, so that its lower end is in deep water, and its upper end above high-water mark. It is laid with rails to support the cradle. See *slip*[1], *n.*, 14.

slipe (slīp), *n.* [Cf. *slip*[1], *n.*] In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A skip without wheels; a sledge. (*b*) *pl.* Flat pieces of iron on which the corfs slide. [Prov. Eng.]

sliper†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *slipper*[1].

slip-galley (slip'gal″i), *n.* In *printing*, a long and narrow tray of metal (sometimes of wood) made to hold composed type. See *galley*, 5.

sliphalter† (slip'hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *halter*[2].] One who has cheated the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged; a villain.

As I hope for mercy, I am half persuaded that this *sliphalter* has pawned my clothes.
Dodsley's Old Plays (4th ed. Hazlitt), XIV. 149 (quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 206).

slip-hook (slip'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A hook which grasps a chain cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, sliding ring, or the like. (*b*) A hook so contrived as to be readily unhooked when there is a strain on it.

slip-house (slip'hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house or shed containing the slip-kiln.

slip-kiln (slip'kil), *n.* A pan or series of pans arranged with flues heated from a stove, for the partial evaporation of the moisture of slip and the reduction of it to the proper consistence.

slip-knot (slip'not), *n.* 1. A knot which can be easily slipped or undone by pulling the loose end of the last loop made; a bow-knot.

Hasty marriages — *slip-knots* tied by one justice to be undone by another. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 320.

2. Same as *running knot* (which see, under *running*).

slip-link (slip'lingk), *n.* In *mach.*, a connecting-link so arranged as to allow the parts some play in order to avoid concussion.

slippage (slip'āj), *n.* [< *slip*[1] + *-age*.] The act of slipping; also, in *mech.*, the amount of slip.

slipped (slipt), *a.* [< *slip*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Fitted with slips: as, a box-*slipped* plane.—2. In *her.*, represented as torn from the stalk in such a way as to have a strip of the bark of the main stem still clinging to it: said of a branch or twig, or a single leaf.

slipper[1]† (slip'er), *a.* [< ME. *slipper*, *sliper*, < AS. **slipor*, *slipur* (= MLG. *slipper*), slippery, < *slīpan*, *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. *slippery*.] 1. Slippery.

To lyve in woo he hath grete fantasie,
And of his herte also hath *sliper* holde.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Therefore hold thou thy fortune fast; for she is *slipper* and cannot bee kept against her will.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vii.

A *slipper* and subtle knave. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 246.

2. Fluent; flowing.

I say that auricular figures be those which worke alteration in th' eare by sound, accent, time, and *slipper* volubilitie in vtterance, such as for that respect was called by the auncients numerositie of speach.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

slipper[2] (slip'ėr), *n.* [So called from being easily slipped on; < *slip*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *slip-shoe*.] 1. A loose, light shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped, generally for wearing indoors. Compare *pantofle*, and cut under *poulaine*.

The *slippers* on her feet
Were cover'd o'er wi' gold.
James Herries (Child's Ballads, I. 207).

A sense of peace and rest
Like *slippers* after shoes.
O. W. Holmes, Fountain of Youth.

2. A child's garment; especially, a child's slip. [Local.]—3. Same as *slipper-plant*. See *Pedilanthus*.—**Hunt the slipper.** See *hunt*.—**Venus's-slipper**, in *conch.*: (*a*) A slipper-shaped pteropod. See *Cymbuliidæ*. (*b*) A glass-nautilus. See *Carinaria*.

slipper[3] (slip'ėr), *n.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. A kind of iron slide or brake-shoe acting as a drag on the wheel of a heavy wagon in descending an incline; a skid. Also called *slipper-drag*.—2. One who or that which slips or lets slip; specifically, in *coursing*, the person who holds the couple of hounds in the leash, and lets both slip at the same instant on a given signal when the hare is started.

slipper-animalcule (slip'ėr-an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A ciliate infusorian of the genus *Paramecium:* so called from the shape. See cut under *Paramecium*.

slipper-bath (slip'ėr-bâth), *n.* A bath-tub partly covered and having the shape of a shoe, the bather's feet resting in what may be called the toe, and the bather sitting more or less erect in the open part. The covering is useful partly to prevent the spilling of the water, and partly to protect the bather from currents of air.

slipper-drag (slip'ėr-drag), *n.* Same as *slipper*[3], 1. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 48.

slippered (slip'ėrd), *a.* [< *slipper*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing or covered with slippers: as, *slippered* feet.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and *slipper'd* pantaloon.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 158.

slipper-flower (slip'ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* 1. The slipperwort.—2. The slipper-plant.

slipperily (slip'ėr-i-li), *adv.* In a slippery manner.

slipperiness (slip'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being slippery, in any sense of that word.

slipper-limpet (slip'ėr-lim″pet), *n.* A slipper-shell.

slipperness† (slip'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *slipper*[1] + *-ness*.] Slipperiness; changeableness; untrustworthiness.

Let this example teach menne not to truste on the *slyppernesse* of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C 1. (*Nares.*)

slipper-plant (slip'ėr-plant), *n.* See *Pedilanthus*.

slipper-shell (slip'ėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Crepidula*. See cut under *Crepidula*.

slipper-spurge (slip'ėr-spėrj), *n.* The slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus*.

slipperwort (slip'ėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Calceolaria:* so called from the form of the lower lip of the corolla.

slippery (slip'ėr-i), *a.* [= MHG. *slupferic*, G. *schlüpfrig*, slippery; as *slipper*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having such smoothness of surface as to cause slipping or sliding, or to render grip or hold difficult; not affording firm footing or secure hold.

The streetes being *slippery*, I fell against a piece of timber with such violence that I could not speake nor fetch my breath for some space. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 9, 1676.

Hence—2. That cannot be depended on or trusted; uncertain; untrustworthy; apt to play one false; dishonest: as, he is a *slippery* person to deal with; *slippery* politicians.

Servants are *slippery;* but I dare give my word for her and for her honesty.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

We may as justly suspect, there were some bad and *slippery* men in that councell, as we know there are wone to be in our Convocations. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. Liable to slip or lose footing. [Rare.]

Being *slippery* standers,
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,
Do one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

4. Unstable; changeable; mutable.

Oh, world, thy *slippery* turns! *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4. 12.

He, looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

5. Lubric; wanton; unchaste.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo—
. . . or heard— . . .
My wife is *slippery?* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 273.

6. Crafty; sly.

Long time he used this *slippery* pranck.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Slippery ground. See *ground*[1].

slippery-back (slip'ėr-i-bak), *n.* In the West Indies, a species of skink, as of the genus *Eumeces*.

slippery-elm (slip'ėr-i-elm′), *n.* The red elm, or moose-elm, *Ulmus fulva*, of eastern North America. It grows 50 or 60 feet high, and affords a heavy, hard, and durable timber, largely used for wheel-stock, fence-posts, etc. The inner bark is mucilaginous and pleasant to the taste and smell, and is recognized officinally as an excellent demulcent. This is the slippery part, which gives rise to the name.—**California slippery-elm**, the shrub or small tree *Fremontia Californica*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous.

slippery-Jemmy (slip'ėr-i-jem″i), *n.* The three-bearded rockling. [Local, English and Irish.]

slippiness (slip'i-nes), *n.* Slipperiness. [Provincial.]

The *slippiness* of the way. *Scott.*

slipping-piece (slip'ing-pēs), *n.* A piece capable of sliding into the tail-piece of a telescope and carrying a frame with two movements in one plane, into which an eyepiece or micrometer can be fitted.

slipping-plane (slip'ing-plān), *n.* In *crystal.*, same as *gliding-plane*.

slippy[1] (slip'i), *a.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + *-y*[1]. The AS. **slipeg* (Somner) is not authorized.] Slippery. [Provincial.]

slippy[2] (slip'i), *a.* [< *slip*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Full of slips: said of rocks which are full of joints or cracks. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

slippy[3] (slip'i), *a.* [Var. of *sloppy*.] Sloppy.

The water being uncomfortably cold, and in that *slippy*, slushy, sleety sort of state wherein it seems to penetrate through every kind of substance.
Dickens, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

slip-rails (slip'rālz), *n. pl.* A substitute for a gate, made of rails slipped into openings in the posts, and capable of being readily slipped out.

She walked swiftly across the paddock, through the *slip-rails*, and past a blacks' camp which lay between the fence and the river.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 16.

slip-rope (slip'rōp), *n.* A rope so arranged that it may be readily let go; a rope passed through the ring of a mooring-buoy with both ends on board ship, so that by letting go one end and hauling on the other the ship will be disengaged.

In a minute more our *slip-rope* was gone, the head-yards filled away, and we were off.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 249.

slip-shackle (slip'shak″l), *n.* A shackle to fasten on to a link of a chain-cable. It may be disengaged by the motion of a sliding ring or other contrivance.

slip-shave (slip'shāv), *n.* A point or shave made to slip over the nose of a mold-board. *E. H. Knight.*

slipshod (slip'shod), *a.* [< *slip*[1] + *shoe* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel or having no counters, so that the sole trails after the foot.

Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod.* *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5. 12.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.
Swift, Description of Morning.

A *slip-shod*, ambiguous being, . . . in whom were united all the various qualities and functions of "boots," chambermaid, waiter, and potboy.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 68.

Hence—2. Appearing like one in slippers; careless or slovenly in appearance, manners, actions, and the like; loose; slovenly; shuffling: as, a *slipshod* style of writing.

A sort of appendix to the half-bound and *slip-shod* volumes of the circulating library.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

slip-shoe† (slip'shö), *n.* [< ME. **slypescho*, < AS. *slype-scōs* (for **slype-scō*), *slebescōh*, a slip-shoe: see *slip*[1] and *shoe*.] A slipper. [Rare.]

The *slip-shoe* favours him.
Stephens, Essayes and Characters, an. 1615, p. 421.

slip-skin† (slip'skin), *a.* [< *slip*[1] + *skin*.] Slippery; evasive.

A pretty *slipskin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass, and popish into not popish.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., ii.

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slipslop, slipslap (slip'slop, -slap), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *slip*, as if *slip*[1] + *slop*[2] or *slap*[1].] To slap repeatedly; go slipping and slapping.

I ha' found her fingers *slip-slap* this a-way and that a-way like a flail upon a wheatsheaf.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Artifice, iii.

The dirty broken Bluchers in which Grif's feet *slip-slopped* constantly. *B. L. Farjeon*, Grif, p. 105.

slipslop, slipslap (slip'slop, -slap), *n.* and *a.* [See *slipslop, slipslap, v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Weak and sloppy drink; thin, watery food.

No, thou shalt feed, instead of these,
Or your *slip-slap* of curds and whey,
On Nectar and Ambrosia.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 187. (*Davies.*)

At length the coffee was announced. . . .
"And since the meagre *slip-slop*'s made,
I think the call should be obey'd."
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

2. A blunder.

He told us a great number of comic *slip-slops* of the first Lord Baltimore, who made a constant misuse of one word for another. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, iv. 14.

II. *a.* Slipshod; slovenly.

His [the rationalist's] ambiguous *slip-slop* trick of using the word natural to mean in one sentence "material," and in the next, as I use it, only "normal and orderly."
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxxviii.

slipsloppy (slip'slop-i), *a.* [< *slipslop* + *-y*[1].] Slushy; wet; plashy.

There was no taking refuge too then, as with us,
On a *slip-sloppy* day, in a cab or a 'bus.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

slip-stitch (slip'stich), *n.* 1. A stitch in crochet-work used for joining different parts of the work together.—2. A stitch in knitting.—3. A stitch in darned netting and similar embroideries on openwork ground.

slip-stopper (slip'stop'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for letting go an anchor by means of a trigger.

slip-strainer (slip'strā'nėr), *n.* In *ceram.*, a strainer of any form through which the slip is passed.

slipstring† (slip'string), *n.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *string.*] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal: sometimes used attributively. Also called *slipthrift.*

Young rascals or scoundrels, rakehells, or *slipstrings.*
Cotgrave.

Stop your hammers: what ayles Iowe? We are making arrowes for my *slip-string* sonne [cupid].
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

slipt (slipt). A form of the preterit and past participle of *slip*[1].

slipthrift† (slip'thrift), *n.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thrift.*] Same as *slipstring.*

slipway (slip'wā), *n.* An inclined plane the lower end of which extends below the water in a slip-dock. Two such ways, one on each side of the keel of a ship, are used in combination, of sufficient length to permit a ship to be drawn on them entirely out of the water.

slirt (slėrt), *v. t.* [Appar. a mixture of *flirt* and *slat*[1].] To cast or throw off with a jerk; slat: as, to *slirt* a fish from the hook; also, to eject quickly; squirt: as, a fish *slirts* her spawn.

A female trout *slirting* out gravel with her tail.
Seth Green.

slirt (slėrt), *n.* [< *slirt*, *v.*] A flirt, flip, or jerk; a slat, or slatting movement; a slirting action.

The female diving down at intervals against the gravel, and as she comes up giving it a *slirt* to one side with her tail. *Seth Green.*

slish (slish), *n.* [A var. of *slash*[1], perhaps in part of *slice*, which is from the same ult. source.] A cut; a slash.

Here 's snip and nip and cut and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3. 90.

slish (slish), *v.* [< *slish*, *n.*] Same as *slash*[1].

slit[1] (slit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slit* or *slitted*, ppr. *slitting.* [< ME. *slitten*, *sliten* (pret. *slat*, also *slitte*, pp. *sliten*, *slytt*), < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*, pp. *sliten*) = OS. *slītan* = OFries. *slīta* = D. *slijten* = MLG. *sliten* = OHG. *slīzan*, *sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen* = Icel. *slíta* = Sw. *slita* = Dan. *slide*, slit, split, tear, pull, rend; perhaps akin to L. *lædere*, in comp. *-lidere* (√ *slid* ?). Hence ult., through F., E. *slice*, *slash*[1], *slate*[2], *slat*[3], *éclat.*] 1†. To cut asunder; cleave; split; rend; sever.

With a swerd that he wolde *slitte* his herte.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 532.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 76.

2. To cut lengthwise or into long pieces or strips: as, the gale has *slit* the sails into ribbons. —3. To cut or make a long fissure in; slash.

And here Clothes ben *slytt* at the syde; and thei ben festned with Laces of Silk. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 247.

I'll *slit* the villain's nose that would have sent me to the gaol. *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1. 134.

Slit bar-sight. See *bar*[1], 16.—**Slit deal.** See *deal*[2], 1.—**Slit top-shells**, the gastropods of the family *Scissurellidæ*, which have the lip of the aperture slit or incised, like those of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*. See *top-shell*, and cut under *Scissurellidæ*.

slit[1] (slit), *n.* [< ME. *slit*, *slite*, *slitte*, < AS. *slite* = Icel. *slit* = OHG. MHG. *sliz*, G. *schlitz*, a slit; from the verb.] 1. A long cut or rent; a narrow opening.

It [a dagger] was . . . put into a *slit* in the side of a mattress. *State Trials*, Q. Elizabeth, an. 1584.

He was nursed by an Irish nurse, after the Irish manner, wher they putt the child into a pendulous satchell instead of a cradle, with a *slitt* for the child's head to peepe out. *Aubrey*, Lives, Robert Boyle.

It might have been wished that . . . his mouth had been of a less reptilian width of *slit*. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxvi.

2†. A pocket.

Thu most habbe redi mitte
Twenti Marc ine thi *slitte*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

3. A cleft or crack in the breast of fat cattle. [Prov. Eng.]—4. In *coal-mining*, a short heading connecting two other headings. [Eng.]—5. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *embryol.*, a visceral cleft; one of the series of paired (right and left) openings in the front and sides of the head and neck of every vertebrate embryo, some of which or all may disappear, or some of which may persist as gill-slits or their equivalents; a branchial, pharyngeal, etc., slit. These slits occur between any two visceral arches of each side; more or fewer of them persist in all branchiate vertebrates. See under *cleft*, and cut under *amnion*.—**Branchial slit, pharyngeal slits**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Slit-planting**, a method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil with a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

slit[2]†. A Middle English contracted form of *slideth*, third person singular present indicative of *slide*. *Chaucer.*

slither (sliᵺ'ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **slither*, *sklither*, slippery; var. of *slidder*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* Slippery: same as *slidder.*

II. *n.* A limestone rubble; angular fragments or screes of limestone. [North. Eng.]

In general this indestructible rubble lays on so steep an ascent that it slips from beneath the feet of an animal which attempts to cross it—whence the name *slither*, or sliding gravel. *J. Farey*, Derbyshire, I. 145.

slither (sliᵺ'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. **slitheren*, *sklytheren*; var. of *slidder*, *v.*] To slide: same as *slidder.* [Prov. Eng.]

Down they came *slithering* to the ground, barking their arms and faces. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

He *slithers* on the soft mud, and cannot stop himself until he comes down.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter Landor.

slithering (sliᵺ'ėr-ing), *p. a.* Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slithery (sliᵺ'ėr-i), *a.* Slippery: same as *slidder*y. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The ro'd . . . maun be *slithery*.
G. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 81.

slit-shell (slit'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*, having the outer lip slit. See cut under *Pleurotomaria.*

slitter (slit'ėr), *n.* [< *slit* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which slits.—2. In *metal-manuf.*, a series of steel disks, or a pair of grooved rollers, placed one over the other, serving to shear sheet-metal into strips; a slitting-shears.—3. Same as *pick*[1], 1 (*a*). [Eng.]

slittered (slit'ėrd), *a.* [< *slitter* + *-ed*[2].] Cut into strips with square ends: noting the edge of a garment, or of a sleeve. This differs from *dagged*, in that the dags are tapered and rounded, whereas the slits are equal in width, and are separated from each other merely by the cut of the shears.

slitting-disk (slit'ing-disk), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2.

slitting-file (slit'ing-fīl), *n.* A file of lozenge or diamond section, with four cutting edges, two acute and two obtuse.

slitting-gage (slit'ing-gāj), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hand-tool combining a gage and a cutting edge, for cutting leather into strips suitable for harness-straps, reins, etc.

slitting-machine (slit'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting narrow strips of leather: a larger form of the slitting-gage.—2. A machine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods, etc.

slitting-mill (slit'ing-mil), *n.* 1. A mill in which iron bars or plates are slit into nail-rods, etc.—2. In *gem-cutting*, a circular disk of thin sheet-iron revolving on a lathe, which, with its sides and edge charged with diamond-dust and lubricated with oil, is used by lapidaries to cut gems and other hard substances. Also called *slitting-disk*, *slicer.*—3. A gang saw-mill, used for resawing lumber for making blind-slats, fence-pickets, etc. Compare *slitting-saw.*

slitting-plane (slit'ing-plān), *n.* A plane with a narrow iron for cutting boards into strips or slices: now little used.

slitting-roller (slit'ing-rō'lėr), *n.* One of a pair of coacting rollers having ribs which enter intervening spaces on the companion rollers, and cutting in the manner of shears, used in slitting-mills for metals, etc. See cut under *rotary.*

slitting-saw (slit'ing-sâ), *n.* A form of gang-saw for slitting planks, etc., into thin boards or strips. It resembles the resawing-machine, and is variously modified in form according to the work for which it is intended, as making laths, pickets, etc.

slitting-shears (slit'ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A machine for cutting sheet-metal into strips. See cut under *rotary.*

slive[1]† (slīv), *v. t.* [< ME. *sliven*, *slyven*, < AS. *slīfan* (pret. *slāf*, pp. *slifen*), cleave, in comp. *tō-slīfan*; cf. *slītan*, slit. Hence freq. *sliver.*] To cleave; split; divide.

Non to wher [wear] no hoddes with a Roll *slyvyd* on his hede, . . . vnder yᵉ degre of a Baron.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 37.

Diuers shrubbed trees, the boughes . . . he cutting and *sliuing* downe perceiued blood.
Warner, Albion's England, ii.

slive[1] (slīv), *n.* [< *slive*[1], *v.*] A slice; a chip. [Prov. Eng.]

slive[2] (slīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slived*, ppr. *sliving.* [Early mod. E. *slyve*; appar. as a variant or secondary form of *slip* (cf. OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schliefen*, glide): see *slip*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To slide.

I *slyve* downe, I fall downe sodaynly, je coule.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To sneak; skulk; proceed in a sly way; creep; idle away time.

What are you a *sliving* about, you drone? you are a year a lighting a candle.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, The Commands of a Master.

Let me go forsooth. I'm shour I know her gown agen; I minded her when she *slive'd* off.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonick Lady, iv. 3.

II. *trans.* To slip on; put on: with *on.*

I'll *slive on* my gown and gang wi' thee. *Craven Glossary.*

sliver (sliv'ėr or slī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *sliver*, *slivere*, *sleyvere*, dim. of *slive*[1] (as *shiver*[1] of *shive*, and *splinter* of *splint*); or < *sliver*, *v.*, then a freq. of *slive*[1]: see *slive*[1], *v.*] 1. A piece, as of wood, roughly or irregularly broken, rent, or cut off or out, generally lengthwise or with the grain; a splinter: as, to get a *sliver* under one's finger-nail; the lightning tore off great *slivers* of bark; hence, any fragment; a small bit.

Allas! that he al hool, or of him *sleyvere*,
Sholde han his refut in so digne a place.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1013.

There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke;
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 174.

The Major part of the Calf was Roasting upon a Wooden Spit; Two or three great *Slivers* he had lost off his Buttocks, his Ribs par'd to the very Bone.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 85.

2. In *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fiber, in a loose untwisted condition, ready for slubbing or roving.

The thick sheet of cotton composing the lap is reduced to a thin cloud-like film, which is drawn through a cone tube, and condensed into a *sliver*, a round, soft, and untwisted strand of cotton. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 744.

3. A small wooden instrument used in spinning yarn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. The side of a small fish cut off in one piece from head to tail, to be used as bait; a sort of kibblings.

The head of the fish is taken in the left hand of the workman, and with a knife held in the right hand he cuts a slice, longitudinally, from each side of the body, leaving the head and vertebræ to be thrown away, or, occasionally, to be pressed for oil. The *slivers* (pronounced *slyvers*) are salted and packed in barrels. The knife used is of peculiar shape, and is called a "slivering knife." . . . Gloucester had in 1877 about 60 "mackerel-hookers," using about 2,400 barrels of *slivers*, while its seining-fleet used about 2,000 barrels more.
G. B. Goode, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), pp. 201, 204.

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5. A very fine edge left at the end of a piece of timber.—6†. *pl.* The loose breeches or slops of the early part of the seventeenth century.—**Sliver lap-machine**, in *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the slivers or ends from the carding-machine, and passes them through rollers which form them into a single broad sheet or lap.

sliver (sliv'ėr or slī'vėr), *v.* [See *sliver, n., slivel*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; cut or rend lengthwise; splinter; break or tear off.

Slips of yew
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipse.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 27.

The floor of the room was warped in every direction, *slivered* and gaping at the joints. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To cut each side of (a fish) away in one piece from head to tail; take two slivers from. See *sliver*, *n.*, 4.

The operation of *slivering* is shown.
G. B. Goode, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), p. 147.

II. *intrans.* To split; become split.

The planks being cut across the grain to prevent *slivering*. *The Century*, XX. 79.

sliver-box (sliv'ėr-boks), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for piecing together and stretching out slivers of long-stapled wool; a breaking-frame.

sliverer (sliv'ėr-ėr or slī'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who slivers fish.

slivering-knife (slī'vėr-ing-nīf), *n.* A knife of peculiar shape used in slivering fish. See extract under *sliver*, *n.*, 4.

slivering-machine (sliv'ėr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A wood-working machine for cutting thin splints suitable for basket-making, narrow slivers for use in weaving, or fine shavings (excelsior); an excelsior-machine.

sliving† (sliv'ing or slī'ving), *n. pl.* Same as *sliver*, 6.

slot†, *v.* A Middle English form of *slay*[1].

sloak, sloakan, *n.* See *sloke*.

sloam (slōm), *n.* [Also *sloom;* cf. *slawm, slum*[1], *slump*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the under-clay. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

Sloanea (slō'nē-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Sir Hans *Sloane* (1660–1753), a celebrated English collector.] A genus of trees, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, the linden family, type of the tribe *Sloaneæ*. It is characterized by usually apetalous flowers with four or five commonly valvate sepals, a thick disk, very numerous stamens, and an ovary with numerous ovules in the four or five cells, becoming a coriaceous or woody and usually four-valved capsule. There are about 45 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees with usually alternate leaves, and inconspicuous white or greenish-yellow flowers commonly in racemes, panicles, or fascicles, followed by densely spiny, bristly, or velvety fruit, the size of which varies from that of a hazelnut to that of an orange. Many species reach a large size, with very hard wood which is difficult to work; *S. Jamaicensis*, a tree sometimes 100 feet high, bearing a fruit 3 or 4 inches in diameter and clothed with straight bristles like a chestnut-bur, is known in the West Indies as *breakax* or *iron-wood*.

Sloaneæ (slō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sloanea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, characterized by flowers with the sepals and petals inserted immediately about the stamens, the petals not contorted in the bud, often calyx-like and incised or sometimes absent, and the stamens bearing linear anthers which open at the apex. It includes 5 genera, of which *Sloanea* is the type, all tropical trees with entire or toothed and usually feather-veined leaves, natives chiefly of tropical America and Australasia.

sloat, *n.* See *slot*[1], *slot*[2].

slob (slob), *n.* [A var. of *slab*[2]. Cf. *slub*[1].] 1. Mud; mire; muddy land; a marsh or mire. [Eng.]

Those vast tracts known as the Isle of Dogs, the Greenwich marshes, the West Ham marshes, the Plumstead marshes, &c. (which are now about eight feet lower than high water), were then extensive *slobs* covered with water at every tide. *Sir G. Airy*, Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1860, p. 134.

2. Same as *slobber*[1], 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slobber[1] (slob'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *sloberen;* var. of *slabber*[1], *slubber*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To let saliva fall from the mouth; slabber; drivel; spill liquid from the mouth in eating or drinking.

As at present there are as many royal hands to kiss as a Japanese idol has, it takes some time to *slobber* through the whole ceremony. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 472.

He sat silent, still caressing Tartar, who *slobbered* with exceeding affection. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvi.

2. To drivel; dote; become foolish or imbecile.

But why would he, except he *slobber'd*,
Offend our patriot, great Sir Robert?
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

II. *trans.* 1. To slaver; spill; spill upon; slabber. Hence—2. To kiss effusively. [Colloq.]

She made a song how little miss
Was kiss'd and *slobber'd* by a lad.
Swift, Corinna.

Don't *slobber* me—I won't have it—you and I are bad friends. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, iv.

To slobber over, to do in a slovenly or half-finished manner. [Familiar.]

slobber[1] (slob'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slober;* var. of *slabber*[1].] 1†. Mud; mire.

Bare of his body, bret full of water,
In the *Slober* & the sluche slongyn to londe,
There he lay, if hym list, the long night ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12529.

2. A jellyfish. Also *slob*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

slobber[2] (slob'ėr), *n.* Same as *slub*[2].

slobberer (slob'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slobber*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who slobbers.—2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slobberhannes (slob'ėr-hanz), *n.* A game of cards for four persons, played with a euchre-pack, the object of every player being not to take the first trick, the last trick, or the queen of clubs, each of which counts one point. The player first making ten points is beaten. *The American Hoyle.*

slobbery (slob'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slobber*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Muddy; sloppy.

But I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 13.

I chose to walk . . . for exercise in the frost. But the weather had given a little, as you women call it, so it was something *slobbery*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Jan. 22, 1710–11.

2. Given to slobbering; driveling.

Thou thyself, a watery, pulpy, *slobbery* freshman and new-comer in this Planet. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 9.

slob-ice (slob'īs), *n.* Ice which is heavy enough to prevent the passage of ordinarily built vessels.

Young *slob ice* may be found around the coast of Newfoundland from December until April.
C. F. Hall, North Polar Expedition.

sloch (sloch), *n.* A Scotch form of *slough*[2].

slock[1] (slok), *v.* [< ME. *slokken, sloken;* cf. Dan. *slukke*, extinguish; ult. a var. of *slack*[1], *slake*[1]. Cf. *slocken.*] Same as *slack*[1].

slock[2] (slok), *v. t.* [< ME. *slocken*, entice; origin obscure.] To entice away; steal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

That none of the said crafte *slocke* ony man-is prentise or yerely seruaunt of the said crafte, or socoure or maynteyne ony suche, any aprentise, or yerely seruaunt, goyng or brekynge away fro his Maisterres covenaunt, vppon payne of xl. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

slocken (slok'n), *v.* [Also (Sc.) *sloken;* < ME. *sloknen*, < Icel. *slokna* = Sw. *slockna*, be quenched, go out; as *slock*[1] + *-en*[1].] Same as *slock*[1] for *slack*[1]. [Obsolete or provincial.]

That bottell swet, which served at the first
To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.
[*Sylvester*], Du Bartas, p. 366. (*Halliwell.*)

I would set that castell in a low,
And *sloken* it with English blood!
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

When mighty squireships of the quorum
Their hydra drouth did *sloken*.
Burns, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

slocking-stone (slok'ing-stōn), *n.* In *mining*, a tempting, inducing, or rich stone of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

So likewise there have been some instances of miners who have deceived their employers by bringing them *Slocking-Stones* from other mines, pretending they were found in the mine they worked in; the meaning of which imposition is obvious. *Pryce.*

slodder (slod'ėr), *n.* [Cf. MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sluddern* = MHG. *slotern*, G. *schlottern*, dangle, = Icel. *slothra, slöra*, drag or trail oneself along; freq. of the simple verb, MHG. *sloten*, tremble, = Icel. *slota*, droop, = Norw. *sluta*, droop, *slöda, slöe*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slota*, be lazy; the forms being more or less involved; cf. *slotter, slatter, slur*[2].] Slush, or wet mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sloe (slō), *n.*; pl. *sloes*, formerly and dial. *slone.* [< ME. *slo*, pl. *slon, slan* (> E. dial. *slan*), < AS. *slā*, in comp. *slāh-, slāg-, slāgh-* (see *sloe-thorn*), pl. *slān;* = MD. *sleeu*, D. *slee* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēha*, MHG. *slēhe*, G. *schlehe* = Sw. *slån* = Dan. *slaaen* (cf. Norw. *slaapa*), sloe; cf. OBulg. Serv. Russ. *sliva* = Bohem. *sliva* = Pol. *śliwa* = Lith. *slīva* = OPruss. *sliwaytos*, a plum; prob. so named from its tartness; cf. MD. *sleeuw, slee*, sharp, tart, same as D. *sleeuw* = E. *slow:* see *slow*[1].] 1. The fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a small bluish-black drupe; also, the fruit of *P. umbellata*.

Blacke as berrie, or any *slo*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 928.

Oysters and small wrinckles in each creeke,
Whereon I feed, and on the meager *sloke*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

2. The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a shrub of hedgerows, thickets, etc., found in Europe and Russian and central Asia. It is of a rigid much-branching spiny habit, puts forth profuse pure-white blossoms before the leaves, and produces a drupe also called a *sloe*. (See def. 1.) The wood is hard and takes a fine polish, and is used for walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc. The wild fruit is austere and of little value; but it is thought to be the original of the common cultivated plum, *P. domestica*. (See *plum*[1], 2.) The sloe, or black sloe, of the southern United States is *P. umbellata*, a small tree with a pleasant red or black fruit, which is used as a preserve.



1, flowering branch of Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*); 2, branch with fruit; *a*, a flower, longitudinal section.

sloe-thorn† (slō'thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *slothorn*, < AS. *slāhthorn, slāgthorn, slāghthorn* (= G. *schlehdorn* = Dan. *slaaentorn*), < *slā* (*slāh-*, etc.), sloe, + *thorn*, thorn.] Same as *sloe*, 2.

sloe-worm†, *n.* See *slow-worm*.

slog[1] (slog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*[1].] To lag behind. *Halliwell.*

slog[2] (slog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*[3].] To hit hard, as in boxing. See *slug*[3]. [Slang, Eng.]

Slogging, and hard hitting with the mere object of doing damage with the gloved hand, earn no credit in the eyes of a good judge. *E. B. Michell*, Boxing and Sparring (Badminton Library), p. 162.

slogan (slō'gan), *n.* [Sometimes mistaken for a horn, and absurdly written *slughorn;* < Gael. *sluagh-gairm*, a war-cry, < *sluagh*, a host, army, + *gairm*, a call, outcry, < *gairm*, call, cry out, crow as a cock: see *crow*[1].] 1. The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the shout or battle-cry of soldiers in the field.

The gathering word peculiar to a certain name, or set of people, was termed *slogan* or *slughorn*, and was always repeated at an onset, as well as on many other occasions. It was usually the name of the clan, or place of rendezvous, or leader. *Child's Ballads*, VI. 135, note.

The streets of high Dunedin
Saw lances gleam, and falchions redden,
And heard the *slogan's* deadly yell.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 7.

2. Figuratively, the distinctive cry of any body of persons.

The peculiar *slogans* of almost all the Eastern colleges. *The Century*, XXXIV. 898.

slogardie†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slug-gardy*.

slogger[1] (slog'ėr), *n.* [< *slog*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *slugger.*] One who hits hard, as in boxing or ball-playing. See *slugger*. [Slang, Eng.]

He was called *Slogger* Williams, from the force with which it was supposed he could hit.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

He was a vigorous *slogger*, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball.
Standard (London), Dec. 1, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

slogger[2] (slog'ėr), *n.* [Said to be a contraction of **slow-goer;* cf. *torpid.*] The second division of race-boats at Cambridge, England. *Slang Dict.*

sloggy†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sluggy*.

slogwood (slog'wůd), *n.* [Local name.] A small West Indian tree, *Beilschmiedia pendula* of the *Laurineæ*.

sloid, sloyd (sloid), *n.* [< Sw. *slöjd*, skill, dexterity, esp. mechanical skill, manufacture, wood-carving, = E. *sleight:* see *sleight*[2].] A system of manual training which originated in Sweden. It is not confined to wood-working, as is frequently supposed (though this is the branch most commonly taught), but is work with the hands and with simple tools. The system is adapted to the needs of different grades of the elementary schools, and is designed to develop the pupils mentally and physically. Its aim is, therefore, not special technical training, but general development and the laying of a foundation for future industrial growth.

slokan (slō'kan), *n.* [Cf. *sloke.*] Same as *sloke*.

sloke, sloak (slōk), *n.* [Sc., also *slake, slaik, sleegh;* cf. *sleech, sludge.*] 1. The oozy vege-

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table substance in the bed of rivers.—2. Same as *laver*², 1. [Scotch in both uses.]

sloken (slok'n), *v.* Same as *slocken*.

sloo (slö), *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *slough*¹. [U. S. and prov. Eng.]

sloom¹ (slöm), *n.* [Also dial. *sloum*; < ME. **sloume*, *sloumbe*, *slume*, < AS. *sluma*, slumber; cf. *sloom*², *v.*, *slumber*.] A gentle sleep; slumber.

Merlin gon to *slume*
Swulc he wolde slœpen.
Layamon, l. 17995.

sloom² (slöm), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sloum*, *sleam*; < ME. *slumen*, *slummen* = MLG. *slomen*, *slommen* = MHG. *slumen*, *slummen*, slumber; from the noun, ME. **sloume*, *slume*, < AS. *sluma*, slumber: see *sloom*¹, *n.*, and cf. *slumber*.] 1. To slumber; waste; decay.

(Sire Telomew) cairys into a cabayne, quare the kyng ligges, Fand him *slomande* and on slepe, and sleely him rayses.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 193. (K. Alex., p. 176.)

2. To become weak or flaccid, as plants and flowers touched by frost.

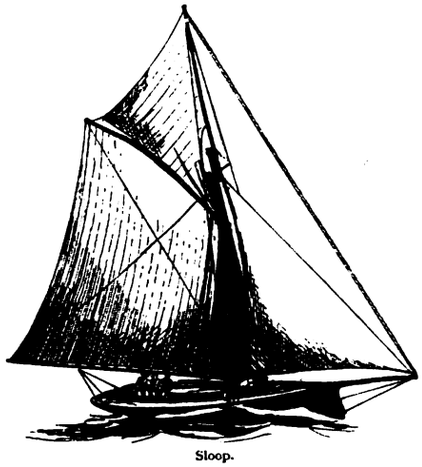
[Now only prov. Eng. in both uses.]

sloom³ (slöm), *n.* See *sloam*.

sloomy (slö'mi), *a.* [< *sloom*¹ + *-y*¹.] Dull; slow; inactive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

An' Sally wur *sloomy* an' draggle-taäil'd.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

sloop¹ (slöp), *n.* [< D. *sloep*, MD. *sloepe* (also dim. *sloepken*), a sloop (cf. LG. *sluup*, *slupe* = Dan. Sw. *slup*, *sluppe*, < D.), = G. *schlupe* (also *schloop*, < E.), a sloop; appar. (with an initial change not explained) < OF. *chalupe* (> E. *shallop* = G. *schaluppe*, etc.) = Sp. Pg. *chalupa* = It. *scialuppa*, a shallop: see *shallop*.] A small fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, generally



Sloop.

carrying a jib, fore-staysail, mainsail, and gaff-topsail. Some sloops formerly had a square topsail. It is generally understood that a sloop differs from a cutter by having a fixed instead of a running bowsprit, but the names are used somewhat indiscriminately. In the days of sailing vessels, and of the earlier steam naval marine, now becoming obsolete, a *sloop of war* was a vessel of ship-rig carrying guns on the upper deck only, and rather smaller than a corvette. See also cut under *cutter*.

A Jamaica *Sloop*, that was come over on the Coast to trade, . . . went with us.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1681 (3d ed. corrected, 1698).

sloop² (slöp), *n.* In *lumbering*, a strong crutch of hard wood, with a strong bar across the limbs, used for drawing timber out of a swamp or inaccessible place. [Canada.]

sloop² (slöp), *v. t.* To draw (logs of timber) on a sloop. [Canada.]

sloop-rigged (slöp'rigd), *a.* Rigged like a sloop—that is, having one mast with jib and main-sail.

sloop-smack (slöp'smak), *n.* A sloop-rigged fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

sloop-yacht (slöp'yot), *n.* A sloop-rigged yacht.

slop¹ (slop), *n.* [< ME. *sloppe*, a pool, < AS. **sloppe*, **slyppe*, a puddle of filth (used of the sloppy droppings of a cow, and found only in comp., in the plant-names *cū-sloppe*, cowslip, *oxan-slyppe*, oxlip: see *cowslip*, *oxlip*); cf. *slype*, *slipe*, a viscid substance; prob. < *slūpan* (pp. *slopen*), dissolve, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. Icel. *slöp*, slimy offal of fish, *slepja*, slime (esp. of fishes and snakes); Ir. *slab*, Ir. Gael. *slaib*, mire, mud (see *slab*²).] 1. A puddle; a miry or slippery place.

He [Arthur] . . . Londis [lands] als a lyone, . . .
Slippes in in the *sloppes* o-slant to the girdylle,
Swalters upe swyftly.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3924.

2. Liquid carelessly dropped or spilled about; a wet place.

The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a *slop* or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.
Sydney Smith, Speech at Taunton, 1831, on the Reform Bill [not being passed.

3. *pl.* Liquid food or nourishment; thin food, as gruel or thin broth prepared for the sick: so called in contempt.

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have brought,
Be thankful. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 772.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. *pl.* The waste, dirty water, dregs, etc., of a house.

As they passed, women from their doors tossed household *slops* of every description into the gutter; they ran into the next pool, which overflowed and stagnated.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, vi.

5. In *ceram.*, same as *slip*¹, 11.

slop¹ (slop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slopped*, ppr. *slopping*. [< *slop*¹, *n.* Prob. in part associated with *slab*², *slobber*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To spill, as a liquid; usually, to spill by causing to overflow the edge of a containing vessel: as, to *slop* water on the floor in carrying a full pail.—2. To drink greedily and grossly; swill. [Rare.]—3. To spill liquid upon; soil by letting a liquid fall upon: as, the table was *slopped* with drink.

=Syn. 1. *Spill*, *Slop*, *Splash*. *Slopping* is a form of *spilling*: it is the somewhat sudden spilling of a considerable amount, which falls free from the receptacle and strikes the ground or floor flatly, perhaps with a sound resembling the word. *Slopping* is always awkward or disagreeable. *Splashing* may be a form of *spilling* or of throwing: that which is *splashed* falls in larger amount than in *slopping*, making a noise like the sound of the word, and spreads by spattering or by flowing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it: usually with *over*.—2. To work or walk in the wet; make a slop. [Colloq.]

He came *slopping* on behind me, with the peculiar sucking noise at each footstep which broken boots make on a wet and level pavement.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xi.

To slop over, figuratively, to do or say more than is wise, especially through eagerness or excess of zeal; become too demonstrative or emotional. [Slang, U. S.]

It may well be remembered that one of his [Washington's] great distinctions was his moderation, his adhesion to the positive degree. As Artemus Ward says, "he never *slopped over*." *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 818.

slop² (slop), *n.* [< ME. *slop*, *sloppe*, *slope*, < ONorth. **slop* (in comp. *oferslop*), AS. **slype*, **slyp* (in comp. *oferslyp* = Icel. *yfirsloppr*, an outer gown), < Icel. *sloppr*, a long, loose gown; so named from its trailing on the ground, < AS. *slūpan* (pp. *slopen*), slip (Icel. *sleppa*, pret. pl. *sluppu*, slip, etc.): see *slip*¹. Cf. D. *sleep*, LG. *slepe*, G. *schleppe*, Dan. *slæb*, a train; MD. *slope*, later *sloop*, a slipper; E. *slip*¹, a garment, *slipper*², *sleeve*¹, etc.; all ult. from the same source.] 1. Originally, an outer garment, as a jacket or cassock; in later provincial use, "an outer garment made of linen; a smock-frock; a night-gown" (*Wright*).

A *slope* is a morning Cassock for Ladyes and gentile wemen, not open before.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 28.

2†. A garment covering the legs and the body below the waist, worn by men, and varying in cut according to the fashion: in this sense also in the plural.

A German from the waist downward, all *slops*; and a Spaniard from the hip upward, no doublet.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2. 36.

When I see one were a perewig, I dreade his haire; another wallowe in a greate *sloppe*, I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. Clothing; ready-made clothing; in the British navy, the clothes and bedding of the men, which are supplied by the government at about cost price: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

I went to a back back street, with plenty of cheap cheap shops,
And I bought an oilskin hat and a second-hand suit of *slops*. *W. S. Gilbert*, Bumboat Woman's Story.

4†. An article of clothing made of leather, apparently shoes or slippers. They are mentioned as of black, tawny, and red leather, and as being of small cost.

A stitch'd taffeta cloak, a pair of *slops*
Of Spanish leather.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 160.

5. A tailor. [Slang, Eng.]

slop-basin (slop'bā'sn), *n.* A basin for slops; especially, a vessel to receive the dregs from tea- or coffee-cups at table.

slop-book (slop'bůk), *n.* In the British navy, a register of clothing and small stores issued.

slop-bowl (slop'bōl), *n.* Same as *slop-basin*.

slop-bucket (slop'buk'et), *n.* Same as *slop-pail*.

slop-chest (slop'chest), *n.* A supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell to the crew during a voyage.

If a poor voyage has been made, or if the man has drawn on the *slop-chest* during the voyage to such an extent as to ruin his credit, he becomes bankrupt ashore.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 226.

slop-dash (slop'dash), *n.* Weak, cold tea, or other inferior beverage; slipslop. [Colloq.]

Does he expect tea can be keeping hot for him to the end of time? He'll have nothing but *slop-dash*, though he's a very genteel man.
Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, iii. 2.

slope (slōp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slope* (chiefly as in *aslope*, q. v.), perhaps < AS. *slopen*, pp. of *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. *aslope*.] I.† *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; slanting; aslant.

Thou most cut it holding the edge of knyf toward the tree grounde, and kitt it soo with a *slope* draught.
Arnold's Chron., 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 168.

This hedge I intend to be raised upon a bank, not steep, but gently *slope*. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1884).

The *slope* sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole.
Milton, Comus, l. 98.

The Cretan saw; and, stooping, caus'd to glance
From his *slope* shield the disappointed lance.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 512.

II. *n.* 1. An oblique direction; obliquity; slant; especially, a direction downward: as, a piece of timber having a slight *slope*.—2. A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat;
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study-door he'll bless your eyes.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 131.

Specifically—(*a*) In *civil engin.*, an inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment. See *grade*¹, 2. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, an inclined passage driven in the bed of coal and open to the surface: a term rarely if ever used in metal-mines, in which shafts that are not vertical are called *inclines*. See *shaft*² and *incline*. (*c*) In *fort.*, the inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work. See cut under *parapet*. 3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a scalar function of a vector, relatively to that of the variable, in the direction in which this change is a maximum.—**Banquette slope**, in *fort.* See *banquette*.—**Exterior slope**, in *fort.* See *exterior*.—**Inside slope**, in *coal-mining*, a slope inside the mine. See *incline*, 3. [Pennsylvania.]—**Interior slope**, in *fort.* See *interior*.

slope (slōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sloped*, ppr. *sloping*. [< *slope*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bend down; direct obliquely; incline; slant.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 57.

He *slop'd* his flight
To blest Arabia's Meads.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 52.

2. To form with a slope or obliquity, as in gardening, fortification, and the like, and in tailoring and dressmaking: as, to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting.—**Slope arms** (*milit.*), a command in manual exercise to carry the rifle obliquely on the shoulder.—**To slope the standard** (*milit.*), to dip or lower the standard: a form of salute.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take an oblique direction; be inclined; descend or ascend in a slanting direction; slant.

Betwixt the midst and these the gods assigned
Two habitable seats for human kind,
And 'cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 328.

Many a night from yonder ivied casement, ere I went to rest,
Did I look on great Orion, *sloping* slowly to the west.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. To run away; decamp; elope; disappear suddenly. [Slang.]

slope† (slōp), *adv.* [< *slope*, *a.* Cf. *aslope*.] Slantingly; aslant; aslope; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel to his charge
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now raised
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun.
Milton, P. L., iv. 591.

sloped (slōpt), *a.* [Cf. *slope*, *slip*¹.] Decayed with dampness; rotten: said of potatoes and pease. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slope-level (slōp'lev'el), *n.* Same as *batter-level*.

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slopely (slōp'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *sloaply;* < *slope* + *-ly*[2].] Aslope; aslant.

The next [circle] which there beneath it *sloaply* slides,
And his fair Hindges from the World's divides
Twice twelue Degrees, is call'd the Zodiack.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

slopeness (slōp'nes), *n.* Declivity; obliquity; slant.

The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 48.

slopewise (slōp'wiz), *adv.* [< *slope* + *-wise*.] Obliquely; so as to slope or be sloping.

The Weare is a frith, reaching *slope-wise* through the Ose, from the land to low-water marke.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

slop-hopper (slop'hop″ėr), *n.* The tilting-basin of a water-closet or closet-sink.

slop-hoset†, *n.* Same as *slop*[2], 2.

Payre of *sloppe hoses*, braiettes a marinier.
Palsgrave, p. 251.

slopingly (slō'ping-li), *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely; with a slope. *Bailey.*

slopingness (slō'ping-nes), *n.* The state of sloping. *Bailey.*

slop-jar (slop'jär), *n.* A jar used to receive slops or dirty water.

slop-molding (slop'mōl″ding), *n.* In *brick-making*, a method of molding in which the mold is dipped in water before it is charged with clay, to prevent the clay from adhering to the mold. Compare *pallet-molding*.

slop-pail (slop'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops or soiled water.

sloppiness (slop'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sloppy; plashiness.

slopping (slop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slop*[1], *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process of blending the materials of a mass of clay, and rendering it homogeneous, by dividing the mass repeatedly into two parts, and throwing these together, each time in a different direction.

sloppy (slop'i), *a.* [< *slop*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Wet from slopping; covered with slops; muddy.

Idlers, playing cards or dominoes on the *sloppy*, beery tables. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

2. Loose; slovenly.

The country has made up its mind that its public elementary schools shall teach a great number of sciences and languages in an elementary and *sloppy* way.
The Academy, March 29, 1890, p. 218.

slop-room (slop'röm), *n.* In the British navy, the room on board a man-of-war where clothing and small stores are kept and issued.

slopseller (slop'sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells slops, or ready-made clothes, especially cheap and common clothes: used when such clothes were of indifferent quality. [Colloq.]

slop-shop (slop'shop), *n.* A shop where slops, or ready-made clothes, are sold. See *slopseller*. [Colloq.]

slop-work (slop'wėrk), *n.* **1.** The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing for sale ready-made. —**2.** The cheap clothing so made.—**3.** Hence, any work done superficially or poorly.

slop-worker (slop'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who does slop-work.

The little sleeping *slop-worker* who had pricked her finger so. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. ix.

slopy (slō'pi), *a.* [< *slope* + *-y*[1].] Sloping; inclined; oblique.

slosh (slosh), *n.* [A form intermediate between *slash*[2] and *slush:* see *slash*[2], *slush*.] **1.** Same as *slush*, 1.—**2.** A watery mess; something gulped down. [Colloq.]

An unsophisticated frontiersman who lives on bar-meat and corn-cake washed down with a generous *slosh* of whisky. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

slosh (slosh), *v. i.* [< *slosh*, *n.* Cf. *slash*[2], *slush*, *v.*] **1.** To flounder in slush or soft mud.

On we went, dripping and *sloshing*, and looking very like men that had been turned back by the Royal Humane Society as being incurably drowned. *Kinglake*, Eothen, ii.

2. To go about recklessly or carelessly. [Slang.]

Saltonstall made it his business to walk backward and forward through the crowd, with a big stick in his hand, and knock down every loose man in the crowd. That's what I call *sloshin'* about.
Cairo (Illinois) *Times*, Nov., 1854. (*Bartlett.*)

Why, how you talk! How could their [witches'] charms work till midnight?—and then it's Sunday. Devils don't *slosh* around much of a Sunday.
S. L. Clemens, Tom Sawyer, p. 67.

slosh-wheel (slosh'hwēl), *n.* A trammel or trammel-wheel.

sloshy (slosh'i), *a.* [< *slosh* + *-y*[1].] Same as *slushy*.

slot[1] (slot), *n.* [Also in some senses *slote, sloat;* < ME. *slot, slotte,* < D. *slot*, a bolt, lock, castle, = OFries. *slot* = MLG. *slot* = OHG. *sloz*, MHG. *sloz, slöz*, G. *schloss*, a bolt, lock, castle, = Sw. Dan. *slut*, close, end (cf. Sw. *slott* = Dan. *slot*, castle); from the verb, OS. **slūtan* (not found in AS.) = D. *sluiten* = OFries. *slūta, skluta* = MLG. *slūten* = OHG. *sliozan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schliessen*, bolt, lock, shut, close, end, = Sw. *sluta* = Dan. *slutte*, shut, close, end, finish (Scand. prob. < LG.); prob. (with initial *s* not in L. and Gr.) = L. *claudere* (in comp. *-cludere*), shut, = Gr. κλείειν, shut: see *close*[1], *close*[2], *clause, exclude, include*, etc., *sluice*, etc.] **1.** The fastening of a door; a bar; a bolt. [Now only provincial.]

And *slottes* irened brake he thare.
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. cvi. 16.

He has means in his hand to open all the *slots* and bars that Satan draws over the door.
Rutherford, Letters, P. iii. ep. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a slat.—**3.** A small piece. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. A castle; a fort.

Thou paydst for building of a *slot*
That wrought thine owne decay.
Riche, Allarme to England (1578). (*Halliwell.*)

slot[2] (slot), *n.* [Also *slote, sloat;* < ME. *slot, slote*, a hollow; prob. ult. < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*), slit: see *slit*[1]. Cf. Sw. *slutt*, a slope, declivity.] A hollow. (*a*) A hollow in a hill or between two ridges. (*b*) A wide ditch. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*†) The hollow of the breast; the pit of the stomach; the epigastrium.

The *slote* of hir slegh brest sleght for to showe,
As any cristall clere, that clene was of hewe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3063.

Thourghe the brene and the breste with his bryghte wapyne
O-slante doune fro the *slote* he slyttes at ones!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

(*d*) In *mach.*, an elongated narrow depression or perforation; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece, for the reception of another piece of similar form, as a key-seat in the eye of a wheel or pulley; an oblong hole or aperture formed throughout the entire thickness of a piece of metal, as for the reception of an adjusting-bolt. See cut under *sheep-shears*. (*e*) In a cable street-railroad, a narrow continuous opening between the rails, through which the grip on the car passes to connect with the traveling cable. (*f*) A trap-door in the stage of a theater. (*g*) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*h*) A hem or casing prepared for receiving a string, as at the mouth of a bag.

slot[2] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [< ME. *slotten;* < *slot*[2], *n.*] **1.** To slit; cut; gash. [Prov. Eng.]

He schokkes owtte a schorte knyfe schethede with silvere,
And scholde have *slottede* hyme in, bot no slyttе happenede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3854.

2. To provide with a slot or groove; hollow out.

A third operation is needed to clear the mortise of the chips after it has been *slotted* out by the chisel.
Ure, Dict., IV. 967.

3. In *coal-mining*, same as *hole*[1], 3 (*b*). [Yorkshire, Eng.]

slot[3] (slot), *n.* [A var. of **sloth*, < ME. *sloth, sluth*, a track, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail in snow or the like: see *sleuth*[2]. For *slot*[3] as related to *sloth*, cf. *height, sight*[1], as related to obs. *highth, sighth*.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot; any such track, trace, or trail.

Often from his [the hart's] feed
The dogs of him do find, or thorough skilful heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, perceives
Where he hath gone to lodge. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii.

The age of a deer is, for the most part, determined by the size and shape of the horns; the experienced forester can also tell by the "*slot*" or "spoor."
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 509.

slot[3] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [< *slot*[3], *n.*] To track by the slot, as deer. Compare *slothound*.

Three stags sturdye wer vnder
Neere the seacost gating, theym *slot* thee clusterus heerd-flock. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 191.

The keeper led us to the spot where he had seen the deer feeding in the early morning, and I soon satisfied myself by *slotting* him that there was no mistake.
The Field, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 218.

slot[4] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [A var. of *slat*[1].] To shut with violence; slam. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

slote (slōt), *n.* Same as *slot*[1], *slot*[2].

sloth[1] (slōth or sloth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sloath, slowth;* < ME. *slouthe, slouthe, sleuth, sleuthe, slewthe;* with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *slāw*, slow (cf. *slǣw*, sloth): see *slow*[1], *a.* *Sloth* stands for *slowth*, as *troth* for *trowth*. Cf. *blowth, growth, lowth*.] **1.** Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This dilatory *sloth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 237.

Wherefore drop thy words in such a *sloth*,
As if thou wert afraid to mingle truth
With thy misfortunes?
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness.

She was so diligent, withouten *slewthe*,
To serve and plesen everich in that place.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 432.

Sloth, like Rust, consumes faster than Labour wears.
Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

3†. A company: said of bears. [Rare.]

A *sloth* of bears. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

4. A South American tardigrade edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidæ:* so called from their slow and apparently awkward or clumsy movements. The slowness of their motions on the ground is the necessary consequence of their disproportioned structure, and particularly of the fact that the feet exhibit a conformation resembling that of clubfoot in man—a disposition of the carpal and tarsal joints highly useful in climbing. Sloths live on trees, and never remove from one until they have stripped it of every leaf. They are helpless when on the ground, and seem at home only on trees, suspended beneath the branches, along which they are sometimes observed to travel from tree to tree with considerable celerity. The female produces a single young one at a birth, which she carries about with her until it is able to climb. Sloths are confined to the wooded regions of tropical America, extending northward into Mexico. At least 12 species are described, but the true number is fewer. All have three toes on the hind feet, but some have only two on the fore feet, whence the obvious distinction of *three-toed* and *two-toed* sloths (a distinction even more strongly marked in the anatomy of these animals) warranted a division of the family into bradypods (*Bradypodinæ*) and cholopodines (*Cholopodinæ*). Most sloths belong to the former group, and these have the general name *ai*. The best-known of these is the collared three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*, with a sort of mane. The unau or two-toed sloth, *Cholopus didactylus*, inhabits Brazil; it is entirely covered with long coarse woolly hair. (See cut under *Cholopus*.) A second and quite distinct species of this genus, *C. hoffmanni*, inhabits Central America. (See *Tardigrada*, 1.) The name is apparently a translation of the Portuguese word *preguiça* (Latin *pigritia*), slowness, slothfulness. See the quotation.

Here [in Brazil] is a Beast so slow in motion that in fifteen days he cannot go further than a man can throw a stone; whence the Portugals call it Pigritia.
S. Clarke, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 282.

5. One of the gigantic fossil gravigrade edentates, as a megatherium or mylodon. See cut under *Mylodon*.—**Australian sloth.** Same as *koala*.—**Bengal sloth**, the slow lemur or slow loris.—**Ceylon sloth**, the slow loris.—**Giant** or **gigantic sloth.** See def. 5.—**Native sloth** (of Australia). Same as *koala*.—**Ursine sloth**, the aswail or sloth-bear. See cut under *aswail*.=**Syn. 2.** Indolence, inertness, torpor, lumpishness. See *idle*.

sloth[1]†, *v.* [< ME. *slewthen*, < *slewthe*, sloth: see *sloth*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be idle or slothful. *Gower.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To delay.

Yn whych mater ye shall do me ryght singler plesyr, and that thys be not *slewthed*, for taryeng drawth perell.
Paston Letters, I. 175.

sloth[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleuth*[2].

sloth-animalcule (slōth'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Arctisca, Macrobiotidæ*, and *Tardigrada*, 2.

sloth-bear (slōth'bār), *n.* The aswail. See *Melursus*, and cut under *aswail*.

slothful (slōth'- or sloth'fúl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *slowthfull, slouthfull, slewthfull;* < *sloth*[1] + *-ful*.] Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

=**Syn.** *Lazy, Sluggish*, etc. (see *idle*), slack, supine, torpid.

slothfully (slōth'- or sloth'fúl-i), *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

slothfulness (slōth'- or sloth'fúl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slothful; the indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

sloth-monkey (slōth'mung″ki), *n.* The slow loris; a slow lemur.

slothound (slot'hound), *n.* [< *slot*[3] + *hound*. Cf. *sleuth-hound*.] Same as *sleuth-hound*. [Scotch.]

Misfortunes which track my footsteps like *slot-hounds*.
Scott.

slotten (slot'n), *p. a.* [A dialectal variant of the past participle of *slit*[1].] Divided. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slotter[1] (slot'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *sloteren;* cf. *slodder, slatter*.] **I.** *trans.* To foul; bespatter with filth.

Than awght the sawle of synfulle withinne
Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* that in synne.
Hampole, MS. Bowes, p. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* To eat noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

slotter[1] (slot'ėr), *n.* [< *slotter*[1], *v.*] Filth; nastiness. [Prov. Eng.]

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slotter[2] (slot'ėr), *n.* Same as *slotting-machine*. *The Engineer.*

slotteryt (slot'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slotter*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Foul; wet. *Imp. Dict.*

slotting (slot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slot*[2], *v.*] **1.** The operation of making slots.—**2.** In *coal-mining*, coal cut away in the process of holing or slotting. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

slotting-auger (slot'ing-â'gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

slotting-machine (slot'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *metal-working*, a power-machine for cutting slots in metal. One type of machine resembles a planer, the cutting-tool having a vertical motion, with slow stroke and quick return. The work, placed on the table, is fed to the machine. Another type, called a *slot-drilling machine*, forms elongated holes by drilling. There is also a slotting-machine for making mortises in wood, which is also called a *slot-boring machine*.

slouch (slouch), *v.* [An assibilated form of early mod. E. **slouke* or **sloke* (cf. *slouch*, *n.*); related to E. dial. *slock*, loose, Icel. *slökr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb represented by Sw. Norw. *sloka*, droop, LG. freq. *slukkern*, be slack or loose (cf. Sw. *slokörig*, having drooping ears, *slokig*, hanging, slouching, Dan. *slukøret*, crest-fallen, lit. having drooping ears, LG. *slukk*, melancholy); ult. a variant of *slug:* see *slug*[1]. As a mainly dial. word, *slouch* in its various uses is scantly recorded in early writings.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To droop; hang down loosely.

Even the old hat looked smarter; . . . instead of *slouching* backward or forward on the Laird's head, as it happened to be thrown on, it was adjusted with a knowing inclination over one eye.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

2. To have a clownish or loose ungainly gait, manner, or attitude; walk, sit, or pose in an awkward or loutish way.

In a few minutes his . . . figure was seen *slouching* up the ascent. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 374.

II. *trans.* To depress; cause to hang down.

A young fellow, with a sailor's cap *slouched* over his face, sprung on the scaffold, and cut the rope by which the criminal was suspended. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, iii.

slouch (slouch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slowch;* earlier, without assibilation, *slouke*, **sloke*, < Icel. *slökr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb.] **1.** An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; an ungainly clown.

A *Slouke*, iners, ertia, ignarus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), col. 217.

Slowch, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears.
MS. Gloss. (*Halliwell.*)

I think the idle *slouch*
Be fallen asleep in the barn, he stays so long.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 5.

2. A drooping or depression of the head or of some other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

He stands erect; his *slouch* becomes a walk;
He steps right onward, martial in his air.
Cowper, Task, iv. 639.

3. A depression or hanging down; a droop: as, his hat had a *slouch* over his eyes.—**4.** A slouch-hat. [Colloq.]—**5.** An inefficient or useless person or thing: usually with a negative, in praise: as, he's no *slouch;* it's no *slouch*, I tell you. [Slang.]

slouch-hat (slouch'hat), *n.* A hat of soft material, especially one with a broad and flexible brim.

Middle-aged men in *slouch hats* lounge around with hungry eyes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 38.

slouchily (slou'chi-li), *adv.* In a slouching manner.

slouchiness (slou'chi-nes), *n.* The character or appearance of being slouchy; a slouchy attitude or posture.

slouching (slou'ching), *p. a.* **1.** Hanging down; drooping.

He had a long, strong, uncouth body; rather rough-hewn *slouching* features. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 85.

2. Awkward, heavy, and dragging, as in carriage or gait.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby. *Chesterfield.*

The shepherd with a slow and *slouching* walk, timed by the walk of grazing beasts, moved aside, as if unwillingly. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

slouchy (slou'chi), *a.* [< *slouch* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to slouch; somewhat slouching.

They looked *slouchy*, listless, torpid — an ill-conditioned crew. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 58.

Looking like a *slouchy* country bumpkin.
The Century, XXV. 176.

slough[1] (slou), *n.* [In the second sense spelled *slue*, *slew*, *sloo;* < ME. *slough*, *slogh*, *slo*, *slow*, *sloh*, < AS. *slōh*, *slōg*, a slough; prob. of Celtic origin: < Ir. *sloc*, a pit, hollow, pitfall (cf. *slugpholl*, a whirlpool), = Gael. *sloc*, a pit, den, grave, pool, gutter (cf. *slugaid*, a slough, or deep miry place, *slugan*, a whirlpool, gulf), < Ir. *slugaim*, I swallow, Gael. *sluig*, swallow, absorb, devour; cf. W. *llawg*, a gulp, < *llawcio*, gulp, gorge. These forms are prob. akin to LG. *sluken* = OHG. **sluccnōn*, MHG. *slucken*, *sluchen*, swallow, sob, hiccup, G. *schlucken*, swallow, = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow; cf. Dan. *sluge*, throat, gullet, a ravine, = Norw. *sluk*, the throat, gullet, = MHG. *slūch*, the throat, a pit; ME. *sloffynge*, devouring; cf. Gr. λίζειν, λυγγάνειν, hiccup, sob.] **1.** A hole full of deep mud or mire; a quagmire of considerable depth and comparatively small extent of surface.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the *sloh* sterue,
Shal neuere spir springen vp.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 179.

So soon as I came beyond Eton, they threw me off from behind one of them, in a *slough* of mire.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 60.

This miry *slough* is such a place as cannot be mended; it is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run, and therefore it is called the *Slough* of Despond.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

To the centre of its pulpy gorge the greedy *slough* was heaving, and sullenly grinding its weltering jaws among the flags and the sedges.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxxv.

2 (slö). A marshy hollow; a reedy pond; also, a long shallow ravine, or open creek, which becomes partly or wholly dry in summer. [Western U. S.]

The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *sleus*. These pools and *sleus* are favorite breeding-places for water-fowl.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh*.

slough[2] (sluf), *n.* [Sc. *sloch;* < ME. *slouh*, *slow*, *slughe*, *sloke*, *slouze* (also, later, *slougth*), skin of a snake; cf. Sw. dial. *slug* = Norw. *slo* = MHG. *slūch*, a skin, snake-skin, G. *schlauch*, a skin, bag; appar. connected with LG. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken*, G. *schlucken* = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow: see *slough*[1]. These words are connected by some with Sw. dial. *slur*, a covering, = LG. *slu*, *sluwe*, a husk, covering, the pod of a bean or pea, husk of a nut, = MD. *sloove*, a veil, a skin, *slooven*, cover one's head, = G. dial. *schlaube*, a shell, husk, slough, akin to E. *sleeve:* see *sleeve*[1].] **1.** The skin of a serpent, usually the cast skin; also, any part of an animal that is naturally shed or molted; a cast; an exuvium.

The snake roll'd in a flowering bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 229.

2. In *pathol.*, a dead part of tissue which separates from the surrounding living tissue, and is cast off in the act of sloughing.

The basest of mankind,
From scalp to sole one *slough* and crust of sin.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. A husk. [Prov. Eng.]

The skin or *slough* of fruit.
Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon (under δέρμα).

slough[2] (sluf), *v.* [< *slough*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come off as a slough: often with *off*. (*a*) To be shed, cast, molted, or exuviated, as the skin of a snake. (*b*) To separate from the sound flesh; come off as a slough, or detached mass of necrosed tissue.

A limited traumatic gangrene is to be treated as an ordinary *sloughing* wound. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 529.

2. To cast off a slough.

This Gardiner turn'd his coat in Henry's time:
The serpent that hath *slough'd* will *slough* again.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

Sloughing phagedena. Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

II. *trans.* To cast off as a slough; in *pathol.*, to throw off, as a dead mass from an ulcer or a wound.

Like a serpent, we *slough* the worn-out skin.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 152.

slough[3]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *slow*[1].

sloughing (sluf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slough*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of casting or shedding the skin, shell, hair, feathers, and the like; a molt; ecdysis.—**2.** The act or process of separation of dead from living tissue.

sloughy[1] (slou'i), *a.* [< *slough*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of sloughs; miry.

Low ground, . . . and *sloughy* underneath.
Swift, Drapier's Letters, vii.

sloughy[2] (sluf'i), *a.* [< *slough*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or resembling a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living tissue.

slouth†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sloth*[1].

Slovak (slō-vak'), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowak;* < Slovak (Bohem.) *Slowak;* connected with *Slav*, *Slavonic*, *Slovenian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slovaks.

II. *n.* **1.** A member of a Slavic race dwelling chiefly in northern Hungary and the adjoining part of Moravia.—**2.** The language of this race: a dialect of Czechish.

Slovakian (slō-vak'i-an), *a.* [< *Slovak* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Slovaks or to their language.

Slovakish (slō-vak'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowakisch;* as *Slovak* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *Slovakian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Slovak*, 2.

sloven[1] (sluv'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sloven*, *slovyn*, *sloveyne;* < MD. *slof*, *sloef*, a careless man, a sloven; cf. *sloeren*, play the sloven, *slof*, neglect, *slof*, an old slipper, *sloffen*, draggle with slippers; LG. *sluf*, slovenly, *sluffen*, *sluffern*, be careless, *sluffen*, go about in slippers; G. *schlumpe*, a slut, slattern, *schlumpen*, draggle, akin to LG. *slupen* = G. *schlüpfen*, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slapach*, slovenly, *slopag*, a slut.] **1.** A person who is careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness; a person who is habitually negligent of neatness and order; also, a careless and lazy person. *Sloven* is given in the older grammars as the masculine correlative of *slut;* but the words have no connection, and the relation, such as it is, is accidental. *Slut*, as now used, is much stronger and more offensive.

A *slouen*, sordidus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

They answer that by Jerome nothing can be gathered but only that the ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

That negligent *sloven*
Had shut out the Pasty on shutting his oven.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2†. A knave; a rascal.

From thens nowe .xxiiij. myle[s] lyeth the great towne Meli[n]da, and they be frendes, and there be many *slouenes* and fell people out of Geneen.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

Sloven[2], *n.* Same as *Slovene*.

Slovene (slō-vēn'), *n.* [< ML. *Slovenus*, *Sclavenus* = MGr. Σκλαβηνός, Σκλαυηνός = OBulg. *Slovienинъ* = Russ. *Slavyaninъ*, Slav: see *Slav*, *Slavonic*.] A member of a Slavic race chiefly resident in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of the Maritime Territory and Hungary.

The *Slovenes* must banish from their vocabulary such words as farba (farbe). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 150.

Slovenian (slō-vē'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slovene* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Slovenes, or to their language.

II. *n.* **1.** A Slovene.—**2.** The language of the Slovenes: a Slavic tongue, most nearly allied to the languages of the Serbo-Croatian group.

Slovenish (slō-vē'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slovene* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Slovenian*.

slovenliness (sluv'n-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being slovenly; negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness; also, negligence or carelessness generally.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenlinesse* in God's service, (in too many) have not been guilty of the increase of profanenesse amongst us.
Bp. Hall, The Remonstrants' Defence.

Those southern landscapes which seem divided between natural grandeur and social *slovenliness*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xviii.

slovenly (sluv'n-li), *a.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; lazy; negligent: of persons: as, a *slovenly* man.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly*, lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Wanting neatness or tidiness; loose; negligent; careless: of things: as, a *slovenly* dress.

His [Wyclif's] style is everywhere coarse and *slovenly*.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 366.

=**Syn.** Untidy, dowdy, heedless, careless.

slovenly (sluv'n-li), *adv.* [< *slovenly*, *a.*] In a slovenly manner; negligently; carelessly.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.* (*Johnson.*)

slovennesst (sluv'n-nes), *n.* Same as *slovenliness*. [Rare.]

Happy Dunstan himself, if guilty of no greater fault, which could be no sin (nor properly a *slovennesse*) in an infant. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. v. 43. (*Davies.*)

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slovenous†, *a.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ous.*] Dirty; scurvy.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a *slovenous* trick. *The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin.* (*Nares.*)

slovenry (sluv'n-ri), *n.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ry.*] Neglect of order, neatness, or cleanliness; untidiness; slovenliness.

Slouenrie, sordities. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 106.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd, . . .
And time hath worn us into *slovenry*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 114.

Never did *Slovenry* more misbecome
Nor more confute its nasty self than here.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 162.

slovenwood (sluv'n-wůd), *n.* [A perversion of *southernwood.*] The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.* [Prov. Eng.]

slow[1] (slō), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *slaw;* < ME. *slowe, slow, slouh, sloughe, sclowh, slawe, slaw, slau,* < AS. *slāw,* slow, = OS. *slēu* = MD. *sleew, slee,* D. *sleeuw* = MLG. *slē,* LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēo, slēw,* MHG. *slē,* G. dial. *schlēw, schlēch, schlō* = Icel. *sljór* = Sw. *slö* = Dan. *slör,* blunt, dull. There is a vague resemblance and common suggestion in the series *slip*[1], *slide, slink*[1], *slouch, slug*[1], etc., to which *slow*[1] may be added. Hence *sloth*[1]. Cf. *sloe.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Taking a long time to move or go a short distance; not quick in motion; not rapid: as, a *slow* train; a *slow* messenger.

Saturne is *sloughe* and litille mevynge; for he taryethe, to make his turn be the 12 Signes, 30 Zeer.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 162.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived
In Eden. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 110.

For here forlorn and lost I tread,
With fainting steps and *slow*.
Goldsmith, The Hermit.

Pursued the swallow o'er the meads
With scarce a *slower* flight.
Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily.

2. Not happening in a short time; spread over a comparatively long time; gradual: as, a *slow* change; the *slow* growth of arts.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced
Like change on sea and land. *Milton*, P. L., x. 692.

Wisdom there, and truth,
Not shy, as in the world, and to be won
By *slow* solicitation. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 116.

I wonder'd at the bounteous hours,
The *slow* result of winter showers.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; used absolutely, not quick to comprehend; dull-witted.

I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue. Ex. iv. 10.

O fools, and *slow* of heart to believe. Luke xxiv. 25.

Give it me, for I am *slow* of study.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 69.

Things that are, are not,
As the mind answers to them, or the heart
Is prompt, or *slow*, to feel.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Slow as James was, he could not but see that this was mere trifling. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

4. Tardy; dilatory; sluggish; slothful.

Yuel seruaunt and *slowe*, wistist thou that I repe wher I sewe nat? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxv. 26.

The fated sky
Gives us free scope, only doth backward pull
Our *slow* designs when we ourselves are dull.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 234.

The Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe.
Dryden.

5. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

Thou art a God . . . *slow* to anger, and of great kindness. Neh. ix. 17.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding. Prov. xiv. 29.

6. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time: as, the clock or watch is *slow.*—**7.** Dull; lacking spirit; deficient in liveliness or briskness: used of persons or things: as, the entertainment was very *slow.* [Colloq.]

Major Pendennis . . . found the party was what you young fellows call very *slow*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlix.

The girls I love now vote me *slow*—
How dull the boys who once seem'd witty!
Perhaps I'm growing old, I know
I'm still romantic, more 's the pity.
F. Locker, Reply to a Letter.

Slow coach, a person who is slow or lumbering in movement; one who is deficient in quickness, smartness, or energy; a dawdler; hence, one who is mentally sluggish; one who is not progressive. [Colloq.]

I daresay the girl you are sending will be very useful to us; our present one is a very *slow coach*.
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 114.

Slow lemur, slow lemuroid, a lemur or lemuroid quadruped of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, of which there are four genera, two Asiatic, *Nycticebus* and *Loris*, and two African, *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus* (see these technical words, and *angwantibo, potto*); specifically, the slow loris. —**Slow loris**, a slow lemur, the slow-paced lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*, or *Loris stenops*, also called *Bengal* and *Ceylon sloth*. It is scarcely as large as a sloth, is nocturnal and arboreal, and very slow and sedate in its movements. It sleeps during the day clinging to the branch of a tree, and by night prowls about after its prey, which consists of small birds and quadrupeds, eggs, and insects. The name *slow loris* was given in antithesis to *slender loris*, when both these animals were placed in the same genus *Loris*. See *Nycticebus.*—**Slow movement**, in *music*, that movement of a sonata or symphony which is in slow tempo, usually adagio, andante, or largo. It ordinarily follows the first movement, and precedes the minuet or scherzo.—**Slow music**, soft and mournful music slowly played by an orchestra to accompany a pathetic scene: as, the heroine dies to *slow music.*—**Slow nervous fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Syn. 1.** Delaying, lingering, deliberate.—**3** and **4.** Heavy, inert, lumpish.—**1-4.** *Slow, Tardy, Dilatory.* *Slow* and *tardy* represent either a fact in external events or an element of character; *dilatory* only the latter. *Dilatory* expresses that disposition or habit by which one is once or generally slow to go about what ought to be done. See *idle.*

II.† *n.* A sluggard.

Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle know the *slow*. *MS. Douce*, 52. (*Halliwell.*)

slow[1] (slō), *adv.* [< *slow*[1], *a.*] Slowly. [Poetical or colloq.]

How *slow*
This old moon wanes!
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty depress'd.
Johnson, London, l. 177.

slow[1] (slō), *v.* [< ME. **slowen*, < AS. *slāwian* (= OHG. *slēwēn*, MHG. *slēwen* = Dan. *slöre*), be slow, < *slāw*, slow: see *slow*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become slow; slacken in speed.

The pulse quickens at first, then *slows*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 773.

The boat *slowed* in to the pier.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xiii.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make slow; delay; retard.

Par. Now do you know the reason of this haste.
Fri. I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 16.

Though the age
And death of Terah *slow'd* his pilgrimage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

2. To slacken in speed: as, to *slow* a locomotive or a steamer: usually with *up* or *down.*

When ascending rivers where the turns are short, the engine should be *slowed down*. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 554.

slow[2]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *slough*[1].

slow[3] (slō), *n.* [An abbreviated form of *slow-worm*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, a sluggish or slow-paced skink, as the slow-worm or blindworm, *Anguis fragilis;* also, a newt or eft of like character.

slow[4]†. A Middle English preterit of *slay*[1].

slowback (slō'bak), *n.* [< *slow*[1] + *back*[1].] A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [Prov. Eng.]

The *slowbacks* and lazie bones will none of this.
J. Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty (1619), [p. 63. (*Latham.*)

slow-gaited (slō'gā"ted), *a.* Slow in gait; moving slowly; slow-paced; tardigrade.

The ass . . . is very *slow-gaited*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 56.

She went . . . to call the cattle home to be milked, and sauntered back behind the patient *slow-gaited* creatures.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

slowht. A Middle English preterit of *slay*[1].

slow-hound (slō'hound), *n.* [A var. of *sleuth-hound, slothound*, prob. in conformity to *slow*[4].] A sleuth-hound.

Once decided on his course, Hiram pursued his object with the tenacity of a *slow-hound*.
R. B. Kimball, Was he Successful? p. 310.

slowing (slō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slow*[1], *v.*] A lessening of speed; gradually retarded movement; retardation.

She delivered a broadside and, without *slowing*, ran into the Cumberland's port-bow.
New York Tribune, March 12, 1862.

The pulse showed *slowings* after the exhibition of ergotin. *Nature*, XXX. 212.

slowly† (slō'li), *a.* [< *slow*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Slow.

With *slowly* steps these couple walk'd.
Birth of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 393).

slowly (slō'li), *adv.* [< ME. *slawliche, slawly, slauli;* < *slow*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a slow manner; not quickly or hastily; deliberately; tardily; not rashly or with precipitation.

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon *slowly* carried.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 58.

A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom *slowly* broadens down
From precedent to precedent.
Tennyson, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

slow-match (slō'mach), *n.* A match so composed as to burn very slowly and at a regular fixed rate: it is generally prepared by soaking or boiling rope or cord of some sort in a solution of saltpeter.

slowness (slō'nes), *n.* [< ME. *slowenes, slawnesse;* < *slow*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being slow, in any sense.

slow-paced (slō'pāst), *a.* Moving or advancing slowly; slow-gaited; tardigrade: specifically said of the slow lemur.

Thou great Wrong, that, through the *slow-paced* years,
Didst hold thy millions fettered.
Bryant, Death of Slavery.

slows (slōz), *n.* [Appar. pl. of *slow*[1]: used to describe a torpid condition.] Milk-sickness.

slow-sighted (slō'sī"ted), *a.* Slow to discern.

slow-sure (slō'shör), *a.* Slow and sure. [Poetical and rare.]

Slow-sure Britain's secular might.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

slow-up (slō'up), *n.* The act of slackening speed. [Colloq.]

slow-winged (slō'wingd), *a.* Flying slowly.

O *slow-wing'd* turtle! shall a buzzard take thee?
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 208.

slow-witted (slō'wit"ed), *a.* Mentally sluggish; dull.

The description of the Emperour, viz. . . . for qualitie simple and *slowe-witted*.
Protest of Merchants Trading to Muscovy (Ellis's Lit. [Letters, p. 79).

slow-worm (slō'wèrm), *n.* [Also *sloe-worm* (simulating *sloe*, "because it vseth to creepe and live on sloe-trees," Minsheu); < ME. *sloworme, slowurm, slowurme, slaworme,* < AS. *slāwyrm, slāwerm* (not **slāw-wyrme*, as in Somner, or **slāw-wyrm*, as in Lye), a slow-worm (glossing L. *regulus stellio* and *spalangius*), = Sw. (transposed) *orm-slå* = Norw. *orm-slo*, a slow-worm; prob. < **slā*, contr. of **slaha*, lit. 'smiter' (= Sw. *slå* = Norw. *slo*, a slow-worm) (< *slcán* = Sw. *slå* = Norw. *slaa*, strike) + *wyrm*, worm: see *slay*[1] and *worm.* The word has been confused in popular etym. with *slow*[1], as if < *slow*[1] + *worm;* hence the false AS. forms above mentioned, and the present spelling.] A scincoid lizard of the family *Anguidæ*: same as *blindworm.* Also *slow.* See cut under *Anguis.*

The pretty little *slow-worms* that are not only harmless, but seem to respond to gentle and kindly treatment.
A. Jessopp, Arcady, ii.

sloyd, *n.* See *sloid.*

slub[1] (slub), *n.* [Cf. *slab*[2], *slob*[2].] Loose mud; mire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slub[2] (slub), *n.* [Also *slobber, slubbing;* origin uncertain; cf. *slubber*[2].] Wool slightly twisted preparatory to spinning, usually that which has been carded.

slub[2] (slub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slubbed*, ppr. *slubbing.* [< *slub*[2], *n.*] To twist slightly after carding, so as to prepare for spinning: said of woolen yarn.

slubber[1] (slub'èr), *v.* [Also *slobber;* < ME. *slobberen,* < D. *slobberen*, lap, sup up, = MLG. *slubberen*, LG. *slubbern*, lap, sip, = G. (dial.) *schlubbern* = Dan. *slubbre*, slobber, = Sw. dial. *slubbra*, be disorderly, slubber, slobber; freq. of a verb seen in Sw. dial. *slubba*, mix up liquids in a slovenly way, be careless. Cf. *slobber*[1], *slabber*[1], *slop*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To daub; stain; sully; soil; obscure.

You must therefore be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 227.

Pompey I overthrew; what did that get me?
The *slubber'd* name of an authoriz'd enemy.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

2. To do in a slovenly, careless manner, or with unbecoming haste; slur over. [Rare.]

Slubber not business for my sake.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8. 39.

If a marriage should be thus *slubbered* up in a play, ere almost any body had taken notice you were in love, the spectators would take it to be but ridiculous.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, v. 5.

II. *intrans.* To act or proceed in a slovenly, careless, or hurried manner. [Rare.]

Which answers also are to be done, not in a huddling or *slubbering* fashion—gaping or scratching the head, or spitting, even in the midst of their answer—but gently and plausibly, thinking what they say.
G. Herbert, Country Parson, vi.

slubber[1] (slub'èr), *n.* [< *slubber*[1], *v.*] Any viscous substance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slubber[2] (slub'èr), *v. t.* [Cf. *slub*[2].] To dress (wool). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slubber[2] (slub'èr), *n.* [Also *slobber;* cf. *slubber*[3].] Half-twined or ill-twined woolen thread. *Jamieson.*

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slubber[3] (slub'ėr), *n.* [< *slub*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who slubs or who manages a slubbing-machine. —2. A slubbing-machine.

slubberdegullion (slub″ėr-dē-gul'yon), *n.* [Also *slabberdegullion*; < *slubber*[1] or *slabber*[1] + *-de-*, insignificant or as in *hobbledehoy*, + *gullion*, var. of *cullion*, a base fellow. Cf. *slubberer*, a mischievous, meddling person; Dan. *slubbert*, a scamp.] A contemptible creature; a base, foul wretch. [Low.]

> Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,
> He may weep without the help of an onyon,
> He 's an oxe and an asse, and a *slubberdegullion*.
> *Musarum Deliciæ* (1656), p. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

> Quoth she, "Although thou hast deserv'd,
> Base *Slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd
> As thou didst vow to deal with me,
> If thou hadst got the victory."
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 886.

slubberer (slub'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slubber*[1] + *-er*[1].] A mischievous, meddling person; a turbulent man. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

slubberingly (slub'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slovenly or hurried and careless manner. [Rare.]

> And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhime.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxi.

slubbing (slub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slub*[2], *v.*] Same as *slub*[2].

> *Slubbings* intended for warp-yarn must be more twisted than those for weft. *Ure*, Dict., III. 1167.

slubbing-billy (slub'ing-bil'i), *n.* An early form of the slubbing-machine.

slubbing-machine (slub'ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *wool-spinning*, a machine used for imparting a slight twist to rovings, to give them the needed strength for working them in the subsequent operations of drawing and spinning.

slucet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sluice*.

sluckabed (sluk'a-bed), *n.* A dialectal form of *slugabed*.

slud (slud), *n.* [Cf. *sludge*.] Wet mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sludge (sluj), *n.* [A var. of *slutch* (as *grudge* of *grutch*), this being a var. of *slitch*, *sleech*: see *slutch*, *sleech*. Cf. *slud* and *slush*.] 1. Mud; mire.

> A draggled mawkin, thou,
> That tends her bristled grunters in the *sludge*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

> The same arrangement [for separating liquid from solid matter] is in use for dealing with sewage *sludge*.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 7111.

2. A pasty mixture of snow or ice and water; half-melted snow; slush.

> The snow of yesterday has surrounded us with a pasty *sludge*; but the young ice continues to be our most formidable opponent. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 82.

3. In *mining*, the fine powder produced by the action of the drill or borer in a bore-hole, when mixed with water, as is usually the case in large and deep bore-holes. The powder when dry is often called *bore-meal*.—4. Refuse from various operations, as from the washing of coal; also, refuse acid and alkali solutions from the agitators, in the refining of crude petroleum: sometimes used, but incorrectly, as the equivalent of *slimes*, or the very finely comminuted material coming from the stamps. See *slime*, 3. —**Sludge acid**, acid which has been used for the purification of petroleum.

sludge-door (sluj'dōr), *n.* An opening in a steam-boiler through which the deposited matter can be removed.

sludge-hole (sluj'hōl), *n.* Same as *sludge-door*.

sludger (sluj'ėr), *n.* [< *sludge* + *-er*[1].] A cylinder, with a valve at the end, for removing the sludge from a bore-hole; a sand-pump, shell, or shell-pump.

sludging (sluj'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **sludge*, v., < *sludge*, *n.*] In *hydraul. engin.*, the operation of filling the cracks caused by the contraction of clay in embankments with mud sufficiently wet to run freely. *E. H. Knight.*

sludgy (sluj'i), *a.* [< *sludge* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sludge; miry; slushy.

> The warm, copious rain falling on the snow was at first absorbed and held back, . . . until the whole mass of snow was saturated and became *sludgy*. *The Century*, XL. 499.

slue[1] (slö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slued*, ppr. *sluing*. [Also *slew*; cf. E. dial. *sluer*, *slewer*, give way, fall down, slide down; perhaps for **snue*, < Icel. *snúa*, bend, turn, = Dan. *sno*, twist, twine.] **I.** *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place.—2. To turn or twist about: often followed by *round* and used reflexively.

> They laughed and *slued themselves round*.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxviii.

> Bang went gun number two, and, again, gun number three, as fast as they could load and *slue* the piece *round*.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 376.

II. *intrans.* To turn about; turn or swing round: often followed by *round*.

> Vessels . . . *sluing* on their heels.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

slue[1] (slö), *n.* [< *slue*[1], *v.*] The turning of a body upon an axis within its figure: as, he gave his chair a *slue* to the left.

slue[2], *n.* A variant spelling (also *slew*, *sloo*) of *slough*[1] in its second pronunciation.

slue[3] (slö), *n.* [Also *slew*; origin obscure.] A considerable quantity: as, if you want wood, there 's a *slue* of it on the pavement. [Slang.]

slued (slöd), *a.* [Also *slewed*; prop. pp. of *slue*[1], *v.*] Slightly drunk. [Cant.]

> He came into our place at night to take her home; rather *slued*, but not much. *Dickens.*

sluer (slö'ėr), *n.* [< *slue*[1] + *-er*[1].] The steerer in a whaleboat. Also *slewer*.

slue-rope (slö'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

slug[1] (slug), *v.* [Also dial. **sluck* (in *sluckabed*, var. of *slugabed*); < ME. *sluggen*, **sloggen*, a var. of **slukken*, **slokken* = LG. **slukken*, in freq. *slukkern*, be loose, = Norw. *sloka*, go in a heavy, dragging way, = Sw. *sloka*, hang down, droop, = Dan. **sluke*, **sluge* (in comp. *sluk-öret*, with drooping ears); cf. Icel. *slökr* = Norw. *slok*, a slouching fellow. Cf. *slock*[1], *slouch*. The forms are chiefly dialectal, and the senses are involved. Hence *slug*[2], *sluggard*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To be slow, dull, or inert; be lazy; lie abed: said of persons or of things.

> *Sluggyn*, desidio, torpeo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.

> He was not *slugging* all night in a cabin under his mantell. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

II. *trans.* 1. To make sluggish.

> It is still Episcopacie that before all our eyes worsens and *sluggs* the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To hinder; retard.

> They [inquiries into final causes] are indeed but remoras and hinderances to stay and *slug* the ship for farther sailing. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

slug[1] (slug), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slugge*; cf. LG. *slukk*, drooping, downcast: see *slug*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *a.* Slow; sluggish.

> Lord, when we leave the world and come to thee,
> How dull, how *slug* are we!
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 13.

II. *n.* 1. A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; a slow-moving animal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> The *slugge* lokyth to be holpe of God that commawndyth men to waake in the worlde.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

> Thou drone, thou snail, thou *slug*, thou sot!
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 196.

Hence—2. Any slow-moving thing.

> Thus hath Independency, as a little but tite Pinnace, in a short time got the wind of and given a broad-side to Presbytery; which soon grew a *slug*, when once the North-wind ceased to fill its sailes.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 381.

> His rendezvous for his fleete and for all *sluggs* to come to should be between Calais and Dover.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1666.

> A *slug* must be kept going, and an impetuous one [horse] restrained. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 199.

3†. A hindrance; an obstruction.

> Usury . . . doth dull and damp all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

slug[2] (slug), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *slug*[1], *n.*] 1. A terrestrial pulmonate gastropod of one of the families *Limacidæ* and *Arionidæ* and related ones, which has only a rudimentary shell, if any. The species inhabit all the northern temperate regions of the globe, living on the land, and chiefly about decaying wood in forests, gardens, and damp places. Marine nudibranchiate gastropods are called *sea-slugs*. See *sea-slug*, and cut under *Limacidæ*.

> *Slugs*, pinch'd with hunger, smear'd the slimy wall.
> *Churchill*, Prophecy of Famine.

2. Some or any slug-like soft-bodied insect or its larva; a grub: as, the yellow-spotted willow-*slug*, the larva of a saw-fly, *Nematus ventralis*. See *pear-slug*, *rose-slug*, *slug-caterpillar*, *slug-worm*.—3. The trepang or sea-cucumber; any edible holothurian; a sea-slug.—**Burrowing slugs**, the *Testacellidæ*.—**Giant slug**, *Ariolimax columbianus*. It affords a thick tenacious slime, which is used by the Indians to lime humming-birds. [California to Alaska.]—**Oceanic slugs**, the *Phyllirhoidæ*. See cut under *Phyllirhoe*.—**Rough slugs**, slugs of the family *Onchidiidæ*.—**Teneriffe slug**, a slug of the genus *Phosphorax*, which shines at night like the glow-worm.—**True slugs**, slugs of the restricted family *Limacidæ*.—**Water-loving slugs**, the *Onchidiidæ*.

slug[3] (slug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [Also *slog*; prob. ult. a secondary form of *slay*, < AS. *slean* (pret. *slöh*, pl. *slögon*), strike: see *slay*[1].] To strike heavily. Compare *slugger*.

slug[3] (slug), *n.* [< *slug*[3], *v.*] A heavy or forcible blow; a hard hit.

slug[4] (slug), *n.* [Origin uncertain: (*a*) prob. lit. 'a heavy piece,' < *slug*[1], *a.*; otherwise (*b*) < *slug*[2], a snail, from a fancied resemblance; or (*c*) < *slug*[3], *v.*, strike heavily.] 1. A rather heavy piece of crude metal, frequently rounded in form.

> "That is platinum, and it is worth about $150." It was an insignificant looking *slug*, but its weight was impressive and commanded respect.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A bullet not regularly formed and truly spherical, such as were frequently used with smooth-bore guns or old-fashioned rifles. These were sometimes hammered, sometimes chewed into an approximately spherical form.

> For all the words that came from gullets,
> If long, were *slugs*; if short ones, bullets.
> *Cotton*, Burlesque, Upon the Great Frost.

> I took four muskets, and loaded them with two *slugs* and five small bullets each. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, xvi.

Hence—(*b*) Any projectile of irregular shape, as one of the pieces constituting mitraille. (*c*) A thick blank of type-metal made to separate lines of print and to show a line of white space; also, such a piece with a number or word, to be used temporarily as a direction or marking for any purpose, as in newspaper composing-rooms the distinctive number placed at the beginning of a compositor's "take," to mark it as his work. Thin blanks are known as *leads*. All blanks thicker than one sixteenth of an inch are known as *slugs*, and are called by the names of their proper type-bodies: as, nonpareil *slugs*; pica *slugs*. (*d*) In *metal.*, a mass of partially roasted ore. (*e*) A lump of lead or other heavy metal carried in the hand by ruffians as a weapon of attack. It is sometimes attached to the wrist by a cord or thong: in that case it is called a *slung-shot*. [Vulgar.] (*f*) A hatters' heating iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*g*) A gold coin of the value of fifty dollars, privately issued in San Francisco during the mining excitement of 1849. Round slugs were very rare, the octagonal or hexagonal form being usual.

> An interesting reminder of early days in California, in the shape of a round fifty-dollar *slug* . . . But fifty of these round fifty-dollar pieces were issued when orders came from the East prohibiting private coinage.
> *San Francisco Bulletin*, May 10, 1890.

2. A stunted horn. Compare *scur*[2].

> The late Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, . . . in the "Short Introductory Notes on Some of the Principal Breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs," . . . says: "Occasionally some have small *slugs* or stumps, which are not attixed to the skull." Dr. Fleming, 1812, wrote similarly about the existence of these "*slugs*" then, and is quoted by Boyd-Dawkins as evidence of the last appearances in this ancient breed of a reminiscence of its former character.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 794.

slug[4] (slug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [< *slug*[4], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun. [Rare.]

II. *intrans.* In *gun.*, to assume the sectional shape of the bore when fired: said of a bullet slightly larger than the bore.

slug[5] (slug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a loop made in a rope for convenience in descending a shallow shaft, the miner putting his leg through the loop, by which he is supported while being lowered by the man at the windlass.

slugabed (slug'a-bed), *n.* [Also dial. *sluckabed*; < *slug*[1] + *abed*.] One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard.

> Why, lamb! why, lady! fie, you *slug-a-bed!*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 2.

> Get up, sweet *slug-a-bed*, and see
> The dew-bespangling herb and tree.
> *Herrick*, Corinna's going a Maying.

slug-caterpillar (slug'kat'ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* One of the footless slug-like larvæ of the bombycid moths of the family *Limacodidæ*. Some of the slug-caterpillars are also stinging-caterpillars. See *stinging-caterpillar*. Compare *slug-worm*. [U. S.]

slug-fly (slug'flī), *n.* A saw-fly whose larva is a slug-worm. See *slug*[2], *n.*, 2.

slugga (slug'ą), *n.* [< Ir. *slugaid*, a deep mire, a slough: see *slough*[1].] In Ireland, a swallow-hole, or abrupt deep cavity formed in certain limestone districts by the falling of parts of the surface-rock into depressions which have been made by subterranean rivers. The courses of these rivers may be sometimes traced by the sluggas. In some localities they are dotted irregularly over the country, as if the region were now or had been traversed by a network of subterranean watercourses.

> A *slugga* is usually shaped like an hour-glass, although some have perpendicular sides; they seem always to be formed from below.
> *G. H. Kinahan*, Geol. of Ireland, p. 325.

sluggard (slug'ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **slug-gard*, **slogard* (cf. *sluggardy*); < *slug*[1] + *-ard*.]

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I. *n.* A person habitually lazy, idle, and slow; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard;* consider her ways, and be wise. Prov. vi. 6.

'Tis the voice of the *Sluggard;* I heard him complain,
"You have wak'd me too soon; I must slumber again."
Watts, Moral Songs, I.

II. *a.* Sluggish; lazy; characteristic of a sluggard.

The more to blame my *sluggard* negligence.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1278.

sluggardize (slug'ärd-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluggardized*, ppr. *sluggardizing*. [< *sluggard* + *-ize*.] To make idle or lazy; make a sluggard of. [Rare.]

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad
Than, living dully *sluggardized* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
Shak., T. G. of V., I. 1. 7.

sluggardy† (slug'ärd-di), *n.* [< ME. **sluggardie, sloggardye, slogardye;* as *sluggard* + *-y*3.] The state of a sluggard; sloth.

Constant in herte, and evere in bisyneese,
To dryve hire out of ydel *slogardye*.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 57.

Arise! for shame, do away your *sluggardy*.
Wyatt, The Lover Unhappy.

slugged†, *a.* Same as *sluggish*.

sluggedness† (slug'ed-nes), *n.* [ME. *sluggednes;* < *slugged* + *-ness*.] Sluggardness; sloth.

Wyse laboure and myshappe seldom mete to-gyder, but yet *slugyednes* [read *slugyedness*] and myshappe be seledom dyssevyrde. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

slugger (slug'ėr), *n.* One who hits hard with the fists; a pugilist. [U. S.]

slugging (slug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slug*3, *v.*] Hard hitting with the fists, in fighting. [U. S.]

They [the muscles] have their own æsthetics: hence there have always been athletic sports, and hence even pugilism would have no charm if it were mere *slugging*.
Science, IV. 478.

slugging-match (slug'ing-mach), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the contestants slug each other; an unskilful, brutal fight. [U. S.]

sluggish (slug'ish), *a.* [< *slug*1 + *-ish*1.] 1. Slow; having or giving evidence of little motion: as, a *sluggish* stream.

A Voyage which proved very tedious and hazardous to us, by reason of our ships being so *sluggish* a Sailer that She would not ply to Wind-ward.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 19.

The *sluggish* murmur of the river Somme.
Scott, Quentin Durward, xxviii.

2. Idle and lazy, habitually or temporarily; indolent; slothful; dull; inactive.

Move faster, *sluggish* camel.
Massinger, The Bashful Lover, i. 1.

To us his temperament seems *sluggish*, and is only kindled into energy by the most fiery stimulants.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 135.

3. Inert; inactive; torpid.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish*, and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward*.

4. Dull; tame; stupid.

Incredible it may seem so *sluggish* a conceit should prove so ancient as to be authoriz'd by the Elder Ninnius.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Lazy, Slothful*, etc. (see *idle*); slack, supine, phlegmatic, apathetic.

sluggishly (slug'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluggish manner; torpidly; lazily; drowsily; idly; slowly.

sluggishness (slug'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sluggish, in any sense of that word.

sluggy (slug'i), *a.* [Also *sloggy;* < ME. *sluggy, sloggy;* < *slug*1 + *-y*1.] Sluggish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thanne cometh sompnolence, that is *sloggy* slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

Lean him on his elbowe, as if sleepe had caught him,
Which claimes most interest in such *sluggy* men.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

slug-horn1 (slug'hôrn), *n.* [< *slug*4 + *horn*.] A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downward, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

slughorn2 (slug'hôrn), *n.* [A corruption of *slogan*, perhaps simulating *slug-horn*1.] Same as *slogan*. [In the second and third quotations used erroneously, as if meaning some kind of horn.]

The deaucht trumpet blawis the brag of were;
The *slughorne*, ensenie, or the wache cry
Went for the battall all suld be reddy.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 230.

Some caught a *slughorne* and an onsett wounde.
Chatterton, Battle of Hastings, ii. 10.

Dauntless the *slughorn* to my lips I set,
And blew "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came."
Browning, Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came.

slugly† (slug'li), *adv.* [< *slug*1 + *-ly*2.] Sluggishly.

God giue vs grace, the weyes for to keepe
Of his precepts, and *slugly* not to sleepe
In shame of sinne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 207.

slug-shaped (slug'shāpt), *a.* Limaciform: specifically noting the larvæ of various butterflies which in some respects resemble slugs. *E. Newman*.

slug-snail (slug'snāl), *n.* A slug; also, loosely, any snail of the family *Helicidæ*.

slug-worm (slug'wėrm), *n.* One of the slimy slug-like larvæ of the saw-flies of the genus *Selandria* and allied genera; specifically, the larva of *S. cerasi*. *W. D. Peck*, Nat. Hist. of Slug-worm (Boston, 1799).

sluice (slös), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sluce, sluse, scluse;* < ME. *scluse* = MD. *sluys*, D. *sluis* = MLG. *sluse*, LG. *sluis* (> G. *schleuse*) = Dan. *sluse* = Sw. *sluss*, < OF. *escluse*, F. *écluse* = Sp. *esclusa*, < ML. *exclusa* (also, after Rom., *sclusa*), a sluice, flood-gate, prop. adj. (sc. *aqua*, water shut off), fem. of *exclusus*, shut off, pp. of *excludere*, shut off: see *exclude*. Cf. *close*1, *recluse, secluse*.] 1. A body of water held in check by a flood-gate; a stream of water issuing through a flood-gate.—2. A gate or other contrivance by which the flow of water in a waterway is controlled; a flood-gate; also, an artificial passage or channel into which water is allowed to enter by such a gate; a sluiceway; hence, any artificial channel for running water: as, a mill-*sluice*. Sluices are extensively used in hydraulic works, and exhibit great variety in their construction, according to the purposes which they are intended to serve. Often used figuratively.

A foure square Cisterne of eighteene cubits depth, whereinto the water of Nilus is conuaied by a certaine *sluce* vnder the ground. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 563.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluice*, he ere they fell
Kiss'd. *Milton*, P. L., v. 133.

The foaming tide rushing through the mill *sluice* at his wheel. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 80.

3. In *mining*, a trough made of boards, used for separating gold from the gravel and sand in which it occurs. Its bottom is lined with riffles, and these, with the help of quicksilver, arrest and detain the



Sluice.

particles of gold as they are borne along by the current of water. The sluice may be of any width or length corresponding with the amount of material to be handled; but the supply of water must be sufficiently abundant, and the topographic conditions favorable, especially as regards the disposal of the tailings.

The *sluice* is a contrivance by which an almost unlimited amount of material may be washed; it is only necessary to enlarge its size, and increase its length, giving it at the same time a proportionate grade.
J. D. Whitney, Auriferous Gravels, p. 61.

4. In steam-engines, the injection-valve by which the water of condensation is introduced into the condenser.—5. A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will. *E. H. Knight.*—**Falling sluice**, a kind of flood-gate for milldams, rivers, canals, etc., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, thereby enlarging the waterway.—**Ground-sluice**, in *mining*, a channel or gutter formed by water aided by the pick and shovel in the detritus on the surface of the bed-rock, which answers temporarily the place of a sluice, or which is used when water cannot be got for a sufficient length of time to make it worth while to build a wooden sluice.

sluice (slös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluiced*, ppr. *sluicing*. [Early mod. E. also *sluce;* < *sluice*, *n.*] 1. To open a flood-gate or sluice upon; let a copious flow of water on or in: as, to *sluice* a meadow.—2. To draw out or off, as water, by a sluice: as, to *sluice* the water into the corn-fields or to a mill.

Nigh on the plain, in many cells prepared,
That underneath had veins of liquid fire
Sluiced from the lake, a second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., i. 702.

A broad canal
From the main river *sluiced*.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

3. To wet or lave abundantly.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey*.

The great seas came flying over the bows, *sluicing* the decks with a mimic ocean.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 4.

4. To scour out or cleanse by means of sluices: as, to *sluice* a harbor.—5. To let out as by a sluice; cause to gush out.

Twas I *slue't* out his life bloode.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., v. 6.

sluice-fork (slös'fôrk), *n.* A form of fork having many tines, used to remove obstructions from a sluiceway.

sluice-gate (slös'gāt), *n.* The gate of a sluice; a water-gate; a flood-gate; a sluice.

sluice-valve (slös'valv), *n.* 1. A sliding gate which controls the opening in a sluiceway.—2. A slide at the outlet of a main or discharge-pipe, serving to regulate the flow.

sluiceway (slös'wā), *n.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is let by a sluice; hence, any small artificial channel for running water.

sluicing (slö'sing), *n.* [< *sluice* + *-ing*1.] The material of a sluice or sluiceway. [Rare.]

Decayed driftwood, trunks of trees, fragments of broken *sluicing*, . . . swept into sight a moment, and were gone.
Bret Harte, Argonauts, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands.

sluicy (slö'si), *a.* [< *sluice* + *-y*1.] 1. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 437.

Incessant cataracts the thund'rer pours,
And half the skies descend in *sluicy* show'rs.
Pope, Iliad, xii. 23.

2. Wet, as if sluiced. [Rare.]

She dabbles on the cool and *sluicy* sands.
Keats, Endymion, i.

sluke (slök), *n.* Same as *sloke*, and *laver*2, 1.

slum1 (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slump*1, *sloam, slawm*.] In *metal.*, same as *slime*, 3: chiefly in the plural. [Pacific coast.]

The *slums*, light gravel, etc., passing off through the waste flume at every upward motion.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 341.

slum2 (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slum*1.] A dirty back street of a city, especially such a street inhabited by a squalid and criminal population; a low and dangerous neighborhood: chiefly in the plural: as, the *slums* of Whitechapel and Westminster in London.

Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts and alleys and *slums*.
Cardinal Wiseman.

Gone is the Rookery, a conglomeration of *slums* and alleys in the heart of St. Giles's.
E. H. Yates, Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

slum2 (slum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slummed*, ppr. *slumming*. [< *slum*2, *n.*] 1. To keep to back streets. *Leland.*—2. To visit the slums of a city, often from mere curiosity or as a diversion. [Recent.]

slumber (slum'bėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slombre;* < ME. *slumberen, slombren* (with excrescent *b* developed between *m* and *r*, as in *number*, etc.), earlier *slumeren, slomeren*, = D. *sluimeren* = MLG. *slummeren* = MHG. *slummern*, G. *schlummern* = Sw. *slumra* = Dan. *slumre*, slumber; freq. of ME. *slumen* (E. dial. *sloum, sloom*) = D. *sluimen* = MLG. *slomen, slommen* = MHG. *slumen, slummen*, slumber; cf. ME. *slume, sloumbe* (E. dial. *sloum, sloom*), < AS. *sluma*, slumber; prob. akin to Goth. *slawan*, be silent, MHG. *slūr*, lounge, idle, G. *slure, slune*, slumber.] I. *intrans.* 1. To grow sleepy or drowsy; begin to sleep; fall asleep; also, to sleep lightly; doze.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I *slombred* in a slepyng, it sweyued so merye.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 10.

Or, if you do but *slumber*, I'll appear
In the shape of all my wrongs, and, like a Fury,
Fright you to madness.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Corb. Does he sleep well?
Mos. No wink, sir, all this night,
Nor yesterday; but *slumbers*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

My slumbers—if I *slumber*—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought.
Byron, Manfred, i. 1.

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2. To sleep; sleep quietly.

God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness ere you *slumber* in the grave forever.
D. Webster, Speech, June 17, 1825.

At my feet the city *slumbered*.
Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its intervital gloom
In some long trance should *slumber* on.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xliii.

3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?
Young, Love of Fame, i. 35.

Slumbering under a kind of half reformation.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 446.

Pent Greek patriotism *slumbered* for centuries till it blazed out grandly in the Liberation War of 1821–5.
J. S. Blackie.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Drowse, Doze*, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To lay to sleep; cause to slumber or sleep. [Rare.]

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentive. *Sir H. Wotton*, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.

2†. To stun; stupefy. [Rare.]

Now bene they come whereas the Palmer sate,
Keeping that *slombred* corse to him assind.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 11.

3. To cause to be latent; keep as if in a sleeping condition. [Rare.]

If Christ *slumbered* the Godhead in himself, the mercy of God may be *slumbered*, it may be hidden from his servants, but it cannot be taken away. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

slumber (slum'bėr), *n.* [= D. *sluimer* = MG. *slummer*, G. *schlummer* = Sw. Dan. *slummer*; from the verb.] **1.** Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

To all, to each, a fair good-night,
And pleasing dreams, and *slumbers* light!
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoy.

2. Sleep, especially sound sleep.

Even lust and envy sleep; yet love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

Calm as cradled child in dreamless *slumber* bound.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, i. 15.

3. A sleeping state; sleep regarded as an act.

The mockery of unquiet *slumbers*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 2. 27.

slumberer (slum'bėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slumber* + *-er*1.] One who slumbers; a sleeper.

slumbering (slum'bėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *slomeryng*; verbal n. of *slumber*, *v.*] The state of sleep or repose; the condition of one who sleeps or slumbers.

Off aunters ben olde of aunsetris nobill,
And slydyn vppon shlepe [read *sclepe*] by *slomeryng* of Age.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.
Job xxxiii. 15.

slumberingly (slum'bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slumbering manner; sleepily.

slumberland (slum'bėr-land), *n.* The region or state of slumber. [Poetical.]

Takes his strange rest at heart of *slumberland*.
Swinburne, Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

slumberless (slum'bėr-les), *a.* [< *slumber* + *-less*.] Without slumber; sleepless.

And the future is dark, and the present is spread
Like a pillow of thorns for thy *slumberless* head!
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i.

slumberous (slum'bėr-us), *a.* [Also *slumbrous*; < *slumber* + *-ous*.] **1.** Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

While pensive in the silent *slumb'rous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 1045.

2. Like slumber; suggesting slumber.

The quiet August noon has come;
A *slumberous* silence fills the sky.
Bryant, Summer Ramble.

3. Nearly asleep; dozing; sleepy.

And wakes, and finds his *slumberous* eyes
Wet with most delicious tears.
Longfellow, Carillon.

This quiet corner of a sleepy town in a *slumberous* land.
The American, VI. 282.

slumberously (slum'bėr-us-li), *adv.* Drowsily; sleepily.

With all his armor and all his spoils about him, [he] casts himself *slumberously* down to rest.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

slumbery (slum'bėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *slombery*; < *slumber* + *-y*1.] Slumberous; inclined to sleep; sleeping; also, occurring in sleep.

Thanne wexeth he slough and *slombery*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

In this *slumbery* agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 12.

slumbrous (slum'brus), *a.* Same as *slumberous*.

slumgullion (slum-gul'yon), *n.* [Appar. < *slum*1 + *-gullion* as in *slubberdegullion*, etc.] **1.** Offal or refuse of fish of any kind; also, the watery refuse, mixed with blood and oil, which drains from blubber. [New Eng.]—**2.** A cheap drink. [Slang.]—**3.** A servant; one who represents another. [Slang, U. S.]

Should in the Legislature as your *slumgullion* stand.
Leland, Hans Breitmann Ballads.

slummer (slum'ėr), *n.* [< *slum*2 + *-er*1.] One who slums. See *slum*2, *v.*, and *slumming*. [Recent.]

Nothing makes a *slummer* so happy as to discover a case that is at once both deserving and interesting.
Philadelphia Times.

slumming (slum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slum*2, *v.*] The practice of visiting slums, often for mere curiosity or as an amusement. [Recent.]

Slumming, which began with the publication of "The Cry of Outcast London," has attained the proportions of a regular rage. *Philadelphia Times.*

But her story is decidedly pleasant and healthful, and it is a relief to find there is something besides *slumming* to be done by unselfish people. *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 81.

slump1 (slump), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *slumpe*, stumble upon by chance, G. *schlumpen*, trail, draggle, = Dan. Sw. *slump*, chance, hap; cf. G. *schlump*, haste, hap; perhaps in part confused with forms cognate with *slip*1 (AS. *slūpan*, etc.) or *plump*2. Cf. *slump*2.] **1.** To fall or sink suddenly when walking on a surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to support one; walk with sinking feet; sink, as in snow or mud. [Obsolete or local.]

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump*. *Barrow.*

Here [in the snow] is the dainty footprint of a cat; here a dog has looked in on you like an amateur watchman to see if all is right, *slumping* clumsily about in the mealy treachery. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 42.

2. Hence, to fail or fall through ignominiously: often with *through*: as, the plan *slumped through*. [Colloq.]

slump1 (slump), *n.* [< *slump*1, *v.* But the noun in sense 1 may be partly of independent origin; cf. *slum*1.] **1.** A boggy place; soft, swampy ground; a marsh; a swamp. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**2.** The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump. [Scotch.]—**3.** The act of slumping through weak ice or any frozen surface, or into melting snow or slush.—**4.** Hence, an ignominious coming to naught; complete failure; also, a sudden fall, as of prices: as, a *slump* in stock from 150 to 90. [Colloq.]

What a *slump!*—what a *slump!* That blessed short-legged little seraph has spoilt the best sport that ever was. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

slump2 (slump), *n.* [= Dan. *slump*, a lot, quantity, = Sw. *slump*, a lump, residue, = D. *slomp*, a heap, mass; prob. in part < *slump*1, but perhaps influenced by *lump*1.] A gross amount; a block; lump: as, to buy or take things in the *slump*: also used attributively: as, a *slump* sum. [Colloq.]

slump2 (slump), *v. t.* [< *slump*2, *n.*] To throw or bring into a mass; regard as a mass or as a whole; lump. [Colloq.]

The different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Slumping the temptations which were easy to avoid with those which were comparatively irresistible.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 20.

slump-work (slump'wėrk), *n.* Work in the slump or lump. [Rare.]

Creation was not a sort of *slump-work*, to be perfected by the operation of a law of development.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 189.

slumpy (slum'pi), *a.* [< *slump*1 + *-y*1.] Marshy; swampy; boggy; easily broken through. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

slung (slung). Preterit and past participle of *sling*1.

slung-shot (slung'shot), *n.* A weapon consisting of a metal ball or a stone slung to a short strap, chain, or braided leather handle, or in any similar way: it is used by roughs and criminals, and is a dangerous weapon.

slunk1 (slungk). Preterit and past participle of *slink*1.

slunk2 (slungk), *n.* and *a.* A variant of *slink*2.

slunken (slung'kn), *a.* [Cf. *slink*3, *slank*.] Lean; shriveled. [Prov. Eng.]

slupt (slup), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *slip*1 (AS. *slūpan*) or of *slop*1.] To swallow hastily or carelessly.

Lewd precisians,
Who, scorning Church-rites, take the symbol up
As slovenly as careless courtiers *slup*
Their mutton gruel!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 95.

slur1 (slėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slurred*, ppr. *slurring*. [< ME. **slooren*, **sloren* (see the noun), appar. < MD. *slooren*, *sleuren*, drag, trail, do negligently or carelessly, = LG. *sluren*, hang loosely, be lazy, *slüren*, *slören*, trail, draggle, = Icel. *slöra*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slöra*, be careless or negligent, slur over, = Norw. *slöre*, be negligent, sully; perhaps a contracted form of the freq. verb, MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sludderen*, hang loosely, be lazy, = Icel. *slodhra*, drag or trail oneself along: see *slodder*, and cf. *slotter* and *slut*. Cf. also *slur*2, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smear; soil by smearing with something; sully; contaminate; pollute; tarnish: often with *over*.

Her cheekes not yet *slurd over* with the paint
Of borrowed crimsone.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

2. To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; depreciate; calumniate; traduce; asperse; speak slightingly of.

They impudently *slur* the gospel.
Cudworth, Sermons, p. 73. (*Latham.*)

Men *slur* him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminacy.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To pass lightly (over or through); treat lightly or slightingly; make little of: commonly with *over*.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 171.

He [David Deans] was by no means pleased with the quiet and indifferent manner in which King William's government *slurred over* the errors of the times.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

So they only *slurred* through their fagging just well enough to escape a licking, and not always that, and got the character of sulky, unwilling fags.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

4†. To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular way: an old gambling term; hence, to trick or cheat in general.

What was the Public Faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 192.

5. To do (anything) in a careless manner; render obscure or indistinct by running together, as words in speaking.—**6.** In *music*, to sing (two or more tones) to a single syllable, or perform in a legato manner. See *slur*1, *n.*, **4.**—**7.** In *printing*, to blur or double, as an impression from type; mackle.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To slide; be moved or dragged along in a shuffling, negligent way.

Her soft, heavy footsteps *slurred* on the stairway as though her strength were failing.
The Century, XXXVIII. 250.

2†. To practise cheating by slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn; hence, to cheat in any way.

Thirdly, by *slurring*—that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning.
Compleat Gamester (1680), p. 11. (*Nares.*)

3. In *music*, to apply a slur to two or more notes.

slur1 (slėr), *n.* [< *slur*1, *v.* In the sense of 'spot, stain,' the noun may be a particular use of *slur*2, *n.*] **1.** A mark or stain; a smear; hence, figuratively, a slight occasion of reproach.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs or without a *slur* to his reputation.
South, Sermons.

2. A disparaging or slighting remark; an insinuation; an innuendo: as, he could never speak of him without a *slur*.

Mr. Cooling . . . tells me my Lord Generall is become mighty low in all people's opinion, and that he hath received several *slurs* from the King and Duke of York.
Pepys, Diary, III. 2.

3†. A trick; a cheat. See *slur*1, *v. i.*, 2.

All the politics of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat,
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone,
But never lets a true one stir
Without some fling'ring trick or *slur*.
S. Butler, Remains, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. In *vocal music*, the combination of two or more tones of the music sung to a single syllable. The term originally signified simply a legato

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effect, and is still sometimes so used in connection with instrumental music.

5. In *musical notation*, a curved mark connecting two or more notes that are to be performed to a single syllable, or without break. A slur is distinguished from a tie in that it always connects notes on different degrees. It resembles the legato- and phrase-marks, but is properly confined to much fewer notes.



6†. A slide or glide.

Mons. Well, how goes the dancing forward? . . .
Ger. [As dancing-master.] One, two, three, and a *slur*.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

7. In *printing*, a blurred or doubled impression caused by a shake or uneven motion in the sheet.—8. In a knitting-machine, mechanism which travels on a bar called the slur-bar, and depresses the jack-sinkers in succession, sinking a loop of thread between every pair of needles. *E. H. Knight.*

slur[2] (slėr), *n.* [< ME. *sloor, slore*, mud, clay (> *sloryd*, muddy); prob. connected with *slur*[1], *v.*, and ult. with *slodder, sludder*.] Mud; especially, thin, washy mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slur-bar (slėr'bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a straight iron bar beneath all the jacks, forming a guide on which the slur travels.

slur-bow (slėr'bō), *n.* A kind of crossbow in use in the sixteenth century, asserted to be of that form in which a barrel was fixed to the stock for the better guiding of the missile.

slurring (slėr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slur*[1], *v.*] In *music*, the act, process, or result of applying or using a slur.

slurry (slėr'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slurried*, ppr. *slurrying*. [Cf. *slur*[1], *slur*[2].] To dirty; smear. [Prov. Eng.]

slurry (slėr'i), *n.*; pl. *slurries* (-iz). [< *slurry*, *v.*] 1. A semi-fluid mixture of various earths, clays, or pulverized minerals with water: a term used with a variety of meanings in the arts; specifically, a semi-fluid mixture of some refractory material, as ganister, with water: used for repairs about the bottom and twyer-holes of the Bessemer converter. A slurry of calcined magnesian limestone, mixed with more or less pitch, is sometimes run into molds, which material is then consolidated and the pitch removed by gradual heating to a high temperature—the object being to obtain a brick which can be heated and cooled repeatedly without crumbling.

2. A product of the silver-smelting process as carried on in England and Wales, consisting of a mixture of the sulphurets and arseniurets of copper, lead, and silver, and sometimes containing nickel, cobalt, and other metals.

slush (slush), *n.* [Also *slosh*, q. v.; appar. a var. of *sludge, slutch*, which are variants of *sleech, slitch*, confused prob. with *slud*. The forms *slush, slosh*, also touch *slash*[2]: see *slosh, slash*[2].] 1. Sludge, or watery mire; soft mud.

We'll soak up all the *slush* and soil of life
With softened voices ere we come to you.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

2. Melting snow; snow and water mixed.

A great deal of snow fell during the day, forming *slush* upon the surface of the water.
C. F. Hall, Polar Expedition in Polaris (1876), p. 118.

3. A mixture of grease and other materials used as a lubricator.—4. The refuse of the cook's galley on board ship, especially grease. What is not used, as for slushing the masts, etc., formerly became the cook's perquisite at the end of the voyage.

A hand at the gangway that has been softened by applications of solvent *slush* to the tint of a long envelope on "public service."
J. W. Palmer, The New and the Old, p. 359.

5. A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent their rusting.

slush (slush), *v. t.* [< *slush*, *n.*] 1. To apply slush to; grease, lubricate, or polish with slush: as, to *slush* the masts.

The officer, seeing my lazy posture, ordered me to *slush* the mainmast. . . . So I took my bucket of grease and climbed up to the royal-masthead.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 9.

2. To wash roughly: as, to *slush* a floor with water. [Colloq.]—3. To cover with a mixture of white lead and lime, as the bright parts of machinery.—4. To fill, as the joints and spaces between the bricks or stones of a wall, with mortar or cement: usually with *up*: as, to *slush up* a wall.—5. To slop; spill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

slush-barrel (slush'bar'el), *n.* A barrel used to hold slush on board a vessel.

slush-bucket (slush'buk'et), *n.* A small bucket containing grease used on board ship for various purposes around the masts, rigging, etc.

slush-fund (slush'fund), *n.* A fund in a man-of-war made up from the proceeds of the sale of slush, customarily used for a variety of purposes; also, the funds or receipts from the sale of slush in a camp or garrison. It is sometimes a considerable sum, which may be expended at the discretion of the commanding officer or a board of officers, without accounting for it to any higher authority.

slush-horn (slush'hôrn), *n.* The horn of an ox or cow, filled with slush, used in the making and mending of rigging, etc.

slush-pot (slush'pot), *n.* A pot used to contain slush or grease.

slushy (slush'i), *a.* [< *slush* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sloshy*.] Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

I gain the cove with pushing prow
And quench its speed in the *slushy* sand.
Browning, Meeting at Night.

slut (slut), *n.* [< ME. *slutt, slutte*, < Sw. dial. *slåta*, an idle woman, slut (cf. *låter*, an idler), = Dan. *slatte*, a slut; cf. Icel. *slöttr*, a heavy, log-like fellow, = Norw. *slott*, an idler; < Sw. dial. *slota* = Icel. *slota*, be lazy, = Norw. *sluta*, droop; cf. Dan. *slat, slatten, slattet*, loose, flabby, Norw. *sletta* (pret. *slatt*, pp. *slottet*), dangle, hang loose like clothes, drift, idle about, be lazy; akin to D. *slodde*, a slut, *slodder*, a careless man; cf. MD. *slodderen*, spatter (see *slodder*). Cf. Icel. *slöthi*, a sloven.] 1. A careless, lazy woman; a woman who is uncleanly as regards her person or her house; a slattern: often used as a name of contempt for a woman and (formerly) also for a man. See *sloven*.

Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 50.

2. A young woman; a jade; a wench: used lightly.

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut*, and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 21, 1664.

You see now and then some handsome young jades among them [Gipsies]: the *sluts* have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

3†. An awkward person, animal, or thing.

Crabbe is a *slutt* to kerve, and a wrawd wight;
Breke euery clawe a sondur.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

4. A female dog; a bitch.

"You see I gave my cousin this dog, Captain Woolcomb," says the gentleman, "and the little *slut* remembers me."
Thackeray, Philip, xiii.

slut† (slut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slutted*, ppr. *slutting*. [< *slut*, *n.*] To befoul; render unclean.

Don Tobacco's damnable Infection
Slutting the Body.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered.

slutch (sluch), *n.* [< ME. *sluche*, mud, mire: see *slitch, sleech*. Cf. *sludge*.] Mire; sludge; slush. [Prov. Eng.]

He [Ajax] launchet to londe, & his lyf hade,
Bare of his body, bret full of water.
In the Slober & the *sluche* slongyn to londe,
There he lay . . . the long night ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12529.

slutched†, *a.* [ME.; < *slutch* + *-ed*[2].] Muddied.

Thenne he swepe to the sonde in *sluchched* clothes,
Hit may wel be that mester [need] were his mantyle to wassche. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 341.

slutchy (sluch'i), *a.* [< *slutch* + *-y*[1].] Miry; slushy. [Prov. Eng.]

sluth†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sleuth*[2].

sluttery (slut'ėr-i), *n.* [< *slut* + *-ery*.] The character and practices of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

He carried his glasse with him for his man to let him drink out of at the Duke of Albemarle's, where he intended to dine, though this he did to prevent *sluttery*.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 7, 1665.

sluttish (slut'ish), *a.* [< ME. *sluttish*; < *slut* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; not neat or cleanly; dirty; devoid of tidiness or neatness.

Why is thy lord so *sluttish*, I thee preye,
And is of power better cloth to beye?
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 83.

The people living as wretchedly as in the most impoverish'd parts of France, which they much resemble, being idle and *sluttish*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1654.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a woman of loose behavior. [Rare.]

Excesse is *sluttish*; keepe the meane; for why?
Vertue's clean conclave is sobriety. *Herrick*, Excesse.

sluttishly (slut'ish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sluttysshly*; < *sluttish* + *-ly*[2].] In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

sluttishness (slut'ish-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sluttishnes, slwttisnes*; < *sluttish* + *-ness*.] The character or practices of a slut; lack of cleanliness as regards one's person or domestic surroundings; sluttery.

slutty† (slut'i), *a.* [< ME. *slutti, slutty*; < *slut* + *-y*[1].] Sluttish; dirty.

Slutty. Cenulentus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.

sly (slī), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slie*; < ME. *sly, slie, sligh, slegh, sleigh, sleih, sley, sleez, sleg, scleg* (not found in AS.); < Icel. *slægr* (for **slægr*), sly, cunning, = Sw. *slög*, handy, dexterous; appar. related to Sw. *slug*, sly, = Dan. *slug, slu*, sly, = D. *sluw* = LG. *slou* (> G. *schlau*, dial. *schlauch*), sly; perhaps (like G. *verschlagen*, cunning, sly, Icel. *slægr*, kicking, as a horse) from the root of *slay*[1], AS. *slean* (pret. *slöh*, pp. *slögon*), strike: see *slay*[1], and cf. *slug*[1]. But the relations of these forms, and the orig. sense, are uncertain. Hence *sleight*[2].] 1†. Cunning; skilful; shrewd.

Whom graver age
And long experience hath made wise and *sly*.
Fairfax.

2. Meanly artful; insidious; crafty.

Slie wyles and subtill craftinesse.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1045.

But in the glances of his eye
A penetrating, keen, and *sly*
Expression found its home.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 7.

3. Playfully artful; knowing; having an intentionally transparent artfulness.

Gay wit, and humor *sly*,
Danced laughing in his light-blue eye.
Scott, Rokeby, iii. 5.

The captain (who heard all about it from his wife) was wondrous *sly*, I promise you, inquiring every time we met at table, as if in forgetfulness, whether she expected anybody to meet her at St. Louis.
Dickens, American Notes, xii.

4†. Artfully and delicately wrought; cunning; ingenious.

And theryn was a towre fulle *slyghe*,
That was bothe stronge and hyghe.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

5†. Thin; fine; slight; slender.

Two goodly Beacons, . . . set in silver sockets bright,
Cover'd with lids deviz'd of substance *sly*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 46.

6. Illicit: as, *sly* grog (liquor made in illicit stills). [Slang.]

A *sly* trade's always the best for paying, and for selling too. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 318.

On the sly, or sometimes **by the sly**, in a sly or secret manner; secretly. [Colloq.]

She'll never again think me anything but a paltry pretense—too nice to take heaven except upon flattering conditions, and yet selling myself for any devil's change *by the sly*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxviii.

Sly goose. See *goose*.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Cunning, Artful, Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]).—**3**. Roguish, playful, waggish.

sly-boots (slī'böts), *n.* [< *sly* + *boots*, frequent in similar compounds, as *clumsy-boots, lazy-boots*, etc.] A sly, cunning, or waggish person: also applied to animals. [Humorous.]

The frog called the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while. *Addison.*

sly-bream (slī'brēm), *n.* A fish of the genus *Epibulus*.

slyly, slily (slī'li), *adv.* [< ME. *slyly, sleighly*; < *sly* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In an ingenious or cunning manner; skilfully.

Eek men broughte him out of his countree
Fro yeer to yeer ful pryvely his rente,
But honestly and *slyly* he it spente.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 586.

2. In an artful manner; with dexterous or ingenious secrecy; craftily.

But cast you *slily* in his way,
Before he be aware.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Would you have run away so *slily*, lady,
And not have seen me?
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 5.

slyne (slīn), *n.* Same as *cleat*[3]. [Eng.]

slyness (slī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *sliness*; < *sly* + *-ness*.] The quality of being sly, or conduct that is sly, in any sense; craftiness; arch or artful wiliness; cunning, especially satirical or playful cunning; archness; the use of wiles or stratagems, or the quality inclining one to use them.

By an excellent faculty in mimicry . . . he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness* which diverts more than anything I could say if I were present.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

slype (slīp), *n.* [Prop. *slipe*; a var. of *slip*[1].] In some English cathedrals, a passage leading

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from the transept to the chapter-house or to the deanery.

S. M. An abbreviation of *short meter*.

smack[1] (smak), *v. i.* [Formerly and still dial. assibilated *smatch*, q. v.; (*a*) < ME. *smacken*, *smackien*, *smaken*, < AS. **smacian*, *smacigan* = OFries. *smakia* = MD. *smaecken*, D. *smaken* = MLG. *smaken*, *smacken* = OHG. *smakkēn*, *smachēn*, *smahhēn*, give forth taste, MHG. *smachen*, *smacken*, taste, try, smell, perceive, = Icel. *smakka* = Sw. *smaka* = Dan. *smage* (Seand. prob. < LG.), taste; (*b*) < ME. *smeechen* (pret. *smeihte*, *smachte*, *smauhte*, pp. *smaught*, *ismaht*, *ismeiht*, *ismeecched*), have a savor, scent, taste, relish, imagine, understand, perceive, < AS. *smeccan*, *smæccan*, *smecgan*, taste, = OFries. *smekka*, *smetsa* = MLG. *smecken* = OHG. *smecchan*, MHG. *smecken*, G. *schmecken*, taste, try, smell, perceive; from the noun. The senses are more or less involved, but all rest on the sense 'taste.' The word is commonly but erroneously regarded as identical with *smack*[2], as if 'taste' proceeds from 'smacking the lips.'] **1.** To have a taste; have a certain flavor; suggest a certain thing by its flavor.

[It] *smacketh* like pepper.
Baret, Alvearie, 1580. (*Latham.*)

2. Hence, figuratively, to have a certain character or property, especially in a slight degree; suggest a certain character or quality: commonly with *of*.

All sects, all ages *smack of* this vice.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 5.

Do not these verses *smack of* the rough magnanimity of the old English vein?
Lamb, New Year's Eve.

Pears that *smack of* the sunny South.
R. H. Stoddard, Squire of Low Degree.

smack[1] (smak), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. assibilated *smatch*, q. v.; < ME. *smak* (also assibilated *smach*), < AS. *smæc* = MD. *smæck*, D. *smaak* = G. *geschmack* = Sw. *smak* = Dan. *smag*, taste: see *smack*[1], *v.* The AS. *swæc*, *swæcc*, savor, smell, is a different word.] **1.** A taste or flavor; savor; especially, a slight flavor that suggests a certain thing; also, the sense of taste.

The streine of straunge deuise,
Which Epicures do now adayes inuent,
To yeld good *smacke* vnto their daintie tongues.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

Muske, though it be sweet in ye smel, is sowre in the *smacke*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 90.

Hence — **2.** A flavor or suggestion of a certain quality.

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 111.

Some *smack* of Robin Hood is in the man.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3†. Scent; smell.

Kest vpon a clyffe ther costese lay drye,
He [a raven, who just before is said to "croak for comfort" on finding carrion] hade the smelle of the *smach* & smoltes theder sone.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 461.

4. A small quantity; a taste; a smattering.

If it be one that hath a little *smack* of learning, he rejecteth as homely gear and common ware whatsoever is not stuffed full of old moth-eaten words and terms, that be worn out of use.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He 'says the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 69.

=**Syn. 1.** *Flavor*, *Savor*, etc. (see *taste*), tang. — **2.** Touch, spice, dash, tinge.

smack[2] (smak), *v.* [< ME. **smacken*, < MD. *smacken*, D. *smakken*, smite, knock, cast, fling, throw, = MLG. *smacken* = LG. *smakken*, smack (the lips), = G. *schmatzen* (var. of **schmacken*; cf. E. *smatter*), smack, fell (a tree), = Sw. *smacka*, smack, Sw. dial. *smakka*, throw down noisily, *smäcka*, hit smartly, = Dan. *smække*, slam, bang; prob. orig. imitative, not connected with *smack*[1], taste, unless ultimately, in the same orig. imitative root. Hence ult. *smash*. Cf. *smatter*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smite or strike smartly and so as to produce a sharp sound; give a sharp blow to, especially with the inside of the hand or fingers; slap: as, to *smack* one's cheek.

They are conceited snips of men, . . . and you feel like *smacking* them, as you would a black fly or a mosquito.
H. W. Beecher, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

A teacher who had *smacked* a boy's ear for impertinence.
The Congregationalist, June 11, 1885.

2. To cause (something) to emit a sharp sound by striking or slapping it with something else: as, he *smacked* the table with his fist. — **3.** To part smartly so as to make a sharp sound: used chiefly of the lips.

Not *smackynge* thy lyppes, as comonly do hogges.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

Smacking his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott.*

4. To kiss, especially in a coarse or noisy manner.

The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a sharp sound by a smart parting of the lips, as after tasting something agreeable.

The King, when weary he would rest awhile,
Dreams of the Dainties he hath had yer-while,
Smacks, swallows, grindes both with his teeth and iaws.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Swedish horses are stopped by a whistle, and encouraged by a *smacking* of the lips.
B. Taylor, Northern Travels, p. 22.

2. To kiss so as to make a smart, sharp sound with the lips; kiss noisily. — **3.** To come or go against anything with great force. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **To smack at**, to smack the lips at as an expression of relish or enjoyment.

He that by crafty significations of ill-will doth prompt the slanderer to vent his poison — . . . he that pleasingly relisheth and *smacketh at* it, as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt. *Barrow*, i. 391. (*Davies.*)

She had praised detestable custard, and *smacked at* wretched wines. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

smack[2] (smak), *n.* [< ME. **smack* = D. *smak*, a loud noise, = G. *schmatz*, a smack, = Sw. dial. *smäkk*, a light, quick blow, = Dan. *smæk*, a smack, rap: see *smack*[2], *v.*] **1.** A smart, sharp sound made by the lips, as in a hearty kiss, or as an expression of enjoyment after an agreeable taste; also, a similar sound made by the lash of a whip; a crack; a snap.

He . . . kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous *smack*
That at the parting all the church did echo.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 180.

2. A sharp, sudden blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap. *Johnson.* — **3.** A loud kiss; a buss.

She next instructs him in the kiss,
'Tis now a little one, like Miss,
And now a hearty *smack*.
Cowper, The Parrot (trans.).

The gentlemen gallantly attended their fair ones to their respective abodes, and took leave of them with a hearty *smack*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

smack[2] (smak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *smack*[2], *v.*] In a sudden and direct or aggressive manner, as with a smack or slap; sharply; plump; straight.

Give me a man who is always plumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.

smack[3] (smak), *n.* [< MD. *smacke*, D. *smak* = MLG. *smacke*, LG. *smak* (cf. Dan. *smakke* = Sw. *smack* = G. *schmacke* = F. *semaque* = Sp. *esmaque* = Pg. *sumaca*, all < D. or LG.), a smack; generally thought to stand for **snack* = AS. *snacc* = Icel. *snekkja* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a small sailing vessel, a smack; cf. Sw. *snäcka*, Dan. *snekke* = MLG. LG. *snigge* = OHG. *sneggo*, *snecco*, MHG. *snegge*, *snecke*, G. *schnecke*, a snail; from the root of E. *sneak*, *snake*, *snail*: see *sneak*, *snake*, *snag*[3], *snail*. For the interchange of *sm-* and *sn-*, cf. *smatter*.] **1.** A sloop-rigged vessel formerly much used in the coasting and fishing trade. — **2.** A fishing-vessel provided with a well in which the fish are kept alive; a fishing-smack. Smacks are either sailing vessels or steamers. They are chiefly market-boats, and in the United States are most numerous on the south coast of New England.

Previous to 1846, the Gloucester vessels engaged in the halibut fishery did not carry ice, and many of them were made into *smacks*, so-called, which was done by building a water-tight compartment amidships, and boring holes in the bottom to admit salt-water, and thus the fish were kept alive. *Fisherman's Memorial Book*, p. 70.

smack-boat (smak'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a well, often a clincher-built row-boat, ten or fifteen feet long, as that carried by New London smacks and other fishing-vessels. Also *smacks-boat*.

smacked (smakt), *a.* Crushed or ground. [Southern U. S.]

Smacked (ground — as *smacked* corn).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 46.

smackee (smak'ē), *n.* [< *smack* + dim. *-ee*[2].] A small fishing-smack. *E. Ingersoll.* [Key West, Florida.]

smacker (smak'ėr), *n.* [< *smack*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who smacks. — **2.** A smack, or loud kiss.

smackering† (smak'ėr-ing), *n.* [Cf. *smattering*.] A smattering.

Such as meditate by snatches, never chewing the cud and digesting their meat, they may happily get a *smackering*, for discourse and table-talk, but not enough to keep soul and life together, much less for strength and vigour.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 83.

smack-fisherman (smak'fish"ėr-man), *n.* A fisherman belonging to a smack; a smackman.

smacking (smak'ing), *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, smart; lively.

Then gives a *smacking* buss, and cries "No words!"
Pope, To Miss Blount, l. 26.

We had a *smacking* breeze for several hours, and went along at a great rate until night.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 276.

smackman, smacksman (smak'man, smaks'man), *n.*; pl. *smackmen*, *smacksmen* (-men). One who sails or works on a smack.

A fearful gale drowned no less than 360 *smacksmen*.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 77.

smack-smooth (smak'smōŦH), *adv.* Openly; without obstruction or impediment; also, smoothly level.

smaik (smāk), *n.* [Icel. *smeykr*, mean-spirited, timid; cf. *smeykinn*, insinuating, cringing, sleek.] A puny or silly fellow; a paltry rogue. [Scotch.]

smale[1] (smāl), *a.* A dialectal form of *small*. *Chaucer.*

smale[2] (smāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The form of a hare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Smalkaldic (smal-kal'dik), *a.* [Also *Schmalkaldic* or *Smalcaldic*; < *Smalkald*, *Schmalkald*, or *Smalcald*, in G. *Schmalkalden*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Schmalkalden, a town in Thuringia. — **Smalkaldic Articles.** Same as *Articles of Schmalkald* (which see, under *article*). — **Smalkaldic League**, a league entered into at Schmalkalden in 1531 by several Protestant princes and free cities for the common defense of their faith and political independence against the emperor Charles V. — **Smalkaldic war**, the unsuccessful war waged by the Smalkaldic League against Charles V. (1546–1547).

small (smâl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *smal*; also dial. *smale*; < ME. *small*, *smal*, *smel* (pl. *smale*), < AS. *smæl*, thin, small, = OS. *smal* = OFries. *smel* = D. *smal* = MLG. *smal* = OHG. MHG. *smal*, G. *schmal*, slender, = Dan. Sw. *smal*, narrow, thin (cf. Icel. obs. *smali*, n., small cattle, goats, etc., *smælingi*, a small man), = Goth. *smals*, small; related to Icel. *smār* = Dan. *smaa* = Sw. *små* = OHG. *smāhi*, MHG. *smāhe*, *smæhe*, small (cf. OHG. *smāhī*, smallness, G. *schmach*, disgrace, orig. smallness, *schmachten*, languish, dwindle); prob. related to L. *macer*, lean, thin (see *meager*), Gr. *μακρός*, long, *μικρός*, *σμικρός*, small (see *macron*, *micron*); cf. OBulg. *malŭ*, small, Gr. *μῆλα* (for **σμῆλα* ?), small cattle, OIr. *mīl*, a beast.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Slender; thin; narrow.

With middle *smal* & wel ymake.
Specimens of E. E. (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. iv. (A), l. 10.

2. Little in size; not great or large; of less than average or ordinary dimensions; diminutive.

This *small* inheritance my father left me
Contenteth me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 20.

Lord Barnard he had a little *small* sword,
That hung low down by his knee.
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

3. Little or inferior in degree, quantity, amount, duration, number, value, etc.; short (in time or extent); narrow, etc.

Thus thei endured thre dayes, that neuer thei dide of haubrek ne helme from theire hedes till the nyght that thei ete soche vitaile as thei hadde, but it was full *small*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The army of the Syrians came with a *small* company of men. 2 Chron. xxiv. 24.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. Acts xix. 23.

I had but a *smal* desire to walke much abroad in the streets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 96.

The *small* time I staid in London, diuers Courtiers and others, my acquaintances, hath gone with mee to see her.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 32.

They went aboard the Rebecka, which, two days before, was frozen twenty miles up the river; but a *small* rain falling set her free. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 209.

Though we have not sent all we would (because our cash is *small*), yet it is yt we could.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 144.

A *small* mile below the bridge there is an oblong square hill, which seems to have been made by art.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 73.

The *small*, hard, wiry pulse. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 112.

A fud'dah is the *smallest* Egyptian coin.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 372.

4. Low, as applied to station, social position, etc.

Al were it so she were of *smal* degree,
Suffiseth hym hir yowthe and hir beautee.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 331.

The king made a feast unto all the people that were present in Shushan the palace, both unto great and *small*.
Esther i. 5.

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5. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; petty; trifling: as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.

Ye forsaken the grete worthinesse of concience and of vertu, and ye seken yowre gerdouns of the *smale* wordes of straunge folkes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

This was thought no *small* peece of cunning, being in deed a matter of some difficultie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

6. Of little genius, ability, or force of character; petty; insignificant.

Consorts with the *small* poets of the time.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

7. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak: as, *small* beer.

This liquor tasted like a *small* cider, and was not unpleasant. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

They can't brew their malt liquor too *small*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

8. Thin: applied to tones or to the voice. (*a*) Fine; of a clear and high sound; treble.

He syngeth in his voys gentil and *smel*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 174.

He herde the notes *small*
Of byrdes mery syngynge.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thy *small* pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound.
Shak., T. N., i. 4. 32.

(*b*) Gentle; soft; faint; not loud.

After the fire a still *small* voice. 1 Ki. xix. 12.

9. Characterized by littleness of mind or character; evincing little worth; narrow-minded; sordid; selfish; ungenerous; mean; base; unworthy.

Neither was it a *small* policy in Newport and the Marriners to report in England we had such plentie, and bring vs so many men without victuals, when they had so many private Factors in the Fort.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 199.

Among the flippant and the frivolous, we also become *small* and empty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 258.

10. Having little property; carrying on a business on a small scale.

Mr. Jones was not alone when he saw Ananias, but was accompanied by Mr. Miles Cottingham, a *small* farmer in the neighborhood.
J. C. Harris, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

11. Meager in quantity, as a body of water: an anglers' epithet: as, the water is too *small* to use the fly. [Scotland.]—**12.** Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering: same as *tight*.—**A small gross**, ten dozen, or 120.—**In a small way.** (*a*) With little capital or stock: as, to be in business *in a small way*. (*b*) Unostentatiously; without pretension.

Mrs. Bates . . . was a very old lady, almost past every thing but tea and quadrille. She lived with her single daughter *in a very small way*, and was considered with all the regard and respect which a harmless old lady, under such untoward circumstances, can excite.
Jane Austen, Emma, iii.

Small ale, ale weak in malt and probably without hops or other bitter ingredient: used because cheaper, and also for refreshment in hot weather or after excessive indulgence in strong liquors. Compare *small beer*.

For God's sake, a pot of *small ale*; . . .
And once again, a pot o' the *smallest ale*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 1 and 77.

Small arms. See *arm*[2].—**Small ashler.** See *ashler*, 3.—**Small beer, bower, brown, bugloss.** See the nouns.—**Small burdock.** Same as *lesser burdock*. See *burdock*.—**Small capitals**, capital letters of the short and small form (A, B, C, D, etc.) furnished with every font of roman text-type. The letter was first made in type by Aldus Manutius of Venice in 1501, and used by him as the regular capital for his new italic. Small capitals are indicated in manuscript by two parallel lines under the word intended to be printed in them. Abbreviated *S. C.*, or *sm. cap.*—**Small cardamom**, the common cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Also called *Malabar cardamom*. See *cardamom*.—**Small casino, celandine, cranberry.** See the nouns.—**Small chorus.** Same as *semichorus*.—**Small coal**, coal broken into very small pieces, either in mining or in the course of its loading and transportation to market; slack. *Small coal* is frequently abbreviated to *smalls*.—**Small debts, small-debt court.** See *debt*.—**Small double-post**, a size of printing-paper, 19 × 29 inches. [Eng.]—**Small fruits, fry, generals, hand.** See *fruit*, *fry*[2], etc.—**Small intestine**, the intestine from the pylorus to the ileocæcal valve, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. See cut under *intestine*.—**Small magnolia.** See *Magnolia*, 1.—**Small matweed.** See *matweed*, 2 (*b*).—**Small mean.** See *mean*[3], 3 (*c*).—**Small measure.** See *measure*.—**Small number**, in *printing*, same as *short number* (which see, under *short*).—**Small octave.** See *octave*, 2 (*e*).—**Small orchestra, palmetto, pearl, peppermint, pond.** See the nouns.—**Small Penalties Act.** See *penalty*.—**Small potatoes, quarto, reed.** See *potato*, *quarto*, *reed*.—**Small reed-grass.** Same as *small reed*.—**Small spikenard, stores, sword.** See the nouns.—**Small stuff** (*naut.*), spun yarn, marline, and small ropes.—**Small talk**, trifling or unimportant conversation.

Mr. Casaubon seemed even unconscious that trivialities existed, and never handed round that *small-talk* of heavy men which is as acceptable as stale bride-cake brought forth with an odor of the cupboard.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, iii.

Small tithes. See *altarage*, 2.—**Small wares.** See *ware*[2].—**The small hours.** See *hour*.—**To think small beer of.** See *beer*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Smaller*, *Fewer* (see *less*), tiny, puny, stunted, Lilliputian, minute.—**2.** Inconsiderable, unimportant, slender, scanty, moderate, paltry, slight, feeble.—**6.** Shallow. See *pettiness*.—**9.** Illiberal, stingy, scrimping.

II. *n.* **1.** A small thing or quantity; also, the small or slender part of a thing: as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specifically, the smallest part of the trunk of a whale; the tapering part toward, near, or at the base of the flukes.

Now, certes, and ye lete me thus sterve,
Yit have ye wonne theron but a *smal*.
Chaucer, Complaint to his Lady, l. 113.

Long. His leg is too big for Hector's.
Dum. More calf, certain.
Boyet. No; he is best indued in the *small*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 645.

2. *pl.* Same as *small-clothes*.

Tony Washington, the negro barber from the village, and assistant violinist, appeared in powdered hair, a faded crimson silk coat, ruffle cuffs, and white *smalls*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

3. *pl.* The "little go," or previous examination: as, to be plucked for *smalls*. [British university slang.]

"Greats," so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or "*Smalls*."
E. A. Freeman, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

4. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, same as *small coal* (see above).—**5.** *pl.* In *metal-mining*, ore mixed with gangue in particles of small size: a term used with various shades of meaning in certain districts of England.

The ore . . . is tipped from trucks on to a grating of iron bars about 2½ in. apart; the "mine *smalls*" pass through. *The Engineer*, LXX. 126.

A small and early, an informal evening entertainment. [Colloq.]

For the clearing off of these worthies, Mrs. Podsnap added *a small and early* evening to the dinner.
Dickens, Mutual Friend, xi.

In small†, in a form relatively small; in miniature.

The Labours of Hercules in massy silver, and many incomparable pictures *in small*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

Small of an anchor, that part of the shank of an anchor immediately under the stock.—**Small of the back.** See *back*[1].

small (smâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *smalen*; < *small*, *a.*] To make little or less; lessen. *Imp. Dict.*

small (smâl), *adv.* [< ME. *smal*; < *small*, *a.*] **1**†. In a small quantity or degree; little.

But, for that I was purveyed of a make,
I wepte but *smal*, and that I undertake.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 592.

If thou dost weep for grief of my sustaining,
Know, gentle wench, it *small* avails my mood.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1273.

2. Low; in low tones; gently; timidly; also, in a shrill or high key.

Flute. Let not me play a woman; I have a beard coming.
Quince. You shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 49.

The reposing toiler [on Sunday], thoughtfully smoking, talking *small*, as if in honour of the stillness, or hearkening to the wailing of the gulls.
R. L. Stevenson, Memoirs of an Islet.

To do small, to have little success or poor luck.—**To sing small.** See *sing*.

smallage (smâ'lāj), *n.* [< ME. *smalege*, orig. **smal ache*, < *smal*, small, + *ache*, water-parsley, smallage, < L. *apium*, parsley: see *ache*[2].] The celery-plant, *Apium graveolens*, especially in its wild state. It is then a marsh-plant, with the leaf-stalks little developed and of a coarse and acrid quality.

small-clothes (smâl'klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches, as distinguished from pantaloons and trousers; especially, the close-fitting knee-breeches of the eighteenth century. Also *short clothes* and *smalls*.

One . . . in full fashion drest, . . .
His *small-clothes* sat so close and tight;
His boots, like jet, were black and bright.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20.

His well-brushed Sunday coat and *small clothes*, his bright knee and shoe buckles, his long silk stockings, were all arranged with a trim neatness refreshing to behold. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 52.

small-dot (smâl'dot), *n.* In *lace-making*, a name given to point d'esprit, and to any very small pieces of solid work recurring at regular intervals on the réseau or background.

smallfish (smâl'fish), *n.* The candlefish or eulachon. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

small-headed (smâl'hed'ed), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small head; microcephalic or microcephalous.—**Small-headed flycatcher**, a bird of the eastern United States, described as *Muscicapa minuta* by Wilson (1812). Nuttall (1832), and Audubon (1839), but never since identified. It is supposed to be a fly-catching warbler of the genus *Myiodioctes*.

smallish (smâ'lish), *a.* [< *small* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat small; rather small than large.

Hise shuldris of a large brede,
And *smalish* in the girdilstede.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 826.

smallmouth (smâl'mouth), *n.* The small-mouthed black-bass.

small-mouthed (smâl'moutht), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small mouth: as, the *small-mouthed* black-bass.

smallness (smâl'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *smalness*; < ME. *smalnes*; < *small* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being small, in any sense of that word.—**Syn.** *Pettiness*, etc. See *littleness*.

small-pica (smâl'pī'kạ), *n.* A size of printing-type, a little less than 7 lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes pica (larger) and long-primer (smaller). It is equal to 11 points in the new system. See *point*[1], 14 (*b*), and *pica*[4].

This is small-pica type.

Double small-pica. See *pica*[4].

smallpox (smâl'poks'), *n.* [Orig. *small pocks*, i. e. little pustules: see *small* and *pock*, *pox*.] An acute, highly contagious disease, fatal in between one third and one fourth of unvaccinated cases. It ordinarily presents the following features: (1) a period of incubation (three to eighteen days or more, usually twelve to fourteen days); (2) period of invasion (two to four days), with aching in back, limbs, epigastrium, and high fever (primary fever), usually ushered in by well-marked chill; (3) period of eruption (about five days), with cropping up of maculæ, quickly developing into papules and vesicles, more or less distinctly umbilicated, over the skin, and a corresponding eruption forming little erosions and ulcers in the mucous membranes of the mouth and elsewhere (a marked fall of temperature and pulse-rate at the beginning of this period, with a subsequent slow rise as the eruption extends); (4) period of suppuration (four to five days), the vesicles becoming pustules, with a marked rise of temperature and pulse-rate (secondary fever); (5) period of desiccation (six to ten days), the pustules breaking and forming dry scabs. The nature of the specific cause of the disease is as yet (1890) undetermined. It can remain potential in clothes or other contaminated articles for months or years. All ages are susceptible, but especially children, and the disease may occur in the fetus. Also called *variola*. See *vaccination*, *inoculation*.—**Confluent smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules unite with one another to form bullæ.—**Discrete smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules remain distinct.—**Hemorrhagic smallpox**, smallpox in which there are hemorrhages, as from the mouth, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels, and kidneys, as well as into the skin, forming vibices and petechiæ. Also called *scorbutic*, *bloody*, and *black smallpox* or *variola*.

smally (smâl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *smally*, *smalliche*; < *small* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a small manner, quantity, or degree; with minuteness; little. [Obsolete or rare.]

We see then how weak such disputes are, and how *smally* they make to this purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

Ped. A very smale sweete voice, Ile assure you.
Qua. Tis *smally* sweete indeede.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

2†. With small numbers.

Kenulph & his paramoure, . . . *smally* accompanyed.
Fabyan, Chron., clii.

smalt (smâlt), *n.* [< It. *smalto*, enamel, = Sp. Pg. *esmalte* = OF. *esmail*, F. *émail* (ML. *smaltum*), < G. *schmalte* = D. *smalt* = Sw. *smalt* = Dan. *smalte*, smalt, < OHG. *smalzjan*, *smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen*, melt, cause to melt (cf. G. *schmalz*, grease, OIt. *smalzo*, butter), = E. *smelt*: see *smelt*[1], and cf. *amel*, *enamel*.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxid of cobalt. When reduced to an impalpable powder it is employed as a pigment in painting, and in printing upon earthenware, and to give a blue tint to writing-paper, linen, etc. Also called *enamel-blue*, *Eschel blue*, *royal blue*.

I was informed that at Sneeberg they have a manufacture of the powder blue called *smalt*, made of cobalth.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

Green smalt. Same as *cobalt green* (which see, under *green*[1]).

smaltine (smâl'tin), *n.* [< *smalt* + *-ine*[2].] An arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron. The allied arsenide of nickel, into which it passes, is called *chloanthite*. Smaltine occurs in isometric crystals, also massive, of a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *smaltite*, *gray cobalt*, *tin-white cobalt*, and by the Germans *speiskobalt*.

smaltite (smâl'tīt), *n.* [< *smalt* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *smaltine*.

smaragd† (smar'agd), *n.* [< ME. *smaragde*, < OF. *smaragde* = D. OHG. MHG. G. Dan. Sw. *smaragd*, < L. *smaragdus*, < Gr. σμάραγδος, a precious stone of light-green color: see *emerald*.] A precious or semi-precious stone of green color.

Alle the thinges . . . that Indus giveth, . . . that medeleth the grene stones (*smaragde*) with the white (margarits). *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 10.

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Aristotle doth affirme, and so doth Albertus Magnus, that a *Smaragd* worne about the necke is good against the Falling-sicknes. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

smaragdine (sma-rag'din), *a.* [< L. *smaragdinus*, < *smaragdus*, < Gr. σμάραγδος, smaragd: see *smaragd*.] Of a green color like that of smaragd — that is, of any brilliant green: an epithet used loosely and in different senses.

smaragdite (sma-rag'dīt), *n.* [< *smaragd* + *-ite*2.] An emerald-green mineral, thin-foliated to fibrous in structure, belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group: it is found in certain rocks, as the euphotide of the Alps. It often resembles diallage (hence called *green diallage*), and may be in part derived from it by paramorphism.

smaragdochalcite (sma-rag-dō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. σμάραγδος, smaragd, + χαλκίτις, containing copper: see *chalcitis*.] Same as *dioptase*.

smart1 (smärt), *v.* [< ME. *smerten*, *smeorten* (pret. *smeart*, also weak, *smerted*), < AS. **smeortan* (Somner) (pret. **smeart*) = MD. *smerten*, D. *smarten* = MLG. *smerten* = OHG. *smerzan* (pret. *smarz*), MHG. *smerzen*, G. *schmerzen* = Sw. *smärta* = Dan. *smerte*, smart; = L. *mordere* (√ *mord*, orig. **smord*?), bite, pain, sting, = Skt. √ *mard* (orig. **smard*), rub, grind, crush; cf. Russ. *smertĭ*, death, Gr. σμερδνός, terrible.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To feel a lively, pungent pain; also, to be the seat of a pungent local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application; be acutely painful: often used impersonally.

I am so wounded, as ye may wel seen,
That I am lost almost, it *smert* so sore.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 152.

I have some wounds upon me, and they *smart*.
Shak., Cor., I. 9. 28.

2. To feel mental pain or suffering of any kind; suffer; be distressed; suffer evil consequences; bear a penalty.

Christ and the apostles were in most misery in the land of Jewry, but yet the whole land *smarted* for it after.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 42.

It was Carteret's misfortune to be raised to power when the public mind was still *smarting* from recent disappointments. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

3. To cause a smart or sharp pain; cause suffering or distress.

This is, indeed, disheartening; it is his [the new member's] first lesson in committee government, and the master's rod *smarts*. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

To smart for it, to suffer as a consequence of some act or neglect.

And verily, one man to live in pleasure and wealth, while all other weep and *smart for it*, that is the part, not of a king, but of a jailor.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

II. *trans.* To cause a smart or pain to or in; cause to smart.

What calle ye goode? fayn wold I that I wiste:
That plesith one, a-nothir *smertithe* soore.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 75.

The manner of the Master was too pointed not to be felt, and when he had succeeded in *smarting* the good woman's sensibilities his object was attained.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 16.

smart1 (smärt), *n.* [< ME. *smert*, *smerte*, *smierte* = MD. *smerte*, D. *smart* = MLG. *smerte*, LG. *smart* = OHG. *smerzo*, *smerza*, MHG. *smerz*, G. *schmerz* = Sw. *smärta* = Dan. *smerte*, pain; from the verb. In def. 4 from the adj.] **1.** A sharp, quick, lively pain; especially, a pricking local pain, as the pain from the sting of nettles.

As faintly reeling he confess'd the *smart*,
Weak was his pace, but dauntless was his heart.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 944.

Strong-matted, thorny branches, whose keen *smart*
He heeds in no wise. *R. W. Gilder*, Love in Wonder.

2. Hence, mental pain or suffering of any kind; pungent grief; affliction.

Your departeng is cause of all my *smerte*,
Only for that I do this payne endure.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 170.

This City did once feele the *smart* of that cruell Hunnical King Attila his force. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 149.

But keep your fear still; for if all our Art
Miscarry, thou art sure to share the *Smart*.
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 4.

3. Same as *smart-money*: as, to pay the *smart*. —**4.** A dandy; one who affects smartness in dress; also, one who affects briskness, vivacity, or cleverness. [Cant.]

His clothes were as remarkably fine as his equipage could be; . . . all the *smarts*, all the silk waistcoats with silver and gold edgings, were eclipsed in a moment.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, ii. 4.

smart1 (smärt), *a.* [< ME. *smart*, *smarte*, *smerte*, *smearte*, *smærte*, smart; from the verb.] **1.** Causing a smart or sharp pain; especially, causing a pricking local pain; pungent; stinging.

Lett mylde mekenes melt in thyn hart,
That thou Rewe on my passyone,
With my woundis depe and *smarte*,
With crosse, naylys, spere & crowne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 50.

Old Charls kept aloof, resolv'd to let
The venturous Maid some *smart* experience reap
Of her rash confidence.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 20.

2. Sharp; keen; poignant: applied to physical or mental pain or suffering.

For certes I haue sorow ynow at hert,
Neuer man had at the full so *smert*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3913.

3. Marked by or executed with force or vigor; vigorous; efficient; sharp; severe: as, a *smart* blow; a *smart* skirmish; a *smart* walk.

For they will not long sustain a *smart* Onset.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 74.

It [a sheet of water] is remarkable for a long bridge built across it, certainly the longest I ever saw. It took me fifteen minutes and twenty seconds, *smart* walking, to go from end to end, and measured 1850 paces.
B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 75.

4. Brisk; lively; fresh: as, a *smart* breeze.

Of the esy fyr and *smart* also.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 215.

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; especially, marked by a sharpness which is nearer to pertness or impertinence than to genuine wit; superficially witty: noting remarks, writings, etc.: as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

Thomas of Wilton . . . wrote also a *smart* Book on this Subject . . . (Whether Friars in Health, and Begging, be in the state of perfection?) The Anti-Friarists maintaining that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man.
Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 335.

A voluble and *smart* fluence of tongue.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

I acknowledge, indeed, that there may possibly be found in this treatise a few sayings, among so great a number of *smart* turns of wit and humour as I have produced, which have a proverbial air.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

6. Brisk; vivacious; lively; witty; especially, sharp and impertinent, or pert and forward, rather than genuinely witty: noting persons.

Raillery is the finest part of conversation; but, as it is our usual custom to counterfeit and adulterate whatever is too dear for us, so we have done with this, and turned it all into what is generally called repartee or being *smart*. *Swift*, Conversation.

The awfully *smart* boy is only *smart* — in the worst American sense of the word — as his own family make him so: and if he is a nuisance to all others, his own family only are to blame.
Harper's Mag., LXXX., Literary Notes.

7. Dressed in an elaborately nice or showy manner; well-dressed; spruce.

A *smart*, impudent-looking young dog, dressed like a sailor in a blue jacket and check shirt, marched up.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 202.

I scarcely knew him again, he was so uncommonly *smart*. He had . . . on a shining hat, lilac kid gloves, a neckerchief of a variety of colours, . . . and a thick gold ring on his little finger. *Dickens*, Bleak House, ix.

8. Elaborately nice; elegant; fine; showy: noting articles of dress.

"Sirrah," says the youngster, "make me a *smart* wig, a *smart* one, ye dog." The fellow blest himself: he had heard of a smart nag, a smart man, etc., but a *smart* wig was Chinese to the tradesman.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 476.

This stout lady in a quaint black dress, who looks young enough to wear much *smarter* raiment if she would.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxiv.

9. Quick; active; intelligent; clever: as, a *smart* business man.

My father was a little *smart* man, active to the last degree in all exercises. *Sterne*, Memoir.

Bessie Lee must, I think, have been a girl of good natural capacity, for she was *smart* in all she did, and had a remarkable knack of narrative; so, at least, I judge from the impression made on me by her nursery tales.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

She was held to be a *smart*, economical teacher, inasmuch as she was able to hold the winter term, and thrash the very biggest boys, and, while she did the duty of a man, received only the wages of a woman.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 117.

10. Keen, as in bargain-making; sharp, and often of questionable honesty; well able to take care of one's own interests. [U. S.] — **11.** Fashionable; stylish; brilliant. [Eng.]

I always preferred the church, as I still do. But that was not *smart* enough for my family. They recommended the army. That was a great deal too *smart* for me.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

For a time the Clays were seen and heard of on the top wave of London's *smart* society. *The Century*, XL. 271.

12†. Careful; punctual; quick.

When thi seruantes haue do ther werke,
To pay ther hyre loke thou be *smerte*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), l. 50.

13. Considerable; large: as, a right *smart* distance. [Colloq., U. S.] — **14**†. Forcible; earnest.

These few Words ["And why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"] contain in them a *smart* and serious Expostulation of our Blessed Saviour.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. vii.

15†. Having strong qualities; strong.

Sirrah, I drank a cup of wine at your house yesterday,
A good *smart* wine.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

16. In good health; well; not sick. [New Eng.] — **17.** Swift-sailing, as a vessel: in distinction from *able*, *stanch*, or *seaworthy*. [New Eng.] — **18.** Up to the mark; well turned out; creditable. [Colloq.]

It was all the Colonel's fault He was a new man, and he ought never to have taken the Command. He said that the Regiment was not *smart* enough.
R. Kipling, Rout of the White Hussars.

Right smart, much; many; a great deal: with *of*: as, to do *right smart of* work; keep *right smart of* servants or chickens. [U. S.] — **Smart as a steel trap**, very sharp and shrewd; extremely bright and clever. [Colloq., U. S.]

She was a little thin woman, but tough as Inger rubber, and *smart as a steel trap*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 57.

smart1 (smärt), *adv.* [< ME. *smerte*; < *smart*1, *a.*] Smartly; vigorously; quickly; sharp. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

If men smot it with a yerde *smerte*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 149.

The swynchorde toke out a knyfe *smert*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

After show'rs
The stars shine *smarter*. *Dryden*.

smart2† (smärt). A contracted form of *smarteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smart*1.

smarten (smär'tn), *v.* [< *smart*1 + *-en*1.] **I.** *trans.* To make smart or spruce; render brisk, bright, or lively: often with *up*.

Murdoch, having finished with his duties of the morning, had *smartened* himself *up*. *W. Black*, House-boat, vii.

II. *intrans.* To smart; be pained.

smart-grass (smärt'gras), *n.* Same as *smart-weed*.

May-weed, *smart-grass*, and Indian tobacco, perennial monuments of desolation. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

smartly (smärt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *smertely*, *smertliche*, *smeortli* (cf. D. *smartelijk* = G. *schmerzlich* = Dan. *smertelig*, painful); < *smart*1 + *-ly*2.] In a smart manner, in any sense of the word *smart*.

smart-money (smärt'mun"i), *n.* **1.** Money paid to escape some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation; specifically, money paid by a recruit for the British army before being sworn in for release from his engagement.

Lord Trinket. What is the meaning of that patch over your right eye?
O'Cutter. Some advanced wages from my new post, my lord. This pressing is hot work, though it entitles us to *smart-money*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iii. 1.

2. In *law*, exemplary or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done. Such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant. See *damage*, 3.

Nor did I hear further of his having paid any *smart-money* for breach of bargain. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

3. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received on service.

smartness (smärt'nes), *n.* The character of being smart, in any sense.

smart-ticket (smärt'tik"et), *n.* A certificate granted to one who is entitled to smart-money on account of his being hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received on service. [Eng.]

smartweed (smärt'wēd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a weed of wet places in the Old World and the New. It is acrid to the taste, and inflames the skin when applied to tender parts. It has diuretic and, as claimed, some other medicinal properties. Old or provincial names are *arse-smart* and *culrage*. The name extends more or less to similar species. Also *smart-grass*. — **Water-smartweed**, the American *Polygonum acre*.

smarty (smär'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smart*1, *n.*] A would-be witty person; a smart. [Colloq.]

"Did you make [catch] the train?" asked the anxious questioner. "No," said *smarty*, "it was made in the car-shop." *Boston Transcript*, March 6, 1880.

smash (smash), *v.* [Not in early use; prob. < Sw. dial. *smaska*, smack, kiss (cf. *smask*, a slight explosion, crack, report, *smiska*, slap), prob. a transposed form of **smaksa* = Dan. *smaske*, smack with the lips, LG. *smaksen*, smack with the lips, kiss, orig. prob. 'smack,' smite; with the verb-formative *s* (with transitive sense, as in *cleanse*, make clean), from the root of *smack*2:

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see *smack*[2], and cf. *smatter*. Cf MHG. *smatzen*, kiss, smack; MHG. *smackezen*, G. *schmatzen*, fell a tree, *schmatz*, a smack: see *smack*[1]. The word *smash* has been more or less associated with the diff. word *mash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To break in pieces utterly and with violence; dash to pieces; shatter; crush.

Here every thing is broken and *smashed* to pieces.
Burke.

A pasteboard cuckoo, which . . . would send forth a sound, . . . my little brother *smashed* the next day, to see what made the noise.
Grace Greenwood, Recoll. of Childhood, Torn Frock.

2. To render insolvent; bankrupt. [Slang.] —**3.** To dash violently; fling violently and noisily: as, he *smashed* it against the wall. [Vulgar.]—**4.** In *lawn-tennis*, to strike with much strength; bat very swiftly.

He told them where to stand so as not to interfere with each other's play, when to *smash* a ball and when to lift it high in the air. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 921.

=**Syn. 1.** *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act with a crushing force; produce a crushing or crashing.

The 500 Express, of exactly ½-inch bore, is considered by most Indian sportsmen the most effective all-round weapon for that country; it has great *smashing* power, good penetration, and it is not too cumbrous to cover moving game. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 171.

2. To be broken or dashed to pieces suddenly and roughly; go to pieces by a violent blow or collision.—**3.** To be ruined; fail; become insolvent or bankrupt: generally with *up*. [Slang.] —**4.** To dash violently: as, the locomotives *smashed* into each other. [Colloq.]—**5.** To utter base coin. [Slang.]

smash (smash), *n.* [< *smash*, *v.*] **1.** A violent dashing or crushing to pieces: as, the lurch of the ship was attended with a great *smash* of glass and china.—**2.** Destruction; ruin in general; specifically, failure; bankruptcy: as, his business has gone to *smash*. [Colloq.]

It ran thus:—"Your hellish machinery is shivered to *smash* on Stilbro' Moor, and your men are lying bound hand and foot in a ditch by the roadside."
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

I have made an awful *smash* at the Literary Fund, and have tumbled into 'Evins knows where.
Thackeray, Letters, 1847–55, p. 120.

3. A drink composed of spirit (generally brandy), cut ice, water, sugar, and sprigs of mint: it is like a julep, but served in smaller glasses. —**4.** A disastrous collision, especially on a railroad; a smash-up. [Colloq.]

smasher (smash'ėr), *n.* [< *smash* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which smashes or breaks.—**2.** A pitman. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** Anything astounding, extraordinary, or very large and unusual; anything that decides or settles a question; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** One who passes counterfeit money. [Slang.]—**5.** A counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

Another time I found 16*s.* 6*d.*, and thought that was a haul; but every bit of it, every coin, shillings and sixpences and joeys, was bad—all *smashers*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

6. A small gooseberry pie. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

smashing (smash'ing), *p. a.* **1.** Crushing; also, slashing; dashing.

Never was such a *smashing* article as he wrote.
Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. Wild; gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smashing-machine (smash'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A heavy and quick press used by bookbinders to flatten and make solid the springy folds of books before they are sewed.

smashing-press (smash'ing-pres), *n.* **1.** A smashing-machine.—**2.** An embossing-press.

smash-up (smash'up), *n.* A smash; a crash; especially, a serious accident on a railway, as when one train runs into another. [Colloq.]

There was a final *smash-up* of his party as well as his own reputation.
St. James's Gazette, Jan. 22, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

In the *smash-up* he broke his left fore-arm and leg.
Alien. and Neurol., X. 440.

smatch[1] (smach), *v.* [< ME. *smachen*, *smecchen*, an assibilated form of *smack*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To have a taste; smack.

II. *trans.* To have a taste of; smack of.

Neuerthelesse ye haue yet two or three other figures that *smatch* a spice of the same false semblant, but in another sort and maner of phrase.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 159.

smatch[1] (smach), *n.* [< *smatch*[1], *v.*] Taste; tincture; also, a smattering; a small part.

Or vvhether some *smatch* of the fathers blood,
Whose kinne vvere neuer kinde, nor neuer good,
Mooued her thereto.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 189.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect;
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in it.
Shak., J. C., v. 5. 46.

'Tis as good, and has all one *smatch* indeed.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, i. 1.

smatch[2] (smach), *n.* [Also *smitch*; origin obscure.] The wheatear, a bird. See the quotation under *arling*.

smatter (smat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *smatteren*, make a noise; prob. < Sw. *smattra* (MHG. *smeteren*), clatter, crackle; perhaps a var. of Sw. *snattra* = Dan. *snaddre*, chatter, jabber, = D. *snateren* = MHG. *snateren*, G. *schnattern*, cackle, chatter, prattle; a freq. form of an imitative root appearing in another form in Sw. *snacka*, chat, prate, = Dan. *snakke* = MD. *snacken*, D. LG. *snakken*, chat, prate, = G. *schnacken*, prate; cf. Sw. *snack*, chat, talk, = Dan. *snak* = G. *schnack*, chat, twaddle; D. *snaak*, a joker; G. *schnake*, a merry tale; and cf. Sw. *smacka*, smack (make a noise), croak, Dan. *smaske*, *snaske*, gnash or smack with the lips in eating: see *smack*[2], *smash*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To make a noise. *Songs and Carols* (ed. Wright), No. lxxii. (*Stratmann.*) —**2.** To talk superficially or ignorantly.

For I abhore to *smatter*
Of one so deuyllyshe a matter!
Skelton, Why Come ye nat to Courte? l. 711.

3. To have a slight or superficial knowledge.

I *smatter* of a thyng, I have lytell knowledge in it.
Palsgrave, p. 722.

II. *trans.* **1.** To talk ignorantly or superficially about; use in conversation or quote in a superficial manner.

The barber *smatters* Latin, I remember.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

For, though to *smatter* ends of Greek
Or Latin be the rhetorique
Of pedants counted, and vain-glorious,
To *smatter* French is meritorious.
S. Butler, Our Ridiculous Imit. of the French.

2. To get a superficial knowledge of.

I have *smattered* law, *smattered* letters, *smattered* geography, *smattered* mathematics.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 7.

3. To taste slightly.

Yet wol they kisse . . . and *smatre* hem.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

smatter (smat'ėr), *n.* [< *smatter*, *v.*] Slight or superficial knowledge; a smattering.

All other sciences . . . were in a manner extinguished during the course of this [Assyrian] empire, excepting only a *smatter* of judicial astrology.
Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

That worthless *smatter* of the classics.
C. F. Adams, Jr., A College Fetich, p. 27.

smatterer (smat'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who smatters, in any sense; one who has only slight or superficial knowledge.

Lord B. What insolent, half-witted things these are!
Lord L. So are all *smatterers*, insolent and impudent.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

I am but a *smatterer*, I confess, a stranger; here and there I pull a flower. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 24.

Many a *smatterer* acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 148.

smattering (smat'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smatter*, *v.*] A slight or superficial knowledge: as, to have a *smattering* of Latin or Greek.

He went to schoole, and learned by 12 yeares a competent *smattering* of Latin, and was entred into the Greek before 15. *Aubrey*, Lives (William Petty).

As to myself, I am proud to own that, except some *smattering* in the French, I am what the pedants and scholars call a man wholly illiterate—that is to say, unlearned. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

smatteringly (smat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a smattering way; to an extent amounting to only a smatter.

A language known but *smatteringly*
In phrases here and there at random.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

S. M. D. The abbreviation of *short meter double*. See *meter*[2], 3.

smear (smēr), *n.* [< ME. *smere*, *smer*, < AS. *smeru*, *smeoru*, fat, grease, = OS. *smer* = OFries. *smere* = MD. *smere*, D. *smeer* = MLG. *smer*, *smēr* = OHG. *smero*, MHG. *smer*, G. *schmeer*, *schmiere* = Icel. *smjör*, *smör*, fat, grease, = Sw. Dan. *smör*, butter; cf. Goth. *smairthr*, fatness, *smarna*, dung; OIr. *smir*, marrow; Lith. *smarsas*, fat, *smala*, tar; Gr. *μίρον*, unguent, *σμύρις*, emery for polishing. Cf. *smear*, *v.*, and cf. also *smalt*, *smelt*[1]. The noun is in part (def. 2) from the verb.] **1.** Fat; grease; ointment. [Rare.]—**2.** A spot, blotch, or stain made by, or as if by, some unctuous substance rubbed upon a surface.

Slow broke the moon,
All damp and rolling vapour, with no sun,
But in its place a moving *smear* of light.
Alex. Smith.

3. In *sugar-manuf.*, the technical term for *fermentation*.—**4.** In *pottery*, a mixture of glazing materials in water, used for coating articles before they are placed in the saggars of the glazing-furnace.

smear (smēr), *v. t.* [< ME. *smeren*, *smerien*, *smirien*, *smurien*, < AS. *smerian*, *smyrian* = MD. D. *smeren* = MLG. *smeren*, LG. *smeren*, *smiren*, *smeiren*, *smeuren*, grease, = OHG. *smirwen*, MHG. *smirn*, *smirwen*, G. *schmieren*, anoint, smear, = Icel. *smyrja* = Sw. *smörja* = Dan. *smöre*, anoint, smear; from the noun. Hence *smirch*.] **1.** To overspread with ointment; anoint.

With olle of mylse *smerie* him, and his sunne quenche.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

2. To overspread thickly, irregularly, or in blotches with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; besmear; daub.

Smear
The sleepy grooms with blood.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 2. 49.

3. To overspread too thickly, especially to the violation of good taste; paint, or otherwise adorn with something applied to a surface, in a way that is overdone or tawdry.

The churches *smeared* as usual with gold and stucco and paint. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 22.

4. To soil; contaminate; pollute.

Smeared thus and mired with infamy.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 135.

Smeared dagger, an American noctuid moth, *Acronycta oblinita*. *C. V. Riley*, 3d Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 70. See cut under *dagger*, 4. =**Syn. 2.** To bedaub, begrime.—**4.** To tarnish, sully.

smear-case (smēr'kās), *n.* [< G. *schmier-käse*, whey, cheese, < *schmier*, grease, + *käse*, cheese: see *smear* and *cheese*.] Same as *cottage cheese* (which see, under *cheese*[1]). [U. S.]

smear-dab (smēr'dab), *n.* The smooth dab, or lemon-dab, *Microstomus* or *Cynicoglossus microcephalus*, a pleuronectoid fish of British waters. Also called *miller's topknot* and *sand-fluke*.

smear-gavelt, *n.* A tax upon ointment.

Euerych sellere fo [of] grece and of smere and of talwȝ shal, at the feste of Estre, to the kynge a peny, in the name of *smergauel*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

smeariness (smēr'i-nes), *n.* The character of being smeary or smeared.

smeary (smēr'i), *a.* [< *smear* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Tending to smear or soil; viscous; adhesive. [Rare.]

The *smeary* wax the brightening blaze supplies,
And wavy fires from pitchy planks arise.
Rowe, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, iii.

2. Showing smears; smeared: as, a *smeary* drawing.

smeath (smēth), *n.* [Also *smethe* (also, locally, in a corrupt form *smees*); prob. = MD. *smeente*, D. *smient*, a widgeon. The equiv. E. *smee* is prob. in part a reduction of *smeath*: see *smee*, *smew*.] **1.** The smew, *Mergellus albellus*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The pintail duck: same as *smee*, 4. [New Jersey.]

Smeaton's blocks. A system of pulleys in two blocks, so arranged that the parts of a continuous rope are approximately parallel. The order in which the rope passes round the pulleys consecutively is shown by the figures in the cut. Named after the engineer who invented it.



Smeaton's Blocks.

smectite (smek'tit), *n.* [< Gr. *σμηκτίς* (also *σμηκτρίς*), a kind of fullers' earth (< *σμήχειν*, rub, wipe off or away, a collateral form of *σμᾶν*, wipe, rub, smear), + *-ite*[2].] A massive, clay-like mineral, of a white to green or gray color: it is so called from its property of taking grease out of cloth, etc.

smeddum (smed'um), *n.* [Also *smitham*, *smithum* (lead ore beaten to powder), < AS. *smedema*, *smidema*, *smedma*, also *smedeme*, meal, fine flour.] **1.** The powder or finest part of ground malt; also, powder, of whatever kind.—**2.** Sagacity; quickness of apprehension; gumption; spirit; mettle.

A kindly lass she is, I'm seer,
Has fowth o' sense and *smeddum* in her.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 156. (*Jamieson.*)

3. [In this sense often *smitham*.] Ore small enough to pass through the wire bottom of the sieve [north of England]; in *coal-mining*, fine slack [Midland coal-field, England]; also, a layer of clay or shale between two beds of coal (*Gresley*).

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smedet, *n.* [ME.; cf. *smeddum.*] Flour; fine powder.

The *smedes* of barly.
MS. Linc. Med. f. 305, XV. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

smee (smē), *n.* [Prob. in part a reduction of *smeath*: see *smeath*. Cf. *smew*.] 1. The merganser, *Mergellus albellus*: same as *smew*.—2. The pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. [Norfolk, Eng.] —3. The widgeon or baldpate, *Mareca penelope*. [Norfolk, Eng.]—4. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *smethe*. *Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

Smee cell. See *cell*, 8.

smee-duck (smē'duk), *n.* Same as *smee*.

smeekt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smoke*.

Smee's battery. See *cell*, 8.

smeeter†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *simitar*.

smeeth[1] (smēŦH), *a.* and *v.* A dialectal form of *smooth*.

smeeth[2]† (smēth), *v. t.* [Cf. *smother*.] To smoke; rub or blacken with soot. *Imp. Dict.*

smegma (smeg'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σμῆγμα*, *σμῆμα*, an unguent, soap, < *σμήχειν*, rub, *σμαν*, rub, wipe, smear: see *smectite*.] Same as *sebaceous humor* (which see, under *sebaceous*).—**Prepuce smegma**, or **smegma præputii**, the whitish, cheesy substance which accumulates under the prepuce and around the base of the glans. It consists mainly of desquamated cells of the epidermis of the parts, impregnated with the odoriferous secretion of Tyson's glands. Sometimes called simply *smegma*.

smegmatic (smeg-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σμῆγμα(τ-)*, an unguent, soap: see *smegma*.] Of the nature of smegma or of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive. *Imp. Dict.*

smeldet. An obsolete preterit of *smell*.

smelite (smē'līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σμήλη*, soap (< *σμᾶν*, rub, wipe, smear), + *-ite*[2].] A kind of kaolin, or porcelain clay, found in connection with porphyry in Hungary. It is worked into ornaments in the lathe and polished. *Weale.*

smell (smel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smelled*, *smelt*, ppr. *smelling*. [< ME. *smellen*, *smyllen*, *smullen* (pret. *smelde*, *smilde*, *smulde*, also *smolte*, pp. *ismelled*) (not found in AS.), smell; cf. D. *smeulen* = LG. *smölen*, *smelen*, smolder; Dan. *smul*, dust, powder. Cf. *smolder*, *smother*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive through the nose, by means of the olfactory nerves; perceive the scent of; scent; nose.

Anon ther com so swete a smul as thei hit from heuene were,
That al hit *smulde* with gret loye that in the cuntre weren there. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

I *smell* sweet savours and I feel soft things.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. 73.

Vespers are over, though not so long but that I can *smell* the heavy resinous incense as I pass the church.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, xxviii.

2. To perceive as if by smell; perceive in any way; especially, to detect by peculiar sagacity or a sort of instinct; smell out.

From that time forward I began to *smell* the word of God, and forsook the school-doctors and such fooleries.
Latimer, Sermons, p. 335.

Come, these are tricks; I *smell* 'em; I will go.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

I like this old Fellow, I *smell* more Money.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, iv. 1.

3. To inhale the smell or odor of; test by the sense of smell: oftener intransitive, with *of* or *at*.—**To smell a rat.** See *rat*[1].—**To smell out**, to find out by prying or by minute investigation.

What a man cannot *smell out* he may spy into.
Shak., Lear, i. 5. 22.

To smell the footlights. See *footlights*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To give out an odor; affect the olfactory sense: as, the rose *smells* sweet.

A swote smel ther com a-non out of, that *smelde* in-to al that lond. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

The king is but a man as I am; the violet *smells* to him as it doth to me; . . . all his senses have but human conditions. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 106.

And now look about you, and see how pleasantly that meadow looks; nay, and the earth *smells* as sweetly too.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 107.

2. Specifically, to give out an offensive odor: as, how the place *smells!*

Ham. Dost thou think Alexander looked o' this fashion i' the earth?
Hor. E'en so.
Ham. And *smelt* so? pah! [Puts down the skull.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 221.

3. To have an odor (of a specified kind); be scented with: with *of*: as, to *smell of* roses.

A dim shop, low in the roof and *smelling* strong *of* glue and footlights.
R. L. Stevenson, A Penny Plain, 2d. Coloured.

4. Figuratively, to appear to be of a certain nature or character, as indicated by the smell: generally followed by *like* or *of*.

"Thou *smells of* a coward," said Robin Hood,
"Thy words do not please me."
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 385).

What say you to young Master Fenton? he capers, he dances, he has eyes of youth, he writes verses, he speaks holiday, he *smells* April and May.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2. 69.

These are circumstances which *smell* strongly *of* imposture and contrivance. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. 1.

5. To inhale a smell or odor as a gratification or as a test of kind or quality, etc.: colloquially with *of*, formerly sometimes with *to* or *unto*.

To pulle a rose of alle that route, . . .
And *smellen to* it where I wente.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1669.

Smell to this flower: here Nature has her excellence.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 3.

I'm not nice, nor care who plucks the Rose I *smell to*, provided it has not lost its Sweetness.
Mrs. Centlivre, Platonick Lady, i.

A young girl's heart, which he held in his hand, and *smelled to*, like a rosebud.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, ix.

6. To snuff; try to smell something; figuratively, to try to smell out something: generally with *about*: as, to go *smelling about*.—**A smelling committee**, an investigating committee. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To smell of the footlights, of the lamp, of the roast**†, etc. See *footlights*, etc.

smell (smel), *n.* [< ME. *smel*, *smil*, *smul*, *smeal*, *smeol* (not found in AS.): see the verb.] 1. The faculty of perceiving by the nose; sense-perception through the olfactory nerves; the olfactory faculty or function; the physiological process or function whereby certain odoriferous qualities of bodies, as scent or effluvium, are perceived and recognized through sensation; olfaction; scent: often with the definite article, as one of the special senses: as, *the smell* in dogs is keen. The essential organ of smell is located in a special part or lobe of the brain, the rhinencephalon, or olfactory lobe, whence are given off more or fewer olfactory nerves, which pass out of the cranial cavity into the nasal organ, or nose, in the mucous or Schneiderian membrane of the interior of which they ramify, so that air laden with odoriferous particles can affect the nerves when it is drawn into or through the nasal passages. In man the sense of smell is very feeble and imperfect in comparison with that of many animals, especially of the carnivores, which pursue their prey by scent, and ruminants, which escape their enemies by the same means. Smell in the lower animals seems to be the guiding sense in determining their choice of food.

Memory, imagination, old sentiments and associations, are more readily reached through the sense of *smell* than by almost any other channel. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

Smell is a sensation excited by the contact with the olfactory region of certain substances, usually in a gaseous condition and necessarily in a state of fine subdivision.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 165.

It will be observed that sound is more promptly reacted on than either sight or touch. Taste and *smell* are slower than either. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 96.

His [Thoreau's] *smell* was so dainty that he could perceive the fœtor of dwelling-houses as he passed them by at night. *R. L. Stevenson*, Thoreau, i.

2. That quality of anything which is or may be smelled; an odoriferous effluvium; an odor or scent, whether agreeable or offensive; a fragrance, perfume, or stench; aroma: as, the *smell* of thyme; the *smell* of bilge-water.

Theise men lyven be the *smelle* of wylde Apples.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 297.

Suettere *smul* ne myzte be then the smoke smulde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

And there came a *smell* off the shore like the *smell* of a garden. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 27.

Impatient of some crowded room's close *smell*.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, iv.

3. A faint impression; a subtle suggestion; a hint; a trace: as, the poem has a *smell* of the woods.—4. An act of smelling: as, he took a *smell* at the bottle.—**Syn.** *Smell*, *Scent*, *Odor*, *Savor*, *Perfume*, *Fragrance*, *Aroma*, *Stench*, *Stink*. *Smell* and *scent* express the physical sense, the exercise of the sense, and the thing which appeals to the sense. The others have only the last of these three meanings. Of the nine words the first four may express that which is pleasant or unpleasant, the next three only that which is pleasant, the last two only that which is very unpleasant. *Smell* is the general word; the others are species under it. *Scent* is the smell that proceeds naturally from something that has life: as, the *scent* of game; the *scent* of the tea-rose. *Odor* is little more than a Latin substitute for *smell*: as, the *odor* of musk, of decaying vegetation; it may be a dainty word, as *smell* cannot be. *Savor* is a distinctive smell, suggesting taste or flavor, proceeding especially from some article of food: as, the *savor* of garlic. *Perfume* is generally a strong or rich but agreeable smell. *Fragrance* is best used to express fresh, delicate, and delicious odors, especially such as emanate from living things: as, the *fragrance* of the violet, of new-mown hay, of the breath of an infant. *Aroma* should be restricted to a somewhat spicy smell: as, the *aroma* of roasted coffee, or of the musk-rose. *Stench* and *stink* are historically the same word, in different degrees of strength, representing a strong, penetrating, and disgusting odor; *stink* is not for polite use.

smellable (smel'a-bl), *a.* [< *smell* + *-able*.] Capable of being smelled. [Rare.]

An apple is a complex of visible, tangible, *smellable*, tastable qualities. *Science*, VIII. 377.

smeller (smel'ėr), *n.* [< *smell* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which smells or perceives the smell of anything; also, one who tests anything by smelling.—2. One who or that which smells of anything, is scented, or has odor.

Such nasty *smellers*
That, if they'd been unfurnished of club-truncheons,
They might have cudgell'd me with their very stink,
It was so strong and sturdy.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, v. 1.

3. The nose; in the plural, the nostrils. [Slang.]

For he on *smellers*, you must know,
Receiv'd a sad unlucky blow.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 64. (*Davies.*)

4. Familiarly, a feeler; a tactile hair or process; especially, a rictal vibrissa, as one of a cat's whiskers.—5. A prying fellow; one who tries to smell out something; a sneaking spy. [Slang.]

smell-feast (smel'fēst), *n.* [< *smell*, *v.*, + obj., *feast*. In def. 2 < *smell*, *n.*, + *feast*.] 1. One who finds and frequents good tables; an epicure. [Low.]

No more *smell-feast* Vitellio
Smiles on his master for a meal or two.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 47.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors of the viands. *Imp. Dict.*

smelling (smel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *smellinge*, *smellynge*; verbal n. of *smell*, *v.*] The sense of smell; olfaction.

If the whole body were an eye, where were the hearing? If the whole were hearing, where were the *smelling?*
1 Cor. xii. 17.

smelling-bottle (smel'ing-bot'l), *n.* A small portable bottle or flask, usually of fanciful form or decorated, (*a*) for containing smelling-salts, or (*b*) for containing an agreeable perfume.

Handkerchiefs were pulled out, *smelling bottles* were handed round; hysterical sobs and screams were heard.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

smelling-salts (smel'ing-salts), *n. pl.* A preparation of ammonium carbonate with some agreeable scent, as lavender or bergamot, used as a stimulant and restorative in faintness and for the relief of headache.

At this point she was so entirely overcome that a squadron of cousins and aunts had to come to the rescue, with perfumes and *smelling-salts* and fans, before she was sufficiently restored. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 547.

smell-less (smel'les), *a.* [< *smell* + *-less*.] 1. Having no sense of smell; not olfactive.—2. Having no smell or odor; scentless.

smell-smockt (smel'smok), *n.* [< *smell* + obj. *smock*.] 1. One who runs after women; a licentious man. [Low.]

If thou dost not prove as arrant a *smell-smock* as any the town affords in a term-time, I'll lose my judgment.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 4.

2. The lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*; rarely, the wind-flower, *Anemone nemorosa*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

smell-trap (smel'trap), *n.* A drain-trap (which see); a stink-trap.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms, and model *smell-traps*." *Kingsley*, Yeast, vi.

smelly (smel'i), *a.* [< *smell* + *-y*[1].] Having an odor, especially an offensive one. [Colloq.]

Nasty, dirty, frowzy, grubby, *smelly* old monks.
Kingsley, Water-Babies, p. 186.

smelt[1] (smelt), *v.* [Formerly also *smilt*; not found in ME.; < MD. *smelten*, *smilten*, D. *smelten* = MLG. *smelten*, LG. *smulten* = OHG. *smelzen*, *smelzan*, *smalzjan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen* = Icel. *smelta* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, fuse, smelt; causal of G. *schmelzen* = Sw. *smälta* = Dan. *smelte*, melt, dissolve, become liquid; cf. MD. *smalt*, grease or melted butter, D. *smalt*, enamel, = OHG. MHG. *smalz*, G. *schmalz*, fat, grease, > It. *smalto*, enamel, dial. *smalzo*, butter, = F. *émail*, enamel: see *smalt*, *ame'*, *enamel*. Connection with *melt* is doubtful.] **I.** *trans.* To fuse; melt; specifically, to treat (ore) in the large way, and chiefly in a furnace or by the aid of heat, for the purpose of separating the contained metal. Metallurgical operations carried on in the moist way, as the amalgamation of gold and silver ores in pans, treatment by lixiviation, etc., are not generally designated by the term *smelting*. Establishments where this is done are more commonly called mills or reduction-works, and those in which iron is smelted are usually designated as blast-furnaces or iron-furnaces. The vari-

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ous smelting operations differ greatly from each other, according to the nature of the combinations operated on. Simple ores, like galena, require only a very simple series of operations, which are essentially continuous in one and the same furnace; more complicated combinations, like the mixtures of various cupriferous ores smelted at Swansea by the English method, require several successive operations, entirely disconnected from each other, and performed in different furnaces. In the most general way, the essential order of succession of the various processes by which the sulphureted ores (and most ores are sulphurets) are treated is as follows: (1) calcination or roasting, to oxidize and get rid (as far as possible) of the sulphur; (2) reduction of the metal contained in the oxidized combinations obtained; (3) refining, or getting rid of the last traces of deleterious metals associated in the ores with the useful metal, to obtain which is the essential object of the operation.

II. *intrans.* To fuse; melt; dissolve.

Having too much water, many corns will *smilt*, or have their pulp turned into a substance like thick cream.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

smelt[2] (smelt), *n.* [< ME. *smelt*, < AS. *smelt* = Norw. *smelta* = Dan. *smelt*, a smelt (applied to various small fishes); perhaps so called because it was 'smooth'; cf. AS. *smeolt*, *smylt*, serene, smooth (as the sea): see *smolt*[2].] 1. Any one of various small fishes. (*a*) A small fish of the family *Argentinidæ* and the genus *Osmerus*. The common European smelt is the sparling, *O. eperlanus;* it becomes about 10 to 12 inches long, and is of an olive-green above and a silvery white below, with a silver longitudinal lateral band. It exhales when fresh a peculiar scent suggesting the cucumber. This fish is prized as a delicacy. The corresponding American smelt is *O. mordax*, of the Atlantic



Eastern American Smelt (*Osmerus mordax*).

coast from Virginia northward, anadromous to some extent, and otherwise very similar to the sparling. There are several true smelts of the Pacific coast of North America, as *O. thaleichthys*, the Californian smelt, and *O. dentex*, the Alaska smelt. Hence—(*b*) Any other species of the family *Argentinidæ* related to the smelt, such as the *Hypomesus pretiosus* or *olidus*, also called *surf-smelt*, which is distinguished from the true smelts by having the dorsal mostly advanced beyond the ventrals and by the much smaller mouth and weak teeth. It inhabits the Pacific coast of the United States from California northward, reaches a length of about 12 inches, and is highly esteemed as a food-fish. (*c*) In California, any species of the family *Atherinidæ*, resembling the true smelt in general appearance, but provided with an anterior spinous and a posterior branched dorsal fin, and having the ventrals not far behind the pectorals. The common Californian smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*, reaches a length of about 18 inches, and its flesh is fine, firm, and of excellent flavor, though a little dry. It is one of the most important food-fishes of California, never absent from the markets. Other species are *Atherinops affinis*, the little smelt, and *Leuresthes tenuis*. (*d*) A freshwater cyprinoid, *Hybognathus regius*, which somewhat resembles the true smelt in form, translucency, and color; also, one of other cyprinoids, as the spawn-eater and the silversides. [Eastern U. S.] (*e*) A gadoid fish, *Microgadus proximus*, the tom-cod of the Pacific slope. [San Francisco.] (*f*) The smolt, a young salmon before its visit to the sea. [Eng.] (*g*) The lance or lant. See *sand-eel*, and cut under *Ammodytidæ*.

2†. A gull; a simpleton.

These direct men, they are no men of fashion;
Talk what you will, this is a very *smelt*.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, v. 2.

Cup. What 's he, Mercury?
Mer. A notable *smelt*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Mullet-smelt, *Atherinopsis californiensis*. See def. 1 (*c*). —**New Zealand smelt**. See *Retropinna*.

smelter (smel'tėr), *n.* [< *smelt*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who is engaged in smelting, or who works in an establishment where ores are smelted.—2. In the Cordilleran region, smelting-works. [Recent.]

At Denver is made much of the machinery used at the various camps, and to its furnaces and *smelters* is shipped a large proportion of the precious ores.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 950.

smeltery (smel'tėr-i), *n.*; pl. *smelteries* (-iz). [< *smelt*[1] + *-ery*.] An establishment or place for smelting ores.

The product of the *smeltery* in 1886 had a money value of $1,105,190.76. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 592.

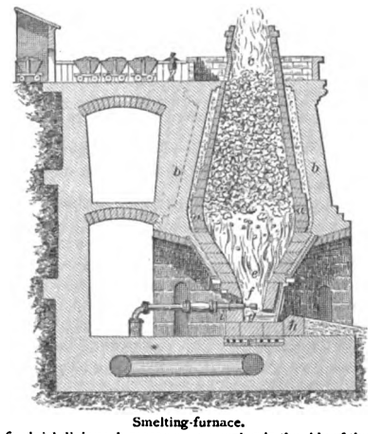
smeltie (smel'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smelt*[2].] A kind of codfish, the bib. [Scotch.]

smelting-furnace (smel'ting-fėr'nās), *n.* A furnace in which metals are separated from their ores. See *blast-furnace*, *reverberatory furnace* (under *reverberatory*, 2), and cut in next column.

smelting-house (smel'ting-hous), *n.* In *metal.*, a building erected over a smelting-furnace; smelting-works.

smelting-works (smel'ting-wėrks), *n. pl.* and *sing.* A building or set of buildings in which the business of smelting ore is carried on. Compare *smelter*, 2.

smercht, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.



Smelting-furnace.

a, fire-brick lining; *b*, masonry; *c*, opening in the side of the upper part of the furnace through which it is charged; *d*, boshes; *f*, throat; *g*, hearth or crucible; *h*, dam-stone; *i*, twyer. That part lying below the widest diameter, above the boshes, is called the *shaft*.

smeret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smear*.

smere-gavelt, *n.* Same as *smear-gavel*.

Smerinthus (smē-rin'thus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμήρινθος*, *μήρινθος*, a cord, line.] 1. A genus of sphinx-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*, having the antennæ serrate. *S. ocellatus* is the eyed sphinx; *S. populi*, the poplar-sphinx; and *S. tiliæ*, the lime-sphinx or hawk-moth.—2. [*l. c.*] A moth of this genus: as, the lime-*smerinthus*, whose larva feeds on the lime-tree or linden.

smerkt. An old spelling of *smirk*[1], *smirk*[2].

smerkyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *smirky*.

smartt, *n.*, *v.*, and *a.* An old spelling of *smart*[1].

smethe[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *smooth*.

smethe[2], *n.* 1. Same as *smew*.—2. Same as *smee*, 4.

smew (smū), *n.* [Prob. a var. (simulating *mew*[1]?) of *smee*, ult. of *smeath:* see *smee*, *smeath*. The conjecture that *smew* is a contraction of **icemew* is untenable, even if such a name as *icemew* existed.] A small merganser or fishing-duck, *Mergellus albellus*, the white nun, or smee, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Merginæ*,



Smew (*Mergellus albellus*), adult male.

inhabiting northerly parts of the eastern hemisphere. The male in adult plumage is a very beautiful bird, of a pure white, varied with black and gray, and tinged with green on the crested head; the length is about 17 inches. The female is smaller, with reddish-brown and gray plumage, and is called the *red-headed smew*. Also *smeath*.—**Hooded smew**, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, resembling and related to the above, but of another genus. See cut under *merganser*.

smickert (smik'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *smiker*, < AS. **smicor*, **smicer*, *smicere*, *smicre* = OHG. *smehhar*, *smechar*, MHG. *smecker*, neat, elegant; perhaps related to MHG. *smicke*, *sminke*, G. *schminke*, paint, rouge; but the Sw. *smickra* = Dan. *smigre*, flatter, Sw. *smicker* = Dan. *smiger*, flattery, belong to a prob. different root, MHG. *smeicheln*, G. *schmeicheln*, flatter, freq. of MHG. *smeichen*, flatter, MLG. *smeken*, *smeiken* = D. *smeeken*, supplicate; OHG. *smeih*, *smeich*, MHG. *smeich*, flattery. Cf. *smug*.] 1. Elegant; fine; gay.

He fell off heffne dun . . .
And warrth till atell defell thær
Off shene and *smikerr* enngell.
Ormulum, l. 13679.

Herdgroom, what gars thy pipe to go so loud?
Why bin thy looks so *smicker* and so proud?
Peele, An Eclogue.

2. Amorous.

smickert (smik'ėr), *v. i.* [< *smicker*, *a.*] To look amorously. *Kersey*.

smickeringt (smik'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smicker*, *v.*] An amorous inclination.

We had a young Doctour, who rode by our coach, and seem'd to have a *smickering* to our young lady of Filton.
Dryden, Letters, p. 88 (To Mrs. Steward, Sept. 28, 1699).

smicket (smik'et), *n.* [< *smock* (with usual variation of the vowel) + *-et*.] A smock. [Prov. Eng.]

Wide antlers, which had whilom grac'd
A stag's bold brow, on pitchforks plac'd,
The roaring, dancing bumpkins show,
And the white *smickets* wave below.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 5. (*Davies.*)

smicklyt (smik'li), *adv.* [< **smick*, var. of *smug* (or apparent base of *smicker*), + *-ly*[2].] Neatly; trimly; amorously.

Ra. What 's hee that looks so *smickly?*
Fol. A Flounder in a frying-pan, still skipping; . . . hee 's an Italian dancer. *Dekker and Ford*, Sun's Darling, ii.

Smicra (smik'rą), *n.* [NL. (Spinola, 1811), < Gr. *σμικρός*, var. of *μικρός*, small: see *micron*.] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, having enlarged hind femora, armed with one or two large teeth followed by numerous smaller ones. Most of the American species which have been placed in this genus belong to the allied genus *Spilochalcis*.

smiddum-tails (smid'um-tālz), *n. pl.* [< *smiddum*, var. of *smeddum*, + *tail*[1] (pl. *tails*, ends, 'foots').] In *mining*, the sludge or slimy part deposited in washing ore. *Simmonds*.

smiddy (smid'i), *n.*; pl. *smiddies* (-iz). A dialectal variant of *smithy*.

smidgen (smij'en), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for orig. **smitching*, < *smitch* + *-ing*[3].] A small piece; a small quantity.

Smidgen, "a small bit, a grain," as "a *smidgen* of meal," is common in East Tennessee.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 43.

smift (smift), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bit of touchwood, touch-paper, greased candle-wick, or paper or cotton dipped in melted sulphur, used to ignite the train or squib in blasting. This old method of setting off a blast has been almost entirely done away with by the introduction of the safety-fuse. Also called *snuff*.

smightt, *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *smite*.

Smilaceæ (smī-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), for **Smilacaceæ*, < *Smilax* (*Smilac-*) + *-aceæ*.] A group of monocotyledonous plants, by many regarded as a distinct order, but now classed as a tribe of the order *Liliaceæ*. It is characterized by a sarmentose or climbing stem, three- to five-nerved leaves, anthers apparently of a single cell, the inner cell being very narrow, and ovules solitary or twin. It includes the typical genus *Smilax*, and 2 small genera of about 5 species each, *Heterosmilax* of eastern Asia, and *Rhipogonum* of Australia and New Zealand.

Smilacina (smī-lā-sī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Desfontaines, 1807), < *Smilax* (*-ac-*) + *-ina*[1].] A genus of liliaceous plants, of the tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by flowers in a terminal panicle or raceme with a spreading six-parted perianth, six stamens, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose pulpy berry, often with but a single seed. There are about 20 species, all natives of the northern hemisphere; 3 occur in the eastern and 3 in the Pacific United States—only one, *S. stellata*, being common to both; 7 species are natives of Mexico and Central America, and others are found in Asia. They are somewhat delicate plants, producing an erect unbranched leafy stem from a creeping rootstock, and bearing alternate short-petioled leaves and small usually white or cream-colored flowers. They are known by the name of *false Solomon's-seal*, especially *S. racemosa*, the larger Eastern species, the rhizome of which is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and a mild alterative.

Smilax (smī'laks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *smilax*, < Gr. *σμίλαξ*, the yew (also *μίλαξ*), also a kind of evergreen oak; *σμίλαξ κηπαία*, 'garden smilax,' a leguminous plant, the fruit of which was dressed and eaten like kidney-beans; *σμίλαξ λεία*, 'smooth smilax,' a kind of bindweed or convolvulus.] 1. A genus of liliaceous plants, type of the tribe *Smilaceæ*. It is characterized by dicœcious flowers in umbels, with a perianth of six distinct curving segments, the fertile containing several, sometimes six, thread-shaped staminodes, three broad recurved stigmas, and a three-celled ovary which becomes in fruit a globose berry usually containing but one or two seeds. There are about 200 species, widely scattered through most tropical and temperate regions; 11 occur in the northeastern United States. They are usually woody vines from a stout rootstock, bearing alternate two-ranked evergreen leaves with retic-



Flowering Branch of *Smilax rotundifolia*. *a*, the fruit.

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ulated veins between the three or more prominent nerves. The petioles are persistent at the base, and are often furnished with two tendrils, by which some species climb to great heights, and others mat into densely tangled thickets. Various tropical American species yield sarsaparilla. (See *sarsaparilla* and *china-root*.) *S. aspera* of the south of Europe, called *rough bindweed* or *prickly ivy*, is the source of Italian sarsaparilla. Other species are used medicinally in India, Australia, Mauritius, and the Philippines. One of these, *S. glycyphylla*, an evergreen shrubby climber of Australia, is there known as *sweet tea*, from the use of its leaves. The rootstocks of many species are large and tuberiferous; those of *S. Pseudo-China* are used in the southern United States to fatten hogs, and as the source of a domestic beer; those of *S. China* yield a dye. The stems of some pliant species, as *S. Pseudo-China*, are used in basket-making, and the young shoots of a Persian species are there used as asparagus. *S. Pseudo-China* and *S. bona-nox* are known as *bullbrier*, and several others with prickly stems as *catbrier* and *greenbrier*. See also *carrion-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of the genus *Smilax*. (*b*) A delicate greenhouse vine from the Cape of Good Hope, best known as *Myrsiphyllum asparagoides*, now classed under *Asparagus*. Its apparent leaves (really expanded branches) are bright-green on both sides, with the aspect of those of *Smilax*, but finer. The plant grows to a length of several feet, festooning beautifully. It is much used in decoration, and forms the leading green constituent in bouquets. It is sometimes called *Boston smilax*.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

smile (smil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smiled*, ppr. *smiling*. [< ME. *smilen*, *smylen*, < Sw. *smila*, smile, smirk, simper, fawn, = Dan. *smile* = MHG. *smielen*, *smieren*, G. dial. *schmieren*, *schmielen*, smile; cf. L. *mirari* (for **smirari*?), wonder at (*mirus*, wonderful) (see *miracle*, *admire*); Gr. *μειδᾶν* (for **σμειδιᾶν*?), smile, *μείδος*, a smile; Skt. √ *smi*, smile. Cf. *smirk*. The MD. *smuylen*, *smollen* = MHG. *smollen*, G. dial. *schmollen*, smile, appar. belong to a diff. root.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To show a change of the features such as characterizes the beginning of a laugh; give such an expression to the face: generally as indicative of pleasure or of slight amusement, but sometimes of depreciation, contempt, pity, or hypocritical complaisance.

Seldom he *smiles*; and *smiles* in such a sort
As if he mock'd himself, and scorn'd his spirit,
That could be moved to *smile* at anything.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 205.

All this while the guide, Mr. Great-heart, was very much pleased, and *smiled* upon his companions.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

Smile na sae sweet, my bonnie babe, . . .
And ye *smile* sae sweet, ye'll smile me dead.
Fine Flowers in the Valley (Child's Ballads, II. 265).

'Twas what I said to Craggs and Child,
Who prais'd my modesty, and *smiled*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 68.

From yon blue heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long descent.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. To look gay or joyous, or have an appearance such as tends to excite joy; appear propitious or favorable: as, the *smiling* spring.

Then, let me not let pass
Occasion which now *smiles*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 480.

The desert *smiled*,
And Paradise was open'd in the wild.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 133.

What I desire of you is, that you, who are courted by all, would *smile* upon me, who am shunned by all.
Steele, Spectator, No. 456.

3. To drink in company. [Slang, U. S.]

There are many more fast boys about — some devoted to "the sex," some to horses, some to *smiling*, and some to "the tiger." *Baltimore Sun*, Aug. 23, 1858. (*Bartlett.*)

4. To ferment, as beer, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To express by a smile: as, to *smile* a welcome; to *smile* content. — 2. To change or affect (in a specified way) by smiling: with a modifying word or clause added.

He does *smile* his face into more lines than is in the new map. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2. 84.

What author shall we find . . .
The courtly Roman's smiling path to tread,
And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 46.

3†. To smile at; receive with a smile. [Rare.]

Smile you my speeches, as I were a fool?
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 88.

smile (smil), *n.* [< ME. *smil* = Sw. *smil* = Dan. *smil* = MHG. *smiel;* from the verb.] 1. An expression of the face like that with which a laugh begins, indicating naturally pleasure, moderate joy, approbation, amusement, or kindliness, but also sometimes amused or supercilious contempt, pity, disdain, hypocritical complaisance, or the like. Compare *smirk*, *simper*, and *grin*.

Loose now and then
A scatter'd *smile*, and that I'll live upon.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 103.

The treach'rous *smile*, a mask for secret hate.
Cowper, Expostulation, l. 42.

Though little Conlon instructed me in a *smile*, it was a cursed forced one, that looked like the grin of a person in extreme agony.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions, Dorothea.

A *smile* . . . may be said to be the first stage in the development of a laugh.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 210.

Silent *smiles* of slow disparagement.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

2. Gay or joyous appearance; an appearance that would naturally be productive of joy: as, the *smiles* of spring.

Life of the earth, ornament of the heauens, beautie and *smile* of the world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 9.

Every night come out these envoys of beauty, and light the universe with their admonishing *smile*.
Emerson, Nature.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness: as, the *smiles* of Providence. — 4. A drink, as of spirit, taken in company and when one person treats another; also, the giving of the treat: as, it is my *smile*. See *smile, v. i.*, 3. [Slang, U. S.] — **Sardonic smile.** Same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

smileful (smīl'fůl), *a.* [< *smile* + *-ful.*] Full of smiles; smiling. [Rare.]

smileless (smīl'les), *a.* [< *smile* + *-less.*] Not having a smile; cheerless.

Preparing themselves for that *smileless* eternity to which they look forward. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

smiler (smī'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *smiler*, *smyler*, *smilere* (= Sw. *smiler*, *smilare*); < *smile*, *v.*, + *-er*1.] One who smiles; one who looks smilingly, as from pleasure, derision, or real or affected complaisance.

The *smyler*, with the knyf under his cloke.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1141.

Men would smile . . . and say, "A poor Jew!" and the chief *smilers* would be of my own people.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xl.

smilet (smī'let), *n.* [< *smile* + *-et.*] A little smile; a half-smile; a look of pleasure. [Rare.]

Those happy *smilets*
That play'd on her ripe lip.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 21.

smilingly (smī'ling-li), *adv.* In a smiling manner; with a smile or look of pleasure.

Comparing him to that unhappy guest
Whose deed hath made herself herself detest;
At last she *smilingly* with this gives o'er.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1567.

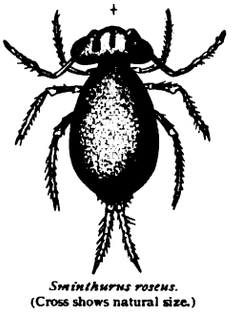
smiling-muscle (smī'ling-mus'l), *n.* Same as *laughing-muscle*. See *risorius*.

smilingness (smī'ling-nes), *n.* The state of being smiling.

The very knowledge that he lived in vain,
That all was over on this side the tomb,
Had made Despair a *smilingness* assume.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 16.

smilt†, *v.* An obsolete form of *smelt*1.

Sminthuridæ (smin-thū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lubbock, 1873, as *Smynthuridæ*), < *Sminthurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of collembolous insects, typified by the genus *Sminthurus*, having a globular body, four-jointed antennæ with a long terminal joint, saltatory appendage composed of a basal part and two arms, and tracheæ well developed. They are found commonly among grass and fungi; many species have been described. Also *Smynthuridæ* and *Sminthurides*.



Sminthurus roseus.
(Cross shows natural size.)

Sminthurus (smin-thū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < Gr. *σμίνθος*, mouse, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the family *Sminthuridæ*. About 20 species are recognized by Lubbock. Also *Smynthurus*.

sminuendo (smē-nǔ-en'dō). [It., ppr. of *sminuire*, diminish, < L. *ex*, out, + *minuere*, diminish: see *minuend.*] In *music*, same as *diminuendo*.

smirch (smėrch), *v. t.* [Formerly also *smurch*, *smerch;* assibilated form of **smerk* (with formative *-k*, as in *smirk*), < ME. *smeren*, *smurien*, smear: see *smear*. Cf. *besmirch.*] 1. To stain; smear; soil; smutch; besmirch.

I'll . . . with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 114.

Hercules' . . . dog had seized on one [of these shellfish] thrown up by the sea, and *smerched* his lips with the tincture. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 168.

2. Figuratively, to degrade; reduce in honor, dignity, fame, repute, or the like: as, to *smirch* one's own or another's reputation.

smirch (smėrch), *n.* [< *smirch*, *v.*] A soiling mark or smear; a darkening stain; a smutch.

My love must come on silken wings, . . .
Not foul with kitchen *smirch*,
With tallow dip for torch.
Whittier, Maids of Attitash.

smirk1 (smėrk), *v. i.* [Formerly also *smerk;* < ME. *smirken*, < AS. *smercian*, smirk; with formative *-c* (*-k*), from the simple form seen in MHG. *smieren*, same as *smielen*, smile: see *smile.*] To smile affectedly or wantonly; look affectedly soft or kind.

The hostess, smiling and *smirking* as each new guest was presented, was the centre of attraction to a host of young dandies. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney. (*Latham.*)

The trivial and *smirking* artificialities of social intercourse. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 960.

=**Syn.** *Simper*, *Smirk.* See *simper*2.

smirk1 (smėrk), *n.* [< *smirk*1, *v.*] An affected smile; a soft look.

A constant *smirk* upon the face. *Chesterfield.*

smirk2 (smėrk), *a.* [Also *smerk;* prob. a var. (simulating *smirk*1 ?) of *smert*, older form of *smart:* see *smart.*] Smart; spruce. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Seest howe brag yond Bullocke beares,
So *smirke*, so smoothe, his pricked eares?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

smirkling† (smėrk'ling), *a.* [< *smirk*1.] Smirking.

He gave a *smirkling* smile.
Lord Derwentwater (Child's Ballads, VII. 165).

smirkly† (smėrk'li), *adv.* [< *smirk*1 + *-ly*2.] With a smirk. [Rare.]

Venus was glad to hear
Such proffer made, which she well shewed with smiling chear, . . .
And *smirkly* thus gan say. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

smirky (smėr'ki), *a.* [Also *smerky;* < *smirk*1 + *-y*1.] Same as *smirk*2. [Provincial.]

I overtook a swarthy, bright-eyed, *smerky* little fellow, riding a small pony, and bearing on his shoulder a long, heavy rifle. *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 197.

smit1 (smit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smitted*, ppr. *smitting*. [< ME. *smitten*, < AS. *smittian*, spot, = MD. D. *smetten* = MLG. *smitten* = OHG. *smizjan*, *smizzan*, MHG. *smitzen*, infect, contaminate, = Sw. *smitta* = Dan. *smitte*, infect (cf. Sw. *smitta*, Dan. *smitte*, contagion); intensive of AS. *smītan*, smite, = OHG. *smizan*, MHG. *smīzen*, strike, stroke, smear; cf. AS. *besmītan*, besmear, defile, = Goth. *bi-smeitan*, smear: see *smite.* Hence freq. *smittle.*] 1. To infect. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 2. To mar; destroy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smit1 (smit), *n.* [Also *smitt;* < ME. **smitte*, < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a spot, = OHG. MHG. *smiz*, a spot, etc.: see *smit*1, *v.*, and cf. *smut*, *smutch*, *smudge*1.] 1. A spot; a stain. — 2. The finest of clayey ore, made up into balls used for marking sheep. — 3. Infection. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He provoceth al to the *smit* of falling.
Apology for the Lollards, p. 70. (*Halliwell.*)

4†. The smut in corn.

The *smit*, blasting, or burned blacknes of the eares of corne. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares.*)

smit2† (smit), *n.* [< ME. *smytt*, *smite*, *smete* (with short vowel) (= MD. *smete*), a blow; < *smite*, *v.* Cf. *smite*, *n.*; and cf. also *bit*, *n.*, and *bite*, *n.*, < *bite*, *v.*] 1. A blow; a cut.

Tryamowre on the hedd he hytt,
He had gevyn hym an evylle *smytt*.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 81. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A clashing noise.

She heard a *smit* o' bridle reins,
She wish'd might be for good.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 18).

smit3†, *v.* An obsolete dialectal form of *smite*.

smit4 (smit). A past participle of *smite*.

smit5 (smit), *v.* A contracted form of *smiteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smite*.

smitch1 (smich), *n.* [Appar. an extension of *smit*1, a spot, *smite*, a bit. Cf. also *smutch*, and see *smidgen.*] 1. Dust; smoke; dirt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. A particle; a bit: as, I had not a *smitch* of silk left. [Colloq.]

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smitch[2] (smich), *n.* Same as *smatch*[2].

smitchel (smich'el), *n.* [Appar. a dim. of *smitch*[1].] Same as *smitch*[1], 2.

A bowl of stewed oysters.
4 slices of buttered toast.
A bowl of tea.
And there wasn't a *smitchel* left.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 331.

smite (smīt), *v.*; pret. *smote*, pp. *smitten*, *smit*, ppr. *smiting*. [< ME. *smiten*, *smyten* (pret. *smot*, *smat*, also *smette*, *smatte*, pp. *smiten*, *smyten*, *smeten*), < AS. *smītan* (pret. *smāt*, pp. *smiten*) = OFries. *smita* = D. *smijten* = MLG. *smiten*, LG. *smiten* = OHG. *smīzan*, throw, stroke, smear, MHG. *smīzen*, G. *schmeissen*, smite, fling, cast, = OSw. *smita* = Dan. *smide*, fling, = Goth. **smeitan* (in comp.); orig. 'smear' or 'rub over,' as in AS. *besmītan* = Goth. *bi-smeitan* (also *ga-smeitan*), smear; cf. Icel. *smita*, steam from being fat; Sw. *smeta*, smear, *smet*, grease; Skt. *medas*, fat, < √ *med* or *mid*, be fat. Hence *smit*[2]. Cf. *smear*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike; give a hard blow, as with the hand or something held in the hand, or, archaically, with something thrown; hit heavily.

Ich haue yseyne it ofte,
There *smit* no thinge so smerte, ne smelleth so soure,
As Shame, there he sheweth him for euery man hym shonyeth! *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 426.

She . . . *smot* togyder her hondes two.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 338.

Merlin . . . drough that wey that he were not knowen with a grete staffe in his nekke *smytinge* grete strokes from oke to oke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 424.

In the castel was a belle,
As hit had *smiten* houres twelve.
Chaucer, Minor Poems (ed. Skeat), iii. 1323.

Whosoever shall *smite* thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. Mat. v. 39.

The storm-wind *smites* the wall of the mountain cliff.
Longfellow, Hyperion, ii. 6.

Love took up the harp of Life, and *smote* on all the chords with might;
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. To destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; slay; kill. [Archaic.]

And the men of Ai *smote* of them about thirty and six men. Josh. vii. 5.

The Lord shall *smite* the proud, and lay
His hand upon the strong.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

3. To visit disastrously; seize suddenly or severely; attack in a way that threatens or destroys life or vigor: as, a person or a city *smitten* with pestilence.

And the flax and the barley was *smitten*. Ex. ix. 31.

If we look not wisely on the Sun it self, it *smites* us into darknes. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 43.

Smit by nameless horror and affright,
He fled away into the moonless night.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 370.

4. To afflict; chasten; punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. *Abp. Wake.*

5. To strike or affect with emotion or passion, especially love; catch the affection or fancy of.

'Twas I that cast a dark face over heaven,
And *smote* ye all with terror.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

He was himself no less *smitten* with Constantia.
Addison, Spectator, No. 164.

In the fortieth year of her age, she was again *smitten*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 229.

In handling the coin he is *smit* with the fascination of its yellow radiance. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 250.

6. To trouble, as by reproaches; distress.

Her heart *smote* her sore. Why couldn't she love him?
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xxvii.

7†. To cast; bend.

With that he *smot* his hed adoun anon,
And gan to motre, I not what trewely.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 540.

8. To come upon; affect suddenly as if with a blow; strike.

Above, the sky is literally purple with heat; and the pitiless light *smites* the gazer's weary eye as it comes back from the white shore. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxviii.

A sudden thought *smote* her.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 104.

To smite off, to cut off with a strong swift blow.

He that leet *smyte of* seynt James hed was Heroude Agrippa. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 90.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To strike; collide; knock.

Ye shull *smyte* vpon hem of that other partye with-oute rennynge of youre bateile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 624.

The heart melteth, and the knees *smite* together.
Nahum ii. 10.

2. To produce an effect as by a stroke; come, enter, or penetrate with quickness and force.

Arthur, looking downward as he past,
Felt the light of her eyes into his life
Smite on the sudden.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

Iron clang and hammer's ringing
Smote upon his ear. *Whittier*, The Fountain.

That loving tender voice
. . . *smote* on his heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 168.

smite (smīt), *n.* [< *smite*, *v.* Cf. *smit*[2].] **1.** A blow. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A small portion. [Prov. Eng.]

smiter (smī'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *smitare* = D. *smijter*; as *smite* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which smites or strikes.

I gave my back to the *smiters*. Isa. l. 6.

2†. A sword; simitar. [In this use also *smeeter*, and really an accommodated form of *simitar*.]

Put thy *smiter* up, and hear;
I dare not tell the truth to a drawn sword.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

smith (smith), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smith*; < ME. *smyth*, < AS. *smith* = OFries. *smeth*, *smid*, = MD. D. *smid* = MLG. *smit*, *smet*, LG. *smid* = OHG. *smid*, MHG. *smit*, G. *schmied* = Icel. *smidhr* = Sw. Dan. *smed* = Goth. **smiths* (found only in comp. in weak form **smitha*, namely *aiza-smitha*, 'ore-smith'): (*a*) Prop. a 'worker in metal or wood'; with formative *-th* (cf. OHG. *smeidar*, an artisan, artist, with formative *-dar* = E. *-ther*), < √ *smi*, work in metal, forge, prob. seen also in Gr. σμίλη, a knife for cutting and carving, σμιλεύειν, cut or carve freely, σμινύη, a two-pronged hoe or mattock, and the source of the words mentioned under *smicker* (AS. *smicere*, etc., neat, elegant), as well as of those connected with *smooth*: see *smooth*. (*b*) The word was formerly derived, as 'he that smiteth' (sc. with the hammer), from *smite*, *v.*; but this is etymologically untenable. (*c*) It has also been explained as 'the smoother' (sc. of metals, etc.); but the connection with *smooth* is remote (see above). The word occurs in many specific compounds, as *blacksmith*, *whitesmith*, *coppersmith*, *goldsmith*, etc. Hence the surname *Smith*, also spelled archaically *Smyth*, *Smythe*, and even *Smijth* (where *ij* represents the old dotted *y*); with *Goldsmith*, *Spearsmith*, etc., from the compounds.] **1.** An artificer; especially, a worker with the hammer and in metal: as, a gold*smith*, a silver*smith*; specifically (and now generally), a worker in iron. See *blacksmith*, 1.

The *smyth*
That forgeth scharpe swerdes on his stith.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1168.

"The *smyth* that the made," seid Robyn,
"I pray God wyrke hym woo."
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 6).

The *smith* with the tongs both worketh in the coals and fashioneth it with hammers. Isa. xliv. 12.

2†. One who makes or effects anything.

'Tis said the Doves repented, though too late,
Become the *smiths* of their own foolish fate.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1268.

Smith's saw. See *saw*[1].

smith (smith), *v. t.* [< ME. *smithen*, *smythen*, *smythien*, < AS. *smithian* (= D. *smeden* = MLG. *smeden* = OHG. *smidōn*, MHG. *smiden*, G. *schmieden* (the Icel. *smidha*, work in metal or wood, depends on *smidh*, smiths' work: see *smooth*) = Sw. *smida* = Dan. *smede* = Goth. *ga-smithōn*, etc.), work as a smith, < *smith*, smith: see *smith*, *n.*] To fashion, as metal; especially, to fashion with the hammer: at the present time most commonly applied to ironwork.

If he do it *smythye*
In-to sikul or to sithe, to schare or to kulter.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 306.

A smyth men cleped daun Gerveys,
That in his forge *smythed* plough harneys.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 576.

smitham (smith'am), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

smithcraft† (smith'kraft), *n.* The art of the smith; mechanical work; the making of useful and ornamental metal objects by hand. [Rare.]

Inventors of pastorage, *smithcraft*, and musick.
Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. World, I. vi. § 4.

smither (smiтн'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *smyther*; origin obscure.] Light; active. [Prov. Eng.]

Gavan was *smyther* and smerte,
Owte of his steroppus he sterte.
Anturs of Arther, xlii. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

smithereens (smiтн-ėr-ēnz'), *n. pl.* [< *smither-s* + dim. *-een*, usually of Ir. origin.] Small fragments. [Colloq.]

He raised a pretty quarrel there, I can tell you—kicked the hostler half across the yard—knocked heaps of things to *smithereens*. *W. Black*, Phaeton, iii.

smithers (smiтн'ėrz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *smithereens*. [Colloq.]

"Smash the bottle to *smithers*, the Divil 's in 'im," said I.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler, xviii.

smithery (smith'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *smitheries* (-iz). [< *smith* + *-ery*.] **1.** The workshop of a smith; a smithy; especially, a shop where wrought-iron work is made.

The *smithery* is as popular with the boys as any department of the school. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 923.

2. The practice of mechanical work, especially in iron: usually applied to hammer-work, as distinguished from more delicate manual operations. Also *smithing*.

The din of all this *smithery* may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Smithian (smith'i-an), *a.* [< *Smith* (see def., and *smith*, *n.*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Adam Smith, a Scottish political economist (1723–90), or his economic doctrines.

In fact the theological assumptions and inferences of the *Smithian* economy greatly aided in giving it currency.
New Princeton Rev., V. 339.

smithing (smith'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smith*, *v.*] Same as *smithery*, 2.

Smithsonian (smith-sō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Smithson* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to James Smithson, an English scientific man and philanthropist (died 1829), who left a legacy to the United States government to found at Washington an institution for the increase and diffusion of knowledge; specifically, noting this institution or its operations: as, *Smithsonian* Reports.—**Smithsonian gull**, *Larus smithsonianus*, the American herring-gull. *Coues*, 1862.

smithsonite (smith'son-īt), *n.* [< *Smithson* (see *Smithsonian*) + *-ite*[2].] Native anhydrous zinc carbonate, an important ore of zinc: one of the group of rhombohedral carbonates. It occurs in rhombohedral or scalenohedral crystals, also, more commonly, massive, stalactitic, incrusting, and earthy; the color varies from white to gray-green and brown, less often bright green or blue. Also called *calamin*, which name, however, properly belongs to the hydrous silicate.

smithum (smith'um), *n.* A variant of *smeddum*.

smithwork (smith'wėrk), *n.* The work of a smith; work in metals. *The Engineer.*

smithy (smith'i), *n.*; pl. *smithies* (-iz). [< ME. *smithy*, *smythy*, *smythithe*, *smethi*, *smithithe*, < AS. *smiththe* = OFries. *smithe* = D. *smidse*, *smids* = OHG. *smitta*, *smidda*, MHG. *smitte*, G. *schmiede* = Icel. *smidhja* = Sw. *smedja* = Dan. *smedje*, a smithy: see *smith*.] The workshop of a smith, especially of a worker in iron; a forge.

Al thes world is Goddes *smiththe*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 284.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village *smithy* stands.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

smithy-coal (smith'i-kōl), *n.* A grade of small coal habitually used by blacksmiths. [Eng.]

smiting-line (smī'ting-līn), *n.* A rope by which a yarn-stoppered sail is loosened without its being necessary to send men aloft. [Eng.]

smitt (smit), *n.* Same as *smit*[1].

smitted† (smit'ed). An obsolete past participle of *smite*. *Imp. Dict.*

smitten (smit'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *smite*, *v.*] Struck hard; afflicted; visited with some great disaster; suddenly or powerfully affected in body or mind: sometimes used in compounds, as fever-*smitten*, drought-*smitten*, love-*smitten*.

smittle (smit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smittled*, ppr. *smittling*. [Freq. of *smit*[1].] To infect. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

smittle (smit'l), *n.* [< *smittle*, *v.*] Infection. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

smittle (smit'l), *a.* [< *smittle*, *v.*] Infectious. [Prov. Eng.]

Canst thou stay here? . . . In course thou canst. . . . Get thy saddles off, lad, and come in; 'tis a *smittle* night for rheumatics. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxvi.

smittlish (smit'lish), *a.* [< *smittle* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *smittle*. [Local, Eng.]

smoak†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smoke*.

smock (smok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *smok*, *smoc*, *smock*, < AS. *smoc* = Icel. *smokkr*, a smock, = OHG. *smoccho*, a smock; cf. OSw. *smog*, a round hole for the head; Icel. *smeygja* = Dan. *smøge*, slip off one's neck; from the verb, AS. *smeógan*, *smūgan* (pp. *smogen*), creep into (cf. E. dial. *smook*, draw on, as a glove or stocking), = Icel. *smjūga*, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = MHG. *smiegen*, cling or creep into, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, etc. Cf. *smug*[1], *smuggle*[1]. Hence *smicket*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A garment worn by women corresponding to the shirt worn by men; a chemise; a shift.

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Oh ill starr'd wench!
Pale as thy *smock!* *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 273.

Many of their women and children goe onely in their *smocks* and shirts. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 103.

Thy *smock* of silke, both faire and white.
Greensleeves (Child's Ballads, IV. 241).

2. A smock-frock.

A happy people, that live according to nature, . . . their apparell no other than linnen breeches; over that a *smock* close girt unto them with a towell.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 14.

Already they see the field thronged with country folk, the men in clean white *smocks* or velveteen or fustian coats, with rough plush waistcoats of many colours.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

II.† *a.* Belonging or relating to women; characteristic of women; female: common in old writers.

Sem. Good sir,
There are of us can be as exquisite traitors
As e'er a male conspirator of you all.
Cet. Ay, at *smock*-treason, matron, I believe you.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 5.

Plague . . . on his *smock*-loyalty!
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

smock (smok), *v. t.* [< *smock*, *n.*] **1.** To provide with or clothe in a smock or smock-frock.

Tho' *smock'd*, or furr'd and purpled, still the clown.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. To shir or pucker. See *smocking*.

smock-face† (smok'fās), *n.* An effeminate face. *Chapman*, All Fools, v. 1.

smock-faced (smok'fāst), *a.* Having a feminine countenance or complexion; white-faced; pale-faced.

Young Endymion, your smooth, *smock-fac'd* boy.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 491.

smock-frock (smok'frok), *n.* A garment of coarse linen, resembling a shirt in shape, worn by field-laborers over their other clothes: similar to the French *blouse*. The yoke of this garment at its best is elaborately shirred or puckered. See *smocking*.

A clothes-line, with some clothes on it, striped blue and red, and a *smock-frock*, is stretched between the trunks of some stunted willows. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, iii.

smocking (smok'ing), *n.* [< *smock* + *-ing*.] An ornamental shirring, recently used, intended to imitate that on the smock-frocks of field-laborers. The lines, instead of being horizontal, form a honeycomb, the material being puckered diagonally.

This shirt was a curious garment, of the finest drawn hair, and exquisitely wrought in a kind of *smocking*, with each little nest caught together by tiny bows of red and blue ribbon. *The Critic*, XI. 147.

smockless (smok'les), *a.* [ME. *smokles*; < *smock* + *-less*.] Having no smock; unclothed.

I hope it be nat your entente
That I *smokles* out of your paleys wente.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 819.

smock-linen (smok'lin″en), *n.* Strong linen from which smock-frocks are made, especially in England.

smock-mill (smok'mil), *n.* A form of windmill of which the mill-house is fixed and the cap only turns round as the wind varies. It thus differs from the post-mill, of which the whole fabric is movable round a vertical axis. It is also called the *Dutch mill*, as being that most commonly employed in the Netherlands for pumping.

smock-race (smok'rās), *n.* A race for which a smock is the prize.

Smock Races are commonly performed by the young country wenches, and so called because the prize is a holland smock, or shift, usually decorated with ribbands.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 476.

smock-racing (smok'rā″sing), *n.* The running of a smock-race or of smock-races.

Among other amusements, *smock-racing* by women was kept up there [Pall Mall] till 1733.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

smokable (smō'ka-bl), *a.* [< *smoke* + *-able*.] Capable of being smoked.

smoke (smōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smoked*, ppr. *smoking*. [Formerly also *smoak*; < ME. *smoken*, *smokien* (pret. *smokede*); < AS. *smocian*, *smogian* (= MD. *smoken*, *smooken*, D. *smoken* = MLG. *smoken*, LG. *smoken*, *smooken*, also *smöken* = G. *schmauchen*, dial. *schmochen* = Dan. *smöge*), smoke, reek; a secondary form, taking the place of the orig. strong verb *smēocan* (pret. *smēac*, pp. *smocen*), smoke; perhaps related to Gr. σμύχειν, burn slowly, smolder. Cf. Ir. *much* = W. *mwg*, smoke; cf. also *smoor*, *smother*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit smoke; throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation; reek; fume; especially, to send off visible vapor as the product of combustion.

Queen Margaret saw
Thy murderous falchion *smoking* in his blood.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 94.

To him no temple stood
Or altar *smoked*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 493.

Lo there the King is with his Nobles set,
And all the crouded Table *smoaks* with meat.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 172.

2. To burn; be kindled; rage; fume.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man. Deut. xxix. 20.

How Wolsey broke off the insurance is very well told. Mistress Anne was "sent home again to her father for a season; wherent she *smoked*."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), Forewords, p. x., note.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 909.

4. To smell or hunt something out; suspect something; perceive a hidden fact or meaning. [Now only colloq.]—**5.** To permit the passage of smoke outward instead of drawing it upward; send out smoke for want of sufficient draft: said of chimneys, stoves, etc.

When, in obedience to our instructions, a fire was lighted, the chimney *smoked* so badly that we had to throw open door and windows, and to sit, as it were, in the open air.
D. Christie Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxix.

6. To draw fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or the like, into, and emit them from, the mouth; use tobacco or opium in this manner.

I hate married women! Do they not hate me, and, simply because I *smoke*, try to draw their husbands away from my society? *Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle's Confessions.

7. To suffer as from overwork or hard treatment; be punished.

Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 2. 111.

8. To emit dust, as when beaten.

At every stroke their jackets did *smoke*.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

Smoking salts. See *salt*[1].

II. *trans.* **1.** To apply smoke to; blacken with smoke; hang in smoke; medicate or dry by smoke; fumigate: as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to subject to the action of smoke, as meat; cure by means of smoke; smoke-dry; also, to incense. Smoking meat consists in exposing meat previously salted, or rubbed over with salt, to wood-smoke in an apartment so distant from the fire as not to be unduly heated by it, the smoke being admitted by flues at the bottom of the side walls. Here the meat absorbs the empyreumatic acid of the smoke, and is dried at the same time. The kind of wood used affects the quality and taste of the meat, smoke from beech and oak being preferable to that from fir and larch. Smoke from the twigs and berries of juniper, or from rosemary, peppermint, etc., imparts somewhat of the aromatic flavor of these plants. A slow smoking with a slender fire is better than a quick and hot one, as it allows the empyreumatic principles time to penetrate into the interior without over-drying the outside.

Smokyng the temple. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1423.

Being entertained for a perfumer, as I was *smoking* a musty room, comes me the prince.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 60.

An old *smoked* wall, on which the rain
Ran down in streaks! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

2. To affect in some way with smoke; especially, to drive or expel by smoke: generally with *out;* also, to destroy or kill, as bees, by smoke.

Are not these flies gone yet? Pray quit my house,
I'll *smoke* you *out* else. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

The king, upon that outrage against his person, *smoked* the Jesuits *out* of his nest.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion (ed. 1605), G. 3 b. (*Latham.*)

So the king arose, and went
To *smoke* the scandalous hive of those wild bees
That made such honey in his realm.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. To draw smoke from into the mouth and puff it out; also, to burn or use in smoking; inhale the smoke of: as, to *smoke* tobacco or opium; to *smoke* a pipe or a cigar.

Here would he *smoke* his pipe of a sultry afternoon, enjoying the soft southern breeze.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

4. To smell out; find out; scent; perceive; perceive the meaning of; suspect. [Archaic.]

I'll hang you both, you rascals!
. . . you for the purse you cut
In Paul's at a sermon; I have *smoaked* you, ha!
Massinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

It must be a very plausive invention that carries it; they begin to *smoke* me. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 30.

5†. To sneer at; quiz; ridicule to one's face.

This is a vile dog; I see that already. No offence! Ha, ha, ha! to him; to him, Petulant; *smoke* him.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

Pray, madam, *smoke* miss yonder biting her lips, and playing with her fan. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Why, you know you never laugh at the old folks, and never fly at your servants, nor *smoke* people before their faces. *Miss Burney*, Cecilia, vi. 11.

6. To raise dust from by beating; "dust": as, I'll *smoke* his jacket for him. [Colloq.]

I'll *smoke* your skin-coat, an I catch you right.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 139.

Smoked pearl. See *pearl*.

smoke (smōk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoak*; < ME. *smoke*, < AS. *smoca* (rare), < *smēocan* (pret. *smēac*, pp. *smocen*), smoke, reek: see *smoke*, *v.* This form has taken the place of the more orig. noun, E. dial. *smeech*, < ME. *smech*, *smeke*, < AS. *smēc*, *smȳc*, umlaut forms of *smēac* (= D. *smook* = MLG. *smōk*, LG. *smook* = MHG. *smouch*, G. *schmauch*, G. dial. *schmoch* = Dan. *smög*), smoke, < *smēocan* (pp. *smocen*), smoke: see *smoke*, *v.*] **1.** The exhalation, visible vapor, or material that escapes or is expelled from a burning substance during combustion: applied especially to the volatile matter expelled from wood, coal, peat, etc., together with the solid matter which is carried off in suspension with it, that expelled from metallic substances being more generally called *fume* or *fumes*.

The hill obouen bigan to quake,
And tharof rase a ful grete reke,
Bot that was ful wele smell and *smeke*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Laud we the gods;
And let our crooked *smokes* climb to their nostrils
From our blest altars. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 477.

The *smoak* of juniper . . . is in great request with us at Oxford, to sweeten our chambers.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 263.

Usually the name *smoke* is applied to this vaporous mixture discharged from a chimney only when it contains a sufficient amount of finely divided carbon to render it dark-coloured and distinctly visible. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 180.

2. Anything that resembles smoke; steam; vapor; watery exhalations; dust.

In vayne, mine eyes, in vaine you wast your teares,
In vayne my sighs, the *smokes* of my despaires.
Sir W. Raleigh, quoted in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, [p. 165.

Hence—**3.** Something unsubstantial; something ephemeral or transient: as, the affair ended in *smoke*.

This helpless *smoke* of words doth me no right.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1027.

4. The act or process of drawing in and puffing out the fumes of burning tobacco, opium, or the like. [Colloq.]

Soldiers . . . lounging about, taking an early morning *smoke*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xxvii.

5. A chimney. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Dublin hath Houses of more than one *Smoak*.
Petty, Polit. Survey of Ireland, p. 9.

A dry smoke, the holding of an unlighted cigar or pipe between the lips. [Colloq.]—**Like smoke**, very rapidly. [Slang.]

Taking money *like smoke*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 105.

London smoke, a dull-gray color.

smoke-arch (smōk'ärch), *n.* The smoke-box of a locomotive.

smoke-ball (smōk'bâl), *n.* **1.** *Milit.*, a spherical case filled with a composition which, while burning, emits a great quantity of smoke: used chiefly for purposes of concealment or for annoying an enemy's workmen in siege operations.—**2.** A ball, used in trap-shooting, which on being struck emits a cloud of dark smoke. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 504.

smoke-bell (smōk'bel), *n.* A glass bell or dish suspended over a flame, as of a lamp or gas-light, to keep the smoke from blackening the ceiling.

smoke-black (smōk'blak), *n.* Lampblack.

smoke-board (smōk'bōrd), *n.* A sliding or suspended board or plate placed before the upper part of a fireplace to increase the draft.

smoke-box (smōk'boks), *n.* A chamber in a steam-boiler, at the ends of the tubes or flues and opposite to the fire-box, into which all the gases of combustion enter on their way to the smoke-stack.

smoke-brown (smōk'broun), *n.* In *entom.*, an obscure grayish brown, resembling the hue of thick smoke.

smoke-bush (smōk'bůsh), *n.* Same as *smoke-tree*.

smoke-condenser (smōk'kon-den″sėr), *n.* Same as *smoke-washer*.

smoke-consumer (smōk'kon-sū″mėr), *n.* An apparatus for consuming or burning all the smoke from a fire.

smoke-consuming (smōk'kon-sū″ming), *a.* Serving to consume or burn smoke: as, a *smoke-consuming* furnace.

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smoke-dry (smōk'drī), *v. t.* To dry or cure by smoke: as, *smoke-dried* meat. See *smoke*, *v. t.*, 1.

smoke-farthings† (smōk'fär'ᵺingz), *n. pl.* 1. Same as *pentecostals*.

As for your *smoke-farthings* and Peter-pence, I make no reckoning. *Jewel*, Works, iv. 1079.

2. Same as *hearth-tax*.

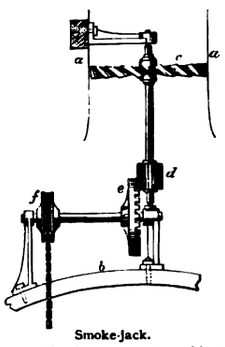
smoke-gray (smōk'grā), *n.* An orange-gray color of moderate luminosity.

smoke-house (smōk'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which meats or fish are cured by smoking; also, one in which smoked meats are stored. The former is provided with hooks for suspending the pieces to be smoked, which are hung over a smoldering fire kindled at the bottom of the apartment.

I recollected the *smoke-house*, an out-building appended to all Virginian establishments for the smoking of hams and other kinds of meat. *Irving*, Crayon Papers, Ralph Ringwood.

2. In *leather-manuf.*, a close room heated by means of a fire of spent tan, which smolders, but produces no flame. It is used for unhairing hides, which are hung up in the smoky atmosphere until incipient fermentation has softened the epidermis and the roots of the hair.

smoke-jack (smōk'-jak), *n.* 1. A machine for turning a roasting-spit by means of a fly-wheel or -wheels, set in motion by the current of ascending air in a chimney.



Smoke-jack.

a, *a*, the chimney, contracted in a circular form; *b*, strong bar placed over the fireplace, to support the jack; *c*, wheel with vanes radiating from its center, set in motion by the ascent of the heated air, and communicating, by the pinion *d* and the crown-wheel *e*, with the pulley *f*, from which motion is transmitted to the spit by the chain passing over it.

The *smoke-jack* clanked, and the tall clock ticked with official importance. *J. W. Palmer*, After his [Kind, p. 112.

2. On railways, a hood or covering for the end of a stove-pipe, on the outside of a car. Also called *stove-jack*.

smokeless (smōk'les), *a.* [< *smoke* + *-less*.] Having, emitting, or causing little or no smoke: as, *smokeless* powder.

No noontide bell invites the country round;
Tenants with sighs the *smokeless* towers survey.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 191.

I saw
On my left, through the beeches,
Thy palace, Goddess,
Smokeless, empty!
M. Arnold, The Strayed Reveller.

smokelessly (smōk'les-li), *adv.* Without smoke.

The appliances for, or methods of, consuming coal *smokelessly* are already at work. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 357.

smokelessness (smōk'les-nes), *n.* The character or state of being smokeless.

smoke-money (smōk'mun'i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

smoke-painted (smōk'pān'ted), *a.* Produced by the process of smoke-painting.

smoke-painting (smōk'pān'ting), *n.* The art or process of producing drawings in lampblack, or carbon deposited from smoke. Compare *kapnography*.

smoke-penny (smōk'pen'i), *n.* Same as *smoke-silver*.

smoke-pipe (smōk'pīp), *n.* Same as *smoke-stack*.

smoke-plant (smōk'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *smoke-tree*.—2. A hydroid polyp, often seen in aquariums.

smoke-quartz (smōk'kwârts), *n.* Smoky quartz. See *smoky*.

smoker (smō'kėr), *n.* [= D. *smoker* = G. *schmaucher*; as *smoke* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which smokes, in any sense of the verb. (*a*) One who habitually smokes tobacco or opium. (*b*) One who smoke-dries meat. (*c*) One who quizzes or makes sport of another.

These wooden Wits, these Quizzers, Queerers, *Smokers*,
These practical, nothing-so-easy Jokers.
Colman the Younger, Poetical Vagaries, p. 150. (*Davies.*)

2. See the quotation.

At Preston, before the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, every person who had a cottage with a chimney, and used the latter, had a vote, and was called a *smoker*. *Halliwell.*

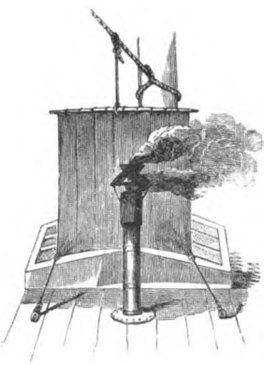
3. A smoking-car. [Colloq., U. S.]

The engine, baggage car and *smoker* passed over all right. *The Engineer*, LXX. 56.

4. The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill, which looks as if the bird had a pipe in its mouth. *G. Trumbull.* [New Jersey.]—**Smoker's cancer**, an epithelioma of the lips or mouth which is considered to be due to the mechanical irritation of the pipe.—**Smoker's heart**. See *heart*.—**Smoker's patches**, a form of leucoplacia buccalis, causing white patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth and lips.

smoke-rocket (smōk'rok'ėt), *n.* In *plumbing*, a device for testing the tightness of house-drains by generating smoke within them.

smoke-sail (smōk'sāl), *n.* A small sail hoisted against the foremast forward of the galley-funnel when a ship rides head to wind, to give the smoke of the galley an opportunity to rise, and to prevent it from being blown aft to the quarter-deck.


Smoke-sail.

smoke-shade (smōk'shād), *n.* A scale sometimes adopted in estimating by their color the amount of unburnt carbon in the gases yielded by coal burned in grates or stoves: it ranges from 0 to 10, the latter number applying when the color is very black and dense.

smoke-silver (smōk'sil'vėr), *n.* Money formerly paid annually to the minister of a parish as a modus in lieu of tithe-wood.

smoke-stack (smōk'stak), *n.* A pipe, usually of sheet-iron, through which the smoke and gases of combustion from a steam-boiler are discharged into the open air. See cut under *passenger-engine*.

smoke-stone (smōk'stōn), *n.* Same as *smoky quartz*, or *cairngorm*.

smoke-tight (smōk'tīt), *a.* Impervious to smoke; not permitting smoke to enter or escape.

smoke-tree (smōk'trē), *n.* A tree-like shrub, *Rhus Cotinus*, native in southern Europe, cultivated elsewhere for ornament. Most of the flowers are usually abortive, and the panicle develops into a light



1, Branch with Fruit and Sterile Pedicels of Smoke-tree (*Rhus Cotinus*); 2, the inflorescence. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit, with sterile pedicels.

feathery or cloud-like bunch of a green or reddish color (whence the above name, also that of *fringe-tree*). The wood yields a valuable dye, the young rustic (which see, under *rustic*); the leaves are used for tanning (see *scotino*). Also called *smoke-bush*, *smoke-plant*, *Venetian sumac*, and *Venus's-sumac*.

smoke-washer (smōk'wosh'ėr), *n.* A device for purifying smoke by washing as it passes through a chimney-flue. A simple form drives a spray of water upward into the flue. The water falls back after passing through the smoke, is collected below, and furnishes a black pigment, used for paint. A more complicated apparatus consists of a vertical cylinder of boiler-plates having several perforated diaphragms of sheet-iron. Water is made to enter at the top while the smoke enters below and is forced upward by a powerful exhaust.

smokewood (smōk'wůd), *n.* The virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*: so called because boys smoke its porous stems. [Prov. Eng.]

smokily (smō'ki-li), *adv.* In a smoky manner.

smokiness (smō'ki-nes), *n.* The state of being smoky.

smoking (smō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *smoke*, *v.*] 1. The act of emitting smoke.—2. The act of holding a lighted cigar, cigarette, or pipe in the mouth and drawing in and emitting the smoke: also used in composition with reference to things connected with this practice: as, a *smoking*-car; a *smoking*-saloon.—3. A quizzing; bantering.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. Thrale, "what a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Crutchley!" *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, II. 69. (*Davies.*)

4†. The act of spying, suspecting, or ferreting out. *Dekker*.

smoking (smō'king), *p. a.* Emitting smoke or steam; hence, brisk or fierce.

Look how it begins to rain, and by the clouds, if I mistake not, we shall presently have a *smoking* shower, and therefore sit close. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 104.

smoking-cap (smō'king-kap), *n.* A light cap without vizor and often ornamental, usually worn by smokers.

smoking-car (smō'king-kär), *n.* A railroad-car in which smoking is permitted. [U. S.]

smoking-carriage (smō'king-kar'āj), *n.* A smoking-car. [Eng.]

smoking-duck (smō'king-duk), *n.* The American widgeon, *Mareca americana*: said to be so called from some fancied resemblance of its note to the puffing sound of a person smoking. See cut under *widgeon*. *R. Kennicott.* [British America.]

smoking-jacket (smō'king-jak'et), *n.* A jacket for wear while smoking.

smoking-lamp (smō'king-lamp), *n.* A lamp hung up on board of a man-of-war during hours when smoking is permitted, for the men to light their pipes by.

smokingly (smō'king-li), *adv.* Like or as smoke.

The sudden dis-appearing of the Lord
Seem'd like to Powder fired on a boord,
When *smokingly* it mounts in sudden flash.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

smoking-room (smō'king-röm), *n.* A room, as in a private dwelling or a hotel, set apart for the use of smokers.

smoky (smō'ki), *a.* [Formerly also *smoaky*; < ME. *smoky*; < *smoke*, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] 1. Emitting smoke, especially much smoke; smoldering: as, *smoky* fires.

Then rise, O fleecy Fog! and raise
The glory of her coming days;
Be as the cloud that flecks the seas
Above her *smoky* argosies.
Bret Harte, San Francisco.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke.

London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after smothered with *smoky* fog. *Harvey.*

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; filled with a haze; hazy: as, a *smoky* atmosphere.

Swich a reyne from hevene gan avale
That every maner woman that was there
Hadde of that *smoky* reyn a verray fere.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 628.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fireplaces.

He is as tedious
As a tired horse, a railing wife;
Worse than a *smoky* house.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 161.

5. Emitting smoke in an objectionable or troublesome way: said of chimneys, stoves, etc., sending out smoke, at fireplaces and pipe-holes, into the house, because of poor draft.—6. Stained or tarnished with smoke.

Lowly sheds
With *smoky* rafters. *Milton*, Comus, l. 324.

7†. Quick to smoke an idea; keen to smell out a secret; suspicious.

Besides, Sir, people in this town are more *smoaky* and suspicious. Oxford, you know, is the seat of the Muses, and a man is naturally permitted more ornament and garniture to his conversation than they will allow in this latitude. *Foote*, The Liar, i. 1.

I-gad, I don't like his Looks—he seems a little *smoky*. *Cibber*, Provoked Husband, ii.

8. Of the color of smoke; of a grayish-brown color.—**Smoky bat**, *Molossus nasutus*, the South American monk-bat.—**Smoky pies**, the large dark-brown jays of the genus *Psilorhinus*.—**Smoky quartz**, the smoky or brownish-yellow variety of quartz found on Pike's Peak (Colorado), in Scotland, and in Brazil: same as *cairngorm*.—**Smoky topaz**, a name frequently applied by jewelers to smoky quartz.—**Smoky urine**, urine of a darkish color, occurring in some cases of nephritis. The color is due to the presence of a small quantity of blood.—**Smoky wainscot**, *Leucania impura*, a British moth.—**Smoky wave**, *Acidalia fumata*, a British geometrid moth.

smolder, smoulder (smōl'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoolder*; < ME. *smolderen*, *smoldren*, < *smolder*, a stifling smoke: see *smolder*, *n.*, *smother*, *n.* Cf. LG. *smölen*, *smelen*, smolder, = D. *smeulen*, smoke hiddenly, smolder, = G. dial. *schmolen*, stifle, burn slowly: see *smell*. The

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form may have been influenced by Dan. *smuldre*, crumble, molder, < *smul*, dust.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To burn and smoke without flame; be smothery.

In *smolderande* smoke.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 955.

The *smouldering* weed-heap by the garden burned.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 242.

Hence—**2.** To exist in a suppressed state; burn inwardly, without outward demonstration, as a thought, passion, and the like.

A doubt that ever *smoulder'd* in the hearts
Of those great Lords and Barons of his realm
Flash'd forth and into war.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

We frequently find in the writings of the inquisitors language which implies that a certain amount of scepticism was, even in their time, *smouldering* in some minds.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 103.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To suffocate; smother.

They preassed forward vnder their ensignes, bearing downe such as stood in their way, and with their owne fire *smouldered* and burnt them to ashes.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 9.

This wind and dust, see how it *smolders* me;
Some drink, good Glocester, or I die for drink.
Peele, Edward I.

2. To discolor by the action of fire.

Aside the beacon, up whose *smouldered* stones
The tender ivy-trails creep thinly.
Coleridge, The Destiny of Nations.

smolder, smoulder (smōl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *smolder*, a var. of *smorther*, a stifling smoke: see *smother*. Cf. *smolder*, *v.*] Slow or suppressed combustion; smoke; smother.

Ac the smoke and the *smolder* [var. *smorthre*] that smyt in owre eyghen,
That is coueityse and vnkyndenesse that quencheth goddes mercy. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 341.

The *smoulder* stops our nose with stench, the fume offends our eies.
Gascoigne, Deuise of a Mask for Viscount Mountacute.

smolderingness, smoulderingness (smōl'dėr-ing-nes), *n.* Disposition to smolder. [Rare.]

Whether any of our national peculiarities may be traced to our use of stoves, as a certain closeness of the lips in pronunciation, and a smothered *smolderingness* of disposition, seldom roused to open flame?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st scr., Int.

smoldery†, smouldery†, *a.* [Also *smouldry*; < *smolder* + *-y*[1].] Smothery; suffocating.

None can breath, nor see, nor heare at will,
Through *smouldry* cloud of duskish stincking smoke.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 13.

smolt[1] (smōlt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smelt*[2]. Cf. *smolt*[2].] A salmon in its second year, when it has lost its parr-marks and assumed its silvery scales; the stage of salmon-growth between the parr and the grilse. The smolt proceeds at once to the sea, and reappears in fresh water as the grilse.

When they [salmon] remove to the sea, they assume a more brilliant dress, and there become the *smolt*, varying from four to six inches in length. *Baird.*

smolt[2] (smōlt), *a.* [< ME. *smolt*, *smylt*, AS. *smeolt*, *smylt*, clear, bright, serene.] Smooth and shining. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

smooch, *v. t.* Same as *smutch*.

smoolder†, *v.* An obsolete form of *smolder*.

smoor (smör), *v.* See *smore*[1].

smooth (smöTH), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *smoothe*, *smothe*, also *smethe* (> E. dial. *smeeth*), < AS. *smōthe*, in earliest form *smōthi* (only in neg. *unsmōthe*, *unsmōthi*), usually with umlaut *smēthe*, ONorth. *smōthe*, usually with umlaut *smoethe*, smooth, = MLG. *smöde*, LG. *smode*, *smoede*, also *smoe*, also MLG. *smödich*, LG. *smödig*, smooth, malleable, ductile; related to MD. *smedigh*, *smijdigh*, D. *smijdig* = MLG. *smidich*, LG. *smidig*, malleable, = MHG. *gesmīdic*, G. *geschmeidig*, malleable, ductile, smooth, = Sw. Dan. *smidig*, pliable; to OHG. *gesmīdi*, *gesmīda*, metal, MHG. *gesmīde*, metal, metal weapons or ornaments, G. *geschmeide*, ornaments; and ult. to E. *smith*: see *smith*. The related forms *smooth* and *smith*, and the other forms above cited, with Icel. *smīdh* = Sw. *smide*, smiths' work, etc., point to an orig. strong verb, Goth. **smeithan* (pret. **smaith*, pp. **smithans*) = AS. **smīthan* (pret. **smāth*, pp. **smithen*), forge (metals); cf. Sw. dial. *smida* (pret. *smed*, pp. *smiden*), smooth. *Smooth* would then mean orig. 'forged,' 'flattened with the hammer' (cf. Sw. *smidesjern* = Dan. *smedejern*, 'wrought-iron'); ult. √ *smi*, work in metals, forge: see *smith*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a surface so uniform that the eye and the touch do not readily detect any projections or irregularities in it; not rough; of water, not ruffled, or not undulating.

The erthe sal be than even and hale,
And *smethe* and clere als crystale.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 6349.

My *smooth* moist hand, were it with thy hand felt,
Would in thy palm dissolve, or seem to melt.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 143.

While *smooth* Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the sea. *Milton*, P. L., i. 450.

Try the rough water as well as the *smooth*.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, ix.

2. Free from hair: as, a *smooth* face.

Behold Esau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *smooth* man. Gen. xxvii. 11.

3. Free from lumps: especially noting flour, starch, and the like.

Put the flour and salt in a bowl, and add a little at a time of the water or milk, working it very *smooth* as you go on.
M. Harland, Common Sense in the Household, p. 183.

4. Not harsh; not rugged; even; harmonious.

Our speech is made melodious or harmonicall, not onely by strayned tunes, as those of Musick, but also by choise of *smoothe* words. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

He writt not a *smooth* verse, but a great deal of sense.
Aubrey, Lives (Lucius Carey).

Smooth verse, inspired by no unlettered Muse.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

5. Using pleasing or euphonious language.

The only *smooth* poet of those times. *Milton.*

6. In *Gr. gram.*, free from aspiration; not rough: as, a *smooth* mute; the *smooth* breathing.—**7.** Bland; mild; soothing; insinuating; wheedling: noting persons or speech, etc.

I have been politic with my friend, *smooth* with mine enemy. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 46.

They know howe *smooth* soeuer his lookes were, there was a diuell in his bosome.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 36.

Smooth words he had to wheedle simple souls.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

8. Free from anything disagreeable or unpleasant.

Prophesy not unto us right things, speak unto us *smooth* things, prophesy deceits. Isa. xxx. 10.

From Rumour's tongues
They bring *smooth* comforts false.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., Ind., l. 40.

9. Unruffled; calm; even; complaisant: as, a *smooth* temper.

His grace looks cheerfully and *smooth* to-day.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4. 50.

10. Without jolt, jar, or shock; even: as, *smooth* sailing; *smooth* driving.—**11.** Gentle; mild; placid.

As where *smooth* Zephyrus plays on the fleet
Face of the curled streams.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

12. Free from astringency, tartness, or any stinging or titillating character; soft to the nerves of taste: used especially of spirit.—**13.** In *zoöl.*, not rough, as an unsculptured surface, or one without visible elevations (as granules, points, papillæ, and nodes) or impressions (as striæ, punctures, and foveæ), though it may be thinly clothed with hairs or minute scales.—**14.** In *bot.*, either opposed to *scabrous* (that is, not rough), or equivalent to *glabrous* (that is, not pubescent): the former is the more correct sense. *Gray.*—**Smooth alder.** See *alder*, 1.—**Smooth blenny,** the shanny.—**Smooth calf, fiber, file.** See the nouns.—**Smooth full.** Same as *rap-full*.—**Smooth holly.** See *Hedycarya*.—**Smooth hound,** a kind of shark. *Mustelus hinnulus*, with the skin less shagreened than usual.—**Smooth lungwort.** See *lungwort*.—**Smooth muscle** a non-striated muscle.—**Smooth painting,** in *stained-glass work*, painting in which the color is brought to a uniform surface, as distinguished from *stippling* and *smeared work*.—**Smooth scales,** in *herpet.*, specifically, flat, keelless or ecarinate scales, as of a snake, whatever their other characters. It is characteristic of many genera of serpents to have keeled scales on most of the body, from which the smooth scales of other ophidians are distinguished.—**Smooth snake, sole, sumac, tare, winterberry,** etc. See the nouns. [*Smooth* is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds, as *smooth*-haired, *smooth*-leafed, *smooth*-skinned, *smooth*-swarded.]=**Syn. 1.** Plain, level, polished.—**5.** Voluble, fluent.—**7.** Oily.

II. *n.* **1.** The act of smoothing. [Colloq.]

In that instant she put a rouge-pot, a brandy bottle, and a plate of broken meat into the bed, gave one *smooth* to her hair, and finally let in her visitor.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxv.

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything; a smooth place. [Chiefly colloq.]

And she [Rebekah] put the skins of the kids of the goats upon his hands, and upon the *smooth* of his neck.
Gen. xxvii. 16.

A raft of this description will break the force of the sea, and form a *smooth* for the boat.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 125.

3. Specifically, a field or plat of grass. [U. S.]

Get some plantain and dandelion on the *smooth* for greens. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

smooth (smöTH), *v.* [Also *smoothe*; < ME. *smoothen*, *smothen*, *smothien*, *smethien*, < AS. *smēthian* (= LG. *smæden*), < *smēthe*, smooth: see *smooth*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make smooth; make even on the surface by any means: as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

Her eith'r ende *ysmoothed* is to have,
And cubital let make her longitude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

To *smooth* the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 13.

They [nurses] *smooth* pillows, and make arrowroot; they get up at nights; they bear complaints and querulousness.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xl.

2. To free from obstruction; make easy; remove, as an obstruction or difficulty.

Hee counts it not profanenesse to bee polisht with humane reading, or to *smooth* his way by Aristotle to Schooledinnitie.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Graue Diuine.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 322.

3. To free from harshness; make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smoothes* her charming tones.
Milton, P. L., v. 629.

4. To palliate; soften.

To *smooth* his fault I should have been more mild.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 240.

5. To calm; mollify; allay.

Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm.
Milton, P. L., iv. 120.

6. To make agreeable; make flattering.

I am against the prophets, saith the Lord, that *smooth* their tongues. Jer. xxiii. 31 (margin).

7†. To utter agreeably; hence, to free from blame; exonerate. [Poetical.]

What tongue shall *smooth* thy name?
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 97.

8. To modify (a given series of values) so as to remove irregularities.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become smooth.

The falls were *smoothing* down.
The Field, Dec. 6, 1884. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2†. To repeat flattering or wheedling words.

Learn to flatter and *smooth*.
Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses, an. 1583.

Because I cannot flatter and speak fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive, and cog.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 48.

smooth-bore (smöTH'bōr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Smooth-bored; not rifled: as, a *smooth-bore* gun. Compare *choke-bore*.

Fort Sumter, on its part, was a scarcely completed work, dating back to the period of *smooth-bore* guns of small caliber. *The Century*, XXXV. 711.

II. *n.* A firearm with a smooth-bored barrel: in contradistinction to *rifle*, or *rifled gun*.

smooth-bored (smöTH'bōrd), *a.* Having a smooth bore; not rifled: noting the barrel of a gun or the gun itself.

smooth-browed (smöTH'broud), *a.* Having a smooth or unwrinkled brow.

smooth-chinned (smöTH'chind), *a.* Having a smooth or shaven chin; beardless.

Look to your wives too;
The *smooth-chinn'd* courtiers are abroad.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

smooth-dab (smöTH'dab), *n.* The smear-dab. [Prov. Eng.]

smooth-dittied (smöTH'dit'id), *a.* Smoothly or sweetly sung or played; having a flowing melody. [Rare.]

With his soft pipe, and *smooth-dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar.
Milton, Comus, l. 86.

smoothe, *v.* See *smooth*.

smoothen (smö'THn), *v. t.* [< *smooth* + *-en*[1].] To make smooth; smooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *smoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

Language that goes as easy as a glove
O'er good and evil *smoothens* both to one.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 43.

smoother[1] (smö'THėr), *n.* [< *smooth* + *-er*[1].]

1. One who or that which smooths.

Scalds, a word which denotes "*smoothers* and polishers of language." *Bp. Percy*, On Ancient Minstrels.

2. A flatterer; a wheedler.

These are my flatterers, my soothers, my claw-backs, my *smoothers*, my parasites.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

3. In *printing*, a tape used in a cylinder-press to hold the sheets in position against the cylinder.—**4.** (*a*) A wheel used in glass-cutting to polish the faces of the grooves or cuts already made by another wheel: the smoother is usu-

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ally of stone. (*b*) The workman who operates such a smoother for polishing grooves or cuts.

smoother[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *smother*.

smooth-faced (smöᵺ′fāst), *a.* 1. Having a smooth surface in general: as, a *smooth-faced* file.—2. Having a smooth face; beardless.—3. Having a mild, bland, or winning look; having a fawning, insinuating, or hypocritical expression.

A twelvemonth and a day
I'll mark no words that *smooth-faced* wooers say.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 838.

Smooth-faced, drawling, hypocritical fellows, who pretend ginger isn't hot in their mouths, and cry down all innocent pleasures. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i.

smooth-grained (smöᵺ′grānd), *a.* Smooth in the grain, as wood or stone.

Nor box, nor limes, without their use are made,
Smooth-grained, and proper for the turner's trade.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 630.

smoothing-box (smö′ᵺing-boks), *n.* A box-iron. *Encyc. Dict.*

Smoothing-boxes, Buckles, Steels, and Awls.
Money Masters All Things (1698), p. 76.

smoothing-iron (smö′ᵺing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A heavy iron utensil with a flat polished face, used for smoothing clothes, bed-linen, etc.: it is usually heated. Solid smoothing-irons are called *flat-irons;* hollow ones, heated with burning charcoal, a lamp, a piece of red-hot iron inserted, or the like, are called by different names. See *box-iron*, *sad-iron*, and *goose*, *n.*, 3.

The *smoothing-irons* . . . hung before the fire, ready for Mary when she should want them.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, viii.

smoothing-mill (smö′ᵺing-mil), *n.* In *gem-* and *glass-cutting*, a wheel made of sandstone, on which a continuous stream of water is allowed to flow during the cutting and beveling of glass, gems, and small glass ornaments.

smoothing-plane (smö′ᵺing-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a small fine plane used for finishing. See *plane*[2], 1.

smoothing-stone (smö′ᵺing-stōn), *n.* A substitute for a smoothing-iron, made of steatite, with a plate and handle of metal. *E. H. Knight.*

smoothly (smöᵺ′li), *adv.* [< ME. *smetheliche;* < *smooth* + *-ly*[2].] In a smooth manner or form, in any sense of the word *smooth*.

smoothness (smöᵺ′nes), *n.* [< ME. *smethnes*, < AS. *smēthnys*, < *smēthe*, smooth: see *smooth*, *a.*] The state or character of being smooth, in any sense.

The *smoothnesse* of your words and sillables running vpon feete of sundrie quantities.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 65.

I want *smoothness*
To thank a man for pardoning of a crime
I never knew.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hee distinguishes not betwixt faire and double-dealing, and suspects all *smoothnesse* for the dresse of knauerie.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Blunt Man.

The torrent's *smoothness* ere it dash below. *Campbell.*

smooth-paced (smöᵺ′pāst), *a.* Having a smooth pace or movement; of a regular, easy flow.

In *smooth-pac'd* Verse, or hobling Prose.
Prior, Alma, iii.

smooth-sayer (smöᵺ′sā′ėr), *n.* One who is smooth-tongued. [Rare.]

I should rather, ten times over, dispense with the flatterers and the *smooth-sayers* than the grumblers.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 141.

smooth-scaled (smöᵺ′skāld), *a.* Having flat, smooth, or ecarinate scales, as a reptile or a fish.

smooth-shod (smöᵺ′shod), *a.* Having shoes not specially provided with cogs, calks, or spikes to prevent slipping: chiefly noting animals: opposed to *rough-shod* or *sharp-shod*.

smoothsides (smöᵺ′sīdz), *n.* The sapphirine gurnard, *Trigla hirundo*. [Prov. Eng.]

smooth-spoken (smöᵺ′spō′kn), *a.* Speaking smoothly or pleasantly; plausible; insinuating.

smooth-tongued (smöᵺ′tungd), *a.* Using smooth words; smooth-spoken; plausible.

Your dancing-masters and barbers are such finical, *smooth-tongued*, tattling fellows; and if you set 'em once a-talking they'll ne'er a-done, no more than when you set 'em a-fiddling.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iii. 1.

smooth-winged (smöᵺ′wingd), *a.* In *ornith.*, not rough-winged: specifically noting swallows which have not the peculiar serration of the outer primary of such genera as *Psalidoprocne* and *Stelgidopteryx*.

smore[1] (smōr), *v.* [Also *smoor;* < ME. *smoren*, < AS. *smorian*, smother, stifle, suffocate (= MD. MLG. *smoren*, smother, stifle, stew, > G. *schmoren*, stew, swelter); prob. < **smor* (= MD. *smoor*), a suffocating vapor: see *smother*, *smolder*.] I. *trans.* To smother; suffocate. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All suld be *smored* with-outen dout,
Warne tha hevens ay moved obout.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7601.

So bewrapped them and entangled them, kepyng doune by force the fetherbed and pillowes harde unto their mouthes, that within a while they *smored* and stifled them. *Hall*, Richard III., f. 3. (*Halliwell.*)

Manie gentillman did with him byd,
Whos prais sould not be *smored*.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 226).

Itt suld nocht be hid, nor obscurit;
It suld nocht be throung down, nor *smurit*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 220.

II. *intrans.* To smother; be suffocated. [Scotch.]

By this time he was cross the ford,
Whare in the snaw the chapman *smoor'd*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

smore[2] (smōr), *v. t.* A dialectal form of *smear*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smorendo (smō-ren′dō). [It., ppr. of *smorire*, die away, grow pale, < L. *ex*, out, + *mori*, die: see *mort*[1]. Cf. *morendo*.] Same as *morendo*.

smorzando (smōr-tzän′dō). [< It. *smorzando*, ppr. of *smorzare*, extinguish, put out, die out.] In *music*, same as *morendo*.

smot†. An obsolete preterit of *smite*.

smote (smōt). Preterit of *smite*.

smoterlicht, *a.* [ME., < *smoteren* (in comp. *bismotered*, pp., smutted, dirtied) (cf. MD. *smodderen*, D. *smodderen*, smut, soil: see *smut*) + *-lich*, E. *-ly*[1].] Smutty; dirty.

And eek for she was somdel *smoterlich*,
She was as digne as water in a dich.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 43.

smother (smuᵺ′ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoother;* < ME. *smother*, a contr. of the earlier *smorther*, *smorthur*, a suffocating vapor; with formative *-ther*, < AS. *smorian*, smother, stifle, suffocate: see *smore*[1].] 1. That which smothers or appears to smother, in any sense. (*a*) Smoke, fog, thick dust, foul air, or the like.

Thus must I from the smoke into the *smother;*
From tyrant duke unto a tyrant brother.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 299.

For hundreds of acres nothing is to be seen but *smother* and desolation, the whole circuit round looking like the cinders of a volcano.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, vii.

A couple of yachts, with the tacks of their mainsails triced up, were passing us in a *smother* of foam.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xx.

(*b*) Smoldering; slow combustion. (*c*) Confusion; excess with disorder: as, a perfect *smother* of letters and papers. 2. The state of being stifled; suppression.

There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know little; and therefore men should remedy suspicion by procuring to know more, and not to keep their suspicions in *smother*. *Bacon*, Suspicion (ed. 1887).

smother (smuᵺ′ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *smoother;* < ME. *smothren*, *smortheren*, *smorthren*, *smeorthren*, *smorther*, suffocating vapor: see *smother*, *n.* In the sense 'daub or smear,' regarded by some as due to ME. *bismotered*, bedaubed: see *smoterlich*.] I. *trans.* 1. To suffocate; stifle; obstruct, more or less completely, the respiration of.

The beholders of this tragic play, . . .
Untimely *smother'd* in their dusky graves.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 70.

Some who had the holy fire, being surrounded and almost *smothered* by the crowd that pressed about them, were forced to brand the candles in the faces of the people in their own defence.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 27.

The helpless traveller . . . *smothered* in the dusty whirlwind dies. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 6.

2. To extinguish or deaden, as fire, by covering, overlaying, or otherwise excluding the air: as, to *smother* a fire with ashes.—3. Hence, figuratively and generally, to reduce to a low degree of vigor or activity; suppress or do away with; extinguish; stifle; cover up; conceal; hide: as, the committee's report was *smothered*.

Sextus Tarquinius, . . . *smothering* his passions for the present, departed with the rest back to the camp.
Shak., Lucrece, Arg.

I am afraid, Son, there 's something I don't see yet, something that 's *smother'd* under all this Raillery.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, i. 2.

4. In *cookery*, to cook in a close dish: as, beefsteak *smothered* with onions.—5. To daub or smear. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Smothered mate**. See *mate*[3].—**To smother up**, to wrap up so as to produce the appearance or sensation of being smothered.

The sun,
Who doth permit the base contagious clouds
To *smother up* his beauty. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 228.

=**Syn. 1.** *Smother, Choke, Strangle, Throttle, Stifle, Suffocate.* To *smother*, in the stricter sense, is to put to death by preventing air from entering the nose or mouth. To *choke* is to imperil or destroy life by stoppage, external or internal, in the windpipe. To *strangle* is to put to death by compression of the windpipe. *Throttle* is the same as *strangle*, except that it is often used for partial or attempted strangling, and that it suggests its derivation. *Suffocate* and *stifle* are essentially the same, except that *stifle* is the stronger: they mean to kill by impeding respiration.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be suffocated.—2. To breathe with great difficulty by reason of smoke, dust, close covering or wrapping, or the like.—3. Of a fire, to burn very slowly for want of air; smolder.

The smoky fume *smortherting* so was,
The Abbay it toke, sore gan it enbras.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3303.

What fenny trash maintains the *smoth'ring* fires
Of his desires! *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 14.

4. Figuratively, to perish, grow feeble, or decline, by suppression or concealment; be stifled; be suppressed or concealed.

Which [zeal] may lie *smothering* for a time till it meets with suitable matter and a freer vent, and then it breaks out into a dreadfull flame. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

smotheration (smuᵺ-ėr-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *smother* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of smothering, or the state of being smothered; suffocation.—2. A sailors' dish of beef and pork smothered with potatoes. [New Eng. in both senses.]

smother-fly (smuᵺ′ėr-flī), *n.* Any aphid.

The people of this village were surprised by a shower of aphides, or *smother-flies*, which fell in these parts.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, liii.

smotheriness (smuᵺ′ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being smothery.

smotheringly (smuᵺ′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* Suffocatingly; so as to suppress.

smother-kiln (smuᵺ′ėr-kil), *n.* A kiln into which smoke is admitted for the purpose of blackening pottery in firing.

smothery (smuᵺ′ėr-i), *a.* [< *smother* + *-y*[1].] Tending to smother; full of smoke, fog, dust, or the like; stifling: as, a *smothery* atmosphere.

What, dullard? we and you in *smothery* chafe,
Babes, baldheads, stumbled thus far into Zin
The Horrid, getting neither out nor in.
Browning, Sordello, iii.

smouch[1] (smöch or smouch), *v.* and *n.* [A var. of *smutch*.] Same as *smutch*.

smouch[2] (smouch), *v.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *smack*[2].] To kiss; buss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

What kissing and bussing, what *smouching* & slabbering one of another! *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses, i. 16.

I had rather than a bend of leather
Shee and I might *smouch* together.
Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 40).

smouch[2] (smouch), *n.* [< *smouch*[2], *v.*] A loud kiss; a smack; a buss.

Come smack me; I long for a *smouch*.
Promos and Cassandra, p. 47. (*Halliwell.*)

smouch[3] (smouch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A low-crowned hat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smouch[4] (smouch), *v. t.* [Prob. ult. < AS. *smēgan*, creep, etc.: see *smock*.] To take unfairly; also, to take unfair advantage of; chouse; gouge. [Colloq., U. S.]

The rest of it was *smouched* from House's Atlantic paper. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 49.

Smouch[5] (smouch), *n.* [< D. "*Smous*, *Smousje*, a German Jew, so called because many of them being named *Moses*, they pronounce this name *Mousyee*, or according to the Dutch spelling, *Mousje*" (Sewel).] A Jew. [Cant.]

I saw them roast some poor *Smouches* at Lisbon because they would not eat pork.
Johnston, Chrysal, i. 228. (*Davies.*)

smouched (smöcht or smoucht), *a.* [< *smouch*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *smutch*.] Blotted, stained, or discolored; grimed; dirty; smutched.

smoulder, smoulderingness, etc. See *smolder*, etc.

Smouse (smous), *n.* Same as *Smouch*[5].

Ha, ha, ha! Admirable! admirable! I honour the *Smouse!* *C. Macklin*, Man of the World, ii. 1.

smout (smout), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To perform occasional work, when out of constant employment. *Halliwell.*

smout (smout), *n.* [< *smout*, *v.*] A compositor who has occasional employment in various printing-offices. [Printers' slang, Eng.]

smuckle (smuk′l), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *smuggle*[1].

smucklert, *n.* An obsolete variant of *smuggler*. *Sewel.*

smudge[1] (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Early mod. E. also *smoodge;*

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< ME. *smogen*, soil; a var. of *smutch*.] **1.** To smear or stain with dirt or filth; blacken with smoke. [Prov. Eng.]

Presuming no more wound belongs vnto 't
Than only to be *smudg'd* and grim'd with soot.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 157).

2†. To smoke or cure, as herring.

In the craft of catching or taking it, and *smudging* it [the herring] (marchant- and chapman-able as it should be), it sets a-worke thousands.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 159).

smudge[1] (smuj), *n.* [Also *smutch:* see *smudge*[1], *v.*] **1.** A spot; stain; smear.

Every one, however, feels the magic of the shapely strokes and vague *smudges*, which . . . reveal not only an object, but an artist's conception of it.
Art Jour., March, 1888, p. 67.

Sometimes a page bearing a special *smudge*, or one showing an unusual amount of interlineation, seemed to require particular treatment. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 448.

2. The scrapings and cleanings of paint-pots, collected and used to cover the outer sides of roof-boards as a bed for roofing-canvas. *Car-Builder's Dict.* [Eng.]

smudge[2] (smuj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smudged*, ppr. *smudging*. [Appar. another use of *smudge*[1], confused with *smother*.] **1.** To stifle; smother. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To make a smudge in; fumigate with a smudge: as, to *smudge* a tent so as to drive away insects. [U. S.]

smudge[2] (smuj), *n.* [See *smudge*[2], *v.*] **1.** A suffocating smoke.

I will sacrifice the first stanza on your critical altar, and let it consume either in flame or *smudge* as it choose.
W. Mason, To Gray. (Correspondence of Gray and [Mason, cxv.)

2. A heap of combustibles partially ignited and emitting a dense smoke; especially, such a fire made in or near a house, tent, or the like, so as to raise a dense smoke to repel insects.

I have had a *smudge* made in a chafing-dish at my bedside. *Mrs. Clavers* [Mrs. C. M. Kirkland], Forest Life.

smudger (smuj'ėr), *n.* One who or that which smudges, in any sense. [Rare.]

And the man called the name of his wife Charah (*smudger*), for she was the stainer of life.
H. Pratt, quoted in The Academy, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 269.

smudgy[1] (smuj'i), *a.* [< *smudge*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stained or blackened with smudge; smeared: as, a *smudgy* shop.

I do not suppose that the book is at all rare, or in any way remarkable, save, perhaps, for its wretched woodcuts and its villainously *smudgy* letterpress.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 91.

smudgy[2] (smuj'i), *a.* [< *smudge*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Making a smudge or dense smoke: as, a *smudgy* fire.

For them [the artists of Magna Græcia] the most perfect lamp was the one that was the most ornamental. If more light was needed, other *smudgy* lamps were added.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 267.

2. Stifling; close. [Prov. Eng.]

Hot or close, e. g. the fire is so large that it makes the room feel quite hot and *smudgy*. The same perhaps as smothery. *Halliwell.*

smug[1] (smug), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *smoog;* for **smuck*, < MLG. LG. *smuk* = NFries. *smok* = G. *schmuck* = Dan. *smuk* = Sw. dial. *smuck*, *smöck* (G. and Scand. forms recent and prob. < LG., but appar. ult. of MHG. origin), neat, trim, spruce, elegant, fair; from the noun, MHG. *gesmuc*, G. *schmuck*, ornament, < MHG. *smücken*, G. *schmücken* = MLG. *smucken*, ornament, adorn, orig. dress, a secondary form of MHG. *smiegen* = AS. *smeógan*, creep into, hence put on (a garment): see *smock*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Smooth; sleek; neat; trim; spruce; fine; also, affectedly proper; unctuous; especially, affectedly nice in dress; satisfied with one's own appearance; hence, self-satisfied in any respect.

A beggar, that was used to come so *smug* upon the mart. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 49.

Oh, that *smug* old Woman! there 's no enduring her Affectation of Youth. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, iii. 1.

Smug Sydney, too, thy bitter page shall seek.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Stinking and savoury, *smug* and gruff.
Browning, Holy-Cross Day.

2. Affectedly or conceitedly smart.

That trim and *smug* saying.
Annotations on Glanville (1682), p. 184. (*Latham.*)

II. *n.* One who is affectedly proper and nice; a self-satisfied person. [Slang.]

Students . . . who, almost continually at study, allow themselves no time for relaxation, . . . are absent-minded, and seem often offended at the trivialities of a joke. They become labelled *smugs*, and are avoided by their class-mates. *The Lancet*, 1889, II. 471.

smug[1] (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [< *smug*[1], *a.*] To make smug or spruce: often with *up*.

Smug up your beetle-brows, none look grimly.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart coming but he *smugs* himself *up*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 518.

smug[2] (smug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smugged*, ppr. *smugging*. [Prob. abbr. of *smuggle*, or from the same source.] **1.** To confiscate summarily, as boys used to confiscate tops, marbles, etc., when the game was played out of season. [Prov. Eng.]

I shouldn't mind his licking me; I'd *smug* his money and get his halfpence or somethink.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 568.

2. To hush up. [Slang.]

She wanted a guarantee that the case should be *smugged*, or, in other words, compromised.
Morning Chronicle, Oct. 3, 1857. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

smug[3]† (smug), *n.* [Perhaps so called as being blackened with soot or smoke (see *smudge*[1]), or else as being "a neat, handy fellow" (Halliwell).] A smith.

A *smug* of Vulcan's forging trade,
Besmoaked with sea-cole fire.
Rowland, Knave of Clubs (1611). (*Halliwell.*)

I must now
A golden handle make for my wife's fann.
Worke, my fine *Smugges*. *Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

smug-boat (smug'bōt), *n.* A contraband boat on the coast of China; an opium-boat.

smug-faced (smug'fāst), *a.* Having a smug or precise face; prim-faced.

I once procured for a *smug-faced* client of mine a good douse o' the chops, which put a couple of hundred pounds into his pocket. *J. Baillie.*

smuggle[1] (smug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Also formerly or dial. *smuckle* (< D.); = G. *schmuggeln* = Sw. *smuggla* = Dan. *smugle*, < LG. *smuggeln* = D. *smokkelen*, smuggle (cf. D. *smuigen*, eat secretly, *ter smuig*, secretly, in hugger-mugger, Dan. *ismug*, adv., secretly, privately, *smughandel*, contraband trade, *smöge*, a narrow (secret) passage, Sw. *smyg*, a lurking-hole, Icel. *smuga*, a hole to creep through, *smugall*, penetrating, *smugligr*, penetrating): all from a strong verb found in Icel. *smjūga* (pret. *smō*, mod. *smaug*, pl. *smugu*, pp. *smoginn*), creep, creep through a hole, put on a garment, = Norw. *smjuga*, creep (cf. Sw. *smyga*, sneak, smuggle), = AS. *smeógan*, *smūgan*, creep, = MHG. *smiegen*, G. *schmiegen*, cling to, bend, ply, get into: see *smock*, *smug*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To import or export secretly, and contrary to law; import or export secretly without paying the duties imposed by law; also, to introduce into trade or consumption in violation of excise laws; in Scotland, to manufacture (spirits, malt, etc.) illicitly.

Where, tippling punch, grave Cato's self you'll see,
And Amor Patriæ vending *smuggled* tea. *Crabbe.*

2. To convey, introduce, or handle clandestinely: as, to *smuggle* something out of the way.

II. *intrans.* To practise secret illegal exportation or importation of goods; export or import goods without payment of duties; also, to violate excise laws. See I., 1, and *smuggling*.

Now there are plainly but two ways of checking this practice—either the temptation to *smuggle* must be diminished by lowering the duties, or the difficulties in the way of *smuggling* must be increased. *Cyc. of Commerce.*

smuggle[2] (smug'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *smuggled*, ppr. *smuggling*. [Appar. another use of *smuggle*[1].] To cuddle or fondle.

Oh, the little lips! and 'tis the best-natured little dear. [*Smuggles* and kisses it.]
Farquhar, Love and a Bottle, i. 1.

smuggler (smug'lėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *smuggler;* also *smuckler;* = G. *schmuggler* = Dan. *smugler* = Sw. *smugglare* (cf. F. *smuggler*, < E.), < LG. *smuggeler* = D. *smokkelaar;* as *smuggle*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who smuggles; one who imports or exports secretly and contrary to law either contraband goods or dutiable goods without paying the customs; also, in Scotland, an illicit distiller.—**2.** A vessel employed in smuggling goods.

smuggling (smug'ling), *n.* The offense of carrying, or causing to be carried, across the boundary of a nation or district, goods which are dutiable, without either paying the duties or allowing the goods to be subjected to the revenue laws; or the like carrying of goods the transit of which is prohibited. In a more general sense it is applied to the violation of legal restrictions on transit, whether by revenue laws or blockades, and the violation of excise laws, by introducing into trade or consumption prohibited articles, or articles evading taxation. In either use it implies clandestine evasion of law.

smugly (smug'li), *adv.* In a smug manner; neatly; sprucely.

A Sunday face,
Too *smugly* proper for a world of sin.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

smugness (smug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being smug; neatness; spruceness; self-satisfaction; conceited smartness.

She looks like an old Coach new painted, affecting an unseemly *Smugness* whilst she is ready to drop in pieces.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

smuly (smū'li), *a.* [Perhaps for **smooly*, a contracted form of **smoothly*, adj.] Looking smoothly demure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

smur (smur), *n.* [Also *smurr;* prob. a contr. of *smother;* or < *smoor*, *smore*, stifle: see *smore*[1].] Fine rain. [Scotch.]

Our hopes for fine weather were for the moment dashed; a *smurr* came over, and the thin veil of the shower toned down the colors of the red houses.
W. Black, House-boat, vi.

smur (smur), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *smurred*, ppr. *smurring*. [Also *smurr;* < *smur*, *n.*] To rain slightly; drizzle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

smurcht, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smirch*.

smurry (smur'i), *a.* [< *smur* + *-y*[1].] Having smur; characterized by smur. [Scotch.]

The cold hues of green through which we had been sailing on this *smurry* afternoon. *W. Black*, House-boat, x.

smut (smut), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *smit*[1], < AS. *smitta*, a spot, stain, smut, = D. *smet*, a blot, stain. The variation is appar. due to the influence of the related words, ME. *bismotered*, smeared, etc., and to the words cited under *smutch*, *smudge*[1]: see *smudge*[1].] **1.** A spot made with soot, coal, or the like; also, the fouling matter itself.

With white apron and cap she ventured into the drawing-room, and was straightway saluted by a joyous dance of those monads called vulgarly *smuts*.
Bulwer, Caxtons, xiv. 2.

2. Obscene or filthy language.

He does not stand upon decency in conversation, but will talk *smut*, though a priest and his mother be in the room. *Addison*, The Lover, No. 39.

3. A fungous disease of plants, affecting especially the cereal plants, to many of which it is exceedingly destructive. It is caused by fungi of the family *Ustilagineæ*. There are in the United States two well-defined kinds of smut in cereals: (*a*) the *black smut*, produced by *Ustilago segetum*, in which the head is mostly changed to a black dust; (*b*) the *stinking smut* (called *bunt* in England), which shows only when the kernel is broken open, the usual contents being found to be replaced by a black unctuous powder. The stinking smut is caused by two species of fungus, which differ only in microscopic characters—*Tilletia tritici*, with rough spores, and *T. fœtens*, with smooth spores. It is the most destructive disease of wheat known, not infrequently causing the loss of half of the crop or more. It occurs to some extent throughout all the wheat-growing regions, but is especially common in Indiana, Iowa, and adjacent States, as well as in California and Europe. The disease does not spread from plant to plant or from field to field, but the infection takes place at the time the seed sprouts. No remedy can be applied after the grain is sown, but the disease can be prevented by sowing clean seed in clean soil and covering well. Smutty seed can be purified by wetting thoroughly with a solution of blue vitriol, using one pound or more to a gallon of water. Black smut may be similarly treated. *U. Maydis* is the smut of Indian corn; *U. destruens*, of *Setaria glauca; U. urseolum*, of many species of *Carex*, etc. See *Ustilago*, *Tilletia*, *maize-smut*, *bunt*[4], *bunt-ear*, *burnt-ear*, *brand*, 6.

4. Earthy, worthless coal, such as is often found at the outcrop of a seam. In Pennsylvania also called *black-dirt*, *blossom*, and *crop*.

smut (smut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *smutted*, ppr. *smutting*. [< *smut*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stain or mark with smut; blacken with coal, soot, or other dirty substance.

'Tis the opinion of these poor People that, if they can but have the happiness to be buried in a shroud *smutted* with this Celestial Fire, it will certainly secure them from the Flames of Hell. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 97.

2. To affect with the disease called smut; mildew.

Mildew falleth upon corn, and *smutteth* it. *Bacon.*

3. Figuratively, to tarnish; defile; make impure; blacken.

He is far from being *smutted* with the soil of atheism.
Dr. H. More.

4. To make obscene.

Here one gay shew and costly habit tries, . . .
Another *smuts* his scene.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, Prol.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gather smut; be converted into smut.

White red-eared wheat . . . seldom *smuts*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To give off smut; crock.

smut-ball (smut'bâl), *n.* **1.** A fungus of the genus *Tilletia*.—**2.** A fungus of the genus *Lycoperdon;* a puffball.

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smutch (smuch), *v. t.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, q. v.); < Sw. *smutsa* = Dan. *smudse* = G. *schmutzen*, soil, sully, = D. *smotsen*, soil, revile, insult, = MHG. *smotzen*, *schmutzen*, soil; cf. Sw. *smuts* = Dan. *smuds* = MHG. *smuz*, G. *schmutz*, dirt, filth; connected with *smit*[1], *smite*, *smut*.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or the like; smudge.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 121.

Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it?
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

smutch (smuch), *n.* [Also dial. *smouch*, *smooch* (also *smudge*, q. v.): see *smutch*, *v.*] A black spot; a black stain; a smudge.

That my mantle take no *smutch*
From thy coarser garments touch.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 101. (*Halliwell.*)

A broad gray *smouch* on each side.
W. H. Dall, in Scammon's Marine Mammals, p. 293.

smutchin† (smuch'in), *n.* [Prob. a var. of **smitchin* (found also as *smidgen*), < *smitch*[1], dust, etc.: see *smitch*[1], *smidgen*.] Snuff.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in Powder, or *Smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the Brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland as there is in Pipes in England. *Howell*, Letters, iii. 7.

smutchy (smuch'i), *a.* [< *smutch* + *-y*[1].] Marked, or appearing as if marked, with a smutch or smutches.

The illustrations . . . have that heavy and *smutchy* effect in the closely shaded parts which is a constant defect in mechanical engraving. *The Nation*, Dec. 20, 1883.

smut-fungus (smut'fung"gus), *n.* See *fungus*, *smut-ball*, and *smut*, 3.

smuth (smuth), *n.* [Cf. *smut*.] A miners' name for waste, poor, or small coal. See *smut*, 4.

smut-machine (smut'ma-shēn"), *n.* A smut-mill.

smut-mill (smut'mil), *n.* In *milling*, a machine for removing smut from wheat. It consisted originally of a cylindrical screen in which was a revolving brush that swept off the smut and forced it through the screen. Improved forms now consist of shaking tables and screens, revolving screens, perforated cylinders, and the like, combined with an air-blast; and machines of this type, besides removing the smut, point and clean the grain. Compare *separator*, 2 (*a*).

Smutsia (smut'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray): named from *Smuts*, a Dutch naturalist.] A genus of pangolins or scaly ant-eaters, of the family *Manididæ*, containing the East African *S. temminckii*, about three feet long, with comparatively short broad obtuse tail, short broad scales, and feet scaly to the toes.

smuttied (smut'id), *a.* [< *smutty* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, made smutty; covered with or bearing smut.

smuttily (smut'i-li), *adv.* In a smutty manner. (*a*) Blackly; smokily; foully. (*b*) With obscene language.

smuttiness (smut'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being smutty. (*a*) The state or property of being soiled or smutted; dirt from smoke, soot, coal, or smut. (*b*) Obsceneness of language.

smutty (smut'i), *a.* [< *smut* + *-y*[1]. Cf. D. *smoddig*, *smodsig* = G. *schmutzig* = Sw. *smutsig* = Dan. *smudsig*, smutty.] 1. Soiled with smut, coal, soot, or the like.

I pray leave the *smutty* Air of London, and come hither to breathe sweeter. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 5.

The "Still," or Distillery, was a *smutty*, clouted, suspicious-looking building, down in a hollow by Mill Brook. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

2. Affected with smut or mildew.

Smutty corn will sell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

3. Obscene; immodest; impure: as, *smutty* language.

Let the grave sneer, sarcastic speak thee shrewd,
The *smutty* joke ridiculously lewd. *Smollett*, Advice.

Smutty coot, the black scoter, *Œdemia americana*. See cut under *Œdemia*. [Salem, Massachusetts.]

smutty-nosed (smut'i-nōzd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having black or blackish nostrils. The term is applied specifically to (*a*) the black-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus cinereus* or *Priofinus melanurus*, which has black nasal tubes on a yellow bill; and (*b*) a dark-colored variety of the Canada jay found in Alaska, *Perisoreus canadensis fumifrons*, having brownish nasal plumules.

Smyrniot, Smyrniote (smėr'ni-ot, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [< NGr. Σμυρνιώτης, < Gr. Σμύρνα, Σμύρνη, L. *Smyrna*, Smyrna (see def.).] I. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Smyrna, a city in Asia Minor.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Smyrna.

Smyrnium (smėr'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *smyrnion*, *zmyrnium*, < Gr. σμυρνίον, a plant having seeds smelling like myrrh, < σμύρνα, Ionic σμίρνη, var. of μύρρα, myrrh.] A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Smyrnieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers, seldom with any bracts or bractlets, and by fruit with a two-cleft carpophore, numerous oil-tubes, inconspicuous or slightly prominent ridges without corky thickening, and ovoid or roundish seeds with the face deeply and broadly excavated. The 6 or 7 former species are all now included in one, *S. Olusatrum*, a native of Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia, extending along the shores northward to the English Channel. It is a smooth erect biennial, with dissected radical leaves, commonly sessile broad and undivided or three-parted stem-leaves, and yellow flowers borne in many-rayed compound umbels. See *alexanders*, *horse-parsley*, and *black pot-herb* (under *pot-herb*).

smytet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *smite*.

smyterie, smytrie (smit'ri), *n.* [Sc., more prop. **smitery*, < *smite*, *smyte*, a bit, particle: see *smit*[1], *smitch*[1].] A numerous collection of small individuals.

A *smytrie* o' wee duddie weans. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

smytht, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *smith*.

Sn. In *chem.*, the symbol for tin (Latin *stannum*).

snabble (snab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snabbled*, ppr. *snabbling*. [Var. of **snapple*, freq. of *snap*.] I. *trans.* To rifle; plunder; kill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To shovel with the bill, as a water-fowl seeking for food.

You see, sir, I was a cruising down the flats about sun-up, the tide just at the nip, as it is now; I see a whole pile of shoveler ducks *snabbling* in the mud, and busy as dog-fish in herring-time. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 612.

snabby (snab'i), *n.*; pl. *snabbies* (-iz). [Perhaps ult. connected with MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, bill, beak: see *snaffle* and *neb*.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Scotch.]

snack (snak), *v.* [< ME. *snakken* (also assibilated *snacchen*, *snecchen*, > E. *snatch*), snatch, = MD. *snacken*, snatch, snap, also as D. *snakken*, gasp, sob, desire, long for; prob. the same as MD. *snacken*, chatter, cackle, bark, MLG. LG. *snacken* = G. dial. *schnakken*, chatter; prob. ult., like *snap*, imitative of quick motion. Hence *snatch*.] I. *trans.* 1. To snatch. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—2. To bite. *Levins.*—3. To go snacks in; share.

He and his comrades coming to an inn to *snack* their booty.
Smith, Lives of Highwaymen (1719), i. 85. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* To go snacks or shares; share.

Who is that that is to be bubbled? Faith, let me *snack;* I han't met with a bubble since Christmas.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. 2.

snack (snak), *n.* [< *snack*, *v.* Cf. *snatch*.] 1. A snatch or snap, as of a dog's jaws.—2. A bite, as of a dog. *Levins.*—3. A portion of food that can be eaten hastily; a slight, hasty repast; a bite; a luncheon.

And so, as the cloth is laid in the little parlour above stairs, and it is past three o'clock, for I have been waiting this hour for you, and I have had a *snack* myself.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxviii.

4. A portion or share of food or of other things; used especially in the phrase *to go snacks*—that is, to share; divide and distribute in shares.

If the master gets the better on 't, they come in for their *snack*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

And last he whispers, "Do; and we *go snacks*."
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 66.

snacket† (snak'et), *n.* Same as *snecket*.

snacot (snak'ōt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A syngnathid, pipe-fish, or sea-needle, as *Syngnathus acus* or *S. peckianus*. See cuts under *pipe-fish*.

snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* [Appar. < D. *snavel*, MD. *snabel*, *snavel*, the nose or snout of a beast or a fish (OFries. *snavel*, mouth); dim. of MD. *snabbe*, *snebbe*, MLG. *snabbe*, the bill or neb of a bird: see *neb*.] A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth with a single rein and without a curb; a snaffle-bit.

Your Monkish prohibitions, and expurgatorious indexes, your gags and *snaffles*. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

snaffle (snaf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaffled*, ppr. *snaffling*. [< *snaffle*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To bridle; hold or manage with a bridle.

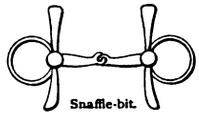
For hitherto slie writers wilie wits,
Which haue engrossed princes chiefe affaires,
Haue been like horses *snaffled* with the bits
Of fancie, feare, or doubts. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 395.

2. To clutch or seize by the snaffle.—**Snaffling lay**, the "lay" or special occupation of a thief who stops horsemen by clutching the horse's snaffle.

I thought by your look you had been a clever fellow, and upon the *snaffling lay* at least; but . . . I find you are some sneaking budge rascal. *Fielding*, Amelia, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To speak through the nose. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snaffle-bit (snaf'l-bit), *n.* A plain slender jointed bit for a horse.


Snaffle-bit.

In hir right hand (which to and fro did shake)
She bare a skourge, with many a knottie string,
And in hir left a *snaffle Bit* or brake,
Bebost with gold, and many a gingling ring.
Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 90.

snag[1] (snag), *n.* [Prob. < Norw. *snag*, *snage*, projecting point, a point of land, = Icel. *snagi*, a peg. Cf. *snag*[2], *v.*] 1. A sharp protuberance; a projecting point; a jag.

A staffe, all full of litle *snags*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 23.

Specifically—2. A short projecting stump, stub, or branch; the stubby base of a broken or cut-off branch or twig; a jagged branch separate from the tree.

Snag is no new word, though perhaps the Western application of it is so; but I find in Gill the proverb "A bird in the bag is worth two on the *snag*."
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

3. A tree, or part of a tree, lying in the water with its branches at or near the surface, so as to be dangerous to navigation.

Unfortunately for the navigation of the Mississippi, some of the largest [trees], after being cast down from the position in which they grew, get their roots entangled with the bottom of the river. . . . These fixtures, called *snags* or planters, are extremely dangerous to the steam-vessels proceeding up the stream.
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in North America, II. 302.

Hence—4. A hidden danger or obstacle; an unsuspected source or occasion of error or mistake; a stumbling-block.—5. A snag-tooth.

In China none hold Women sweet
Except their *Snaggs* are black as Jett.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6. The fang or root of a tooth.—7. A branch or tine on the antler of a deer; a point. See cut under *antler*.

The antler . . . often . . . sends off one or more branches called "tynes" or "*snags*."
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 431.

8. *pl.* The fruit of the snag-bush.

snag[1] (snag), *v. t.* [< *snag*[1], *n.*] 1. To catch or run upon a snag: as, to *snag* a fish-hook; to *snag* a steamboat. [U. S.]—2. Figuratively, to entangle; embarrass; bring to a standstill. [U. S.]

Stagnant times have been when a great mind, anchored in error, might *snag* the slow-moving current of society.
W. Phillips, Speeches, etc., p. 38.

3. To fill with snags; act as a snag to. [Rare.]—4. To clear of snags. [U. S. and Australia.]

Both of these parties, composed of about fifty men, are engaged in *snagging* the waterways, which will be dredged out to form the canal. *New York Times*, July 21, 1889.

snag[2] (snag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snagged*, ppr. *snagging*. [Prob. < Gael. *snagair*, carve, whittle, *snaigh*, *snaidh*, hew, cut down; Ir. *snaigh*, a hewing, cutting; cf. also Gael. *snag*, a knock; Ir. *snag*, a woodpecker. Cf. *snag*[1].] To trim by lopping branches; cut the branches, knots, or protuberances from, as the stem of a tree.

You are one of his "lively stones"; be content therefore to be hewn and *snagged* at, that you might be made the more meet to be joined to your fellows, which suffer with you Satan's snatches.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

snag[3] (snag), *n.* [< ME. *snegge* = MLG. *snigge*, LG. *snigge*, *sniche* = OHG. *sneggo*, *snecco*, MHG. *snegge*, *snecke*, G. *schnecke* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a snail; from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snail*, *snake*.] A snail. [Eng.]

snag-boat (snag'bōt), *n.* A steamboat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags or other obstacles to navigation from river-beds. *Simmonds.* [U. S.]

snag-bush (snag'bůsh), *n.* The blackthorn or sloe, *Prunus spinosa:* so called from its snaggy branches. See cut under *sloe*.

snag-chamber (snag'chām"bėr), *n.* A watertight compartment made in the bow of a steamer plying in snaggy waters, as a safeguard in case a snag is struck. *Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 302.

snagged (snag'ed), *a.* [< *snag*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Full of snags or knots; snaggy; knotty.

Belabouring one another with *snagged* sticks.
Dr. H. More. (*Imp. Dict.*)

snagger (snag'ėr), *n.* The tool with which snagging is done: a bill-hook without the usual edge on the back. *Halliwell.*

snaggle (snag'l), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *snaggled*, ppr. *snaggling*. [Freq. of *snag*[2]; perhaps in this sense partly due to *nag*[1].] To nibble.

snaggle-tooth (snag'l-tōth), *n.* A tooth growing out irregularly from the others. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snaggle-toothed (snag'l-tōtht), *a.* Having a snaggle-tooth or snaggle-teeth.

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snaggy (snag'i), *a.* [< *snag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of snags. (*a*) Knotty; having jags or sharp protuberances; full of short stumps or sharp points; abounding with knots: as, a *snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stick.

His stalking steps are stayde
Upon a *snaggy* oke. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 10.

(*b*) Abounding in fallen trees which send up strong stubby branches from the bottom of the water so as to make navigation unsafe.

We passed into *snaggy* lakes at last.
J. K. Hosmer, Color-Guard, xii.

2. Being or resembling a snag; snag-like.

Just where the waves curl beyond such a point you may discern a multitude of blackened *snaggy* shapes protruding above the water. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 735.

3. Ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

An' I wur down i' tha mouth, couldn't do naw work an' all, Nasty an' *snaggy*, an' shatsky, an' poonch'd my 'and wi' the hawl. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler, xiv.

snag-tooth (snag'töth), *n.* A long, ugly, irregular tooth; a broken-down tooth; a snaggle-tooth.

How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side.
Colgrave, Wits Interpreter (1671), p. 253. (*Nares.*)

Projecting canines or *snag teeth* are so common in low faces as to be universally remarked, and would be oftener seen did not dentists interfere and remove them.
Amer. Anthrop., III. 316.

snail (snāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snayle*; dial. *snile*; < ME. *snaile, snayle, snile, snyle, snele*, < AS. **snægel, snægl, snegel, snegl* = MLG. *sneil*, LG. *snagel* = MHG. *snegel, sneggel, snäggel*, G. dial. *schnegel* = Icel. *snigill* = Dan. *snegl* = Sw. *snigel*, a snail, lit. 'a small creeping thing,' a little reptile, dim. of a simpler form represented by *snag*[3], from the same root as AS. *snaca*, a snake: see *snag*[3], *snake*.] 1. One of many small gastropods.

Tak the rede *snyle* that crepis houseles and sethe it in water, and gedir the fatt that comes of thame.
MS. Linc. Med., f. 284. (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—(*a*) A member of the family *Helicidæ* in a broad sense; a terrestrial air-breathing mollusk with stalks on which the eyes are situated, and with a spiral or helicoid shell which has no lid or operculum, as the common garden-snail, *Helix hortensis*, or edible snail, *H. pomatia*. There are many hundred species, of numerous genera and several subfamilies. In the phrases below are noted some of the common British species which have vernacular names. See *Helicidæ*, and cuts under *Gasteropoda* and *Pulmonata*. (*b*) A mollusk like the above, but shell-less or nearly so; a slug. (*c*) An aquatic pulmonate gastropod with an operculate spiral shell, living in fresh water; a pond-snail or river-snail; a limneid. See *Limnæidæ*. (*d*) A littoral or marine, not pulmonate, gastropod with a spiral shell like a snail's; a sea-snail, as a periwinkle or any member of the *Littorinidæ*; a salt-water snail.



Large-shelled, Edible, or Roman Snail (*Helix pomatia*), natural size.

Hence—2. A slow, lazy, stupid person.

Thou drone, thou *snail*, thou slug, thou sot!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 196.

3†. A tortoise.

There ben also in that Contree a kynde of *Snayles*, that ben so grete that many persones may loggen hem in here Schelles, as men wolde done in a litylle Hous.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 193.

4†. *Milit.*, a protective shed, usually called *tortoise* or *testudo*.—5. A spiral piece of machinery somewhat resembling a snail; specifically, the piece of metal forming part of the striking work of a clock. See cut under *snail-wheel*.—6. In *anat.*, the cochlea of the ear.—7. *pl.* Same as *snail-clover*.—**Aquatic snails**, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Limnophila*.—**Bristly snail**, *Helix hispida* and its varieties, abounding in waste places in the British Isles.—**Brown snail**. (*a*) The garden or girdled snail. (*b*) *Helix fusca*, a delicate species peculiar to the British Isles, found in bushy places.—**Carnivorous snails**, the *Testacellidæ*.—**Common snail**, *Helix aspersa*. It is edible, and in some places annual snail-feasts are held to eat it; it is also gathered in large quantities and sold as a remedy for diseases of the chest, being prepared by boiling in milk. [Eng.]—**Edible snail**, *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. See cut above.—**Fresh-water snails**, the *Limnæidæ*.—**Garden-snail**, the brown or girdled snail, *Helix nemoralis* (including the varieties described as *H. hortensis* and *H. hybridus*), common in England.—**Gibbe's snail**, *Helix carthusiana*, found in Kent and Surrey, England: discovered by Mr. Gibbs in 1814.—**Girdled snail**, the garden-snail.—**Gulfweed-snails**, the *Litiopidæ*.—**Heath snail**. See *heath-snail*.—**Kentish snail**, *Helix cantiana*.—**Large-shelled snail**, the edible Roman snail.—**Marine snails**, pulmonate gastropods of the old group *Thalassophila*.—**Ocean snails**, the violet-snails or *Ianthinidæ*.—**Open snail**, *Helix* (*Zonites*) *umbilicata*, abundant in rocky places in England.—**Periwinkle-snail**, a pulmonate gastropod of the family *Amphibolidæ*, resembling a periwinkle. See cut under *Amphibola*.—**Pheasant-snail**, a pheasant-shell.—**Pygmy snail**, *Punctum minutum*, a minute species found in England in wet places.—**Roman snail**, the edible snail.—**Salt-water snail**, one of numerous marine gastropods whose shells are shaped like those of snails, as species of *Natica* (or *Lunatia*), or *Neverita*, or *Littorina*, etc.; a sea-snail.—**Shell-less snail**. Same as *slug*[2], 1.—**Silky snail**, *Helix sericea*, common on wet mossy rocks, especially in the west and south of England.—**Snail's gallop**, a snail's pace; very slow or almost imperceptible movement.

I see what haste you make; you are never the forwarder, you go a *snail's gallop*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 68.

Snail's pace, a very slow pace.—**Snakeskin-snail**, a tropical American snail of the genus *Solariopsis*.—**Toothed snails**, those *Helicidæ* whose aperture has a tooth or teeth, as of the genus *Tridopsis*.—**White snail**. (*a*) *Valonia pulchella*, of which a ribbed variety has been described as *V. costata*. [Eng.] (*b*) A snail-bore: an oystermen's name for various shells injurious to the beds, as the drills or borers, particularly of the genera *Urosalpinx* and *Natica*. See *snail-bore*.—**Zoned snail**, *Helix virgata*, prodigiously numerous in many of the chalk and limestone districts of England. (See also *apple-snail, ear-snail, glass-snail, pond-snail, river-snail, sea-snail, shrub-snail, stone-snail, violet-snail*.)

snail (snāl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snayle*; = Dan. *snegle*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To move slowly or lazily, like a snail. [Rare.]

This sayd, shee trots on *snayling*, lyk a tooth-shaken old hagge. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv. 639.

II. *trans.* To give the form of a snail-shell to; make spirally winding. [Rare.]

God plac't the Ears (where they might best attend)
As in two Turrets, on the buildings top,
Snailing their hollow entries so a-sloap
That, while the voyce about those windings wanders,
The sound might lengthen in those bow'd Meanders.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

snail-bore (snāl'bōr), *n.* A gastropod, as a whelk, etc., which bores oysters or injures oyster-beds; a borer; a drill. They are of numerous different genera. *Urosalpinx cinerea* is probably the most destructive. [Local, U. S.]

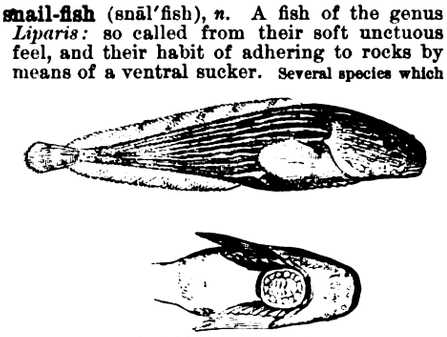
snail-borer (snāl'bōr'ėr), *n.* A snail-bore.

snail-clover (snāl'klō'vėr), *n.* A species of medic, *Medicago scutellata*, so called from its spirally coiled pods. The name is also applied to the lucern, *M. sativa*, and sometimes extended to the whole genus. Also *snails*, *snail-plant*, and *snail-trefoil*.

snailery (snāl'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snaileries* (-iz). [< *snail* + *-ery*.] A place where edible snails are kept, reared, and fattened to be used for food.

The numerous continental *snaileries* where the apple-snail is cultivated for home consumption or for the market. *St. James's Gazette*, May 28, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snail-fish (snāl'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Liparis*: so called from their soft unctuous feel, and their habit of adhering to rocks by means of a ventral sucker. Several species which commonly receive the name are found in Great Britain, as *L. lineata* and *L. montagui*. They are also called *sea-snail* and *sucker*. See *Liparididæ*.



Snail-fish (*Liparis lineata*).
(Lower figure shows the sucker between the pectoral fins.)

snail-flower (snāl'flou'ėr), *n.* A twining bean, *Phaseolus Caracalla*, often cultivated in tropical gardens and in greenhouses for its showy white and purple fragrant flowers. The standard and the long-beaked keel are spirally coiled, suggesting the name.

snail-like (snāl'līk), *a.* Like a snail in moving slowly; snail-paced.

snail-pace (snāl'pās), *n.* A very slow movement. Compare *snail's gallop*, *snail's pace*, under *snail*.

snail-paced (snāl'pāst), *a.* Snail-like in pace or gait; creeping or moving slowly.

Delay leads impotent and *snail-paced* beggary.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 3. 53.

snail-park (snāl'pärk), *n.* A place for raising edible snails; a snailery. *Good Housekeeping*, III. 223.

snail-plant (snāl'plant), *n.* Snail-clover, particularly *Medicago scutellata* and *M. Helix*.

'snails† (snālz), *interj.* An old minced oath, an abbreviation of *his* (Christ's) *nails* (with which he was nailed to the cross).

'Snails, I'm almost starved with love.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 1.

snail-shell (snāl'shel), *n.* A shell secreted by any snail or terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropod.

snail-slow (snāl'slō), *a.* As slow as a snail; extremely slow. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 5. 47.

snail-trefoil (snāl'trē'foil), *n.* Same as *snail-clover*.

snail-water (snāl'wâ'tėr), *n.* An old remedy. See the second quotation.

And to learn the top of your skill in Syrrup, Sweetmeats, Aqua mirabilis, and *Snayl water*. *Shadwell*, The Scowrers.

Snail-water . . . was a drink made by infusing in water the calcined and pulverized shells of snails.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 234.

snail-wheel (snāl'hwēl), *n.* In *horol.*, a wheel having its edge cut into twelve irregular steps arranged spirally in such a manner that their positions determine the number of strokes which the hammer makes on the bell; a snail. The snail is placed on the arbor of the twelve-hour wheel. *E. H. Knight*.



Snail-wheel.

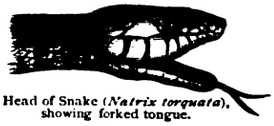
snaily (snā'li), *a.* [< *snail* + *-y*[1].] Resembling a snail or its motion; snail-like.

O how I do ban
Him that these dials against walls began,
Whose *snaily* motion of the moving hand,
Although it go, yet seem to me to stand.
Drayton, Of His Lady's Not Coming to London.

snake (snāk), *n.* [< ME. *snake*, < AS. *snaca* (perhaps orig. *snāca*) (L. *scorpio*) = Icel. *snākr, snókr* = Sw. *snok* = Dan. *snog* = MD. MLG. *snake*, a snake; lit. 'creeper,' derived, like the related *snag*[3] and *snail*, from the verb seen in AS. *snican* (pret. **snāc*, pp. **snicen*), creep, crawl: see *sneak*. Cf. Skt. *nāga*, a serpent. Cf. *reptile* and *serpent*, also from verbs meaning 'creep.'] 1. A serpent; an ophidian; any member of the order *Ophidia*. See *serpent* and *Ophidia*.

So, roll'd up in his den, the swelling *snake*
Beholds the traveller approach the brake.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 130.

2. Specifically, the common British serpent *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*, a harmless ophidian of the family *Colubridæ*: distinguished from the *adder* or *viper*, a poisonous serpent of the same country. This snake is widely distributed in Europe, and attains a length of 3 feet or more. It is now sometimes specified as the *common* or *ringed snake*, in distinction from the *smooth snake* (*Coronella lævis*).



Head of Snake (*Natrix torquata*), showing forked tongue.

3. A lizard with rudimentary limbs or none, mistaken for a true snake: as, the Aberdeen *snake* (the blindworm or slow-worm); a glass-*snake*. See *snake-lizard*, and cuts under *amphisbæna, blindworm, dart-snake, glass-snake, scheltopusik*, and *serpentiform*.—4. A snake-like amphibian: as, the Congo *snake*, the North American *Amphiuma means*, a urodele amphibian. See *Amphiuma*.—5. A person having the character attributed to a snake; a treacherous person.

If thou seest
They look like men of worth and state, and carry
Ballast of both sides, like tall gentlemen,
Admit 'em; but no *snakes* to poison us
With poverty. *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

6†. In the seventeenth century, a long curl attached to the wig behind.—7. The stem of a narghile.—8. See *snake-box*.—9. A form of receiving-instrument used in Wheatstone's automatic telegraph. [Colloq.]—**Aberdeen snake**. See def. 3.—**Austrian snake**, a harmless colubrine of Europe, *Coronella lævis*, also called *smooth snake*.—**Black and white ringed snake**. See *Vermicella*.—**Black snake**. See *black-snake* and *Scotophis*.—**Brown snake**, *Haldea striatula* of the southern United States.—**Cleopatra's snake**, the Egyptian asp, *Naja haje*, or, more properly, the cerastes. See cuts under *asp* and *cerastes*.—**Coach-whip-snake**, *Bascanion* (or *Masticophis*) *flagelliformis*. See *Masticophis*, and cut under *black-snake*.—**Common snake**. See def. 2. [British.]—**Congo snakes**, the family *Amphiumidæ*. See def. 4.—**Dwarf snake**. See *dwarf*.—**Egg-snake**, one of the king-snakes, *Ophibolus sayi*.—**Gopher-snake**. Same as *gopher*, 4.—**Grass-snake**. (*a*) Same as *ringed snake*. (*b*) Same as *green-snake*. (*c*) Same as *garter-snake*.—**Green snake**. See *green-snake*.—**Harlequin snake**. See *harlequin*.—**Hog-nosed snake**. See *hognose-snake* and *Heterodon*.—**Hooded snake**. See *hooded*.—**House-snake**. Same as *chain-snake*.—**Indigo snake**, the gopher-snake.—**Innocuous snakes**, all snakes which are not poisonous, of whatever other character; *Innocua*.—**King snake**. (*a*) See *king-snake*. (*b*) The harlequin snake.—**Large-scaled snake**, *Hoplo-*

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cephalus superbus.—**Lightning snake,** the thunder-and-lightning snake.—**Lizard-snake,** an occasional name of the common garter-snake, *Eutænia sirtalis.* See cut under *Eutænia.* [U. S.]—**Nocuous snakes,** venomous snakes; *Nocua.*—**Orange-bellied snake,** *Pseudechis australis.*—**Prairie-snake,** one of the whip-snakes, *Masticophis flavigularis.*—**Red-bellied snake,** the horn-snake, *Farancia abacura.* See *Farancia.* Also called *wampum-snake.*—**Riband-snake.** Same as *ribbon-snake.*—**Ringed snake,** the common snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix.* Also called *grass-snake.* See cut under *Tropidonotus.*—**Ring-necked snake,** *Diadophis punctatus.* See *ring-necked.*—**Russelian snake,** *Daboia russelli.* See cut under *daboya.*—**Scarlet snake.** (*a*) *Rhinostoma coccinea,* of the southern United States, ringed with red, black, and yellow like the harlequin or a coral-snake, but harmless. (*b*) See *scarlet.*—**Scarlet-spotted snake,** *Brachysoma diadema.*—**Sea-snake.** See *sea-serpent,* 2, and *Hydrophidæ.*—**Short-tailed snakes,** the *Tortricidæ.*—**Smooth snake,** *Coronella lævis,* the Austrian snake.—**Snake in the grass,** an underhand, plotting, deceitful person.—**Snake pipe-fish,** the straight-nosed pipe-fish, *Nerophis ophidion,* of British waters. *Couch.*—**Spectacled snake,** the true cobra, *Naja tripudians,* and some similarly marked cobras. See cut under *cobra-de-capello.*—**Spotted-neck snake,** the North American *Storeria dekayi,* a harmless colubrine serpent.—**Striped snake,** a garter-snake. See *Eutænia.* [U. S.]—**Swift garter-snake,** *Eutænia saurita,* the ribbon-snake.—**Thunder-snake, thunder-and-lightning snake,** one of different species of *Ophibolus,* especially *O. getulus,* the king- or chain-snake, and *O. eximius,* the house- or milk-snake. The name probably means no more than that these, like a good many other snakes, crawl out of their holes when it rains hard.—**Tortoise-headed snake,** a book-name of the ringed sea-snake, *Emydocephalus annulatus.*—**To see snakes, to have snakes in one's boots,** to have delirium tremens. [Slang.]—**Venomous snakes,** any poisonous or nocuous serpents. See the explanation under *serpent.*—**Wampum-snake.** Same as *red-bellied snake.* (See also *blind-snake, blowing-snake, bull-snake, carpet-snake, chain-snake, chicken-snake, coral-snake, corn-snake, dart-snake, desert-snake, fetish-snake, garter-snake, glass-snake, ground-snake, hog-snake, hoop-snake, horn-snake, milk-snake, pilot-snake, pine-snake, rat-snake, ribbon-snake, rock-snake, sand-snake, riva-snake, tree-snake, water-snake, whip-snake, worm-snake.)

snake (snāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snaked,* ppr. *snaking.* [< *snake, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move or wind like a snake; serpentine; move spirally.

> Anon vpon the flowry Plaine he looks,
> Laced about with *snaking* siluer brooks.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

> An arrow *snakes* when it slips under the grass.
> *M. and W. Thompson,* Archery, p. 54.

> Projectiles subject to this influence [spiral motion of rotation round their original direction] are technically said to *snake.* *Farrow,* Mil. Encyc., III. 130.

II. *trans.* 1. To drag or haul, especially by a chain or rope fastened around one end of the object, as a log; hence, to pull forcibly; jerk: used generally with *out* or *along.* [U. S.]

> Unless some legal loophole can be found through which an evasion or extension can be successfully *snaked.*
> *Philadelphia Press,* No. 2810, p. 4 (1883).

> After mining, the log is easily *snaked out* of the swamp, and is ready for the mill or factory.
> *Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LIX. 265.

2. *Naut.*: (*a*) To pass small stuff across the outer turns of (a seizing) by way of finish. (*b*) To wind small stuff, as marline or spun-yarn, spirally round (a large rope) so that the spaces between the strands will be filled up; worm. (*c*) To fasten (backstays) together by small ropes stretched from one to the other, so that if one backstay is shot away in action it may not fall on deck.

snake-bird (snāk'bėrd), *n.* 1. A totipalmate natatorial bird of the family *Plotidæ* and genus *Plotus:* so called from the long, slender, snaky neck; a snake-neck; an anhinga or water-turkey; a darter. See cut under *anhinga.*—2. The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla:* so named from the serpentine movement of the neck. See cut under *wryneck.* [Eng.]

snake-boat (snāk'bōt), *n.* Same as *pambanmanche.*

snake-box (snāk'boks), *n.* A faro-box fraudulently made so that a slight projection called a snake warns the dealer of the approach of a particular card.

snake-buzzard (snāk'buz'ärd), *n.* The short-toed eagle, *Circaëtus gallicus.* See *Circaëtus,* and description under *short-toed.* See also cut in next column.

snake-cane (snāk'kān), *n.* A palm, *Kunthia montana,* of the United States of Colombia and Brazil, having a reed-like ringed stem. From the resemblance of the latter to a snake, its juice is fancied by the natives to be a cure for snake-bites. The stem is used for blowpipes to propel poisoned arrows.

snake-charmer (snāk'chär'mėr), *n.* Same as *serpent-charmer.*

snake-charming (snāk'chär'ming), *n.* Same as *serpent-charming.*

snake-coralline (snāk'kor'a-lin), *n.* A chilostomatous polyzoan, *Actea anguina.*



Snake-buzzard (*Circaëtus gallicus*).

snake-crane (snāk'krān), *n.* The Brazilian crested screamer, or seriema, *Cariama cristata.* See cut under *seriema.*

snake-cucumber (snāk'kū'kum-bėr), *n.* See *cucumber.*

snake-doctor (snāk'dok'tọr), *n.* 1. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Pennsylvania.]—2. A dragon-fly, horse-stinger, or mosquito-hawk. [Local, U. S.]

Also *snake-feeder.*

snake-eater (snāk'ē'tėr), *n.* Same as *serpent-eater.*

snake-eel (snāk'ēl), *n.* An eel of the family *Ophichthyidæ* or *Ophisuridæ;* especially, *Ophichthys serpens* of the Mediterranean, reaching a length of 6 feet: so called because the tail has no tail-fin, and thus resembles a snake's.

snake-feeder (snāk'fē'dėr), *n.* 1. Same as *snake-doctor,* 1. [Ohio.]—2. Same as *snake-doctor,* 2.

snake-fence (snāk'fens), *n.* See *snake fence,* under *fence.*

snake-fern (snāk'fėrn), *n.* The hart's-tongue fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare.* Also *snake-leaves.*

snake-fish (snāk'fish), *n.* 1. A kind of lizard-fish, as *Synodus fœtens* or *S. myops.*—2. The red band-fish, *Cepola rubescens:* more fully called *red snake-fish.* See *Cepolidæ.*—3. The oar-fish. See cut under *Regalecus.*

snake-fly (snāk'flī), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the genus *Raphidia* or family *Raphidiidæ;* a camel-fly: so called from the elongated form of the head and neck, and the facility with which it moves the front of the body in different directions. They are mostly to be found in the neighborhood of woods and streams. The common European species is *Raphidia ophiopsis.*

snake-gourd (snāk'gōrd), *n.* See *gourd.*

snakehead (snāk'hed), *n.* 1. Same as *snake's-head,* 1.—2. A plant, the turtle-head, *Chelone glabra,* used in medicine as a tonic and aperient. See *Chelone.*—3. A fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ.*—4. A snake-headed turtle, *Chelys matamata,* having a large flat carapace and long pointed head, found in South America. See cut under *Chelydidæ.*—5. The end of a flat railroad-rail when curling upward. In the beginning of railroad-building in America the track was sometimes made by screwing or spiking straps of iron along the upper side of timbers; an end of such a rail often became bent upward, and sometimes so far as to be caught by a wheel and driven up through the car, to the danger or injury of the passengers. Such a loose end was called a *snakehead* from its moving up and down when the wheels passed over it. Also *snake's-head.* [U. S.]

snake-headed (snāk'hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like a snake's, as a turtle. See *snake-head,* 4.

snake-killer (snāk'kil'ėr), *n.* 1. The ground-cuckoo or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus.* See cut under *chaparral-cock.* [Western U. S.]—2. The secretary-bird. See cut under *secretary-bird.*

snake-leaves (snāk'lēvz), *n.* Same as *snake-fern.* See *Scolopendrium.*

snakelet (snāk'let), *n.* [< *snake* + *-let.*] A small snake. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXX. 167.

snake-line (snāk'lin), *n.* Small stuff passed in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.

snake-lizard (snāk'liz'ärd), *n.* A lizard which resembles a snake in having rudimentary limbs or none; especially, *Chamæsaura anguina,* of South Africa. There are a good many such lizards, belonging to different genera and families of *Lacertilia,* popularly mistaken for and called *snakes.* The blindworm or slow-worm of Europe (*Anguis*), the scheltopusik (*Pseudopus*), and the American glass-snake (*Ophiosaurus*) are of this character, as are all the amphisbænians. See *snake, n.,* 3, and cuts under *blindworm, glass-snake,* and *scheltopusik.*

snake-locked (snāk'lokt), *a.* Having snaky locks or something like them: as, *snake-locked* Medusa; the *snake-locked* anemone, a kind of sea-anemone, *Sagartia viduata.*

snake-moss (snāk'môs), *n.* The common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum. Imp. Dict.*

snakemouth (snāk'mouth), *n.* The snake's-mouth orchis, *Pogonia ophioglossoides.*

snakeneck (snāk'nek), *n.* A snaky-necked bird; the snake-bird.

> There was nothing to vary the uniform prospect [in the White Nile region], except perhaps here and there a solitary *snake-neck* [*Plotus levaillanti*], or a cormorant perched on some tall ambach. *The Academy,* Oct. 11, 1890, p. 312.

snakenut, snakenut-tree (snāk'nut, -trē), *n.* See *Ophiocaryon.*

snake-piece (snāk'pēs), *n.* *Naut.,* same as *pointer,* 3.

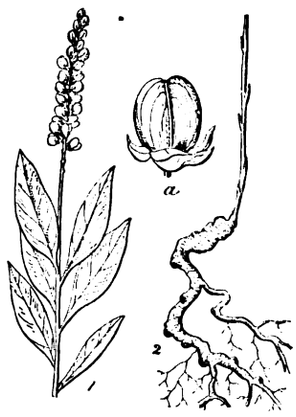
snakepipe (snāk'pīp), *n.* A species of *Equisetum,* especially *E. arvense.*

snake-proof† (snāk'prōf), *a.* Proof against venom; hence, proof against envy or malice. [Rare.]

> I am *snake-proof;* and though, with Hannibal, you bring whole hogsheads of vinegar-railings, it is impossible for you to quench or come over my Alpine resolution.
> *Dekker,* Gull's Hornbook.

snake-rat (snāk'rat), *n.* The common Alexandrine or black rat, *Mus rattus* or *alexandrinus.* A variety of it is known as the *white-bellied rat,* or *roof-rat, Mus tectorum.* It is one of the two longest and best-known of all rats (the other being the gray, brown, Hanoverian, or Norway rat, *M. decumanus*), runs into many varieties, and has a host of synonyms. It is called *snake-rat* by Darwin. See cuts under *Muridæ.*

snakeroot (snāk'röt), *n.* [< *snake* + *root*[1].] A name of numerous plants of different genera, whose root either has a snake-like appearance, or has sometimes been regarded as a remedy for snakes' bites, or both. Several have a medicinal value. Compare *rattlesnake-master* and *rattlesnake-root.*—**Black snakeroot.** (*a*) See *sanicle,* 1. (*b*) The black cohosh, *Cimicifuga racemosa,* whose root is an officinal remedy used in chorea, and formerly for rheumatism.—**Brazilian snakeroot,** *Chiococca anguifuga;* also, *Casearia serrulata.*—**Button-snakeroot.** (*a*) See *Eryngium,* and cut under *rattlesnake-master.* (*b*) A general name for the species of *Liatris:* so called from the button-shaped corms, or from the button-like heads of some species, and from their reputed remedial property. (See cut under *Liatris.*) *L. spicata,* also called *gay-feather,* is said to have diuretic and other properties.—**Canada snakeroot,** the wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense.* See *Asarum* and *ginger*[1].—**Ceylon snakeroot,** the tubers of *Arisæma Leschenaultii.*—**Heart-snakeroot.** Same as *Canada snakeroot.*—**Indian snakeroot,** a rubiaceous plant, *Ophiorhiza Mungos,* whose very bitter roots are used by the Cingalese and natives of India as a remedy for snake-bites. Their actual value in cases of this kind is, however, questioned.—**Red River snakeroot.** Same as *Texas snakeroot.*—**Samson's snakeroot,** a plant, *Psoralea melilotoides,* of the southern United States, whose root is said to be a gentle stimulant tonic.—**Seneca snakeroot,** *Polygala Senega* of eastern North America. It sends up several stems from hard knotty root-stocks, bearing single close racemes of white flowers. It is the source of the officinal senega-root, and from being much gathered is said to have become scarce in the east.—**Texas snakeroot,** *Aristolochia reticulata,* or its root-product, which has the same properties as the Virginia snakeroot.—**Virginia snakeroot,** the serpentary or birthwort, *Aristolochia Serpentaria,* of the eastern United States. Its root is a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. It is officinally recognized, and is exported in considerable quantity.—**White snakeroot,** the American *Eupatorium ageratoides,* also called *Indian* or *white sanicle.* It has no medicinal standing.



1. The upper part of the stem with the flowers of Seneca snakeroot (*Polygala Senega*). 2. The root and the base of the stem. *a,* the fruit.

snake's-beard (snāks'bērd), *n.* See *Ophiopogon.*

snake's-egg (snāks'eg), *n.* Same as *Virgin Mary's nut* (which see, under *virgin*).

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snake's-head (snāks'hed), *n.* 1. The guinea-hen flower, *Fritillaria Meleagris:* said to be so called from the checkered markings on the petals.—2. Same as *snakehead*, 5.—**Snake's-head iris**, a plant of southern Europe, *Hermodactylus* (*Iris*) *tuberosus*, the flowers of which have a fancied resemblance to the open mouth of a snake.

snake-shell (snāk'shel), *n.* One of a group of gastropods of the family *Turbinidæ*, which abound in the Pacific islands, and have a very rough outside, and a chink at the pillar. *P. P. Carpenter.*

snake's-mouth (snāks'mouth), *n.* See *Pogonia*[1]. Also called *snake's-mouth orchis.*

snakes-stang (snāks'stang), *n.* The dragon-fly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snake's-tail (snāks'tāl), *n.* The sea hard-grass *Lepturus incurvatus.* [Eng.]



Snakestone (*Ammonites bisulcatus*).

snakestone (snāk'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *ammonite:* from an old popular notion that these shells were coiled snakes petrified.—2. A small rounded piece of stone, such as is often found among prehistoric and other antiquities, probably spindle-whorls or the like. Compare *adder-stone.*

In Harris and Lewis the distaff and spindle are still in common use, and yet the original intention of the stone spindle-whorls, which occur there and elsewhere, appears to be unknown. They are called clach-nathrach, adder-stones, or *snake-stones*, and have an origin assigned them much like the ovum anguinum of Pliny.
Evans, Ancient Stone Implements, p. 391. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. A kind of hone or whetstone found in Scotland.—4. Same as *serpent-stone*, 1.

snake's-tongue (snāks'tung), *n.* 1. The spearwort, *Ranunculus Flammula;* also, the closely related *R. ophioglossifolius:* named from the shape of the leaf.—2. More rarely, same as *adder's-tongue.*

snakeweed (snāk'wēd), *n.* 1. The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, a perennial herb of the northern parts of both hemispheres. Its root is a powerful astringent, sometimes employed in medicine. Also *adder's-wort* and *snakewort.* See *bistort.*—2. The Virginia snakeroot. See *snakeroot.*—3. Vaguely, any of the weedy plants among which snakes are supposed to abound.

snakewood (snāk'wùd), *n.* 1. In India, the bitter root and wood of *Strychnos colubrina*, also that of *S. Nux-vomica*, which is esteemed a cure for snake-poison, and is also employed as a tonic remedy in dyspepsia, etc. See *nux vomica*, 2.—2. The leopard- or letter-wood, *Brosimum Aubletii:* so called from the markings on the wood. See *letter-wood.*—3. A small West Indian tree, *Colubrina ferruginosa* of the *Rhamnaceæ:* named apparently from the twisted grain of the wood.—4. The trumpet-tree, *Cecropia peltata*, or sometimes the genus.—5. Sometimes, same as *serpentwood.*—6. The red nose-gay-tree, *Plumeria rubra.*

snakeworm (snāk'wèrm), *n.* One of the masses of larvæ of certain midges of the genus *Sciara.* These larvæ, when full-grown, often migrate in armies forming a snake-like body a foot or more long, an inch or more wide, and a half-inch high. Also called *army-worm.* [U. S.]

snaking (snā'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snake*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of hauling a log, or of passing a line in a zigzag manner or spirally between two larger ropes.—2. A snake-like curl or spiral.

The fleecy fog of spray, . . . sometimes tumbling in thunder upon her forward decks, sometimes curling in blown *snakings* ahead of her.
W. C. Russell, Death Ship, xli.

snakish (snā'kish), *a.* Snaky. *Levins.*

snaky (snā'ki), *a.* [< *snake* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentiform; snakish; hence, cunning; insinuating; deceitful; treacherous.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, girded with *snaky* wiles.
Milton, P. R., i. 120.

The long, *snaky* locks. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, vi. 4.

2. Winding about; serpentine: as, a *snaky* stream.

Watch their *snaky* ways,
Through brakes and hedges, into woods of darkness,
Where they are fain to creep upon their breasts.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 2.

3. Abounding in snakes: as, a *snaky* place. [U. S.]—4. Consisting of snakes; entwined with snakes, as an emblem.

He tooke Caduceus, his *snakie* wand.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1292.

snaky-headed (snā'ki-hed"ed), *a.* Having snakes for hair or in the hair.

That *snaky-headed* Gorgon shield
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin.
Milton, Comus, l. 447.

snap (snap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snapped*, ppr. *snapping.* [Early mod. E. *snappe;* < MD. D. *snappen* = MLG. LG. *snappen*, snatch, snap up, intercept, = MHG. *snappen*, snap, G. *schnappen*, snap, snort, = Sw. *snappa* = Dan. *snappe*, snatch; perhaps ult. imitative, and practically a var. of *snack:* see *snack*, *snatch.* Cf. *sneap*, *snip*, *snipe*, *snib*, *snub*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To snatch; take or catch unexpectedly with or as with a snapping movement or sound; hence, to steal.

Fly, fly, Jacques!
We are taken in a toil, *snapt* in a pitfall.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 4.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not!
When you lay snug to *snap* young Damon's goat?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, iii. 24.

Idiot as she is, she is not quite goose enough to fall in love with the fox who has *snapped* her, and that in his very den. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxvi.

2. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth.

I will imitate ye dogs of Ægypt, which, coming to the bancks of Nylus too quenche their thirste, syp and away, drinke running, lest they be *snaple* short for a pray too Crocodiles. *Gosson*, Schoole of Abuse.

3. To interrupt or break in upon suddenly with sharp, angry words: often with *up.*

A surly ill-bred lord,
Who chides, and *snaps* her *up* at every word.
Granville, Cleora.

4. To shut with a sharp sound; operate (something which produces a sharp snapping sound when it acts); cause to make a sharp sound by shutting, opening, exploding, etc.: as, to *snap* a percussion-cap; to *snap* the lid of a box.

We *snapped* a pistol four feet from the ground, and it would not go off, but fired when it was held higher.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 225.

Up rose the bowsy sire,
And shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire;
Then *snapp'd* his box. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 495.

5. To break sharply, as some tough or brittle object; break short; break with a sharp cracking sound: as, to *snap* a string or a buckle.

Dauntless as Death away he walks,
Breaks the doors open; *snaps* the locks.
Prior, An English Padlock.

6. To make a sharp sound with; crack: as, to *snap* a whip.

But he could make you laugh and crow with his fiddle, and could make you jump up, aetat. 60, and *snap* your fingers at old age. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, iii.

7. To take an instantaneous photograph of, especially with a detective camera or hand-camera. [Colloq.]

I was reading the other day of a European painter who . . . had hit upon the plan of using a hand camera, with which he followed the babies about, *snapping* them in their best positions. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 1034.

To snap back, in *foot-ball*, to put (the ball) in play, as is done by the snap-back or center rusher by pushing it with the foot to the quarter-back.—**To snap off.** (*a*) To break off suddenly: as, to *snap off* the handle of a cup. (*b*) To bite off suddenly: often used humorously to express a sudden attack with sharp or angry words: as, speak quietly, don't *snap* my head *off.*

We had like to have had our two noses *snapped off* with two old men without teeth. *Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 116.

To snap the eye, to wink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a snatch; do anything hastily; especially, to catch eagerly at a proposal, offer, or opportunity; accept gladly and promptly: with *at:* as, to *snap at* the chance.—2. To make an effort to bite; aim to seize with the teeth: usually with *at.*

We *snap at* the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. To utter sharp, harsh, or petulant words: usually with *at.*

To be anxious about a soul that is always *snapping at* you must be left to the saints of the earth.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxiii.

4. To break short; part asunder suddenly, as a brittle or tense object.

When his tobacco-pipe *snapped* short in the middle, he had nothing to do . . . but to have taken hold of the two pieces and thrown them gently upon the back of the fire. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 32.

5. To emit a sharp cracking or crackling sound.

Enormous fires were *snapping* in the chimneys of the house. *J. F. Cooper*, The Spy, xvi.

6. To appear as if flashing, as with fire; flash.

How Caroline's eyes *snapped* and flashed fire!
E. E. Hale, Ten Times One, ii.

snap (snap), *n.* and *a.* [< *snap*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A snatch; that which is caught by a snatch or grasp; a catch.

He 's a nimble fellow,
And alike skilled in every liberal science,
As having certain *snaps* of all.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

2. An eager bite; a sudden seizing or effort to seize, as with the teeth: as, the *snap* of a dog.—3. A slight or hurried repast; a snack.

He had sat down to two hearty meals that might have been mistaken for dinners if he had not declared them to be *snaps.* *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, i.

4. A sudden breaking or parting of something brittle or tense: as, the *snap* of glass.

Let us hear
The *snap* of chain-links.
Whittier, To Ronge.

5. A sharp cracking sound; a crack: as, the *snap* of a whip.

Two successive *snaps* of an electric spark, when their interval was made as small as about 1/500 of a second.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 613.

6. The spring-catch of a purse, reticule, book-clasp, bracelet, and the like; also, a snap-hook and a top-snap.—7. A snap-bug or snapping-beetle.—8. A crisp kind of gingerbread nut or small cake; a ginger-snap.

I might shut up house, . . . if it was the thing I lived by—me that has seen a' our gentlefolk bairns, and gi'en them *snaps* and sugar-biscuit maist of them wi' my ain hand! *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

9. Crispness; pithiness; epigrammatic force: said of verbal expression. [Colloq.]

The vigorous vernacular, the pithy phrase of the Yankee farmer, gave zest and *snap* to many a paragraph.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 375.

10. Vigor; energy; briskness; life: as, the heat took all the *snap* out of me. [Colloq.]

When the curtain rose on the second act, the outside of "Oak Hall," there was an enormous amount of applause, and that act went with the most perfect *snap.*
Lester Wallack, Scribner's Mag., IV. 722.

11. A position, piece of work, etc., that is pleasant, easy, and remunerative. [Slang.]—12. A brief engagement. [Theatrical slang.]

Actors and actresses who have just come in from "summer *snaps*" to prepare for the work of the coming season.
Freund, Music and Drama, XIV. xvi. 3.

13. An ear-ring: so called from being snapped or clasped with a spring-catch.

A pair of diamond *snaps* in her ears.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. 29. (*Davies.*)

14. A sharper; a cheat; a knavish fellow.

Take heed of a *snap*, sir; h' 'as a cozening countenance: I do not like his way. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

15. In *music*, same as *Scotch snap* (which see, under *Scotch*[1]).—16. A glass-molding tool, used for shaping the feet of goblets, and similar work.—17. A riveters' tool for finishing the heads of rivets symmetrically.—18. An oyster of the most inferior quality marketable. [Maryland.]—19†. Same as *cloyer.*—20. The act of taking an instantaneous photograph with a camera. [Colloq.]

Our appearance, however, attracted shots from all quarters. Fellows took *snaps* at us from balconies, from doors, on the roofs of houses.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 346.

A cold snap, a sudden brief spell of severely cold weather. [Colloq.]—**A soft snap**, an easy, pleasant position; a good berth or situation; light duty; a sinecure: as, he has rather *a soft snap.* [Slang, U. S.]—**Not to care a snap**, to care little or nothing (about something). [Colloq.]—**Not worth a snap**, worthless or nearly so. [Colloq.]—**Scotch snap.** See *Scotch*[1].

II. *a.* Sudden or quick, like a snap; done, made, etc., hastily, on the spur of the moment, or without preparation. [Colloq.]

He is too proud and lofty to ever have recourse to the petty trickeries and *snap* judgments of the minnows of his noble profession. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 890.

The previous assent of the Chair to the motion for closure would prevent *snap* divisions, by which conceivably a debate might be prematurely brought to an end.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 252.

A snap shot, a quick shot taken at a bird when rising or passing, or at an animal which is seen only for a moment; an offhand shot; also, a snap-shooter.

snap-action (snap'ak"shon), *n.* In a firearm, the mechanism of a hinged barrel which, when shut, is closed by a spring-catch: distinguished from *lever-action.*

snap-apple (snap'ap'l), *n.* A game the object of which is to catch in one's mouth an apple twirling on one end of a stick which is suspended at its center and has a lighted candle at the other end.

snap-back (snap'bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, the act of a center rusher in putting the ball in play by pushing it with his foot back toward the

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quarter-back; also, the center rusher. See *rusher*[2].

snap-beetle (snap′bē″tl), *n.* Same as *click-beetle*.

snap-block (snap′blok), *n.* Same as *snatch-block*.

snap-bolt (snap′bōlt), *n.* A self-acting bolt or latch; a catch which slips into its place and fastens a door or lid without the use of a key.

snap-bug (snap′bug), *n.* A click-beetle. [U.S.]

snap-cap (snap′kap), *n.* A very small leather cylinder, with a metal top, fitting closely to the nipple of a percussion-musket, for protecting the nipple from the action of the hammer.

snap-cracker (snap′krak″ėr), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

snapdragon (snap′drag″ọn), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Antirrhinum*, especially the common garden-flower *A. majus* and its varieties. It is an herb from one to three feet high, bearing showy crimson, purple, white, or variegated flowers in spikes. The name is suggested by the mask-like corolla, whence also numerous provincial names, such as *calf-snout* or *calves'-snout*, *lion's-mouth*, *rabbit's-mouth*, *frog's-mouth*, etc. The plant is a native of southern Europe. (See cut B under *Didynamia*.) The small snapdragon is *A. Orontium*, an inferior plant. *A. speciosum*, a fine plant from islands off the California coast, has received some notice under the name of *Gambel's snapdragon*. *A. maurandioides* is a cultivated vine, better known as *Maurandia*. Various species of *Linaria*, especially *L. vulgaris*, the common toad-flax, have been so named; also several other plants with personate flowers.

2. A sport in which raisins or grapes are snapped from burning brandy and eaten.

The wantonness of the thing was to see each other look like a demon, as we burnt ourselves, and snatched out the fruit. This fantastical mirth was called *snap-dragon*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 85.


Snapdragon, 3.

3. A glass-makers' tongs.—**Jamaica snapdragon.** See *Ruellia*.

snape (snāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snaped*, ppr. *snaping*. [Origin obscure.] In *ship-building*, to bevel the end of (a timber or plank) so that it will fit accurately upon an inclined surface.

snape (snāp), *n.* [< *snape*, *v.*] The act or process of snaping.

snap-flask (snap′flȧsk), *n.* A founders' flask, made in two parts connected by a butt-hinge and secured by a latch.

snaphance (snap′hans), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *snaphaunce*; < D. *snaphaan* (= MLG. *snaphane*, LG. *snapphaan*), a sort of flint-lock gun, lit. 'snap-cock,' < *snappen*, snap, + *haan*, cock: see *hen*[1]. The name is found earlier in an appar. transferred use: MD. *snaphaen*, an armed horseman, freebooter, highwayman, a vagabond, D. *snaphaan*, a vagabond, = MLG. *snaphane*, a highwayman (> G. *schnapphahn*, a robber, footpad, constable, = Sw. *snapphane* = Dan. *snaphane*, a highwayman, freebooter); hence also, in MD. and MLG., a coin having as its device the figure of a horseman.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A spring-lock of a gun or pistol. *Nares.*

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusiers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use.
Harl. Misc., IV. 275.

Hence—**2.** A hand-gun or a pistol made to be fired by flint and steel. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries snaphances were distinguished from firelocks, the latter being preferred as late as about 1620, at which time the former were greatly improved.

In the meantime, Captain Miles Standish, having a *snaphance* ready, made a shot, and after him another.
A. Young, Chron. Pil., quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 161.

3. A snappish retort; a curt or sharp answer; a repartee. [Rare.]

Old crabb'd Scotus, on th' Organon,
Pay'th me with *snaphaunce*, quick distinction.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv.

II.† *a.* Snappish; retorting sharply. [Rare.]

I, that even now lisp'd like an amorist,
Am turn'd into a *snaphaunce* Satyrist.
Marston, Satires, ii.

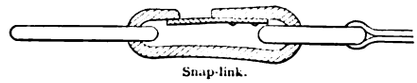
snap-head (snap′hed), *n.* **1.** A riveters' swaging-tool, used in forming the rounded head of a rivet when forged into place.—**2.** A rounded head of a rivet, bolt, or pin. *E. H. Knight.*

snap-hook (snap′hůk), *n.* **1.** A metal hook having a spring-mousing or guard for preventing an eye, strap, or line caught over it from slipping off. Such hooks are made in many forms; one of the best has a spring-bolt that meets the point of the hook, and is so arranged that the latter cannot be used unless the bolt is drawn back by means of a stud on the shank. See *snap-link*.

2. A fish-hook which springs and catches when the fish bites; a spring-hook. There are many varieties.

snap-jack (snap′jak), *n.* A species of stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea:* so called from its brittle stem. Also called *snappers*, *snap-cracker*, and *snapwort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snap-link (snap′lingk), *n.* An open link closed


Snap-link.

by a spring, used to connect chains, parts of harness, etc.

snap-lock (snap′lok), *n.* A lock that shuts without the use of a key.

snap-machine (snap′ma-shēn″), *n.* An apparatus used by bakers for cutting a sheet of dough into small cakes called snaps; a cracker-machine.

snap-mackerel (snap′mak″ę-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

snapper[1] (snap′ėr), *n.* [< *snap* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which snaps, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) One who snaps up something; one who takes up stealthily and suddenly; a thief.

Who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a *snapper*-up of unconsidered trifles. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 26.

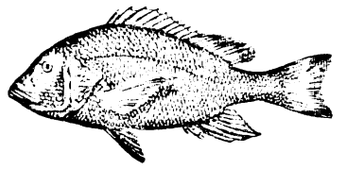
(*b*) A cracker-bonbon. *Davies.*

And nasty French lucifer *snappers* with mottoes.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 276.

(*c*) The cracker on the end of a whip-lash; figuratively, a smart or caustic saying to wind up a speech or discourse.

If I had not put that *snapper* on the end of my whip-lash, I might have got off without the ill temper which my antithesis provoked.
O. W. Holmes, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

(*d*) A fire-cracker or snapping-cracker. (*e*) A snapping-beetle. (*f*) A snapping-turtle. (*g*) One of various fishes: (1) The snap-mackerel or bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (2) The rose-fish, redfish, or hemdurgan, *Sebastes marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [Nova Scotia.] (3) A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Lutjaninæ*. They are large, handsome fishes, of much economic value, as *Lutjanus caxis* or *griseus*, the gray, black, or Pensacola snapper; *L. blackfordi* or *vivanus*, the red snapper; *Rhomboplites*


Florida Red Snapper (*Lutjanus blackfordi*).

aurorubens, the bastard snapper or mangrove-snapper. All these occur on the Atlantic coast of the United States, chiefly southward. The red snapper, of a nearly uniform rose-red color, is the most valuable of these; it is caught in large numbers off the coast of Florida, and taken to all the principal northern markets. The gray snapper is of a greenish-olive color, with brown spots on each scale and a narrow blue stripe on the cheek. There are also Malayan and Japanese snappers of this kind, called *lutjany*, the source of the technical name of the genus. (*h*) In *ornith.*: (1) The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.] (2) One of various American flycatchers (not *Muscicapidæ*) which snap at flies, often with an audible click of the beak; a flysnapper. See cut under *flysnapper*. (*i*) *pl.* Castanets.

The instruments no other then *snappers*, gingles, and round bottom'd drums, born upon the back of one, and beaten upon by the followers. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

Black snapper, a local name of a form of the cod, *Gadus morrhua*, living near the shore.

snapper-back (snap′ėr-bak), *n.* In *foot-ball*, a center rusher. See *rusher*[2].

Neither the *snapper-back* nor his opponent can take the ball out with the hand until it touches a third man.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 126.

snappers (snap′ėrz), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

snapping-beetle (snap′ing-bē″tl), *n.* A snap, snapper, or snap-bug; a click-beetle; a skip-jack; an elater: so called from the way they snap, as to both the noise and the movement. See cut under *click-beetle*.

snapping-bug (snap′ing-bug), *n.* Same as *snapping-beetle*.

snapping-cracker (snap′ing-krak″ėr), *n.* A fire-cracker. [U. S.]

snapping-mackerel (snap′ing-mak″ę-rel), *n.* The snap-mackerel or bluefish. See *mackerel*[1].

snapping-tongs (snap′ing-tôngz), *n.* See the quotation.

Snapping-tongs, a game at forfeits. There are seats in the room for all but one, and when the tongs are snapped all run to sit down, the one that fails paying a forfeit.
Halliwell.

snapping-tool (snap′ing-tōl), *n.* A stamp used to force a metal plate into holes in a die. *E. H. Knight.*

snapping-turtle (snap′ing-tėr″tl), *n.* The alligator-terrapin or alligator-tortoise, *Chelydra serpentina*, a large and ferocious turtle of the United States: so called from the way it snaps its jaws to bite; a snapper. It is common in the rivers and streams of North America, and attains a large size, being occasionally 90 or rarely even 80 pounds in weight. Its food consists chiefly of fishes, frogs, and shells, but not unfrequently includes ducks and other waterfowl. It has great tenacity of life, is very savage, and possessed of great strength of jaw. It is often brought to market, and its flesh is esteemed by many, though it is somewhat musky. See *Chelydra*, and cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

snappish (snap′ish), *a.* [< *snap* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Ready or apt to snap or bite: as, a *snappish* cur.—**2.** Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or tartly; tart; crabbed; also, proceeding from a sharp temper or from anger; also, chiding; scolding; faultfinding.

Snappishe askyng. We doo aske oftentymes because wee would knowe; we doo aske also because wee would chide, and set forth our grief with more vehemencie.
Wilson, Rhetorike.

Some silly poor souls be so afraid that at every *snappish* word their nose shall be bitten off that they stand in no less dread of every quick and sharp word than he that is bitten of a mad dog feareth water.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He was hungry and *snappish*; she was hurried and cross.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. vii.

=**Syn. 2.** Touchy, testy, crusty, petulant, pettish, splenetic.

snappishly (snap′ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner; peevishly; angrily; tartly.

"Sit down, I tell you," said old Featherstone, *snappishly*. "Stop where you are."
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

snappishness (snap′ish-nes), *n.* The character of being snappish; peevishness; tartness.

snappy (snap′i), *a.* [< *snap* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Snappish. [Rare.]—**2.** Having snap or "go." [U. S.]

It [lacrosse] is a game well-suited to the American taste, being short, *snappy*, and vivacious from beginning to finish.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 118.

snaps[1] (snaps), *n.* [Cf. *snap*.] In *coal-mining*, a haulage-clip. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

snaps[2] (snaps), *n.* Same as *schnapps*.

snapsack (snap′sak), *n.* [< G. *schnapp-sack*, < *schnappen*, snap, + *sack*, sack: see *snap* and *sack*[1]. Cf. *knapsack*, *gripsack*.] Same as *knapsack*. [Obsolete or colloq.]

While we were landing, and fixing our *Snap-sacks* to march, our Moskito Indians struck a plentiful dish of Fish, which we immediately drest.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 7.

snap-shooter (snap′shö″tėr), *n.* A snap-shot; one who is skilled in snap-shooting.

snap-shooting (snap′shö″ting), *n.* The practice of making snap shots. See *snap*, *a.*

snapt (snapt). A spelling of *snapped*, preterit and past participle of *snap*.

snap-tool (snap′tōl), *n.* A tool used in forming rivet-points. It consists of a hollow cup of steel welded to a punch-head for striking upon.

snapweed (snap′wēd), *n.* See *Impatiens*.

snapwork† (snap′wėrk), *n.* The lock and appurtenances of a snaphance or hackbut.

Betwixt the third couple of towers were the butts and marks for shooting with a *snap-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 55.

snapwort (snap′wėrt), *n.* Same as *snap-jack*.

snar† (snär), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *snarre*; < MD. *snarren* = MLG. *snarren*, snarl, scold, brawl, = MHG. *snarren*, G. *schnarren*, snarl, grate; cf. D. *snorken* = MHG. *snarchen*, G. *schnarchen* = Sw. *snarka* = Dan. *snorke*, snore: see *sneer*, *snore*, *snork*, *snort*. Cf. *snarl*[1].] To snarl.

I *snarre*, as a dogge doth under a doore whan he sheweth his tethe.
Palsgrave.

And some of Tygres, that did seeme to gren
And *snar* at all that ever passed by.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 27.

snare (snãr), *n.* [< ME. *snare*, < AS. *snear*, a string, cord, = MD. *snare*, *snaere*, D. *snaar* = MLG. *snare* = OHG. *snarahha*, *snaracha*, *snara*, MHG. *snar*, a string, noose, = Icel. Sw. *snara* = Dan. *snare*, a noose, snare, gin; from a strong verb preserved in OHG. MHG. *snerhan*, *snerhen*, bind tightly (cf. Icel. *snara* (weak verb), turn quickly, twist, wring); Teut. √*snarh*, Indo-Eur. √*snark*, draw together, contract, in Gr. *νάρκη*, cramp, numbness (see *narcissus*); perhaps an extended form of √*snar*, twist, bind, in Lith. *nerti*, thread a needle, draw into a chain, L. *nervus* = Gr. *νεῦρον*, a sinew, nerve: see *nerve*. Connection with D. *snoer* = MLG. *snōr* = OHG. MHG. *snuor*, G. *schnur*, a cord, band, rope, = Icel. *snœri* (for *snœri* = Sw. *snöre* = Dan. *snor*), a twisted string, = Goth. *snōrjō*, basket, woven work, and with the related AS. *snōd*, E. *snood*, and OIr. *snāthe*, *snāth*, a thread, L. *nēre*, spin, Skt. *snasā*,

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snāyu, snāva, a tendon, sinew, etc., is uncertain. Hence ult. *snarl*[2].] **1.** A string; a cord; specifically, in a side-drum, one of the strings of gut or rawhide that are stretched across the lower head so as to produce a rattling reverberation on it.—**2.** A noose; a springe; a contrivance, consisting of a noose or set of nooses of cord, hair, wire, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled; a net; a gin.

The hare is not hunted in this country as in Europe, but is generally roused by a dog and shot, or is caught in various traps and *snares*.
A. A. Gould, Naturalist's Library, p. 259.

3. Figuratively, anything by which one is entangled, entrapped, or inveigled.

A fool's mouth is his destruction, and his lips are the *snare* of his soul. Prov. xviii. 7.

Comest thou smiling from
The world's great *snare* uncaught?
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8. 16.

4. In *surg.*, a light écraseur, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors and the like.

snare (snãr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snared*, ppr. *snaring*. [< ME. *snaren*; < *snare*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *snara* = Sw. *snärja* = Dan. *snære*, turn quickly, twist, wring.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To catch with a snare or noose; net.

Partridges, because they flew well and strongly, were then not shot, but *snared*, by means of a trained dog.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 313.

2. Figuratively, to catch or take by guile; bring by cunning into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; entangle; entrap.

Become more humble, & cast downe thy looke,
Least prides bait *snare* thee on the devils hooke.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

The woman . . . entertained discourse, and was presently *snared*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 25.

II. *intrans.* To use snares; catch birds or other animals in snares.

But he, triumphant spirit! all things dared,
He poached the wood and on the warren *snared*.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i.

snare-drum (snãr'drum), *n.* Same as *side-drum*.

snare-head (snãr'hed), *n.* The lower head of a snare-drum: opposed to *batter-head*.

snarer (snãr'ėr), *n.* [< *snare* + *-er*[1].] One who lays snares or entangles; one who catches animals with snares.

Snarers and smugglers here their gains divide.
Crabbe, Parish Register, i.

snarl[1] (snärl), *v.* [Freq. of *snar*, like *gnarl*[1], freq. of *gnar*[2], *snarl*[2], freq. of *snare*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To growl sharply, as an angry or surly dog; gnarl.

That I should *snarl* and bite and play the dog.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 77.

2. Figuratively, to speak in a sharp and quarrelsome or faultfinding way; talk rudely or churlishly; snap.

What! were you *snarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me?
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 188.

II. *trans.* To utter with a snarl: as, to *snarl* one's discontent; to *snarl* out an oath.

"No, you are dreadfully inspired," said Felix. "When the wicked Tempter is tired of *snarling* that word failure in a man's cell, he sends a voice like a thrush to say it for him." *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlv.

snarl[1] (snärl), *n.* [< *snarl*[1], *v.*] A sharp growl; also, a jealous, quarrelsome, or faultfinding utterance, like the snarling of a dog or a wolf.

The book would not be at all the worse if it contained fewer *snarls* against the Whigs of the present day.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

snarl[2] (snärl), *v.* [< ME. *snarlen*; freq. of *snare*, *v.* Cf. *snarl*[1] as related to *snar*, *gnarl*[1] as related to *gnar*[2], etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To entangle; complicate; involve in knots: as, to *snarl* a skein of thread.

I *snarle*, I strangle in a halter, or corde, Je estrangle; My grayhound had almost *snarled* hym selfe to night in his own leesse. *Palsgrave.*

Through thousand *snarled* thickets posting, she
Darted her self, regardless of her way.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 27.

2. To embarrass; confuse; entangle.

This was the question that they would have *snarled* him with. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. To shape or ornament the exterior of (vessels of thin metal) by repercussion from within. See *snarling-iron*.

II. *intrans.* To make tangles or snarls; also, to become entangled.

The begum made bad work of her embroidery in those days; she *snarled* and knotted, and cut and raveled, without advancing an inch on her design.
E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, xxxvii.

snarl[2] (snärl), *n.* [< *snarl*[2], *v.*] **1.** A snare; any knot or complication of hair, thread, etc., which it is difficult to disentangle; also, a group of things resembling, in entanglement, such a knot: as, a *snarl* of yachts. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, complication; intricacy; embarrassing condition: as, to get the negotiation into a *snarl*.

Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot;
Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

3. A vexatious controversy; a squabble. This sense may have been affected by *snarl*[1]. [Colloq.]

We find "boycott" used several times as a substantive, and are told that the "New York longshoremen and the Old Dominion Steamship Company had got into a *snarl*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 380.

4. A knot in wood; a gnarl.

Let Italian or Spanish yew be the wood, clear of knots, *snarls*, and cracks. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 12.

snarler[1] (snär'lėr), *n.* [< *snarl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who snarls; a surly, growling animal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Next to the peevish fellow is the *snarler*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 438.

snarler[2] (snär'lėr), *n.* [< *snarl*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who snarls metal.

snarling (snär'ling), *p. a.* Growling; grumbling angrily; peevish; waspish; snappish.

snarling-iron (snär'ling-ī″ėrn), *n.* A tool for fluting or embossing vessels of sheet-metal, consisting of a long arm which is turned at an angle, usually a right angle, at the end, and pointed or terminated in any shape desired. It is inserted into the vessel, and the long arm or bar is struck outside of the vessel with a hammer, causing the point or head to raise the metal from within, as in repoussé work. It is used especially for striking up patterns on silverware.

snarling-muscle (snär'ling-mus″l), *n.* See *muscle*[1].

snarling-tool (snär'ling-töl), *n.* Same as *snarling-iron*.

snarly (snär'li), *a.* [< *snarl*[1] + *-y*[1].] Disposed to snarl; irritable; cross. [Colloq.]

We all know that there are good-natured animals and irritable animals—that the cow is tranquil and gentle, and the hyena *snarly* and fretful.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 262.

snarret, *v. i.* Same as *snar*.

snary (snãr'i), *a.* [< *snare* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of a snare; entangling; insidious. [Rare.]

Spiders in the vault their *snary* webs have spread.
Dryden.

snash (snash), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *snaske*, gnash or champ one's food with a smacking noise, = Sw. *snaska*, smack, snub, chide (*snask*, sweetmeat); cf. *smash*, *smack*[2], and also *snack*[1] (D. *snakken*, chatter, etc.).] To talk saucily. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

snash (snash), *n.* [< *snash*, *v.*] Insolent, opprobrious language; impertinent abuse. [Scotch.]

Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash,
How they maun thole the factor's *snash*!
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

snastt (snast), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *gnast*[1], *knast*, in the same sense.] The snuff of a candle.

You chandler, I like not your tricks; . . . after your weeke or *snaft* [read *snast*] is stiffened, you dip it in filthy drosse, and after give him a coat of good tallowe.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., V. 419).

The swiftest in consuming was that with sawdust, which first burned faire, till some part of the candle was consumed, and the dust gathered about the *snaste*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 369.

snasty (snas'ti), *a.* [Cf. *snash*.] Cross; snappish. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snatch (snach), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snatched* (formerly *snaught*), ppr. *snatching*. [< ME. *snachen*, *snacchen*, *snecchen*, an assibilated form of *snakken*, E. *snack*, snatch: see *snack*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seize or take hastily, eagerly, abruptly, or violently.

He . . . from my finger *snatch'd* that ring.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 276.

I'm loth to *snatch* thy punishment
Out of the hand of justice.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Him did I see *snatch* up with horrid grasp
Two sprawling Greeks, in either hand a man.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

The farmers *snatched* down their rusty firelocks from the kitchen walls, to make good the resolute words of their town debates. *Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

Hence, figuratively—**2.** To get or save by sudden or violent effort, or by good fortune.

From vulgar bounds with brave disorder part,
And *snatch* a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 153.

Cities and empires creep along, enlarging in silent obscurity, until they burst forth in some tremendous calamity—and *snatch*, as it were, immortality from the explosion! *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 424.

3. To seize or transport away quickly or forcibly.

Oh Nature! . . .
Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works!
Snatch me to Heaven. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1354.

4. *Naut.*, to place the bight of (a rope) in a snatch-block so that it may lead properly.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To seize, or attempt to seize, a thing suddenly: generally with *at*.

Snatch not *at* every favour.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.

No eager man among his joyous peers
To *snatch at* pleasure.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 111.

2. See the quotation.

Snatching is a form of illicit piscicapture. . . . A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut, well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. . . . The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful, . . . and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked.
The Standard (London), Oct. 21, 1878. (*Davies.*)

snatch (snach), *n.* [< *snatch*, *v.* Cf. *snack*, *n.*] **1.** A hasty catch or seizing.

How can he live by *snatches* from such people?
He bore a worthy mind.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, i. 1.

His scarsella was snatched at, but all the while he was being hustled and dragged, and the *snatch* failed.
George Eliot, Romola, lxvi.

2. An attempt to seize suddenly; a sharp attack.

Thus not only as oft as we speak, as one saith, but also as oft as we do anything of note or consequence, we subject ourselves to every one's censure, and happy is he that is least tossed upon tongues; for utterly to escape the *snatch* of them it is impossible!
The Translators to the Reader of the Bible (A. V.), p. cvi.

3†. A catching of the voice; impeded utterance. [Rare.]

The *snatches* in his voice,
And burst of speaking, were as his.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 105.

4. A piece snatched or broken off; a small piece or quantity; a fragment; a bit.

Mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted *snatches* of old tunes.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 178.

But I am somewhat worn,
A *snatch* of sleep were like the peace of God.
Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

5. A short fit of vigorous action: as, a *snatch* at weeding after a shower.

High-stepping horses seemed necessary to all Mr. Lammle's friends—as necessary as their transaction of business together in a gipsy way at untimely hours, . . . and in rushes and *snatches*. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

6. A hasty repast; a snack; a bit of food.

I fear you'll have cold entertainment when
You are at your journey's end; and 'twere discretion
To take a *snatch* by the way.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

7. A quibble; a shuffling answer. [Rare.]

Come, sir, leave me your *snatches*, and yield me a direct answer. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 6.

8. An open lead for a block. See *snatch-block*.—**By snatches**, in a disconnected or spasmodic manner; by fits and starts.—**Dumb snatch**, a snatch having no sheave.

snatch-block (snach'blok), *n.* A block, used on ships, having an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope. The part of the strap which goes over the opening in the shell is hinged, so that by turning it back the bight of the rope can be inserted without reeving the end through. When it is used for heavy purchases where a warp or hawser is brought to a capstan, it is called a *voyal* or *viol block*. Also *notch-block*. See also cut under *block*[1].


Snatch-block.

snatch-cleat (snach'klēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a curved cleat or chock round which a rope may be led.

snatcher (snach'ėr), *n.* [< *snatch* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who snatches, or takes suddenly or guiltily: as, a body-*snatcher*; specifically, formerly, in Scotland, a roving thief, especially one of a body of plunderers hanging upon a military force.

We do not mean the coursing *snatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 143.

The Town-herd . . . regularly drove them [all the cattle belonging to the community] out to pasture in the morning, and brought them back at night, without which precaution they would have fallen a speedy prey to some of the *Snatchers* in the neighbourhood. *Scott*, Monastery, i.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, birds of prey; the *Raptores*. See cuts under *Raptores*.

snatchingly (snach'ing-li), *adv.* By snatching; hastily; abruptly. *Imp. Dict.*

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snatching-roller (snach'ing-rō'lėr), *n.* In a printing-press using a continuous web of paper, one of a pair of rollers running at a higher speed than those next behind them, and serving to snatch or tear off the printed sheet at the line of perforations made to divide the web into sheets.

snatchy (snach'i), *a.* [< *snatch* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or characterized by snatches; not uniform or continuous; irregular.

The modern style [of rowing] seems short and *snatchy;* it has not the long majestic sweep of former days.
Cambridge Sketches, p. 16.

snath (snȧth), *n.* A shortened form of *snathe*[2].

O mower, lean on thy bended *snath,*
Look from the meadows green and low.
Whittier, Wreck of Rivermouth.

snathe[1] (snāŦH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snathed,* ppr. *snathing.* A variant of *snead*[1]. *Halliwell.*

snathe[2] (snāŦH), *n.* [A var. of *snead*[2].] The curved helve or handle of a scythe, to which are attached short handles called nibs. See *scythe.*

snattock (snat'ọk), *n.* [Prob. for **snaddock,* < *snead*[1] (ME. *snade*) + *-ock.*] A chip; a slice; a fragment. [Prov. Eng.]

Snattocks of that very cross; of cedar some, some of juniper. *Gayton,* Notes on Don Quixote, p. 275.

snaught†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *snatch.*

snaw (snâ), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snow*[1].

snead[1] (snēd), *v. t.* [Also *sneed, sned,* also *snathe, snaze;* < ME. **sneden,* **snæden* (in comp. *to-snæden*), < AS. *snǣdan* (= OHG. *sneitōn,* MHG. *sneiten* = Icel. *sneidha*), cut, also feed, a secondary form of *snīthan,* cut: see *snithe.* Cf. *snead*[2].] To cut; lop; prune.

snead[1] (snēd), *n.* [< ME. *snade, snode,* < AS. *snǣd* (= Icel. *sneidh*), a piece, bit, slice, < *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*), in secondary form *snǣdan,* cut: see *snead*[1], *v.*] A piece; bit; slice.

snead[2] (snēd), *n.* [Also *sneed, sned,* also *sneath, sneathe, snathe, snath;* < ME. **sned,* < AS. *snǣd,* the handle of a scythe, appar. < *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*), cut: see *snead*[1].] The handle of a scythe: same as *snathe*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

This is fixed on a long *sneed,* or straight handle.
Evelyn.

Argent, a scythe, the blade in chief, the *sneyd* (or handle) in bend sinister sable, etc. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 14.

snead[3] (snēd), *n.* Same as *sneed*[2].

sneak (snēk), *v.* [< ME. *sniken* (appar. *snīken,* whence mod. E. **snick,* with an allowed var. *sneak*), for orig. *sniken* (which would require a mod. E. **snike*), < AS. *snīcan* (pret. **snāc,* pp. **snicen*), creep, = Icel. **snika* (in pp. *snikinn,* covetous, hankering after) = Sw. dial. *sniga* (pret. *sneg*), creep. = Dan. reflex *snige,* sneak, slink; cf. Icel. *snikja* (weak verb), hanker after, beg for food silently, as a dog. = Sw. *snika* (pret. *snek*), hanker after; cf. OHG. *snahhan,* sneak, MHG. *snōuken,* go secretly, G. dial. *schnaacken, schnacken, schnaichen,* creep; cf. Ir. Gael. *snaigh, snaig,* creep, crawl, sneak. From the same ult. verb are E. *snail, snake, snag*[3], *smack*[3], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To creep or steal about privately; go furtively, as if afraid or ashamed to be seen; slink.

A poor unminded outlaw *sneaking* home.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 58.

I hate to see an awkward gawky come *sneaking* into the market. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, i. 1.

2. To behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle.

Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *sneaks* a scrivener, an exceeding knave.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 154.

3. To steal; pilfer. See *sneak-thief.* [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To hide; conceal in a furtive or cowardly manner. [Rare.]

Some sins dare the world in open defiance, yet this [slander] lurks, and *sneaks* its head.
Abp. Wake, Rationale on Texts of Scripture (1701), p. 222. [(*Latham.*)

sneak (snēk), *n.* [< *sneak, v.*] **1.** A mean, contemptible fellow; one who has recourse to mean and cowardly methods; a person of selfish and cowardly temper and conduct.

A set of simpletons and superstitious *sneaks.*
Glanville, Sermons, iv.

They may tell me I can't alter the world — that there must be a certain number of *sneaks* and robbers in it, and if I don't lie and filch somebody else will.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, v.

Don't jaw, Dolly. Hold on, and listen to me. You never were a *sneak.* *Whyte Melville,* White Rose, II. xiii.

2. A petty thief. See *sneak-thief* and *area-sneak.*

sneakbill† (snēk'bil), *n.* [Also *sneaksbill;* < *sneak* + *bill*[1].] A sharp-nosed, lean, sneaking fellow.

Chiche-face, a chichiface, micher, *sneake-bill,* wretched fellow, one out of whose nose hunger drops. *Cotgrave.*

sneak-boat (snēk'bōt), *n.* A small decked boat used in hunting wild fowl. It is masked with weeds or brush when used. [U. S.]

The usual length of a Barnegat *sneakboat* is 12 feet, width 4 feet, square stern 34 inches wide, 7 inches deep.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 219.

sneak-box (snēk'boks), *n.* Same as *sneak-boat. Tribune Book of Sports,* p. 427. [U. S.]

sneak-cup† (snēk'kup), *n.* [< *sneak, v.,* + obj. *cup.*] A toper who balks his glass; one who sneaks from his cup; hence, a puny or paltry fellow.

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup* [*sneak-up* in some editions, apparently confused with *sneck up*].
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 99.

sneaker (snē'kėr), *n.* [< *sneak* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sneaks; one who wants spirit; a sneak.

Sneakers and time servers. *Waterland,* Works, III. 420.

2. A drinking-vessel: a kind of punch-bowl.

After supper he asked me if I was an admirer of punch; and immediately called for a *sneaker.*
Addison, Freeholder, No. 22.

sneakiness (snē'ki-nes), *n.* Same as *sneakingness.*

sneaking (snē'king), *p. a.* **1.** Pertaining to or worthy of a sneak; acting like or characteristic of a sneak; mean; servile; crouching.

He objected against religion itself. He said it was a pitiful, low, *sneaking* business for a man to mind religion. He said that a tender conscience was an unmanly thing.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

The fawning, *sneaking,* and flattering hypocrite.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

2. Secret or clandestine, and somewhat discreditable; underhand; hence, in a less reprehensible sense, unavowed; not openly or frankly declared.

For they possess'd, with all their pother,
A *sneaking* kindness for each other.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 7.

The *sneaking* kindness for "gentlemen of the road" is in our days but rarely displayed.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 574.

sneakingly (snē'king-li), *adv.* In a sneaking manner; meanly.

Do all things like a man, not *sneakingly;*
Think the king sees thee still; for his King does.
G. Herbert, Church Porch.

sneakingness (snē'king-nes), *n.* The character of being sneaking; meanness.

sneaksbill†, *n.* See *sneakbill.*

sneaksby (snēks'bi), *n.* [Formerly also *sneaksbie, sneakesbie;* < *sneak* + *-s-by* as also in *idlesby, lewdsby, rudesby, suresby, wigsby,* etc. Cf. *sneakbill, sneaksbill.*] A paltry, sneaking fellow; a sneak.

A meacocke, milkesop, *sneaksbie,* worthlesse fellow.
Cotgrave.

A demure *sneaksby,* a clownish singularist.
Barrow, Works, III. xxxiv.

sneak-shooting (snēk'shö"ting), *n.* The act or practice of shooting wild fowl from a sneak-boat or sneak-box.

sneak-thief (snēk'thēf), *n.* One who steals by entering houses through doors or windows left open or unfastened. [Colloq.]

sneak-up†, *n.* See *sneak-cup.*

sneaky (snē'ki), *a.* [< *sneak* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat sneaking. *Jean Ingelow.* [Colloq.]

Both dogs had a *sneaky* appearance, as though they knew a flogging was in store for them.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 199.

sneap (snēp), *v. t.* [Formerly also *sneep;* E. dial. also *snape;* < Icel. *sneypa,* orig. outrage, dishonor, chide, snub, lit. 'castrate' (> *sneypa,* a disgrace), = Sw. *snöpa,* castrate; cf. Sw. *snoppa,* cut off, snuff a candle; *snubba,* reprove: see *snip, snib, snub*[1].] **1.** To check; reprove abruptly; reprimand.

But life that 's here,
When into it the soul doth closely wind,
Is often *sneep'd* by anguish and by fear,
With vexing pain and rage that she no'te easly bear.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 18.

2. To nip; bite; pinch.

Give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 333.

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

sneap (snēp), *n.* [< *sneap, v.*] A reprimand; a rebuke; a check; a snub. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 133.

These *sneaps* and reproofs weighed so much on the mind of the Bishop that, as he declared, he watered them many times with salt tears.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., vii.

snear†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sneer.*

sneath, sneathe (snēth, snēŦH). Same as *snead*[1], *snead*[2], *snathe*[1], *snathe*[2], *snath.*

sneb† (sneb), *v. t.* A variant of *snib.*

sneck[1] (snek), *v. t.* [A var. of *snack.*] To snatch. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Her chain of pearl?
I *sneckt* it away finely.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, i. 2.

Snecked rubble. See *rubble.*—**Sneck up†, snick up†** (also *sneak up*), shut up! be hanged! go hang! used interjectionally.

We did keep time, sir, in our catches. *Sneck up!*
Shak., T. N., ii. 3. 101.

Dost want a master? if thou dost, I'm for thee;
Else choose, and *sneck-up! Ford,* Lady's Trial, iii. 2.

Give him his money, George, and let him go *snick-up.*
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 2.

She shall not rise, sir, goe, let your Master *snick-up.*
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 268).

sneck[1] (snek), *n.* [< *sneck*[1], *v.*] A snap; a click. [Scotch.]

An industrious house, wherein the birr of the wheel and the *sneck* of the reel had sounded.
A. Leighton, Traditions of Scottish Life, p. 116.

sneck[2] (snek), *n.* [< ME. *sneck, snekk, snekke, snek,* a latch; prob. < *snack, v.,* catch, snatch: see *snack, snatch.*] **1.** The latch or catch of a door or lid. [Obsolete or provincial, especially Scotch.]

If I cud tell wheny 's cutt our band fra' th' *sneck,*
Next time they come Ise mack them jet the neck.
A Yorkshire Dialogue (1697), p. 46. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A piece of land jutting into an adjoining field, or intersecting it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sneck[2] (snek), *v. t.* [< *sneck*[2], *n.*] To latch or shut (a door or lid).

sneck[3] (snek), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *snick.*

sneck-drawer (snek'drâ"ėr), *n.* [< ME. *snek-drawer;* < *sneck*[2] + *drawer.*] One who draws a latch; a latch-lifter; hence, a dishonest fellow; a thief.

sneck-drawing (snek'drâ"ing), *a.* Crafty; cheating; roguish. [Scotch.]

And you, ye auld *sneck-drawing* dog,
Ye came to Paradise incog.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

sneck-drawn (snek'drân), *a.* Mean; stingy; close. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snecket† (snek'et), *n.* [< *sneck*[1] + *-et.* Cf. *snacket.*] Same as *sneck*[1]. *Cotgrave.*

snecking (snek'ing), *n.* In *masonry,* rubble-work.

sneck-posset (snek'pos"et), *n.* A "latch-drink": the kind of entertainment a person receives when the door is shut in his face. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VII. 116. [Prov. Eng.]

sned[1] (sned), *v.* Same as *snead*[1].

sned[2] (sned), *n.* Same as *snead*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

snedden (sned'n), *n.* The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]

snee (snē), *n.* [< D. *snee, snede,* a cut, cleft, slice, edge, section (= MHG. *snide,* G. *schneide,* edge), < *snijden,* cut: see *snithe, snead*[1].] A knife, especially a large knife; a dirk.—**Snick and snee.** See *snick.*

sneed[1] (snēd). A spelling of *snead*[1], *snead*[2].

sneed[2] (snēd), *n.* [A dial. var. of *snood.*] Same as *snood,* 2. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

sneep†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *sneap.*

sneer (snēr), *v.* [Formerly also *snear;* < ME. *sneren,* < Dan. *snærre,* grin like a dog; akin to *snar, snarl*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To grin or laugh foolishly.

A fourth would fondly kiss and paw his companions, and *snear* in their faces, with a countenance more antic than any in a Dutch droll. *Beverley,* Virginia, iv. ¶ 18.

2. To grin; especially and usually, to grin or smile in a contemptuous manner; express contempt by a grimace marked by slight turning up of the nose.

I have no power over one muscle in their faces, though they *sneered* at every word spoken by each other. *Tatler.*

3. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; use words suggestive rather than expressive of contempt; speak derisively.

To *sneer* at the sentiments which are the springs of all just and virtuous actions is merely a display of unthinking levity, or of want of the natural sensibilities.
O. W. Holmes, Essays, p. 92.

=**Syn. 3.** *Scoff, Sneer, Jeer, Gibe. Scoff* is the strongest word for the expression of utter contempt or abhorrence

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by opprobrious language. To *sneer* is to express contempt by more or less covert sarcasm. To *jeer* is to try to raise a laugh by sarcastic language. To *gibe* is to use contemptuous, mocking, or taunting expressions.

II. *trans.* **1.** To treat or address with sneers; treat with contempt; sneer at.

He had *sneer'd* Sir Thomas Hanmer for changing Sirrah into Sir.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism (1765), p. 75. (*Hall.*)

2. To utter with a contemptuous expression or grimace.

"A ship of fools," he shrick'd in spite,
"A ship of fools," he *sneer'd* and wept.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

3. To affect in a specified way by sneering.

Very likely they were laughing over his infatuation, and *sneering* her fair fame away, at that very moment in the clubs. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xviii.

sneer (snēr), *n.* [< *sneer*, *v.*] **1.** A derisive or contemptuous grin or smile; an expression of the face marked by a slight turning up of the nose, and indicating contempt; a look of scorn, disdain, or derision; hence, the feeling thus expressed.

That smile, if oft observed and near,
Waned in its mirth, and wither'd to a *sneer*.
Byron, Lara, i. 17.

2. A verbal expression of contempt; an insinuation of scorn or derision by language more or less covert and indirect.

Who can refute a *sneer*? *Paley*, Moral Philos., II. v. 9.

=**Syn.** See *sneer*, *v. i.*

sneerer (snēr'ėr), *n.* [< *sneer* + *-er*[1].] One who sneers.

sneerful (snēr'fûl), *a.* [< *sneer* + *-ful*.] Given to sneering. [Rare.]

Cell ever squalid! where the *sneerful* maid
Will not fatigue her hand! broom never comes,
That comes to all. *Shenstone*, Economy, iii.

sneeringly (snēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a sneering manner; with a sneer.

sneering-match (snēr'ing-mach), *n.* A grinning-match (which see, under *grin*, *v.*). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sneering-muscle (snēr'ing-mus'l), *n.* A muscle of expression which lifts the upper lip and draws also upon the nostril, and is the principal agent in producing a sneer or sneering expression of the face; the levator labii superioris alæque nasi. Persons habitually surly or scornful often have a deep line engraven on the face, due to the frequent exercise of this muscle. Compare *snarling-muscle*, under *muscle*[1].

sneeset†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sneeze*.

sneesh (snēsh), *n.* [Also *snish*, *snush*; < Dan. *snus*, snuff. Cf. *sneeze*.] See *snush*.

sneeshing (snē'shing), *n.* [Also *sneeshin*; < *sneesh*, *snish*, snuff, + *-ing*[1].] Snuff; also, a pinch of snuff. [Scotch.]

A mull o' gude *sneeshin'* to prie. *The Blithesome Bridal.*
Not worth a *sneeshin*. *W. Meston*, Poems.

Sneeshing-mull, a snuff-box, generally made of the end of a horn. [Scotch.]

sneevlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *snivel*.

sneeze (snēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sneezed*, ppr. *sneezing*. [Early mod. E. also *sneese*, *snese*, *sneze*; < ME. *snesen*, a variant, with substitution of *sn-* for the uncommon initial sequence *fn-*, of *fnesen*, < AS. *fnēósan* = D. *fniezen*, sneeze, = Icel. *fnæsa*, later *fnýsa*, sneeze, = Sw. *fnysa* = Dan. *fnyse*, snort: see *fnese*, and cf. *neeze*.] **I.** *intrans.* To emit air from the nose and mouth audibly and violently by an involuntary convulsive action, as occasioned by irritation of the lining membrane of the nose or by stimulation of the retina by a bright light. In sneezing the glottis remains open, while the passage out through the mouth is partially obstructed by the approximation of the tongue to the roof of the mouth. See *sneezing*.

Mr. Haliburton brings forward, as his strongest case, the habit of saying "God bless you" or some equivalent expression when a person *sneezes*. He shows that this custom, which, I admit, appears to us at first sight both odd and arbitrary, is ancient and widely extended. It is mentioned by Homer, Aristotle, Apuleius, Pliny, and the Jewish rabbis, and has been observed in Koordistan, in Florida, in Otaheite, and in the Tonga Islands.
Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 335.

To sneeze at, to disregard; show contempt for; despise: now chiefly in the expression *not to be sneezed at*. [Colloq.]

A buxom, tall, and comely dame,
Who wish'd, 'twas said, to change her name,
And, if I could her thoughts divine,
Would not perhaps have *sneez'd at* mine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 5.

My professional reputation is *not to be sneezed at*.
Sir A. H. Elton, Below the Surface, xxvii.

II. *trans.* To utter with or like a sneeze.

Shall not Love to me,
As in the Latin song I learnt at school,
Sneeze out a full God-bless-you right and left?
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

sneeze (snēz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sneese*; < *sneeze*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who sneezes, or the sound made by sneezing; sudden and violent ejection of air through the nose and mouth with an audible sound.—**2.** Snuff. Also *snish*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cup o' sneeze.** See *cup*.

sneeze-horn (snēz'hôrn), *n.* A sort of snuff-box made of an animal's horn. *Halliwell.*

sneezer (snē'zėr), *n.* [< *sneeze* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sneezes.

When a Hindu sneezes, bystanders say "Live!" and the *sneezer* replies "With you!"
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 101.

2. A violent blow; a blow that knocks the breath out. [Prov. Eng.]

sneezeweed (snēz'wēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium*, mostly the common *H. autumnale*. In England this, though rather coarse, is known in ornamental culture. Its powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up produce violent sneezing. Recently the finer southwestern species, *H. tenuifolium*, has received some notice. It is poisonous to human beings and to horses. Both plants have been advocated for medical use in nervous diseases. Less properly called *sneezewort*. See cut under *Helenium*.

sneezewood (snēz'wûd), *n.* [A translation of S. African D. *nies-hout*, < D. *niezen*, sneeze (= E. *neeze*), + *hout*, wood (= E. *holt*[1]).] A South African tree, *Ptæroxylon utile*, or its timber. The latter is a handsome wood taking a fine polish; it is strong and very durable, and but slightly affected by moisture. It is made into furniture, agricultural implements, etc., and is used for railway-ties, piles, and similar purposes. The dust produced in working it causes sneezing (whence the name).

sneezewort (snēz'wėrt), *n.* [< *sneeze* + *wort*[1]. Cf. D. *nieswortel*, hellebore.] **1.** In old usage, the white hellebore, *Veratrum album*, more often under the form *neezewort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.—**2.** A composite herb, *Achillea Ptarmica*, chiefly of the Old World. The flower-heads are larger and much fewer than those of the yarrow, *A. Millefolium*; the leaves are simple and sharply serrate, and when dried and pulverized are said to provoke sneezing (whence the name).

3. Same as *sneezeweed*.

sneezing (snē'zing), *n.* [< ME. **snesynge*, earlier *fnesynge*, < AS. *fnēósung*, verbal n. of *fnēósan*, sneeze: see *sneeze*. Cf. *neezing*.] **1.** The act of emitting a sneeze.

Looking against the sun doth induce *sneezing*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 687.

2†. A medicine to promote sneezing; an errhine; a sternutatory.

Sneezings, masticatories, and nasals.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 363. (*Latham.*)

sneezing-powder (snē'zing-pou"dėr), *n.* Snuff.

Sneezing-powder is not more frequent with the Irish than chawing arec . . . is with these savages.
Herbert, Travels, an. 1638.

sneg (sneg), *v. t.* A Scotch variant of *snag*[2].

snell[1] (snel), *a.* [< ME. *snel*, *snell*, < AS. *snel*, *snell*, active, strenuous, = OS. *snel*, *snell* = D. *snel* = MLG. *snel* = OHG. MHG. *snel* (> It. *snello* = Pr. *isnel*, *irnel* = OF. *isnel*), G. *schnell*, swift, quick, = Icel. *snjallr*, eloquent, able, bold, = Sw. *snäll* = ODan. *snel*, swift, fleet; cf. Sw. Dan. *snille*, genius, Dan. *snild*, shrewd, sagacious.]

1†. Active; brisk; nimble; spirited.

Sythyne weute into Wales with his wyes alle,
Sweys into Swaldye with his *snelle* houndes,
For to hunt at the hartes in thas hye laundes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

2. Keen; piercing; sharp; severe; hard: as, a *snell* frost. [Scotch.]

There came a wind out of the north,
A sharp wind and a *snell*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 120).

He has unco little sympathy wi' ither folks; and he 's *snell* and dure eneugh in casting up their nonsense to them.
Scott, Antiquary, xxi.

snell[2] (snel), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A short piece of gut, gimp, or sea-grass on which fish-hooks are tied; a snood. The best material for snells is silkworm-gut, as it is light, strong, and nearly invisible.

snell[2] (snel), *v. t.* [< *snell*[2], *n.*] To tie or fasten to a line or gut, as a hook for angling.

snell-loop (snel'löp), *n.* A particular tie made by looping a snell, used by anglers.

snet (snet), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of **snit*, < LG. *snit* (= OHG. MHG. *snit*, G. *schnitt* = Sw. *snitt* = Dan. *snit*), a slice, cut, wound, < D. *snijden* (= G. *schneiden*), cut: see *snead*[1].] The fat of a deer. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

snetet, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*[2].

snevellt, **snevelt**, *v.* Obsolete forms of *snivel*.

snew[1]†, *v.* A Middle English (and more original) spelling of *snow*[1].

snew[2]. A Middle English or modern dialectal preterit of *snow*[1].

sneydt, *n.* An obsolete form of *snead*[2].

snibt (snib), *v. t.* [Also dial. *sneb*, early mod. E. *snibbe*, *snabbe*; < ME. *snibben*, *snybben*, < Dan. *snibbe*, chide, reprimand; another form of *snub* (< Icel. *snubba* = Sw. *snubba*): see *snub*[1]. Cf. *snip*, *sneap*.] To check; reprimand; snub; sneap or sneb.

Him wolde he *snybbe* sharply for the nones.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 523.

He cast him to scold
And *snebbe* the good Oake for he was old.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

You have *snibbed* the poor fellow too much; he can scarce speak, he cleaves his words with sobbing.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, ii. 3.

snibt (snib), *n.* [< *snib*, *v.*] A reproof; a reprimand; a snub.

Frost-bit, numb'd with ill-straind *snibbes*.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

snick (snik), *v. t.* [Sc. also *sneck*, E. dial. *snig*; < Icel. *snikka* = Norw. *snikka* = Sw. dial. *snikka*, nick, cut, esp. as a mason or carpenter; cf. Sw. *snickare* = Dan. *snedker*, a joiner; Sw. *snickra* = Dan. *snedkre*, do joiners' work; D. *snik*, a hatchet, a sharp tool.] To cut; clip; snip; nick.

He began by *snicking* the corner of her foot off with nurse's scissors. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiii. (*Davies.*)

One of the Fates, with a long sharp knife,
Snicking off bits of his shortened life.
W. S. Gilbert, Baby's Vengeance.

snick (snik), *n.* [< *snick*, *v.*] **1.** A small cut; a snip; a nick. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *cricket*, a hit in which the bat is but slightly moved, the ball glancing off it.—**3.** A knot or kink, as in yarn or thread where it is twisted too tightly. —**Snick and snee, snick or snee, snick-a-snee**, a fight with knives: used also jocosely for a knife, as a sailors' sheath-knife, a bowie-knife, etc. Compare *snickersnee*.

Among other Customs they have in that town [Genoa], one is That none must carry a pointed Knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is used to *Snik and Snee*, to leave his Horn-sheath and Knife a Ship-board when he comes ashore. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.

The brutal Sport of *Snick-or-Snee*.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

snicker (snik'ėr), *v.* [Sc. also *snicher*; cf. Sc. *sneecker*, breathe loudly through the nose, *snocker*, snort; MD. *snick*, D. *snik*, a sigh, sob, gasp, *snikken*, gasp, sob, = LG. *snukken*, sob; perhaps ult. akin to Sc. *nicker*, *nicher*, neigh, and to E. *neigh*[1], regarded as orig. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* To laugh in a half-suppressed or foolish manner; giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,
How their tongues run, when they are at it,
Their bawdy tales, when o'er their liquor,
I'll warr'nt would make a woman *snicker*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1707). (*Nares.*)

II. *trans.* To say in a giggling manner.

"He! he! I compliment you on your gloves, and your handkerchief, I'm sure," *sniggers* Mrs. Baynes.
Thackeray, Philip, xxiv.

Also *snigger*.

snicker (snik'ėr), *n.* [< *snicker*, *v.*] A half-suppressed laugh; a giggle. Also *snigger*.

snickersnee (snik'ėr-snē), *n.* [An accom. form of *snick and snee*, a combat with knives: see *snick* and *snee*.] Same as *snick and snee* (which see, under *snick*).

"Make haste, make haste," says guzzling Jimmy,
While Jack pulled out his *snickersnee*.
Thackeray, Little Billee.

sniddle (snid'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Long coarse grass; sedges and allied plants of wet places. *Halliwell*; *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snide (snīd), *a.* and *n.* [Prob. a dial. var. of *snithe*, sharp.] **I.** *a.* Sharp; characterized by low cunning and sharp practice; tricky; also, false; spurious. [Slang.]

II. *n.* An underhanded, tricky person given to sharp practice; a sharper; a beat. [Slang.]

Snider rifle. See *rifle*[2].

sniff (snif), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *snyff*; a secondary form of **sneeve*, < ME. *snevien*, *sneven* (freq. *snivelen*, *snuvelen*, > E. *sneevle*, *snivel*), < Dan. *snive*, sniff, snuff; cf. Sw. *snyfta*, sob (see *sniff*[1]); Icel. *snippa*, G. *schnieben*, sniff; akin to *snuff*[1]: see *snuff*[1], and cf. *snivel*, *sniffle*, *snuffle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To draw air through the nose in short audible inspirations, as an expression of scorn; snuff: often with *at*.

So then you look'd scornful and *sniff at* the dean.
Swift, Grand Question Debated.

Miss Pankey, a mild little blue-eyed morsel of a child, . . . was . . . instructed that nobody who *sniffed* before visitors ever went to Heaven.
Dickens, Dombey and Son, viii.

Sniffing bronchophony, a form of bronchophony accompanied with a sniffing sound.

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II. *trans.* **1.** To draw in with the breath through the nose; smell of with an audible inhalation; snuff: as, to *sniff* the fragrance of a clover-field.

The horses were *sniffing* the wind, with necks outstretched toward the east. *O'Donovan*, Merv, iii.

2. To perceive as by snuffing; smell; scent: as, to *sniff* danger.—**3.** To draw the breath through (the nose) in an unpleasantly audible manner.

Snyff nor snityngе hyt [the nose] to lowd.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 134.

sniff (snif), *n.* [< *sniff*, *v.* Cf. *snuff*[1], *n.*] **1.** The act of sniffing; a single short audible inspiration through the nose.

Oh, could I but have had one single sup,
One single *sniff* at Charlotte's caudle-cup!
T. Warton, Oxford Newsman's Verses (1767).

The intensity of the pleasurable feeling given by a rose held to the nostrils rapidly diminishes; and when the *sniffs* have been continued for some time scarcely any scent can be perceived. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 45.

2. Perception of smell obtained by inhaling audibly; that which is taken by sniffing: as, a *sniff* of fresh air.

We were within *sniff* of Paris, it seemed.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 238.

3. The sound produced by passing the breath through the nose with a quick effort; a short, quick snuffle.

Mrs. Gamp . . . gave a *sniff* of uncommon significance, and said, it didn't signify.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

The snores alone were quite a study, varying from the mild *sniff* to the stentorian snort.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 43.

sniffle (snif'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniffled*, ppr. *sniffling*. [Early mod. E. also *snifle*; freq. of *sniff*, or var. of *snivel* or *snuff*[1].] To snuffle.

Brouffer. To snort or *snifle* with the nose, like a horse.
Cotgrave.

A pretty crowd of *sniffling*, sneaking varlets he has been feeding and pampering. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xiv.

sniffler (snif'lėr), *n.* [< *sniffle* + *-er*[1].] *Naut.*, a capful of wind.

sniffles (snif'lz), *n. pl.* Same as *snuffles*.

sniffy (snif'i), *a.* [< *sniff* + *-y*[1].] Given to sniffing; inclined to be scornful or disdainful; pettish. [Colloq., U. S.]

snift[1] (snift), *v.* [< ME. *snyften*, sniffle, < Sw. *snyfta*, sob, = Dan. *snöfte*, snort, snuff, sniff; a secondary form of the verb represented by *sniff*: see *sniff*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sniff; snuff; sniffle; snivel. *Cotgrave.*

Still *snifting* and hankering after their old quarters.
Landor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. To pass the breath through the nose in a petulant manner.

Resentment expressed by *snifting*.
Johnson (under *snuff*).

II. *trans.* To snuff, as a candle.

I would sooner *snift* thy farthing candle.
Miss Burney, Camilla, iv. 8.

snift[2] (snift), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *snift*[1]; but possibly orig. associated with *snow*[1] (AS. *sniwian*, snow).] Slight snow or sleet. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snifter (snif'tėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *snyfteren*, sniffle: a freq. form of *snift*[1]: see *snift*[1].] To sniff; snift. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

snifter (snif'tėr), *n.* [< *snifter*, *v.*] **1.** An audible passing of the breath through the nostrils; a sniff.—**2.** *pl.* The stoppage of the nostrils in catarrh.—**3.** A dram; a nip. [Slang.]—**4.** A severe storm; a blizzard. [Western U. S.]

snifting-valve (snif'ting-valv), *n.* A valve in the cylinder of a steam-engine for the escape or the admission of air: so called from the peculiar noise it makes. Also called *tail-valve*, *blow-valve*. See cut under *atmospheric*.

snifty (snif'ti), *a.* [< *snift*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having an inviting odor; smelling agreeably: as, a *snifty* soup. [Slang, U. S.]

snig[1] (snig), *v.* [A var. of *snick*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut or chop off. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To cut; bite; nag.

Others are so dangerously worldly, *snigging* and biting, usurers, hard and oppressing.
Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 211. (*Trench.*)

snig[2] (snig), *n.* [Also *snigg*; < ME. *snigge*, *snyggе*, an eel; akin to *snag*[3], *snail*, *snake*, ult. from the root of *sneak*.] An eel. [Prov. Eng.]

snig[3] (snig), *a.* A dialectal variant of *snug*. *Halliwell.*

snig-eel (snig'ēl), *n.* A snig. See *snig*[2]. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 255.

snigg, *n.* See *snig*[2].

snigger[1] (snig'ėr), *v.* and *n.* A variant of *snicker*.

snigger[2] (snig'ėr), *v. i.* See the quotation.

In the way of grappling—or *sniggering*, as it is more politely termed—i. e., dragging the river with huge grapples and lead attached for the purpose of keeping them to the bottom of the pool.
Fishing Gazette, Jan. 30, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sniggerer (snig'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *snigger*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who sniggers.

The nephew is himself a boy, and the *sniggerers* tempt him to secular thoughts of marbles and string.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, ix.

sniggle[1] (snig'l), *n.* [A var. of *snigger*[1].] A guttural, nasal, or grunting laugh; a snicker: used in contempt.

Marks patronized his joke by a quiet introductory *sniggle*.
H. B. Stowe, Uncle Tom's Cabin, viii.

sniggle[2] (snig'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniggled*, ppr. *sniggling*. [< *snig*[2] + *-le*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fish for eels by thrusting bait into their lurking-places: a method chiefly English.

You that are but a young Angler know not what *sniggling* is. . . . Any place where you think an Eele may hide or shelter her selfe, there with the help of a short stick put in your bait.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (reprint of 1653), x.

I have rowed across the Pond, and *sniggled* for eels.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To catch, as an eel, by pushing the bait into the hole where the eel is; hence, figuratively, to catch; snare; entrap.

Theod. Now, Martell,
Have you remember'd what we thought of?
Mart. Yes, sir, I have *sniggled* him.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 1.

snigst (snigz), *interj.* A low oath.

Cred. Snigs, another!
A very perillous head, a dangerous brain.
W. Carturright, The Ordinary (1651). (*Nares.*)

snip (snip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snipped*, ppr. *snipping*. [< MD. D. *snippen*, snip, clip (cf. D. *snipperen*, cut in pieces), = MHG. *snipfen*, *snippen*, G. *schnippen*, snap (cf. G. *schnippeln*, *schnippern*, *schnipfeln*, cut in pieces); a secondary form of the verb represented by E. dial. *snop* (< Sw. dial. *snoppa*, etc., snip), and perhaps a collateral related to *snap* (D. *snappen*, G. *schnappen*, etc.), snap, catch: see *snop*, *snuff*[2], and *snap*. Cf. *snib*, *snub*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off at one light, quick stroke with shears or scissors; clip; cut off in any way: frequently with *off*.

He wore a pair of scissors, . . . and would *snip* it *off* nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

He has *snipped off* as much as he could pinch from every author of reputation in his time.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

2. To steal by snipping.

Stars and "Georges" were *snipped* off ambassadors and earls [by thieves] as they entered St. James's Palace.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 14.

3. To make by snipping or cutting: as, to *snip* a hole in one's coat.—**4.** To move or work lightly; make signs with, as the fingers. [Rare.]

The Eastern brokers have used for ages, and still use, the method of secretly indicating numbers to one another in bargaining by "*snipping* fingers under a cloth." "Every joynt and every finger hath his signification," as an old traveller says, and the system seems a more or less artificial development of ordinary finger-counting.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 223.

II. *intrans.* To make a short, quick cut or clip; cut out a bit; clip: sometimes with *at* for the attempt to cut.

snip (snip), *n.* [See the verb.] **1.** A clip; a single cut with shears or scissors; hence, any similar act of cutting.—**2.** A small piece cut off; a shred; a bit.

Her sparkling Eye is like the Morning Star;
Her lips two *snips* of crimsin Sattin are.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

Some small *snip* of gain.
Dryden, Epil. at his Benefit, l. 14.

3. A share; a snack. See *to go snips*, below.

He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, because of the *snip* that he himself expected upon the dividend. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. A tailor. [Cant.]

Sir, here's *Snip* the taylor
Charg'd with a riot.
Randolph, Muse's Looking Glass, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

A fashionable *snip*, who had authority for calling himself "breeches-maker to H. R. H. Prince Albert," had an order to prepare some finery for the Emperor.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 292, note.

To go snips†, to go snacks; share.

The Gamester calls out to me to give him good Luck, and promises I shall *go Snips* with him in what he shall win. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 5.

snipe[1] (snip), *n.*; pl. *snipe* or *snipes* (see below). [< ME. *snipe*, *snype*, < Icel. *snipa*, a snipe (*mýrisnipa*, a moor-snipe); cf. Sw. *snäppa*, a sandpiper, = Dan. *sneppe*, snipe, = MD. *snippe*, *sneppe*, D. *snip*, *snep* = MLG. *sneppe*, *snippe* = OHG. *snepfa*, *snepho*, *snepfa*, MHG. *snepfe*, G. *schnepfe* (> It. dial. *sgneppa*), a snipe; prob. orig. a 'snipper' or 'snapper,' from the root of *snip* or *snap*: see *snip*, *snap*.] **1.** A bird of the genus *Scolopax* in a former broad sense. (*a*) Some or any bird belonging to the family *Scolopacidæ*, having the bill straight, much longer than the head, dilated and sensitive at the end, and with a median lengthwise groove on the upper mandible near the end, the toes cleft to the base, the primaries not emarginate, and the tail-feathers barred; especially, a member of the genus *Gallinago* (*Scolopax* being restricted to certain woodcock). In Great Britain three species of *Gallinago* are called *snipe*. (1) The common snipe, or whole-snipe, is *Gallinago cœlestis* or *G. media*, formerly *Scolopax gallinago*. (2) The great, double, or solitary snipe, or woodcock-snipe, is *G. major*. (3) The small snipe, half-snipe, or jack-snipe is *G. gallinula*. They differ little except in size. In the United States the common snipe, also called *jack-snipe* and *Wilson's snipe*, is *G. wilsoni* or *G. delicata*, about as large as *G. media*, which it very closely resembles, so that it is sometimes known as the "English" snipe, to distinguish it from various snipe-like birds peculiar to America, and also *bog-snipe*, *gutter-snipe*, *meadow-snipe*, *alewife-bird*, *shad-bird*, and *shad-spirit*. It is from 10½ to 11½ inches long and from 17½ to 19½ in extent of wings; the bill is about 2½ inches long. The upper parts are blackish, varied with bay and tawny; the scapulars are edged with tawny or pale buff, forming a pair of firm stripes along the sides of the back when the wings are closed; the lining of the wings and axillary feathers is barred regularly with black and white; the tail-feathers, normally sixteen in number, are barred with black, white, and chestnut; the fore neck and breast are light-brown speckled with dark-brown; and the belly is white. (See cut under *Gallinago*.) Snipes like these, and of the same genus, are found in most countries, and are called by the same name, with or without a qualifying term. (*b*) Some other scolopacine or snipe-like bird. There are very many such birds, chiefly distinguished from sandpipers (see *sandpiper*) by the length, from tattlers or gambets by the sensitiveness, and from curlews, godwits, etc., by the straightness of the bill. (1) In the United States the gray-backed or red-breasted snipes are birds of the genus *Macrorhamphus*, of which there are 2 species or varieties, the lesser and greater longbeak, *M. griseus* and *M. scolopaceus*. See *dowitcher*. (2) The grass-snipe is the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. See cut under *sandpiper*. Also called *jack-snipe*. (3) The robin-snipe is the knot, *Tringa canutus*, also a sandpiper. (4) The stone-snipe is *Totanus melanoleucus*, a tattler. See cut under *yellowlegs*. (5) In Great Britain the sea-snipe is the dunlin, *Tringa* or *Pelidna alpina*, a sandpiper. (6) In Great Britain the summer snipe is the common sandpiper, *Actitis hypoleucus*. (7) Painted snipe are the curious birds of the genus *Rhynchæa* or *Rostratula*. See these words. (*c*) A common misnomer, in various localities, of the American woodcock, *Philohela minor*: also called *common snipe*, *big snipe*, *mud-snipe*, *red-breasted snipe*, *big-headed snipe*, *blind snipe*, *whistling snipe*, *wood-snipe*. See *woodcock*. (*d*) A misnomer of the long-billed curlew. *R. Ridgway.* [Salt Lake valley.] (*e*) *pl.* The *Scolopacidæ*; the snipe family. [The plural means either two or more birds of one kind, or two or more kinds of these birds: in the former sense, the plural is generally *snipe*; in the latter, *snipes*.]

2. A fool; a blockhead; a simpleton; a goose.

I mine own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Shak.*; Othello, i. 3. 391.

And, by Jove, I sat there like a great *snipe* face to face with him [the bushranger] as cool and unconcerned as you like. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

3. A half-smoked cigar found on the street. [Slang, U. S.]—**Bartram's highland snipe.** Same as *highland plover*. See *plover*.—**Bay-snipe**, a bay-bird, or bay-birds collectively; a shore-bird.—**Beach-snipe**, a beach-bird; especially, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Blind snipe**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. See cut under *Micropalama*. [New Jersey.]—**Brown snipe.** Same as *red-breasted snipe* (*a*).—**Checkered snipe**, the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Barnegat.]—**Cow-snipe**, the pectoral sandpiper. [Alexandria, Virginia.]—**Dutch snipe†.** Same as *German snipe*.—**English snipe**, the common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. It is not found in England, but much resembles the common snipe of that and other European countries, *G. media* or *G. cœlestis*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [U. S.]—**Frost-snipe**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*. [Local, U. S.]—**German snipe†.** See *German*.—**Gray snipe**, the red-breasted snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*, in gray plumage; the grayback.—**Jadreka snipe**, the black-tailed godwit, *Limosa ægocephala*.—**Mire-snipe**, the common European snipe, *Gallinago media*. [Aberdeen, Scotland.]—**Painted snipe**, a snipe of the genus *Rhynchæa* (or *Rostratula*), whose plumage, especially in the female, is of varied and striking colors. See *Rhynchæa*.—**Red-breasted snipe.** See *red-breasted*.—**Red-legged snipe**, the redshank.—**Sabine's snipe**, a melanistic variety of the whole-snipe, formerly described as a different species (*Gallinago sabinei*).—**Side snipe**, a carpenters' molding side-plane. See *snipe-bill*, 1.—**Solitary snipe**, the great or double snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.]—**Whistling snipe.** Same as *greenshank*.—**White-bellied snipe**, the knot, *Tringa canutus*, in winter plumage. [Jamaica.]—**Wilson's snipe.** See def. 1 (*a*). [So named from Alexander Wilson.]—**Winter snipe**, the rock-snipe, or purple sandpiper.—**Woodcock-snipe**, the little woodcock, or great snipe, *Gallinago major*. [Great Britain.] (See also *double-snipe*, *half-snipe*, *horsefoot-snipe*, *jack-snipe*, *martin-snipe*, *quail-snipe*, *rail-snipe*, *robin-snipe*, *rock-snipe*, *shore-snipe*, *whole-snipe*.)

snipe[1] (snīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sniped*, ppr. *sniping*. [< *snipe*[1], *n.*] To hunt snipe.

The pleasures of Bay bird shooting should not be spoken of in the same sentence with cocking or *sniping*.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 174.

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snipe[2] (snīp), *n.* [A var. of *sneap.*] A sharp, clever answer; a sarcasm. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

snipe-bill (snīp'bil), *n.* **1.** In *carp.*, a plane with a sharp arris for forming the quirks of moldings.—**2.** A rod by which the body of a cart is bolted to the axle. *E. H. Knight.*

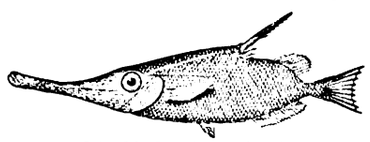
snipe-eel (snīp'ēl), *n.* An eel-like fish, *Nemichthys scolopaceus;* any member of the *Nemichthyidæ.* The snipe-eel attains a length of 3 feet; it is pale-



Snipe-eel (*Nemichthys scolopaceus*).

colored above, the back somewhat speckled; the belly and anal fin are blackish. It is a deep-water fish of the Atlantic, often taken off the New England coast. A similar fish, *N. avocetta*, is found in Puget Sound.

snipe-fish (snīp'fish), *n.* **1.** The sea-snipe, woodcock-fish, bellows-fish, or trumpet-fish,



Snipe-fish (*Centriscus scolopax*).

Centriscus (or *Macrorhamphosus*) *scolopax:* so called from its long snout, likened to a snipe's beak.—**2.** A murænoid or eel-like fish of the genus *Nemichthys*, as *N. scolopaceus;* a snipe-eel.—**3.** The garfish, *Belone vulgaris:* in allusion to the snipe-like extension of the jaws. [Prov. Eng.]

snipe-fly (snīp'flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Leptidæ.*

snipe-hawk (snīp'hâk), *n.* The marsh-harrier, *Circus æruginosus.* [South of Ireland.]

snipe-like (snīp'lik), *a.* Resembling a snipe in any respect; scolopacine: as, the *snipe-like* thread-fish.

snipe's-head (snīps'hed), *n.* In *anat.*, the caput gallinaginis. See *verumontanum.*

snipper (snip'ėr), *n.* [< *snip* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who snips; sometimes, in contempt, a tailor.

Our *snippers* go over once a year into France, to bring back the newest mode, and to learn to cut and shape it.
Dryden, Postscript to Hist. of League.

2. *pl.* A pair of shears or scissors shaped for short or small cuts or bites.

snipper-snapper (snip'ėr-snap''ėr), *n.* A small, insignificant fellow; a whipper-snapper. [Colloq.]

Having ended his discourse, this seeming gentile *snipper-snapper* vanisht, so did the rout of the nonsensicall deluding star-gazers, and I was left alone.
Poor Robin's Visions (1677), p. 12. (*Halliwell.*)

snippet (snip'et), *n.* [< *snip* + *-et.*] A small part or share; a small piece snipped off.

The craze to have everything served up in *snippets*, the desire to be fed on seasoned or sweetened tid-bits, may be deplored. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 673.

snippetiness (snip'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snippety or fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The whole number is good, albeit broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not.
Church Times, April 9, 1880, p. 228. (*Davies.*)

snippety (snip'et-i), *a.* [< *snip* + *-ety*, in imitation of *rickety, rackety*, etc.] Insignificant; ridiculously small; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

What The Spectator once called "the American habit of *snippety* comment." *The American*, IX. 52.

snipping (snip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snip*, *v.*] That which is snipped off; a clipping.

Give me all the shreds and *snippings* you can spare me. They will feel like clothes.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Lucian and Timotheus.

snippy (snip'i), *a.* [< *snip* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Fragmentary; snipped. [Colloq.]

The mode followed in collecting these papers and setting them forth suggests a somewhat *snippy* treatment.
The Atlantic, LXVI. 714.

2. Mean; stingy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snips (snips), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [A plural form of *snip.* Cf. *snip*, *n.*, 1.] Small stout hand-shears for workers in sheet-metal.



Snips.

snip-snap (snip'snap), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *snap.*] A tart dialogue with quick replies.

Dennis and dissonance, and captious art,
And *snip-snap* short, and interruption smart.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 240.

I recollect, when I was keeping school, overhearing at Esq. Beach's one evening a sort of grave *snip-snap* about Napoleon's return from Egypt, Russia seceding from the Coalition, Tom Jefferson becoming President, and what not. *S. Judd*, Margaret, iii.

snipy (snī'pi), *a.* [< *snipe*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a snipe; snipe-like; scolopacine; having a long pointed nose like a snipe's bill.

The face [of the spaniel] is very peculiar, being smooth-coated, long, rather wedge-shaped, but not *snipy* or weak.
The Century, XXX. 527.

snirt (snėrt), *n.* [A var. of *snort.*] **1.** A suppressed laugh.—**2.** A wheeze. [Prov. Eng.]

snirtle (snėr'tl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snirtled*, ppr. *snirtling.* [A var. of *snortle*, freq. of *snort.* Cf. *snirt.*] To laugh in a suppressed manner; snicker. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

snitcher (snich'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** An informer; a tell-tale; one who turns queen's (or king's) evidence.—**2.** A handcuff. [Slang in both uses.]

snite[1]† (snīt), *n.* [< ME. *snite, snyte, snyghte*, < AS. *snīte*, a snipe; perhaps allied to *snout:* see *snout.* Cf. *snipe*[1].] A snipe.

Fine fat capon, partridge, *snite*, plover, larks, teal, admirable teal, my lord. *Ford*, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

snite[2] (snīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snited*, ppr. *sniting.* [Early mod. E. also *snyte, snytte;* < ME. *sniten, sneten, snyten*, < AS. **snītan* (Somner; found only in verbal n. *snītinge*) = D. *snuiten* = OHG. *snūzan*, MHG. *sniuzen*, G. *schnäuzen, schneuzen* = Icel. *snyta* = Sw. *snyta* = Dan. *snyde*, blow (the nose), snuff (a candle): see *snot.*] **I.** *trans.* To blow or wipe the nose.

Fro spettyng & *snetyng* kepe the also.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

So looks he like a marble toward rain,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes again.
Bp. Hall, Satires, VI. i. 104.

snithe†, *v.* [Early ME. *snithen*, < AS. *snīthan* (pret. *snāth*, pp. *sniden*) = OS. *snīthan* = OFries. *snītha, snūda, snīa* = D. *snijden* = OHG. *snīdan*, cut (clothes), MHG. *snīden*, G. *schneiden* = Icel. *snīdha* = Goth. *sneithan*, cut. Cf. *snithe, a.*, *snead*[1], *snead*[2], *sneath, snathe*[1].] To cut.

snithe (snīTH), *a.* [< *snithe, v.* Cf. *snide, a.*] Sharp; cutting; cold: said of the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snithy (snith'i), *a.* [= G. *schneidig*, cutting, sharp-edged; as *snithe* + *-y*[1].] Same as *snithe.*

snivel (sniv'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *snyvell* (after the verb), < ME. **snovel, *snofel*, < AS. **snofel* (Somner), *snoft* (AS. Leechdoms, ii. 24), mucus, snot. Cf. *snuffle*, and *sniff, snuff*[1].] **1.** Mucus running from the nose; snot.

I beraye any thynge with *snyvell.* *Palsgrave*, p. 723.

2. Figuratively, in contempt, weak, forced, or pretended weeping; hypocritical expressions of sorrow or repentance, especially in a nasal tone; hypocrisy; cant.

The cant and *snivel* of which we have seen so much of late. *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snivel (sniv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sniveled, snivelled*, ppr. *sniveling, snivelling.* [Early mod. E. *sneevle, snevell, snevil, sneryll, snyvell*, < ME. *snevelen, snyvelen, snyvellen*, also *snuvelen*, sniff, snivel; from the noun, AS. **snofel, snofl*, mucus, snot: see *sniffle.* Hence, by contraction, *snool.* Cf. *sniff, snuff*[1], *snuffle.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To run at the nose.—**2.** To draw up the mucus audibly through the nose; snuff.—**3.** To cry, weep, or fret, as children, with snuffing or sniveling.

Let 'em *snivel* and cry their Hearts out.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

4. Figuratively, to utter hypocritical expressions of contrition or regret, especially with a nasal tone; affect a tearful or repentant state.

He *snivels* in the cradle, at the school, at the altar, . . . on the death-bed. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 117.

II.† *trans.* To suffer to be covered, as the nose or face, with snivel or nasal mucus.

Nor imitate with Socrates
To wipe thy *snivelled* nose
Vpon thy cap, as he would doe,
Nor yet upon thy clothes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 292.

snivelard†, *n.* [< ME. *snyvelard;* < *snivel* + *-ard.*] A sniveler. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 461.

sniveler, sniveller (sniv'l-ėr), *n.* [< *snivel* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who snivels, or who cries with sniveling.—**2.** One who weeps; especially, one who manifests weakness by weeping.

And more lament, when I was dead,
Than all the *snivellers* round my bed.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

3. Figuratively, one who affects tearfulness or expressions of penitence, especially with a nasal tone.

sniveling, snivelling (sniv'l-ing), *p. a.* Running at the nose; drawing up the mucus in the nose with an audible sound; hence, figuratively, whining; weakly tearful; affecting tearfulness: much used loosely as an epithet of contempt.

"That *sniveling* virtue of meekness," as my father would always call it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 12.

Come forward, you sneaking, *snivelling* sot you.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

snivel-nose (sniv'l-nōz), *n.* A niggardly fellow. *Halliwell.* [Low.]

snively, snivelly (sniv'l-i), *a.* [< *snivel* + *-y*[1].] Running at the nose; snotty; hence, whining; sniveling.

snob[1] (snob), *n.* [Also in some senses Sc. *snab;* prob. a var. of Sc. and E. dial. *snap, snape*, a boy, servant, prob. < Icel. *snāpr*, a dolt, idiot, Sw. dial. *snopp*, a boy. The literary use (def. 3) seems to have arisen from the use in the universities (def. 2), this being a contemptuous application of def. 1. In def. 4 the word is perhaps an independent abusive use of def. 1.] **1.** A shoemaker; a journeyman shoemaker.

The Shoemaker, born a *Snob.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 220, note.

2. A townsman as opposed to a gownsman; a Philistine. [University cant, especially in Cambridge.]

Snobs.—A term applied indiscriminately to all who have not the honour of being members of the university; but in a more particular manner to the "profanum vulgus," the tag-rag and bob-tail, who vegetate on the sedgy banks of Camus. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

3. One who is servile in spirit or conduct toward those whom he considers his superiors, and correspondingly proud and insolent toward those whom he considers his inferiors; one who vulgarly apes gentility.

Ain't a *snob* a fellow as wants to be taken for better bred, or richer, or cleverer, or more influential than he really is?
Lever, One of Them, xxxix.

My dear Flunkies, so absurdly conceited at one moment, and so abject at the next, are but the types of their masters in this world. He who meanly admires mean things is a *Snob*—perhaps that is a safe definition of the character.
Thackeray, Book of *Snobs*, ii.

4. A workman who continues working while others are out on strike; one who works for lower wages than other workmen; a knob-stick; a rat: so called in abuse. [Prov. Eng.]

snob[2]†, **snub**[2]† (snob, snub), *v. i.* [< ME. *snoben*, sob, < MD. *snuben*, snore, snort; cf. D. *snuiven*, snore, = LG. *snuven* = MHG. *snāwen, snupfen*, G. *schnauben, schnaufen*, snort, snuff, pant: see *snuff*[1], *sniff, snivel.*] To sob or weep violently.

Suh, suh, she cannot answer me for *snobbing.*
Middleton, Mad World, iii. 2.

snob[2]†, **snub**[2]† (snob, snub), *n.* [< *snob*[2], *snub*[2], *v.*] A convulsive sob.

And eke with *snubs* profound, and heaving breast,
Convulsions intermitting! [he] does declare
His grievous wrong.
Shenstone, The School-Mistress, st. 24.

snob[3] (snob), *n.* [Cf. *snob*[2], *snuff*[1].] Mucus of the nose. [Prov. Eng.]

snobbery (snob'ėr-i), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ery.*] The character of being snobbish; the conduct of snobs.

snobbess (snob'es), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ess.*] A woman of a townsman's family. See *snob*[1], 2. [English university cant.]

snobbish (snob'ish), *a.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to a snob; resembling a snob. (*a*) Vulgarly ostentatious; desirous to seem better than one is, or to have a social position not deserved; inclined to ape gentility.

That which we call a snob by any other name would still be *snobbish.* *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

(*b*) Proud, conceited, or insolent over adventitious advantages.

snobbishly (snob'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a snob.

snobbishness (snob'ish-nes), *n.* The character or conduct of a snob.

The state of society, viz. Toadyism, organized; base Man-and-Mammon worship, instituted by command of law;—*snobbishness*, in a word, perpetuated.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, iii.

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snobbism (snob'izm), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ism.*] The state of being a snob; the manners of a snob; snobbishness.

The *snobbism* would perish forthwith (if for no other cause) under public ridicule. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

snobby (snob'i), *a.* [< *snob*[1] + *-y*[1].] Of or relating to a snob; partaking of the character of a snob; snobbish.

Our Norwegian travel was now at an end; and, as a *snobby* Englishman once said to me of the Nile, "it is a good thing to have gotten over." *B. Taylor,* Northern Travel, p. 397.

snobling (snob'ling), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little snob.

You see, dear *snobling,* that, though the parson would not have been authorised, yet he might have been excused for interfering. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xii.

snobocracy (snob-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-o-cracy* as in *aristocracy, democracy.*] Snobs collectively, especially viewed as exercising or trying to exercise influence or social power. *Kingsley.* [Humorous.]

How New York *snobocracy* ties its cravats and flirts its fans in Madison Square. *D. J. Hill,* Irving, p. 188.

snobographer (snob-og'ra-fėr), *n.* A historian of snobs. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xxviii. [Humorous.]

snobography (snob-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< *snob*[1] + *-o-* + Gr. *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of snobs. *Thackeray,* Book of Snobs, xxxi. [Humorous.]

snod[1], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *snood.*

snod[2] (snod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snodded,* ppr. *snodding.* [A var. of *snead*[1].] To trim; make trim or tidy; set in order. [Scotch.]

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And *snoddes* their bowes.
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

snod[2] (snod), *a.* [Appar. a form of the pp. of *snead*[1] or of *snod*[2], *v.*] Neat; trim; smooth. [Scotch.]

snood (snöd), *n.* [Also dial. (in sense 2) *sneed;* < ME. *snod,* < AS. *snōd,* a fillet, snood, = Icel. *snūthr,* a twist, twirl, = Sw. *snod, snodd, sno,* a twist, twine; cf. Icel. *snūa,* turn, twist, = Sw. *sno* = Dan. *sno,* twist, twine. Cf. *snare, n.*] 1. A fillet formerly worn by young women in



Snoods.

Scotland to confine the hair. It was held to be emblematic of maidenhood or virginity.

The *snood,* or riband, with which a Scottish lass braided her hair had an emblematical signification, and applied to her maiden character. It was exchanged for the curch, toy, or coif when she passed, by marriage, into the matron state. *Scott,* L. of the L., iii. 5, note.

2. In *angling,* a hair-line, gut, or silk cord by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snell; a leader or trace. Also *sneed.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] — 3. One of the short lines of a bultow to which the hooks are attached: also called by fishermen *ganging.* The snoods are 6 feet long, and placed at intervals of 12 feet.

snood (snöd), *v. t.* [< *snood, n.*] 1. To bind up with a snood, as a maiden's hair.

Hae ye brought me a braid o' lace,
To *snood* up my gowden hair?
Sweet William and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 153).

2. To tie, fasten, or affix, as an anglers' hook when the end of the line or gut-loop is seized on to the shank of the hook.

snooded (snö'ded), *a.* [< *snood* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing or having a snood.

And the *snooded* daughter . . .
Smiled on him. *Whittier,* Barclay of Ury.

snooding (snö'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snood, v.*] That which makes a snood; a snood.

Each baited hook hanging from its short length of *snooding.* *Field,* Oct. 17, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

snook[1] (snök), *v. i.* [Also Sc. *snouk;* < ME. *snoken, snöken* < LG. *snoken, snöken* = Sw. *snoka,* search, hunt for, lurk, dog (a person); cf. Icel. *snaka,* Dan. *snage,* rummage, snuff about, Sw. dial. *snok,* a snout, G. *schnökern,* snuff.] 1. To lurk; lie in ambush; pry about.

I must not lose my harmlesse recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.
Brome, New Academy, ii. 1. (*Nares.*)

2. To smell; search out. [Scotch.]

Snouk but, and *snouk* ben,
I find the smell of an earthly man;
Be he living, or be he dead,
His heart this night shall kitchen my bread.
The Red Etin (in Lang's Blue Fairy Book).

snook[2] (snök), *n.* [< D. *snoek,* a pike, jack.] 1. The cobia, crab-eater, or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada.* See cut under *cobia.* [Florida.] — 2. Any fish of the genus *Centropomus;* a robalo. See *robalo,* and cut under *Centropomus.* — 3. A garfish. — 4. A carangoid fish, *Thyrsites atun:* so called at the Cape of Good Hope, and also *snoek* (a Dutch form).

snool (snöl), *v.* [A contraction of *snivel,* as *drool* is of *drivel.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To snivel. — 2. To submit tamely.

II. *trans.* To keep in subjection by tyrannical means.

[Scotch in both uses.]

snool (snöl), *n.* [A contraction of *snivel;* cf. *snool, v.*] One who meanly subjects himself to the authority of another: as, "ye silly *snool,*" *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

snoop (snöp), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *snook*[1].] To pry about; go about in a prying or sneaking way. [Colloq.]

snoop (snöp), *n.* [< *snoop, v.*] One who snoops, or pries or sneaks about; a snooper. [Colloq.]

snooper (snö'pėr), *n.* One who pries about; a sneak. [Colloq.]

snooze (snöz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snoozed,* ppr. *snoozing.* [Prob. imitative, ult. identical with *snore* (cf. *choose,* AS. pp. *coren; lose,* AS. pp. *lore* or *lorn*), perhaps affected by the form of *sneeze.*] To slumber; take a short nap. [Colloq.]

Snooze gently in thy arm-chair, thou easy bald-head!
Thackeray, Newcomes, xlix.

Another who should have led the same *snoozing* countrified existence for these years, another had become rusted, become stereotype; but I, I praise my happy constitution, retain the spring unbroken.
R. L. Stevenson, Treasure of Franchard.

snooze (snöz), *n.* [< *snooze, v.*] A short nap.

That he might enjoy his short *snooze* in comfort.
Quarterly Rev.

snoozer (snö'zėr), *n.* One who snoozes.

snoozle (snö'zl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snoozled,* ppr. *snoozling.* [A var. of *nuzzle.*] To nestle; snuggle.

A dog . . . *snoozled* its nose overforwardly into her face. *E. Brontë,* Wuthering Heights, iii. (*Davies.*)

snore (snōr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snored,* ppr. *snoring.* [< ME. *snoren,* < AS. **snorian,* snore (> *snora,* a snoring; cf. *fnora,* a snoring), = MD. *snorren* = MLG. *snorren,* LG. *snoren,* grumble, mutter; cf. *snork, snort,* and *snar.*] I. *intrans.* To breathe with a rough, hoarse noise in sleep; breathe noisily through the nose and open mouth while sleeping. The noise is sometimes made at the glottis, the vocal chords being approximated, but somewhat loose; while the very loud and rattling inspiratory noise often developed is due to the vibrations of the soft palate.

Weariness
Can *snore* upon the flint, when resty sloth
Finds the down-pillow hard.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 34.

Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,
And kiss'd with smacking lip the *snoring* lout.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, l. 36.

II. *trans.* To spend in snoring, or otherwise affect by snoring, the particular effect or influence being defined by a word or words following.

He . . .
Snores out the watch of night.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 28.

snore (snōr), *n.* [< *snore, v.*] A breathing with a harsh noise through the nose and mouth in sleep; especially, a single respiration of this kind. See *snore, v. i.*

There 's meaning in thy *snores.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 218.

snore-hole (snōr'hōl), *n.* One of the holes in the snore-piece or lowest piece in a pump-set, through which the water enters. See *snore-piece.*

snore-piece (snōr'pēs), *n.* In *mining,* the suction-pipe of the bottom lift or drawing-lift of a pump, or that piece which dips into the sump or fork. It is closed at the bottom, but provided with holes in the sides, near the bottom, through which the water enters, and which are small enough to keep out chips or stones which might otherwise be sucked in. Also called *wind-bore* and *tail-piece.*

snorer (snōr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *snorare;* < *snore, v.,* + *-er*[1].] One who snores.

snork† (snôrk), *r. i.* [< ME. **snorken* (found only as *snorten*), < D. *snorken* = MLG. *snorken,* LG. *snorken, snurken,* snore, = Dan. *snorke* = Sw. *snorka, snurka,* threaten, = Icel. *snerkja, snarka,* sputter, = MHG. *snarchen,* G. *schnarchen,* snore, snort; with formative *-k,* from *snore* (as *hark* from *hear*): see *snore.* Cf. *snort.*] To snore; snort.

At the cocke-crowing before daye thou shalt not hear there the servauntes *snorke.*
Stapleton, Fortress of the Faithe, fol. 121 b. (*Latham.*)

snorlet, *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps an error for *snort,* or *snore,* or *snortle.*] To snore (†).

Do you mutter? sir, *snorle* this way,
That I may hear, and answer what you say.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1.

snort (snôrt), *v.* [< ME. *snorten, snurten,* snore, put for **snorken* (by the occasional change of *k* to *t* at the end of a syllable, as in *bat*[2] from *back*[2]): see *snork.*] I. *intrans.* 1†. To snore loudly.

As an hors he *snorteth* in his slepe.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 243.

Awake the *snorting* citizens with the bell.
Shak., Othello, i. 1. 90.

2. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise: said of persons under excitement, and especially of high-spirited horses.

He chafes, he stamps, careers, and turns about;
He foams, *snorts,* neighs, and fire and smoke breathes out.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 29.

Duncan . . . conceived the speaker was drawing a parallel between the Duke and Sir Donald Gorme of Sleat; and, being of opinion that such comparison was odious, *snorted* thrice, and prepared himself to be in a passion.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvi.

3. To laugh outright or boisterously; burst into a horse-laugh. [Vulgar.] — 4†. To turn up: said of the nose.

Hir nose *snorted* up for tene. *Rom. of the Rose,* l. 157.

II. *trans.* 1. To express by a snort; say with a snort: as, to *snort* defiance.

"Such airs!" he *snorted;* "the likes of them drinking tea." *The Century,* XLI. 340.

2. To expel or force out as by a snort.

Snorting a cataract
Of rage-froth from every cranny and ledge.
Lowell, Appledore.

snort (snôrt), *n.* [< *snort, v.*] A loud abrupt sound produced by forcing air through the nostrils.

snorter[1] (snôr'tėr), *n.* [< *snort* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snores loudly. — 2. One who or that which snorts, as under excitement. — 3. Something fierce or furious, especially a gale; something large of its kind. [Slang.] — 4. The wheatear or stonechat, *Saxicola œnanthe.* See cut under *stonechat.* [Prov. Eng.]

snorter[2] (snôr'tėr), *n.* *Naut.,* same as *snotter*[2].

snorting (snôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *snort, v.*] 1. The act of forcing the breath through the nose with violence and noise; the sound thus made.

The *snorting* of his horses was heard from Dan.
Jer. viii. 16.

2†. The act of snoring; the noise thus made.

snortle† (snôr'tl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snort, v.*] To snort; grunt.

To wallow almost like a beare,
And *snortle* like a hog.
Breton, Floorish upon Fancie, p. 7.

snorty† (snôr'ti), *a.* [< *snort* + *-y*[1].] Snoring; broken by snorts or snores.

His nodil in crossewise wresting downe droups to the grownd ward,
In belche galp vometing with dead sleape *snortye* the collops. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, iii. 645. (*Davies.*)

snot (snot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *snat;* < ME. *snot, snotte;* not in AS.; = OFries. *snotte* = D. *snot* = MLG. LG. *snotte* = MHG. *snuz,* a snuffling cold, = Dan. *snot,* snot: see *snite*[2].] 1. Nasal mucus. [Low.]

Pieces of Linen Rags, a great many of them retaining still the Marks of the *Snot.*
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 32.

2. A low, mean fellow; a sneak; a snivel: used as a vague term of reproach. [Low.] — 3. The snuff of a candle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

snot (snot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snotted,* ppr. *snotting.* [< *snot, n.*] To free from snot; blow or wipe (the nose). [Low.]

snotter[1] (snot'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *snot, v.*; cf. D. *snotterig* = G. dial. *schnoddrig,* snotty.] To breathe through an obstruction in the nostrils; blubber; sob; cry. [Scotch.]

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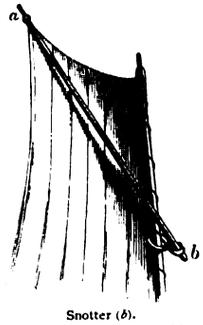
What signified his bringing a woman here to *snotter* and snivel, and bother their Lordships?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiii.

snotter[1] (snot'ėr), *n.* [< *snotter*[1], *v.*] **1.** The red part of a turkey-cock's head.—**2.** Snot. [Scotch.]

snotter[2] (snot'ėr), *n.* [Also corruptly *snorter*; perhaps ult. connected with *snood*[1], *snood*, a fillet, band, < Icel. *snūthr*, a twist, twirl: see *snood*, *snod*, 1.] *Naut.*: (*a*) A rope so attached to a royal- or topgallant-yardarm that in sending down the yard a tripping-line bent to the free end of the snotter pulls off the lift and brace. (*b*) A becket fitted round a boat's mast with an eye to hold the lower end of the sprit which is used to extend the sail.



Snotter (*b*).
a, sprit with the lower end in the snotter *b*.

snottery (snot'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snotteries* (-iz). [< *snot* + *-ery*.] Snot; snottiness; hence, figuratively, filthiness.

To purge the *snottery* of our slimie time!
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, ii.

snottily (snot'i-li), *adv.* In a snotty manner.

snottiness (snot'i-nes), *n.* The state of being snotty.

snotty (snot'i), *a.* [< *snot* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Foul with snot. [Low.]

Better a *snotty* child than his nose wiped off.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

2. Mean; dirty; sneering; sarcastic. [Low.]

snotty-nosed (snot'i-nōzd), *a.* Same as *snotty*. [Low.]

snouk (snouk), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *snook*[1].

snout (snout), *n.* [< ME. *snoute*, *snowte*, *snute* (not found in AS.) = MD. *snuite*, D. *snuit* = MLG. LG. *snute* = G. *schnauze*, G. dial. *schnau*, a snout, beak, = Sw. *snut* = Dan. *snude*, snout; connected with *snot*, *snite*[2]: see *snot*, and cf. *snite*[2]. Cf. also Sw. dial. *snok*, a snout, LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnuff*, a snout, E. *snuff*[1], *sniff*, all from a base indicating a sudden drawing in of breath through the nose.] **1.** A part of the head which projects forward; the furthest part or fore end of the head; the nose, or nose and jaws, when protrusive; a proboscis; a muzzle; a beak, or beak-like part; a rostrum.

Thou art like thy name,
A cruel Boar, whose *snout* hath rooted up
The fruitful vineyard of the commonwealth.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

They write of the elephant that, as if guilty of his own deformity, and therefore not abiding to view his *snout* in a clear spring, he seeks about for troubled and muddy waters to drink in. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 489.

2. Specifically, in *ichth.*, that part of the head which is in front of the eyes, ordinarily consisting of the jaws.—**3.** Anything that resembles the snout of a hog in shape or in being used for rooting or plowing up the ground. (*a*) The nose of man, especially when large, long, or coarse: used ludicrously or in contempt.

Be the knave never so stoute,
I shall rappe him on the *snoute*.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 428).

Her subtle *snout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 357.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) The rostrum or beak of a rhynchophorous beetle or weevil. See *snout-beetle* and *rostrum*, and cuts under *Balaninus* and *diamond-beetle*. (2) A snout-like prolongation of, or formation on, the head of various other insects. See *snout-butterfly*, *snout-mite*, *snout-moth*. (*c*) The nozle or end of a hollow pipe. (*d*) *Naut.*, the beak or projecting prow of a ram.

The Merrimac's *snout* was knocked askew by a ball.
New York Tribune, March 15, 1862.

(*e*) The front of a glacier.

At the end, or *snout*, of the glacier this water issues forth.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 161.

The ends or *snouts* of many glaciers act like ploughshares on the land in front of them.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 58.

(*f*) In *conch.*, the rostrum of a gastropod or similar mollusk.

snout (snout), *v. t.* [< *snout*, *n.*] To furnish with a snout or nozle; point. *Howell.*

snout-beetle (snout'bē'tl), *n.* Any beetle of the coleopterous suborder *Rhynchophora*, all the forms of which have the head more or less prolonged into a beak: as, the imbricated *snout-beetle*, *Epicærus imbricatus*. Several kinds are distinguished by qualifying terms, as club-horned, *Anthribidæ*; leaf-rolling, *Attelabidæ*; elongate, *Brenthidæ*. These are collectively known as *straight-horned snout-beetles* (*Orthocerata*), as distinguished from the *bent-horned snout-beetles* (*Gonatocerata*). Among the latter are the true weevils or curculios, and also the wood-eating snout-beetles, or *Scolytidæ*.

snout-butterfly (snout'but'ėr-flī), *n.* Any butterfly of Hübner's subfamily *Hypati*, or Boisduval's subfamily *Libythides*, of the *Erycinidæ*.

snouted (snou'ted), *a.* [< *snout* + *-ed*[2].] Having a snout of a kind specified by a qualifying word: as, long-*snouted*, pig-*snouted*.

Antae, resembling a Mule, but somewhat lesse; slender *snouted*, the nether chappe very long, like a Trumpet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

snouter (snou'tėr), *n.* A cutting-shears for removing the cartilage from a pig's nose, to prevent the pig from rooting.

snout-fair† (snout'fãr), *a.* Good-looking.

Str. Not as a suitor to me, Sir?
Sw. No, you are too great for me. Nor to your Mopsey without: though shee be *snout-faire*, and has some wit, shee's too little for me. *Brome*, Court Beggar, ii. 1.

snout-mite (snout'mīt), *n.* A snouted mite; any acarid or mite of the family *Bdelliidæ*.

snout-moth (snout'môth), *n.* **1.** Any moth of the noctuid or deltoid family *Hypenidæ*: so named from the long, compressed, obliquely ascending palpi. See cut under *Hypena*.—**2.** A pyralid moth, as of the family *Crambidæ*: so called because the palpi are large, erect, and hairy, together forming a process like a snout in front of the head. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

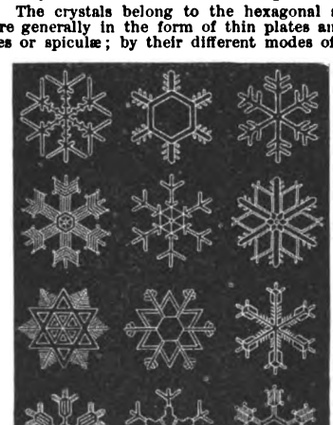
snout-ring (snout'ring), *n.* A ring passed through a pig's nose to prevent rooting.

snouty (snou'ti), *a.* Resembling a beast's snout; long-nosed.

The nose was ugly, long, and big,
Broad and *snouty* like a pig.
Otway, Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

The lower race had long *snouty* noses, prognathous mouths, and retreating foreheads.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 299.

snow[1] (snō), *n.* [Sc. *snaw*; < ME. *snow*, *snou*, *snouh*, *snouz*, *snau*, *snaw*, < AS. *snāw* = OS. *snēu*, *snēo* = MD. *sneeuw*, *snee*, D. *sneeuw* = MLG. *snei*, *snē*, LG. *snee* = OHG. *snēo*, MHG. *snē*, G. *schnee* = Icel. *snær*, *snjār*, *snjōr* = Sw. *snö* = Dan. *sne* = Goth. *snaiws*, snow; related to OBulg. *snigŭ* = Serv. *snijeg* = Bohem. *sníh* = Pol. *snieg* = Russ. *sniegŭ* = Lith. *snegas* = Lett. *snegs* = OIr. *snechta*, Ir. *sneachd*, Gael. *sneachd*, snow; L. *nix* (*niv-*, orig. **snighv-*) (> It. *neve* = Sp. *nieve* = Pg. *neve*; also, through LL. **nivea*, F. *neige*; W. *nyf*) = Gr. *νίφα* (acc.), snow, *νιφάς*, a snowflake, Zend *snizh*, snow; all from the verb represented by OHG. *sniwan*, MHG. *snīen*, G. *schneien*, L. *ningere*, impers. *ningit* (√ *snighv-*), Gr. *νίφειν*, impers. *νιφει*, snow, Lith. *snigti*, *sningti*, Zend √ *snizh*, snow; Gael. *snidh*, ooze in drops, Ir. *snidhe*, a drop of rain; Skt. √ *snih*, be sticky or oily, = *sneha*, moisture, oil. Cf. Skt. √ *nij*, cleanse, Gr. *νίζειν*, wash. The mod. verb *snow*[1] is from the noun.] **1.** The aqueous vapor of the atmosphere precipitated in a crystalline form, and falling to the earth in flakes, each flake consisting of a distinct crystal, or more commonly of combinations of separate crystals. The crystals belong to the hexagonal system, and are generally in the form of thin plates and long needles or spiculæ; by their different modes of union


Crystals of Snow, after Scoresby.

they present uncounted varieties of very beautiful figures. The whiteness of snow is due primarily to the large number of reflecting surfaces arising from the minuteness of the crystals. When sufficient pressure is applied, the slightly adhering crystals are brought into molecular contact, and the snow, losing its white color, assumes the form of ice. This change takes place when snow is gradually transformed into the ice of a glacier. Precipitation takes the form of snow when the temperature of the air at the earth's surface is near or below the freezing-point, and the flakes are larger the moister the air and the higher its temperature. The annual depth of snowfall and the number of days on which the ground is covered with snow are important elements of climate. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *s.*

2. A snowfall; a snow-storm. [Colloq.]—**3.** A winter; hence, in enumeration, a year: as, five *snows*. [North Amer. Indian.]—**4.** Something that resembles snow, as white blossoms.

That breast of *snow*. *Dionysius* (trans.).
The lily's *snow*. *Moore*, tr. of Anacreon's Odes, ii.

5. In *her.*, white; argent.

The feeld of *snow*, with thegle of blak therinne.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 393.

Red snow. See *Protococcus*.

snow[1] (snō), *v.* [< ME. *snowen*, *snawen* = D. *sneeuwen* = Icel. *snjōfa*, *snjōva*, *snjāva* = Sw. *snöa*, *snöga* = Dan. *sne* (cf. It. *nevicare*, *nevigare* = Sp. Pg. *nevar* = F. *neiger*), snow; from the noun. The older verb was ME. *snewen*, *sniwen*, < AS. *sniwian*, snow: see *snow*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fall as snow: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *snows*; it *snowed* yesterday.

II. *trans.* **1.** To scatter or cause to fall like snow.

Let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail kissing-comfits, and *snow* eringoes. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 21.

2. To surround, cover, or imprison with snow: with *in*, *up*, *under*, or *over*: often used figuratively. See *snow-bound*.

I was *snowed up* at a friend's house once for a week. . . . I went for only one night, and could not get away till that very day se'nnight. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xiii.

snow[2] (snō), *n.* [< MD. *snauw*, *snau*, D. *snaauw*, a kind of boat; prob. < LG. *snau*, G. dial. *schnau*, a snout, beak, = G. dial. *schnuff*, a snout: see *snout*.] A vessel equipped with two masts, resembling the mainmast and foremast of a ship, and a third small mast just abaft and close to the mainmast, carrying a trysail. It is identical with a *brig*, except that the brig bends her fore-and-aft mainsail to the mainmast, while the *snow* bends it to the trysail-mast. Vessels are no longer rigged in this way.

There was no order among us—he that was captain today was swabber to-morrow. . . . I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a *snow*; no matter what it was; bad enough, since it frightened me.
Scott, Redgauntlet, ch. xiv.

snow-apple (snō'ap'l), *n.* A variety of apple which has very white flesh.

snowball (snō'bâl), *n.* [< ME. **snaweballe*, *snayballe*; < *snow*[1] + *ball*[1].] **1.** A ball of snow; a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together.

The nobleman would have dealt with her like a nobleman, and she sent him away as cold as a *snowball*.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 149.

2. The cultivated form of the shrub *Viburnum Opulus*; the guelder-rose. The name is from its large white balls of flowers, which in cultivation have become sterile and consist merely of an enlarged corolla. See *cranberry-tree*, and cut under *neutral*.

3. In *cookery*: (*a*) A pudding made by putting rice which has been swelled in milk round a pared and cored apple, tying up in a cloth, and boiling well. (*b*) White of egg beaten stiff and put in spoonfuls to float on the top of custard. (*c*) Rice boiled, pressed into shape in a cup, and variously served.—**Wild snowball.** Same as *redroot*, 1.

snowball (snō'bâl), *v.* [< *snowball*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To pelt with snowballs.

II. *intrans.* To throw snowballs.

There are grave professors who cannot draw the distinction between the immorality of drinking and *snowballing*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 433.

snowball-tree (snō'bâl-trē), *n.* Same as *snowball*, 2.

snowbank (snō'bangk), *n.* A bank or drift of snow.

The whiteness of sea sands may simulate the tint of old *snowbanks*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 597.

snowberry (snō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *snowberries* (-iz). **1.** A shrub of the genus *Symphoricarpus*, chiefly *S. racemosus*, native northward in North America. It is commonly cultivated for its ornamental, but not edible, white berries, which are ripe in autumn. The flowers are not showy, and the habit is not neat.
2. A low erect or trailing rubiaceous shrub, *Chiococca racemosa*, of tropical and subtropical America, entering Florida.—**Creeping snowberry**, an ericaceous plant, *Chiogenes serpyllifolia*, of northern North America. It is a slender creeping and trailing scarcely woody evergreen, with thyme-like leaves and small bright-white berries. It has the aromatic flavor of the American wintergreen.

snowbird (snō'bėrd), *n.* A bird associated in some way with snow. Specifically—(*a*) The snow-

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finch. (*b*) The snow-bunting. (*c*) The popular name in the United States of all the species of the genus *Junco;* any junco. They are small fringilline birds of a certain type of form and pattern of coloration, breeding in alpine regions and northerly localities, flocking in winter and then becoming familiar, whence the name. The common snowbird of the United States is *J. hiemalis*, about 6 inches long, dark slate-gray, with white belly, two or three white feathers on each side of the tail, and the bill white or pinkish-white. It inhabits North America at large, breeding in the northern United States and British America, and in mountains as far south as Georgia and Arizona. It has a sweet song in the summer, in winter only a chirp. It nests on the ground and lays speckled eggs. In many parts of the United States it appears with the first cold weather in October, and is seen until the following April, in flocks. There are numerous other species or varieties, some reaching even Central America. See *Junco*. (*d*) The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris*. See cut under *fieldfare*. [Prov. Eng.]



Snowbird (*Junco hiemalis*).

snow-blind (snō′blīnd), *a.* Affected with snow-blindness.

snow-blindness (snō′blīnd′nes), *n.* Amblyopia caused by the reflection of light from the snow, and consequent exhaustion of the retina.

snow-blink (snō′blingk), *n.* The peculiar reflection that arises from fields of ice or snow: same as *ice-blink*. Also called *snow-light*.

snow-boot (snō′bōt), *n.* A boot intended to protect the feet from dampness and cold when walking in snow. Specifically—(*a*) A boot of waterproof material with warm lining. (*b*) A thick and high boot of leather, specially designed for use in snow. (*c*) Before the introduction of lined rubber boots, a knitted boot with double or cork sole, usually worn over another boot or a shoe.

snow-bound (snō′bound), *a.* Shut in by a heavy fall of snow; unable to get away from one's house or place of sojourn on account of the obstruction of travel by snow; blocked by snow, as a railway-train.

> The *snow-bound* in their arctic hulk are glad to see even a wandering Esquimau.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 124.

snow-box (snō′boks), *n.* *Theat.*, a device used in producing an imitation of a snow-storm.

snowbreak (snō′brāk), *n.* A melting of snow; a thaw.

> And so, like *snowbreak* from the mountains, for every staircase is a melted brook, it storms, tumultuous, wild-shrilling, towards the Hôtel-de-Ville.
> *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vii. 4.

snow-broth (snō′brôth), *n.* Snow and water mixed; figuratively, very cold liquor.

> A man whose blood
> Is very *snow-broth*. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 58.
>
> "This is none of your *snow-broth*, Peggy," said the mother, "it 's warming." *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

snow-bunting (snō′bun′ting), *n.* A kind of snowbird, *Plectrophanes nivalis*, a bunting of the family *Fringillidæ*, which inhabits arctic and cold temperate regions of both hemispheres, and is chiefly white, varied with black or brown. Also called *snowbird*, *snowflake*, *snowfleck*, *snowflight*, *snowfowl*. In full plumage, rarely seen in the United States, the bird is pure-white, with the bill, feet, middle of back, and the wings and tail in part jet-black. In the usual plumage the white is overlaid with rich, warm brown in various places, and the black is not pure or continuous. The length is 7 inches, the extent of wings 12¼. This bird is a near relative of the longspurs, as the Lapland, but has the hind claw curved, and is sometimes therefore placed in another genus (*Plectrophenax*). It breeds only in high latitudes, moving south in the fall in flocks, often of vast extent. It nests on the ground, lines the nest with feathers, and lays from four to six variegated eggs.



Snow-bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), male, in breeding-plumage.

snowbush (snō′bůsh), *n.* One of several shrubs bearing profuse white flowers. Such are *Ceanothus cordulatus* of Californian mountains, *Olearia stellulata* of Australia and Tasmania, and *Phyllanthus nivalis* of the New Hebrides.

snowcap (snō′kap), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Microchæra*, having a snowy cap. There are two species, *M. albocoronata* and *M. parvirostris*, the former of Veragua, the latter of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, both of minute size (2½ inches long). The character of the white crown is unique among the *Trochilidæ*.

snow-capped (snō′kapt), *a.* Capped with snow.

snow-chukor (snō′chū′kor), *n.* [< *snow*[1] + *chukor*, a native name: see *chourtka*.] A kind of snow-partridge. See *chourtka*, 1, and *snow-partridge*, 2.

snow-cock (snō′kok), *n.* Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

Snowdonian (snō-dō′ni-an), *a.* [< *Snowdon* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Relating to Snowdon, a mountain of Carnarvonshire, Wales.—**Snowdonian series**, in *geol.*, a name given by Sedgwick to a part of the Lower Silurian or Cambrian in Wales, including what is now known as the Arenig series and the Bala beds.

snow-drift (snō′drift), *n.* A drift of snow; snow driven by the wind; also, a bank of snow driven together by the wind.

snowdrop (snō′drop), *n.* A low herb, *Galanthus nivalis*, a very early wild flower of European woods, often cultivated. The name is also applied, in an extended sense, to the genus. *G. plicatus*, the Crimean snowdrop, is larger, with broader plicate leaves. See *Galanthus* and *purification-flower*.—**African snowdrop**. See *Royena*.

snowdrop-tree (snō′drop-trē), *n.* 1. See *Linociera*.—2. See *Halesia* and *rattlebox*, 2 (*c*).

snow-eater (snō′ē′tėr), *n.* A warm, dry west wind which rapidly evaporates the snow. These winds are similar in character to Chinook winds. *Science*, VII. 242. [Eastern Colorado.]

snow-eyes (snō′īz), *n. pl.* A contrivance used by the Eskimos as a preventive of snow-blindness. It is made of extremely light wood, with a bridge resting on the nose, and a narrow slit for the passage of the light.

snowfall (snō′fâl), *n.* 1. The falling of snow: used sometimes of a quiet fall in distinction from a snow-storm.

> Through the wavering *snow-fall*, the Saint Theodore upon one of the granite pillars of the Piazzetta did not show so grim as his wont is. *Howells*, Venetian Life, iii.

2. The amount of snow falling in a given time, as during one storm, day, or year. This amount is measured popularly by the depth of the snow at the close of each time of falling, and scientifically by melting the snow and measuring the depth of the water.

> Stations reporting the largest total *snow-fall*, in inches, were Blue Knob, 46; Eagles Mere, 49; Grampian Hills, 88. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 2.

snow-fed (snō′fed), *a.* Originated or augmented by melted snow: as, a *snow-fed* stream.

snow-field (snō′fēld), *n.* A wide expanse of snow, especially permanent snow, as in the arctic regions.

> As the Deer approach, a few stones come hurtling down, as the *snow-field* begins to yield.
> *D. G. Elliot*, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 121.

snow-finch (snō′finch), *n.* A fringilline bird of Europe, *Montifringilla nivalis;* the stone-finch or mountain-finch, somewhat resembling the snow-bunting, but of a different genus. See cut under *brambling*.

snowflake (snō′flāk), *n.* 1. A small feathery mass or flake of falling snow. See *snow*[1], *n.*, 1.

> Flowers bloomed and *snow-flakes* fell, unquestioned in her sight. *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

2. In *ornith.*, same as *snow-bunting*. *Coues.*—3. A plant of the genus *Leucoium*, chiefly *L. æstivum* (the summer snowflake), and *L. vernum* (the spring snowflake). They are European wild flowers, also cultivated, resembling the snowdrop, but larger. Of the two species the latter is smaller, and chiefly continental. The name was devised to distinguish this plant from the snowdrop, and is now commonly accepted.
4. A particular pattern of weaving certain woolen cloths, by which small knots are produced upon the face, which, when of light color, resemble a sprinkling of snow. *Dict. of Needlework*.

snow-flange (snō′flanj), *n.* A metal scraper fixed to a railroad-car, for the purpose of removing ice or snow clinging to the inside of the head of the rail.

snow-flea (snō′flē), *n.* Any kind of springtail or poduran which is found on the snow. *Achorutes nivicola* is the common snow-flea of the United States, often appearing in great numbers on the snow. See cut under *springtail*.

> Our common *snow-flea* is . . . sometimes a pest where maple sugar is made, the insects collecting in large quantities in the sap. *Comstock*, Introd. Entom. (1888), p. 61.

snowfleck (snō′flek), *n.* The snow-bunting or snowflake. See cut under *snow-bunting*.

snowflight (snō′flīt), *n.* The snowflake or snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

snow-flood (snō′flud), *n.* A flood from melted snow.

snowflower (snō′flou′ėr), *n.* 1. A variant name of the snowdrop, *Galanthus*.—2. Same as *fringe-tree*.—3. A shrub, *Deutzia gracilis*. See *Deutzia*. *Miller*, Dict. Eng. Names of Plants.

snow-fly (snō′flī), *n.* 1. A perlid insect or kind of stone-fly which appears on the snow, as *Perla nivicola* of Fitch. The common snow-fly of New York is *Capnia pygmæa*, which is black with gray hairs.
2. A neuropterous insect of the family *Panorpidæ* and genus *Boreus*, as *B. nivoribundus*, which appears on the snow in northerly parts of the United States. Also called *springtail*.—3. A wingless dipterous insect of the family *Tipulidæ* and genus *Chionea*, as *C. valga*, occurring under similar circumstances. Also *snow-gnat*.—4. A snow-gnat.—5. A snow-flea.

> A paper on "insecta nive delapsa" or "schneewürmer," . . . some one or another of the Thysanura. In America we find that these little creatures are to this day called *snow-flies*. *E. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 491.

snowfowl (snō′foul), *n.* The snow-bunting, *Plectrophanes nivalis*.

snow-gage (snō′gāj), *n.* A receptacle for catching falling snow for the purpose of measuring its amount.

snow-gem (snō′jem), *n.* A garden name of *Chionodoxa Luciliæ*. See *snow-glory*.

snowght, *n.* An old spelling of *snow*[1].

snow-glory (snō′glō′ri), *n.* A plant of the liliaceous genus *Chionodoxa*. Two species from Asia Minor, *C. Luciliæ*, sometimes called *snow-gem*, and *C. nana*, the dwarf snow-glory, are beautiful hardy garden flowers with some resemblance to squill.

snow-gnat (snō′nat), *n.* 1. Any one of certain gnats of the genus *Chironomus* found on the snow in early spring, as *C. nivoriundus*.—2. Same as *snow-fly*, 3.

snow-goggle (snō′gog′l), *n.* Same as *snow-eyes*.

> Mr. Murdock, of the Point Barrow Station, . . . found an Eskimo *snow-goggle* beneath more than twenty feet of frozen gravel.
> *A. R. Wallace*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 672.

snow-goose (snō′gös), *n.* A goose of the genus *Chen*, of which the white brant, *C. hyperboreus*, is the best-known species, white, with black-tipped wings, the head washed with rusty-brown, and the bill pink. Also called *Mexican goose*, *red goose*, *Texas goose*. See *wavey*, and cut under *Chen*.—**Blue or blue-winged snow-goose**. See *goose* and *wavey*.

snow-grouse (snō′grous), *n.* A ptarmigan; any bird of the genus *Lagopus*, nearly all of which turn white in winter. Also *snow-partridge*. See cuts under *grouse* and *ptarmigan*.

> Up above the timber line were *snow-grouse* [*Lagopus leucurus*] and huge hoary-white woodchucks.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

snow-ice (snō′īs), *n.* Ice formed by the freezing of slush: such ice is opaque and white, owing to the incompleteness of the melting of the snow: opposed to *black ice*. The word is especially used of ice thus formed in places where, without the snow, black ice would have been formed, as on a pond or a river.

snowily (snō′i-li), *adv.* In a snowy manner; with or as snow.

> Afar rose the peaks
> Of Parnassus, *snowily* clear.
> *M. Arnold*, Youth of Nature.

snowiness (snō′i-nes), *n.* The state of being snowy, in any sense.

> These last may, in extremely bright weather, give an effect of *snowiness* in the high lights.
> *Lea*, Photography, p. 210.

snow-in-harvest (snō′in-här′vest), *n.* A mouse-ear chickweed, *Cerastium tomentosum*, and some other plants with abundant white flowers in summer. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

snow-insect (snō′in′sekt), *n.* A snow-flea, snow-fly, or snow-gnat.

snow-in-summer (snō′in-sum′ėr), *n.* A garden name of *Cerastium tomentosum*. See *snow-in-harvest*.

snowish (snō′ish), *a.* [< ME. *snowissh;* < *snow*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Resembling snow; somewhat snowy; snow-white.

> He gan to stroke; and good thrifte bad ful ofte
> Hire *snowissh* [var. *snow-white*] throte.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1250.
>
> Her *snowish* necke with blewish vaines
> Stood bolt vpright vpon
> Her portly shoulders.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 54.

snow-knife (snō′nīf), *n.* An implement used by Eskimos for scraping snow from fur garments, having the general form of a large knife, but made of morse-ivory or some similar material.

snowl (snoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. See cut under *merganser*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Crisfield, Maryland.]

snow-leopard (snō′lep′ärd), *n.* The ounce, *Felis uncia* or *irbis*. See cut under *ounce*.

snowless (snō′les), *a.* [< *snow*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of snow.

snow-light (snō′līt), *n.* Same as *snow-blink*.

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snowlike (snō′līk), *a.* [< *snow*[1] + *like*[2].] Resembling snow.

snow-limbed (snō′limd), *a.* Having limbs white like snow. [Rare.]

> The *snow-limb'd* Eve from whom she came.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xviii. 3.

snow-line (snō′līn), *n.* The limit of continual snow, or the line above which a mountain is continually covered with snow. The snow-line is due primarily to the decrease of the temperature of the atmosphere with increase of altitude. In general, the height of the snow-line diminishes as we proceed from the equator toward the poles; but there are many exceptions, since the position of the snow-line depends not only upon the mean temperature, but upon the extreme heat of summer, the total annual snowfall, the prevalent winds, the topography, etc. For these reasons, the snow-line is not only at different heights in the same latitude, but its position is subject to oscillation from year to year in the same locality. Long secular oscillations in the height of the snow-line are evidence of corresponding oscillations of climate. In the Alps the snow-line is at an altitude of 8,000 to 9,000 feet; in the Andes, at the equator, it is nearly 16,000 feet.

> Between the glacier below the ice-fall and the plateau above it there must exist a line where the quantity of snow which falls is exactly equal to the quantity annually melted. This is the *snow-line*.
> *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 48.

snow-mouse (snō′mous), *n.* 1. An alpine vole or field-mouse, *Arvicola nivalis*, inhabiting the Alps and Pyrenees.—2. A lemming of arctic America which turns white in winter, *Cuniculus torquatus*. See *Cuniculus*, 2.

snow-on-the-mountain (snō′on-thē-moun′tān), *n.* 1. A white-flowered garden-plant, *Arabis alpina*, from southern Russia; also, *Cerastium tomentosum*, from eastern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.] —2. A plant, *Euphorbia marginata*. *T. Meehan*, Native Wild Flowers of the United States. [Western U. S.]

snow-owl (snō′oul), *n.* The great white or snowy owl, *Strix nyctea* or *Nyctea scandiaca*, inhabiting arctic and northerly regions of both hemispheres, and having the plumage more or less white. See *Nyctea*, and cut under *braccate*.



Snow-owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*).

snow-partridge (snō′pär′trij), *n.* 1. A gallinaceous bird of the Himalayan region, *Lerva* (or *Lerwa*) *nivicola*. See cut under *Lerva*.—2. A bird of the genus *Tetraogallus*, as *T. himalayensis*. Also called *snow-cock*, *snow-chukor*, and *snow-pheasant*. See *chourtka*, *partridge*, and cut under *Tetraogallus*.—3. A ptarmigan: same as *snow-grouse*.

snow-pear (snō′pãr), *n.* See *pear*[1].

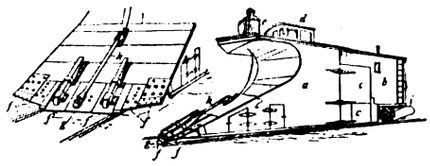
snow-pheasant (snō′fez′ant), *n.* 1. Any pheasant of the genus *Crossoptilon*, as *C. mantchuricum*. See *eared pheasant*, under *pheasant*.—2. Same as *snow-partridge*, 2.

snow-pigeon (snō′pij′on), *n.* A notable true pigeon, *Columba leuconota*, of the northwestern Himalayan region, known to some sportsmen as the *imperial rock-pigeon*, and found at an altitude of 10,000 feet and upward. The upper parts are mostly white, the crown and auriculars blackish, the wings brownish-gray with several dusky bars, and the tail is ashy-black with a broad grayish-white bar.

snow-planer (snō′plā′nėr), *n.* See *planer*.

snow-plant (snō′plant), *n.* 1. Red snow. See *Protococcus*.—2. See *Sarcodes*.

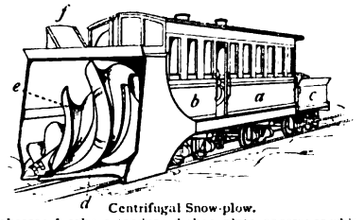
snow-plow (snō′plou), *n.* An implement for clearing away snow from roads, railways, etc. There are two kinds—one to be hauled by horses, oxen, etc., as on a common highway, and the other to be placed in front of a locomotive to clear the rails. A modification of the latter is adapted to street-railroads. The snow-plow for ordinary country roads usually consists of a frame of boards braced together so as to form an acute angle in front, and spread out behind to any required distance. The machine being drawn by horses harnessed to the center framework, the angular point enters the snow,



Wing Snow-plow.

a, body of plow; *b*, caboose for implements and workmen; *c*, movable wings for widening the cuttings; *c′*, doors which give access to leading truck for oiling, etc.; *d*, cupola; *e*, headlight; *f*, *f*, iron plates, scrapers, or shoes which remove snow from the outer margins of the track; *f′*, *f′*, adjustable aprons which clean out the snow from between the tracks flush with the wheel-flanges; *g*, intermediate apron; *h*, draw-bar for hauling the plow when not in use; *i*, adjustable scraper for removing hard-packed snow or ice from the inner side of the rails.

which is thrown off by the side-boards, and thus a free passage is opened for pedestrians, etc. For railway purposes, snow-plows are of various forms, adapted to the



Centrifugal Snow-plow.

a, caboose; *b*, cab; *c*, tender; *d*, shoe, plate, or scraper which cuts horizontally at a level with the tops of the rails; *e*, auger which cuts into the snow-drift, and assists by its screw-like action to propel the machine (its centrifugal action projects the snow upward through the chute *f*, and laterally to a distance of 60 feet).

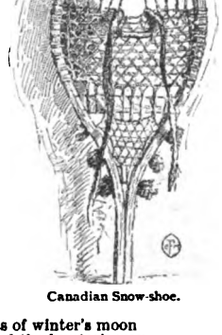
character of the country, the amount of snowfall, the tendency to drift, etc. Such plows vary in size from the simple plows carried on the front of an engine, resembling a cowcatcher with smooth iron sides, to heavy structures mounted on freight-car trucks, and pushed before one locomotive or more, or, as sometimes made, self-propelling. In recent forms the principle of centrifugal force has been utilized for removal of the snow. Snow-plows are often of great size, sometimes weighing fifty tons, and can be forced through very deep drifts.

snow-probe (snō′prōb), *n.* An instrument used by the Eskimos to probe snow and ice in searching for seals.

snow-scraper (snō′skrā′pėr), *n.* 1. A form of snow-plow made of two small planks and a crosspiece, like the letter A.—2. An iron scraper attached to a car or locomotive, to remove snow and ice from the rails.—3. Same as *snow-knife*.

snow-shed (snō′shed), *n.* On a railroad, a construction covering the track to prevent accumulations of snow on the line, or to carry snow-slides or avalanches over the track in mountainous regions.

snow-shoe (snō′shö), *n.* A contrivance attached to the foot to enable the wearer to walk on deep snow without sinking to the extent of being disabled. There are two principal kinds—the web or Canadian, and the long or Norwegian. The Canadian is a contracted oval in front and pointed behind, and is from 3 to 5 feet long and from 1 to 2 feet wide, the foot being fastened on the widest part of the shoe by means of thongs and so as to leave the heel free. It has a light rim of tough wood, on which is woven from side to side a web of rawhide. The Norwegian is merely a thin board, about 8 feet long and 3 inches wide, slightly curved upward in front; it is especially adapted to mountains, in descending which by its use great speed is attained. See *skee*.



Canadian Snow-shoe.

> O'er the heaped drifts of winter's moon
> Her *snow-shoes* tracked the hunter's way.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, iii.

Snow-shoe disease, a painful affection of the feet occurring in arctic and subarctic America after long journeys on snow-shoes.—**Snow-shoe rabbit**. See *rabbit*[1].

snow-shoe (snō′shö), *v. i.* [< *snow-shoe*, *n.*] To walk on snow-shoes.

> You can *snow-shoe* anywhere, even up to some chimney-tops. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 358.

Rink-skating is a fine art in Canada, tobogganing is an accomplishment; but sleighing and *snow-shoeing*, though often pastimes, are also normal methods of locomotion during the long winter.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, i. 2.

snow-shoer (snō′shö′ėr), *n.* [< *snow-shoe* + *-er*[1].] One who walks on snow-shoes.

> The manly *snow-shoer* hungers for the tramp on snow-shoes. *The Century*, XXIX. 522.

snow-shovel (snō′shuv′l), *n.* A flat, broad wooden shovel made for shoveling snow.

snow-skate (snō′skāt), *n.* In northern Europe, a contrivance for gliding rapidly over frozen or compact snow. It is usually a long, narrow sole of wood, 6 feet or more in length. See *snow-shoe*.

> He put on his *snowskates* and started, and I set about turning the delay to profit by making acquaintance with the inmates of the tents.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 120.

snow-slide (snō′slīd), *n.* An avalanche; also, any mass of snow sliding down an incline, as a roof.

> The terms "ground" and "dust" avalanches are applied to different varieties of *snow* slips or *slides*.
> *D. G. Elliot*, in Wolf's Wild Animals, p. 118.

snow-slip (snō′slip), *n.* A snow-slide.

snow-snake (snō′snāk), *n.* Among North American Indians, a slender shaft from 5 to 9 feet long, with a head curving up at one end and a notch at the other and smaller end; also, the game played with this shaft.

> The game is simply one of dexterity and strength. The forefinger is placed in the basal notch, the thumb and remaining fingers reaching along the shaft, and the *snow-snake* is thrown forward on the ice or hard snow. . . . When the slender shaft is thrown, it glides rapidly over the surface, with upraised head and a quivering motion, that gives it a strange resemblance to a living creature. . . . The game is to see which person or side can throw it farthest, and sometimes the distance of a quarter of a mile is reached under favorable circumstances, but I think this rare. *W. M. Beauchamp*, Science, XI. 87.

snow-sparrow (snō′spar′ō), *n.* Any snowbird of the genus *Junco*. *Coues*.

snow-squall (snō′skwâl), *n.* A short fall of snow with a high wind.

> Almost completely thwarted by *snow-squalls*.
> *Nature*, XXXVII. 338.

snow-storm (snō′stôrm), *n.* A storm with a fall of snow.

snow-sweeper (snō′swē′pėr), *n.* A snow-plow combined with a street-sweeping machine for clearing snow from a horse-car track.

snow-track (snō′trak), *n.* 1. The footprints or track of a person or an animal going through snow.—2. A path or passage made through snow for persons coming and going.

snow-water (snō′wâ′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *snaw-water*; < *snow*[1] + *water*.] Melted snow.

> The ter thet mon schet for his emcristenes sunne is inemned *snaw-water* for hit melt of the neche horte swa deth the snaw to-geines the sunne.
> *Old Eng. Hom.* (ed. Morris, E. E. T. S.), 1st ser., p. 159.

snow-white (snō′hwīt), *a.* [< ME. *snow-whyt*, *snaw-hwit*, *snau-whit*, *snowhwit*, AS. *snāwhwīt* (= D. *sneeuwwit* = MLG. *snēwhit* = MHG. *snēwiz*, G. *schneeweiss* = Icel. *snæhvītr*, *snjōhvītr* = Sw. *snöhvit* = Dan. *snehvid*), as *snāw*, snow, + *hwīt*, white: see *snow*[1] and *white*.] White as snow; very white.

> And than hir sette
> Upon an hors, *snow-whyt* and wel ambling.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 332.

> Why are you sequester'd from all your train,
> Dismounted from your *snow-white* goodly steed?
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 76.

snow-wreath (snō′rēth), *n.* A snow-drift. [Scotch.]

> Was that the same Tam Linton that was precipitated from the Ban Law by the break of a *snaw wreathe*?
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIII. 320.

snowy (snō′i), *a.* [< ME. *snawy*, *snawi* (not in AS.) (= MLG. *snēig* = OHG. *snēwac*, MHG. *snēwec*, G. *schnecig* = Icel. *snæugr* = Sw. *snögig*, *snöig* = Dan. *sneig*); < *snow*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with snow; covered with snow.

> The *snowy* top
> Of cold Olympus. *Milton*, P. L., i. 515.

2. White like snow; niveous.

> So shows a *snowy* dove trooping with crows,
> As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5. 50.

3. White; pure; spotless; unblemished.—**Snowy heron**, the small white egret of the United States, *Garzetta candidissima*, when adult entirely pure-white with recurved occipital crest and dorsal plumes. See cut under *Garzetta*.—**Snowy lemming**, the collared or Hudson's Bay lemming, or hare-tailed rat. See *snow-mouse*, 2, and *Cuniculus*, 2.—**Snowy owl**, the snow-owl.—**Snowy pear**. See *pear*[1].—**Snowy plover**, *Ægialites nivosus*, a small ring-plover of the Pacific and Mexican Gulf coasts of the United States, related to the Kentish plover.

snub[1] (snub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *snubbed*, ppr. *snubbing*. [< ME. *snubben*, *snuben*, < Icel. *snubba*, snub, chide, = Sw. *snubba*, clip or snub off, *snobba*, lop off, snuff (a candle); cf. Icel. *snubbōtr*, snubbed, nipped, with the tip cut off, *snupra*, snub, chide; akin to E. *snip*. Cf. *snib*, a var. of *snub*.] 1†. To cut off short; nip; check in growth; stunt.

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Trees . . . whose heads and boughs I have observ'd to run out far to landward, but toward the sea to be so *snubbed* by the winds as if their boughs had been pared or shaven off on that side. *Ray*, Works of Creation, i.

2. To make snub, as the nose.

They laughed, and *snubbed* their noses with their handkerchiefs. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

3. To check or stop suddenly; check the headway of, as a vessel by means of a rope in order to turn her into a narrow berth, or an unbroken horse in order to break him to the halter: commonly with *up*; also, to fasten, or tie up, as to a snub or snubbing-post.

One of the first lessons the newly caught animal has to learn is not to "run on a rope," and he is taught this by being violently *snubbed up*, probably turning a somersault, the first two or three times that he feels the noose settle round his neck and makes a mad rush for liberty.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 660.

4. To disconcert; check; rebuke with a severe or sarcastic reply or remark; slight designedly; treat with deliberate neglect.

3if the brother shal synne in thee, go thou, and reproue hym, or *snybbe*. *Wyclif*, Mat. xviii. 15.

Would it not vex a Man to the Heart to have an old Fool *snubbing* a Body every Minute afore Company?
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

I did hear him say, a little *snubbing* before marriage would teach you to bear it the better afterwards.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iv.

The House of Lords, or a majority of them, about 200 men, can *snub* both king and House of Commons.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 96.

This youth spoke his mind too openly, and moreover would not be *snubbed*.
G. Meredith, Ordeal of Richard Feverel, xii.

5. To affect or compel in a specific way by snubbing: as, to *snub* one into silence.

"Deborah, there 's a gentleman sitting in the drawing-room with his arm round Miss Jessie's waist!" . . . Miss Jenkyns *snubbed* her down in an instant: "The most proper place in the world for his arm to be in. Go away, Matilda, and mind your own business."
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

To snub a cable (*naut.*), to check it suddenly in running out.

snub[1] (snub), *n.* [See *snub*[1], *v. t.*] 1. A protuberance or knot in wood.

And lifting up his dreadfull club on hight,
All armd with ragged *snubbes* and knottie graine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 7.

2. A nose turned up at the tip and somewhat flat and broad; a pug-nose.

My father's nose was aquiline, and mine is a *snub*.
Marryat.

3. A check; a rebuff; a rebuke; an intentional slight.

They [the porphyrogeniti] seldom forget faces, and never miss an opportunity of speaking a word in season, or administering a *snub* in season, according to circumstances.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 13.

4. The sudden checking of a rope or cable running out.—5. A stake, set in the bank of a river or canal, around which a rope may be cast to check the motion of a boat or raft. [U. S. and Canada.]

snub[1] (snub), *a.* [< *snub*[1], *n.*] Somewhat broad and flat, with the tip turned up: said of the nose.

Her nose was unformed and *snub*, and her lips were red and dewy. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

snub[2]†, *v.* and *n.* See *snob*[2].

snubber (snub'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for snubbing a cable; a check-stopper.

snubbing-line (snub'ing-līn), *n.* On a boat or raft, a line carried on the bow or forward end, and passed around a post or bollard, to check the momentum when required.

snubbing-post (snub'ing-pōst), *n.* A post around which a rope can be wound to check the motion of a body, as a boat or a horse, controlled by the rope; particularly, a post framed into a dock, or set in the bank of a canal, around which a line or hawser attached to a vessel can be wound to snub or check the vessel. Also *snub-post*.

A stout line is carried forward, and the ends are attached on starboard and port to *snubbing posts* that project over the water like catheads. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 326.

Near the middle of the glade stands the high, circular horse-corral, with a *snubbing-post* in the center.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 655.

snubbish (snub'ish), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Tending to snub, check, or repress. [Colloq.]

Spirit of Kant! have we not had enough
To make religion sad, and sour, and *snubbish!*
Hood, Open Question.

snubby (snub'i), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat snub; short or flat.

Both have mottled legs,
Both have *snubby* noses.
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

snub-cube (snub'kūb), *n.* A solid with thirty-eight faces, at each of whose solid angles there are four triangles and a square, having six faces belonging to a cube, eight to the coaxial octahedron, and twenty-four others not belonging to any regular bodies. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-dodecahedron (snub'dō*-*dek-a-hē*-*dron), *n.* A solid with ninety-two faces, at each of whose corners there are four triangles and a pentagon, the pentagonal faces belonging to the regular dodecahedron, twenty of the triangular faces to the icosahedron, and the remaining sixty triangular faces to no regular body. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. See cut under *solid*.

snub-nose (snub'nōz), *n.* A bivalve mollusk.

snub-nosed (snub'nōzd), *a.* [< *snub*[1] + *nose*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. Sw. dial. *snubba*, a cow without horns or with cut horns, Icel. *snubbóttr*, snipped, clipped, with the end cut off; cf. E. *snubbes* (see *snub*[1], *n.*), knobs on a roughly trimmed staff.] Having a short, flat nose with the end somewhat turned up; pug-nosed.

Can you fancy that black-a-top, *snub-nosed*, sparrow-mouthed, paunch-bellied creature?
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 44.

Snub-nosed auk, any auklet of the genus *Simorhynchus*. See cut under *auklet*. *Coues.*—**Snub-nosed cachalot**, a pygmy sperm-whale, as *Kogia breviceps*. See *Kogia* and *sperm-whale*.—**Snub-nosed eel**, the pug-nosed eel, *Simenchelys parasiticus*. See cut under *Simenchelys*.

snub-post (snub'pōst), *n.* 1. Same as *snubbing-post*.—2. A similar post on a raft or canal-boat; a head-fast.

snudge[1] (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Assibilated form of *snug*.] To move along, being snugly wrapped up. *Halliwell*.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars;
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *snudge* in quiet. *G. Herbert*, Giddiness.

snudge[2] (snuj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snudged*, ppr. *snudging*. [Cf. *snudge*[1].] To save penuriously; be miserly or niggardly. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

snudge[2]† (snuj), *n.* [See *snudge*[2], *v.*] A miser, or a mean sneaking fellow.

Like the life of a covetous *snudge* that ofte very evill proves. *Ascham*, Toxophilus, i.

They may not say, as some *snudges* in England say, I would find the Queene a man to scrue in my place.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 240.

snudging (snuj'ing), *n.* Penurious practices. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Snudgynge wittely rebuked. . . . Wherupon she beeyng greved charged hym with these wordes, that he should saie she was such a pinchpeny as would sell her olde showes for mony. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetorike.

snudging (snuj'ing), *p. a.* Miserly; niggardly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some of his friends, that were *snudging* penie fathers, would take him vp verie roughlie for his lavishing and his outragious expenses.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (*Holinshed.*)

snuff[1] (snuf), *v.* [< MD. *snuffen*, < D. *snuffen*, snuff (cf. D. *snuf*, smelling, scent), = G. *schnaufen*, breathe, snuff, wheeze, snort; cf. Sw. *snufva*, Dan. *snue*, cold, catarrh; Sw. *snufven*, a sniff; MHG. *snupfe*, G. *schnupfen*, a catarrh, *schnupfen*, take snuff; otherwise in freq. form *snuffle*, and var. *sniff*; cf. also *sniffle*, *snivel*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw in through the nose with the breath; inhale: as, to *snuff* the wind; to *snuff* tobacco.

The youth who first appears in sight,
And holds the nearest station to the light,
Already seems to *snuff* the vital air.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1031.

He called suddenly for salts, which . . . applying to the nostrils of poor Madame Duval, she involuntarily *snuffed* up such a quantity that the pain and surprise made her scream aloud. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xix.

2. To scent; smell; take a sniff of; perceive by smelling. *Dryden*.

Mankind were then familiar with the God,
He *snuff'd* their Incense with a gracious Nod.
Congreve, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal.

Those that deal in elections look still higher, and *snuff* a new parliament. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 227.

3. To examine by smelling; nose: said of an animal.

He [Rab] looked down at his victim appeased, ashamed, and amazed; *snuffed* him all over, stared at him, and . . . trotted off. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab and his Friends.

II. *intrans.* 1. To inhale air vigorously or audibly, as dogs and horses.

The fury fires the pack, they *snuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.
Dryden, Æneid, vii. 667.

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as in contempt or anger; sniff disdainfully or angrily.

Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is it! and ye have *snuffed* at it, saith the Lord of hosts. Mal. i. 13.

Do the enemies of the church rage, and *snuff*, and breathe nothing but threats and death?
Bp. Hall, Thanksgiving Sermon, Jan. 29, 1625.

3. To smell; especially, to smell curiously or doubtfully.

Have, any time this three years, *snuffed* about
With your most grovelling nose.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

A sweet-breath'd cow,
Whose manger is stuff'd full of good fresh hay,
Snuffs at it daintily, and stoops her head
To chew the straw, her litter, at her feet.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

4. To take snuff into the nose. Compare *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.*

Although *snuffing* yet belongs to the polite of the present day, owing perhaps to the high workmanship and elegance of our modern gold snuff-boxes.
J. Nott, Note in Dekker's Gull's Hornbook.

snuff[1] (snuf), *n.* [< *snuff*[1], *v.*] 1. Inhalation by the nose; a sniff; also, a pinch of snuff.

I will enrich . . . thy nose with a *snuff* from my mull, and thy palate with a dram from my bottle of strong waters, called, by the learned of Gandercleugh, the Dominie's Dribble o' Drink. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, Prol.

2†. Smell; scent; odor.

The Immortal, the Eternal, wants not the *snuff* of mortal incense for his, but for our sakes.
Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra, p. 93. (*Latham.*)

3. Offense; resentment; huff, expressed by a sniffing.

Jupiter took *snuff* at the contempt, and punished him.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. A powdered preparation of tobacco taken into the nostrils by inhalation. It is made by grinding, in mortars or mills, the chopped leaves and stalks of tobacco in which fermentation has been induced by moisture and warmth. The tobacco is well dried previous to grinding, and this is carried sometimes so far as to give the peculiar flavor of the high-dried snuffs, such as the Irish, Welsh, and Scotch. Some varieties, as the rappees, are moist. The admixture of different flavoring agents and delicate scents has given rise to fanciful names for snuffs, which, the flavor excepted, are identical. Dry snuffs are often adulterated with quicklime, and the moist kinds with ammonia, hellebore, pearl-ash, etc.

Thou art properly my cephalick *snuff*, and art no bad medicine against megrims, vertigoes, and profound thinking. *Colman and Garrick*, Clandestine Marriage, iv.

Among these [the English gentry], the mode of taking the *snuff* was with pipes of the size of quills, out of small spring boxes. These pipes let out a very small quantity of snuff upon the back of the hand, and this was snuffed up the nostrils.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 208.

5. In *therap.*, any powder with medicinal properties to be snuffed up into the nose.—**Cephalic snuff**, an errhine powder composed of asarabacca (7 parts) and dried lavender-flowers (1 part); also, a powder of equal parts each of dried tobacco-leaves, marjoram-leaves, and lavender-leaves.—**Ferrier's snuff**, a snuff for nasal catarrh, composed of morphine hydrochlorate, powdered acacia, and bismuth subnitrate.—**To dip snuff.** See *dip*.—**To take a thing in snuff**†, to be offended at it; take offense at it.

Who therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in snuff. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 41.

For, I tell you true, I *take it* highly *in snuff* to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Up to snuff, knowing; sharp; wide-awake; not likely to be deceived. [Slang.]

Lady A., who is now what some call *up to snuff*,
Straight determines to patch
Up a clandestine match.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, i. 295.

snuff[2] (snuf), *v. t.* [< ME. *snuffen*, snuff (a candle) (cf. *snoffe*, the snuff of a candle); perhaps a var. of **snuppen*, **snoppen*, > E. dial. *snop*, crop, as cattle do young shoots: see *snop*, and cf. *snub*[1].] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; take off the end of the snuff from.

If it be necessarie in one houre three or four times to *snuffe* the candel, it shall not be ouermuch that euery weeke, at the leaste, once or twice to purge and *snuffe* the soule. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 355.

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I must *snuff* it;
Then out it goes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 95.

To snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing; hence, figuratively, to put an end to suddenly and completely: as, my hopes were quickly *snuffed out*.

'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be *snuff'd out* by an article.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 60.

To snuff peppert, to take offense. *Halliwell*.

snuff[2] (snuf), *n.* [< ME. *snuffe*, *snoffe*, *snof*; < *snuff*[2], *v.*] 1. The burning part of a candle- or lamp-wick, or the part which has been charred by the flame, whether burning or not.

The *snoffes* ben quenched.
Wyclif, Ex. xxv. 38 (earlier version).

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of wick or *snuff* that will abate it.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 115.

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Like *snuffs* that do offend, we tread them out.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 1.

2. A candle almost burnt out, or one having a heavy snuff. [Rare.]

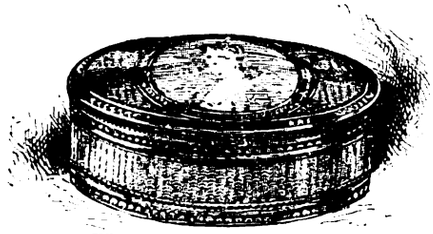
Lamentable! What,
To hide me from the radiant sun, and solace
I' the dungeon by a *snuff*?
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 87.

snuff[3] (snuf), *n.* In *mining*, same as *smift*.

snuff-bottle (snuf'bot′l), *n.* A bottle designed or used to contain snuff.

It is a matter of politeness to pass around the *snuff-bottle*, just as their husbands and brothers pass around the whiskey-flask. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 75.

snuff-box (snuf'boks), *n.* 1. A box for holding snuff, especially one small enough to be carried in the pocket. When it was customary to take snuff, as in the eighteenth century, a snuff-box was a common



Gold Snuff-box with incrusted enamel and an enamel portrait, 18th century.

present, whether of good will or ceremony. On this account, and for personal display, these boxes were often made of the most costly materials, highly finished portraits were set in their lids, and settings of diamonds or pearls were not unknown. See also cut under *niello*.

Many a lady has fetched a sigh at the loss of a wig, and been ruined by the tapping of a *snuff-box*.
Steele, Tatler, No. 151.

2. A puffball: same as *devil's snuff-box* (which see, under *devil*). See also *Lycoperdon*.—**Anatomist's snuff-box**, the depression formed on the back of the hand at the root of the thumb, when the thumb is strongly bent back by the action of the extensor muscles, whose tendons then rise in two ridges, the one nearest the border of the wrist formed by the extensor metacarpi pollicis, and the other formed by the two tendons of the extensor primi and secundi internodii pollicis.

snuff-color (snuf'kul′or), *n.* A cool or yellowish brown, generally of a dark shade.

The doors and windows were painted some sort of *snuff-colour*. *M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

snuff-dipper (snuf'dip′ėr), *n.* One who practises snuff-dipping.

snuff-dipping (snuf'dip′ing), *n.* A mode of taking tobacco practised by some women of the lower class in the southern United States, consisting in wetting a stick or sort of brush, putting it into snuff, and rubbing the teeth and gums with it.

snuff-dish[1] (snuf'dish), *n.* A small open dish to hold snuff.

snuff-dish[2] (snuf'dish), *n.* 1. A dish used to hold the snuff of the lamps of the tabernacle. In the authorized version of the Bible this is the rendering of a Hebrew word (*machtah*) elsewhere represented by 'censer' and 'fire-pan.' The same name seems to have applied both to a dish for carrying live coals to the altar of incense and to a dish used for the snuff of the lamps.

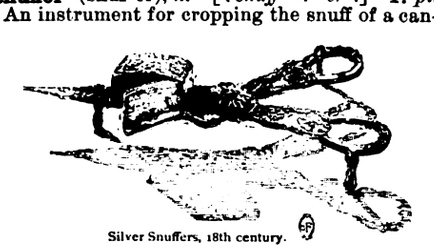
The *snuffdishes* thereof shall be of pure gold.
Ex. xxv. 38.

2. A tray to hold the snuff of candles, or to hold snuffers; a snuffer-tray.

This night comes home my new silver *snuffe-dish*, which I do give myself for my closet. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 54.

snuffer[1] (snuf'ėr), *n.* [< *snuff*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snuffs.—2. A snuffing-pig or porpoise.

snuffer[2] (snuf'ėr), *n.* [< *snuff*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. *pl.* An instrument for cropping the snuff of a can-



Silver Snuffers, 18th century.

dle, usually fitted with a close box to receive the burnt snuff and retain the smoke and smell. Also called *pair of snuffers*.

You sell *snuffers* too, if you be remembered.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

2†. Same as *snuff-dish*, 2.

snuffer-dish, snuffer-pan (snuf'ėr-dish, -pan), *n.* Same as *snuffer-tray*.

snuffer-tray (snuf'ėr-trā), *n.* A tray made to receive the snuffers when not in use.

snuff-headed (snuf'hed′ed), *a.* Having a snuffy or reddish-brown head: as, the *snuff-headed* widgeon, the pochard, *Fuligula ferina*. [Local, Eng.]

snuffiness (snuf'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being snuffy, in any sense.

snuffing-iron† (snuf'ing-ī′ėrn), *n.* A pair of snuffers.

snuffing-pig (snuf'ing-pig), *n.* A porpoise or puffing-pig; a snuffer.

snuffkin† (snuf'kin), *n.* A muff for the hands. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 347; *Cotgrave*. Also *snuftkin*.

snuffle (snuf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *snuffled*, ppr. *snuffling*. [< LG. *snuffeln* = D. *snuffelen* = Sw. *snöfla* = Dan. *snövle*, snuffle: see *snivel*, *sniffle*, and *snuff*[1].] 1. To breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed; draw the breath noisily on account of obstructions in the nasal passages; snuff up mucus in the nose by short catches of breath; speak through the nose: sometimes used, especially in the present participle, of affected, canting talk or persons: as, a *snuffling* fellow.

Some senseless Phillis, in a broken note,
Snuffling at nose, and croaking in his throat.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 75.

Which . . . they would not stick to call, in their *snuffling* cant, the judgment of Providence. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 152.

2. To take offense.

And making a speech on a time to his souldiors all armed, when they *snuffled* and became unruly, he threatened that he would betake himselfe to a private life againe unlesse they left their mutiny.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

snuffle (snuf'l), *n.* [< *snuffle*, *v.*] 1. A sound made by the passage of air through the nostrils; the audible drawing up of air or of mucus by inhalation, especially in short catches of breath.

A snort or *snuffle*. *Coleridge*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. *pl.* Troublesome mucous discharge from the nostrils. Also *sniffles*.

First the Queen deserts us; then Princess Royal begins coughing; then Princess Augusta gets the *snuffles*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 180. (*Davies*.)

3. A speaking through the nose, especially with short audible breaths; an affected nasal twang; hence, cant.

snuffler (snuf'lėr), *n.* [< *snuffle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who snuffles. See *snuffle*, *v.*—2. One who makes a pretentious assumption of religion; a religious canter.

You know I never was a *snuffler*; but this sort of life makes one serious, if one has any reverence at all in one.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xliv.

snufflingly (snuf'ling-li), *adv.* 1. With snuffling; in a snuffling manner.

Nor practize *snufflingly* to speake.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 293.

2. Cantingly; hypocritically.

snuffman (snuf'man), *n.*; pl. *snuffmen* (-men). [< *snuff*[1] + *man*.] A man who sells snuff.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, viii. 1.

snuff-mill (snuf'mil), *n.* 1. A mill or machine for grinding tobacco into the powder known as snuff.—2. Same as *snuff-box*, 2. Also *snuff-mull*.

snuff-rasp (snuf'rȧsp), *n.* A rasp for snuff. See the quotation under *rappee*.

A fine *snuff rasp* of ivory, given me by Mrs. St. John for Dingley, and a large roll of tobacco, which she must hide, or cut shorter out of modesty.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Oct. 23, 1711.

snuff-spoon (snuf'spön), *n.* A spoon, sometimes of ivory, used to take snuff out of a snuff-box or -dish. *Baker*, An Act at Oxford, iii.

snuff-taker (snuf'tā′kėr), *n.* 1. One who takes snuff, or inhales it into the nose.—2. The surf-scoter or surf-duck, *Œdemia* (*Pelionetta*) *perspicillata*: so called because the variegated colors of the beak suggest a careless snuff-taker's nose. See cut under *Pelionetta*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Connecticut.]

snuff-taking (snuf'tā′king), *n.* The habit of taking snuff.

snuffy (snuf'i), *a.* [< *snuff*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Resembling snuff in color, smell, or other character.—2. Soiled with snuff, or smelling of it.

Georgius Secundus was then alive—
Snuffy old drone from the German hive.
O. W. Holmes, One-Hoss Shay.

3. Offended; displeased.

snuftkin† (snuft'kin), *n.* Same as *snuffkin*.

snug (snug), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. also *snog* and *snig*; < Icel. *snöggr*, smooth, short (noting hair, wool, grass, etc.), = OSw. *snygg*, smooth, cropped, trim, neat, Sw. *snygg*, trim, neat, genteel, = Norw. *snögg*, short, quick, = ODan. *snög*, *snyg*, *snök*, neat, tidy, smart, comfortable; from the verb seen in Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *snikka*, cut, > E. *snick*[1], *snig*[1], cut, notch: see *snick*[1]. The MD. *snuggher*, *snoggher*, slender, sprightly, D. *snugger*, sprightly, can hardly be related.] I. *a.* 1. Trim; compact; especially, protected from the weather; tight; comfortable.

Captain Read . . . ordered the Carpenters to cut down our Quarter Deck, to make the Ship *snug*, and the fitter for Sailing. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 380.

They spy'd at last a Country Farm,
Where all was *snug* and clean and warm.
Prior, The Ladle.

O 'tis a *snug* little island!
A right little, tight little island!
T. Dibdin, The Snug Little Island.

2. Fitting close, but not too close; of just the size to accommodate the person or thing contained: as, a *snug* coat; a *snug* fit.—3. Lying close; closely, securely, and comfortably placed or circumstanced: as, the baby lay *snug* in its cradle.

Two briefless barristers and a titheless parson; the former are now lords, and the latter is a *snug* prebendary.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

4. Close-concealed; not exposed to notice.

Did I not see you, rascal, did I not,
When you lay *snug* to snap young Damon's goats?
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Pastorals, iii. 24.

Snug's the Word; I shrug and am silent.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

5. Cozy; agreeable owing to exclusion of disagreeable circumstances and persons; also, loosely, agreeable in general.

There is a very *snug* little dinner to-day at Brompton.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland.

Duluth has a cool salubrious summer, and a *snug* winter climate. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 562.

As snug as a bug in a rug, in a state of comfort due to cozy surroundings. [Colloq.]

I find it in 1769 in the comedy of "The Stratford Jubilee" (ridiculing Garrick's vagary as it was called), Act II. sc. i. p. 32. An Irish captain says of a rich widow, "If she has the mopus's, I'll have her, *as snug as a bug in a rug*."
F. J. Furnivall, N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 126.

II. *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a projection or abutment which holds firmly or binds by a wedge-like action another piece in contact with it, or which limits the motion of a part in any direction.—2. In a steam-engine, one of the catches on the eccentric pulley and intermediate shaft, by means of which the motion of the shaft is transmitted through the eccentric to the slide-valves. *E. H. Knight*.

snug (snug), *adv.* [< *snug*, *a.*] Snugly.

For a Guinea they may do it *Snug*, and without Noise.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 36.

snug (snug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snugged*, ppr. *snugging*. [< *snug*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To move so as to lie close; snuggle: often with *up* and *to*: as, a child *snugs* (up) *to* its bedfellow; also, to move so as to be close.

I will *snug* close.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

The Summer Clouds, *snugging* in laps of Flowers.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To make smooth and compact; in *rope-manuf.*, to finish (rope) by rubbing down the fuzzy projecting fibers. Also *slick* and *finish*. *E. H. Knight*.—2. To put in a snug position; place snugly; bring or move close; snuggle: often reflexive.

You must know, sir, every woman carries in her hand a stove with coals in it, which, when she sits, she *snugs* under her petticoats.
Goldsmith, To Rev. T. Contarine (1754).

To snug up, to make snug and trim; put in order.

She had no sister to nestle with her, and *snug* her *up*.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

The tent was shut, and everything *snugged up*.
The Century, XXXVI. 617.

snugger (snug'ėr), *n.* [< *snug*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A device for imparting to twine a uniform thickness and a smooth and dense surface. *E. H. Knight*.

snuggery (snug'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *snuggeries* (-iz). [< *snug* + *-ery*.] A snug or warm and comfortable place, as a small room.

"Vere are they?" said Sam. . . . "In the *snuggery*," rejoined Mr. Weller. "Catch the red-nosed man agoin' any vere but vere the liquors is; not he, Samivel, not he."
Dickens, Pickwick, xlv.

Knowing simply that Mr. Farebrother was a bachelor, he had thought of being ushered into a *snuggery*, where the chief furniture would probably be books.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

snuggle (snug'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *snuggled*, ppr. *snuggling*. [Freq. of *snug*.] I. *intrans.* To move one way and the other to get close to

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something or some one; lie close for warmth or from affection; cuddle; nestle.

We were friends in a minute — young Newcome *snuggling* by my side, his father opposite.
Thackeray, Newcomes, i.

II. *trans.* To bring close for comfort or for affection; cuddle; nestle.

snugify (snug'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *snug* + *-i-fy.*] To make snug. [Ludicrous.]

Coleridge, I devoutly wish that Fortune, who has made sport with you so long, may play one freak more, throw you into London, or some spot near it, and there *snugify* you for life. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

snugly (snug'li), *adv.* In a snug manner; closely; comfortably.

snugness (snug'nes), *n.* The state or character of being snug, in any sense.

snush† (snush), *n.* [Also *snish, sneesh;* < Dan. Sw. *snus*, snuff (> Dan. *snuse*, Sw. *snusa*, snuff, take snuff); akin to *sneeze*. Hence *sneeshing*, partly confused with *sneezing.*] Snuff.

Whispering over their New Minuets and Bories, with their Hands in their Pockets, if freed from their *Snush* Box. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 229.

snush† (snush), *v. t.* [< *snush, n.*] To snuff; use as snuff.

Then, filling his short pipe, he blows a blast,
And does the burning weed to ashes waste,
Which, when 'tis cool, he *snushes* up his nose,
That he no part of his delight may lose.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 117. (*Davies.*)

sny (snī), *n.* [Perhaps < Icel. *snūa* = Sw. Dan. *sno*, turn, twist. Cf. *slue*[1].] The line or curve given to planking put upon the curving surfaces at the bow or stern of a ship; the upward curving of the planking at the bow or stern. Sometimes called *spiling.*

snybt, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *snib.*

snying (snī'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **sny*, v.: see *sny*, *n.*] In *ship-building*, curved planks, placed edgewise, to work in the bows or stern of a ship.

snype†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *snipe.*

snytet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *snite*[1], *snite*[2].

so[1] (sō), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also Sc. *sae, sa;* < ME. *so, soo, sa*, a contraction (with loss of *w*, as also in the mod. form, as pronounced, of *two*, < AS. *twā*) of *swo, swa, sua, squa, zuo*, < AS. *swā* = OS. *sō* = OFries. *sō, sā* = MD. *soo*, D. *zoo* = MLG. *sō*, LG. *so* = OHG. MHG. *sō* = Icel. *svā*, later *svō, svo, so* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa*, so, = Goth. *swa*, so, *swē*, so, just as, *swa swē*, just as: orig. an oblique case of a pronominal stem **swa*, one's own, oneself, = L. *suus*, one's own (his, her, its, their), = Gr. ὸς (**σϝός*), his, her, its, = Skt. *sva*, one's own, self, own. Cf. L. reflex *se*, Goth. *sik*, etc. (see *se*[3], *sere*[2], etc.). The element *so* exists in the compound *also*, contracted *as*, and in *such* (Sc. *sic*, etc.), orig. a compound; also in the pronouns and adverbs *whoso, whosoever, whatso, whatsoever, wheresoever*, etc. See these words, esp. *also, as*[1], and *such.*] **I.** *adv.* **1.** In, of, or to that degree; to an amount, extent, proportion, or intensity specified, implied, or understood: used in various constructions. (*a*) In correlation with the conjunction *as* (or in former use *so*) introducing a clause, or some part of a clause understood, limiting the degree of a preceding adjective or adverb.

Be . . . seruisabul to the simple *so as* to the riche.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 338.

So treatablie speakyng *as* possible thou can.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

Look I *so* pale, Lord Dorset, *as* the rest?
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 1. 83.

Within an houre after his arrivall, he caused his Drubman to strip him naked, and shave his head and beard *so* bare *as* his hand. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 31.

There are *so* many consciousnesses *as* there are sensations, emotions, thoughts. *Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 490.

In the same sense *so* sometimes modifies a verb.

I loved my Country *so* as only they
Who love a mother fit to die for may.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

(*b*) With an adjective, adverb, or verb only, the consequent being omitted or ignored, and the degree being fixed by previous statements or by the circumstances of the case.

When the kynge Ban saugh hir *so* affraied he asked hir what her eyled. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

Bot crist, that nane is to him like,
Walde nogt late his dere relike,
Squa noteful thing, *squa* lang be hid.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

Give thanks you have lived *so* long.
Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 27.

Thou art *so* Becravated, and *so* Beperriwig'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

(*c*) Followed by *that, as*, or *but*, introducing a clause or an infinitive phrase noting result.

So mekill pepull is comen to towne
That we can nowhare herbered be.
York Plays, p. 112.

He raised a sigh *so* piteous and profound
As it did seem to shatter all his bulk.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 94.

Of her strict guardian to bribe
So much admittance *as to* speak to me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 6.

She complied [by singing] in a manner *so* exquisitely pathetic *as* moved me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxiv.

I cannot sink
So far — far down, *but* I shall know
Thy voice, and answer from below.
Tennyson, My Life is Full of Weary Days.

In this sense sometimes followed by a phrase or clause of result without any connective.

He cust hem alle, *so* fayn he was,
And seide, "deo gracias."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

No woman's heart
So big to hold so much. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 99.

I am not yet *so* powerful
To meet him in the field; he has under him
The flower of all the empire and the strength.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 1.

The rest he as their Market Clarke set the price himselfe, how they should sell; *so* he had inchanted these poore soules, being their prisoner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 165.

(*d*†) Of or to the following degree, extent, amount, etc.; thus.

This other werldes elde is *so*,
A thusent ger [years] seuenti and two.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 705.

2. In that manner; in such manner (as the context indicates). (*a*) In the manner explained by a correlative *as* (or *so* or *how*) and a subordinate clause.

Yit *as* myne auctor spak, *so* wolde I speke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like *as* a father pitieth his children, *so* the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Ps. ciii. 13.

Look, *how* a bird lies tangled in a net;
So fasten'd in her arms Adonis lies.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 68.

Sae as he wan it, *sae* will he keep it.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

(*b*) In the following manner; as follows; thus.

Mi lhord sanyn [read *saynt*] Ion ine . . . the apocalipse *zuo* zayth thet he yzez a best thet com out of the ze, wonderliche ydi3t, and to moche dreduol.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

(*c*) In the manner previously noted or understood.

Why gab ye me *swa*
And feynes swilk fantassy?
York Plays, p. 106.

My horse is gone,
And 'tis your fault I am bereft him *so*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 381.

So spake the seraph Abdiel. *Milton*, P. L., v. 890.

Still gath'ring force, it smokes; and, urg'd amain,
Whirls, leaps, and thunders down impetuous to the plain;
There stops — *So* Hector. *Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 199.

The English people . . . will not bear to be governed by the unchecked power of the sovereign, nor ought they to be *so* governed. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*d*) In such a manner: followed by *that* or *as*, with a clause or phrase of result.

So run, *that* ye may obtain. 1 Cor. ix. 24.

I will *so* plead
That you shall say my cunning drift excels.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2. 82.

I might perhaps leave something *so* written to aftertimes *as* they should not willingly let it die.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Int.

3. By this or that means; by virtue of or because of this or that; for that reason; therefore; on those terms or conditions: often with a conjunctive quality (see II.).

And she remembered the myschef of hir fader and moder. . . . and *so* ther was grete sorowe and grete ire at hir herte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

Obey, I beseech thee, the voice of the Lord: . . . *so* it shall be well unto thee. Jer. xxxviii. 20.

Take heed how you in thought offend;
So mind and body both will mend.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

As the Mahometans have a great regard for the memory of Alexander, *so* there have been travellers who relate that they pretended to have his body in some mosque; but at present they have no account of it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 4.

Me mightier transports move and thrill;
So keep I fair thro' faith and prayer
A virgin heart in work and will.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

4. In a like manner, degree, proportion, etc.; correspondingly; likewise: with a correlative clause (usually with *as*) expressed or understood.

As thy days, *so* shall thy strength be. Deut. xxxiii. 25.

A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Daughter; *So* Fear begets Love. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

As I mixed more with the people of the country of middle rank, *so* I had a better opportunity of observing their humours and customs than in any other place.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 126.

5. In such way as aforesaid; in the aforesaid state or condition; the same: a pronominal adverb used especially for the sake of avoiding repetition.

Thanne songe I that songe and *so* did many hundreth.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 206.

Well may the kynge hym a-vaunt that yef ye lyve to age ye shull be the wisest lady of the worlde; and *so* be ye now, as I beleve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 501.

Thou may'st to Court, and Progress to and fro;
Oh that thy captiv'd Master could do *so!*
Tr. from Ovid, quoted in *Howell's* Letters, I. vi. 60.

One particular tribe of Arabs, called Beni Koreish, had the care of the Caba, for *so* the round tower of Mecca was called. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 511.

Sadder than owl-songs or the midnight blast
Is that portentous phrase, "I told you *so*,"
Utter'd by friends, those prophets of the past.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 50.

My lord was ill, and my lady thought herself *so*.
Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 247.

"Shakespeare dramatised stories which had previously appeared in print, it is true," observed Nicholas. — "Meaning Bill, Sir?" said the literary gentleman. "*So* he did. Bill was an adapter, certainly, *so* he was — and very well he adapted too — considering."
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlviii.

6. As aforesaid; precisely as stated; in very truth; in accordance with fact; verily.

She tells me that the Queen's sickness is the spotted fever; that she was as full of the spots as a leopard: which is very strange that it should be no more known; but perhaps it is not *so*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 49.

But if it were all *so* — if our advice and opinion had thus been asked, it would not alter the line of our duty.
D. Webster, Speech, April, 1826.

7. Such being the case; accordingly; therefore; well, then: used in continuation, with a conjunctive quality.

And *so* in May, when all true hearts rejoice, they stale out of the castle, without staying so much as for their breakfast. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

Why, if it please you, take it for your labour;
And *so*, good morrow, servant.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 140.

So, when he was come in, and sat down, they gave him something to drink. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

So to this hall full quickly rode the King.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

8. In an indefinite degree; extremely: as, you are *so* kind; we were *so* delighted. [Chiefly colloq.]

The archbishops and bishops . . . commanded to give a particular recommendation to all parsons for the advancement of this *so* pious a work.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 454.

9. Then; thereafter. [Rare.]

In the morning my lute an hour, and *so* to my office.
Pepys, Diary, Feb. 4, 1660.

10. An abbreviation of *so be it:* implying acquiescence, assent, or approbation.

And when it 's writ, for my sake read it over,
And if it please you, *so;* if not, why, *so.*
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 1. 137.

If he be ruin'd, *so;* we know the worst then.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 5.

I'll leave him to the mercy of your search; if you can take him, *so!* *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

11. An abbreviation of *is it so?* as, He leaves us to-day. *So?* [Colloq.] — **12.** In asseveration, and frequently with an ellipsis: as, I declare I did not, *so* help me God!

Never, Paulina; *so* be blest my spirit!
Shak., W. T., v. 1. 71.

13. As an indefinite particle: Ever; at all: now used only in composition, as in *whoso, whosoever, whatsoever*, etc.

Now wol I telle the my tene wat *so* tide after.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 607.

Confesse the to some frere,
He shal a-soile the thus sone how *so* thow euere wynne hit.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 7.

And so forth. See *forth*[1], *adv.* — **And so on.** Same as *and so forth.* — **By so (that)**†. (*a*) Provided that.

By so thow riche were, haue thow no conscience
How that thow come to good.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 5.

(*b*) In proportion as.

For the more a man may do *by so that* he do hit,
The more is he worth and worthi of wyse and goode ypreised. *Piers Plowman* (C), xi. 309.

Ever so. See *ever.* — **In so far as.** See *far*[1], *adv.* — **Not so much as.** See *much, adv.* — **Or so,** or about thus; or thereabouts; or something of that kind: now used particularly with reference to number.

She went forth early this morning with a waiting-woman and a page *or so*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 1.

I will take occasion of sending one of my suits to the tailor's, to have the pocket repaired, *or so.*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

A little sleep, once in a week *or so.*
Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 2.

Quite so. See *quite*[1]. — **So as.** (*a*†) Such as.

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Thou art as tyrannous, *so as* thou art,
As those whose beauties proudly make them cruel.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxxi.

(*b*) So long as; provided that.

O, never mind; *so as* you get them off [the stage], I'll answer for it the audience won't care how.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

He could play 'em a tune on any sort of pot you please, *so as* it was iron or block tin. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvi.

(*c*) With the purpose or result that; to that degree that: now followed by an infinitive phrase, or, in dialectal use, a clause of purpose or result.

And his raiment became shining, exceeding white as snow; *so as* no fuller on earth can white them.
Mark ix. 3.

D'ye s'pose ef Jeff giv him a lick,
Ole Hick'ry 'd tried his head to sof'n
So's 't wouldn't hurt thet ebony stick
Thet 's made our side see stars so of'n?
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

So called, commonly called; commonly so styled: often a saving clause introduced to indicate that the writer or speaker does not accept the name, either because he regards it as erroneous or misleading, or because he wishes for his particular purpose to modify or improve the definition: as, this liberty, *so called*, is only license; one of the three *so-called* religions of China.

He advocates the supremacy of Human Law against the *so-called* doctrine of Divine Right.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 10.

So far forth. See *far-forth*, 2.—**So long.** See *so-long*.—**So many.** See *many*[1], *a.*—**So much.** (*a*) To that amount; just to that extent: as, our remonstrances were *so much* wasted effort. (*b*) Such a quantity regarded indefinitely or distributively: as, *so much* of this kind and *so much* of that. Compare *so many*, under *many*[1], *a.*

Ef this 'ere milkin' o' the wits,
So much a month, warn't givin' Natur' fits.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vi.

So much as, however much.

So much as you admire the beauty of his verse, his prose is full as good. *Pope.*

So that. (*a*) To the end that; in order that; with the purpose or intention that: as, these measures were taken *so that* he might escape. (*b*) With the effect or result that.

And when the ark . . . came into the camp, all Israel shouted with a great shout, *so that* the earth rang again.
1 Sam. iv. 5.

The cider is such an enormous crop that it is sold at ten shillings per hogshead; *so that* a human creature may lose his reason for a penny.
Sydney Smith, To the Countess Grey.

(*c*) Provided that; in case that; if.

Poor Queen! *so that* thy state might be no worse,
I would my skill were subject to thy curse.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 102.

It [a project] involves the devotion of all my energies, . . . but that is nothing, *so that* it succeeds.
Dickens, Bleak House, iv.

So so, only thus (implying but an ordinary degree of excellence); only tolerably; not remarkably. [Colloq.]

She is a mighty proper maid, and pretty comely, but *so so*; but hath a most pleasing tone of voice, and speaks handsomely. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 129.

Dr. Taylor [Johnson's old schoolfellow] read the service [at Dr. Johnson's funeral], but *so so*.
Dr. S. Parr, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 274.

So to say, so to speak, to use or borrow that expression; speaking figuratively, by analogy, or in approximate terms: as, a moral monstrosity, *so to speak*.

The habits, the manners, the bye-play, *so to speak*, of those picturesque antiques, the pensioners of Greenwich College? *D. Jerrold*, Men of Character, II. 155.

The huge original openings are thus divided, *so to say*, into two open stories. *The Century*, XXXV. 705.

So well as†, as well as; in the same way as.

The rest overgrowne with trees, which, *so well as* the bushes, were so overgrowne with Vines we could scarce passe them. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 106.

Than so†, than something indicated or signified; than that.

Itane contemnor abs te? I, am I so little set by of thee: yea, make you no more account of me *than so?*
Terence in English (1614). (*Nares.*)

=Syn. 7. *Wherefore*, *Accordingly*. See *therefore*.

II. *conj.* **1†.** In, of, or to what degree, extent, amount, intensity, or the like; as: used with or without the correlative adverb *so* or *as*, in connecting subordinate with principal clauses. See *as*[1], II.

He was brizt *so* the glas,
He was whit *so* the flur,
Rose red was his colur.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

So shalt thow come to a court *as* cleer *so* the sonne.
Piers Plowman (C), viii. 232.

2†. In the manner that; even as; as.

Tho so wurth [was] ligt *so* god [God] it bad.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 57.

Wary *so* water in wore [weir].
Alysoun, l. 38. (T. Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry.)

Allas! thi lovesum eyghen to
Loketh *so* man doth on his fo.
Sir Orpheo (ed. Laing), l. 74. (*Halliwell.*)

3. In such a manner that; so that: followed by a clause of purpose or result.

Thanne seide I to my-self *so* Patience it herde.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 64.

4. Provided that; on condition that; in case that.

"At 3owre preyere," quod Pacyence tho, "*so* no man displese hym." *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 135.

And, *so* ye wil me now to wyve take
As ye han sworn, than wol I yive yow leve
To sleen me. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1319.

Or any other pretty invention, *so* it had been sudden.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Soon so†, as soon as.

The child him answerde
Sone so he hit herde.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sone so he wist
That I was of Wittis hous and with his wyf dame Studye.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 226.

so[1] (sō), *interj.* [The adv. *so* used elliptically: 'stand, hold, keep, etc., *so*.'] **1.** Go quietly! gently! easy now! be still: often used in quieting a restless animal. Sometimes spelled *soh*.

The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "*So! so*, boss! *so! so!*"
J. T. Trowbridge, Farm-Yard Song.

2. *Naut.*, a direction to the helmsman to keep the ship steady: as, steady, *so!* steady!

so[2]†, *n.* See *soe*.

s. o. In exchange transactions, an abbreviation of *seller's option*. See *seller*[1].

soa†, *n.* Same as *soe*.

soak (sōk), *v.* [< ME. *soken*, soak, suck, < AS. *socian*, soak (AS. Leechdoms, ii. 252, l. 11; iii. 14, l. 17), lit. suck, a secondary form of *sūcan* (pp. *socen*), suck: see *suck*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To lie in and become saturated with water or some other liquid; steep.

Sokyn yn lycure (as thyng to be made softe, or other cawsys elys). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

The farmer who got his hay in before the recent rains rejoices over his neighbours whose crop lies *soaking* over many acres.
Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, I. 5.

2. To pass, especially to enter, as a liquid, through pores or interstices; penetrate thoroughly by saturation: followed by *in* or *through*.

That all the tears that thy poor eyes let fall
May run into that sink, and *soaking in*
Drown the lamenting fool in sea-salt tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 19.

A composition . . . hard as marble, and not to be *soked through* by water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 231.

3†. To flow.

The sea-breezes and the currents that *soak* down between Africa and Brazil. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 8.

4. To drink intemperately and habitually, especially strong drink; booze; be continually under the influence of liquor.

You do nothing but *soak* with the guests all day long; whereas, if a spoonful of liquor were to cure me of a fever, I never touch a drop. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxi.

5. To become drained or dry. Compare *soak*, *v. t.*, 7. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** To sit over the fire absorbing the heat. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—**7.** To receive a prolonged baking; bake thoroughly: said of bread. [Southern U. S.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to lie immersed in a liquid until thoroughly saturated; steep: as, to *soak* rice in water; to *soak* a sponge.

Many of our princes—woe the while!—
Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7. 79.

2. To flood; saturate; drench; steep.

Their land shall be *soaked* with blood. Isa. xxxiv. 7.

Winter *soaks* the fields. *Cowper*, Task, i. 215.

3. To take up by absorption; absorb through pores or other openings; suck in, as a liquid or other fluid: followed by *in* or *up*.

Ros. Take you me for a sponge, my lord?
Ham. Ay, sir, that *soaks up* the king's countenance, his rewards, his authorities. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 2. 16.

The thirsty earth *soaks up* the rain.
Cowley, Anacreontiques, ii.

4. Hence, to drink; especially, to drink immoderately; guzzle.

Scarce a Ship goes to China but the Men come home fat with *soaking* this Liquor [Arrack], and bring store of Jars of it home with them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 419.

Her voice is as cracked as thine, O thou beer-*soaking* Renowner! *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

5. To penetrate, work, or accomplish by wetting thoroughly: often with *through*.

The rivulet beneath *soaked* its way obscurely *through* wreaths of snow. *Scott.*

6†. To make soft as by steeping; hence, to enfeeble; enervate.

And furth with all she came to the kyng,
Which was febyll and *soked* with sekenesse.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 234.

7. To suck dry; exhaust; drain. [Rare.]

His feastings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

8. To bake thoroughly: said of the lengthened baking given, in particular, to bread, so that the cooking may be complete. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—**9.** To "put in soak"; pawn; pledge: as, he *soaked* his watch for ten dollars. [Slang.]—**To soak or soak up bait**, to consume much bait without taking the hook, as fish. [Fishermen's slang.]

soak (sōk), *n.* [< *soak*, *v.*] **1.** A soaking, in any sense of the verb.—**2.** Specifically, a drinking-bout; a spree.

When a Southron intends to have a *soak*, he takes the bottle to his bedside, goes to bed, and lies there till he gets drunk.
Parsons's Tour Among the Planters. (*Bartlett.*)

3. That in which anything is soaked; a steep.

A *soak* or steep for seeds. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 58.

4. One who or that which soaks. (*a*) A land-spring. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) A tippler; a hard drinker. [Colloq.]

5. An over-stocking, with or without a foot, worn over the long stocking for warmth or protection from dirt. Compare *boot-hose*, *stirrup-hose*.—**To put in soak**, to put in pawn; pawn; pledge: as, to *put* one's rings *in soak*. [Slang.]

soakage (sō'kāj), *n.* [< *soak* + *-age*.] The act of soaking; also, that which soaks; the amount of fluid absorbed by soaking.

The entire country from Gozerajup to Cassala is a dead flat. . . . There is no drainage upon this perfect level; thus, during the rainy season, the *soakage* actually melts the soil. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, i.

It shall be rulable to allow *soakage* to cover the moisture absorbed by the package from its contents as follows, etc.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 306.

soak-barrel (sōk'bar'el), *n.* A barrel in which fresh fish are put to soak before salting.

soaker (sō'kėr), *n.* [< *soak* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which soaks. (*a*) That which steeps, wets, or drenches, as a rain.

Well, sir, suppose it's a *soaker* in the morning, . . . then may be, after all, it comes out a fine day.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 314.

(*b*) A habitual drinker; one accustomed to drink spirituous liquors to excess; a toper. [Colloq.]

By a good natur'd man is usually meant neither more nor less than a good fellow, a painful, able, and laborious *soaker*. *South*, Sermons, VI. iii.

The Sun 's a good Pimple, an honest *soaker;* he has a Cellar at your Antipodes. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 10.

soak-hole (sōk'hōl), *n.* A space marked off in a stream, in which sheep are washed before shearing. [Australia.]

Parallel poles, resting on forks driven into the bed of the waterhole, were run out on the surface of the stream, forming square *soak-holes*, a long narrow lane leading to the dry land. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 82.

soaking (sō'king), *n.* [< ME. *sokynge;* verbal n. of *soak*, *v.*] **1.** A steeping; a wetting; a drenching.

Sokynge, or longe lyynge in lycure. Infusio, inbibitura. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 463.

Few in the ships escaped a good *soaking*.
Cook, Second Voyage, i. 1.

2. Intemperate and continual drinking. Compare *soak*, *v. i.*, 4. [Colloq.]

soakingly (sō'king-li), *adv.* As in soaking; hence, little by little; gradually.

A mannes enemies in battail are to be ouercomed with a carpenter's squaring axe—that is to say, *soakingly*, one pece after an other.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus.

soaking-pit (sō'king-pit), *n.* A pit in which steel ingots are placed immediately after casting, in order that the mass may acquire a uniform temperature, the interior of such ingots remaining for some time after casting too hot to roll satisfactorily. These pits are generally known as "Gjers soaking-pits," from the name of the metallurgist who first introduced them into use.

soaky (sō'ki), *a.* [Also dial. *socky;* < *soak* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *soggy*.] **1.** Moist on the surface; steeped in water; soggy.—**2.** Effeminate. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

soam[1] (sōm), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** A chain for attaching the leading horses to a plow. It is supported by a hanger beneath the clevis, in order to preserve the line of draft and avoid pulling down the nose of the plow-beam. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A short rope used to pull the tram in a coal-mine. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

soam[2] (sōm), *n.* [A var. of *seam*[2].] A horse-load. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

so-and-so (sō'and-sō), *n.* Some one or something not definitely named: commonly representing some person or thing in an imaginary or supposed instance: as, Mrs. *So-and-so;* was he wrong in doing *so-and-so?* Compare *so*[1], *adv.*, 5.

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soap (sōp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sope;* < ME. *sope, soope, sape,* < AS. *sāpe* = MD. *sepe,* D. *zeep* = MLG. *sēpe,* LG. *sepe* = OHG. *seifa, seipha, seipfa,* soap, MHG. G. *seife,* G. dial. *seipfe* = Icel. *sāpa* = Sw. *såpa* = Dan. *sæbe* (Icel., etc., < AS.), soap; cf. L. *sapo,* pomade for coloring the hair (Pliny: see def. 2), LL. ML. soap (> Gr. *σάπων* = It. *sapone* = Sp. *jabon* = Pg. *sabão* = Pr. *sabo* = F. *savon* (> Turk. *sabun*) = W. *sebon* = Ir. *siabunn* = Gael. *siopunn,* soap), prob. < Teut., the true L. cognate being prob. *sebum,* tallow, grease (see *sebum, sebaceous*). Cf. Finn. *saippio,* < Teut. The word, if orig. Teut., is prob. identical with AS. *sāp* = OHG. *seifa,* resin, and connected with AS. **sīpan, sipian,* LG. *sipen,* MHG. *sifen,* trickle, and perhaps with AS. *sæp,* etc., sap: see *seep, sipe, sap*[1].] **1.** A chemical compound in common domestic use for washing and cleansing, made by the union of certain fatty acids with a salifiable base. Fats and fixed oils consist of fatty acids combined with glycerin. On treating them with a strong base, like potash or soda, glycerin is set free, and the fatty acid combines with the strong base and forms a soap. Soap is of two kinds — *soluble* soap, in which the base is potash, soda, or ammonia, and *insoluble* soap, whose base is an earth or a metallic oxid. Only the soluble soaps dissolve readily in water and have detergent qualities. Insoluble soaps are used only in pharmacy for liniments or plasters. Of the fats, stearates make the hardest, oleates the softest soaps; and of the bases, soda makes the hardest and least soluble, and potash the softest and most soluble. Perfumes are occasionally added, or various coloring matters are stirred in while the soap is semi-fluid. White soaps are generally made of olive-oil and soda. Common household soaps are made chiefly of soda and tallow. Yellow soap is composed of tallow, rosin, and soda, to which some palm-oil is occasionally added. (See *rosin-soap.*) Mottled soap is made by simply adding mineral and other colors during the manufacture of ordinary hard soap. Marine soap, known as *salt-water soap,* which has the property of dissolving as well in salt water as in fresh, is made of palm- or cocoanut-oil and soda. Soft soaps are made with potash, instead of soda, and whale-, seal-, or olive-oil, or the oils of linseed, hemp-seed, rape-seed, etc., with the addition of a little tallow. Excellent soaps are made from palm-oil and soda. A solution of soap in alcohol, with camphor and a little essential oil added to scent it, forms a soft ointment called *opodeldoc,* now superseded by soap-liniment, a similar preparation, which is liquid. Medicinal soap, when pure, is prepared from caustic soda and either olive- or almond-oil. It is chiefly employed to form pills of a gently aperient antacid action.

2†. A kind of pomade for coloring the hair. [Only as a translation of the Latin.] — **3.** Smooth words; persuasion; flattery: more often called *soft soap.* [Slang.]

> He and I are great chums, and a little *soft soap* will go a long way with him.
> *T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxiii. (*Davies.*)

4. Money secretly used for political purposes. [Political slang, U. S.]

Soap. — Originally used by the Republican managers during the campaign of 1880, as the cipher for "money" in their telegraphic dispatches. In 1884 it was revived as a derisive war cry aimed at the Republicans by their opponents. *Mag. of Amer. Hist.,* XIII. 394.

Almond-oil soap, a soap made of sodium hydrate and almond-oil. Also called *amygdaline soap.* — **Arsenical soap,** a saponaceous preparation used in taxidermy to preserve skins from natural decay and from the attacks of insects. There are many kinds, all alike consisting in the impregnation of some kind of soap with arsenious acid or commercial arsenic. — **Beef's-marrow soap,** a soap of soda and animal oil. — **Boiled soap.** Same as *grained soap.* — **Bone soap,** a soap made from cocoanut-oil mixed with jelly from bones. — **Butter soap,** soap made from soda and butter; sapo butyricus. — **Calcium soap,** a soap made either directly by saponifying fat with hydrate of lime, or by treating soluble soap with a solution of a salt of lime. It is used in the manufacture of stearin wax. — **Carbolic soap,** a disinfectant soap containing 1 part of carbolic acid to 9 parts of soap. — **Castile soap,** a hard soap composed of soda and olive-oil, of two varieties: (1) *white Castile soap,* which contains 21 per cent. of water, is of a pale grayish-white color, giving no oily stains to paper, free from rancid odor, and entirely soluble in alcohol or water; and (2) *marbled Castile soap,* which is harder and more alkaline, contains 14 per cent. of water, and has veins or streaks of ferruginous matter running through it. Formerly also, erroneously, *castle-soap;* also *Spanish soap.*

> Roll but with your eyes
> And foam at the mouth. A little *castle-soap*
> Will do't, to rub your lips.
> *B. Jonson,* Devil is an Ass, v. 3.

Curd soap, soap made from soda and a purified animal fat consisting largely of stearin. — **Fulling-soap,** a soap used in fulling cloth, composed of 124 parts of soap, 54 of clay, and 110 of calcined soda-ash. — **German soft soap.** Same as *green soap.* — **Glass-makers' soap.** Same as *glass-soap.* — **Grained soap,** soap remelted and worked over for toilet purposes. — **Green soap,** an officinal preparation of soft soap, made from potash and linseed- or hempseed-oil, colored by indigo, and used in the treatment of eczema and other cutaneous diseases. — **Gum soap,** a soap prepared from potash and fixed oils. — **Marine soap.** See def. 1. — **Olive-oil soda-soap.** Same as *Castile soap.* — **Quicksilver soap†.** See *quicksilver plaster,* under *quicksilver.* — **Silicated soap.** See *silicated.* — **Soap of guaiac,** soap composed of liquor potassæ and guaiac. — **Soft soap,** (*a*) A liquid soap, especially a soap made with potash as a base; so called because it does not harden into cakes, but remains semi-fluid or ropy. The softest soap is made from potash lye and olive-oil or fats rich in oleic acid. (*b*) See def. 3. — **Spanish soap.** Same as *Castile soap.*

> Some may present thee with a pounde or twaine
> Of *Spanishe soape* to washe thy lynnen white.
> *Gascoigne,* Councell to Master Withipoll.

Starkey's soap, a soap made by triturating equal parts of potassium carbonate, oil of turpentine, and Venice turpentine. — **Transparent soap,** a soap made of soda and kidney-fat, dried, then dissolved in alcohol, filtered, and evaporated in molds. — **Venice soap,** a mottled soap made of olive-oil and soda, with a small quantity of iron or zinc sulphate in solution. *Simmonds.* — **Windsor soap,** a scented soap made of soda with olive-oil 1 part and tallow 9 parts. — **Zinc soap,** a soap obtained by the double decomposition of zinc sulphate and soap, or by saponifying zinc white with olive-oil or fat. It is used as an oil-color, as an ointment, and as zinc plaster.

soap (sōp), *v. t.* [< *soap, n.*] **1.** To rub or treat with soap; apply soap to.

> Bella *soaped* his face and rubbed his face, and *soaped* his hands and rubbed his hands, and splashed him and rinsed him and toweled him, until he was as red as beet-root. *Dickens,* Our Mutual Friend, iv. 5.

2. To use smooth words to; flatter. [Slang.]

> These Dear Jacks *soap* the people shameful, but we Cheap Jacks don't. We tell 'em the truth about themselves to their faces, and scorn to court 'em.
> *Dickens,* Doctor Marigold.

soap-apple (sōp′ap[ʻ]l), *n.* Same as *soap-plant.*

soap-ashes (sōp′ash[ʻ]ez), *n. pl.* Ashes containing lye or potash, and thus useful in making soap.

> So drugs and sweet woods, where they are, cannot but yield great profit; *soap ashes* likewise, and other things that may be thought of. *Bacon,* Plantations (ed. 1887).

soap-balls (sōp′bâlz), *n. pl.* Balled soap, made by dissolving a soap in a little hot water, mixing it with starch, and then molding the mixture into balls. The starch acts upon the skin as an emollient.

soap-bark, soap-bark tree (sōp′bärk, -trē). See *quillai* and *Pithecolobium.*

soap-beck (sōp′bek), *n.* In a dye-house, a vessel filled with a solution of soap in water.

soapberry (sōp′ber[ʻ]i), *n.*; pl. *soapberries* (-iz). The fruit of one of several species of *Sapindus;* also, any of the trees producing it, and, by extension, any member of the genus. The fruit of the proper soapberries so abounds in saponin as to serve the purpose of soap. That of *S. Saponaria,* a small tree of South America, the West Indies, and Florida, is much used in the West Indies for cleansing linen, etc., and is said to be extremely efficacious, though with frequent use deleterious to the fabric. Its roots also contain saponin. Its hard black seeds are made up into rosaries and necklaces, and sometimes have been used as buttons. In the East Indies the fruit of *S. trifoliatus* appears to have been used as a detergent from remote times. The pulp is regarded also as astringent, anthelmintic, and tonic, and the seeds yield a medicinal oil. The wood is made into combs and other small articles. This species is sometimes called *Indian filbert,* translating the Mohammedan name. *S. (Dittelasma) Rarak,* of Cochin-China, etc., has also a detergent property. The wood of *S. acuminatus* (*S. marginatus*), of the southern United States, etc., is hard and strong, easily split into strips, and in the southwest much used for making cotton-baskets and the frames of pack-saddles. Its berries are reddish-brown, of the size of a cherry, with a soapy pulp. Also called *wild china-tree* (which see, under *china-tree*). The fruit of some species yields an edible pulp, though the seed is poisonous. Another name, especially of *S. trifoliatus,* is *soapnut.*

soap-boiler (sōp′boi[ʻ]lėr), *n.* **1.** A maker of soap.

> The new company of gentlemen *soapboilers* have procured Mrs. Sanderson, the Queen's laundress, to subscribe to the goodness of the new soap.
> *Court and Times of Charles I.,* II. 230.

2. That in which soap is boiled or made; a soap-pan. *Imp. Dict.*

soap-boiling (sōp′boi[ʻ]ling), *n.* The business of boiling or manufacturing soap.

soap-bubble (sōp′bub[ʻ]l), *n.* A bubble formed from soapy water; especially, a thin spherical film of soap-suds inflated by blowing through a pipe, and forming a hollow globe which has often beautiful iridescent colors playing over the surface.

> One afternoon he was seized with an irresistible desire to blow *soap-bubbles.* . . . Behold him, therefore, at the arched window, with an earthen pipe in his mouth! . . . Behold him scattering airy spheres abroad, from the window into the street. *Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

soap-bulb (sōp′bulb), *n.* Same as *soap-plant.*

soap-cerate (sōp′sē[ʻ]rāt), *n.* An ointment composed of soap-plaster (2 parts), yellow wax (2½ parts), and olive-oil (4 parts).

soap-coil (sōp′koil), *n.* A coiled pipe fitted to the inside of a soap-boiling kettle, through which hot steam is circulated to boil the contents of the kettle.

soap-crutch (sōp′kruch), *n.* A staff or rod with a crosspiece at one end, formerly used in crutching or stirring soap.

soap-crutching (sōp′kruch[ʻ]ing), *n.* The process of crutching or stirring soap in kettles. — **Soap-crutching machine,** an apparatus for mixing soap. It consists of a vertical cylinder in which are numerous spiral wings and an upright shaft with radial arms, to which a rotary motion is communicated by gearing. When the tank is filled with soap, the spiral wings act like screws, carrying up the heavier part of the materials toward the top, and thoroughly intermixing the whole.

soap-earth (sōp′ėrth), *n.* Soapstone or steatite.

soap-engine (sōp′en[ʻ]jin), *n.* A machine upon which slabs of soap are piled to be crosscut into bars. *Weale.*

soaper (sō′pėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sopere;* < ME. *sopare;* < *soap* + *-er*[1].] A soap-maker; a dealer in soap. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> *Sopers* and here sones for seluer han be knyghtes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 72.

soap-fat (sōp′fat), *n.* Fatty refuse laid aside for use in the making of soap.

soap-fish (sōp′fish), *n.* A serranoid fish of the genus *Rhypticus* (or *Promicropterus*): so called from the soapy skin. Several are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, as *R. maculatus, R. decoratus,* and *R. pituitosus.* See cut under *Rhypticus.*

soap-frame (sōp′frām), *n.* A series of square frames locked together, designed to hold soap while solidifying, preparatory to its being cut into bars or cakes.

> The interior width of *soap-frames* corresponds to the length of a bar of soap, and the length of a frame is equal to the thickness of about twenty bars of soap.
> *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 20.

soap-glue (sōp′glō), *n.* A gelatinous mass resulting from the boiling together of tallow and lye.

soap-house (sōp′hous), *n.* A house or building in which soap is made.

soapiness (sō′pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being soapy. *Bailey,* 1727.

soap-kettle (sōp′ket[ʻ]l), *n.* A soap-boiler.

soapless (sōp′les), *a.* [< *soap* + *-less.*] Lacking soap; free from soap; hence, unwashed.

> He accepted the offered hand of his new friend, which . . . was of a marvellously dingy and *soapless* aspect.
> *Bulwer,* Pelham, xlix.

soap-liniment (sōp′lin[ʻ]i-ment), *n.* A liniment composed of soap (10 parts), camphor (5), oil of rosemary (1), alcohol (70), and water (14): an anodyne and rubefacient embrocation.

soap-lock (sōp′lok), *n.* A lock of hair worn on the temple and kept smoothly in place by being soaped; hence, any lock brushed apart from the rest of the hair, and carefully kept in position. [U. S.]

> As he stepped from the cars he . . . brushed his *soap-locks* forward with his hand. *The Century,* XXXVI. 249.

soap-maker (sōp′mā[ʻ]kėr), *n.* A manufacturer of soap.

soap-making (sōp′mā[ʻ]king), *n.* The manufacture of soap; soap-boiling.

soap-mill (sōp′mil), *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting soap into thin shavings, preparatory to drying it, and as a step toward fitting it for grinding. — **2.** A mill for grinding dry soap, in the manufacture of bath-soap and other soap powders.

soapnut (sōp′nut), *n.* **1.** Same as *soapberry.* — **2.** The fruit of an East Indian climbing shrub, *Acacia concinna;* also, the plant itself. The long flat pods have a saponaceous property, and are much used in Bombay as a detergent, especially in a wash for the head. They are also used as a deobstruent and expectorant and in jaundice. Also *soap-pod.*

soap-pan (sōp′pan), *n.* In the manufacture of soap, a large pan or vessel, generally of cast-iron, in which the ingredients are boiled to the desired consistence.

> The *soap-pan* or copper (or, as the French and Americans term it, kettle) is sometimes made of cast-iron, in several divisions, united together by iron cement.
> *Watt,* Soap-making, p. 17.

soap-plant (sōp′plant), *n.* One of several plants whose bulbs serve the purpose of soap; particularly, the Californian *Chlorogalum pomeridianum,* of the lily family. It is a stout brownish plant, from 1 to 3 feet high, with long linear leaves and a spreading panicle of white flowers. The bulb, which is from 1 to 4 inches thick, when divested of its coat of dark-brown fibers, produces, if rubbed on wet cloth, a thick lather, and is often substituted for soap. Also called *soap-apple* and *soap-bulb,* and, together with some plants of a similar property, by the Mexican name *amole. Zygadenus Fremontii,* also Californian, is another soap-plant. — **Indian soap-plant,** a name ascribed to the soapberry *Sapindus acuminatus,* and to the *Chlorogalum.*

soap-plaster (sōp′plâs[ʻ]tėr), *n.* A plaster composed of curd soap (10 ounces), yellow wax (12½ ounces), olive-oil (1 pint), oxid of lead (15 ounces), and vinegar (1 gallon).

soap-pod (sōp′pod), *n.* **1.** One of the legumes of several Chinese species of *Cæsalpinia;* also, the plant itself. The legumes are saponaceous, and are employed by the Chinese as a substitute for soap. — **2.** Same as *soapnut,* 2.

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soaproot (sōp′röt), *n.* 1. A Spanish herb, *Gypsophila Struthium*, whose root contains saponin. Also called *Egyptian* or *Spanish soaproot*. —2. A Californian bulbous plant, *Leucocrinum montanum*, of the lily family, bearing white fragrant flowers close to the ground in early spring. Soaproot is used by the Digger Indians to take trout. At the season of the year when the streams run but little water, and the fish collect in the deepest and widest holes, they cut off the water above such holes in the stream, and put soaproot rubbed to a lather into the holes, which soon causes the fish in the holes to float stupefied on the surface.

soapstone (sōp′stōn), *n.* A variety of steatite (see *talc*); specifically, a piece of such stone used when heated for a griddle, a foot-warmer, or other like purpose.

He . . . fished up a disused *soapstone* from somewhere, put it on the stove that was growing hot for the early baking, and stood erect and patient — like a guard — till the *soapstone* was warm. *The Century*, XL. 531.

soap-suds (sōp′sudz′), *n. pl.* A solution of soap in water stirred till it froths; froth of soapy water.

Phib Cook left her evening wash-tub, and appeared at her door in *soap-suds* . . . and general dampness. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, iv.

soap-tree (sōp′trē), *n.* The soapberry-tree *Sapindus Saponaria*. See *soapberry*.

soapweed (sōp′wēd), *n.* A plant, *Agave heteracantha*, or some other species of the same genus. See *amole*.

soapwood (sōp′wůd), *n.* A West Indian timber-tree or shrub, *Clethra tinifolia*.

soap-works (sōp′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or building for the manufacture of soap.

The high price of potash, and the diminished price as well as improved quality of the crude sodas, have led to their general adoption in *soap-works*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 846.

soapwort (sōp′wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Saponaria*, chiefly *S. officinalis*. It is a smooth perennial herb, a rather stout rambling plant a foot or two high, bearing white or pinkish flowers, native in Europe and western Asia, and running wild from gardens in America. Its leaves and roots abound in saponin; they produce a froth when rubbed in water, and are useful as a cleansing agent. They can be employed with advantage, it is said, in some final processes of washing silk and wool, imparting a peculiar gloss without injuring the most sensitive color. (Also called *bouncing-bet*, *fuller's-herb*, and by many other names. See cut under *petal*.) *S. Vaccaria* (*Vaccaria vulgaris*), the cow-herb, also contains saponin. *S. cæspitosa*, *S. Calabrica*, and *S. ocymoides* are finer European species desirable in culture.



The Upper Part of the Stem with Flowers of Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).

2. Any plant of the order *Sapindaceæ*. *Lindley*. —**Soapwort-gentian**. See *gentian*.

soapy (sō′pi), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing soap; resembling soap; having some of the properties of soap; saponaceous.

All soaps and *soapy* substances . . . resolve solids, and sometimes attenuate or thin the fluids. *Arbuthnot*, On Diet, i.

2. Smeared with soap: as, *soapy* hands.

Our *soapy* laundresses. *Randolph*, Conceited Peddler.

3. Belonging to or characteristic of soap: as, a *soapy* taste; a *soapy* feeling.

The backgrounds to all these figures have been scraped off, leaving a *soapy* light color. *The Century*, XXXVII. 672.

4. Smooth-tongued; unctuous; plausible; flattering. [Slang.]

soar[1] (sōr), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sore;* < ME. *soren*, *sooren*, < OF. *essoreir*, *essorer*, F. *essorer*, lay out, mount, or soar, dial. *essourer*, air clothes, = Pr. *essaureiar*, *eisaurar* = It. *sorare*, soar, < LL. **exaurare*, expose to the air, formed < L. *ex*, out, + *aura*, a breeze, the air: see *aura*[1].] 1. To mount on wings, or as on wings, through the air; fly aloft, as a bird or other winged creature; specifically, to rise and remain on the wing without visible movements of the pinions. The specific mode of flight is specially distinguished from any one in which the wings are flapped to beat the air; but the term *soaring* is also loosely applied to any light, easy flight to a great height with little advance in any other direction, whatever be the action of the wings, as of a skylark rising nearly vertically from the ground. In the case of heavy-bodied, short-winged birds which fly up thus, the action is often specified as *rocketing* or *towering* (see these verbs). A kind of swift wayward soaring, as of the swallow, is often called *skimming*. Soaring specifically so called, or sailing on the air, is best shown in the flight of long-winged birds, whether their wings be either narrow and sharp, or ample and blunt, as the albatross, frigate, and some other sea-birds, storks, cranes, and some other large waders, turkey-buzzards and other vultures, eagles, kites, and some other large birds of prey. It is capable of being indefinitely protracted, either on a horizontal plane, or at a considerable inclination upward, at least in some cases; but most birds which soar to a higher level without beating the wings take a spiral course, mounting as much as they can on that part of each lap which is against the wind, and this action is usually specified as *gyrating* or *circling*.

So have I seen a lark rising from his bed of grass, and *soaring* upwards, singing as he rises, and hopes to get to heaven, and climb above the clouds. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermon, The Return of Prayers, ii.

2. To mount or rise aloft; rise, or seem to rise, lightly in the air.

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more. *Dryden*.

He could see at once the huge dark shell of the cupola, the slender *soaring* grace of Giotto's campanile, and the quaint octagon of San Giovanni in front of them. *George Eliot*, Romola, iii.

We miss the cupola of Saint Cyriacus *soaring* in triumph above the triumphal monument of the heathen. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 78.

3. To float, as at the surface of a liquid. [Rare.]

'Tis very likely that the shadow of your rod . . . will cause the Chubs to sink down to the bottom with fear; for they be a very fearful fish, . . . but they will presently rise up to the top again, and lie there *soaring* till some shadow affrights them again. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 53.

4. To rise mentally, morally, or socially; aspire beyond the commonplace or ordinary level.

How high a pitch his resolution *soars!* *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 109.

But know, young prince, that valour *soars* above
What the world calls misfortune and affliction. *Addison*, Cato, ii. 4.

In every age the first necessary step towards truth has been the renunciation of those *soaring* dreams of the human heart which strive to picture the cosmic frame as other and fairer than it appears to the eye of the impartial observer. *Lotze*, Microcosmus (trans.), I., Int., p. vii.

soar[1] (sōr), *n.* [< *soar*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of soaring, or rising in the air.

The churches themselves [of Rome] are generally ugly. . . . There is none of the spring and *soar* which one may see even in the Lombard churches. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 306.

2. The height attained in soaring; the range of one who or that which soars. [Rare.]

Within *soar*
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems
A phœnix. *Milton*, P. L., v. 270.

soar[2]†, *n.* See *sore*[2].

soarant (sōr′ant), *a.* [< OF. *essorant*, ppr. of *essorer*, mount, soar: see *soar*[1].] In *her.*, flying aloft, poised on the wing, as an eagle.

soar-eaglet, **soar-falcon**†, *n.* See *sore-eagle*, *sore-falcon*.

soaringly (sōr′ing-li), *adv.* [< *soaring* + *-ly*[2].] As if soaring; so as to soar; with an upward motion or direction.

Their summits to heaven
Shoot *soaringly* forth. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

soave (sō-ä′ve), *adv.* [It., < L. *suavis*, sweet, grateful, delightful: see *suave*.] In *music*, with sweetness or tenderness.

soavemente (sō-ä-vä-men′te), *adv.* [It., < *soave*, sweet: see *soave*, *suave*.] Same as *soave*.

sob[1] (sob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [< ME. *sobben*, < AS. **sobbian*, a secondary or collateral form of *seófian*, *siófian*, lament; perhaps connected with OHG. *sūftōn*, *sūfteōn*, MHG. *siuften*, *siufzen*, G. *seufzen*, sob, sigh, < OHG. *sūft*, a sob, sigh (cf. Icel. *syptir*, a sobbing), < *sūfan* (= AS. *sūpan*, etc.), drink in, sup: see *sup*, *sop*. Cf. *sob*[2].] I. *intrans.* 1. To sigh strongly with a sudden heaving of the breast or a kind of convulsive motion; weep with convulsive catchings of the breath.

He . . . sori gan wexe,
And wepte water with his eyghen and weyled the tyme
That euere he dede dede that dere God displesed;
Swowed and *sobbed* and syked ful ofte. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 326.

Sweet father, cease your tears; for, at your grief,
See how my wretched sister *sobs* and weeps. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 137.

2. To make a sound resembling a sob.

Pale Ocean in unquiet slumber lay,
And the wild winds flew round, *sobbing* in their dismay. *Shelley*, Adonais, xiv.

II. *trans.* 1. To give forth or utter with sobs; particularly, to say with sobbing.

He *sobs* his soul out in the gush of blood. *Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 419.

2. In *lute-playing*, to deaden the tone of by damping the string, or relaxing the finger by which it is stopped.

sob[1] (sob), *n.* [< *sob*[1], *v.*] 1. A convulsive heaving of the breast and inspiration of breath, under the impulse of painful emotion, and accompanied with weeping; a strong or convulsive sigh. It consists of a short, convulsive, somewhat noisy respiratory movement.

Herewith hir swelling *sobbes*
Did tie hir tong from talke. *Gascoigne*, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber, p. 99).

I'll go in and weep, . . .
Crack my clear voice with *sobs*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 114.

2. A sound resembling the sobbing of a human being.

The tremulous *sob* of the complaining owl. *Wordsworth*. (*Webster*.)

sob[2] (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [Prob. a var. of *sop:* see *sop*, *sup*. Cf. *sob*[1].] 1. To sup; suck up. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To sop; soak with a liquid. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The tree, being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer*.

The highlands are *sobbed* and boggy. *New York Herald*, Letter from Charleston. (*Bartlett*.)

sob[3] (sob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sobbed*, ppr. *sobbing*. [Origin obscure.] To frighten. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

It was not of old that a Conspiracie of Bishops could frustrate and *sob* off the right of the people. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

sobal, *n.* Same as *sobol*[1].

sobbing (sob′ing), *n.* [< ME. *sobbing*, *sobbynge;* verbal n. of *sob*[1], *v.*] The act of one who sobs; a series of sobs or sounds of a similar nature.

sobbingly (sob′ing-li), *adv.* With sobs. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxxvii.

sobeit (sō-bē′it), *conj.* [Prop. three words, *so be it*, if it be so; cf. *albeit*, *howbeit*.] If it be so; provided that.

The heart of his friend cared little whither he went, *sobeit* he were not too much alone. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, ii. 9.

sober (sō′bėr), *a.* [< ME. *sober*, *sobur*, *sobre*, < OF. (and F.) *sobre* = Sp. Pg. It. *sobrio*, < L. *sobrius*, sober, < *so-*, a var. of *se-*, apart, used privatively, + *ebrius*, drunken: see *ebrious*, *ebriety*. The same prefix occurs in L. *socors*, without heart, *solvere*, loose (see *solve*).] 1. Free from the influence of intoxicating liquors; not drunk; unintoxicated.

Ner. How like you the young German? . . .
Por. Very vilely in the morning, when he is *sober*, and most vilely in the afternoon, when he is drunk. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 93.

2. Habitually temperate in the use of liquor; not given to the use of strong or much drink.

A *sober* man is Percivale and pure;
But once in life was fluster'd with new wine. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. Temperate in general character or habit; free from excess; avoiding extremes; moderate.

Be *sobre* of syȝte and of tonge,
In etynge and in handlynge and in alle thi fyue wittis. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 53.

A man of *sober* life,
Fond of his friend and civil to his wife;
Not quite a madman, though a pasty fell,
And much too wise to walk into a well. *Pope*, Imit. of Hor., II. ii. 188.

4. Guided or tempered by reason; rational; sensible; sane; sound; dispassionate; commonplace.

A *sober* and humble distinction must . . . be made betwixt divine and human things. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The dreams of Oriental fancy have become the *sober* facts of our every-day life. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 213.

5. Free from violence or tumult; serene; calm; tranquil; self-controlled.

Then the se wex *sober*, sesit the wyndis;
Calme was the course, clensit the aire. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4663.

With such *sober* and unnoted passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but proved an argument. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 5. 21.

I'd have you *sober*, and contain yourself. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

6. Modest; demure; sedate; staid; dignified; serious; grave; solemn.

He seȝ ther ydel men ful stronge
& salyde to hen [hem ?] with *sobre* soun,
"Wy stonde ȝe ydel thise dayeȝ longe?" *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 531.

What damned error but some *sober* brow
Will bless it, and approve it with a text? *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 78.

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Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,
Sober, stedfast, and demure.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 32.

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain?
Prior, Alma, ii.

The "Good-natured Man" was *sober* when compared with the rich drollery of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Macaulay, Goldsmith.

7. Plain or simple in color; somber; dull.

Now shall my friend Petruchio do me grace,
And offer me disguised in *sober* robes
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster
Well seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 132.

Twilight gray
Had in her *sober* livery all things clad.
Milton, P. L., iv. 599.

Autumn bold,
With universal tinge of *sober* gold.
Keats, Endymion, i.

8. Little; small; mean; poor; weak. *Jamieson.* [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Herald, saith he, tell the Lord Governor and the Lord Huntley that we have entered your country with a *sober* company (which in the language of the Scots is poor and mean): your army is both great and fresh.
Heylin, Hist. Reformation, i. 90. (*Davies.*)

=Syn. 3-5. Cool, collected, unimpassioned, steady, staid, somber. *Sober* differs from the words compared under *grave* in expressing the absence of exhilaration or excitement, whether physical, mental, or spiritual, whether beneficial or harmful.

sober (sō′bėr), *v.* [< ME. *soberen*, < LL. *sobriare*, make sober, < L. *sobrius*, sober: see *sober*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make sober; free from intoxication.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *sobers* us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 218.

2†. To mitigate; assuage; soften; restrain.

A! my lord, & it like yow at this lefe tyme,
I be-seche you, for my sake *sober* youre wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8491.

Thy Fadir that in heuen is moste,
He vppon highte,
Thy sorowes for to *sobir*
To the he hase me sente. *York Plays*, p. 245.

3. To make serious, grave, or sad: often followed by *down*.

The essential qualities of . . . majestic simplicity, pathetic earnestness of supplication, *sobered* by a profound reverence, are common between the translations [incorporated into the English Liturgy] and the originals.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

The usually buoyant spirits of his attendant had of late been materially *sobered down*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 36.

II. *intrans.* To become sober, in any sense of the word. Especially—(*a*) To recover from intoxication: generally with *up*. (*b*) To become staid, serious, or grave: often followed by *down*.

Vance gradually *sobered down*. *Bulwer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

But when we found that no one knew which way to go, we *sobered down* and waited for them to come up; and it was well we did, for otherwise probably not one of us would ever have reached California, because of our inexperience. *The Century*, XLI. 113.

sober-blooded (sō′bėr-blud″ed), *a.* Free from passion or enthusiasm; cool-blooded; cool; calm. [Rare.]

This same young *sober-blooded* boy, . . . a man cannot make him laugh. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 94.

soberize (sō′bėr-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soberized*, ppr. *soberizing*. [< *sober* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make sober. [Rare.]

And I was thankful for the moral sight,
That *soberised* the vast and wild delight.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, vi.

Turning her head, . . . she saw her own face and form in the glass. Such reflections are *soberizing* to plain people; their own eyes are not enchanted with the image.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vii.

II. *intrans.* To become sober. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *soberise*.

soberly† (sō′bėr-li), *a.* [< ME. *soberly*; < *sober* + *-ly*[1].] Sober; solemn; sad.

He nas nat right fat, I undertake,
But loked holwe, and therto *soberly*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 289.

soberly (sō′bėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soberly*, *sobreliche*, *soburly*, *sobyrly*; < *sober* + *-ly*[2].] In a sober manner, or with a sober appearance, in any sense of the word *sober*.

sober-minded (sō′bėr-mīn″ded), *a.* Temperate in mind; self-controlled and rational.

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober-minded*.
Tit. ii. 6.

sober-mindedness (sō′bėr-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* Sobriety of mind; wise self-control and moderation.

To induce habits of modesty, humility, temperance, frugality, obedience—in one word, *sober-mindedness*.
Bp. Porteous, Sermon before the University of Cambridge. [(*Latham.*)

soberness (sō′bėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sobyrnes*, *soburnesse*; < *sober* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sober, in any sense of the word; sobriety.

Soburnesse. Sobrietas, modestia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 462.

I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and *soberness*. Acts xxvi. 25.

sobersides (sō′bėr-sīdz), *n.* A sedate or serious person. [Humorous.]

You deemed yourself a melancholy *sobersides* enough! Miss Fanshawe there regards you as a second Diogenes in his tub. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxviii.

sober-suited (sō′bėr-sū″ted), *a.* Clad in dull colors; somberly dressed.

Come, civil night,
Thou *sober-suited* matron, all in black.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2. 11.

sobol[1] (sō′bol), *n.* [< Pol. *sobol* = Russ. *soboli*, sable: see *sable*.] The Russian sable, *Mustela zibellina*. See cut under *sable*.

sobole, sobol[2] (sō′bōl, -bol), *n.* [< L. *soboles*.] Same as *soboles*.

soboles (sob′ō-lēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *soboles*, more prop. *suboles*, a sprout, shoot, < *sub*, under, + *olere*, increase, grow.] In *bot.*, a shoot, or creeping underground stem; also, a sucker, or a shoot in a wider sense.

soboliferous (sob-ō-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soboles* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing soboles; producing strong, lithe shoots.

Sobranje (sō-brän′ye), *n.* [Bulg. *sobranje* (*sobranie*) = Russ. *sobranie*, an assembly, gathering.] The national assembly of Bulgaria. It consists of one chamber, and is composed of members chosen to the number of one for every 10,000 inhabitants. On extraordinary occasions a Great Sobranje is summoned, composed of twice this number of members. Also written *Sobranye*.

sobret, *a.* A Middle English form of *sober*.

sobresault, *n.* An obsolete form of *somersault*.

sobretet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sobriety*.

sobriety (sō-brī′e-ti), *n.* [< ME. *soberte*, *sobrete*, < OF. *sobrete*, F. *sobriété* = Pr. *sobritat*, *sobrietat* = Sp. *sobriedad* = Pg. *sobriedade* = It. *sobrietà*, < L. *sobrietas*(*t-*)*s*, moderation, temperance, < *sobrius*, moderate, temperate: see *sober*.] The state, habit, or character of being sober. Especially—(*a*) Temperance or moderation in the use of strong drink.

The English in their long wars in the Netherlands first learned to drown themselves with immoderate drinking. . . . Of all the northern nations, they had been before this most commended for their *sobriety*. *Camden*, Elizabeth, iii.

(*b*) Moderation in general conduct or character; avoidance of excess or extremes.

The thridde stape of *sobreté* is zette and loki mesure ine wordes. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 254.

That women adorn themselves in modest apparel, with shamefacedness and *sobriety*; not with broided hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array. 1 Tim. ii. 9.

We admire the *sobriety* and elegance of the architectural accessories. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 36.

(*c*) Reasonableness; saneness; soundness: as, *sobriety* of judgment.

Our English *sobriety*, and unwillingness, if I may use the phrase, to make fools of ourselves, has checked our philosophical ambition. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 60.

(*d*) Modest or quiet demeanor; composure; sedateness; dignity; gravity; staidness.

In the other's silence do I see
Maid's mild behaviour and *sobriety*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 71.

Though he generally did his best to preserve the gravity and *sobriety* befitting a prelate, some flashes of his military spirit would, to the last, occasionally break forth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. (*a*) and (*b*) *Abstinence*, *Temperance*, etc. See *abstemiousness*.—(*c*) and (*d*) Soberness, moderation, moderateness, regularity, steadiness, quietness.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā′), *n.* [Also *soubriquet*; < F. *sobriquet*, formerly *soubriquet*, *sotbriquet*, a surname, nickname, formerly also a jest, quip; prob. a transferred use of OF. *soubriquet*, *soubzbriquet*, a chuck under the chin, < *sous*, *soubz* (F. *sous*) (< L. *sub*), under, + *briquet*, *brichet*, *bruchet*, *bruschet*, F. *brechet*, the breast, throat, brisket: see *sub-* and *brisket*.] A nickname; a fanciful appellation.

"Amen" was not the real name of the missionary; but it was a *sobriquet* bestowed by the soldiers, on account of the unction with which this particular word was ordinarily pronounced. *Cooper*, Oak Openings, xi.

soc, *n.* See *soke*[1].

Soc. An abbreviation of *Society*.

socage, soccage (sok′āj), *n.* [< OF. *socage* (ML. *socagium*); as *soc* + *-age*.] In *law*, a tenure of lands in England by the performance of certain determinate service: distinguished both from *knight-service*, in which the render was uncertain, and from *villeinage*, where the service was of the meanest kind: the only freehold tenure in England after the abolition of military tenures. Socage has generally been distinguished into *free* and *villein*—*free socage*, or *common* or *simple socage*, where the service was not only certain but honorable, as by fealty and the payment of a small sum, as of a few shillings, in name of annual rent, and *villein socage*, where the service, though certain, was of a baser nature. This last tenure was the equivalent of what is now called *copyhold tenure*.

In *socage* land—the land, that is, which was held by free tenure, but without military service—the contest between primogeniture and gavel-kind was still undecided in the thirteenth century. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 57.

Guardianship in socage, a guardianship at common law as an incident to lands held by socage tenure. It occurs where the infant is seized, by descent, of lands or other hereditaments holden by that tenure, and is conferred on the next of kin to the infant who cannot possibly inherit the lands from him. *Minor.*—**Socage roll**, the roll of those holding under socage tenure—that is, within a soke. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 475 (gloss.).

Also it ys ordeyned that the charter of the seid cite, with the ij. *Socaye Rolles*, shullen be putt in the comyn cofour. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

socager, soccager (sok′āj-ėr), *n.* [< *socage* + *-er*[1].] A tenant by socage; a socman.

so-called (sō′kâld), *a.* See *so called*, under *so*[1], *adv.*

socaloin (sō-kal′ō-in), *n.* [< *Soc*(*otra*) (see *Socotran*) + *aloin*.] A bitter principle contained in Socotrine aloes. See *aloin*.

soccage, soccager. See *socage*, *socager*.

soccatedt, *a.* An erroneous form of *socketed*.

Soccotrine, *a.* See *Socotran*.

socdolager, *n.* See *sockdolager*.

sociability (sō″shia-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sociabilité* = Sp. *sociabilidad* = Pg. *sociabilidade*, < ML. *sociabilita*(*t-*)*s*, < L. *sociabilis*, sociable: see *sociable*.] Sociable disposition or tendency; disposition or inclination for the society of others; sociableness.

Such then was the root and foundation of the *sociability* of religion in the ancient world, so much envied by modern Pagans. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 1.

The true ground [of society] is the acceptance of conditions which came into existence by the *sociability* inherent in man, and were developed by man's spontaneous search after convenience. *J. Morley*, Rousseau, II. 183.

sociable (sō′shia-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *sociable* = Sp. *sociable* = Pg. *sociavel* = It. *sociabile*, < L. *sociabilis*, sociable, < *sociare*, associate, join, accompany: see *sociate*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Capable of being conjoined; fit to be united in one body or company.

Another law there is, which toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

2. Disposed to associate or unite with others; inclined to company; of social disposition; social; of animals, social.

Society is no comfort
To one not *sociable*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 13.

3. Disposed to be friendly and agreeable in company; frank and companionable; conversible.

This Machiente, signior, begins to be more *sociable* on a sudden, methinks, than he was before.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

4†. Friendly: with reference to a particular individual.

Is the king *sociable*,
And bids thee live? *Beau. and Fl.*

The *sociable* and loving reproof of a Brother.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

5. Affording opportunities for sociability and friendly conversation.

I will have no little, dirty, second-hand chariot new furbished, but a large, *sociable*, well-painted coach.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

6. Characterized by sociability and the absence of reserve and formality: as, a *sociable* party.—**7.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting society; social. [Rare.]

His divine discourses were chiefly spent in pressing men to exercise those graces which adorn the *sociable* state.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

Sociable weaver or **weaver-bird.** See *weaver-bird*, and cuts under *Philetærus* and *hive-nest*. **=Syn. 2** and **3.** *Social*, *Sociable*, friendly, communicative, familiar. So far as *social* and *sociable* are like in meaning, *sociable* is the stronger and more familiar. They may differ in that *social* may express more of the permanent character, and *sociable* the temporary mood: man is a *social* being, but is not always inclined to be *sociable*.

II. *n.* **1.** An open four-wheeled carriage with seats facing each other.

They set out on their little party of pleasure; the children went with their mother, to their great delight, in the *sociable*. *Miss Edgeworth*, Belinda, xix.

2. A tricycle with seats for two persons side by side.

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A *sociable* is a wide machine having two seats, side by side. This style of cycle has been used in Europe for wedding trips. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 454.

3. A kind of couch or chair with a curved S-shaped back, and seats for two persons, who sit side by side and partially facing each other. Also called *vis-à-vis*.—**4.** A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party; especially, a social church meeting. [U. S.]

Their wildest idea of dissipation was a church *sociable*, or a couple of tickets to opera or theater. *The Century*, XL. 272.

sociableness (sō′shia-bl-nes), *n.* [< *sociable* + *-ness*.] Sociable character or disposition; inclination to company and social intercourse; sociability. *Bailey*, 1727.

sociably (sō′shia-bli), *adv.* In a sociable manner; with free intercourse; conversibly; familiarly. *Bailey*, 1727.

social (sō′shal), *a.* [= F. *social* = Sp. Pg. *social* = It. *sociale* = G. *social*, < L. *socialis*, of or belonging to a companion or companionship or association, social, < *socius*, a companion, fellow, partner, associate, ally, as an adj. partaking, sharing, associated, < *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] **1.** Disposed to live in companies; delighting in or desirous of the company, fellowship, and coöperation of others: as, man is a *social* animal.—**2.** Companionable; sociable; ready to mix in friendly relations or intercourse with one's fellows; also, characteristic of companionable or sociable persons: as, *social* tastes; a man of fine *social* instincts.

Withers, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love!
Pope, Epitaph on Withers.

He [King John] was of an amiable disposition, *social* and fond of pleasure, and so little jealous of his royal dignity that he mixed freely in the dances and other entertainments of the humblest of his subjects.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

3. Of or pertaining to society, or to the community as a body: as, *social* duties, interests, usages, problems, questions, etc.; *social* science.

Thou in thy secresy, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 429.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality.
Locke.

We could right pleasantly pursue
Our sports in *social* silence too.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Emerson is very fair to the antagonistic claims of solitary and *social* life. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xi.

4. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Associating together; gregarious; given to flocking; republican; sociable: as, *social* ants, bees, wasps, or birds. (*b*) Colonial, aggregate, or compound; not simple or solitary: as, the *social* ascidians; *social* polyps. See *Sociales*.—**5.** In *bot.*, noting species of plants, as the common ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), in which the individuals grow in clumps or patches, or often cover large tracts to the exclusion of other species. Species of sage-brush, the common white pine and other conifers forming extensive forests, species of seaweed, etc., are social.—**Social ascidians.** See *Sociales* and *Clavellinidæ*.—**Social bees,** the *Apidæ*, including the hive-bees: distinguished from *solitary bees*, or *Andrenidæ*. See *Socialinæ*.—**Social contract,** or **original contract.** See *contract*.—**Social democracy,** the principles of the Social Democrats; the scheme or system of social and democratic reforms proposed and aimed at by the Social Democrats of Germany and elsewhere; the party of the Social Democrats.—**Social Democrat,** a member of a socialistic party founded in Germany in 1863 by Ferdinand Lassalle, whose ultimate object is the abolition of the present forms of government and the substitution of a socialistic one in which labor interests shall be supreme, land and capital shall both belong to the people, private competition shall cease, its place being taken by associations of working-men, production shall be regulated and limited by officers chosen by the people, and the whole product of industry shall be distributed among the producers. For the present its members content themselves with the promotion of measures for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes, such as shortening the hours of labor, forbidding the employment of children in factories, and higher education for all. Social Democrats are now found in many of the countries of Europe, as well as in the United States. Since the fusion of the Lassalle and Marx groups of socialists in 1875, the social-democratic party in Germany has had remarkable development.—**Social dynamics,** that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the progress of society from one epoch to another. See *sociology*.—**Social operation of the mind,** an operation of the mind involving intercourse with another intelligent being. *Reid*.—**Social sanction.** See *sanction*.—**Social science,** the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and the institutions which are involved in man's existence and his well-being as a member of an organized community. It concerns itself more especially with questions relating to public health, education, labor, punishment of crime, reformation of criminals, pauperism, and the like. It thus deals with the effect of existing social forces and their result on the general well-being of the community, without directly discussing or expounding the theories or examining the problems of sociology, of which it may be considered as a branch.—**Social statics,** that branch of sociology which treats of the conditions of the stability or equilibrium of the different parts of society or the theory of the mutual action and reaction of contemporaneous social phenomena on each other, giving rise to what is called *social order*.—**Social war,** in *Rom. hist.*, the war (90–88 B. C.) in which the Italian tribes specially termed the allies (*socii*) of the Roman state fought for admission into Roman citizenship. In the end the allies virtually obtained all they strove for, though at the expense of much bloodshed. Also called the *Marsic war*, from the Marsi, who took a leading part in the movement.—**Social wasps,** the *Vespidæ*, including hornets or yellowjackets, which build large papery nests inhabited by many individuals. See cuts under *hornet*, *Polistes*, and *wasp*.—**The social evil.** See *evil*[1].=**Syn.** See *sociable*.

social-democratic (sō′shal-dem-ō-krat′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Social Democrats; characterized by or founded on the principles of the social democracy: as, *social-democratic* agitation.—**Social-democratic party.** Same as *social democracy* (which see, under *social*).

Sociales (sō-si-ā′lēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *socialis*, sociable, social.] A group of social ascidians, corresponding to the family *Clavellinidæ*.

Socialinæ (sō″si-a-lī′nē). *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *socialis*, social, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the family *Apidæ*, including the genera *Bombus* and *Apis*, the species of which live in communities; the social bees. Each species is composed of three classes of individuals—males, females, and workers. They have the power of secreting wax, from which their cells are made, and the larvæ are fed by the workers, whose legs are furnished with corbicula or pollen-baskets. See cuts under *Apidæ*, *bumblebee*, and *corbiculum*.

socialisation, socialise. See *socialization*, *socialize*.

socialism (sō′shal-izm), *n.* [= F. *socialisme* = Sp. Pg. *socialismo* = G. *socialismus*; as *social* + *-ism*.] Any theory or system of social organization which would abolish, entirely or in great part, the individual effort and competition on which modern society rests, and substitute for it coöperative action, would introduce a more perfect and equal distribution of the products of labor, and would make land and capital, as the instruments and means of production, the joint possession of the members of the community. The name is used to include a great variety of social theories and reforms which have more or less of this character.

What is characteristic of *socialism* is the joint ownership by all the members of the community of the instruments and means of production; which carries with it the consequence that the division of the produce among the body of owners must be a public act performed according to rules laid down by the community. *Socialism* by no means excludes private ownership of articles of consumption. *J. S. Mill*, *Socialism*.

Socialism, . . . while it may admit the state's right of property over against another state, does away with all ownership, on the part of members of the state, of things that do not perish in the using, or of their own labor in creating material products.
Woolsey, Communism and *Socialism*, p. 7.

Christian socialism, a doctrine of somewhat socialistic tendency which sprang up in England about 1850, and flourished under the leadership of Charles Kingsley, Frederick D. Maurice, Thomas Hughes, and others. The main contentions of its advocates were (1) that Christianity should be directly applied to the ordinary business of life, and that in view of this the present system of competition should give place to coöperative associations both productive and distributive, where all might work together as brothers; (2) that any outer change of the laborer's life, as aimed at in most socialistic schemes, would not suffice to settle the labor question, but that there must be an inner change brought about by education and elevation of character, especially through Christianity; and (3) that the aid of the state should not be invoked further than to remove all hostile legislation. A similar scheme appeared somewhat earlier in France. The doctrines of Christian socialism, or similar doctrines under the same name, have been frequently advocated in the United States.—**Professorial socialism.** Same as *socialism of the chair*.—**Socialism of the chair,** a name (first used in ridicule in 1872 by Oppenheim, one of the leaders of the National Liberals) for the doctrines of a school of political economy in Germany which repudiated the principle of laisser-faire, adopted in the study of political economy the historical method (which see, under *historical*), and strove to secure the aid of the state in bringing about a better distribution of the products of labor and capital, especially to bring to the laborer a larger share of this product, and to elevate his condition by means of factory acts, savings-banks, sanitary measures, shortening of the hours of labor, etc.

socialist (sō′shal-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *socialiste* = Sp. Pg. *socialista* = G. *socialist*; as *social* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who advocates socialism.

A contest who can do most for the common good is not the kind of competition which *Socialists* repudiate.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 3.

Christian socialist, a believer in, or an advocate of, the doctrines of Christian socialism. See *socialism*.—**Professorial socialist.** Same as *socialist of the chair*.—**Socialist of the chair,** a believer in, or an advocate of, socialism of the chair. See *socialism*.

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of socialism or its advocates; relating to or favoring socialism: as, a *socialist* writer.

It must be remembered that in a *socialist* farm or manufactory each labourer would be under the eye, not of one master, but of the whole community.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., II. i. § 3.

socialistic (sō-sha-lis′tik), *a.* [< *socialist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the socialists; based on the principles of socialism: as, *socialistic* schemes; *socialistic* legislation.

Socialistic troubles of close bonds
Betwixt the generous rich and grateful poor.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

The general tendency is to regard as *socialistic* any interference with property undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, the limitation of the principle of laissez-faire in favour of the suffering classes, radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property as regulated by free competition. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 205.

socialistically (sō-sha-lis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a socialistic manner; in accordance with the principles of socialism.

sociality (sō-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *socialité* = It. *socialità*, < L. *socialita(t-)s*, fellowship, sociality, < *socialis*, social: see *social*.] **1.** The character of being social; social quality or disposition; sociability; social intercourse, or its enjoyment.—**2.** The impulses which cause men to form society. *Sociality*, in this sense, is a wider term than *sociability*, which embraces only the higher parts of *sociality*. The latter is a philosophical word, while the former is common in familiar language.

Sociality and individuality, . . . liberty and discipline, and all the other standing antagonisms of practical life.
J. S. Mill, Liberty, ii.

socialization (sō″shal-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *socialize* + *-ation*.] The act of socializing, or the state of being socialized; the act of placing or establishing something on a socialistic basis. Also spelled *socialisation*.

It was necessary in order to bring about the *socialisation* of labour which now we see.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 643.

socialize (sō′shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *socialized*, ppr. *socializing*. [< *social* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render social.

The same forces which have thus far *socialized* mankind must necessarily, in Mr. Spencer's view, go on to make the world a happier and better one.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 128.

2. To form or regulate according to the theories of socialism.

Also spelled *socialise*.

socially (sō′shal-i), *adv.* In a social manner or way: as, to mingle *socially* with one's neighbors. *Latham*.

socialness (sō′shal-nes), *n.* Social character or disposition; sociability or sociality. *Bailey*, 1727.

sociatet (sō′shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *sociatus*, pp. of *sociare*, join, associate, accompany, < *socius*, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*. Cf. *associate*.] To associate.

They seem also to have a very great love for professors that are sincere; and, above all others, to desire to *sociate* with them, and to be in their company.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 254.

sociatet (sō′shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *sociatus*, pp.: see the verb.] An associate.

Fortitude is wisdom's *sociate*.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

As for you, Dr. Reynolds, and your *sociates*, how much are ye bound to his majesty's clemency!
Fuller, Church Hist., X. i. 22.

sociative (sō′shiā-tiv), *a.* [< *sociate* + *-ive*.] Expressing association, coöperation, or accompaniment. [Rare.]

The pure dative, the locative, and the instrumental (including the *sociative*).
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 79.

societarian (sō-sī-e-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< *societary* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to society.

The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

societary (sō-sī′e-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *sociétaire*; as *societ-y* + *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to society; societarian. [Rare.]

A philosopher of society, in search of laws that measure and forces that govern the aggregate *societary* movement.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 18.

society (sō-sī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *societies* (-tiz). [< F. *société* = Pr. *societat* = Sp *sociedad* = Pg. *sociedade* = It. *società*, < L. *societa(t-)s*, companionship, society, < *socius*, sharing, partaking, associated, as a noun a companion, fellow: see *social*.] **1.** Fellowship; companionship; company: as, to enjoy the *society* of the learned; to avoid the *society* of the vicious.

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Hol. I beseech your *society*.
Nath. And thank you, too; for *society*, saith the text, is the happiness of life. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 167.

The sentiments which beautify and soften private *society*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Participation; sympathy.

If the partie die in the euening, they weepe all night with a high voice, calling their neighbors and kinred to *society* of their griefe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 847.

The meanest of the people, and such as have least *society* with the acts and crimes of kings.
Jer. Taylor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Those persons collectively who are united by the common bond of neighborhood and intercourse, and who recognize one another as associates, friends, and acquaintances.—**4.** An entire civilized community, or a body of some or all such communities collectively, with its or their body of common interests and aims: with especial reference to the state of civilization, thought, usage, etc., at any period or in any land or region.

Although *society* and government are thus intimately connected with and dependent on each other, of the two *society* is the greater. *J. C. Calhoun*, Works, I. 5.

Among philosophical politicians there has been spreading the perception that the progress of *society* is an evolution. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 117.

Specifically—**5.** The more cultivated part of any community in its social and intellectual relations, interests, and influences; in a narrow sense, those, collectively, who are recognized as taking the lead in fashionable life; those persons of wealth and position who profess to act in accordance with a more or less artificial and exclusive code of etiquette; fashionable people in general: as, he is not received into *society*. In this sense frequently used adjectively: as, *society* people; *society* gossip; a *society* journal.

Society became interested, and opened its ranks to welcome one who had just received the brevet of "Man of Letters." *Hayward*, Letters, I. ii. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

These envied ladies have no more chance of establishing themselves in *society* than the benighted squire's wife in Somersetshire, who reads of their doings in the Morning Post. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

As to *society* in 1837, contemporary commentators differ. For, according to some, *society* was always gambling, running away with each other's wives, causing and committing scandals, or whispering them; the men were spendthrifts and profligates, the women extravagant and heartless. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 110.

6. An organized association of persons united for the promotion of some common purpose or object, whether religious, benevolent, literary, scientific, political, convivial, or other; an association for pleasure, profit, or usefulness; a social union; a partnership; a club: as, the *Society* of Friends; the *Society* of the Cincinnati; a sewing *society*; a friendly *society*.

In this sense the Church is always a visible *society* of men; not an assembly, but a *society*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

It is now near two hundred years since the *Society* of Quakers denied the authority of the rite altogether, and gave good reasons for disusing it.
Emerson, The Lord's Supper.

Specifically—**7.** In *eccles. law*, in some of the United States, the corporation or secular body organized pursuant to law with power to sue and be sued, and to hold and administer all the temporalities of a religious society or church, as distinguished from the body of communicants or members united by a confession of faith. When so used in this specific sense, members of the society are those who are entitled under the law to vote for trustees—usually adults who have been stated attendants for one year and have contributed to the support of the organization according to its usages, while members of the church are those who have entered into a religious covenant with one another. To a considerable extent both bodies are the same persons acting in different capacities. Under the law in some jurisdictions, and in some denominations in all jurisdictions, there is no such distinction.—**Amalgamated societies.** See *amalgamate*.—**Bible, building, coöperative,** etc., **society.** See the qualifying words.—**Dorcas Society,** an association of women organized for the supply of clothes to the poor: named from the Dorcas mentioned in Acts ix. 36. Frequently the members of the society meet at stated times and work in common. Partial payment is generally required from all except the very poorest recipients.—**Emigrant aid societies.** See *emigrant*.—**Fruit-bringing Society.** Same as *Order of the Palm* (which see, under *palm*²).—**Guaranty society.** See *guaranty*.—**Harmony Society.** See *Harmonist*, 4.—**Red-Cross Society, Ribbon Society,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Society hands,** in *printing*, workmen who belong to a trade society, and work under its rules. [Eng.]—**Society houses,** in *printing*, offices that conform to the rules of a trade society. [Eng.]—**Society journal** or **newspaper,** a journal which professes to chronicle the doings of fashionable society.—**Society of the Perfectibilists.** Same as *Order of the Illuminati* (which see, under *Illuminati*).—**Society screw.** See *screw*¹.—**Society verse,** verse concerned with the lighter society topics; poetry of a light, entertaining, polished character.—**The Societies.** See *Cameronian*, 1.= **Syn. 1.** Corporation, fraternity, brotherhood.—**6** and **7.** Union, league, lodge.

socii, *n.* Plural of *socius*.

Socinian (sō-sin′i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Sociniano*, < NL. *Socinianus*, < *Socinus* (It. *Sozzini*): see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Lælius or Faustus Socinus or their religious creed.

II. *n.* One who holds to Socinian doctrines. See *Socinianism*.

Socinianism (sō-sin′i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Socinian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Italian theologians Lælius Socinus (1525–62) and Faustus Socinus (1539–1604) and their followers. The term is in theological usage a general one, and includes a considerable variety of opinion. The Socinians believe that Christ was a man, miraculously conceived and divinely endowed, and thus entitled to honor and reverence, but not to divine worship; that the object of his death was to perfect and complete his example and to prepare the way for his resurrection, the necessary historical basis of Christianity; that baptism is a declarative rite merely, and the Lord's Supper merely commemorative; that divine grace is general and exerted through the means of grace, not special and personally efficacious; that the Holy Spirit is not a distinct person, but the divine energy; that the authority of Scripture is subordinate to that of the reason; that the soul is pure by nature, though contaminated by evil example and teaching from a very early age; and that salvation consists in accepting Christ's teaching and following his example. The Socinians thus occupy theologically a midway position between the Arians, who maintain the divinity of Jesus Christ, but deny that he is coequal with the Father, and the Humanitarians, who deny his supernatural character altogether.

Socinianize (sō-sin′i-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Socinianized*, ppr. *Socinianizing*. [< *Socinian* + *-ize*.] To render Socinian in doctrine or belief; tinge or tincture with Socinian doctrines; convert to Socinianism. Also spelled *Socinianise*.

I cannot be ordained before I have subscribed and taken some oaths. Neither of which will pass very well, if I am ever so little Popishly inclined or *Socinianis'd*.
Tom Brown, Works, I. 4. (*Davies.*)

sociogeny (sō-shi-oj′e-ni), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion (see *social*), + Gr. *-γένεια*, production: see *-geny*.] The science of the origin or genesis of society.

sociography (sō-shi-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The observing and descriptive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

sociologic (sō″shi-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *sociology* + *-ic*.] Same as *sociological*.

sociological (sō″shi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *sociologic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sociology, or sociologic principles or matters: as, *sociological* studies or observations.

sociologically (sō″shi-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards sociology; with reference to sociology.

sociologist (sō-shi-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *sociology* + *-ist*.] One who treats of or devotes himself to the study of sociology. *J. S. Mill.*

sociology (sō-shi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of social phenomena; the science which investigates the laws regulating human society; the science which treats of the general structure of society, the laws of its development, the progress of civilization, and all that relates to society.

The philosophical student of *sociology* assumes as data the general and undisputed facts of human nature, and with the aid of all such concrete facts as he can get from history he constructs his theory of the general course of social evolution—of the changes which societies have undergone, or will undergo, under given conditions.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 198.

socionomy (sō-shi-on′ō-mi), *n.* [< L. *socius*, a companion, + Gr. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*⁵.] The deductive and predictive stage of sociology. *O. T. Mason*, Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 501.

socius (sō′shi-us), *n.*; pl. *socii* (-i). [NL., < L. *socius*, a companion, associate: see *social*.] An associate; a member or fellow, as of a sodality, an academy, or an institution of learning. [Archaic.]

socius criminis (sō′shi-us krim′i-nis). [L.: *socius*, a sharer, a partner (see *social*); *criminis*, gen. of *crimen*, fault, offense: see *crime*.] In *law*, an accomplice or associate in the commission of a crime.

sock¹ (sok), *n.* [< ME. *socke*, *sokke*, *sok*, < AS. *socc* = OFries. *sokka* = MD. *socke*, D. *sok* = OHG. *soc*, *soch*, MHG. *soc*, G. *socke* = MLG. *socke* = Icel. *sokkr* = Sw. *socka* = Dan. *sokke*, a sock, = F. *socque*, a clog, = Pr. *soc* = Sp. *zueco*, *zoco* = Pg. *socco*, a clog, = It. *socco*, half-boot, < L. *soccus*, a light shoe or slipper, buskin, sock. Hence *socket*.] **1.** A light shoe worn by the ancient actors of comedy; hence, comedy, in distinction from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin.

Where be the sweete delights of learnings treasure,
That wont with Comick *sock* to beautefie
The painted Theaters?
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 176.

Then to the well-trod stage anon,
If Jonson's learned *sock* be on,
Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild.
Milton, L' Allegro, l. 132.

2. A knitted or woven covering for the foot, shorter than a stocking; a stocking reaching but a short distance above the ankle.

Hii weren *sockes* in here shon, and felted botes above.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 330.

3†. A sandal, wooden patten, or clog for the feet, worn by the friars called Recollets. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

sock² (sok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *socke*, *sucke* = MD. *sock*, < OF. *soc*, F. dial. *so*, *soic*, *sou* (ML. *soccus*), a plowshare, < Bret. *souc'h*, *soc'h* = Gael. *soc* = W. *swch* = Corn. *soch*, a plowshare, a snout.] A plowshare; a movable share slipped over the sole of a plow.

sock³† (sok), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To sew up.

Needels wherwith dead bodies are sowne or *sockt* into their sheets. *R. Scot*, Discoverie of Witchcraft (N. and Q., [6th ser., XI. 268).

The same needles thrust into their pillows
That sews and *socks* up dead men in their sheets.
Middleton, The Witch, i. 2.

sock⁴†, *n.* Same as *soke*¹.

sock⁵ (sok), *v. t.* [Perhaps abbr. from *sockdologer*.] **1.** To throw; especially, to hurl or send with swiftness and violence: as, to *sock* a ball. *Wright.* [Prov. or colloq.]—**2.** To hit hard; pitch into: as, to *sock* one in the eye. [Slang.]—**3.** With an impersonal *it*, to strike a hard blow; give a drubbing: as, *sock it* to him! [Slang.]

sock⁶ (sok), *n.* A dialectal form of *soq*.

sockdologer (sok-dol′ō-jėr), *n.* [Also *sockdolager*, *socdolager*, *sogdologer*; a perversion of *doxology*, taken in the sense of 'the finishing act,' in allusion to the customary singing of the doxology at the close of service.] **1.** A conclusive argument; the winding up of a debate; a settler.—**2.** A knock-down or decisive blow.—**3.** Something very big; a whopper.

Fit for an Abbot of Theleme, . . .
The Pope himself to see in dream
Before his lenten vision gleam,
He lies there, the *sogdologer!*
Lowell, To Mr. John Bartlett, who had sent me a seven-[pound trout.

4. A patent fish-hook having two hooked points which close upon each other as soon as the fish bites, thus securing the fish with certainty. [U. S. slang in all uses.]

socket (sok′et), *n.* [< ME. *soket*, *sokete*, < OF. *soket*, dim. of **soc*, m., *soche*, *souche*, F. *souche*, f., = It. *zocco*, m., a stump or stock of a tree; same as F. *socque* = Sp. *zoco* = Pg. *soco*, *socco*, a sock, wooden shoe, clog, < L. *soccus*, a sock, shoe: see *sock*¹. Cf. *socle*.] **1.** An opening or cavity into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing or place which receives and holds something else.

Another pyece wherin the *sokette* or morteys was maade that the body of the crosse stood in.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

My eyes burn out, and sink into their *sockets*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 4.

The head [of the statue] seems to have been of another piece, there being a *socket* for it to go in, and probably it was of a more costly material.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 74.

Specifically—**2.** A small hollow tube or depression in a candlestick to hold a candle. Also called *nozle*.

Item, j. candilstik, withoute *sokettes*, weiyng xviij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 473.

There was a lamp of brasse, with eight *socketts* from the middle stem, like those we use in churches.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

3. In *anat.*, specifically, the hollow of one part which receives another; the concavity or excavation of an articulation: as, an eye-*socket*; the *socket* of the hip.—**4.** In *mining*, the end of a shot-hole, when this remains visible after the shot has been fired.—**5.** In *well-boring*, a tool with various forms of gripping mechanism, for seizing and lifting tools dropped in the tube.—**6.** In the just, a defense of steel attached to the saddle, and serv-



Right Scapula, seen from in front.
G, glenoid fossa or socket.

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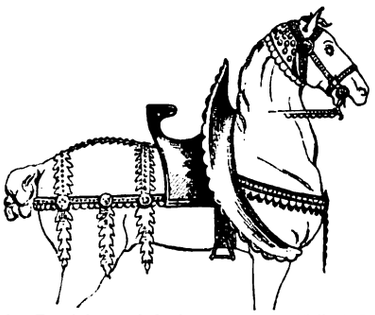

Socket, French form, end of 14th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing to protect the legs and thighs. Compare *bur*[1], 3 (*c*). Also *socquette*.—**Ball and socket.** See *ball*[1].

socket (sok'et), *v. t.* [< *socket*, *n.*] To provide with or place in a socket.

socket-bayonet (sok'et-bā'o-net), *n.* A bayonet of modern type, in which a short cylinder fits outside the barrel of the gun.

socket-bolt (sok'et-bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt that passes through a thimble placed between the parts connected by the bolt.

socket-caster (sok'et-kās'tėr), *n.* A caster attached to a socket which is fitted over the end of a leg of a piece of furniture.

socket-celt (sok'et-selt), *n.* A celt with a socket into which the handle or haft is fitted, as distinguished from celts of those forms in which the handle is secured to the outside of the head.

socket-chisel (sok'et-chiz'el), *n.* A chisel having a hollow tang in which the handle is inserted. The form is used for heavy chisels employed especially in mortising.

socket-drill (sok'et-dril), *n.* A drill for countersinking or enlarging a previously drilled hole. It has a central projection which fits the drilled hole, and laterally projecting cutting edges which enlarge or countersink the hole.

socketed (sok'et-ed), *p. a.* 1. Provided with or placed in a socket.

Two whyte marble colums or pillers, *soccated* in two foote stepps of black marble well polished.
Archæologia, X. 404.

Referring to drainage, we read of *socketed* pipes which are uncemented at the joints. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 915.

2. In *anat.*, received in a socket; articulated by reception in a socket.

socket-joint (sok'et-joint), *n.* A ball-and-socket joint; an enarthrodial articulation, or enarthrosis, as those of the shoulder and hip.

socket-pipe (sok'et-pīp), *n.* A joint of pipe with a socket at one end, usually intended to receive the small end of another similar joint.

socket-washer (sok'et-wosh'ėr), *n.* A washer with a countersunk face to receive the head of a bolt, etc.; a cup-washer. *E. H. Knight.*



Socket-pipe.
a, length of socket-pipe; *b*, branch-piece; *c*, connecting piece; *d*, elbow.

socket-wrench (sok'et-rench), *n.* A wrench for turning nuts, having a socket fitted to a special size and shape of nut to be turned. See cut under *wrench*.

sockhead (sok'hed), *n.* A stupid fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

sockless (sok'les), *a.* [< *sock*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Lacking socks; hence, without protection or covering: said of the feet.

You shall behold one pair [of legs], the feet of which were in times past *sockless*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

sockman, *n.* See *socman*.

socky (sok'i), *a.* See *soaky*.

socle (sō'kl), *n.* [Also *zocle*; = G. Sw. *sockel* = Dan. *sokkel*, < F. *socle*, a plinth, pedestal, < It. *zoccolo*, formerly *soccolo*, a plinth, a wooden shoe, formerly also a stilt, < L. *socculus*, dim. of *soccus*, a light shoe, sock: see *sock*[1]. Cf. *socket*.] 1. In *arch.*, a low, plain member, serving as a foundation for a wall or pedestal, or to support vases or other ornaments. It differs from a pedestal in being without base or cornice, and is higher than a plinth. A *continued socle* is one extending around a building or part of a building.

2. One of the ridges or elevations which support the tentacles and sense-bodies of some worms.

socman (sok'man), *n.* [Also *sockman, sokeman*; repr. AS. **sōcman* (ME. *socheman*, ML. *sokmannus, socomannus, socamannus, socmannus, sockemannus*), a feudal tenant or vassal, < *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power, + *man*: see *soke*[1] and *soken*.] One who holds lands or tenements by socage.

A seignorie of pillage, which had a baron of old ever ventured to arrogate, burgess and citizen, *socman* and bocman, villein and churl, would have burned him alive in his castle. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 19.

socmanry (sok'man-ri), *n.*; pl. *socmanries* (-riz). [< ML. *socmanaria*, < *socmannus, sokmannus*, etc., < AS. *sōcman*: see *socman*.] Tenure by socage.

These tenants . . . could not be compelled (like pure villeins) to relinquish these tenements at the lord's will, or to hold them against their own: "et ideo," says Bracton, "dicuntur liberi." Britton also, from such their freedom, calls them absolutely sokemans, and their tenure *sokemanries*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. vi.

Socotran (sok'ō-tran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Socotra* (see def.) + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Socotra, an island in the Indian Ocean, off the east coast of Africa.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Socotra. Also *Socotrine*.

Socotrine (sok'ō-trin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Socotra* (see *Socotran*) + *-ine*[1].] Same as *Socotran*.—**Socotrine aloes.** See *aloes*, 1.

socourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *succor*.

socquette, *n.* Same as *socket*, 6.

Socratic (sō-krat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Socratique* = Sp. *Socrático* = Pg. It. *Socratico*, < L. *Socraticus*, < Gr. Σωκρατικός, of or pertaining to Socrates, < Σωκράτης, Socrates.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the methods, style, doctrine, character, person, or followers of the illustrious Athenian philosopher Socrates (about 470–399 B. C.). His father, Sophroniscus, was a sculptor, and he was brought up to the same profession. His mother, Phænarete, was a midwife. Socrates was unjustly accused before the council of the prytanes of being a corrupter of youth and of not believing in the gods of the city, was condemned, and died by drinking hemlock. His philosophy is known to us by the account of Xenophon, written to show the practical upshot of his teachings and the injustice of his sentence, and by the Dialogues of Plato, in most of which Socrates is introduced only to give an artistic setting to Plato's own discussions. Some things can also be inferred from fragments of Æschines, and from the doctrines of other companions of Socrates. He wrote nothing, but went about Athens frequenting some of the best houses, and followed by a train of wealthy young men, frequently cross-questioning those teachers whose influence he distrusted. He himself did not profess to be capable of teaching anything, except consciousness of ignorance; and he bargained for no pay, though he no doubt took moderate presents. He called his method of discussion (the *Socratic method*) *obstetrics* (see *maieutic*), because it was an art of inducing his interlocutors to develop their own ideas under a catechetical system. He put the pretentious to shame by the practice of *Socratic irony*, which consisted in sincerely acknowledging his own defective knowledge and professing his earnest desire to learn, while courteously admitting the pretensions of the person interrogated, and in persisting in this attitude until examination made it appear bitter sarcasm. He was opposed to the rhetorical teaching of the sophists, and had neither interest nor confidence in the physical speculations of his time. The center of his philosophy, as of all those which sprang directly or indirectly from his—that is to say, of all European philosophy down to the rise of modern science—was morality. He held that virtue was a species of knowledge; really to know the right and not to do it was impossible, hence wrong-doers ought not to be punished; virtue was knowledge of the truly useful. He was far, however, from regarding pleasure as the ultimate good, declaring that if anything was good in itself, he neither knew it nor wished to know it. The great problems he held to consist in forming general conceptions of the nature of truth, happiness, virtue and the virtues, friendships, the soul, a ruler, a suit of armor—in short, of all objects of interest. These conceptions were embodied in definitions, and these definitions were framed by means of analytic reflection upon special instances concerning which all the world were agreed. He would not allow that anything was known for certain concerning which competent minds opined differently. This process of generalization, the *Socratic induction*, together with the doctrine of the necessity of definitions, were his two contributions to logic. The disciples of Socrates were Plato, Euclides, Phædo, Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Æschines, Simonias, Cebes, and about twenty more. Properly speaking, there was no Socratic school; but the Academy and the Megarian, Elean, Eretrian, Cynic, and Cyrenaic schools are called *Socratic*, as having been founded by immediate disciples of Socrates.—**Socratic school.** See *school*[1].

II. *n.* A disciple of Socrates: as, Æschines the *Socratic*.

Socratical (sō-krat'i-kal), *a.* [< *Socratic* + *-al.*] Socratic in some sense, or to some extent. [Rare.]

Socratically (sō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the Socratic manner; by the Socratic method.

Socraticism (sō-krat'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Socratic* + *-ism.*] A Socratic peculiarity, absurdity, or the like. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 579.

Socratism (sok'ra-tizm), *n.* [< *Socrates* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or philosophy of Socrates. *Imp. Dict.*

Socratist (sok'ra-tist), *n.* [< *Socrates* + *-ist.*] A disciple of Socrates; one who uses the Socratic method; a Socratic.

Socratize (sok'ra-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Socratized*, ppr. *Socratizing*. [< *Socrates* + *-ize.*] To use the Socratic method. [Rare.]

"What is to prevent me from *Sokratizing?*" was the question by which he [Ramus] established his individual right to doubt and inquiry.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 255.

sod[1] (sod), *n.* [< ME. *sod, sodde* = OFries. *sātha, sāda* = MD. *sode, soode, soede, soeuwe, soye*, D. *zode, zoo*; = MLG. *sōde*, LG. *sode* = G. *sode*, sod, turf: so called as being sodden or saturated with water; a deriv. or particular use of OFries. *sāth, sād* = MD. *sode*, later *sood, zoo* = MLG. *sōd*, LG. *sood* = MHG. *sōt, sōd*, boiling, seething, also a well, = AS. *seáth*, a well, pit, < *seóthan* (pret. *seáth*, pp. *soden*), etc., boil, seethe: see *seethe, sodden*[1], etc.] 1. The upper stratum of grass-land, containing the roots of grass and the other herbs that may be growing in it; the sward or turf.

Tender blue-bells, at whose birth
The *sod* scarce heaved. *Shelley*, The Question.

To rest beneath the clover *sod*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, x.

2. A piece of this grassy stratum pared or pulled off; a turf; a divot or fail.

She therefore, to encourage hir people against the enimies, mounted vp into an high place raised vp of turfes and *sods* made for the nonce.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 10.

Sod kiln, a lime-kiln made by excavating the earth in the form of a cone, filling with alternate layers of fuel and broken limestone, and covering the top with sods to prevent loss of heat. Sometimes the sides are lined with sods.—**The old sod**, one's native country: especially used by Irish emigrants: as, he's a clever lad from *the old sod*. [Colloq.]

sod[1] (sod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sodded*, ppr. *sodding*. [< *sod*[1], *n.*] To cover with sod; turf.

The slope was *sodded* and terraced with rows of seats, and the spectators looked down upon the circular basin at the bottom. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 558.

sod[2]†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *seethe*.

soda (sō'dä), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. D. G. Sw. Dan. *soda* (NL. *soda*), < It. *soda*, soda, OIt. *soda* (= OF. *soulde*), saltwort, glasswort, fem. of *sodo*, contr. of *solido*, solid, hard: see *solid*.] 1. Sesquicarbonate or normal carbonate of sodium (Na_2CO_3); soda-ash: the latter being the common name of the commercial article, one of the most, if not the most, important of all the products of chemical manufacture. Various hydrated carbonates of sodium occur in nature—the decahydrate or natron; the monohydrate, known as *thermonatrite*; and trona, a compound of the sesquicarbonate and the bicarbonate with three equivalents of water. These natural carbonates occur in solution in the water of various alkaline lakes, or as deposits at the bottoms of such as have become dried up, but usually mixed with more or less common salt, sodium sulphate, and other saline combinations. It was from these deposits, and from the incineration of various plants growing by the sea-shore (*Salsola, Salicornia, Chenopodium, Statice, Reaumuria, Nitraria, Tetragonia, Mesembryanthemum*), that soda was formerly obtained. These sources have become of little importance since artificial soda began to be made from common salt, a process invented by Leblanc, and put in operation near Paris toward the end of the eighteenth century. By this process common salt is decomposed by sulphuric acid, and the resulting sodium sulphate is mixed with limestone and coal, and heated in a reverberatory furnace, the product (technically known as *black ash*) consisting essentially of soluble sodium carbonate and insoluble calcium sulphid, which are easily separated from each other by lixiviation. By the Leblanc process the soda used in the arts was almost exclusively produced until about thirty years ago, when the so-called ammonia or Solvay process began to become of importance. This process had been patented in England as early as 1838, and tried there and near Paris, but without success. The difficulties were first overcome by E. Solvay, who in 1861 established a manufactory of soda by this process (since known by his name) near Brussels. By the ammonia or Solvay process a concentrated solution of common salt is saturated with ammonia, and then decomposed by carbonic acid. By this means sodium chlorid is converted into sodium carbonate, and the ammonia is afterward recovered by the aid of lime or magnesia. This process has within the past few years become of great importance, and at the present time about half the soda consumed in the world is made by it. Whether it will eventually entirely supplant the Leblanc process cannot yet be stated. The chief advantage which it presents is that the amount of coal consumed by it is much smaller than that required by the older process, so that countries where fuel is not very cheap and abundant can now make their own soda, being no longer dependent on England, as they were in large degree before the Solvay process became successful. For the properties of pure soda, see *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*. Also called *mineral alkali*.

2. Soda-water. [Colloq.]—**Ball soda**, crude soda.—**Caustic soda.** See *caustic*.—**Nitrate of soda.** See *nitrate*.—**Salt of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Soda cocktail.** See *cocktail*.—**Soda niter.** Same as *nitratin*.—**Soda powder.** See *powder*.

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soda-alum (sō′dä-al′um), *n.* A crystalline mineral, a hydrated double sulphate of aluminium and sodium, found on the island of Melos, at Solfatara in Italy, and near Mendoza on the east of the Andes. Also called *mendozite.*

soda-ash (sō′dä-ash), *n.* The trade-name of sodium carbonate. See *soda.*

soda-ball (sō′dä-bâl), *n.* An intermediate product in the manufacture of sodium carbonate, formed by fusing together sodium sulphate, coal-dust, and limestone. Also called *black ash.* See also *soda.*

soda-biscuit (sō′dä-bis′kit), *n.* A biscuit raised with soda. See *biscuit*, 2. [U. S.]

soda-cracker (sō′dä-krak′ėr), *n.* A kind of cracker or biscuit, consisting of flour and water, with a little salt, bicarbonate of soda, and cream of tartar, made into a stiff dough, rolled thin, and cut into squares. [U. S.]

The eccentric old telegraph editor . . . kept a colony of white mice in a squirrel-cage, feeding them upon *soda-crackers* and milk. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 875.

soda-feldspar (sō′dä-feld′spär), *n.* See *feldspar.*

soda-fountain (sō′dä-foun′tān), *n.* 1. A metal or marble structure containing water charged with carbonic-acid gas (or containing materials for its production), with faucets through which the water can be drawn off. Soda-fountains commonly contain tanks for flavoring-syrups and a reservoir for ice.—2. A strong metal vessel lined with glass or other non-corrosible material, used to store and transport water charged with carbonic-acid gas under pressure.

soda-furnace (sō′dä-fėr′nās), *n.* A furnace for converting into the carbonate, by fusing with chalk and slaked lime or small coal, the sulphate of soda obtained by treating common salt with sulphuric acid. In a usual form the cylinder which receives the charge is heated red-hot before being filled, and is caused to rotate by appropriate mechanism. *E. H. Knight.*

sodaic (sō-dā′ik), *a.* [< *soda* + *-ic.*] Of, relating to, or containing soda: as, *sodaic* powders.

sodainet, *a.* An obsolete form of *sudden.*

soda-lime (sō′dä-līm), *n.* In *chem.*, a mixture of caustic soda and quicklime, used chiefly for nitrogen determinations in organic analysis.

sodalite (sō′dä-līt), *n.* [< *soda* + *-lite.*] A mineral so called from the large portion of soda which enters into its composition. It is commonly found in volcanic rocks, occurring in isometric crystals and also massive, and is usually of a blue color, also grayish, greenish, yellowish, and white. It is a silicate of aluminium and sodium with sodium chlorid.

sodality (sō-dal′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sodalité*, < L. *sodalita(t-)s*, companionship, friendship, a brotherhood or society, < *sodalis*, a mate, a fellow, a boon companion.] A fraternity; confraternity: especially in use by Roman Catholics for a religious fraternity or society.

He was a learned gentleman, and one of the club at the Mermayd, in Fryday street, with Sr Walter Raleigh, &c., of that *sodalitie*, heroes and witts of that time. *Aubrey*, Lives (Thomas Hariot), note.

soda-lye (sō′dä-lī), *n.* A solution of sodium hydrate in water.

soda-mesotype (sō′dä-mes′ō-tīp), *n.* Same as *natrolite.*

soda-mint (sō′dä-mint), *n.* A mixture containing sodium bicarbonate and spearmint.

soda-paper (sō′dä-pā′pėr), *n.* A paper saturated with sodium carbonate: used as a test-paper, and also for inclosing powders which are to be ignited under the blowpipe, so that they may not be blown away.

soda-plant (sō′dä-plant), *n.* A saltwort, *Salsola Soda*, one of the plants from whose ashes barilla was formerly obtained.

soda-salt (sō′dä-sâlt), *n.* In *chem.*, a salt having soda for its base.

soda-waste (sō′dä-wāst), *n.* In the soda industry, that part of soda-ball or black ash which is insoluble in water. It contains sulphids and hydrates of calcium, coal, and other matters.

soda-water (sō′dä-wâ′tėr), *n.* 1. A drink generally consisting of ordinary water into which carbonic acid has been forced under pressure. On exposure to the ordinary atmospheric pressure, the excess of carbonic acid escapes, thus causing effervescence. It rarely contains soda in any form; but the name originally applied when sodium carbonate was contained in it has been retained. It is generally sweetened and flavored with syrups.

2. A solution used to cool drills, punches, etc., used in metal-working.

sod-burning (sod′bėr′ning), *n.* In *agri.*, the burning of the turf of old pasture-lands for the sake of the ashes as manure.

sod-cutter (sod′kut′ėr), *n.* A tool or machine for cutting or trimming sods; a paring-plow; a sodding-spade.

sodden[1] (sod′n), *p. a.* [< ME. *sodden*, *soden*, < AS. *soden:* see *seethe.*] 1. Boiled; seethed.

And also brede, *soddyn* egges, and somtyme other vytaylles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 17.

Which diuined by the blade-bones of sheepe, *sodde* and then burnt to powder. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 414.

2. Soaked and softened, as in water; soaked through and through; soggy; pulpy; pulta-ceous; of bread, not well baked; doughy.

It had ceased to rain, but the earth was *sodden*, and the pools and rivulets were full. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, iv.

3. Having the appearance of having been subjected to long boiling; parboiled; bloated; soaked or saturated, as with drink.

Double your files! as you were! faces about!
Now, you with the *sodden* face, keep in there!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

sodden[2] (sod′n), *v.* [< *sodden*[1], *p. a.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be seethed or soaked; settle down as if by seething or boiling.

It [avarice] takes as many shapes as Proteus, and may be called above all the vice of middle life, that *soddens* into the gangrene of old age, gaining strength by vanquishing all virtues. *Mrs. S. C. Hall.*

2. To become soft, as by rotting. [Unique.]

They never fail who die
In a great cause: the block may soak their gore;
Their heads may *sodden* in the sun.
Byron, Marino Faliero, ii. 2.

II. *trans.* To soak; fill the tissues of with water, as in the process of seething; saturate.

Clothes . . . *soddened* with wet. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 11.

sodden[3]† (sod′n), *a.* [< *sod*[1] + *-en*[2].] Of sods; soddy. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 285. [Rare.]

soddenness (sod′n-nes), *n.* Sodden, soaked, or soggy character or quality.

The *soddenness* of improperly boiled or fried foods will be avoided. *Science*, XV. 230.

sodding-mallet (sod′ing-mal′et), *n.* A beating-tool with a broad, flat face, for smoothing and compacting newly laid sods.

sodding-spade (sod′ing-spād), *n.* A spade with a flat, sharp blade, used for cutting sods; a sod-cutter.

soddy (sod′i), *a.* [< *sod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sod; covered with sod; turfy.

soden[1]†, **sode**†. Middle English forms of *sodden*, past participle of *seethe.*

soden[2]†, **sodeint**, *a.* Obsolete forms of *sudden.*

sodenet, *n.* A Middle English form of *subdean.*

soder†, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *solder.* Isa. xli. 7.

sodeynt, sodeynlichet. Obsolete forms of *sudden, suddenly.*

sodger[1] (sō′jėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *soldier.*

sodger[2] (soj′ėr), *n.* The whelk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sodic (sō′dik), *a.* [< *sod(ium)* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or containing sodium.

sodic-chalybeate (sō′dik-kā-lib′ē-āt), *a.* Containing both iron and sodium: used of mineral waters.

sodium (sō′di-um), *n.* [= F. G. *sodium* = Sp. Pg. It. *sodio*, < NL. *sodium*, < *soda* + *-ium.*] Chemical symbol, Na (natrium); atomic weight, 23. The metallic base of the alkali soda. See *soda* and *metal.* It was first isolated by Davy, in 1807, by electrolysis, and is at present obtained on a large scale by igniting sodium carbonate with charcoal. Sodium is a silver-white metal with a high luster, but it oxidizes rapidly on exposure to moist air. Heated in the air, it burns rapidly with a bright-yellow flame, very characteristic of the metal; thrown into cold water, it oxidizes, but does not become hot enough to set the evolved hydrogen on fire, as potassium does; with hot water, ignition of the hydrogen takes place. Its specific gravity at 56° is 0.9735; at the ordinary temperature it has the consistency of wax; at 204° it melts, and forms a liquid resembling mercury in appearance. Next to silver, copper, and gold, it is, of the metals, the best conductor of heat and electricity; next to cæsium, rubidium, and potassium, it is the most electropositive of the metals. It is extensively used in the laboratory as a powerful reducing agent; it is closely analogous to potassium in its chemical relations. Two of its compounds are very widely diffused in nature, and of the highest importance from various points of view; these are common salt and sodium carbonate, or soda.—**Sodium bicarbonate**, a compound having the formula $NaHCO_3$. It is a white crystalline powder, with a weaker alkaline taste than the other carbonate described below, and less soluble in water. Also called *soda saleratus.*—**Sodium borate.** See *borax.*—**Sodium carbonate**, a compound having the formula Na_2CO_3, either anhydrous or containing water of crystallization. (The method of manufacture is described under *soda.*) Anhydrous sodium carbonate, or chemically pure soda, is a white powder having an alkaline taste and reaction, readily soluble in water with evolution of heat. It fuses at a dull-red heat to a clear liquid. It is used in enormous quantities in the arts for a great variety of purposes. When crystallized from aqueous solution it forms transparent crystals, called *washing-crystals*, which contain ten equivalents of water. These effloresce on exposure to air.—**Sodium chlorid**, common salt, NaCl. See *salt*[1], 1.—**Sodium line**, the bright-yellow line (strictly a double line) which incandescent sodium vapor gives when viewed by the spectroscope: it corresponds to the dark absorption-line D (D_1 and D_2) of the solar spectrum.—**Sodium nitrate.** See *nitrate of soda*, under *nitrate.*

sod-oil (sod′oil), *n.* Oil pressed from sheepskins by tanners, and used in manufacturing the lowest grades of brown soap.

Sodom-apple (sod′om-ap′l), *n.* 1. Same as *apple of Sodom* (which see, under *apple*). Specifically—2. The nightshade, *Solanum Sodomæum;* also, sometimes, in the United States, the horse-nettle, *S. Carolinense*, or some similar species.

sodomist (sod′om-ist), *n.* [< *Sodom* (see *Sodomite*) + *-ist.*] A sodomite.

Sodomite (sod′om-īt), *n.* [< ME. *sodamyte*, < OF. (and F.) *sodomite* = Sp. Pg. *sodomita* = It. *sodomito* = G. *sodomit*, < LL. *Sodomita*, < Gr. Σοδομίτης, an inhabitant of Sodom, < Σόδομα, LL. *Sodoma*, < Heb. *Sedōm*, Sodom.] 1. An inhabitant of Sodom, an ancient city which, according to the account in Genesis, was destroyed by fire from heaven on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants.—2. [*l. c.*] One who is guilty of sodomy. Deut. xxiii. 17.

sodomitical (sod-ō-mit′i-kal), *a.* [< **sodomitic* (< LL. *Sodomiticus*, pertaining to the inhabitants of Sodom, < *Sodomita*, an inhabitant of Sodom: see *Sodomite*) + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of sodomy; given to or guilty of sodomy; grossly wicked.

So are the hearts of our popish protestants, I fear me, hardened from fearing God, in that they look, yea, go back again to their *sodomitical* minion. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 330.

sodomitically (sod-ō-mit′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sodomitical manner; with sodomy.

sodomitryt, *n.* [< *sodomite* + *-ry.*] Sodomitic practices; sodomy; gross wickedness.

Their *sodomitry*, whereof they cast each other in the teeth daily in every abbey, for the least displeasure that one doth to another. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 151.

sodomy (sod′om-i), *n.* [= D. G. *sodomie*, < F. *sodomie* = Sp. *sodomía* = Pg. It. *sodomia*, sodomy, so called because it was imputed to the inhabitants of Sodom, < LL. *Sodoma*, < Gr. Σόδομα, Sodom: see *Sodomite.*] Unnatural sexual relations, as between persons of the same sex, or with beasts.

They are addicted to *sodomie* or buggerie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 416.

sod-plow (sod′plou), *n.* A plow designed to cut and turn sods. It is made with a long share and mold-board.

sod-worm (sod′wėrm), *n.* The larva of certain pyralid moths, as *Crambus exsiccatus*, which destroys the roots of grass and corn. Also called *turf-worm* and *turf web-worm.* [U. S.]

soe (sō), *n.* [Also *so*, *soa*; Sc. *sae*, *sary*, *se*; < ME. *so*, *soo*, *saa*, a tub, bucket, < AS. **sā*, *saa*, a vessel, = Icel. *sār*, a cask, a dairy vessel, = Sw. *så* (*så-stång*) = Dan. *saa* (*saa-stang*), a soe or tub, a cowl.] A pail or bucket, especially one to be carried on a yoke or stick. [Prov. Eng.]

He kam to the welle, water up-drow,
And filde the[r] a mickel *so*.
Havelok (E. E. T. S.), l. 933.

Beer, which is brewed of Malt and Hops . . . and carried in *Soes* into the cellar. *Comenius*, Visible World (trans.), p. 91.

soeful (sō′fûl), *n.* [< *soe* + *-ful.*] The contents of a soe.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pour a little into it at first, for one bason-full you may fetch up so many *soe-fulls.* *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, I. ii. 6. (*Richardson.*)

Soemmering's (or **Sömmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spot.** See *mirror, mohr, spot.*

soever (sō-ev′ėr), *adv.* [< *so*[1] + *ever.*] A word generally used in composition to extend or render indefinite the sense of such words as *who, what, where, when, how*, etc., as in *whosoever, wheresoever*, etc. (See these words.) It is sometimes used separate from *who, how*, etc.

What Beverage *soever* we make, either by Brewing, by Distillation, Decoction, Percolation, or pressing, it is but Water at first. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

We can create, and in *what* place *soe'er*
Thrive under evil. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 260.

sofa (sō′fä), *n.* [Formerly also *sopha;* = F. *sofa*, *sopha* = Sp. Pg. It. *sofa* = D. Dan. *sofa* = G. *sofa*, *sopha* = Sw. *soffa*, < Turk. *soffa* (= Ar. *soffa*, *suffah*), a bench of stone or wood, a couch, a sofa, < *saffa*, draw up in line, put a seat to a saddle.] A long seat or settee with a stuffed bottom and raised stuffed back and ends; a

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bench or settee upholstered with permanent cushions. See cut under *settee*.

> Thus first Necessity invented stools,
> Convenience next suggested elbow chairs,
> And Luxury th' accomplish'd *Sofa* last.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 88.

sofa-bed (sō'fȧ-bed), *n.* A piece of furniture forming a sofa, as during the day, but capable of being opened or altered in shape so as to furnish a bed at night.

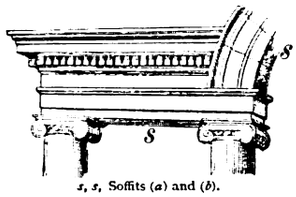
> One of those *sofa-beds* common in French houses.
> *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, iii. 12.

sofa-bedstead (sō'fȧ-bed'sted), *n.* Same as *sofa-bed*.

> Innumerable specimens of that imposition on society — a *sofa bedstead*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xxi.

sofett† (sō'fet), *n.* [Dim. < *sofa* + *-et*.] A small sofa. [Rare.]

soffit (sof'it), *n.* [< F. *soffite* = Sp. *sofito*, < It. *soffitta*, *soffitto*, < L. as if **sufficta*, **suffictus* (for *suffixa*, *suffixus*), pp. of *suffigere*, fix beneath: see *suffix*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) The under horizontal face of an architrave between columns. (*b*) The lower surface of an arch. (*c*) The ceiling of a room, when divided by cross-beams into panels, compartments, or lacunaria. (*d*) The under face of an overhanging cornice, of a projecting balcony, an entablature, a staircase, etc. — 2. In *scene-painting*, a border. See *scene*, 4.



s, *s*, Soffits (*a*) and (*b*).

soffre[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *suffer*.

soffre[2] (sof'ėr), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American yellow troopial, *Icterus jamacaii*.

sofi, sofism. See *sufi*, *sufism*.

soft (sôft), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *soft*, *softe*, < AS. *sōfte*, *sēfte* = OS. *sāfti* = MD. *sacht*, *saecht*, D. *zacht* = MLG. LG. *sacht* (> G. *sacht*) = OHG. *semfti*, MHG. *semfte*, *senfte*, G. *sanft*, soft (see the adv.); perhaps akin to Goth. *samjan*, please: see *seem*, *same*. For the D. and LG. forms, which have *ch* for *f*, cf. similar forms of *shaft*[1], *shaft*[2].]

I. *a.* 1. Yielding readily to pressure; easily penetrated; impressible; yielding: opposed to *hard*: as, a *soft* bed; a *soft* apple; *soft* earth; *soft* wood; a *soft* mineral; easily susceptible of change of form; hence, easily worked; malleable: as, *soft* iron; lead is *softer* than gold.

> A good *soft* pillow for that good white head
> Were better than a churlish turf of France.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 14.

> For spirits, when they please,
> Can either sex assume, or both; so *soft*
> And uncompounded is their essence pure.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 424.

> The earth, that ought to be as hard as a biscuit, is as *soft* as dough. *Sydney Smith*, To Lady Holland, vi.

2. Affecting the senses in a mild, smooth, bland, delicate, or agreeable manner. (*a*) Smooth and agreeable to the touch; free from roughness or harshness; not rugged, rough, or coarse; delicate; fine: as, a *soft* skin; *soft* hair; *soft* silk; *soft* dress-materials.

> Huy is a small hound; his coat of *soft* and erect ash-coloured hair is especially long and thick about the neck and shoulders. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 89.

(*b*) Mild and agreeable; gentle; genial; kindly.

> The *soft* airs that o'er the meadows play.
> *Bryant*, Our Fellow-Worshippers.

> *Soft* the air was as of deathless May.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 343.

(*c*) Smooth; flowing; not rough or vehement; not harsh; gentle or melodious to the ear: as, a *soft* sound; *soft* accents; *soft* whispers.

> Her voice was ever *soft*,
> Gentle, and low — an excellent thing in woman.
> *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 272.

> *Soft* were my numbers; who could take offence?
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 147.

> The *soft* murmur of the vagrant Bee.
> *Wordsworth*, Vernal Ode, iv.

(*d*) Not harsh or offensive to the sight; mild to the eye; not strong or glaring; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast: as, *soft* colors; the *soft* coloring of a picture.

> The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds, made . . . the *softest*, sweetest lights imaginable.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Travels. (*Latham*.)

> It is hard to imagine a *softer* curve than that with which the mountain sweeps down from Albano to the plain.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 146.

3. Bituminous, as opposed to *anthracitic*: said of coal. — 4. Nearly free from lime or magnesia salts, and therefore forming a lather with soap without leaving a curd-like deposit: said of water.

> A great elm-tree spread its broad branches over it [Van Tassel's farmhouse], at the foot of which bubbled up a spring of the *softest* and sweetest water, in a little well formed of a barrel. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 427.

5. Unsized: as, *soft* paper. — 6. Mild: noting the weather. (*a*) Open; genial.

> The nyght was feire and clere, and a *softe* weder in the myddill of Aprill. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

> The wild hedge-rose
> Of a *soft* winter.
> *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 6.

(*b*) Moist; wet or rainy: as, a *soft* day.

> It was a gray day, damp and *soft*, with no wind; one of those days which are not unusual in the valley of the Thames. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

(*c*) Warm enough to melt snow or ice; thawing. [New Eng.]

7. In *phonetics*, pronounced with more or less of a sibilant sound and without explosive utterance, as *c* in *cinder* as opposed to *c* in *candle*, *g* in *gin* as opposed to *g* in *gift*: also often used instead of *sonant* or *voiced* or the like for an alphabetic sound uttered with tone. — 8. Tender; delicate.

> Have I nat of a capoun but the lyvere,
> And of youre *softe* [var. *white*] breed nat but a shyvere, . . .
> Thanne hadde I with yow hoomly suffisaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

> Why are our bodies *soft* and weak and smooth,
> Unapt to toil and trouble in the world,
> But that our *soft* conditions and our hearts
> Should well agree with our external parts?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 167.

9. Effeminate; lacking manliness, hardiness, or courage; easy to overcome; gentle.

> Somday boughten they of Troye it dere,
> And eft the Greekes founden nothinge *softe*
> The folk of Troy. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 137.

> When a warlike State grows *soft* and effeminate, they may be sure of a war.
> *Bacon*, Vicissitudes of Things (ed. 1887).

10. Easily persuaded, moved, or acted upon; impressible; hence, facile; weak; simple; foolish; silly.

> What cannot such scoffers do, especially if they find a *soft* creature on whom they may work.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 209.

> A few divines of so *soft* and servile tempers as disposed them to so sudden acting and compliance.
> *Eikon Basilike*.

> He made . . . *soft* fellows stark noddies; and such as were foolish quite mad. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 149.

11. Slack; easy-going; without care or anxiety.

> Under a shepherde *softe* and necligent
> The wolf hath many a sheepe and lamb to-rent.
> *Chaucer*, Physician's Tale, l. 101.

12. Mild; gentle; kind; sympathetic; easily touched or moved; susceptible; tender; merciful; courteous; not rough, rude, or irritating: as, *soft* manners.

> There segh thai that semly, & with *soft* wordys,
> Comford hur kyndly with carpyng of mowthe.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7608.

> A *soft* answer turneth away wrath. Prov. xv. 1.

> Women are *soft*, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
> Thou stern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorseless.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 141.

13. Easy; gentle; steady and even, especially in action or motion.

> Furth they went,
> As *soft* a pace as yᵉ myght with hym goo;
> Too se hym in that plight they were full woo.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2370.

> Notwithstondynge the contynuall tedyous calme, we made sayle with right *softe* spede.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 77.

> With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps
> On her *soft* axle; while she [the earth] paces even,
> And bears thee soft with the smooth air along.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 165.

14. In *anat.*, not bony, cartilaginous, dentinal, etc.: as, the *soft* parts or *soft* tissues of the body: not specific. — 15. When noting silk, having the natural gum removed by cleaning or washing: distinguished from *hard*. — 16. In *ichth.*, not spinous; soft-rayed: noting fins or fin-rays: as, a *soft* dorsal or anal (fin). See *soft-finned*, and cut under *Malacopterygii*. — 17. In *conch.* and *herpet.*, soft-shelled. — 18. In *Crustacea*, soft-shelled. — **A soft thing**, a snug berth, in which work is light and remunerative; a comfortable or very desirable place. Also called *a soft snap*. [Slang.] — **Soft bast.** See *bast*[1], 2. — **Soft carbonates.** See *carbonate*[1]. — **Soft chancre.** Same as *chancroid*. — **Soft clam**, the common clam, *Mya arenaria*, and related forms, whose shell is comparatively thin; a long clam: so called in distinction from various *hard* or *round clams*, as species of *Venus*, *Mactra*, etc. See cut under *Mya*. — **Soft coal.** See def. 3 and *coal*, 2. — **Soft commissure of the brain.** Same as *middle commissure* (which see, under *commissure*). — **Soft crab**, a soft-shelled crab. See *soft-shelled*. — **Soft epithem**, a poultice; specifically, a cold poultice of scraped raw potato applied to burns and scalds. — **Soft fish, maple, money, oyster.** See the nouns. — **Soft palate.** See *palate*, 1. — **Soft pedal, pottery, pulse, sawder, snap, soap, solder.** See the nouns. — **Soft tortoise** or **turtle.** See *soft-shelled*. — **Soft weather**, a thaw. [New Eng.] — **The softer sex.** See *sex*[1]. = **Syn. 1.** Plastic, pliable. — 2. (*c*) Mellifluous, dulcet. — 10. Compliant, submissive, irresolute. — 12 and 13. *Mild*, *Bland*, etc. See *gentle*.

II. *n.* 1. A soft or silly person; a person who is weak or foolish; a fool. Also *softy*. [Colloq. or slang.]

> It'll do you no good to sit in a spring-cart o' your own, if you've got a *soft* to drive you: he'll soon turn you over into the ditch. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, ix.

2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. politics*: (*a*) A member or an adherent of that one of the two factions into which in 1852 and succeeding years the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided which was less favorable to the extension of slavery. (*b*) A member of the pro-slavery wing of the Democratic party in Missouri about 1850. See *hard*, *n.*, 5.

soft (sôft), *adv.* [< ME. *softe*, < AS. *sōfte* = OS. *sāfto* = OHG. *samfto*, *sanfto*, MHG. *samfte*, *sanfte*, G. *sanft*, softly; from the adj.] Softly; gently; quietly.

> This child ful *softe* wynde and wrappe.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 527.

> *Soft* whispering thus to Nestor's son,
> His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, iv. 81.

soft (sôft), *interj.* [An elliptical use of *soft*, *adv.*] Go softly! hold! stop! not so fast!

> *Soft!*
> The Jew shall have all justice; *soft!* no haste;
> He shall have nothing but the penalty.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 320.

> *Soft* — who is that stands by the dying fire?
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

soft† (sôft), *v. t.* [< ME. *soften*, *softien* (= MLG. *sachten*), soften; < *soft*, *a.*] To soften; make soft.

> *Softyng* with oynement. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1924.

> Yet cannot all these flames, in which I fry,
> Her hart more harde then yron *soft* a whit.
> *Spenser*, Sonnets, xxxii.

softa (sof'tȧ), *n.* [Also *sophta*; < Turk. *softa*.] A Moslem student of sacred law and theological science.

soft-bodied (sôft'bod'id), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a soft body. Specifically applied to (*a*) the *Mollusca* or *Malacozoa* (see *malacology*); (*b*) the *Malacodermata*; (*c*) in *Coleoptera*, the *Malacodermi*; (*d*) in *Hemiptera*, the *Capsidæ*.

soft-conscienced (sôft'kon'shenst), *a.* Having a tender conscience. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 37. [Rare.]

soften (sôf'n), *v.* [< *soft* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *soft*, *v.*] I. *intrans.* To become soft or less hard. (*a*) To become more penetrable, pliable, and yielding to pressure: as, iron *softens* with heat.

> Many of those bodies that will not melt, or will hardly melt, will notwithstanding *soften*.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 840.

(*b*) To become less rude, harsh, severe, or cruel; grow less obstinate or obdurate; become more susceptible of humane feelings and tenderness; relent.

> We do not know
> How he may *soften* at the sight o' the child.
> *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 2. 40.

(*c*) To pass by soft, imperceptible degrees; melt; blend.

> Shade unperceiv'd, so *softening* into shade.
> *Thomson*, Hymn, l. 25.

II. *trans.* To make soft, or more soft. (*a*) To make less hard in substance.

> Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews,
> Whose golden touch could *soften* steel and stones.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 79.

> Their arrows' point they *soften* in the flame.
> *Gay*, The Fan, i. 183.

(*b*) To mollify; make less fierce or intractable; make more susceptible of humane or fine feelings: as, to *soften* a hard heart; to *soften* savage natures.

> Even the sullen disposition of Hash she evinced a facility for *softening* by her playful repartees and beautiful smiles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

(*c*) To make tender; make effeminate; enervate: as, troops *softened* by luxury.

> Before Poets did *soften* vs, we were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

(*d*) To make less harsh or severe, less rude, less offensive or violent; mitigate: as, to *soften* an expression.

> He bore his great commission in his look,
> But sweetly temper'd awe, and *soften'd* all he spoke.
> *Dryden*.

> The asperity of his opinions was *softened* as his mind enlarged. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 54.

(*e*) To make less glaring; tone down; make less sharp or harsh: as, to *soften* the coloring of a picture; to *soften* the outline of something. (*f*) To make less strong or intense in sound; make less loud; make smooth to the ear: as, to *soften* the voice.

softener (sôf'nėr), *n.* [< *soften* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which softens.

> His [Milton's] hand falls on his subject without the *softener* of cuff or ruffle.
> *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

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2. Specifically, in *ceram.*, a broad brush used to spread vitrifiable color thinly and uniformly on the biscuit.

softening (sôf'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soften, v.*] 1. The act of making soft or softer.—2. In *painting*, the blending of colors into each other.—3. In *pathol.*, a diminution of the natural and healthy firmness of organs or parts of organs; mollities.—**Cerebral softening**, softening of the brain.—**Colloidal softening**. Same as *colloid degeneration* (which see, under *colloid*).—**Softening of the brain**, an affection of some part or parts of the brain, in which it is necrosed and softened. Red, yellow, and white softenings are distinguished. The color depends on the presence or absence of blood-pigment. These spots of softening are usually produced by the occlusion of an artery, most frequently by embolism or thrombosis. Rarer conditions are ascribed to a local inflammation. The phrase is sometimes popularly but improperly applied to dementia paralytica.—**Softening of the spinal cord**, a local condition similar to the like-named in the brain, but most frequently dependent on inflammation.

softening-iron (sôf'ning-ī'ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a round-edged iron plate mounted on an upright beam, and fixed to a heavy plank securely fastened in the floor of a drying-loft. The skins are wetted, and then stretched upon this iron. Also called *stretching-iron.*

softening-machine (sôf'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for treating dry hides with water to prepare them for the tan-pits, and also for treating sheepskins, etc., with oil.

soft-eyed (sôft'īd), *a.* Having soft, gentle, or tender eyes.

> Give Virtue scandal, Innocence a fear,
> Or from the *soft-eyed* virgin steal a tear!
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 286.

soft-finned (sôft'find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; spineless; anacanthine; malacopterous; malacopterygian. See *Malacopterygii.*

soft-grass (sôft'grȧs), *n.* See *Holcus.*

soft-handed (sôft'han'ded), *a.* Having soft hands. Hence, figuratively—(*a*) Unused and therefore unable to work. (*b*) Not firm in rule, discipline, or the like: as, a *soft-handed* kind of justice.

soft-headed (sôft'hed'ed), *a.* Having a soft or silly head; silly; stupid.

soft-hearted (sôft'här'ted), *a.* Having a soft or tender heart.

soft-heartedness (sôft'här'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being soft-hearted; tendency or disposition to be touched, or moved to sympathy; tenderness of heart; benevolence; gentleness.

> *Soft-heartedness*, in times like these,
> Shows sof'ness in the upper story!
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., vii.

softhorn (sôft'hôrn), *n.* A foolish person; one easily imposed upon; a greenhorn. [Colloq.]

softie, *n.* See *softy.*

softling† (sôft'ling), *n.* [< *soft* + *-ling*[1].] A sybarite; a voluptuary.

> Effeminate men and *softlings* cause the stoute man to waxe tender. *Bp. Woolton*, Christ. Manual (1576).

softly† (sôft'li), *a.* [< *soft* + *-ly*[1].] Soft; easy; gentle; slow.

> The gentle Prince not farre away they spyde,
> Ryding a *softly* pace with portance sad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 6.

softly (sôft'li), *adv.* [< ME. *softly, softely, softeli, softeliche;* < *soft* + *-ly*[2].] In a soft manner. (*a*) Without force or violence; gently: as, he *softly* pressed my hand. (*b*) Not loudly; without noise: as, speak *softly;* walk *softly.*

> And seide ful *softly* in shrifte as it were.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 37.
>
> In this dark silence *softly* leave the Town.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iii. 1.

(*c*) Gently; slowly; calmly; quietly; hence, at an easy pace: as, to lay a thing down *softly.*

> His bowe he toke in hand toward the deere to stalke:
> Y prayed hym his shote to leue & *softely* with me to walke.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 118.
>
> He commaunded certaine Captaines to stay behinde, and to row *softly* after him. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 178.

(*d*) Mildly; tenderly.

> The king must die—
> Though pity *softly* plead within my soul.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*e*) Slackly; carelessly.

> All that *softly* shiftless class who, for some reason or other, are never to be found with anything in hand at the moment that it is wanted. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 343.

softner, *n.* Same as *softener.*

softness (sôft'nes), *n.* [< ME. *softnesse,* < AS. *sōftness, sēftnes,* < *sōfte,* soft: see *soft* and *-ness.*] The property or character of being soft, in any sense of that word.

> There is on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whose *softness*, idleness, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal shiftlessness can compare with that of this worthy. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 29.

soft-rayed (sôft'rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, malacopterygian; soft-finned: said of a fish or its fins.—**Soft-rayed fishes**, ordinarily, the *Malacopterygii;* also, the whole of the *Physostomi. Jordan and Gilbert.*

soft-sawder (sôft'sä'dėr), *v. t.* [< *soft sawder:* see under *sawder.*] To flatter; blarney. [Slang, U. S.]

soft-shell (sôft'shel), *a.* Same as *soft-shelled.*

soft-shelled (sôft'sheld), *a.* Having a soft shell or carapace.—**Soft-shelled clam**, the common soft clam, *Mya arenaria*, or the gaper, *M. truncata;* any soft clam. See cuts under *Mya* and *Myidæ.*—**Soft-shelled crab**, the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*, when it has molted its hard shell and not yet grown another, so that it is covered only with a flexible skin. In this state it is accounted a delicacy. The molt occurs from late in the spring throughout most of the summer. The term is extended to other edible crabs. A crab in the act of casting its shell is termed a *shedder, peeler,* or *buster;* when the new shell begins to harden, a *crackler.* See cut under *paddle-crab.*—**Soft-shelled tortoises** or **turtles**, tortoises or turtles of the family *Trionychidæ*, and others whose carapace is somewhat flexible; leatherbacks or leather-turtles. Also *soft tortoises* or *turtles.* See cuts under *Aspidonectes, leather-back,* and *Trionyx.*

soft-sized (sôft'sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

soft-skinned (sôft'skind), *a.* Having a soft skin; specifically, in *zoöl.*, malacodermatous.

soft-soap (sôft'sōp'), *v. t.* [< *soft soap:* see under *soap.*] To flatter, especially for the attainment of some selfish end. See *soap, n.* and *v.* [Colloq.]

soft-solid (sôft'sol'id), *a.* Pulp-like in consistence.

soft-spoken (sôft'spō'kn), *a.* Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable; plausible.

> He has heard of one that 's lodged in the next street to him who is exceedingly *soft-spoken*, thrifty of her speech, that spends but six words a day. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.
>
> A nice, *soft-spoken* old gentleman; . . . butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xi.

soft-tack (sôft'tak), *n.* Soft wheaten bread, as distinguished from *hardtack*, or hard sea-bread or -biscuit. [Sailors' and soldiers' slang.]

softwood (sôft'wùd), *n.* See *Myrsine.*

softy (sôf'ti), *n.*; pl. *softies* (-tiz). [< *soft* + dim. *-y*[2].] A soft or silly person. Also *softie.* [Colloq.]

> Nancy . . . were but a *softy* after all, for she left off doing her work in a proper manner.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.
>
> He is a kind of *softie*—all alive on one side of his brain and a noodle on the other.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, iii.

sog[1] (sog), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *söggr*, dank, wet, *saggi*, moisture, wet, dampness; prob. akin to *sjūga* = AS. *sūgan, sūcan*, suck, AS. *socian*, E. *soak:* see *soak.*] A bog; quagmire.

sog[2] (sog), *n.* A lethargy. *Bartlett.* [U. S.]

> Old Ezra Barnet . . . waved a limp hand warningly toward the bedroom door. "She 's layin' in a *sog*," he said, hopelessly. *S. O. Jewett*, Scribner's Mag., II. 738.

soger (sō'jėr), *n.* 1. A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier.* Also *sojer, sodger.*—2. *Naut.*, a skulk or shirk; one who is always trying to evade his share of work.

> The captain called him a *soger.*
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 142.

soger (sō'jėr), *v. i.* [< *soger, n.*: see *soger, n.*, 2.] *Naut.*, to play the soger or shirk.

> Reefing is the most exciting part of a sailor's duty. All hands are engaged upon it, and, after the halyards are let go, there is no time to be lost—no *sogering*, or hanging back, then. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 26.

soget†. A Middle English form of *subject.*

soggetto (so-jet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *subject.*] In *music*, same as *subject* or *theme.*

soggy (sog'i), *a.* [< *sog*[1] + *-y*[1]; in part a var. of *socky, soaky.*] Soaked with water or moisture; thoroughly wet; damp and heavy: as, *soggy* land; *soggy* timber; *soggy* bread.

> *Cor.* How now, Mitis! what 's that you consider so seriously?
> *Mit.* Troth, that which doth essentially please me, the warping condition of this green and *soggy* multitude.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

soh (sō), *interj.* See *so*[1], *interj.*

sohare, *n.* Same as *sura-hai.*

soho (sō-hō'), *interj.* [< ME. *sohowe:* see *so*[1] and *ho*[1].] A word used in calling from a distant place; a sportsmen's halloo.

> *Launce. Soho! soho!*
> *Pro.* What seest thou?
> *Launce.* Him we go to find.
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 189.
>
> *So ho*, birds! (Holds up a piece of bread.)
> How the eyasses scratch and scramble!
> *Massinger*, The Picture, v. 1.

soi-disant (swo-dē-zoṅ'), *a.* [F.: *soi*, reflexive pron., oneself (< L. *se*, oneself); *disant* (< L. *dicen(t-)s*), ppr. of *dire*, say, speak, < L. *dicere*, say: see *diction.*] Calling one's self; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

soil[1] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soile, soyle;* < ME. *soile, soyle, soylle, sule*, soil, ground, earth; (*a*) < OF. *sol*, F. *sol* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *suelo* = Pg. *solo* = It. *suolo*, bottom, ground, soil, pavement, < L. *solum*, the bottom, foundation, ground, soil, earth, land, the sole of the foot or of a shoe (see *sole*[1]); the E. form *soil* instead of **sole* in this sense ('soil, ground,' etc.) being due to confusion with (*b*) OF. *soel, suel, sueil, seuil*, threshold, also area, place, F. *seuil* = Pr. *sulh*, < ML. *solium, soleum*, threshold, < L. *solum* (see above); (*c*) OF. *sole, soule* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = Olt. *suola, sola*, It. *suola*, sole of a shoe, *soglia*, threshold, < L. *solea*, a sole, sandal, sill, threshold, etc., ML. also ground, joist, etc. (see *sole*[1]); (*d*) OF. *soil, souil*, a miry place (see *soil*[2]). The forms and senses of *soil*[1] and *sole*[1] are much involved with other forms and senses.] 1. The ground; the earth.

> That euery man kepe his *soyle* clene ayenst his tenement, and his pavyment hole, in peyne of xl. d.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

2. Land; country; native land.

> Paris, that the prinse louit, . . .
> That ordant on all wise after his dethe,
> The souerain to send into his *soile* hom.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9083.
>
> Dorset your son, that with a fearful soul
> Leads discontented steps in foreign *soil.*
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 312.

3. A mixture of fine earthy material with more or less organic matter resulting from the growth and decomposition of vegetation on the surface of the ground, or from the decay of animal matter (manure) artificially supplied. The existence of soil over any area implies a previous decomposition of the rocks, and climatic and other physical conditions favorable to the growth of vegetation. As these conditions vary, so varies the thickness of the soil. That which lies next beneath the soil and partakes of its qualities, but in a less degree, is called the *subsoil.*

> Sir Walter Blunt, new lighted from his horse,
> Stain'd with the variation of each *soil*
> Betwixt that Holmedon and this seat of ours.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 64.
>
> Life without a plan,
> As useless as the moment it began,
> Serves merely as a *soil* for discontent
> To thrive in. *Cowper*, Hope, l. 97.

4. In *soldering*, a mixture of size and lampblack applied around the parts to be joined to prevent the adhesion of melted solder.

soil[2] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyl, soyle;* < OF. *soil, souil*, F. *souille*, the mire in which a wild boar wallows, = Pr. *solh*, mire, prob. < L. *suillus*, belonging to swine, < *sus*, swine, sow: see *sow*[2]. Cf. *soil*[3], *v.*] A marshy or wet place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or water sought for by other game, as deer.

> *Soil*, or *souil de sanglier*, the *soile* of a wilde boare, the slough or mire wherein he hath wallowed. *Cotgrave.*
>
> As deer, being struck, fly through many *soils,*
> Yet still the shaft sticks fast.
> *Marston*, Malcontent, iii. 1.

To take soil, to run into the water or a wet place, as an animal when pursued; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

> O! what a sport, to see a Heard of them [harts]
> *Take soyl* in Sommer in som spacious stream!
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.
>
> O, sir, have you *ta'en soil* here? It 's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

soil[3] (soil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle;* < ME. *soilen, soillen, suilen, soulen, suylen,* < OF. *sollier, souiller*, soil, refl. (of a swine), take soil, wallow in the mire, F. *souiller*, soil, sully, dirty, = Pr. *sulhar, solar* = Pg. *sujar* = Olt. *sogliare*, soil; from the noun *soil*[2]: see *soil*[2]. In another view, F. *souiller*, soil, dirty, is < L. **suculare*, wallow like a pig, < LL. *suculus*, a porker, dim. of *sus*, swine, sow, being thus from the same ult. source as above; so Pr. *sulhar*, soil, < *sulha*, a sow; cf. Sp. *emporcar*, soil, < L. *porcus*, a pig. The relations of the forms here grouped under *soil*[3] are somewhat uncertain. The word is not akin to *sully.*] I. *trans.* 1. To make dirty on the surface; dirty; defile; tarnish; sully; smirch; contaminate.

> I haue but one hool hatere. . . . I am the lasse to blame Though it be *soiled* and selde clene.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 2.
>
> Our kingdom's earth should not be *soil'd*
> With that dear blood which it hath fostered.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 125.
>
> Truth is as impossible to be *soiled* by any outward touch as the sunbeam. *Milton*, Divorce.

2. To dung; manure.

> Men . . . *soil* their ground; not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

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II. *intrans.* To take on dirt; become soiled; take a soil or stain; tarnish: as, silver *soils* sooner than gold.

soil[3] (soil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soyle;* < *soil*[3], *v.* In def. 3 prob. now associated with *soil*[1], 3.] **1.** Any foul matter upon another substance; foulness.

A lady's honour must be touched,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *soil*.
Dryden.

The very garments of a Quaker seem incapable of receiving a *soil*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 319.

2. Stain; tarnish; spot; defilement or taint.

As free from touch or *soil* with her
As she from one ungot. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 141.

For euen alreadie it is one good steppe of an Atheist and Infidell to become a Proselyte, although with some *soyle*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 49.

3. Manure; compost. Compare *night-soil*.

Improve land by dung and other sort of *soils*.
Mortimer.

soil[4] (soil), *v. t.* [A var. of *saul* (?), *soul* (?), < OF. *saoler*, later *saouler*, F. *soûler*, glut, cloy, fill, satiate, < OF. *saol*, *saoul*, F. *soûl* = Pr. *sadol* = It. *satollo*, full, satiated, < L. *satullus*, dim. of *satur*, full, satiated: see *sad*, *sate*[2], *satiate*. Cf. *soul*[2], *n.*] To stall-feed with green food; feed for the purpose of fattening.

The fitchew, nor the *soiled* horse, goes to't
With a more riotous appetite.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 124.

You shall cozen me, and I'll thank you, and send you brawn and bacon, and *soil* you every long vacation a brace of foremen [geese], that at Michaelmas shall come up fat and kicking. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

During their first summer they [calves] do best to be *soiled* on vetches, clover, or Italian ryegrass, with from 1 lb. to 2 lb. of cake to each calf daily.
Encyc. Brit., I. 390.

soil[5]† (soil), *v. t.* [< ME. *soilen*, by apheresis from *assoil*[1].] **1.** To solve; resolve.

M. More throughout all his book maketh "Quod he" [his opponent] to dispute and move questions after such a manner as he can *soil* them or make them appear *soiled*. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 194.

The doubt yet remaineth there in minde, which riseth vpon this answere that you make, and, that doubt *soiled*, I wil as for this time . . . encombre you no farther.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 43.

2. To absolve; assoil.

Faste, freke, for thy faith, on thy fote fonde be!
And fro this place, bewschere, I *soile* the for euere.
York Plays, p. 318.

soil[6] (soil), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sile*[1].
soil[7] (soil), *n.* Same as *syle*[2]. *Buchanan.*
soil[8] (soil), *n.* A dialectal variant of *sill*[1].
soil[9] (soil), *n.* [Origin obscure (?).] A young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

soil-bound (soil'bound), *a.* Bound or attached to the soil: a translation of the Latin *adscriptus glebæ*.

That morning he had freed the *soil-bound* slaves.
Byron, Lara, ii. 8.

soil-branch (soil'brânch), *n.* A lateral connection with a sewer-pipe.

soil-cap (soil'kap), *n.* The covering of soil and detrital material in general which rests upon the bed-rock: occasionally used by geologists.

Mere gravitation, aided by the downward pressure of sliding detritus or *soil-cap*, suffices to bend over the edges of fissile strata.
A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 496.

soiled (soild), *a.* [< *soil*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having soil: used chiefly in composition: as, deep-*soiled*.

The Province . . . is far greater, more populous, better *soiled*, and more stored with Gentry.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 15.

soiliness† (soi'li-nes), *n.* The quality or condition of being soily; soil; tarnish. [Rare.]

To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin, . . . and to observe . . . whether it yield no *soiliness* more than silver. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains.

soiling (soi'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soil*[4], *v.*] **1.** The act of stall-feeding with green food.

In our American climate . . . the *soiling* of dairy cows is altogether important. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 141.

2. Green food stall-fed to cattle.

Soiling, when the pastures fall short, should always be supplied. . . . The rye, grasses, clover, and millet . . . should be fed in mangers under shelter, or in the stables.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 141.

soilless (soil'les), *a.* [< *soil*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of soil or mold. *Wright.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

soil-pipe (soil'pīp), *n.* An upright discharge-pipe which receives the general refuse from water-closets, etc., in a building.

A round cover and a water trap to exclude noxious air from the *soil-pipe*. *G. Kennan*, The Century, XXXV. 764.

soil-pulverizer (soil'pul'vẹ-rī-zẹr), *n.* A tool or machine for breaking up or pulverizing the soil preparatory to seeding, etc., as a special form of harrow, or a flanged roller; a clod-crusher.

soilure (soi'lūr), *n.* [< OF. *souilleure*, *soillure*, F. *souillure*, filth, ordure, < *souiller*, soil: see *soil*[3].] The act of soiling, or the state of being soiled; stain or staining; tarnish or tarnishing.

He merits well to have her that doth seek her,
Not making any scruple of her *soilure*,
With such a hell of pain and world of charge.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1. 56.

soily† (soi'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *soylie;* < *soil*[3] + *-y*[1].] Somewhat dirty, soiled, or tarnished; polluting.

So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine,
Whose *soylie* tincture did therein remaine,
Till brinish teares had washt it out againe.
Fuller, David's Sinne, st. 32. (*Davies.*)

soimonite (soi'mon-īt), *n.* [After *Soimonoff*, a Russian statesman.] A variety of corundum, occurring with barsowite near Zlatoust in the Urals.

soirée (swo-rā'), *n.* [< F. *soirée*, *serée*, Norm. dial. *série*, evening-tide, an evening party, = It. *serata*, evening-tide, < LL. **serare*, become late, < L. *serus*, late in the day, neut. *serum*, evening, > It. *sera* = Pr. *ser*, *sera* = F. *soir*, evening. Cf. *serotine*.] An evening party or reunion: as, a musical *soirée*.

Mrs. Tuffin was determined she would not ask Philip to her *soirées*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

Soja (sō'jä), *n.* [NL. (Savi, 1824), < *soy*, a kind of sauce.] A former genus of leguminous plants, consisting of a single species, *S. hispida*, now classed as *Glycine Soja*. Also written *Soya*. See *soy*.

sojer (sō'jẹr), *n.* A dialectal or colloquial form of *soldier*.

sojourt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sojourn*.

sojourn (sō'jẹrn or sọ-jẹrn'), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sojorn;* < ME. *sojournen*, *sojornen*, < OF. *sojourner*, *sojorner*, *sejourner*, *sejorner*, F. *séjourner* = Pr. *sojornar*, *sejornar* = It. *soggiornare* (ML. reflex *sejornare*), dwell for a time, sojourn, < ML. **subdiurnare* (or **superdiurnare* ?), < L. *sub*, under, + *diurnare*, stay, last, < *diurnus*, daily: see *sub-* and *diurnal*, *journal*. Cf. *adjourn*, *journey*.] To dwell for a time; dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident, or as a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent habitation.

Thus restede the children and *soiournede* in the Citee of logres, that the saisnes ne dide hem no forfete.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 202.

Abram went down into Egypt to *sojourn* there.
Gen. xii. 10.

The old King is put to *sojorn* with his Eldest Daughter, attended only by threescore Knights.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn.** *Abide*, *Sojourn*, *Continue*, etc. See *abide*[1].

sojourn (sō'jẹrn or sọ-jẹrn'), *n.* [< ME. *sojourne*, *sojorne*, *sojorn*, *sojour*, < OF. **sojourn*, *sujurn*, *sojour*, *sujur*, *sejor*, *sejour*, F. *séjour* = Pr. *sojorn*, *sejorn* = OSp. *sojorno* = It. *soggiorno;* from the verb.] **1.** A temporary stay or residence, as that of a traveler.

Ful longe to holde there *sojour*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4282.

The princes, France and Burgundy, . . .
Long in our court have made their amorous *sojourn*.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 48.

2. A place of temporary stay or abode. [Rare.]

That day I bode stille in ther companye,
Which was to me a gracious *soiourne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Escaped the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obscure *sojourn*. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 15.

sojournant†, *n.* [ME. *sojornaunt*, < OF. *sojornant*, ppr. of *sojorner*, sojourn: see *sojourn*.] One making a sojourn; a visitor. [Rare.]

Your doughter of Sweynsthorpp and hyr *sojornaunt*, E. Paston, recomandyth hem to yow in ther most humble wyse. *Paston Letters*, III. 219.

sojourner (sō'jẹr-nẹr or sọ-jẹr'nẹr), *n.* [< ME. **sojourner*, *sojorner;* < *sojourn* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sojourns; a temporary resident; a stranger or traveler who dwells in a place for a time.

We are strangers before thee and *sojourners*, as were all our fathers. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

2. A guest; a visitor.

We've no strangers, woman,
None but my *sojourners* and I.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

Thus graciously bespoke her welcome guest: . . .
"Welcome an owner, not a *sojourner*."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 704.

The inhabitants of the quarter . . . objected to my living among them, because I was not married. . . . I replied that, being merely a *sojourner* in Egypt, I did not like either to take a wife or female slave.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 193.

sojourning (sō'jẹr-ning or sọ-jẹr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sojourn*, *v.*] The act of dwelling in a place for a time; also, the time of abode.

The *sojourning* of the children of Israel [in Egypt] . . . was four hundred and thirty years. Ex. xii. 40.

sojournment (sō'jẹrn-mẹnt or sọ-jẹrn'mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *sejournement*, F. *séjournement*, < OF. *sejourner*, F. *séjourner*, sojourn: see *sojourn*.] The act of sojourning; temporary residence, as that of a stranger or traveler.

God has appointed our *sojournment* here as a period of preparation for futurity. *Wakefield.*

soke[1] (sōk), *n.* [Also *soc;* < ME. *soke*, *sok* (AF. *soc*, ML. *soca*), the exercise of judicial power, a franchise, land held by socage, < AS. *sōc*, jurisdiction, lit. inquiry or investigation, < *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), contend, litigate, > *sacu*, a contention, a lawsuit, hence in old law *sac*, the power of hearing suits and administering justice within a certain precinct: see *sac*[1], *sake*[1]. The words *soke* and *soken* are practically identical in orig. sense, but are to be kept separate, being different forms. *Soc* is the AF. (Law F.) form of *soke*, which is itself a ME. form archaically preserved (like *bote*, *mote*). The mod. form would be *sook*, as the mod. form of *bote* is *boot*, and that of *mote* is *moot*.] **1.** The power or privilege of holding a court in a district, as in a manor; jurisdiction of causes; also, the limits of such jurisdiction.

The land was equally divided among the three, but the *soke*, the judicial rights, passed to Harold and Godward only. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, v. 525.

2. The liberty or privilege of tenants excused from customary burdens.—**3.** Same as *soken*, 1.

If there is no retail tavern in the *soke* where he dwells.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 185.

4. Same as *soken*, 2.

soke[2]†, *v.* An old spelling of *soak*, *suck*.
sokeling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *suckling*.
sokeman (sōk'man), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, same as *socman*.

soken (sō'kn), *n.* [ME. *soken*, *sokne*, *sokene*, < AS. *sōcn*, *sōcen* (> ML. *socna*), an inquiry (= Icel. *sōkn* = Sw. *socken* = Dan. *sogn*, a parish); cf. AS. *sōc*, the exercise of judicial power (see *soke*[1]); < *sacan*, contend, litigate, etc.: see *sake*[1].] **1.** A district or territory within which certain privileges or powers were exercised; specifically, a district held by tenure of socage.

Bette the bedel of Bokyngham-shire,
Rainalde the reue of Rotland *sokene*.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 110.

He [the freeman] may be a simple husbandman, or the lord of a *soken* and patron of hundreds of servants and followers. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 37.

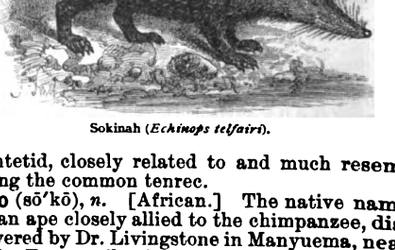
2. An exclusive privilege claimed by a miller of grinding all the corn used within the manor in which his mill stands, or of being paid for the same as if actually ground.

Gret *sokene* hath this millere, out of doute,
With whete and malt of al the land aboute.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 67.

soke-reeve (sōk'rēv), *n.* A rent-gatherer in a lord's soke.

sokerel†, *n.* [ME. (mod. E. as if **suckerel*, < *suck* + dim. *-er-el* as in *cockerel*).] A child not weaned. *Halliwell.*

sokinah, *n.* [Malagasy.] An insectivorous mammal of Madagascar, *Echinops telfairi*, belonging to the family *Centetidæ*. It is a typical



Sokinah (*Echinops telfairi*).

centetid, closely related to and much resembling the common tenrec.

soko (sō'kō), *n.* [African.] The native name of an ape closely allied to the chimpanzee, discovered by Dr. Livingstone in Manyuema, near Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. The animal has not been scientifically identified.

sol[1] (sol), *n.* [Used chiefly as mere L.; ME. *sol* (in def. 3); = OF. *sol* (dim. *soleil*, *solail*, *soleis*,

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etc., F. *soleil*) = Sp. Pg. *sol* = It. *sole;* < L. *sōl*, the sun, = AS. *sōl*, the sun (*Sōl-mōnath*, February), = Icel. *sōl* = Sw. Dan. *sol* = Goth. *sauil* = W. *haul* = Ir. *sul* = Lith. Lett. OPruss. *saule*, the sun; also with added suffixes, in Teut. and Slav. forms, AS. *sunne*, etc., E. *sun:* see *sun*.] **1.** [*cap.*] The sun. See *Phœbus*.

And therefore is the glorious planet *Sol*
In noble eminence enthroned and sphered.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 89.

Dan *Sol* to slope his wheels began.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, lviii.

2. In *her.*, a tincture, the metal or, or gold, in blazoning by planets, as in the arms of sovereigns. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.—**3.** In *alchemy*, gold.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 273.

Good gold naturel, and of the myn of the erthe, is clepid of philosophoris *sol* in latyn; for he is the sonne of oure heuene, lich as sol the planet is in the heuene aboue.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

sol[2] (sol), *n.* [< OF. *sol*, later *sou*, F. *sou* = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a coin, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*, *solidus*, and cf. *sou*, *soldo*, *sold*[2], etc.] An old French coin, the twentieth part of the livre, and equivalent to twelve deniers. At the revolution it was superseded by the *sou*.

For six *sols* more would plead against his Maker.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 2.

sol[3] (sōl), *n.* [Sp. *sol*, lit. sun: see *sol*[1].] A current silver coin of Peru, of the same weight and fineness as the French 5-franc piece. Gold pieces of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 sols are also struck. Also *sole*.

sol[4] (sōl), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *sol:* see *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the fifth tone of the scale, or dominant. In the scale of C this tone is G, which is therefore called *sol* in France, Italy, etc.

sol. An abbreviation of *solution*.

sola[1] (sō-lä′), *interj.* [Prob. < *so* + *la* (*interj.*).] A cry or call to attract the attention of one at a distance.

Laun. Sola, sola! wo ha, ho! *sola, sola!*
Lor. Who calls?
Laun. Sola! did you see Master Lorenzo? . . . Tell him there 's a post come from my master, with his horn full of good news.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 39.

sola[2] (sō′lä), *n.* [Also *solah*, also *solar* (simulating *solar*[1]); < Beng. *sholā*, Hind. *sholā*, the plant here defined.] **1.** A tall leguminous swamp-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, found widely in the Old World tropics. Its robust stems are of a pith-like texture (sometimes called *spongewood*), and in India are worked up into many articles, especially hats and military helmets, which are very light and cool. See *Æschynomene* and *hat-plant*.

2. Same as *sola topi*.—**Sola topi** or **topee**, a pith helmet or sun-hat made in India from the pith of the sola. See *pith-work*. Also *solar topi*, *solar hat*, and simply *sola*.

solace (sol′ās), *n.* [< ME. *solace*, *solas*, < OF. *solas*, *solaz*, *soulas*, F. *soulas* = Pr. *solatz* = Cat. *solas* = Sp. Pg. *solaz* = It. *sollazzo*, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, soothing, consolation, comfort, < *solari*, pp. *solatus*, soothe, console, comfort. Cf. *console*.] **1.** Comfort in sorrow, sadness, or misfortune; alleviation of distress or of discomfort.

I beseech your majesty, give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *solace*, and mine age would ease.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 21.

2. That which gives relief, comfort, or alleviation under any affliction or burden.

Two goldfinches, whose sprightly song
Had been their mutual *solace* long,
Liv'd happy pris'ners there.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

3†. Sport; pleasure; delight; amusement; recreation; happiness.

I am so ful of joye and of *solas*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 350.

And therein sate a Lady fresh and fayre,
Making sweet *solace* to herselfe alone.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 3.

4. In *printing*, the penalty prescribed by the early printers for a violation of office rules.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Consolation*, etc. (see *comfort*), mitigation, relief, softening, soothing, cheer, diversion, amusement.

solace (sol′ās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solaced*, ppr. *solacing*. [< ME. *solacen*, *solacien*, < OF. *solacier*, *solacer*, F. *solacier* = Sp. *solazar* = It. *sollazzare*, < ML. *solatiare*, *solatiari*, give solace, console, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*, *n.*]

I. *trans.* **1.** To cheer in grief, trouble, or despondency; console under affliction or calamity; comfort.

Thy own sweet smile I see,
The same that oft in childhood *solac'd* me.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

Leolin . . . foamed away his heart at Averill's ear: Whom Averill *solaced* as he might.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2. To allay; assuage; soothe: as, to *solace* grief by sympathy.

We sate sad together,
Solacing our despondency with tears.
Shelley, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. To amuse; delight; give pleasure to: sometimes used reflexively.

From that Cytee men gon be Watre, *solacynge* and disportynge *hem*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 21.

Houses of retraite for the Gentlemen of Venice & Padua, wherein they *solace themselves* in sommer.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 152.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. See *solace*, *n.*

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To take comfort; be consoled or relieved in grief.

One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *solace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my sight!
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 47.

2. To take pleasure or delight; be amused; enjoy one's self.

These six assaulted the Castle, whom the Ladies seeing so lusty and couragious, they were contented to *solace* with them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 255.

solacement (sol′ās-ment), *n.* [< *solace* + *-ment*.] The act of solacing or comforting; the state of being solaced.

Solacement of the poor, to which our archquack now more and more betook himself.
Carlyle, Cagliostro. (*Latham.*)

solacious† (sō-lā′shus), *a.* [< OF. *solacieux* = Sp. *solazoso* = Pg. *solaçoso*, < ML. *solatiosus*, full of solace, cheering, entertaining, < L. *solatium*, *solacium*, solace: see *solace*.] Affording pleasure or amusement; entertaining.

The aboundaunt pleasures of Sodome, whych were . . . pryde, plenty of feadyng, *solacyouse* pastymes, ydelnesse, and crueltie.
Bp. Bale, English Votaries, ii.

In the literal sense you meet with purposes merry and *solacious* enough.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Prol. to Gargantua, p. 95.

solæus, *n.* See *soleus*.

solah, *n.* See *sola*[2], 1.

solaint, *a.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

All redy was made a place ful *solain*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 864.

solan (sō′lan), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *soland* (with excrescent *d*); < Icel. *sūla* = Norw. *sula* (in comp. Icel. *haf-sūla* = Norw. *hav-sula*, 'sea-solan'), a gannet, solan-goose. The *n* appar. represents the affixed def. art.; cf. Shetland *sooleen*, the sun, < Dan. *sol*, sun, + def. art. *en*, the.] The solan-goose.

Along th' Atlantick rock undreading climb,
And of its eggs despoil the *solan's* nest.
Collins, Works (ed. 1800), p. 99. (*Jodrell.*)

A white *solan*, far away by the shores of Mull, struck the water as he dived, and sent a jet of spray into the air.
W. Black, Princess of Thule, xxvii.

Solanaceæ (sol-ā-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Solanum* + *-aceæ*.] An order of gamopetalous plants, of the series *Bicarpellatæ* and cohort *Polemoniales*, characterized by regular flowers commonly with a plicate border, carpels with many ovules, and a straight, spiral, or coiled embryo in fleshy albumen. The sepals, petals, and stamens are each usually five, the ovary usually entire and two-celled, with an undivided style. In its plicate corolla the order resembles the *Convolvulaceæ*, which are, however, unlike it in their few-seeded carpels and usually twining habit. Its other nearest ally is the *Scrophularineæ*, to which the tribe *Salpiglossideæ*, by its didynamous stamens and somewhat irregular flowers, forms a direct transition. The order includes about 1,750 species, perhaps to be reduced to 1,500, classed in 72 genera of 5 tribes, for the types of which see *Solanum*, *Atropa*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Cestrum*[1], and *Salpiglossis*. They are erect or climbing herbs or shrubs, or sometimes trees, and either smooth or downy, but rarely with bristles. They bear alternate and entire toothed or dissected leaves, often in scattered unequal pairs, but never truly opposite. The typical inflorescence is a bractless cyme, either terminal, opposite the leaves, or lateral, but not truly axillary, and sometimes converted into umbels or sessile clusters or reduced to a single flower. They are usually rank-scented and possess strongly narcotic properties, either throughout or in special organs, in *Mandragora* in the root, in most others strongly developed in the leaves, as in belladonna, tobacco, henbane, stramonium, and nightshade. In some, as the henbane, this principle is actively developed for a limited time only; in others, parts from which it is absent furnish a valued food, as the potato, tomato, and egg-plant, or a condiment, as Cayenne pepper. The order furnishes also several tonics and numerous diuretic remedies, as species of *Physalis*, *Nicandra*, *Cestrum*, and *Solanum*. Plants of this order are widely dispersed through warm climates of both hemispheres, extending beyond the tropics in North and South America, especially in the west, but less frequent in Europe and Asia. They are absent in alpine and arctic regions and in Australia. About 17 genera and 55 species are natives of the United States, chiefly in the southwest, and largely of the genera *Lycium*, *Solanum*, and *Physalis*. For other important genera, see *Lycopersicum*, *Capsicum*, *Datura*, *Nicotiana*[1], *Petunia*, and *Solandra*.

solanaceous (sol-ā-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Solanaceæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*.

soland (sō′land), *n.* See *solan*.

solander[1] (sō-lan′dėr), *n.* Same as *sellanders*.

solander[2] (sō-lan′dėr), *n.* [< *Solander* (see quot. and *Solandra*).] A form of box designed to contain prints or drawings. See the quotation.

A *Solander* case is the invention of Dr. Solander, of memory dear to readers of "Cook's Voyages," who used one to contain and preserve specimens for natural history, drawings, and matters of the kind. It is really a box, generally shaped like a book, one side of which, turning on hinges, serves for a lid, while the front, or fore edge of the case, is furnished with hinges to be let down, so that the fronts as well as the tops of the contents can be got at.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 135.

Solandra (sō-lan′drä), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1787), named after Daniel *Solander* (born 1736, died about 1781), a Swedish botanist and traveler.] A genus of solanaceous plants, of the tribe *Atropeæ*. It is characterized by solitary flowers with a long calyx-tube, an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla with broad imbricated lobes and induplicate sinuses, five stamens, and a two-celled ovary imperfectly four-celled by false partitions, forming in fruit a pulpy berry half-protruded from the torn membranous calyx. The 4 species are all American and tropical. They are lofty climbing coarse shrubby plants, with entire smooth fleshy and coriaceous shining leaves, clustered near the ends of the branches, and very large terminal white, yellowish, or greenish flowers on fleshy pedicels. *S. grandiflora*, *S. longiflora*, and other species are sometimes cultivated from the West Indies under the name *trumpet-flower*, forming handsome greenhouse evergreens, usually grown as climbers, or, in *S. longiflora*, as small shrubs.

Solaneæ (sō-lā′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. L. de Jussieu, 1789), < *Solanum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Solanaceæ*. It is distinguished by flowers with the corolla somewhat equally plicate or divided into valvate or induplicate lobes, and having perfect stamens and a two-celled ovary which becomes an indehiscent berry in fruit, containing compressed seeds with a curved embryo and slender seed-leaves not broader than the radicle. It includes 31 genera, very largely natives of South America. For some of the most important, see *Solanum* (the type), *Capsicum*, *Lycopersicum*, and *Physalis*.

solaneous (sō-lā′nē-us), *a.* Belonging to the *Solanaceæ*, or especially to *Solanum*.

solan-goose (sō′lan-gōs), *n.* [< *solan* + *goose*.] The gannet, *Sula bassana*. Also *solan* and *soland-goose*. See *Sula*, and cut under *gannet*.

solania (sō-lā′ni ä), *n.* [NL., < *Solanum*.] The active principle of *Solanum Dulcamara*. See *solanine*.

solanine (sol′a-nin), *n.* [NL., < *Solanum* + *-ine*[2].] A complex body, either itself an alkaloid or containing an alkaloid, the active principle of bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. It is a narcotic poison.

solano (sō-lä′nō), *n.* [< Sp. *solano*, an easterly wind (cf. *solanazo*, a hot, violent easterly wind, *solana*, a sunny place), < L. *solanus* (sc. *ventus*), the east wind (usually called *subsolanus*), < *sol*, sun: see *sol*[1], *solar*[1].] The Spanish name of an easterly wind.

solanoid (sol′a-noid), *a.* [< NL. *Solanum* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a potato in texture: said of cancers.

Solanum (sō-lā′num), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < LL. *solanum*, the nightshade.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Solanaceæ*, the nightshade family, and tribe *Solaneæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a deeply five- or ten-lobed spreading calyx, an angled or five-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, very short filaments with long anthers which form a cone or cylinder, open by a vertical pore or a larger chink, and are almost destitute of any connective, and a generally two-celled ovary with its conspicuous placentæ projecting from the partition. It is one of the largest genera of plants (compare *Senecio*), and includes over 950 published species, of which perhaps 750 are distinct. Their distribution is similar to that of the order, and they constitute half or two thirds of its species. They are herbs, shrubs, or small trees, sometimes climbers, of polymorphous habit, either smooth, downy, or woolly, or even viscous. They bear alternate entire or divided leaves, sometimes in pairs, but never truly opposite. Their flowers are yellow, white, violet, or purplish, grouped in panicled or umbeled cymes which are usually scorpioid, sometimes apparently racemose, rarely reduced to a single flower. The species form two groups, the subgenera *Pachystemonum* and *Leptostemonum* (Dunal, 1813), the first unarmed and with broad anthers, the other with long anthers opening by minute pores, and commonly armed with straight spines on the branchlets, leaves, and calyx. South America is the central home of the genus, and of its most useful member, the potato, *S. tuberosum*, which occurs in numerous wild varieties, with or without small tubers on the rootstocks, from Lima to latitude 45° S. in Patagonia, and northward to New Mexico. (See *potato*, *potato-rot*, and cuts under *rotate* and *tuber*.) There are 15 native species in the United States, chiefly in the southwest, besides numerous prominent varieties and 5 introduced species. The seeds of many species are remarkably tenacious of life, and are therefore soon naturalized, especially the cosmopolitan weed *S. nigrum*, the common or black nightshade, the original type of the genus (for which see *nightshade*, and figure of leaf under *repand;* and compare *ointment of poplar-buds*, under *ointment*): from this the name *nightshade*

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is sometimes extended to several other European species. For *S. Dulcamara*, the bittersweet, the other common species of the northeastern United States, a climber introduced for ornament, see *nightshade*, *felonwort*, *dulcamara*, and *dulcamarin*. Two others in the United States are of importance as prickly weeds, *S. Carolinense* (for which see *horse-nettle*), a pest which has sometimes caused fields in Delaware to be abandoned, and *S. rostratum* (for which see *sand-bur*), of abundant growth on the plains beyond the Mississippi, and known as the chief food of the Colorado beetle or potato-bug before the introduction of the potato westward. The genus is one of strongly marked properties. A few species with comparatively inert foliage have been used as salads, as *S. nodiflorum* in the West Indies and *S. sessiliflorum* in Brazil; but the leaves of most, as of the common potato, bittersweet, and nightshade, are more or less powerfully narcotic. (See *solanine*.) The roots, leaves, seeds, and fruit-juices yield numerous remedies of the tropics; *S. jubatum* is strongly sudorific; *S. pseudoquina* is a source of quina in Brazil, a powerful bitter and febrifuge; others are purgative or diuretic, as *S. paniculatum*, the jerubeba of Brazil; *S. stramonifolium* is used as a poison in Cayenne. The berries are often edible, as in the well-known *S. Melongena* (*S. esculentum*) (for which see *egg-plant*, *brinjal*, and *aubergine*). Others with edible fruit are *S. aviculare* (see *kangaroo-apple*), *S. Uporo*, the cannibal-apple or borodina of the Fiji and other Pacific islands, with large red fruit used like the tomato, *S. vescum*, the gunyang of southeastern Australia, *S. album* and *S. Æthiopicum*, cultivated in China and southern Asia, *S. Gilo* in tropical America, *S. muricatum*, the pepino or melon-pear of Peru, and *S. racemosum* in the West Indies. *S. Quitoense*, the Quito orange, yields a fruit resembling a small orange in color, fragrance, and taste. *S. Indicum* (*S. Anguivi*) is known as *Madagascar potato*, and *S. crispum* of Chili as *potato-tree*. Some species bear an inedible fruit, as *S. mammosum*, the macaw-bush (which see), also called *cucumber* and (together with *S. torvum*) *turkey-berry*. For *S. Bahamense*, see *cankerberry*, and for *S. Sodomæum*, see *Sodom-apple*. Other species yield dyes, as *S. gnaphaloides* in Peru and *S. Vespertilio* in the Canaries, used to paint the face; *S. Guineense*, used to dye silk violet; and *S. indigoferum*, in cultivation in Brazil for indigo. *S. marginatum* is used in Abyssinia to tan leather; and the fruit of *S. saponaceum* is used as soap in Peru. Several species have been long cultivated as ornaments for their abundant red or orange berries, as *S. Pseudo-capsicum*, the Jerusalem cherry or winter-cherry (see *cherry*[1]), and the Brazilian *S. Capsicastrum*, the dwarf winter-cherry or star-capsicum. Many others are now cultivated as ornamental plants, and are known by the generic name *Solanum*, as *S. Karstenii*, from Venezuela, with violet flowers; *S. betaceum*, a small pink-flowered fleshy South American tree with fine scarlet egg-like fruit; and *S. lanceolatum*, with narrow willow-like leaves, reputed the most showy blooming species. Others are cultivated for their conspicuous foliage, as *S. crinitum* and *S. macranthum*, with leaves 2½ feet long; *S. robustum*, clad in showy red down; and *S. Warscewiczii*, with handsome flowers and large leaves elegantly cut. The climber *S. jasminoides*, the jasmine-solanum, is a house-plant from Brazil, esteemed for its large and abundant clusters of fragrant white or bluish flowers.

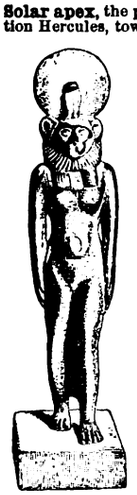
solar[1] (sō′lär), *a.* [= F. *solaire* = Sp. Pg. *solar* = It. *solare*, < L. *solaris*, of the sun, solar, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*[1].] 1. Of, pertaining or related to, or determined by the sun: as, the *solar* system; *solar* light; *solar* rays; *solar* influence.

> To make the *solar* and lunary year agree.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World, ii. 3.
>
> His soul proud science never taught to stray
> Far as the *solar* walk or milky way.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 102.

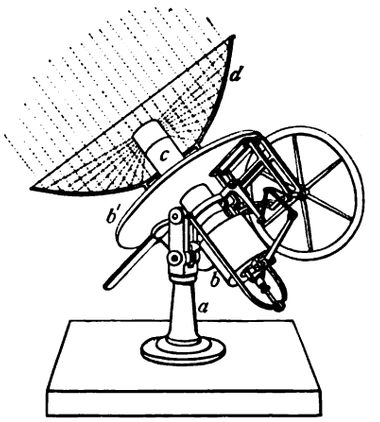
2. In *astrol.*, born under the predominant influence of the sun; influenced by the sun.

> The cock was pleased to hear him speak so fair,
> And proud beside, as *solar* people are.
> *Dryden*, Cock and Fox, l. 652.

Solar apex, the point in space, situated in the constellation Hercules, toward which the sun is moving. — **Solar asphyxia.** Same as *sunstroke*. — **Solar boiler**, an apparatus for utilizing the heat of the sun's rays in the heating of water and the production of steam. — **Solar caloric engine.** Same as *solar engine*. — **Solar camera, chronometer.** See the nouns. — **Solar constant**, the number which expresses the quantity of radiant heat received from the sun by the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere in a unit of time. As shown by the researches of Langley, its value is probably somewhat over three (small) calories per minute for a square centimeter of surface normal to the sun's rays. See *calory* and *sun*. — **Solar cooking-apparatus**, an arrangement for cooking food by the heat of the sun's rays. It consists essentially of a cooking-vessel inclosed in a glass frame, upon which the solar rays are directed by reflectors. — **Solar cycle.** See *cycle*[1]. — **Solar day.** See *day*[1], 3. — **Solar deity**, in *myth.*, a deity of the sun, or personifying some of the attributes or characteristics of the sun, or of the sun's action. A familiar example is the Greek Apollo or Helios. Solar deities play an important part in the mythology of ancient Egypt, the chief of them being Ra, the supreme power for good. The Egyptian solar deities are commonly distinguished in art by bearing upon their heads the solar disk. See also cut under *Apollo*, and compare *solarism*. — **Solar eclipse.** See *eclipse*, 1. — **Solar engine**, an engine in which steam for motive power is generated by direct solar heat concentrated by lenses or by reflectors upon a steam-generator,



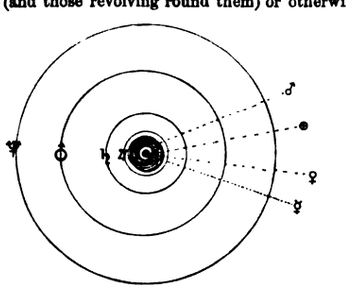
Egyptian Solar Deity. — Bronze figurine of the lioness-headed goddess Bast or Pasht, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.



Ericsson's Solar Engine.

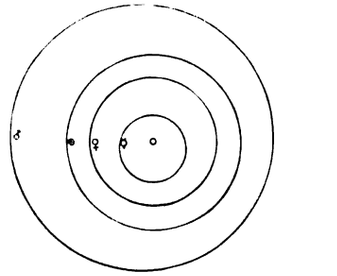
a, stand; *b*, adjustable caloric engine; *b′*, base-plate of engine, through which the cylinder *c* extends into the focal axis of a powerful reflector *d*, the curvature of which directs the rays, as shown by the dotted lines, upon the cylinder.

as in Mouchot's solar engine, or in which direct solar heat is concentrated upon the cylinder of a hot-air or caloric engine, as in the solar engine of Ericsson. — **Solar equation.** See *equation*. — **Solar eyepiece**, a helioscope; an eyepiece suitable for observing the sun. In the ordinary form, devised by Sir John Herschel, the sunlight is reflected at right angles by a transparent plane surface which allows most of the light and heat to pass through, so that only a thin shade-glass is needed. In the more perfect polarization-helioscopes of Merz and others the light is polarized by reflection at the proper angle from one or more glass surfaces, and afterward modified in intensity at pleasure by reflection at a second polarizing surface, or by transmission through a Nicol prism which can be rotated. — **Solar fever**, dengue. — **Solar flowers**, flowers which open and shut daily at certain determinate hours. — **Solar ganglion.** Same as *solar plexus*. — **Solar hour.** See *hour*. — **Solar lamp.** (*a*) Same as *Argand lamp* (which see, under *lamp*[1]). (*b*) An electric lamp of the fourth class. — **Solar microscope.** See *microscope*. — **Solar month.** See *month*, 2. — **Solar myth**, in *compar. myth.*, a myth or heroic legend containing or supposed to contain allegorical reference to the course of the sun, and used by modern scholars to explain the Aryan mythologies. The fable of Apollo and Daphne is an example. — **Solar observatory**, an astronomical observatory specially equipped for the study of solar phenomena. The observatory at Meudon, near Paris, is an example. — **Solar physics**, the study of the physical phenomena presented by the sun. — **Solar plexus**, in *anat.* See *plexus*. Also called *brain of the belly*. — **Solar print**, in *photog.*, a photographic print made in a solar camera from a negative. It is usually an enlargement, and is so called to distinguish it from an ordinary photo-print made by direct contact in a printing-frame, or otherwise. — **Solar prominence** or **protuberance.** See *sun*. — **Solar radiation.** See *radiation*. — **Solar-radiation register**, an apparatus for automatically registering the times during which the sun is shining. — **Solar salt, sea-salt**; bay-salt. — **Solar spectrum.** See *spectrum*, 3, and cut under *absorption*. — **Solar spots.** See *sun-spot*. — **Solar system**, in *astron.*, the system consisting of the sun and the bodies revolving round it (and those revolving round them) or otherwise



Solar System, showing especially the orbits of the four outer planets.

dependent upon it. To this system belong the planets, planetoids, satellites, comets, and meteorites, which all directly or indirectly revolve round the central sun — the



Solar System, showing the orbits of the four inner planets.

whole being bound together by the mutual attractions of the several parts. The following table gives a comparative view of the planets. For further information, see the proper names.

	Sidereal period in days.	Mean distance from sun in millions of miles.	Diameter in thousands of miles.	Mass relative to earth.	Density (water = 1).	Axial rotation in hours.
Mercury	88	36	3	0.1	7.2	?
Venus	225	67	7	0.8	5.2	?
Earth	365	93	8	1.0	5.7	24
Mars	687	141	4	0.1	4.0	25
Jupiter	4333	482	88	317.0	1.3	10
Saturn	10759	883	75	94.9	0.6	10
Uranus	30687	1778	30	14.7	1.4	?
Neptune	60127	2785	37	17.1	0.9	?
						In days.
Sun	.....	.....	860	326800.0	1.4	25
		From earth.				
Moon	.....	0.24	2	1/80	3.5	27

Solar telegraph. See *telegraph*. — **Solar theory.** See *solarism*. — **Solar time.** Same as *apparent time*. See *time*. — **Solar walk**, the zodiac. — **Solar year.** See *year*.

solar[2] (sō′lär), *n.* See *sollar*.

solar[3] (sō′lär), *n.* See *sola*[2].

Solariidæ (sō-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solarium* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Solarium*. The animal has the tentacles nearly united at the base; eyes on the upper part of the outer side of their base; the proboscis long, cylindrical, completely retractile; and the shell conical and generally declivous from the apex, with carinated margin of the last whorl, and a deep umbilical cavity, recalling a spiral staircase. The species inhabit tropical seas. They are rather large and generally handsome shells, some of which are common parlor ornaments. See cut under *Solarium*.

solarioid (sō-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Solarium* + *-oid*.] Of, or having characters of, the *Solariidæ*.

solariplex (sō-lar′i-pleks), *n.* The solar plexus (which see, under *plexus*). *Coues*, 1887.

solarism (sō′lär-izm), *n.* [< *solar*[1] + *-ism*.] Exclusive or excessive explanation of mythology by reference to the sun; over-addiction to the assumption of solar myths. *Gladstone*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 634.

solarist (sō′lär-ist), *n.* [< *solar*[1] + *-ist*.] An adherent of the doctrine of solarism. *Gladstone*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 876.

solarium (sō-lā′ri-um), *n.* [< L. *solarium*, a sun-dial, a part of a house exposed to the sun, < *solaris*, of the sun: see *solar*[1].] 1. A sun-dial, fixed or portable. See *dial*, *poke-dial*, *ring-dial*, *sun-dial*. — 2. A place arranged to receive the sun's rays, usually a flat house-top, terrace, or open gallery, formerly used for pleasure only, but in modern times commonly as an adjunct of a hospital or sanatorium, in which case it is inclosed with glass; a room arranged with a view to giving patients sun-baths. — 3. [*cap.*] [NL. (Lamarck, 1799).] The typical genus of *Solariidæ*, containing the staircase-shells, as the perspective shell, *S. perspectivum*. They have a much depressed but regularly conic shell, angular at the periphery, and with a wide spiral umbilicus which has suggested the idea of a spiral stairway.



Staircase-shell (*Solarium perspectivum*).

solarization (sō′lär-i-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *solarisation*; as *solarize* + *-ation*.] 1. Exposure to the action of the rays of the sun. — 2. In *photog.*, the injurious effects produced on a negative by over-exposing it in the camera to the light of the sun, as blurring of outlines, obliteration of high lights, loss of relief, etc.; also, the effects on a print resulting from over-printing the sensitized paper or other medium.

solarize (sō′lär-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solarized*, ppr. *solarizing*. [= F. *solariser*; as *solar*[1] + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* In *photog.*, to become injured by too long exposure to the action of light.

> It is a familiar fact that iodide of silver *solarizes* very easily — that is, the maximum effect of light is quickly reached, after which its action is reversed.
> *Lea*, Photography, p. 137.

II. *trans.* 1. To affect by sunlight; modify in some way by the action of solar rays.

> A spore born of a *solarized* bacillus is more susceptible to the reforming influence than its parent was.
> *Science*, VI. 475.

2. In *photog.*, to affect injuriously by exposing too long to light.

solary (sō′la-ri), *a.* [< ML. **solaris* (used only as a noun), pertaining to the ground or soil, < L. *solum*, the ground, soil: see *soil*[1].] Of or belonging to the ground. [Rare.]

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From the like spirits in the earth the plants thereof perhaps acquire their verdure. And from such *solary* irradiations may those wondrous varieties arise which are observable in animals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

solast, *n.* A Middle English form of *solace*.

Solaster (sō-las'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sol*, the sun, + *aster*, a star.] The typical genus of *Solasteridæ*, having more than five rays. In *S. endeca*, a common North Atlantic species, there are usually eleven or ten slender, tapering, and smooth arms, and the whole surface is closely reticulated. The corresponding sun-star of the North Pacific is *S. decemradiatus*.



Sun-star (*Solaster endeca*).

Solasteridæ (sō-las-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solaster* + *-idæ*.] A family of starfishes, typified by the genus *Solaster*. The limits of the family vary, and it is sometimes merged in or called *Echinasteridæ*. There are several genera, most of them with more than five rays, as in *Solaster*. In *Cribella* (or *Cribrella*) the rays are six. In *Crossaster papposus*, a common sun-star of both coasts of the North Atlantic, there are twelve short obtuse arms, extensively united by a membrane on the oral surface, and the upper side is roughened with clubbed processes and spines. *Echinaster sentus* is five-armed (see cut at *Echinaster*). The many-armed sun-stars of the genus *Heliaster* (in some forms of which the rays are more than thirty in number) are brought under this family or referred elsewhere. Also written *Solastridæ*.

solatium (sō-lā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *solatia* (-ä). [L., also *solacium*, consolation, solace: see *solace*.] Anything that alleviates or compensates for suffering or loss; a compensation; specifically, in *Scots law*, a sum of money paid, over and above actual damages, to an injured party by the person who inflicted the injury, as a solace for wounded feelings.

sold[1] (sōld). Preterit and past participle of *sell*[1].

sold[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *solde, souldye, soude, sowde, sowd* = MHG. *solt*, G. *sold* = Sw. Dan. *sold*, < OF. *solde, soulde, soude*, F. *solde*, pay (of soldiers), = Sp. *sueldo* = Pg. It. *soldo*, pay, < ML. *soldus, soldum*, pay (of soldiers); cf. OF. *sol, sou*, a piece of money, a shilling, F. *sou*, a small coin or value, = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *sueldo* = Pg. It. *soldo*, a coin (see *sol*[2], *sou, soldo*), < LL. *solidus*, a piece of money, ML. also in gen. money, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid, solidus*. Hence ult. *soldier*.] Pay (of soldiers, etc.); salary. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 6.

My Lord Tresorer graunted the seid vij. c. marc to my Lord of Norffolk, for the arrerag of hys *sowde* qeyl he was in Scotland. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

sold[2]†, **soud**[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. **solden, souden*, < OF. *solder, souder*, pay, < *solde, soude*, pay: see *sold*[2], *n.*] To pay.

Imparfit is the pope that al the peuple sholde helpe,
And *soudeth* hem that sleeth suche as he sholde saue.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 431.

soldado† (sō-dä'dō), *n.* [< Sp. *soldado*, a soldier: see *soldier*.] A soldier. *Scott*, Legend of Montrose, iii.

Come, help me; come, come, boys; *soldadoes*, comrades. *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

soldan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan*.

soldanel (sol'da-nel), *n.* A plant of the genus *Soldanella*. Also written *soldanelle*.

Soldanella (sol-da-nel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700) *soldanella*, dim. of *soldana*, a plant so called, < OIt. *soldo*, a coin: see *soldo*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, and tribe *Primuleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-parted calyx, a broadly funnel-shaped or somewhat bell-shaped corolla with fringed lobes, five stamens inserted on the corolla, and an ovoid ovary which becomes a circumscissile capsule with a five- to ten-toothed mouth, containing many seeds on an elongated central placenta. There are 4 species, alpine plants of Europe. They are smooth, delicate, stemless herbs, growing from a short perennial rootstock, and bearing long-stalked, fleshy, and entire roundish leaves with a heart-shaped base. The nodding flowers, single or umbeled, are borne on a slender scape, and are blue, violet, rose-colored, or rarely white. *S. alpina*, growing near the snow-line on many European mountains, is, with other species, sometimes cultivated under the name *soldanel* or *soldanelle*, and has been also called *blue moonwort*.

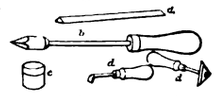
soldaness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultaness*.

soldanrie†, **soldanry**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultanry*.

soldatesque (sol-da-tesk'), *a.* [< F. *soldatesque*, < *soldat*, a soldier (see *soldier*), + *-esque*.] Of or relating to a soldier; soldier-like. [A Gallicism.]

His [the Captain's] cane clanking on the pavement, or waving round him in the execution of military cuts and *soldatesque* manœuvres. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xxii.

solder (sod'ėr or sol'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder, soder, sowder* (dial. also *sawder*); < OF. *souldure, soudure, soudeure, soudure*, F. *soudure* = Sp. Pg. *soldadura* = It. *soldatura*, a soldering, < OF. *souder, soulder*, orig. **solder*, solder, consolidate, close or fasten together, = Pr. *soldar, soudar* = Sp. Pg. *soldar* = It. *soldare, sodare*, < L. *solidare*, make firm, < *solidus*, solid, firm: see *solid*, and cf. *soud*[1].] **1.** A fusible alloy used for joining or binding together metal surfaces or joints, as the edges of tin cans, jewelry, and kitchen utensils. Being melted on each surface, the solder, partly by chemical attraction and partly by cohesive force, binds them together. After cleaning the edges to be joined, the workman applies a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid and also powdered rosin to the cleaned surfaces; then he touches the heated soldering-iron to the rosin, and holding the solder-bar and iron over the parts to be joined melts off little drops of solder at intervals along the margins, and runs all together with the hot iron. There are many of these alloys, as soft solder used for tinware, hard solder for brass and iron, gold solder, silver solder, spelter solder, plumbers' solder, etc. Every kind is used at its own melting-point, which must always be lower than that of the metals to be united, soft solders being the most fusible.



Tools and Materials used in Soldering.

a, bar of solder; *b*, soldering-iron; *c*, rosin-box; *d*, *d*, shavers or scrapers, used for cleaning surfaces and leveling down protuberances or lumps in the soft solder after it is applied.

To soder such gold, there is a proper glew or *soder*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 5.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, that which unites in any way.

Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul,
Sweetener of life, and *solder* of society.
Blair, The Grave, l. 89.

Aluminium solder. See *aluminium*.—**Hard solder**, solder which fuses only at red heat, and therefore is used only to unite the metals and alloys which can endure that temperature. Spelter solder and silver solder are the principal varieties.—**Soft solder.** (*a*) See def. 1. (*b*) Gross flattery or fulsome praise, particularly when used for selfish aims.

solder (sod'ėr or sol'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *soulder, soder, sowder*; < *solder*, *n.*] **1.** To unite by a metallic cement; join by a metallic substance in a state of fusion, which hardens in cooling, and renders the joint solid.

I *sowder* a metall with sowlder. Je soulde.
Palsgrave, p. 725.

2. Figuratively, to close up or unite firmly by any means.

As if the world should cleaue, and that slaine men
Should *soader* vp the Rift.
Shak., A. and C. (folio 1623), iii. 4. 32.

Would my lips had been *soldered* when I spake on 't!
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

solderer (sod'ėr-ėr or sol'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< *solder* + *-er*[1].] One who or a machine which solders.

soldering (sod'ėr-ing or sol'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *solder*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which solders.—**2.** A soldered place or part.

Even the delicate *solderings* of the ends of these wires to the copper clips were apparently the same as ever. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXV. 349.

Autogenous soldering. See *autogenous*.—**Galvanic soldering**, the process of uniting two pieces of metal by means of another metal deposited between them through the agency of a voltaic current.—**Soldering nipple.** See *nipple*.

soldering-block (sod'ėr-ing-blok), *n.* A tool employed in soldering cans, as a support and for trimming. It is adjustable for different sizes.

soldering-bolt (sod'ėr-ing-bōlt), *n.* Same as *soldering-iron*.

soldering-frame (sod'ėr-ing-frām), *n.* A form of clamp for holding the parts together in soldering cans.

soldering-furnace (sod'ėr-ing-fėr'nās), *n.* A portable furnace used by tinners, etc., for heating soldering-irons.

soldering-iron (sod'ėr-ing-ī'ėrn), *n.* A tool with which solder is melted and applied. It consists of a copper bit or bolt, having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, fastened to an iron rod with a wooden handle. In some forms the copper bit is kept hot by means of a gas-flame supplied through a flexible pipe connected with the handle. See cut under *solder*.

soldering-machine (sod'ėr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *sheet-metal work*, a general name for appliances and machines for closing the seams of tin cans with solder; also, a soldering-block, or any other machine or appliance rendering mechanical aid in soldering. The cans may be automatically dipped in molten solder, or the solder may be laid on the seams, which are then exposed to a gas-flame, hot blast, or the direct heat of a furnace.

soldering-pot (sod'ėr-ing-pot), *n.* A small portable furnace used in soldering, especially for uniting the ends of telegraph-wires. It is fitted with a clamp for holding the ends of the wires, etc., in position; and when they are in place the furnace is tilted, and the melted solder flows over the wires, etc., and forms a soldered joint.

soldering-tongs (sod'ėr-ing-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A flat-nosed tongs for brazing the joints of band-saws. The saw is held in a scarfing-frame, with a film of solder between the lapping scarfed edges. This film is melted by clamping the heated tongs over the edges. *E. H. Knight.*

soldering-tool (sod'ėr-ing-tōl), *n.* A soldering-iron, or other tool for soldering.

solder-machine (sod'ėr-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for forming molten solder into rods or drops for use.

soldi, *n.* Plural of *soldo*.

soldier (sōl'jėr), *n.* [Also dial. *soger, sodger, sojer;* early mod. E. *souldier, soldiour, souldiour;* < ME. *souldier, souldyour, soudiour, sowdiour, sowdyowre, sodiour, soudeur, soudier, soudoier*, < OF. *soldier*, also *soldoier, souldoier, souldoyer*, < ML. *soldarius*, a soldier, lit. 'one having pay,' < *soldus, soldum*, pay: see *sold*[2]. Cf. D. *soldaat* = G. Sw. Dan. *soldat*, < F. *soldat*, < It. *soldato* = Sp. Pg. *soldado*, a soldier, lit. 'one paid,' < ML. *soldatus*, pp. of *soldare* (> It. *soldare* = OF. *solder*), pay, < *soldum*, pay: see *sold*[2].] **1**†. One who receives pay, especially for military service.

Bruyn the bere and ysegrym the wulf sente alle the londe a boute yf ony man wolde take wages that they shold come to bruyn and he wolde paye them their souldye or wagis to fore. my fader ranne alle ouer the londe and bare the lettres. . . . My fader hadde ben oueral in the lande bytwene the elue and the somme. And hadde goten many a *souldyour* that shold the next somer haue comen to helpe bruyn.
Caxton, Reynard the Fox (ed. Arber), p. 39.

2. A person in military service. (*a*) One whose business is warfare, as opposed to a civilian.

Madame, ȝe misdon . . .
To swiche a simpul *sowdiour* as icham forto knele.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3951.

Fie, my lord, fie! a *soldier*, and afeard?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1. 40.

(*b*) One who serves in the land forces, as opposed to one serving at sea.

3. Hence, one who obeys the commands and contends in the cause of another.

Give me a favour, that the world may know
I am your *soldier*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

To continue Christ's faithful *soldier* and servant unto his life's end.
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

4. One of the rank and file, or sometimes including non-commissioned officers as opposed to commissioned officers.

Me thinkes it were meete that any one, before he come to be a captayne, should have bene a *soldiour*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the *soldier* is flat blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2. 131.

5. Emphatically, a brave warrior; a man of military experience, skill, or genius; a man of distinguished valor; one possessing the distinctive carriage, looks, habits, or traits of those who make a profession of military service: as, he is every inch a *soldier*.

So great a *soldier* taught us there
What long-enduring hearts could do
In that world's-earthquake, Waterloo!
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

6. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of that section of a colony of some kinds of ants which does the fighting, takes slaves, etc.; a soldier-ant. (*b*) The corresponding form in a colony of white ants or termites. (*c*) A soldier-beetle. (*d*) A sort of hermit-crab; also, a fiddler-crab.

Under those Trees [Sapadillies] we found plenty of *Soldiers*, a little kind of Animals that live in Shells, and have two great Claws like a Crab, and are good food.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 39.

(*e*) The red gurnard, *Trigla cuculus*. [Local, Eng.] (*f*) A red herring. [British sailors' slang.]—**7.** One who makes a pretense of working, but is really of little or no use; one who works no more than is necessary to secure pay. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]—**8.** *pl.* A name of the red campion (*Lychnis diurna*), of the ribwort (*Plantago lanceolata*), and of various other plants. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Fresh-water soldier.** See *fresh-water*.—**Old soldier.** (*a*) A bottle emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.] (*b*) The stump, or unsmoked part, of a cigar. See *snipe*[1], 3. [Slang.]—**Red soldier**, a disorder of pigs; rouget.

A disorder affecting pigs, called in France "rouget," and in Ireland "*red soldier*," from the red patches that appear on the skin in fatal cases. This affection depends on a bacillus. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 217.

Single soldier†. See *single*[1].—**Soldier of fortune**, one who is ready to serve as a soldier wherever profit, honor,

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pleasure, or other advantage is most to be had.—**Soldiers and sailors**, soldier-beetles.—**Soldier's wind** (*naut.*), a fair wind for going and returning.—**To come the old soldier over one**, to impose upon one. [Colloq.]

I should think he was *coming the old soldier over me*, and keeping up his game. But no—he can scarce have the impudence to think of that.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xviii.

soldier (sōl'jėr), *v. i.* [< *soldier*, *n.*] **1.** To serve as a soldier: as, to go *soldiering*.

Few nobles come. . . . Barras . . . is one. The reckless shipwrecked man: flung ashore on the coast of the Maldives long ago, while sailing and *soldiering* as Indian Fighter. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. i. 7.

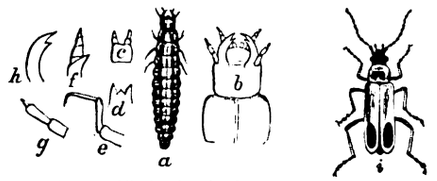
2. To bully; hector. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** To make a pretense or show of working, so as to be kept upon the pay-roll; shirk; feign sickness; malinger. See *soger*, 2. [Colloq.]

The two long lines of men attached to the ropes on the left shore . . . stretch out ahead of us so far that it needs an opera-glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling or only *soldiering*.
C. D. Warner, Winter on the Nile, p. 248.

4. To make temporary use of (another man's horse). Thus, a man wanting a mount catches the first horse he can, rides it to his destination, and then lets it go. [Slang, Australia.]

soldier-ant (sōl'jėr-ant), *n.* Same as *soldier*, 6 (*a*) (*b*).

soldier-beetle (sōl'jėr-bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of



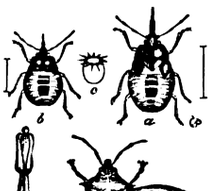
Pennsylvania Soldier-beetle (*Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*).
a, larva, natural size; *b*, head of same, from below, enlarged; *c* to *h*, mouth-parts, enlarged; *i*, beetle, natural size.

the family *Telephoridæ*. The Pennsylvania soldier-beetle, *Chauliognathus pennsylvanicus*, is common in the United States. The beetles live upon pollen, but their larvæ are carnivorous and destroy other insects. The two-lined soldier-beetle, *Telephorus bilineatus*, is also common in the United States. It preys upon the larvæ of the codling-moth.



Two-lined Soldier-beetle (*Telephorus bilineatus*). *a*, larva; *b*, head and thoracic joints of same, enlarged; *c*, beetle. (*a* and *c* natural size.)

soldier-bug (sōl'jėr-bug), *n.* A predaceous bug of the family *Pentatomidæ*; any rapacious reduvioid. *Podisus spinosus* is a common North American species known as the *spined soldier-bug*. It preys upon many destructive larvæ, such as the fall web-worm, cutworms, and the larvæ of the Colorado potato-beetle. The ring-banded soldier-bug is *Perillus circumcinctus*. The rapacious soldier-bug is *Sinea diadema*. See cuts under *Pentatomidæ*, *Perillus*, *Podisus*, *Sinea*, and *Harpactor*.



Spined Soldier-bug (*Podisus spinosus*). *a*, nymph; *b*, larva; *c*, egg; *d*, proboscis of adult, all enlarged (lines show natural sizes of *a* and *b*); *e*, adult, natural size.

soldier-bush (sōl'jėr-bůsh), *n.* Same as *soldierwood*.

soldier-crab (sōl'jėr-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a soldier.

soldieress (sōl'jėr-es), *n.* [< *soldier* + *-ess*.] A female soldier. [Rare.]

Soldieress,
That equally canst poise sternness with pity.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

soldier-fish (sōl'jėr-fish), *n.* The blue darter or rainbow-darter, *Etheostoma cæruleum*, of gorgeous colors, the male having about twelve indigo-blue bars running obliquely downward and backward, and being otherwise vividly colored. It is abundant in rivers of the Mississippi valley.

soldier-fly (sōl'jėr-flī), *n.* A dipterous insect of the family *Stratiomyidæ*: so called from its ornamentation.

soldiering (sōl'jėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soldier*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being a soldier; the act or condition of serving as a soldier; military duty; campaigning.

The simple *soldiering* of Grant and Foote was solving some of the problems that confused scientific hypothesis.
The Century, XXXVI. 664.

2. The act of feigning to work; shirking. [Colloq.]

soldier-like (sōl'jėr-līk), *a.* Soldierly.

I will not say pity me; 'tis not a *soldier-like* phrase.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 13.

On hearing the general orders, he discharged a tempest of veteran, *soldier-like* oaths.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 316.

soldierly (sōl'jėr-li), *a.* [Early mod. E. *souldierly*; < *soldier* + *-ly*[1].] Like or befitting a soldier, especially in a moral sense: as, *soldierly* conduct.

He seem'd a *souldierly* person and a good fellow.
Evelyn, Diary, June 15, 1675.

His own [face], tho' keen and bold and *soldierly*,
Scar'd by the close ecliptic, was not fair.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

soldier-moth (sōl'jėr-môth), *n.* An East Indian geometrid moth, *Euschema militaris*.

soldier-orchis (sōl'jėr-ôr″kis), *n.* A handsome orchid, *Orchis militaris*, of the northern Old World. It bears a dense oblong spike of small chiefly purple flowers. So named, perhaps, from the helmet-like adjustment of the sepals, or from its erect habit.

soldier's-herb (sōl'jėrz-ėrb), *n.* Same as *matico*[1].

soldiership (sōl'jėr-ship), *n.* [< *soldier* + *-ship*.] The state of being a soldier; the qualities of a soldier, or those becoming a soldier; especially, skill in military matters.

His *soldiership*
Is twice the other twain.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1. 34.

soldierwood (sōl'jėr-wůd), *n.* A West Indian leguminous shrub, *Calliandra purpurea*. Its flowers are in heads, the stamens, as in the genus generally, united into a tube and long-exserted, forming the conspicuous part.

soldiery (sōl'jėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *souldiery*, *soldiourie*; < *soldier* + *-y*[3].] **1†.** Soldiership; military service.

Basilius . . . inquired of his estate, adding promise of great rewards, among the rest offering to him, if he would exercise his courage in *soldiery*, he would commit some charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

To read a lecture of *soldiery* to Hannibal, the most cunningest warrior of his time. *Ford*, Line of Life.

2. Soldiers collectively, whether in general, or in any state, or any army, camp, or the like.

They, expecting a sharp encounter, brought Sigebert, whom they esteem'd an expert Leader, with his presence to confirm the *Souldiery*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

The ferocious deeds of a savage and infuriated *soldiery*.
Clay, Speech on Greek Rev.

soldo (sol'dō), *n.*; pl. *soldi* (-di). [< It. *soldo*, a coin: see *sol*[2], *sou*.] A small Italian coin of



Obverse. Reverse.

Billon Soldo of Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Etruria, 1778, in the British Museum. (Size of original.)

copper or billon, the twentieth part of the lira; a sol or sou.

sole[1] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole*, *soole* (of the foot or of a shoe), < AS. *sole* (pl. *solen*, for **solan*) = MD. *sole*, D. *zool* = MLG. *sole*, LG. *sale* = OHG. *sola*, MHG. *sole*, *sol*, G. *sohle* = Icel. *sōli* = Sw. *såla* = Dan. *saale* = Goth. *sulja*, the sole of the foot, = OIt. *suola*, also *suolo*, It. *suolo* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *sola* = Pr. *sola*, *sol* = F. *sole*, the sole of the foot, < ML. *sola*, a collateral form (found in glossaries) of L. *solea*, a slipper or sandal (consisting of a single sole fastened on by a strap across the instep), a kind of shoe for animals, also the sole of the foot (of animals), in ML. also the sole of a shoe, a flat under surface, the bottom, < *solum*, the ground, soil. Cf. *soil*[1], *sole*[2].] **1.** The bottom or under side of the foot; technically, the planta, corresponding to the palm of the hand. The *sole* of ordinary language does not correspond well with *planta*, except in the cases of plantigrades. In digitigrades *sole* usually means only that part of the planta which rests upon the ground in ordinary locomotion, or the balls of the toes collectively; it also applies to the fore as well as the hind feet of such quadrupeds, thus including the corresponding parts of the *palma*, or palm; while the planta may extend far up the hind leg (only), as to the hock of the horse. In the horse *sole* is restricted to the under side of the hoof of either fore or hind feet (see def. 4 (*b*)). In birds the *sole* of the foot is the under side of the toes taken together. See *planta*, and cuts under *plantigrade*, *digitigrade*, *scutelliplantar*, and *solidungulate*.

The *sole* of their [the cherubim's] feet was like the *sole* of a calf's foot. Ezek. i. 7.

2. The foot. [Rare.]

Hast wandred through the world now long a day,
Yett ceassest not thy weary *soles* to lead.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 9.

3. That part of a shoe or boot which comes under the sole of the foot, and upon which the wearer treads. In boots and shoes with heels, the term is usually limited to the part that is in front of the heel and of nearly uniform thickness throughout. See *half-sole*, and cuts under *boot*[2] and *poulaine*.

You have dancing shoes
With nimble *soles*. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 15.

4. The part of anything that forms the bottom, and on which it stands upon the ground; the bottom or lower part of anything. (*a*) In *agri.*, the bottom part of a plow, to the fore part of which is attached the point or share. (*b*) In *farriery*, the horny under side of any foot; the bottom of the hoof. (*c*) In *fort.*, the bottom of an embrasure or gun-port. See *embrasure*, 2. (*d*) *Naut.*, a piece of timber attached to the lower part of a rudder, to render it level with the false keel. (*e*) The seat or bottom of a mine: applied to horizontal veins or lodes. (*f*) The floor of a bracket on which a plumber-block rests. (*g*) The plate which constitutes the foundation of a marine steam-engine, and which is bolted to the keelson. (*h*) The floor or hearth of the metal chamber in a reverberatory, puddling, or boiling furnace. (*i*) In *carp.*, the lower surface of a plane. (*j*) The bottom frame of a wagon, coach, or railway-car. (*k*) The metal shoe of a sled-runner. (*l*) The lower edge of a turbine. (*m*) In *ship-building*, the bottom plank of the cradle, resting on the bilgeways, and sustaining the lower ends of the poppets, which are mortised into the sole and support the vessel. See cut under *launching-ways*. *E. H. Knight.* (*n*) In *conch.*, the surface of the body on which a gastropod creeps.

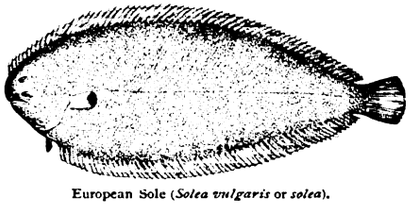
5. A flat surface like the sole of the foot.

The stones in the boulder-clay have a characteristic form and surface. They are usually oblong, have one or more flat sides or *soles*, are smoothed or polished, and have their edges worn round. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 367.

sole[1] (sōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soled*, ppr. *soling*. [< *sole*[1], *n.*] To furnish with a sole, as a shoe or boot; put a new sole on. Compare *half-sole*, *v. t.*

This fellow waits on him now in tennis court socks, or slippers *soled* with wool. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, I. 1.

sole[2] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole* = G. *sohle* = Sw. *sola*, < OF. (and F.) *sole* = Pr. *solha* = Sp. *suela* = Pg. *solha* = It. *soglia*, < L. *solea*, the sole (fish), prob. so called from its flatness, < *solea*, a slipper or sandal: see *sole*[1].] In *ichth.*, a flatfish of the family *Soleidæ*, and especially of the genus *Solea*; a soleid or sole-fish. The common sole of Europe is *S. vulgaris*, formerly *Pleuronectes solea*. The body is elongate-oval, and has been



European Sole (*Solea vulgaris* or *solea*).

compared to the form of a human sole; the dorsal and anal fins are very long, but free from the caudal, which has a rounded end, and pectorals are developed on both sides; the mouth is moderately decurved; the nostrils of the blind side are not dilated; and the height of the body is a little less than a third of the total length. The color is a dark brown, with a black spot at the end of the pectoral fin. This sole is common along the European coasts, and is one of the most esteemed of food-fishes. The flesh is white, firm, and of excellent flavor, especially when the fish has been taken in deep water. The average weight is about a pound, although the fish occasionally reaches a much larger size. It prefers sandy or gravelly shores, but retires into deep water when frost sets in. It feeds chiefly upon mollusks, but also on the eggs of fishes and other animals. It sometimes ascends into fresh water. There are other species, of several different genera, as *Achirus lineatus*, commonly called *hog-choker*. The name *sole* is also given to various species of the related family *Pleuronectidæ*. Along the Californian coast the common sole is a pleuronectoid, *Lepidopsetta bilineata*, which reaches a length of about 20 inches and a weight of five or six pounds, although its average weight as seen in the markets is about three pounds. In San Francisco only about two per cent. of the flatfishes caught belong to this species, but along Puget Sound it constitutes about thirty per cent. of the catch. It feeds chiefly on crustaceans and small fishes, and is regarded as an excellent food-fish. Other *Pleuronectidæ* called *soles* along the Pacific coast of North America are the *Parophrys vetulus* and *Hippoglossoides jordani*. See also cuts under *Pleuronectidæ* and *Soleidæ*.

Solea is the *sole*, that is a swete fisshe and holsom for seke people. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

Bastard sole. See *bastard*.—**Dwarf sole**, the little sole, or solenette, *Solea minuta*.—**French sole.** Same as *lemon-sole*, 1.—**Land-sole**, a slug of the genus *Arion*.

The Arions, or *Land-soles*.
P. P. Carpenter, Lect. Mollusca (1861), p. 79.

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Lemon sole. See *lemon-sole.*—**Smooth sole,** *Arnoglossus laterna,* the megrim or scald-fish.—**Variegated sole,** the bastard sole, *Solea variegata.* See *bastard.*

sole[3] (sōl), *a.* [< ME. *sole,* < OF. *sol,* F. *seul* = Pr. *sol* = Sp. *solo* = Pg. *so* = It. *solo,* < L. *sōlus,* alone, only, single, sole, lonely, solitary; prob. the same word as OL. *sollus,* entire, complete, = Gr. ὅλος (Ionic οὖλος), whole, = Skt. *sarva,* all, whole: see *safe.* Hence (< L.) *solitary, solitude, solo, sullen, soliloquy, desolate,* etc. From the Gr. word is the first element in *holocaust, holograph,* etc.] 1. Only; alone in its kind; being or acting without another; single; unique; individual: as, God is the *sole* creator and sovereign of the world.

To parley with the *sole* inheritor
Of all perfections that a man may owe,
Matchless Navarre. *Shak.,* L. L. L., ii. 1. 5.

I mean, says he, never to allow of the lie being by construction, implication, or induction, but by the *sole* use of the word itself. *Addison,* Tatler, No. 256.

2. Alone; unaccompanied; solitary. [Archaic.]

Go forth *sole* and make thy mone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2396.

I am oft-times *sole,* but seldom solitary.
Howell, Letters, ii. 77.

Flush'd Ganymede, his rosy thigh
Half-buried in the Eagle's down,
Sole as a flying star shot thro' the sky.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3†. Mere.

Whose *sole* name blisters our tongues.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 12.

4. In *law,* single; unmarried; not having a spouse: as, a feme *sole.* See *feme.*—**Sole corporation.** See *corporation sole,* under *corporation,* 1.—**Sole tenant.** See *tenant.*

sole[3] (sōl), *adv.* [< *sole*[3], *a.*] Alone; by itself; singly. [Rare.]

But what the repining enemy commends,
That breath fame blows; that praise, *sole* pure, transcends. *Shak.,* T. and C., i. 3. 244.

sole[4]† (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *sole, soole,* < AS. *sāl,* a cord, rope, rein, chain, collar, = OS. *sēl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. **sail* (in deriv. *insailjan*), a cord, = OBulg. *silo,* a cord; akin to Gr. ἱμάς, a band, Skt. √ *si,* bind.] A wooden band or yoke put around the neck of an ox or a cow in a stall. *Palsgrave.*

sole[5] (sōl), *n.* [Also *soal;* prob. a particular use of *sole*[1].] A pond. [Prov. Eng.]

sole[6] (sōl), *v. t.* [Also *soal, sowl,* formerly *sowle;* origin uncertain.] To pull by the ears; pull about; haul; lug. [Prov. Eng.]

He'll go, he says, and *sowl* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Shak.,* Cor., iv. 5. 214.

Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this.
Heywood, Love's Mistress (1636).

To sole a bowl†, to handle it skilfully.

To sole a bowl, probe et rite emittere globum.
Coles, Lat. Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

I censured his light and ludicrous title of "Down-Derry" modestly in these words: "It were strange if he should throw a good cast who *soals his bowl* upon an undersong"; alluding to that ordinary and elegant expression in our English tongue, "*soal your bowl* well"—that is, be careful to begin your work well.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, II. 366. (*Davies.*)

sole[7] (sōl), *n.* Same as *sol*[3].

solea[1] (sō'lē-ạ), *n.*; pl. *soleæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *solea,* sole, etc.: see *sole*[1].] 1. The sole of the foot. See *sole*[1]. —2. Same as *soleus.*

Solea[2] (sō'lē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *solea,* a sole: see *sole*[2].] In *ichth.,* an old name of the sole-fish (as Klein, 1748), now the typical genus of the family *Soleidæ,* with various limits: (*a*) including all the species of the family, or (*b*) limited to the sole of the European seas and closely related species. See cut under *sole*[2].

sole-channel (sōl'chan'el), *n.* In a boot- or shoe-sole, a groove in which the sewing is sunk to protect it from wear.

solecise, *v. i.* See *solecize.*

solecism (sol'ē-sizm), *n.* [< OF. *solecisme,* F. *solécisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *solecismo* = G. *solöcismus,* < L. *solœcismus,* < Gr. σολοικισμός, < σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorrectly, be rude or awkward in manner, < σόλοικος, speaking incorrectly, using provincialisms (*οἱ σολοικοί,* foreigners), also awkward or rude in manners: said to have meant orig. 'speaking or acting like an inhabitant of Soli,' < Σόλοι, L. *Soli, Soloe,* a town in Cilicia, a place said to have been colonized by Athenian emigrants (afterward called *Pompeiopolis,* now *Mezetli*), or, according to another account, by Argives and Lydians from Rhodes. Others refer the word to another town, *Soli,* Σόλοι, in Cyprus.] 1. A gross deviation from the settled usages of grammar; a gross grammatical error, such as "I *done* it" for "I *did* it."

Whatever you meddle with, except when you make *solecisms,* is grammar still. *Milton,* Ans. to Salmasius, i.

The offences against the usage of the English language are—(1) Barbarisms, words not English; (2) *Solecisms,* constructions not English; (3) Improprieties, words or phrases used in a sense not English.
A. S. Hill, Rhetoric, iii.

2. Loosely, any small blunder in speech.

Think on 't, a close friend,
Or private mistress, is court rhetoric;
A wife, mere rustic *solecism.*
Massinger, Guardian, i. 1.

They [the inhabitants of London] are the modern Solœci, and their *solecisms* have furnished much food for laughter. This kind of local reproach is not common, but it is not unprecedented. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., IX. 74.

3. Any unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in behavior; a violation of the conventional rules of society.

T. Ca. [Carew] buzzed me in the Ear that, tho' Ben [Jonson] had barrelled up a great deal of Knowledge, yet it seems he had not read the Ethics, which, amongst other Precepts of Morality, forbid Self-commendation, declaring it to be an ill-favor'd *Solecism* in good Manners.
Howell, Letters, ii. 13.

4. An incongruity; an inconsistency; that which is incongruous with the nature of things or with its surroundings; an unnatural phenomenon or product; a prodigy; a monster.

It is the *solecism* of power to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the mean. *Bacon,* Empire (ed. 1887).

An ungodly man of God—what a *solecism!* What a monster! *Mather Byles,* Sermon at New London (1758).

=Syn. 1. *Barbarism,* etc. See *impropriety.*

solecist (sol'ē-sist), *n.* [< Gr. σολοικιστής, one who speaks or pronounces incorrectly, < σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorrectly: see *solecism.*] One who is guilty of a solecism or solecisms in language or behavior.

solecistic (sol-ē-sis'tik), *a.* [< *solecist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or involving a solecism; incorrect; incongruous.

solecistical (sol-ē-sis'ti-kạl), *a.* [< *solecistic* + *-al.*] Same as *solecistic.*

The use of these combinations, with respect to the pronouns, is almost always *solecistical.*
Tyrwhitt, Gloss. to Chaucer, under *self.*

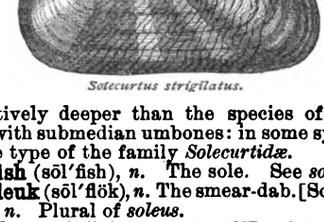
solecistically (sol-ē-sis'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a solecistic manner. *Wollaston.*

solecize (sol'ē-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solecized,* ppr. *solecizing.* [< Gr. σολοικίζειν, speak or write incorrectly: see *solecism.*] To commit solecisms. Also spelled *solecise.*

This being too loose a principle, to fancy the holy writers to *solecize* in their language when we do not like the sense. *Dr. H. More,* Mystery of Godliness (1660), i. 9.

Solecurtidæ (sol-ē-kėr'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solecurtus* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solecurtus.*

Solecurtus (sol-ē-kėr'tus), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1824), also *Solecurtius, Solenicurtus, Solenocurtus, Solenocurtius;* < *Solen* + L. *curtus,* short.] A genus of razor-shells, of the family *Solenidæ,* containing forms shorter and comparatively deeper than the species of *Solen,* and with submedian umbones: in some systems made type of the family *Solecurtidæ.*



Solecurtus strigillatus.

sole-fish (sōl'fish), *n.* The sole. See *sole*[2].

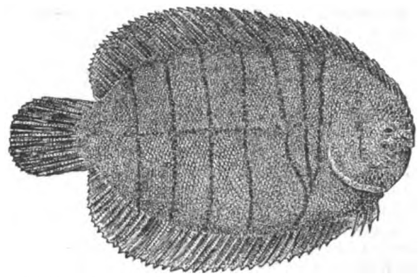
sole-fleuk (sōl'flök), *n.* The smear-dab. [Scotch.]

solei, *n.* Plural of *soleus.*

Soleidæ (sō-lē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solea*[2] + *-idæ.*] The soles or sole-fish, a family of pleuronectoid fishes typified by the genus *Solea.* The body is oval or elliptical, the snout roundish, and the oral cleft more or less decurved and very small. The opercular bones are concealed in the scaly skin, the upper eye is advanced more or less in front of the lower, and the pectorals are often rudimentary or absent. The species are numerous, and of several genera in different seas. Some are much esteemed for the delicacy of their flesh, while others are quite worthless. The common sole of Europe is the best-known. The American sole is *Achirus lineatus* (figured in next column). See *Solea*[2], and cuts under *Pleuronectidæ* and *sole*[2].

soleiform (sō'lē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *solea,* sole, + *forma,* form.] Having the form of a slipper.

soleint, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen.*



Soleidæ.—American Sole, or Hog-choker (*Achirus lineatus*).

sole-leather (sōl'leᵺ'ėr), *n.* 1. A strong, heavy leather especially prepared for boot- and shoe-soles. The hides are taken from the tanning-tanks, the spent tan is brushed off, and the hides are dried in a cool place, then laid on a polished stone slab, and beaten with iron or wooden hammers operated by machinery.

2. Same as *sole-leather kelp.*—**Sole-leather kelp,** a name given to some of the larger *Laminariaceæ,* such as *L. digitata.* See *Laminaria.*—**Sole-leather stripper,** a machine with adjustable blades or skivers for stripping the rough side of leather. *E. H. Knight.*

solely (sōl'li), *adv.* 1. Singly; alone; only; without another: as, to rest a cause *solely* on one argument.

To supply those defects and imperfections which are in us living single and *solely* by ourselves, we are naturally induced to seek communion and fellowship with others.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

I am not *solely* led
By nice direction of a maiden's eyes.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1. 13.

2†. Completely; wholly; altogether.

Think him a great way fool, *solely* a coward.
Shak., All's Well, i. 1. 112.

solemn (sol'em), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *solemne,* < ME. *solemne, solempne, solenne, soleyn,* < OF. *solempne, solemne,* F. *solennel* = Sp. Pg. *solemne,* = It. *solenne,* stated, appointed, as a religious rite, < L. *sollemnis,* also *sollempnis, sollennis,* less correctly with a single *l, solemnis, solennis,* yearly, annual, occurring annually, as a religious rite, religious, festive, solemn, < *sollus,* entire, complete (prob. same as *sōlus,* alone, > E. *sole*[3]), + *annus,* a year.] 1†. Recurring yearly; annual.

And his fadir and modir wenten ech geer in to Jerusalem, in the *solempne* dai of pask. *Wyclif,* Luke ii. 41.

Me thought y herd a crowned kyng of his comunes axe
A *soleyn* subsidie to susteyne his werres.
The Crowned King (E. E. T. S.), l. 36.

2. Marked by religious rites or ceremonious observances; connected with religion; sacred; also, marked by special ritual or ceremony.

O, the sacrifice!
How ceremonious, *solemn,* and unearthly
It was i' the offering! *Shak.,* W. T., iii. 1. 7.

He [King Richard] took a *solemn* Oath, That he should observe Peace, Honour, and Reverence to Almighty God, to his Church, and to his Ministers, all the Days of his Life.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 61.

3†. Pertaining to holiday; festive; joyous.

A Frere ther was, a wantoun and a merye,
A lymytour, a ful *solempne* man.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 209.

And let be there thre yomen assigned to serue the hye tabulle and the two syde tabullis in *solenne* dayes.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

My lords, a *solemn* hunting is in hand;
There will the lovely Roman ladies troop
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 112.

4†. Of high repute; important; dignified.

A Webbe, a Deyere, and a Tapicer,
And they were clothed alle in oo lyveré,
Of a *solempne* and a gret fraternité.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 364.

5. Fitted to excite or express serious or devout reflections; grave; impressive; awe-inspiring: as, a *solemn* pile of buildings.

There raignd a *solemne* silence over all.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 29.

A figure like your father . . .
Appears before them, and with *solemn* march
Goes slow and stately by them.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 201.

It [life] becomes vastly more *solemn* than death; for we are not responsible for dying; we are responsible for living. *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 75.

6. Marked by seriousness or earnestness in language or demeanor; impressive; grave: as, to make a *solemn* promise; a *solemn* utterance.

Why do you bend such *solemn* brows on me?
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 90.

What signifies breaking some scores of *solemn* promises?—all that 's of no consequence, you know.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iv. 2.

7. Affectedly grave, serious, or important: as, to put on a *solemn* face.

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How would an old Roman laugh, were it possible for him to see the *solemn* dissertations that have been made on these weighty subjects! *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

The *solemn* fop, significant and budge;
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 299.

Thou say'st an undisputed thing
In such a *solemn* way.
O. W. Holmes, To an Insect.

8. Accompanied with all due forms or ceremonies; made in form; formal; regular: now chiefly a law term: as, probate in *solemn* form.

On the 15th of June, 1515, the Catholic monarch, by a *solemn* act in cortes, held at Burgos, incorporated his new conquests into the kingdom of Castile.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 23.

Neither in England nor in Sicily did official formalism acknowledge even French, much less Italian, as a fit tongue for *solemn* documents.
E. A. Freeman, Encyc. Brit., XVII. 550.

9. Sober; gloomy; dark: noting color or tint. [Rare.]

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor customary suits of *solemn* black, . . .
That can denote me truly. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 78.

We see in needleworks and embroideries it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and *solemn* ground than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground. *Bacon*, Adversity (ed. 1887).

Solemn degradation, in *eccles. law*. See *degradation*, 1 (*a*). — **Solemn League and Covenant**. See *covenant*. — **Solemn service**, specifically, in the *Church of England*, a choral celebration of the communion. = **Syn. 5.** August, venerable, grand, stately. — **6.** *Serious*, etc. (see *grave*[3]), reverential, sober.

solemnt, *v. t.* [< *solemn*, *a.*] To solemnize. [Rare.]

They [the Lapones] *solemne* marriages, and begynne the same with fyre and flynte.
R. Eden, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 302).

solemness (sol′em-nes), *n.* The state or character of being solemn; seriousness or gravity of manner; solemnity. Also *solemnness*.

Prithee, Virgilia, turn thy *solemness* out o' door and go along with us. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 120.

solemnisation, solemnise, etc. See *solemnization*, etc.

solemnity (sō-lem′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *solemnities* (-tiz). [< ME. *solempnitee, solempnyte, solenite, solempte,* < OF. *solempnite, sollempnite, solennité*, F. *solennité* = Sp. *solemnidad* = Pg. *solemnidade* = It. *solennità*, < L. *sollemnita(t-)s, sollennita(t-)s*, a solemnity, < *sollemnis, sollennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] **1.** A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; a ceremonial or festal occasion; ceremony in general; celebration; festivity.

He . . . broughte hire hoom with him in his contre,
With mochel glorie and gret *solempnite*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 12.

And nowe in places colde
Solempnitee of sheryng sheepes is holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

A fortnight hold we this *solemnity*,
In nightly revels and new jollity.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 376.

Use all your sports,
All your *solemnities*: 'tis the king's day to-morrow,
His birth-day and his marriage. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, v. 3.

2. The state or character of being solemn; gravity; impressiveness; solemness: as, the *solemnity* of his manner; a ceremony of great *solemnity*.

So my state,
Seldom but sumptuous, showed like a feast,
And won by rareness such *solemnity*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 59.

Have they faith
In what with such *solemnity* of tone
And gesture they propound to our belief?
Cowper, Task, v. 648.

3. Affected or mock gravity or seriousness; an aspect of pompous importance.

Solemnity 's a cover for a sot. *Young*, Love of Fame, ii.

4. In *law*, a solemn or formal observance; the formality requisite to render an act valid. — **Paschal solemnity**. See *paschal*.

solemnizate† (sō-lem′ni-zāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *solemnizatus*, pp. of *solemnizare*, solemnize: see *solemnize*.] To solemnize.

solemnization (sol′em-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *solennisation*; as *solemnize* + *-ation*.] The act of solemnizing; celebration. Also written *solemnisation*.

The day and time appointed for *Solemnization* of Matrimony. *Book of Common Prayer*.

solemnize (sol′em-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solemnized*, ppr. *solemnizing*. [Early mod. E. *solempnyse*, < ME. *solempnysen*, < OF. *solempniser, solenniser*, F. *solenniser* = Sp. Pg. *solemnizar* (cf. It. *solenneggiare*), < ML. *solemnizare, solennizare*, < L. *sollemnis, sollennis*, solemn: see *solemn*.] **1**†. To perform annually; perform as the year comes round.

As in this moone in places warm and glade
Thi grafting good it is to *solemnyse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To honor by ceremonies; celebrate: as, to *solemnize* the birth of Christ.

To *solemnize* this day the glorious sun
Stays in his course and plays the alchemist.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 77.

3. To perform with ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms: used especially of marriage.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage *solemnized* in another. *Hooker*.

Straight shall our nuptial rites be *solemnized*.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9. 6.

I saw a Procession that the Priests *solemnized* in the streets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 104.

4. To render solemn; make serious, grave, and reverential: as, to *solemnize* the mind for the duties of the sanctuary.

A *solemnizing* twilight is the very utmost which could ever steal over Homer's diction. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

Also spelled *solemnise*.

= **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Observe, Commemorate*, etc. See *celebrate*.

solemnizet (sol′em-nīz), *n.* [< *solemnize*, *v.*] Solemnization. [Rare.]

Fidelia and Sparanza virgins were;
Though spousd, yet wanting wedlocks *solemnize*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 4.

solemnizer (sol′em-nī-zėr), *n.* [< *solemnize* + *-er*[1].] One who solemnizes; one who performs a solemn rite. Also spelled *solemniser*.

solemnly (sol′em-li), *adv.* [< ME. *solemply, solempnely, solenliche*; < *solemn* + *-ly*[2].] In a solemn manner. (*a*) With religious ceremonies; reverently; devoutly.

And the angels bifore gan gang,
Singand all ful *solempnely*,
And makand nobill melody.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

(*b*) With impressive seriousness.

I do *solemnly* assure the reader that he is the only person from whom I have heard that objection. *Swift*.

(*c*) With all due form; ceremoniously; formally; regularly: as, this question has been *solemnly* decided in the highest courts.

Now thou and I are new in amity,
And will to-morrow midnight *solemnly*
Dance in Duke Theseus' house triumphantly.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 93.

(*d*) With formal gravity, importance, or stateliness; with pompous or affected gravity.

His resons he spak ful *solempnely*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 274.

The ministers of state, who gave us law,
In corners, with selected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *solemnly* are wise. *Dryden*.

solemnness, *n.* See *solemness*.

solemnyt, *n.* [< L. *sollemne*, pl. *sollemnia*, a religious rite, festival solemnity, neut. of *sollemnis*, religious, solemn: see *solemn*.] Solemnity. [Rare.]

Else the glory of all these *solemnies* had perished like a blaze, and gone out, in the beholders' eyes.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

solempnet, *a.* An old spelling of *solemn*.

Solemya (sō-lem′i-ä), *n.* See *Solenomya*.

solen (sō′len), *n.* [NL., < L. *solen*, < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, a kind of shell-fish, perhaps the razor-fish.] **1.** In *surg.*, same as *cradle*, 4 (*b*) (2). — **2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Solenidæ*, of which *S. vagina*, a common razor-fish of the North Atlantic, is the best-known species. — **3.** Any member of this genus, or a related form; a razor-clam, razor-fish, or razor-shell. See *Solenidæ*, and cut under *Ensis*.

Solenacea (sol-ē-nā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solen* + *-acea*.] Same as *Solenidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

solenacean (sol-ē-nā′sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenacea* or *Solenidæ*; solenaceous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Solenacea*.

solenaceous (sol-ē-nā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *Solenacea* + *-ous*.] Resembling a solen; belonging to the *Solenacea*; of or pertaining to the *Solenidæ*.

solenarium (sol-ē-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *solenaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *-arium*.] Either of the two (right and left) tubes of the spiral proboscis or antlia of lepidopterous insects. *Kirby and Spence*.

solen-ark (sō′len-ärk), *n.* An ark-shell of the subfamily *Solenellinæ*.

Solenella (sol-ē-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., < *Solen* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of *Ledidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Solenellinæ*. Also called *Malletia*.

Solenellinæ (sol′ē-ne-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Ledidæ*, characterized by the external ligament. Also called *Malletiinæ*.

soleness (sōl′nes), *n.* The state of being sole, alone, or unconnected with others; singleness.

France has an advantage, . . . which is (if I may use the expression) its *soleness*, continuity of riches and power within itself, and the nature of its government.
Chesterfield. (*Latham*.)

solenette (sol-e-net′), *n.* [< *sole*[2] + dim. *-(n)ette*.] A fish, the little sole, or dwarf sole, *Solea minuta* or *Monochirus linguatulus*, a European flatfish, about 5 inches long, of a reddish-brown color on the upper side.

Solenhofen limestone. A rock quarried at Solenhofen (or Solnhofen) in Bavaria. It belongs to the Upper or White Jura, and is of the same geological age as the Kimmeridge group of England. It is remarkable as furnishing the world with the only really satisfactory lithographic stone, and as containing an extremely varied and well-preserved fauna, preëminent in which are the remains of the earliest known bird, the archæopteryx.

Solenidæ (sō-len′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1828), < *Solen* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solen*; the razor-shells: so called on account of the resemblance of the shell in form to a razor. The animal is elongate; the siphons are short and united; the foot is rather large and more or less cylindrical; the long slender shell has nearly parallel dorsal and ventral contours, and is truncate or subtruncate in front as well as behind, while the hinge is nearly or quite terminal and has usually a single tooth in each valve; and the pallial line has a deep sinus. The species are widely distributed and numerous, belonging to several genera. See cut under *Ensis*. Also *Solenacea*.

solenite (sol′e-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe (see *solen*), + *-ite*[2].] A fossil razor-shell, or some similar shell.

solenoconch (sō-lē′nō-kongk), *n.* [< NL. *Solenoconchæ*.] A tooth-shell or dentaliid, as a member of the *Solenoconchæ*.

Solenoconchæ (sō-lē-nō-kong′kē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *κόγχη*, a shell: see *conch*.] An order or a class of mollusks; the tooth-shells: so called from the tubular shell. As an order, the *Solenoconchæ* are the only order of the class *Scaphopoda*; as a class, the name is synonymous with the latter. See *Dentaliidæ*. Also *Prosopocephala*, *Solenoconcha*.

Solenodon (sō-len′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1833), < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** The typical and only genus of the family *Solenodontidæ*, containing the opossum-shrews, *S. paradoxus* of Hayti and *S. cubanus* of Cuba, respectively called *agouta* and *almiqui*. They are insectivorous mammals, singularly resembling opossums, with a long cylindroid snout, long scaly tail, five toes on each foot, the fore feet with very long claws, the ears moderate and rounded, and the pelage long and harsh. See *Solenodontidæ*. Also *Solenodonta*.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus; a solenodont. See *almiqui*, and cut under *agouta*.

solenodont (sō-len′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Solenodontidæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A solenodon.

Solenodontidæ (sō-lē-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of mammals, of the order *Insectivora*, peculiar to the West Indies. It is related to the Madagascar *Centetidæ*, but has the pelage without spines, the penis abdominal, the testes perineal, the teats on the buttocks, the uterine horns ending in cæcal sacs, the intestine without a cæcum, the tibia and fibula distinct, the pubic symphysis short, the skull slender with an orbital constriction, small brain-case, large squamosal bones, annular tympanics, no postorbital processes or zygomatic arches, and the dental formula characteristic. There is but one genus, *Solenodon*. See cut under *agouta*.

Solenogastra (sō-lē-nō-gas′trä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Solenogastres*.

Solenogastres (sō-lē-nō-gas′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *γαστήρ*, the belly.] A group proposed by Gegenbaur for the reception of the two genera *Neomenia* (with *Proneomenia*) and *Chætoderma*: now referred to the isopleurous *Mollusca*. See *Isopleura*, and cut under *Neomenia*.

solenoglyph (sō-lē′nō-glif), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σωλήν*, a channel, pipe, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut: see *glyph*.] **I.** *a.* Having apparently hollow or perforated maxillary teeth specialized and isolated from the rest; of or pertaining to the *Solenoglypha*, or having their characters. These teeth are the venom-fangs of such serpents as vipers and rattlesnakes. They are not actually perforated, but have an involute groove whose lips roll together and fuse, forming a tube through which the poison is spirted when the snake strikes. See cut under *Crotalus*.

II. *n.* A solenoglyphic serpent.

Solenoglypha, Solenoglyphia (sol-ē-nog′li-fä, sō-lē-nō-glif′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *solenoglyph*.]

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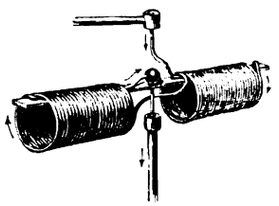
The viperine or crotaliform serpents, a group of the order *Ophidia*, having the maxillary teeth few, canaliculated, and fang-like. It includes some of the most venomous serpents, as the rattlesnakes or pit-vipers, and the true vipers or adders. Nearly all fall in the two families *Crotalidæ* and *Viperidæ*, though two others (*Causidæ* and *Atractaspididæ*) are recognized. See *Proteroglypha*, and cuts under *adder*, *Crotalus*, *pit-viper*, and *rattlesnake*.

solenoglyphic (sō-lē-nō-glif'ik), *a.* [< *solenoglyph* + *-ic*.] Same as *solenoglyph*.

solenoid (sō-lē'noid), *n.* [< Gr. σωληνοειδής, pipe-shaped, grooved, < σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + εἶδος, form.] A helix of copper or other conducting wire wound in the form of a cylinder so as to be nearly equivalent to a number of equal and parallel circular circuits arranged upon a common axis. The ends of the wire are brought to the middle point, and when a current is passed through the circuit the solenoid behaves, as far as external action is concerned, like a long and thin bar magnet. For this reason, such a magnet is called a *solenoidal magnet;* and Ampère's theory of magnetism is based on the assumption that magnets and solenoidal systems of currents are fundamentally identical.



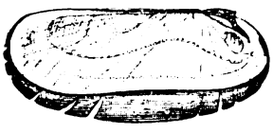
Solenoid.

A magnetic *solenoid* is an infinitely thin bar of any form longitudinally magnetized with an intensity varying inversely as the area of the normal section [that is, the cross-section perpendicular to the length] in different parts. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 157.

solenoidal (sol-ē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *solenoid* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a solenoid; resembling a solenoid, or equivalent to a solenoid magnetically.—**Solenoidal magnet.** See *magnet*.

solenoidally (sol-ē-noi'dal-i), *adv.* As a solenoid. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 231.

Solenomya (sol-ē-nō'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Solen* + *Mya*[1].] The typical genus of *Solenomyidæ:* so called because supposed to combine characters of the genera *Solen* and *Mya*. *Menke*, 1830. Also *Solemya*.



Solenomya togata (right valve).

Solenomyidæ (sō-lē-nō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenomya* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Solenomya*. The mantle-lobes are mostly united, with a single siphonal orifice and one pedal opening; the foot is elongated, and there is a pair of narrow appendiculate branchiæ; the shell is equivalve, with a thin, spreading epidermis, toothless hinge, and internal ligament. These bivalves are sometimes called *pod-gapers*. Also *Solenomyadæ* (J. E. Gray, 1840) and *Solemyidæ*.

solenostome (sō-lē'nō-stōm), *n.* [< *Solenostomus*.] A solenostomoid.

Solenostomi (sol-ē-nos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* A suborder of lophobranchiate fishes with an anterior spinous dorsal and spinous ventral fins, including the family *Solenostomidæ*.

Solenostomidæ (sō-lē-nō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solenostomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of solenostomous lophobranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Solenostomus*. An anterior high short spinous dorsal and a posterior low one are widely separated; the pectorals are inserted low on narrow bases, and the caudal is well developed. The few known species are peculiar to the Indo-Pacific ocean. The females carry their eggs under the belly, in a pouch formed by the ventral fins. Also *Solenostomatidæ*.

solenostomoid (sol-ē-nos'tō-moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Solenostomus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Solenostomidæ;* solenostomous.

II. *n.* A solenostome; any fish of the family *Solenostomidæ*.

solenostomous (sol-ē-nos'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + στόμα, mouth.] In *ichth.*, having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipefish of the genus *Solenostomus;* of or pertaining to the *Solenostomi* or *Solenostomidæ*.

Solenostomus (sol-ē-nos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. σωλήν, a channel, pipe, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Solenostomidæ*, including such species as *S. cyanopterus*. Also *Solenostoma*.



Solenostomus cyanopterus.

sole-piece (sōl'pēs), *n.* In *mining*, the lower part of a set or durnz. See the quotation under *set*[1], *n.*, 13 (*b*).

sole-plate (sōl'plāt), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, a bedplate: as, the *sole-plate* of an engine.—**2.** In a water-wheel, the back part of a bucket. It is often formed by a continuous cylinder concentric with the axis of the wheel, and having the buckets built upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

Also called *lobe-plate*.

solert†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sollar*.

sole-reflex (sōl'rē'fleks), *n.* See *reflex*.

soleret, *n.* See *solleret*.

solert† (sol'ėrt), *a.* [< L. *sollers*, less correctly *solers* (*-ert-*), skilful, clever, crafty, < *sollus*, all (see *sole*[3]), + *ar(t-)s*, art, craft: see *art*[2].] Crafty; subtle.

It was far more reasonable to think that, because man was the wisest (or most *solert* and active) of all animals, therefore he had hands given him.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 685.

solertiousness† (sō-lėr'shus-nes), *n.* [< **solertious* (< L. *sollertia*, *solertia*, skill, cunning, < *sollers*, *solers*, skilful) + *-ness*.] The quality of being solert; subtleness; expertness; cleverness; skill.

The king confessed that they had hit upon the interpretation of his secret meaning: which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams' *solertiousness*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 22. (*Davies.*)

soleship (sōl'ship), *n.* [< *sole*[3] + *-ship*.] Limitation to only one individual; sole or exclusive right; monopoly. [Rare.]

The *soleship* of election, which, by the ancient canons, was in the bishops, they would have asserted wholly to themselves. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 222.

sole-tile (sōl'tīl), *n.* A form of tile used for bottoms of sewers, muffles, etc., of which the whole circumference is not in one piece. It is made flat or curved, according to the needs of the case. See cuts under *sewer*[3]. *E. H. Knight.*

soleus (sō-lē'us), *n.*; pl. *solei* (-ī). [NL., also *solæus* (and *soleal*), < L. *solea*, the sole of the foot: see *sole*[1].] A broad flat muscle of the calf of the leg, situated immediately in front of (deeper than) the gastrocnemius. It arises from the back upper part of the fibula and tibia, and its tendon unites with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. The soleus is not a common muscle, and its great bulk in man, where it largely contributes to the swelling of the calf, is exceptional, and inversely proportionate to the smallness of the plantaris. See cuts under *muscle*[1] and *tendon*.

soleynt, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sullen*.

sol-fa (sōl'fä). *v.* [In ME. *solfe*, *solfye*, < OF. *solfier*, F. *solfier* = Sp. *solfear* = Pg. *solfear*, *solfejar* = It. *solfeggiare*, sing in gamut, sing by note, < *sol* + *fa*, names of notes of the gamut. Cf. *solfeggio*.] **I.** *intrans.* In *music*, to solmizate, or sing solfeggii.

I haue be prest and parsoun passynge thretti wynter,
3ete can I neither *solfe* ne synge ne seyntes lyues rede.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 423.

II. *trans.* In *music*, to sing to solmization-syllables instead of to words.

sol-fa (sōl'fä), *n.* and *a.* [See *sol-fa*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* In *music:* (*a*) The syllables used in solmization taken collectively; the act or process of solmization; solfeggio; also, rarely, same as *scale* or *gamut*.

As out of an alphabet or *sol-fa*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

Now was our overabundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the *sol-fa*.
Swift, Mem. of P. P.

(*b*) See *tonic sol-fa*, under *tonic*. (*c*) The roll or baton used by the leaders of Italian choirs.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to solmization in singing: as, the *sol-fa* method, or tonic *sol-fa* method.

sol-faing (sōl'fä-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sol-fa*, *v.*] In *music*, same as *solmization*.

sol-faist (sōl'fä-ist), *n.* [< *sol-fa* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who uses or advocates solmization.—**Tonic sol-faist,** one who uses the tonic sol-fa system (which see, under *tonic*).

The *Tonic Sol-faists* are now an integral part of the general musical life of the country.
Athenæum, No. 3193, p. 24.

solfamization (sōl'fä-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *sol* + *fa* + *mi* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *solmization*.

solfanaria (sol-fa-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [It., < *solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] A sulphur-mine.

solfatara (sol-fä-tä'rä), *n.* [< It. *solfatara*, < *solfo*, sulphur: see *sulphur*.] An area of more or less corroded and disintegrated volcanic rock, over which sulphurous gases, steam, and other volcanic emanations escape through various orifices, frequently giving rise to what are known as mud-volcanoes, mud-cones, or salses; a region of dying or dormant volcanism.

solfataric (sol-fä-tä'rik), *a.* [< *solfatara* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling a solfatara.

Solfataric gases still issue, and are regarded as the result of the *solfataric* action upon chromic iron.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIX. 73.

solfeggio (sol-fej'iō), *n.*; pl. *solfeggii* (-ii). [It., < *sol* + *fa*, names of notes of the gamut (see *sol-fa*), + *-eggio*, a common It. termination.] In *music:* (*a*) Same as *solmization*. (*b*) A vocal exercise consisting of tones variously combined in steps, skips, or running passages, sung either to simple vowels or to arbitrary syllables, and designed to develop the quality, flexibility, and power of the voice.

solferino (sol-fe-rē'nō), *n.* [So named from *Solferino* in Italy, because this color was discovered in the year (1859) of the French victory of *Solferino*. Cf. *magenta*.] The color of rosaniline; an intensely chromatic and luminous purplish rose-color. See *purple*.

soli, *n.* Italian plural of *solo*.

Solibranchia (sō-li-brang'ki-ä). *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *solus*, sole, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Fishes: a synonym of *Pisces*. *Latreille.*

solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.* [< ME. *soliciten*, *solycyten*, < OF. *soliciter*, F. *solliciter* = Pr. *sollicitar* = Sp. Pg. *solicitar* = It. *sollecitare*, *sollicitare*, < L. *sollicitare*, less correctly *solicitare*, agitate, arouse, solicit, < *sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, anxious, punctilious, lit. 'thoroughly moved,' < OL. *sollus*, whole, entire (see *sole*[3], *solemn*), + L. *citus*, aroused, pp. of *ciere*, shake, excite, cite: see *cite*[1]. Cf. *solicitous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arouse or excite to action; summon; invite; tempt; allure; entice.

That fruit . . . *solicited* her longing eye.
Milton, P. L., ix. 743.

Sounds and some tangible qualities fall not to *solicit* their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. i. § 6.

2. In *criminal law:* (*a*) To incite (another) to commit a crime. (*b*) To entice (a man) in a public place: said of a prostitute. (*c*) To endeavor to bias or influence by the offer of a bribe.

The judge is *solicited* as a matter of course by the parties, and they do not approach empty-handed. *Brougham.*

3. To disturb; disquiet; make anxious. [A Latinism.]

Solicit not thy thoughts with matters hid.
Milton, P. L., viii. 167.

But anxious fears *solicit* my weak breast.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. To seek to obtain; strive after, especially by pleading; ask (a thing) with some degree of earnestness or persistency: as, to *solicit* an office or a favor; to *solicit* orders.

But, would you undertake another suit,
I had rather hear you to *solicit* that
Than music from the spheres.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 120.

To *solicit* by labour what might be ravished by arms was esteemed unworthy of the German spirit.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, ix.

The port . . . was crowded with those who hastened to *solicit* permission to share in the enterprise.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 40.

5. To petition or ask (a person) with some degree of earnestness or persistency; make petition to.

Did I *solicit* thee
From darkness to promote me?
Milton, P. L., x. 744.

6†. To advocate; plead; enforce the claims of; act as solicitor or advocate for or with reference to.

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever
Solicit thy desert. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

Who *solicited* the cause of the poor and the infirm, the lame and wounded, the vagrant and lunatic, with such a particular industry and zeal as had those great and blessed effects which we at this day see and feel.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ii.

=**Syn. 4** and **5.** *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*[1]), press, urge, pray, plead for or with, sue for.

II. *intrans.* To make solicitation.

There are greater numbers of persons who *solicit* for places . . . in our own country, than in any other.
Addison, Freeholder, No. 48.

When the same distress *solicits* the second time, we then feel with diminished sensibility.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 3.

solicit† (sō-lis'it), *n.* [< *solicit*, *v.*] Solicitation; request. [Rare.]

Frame yourself
To orderly *solicits*.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 3. 52.

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Within this hour he means his first *solicit*
And personal siege.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

solicitant (sō-lis'i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sollicitan(t-)s*, *solicitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sollicitare*, urge, incite: see *solicit.*] **I.** *a.* Solicitous; seeking; making petition: as, *solicitant* of a job. *Encyc. Dict.*

II. *n.* One who solicits. *Imp. Dict.*

solicitate† (sō-lis'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *sollicitatus*, *solicitatus*, pp. of *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, solicit: see *solicit.*] To solicit.

[He] did urge and *solicitate* him, according to his manner of words, to recant.
Foxe, quoted in Maitland on Reformation, p. 494. (*Davies.*)

solicitate† (sō-lis'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *sollicitatus*, *solicitatus*, pp.: see *solicit.*] Solicitous.

Beinge no lesse *solicitate* for them selues then meditatynge in what daunger theyr felowes had byn in Riuo Nigro.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 121).

solicitation (sō-lis-i-tā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *sollicitation*; < OF. *solicitation*, F. *sollicitation* = Sp. *solicitacion* = Pg. *solicitação* = It. *sollecitazione*, *sollicitazione*, < L. *sollicitatio(n-)*, *solicitatio(n-)*, vexation, instigation, < *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, pp. *sollicitatus*, urge, incite, solicit: see *solicit.*] The act of soliciting. (*a*) Excitation; invitation; temptation; allurement; enticement; disturbing effect.

Children are surrounded with new things, which, by a constant *solicitation* of their senses, draw the mind constantly to them. *Locke.*

The power of sustained attention grows with the ability to resist distractions and *solicitations*.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 99.

To use an old-fashioned expression of the first students of gravitation (an expression which has always seemed to me amusingly quaint), the *solicitations* of Jupiter's attractive force are as urgent on a swiftly rushing body as on one at rest. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 115.

(*b*) In *criminal law:* (1) The inciting of another to commit a crime. (2) The enticing of a man by a prostitute in a public place. (3) Endeavor to influence by bribery.

The practice of judicial *solicitation* has even prevailed in less despotic countries. *Brougham.*

(*c*) An earnest request; a seeking with some degree of zeal and earnestness to obtain something from another: as, the *solicitation* of a favor..

He was generally poor, and often sent bold *solicitations* to everybody, . . . asking for places, for money, and even for clothes. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 353.

(*d*†) Advocacy.

So as ye may be sure to have of him effectual concurrence and advise in the furtherance and *sollicitation* of your charges, whether the pope's holiness amend, remain long sick, or (as God forbid) should fortune to die.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Ref., I. ii. 2.

=**Syn.** (*c*) Entreaty, supplication, importunity, appeal, petition, suit.

soliciter (sō-lis'i-tėr), *n.* [< *solicit* + *-er*[1].] Same as *solicitor.*

I . . . thancke God that ye have occasyon govyn unto you to be a *sollyciter* and setter forth of such thynge as do and shall conserve my said ende.
Cardinal Wolsey, To S. Gardiner (Ellis's Hist. Letters, [1st ser., ciii.).

solicitor (sō-lis'i-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *solicitour*, < OF. (and F.) *solliciteur* = Pr. *sollicitador* = Sp. Pg. *solicitador* = It. *sollecitatore*, *sollicitatore*, < LL. *sollicitator*, *solicitator*, a solicitor, first used in sense of 'a tempter, seducer,' ML. an advocate, etc., < L. *sollicitare*, *solicitare*, urge, incite, solicit: see *solicit.*] **1**†. A tempter; an instigator.

Appetite is the Will's *solicitor*, and the Will is Appetite's controller. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 7.

2. One who solicits; one who asks with earnestness.

We single you
As our best-moving fair *solicitor*.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 29.

3. An advocate; specifically, one who represents a party in a court of justice, particularly a court of equity. Generally, in the United States, wherever the distinction between courts of law and of equity remains, practitioners in the latter are termed *solicitors*. In England solicitors are officers of the supreme court, and the medium between barristers and the general public; they prepare causes for the barrister, and have a right of audience as advocates before magistrates at petty sessions, at quarter-sessions where there is no bar, in county courts, and in the bankruptcy court, but they cannot appear as advocates in any of the superior courts, or at assizes, or at any court of commission. Solicitors were at one time officers only of the court of chancery, but the term is now applied to all attorneys. In Scotland solicitors are of two classes — solicitors in the supreme court, who occupy a position similar to that of solicitors in England; and solicitors at law, who are members of a society of law-agents at Edinburgh, incorporated by royal charter and entitled to practise before inferior courts; they are also known by the name of *procurators*. Law-agents of both kinds in Scotland are now on an equal footing. *Slater.*

Be merry, Cassio,
For thy *solicitor* shall rather die
Than give thy cause away.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 27.

I take bishops to be the worst *solicitors* in the world.
Swift, Letter, Oct. 10, 1710.

City solicitor, in some of the United States, an officer having charge of the legal business of a municipality.— **Crown solicitor.** See *crown.*— **Solicitor of the Treasury**, an officer of the Treasury Department having charge of the prevention and punishment of all frauds, and the conduct of all suits involving the revenue of the United States, except those arising under the internal revenue laws of the United States, which are in charge of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

solicitor-general (sō-lis'i-tor-jen'e-ral), *n.*; pl. *solicitors-general.* **1.** In England, an officer of the crown, next in rank to the attorney-general, with whom he is in fact associated in the management of the legal business of the crown and public offices. On him generally devolves the maintenance of the rights of the crown in revenue cases, patent causes, etc.— **2.** In Scotland, one of the crown counsel, next in dignity and importance to the lord advocate, to whom he gives his aid in protecting the interests of the crown, in conducting prosecutions, etc.— **3.** In the United States: (*a*) The second officer of the Department of Justice, who assists the attorney-general, and in his absence performs his duties. (*b*) A chief law officer of some of the States, corresponding to the attorney-general in others. *W. C. Anderson*, Law Dict.

solicitorship (sō-lis'i-tor-ship), *n.* [< *solicitor* + *-ship.*] **1.** The office or status of solicitor. — **2.** A mock respectful title of address applied with a possessive pronoun to a solicitor. Compare the analogous use of *lordship.* [Rare.]

Your good *solicitorship*, and rogue Welborn,
Were brought into her presence.
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, ii. 3.

solicitous (sō-lis'i-tus), *a.* [= Sp. *solicito* = Pg. *solicito* = It. *sollecito*, *sollicito*, < L. *sollicitus*, less correctly *solicitus*, agitated, disturbed, anxious, careful: see *solicit.*] Anxious; concerned; apprehensive; eager, whether to obtain something desirable or to avoid something evil; very desirous; greatly concerned; disturbed; uneasy: as, a *solicitous* temper or temperament: generally followed by an infinitive, or by *about*, *concerning*, or *for* (less frequently *of*) before the object of anxiety or concern.

Ever suspicious, anxious, *solicitous*, they are childishly drooping without reason. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 164.

You are *solicitous of* the good-will of the meanest person, uneasy at his ill-will.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 216.

solicitously (sō-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a solicitous manner; anxiously; with care or concern.

solicitousness (sō-lis'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being solicitous; solicitude.

solicitress (sō-lis'i-tres), *n.* [< *solicitor* + *-ess.*] A female solicitor or petitioner.

Beauty is a good *solicitress* of an equal suit, especially where youth is to be the judge thereof.
Fuller, Worthies, Northamptonshire.

solicitrix (sō-lis'i-triks), *n.* [< *solicitor*, with accom. L. fem. term. *-trix.*] Same as *solicitress.*
Davies.

solicitude (sō-lis'i-tūd), *n.* [< OF. *solicitude*, *sollicitude*, F. *sollicitude* = Pr. *sollicitut* = Sp. *solicitud* = Pg. *solicitude* = It. *sollecitudine*, *sollicitudine*, < L. *sollicitudo*, *solicitudo*, anxiety, < *sollicitus*, *solicitus*, anxious, solicitous: see *solicitous.*] **1.** The state of being solicitous; anxious care; carefulness; anxiety; concern; eager uneasiness of mind lest some desired thing may not be obtained or some apprehended evil may happen.

The terseness and brilliancy of his diction, though not at all artificial in appearance, could not have been attained without labor and *solicitude*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 141.

2. A cause or occasion of anxiety or concern.

Mrs. Todgers looked a little worn by cares of gravy and other such *solicitudes* arising out of her establishment.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxii.

=**Syn.** *Concern*, *Anxiety*, etc. See *care.*

solicitudinous (sō-lis-i-tū'di-nus), *a.* [< L. *sollicitudo*, *solicitudo* (*-din-*), solicitude, + *-ous.*] Full of solicitude. [Rare.]

Move circumspectly, not meticulously, and rather carefully solicitous than anxiously *solicitudinous*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

solid (sol'id), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sollid*; < ME. *solide*, < OF. *solide*, vernacularly *soude*, F. *solide* = Sp. *sólido* = Pg. *solido* = It. *solido*, *sodo*, < L. *solidus*, also contracted *soldus*, firm, dense, compact, solid; akin to OL. *sollus*, whole, entire, Gr. ὅλος, whole, entire, Skt. *sarva*, all, whole: see *sole*[3]. Hence ult. *sold*[2], *soldo*, *sol*[2], *sou*, *solder*, *soldier*, *consolidate*, etc.]

I. *a.* **1.** Resisting flexure; not to be bent without force; capable of tangential stress: said of a kind of material substance. See II., 1.

O, that this too, too *solid* flesh would melt,
Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 129.

2. Completely filled up; compact; without cavities, pores, or interstices; not hollow: as, a *solid* ball, as distinguished from a *hollow* one; *solid* soda-water, not frothy.

With the *solid* darkness black
Closing round his vessel's track.
Shelley, Lines written among the Euganean Hills.

3. Firm; strong: as, a *solid* pier; a *solid* wall.

Doubtless a stanch and *solid* peece of framework as any January could freeze together.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 40.

4. In *bot.*, of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a stem.— **5.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Hard, compact, or firm in consistency; having no cavities or spongy structure: opposed to *spongiose*, *porous*, *hollow*, *cancellate*, *excavated*, etc. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically, formed of a single joint, or of several joints so closely applied that they appear to be one: especially said of the capitulum or club of capitate antennæ.— **6.** Having three dimensions; having length, breadth, and thickness; cubic: as, a *solid* foot contains 1,728 *solid* inches.— **7.** Sound; not weak; strong.

A *solid* and strong constitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind. (*Latham.*)

A Bottle or two of good *solid* Edifying Port, at honest George's, made a Night chearful, and threw off Reserve.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 199.

8. Substantial, as opposed to *frivolous*, *fallacious*, or the like; worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; not empty or vain; real; true; just; valid; firm; strong; hence, satisfactory: as, *solid* arguments; *solid* comfort; *solid* sense.

In *sollid* content together they liv'd.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 375).

Not barren praise alone, that gaudy flower,
Fair only to the sight, but *solid* power.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 298.

9. Not light, trifling, or superficial; grave; profound.

The older an Author is, commonly the more *solid* he is, and the greater teller of Truth. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *solid* men, and a *solid* man is, in plain English, a *solid* solemn fool. *Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

This nobleman, being . . . of a very *solid* mind, could never be brought to understand the nature of my thoughts.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxviii.

10. Financially sound or safe; possessing plenty of capital; wealthy; well-established; reliable.

Solid men of Boston, banish long potations;
Solid men of Boston, make no long orations.
C. Morris, Pitt and Dundas's Return. From Lyra Ur- [banica. (*Bartlett.*)

11. Unanimous, or practically unanimous: as, a *solid* vote; the *solid* South. [Political slang, U. S.]— **12.** Without break or opening, as a wall or façade.

The apse, properly speaking, is a *solid* semidome, but always *solid* below, though generally broken by windows above. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 475.

13. Smooth; even; unbroken; unvaried; unshaded: noting a color or pigment.— **14.** Without the liquor, as oysters: said in measuring: opposite to *in liquor*.— **Pile solid**, in *her.* See *pile*[2]. — **Solid angle.** See *angle*[3].— **Solid bath**, a form of bath in which the body is enveloped in a solid or semisolid substance, as mud, hay, dung, peat, sand, or ashes.— **Solid blow, cam, content, culture.** See the nouns.— **Solid bulb.** See *bulb*, 1.— **Solid color.** (*a*) In *decorative art*, a color which invests the whole of an object, as a porcelain vase: more often used adjectively: as, *solid-color* porcelains; a collection of *solid-color* pieces. See def. 13. (*b*) With reference to fabrics, etc., a uniform color.— **Solid geometry, green, harmonic.** See the nouns.— **Solid linkage.** See *linkage*, 1.— **Solid matter**, in *printing*, matter set without leads between the lines.— **Solid measure.** Same as *cubic measure* (which see, under *measure*).— **Solid number**, an integer having three prime factors.— **Solid problem**, a problem which virtually involves a cubic equation, and can therefore not be solved geometrically by the rule and compass alone.— **Solid South.** See *south.*— **Solid square** (*milit.*). See *square*[1].— **To be solid for**, to be thoroughly in favor of; be unflagging in support of. [Slang, U. S.]

"Lyra, don't speak of it." "Never!" said Mrs. Wilmington, with delight. "I'm *solid for* Mr. Peck every time." *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xviii.

To be or make one's self solid with, to be or put one's self on a firm or satisfactory footing with; have or secure the unfailing favor or support of: as, to *be solid with* the police; to *make one's self solid with* those in authority or power. [Slang, U. S.]

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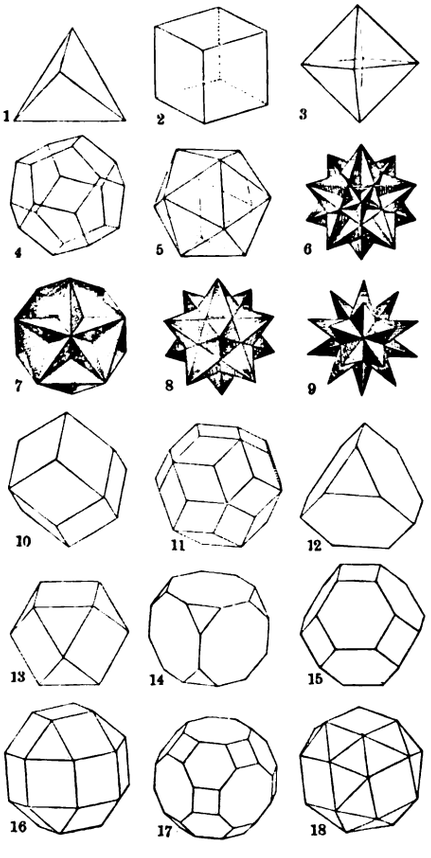
In nine cases out of ten, we thus succeeded in *making ourselves "solid with* the administration" before we had been in a town or village forty-eight hours.

The Century, XXXVII. 30.

=**Syn. 1.** Dense.—**3.** Stable, weighty, important.

II. *n.* **1.** A body which throughout its mass (and not merely at its surface) resists for an indefinite time a sufficiently small force that tends to alter its equilibrium figure, always springing back into shape after the force is removed; a body possessing elasticity of figure. Every such body has limits of elasticity, and, if subjected to a strain exceeding these limits, it takes a set and does not return to its original shape on being let go. This property is called *plasticity*. The minimum energy required to give a set to a body of definite form and size measures its resilience. When the resilience of a body is small and masks its springiness, the body is called *soft*. Even fluids transmit shearing forces if time be allowed, and many substances will yield indefinitely to very small (but not indefinitely small) forces applied for great lengths of time. So solids that have received a small set will sometimes partially recover their figures after a long time. This property in fluids is called *viscosity*, in solids *after-effect* (German *nachwirkung*). The phenomenon is connected with a regrouping of the molecules, and indicates the essential difference between a solid and a liquid. In fluids diffusion is continually active, and in gases it produces phenomena of viscosity. In liquids it is not rapid enough to give rise to sensible viscosity, but the free motion of the molecules makes the body fluid, while the tendency of sets of molecules to continue for a while associated makes the fluidity imperfect. In solids, on the other hand (at least when not under strain), there is no diffusion, and the molecules are consequently in stationary motion or describing quasi-orbits. They thus become grouped in the mode in which they have least positional energy consistent with their kinetic energy. When this grouping is slightly disturbed, it tends to restore itself; but when the disturbance is greater, some of the molecules will tend to return to their old places and others to move on to new situations, and this may give rise to a new permanent grouping, and exhibit the phenomenon of plasticity. But if not quite sufficient for this, disturbances of the molecular motions somewhat similar to the secular perturbations of the planets will result, from which there will be no restoration for a very long time. Solid bodies are very strongly cohesive, showing that the molecules attract one another on the whole; and they are generally capable of crystallization, showing that the attractions of the molecules are different in different directions.

2. In *geom.*, a body or magnitude which has three dimensions—length, breadth, and thickness—being thus distinguished from a *surface*, which has but two dimensions, and from a *line*, which has but one. The boundaries of solids are surfaces. Besides the three round bodies (the sphere, cone, and cylinder), together with the conoids, and the pyramids, prisms, and prismatoids, the most important geometrical solids are the five Platonic and the Kepler-Poinsot regular polyhedra, the two semi-regular solids, and the thirteen Archimedean solids. The faces, edges, or summits of one solid are said to correspond with the faces, edges, or summits of another when the radii from the center of the former to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits can be simultaneously brought into coincidence with the radii from the center to the mid-faces, mid-edges, or summits of the latter. If two solids correspond faces to summits, summits to faces, and edges to edges, they are said to be *reciprocal*. If to the edges of one solid correspond the faces or summits of another, while to the faces and summits together of the former correspond the summits or faces of another, the latter is said to be the *summital* or *facial holohedron* of the former. The regular tetrahedron is the reciprocal of itself, and its reciprocal holohedra are the cube and octahedron. The reciprocal holohedra of these, again, are the semi-regular dodecahedron and the cuboctahedron. The facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicuboctahedron. The faces of the truncated cube and truncated octahedron correspond to those of the cuboctahedron. The snub-cube has faces corresponding to the cuboctahedron, and twenty-four faces which in two sets of twelve correspond to the summits of two other cuboctahedra. The faces of the great rhombicuboctahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicuboctahedron. Just as the cube and octahedron are reciprocal, so likewise are the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron, though they are related to no hemihedral body like the tetrahedron. Their reciprocal holohedra are the semi-regular triacontahedron and the icosidodecahedron, and the facial holohedron of these, again, is the small rhombicosidodecahedron. The faces of the truncated dodecahedron and truncated icosahedron correspond to those of the icosidodecahedron. The snub-dodecahedron has faces corresponding to those of the icosidodecahedron, and two sets of others corresponding to the summits of two other icosidodecahedra. The faces of the great rhombicosidodecahedron correspond to those of the small rhombicosidodecahedron. The faces, summits, and edges of the great icosahedron and great stellated dodecahedron correspond respectively to the faces, summits, and edges of the Platonic dodecahedron and icosahedron. The great dodecahedron and small stellated dodecahedron are self-reciprocal, both faces and summits corresponding to the faces of the Platonic dodecahedron or summits of the icosahedron. The faces of the truncated tetrahedron correspond to the faces of the octahedron or summits of the cube.



Geometrical Solids.

1, tetrahedron; 2, cube; 3, octahedron; 4, Platonic dodecahedron; 5, icosahedron; 6, great icosahedron; 7, great dodecahedron; 8, small stellated dodecahedron; 9, great stellated dodecahedron; 10, semi-regular dodecahedron; 11, semi-regular triacontahedron; 12, truncated tetrahedron; 13, cuboctahedron; 14, truncated cube; 15, truncated octahedron; 16, small rhombicuboctahedron; 17, great rhombicuboctahedron; 18, snub-cube; 19, icosidodecahedron; 20, truncated dodecahedron; 21, truncated icosahedron; 22, small rhombicosidodecahedron; 23, great rhombicosidodecahedron; 24, snub-dodecahedron. (12 to 24 are the Archimedean solids.)

3. *pl.* In *anat.*, all parts of the body which are not fluid: as, the *solids* and fluids of the body. —**4.** *pl.* In *printing*, the parts of an engraving which show black or solid in print.—**Archimedean, rectangular, right solid.** See the adjectives.—**Cissoidal solid**, a solid generated by the rotation of the cissoid about its axis.—**Kepler solid**, or **Kepler-Poinsot solid**, a regular solid which inwraps its center more than once. There are four such solids—the great icosahedron, the great dodecahedron, the small stellated dodecahedron, and the great stellated dodecahedron. Three of them were mentioned by Kepler, and all were rediscovered by Poinsot. The names here used were given by Cayley.—**Logistic solid**, a solid generated by the revolution of a logarithmic curve about its asymptote.—**Plastic solid**, a solid substance whose limit of elasticity is far below its point of rupture, so that it can be shaped: thus, putty and wrought-iron are *plastic solids*.—**Platonic solid**, one of the old regular solids which inwrap the center only once. They are five—the tetrahedron, the cube, the octahedron, the twenty-vertexed dodecahedron, and the icosahedron. —**Regular solid**, a polyhedron whose faces are regular polygons, all alike.—**Semi-regular solid**, a body whose edges are all of equal length, whose faces are all alike and equally incline to one another at the edges, but whose faces are not regular polygons. Two such solids are known—the rhombic dodecahedron and triacontahedron.—**Solid of least resistance.** See *resistance*.—**Solid of revolution.** See *revolution*.

Solidago (sol-i-dā′gō), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1720), < ML. *solidago*, goldenrod (*Solidago Virgaurea*), so called from its reputed vulnerary qualities, < L. *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] **1.** A genus of composite plants, the goldenrods, of the tribe *Asteroideæ* and subtribe *Homochromeæ*, sometimes made the type of a further subdivision, *Solidagineæ* (De Candolle, 1836). It is characterized by several-flowered small and radiate yellow heads, with a small flat usually alveolate receptacle, and an oblong involucre of erect rigid bracts which are closely imbricated in several rows and are without herbaceous tips. The oblong or obovoid five- to twelve-ribbed achenes bear a copious whitish pappus of long and nearly equal slender bristles. From *Aster*, which it closely resembles in technical characters, it is distinguished by its taller wand-like habit, yellow rays, smaller heads, and the absence of cordate leaves; from *Chrysopsis* and *Haplopappus* by its narrow few-flowered heads; and from *Bigelovia*, its other most important near relative, by the presence of rays. The species have in general a very characteristic habit, being perennial herbs, usually with strictly erect unbranched stems, which bear numerous entire or serrate alternate sessile narrow stem-leaves and broader root-leaves, which taper into margined petioles. Numerous intermediate forms render many species difficult to distinguish. In the original species, *S. Virgaurea*, the golden-yellow flowers are massed in small clusters which form an elongated or interrupted spike, whence the popular name *goldenrod*. The typical inflorescence, however, is a terminal pyramidal panicle of determinate development, composed of numerous recurving and scorpioid one-sided racemes, best seen in *S. Canadensis* and *S. rugosa*. In other species the flowers form a dense thyrsus of straight and terete crowded racemes, as *S. speciosa*, of the Atlantic and interior United States. A few others from the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, as *S. rigida*, produce nearly level-topped cymes. Four other cymose species were formerly separated as a genus, *Euthamia* (Nuttall, 1818), distinguished by lack of scorpioid branchlets and by their linear entire one- to five-nerved leaves, including the widely distributed species *S. lanceolata* and *S. Caroliniana* (*S. tenuifolia*), and connecting with *S. pauciflosculosa*, of the Southern States and the Bahamas, formerly separated as a genus, *Chrysoma* (Nuttall, 1840), because of its shrubby stem and few-flowered heads with one to three rays. Several other species are slightly aberrant: *S. multiradiata*, of the Rocky Mountains, sometimes has twelve rays, others usually five; *S. discoidea*, a racemose Gulf species, is wholly without rays and has a purplish pappus; this, with *S. squarrosa* of northern rocks and *S. petiolaris* of southern pine-barrens, varies also in the spreading tips of the involucral bracts. *S. bicolor* is remarkable for its cream-colored flowers. *S. verna*, of pine-woods near Wilmington, North Carolina, blooms in May; *S. uliginosa*, of northern peat-bogs, in July; *S. juncea* and *S. elliptica* in August; and *S. rugosa*, *S. Canadensis*, and most others mainly in September; *S. nemoralis* and *S. cæsia* continue well into October. The genus is one of the most characteristic of the United States, numerous both in species and in individuals, and not entirely wanting in any region. In the northern and central States it gives to the landscape much of its beauty, and is an important element of the prevailing yellow of autumn. There are nearly 100 species, of which 80, besides more than 30 important varieties, are natives of the United States, and the others are nearly all American, 9 of them occurring in Mexico, 2, 3, or 5 in South America (3 in southern Brazil, 2 in Uruguay, and 1 in Chili), and 1 in Hayti. Only 2 species are natives of the Old World, *S. littoralis*, limited to the Tuscan and Ligurian coast, and *S. Virgaurea*, which extends from Mount Parnassus north and west throughout Europe and into Siberia, Alaska, New York, and New England, in many widely differing varieties. Those of the United States are all, with 5 exceptions, confined to them and to British America (into which 32 extend), and are mainly natives of the Atlantic and central States. Numerous isolated species are southern; the northern are mostly of wider distribution and more abundant in individuals; 11 species are mainly confined to the high northern, 12 to the northeastern, 24 to the southern, 8 to the southwestern, 10 to the Pacific States; 6 belong to the Mississippi valley, of which *S. Missouriensis* is the only one widely distributed; 2 species, *S. odora* and *S. sempervirens*, extend throughout the Atlantic coast from Canada to Mexico, and the latter, the salt-marsh goldenrod, reappears at the Azores and at San Francisco. Forty-two species occur in the northeast quarter of the United States, 53 in the Southern States, and about 14 among the Rocky Mountains. *S. Canadensis*, the most numerous and most typical species, is also the one most widely diffused through the United States, followed next by *S. nemoralis* and *S. rugosa*. The species of this genus range from beyond 66° N. latitude to the city of Mexico, and from alpine summits to the sea-level; several are mostly confined to swamps, as *S. patula*, and a few to woodland borders, as *S. cæsia* and *S. bicolor*, but most are plants of dry open soil, especially *S. nemoralis*. In parts of the Atlantic coast the name *goldenrod* is locally confined to *S. odora*, the sweet goldenrod of authors, which contains in its dotted leaves an aromatic and stimulating volatile oil of an anisate odor and pale greenish-yellow color; it is also carminative and diaphoretic, and its infusion is used to relieve spasmodic pains and nausea; its dried flowers and leaves have been employed as a beverage, under the name of *Blue-Mountain tea*. *S. Virgaurea*, the goldenrod of Europe, contains an astringent and tonic principle, and was long in esteem for healing wounds,



A Goldenrod (*Solidago nemoralis*).

1. The upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. 2. The lower part of the stem, showing a stolon.

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herbalists of two and three centuries ago pronouncing it "one of the most noble wound-herbs," and prescribing "a tea of the young leaves, green or dry." It was also once in repute in Europe as a dye, and a variety of *S. nemoralis* is locally called *dyer's-weed* in America. *S. Canadensis* and others have been popularly known as *yellow-weed*, and *S. rugosa* as *bitterweed*. *S. rigida* is also a reputed astringent. The goldenrod has been recommended by many as the national emblem of the United States.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus; goldenrod.

solidaret (sol-i-dār'), *n.* [Appar. < F. *solidaire*, solid (see *solidary*), with sense of ML. *solidus*, a piece of money: see *solidus*, *soldo*, *sol*[2].] A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou sawest me not. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 46.

solidaric (sol-i-dar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *solidar-y* + *-ic.*] Characterized by solidarity. [Rare.]

In the very nature of things family supremacy will be absolutely incompatible with an interdependent *solidaric* commonwealth. *The Century*, XXXI. 745.

solidarité (sol-ē-dar-ē-tā'), *n.* [F.: see *solidarity.*] In *French law:* (*a*) The relation among co-debtors who are jointly and severally bound — that is, may be held jointly or severally at the option of the creditor. (*b*) The relation among co-creditors holding an obligation which gives expressly to each of them the right to demand payment of the entire debt, so that a payment made to any one will discharge the debt.

solidarity (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *solidarité* (= Sp. *solidaridad* = Pg. *solidariedade*), joint liability, mutual responsibility, < *solidaire*, solid: see *solidary.*] Mutual responsibility existing between two or more persons; communion of interests and responsibilities.

Solidarity, a word which we owe to the French communists, and which signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honour and dishonour.
Trench, English Past and Present, p. 53.

Strong government came in with the sixteenth century, and strong government was a very strong element in reformation history, for it weakened the *solidarity* of the Catholic Church.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 232.

There is a *solidarity* in the arts; they do not flourish in isolated independence.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 31.

solidary (sol'i-dā-ri), *a.* [= F. *solidaire* (= Sp. Pg. *solidario*), < *solide*, solid: see *solid.*] Characterized by solidarity, or community of interests and responsibilities; jointly interested or responsible.

Our one object is to save the revelation in the Bible from being made *solidary*, as our Comtist friends say, with miracles; from being attended to or held cheap just in proportion as miracles are attended to or are held cheap. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, viii.

solidate (sol'i-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solidated*, ppr. *solidating.* [< L. *solidatus*, pp. of *solidare*, make dense, make whole or sound, < *solidus*, compact, firm, solid: see *solid.*] To make solid or firm. [Rare.]

This shining Piece of Ice,
Which melts so soon away
With the Sun's Ray,
Thy verse does *solidate* and crystallize.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iv. 3.

solid-drawn (sol'id-drân), *a.* In *metal-working*, drawn from hollow ingots, in which mandrels of constantly decreasing diameter are successively inserted, till both exterior and interior diameters are brought down to the required dimensions.

solid-hoofed (sol'id-höft), *a.* Solidungulate or soliped; whole-hoofed; not cloven-hoofed. See cut under *solidungulate.*

solid-horned (sol'id-hôrnd), *a.* Having solid deciduous horns or antlers, as deer; not hollow-horned. The solid-horned ruminants are the deer tribe. See *Cervidæ* and *Tragulidæ.*

solidi, *n.* Plural of *solidus.*

solidifiable (sō-lid'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *solidify* + *-able.*] Capable of being solidified or rendered solid.

solidification (sō-lid'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *solidify* + *-ation* (see *-fy*).] The act or process of making solid; specifically, in *physics*, the passage of a body from a liquid or gaseous to a solid state. It is accompanied by evolution of heat without a decrease of temperature, and by change of volume.

solidify (sō-lid'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *solidified*, ppr. *solidifying.* [< F. *solidifier* = Sp. Pg. *solidificar*; as *solid* + *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert from a liquid or gaseous state to a solid state; make solid or compact: as, to *solidify* hydrogen.

II. *intrans.* To become solid or compact: as, water *solidifies* into ice through cold.

solidism (sol'i-dizm), *n.* [< *solid* + *-ism.*] In *med.*, the doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the opinion that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and that they only can receive the impression of morbific agents and be the seat of pathological phenomena. Opposed to *Galenism* or *humorism.*

solidist (sol'i-dist), *n.* [< *solid* + *-ist.*] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of solidism.

solidistic (sol-i-dis'tik), *a.* [< *solidist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the solidists.

It is perhaps natural that we should revert to the *solidistic* notion of the all-pervading influence of the nervous system. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1123.

solidity (sō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *solidité* = Pr. *soliditat* = It. *solidità*, < L. *solidita(t-)s*, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid.*] 1. The state or property of being solid. Specifically—(*a*) The property of resisting a force tending to change the figure of a body: opposed to *fluidity.*

The idea of *solidity* we receive by our touch; and it arises from the resistance which we find in a body to the entrance of any other body into the place it possesses till it has left it. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iv. 1.

(*b*) The absolute impenetrability attributed by some metaphysicians to matter. [This use of the word is almost peculiar to Locke. Sir W. Hamilton attributes eight physical meanings to the word — the property of occupying space; extension in three dimensions; absolute impenetrability; great density; relative immovability; weight; hardness; and non-fluidity.] (*c*) Fullness of matter: opposed to *hollowness.* (*d*) Massiveness; substantiality; hence, strength; stability.

These towers are of tremendous girth and *solidity;* they are encircled with great bands, or hoops, of white stone, and are much enlarged at the base.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 98.

(*e*) Strength and firmness in general; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty.

They answered the objections with great strength and *solidity* of argument. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 116.

The very laws which at first gave the government *solidity.* *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, i.

2. In *geom.*, the quantity of space occupied by a solid body. Also called its *solid* or *cubic content* or *contents.* The solidity of a body is estimated by the number of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc., which it contains.

3†. A solid body or mass. [Rare.]

Heaven's face doth glow;
Yea, this *solidity* and compound mass,
With tristful visage, as against the doom,
Is thought-sick at the act. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 49.

Measure of solidity. See *measure.*

solidly (sol'id-li), *adv.* In a solid manner, in any sense of the word *solid.* (*a*) Firmly; densely; compactly: as, the parts of a pier *solidly* united. (*b*) Securely; truly: on firm grounds. (*c*) In a body; unanimously: as, the Democrats voted *solidly* against the bill. [Colloq.]

solidness (sol'id-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being solid; solidity.

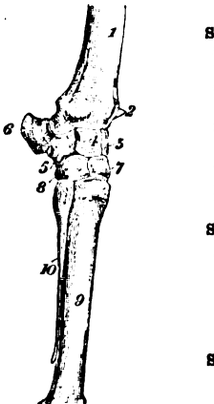
The closeness and *solidness* of the wood.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 635.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, etc.

solidum (sol'i-dum), *n.* [< L. *solidum*, a solid substance, neut. of *solidus*, firm, compact: see *solid.*] 1. In *arch.*, the die of a pedestal. See cut under *dado.* — 2. In *Scots law*, a complete sum. — **To be bound in solidum**, to be bound for the whole debt, though only one of several obligants. When several debtors are bound each for a proportionate share only, they are said *to be bound pro rata.*

Solidungula (sol-i-dung'gū-lạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, about 1799), neut. pl. of *solidungulus:* see *solidungulous.*] The solid-hoofed, soliped, or solidungulate perissodactyl mammals, corresponding to the family *Equidæ.*

solidungular (sol-i-dung'gū-lạr), *a.* [< NL. **solidungularis*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, hoof.] Same as *solidungulate.*



Solidungulate (right fore) Foot of Horse.

1, radius, its lower end with 2, a groove; 3, scaphoid; 4, lunar; 5, cuneiform; 6, pisiform; 7, magnum; 8, unciform (3 to 8 are in the carpus, and form the so-called "knee," which is the wrist, of a horse); 9, main (third) or middle metacarpal, or cannon-bone; 10, outer or fourth metacarpal, or splint-bone; 11, sesamoids or nut-bones in ligaments at back of metacarpophalangeal articulation, or fetlock-joint; 12, proximal phalanx, great pastern, or fetter-bone; 13, middle phalanx, small pastern, or coronary; 14, sesamoid in tendon of flexor perforans, called *navicular* by veterinarians; 15, hoof, incasing distal phalanx, or coffin-bone; 16, coronet.

Solidungulata (sol-i-dung-gū-lā'tạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Solidungula.*

solidungulate (sol-i-dung'gū-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *solidungulatus*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungulatus*, hoofed: see *ungulate.*] **I.** *a.* Solid-hoofed or whole-hoofed, as the horse; of or pertaining to the *Solidungula;* equine. Also *soliped, solipedal, solidungular, solidungulous.* See cut in preceding column, and cuts under *hoof* and *Perissodactyla.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Solidungula*, as the horse or ass; an equine. Also *soliped, solipede.*

solidungulous (sol-i-dung'gū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *solidungulus*, < L. *solidus*, solid, + *ungula*, a hoof: see *ungulate.*] Same as *solidungulate.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 2.

solidus (sol'i-dus), *n.*; pl. *solidi* (-dī). [LL., an imperial gold coin, ML. applied to various coins, also any piece of money, money (see def.), lit. 'solid' (sc. *nummus*, coin): see *solid.* Cf. *soldo, sol*[2], *sou.*] 1. A gold coin introduced by Constantine the Great to take the place of the aureus, previously the chief coin of the Roman currency. The coin weighed about 70 grains, and 72 solidi were struck to the pound. The solidus continued to be



Obverse. Reverse.

Solidus of Constantine the Great.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

coined under the Byzantine empire, and at a later period received in western Europe the name of *bezant.* (See *bezant.*) In the middle ages the word *solidus* often indicates not any special coin, but a money of account, and was translated in the Teutonic languages by *shilling* and its cognates. Generally, the solidus or shilling of account contained 12 denarii, silver "pennies," the ordinary silver coins of the period. Abbreviated *s.*, in the sequence *£ s. d.* (*libræ, solidi, denarii*), pounds, shillings, and pence.

Also I bequeith to the reparacion of the stepull of the said churche of Saint Albane XX. *solidos.*
Paston Letters, III. 463.

2. A sign (/) used to denote the English shilling, representing the old lengthened form of *s.*, as in 2/6, for 2*s.* 6*d.* This sign is often a convenient substitute for the horizontal line in fractions, as in

$$1/2000,\ a/b,\ (a+b)/c,\ \text{for}\ \frac{1}{2000},\ \frac{a}{b},\ \frac{a+b}{c}.$$

solifidian (sol-i-fid'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *solifidean*; < L. *solus*, alone, only, + *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] **I.** *a.* Holding the tenets of solifidians; pertaining to the solifidians.

A *solifidean* Christian is a nullifidean Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 47.

II. *n.* One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is all that is necessary to justification. See *fiduciary*, II., 2. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 325.

solifidianism (sol-i-fid'i-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *solifidian* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that justification is of faith only, without works.

It was ordered that . . . for a year no preacher should preach either for or against purgatory, honouring of saints, marriage of priests, pilgrimages, miracles, or *solifidianism.*
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

soliform (sol'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *forma*, form.] Formed like the sun. [Rare.]

For light, and sight and the seeing faculty, may both of them rightly be said to be *soliform* things, or of kin to the sun, but neither of them to be the sun itself.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 204.

Solifugæ (sō-lif'ū-jē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sundevall), fem. pl. of *solifugus:* see *solifugous.*] A suborder or superfamily of tracheate *Arachnida*, having the cephalothorax segmented, the cheliceres chelate, and the palpi pediform. They are nocturnal, hiding by day, active, pugnacious, and predatory, and are reputed to be venomous; they chiefly inhabit warm countries. There are 15 genera, of which *Datames* and *Cleobis* are found in the United States, and *Galeodes* is the most prominent. See *Galeodidæ*, and compare the alternative *Solpugida* (with cut).

solifuge (sol'i-fūj), *n.* [< NL. *solifugus:* see *solifugous.*] A nocturnal arachnidan of the group *Solifugæ.*

solifugous (sō-lif'ū-gus), *a.* [< NL. *solifugus*, shunning sunlight (cf. ML. *solifuga*, an animal that shuns the light), < L. *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee, fly.] Shunning sunlight; fleeing from the light of day; nocturnal, as a member of the *Solifugæ.*

soliloquacious (sō-lil-ō-kwā'shus), *a.* Soliloquizing; disposed to soliloquize. *Moore*, in Mason's Personal Traits of British Authors, II. 17.

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soliloquize (sō-lil′ō-kwīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *soliloquized*, ppr. *soliloquizing*. [< *soliloqu-y* + *-ize*.] To utter a soliloquy; talk to one's self. Also spelled *soliloquise*.

soliloquy (sō-lil′ō-kwi), *n.*; pl. *soliloquies* (-kwiz). [= F. *soliloque* = Sp. Pg. It. *soliloquio*, < LL. *soliloquium*, a talking to one's self, < *solus*, alone, + *loqui*, speak.] 1. A talking to one's self; a discourse or talk by a person who is alone, or which is not addressed to any one even when others are present.—2. A written composition containing such a talk or discourse, or what purports to be one.

Soliloquies; or, holy self-conferences of the devout soul, upon sundry choice occasions.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, Title.

The whole Poem is a *Soliloquy*. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

soliped (sol′i-ped), *a.* and *n.* [Also *solipede*; = F. *solipède* = Sp. *solípedo* = Pg. *solipede*, contr. < L. *solidipes* (*-ped-*), solid-hoofed, whole-hoofed, < *solidus*, solid, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

solipedal (sol′i-ped-al), *a.* [< *soliped* + *-al*.] Same as *solidungulate*.

solipede (sol′i-pēd), *n.* Same as *solidungulate*. *Sir T. Browne*.

solipedous (sō-lip′e-dus), *a.* Same as *solidungulate*.

solipsism (sol′ip-sizm), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ism*.] The belief or proposition that the person entertaining it alone exists, and that other people exist only as ideas in his mind. The identification of one's self with the Absolute is not generally intended, but the denial of there being really anybody else. The doctrine appears to be nothing more than a man of straw set up by metaphysicians in their reasonings.

solipsist (sol′ip-sist), *n.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *ipse*, self, + *-ist*.] One who believes in his own existence only.

solipsistic (sol-ip-sis′tik), *a.* [< *solipsist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to solipsism.

solisequious (sol-i-sē′kwi-us), *a.* [Cf. L. *solsequium*, the sunflower; < L. *sol*, the sun, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Following the course of the sun: as, the sunflower is a *solisequious* plant.

solist (sō′list), *n.* Same as *soloist*.

solitaire (sol-i-tār′), *n.* [F., < L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely: see *solitary*.] 1. A person who lives in solitude; a recluse; a hermit; a solitary.

Often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the country, when one evening of your conversation has spoiled me for a *solitaire* too!
Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

2. A precious stone, oftenest a diamond, set by itself, and not combined with other jewels.—3†. A loose necktie of black silk, resembling a ribbon, sometimes secured to the bag of the wig behind, and in front either falling loosely or secured by a brooch or similar jewel: a fashion for men in the eighteenth century.

He came in a *solitaire*, great sleeves, jessamine-powder, and a large bouquet of jonquils. *Gray*, Letters, I. 310.

4. A game which one person can play alone. In particular and properly—(*a*) A game played on a board indented with thirty-three or thirty-seven hemispherical hollows, with an equal number of balls. One ball is removed from the board, and the empty hollow thus left enables pieces to be captured. The object of the player is to take by jumping, as in checkers, all the pieces except one without moving diagonally or over more than one space at a time; or else, by similar moves, to leave certain configurations. (*b*) One of a great number of card-games, the usual object of which is to bring the shuffled and confused cards into regular order or sequence. This sort of game is more properly called *patience*.

5. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An extinct didine bird, *Pezophaps solitarius*. See *Pezophaps*. (*b*) A fly-catching thrush of Jamaica, *Myiadestes armillatus*, which leads a retired life in wooded mountainous resorts; hence, any bird of this genus. The name was originally applied to the bird of Martinique, now known as *M. genibarbis*. Townsend's solitaire is a common bird of many parts of the western United States. All are fine songsters. See *Myiadestes*. (*c*) The pensive thrush, *Monticola* or *Petrocincla solitaria*. See *rock-thrush*.

solitarian† (sol-i-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-an*.] A hermit; a solitary.

solitariety (sol′i-tā-rī′e-ti), *n.* [< L. *solitarius*, alone, lonely, + *-ety*.] Solitary condition or state; aloneness.

According to the Egyptians, before all entities and principles there is one God, who is in order of nature before (him that is commonly called) the first God and King, immoveable, and alway remaining in the *solitariety* of his own unity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 336.

solitarily (sol′i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner; without company; alone; by one's self; in solitude.

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *solitarily* in the wood. Micah vii. 14.

solitariness (sol′i-tā-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The fact or state of being solitary, or alone, or without mate, partner, or companion, or of dwelling apart from others or by one's self; habitual retirement; solitude.

A man to eate alone is likewise great *solitariness*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 97.

2. The state or character of being retired or unfrequented; solitude; seclusion: as, the *solitariness* of a wood.

Birds . . . had found their way into the chapel, and built their nests among its friezes and pendants—sure signs of *solitariness* and desertion.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 218.

solitariousness (sol-i-tā′ri-us-nes), *n.* Solitude; seclusion. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 41.

solitarity† (sol-i-tar′i-ti), *n.* [< *solitary* + *-ity*.] Solitude; loneliness.

I shall be abandoned at once to *solitarity* and penury.
W. Taylor, To Southey, Dec. 10, 1811.

solitary (sol′i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *solitarie*, *solytarye*, < OF. **solitarie*, *solitaire*, F. *solitaire* = Pr. *solitari*, *soletari* = Sp. Pg. It. *solitario*, < L. *solitarius*, solitary (LL. as n. an anchorite), for **solitatarius*, < *solita*(*t-*)*s*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] I. *a.* 1. Living alone, or by one's self or by itself; without companions or associates; habitually inclined to avoid company.

Those rare and *solitary*, these in flocks.
Milton, P. L., vii. 461.

The *solitary* man is as speechless as the lower animals.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 286.

2. All by one's self; without companions; unattended.

The Indian holds his course, silent, *solitary*, but undaunted, through the boundless bosom of the wilderness.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 351.

3. Marked by solitude; especially, remote from society; unfrequented; retired; secluded; lonely: as, a *solitary* glen.

Whiche bothe lye in the abbey of saynt Justyne vyrgyn, a place of Blake Monkes, ryght delectable, and also *solytarye*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

Cor. And how like you this shepherd's life, Master Touchstone? . . .
Touch. . . . In respect that it is *solitary*, I like it very well. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 16.

4. Free from the sounds of human life; still; dismal.

Let that night be *solitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. Job iii. 7.

5. Having a sense of loneliness; lonesome.

I am not *solitary* whilst I read and write, though nobody is with me. *Emerson*, Nature, I.

6†. Retiring; diffident.

Your honour doth say that you doe iudge me to be a man *solitarie* and vertuous.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 78.

7. Passed without company; shared by no companions; lonely.

I was upon Point of going abroad to steal a *solitary* Walk, when yours of the 12th current came to hand.
Howell, Letters, ii. 50.

Him fair Lavinia, thy surviving wife,
Shall breed in groves, to lead a *solitary* life.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1038.

8. Single; sole; only, or only one: as, a *solitary* instance; a *solitary* example.

A *solitary* shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

Politeness was his [Charles II.'s] *solitary* good quality.
Macaulay, Dryden.

9. In *bot.*, one only in a place; separate: as, a *solitary* stipule. A flower is said to be *solitary* when there is only one on each peduncle, or only one to each plant; a seed, when there is only one in a pericarp.

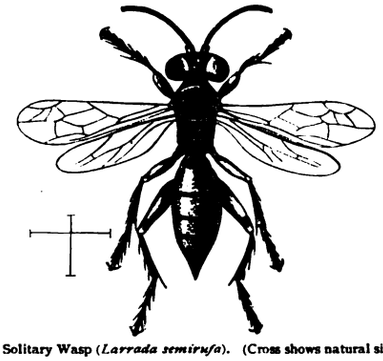
All the New Zealand species [*Pterostylis trullifolia*] bear *solitary* flowers, so that distinct plants cannot fail to be intercrossed. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 89.

10. In *anat.*, single; separate; not clustered; not agminate or gathered into patches; simple; not compound: as, the *solitary* follicles of the intestine.—11. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Not social, sociable, or gregarious: noting species living habitually alone, or in pairs only. (*b*) Simple; not compound, aggregate, or colonial: as, *solitary* ascidians. See *Simplices*.—**Solitary ants**, the *Mutillidæ* or spider-ants.—**Solitary bees**, bees that do not live in a hive or community like the honey-bee, and are represented only by developed males and females, like most insects. There are very many species, of numerous genera. The designation is chiefly descriptive, not classificatory, but sometimes denotes the *Andrenidæ* as distinguished from the *Apidæ*.—**Solitary bundle**. Same as *solitary funiculus*.—**Solitary confinement**, in a general sense, the separate confinement of a prisoner, with only occasional access of any other person, and that only at the discretion of the jailer; in a stricter sense, the complete isolation of a prisoner from all human society, and his confinement in a cell so arranged that he has no direct intercourse with, or sight of, any human being, and no employment or instruction. *Miller*, J., in re Medley, 134 U. S., 160.—**Solitary follicle**. See *solitary gland*, under *gland*.—**Solitary funiculus**, a round bundle of fibers laterad of the combined small-celled nucleus of the glossopharyngeus, vagus, and spinal accessory, which passes out as one of the roots of the glossopharyngeus, but may contribute to the vagus and accessory. Also called *ascending root of glossopharyngeus*, *fasciculus rotundus*, *ascending root of the lateral mixed system*, *fasciculus solitarius*, *respiratory bundle*, and *fascicle of Krause*.—**Solitary glands**. See *gland*.—**Solitary greenlet** or **vireo**, *Vireo solitarius*, the blue-headed greenlet or vireo of the United States, having greenish upper parts, a bluish



Solitary Greenlet or Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*).

head, an eye-ring, and the under parts white, tinged with yellowish on the sides. It is 5½ inches long, and 8½ in extent of wings.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of North America, *Rhyacophilus solitarius*, 8½ inches long, extent 16, having the upper parts blackish with a tinge of green and spotted with white, the under parts white, streaked on the throat and breast with dusky, barred on the sides, lining of wings, and tail with black and white, the bill black, the feet greenish-black. See cut under *Rhyacophilus*.—**Solitary snipe**. See *snipe*, 1 (*a*) (2).—**Solitary vireo**. Same as *solitary greenlet*.—**Solitary wasps**, wasps which, like certain bees and ants, do not



A Solitary Wasp (*Larrada semirufa*). (Cross shows natural size.)

live in society, as the true wasps of the families *Eumenidæ* and *Masaridæ*, as well as all the digger-wasps: contrasted with *social wasps*. See *digger-wasp*, *sand-wasp*, and *wasp*.

II. *n.*; pl. *solitaries* (-riz). One who lives alone or in solitude; an anchorite; a recluse; a hermit.

The world itself has some attractions in it to a *solitary* of six years' standing. *Gray*, Letters, I. 154.

Downward from his mountain gorge
Stept the long-hair'd, long-bearded *solitary*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

solito (sol′i-tō), *adv.* [It., < L. *solitus*, accustomed, < *solere*, be accustomed.] In *music*, in the usual, customary manner.

solitude (sol′i-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *solitude*, < OF. (and F.) *solitude* = It. *solitudine*, < L. *solitudo*, loneliness, < *solus*, alone: see *sole*[3].] 1. The state of being alone; a lonely life; loneliness.

Little do men perceive what *solitude* is, and how far it extendeth; for a crowd is not company. . . . It is a mere and miserable *solitude* to want true friends.
Bacon, Friendship.

O, might I here
In *solitude* live savage, in some glade
Obscured! *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1085.

2. Remoteness from society; lack or utter want of companionship: applied to place: as, the *solitude* of a wood or a valley.

The *solitude* of his little parish is become matter of great comfort to him. *Law*.

3. A lonely, secluded, or unfrequented place; a desert.

We walked about 2 miles from ye citty to an agreeable *solitude* called Du Plessis, a house belonging to ye King.
Evelyn, Diary, June 7, 1644.

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There is such an agreeable variety of fields, wood, water, and cascades that it is one of the most delightful *solitudes* I ever saw.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 224.

=**Syn. 1.** *Solitude, Retirement, Seclusion, Loneliness, Lonesomeness.* *Solitude* is the condition of being absolutely alone, whether or not one has been with others, or desires to escape from them: as, the *solitude* of the Sphinx. *Retirement* is comparative *solitude*, produced by retiring, voluntarily or otherwise, from contact which one has had with others. *Seclusion* is stronger than *retirement*, implying the shutting out of others from access: after the Restoration Milton for safety's sake kept himself in *retirement;* indeed, except to a few trusted friends, he was in complete *seclusion*. *Loneliness* expresses the uncomfortable feelings, the longing for society, of one who is alone. *Lonesomeness* may be a lighter kind of *loneliness*, especially a feeling less spiritual than physical, growing out of the animal instinct for society and the desire of protection, the consciousness of being alone: as, the *lonesomeness* of a walk through a cemetery at night. *Lonesomeness*, more often than *loneliness*, may express the impression made upon the observer.

solivagant (sō-liv'ạ-gạnt), *a.* [< L. *solus*, alone, + *vagan(t-)s*, ppr. of *vagari*, wander, roam: see *vagrant.*] Same as *solivagous.* [Rare.]

solivagous (sō-liv'ạ-gus), *a.* [< L. *solivagus*, wandering alone, < *solus*, alone, + *vagus*, wandering: see *vague.*] Wandering alone. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

solive (so-lēv'), *n.* [< OF. *solive, solieve*, F. *solive* (ML. reflex *soliva, suliva, soliria*), a girder, joist; origin uncertain; perhaps ult. < L. *sublevare*, lift up from beneath, support: see *sollevate, sullevate, sublevate.*] A joist, rafter, or secondary beam of wood, either split or sawed, used in laying ceilings or floors, and for resting upon the main beams.

sollar, soller (sol'ạr, -ėr), *n.* [Also *solar;* < ME. *soller, sollar, soler, solere,* < OF. *soler, solair, solier*, a floor, loft, granary, cellar, F. dial. *solier*, a granary, = Pr. *solar, solier* = It. *solare, solajo* = AS. *solere, solor* = OS. *soleri* = MD. *solder*, D. *zolder* = MLG. *solder, soller* = OHG. *soleri, solāri*, the pretorium, a guest-chamber, MHG. *solre, solære*, G. *söller*, a balcony, an upper room, garret, < L. *solarium*, a sunny place, a terrace, the flat roof of a house exposed to the sun, a sun-dial, < *sol*, the sun: see *sol*[1], *solarium.* Perhaps in some senses confused with L. *solum*, ground: see *soil*[1].] **1†.** Originally, an open gallery or balcony at the top of a house, exposed to the sun; later, any upper room, loft, or garret.

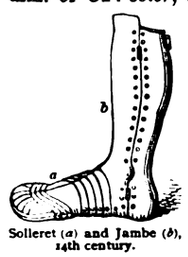
Thou shalt make *soleris* and placis of thre chaumbris in the schip. *Wyclif*, Gen. vi. 16.

2. An elevated chamber in a church from which to watch the lamps burning before the altars. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 473.—**3†.** A story of a house. See the quotation.

Maison à trois estages. An house of three *sollers*, floores, stories, or lofts one over another. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

4. In *mining*, a platform or resting-place. See *ladder-sollar* and *air-sollar.*

solleret (sol'ėr-et), *n.* [Also *soleret;* < F. *soleret*, dim. of OF. *soler*, a slipper, < *sole*, sole: see *sole*[1].] The steel shoe forming a part of armor in the fourteenth century and later, usually having splints overlapping one another and a long point or toe curved downward. It was worn only when the foot was in the stirrup, and could be removed when the rider dismounted. See also cuts under *armor* and *poulaine.*—**Bear-paw solleret**, the steel foot-covering worn during the second half of the fifteenth century, resembling remotely the broad foot of the bear. Compare *sabbaton.*



Solleret (*a*) and Jambe (*b*), 14th century.

sollevate†, *v. t.* See *sublevate.*

sollicit†, sollicitation†, etc. See *solicit*, etc.

sol-lunar (sol'lū'nạr), *a.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + *luna*, the moon: see *lunar.*] Proceeding from or due to the influence of both the sun and the moon: in old medicine applied to the influence supposed to be produced on various diseases when the sun and moon are in conjunction.

solmizate (sol'mi-zāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *solmizated*, ppr. *solmizating.* [< F. *solmiser* (as *sol* + *mi*, notes of the gamut (cf. *sol-fa*), + *-iser* = E. *-ize*), + *-ate*[2].] In *music*, to use solmization syllables. Also spelled *solmisate.*

solmization (sol-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *solmisation;* as *solmizate* + *-ion.* Cf. ML. *solmifacio(n-).*] In *music*, the act, process, or result of using certain syllables to name or represent the tones of the scale, or of a particular series, as the scale of C. The oldest and most important system of solmization is that attributed to Guido d'Arezzo, early in the eleventh century; though this in turn appears to have been suggested by a similar usage among the ancient Greeks. (See *gamut.*) The series *ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la* (derived from the initial syllables of the lines of a hymn to St. John, beginning "Ut queant laxis") was applied to the tones of each of the hexachords then recognized. (See *hexachord.*) When a melody exceeded the limits of a single hexachord, a change from one series of syllables to another was made, which was called a *mutation* or *modulation.* Early in the sixteenth century, when the modern octave scale became established, the syllable *si* (probably taken from the initials of the last line of the above hymn) was added for the seventh or leading tone. Somewhat later *do* was substituted in Italy and Germany for *ut*, on account of its greater sonority. The series thus formed is still in use, though other systems have been proposed. Such other systems are *bocedization* (*bo, ce, di, ga, lo, ma, ni*), also called *bobization; bebization* (*la, be, ce, de, me, fe, ge*); and *damenization* (*da, me, ni, po, tu, la, be*). In England and America, from before the middle of the seventeenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, an abbreviated system was used, including only *mi, fa, sol, la.* The ideal application of solmization involves calling whatever tone is taken as the key-note *do*, irrespective of its pitch, and adjusting the other syllables accordingly, so that the scale-tones shall always be named by the same syllables respectively, and the various intervals by the same combination of syllables. This system is often called that of the *movable do*, since the pitch of *do* is variable. What is called the *fixed-do system* has also had considerable currency in Italy, France, and England, according to which the tone C is always called *do*, D *re*, E *mi*, etc., and this too when the pitch of these tones is chromatically altered, the system therefore following the arbitrary features of the keyboard and the staff-notation. This system is regarded by many musicians as contrary to the historic and logical idea of solmization, and its use in England and America is decreasing. The most important special application of solmization in musical study is that of the *tonic sol-fa system* (which see, under *tonic*), the syllables of which are *doh, ray, me, fah, soh, lah, te.* In the *movable-do system* the sharp of any tone is indicated by a syllable beginning with the same consonant as that of the tone, and using the vowel *i:* as, *di* for *do♯*, *fi* for *fa♯*, etc.; and similarly the flat of any tone is indicated by a syllable using the vowel *e:* as, *me* for *mi♭*, *le* for *la♭*, etc. The minor scale is solmizated in two ways: either beginning with *la*, and using the same syllables as in the major scale; or beginning with *do*, and using such modified syllables as may be needed (*do, re, me*, etc.). The great utility of solmization lies in its offering an abstract vocal notation of musical facts, whereby they may be named, remembered, and studied. Also *solmisation, solfamization, solfeggio*, and *sol-faing.*

solo (sō'lō), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *solo*, alone, < L. *solus*, sole: see *sole*[3].] **I.** *a.* In *music*, alone; not combined with other voices or instruments of equal importance; not concerted. A solo passage may be accompanied, however, by voices or instruments of less importance.—**Solo organ**, in *organ-building*, a partial organ introduced into large instruments, containing stops of special power or effectiveness, such as are used in producing striking solo effects. Its keyboard is usually the upper one when there are four, or the lower when there are three. Its stops are often connected with a special bellows, which is weighted with extra weights; they are then said to be "on a heavy wind." The choir-organ is also sometimes loosely called the *solo organ.* See *organ*[1].—**Solo pitch**, in *music*, a special pitch or accordatura (scordatura) adopted by a solo performer upon a violin or other solo instrument, so as to produce peculiar and startling effects.—**Solo stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop either of special quality or placed on a heavy wind, so as to be fitted for the performance of solos. Such stops often occur in each of the usual partial organs, but in large instruments the most important of them are gathered into a separate partial organ called the *solo organ* (see above).

II. *n.*; It. pl. *soli* (-li), E. pl. *solos* (-lōz). **1.** A melody, movement, or work intended for or performed by a single performer, vocal or instrumental, with or without accompaniment. Opposed to *concerted piece*, whether chorus, duet, trio, or for a number of instruments.—**2.** A game of cards, played usually by four persons, with a euchre pack. That player who bids highest—that is, offers to take the greatest number of tricks alone, or, in a variety of the game, aided by a partner—plays against the rest. If he takes five or more tricks, he receives a payment from them; if not, he makes a payment to them.

solograph (sol'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< L. *sol*, the sun, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A picture on paper taken by the talbotype or calotype process. *Simmonds.*

soloist (sō'lō-ist), *n.* [< *solo* + *-ist.*] In *music*, a performer of solos, vocal or instrumental. Also *solist.*

Solomonic (sol-ō-mon'ik), *a.* [< *Solomon* (see def.) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Solomon, son of David and his successor as king of Israel: as, *Solomonic* wisdom.

Solomon's hyssop, Porch, servants. See *hyssop, porch, servant.*

Solomon's-seal (sol'ō-mọnz-sēl'), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Polygonatum.* The common Solomon's-seal in England is *P. multiflorum*, a plant with erect or curving stems 2 feet high, and flowers from one to eight in a cluster. A smaller Old World species is *P. officinale*, whose root (like that of *P. multiflorum*) is emetic, cathartic, etc., and was formerly much applied to bruises. In America *P. giganteum* is the great Solomon's-seal, a species 2 to 7 feet high, with leaves 3 to 8 inches long, and two to eight flowers in a cluster; and *P. biflorum* is the smaller Solomon's-seal, growing 1 to 3 feet high, with the peduncles commonly two-flowered. The larger species are rather striking plants; *P. multiflorum* has been much cultivated. See also cut under *rhizome.*



1. The upper part of the flowering stem of Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum giganteum*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the rhizome. *a*, a flower; *b*, a fruit.

2. A symbol formed of two triangles interlaced or superposed, presenting a six-rayed figure, ✡ Compare *pentacle.*—**False Solomon's-seal.** (*a*) See *Smilacina.* (*b*) See *Maianthemum.*

so-long (sō-lông'), *interj.* [Prob. a sailors' perversion of *salaam.*] Good-by. Also *so long.* [Slang.]

Solonian (sō-lō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *Solon*, < Gr. Σόλων, Solon, + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Solon, a famous lawgiver of Athens (about 594 B. C.): as, the *Solonian* Constitutions; *Solonian* legislation.

Solonic (sō-lon'ik), *a.* [< L. *Solon* (see *Solonian*) + *-ic.*] Same as *Solonian:* as, the *Solonic* talents.

Solon porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].

Solpuga (sol-pū'gȧ), *n.* [NL. (Herbst), < L. *solpuga, salpuga, solipuga, solipugna* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *pugnare*, fight), *solifuga* (as if < *sol*, sun, + *fugere*, flee), a kind of venomous insect, an ant or spider.] **1.** The name-giving genus of *Solpugidæ*, having the tarsi more than three-jointed. See *Galeodes.*—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; a solifuge or weasel-spider.

Solpugida (sol-pū'ji-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-ida.*] An order of arachnids. They have tracheal respiration, the cephalothorax and abdomen distinct (the former segmented into a large cephalic and small thoracic part), the abdomen annulated, the chelicères one-jointed and chelate, the palpi long and slender, extending forward, the first pair of legs palpiform and porrect, the other legs ending in pairs of claws, and the eyes two in number. The whole body and the limbs are clothed with hairs. These arachnids resemble large hairy spiders externally, but are more nearly related to scorpions. The head is largely made up of the massive chelate falces. The only or the leading family is *Galeodidæ* or *Solpugidæ.* Also *Solpugidea, Solpugides*, and in later variant form *Solifugæ. Galeodea* is a synonym.


Datames girardi, one of the *Solpugidæ.* (About two thirds natural size.)

Solpugidæ (sol-pū'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-idæ.*] A family of arachnidans, named from the genus *Solpuga:* synonymous with *Galeodidæ.*

Solpugidea (sol-pū-jid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Solpuga* + *-id-ea.*] Same as *Solpugida.* Also called *Galeodea.*

solstead† (sol'sted), *n.* [< L. *sol*, sun, + E. *stead.* Cf. *sunstead* and *solstice.*] Same as *solstice.* [Rare.]

If it be gathered about the summer *solstead.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxvi. 5.

solstice (sol'stis), *n.* [Formerly also *solsticy;* < ME. *solstice*, < OF. (and F.) *solstice* = Sp. Pg. *solsticio* = It. *solstizio*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice, a point in the ecliptic at which the sun seems to stand still, < *sol*, the sun, + *-stitium*, < *status*, pp. of *sistere*, make to stand still, a reduplicated form of *stare* = E. *stand:* see *sol*[1], *stand*, and *sist.* Cf. *armistice.*] **1.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The time at which the sun is at its greatest distance from the equator, and when its diurnal motion in declination ceases, which happens about June 21st, when it enters Cancer (the summer solstice), and about December 22d, when it enters Capricorn (the winter solstice). (*b*) A solstitial point. Hence—**2.** Figuratively, culmination or turning-point; furthest limit.

He died before his time, perhaps, not yet come to the *solstice* of his age. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 373.

3†. A stopping or standing still of the sun.

The supernatural *solstice* of the sun in the days of Joshua. *Sir T. Browne.*

solsticion†, *n.* [ME. *solsticioun*, also *solstacion*, < OF. **solsticion*, < L. *solstitium*, the solstice: see *solstice.*] A solstitial point.

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In this heved of Cancer is the grettest declinacioun northward of the sonne, and therfor is he cleped the *solsticioun* of Somer. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 17.

solsticy†, *n.* [< L. *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] Same as *solstice*.

The high-heated year
Is in her *solsticy*.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

solstitial (sol-stish'al), *a.* [< F. *solstitial, solsticial* = Sp. Pg. *solsticial* = It. *solstiziale*, < L. *solstitialis*, < *solstitium*, solstice: see *solstice*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a solstice: as, a *solstitial* point.—2. Happening at a solstice—especially, with reference to the northern hemisphere, at the summer solstice, or midsummer.

The sun
Had . . . from the south to bring
Solstitial summer's heat. *Milton*, P. L., x. 656.

Solstitial armil. See *armil*, 1.—**Solstitial point**, one of the two points in the ecliptic which are furthest from the equator, and at which the sun arrives at the time of the solstices. They are diametrically opposite to each other, and the distance of each from the equator is equal to the obliquity of the ecliptic.

solubility (sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *solubilité* = Sp. *solubilidad* = Pg. *solubilidade* = It. *solubilità*; < NL. **solubilita(t-)s*, < L. *solubilis*, soluble: see *soluble*.] 1. The property of being soluble; that property of a body which renders it susceptible of solution; susceptibility of being dissolved in a fluid.—2. In *bot.*, a capability of separating easily into parts, as that of certain legumes to divide transversely into parts or joints.—3. Capability of being solved, resolved, answered, cleared up, or disentangled, as a problem, a question, or a doubt.

soluble (sol'ū-bl), *a.* [< F. *soluble* = Sp. *soluble* = Pg. *soluvel* = It. *solubile*, < L. *solubilis*, dissolvable, < *solvere*, solve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. Capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; dissolvable.—2. Figuratively, capable of being solved or resolved, as an algebraical equation; capable of being disentangled, cleared up, unfolded, or settled by explanation, as a doubt, question, etc.; solvable.

Had he denounced it as a fruitless question, and (to understanding) *soluble* by none, the world might have been spared a large library of resultless disputation.
Sir W. Hamilton.

More *soluble* is this knot
By gentleness than war. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

3†. Relaxed; loose; open.

Ale is their eating and their drinking, surely, which keeps their bodies clear and *soluble*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

And then, if Balaam's ass hath but an audible voice and a *soluble* purse, he shall be preferred before his master, were he ten prophets. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 469.

Soluble blue, cotton, glass, indigo. See the nouns.—**Soluble bougie**, a bougie composed of substances which melt at the body-temperature: used for the purpose of administering medicament to the urethral mucous membrane.—**Soluble guncotton.** Same as *dinitrocellulose*.—**Soluble oil.** See *castor-oil*.—**Soluble soap.** See *soap*, 1.

solubleness (sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Soluble character or property; solubility.

solum (sō'lum), *n.* [L., the ground, the earth, a region: see *soil*[1], *sole*[1].] In *Scots law*, ground; a piece of ground.

solund-goose (sō'lund-gös), *n.* Same as *solan-goose*.

solus (sō'lus), *a.* [L.: see *sole*[3].] Alone: used chiefly in dramatic directions: as, enter the king *solus*. The feminine form is *sola*.

solute (sō-lūt'), *a.* [< ME. *solute*, < L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loose, release, set free: see *solve*.] 1†. Loose; free.

Solute or sondy landes thai require,
So that aboute or under hem be do
A certayne of fatte lande as thai desire.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

As to the interpretation of the Scriptures *solute* and at large, there have been divers kinds introduced and devised, some of them rather curious and unsafe than sober and warranted. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2†. Relaxed; hence, joyous; merry.

Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,
A brow *solute*, and ever-laughing eye.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 579.

3. In *bot.*, free; not adhering: opposed to *adnate*: as, a *solute* stipule.—4. Soluble: as, a *solute* salt.

solute† (sō-lūt'), *v. t.* [< L. *solutus*, pp. of *solvere*, loosen, solve: see *solve*, *solute*, *a.*] To dissolve; also, to resolve; answer; absolve.

What will not boldness bid a man say, when he hath made an argument against himself which he cannot *solute*?
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 393.

solution (sō-lū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *solucion*, < OF. *solution, solucion*, F. *solution* = Pr. *solution* = Sp. *solucion* = Pg. *solução* = It. *soluzione*, < L. *solutio*(*n-*), a loosing, dissolving, < *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loose, resolve, dissolve: see *solve*.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body; disruption; rupture; fracture; breach: as, a *solution* of continuity (see below).—2. The transformation of matter from a solid or gaseous state to the liquid state by means of a liquid called the *solvent* or *menstruum*; the state of being dissolved. The nature of the phenomenon depends upon whether chemical action is or is not present. Solution in the physical sense—the common and proper use of the word—is illustrated by dissolving sugar or salt in water, or silver in mercury; here, and in similar cases, when by the removal of the liquid (as by evaporation) the original solid is obtained, the process is essentially a change of molecular state, from the solid to the liquid, and hence accompanied by the absorption of heat; this is strikingly seen in freezing-mixtures. The word is not infrequently used, however, when the phenomenon is one of chemical combination only, as when silver dissolves in nitric acid, forming a new substance, silver nitrate; this, as is generally true of chemical union, is accompanied by the evolution of heat. The two phenomena, physical and chemical, may both be present in solution at the same time, and the line between them often cannot be sharply drawn; glacial acetic acid dissolves in water and at the same time combines with it, the liberation of heat of the chemical part of the process overbalancing the absorption of heat in the physical. The solution of a gas in a liquid, as of ammonia gas in water (also called *absorption*), is essentially the physical process of the change of the gas to the liquid, and hence is accompanied with the evolution of heat. The term *solution* is also sometimes applied to the absorption of gases by solids, as when palladium absorbs or dissolves hydrogen gas, forming a true alloy with it. The solubility of any solid is constant at a given temperature, and may be accurately determined by experiment. It may be increased or diminished by the presence of other substances in solution. The solubility of any gas also is constant under the same conditions. It varies with the temperature, the pressure, the nature of the liquid, and the matters in solution in it. In a mixture of gases, each is dissolved in the same quantity as if it were present alone under the same tension as in the mixture.

3. The liquid produced as a result of the process or action above described; the preparation made by dissolving a solid in a liquid: as, a *solution* of salt, soda, or alum; *solution* of iron, etc.—4. A liquid or dissolved state or condition; unsettled state; suspense.

His [Lessing's] was a mind always in *solution*, which the divine order of things, as it is called, could not precipitate into any of the traditional forms of crystallization, and in which the time to come was already fermenting.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 313.

5. The act of solving, working out, explaining, clearing up, or settling, or the state of being solved, explained, cleared up, or settled; resolution; explanation: as, the *solution* of a difficult problem or of a doubt in casuistry.

It is accordinge to nature no man to do that wherby he shulde take . . . a praye of a nother mannes ignorannce. Of this matter Tulli writeth many propre examples and quicke *solutions*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

In his singular "Ode inscribed to W. H. Channing" there is a hint of a possible *solution* of the slavery problem. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

6. A method of solving or finally clearing up or settling something. Specifically—7. The answer to a problem or puzzle of any kind, together with the proof that that answer is correct.—8. Dissolution; a dissolving.

Easy and frequent *solutions* of conjugal society.
Locke, Civil Government, § 80.

9†. Release; deliverance; discharge. *Imp. Dict.*—10. In *med.*, the termination of a disease, especially when accompanied by critical symptoms; the crisis of a disease.—11. In *civil law*, payment; satisfaction of a creditor.—**Alcoholic solution.** See *tincture*.—**Algebraic solution of an equation**, a solution by means of an algebraic formula, especially by radicals.—**Aqueous solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is water.—**Barreswill's solution**, a test for sugar similar to Fehling's solution.—**Burnett's solution.** See *Burnett's liquid*, under *liquid*.—**Burow's solution**, a solution of aluminium subacetate, used as a local astringent in skin-affections.—**Cardan's solution**, the ordinary algebraic solution of a cubic. See *cubic*.—**Cayley's solution.** (*a*) A solution of the general cubic. Let $U = 0$ be the cubic, D its discriminant, and J its cubicovariant, then the solution follows from

$$\sqrt[3]{U}\sqrt{D}+J+\sqrt[3]{U}\sqrt{D}-J.$$

These cube roots can always be extracted. (*b*) A solution of the general quartic, due to Professor Cayley. Let $U = 0$ be the quartic, H its Hessian, S its quadrinvariant, T its cubinvariant or catalecticant, and c_1, c_2, c_3 the roots of the cubic $c^3 - Sc + T = 0$, then the solution follows from

$$(c_2-c_3)\sqrt{H-c_1U}+(c_3-c_1)\sqrt{H-c_2U}$$
$$+(c_1-c_2)\sqrt{H-c_3U}=0.$$

The square roots can always be extracted.—**Chemical solution**, the solution of a solid body in a liquid which is caused by or accompanied with a chemical reaction between the solid and the solution, as of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid.—**Clemens's solution**, a solution of arsenic bromide, used in the treatment of diabetes.—**Compound solution of iodine.** Same as *Lugol's solution*.—**Compound solution of sodium borate.** Same as *Dobell's solution*.—**Descartes's solution**, an algebraical solution of the general biquadratic equation, differing from Ferrari's only in the method of investigation.—**Dobell's solution**, a solution containing sodium borate 120 grains, sodium bicarbonate 120 grains, crystallized carbolic acid 24 grains, glycerin ½ fluidounce, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Donovan's solution**, a solution of arsenic iodide 1, red iodide of mercury 1, water 98 parts: alterative. Also called *solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury*.—**Ethereal solution**, a solution whose solvent or menstruum is an ether, usually sulphuric ether.—**Euler's solution**, a solution of a biquadratic after the second term has been got rid of. It differs little from Ferrari's solution.—**Fehling's solution**, an aqueous solution of copper sulphate, Rochelle salts, and sodium hydrate. When heated with any reducing sugar, as dextrose, copper suboxid is deposited from it. It is used in the analysis of saccharine bodies, and as a qualitative test of the presence of sugar.—**Ferrari's solution**, a solution of the general biquadratic. See *biquadratic equation*, under *equation*.—**Fowler's solution**, a solution of arsenious acid 1, potassium bicarbonate 1, compound tincture of lavender 3, water 95 parts: one of the best vehicles for administering arsenic. Also called *liquor potassii arsenitis, solution of arsenite of potassium*, and *ague-drop*.—**General solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Goadby's solution**, a preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid, and water. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Hall's solution of strychnine**, a solution of strychnine acetate 16 grains, dilute acetic acid ½ fluidounce, alcohol 4 fluidounces, compound tincture of cardamom 60 minims, water to make 16 fluidounces.—**Heavy solution**, in *mineral.*, a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide (called the *Sonstadt* or *Thoulet solution*), having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution), specific gravity 3.6, used as a gravity-solution (which see).—**Improper solution**, a function which solves a given differential equation, but also solves an equation either of lower order or of the same order but of lower degree.—**Javelle's solution**, potassium carbonate 58, chlorinated lime 80, water 862 parts. Also called *solution of chlorinated potassa*.—**Labarraque's solution.** Same as *Labarraque's fluid* (which see, under *fluid*).—**Löffler's solution**, a saturated alcoholic solution of methyl blue 30 parts, and 100 parts of a 1:10,000 aqueous solution of potassium hydrate: used in staining bacteria.—**Lugol's solution**, a solution of iodine 5, potassium iodide 10, water 85 parts. Also called *compound solution of iodine*.—**Magendie's solution of morphine**, morphine sulphate 16 grains, water 1 fluidounce: used to administer morphine hypodermically.—**Mechanical solution**, the mere union of a solid with a liquid in such a manner that its aggregate form is changed without any alteration of the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent: thus, sugar dissolves in water without either undergoing any chemical change.—**Mechanical solution of a problem.** See *mechanical*.—**Mineral solution.** See *mineral*.—**Nessler's solution.** Same as *Nessler's reagent* (which see, under *reagent*).—**Numerical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of numerical approximation.—**Particular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Pasteur's solution**, in *bot.*, a liquid holding in solution a small percentage of certain inorganic salts and a larger percentage of certain organic substances, employed in the cultivation of the lower forms of vegetable life, such as bacteria, yeast-cells, and fungi, for purposes of study. The composition is—potassium phosphate 20 parts, calcium phosphate 2 parts, magnesium sulphate 2 parts, ammonium tartrate 100 parts, cane-sugar 1,500 parts, distilled water 8,376 parts.—**Pearson's arsenical solution**, crystallized sodium arseniate 1, water 599 parts.—**Pierlot's solution**, an aqueous solution of ammonium valerianate to which is added some of the alcoholic extract of valerian.—**Proper solution**, a function which satisfies a differential equation, and no equation of lower order nor of the same order but of lower degree.—**Saturated solution**, a solution which at the given temperature cannot be made to contain more of the given substance than it already contains, the adhesion of the liquid to the substance being just balanced by the cohesion of the particles of the solid body in contact with it.—**Simpson's solution.** Same as *Ferrari's solution*.—**Singular solution.** See *differential equation*, under *equation*.—**Solution of acetate of ammonia**, in *phar.*, a solution composed of dilute acetic acid 100 parts, ammonium carbonate added to the point of neutralization: a valuable diaphoretic and diuretic. Also called *spirit of Mindererus*.—**Solution of albumen**, a test solution consisting of the white of one egg triturated with four ounces of water, and filtered: used in pharmaceutical work.—**Solution of an equation.** See *equation*.—**Solution of continuity**, in *surg.*, the separation of parts normally continuous, as by a fracture, laceration, etc.—**Solution of lime**, a clean saturated solution of slaked lime in water, useful as an antacid, astringent, and tonic. Commonly called *lime-water*.—**Solution of potassa**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution of potassium hydrate, KHO, containing 5 per cent. of the hydrate: an antacid, diuretic, and antilithic. Also called *liquor potassæ*.—**Solution of soda**, in *phar.*, an aqueous solution containing 5 per cent. of sodium hydrate.—**Solution of sodium carbolate**, in *phar.*, crystals of carbolic acid 30, sodium hydrate 2, water 28 parts. Also called *phenol sodique*.—**Solution of subacetate of lead**, a solution composed of lead acetate 170, lead oxid 120, water 1,710 parts: a useful astringent and sedative for external use. Also called *Goulard's extract*.—**Sonstadt solution**, a solution of mercury iodide in potassium iodide. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.—**Standardized solution**, a solution whose strength or composition has been accurately determined, and which is used as a standard of comparison.—**Thompson's solution of phosphorus**, a solution containing phosphorus, absolute alcohol, spirit of peppermint, and glycerin.—**Trigonometrical solution**, a solution of an equation by means of trigonometric functions. For an example, see *cubic equation*, under *equation*.—**Van Swieten's solution**, a solution of mercury perchlorid.—**Vlemingkx's solution**, a solution composed of lime 1, sulphur 2, water 20 parts boiled down to 12 parts.

solutive (sol'ū-tiv), *a.* [< *solute* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

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Abstersive, and opening, and *solutive* as mead.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 848.

2. Capable of being dissolved or loosened. *Imp. Dict.*

solvability (sol-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *solvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being solved; solubility: as, the *solvability* of an equation.—2†. Ability to pay all just debts; solvency.

solvable (sol′va-bl), *a.* [< F. *solvable*, payable; as *solve* + *-able*.] 1†. Payable.

Some of those corrodies (where the property was altered into a set summe of money) was *solvable* out of the exchequer. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 326. (*Davies.*)

2†. Solvent.

Was this well done of him [David, at Adullam], to be protector-general of outlaws, thereby defying justice, defrauding creditors, defeating God's command, which provided that the debtor, if not *solvable*, should be sold for satisfaction? *Fuller*, Pisgah Sight, II. xiii. 32.

3. Capable of being solved, resolved, or explained: as, equations above the fourth degree are not *solvable* by means of radicals.

Also *solvible*.

solvableness (sol′va-bl-nes), *n.* Solvability.

Solvay process. See *soda*, 1.

solve (solv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *solved*, ppr. *solving*. [< ME. *solven*, < OF. *solver*, vernacularly *soudre*, F. *soudre* = Sp. Pg. *solver* = It. *solvere*, < L. *solvere*, pp. *solutus*, loosen, relax, solve, < *so-*, for *se-*, apart (see *se-*, and cf. *sober*), + *luere*, loosen, = Gr. λύειν, loosen, set free, release: see *lose*[1], *loose*. Hence ult. (< L. *solvere*) E. *solvable*, *solvent*, *soluble*, *solute*, *solution*, etc., *absolve*, *absolute*, *assoil*, *dissolve*, *dissolute*, *resolve*, *resolute*, etc.] 1. To loosen; disentangle; unravel; hence, to explain or clear up the difficulties in; resolve; explain; make clear; remove perplexity from: as, to *solve* a difficulty, a puzzle, or a problem.

If her wretched captives could not *solve* and interpret these riddles, she with great cruelty fell upon them in their hesitation and confusion, and tore them to pieces.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x.

The most subtile and powerful intellects have been labouring for centuries to *solve* these difficulties.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

2. To determine; put an end to; settle.

He . . . would . . . *solve* high dispute
With conjugal caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Centuries elapsed before the attempt to *solve* the great schism of the East and West by a Council.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 91.

3. To determine or work out by rule; operate on by calculation or mathematical processes, so as to bring out the required result: as, to *solve* a problem in mathematics.—4. To dissolve; melt. [Rare.]

Under the influence of the acid, which partly destroys, partly *solves* the membranes.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 351.

solvet (solv), *n.* [< *solve*, *v.*] Solution.

But why thy odour matcheth not thy show,
The *solve* is this, that thou dost common grow.
Shak., Sonnets, lxix.

solvency (sol′ven-si), *n.* [< *solven(t)* + *-cy*.] The state of being solvent; ability to pay all just debts or just claims.

Our speech . . . was of tithes and creeds, of beeves and grain, of commodities wet and dry, and the *solvency* of the retail dealers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

solvend (sol′vend), *n.* [< L. *solvendum*, fut. pass. part. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] A substance to be dissolved.

Solutions differ from chemical compounds in retaining the properties both of the solvent and of the *solvend*.
C. Tomlinson.

solvent (sol′vent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *solvente*, < L. *solven(t-)s*, ppr. of *solvere*, loosen, dissolve: see *solve*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the power of dissolving: as, a *solvent* body.—2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts: as, a *solvent* person or estate. Specifically—(*a*) Able to pay one's debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business. (*b*) Having property in such amount and situation that all one's debts can be collected out of it by legal process. See *insolvency*. (*c*) Of sufficient value to pay all just debts: as, the estate is *solvent*.

II. *n.* Any fluid or substance that dissolves or renders other bodies liquid; a menstruum. Water is of all solvents the most common and most useful. Alcohol is the solvent of resinous bodies and of some other similarly constituted substances; naphtha, oil of turpentine, and ether are solvents of caoutchouc; chlorin and aqua regia, or nitromuriatic acid, are solvents of gold.

The universal *solvent* sought by the alchemists.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 315.

solver (sol′vėr), *n.* [< *solve* + *-er*[1].] One who solves, in any sense of the verb.

solvible (sol′vi-bl), *a.* See *solvable*.

solyt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *solely*.

som[1]†. An old spelling of *some*, *sum*[2].

som[2], *n.* [Russ. *somŭ*, the silure.] The sheatfish, *Silurus glanis*.

It [isinglass] is a Russian kind, obtained from the bladders of the *som* fish. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 133.

soma[1] (sō′mä), *n.*; pl. *somata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα, the body, a dead body, body as opposed to spirit, material substance, mass, etc., also a person, body, human being.] Body. Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the entire axial part of the body of an animal; the corpus, minus the membra; the head, neck, trunk, and tail, without the limbs. (*b*) In *theol.*, the body as distinguished from the psyche or soul, and the pneuma or spirit.

soma[2] (sō′mä), *n.* [< Skt. *soma* (= Zend *haoma*), juice, < √ *su*, press out. Cf. Gr. ὀπός, juice, sap (see *opium*), L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice (see *succulent*).] 1. In ancient India, a drink having intoxicating properties, expressed from the stems of a certain plant, and playing an important part in sacrifices, being offered especially to the god Indra. It was personified and deified, and worshiped as a god.—2. An East Indian plant, the probable source of the beverage *soma*. It is believed to be of the milkweed family and of the species now classed as *Sarcostemma brevistigma* (the *Asclepias acida* of Roxburgh). This is a twining plant, with jointed woody stems of the size of a quill, and numerous succulent branches which are pendulous when unsupported. The flowers are small, greenish-white, and fragrant, in elegant small umbel-like cymes at the ends of the branchlets. The plant yields a mild acidulous milky juice, which appears to have formed the basis of the drink called *soma* (see def. 1). The juice of more than one species may have been thus used. The plant grows in dry rocky places in India and Burma. Also called *moon-plant* (from mythological associations) and *swallow-wort*.

3. In *later Hind. myth.*, the moon, or [*cap.*] the deity of the moon.

somacule (sō′ma-kūl), *n.* [< NL. **somaculum*, dim. of *soma*, < Gr. σῶμα, body: see *soma*[1].] The smallest portion of protoplasm which can retain its physiological properties—that is, the chemical molecule of protoplasm. *Foster.*

Somaj (so-mäj′), *n.* [< Hind. *somāj*, a church, an assembly, < Skt. *samāja*, assembly, < *sam*, together, + √ *aj*, drive. Cf. *Brahmo-Somaj*.] See *Brahmo-Somaj*.

soma-plant (sō′mä-plant), *n.* Same as *soma*, 2.

Somaschian (sō-mas′ki-an), *n.* [< *Somascha* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, founded at Somascha, near Milan, in Italy, in the first half of the sixteenth century: it adopted the rules of St. Augustine.

Somateria (sō-ma-tē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), so called in allusion to the down on the body; < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), body, + ἔριον, wool.] A genus of *Anatidæ* of the subfamily *Fuligulinæ*, including various marine ducks of large size, with copious down on the under parts, with



King-duck (*Somateria spectabilis*), male.

which the female lines the nest, and large, diversiform, variously feathered or gibbous bill; the eiders or eider-ducks. The common eider is *S. mollissima*; the king-duck is *S. spectabilis*; the spectacled eider is *S. fischeri*; Steller's eider is *S. stelleri*. The genus is often dismembered into *Somateria* proper, *Erionetta*, *Lampronetta*, and *Heniconetta* (or *Polysticta*), respectively represented by the four species named. They inhabit arctic and northerly regions, and are related to the scoters (*Œdemia*). See *Polysticta*, and cut under *eider-duck*.

somatic (sō-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *somatique*, < Gr. σωματικός, pertaining to the body, bodily, < σῶμα, the body: see *soma*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to the body or material organism, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or mind; physical; corporeal; bodily.

It was shown that in the British official nosology mental diseases were classified as disorders of the intellect, the idea of *somatic* disease as associated with insanity being studiously ignored. *Dr. Tuke.*

We need here to call to mind the continuity of our presentations, and especially the existence of a background of organic sensations or *somatic* consciousness, as it is variously termed. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.

2. Of or pertaining to the soma: as, the longitudinal *somatic* axis lies in the meson.—3. Of or pertaining to the cavity or interior hollow of the body of an animal, and especially to the body-walls of such cavity; parietal, as distinguished from *visceral* or *splanchnic*; cœlomatic; somatopleural.—4. Pertaining to mass.—**Somatic anthropology**, that division of anthropology which deals with anatomical points.—**Somatic cavity**, the cœlomatic cavity, body-cavity, or cœlom: distinguished from *enteric cavity*, from which it is usually shut off completely. The interiors of the thorax and abdomen are somatic cavities. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *Campanularia*, and *Hydrozoa*.

In the Cœlenterata, the *somatic cavity*, or enterocœle, is in free communication with the digestive cavity.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

Somatic cells, in *bot.*, cells forming a part of the body of the individual, not specifically modified for any other purpose: said sometimes of those cells of plants which take part in vegetative reproduction.—**Somatic death**, death of the body as a whole: contrasted with death of any of its parts.—**Somatic musculature**, the muscles of the somatopleure; that one of the two chief layers of muscles which is subjacent to the dermic or outer epithelium: contrasted with *splanchnic musculature*.—**Somatic velocity**, the mass of matter through which a disturbance is propagated in a unit of time while advancing along a prism of unit sectional area; mass-velocity. *Rankine.*

somatical (sō-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *somatic* + *-al*.] Same as *somatic*. *Bailey*, 1727.

somatics (sō-mat′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *somatic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *somatology*, 1.

somatism (sō′ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-ism*.] Materialism.

somatist (sō′ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-ist*.] One who admits the existence of corporeal or material beings only; one who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist.

And so our unnatural *somatists* know none of the most excellent substances, which actuate all the rest, but only the more base and gross, which are actuated by them.
Baxter, Dying Thoughts.

somato-ætiological (sō′ma-tō-ē′ti-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), body, + E. *ætiology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to or regarding the body as a cause (as of disease). *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 51.

somatocyst (sō′ma-tō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] The inflated stem or body of some siphonophorans, or oceanic hydrozoans, serving as a pneumatocyst or air-sac to float or buoy these organisms, as in the case of the Portuguese man-of-war. See *Calycophora*, *Siphonophora*[2], and cuts under *Diphyidæ* and *Physalia*.

somatocystic (sō′ma-tō-sis′tik), *a.* [< *somatocyst* + *-ic*.] Vesicular or cystic, as the body-cavity of a siphonophorous hydrozoan; of or pertaining to a somatocyst.

somatogenic (sō′ma-tō-jen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-γενής*, produced: see *-genous*.] Originating in the soma, body, or physical organism in consequence of its conditions of environment: noting those modifications or biological characters which an organism acquires in reacting upon its material surroundings.

He [Prof. Weismann] uses the term *somatogenic* to express those characters which first appear in the body itself, and which follow from the reaction of the soma under direct external influences. *Nature*, XL. 531.

somatologic (sō′ma-tō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *somatology* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatological*.

somatological (sō′ma-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *somatology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to somatology in any sense, especially to somatology as a department of anthropology; physical; corporeal; material.

somatologically (sō′ma-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards physique or bodily frame; physically; from the point of view of somatology. *Science*, XII. 227.

somatology (sō-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *somatologie*; < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The science of living or organized bodies, considered with regard only to their physical nature or structure. It includes natural history in the usual sense, as embracing zoölogy, botany, anatomy, and physiology, and differs from biology only in taking no account of mental or psychological phenomena. Also *somatics*.

2. More broadly, physics; the doctrine of material bodies or substances.—3. Specifically, the doctrine of the human body, as a department of anthropology; human anatomy and physiology; also, a treatise on this subject.—**Anthropurgic somatology.** See *anthropurgic*.

somatome (sō′ma-tōm), *n.* [For **somatotome*, < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν,

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ταμεῖν, cut.] An ideal section or segment of the body; one of the structural parts into which a body, especially a vertebrate body, is theoretically divisible. When actually so divided, the somatomes are the somites, metameres, arthromeres, diarthromeres, etc., which may exist in any given case. See *somite*.

somatomic (sō-ma-tom′ik), *a.* [< *somatome* + *-ic*.] Having the nature, quality, or character of a somatome; dividing or segmenting a body into theoretic or actual somites; somitic; metameric.

somatopagus (sō-ma-top′a-gus), *n.*; pl. *somatopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πάγος, that which is fixed, < πηγνύναι (√ παγ), fix.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with separate trunks.

somatoparallelus (sō′ma-tō-par-a-lē′lus), *n.*; pl. *somatoparalleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + παράλληλος, beside one another: see *parallel*.] In *teratol.*, a somatopagus with the axes of the two bodies parallel.

somatoplasm (sō′ma-tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλάσμα, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] Somatic plasma; the substance of the body.

My germ-plasm or idioplasm of the first ontogenetic grade is not modified into the *somatoplasm* of Prof. Vinis. *Nature*, XLI. 320.

somatopleura (sō′ma-tō-plö′rȧ), *n.*; pl. *somatopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *somatopleure*.] Same as *somatopleure*.

The villosities of connective and vascular tissue, partly formed by the *somatopleura*. *Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 352.

somatopleural (sō′ma-tō-plö′rȧl), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the somatopleure; forming or formed by the somatopleure: as, the *somatopleural* layer or division of mesoderm. Also *somatopleuric*.

somatopleure (sō′ma-tō-plör), *n.* [< NL. *somatopleura*, < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + πλευρά, the side.] The outer one of two divisions of the mesoderm of a four-layered germ, the inner one being the *splanchnopleure*. A germ that is three-layered — that is, consists of an ectoderm and an endoderm, with mesoderm between them — in most animals becomes four-layered by a splitting of the mesoderm into two layers, the outer or somatopleural and the inner or splanchnopleural, separated by a space which is the body-cavity or cœlom. The somatopleure thus constitutes usually the great mass of the body, or the "flesh and bones" of ordinary language, together with its vessels, nerves, and other special structures — not, however, including the cerebrospinal axis of a vertebrate, which is derived from an inversion of ectoderm — while the splanchnopleure forms a portion of the substance of the intestinal tract and its annexes. Also *somatopleura*.

somatopleuric (sō′ma-tō-plö′rik), *a.* [< *somatopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *somatopleural*. *Foster*, Elem. of Embryol., p. 39.

somatosplanchnopleuric (sō′ma-tō-splangk-nō-plö′rik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + σπλάγχνον, the inward parts, + πλευρά, the side.] Common to the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure. *Micros. Sci.*, XXVIII. 117.

somatotomy (sō-ma-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The anatomy of the human body; anthropotomy; hominisection.

somatotridymus (sō′ma-tō-trid′i-mus), *n.*; pl. *somatotridymi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + τρίδυμος, threefold.] In *teratol.*, a monster having three bodies.

somatotropic (sō′ma-tō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. σῶμα(τ-), the body, + -τροπος, < τρέπειν, turn, + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by somatotropism.

somatotropism (sō-ma-tot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *somatotropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, a directive influence exerted upon growing organs by the mass of the substratum upon which they grow. This influence is not wholly due to the mere physical attraction between them, but is the result of a stimulating effect on what has been called the *nervimotility* of the organ. Growing organs may be divided, according to their response to this influence, into two classes, the *positively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly inward into the substratum, and *negatively somatotropic*, or those which tend to grow perpendicularly outward from the substratum.

somber, sombre (som′bėr), *a.* [= D. *somber*, formerly also *sommer*, < F. *sombre* = Sp. *sombrio* (= Pg. *sombrio*), shady, gloomy, < *sombra* (= Pg. *sombra*), shade, dark part of a picture, also a ghost (cf. *asombrar*, frighten); cf. OF. *essombre*, a shady place; prob. < L. **exumbrare*, < *ex*, out, + *umbra*, shade (or, according to some, the Sp. Pg. forms are, like Pr. *sotzumbrar*, shade, < L. **subumbrare*, < *sub*, under, + *umbra*, shade): see *umbra*.] **1.** Dark; dull; dusky; gloomy: as, a *somber* hue; *somber* clouds.

Sombre, old, colonnaded aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

2. Dismal; melancholy; dull: opposed to *cheerful*.

Whatever was poetical in the lives of the early New-Englanders had something shy, if not *sombre*, about it. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 232.

=Syn. **1.** Darksome, cloudy, murky.

somber, sombre (som′bėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sombered*, *sombred*, ppr. *sombering*, *sombring*. [< *somber*, *sombre*, *a.*] To make somber, dark, or gloomy; shade.

somberly, sombrely (som′bėr-li), *adv.* In a somber manner; darkly; gloomily.

somberness, sombreness (som′bėr-nes), *n.* Somber character, appearance, or state; darkness; gloominess.

The intense gloom which follows in the track of ennui deepened the natural *sombreness* of all men's thoughts. *C. F. Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 508.

sombre, etc. See *somber*, etc.

sombrerite (som-brā′rīt), *n.* [< *Sombrero* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An earthy mineral consisting chiefly of calcium phosphate with impurities, as alumina, etc. It forms a large part of some small islands in the Antilles, especially of Sombrero, and has been used as an artificial manure and for the manufacture of phosphorus. It is supposed to be derived from the decayed bones of turtles and other marine animals. Also called *Sombrero guano*.

sombrero (som-brā′rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sombrero*, a broad-brimmed hat, also a sounding-board, < *sombra*, shade: see *somber*.] A broad-brimmed felt hat, of Spanish origin, but now widely used throughout the continent of America.

They rowe too and fro, and haue all their marchandizes in their boates, with a great *Sombrero* or shadow ouer their heads to keepe the sunne from them, which is as broad as a great cart wheele. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 258.

Both were dressed in the costume of the country — flannel shirts, with handkerchiefs loosely knotted round their necks, thick trousers and boots, and large *sombreros*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 525.

Sombrero guano. Same as *sombrerite*.

sombrous (som′brus), *a.* [< *somber* + *-ous*.] Somber; gloomy. [Poetical.]

A certain uniform strain of *sombrous* gravity. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 171.

Mixed with graceful birch, the *sombrous* pine
And yew-tree o'er the silver rocks recline.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

sombrously (som′brus-li), *adv.* In a sombrous manner; gloomily; somberly. [Poetical.]

sombrousness (som′brus-nes), *n.* The state of being sombrous.

somdelt, somdelet, *adv.* See *somedeal*.

some[1] (sum), *a.* and *pron.* [Early mod. E. also *som*; < ME. *som*, *sum*, pl. *summe*, *somme*, *some*, < AS. *sum*, a, a certain, one (with numerals, *sum fēowra*, one of four, *sum twelfa*, one of twelve, about twelve, *sum hund*, *sum hundred*, about a hundred, etc.), pl. *sume*, some, = OS. *sum* = OFries. *sum* = MD. *som* = MLG. *som* = OHG. MHG. *sum* = Icel. *sumr* = Dan. *somme*, pl., = Goth. *sums*, some one; hence, with adj. formative, D. *sommig* = MLG. *somich*, *summich*, *sommich* = OFries. *sumilike*, *somlike* = Sw. *somlige*, pl.; akin to *same*: see *same*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** A; a certain; one: noting a person or thing indefinitely, either as unknown or as unspecified.

Ther was *sum* prest, Zacharie by name. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 5.

Let us slay him, and cast him into *some* pit, and we will say, *some* evil beast hath devoured him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

Set swords against this breast, *some* honest man,
For I have lived till I am pitied.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

On almost every point on which we are opposed to Mr. Gladstone we have on our side the authority of *some* divine. *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

In this sense often followed by a correlative *other* or *another*.

And so this vale is called the vale Ebron in *some* place therof, and in *another* place therof it is called the vale of Mambre. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 55.

By *some* device or *other*
The villain is o'er-raught of all my money.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 95.

Therefore, it was well said, "Invidia festos dies non agit," for it is ever working upon *some* or *other*. *Bacon*, Envy (ed. 1887).

By the meere bond of humane Nature, to God, in *some* or *other* Religion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 31.

There is scarce any thing so absurd, says an ancient, in nature or morality, but *some* philosopher or *other* has held it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.

2. A certain indefinite or indeterminate quantity or part of; more or less: often so used as to denote a small quantity or a deficiency: as, bring *some* water; eat *some* bread.

And therfore wol I maken you disport.
As I seyde erst, and don you *som* confort.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 776.

The annoyance of the dust, or else *some* meat
You ate at dinner, cannot brook with you.
Arden of Feversham, iv. 2.

It is *some* mercy when men kill with speed.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

Let her who has no Hair, or has but *some*,
Plant Centinels before her Dressing-Room.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. In *logic*, at least one, perhaps all; but a few logicians sometimes employ a semidefinite *some* which implies a part, but not all. As commonly used in logic, a statement about *some* of a class, say that "some S is P," means that it is possible so to select an S that it shall be P; while "every S is P" means that whatever S be taken, it will be P. But when *some* and *every* occur in the same statement, it makes a difference which is chosen first. Thus, "every man knows some fact" may mean (1) that, first choosing any man, a fact may then be found which that man knows (which may be expressed by saying that every man knows some fact or other); or it may mean (2) that a fact may be first selected such that, then, taking any man, he will know that fact (which may be expressed by saying that all men know some certain fact). When several *somes* and *alls* occur in the same statement, ordinary syntax fails to express the meaning with precision, and logicians resort to a special notation.

4. A certain indefinite or indeterminate number of: used before plural substantives: as, *some* years ago.

They hurried us aboard a bark,
Bore us *some* leagues to sea.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 145.

The Lights at Paris, for 5 Months in the year only, cost 50000L. Sterling. This way of Lighting the Streets is in use also in *some* other Cities in France.
Lister, Journey to Paris (1698), p. 24.

Hence — **5.** A certain number of, stated approximately: in a quasi-adverbial use before a numeral or other word of number: as, a place *some* seventy miles distant; *some* four or five of us will be there.

I would detain you here *some* month or two.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 9.

Some dozen Romans of us and your lord
. . . have mingled sums
To buy a present for the emperor.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 185.

We know
That what was worn *some* twenty years ago
Comes into grace again.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, Prol.

A distinguished foreigner, tall and handsome, *some* thirty-seven years of age, who had played no insignificant part in the affairs of France. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 380.

II. *pron.* **1†.** A certain person; one.

Som man desireth for to have richesse,
That cause is of his morthre or gret sekeness,
And *som* wolde out of his prisoun fayn,
That in his hous is of his mayne slayn.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 397.

2. A certain quantity, part, or number, as distinguished from the rest: as, *some* of them are dead; we ate *some* of our provisions, and gave away the rest.

Loo! he that sowith, goth out to sowe his seed. And the while he soweth, *sum* felden byside the weye. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 4.

Though *some* report they [elephants] cannot kneele nor lye downe, they can doe both. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 49.

That he might, if possible, allure that Blessed One to cheapen and buy *some* of his vanities. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i., Vanity Fair.

In this sense *some* is very commonly repeated, *some* . . . *some* (or, formerly, *other some*, as in Acts xvii. 18) meaning 'a number . . . others,' or 'the rest.'

Summe were glad whanne thei him sīze,
Summe were sory, *summe* were fayne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Some of these Tabernacles may quickely be taken asunder and set together againe. . . . *Other some* cannot be take insunder. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 54.

The work *some* praise,
And *some* the architect. *Milton*, P. L., i. 732.

The plural *some* is occasionally used in the possessive.

Howsoe'er it shock *some's* self-love.
Byron. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Some, as originally used partitively with numbers (AS. *fēowra sum*, one of four, etc.), has come to be an apparent distributive suffix, as in *foursome*, *sevensome*. — **All and some.** See *all*. — **By some and somet,** bit by bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of hous-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward *by some and some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.
The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d. (*Nares*.)

Semidefinite some. See *semidefinite*.

some[1] (sum), *adv.* [< *some*[1], *a.*] In some degree; to some extent; somewhat: as, I am *some* better; it is *some* cold. [Colloq., Scotland and U. S.]

some[2]†, *adv.* and *conj.* [ME., also *som*, *sum*, < Icel. *sem*, as, as if, when, also as an indeclinable rel. pron., who, which, that, etc.; after an adverb, to give it a relative sense, *thar sem*, 'there as,' where, *hvar sem*, 'where as,' wheresoever, etc., = Sw. Dan. *som*, as, like, as rel. pron. who,

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which, that; akin to *same:* see *same*, and cf. *some*[1].] As; so; ever: used indefinitely after certain adverbs and pronouns, like *so, soever*. It remains in modern dialectal use in *how some, what some*, or *howsomever, whatsomever, wheresomever*, etc., equivalent to *howsoever, whatsoever, wheresoever*, etc.

Swa *sum* the godspel kitheth. *Ormulum*, l. 302.

Sum i the telle.
Sir Amadace (Early Eng. Metr. Rom., ed. Robson). [(*Stratmann.*)

-some. [Early mod. E. also *-som*; < ME. *-sum, -som*, < AS. *-sum* = OS. *-sum* = MD. *-saem*, D. *-zaam* = MLG. OHG. MHG. G. *-sam* = Icel. *-samr* = Sw. *-sam* = Dan. *-som* = Goth. *-sams*, ult. identical with Teut. **sama*, the same: see *same*. This suffix occurs disguised in *buxom* (as if **bucksome*).] A suffix used to form adjectives from nouns or adjectives, as *mettlesome, blithesome, lonesome, gladsome, gamesome, gruesome, quarrelsome, toothsome, troublesome, wholesome, winsome*. It usually indicates the possession of a considerable degree of the quality named: as, *mettlesome*, full of mettle or spirit; *gladsome*, very glad or joyous. As used with numbers, *foursome, sevensome, -some* is of different origin: see *some*[1], *a.*

somebody (sum'bod^{y}i), *n.* [< *some* + *body.*] **1.** Some one; a person unknown, unascertained, or unnamed.

Jesus said, *Somebody* hath touched me. Luke viii. 46.

Somebody, surely, some kind heart will come
To bury me. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 11.

2. Pl. *somebodies* (-iz). A person of consideration, consequence, or importance.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be *somebody*. Acts v. 36.

I am come to the age of seventy; have attained enough reputation to make me *somebody*.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vi.

While men saw or heard, they thought themselves to be *somebodies* for assisting at the spectacle.
Saturday Rev., Nov., 1873, p. 655.

somedeal† (sum'dēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *somedele;* < ME. *somdel, sumdel*, etc., prop. two words, *sum del*, some part: see *some* and *deal*[1].] Some part; somewhat; something; some.

Sumdel of thy labour wolde I quyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 112.

Then Brenne . . . sayd in his game, ryche goddes must gyue to men *somedele* of theyr rychesse.
Fabyan, Chron., xxxi.

somedeal† (sum'dēl), *adv.* [< ME. *somdel, sumdel*, etc.; the noun used adverbially.] In some measure or degree; somewhat; partly; partially.

She was *somdel* deef and that was scathe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 446.

This is the truth, though I'll not justify
The other, but he may be *some-deal* faulty.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 6.

somegate (sum'gāt), *adv.* [< *some* + *gate*[2].] Somewhere; in some way; somehow. [Scotch.]

somehow (sum'hou), *adv.* [< *some* + *how*[1].] In some way not yet known, mentioned, or explained: as, *somehow* he never succeeded; things must be done *somehow*.

He thought of resigning his place, but, *somehow* or other, stumbled upon a negotiation. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 411.

Somehow or other a little bird whispers to me we shall yet be very happy. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, i. 9.

somer†. A Middle English form of *summer*[1], *summer*[2], *summer*[3].

somersault (sum'ėr-sâlt), *n.* [Also *summersault, somersaut, summersaut* (also *summerset, somerset, sommerset*, etc.: see *somerset*[1]); early mod. E. *somersaut, somersault, summersaut, sombersalt, sobresault*, < OF. *sombresault, soubresault*, F. *soubresaut, sursaut* = Sp. Pg. *sobresalto* = It. *soprasalto*, < ML. as if **supersaltus* or **suprasaltus*, a leaping over, < L. *super* or *supra*, above, over, aloft, + *saltus*, a leap, bound: see *sault*[1].] A spring or fling in which a person turns heels over head; a complete turn in the air, such as is performed by tumblers.

So doth the salmon vaut,
And if at first he fail, his second *summer-saut*
He instantly assays. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vi. 52.

Mr. Evans walks on the Slack Rope, and throws himself a *somerset* through a Hogshead hanging eight foot high.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 266.

Leaping and turning with the heels over the head in the air, termed the *somersault*, corruptly called a *somerset*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 317.

Double somersault, two complete turns of the body during one spring in the air. A third such turn is accomplished by a few acrobats.

somerset[1] (sum'ėr-set), *n.* Same as *somersault*.

somerset[1] (sum'ėr-set), *v. i.* [Also *summerset;* < *somerset*[1], *n.*] To turn a somersault or somerset.

Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst, and *summersetted* and fliptflappt it twenty times above ground as light as a feather, and cried "Mitton."
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somerset* and caper, skilfully galvanised.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. iv. 2.

somerset[2] (sum'ėr-set), *n.* [So named from Lord Fitzroy *Somerset*, for whom such a saddle was made, he having lost his leg below the knee.] A saddle padded behind the thigh and elsewhere so as to afford a partial support for the leg of the rider. *E. H. Knight.*

somervillite (som'ėr-vil-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Somerville*, who brought the specimens to Brooks, the English mineralogist who described and named the species in 1824.] A variety of melilite found on Mount Vesuvius.

something (sum'thing), *n.* [< ME. *som thing*, < AS. *sum thing*, prop. two words: see *some*[1] and *thing*[1].] **1.** Some thing; a certain thing indefinitely considered; a certain but as yet unknown, unspecified, or unexplained thing; an event, circumstance, action, or affair the nature or name of which has not as yet been determined, or is not now known, and cannot therefore be named or specified: as, *something* must have happened to detain him; I want to tell you *something*.

By this King it appears there is *something* else besides the Grievances of Taxations that alienates the Minds of English Subjects from their King.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 113.

A *something* hinting at grief . . . seemed to speak with that low thrilling voice of hers.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, xi.

I'll give you a drop of *something* to keep the cold out.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

2. An actual thing; an entity: as, *something* or nothing.

All that is true is *something*.
Descartes, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), v.

3. A thing worthy of consideration; a person or thing of importance.

If a man think himself to be *something* when he is nothing, he deceiveth himself. Gal. vi. 3.

Thus God has made each of us to be *something*, to have a real place, and do a real work in this world.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 49.

4. A part or portion more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

Something yet of doubt remains. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 13.

Still from his little he could *something* spare
To feed the hungry, and to clothe the bare.
W. Harte, Eulogius.

something (sum'thing), *adv.* [< *something, n.*] **1.** In some measure or degree; somewhat; rather; a little.

His worst fault is that he is given to prayer; he is *something* peevish that way. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 4. 14.

I am sorry I must write to you this sad story; yet, to countervail it *something*, Saxon Waymor thrives well.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 29.

Don't you think I look *something* like Cherry in the Beaux' Stratagem? *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

2. At some distance.

For 't must be done to-night,
And *something* from the palace.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 131.

sometime (sum'tīm), *adv.* [< ME. *somtyme, som time, some tyme, sume time;* < *some*[1] + *time*[1].] **1.** Same as *sometimes*.

It was clept *somtyme* the Vale of Mambree, and *sumtyme* it was clept the Vale of Teres, because that Adam wepte there, an 100 Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 65.

Nothing in him seem'd inordinate,
Save *sometime* too much wonder of his eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 95.

2. At a certain time; on a certain occasion; once upon a time; once.

This Noble Gentlewoman tooke *sometime* occasion to shew him to some friends.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 29.

I was *sometime* taken with a sudden giddiness, and Humphrey, seeing me beginning to totter, ran to my assistance. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 2.

3. At one time; for a certain time in the past; formerly; once.

Ebron was wont to ben the princypalle Cytee of Philistyenes: and there duelleden *somtyme* the Geauntz.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

From thens we went to the Deed See, where *somtyme* stode the Cyties of Sodom and Gomer, and other that sanke for synne. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 43.

Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windsor forest.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 29.

4. At an indefinite future time; by and by: as, *sometime* I will explain.

Sometyme he rekne shal,
Whan that his tayl shal brennen in the glede,
For he noght helpeth needfulle in her nede.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 12.

sometime (sum'tīm), *a.* [< *sometime, adv.*] Former; whilom; late.

Our *sometime* sister, now our queen.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2. 8.

This forlorne carcasse of the *sonnetime* Ierusalem.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 107.

sometimes (sum'tīmz), *adv.* [< *sometime* + adv. suffix *-s.*] **1.** At times; now and then: as, I am *sometimes* at leisure; *sometimes* he plays Hamlet, and *sometimes* Othello.

I'll come *sometimes*, and crack a case with you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

About the same time, one mid-night, a Cloud *sometimes* bloody, *sometimes* fiery, was seen over all England.
Milton, Hist. Eng., vi.

2†. At one time; at or for a certain time in the past; formerly; once; sometime.

He [K. William] gave to his Nephew, Alane Earl of Britain, all the Lands which *sometimes* belonged to Earl Edwyn. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 24.

This Bagnall was *sometimes* servant to one in the bay, and these three years had dwelt alone.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 75.

sometimes† (sum'tīmz), *a.* [< *sometimes, adv.*] Same as *sometime*.

My *sometimes* royal master's face.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5. 75.

someway (sum'wā), *adv.* Somehow; by some means or other; in some way.

somewhat (sum'hwot), *n.* [< ME. *somwhat, sumhwat, sumhwet, somwat, sumqwat;* < *some*[1] + *what.*] **1.** Something not specified.

To conclude, by erecting this Achademie, there shalbe heareafter, in effecte, no gentleman within this Realme but good for *some what*.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 12.

Have but patience,
And you shall witness *somewhat*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii. 1.

There's *somewhat* in this world amiss
Shall be unriddled by and by.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. A measure or degree indeterminate; more or less; a little.

They instruct their youth in the knowledge of Letters, Malayan principally, and I suppose in *somewhat* of Arabick, being all Mahometans. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 137.

3. A person or thing of importance.

somewhat (sum'hwot), *adv.* In some measure or degree; rather; a little.

Vlfin is *som-what* a-quytte of the synne that he hadde in the love makinge, but I am not yet a-quyt of that.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 87.

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,
A widow, *somewhat* old, and very poor.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 2.

somewhen (sum'hwen), *adv.* [< *some*[1] + *when.*] At some time, indefinitely; some time or other. [Recent.]

Some folks can't help hoping . . . that they may have another chance to make things fair and even, somewhere, *somewhen*, somehow. *Kingsley*, Water Babies, viii.

Somewhen, before the dinner-bell. I cannot tie myself to the minute-hand of the clock, my dear child.
G. Meredith, Egoist, xix.

somewhere (sum'hwār), *adv.* [< ME. *sumwhær, sumqwhare, sumwar;* < *some*[1] + *where.*] **1.** In some place or other; in a place or spot not known or not specified: as, he lives *somewhere* in this neighborhood; the line must be drawn *somewhere*.—**2.** To some unknown or unspecified place; somewhither.

Perhaps some merchant hath invited him,
And from the mart he 's *somewhere* gone to dinner.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 5.

somewhile (sum'hwīl), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *somwhile*, < ME. *summehwile, sumewile, sumwile;* < *some*[1] + *while.*] **1.** Sometimes; at one time or another; from time to time; at times.

The silly wretches are compell'd *som-while*
To cut new channels for the course of Nile;
Somtimes som Cities ruins to repair;
Somtimes to build huge Castles in the air.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

2. For a while; for a time.

These now sente . . . must, *some while*, be chargable to you & us.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 246.

3. Once; at one time.

Under colour of shepeheards, *somewhile*
There crept in Wolves, ful of fraude and guile.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

[Rare in all uses.]

somewhiles† (sum'hwīlz), *adv.* Sometimes; now and then.

Divers tall ships of London . . . had an ordinary and usual trade to Sicily, Candia, Scio; and *somewhiles* to Cyprus. *Hakluyt* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 20).

somewhither (sum'hwiTH'ėr), *adv.* [< *some*[1] + *whither.*] To some place or other.

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Somewhither would she have thee go with her.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1. 11.

somital (sō′mi-tal), *a.* [< *somite* + *-al.*] Same as *somitic.*

somite (sō′mīt), *n.* [< Gr. σῶμα, body, + *-ite*2.] An actual somatome; any one morphological segment of an articulated body, such a body being viewed as composed of a longitudinal series of somites; an arthromere or metamere of an articulate invertebrate or a diarthromere of a vertebrate; such a segment considered with or without the appendages it may possess; in the latter restricted sense, a metamere minus its appendages, or a segment of the soma or trunk without the limbs it may bear. The term sometimes extends to ideal somatomes, or to the metameres of which an organism is theoretically assumed to consist; but it is especially applied to the actual segments of such invertebrates as insects, crustaceans, and worms, whose body-rings are usually evident, though some or other of them may coalesce, as into a cephalothorax, etc. In such cases the primitive or morphological somites are usually recognized and reckoned by their respective pairs of appendages. Separate somites, continued throughout the body, are evident in the rings of earthworms and other annelids. In arthropods the typical number of somites is supposed to be twenty or twenty-one, numbers often actually recognizable. In insects the head is assumed to have six or seven somites, the thorax has normally three (see *prothorax, mesothorax,* and *metathorax*), and the abdomen is supposed to have ten or eleven. Each of these somites is invested and indicated by a body-ring or crust of integument, primitively or typically composed of eight sclerites, which may variously coalesce with one another, or with pieces of another somite, or both. Those sclerites which ordinarily remain distinct, and thus can be identified, take special names, as *tergite, pleurite, sternite, scutum, præscutum,* etc., *epimeron, epipleuron,* etc. Appendages of somites are limbs in the broadest sense, under whatever modifications; and these modifications are usually greatest at the cephalic and caudal ends of the body, as into eyestalks, antennæ, palpi, mandibles, maxillæ, maxillipeds or gnathopodites, etc., of the head, and stings, claspers, or other anal armature. Intermediate somitic appendages are ordinary legs and wings, as of the thorax of insects, and the pereiopods, pleopods, chelæ, rhipidura, telson, etc., of the thorax and abdomen of crustaceans. In worms such appendages chiefly occur in the form of parapodia (neuropodia and notopodia). See *sclerite,* and cuts under *Amphithoë, Apus, Bothus, Scorpionidæ, Blattidæ,* and *cockroach.*

somitic (sō-mit′ik), *a.* [< *somite* + *-ic.*] Having the character of a somite; somatomic; metameric; of or pertaining to somites: as, the *somitic* divisions of the body; a *somitic* ring or joint; a *somitic* appendage.

These septa are metamerically arranged, one for each *somitic* constriction.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 243.

sommet. An old spelling of *some*1, *sum*2.

sommé (so-mā′), *a.* [OF., pp. of *sommer,* fill up, top, sum: see *sum*2, *v.* Cf. *summed.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *horned.* (*b*) Same as *surmounted.*

sommeil† (so-mäly′), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sommeil* = Pr. *sonelh* = Wall. *someie,* sleep, < L. **somniculus,* sleep (in deriv. *somniculosus,* sleepy), dim. of *somnus,* sleep: see *somnolent,* etc.] 1. Sleep; slumber.—2. In old French operas, a quiet and tranquilizing air. *Imp. Dict.*

sommert, *n.* An old spelling of *summer*1, *summer*2.

Sömmering's (or **Soemmering's**) **mirror, mohr, spots,** etc. See *mirror, mohr, spot,* etc.

sommerophone (som′ėr-ō-fōn), *n.* [< *Sommer* (see def.) + Gr. φωνή, the voice.] A variety of saxhorn invented by Sommer about 1850. Also called *euphonic horn.*

sommerset†, *n.* Same as *somersault.*

Sommersett's case. See *case*1.

sommite (som′īt), *n.* [< *Somma* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] An early name for the mineral nephelin, found in glassy crystals on Monte Somma (Vesuvius).

somnambulance (som-nam′bū-lans). *n.* [< *somnambule* + *-ance.*] Somnambulism. *Science,* VI. 78.

somnambulant (som-nam′bū-lant), *a.* [< L. *somnus,* sleep, + *ambulan*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *ambulare,* walk: see *somnambulate,* etc.] Walking in sleep; sleeping while in motion; also, characterized by somnambulism.

The midnight hush is deep,
But the pines — the spirits distrest —
They move in *somnambulant* sleep —
They whisper and are not at rest.
J. H. Boner, Moonrise in the Pines.

somnambular (som-nam′bū-lär), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ar*3.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sleep-walking or sleep-walkers.

The palpitating peaks [Alps] break out
Ecstatic from *somnambular* repose.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

somnambulate (som-nam′bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *somnambulated,* ppr. *somnambulating.* [< L. *somnus,* sleep, + *ambulatus,* pp. of *ambulare,* walk: see *amble, ambulate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To walk in sleep; wander in a state of sleep, as a somnambulist.

II. *trans.* To walk on or over in sleep.

It is the bright May month; his Eminence again *somnambulates* the Promenade de la Rose.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, xiv.

somnambulation (som-nam-bū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-ion.*] The act of walking in sleep; somnambulism. *Imp. Dict.*

somnambulator (som-nam′bū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *somnambulate* + *-or*1.] Same as *somnambulist. Imp. Dict.*

somnambule (som-nam′būl), *n.* [< F. *somnambule* = Sp. *somnámbulo, sonámbulo* = Pg. *somnambulo* = It. *sonnambolo, sonnambulo,* < L. *somnus,* sleep, + *ambulare,* walk: see *amble, ambulate.*] A somnambulist.

The owner of a ring was unhesitatingly found out from amongst a company of twelve, the ring having been withdrawn from the finger before the *somnambule* was introduced. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 241.

somnambulic (som-nam′bū-lik), *a.* [< *somnambule* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to somnambulism or somnambulists.

I have, however, lately met with well-marked cases of it in two of my own acquaintance, who gave descriptions of their *somnambulic* experiences.
E. Gurney, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

somnambulism (som-nam′bū-lizm), *n.* [= F. *somnambulisme* = Sp. *somnambulismo, sonambulismo* = Pg. *somnambulismo* = It. *sonnambulismo;* as *somnambule* + *-ism.*] The act of walking about, with the performance of apparently purposive acts, while in a state intermediate between sleep and waking. The sleeping condition is shown by the absence of the usual reaction to sense-impressions, and usually by the failure to recall what has been done during the somnambulistic period. With many recent writers, however, the word is used, quite independently of any consideration of movements which the somnambulist may or does execute, as nearly synonymous with *trance, mesmerization,* or *hypnotism,* and exactly so with *somnolism.* It is generally considered under the two main conditions of the idiopathic, spontaneous, or self-induced and the artificial or induced. Compare *somnolism.* Also called, rarely, *noctambulism.*

In *somnambulism,* natural or induced, there is often a great display of intellectual activity, followed by complete oblivion of all that has passed.
W. James, Prin. of Psychology, I. 201.

Somnambulism is, as a rule, a decidedly deeper state than the lighter stage of hypnotism.
E. Gurney, in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research, II. 68.

somnambulist (som-nam′bū-list), *n.* [As *somnambule* + *-ist.*] One who is subject to somnambulism; a person who walks in his sleep.

somnambulistic (som-nam-bū-lis′tik), *a.* [< *somnambulist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of somnambulism or somnambulists.

somnambulous (som-nam′bū-lus), *a.* Somnambulistic. *Dunglison.*

somnert, *n.* See *sumner.*

somnia, *n.* Plural of *somnium.*

somnial (som′ni-al), *a.* [< L. *somnialis,* of or pertaining to dreams, < *somnium,* a dream, < *somnus,* sleep: see *somnolent.*] Pertaining to or involving dreams; relating to dreams. [Rare.]

To presage or foretel an evil, especially in what concerneth the exploits of the soul, in matter of *somnial* divinations. *Urquhart,* tr. of Rabelais, iii. 14.

The *somnial* magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind. *Coleridge.*

somniative (som′ni-ā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *somniatus* (pp. of *somniare,* dream, < *somnium,* a dream) + *-ive.*] Pertaining to dreaming; relating to or producing dreams. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

somniatory (som′ni-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *somniatus,* pp. of *somniare,* dream, + *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to dreams or dreaming; relating to or producing dreams; somniative. [Rare.]

The better reading, explaining, and unfolding of these *somniatory* vaticinations, and predictions of that nature.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

somniculous (som-nik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *somniculosus,* inclined to sleep, drowsy, < **somniculus,* dim. of *somnus,* sleep: see *sommeil, somnolent.*] Inclined to sleep; drowsy. *Bailey,* 1727.

somnifacient (som-ni-fā′shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *somnus,* sleep, + *facien*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *facere,* make: see *facient.*] **I.** *a.* Somnific; soporific; tending to produce sleep.

II. *n.* That which causes or induces sleep; a soporific.

somniferous (som-nif′ė-rus), *a.* [= F. *somnifère* = Sp. *somnifero* = Pg. *somnifero* = It. *sonnifero,* < L. *somnifer,* < *somnus,* sleep, + *ferre,* bring, = E. *bear*1.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific: as, a *somniferous* drug.

'Twas I that ministred to her chaste bloud
A true *somniferous* potion, which did steale
Her thoughts to sleepe, and flattered her with death.
Dekker, Satiromastix (Works, 1873, I. 255).

somnifery† (som-nif′ė-ri), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *somnifer,* sleep-bringing: see *somniferous.*] A place of sleep. [Rare.]

Somnus, awake; vnlocke the rustie latch
That leades into the caue's *somniferie.*
Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 36.

somnific (som-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *somnificus,* causing sleep, < *somnus,* sleep, + *facere,* make, cause.] Causing sleep; tending to induce sleep; somniferous; soporific.

The voice, the manner, the matter, even the very atmosphere and the streamy candle-light, were all alike *somnific.* *Southey,* The Doctor, vi. A 1. (*Davies.*)

somnifugous (som-nif′ū-gus), *a.* [< L. *somnus,* sleep, + *fugere,* flee.] Driving away sleep; preventing sleep; agrypnotic. *Bailey,* 1731.

somniloquence (som-nil′ō-kwens), *n.* [< L. *somnus,* sleep, + *loquentia,* a talking, < *loqui,* talk, speak.] The act or habit of talking in sleep; somniloquism.

somniloquism (som-nil′ō-kwizm), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ism.*] Somniloquence or sleep-talking.

somniloquist (som-nil′ō-kwist), *n.* [< *somniloqu-ous* + *-ist.*] One who talks in his sleep.

somniloquous (som-nil′ō-kwus), *a.* [= F. *somniloque* = Sp. *somnilocuo,* < L. *somnus,* sleep, + *loqui,* speak.] Apt to talk in sleep; given to talking in sleep.

somniloquy (som-nil′ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *somnus,* sleep, + *loqui,* speak.] The act of talking in sleep; specifically, talking in the somnambulistic sleep.

somnivolency (som-niv′ō-len-si), *n.*; pl. *somnivolencies* (-siz). [< L. *somnus,* sleep, + LL. *volentia,* will, inclination, < L. *volen*(*t-*)*s,* ppr. of *velle,* will: see *will*1.] Something that induces sleep; a soporific; a somnifacient. [Rare.]

If these *somnivolencies* (I hate the word opiates on this occasion) have turned her head, that is an effect they frequently have upon some constitutions.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. xii.

somnolence (som′nō-lens), *n.* [< ME. *somnolence, sompnolence,* < OF. *somnolence, sompnolence,* F. *somnolence* = Pr. *sompnolencia* = Sp. Pg. *somnolencia* = It. *sonnolenza,* < L. *somnolentia, somnulentia,* ML. also *sompnolentia, sompnilentia,* sleepiness, < L. *somnolentus, somnulentus,* sleepy: see *somnolent.*] 1. Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep; sluggishness.

Thanne cometh *sompnolence,* that is sloggy slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

His power of sleeping, and his *somnolence* when he imagined he was awake, were his two most prominent characteristics. *D. M. Wallace,* Russia, v.

2. In *pathol.*, a state intermediate between sleeping and waking.

somnolency (som′nō-len-si), *n.* [As *somnolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *somnolence.*

somnolent (som′nō-lent), *a.* [< ME. *sompnolent,* < OF. *somnolent, sompnolent,* F. *somnolent* = Pr. *sompnolent* = Sp. *soñoliento* = Pg. *somnolento* = It. *sonnolento,* < L. *somnolentus, somnulentus,* ML. also *sompnolentus,* sleepy, drowsy, < L. *somnus,* sleep (= Gr. ὕπνος, sleep), akin to *sopor,* sleep, = AS. *swefan,* sleep, *swefen,* a dream: see *sweven,* and cf. *sopor, hypnotic,* etc.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep; sluggish.

The Sperhauke Castell named is and rad,
Where it behouith to wacche nightes thre
Without any *sompnolent* slepe to be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5376.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a *somnolent* want of interest in them.
De Quincey. (*Imp. Dict.*)

somnolently (som′nō-lent-li), *adv.* Drowsily.

somnolescent (som-nō-les′ent), *a.* [< *somnol*(*ent*) + *-escent.*] Half-asleep; somnolent; drowsy.

The rabid dog . . . shelters itself in obscure places — frequently in ditches by the roadside — and lies there in a *somnolescent* state for perhaps hours.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 201.

somnolism (som′nō-lizm), *n.* [< *somnol*(*ent*) + *-ism.*] The state of being in mesmeric sleep; the doctrine of mesmeric sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

Somnus (som′nus), *n.* [L., < *somnus,* sleep: see *somnolent.*] In *Rom. myth.*, the personification and god of sleep, the Greek Hypnos, a brother of Death (Mors or Thanatos), and a son of Night (Nox). In works of art Sleep and Death are represented alike as youths, often sleeping or holding inverted torches. Compare cut under *Thanatos.*

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somonaunce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *summonance*.

somonce†, somons†, *n.* Middle English forms of *summons*.

somone†, sompne†, *v. t.* Middle English forms of *summon*.

sompnour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sumner*.

Somzee's harmonica. See *harmonica*.

son[1] (sun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonne*; < ME. *sone, sune, soun, sun*, < AS. *sunu* = OS. *sunu* = OFries. *sunu, sune, son* = MD. *sone*, D. *zoon* = MLG. *sone*, LG. *sone, son* = OHG. *sunu, sun*, MHG. *sun*, G. *sohn* = Icel. *sunr, sonr* = Sw. *son* = Dan. *søn* = Goth. *sunus* = OBulg. *synŭ* = Russ. *suinŭ, synŭ* = Pol. Bohem. *syn* = Lith. *sūnus* = Skt. *sūnu* = Zend *hunu*, son (also in Skt. rarely as fem., daughter); lit. 'one begotten,' with formative *-nu* (cf. Skt. *suta*, son, *sutā*, daughter, with pp. formative *-ta*, and Gr. *υἱός*, dial. *υἱύς, οἰυός*, son, with formative *-yu* (?), also poet. *ἴνις*, son, daughter), < √ *su*, beget, Skt. √ *sū, su*, beget, bear, bring forth. To the same root are referred *sow*[2], *swine*, etc.] **1.** A male child; the male issue of a parent, father or mother.

> 3et I a-vow verayly the avaunt that I made,
> I schal 3eply a3ayn & 3elde that I hy3t,
> & sothely sende to Saré a *soun* & an hayre.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 666.

The Town is called Jaff; for on of the *Sones* of Noe, that highte Japhet, founded it; and now it is clept Joppe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

A black bull, the *son* of a black cow. *Darwin.*

2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general.

Adam's *sons* are my brethren. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 66.

3. One adopted into a family; any young male dependent; any person in whom the relation of a son to a parent is perceived or imagined. Often used as a term of address by an old man to a young one, by a confessor to a penitent, etc.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharaoh's daughter, and he became her *son*. Ex. ii. 10.

> Be plain, good *son*, and homely in thy drift.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 55.

4. A person or thing born or produced, in relation to the producing soil, country, or the like.

To this her glorious *son* Great Britain is indebted for the happy conduct of her arms. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 5.

> Perhaps e'en Britain's utmost shore
> Shall cease to blush with strangers' gore,
> See arts her savage *sons* control.
> *Pope*, Choruses to Brutus, i.

Her [the earth's] tall *sons*, the cedar, oak, and pine. *Sir R. Blackmore*, Creation, vi.

5. A person whose character partakes so much of some quality or characteristic as to suggest the relationship of son and parent: as, *sons* of light; *sons* of pride; the *son* of perdition.

They are villains, and the *sons* of darkness. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 191.

> When night
> Darkens the streets, then wander forth the *sons*
> Of Belial. *Milton*, P. L., i. 501.

Every mother's son. See *mother*[1].—**Favorite son**, a statesman or politician assumed to be the especial choice of the people of his State for some high office, especially that of President. [Political slang, U. S.]

A *Favourite Son* is a politician respected or admired in his own State, but little regarded beyond it. *Bryce*, Amer. Commonwealth, II. 153.

Son of a gun. See *gun*[1].—**Son of bast†.** See *bast*[2], *n.*—**Son of God.** (*a*) Christ. Mat. xxvi. 63. (*b*) One of Christ's followers; one of the regenerate.

As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the *sons of God*. Rom. viii. 14.

Son of man. (*a*) In the Old Testament, one of the descendants of Adam: especially used as a form of address in the Book of Ezekiel (in Dan. vii. 13 of the Messiah). (*b*) In the New Testament, Christ as the promised Messiah.—**Sons of Liberty**, in *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) In the years preceding the revolution, one of associations formed to forward the American cause. (*b*) One of the secret associations, similar to the Knights of the Golden Circle, formed in the North during the civil war, for the purpose of giving aid to the Confederacy.—**Sons of Sires**, or **Sons of Seventy-six**, a name said to have been applied to or assumed by members of the American or Know-nothing party. [Political slang, U. S.]—**Sons of the prophets.** See *school of the prophets*, under *prophet*.—**Sons of the South**, the name assumed by members of certain organizations formed in Missouri, about 1854, for the purpose of taking possession of Kansas in the interest of slavery.—**The Son**, the second person of the Trinity; Christ Jesus. Mat. xi. 27.

The Father sent *the Son* to be the Saviour of the world. 1 John iv. 14.

son[2]†, *n.* An original spelling of *sound*[5].

-son. A form of the termination *-tion*, in some words derived through Old French, as in *benison, malison, venison, reason, season, treason*, etc. See *-tion*.

sonabile (sō-nā'b*ē*-le), *a.* [It., < *sonare*, sound: see *sonata*.] In *music*, resonant; sounding.

sonance (sō'nans), *n.* [= OIt. *sonanza*, a sounding, ringing; as *sonan(t)* + *-ce*.] **1**†. A sound; a tune; a call.

> Let the trumpets sound
> The tucket *sonance* and the note to mount.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 35.

2. Sonancy.

sonancy (sō'nan-si), *n.* [As *sonance* (see *-cy*).] The property or quality of having sound, or of being sonant; sonant character; sound.

A concise description of voice, then, is this: it is the audible result of a column of air emitted by the lungs, impressed with *sonancy* and variety of pitch by the larynx, and individualized by the mouth-organs. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., iv.

sonant (sō'nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sonnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonante*, < L. *sonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sonare*, sound, make a noise, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *assonant, consonant, dissonant, resonant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having sound; sounding.—**2.** In *pron.*, noting certain alphabetic sounds, as the vowels, semivowels, nasals, and voiced mutes and fricatives, the utterance of which includes the element of tone, or a vibration of the vocal chords, as *a, l, n, b, z, v* (the last three as opposed to *p, s, f*, which are similar utterances without tone); voiced, vocal, intonated (*soft* and *flat* are also sometimes used in the same sense).—**3.** In *entom.*, same as *sonorific*, 2.

II. *n.* In *pron.*, a sonant letter.

sonata (sō-nä'tä), *n.* [= F. *sonate* (> D. G. Dan. *sonate* = Sw. *sonat*) = Sp. Pg. *sonata*, < It. *sonata*, a sonata, < *sonata*, fem. pp. of *sonare*, sound, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5]. Cf. *sonnet*.] **1.** In *music*, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, any composition for instruments: opposed to *cantata*. These old sonatas were usually in more than one movement. The character of their themes and their structure varied widely, those called *church sonatas* tending to grave themes and a contrapuntal treatment, and the *chamber sonatas* resembling the canzona and the suite.

2. In *recent music*, an instrumental work, especially for the pianoforte, made up of three or four movements in contrasted rhythms but related keys, one or more of which are written in sonata form. The movements usually include an allegro with or without an introduction, a slow movement (usually adagio, largo, or andante), a minuet or scherzo with or without a trio appended, and a final allegro or presto, which is often a rondo. A certain unity of sentiment or style is properly traceable between the successive movements. The sonata is the most important form of homophonic composition for a single instrument. A sonata for a string quartet is called a *quartet*, and one for a full orchestra is called a *symphony*.—**Double sonata**, a sonata for two solo instruments.—**Sonata form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition in which two themes or subjects are developed according to a plan more or less like the following: (*a*) *exposition*, containing the first subject, followed by the second, properly in the key of the dominant or in the relative major (if the first be minor); (*b*) *development* or *working out*, consisting of a somewhat free treatment of the two subjects or parts of them, either singly or in conjunction; (*c*) *restatement*, containing the two subjects in succession, both in the original key, with a conclusion. The succession of sections and the relations of keys are open to considerable variation, and episodes often occur. The sonata form is distinctive of at least one movement of a sonata or symphony, and usually of the first and last; it also appears in many overtures.

sonatina (sō-nä-tē'nä), *n.* [It., dim. of *sonata*: see *sonata*.] In *music*, a short or simplified sonata.—**Sonatina form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition resembling the sonata form, but on a smaller scale, and usually lacking the development section.

sonation (sō-nā'shon), *n.* [= It. *sonazione*; < ML. *sonatio(n-)*, a sounding, < L. *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5], *v.*, *sonate*.] The giving forth of a sound; sounding. [Rare.]

But when what has the faculty of hearing, on the one hand, operates, and what has the faculty of sounding, on the other hand, sounds, then the actual hearing and the actual sounding take place conjointly; and of these the one may be called audition, the other *sonation*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, tr. from Aristotle, Reid's Works, Note D.

Sonchus (song'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sonchus*, < Gr. *σόγχος*, the sow-thistle.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ* and subtribe *Lactuceæ*. It is characterized by flower-heads commonly dilated at the base in fruit, with numerous compressed beakless achenes having from ten to twenty ribs and bearing a soft snowy-white pappus which is deciduous in a ring. There are about 30 species, widely diffused throughout the Old World and in Australasia; four species are naturalized as weeds in the United States, two of which are now almost cosmopolitan. They are annual or perennial herbs, having spreading radical leaves and upright stems clad with coarse clasping leaves which are often toothed with soft or rigid spines. The yellow heads are irregularly clustered at the summits of the few branches. The species are fond of barn-yards and moist rich soil, whence the name *sow-thistle*. *S. tenerrimus* is eaten as a salad in Italy, and *S. oleraceus* was once so used in various parts of Europe. (See *hare's-lettuce*.) The genus is reputed a galactagogue. One or two species with handsome leaves and flowers, from Madeira and the Canaries, are sometimes cultivated under glass. See *sow-thistle*.

soncie, soncy, *a.* See *sonsy*.

sond†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand*[1], *sand*[2].

Sonday†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Sunday*.

sonde†, *n.* Same as *sand*[2].

sondelt†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sendal*.

sondeli (son'de-li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The monjourou, muskrat, musk-shrew, or rat-tailed shrew



Sondeli (*Crocidura myosura*).

of India, *Sorex murinus* (Linnæus, 1766), *S. myosurus* (Pallas, 1785), or *Crocidura myosura*, an insectivorous mammal, exhaling a strong musky odor. The name specially denotes a variety which is semi-domesticated, and sometimes called *gray musk-shrew* (*C. cærulea*), as distinguished from the wild brown musk-shrew.

sonder-cloud (son'dėr-kloud), *n.* A cirro-cumulus cloud. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phænomena (3d ed., 1823), p. 145. [Rare.]

sondry†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sundry*.

sonet, *adv.* An old spelling of *soon*.

soneri (son'ėr-i), *n.* [Hind. *sunahrī, sunahrū*, of gold, < *sonā*, gold.] Cloth of gold: an Indian term adopted as the name of native stuffs interwoven with gold.

song[1] (sông), *n.* [Sc. also *sang*; < ME. *song, sang*, < AS. *sang, song*, singing, song, a song, poem, poetry, = OS. *sang* = OFries. *song, sang* = MD. *sang*, D. *zang* = MLG. *sank*, LG. *sang* = OHG. *sang*, MHG. *sanc*, G. *gesang* = Icel. *söngr* = Sw. *sång* = Dan. *sang* = Goth. *saggws*, song; also collectively, OHG. **gasang, kisanch*, MHG. *gesanc*, G. *gesang*, song; from the verb, AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*), etc., sing: see *sing*.] **1.** Singing; vocal music in general; utterance in tones of musical quality and succession, with or without words: opposed to *speech* and to *instrumental music*.

> For the tired slave *Song* lifts the languid oar.
> *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, iv.

2. The musical cry of some birds (see *singing bird*, under *sing*) and, by extension, of some other animals.

> Trees, braunches, birds, and *songs* were framed fitt
> For to allure fraile mind to carelesse ease.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

3. A short poem intended for singing, or set to music; a ballad or lyric. A song is properly distinguished by brevity, free use of rhythmic accent and rime, more or less division into stanzas or strophes, often with a refrain or burden, comparative directness and simplicity of sentiment, and a decidedly lyrical manner throughout.

> Out on you, owls! nothing but *songs* of death?
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 509.

> The bard who first adorn'd our native tongue
> Tun'd to his British lyre this ancient *song*.
> *Dryden*, To the Duchess of Ormond with Pal. and Arc.

> Perhaps it may turn out a *sang*,
> Perhaps turn out a sermon.
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

4. A particular melody or musical setting for such a poem, for either one or several voices (in the latter case usually called a *part-song* or *glee*). Songs are generally written in song form, but are often irregular also. They usually contain but a single movement, and have an accompaniment of a varying amount of elaboration. They are classified as *folk-songs*, which spring up more or less unconsciously among the common people, or *art-songs*, which are deliberately composed by musicians (see *lied*); as *strophic*, when made up of a movement repeated for the several strophes, or *composed through*, when the music varies with the successive strophes; or they are named by reference to their general subject or style, as *rustic, patriotic, national, martial, naval, nuptial, hunting, bacchanalian*, etc.

5. Poetry; poetical composition; verse.

> This subject for heroic *song*
> Pleased me. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 25.

6. A mere trifle; something of little or no value: as, I bought it for a *song*. [Colloq.]—**Comic, Gregorian, melismatic, nuptial, old song.** See the adjectives.—**Master of song, master of the song†.** See *master*[1].—**Song form**, in *music*, a form or method of composition consisting in general of three sections, the

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first and last being nearly the same, and the second being contrasted with the first.—**Song of degrees.** See *degree.*—**Song of Solomon, Song of Songs,** Canticles (see *canticle*).—**Song of the Three Holy Children,** an addition to the book of Daniel, found in the Septuagint and in the Apocrypha, purporting to be the prayer and song of the three Hebrews in the fiery furnace. A part of it is used in Christian liturgies under the above title, in the Western Church usually under the title *Benedicite.* See *canticle.*—**Syllabic song.** See *melismatic song.*—**To sing another song.** See *sing.* (See also *even-song, plain-song.*)

song[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *sing.*

song-bird (sông'bėrd), *n.* A bird that sings; a singing bird, or songster.

song-book (sông'bůk), *n.* [< ME. **songbok,* < AS. *sangbōc,* a song-book, music-book, a book of canticles and hymns (= D. *zangboek* = MLG. *sankbok* = G. *gesangbuch* = Icel. *söngbōk* = Sw. *sångbok* = Dan. *sangbog,* a song-book), < *sang,* song, + *bōc,* book.] 1. A collection of songs or other vocal music forming a book or volume; specifically, a hymn-book.—2. In the Anglo-Saxon church, the portass or breviary.

The *song-book* corresponded with the Salisbury portous and the Roman breviary.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 20.

song-craft (sông'kraft), *n.* [A mod. revived form of AS. *sangcræft,* the art of singing, the art of poetry, < *sang,* song, + *cræft,* art, craft.] The art of composing songs; skill in versification.

Written with little skill of *song-craft.*
Longfellow, Hiawatha, Int.

songert, *n.* [< ME. *songere,* < AS. *sangere* (= D. *zanger* = OHG. *sangari,* MHG. *senger,* G. *sänger* = Icel. *söngvari* = Dan. *sanger* = Sw. *sångare*), a singer, psalmist, < *sang,* song: see *song*[1]. Cf. *singer*[1] and *songster.*] A singer.

songewariet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **songewarie,* observation of dreams, < *songe* (< L. *somnium*), dream, + *warir,* guard, keep: see *ware*[1].] The observation or interpretation of dreams.

Ac I haue no sauoure in *songewarie,* for I see it ofte faille.
Piers Plowman (B), vii. 148.

songful (sông'fůl), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-ful.*] Disposed or able to sing; melodious. *Savage.* [Rare.]

songish (sông'ish), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Consisting of or containing songs. [Rare.]

The other, which, for want of a proper English word, I must call the *songish* part, must abound in the softness and variety of numbers, its principal intention being to please the hearing. *Dryden,* Albion and Albanians, Pref.

songle (song'gl), *n.* [Formerly also *songal, songow;* a var. of *single*[1], in same sense.] A handful of gleanings. [Prov. Eng.]

I have just this last week obtained a goodly *songle* of S. Staffordshire words. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VIII. 363.

songless (sông'les), *a.* [< *song*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Without song; not singing.

Silent rows the *songless* gondolier.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 3.

2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Not singing; unable to sing; not a singer: as, the female mocking-bird is *songless;* most birds are *songless* in winter. (*b*) Having no singing-apparatus, and consequently unable to sing; not a song-bird; nonoscine; clamatorial or mesomyodian, as a passerine bird: as, the *Mesomyodi,* or *songless Passeres.*

songman (sông'man), *n.*; pl. *songmen* (-men). 1. A singer, especially a singer of songs; a gleeman.

She hath made me four and twenty nosegays for the shearers, three-man *song-men* all, and very good ones.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3. 45.

2. A lay vicar. See *lay*[4].

song-muscle (sông'mus'l), *n.* In *ornith.*, any muscle of the syrinx or lower larynx of a bird concerned in the act of singing, by the operation of which the voice is modulated; any muscle of vocalization. These syringeal muscles reach their highest development in number and complexity of arrangement in the *Oscines, Polymyodi,* or *Acromyodi,* in which group of birds there are normally five pairs — the tensor posterior longus, tensor anterior longus, tensor posterior brevis, tensor anterior brevis, and sternotrachealis.

There is no question of its being by the action of the syringeal muscles . . . that the expansion of the bronchi, both as to length and diameter, is controlled, and, as thereby the sounds uttered by the Bird are modified, they are properly called the *Song-muscles.*
A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 29.

song-sparrow (sông'spar'ō), *n.* 1. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.* See cut under *Accentor.* [Eng.]—2. A small fringilline bird of North America, of the genus *Melospiza,* a sweet songster, with a streaked brown, gray, and white plumage without any yellow. The best-known is *M. fasciata,* one of the most familiar birds of the eastern half of the country; there are several other species or varieties in the west, the most distinct of which is the Kodiak song-sparrow, *M. cinerea.* The common species is 6¼ inches long and 8¾ in extent of wings, and the markings of the breast are gathered into a characteristic pectoral spot. It nests on the ground, and lays four or five spotted and clouded eggs. Its song is remarkably sweet and hearty, and the plain little bird is deservedly a great favorite. It is also called *silver-tongue.*—**Oregon song-sparrow,** *Melospiza fasciata guttata,* a western variety of the common song-sparrow.


Song-sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*).

songster (sông'stėr), *n.* [< ME. **songstre*(?), < AS. **sangestre, sangistre, sangystre,* a female singer, < *sang,* song, + fem. suffix *-estre,* E. *-ster.* Cf. *songer.*] 1. One who or that which sings or is skilled in singing.

Every *songster* had sung out his fit.
B. Jonson, Neptune's Triumph.

Specifically, in *ornith.*: (*a*) A singer; a singing bird. (*b*) *pl.* Specifically, singing birds: the *Oscines, Cantores, Cantatores, Acromyodi,* or *Polymyodi.*

2. A writer of songs or poems.

Silk will draw some sneaking *songster* thither.
It is a rhyming age, and verses swarm
At every stall. *B. Jonson,* An Elegy (Underwoods, lxi).

songstress (sông'stres), *n.* [< *songster* + *-ess.*] A female singer; also, a female singing bird.

The trill . . .
Of that shy *songstress,* whose love-tale
Might tempt an angel to descend,
While hovering o'er the moonlight vale.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound.

song-thrush (sông'thrush), *n.* One of the common thrushes of Europe, *Turdus musicus;* the mavis or throstle, closely related to the mistle-thrush, redwing, and fieldfare. It is 9 inches in length, and 14 in extent of wings. The upper parts are yellowish-brown, reddening on the head; the wing-coverts are tipped with reddish-yellow; the fore neck and breast are yellowish, with brownish-black arrow-heads; the lower wing-coverts are reddish-yellow; and the belly is white. See cut under *thrush.*

sonifaction (son-i-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *factio*(*n-*), < *facere,* produce.] The production of sound; a noise-making; especially, the stridulation of insects, as distinguished from vocalization: as, the *sonifaction* of the cicada or katydid.

A mode of *sonifaction* . . . similar to that where a boy runs along a fence pushing a stick against the pickets.
Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 307.

sonifer (son'i-fėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An acoustic instrument for collecting sound and conveying it to the ear of a partially deaf person. It is a bell or receiver of metal, from which the sound-waves are conducted to the ear by a flexible pipe. *E. H. Knight.*

soniferous (sō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Conveying or producing sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *sone in lawe:* see *son*[1] and *law*[1].] The husband of one's daughter.

sonless (sun'les), *a.* [< *son*[1] + *-less.*] Having no son; without a son.

If the Emperour die *son-lesse,* a successor is chosen, of such a spirit as their present affaires do require.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 133.

sonnet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sun*[1].

sonnekint, *n.* [Early mod. E., later **sonkin,* < *son*[1] + *-kin.*] A little son. [Nonce-word.]

παιδίον, *sonnekin,* or litle sonne.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 233, note.

Sonneratia (son-ē-rā'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after P. *Sonnerat* (1745–1814), a French traveler and naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Lythrarieæ* and tribe *Lythreæ.* It is characterized by flowers having a bell-shaped calyx with from four to eight lobes, as many small petals or sometimes none, numerous stamens, and a many-celled ovary which becomes a roundish berry stipitate in the calyx and filled with a granular pulp. It includes 5 or 6 species, natives of tropical shores, chiefly in eastern Africa and Asia, also in Madagascar and Australia. They are smooth-branched trees or shrubs, with opposite coriaceous oblong entire and almost veinless leaves, and large bractless flowers in terminal clusters of three each or solitary in the axils. *S. apetala,* a tree of 40 feet, growing in Indian mangrove-swamps flooded by the tide, has the name of *kambala* (which see). *S. acida,* with a height of 15 feet, grows in large masses in similar situations ranging further east; its leaves are the food of a silkworm, and its acid and slightly bitter fruit is used as a condiment.

sonnet (son'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sonette;* = D. *sonnet,* < F. *sonnet,* OF. *sonet,* a song, = Sp. Pg. *soneto* = It. *sonetto,* < Pr. *sonet,* a song (> G. Sw. *sonett* = Dan. *sonet,* a sonnet, canzonet), dim. of *son,* sound, tune, song, < L. *sonus,* a sound: see *sound*[5].] 1. A song; a ballad; a short poem.

I have a *sonnet* that will serve the turn.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 93.

Teach me some melodious *sonnet,*
Sung by flaming tongues above.
R. Robinson, Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing.

Specifically—2. A short poem in fixed form, limited to fourteen lines with a prescribed disposition of rimes. The form is of Italian origin. A sonnet is generally written in decasyllabic or five-foot measure; but it may be written in octosyllabics. It consists of two divisions or groups of lines—(1) a major group of eight lines or two quatrains, and (2) a minor group of six lines or two tercets. The quatrains are arranged thus: *a, b, b, a; a, b, b, a;* the tercets, either *c, d, c, d, c, d,* or *c, d, e, c, d, e.* In modern French examples the order of the tercets is generally *c, c, d, e, d, e.* There are various deviations from the sonnet as thus described; but by purists the above is regarded as the orthodox form, established by long practice and prescription, all others being ranked simply as quatorzains, or what Lamb called *fourteeners.* With regard to the material of the poem, it is generally considered that it should be the expression of a single thought, idea, or sentiment.

I can beste allowe to call those *Sonnets* whiche are of fouretene lynes, euery line conteyning tenne syllables.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), § 14.

sonnet (son'et), *v.* [< *sonnet, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To celebrate in sonnets. [Rare.]

Daniel hath divinely *sonnetted* the matchless beauty of Delia. *Francis Meres,* in Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 96.

2. To cover or fill with sonnets. [Rare.]

Hee will be an Inamorato Poeta, and *sonnet* a whole quire of paper in praise of Ladie Manibetter, his yeolowlac'd mistres. *Nashe,* Pierce Penilesse, p. 17.

II. *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

Nor list I *sonnet* of my mistress' face,
To paint some Blowesse with a borrow'd grace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. i. 5.

sonneteer, sonnetteer (son-e-tēr'), *n.* [< It. *sonettiere* (= Sp. *sonetero*), a composer of sonnets, < *sonetto,* a sonnet: see *sonnet.*] A composer of sonnets or small poems: usually with a touch of contempt.

Our little *sonnetteers* . . . have too narrow souls to judge of poetry. *Dryden,* All for Love, Pref.

The noble *sonnetteer* would trouble thee no more with his madrigals. *Wycherley,* Plain Dealer, i. 1.

sonneteer, sonnetteer (son-e-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *sonneteer, n.*] To compose sonnets; rime.

Rhymers *sonneteering* in their sleep. *Mrs. Browning.*

In the very height of that divine *sonneteering* love of Laura. *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

sonneting† (son'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sonnet, v.*] 1. The making or composing of sonnets, as in praise or celebration of something; the writing of poetry.

Tut! he is famous for his revelling,
For fine set speeches, and for *sonnetting.*
Marston, Satires, i. 42.

Two whole pages . . . praise the Remonstrant even to the *sonetting* of his fresh cheeks, quick eyes, round tongue, agil hand, and nimble invention.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. Song; singing.

Leavie groves now mainely ring
With each sweet bird's *sonneting.*
W. Browne, Thyrsis' Praise to his Mistress.

sonnetist, sonnettist (son'et-ist), *n.* [= Pg. *sonetista;* as *sonnet* + *-ist.*] A sonneteer.

The prophet of the heav'nly lyre,
Great Solomon, sings in the English quire;
And is become a new-found *sonnetist.*
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. viii. 9.

sonnetize (son'et-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sonnetized,* ppr. *sonnetizing.* [< *sonnet* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To compose sonnets.

II. *trans.* To make the subject of a sonnet; celebrate in a sonnet.

Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight.
Southey, Nondescripts, v.

sonnetteer, sonnettist. See *sonneteer, sonnetist.*

sonnet-writer (son'et-rī'tėr), *n.* A writer of sonnets; a sonneteer.

sonnisht, *a.* See *sunnish.*

Sonnite, *n.* See *Sunnite.*

sonny (sun'i), *n.* [Dim. of *son*[1].] A familiar form of address in speaking to a boy.

Strike him, *sonny,* strike him!
New Princeton Rev., V. 371.

Sonoma oak. An oak, *Quercus Kelloggii* (*Q. Sonomensis*), of the mountains of Oregon and California. It is a tree of moderate size, valued chiefly as fuel, but furnishing also some tan-bark.

sonometer (sō-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *sonus,* sound, + Gr. *μέτρον,* measure.] 1. An apparatus used in experimenting upon musical

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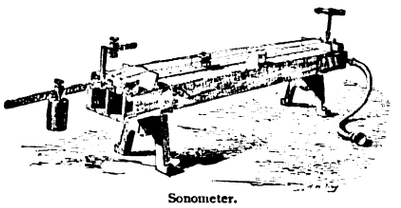
strings or wires, and in illustrating the laws which govern their transverse vibrations. It consists of a sounding-board upon suitable supports, so arranged that two strings may be stretched above it side by side; their tension and their lengths may be varied at



Sonometer.

will by changing the position of the bridges; the strings are usually set in vibration by a bow. With this apparatus it may be proved experimentally that the number of vibrations in the musical note given by a string varies inversely as its length and diameter, directly as the square root of the tension, and inversely as the square root of its density.

2. An instrument, consisting of a small bell fixed on a table, for testing the effects of treatment for deafness.—3. In *elect.*, an apparatus for testing metals by means of an induction-coil, with which is associated a telephone. See *induction-balance*.

Sonora gum. See *gum*[2].

sonore (sō-nōʹre), *adv.* [< It. *sonoro:* see *sonorous*.] In *music*, in a loud, sonorous manner.

sonorescence (sō-nō-resʹens), *n.* [< *sonorescen(t)* + *-ce*.] The property of some substances, as hard rubber, of emitting a sound when an intermittent beam of radiant heat or light falls upon them. See *radiophony*.

sonorescent (sō-nō-resʹent), *a.* [< *sonor-ous* + *-escent*.] Possessing the property of sonorescence.

sonorific (sō-nō-rifʹik), *a.* [< L. *sonor*, a sound (< *sonare*, sound), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Making sound: as, the *sonorific* quality of a body.

This will evidently appear . . . if he should ask me why a clock strikes and points to the hour, and I should say it is by an indicating form and *sonorifick* quality.
Watts, Logic, I. vi. § 3.

2. In *zoöl.*, sound-producing; making a noise, as the stridulating organs of a cricket: distinguished from *vocal* or *phonetic*. Also *sonant*.

sonority (sō-norʹi-ti), *n.* [= F. *sonorité* = Sp. *sonoridad* = Pg. *sonoridade* = It. *sonorità*, < LL. *sonorita(t-)s*, fullness of sound, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, sonorous: see *sonorous*.] Sonorousness.

Few can really so surrender their ears as to find pleasure in restless *sonority* for many minutes at a time.
E. Gurney, in Nineteenth Century, XIII. 445.

sonorophone (sō-nōʹrō-fōn), *n.* [< L. *sonorus*, sonorous, + Gr. *φωνή*, sound, voice.] A variety of bombardon.

sonorous (sō-nōʹrus), *a.* [= F. *sonore* = Sp. Pg. It. *sonoro*, < L. *sonorus*, sounding, loud-sounding, < *sonor*, sound, noise, allied to *sonus*, sound, < *sonare*, sound: see *sound*[5].] 1. Giving sound, as when struck; resonant; sounding.

Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds.
Milton, P. L., i. 540.

A body is only *sonorous* when put into a particular condition of vibration. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 155.

2. Giving a loud or full-volumed sound; loud-sounding: as, a *sonorous* voice.

And lo! with a summons *sonorous*
Sounded the bell from its tower.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

3. Having an imposing sound; high-sounding: as, a *sonorous* style.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a poorness of language, but, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and *sonorous* in the expression. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 393.

4. Sonant: as, the vowels are *sonorous*.—**Sonorous figures**, those figures which are formed by the vibrations produced by sound. Thus, when a layer of fine sand is strewn on a disk of glass or metal, and a violin-bow drawn down on the edge of the disk, a musical note will be heard, accompanied by motion in the sand, which will gather itself to those parts that continue at rest—that is, to the nodal lines, forming what are termed *sonorous figures*. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.—**Sonorous râle.** See *dry râle*, under *râle*.—**Sonorous stone**, a common emblem in use as a part of Chinese decoration and also as a mark for certain porcelain vases and similar objects. The figure is intended to represent one of those stones which when hung from a frame and struck with a mallet produce musical notes.

sonorously (sō-nōʹrus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; with sound; with an imposing sound.

sonorousness (sō-nōʹrus-nes), *n.* Sonorous character or quality: as, the *sonorousness* of metals, of a voice, of style, etc.

Don't you perceive the *sonorousness* of these old dead Latin phrases? *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, v.

sons, sonce (sons), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *sonas*, prosperity, happiness; cf. Gael. *sona*, happy.] Prosperity; felicity; abundance. [Scotch.]

sonship (sunʹship), *n.* [< *son*[1] + *-ship*.] The relation of son; filiation; the character, rights, duties, and privileges of a son.

Regeneration on the part of the grantor, God Almighty, means admission or adoption into *sonship*, or spiritual citizenship. *Waterland*, Works, III. 348.

Sonstadt solution. See *solution*.

sonsy, soncy (sonʹsi), *a.* [Also *sonsie, soncie;* < *sons, sonce*, + *-y*[1].] Lucky; happy; good-humored; well-conditioned; buxom. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

His honest, *sonsie*, baws'nt face
Aye gat him friends in ilka place.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

"Is she a pretty girl?" said the Duke; "her sister does not get beyond a good comely *sonsy* lass."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

sontag (sonʹtag), *n.* [Named after Henriette *Sontag*, a famous singer (died 1854).] A knitted or crocheted covering for a woman's shoulders. It was worn outside the dress like a cape, and was tied down round the waist.

sonty† (sonʹti), *n.* [Also *santy;* an abbr. of *sanctity*.] Sanctity: a reduced form occurring, usually in the plural, in the phrase *God's sonty*, used as an oath.

By *God's sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 47.

sooa, *n.* Same as *suar*.

soocey, *n.* See *susi*.

soochong, *n.* See *souchong*.

soodra, sooder, *n.* Same as *sudra*.

Soofee, *n.* See *Sufi*.

soojee, *n.* See *sujee*.

sool, *n.* See *soul*[2].

soola-clover (sōʹlä-klōʺvėr), *n.* See *Hedysarum*.

soom (söm), *v.* A Scotch form of *swim*.

soon (sön or sùn), *adv.* [< ME. *soone, sone, soune, sune* (compar. *sonere, sonnere, sunnere*), < AS. *sōna* (with adverbial suffix *-a*, as in *twiwa*, twice, etc., not present in most of the other forms) = OS. *sāna, sāno, sāne, sān* = OFries. *sān, sōn* = MD. *saen* = MLG. *sān* = MHG. *sān* (cf. OHG. MHG. *sā*); cf. Icel. *senn*, soon; Goth. *suns*, immediately; prob. akin to AS. *swā*, etc., so: see *so*[1].] 1†. At once; forthwith; immediately.

Thanne he assoilled hir *sone*. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 47.

2. In a short time; at an early date or an early moment; before long; shortly; presently: as, winter will *soon* be here; I hope to see you *soon*.

Now doth he frown,
And 'gins to chide, but *soon* she stops his lips.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 46.

We knew that the Spaniards would *soon* be after us, and one man falling into their hands might be the ruin of us all, by giving an account of our strength and condition. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 2.

3. Early; before the time specified is much advanced; when the time, event, or the like has but just arrived: as, *soon* in the morning; *soon* at night (that is, early in the evening, or as *soon* as night sets in); *soon* at five o'clock (that is, as *soon* as the hour of five arrives): an old locution still in use in the southern United States.

Within my twenty yere of age,
Whan that love taketh his corage
Of yonge folke, I wente *soone*
To bed, as I was wont to doon.
Rom. of the Rose, v. 23.

Soon at five o'clock,
Please you, I'll meet with you upon the mart.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 26.

4. Early; before the usual, proper, set, or expected time.

How is it that ye are come so *soon* to day? Ex. ii. 18.

These considerations moved me to hasten my departure somewhat *sooner* than I intended.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

5. Quickly; speedily; easily.

It schalle be don *sunnere*, and with lasse cost, than and a man made it in his owne Hous. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 214.

She burn'd out love, as *soon* as straw out-burneth.
Shak., Pass. Pilg., l. 98.

I can cure the gout or stone in some, *sooner* than Divinity, pride, or avarice in others.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 9.

6. Readily; willingly; gladly: in this sense generally accompanied by *would* or some other word expressing will, and often in the comparative *sooner*, 'rather.'

I . . . *would* as *soon* see a river winding through woods and meadows as when it is tossed up in such a variety of figures at Versailles.
Addison, To Congreve, Blois, Dec., 1699.

I am an extravagant young fellow who wants to borrow money—you I take to be a prudent old fellow, who have got money to lend—I am blockhead enough to give fifty per cent. *sooner* than not have it.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

As soon as, the moment that; immediately after: as, *as soon as* the mail arrives I shall let you know; *as soon as* he saw the police he ran off.

His Sustre fulfilled not his Wille: for *als sone as* he was ded sche delyvered alle the Lordes out of Presoun, and lete hem gon, eche Lord to his owne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 89.

A man who belongs to the army only in time of peace, . . . and retires *as soon as* he thinks it likely that he may be ordered on an expedition, is justly thought to have disgraced himself. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

No sooner than, as soon as; just as.—**Soon and anon**†, forthwith; promptly.

Johne toke the munkes horse be the hede
Ful *sone and anone*.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 9).

Sooner or later, at some future time, near or remote: often implying that the event spoken of will inevitably occur.—**Soon so**†. See *so*[1].—**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Betimes*, etc. (see *early*), promptly, quickly.—**6.** Lief.

soon† (sön or sùn), *a.* [< *soon*, *adv.*] Early; speedy; quick.

The end of these wars, of which they hope for a *soon* and prosperous issue. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Make your *soonest* haste;
So your desires are yours.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 4. 27.

Soonee, *n.* See *Sunni*.

soonly† (sönʹli or sùnʹli), *adv.* [< *soon* + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; promptly. [Rare.]

A mason meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and *soonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *Dr. H. More*.

soop (söp), *v. t.* [< Icel. *sōpa*, sweep: see *swoop, sweep*.] To sweep. [Scotch.]

sooping (sōʹping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soop*, *v.*] 1. The act of sweeping, as with a broom.

A wheen cork-headed, barmy-brained gowks! that wunna let puir folk sae muckle as die in quiet wi' their sossings and their *soopings*. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

2. What is swept together: generally in the plural. [Scotch in both senses.]

soorack, *n.* See *sourock*.

soordt, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sward*.

soorma, *n.* See *surma*.

soorock, *n.* See *sourock*.

soosoo, *n.* See *susu*.

soot[1] (sùt or söt), *n.* [< ME. *soot, sote, sot,* < AS. *sōt*, also written *soot*, = MD. *soet* = MLG. *sōt*, LG. *sott* = Icel. *sōt* = Sw. *sot* = Dan. *sod*, soot; = Ir. *suth* = Gael. *suith* = W. *swta* (perhaps < E.) = Lith. *sodis*, usually in pl. *sodzei*, soot. Cf. F. *suie*, dial. *suje* = Pr. *suia, suga* = Cat. *sutja*, soot, prob. from the Celtic.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, rising in fine particles and adhering to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke. The soot of coal and that of wood differ very materially in their composition, the former containing more finely divided carbon than the latter. Coal-soot also contains considerable quantities of ammonium sulphate and chlorid. The soot of wood has a peculiar empyreumatic odor and bitter taste. It is very complex in composition, containing potash, soda, lime, and magnesia, combined with both organic and inorganic acids. It has been used to some extent in medicine as a tonic and antispasmodic.

Soot, of reke or smoke. Fuligo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 465.

We could not speak, no more than if
We had been choked with *soot*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Soot-cancer, epithelioma apparently due to the irritating action of soot on the skin, seen in chimney-sweeps.

soot[1] (sùt or söt), *v. t.* [< *soot*[1], *n.*] To mark, cover, or treat with soot.

The land was *sooted* before. *Mortimer*.

soot[2]†, **sootе**†. Middle English forms of *sweet*.

soot-dew (sùtʹdū), *n.* In *bot.*, a black fuliginous coating covering parts of living plants. It is caused by fungi of the genus *Fumago*.

sooterkin† (sōʹtėr-kin), *n.* [Appar. of D. origin, but no corresponding D. term appears.] A kind of false birth fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves (*Johnson*); hence, an abortive scheme or attempt.

He has all the pangs and throes of a fanciful poet, but is never delivered of any more perfect issue of his phlegmatick brain than a dull Dutchwoman's *sooterkin* is of her body. *Dryden*, Remarks on The Empress of Morocco.

All that on Folly Frenzy could beget,
Fruits of dull heat, and *sooterkins* of wit.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 126.

sootflake (sùtʹflāk), *n.* A flake or particle of soot; a smut; a smudge.

The *sootflake* of so many a summer still
Clung to their fancies. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

sooth (söth), *a.* [< ME. *sooth, soth, sothe,* < AS. *sōth* = OS. *sōth, suoth, suot* = Icel. *sannr* (for

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santhr*) = Sw. *sann* = Dan. *sand* = Goth. **suths* (in deriv. *suthjan*, *suthjōn*, soothe) (cf. *sunjeins*, true, *sunja*, truth) = Skt. *sat* (for **sant*), true (cf. *satya* (for **santya*), true, = Gr. *ἐτεός*, true), = L. **sen(t-)s*, being, in *præsen(t-)s*, being before, present, *absen(t-)s*, being away, absent, later *en(t-)s*, being (see *ens*, *entity*); orig. ppr. of the verb represented by L. *esse*, Gr. *εἶναι*, Skt. √ *as*, be (3d pers. pl. AS. *synd* = G. *sind* = L. *sunt* = Skt. *santi*): see *am* (*are*, *is*), *sin*[1], etc. From the L. form are ult. E. *ens*, *entity*, *essence*, etc., *present*, *absent*, etc.; from the Gr., *etymon*, etc.; from the Skt., *sattee*.] **1. Being in accordance with truth; conformed to fact; true; real. [Obsolete, archaic, or Scotch in this and the following use.]

God wot, thing is never the lasse *sooth*,
Thogh every wight ne may hit nat ysee.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 14.

If thou speak'st false,
Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive,
Till famine cling thee; if thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 40.

2. Truthful; trustworthy; reliable.

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er piped on plains.
Milton, Comus, l. 823.

A destined errant-knight I come,
Announced by prophet *sooth* and old.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 24.

3. Soothing; agreeable; pleasing; delicious. [Rare.]

Jellies *soother* than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrops, tinct with cinnamon.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xxx.

sooth (söth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soothe*; < ME. *sooth*, *sothe*, *soth*, < AS. *sōth*, the truth, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] **1.** Truth; reality; fact. [Obsolete or archaic.]

To say the *sooth*, . . .
My people are with sickness much enfeebled.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6. 151.

Found ye all your knights return'd,
Or was there *sooth* in Arthur's prophecy?
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2†. Soothsaying; prognostication.

Tis inconuenient, mighty Potentate, . . .
To scorne the *sooth* of science [astrology] with contempt.
Greene, James IV., i. 1.

The *soothe* of byrdes by beating of their winges.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

3†. Cajolery; fair speech; blandishment.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On yon proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth!* *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 136.

With a *sooth* or two more I had effected it.
They would have set it down under their hands.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

For sooth. See *forsooth*.—**In good sooth**, in good truth; in reality.

Rude, in sooth; *in good sooth*, very rude.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 1. 60.

In sooth, in truth; in fact; indeed; truly.

In sothe too me the matire queynte is;
For as too hem i toke none hede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 50.

In sooth, I know not why I am so sad;
It wearies me. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1.

sooth, *v.* See *soothe*.

sooth (söth), *adv.* [< ME. *sothe*; < *sooth*, *a.*] **1**†. Truly; truthfully.

He that seith most *sothest* sonnest ys y-blamed.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 439.

2. In sooth; indeed: often used interjectionally.

Yes, *sooth*; and so do you. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 265.

And, *sooth*,
'Twere Christian mercy to finish him, Ruth.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

soothe (söᵺ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soothed*, ppr. *soothing*. [Also *sooth*; < ME. *sothien*, *isothien*, confirm, verify, < AS. *ge-sōthian*, prove to be true, confirm (cf. *gesōth*, a parasite, flatterer, in a gloss) (= Icel. Sw. *sanna* = Dan. *sande*, verify, = Goth. *suthjan*, *suthjōn*, soothe), < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To prove true; verify; confirm as truth.

Ich hit wulle *sothien*
Ase ich hit bi write suggen.
Layamon, l. 8491.

Then must I *sooth* it, what euer it is;
For what he sayth or doth can not be amisse.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

This affirmation of the archbishop, being greatlie *soothed* out with his craftie vtterance, . . . confirmed by the French freends.
Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 1 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2†. To confirm the statements of; maintain the truthfulness of (a person); bear out.

Sooth me in all I say;
There 's a main end in it.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, v. 2.

3†. To assent to; yield to; humor by agreement or concession.

Sooth, to flatter immoderatelie, or hold vp one in his talke, and affirme it to be true which he speaketh.
Baret, 1580.

Is't good to *soothe* him in these contraries?
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 82.

I am of the Number of those that had rather commend the Virtue of an Enemy than *sooth* the Vices of a Friend.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 11.

4. To keep in good humor; wheedle; cajole; flatter.

An envious wretch,
That glitters only to his *soothed* self.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

They may build castles in the air for a time, and *sooth* up themselves with phantastical and pleasant humours.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 153.

Our government is *soothed* with a reservation in its favor.
Burke, Rev. in France.

5. To restore to ease, comfort, or tranquillity; relieve; calm; quiet; refresh.

Satan . . .
At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,
With *soothing* words renew'd him thus accosts.
Milton, P. R., iii. 6.

Music has charms to *sooth* a savage breast.
Congreve, Mourning Bride (ed. 1710), i. 1.

A cloud may *soothe* the eye made blind by blaze.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 217.

It may be my lord is weary, that his brain is overwrought; *Soothe* him with thy finer fancies, touch him with thy lighter thought. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To allay; assuage; mitigate; soften.

Still there is room for pity to abate
And *soothe* the sorrows of so sad a state.
Cowper, Charity, l. 199.

I will watch thee, tend thee, *soothe* thy pain.
M. Arnold, Tristram and Iseult, ii.

7. To smooth over; render less obnoxious. [Rare.]

What! has your king married the Lady Grey?
And now, to *soothe* your forgery and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 175.

=**Syn. 5** and **6.** To compose, tranquilize, pacify, ease, alleviate.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To temporize by assent, concession, flattery, or cajolery.

Else would not *soothing* glosers oil the son,
Who, while his father liv'd, his acts did hate.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

2. To have a comforting or tranquilizing influence.

O for thy voice to *soothe* or bless!
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

soother (sö'ᵺėr), *n.* [< *soothe* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which soothes; especially (in obsolete use), a flatterer.

By God, I cannot flatter; I do defy
The tongues of *soothers*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 7.

soothfast (söth'fȧst), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southfast*; < ME. *sothfast*, *sothfest*, < AS. *sōthfæst*, < *sōth*, sooth, true, + *fæst*, fast, firm. Cf. *steadfast*, *shamefast*.] **1.** Truthful; veracious; honest.

We witen that thou art *sothfast*, and reckist not of ony man, . . . but thou techist the weie of God in treuthe.
Wyclif, Mark xii. 14.

Edie was ken'd to me . . . for a true, loyal, and *soothfast* man. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxv.

2. True; veritable; worthy of belief.

3if thou woldest leue on him
That on the rode dide thi kyn,
That he is *sothefast* Godes sone.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

It was a *southfast* sentence long agoe
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
Mir. for Mags., p. 464. (*Nares.*)

3. Veritable; certain; real.

Ye [Love] holden regne and hous in unitee,
Ye *sothfast* cause of frendshipe ben also.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 30.

4. Faithful; loyal; steadfast.

Thus manie yeares were spent with good and *soothfast* life,
Twixt Arhundle that worthie knight and his approued wife.
Turberville, Upon the Death of Elizabeth Arhundle. [(*Richardson.*)

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

soothfastly (söth'fȧst-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sothfastlike*; < *soothfast* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; in or with truth. *Ormulum*, l. 2995. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But, if I were to come, wad ye really and *soothfastly* pay me the siller? *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiii.

soothfastness (söth'fȧst-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothfastnesse*, < AS. *sōthfæstnes*, < *sōthfæst*, true: see *soothfast* and *-ness*.] The property or character of being soothfast or true; truth. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1080. [Obsolete or archaic.]

soothful† (söth'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sothful*; < *sooth* + *-ful*.] Soothfast; true.

He may do no thynk bot ryȝt,
As Mathew melez [says] in your messe,
In *sothful* gospel of God al-myȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 497.

soothfully† (söth'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *soothfully* (Kentish *zothvolliche*); < *soothful* + *-ly*[2].] Truly; verily; indeed. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 133.

soothhead† (söth'hed), *n.* [< ME. *sothhede* (Kentish *zothhede*); < *sooth* + *-head*.] Soothness; truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

soothing (sö'ᵺing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *soothe*, *v.*] The act of one who soothes; that which soothes.

Ideal sounds,
Soft-wafted on the zephyr's fancy'd wing,
Steal tuneful *soothings* on the easy ear.
W. Thompson, Sickness, v.

soothingly (sö'ᵺing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner.

soothingness (sö'ᵺing-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being soothing. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 378.

soothly† (söth'li), *a.* [< *sooth* + *-ly*[1].] True.

Dear was the kindlie love which Kathrin bore
This crooked ronion, for in *soothly* guise
She was her genius and her counsellor.
Mickle, Syr Martyn, i. 46.

soothly (söth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *soothly*, *sothly*, *sothely*, *sothlich*, *sothliche*, < AS. *sōthlice*, truly, verily, indeed, < *sōth*, true: see *sooth*.] **1.** In a truthful manner; with truth. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

Then view St. David's ruin'd pile;
And, home-returning, *soothly* swear,
Was never scene so sad and fair!
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

2. In truth; as a matter of fact; indeed.

I nam no goddesse, *soothly*, quod she tho.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 989.

Ne *soothlich* is it easie for to read
Where now on earth, or how, he may be fownd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 14.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

soothness† (söth'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sothnesse*, *sothenesse*; < *sooth* + *-ness*.] The state or property of being true. (*a*) Conformity with fact.

I woot wel that God makere and mayster is governor of his werk, ne never nas yit daye that mihte put me owt of the *sothnesse* of that sentence.
Chaucer, Boëthius, i. prose 6.

(*b*) Truthfulness; faithfulness; righteousness.

Gregorie wist this well and wilned to my soule
Sauacioun, for *sothenesse* that he seigh in my werkes.
Piers Plowman (B), xi. 142.

(*c*) Reality; earnest.

Seistow this to me
In *sothnesse*, or in dreem I herkne this?
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 261.

sooth-saw† (söth'sâ), *n.* [ME. *sothesawe*, *sothsaze* (= Icel. *sannsaga*), truth-telling, soothsaying (cf. ME. *sothsawel*, *sothsazel*, a., truth-telling), < AS. *sōth*, truth, sooth, + *saga*, saying, saw: see *sooth* and *saw*[2]. Cf. *soothsay*, *n.*] A true saying; truth.

Of Loves folke mo tydinges,
Both *sothe-sawes* and lesynges.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 676.

soothsay (söth'sā), *v. i.* [< *sooth* + *say*[1], after the noun *soothsayer*.] To foretell the future; make predictions.

Char. E'en as the o'erflowing Nilus presageth famine.
Iras. Go, you wild bedfellow, you cannot *soothsay*.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 52.

By scaly Triton's winding shell,
And old *soothsaying* Glaucus' spell.
Milton, Comus, l. 874.

soothsay† (söth'sā), *n.* [< *soothsay*, *v.* Cf. *sooth-saw*.] **1.** Soothsaying; prediction; prognostication; prophecy.

Shewes, visions, *sooth-sayes*, and prophesies;
And all that fained is, as leasings, tales, and lies.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 51.

2. A portent; an omen.

And, but God turne the same to good *sooth-say*,
That Ladies safetie is sore to be dradd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 50.

soothsayer (söth'sā'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *southsayer*; < ME. *sothsaier* (Kentish *zothziggere*); < *sooth* + *sayer*[1].] **1**†. One who tells the truth; a truthful person.

The *sothsaier* tho was lefe,
Which wolde nought the trouthe spare.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 164.

2. One who prognosticates; a diviner: generally used of a pretender to prophetic powers.

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A *soothsayer* bids you beware the ides of March.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 19.

3. A mantis or rearhorse. See cut under *Mantidæ*. Also called *camel-cricket, praying-mantis, devil's horse, devil's race-horse*, etc. =**Syn. 2.** *Seer*, etc. See *prophet*.

soothsaying (söth'sā'ing), *n.* [< *sooth* + *saying;* in part verbal n. of *soothsay*, *v.*] **1.** A foretelling; a prediction; especially, the prognostication of a diviner; also, the art or occupation of divination.

Divinations, and *soothsayings*, and dreams are vain.
Ecclus. xxxiv. 5.

And it came to pass, as we went to prayer, a certain damsel possessed with a spirit of divination met us, which brought her masters much gain by *soothsaying*.
Acts xvi. 16.

2†. A true saying; truth. =**Syn. 1.** See *prophet*.

sootily (sùt'- or söt'i-li), *adv.* In a sooty manner; with soot. *Stormonth.*

sootiness (sùt'- or söt'i-nes), *n.* The state or property of being sooty.

That raw *sootiness* of the London winter air.
The Century, XXVI. 52.

sootish (sùt'ish or sö'tish), *a.* [< *soot*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Partaking of the nature of soot; like soot; sooty. *Sir T. Browne.*

sootless (sùt'les or söt'les), *a.* [< *soot*[1] + *-less*.] Free from soot. *Nature*, XLII. 25.

soot-wart (sùt'wârt), *n.* Scrotal epithelioma of chimney-sweeps.

sooty (sùt'i or sö'ti), *a.* [< ME. *sooty, soty*, < AS. *sōtig* (= Icel. *sótigr* = Sw. *sotig*), sooty, < *sōt*, soot: see *soot*[1].] **1.** Covered or marked with soot; black with soot.

Ful *sooty* was hire bour and ekk hire halle.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 12.

Straight on the fire the *sooty* pot I plac'd.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, l. 67.

2. Producing soot.

By fire
Of *sooty* coal the empiric alchemist
Can turn . . .
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold.
Milton, P. L., v. 440.

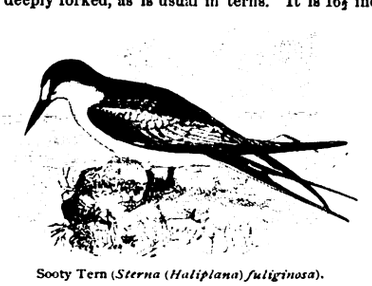
3. Produced by soot; consisting of soot.

The *sooty* films that play upon the bars
Pendulous. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 292.

4. Resembling soot; dark; dusky.

I . . . will raise
From black abyss and *sooty* hell that mirth
Which fits their learned round.
Randolph, Aristippus, Prol.

5. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, fuliginous; of a dusky or dark fuscous color: specifically noting many animals.—**Sooty albatross**, *Diomedea (Phœbetria) fuliginosa*, a wide-ranging species of albatross in southern and south temperate seas, of a fuliginous color, with black feet and bill, the latter having a yellow stripe on the side of the under mandible.—**Sooty shearwater**, *Puffinus fuliginosus*, a black hagden common on the Atlantic coast of North America, of medium size and entirely fuliginous plumage.—**Sooty tern**, *Sterna (Haliplana) fuliginosa*, a tern glossy-black above and snowy-white below, with a white crescent on the forehead, black bill and feet, and the tail deeply forked, as is usual in terns. It is 16½ inches



Sooty Tern (*Sterna (Haliplana) fuliginosa*).

long, and 34 in extent of wings, and is a well-known inhabitant of the coasts of most warm and temperate seas; on the United States coast of the Atlantic it abounds north to the Carolinas. It breeds in large companies, and lays three eggs on the sand, 2⅔ by 1¼ inches, of a buff or creamy color, spotted and dashed with light brown and purplish. The eggs have some commercial value, and the sooty tern is therefore one of the sea-fowl called *egg-birds*.

sooty (sùt'i or sö'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sootied*, ppr. *sootying*. [< *sooty*, *a.*] To black or foul with soot.

Then, for his own weeds, shirt and coat, all rent,
Tann'd, and all-*sootied* with noisome smoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke.
Chapman, Odyssey, xiii. 635.

sop (sop), *n.* [< ME. *sop, soppe, sope*, < AS. **soppa*, **soppe* (found only in comp. *sōp-cuppa*, and in the verb) = MD. *soppe, sope, sop*, D. *sop*, broth, sop, = MLG. LG. *soppe* = OHG. *sopha, soffa*, MHG. *sophe, suppe*, G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* (cf. It. *zuppa*, sop, soaked bread, = Sp. Pg. *sopa* = F. *soupe*, soup, > E. *soup:* see *soup*[2]) = Icel. *soppa*, a sop (*soppa af vini*, a sop in wine), = Sw. *soppa*, broth, soup; from the strong verb, AS. *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), etc., sup: see *sup*. *Sop* is thus ult. a doublet of *soup*[2] and *sup*, *n.* Cf. also *sip*.] **1.** Something soaked; a morsel, as of bread, dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a piece of bread softened, as in broth or milk, or intended to be so softened.

Thanne he taketh a *sop* in fyne clarree.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 599.

Of brede i-byten no *soppis* that thow make.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Jesus answered, He it is to whom I shall give a *sop* when I have dipped it. And when he had dipped the *sop*, he gave it to Judas Iscariot. John xiii. 26.

Hence—**2.** A morsel of food; a small portion of food or drink; a mouthful; a bite. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

If he soupeth, eet but a *soppe*.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 175.

3. Something given to pacify or quiet; a bribe: so used in allusion to the sop given to Cerberus in order to secure a quiet entrance to the lower world.

Why, you unconscionable Rascal, are you angry that I am unlucky, or do you want some Fees? I'll perish in a Dungeon before I'll consume with throwing *Sops* to such Curs. *Sir R. Howard*, The Committee, iv. 1.

To Cerberus they give a *sop*,
His triple barking mouth to stop. *Swift.*

4. A small piece; a fragment; a particle; hence, a trifle; a thing of little or no value.

For one Pieres the Ploughman hath inpugned vs alle,
And sette alle sciences at a *soppe* saue loue one.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 124.

A sop in the pan, a piece of bread soaked in the dripping which falls from baking or roasting meat; hence, a dainty morsel; a tidbit.

Stir no more abroad, but tend your business;
You shall have no more *sops i' the pan* else, nor no porridge.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.

Sops in wine†, the common garden pink, *Dianthus plumarius*, apparently used along with the carnation or clove-pink, *D. Caryophyllus*, to flavor wine. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

Bring Coronations, and *Sops in wine*,
Worne of Paramoures.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

Sour sop, sweet sop. See *sour-sop, sweet-sop*.—**To give or throw a sop to Cerberus**, to quiet a troublesome person by a concession or a bribe. See def. 3.

sop (sop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sopped*, ppr. *sopping*. [Early mod. E. *soppe*, < ME. **soppen*, < AS. **soppian, soppigan*, sop (= D. *soppen* = Sw. *supa* = Dan. *suppe*, sop), a secondary form of *sūpan* (pp. *sopen*), sup: see *sop*, *n.*, and *sup*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dip or soak in a liquid.

To *Soppe*, offam intingere.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

His cheeks, as snowy apples *sopt* in wine,
Had their red roses quencht with lilies white.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph on Earth, st. 11.

2. To take up by absorption: followed by *up:* as, to *sop up* water with a sponge.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To soak in; penetrate, as a liquid; percolate.

Sopping and soaking in among the leaves, . . . oozing down into the boggy ground, . . . went a dark, dark stain.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlvii.

2. To be drenched; be soaked with wet: as, his clothes were *sopping* with rain.

sope[1], *n.* An archaic or obsolete form of *soap:* retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

sope[2], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

sopelka (sō-pel'kä), *n.* [Russ. *sopelka*, dim. of *sopeli*, a pipe.] A musical reed-instrument popular in southern Russia. It is about 15 inches long, made of elder-wood, with a brass mouthpiece and eight large and seven small finger-holes.

soper†, *n.* An old spelling of *soaper, supper*.

Soper rifle. See *rifle*[2].

soph (sof), *n.* [Abbr. of *sophister* and of *sophomore*.] **1.** In the English universities, same as *sophister*, and the more usual word.

Three Cambridge *Sophs* and three pert Templars came, . . . Each prompt to query, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 379.

2. In United States colleges, same as *sophomore*. [Colloq.]—**Senior soph.** See *sophister*, 3.

sophat†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofa*.

sophemet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

Sopheric (sō'fe-rik), *a.* [< *Sopher-im* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the Sopherim, or to their teachings or labors.

A vast amount of *Sopheric* literature not to be found in the canonical Mishnah. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 37.

Sopherim (sō'fe-rim), *n. pl.* [Heb. *sōpherīm*.] The scribes; the ancient teachers or expounders of the Jewish oral law.

The *Sōpherīm* or students of Scripture in those times were simply anxious for the authority of the Scriptures, not for the ascertainment of their precise historical origin. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 379.

sophi†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sofi* for *sufi*.

sophic (sof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σοφία*, skill, cleverness, wisdom, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, wise: see *sophist*.] Pertaining to or teaching wisdom; sapiential.

He'll drop the sword, or shut the *sophic* page,
And pensive pay the tributary tear.
Cunningham, Death of George II.

sophical (sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *sophic* + *-al*.] Same as *sophic*.

All those books which are called *sophical*, such as the Wisdom of Sirach, &c., tend to teach the Jews the true spiritual meaning of God's economy.
Harris, On the Fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah, p. 256.

sophically (sof'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sophical manner.

The Spagyric Quest of Beroaldus Cosmopolita, in which is *Sophically* and Mystagorically declared the First Matter of the Stone. *Title*, in Athenæum, No. 3189, p. 789.

sophiet†, *n.* [< OF. *sophie*, < L. *sophia*, < Gr. *σοφία*, wisdom, < *σοφός*, wise: see *sophic*.] Wisdom.

That in my shield
The seuen fold *sophie* of Minerue contein
A match more mete, syr king, than any here.
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors, Death of Zoroas.
[(*Richardson.*)

sophimet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sophism*.

sophimoret†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sophomore*.

sophish (sof'ish), *a.* Characteristic of a soph.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* [< ME. *sophisme*, orig. with silent *s*, and oftener spelled *sophime, sophyme, sopheme, sophym, sofyme, sofym*, < OF. *sophisme*, F. *sophisme* = Pr. *sofisme* = Sp. *sofisma* = Pg. *sophisma, sofisma* = It. *sofisma* = D. *sofisme* = G. *sophisma* = Sw. *sofism* = Dan. *sofisme*, < L. *sophisma*, a sophism, < Gr. *σόφισμα*, a clever device, an ingenious contrivance, a sly trick, a captious argument, sophism, < *σοφίζειν*, make wise, instruct, dep. deal or argue subtly: see *sophist*. Cf. *sophomore*.] A false argumentation devised for the exercise of one's ingenuity or for the purpose of deceit; sometimes, a logically false argumentation; a fallacy. The word is especially applied to certain ancient tricks of reasoning, which before the systematization of logic and grammar had a real value, and were treated as important secrets. For the various kinds of sophism, see *fallacy*.

This day ne herde I of your tonge a word,
I trowe ye studie aboute som *sophyme*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 5.

Some other reasons there are . . . which seem to have been objected . . . for the exercise of men's wits in dissolving *sophisms*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

The litigious sophism. See *litigious*. =**Syn.** A *sophism* is an argument known to be unsound by him who uses it; a *paralogism* is an unsound argument used without knowledge of its unsoundness. *Paralogism* is a strictly technical word of logic; *sophism* is not. *Sophistry* applies to reasoning as *sophism* to a single argument. See *fallacy*.

sophist (sof'ist), *n.* [In ME. *sophister*, q. v.; < F. *sophiste* = Pr. *sophista* = Sp. *sofista* = Pg. *sophista, sofista* = It. *sofista* = D. *sofist* = G. *sophist* = Sw. Dan. *sofist*, < LL. *sophista*, a sophist, < Gr. *σοφιστής*, a master of one's craft, a wise or prudent man, a teacher of arts and sciences for money, a sophist (see def. 2), < *σοφίζειν*, make wise, instruct, in pass. be or become wise, dep. deal or argue subtly, be a sophist, < *σοφός*, skilled, intelligent, learned, clever, wise; cf. *σαφής*, clear; perhaps akin to L. *sapere*, taste, > *sapiens*, wise: see *sapient*.] **1.** One who is skilled or versed in a thing; a specialist.—**2.** An ancient Greek philosophic and rhetorical teacher who took pay for teaching virtue, the management of a household or the government of a state, and all that pertains to wise action or speech. Sophists taught before the development of logic and grammar, when skill in reasoning and in disputation could not be accurately distinguished, and thus they came to attach great value to quibbles, which soon brought them into contempt.

Love teacheth a man to carry himself better than the *sophist* or preceptor.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

The *Sophists* did not profess to teach a man his duty as distinct from his interest, or his interest as distinct from his duty, but Good Conduct conceived as duty and interest identified. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 94.

Hence—**3.** A captious or fallacious reasoner; a quibbler.

Dark-brow'd *sophist*, come not anear;
All the place is holy ground;
Hollow smile and frozen sneer
Come not here.
Tennyson, The Poet's Mind.

sophister (sof'is-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *sophister, sofyster*, < OF. **sophistre*, a var. of *sophiste*, a sophist: see *sophist*. The term. *-er* is unorigi-

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nal, as in *philosopher*.] 1. A man of learning; a teacher; specifically, a professional teacher of philosophy; a sophist.

And zut thei seien sothliche, and so doth the Sarrasyns, That Iesus was bote a Iogelour, a Iaper a-monge the comune,
And a *sophistre* of sorcerie and pseudo-propheta.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 311.

As the *sophister* said in the Greek comedy, "Clouds become any thing as they are represented."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 688.

2. A sophist; a quibbler; a subtle and fallacious reasoner.

These impudent *sophisters*, who deny matter of fact with so steeled a front. *Evelyn*, True Religion, Pref., p. xxx.

You very cunningly put a Question about Wine, by a French Trick, which I believe you learn'd at Paris, that you may save your Wine by that Means. Ah, go your Way; I see you're a *Sophister*.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 74.

The age of chivalry is gone: that of *sophisters*, economists, and calculators has succeeded.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. In English universities, a student advanced beyond the first year of his residence, now generally called a *soph*. At Cambridge during the first year the students have the title of *freshmen*, or *first-year men;* during the second, *second-year men*, or *junior sophs* or *sophisters;* and during the third year, *third year men*, or *senior sophs* or *sophisters*. In the older American colleges the junior and senior classes were originally called *junior sophisters* and *senior sophisters*. The terms were similarly applied to students in their third and fourth years in Dublin University. Compare *sophomore*.

I have known the railingest *sophisters* in an university sit non plus. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

In case any of the *Sophisters* fail in the premises required at their hands.
Quincy, Hist. Harvard Univ., I. 518 (Hall's College Words).

sophister† (sof'is-tėr), *v. t.* [< *sophister*, *n.*] To maintain by a fallacious argument or sophistry. *Foxe*.

sophistic (sō-fis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sophistique* = Sp. *sofistico* = Pg. *sophistico*, *sofistico* = It. *sofistico*, adj. (F. *sophistique* = It. *sofistica* = G. *sophistik*, n.), < L. *sophisticus*, < Gr. σοφιστικός, of or pertaining to a sophist, < σοφιστής, sophist: see *sophist*.] I. *a.* Same as *sophistical*.

But we know nothing till, by poaring still
On Books, we get vs a *Sophistik* skill.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Sophistic quantity. See *quantity*.—**Sophistic syllogism**, a deceptive syllogism invented for gain.

II. *n.* The methods of the Greek sophists; sophistry.

sophistical (sō-fis'ti-kal), *a.* [< ME. **sofistical* (in the adv.); < *sophistic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry; using or involving sophistry; quibbling; fallacious.

Whom ye could not move by *sophisticall* arguing, them you thinke to confute by scandalous misnaming.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

2†. Sophisticated; adulterated; not pure.

There be some that commit Fornication in Chymistry, by heterogeneous and *sophistical* Citrinations.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 41.

Sophistical disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

sophistically (sō-fis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sofistically;* < *sophistical* + *-ly*2.] In a sophistical manner; fallaciously; with sophistry.

Who *sofistically* speketh is hateful.
Wyclif, Ecclus. xxxvii. 20.

The gravest [offense] . . . is to argue *sophistically*, to suppress facts or arguments, to misstate the elements of the case, or misrepresent the opposite opinion.
J. S. Mill, Liberty, ii.

sophisticalness (sō-fis'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sophistical. *Bailey*, 1727.

sophisticate (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sophisticated*, ppr. *sophisticating*. [< ML. *sophisticatus*, pp. of *sophisticare* (> It. *sofisticare* = Sp. *sofistical* = Pg. *sophisticar*, *sofisticar* = F. *sophistiquer*), falsify, corrupt, adulterate, < LL. *sophisticus*, sophistic: see *sophistic*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make sophistical; involve in sophistry; clothe or obscure with fallacies; falsify.

How be it, it were harde to construe this lecture,
Sophisticatid craftely is many a confecture.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 110.

I have loved no darkness,
Sophisticated no truth.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

2. To overcome or delude by sophistry; hence, to pervert; mislead.

If the passions of the mind be strong, they easily *sophisticate* the understanding.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., Ded.

The majority . . . refused to soften down or explain away those words which, to all minds not *sophisticated*, appear to assert the regenerating virtue of the sacrament.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiv.

3. To adulterate; render impure by admixture.

He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not *Sophisticate* it with sack-lees or oil.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Tradesmen who put water in their wool, and moisten their cloth that it may stretch; tavern-keepers who *sophisticate* and mingle wines.
I. D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 339.

4. To deprive of simplicity; subject to the methods or influence of art.

He is rattling over the streets of London, and pursuing all the *sophisticated* joys which succeed to supply the place where nature is relinquished. *V. Knox*, Essays, vii.

5. To alter without authority and without notice, whether to deceive the reader or hearer, or to make a fancied improvement or correction; alter, as a text or the spelling of a word, in order to support a preconceived opinion of what it was or should be.

How many . . . turn articles of piety to particles of policy, and *sophisticate* old singleness into new singularity!
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 178.

As to demarcation, following Dr. Webster, they take the liberty of *sophisticating* Burke, in making him write demarkation. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 298.

II. *intrans.* To use sophistry; deal sophistically.

We may occasionally see some man of deep conscientiousness, and subtle and refined understanding, who spends a life in *sophisticating* with an intellect which he cannot silence. *J. S. Mill*, Liberty, ii.

sophisticate† (sō-fis'ti-kāt), *a.* [< ME. *sophisticate;* < ML. *sophisticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Perverted; corrupt.

And such [pure and right] no Woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *Sophisticate*. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 1.

Very philosophie (nat that whiche is *sophisticate* and consisteth in sophismes). *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 11.

2. Adulterated; impure; hence, not genuine; spurious.

Zif it be thykke or reed or blak, it is *sophisticate:* that is to seyne, contrefeted and made lyke it, for disceyt.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

Hee tastes Styles as some discreeter Palats doe Wine, and tels you which is Genuine, which *Sophisticate* and bastard. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Criticke.

sophistication (sō-fis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sophisticacion;* = Sp. *sofisticacion* = Pg. *sophisticação* = It. *sofisticazione*, < ML. *sophisticatio(n-)*, < *sophisticare*, sophisticate: see *sophisticate*.] 1. The act or process of sophisticating. (*a*) The use or application of sophisms; the process of investing with specious fallacies; the art of sophistry.

Skill in special pleading and ingenuity in *sophistication*.
Mrs. Cowden Clarke.

(*b*) The process of perverting or misleading by sophistry; hence, loosely, any perversion or wresting from the proper course; a leading or going astray.

From both kinds of practical perplexity again are to be distinguished those self-*sophistications* which arise from a desire to find excuses for gratifying unworthy inclinations.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

(*c*) Adulteration; debasement by means of a foreign admixture.

A subtile discouery of outlandish merchants fraud, and of the *sophistication* of their wares.
Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.

2. A sophism; a quibble; a specious fallacy.

Tyndalles tryflinge *sophisticacions*, whyche he wouldе shoulde seeme so solempne subtile insolubles, . . . ye shall se proued very frantique folyes.
Sir T. More, Works (ed. 1557), I. 355.

3. That which is adulterated or not genuine; the product of adulteration.—4. A means of adulteration; any substance mixed with another for the purpose of adulteration.

The chief *sophistications* of ginger powder are sago-meal, ground rice, and turmeric. *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 172.

sophisticator (sō-fis'ti-kā-tor), *n.* [< *sophisticate* + *-or*1.] One who sophisticates, in any sense of the word; especially, one who adulterates.

I cordially commend that the *sophisticators* of wine may suffer punishment above any ordinary thief.
T. Whitaker, Blood of the Grape (1654), p. 107.

sophisticism (sō-fis'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *sophistic* + *-ism*.] The philosophy or methods of the sophists.

sophistress (sof'is-tres), *n.* [< *sophister* + *-ess*.] A female sophist. [Rare.]

Mar. Shall I haue leaue (as thou but late with me) That I may play the Sophister with thee?
Pam. The *Sophistresse*.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 115).

You seem to be a *Sophistress*, you argue so smartly.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 379.

sophistry (sof'is-tri), *n.*; pl. *sophistries* (-triz). [< ME. *sophistrye*, *sophistrie*, *sofystry* (= G. *sophisterei* = Sw. Dan. *sofisteri*), < OF. *sophisterie* = Sp. It. *sofisteria* = Pg. *sophisteria* (< ML. *sophistria*); as *sophist* + *-ry*.] 1. The methods of teaching, doctrines, or practices of the Greek sophists.—2. Fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only; especially, reasoning deceptive from intention or passion.

Ine huyche manyere thet me zuereth other openliche other stilleliche be art other be *sophistrie*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

Sophistrie is ever occupied either in proving the trueth alwaies to be false, or elles that whiche is false to be true.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Men of great conversational powers almost universally practise a sort of lively *sophistry* and exaggeration, which deceives, for the moment, both themselves and their auditors. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

3†. Argument for exercise merely.

The more youthful exercises of *sophistry*, themes, and declamations. *Felton*.

4†. Trickery; craft.

Hem thoughte it did hem [the birds] good
To singe of him, and in hir song despyse
The foule cherl that for his covetyse
Had hem betrayed with his *sophistrye*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 137.

=Syn. 2. See def. 2 of *fallacy*.

Sophoclean (sof-ō-klē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sophocles*, < Gr. Σοφοκλῆς, Sophocles (see def.), + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Sophocles, an illustrious Athenian dramatic poet (495–406 B. C.).

sophomore (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *sophimore*, the altered form *sophomore* being made to simulate a formation < Gr. *σοφός*, wise, + *μωρός*, silly, foolish, as if in allusion to the exaggerated opinion which students at this age are apt to have of their wisdom; not found in early use (being a technical term not likely to occur often outside of university records), but prob. orig. **sophimor*, **sophimour*, < OF. as if **sophismour*, **sophismeor*, < ML. as if **sophismator*, lit. 'one who makes arguments or uses sophisms,' < **sophismare* (> It. *sofismare* = Pg. *sophismare*), with equiv. *sophismaticare*, use sophisms, < L. *sophisma*, a captious argument, a sophism: see *sophism*. *Sophomore*, *sophimore*, prop. **sophimor*, is thus lit. 'sophismer,' as if directly < *sophime* (ME. form of *sophism*) + *-or*1. It is practically equiv. to *sophister*, both appar. meaning in their orig. university use 'arguer' or 'debater.' Cf. *wrangler* in its university use.] I. *n.* A student in the second year of his college course. [U. S.]

The President may give Leave for the *Sophimores* to take out some particular Books.
Laws Yale Coll. (1774), p. 23 (Hall's College Words).

II. *a.* Pertaining to a sophomore, or to the second year of the college course; characteristic of sophomores: as, *sophomore* studies; *sophomore* rhetoric. [U. S.]

sophomoric (sof-ō-mor'ik), *a.* [< *sophomore* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sophomore or a sophomore class. [U. S.]

Better to face the prowling panther's path
Than meet the storm of *Sophomoric* wrath.
Harvardiana, IV. 22 (Hall's College Words).

2. Characteristic of the traditional sophomore; bombastic; inflated; conceited; complacently ignorant; immature and over-confident. [U. S.]

He [Davis] writes that he "never expected a Confederate army to surrender while it was able either to fight or to retreat"; but, sustained only by the *sophomoric* eloquence of Mr. Benjamin, he had no alternative.
The Century, XXXIX. 568.

They sat one day drawn thus close together, sipping and theorizing, speculating upon the nature of things in an easy, bold, *sophomoric* way.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 13.

sophomorical (sof-ō-mor'i-kal), *a.* [< *sophomoric* + *-al*.] Same as *sophomoric*. [U. S.]

Some verbose Fourth of July oration, or some *sophomorical* newspaper declamation. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 435.

Sophora (sō-fō'rä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Ar. *sofāra*, a yellow plant (applied to one faded), < *asfar*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sophoreæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a broadly obovate or orbicular banner-petal and oblong wings and keel, grouped in terminal racemes or panicles, and followed by thick or roundish or four-winged pods which are constricted into a succession of necklace-like joints (see cut under *moniliform*), and are usually indehiscent. There are about 30 species, natives of warm regions of both hemispheres. They are trees and shrubs, rarely perennial herbs, and bear odd-pinnate leaves, usually with very numerous small leaflets, but sometimes only a few, and then large and rigid. The flowers are white, yellow, or violet, and highly ornamental. Three species occur within the United States: *S. secundiflora*, the coral-bean of Texas (see *frijolito*); *S. affinis*, a small tree of Arkansas and Texas, with hard, heavy, coarse-grained, yellow and finally red wood, and resinous pods, from which a domestic ink is made; and *S. tomentosa*, a shrub of the Florida coast, with showy yellow flowers, also widely distributed along tropical shores of Amer-

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ica, Africa, and Australia, and abundant on Fiji Island seabeaches, where it is known as *kau-ni-alevu*, or women's-tree. *S. tetraptera* of New Zealand is there known as *laburnum* or *kowhai* (for its variety *Macnabiana*, see *pelu*). *S. Japonica* is the Chinese or Japanese pagoda-tree or yen-ju, a very handsome quick-growing tree reaching 60 feet in height, with dark-green younger branches and deep blue-green leaves, sometimes cultivated, especially for its large panicles of small whitish autumnal flowers. Its hard compact wood is valued for turners' work; all parts are purgative; the austere pulp of the pods dyes yellow; and the flowers (called in Chinese *wai-fa*) furnish a yellow dye greatly valued in China. For this the tree is cultivated in several provinces, from which the dried flowers are exported in small sacks and used to dye blue cloth green, and to dye yellow the silk garments of the mandarins and the rush-mats which form the Chinese sails, beds, bags, and floor-matting.

Sophoreæ (sō-fō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1802), < *Sophora* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of leguminous plants, characterized by a commonly arboreous or high-climbing habit, pinnate leaves of five or numerous leaflets or of a single large leaflet, and flowers with ten free stamens. It contains about 34 genera, of which *Sophora* is the type, natives chiefly of the tropics, and largely of the southern hemisphere in America and Africa. For other important genera, see *Myroxylon* and *Cladrastis*. The latter is the chief genus represented in the United States; another, *Camœnsia*, a lofty-climbing African shrub with handsome and gigantic flowers, is an exception in its trifoliate leaves. See cut under *yellow-wood*.

sophrosyne (sō-fros'i-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *σωφροσύνη*, discretion, temperance, < *σώφρων*, earlier *σαόφρων*, of sound mind, temperate, < *σῶς*, orig. **σαός*, sound, whole, safe, + *φρήν*, mind.] The quality of wise moderation; sound-mindedness; discreet good sense: referring especially to Greek art and philosophy.

sophta, *n.* See *softa*.

sopient (sō'pi-ent), *n.* [< L. *sopien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sopire*, put to sleep: see *sopite*.] A soporific; some agent which promotes sleep.

sopite (sō'pīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sopited*, ppr. *sopiting*. [< L. *sopitus*, pp. of *sopire*, put to sleep, lay at rest, settle, quiet (> It. *sopire*, quench, suppress): see *sopor*.] To put to sleep; set at rest; quiet; silence; specifically, in *Scots law*, to quash.

He is much offended that you do stickle and keep on foot such questions, which may be better *sopited* and silenced than maintained and drawn into sidings and partakings. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 332.

What could a woman desire in a match, more than the *sopiting* of a very dangerous claim, and the alliance of a son-in-law, noble, brave, well-gifted, and highly connected? *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xviii.

sopition† (sō-pish'ọn), *n.* [< *sopite* + *-ion*.] The act of sopiting, or putting to sleep; also, the state of being put to sleep; deep slumber; dormancy; lethargy.

As for dementation, *sopition* of reason, and the diviner particle, from drink, though American religion approve, and Pagan piety of old hath practised it, . . . Christian morality and the doctrine of Christ will not allow it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

sopor (sō'pọr), *n.* [= F. *sopor*, *sopeur* = Sp. Pg. *sopor* = It. *sopore*, < L. *sopor*, deep sleep, orig. **svapor*, akin to *somnus*, orig. **sopnus*, **svapnus*, sleep, = Gr. *ὕπνος*, sleep: see *somnolent*, *sweven*.] A deep, unnatural sleep; lethargy; stupor.

To awaken the Christian world out of this deep *sopor* or lethargy. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, ii., Pref. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

soporate† (sō'pọr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *soporatus*, pp. of *soporare*, put to sleep, stupefy, < *sopor*, deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To stupefy; make sleepy.

It would be but a resurrection to another sleep: the soul seeming not to be thoroughly awake here, but as it were *soporated*, with the dull steams and opiatick vapours of this gross body. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 795.

soporiferous (sō-pō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *soporifère* = Sp. *soporífero* = Pg. It. *soporifero*, < L. *soporifer*, sleep-bringing, < *sopor*, deep sleep, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

The *soporiferous* medicines . . . are henbane, hemlock, mandrake, moonshade, tobacco, opium. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 975.

2†. Sleepy; somnolent.

Hark! you sluggish *soporiferous* villains! there 's knaves abroad when you are a-bed. *Middleton*, Phœnix, iii. 1.

soporiferously (sō-pō-rif'e-rus-li), *adv.* In a soporiferous manner; so as to produce sleep. *Imp. Dict.*

soporiferousness (sō-pō-rif'e-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being soporiferous; the property of causing sleep.

soporific (sō-pō-rif'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *soporifique* = Sp. *soporífico* = Pg. It. *soporifico*, < L. **soporificus*, < *sopor*, deep sleep, + *facere*, make.] I. *a.* Tending to produce sleep.

The colour and taste of opium are, as well as its *soporific* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxiii.

II. *n.* Anything which causes sleep, as certain medicines.

Nor has rhubarb always proved a purge, or opium a *soporific*, to every one who has taken these medicines. *Hume*, Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding, vi.

soporose (sō'pō-rōs), *a.* [< L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ose*.] Same as *soporous*. *Imp. Dict.*

soporous (sō'pō-rus), *a.* [< L. *sopor*, deep sleep, + *-ous*.] Causing deep sleep.

In small syncopes it may perhaps rouse the spirits a little, but in *soporous* diseases it is commonly an uncertain and ineffectual remedy. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 58.

sopper (sop'ėr), *n.* [< *sop* + *-er*[1].] One who sops or dips in liquor something to be eaten. *Imp. Dict.*

sopping (sop'ing), *a.* [< *sop*, *v.*] Soaking, soaked, or drenched, as with rain.

soppy (sop'i), *a.* [< *sop* + *-y*[1].] Wet; soaked; abounding in moisture: as, a *soppy* day.

It [Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and *soppy*, I thought. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iii.

How damp and cheerless the houses . . . looked in the *soppy* hollows where the lush meadows were richest! *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 339.

sopra (sō'prä), *adv.* [It., < L. *supra*, above, over: see *supra*.] In *music*, above: as, *come sopra*, as above; *nella parte di sopra*, in the upper or higher part.

soprani, *n.* Italian plural of *soprano*.

sopranist (sō-prä'nist), *n.* [< *soprano* + *-ist*.] A soprano or treble singer: sometimes used attributively.

Senesino, . . . one of the most famous of the *sopranist* singers who flourished in the last century. *Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 461.

soprano (sō-prä'nō), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *soprano* = Sp. *soprano* = D. *sopraan* = G. Sw. Dan. *sopran*, < It. *soprano*, the treble in music, lit. high, identical with *soprano*, *sovrano*, supreme, sovereign, = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = F. *souverain*, > E. *sovereign*: see *sovereign*, *sovran*.] I. *n.*; It. pl. *soprani* (sō-prä'ni), E. pl. *sopranos* (-nōz). 1. In *music*, the highest variety of the female voice; treble. It ranges easily from about middle C upward two octaves or more, and is characterized by a comparatively thin and incisive quality, usually combined with marked flexibility. Soprano is also the higher voice of boys, and is sometimes accidentally or artificially preserved among men. It is the most important and effective voice for all kinds of solo singing, and is that to which is assigned the chief melody in modern choral music. A voice whose compass and quality are intermediate between soprano and alto is called *mezzo-soprano*.

2. A singer with such a voice.

Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto,
Wish'd him five fathoms under the Rialto.
Byron, Beppo, xxxii.

3. A voice-part for or sung by such a voice.—**Natural soprano**, a male singer who produces tones of soprano pitch and quality by means of an unusually developed falsetto.—**Soprano sfogato.** See *sfogato*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the soprano: as, *soprano* music; a *soprano* voice; the *soprano* compass.—**Soprano clef**, in *musical notation*, a C clef when placed on the lower line of a staff. See *clef*.—**Soprano string.** Same as *chanterelle*, 1.

sora (sō'rä), *n.* [Also *soree*.] A crake; a small short-billed rail, of the subfamily *Rallinæ* and genus *Porzana*. Specifically, in the United States, *P. carolina*, the Carolina rail, sora-rail, or soree, which throngs the marshes of the Atlantic coast in the autumn, furnishes fine sport, and is highly esteemed for the table. It is olive-brown above, varied with black and with many sharp white streaks and spots; the belly is whitish; the vent is rufescent; the lining of the wings is barred with black and white. In the fall the throat and breast are plain brownish, but in breeding-dress these parts are slate-colored, and the face and throat are black. The length is 8 or 9 inches, the extent of wings 12 or 13. Sometimes miscalled *ortolan* (which see). See cut under *Porzana*.

sorage†, *n.* [Also *sorrage* and *soreage* (as if < *sore*[2] + *age*); < F. **sorage*, *saurage*, the first year of a falcon before it has molted, < *sor*, *saur*, sore, sorrel: see *sore*[2].] 1. In *falconry*, the period from the time when a hawk is taken from the aery until she mews her feathers.

If her downy *soreage* she but ruffe
So strong a dove, may it be thought enough.
Quarles, Feast for Worms. (*Wright.*)

2. The blades of green wheat or barley. *Bailey*, 1731 (spelled *sorrage*).

sorahees, *n.* Same as *sura-hai*.

sorance† (sōr'ans), *n.* [Also *sorrance*; < *sore*[1], *n.*, + *-ance*.] Soreness; a sore feeling.

The malady of the joynts comprehendeth al griefes and *sorances* that be in the joyntes. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 341. (*Halliwell.*)

Seldom or never complain they of any *sorance* in other parts of the body. *Holland.*

sora-rail (sō'rä-rāl), *n.* Same as *sora*.

Sorastreæ (sō-ras'trē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorastrum* + *-eæ*.] A small order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobicæ*, distinguished by the fact that the cœnobium is uniciliated. *Sorastrum* is the typical genus.

Sorastrum (sō-ras'trum), *n.* [NL. (Kützing), so called in allusion to the shape of the colonies of cells; < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *ἀστρον*, a star.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cœnobicæ*, and typical of the order *Sorastreæ*. The cœnobium is globose, solid within, free-swimming, and composed of 4, 8, 16, or 32 compressed wedge-shaped cells, which are sinuate, emarginate, or bifid at the apex and radiately disposed. *S. spinulosum* is the only species found in North America.

sorb[1] (sôrb), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorbe*, < OF. *sorbe*, F. *sorbe*, dial. *sourbe* = Sp. *sorba*, *serba* = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorbo*, *sorba* = D. *sorbe* = Pol. *sorba*, < L. *sorbus*, the sorb-tree, *sorbum*, the fruit of the sorb-tree: see *Sorbus*. Cf. *serve*[2] (a doublet of *sorb*) and *service*[2].] 1. The service-tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*. The wild service-tree, *Pyrus terminalis*, is included under the name by Gerard, and is also often so called in more recent times. The mountain-ash, *P. aucuparia*, and other species of the old genus *Sorbus* are also likely to have been so called.

Among crabbed *sorbs*
It ill befits the sweet fig to bear fruit.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 65.

2. The fruit of any of the above-named trees.

Sorb[2] (sôrb), *n.* [Cf. *Serb*.] A member of a Slavic race resident in Saxony and adjoining parts of Prussia. Also called *Wend*, or *Lusatian Wend*.

sorb-apple† (sôrb'ap'l), *n.* [= G. *sorbapfel*; as *sorb*[1] + *apple*.] The fruit of the service-tree.

For their drink they had a kind of small well-watered wine, and some fine *sorb-apple* cider. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

sorbate (sôr'bāt), *n.* [< *sorb*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of sorbic acid.

sorbefacient (sôr-bē-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, + *facien*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *facere*, make, do, cause.] I. *a.* Promoting absorption. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *n.* In *med.*, that which produces or promotes absorption.

sorbent (sôr'bent), *n.* [< L. *sorben*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up, = Gr. *ῥοφεῖν* (for **σροφ-ῖν*), sup up, = OBulg. *srŭbati* = Russ. *serbatĭ* = Lith. *surbti* = Lett. *surbt*, suck in. Cf. *absorb*.] An absorbent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sorbet (sôr'bet), *n.* [< F. *sorbet* = Sp. *sorbeto*, < It. *sorbetto*, < Turk. *sherbet*, < Ar. *sharbat*, sherbet: see *sherbet*.] Sherbet; also, water-ice of any kind; especially, a water-ice which is not very hard frozen, so that it remains semi-liquid; also, water-ice flavored with rum, kirschwasser, or the like, as distinguished from that made without spirit.

Among the refreshments of these warm countries I ought not to forget mentioning the *sorbets*, which are sold in coffeehouses and places of publick resort; they are iced froth made with juice of oranges, apricots, or peaches. *Smollett*, Travels, Letter xix., Oct. 10, 1764.

Sorbian (sôr'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sorb*[2] + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Sorbs or to their language. Also *Sorbish*.

II. *n.* 1. A Sorb.—2. The language of the Sorbs, or Lusatian Wends. It belongs to the western branch of the Slavic family. It is divided into Upper Sorbian and Lower Sorbian. Also *Sorbish*.

sorbic (sôr'bik), *a.* [< *sorb*[1] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the mountain-ash, *Pyrus aucuparia*, formerly classed as *Sorbus*: as, *sorbic* acid.—**Sorbic acid**, $C_6H_8O_2$, an acid obtained from mountain-ash berries.

sorbile (sôr'bil), *a.* [< L. *sorbilis*, that may be sucked or supped up, < *sorbere*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] Capable of being drunk or sipped; liquid. [Rare.]

This [sop] most probably refers to *sorbile* food, what is vulgarly called spoon-meat. *Jamieson*, Dict. Scottish Lang., IV. 337.

sorbin, sorbine (sôr'bin), *n.* [< *sorb*[1] + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A glucose sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), obtained from mountain-ash berries. It is crystalline, is very sweet, and reduces copper solutions, but does not ferment with yeast.

Sorbish (sôr'bish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Sorbisch*; as *Sorb*[2] + *-ish*[1].] I. *a.* Same as *Sorbian*.

II. *n.* Same as *Sorbian*, 2.

sorbite (sôr'bīt), *n.* [< *sorb*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A crystalline principle ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) isomeric with mannite: found in mountain-ash berries. It does not ferment with yeast or reduce copper solutions.

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sorbition (sôr-bish'on), *n.* [< L. *sorbitio*(*n*-), a supping up, a draught or potion, < *sorbere*, pp. *sorbitus*, suck in, swallow up: see *sorbent*.] The act of drinking or sipping.

Sorbition, . . . a supping, as of broth or pottage.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

Sorbonical (sôr-bon'i-kal), *a.* [< *Sorbonne*, q. v., + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to the Sorbonne or the Sorbonists.

The *sorbonical* or theological wine, and their feasts or gaudy days, are now come to be proverbially jested at.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne, p. 626. (*Latham.*)

Sorbonist (sôr'bon-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Sorbonne* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* A doctor of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris.

Dull *Sorbonist*, fly contradiction!
Fie! thou oppugn'st the definition.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 135.

For he a rope of sand could twist
As tough as learned *Sorbonist*.
S. Butler, Hudibras (ed. 1774), I. i. 158.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sorbonne or its members.

Rabelais had indeed again made for himself protectors whom no clerical or *Sorbonist* jealousy could touch.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 195.

Sorbonne (sôr-bon'), *n.* [F. *Sorbonne*, so named from Robert de *Sorbon*, its founder.] A celebrated house founded in the University of Paris about 1250 by Robert de Sorbon, chaplain and confessor of Louis IX. The college of the Sorbonne became one of the four constituent parts, and the predominant one, of the faculty of theology in the university. It exercised a high influence in ecclesiastical affairs and on the public mind, especially in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It was suppressed during the revolution and deprived of its endowments. At the reconstruction of the university under Napoleon I. the building erected for it by Richelieu, and still called the Sorbonne, was given to the theological faculty in connection with the faculties of science and belles-lettres.

sorb-tree (sôrb'trē), *n.* Same as *sorb*[1], 1.

Sorbus (sôr'bus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sorbus*, sorb: see *sorb*[1], *serve*[2], *service*[2].] A former genus of rosaceous trees, now included in *Pyrus*. See *Pyrus*, also *sorb*[1] and *service-tree*.

sorcer† (sôr'sèr), *n.* [< ME. *sorcer*, *sorser*, < OF. *sorcier* = Sp. *sortero* = It. *sortiere*, a sorcerer, < ML. *sortiarius*, a teller of fortunes by lot, a sorcerer, < L. *sor*(*t*-)*s*, lot: see *sort*.] Same as *sorcerer*.

Deuinores of demorlaykes that dremes cowthe rede,
Sorsers & exorsismus & fele such clerkes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1579.

sorcerer (sôr'sèr-ėr), *n.* [< *sorcer* + *-er* (superfluously added, as in *fruiterer*, *poulterer*, *upholsterer*, etc.): see *sorcer*.] Originally, one who casts lots; one who divines or interprets by the casting of lots; hence, one who uses magic arts in divination or for other ends; a wizard; an enchanter; a conjurer.

The King commanded to call the magicians, and the astrologers, and the *sorcerers*, and the Chaldeans, for to show the King his dreams. Dan. ii. 2.

Dark-working *sorcerers* that change the mind.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 99.

sorceress (sôr'sèr-es), *n.* [< ME. *sorceresse*, < OF. *sorceresse*, fem. of *sorcier*, a sorcerer: see *sorcerer*.] A female sorcerer.

Phitonesses, charmeresses,
Olde wyches, *sorceresses*,
That usen exorsisaciouns.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1263.

Pucelle, that witch, that damned *sorceress*,
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 38.

sorcering† (sôr'sèr-ing), *n.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ing*[1].] The use or art of sorcery.

His trade of *sorcering* had so inured him to receive voices from his familiars in shape of beasts that this event seemed not strange to him.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, vii. 3, Balaam.

sorcerous (sôr'sèr-us), *a.* [< *sorcer-y* + *-ous*.] Using or involving sorcery; magical.

This *sorcerous* worker, to make hym pope, in the space of xiii. yeres poysened vi. of his predecessours one after another. *Bp. Bale*, English Votaries, ii.

O that in mine eyes
Were all the *sorcerous* poison of my woes,
That I might witch ye headlong from your height!
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

sorcery (sôr'sèr-i), *n.*; pl. *sorceries* (-iz). [< ME. *sorcery*, *sorcerie*, *sorceri*, *sorsory*, < OF. *sorcerie*, *sorcherie*, *sorçoirie*, casting of lots, magic, sorcery (cf. F. *sorcellerie*, sorcery), < *sorcier*, sorcerer: see *sorcer*.] Originally, divination from the casting of lots; hence, the use of supernatural knowledge or power gained in any manner, especially through the connivance of evil spirits; magic art; enchantment; witchcraft; spells; charms.

And somme Iewes seiden with *sorcerie* he wrouhte,
And thorwe the myghte of Mahon and thorw mysbyleyue.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 150.

By thy *sorceries* were all nations deceived.
Rev. xviii. 23.

sord[1] (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *sward*.

In the midst an altar as the landmark stood
Rustic, of grassy *sord*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 433.

sord[2]† (sôrd), *n.* An obsolete variant of *sort*.

sorda, *a.* See *sordo*.

sordamente (sôr-dä-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *sordo*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, in a veiled or muffled manner.

sordavalite (sôr'da-val-īt), *n.* [Also *sordawalite*; < *Sordavala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A glassy dark-colored mineral substance with conchoidal fracture, found in thin layers in diabase near Sordavala in Finland. It has been included among minerals, but is more properly a vitreous form of diabase. It is called *glassy trap* by Tornebohm in Sweden.

sordellina (sôr-de-lē'nä), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute: see *sordine*, *surd*.] A variety of bagpipe.

sordes (sôr'dēz), *n.* [< L. *sordes*, < *sordere*, be dirty or foul.] Filth; refuse; dregs; dross; specifically, in *med.*, crusts which form upon the lips and teeth of persons suffering from extreme exhaustion, as in typhoid and other fevers.

Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the *sordes* of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, ii. 6.

sordet (sôr'det), *n.* [It., < *sordo*, mute (see *sordine*, *sordo*), + *-et*.] Same as *sordino*.

sordid (sôr'did), *a.* [< F. *sordide* = Sp. *sórdido* = Pg. It. *sordido*, < L. *sordidus*, dirty, filthy, foul, vile, mean, base, < *sordere*, be dirty (*sordes*, dirt), akin to E. *swart*, black: see *swart*.] **1.** Dirty; filthy; squalid; foul.

There Charon stands, who rules the dreary coast,
A *sordid* god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 414.

The wretched family are ashamed to show their *sordid* tatters in the church on the Sabbath day.
Everett, Orations, I. 372.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, of a dull or dirty hue; impure; muddy: noting a color when it appears as if clouded by admixture with another, or parts so colored: as, *sordid* blue, etc. — **3.** Morally foul; gross; base; vile; ignoble; selfish; miserly.

To set the hearts of men on fire
To scorn the *sordid* world, and unto heaven aspire.
Milton, Death of a Fair Infant, l. 63.

What is all righteousness that men devise?
What — but a *sordid* bargain for the skies?
Cowper, Truth, l. 76.

He was clearly a man not destitute of real patriotism and magnanimity, a man whose vices were not of a *sordid* kind.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

4. Low; menial; groveling.

Amongst them all she placed him most low,
And in his hand a distaffe to him gave,
That he thereon should spin both flax and tow;
A *sordid* office for a mind so brave.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 23.

Sordid dragonet, a callionymoid fish, by some supposed to be the female of the gemmous dragonet, or sculpin, *Callionymus lyra*.

sordidity† (sôr-did'i-ti), *n.* [< *sordid* + *-ity*.] Sordidness.

Swimming in suddes of all *sordiditie*.
Davies, Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 21. (*Davies.*)

Weary and ashamed of their own *sordidity* and manner of life. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel. (*Trench.*)

sordidly (sôr'did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner.

Sordidly shifting hands with shades and night.
Crashaw, Glorious Epiphany of Our Lord God.

sordidness (sôr'did-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sordid. (*a*) Filthiness; foulness.

An effect of Divine Providence designed to deter men and women from sluttishness and *sordidness*, and to provoke them to cleanliness. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 309.

(*b*) Baseness; vileness; depravity.

The madnesses of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *sordidness* of those of Tiberius. *Cowley*, Greatness.

(*c*) Mean, mercenary selfishness or covetousness: as, the *sordidness* of gambling.

sordine (sôr'dēn), *n.* [< OF. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*, a mute; cf. It. *sordina* (> Sp. *sordina* = Pg. *surdina*), a mute; < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] Same as *sordino*, 1.

sordino (sôr-dē'nō), *n.*; pl. *sordini* (-ni). [It.: see *sordine*.] **1.** Same as *mute*[1], 3. See *con sordini*, and *senza sordini* (under *senza*). These terms are occasionally used with reference to the soft pedal of the pianoforte. — **2.** Same as *pochette*.

sordious† (sôr'di-us), *a.* [< L. *sordes*, dirt, + *-ous*.] Filthy; foul.

The ashes of earth-wormes ducly prepared cleanseth *sordious*, stinking, and rotten ulcers, consuming and wasting away their hard lippes, or callous edges, if it be tempered with tarre and Simblian hony, as Pliny affirmeth.
Topsell, Hist. Serpents, p. 311. (*Halliwell.*)

sordity† (sôr'di-ti), *n.* [Short for *sordidity*.] Same as *sordidity*.

Greediness in getting, tenacity in keeping, *sordity* in spending. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 177.

sordo, sorda (sôr'dō, sôr'dä), *a.* [It., < L. *surdus*, deaf, mute: see *surd*.] In *music*, damped with a mute: as, *clarinetto sordo*, a damped or muffled clarinet; *tromba sorda*, a damped or muffled trumpet.

sordono (sôr-dō'nō), *n.*; pl. *sordoni* (-ni). [< It. *sordo*, mute: see *sordo*, *surd*.] **1.** A musical instrument of the oboe family, resembling the bombard. Its tube had twelve finger-holes. — **2.** In *organ-building*, an obsolete variety of reed-stop, giving damped or muffled tones. — **3.** A form of mute or sordino used in the trumpet.

sordor (sôr'dor), *n.* [< L. as if **sordor*, < *sordere*, be filthy: see *sordid*, *sordes*.] Filth; dregs; refuse; sordes. [Rare.]

The *sordor* of civilisation, mix'd
With all the savage which man's fall hath fix'd.
Byron, The Island, ii. 4.

sore[1] (sōr), *a.* [Sc. *sair*, *sare*; < ME. *sore*, *sare*, *sor*, *sar*, < AS. *sār*, painful, = OS. *sēr* = MD. *seer*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, painful, wounded, = Icel. *sārr* = Norw. *saar*, sore (cf. Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail, found only as a noun). Cf. Finn. *sairas*, sick (< Teut.). No cognates are found outside of Teut.] **1.** Painful, as being the seat of a wound or of disease; aching; specifically, painfully sensitive to the touch: said of the part affected, or, by extension, of the entire member or person concerned.

Than waxes his gast seke and *sare*.
Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 772 (Morris and Skeat).

He maketh *sore*, and bindeth up: he woundeth, and his hands make whole. Job v. 18.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein of sleave-silk, thou green sarcenet flap for a *sore* eye?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1. 36.

2. Inflicting physical suffering; giving bodily pain.

Merlin frusht a-monge hem with his banere, and his companye with hym, and leyde on *sore* strokes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 207.

There's a *sair* pain in my head, father,
There's a *sair* pain in my side.
Fair Janet (Child's Ballads, II. 89).

3. Suffering mental pain; distressed; painfully sensitive; touchy.

Peace is my dear delight — not Fleury's more;
But touch me, and no minister so *sore*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 76.

Why speak I vain words to a heart still *sore*
With sudden death of happiness?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 94.

4. Bringing sorrow, misery, or regret; distressing; grievous; oppressive.

A *sore* word for them that are negligent in discharging their office. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

He laid a Tax full hard and *sore*,
Tho' many Men were sick.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 12.

Sore task to hearts worn out by many wars.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters, Choric Song.

5. Associated with painful ideas or feelings; accompanied by grief, anger, mortification, regret, discomfort, or the like; serving as an occasion of bitterness: as, a *sore* subject.

The *sore* terms we stand upon with the gods will be strong with us for giving over. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 2. 37.

I wish he were a wee bairn lying in my arms again. It were a *sore* day when I weaned him.
Mrs. Gaskell, The Crooked Branch.

6. Severe; violent; fierce.

I will persevere in my course of loyalty, though the conflict be *sore* between that and my blood.
Shak., Lear, iii. 5. 24.

On Trinitye Mondaye in the morne
This *sore* battayle was doom'd to bee.
King Arthur's Death (Child's Ballads, I. 41).

7. Exceeding; extreme; intense.

You must needs have heard how I am punish'd
With *sore* distraction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 241.

Restrain
The *sore* disquiet of a restless brain.
Whittier, First-day Thoughts.

The Oxford gownsmen must have been in *sore* need of a jest. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 92.

8. Wretched: vile; worthless; base. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

To lapse in fulness
Is *sorer* than to lie for need.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 6. 13.

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Out, sword, and to a *sore* purpose!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 1. 25.

Sore throat. See *throat*.

sore[1] (sōr), *n.* [< ME. *sore, sare, sor,* < AS. *sār* = OS. *sēr* = MLG. *sēr* = OHG. MHG. *sēr*, pain, suffering, = Icel. *sār* = Norw. *saar* = Sw. *sår* = Dan. *saar*, a wound, = Goth. *sair*, sorrow, travail; from the adj. Cf. *sorry*.] **1†.** A state of suffering or pain; grief; sorrow; misery.

Whether solace ho sende other ellez *sore*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 130.

Ther was sobbing, siking, and *sor*,
Handes wringing, and drawing bi hor.
Havelok, l. 234. (*Halliwell.*)

3if ze saie me 3oure *sores* & ich se what may gayne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 598.

2. A wounded or diseased spot on an animal body; a painful or painfully tender place, with or without solution of continuity, on or near the surface of the body.

There is no medcyn on mold, saue the maiden one,
That my *sors* might salue, ne me sound make.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9193.

A salve for any *sore* that may betide.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6. 88.

3. A source of grief, distress, annoyance, or bitterness; a misfortune; a trouble.

What should we speak more on 't? . . . I love no ripping up old *sores*. *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 1.

Bed-sore, a sore or ulcer developed on parts of the skin exposed to pressure by lying in bed. It may be very deep and extensive. Also called *decubitus*.—**Delhi sore, Oriental sore.** Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).—**Fungating sore**, a soft chancre with abundant granulations.—**Hunterian sore**, in *pathol.*, a true or hard chancre.—**Venereal sore.** Same as *chancroid*.

sore[1] (sōr), *adv.* [Sc. *sair, sare;* < ME. *sore, soore, sare,* < AS. *sāre*, sorely, painfully, = OS. *sēro* = MD. *sere*, D. *zeer* = MLG. *sēre* = OHG. *sēro*, MHG. *sēre, sēr*, painfully, sorely, strongly, very, G. *sehr*, extremely, very, = Dan. *saare*, extremely, very; from the adj.] **1.** With physical suffering; so as to cause bodily pain; painfully.

He rode ouer hym that was fallen and vn-horsed, so that he brosed hym *sore*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 696.

Thy hand presseth me *sore*. Ps. xxxviii. 2.

Her brother struck her wondrous *sore*,
With cruel strokes and many.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 197).

2. In a manner indicating or causing mental pain; deplorably; grievously; bitterly.

The damesell ansuerde in baas voyce *sore* syghinge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 611.

There was no heart so bold
But *sore* it ached, and fast it beat,
When that ill news was told.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 18.

He were *sore* put about because Hester had gi'en him the bucket, and came to me about it.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxi.

3. Violently; fiercely; severely.

Vlfyn and kynge Ventres of Garlot mette so *sore* togeder that ether bar other to the grounde, and the horse vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 119.

Though it was very darke, and rained *sore*, yet in ye end they gott under ye lee of a smalle iland.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 87.

4. Exceedingly; thoroughly; intensely.

Thei sought hym *sore* vp and down on euery side.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

He blest himselfe as one *sore* terrifide.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 24.

It is a *sore* consumed tree
That on it bears not one fresh bough.
Rookhope Ryde (Child's Ballads, VI. 122).

5†. Firmly; tightly; fast.

The stiell of the speres stynte at the haubrekes, that were stronge and *sore*-holdynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

If it [the bowstring] be long, the bending must needs be in the small of the string, which, being *sore* twined, must needs snap in sunder, to the destruction of many good bows. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

[As an adverb *sore* is now chiefly archaic or provincial.]

sore[1]**†** (sōr), *v. t.* [= OS. *sērian* = OHG. MHG. *sēren*, G. *ver-sehren* = Icel. *sārna* = Sw. *såra* = Dan. *saare;* from the noun.] To make sore; wound.

And the wyde wound . . .
Was closed up as it had not beene *sor'd*.
Spenser, F. Q. (ed. Todd), III. xii. 38.

sore[2]**†** (sōr), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* Early mod. E. also *soar, soare;* < ME. *sore, soyr,* < OF. *sor, saur*, F. *saur, saure* = Pr. *sor, saur* = Sp. *soro* = It. *soro, sauro* (ML. *saurus, sorius*), reddish-brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel, < MLG. *sor* = MD. *sore*, D. *zoor*, dry, withered, sear, = E. *sear:* see *sear*[1], of which *sore*[2] is a doublet, and *sorrel*[2], a dim. of *sore*[2]. II. *n.* < ME. **sore, sowre*, a buck, < OF. *sor*, F. *saur* (in *faucon sor*, a sore-falcon, *cheval saure*, or simply *saure*, a sorrel horse) = It. *soro, sauro*, a sorrel horse, formerly also a sore-falcon: see the adj. Cf. *sorrel*[2].] **I.** *a.* Reddish-brown; sorrel. See *sorrel*[2], and compare *soraye, sore-eagle, sore-falcon, sore-hawk*.

Stedis stabillede in stallis,
Lyarde and *sore*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *n.* **1.** A hawk of the first year.—**2.** A buck of the fourth year. See *sorrel*[2], 3.

Of founes, *sorres*, bukkes, does
Was ful the wode, and many roes.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 429.

sore[3]**†**, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *soar*[1].

soreage†, *n.* Same as *sorage*.

Soricidæ (sō-res'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Soricidæ*.

sorede (sō'rēd), *n.* [< *soredium*.] Same as *soredium*.

soredia, *n.* Plural of *soredium*.

soredial (sō-rē'di-al), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-al*.] In *lichenol.*, of the nature or appearance of a soredium.—**Soredial branch**, in *lichenol.*, a branch produced by the development of a soredium into a new thallus while still on the mother thallus.

sorediate (sō-rē'di-āt), *a.* [< *soredium* + *-ate*[1].] In *lichenol.*, bearing or producing soredia.

sorediferous (sor-ē-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *soredium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *lichenol.*, sorediate; bearing soredia.

soredium (sō-rē'di-um), *n.*; pl. *soredia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap, + *-edium*, for Gr. *-ίδιον*, a dim. suffix.] In *lichenol.*, a single algal cell or a group of algal cells wrapped in more or less hyphal tissue, which serves the purpose of vegetative propagation: commonly in the plural. Such cells form little heaps or cushion-like masses breaking through the surface of the thallus, and when set free from the thallus are able to grow at once into new thalli. Usually one species of alga furnishes all the algal cells of a lichen; more rarely two, and then one prevails in abundance over the other. The same species of alga, however, may be found in consortism with different species of fungus, and taking part in the composition, therefore, of differently formed thalli—that is, different lichens. See *Lichenes*. Also *sorede* and *brood-bud*.

soree (sō'rē), *n.* A variant of *sora*. [U. S.]

Soree. Ral-bird.
T. Jefferson, Notes on Virginia (ed. 1788), p. 74.

sore-eaglet (sōr'ē″gl), *n.* [Also *soar-eagle;* prob. formed in imitation of *sore-falcon;* < *sore*[2] + *eagle*.] A young eagle.

A *soar-Eagle* would not stoope at a flye.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

sore-eyed (sōr'īd), *a.* **1.** Having sore eyes.—**2.** Having orbital caruncles, as if sores: as, the *sore-eyed* pigeon. See cut under *sheathbill*.

sore-falcon (sōr'fâ″kn), *n.* [Formerly also *soar-falcon, soare faulcon;* < *sore*[2] + *falcon*, tr. OF. *faucon sor*.] A falcon of the first year; a young falcon. See *sore*[2], 1.

Of the *soare faulcon* so I learne to fly,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
Till she her selfe for stronger flight can breath.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 26.

sore-hawk† (sōr'hâk), *n.* Same as *sore-falcon*.

sorehead (sōr'hed), *n.* **1.** One whose head is sore. Hence—**2.** An irritable, discontented person; one who has a real or fancied grievance; in political use, a person who is dissatisfied through lack of recognition or reward for party services. [Slang, U. S.]

Every *sore-head* and bolter in the Majority voted with his party. *The American*, X. 35.

The public don't care for a few *soreheads* and impracticables in an operation that is going to open up the whole Southwest. *C. D. Warner*, Little Journey in the World, xv.

soreheaded (sōr'hed'ed), *a.* Having the character of a sorehead; discontented; having a grievance. [Slang, U. S.]

sorehon† (sōr'hon), *n.* [Said to be an Ir. corrupted form equiv. to Sc. *sorn*, a contracted form of ME. *sojorne*, a sojourn, as a verb sojourn: see *sojourn, sorn*.] In Ireland, a tax formerly imposed upon tenants for the maintenance of their lord or his men: a custom which required a tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously. See the second quotation.

Yea, and the verye wilde Irish exactions, as Coignye, Liverye, *Sorehon*, and such like, by which they pole and utterly undoe the poore tennants and free-houlders.
Spenser, State of Ireland (ed. Todd).

Sorehon was a tax laide upon the free-holders for certain dayes in each quarter of a yeare, to finde victualls, and lodging, and to pay certaine stipends to the kerne, gallo-glasses, and horsemen.
Sir J. Ware, Note in Todd's Spenser.

sorel†, An old spelling of *sorrel*[1], *sorrel*[2].

sorely† (sōr'li), *a.* [ME. *sarlie,* < AS. *sārlic,* < *sār*, sore, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[2].] Sore; sorrowful.

Næs heo næuere swa *sarlic*. *Layamon*, l. 28457.

sorely (sōr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sorliche,* < AS. *sārlice* (= Icel. *sārliga*), sorely, < *sārlic*, sore: see *sorely, a.*] In a sore manner; painfully; sadly; violently; severely; extremely.

sorema (sō-rē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σωρός*, a heap.] In *bot.*, a heap of carpels belonging to one flower, as in the magnolia and liriodendron.

soreness (sōr'nes), *n.* The state of being sore, in any sense of the word.

Sorex (sō'reks), *n.* [NL., < L. *sorex* = Gr. *ὗραξ*, a shrew, shrew-mouse. Cf. *Hyrax*.] The typical genus of the family *Soricidæ* and subfamily *Soricinæ*, containing numerous small terrestrial shrews of both hemispheres. They have from 28 to 32 colored teeth, moderately long well-haired tail and ears, and feet not oared. The typical dentition of *Sorex* in the most restricted sense is 32 teeth, of which the upper incisors are 8, the (unspecialized canines and) upper premolars 6, the upper molars 6, and the total of the lower teeth 12 (as nearly constant throughout the family). *S. vulgaris* is the common shrew of Europe, and *S. platyrrhinus* is a common one in North America. See *shrew*[2].

sorgho (sôr'gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum*, 1. Also *sorgo*.

sorghum (sôr'gum), *n.* [Formerly also *sorgum*, also sometimes *sorgo, sorgho*, F. *sorgho*, < Sp. Pg. *sorgo* = It. *sorgo, surgo;* < NL. *sorgum, sorghum*, < ML. *surgum, surcum, suricum*, Indian millet, sorghum; prob. of E. Ind. origin.] **1.** A plant of the former genus *Sorghum*, commonly the cultivated saccharine plant once known as *Sorghum* (or *Holcus*) *saccharatum*, lately considered a variety of *S. vulgare*, but now classified as *Andropogon Sorghum*, var. *saccharatus*. It is a cane-like grass, with the stature and habit of broom-corn, or of the taller varieties of Indian corn, but more slender than the latter, without ears, and of a glaucous hue. Sorghum is cultivated throughout Africa, in forms called *imphee*, chiefly for the sweet juice of the cane. In the United States it has been employed for many years to make syrup, for which purpose it is more or less grown in every State. It has also been the subject of much experiment in sugar-making, and according to Wiley is now practically available for this purpose. The name is also applied to the var. *Halepense*, and possibly to others of the same species. See def. 2. Also called *Chinese sugar-cane*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Micheli, 1729).] A former genus of grasses, of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, now included as a subgenus in *Andropogon* (Edouard Hackel, 1889). Like the rest of the genus, it has one-flowered spikelets disposed in pairs at the joints of a rachis, one of each pair pedicelled, one sessile. The sessile spikelet is in all the pairs alike; the flower is fertile, and in the pedicelled spikelets male, neutral, or abortive. The rachis is fragile, or in culture tenacious; its joints and the pedicels are filiform, and convex on the back or flat without furrow. The sessile spikelet and grain are somewhat compressed on the back, or in cultivation sometimes nearly globose. The species are most often tall and flat-leaved grasses, diffused through the tropics and here and there in the temperate zone—one, *A.* (*Chrysopogon*) *nutans*, the Indian grass or wood-grass, in the southern United States. The last is widely distributed in many forms; it is a nutritious grass, 6 feet high, with a graceful panicle, sometimes named *wild oats*. The one important species is *A. Sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*, etc.), a polymorphous much-cultivated species, of which some varieties have been regarded as distinct. Hackel divides it into the subspecies—(*a*) *Halepense*, including with other varieties the ornamental Aleppo grass and the Johnson or Means grass cultivated in the southern United States, and (*b*) *sativus*, which includes the broom-corn (var. *technicus*), the sorghum (var. *saccharatus:* see def. 1), the durra (vars. *cernuus* and *Durra*), the so-called Indian or African millet (covering perhaps the last and the var. *vulgaris*), and the guinea-corn or Kafir-corn, if it is different from the durra. The Johnson grass is of considerable utility as fodder, but is difficult to extirpate: also called *Egyptian, Cuba*, or *Guinea grass, Australian* or *Morocco millet*, etc., and *sorghum*. The durra has been somewhat cultivated in the United States, some forms of it being called *Millo maize*. See *broom-corn, durra*, and *Indian millet* (under *millet*).



Sorghum (*Andropogon Sorghum*). 1, wild form; 2, panicle of same; *a*, spikelets of cultivated form.

sorgo (sôr'gō), *n.* Same as *sorghum*.

sori, *n.* Plural of *sorus*.

Soricidæ (sō-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of small insectivorous mammals, the shrews. They are of terrestrial, sometimes natatorial, habits, with a long and narrow skull without zygomatic arches or postorbital processes, annular tympanic bones, no symphysis pubis, the fore limbs not specially modified as in the moles, the tibia and fibula united, and the lower teeth 12 (in one genus 12

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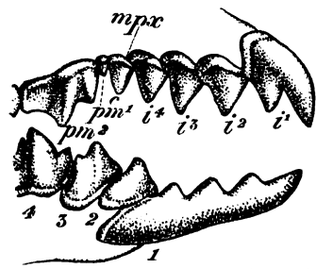
or 14). The lower incisors are long, proclivous, and usually notched; in the upper teeth the median incisors are large, and have a basal snag or cusp, appearing as if double (but see *soricident*); no canines are specialized, and the premolars are variable; the molars are large and multicuspidate. The total number of the teeth varies from twenty-six to thirty-two. The family is well marked, with little range of variation, though the species are so numerous. The shrews are all small animals, some being the smallest known mammals, and have the general appearance of mice, though with more pointed snout. The rather numerous (about 12) genera fall in two groups or subfamilies, *Soricinæ* and *Crocidurinæ*.



Soricident Teeth of Common Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*), enlarged seven times.

i^1, large two-pronged anterior upper incisor; i^2, i^3, i^4, succeeding upper incisors, to *mpx*, line of obliterated maxillopremaxillary suture; *c*, first maxillary tooth, technically a canine, unspecialized and resembling the preceding incisor; pm^1, minute first premolar; pm^2, large sectorial premolar. In the lower jaw, 1, very large serrated anterior incisor; 2, 3, 4, following teeth to the one opposite pm^2; other teeth omitted.

soricident (sō-ris'i-dent), *a.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), a shrew, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*.] Having or noting a dentition like that of shrews. This dentition is unique in some respects. It consists of the four kinds of teeth usual among diphyodont mammals, but no canines are specialized as such, and the median pair of incisors both above and below are remarkable in presenting two or more cusps, besides being of great size. These peculiarities, together with the speedy and complete obliteration of the maxillopremaxillary suture, have caused the median incisors alone to be so named, and have occasioned great uncertainty in the dental formulæ of the several genera of shrews. Determination of the position of the suture has shown, however, that several other pairs of teeth besides the specialized median upper pair are inserted in the premaxillary, and are therefore incisors; that the foremost pair of maxillary teeth (technically canines) are never specialized, and always small, and that these are followed by one or two pairs of premolars, constantly succeeded by three pairs of true molars. The constancy in number of the under teeth (twelve, with some anomalous exceptions) is also remarkable, and the total variation is only from twenty-six to thirty-two among all the genera. The eight upper incisors of several genera are a number unique among placental mammals; and the soricident dentition is, on the whole, in proportion to the size of the animals, the most formidable known among mammals, of greater relative power than that of any carnivore. See *Soricidæ*.

Soricinæ (sor-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Soricidæ*, containing those shrews of both the Old and the New World which have the teeth brown or red: contrasted with *Crocidurinæ*. The genera usually admitted are *Sorex*, *Neosorex*, *Notiosorex*, *Soriculus*, *Blarina*, and *Crossopus*. See *Sorex*, and cuts under *Blarina*, *shrew*, and *sondeli*.

soricine (sor'i-sin), *a.* [< L. *soricinus*, of or belonging to a shrew, < *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew: see *Sorex*.] Resembling or related to a shrew or shrew-mouse; of or pertaining to the *Soricinæ* or *Soricidæ*; soricoid in a narrow sense.—**Soricine bat**, *Glossophaga soricina*, a small South American species of bat.

soricoid (sor'i-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sorex* (*soric-*), shrew, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Soricine in the broadest sense; of or pertaining to the *Soricoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Soricoidea*, as a shrew, shrew-mole, or mole.

Soricoidea (sor-i-koi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sorex* (*Soric-*) + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of mammals of the order *Insectivora*, containing the two families *Soricidæ* and *Talpidæ*, the shrews and the moles.

soriferous (sō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. σωρός, a heap, + φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

sorites (sō-rī'tēz), *n.*; pl. *sorites*. [NL., < L. *sorites*, < LGr. σωρείτης, σωρίτης, a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments, lit. 'heaper,' < σωρεύειν, heap, < σωρός, a heap. In def. 2 first used by Laurentius Valla (died 1457).] 1. A kind of sophism invented by Chrysippus in the third century before Christ, by which a person is led by gradual steps from maintaining what is manifestly true to admitting what is manifestly false. For example: One grain of sand cannot make a heap; then, if one grain be added to a grain, the one added grain cannot make that a heap which was not a heap before; and so on, until it is shown that a million or more grains of sand cannot make a heap.

2. A chain-syllogism, or argument having a number of premises and one conclusion, the argumentation being capable of analysis into a number of syllogisms, the conclusion of each of which is a premise of the next. A sorites may be categorical or hypothetical, like a syllogism, and either variety may be progressive or regressive.—**Progressive or Aristotelian sorites.** See *Aristotelian*.—**Regressive or Goclenian sorites.** See *Goclenian*.

soritical (sō-rit'i-kạl), *a.* [< LL. *soriticus*, < LGr. σωριτικός, < σωρείτης, σωρίτης, a sorites.] Pertaining to or resembling a sorites.

sormountet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *surmount*.

sorn (sôrn), *v. i.* [Said to be contr. < ME. *sojornen*, sojourn: see *sojourn*. Cf. *sorehon*.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board; be an uninvited and unwelcome guest; sponge. [Scotch.]

Lang-legged Hieland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang thigging and *sorning* about on their acquaintance. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

sornar (sôr'när), *n.* Same as *sorner*.

sorner (sôr'nėr), *n.* [< *sorn* + *-er*¹; ult. a contraction of *sojourner*.] One who sorns; one who obtrudes himself on another for bed and board; in *Scots law*, one who takes lodging and food from others by force or menaces without paying for it. This offense was formerly so prevalent in Scotland that the severest penalties were enacted against it, and at one period it was punishable with death.

sorophore (sō'rō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. **sorophorum*, neut. of **sorophorus*: see *sorophorous*.] In *bot.*, the mucilaginous cord or cushion which is emitted from the germinating sporocarp in *Marsilea*, and which bears the sori arranged in two rows. See cut under *Marsilea*.

sorophorous (sō-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. σωρός, a heap, + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] Bearing sori.

sororal (sō-rō'ral), *a.* [< L. *soror*, sister (= E. *sister*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sister or sisters; sisterly.

The *sororal* relation. *H. Mann.*

sororially (sō-rō'ri-ạl-i), *a.* [< **sororial* for *sororal* + *-ly*².] In a sisterly manner. [Rare.]

"This way then, my dear sister," cried Jane to the newcomer, and, taking her *sororially* by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour.

T. Hook, The Sutherlands. (*Davies*.)

sororicide¹ (sō-ror'i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *sororicida*, < *soror*, a sister, + *-cida*, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his sister. *Blount*, Glossographia.

sororicide² (sō-ror'i-sīd), *n.* [< LL. *sororicidium*, < L. *soror*, sister, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill.] The murder of a sister. *Bailey*, 1727.

sororize (sō'rọr-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sororized*, ppr. *sororizing*. [< L. *soror*, sister, + *-ize*: simulating *fraternize*.] To associate as sisters; be in communion or sympathy as sisters. [Rare.]

The beautiful girls . . . are . . . *sororizing* with the rustic maidenhoods of their parishes.

Mortimer Collins, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 8. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sorory† (sō'rọr-i), *n.* [< L. *soror*, sister: see *sister*.] A sisterhood. [Rare.]

While heauen did daigne the world should him inioy,
The ninefold *Sorory* themselves exiled,
Euen from their natiue home to art's annoy.

Tourneur, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 68.

sorose (sō'rōs), *a.* [< NL. **sorosus*, < *sorus*, q. v.] In *bot.*, bearing sori.

sorosis (sō-rō'sis), *n.*; pl. *soroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.*, a fleshy multiple fruit composed of many flowers, seed-vessels, and receptacles consolidated, as in the pine-apple, breadfruit, and mulberry.

Sorotrocha (sō-rot'rō-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), neut. pl. of *sorotrochus*: see *sorotrochous*.] An order of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules whose wheel-organ is divided or compound: distinguished from *Monotrocha*.

sorotrochian (sō-rō-trō'ki-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *sorotrochus* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Sorotrochous; not monotrochous.

II. *n.* A rotifer whose wheel is compound or divided; any member of the *Sorotrocha*.

sorotrochous (sō-rot'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *sorotrochus*, < Gr. σωρός, a heap, + τροχός, a wheel, < τρέχειν, run.] Having the wheel-organ divided or compound, as a rotifer; not monotrochous.

sorra, *n.* See *sorrow*, *n.*, 4.

sorraget, *n.* See *sorage*.

sorrancet, *n.* Same as *sorance*.

sorrel¹ (sor'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sorrell*, *sorel*, *sorell*; < ME. *sorel*, < OF. *sorel*, F. *surelle* (ML. *surella*), sorrel, so named from its sour taste; with dim. *-el*, < *sur*, sour, sharp, < OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer*, sour: see *sour*¹. Cf. AS. *sūre* (= MLG. *sūre* = Icel. *sūra* = (with dim. suffix) D. *zuring*), sorrel, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*¹.] 1. One of several species of the genus *Rumex*, smaller plants than the docks of the same genus, having the leaves typically halberd-shaped, more or less succulent, and impregnated with oxalic acid. The common sorrel of the Old World is *R. Acetosa*, which has been much cultivated for culinary use. *R. scutatus*, the French sorrel, is, however, preferred for the purpose, being more succulent and less acid. Sorrel is much grown on the European continent, especially in France. It is used in salads and soups, but is more commonly dressed as a spinach. The use of sorrel in America is slight but increasing. *R. Acetosella*, sometimes substituted for the foregoing, is the common sheep-sorrel. Both plants are refrigerant and diuretic antiscorbutics. See cut under *Rumex*.

2. A plant of the genus *Oxalis*, more properly called *wood-sorrel* (see cuts under *Oxalis* and *obcordate*): the name is also extended to other plants of different genera (see phrases).—**Climbing sorrel**, *Begonia scandens*, of tropical America, a somewhat shrubby herb climbing by rootlets. [West Indies.]—**Field-sorrel.** Same as *sheep-sorrel*.—**Indian sorrel.** Same as *roselle*.—**Mountain-sorrel.** See *Oxyria*.—**Red sorrel.** (*a*) Same as *roselle*. (*b*) The sheep-sorrel: probably from the red male inflorescence.—**Salt of sorrel.** See *salt*¹.—**Switch-sorrel**, a widely diffused tropical shrub, *Dodonæa viscosa*, of the *Sapindaceæ*. Its leaves have an acid and bitter taste.—**Water-sorrel.** Same as *water-dock*. (See also *horse-sorrel*.)

sorrel² (sor'el), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *sorrell*, *sorell*, *sorel*; < OF. **sorel*, *sorrel*, *surrel*, dim. of *sor*, F. *saur*, *saure*, brown, reddish, brownish, sorrel: see *sore*².] **I.** *a.* Of a yellowish- or reddish-brown color.

Saure, a *sorrell* colour, also a *sorrell* horse. *Cotgrave.*

He is of a middle stature, strong sett, high coloured, a head of *sorrell* haire, a severe and sound judgement; a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives (Samuel Butler).

II. *n.* 1. A color between a reddish and a yellowish brown.

Sorrell, colour of an horse, *sorrel*. *Palsgrave*, p. 272.

His horse was of fiery *sorrel*, with black feet.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

2. An animal of a sorrel color; especially, a sorrel horse.

Till he fals from his seate, the coache orethrowes,
And to the riders breedes a world of woes;
Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, hola boye,
Will make them stay till they even all destroy.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600). (*Nares*.)

Is the Coach gone?
Saddle my Horse the *sorrell*.
Dekker, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

3. A buck of the third year. Compare *sore*², *n.*, 2.

A Bucke the first yeare is a Fawne; the second yeare a Pricket; the third yeare a *Sorrel*.
Return from Parnassus (1606), ii. 5.

The dogs did yell: put L to sore, then *sorel* jumps from thicket. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 60.

sorrel-sops† (sor'el-sops), *n. pl.* A term used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for some sort of drink used in fevers.

sorrel-tree (sor'el-trē), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

sorrel-vine (sor'el-vīn), *n.* A shrub, *Cissus* (*Vitis*) *acida*, found in tropical America, reaching into Florida. It is a low tendril-bearing climber, with acid juice.

sorrily (sor'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *soryly*, *sorili*, *soriliche*, *sariliche*, *sarili*; < *sorry* + *-ly*².] In a sorry manner, in any sense of the word; sorrowfully; sadly; wretchedly; poorly; meanly.

sorriness (sor'i-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sorinesse*, *sorinisse*, *sorynesse*, *sarinesse*, < AS. *sārignes*, < *sārig*, sore, sorry: see *sorry* and *-ness*.] The state or feeling of being sorry, in any sense.

sorrow (sor'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sorow*, *sorowe*, *sorwe*, *sorewe*, *seorewe*, *seoruwe*, *serewe*, *sorige*, *soreze*, *soreghe*, *sorge*, < AS. *sorg*, *sorh*, *sorge* = OS. *sorga*, *soroga* = MD. *sorg*, D. *zorg* = MLG. LG. *sorge*, care, anxiety, = OHG. *sorga*, MHG. G. *sorge* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sorg*, care, = Goth. *saúrga*, care, grief; cf. Lith. *sirgti*, be ill, suffer. Not connected etymologically with *sore*¹ or *sorry*.] 1. Distress of mind caused by misfortune, injury, loss, disappointment, or the like; grief; misery; sadness; regret.

Give *sorrow* words; the grief that does not speak
Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 209.

Sorrow is uneasiness in the mind upon the thought of a good lost which might have been enjoyed longer, or the sense of a present evil.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xx. 8.

2. A cause or occasion of grief; a painful fact, event, or situation; a misfortune; a trouble.

And howe he lost that comforth clene,
And was putte oute fro paradys,
And sithen what *sorouse* sor warre sene
Sente vn-to hym and to al his. *York Plays*, p. 93.

God so willed;
Mankind is ignorant, a man am I;
Call ignorance my *sorrow*, not my sin!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 175.

3. The outward manifestation of grief; mourning; lamentation.

Down his white beard a stream of *sorrow* flows.
Pope, Iliad, ix. 559.

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Nor sound of human *sorrow* mounts to mar
Their sacred everlasting calm!
Tennyson, Lucretius.

4. The devil: used generally as an expletive in imprecation, often implying negation. Compare *devil*, *n.*, 7. Sometimes *the muckle sorrow*. Also spelled *sorra*. [Scotch and Irish.]

Quhen he had jumlit a full lang houre,
The *sorrow* crap of butter he gatt.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

Sorrow tak' him that 's sae mean.
Burns, O Tibbie, I ha'e seen the Day.

To sing sorrow. See *sing*. = **Syn. 1.** *Grief*, *Wretchedness*, etc. (see *affliction*), repentance, vexation, chagrin. See list under *sadness*.

sorrow (sor'ō), *v.* [< ME. *sorowen*, *sorewen*, *sorwen*, *sorwien*, *scoruwen*, *sorgien*, *sorhen*, < AS. *sorgian* = OS. *sorgōn* = MD. *sorgen*, D. *zorgen* = MLG. LG. *sorgen* = OHG. *sorgēn*, MHG. G. *sorgen* = Icel. *sorga*, *syrgja* = Sw. *sörja* = Dan. *sörge* = Goth. *saurgan*, sorrow; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To feel sorrow, sadness, regret, grief, or anguish; grieve; be sad; feel sorry.

Al mi lif ic *sorwe* & care,
For det comit sone that noman wil spare.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 239.

Uour thinges . . . muwen makien him to *seoruwen*, and bittren his heorte. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 308.

Fortune had left to both of us alike
What to delight in, what to *sorrow* for.
Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 107.

2. To manifest sorrow; mourn; lament.

The emperour thet the blysse of the wordle hedden zomtyme nou ine helle wepeth and gredeth, yelleth and *zorȝeth*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

Mourn not, except thou *sorrow* for my good;
Only give order for my funeral.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 111.

= **Syn.** To grieve, mourn. See *sorrow*, *n.*

II.† *trans.* **1.** To feel or display sorrow over; grieve for; mourn.

Such of these greefs as might be refrained or holpen by wisedome, and the parties owne good endeuour, the Poet gaue none order to *sorrow* them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The public body
. . . send forth us, to make their *sorrow'd* render.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 152.

2. To give pain to; grieve.

The excesse you bled is griefe vnto me; the ague that held you *sorroweth* me.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 189.

3. To involve in sorrow; attach suffering or misery to.

The much-wronged and over-*sorrowed* state of matrimony. *Milton*, Divorce, Pref.

sorrower (sor'ō-ėr), *n.* [< *sorrow* + *-er*1.] One who sorrows; one who grieves or mourns.

sorrowful (sor'ō-fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sorowful*, *sorweful*, *soruful*, *sorful*, *scoruhful*, *sorhful*, < AS. *sorgful*, *sorhful* (= OHG. *sorgfol*, *swerȝfol*, *swercfol* = Icel. *sorgfullr* = Sw. *sorgfull* = Dan. *sorgfuld*), < *sorh*, sorrow, + *ful*, full: see *sorrow* and *-ful*.] **1.** Feeling sorrow or grief; grieved; unhappy; sad.

Than thei smyte vpon the saisnes that be *sorowfull* and wroth for the deth of Pignores.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 589.

My soul is exceeding *sorrowful*, even unto death.
Mat. xxvi. 38.

2. Productive of sorrow; grievous; distressing; lamentable; pitiable.

It was a *sorful* siȝt to se how it ferde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3540.

Oh *sorrowful* and sad! the streaming tears
Channel her cheeks. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 173.

3. Expressive or indicative of sorrow, grief, or regret; plaintive; pathetic.

I called to minde that, twelue or thirtene yeares past, I had begonne an Elegye or *sorrowefull* song, called the Complainte of Phylomene.
Gascoigne, Philomene, Ded. (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber).

O most false love!
Where be the sacred vials thou shouldst fill
With *sorrowful* water? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 3. 64.

4. Affected or accompanied by grief; melancholy; doleful; afflicted.

The things that my soul refused to touch are as my *sorrowful* meat. Job vi. 7.

Go into old Titus' *sorrowful* house,
And hither hale that misbelieving Moor.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 142.

= **Syn.** Dismal, disconsolate, rueful, woful.

sorrowfully (sor'ō-fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *sorwefully*, *scoruhfullice*; < *sorrowful* + *-ly*2.] In a sorrowful manner; with sorrow.

sorrowfulness (sor'ō-fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sorwefulnes*, < AS. *sorgfulnes*, < *sorgful*, sorrowful: see *sorrowful* and *-ness*.] The state of being sorrowful; the feeling of sorrow; grief; sadness.

sorrowless (sor'ō-les), *a.* [< *sorrow* + *-less*.] Free from sorrow.

sorrow-stricken (sor'ō-strik*ʳ*n), *a.* Stricken with sorrow; pained; grieved; sorrowful.

sorrowy† (sor'ō-i), *a.* [ME. *sorewy*; < *sorrow* + *-y*1.] Sorrowful.

And I shal besette aboute Ariel, and it shal be drerì and *sorewy*. *Wyclif*, Isa. xxix. 2.

sorry (sor'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sorrie*, *sorie* (sometimes, erroneously, *sorowe*); < ME. *sory*, *sori*, *sari*, < AS. *sārig*, sad, sorry (not found in physical sense 'sore') (= OS. *sērag* = MD. *seerigh*, sore, sad, sorry, D. *zeerig*, sore, full of sores, = MLG. *sērich*, sore, = OHG. *sērag*, MHG. *sērec*, *sērig* = Sw. *sârig*, sore, full of sores), < *sār*, pain, grief, sore: see *sore*1. The word is thus < *sore*1 + *-y*1. It has become confused with *sorrow*, of which it is now the customary adj. in the lighter uses: see *sorrow*.] **1.** Feeling sorrow; grieved; sorrowful; unhappy; sad; pained; especially, feeling repentance or regret: noting either deep or slight, prolonged or transient, emotion.

Sike with the *sory*, singe with the glade.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 190.

The preacher absolved but such as were *sorry* and did repent. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

I am *sorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleasure.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2. 159.

2. Causing sorrow; painful; grievous; mournful.

So throli a *sori* thouȝt thirled min hert.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3696.

In *sorowe* tyme for them all
The knyght came to the gate.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 61).

Gruffly he answers, "'Tis a *sorry* sight!
A seaman's body: there'll be more to-night!"
Crabbe, Works, II. 12.

3. Associated with sorrow; suggestive of grief or suffering; melancholy; dismal.

Al ful of chirkyng was that *sory* place.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1146.

The place of death and *sorry* execution.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 121.

4. Vile; wretched; worthless; mean; paltry; poor.

Tho *sori* wrecches of yuel blod.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1074.

Notwithstanding his fine tongue, he is but a *sorry* fellow. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 145.

He had set our men upon an island, in a deep snow, without fire, and only a *sorry* wigwam for their shelter.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 267.

Sorry grace†, ill luck; misfortune.

He hadde at Thebes *sory grace*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 746.

= **Syn. 1.** Vexed, chagrined. —**4.** Pitiful, shabby.

sorry† (sor'i), *v. i.* [< *sorry*, *a.*; or a var. of *sorrow*.] To sorrow; grieve.

We mourn his death, and *sorry* for his sake.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

sors (sôrz), *n.* The singular of *sortes*.

sort (sôrt), *n.* [< ME. *sort*, *soort*, *sorte* (= D. *soort* = G. *sorte* (< It.) = Sw. Dan. *sort*, sort, kind); < OF. *sorte*, *sort*, F. *sorte* = Sp. *suerte* = Pg. *sorte* = It. *sorte*, *sorta*, lot, part, sort, kind, < L. *sor*(*t*-)*s*, f., lot, destiny, an oracular response, in gen. fate, condition, part; prob. allied to *serere*, connect: see *series*. Hence ult. *sort*, *v.*, *sortance*, *sorcer*, *sorcerer*, *sorcery*, *assort*, *consort*, *resort*1, etc.] **1**†. A lot; that which is awarded or determined by lot; hence, in general, one's fate, fortune, or destiny.

Sone haf thay her *sortes* sette & serelych deled,
& ay the the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 194.

And the *sort* of synne fallith vp on him that is with oute riȝt-wisnesse or mercy.
Gesta Romanorum (ed. Herrtage), p. 36.

Make a lottery;
And, by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 376.

2†. Allotted station or position; condition; rank; specifically, high rank; social eminence.

God save ye!
For less I cannot wish to men of *sort*,
And of your seeming: are you of the duke's?
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.

The building was a spacious theatre, . . .
With seats where all the lords, and each degree
Of *sort*, might sit in order to behold.
Milton, S. A., l. 1608.

3. Characteristic mode of being; nature; quality; character.

The fire shall try every man's work of what *sort* it is.
1 Cor. iii. 13.

None of noble *sort*
Would so offend a virgin.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 159.

Italy in the Renaissance period was rich in natures of this *sort*, to whom nothing that is strange or beautiful seemed unfamiliar. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 241.

4. A number of persons, things, ideas, etc., grouped together according to the possession of common attributes; a kind, as determined by nature, quality, character, or habits; a species; a class.

He . . . gadered hym a meynee of his *sort*,
To hoppe and synge and maken swich disport.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 17.

A man feels the calamities of his enemies with one *sort* of sensibility, and his own with quite a different *sort*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

A *sort* is composed of things assorted, and assorted because possessing a quality or qualities in common, and must embrace all the objects possessing the quality or qualities. *McCosh*, On Berkeley, p. 59.

It 's the *sort* of thing people talk of, but I never thought it would come in our way.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxxiv.

Specifically — (*a*) A particular class or order of people.

The meaner *sort* are too credulous, and led with blinde zeale, blinde obedience, to prosecute and maintain whatsoever their sottish leaders shall propose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., iii. § 4.

Others lay about the lawns,
Of the older *sort*, and murmur'd that their May
Was passing. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

(*b*) In *printing*, one of the characters or pieces in a font of type, considered with reference to its relative supply or lack: nearly always in the plural: as, to be out of *sorts* (that is, to lack some of the necessary types in a case); to order *sorts* for a font (that is, to order more of the kinds of type of which it is deficient).

Our printing-house often wanted *sorts*, and there was no letter-foundry in America.
B. Franklin, Autobiography, p. 91.

(*c*) Kind: used indefinitely of something more or less resembling the thing specified: with *of*, like *kind of*. See *kind*2, *n.*, 5, and compare *sort of*, below.

Those trees of Madrepore, a *sort of* imperfect coral, which are about Tor and south of it, are as dangerous as rocks to the ships. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 135.

Accredited agents were stationed, as a *sort of* honorable spies, at the different courts. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

Each tablet becoming even to the uninitiated white man a *sort of* coat-of-arms or symbolic shield, the native heraldry having embodied itself in this way.
Amer. Antiquarian, XII. 357.

5. A number or quantity of things of the same kind or used together; a set; a suit.

Sort of Balances (among Tradesmen) is four Dozen in Number. *Bailey*, 1731.

6. A group; a flock; a troop; a company. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Eftsoones the people all to harnesse ran,
And like a *sort* of Bees in clusters swarmed.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 36.

King Agesilaus, hauing a great *sort* of little children, was one day disposed to solace himself among them in a gallery. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 234.

A *sort* of Doves were housed too near their hall.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 946.

7. Particular mode of action or procedure; manner; fashion; way.

Now to Returne where I left off, and declare vnto you in what *sort* I imploide my selfe since my first entring into englande. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 34.

Give your petitions
In seemly *sort*, and keep your hats off decently.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

In smoothest terms his speech he wove,
Of endless friendship, faith, and love;
Promised and vowed in courteous *sort*.
Scott, Rokeby, i. 20.

After a sort. Same as *in a sort*.

He has a kind o' Hieland honesty — he 's honest *after a sort*, as they say. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

In a sort, after a fashion; more or less completely or satisfactorily.

The duke's journey to France is laid down; and yet they say the business goeth on *in a sort*.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 6.

Out of sorts. (*a*†) Destitute; unprovided; without equipment.

Many a man of good extraction coming home from far voyages, may chance to land here, and, being *out of sorts*, is unable for the present time and place to recruit himself with clothes. *Ray*, Proverbs (1678), p. 304.

(*b*) Out of health or spirits; out of the normal condition of body or mind; cross.

I was most violently *out of sorts*, and really had not spirits to answer it.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, To Mr. Crisp, Jan., 1779.

No wonder you are *out of sorts*, my little cousin. To be an inmate with such a guest may well startle an innocent young girl! *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, viii.

(*c*) In *printing*, short of one or more characters in type: said of a compositor, or of his case. — **Sort of.** Same as *kind of* (which see, under *kind*2, *n.*).

"You were hurt by the betting just now?" "Well," replied the lad, "I am *sort o'* hurt."
Thackeray, Virginians, xv.

To run on sorts. See *run*1, *v. i.*

[*Sort*, like *kind*, is often erroneously used in the singular form with a plural force and connection. Compare *kind*2.

These *sort* of people always know everything.
A. Trollope, Framley Parsonage, xlvi.]

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= **Syn. 4.** *Kind, Sort.* *Kind* is by derivation a deeper or more serious word than *sort*; *sort* is often used slightingly, while *kind* is rarely so used.

sort (sôrt), *v.* [< ME. *sorten, soorten*, < OF. *sortir*, allot, sort, assort (cf. Sp. Pg. *sortear*, obtain by lot), = It. *sortire*, < L. *sortiri*, cast lots, fix by lot, divide, distribute, choose, < *sor(t-)s*, lot, destiny, share: see *sort*, *n.* The E. verb is in part an aphetic form of *assort*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To give or appoint by lot; hence, in general, to allot; assign.

And forth he wente, shortly for to telle,
Ther as Mercurie *sorted* hym to dwelle.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1827.

Graces not poured out equally, but diversely *sorted* and given. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. To ordain; decree.

All may be well; but, if God *sort* it so,
'Tis more than we deserve, or I expect.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 3. 36.

3†. To select; choose; pick out.

Amphialus with noble gentleness assured him . . . that his revenge, whensoever, should *sort* unto itself a higher subject. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Nurse, will you go with me into my closet,
To help me *sort* such needful ornaments
As you think fit to furnish me to-morrow?
Shak., R. and J., iv. 2. 34.

4. To set apart; assign to a particular place or station; rank; class.

I will not *sort* you with the rest of my servants.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 274.

I hold fit that these narrations, which have mixture with superstition, be *sorted* by themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

5. To separate into sorts; arrange according to kind; classify: sometimes with *over*.

Those confused seeds, which were impos'd on Psyche as an incessant labour to cull out and *sort* asunder.
Milton, Arcopagitica.

The accumulation of new material for German and Italian history is perplexing in itself; the Germans and Italians have scarcely begun to *sort* it.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 61.

6. To conform; accommodate; adapt; suit.

I pray thee *sort* thy heart to patience.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 68.

Now was there ever man so fortunate,
To have his love so *sorted* to his wish?
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

7. To put in the proper state or order; set right; adjust; dispose. [Scotch.]

I have as much a mind as ever I had to my dinner to go back and tell him to *sort* his horse himself, since he is as able as I am. *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

8. To supply in suitable sorts; assort.

He was fitted out by very eminent Merchants of that City, on a design only to Trade with the Spaniards or Indians, having a very considerable Cargo well *sorted* for these parts of the World. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 137.

9†. To procure; obtain; attain; reach.

I'll *sort* occasion . . .
To part the queen's proud kindred from the king.
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 148.

We shall *sort* time to take more notice of him.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

10. To punish; chastise. [Scotch.]

May ne'er be in my fingers, if I dinna *sort* ye baith for it! *Scott*, Monastery, iv.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To cast lots; decide or divine anything by lot; hence, in general, to practise divination or soothsaying.

Bringe hethir thy counsell, and the clerkes that *sorted* of this toure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 39.

2†. To come to pass; chance; happen; turn out; specifically, to have a satisfactory issue; succeed.

Sort how it will, I shall have gold for all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 2. 107.

Never any State was . . . so open to receive strangers into their Body as were the Romans; therefore it *sorted* with them accordingly, for they grew to the greatest monarchy.
Bacon, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

3†. To tend; lead; conduce.

They raise some persons to be as it were companions, and almost equals to themselves, which many times *sorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

Their several reasons . . . all *sorted* to this conclusion: that strict discipline, both in criminal offences and in martial affairs, was more needful in plantations than in a settled state. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 212.

4. To be of the same sort or class (with another); be like or comparable; consort; associate; agree; harmonize: with *with*, rarely *to*.

Occurrences of present times may *sort* better *with* ancient examples than *with* those of the latter or immediate times. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i.

Sometime he runs among a flock of sheep, . . .
And sometime *sorteth with* a herd of deer.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 689.

A prince of a melancholy constitution both of body and mind; . . . and, therefore, accusing sycophants, of all men, did best *sort to* his nature.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

5. To be suitable or favorable.

Why, then it *sorts*, brave warriors; let's away.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 209.

Some one, he is assur'd, may now or then,
If opportunity but *sort*, prevail.
Ford, Broken Heart, i. 1.

sortable (sôr'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *sortable*, sortable, suitable, < *sort*, sort: see *sort* and *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being sorted.—**2.** Assorted; made up of various sorts.

The facilities which Glasgow possessed of making up *sortable* cargoes for that market. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.

3. Suitable; appropriate; fitting; meet.

The flourishing state of learning, *sortable* to so excellent a patroness [Queen Elizabeth].
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

She 's a mettle quean. It 's a pity his Excellency is a thought eldern. The like o' yourself . . . wad be mair *sortable* in point of years. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

sortably (sôr'ta-bli), *adv.* Suitably; fitly. *Imp. Dict.*

sortal (sôr'tal), *a.* [< *sort* + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to a sort or class. [Rare.]

The essence of each genus or sort comes to be nothing but that abstract idea, which the general or *sortal* . . . name stands for. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. iii. 15.

sortance† (sôr'tans), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ance*.] Conformity; suitableness; appropriateness. [Rare.]

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with his quality.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 11.

sortation (sôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ation*.] The act or process of sorting. [Rare.]

The final *sortation* to which the letters are subjected.
Eng. Illust. Mag., Feb., 1884, p. 294. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sorteliget, sorteligert, etc. Obsolete forms of *sortilege*, etc.

sorter[1] (sôr'tėr), *n.* [< *sort* + *-er*[1].] One who separates and arranges: as, a letter-*sorter*; a money-*sorter*.

The shepherd, the *sorter* of the wool, the wool-comber or carder, the dyer, . . . must all join their different arts in order to compleat even this homely production.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 1.

sorter[2] (sôr'tėr). A spelling of *sort o'*, for *sort of*: see under *sort*, *n.*, and compare *kinder*.

sortes (sôr'tēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *sor(t-)s*, lot, share: see *sort*.] Lots used in a kind of divination, consisting in the chance selection of a passage from an author's writings—a practice common in ancient times and in the middle ages. The method pursued by the ancients was generally to write a number of verses of a favorite poet on separate slips, put them in an urn, draw out one at random, and from its contents infer good or bad fortune. This form of divination was known as *Sortes Homericæ*, *Sortes Virgilianæ*, etc., according to the name of the poet from whose works the lines were chosen. Among the Christians of the middle ages the Bible was used for a similar purpose; the book being opened by hazard, or a pin stuck between the leaves, the first passage catching the eye was accepted as prophetic. Such lots were called *Sortes Biblicæ* or *Sacræ*. This use of the Bible is still common as a popular superstition.

sortfully† (sôrt'fûl-i), *adv.* [< **sortful* (< *sort* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Suitably; appropriately. [Rare.]

Everything
About your house so *sortfully* disposed.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii.

sortie (sôr'tē), *n.* [< F. *sortie* (= Sp. *surtida* = Pg. *sortida* = It. *sortita*), a going forth, issue, sally, < *sortir* (= OSp. *surtir* = It. *sortire*), go out, come out, issue, sally, < LL. as if **surrectire*, rise or rouse up, < L. *surgere*, pp. *surrectus*, rise up: see *surge*, *source*.] **1.** A going forth; a sally; specifically, the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; an outrush of a beleaguered garrison.

Experiencing some rough treatment from a *sortie* of the garrison, he marched . . . on Baza.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 14.

2. Same as *postlude*.

sortilege (sôr'ti-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sortelige*; < F. *sortilège*, < ML. *sortilegium*, divination by lot (cf. L. *sortilegus*, foretelling, prophetic), < L. *sor(t-)s*, a lot, + *legere*, read.] The act, practice, or art of drawing lots; interpretation, divination, or decision by lot; hence, loosely, sorcery; magic.

Being accused of *Sortelige* or inchantment, At Arnhem in Guelderland he [Johannes Rosa] was proscribed.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

A woman infamous for *sortileges* and witcheries. *Scott.*

sortileger (sôr'ti-lej-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sorteliger*; < *sortilege* + *-er*[1].] One who uses or practises sortilege. [Rare.]

Now to speak of those *Sorteligers*, and the effects of their Art. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 473.

sortilegious (sôr-ti-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sortilege* + *-i-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of sortilege. [Rare.]

Nor were they made to decide horarie questions, or *sortilegious* demands.
Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 345. (*Latham.*)

sortilegy (sôr'ti-lej-i), *n.* [< ML. *sortilegium*, sortilege: see *sortilege*.] Same as *sortilege*.

sorting (sôr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sort*, *v.*] The act of separating into sorts.—**Dry-sorting**, in *mining*, separation without the use of water, or by sifting and hand-picking.

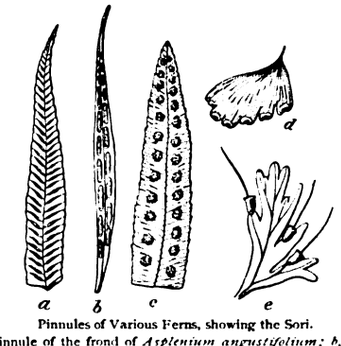
sorting-box (sôr'ting-boks), *n.* A box or table with compartments for receiving different grades or kinds of materials, etc.

sortita (sôr-tē'tä), *n.* [It., < *sortire*, go out: see *sortie*.] In *music*: (*a*) The first air sung by any one of the principal singers in an opera; an entrance-air. (*b*) Same as *postlude*.

sortition (sôr-tish'on), *n.* [< L. *sortitio(n-)*, a casting of lots, < *sortiri*, cast or draw lots, < *sor(t-)s*, a lot: see *sort*.] The casting of lots; determination by lot. *Bp. Hall*, The Crucifixion.

sortment (sôrt'ment), *n.* [< *sort* + *-ment*. Prob. in part an aphetic form of *assortment*.] Same as *assortment*. *Imp. Dict.*

sorus (sō'rus), *n.*; pl. *sori* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. σωρός, a heap.] In *bot.*, a heap or aggregation. (*a*) One of the fruit-dots or clusters of sporangia (spore-cases) on the back of the fronds of ferns, also on the mucilaginous cord emitted from the sporocarp of *Marsilea*, etc. They are of various forms and variously arranged. In the *Acrosticheæ* the sporangia are spread in a stratum over the under surface, or rarely over both surfaces, of the frond; in the *Polypodieæ* the sori are dorsal, and are



Pinnules of Various Ferns, showing the Sori.

a, pinnule of the frond of *Asplenium angustifolium*; *b*, pinnule of *Woodwardia angustifolia*; *c*, pinnule of *Polypodium Californicum*; *d*, pinnule of *Adiantum pedatum*; *e*, pinnule of *Trichomanes radicans*.

borne at or near the ends of the veinlets; in the *Vittarieæ* they are borne in continuous marginal or intramarginal furrows; in the *Pterideæ* they are marginal or intramarginal, and covered by the reflexed margin of the frond; in the *Blechneæ* they are dorsal, linear or oblong, and parallel to the midrib; in the *Aspleniеæ* they are also dorsal, and linear or oblong, but oblique to the midrib; and in the *Aspidieæ* they are dorsal, round or roundish, and usually on the back of a vein. In most instances the sori are covered with a projecting section of the epidermis, which is called the *indusium* and forms an important character in the systematic arrangement of ferns. See *fern*[1], *paraphysis*, *sporangium*, etc. See also cuts under *indusium*, *Cystopteris*, *Nothochlæna*, *polypody*, and *Marsilea*. (*b*) In lichens, a heap or mass of soredia on the surface of the thallus. (*c*) In the *Synchitrieæ*, a heap of zoösporangia developed from a zoospore or swarm-cell.

sorwet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sorrow*.

sorwefult, *a.* A Middle English variant of *sorrowful*.

sory[1]**†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sorry*.

sory[2]**†** (sō'ri), *n.* [= Sp. *sori* = It. *sori*, vitriol, < L. *sory*, < Gr. σῶρυ, a kind of ore, ink-stone.] Iron sulphate.

so-so (sō'sō), *a.* [< *so so*: see *so*[1], *adv.*] Neither very good nor very bad, but generally inclining toward bad; indifferent; middling; passable. See *so so*, under *so*[1].

So So is good, very good, very excellent good; and yet it is not; it is but *so so*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 1. 29.

I trembled once beneath her spell
Whose spelling was extremely *so-so*.
F. Locker, Reply to a Letter.

That illustrious lady, who, after leading but a *so-so* life, had died in the odour of sanctity.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 73.

soss[1] (sos), *n.* [Also dial. *suss*; < ME. *sosse, sos, soos*, hounds' meat, a mess of food; prob. < Gael. *sos*, a coarse mess or mixture; perhaps confused in part with *sauce* (dial. *sass*), *souse*: see *sauce*. Cf. *sesspool, cesspool*. Cf. also *soss*[2], and *sossle, sozzle*.] **1.** A heterogeneous mixture; a mess.—**2.** A dirty puddle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both uses.]

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soss[1] (sos), *v.* [Also dial. *suss;* < *soss*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dirty or wet.

Her milke-pan and creame-pot so slabbered and *sost.* *Tusser*, Husbandry, April, § 48, st. 20. (*E. D. S.*)

II. *intrans.* To make up or prepare messes or mixed dishes of food. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

soss[2] (sos), *v.* [Prob. due to *soss*[1], in part associated with *souse*[2], *v.*, and perhaps affected by the equiv. *toss.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw carelessly; toss. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I went to-day into the city, but in a coach, and *sossed* up my leg on the seat. *Swift*, Letter, March 10, 1710–11.

2. To lap, as a dog. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall plump into a chair or seat; sit lazily. [Prov. Eng.]

Sossing in an easy chair. *Swift*, Stella at Wood Park.

soss[2] (sos), *n.* [See *soss*[2], *v.*] 1. A fall with a dull sound; a thud.—2. A heavy, awkward fellow. *Cotgrave.*

soss[2] (sos), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *soss*[2], *v.* Cf. *souse*[2], *adv.*] Direct; plump.

She fell backward *soss* against the bridge. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 24.

sossle (sos'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *soss*[1], *v.* Cf. *sozzle.*] To make a slop. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sostenuto (sos-te-nö'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sostenere*, < L. *sustinere*, uphold, sustain: see *sustain.*] In *music*, sustained; prolonged: sometimes merely the same as *tenuto*, and sometimes implying in addition a slight reduction of speed. Abbreviated *sost.*

sostinente pianoforte. See *pianoforte.*

sot[1] (sot), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sot, sotte* = MD. *sot*, later *zot*, < OF. (and F.) *sot* (fem. *sotte*), foolish, as noun a fool, sot, = Wall. *so, sott* (ML. *sottus*), foolish, sottish; cf. Sp. Pg. *zote*, foolish, sottish, G. *zote*, obscenity, It. *zotico*, coarse; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Bret. *sod, sot*, stupid, Ir. *suthaire*, a dunce, *suthan*, booby. Hence *sot*[1], *v.*, *besot, sottish, sottise.*] **I.**† *a.* Foolish; doltish; stupid.

He understont that heo is *sot.* *Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

Cniht, thu sert muchel *sot.* *Layamon*, l. 1442.

II. *n.* 1†. A fool; dolt; blockhead; booby.

Ya, and loke that thou be not a *sotte* of thy saying,
But sadly and sone thou sette all thi sawes.
York Plays, p. 298.

Wise in conceit, in act a very *sot.* *Drayton*, Ideas, lxii.

Sot that I am, who think it fit to brag.
Cowley, The Mistress, Passions.

2†. A foolishly infatuated person; a dotard.

Of Tristem and of his lief Isot,
How he for hire bicom a *sot.*
MS. Ashmole 60, xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

Armstrong seems a *sot,*
Where love binds him to prove.
Armstrong and Musgrave (Child's Ballads, VIII. 247).

3. One whose mind is dulled by excessive drinking; a confirmed drunkard.

Like drunken *sots* about the streets we roam.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 432.

Johnson was a water-drinker; and Boswell was a wine-bibber, and indeed little better than a habitual *sot.*
Macaulay, Johnson.

sot[1] (sot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sotted*, ppr. *sotting.* [< *sot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make stupid or foolish; dull.

Bellaria . . . fell againe downe into a trance, hauing her senses so *sotted* with care that after she was reuiued yet shee lost her memorie. *Greene*, Pandosto.

2. To infatuate; besot.

I hate to see a brave bold fellow *sotted,*
Made sour and senseless, turn'd to whey by love.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To play the sot or toper; tipple.

Those who continued *sotting* with beer all day were often, by not paying, out of credit at the ale-house, and us'd to make interest with me to get beer; their light, as they phrased it, being out. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 148.

sot[2] (sot). A dialectal and vulgar variant of *sat*, preterit and past participle of *sit;* also of *set*[1].

Sotadean (sot-a-dē'an), *a.* [< L. *Sotadeus*, < Gr. Σωτάδειος, < Σωτάδης, Sotades (see def.), + *-ean.*] Of or pertaining to Sotades of Maronea, a Greek poet, who flourished about 280 B. C., and was notorious for the licentiousness and scurrility of his writings; pertaining to or characteristic of his poetry or the meters used by him. Also *Sotadic.*—**Sotadean verse**, in *anc. pros.*, a tetrameter catalectic of Ionics a majore or their substitutes. The normal form is

⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ×.

Resolution, contraction, irrational longs, and anaclasis are freely used in this meter.

Sotadic (sō-tad'ik), *a.* [< LL. *Sotadicus*, < Σωτάδης, Sotades.] Pertaining to Sotades; Sotadean.—**Sotadic verse.** (*a*) A Sotadean verse. (*b*) A palindromic verse: so named apparently from some ancient examples of Sotadean verse being palindromic.

sote[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soot*[1].

sote[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sweet.*

sotel†, **soteltee**†. Middle English forms of *subtle, subtlety.*

soteriological (sō-tē"ri-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *soteriolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to soteriology; specifically, pertaining to the doctrine of spiritual salvation through Jesus Christ.

He [Paul] elaborated the fullest scheme of Christian doctrine which we possess from apostolic pens. It is essentially *soteriological*, or a system of the way of salvation. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 71.

soteriology (sō-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σωτήριος, saving (< σωτήρ, a deliverer, a preserver, < σώζειν, save), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] 1. A discourse on health; the art of promoting and preserving health; hygiene.—2. That branch of theology which treats of the salvation of men through Jesus Christ.

While the doctrines of Theology and Anthropology received a considerably full development during the Patristic and Scholastic periods, it was reserved for the Protestant church, and the modern theological mind, to bring the doctrines of *Soteriology* to a correspondent degree of expansion. *W. G. T. Sheild*, Hist. Christ. Doctrine, II. v. i.

soth†, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sooth.*

sothern†, *a.* A Middle English form of *southern, southron.*

sothfast†, **sothfastness**†, etc. Middle English forms of *soothfast, soothfastness*, etc.

Sothiac (sō'thi-ak), *a.* [= F. *Sothiaque*, < Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Connected with Sirius, the dog-star.—**Sothiac cycle or period.** See *cycle.*

Sothic (sō'thik), *a.* [< Gr. Σῶθις, an Egyptian name of Sirius.] Of or pertaining to the dog-star, Sothis.—**Sothic year**, the fixed year of the Egyptians, determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius. Since the declination of this star is little altered by precession, and its rising took place about the summer solstice, the year would have averaged nearly the sidereal year, or 9 minutes more (instead of 11 minutes less, as the tropical year is) than 365¼ days. But it is said that in practice one day was intercalated every four years. The Sothic year seems to have been little used by the Egyptians, at least before the Ptolemies.

sothly†, **sothness**†, **sothsaw**†. Middle English forms of *soothly, soothness, soothsaw.*

sotie†, *n.* [ME., also *sotye*, < OF. *sotie, sottie*, folly, foolishness, < *sot*, foolish: see *sot*[1].] Folly.

To seen a man from his estate
Through his *sotie* effeminate,
And leue that a man shall dooe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., vii.

sotil†, **sotiltee**†. Middle English forms of *subtle, subtlety.*

sotnia (sot'ni-ä), *n.* [< Russ. *sotniya*, a hundred.] A company or squadron in a Cossack regiment.

A party of Cossacks reached Pescherna from Lovatz; one *sotnia* turned northward and successfully attacked Toros. The other party turned south to Teteven.
G. B. McClellan, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 150.

sotted†, *a.* [< ME. *sotted;* < *sot*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Besotted; befooled.

This *sotted* preest, who was gladder than he?
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 830.

sottery† (sot'èr-i), *n.* [< *sot*[1] + *-ery.*] Folly.

Episcopacy, and so Presbytery, had indeed . . . suffered very much smut, soyle, darkness, and dishonour by the Tyrannies, Fedities, Luxuries, *Sotteries*, and Insolencies of some Bishops and other Churchmen under the Papal prevalency. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

sottie†, *n.* [OF.: cf. *sotie.*] A species of broad farce, satirical in its aim, popular in Paris in the fifteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth, from which the later French comedy derived some of its elements. The sotties were put down on account of their political effect.

sottise† (sot'is), *n.* [< F. *sotise, sottise*, < *sot*, foolish: see *sot*[1].] A piece of foolishness; a silly act or action; a stupid thing.

sottish (sot'ish), *a.* [< *sot*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to a sot; having the character of a sot. (*a*) Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; very foolish. (*b*) Dull with intemperance; given to tippling and drunkenness; pertaining to drunkenness: as, a man of *sottish* habits.

sottishly (sot'ish-li), *adv.* In a sottish manner; stupidly; senselessly; without reason. *Glanville.*

sottishness (sot'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sottish. (*a*) Stupidity; dullness; foolishness.

The King [of Britain], both for his Wives sake and his own *sottishness*, consulting also with his Peers not unlike himself, readily yields. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

(*b*) Stupidity from intoxication; drunken habits generally.

No sober, temperate person can look with any complacency upon the drunkenness and *sottishness* of his neighbour. *South.*

sotto (sot'tō), *prep.* [It., < L. *subter*, under, beneath, < *sub*, under: see *sub-.*] Under; below: an Italian word occurring in a few phrases: as, *sotto il soggetto*, below the subject; *sotto voce*, under the voice, in an undertone, aside.

sot-weed† (sot'wēd), *n.* Tobacco. [Rare.]

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed,*
And by the candle made it hot-weed.
Hudibras Redivivus. (*Nares.*)

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of *sot-weed* into our infernal guns. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 190.

sotyl†, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

sou (sö), *n.* [F. *sou*, OF. *sol*, the name of a coin: see *sol*[2], *sous, soldo.*] An old Roman, Gallic, and French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and finally of copper. Under Philip Augustus it was of silver, and of the value of twelve deniers. Under succeeding monarchs the value varied much; but twenty sous tournois were equivalent to one livre tournois, and twenty-four sous to one livre parisis. Under



Obverse. Reverse.
Sou, 1793.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Louis XV. and Louis XVI. the sou was struck in copper, and had an intrinsic value of two deniers twelve grains, though retaining the conventional value of twelve deniers, and this coinage continued until the adoption of the existing decimal system in 1793. The present five-centime pieces, twenty of which make a franc, are still popularly called *sous.*—**Sou marqué** [F.], an old copper piece worth fifteen deniers (*Littré*); also, in the corrupted form *sou marquee*, said to be applied in the southern United States to a sou bearing some distinguishing mark, as a sou of 1767 counterstamped RF, or one marked in some way as counterfeit or spurious.

souari (sou-ä'ri), *n.* [Guiana.] A tree, *Caryocar nuciferum* (and also one or two other species of the genus), yielding nuts and a wood distinguished by the same name. Also *saouari, souarri*, and *suwarrow.*

souari-nut (sou-ä'ri-nut), *n.* See *butternut*, 2, and *Caryocar.* Also *suwarrow-nut.*

soubah, *n.* See *subah.*

soubahdar, soubadar, *n.* See *subahdar.*

soubise (sö-bēz'), *n.* [F.] A cravat of a fashion worn by men toward the close of the eighteenth century.

soubrette (sö-bret'), *n.* [< F. *soubrette*, fem. of OF. *soubret*, sober, thoughtful, sly, cunning, dim. of *soubre, sobre*, sober: see *sober.*] *Theat.*, a maid-servant in comedy, frequently a lady's-maid. The part is usually characterized by coquetry, pertness, effrontery, and a spirit of intrigue: by extension the term is applied to almost any part exhibiting these qualities.

soubriquet, *n.* See *sobriquet.*

souce†. An obsolete spelling of *souse*[1], *souse*[2].

souch, *v.* A Scotch form of *sough*[1].

souchet, *v. t.* [ME. *souchen*, < OF. *souchier*, < L. *suspicere*, suspect: see *suspect, suspicion.*] To suspect.

Prueli vnperceyued thei pleyed to-gedere,
That no seg vnder sunne *souched* no gile.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1059.

souchet (sö-shā'), *n.* [< OF. *souchet*, dim. of F. *souche*, souchet, galangal, a stump, stock of a tree: see *sock*[1] and *socket.*] The tuber of the rush-nut.

souchong (sö'shong), *n.* [< F. *souchong*, < Chinese *siao*, small, fine, + *chung*, sort or sorts.] A kind of black tea. Also *soochong.*

soud[1]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *soudcn*, < OF. *souder*, < L. *solidare*, make solid, < *solidus*, solid: see *solid.* Cf. *solder.*] To consolidate; fasten together; join.

"O martir, *souded* to virginitee,
Now maystow syngen, folwynge evere-in-oon,
The white Lamb celestial," quod she.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 127.

soud[2]†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *sold*[2].

soud[3]†, *interj.* A word (supposed to be) imitative of a noise made by a person heated and fatigued. *Schmidt.*

Sit down, Kate, and welcome.—
Soud, soud, soud, soud!
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1. 145.

soudan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan.*

Soudanese, *a.* and *n.* See *Sudanese.*

soudanesse†, **soudannesse**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sultaness.*

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souder, *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

soudiour†, *n.* A Middle English form of *soldier*.

souffle (sö′fl), *n.* [< F. *souffle*, a blowing sound, < *souffler*, blow: see *soufflé*.] In *med.*, a murmuring or blowing sound.—**Cephalic, placental,** etc., **souffle.** See the adjectives.—**Cranial souffle,** a low, soft murmur heard on auscultating the skull of infants and anemic adults.

soufflé (sö-flā′), *n.* [F., pp. of *souffler*, OF. *soffler, soufler, souffler*, blow, puff, = Pr. *sofflar, sufflar* = Sp. *soplar* = Pg. *soprar* = It. *soffiare*, < L. *sufflare*, blow, < *sub-*, under, + *flare*, blow, = E. *blow*[1].] In *cookery*, a delicate dish sometimes savory, as a potato *soufflé*, but usually sweet. It is made light by incorporating whites of eggs beaten to a froth, and placing it in an oven, from which it is removed at the moment it puffs up, and served at once.—**Omelet soufflé.** See *omelet*.—**Soufflé decoration,** in *ceram.*, a spotted or mottled surface produced by blowing the liquid color so that the drops burst and bubble-like marks are left on the surface. It is sometimes produced by blowing the color through lace or a fine network. *Prime.*

souffleur (sö-flėr′), *n.* [F., < *souffler*, blow: see *soufflé*.] A prompter in a theater.

sough[1] (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sūch), *n.* [Formerly also *suff, suffe*, Sc. *sough, souch*, also *souf;* < ME. **sough;* either (*a*) < Icel. *sūgr*, a rushing sound (in comp. *arn-sūgr*, the sound of an eagle's flight), or (*b*) more prob. a contraction of ME. *swough, swogh* (= Icel. *sūgr*, above), < *swozen, swowen*, < AS. *swōgan* = OS. *swōgan*, rustle, = Goth. *swōgjan*, sigh, resound: see *swough*. The word, formerly also pronounced with a guttural as written, suffered the usual change of *gh* to *f*, and was formerly written accordingly *suff, suffe*, whence by some confusion (prob. by association with *surge*) the form *surf:* see *surf*.] **1.** A murmuring sound; a rushing or whistling sound, like that of the wind; a deep sigh.

I saw the battle, sair an' tough, . . .
My heart, for fear, gae *sough* for *sough*.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Voices I call 'em; 'twas a kind o' *sough*
Like pine-trees thet the wind 's ageth'rin' through.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., ii.

2. A gentle breeze; a waft; a breath.

There, a *sough* of glory
Shall breathe on you as you come.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

3. Any rumor that engages general attention. [Scotch.]

"I hae heard a *sough*," said Annie Winnie, "as if Leddy Ashton was nae canny body."
Scott, Bride of Lammermoor, xxxiv.

4. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying; the chant or recitative characteristic of the old Presbyterians in Scotland. [Scotch.]

I have heard of one minister, so great a proficient in this *sough*, and his notes so remarkably flat and productive of horror, that a master of music set them to his fiddle. *Burt*, Letters, I. 207. (*Jamieson.*)

To keep a calm sough, to keep silence; be silent. [Scotch.]

"Thir kittle times will drive the wisest o' us daft," said Niel Blane, the prudent host of the Howff; "but I'se aye *keep a calm sough*." *Scott*, Old Mortality, xx.

sough[1] (sou or suf, or, as Scotch, sūch), *v.* [Also Sc. *souch;* < ME. *souzen:* see *sough*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a rushing, whistling, or sighing sound; emit a hollow murmur; murmur or sigh like the wind. [Now (except in literary use) local English or Scotch.]

Deep, as *soughs* the boding wind
Amang his caves, the sigh he gave.
Burns, As on the Banks.

The wavy swell of the *soughing* reeds.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

2. To breathe in or as in sleep. [Scotch.]

I hear your mither *souch* and snore.
Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, II. 338. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *trans.* To utter in a whining or monotonous tone. [Scotch.]

He hears ane o' the king's Presbyterian chaplains *sough* out a sermon on the morning of every birth-day.
Scott, Antiquary, xxvii.

sough[2] (suf), *n.* [Also *saugh, suff;* Sc. *seuch, sewch, sheuch;* < ME. *sough*, a drain, < W. *soch*, a sink, drain; cf. L. *sulcus*, a furrow.] **1**†. A channel.

Then Dulas and Cledaugh
By Morgany do drive her through her wat'ry *saugh*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iv. 168.

2. A drain; a sewer; an adit of a mine. [Prov. Eng.]

The length as from the horne unto the *sough* [in a stall].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

The delfs would be so flown with waters (it being impossible to make any addits or *soughs* to drain them) that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

sough[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sow*[2].

soughing-tile (suf′ing-til), *n.* A drain-tile. [Prov. Eng.]

Even if Uncle Lingon had not joined them, as he did, to talk about *soughing tiles*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xliii.

sought (sât). Preterit and past participle of *seek*[1].

soujee, *n.* See *sujee*.

souket, *v.* A Middle English form of *suck*.

soul[1] (sōl), *n.* [< ME. *soule, sowle, saule, sawle, saull,* < AS. *sāwel, sāwol, sāwul, sāwl, sāul, sāwle*, life, spirit, soul, = OS. *sēola, sēole, siole, sēle* = OFries. *siele, sēle* = MD. *siele*, D. *ziel* = MLG. *sēle*, LG. *sele, sal* = OHG. *sēla, sēula*, MHG. *sēle*, G. *seele* = Icel. *sūla*, later *sāl* = Sw. *själ* = Dan. *sjæl* = Goth. *saiwala*, soul (tr. Gr. *ψυχή*, etc.); origin unknown. The word has been compared with Gr. *αἰόλος*, quick-moving, changeful, and with *sea* (see *sea*[1]); also with L. *sæculum*, age (life, vitality †) (see *secle, secular*).] **1.** A substantial entity believed to be that in each person which lives, feels, thinks, and wills. Animals also, and even plants, have been thought to have souls. Primitive peoples identify the soul with the breath, or something contained in the blood. Separated from the body, it is supposed to have some imperfect existence, and to retain the form of the body as a ghost. The verses of Davies (see below) enumerate most of the ancient Greek opinions. The first is that of Anaximander and of Diogenes of Apollonia; the second is that of Heraclitus; the third is that of Empedocles; the fourth is that attributed to Empedocles by Aristotle; the fifth is that of Dicæarchus and other Pythagoreans, as Simmias in the "Phædo"; the sixth is attributed wrongly to Galen; the seventh is that of Democritus and the atomists; the eighth is attributed by some authorities to the Pythagoreans; and the ninth is that of the Stoics. Aristotle makes the soul little more than a faculty or attribute of the body, and he compares it to the "axness" of an ax. The scholastics combined this idea with that of the separability and immortality of the soul, thus forming a highly metaphysical doctrine. Descartes originated distinct metaphysical dualism, which holds that spirit and matter are two radically different kinds of substance—the former characterized by consciousness, the latter by extension. Most modern philosophers hold to monism in some form, which recognizes only one kind of substance. That the soul is immortal is a very ancient and widely diffused opinion; it is also commonly believed that the soul has no parts. A soul separated from the body is commonly called a *spirit*, not a *soul*. In biblical and theological usage 'soul' (*nephesh, psyche*, also rendered 'life') is sometimes used for the non-corporeal nature of man in general, and sometimes, in distinction from *spirit*, for the lower part of this non-corporeal nature, standing in direct communication with the body, and regarded as the seat of the emotions, rarely of will or spirit. Some theologians minimize the distinction between *soul* and *spirit*, making them mere aspects or relations of the same substance, while others have made them distinct substances or distinct entities.

For of the *soule* the bodie forme doth take;
For *soule* is forme, and doth the bodie make.
Spenser, Hymn in Honour of Beauty, l. 132.

I pray God your whole spirit and *soul* and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.
1 Thes. v. 23.

The word of God is . . . sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of *soul* and spirit. Heb. iv. 12.

To hold opinion with Pythagoras
That *souls* of animals infuse themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 132.

One thinks the *soule* is aire; another fire;
Another blood, diffus'd about the heart;
Another saith the elements conspire,
And to her essence each doth give a part.

Musicians thinke our *soules* are harmonies;
Phisicians hold that they complexions be;
Epicures make them swarmes of atomies,
Which doe by chance into our bodies flee.

Some think one generall *soule* fils every braine,
As the bright sunne sheds light in every starre;
And others thinke the name of *soule* is vaine,
And that we onely well-mixt bodies are.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

They [corporations] cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicate, for they have no *souls*.
Case of Sutton's Hospital, 10 Coke's Rep., p. 32, b.

Although the human *soul* is united to the whole body, it has, nevertheless, its principal seat in the brain, where alone it not only understands and imagines, but also perceives. *Descartes*, Prin. of Philos. (tr. by Veitch), iv. § 189.

Our idea of *soul*, as an immaterial spirit, is of a substance that thinks and has a power of exciting motion in body by writing or thought.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. § 22.

With chemic art exalts the mineral powers,
And draws the aromatic *souls* of flowers.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 244.

It seems probable that the *soul* will remain in a state of inactivity, though perhaps not of insensibility, from death to the resurrection.
Hartley, Observations on Man, II. iv. § 3, prop. 90.

2. The moral and emotional part of man's nature; the seat of the sentiments or feelings: in distinction from *intellect*.

Hear my *soul* speak:
The very instant that I saw you, did
My heart fly to your service.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 1. 63.

These vain joys, in which their wills consume
Such powers of wit and *soul* as are of force
To raise their beings to eternity.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

In my *soul* I loathe
All affectation. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 416.

3. The animating or essential part; the essence: as, the *soul* of a song; the source of action; the chief part; hence, the inspirer or leader of any action or movement: as, the *soul* of an enterprise; an able commander is the *soul* of an army.

Brevity is the *soul* of wit,
And tediousness the limbs and outward flourishes.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 90.

He had put domestic factions under his feet; he was the *soul* of a mighty coalition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. Fervor; fire; grandeur of mind, or other noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature.

I have been woo'd by many with no less
Soul of affection.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Money gives *soul* to action. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 1.

There is some *soul* of goodness in things evil.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1. 4.

5. A spiritual being; a disembodied spirit; a shade.

Then of his wretched friend
The *Soul* appear'd; at ev'ry part the form did comprehend
His likeness; his fair eyes, his voice, his stature, ev'ry weed
His person wore, it fantasied. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiii. 1. 58.

O sacred essence, other form,
O solemn ghost, O crowned *soul!*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

6. A human being; a person.

All the *souls* of the house of Jacob, which came into Egypt, were threescore and ten. Gen. xlvi. 27.

My lord, this is a poor mad *soul;* . . . and the truth is, poverty hath distracted her. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 113.

Humph. Where had you this Intelligence?
Tom. From a foolish fond *Soul* that can keep nothing from me. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

All Souls' day, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the 2d of November, a day kept in commemoration of all the faithful departed, for the eternal repose of their souls, to which end the mass and offices of the day are directed. It is the day following the feast of All Saints.—**Apparitional soul.** See *apparitional*.—**Commendation of the soul.** See *commendation*, 5.—**Cure of souls.** See *cure*.—**Descent of souls.** See *descent*.—**Seat of the soul,** the part of the body (according to some speculators a mathematical point) in immediate dynamic connection with the soul. As long as the soul was supposed to be a material thing (which was the usual ancient opinion), it was naturally believed to have a distinct place. Later the knowledge of the functions of the nervous system, and their centralization in the brain, showed that the soul was more intimately connected with that than with other parts of the body; and it was vaguely supposed that the unity of consciousness would in some measure be explained by the hypothesis of a special seat of the soul in the brain. The commonest primitive notion was that the soul was resident in the blood or in the heart. Either the whole soul or its parts were also located in the bowels, bones, liver, gall, kidneys, and other organs. The doctrine that the soul is in the brain seems to have originated in Egypt, and found many partial adherents in antiquity, but was not generally accepted before modern times. The Neoplatonists held that the soul is wholly in the whole body and wholly in every part. Descartes placed the soul in the pineal gland, and other physiologists of the seventeenth century located it in different organs connected with the brain. Leibnitz introduced the theory that it resides at a mathematical point, which has found eminent supporters, some of whom regard this point as movable. Others hold that any conception of consciousness which forces its adherents to such a conclusion ought to be considered as reduced to an absurdity. Recent observations concerning multiple consciousness strengthen indications previously known that the unity of consciousness is somewhat illusory; and the anatomy of the brain does not support the notion of an absolute centralization of the power of forming ideas.—**Sentient soul,** the soul as affected by the senses, or as possessing sentience.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Intellect, Spirit*, etc. See *mind*[1].—**4.** Ardor, force.

soul[1]† (sōl), *v. t.* [< ME. *sowlen;* < *soul*[1], *n.*] To endue with a soul.

The gost that fro the fader gan procede
Hath *souled* hem withouten any drede.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 329.

soul[2] (söl or sōl), *n.* [Also *sool;* < ME. *soule, sowle, souel, saule, saulee*, food, = Dan. *sul*, meat eaten with bread.] Anything eaten with bread; a relish, as butter, cheese, milk, or preserves; that which satisfies. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

Maria Egyptiaca eet in thyrty wynter
Bote thre lytel loues [loaves], and loue [love] was her *souel*.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 24.

soul[2]†, *v.* [< *soul*[2], *n.*; cf. *soil*[4].] To afford suitable sustenance; satisfy with food; satiate.

I haue, sweet wench, a piece of cheese,
As good as tooth may chawe,
And bread and wildings *souling* well.
Warner, Albion's England, iv. 32.

soul-alet, *n.* Same as *dirge-ale*.

Soulamea (sö-lā′mē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1783), < *soulamoë*, its name in the Moluccas, said to mean 'king of bitters.'] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and

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tribe *Picramnieæ*, formerly referred to the *Polygalaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a three-parted calyx, three linear petals, six stamens, and a two-celled ovary with solitary ovules. There are 2 species, both tropical. They bear long petioled, thin, entire leaves, and axillary spikes of small pedicelled flowers. For *S. amara*, a shrub or small tree of the Moluccas and New Ireland, see *bitter-king*.

soul-bell† (sōl'bel), *n.* [< *soul*[1] + *bell*[1].] The passing-bell.

We call them *soul-bells* for that they signify the departure of the soul, not for that they help the passage of the soul. *Bp. Hall*, Apol. against Brownists, § 43.

soul-blind (sōl'blīnd), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of light and of every image of it.

soul-blindness (sōl'blīnd″nes), *n.* Defective power of recognizing objects seen, due to cerebral lesion, without actual blindness and independent of other psychic defect.

soul-cake† (sōl'kāk), *n.* A cake of sweetened bread formerly distributed at church doors on All Souls' day. See *soul-paper*.

soul-candle† (sōl'kan″dl), *n.* [< ME. *saulecandel*; < *soul*[1] + *candle*.] One of the wax-lights placed about a dead body.

Four *saulecandels* shall be found, and used in the burial services. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

soul-curer† (sōl'kūr″ėr), *n.* One who has a cure of souls; a parson.

Peace, I say, Gallia and Gaul, French and Welsh, *soul-curer* and body-curer! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 1. 100.

soul-deaf (sōl'def), *a.* Destitute of the sensation of sound and of every reminiscence of it.

soul-deafness (sōl'def″nes), *n.* Deprivation of all sensation and reminiscence of sound.

soulder†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *solder*.

souldier†, **souldiour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *soldier*.

souled (sōld), *a.* [< ME. *souled*; < *soul*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a soul or mind; instinct with soul or feeling: used chiefly in composition: as, high-*souled*, mean-*souled*.

Griping, and still tenacious of thy hold,
Would'st thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *soul'd*,
Should give the prizes they had gain'd before?
Dryden, Iliad, i. 185.

soul-fearing (sōl'fēr″ing), *a.* Terrifying the soul; appalling. [Rare.]

Till their [cannon's] *soul-fearing* clamours have brawl'd down
The flinty ribs of this contemptuous city.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 383.

soulfret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sulphur*.

soulful (sōl'fûl), *a.* [< *soul*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of soul, emotion, or feeling; expressive of sentiment or emotion.

There wasn't a sounding-line on board that would have gone to the bottom of her *soulful* eyes.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 58.

soulfully (sōl'fûl-i), *adv.* In a soulful or feeling manner.

soulfulness (sōl'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being soulful; feeling. *Andover Rev.*, VII. 37.

soulili, *n.* [Javanese.] One of the sacred monkeys of Java, *Semnopithecus mitratus*, with a black peaked bonnet suggesting a miter.

soulish (sō'lish), *a.* [< *soul*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Of or pertaining to the soul. *Byrom.* [Rare.]

The . . . psychical (or *soulish*) man.
J. F. Clarke, Orthodoxy, its Truths and Errors, p. 181.

soul-killing (sōl'kil″ing), *a.* Destroying the soul; ruining the spiritual nature. *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 100.

soulless (sōl'les), *a.* [< ME. **soulles*, < AS. *sāwlleas*, *sāwolleás*, soulless, lifeless, irrational, < *sāwol*, soul, life, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] 1. Having no life or soul; dead.

Their holiness is the very outward work itself, being a brainless head and *soulless* body.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion (ed. 1605), X. 4. (*Latham.*)

2. Having no soul or spirit.—3. Having or expressing no thought or emotion; expressionless.

Having lain long with blank and *soulless* eyes,
He sat up suddenly. *Browning*, Paracelsus, iii.

4. Without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless; base.

Slave, *soulless* villain, dog!
O rarely base! *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 157.

soullessness (sōl'les-nes), *n.* The state of being without soul, in any sense of that word.

A certain *soullessness* and absence of ennobling ideals in the national character. *The Academy*, No. 876, p. 109.

soul-mass† (sōl'màs), *n.* A mass for the dead.

soul-massing† (sōl'màs″ing), *n.* The saying of masses for the dead.

So doth it cast down all their *soul-massing* and foolish foundations for such as be dead and past the ministry of God's word.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 278.

soul-paper† (sōl'pā″pėr), *n.* A paper or parchment bearing an inscription soliciting prayers for the soul of some departed person or persons. Soul-papers were given away with soul-cakes on All Souls' day.

soul-penny† (sōl'pen″i), *n.* An offering toward the expense of saying masses for the souls of the departed.

The Dean shall have, for collecting the *soul-pennies* from the bretheren, on the first day, ij. d. out of the goods of the gild. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

soul-scot† (sōl'skot), *n.* [Prop. *soul-scat*, repr. AS. *sāwel-sceat*, *sāwl-sceat*, money paid at the open grave for the repose of the soul, < *sāwel*, soul, + *sceat*, money: see *soul*[1] and *scat*[1], and cf. *scot*[2], *shot*[2].] In *old eccles. law*, a funeral payment, formerly made at the grave, usually to the parish priest in whose church service for the departed had been said; a mortuary. Also *soul-shot*.

On each side of this bier kneeled three priests, who told their beads and muttered their prayers with the greatest signs of external devotion. For this service a splendid *soul-scat* was paid to the convent of Saint Edmund's by the mother of the deceased.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xlii.

Those among the dead man's friends and kinsfolks who wished had come and brought the *soul-shot*, as their gift at the offertory of that holy sacrifice.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 306.

soul-shot† (sōl'shot), *n.* See *soul-scot*.

soul-sick (sōl'sik), *a.* Diseased or distressed in mind or soul; morally diseased. [Rare.]

I am *soul-sick*,
And wither with the fear of one condemn'd,
Till I have got your pardon.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

soul-silver†, *n.* [< *soul*[2] + *silver*.] The whole or a part of the wages of a retainer or servant, originally paid in food, but afterward commuted into a money payment. *Halliwell.*

soul-sleeper (sōl'slē″pėr), *n.* Same as *psychopannychist*.

soul-stuff (sōl'stuf), *n.* The hypothetical substance of the soul; psychoplasm. See *mind-stuff*.

soul-vexed (sōl'vekst), *a.* Disturbed or distressed in spirit. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 59.

soum, sowm (soum), *n.* [A var. of *sum*[2], amount, proportion: see *sum*[2].] The proportion of cattle or sheep suitable to any pasture, or vice versa: as, a *soum* of sheep, as many sheep as a certain amount of pasturage will support; a *soum* of grass or land, as much as will pasture one cow or five sheep. [Scotch.]

soum, sowm (soum), *v. i.* [< *soum, sowm, n.*] To calculate and determine what number of cattle or sheep a certain piece of land will support. [Scotch.]—**Soum and roum**, to pasture [in summer] and fodder [in winter]. *Jamieson.*—**Souming and rouming**, in *Scots law*, the action whereby the number of cattle to be brought upon a common by the persons respectively having a servitude of pasturage may be ascertained. The criterion is the number of cattle which each of the dominant proprietors is able to fodder during winter. Strictly speaking, to *soum* a common is to ascertain the several soums it may hold, and to *roum* it is to portion it out among the dominant proprietors.

soun[1]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *swoon*.

soun[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An original spelling of *sound*[5].

sound[1] (sound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sound, sond, sund, isund*, < AS. *gesund* (= OS. *gesund* = OFries. *sund, sond* = MD. *ghesond*, D. *gezond* = MLG. *gesunt*, LG. *gesund, sund* = OHG. *gisunt*, MHG. *gesunt*, G. *gesund* = Sw. Dan. *sund*), sound; < *ge-*, a collective and generalizing prefix (see *i-*), + **sund*, of uncertain origin, perhaps akin to L. *sanus*, whole, sound: see *sane*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Healthy; not diseased; having all the organs and faculties complete and in perfect action: as, a *sound* mind; a *sound* body.

Ef horn child is hol and *sund*,
And Athulf bithute [without] wund.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thaugh he falle, he falleth nat bote as ho fulle in a bote,
That ay is saf and *sounde* that sitteth with-ynne the borde.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 40.

Universal distrust is so unnatural, indeed, that it never prevails in a *sound* mind. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 101.

2. Whole; uninjured; unhurt; unmutilated; not lacerated or bruised: as, a *sound* limb.

Thou dost breathe;
Hast heavy substance; bleed'st not; speak'st; art *sound*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6. 52.

3. Free from special defect, decay, or injury; unimpaired; not deteriorated: as, a *sound* ship; *sound* fruit; a *sound* constitution.

Look that my staves be *sound*, and not too heavy.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 65.

Her timbers yet are *sound*,
And she may float again.
Cowper, Loss of the Royal George.

A cellar of *sound* liquor, a ready wit, and a pretty daughter. *Scott*, Kenilworth, i.

4. Morally healthy; honest; honorable; virtuous; blameless.

In the way of loyalty and truth
Toward the king, my ever royal master,
Dare mate a *sounder* man than Surrey can be.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 274.

5. Without defect or flaw in logic; founded in truth; firm; strong; valid; that cannot be refuted or overthrown: as, a *sound* argument.

About him were a press of gaping faces,
Which seem'd to swallow up his *sound* advice.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1409.

Rules of life, *sound* as the Time could bear.
Wordsworth, Off Saint Bees' Heads.

6. Right; correct; well-founded; free from error; pure: as, *sound* doctrine.

It is out of doubt that the first state of things was best, that in the prime of Christian religion faith was *soundest*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 2.

Hold fast the form of *sound* words. 2 Tim. i. 13.

7. Reasoning accurately; logical; clear-minded; free from erroneous ideas; orthodox.

Who shall decide when doctors disagree,
And *soundest* casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 2.

A kick that scarce would move a horse
May kill a *sound* divine.
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

8. Founded in right and law; legal; not defective in law: as, a *sound* title; *sound* justice.

They reserved theyr titles, tenures, and signioryes whole and *sound* to themselves. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Here by equity we mean nothing but the *sound* interpretation of the law. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxvii.

9. Unbroken and deep; undisturbed: said of sleep.

Let no man fear to die; we love to sleep all,
And death is but the *sounder* sleep.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

New waked from *soundest* sleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 253.

10. Thorough; complete; hearty.

The men . . . give *sound* strokes with their clubs wherewith they fight. *Abp. Abbot.*

11. Of financial condition, solvent; strong; not undermined by loss or waste: as, that bank is one of our *soundest* institutions.—**As sound as a roach.** See *roach*[2].—**Sound and disposing mind and memory**, in the *law of wills*. See *memory*.—**Sound mind.** See *insanity*.—**Sound on the goose.** See *goose*.—**Syn. 1.** Hearty, hale, hardy, vigorous.—**3.** Entire, unbroken, undecayed.—**5** and **7.** Sane, rational, sensible.

II.† *n.* Safety. [Rare.]

Our goddis the gouerne, & soche grace lene
That thou the victorie wyn, thi worship to saue,
And to this Citie in *sound* thi seluyn may come.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6135.

sound[1]† (sound), *v.* [< ME. *sounden*; < *sound*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To heal; make sound.

Ferther wol I never founde
Non other help, my sores for to *sounde*.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 242.

II. *intrans.* To become sound; heal.

Thro girt with mony a wounde,
That lykly ar never for to *sounde*.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 292.

sound[1] (sound), *adv.* [< *sound*[1], *a.*] Soundly; heartily; thoroughly; deeply: now used only of sleeping.

So *sound* he slept that nought mought him awake.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 42.

Till he tell the truth,
Let the supposed fairies pinch him *sound*.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4. 61.

Every soul throughout the town being *sound* asleep before nine o'clock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 175.

sound[2] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sound, sund*, < AS. *sund*, a sound, a strait of the sea (= MD. *sond, sund*, D. *sond, sont, zond* = MHG. G. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a sound), also, in AS. and Icel., swimming; contracted from orig. **swumd*, < *swimman* (pp. *swummen*), swim: see *swim*. Cf. *sound*[3].] A narrow passage of water not a stream, as a strait between the mainland and an isle, or a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean: as, Long Island *Sound*; the *Sound* (between Denmark and Sweden).

Behold, I come, sent from the Stygian *sound*,
As a dire vapour. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, i. 1.

And, with my skates fast-bound,
Skimmed the half-frozen *Sound*.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

Sound dues. See *due*[1].

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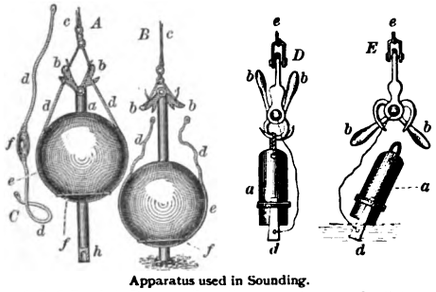
sound[3] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sounde;* cf. Icel. *sundmagi*, the sound of a fish, lit. 'swimming-maw': see *sound*[2] and *maw*[1].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The swimming-bladder or air-bladder of a fish. The sound is a hollow vesicular organ, originating from the digestive tract—in fact, a rudimentary lung, the actual homologue of the lungs of air-breathing vertebrates, though in fishes, as in other branchiates, respiration is effected by gills. (See *air-bladder.*) Some fishes' sounds are an esteemed article of food, as that of the cod, which when fried is something like an oyster so cooked; others are valuable as a source of isinglass.

Sounde of a fysahe, cannon. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Of [fishes'] *sounds* we make isinglass.
Goldsmith, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist., III.

(*b*) A cuttlefish.

sound[4] (sound), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sownde;* < ME. *sounden* (= D. *sonderen* = G. *sondiren* = Sw. *sondera* = Dan. *sondere*), < OF. (and F.) *sonder* = Sp. Pg. *sondar*, sound; (*a*) perhaps < MD. *sond*, *sund* = AS. *sund* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *sund*, a strait, sound (cf. AS. *sund-gyrd*, a sounding-rod, *sund-line*, a sounding-line: see *sound*[2]); (*b*) otherwise perhaps < L. **subundare*, submerge: see *sub-* and *ound*, *undulate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To measure the depth of; fathom; try or test, as the depth of water and the quality of the ground, by sinking a plummet or lead attached to a line on which is marked the number of fathoms. Machines of various kinds are also used to indicate the depth to which the lead has descended. A cavity in the lower end of the lead is partially filled with

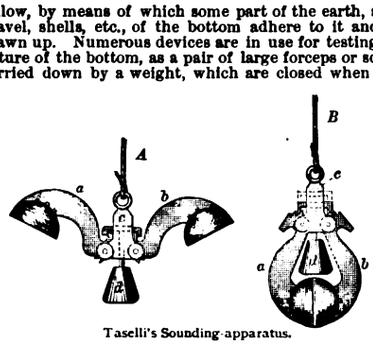


Apparatus used in Sounding.

A, *B*, *C*, Brooke's Deep-sea Sounding-apparatus: *a*, rod with horns *b* pivoted thereto; *c*, sounding-line; *d*, wires by which the lead *e* is attached to the horns, connected with a washer *f* under the lead; *h*, opening in lower end of rod, by which specimens of the bottom may be secured. When the rod strikes the bottom, the lead slides downward, bringing the horns into the position shown in *B*, and releasing the wires *d* and the lead; the rod only is then drawn up, leaving the lead at the bottom.

D, *E*, British Navy Sounding-apparatus: *a*, lead; *b*, counterpoised hooks which engage the loop at the top of the lead; *d*, wedge-shaped cup for specimens, attached by cord or wire to the pivot of the hooks; *e*, attachment for the sounding-line or -wire. When the cup *d* touches bottom, the hooks *b* drop into the position shown in *E*; the sinker or lead then drops over, releasing the cup, and this, with its specimen and the hooks, is drawn to the surface.

tallow, by means of which some part of the earth, sand, gravel, shells, etc., of the bottom adhere to it and are drawn up. Numerous devices are in use for testing the nature of the bottom, as a pair of large forceps or scoops carried down by a weight, which are closed when they



Taselli's Sounding-apparatus.

a and *b*, arms pivoted to *c*; *d*, lead, which is attached to a stem at the top of which is a crosspiece. When the arms are raised into the position shown in *A*, the crosspiece engages them and holds them in that position till the lead strikes the bottom; they are then released, and fall into the position shown in *B*. The cups (shown in the cuts), on closing, scoop up a specimen of the bottom.

strike the ground, and so inclose some of the sand, shells, etc., a cup at the bottom of a long leaden weight, which is closed by a leathern cover when full, etc. See the accompanying cuts of apparatus used in sounding. Brooke's apparatus is said to be the first by which soundings of over 2,000 fathoms were made and specimens of the bottom obtained.

Go *sound* the ocean, and cast your nets;
Happily you may catch her in the sea.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 3. 7.

Two plummets dropt for one to *sound* the abyss.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. In *surg.*, to examine by means of a sound or probe, especially the bladder, in order to ascertain whether a stone is present or not.

By a precious oyle Doctor Russell at the first applyed to it when he *sounded* it with probe (ere night) his tormenting paine was . . . well asswaged.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 179.

3. Figuratively, to try; examine; discover, or endeavor to discover, that which is concealed in the mind of; search out the intention, opinion, will, or wish of.

It is better to *sound* a person with whom one deals, afar off, than to fall upon the point at first, except you mean to surprise him by some short question.
Bacon, Negotiating (ed. 1887).

I have *sounded* him already at a distance, and find all his answers exactly to our wish.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, ii.

4. To ascertain the depth of (water) in a ship's hold by lowering a sounding-rod into the pump-well.—5. To make a sounding with, or carry down in sounding, as a whale the tow-line of a boat.—**To sound a line, to sound all lines.** See *line*[2].

II. *intrans.* 1. To use the line and lead in searching the depth of water.

I *sownde*, as a schyppe man *sowndeth* in the see with his plommet to knowe the deppeth of the see. Je pilote.
Palsgrave, p. 726.

The shipmen . . . *sounded*, and found it twenty fathoms.
Acts xxvii. 27, 28.

2. To penetrate to the bottom; reach the depth.

For certes, lord, so sore hath she me wounded
That stood in blake, with lokynge of hire eighen,
That to myn hertis botme it is *ysounded*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 535.

3. To descend to the bottom; dive: said of fish and other marine animals. When a sperm-whale sounds, the fore parts are lifted a little out of water, a strong spout is given, the nose is dipped, the back and small are rounded up, the body bends on a cross-axis, the flukes are thrown up 20 or 30 feet, and the whale goes straight down head first, in less than its own length of water.

sound[4] (sound), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *sonde* = Sw. *sond*, < F. *sonde*, a probe, a sounding-lead, = Sp. Pg. *sonda*, a sound; from the verb: see *sound*[4], *v.*] In *surg.*, any elongated instrument, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored; a probe; specifically, an instrument used for exploring or dilating the urethra, or for searching the bladder for stone.

sound[5] (sound), *n.* [< ME. *sownde* (with excrescent *d*), *soun*, *sown*, *sowne*, *son*, < OF. *soun*, *son*, *sun*, F. *son* = Pr. *son*, *so* = Sp. *son* = Pg. *som* = It. *suono* = Icel. *sönn*, a sound, < L. *sonus*, a sound; cf. Skt. *svana*, sound, √ *svan*, sound. Cf. *sound*[5], *v.*, and see *assonant*, *consonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*, *person*, *parson*, *resound*, *sonata*, *sonnet*, *sonorous*, *sonant*, *unison*, etc.] 1. The sensation produced through the ear, or organ of hearing; in the physical sense, either the vibrations of the sounding-body itself, or those of the air or other medium, which are caused by the sounding-body, and which immediately affect the ear. A musical sound, or *tone*, is produced by a continued and regular series of vibrations (or, in the physical sense, may be said to be these vibrations themselves); while a *noise* is caused either by a single impulse, as an electrical spark, or by a series of impulses following at irregular intervals. A sounding-body is a body which is in such a state of vibration as to produce a sound (see *vibration*). Thus, a tuning-fork, a bell, or a piano-string, if struck, will, in consequence of its elasticity, continue to vibrate for some time, producing, in the proper medium, a sound; similarly, the column of air in an organ-pipe becomes a sounding-body when a current of air is continually forced through the mouthpiece past the lip; again, an inelastic body, as a card, may become a sounding-body if it receives a series of blows at regular intervals and in sufficiently rapid succession, as from the teeth of a revolving cog-wheel. The vibrations of the sounding-body are conveyed to the ear by the intervening medium, which is usually the air, but may be any other gas, a liquid (as water), or an elastic solid. The presence of such a medium is essential, for sound is not propagated in a vacuum. The vibrations of the sounding-body, as a tuning-fork, produce in the medium a series of waves (see *wave*) of condensation and rarefaction, which are propagated in all directions with a velocity depending upon the nature of the medium and its temperature—for example, the velocity of sound in air is about 1,090 feet per second at 32° F. (0° C.), and increases slightly as the temperature rises; in other gases the velocity varies inversely as the square root of the density; it is consequently nearly four times as great in hydrogen. In liquids the velocity is greater than in air—for water, somewhat more than four times as great. In solids the velocity varies very widely, being relatively small in inelastic substances like wax and lead, and very great (two to three miles per second) in wood and steel. Sound-waves may differ (1) in their wave-length—that is, in the number of vibrations per second; (2) in the amplitude of the motion of the particles forming them: and (3) in their form, as to whether they are simple, and consist of a single series of pendulum-like vibrations, or are compound, and formed of several such series superimposed upon each other. Corresponding to these differences in the sound-waves, the sounds perceived by the ear differ in three ways: (1) They differ in *pitch*. If the sound-waves are long and the number of vibrations few per second, the pitch is said to be *low* and the sound is called *grave;* as the number of vibrations increases, the pitch is said to *rise* and the sound to be *higher;* if the number of vibrations is very great and the length of the waves correspondingly small, the sound becomes shrill and piercing. It is found that the vibrations must be as numerous as 24 per second in order that the ear may be able to unite them as a continuous sound. Similarly, if the vibrations exceed 30,000 to 40,000 per second, they cease to produce any sensation upon the ear. (2) Sounds differ in *intensity* or *loudness*. Primarily the intensity of the sound depends upon the amplitude of the vibrations; it diminishes with the square of the distance from the sounding-body; it also diminishes as the density of the air or other medium decreases, and is increased by the proximity of a sonorous body which can vibrate in unison with it. (3) Sounds differ in *quality* or *timbre*, that property by which we distinguish between the same tone as sounded upon two different musical instruments, as a piano and a violin. This difference is due to the fact that a note produced by a musical instrument is in general a compound note, consisting of the fundamental note, the pitch of which the ear perceives, and with it a number of higher notes of small intensity whose vibrations as compared with the fundamental note are usually as the numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, etc. These upper notes, harmonics or over-tones (see *harmonic*), blend with the fundamental note, and upon their number and relative intensity, consequently, the resultant combined effect upon the ear, or the quality of the note, depends. Sound-waves may, like light-waves, be reflected from an opposing surface (see *reflection, echo, resonance*); they may be refracted, or suffer a change of direction, in passing from one medium to another of different density; they may suffer diffraction; and they may also suffer interference, giving rise to the pulsations of sounds called *beats*. See *beat*[1], 7.

2. A particular quality or character of tone, producing a certain effect on the hearer, or suggesting a particular cause; tone; note: as, a joyful *sound;* a *sound* of woe.

There is a *sound* of abundance of rain. 1 Ki. xviii. 41.

Doug. That 's the worst tidings that I hear of yet.
Wor. Ay, by my faith, that bears a frosty *sound*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 128.

The *sound* of a sea without wind is about them.
Swinburne, Hesperia.

3. Vocal utterance.

'Tis not enough no harshness gives offence,
The *sound* must seem an echo to the sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 365.

4. Hearing-distance; ear-shot.

Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow,
And wits take lodgings in the *sound* of Bow.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 118.

5. Empty and unmeaning noise.

A tale
Told by an idiot, full of *sound* and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 27.

6. Same as *signal*, 2.—**Anacamptic sounds.** See *anacamptic*.—**Blood-sounds,** in *auscultation*, anemic murmurs.—**Bronchial sound,** the normal bronchial breathing-sound.—**Cardiac sounds,** the heart-sounds.—**Characteristic sound.** See *characteristic letter*, under *characteristic*.—**Cogged breath-sound.** See *breath-sound*.—**Friction sound.** See *friction-sound*.—**Refraction of sound.** See *refraction*.—**Respiratory sounds.** See *respiratory*.—**To read by sound,** in *teleg.* See *read*[1].

=**Syn. 1.** *Noise, Sound, Tone. Noise* is that effect upon the ears which does not convey, and is not meant to convey, any meaning: as, the *noise* made by a falling chimney; street *noises*. *Sound* is a general word, covering *noise* and intelligible impressions upon the auditory nerves: as, the *sound* of cannon, of hoofs, of a trumpet, of prayer. *Tone* is *sound* regarded as having a definite place on the musical scale, or as modified by feeling or physical affections, or as being the distinctive quality of sound possessed by a person or thing permanently or temporarily: as, his *tones* were those of anger; a piano of peculiarly rich *tone*. For technical distinctions, see def. 1 above, *noise*, and *tone*.

sound[5] (sound), *v.* [< ME. *sownden*, *sounen*, *sownen*, *sunen*, < OF. *suner*, *soner*, F. *sonner* = Pr. Sp. *sonar* = Pg. *soar* = It. *sonare* (= Icel. *sōna*), < L. *sonare*, sound, < *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To produce vibrations affecting the ear; cause the sensation of sound; make a noise; produce a sound; also, to strike the organs of hearing with a particular effect; produce a specified audible effect: as, the wind *sounds* melancholy.

Ther herde I pleyen on an harpe,
That *souned* bothe wel and sharpe,
Orpheus ful craftely.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1202.

O earth, that *soundest* hollow under me.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To cause something (as an instrument) to sound; make music.

The singers sang, and the trumpeters *sounded*.
2 Chron. xxix. 28.

3. To seem or appear when uttered; appear on narration: as, a statement that *sounds* like a fiction.

How oddly will it *sound* that I
Must ask my child forgiveness!
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 197.

All this is mine but till I die;
I can't but think 'twould *sound* more clever
To me and to my heirs for ever.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 11.

Your father never dropped a syllable which should *sound* toward the asking me to assist him in his adversity.
Godwin, Fleetwood, xix.

4. To be conveyed in sound; be spread or published.

From you *sounded* out the word of the Lord.
1 Thes. i. 8.

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5. To tend; incline. [Now rare.]

Alle hire wordes moore and lesse,
Sownynge in vertu and in gentillesse.
Chaucer, Physician's Tale, l. 54.

Seyng any thyng *sownyng* to treson.
Paston Letters, I. 183.

All such thingis as *sowne* wyth or ayenst the common wele. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 88.

6†. To resound.

The shippes hereupon discharge their Ordinance, . . . insomuch that the tops of the hilles *sounded* therewith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 245.

To sound in damages, in *law*, to have as its object the recovery of damages: said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replevin or an action of debt, but for damages only, as for trespass, etc.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to produce sound; set in audible vibration.

A baggepipe wel coude he blowe and *sowne*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 565.

I have *sounded* the very base-string of humility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 6.

2. To utter audibly; pronounce; hence, to speak; express; repeat.

But now to yow rehersen al his speche,
Or al his woful wordes for to *sowne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 573.

Then I, as one that am the tongue of these,
To *sound* the purposes of all their hearts.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 48.

The Arab by his desert well
. . . hears his single camel's bell
Sound welcome to his regal quarters.
Whittier, The Haschish.

3. To order or direct by a sound; give a signal for by a certain sound: as, to *sound* a retreat.

To *sound* a parley to his heartless foe.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 471.

4. To spread by sound or report; publish or proclaim; celebrate or honor by sounds.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and soul,
Acknowledge him thy greater; *sound* his praise.
Milton, P. L., v. 171.

She loves aloft to *sound*
The Man for more than Mortal Deeds renown'd.
Congreve, Pindaric Odes, ii.

5. To signify; import. [A Latinism.]

Hise resons he spak ful solempnely,
Sownynge alway thencrees of his wynnyng.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 276.

If you have ears that will be pierced — or eyes
That can be opened — a heart that may be touched —
Or any part that yet *sounds* man about you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

The cause of divorce mentioned in the law is translated "some uncleanness," but in Hebrew it *sounds* "nakedness of aught, or any real nakedness." *Milton*, Divorce, i.

6. To examine by percussion, as a wall in order to discover hollow places or studding; specifically, in *med.*, to examine by percussion and auscultation, in order to form a diagnosis by means of sounds heard: as, to *sound* the lungs.

sound[6] (sound). An obsolete or dialectal contracted form of *swound*, *swoon*.

soundable (soun'da-bl), *a.* [< *sound*[4] + *-able*.] Capable of being sounded.

soundboard (sound'bôrd), *n.* **1.** In musical instruments, a thin resonant plate of wood so placed as to enhance the power and quality of the tones by sympathetic vibration. In the pianoforte it is placed just under or behind the strings; in the pipe-organ it forms the top of the wind-chest in which the pipes are inserted; in the violin, guitar, etc., it is the same as the belly — that is, the front of the body. Great care is exercised in the selection and treatment of the wood for soundboards, which is either pine or spruce-fir. Also *sounding-board*. See cut under *harp*.

2. Same as *sounding-board*, 1. See cut under *abat-voix*. — **Pedal soundboard.** See *pedal*.

sound-boarding (sound'bôr'ding), *n.* In *carp.*, short boards which are disposed transversely between the joists, or fixed in a partition for holding the substance called pugging, intended to prevent sound from being transmitted from one part of a house to another.

sound-body, sound-box, sound-chest (sound'-bod'i, -boks, -chest), *n.* Same as *resonance-box*.

sound-bone (sound'bōn), *n.* [< *sound*[3] + *bone*.] The bone of a fish lying close to the sound or air-bladder. It is a part of the backbone, consisting of those vertebræ collectively which are ordinarily cut out in one piece in splitting the fish.

sound-bow (sound'bō), *n.* The thickened edge of a bell against which the clapper strikes. In stating the proportions of a bell, the thickness of the sound-bow is usually taken as a unit.

sound-deafness (sound'def'nes), *n.* Deafness to sound of every pitch or quality, as distinguished from *pitch-deafness* and *timbre-deafness*.

sounder[1]† (soun'dèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sowander*, < ME. *soundre*, < AS. *sunor*, a herd.] **1.** A herd of wild swine.

That men calleth a trip of a tame swyn is called of wylde swyn a *soundre*: that is to say, 3if ther be passyd v. or vj. togedres. *MS. Bodl.* 546. (*Halliwell.*)

Now to speke of the boore, the fyrste year he is
A pygge of the *sounder* callyd, as haue I blys;
The secounde yere an hogge, and soo shall he be,
And an hoggestere whan he is of yeres thre;
And when he is foure yere, a boor shall he be,
From the *sounder* of the swyne thenne departyth he.
Book of St. Alban's (ed. 1496), sig. d., i.

2. A young wild boar: an erroneous use.

It had so happened that a *sounder* (i. e., in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase.
Scott, Quentin Durward, ix.

Such then were the pigs of Devon, not to be compared with the true wild descendant, . . . whereof many a *sounder* still grunted about Swinley down.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, viii.

sounder[2] (soun'dèr), *n.* [< *sound*[4] + *-er*[1].] A sounding-machine. — **Flying sounder**, an apparatus, devised by Thomson, for obtaining deep-sea soundings, at a moderate depth, without rounding to or reducing speed. With this sounding-machine a sounding was made at a depth of 130 fathoms while the steamer was moving at the rate of 16 knots an hour.

sounder[3] (soun'dèr), *n.* [< *sound*[5] + *-er*[1].] That which sounds; specifically, in *teleg.*, a receiving instrument in the use of which the message is read by the sound produced by the armature of the electromagnet in playing back and forth between its stops.

sound-figures (sound'fig'ūrz), *n. pl.* Chladni's figures. See *nodal lines*, under *nodal*.

sound-hole (sound'hōl), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol and lute classes, an opening in the belly or soundboard, so shaped and placed as to increase its elasticity and thus its capacity for sympathetic vibration. In the modern violin and similar instruments there are two sound-holes, placed on each side of the bridge; they are usually called the *f-holes*, from their shape.

sounding[1] (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundynge*, *sowndyng*, *sowninge*; verbal n. of *sound*[4], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of measuring the depth of anything; exploration, as with a plummet and line, or a sound. — **2.** The descent of a whale or of a fish to the bottom after being harpooned or hooked. — **3.** *pl.* The depth of water in rivers, harbors, along shores, and even in the open seas, which is ascertained in the operation of sounding. The term is also used to signify any place or part of the ocean where a deep sounding-line will reach the bottom; also, the kind of ground or bottom where the line reaches. Soundings on English and American charts are expressed in fathoms, except in some harbor-charts where they are in feet. See *deep-sea*. — **In or on soundings.** (*a*) So near the land that a deep-sea lead will reach the bottom. (*b*) In comparatively shoal water: said of a whale in the Arctic Ocean, Bering Sea, Sea of Okhotsk, or in bays, lagoons, etc., whose depths may be readily fathomed. — **To get on or off soundings**, to get into or beyond water where the bottom can be touched by sounding; figuratively, to enter into a subject or topic which one is or is not competent to discuss. — **To strike soundings**, to find bottom with the deep-sea lead.

sounding[2] (soun'ding), *n.* [< ME. *soundyng*; verbal n. of *sound*[5], *v.*] The act of producing a sound or a noise; also, a sound or a noise produced; specifically, in *music*, compare *sound*[5], *v. i.*, 2.

Musicians have no gold for *sounding*.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 5. 143.

The Stage.
After the second *sounding* [of the music].
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

sounding[2] (soun'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *sound*[5], *v.*] **1.** Causing or producing sound; sonorous; resounding; making a noise.

Ay me! whilst thee the shores and *sounding* seas
Wash far away. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 154.

2. Having a magnificent or lofty sound; hence, bombastic: as, mere *sounding* phrases.

Keep to your subject close in all you say;
Nor for a *sounding* sentence ever stray.
Dryden and Soames, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, i. 182.

sounding-board (soun'ding-bōrd), *n.* **1.** A canopy over a pulpit, etc., to direct the sound of a speaker's voice toward the audience. See *abat-voix*. Also *soundboard*.

Since pulpits fail, and *sounding-boards* reflect
Most part an empty, ineffectual sound.
Cowper, Task, iii. 21.

2. In *building*, a board used in the deafening of floors, partitions, etc. See *sound-boarding*. — **3.** Same as *soundboard*, 1.

sounding-bottle (soun'ding-bot'l), *n.* A vessel for raising water from a great depth for examination and analysis. It is generally made of wood, and has valves opening upward in the top and bottom. It is fixed on the sounding-line over the lead, so that the water passes through it as the line descends; but when it is drawn up the force of gravity closes the valves, thus retaining the contents. It often contains a thermometer for showing the temperature below the surface.

sounding-lead (soun'ding-led), *n.* The weight used at the end of a sounding-line.

sounding-line (soun'ding-līn), *n.* A line for trying the depth of water.

sounding-machine (soun'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A device for taking deep-sea soundings. See *deep-sea*.

sounding-post (soun'ding-pōst), *n.* Same as *sound-post*.

sounding-rod (soun'ding-rod), *n.* A graduated rod or piece of iron used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's pump-well, and consequently in the hold.

soundisman†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandesman*.

Then sent were there sone *soundismen* two
To Priam, the prise kyng, purpos to hold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8866.

soundless[1] (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*[4] + *-less*.] Incapable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.

He upon your *soundless* deep doth ride.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

soundless[2] (sound'les), *a.* [< *sound*[5] + *-less*.] Having no sound; noiseless; silent; dumb.

Cas. For your words, they rob the Hybla bees,
And leave them honeyless. . . .
Bru. O yes, and *soundless* too;
For you have stol'n their buzzing, Antony.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 36.

sound-line (sound'līn), *n.* The tow-line carried down by a whale when sounding.

soundly (sound'li), *adv.* [< *sound*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a sound manner, in any sense of the word *sound*.

soundness (sound'nes), *n.* [< *sound*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being sound, in any sense. = **Syn.** See *sound*[1], *a.*

sound-post (sound'pōst), *n.* In musical instruments of the viol class, a small cylindrical wooden prop or pillar which is inserted between the belly and the back, nearly under the treble foot of the bridge. Its purpose is to prevent the crushing of the belly by the tension of the strings, and to transmit the vibrations of the belly to the back. Its material, shape, and position are of great importance in determining the quality and power of the tone. It is sometimes called the instrument's *soul* or *voice*. Also *sounding-post*.

sound-proof (sound'prōf), *a.* Impervious to sound; preventing the entrance of sounds.

It [silicate of cotton] is of great efficiency as a stuffing for *sound-proof* walls and flooring. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 293.

sound-radiometer (sound'rā-di-om'e-tèr), *n.* An apparatus devised by Dvorak to show the mechanical effect of sound-waves. It consists of a light cross of wood pivoted with a glass cap upon a vertical needle, and carrying four pieces of card perforated with a number of holes, raised on one side and depressed on the other like those of a nutmeg-grater. The cross-vanes rotate rapidly when placed before the resonance-box of a loud-sounding tuning-fork.

sound-register (sound'rej'is-tèr), *n.* An apparatus for collecting and recording tones of the singing voice or of a musical instrument. It was invented in Paris in 1858.

sound-shadow (sound'shad'ō), *n.* The interception of a sound by some large object, as a building. It is analogous to a light-shadow, but is less distinct, since sound-waves have much greater length than light-waves.

For just as a high wall, a hill, or a railway-cutting often completely cuts off sounds by forming a *sound-shadow*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 364.

sound-wave (sound'wāv), *n.* A wave of condensation and rarefaction by which sound is propagated in an elastic medium, as the air. See *sound*[5] and *wave*.

sounet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sound*[5].

soup[1] (soup), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sup*.

soup[2] (söp), *n.* [= D. *soep* = MHG. G. *suppe* = Sw. *soppa* = Dan. *suppe* = Icel. *sūpa*, soup; < OF. (and F.) *soupe*, soup, broth, pottage, sop, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sopa*, soup; < MD. *soppe*, *sop*, a sop, broth, D. *sop*, broth, = Icel. *soppa* = Sw. *soppa*, a sop: see *sop*. *Soup*[2] is a doublet of *sop*, derived through OF., while *soup*[1], *n.*, is a native variant of *sup*.] **1.** In *cookery*, originally, a liquor with something soaked in it, as a sop of bread; now, a broth; a liquid dish served usually before fish or meat at dinner. The basis of most soups is stock; to this are added meat, vegetables, vermicelli, herbs, wine, seasoning, or whatever is chosen: as, cream *soup*; tomato *soup*; turtle *soup*. See *julienne*, *purée*, *soup-maigre*.

Between each act the trembling salvers ring,
From *soup* to sweet-wine.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 162.

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2. A kind of picnic in which a great pot of soup is the principal feature. Compare the like use of *chowder*. [West Virginia.]—**Portable soup**, a sort of cake formed of concentrated soup, freed from fat, and, by long-continued boiling, from all the putrescible parts.

soup[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *soop*, *swoop*.

soupçon (söp-sôn′), *n.* [F., a suspicion: see *suspicion*.] A suspicion; hence, a very small quantity; a taste: as, water with a *soupçon* of brandy.

souper[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *supper*.

souper[2] (sö′pėr), *n.* [< *soup*[2] + *-er*[1].] In Ireland, a name applied in derision to a Protestant missionary or a convert from Roman Catholicism, from the fact that the missionaries are said to assist their work by distributing soup to their converts. *Imp. Dict.*

soup-kitchen (söp′kich″en), *n.* A public establishment, supported by voluntary contributions, for preparing soup and supplying it gratis to the poor.

souple[1], *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) contraction of *swiple*.

souple[2], *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *supple*.

souple[3] (sö′pl), *a.* Noting raw silk which has been deprived, to a certain extent, of its external covering, the silk-glue. This is done by treating the silk with tartar and some sulphuric acid heated nearly to boiling.

soup-maigre (söp′mā″gėr), *n.* A thin soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish, originally intended to be eaten on fast-days, when flesh meat is not allowed.

soup-meat (söp′mēt), *n.* Meat specially used for soup.

soup-plate (söp′plāt), *n.* A rather large deep plate used for serving soup.

soup-ticket (söp′tik″et), *n.* A ticket authorizing the holder to receive soup at a soup-kitchen.

soupy (sö′pi), *a.* [< *soup*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like soup; having the consistence, appearance, or color of soup. [Colloq.]

"We had a very thick fog," said Tom, "directly after the thunder-storm — a *soupy* fog."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xiv.

sour (sour), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sour*, *soure*, *sowre*, *sur*, < AS. *sūr* = MD. *suur*, D. *zuur* = MLG. *sūr* = OHG. MHG. *sūr*, G. *sauer* = Icel. *sūrr* = Sw. Dan. *sur* (cf. F. *sur*, sour, < LG. or HG.: see *sorrel*[1]), sour; cf. W. *sur*, sour; Lith. *surus*, salt. Root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having an acid taste; sharp to the taste; tart; acid; specifically, acid in consequence of fermentation; fermented, and thus spoiled: as, *sour* bread; *sour* milk.

The mellow plum doth fall, the green sticks fast,
Or, being early pluck'd, is *sour* to taste.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 528.

2. Harsh of temper; crabbed; peevish; austere; morose: as, a man of a *sour* temper.

One is so *sour*, so crabbed, and so unpleasant that he can away with no mirth or sport.
Sir T. More, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

Lofty, and *sour* to them that lov'd him not;
But to those men that sought him sweet as summer.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 53.

3†. Afflictive; hard to bear; bitter; disagreeable to the feelings; distasteful in any manner.

Al though it [poverty] be *soure* to suffre, there cometh swete after. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 250.

I know this kind of writing is madness to the world, foolishness to reason, and *sour* to the flesh.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 235.

4. Expressing discontent, displeasure, or peevishness: as, a *sour* word.

With matrimonie cometh . . . the *soure* browbendyng of your wifes kinsfolkes.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 18.

I never heard him make a *sour* expression, but frankly confess that he left the world because he was not fit for it. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 2.

5. Cold; wet; harsh; unkindly to crops: said of soil.

The term *sour* is, in Scotland, usually applied to a cold and wet soil, and conveys the idea of viscidity, which, in some cases, is a concomitant of fermentation.
Ure, Hist. of Rutherglen, p. 180. (*Jamieson.*)

6. Coarse: said of grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Sour bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Sour dock**, the common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; sometimes, *R. Acetosella*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sowre dokke (herbe . . .), idem quod sorel.
Prompt. Parv., p. 466.

Sour dough, leaven; a fermented mass of dough left from a previous mixing, and used as a ferment to raise a fresh batch of dough. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

An other parable Jhesus spac to hem, The kyngdam of heuenes is lic to *soure dowȝ*, the whiche taken, a womman hidde in three mesuris of meele, til it were al sowrdowid.
Wyclif, Mat. xliii. 33.

Sour grapes. See *grape*[1].—**Sour lime.** See *lime*[3], 1.—**Sour orange**, the Seville or bitter orange. See *orange*[1], 1.—**Sour pishamin, stomach**, etc. See the nouns.—**Sour plum.** See *Owenia*, 1.=**Syn. 1.** Acetous, acetose.—**2** and **4.** Cross, testy, waspish, snarling, cynical.

II. *n.* **1.** Something sour or acid; something bitter or disagreeable.

Loth . . . his men amonestes mete for to dyȝt,
For wyth no *sour* ne no salt serues hym neuer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 820.

The sweets we wish for turn to loathed *sours*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 867.

2†. Dirt; filth.

Soory or defowlyd yn *sowr* or fylthe, Cenosus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 465.

3. An acid punch. [Colloq.]—**4.** In *bleaching* and *dyeing*: (*a*) A bath of buttermilk or sour milk, or of soured bran or rye-flour, used by primitive bleachers. (*b*) A weak solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, used for various purposes. Compare *souring*, 5.—**Gray sour.** See *gray*.

sour (sour), *v.* [< ME. *souren*, *sowren*, < AS. **sūrian*, *sūrigan*, become sour, = OHG. *sūrēn*, MHG. *sūren*, G. *sauern*, become sour, OHG. *suren*, MHG. *siuren*, G. *säuern*, make sour, = Sw. *syra*, make sour; cf. Icel. *sūrna* = Dan. *surne*, become sour; from the adj.: see *sour*, *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become sour; become acid; acquire the quality of tartness or pungency to the taste, as by fermentation: as, cider *sours* rapidly in the rays of the sun.

His taste delicious, in digestion *souring*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 699.

2. To become peevish, crabbed, or harsh in temper.

Where the soul *sours*, and gradual rancour grows,
Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 17.

3. To become harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

II. *trans.* **1.** To make sour; make acid; cause to have a sharp taste, especially by fermentation.

Ase the leuayne *zoureth* thet doȝ.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 205.

The tartness of his face *sours* ripe grapes.
Shak., Cor., v. 4. 18.

2. To make harsh, crabbed, morose, or bitter in temper; make cross or discontented; embitter; prejudice.

This protraction is able to *sour* the best-settled patience in the theatre.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

My mind being *soured* with his other conduct, I continued to refuse. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 57.

3. To make harsh, wet, cold, or unkindly to crops: said of soil.

Tufts of grass *sour* land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. In *bleaching*, etc., to treat with a dilute acid.—**5.** To macerate and render fit for plaster or mortar, as lime.—**To sour one's cheeks**†, to assume a morose or sour expression.

And now Adonis, with a lazy spright, . . .
Souring his cheeks, cries, "Fie, no more of love!"
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 185.

sour (sour), *adv.* [< ME. *soure*; < *sour*, *a.*] Sourly; bitterly.

Thou shalt with this launcegay
Abyen it ful *soure*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 111.

source (sōrs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse*; < ME. *sours*, < OF. *sorse*, *surse*, *sorce*, *surce*, later *source* (ML. *sursa*), rise, beginning, spring, source, < *sors*, *sours*, fem. *sorse*, *sourse*, pp. of *sordre*, *sourdre*, F. *sourdre* = Pr. *sorger*, *sorzir* = Sp. *surgir* = Pg. *sordir*, *surdir* = It. *sorgere*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *surge*. Cf. *sourd.*] **1**†. A rising; a rise; a soaring.

Therfore, right as an hauk up at a *sours*
Upspringeth into the eir, right so prayeres
Of charitable and chaste bisy freres
Maken hir *sours* to Goddes eres two.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 230.

2. A spring; a fountainhead; a wellhead; any collection of water on or under the surface of the ground in which a stream originates.

The flouds do gaspe, for dryed is theyr *sourse*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

There are some *sources* of very fine water, which seem to be those of the antient river Lapithos.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 223.

Like torrents from a mountain *source*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

3. A first cause; an origin; one who or that which originates or gives rise to anything.

Miso, to whom cheerfulness in others was ever a *source* of envy in herself, took quickly mark of his behaviour.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Pride, ill nature, and want of sense are the three great *sources* of ill manners. *Swift*, Good Manners.

Source of a covariant, the leading term of a covariant, from which all the others are derived. *M. Roberts.*

source (sōrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sourse*; < *source*, *n.* Hence *souse*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rise, as a hawk; swoop; in general, to swoop down; plunge; sink; souse. See *souse*[2]. [Rare.]

Apollo to his flaming carre adrest,
Taking his dayly, never ceasing course,
His fiery head in Thetis watry brest,
Three hundred sixty & five times doth *source*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

2. To spring; take rise. [Rare.]

They . . . never leave roaring it out with their brazen horne, as long as they stay, of the freedomes and immunities *sourcing* from him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies.*)

II. *trans.* To plunge down; souse. [Rare.]

This little barke of ours being *sourst* in cumbersome waves, which never tried the foming maine before.
Optick Glasse of Humors (1639), p. 161. (*Halliwell.*)

sour-crout, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

sourd†, *v. i.* [< OF. *sordre*, *sourdre*, F. *sourdre*, < L. *surgere*, rise: see *source*.] To rise; spring; issue; take its source.

The especes that *sourden* of pride, soothly, whan they *sourden* of malice, ymagined, avised, and forncast, or elles of usage, been deedly synnes. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

sourdeline (sör′dė-lēn), *n.* [F. (?), dim. of *sourdine*.] A small variety of bagpipe, or musette.

sourdet (sör′det), *n.* Same as *sordet*.

sourdine (sör-dēn′), *n.* [< F. *sourdine*, < It. *sordino*, < *sordo* (= F. *sourd*), deaf, muffled, mute, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *surd*.] **1.** Same as *mute*[1], 3.—**2.** In the harmonium, a mechanical stop whereby the supply of wind to the lower vibrators is partially cut off, and the playing of full chords softly is facilitated.

sour-eyed (sour′īd), *a.* Having a morose or sullen look.

Sour-eyed disdain and discord.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 20.

sour-gourd (sour′gōrd), *n.* Same as *cream-of-tartar tree* (which see, under *cream*[1]).

sour-grass (sour′gras), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

sour-gum (sour′gum), *n.* The tupelo or pepperidge, *Nyssa sylvatica* (*N. multiflora*), less frequently called *black-gum*.

souring (sour′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sour*, *v.*] **1.** A becoming or making sour: as, the *souring* of bread.—**2.** That which makes sour or acid; especially, vinegar. [Prov. Eng.]

A double squeeze of *souring* in his aspect.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

3. The wild apple, or crab-apple; also, any sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Dough left in the tub after oat-cakes are baked. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** In *bleaching*, the process of exposing fibers or textures to the action of dilute acid; specifically, the exposing of goods which have been treated in a solution of chlorid of lime to a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, which, by setting free the chlorin, whitens the cloth, and neutralizes the alkalis with which the cloth has been impregnated.—**6.** A process of dressing sealskin. The skin is scraped clean, closely rolled, and laid away until the hair starts. The hair is then scoured off, and the bare hide is stretched to season.

souring-vessel (sour′ing-ves″l), *n.* A vat of oak wood in which vinegar is soured.

sour-krout, *n.* See *sauer-kraut*.

sourly (sour′li), *adv.* In a sour manner, in any sense of the word *sour*.

sourness (sour′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sowrenes*, *sowrenesse*, < AS. *sūrnes*, < *sūr*, sour: see *sour*, *a.*] The state or quality of being sour, in any sense. =**Syn.** *Asperity*, *Tartness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), moroseness, peevishness, petulance, ill nature.

sourock (sö′rok), *n.* [Sc., also *sourack*, *soorock*, *soorack*, *sourrock*, etc., sorrel; cf. G. *saurach*, the barberry.] The common sorrel, *Rumex Acetosa*; also, the sheep-sorrel, *R. Acetosella*.

Heh, gudeman! but ye hae been eating *sourrocks* instead o' lang kail. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 295. (*Jamieson.*)

sourset†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *source*.

sour-sized (sour′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

sour-sop (sour′sop), *n.* **1.** See *Anona*.—**2.** A cross or crabbed person. [Prov. Eng.]

sour-tree (sour′trē), *n.* Same as *sourwood*.

sourwood (sour′wúd), *n.* See *Oxydendrum*.

sous (sö; formerly sous), *n.* [Formerly also *souse*, *sowse*; now *sous* as if F.; < F. *sou*, pl. *sous*, a coin so called, = It. *soldo*, < ML. *solidus*, a shilling, sou: see *soldo*, *solidus*.] A sou.

They [wooden shoes] are usually sold for two *Sowses*, which is two pence farthing. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 54.

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Perhaps she met Friends, and brought Pence to thy House, But thou shalt go Home without ever a *Souse*.
Prior, Down-Hall, st. 33.

souse[1] (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, sowse;* < ME. *souse, sowse*, var. of *sauce:* see *sauce, n.*] 1. Pickle made with salt; sauce.

You have powder'd [salted] me for one year;
I am in *souce*, I thank you; thank your beauty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; especially, the head, ears, and feet of swine pickled.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house
Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his *souse*.
Tusser, January's Husbandry, st. 2.

I know she'l send me for 'em [ballads],
In Puddings, Bacon, *Sowse*, and Pot-Butter,
Enough to keepe my chamber all this winter.
Brome, Antipodes, iii. 5.

3. The ear: in contempt. [Now provincial or vulgar.]

With *souse* erect, or pendent, winks, or haws?
Sniveling? or the extention of the jaws?
Fletcher, Poems, p. 203. (*Halliwell.*)

souse[1] (sous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souce;* < ME. *sowcen, sowsen;* a var. of *sauce, v.* Cf. *souse*[1], *n.*] 1. To steep in pickle.

Thei sleen hem alle, and kutten of hire Eres, and *sowcen* hem in Vynegre, and there of thei maken gret servyse for Lordes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 251.

Brawn was a Roman dish. . . . Its sauce then was mustard and honey, before the frequent use of sugar; nor were *soused* hogs-feet, cheeks, and ears unknown to those ages.
W. King, Art of Cookery, letter ix.

2. To plunge (into water or other liquid); cover or drench (with liquid).

When I like thee, may I be *sous'd* over Head and Ears in a Horse-pond. *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

3. To pour or dash, as water.

"Can you drink a drop out o' your hand, sir?" said Adam. . . . "No," said Arthur; "dip my cravat in and *souse* it on my head." The water seemed to do him some good. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxviii.

Soused mackerel. See *mackerel*[1].

souse[2] (sous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *soused*, ppr. *sousing*. [Early mod. E. also *souce, sowce, souze;* a var. (appar. by confusion with *souse*[1], *v.*) of *source, v.* Cf. *souse*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To swoop; rush with violence; descend with speed or headlong, as a hawk on its prey.

Till, sadly *soucing* on the sandy shore,
He tombled on an heape, and wallowd in his gore.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 16.

Spread thy broad wing, and *souse* on all the kind.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 15.

2. To strike.

He stroke, he *soust*, he foynd, he hewd, he lasht.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 25.

3. To be diligent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To strike with sudden violence, as a bird strikes its prey; pounce upon.

The gallant monarch is in arms,
And like an eagle o'er his aery towers,
To *souse* annoyance that comes near his nest.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 150.

souse[2] (sous), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sowce, sowse;* < *souse*[2], *v.*, but in def. 1 perhaps in part a var. of *source, n.* (in def. 1): see *source.*] 1. A pouncing down; a stoop or swoop; a swift or precipitate descent, especially for attack: as, the *souse* of a hawk upon its prey.

As a faulcon fayre,
That once hath failed of her *souse* full neare,
Remounts againe into the open ayre,
And unto better fortune doth her selfe prepayre.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 36.

So, well cast off; aloft, aloft, well flowne.
O now she takes her at the *sowse*, and strikes her
Downe to the earth, like a swift thunder-clap.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 98).

2. A blow; a thump.

Who with few *sowces* of his yron flale
Dispersed all their troupe incontinent.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 24.

I'll hang the villain.
And 'twere for nothing but the *souse* he gave me.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iv. 2.

3. A dip or plunge in the water. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

souse[2] (sous), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *souse*[2], *v.* Cf. *soss*[2], *adv.*] With a sudden plunge; with headlong descent; with violent motion downward; less correctly, with sudden violence in any direction. [Colloq.]

So, thou wast once in love, Trim! said my Uncle Toby, smiling.—*Souse!* replied the corporal—over head and ears, an' please your honour. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 19.

As if the nailing of one hawk to the barn-door would prevent the next from coming down *souse* into the henyard. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 224.

souse[3]†, *n.* See *sous.*

souse[4] (sous), *n.* [Also *source;* said to be < F. *sous*, under (the *r* of *source* being then intrusive): see *sub-.*] In *arch.*, a support or underprop. *Gwilt.*

souse-wife† (sous'wīf), *n.* A woman who sells or makes souse.

Do you think, master, to be emperor
With killing swine? you may be an honest butcher,
Or allied to a seemly family of *souse-wives*.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, i. 3.

soushumber (sö'shum-bėr), *n.* A woolly and spiny species of nightshade, *Solanum mammosum*, of tropical America. It is a noxious weed, bearing worthless yellow inversely pear-shaped berries. [West Indies.]

souslik (sös'lik), *n.* Same as *suslik.*

sousou, *n.* Same as *susu.*

sou'-sou'-southerly, sou'-southerly (sou'sou-suᴛʜ'ėr-li, sou'suᴛʜ'ėr-li), *n.* Same as *south-southerly.*

The swift-flying long-tailed duck—the old squaw, or *sou'-sou'-southerly*, of the [Long Island] baymen.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 63.

soustenu, soutenu (sös'te-nū, sö'te-nū), *a.* [F. *soutenu*, pp. of *soutenir*, sustain, hold up: see *sustain.*] In *her.*, noting a chief supported, as it were, by a small part of the escutcheon beneath it of a different color or metal from the chief, and reaching, as the chief does, from side to side, as if it were a small part of the chief, of another color, supporting the real chief.

soutache (sö-tash'), *n.* [F.] A very narrow flat braid, made of wool, cotton, silk, or tinsel, and sewed upon fabrics as a decoration, usually in fanciful designs.

soutage†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bagging for hops; coarse cloth.

Take *soutage* or haier (that covers the Kell),
Set like to a manger, and fastened well.
Tusser, Husbandry, p. 136. (*Davies.*)

soutane (sö-tān'), *n.* [< F. *soutane*, OF. *sotane* = Sp. *sotana* = Pg. *sotana, sotaina* = It. *sottana*, undershirt, < ML. *subtana* (also *subtaneum*), an under-cassock, < L. *subtus*, beneath, under: see *sub-.*] Same as *cassock.*

soutelt, *a.* A Middle English form of *subtle.*

soutenu, *a.* See *soustenu.*

souter (sou'tėr; Sc. pron. sö'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sowter, soutar;* < ME. *souter, soutere, soutare, sowter,* < AS. *sūtere* = Icel. *sūtari* = OHG. *sūtari, sūtæri*, MHG. *sūter* (also in comp. MHG. *schuoch-sūtær*, G. contracted *schuster*) (cf. Finn. *suutari* = Lapp. *sutar*, shoemaker, < G.), shoemaker, < L. *sutor*, shoemaker, < *suere*, pp. *sutus*, sew: see *sew*[1].] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

The devel made a reve for to preche,
And of a *soutere* shipman or a leche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 50.

A conqueror! a cobbler! hang him *sowter!*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

souteresst (sou'tėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *souteresse;* < *souter* + *-ess.*] A woman who makes or mends shoes; a female cobbler.

Cesse the *souteresse* sat on the benche.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 315.

souterly (sou'tėr-li), *a.* [Formerly also *sowterly;* < *souter* + *-ly*[1].] Like a cobbler; low; vulgar. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

All *sowterly* wax of comfort melting away, and misery taking the length of my foot, it boots me not to sue for life.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

souterrain (sö-te-rān'), *n.* [F.: see *subterrane.*] A grotto or cavern under ground; a cellar.

Defences against extremities of heat, as shade, grottoes, or *souterrains*, are necessary preservatives of health.
Arbuthnot.

south (south), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *south, sowthe, sothe, suth*, n. (acc. *south* as adv.), < AS. *sūth*, adv. (orig. the acc. or dat. (locative) of the noun used adverbially, never otherwise as a noun, and never as an adj., the form *sūth* as an adj., given in the dictionaries, being simply the adv. (*sūth* or *sūthan*) alone or in comp., and the form **sūtha*, as a noun, being due to a misunderstanding of the adv. *sūthan*), to the south, in the south, south; in comp. *sūth-*, a quasi-adj., as in *sūth-dæl*, the southern region, the south, etc. (> E. *south, a.*); = OFries. *sūd* = MD. *suyd*, D. *zuid* = OHG. *sund*, MHG. *sunt, sūd*, G. *süd* = Icel. *sudhr, sunnr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, south; as a noun, in other than adverbial uses, developed from the older adverbial uses (cf. F. Sp. *sud* = Pg. *sul*, south, from the E.): (1) AS. *sūth* = Icel. *sudhr* = Sw. Dan. *syd*, to the south, in the south, south; (2) AS. *sūthan* (ME. *suthen, suthe*) = MD. *suyden* = OLG. *sūdhon*, MLG. *sūden* = OHG. *sundana*, MHG. *sundene, sunden* = Icel. *sunnan* = Sw. *syden* = Dan. *sönden*, adv., prop. 'from the south,' but also in MLG. OHG. MHG. 'in the south'; also in comp., as a quasi-adj.; hence the noun, D. *zuiden* = MLG. *süden* = OHG. *sundan*, MHG. *sünden*, G. *süden*, the south; (3) = OS. *sūthar-* = OFries. *suther, suder, suer* = OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder-* = Sw. *söder*, adv. or adj., south; OHG. *sundar*, MHG. *sunder* = Icel. *sudhr* (gen. *sudhrs*) = Sw. *söder*, n., south (cf. also *southern, southerly*, etc.); prob., with formative *-th*, from the base of AS. *sunne*, etc., sun: see *sun*[1]. For the variety of forms, cf. *north, east, west.*] **I.** *n.* 1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which is directly opposite to the north, and is on the left when one faces in the direction of the setting sun (west). Abbreviated *S.*

A 2 Myle from Betheleem, toward the *Southe*, is the Chirche of Seynt Karitot, that was Abbot there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 74.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the north, or lying toward the south pole from some other region; in the broadest and most general sense, in the northern hemisphere, the tropics or subtropical regions; in Europe, the Mediterranean region, often with reference to the African or Asiatic coast.

The queen of the *south* . . . came from the uttermost parts of the earth to hear the wisdom of Solomon.
Mat. xii. 42.

Bright and fierce and fickle is the *South*,
And dark and true and tender is the North.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Specifically—3. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.* and *politics*, the Southern States (which see, under *state*).

"The fears that the northern interests will prevail at all times," said Edward Rutledge, "are ill-founded. . . . The northern states are already full of people; the migrations to the *South* are immense." *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 289.

4. The wind that blows from the south.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy *south* puffing with wind and rain?
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 50.

The breath of the *south* can shake the little rings of the vine. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 709.

5. *Eccles.*, the side of a church that is on the right hand of one who faces the altar or high altar. See *east*, 1, and *epistle.*—**By south.** See *by*[1].—**Solid South,** the Southern States in respect to their almost uniform adherence to the Democratic party after the reconstruction period. [U. S.]—**Sons of the South.** See *son*[1].

II. *a.* 1. Being in the south; situated in the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation; lying toward the south; pertaining to the south; proceeding from the south.

He . . . shall go out by the way of the *south* gate.
Ezek. xlvi. 9.

The full *south*-breeze around thee blow.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

2. *Eccles.*, situated at or near that side of a church which is to the right of one facing the altar or high altar.—**South dial.** See *dial.*—**South end of an altar,** the end of an altar at the right hand of a priest as he stands facing the middle of the altar from the front: so called because in a church with strict orientation this end is toward the south.—**South pole.** See *pole*[2], 2 and 7.—**South side of an altar,** that part of the front or western side of an altar which intervenes between the middle and the south end; the epistle side.—**The South Sea,** a name formerly applied to the Pacific ocean, especially the southern portion of it: so called as being first seen toward the south (from the isthmus of Darien, where it was discovered by Balboa in 1513).

One inch of delay more is a *South-sea* of discovery.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 207.

South Sea arrowroot. See *pia*[2].—**South Sea bubble** or **scheme.** See *bubble*[1].—**South Sea rose,** the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**South Sea tea.** See *tea.*

south (south), *adv.* [< ME. *south, suth,* < AS. *sūth*, adv., south: see *south, n.*] Toward, to, or at the south; of winds, from the south.

And the seyd holy lond ys in length, North and *Suth*, ix score myle. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *south*.
Bacon.

The ill-thief blaw the Heron *south!*
Burns, To Dr. Blacklock.

[Sometimes used with ellipsis of the following preposition.

The chimney
Is *south* the chamber. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4. 81.

When Phœbus gi'es a short-lived glow'r
Far *south* the lift. *Burns*, A Winter Night.]

Down south. See *down*[2], *adv.*

south (south), *v. i.* [< *south, n.* and *adv.*] 1. To move or veer toward the south.—2. In *astron.*, to cross the meridian of a place: as, the moon *souths* at nine.

The great full moon now rapidly *southing*.
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, xxxvii.

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South African broom. See *Aspalathus*, 2.
South American apricot. See *Mammea*.
South American glutton. See *glutton*.
South-Carolinian (south'kar-ō-lin'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *South Carolina* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of South Carolina, one of the southern United States, lying south of North Carolina.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the State of South Carolina.

Southcottian (south'kot-i-an), *n.* [< *Southcott* (see def.) + *-ian*.] One of a religious body of the nineteenth century, founded by Joanna Southcott (died 1814) in England. This body expected that its founder would give birth to another Messiah. Also called *New Israelite* and *Sabbatharian*.

Southdown (south'doun), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the South Downs in Hampshire and Sussex, England: as, *Southdown* sheep.

II. *n.* A noted English breed of sheep; a sheep of this breed, or mutton of this kind. See *sheep*[1], 1.

southeast (south'ēst'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthe eest, sowthe est, suth-est*, < AS. *sūtheást*, to the southeast, also *sūtheástan*, from the southeast (= D. *zuidoost* = G. *südost* = Sw. Dan. *sydost*); used as a noun only as *south, north, east, west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *eást*, east: see *south* and *east*.] **I.** *n.* That point on the horizon between south and east which is equally distant from them; S. 45° E., or E. 45° S., or, less strictly, a point or region intermediate between south and east.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the southeast; proceeding from or directed toward that point; southeastern.

Abbreviated *S. E.*

southeast (south'ēst'), *adv.* [See *southeast, n.*] Toward or from the southeast.

> The iiij gate of thys Temple ys with owt the Citye, *Suthest* towards the Mownte Syon.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

southeaster (south'ēs'tėr), *n.* [< *southeast* + *-er*[1].] A wind, gale, or storm from the southeast.

southeasterly (south'ēs'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *easterly*, *a.*] Situated in or going toward or arriving from the southeast, or the general direction of southeast: as, a *southeasterly* course; a *southeasterly* wind.

southeasterly (south'ēs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southeasterly*, *a.*] Toward or from the southeast, or a general southeast direction.

southeastern (south'ēs'tėrn), *a.* [< *southeast*, after *eastern*. The AS. **sūtheástern* is not authenticated.] Pertaining to or being in the southeast, or in the general direction of the southeast. Abbreviated *S. E.*

southeastward (south'ēst'wärd), *adv.* [< *southeast* + *-ward*.] Toward the southeast.

> A glacial movement *southeastward* from the Sperrin mountains of Londonderry. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*

southeastwardly (south'ēst'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southeastward* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *southeastward*. [Rare.]

> The Big Horn (here called Wind river) flows *southeastwardly* to long. 108° 30', through a narrow bottom land.
> *Gov. Report on Miss. River*, 1861 (reprinted 1876), p. 43.

souther[1] (sou'ŦHėr), *n.* [< *south* + *-er*[1].] A wind, gale, or storm from the south.

souther[1] (sou'ŦHėr), *v. i.* [< *souther*[1], *n.*] To turn or veer toward the south: said of the wind or a vane.

> On chance of the wind *southering*.
> *The Field*, Sept. 25, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

souther[2] (sou'ŦHėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *solder*.

southering (suŦH'ėr-ing), *a.* [< *souther*[1], *v.*, + *-ing*[2].] Turning or turned toward the south; having a southern exposure. [Rare.]

> The *southering* side of a fair hill.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 201.

southerland (suŦH'ėr-land), *n.* [Imitative: see *south-southerly*.] Same as *south-southerly*.

southerliness (suŦH'ėr-li-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being southerly.

southerly (suŦH'ėr-li), *a.* and *n.* [< *souther(n)* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *southly*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Lying in the south or in a direction nearly south: as, a *southerly* point. — **2.** Proceeding from the south or a point nearly south.

> I am but mad north-north-west: when the wind is *southerly* I know a hawk from a handsaw.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 397.

II. *n.* Same as *south-southerly*.

southerly (suŦH'ėr-li), *adv.* [< *southerly*, *a.*] Toward the south.

> But, more *southerly*, the Danes next year after [A. D. 845] met with some stop in the full course of thir outragious insolences. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

southermost (suŦH'ėr-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *souther(n)* + *-most*.] Same as *southernmost*.

> Towards the south .4. dayes iourney is Sequotan, the *southermost* part of Wingandacoa.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 85.

southern (suŦH'ėrn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *southerne, sowtherne, sothern, sutherne*, also, in forms due rather to the Icel., *southeron, southren, sothroun, suthroun* (see *southron*), < AS. *sūtherne* = OFries. *sūthern, sūdern* = MLG. *sūdern* = Icel. *suðrænn* = OHG. *sundrōni*, MHG. *sundern*, southern; < *sūth*, south, + *-erne*, an obscured term. appearing most clearly in the OHG. form *-rōni* (ult. < *rinnan*, run: see *run*[1]). Cf. *northern, eastern, western*. Doublet of *southron*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the south, or a region, place, or point which is nearer the south than some other region, place, or point indicated; situated in the south; specifically, in the United States, belonging to those States or that part of the Union called *the South* (see *south*, *n.*, 3). Abbreviated *S.*

> All your northern castles yielded up,
> And all your *southern* gentlemen in arms.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 202.

2. Directed or leading toward the south or a point near it: as, to steer a *southern* course. — **3.** Coming from the south; southerly: as, a *southern* breeze.

> Men's bodies are heavier and less disposed to motion when *southern* winds blow than when northern.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 381.
>
> Like frost-work touch'd by *southern* gales.
> *Burns*, Lincluden Abbey.

Southern buckthorn. See *buckthorn* and *Bumelia*. — **Southern cavy.** See *cavy*. — **Southern chub.** See *Micropterus*, 1. — **Southern Confederacy.** Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*). — **Southern Cross.** Same as *Crux*, 2. — **Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*. — **Southern fox-grape.** See *grape*[1], 2, and *scuppernong*. — **Southern hemisphere.** See *hemisphere*. — **Southern pine.** See *pine*[1]. — **Southern red lily.** See *lily*, 1. — **Southern States.** See *state*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the south, of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Compare *southron*.

> Both *Southern* fierce and hardy Scot.
> *Scott*, Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

> When, therefore, these *Southerns* brought Christianity into the North, they found existing there these pagan sacrificial unions. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxiii.

southern (suŦH'ėrn), *v. i.* [< *southern*, *a.*] Same as *south*, 1, or *souther*[1]. [Rare.]

> The wind having *southerned* somewhat.
> *The Field*, Sept. 4, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

southerner (suŦH'ėr-nėr), *n.* [< *southern* + *-er*[1].] An inhabitant or a native of the south; a southern or southron; specifically, an inhabitant of the southern United States.

> The *Southerners* had every guaranty they could desire that they should not be interfered with at home.
> *J. F. Clarke*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 65.

southernism (suŦH'ėrn-izm), *n.* [< *southern* + *-ism*.] A word or form of expression peculiar to the south, and specifically to the southern United States.

> A long list of *Southernisms* was mentioned.
> *The American*, VI. 237.

southernize (suŦH'ėrn-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *southernized*, ppr. *southernizing*. [< *southern* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To render southern; imbue with the characteristics or qualities of one who or that which is southern.

> The *southernizing* tendencies of the scribe are well-known, from the numerous other pieces which he has written out; whilst the more northern forms found must be original, . . . alliterative poems being generally in a northern or western dialect.
> Pref. to *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. xi.

II. *intrans.* To become southern, or like that which is southern.

southernliness† (suŦH'ėrn-li-nes), *n.* The state of being southernly.

southernly† (suŦH'ėrn-li), *adv.* [< *southern* + *-ly*[2].] Toward the south; southerly.

southernmost (suŦH'ėrn-mōst), *a. superl.* [< *southern* + *-most*.] Furthest toward the south.

> Avignon was my *southernmost* limit; after which I was to turn round and proceed back to England.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 212.

southernwood (suŦH'ėrn-wůd), *n.* [< ME. *southerne wode, sowtherne woode, sotherwode, sutherwude*, < AS. *sūtherne wudu, sūtherne wude*, southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*: see *southern* and *wood*[1].] A shrubby-stemmed species of wormwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum*, found wild in southern Europe, especially in Spain, but of somewhat uncertain origin. It is cultivated in gardens for its pleasantly scented, finely dissected leaves. Also called *old-man*, and, provincially, *slovenwood, lad's-love, boy's-love*, etc. The name has been extended to allied species. See *abrotanum*.

> Her [Envy's] hood
> Was Peacocks feathers mixt with *Southernwood*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

Tatarian southernwood. Same as *santonica*, 1.

southing (sou'ŦHing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *south*, *v.*] **1.** Tendency or motion to the south. — **2.** In *astron.*, the transit of the moon or a star across the meridian of a place. — **3.** In *nav.*, the difference of latitude made by a ship in sailing to the southward.

> We had yet ten degrees more *southing* to make.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 353.

southland (south'land), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *suthlond*; < *south* + *land*.] **I.** *n.* A land in the south; the south.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the south or a land in the south.

southly (south'li), *adv.* [= D. *zuidelijk* = G. *südlich* = Sw. Dan. *sydlig*; as *south* + *-ly*[2].] Toward the south; southerly.

southmost (south'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *south* + *-most*.] Furthest toward the south.

> From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild
> Of *southmost* Abarim. *Milton*, P. L., i. 408.

southness (south'nes), *n.* [< *south* + *-ness*.] A tendency of a magnetic needle to point toward the south. [Rare.]

southron (suŦH'rọn). *a.* and *n.* [A form, now only provincial, archaic, or affected, of *southern*: see *southern*.] **I.** *a.* Southern. Specifically — (*a*) Pertaining or belonging to southern Britain; English: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

> While back recoiling seem'd to reel
> Their *southron* foes. *Burns*, The Vision, i.

(*b*) Pertaining or belonging to the southern United States. [An affected use.]

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of a southern country, or of the southern part of a country. Specifically — (*a*) A native of south Britain; an Englishman: usually in dislike or contempt. [Scotch.]

> "Thir landis are mine!" the Outlaw said;
> "I ken nae king in Christentie;
> Frae *Soudron* I this foreste wan,
> When the King nor his knightis were not to see."
> *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 26).

(*b*) A native or an inhabitant of the southern States of the American Union. [An affected use.]

> "Squatter Sovereignty" . . . was regarded with special loathing by many *Southrons*.
> *H. Greeley*, Amer. Conflict, I. 324.

southronie†, *n.* [< *southron* + *-ie*, -y[3].] The southrons collectively. [Scotch.]

> He says, yon forest is his awin;
> He wan it frae the *Southronie*;
> Sae as he wan it, sae will he keep it,
> Contrair all kingis in Christentie.
> *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 28.

southsay†, **southsayer**†. Old spellings of *soothsay, soothsayer*.

south-seeking (south'sē'king), *a.* Moving or turning toward the south, as the south end of a magnetic needle. See *magnet*.

south-southerly (south'suŦH'ėr-li), *n.* [An imitative name; also *south-south-southerly, sou'-southerly, sou'-sou'-southerly, southerly, southerland*, and with fanciful changes, as *John Connolly, Uncle Huldy, my aunt Huldy*, etc.] The long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*: same as *old-wife*, 1. The name, in all its variations, seems to be suggested by the limpid piping notes of the bird, almost to be called a song. On the same account this duck has been called *Anas cantans*, and also placed in a genus *Melonetta*. See cuts under *Harelda* and *old-wife*.

southward (south'wärd or suŦH'ärd), *adv.* [< ME. *suthward, southward*, < AS. *sūthweard, sūtheweard*, also *sūthanweard* (= OFries. *sūdwirth* = MLG. *sūdewert, sūdewart* = Sw. *sydvart*), southward, < *sūth*, south, + *-weard*, E. *-ward*. Cf. *southwards*.] Toward the south; toward a point nearer the south than the east or the west. Also *southwards*.

> If it were at liberty, 't would, sure, *southward*, . . . to lose itself in a fog. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 32.
>
> *Southward* with fleet of ice
> Sailed the corsair Death.
> *Longfellow*, Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

southward (south'wärd or suŦH'ärd), *a.* and *n.* [< *southward*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Lying or situated toward the south; directed or leading toward the south.

> The sun looking with a *southward* eye upon him.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 819.

II. *n.* The southern part; the south; the south end or side.

> Countries are more fruitful to the *southward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

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southwardly (south'wärd-li or suтн'ärd-li), *a.* [< *southward* + *-ly*[1].] Having a southern direction or situation.

southwardly (south'wärd-li or suтн'ärd-li), *adv.* [< *southward* + *-ly*[2].] In a southward direction; in the general direction of the south.

Whether they mean to go *southwardly* or up the river, no leading circumstance has yet decided.
Jefferson, To the President of Congress (Correspondence, [I. 217).

southwards (south'wärdz or suтн'ärdz), *adv.* [< ME. **southwardes*, < AS. *sūthweardes* (= D. *zuidwaarts* = G. *südwärts* = Sw. *sydvarts*, *sydvärts*); with adv. gen. suffix, < *sūthweard*, southward: see *southward*, *adv.*] Same as *southward*.

southwest (south'west'), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowthwest*, < AS. *sūthwest*, to the southwest, *sūthanwestan*, from the southwest (= D. *zuidwest* = G. *südwest* = Sw. Dan. *sydvest*); used as a noun only as *south*, *north*, *east*, *west* were so used; < *sūth*, south, + *west*, west: see *south* and *west*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** That point on the horizon between south and west which is equally distant from them.—**2.** A wind blowing from the southwest. [Poetical.]

The *southwest* that, blowing Bala lake,
Fills all the sacred Dee. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. [*cap.*] With the definite article, the southwestern regions of the United States: in this phrase are often included the States of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory. [U. S.]

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the point midway between south and west, or lying in that direction.

He could distinguish and divide
A hair 'twixt south and *south-west* side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 68.

2. Proceeding from the southwest: as, a *southwest* wind.—**Southwest cap.** Same as *southwester*, 2. Abbreviated *S. W.*

southwest (south'west'), *adv.* [< *southwest*, *n.*] To or from the southwest: as, the ship proceeded *southwest*; the wind blew *southwest*.

southwester (south'wes'tėr), *n.* [< *southwest* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A southwest wind, gale, or storm. —**2.** A hat of water-proof material, of which the brim is made very broad behind, so as to protect the neck from rain: usually *sou'wester*.

We were glad to get a watch below, and put on our thick clothing, boots, and *southwesters*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 26.

southwesterly (south'wes'tėr-li), *a.* [< *southwest*, after *westerly*.] **1.** Situated or directed toward the southwest.—**2.** Coming from the southwest or a point near it: as, a *southwesterly* wind.

southwesterly (south'wes'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *southwesterly*, *a.*] In a southwesterly direction.

The party now headed *southwesterly* for the Siberian coast. *The American*, VII. 168.

southwestern (south'wes'tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *southwestern*, < AS. *sūth-western*: see *southwest* and *western*.] **1.** Pertaining to or situated in the southwest.—**2.** In the direction of southwest or nearly so: as, to sail a *southwestern* course. —**3.** From the direction of the southwest or nearly so: as, a *southwestern* wind.

southwestward (south'west'wärd), *a.* and *adv.* [< *southwest* + *-ward*.] Toward the southwest.

southwestwardly (south'west'wärd-li), *adv.* [< *southwestward* + *-ly*[2].] Southwestward. [Rare.]

soutien (F. pron. sö-tiaṅ'), *n.* [OF., < *soutenir*, sustain: see *sustain*.] In *her.*, a supporter: especially applied to an inanimate object to which the shield is secured: thus, two trees sometimes support the shield by means of its guige.

souvenance†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sovenaunce*, < OF. *sovenance*, < *souvenir*, remember: see *souvenir*.] Remembrance.

Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce,
And all thy wronges will wipe out of my *sovenaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

souvenir (sö-ve-nēr'), *n.* [< F. *souvenir*, a remembrance, < *souvenir*, remember, < L. *subvenire*, come up to one's aid, occur to one's mind, < *sub-*, under, + *venire* = E. *come*.] That which reminds one, or revives one's recollection, of an event, a person, a place, etc.; a remembrancer; a reminder; a keepsake: as, a *souvenir* of Mount Vernon; a *souvenir* of a marriage or a visit.

Across Sieur George's crown, leaving a long, bare streak through his white hair, was the *souvenir* of a Mexican sabre. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 10.

=**Syn.** *Memento*, etc. See *memorial*.

sou'wester (sou'wes'tėr), *n.* A contraction of *southwester*.

sov. An abbreviation of *sovereign*, a coin.

soveraignt, **soveraint**, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sovereign*.

sovereign (suv'- or sov'e-rān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraign*, *soveraigne*, *soverain*; < ME. *soverain*, *soveraine*, *sovereyne*, *sovereyn*, *sovereyne*, < OF. *sovrain*, *soverain*, *suverain*, later *souverain* = Pr. *sobran* = Sp. Pg. *soberano* = It. *sovrano*, *soprano*, < ML. *superanus*, supreme, principal, < L. *super*, above: see *super-*. Cf. *sovran*, *soprano*, from the It. The *g* is intrusive, prob. due to confusion with *reign* (cf. *foreign*). For the use as the name for a coin, cf. *ducat*, *real*[3], *noble*, etc. The historical pron. is suv'e-rān.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Supreme; paramount; commanding; excellent.

Everemoore he hadde a *sovereyn* prys.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 67.

A man of *sovereign* parts he is esteem'd.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 44.

Your leaders in France . . . came to look upon it [the British constitution] with a *sovereign* contempt.
Burke, Rev. in France.

I stood on Brocken's *sovran* height, and saw
Woods crowding upon woods.
Coleridge, Lines written in an Album.

Life's *sovereign* moment is a battle won.
O. W. Holmes, The Banker's Dinner.

2. Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; not subject to any other; hence, royal; princely.

Whan thise messageres hade here greting made,
Than the *soueraynest* seg saide of hem alle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4932.

Let her be a principality,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4. 153.

It was the several States, or, what is the same thing, their people, in their *sovereign* capacity, who ordained and established the constitution. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 130.

3. Efficacious in the highest degree; potent: said especially of medicines.

For-thi loke thow louye [love] as longe as thow durest,
For is no science vnder sonne so *souereyne* for the soule.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 206.

And telling me the *sovereign'st* thing on earth
Was parmaceti for an inward bruise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 57.

Sovereign state, a state possessing sovereign power, or sovereignty. See *sovereignty*, 1 (*d*).

A State is called a *sovereign State* when this supreme power resides within itself, whether resting in a single individual, or in a number of individuals, or in the whole body of the people. *Cooley*, Const. Lim. (4th ed.), i.

II. *n.* **1.** One who exercises supreme control or dominion; a ruler, governor, chief, or master; one to whom allegiance is due.

Lady and *Sovereyn* of alle othere Londes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 1.

If your *Soueraign* be a Knight or Squyre, set downe your Dishes couered, and your Cup also.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

The *sovereign* [of Underwald] is the whole county, the sovereignty residing in the general assembly, where all the males of fifteen have entry and suffrage.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 316.

Specifically—(*a*†) A husband; a lord and master.

The prestis they gone home agen,
And sche goth to hire *sovereyne*.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 44. (*Halliwell.*)

(*b*†) A provost or mayor.

And whanne it drowe to the day of the dede doynge,
That *sovereynes* were semblid, and the schire knyȝtis.
Deposition of Rich. II., p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

(*c*) A monarch; an emperor or empress; a king or queen.

Sovereign of Egypt, hail! *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 34.

And when three *sovereigns* died, could scarce be vex'd,
Considering what a gracious prince was next.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 107.

2. A current English gold coin, the standard of the coinage, worth £1 or 20 shillings ($4.84), and weighing 123$\frac{274}{1000}$ grains troy. The first English coin bearing this name was issued by Henry VII., was current for £1, and weighed 240 grains. Sovereigns continued to be issued till the time of James I. The original sovereign bore the type of a seated figure of the king, Henry VII. George III. revived the issue of the sovereign



Obverse. Reverse.

Sovereign, 1817.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

in 1817, and the coin was then of the same weight as the present sovereign of Queen Victoria. Double sovereigns have been struck at various times, and half-sovereigns are current coins. Abbreviated *sov.*—**Sovereign's speech.** See *speech from the throne*, under *speech*.=**Syn. 1.** *King*, etc. (see *prince*), potentate.

sovereign (suv'- or sov'e-rān), *v. t.* [< *sovereign*, *n.*] To rule over as a sovereign; exercise sovereign authority over. [Rare.]

Unless her Majesty do *sovereign* them presently.
Roger Williams, To Walsingham, August, 1585, quoted in [Motley's Hist. Netherlands, I. 333.

sovereigness (suv'- or sov'e-rān-es), *n.* [Formerly also *soverainess*; < *sovereign* + *-ess*.] A woman who is sovereign; a queen. [Rare.]

Seas *Soverainess* [read *soverainess*], Sleep-bringer, Pilgrims guide,
Peace-loving Queen.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

sovereignize (suv'- or sov'e-rān-īz), *v. i.* [< *sovereign* + *-ize*.] To exercise supreme authority. [Rare.]

Nimrod was the first that *sovereignized* over men.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 226.

sovereignly (suv'- or sov'e-rān-li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *soveraignly*; < ME. *sovereynelyche*; < *sovereign* + *-ly*[2].] In a sovereign manner or degree. (*a*) So as to exceed all others; surpassingly; exceedingly; chiefly; especially.

But *soveraignly* dame Pertelote shrighte.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 542.

(*b*) Potently; effectually; efficaciously. [Rare.]

Mrs. Bisket. How do the Waters agree with your Ladyship?
Mrs. Woodly. Oh, *Soveraignly*.
Shadwell, Epsom Wells, i.

(*c*) With supremacy; supremely; as a sovereign.

The government resides *sovereignly* in the communities, where everything is decided by the plurality of voices.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 323.

sovereignty (suv'- or sov'e-rān-ti), *n.*; pl. *sovereignties* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *soveraignty*, *soverayntie*, etc.; < ME. *soveraygntye*, *sovereynetee*, *souverainetee*, *sovereinte*, < OF. *sovrainte*, *souveraineté*, F. *souveraineté* = It. *sovranità* (cf. Sp. Pg. *soberania*), < ML. as if **superanita(t-)s*, < *superanus*, supreme, sovereign: see *sovereign*.] **1.** The state or character of being sovereign or a sovereign.

So sitting high in dreaded *soverayntie*,
Those two strange knights were to her presence brought.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ix. 34.

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the osprey to the fish, who takes it
By *sovereignty* of nature. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 35.

Specifically—(*a*†) Mastery; control; predominance.

Wommen desiren to have *sovereynetee*,
As wel over hir housbond as hir love.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 182.

I was born to command,
Train'd up in *sovereignty*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 3.

(*b*) The rule or sway of a monarch; royal or imperial power.

Jovius Augustus . . . let the true nature of his power be seen, and, first among the Cæsars, arrayed himself with the outward pomp of *sovereignty*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 138.

(*c*) Supremacy or dominion; hegemony: applied to the relation between a powerful state and other states or regions: as, Rome's *sovereignty* over the East; Great Britain holds the *sovereignty* of the seas. (*d*) The supreme, absolute, uncontrollable power by which any state is governed (*Cooley*); the political authority, whether vested in a single individual or in a number of individuals, to order and direct what is to be done by each individual in relation to the end and object of the state (*Halleck*). It is essential to the modern conception of sovereignty that it should be exclusive of any other human superior authority, should be wielded by a determinate person or organization of persons, and should be on the whole habitually obeyed by the bulk of the community. Thus, in the United States, sovereignty is vested in the body of adult male citizens. The claim that each State—that is, the adult male free citizens of each State—possessed a separate sovereignty was one of the elements of controversy involved in the civil war.

I state Austin's doctrine of *Sovereignty* in another way, more popularly, though without, I think, any substantial inaccuracy. It is as follows: There is, in every independent political community—that is, in every political community not in the habit of obedience to a superior above itself—some single person or some combination of persons which has the power of compelling the other members of the community to do exactly as it pleases. This single person or group—this individual or this collegiate Sovereign . . .—may be found in every independent political community as certainly as the centre of gravity in a mass of matter. If the community be violently or voluntarily divided into a number of separate fragments, then, as soon as each fragment has settled down (perhaps after an interval of anarchy) into a state of equilibrium, the Sovereign will exist and with proper care will be discoverable in each of the now independent portions. The *Sovereignty* over the North American Colonies of Great Britain had its seat in one place before they became the United States, in another place afterwards; but in both cases there was a discoverable Sovereign somewhere. This Sovereign, this person or combination of persons, universally occurring in all independent political communities, has in all such communities one characteristic common to all the shapes *Sovereignty* may take, the possession of irresistible force, not necessarily exerted, but capable of

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being exerted. . . . The Sovereign, if a single person, is or should be called a Monarch; if a small group, the name is an Oligarchy; if a group of considerable dimensions, an Aristocracy; if very large and numerous, a Democracy.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 349.

Much is said about the *sovereignty* of the States. . . . What is *sovereignty* in the political sense of the term? Would it be far wrong to define it "a political community without a political superior"? Tested by this, no one State, except Texas, ever was a sovereignty.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 146.

The chief attributes of *sovereignty* with which the states have parted are the coining of money, the carrying of mails, the imposing of tariff dues, the granting of patents and copyrights, the declaration of war, and the maintenance of a navy. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 98.

(*e*) A state, community, or political unit possessing independent power.

The late colonies had but recently become compactly organized self-governing States, and were standing somewhat stiffly apart, a group of consequential *sovereignties*, jealous to maintain their blood-bought prerogatives, and quick to distrust any power set above them, or arrogating to itself the control of their restive wills.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., i.

(*f*†) Supremacy in excellence; supreme excellence.

Fie, fie, unreverend tongue! to call her bad
Whose *sovereignty* so oft thou hast preferr'd
With twenty thousand soul-confirming oaths.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 6. 15.

(*g*) Efficacy; especially, medicinal efficacy.

My father left me some prescriptions
Of rare and proved effects, such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general *sovereignty*. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 230.

Popular sovereignty. See *popular*.—**Sovereignty of God**, in *theol.*, God's absolute dominion over all created things.—**Squatter sovereignty.** Same as *popular sovereignty*. [Colloq., U. S.]

This letter [Gen. Cass on Wilmot Proviso] is notable as the first clear enunciation of the doctrine termed Popular (otherwise *Squatter*) *Sovereignty* — that is, of the lack of legitimate power in the Federal Government to exclude Slavery from its territories.
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 190.

sovran (suv′- or sov′ran), *a.* and *n.* [A modified form of *sovereign*, in imitation of the It. *sovrano:* see *sovereign*. It was first used by Milton, and has been affected by later poets.] Same as *sovereign*.

Since he
Who now is *Sovran* can dispose and bid
What shall be right. *Milton*, P. L., i. 246.

sovranty (suv′- or sov′ran-ti), *n.* [A modified form of *sovereignty*, in imitation of *sovran*.] Same as *sovereignty*.

God's gift to us of *sovranty*.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

sow[1] (sō), *v.*; pret. *sowed*, pp. *sown* or *sowed*, ppr. *sowing*. [< ME. *sowen*, *souwen*, *sawen* (pret. *sew*, *siew*, *seow*, *sewe*, *seu*, pl. *sewen*, *seowen*, pp. *sowen*, *sowe*, *sawen*), < AS. *sāwan* (pret. *seów*, pp. *sāwen*) = OS. *sāian*, *sēhan* = OFries. *sēa* = MD. *saeyen*, D. *zaaijen* = MLG. LG. *saien* = OHG. *sājan*, *sāwen*, *sāen*, MHG. *sæjen*, *sæn*, G. *säen* = Icel. *sá* = Sw. *så* = Dan. *saa* = Goth. *saian*, sow; cf. W. *hau*, sow; OBulg. *sieti*, *sieyati* = Serv. *siyati* = Bohem. *sítí* = Russ. *sieyatí* = Lith. *seti* = Lett. *sēt* = L. √ *sc*, in *serere* (for **sesere*, redupl. pres., with simple perf. *sevi*, pp. *satus*), sow; < √ *sa*, sow, orig. prob. cast, cf. Skt. *sasya*, grain. Hence *sower*, *seed*, etc., and (< L.) *semen*, *seminary*, *seminate*, *disseminate*, etc., *sative*, *sation*, *season*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter, as seed upon the earth, for the purpose of growth; plant by strewing.

In my saule thou *sawe* thi sede,
That I may, lorde, make myne auaunt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 107.

Whatsoever a man *soweth*, that shall he also reap.
Gal. vi. 7.

2. To scatter seed over for growth; supply or stock with seed.

It were a gode Contree to *sowen* inne Thristelle and Breres and Broom and Thornes; and for no other thing is it not good. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

And the same hand that *sow'd* shall reap the field.
Pope, Messiah, l. 66.

3. To scatter over; besprinkle; spangle: as, a velvet pall *sown* with golden bees.

God . . . form'd the moon, . . .
And *sow'd* with stars the heaven, thick as a field.
Milton, P. L., vii. 358.

Another [cottage] wore
A close-set robe of jasmine *sown* with stars.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

4. To spread abroad; cause to extend; disseminate; propagate: as, to *sow* discord.

Why, nothing can be baser than to *sow*
Dissention amongst lovers.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

To have hemp-seed sown for one. See *hemp-seed*.—**To sow one's wild oats.** See *oat*.

II. *intrans.* To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop.

They that *sow* in tears shall reap in joy. Ps. cxxvi. 5.

Peace was awhile their care. They plough'd and *sow'd*.
Cowper, Task, v. 202.

sow[2] (sou), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sowe*, *souwe*, *suwe*, *soghe*, < AS. *sugu*, contracted *sū*, = MD. *sogh*, *soegh*, D. *zog*, *zeug* = MLG. *soge*, LG. *suge*, *söge* = OHG. MHG. *su*, G. *sau* = Icel. *sýr* = Sw. *sugga*, *so* = Dan. *so* = W. *hwch* (> E. *hog*[1], q. v.) = Ir. *suig* = L. *sus* = Gr. *ὑς*, *σῦς*, a sow, swine, = Zend *hu*, a boar; prob. so called from its prolific nature, < √ *su* (Skt. √ *sū*), generate, produce: see *son*[1]. See *swine*, *suine*, *soil*[2], *hog*[1]. In the sense of 'a large mass of metal,' see *pig*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. An adult female hog; the female of swine.

This *sow* had halfe her body covered with hard bristly haire as other Pigges. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 113.

2. A sow-bug.

Also geve hym of these *sowes* that crepe with many fete, and falle oute of howce revys. Also geve hym whyte wormes that breede betwene the barke and the tre.
MS. Lambeth 306, f. 177. (*Halliwell.*)

Some of the Oniscidæ are land animals, and are known as hog-lice, *sows*, etc. *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 84.

3. In *metal.*, the metal which has solidified in the common channel or feeder through which the molten iron flows from the blast-furnace into a series of parallel grooves or furrows, which are the "pigs" appertaining to the sow, and the iron from which bears the name of *pig-iron*, or simply *pig:* used also of other metals.

It is the manner (right woorshipfull) of such as seeke profit by minerall, first to set men on woorke to digge and gather the owre; then by fire to tric out the metall, and to cast it into certeine rude lumpes, which they call *sowze*.
Lambarde, Perambulation (ed. 1596), Pref. (*Halliwell.*)

For the strengthening of his nerves or sinews, they made him two great *sows* of lead, each of them weighing eight thousand and seven hundred quintals. . . . Those he took up from the ground, in each hand one.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 23.

4†. A military engine consisting of a movable roof arranged to protect men handling a battering-ram. Compare *vinea*, also *cat* and *cat-castle*.—**Old sow.** See *old*.—**To have, take,** or **get the right** (or **wrong**) **sow by the ear,** to pitch upon the right (or wrong) person or thing; come to the right (or wrong) conclusion. [Low.]

He *has the wrong sow by the ear*, i' faith; and claps his dish at the wrong man's door.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

You *have a wrong sow by the ear*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 580.

II. *a.* Female: applied to fish: as, a *sow* hake. See *sow fish*, under *fish*[1].

sow[3]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sew*[1].

sowa (sō′ä), *n.* See *soya*.

sowans (sō′anz), *n. pl.* Same as *sowens*.

sowar (sō-är′), *n.* [Also *suwar;* < Hind. *sawār*, < Pers. *sawār*, a horseman.] A horse-soldier; especially, a native cavalry soldier in the British-Indian army, often in the sense of an orderly or mounted attendant or guard.

In the cavalry of the Madras army the horses are provided by Government, but in that of Bengal and Bombay the trooper, or *sowar*, as he is designated in India, finds himself in everything except his arms.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 145.

sowback (sou′bak), *n.* A low ridge of sand or gravel; a hogback or horseback; a kame; a drum or drumlin.

The long parallel ridges, or "*sowbacks*" and "drums," as they are termed, . . . invariably coincide in direction with the valleys or straths in which they lie.
J. Geikie, Great Ice Age, p. 17.

sowbane (sou′bān), *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot, *Chenopodium hybridum*, regarded as fatal to swine. Also called *hog's-bane*.

sow-belly (sou′bel′i), *n.* Salt pork; salt-horse; salt-junk: used by fishermen, whalers, sailors, and soldiers. [Low.]—**Sow-belly hake.** See *hake*[2].

sowbread (sou′bred), *n.* A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*, particularly *C. Europæum*. The species are low stemless herbs sending up leaves and scapes from corms which are sometimes very large, and, where native, are sought after by swine. The flowers are rose-colored, pink, or white, nodding, the divisions of the corolla reflexed, and are cultivated for ornament, the best-known species being *C. Europæum*, hardy in southern Europe and England, and the more tender and showy *C. Persicum*.

sow-bug (sou′bug), *n.* A hog-louse; a pill-bug; a sow; any terrestrial isopod of the family *Oniscidæ*, as *Oniscus asellus*. Some sow-bugs can roll themselves up into a ball like a tiny armadillo. See *sow*[2], *n.*, 2, and cut under *Oniscus*.

sowcet. An obsolete form of *sousel*[1], *souse*[2].

sowdan†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sultan*. *Chaucer*.

sowdanesse†, **sowdannesse**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *sultaness*.

sow-drunk (sou′drungk), *a.* Drunk as a sow; beastly drunk. [Prov. Eng.]

Soä *sow-droonk* that tha doesn not touch thy 'at to the Squire. *Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

sowdwortt, *n.* An obsolete form of *saltwort* (*Salsola Kali*): also applied to the columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

sowel, *n.* Same as *soul*[2].

sowens (sō′enz), *n. pl.* [Also *sowans*, *sowins;* origin obscure; cf. *sew*[2].] 1. A nutritious article of food made from the farina remaining among the husks of oats, much used in Scotland and formerly in Northumberland. The husks (called in Scotland *seeds* or *sids*), after being separated from the oatmeal by the sieve, still retain a considerable portion of farinaceous matter. A quantity of the husks is steeped in water till the farinaceous matter is dissolved, and until the liquid has become sour. The whole is then put into a sieve, which allows the milky liquid to pass through into a barrel or other vessel, but retains the husks. The starchy matter gradually subsides to the bottom of the barrel. The sour liquor is then decanted off, fresh water is stirred into the deposit that is left, and the mixture, when boiled, forms sowens. In England it is more commonly called *flummery*. The singular form *sowen* is used attributively or in compounds: as, a *sowen*-tub.

These *sowins*, that is, flummery, being blended together, produce good yeast. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

As if it were any matter . . . whether a ploughman had suppit on minched pies or sour *sowens*.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

2. A kind of paste employed by weavers for stiffening their yarn in working.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sower[1] (sō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sower*, *sawere*, < AS. *sāwere*, a sower, < *sāwan*, sow: see *sow*[1].] 1. One who sows or scatters seed.

Behold, a *sower* went forth to sow. Mat. xiii. 3.

2. That which sows seed; a sowing-machine.—3. One who scatters or spreads; a disseminator; a breeder; a promoter.

They are the *sowers* of suits, which make the court swell, and the country pine. *Bacon*.

Terming Paul . . . a *sower* of words, a very babbler or trifler. *Hakewill*.

sower[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sewer*[1].

sower[3]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sour*[1].

sow-fennel (sou′fen′el), *n.* See *fennel*.

sow-gelder (sou′gel′dėr), *n.* One who spays sows.

First, he that led the cavalcate
Wore a *sow-gelder's* flagellate [horn].
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 610.

sowiet (sou′i), *n.* Same as *sow*[2], 4.

They laid their *sowies* to the wall.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

sowing (sō′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sow*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who sows or scatters seed.—2. That which is sowed.

You could not keep the birds out of the garden, try how you would. They had most of the *sowings* up.
The Century, XXXVI. 815.

sowing-machine (sō′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *agri.*: (*a*) A hand or horse-power seed-planting machine. (*b*) A broadcast sower. The hand-machines consist of a simple mechanism turned by a crank, which scatters the seed in a cloud in every direction. It is carried in one hand and operated by the other.

sowins (sō′inz), *n. pl.* See *sowens*.

sowkert, *n.* An obsolete form of *sucker*.

sowlt, **sowle**[1]†. Obsolete forms of *soul*[1], *sole*[6].

sowle[2], *n.* Same as *soul*[2].

sowm, *n.* and *v.* See *soum*.

sown[1] (sōn). A past participle of *sow*[1].

sown[2]†, **sownet**, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *sound*[5].

sown[3]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *swoon*.

sowpt, *n.* An obsolete form of *soup*[2].

sowset. An obsolete spelling of *sousel*[1], *souse*[2].

sowskin (sou′skin), *n.* See *hogskin*.

sowstert, *n.* Same as *sewster*. *Halliwell*.

sowtegett, *n.* See *soutage*.

sowtert, **sowterlyt**. Obsolete forms of *souter*, *souterly*.

sowth[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *south*.

sowth[2] (south), *v.* [Appar. a var. of *souch*, *sough*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To whistle softly. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To try over, as a tune, with a low whistle. [Scotch.]

On braes when we please, then,
We'll sit an' *sowth* a tune; . . .
An' sing 't when we ha'e dune.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

sowther, *v.* Same as *souther*[2]. *Halliwell*.

sow-thistle (sou′this′l), *n.* [< ME. *sowthystell*, < AS. *sugethistel*, < *sugu*, sow, + *thistel*, thistle. In ME. also called *swines thistell*.] A plant of the genus *Sonchus*, primarily *S. oleraceus*, a weed of waste places, probably native in Europe and central Asia, but now diffused nearly all over the world. It is a smooth herb with a milky juice, bearing runcinate-pinnatifid leaves and rather small yellow flower-heads. A similar plant, but with less divided spiny

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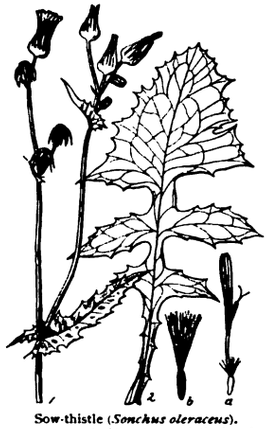
leaves, is *S. asper*. A much more showy species is *S. arvensis*, with larger and brighter heads. These are all naturalized in the United States, the last less abundantly. The name has been extended to species of the allied genus *Lactuca*.



Sow-thistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*). 1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, one of the basal leaves; *a*, a flower; *b*, the achene with the pappus.

soy (soi), *n.* [Also *sooja*; = F. *soy*, *soui* = G. Sw. Dan. *soja* (NL. *soja*, *soya*); < Jap. *si-yan*, Chinese *shi-yu*, soy.] 1. A kind of sauce prepared in the East from the soy-bean (see def. 2). It is eaten with fish, cold meat, etc. There are two or three qualities of soy, but the Japanese soy is reckoned the best.

I have been told that *soy* is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste; tho' a Gentleman of my Acquaintance who was very intimate with one that sailed often from Tonquin to Japan, from whence true *Soy* comes, told me that it was made only with Wheat and a sort of Beans mixt with Water and Salt. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 28.

From travellers accustom'd from a boy
To eat their salmon, at the least, with *soy*.
Byron, Beppo, vii.

2. The soy-bean or -pea, *Glycine Soja* (*Soja hispida*, etc.). It is an annual leguminous plant with stout nearly erect or somewhat climbing stems covered with rusty hairs, bearing trifoliate leaves and from their axils two or three pods 1½ or 2 inches long. The seeds are made into the above sauce and variously used in cookery; an oil is also expressed from them, and the residue is extensively used in China for feeding cattle and as a fertilizer. The plant is native from northern India to Japan. The cultivated plant differs somewhat from the wild, and by some authors is distinguished as *Glycine hispida*. Also *Sahuca bean*.

soya (soi'ä), *n.* [< Hind. *soyā*, *soā*, fennel.] Dill. Also *sowa*.

soy-bean (soi'bēn), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

soyle†. An obsolete spelling of *soil*[1], *soil*[2], *soil*[5].

Soymida (soi'mi-dä), *n.* [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1830), from the Telugu name.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Meliaceæ* and tribe *Swietenieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five petals, united stamens forming a short tenlobed tube or cup, the lobes two-toothed, with sessile anthers between the teeth, and an ovoid five-celled ovary which ripens into a woody septifragal capsule with compressed and winged seeds destitute of albumen. The only species, *S. febrifuga*, is a native of the East Indies, where it is known as *rohan* (or *rohun*) and *redwood*. (See also *rohun-bark* (under *bark*[2]) and *juribati*.) It is a tall tree with bitter bark and hard wood, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with obtuse opposite leaflets, and flowers in axillary and terminal panicles.

soy-pea (soi'pē), *n.* See *soy*, 2.

Sozobranchia (sō-zō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchiæ*.] A group of urodele amphibians which do not lose the gills or tail. See *Perennibranchiata*.

sozobranchiate (sō-zō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *sozobranchiatus*, < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + NL. *branchiatus*: see *branchiate*.] Preserving the gills, as a urodele amphibian; perennibranchiate.

Sozura (sō-zū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sozurus*: see *sozurous*.] Urodele (or tailed) gilless batrachians, or those batrachians which lose the gills, but not the tail, when adult. They are a higher group than the *Sozobranchia*, both being together contrasted with the *Anura* or tailless batrachians.

sozurous (sō-zū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *sozurus*, < Gr. σώζειν, save, keep, + οὐρά, tail.] Retaining the tail; pertaining to the *Sozura*, or having their characters.

sozzle (soz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sozzled*, ppr. *sozzling*. [A var. of *sossle*.] 1. To mingle confusedly. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To spill or wet through carelessness.—3. To splash. [U. S.]

A sandpiper glided along the shore; she ran after it, but could not catch it; she sat down and *sozzled* her feet in the foam. *S. Judd*, Margaret, p. 8.

sozzle (soz'l), *n.* [< *sozzle*, *v.*] A state of sloppy disorder. [U. S.]

The woman, who in despite of poverty and every discouragement had always hated, to the very roots of her hair, anything like what she called a *sozzle* — who had always been screwed up and sharp set to hard work.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

sozzly (soz'li), *a.* [< *sozzle* + *-y*[1].] Sloppy; draggled; mentally flabby; shiftless. [New Eng.]

Folks grows helplesser all the time, and the help grows *sozzlier*; and it comes to sauciness . . . and changes.
Mrs. Whitney, The Other Girls, xiii.

Sp. An abbreviation of *Spanish*.

sp. An abbreviation: (*a*) in *phar.*, of *spiritus*, *spirit*; (*b*) in *bot.*, of *species*, *specimen*; (*c*) in *zoöl.*, of *species* only: when two or more species are meant, *spp.* is used.

s. p. An abbreviation of *sine prole*, without issue.

spa (spä or spâ), *n.* [Formerly also *spaw*; < *Spa*, or *Spaa*, in the eastern part of Belgium, where there are mineral springs.] A mineral spring, or the locality in which such springs exist.

Past cure of physic, *spaw*, or any diet.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

Never knew her better; . . . she has been as healthy as the German *Spa*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, ii. 1.

spaad† (späd), *n.* [< D. *spaath* = F. *spath* = Sp. *espato* = Pg. *espatho* = It. *spato*, < MHG. *spāt*, G. *spat*, *spath*, friable stone, splinter, spar; origin unknown. Cf. *feldspath*.] A kind of mineral; spar.

English talc, of which the coarser sort is called plaister, the finer, *spaad*, earth-flax, or salamander's hair.
Woodward. (*Johnson.*)

space (spās), *n.* [< ME. *space*, < OF. (and F.) *espace* = Pr. *espaci* = Sp. *espacio* = Pg. *espaço* = It. *spazio*, < L. *spatium*, room, space, distance, interval, a public walk, etc., lit. 'that which is drawn out,' < √ *spa*, draw out; cf. Gr. σπάν, draw, draw out, Skt. √ *sphā*, fatten. Cf. *span*[1], *spade*[1].] 1. The general receptacle of things; room, (*a*) as a character of the universe, (*b*) as a cognition or psychological phenomenon, (*c*) as a mathematical system. That which is real about space is that the manifoldness of the universe is subject to certain general laws or limitations. In this respect it is like any other uniformity of nature; it is peculiar only in the peculiar way in which we view it — namely, in this, that instead of thinking it, as we do other laws, as abstract and general, we seem to see it, we individualize it and its parts. This peculiarity does not, however, constitute the cognition of space as entirely *sui generis*, for there is a tendency to individualize other laws. The conception of space is formed, or at least connected with objects, by means of the so-called local signs, by which the excitation of one nerve-terminal is distinguishable from a similar excitation of another, and which are analogous to the signs by which we distinguish present experiences from memories, imaginations, and expectations. These local signs are also the origin of our idea of individuality; so that it is not strange that this mode of being becomes attributed not merely to moving objects, but to the space and time that constitute the law of motion. The celebrated doctrine of Kant was that space is a form of pure intuition — that is, is an idea imported by the mind into cognition, and corresponding to nothing in the things in themselves (though he did not hold that special spatial relations were altogether illusory) — just as color is a quality of sensation which in its generality corresponds to nothing in the object, though differences of color correspond to differences in objects. That this intuition of space is individual, not general, and that no outward intuition is possible except under this form, were points also insisted upon by Kant. At present there are, broadly speaking, two views of space-perception. One is the great doctrine of Berkeley — worked out in different directions by J. S. Mill, Helmholtz, Lotze, Wundt, and others — that the idea of space is evoked under the combined influence of retinal sensations and of muscular sensations of motion, in a manner analogous to that by which the laws of dynamics have been evolved from experience. This is the theory which, under one modification or another, is held by almost all modern scientific psychologists. Some competent writers, however, oppose this, holding that "all our sensations are positively and inexplicably extensive wholes." This opinion conflicts with the usual one only in so far as it clings to the inexplicability and irrationality of space. The vulgar conception of space as a sort of thing or substance of a different category from material things, through which the latter move without sensible resistance, is acceptable to mathematicians, who find that such a construction lends itself remarkably to their diagrammatic reasoning. For the geometer, space is primarily a system of points having the following properties: (1) It is continuous. See *continuity*, 2. (2) It is unlimited, whether the part at a finite distance from a given point be limited or not. (3) It has three dimensions — that is, a set of three numbers varying continuously may be placed in continuous one-to-one correspondence with the points of space. By a continuous correspondence is meant one in which a continuous variation in one member will correspond in every case to a continuous variation in the other. (4) All the points of space have perfectly similar spatial relations. (5) It is possible for a rigid body to move in space, and such a body is fixed by the fixation of three points, but not fewer. (6) Any figure may be magnified while preserving the proportionality of all its lines. Geometers often imagine these properties to be modified. In particular, they use the hypothesis of a space of four or more dimensions. They also often suppose the principle of similar figures, or, what is the same thing, the doctrine of parallels, to be false, thus producing what is known as the *non-Euclidean geometry*. This is of various kinds.

Now to pure *space* lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now, running round the circle, finds it square.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 33.

Stars countless, each in his appointed place,
Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of *space*.
Cowper, Retirement, l. 84.

2. The interval between any two or more objects, or between terminal points; distance; extent, as of surface: as, the *space* of a mile.

And so he hym chased as faste as his horse myght hym bere, till he hadde lefte his felowes be-hynde the *space* of an arblaste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 194.

There shall be a *space* between you and it [the ark] about two thousand cubits by measure. Josh. iii. 4.

I warrant he hath a thousand of these letters, writ with blank *space* for different names.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 77.

Four gray walls, and four gray towers,
Overlook a *space* of flowers.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, i.

3. The interval between two points of time; quantity of time; duration.

There was silence in heaven about the *space* of half an hour. Rev. viii. 1.

Mean *space* I thinke to goe downe into Kente.
Cushman, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 37.

Nine times the *space* that measures day and night
To mortal men he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf.
Milton, P. L., i. 50.

4. A short time; a while.

And, sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly stryfe a *space*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

And Arthur and his knighthood for a *space*
Were all one will. *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

5. Hence, time in which to do something; respite; opportunity; leisure.

Avyseth yow on it, when ye han *space*,
And of som goodely answere yow purchace.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1124.

And I gave her *space* to repent. Rev. ii. 21.

6†. A path; course (?).

This like monk leet olde thynges pace,
And heeld after the newe world the *space*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 176.

7. In *printing*, one of the blank types which separate the words in print. The thicknesses most used are one third, one fourth, and one fifth of the square body of the text-type. Hair-spaces, still thinner, are also made. Spaces as thick as one half the square body and all thicker are known as *quadrats*.

8. In *musical notation*, one of the degrees between the lines of the staff. In the usual staff there are four spaces within the staff, but in the Gregorian staff there are only three. The name and significance of a space depend on the clef and the key-signature. See *staff*.

9. In *ornith.*, an unfeathered place on the skin between pterylæ; an apterium. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 87.—**Absolute, algebraic, basal space.** See the adjectives.—**Added space.** Same as *leger space*.—**Barycentric coördinates in space.** Same as *tetrahedral coördinates* (which see, under *coördinate*).—**Berth and space.** See *berth*[2].—**Cell-spaces**, the spaces in the ground-substance of connective tissue which inclose the connective-tissue corpuscles.—**Chyle-spaces**, the central lymphatic cavities of the intestinal villi.—**Complemental space of pleura**, the portion of the pleural cavity immediately above the insertion of the diaphragm, which is not filled by air in ordinary breathing.—**Dangerous space** (*mil.*), the zone before and behind the object fired at covered by the trajectory. See *battle-range*, under *battle*[1].—**Dead space**, in *fort.* Same as *dead angle* (which see, under *angle*[3]).—**Deep cardiac space**, the projection on the surface of the chest of the lung-covered portions of the heart. It borders on each side the superficial cardiac space.—**Elliptic, Euclidean, extramundane, gastrovascular space.** See the adjectives.—**Fontana's spaces.** Same as *canal of Fontana* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Geometry of space.** See *geometry*.—**Half-space** or **foot-space**, in a staircase, a resting-place or broad space between two flights of steps.—**Haversian spaces.** See *Haversian canal*, under *canal*[1].—**Hemal, hyperbolic, intercellular, interdental space.** See the adjectives.—**Hypoprostatic space**, the space lying between the rectum and the prostate. *Buchanan.*—**Interlamellar spaces**, the spaces between the lamellæ of the cornea.—**Interosseous space**, the space between parallel long bones.—**Interpeduncular space**, the triangular space at the base of the brain, between the crura cerebri.—**Interpleural, ivory, leger space.** See the adjectives.—**Lenticular space.** See *lenticular mark*, under *lenticular*.—**Linear, local, maxillopharyngeal, mean**†**, middle, parabolic, parasinoidal, perforated, periocular, popliteal**, etc., **space.** See the adjectives.—**Polar coördinates in space.** See *coördinate*.—**Quarter-space**, a landing or interval at an angle-turn of a stair.—**Retroperitoneal space.** See *retroperitoneal*.—**Room and space.** See *room*[1].—**Superficial cardiac space**, the area on the surface of the chest over that part of the heart which is not covered by the lung. It is represented with approximate accuracy by a right-angled triangle bounded by the midsternal line, a horizontal line through the point of the apex beat, and a line drawn through that point and the intersection of the midsternal line with a horizontal line through the fourth costosternal articulation.

space (spās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spaced*, ppr. *spacing*. [< *space*, *n.* Cf. *spatiate*, *expatiate*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To move at large; expatiate. [Rare.]

But she, as Fayes are wont, in privie place
Did spend her dayes, and lov'd in forests wyld to *space*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 44.

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II. *trans.* 1. To set at intervals; put a space between; specifically, in *printing*, to arrange the spaces and intervals in or between so that there may be no obvious disproportion: as, to *space* a paragraph; to *space* words, lines, or letters.

The porch, too, is open, and consists of columns *spaced* equidistantly over its floor, without either the bracketing arrangements of the southern or the domical forms of the northern styles. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 389.

2. To divide into spaces.

The artificer is ordered "to set up the frames, and to *space* out the rooms, that the Nine Worthies may be so instauled as best to please the eye." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 27.

3. To measure by paces. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Spaced braid**, a white cotton braid used for the trimming of washable garments. The name is derived from the pattern, which exhibits flat and simple spaces between raised edging.—**To space out**, in *printing*, to put more spaces between the words or lines of.

space-box (spās′boks), *n.* In *printing*, a petty case of wood or millboard, in six or eight divisions, holding the spaces needed for corrections on stone. Sometimes called *space-barge* or *space-paper* in England.

space-curvature (spās′kėr′vā-tūr), *n.* A curvature of three-dimensional space in a space of four dimensions.

spaceful (spās′fûl), *a.* [< *space* + *-ful.*] Wide; extensive. *Sandys.*

space-homology (spās′hō-mol′ō-ji), *n.* Geometrical homology in three dimensions.

spaceless (spās′les), *a.* [< *space* + *-less.*] Destitute of space. *Coleridge.*

space-line (spās′līn), *n.* In *printing*, same as *lead*[2], 3.

space-mark (spās′märk), *n.* See *proof-reading.*

space-perception (spās′pėr-sep′shọn), *n.* The perception of space—that is, of bodies as extended or moving.

spacer (spā′sėr), *n.* 1. A device used in cable telegraphy for reversing the current at proper intervals, thus increasing the speed of transmission: also used for a somewhat similar purpose on land-lines.—2. In a typewriter, a key, and the mechanism connected with it, by which spaces are made between words.

space-relation (spās′rē-lā′shọn), *n.* A spatial relation, such as that two points lie within a tetrahedron of which four others are the vertices, and the like.

space-rule (spās′rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a hairline of type-metal, type-high and about one thirty-sixth of an inch thick. Such rules are made of many lengths, from one twelfth of an inch to half an inch. They are used for cross-lines in table-work.

space-writing (spās′rī′ting), *n.* In newspaper work, the system of payment to reporters or other writers in proportion to the space allowed to their articles in print; also, writing or work under this system.

The standard of literary excellence in the news columns of the New York press has also been lowered by the general substitution of *space writing* for the work of salaried reporters, as well as by the influence already referred to. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 858.

spacial, spaciality, etc. See *spatial*, etc.

spacing (spā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *space*, *v.*] 1. The making of spaces. (*a*) The allowing and gaging of intervals between words in setting type, typewriting, or the like.

The change in the *spacing* being effected by a small cam at the side of the carriage. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 24.

(*b*) In *art*, *mach.*, etc., the division of any surface into special parts.

In the spaces of decoration, as in all else, the Japanese artist studiously avoids uniformity or repetition of exact *spacing*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 591.

2. A space thus made.

Each tongue upon discs is cut slantingly across at regular *spacings* by steam passages analogous to the guide-plate vents of water turbines. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 225.

3. Spaces collectively.

spacing-lace (spā′sing-lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace.*

spacious (spā′shus), *a.* [Formerly also *spatious;* < F. *spacieux* = Sp. *espacioso* = Pg. *espaçoso* = It. *spazioso*, < L. *spatiosus*, roomy, ample, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space.*] 1. Inclosing an extended space; of great extent; wide-extended.

As though no other place, on Britain's *spacious* earth,
Were worthy of his end, but where he had his birth.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 189.

The *spacious* firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky.
Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

2. Having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; roomy.

On the North side of the Church is a *spatious* Court, which I could not conjecture to be less than one hundred and fifty yards long, and eighty or one hundred broad. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 126.

Those melodious bursts that fill
The *spacious* times of great Elizabeth.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

3†. Extensive; on a large scale; abounding: said of persons.

Is't possible that such a *spacious* villain
Should live, and not be plagued?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

=**Syn.** Wide, capacious, ample, broad.

spaciously (spā′shus-li), *adv.* In a spacious manner; widely; extensively; roomily.

spaciousness (spā′shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being spacious; largeness of extent; extensiveness; roominess.

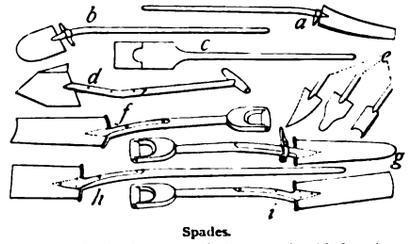
spadassin (spad′a-sin), *n.* [< F. *spadassin*, < It. *spadaccino*, swordsman, < *spada*, sword: see *spade*[1], *spathe.*] A swordsman; especially, a person devoted to fencing and presumed to be expert with the sword; hence, less properly, a bravo.

Bully swordsmen, *spadassins* of that party, go swaggering; or indeed they can be had for a trifle of money. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

spaddle (spad′l), *n.* [Dim. of *spade*[1]. Cf. *paddle*[2].] A little spade; a spud. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Others destroy moles with a *spaddle*, waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

spade[1] (spād), *n.* [< ME. *spade*, < AS. *spadu*, *spædu*, also rarely *spada*, *spad*, in an early gloss *spadi*, = OS. *spado* = OFries. *spada* = MD. *spade*, *spaeye*, D. *spade*, *spa* = MLG. LG. *spade* = OHG. **spato*, MHG. **spate*, G. *spate*, *spaten* = Icel. *spathi* = Sw. Dan. *spade*, a spade (cf. MD. *spade*, a sword, = OF. *espee*, F. *épée*, a sword, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espada* = It. *spada*, a sword: see *spade*[2]), < L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade of wood or metal, a spatula, the spathe or sheath of a flower, prob. < σπᾶν, draw out. Cf. *span*[1], *space.* From the same source are ult. *spade*[2], *spaddle*, *paddle*[2], *spadille*, *spadroon*, *epaulet*, *espalier*, *spall*[2], *spatule*, *spatula.*] 1. A tool for digging and cutting the ground, having a rather thick iron blade, usually flat, so formed that its terminal edge (either straight



Spades.

a, Irish spade with foot-piece; *b*, Greek spade with foot-piece; *c*, Japanese spade; *d*, spade for cutting turf; *e*, ditching-spades; *f*, post-spade, for digging post-holes; *g*, polished drain-spade with foot-piece; *h*, long-handled garden spade; *i*, ditching-spade.

or curved) may be pressed into the ground or other resisting substance with one foot, and a handle, usually with a crosspiece at the top, to be grasped by both hands. A spade differs from a two-handed shovel chiefly in the form and thickness of the blade.

Tho nomen héo *spade* and schouele and ner the place wende,
Deope heo gonne to delue ther as the smoke out wende.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Strength may wield the pond'rous *spade*,
May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home.
Cowper, Task, iii. 636.

2. A tool of soft iron used with diamond-powder by cameo-cutters in finishing.—3. In *whaling*, a large chisel-like implement used on blubber or bone in cutting-in. See phrases following.—4. In *herpet.*, a formation on the foot of some toads with which they dig. See *spade-foot.*—**Boat-spade**, an instrument, carried under the stern-sheets of a whale-boat, resembling a very large chisel, having a wide blade, and a handle six or eight feet long. This instrument was employed to stop a running whale by the process known as *hamstringing* or *spading flukes* (cutting the cords about the small), which required much experience and dexterity, and was a very hazardous undertaking; it has been done away with by the introduction of bomb-lances. The boat-spade is still carried in case of emergency.—**Bone-spade**, a cutting-spade, with a long thin shank, used by whalers for cutting out the throat-bone of a baleen-whale.—**Cutting-spade**, a sharp instrument like a very large narrow chisel fixed to a pole ten or more feet in length, used for cutting the blubber from a whale.—**Half-round spade**, a long-handled spade with a blade curved, or rolled up on the sides, resembling a carpenters' gouge, and used for cutting holes in the head of the blubber when boarding.—**Shoeing of a spade**, in *her.*, same as *spade-iron*, 2 (*b*).—**To call a spade a spade**, to call things by their proper names, even though these may seem homely or coarse; speak plainly and without mincing matters. Various unnecessary conjectures have been made as to the supposed occult origin of this phrase; but it means what it says—to call a simple thing by its simple name, without circumlocution or affected elegance.

Chesham does not like to *call a spade a spade*. He calls it a horticultural utensil. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

spade[1] (spād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaded*, ppr. *spading.* [< *spade*[1], *n.*] 1. To dig or cut with a spade; dig up (the ground) by means of a spade.—2. In *whaling*, to use the boat-spade on, as a whale; cut the tendons of the flukes of; hamstring.

spade[2] (spād), *n.* [Prob. < Sp. Pg. *espada*, spade at cards, usually in pl. *espadas*, spades (sing. *espada*, the ace of spades); appar. a particular use of *espada*, a sword (< L. *spatha*, < Gr. σπάθη, a broadsword), these cards having, it is said, among the Spaniards, the figure of a sword; according to others the figure was orig. intended, as in the cards now in use, for the head of a pike, in which case the name *spade* is prob. an orig. E. designation, the head of a pike sufficiently resembling the pointed spade: see *spade*[1].] A playing-card of one of the two black suits of a pack, the other being clubs.

"Let *Spades* be trumps!" she said, and trumps they were. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 46.

spade[3] (spād), *n.* [< L. *spado*, < Gr. σπάδων, an impotent person, a eunuch. Cf. *spay*[1].] 1. An emasculated person; a eunuch.—2. An emasculated animal; a gelding.

spade-bayonet (spād′bā′ọ-net), *n.* A broad-bladed implement intended to be attached to a military rifle; a trowel-bayonet. It is capable of being used for digging, as in sinking a tent-pole, making hasty intrenchments when better tools are not within reach, and the like, and is also capable of use as a weapon.

spade-bonet (spād′bōn), *n.* The blade-bone, shoulder-blade, or scapula.

By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boil, the *spade-bone* being bar'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 266.

spade-farm (spād′färm), *n.* A farm or piece of ground kept especially for manual labor with the spade, whether for producing garden vegetables or the like, or with a view to the perpetuation of a certain kind of labor.

spade-fish (spād′fish), *n.* *Chætodipterus faber:* same as *moonfish* (*d*). See *angel-fish*, 3, and cut under *Chætodipterus.*

spade-foot (spād′fût), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Spade-footed; scaphiopod.

II. *n.*; pl. *spade-foots* (-fûts). A spade-footed or scaphiopod toad; a spade-toad. There are several species of different genera, one of the best-known



Spade-foot (*Scaphiopus holbrooki*).

being *Scaphiopus holbrooki*, of eastern and southerly parts of the United States.

spade-footed (spād′fût′ed), *a.* Scaphiopod, as a toad; belonging to the *Scaphiopodinæ.*

spadeful (spād′fûl), *n.* [< *spade*[1] + *-ful.*] As much as can be taken up with a spade.

spade-graft (spād′gråft), *n.* The depth to which a spade will dig: about a foot. Also *spade's graft.* [Prov. Eng.]

They [British relics] were discovered in 1827 near Guisborough, at about a *spade's graft* beneath the surface. *Proc. Soc. of Antiq.* (1844), I. 30. (*Davies.*)



Obverse. Reverse.

Spade-guinea, 1787.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

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spade-guinea (spād'gin″ē), *n.* A guinea coined by George III. during the period 1787–99. It is now so called because the shield of arms on the reverse has the shape of the spade of playing-cards. See cut on preceding page.

spade-gun (spād'gun), *n.* A gun having a recess in the stock to hold a spade or trowel, and a socket in the butt-plate to which the spade can be fitted for use as an intrenching-tool.

spade-handle (spād'han″dl), *n.* **1.** The handle of a spade. Hence—**2.** In *mach.*, a pin held at both ends by the forked ends of a connecting-rod.

spade-husbandry (spād'huz″band-ri), *n.* A mode of cultivating the soil and improving it by means of deep digging with the spade instead of using the subsoil-plow.

spade-iron (spād'ī″ėrn), *n.* **1.** The blade of a spade, with the tang or socket by which it is secured to the handle.—**2.** In *her.*, a bearing representing (*a*) the whole blade of a spade, without the handle or with a truncated piece of the handle, or (*b*) an iron or steel border put upon the blade of a spade to reinforce or repair it. This border is generally represented with some ornamental outline engrailed or lobed on its inner edge, and is also called *shoeing of a spade*.

spader (spā'dėr), *n.* One who or that which spades; a digging-machine.

The steam-ploughs and horse-ploughs did their work well, and the rotary *spader* did its work well.
Walt Whitman, The Galaxy, IV. 608.

spade-rack (spād'rak), *n.* A rack on board a whaler, underneath the spare boats, in which the boat-spades are kept when not in use.

spadiard (spad'yärd), *n.* [Appar. < *spade*[1] + *-iard*, but perhaps an error for *spaliard*.] A worker in a tin-mine. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

spadic (spā'dik), *n.* [Brazilian.] Same as *coca*[1].

spadiceous (spā-dish'ius), *a.* [< L. *spadiceus*, < *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a palm-branch, also nut-brown, palm-colored, bay: see *spadix*.] **1.** Of a bright-brown color; bay; chestnut.

Of those five [unicorns' horns] which Scaliger beheld, though one [was] *spadiceous*, or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 23.

2. In *bot.*, bearing or having the nature of a spadix. See *petaloideous*, *endogen*, and *Monocotyledones*.

Also *spadicious*.

spadices, *n.* Plural of *spadix*.

spadiciflоral (spā-di-si-flō'ral), *a.* [< NL. *spadix* (*spadic-*), q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *floral*.] In *bot.*, having flowers borne on a spadix.

spadicose (spad'i-kōs), *a.* [< L. *spadix* (*-ic-*) + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, spadiceous; growing on a spadix.

spadilla (spā-dil'ä), *n.* [See *spadille*.] In the game of solo, the queen of spades, which is always the highest trump.

spadille, spadilio (spā-dil', -yō), *n.* [< F. *spadille*, < Sp. *espadilla* (= It. *spadiglia*), a small sword, the ace of spades, dim. of Sp. *espada* = Pg. *espada*, spade (at cards), the ace of spades: see *spade*[1], *spade*[2].] In *card-playing*, the ace of spades at ombre and quadrille. In the following quotation *spadille* is personified as *Spadillio*.

Spadillio first, unconquerable lord,
Led off two captive trumps and swept the board.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 49.

spading-machine (spā'ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* A digging-machine.

spadix (spā'diks), *n.*; pl. *spadices* (spā-dī'sēz). [NL., < L. *spadix*, < Gr. σπάδιξ, a branch broken off, esp. a palm-branch, hence palm-colored, bay, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, stretch out.] **1.** In *bot.*, a form of inflorescence in plants, in which the flowers are closely arranged in a spike or head which has a fleshy or thickened rachis. The term is mostly restricted to the *Araceæ* and the palms, and further to those cases in which the inflorescence is accompanied by the peculiar bract or bracts called a *spathe*. See cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian*, and *inflorescence*.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The hectocotylus of the male cephalopod: a specialized part of the fore foot, on one side, which becomes hectocotylized, or assumes a sexual function. On the opposite side is a corresponding part, not subject to hectocotylization, called the *antispadix*. (*b*) In *Hydrozoa*, the manubrium of the hydromedusans, an offset of a blastostyle bearing the genital products, like the part of a pea-pod which bears the peas. (*c*) [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

spado (spā'dō), *n.* [L., < Gr. σπάδων, a eunuch, < σπᾶν, tear, rend, pluck off or out. Cf. *spade*[3], *n.*] **1**†. A castrated animal; a gelding. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** In *civil law*, one who from any cause has not the power of procreation; an impotent person.

spadone (spā-dō'ne), *n.* [It., aug. of *spada*, a sword: see *spade*[2]. Cf. *spadroon*.] A long and heavy sword, usually one wielded by both hands. It was commonly carried without a scabbard, behind and across the back, with the handle projecting over the right shoulder, or resting on the shoulder as the modern rifle at shoulder arms, and for this reason the heel of the blade was often covered with leather, there being no edge for the first quarter or third part of its length, and sometimes a small secondary guard was interposed before the sharp part of the blade begins. See cut under *second*[1]. *Hewitt.*

spadrone† (spa-drōn'), *n.* Same as *spadone*.

spadroon† (spa-drön'), *n.* [< F. dial. *espadron*, F. *espadon* = Sp. *espadon*, a large sword, a broadsword, < It. *spadone*, a sword: see *spadone*.] Same as *spadone*.

spae (spā), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spaed*, ppr. *spaeing*. [Also *spay*; < Icel. *spā* = Sw. *spå* = Dan. *spaa*, prophesy; cf. OS. *spāhi* = OHG. *spāhi*, MHG. *spæhe*, wise, skilful; OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, spy: see *spy*[1].] To foretell; divine; predict from signs or indications. [Scotch.]

Tell me the very minute o' the hour the wean 's born, and I'll *spae* its fortune. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, iii.

spae-book (spā'bůk), *n.* A book containing directions for telling fortunes, etc. [Scotch.]

spaeman (spā'man), *n.*; pl. *spaemen* (-men). A fortune-teller; diviner; soothsayer. [Scotch.]

spaer (spā'ėr), *n.* [< *spae* + *-er*[1].] A spaeman or spaewife; a fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

A *spaer* o' poor folk's fortunes. *Blackwood's Mag.*

spaewife (spā'wīf), *n.*; pl. *spaewives* (-wīvz). A female fortune-teller. [Scotch.]

Plague on her for an auld Highland witch and *spaewife*; . . . she'll cast some of her cantrips on the cattle.
Scott, Chronicles of the Canongate, xiii.

spaghetti (spä-get'ti), *n.* [It., pl. of *spaghetto*, dim. of *spago*, a small cord.] A kind of Italian macaroni made in the form of cords smaller than ordinary macaroni, but several times larger than the threads of vermicelli.

spagiric† (spa-jir'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spagyric*, *spagyrick*; = F. *spagirique*; irreg. formed (it is said by Paracelsus) < Gr. σπᾶν, rend, tear, stretch out, + ἀγείρειν, bring or collect together.] **I.** *a.* Chemical or alchemical; pertaining to chemistry as taught by Paracelsus and his followers.

It was a huge diligence and care of the Divine mercy that discovered to man the secrets of *spagyric* medicines.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 904.

II. *n.* A chemist, especially one devoted to alchemical pursuits.

spagirical† (spa-jir'i-kal), *a.* [Also *spagyrical*, *spagerical*; < *spagiric* + *-al*.] Same as *spagiric*.

spagirist† (spaj'i-rist), *n.* [Also *spagyrist*; < *spagir(ic)* + *-ist*.] A Paracelsian chemist or physician of the sixteenth or seventeenth century; a follower of Paracelsus in regarding inorganic chemistry as the basis of medical knowledge.

No more than I can [tell] who initiated Mr. Boyle among the *Spagyrists*, before I had the honour to know him.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

spahee, spahi (spä'hē, -hi), *n.* [Formerly also *spachi*; = F. *spahi*, < Turk. *sipāhī* = Pers. Hind. *sipāhī*: see *sepoy*.] **1.** A member of the corps of Turkish cavalry organized in the fourteenth century on a feudal basis, who fought in a very disorderly manner, and were disbanded soon after serving as the chief instruments in the suppression of the Janizaries in 1826.

But the *Spachies* and Janizaries . . . are the Nerves and Supporters of the Turkish Monarchy.
Sandys, Travailes (ed. 1673), p. 38.

2. One of the corps of native Algerian cavalry in the French service, originally formed from the Turkish spahees serving in Algeria at the time of the French conquest.

spail. See *spale*[1], *spale*[2].

spairge (spārj), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *sparge*.

spait, *n.* See *spate*.

spaive (spāv), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*[1].

spake[1] (spāk), *n.* A Scotch form of *spoke*[1].

Your cage shall be made o' the beaten gold,
And the *spakes* o' ivorie.
May Colvin (Allingham's Ballad-book, p. 247).

spake[2]. An archaic or poetic preterit of *speak*.

spake[3]†, *a.* [ME., also *spak*, *spac*, < Icel. *spakr*, quiet, gentle, wise, = Sw. *spak* = Dan. *spag*, quiet, gentle, tame.] **1.** Quiet; tame.

Hyt sate by hym so *spake*.
Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 7486.

2. Ready; prompt.

Spac to uvel and slaw to god.
Old Eng. Hom. (ed. Morris), i. 305.

spakely†, *adv.* [ME., also *spakly*, *spakli*, *spacli*; < *spake*[3] + *-ly*[2].] Quickly; speedily; nimbly.

Spek to me *spakli* or i spille sone.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1535.

One semblable to the Samaritan and some-del to Piers the Plowman,
Barfote on an asse bakke botelees cam prykye,
Wyth-oute spores other spere *spaklicke* he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 12.

The blode sprente owtte, and sprede as the horse spryngez,
And he sproulez fulle *spakely*, bot spekes he no more.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2063.

spake-net (spāk'net), *n.* [< *spake*[1] + *net*[1].] A net for catching crabs. *Halliwell.*

Spalacidæ (spā-las'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of myomorphic rodents, typified by the genus *Spalax*; the mole-rats proper, having small or rudimentary eyes and ears, short tail and limbs, and fossorial fore feet and claws: divided into two subfamilies, *Spalacinæ* and *Bathyerginæ*. Also *Aspalacidæ*, and formerly *Georychidæ*. See cuts under *Bathyergus*, *mole-rat*, and *Rhizomys*.

Spalacinæ (spal-a-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalax* (*-ac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Spalacidæ*, including the typical mole-rats, in which the mandibular angle is in relation with the socket of the lower incisor. See *Spalax*. Also *Aspalacinæ*.

spalacine (spal'a-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spalacidæ* or *Spalacinæ*.

Spalacopodidæ (spal'a-kō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spalacopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents, named by Lilljeborg (1866) from the genus *Spalacopus*. It is inexactly equivalent to the *Octodontidæ* of authors, but includes the prehensile-tailed porcupines (*Cercolabinæ*). It was divided by Gill (1872) into four subfamilies, *Octodontinæ*, *Ctenodactylinæ*, *Echimyinæ* (*Echinomyinæ*), and *Cercolabinæ*. See *Octodontidæ*.

Spalacopus (spā-lak'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. σπάλαξ (σπάλακ-), a mole, + ποῦς = E. *foot*.] The name-giving genus of *Spalacopodidæ*, now a member of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ*. The ears are rudimentary, the tail is short, and the fore claws are shorter than their digits. The skull and teeth resemble those of *Schizodon*. There are two South American species, of fossorial habits, constructing extensive subterranean burrows in which they live. They have been called *poëphagomes*, from a synonymous genus *Poëphagomys*.

Spalax (spā'laks), *n.* [NL. (Güldenstädt), < Gr. σπάλαξ, also σφάλαξ and ἀσπάλαξ, a mole.] The typical genus of mole-rats, subfamily *Spalacinæ*, having the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. It contains *S. typhlus*, the slepez or blind mole-rat of Europe, the most completely mole-like of the rodents in general appearance, habits, and adaptative modifications of structure. Also *Aspalax*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

spald[1] (spâld), *v.* [Also dial. *spaud*; < ME. *spalden*, *spawden*, < MD. *spalden* = MLG. *spalden*, *spolden* = OHG. *spaltan*, MHG. G. *spalten* (> Dan. *spalte*), split, cleave; akin to *speld*, *spell*[4]; cf. *spall*[1], *spale*[1]. Hence *spalt*[1].] **I.**† *trans.* To splinter; chip.

Be thane speris whare sprounge, *spalddyd* chippys.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3700.

II. *intrans.* To founder, as a ship. [Prov. Eng., in form *spaud*.]

spald[2]† (spâld), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *spauld*, *spawld*; < ME. *spalde*, *spawde*; a var. of *spall*[2]: see *spall*[2].] The shoulder.

Ly stille therin now and roste,
I kepe nothynge of thi coste
Ne noghte of thi *spalde*.
Perceval, l. 796. (*Halliwell.*)

The bul . . . lenand his *spald* to the stok of ane tre.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, xii. 410.

spalder (spâl'dėr), *n.* [< *spald*[1] + *-er*[1].] In *stone-working*, a workman who spalls or scales off small flakes by the use of a heavy ax-shaped hammer, or muckle-hammer.

spalding-knife (spâl'ding-nīf), *n.* A knife for splitting codfish. *E. H. Knight.*

spale[1] (spāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaled*, ppr. *spaling*. [A var. of *spall*[1], split, etc.: see *spall*[1].] To break up.

spale[1] (spāl), *n.* [Also *spail*; < ME. *spale*; cf. Icel. *spölr* (*spal-*), a rail, bar, short piece, bit; in part a var. of *speal*[1], *spell*[4], in part appar. due to *spale*[1], *v.*: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spall*[1].] **1.** A chip or splinter of wood. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** In *ship-building*, one of a number of cross-bands fastened temporarily to the frames to keep them in place until properly secured. Also called *spaling*.

spale[2] (spāl), *v. t.* [Also *spail*; perhaps a particular use of *spale*[1].] In *mining*, to inflict a

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fine upon for breach of some rule of the mine. *Weale.*

spall[1] (spâl), *v.* [Also *spawl;* a later form of *spald*[1], in part due to *spall*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split; splinter; chip; specifically, in *mining*, to chip or break up roughly, as ore, preparatory to sorting the material.—**2.** [< *spall*[1], *n.*] To keep (the frames of a ship) at their proper distance apart.

II. *intrans.* To splinter; chip; give off spalls.

spall[1] (spâl), *n.* [Also *spawl;* < ME. *spalle;* a var. of *spell*[4], *speal*[1], etc., in part due to *spall*[1], *v.*: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spald*[1], *spale*[1].] A chip or splinter thrown off, as in chopping or hewing; now specifically, in *masonry*, a piece of stone chipped off by a blow of a hammer or mallet.

spall[2], **spawl**[3] (spâl), *n.* [Also *spaul*, and formerly *spald*, *spauld;* < ME. **spaule, spalde, spawde,* < OF. *espaule, *espaulde,* F. *épaule* = Sp. Pg. *espalda* = It. *spalla*, the shoulder, < L. *spatula*, a broad blade: see *spatula*. Cf. *epaulet.*] The shoulder. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> Their mightie strokes their haberjeons dismayld,
> And naked made each others manly *spalles.*
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

spallier (spal'yėr), *n.* [Also *spaliard;* cf. *spadiard.*] A laborer in tin-works. *Halliwell.*

spalling-floor (spâ'ling-flōr), *n.* A clear space on the ground, a low platform, or something similar, on which ores are spalled.

spalling-hammer (spâ'ling-ham'ėr), *n.* A heavy ax-like hammer with a chisel-edge, used for rough-dressing stone by chipping off small flakes; in *mining*, any hammer with which spalling is done.

spalpeen (spal'pēn), *n.* [< Ir. *spailpīn*, a mean fellow, rascal, stroller (= Gael. *spailpean*, a mean fellow, a fop), < *spailp*, a beau, also pride, self-conceit, = Gael. *spailp*, pride, self-conceit; cf. *spailp*, strut, walk affectedly.] A mean fellow; a rascal: a term of contempt, or of contemptuous pity, for a man or boy. [Irish.]

> The *spalpeen!* turned into a buckeen that would be a squireen, but can't. *Miss Edgeworth*, Love and Law, i. 4.

spalt[1] (spâlt), *v.* [An altered form of *spald*[1], prob. due to a pp. *spalt.* Cf. *spalt*[2].] To split off, as large splinters from a piece of timber in working it. [Prov. Eng.]

spalt[2] (spâlt), *a.* [Appar. < *spalt*[1], perhaps through the pp. *spalt.*] **1†.** Brittle; liable to break or split.

> Of all oke growing in England, the parke oke is the softest, and far more *spalt* and brickle than the hedge oke. *Harrison*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 22 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. Frail; clumsy; heedless; pert. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spalt[3] (spâlt), *n.* [< G. *spalt(-stein)*, spalt, lit. 'splinter-stone,' < *spalten*, split (see *spalt*[1]), + *stein*, stone.] A whitish scaly mineral, used to promote the fusion of metals.

span[1] (span), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spanned*, ppr. *spanning.* [< ME. *spannen*, < AS. *spannan*, *sponnan* (pret. *speónn*), *gespannan*, bind, connect, = D. *spannan*, stretch, bend, hoist, cock (a gun), hitch (horses), = MLG. LG. *spannen* = OHG. *spannan*, MHG. G. *spannen*, extend, connect, = Icel. *spenna*, span, clasp, = Sw. *spänna*, stretch, strain, draw, = Dan. *spænde*, stretch, strain, span, buckle; √ *span*, perhaps, with present formative *-n*, < √ *spa*, extend, in Gr. *σπάειν*, *σπᾶν*, draw, draw out (see *spasm*), L. *spatium*, extension, space (see *space*). Cf. *spin*, *speed.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To stretch or spread out; extend in continuity; give extent to.

> My right hand hath *spanned* [spread out, R. V.] the heavens. Isa. xlviii. 13.

2. To stretch from side to side or from end to end of; extend over or across; continue through or over the extent of.

> This soul doth *span* the world. *G. Herbert*, Content.

> The Rhyndacus is still *spanned* by an ancient bridge of three arches. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 295.

> The existing church shows portions of work a thousand years apart, and *spans* nearly the whole of Aquileian history. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 63.

3. To make a stretch or reach along, over, or around; measure or cover the span of; grasp; specifically, to measure or encompass with the hand, the little finger and thumb being extended as far as possible: as, to *span* a stream with a log or a bridge; to *span* a person's wrist.

> Thenne the kinge *spanes* his spere.
> *Avowyng of Arthur*, st. 13. (*Skeat.*)

> Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,
> And *span* the distance that between us lies.
> *Tickell*, An Epistle.

> How your plump arms, that were, have dropped away!
> Why, I can *span* them. *Browning*, Pippa Passes, iii.

4†. To cock by the use of a spanner, as a wheel-lock musket or pistol.

> Every man, officer and soldier, having a pistol ready *spann'd* in one hand. *Clarendon*, Civil Wars, III. 248.

5. *Naut.*, to confine with ropes: as, to *span* the booms.—**6.** To shackle the legs of, as a horse; hobble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To measure off or mark distances from point to point; make distinct stretches in going, as a span-worm or measuring-worm does.

> If the whale is *spanning*, i. e. swimming in a decided direction and appearing at the surface at intervals more or less regular, less caution is observed.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 526.

2. To be matched for running in harness; form a span: as, the horses *span* well. [U. S.]

span[1] (span), *n.* [< ME. *spanne, sponne,* < AS. *span*, a span (def. 4), *gespan*, a joining, connection, = D. *span*, a span, a team of horses, = OHG. *spanna*, MHG. G. *spanne* (> It. *spanna* = OF. *espan*, F. *empan*) = Icel. *spönn* (*spann-*) = Sw. *spann* = Dan. *spand*, a span; from the verb.] **1.** The full extent or course over which anything is stretched or prolonged; the space or time covered or included between terminal points; entire reach from end to end or from side to side: as, the *span* of life; the *span* of a bridge. As used of physical things, *span* is understood as the actual or net space or distance between bounding lines or surfaces; hence, the *span* of an arch is the length of the opening between the inner faces of its abutments. Compare def. 2. Often used figuratively.

> The brief *span* of Roman literature, strictly so called, was suddenly closed under a variety of influences.
> *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 381.

> Two arches over the same *span* of river, supposing the butments are at the same depth, are cheaper than one.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing.

> Yea, Manhood hath a wider *span*
> And larger privilege of life than man.
> *Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

2. A part or division of something between terminal points: as, a bridge of ten *spans.* In this sense a span would comprise the distance from the middle line of one pier or support to that of the next, the whole number of spans including the entire length of the structure. [The decision of the case referred to in the first quotation turned upon the distinction between senses 1 and 2.]

> The word *span* does not, even in architecture, always mean a part of a structure. It is, perhaps, as often used to denote the distance or space between two columns. Such is the obvious import of the term as used in the act under consideration, not merely as a part of the structure itself, but the measure of the distance between the piers of the bridge.
> *U. S. Supreme Ct.*, March, 1888. (*Judge Lamar.*)

> The channel *spans* were built out from the central pier and from the adjacent flanking *spans* without the use of false works in either channel. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 32.

3. Extent of stretch, physical or mental; distance over which anything may be extended; reach or grasp, as of the memory or of perception. [Rare.]

> Between the ages of eight and nineteen the *span* of school-girls increases from 6 to 7.9 for letters, and from 6.6 to 8.6 for numerals. *Span* increases not only with age, but with rank in class, and it is suggested that a "standard *span*" be added to the items for anthropometric measurement. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 193.

4. As a measure, originally, the extent between the tips of the thumb and little finger when stretched out: the oldest use of the word in English. The *span* belongs to the system of long measure to which the cubit and fingerbreadth belong. It has always been considered as half a cubit, and still is so in several countries of Asia. The English span is 9 inches. The Swedish *spann* is an entirely different kind of measure.

> *Spanne*, mesure of the hand. Palmus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

> Whyche Morteys ys in Depnesse ij *Spannys* to the botom; the brede ys sumwhat more thane a *Spanne.*
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

> Atween his shoulders was ae *span*,
> About his middle war but three.
> *The Wee Wee Man* (Child's Ballads, I. 126).

5. Figuratively, any short space or period; a brief or limited extent or course; a relatively small measure of continuity.

> Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a *span* long.
> *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, xxxix. 6.

> For the refreshing of that one *span* of ground God lets fall a whole shower of rain. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

> Thyself but Dust; thy Stature but a *Span*,
> A Moment thy Duration; foolish Man!
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

6. The hand with the fingers outspread, as for measuring or for grasping a handful of something. [Rare.]

> And my Conductor, with his *spans* extended,
> Took of the earth, and, with his fists well filled,
> He threw it into those rapacious gullets.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 25.

7. *Naut.*, a rope fastened at both ends so that a purchase may be hooked to its bight; also, a double rope having thimbles attached between its two parts, used as a fair-leader for ropes.—**8.** (*a*) In the United States (from the original Dutch usage), a pair of horses or mules harnessed together; particularly, a pair of horses usually driven together, or matched for driving or work. (*b*) In South Africa, two or more yokes of oxen or bullocks attached to a wagon or a plow. For a wagon the span may consist of from twelve to twenty animals, and for a plow of six or eight.

span[2]. An archaic preterit of *spin.*

span[3] (span), *adv.* [The first element in the compound *span-new* erroneously taken as a separate word: see *span-new*, and cf. *spick-and-span.*] Wholly; entirely; freshly: as, my hands are *span* clean (sometimes *spandy* clean). *Bartlett.* [Colloq., U. S.]

spanæmia, spanæmic. See *spanemia*, etc.

span-beam (span'bēm), *n.* The long, horizontal wooden beam into which the vertical axis carrying the drum of a horse-whim is pivoted.

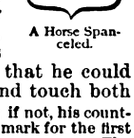
span-block (span'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two blocks seized into each bight of a span and hung across a masthead for various uses.

spancel (span'sel), *n.* [< MD. *spanseel, spansel*, a tether for a horse, a stretched rope, D. *spansel*, a stretched rope (= G. *spann-seil*, a tether), < *spannen* (= G. *spannen*), stretch (= E. *span*[1]), + MD. *seel*, a rope (= OHG. MHG. G. *seil*, a rope, cord, = E. *sole*[4]).] A fastening for the hind legs of a horse or cow, or for the legs on one side, to prevent the animal from kicking or straying; especially, a rope for fettering a cow's hind legs while she is milked; a tether. [Prov. Eng.]

> *Spancel*, a rope to tie a cow's hinder legs.
> *Ray* (ed. 1674), p. 44.

spancel (span'sel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spanceled* or *spancelled*, ppr. *spanceling* or *spancelling.* [< *spancel*, *n.*] To fasten the legs of with a spancel, as those of a cow or horse to prevent the animal from kicking. [Prov. Eng.]—**To spancel a crab** or **a lobster**, to stick the point of a leg into the base of each movable claw, to prevent the animal from pinching. This is also done by thrusting a peg into the joint of the nippers or chelæ.

spanceled, spancelled (span'seld), *a.* [< *spancel* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, hobbled or fettered to a clog: said of a horse. When the bearing is properly depicted, a fore and a hind leg should have each a fetter-lock above the hoof and fastened to the one end of a heavy clog.



A Horse Spanceled.

span-counter† (span'koun'tėr), *n.* [< *span*[1], *v.*, + obj. *counter*[2].] An old game in which one player threw a counter on the ground, and another tried to hit it with his counter, or to get so near to it that he could span the space between them and touch both the counters. In either case he won; if not, his counter remained where it fell, and became a mark for the first player, and so alternately till the game was won. The game was apparently similar to that of pitching pennies, and it was also called *span-farthing* and *span-feather. Halliwell.*

> Tell the king from me that, for his father's sake, Henry the Fifth, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 166.

span-dogs (span'dogz), *n. pl.* A pair of iron bars linked together at one end and having sharp hooks at the other, used for grappling timber. See cut under *dog.*

spandrel (span'drel), *n.* [Also *spandril*, formerly *splaundrel, spaundere;* origin obscure.] In *arch.*, the triangular space comprehended between the outer curve or extrados of an arch, a horizontal line drawn through its apex, and a vertical line through its springing; also, the wall-space between the outer moldings of two arches and a horizontal line or string-course above them, or between these outer moldings and the intrados of another arch rising above and inclosing the two. In medieval architecture the spandrels are often ornamented with tracery, sculptured foliage, and the like. See cut on following page.

spandrel-wall (span'drel-wâl), *n.* A wall built on the extrados of an arch, filling in the spandrel.

spandy (span'di), *adv.* A dialectal extension of *span*[3]. [Colloq., New Eng.]

> Thirty gentlemen with *spandy* clean faces and hands were partaking of refreshment.
> *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 319.

spane (spān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spaned*, ppr. *spaning.* [< ME. *spanen*, < AS. *spanan* (pret. *speón*), wean (= D. *spanen*, *spenen* = OHG.

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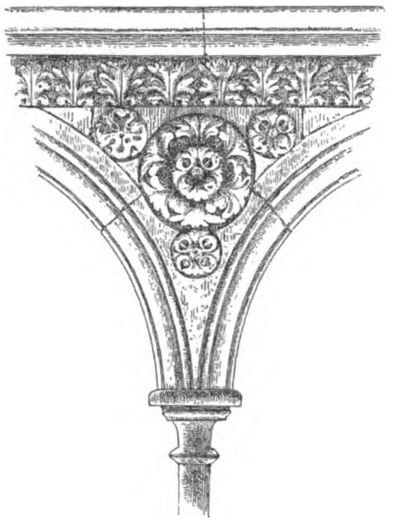

Sculptured Spandrel.—Cloisters of Mont St. Michel au Péril de la Mer, Normandy; 13th century.

(*bi-*)*spennan*, G. *spänen*, *spenen*); cf. AS. *spana* = MD. *spene*, D. *speen* = Icel. *spœni*, an udder: see *spean*.] To wean. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

spanemia, spanæmia (spa-nē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *spanæmia*, < Gr. σπανός, scarce, rare, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, poverty of the blood; hydremia. Also, rarely, *spanemy*.

spanemic, spanæmic (spa-nem′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *spanemia*, *spanæmia*, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, relating to spanemia; having the property of impoverishing the blood; hydremic.

II. *n.* A medicine having the power of impoverishing the blood.

spanemy (spa-nē′mi), *n.* [< NL. *spanæmia*: see *spanemia*.] Same as *spanemia*. [Rare.]

span-farthing† (span′fär′ᵺing), *n.* [< *span*¹, *v.*, + obj. *farthing*.] Same as *span-counter*.

His chief solace is to steal down and play at *spanfarthing* with the page. *Swift*, Modern Education.

span-feather† (span′feᵺ′ėr), *n.* [< *span*¹, *v.*, + obj. *feather*.] Same as *span-counter*.

span-fire-new (span′fīr′nū′), *a.* Same as *span-new*, *fire-new*. [Prov. Eng.]

spang¹† (spang), *n.* [< ME. *spang*, < AS. *spange*, also *ge-spong*, a clasp, brooch, = MD. *spange*, D. *spang* = MLG. *spange* = OHG. *spangā*, MHG. G. *spange*, a clasp, brooch, buckle, ornament, = Icel. *spöng*, a clasp, stud, spangle, etc.; root obscure. The Gael. *spang*, a spangle, is prob. < E. Hence *spangle*.] A shining ornament or object; a spangle.

Our plumes, our *spangs*, and al our queint aray!
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, p. 377.

All set with *spangs* of glitt'ring stars untold.
Bacon, Paraphrase of Psalm civ.

Glistering copper *spangs*,
That glisten in the tyer of the Court.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

spang¹† (spang), *v. t.* [< *spang*¹, *n.*] To set with bright points; star or spangle.

Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat
Of crimson velvet, *spangd* with stares of gold.
Barnefield, Cassandra (1595). (*Nares*.)

spang² (spang), *v.* [A var. or collateral form of *spank*¹, move quickly, perhaps due to association with *spring* (pret. *sprang*).] **I.** *intrans.* To leap; spring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An I could but hae gotten some decent claes on, I wad hae *spanged* out o' bed. *Scott*, Old Mortality, vii.

II. *trans.* To cause to spring; set forcibly in motion; throw with violence. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She came up to the table with a fantastic spring, and *spanged* down the sparkling mass on it.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, lxv. (*Davies*.)

spang² (spang), *n.* [< *spang*², *v.*] A spring; a leaping or springing up; a violent blow or movement. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet, and an Englishman will make a *spang* at it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxviii.

He went swinging by the rope back to the main stem of the tree, gave it a fierce *spang* with his feet, and . . . got an inch nearer the window. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xliii.

spang³ (spang), *v.* [Appar. a corrupt form of *span*¹.] To hitch; fasten. [Scotch.]

To *spang* horses, or fasten them to the chariot.
Hollyband, Dictionarie, 1593. (*Halliwell*.)

spang³ (spang), *n.* [Cf. *span*¹, *v.*] A span. [Scotch.]

spangle (spang′gl), *n.* [< ME. *spangel*, *spangele*, *spangyll*, a spangle; dim. of *spang*¹.] **1.** A small piece of glittering material, such as metal foil; hence, any small sparkling object. Formerly spangles were often lozenge-shaped; now they are usually circular, very small, and sewed upon theatrical and other garments through holes with which they are pierced. In old embroidery they were of many forms.

Thus in a starry night fond children cry
For the rich *spangles* that adorn the sky. *Waller*.

A fine young personage in a coat all over *spangles*.
Gray, Letters, I. 205.

2. One of the small metal clasps used in fastening the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt.—**3.** A spongy excrescence on the oak. See *oak-spangle*.

spangle (spang′gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spangled*, ppr. *spangling*. [< *spangle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set or cover with many small bright objects or points; especially, to decorate with spangles, as a garment.

What stars do *spangle* heaven with such beauty?
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 31.

II. *intrans.* To glitter; glisten, like anything set with spangles. [Rare.]

Tassils *spanglynge* ynne the sunne,
Muche glorious to beholde.
Chatterton, Bristowe Tragedy, st. 67.

spangled (spang′gld), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-ed*².] Adorned with spangles; set with many small bright objects. Compare *star-spangled*.

Her skin pure dimity, yet more fair, being *spangled* here and there with a golden freckle.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

Spangled coquette, a small and very gorgeously colored crested humming-bird, *Lophornis reginæ*.

spangler (spang′glėr), *n.* [< *spangle* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which spangles.

O Maker of sweet poets! dear delight
Of this fair world and all its gentle livers;
Spangler of clouds, halo of crystal rivers.
Keats, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

spangling-machine (spang′gling-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for fitting the clasps or spangles used in clamping together the tapes and wires of a hoop-skirt. *E. H. Knight*.

spangly (spang′gli), *a.* [< *spangle* + *-y*¹.] Resembling spangles; having the glittering effect produced by many bright points.

Bursts of *spangly* light. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

spangolite (spang′gō-līt), *n.* [Named after Norman *Spang* of Pittsburgh, Penn.] A rare mineral occurring in hexagonal crystals of an emerald-green color, and having perfect basal cleavage. It is a basic sulphate of copper and aluminium, containing a small percentage of chlorin. It is found with cuprite in Arizona.

Spaniard (span′yärd), *n.* [= D. *Spanjaard*; with suffix *-ard* (cf. G. Dan. *Spanier* = Sw. *Spanior*, with suffix cognate with *-er*¹), < *Spain* (G. *Spanien*, etc.), < L. *Hispania*, Spain, < *Hispani*, the inhabitants of Hispania or Spain. The Rom. adj. is F. *espagnol* (> ME. *Spainolde*, n.) = Sp. *Español* = Pg. *Hespanhol* = It. *Spagnuolo*, < ML. NL. *Hispaniolus*, < L. *Hispania*, Spain (whence ult. E. *spaniel*). The L. adjectives are *Hispanus*, *Hispaniensis*, and *Hispanicus* (see *Hispanic*).] A native or a citizen of Spain, a kingdom of southwestern Europe, forming the greater part of the Iberian peninsula; in general, a member of the Spanish race, of mixed Celtic, Latin, Gothic, Arabic, and other elements, but now ranked as one of the Latin peoples.

spaniel (span′yel or span′el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *spannel*; < ME. *spaniel*, *spangelle*, *spaynyel*, *spaynel*, *spanegeole*, < OF. *espagneul*, *espagnol*, F. *épagneul*, a spaniel, orig. OF. *chien espagnol*, F. *chien épagneul*, a Spanish dog; < Sp. *Español*, Spanish: see *Spaniard*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A dog of a domestic breed, of medium and small sizes, with a long silky and usually curly coat, long, soft, drooping ears, feathered tail and stern, of docile, timid, and affectionate disposition, much used for sporting purposes and as pets. The most usual colors are liver and white, red and white, or black and white, in broken or massed areas, sometimes deep brown or black on the face or breast, with a tan mark over the eye. Spaniels sport or are bred into many strains, and three classes of them are sometimes distinguished: *land-* or *field-spaniels*, including the cocker and springer; *water-spaniels*; and *toy spaniels*, as the King Charles and the Blenheim. The English spaniel is a superior and very pure breed; and, although the name *spaniel* would seem to indicate a Spanish origin, it is most probably indigenous. This dog was used in the days of falconry to start the game. The King Charles is a small black-and-tan variety of the spaniel; the Blenheim is similar, but white marked with red or yellow; both should have a rounded head with short muzzle, full eyes, and well-fringed ears and feet. The Maltese dog and the lion-dog are also small toy spaniels, used as lap-dogs. The water-spaniels, large and small, differ from the common spaniel in the roughness of their coats, and in uniting the aquatic propensities of the Newfoundland dog with the fine hunting qualities of their own race. Leading strains of the springers are the Clumber, Norfolk, and Sussex, in different colors.

2. Figuratively, a mean, cringing, fawning person; a blindly submissive follower: from the characteristics of the spaniel in relation to its master, or when in a state of fear.

He, unhappy man! whom your advancement
Hath ruin'd by being *spaniel* to your fortunes,
Will curse he train'd me hither. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 3.

II. *a.* Like a spaniel; fawningly submissive; mean; servile; cringing.

Low-crooked court'sies, and base *spaniel*-fawning.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 43.

spaniel (span′yel or span′el), *v.* [< *spaniel*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To fawn; cringe; be obsequious. *Churchill*.

II. *trans.* To follow like a spaniel. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 12. 21.

Spaniolate (span′i-ō-lāt), *v. t.* [< Sp. *Español*, Spanish (see *spaniel*), + *-ate*².] Same as *Spaniolize*. *Sir P. Sidney* (*Kingsley* in *Davies*).

spaniolite (span′i-ō-līt), *n.* A name given by Breithaupt to a variety of schwatzite.

Spaniolize (span′i-ō-līz), *v. t.* [< OF. *Espagnoliser*; as *Spaniol*(*ate*) + *-ize*. Cf. *Hispaniolize*.] To make Spanish in character or sentiments; Hispaniolize. [Rare.]

A tympany of *Spaniolized* bishops swaggering in the foretop of the state. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Spanish (span′ish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Spainisc* = D. *Spaansch* = G. *Spanisch* = Sw. Dan. *Spansk* (ML. reflex *Spaniscus*); as *Spain* (see *Spaniard*) + *-ish*¹.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Spain or a Spaniard or Spaniards.—**Spanish arbor-vine, Armada, bayonet, black.** See the nouns.—**Spanish bean.** See *scarlet runner*, under *runner*.—**Spanish berries.** See *Persian berries*, under *Persian*.—**Spanish bluebell.** Same as *Spanish squill*.—**Spanish broom.** See *broom*¹, 1.—**Spanish buckeye.** See *buckeye*.—**Spanish bugloss.** Same as *alkanet*, 2.—**Spanish burton.** See *burton*.—**Spanish calalu.** See *Phytolacca*.—**Spanish campion.** See *Silene*.—**Spanish carnation, cedar, chalk.** See the nouns.—**Spanish catarrh.** Same as *influenza*, 1.—**Spanish chair**, a stuffed and upholstered chair with deep seat and high back, made soft and luxurious, but without arms.—**Spanish chestnut.** See *chestnut*, 1.—**Spanish cloak.** See *cloak*, 1.—**Spanish clover.** See *Richardsonia*.—**Spanish cress**, a pepperwort, *Lepidium Cardamines*; also, another cruciferous plant, *Carrichtera Vellæ* (*Vella annua*).—**Spanish cross.** See *cross*¹.—**Spanish curlew.** (*a*) The white ibis, *Eudocimus albus*; a bad misnomer. [Southern U. S.] (*b*) The long-billed curlew, *Numenius longirostris*. [Local, U. S.]—**Spanish dagger.** Same as *dagger-plant*.—**Spanish elm.** See *princewood*.—**Spanish epoch** or **era.** See *era*.—**Spanish ferreto.** See *ferreto*.—**Spanish fever.** See *Texan fever*, under *Texan*.—**Spanish fox, furnace.** See the nouns.—**Spanish fly.** (*a*) A blister-beetle; a cantharid, as *Cantharis* or *Lytta vesicatoria*, a meloid beetle found in middle and southern Europe and southwestern Asia, where it feeds upon ash, lilac, and other trees. It undergoes hypermetamorphosis, and in its early stages is a parasite in the nests of wild bees of the genus *Ceratina*. See cut under *Cantharis*. (*b*) A preparation of Spanish flies; cantharides used as a vesicant.—**Spanish-fly ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Spanish fowl**, a breed of the domestic hen, more exactly called *white-faced black Spanish*. They are fowls of fair size and stately carriage, of glossy greenish-black plumage, with high red comb, single and deeply serrate, large red wattles, and the ear-lobes and entire side of the face enameled white. The flesh is superior, and the hen is an excellent layer of large white eggs.—**Spanish gourd**, the winter squash, *Cucurbita maxima*.—**Spanish grass.** Same as *esparto*.—**Spanish hyacinth.** See *Hyacinthus*.—**Spanish jasmine.** See *Jasminum*.—**Spanish juice.** See *licorice*, 2.—**Spanish juniper**, *Juniperus thurifera*.—**Spanish lace.** See *lace*.—**Spanish lady**, a labroid fish, *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.—**Spanish leather, lobster, mackerel.** See the nouns.—**Spanish licorice**, the common licorice.—**Spanish mahogany.** See *mahogany*, 2.—**Spanish main**, formerly the northeast coast of South America, between the Orinoco river and the isthmus of Panama, and the adjoining part of the Caribbean sea.—**Spanish morion.** See *morion*¹.—**Spanish moss.** Same as *long-moss*.—**Spanish n**, in *printing*, the letter *n* with a curved line (Sp. *tilde*) over it (*ñ*), reckoned as the sixteenth letter in the Spanish alphabet. It marks the omission of an original *s*, and preserves its coalesced sound, as in *España* (äs-pä′nyä) for *Hispania*, Spain, corresponding to *gn* in Italian and French.—**Spanish needles.** See *Bidens*, 1.—**Spanish nut.** See *nut*.—**Spanish oak**, an oak, *Quercus falcata*, of the southern United States. Its wood is largely used for fuel, and to some extent for other purposes; its bark is rich in tannin. Also *red-oak*, and sometimes *Turkey oak*. The swamp Spanish oak is the pin-oak.—**Spanish oyster-plant.** See *oyster-plant*.—**Spanish parrakeet**, the violet grosbeak, *Loxigilla violacea*, a Bahaman tanager. [Andros Island.]—**Spanish pike**†, a spear used in Scotland and the north of England about 1600, and specified as the arm of a noble. *Anderson*, Anc. Scottish Weapons, p. 13.—**Spanish plover, plum, point, porgy, potato.** See the nouns.—**Spanish rider**, the punishment of the herisson.—**Spanish soap, squill, stopper, sword, tinder, toothpick, topaz.** See the nouns.—**Spanish stripes**, a kind of woolen fabric. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spanish trefoil.** Same as *lucerne*.—**Spanish type** of poultry, an economically important group of varieties of the domestic hen, originating in the lands bordering

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on the Mediterranean, and characteristic of that region. The disposition of these fowls is restless and vivacious; the form somewhat slender, approaching the games; comb typically high and deeply serrated, although there are rose-combed varieties of some of the breeds; size small to medium. The hens are non-sitters, and very superior layers; the eggs are white. The colors vary according to the breed. The ear-lobes are enameled-white. The group includes the Ancona, Andalusian, Leghorns, Minorcas, and white-faced black Spanish.—**Spanish walnut oil.** See *oil*.—**Spanish white.** See *white*.—**Spanish woodbine.** Same as *Spanish arbor-vine*.—**Spanish wormseed.** See *wormseed*.—**To ride the Spanish mare.** See *ride*.—**To walk Spanish,** to be forced to walk on tiptoe by another, who seizes one by the collar and by the seat of the trousers: a sport of boys; hence, to walk gingerly; act under the compulsion of another. [Colloq., U. S.]

II. *n.* **1.** The language of Spain, one of the Romance languages, but much mixed with other elements and altered by them. Of its many dialects, that of Castile became the standard form in cultivated speech and literature, the language of which is hence distinctively called *Castilian*. It is the prevailing language in Mexico, Central America, and those countries of South America which were settled by Spaniards.

2. A white-faced black Spanish fowl. See *Spanish fowl*, under I.

Spanish-flag (span'ish-flag'), *n.* A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastes rubririnctus*, of the coast of California, attaining a length of fifteen inches, and in life one of the most brilliantly colored fishes in American waters. It is pale rose-red, almost white, cross-barred with intense crimson, a coloration suggesting the book-name.

spank[1] (spangk), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut, stalk; MLG. freq. *spenkeren*, LG. *spenkern*, *spakkern*, cause to run or spring about quickly, intr., run quickly, gallop. Cf. *spang*[2].] To move with a quick springing step between a trot and a gallop; move quickly and with spirit. See *spanking*[1].

Here a gentleman in a natty gig, with a high-trotting horse, came *spanking* towards us over the common.
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower.

spank[2] (spangk), *v.* [Origin obscure; possibly a diff. use of *spank*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with the open hand, or with something flat and hard; slap with force on the buttocks.

Meg led her son away, feeling a strong desire to *spank* the little marplot. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xxxviii.

2. To urge by slapping or striking; impel forcibly; drive; produce some specified effect upon by spanking or slapping.

How knowingly did he *spank* the horses along.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To pound, beat, or slap the water in sailing, as a boat. *J. A. Henshall.*

spank[2] (spangk), *n.* [< *spank*[2], *v.*] A sounding blow with the open hand or something flat, especially upon the buttocks.

My mother lifted me cleverly, planted two *spanks* behind, and passed me to the hands of Mme.
The Century, XXXVII. 743.

spanker[1] (spang'kėr), *n.* [< *spank*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One that takes long strides in walking; a fast-going or fleet horse. [Colloq.]—**2.** *Naut.*, a fore-and-aft sail set on the after side of the mizzenmast of a ship or bark. Its head is extended by a boom called the *spanker-gaff*, and its foot generally, but not always, by the spanker-boom. It was formerly called a *driver*, and is now sometimes called on English ships a *mizzen*. See cut under *ship*.

3. Something striking, from its unusual size or some other peculiarity; a stunner, a whopper. [Colloq.]

spanker[2] (spang'kėr), *n.* [Appar. for **spanger*, < *spang* + *-er*[1].] A gold coin. [Prov. Eng.]

Your cure too costs you but a *spanker*. *Sir J. Denham.*

spanker-eel (spang'kėr-ēl), *n.* The river-lamprey, *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*. [Prov. Eng.]

spanker-gaff (spang'kėr-gaf), *n.* See *gaff*[1], 2.

spanker-mast (spang'kėr-mast), *n.* See *mast*[1], 1.

spanking[1] (spang'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spank*[1], *v.*] **1.** Moving with a quick, lively pace; dashing; free-going.

A gentleman's turn-out goes by, with glittering wheels and *spanking* team. *The Century*, XXVII. 108.

2. Strikingly large, or surprising in any way; going beyond expectation; stunning; whopping. [Colloq.]

He sent the governess away with a first-rate character and a *spanking* present.
W. Collins, After Dark, Stolen Letter.

Spanking breeze, a fresh, strong breeze.

spanking[2] (spang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spank*[2], *v.*] The act of striking with the open hand, or with something flat: a punishment often administered to children.

span-lashing (span'lash'ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a lashing used to secure together two ropes or spars a short distance apart.

spanless (span'les), *a.* [< *span* + *-less*.] Incapable of being spanned or measured.

span-long (span'lông), *a.* Of the length of a span.

Span-long elves that dance about a pool.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

spanner (span'ėr), *n.* [< *span*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which spans.—**2.** An instrument for clasping and turning a nut on a screw, or for any similar purpose, as turning the wheel in cocking the old wheel-lock firearms, fastening and unfastening the couplings of fire-hose, etc.; a screw-key or screw-wrench. Spanners are made either with a hole to fit the shape of the nut, as square or hexagonal, or with movable jaws that can be tightened over a nut or a coupling of any shape.

3. A cross-brace.—**4.** In the parallel motion of a marine steam-engine, a rod which connects the jointed rods with the radius-bar; also, in some of the earlier engines, the hand-bar or lever by which the valves were moved for the admission and shutting off of the steam.—**5.** A span-worm or looper.

span-new (span'nū), *a.* [< ME. *spannewe*, *sponneowe*, < Icel. *spānnýr*, also *spānýr* (= MHG. *span-nūwe*, G. *span-neu*), span-new, < *spānn*, a chip or shaving, a spoon, + *nýr*, new: see *spoon*[1] and *new*. The term, like others of like import, refers to something just cut or made, fresh from the workman's hands. Cf. *brand-new*, *fire-new*; and see also *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; fire-new. [Archaic or dialectal.]

This tale ay was *span-newe* to begynne,
Til that the nyght departed hem atwynne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1665.

spannishing†, *n.* [< ME. *spannishing*, verbal n. of **spannish*, < OF. *espaniss-*, stem of certain parts of *espanir*, *espandir*, < L. *expandere*, expand: see *expand* and *spawn*.] The blooming of a flower; full bloom.

I saw that through the leves grene
The rose spredde to *spannyshinge*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3633.

span-piece (span'pēs), *n.* In *arch.*, the collar-beam of a roof.

span-roof (span'röf), *n.* A roof that has two equal inclined planes or sides, in contradistinction to a *pent-roof* or *lean-to roof*.

span-saw (span'sâ), *n.* A frame-saw.

span-shackle (span'shak'l), *n.* In *ship-building*, a large bolt driven through the forecastle and spar-deck beams and forelocked before each beam, with a large square or triangular shackle at the head for receiving the end of a boom or davit.

span-worm (span'wėrm), *n.* In *entom.*, a looper, measurer, or measuring-worm; the larva of any geometrid moth. See *measuring-worm*, *inch-worm*, *looper*, *loopworm*, and especially *geometer*, 3. See cuts under *cankerworm* and *Cidaria*.

spar[1] (spär), *n.* [< ME. *sparre*, < AS. **spearra* (not found, but indicated by the derived verb) = MD. *sparre*, *sperre*, D. *spar* = OHG. *sparro*, MHG. *sparre*, G. *sparren*, a bar, beam, = Icel. *sparri*, a spar, gag, the gate of a town, *sperra*, a spar, rafter, = Sw. Dan. *sparre*, a rafter; cf. Ir. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, balk, *sparra*, a spar, nail, = Gael. *sparr*, a spar, joist, beam, roost; Ir. Gael. *sparran*, a bar, bolt (perhaps < E.); perhaps akin to *spear*[1]. Hence *spar*[1], *v.*, and ult. *par*[1], *parrock*, *park*.] **1.** A stick or piece of wood of considerable length in proportion to its thickness; a stout pole; a large cudgel. [Obsolete or dialectal in this general sense.]

Than he caught a *sparre* of Oke with bothe hondes, and caste his shelde to the grounde for to be more light, and com in to the presse ther as he saugh thikkeste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 460.

2†. A bar used for fastening a gate or door, or the like; hence, a bolt.

The Prince staid not his aunswere to devize,
But, opening streight the *Sparre*, forth to him came.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 4.

3. Specifically—(*a*) A round stick of timber, or a stout pole, such as those used for the masts, yards, booms, etc., of ships, and for the masts and jibs of derricks. (*b*) One of the common rafters of a roof, as distinguished from the principal rafters; also, one of the sticks used as rafters in a thatched roof.

By assaut he wan the cite after,
And rente adoun both wal and *sparre* and rafter.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 132.

Now nothing was heard in the yard but the dull thuds of the beetle which drove in the *spars*, and the rustle of the thatch in the intervals.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

(*c*) A pole lashed to a carriage to hold it up, in place of a disabled wheel. *E. H. Knight.*

spar[1] (spär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*, ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. also *sparr*, *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, *sperren*, *speren*, < AS. **sparrian* (in pp. *gesparrod*), **spearrian* (in comp. *bispearrian* = OHG. *sparran*, *sperran*, MHG. G. *sperren* = Icel. *sparra*, *sperra* = Sw. *spärra* = Dan. *spærre*, fasten with a spar; from the noun.] **1**†. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or a bolt; bar; fasten in any way.

For when he saugh here dorres *spered* alle,
Wil neigh for sorwe adoun he gan to falle.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 531.

He it *sparrede* with a key. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3320.

Calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 7.

2. To furnish with or form by the use of spars; supply a spar or spars to: as, to *spar* a ship or a mast.—**3.** To aid (a vessel) over a shallow bar by the use of spars and tackles: a device frequently in use on the western rivers of the United States.

spar[2] (spär), *n.* [Formerly also *sparr*; < ME. *spar* (only in early ME. comp. *spærston*), < AS. **spær*, found only in comp. *spær-stān* (see *spar-stone*) and in adj. *spæren*, glossing *gipsus*, i. e. L. *gypseus*, of gypsum, = late MHG. *spar*, gypsum, usually in comp. *spar-glas* and *spar-kalc*, *spor-kalk*, *sper-kalk*, G. *spar-kalk*, plaster; origin obscure.] In *mineral.*, a general term formerly employed, but rather vaguely, to include a large number of crystalline minerals having a bright but non-metallic luster, especially when breaking readily into fragments with smooth surfaces. A specific epithet is used with it in each case to designate a particular species. *Calc-spar* or *calcareous spar* (crystalline calcite), *adamantine spar* (corundum), *heavy-spar* (barite), *satin-spar* (gypsum), *fluor-spar* or *Derbyshire spar* (fluorite), and *tabular spar* (wollastonite) are common examples. The word is used as a suffix in the name *feldspar*. Among miners the term *spar* is frequently used alone to express any bright crystalline substance.—**Adamantine, calcareous, carbon, cross-course spar.** See the qualifying words.—**Derbyshire spar,** fluoride of calcium, a mineral found in great beauty and abundance in Derbyshire, England: same as *fluor-spar*.—**Dog-tooth spar,** a variety of calcite, crystallizing in scalenohedral forms: so named from a fancied resemblance of its crystals to canine teeth.—**Iceland spar,** a transparent variety of calcite or calcium carbonate. In consequence of its strong double refraction, it is valuable for experiments on the double refraction and polarization of light, and is the substance from which Nicol prisms are made. The supply for this purpose has all been obtained from a large cave in a doleritic rock near Helgastal in Iceland.—**Nail-head, ponderous,** etc., **spar.** See the qualifying words.


Dog-tooth Spar.

spar[3] (spär), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sparred*; ppr. *sparring*. [Early mod. E. *sparre*; < ME. *sparren*, rush, make an onset; in def. 2 perhaps a diff. word, < OF. *esparer*, F. *éparer* (= It. *sparare*), fling out with the heels, kick. Cf. Lith. *spirti*, stamp, kick; Russ. *sporiti*, quarrel, wrangle. The word *spar* cannot be connected, unless remotely, with *spur*.] **1**†. To rush forward in attack; make an onset.

He put hym to Paris with a proude will,
Sparrit at hym with a spere spitusly fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6914.

2. To rise and strike with the shanks or spurs; fight, as cocks, with the spurs protected with leather pads, so that the birds cannot injure each other.

A young cock will *spar* at his adversary before his spurs are grown. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

3. To make the motions of attack and defense with the arms and closed fists; use the hands in or as if in boxing, either with or without boxing-gloves; practise boxing.

"Come on," said the cab-driver, *sparring* away like clockwork. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

4. To bandy words; engage in a wordy contest, either angrily or humorously.

Well, Madam, what if, after all this *sparring*,
We both agree, like friends, to end our jarring?
Goldsmith, Epilogue spoken by Mrs. Bulkley and Miss Catley.

spar[3] (spär), *n.* [< *spar*[3], *v.*] **1.** A preliminary sparring action; a flourish of the arms and fists in putting one's self in the attitude of boxing.—**2.** A sparring-match; a contest of boxing or striking; also, a cock-fight in which

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the contending cocks are not permitted to do each other serious harm, or in which they have their spurs covered with stuffed leather pads, so that they cannot cut each other.—**3.** A wordy contest; a skirmish of words.

spar[4] (spär), *n.* [= F. *spare* = Sp. *esparo*, < L. *sparus*, < Gr. σπάρος, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] A sparoid fish; any species of *Sparus*. *Rawlinson*, Anc. Egypt.

sparable (spar'a-bl), *n.* [Formerly *sperrable*, *sparrowble*, a corruption of *sparrow-bill*, a nail so called on account of its resemblance to the bill of a sparrow: see *sparrow-bill*.] A kind of headless nail used for the soles and heels of coarse boots and shoes.

All shoemakers know what *sparables* are, and most of them, I think, know also that *sparable* is short for sparrowbill. The *sparables* are of two kinds—thin for soles, and thick for heels. In the trade they are called separately "bills" and "thick bills." . . . Heel *sparables* are going out of use, and a nail with a head is used instead.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 111.

Cob clouts his shooes, and, as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd afford him *sperrables*.
Herrick, Upon Cob.

Sparable tin, small crystals of tin-stone: so called from their imaginary resemblance to the kind of nail so named.

sparada (spä-rä'dȧ), *n.* An embiotocoid fish of the Pacific coast of North America, *Micrometrus aggregatus:* a name also extended to



Sparada (*Micrometrus aggregatus*).

others of the same waters and genus. That above named is about six inches long; the adult males in spring are almost entirely black; the usual coloration is silvery with dusky back and longitudinal dark stripes interrupted by three vertical yellow bars.

sparadrap (spar'a-drap; F. pron. spa-ra-drä'), *n.* [< F. *sparadrap*, OF. *sparadrapa* = Sp. *esparadrapo*, *espadrapo*, *esparadrajo* = It. *sparadrappo*, NL. *sparadrapum;* origin uncertain.] In *med.*, a cerecloth; an adhesive plaster, a medicated bandage, or the like, either linen or paper.

sparaget, *n.* [Also *sperage;* < ME. *sparage*, *sperage*, < OF. *esperage* = Sp. *espárrago* = Pg. *espargo* = It. *sparago*, *sparagio* = MHG. G. *spargel*, < L. *asparagus*, < Gr. ἀσπάραγος, asparagus: see *asparagus*.] Same as *asparagus*.

Sperage is sowe aboute Aprill kalende
In redes smale ymade by lyne in wete
And fatte lande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

sparagmite (spa-rag'mīt), *n.* [< Gr. σπάραγμα, a piece torn off.] The name given by Norwegian geologists to a reddish feldspathic sandstone occurring in the Lower Silurian.

sparagrass, *n.* [A corruption of *sparagus*, simulating *grass*. Cf. *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Were I, gentlemen, worthy to advise, I should recommend the opening a new branch of trade: *sparagrass*, gentlemen, the manufacturing of *sparagrass*.
Foote, Mayor of Garratt, ii. 2.

sparagus (spar'a-gus), *n.* [An aphetic form of *asparagus*. Hence *sparagrass*, *sparrow-grass*.] Same as *asparagus*. *Congreve*, tr. of Eleventh Satire of Juvenal. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

Sparaxis (spā-rak'sis), *n.* [NL. (Ker, 1805), so named from the torn shreds fringing the spathe; < Gr. σπάραξις, a tearing, < σπαράσσειν, tear.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Irideæ* and tribe *Ixieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a short perianth-tube enlarged and bell-shaped above, unilateral erect stamens, and slender undivided recurved style-branches. The fruit is a membranous three-valved loculicidal capsule. There are 5 (or as some regard them 11) species, all natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are bulbous plants with a slender stem bearing a few flat or sword-shaped erect or curving leaves, and handsome flowers, each solitary and sessile within a thin dry fringed spathe, marked with brown lines. They are valued as summer-flowering bulbs, and numerous low-growing varieties are in cultivation, especially of *S. tricolor* and *S. grandiflora*, of various colors from white to crimson, generally with a dark center. The bulb of *S. bulbifera* is edible. See *harlequin-flower*.

sparblet, *v. t.* See *sparple*.

spar-buoy (spär'boi), *n.* A buoy for marking a channel, etc., made of a spar moored by one end so that the other end will stand up above the water. Spar-buoys are much used in navigable channels where ice runs swiftly. See cut under *buoy*.

sparclet, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *sparkle*.

spar-deck (spär'dek), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper deck of a vessel, extending from stem to stern and including the quarter-deck and poop-deck: so called as being that on or above which the spars are disposed. See *deck*, 2, and cuts under *forecastle* and *frame*.

spar-dust (spär'dust), *n.* The dust in wood which is produced by insects. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spare[1] (spār), *a.* [< ME. *spar* (rare), < AS. *spær*, = OHG. *spar* = Icel. *sparr*, spare, sparing; also in comp. or deriv. AS. *spær-hende*, *spær-hynde*, later *sparhende* = OHG. *sparhenti*, sparing; AS. *sper-lic*, sparing, = G. *spärlich*, frugal; G. *sparsam* = Sw. *sparsam* = Dan. *sparsom*, sparing; prob. akin to L. *parcus*, sparing, *parcere*, spare (see *parcity*, *parsimony*); Gr. σπαρνός, scattered, rare, < σπείρειν, scatter, sow (see *spore*, *sperm*[1]).] **1.** Scanty; meager; frugal; not plentiful or abundant: as, a *spare* diet.

But there are scenes where Nature's niggard hand
Gave a *spare* portion to the famish'd land.
Crabbe, Works, I. 8.

2. Lacking in substance; lean; gaunt; poor; thin; flimsy.

O give me the *spare* men, and spare me the great ones.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 288.

Sir Launfal's raiment thin and *spare*
Was idle mail 'gainst the barbed air.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

3. Reserved; chary; cautious.

A man to be in giuing free, in asking *spare*, in promise slow, in performance speedy.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

4. That may be spared, dispensed with, or applied to a different purpose; not needed for regular or appointed uses; superabundant: as, *spare* time for recreation; *spare* cash.

When I am excellent at caudles,
And cullises, and have enough *spare* gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, i. 3.

5. Reserved from common use; provided or held for extra need; not regularly required: as, a *spare* anchor; a *spare* umbrella.

A *spare* parlor and bedroom I refurnished entirely with old mahogany and crimson upholstery.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

6. In *zoöl.*, sparingly distributed; remote from one another; few in number; sparse: as, *spare* hairs, spots, or punctures. =**Syn. 4** and **5.** Supernumerary, extra.

spare[1] (spār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spared*, ppr. *sparing*. [< ME. *sparen*, *sparien*, < AS. *sparian* = OFries. *spara* = D. *sparen* = MLG. *sparen* = OHG. *sparōn*, MHG. *sparn*, G. *sparen* = Icel. Sw. *spara* = Dan. *spare*, spare (cf. L. *parcere* (√ *spar*), spare); from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be frugal, saving, or chary of; refrain from employing freely; use or dispense with moderation.

He that *spareth* his rod hateth his son. Prov. xiii. 24.

Had he but *spared* his tongue and pen,
He might have rose like other men.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2. To dispense with; give or yield up; part with the use, possession, or presence of; do without, as for a motive or because of superfluity.

I could have better *spared* a better man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 104.

3. To withhold the use or doing of; refrain from; omit; forbear; forego: often with a second (indirect) object.

The rather will I *spare* my praises towards him;
Knowing him is enough. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 106.

Spare my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 1.

But, if thou *spare* to fling Excalibur,
I will arise and slay thee with my hands.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

4. To refrain from injury to; leave unhurt or undisturbed; forbear from harming or destroying; treat with moderation or consideration; withhold severity or exaction from; refrain from unkindness to; specifically, to allow to live.

Spare ye not her young men; destroy ye utterly all her host. Jer. li. 3.

My husband is thy friend; for his sake *spare* me.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 582.

But now, if *spared*, it is my full intent
On all the past to ponder and repent.
Crabbe, Works, I. 99.

As a man constrained, the tale he told
From end to end, nor *spared* himself one whit.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 350.

5. Used reflexively, to be sparing of one's self; be chary or diffident; act with reserve.

Hir thoughte that a lady sholde *hire spare*,
What for hire kynrede and hire nortelrie.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 46.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be frugal or saving; economize; act parsimoniously or stingily.

I, who at some times spend, at others *spare*,
Divided between carelessness and care.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 290.

2. To withhold action of any kind; refrain from the doing of something, especially something harmful or harsh; hold one's hand; keep quiet; hold off.

He may nat *spare* althogh he were his brother,
He moot as wel seye o word as another.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 737.

Whan thay to thar master cam,
Leytell John wold not *spar*.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

To spare for. (*a*) To be saving or reserved on account of or with reference to; stint the use or amount of: as, he *spared* not *for* risk or cost to accomplish his purpose.

I shall *spare for* no spence & thu spede wele,
And do thi deuer duly as a duke nobill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 233.

(*b*†) To withhold effort for; desist from. *York Plays*, p. 352. (*c*†) To refrain on account of; allow to deter or hinder. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

spare[1] (spār), *n.* [< *spare*[1], *v.*] **1**†. Frugal use; saving economy; moderation; restraint.

Spend in measure as thou doest get;
Make *spare* of that thou haste.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

Our victuals failed us, though we made good *spare* of them. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

Pour'd out their plenty without spight or *spare*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 51.

2. In *American bowling*, an advantage gained by the knocking down of all the pins by rolling two balls: as, to make a *spare*. In such a case, when the player's turn comes again, the pins knocked down by his first ball are added to those made in the *spare* to complete the record of that turn, while they count also in the record of the new turn. Compare *strike*.

spare[2]† (spār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sparre*, *spayere*, *spayre;* < ME. *speyre*, *speyr;* origin obscure.] An opening in a gown or petticoat; a placket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

She took out a little penknife,
Hung low down by her *spare*.
Sir Hugh, or the Jew's Daughter (Child's Ballads, III. 332).

spare-built (spār'bilt), *a.* Built or formed without fullness or robustness; slender. *Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 22.

spareful† (spār'fûl), *a.* [< *spare*[1] + *-ful*.] Sparing; chary. *Fairfax*.

sparefulness† (spār'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality of being spareful or sparing.

Largess his hands could never skill of *sparefulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

sparely (spār'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sparliche* (= MHG. *sperliche*); < *spare*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Sparingly; scantily; thinly; leanly.

Ye valleys low, . . .
On whose fresh lap the swart-star *sparely* looks.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 138.

spareness (spār'nes), *n.* [Cf. AS. *spærnes*, frugality.] The state of being spare, lean, or thin; leanness.

sparer (spār'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sparare;* < *spare*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who spares, or avoids unnecessary expense; a frugal spender. [Rare.]

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater *sparer* than a saver. *Sir H. Wotton.*

sparerib (spār'rib), *n.* [Formerly also *spear-rib;* < *spare*[1] + *rib*[1].] A cut of pork consisting of the upper part of a row of ribs with the meat adhering to them. Spareribs roasted or broiled is esteemed a delicacy.

Sparganium (spär-gā'ni-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sparganion*, < Gr. σπαργάνιον, a plant, bur-reed, so called from the ribbon-like leaves, dim. of σπάργανον, a fillet, a swaddling-band, < σπάργειν, swathe.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Typhaceæ*. It is distinguished from the other genus of that order, *Typha*, by hyaline scales of the perianth, oblong or wedge-shaped anthers, and sessile ovary. There are about 6 species, natives of both hemispheres in temperate and subfrigid regions. Three somewhat polymorphous species occur in the northeastern United States. They are aquatic herbs, sending up from



Bur-reed (*Sparganium curycarpum*).
1. Flowering plant. 2. Part of the inflorescence, showing the globular female head.

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slender rootstocks erect or floating smooth spongy stems, and alternate entire linear leaves, usually with a sheathing base, stiffly ascending at a wide angle with the stem (whence they were formerly called *reed-grass*). The flowers form globular heads, the upper staminate, the lower pistillate, in fruit becoming spherical compact bur-like bodies composed of many sharp-pointed spongy nutlets (whence the popular name *bur-reed*). They are sometimes planted along the margin of water. The stems have been used to make paper, and the roots of *S. ramosum* and *S. simplex* were once in repute as a remedy for snake-bites.

sparganosis (spär-ga-nō′sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. σπαργάνωσις, wrapping in swaddling-clothes (see *Sparganium*); prop. *spargosis*, < Gr. σπάργωσις, a swelling, distention: see *spargosis*.] Same as *spargosis*.

sparge (spärj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sparged*, ppr. *sparging*. [Sc. *spairge;* < L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle; cf. *asperge, asperse, disperse*, etc.] **1.** To sprinkle; scatter.

Wha in yon cavern, grim and sootie,
Closed under hatches,
Spairges about the brunstane cootie.
Burns, Address to the De'il.

2. To throw water upon in a shower of small drops. See *sparger*.

spargefaction† (spär-jē-fak′shon), *n.* [< L. *spargere*, strew, sprinkle, + *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, do, make.] The act of sprinkling. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

sparger (spär′jėr), *n.* [< *sparge* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A sprinkler; usually, a cup with a perforated lid, or a pipe with a perforated nozle, used for damping paper, clothes, etc.—**2.** In *brewing*, a perforated cylinder, or a series of disks, for discharging hot water in a fine shower over grain falling into a mash-tub.

spargetı, spargetingı. Same as *parget, pargeting*.

spargosis (spär-gō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπάργωσις, a swelling, distention, < σπαργᾶν, be full to bursting, swell.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Distention of the breasts with milk. (*b*) Same as *pachydermia*. Also *sparganosis*.

sparhawk (spär′hâk), *n.* A contracted form of *sparrow-hawk*. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 338.

Sparidæ (spar′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which different limits have been assigned; the sea-breams. (*a*) In the early system of Bonaparte, same as Cuvier's fourth family of acanthopterygian fishes (*Sparoides*), which included, besides the true *Sparidæ*, many other fishes. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii percæformes*, having ventrals perfect, no bony stay for the preoperculum, a lateral line, and either a series of trenchant teeth in the jaws or molars on the sides. (*c*) In Jordan and Gilbert's classification, acanthopterygian fishes of the ordinary type with the supramaxillary bones slipping under the preorbital. It thus included not only the true *Sparidæ*, but the *Pristopomidæ*, *Lutjanidæ*, *Pimelepteridæ*, and *Lobotidæ*. (*d*) By Gill restricted to fishes of an oblong compressed form with peculiar scales, continuous lateral line, head compressed, supramaxillary bones retractile under the suborbitals, dorsal with the spinous part depressible in a groove and about as long as the soft part, pectorals with lower rays branched, and ventrals subbrachial and complete. The family thus limited comprises numerous species, among which are some of the most esteemed of the temperate seas, such as the giltheads of Europe, and the sheepshead and scup of the eastern American coast. Also *Sparoidæ*. See cuts under *Pimelepterus, porgy, Scorpis, scup*, and *sheepshead*.

sparidal (spar′i-dal), *a.* Same as *sparoid*.

Sparinæ (spā-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sparus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sparus*, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*) The genera *Sparus, Sargus*, and *Charax:* the *Sparini* of Bonaparte. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert used for sparoids having molar teeth on the sides of the jaws, none on vomer, palatines, or tongue, entire opercle, and few pyloric cæca, including *Sparus, Sargus*, or *Diplodus*, and various other genera.

sparine (spar′in), *a.* and *n.* [< *sparus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Sparoid, in a narrow sense; closely resembling a sparus; belonging to the *Sparinæ*.

II. *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sparinæ*.

sparing (spār′ing), *n.* [< ME. *sparynge;* verbal n. of *spare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Parsimony.

Sparynge. Parcimonia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 467.

2. *pl.* That which is saved by frugality or economy; savings. [Rare.]

The *sparings* of the whole week which have not been laid out for chances in the lottery are spent for this evening's amusement. *Howells*, Venetian Life, v.

3†. The state of being spared from harm or death.

If the Lord give you *sparing* to-morrow, let me hear four words of comfort from you for God's sake.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 241.

sparing (spār′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *spare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Inclined to spare or save; economical; frugal; chary; grudging.

Too near and *sparing* for a soldier,
Too gripping, and too greedy.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, i. 2.

Defer not to do Justice, or be *sparing* of Mercy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

2. Of a spare amount, quantity, or extent; not abundant or lavish; limited; scanty; restrained: as, a *sparing* diet; *sparing* applause.

The use of confutation in the delivery of sciences ought to be very *sparing*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

3†. Inclined to spare from harm or hardship; not oppressive; forbearing.

Their king . . . was *sparing* and compassionate towards his subjects. *Bacon.*

sparingly (spār′ing-li), *adv.* In a sparing manner; with frugality, moderation, scantiness, reserve, forbearance, or the like; sparsely.

Touch this *sparingly*, as 'twere far off.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5. 93.

sparingness (spār′ing-nes), *n.* The character of being sparing or inclined to spare; especially, frugality, scantiness, or the like: as, the *sparingness* of one's diet.

A year afterward he entered the ministry again, and lived with the utmost *sparingness*.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, vi.

spark[1] (spärk), *n.* [< ME. *sparke, sperke, sparc, spærc, spearke,* < AS. *spearca, spærca* = MD. *sparcke, spercke*, D. *spark* = MLG. LG. *sparke* (> OF. *esparque*), a spark; perhaps so called from the crackling of a firebrand: cf. Icel. Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage*, crackle, Lith. *spragetі*, crackle, Gr. σφάραγος, a crackling, Skt. √*sphūrj*, rumble.] **1.** A particle of ignited substance emitted from a body in combustion; a fiery particle thrown off by burning wood, iron, powder, or other substance.

He muhte . . . blowen so litheliche thet sum *sperke* muhte acwikien. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 96.

Man is born unto trouble, as the *sparks* fly upward.
Job v. 7.

Hence—**2.** A scintillating or flying emanation, literally or figuratively; anything resembling a spark of fire: as, *sparks* from a gem; a *spark* of wit.

To try if it were possible to get a *spark* of human spirit out of you. *Scott*, Woodstock, v.

For all the haft twinkled with diamond *sparks*.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

3. A small diamond used with many others to form a setting or frame, as to a cameo or a miniature painting; also, a distinct crystal of diamond with the natural curved edges, suitable for glaziers' use.

This madonna invites me to a banquet for my discourse, t'other . . . sends me a *spark*, a third a ruby, a fourth an emerald. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

These writing diamonds are *sparks* set in steel tubes much like everpoint pencils. *Lea*, Photography, p. 427.

4. A separate bit or particle of fire or burning matter in an otherwise inert body or mass; hence, a bit of anything, material or immaterial, comparable to this in its nuclear character or possible extension of activity.

If any *spark* of life be unquench'd in her,
This will recover her.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

If the true *spark* of religious and civil liberty be kindled, it will burn.
D. Webster, Speech, Bunker Hill Monument, June 17, 1825.

Electric spark, the luminous effect produced when a sudden disruptive electrical discharge takes place between two charged conductors, or between two conductors at different electric potentials. The length of the spark depends primarily upon the difference of potential of the two charged bodies; it is hence in general a conspicuous phenomenon with high-potential frictional electricity, and not with ordinary voltaic currents. See *electricity*.—**Fairy sparks.** See *fairy*.

spark[1] (spärk), *v.* [< ME. *sparken*, < AS. *spearcian* = MLG. LG. *sparken*, emit sparks; from the noun: see *spark*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit sparks, as of fire or electricity; sparkle or scintillate. *Spenser.*—**2.** In *elect.*, to produce sparks at points where the continuity of the circuit is interrupted. The production of sparks is due to the formation of a small arc between the extremities of the broken conductor, and also to self-induction in the circuit. Sparking often takes place between the collecting brushes and the commutator of the dynamo. It is injurious to the machine, aside from the actual dissipation of energy which it involves. It also occurs to an injurious degree in other electrical apparatus in which currents are frequently interrupted. Various measures are resorted to for the purpose of reducing it to a minimum or avoiding it altogether. See *spark-arrester*, 3.

There is no *sparking* at the brushes.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 113.

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect by sparks, as of electricity; act upon by the emission or transmission of sparks. [Recent.]

The insulation is apt to be *sparked* through and spoiled.
Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV. 550.

Whenever a large Leyden jar is *sparked* through the coil. *Philos. Mag.*, XXVII. 339.

2. To splash with dirt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

spark[2] (spärk), *n.* [Usually associated with *spark*[1], *sparkish, sparkling*, etc., but perhaps a var. of *sprack* (cf. ME. *sparklich*, var. of *sprackliche*), < Icel. *sparkr*, usually transposed *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack*.] **1.** A person of a gay or sprightly character; a gay, lively, showy man (or, rarely, in former use, woman); a "blade" or roysterer.

Robbin Hood upon him set
With his couragious *sparkes*.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 358).

I will wed thee
To my great widdowes daughter and sole heire,
The louely *sparke*, the bright Laodice.
Chapman, Widdowes Teares, i. (*Davies.*)

Their worthy father . . . was, at his years, nearly as wild a *spark*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau. [Colloq.]

Fly to your *spark;* he'll tell you more of the matter.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

spark[2] (spärk), *v.* [< *spark*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play the spark or gallant; court. [Colloq.]

A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, *sparking*, within. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 432.

The boys that do a good deal of *sparking* and the girls that have a lot of beaux don't always get married first.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To pay attention to, especially with a view to marriage; court; play the gallant to, in a general sense: as, he is *sparking* Miss Doe; to *spark* a girl home. [Colloq.]

spark-arrester (spärk′a-res″tėr), *n.* **1.** A fender of wire netting.—**2.** A netting or cage of wire placed over the smoke-stack of a steam-engine. In some arresters a deflector is placed in the stack, against which the sparks strike, and fall into a reservoir below. Also called *spark-consumer*.
3. A device for preventing injurious sparking in electrical apparatus at points where frequent interruptions of the circuit occur, as in telegraph-keys, relays, and similar instruments. It consists in some cases of a spark-coil or high-resistance connective across the point of interruption, so that the circuit is never actually broken, but only greatly reduced. In others it is a condenser whose plates are connected each with one extremity of the broken circuit. In this case the energy of the current induced on breaking is expended in charging the condenser. Also *sparker*.

spark-coil (spärk′koil), *n.* See *spark-arrester*, 3.

spark-condenser (spärk′kon-den″sėr), *n.* In *elect.*, an instrument having a glass cage in which a spark may be passed between the battery connections. It is used for burning metals or obtaining the spectra of gases, and is designed to isolate the atmosphere in which the experiment is conducted, so as to eliminate accidental disturbing causes, and also to enable the experiment to take place in an atmosphere of any required condensation or tenuity.

spark-consumer (spärk′kon-sū″mėr), *n.* In a steam-engine, a spark-arrester.

sparked (spärkt), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Variegated. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sparked-back (spärkt′bak), *a.* Having a streaked or variegated back; streaked-back: as, the *sparked-back* plover, the turnstone. [Local, Massachusetts.]

sparker (spär′kėr), *n.* [< *spark*[1] + *-er*[1].] Same as *spark-arrester*, 3.

sparkfulı (spärk′fûl), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ful*.] Sparkish.

Hitherto will our *sparkefull* youth laugh at their great grandfather's English. *Camden*, Remains, Languages.

sparkish (spär′kish), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *spark*[2].] Gay; jaunty; sprightly; showy; fine.

I have been detained by a *sparkish* coxcomb, who pretended a visit to me. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 2.

A daw, to be *sparkish*, trick'd himself up with all the gay feathers he could muster. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

sparkle (spär′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sparkled*, ppr. *sparkling*. [Early mod. E. also *sparcle, sparckle;* < ME. *sparklen, spearclen, sperclen* (= MD. *sparckelen*); freq. of *spark*[1]. Cf. *sparkle, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To emit sparks; send off small ignited particles, as burning fuel, etc.—**2.** To shine as if giving out sparks; glitter; glisten; scintillate, literally or figuratively: as, a brilliant *sparkles;* a *sparkling* beauty; *sparkling* wit.

The Sea seemed all of a Fire about us; for every sea that broke *sparkled* like Lightning.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 414.

The rosy sky,
With one star *sparkling* through it like an eye.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 183.

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Sparkling heat, such a heat as produces sparks; especially, a degree of heat in a piece of iron or steel that causes it to sparkle or emit sparks under the hammer; a welding-heat.—**Sparkling wine,** wine characterized by the presence or the emission of carbonic-acid gas in little bubbles which sparkle or glisten in the light.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Scintillate, Glitter,* etc. (see *glare*[1], *v. i.*), coruscate.

II. *trans.* 1. To emit with coruscations; throw out sparklingly.

The bright glister of their beames cleare
Did *sparckle* forth great light.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 32.

2. To scatter; disperse. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The riches of Darius was left alone, and lay *sparkled* abroade ouer all the fields.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii. 43.

3†. To sprinkle; spatter.

The pauement of the femple is all *sparcled* with bludde.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 196).

sparkle (spär'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sparkle, sparcle,* with dim. *-le, -el,* < *spark*[1]; or < *sparkle, v.*] 1. A spark; an ignited or a luminous particle, or something comparable to it; a scintillation; a gleam.

Foure gleedes han we, whiche I shal devyse,
Avaunting, llyng. anger, coveitise,
Thise foure *sparkles* longen unto elde.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 31.

And drove his heel into the smoulder'd log,
That sent a blast of *sparkles* up the flue.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. The act or state of sparkling; emission of sparks or scintillations; sparkling luminosity or luster: used literally or figuratively.

Swift as the *sparkle* of a glancing star
I shoot from heaven, to give him safe convoy.
Milton, Comus, l. 80.

A zest and *sparkle* ran through every part of the paper.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 359.

sparkleberry (spär'kl-ber'i), *n.* Same as *farkleberry.*

sparkler (spärk'lėr), *n.* [< *sparkle* + *-er*[1].] 1. A thing which or a person who sparkles; that which or one who gives off scintillations, as of light, beauty, or wit: often applied specifically to gems, especially the diamond.

But what would you say, should you see a *Sparkler* shaking her elbow for a whole night together, and thumping the table with a dice-box? *Addison,* Guardian, No. 120.

It [Mercury] keeps so near the sun . . . that very few people have ever seen the brilliant *sparkler.*
H. W. Warren, Astronomy, p. 113.

2. One of various species of tiger-beetles (*Cicindela*): so called in allusion to their shining or sparkling appearance when running in the sunshine. See cuts under *Cicindela.*

sparkless (spärk'les), *a.* [< *spark*[1] + *-less.*] Free from sparks; not emitting sparks: as, a *sparkless* commutator. *Electric Review* (Eng.). XXVI. 203.

sparklessly (spärk'les-li), *adv.* Without the emission of sparks.

sparklet (spärk'let), *n.* [< *spark*[1] + *-let.*] A small spark, or minute sparkle; a scintillating speck. [Rare.]

sparklinesst (spärk'li-nes), *n.* Sparklingness; sparkling vivacity. *Aubrey,* Lives (John Suckling).

sparklingly (spärk'ling-li), *adv.* In a sparkling manner; with twinkling or vivid brilliancy.

sparklingness (spärk'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being sparkling; vivid and twinkling luster.

spark-netting (spärk'net'ing), *n.* A spark-arrester or spark-consumer.

sparling[1] (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *sperling, spirling, sporling, spurling;* < ME. *sparlynge, sperlyng, sperlynge, spyrlynge* = MLG. *sperlink* = G. *spierling* (> OF. *esperlanc, esperlan,* F. *éperlan;* ML. *sperlingus*), a smelt; cf. D. *spiering,* a smelt.] 1. A smelt. [Prov. Eng.]

For sprats and *spurlings* for your house.
Tusser, Husbandry.

2. A samlet; a smolt. [Wales.]

sparling[2] (spär'ling), *n.* [Also *spurling;* < *spear*[1] + *-ling,* from the sharp, picked bill.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

sparling-fowl (spär'ling-foul), *n.* The goosander or merganser, especially the female. *J. Latham.*

sparliret, *n.* [ME., also *sparlyre, sperlire, sparlyuer, sperlyuer,* the calf of the leg, a muscle, < AS. *spærlira, sperlira, spearlira,* < *spær,* spare, + *lira,* fleshy part of the body without fat or bone: see *spare*[1] and *lire*[2].] The calf of the leg.

Smyit thee the Lord with the moost yuel biel in knees, and in *sparlyuers.* *Wyclif,* Deut. xxviii. 35.

spar-maker (spär'mā'kėr), *n.* A carpenter whose special business is the making of masts, yards, etc.

Sparmannia (spär-man'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), named after Andreas *Sparmann* or *Sparrmann,* a Swedish naturalist of the 18th century.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ,* the linden family, and of the tribe *Tilieæ.* It is characterized by the outer stamens being without anthers, the numerous inner ones perfect, and by a globose or ovoid capsule which is echinate with rigid bristles. There are three species, natives of tropical or southern Africa. They are shrubs or trees with soft stellate pubescence, bearing toothed or lobed heart-shaped leaves and white flowers in small terminal umbelliform cymes which are surrounded by an involucre of short bracts. *S. Africana* is a handsome greenhouse-shrub reaching from 6 to 12 feet high, with ornamental long-stalked leaves and downy white flowers with yellow and brown sterile stamens. It produces a fiber of very fine texture, known as *African hemp,* and recommended for its strength and beautiful silver-gray color.

sparoid (spā'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sparus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a sea-bream; of or pertaining to the *Sparidæ* in a broad sense. Also *sparidal.*—**Sparoid scales,** scales characteristic of sparoid fishes—thin, wide, with lines of growth proceeding from their hind border. *Agassiz.*

II. *n.* A sparoid fish.

Sparoidæ (spā-roi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sparidæ.*

sparplet (spär'pl), *v. t.* [Also *sparble;* < ME. *sparplen, sparpyllen,* < OF. *esparpeiller,* F. *éparpiller,* scatter, fly off like a butterfly, = Pr. *esparpalhar* = It. *sparpagliare,* scatter, fly off like a butterfly. Cf. *disparple.*] To scatter; spread abroad; disperse.

Thei made the renges to *sparble* a-brode.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 396.

sparret, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *spar*[1].

sparrer (spär'ėr), *n.* One who spars; one who practises boxing. *Thackeray,* Adventures of Philip, vii.

sparrow (spar'ō), *n.* [< ME. *sparowe, sparuwe, sparewe, sparwe,* < AS. *spearwa, spearewa,* in early glosses *spearua,* = OHG. *sparo* (*sparw-*), *sparwe,* MHG. *spar* (MHG. dim. *sperlinc, sperling*) = Icel. *spörr* = Sw. *sparf* = Dan. *spurv* = Goth. *sparwa,* a sparrow; prob. from the root of *spur, spurn,* 'kick, quiver': see *spur.* Cf. MD. *sparwer, sperwer,* D. *sperwer* = MLG. *sparwer, sperwer* = OHG. *sparwari, sparwāri,* MHG. *sperwære, sparwære,* G. *sperber* (cf. It. *sparviere, sparaviere* = Pr. *esparvier* = OF. *espervier,* F. *épervier,* in ML. *sparvarius, sparaverius, esparvarius,* < OHG., cf. Sp. *esparaván*), a sparrow-hawk, lit. 'sparrow-eagle,' the second element being OHG. *aro* (in comp. *-ari*), eagle: see *earn*[3]. Cf. *sparver, sparin.*] 1. The house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus,* a fringilline bird of Europe, which has been imported and naturalized in America, Australia, and other countries. It is about 6 inches long and 9½ in extent of wings. The upper parts of the male are ashy-gray, boldly streaked on the back with black and bay; there is a dark-chestnut or mahogany spot on each side of the neck; the lesser wing-coverts are chestnut; the median are tipped with white, forming a wing-bar; the greater coverts and inner secondaries have a black field bordered with gray; and the lower parts are ashy or gray, with jet-black on the throat, spreading on the breast, and bordered on the side of the neck with white. The female is similar, but more plainly feathered, lacking the distinctive head-markings of the male. The sparrow is a conirostral granivorous bird, whose food is principally seeds and grain, yet it has been introduced in many countries for the purpose of destroying noxious insects. It is extremely hardy, pugnacious, and prolific, rearing several large broods annually. Of all birds the sparrow naturally attaches itself most closely to man, and easily modifies its habits to suit artificial conditions of environment. It is thus one of several animals, as rats, mice, and other vermin, well fitted to survive under whatever conditions man may offer or enforce; hence it wins in competition with the native birds of the foreign countries where it naturalizes, without as readily developing counteractive agencies to check its increase. It speedily becomes a pest wherever introduced, and seldom destroys noxious insects to any appreciable extent. It was brought into the United States from Germany about 1869, and is now probably more numerous than any single native bird. In New York city thousands of sparrows are sold and eaten as reed-birds. See cut under *Passer*[2].

2. Some or any fringilline bird resembling the sparrow, as *Passer montanus,* the tree-sparrow; one of various finches and buntings, mostly of plain coloration. In the United States the name is given, with a qualifying word, to very many small sparrow-like birds, mostly of homely streaked coloration. Chipping- or field-sparrows belong to the genus *Spizella;* crown-sparrows to *Zonotrichia;* fox-sparrows to *Passerella;* grasshopper-sparrows to *Coturniculus;* the grass-sparrow to *Poæcetes;* the lark-sparrow to *Chondestes;* sage-sparrows to *Amphispiza;* savanna-sparrows to *Passerculus;* seaside sparrows to *Ammodromus;* snow-sparrows to *Junco;* song-sparrows to *Melospiza.* See cuts under *Chondestes, Coturniculus, Embernagra, field-sparrow, grassfinch, sage-sparrow, savanna-sparrow, snowbird,* and *song-sparrow.*

3. Some little bird likened to or mistaken for a sparrow. Thus, the hedge-sparrow is the hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis,* and some other warblers are loosely called *sparrows.*—**Bush-sparrow,** the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*—**English sparrow,** the common European house-sparrow, *Passer domesticus:* so called in the United States. See def. 1. —**Green-tailed sparrow,** Blanding's finch. See *finch*[1].—**Java sparrow,** the rice-bird of Java, *Amadina* (*Munia* or *Padda*) *oryzivora,* about as large as the bobolink, of a bluish-gray color with pink bill and white ear-coverts: a well-known cage-bird. —**Sandwich sparrow,** a variety of the common savanna-sparrow found in Alaska. —**White-throated sparrow,** a crown-sparrow. (See also *field-sparrow, hedge-sparrow, hill-sparrow, house-sparrow, reed-sparrow, satin-sparrow, water-sparrow,* and other compounds noted in def. 2.)



Java Sparrow (*Padda oryzivora*).

sparrow-bill (spar'ō-bil), *n.* 1. The bill of a sparrow.—2. A kind of shoe-nail: the original form of *sparable.*

Hob-nailes to serve the man i' th' moone,
And *sparrowbils* to cloute Pan's shoone.
Dekker, Londons Tempe.

sparrowbolt (spar'ō-bl), *n.* Same as *sparrow-bill,* 2, *sparable.*

sparrow-grass (spar'ō-gràs), *n.* [A corruption, simulating *sparrow* + *grass,* of *sparagrass,* itself a corruption of *sparagus* for *asparagus.*] Asparagus. [Prov. or vulgar.]—**French sparrow-grass,** the sprouts of the spiked star-of-Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum Pyrenaicum,* sold to be eaten as asparagus. *Prior,* Popular Names of British Plants. [Prov. Eng.]

sparrow-hawk (spar'ō-hâk), *n.* [Also contr. *sparhawk;* < ME. *spar-hauk, sperhauk,* < AS. *spearhafoc, spearhabuc, spærhabuc* (= Icel. *sparrhaukr* = Sw. *sparfhök* = Dan. *spurvehög*), < *spearwa,* sparrow, + *hafoc,* hawk: see *sparrow* and *hawk*[1]. For the D., G., and Rom. names for 'sparrow-hawk,' see under *sparrow.*] 1. One of several small hawks which prey on sparrows and other small birds. (*a*) A hawk of the genus *Accipiter* or *Nisus.* In Great Britain the name is appropriated to *A. nisus,* or *Nisus fringillarius,* about 12 inches long, closely related to the sharp-shinned hawk of America. (*b*) In the United States, a hawk of the genus *Falco* and subgenus *Tinnunculus,* especially *F. (T.) sparverius,* which abounds in nearly all



European Sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).



American Sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*), adult male.

parts of the country, and is known in books as the *rusty-crowned falcon* and *prairie-hawk.* It is 10 or 11 inches long, and from 20 to 23 in extent of wings. The adult is ashy-blue on the crown, with a chestnut spot; on the back cinnamon-rufous, the male having few black marks or none, and the female numerous black bars. The wing-coverts in the male are ashy-blue, usually spotted with black; in the female cinnamon barred with black. The tail is bright-chestnut, in the male with a broad subterminal black band, and the outer feathers mostly white with black bars; in the female barred throughout with black. The under parts are white, variously tinted with buff or tawny, in the male with few black spots if any; in the female with many dark-brown stripes. The bill is dark horn-blue; the cere and feet are yellow or orange. It is an elegant and spirited falcon, breeding in hollows of trees, building no nest, but often taking possession of a woodpecker's hole. The female lays five, six, or seven

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subspheroidal eggs, 1¼ inches long by 1⅛ inches broad, of a buffy or pale-yellowish ground-color, spotted and splashed all over with dark brown. Several similar sparrow-hawks inhabit America, and various other species, of both the genera named, are found in most parts of the world.

2. In *silver-working*, a small anvil with two horns (one flat-sided and pyramidal, the other conical in form), held between the knees of the workman, for use in flanging, making bezels, etc.

sparrow-owl (spar'ō-oul), *n.* Any one of many small owls of the genus *Glaucidium*. Two occur in western parts of the United States, *G. gnoma*, the gnome-owl, and *G. ferrugineum*. See cut under *Glaucidium*.

sparrow-tail (spar'ō-tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Something formed like a sparrow's tail; a swallow-tail.

These long-tailed coats [in 1786] . . . were cut away in front to a *sparrow-tail* behind. *Fairholt*, Costume, I. 401.

II. *a.* Having a long skirt cut away at the sides and squared off at the end: as, a *sparrow-tail* coat (now usually called *swallow-tail*).

The lawyers in their blue *sparrow-tail* coats with brass buttons, which constituted then [about 1840] a kind of professional uniform, moved about with as much animation as uneasy jay-birds. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxvi.

sparrow-tongue† (spar'ō-tung), *n.* The knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*.

sparrowwort (spar'ō-wėrt), *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Passerina*.—2. A South African species of heath, *Erica Passerinæ*.

sparry (spär'i), *a.* [< *spar*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling spar; consisting of or abounding with spar; spathose.

As the rude cavern's *sparry* sides
When past the miner's taper glides. *J. Baillie.*

The rock . . . is a *sparry* iron ore, which turns reddish brown on exposure to the weather.
J. Croll, Climate and Time, p. 308.

Sparry iron, sparry iron ore, a carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2. The clay-ironstones, or the clay-bands and black-bands of the coal and other formations, belong to this family of iron ores.

sparsate (spär'sāt), *a.* [< *sparse* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, thinly scattered; sparse: as, *sparsate* punctures. [Rare.]

sparse (spärs), *a.* [< OF. *espars*, F. *épars* = Pg. *esparso*, scattered, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter, sprinkle (> It. *spargere* = Sp. *esparcir* = Pg. *espargir*, scatter): see *sparge*. Cf. *sparse*, *v.*, *sperse*, *disperse*.] 1. Thinly scattered; dispersed round about; existing at considerable intervals; as used of population or the like, not dense. [*Sparse* has been regarded, falsely, as an Americanism, and has been objected to as being exactly equivalent to *scattered*, and therefore unnecessary. As a merely qualifying adjective, however, it is free from the possible ambiguity inherent in the participial form and consequent verbal implication of *scattered*.]

A *sparse* remnant of yellow leaves falling slowly athwart the dark evergreens. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

The *sparse* populations of new districts.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, ii. 1.

Halley . . . was one of the first to discuss the possible luminosity of *sparse* masses of matter in space.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 788.

2. In *bot.*, scattered; placed distantly or irregularly without any apparent or regular order: applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, etc.—3. In *zoöl.*, spare or remote, as spots or other markings; scattered irregularly; few or scanty, as hairs or other appendages.

sparse† (spärs), *v. t.* [< OF. *esparser*, *esparcer*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*, *a.* Cf. *sperse*, *disperse*, *sparge*.] To disperse; scatter.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephires cheeks doth swell,
And *sparseth* all the gathered clouds.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 268.

He [God] opens his hand wide, he *sparseth* abroad his blessings, and fills all things living with his plenteousness. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 418.

sparsedly† (spär'sed-li), *adv.* In a scattered manner; dispersedly; sparsely. *Imp. Dict.*

sparsely (spärs'li), *adv.* 1. In a scattered or sparse manner; scantily; widely apart, as regards population, etc.; thinly.

The country between Trinity river and the Mississippi is *sparsely* settled, containing less than one inhabitant to the square mile. *Olmsted*, Texas, p. 365.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, so as to be sparse, thin, few, or scanty; sparely or sparingly. See *sparse*, *a.*, 2, 3.

sparseness (spärs'nes), *n.* The state of being sparse; scattered condition; wide separation: as, *sparseness* of population.

The *sparseness* of the wires in the magnet coils and the use of the single cup battery were to me . . . obvious marks of defect. *The Century*, XXXV. 931.

sparsile (spär'sil), *a.* [< LL. *sparsilis*, < L. *sparsus*, pp. of *spargere*, scatter: see *sparse*.] Scattered; sparse.—**Sparsile star**, in *astron.*, a star not included in a constellation-figure.

sparsity (spär'si-ti), *n.* [< *sparse* + *-ity*.] The state of being sparse or scattered about; freedom from closeness or compactness; relative fewness.

At receptions where the *sparsity* of the company permits the lady of the house to be seen, she is commonly visible on a sofa, surrounded by visitors in a half-circle.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

spart (spärt), *n.* [= F. *sparte* = Sp. Pg. *esparto* = It. *sparto*, < L. *spartum*, < Gr. σπάρτον, Spanish broom; a particular use of σπάρτον, a rope, cable; cf. σπάρτη, a rope. Cf. *esparto*.] 1†. A plant of the broom kind; broom.

The nature of *spart* or Spanish broome.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, bk. xix. (*Davies.*)

2. A rush, *Juncus articulatus*, and other species. [Prov. Eng.]

spartaite (spär'tā-īt), *n.* [< *Sparta* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate, containing some manganese. It is found in Sparta, Sterling Hill, New Jersey.

Spartan (spär'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Spartanus*, < *Sparta*, < Gr. Σπάρτη, Sparta, Lacedæmon.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia, or the ancient kingdom of Sparta or Lacedæmon (Laconia), in the Peloponnesus; Lacedæmonian; specifically, belonging to the branch of the ancient Dorian race dominant in Laconia.—2. Noting characteristics distinctive of, or considered as distinctive of, the ancient Spartans.

Lycurgus . . . sent the Poet Thales from Creet to prepare and mollifie the *Spartan* surlinesse with his smooth songs and odes, the better to plant among them law and civility. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

Spartan dog, a bloodhound; hence, a cruel or bloodthirsty person.

O *Spartan dog*,
More fell than anguish, hunger, or the sea!
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 361.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sparta or Laconia; a Lacedæmonian; specifically (as opposed to *Lacedæmonian* in a narrower sense), a member of that branch of the ancient Dorian race which conquered Laconia and established the kingdom of Sparta, celebrated for its military success and prestige, due to the rigid discipline enforced upon all Spartans from early childhood; a Spartiate.

Spartanism (spär'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Spartan* + *-ism*.] The distinguishing spirit or a characteristic practice or quality of the ancient Spartans. See *Spartan*.

sparteine (spär'tē-in), *n.* [< *Spart(ium)* + *-e-ine*.] A liquid alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{26}N_2$) obtained from the common broom, *Cytisus* (*Spartium*) *scoparius*. In small doses (.02 to .05 gram) it stimulates the action of the vagus, and is used medicinally in the form of the sulphate in place of digitalis; it acts more quickly than the latter drug, but not as powerfully.

sparterie (spär'tėr-i), *n.* [< F. *sparterie*, < Sp. *esparteria*, < *esparto*, Spanish grass, broom: see *esparto*, *spart*.] In *com.*, a collective name for articles manufactured from esparto and its fiber, as mats, nets, cordage, and ropes.

spart-grass (spärt'gras), *n.* Same as *spart*, 2; also, a cord-grass, *Spartina stricta*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

spartht, *n.* [< ME. *sparth*, *sparthe*, *sperthe*, an ax, a battle-ax, < Icel. *spartha*, a kind of Irish ax; perhaps akin to *spear*.] A battle-ax, or perhaps in some cases a mace.

He hath a *sparth* of twenti pound of wighte.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1662.

At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *sperthe*,
Full ten pound weight and more.
Scott, Eve of St. John.

Spartiate (spär'ti-āt), *n.* [F., < L. *Spartiates*, < Gr. Σπαρτιάτης, a Spartan, < Σπάρτη, Sparta: see *Spartan*.] A citizen of Sparta; an ancient Laconian of the Dorian race. See *Spartan*.

Aristotle recognizes only one thousand families of the ancient *Spartiates*; and their landed possessions, the very groundwork of their state and its discipline, had in great measure passed into the hands of women.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 360.

Spartina (spär'ti-nä), *n.* [NL. (Von Schreber, 1789), so called from the tough leaves; < Gr. σπαρτίνη, a cord, < σπάρτη, σπάρτον, a rope or cord.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with three glumes and a thread-shaped two-cleft style, grouped in dense one-sided commonly numerous and divergent panicled spikes with the rachis prolonged beyond the uppermost spikelet. There are 7 species, natives mostly of salt-marshes; one, *S. stricta*, is widely dispersed along the shores of America, Europe, and Africa; four others are found in the United States, one in South America beyond the tropics, and one in the islands of Tristan da Cunha, St. Paul, and Amsterdam. They are rigid reed-like grasses rising from a tufted or creeping base, with scaly rootstocks, very smooth sheaths, and long convolute leaves sometimes flattened at the base. Book-names for the species are *marsh-grass*, *cord-grass*, and *salt-grass*; four of them are among the most conspicuous maritime grasses of the United States. *S. polystachya*, the largest species, a stately plant with a broad stiff panicle often of fifty spikes, is known locally on the coast as *creek-thatch* and *creek stuff*, from its growth in creeks or inlets of salt water, and from its use, when cut, as a cover for stacks of salt-hay and as bedding in stables. (See also *salt reed-grass*, under *reed-grass*.) *S. cynosuroides* is the cord-grass of fresh-water lakes and rivers, smaller, attaining a height of about 6 feet; it occurs from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in great quantities along the Mississippi; a superior brown wrapping-paper has been made from it. *S. juncea*, a low turf-forming species with diminutive three- to five-forked inflorescence, sometimes called *rush salt-grass*, covers large tracts of salt-marsh on the Atlantic coast, is recommended for binding wet sands, and yields a tough fiber from its leaves. *S. stricta*, the salt-marsh grass, with very different inflorescence, bears its numerous branches rigidly appressed into a single long and slender erect spike, or sometimes two, when it is called *tucin-spike grass*. It is said to be also used as a durable thatch; it is succulent and is eagerly eaten by cattle, imparting to their milk, butter, and flesh a strong rancid flavor locally known as a "thatchy" taste.

Spartium (spär'shi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *spartum*, *sparton*, < Gr. σπάρτον, Spanish broom: see *spart*, *esparto*.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Genisteæ*, type of the subtribe *Sparticæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Genista* by a somewhat spathaceous calyx with very short teeth, by acuminate and incurved keel-petals, and by a narrower pod. The only species, *S. junceum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Canary Islands, known as *Spanish broom*, now naturalized in various parts of tropical America and long cultivated in gardens. It is a shrub with numerous long, straight, rush-like branches, which are green, polished, and round—not angular like the similar branches of the Irish broom. They are commonly without leaves; when these are present, they are composed each of a single leaflet and are without stipules. The handsome pea-like flowers form terminal racemes; they are yellow, fragrant, and highly attractive to bees, and are the source of a yellow dye. The branches are used to make baskets and fasten vines in vineyards; they yield by maceration a fiber which is made into cord and thread, and in Italy and Spain into cloth. The seeds in small doses are diuretic and tonic; in large, emetic and cathartic.

spartot (spär'tō), *n.* Same as *esparto*.

spar-torpedo (spär'tôr-pē*dō), *n.* A torpedo secured to the end of a spar, rigged outboard of a vessel, and arranged to be fired on coming into contact with another vessel. Sometimes called *pole-torpedo*.

Sparus (spā'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < L. *sparus*, < Gr. σπάρος, a kind of fish, the gilthead.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Sparidæ*, whose longest-known representative is the gilthead of Europe: used at first in a very comprehensive sense, embracing many heterogeneous species belonging to a number of modern families, but now restricted to the gilthead and very closely related species, typical of the family *Sparidæ*. See cut under *porgy*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this or some related genus; a spar.

sparve (spärv), *n.* [A dial. form of *sparrow*, ult. < AS. *spearwa*: see *sparrow*.] A sparrow: still locally applied to the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

sparver† (spär'vėr), *n.* [Also *esparver*; early mod. E. also *sparvier*, *sparviour*, *sperver*, *sparvill*; < OF. *espervier*, *esprevier*, the furniture of a bed; perhaps a transferred use of *esparvier*, *espervier*, a sweep-net, which is a fig. use of *espervier*, a sparrow-hawk: see *sparrow*, and cf. *pavilion*, ult. < L. *papilio*(*n-*), a butterfly.] 1. The canopy of a bed, or the canopy and curtains taken together.

I will that my . . . daughter have the *sparver* of my bedde. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, App. A.

2. In *her.*, a tent.

sparviour†, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

sparwe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparrow*.

spary† (spār'i), *a.* [< *spare*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sparing.

Homer, being otherwise *sparie* ynough in speaking of pictures and colours, yet commendeth the ships painted therwith. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxiii. 7.

spasm (spazm), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spasme*; < F. *spasme* = Pr. *espasme* = Sp. Pg. *espasmo* = It. *spasimo*, *spasmo*, < L. *spasmus*, < Gr. σπασμός, also σπάσμα, a spasm, < σπάν, draw, pull, pluck, tear, rend. Cf. *span*[1], *space*, from the same ult. root.] 1. Excessive muscular contraction. When this is persistent, it is called *tonic spasm*; when it consists of alternating contractions and relaxations, it is called *clonic spasm*. A spasm of one side of the body is called *hemispasm*; a spasm of some particular part, as one arm, or one side of the face, is called a *monospasm*.

2. In general, any sudden transitory movement of a convulsive character, voluntary or involuntary; an abnormally energetic action or phase of feeling; a wrenching strain or effort:

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as, a *spasm* of industry, of grief, of fright, etc.; a *spasm* of pain or of coughing.

The *spasms* of Nature are centuries and ages, and will tax the faith of short-lived men. Slowly, slowly the Avenger comes, but comes surely. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Bronchial spasm, the spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the bronchial tubes which is the essential element of asthma. — **Carpopedal, clonic, cynic, histrionic spasm.** See the adjectives. — **Functional spasm**, a general term for the nervous disorders of artisans and writers, as writers' cramp, etc. Usually called *occupation neurosis*. — **Habit spasm**, a trick of winking, jerking the head, sudden brief grinning, making a sudden short vocal noise, running out the tongue, and similar acts of half-voluntary aspect, occurring at intervals long or short. Also called *habit chorea*. — **Inspiratory spasm**, a spasmodic contraction of all or nearly all the inspiratory muscles. — **Mobile spasm**, tonic spasm of varying intensity in the various muscles of a part, causing slow, irregular movements of the part, especially conspicuous in the hands. Sometimes the movements are quick. In rare cases it comes on without preceding hemiplegia; it may then, as in other cases, be called *athetosis*. Also called, when following hemiplegia, *spastic hemiplegia* and *post-hemiplegic chorea*. — **Nictitating spasm.** See *nictitate*. — **Nodding spasm.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*). — **Retrocollic spasm.** See *retrocollic*. — **Saltatorial spasm**, a form of clonic spasm of the legs, coming on when the patient attempts to walk, causing jumping movements. — **Spasm of accommodation**, spasm of the ciliary muscle, producing accommodation for near objects. — **Spasm of the chest**, angina pectoris. — **Spasm of the glottis**, spasmodic contraction of the laryngeal muscles such as to close the glottis. See *child-crowing*, and *laryngismus stridulus* (under *laryngismus*). — **Tetanic spasm.** Same as *tonic spasm*.

spasmatic (spaz-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *spasmatique* = Sp. *espasmático*, < ML. *spasmaticus*, < Gr. σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm: see *spasm*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

spasmatical (spaz-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmatic* + *-al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

The Ligaments and Sinews of my Love to you have been so strong that they were never yet subject to such *spasmatical* Shrinkings and Convulsions.
Howell, Letters, ii. 20.

spasmatomancy (spaz'mä-tō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination from spasmodic or involuntary movements, as of the muscles, features, or limbs.

The treatises [on physiognomy] also contain occasional digressions on onychomancy, . . . *spasmatomancy*, etc.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 4.

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *spasmodique* = Sp. *espasmódico* = Pg. *espasmodico* = It. *spasmodico*, < NL. **spasmodicus*, < Gr. σπασμώδης, σπασματώδης, convulsive, spasmodic, < σπασμός, σπάσμα(τ-), a spasm, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by spasm; affected by spasm or spasms; convulsive: as, *spasmodic* movements; *spasmodic* asthma; a *spasmodic* person. — **2.** Attended by or manifesting procedure by fits and starts; jerky; overstrained; high-strung; rhapsodical: as, *spasmodic* action or efforts; *spasmodic* utterance or literature. — **Spasmodic asthma**, true asthma caused by spasm of the bronchial tubes, as distinguished from other forms of paroxysmal dyspnœa, as from heart disease. — **Spasmodic cholera**, Asiatic cholera with severe cramps. — **Spasmodic croup.** See *croup*[1]. — **Spasmodic school**, a group of British authors of the middle of the nineteenth century, including Philip Bailey, George Gilfillan, and Alexander Smith, whose writings were considered to be distinguished by an overstrained and unnatural style. The name, however, properly has a much more extensive scope, being exemplified more or less in nearly all times and countries, both in literature and in art.

The so-called *spasmodic school* of poetry, whose peculiarities first gained for it a hasty reputation, and then, having suffered under closer critical examination, it almost as speedily dropped out of mind again.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 172.

Spasmodic stricture, a stricture, as of the urethra, vagina, or rectum, caused by spasmodic muscular contraction, and not permanent, or involving any organic lesion. — **Spasmodic tabes**, spastic paraplegia, or lateral sclerosis.

II. *n.* Same as *antispasmodic*. [Rare.]

spasmodical (spaz-mod'i-kal), *a.* [< *spasmodic* + *-al*.] Same as *spasmodic*.

spasmodically (spaz-mod'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner; by fits and starts; by spasmodic action or procedure.

Gradual oscillations of the land are, in the long run, of far greater importance in the economy of nature than those abrupt movements which occur *spasmodically*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 205.

spasmodist (spaz'mō-dist), *n.* [< *spasmod-ic* + *-ist*.] One who acts spasmodically; a person whose work is of a spasmodic character, or marked by an overstrained and unnatural manner. [Rare.]

De Meyer and the rest of the *spasmodists* [in music].
Poe, Marginalia, xxxvii. (*Davies.*)

spasmology (spas-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σπασμός, a spasm, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] In *pathol.*, scientific knowledge of spasms.

spasmotoxin (spas-mō-tok'sin), *n.* [< Gr. σπασμός, a spasm, + E. *toxin*.] A toxin of unknown composition, obtained by Brieger in 1887 from cultures of bacillus tetani.

spasmus (spas'mus), *n.* [L.: see *spasm*.] Spasm. — **Spasmus nutans.** Same as *salaam convulsion* (which see, under *salaam*).

spastic (spas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σπαστικός, drawing, pulling, stretching, < σπᾶν, draw, pull: see *spasm*.] **1.** In *med.*, pertaining or relating to spasm; spasmodic: as, *spastic* contractions; *spastic* remedies. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, convulsive, as an infusorian; of or pertaining to the *Spastica*. — **Spastic albuminuria**, albuminuria dependent upon a convulsive attack. — **Spastic anemia**, local anemia or ischemia from spastic contraction of the arteries of the part. — **Spastic hemiplegia**, mobile spasm following hemiplegia. See under *spasm*. — **Spastic infantile paralysis.** See *paralysis*. — **Spastic paralysis**, paralysis with muscular rigidity and increase of reflexes. — **Spastic spinal paralysis, spastic pseudoparalysis, spastic pseudoparesis.** See *paralysis*.

Spastica (spas'ti-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπαστικός, drawing, pulling, stretching: see *spastic*.] In Perty's system of classification, a division of ciliate infusorians, containing those which contract and change form with a jerk. There were 4 families — *Urceolarina*, *Ophrydina*, *Vorticellina*, and *Vaginifera*.

spastically (spas'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a spastic manner.

spasticity (spas-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *spastic* + *-ity*.] **1.** A state of spasm. — **2.** Tendency to or capability of suffering spasm.

spat[1] (spat), *n.* [A var. of *spot*.] A spot; stain; place. [Scotch.]

spat[1] (spat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [A var. of *spot*, prob. in part < D. *spatten*, spot: see *spot*. Cf. *spatter*.] To spatter; defile.

Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, spilt;
Thy soule is soyld with sinne.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrammes (1577). (*Nares.*)

spat[2] (spat), *n.* [Prob., like the similar D. *spat*, a speck, spot, = Sw. *spott*, spittle, etc. (see *spot*), from the root of *spit*[2] (cf. *spat*[1]): see *spit*[2].] The spawn of shell-fish; specifically, the spawn of the oyster; also, a young oyster, or young oysters collectively, up to about the time of their becoming set, or fixed to some support. See *spawn*, *n.*, 2.

Oyster *spat* may be reared from artificially fertilized eggs.
The American, VII. 75.

spat[2] (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [< *spat*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To spawn, as an oyster; shed spat.

The surfaces upon which *spatting* occurs must be kept as free as possible from sediment and organic growths.
Science, VI. 465.

II. *trans.* To shed or emit (spawn), as an oyster.

spat[3] (spat), *n.* [In the sense 'blow' (def. 1), cf. *spot;* in part prob. imitative, like *pat*.] **1.** A light blow or slap. [Local.] — **2.** A large drop; a spatter: as, two or three *spats* of rain fell. — **3.** A petty contest; a little quarrel or dissension. [U. S.]

They was pretty apt to have *spats*.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 33.

spat[3] (spat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spatted*, ppr. *spatting*. [< *spat*[3], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To give a light blow to, especially with the flat of the hand; strike lightly; slap: as, to *spat* dough; to *spat* one's hands together.

The little Isabel leaped up and down, *spatting* her hands.
S. Judd, Margaret.

II. *intrans.* To engage in a trivial quarrel or dispute; have a petty contest. [U. S.]

spat[4] (spat). A preterit of *spit*[2].

spat[5] (spat), *n.* [Also *spatt;* usually or only in pl. *spats*, *spatts;* abbr. of *spatterdashes*.] A gaiter or legging. [Scotland and North of England.]

Cloth gaiters seem to have revived, after about thirty years of disuse, and are now called *spats*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 87.

A pair of black *spats* covering broad flat feet.
N. Macleod, The Starling, iii.

Spatangida (spā-tan'ji-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ida*.] The spatangoid sea-urchins, as distinguished from *Clypeastrida*. See *Spatangoida*.

Spatangidæ (spā-tan'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-idæ*.] A family of irregular sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Spatangus;* the heart-urchins. The mouth is eccentric, transverse, or reniform, and without dentary apparatus; there are petaloid ambulacra, of which the anterior one is unpaired; semitæ or fascioles are always present; and the figure is oval or cordate. This is the leading family of the order, divided mainly by the characters of the ambulacra and semitæ into several subfamilies (some of which rank as separate families with some authors), as *Ananchytinæ*, *Brissinæ*, *Leskiinæ*, and others. See cuts under *Spatangoida* and *Spatangus*, with others there noted. Also called *Brissidæ*.

Spatangina (spat-an-jī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-ina*[2].] **1.** The spatangoid sea-urchins, as an order of petalostichous echinoids contrasted with *Clypeastrina*. — **2.** Same as *Spatanginæ*.

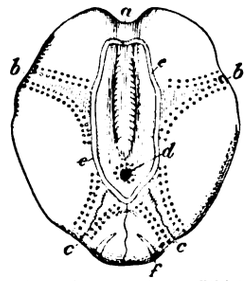
Spatanginæ (spat-an-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatangus* + *-inæ*.] One of several subfamilies of *Spatangidæ*, including the genus *Spatangus* and closely related forms, as *Lorenia*, *Breynia*, etc.

spatangite (spā-tan'jīt), *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil spatangoid. See *Dysasteridæ*, and cut under *Ananchytes*.

spatangoid (spā-tang'goid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spatangus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a heart-urchin; related to *Spatangus;* of or pertaining to the *Spatangidæ* in a broad sense.

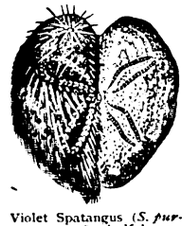
II. *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

Spatangoida, Spatangoidea (spat-ang-goi'dä, -dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spatangoid*.] The *Spatangidæ*, in a broad sense, as an order of petalostichous sea-urchins: synonymous in some uses with *Petalosticha*, but usually restricted to exclude the clypeastroids or flat sea-urchins: then also called *Spatangida* and *Spatangina*. The forms are numerous; most of them fall in the family *Spatangidæ* as usually limited, from which the *Cassidulidæ* are distinguished by the absence of semitæ and other approaches to the regular sea-urchins. The form of the spatangoids is various, and only a part of them have a cordate figure. Some are quite elongate, and may even bear a sort of beak or rostrum, as in the genus *Pourtalesia*. The tendency is away from radiism and toward a sort of bilateral symmetry, as evidenced by the disposition of five ambulacra in two groups, an anterior trivium — under the odd ambulacrum of which is the mouth — and a posterior bivium, in relation with which is the anus. The odd anterior ambulacrum often aborts, leaving apparently but four ambulacra on the upper surface; in other cases it is disproportionally enlarged. The ambulacra are always petaloid; semitæ are not recognized outside this group, and occur nearly throughout it (but not in *Cassidulidæ* and the fossil *Dysasteridæ*); the spines are very variable, and few or many, but always slender or fine, sometimes like hairs of great length. The genital and ocular plates are centric; there are no Polian vesicles, and four kinds of pedicels or tube-feet occur, of which the semital are always different from the two or three kinds of ambulacral feet. See cuts under *Ananchytes*, *Echinocardium*, *petalostichous*, *semita*, and *Spatangus*.



Amphidotus cordatus (or *Echinocardium cordatum*), one of the *Spatangoida*, viewed from above.
a, anterior ambulacrum, forming with *b*, *b*, anterolateral ambulacra, the trivium; *c*, *c*, two posterolateral ambulacra, forming the bivium; *d*, madreporic tubercle surrounded by genital pores; *e*, intrapetaloous semita or fasciole; *f*, circumanal semita.

Spatangus (spā-tang'gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπατάγγης, a sea-urchin.] **1.** The representative genus of the family *Spatangidæ*, and a type form of the irregular sea-urchins called *Spatangoida*. — **2.** [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the violet *spatangus*, *S. purpureus*.


Violet Spatangus (*S. purpureus*). One half shown with its spines removed.

spatch-cock (spach'kok), *n.* [Usually supposed to stand for **despatch-cock*, meaning 'a cock quickly done'; but such a formation is irregular, and no record of it exists. There is prob. some confusion with *spitchcock*, q. v.] A fowl killed and immediately broiled, as for some sudden occasion. [Colloq., Eng.]

spate (spāt), *n.* [Also *spait*, *speat;* appar. < Ir. *speid*, a great river-flood.] A natural outpour of water; a flood; specifically, a sudden flood or freshet, as from a swollen river or lake. [Originally Scotch.]

Down the water wi' speed she rins,
While tears in *spaits* fa' fast frae her cie.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

Mr. Scrope held that whole spawning-beds are swept away by *spates* on the Tweed.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 361.

The Avon . . . running yellow in *spate*, with the recent heavy rains.
W. Black, House-boat, xix.

spate-bone†, *n.* Same as *spade-bone*.

Some afterwards set up on a window a painted Mastiff-dog gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. i. 32. (*Davies.*)

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spatha (spā′thą), *n.*; pl. *spathæ* (-thē). [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword: see *spathe*.] 1. A broadsword, thin, pointed, and double-edged, such as was used by the Franks and kindred peoples.

The British swords, called *spathæ*, were large, long, and heavy. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 69.

2. In *bot.*, same as *spathe*.

spathaceous (spā-thā′shius), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, spathe-bearing; furnished with or of the nature of a spathe.

spathal (spā′thal), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, inclosed in or furnished with a spathe: as, *spathal* flowers.

spathe (spāᴛʜ), *n.* [< L. *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad flat blade, a broadsword, a broad rib, the shoulder-blade, the stem of a leaf, the spathe of a flower, a spatula. Hence ult. (< Gr.) E. *spade*[1], *spade*[2], *spatula*, *spatule*, *spattle*[2], *spaddle*, *spittle*[3], etc.] 1. In *bot.*, a peculiar often large and colored bract, or pair of bracts, which subtend or envelop a spadix, as in palms and arums. The name is also given to the peculiar several-leafed involucre of iris and allied plants. See *spadix*, 1, and cuts under *Araceæ*, *Indian turnip* (under *Indian*), *Monstera*, *Peltandra*, and *Symplocarpus*.

2. In *zoöl.*, some spatulate or spoon-shaped part.

spathebill (spāᴛʜ′bil), *n.* The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*. *G. Cuvier* (trans.). See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

spathed (spāᴛʜd), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, surrounded or furnished with a spathe; spathaceous.

Spathegaster (spath-ē-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *γαστήρ*, the stomach.] 1. A spurious genus of hymenopterous gall-insects, containing dimorphic forms of *Neuroterus*, the name being retained as distinctive of such forms.—2. A genus of syrphid flies. *Schiner*, 1868. Also *Spatigaster* (Schiner, 1862), *Spathiogaster* (Loew, 1843), *Spazigaster* and *Spazogaster* (Rondani, 1843).

spathegastric (spath-ē-gas′trik), *a.* [< *Spathegaster* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to *Spathegaster* (sense 1): as, a *spathegastric* form.

Spathelia (spā-thē′li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1752), perhaps so called from its resemblance to a palm-tree; < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, spathe, petiole of a palm-tree: see *spathe*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Picramnieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers without the disk usually present in the order, five stamens alternate to the petals, and a three-angled ovary with two pendulous ovules in each of its three cells. There are 3 species, natives of the West Indies, extending perhaps into Mexico. They are lofty and handsome trees with an erect unbranched trunk, destitute of the bitter principle which pervades *Picramnia*, the next related genus, and many others of the order, and in many respects, as in the ovary, resembling *Boswellia*, the frankincense-tree, of the order *Burseraceæ*. They bear odd-pinnate alternate leaves, composed of numerous linear-oblong or sickle-shaped leaflets with a toothed or gland-bearing margin, and cymose clusters of red short-pedicelled flowers, disposed in elongated terminal panicles. The fruit is a somewhat elliptical three-angled and three-winged drupe, with a three-celled and three-seeded stone perforated with resin-bearing canals. *S. simplex* is the mountain-pride or mountain-green of the West Indies, a handsome tree with slender trunk rising from 20 to 50 feet, its leaves and its powdery inflorescence each several feet long.

spathella (spā-thel′ą), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spatha*, a blade, NL. a spathe: see *spathe*.] In *bot.*: (*a*†) A glume in grasses. (*b*) See *spathilla*.

spathic (spath′ik), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spaad*), + *-ic*.] In *mineral.*, having an even lamellar or flatly foliated structure.—**Spathic iron, spathic iron ore**, carbonate of iron: same as *siderite*, 2.

spathiform (spath′i-fôrm), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling spar in form: as, the ocherous and *spathiform* varieties of uranite.

spathilla (spā-thil′ą), *n.*; pl. *spathillæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of *spatha*, a spathe: see *spathe*. Cf. *spathella*.] In *bot.*, a secondary or diminutive spathe in a spathaceous inflorescence, as in palms. Also, sometimes, *spathella*.

When the spadix is compound or branching, as in Palms, there are smaller spathes, surrounding separate parts of the inflorescence, to which the name *spathellæ* has sometimes been given. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 120.

spathing (spāᴛʜing), *n.* Same as *spaying*.

spathiopyrite (spath′i-ō-pī′rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σπάθιον*, dim. of *σπάθη*, a broad blade, + E. *pyrite*.] Same as *safflorite*.

spathose[1] (spā′thōs), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to or formed like a spathe; spathaceous; spathal.

spathose[2] (spath′ōs), *a.* [< G. *spath*, spar (see *spathic*), + *-ose*.] In *mineral.*, sparry; of the nature of spar; occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture.—**Spathose iron**, spathic iron.

spathous (spā′thus), *a.* [< *spathe* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *spathose*[1].

spathulate (spath′ū-lāt), *a.* Same as *spatulate*.

Spathulea (spā-thū′lē-ą), *n.* Same as *Spatula*, 3.

Spathura (spā-thū′rą), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), < Gr. *σπάθη*, a blade, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] A remarkable genus of *Trochilidæ*, containing hummingbirds with the lateral tail-feathers long-exsert-



Racket-tailed Humming-bird (*Spathura underwoodi*).

ed, narrowed, and then dilated into a spatule or racket at the end, and with conspicuous leg-muffs. There are 4 or 5 species, as *S. underwoodi*, also called *Steganurus spatuligera*.

spatial (spā′shal), *a.* [Also *spacial*; < L. *spatium*, space: see *space*.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to space; existing in or connected with space.

We have an Intuition of objects in space: that is, we contemplate objects as made up of *spatial* parts, and apprehend their *spatial* relations by the same act by which we apprehend the objects themselves.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. p. xx.

The ascertaining of a fixed *spatial* order among objects supposes that certain objects are at rest or occupy the same position. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 160.

To analyze the United States of America as a *spacial* extent. *H. N. Day*, Logic, p. 175.

spatiality (spā-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* [Also *spaciality*; < *spatial* + *-ity*.] Spatial character; extension.

So far, all we have established or sought to establish is the existence of the vague form or quale of *spatiality* as an inseparable element bound up with the other qualitative peculiarities of each and every one of our sensations.
W. James, Mind, XII. 10.

spatially (spā′shal-i), *adv.* Having reference to or as regards space. Also written *spacially*.

Usually we have more trouble to discriminate the quality of an impression than to fix it *spatially*.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 52.

Objects of different sense-organs, experienced together, do not in the first instance appear either inside or alongside or far outside of each other, neither *spatially* continuous nor discontinuous, in any definite sense of these words. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., II. 181.

spatiate† (spā′shi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *spatiatus*, pp. of *spatiari* (> G. *spazieren*), walk about, go, proceed, < *spatium*, room, space: see *space*. Cf. *expatiate*.] To rove; ramble; expatiate.

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *spatiate* at large through the whole universe. *Bentley*.

spatilomancy (spā-til′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σπατίλη*, excrement, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of animal excrements and refuse.

spatious†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *spacious*.

spatt, *n.* See *spat*[5].

spatter (spat′ėr), *v.* [Freq. of *spat*[1], or, with variation, of *spot*: see *spat*[1], *spot*.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter or throw about carelessly, as some fluid or semi-fluid substance; dash or splash so as to fall in spreading drops or small quantities: as, to *spatter* water or mud over a person; to *spatter* oaths or calumnies.

Where famish'd dogs, late guardians of my door,
Shall lick their mangled master's *spatter'd* gore.
Pope, Iliad, xxii. 97.

2. To dash or splash upon; bespatter, literally or figuratively: as, to *spatter* a person with water, mud, or slander.

Reynard, close attended at his heels
By panting dog, tir'd man, and *spatter'd* horse.
Cowper, Needless Alarm, l. 125.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To sputter; act or talk in a sputtering manner.

The Grave *spattered* and shook his Head, saying, 'Twas the greatest Error he had committed since he knew what belonged to a Soldier. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

That mind must needs be irrecoverably deprav'd which, either by chance or importunity tasting but once of one just deed, *spatters* at it, and abhorrs the relish ever after.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

2. To undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities.

The colour *spatters* in fine drops upon the surface of the buttons. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 562.

spatter (spat′ėr), *n.* [< *spatter*, *v.*] 1. The act of spattering, or the state of being spattered; a spattering or splashing effect.

She . . . sometimes exposed her face to the chill *spatter* of the wind. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvii.

2. A quick succession of not very loud sounds, such as is produced by the spattering of some substance.

A *spatter* of musketry was heard, which proceeded from the last of the enemy leaving the place.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 378.

3. That which is spattered; a small splash, as of something thrown or falling in drops: as, a *spatter* of milk, ink, or mud on one's clothes.

The sun dripped through
In *spatters* of wasted gold.
St. Nicholas, XVIII. 987.

spatterdash (spat′ėr-dash), *n.* [< *spatter* + *dash*.] A covering for the legs, used to protect the stockings, trousers, etc., from mud and wear. In modern military uniform the name is applied to several kinds of gaiters, and to the water-proof leggings or shields to the trousers of some French mounted troops. Also *splatterdash*.

Here 's a fellow made for a soldier: there 's a leg for a *spatterdash*, with an eye like the king of Prussia.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 2.

spatter-dock (spat′ėr-dok), *n.* The yellow pond-lily, *Nymphæa* (*Nuphar*) *advena*; also extended to other species of the genus. See *Nymphæa*[1], 1, and *pond-lily*, 1. [U. S.]

spatterwork (spat′ėr-wėrk), *n.* A method of producing a figure or design upon a surface of any kind by spattering coloring matter upon the exposed parts of it; any work or object, or objects collectively, showing an effect so produced.

spattle[1] (spat′i), *n.* [< ME. *spattle*, *spettle*, *spatel*, *spotil*, *spotele*, later *spatyll* (= OFries. *spedel*, *spedla*), < AS. *spǽtl*, spittle, < *spǽtan*, spit: see *spit*[2]. Cf. *spittle*[1].] Spittle. *Bp. Bale.*

He spette in to erthe, and made clay of the *spotle*.
Wyclif, John ix. 6.

spattle[2] (spat′l), *n.* [Formerly also *spatule*; < OF. *spatule*, *espatule*, F. *spatule* = Sp. *espátula* = Pg. *spatula* = It. *spatola*, < L. *spatula*, *spathula*, a blade, spatula: see *spatula*. Doublet of *spatula*, *spittle*[3].] 1. A flat blade for stirring, mixing, or molding plastic powdered or liquid substances; a spatula.—2. Specifically, in *pottery*, a tool for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

spattling-machine (spat′ling-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine, consisting of a reservoir with sieves through which the liquid is caused to fall to divide it into spray, for sprinkling a colored glaze to form party-colored ware.

spatula (spat′ū-lą), *n.* [< L. *spatula*, also *spathula*, dim. of *spatha*, < Gr. *σπάθη*, a broad blade, a spatula, a paddle: see *spade*[1], *spathe*. Cf. *spatule*, *spattle*[2], *spittle*[3].] 1. A broad flat blade or strip of metal or wood, with unsharpened edges and a commonly rounded outer end (which may be spoon-shaped), and a handle: used for spreading, smoothing, scraping up, or stirring substances, comminuting powders, etc. Spatulas are usually set in handles like those of table-knives, and are of many shapes, sizes, and materials. Those used by druggists, painters, etc., are comparatively long and narrow, straight, and made of more or less flexible steel. Fresco-painters use a trowel-shaped or spoon-shaped spatula for spreading wax or mortar upon the surface which is to receive the painting.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Boie, 1822).] A genus of *Anatinæ*, having the bill much longer than the head or tarsus, twice as wide at the end as at the base, there broadly rounded and spoon-shaped, with narrow prominent nail and numerous protrusive lamellæ; the shoveler-ducks or souchets. The tail is short and pointed, of fourteen feathers. *S. clypeata* is the common shoveler (see cut under *shoveler*), *S. rhynchotis* is Australian, *S. platalea* is South American, *S. capensis* is South African, and *S. variegata* inhabits New Zealand. Also *Rhynchaspis*, *Clypeata*, and *Spathulea*.—**Spatula mallei**, in *anat.*, the flattened extremity of the handle of the malleus attached to the umbo of the membrana tympani. See cut under *tympanic*.

spatulamancy (spat′ū-la-man-si), *n.* [Prop. **spatulomancy*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A method of divination by a sheep's shoulder-blade.

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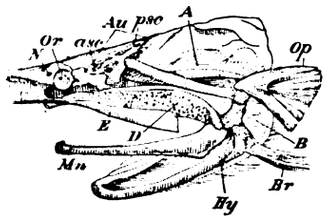
Spatulamancy (called in Scotland Slinneanch [divination]) by reading the speal bone or the blade bone of a shoulder of mutton well scraped.
Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 78.

spatular (spat'ū-lär), *a.* [< *spatula* + *-ar*[3].] Like a spatula in form; spatulate.

Spatularia (spat-ū-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Shaw), < L. *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] In *ichth.*,

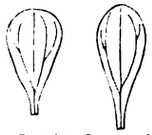


Skull of *Spatularia*, with the long beak removed, the anterior (*asc*) and posterior (*psc*) semicircular canals exposed; *Au*, auditory chamber; *Or*, orbit of eye; *N*, nasal sac; *Hy*, hyoidean apparatus; *Br*, representatives of branchiostegal rays; *Op*, operculum; *Mn*, mandible; *A B*, suspensorium; *D*, palatoquadrate cartilage; *E*, maxilla.

a genus of ganoid fishes: same as *Polyodon*, 1. See also cut under *paddle-fish*.

Spatulariidæ (spat'ū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spatularia* + *-idæ*.] In *ichth.*, a family of ganoid fishes, named from the genus *Spatularia*: same as *Polyodontidæ*. Also *Spatularidæ*. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.

spatulate (spat'ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *spatulatus*, < *spatula*, a spatula: see *spatula*.] Shaped like a spatula; in *zoöl.* and *anat.*, spoon-shaped, or rounded more or less like the outlines of a spoon; spatuliform; in *bot.*, shaped like a spatula; resembling a spatula in shape, being oblong or rounded with a long narrow attenuate base: as, a *spatulate* leaf, petal, or other flattened organ. Also *spathulate*. See cuts under *Eurynorhynchus*, *paddle-fish*, *Parotia*, *Prioniturus*, *Spathura*, and *shoveler*[2].



Spatulate Leaves of *Callitriche heterophylla*.

The large basal joint of the sixth appendage [of *Limulus*] is almost devoid of spines, and bears a curved, *spatulate* process. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

spatulation (spat-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *spatulate* + *-ion*.] Spatulate shape or formation; appearance as of a spatula; spoon-shaped figure or arrangement. See cuts noted under *spatulate*.

The lateral [tail-]feathers [of some humming-birds] may . . . suddenly enlarge into a terminal *spatulation*, as in the forms known as "Racquet-tails." *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 359.

spatule (spat'ūl), *n.* [< F. *spatule*, < L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula: see *spattle*[2], *spatula*.] 1†. Same as *spattle*[2].

Stirring it thrice a day with a *spatule*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 17.

2. In *zoöl.*, a spatulate formation or spatuliform part; specifically, in *ornith.*, the racket at the end of the tail-feathers, as of the motmots or sawbills and certain parrakeets and humming-birds. See cuts under *Momotus*, *Prioniturus*, and *Spathura*.

spatuliform (spat'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *forma*, form.] Spatulate in form; spoon-shaped.

spatuligerous (spat-ū-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spatula*, a blade, spatula, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zoöl.*, bearing or provided with a spatule or racket.

spaud, *v.* A dialectal form of *spald*[1].

spauder (spâ'dėr), *n.* [Also *spawder* (†) (Sc. *spelder*), also *splauder*, spread; freq. of *spaud*, *spald*: see *spald*[1].] An injury to animals arising from their legs being forced too far asunder on ice or slippery roads. [Prov. Eng.]

spaul (spâl), *n.* See *spall*[2]. — **Black spaul.** Same as *symptomatic anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).

spaulder†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*[2].

spave (spāv), *r. t.* A dialectal variant of *spay*[1].

spaviet (spav'i-et), *a.* A Scotch form of *spavined*.

My *spaviet* Pegasus will limp.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

spavin (spav'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spaven*; < ME. *spaveyne*, < OF. *espavent*, *esparvain*, F. *éparvin* = OIt. *spavano*, It. *spavenio* = Sp. *esparaván* = Pg. *esparavão*, *esparvão*, spavin; perhaps so called in allusion to the hopping or sparrow-like motion of a horse afflicted with spavin; cf. Sp. *esparaván*, a sparrow-hawk, < OHG. *sparo*, *sparwe* = AS. *spearwa* = E. *sparrow*: see *sparrow*. But this explanation is uncertain, resting on the mere resemblance of form.] 1. A disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, or joint of the hind leg between the knee and the fetlock. See *bog-spavin*, *blood-spavin*, *bone-spavin*. — 2. In *coal-mining*, the clay underlying the coal. Also called *under-clay*, *coal-clay*, *seat*, *seat-clay*, etc. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

spavined (spav'ind), *a.* [< *spavin* + *-ed*[2].] Affected with spavin; hence, figuratively, halting; crippled; very lame or limping.

A blind, *spavined*, galled hack, that was only fit to be cut up for a dog-kennel. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

If they ever praise each other's bad drawings, or broken-winded novels, or *spavined* verses, nobody ever supposed it was from admiration. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

spawt, *n.* An obsolete form of *spa*.

spawder, *n.* See *spauder*.

spawl[1], *n.* and *v.* See *spall*[1].

spawl[2], *n.* See *spall*[2].

spawl[3] (spâl), *n.* [A contr. of *spattle*[1].] Saliva or spittle thrown out carelessly; slaver.

The new-born infant from the cradle takes,
And first of spittle she lustration makes;
Then in the *spawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temples, forehead, and the lips.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii.

spawl[3] (spâl), *v. i.* [Formerly also *spall*; < *spawl*[3], *n.*] To throw saliva from the mouth so as to scatter it; eject spittle in a careless, dirty manner: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

There was such spitting and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.
Harrington's Apology (1596). (*Nares.*)

In disgrace,
To spit and *spawl* upon his sunbright face.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 2.

Why must he sputter, *spawl*, and slaver it? *Swift.*

spawld, *n.* A Scotch variant of *spald*[2] for *spall*[2].

spawn (spân), *v.* [Early mod. E. *spaune*; < ME. *spawnen*, *spanen*, < OF. *espaundre*, *espandre*, also *espandir*, shed, spill, pour out, spawn, same as *espanir*, blow, bloom as a flower, lit. expand, F. *épandre*, spread, = It. *spandere*, spill, scatter, shed, < L. *expandere*, spread out, shed abroad: see *expand*. Cf. *spannishing*.] **I.** *trans.* To produce or lay (eggs): said of a female fish, and by extension of other animals; hence, to generate. It is sometimes applied, in contempt, to human beings.

What practices such principles as these may *spawn*, when they are laid out to the sun, you may determine.
Swift.

II. *intrans.* 1. To produce or lay eggs of the kinds called *spawn*, as a fish, frog, mollusk, or crustacean; by extension, to produce offspring: said of other animals, and, in contempt, of human beings.

The Trout usually *spawns* about October or November.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 75.

2. To issue, as the eggs or young of a fish: by extension applied to other animals, and to human beings, in contempt.

The beguiling charms of distinctions and magnificent subtleties have *spawned* into prodigious monsters, and the birth of error. *Evelyn*, True Religion, II. 176.

It is so ill a quality, and the mother of so many ill ones that *spawn* from it, that a child should be brought up in the greatest abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

spawn (spân), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *spaune*; < *spawn*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. The eggs or ova of various oviparous animals, as amphibians, fishes, mollusks, crustaceans, etc., when small and numerous, or extruded in more or less coherent masses; female roe. The number of individual eggs in spawn varies much, and is sometimes prodigiously great: thus, it has been estimated that the spawn of a single codfish may contain several million eggs. In oviparous fishes the eggs are spawned directly into the water, fecundated as they flow out, or afterward, by the milt of the male, and left to hatch by themselves. Fish-spawn is also easily procured by the process of stripping the female, and artificially fecundated by the same process applied to the male, the spawn and milt being mixed together in the water of a vessel made for the purpose. In ovoviviparous fishes the spawn is impregnated in the body of the female, as is usual with the eggs of higher animals. Frogs and toads lay a quantity of spawn consisting of a jelly-like mass in which the eggs are embedded, and it is fertilized as it flows forth. Some shell-fish extrude spawn in firm gelatinous masses, as the common sea-snail, *Natica heros*. (See *sand-saucer*.) The mass of eggs (called *coral* or *berry*) that a lobster carries under her tail is the spawn or roe of that crustacean; and in various other crustaceans and some fishes the spawn is carried to hatching in special brood-pouches (see *opossum-shrimp*), which are sometimes in the male instead of the female, as in the sea-horse (see *Hippocampidæ*). Anadromous fishes are those which leave the sea and run up rivers to spawn; a few fishes are catadromous, or the converse of this. The name *spawn* is seldom or never given to the eggs of scaly reptiles, birds, or mammals; but the term has sometimes included milt. See *spawning*.

2. The spat of the oyster, from the time of the discharge of the egg until the shell is visible and the creature has become attached. — 3. Offspring of fish; very small fish; fry. — 4. Offspring in general; a swarming brood: applied, mostly in contempt, to human beings.

To Sem the East, to Cham the South, the West
To Iapheth falls; their seuerall scopes exprest:
Their fruitful *Spawn* did all the World supply.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies, Arg.

Howe'er that common *spawn* of ignorance,
Our fry of writers, may beslime his fame.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, Ind.

5. In *bot.*, the mycelium of fungi; the white fibrous matter forming the matrix from which fungi are produced. Certain species of edible fungi, as *Agaricus campestris*, are propagated artificially by sowing the spawn in prepared beds of horse-droppings and sand.

By this time these will be one mass of natural *spawn*, having a grey mouldy and thready appearance, and a smell like that of mushrooms.
Cooke and Berkeley, Fungi, p. 257.

The agarics have an abundant mycelium, known to gardeners as the *spawn*, consisting of white, cottony filaments, which spread in every direction through the soil.
Amer. Cyc., XII. 70.

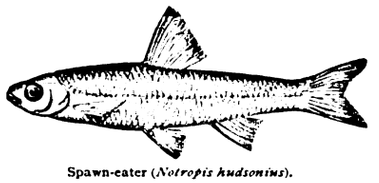
To shoot spawn. See *shoot*.

II. *a.* Containing spawn; spawning, or about to spawn; ripe, as a fish.

spawn-brick (spân'brik), *n.* In *bot.*, brick-shaped masses of mold or compressed horse-droppings fermented with mushroom-spawn, and used for the artificial sowing or stocking of a mushroom-bed.

The [mushroom-]bed will be ready for spawning, which consists of inserting small pieces of *spawn bricks* into the sloping sides of the bed, about 6 inches asunder.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 284.

spawn-eater (spân'ē'tėr), *n.* A spawn-eating fish, or other animal which habitually feeds upon spawn, to the detriment of the fisheries or of fish-culture; especially, a cyprinoid fish,



Spawn-eater (*Notropis hudsonius*).

Notropis hudsonius, found in streams along the coast from New York to Virginia. This is one of the largest minnows, from 4 to 8 inches long, of a pale coloration, the sides with a broad silvery band, and usually a dusky spot at the base of the caudal fin. It is sometimes called *smelt*.

spawned (spând), *p. a.* 1. Having emitted spawn; spent, as a fish. — 2. Extruded or deposited, as spawn.

spawner (spâ'nėr), *n.* [< *spawn* + *-er*[1].] 1. That which spawns, as the female of fish, frogs, oysters, etc.; a ripe fish about to spawn: correlated with *milter*.

There the *Spawner* casts her eggs, and the Melter hovers over her all that time that she is casting her Spawn, but touches her not.
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), p. 147.

2. In *fish-culture*, a spawn-gatherer. [Recent.]

spawn-fungus (spân'fung^{g}us), *n.* See *fungus*.

spawn-hatcher (spân'hach^{n}ėr), *n.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of the ova of fish. It consists essentially of a box, or a series of boxes, fitted with trays with perforated bottoms to receive the spawn, and arranged for the supply of a regulated current of fresh water.

spawning (spâ'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spawn*, *v.*] The act or process of emitting and fecundating spawn. It consists essentially in the emission by the female of her eggs, and by the male of his milt, in such a manner that they may come in contact with each other, and that the eggs may be placed in a position favorable to their development. The manner, time, and place in which this is performed vary with the species. Some kinds bury their eggs in sand or gravel; some attach them to weeds, sticks, or stones; some build nests of stones or other material; and others drop their eggs carelessly through the water. Fish spawn at all seasons of the year, every species having its appropriate time. Rapid streams, quiet lakes, and sea-bottoms are among the places of deposit. In some cases nests are constructed somewhat elaborately. With the laying of the eggs the care of the parents for their offspring generally ends. Not unfrequently both sire and dam immediately devour their yet unhatched descendants. A few species guard their eggs during incubation, and in some rare cases this care continues after the young fishes are hatched.

spawning-bed (spâ'ning-bed), *n.* A bed or nest made in the bottom of a stream, as by salmon and trout, in which fish deposit their spawn and milt.

spawning-ground (spâ'ning-ground), *n.* A water-bottom on which fish deposit their spawn; hence, the body or extent of water to which they resort to spawn; a breeding-place.

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spawning-screen (spâ′ning-skrēn), *n.* In *fish-culture*, a frame or screen on which the spawn of fish is collected.

spawn-rising (spân′rī′zing), *n.* In *fish-culture*, the increase in size of spawn after the milt has been added.

spay[1] (spā), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *spaie;* dial. *spare, spaire, speare;* supposed to be < Gael. *spoth* = Manx *spoiy* = Bret. *spachein, spaza,* castrate, geld; cf. W. *yspaddu,* exhaust, empty, *dyspyddu,* drain, exhaust; perhaps connected with L. *spado,* < Gr. σπαδών, a eunuch, < σπάν, draw, extract: see *spade*[4].] To castrate (a female) by extirpating the ovaries. The process corresponds to castration or emasculation of the male, incapacitating the female from breeding, or making her barren. Applied to hens, it corresponds to the caponizing of a cock. It is also practised on other animals, as swine. The animals fatten more readily, and the flesh is improved. Compare *Batley's operation,* under *operation.*

spay[2] (spā), *n.* [Also *spaie;* perhaps < OF. **espeis, espois,* F. *épois,* branches of a stag's horns, < G. *spitz,* a point (cf. G. *spitz-hirsch,* a stag whose horns have begun to grow pointed): see *spit*[2], *spitz.* Cf. *spittard,* a two-year-old hart.] The male red-deer or hart in his third year.

spay[3], *v.* See *spae.*

spayeret, spayret, *n.* See *spare*[2].

Spea (spē′ä), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1863), < Gr. σπίος, a cave.] A genus of spade-footed toads (*Scaphiopodidæ* or *Pelobatidæ*), representing a low type of organization, and peculiar to America. Several species, as *S. hammondi* and *S. bombifrons,* inhabit arid regions in the western United States and Mexico, being adapted to dry climate by the rapidity of their metamorphosis. During rains in summer they come out of their holes in the ground, and lay their eggs in rain-pools, where the tadpoles are soon seen swimming. These get their legs very promptly, and go hopping about on dry land. They are very noisy in the spring, like the common spade-foots.

speak (spēk), *v.*; pret. *spoke* (*spake* archaic or poetical), pp. *spoken* (*spoke* obs. or vulgar), ppr. *speaking.* [< ME. *speken* (pret. *spake, spak, spec, spæc,* pp. *spoken, spoke,* earlier *spæken, speokene, i-speken, ispeke*), < late AS. *specan,* earlier *sprecan* (pret. *spæc,* pl. *spǣcon,* earlier *spræc,* pl. *sprǣcon,* pp. *specen,* earlier *sprecen*) = OS. *sprecan* = OFries. *spreka* = D. *spreken* = MLG. LG. *spreken* = OHG. *sprehhan,* MHG. G. *sprechen,* speak; cf. MHG. *spehten,* chatter, G. dial. *spächten,* speak; root unknown. Hence ult. *speech,* and perhaps *spook.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use articulate utterance in the tones of the speaking-voice, in distinction from those of the singing-voice; exert the faculty of speech in uttering words for the expression of thought.

Sire, are hi beo [ere they be] to dithe awreke
We mote ihere the children *speke.*
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 69.

Their children *spake* half in the speech of Ashdod, and could not *speak* in the Jews' language. Neh. xiii. 24.

Many good scholars *speak* but fumblingly.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

2. To make an oral address, as before a magistrate, a tribunal, a public assembly, or a company; deliver a speech, discourse, argument, plea, or the like: as, to *speak* for or against a person or a cause in court or in a legislature.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, Thou art permitted to *speak* for thyself. Acts xxvi. 1.

Lord Sandwich, by a most inconceivable jumble of cunning, *spoke* for the treaty. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 278.

3. To make oral communication or mention; talk; converse: as, to *speak* with a stranger; to *speak* of or about something; they do not *speak* to each other.

Than eche toke other be the hande, and wente *spekynge* of many thinges till thei com to the hostell of Vlfin and Bretell. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 467.

I must thank him only,
Lest my remembrance suffer ill report;
At heel of that, defy him. . . .
Would we had *spoke* together.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 167.

4. To communicate ideas by written or printed words; make mention or tell in recorded speech.

I *speak* concerning Christ and the church. Eph. v. 32.

The Scripture *speaks* only of those to whom it speaks.
Hammond.

The Latin convent is thought to have been on mount Gihon, though some seem to *speak* of that hill as beyond the pool of Gihon. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 10.

5. To make communication by any intelligible sound, action, or indication; impart ideas or information by any means other than speech or writing; give expression or intimation.

And let the kettle to the trumpet *speak,*
The trumpet to the cannoneer without.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 286.

That brow in furrow'd lines had fix'd at last,
And *spake* of passions, but of passion past.
Byron, Lara, i. 5.

Abate the stride, which *speaks* of man.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

6. Of an organ-pipe, to emit or utter a tone; sound.—**7.** *Naut.,* to make a stirring and lapping sound in driving through the water: said of a ship.

At length the sniffler reached us, and the sharp little vessel began to *speak,* as the rushing sound through the water is called; while the wind sang like an Eolian harp through the taut weather-rigging.
M. Scott, Tom Cringle's Log, viii.

8. To bark when ordered: said of dogs.—**Ill spoken.** See *well* or *ill spoken,* below.—**Properly speaking.** See *properly.*—**So to speak.** See *so*[1].—**Speaking acquaintance.** (*a*) A degree of acquaintance extending only to formal intercourse.

Between them and Mr. Wright [the Rector] there was only a *speaking acquaintance.*
Trollope, Belton Estate, I. 33.

(*b*) A person with whom one is only sufficiently acquainted to interchange formal salutations or indifferent conversation when meeting casually.—**Speaking terms,** a relation between persons in which they speak to or converse with each other; usually, an acquaintance limited to speaking in a general way or on indifferent subjects. *Not to be on speaking terms* is either to be not sufficiently acquainted for passing speech or salutation, or to be so much estranged through disagreement as to be debarred from it.

Our poorer gentry, who never went to town, and were probably *not on speaking terms* with two out of the five families whose parks lay within the distance of a drive.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, i.

To speak by the card. See *card*[1].—**To speak for.** (*a*) To speak in behalf or in place of; state the case, claims, or views of.

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And she *speaks for* you stoutly.
Shak., Othello, iii. 1. 47.

There surely I shall *speak for* mine own self.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*b*) To afford an indication of; intimate; denote.

Every half mile some pretty farmhouse was shining red through clumps of trees, the many cattle-sheds *speaking for* the wealth of the owner. *Froude,* Sketches, p. 93.

To speak holiday†. See *holiday, a.*—**To speak in lutestring†.** See *lutestring*[2].—**To speak like a book.** See *book.*—**To speak of.** (*a*) See def. 3. (*b*) To take or make account of; mention as notable or of consequence; deserve mention.

Those Countries neerest Tigris Spring,
In those first ages were most flourishing,
Most *spoken-of.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Strangers . . . that pay to their owne Lords the tenth, and not to the owner of those liberties any thing to *speake of.*
Capt. John Smith, Works, II. 244.

To speak out, to speak loud or louder; hence, to speak freely, boldly, or without reserve; disclose what one knows or thinks about a certain matter.—**To speak to.** (*a*) To answer for; attest; account for.

For a far longer time than they, the modern observatories, can directly *speak to.* *Piazzi Smyth,* Pyramid, p. 74.

(*b*) To admonish or rebuke. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

"Papa," he exclaimed, in a loud, plaintive voice, as of one deeply injured, "will you *speak to* Giles? . . . If this sort of thing is allowed to go on, . . . it will perfectly ruin the independence of my character."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xix.

To speak to one's heart. See *heart.*—**To speak up,** to express one's thoughts freely, boldly, or unreservedly; speak out.

Speak up, jolly blade, never fear.
Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 221).

To speak well for, to be a commendatory or favorable indication of or with regard to: as, his eagerness *speaks well for* him, or *for* his success.—**Well or ill spoken,** given to speaking well or ill; given to using decorous or indecorous speech, in either a literal or a moral sense.

Thou speak'st
In better phrase and matter than thou didst. . . .
Methinks you're *better spoken.* *Shak.,* Lear, iv. 6. 10.

He was wise and discreete and *well spoken,* having a grave & deliberate utterance.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 413.

=Syn. *Speak, Talk.* *Speak* is more general in meaning than *talk.* Thus, a man may *speak* by uttering a single word, whereas to *talk* is to utter words consecutively; so a man may be able to *speak* without being able to *talk.* *Speak* is also more formal in meaning: as, to *speak* before an audience; while *talk* implies a conversational manner of speaking.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter orally and articulately; express with the voice; enunciate.

And thei seide, "That he is, for this thre dayes he *spake* no speche, ne neuer shall *speke* worde."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 94.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none *spake* a word unto him.
Job ii. 13.

2. To declare; utter; make known by speech; tell, announce, or express in uttered words.

Grant unto thy servants that with all boldness they may *speak* thy word. Acts iv. 29.

One that, to *speak* the truth,
Had all those excellencies that our books
Have only feign'd.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, i. 1.

I am come to *speak*
Thy praises. *Bryant,* Hymn to Death.

3. To use in oral utterance; express one's self in the speech or tongue of: as, a person may read a language which he cannot *speak.*

The Arabic language is *spoke* very little north of Aleppo.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 154.

4. To accost or address in speech; specifically (*naut.*), to accost at sea; hail and hold communication with by the voice, as a passing vessel.

About six bells, that is three o'clock P. M., we saw a sail on our larboard bow. I was very desirous, like every new sailor, to *speak* her.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 10.

5. To say, either in speech or in writing; use as a form of speech.

A beavie of ladyes is *spoken* figuratively for a company or troupe: the terme is taken of Larkes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Glosse.

6. To produce by means or as a result of speech; bring about or into being by utterance; call forth.

They sung how God *spoke* out the World's vast Ball;
From Nothing and from No where call'd forth All.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

7. To mention as; speak of as being; call. [Obsolete or rare.]

Mayst thou live ever *spoken* our protector!
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 8.

8. To make known as if by speech; give speaking evidence of; indicate; show to be; declare.

Whatever his reputed parents be,
He hath a mind that *speaks* him right and noble.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 1.

And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it *speak*
The Maker's high magnificence.
Milton, P. L., viii. 101.

Eleanor's countenance was dejected, yet sedate; and its composure *spoke* her inured to all the gloomy objects to which they were advancing.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxiv.

To speak a ship. See def. 4, above.—**To speak daggers.** See *dagger*[1].—**To speak (a person) fair,** to address in fair or pleasing terms; speak to in a friendly way.

Oh run, dear friend, and bring the lord Philaster! *speak* him *fair;* call him prince; do him all the courtesy you can. *Beau. and Fl.,* Philaster, v. 3.

To speak for, to establish a claim to by prior assertion; ask or engage in advance: as, we have *spoken for* seats; she is already *spoken for.*—**To speak one's mind,** to express one's opinion, especially with emphasis.

The Romans had a time once every year, when their Slaves might freely *speake their minds.*
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To speak out, to utter openly; proclaim boldly.

But strait I'l make his Dumbness find a Tongue
To *speak out* his imposture, and thy wrong.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 164.

=Syn. *Tell, State,* etc. See *say*[1].

speakable (spē′ka-bl), *a.* [< *speak* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being spoken; fit to be uttered.

The other, . . . heaping oaths upon oaths, . . . most horrible and not *speakable,* was rebuked of an honest man. *Ascham,* Toxophilus, i.

2†. Having the power of speech. [Rare.]

Redouble then this miracle, and say
How cam'st thou *speakable* of mute?
Milton, P. L., ix. 563.

speaker (spē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *speker, spekere* (= OFries. *spreker* (in *forspreker*) = D. MLG. *spreker* = OHG. *sprāhhari, sprāchari, sprehhari, sprehheri, sprechari,* MHG. *sprechære, sprecher,* G. *sprecher,* a speaker); < *speak* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who speaks or utters words; one who talks or converses; one who makes a speech or an address; specifically, one who engages in or practises public speaking.

Thei seyn also that Abraham was Frend to God, and that Moyses was famileer *spekere* with God.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 136.

Bearers far more strange of the Roman name, though no *speakers* of the Roman tongue, are there in special abundance. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 57.

2. A proclaimer; a publisher. [Rare.]

After my death I wish no other herald,
No other *speaker* of my living actions.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 70.

3. [*cap.*] The title of the presiding officer in the British House of Commons, in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, in the lower houses of State legislatures in the United States, and in British colonial legislatures; also of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain as presiding officer of the House of Lords. The Speaker of the House of Commons is elected in each Parliament from its members, with the royal concurrence, generally without regard to politics, and may preside in successive Parliaments of opposite political character. His powers (which have been much diminished in the course of time) are limited to the pres-

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ervation of order and the regulation of debate under the rules of the House, the use of the casting-vote in case of an equal division, and speaking in general committee. The Speaker in the House of Representatives (as also in the State legislatures) is usually a leader of the party having a majority of the members, and has, in addition to the powers of the British Speaker, the power of appointing all committees, and the right, as a member, of participating in general debate after calling another member to the chair, and of voting on all questions — rights exercised, however, only on important occasions. He is thus in a position to control the course of legislation to an important extent, and the office is consequently regarded as of great power and influence.

I hear that about twelve of the Lords met and had chosen my Lord Manchester *speaker* of the House of Lords.
Pepys, Diary, April 26, 1660.

In the Lower House the *Speaker* of the Tudor reigns is in very much the same position as the Chancellor in the Upper House; he is the manager of business on the part of the crown, and probably the nominee either of the king himself or of the chancellor.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 272.

Not only that the Standing Committees are the most essential machinery of our governmental system, but also that the *Speaker* of the House of Representatives is the most powerful functionary of that system.
W. Wilson, Cong. Gov., p. 103.

4. A title, and hence a general name, for a book containing selections for practice in declamation, as at school. [U. S.]

speakership (spē'kėr-ship), *n.* [< *speaker* + *-ship*.] The office of Speaker in a legislative body.

speaking (spē'king), *p. a.* Adapted to inform or impress as if by speech; forcibly expressive or suggestive; animated or vivid in appearance: as, a *speaking* likeness; *speaking* gestures.

A representation borrowed, indeed, from the actual world, but closer to thought, more *speaking* and significant, more true than nature and life itself. *J. Caird.*

The smallness of Spalato, as compared with the greatness of ancient Salona, is a *speaking* historical lesson.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 172.

Speaking demurrer, in *law*, a demurrer which alleges or suggests a fact which to be available would require evidence, and which therefore cannot avail on demurrer.

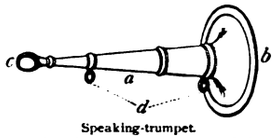
speakingly (spē'king-li), *adv.* In a speaking manner; so as to produce the effect of speech; very expressively.

A Mute is one that acteth *speakingly*,
And yet sayes nothing. *Brome*, Antipodes, v. 4.

speaking-machine (spē'king-ma-shēn'), *n.* A mechanical contrivance for producing articulate sounds automatically; a speaking automaton.

Kempelen's and Kratzenstein's *speaking-machine*, in the latter part of the last century; the *speaking-machine* made by Fabermann of Vienna, closely imitating the human voice. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 208.

speaking-trumpet (spē'king-trum'pet), *n.* A trumpet-shaped instrument by which the sound of the human voice is reinforced so that it may be heard at a great distance or above other sounds, as in hailing ships at sea or giving orders at a fire. In the United States navy a speaking-trumpet is the badge of the officer of the deck at sea.



Speaking-trumpet.
a, tube; *b*, bell; *c*, mouthpiece; *d*, rings for a band by which the trumpet may be attached to the person.

speaking-tube (spē'king-tūb), *n.* A tube of sheet-tin, gutta-percha, or other material, serving to convey the voice to a distance, as from one building to another, or from one part of a building to another, as from an upper floor to the street-door, or from the rooms of a hotel to the office. It is commonly used in connection with an annunciator, and is usually fitted at each end with a whistle for calling attention.

speaking-voice (spē'king-vois), *n.* The kind of voice used in speaking: opposed to *singing-voice*, or the kind of voice used in singing. The singing-voice and the speaking-voice differ in several respects: (*a*) in pitch and inflection, which are arbitrary in singing, but conformed to the thought in speaking; (*b*) in succession of tones, the tones of music being discrete, while those of speech are concrete; (*c*) in time and emphasis, which in music are more arbitrary and less conformed to the thought than in speech. So great is the difference that many persons who have a good voice for one use have a very poor voice for the other.

speal[1] (spēl), *n.* Same as *spell*[4], *spill*[2].

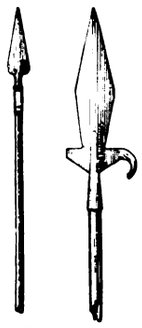
speal[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *spall*[2].

speal-bone (spēl'bōn), *n.* The shoulder-blade. —**Reading the speal-bone**, scapulimancy; divination by means of a shoulder-blade. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Cult., I. 125. Compare *spatulamancy*.

spean (spēn), *n.* [< ME. *spene*, < AS. *spana*, teat, udder; cf. *spanan*, wean: see *spane*.] An animal's teat. [Old and prov. Eng.]

It hath also four *speanes* to her paps.
Topsell, Four-footed Beasts, p. 38. (*Halliwell.*)

spear[1] (spēr), *n.* [< ME. *spere*, pl. *speres*, *speren*, < AS. *spere* = OS. *sper* = OFries. *sper*, *spiri* = MD. *spere*, D. *speer* = MLG. *sper*, *spere* = OHG. MHG. *sper*, G. *speer* (> OF. *espier*) = Icel. *spjór*, pl., = Dan. *spær*, a spear (the L. *sparus*, a small missile weapon, dart, hunting-spear, is prob. < Teut.); perhaps akin to *spar*, a beam, bar: see *spar*[1]. In def. 7 prob. confused with *spire*[1].] 1. A weapon consisting of a penetrating head attached to a long shaft of wood, designed to be thrust by or launched from the hand at an enemy or at game. Spears have been used as warlike weapons from the earliest times, and were the principal reliance of many ancient armies, as those of the Greeks, while in others they were used coördinately with the bow and the sword. They are represented by the bayonet in modern armies, though some use is still made of spears, of which javelins and lances are lighter, and pikes heavier, forms. Compare cuts under *bayonet* and *pike*.


Hunting-spears, 15th or 16th century.

Whan thei were ouer, thei smyten in a-monge hem so vigorously that oon myght here the crassinge of *speres* half a myle longe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 155.

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their *spears* into pruninghooks. Isa. ii. 4.

2. A man armed with a spear; a spearman.

Earl Doorm
Struck with a knife's haft hard against the board,
And call'd for flesh and wine to feed his *spears*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbed tines, generally three or four, used for stabbing fish and other animals; a fish-gig.—4. An instrument like or suggestive of an actual spear, as some articles of domestic or mechanical use, one of the long pieces fixed transversely to the beam or body of chevaux-de-frise, in some parts of England a bee's sting, etc.—5. One of the pieces of timber which together form the main rod of the Cornish pumping-engine.—6. The feather of a horse. Also called the *streak of the spear*. It is a mark in the neck or near the shoulder of some barbs, which is reckoned a sure sign of a good horse.

7. A spire: now used only of the stalks of grasses: as, a *spear* of wheat.

Tell me the motes, dust, sands, and *speares*
Of corn, when Summer shakes his eares.
Herrick, To Find God.

The *speare* or steeple of which churche was fired by lightening.
Lambarde, Perambulation (1596), p. 287. (*Halliwell.*)

Holy spear. Same as *holy lance*. See *lance*[1].—**Spear pyrites**, a variety of marcasite.—**Spear side**, occasionally **spear half**, a phrase sometimes used to denote the male line of a family, in contradistinction to *distaff* or *spindle side* (or *half*), the female line. See *distaff side*, under *distaff*.

A King who by the spindle-side sprang from both William and Cerdic, but who by the *spear-side* had nothing to do with either.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 168.

To sell under the spear†, to sell by auction: from the ancient Roman practice of setting a spear (*hasta*) in the ground at an auction, originally as a sign of the sale of military booty.

My lords the senators
Are *sold* for slaves, their wives for bondwomen, . . .
And all their goods, *under the spear*, at outcry.
B. Jonson, Catiline, ii.

spear[1] (spēr), *v.* [< *spear*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To pierce or strike with a spear or similar weapon: as, to *spear* fish.

The [Australian] youngsters generally celebrated the birth of a lamb by *spearing* it.
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, ii.

The Mayfly is torn by the swallow, the sparrow *spear'd* by the shrike. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To shoot into a long stem; germinate, as barley. See *spire*[1].

The single blade [of wheat] *spears* first into three, then into five or more side-shoots. *Science*, VII. 174.

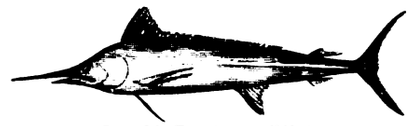
spear[2]† (spēr), *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*[1].

spear-billed (spēr'bild), *a.* Having a long, straight, and sharp bill, beak, or rostrum: as, the *spear-billed* grebes of the genus *Æchmophorus*. See cut under *Æchmophorus*. *Coues.*

spear-dog (spēr'dog), *n.* The common piked dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias* or *Acanthias vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]

spearer (spēr'ėr), *n.* [< *spear*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who spears.—2. A person armed with a spear, whether for war or for ceremony.

spear-fish (spēr'fish), *n.* 1. A catostomoid fish of the genus *Carpiodes*, *C. cyprinus*, a kind of carp-sucker, also called *sailfish*, *skimback*, and *quillback*. It is common from the Mississippi valley to Chesapeake Bay.—2. The bill-fish, *Tetrapturus albidus*, belonging to the family *Histiophoridæ*, or sailfishes. The dorsal fin is low or moderately developed, and the ventrals are represented


Spear-fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*).

only by spines. It inhabits American waters as far north as New England in summer, and is not seldom taken in the sword-fishery. In tropical seas its horizon is about 100 fathoms deep. The spear-fish is related to the sword-fish (though of another family), and has a similar beak or sword. It attains a length of six or eight feet. In the West Indies its Spanish name is *aguja*. Compare cut under *sailfish*.

spear-flower (spēr'flou'ėr), *n.* A tree or shrub of the large tropical and subtropical genus *Ardisia* of the *Myrsineæ*. The species are mostly handsome with white or red flowers and pea-form fruit, often blue. The name translates *Ardisia*, which alludes to the sharp segments of the calyx.

spear-foot (spēr'fůt), *n.* The off or right hind foot of a horse.

spear-grass (spēr'gràs), *n.* 1. A name of various species of *Agrostis*, bent-grass, of *Agropyrum repens*, quitch-grass, of *Alopecurus agrestis*, foxtail, and perhaps of some other grasses. The spear-grass of Shakspere, according to Ellacombe, is the quitch-grass; according to Prior, it is the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

To tickle our noses with *spear-grass* to make them bleed. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 340.

2. The June-grass, or Kentucky blue-grass, *Poa pratensis* (see cut under *Poa*); also other species of the genus. *P. annua* is the low or annual spear-grass. It is so called from the lance-shaped spikelets. (See *meadow-grass*.) The name is said to be applied also to the porcupine-grass, on account of its awns. [U. S.]

3. In New Zealand, a name of one or two plants of the umbelliferous genus *Aciphylla*: so called from their long grass-like leaflets, which have hard and sharp points.

spear-hand (spēr'hand), *n.* The right hand or the right side, as distinguished from the *shield-hand*.

spear-head (spēr'hed), *n.* The head of a spear. It is always pointed, and of iron or steel among people who know the use of iron, but anciently of bronze, and among some savage peoples of stone, bone, or the like. The form varies from that of a long double-edged blade which with its socket is two feet or more in length, as was common in throwing-spears of the Franks and Saxons, to the head of the fourteenth-century lance, which was a mere pointing of the wooden shaft with steel and only a few inches in length. The spear-head is often barbed, sometimes serrated or wavy, etc. Compare *coronal*, 2, also *pilum*, *lance*[1], *javelin*.

spear-hook (spēr'hůk), *n.* Same as *spring-hook*.

spear-javelin (spēr'jav'lin), *n.* Same as *framea*, 1.

spear-leafed lily. See *lily*, 1.

spear-lily (spēr'lil'i), *n.* A plant of one of three species of the Australian genus *Doryanthes* of the *Amaryllideæ*. It has partly the habit of *Agave*, having a cluster of over one hundred sword-shaped leaves at the base, an erect stem, in *D. excelsa* from 10 to 18 feet high, with a dense terminal head of red flowers. The leaves of that species contain a fiber suitable for rope- and paper-making.

spearman (spēr'man), *n.*; pl. *spearmen* (-men). [< ME. *sperman*; < *spear*[1] + *man*.] 1. One who uses or is armed with a spear; especially, a soldier whose spear is his principal weapon. Compare *lancer*, *lansquenet*, *pikeman*[1].

Wily as an eel that stirs the mud
Thick overhead, so baffling *spearman's* thrust.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

2. A book-name for any leaf-beetle of the genus *Doryphora*. The Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata*, is the ten-lined spearman. See cut under *beetle*.

spearmint (spēr'-mint), *n.* [Said to be a corruption of *spire-mint*, with ref. to the pyramidal inflorescence.] An



Spearmint (*Mentha viridis*), upper part of the stem with the inflorescence. *a*, a flower.

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aromatic plant, *Mentha viridis*, the common garden-mint, or mint proper. It is known chiefly in gardens, or as an escape from them, in both hemispheres, and is suspected to be a garden or accidental variety of *M. sylvestris*. Its properties are those of peppermint, and it yields an oil like that of the latter, but with a more pleasant flavor.—**Spirit of spearmint.** See *spirit*.

spear-nail (spēr'nāl), *n.* A form of nail with a spear-shaped point.

spear-plate (spēr'plāt), *n.* Same as *strapping-plate*.

spear-thistle (spēr'this'l), *n.* See *thistle*.

spear-widgeon (spēr'wij'on), *n.* 1. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. Also called *shelduck*.—2. The goosander, *Mergus merganser*. [Irish in both uses.]

spearwood (spēr'wùd), *n.* One of two Australian trees, *Eucalyptus Doratoxylon* in the southwest, and *Acacia Doratoxylon* in the interior, or the wood of the same, sought by the natives for spear-shafts.

spearwort (spēr'wèrt), *n.* [< ME. *spereworte, sperewurt*, < AS. *sperewyrt*, < *spere*, spear, + *wyrt*, wort: see *spear*[1] and *wort*[1].] The name of several species of crowfoot or *Ranunculus* with lance-shaped leaves. *R. Lingua*, the greater spearwort, is found in Europe and temperate Asia; *R. Flammula*, the lesser spearwort (also called *banewort*), through the north temperate zone; *R. ophioglossifolius*, the snake's-tongue or adder's-tongue spearwort, in southwestern Europe; *R. ambigens* (*R. alismæfolius*), the water-plantain spearwort, in North America.

speat, *n.* Same as *spate*.

speave, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *spay*[1].

spec[1] (spek), *n.* A colloquial abbreviation of *speculation*.

They said what a wery gen'rous thing it was o' them to have taken up the case on *spec*, and to charge nothing at all for costs unless they got 'em out of Mr. Pickwick.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

spec.[2] In *nat. hist.*, an abbreviation of *specimen:* with a plural *specs.*, sometimes *specc.* Compare *sp.*

specet, *n.* A Middle English form of *spice*[1].

special (spesh'al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *special, speciall, speciale, specyal, specyalle*, < OF. *special, especial*, F. *spécial* = Pr. *special, especial* = Sp. *especial* = Pg. *especial* = It. *speziale*, special, < L. *specialis*, belonging to a species, particular, < *species*, kind, species: see *species*. Doublet, *especial*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a species or sort; of a particular kind or character; distinct from other kinds; specifically characteristic.

Crist! kepe us out of harme and hate,
For thin hooli spirit so *special*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

A *special* idea is called by the schools a species.
Watts, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

A certain order of artistic culture should be adopted, answering to the order of development of the *special* sensibilities and faculties concerned.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 553.

2. Of or pertaining to one or more of a kind; peculiar to an individual or a set; not general; particular; individual.

He spekis thus in his *speciall* spell,
And of this matere makis he mynde.
York Plays, p. 471.

For the question in hand, whether the commandments of God in Scripture be general or *special*, it skilleth not.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 7.

The *special* charm of Oxford for Shelley lay in the comparative freedom of the student's life.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 56.

3. Peculiar or distinct of the kind; of exceptional character, amount, degree, or the like; especially distinguished; express; particular.

Thei suffre no Cristene man entre in to that Place, but zif it be of *specyalle* grace of the Soudan.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.

Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
Without our *special* wonder?
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 112.

It is a fair and sensible paper, not of *special* originality or brilliancy. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, i.

Other groups of phenomena require *special* study.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 382.

4. Specifically, limited as to function, operation, or purpose; designed for specific application or service; acting for a limited time or in a restricted manner; not general of the kind named: as, *special* legislation; *special* pleading; a *special* agent, constable, or correspondent; *special* employment; a *special* dictionary.

Too all his ost he gave a *speciall* charge,
Ayenst that day that he shuld fight alone.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3221.

To Eltham will I, where the young king is,
Being ordain'd his *special* governor.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 171.

Estate tail special. See *estate*.—**Heir special.** See *heir*.—**Special act.** See *statute*.—**Special administrator,** an administrator appointed without full powers of administration, but for some special purpose, as to collect and hold assets and pay urgent debts pending a contest as to the probate of a will. Also called a *temporary administrator*, a *collector*, or an *administrator ad colligendum*.—**Special agent,** an agent authorized to transact in the service or interest of his principal only a particular transaction or a particular kind of business, as distinguished from a *general agent:* as, a *special agent* of the revenue department.—**Special anatomy.** See *anatomy*.—**Special assignment.** See *partial assignment*, under *partial*.—**Special bail.** See *bail*[2], 3.—**Special bailiff, bastard, case.** See the nouns.—**Special carrier.** See *carrier*[1], 2.—**Special commission,** in *law*, a commission of oyer and terminer issued by the crown to the judges for the trial of specified cases.—**Special constable, contract, damages, demurrer, deposit, edict, homology, hospital, injunction, issue, jury, license,** etc. See the nouns.—**Special linear complex,** the aggregate of all the lines of space that cut a given line.—**Special logic,** the rules for thinking concerning a certain kind of objects.

Such *special logics* only exhibit the mode in which a determinate matter or object of science, the knowledge of which is presupposed, must be treated, the conditions which regulate the certainty of inferences in that matter, and the methods by which our knowledge of it may be constructed into a scientific whole.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iii.

Special orders, paper, partner, plea, pleader, pleading, property, providence, retainer, sessions, statute, tail, verdict, etc. See the nouns.—**Special trust,** an active trust; a trust which involves specific duties on the part of the trustee, as distinguished from a *general* or *naked trust*, in which he holds only a legal title and it may be possession, but the entire right of disposal is in the beneficiary.—**Syn.** *Special, Especial, Particular, Peculiar, Specific. Special* is more common than *especial*, which has the same meaning; but *especially* is for rhythmical reasons (because it occurs most frequently at the beginning of a dependent clause, where usually an unaccented particle occurs, and where, therefore, a word with an accent on the first syllable is instinctively avoided) much more common than *specially*. The *special* comes under the *general*, as the *particular* comes under the *special*. A *special* favor is one that is more than ordinary; a *particular* favor is still more remarkable; a *peculiar* favor comes very closely home. When we speak of any *particular* thing, we distinguish it from all others; when we speak of a *specific* fault in one's character, we name it with exactness; a *special* law is one that is made for a *particular* purpose or a *peculiar* case; a *specific* law is either one that we name exactly or one that names offenses, etc., exactly.

II. *n.* 1. A special or particular person or thing. Specifically—(*a*) A particular thing; a particular.

Thir 's all the *specials* I of speake.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 138).

(*b*†) A private companion; a paramour or concubine.

Specyal, concubyne, the womann (speciall or leman). Concubina. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Syr Roger of Donkester,
That was her owne *speciall*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 123).

2. A person or thing appointed or set apart for a special purpose or occasion, as a constable, a railway-train, an examination, a dispatch, etc.: as, they traveled by *special* to Chicago; the *specials* were called out to quell the riot.

What are known as *specials* are being held this week. These are for men who partially failed at the last regular examinations. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 796.

In special, in a special manner; especially; particularly. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Se that thow *in special*
Requere noght that is ageyns hire nam.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 901.

But yf vertue and nurture were withe alle;
To yow therfore I spcke *in specyalle*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

specialisation, specialise. See *specialization, specialize*.

specialism (spesh'al-izm), *n.* [< *special* + *-ism*.] Devotion to a special branch or division of a general subject or pursuit; the characteristic pursuit or theme of a specialist; restriction to a specialty. [Recent.]

Special hospitals and *specialism* in medical practice are in danger of being carried too far. *Lancet*, 1889, II. 1049.

All *specialism* of study, one-sidedness of view, and division of labor is dangerous [according to Comte].
N. A. Rev., CXX. 259.

specialist (spesh'al-ist), *n.* [< *special* + *-ist*.] A person who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, science, or art; one who has a special knowledge of some particular subject: thus, ophthalmologists, neurologists, or gynecologists are *specialists* in medicine.

Specialists are the coral-insects that build up a reef.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast-table, iii.

specialistic (spesh-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *specialist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a specialist or specialism. [Recent.]

The learned *specialistic* mind takes in the facts of one or two creeds or departments. *Athenæum*, No. 3273, p. 87.

speciality (spesh-i-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialities* (-tiz). [< OF. *specialite, especialite*, F. *spécialité* = Sp. *especialidad* = Pg. *especialidade* = It. *specialità* (> D. *specialiteit* = G. *specialität* = Sw. Dan. *specialitet*), < L. *specialita(t-)s*, particularity, peculiarity, < *specialis*, particular, special: see *special*. Cf. *specialty*, a doublet of *speciality*, as *personalty, realty*, etc., are of *personality, reality*, etc.] 1. A special characteristic or attribute; a distinctive feature, property, or quality; a condition or circumstance especially distinguishing a class or an individual. [In this abstract sense *speciality* is preferable to the form *specialty*, on the analogy of *personality, reality*, and other words of similar tenor as related to *personalty, realty*, etc. The distinction, so far as it exists, is accidental: the syncopated form, in these pairs, is more vernacular, the full form more recent and artificial.]

It is the *speciality* of all vice to be selfishly indifferent to the injurious consequences of our actions, even . . . to those nearest to us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 32.

The *specialities* of nature, chiefly mental, which we see produced, . . . must be ascribed almost wholly to direct equilibration. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 170.

2. A special matter or thing; a characteristic or distinctive object, pursuit, diversion, operation, product, or the like; a specialty. See *specialty*, 6.

The *speciality* of the sport was to see how some for his slackness had a good bob with the bag.
Laneham, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 191.

The small State of Rhode Island, whose *speciality* has always been the manufacture of ordnance.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 187.

specialization (spesh'al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *specialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act or process of specializing; a making or fixing of special differences or requirements; differentiation.

In the history of Law the most important early *specialisation* is that which separates what a man ought to do from what he ought to know.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 18.

2. The state of being or becoming specialized; a condition of fixed or developed differentiation, as of parts, organs, or individuals, with reference to form, appearance, function, etc.

That there is [in women] . . . a mental *specialization* joined with the bodily *specialization* is undeniable; and this mental *specialization*, though primarily related to the rearing of offspring, affects in some degree the conduct at large. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 375.

3. In *biol.*, that evolutionary process whereby parts or organs primitively indifferent or of common character become differentiated in form or function (usually in both); also, the result of such process or course of development; adaptive modification. The most exact synonym is *differentiation* (which see). It is common to say *differentiation* of structure, but *specialization* of function, giving to the former word a morphological and to the latter a physiological significance. Since, however, change of form almost always implies change in use of the parts thus modified in adaptation to different purposes, the two words come to the same thing in the end, and may be interchanged. The whole course of biological evolution is from the most general to some particular form and function, or from that which is simple, primitive, indifferent, and low in the scale of organization to that which is a complex of particulars and thus highly organized. Such specialization is expressed both in the structure of any of the higher animals and plants, regarded as wholes to be compared with other wholes, and in the structure of their several parts, organs, or tissues, compared with one another in the same animal or plant, and compared with the corresponding parts, organs, or tissues in different animals and plants. The actual ways in which or means by which specialization is known or supposed to be effected are among the broadest problems in biology. See biological matter under *evolution, Darwinism, selection, survival, variation, species, protoplasm, morphology, homology, analogy, heredity, environment*, and words of like bearing on the points in question.

All physiologists admit that the *specialization* of organs, inasmuch as they perform in this state their functions better, is an advantage to each being.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 122.

This [frizzly] character of hair must be a *specialization*, for it seems very unlikely that it was the attribute of the common ancestors of the human race.
W. H. Flower, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 320.

Also spelled *specialisation*.

specialize (spesh'al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *specialized*, ppr. *specializing*. [= F. *spécialiser;* as *special* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make individually or generically special or distinct; make specifically distinct; differentiate from other kinds in form, adaptation, or characteristics, as by a process of physical development; limit to a particular kind of development, action, or use. See *specialization*, 3.

The sensitiveness of the filaments [of *Dionæa Muscipula*] is of a *specialized* nature, being related to a momentary touch rather than to prolonged pressure.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 292.

The eye is a highly *specialized* organ, admirably adapted for the important function which it fulfils.
Stokes, Light, p. 90.

Prudence may be said to be merely Wisdom *specialized* by the definite acceptance of Self-interest as its sole ultimate end. *H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 304.

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2†. To mention specially or in detail; particularize; specify.

Our Saviour *specialising* and nominating the places.
Sheldon, Miracles (1616), p. 261.

II. *intrans.* To act in some special way; pursue a special course or direction; take a specific turn or bent.

That some cells have *specialised* on the amœboid character is seen in the so-called myeloplaxes.
Lancet, 1889, II. 635.

Also spelled *specialise*.

specializer (spesh′al-i-zėr), *n.* One who makes a specialty of anything; a specialist. Also spelled *specialiser*. *The Nation.*

specially (spesh′al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *specially, speciallliche;* < *special* + *-ly*[2]. Doublet of *especially*.] 1. In a special manner; specifically; particularly; exceptionally; especially.

Thay suld be clene of euery vyce,
And, *speciallie*, of Couatyce.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 461.

The earth . . . of Scripture generally is *specially* the dry land. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 101.

2. For a particular reason or purpose; by special or exceptional action or proceeding: as, a meeting *specially* called; an officer *specially* designated.

The Latin tongue lived on in Britain after the withdrawal of the legions, but it lived on, as it lives on in modern countries, as a book-language *specially* learned.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 124.

specialty (spesh′al-ti), *n.*; pl. *specialties* (-tiz). [< ME. *specialte*, < OF. *specialte, speciaute, especialte, especiaute*, etc., a more vernacular form of *specialite, especialite*, etc., speciality: see *speciality*.] 1. The fact or condition of being special or particular; particularity of origin, cause, use, significance, etc. [Rare.]

And that they that be ordeynyd to sette messys bryng them be ordre and continuelly tyl alle be serued, and not inordinatly, And thorow affeccion to persons or by *specialte*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 330.

It is no denial of the *specialty* of vital or psychical phenomena to reduce them to the same elementary motions as those manifested in cosmic phenomena.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 35.

2. The special or distinctive nature of anything; essence; principle; groundwork. [Rare.]

The *specialty* of rule hath been neglected.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 78.

3. A special quality or characteristic; a distinguishing feature; a speciality. See *speciality*, 1.

The Last Supper at San Marco is an excellent example of the natural reverence of an artist of that time, with whom reverence was not, as one may say, a *specialty*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 208.

4. A special or particular matter or thing; something specific or exceptional in character, relation, use, or the like.

Acosta numbreth diuerse strange *specialties*, excepted from the generall Rules of Natures wonted course.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 872.

5. A special employment or pursuit; a distinct occupation or division of duty or interest; that which one does especially, either by choice or by assignment.

As each individual selects a special mode of activity for himself, and aims at improvement in that *specialty*, he finds himself attaining a higher and still higher degree of aptitude for it.
Dr. Carpenter, Correlation and Conserv. of Forces, p. 410.

6. A special product or manufacture; something made in a special manner or form, or especially characteristic of the producer or of the place of production: as, a dealer in *specialties;* also, an article to which a dealer professes to pay special attention or care, or which is alleged to possess special advantages in regard to quality, quantity, or price: as, fountain-pens a *specialty*. See the second quotation under *speciality*, 2.—7. In *law*, an instrument under seal, containing an express or implied agreement for the payment of money. The word has also been loosely used to include obligations or debts upon recognizance, judgments and decrees, and statutes, because these, being matter of record, rank in solemnity, conclusiveness, and endurance with free contracts under seal.

Let *specialties* be therefore drawn between us.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1. 127.

All instruments under seal, of record, and liabilities imposed by statute, are *specialties* within the meaning of the Stat. 21 James I. *Wood*, On Limitation of Actions, § 29.

specie (spē′siē or -shē), *n.* [L. *specie*, abl. of *species*, kind, formerly much used in the phrase *in specie*, in kind, in ML. in coin: see *species*.] 1. As a Latin noun, used in the phrase *in specie:* (*a*) In kind.

So a lion is a perfect creature in himself, though it be less than that of a buffalo, or a rhinocerote. They differ but *in specie;* either in the kind is absolute; both have their parts, and either the whole. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

You must pay him *in specie*, Madam; give him love for his wit. *Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, v. 1.

Uneconomical application of punishment, though proper, perhaps, as well *in specie* as in degree.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 54, note.

(*b*) In coin. See def. 2. Hence, as an English noun—2. Coin; metallic money; a medium of exchange consisting of gold or silver (the precious metals) coined by sovereign authority in pieces of various standard weights and values, and of minor coins of copper, bronze, or some other cheap or base metal: often used attributively. The earliest coinage of specie is attributed to the Lydians, about the eighth century B. C. Previously, and long afterward in many countries, pieces of silver and gold (the latter only to a small extent) were passed by weight in payments, as lumps of silver are still in China. The use of specie as a measure of price is based upon the intrinsic value of the precious metals as commodities, which has diminished immensely since ancient times, but is comparatively stable for long periods under normal circumstances. In modern civilized communities specie or bullion is largely used by banks as a basis or security for circulating notes (bank-notes) representing it. In times of great financial disturbance this security sometimes becomes inadequate from depletion or through excessive issues of notes, and a general suspension of specie payments takes place, followed by great depreciation of the paper money. General suspensions of specie payments occurred in the United States in 1837, 1857, and 1861, the last, due to the civil war, continuing till 1879. Specie payments by British banks were suspended by law, in consequence of the French wars, from 1797 to 1823, but were actually resumed by the Bank of England in 1821. Similar interruptions of solvency have occurred in the other European countries, resulting in Austria and Russia in an apparently permanent substitution of depreciated paper money for specie in ordinary use and reckoning.—**Specie circular**, in *U. S. hist.*, a circular issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in July, 1836, by direction of President Jackson, ordering United States agents to receive in future only gold and silver or Treasury certificates in payment for government lands.

species (spē′shēz), *n.*; pl. *species*. [In ME. *spece, spice*, species, kind, spice (see *spice*[1]); in mod. E. directly from the L.; = F. *espèce*, species (*espèces*, coin), = Sp. Pg. *especie* = It. *specie* = G. Dan. Sw. *species*, species (D. *specie* = Dan. *specie*, specie), < L. *species*, a seeing, sight, usually in passive sense, look, form, show, display, beauty, an apparition, etc., a particular sort, a species, LL. a special case, also spices, drugs, fruits, provisions, etc., ML. also a potion, a present, valuable property, NL. also coin, < *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen* (> It. *spiare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *espiar* = OF. *espier*, F. *épier:* see *spy*), G. *spähen*, spy, = Gr. σκέπτεσθαι, look, = Skt. √ *spaç*, later *paç*, see. Hence *special, especial, specie, specify, specious, spice*, etc. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *spectacle, aspect, expect, inspect, prospect, respect, suspect*, etc., *respite, despise, suspicion*, etc., and the second element in *auspice, frontispiece*, etc.] 1. An appearance or representation to the senses or the perceptive faculties; an image presented to the eye or the mind. According to the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, the species, the outward and visible forms or the appearance of bread and wine in the eucharist, are the accidents only of bread and wine severally, the substance no longer existing after consecration. See *intentional species*, below.

The sun, the great eye of the world, prying into the recesses of rocks and the hollowness of valleys, receives *species* or visible forms from these objects.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 782.

Wit . . . is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the *species* or ideas of those things which it designs to represent. *Dryden.*

By putting such a rubric into its Missal, the church of Milan sought to express nothing more than that the accidents or *species* of the sacrament are broken.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 125.

2†. Something to be seen or looked at; a spectacle or exhibition; a show.

Shows and *species* serve best with the people. *Bacon.*

3. [Tr. of Gr. *εἶδος*.] In *logic*, and hence in ordinary language, a class included under a higher class, or, at least, not considered as including lower classes; a kind; a sort; a number of individuals having common characters peculiar to them.

Ther is a privee *spece* of pride that waiteth first to be salewed er he wol salewe. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

Different essences alone . . . make different *species*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. vi. 35.

It is well for thee that . . . we came under a convention to pardon every *species* of liberty which we may take with each other. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter iii.

A poor preacher being the worst possible *species* of a poor man. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 222.

4. One of the kinds of things constituting a combined aggregate or a compound; a distinct constituent part or element; an instrumental means: as, the *species* of a compound medicine. [Now rare in this medical sense, and obsolete or archaic in others.]

In Algebra, *Species* are those Letters, Characters, Notes, or Marks which represent the Quantities in any Equation or Demonstration.
E. Phillips, New World of Words (ed. 1706).

5. In *biol.*, that which is specialized or differentiated recognizably from anything else of the same genus, family, or order; an individual which differs, or collectively those individuals which differ, specifically from all the other members of the genus, etc., and which do not differ from one another in size, shape, color, and so on, beyond the limits of (actual or assumed) individual variability, as those animals and plants which stand in the direct relation of parent and offspring, and perpetuate certain inherited characters intact or with that little modification which is due to conditions of environment. *Species* is thus practically, and for purposes of classification, the middle term between *genus* on the one hand and *individual* (or *specimen*) on the other; and only the latter can be said in strictness to have material existence, so that *species*, like *genus*, etc., is in this sense an abstract conception. It is also an assured fact in biology that no given stock or lineage breeds perfectly true in all its individuals; the line of descent is always marked by modification of characters (due to the interaction between heredity and environment); the whole tendency of such modification is toward further specialization, in the preservation of the more useful and the extinction of the less useful or the useless characters, and thus to the gradual acquirement, by insensible increments, of differences impressed upon a plastic organism from without—which is as much as to say that new species have always been in process of evolution, and still continue to be so developed. (See biological senses of *evolution, selection, survival*, and *variation*.) Such evolution has in fact been arrested at some point for every species once existent whose members have perished in time past; and of those specific forms whose adaptation to their environment has fitted them to survive till the present some are tending to perpetuation and some to extinction, but all are subject to incessant modification, for better or worse. (See *atavism, reversion*, 2, *retrograde, a.*, 3, *degradation*, 7, 8, and *parasitism*, 2.) Such are the views taken by nearly all biologists of the present day, in direct opposition to the former opinion of a special creation, which proceeded upon the assumption that all species of animals and plants, such as we find them actually to be, came into existence by creative fiat at some one time, and have since been perpetuated with little if any modification. In consequence of the fact that the greatest as well as the least differences in organisms are of degree and not of kind, no rigorous and unexceptionable definition of *species* is possible in either the animal or the vegetable kingdom; and in the actual naming, characterizing, and classifying of species naturalists differ widely, some reducing to one or two species the same series of individuals which others describe as a dozen or twenty species. (See *lumper*, 3, *splitter*, 2.) This, however, is rather a nomenclatural than a doctrinal difference. The difficulty of deciding in many cases, and the impossibility of deciding in some, what degree of difference between given specimens shall be considered specific, and so formally named in the binomial system, have led to the introduction of several terms above and below the species (see *subgenus, subspecies, conspecies, variety, race*[3], 5 (*a*) (*b*), *intergrade, v. i.*), and also to a modification of the binomial nomenclature (see *polynomial*, 2, and *trinomial*). Two tests are commonly applied to the discrimination between good species and mere subspecies or varieties: (1) the individuals of thoroughly distinct species do not interbreed, or, if they are near enough to hybridize, their progeny is usually infertile, so that the cross is not in perpetuity: the horse and ass offer a good case in point; (2) the specific distinctions do not vanish by insensible degrees when large series of specimens from different geographical localities or geological horizons are available for comparison; for, should characters assumed to be distinctive, and therefore specific, be found to grade away under such scrutiny, they are by that fact proved to be non-specific, and the specimens in question are reducible to the rank of conspecies, subspecies, varieties, or races. Attempts which have been made to separate mankind into several species of the genus *Homo* fail according to both of the criteria above stated. To these may be added, in judging the validity of an alleged species, the third premise, that stable specific forms are evolved by or in the course of natural selection only; for all the countless stocks or breeds resulting from artificial selection, however methodically conducted, tend to revert when left to themselves, and also hybridize freely; they are not therefore in perpetuity except under cultivation, and are no species in a proper sense, though their actual differences may have become, under careful selection, far greater than those usually accounted specific or even generic. (See *dog, rose*[1].) Taking into account geological succession in time as well as geographical distribution in space, and proceeding upon accepted doctrines of the evolution of all forms of animal and vegetable life from antecedent forms, it is evident, first, that "species" is predicable only by means of the "missing links" in the chains of genetic relationships; for, were all organisms that have ever existed before our eyes in their actual evolutionary sequences, we should find no gap or break in the whole series; but, secondly, that development along numberless diverging lines of descent with modification has in fact resulted (through obliteration of the consecutive steps in the process) in the living fauna and flora of the globe, in respect of which not only specific, but generic, ordinal, and still broader distinctions are easily and certainly predicable. It does not appear that any animal or plant has always maintained what we now find its specific character to be; yet the persistence of some forms under no greater variation than that usually ac-

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counted generic is established, as in the case of the genus *Lingula*, whose members have survived from the Silurian to the present epoch with only specific modification. In the animal kingdom probably about 250,000 species have been described, recorded, and formally named by a word following the name of the genus to which they are severally ascribed (see under *specific*); the actual number of species is doubtless much greater than this; some 200,000 species are insects (see *Insecta*), of which 80,000 or more belong to one order (see *Coleoptera*). These estimates are exclusive of merely nominal species. (See *synonym*.) The known species of flowering plants are summed up by Durand in his "Index Generum Phanerogamorum" as follows: dicotyledons, 78,200; monocotyledons, 19,600; gymnosperms, 2,420—in all, 100,220. This is the net result after extensive sifting. To this number large additions are to be expected from regions, as central Africa, still imperfectly or not at all explored. Of the number of cryptogams no reliable estimate can at present be given. The described species of fungi, judging from the eight volumes of Saccardo's work now published, are likely to number, before sifting, about 50,000. Abbreviated *sp.*, with plural *spp.*

6†. Coin; metallic money; specie. See *specie*.

Rome possessed a much greater proportion of the circulating *species* of its time than any European city.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

Species, your honour knows, is of easier conveyance.
Garrick, Neck or Nothing, ii. 2.

He [Necker] affirms that, from the year 1726 to the year 1784, there was coined at the mint of France, in the *species* of gold and silver, to the amount of about one hundred millions of pounds sterling. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

7. One of a class of pharmaceutical preparations consisting of a mixture of dried herbs of analogous medicinal properties, used for making decoctions, infusions, etc. See under *tea*. —8. In *civil law*, the form or shape given to materials; fashion; form; figure. *Burrill*.—9. In *math.*: (*a*) A letter in algebra denoting a quantity. [This meaning was borrowed by some early writers from the French of Viète, who derived it from a Latin translation of Diophantus, who uses εἶδος to mean a term of a polynomial in a particular power of the unknown quantity.] (*b*) A fundamental operation of arithmetic. See *the four species*, below.—**Disjunct species**, in *logic*. See *disjunct*.—**Intelligible species**. See *intentional species*.—**Intentional species**, a similitude or simulacrum of an outward thing; the vicarious object in perception and thought, according to the doctrine held and attributed to Aristotle by the mediæval realists, beginning with Aquinas. Such species were divided into *sensible species* and *intelligible species*, which distinction and terminology, originating with Aquinas, were accepted by Scotus and others. The sensible species mediated between the outward object and the senses. They were metaphorically called *emanations*, but, being devoid of matter, are not to be confounded with the emanations of Democritus, from which they also differ in being related to other senses besides sight. So far as they belong to the outward thing they were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the mind *expressed species*. From these sensible species the agent intellect, by an act of abstraction, was supposed to separate certain intelligible species, which the higher or patient intellect was able to perceive. These intelligible species so far as they belong to sense were called *impressed*, so far as they are perceived by the intellect *expressed species*. Species were further distinguished as *acquired*, *infused*, and *connatural*. The doctrine of intentional species was rejected by the nominalists, and exploded early in the seventeenth century, but not until the nineteenth was it generally acknowledged to be foreign to the opinion of Aristotle. —**Nascent species**, in *biol.*, a species of animal or plant in the act, as it were, of being born or produced; an incipient species, whose characters are not yet established in the course of its development.—**Sensible species**. See *intentional species*.—**Species anthelminticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of absinthium, tansy, camomile, and santonica.—**Species diureticæ**, a mixture of equal parts of roots of lovage, asparagus, fennel, parsley, and butcher's-broom.—**Species laxantes**. Same as *St. Germain tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species pectorales**. Same as *breast tea* (which see, under *tea*).—**Species sudorificæ**. Same as *wood tea* (which see, under *tea*). —**Subaltern species**, in *logic*, that which is both a species of some higher genus and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.—**The four species**, the four fundamental operations of arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. This phrase, rare in English but common in German, seems to have been first so applied by the East Frisian mathematician Gemma in 1540. It was borrowed from logic, where since Petrus Hispanus four species of logical procedure are enumerated in all the old books. Thus, Wilson (1551) says: "There be fower kindes of argumentes, a perfeicte argument, an unperfeicte argument, an inductione, an example"; and Blundeville (1599): "There bee foure principall kindes or formes of argumentation, that is, a syllogisme, an induction, an enthymeme, and example."

species-cover (spē′shēz-kuv″ėr), *n.* The cover used in a herbarium to inclose and protect all the species-sheets of a single species. Such covers are usually made of folded sheets of light-weight brown paper, a little larger than the species-sheets.

species-cycle (spē′shēz-sī″kl), *n.* In *bot.*, the complete series of forms needed to represent adequately the entire life-history of a species.

species-monger (spē′shēz-mung″gėr), *n.* In *nat. hist.*: (*a*) One who occupies himself mainly or exclusively in naming and describing species, without inclination to study, or perhaps without ability to grasp, their significance as biological facts; a specialist in species, who cares little or nothing for broader generalizations. (*b*) One who is finical in drawing up specific diagnoses, or given to distinctions without a difference. [Cant in both senses.]

species-paper (spē′shēz-pā″pėr), *n.* Same as *species-sheet*.

species-sheet (spē′shēz-shēt), *n.* One of the sheets or pieces of paper upon which the individual specimens of a species in a herbarium are mounted for preservation and display. They are usually made of heavy stiff white paper, the standard size of which is, in the United States, 16½ × 11½ inches, weighing about 28 pounds to the ream. Only a single species is placed on a sheet, and its label is placed in the lower right-hand corner.

specifiable (spes′i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *specify* + *-able*.] That may be specified; capable of being distinctly named or stated.

A minute but *specifiable* fraction of an original disturbance may be said to get through any obstacle.
Nature, XXXVIII. 592.

specific (spē-sif′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *specifique*, F. *spécifique* = Sp. *especifico* = Pg. *especifico* = It. *specifico* (cf. G. *spezifisch*), < ML. *specificus*, specific, particular, < L. *species*, kind, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] **I.** *a.* 1. That is specified or defined; distinctly named, formulated, or determined; of a special kind or a definite tenor; determinate; explicit: as, a *specific* sum of money; a *specific* offer; *specific* obligations or duties; a *specific* aim or pursuit.

To be actuated by a desire for pleasure is to be actuated by a desire for some *specific* pleasure to be enjoyed by oneself. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 282.

In addition to these broad differences, there are finer differences of *specific* quality within each sense.
J. Sully, Outlines of Psychol., p. 115.

2. Pertaining to or accordant with what is specified or determined; relating to or regarding a definite subject; conformable to special occasion or requirement, prescribed terms, or known conditions; having a special use or application.

It was in every way stimulating and suggestive to have detected a *specific* bond of relationship in speech and in culture between such different peoples as the English and the Hindus. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 109.

3. Of or pertaining to a species. (*a*) Pertaining to a logical species. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to species or a species; constituting a species; peculiar to, characteristic of, or diagnostic of a species; designating or denominating a species; not generic or of wider application than to a species: as, *specific* characters; *specific* difference; a *specific* name. See *generic*, *subgeneric*, *conspecific*, *subspecific*.

4. Peculiar; special.

Their style, like the style of Boiardo in poetry, of Botticelli in painting, is *specific* to Italy in the middle of the fifteenth century. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 251.

5. In *law*, having a certain or well-defined form or designation; observing a certain form; precise.—6. In *med.*, related to special infection, particularly syphilitic infection; produced by some distinct zymotic poison.—**Specific cause**, in *med.*, a cause which in operation will produce some special disease.—**Specific centers**, points or periods in the course of evolution at which an organism is supposed to become specifically differentiated from a common stock, having assumed or acquired its specific characters.—**Specific characters**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the diagnostic marks of a species; differences, of whatever kind, which are peculiar to a species and serve to distinguish it from any other. The sum of such characters, or the total specific characteristics, are also spoken of as *the specific character*. Any one such mark or feature is *a specific character*.—**Specific denial**, in *law*, denial which itself rehearses what is denied, or which sufficiently specifies what particular part of the adversary's allegations are denied, as distinguished from a general denial of all his allegations.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*. See *difference*.—**Specific disease**, a disease produced by a special infection, as syphilis.—**Specific duty**, in a tariff, an impost of specified amount upon any object of a particular kind, or upon a specified quantity of a commodity, entered at a custom-house.—**Specific gravity**. See *gravity*.—**Specific heat**. See *heat*.—**Specific inductive capacity**. See *capacity* and *induction*, 6.—**Specific intent, legacy, lien**. See the nouns.—**Specific medicine** or **remedy**, a medicine or remedy that has a distinct effect in the cure of a certain disease, as mercury in syphilis, or quinine in intermittent fever.—**Specific name**, in *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the second term in the binomial name of an animal or a plant, which designates or specifies a member of a genus, and which is joined to the generic name to complete the scientific or technical designation. Thus, in the name *Felis leo*, *leo* is the specific name, designating the lion as a member of the genus *Felis*, and as specifically different from *Felis tigris*, the tiger, *Felis catus*, the wildcat, etc. Also called *nomen specificum*, and formerly *nomen triviale* or *trivial name*. See *binomial*, 2, and *nomen*.—**Specific performance, relief, resistance**. See the nouns.—**Specific rotatory power**. See *rotatory*. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Particular*, etc. See *special*.

II. *n.* Something adapted or expected to produce a specific effect; that which is, or is supposed to be, capable of infallibly bringing about a desired result; especially, a remedy which cures, or tends to cure, a certain disease, whatever may be its manifestations, as mercury used as a remedy for syphilis.

Always you find among people, in proportion as they are ignorant, a belief in *specifics*, and a great confidence in pressing the adoption of them.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 20.

specifical (spē-sif′i-kal), *a.* [< *specific* + *-al*.] Same as *specific*. [Archaic.]

To compel the performance of the contract, and recover the *specifical* sum due. *Blackstone*, Com., III. ix.

specifically (spē-sif′i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a specific manner; according to the nature of the species or of the case; definitely; particularly; explicitly; in a particular sense, or with a particularly differentiated application.

But it is rather manifest that the essence of spirits is a substance *specifically* distinct from all corporeal matter whatsoever. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, iii. 12.

Those several virtues that are *specifically* requisite to a due performance of this duty. *South*, Sermons.

2. With reference to a species, or to specific difference; as a species.

specificalness (spē-sif′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being specifical. [Rare.]

specificate† (spē-sif′i-kāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *specificatus*, pp. of *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] To denote or distinguish specifically; specify.

Now life is the character by which Christ *specificates* and denominates himself. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

specification (spes″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *spécification* = Sp. *especificacion* = Pg. *especificação* = It. *specificazione*, < ML. *specificatio(n-)*, a specifying, enumeration, < *specificare*, specify: see *specify*.] 1. An act of specifying, or making a detailed statement, or the statement so made; a definite or formal mention of particulars: as, a *specification* of one's requirements.

All who had relatives or friends in this predicament were required to furnish a *specification* of them.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 7.

2. An article, item, or particular specified; a special point, detail, or reckoning upon which a claim, an accusation, an estimate, a plan, or an assertion is based: as, the *specifications* of an architect or an engineer, of an indictment, etc.; the *specification* of the third charge against a prisoner; statements unsupported by *specifications*.—3. The act of making specific, or the state of having a specific character; reference to or correlation with a species or kind; determination of species or specific relation.

For, were this the method, miracles would no more be miracles than the diurnal revolution of the sun, the growth and *specification* of plants and animals, the attraction of the magnet, and the like.
Evelyn, True Religion, II. 195.

Here we may refer to two principles which Kant put forward under the names of Homogeneity and *Specification*. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 68.

4. In *patent law*, the applicant's description of the manner of constructing and using his invention. It is required to be so explicit as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to make and use the same; and in the United States it forms part of the patent, which cannot therefore protect the inventor in anything not within the specification.

5. In *civil law*, the formation of a new property from materials belonging to another person. Specification exists where a person works up materials belonging to another into something which must be taken to be a new substance—for example, where whisky is made from corn. The effect is that the owner of the materials loses his property in them, and has only an action for the value of them against the person by whom they have been used. The doctrine originates in the civil law, but has been adopted by the common law, under the name of *confusion and accession*, at least where the person making the specification acts in good faith.—**Accusative of specification**. Same as *synecdochical accusative*. See *synecdochical*.—**Charge and specifications**. See *charge*.—**Law of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*, the logical principle that, however far the process of logical determination may be carried, it can always be carried further.—**Principle of specification**, in *Kantian philos.*: (*a*) The logical maxim that we should be careful to introduce into a hypothesis all the elements which the facts to be explained call for, or that *entium varietates non temere esse minuendas*, which is a counteracting maxim to Occam's razor. (*b*) Same as *law of specification*.

specificity (spes-i-fis′i-ti), *n.* [< *specific* + *-ity*.] The state of being specific, or of having a specific character or relation; specific affinity, cause, origin, or effect; specificness. [Recent.]

The suddenness, vigour, and *specificity* of their effects.
F. W. H. Myers, Proc. Lond. Soc. Psychic Research.

Are we any longer to allow to this disease [cowpox] any high degree of *specificity*? *Lancet*, 1889, I. 1130.

specificize (spē-sif′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specificized*, ppr. *specificizing*. [< *specific* + *-ize*.] To make specific; give a special or specific character to. [Recent.]

The richest *specificized* apparatus of nervous mechanism. *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 483.

specificness (spē-sif′ik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being specific.

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specify (spes'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *specified*, ppr. *specifying*. [< ME. *specyfyen, specifien*, < OF. *specifier, especifier*, F. *spécifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *especificar* = It. *specificare* = D. *specificeren* = G. *specificiren* = Sw. *specificera* = Dan. *specificere*, < ML. *specificare*, make specific, mention specifically, < *specificus*, specific, particular: see *specific*.] 1. To mention specifically or explicitly; state exactly or in detail; name distinctly: as, to *specify* the persons concerned in a given act; to *specify* one's wants, or articles required.

Ther cowde no man the nowmber *specifie*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1953.

I nevere hadde to do more with the seyd John Wortes than is *specified* in the seyd instruccion.
Paston Letters, I. 20.

There is no need of *specifying* particulars in this class of uses. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 17.

2. To name as a requisite, as in technical specifications; set down in a specification.—3. To make specific; give a specific character to; distinguish as of a species or kind. [Rare.]

Be *specified* in yourself, but not *specified* by anything foreign to yourself. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 71.

=**Syn.** To indicate, particularize, individualize.

specillum (spē-sil'um), *n.*; pl. *specilla* (-ä). [L., < *specere*, look, behold: see *species*.] 1. In *med.*, a probe.—2. A lens; an eye-glass.

specimen (spes'i-men), *n.* [= F. *spécimen* = Sp. *especimen*, < L. *specimen*, that by which a thing is known, a mark, token, proof, < *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. A part or an individual taken as exemplifying a whole mass or number; something that represents or illustrates all of its kind; an illustrative example: as, a collection of geological *specimens;* a wild *specimen* of the human or of the feline race; a *specimen* page of a book (a page shown as a specimen of what the whole is or is to be); a *specimen* copy of a medal.

The best *specimens* of the Attic coinage give a weight of 4.366 grammes (67.38+ grains Troy) for the drachma.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 117.

Curzola is a perfect *specimen* of a Venetian town.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 205.

The leaf sculpture of the door jambs of the Cathedral of Florence affords *specimens* of the best Italian work of this sort (fourteenth century).
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 296.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an individual animal or plant, or some part of one, prepared and preserved for scientific examination; an example of a species or other group; a preparation: as, a *specimen* of natural history; a *specimen* of the dog or the rose. Abbreviated *sp.* and *spec.*—3. A typical individual; one serving as a specially striking or exaggerated example of the kind indicated. [Jocose and colloq.]

There were some curious *specimens* among my visitors.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 163.

=**Syn.** *Specimen, Sample.* A *specimen* is a part of a larger whole employed to exhibit the nature or kind of that of which it forms a part, without reference to the relative quality of individual portions; thus, a cabinet of mineralogical *specimens* exhibits the nature of the rocks from which they are broken. A *sample* is a part taken out of a quantity, and implies that the quality of the whole is to be judged by it, and not rarely that it is to be used as a standard for testing the goodness, genuineness, or purity of the whole, and the like. In many cases, however, the words are used indifferently. *Sample* is more often used in trade: as, a *sample* of cotton or coffee.

speciological (spē″shi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *speciology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to speciology.

speciology (spē-shi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< L. *species*, species, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *biol.*, the science of species; the doctrine of the origin and nature of species.

speciosity (spē-shi-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *speciosities* (-tiz). [< OF. *speciosité* = Sp. *especiosidad* = Pg. *especiosidade* = It. *speziosità*, < LL. *speciosita(t-)s*, good looks, beauty, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, splendid: see *specious*.] 1†. The state of being specious or beautiful; a beautiful show or spectacle; something delightful to the eye.

So great a glory as all the *speciosities* of the world could not equalise.
Dr. H. More, On Godliness, III. vi. § 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2. The state of being specious or plausible; a specious show; a specious person or thing. [Rare.]

Professions built so largely on *speciosity* instead of performance. *Carlyle.*

specious (spē'shus), *a.* [< ME. *specious*, < OF. *specieux*, F. *spécieux* = Sp. Pg. *especioso* = It. *spezioso*, < L. *speciosus*, good-looking, beautiful, fair, < *species*, form, figure, beauty: see *species*.] 1. Pleasing to the eye; externally fair or showy; appearing beautiful or charming; sightly; beautiful. [Archaic.]

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *specious* forms
Religion satisfied. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 534.

2. Superficially fair, just, or correct; appearing well; apparently right; plausible; beguiling: as, *specious* reasoning; a *specious* argument; a *specious* person or book.

It is easy for princes under various *specious* pretences to defend, disguise, and conceal their ambitious desires.
Bacon, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

Thou *specious* Head without a Brain. *Prior*, A Fable.

He coined
A brief yet *specious* tale, how I had wasted
The sum in secret riot. *Shelley*, The Cenci, iii. 1.

3. Appearing actual, or in reality; actually existing; not imaginary. [Rare.]

Let me sum up, now, by saying that we are constantly conscious of a certain duration — the *specious* present — varying in length from a few seconds to probably not more than a minute, and that this duration (with its content perceived as having one part earlier and the other part later) is the original intuition of time.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 642.

4†. Pertaining to species or a species.—**Specious arithmetic**, algebra: so called by old writers following Viete. The phrase implies that algebra is computation by means of species, or letters denoting quantities; but the choice of the name was probably influenced by the beauty of algebraic processes.—**Specious logistic.** See *logistic*.

=**Syn.** 2. *Colorable, Plausible*, etc. See *ostensible*.

speciously (spē'shus-li), *adv.* In a specious manner; with an appearance of fairness or of reality; with show of right: as, to reason *speciously*.

My dear Anacreon, you reason *speciously*, which is better in most cases than reasoning soundly; for many are led by it and none offended.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Anacreon and Polycrates.

speciousness (spē'shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being specious; plausible appearance; fair external show: as, the *speciousness* of an argument.

His theory owes its *speciousness* to packing, and to packing alone. *Macaulay*, Sadler's Refutation Refuted.

speck[1] (spek), *n.* [< ME. *specke, spekke*, < AS. *specca* (pl. *speccan*), a spot, speck (also in comp. *spec-faag*, specked, spotted); cf. LG. *spaken*, spot with wet, *spakig*, spotted with wet; MD. *spicken*, spit, *spickelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle*.] 1. A very small superficial spot or stain; a small dot, blot, blotch, or patch appearing on or adhering to a surface: as, *specks* of mold on paper; fly-*specks* on a wall.

He was wonderfully careful that his shoes and clothes should be without the least *speck* upon them.
Steele, Tatler, No. 48.

2. In fruit, specifically, a minute spot denoting the beginning of decay; a pit or spot of rot or rottenness; hence, sometimes, a fruit affected by rot.

The shrivelled, dwarfish, or damaged fruit, called by the street traders the *specks*.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 117.

The little rift within the lover's lute,
Or little pitted *speck* in garner'd fruit,
That rotting inward slowly moulders all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien (song).

3†. A patch or piece of some material.

But Robin did on the old mans cloake,
And it was torn in the necke;
"Now by my faith," said William Scarlett,
"Heere shold be set a *specke*."
Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 258).

4. Something appearing as a spot or patch; a small piece spread out: as, a *speck* of snow or of cloud.

Come forth under the *speck* of open sky.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

5. A distinct or separate piece or particle; a very little bit; an atom; a mite: as, *specks* of dust; a *speck* of snuff or of soot; hence, the smallest quantity; the least morsel: as, he has not a *speck* of humor or of generosity.

The bottom consisting of gray sand with black *specks*.
Anson, Voyages, ii. 7.

Still wrong bred wrong within her, day by day
Some little *speck* of kindness fell away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 326.

6. A percoid fish, *Ulocentra stigmæa* of Jordan, common in ponds of the hill-country from Georgia to Louisiana. It is a darter, 2½ inches long, of an olivaceous color, speckled with small orange spots, and otherwise variegated.—7. A speck-moth.

speck[1] (spek), *v. t.* [< ME. *specken;* < *speck*[1], *n.*] To spot; mark or stain in spots or dots. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxx. 32.

Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay
Carnation, purple, azure, or *speck'd* with gold,
Hung drooping unsustain'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 429.

2. Of fruit, specifically, to mark with a discolored spot denoting decay or rot: usually in the past participle.

It seemed as if the whole fortune or failure of her shop might depend on the display of a different set of articles, or substituting a fairer apple for one which appeared to be *specked*. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

speck[2] (spek), *n.* [Prop. **spick* (the form *speck* being dial., and in part due to D. or G.); early mod. E. *spycke*, < ME. *spik, spyk, spike*, also assibilated *spich*, < AS. *spic*, bacon, = D. *spek* = MLG. *spek* = OHG. MHG. *spec*, G. *speck* = Icel. *spik*, lard, fat; prob. akin to Gr. *πιων* (**πίϝων*), = Zend *pivanh* = Skt. *pivan*, fat.] Fat; lard; fat meat. Now used chiefly as derived from the German in the parts of Pennsylvania originally settled by Germans, or from the Dutch in New York (also in South Africa, for the fat meat of the hippopotamus); among whalers it is used for whale's blubber.

Adue good Cheese and Oynons, stuffe thy guts
With *Specke* and Barley-pudding for digestion.
Heywood, English Traveller, i. 2.

Speck [in Pennsylvania] is the hybrid offspring of English pronunciation and German *Speck* (pronounced schpeck), the generic term applied to all kinds of fat meat. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii.

Speck and applejees, pork fat and apples cut up and cooked together: an old-fashioned Dutch dish. *Bartlett.*

speck-block (spek'blok), *n.* In *whaling*, a block through which a speck-fall is rove.

speck-fall (spek'fâl), *n.* [< *speck*[2] + *fall*[3].] In *whale-fishing*, a fall or rope rove through a block for hoisting the blubber and bone off the whale.

speckle (spek'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speckil* (= D. *spikkel*, a speckle), with dim. *-le*, < *speck*[1], *n.* Cf. *speckle, v.*] 1. A little speck or spot; a speckled marking; the state of being speckled: as, yellow with patches of *speckle*.

She curiously examined . . . the peculiar *speckle* of its plumage. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

2. Color; hence, kind; sort. [Scotch.]

As ye well ken, . . . "the wauges o' sin is deith." But, maistly, . . . sinners get first wauges o' anither *speckle* frae the maister o' them.
G. Macdonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xii.

speckle (spek'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *speckled*, ppr. *speckling*. [< MD. *spickelen, speeckelen*, spot, speckle: see *speckle, n.*] To mark with specks or spots; fleck; speck; spot.

Seeing Atys, straight he [the boar] rushed at him,
Speckled with foam, bleeding in flank and limb.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 348.

speckle-belly (spek'l-bel'i), *n.* 1. The North American white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons gambeli:* so called in California because the under parts are whitish, blotched and patched with black. Also called *harlequin brant, speckled brant.* See cut under *laughing-goose.*—2. The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus.* See cut under *Chaulelasmus.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]—3. A trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis.* See cut under *char*[4].

speckled (spek'ld), *p. a.* [< *speckle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Spotted; specked; marked with small spots of indeterminate character; maculate: specifically noting many animals.

I will pass through all thy flock to day, removing from thence all the *speckled* and spotted cattle, and all the brown cattle among the sheep, and the spotted and *speckled* among the goats: and of such shall be my hire. Gen. xxx. 32.

Ouer the body they haue built a Tombe of *speckled* stone, a brace and halfe high. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 271.

2. Variegated in appearance or character; diversified; motley; piebald: as, a *speckled* company. [Colloq.]

It was a singularly freaked and *speckled* group.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 10.

Speckled alder. See *alder*[1], 1.—**Speckled beauty.** (*a*) A trout: a trite cant phrase. (*b*) A British geometrid moth, *Cleora viduaria.*—**Speckled-bill,** the speckled-billed coot, or spectacle-coot; the surf-duck, *Œdemia perspicillata.* [New Eng.]—**Speckled brant.** Same as *speckle-belly*, 1.—**Speckled footman,** a British bombycid moth, *Eulepia cribrum.*—**Speckled leech,** *Hirudo* or *Sanguisuga medicinalis*, one of the forms of medicinal leech.—**Speckled loon.** See *loon*[2].—**Speckled terrapin.** See *terrapin.*—**Speckled trout,** a speckle-belly; the brook-trout.—**Speckled wood,** palmyra-wood cut transversely into veneers, and showing the ends of dark fibers mixed with lighter wood.—**Speckled yellow,** a British geometrid moth, *Venilia maculata.*

speckledness (spek'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being speckled.

speckled-tailed (spek'ld-tāld), *a.* Having a speckled tail: specifically noting *Thryothorus bewicki spilurus*, a variety of Bewick's wren found on the Pacific coast of the United States, translating the word *spilurus.*

speckless (spek'les), *a.* [< *speck* + *-less*.] Free from specks or spots; spotless; fleckless; perfectly clean, clear, or bright: as, *speckless* linen; a *speckless* sky.

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There gleamed resplendent in the dimness of the corner a complete and *speckless* pewter dinner service.
New Princeton Rev., II. 111.

speck-moth (spek′môth), *n.* One of certain geometrid moths, as *Eupithecia subfulvata*, the tawny speck: an English collectors' name.

specktioneer (spek-shō-nēr′), *n.* [Also *speck-sioneer*; appar. orig. a humorous term, irreg. < *speck*[2] + *-tion* + *-eer* (with allusion to *inspection* and *engineer*).] In *whale-fishing*, the chief harpooner: so called as being the director of the cutting operations in clearing the whale of its speck or blubber and bones.

In a rough, careless way, they spoke of the *specksioneer* with admiration enough for his powers as a sailor and harpooner. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xix.

specky (spek′i), *a.* [< *speck*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having specks or spots; slightly or partially spotted.

The tonsils were full, and the left one *specky*.
Lancet, No. 3494, p. 334.

specs, specks (speks), *n. pl.* A colloquial contraction of *spectacles*.

spectablet (spek′ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *spectable*, < OF. *spectable* = Sp. *espectable* = Pg. *espectavel* = It. *spettabile*, notable, remarkable, < L. *spectabilis*, that may be seen, visible, admirable, < *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectacle*.] That may be seen; visible; observable.

Ther are in hem certayne signes *spectable*,
Which is to eschewe, and which is profitable.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

Their [the Pharisees'] prayers were at the corners of streets; such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 104. (*Davies.*)

spectacle (spek′ta-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spectacle*, *spekecle*, < OF. (and F.) *spectacle* = Sp. Pg. *espectaculo* = It. *spettacolo* = D. *spektakel*, spectacle, show, = G. Dan. *spektakel*, noise, uproar, = Sw. *spektakel*, spectacle, noise, < L. *spectaculum*, a show, spectacle, < *spectare*, see, behold, freq. of *specere*, see: see *species*.] 1. An exhibition; exposure to sight or view; an open display; also, a thing looked at or to be looked at; a sight; a gazing-stock; a show; especially, a deplorable exhibition.

A Donghill of dead carcases he spyde,
The dreadfull *spectacle* of that sad house of Pryde.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 53.

So exquisitly was it [a crucifix] form'd that it represented in a very lively manner the lamentable *spectacle* of our Lord's Body, as it hung upon the Cross.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 72.

How much we forgive in those who yield us the rare *spectacle* of heroic manners! *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

2. Specifically, a public show or display for the gratification of the eye; something designed or arranged to attract and entertain spectators; a pageant; a parade: as, a royal or a religious *spectacle*; a military or a dramatic *spectacle*.

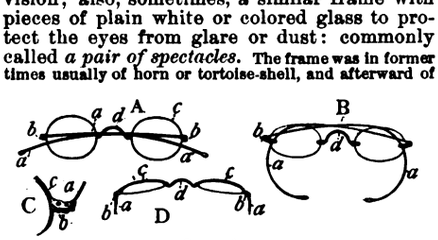
The stately semi-religious *spectacle* in which the Greeks delighted. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 324.

In the winter season the circus used to amalgamate with a dramatic company, and make a joint appearance in equestrian *spectacles*. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

3†. A looking-glass; a mirror.—4†. A spy-glass; a speculum.

Poverte a *spectacle* is, as thynketh me,
Thurgh whiche he may hise verray frendes see.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 347.

5. *pl.* A pair of lenses set in a frame adjusted to the eyes, to correct or improve defective vision; also, sometimes, a similar frame with pieces of plain white or colored glass to protect the eyes from glare or dust: commonly called *a pair of spectacles*. The frame was in former times usually of horn or tortoise-shell, and afterward of



Spectacles.

A, spectacles with bows hinged to the shoulders on the rims connected by the nose or bridge. B, spectacles with hook-bows and with bridge and shoulders riveted to the lenses. C, detail showing construction of shoulder. D, side view, showing rim. In all the figures: *a*, bows; *b*, shoulders; *c*, rims; *d*, bridge.

silver; it is now usually of steel or of gold. It is made up of the "bridge," "rims" (or frames of the lenses), "bows," and "sides" or "temples"; but the bows are now often omitted. The frame is so constructed and adjusted as to rest on the nose and ears and hold the lenses in the proper position. Spectacles which are supported on the nose only, by means of a spring, are commonly called *eye-glasses*. Spectacles with convex lenses are for the aged, or far-sighted; and spectacles with concave lenses are for the near-sighted. In both cases the value of spectacles depends upon their being accurately adapted to the person's vision. Spectacles with colored lenses, as green, blue, neutral-tint, or smoke-color, are used to protect the eyes from a glare of light. *Divided spectacles* have each lens composed of two parts of different foci neatly united, one part for observing distant objects, and the other for examining objects near the eye. Another kind, called *periscopic spectacles*, are intended to allow the eyes considerable latitude of motion without fatigue. The lenses employed in this case are of either a meniscus or a concavo-convex form, the concave side being turned to the eye. Spectacles with glazed wings or frames partly filled with crape or wire gauze are used to shield the eyes from dust, etc.

He [Lord Crawford] sat upon a couch covered with deer's hide, and with *spectacles* on his nose (then a recent invention) was laboring to read a huge manuscript called the Rosier de la Guerre. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vii.

6. *pl.* Figuratively, visual aids of any kind, physical or mental; instruments of or assistance in seeing or understanding; also, instruments or means of seeing or understanding otherwise than by natural or normal vision or perception: as, rose-colored *spectacles*; I cannot see things with your *spectacles*.

And even with this I lost fair England's view,
And bid mine eyes be packing with my heart,
And call'd them blind and dusky *spectacles*,
For losing ken of Albion's wished coast.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 112.

Subjects are to look upon the faults of princes with the *spectacles* of obedience and reverence to their place and persons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

Shakespeare . . . was naturally learn'd; he needed not the *Spectacles* of Books to read Nature; he look'd inwards, and found her there.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy (1693), p. 31.

7. *pl.* In *zoöl.*, a marking resembling a pair of spectacles, especially about the eyes: as, the *spectacles* of the cobra. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.

A pair of white *spectacles* on the eyes, and whitish about base of bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 815.

Compound spectacles. (*a*) Spectacles fitted for receiving extra colored glasses, or to which additional lenses can be attached to vary the power. (*b*) A form of spectacles having in each bow two half glasses differing in power or character; divided spectacles. See def. 5.—**Franklin spectacles.** Same as *pantoscopic spectacles* (which see, under *pantoscopic*).

spectacled (spek′ta-kld), *a.* [< *spectacle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished with or wearing spectacles.

The bleared sights
Are *spectacled* to see him. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 222.

Porphyro upon her face doth look,
Like puzzled urchin on an aged crone
Who keepeth closed a wondrous riddle-book,
As *spectacled* she sits in chimney-nook.
Keats, Eve of St. Agnes, xv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Marked in any way that suggests spectacles or the wearing of spectacles: as, the *spectacled* bear or cobra. (*b*) Spectable or spectacular; being "a sight to behold"; spectral: as, the *spectacled* shrimp.—**Spectacled bear,** *Ursus* or *Tremarctos ornatus*, the only South American



Spectacled Bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*).

bear, having a light-colored mark on the face, like a pair of spectacles.—**Spectacled cobra,** any specimen of the common Indian cobra, *Naja tripudians*, which has the markings of the back of the hood well developed so as to resemble a pair of spectacles. See cut under *cobra-de-capello*.—**Spectacled coot, spectacled duck,** the surf-scoter or -duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*; the goggle-nose. [Connecticut.]—**Spectacled eider,** *Somateria* (*Arctonetta*) *fisheri*, an eider-duck of the northwest coast of America, having in the male the eyes set in silvery-white plumage rimmed with black.—**Spectacled goose, guillemot, snake, stenoderm.** See the nouns.—**Spectacled shrimp,** the specter- or skeleton-shrimp, a caprellid. See *Caprella*.—**Spectacled vampire.** Same as *spectacled stenoderm*.

spectacled-headed (spek′ta-kld-hed′ed), *a.* Having the head spectacled: applied to flies of the genera *Holcocephala* (family *Asilidæ*) and *Diopsis* and *Sphyracephala* (family *Diopsidæ*). See cut under *Diopsis*.

A queer-looking, *spectacled-headed*, predatory fly. . . . The head is unusually broad in front, the eyes being very prominent and presenting a spectacled or goggled appearance. *C. H. Tyler Townsend*, Proc. Entom. Soc. [of Washington, I. 254.

spectacle-furnace (spek′ta-kl-fėr′nās), *n.* A literal translation of the German *brillenofen*, which is a variety of the *spurofen*, a form of shaft-furnace of which the essential peculiarity is that the melted material runs out upon the inclined bottom of the furnace into a crucible-like receptacle or pot outside and in front of the furnace-stack. This sort of furnace has been used at Mansfeld and in the Harz, but apparently not in any English-speaking country.

spectacle-gage (spek′ta-kl-gāj), *n.* A device used in fitting spectacles to determine the proper distance between the glasses.

spectacle-glass (spek′ta-kl-glȧs), *n.* 1. Glass suited for making spectacles; optical glass.—2. A lens of the kind or form used in spectacles.—3†. A field-glass; a telescope.

Ao. 1678 he added a *spectacle-glass* to the shadow-vane of the lesser arch of the Sea-quadrant.
Aubrey, Lives (Edmund Halley).

spectacle-maker (spek′ta-kl-mā′kėr), *n.* A maker of spectacles; one who makes spectacles, eye-glasses, and similar instruments. The Spectacle-makers' Company of London was incorporated in 1630.

spectacle-ornament (spek′ta-kl-ôr′na-ment), *n.* A name given to an ornament, often found in sculptured stones in Scotland, consisting of two disks connected by a band: the surface so marked out is often covered with interlaced whorl-ornaments.

spectacular (spek-tak′ū-lȧr), *a.* [< L. *spectaculum*, a sight, show (see *spectacle*), + *-ar*[3].] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a show or spectacle; marked or characterized by great display: as, a *spectacular* drama.

The *spectacular* sports were concluded.
Hickes, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1681.

2. Pertaining to spectacles or glasses for assisting vision. [Rare.]

spectacularity (spek-tak-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *spectacular* + *-ity*.] Spectacular character or quality; likeness to or the fact of being a spectacle or show.

It must be owned that when all was done the place had a certain *spectacularity*; the furniture and ornaments wore somehow the air of properties.
Howells, Private Theatricals, x.

spectacularly (spek-tak′ū-lȧr-li), *adv.* In a spectacular manner or view; as a spectacle.

The last test was, *spectacularly*, the best of the afternoon.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 360.

spectant (spek′tant), *a.* [< L. *spectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *spectare*, look at, behold, freq. of *specere*, look at, behold: see *spectacle*, *species*.] In *her.*: (*a*) At gaze. (*b*) Looking upward with the nose bendwise: noting any animal used as a bearing.

spectate (spek′tāt), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *spectatus*, pp. of *spectare*, see, behold: see *spectant*.] To look about or upon; gaze; behold. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Coming on the Bridge, a Gentleman sitting on the Coach civilly salutes the *Spectating* Company; the turning of the Wheels and motion of the Horses are plainly seen as if natural and Alive.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 287.

Mr. De Quincey—Works, VI. 329—has *spectate:* and who can believe that he went anywhere but to spectare for it? *F. Hall*, False Philol., p. 76.

spectation (spek-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *spectatio(n-)*, a beholding, contemplation, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] Look; aspect; appearance; regard.

This simple *spectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleurisy. *Harvey*.

spectator (spek-tā′tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spectatour*; < F. *spectateur* = Sp. Pg. *espectador* = It. *spettatore*, < L. *spectator*, a beholder, < *spectare*, pp. *spectatus*, look at, behold: see *spectant*.] One who looks on; an onlooker or eye-witness; a beholder; especially, one of a company present at a spectacle of any kind: as, the *spectators* of or at a game or a drama.

Me leading, in a secret corner layd,
The sad *spectatour* of my Tragedie.
Spenser, F. Q., II. 4. 27.

There be of them that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren *spectators* to laugh too.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 46.

We, indeed, appeared to be the only two unconcerned *spectators* on board; and, accordingly, were allowed to ramble about the decks unnoticed.
B. Hall, Travels in N. A., II. 10.

=**Syn.** Looker-on, onlooker, observer, witness, by-stander. A person is said to be a *spectator* at a show, a bull-fight, a wrestling-match; one of the *audience* at a lecture, a concert, the theater; and one of the *congregation* at church.

spectatorial (spek-tā-tō′ri-ȧl), *a.* [< *spectator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a spectator. [In the quotation it is used with

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direct reference to the name of the periodical cited.]

There is a vicious terror of being blamed in some well-inclined people, and a wicked pleasure in suppressing them in others; both which I recommend to your *spectatorial* wisdom to animadvert upon.
Steele, Spectator, No. 348.

spectatorship (spek-tā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ship*.] The act of looking or beholding; the state or occupation of being a spectator or looker-on.

Guess . . . if thou standest not i' the state of hanging, or of some death more long in *spectatorship*.
Shak., Cor., v. 2. 71.

Bathing in the sea was the chief occupation of these good people, including, as it did, prolonged *spectatorship* of the process. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, xix.

spectatress (spek-tā′tres), *n.* [< *spectator* + *-ess*. Cf. *spectatrix*.] A female spectator or looker-on.

Helen, in the night when Troy was sack'd,
Spectatress of the mischief which she made.
Rowe, Fair Penitent, v. 1.

spectatrix (spek-tā′triks), *n.* [= F. *spectatrice* = It. *spettatrice*, < L. *spectatrix*, fem. of *spectator*, a beholder: see *spectator*.] Same as *spectatress*.

specter, spectre (spek′tėr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *spectre* = Sp. Pg. *espectro* = It. *spettro*, an image, figure, ghost, < L. *spectrum*, a vision, appearance, apparition, image, < *specere*, see: see *species*, *spectacle*. Cf. *spectrum*.] 1. A ghostly apparition; a visible incorporeal human spirit; an appearance of the dead as when living. Specters are imagined as disembodied spirits haunting or revisiting the scenes of their mundane life, and showing themselves in intangible form to the living, generally at night, from some overpowering necessity, or for some benevolent or (more usually) malevolent purpose. They are sometimes represented as speaking, but more commonly as only using terrifying or persuasive gestures to induce compliance with their wishes. The word is rarely used for the dissociated soul of a living person.

The ghosts of traitors from the Bridge descend,
With bold fanatic *spectres* to rejoice.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 223.

One of the afflicted,
I know, bore witness to the apparition
Of ghosts unto the *spectre* of this Bishop,
Saying, "You murdered us!"
Longfellow, Giles Corey, iii. 2.

A fine traditional *spectre* pale,
With a turnip head and a ghostly wail,
And a splash of blood on the dickey!
W. S. Gilbert, Haunted.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of many names of gressorial orthopterous insects of the family *Phasmidæ*; a walking-stick or stick-insect; a specter-insect. (*b*) The specter-bat. (*c*) The specter-lemur. (*d*) A specter-shrimp.—**Specter of the Brocken**, an optical phenomenon named from the Brocken, a mountain of the Harz range, where it has been most frequently observed. It consists of the shadow of the observer cast at sunrise or sunset in apparently gigantic size upon the mist or fog about the mountain-summit. The shadow is sometimes inclosed in a prismatic circle called the *Brocken bow*, and again is bordered with a colored fringe. Howitt states that, if the fog is very dry, one sees not only one's self, but one's neighbor; if very damp, only one's self, surrounded by a rainbow-colored glory. Also *Brocken specter*.=**Syn. 1.** *Apparition*, *Phantom*, etc. See *ghost*.

specter-bat (spek′tėr-bat), *n.* The spectral bat, a South American leaf-nosed bat or vampire, *Phyllostoma spectrum*, or a similar species.

specter-candle (spek′tėr-kan′dl), *n.* A straight fossil cephalopod, as a baculite, belemnite, or orthoceratite. These and similar objects have often been superstitiously regarded, in ignorance of their origin and nature. See *bætylus*, *salagrama*, and *thunder-stone*.

specter-crab (spek′tėr-krab), *n.* A glass-crab; one of the larval forms which were called *Phyllosomata*. See cut under *glass-crab*.

specter-insect (spek′tėr-in′sekt), *n.* Same as *specter*, 2 (*a*).

specter-lemur (spek′tėr-lē′mėr), *n.* The tarsier, *Tarsius spectrum*. See cut under *tarsier*.

specter-shrimp (spek′tėr-shrimp), *n.* A small læmodipod crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella tuberculata*; a skeleton-shrimp: so called from the singular form and aspect.

spectra, *n.* Plural of *spectrum*.

spectral (spek′tral), *a.* [= F. *spectral*, < L. *spectrum*, specter: see *specter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a specter; resembling or having the aspect of a specter; ghostlike; ghostly.

Some of the *spectral* appearances which he had been told of in a winter's evening. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiii.

To his excited fancy everything assumed a *spectral* look. The shadows of familiar things about him stalked like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

Spectral in the river-mist
The ship's white timbers show.
Whittier, The Ship-builders.

2. Pertaining to ocular spectra, or pertaining to the solar, prismatic, or diffraction spectrum; exhibiting the hues of the prismatic spectrum; produced by the aid of the spectrum: as, *spectral* colors; *spectral* analysis.

It is important to be able to observe the varying effects of pressure and density upon *spectral* phenomena.
J. N. Lockyer, Spect. Anal., p. 75.

3. In *zoöl.*, like or likened to a specter or apparition; suggestive of a ghost in any way: as, the *spectral* bat; *spectral* shrimps; *spectral* insects.—**Spectral lemur**, the tarsier.—**Spectral owl**, *Syrnium cinereum*, or *Strix cinerea*, the great gray owl of arctic America, remarkable for having more plumage in proportion to the size of the body than any other owl.

spectrality (spek-tral′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spectralities* (-tiz). [< *spectral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spectral; a spectral being or object. [Rare.]

What is he doing here in inquisitorial sanbenito, with nothing but ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him?
Carlyle, Sterling, i. 1. (*Davies.*)

spectrally (spek′tral-i), *adv.* In a spectral manner; like a ghost or specter.

spectre, *n.* See *specter*.

spectrobolometer (spek′trō-bō-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + E. *bolometer*.] An instrument consisting of a bolometer in combination with a spectroscope, used in the study of the distribution of heat in the solar spectrum and in similar investigations. The absorbing surface of the bolometer is an extremely slender strip of platinum, and it is so mounted that this can be moved at will to any desired part of the spectrum, the amount of heat received being measured, as usual, by the deflection of a galvanometer-needle.

spectrograph (spek′trō-gràf), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An apparatus designed to give a representation of the spectrum from any source, particularly one in which photography is employed; a spectroscope in which a sensitive photographic plate takes the place of the eyepiece of the observing telescope.

spectrographic (spek-trō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *spectrograph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a spectrograph or the observations made with it; specifically, relating to the process or results of photography as applied to the study of spectra.

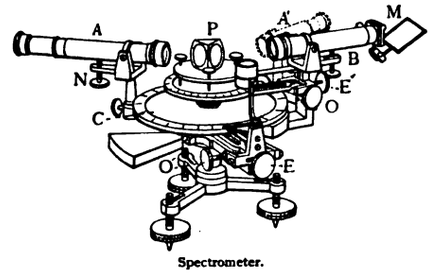
Spectrographic operations are, as Professor Young well says, much more sensitive to atmospheric conditions than are visual observations. *D. Todd*, Science, III. 727.

spectrography (spek-trog′ra-fi), *n.* [As *spectrograph* + *-y*³.] The art of using the spectrograph.

spectrological (spek-trō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spectrology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spectrology; performed or determined by spectrology: as, *spectrological* analysis.

spectrology (spek-trol′ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of science which determines the constituent elements and other conditions of bodies by examination of their spectra.

spectrometer (spek-trom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum*, spectrum, + L. *metrum*, measure.] An instrument used chiefly to measure the angular deviation of light-rays in passing through a prism, and hence to determine the refractive indices of the substance of which the prism is formed. Its essential parts are—(1) a tube B (see figure), having a slit at the further end through which the light is thrown by the mirror M, and a collimating lens at the other end to convert the divergent pencil into a parallel beam; (2) the prism P, which can be turned upon the central axis, its position being centered by two slides moved at right angles to each other by means of the screws E and E′; (3) the observing telescope A, the eyepiece of which is provided with cross-wires so that the position of a given line can be accurately fixed; the axis of the telescope can be made horizontal by the screw N. After the position of the prism has been accurately adjusted, usually so as to give the minimum deviation for the given ray, the angle of deviation is measured by the telescope moving with the graduating circle C, while the prism (with the vernier) is stationary. By the tangent screws at O and O′ the positions of the two circles can be adjusted more delicately. The instrument can also be used, like the ordinary reflecting goniometer (it is then a spectrometer-goniometer), to measure the angle between the two faces of the prism, which angle, with that of the minimum deviation, is needed to give the data for calculating the required refractive index. (See *refraction*.) If a diffraction-grating instead of a prism is employed, the telescope A is moved into the position A′, making a small angle with the tube B; the instrument may then be used to measure the wave-length of a given light-ray.



Spectrometer.

spectrometric (spek-trō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spectrometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a spectrometer or the observations made with it.

spectromicroscopical (spek-trō-mī-krō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *microscopical*.] Pertaining to spectroscopic observations made in connection with the microscope.

The *spectro-microscopical* apparatus, especially in the hands of botanists, has become an important instrument in the investigation of the coloring matter of plants.
Behrens, Micros. in Botany (trans.), ii. 139.

spectrophone (spek′trō-fōn), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *φωνή*, sound.] An adaptation of the principle of the radiophone, devised by Bell to be used in spectrum analysis. It consists of a spectroscope the eyepiece of which is removed—the sensitive substances being placed in the focal point behind an opaque diaphragm containing a slit, while the ear is in communication with the substances by means of a hearing-tube. See the quotation.

Suppose we smoke the interior of our spectrophonic receiver, and fill the cavity with peroxide of nitrogen gas. We have then a combination that gives us good sounds in all parts of the spectrum (visible and invisible) except the ultra violet. Now pass a rapidly interrupted beam of light through some substances whose absorptive spectrum is to be investigated, and bands of sound and silence are observed in exploring the spectrum, the silent positions corresponding to the absorption bands.
A. G. Bell, in Philosoph. Mag., 5th ser., II. 527, 1881.

spectrophonic (spek-trō-fon′ik), *a.* [As *spectrophone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spectrophone, or investigations made by means of it.

spectrophotometer (spek′trō-fō-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *photometer*.] An instrument used to compare the intensities of two spectra (as from the limb and center of the sun), or the intensity of a given color with that of the corresponding color in a standard spectrum. It is based upon the fact that the eye is very sensitive to slight differences of intensity between two similar colors when brought side by side. It consists essentially of a spectroscope arranged with total reflecting prisms, so that, for example, the spectra to be compared can be brought into immediate juxtaposition, while Nicol prisms in the path of the pencil of rays make it possible to diminish the intensity of the brighter light until the two exactly correspond. The angular position of the analyzing prism gives the means of deducing the required relation in intensity.

spectrophotometric (spek-trō-fō-tō-met′rik), *a.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the spectrophotometer, to its use, or to observations made with it.

spectrophotometry (spek′trō-fō-tom′e-tri), *n.* [As *spectrophotometer* + *-y*³.] The art of using the spectrophotometer.

spectropolariscope (spek′trō-pō-lar′i-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *polariscope*.] A combination of the spectroscope and the polariscope, an instrument sometimes used in the analysis of sugar. It is a modification of a form of the saccharimeter.

spectropyrometer (spek′trō-pī-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + E. *pyrometer*.] An instrument devised by Crova for measuring high temperatures, based upon the principle that two incandescent bodies of the same radiating power have the same temperature when their spectra are identical in extent. It is essentially a form of spectrophotometer.

spectroscope (spek′trō-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *spectrum* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument used to produce a spectrum of the light (or, more generally, the radiation) from any source by the passage of the rays through a prism or their reflection from a grating, and for the study of the spectrum so formed. In its common form the essential parts of the *prismatic spectroscope* are—(1) a tube with a slit at the further end (see fig. 1), through which the light enters, and at the other end a collimating lens which brings the rays into a parallel beam (the slit is formed between two parallel edges the distance between which can be varied at will); (2) a prism to refract and disperse the rays, or a series or train of prisms when greater dispersion is desired—a gain, however, which is accompanied by a serious diminution in the intensity of the light; (3) a telescope through which the magnified image of the spectrum thus formed is viewed. A third tube is usually added, containing a scale, which is illuminated by a small gas-flame and reflected from the surface of the prism into the telescope, thus giving the means of fixing the position of the lines observed. A small glass comparison prism is often placed in front of half the slit, and through it, by total reflection, a second beam of light can be introduced, the spectrum of which is seen directly over the other. An instrument which gives a spectrum when the source of the light is in a straight line with the eye—that is, which gives dispersion without deviation—is called a *direct-vision spectroscope* (see

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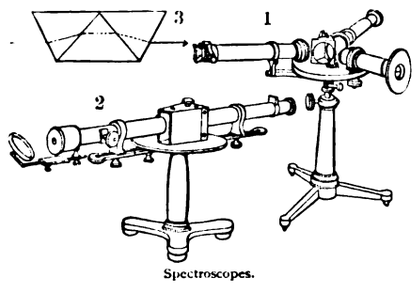
fig. 2); this may be accomplished by combining two crown-glass prisms, with a third flint-glass prism of an angle of



Spectroscopes.

90° between them (fig. 3). For certain rays—for example, the yellow—there is no divergence while a spectrum is obtained, since the dispersion of the flint-glass prism in one direction is greater than that of the two crown-glass prisms in the opposite direction. Other forms of direct-vision spectroscope have also been devised. In the *grating spectroscope*, or *diffraction spectroscope*, a diffraction-grating (a series of very fine parallel lines ruled on glass or speculum-metal) takes the place of the prism; and the parallel rays falling upon it are reflected, and form a series of diffraction-spectra (see *diffraction*, *grating*[2], 2, and *interference*, 5), which are called *normal spectra* (see *spectrum*, 3), since the dispersion of the rays is proportional to their wave-length. A prism is sometimes used before the telescope to separate parts of the successive spectra which would otherwise overlap. If a Rowland grating (see *diffraction*) is employed, the arrangements can be much simplified, since the large concave surface of the grating forms an image directly, which may be received upon a screen, or for study upon a photographic plate, or viewed through an eyepiece with cross-wires to fix the position of the lines observed. The grating is supported at one end of a rigid bar, in practice about 21 feet in length, at the other end of which, and at the center of curvature of the concave surface, is the eyepiece or support for the sensitive plate. The ends of this bar rest on carriages moving on two rails at right angles to each other; and, as the end carrying the eyepiece is moved, the whole length of the spectrum (several feet) may be successively observed, the fixed beam of parallel rays from the slit falling upon the grating as its position is slowly turned. The whole apparatus is mounted on rigid supports in a room from which all light but that received through the slit is carefully excluded. A high degree of dispersion is thus obtained, combined with the advantage of the normal spectrum, and the further advantages that the amount of light employed is large, while the disturbing effect of the absorption of the material of the prisms is avoided. See further under *spectrum*.—**Analyzing spectroscope, integrating spectroscope,** terms applied to the spectroscope (Young) to describe its use, with or without a lens throwing an image of the luminous object upon the slit. In the former case, different parts of the slit are illuminated by light from different parts of the object, and their spectra can be separately compared, or, in other words, the light is thus analyzed; while in the second case, when the collimator is pointed toward the source of light, the combined effect of the whole is obtained.—**Half-prism spectroscope,** a spectroscope in which the beam of rays enters the prism at right angles to one face, and suffers dispersion only on emerging from the face opposite and inclined to it. The half-prism ordinarily employed is half of a compound prism such as is used in the direct-vision spectroscope.—**Rainband-spectroscope.** See *rainband*.

spectroscope (spek′trō-skōp), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *spectroscoped*, ppr. *spectroscoping*. [< *spectroscope*, *n.*] To use the spectroscope; study by means of observations with the spectroscope. *C. Piazzi Smyth*, Trans. R. S. E., XXXII. 521. [Rare.]

> Could you have *spectroscoped* a star?
> *O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, XLIX. 387.

spectroscopic (spek-trō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or performed by means of the spectroscope or spectroscopy: as, *spectroscopic* analysis; *spectroscopic* investigations.

spectroscopical (spek-trō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *spectroscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *spectroscopic*.

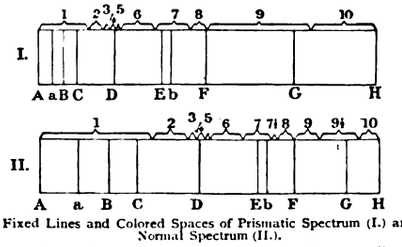
spectroscopically (spek-trō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a spectroscopic manner; by the use of the spectroscope.

spectroscopist (spek′trō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *spectroscope* + *-ist.*] One who uses the spectroscope; one skilled in spectroscopy.

spectroscopy (spek′trō-skō-pi), *n.* [As *spectroscope* + *-y*[3].] That branch of science, more particularly of chemical and physical science, which is concerned with the use of the spectroscope and with spectrum analysis.

spectrum (spek′trum), *n.*; pl. *spectra* (-trä). [< NL. *spectrum*, a spectrum, < L. *spectrum*, an appearance, an image or apparition: see *specter*.] **1**†. A specter; a ghostly phantom.—**2.** An image of something seen, continuing after the eyes are closed, covered, or turned away. If, for example, one looks intently with one eye upon any colored object, such as a wafer placed on a sheet of white paper, and immediately afterward turns the same eye to another part of the paper, one sees a similar spot, but of a different color. Thus, if the wafer is red, the seeming spot will be green; if black, it will be changed into white. These images are also termed *ocular spectra*.

3. In *physics*, the continuous band of light (*visible spectrum*) showing the successive prismatic colors, or the isolated lines or bands of color, observed when the radiation from such a source as the sun, or an ignited vapor in a gas-flame, is viewed after having been passed through a prism (*prismatic spectrum*) or reflected from a diffraction-grating (*diffraction-* or *interference-spectrum*). The action of the prism (see *prism* and *refraction*) is to refract the light and at the same time to separate or disperse the rays of different wave-lengths, the refraction and dispersion being greater as the wave-length diminishes. The grating (see *grating*[2], 2), which consists usually of a series of fine parallel lines (say 10,000 or 20,000 to the inch) ruled on speculum-metal, diffracts and at the same time disperses the light-rays, forming a series of spectra whose lengths depend upon the fineness of the lines. If, now, a beam of white light is passed through a slit, and then by a collimator lens is thrown upon a prism, and the light from this received upon a screen, a colored band will be obtained passing by insensible degrees, from the less refrangible end, the red, to the more refrangible end, the violet, through a series of colors ordinarily described as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. A similar effect is obtained from a grating, with, however, this difference, that in the prismatic spectrum the red covers only a small part relatively of the colored band, since the action of the prism is to crowd together the less refrangible rays and separate the more refrangible rays of less wave-length, and thus distort the spectrum. The diffraction-spectrum, on the other hand, shows the red occupying about the same space as the blue and violet, and is called a *normal spectrum*. When the light from different sources is studied in the spectroscope, it is found, first, that a solid or a liquid when incandescent gives a continuous spectrum, and this is true of gases also at great pressures; second, bodies in the gaseous form give discontinuous spectra, consisting of colored bright lines (*line-spectrum*) or bands (*band-spectrum*), or of bands which under certain conditions appear as channeled spaces or flutings (*fluted spectrum*), and these lines or bands for a given substance have a definite position, and are hence characteristic of it; third, if light from an incandescent solid or liquid body passes through a gas (at a lower temperature than the incandescent body), the gas absorbs the same rays as those its own spectrum consists of; therefore, in this case, the result is a spectrum (*absorption-spectrum*) continuous, except as interrupted by black lines occupying the same position as the bright lines in the spectrum of the gas itself would occupy. An absorption-spectrum, showing more or less sharply defined dark bands, is also obtained when the light has passed through an appropriate liquid (as blood), or a solid such as a salt of didymium (see further under *absorption*). For example, the spectrum from a candle-flame is continuous, being due to the incandescent carbon particles suspended in the flame. If, however, the yellow flame produced when a little sodium is inserted in the non-luminous flame of a Bunsen burner is examined, a bright-yellow line is observed; if a red lithium flame, then a red and a yellow line are seen; the red strontium flame gives a more complex spectrum, consisting of a number of lines, chiefly in the red and yellow; and so of other similar substances. For substances like iron, and other metals not volatile except at very high temperatures, the heat of the voltaic arc is employed, and by this means their spectra, often consisting of a hundred or more lines (of iron at least 2,000), can be mapped out. Still again, if the light from the sun is studied in the same way, it is found to be a bright spectrum from red to violet, but crossed by a large number of dark lines called *Fraunhofer lines*, because, though earlier seen by Wollaston (1802), they were first mapped by Fraunhofer in 1814; this name is given especially to the more prominent of them, which he designated by the



Fixed Lines and Colored Spaces of Prismatic Spectrum (I.) and Normal Spectrum (II.).

1, red; 2, red-orange; 3, orange; 4, orange-yellow; 5, yellow; 6, green-yellow and yellow-green; 7, green and (7½) blue green; 8, cyan-blue; 9, blue and (9½) blue-violet; 10, violet; A, a, B, C, etc., Fraunhofer lines.

letters A to H, etc. (See the figures.) These lines, as explained above, are due to the absorption by gases, either in the sun's atmosphere or in that of the earth. When the light is passed through a train of prisms, or reflected from a Rowland grating, and thus a very high degree of dispersion obtained, the rays are more widely separated and the spectrum can be more minutely examined. Studied in this way, it is found that the dark lines in the solar spectrum number many thousands, the greater part of which can be identified in the spectra of known terrestrial substances. Thus, the presence in the sun's atmosphere of thirty-six elements has been established (Rowland, 1891); these include sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, copper, cobalt, silver, lead, tin, zinc, titanium, aluminium, chromium, silicon, carbon, hydrogen, etc. The radiation from the sun consists not only of those rays whose wave-length is such as to produce the effect of vision upon the eye, but also of others of greater wave-length than the red rays and less wave-length than the violet; the spectrum from such a source consequently includes, besides the luminous part, an invisible part (*invisible spectrum*) below the red, called the *infra-red* region, and another beyond the violet, called the *ultra-violet*. The first region is also present in the spectrum from any hot body, and the latter in that from a body at a high temperature—for example the incandescent carbons of an arc electric light. Thus, Langley by means of his bolometer has proved the existence of rays having a wave-length nearly twenty times that of the luminous red rays, in the radiation of the surface of the moon, and corresponding to a temperature not far from that of melting ice. Further, while the visible spectrum includes rays separated by only about one octave (since the wave-length for the extreme red is approximately twice that of the extreme violet), the full spectrum, from the extreme ultra-violet to the longest waves recognized by the bolometer, embraces more than seven octaves. In other words, it extends from rays having a wave-length of 0.18 of a micron to those whose wave-length is 30 microns (1 micron = $\frac{1}{1000}$ millimeter). The invisible regions of the spectrum cannot be directly studied by the eye, but they can be explored, first by photography, it being possible to prepare suitable plates sensitive to the infra-red as well as others sensitive to ultra-violet rays, and such photographs show the presence of many additional absorption-lines. The invisible infra-red region (*heat-spectrum*) can also be explored by the thermopile and still better the bolometer, and the distribution of the heat thus examined, and a thermogram of the spectrum constructed in which the presence of "cold" absorption-bands is noted. Still again, the method of phosphorescence is employed to give a phosphorograph of the spectrum, while fluorescence is made use of in studying the ultra-violet region. In studying the invisible heat-spectrum lenses and prisms of rock-salt must be used, because the dark rays of long wave-length are largely absorbed by glass; further, in investigating the invisible ultra-violet region quartz is similarly employed, since it is highly transparent to these short wave-length vibrations. In many investigations it is of great advantage to use the grating-spectroscope, especially one provided with a concave Rowland grating, since then the normal spectrum (fig. II.) is obtained directly without the use of the usual lenses and prisms, and hence free from their absorbing effects. Recent photographs of the solar spectrum obtained by Prof. Rowland in this way give a clearness of definition combined with high dispersion never before approached. Thus, in their enlarged form as published (1890), the double sodium-lines are widely separated, and sixteen distinct fine lines may be counted between them. It was formerly the custom to divide the solar spectrum into three parts, formed by the invisible heat-rays, the luminous rays, and the so-called chemical or actinic rays. This threefold division of the spectrum is, however, largely erroneous, since all the rays of the spectrum are "heat-rays" if they are received upon an absorbing surface, as lampblack; and, while it is true that the chemical change upon which ordinary photography depends is most stimulated by the violet and ultra-violet rays, this is not true universally of all chemical changes produced by direct radiation. The rays from the lowest end of the spectrum to the highest differ intrinsically in wave-length only, and the difference of effect observed is due to the character of the surface upon which they fall. The spectra of the stars, of the comets, nebulæ, etc., can be studied in the same way as the solar spectrum, and the result has been to throw much light upon the constitution of these bodies; the spectrum of the aurora has been similarly examined. In addition to its use in the study of cosmical physics, spectrum analysis has proved a most delicate and invaluable method to the chemist and physicist in the examination of the different elements and their compounds. By this method of research a number of new elements have been detected (as rubidium, cæsium, indium, thallium); and recently the study of the absorption-spectra of the earths—obtained from samarskite, gadolinite, and other related minerals—has served to show the existence of a group of closely related elements whose existence had not before been suspected. Further, the study of the change in the spectra of certain elements under different conditions of temperature has led Lockyer to some most important and suggestive hypotheses as to the relation between them and their possible compound nature.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a generic name variously used: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Scopoli*, 1777. (*b*) A genus of gressorial orthopterous insects: same as *Phasma*. *Stoll*, 1787. (*c*) A genus of lemuroid mammals: same as *Tarsius*. *Lacépède*, 1803.—**5.** The specific name of some animals, including *Tarsius spectrum* and *Phyllostoma spectrum*.—**Fluted spectrum.** See def. 3.—**Gitter-spectrum,** a diffraction-spectrum. See def. 3.—**Grating-spectrum.** See *grating*[2].—**Herschelian rays of the spectrum.** See *Herschelian*.—**Secondary spectrum,** the residual or secondary chromatic aberration observed in the use of an ordinary so-called achromatic lens (see *achromatic*), arising from the fact that while by combining the crown- and flint-glass two of the colors of the spectrum are brought to the same focus, the dispersion of the others is not equally compensated. By using new kinds of glass which allow of proportional dispersion in different parts of the spectrum (see *apochromatic*), Abbe has made lenses which collect three colors to one focus, leaving only a small residual aberration uncorrected, which is called the *tertiary spectrum*.

specula, *n.* Plural of *speculum*.

speculable (spek′ū-la-bl), *a.* Knowable.

specular (spek′ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *spéculaire* = Pr. *specular* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = It. *speculare*, < L. *specularis*, belonging to a mirror, < *speculum*, a mirror: see *speculum*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a mirror; capable of reflecting objects: as, a *specular* surface; a *specular* mineral; *specular* metal (an alloy prepared for making mirrors).—**2.** Assisting or facilitating vision; serving for inspection or observation; affording a view: as, a *specular* orb (the eye or a lens); *specular* stone (an old name for mica used in windows, in Latin *specularis lapis*); a

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specular tower (one serving as a lookout). [Archaic.]

You teach (though we learn not) a thing unknown
To our late times, the use of *specular* stone,
Through which all things within without were shown.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

Look once more, ere we leave this *specular* mount.
Milton, P. R., iv. 236.

Calm as the Universe, from *specular* towers
Of heaven contemplated by Spirits pure.
Wordsworth, Cave of Staffa.

3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the speculum of the wing; ocellar: as, the *specular* area; *specular* iridescence.—**Specular iron ore**, a variety of hematite, or anhydrous iron sesquioxid, occurring in crystals and massive forms with a brilliant metallic luster. Finely pulverized and washed, it is used as a polishing-powder.

Specularia (spek-ū-lā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1748), ‹ L. *speculum* in *speculum Veneris*, 'Venus's looking-glass,' a medieval name of *S. Speculum*, from the resemblance of its flowers set on their cylindrical ovary to the ancient round bronze mirror at the end of a straight handle: see *speculum.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Campanulaceæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Campanula* by its wheel-shaped or shallow and broadly bell-shaped corolla and linear or narrowly oblong ovary. There are about 8 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, chiefly of southern and central Europe, with one in South America. They are annual herbs, either erect or decumbent, and smooth or bristly. They bear alternate entire or toothed leaves, and blue, violet, or white two-bracted flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. Speculum* is the Venus's looking-glass, formerly a favorite in English gardens; *S. hybrida* is there known as the *corn-violet;* and *S. perfoliata*, native in the United States, is remarkable for its dimorphous flowers, the earlier being minute and cleistogamic.

speculate (spek′ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *speculated*, ppr. *speculating*. [‹ L. *speculatus*, pp. of *speculari*, spy out, watch, observe, behold (> It. *speculare* = Sp. Pg. *especular* = OF. *speculer*, F. *spéculer*), ‹ *specula*, a watch-tower, ‹ *specere*, see: see *species*. Cf. *speculum.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To view as from a watch-tower or observatory; observe.

I shall never eat garlic with Diogenes in a tub, and *speculate* the stars without a shirt.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

2. To take a discriminating view of; consider attentively; speculate upon; examine; inspect: as, to *speculate* the nature of a thing. [Rare.]

We . . . conceit ourselves that we contemplate absolute existence when we only *speculate* absolute privation.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 21.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pursue truth by thinking, as by mathematical reasoning, by logical analysis, or by the review of data already collected. —**2.** To take a discursive view of a subject or subjects; note diverse aspects, relations, or probabilities; meditate; conjecture: often implying absence of definite method or result.

I certainly take my full share, along with the rest of the world, . . . in *speculating* on what has been done, or is doing, on the public stage.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. To invest money for profit upon an uncertainty; take the risk of loss in view of possible gain; make a purchase or purchases, as of something liable to sudden fluctuations in price or to rapid deterioration, on the chance of selling at a large advance: as, to *speculate* in stocks.

speculation (spek-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [‹ OF. *speculacion*, *speculation*, F. *spéculation* = Pr. *speculacio* = Sp. *especulacion* = Pg. *especulação* = It. *speculazione*, ‹ LL. *speculatio(n-)*, a spying out, exploration, observation, contemplation, ‹ L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate.*] **1.** The act or state of speculating, or of seeing or looking; intelligent contemplation or observation; a viewing; inspection. [Obsolete or archaic, but formerly used with considerable latitude.]

Thence [from the works of God] gathering plumes of perfect *speculation*,
To impe the wings of thy high flying mynd,
Mount up aloft through heavenly contemplation.
Spenser, Heavenly Beauty, l. 134.

Thou hast no *speculation* in those eyes
Which thou dost glare with.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 95.

I am arrived to that perfection in *speculation* that I understand the language of the eyes.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

2. The pursuit of truth by means of thinking, especially mathematical reasoning and logical analysis; meditation; deep and thorough consideration of a theoretical question. This use of the word, though closely similar to the application of *speculatio* in the Latin of Boethius to translate θεωρία, is chiefly due to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "now we see through a glass, darkly," where 'glass' is in the Vulgate *speculum*. But some writers, as Milton and Cowper, associate the meaning with *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

For practise must agree with *speculation*,
Belief & knowledge must guide operation.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Thenceforth to *speculations* high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 602.

Join sense unto reason, and experiment unto *speculation*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

From him [Pythagoras] Socrates derived the principles of virtue and morality, . . . and most of his natural *speculations*. *Sir W. Temple*, Ancient and Modern Learning.

The brilliant fabric of *speculation* erected by Darwin can scarcely sustain its own weight.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 240.

3. In *philos.*, sometimes, a purely a priori method of philosophizing: but commonly in philosophy the word has the meaning 2, above. —**4.** The investing of money at a risk of loss on the chance of unusual gain; specifically, buying and selling, not in the ordinary course of commerce for the continuous marketing of commodities, but to hold in the expectation of selling at a profit upon a change in values or market rates. Thus, if a merchant lays in for his regular trade a much larger stock than he otherwise would because he anticipates a rise in prices, this is not termed *speculation;* but if he buys what he does not usually deal in, not for the purpose of extending his business, but for the chance of a sale of the particular articles at a profit by reason of anticipated rise, it is so termed. In the language of the exchanges, *speculation* includes all dealing in futures and options, whether purchases or sales.

The establishment of any new manufacture, of any new branch of commerce, or of any new practice in agriculture, is always a *speculation* from which the projector promises himself extraordinary profits.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

A vast *speculation* had fail'd,
And ever he mutter'd and madden'd.
Tennyson, Maud, i. 3.

5. A game at cards, the leading principle of which is the purchase of an unknown card on the calculation of its probable value, or of a known card on the chance of no better appearing during the game, a part of the pack not being dealt. *Latham.*—**Syn. 2.** *Hypothesis*, etc. See *theory.*

speculatist (spek′ū-lā-tist), *n.* [‹ *speculate* + *-ist.*] A speculative philosopher; a person who, absorbed with theoretical questions, pays little attention to practical conditions.

Such *speculatists*, by expecting too much from friendship, dissolve the connection. *Goldsmith*, Friendship.

Fresh confidence the *speculatist* takes
For every hare-brain'd proselyte he makes.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

speculative (spek′ū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spéculatif* = Sp. Pg. *especulativo* = It. *speculativo*, ‹ LL. *speculativus*, pertaining to or of the nature of observation, ‹ L. *speculari*, view: see *speculate.*] **1†.** Pertaining to or affording vision or outlook: a meaning influenced by Latin *specula*, 'a watch-tower.'

Now roves the eye;
And, posted on this *speculative* height,
Exults in its command. *Cowper*, Task, i. 289.

2†. Looking; observing; inspecting; prying.

My *speculative* and officed instrument.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 271.

To be *speculative* into another man, to the end to know how to work him or wind him or govern him, proceedeth from a heart that is double and cloven.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

3. Given to speculation; contemplative; theoretical.

He [Washington] was not a *speculative*, but a practical man; not at all devoted to Ideas.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, Washington, p. 114.

Speculative men are deemed unsound and frivolous.
Emerson, Misc., p. 12.

4. Purely scientific; having knowledge as its end; theoretical: opposed to *practical;* also (limiting a noun denoting a person and signifying his opinions or character), in theory, and not, or not merely, in practice; also, cognitive; intellectual. In this sense (which has no connection with *speculation*), *speculative* translates Aristotle's θεωρητικός. Thus, *speculative science* is science pursued for its own sake, without immediate reference to the needs of life, and does not exclude experimental science.

I do not think there are so many *speculative* atheists as men are wont to imagine.
Boyle, Christian Virtuoso, part i.

It is evidently the intention of our Maker that man should be an active and not merely a *speculative* being.
Reid, Active Powers, Int.

When astronomy took the form of a *speculative* science, words were invented to denote distinctly the conceptions thus introduced.
Whewell, Philos. of Inductive Sciences, I. liii.

A distinction merely *speculative* has no concern with the most momentous of all practical controversies.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 51.

5. Inferential; known by reasoning, and not by direct experience: opposed to *intuitive;* also, improperly, purely a priori. This meaning was introduced into Latin by Anselm, with reference to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, where the Vulgate has *speculum*. *Speculative cognition* is cognition not intuitive.

6. Pertaining or given to speculation in trade; engaged in speculation, or precarious ventures for the chance of large profits; of the nature of financial speculation: as, a *speculative* trader; *speculative* investments or business.

The *speculative* merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x. 1.

Speculative geometry, philosophy, reason, theology, etc. See the nouns.

speculatively (spek′ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a speculative manner; as or by means of speculation, in either the intellectual or the material sense.

speculativeness (spek′ū-lā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being speculative, or of consisting in speculation.

speculativism (spek′ū-lā-tiv-izm), *n.* [‹ *speculative* + *-ism.*] The tendency to speculation or theory, as opposed to experiment or practice; a theorizing tendency. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 269. [Recent.]

speculator (spek′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *spéculateur* = Sp. Pg. *especulador* = It. *speculatore*, ‹ L. *speculator*, an explorer or scout, a searcher, an investigator, ‹ *speculari*, pp. *speculatus*, spy out, watch, observe, view: see *speculate.*] **1†.** An observer or onlooker; a watcher; a lookout; a seer; in a specific use, an occult seer; one who looks into mysteries or secrets by magical means.

All the boats had one *speculator*, to give notice when the fish approached. *Broome.*

2. One who engages in mental speculation; a person who speculates about a subject or subjects; a theorizer.

The number of experiments in moral science which the *speculator* has an opportunity of witnessing has been increased beyond all calculation. *Macaulay*, History.

3. One who practises speculation in trade or business of any kind. See *speculation*, 4.

speculatorial† (spek″ū-lā-tō′ri-ạl), *a.* [‹ L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer (see *speculatory*), + *-al.*] Speculatory.

speculatory (spek′ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [‹ L. *speculatorius*, pertaining to a scout or observer, ‹ *speculator*, an observer: see *speculator.*] **1†.** Practising or intended for oversight or outlook; overseeing; overlooking; viewing.

My privileges are an ubiquitary, circumambulatory, *speculatory*, interrogatory, redargutory immunity over all the privy lodgings. *Carew*, Cœlum Britannicum.

Both these [Roman encampments] were nothing more than *speculatory* outposts to the Akeman-street.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 66.

2. Given to, or of the nature or character of, speculation; speculative. [Rare.]

speculatrix (spek′ū-lā-triks), *n.*; pl. *speculatrices* (spek″ū-lā-trī′sēz). [L., fem. of *speculator:* see *speculator.*] A female speculator. [Rare.]

A communion with invisible spirits entered into the general creed [in the sixteenth century] throughout Europe, and crystal or beryl was the magical medium. . . . Persons even of ordinary rank in life pretended to be what they termed speculators, and sometimes women were *speculatrices*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 297.

speculum (spek′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *specula* (-lạ), sometimes *speculums* (-lumz). [‹ L. *speculum*, a mirror, a copy or imitation (cf. *specula*, a watch-tower, lookout), ‹ *specere*, look at, behold: see *species.*] **1.** Something to look into or from; specifically, a mirror or looking-glass. —**2.** An attachment to or part of an optical instrument, as a reflecting telescope, having a brightly polished surface for the reflection of objects. Specula are generally made of an alloy called *speculum-metal*, consisting of ten parts of copper to one of tin, sometimes with a little arsenic to increase its whiteness. Another speculum alloy is made of equal weights of steel and platinum. Specula are also made of glass covered with a film of silver on the side turned toward the object.

3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An ocellus or eye-spot, as of a peacock's tail. See *ocellus*, 4. (*b*) The mirror of a wing, a specially colored area on some of the flight-feathers. It is usually iridescent-green, purple, violet, etc., and formed by a space of such color on the outer webs of several secondaries, toward their end, and commonly set in a frame of different colors formed by the tips of the same secondaries or of the greater wing-coverts, or of both. Sometimes it is dead-white, as in the gadwall. A speculum occurs in various birds, and as a rule in ducks, especially the *Anatinæ*, being in these so constant and characteristic a marking that some breeds of game-fowls are named *duckwing* in consequence of a certain resemblance in the wing-markings. See *silver-duckwing*. Also called *mirror*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus* and *mallard.*

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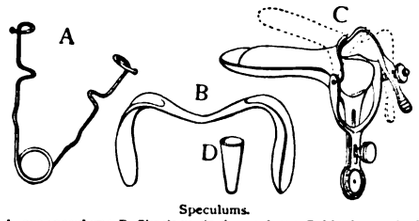
The wing [in *Anatinæ*] has usually a brilliant *Speculum*, which, like the other wing-markings, is the same in both sexes. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 690.

4. In *anat.*, the septum lucidum of the brain. See cut under *corpus*.—5. In *med.* and *surg.*, an



Speculums.
A, eye-speculum; B, Sims's vaginal speculum; C, bivalve vaginal speculum; D, ear-speculum.

instrument used for rendering a part accessible to observation, especially by opening or enlarging an orifice.—6. A lookout; a place to spy from.

It was in fact the *speculum* or watch-tower of Teufelsdröckh; wherefrom, sitting at ease, he might see the whole life-circulation of that considerable City. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 3.

Duck-billed speculum, a name sometimes applied to Sims's vaginal speculum, and more rarely to some of the bivalve vaginal specula, whose valves resemble a duck's bill. Also called *duck-bill*.—**Ear-speculum**, an instrument, usually a hollow cone, introduced into the meatus externus for holding the hairs out of the way so that the bottom of the passage may be illuminated and seen.—**Nose-speculum**. See *rhinoscope*.

speculum-metal (spek′ū-lum-met′al), *n.* See *speculum*, 2.

sped (sped). A preterit and past participle of *speed*.

spedet, spedefult. Old spellings of *speed, speedful*.

speecet, *n.* An old form of *spece, spice*.

speech (spēch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speach*; < ME. *speche, spæche*, earlier *spek, speke*, < AS. *spǣc, spēc*, earlier *sprǣc, sprēc* (= OS. *sprāca* = OFries. *spreke, spretse, sprake* = D. *spraak* = MLG. *sprake* = OHG. *sprāhha*, MHG. G. *sprache* = Icel. *spekjar*, f. pl., = Sw. *språg* = Dan. *sprog*), speech, < *sprecan* (pret. *spræc*), speak: see *speak*.] 1. The faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words, as in human beings and, by imitation, in some birds; capacity for expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds; the power of speaking, or of uttering words either in the speaking- or the singing-voice.

And they bring unto him one that was deaf, and had an impediment in his *speech*. Mark vii. 32.

Speech is the instrument by which a Foole is distinguished from a Philosopher. *Howell*, Forreine Travell (rep. 1869), p. 59.

God's great gift of *speech* abused
Makes thy memory confused. *Tennyson*, A Dirge.

2. The action or exercise of speaking; expression of thoughts or ideas with the speaking-voice; oral utterance or communication; also, an act or exercise of oral expression or communication; talk; conversation; discourse: as, a person's habit of *speech;* to be chary of *speech;* their *speech* was all about themselves.

There is no *speech* nor language where their voice is not heard. [There is no *speech* nor language; their voice cannot be heard, R. V.] Ps. xix. 3.

Without more *Speche* I you beseche
That we were sone agone. *The Nut-Brown Maid* (Percy's Reliques, II. i. 6).

We entered into many *speeches* of divers matters. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 14.

3. The words and grammatical forms in which thought is expressed; language; a language.

For thou art not sent to a people of a strange *speech*. Ezek. iii. 5.

There is not a language in the world which does not exist in the condition of dialectic division, so that the *speech* of each community is the member of a more or less extended family. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. That which is spoken; thoughts as uttered or written; a saying or remark; especially, a more or less formal address or other utterance; an oration; a harangue: as, a cutting *speech* in conversation; the *speeches* in a dialogue or a drama; to deliver a *speech;* a volume of *speeches*.

You may spare your *speeches:* I expect no reply. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

At the end of his *speech* he [Chatham] fell in an apoplectic fit, and was borne home to die a few weeks afterward. *Amer. Cyc.*, XIII. 552.

5. A speaking or talking of something; uttered opinion, intention, etc.; oral or verbal mention; report. [Archaic.]

The duke . . . did of me demand
What was the *speech* among the Londoners
Concerning the French journey. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2. 154.

[There is] no *speech* of any stop of shipping hither, nor of the general governour. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 466.

6. An occasion of speaking; course of speaking; oral communication; colloquy; conference; parlance: as, to get *speech* of or with a person.

I would by and by have some *speech* with you. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 155.

Look to it that none have *speech* of her. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxiv.

7. Manner of speaking; form or quality of that which is spoken or of spoken sounds; method of utterance, either habitual or occasional: as, his *speech* betrays his nationality; rapid *speech;* thick or harsh *speech*.

As thou wouldest be cleane in arraye,
So be cleane in thy *speeche*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

Thou art a Galilæan, and thy *speech* agreeth thereto. Mark xiv. 70.

8. The utterance or sounding of a musical instrument, especially of a pipe in a pipe-organ.

In the 11th century . . . the manner of testing the *speech* [of an organ] by blowing the pipe with the mouth in various ways is precisely that often employed by the "voicer" of the present day. *Grove*, Dict. Music, II. 578.

9. In a wheel, the hub with the spokes, but without the fellies and tire. *E. H. Knight.*—**Figure of speech.** See *figure*.—**Maiden, oblique, perfect speech.** See the adjectives.—**Part of speech.** See *part*.—**Reported speech.** Same as *oblique speech*.—**Rule of speech.** See *rule*[1].—**Scanning speech.** See *scan*.—**Set speech.** See *set*[1].—**Speech from the throne**, in *British politics*, a speech or address prepared by the ministry in the name of the sovereign, and read at the opening of Parliament either by the sovereign in person or by commission. It states briefly the relations with foreign countries and the condition of domestic affairs, and outlines vaguely the chief measures which will be considered by Parliament. Also called *King's* (or *Queen's*) *speech*.—**Syn.** *Speech, Address, Harangue, Oration.* *Speech* is generic, and applies to any form of words uttered; it is the thing spoken, without reference to its quality or the manner of speaking it. An *address* is a *speech* viewed as spoken to one or more persons, and is generally of the better sort: as, Paul's *speech* on Mars' Hill; his *address* before Felix. A *harangue* is a noisy speech, usually unstudied and unpolished, addressed to a large audience and in a violent manner. An *oration* is a formal, impressive, studied, and elaborately polished *address:* as, Webster was selected to deliver the *oration* when the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill monument was laid, and again when the monument was completed. See *sermon* and *language*.

speech†, (spēch), *v. i.* [< *speech*, *n.*] To make a speech; harangue.

He raved continually, . . . and *speeched* against him from morning till night. *Account of T. Whigg, Esq.*, p. 9. (*Latham.*)

speech-center (spēch′sen′tėr), *n.* A nervous center particularly related to speech; especially, a cortical center situated in the region of the posterior extremity of the left frontal convolution of the brain, the destruction of which produces in most persons ataxic aphasia.

speechcraft (spēch′kraft), *n.* The art or science of language; grammar. *Burns.*

speech-crier (spēch′krī′ėr), *n.* Formerly, in Great Britain, a hawker of the last speeches or confessions of executed criminals, accounts of murders, etc. As a distinct occupation, such hawking arose from the frequency of public executions when hanging was the penalty for a great variety of crimes.

speech-day (spēch′dā), *n.* In England, the periodical examination-day of a public school.

I still have . . . the gold étui your papa gave me when he came to our *speech-day* at Kensington. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxi.

speechful (spēch′fûl), *a.* [< *speech* + *-ful*.] Full of talk; loquacious; speaking. [Rare.]

Dost thou see the *speechful* eyne
Of the fond and faithful creature? *Blackie*, Lays of the Highlands, p. 18.

speechification (spē′chi-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of making speeches or of haranguing. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

speechifier (spē′chi-fī-ėr), *n.* [< *speechify* + *-er*[1].] One who speechifies; one who is fond of making speeches; a habitual speechmaker. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

A county member, . . . both out of the house and in it, is liked the better for not being a *speechifier*. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

speechify (spē′chi-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *speechified*, ppr. *speechifying*. [< *speech* + *-i-fy*.] To make a speech; harangue. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

At a political dinner everybody is disagreeable and inclined to *speechify*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xix.

speechless (spēch′les), *a.* [< *speech* + *-less*.] 1. Not having or not using the faculty of speech; unable to speak; dumb; mute.

He that never hears a word spoken, . . . it is no wonder if such an one remain *speechless*. *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 115.

2. Refraining or restrained from speech; not speaking, either of purpose or from present inability: as, to stand *speechless* before one's accusers; *speechless* from terror.

I had rather hear your groans then find you *speechlesse*. *Brome*, Queens Exchange, ii.

3. Characterized by the absence of speech; unexpressed; unattended by spoken words.

From her eyes
I did receive fair *speechless* messages. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 164.

4†. Using few words; concise. *Halliwell.*

speechlessly (spēch′les-li), *adv.* Without speaking; so as to be incapable of utterance: as, *speechlessly* amazed.

speechlessness (spēch′les-nes), *n.* The state of being speechless; muteness.

speechmake (spēch′māk), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *speechmaking*.] To indulge in speechmaking; make speeches. [Rare.]

"The King's Friends" and the "Patriots" . . . were *speechmaking* and pamphleteering. *Athenæum*, No. 3251, p. 205.

speechmaker (spēch′mā′kėr), *n.* One who makes a speech or speeches; one who speaks much in public assemblies.

speechmaking (spēch′mā′king), *n.* [< *speech* + *making*.] The act of making a speech or speeches; a formal speaking, as before an assembly; also, used attributively, marked by formal speaking or the delivery of speeches.

speechman† (spēch′man), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speachman;* < *speech* + *man*.] One employed in speaking; a spokesman; an interpreter.

Sending with them by poste a Talmach or *Speachman* for the better furniture of the seruice of the sayde Ambassadour. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 286.

speech-reading (spēch′rē′ding), *n.* The process of comprehending spoken words by watching the speaker's lips, as taught to deaf-mutes.

speed (spēd), *n.* [< ME. *speed, sped, spede*, < AS. *spēd*, success, prosperity, riches, wealth, substance, diligence, zeal, haste, = OS. *spōd, spōt*, success, = D. *spoed*, haste, speed, = MLG. *spōt*, LG. *spood* = OHG. *spuot, spōt*, MHG. *spuot*, success; with formative *-d*, < AS. *spōwan* = OHG. **spuoan, spuon*, MHG. *spuon*, succeed; cf. OBulg. *spieti*, succeed, = Bohem. *spieti*, hasten, = Russ. *spietí*, ripen, = Lith. *speti*, be at leisure, = Lett. *spēt*, be strong or able; Skt. *sphīti*, increase, prosperity, < √ *sphā*, fatten.] 1. Success; a successful course; prosperity in doing something; good fortune; luck: used either absolutely or relatively: as, to wish one good *speed* in an undertaking.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good *speed* this day. Gen. xxiv. 12.

Well mayst thou woo, and happy be thy *speed!* *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 139.

Remember me
To our all-royal brother; for whose *speed*
The great Bellona I'll solicit. *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

2†. A promoter of success or progress; a speeder.

There; and Saint Nicholas be thy *speed!* *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 301.

3. Rapidity of movement; quickness of motion; swiftness: also used figuratively.

Wi' *speid* they ran awa. *Sir James the Rose* (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

In skating over thin ice our safety is in our *speed*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Rate of progress or motion (whether fast or slow); comparative rapidity; velocity: as, moderate *speed;* a fast or a slow rate of *speed;* to regulate the *speed* of machines.

He that rides at high *speed*, and with his pistol kills a sparrow flying. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 379.

We have every reason to conclude that, in free space, all kinds of light have the same *speed*. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

The term *speed* is sometimes used to denote the magnitude only [and not the direction] of a velocity. *Wright*, Text Book of Mechanics, p. 11.

The machine has two different *speeds* of gear. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 210.

History . . . can only record with wonder the *speed* with which both the actual Norman conquerors and the peaceful Norman settlers who came in their wake were absorbed into the general mass of Englishmen. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 156.

5. In *submarine rock-drilling*, a leg or beam to which the drilling apparatus is attached. *E. H.*

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Hart at speed.

Knight.—**At speed,** in *her.*, said of a hart, or other animal of the chase, when represented as running.—**Full speed,** at the highest rate of speed; with the utmost swiftness.

They said they saw about ten men riding swiftly towards us, and as many coming *full speed* down the hill.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. [i. 62.

Good speed. See *good.*—**To have the speed of†,** to get in advance of; pass ahead of; be swifter than.

Our thane is coming;
One of my fellows *had the speed of* him.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5. 36.

=**Syn. 3.** *Swiftness, Rapidity,* etc. (see *quickness*), expedition.

speed (spēd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sped, speeded,* ppr. *speeding.* [< ME. *speden* (pret. *spedde,* pp. *sped*), < AS. *spēdan* (pret. *spēdde*), succeed, prosper, grow rich, speed, hasten, = D. *spoeden,* speed, hasten, = MLG. *spōden,* LG. *spoden, spöden* = OHG. *spuotōn,* MHG. **spuoten,* G. *sputen,* also (after LG.) *spuden,* speed; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To advance toward a goal or a result; get on successfully; be fortunate; prosper; get on in general; make progress; fare; succeed.

Thei worschipen also specyally alle tho that thei han gode meetynge of; and whan thei *speden* wel in here iorneye, aftre here meetynge. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 166.

Come you to me at night; you shall know how I *speed.*
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 278.

Whoso seeks an audit here
Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,
Wild fowl or ven'son; and his errand *speeds.*
Cowper, Task, iv. 614.

What do we wish to know of any worthy person so much as how he has *sped* in the history of this sentiment?
Emerson, Love.

2. To get on rapidly; move with celerity; hasten in going; go quickly; hasten in doing something; act rapidly; hurry; be quick.

I have *speeded* hither with the very extremest inch of possibility. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 38.

Then to the Castle's lower ward
Sped forty yeomen tall.
Scott, Marmion, i. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to advance toward success; favor the course or cause of; make prosperous.

Alle thenne of that auenturre hadde gret ioye,
& thonked god of his grace that so godli hem *spedde.*
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4922.

Let the gods so *speed* me, as I love
The name of honour more than I fear death.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 88.

2. To push forward; carry toward a conclusion; promote; advance.

It shall be *speeded* well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 5. 10.

Judicial acts are . . . *sped* in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe,* Parergon.

3. To send or push forward in a course; promote the going or progress of; cause to go; aid in going.

True friendship's laws are by this rule exprest,
Welcome the coming, *speed* the parting guest.
Pope, Odyssey, xv. 84.

4. To give high speed to; put to speed; hasten the going or progress of; make or cause to be rapid in movement; give celerity to: also used reflexively.

The helpless priest replied no more,
But *sped* his steps along the hoarse resounding shore.
Dryden, Iliad, i.

He *sped him* thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

O precious evenings! all too swiftly *sped!*
Longfellow, Mrs. Kemble's Readings.

Perhaps it was a note of Western independence that a woman was here and there seen *speeding* a fast horse, in a cutter, alone. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 876.

5. To give a certain (specified) speed to; also, to regulate the speed of; arrange for a certain rate of going; set for a determined rapidity. [Technical.]

When an engine is *speeded* to run 300 revolutions per minute. *The Engineer,* LXVIII. 458.

Circular saws and other high-*speeded* wood-working machines. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 261.

6. To send off or away; put forth; despatch on a course: as, an arrow *sped* from the bow. [Archaic.]

When this speche was *sped,* speke thai no fferre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7601.

Hence—**7.** To send or put out of the way; get rid of; send off; do for; in a specific use, to send out of the world; put to death; despatch; kill. [Archaic.]

We three are married, but you two are *sped.*
Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 185.

Were he cover'd
With mountains, and room only for a bullet
To be sent level at him, I would *speed* him.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

A dire dilemma! either way I'm *sped;*
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 81.

8. To cause to be relieved: only in the passive. [Archaic.]

We believe we deserve to be *sped* of all that our blind hearts desire.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 11.

Being *sped* of my grumbling thus, and eased into better temper. *R. D. Blackmore,* Lorna Doone, lx.

9†. To disclose; unfold; explain.

Ne hath it nat ben determyned ne *isped* fermly and diligently of any of yow. *Chaucer,* Boëthius, v. prose 4.

[The word in this quotation is a forced translation of the Latin *expedita.*]—**God speed you,** may God give you advancement or success; I wish you good progress or prosperity. See *God-speed.*

speed-cone (spēd'kōn), *n.* A contrivance for varying and adjusting the velocity-ratio communicated between a pair of parallel shafts by means of a belt. It may be either one of a pair of continuous cones or conoids whose velocity-ratio can be varied gradually while they are in motion by shifting the belt, or a set of pulleys whose radii vary by steps; in the latter case the velocity-ratio can be changed by shifting the belt from one pair of pulleys to another. *Rankine,* Applied Mechanics, p. 457.

speeder (spē'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *speder, spedar;* < *speed* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who makes speed; one who advances rapidly, or who gains success. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Supposing you to be the Lady, and three such Gentlemen to come vnto you a wo[o]ing: in faith, who should be the *speeder? Lyly,* Euphues and his England, p. 294.

These are the affections that befit them that are like to be *speeders.* The sluggard lusteth, and wanteth.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 7.

2. One who or that which moves with great swiftness, as a horse. [Colloq.]—**3.** One who or something which promotes speed; specifically, some mechanical contrivance for quickening speed of motion or operation; any speeding device in a machine, as a pair of speed-cones or cone-pulleys. See *speed-multiplier.*

To spill [ruin] vs thu was oure *spedar,*
For thow was oure lyghte and oure ledar.
York Plays, p. 5.

4. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which takes the place of the bobbin and fly-frame, receiving the slivers from the carders, and twisting them into rovings.

speedful (spēd'fůl), *a.* [< ME. *speedful, spedeful, spedful;* < *speed* + *-ful.*] **1†.** Successful; prosperous.

Othere tydings *speedful* for to seyn.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 629.

2†. Effectual; efficient.

He moot shewe that the collacions of proposicions nis nat *spedful* to a necessarye conclusion.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 4.

And this thing he sayth shall be more *speedful* and effectual in the matter. *Sir T. More.*

3. Full of speed; hasty; speedy. [Rare.]

In pouernesse of spyrit is *spedfullest* hele.
Piers Plowman's Crede, l. 264.

speedfully (spēd'fůl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spedfullye;* < *speedful* + *-ly*2.] In a speedful manner; speedily; quickly; successfully.

Then thay toke ther way wonder *spedfullye.*
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 183.

speed-gage (spēd'gāj), *n.* A device for indicating a rate of speed attained; a velocimeter; a speed-indicator.

speedily (spē'di-li), *adv.* [< ME. *spedily,* < AS. **spēdiglice* (Lye), prosperously; as *speedy* + *-ly*2.] In a speedy manner; quickly; with haste; in a short time.

speed-indicator (spēd'in'di-kā-tor), *n.* An instrument for indicating the speed of an engine, a machine, shafting, etc.; a speed-gage or velocimeter. Various forms are in use. See *tachometer* and *operameter.*

speediness (spē'di-nes), *n.* The quality of being speedy; quickness; celerity; haste; despatch.

speeding (spē'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *speed, v.*] The act of putting to speed; a test of speed, as of a horse.

speedless (spēd'les), *a.* [< *speed* + *-less.*] Having no speed; slow; sluggish; not prosperous; unfortunate; unsuccessful. [Rare.]

It obeys thy pow'rs,
And in their ship return the *speedless* wooers.
Chapman, Odyssey, v. 40.

speed-multiplier (spēd'mul'ti-plī-ėr), *n.* An arrangement of gearing in which pinions are driven by large wheels, and convey the motion by their shafts to still larger wheels.

speed-pulley (spēd'půl'i), *n.* A pulley having several faces of different diameters, so that it gives different speeds according to the face over which the belt is passed; a cone-pulley.—**Conical speed-pulley.** (*a*) A pulley of a conical form, connected by a band or belt with another of similar form, so that any change of position of the belt longitudinally on the pulleys varies the speed. (*b*) The cone-pulley of a machine-tool. See *cone-pulley.*


Speed-pulleys.

speed-recorder (spēd'rē-kôr'dėr), *n.* An apparatus for making a graphic record of the speed of a railroad-train or road-vehicle, or of the revolutions of a machine or motor.

speed-riggers (spēd'rig'ėrz), *n. pl.* Cone-pulleys graduated to move a belt at higher or lower speed. [Eng.]

speed-sight (spēd'sīt), *n.* One of a pair of sights on a cannon for adjusting aim at a moving ship. The fore sight is permanently fixed, and the hind sight is adjustable by a scale according to the ship's estimated rate of sailing.

speedwell (spēd'wel), *n.* [< *speed* + *well*2.] A plant of the genus *Veronica,* especially *V. Chamædrys,* an herb with creeping and ascending stems, and racemes of bright-blue flowers, whence it has received in Great Britain such fanciful names as *angel's-eyes, bird's-eye, god's-eye,* and *eyebright.* Also called *germander-speedwell.* The corolla falls quickly when the plant is gathered. The common speedwell is *V. officinalis,* which has been


Flowering Plant of Speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*).
a, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

considered diaphoretic, etc., but is now no longer used in medicine. The thyme-leafed speedwell, *V. serpyllifolia,* is a very common little wayside herb with erect stems from a creeping base, and small white or bluish flowers with deeper stripes. Other species have special names, *V. Anagallis* being the water-speedwell, *V. scutellata* the marsh-speedwell, *V. peregrina* the purslane-speedwell or neckweed, *V. arvensis* the corn-speedwell, *V. agrestis* the field-speedwell, and *V. hederæfolia* the ivy-leafed speedwell. See *Veronica.*

speedy (spē'di), *a.* [< ME. *spedi,* < AS. *spēdig,* prosperous, rich, powerful (= D. *spoedig,* speedy, = OHG. *spuotig,* G. *sputig, spudig,* industrious, speedy), < *spēd,* prosperity, success, speed: see *speed.*] **1.** Successful; prosperous.

I will wish her *speedy* strength, and visit her with my prayers. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 87.

2. Marked by speed of movement; going rapidly; quick; swift; nimble; hasty; rapid: as, a *speedy* flight.

We men of business must use *speedy* servants.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, iii. 2.

3. Rapidly coming or brought to pass; not deferred or delayed; prompt; ready.

Whereto with *speedy* words the Archfiend replied.
Milton, P. L., i. 156.

With him [the ambassador] Temple came to a *speedy* agreement. *Macaulay,* Sir William Temple.

speedy-cut (spē'di-kut), *n.* An injury in the region of the carpus (or knee) of the horse on the inner side, inflicted by the foot of the opposite side during motion.

speek†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spike*1. *E. Phillips.*

speel (spēl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Origin uncertain.] To climb; clamber. [Scotch.]

speelken†, *n.* See *spellken.*

speer1 (spēr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Early mod. E. also *spear;* Sc. also *speir, spier,* and formerly *spere, spire,* etc.; < ME. *speren, spiren, speoren, spuren, spyrren,* < AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian,* track, trace, investigate, inquire, discuss, ask (= MLG. *sporen* = D. *speuren* = OHG. *spurien, spurren, spuren,* MHG. *spüren, spürn,* G. *spüren* = Icel. *spyrja,* track, trace, investigate, ask, = Sw.

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spörja, ask, *spåra*, track, trace, = Dan. *spörge*, ask, inquire, *spore*, track, trace), < *spor*, a track, footprint, = MLG. *spor* = D. *spoor*, trace, = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, a track, trace: see *spoor* and *spur*.] To make diligent inquiry; ask; inquire; inquire of or about. [Now chiefly Scotch.]

She turn'd her richt and round about,
To *spier* her true love's name.
Tam-a-Line (Child's Ballads, I. 259).

To speer at, to aim a question at; inquire of. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

speer[2]†, *n.* An old form of *spire*[1].

speeret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

speerhawk†, *n.* [Appar. another form and use of *sperhawk*, *sparhawk*.] An old name of the hawkweed, *Hieracium*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

speering (spēr'ing), *n.* [Sc. also *speiring*; verbal n. of *speer*[1], *v.*] A question; an inquiry. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

speet†, *v.* An obsolete form of *spit*[1].

speight†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *speght*, *specht*, *spight*; = D. *specht*, < G. *specht*, MHG. OHG. *speht* (MHG. OHG. also *spech*, > OF. *espeche*, F. *épeiche*), a woodpecker; perhaps akin to L. *picus*, a woodpecker (see *pie*); otherwise connected with OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen*, look, spy: see *spy*[1].] A woodpecker. [Prov. Eng.]

Eue, walking forth about the Forresta, gathers
Speights, Parrots, Peacocks, Estrich scattered feathers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

speir[1], *v.* See *speer*[1].

speir[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

speiranthy, *n.* See *spiranthy*.

speirogonimium, spirogonimium (spī'rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *speirogonimia, spirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *bot.* See *gonidium*, 3.

speiss (spīs), *n.* [< G. *speise*, a metallic mixture, amalgam (*speisige erze*, ores mixed with cobalt and arsenic), a particular use of *speise*, food, meat, < MHG. *spīse*, OHG. *spīsa*, food, < OIt. It. *spesa* (ML. *spesa*, for *spensa*), expense, cost, < *spendere*, spend: see *spence*, *expense*.] A compound, consisting chiefly of arsenic and iron, but often containing nickel and cobalt, obtained in smelting the complicated lead ores occurring near Freiberg in Saxony, and in other localities.

spek-boom (spek'bōm), *n.* [S. African D., < *spek*, fat, lard (= E. *speck*[2]), + *boom*, tree (= E. *beam*).] A South African plant. See *Portulacaria*.

speke (spēk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spoke*[1].

spel[1]†, An old spelling of *spell*[1], *spell*[4].

spel[2] (spel), *n.* [D. *spel*, play: see *spell*[3].] Play.

Sooth play, quad *spel*, as the Flemyng seith.
Chaucer, Prol. to Cook's Tale, l. 33.

[In Tyrwhitt's edition alone, apparently his own substitution of the Dutch for its English equivalent *play*, which appears in all other editions.]

spelæan, spelean (spē-lē'an), *a.* [< L. *spelæum*, < Gr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave, cavern; cf. *σπήλυγξ*, a cave (> ult. E. *spelunc*), < *σπέος*, a cave.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cave or cavern; forming or formed by a cave; cavernous. *Owen*, Longman's Mag., Nov., 1882, p. 67.—2. Inhabiting caves or caverns; cave-dwelling; cavernicolous; troglodyte. *Fraser's Mag.* Also *speluncous*.

spelch (spelch), *v. t.* Same as *spelk*.

speld (speld), *n.* [< ME. *speld*, a splinter, < AS. *speld*, a splinter (*biernende speld*, 'a burning splinter,' or simply *speld*, a torch), = D. *speld*, a pin, = MHG. *spelte*, a splinter, = Icel. *speld*, mod. *speldi*, a square tablet, *spilda*, a flake, slice, = Goth. *spilda*, a writing-tablet; from the root of *spald*[1] (var. *speld*): see *spald*[1]. Cf. Gael. *spealt*, a splinter. See *spell*[4], *spill*[2], in part variants of *speld*; and cf. *spelk*, *spelt*[2].] A chip or splinter. See *spall*[1], *spill*[2].

Manli as migti men either mette other,
& spacli the otheres spere in *speldes* than wente.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3392.

speld, *v.* A Scotch variant of *spald*[1].

speldert (spel'dėr), *n.* [< ME. **spelder*, *spildur* (= MLG. *spelder* = MHG. *spelter*, *spilter*), a splinter, dim. of *speld*.] A splinter. *Palsgrave*.

The grete schafte that was longe,
Alle to *spilduris* hit spronge.
Avowynge of King Arthur, xiii. 6. (*Halliwell*.)

spelder (spel'dėr), *v.* [< ME. *spelderen*, *speldren*, spell, < *spelder*, a splinter (used as a pointer; cf. *fescue*): see *spelder*, *n.*] To spell. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 353; *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

ziff thatt tu cannst *spelldrenn* hemm
Adam thu findesst *spelldredd*. *Ormulum*, l. 16440.

spelding (spel'ding), *n.* [Also *spelden*, *spelding*, *speldrin*, *speldron*; < *speld* + *-ing*[3].] A small fish split and dried in the sun. [Scotch.]

spelean, *a.* See *spelæan*.

Spelerpes (spē-lėr'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1832), irreg. < Gr. *σπήλαιον*, a cave, + *ἑρπειν*, creep.] A genus of *Plethodontidæ*, having the digits free, containing numerous species of small American salamanders, often handsomely colored. *S. longicauda* is a slender long-tailed form found in the Southern States, of a rich-yellow color, with



Spelerpes ruber.

numerous broken black bands. *S. bilineatus*, a common species of the Northern States, has a black line along each side of the back, and the belly yellow. *S. ruber* is of a bright-red color, more or less spotted with black, and is found in cold springs and brooks. *S. belli* is the largest; it is plumbeous, with a double row of red spots on the back, and inhabits Mexico.

Spelin (spe-lin'), *n.* [So called in "Spelin," the system defined, < *spe-*, var. of *spa*, all (< *s-*, an affix forming general, collective, and plural terms, + *pa*, every, < Gr. *πᾶς*, every, all), + *lin*, < L. *lingua* = E. *tongue*.] An artificial linguistic system devised by Prof. Georg Bauer, of Agram in Croatia, in 1888, designed for a universal language. It is constructed on the same lines as Volapük, but is of greater simplicity. See *Volapük*.

spelk (spelk), *n.* [< ME. *spelke*, < AS. **spelc*, **spilc* (Somner, Lye) = MD. *spalcke*, D. *spalk* = Icel. *spelkur*, a splint, splinter, rod; prob. akin to *speld*, *spald*[1], *spall*[1], etc.] 1. A splinter of wood; a splint used in setting a broken bone. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A rod, stick, or switch; especially, a small stick or rod used in thatching. [Prov. Eng.]

spelk (spelk), *v. t.* [Also assibilated *spelch*; < ME. **spelken*, **spelchen*, < AS. *spelcean*, *spilcean*, set with splints (= MD. *spalcken*, set with splints, fasten, support, prop, = Icel. *spelkja*, stuff (skins), = Sw. *spjelka*, split, splinter), < **spelc*, **spilc*, a splint, splinter: see *spelk*, *n.*] 1. To set, as a broken bone, with a spelk or splint. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To use a spelk or rod in or upon; fasten or strike with a spelk. [Prov. Eng.]

spell[1] (spel), *n.* [< ME. *spelle*, *spel*, < AS. *spel*, *spell*, a saying, tale, story, history, narrative, fable, also speech, discourse, command, teaching, doctrine, = OS. *spel* (*spell-*) = OHG. *spel* (*spell-*), a tale, narrative, = Icel. *spjall*, a saying, saw, pl. *spjöll*, words, tidings, = Goth. *spill*, a tale, fable, myth; root unknown. The word is found in many AS. and ME. compounds, of which the principal ones are represented by *byspell* and *gospel*. Cf. *spell*[1], *v.*] 1†. A tale; story; narrative.

Herkneth to my *spelle*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 183.

2†. Speech; word of mouth; direct address.

An ax . . . hoge & vn-mete,
A spetos sparthe to expoun [describe] in *spelle* quo-so myzt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 209.

3. A charm consisting of some words of supposed occult power; any form of words, whether written or spoken, supposed to be endowed with magical virtues; an incantation; hence, any means or cause of enchantment, literally or figuratively; a magical or an enthralling charm; a condition of enchantment; fascination: as, to cast a *spell* over a person; to be under a *spell*, or bound by a *spell*.

Spell is a kinde of verse or charme, that in elder tymes they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the Night*spel* for theeves, and the wood-*spell*. And herehence, I thinke, is named the go*spel*, as it were Gods spell, or worde. And so sayth Chaucer.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., March, Glosse.

The running stream dissolved the *spell*,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

spell[1] (spel), *v.* [< ME. *spellen*, *spellien*, *spealie*, *spilien*, < AS. *spellian* (pret. *spellede*, pp. *spelled*), tell, declare, relate, speak, discourse (= MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, = OHG. *spellōn*, MHG. *spellen*, declare, relate, = Icel. *spjalla*, speak, talk, = Goth. *spillōn*, tell, narrate), < *spel*, a tale, story: see *spell*[1], *n.* Cf. *spell*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To tell; relate; teach; disclose.

It 's I have intill Paris been,
And well my drift can *spell*.
Young Child Dyeing (Child's Ballads, IV. 267).

2. To act as a spell upon; entrance; enthrall; fascinate; charm.—3. To imbue with magic properties.

This [hippomanes], gathered . . .
With noxious weeds, and *spell'd* with words of power,
Dire stepdames in the magic bowl infuse.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 445.

II.† *intrans.* To tell; tell a story; give an account.

Now of marschalle of halle wylle I *spelle*,
And what falle to hys offyce now wylle y telle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 310.

spell[2] (spel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spelled* or *spelt*, ppr. *spelling*. [< late ME. *spellen*; a particular use of *spell*[1], tell, appar. due to D. use: MD. *spellen*, declare, explain, explain in detail or point by point, spell, D. *spellen*, spell; cf. OF. *espeller*, *espeler*, declare, spell, F. *épeler*, spell, = Pr. *espelar*, *espelhar*, declare (< G. or D.): see *spell*[1]. The word is in part confused, as the var. *speal* also indicates, with *spell*[4], *speld*[1], *spelder*, a splinter, because a splinter of wood was used as a pointer to assist in spelling words: see *spell*[4], and cf. *spelder*, *v.*, spell.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tell or set forth letter by letter; set down letter by letter; tell the letters of; form by or in letters.

Spellyn (letters). Sillabico. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

A few commonplace and ill-*spelled* letters, a few wise or witty words, are all the direct record she has left of herself. *The Century*, XL. 649.

2. To read letter by letter, or with laborious effort; hence, to discover by careful study; make out point by point: often with *out* or *over*.

I will sit on this footstool at thy feet, that I may *spell over* thy splendour, and learn for the first time how princes are attired. *Scott*, Kenilworth, vii.

He was a perfect specimen of the Trullibers of old; he smoked, hunted, drank beer at his door with his grooms and dogs, and *spelled over* the county paper on Sundays.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

3. To constitute, as letters constitute a word; make up.

The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect. *Fuller*.

To spell backward, to repeat or arrange the letters of in reverse order; begin with the last letter of; hence, to understand or explain in an exactly contrary sense; turn inside out; reverse the character or intention of.

I never yet saw man,
How wise, how noble, young, how rarely featured,
But she would *spell* him *backward*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1. 61.

To spell baker, to do something difficult: supposed to refer to *baker* as one of the first words met by children in passing from the "easy" monosyllables to the "hard" dissyllables in the old spelling-books. [Old and colloq., U. S.]

If an old man will marry a young wife,
Why then—why then—why then—he must *spell Baker*.
Longfellow, Giles Corey, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form words with the proper letters, in either reading or writing; repeat or set down the letters of words.

O, she knew well
Thy love did read by rote and could not *spell*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 88.

2. To make a study; engage in careful contemplation of something. [Poetical and rare.]

Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every [illegible] doth shew,
And eve[illegible]

spell[3] (spel), *v. t.* [< ME. *spellen*, < AS. *spellian*, act in one's stead, take one's place, rarely *spilian*, play, jest, = OS. *spilōn*, play, dance, = D. *spelen* = MLG. LG. *spelen*, play, game, act, move, sparkle, allude, = OHG. *spilōn*, MHG. *spiln*, G. *spielen* = Icel. *spila*, play, spend, play at cards, = Sw. *spela* = Dan. *spille*, act a part, move, sparkle, play, gamble; from a noun not recorded in AS., but appearing as OS. *spil*, play (of weapons), = MD. D. *spel* = MLG. *spil*, LG. *spile*, play, music, performance, cards, = OHG. MHG. *spil*, G. *spiel*, play, game; root unknown.] To take the place of (another person) temporarily in doing something; take turns with; relieve for a time; give a rest to.

Sometimes there are two ostensible boilers [slaves in charge of sugar-boiling] to *spell* and relieve one another.

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When one is obliged to be *spelled* for the purpose of natural rest, he should leave his injunctions to a judicious negro. *T. Roughley*, Jamaica Planters' Guide (1823), p. 340.

Mrs. Savor kept her seat beside Annie. She said, "Don't you want I should *spell* you a little while, Miss Kilburn?" *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xvi.

spell[3] (spel), *n.* [< *spell*[3], *v.*] **1.** A turn of work or duty in place of another; an interval of relief by another person; an exchange of work and rest: as, to take one's regular *spell;* to work the pumps by *spells.*

Their toyl is so extreame as they can not endure it above foure houres in a day, but are succeeded by *spels.* *Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 11.

A poor old negro, whose woolly head was turned to gray, though scarcely able to move, begged to be taken in, and offered to give me a *spell* when I became tired. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 188.

Hence—**2.** A continuous course of employment in work or duty; a turn of occupation between periods of rest; a bout.

We read that a working day [in Holland] of thirteen or fourteen hours is usual; a *spell* of eighteen or more hours is not uncommon. *The Academy*, July 27, 1889, p. 54.

3. An interval of rest or relaxation; a turn or period of relief from work; a resting-time.

A halt was made for the purpose of giving the horses a *spell* and having a pot of tea. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 42.

In the warm noon *spell*
'Twas good to hear him tell
Of the great September blow.
R. W. Gilder, Building of the Chimney.

4. Any interval of time within definite limits; an unbroken term or period.

Nothing new has happened in this quarter since my last, except the setting in of a severe *spell* of cold weather and a considerable fall of snow. *Washington*, To J. Reed, Dec. 25, 1775.

After a grievous *spell* of eighteen months on board the French galleys. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

5. A short period, indefinitely; an odd or occasional interval; an uncertain term; a while. [Colloq.]

No, I hain't got a girl now. I had one a *spell*, but I'd rather do my own work. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 145.

Why don't ye come and rest a *spell* with me, and to-morrer ye kin go on ef ye like? *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 349.

6. A bad turn; an uncomfortable time; a period of personal ailment or ill feeling. [Colloq., U. S.]

Wal, arter all, we sot out, and Hepsy, she got clear beat out; and when Hepsy does get beat out she has *spells*, and she goes on awful, and they last day arter day. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 171.

spell[4] (spel), *n.* [Also *spill*, *speal*, formerly *speall;* partly a var. of *speld* (see *speld*), partly < D. *spil*, the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis (see *spindle*). Cf. *spall*[1], *spale*[1].] **1.** A chip, splinter, or splint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Cf. E. *spell* or spill, originally a chip of wood for lighting a candle. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), Gloss., p. 305.

2. In the game of nur-and-spell, the steel spring by which the nur is thrown into the air.—**3.** One of the transverse pieces at the bottom of a chair which strengthen and keep together the legs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spellable (spel'a-bl), *a.* [< *spell*[2] + *-able.*] Capable of being spelled, or represented in letters: as, some birds utter *spellable* notes. *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 69. (*Davies.*) [Rare.]

spellbind (spel'bīnd), *v. t.* [A back-formation, after *spellbound;* < *spell*[1] + *bind.*] To bind by or as if by a spell; hold under mental control or restraint; fascinate. [Recent.]

Now the poor French word . . . "Qu' en dira-t-on?" *spellbinds* us all. *Carlyle*, Essays (J. P. F. Richter again).

The other, in his speech about the banner,
Spell-bound his audience until they swore
That such a speech was never heard till then.
Halleck, Fanny.

spell-bone (spel'bōn), *n.* [< *spell*[4] + *bone*[1].] The small bone of the leg; the fibula. See phrases under *peroneal.* *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spellbound (spel'bound), *a.* Bound by or as if by a spell; entranced; rapt; fascinated.

My dear mother stood gazing at him, *spellbound* by his eloquence. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, li.

speller[1]† (spel'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spellere;* < *spell*[1] + *-er*[1].] A speaker or talker; a teller; a narrator.

Speke we of tho *spelleres* bolde,
Sith we have of this lady tolde.
Cursor Mundi, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab., f. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

speller[2] (spel'ėr), *n.* [< late ME. *spellare* (= MD. D. *speller*), a speller; < *spell*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who spells, as in school; a person skilled in spelling.

Spellare, sillabicator. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

2. A book containing exercises or instructions in spelling; a spelling-book.

speller[3] (spel'ėr), *n.* [< *spell*[4] + *-er*[1].] A branch shooting out from the crown of a deer's antler. See cut under *Dama.* *Cotgrave.*

spellful (spel'fúl), *a.* [< *spell*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of spells or charms; fascinating; absorbing. *Hoole*, tr. of Orlando Furioso, xv. [Rare.]

spelling[1]† (spel'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spellinge, spellunge, spelling, spellyng*, recital, < AS. *spellung*, narration, verbal n. of *spellian*, tell, declare: see *spell*[1].] A story; a relation; a tale.

As we telle yn owre *spellyng*,
Falsenes come never to gode endyng.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 125. (*Halliwell.*)

spelling[2] (spel'ing), *n.* [< late ME. *spellynge* (= MD. *spellinghe*, D. *spelling*); verbal n. of *spell*[2], *v.* Cf. D. *spelkunst* (*kunst*, art), spelling; *buchstabiren*, spell, as a noun, spelling (< *buchstabe*, a letter: see under *book*); Sw. *stafning* = Dan. *stavning*, spelling (see *staff*, *stave*); and cf. *orthography.*] **1.** The act of one who spells; the manner of forming words with letters; or thography.

Spellynge, sillabicacio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 468.

Our common *spelling* is often an untrustworthy guide to etymology. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 356.

To prepare the way for such a change [a reform in spelling] the first step is to break down, by the combined influence of enlightened scholars and of practical educators, the immense and stubborn prejudice which regards the established modes of *spelling* almost as constituting the language, as having a sacred character, as in themselves preferable to others. All agitation and all definite proposals of reform are to be welcomed so far as they work in this direction. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Assoc.*, VII. 35.

It may be observed that it is mainly among the class of half-taught dabblers in philology that etymological *spelling* has found its supporters. All true philologists and philological bodies have uniformly denounced it as a monstrous absurdity, both from a practical and a scientific point of view. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 201.

2. A collocation of letters representing a word; a written word as spelled in a particular way.

Our present spelling is in many particulars a far from trustworthy guide in etymology, and often, indeed, entirely falsifies history. Such *spellings* as island, author, delight, sovereign, require only to be mentioned, and there are hundreds of others involving equally gross blunders, many of which have actually corrupted the spoken language. *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 200.

Phonetic spelling. See *phonetic.*—**Spelling reform,** the improvement by regulation and simplification of the conventional orthography of a language, specifically of the English language; the proposed simplification of English orthography. The spelling of all languages having a recorded history tends to lag behind the changes of pronunciation, and in time a reform becomes necessary. In English, since the gradual fixation of the spelling after the invention of printing, the separation of spelling and pronunciation has become very wide, and numerous proposals for spelling reform have been made. The present organized effort for spelling reform has arisen out of the spread of phonography, which is based on phonetic spelling, and from the more recent spread of the study of comparative philology, which is also based on phonetics. Proposals for a gradual reform in spelling have been put forth jointly by the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England, and are advocated by the Spelling Reform Association. Amended spellings have been accepted to some extent by various periodicals, and are admitted, less freely, into recent books. Movements for spelling reform exist also in France, Germany, Denmark, and other countries. A spelling reform has been accomplished in Dutch, Spanish, and other tongues, and to some extent, by government action, in Germany.

spelling-bee (spel'ing-bē), *n.* Same as *spelling-match.*

spelling-book (spel'ing-bůk), *n.* A book from which children are taught to spell.

spelling-match (spel'ing-mach), *n.* A contest for superiority in spelling between two or more persons or parties. A formal spelling-match is usually between sides or sets of persons chosen by two leaders. Any person who misspells one of the words given out retires, and the victory belongs to the side that has the larger number left at the close. Also called *spelling-bee.* [U. S.]

spellken† (spel'ken), *n.* [Also *speelken;* < D. *spel*, play (see *spell*[3]), + E. *ken*[5], a resort.] A playhouse; a theater. [Low slang.]

Who in a row like Tom could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle?
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 19.

spell-stopped (spel'stopt), *a.* Stopped by a spell or spells; spellbound. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 61.

spell-work (spel'wėrk), *n.* That which is worked by spells or charms; power of magic; enchantment. *Moore*, Lalla Rookh.

spelonk†, *n.* Same as *spelunc.*

spelt[1] (spelt), *n.* [< ME. **spelt* (not found), < AS. *spelt* = D. *spelt* = MLG. LG. *spelte* = OHG. *spelta, spelza, spelzo*, MHG. *spelte, spelze*, G. *spelt, spelz*, spelt; cf. G. *spelze*, chaff, shell, beard of an ear of corn; = It. *spelda, spelta* = Sp. Pg. *espelta* = Pr. *espeuta* = OF. *espiautre*, F. *épeautre*, spelt; < LL. *spelta*, spelt.] A kind of wheat commonly known as *Triticum Spelta*, but believed to be a race of the common wheat, *Triticum sativum* (*T. vulgare*). Spelt is marked by the fragile rachis of the spike, which easily breaks up at the joints, and by the grains being adherent to the chaff. It was cultivated by the Swiss lake-dwellers, by the ancient Egyptians, and throughout the Roman empire, and is still grown in the colder mountainous regions of Europe and elsewhere. It makes a very fine flour, used especially for pastry-making, but the grain requires special machinery for grinding.

spelt[2]† (spelt), *n.* [< ME. *spelt;* a var. of *speld.*] A splinter, splint, or strip; a spell or spill.

The spekes was splentide alle with *speltis* of silver,
The space of a spere lenghe springande fulle faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3265.

spelt[2]† (spelt), *v. t.* [A var. of *speld, spald*[1], perhaps confused with ME. *spelken*, spilt: see *spald*[1], *speld, spelk.* Cf. *spelt*[2], *n.*] To split; break.

Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

spelt[3] (spelt). A preterit and past participle of *spell*[2].

spelter (spel'tėr), *n.* [Not found in ME., and prob. of LG. origin: LG. *spialter*, pewter, = MD. *speauter*, D. *spiauter* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiauter*, zinc, bell-metal; cf. OF. *piautre, peutre, peautre, espeautre* = Sp. Pg. *peltre* = It. *peltro* (ML. *peutrum, pestrum*), pewter: see *pewter.* The Rom. forms are from Teut., but have apar. in turn influenced the Teut. forms.] Zinc: now used only in commerce.

Not only those metalline corpuscles that were just over or near the determinate place where I put the *spelter*, but also all the rest, into how remote parts soever of the liquor they were diffused, did settle upon the *spelter.* *Boyle*, History of Fluidity, xxiii.

Spelter solder, hard solder. See *solder.*

spelter (spel'tėr), *v. t.* [< *spelter, n.*] To solder with spelter solder, or hard solder. *Brass-Founders' Manual*, p. 59.

spelunct, spelunk† (spē-lungk'), *n.* [< ME. *spelunk, spelonke, spelunc* = D. *spelonk*, < OF. *spelonque*, F. *spelonque* = Pr. *spelunca* = Sp. Pg. *espelunca* = It. *spelonca*, < L. *spelunca*, < Gr. σπήλυγξ (σπηλυγγ-), a cave, cavern, < σπέος, a cave.] A cave; a cavern; a vault.

Men bi hem-selue,
In spekes and in *spelonkes* selden speken togideres. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 270.

And parte of the same stone lieth ther yett now in the same vttermost *Spelunk.* *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 40.

speluncous (spē-lung'kus), *a.* [< *spelunc* + *-ous.*] Same as *spelæan*, 2.

spent†, *v. t.* [ME. *spennen* (= MHG. *spennen* = Icel. *spenna*), a secondary form of AS. *spannan*, span: see *span*[1]. Cf. *spend*[2].] To stretch; grasp; span.

Bifore that spot my honde I *spenn[e]d.* *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 49.

spence†, **spencer**[1]†. See *spense, spenser.*

spencer[2] (spen'sėr), *n.* [Named after Earl *Spencer* (1782–1845). The surname is derived from *spencer*[1], *spenser.*] **1.** A man's outer garment or overcoat so short that the skirts of the body-coat worn under it were seen: a fashion introduced about 1800.—**2.** A woman's garment introduced a year or two later, and made in direct imitation of the above. It also was short, and formed a kind of over-jacket, reaching a little below the waist.

spencer[3] (spen'sėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a trapezoidal fore-and-aft sail set abaft the foremast and mainmast; a trysail.

spencer-gaff (spen'sėr-gaf), *n.* The gaff to which the spencer is bent.

Spencer gun. See *gun*[1].

Spencerian (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* [< *Spencer* (see def.) + *-ian.*] Pertaining or relating to the English philosopher Herbert Spencer (born 1820), or characteristic of his philosophical system. See *Spencerianism.*

Spencerianism (spen-sē'ri-an-izm), *n.* The philosophy of Herbert Spencer, called by him the *synthetic philosophy.* Like almost all the ancient and a considerable part of the modern philosophical systems, it is a philosophy of evolution; but it differs from most of these in reducing evolution to the rank of a mere secondary principle, and in making the immutable law of mechanics the sole fundamental one. Spencer has formally stated his philosophy in sixteen propositions, which concern the relations of evolution and dissolution. These are of a special and detailed character, so that he does not countenance the claim made for him of the principle of evolution itself. His sixteenth proposition states that under the sensible appearances which the universe presents to us, and "transcending human knowledge, is an unknown and unknowable power."

spencer-mast (spen'sėr-mast), *n.* See *mast*[1].

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spency (spen'si), *n.*; pl. *spencies* (-siz). The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. *C. Swainson.* [Shetland Isles.]

spend[1] (spend), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spent* (formerly sometimes *spended*), ppr. *spending*. [< ME. *spenden* (pret. *spende*, pp. *ispended*, *ispend*), < AS. *spendan*, spend (also in comp. *ā-spendan*, *for-spendan*) = OHG. *spentōn*, MHG. *spenten*, *spenden*, G. *spenden* = Sw. *spendera* = Dan. *spendere* = It. *dispendere*, *spendere* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = OF. *despendre*, F. *dépendre*, < ML. *spendere*, L. *dispendere*, pay out, dispend: see *dispend*. Cf. *expend*, and see *spense*, *spenser*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay or give out for the satisfaction of need, or the gratification of desire; part with for some use or purpose; expend; lay out: used of money, or anything of exchangeable value.

The moore thou *spendist*, the lesse thou hast.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread? Isa. lv. 2.

The oils which we do *spend* in England for our cloth are brought out of Spain.
J. Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 56).

2. To impart; confer; bestow for any reason; dispense.

As help me Crist as I in fewe yeeres
Have *spended* [var. *spent*] *upon* diverse maner freres
Ful many a pound, yet fare I never the bet.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 242.

I will but *spend* a word here in the house,
And go with you. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 48.

3. To consume; use up; make away with; dispose of in using.

They were without prouision of victuals, but onely a little bread, which they *spent* by Thursday at night.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

My last breath cannot
Be better *spent* than to say I forgive you.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

4. To pass; employ; while away: used of time, or of matters implying time.

They *spend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. Job xxi. 13.

I would not *spend* another such a night,
Though 'twere to buy a world of happy days.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 5.

5. To waste or wear out by use or action; incur the loss of. See phrase *to spend a mast*, below.

What 's the matter,
That you unlace your reputation thus,
And *spend* your rich opinion for the name
Of a night-brawler? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 195.

6. To exhaust of means, force, strength, contents, or the like; impoverish; enfeeble: only in the passive. See *spent*.

Their bodies *spent* with long labour and thirst.
Knolles, Hist. Turks. (*Latham.*)

They could have no design to themselves in this work, thus to expose themselves to scorn and abuse, to spend and be *spent*. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, iii.

Faintly thence, as pines far sighing,
Or as thunder *spent* and dying,
Come the challenge and replying.
Whittier, The Ranger.

7†. To cause the expenditure of; cost.

It *spent* me so little time after your going that, although you speak in your letter of good dispatch in your going, yet I might have overtaken you. *Donne*, Letters, cxv.

The main business, which *spent* the most time, and caused the adjourning of the court, was about the removal of Newtown. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 167.

To spend a mast, to break, lose, or carry away a mast in sailing; incur the loss of a mast.

He *spent* his *mast* in fair weather, and having gotten a new at Cape Anne, and towing it towards the bay, he lost it by the way. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 74.

To spend ground, to excavate in mining; mine. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**To spend the mouth†**, to bark violently; give tongue; bay.

Then do they [hounds] *spend* their *mouths;* Echo replies, As if another chase were in the skies.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 695.

To spend up†, to use up; consume improvidently; waste.

There is treasure to be desired and oil in the dwelling of the wise; but a foolish man *spendeth* it *up*.
Prov. xxi. 20.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pay or lay out; make expenditure of money, means, strength, or anything of value.

He *spendeth*, jousteth, maketh festeynynges.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1718.

Get ere thou *spend*, then shalt thou bid
Thy friendly friend good morrowe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

To *spend* in all things else,
But of old friends to be most miserly.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

2. To be lost or wasted; be dissipated or consumed; go to waste: as, the candles *spend* fast.

The sound *spendeth* and is dissipated in the open air.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 129.

3. Specifically, to emit semen, milt, or spawn. See *spent*, 2.

spend[2] (spend), *v. t.* [A var. of *spen.*] To span; grasp with the hand or fingers. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

He sawe the Duglas to the deth was dyght,
He *spendyd* a spear, a trusti tre.
Hunting of the Cheviot (Child's Ballads, VII. 37).

spendable (spen'da-bl), *a.* [< *spend*[1] + *-able.*] That may be spent; proper to be used for current needs: as, *spendable* income. [Rare.]

spend-all (spend'âl), *n.* [< *spend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all.*] A spendthrift; a prodigal.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentiously as thou hast heaped together laboriously. *Man in the Moone* (1609). (*Nares.*)

spender (spen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *spendere*, *spendare;* < *spend*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spends or wastes; used absolutely, a spendthrift.

You've been a *spender*, a vain *spender;* wasted
Your stock of credit and of wares unthriftily.
Ford, Fancies, ii. 1.

Very rich men in England are much freer *spenders* than they are here. *The American*, VI. 217.

spending (spen'ding), *n.* [< ME. *spendyng*, *spendynge;* verbal n. of *spend*, *v.*] **1.** The act of paying out money.—**2†.** Ready money; cash; means.

Yf thou fayle ony *spendynge*,
Com to Robyn Hode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 92).

3. Seminal emission.

spending-money (spen'ding-mun"i), *n.* Money provided or used for small personal expenses; pocket-money for incidental outlay.

spending-silver† (spen'ding-sil"vėr), *n.* [< ME. *spending-silver;* < *spending* + *silver.*] Money for expenses; spending-money; cash.

And *spending silver* hadde he ryght ynow.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 7.

For of thy *spendynge sylver*, monk,
Thereof wyll I ryght none.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 87).

spendthrift (spend'thrift), *n.* and *a.* [< *spend*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thrift.*] **I.** *n.* One who spends lavishly, improvidently, or foolishly; an unthrifty spender; a prodigal.

What pleasure can the miser's fondled hoard,
Or *spendthrift's* prodigal excess, afford?
Cowper, In Memory of John Thornton.

II. *a.* Wastefully spending or spent; lavish; improvident; wasteful; prodigal: as, a *spendthrift* heir; *spendthrift* ways.

And then this "should" is like a *spendthrift* sigh,
That hurts by easing. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 123.

Spendthrift alike of money and of wit.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 684.

spendthrifty (spend'thrif"ti), *a.* [< *spendthrift* + *-y*[1].] Lavish; wasteful; prodigal. [Rare.]

Spendthrifty, unclean, and ruffian-like courses.
Rogers, Naaman the Syrian, p. 611.

spense (spens), *n.* [Also *spence;* < ME. *spense*, *spence*, < OF. *spense*, *spence*, *espense*, *expense*, expense (see *expense*); in ME. partly by aphæresis from *dispense*, < OF. *despense*, expense, also a larder, buttery, etc., < *despendre*, spend: see *expense*, *dispense*, and cf. *spend*[1], *spenser.*] **1†.** Expense; expenditure of money.

So he sped hym by spies, & *spense* of his gode,
That the lady fro hir lord lyuely he stale.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13692.

For better is cost upon somewhat worth than *spense* upon nothing worth.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

2. A buttery; a larder; a cellar or other place where provisions are kept. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

Al vinolent as bottle in the *spence*.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 223.

Yn the *spence*, a tabell planke, and ij. sylwes [shelves].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

Bluff Harry broke into the *spence*,
And turn'd the cowls adrift.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

3. The apartment of a house where the family sit and eat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

spenser† (spen'sėr), *n.* [Also *spencer;* Sc. *spensar;* < ME. *spenser*, *spencere*, *spensere*, also *despenser*, < OF. *despencier*, *despensier* (ML. *dispensarius*), dispenser, spenser, < *despense*, expense: see *dispenser*, *spense*. Hence the surnames *Spencer*, *Spenser*.] A steward or butler; a dispenser.

Cesar heet his *spenser* ȝeve the Greke his money.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, IV. 309.

Spenserian (spen-sē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spenser* (see def. and *spenser*) + *-i-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the English poet Edmund Spenser (died 1599); specifically, noting the style of versification adopted by Spenser in his "Faerie Queene." It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines and an Alexandrine, with three rimes, the first and third line forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third. It is the stateliest of English measures, and is used by Thomson in his "Castle of Indolence," by Byron in his "Childe Harold," etc.

II. *n.* The poetical measure of Spenser's "Faerie Queene"; a Spenserian verse or stanza. *O. W. Holmes*, Poetry.

spent (spent), *p. a.* [Pp. of *spend*[1], *v.*] **1.** Nearly or quite exhausted or worn out; having lost force or vitality; inefficient; impotent: generally in a comparative sense. A *spent deer* or other animal is one that has been chased or wounded nearly to death. A *spent ball* is a flying ball (from a gun) that has so nearly lost its impulse as to be unable to penetrate an object struck by it, though it may occasionally inflict a dangerous contused wound. A *spent bill of lading* or other commercial document is one that has fulfilled its purpose and should be canceled.

The forme of his style there, compared with Tullies writyng, is but euen the talke of a *spent* old man.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 152.

Mine eyes, like *spent* lamps glowing out, grow heavy.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

2. Exhausted by spending or spawning; of fish, having spawned.

speos (spē'os), *n.* [< Gr. σπέος, a cave.] In *Egypt. archæol.*, a temple or part of a temple, or a tomb of some architectural importance, as distinguished from a mere tunnel or syringe, excavated in the solid rock; a grotto-temple or tomb, as at Beni-Hassan (see cut under *hypogeum*) and Abou Simbel (Ipsamboul). The larger speos of Abou Simbel is about 169 feet deep, and has all the parts of a complete open-air Egyptian temple.

Speotyto (spē-ot'i-tō), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1842), < Gr. σπέος, a cave, + τυτώ, the night-owl.] An American genus of *Strigidæ*, containing several species of small long-legged earless owls which live in treeless regions and burrow in the ground, as *S. cunicularia* of the pampas of South America and *S. hypogæa* of the prairies of western North America; the burrowing owls. A variety of the latter also inhabits Florida, and the genus is likewise represented in the West Indies. *S. hypogæa* is the species which is found in association with prairie-dogs and spermophiles, giving rise to many exaggerated accounts of the relation between the bird and the mammal. These owls were formerly placed in the genus *Athene*, and were also called *Pholeoptynx*. See cuts under *owl.*

sperȝ†, *v. t.* A variant of *spar*[1].

sperable[1]† (spē'ra-bl), *a.* [< L. *sperabilis*, that may be hoped for, < *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope.] Capable of being hoped for; affording grounds of hope.

Wherin, suerly perceaving his own cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.
Sir W. Cecil (June 3, 1565), in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 2d ser., [clxxii.

sperable[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable.*

speragef†, *n.* Same as *sparage.*

sperate† (spē'rāt), *a.* [< L. *speratus*, pp. of *sperare*, hope.] Hoped for; not hopeless: opposed to *desperate*. In old law, in determining whether debts to a testator, the right to collect which devolved upon the executor, were assets to be accounted for by him, though not collected, regard had to be had to their character, whether they were sperate or desperate.

sperclet†, *v.* A Middle English form of *sparkle.*

speret†. An old spelling of *spear*[1], *speer*[1], *sphere.*

Spergula (spėr'gū-lą), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named from its scattering its seeds; < L. *spargere*, scatter: see *sparge.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by the presence of small scarious stipules, by flowers with five styles alternate with the five sepals, and by a one-celled capsule with its five valves opposite the sepals. There are 2 or 3 species, widely scattered through temperate regions of either hemisphere, and especially abundant in fields and cultivated places of the Old World. They are annual herbs with dichotomous or clustered branches, the swollen and succulent axils bearing apparent whorls of awl-shaped leaves. The small white or pink flowers form raceme-like cymes with conspicuous pedicels. The species are known by the general name of *spurry*, sometimes *sandweed.*

Spergularia (spėr-gū-lā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1805), < *Spergula* + *-aria.*] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is distinguished from the allied genus *Spergula* by its three styles and three-valved capsule, and differs from *Arenaria*, to which it was formerly referred, in the possession of stipules. There are 3 or 4 species, scattered through temperate regions, especially along salt-marshes and shores. They are commonly diffuse herbs, small and often succulent, with thread-like or linear leaves, often, as

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in *Spergula*, with secondary clusters of leaves forming apparent whorls at the axils. The small flowers open in bright sunshine, and are white or rose-colored or commonly purplish. The species are known as *sand-spurry*. At least 3 species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. See *Tissa*.

sperhawk†, *n.* Same as *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*.

sperket (spėr'ket), *n.* [Also *spirket;* origin obscure.] A large hooked wooden peg, not much curved, to hang saddles, harness, etc., on. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> High on the *spirket* there it hung.
> *Bloomfield*, The Horkey. (*Davies.*)

sperling (spėr'ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*[1].

sperm[1] (spėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sperme*, < OF. *sperme, sparme*, F. *sperme* = Sp. Pg. *esperma* = It. *sperma*, < L. *sperma*, < Gr. σπέρμα (σπερματ-), seed, < σπείρειν, sow. Cf. *spore*[2].] The male seed of any kind, as the semen or seminal fluid of the higher vertebrates, the male spawn or milt of the lower vertebrates, or the seminal elements of any animal, containing the male germs, or spermatozoa.

sperm[2] (spėrm), *n.* [Abbr. of *spermaceti.*] **1.** Same as *spermaceti.*—**2.** A sperm-whale.—**3.** Sperm-oil.

sperma (spėr'mą), *n.* Same as *semen* (which see).

spermaceti (spėr-mą-set'i or -sē'tī), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly or dial. also, in corrupt forms, *parmaceti, parmacety, parmacetty, parmacity, parmacitty*, etc.; < F. *spermaceti* = Sp. *espermaceti* = Pg. *espermacete* = It. *spermaceti*, < NL. *spermaceti*, lit. 'whale's seed,' the substance having been regarded as the spawn of the whale; < L. *sperma*, seed, + *ceti*, gen. of *cetus*, < Gr. κῆτος, whale: see *Cete*[3].] **I.** *n.* A peculiar fatty substance contained in the characteristic adipose tissue of the cavity of the head of the sperm-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* or *Catodon macrocephalus*, and related cetaceans. During the life of the animal the spermaceti is in a fluid state, and when the head is opened has the appearance of an oily white liquid. On exposure to the air the spermaceti concretes and precipitates from the oil, from which it may then be separated. After being purified by an elaborate process the spermaceti concretes into a white, crystallized, brittle, semi-transparent unctuous substance, nearly inodorous and insipid. It dissolves in boiling alcohol, and as the solution cools it is deposited in perfectly pure lamellated crystals. In this state it is called *cetin*. Spermaceti is a mixture of various fatty acids and derivatives of the acids. It is bland and demulcent, but in medicine it is chiefly employed externally as an ingredient in ointments, cerates, and cosmetics. It has also been largely used in the manufacture of candles.

> By this [fallacy of Æquivocation] are they deluded who conceive *spermaceti* [*sperma Cœti*, Pseud. Ep., 1646], which is found about the head, to be the spawn of the whale.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, derived from, or composed of spermaceti or sperm.—**2.** Producing or yielding spermaceti, as the sperm-whales.—**Spermaceti ointment.** See *ointment.*

spermaceti-oil (spėr-mą-set'i-oil), *n.* Sperm-oil.

spermaceti-whale (spėr-mą-set'i-hwāl), *n.* A sperm-whale.

Spermacoce (spėr-mą-kō'sē), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the carpels pointed with one or more calyx-teeth; < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, germ, + ἀκωκή, a point, < ἀκή, a point, anything sharp.] A genus of rubiaceous plants, type of the tribe *Spermacoceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from two to four calyx-lobes sometimes with smaller teeth between, a small two-cleft or capitate stigma, and a dry fruit of two carpels which separate when ripe and are each or only one of them open, one often retaining the membranous axis. There are about 175 species, scattered through tropical and subtropical regions, and particularly common in America. They are annual or perennial herbs or low undershrubs, with smooth, rough, or hairy stems, commonly with four-angled branchlets. They bear opposite leaves, which are either sessile or petioled, membranous or coriaceous, nerved or feather-veined. The stipules are united with the petioles into a bristle-bearing membrane or sheath. The small sessile flowers are solitary in the axils or variously clustered, often in dense axillary and terminal heads, and are white, pink, or blue. In allusion to the heads, the species are called *button-weed*. Five species occur in the United States all southern and summer-flowering and with a short white corolla; *S. glabra*, the most common, extends into Ohio. Several species are in repute for medicinal properties, especially as substitutes for ipecacuanha, for which *S. ferruginea* and *S. Poaya* are used in Brazil, and *S. verticillata* in the West Indies. The root of *S. hispida* is used as a sudorific in India.

Spermacoceæ (spėr-mą-kō'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Chamisso and Schlechtendal, 1828), < *Spermacoce* + *-eæ* (shortened for *Spermacocceæ*).] A tribe of rubiaceous plants, of which *Spermacoce* is the type, embracing 18 other genera, chiefly natives of tropical or subtropical America.

spermaduct (spėr'mą-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spermaductus*, irreg. < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + L. *ductus*, a duct: see *duct.*] A spermatic duct, or sperm-duct; a male gonaduct or seminal passage; a hollow tubular or vesicular organ in the male, serving to convey or detain sperm or semen. It is connected in some way with the spermary, from which it carries off the sperm, and in many animals is specifically called the *vas deferens*. But it is a more comprehensive term, including the whole of the male generative passages, of whatever kind. Also *spermaductus, spermiduct.*

spermagone (spėr'mą-gōn), *n.* Same as *spermogone.*

spermagonium (spėr-mą-gō'ni-um), *n.* Same as *spermogonium.*

spermalist (spėr'mą-list), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-al* + *-ist.*] A spermist.

spermangium (spėr-man'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *spermangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, sperm, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] In *Algæ*, a receptacle containing the spores: same as *conceptacle*, 2 (*b*).

spermaphyte (spėr'mą-fīt), *n.* See *spermophyte.*

spermarium (spėr-mā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermaria* (-ą). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, + *-arium.*] A spermary: used in distinction from *ovarium.*

spermary (spėr'mą-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermarium.*] The male germ-gland or essential sexual organ, of whatever character; the sperm-gland, or spermatic organ, or seminal gonad, in which spermatozoa are generated, in its specialized condition in the higher animals known as the *testis* or *testicle*. The term is used in distinction from *ovary*, both spermaries and ovaries being gonads. Also *spermarium.*

spermatemphraxis (spėr'mą-tem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + ἐμφράσσειν, obstruct: see *emphractic.*] Obstruction to the discharge of semen.

spermatheca (spėr-mą-thē'ką), *n.*; pl. *spermathecæ* (-sē). [NL., irreg. < Gr. σπέρμα, seed, + θήκη, a case. Cf. *spermotheca.*] A spermatic case, capsule, or sheath; a receptacle for semen; specifically, the seminal receptacle in the female, as of various insects and other invertebrates, which receives and conveys or detains the sperm of the male. More correctly *spermatotheca*. See cuts under *Dendrocœla, ovariole*, and *Rhabdocœla.*

spermathecal (spėr-mą-thē'kal), *a.* [< *spermatheca* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a spermatheca: as, a *spermathecal* duct or vesicle.

> On reaching the point where the *spermathecal* duct debouches, they [ova] are impregnated by the spermatozoa which escape now from the spermatheca and meet the ova. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 658.

spermatia, *n.* Plural of *spermatium.*

spermatic (spėr-mat'ik), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *spermatique* = Sp. *espermático* = Pg. *espermatico* = It. *spermatico*, < L. *spermaticus*, < Gr. σπερματικός, < σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to sperm, or male seed, in general; containing spermatozoa, or consisting of sperm or semen; seminal: as, *spermatic* fluid.—**2.** Secreting spermatozoa; generating or producing semen; seminal, as a spermary.—**3.** Connected with or related to the spermary, or essential male organ; subservient to the male function; testicular: as, *spermatic* vessels; the *spermatic* cord.—**4.** In *bot.*, resembling or of the nature of spermatia: as, *spermatic* filaments; *spermatic* gelatin.—**5.** Figuratively, seminal; germinal; fructifying. [Rare.]

> I find certain books vital and *spermatic*, not leaving the reader what he was; he shuts the book a richer man.
> *Emerson*, Books.

External spermatic fascia. Same as *intercolumnar fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**External spermatic nerve**, the genital branch of the genitocrural nerve. It supplies the cremaster muscle.—**Internal spermatic fascia.** Same as *infundibuliform fascia* (which see, under *fascia*).—**Spermatic artery**, any artery supplying a testis or other spermary, corresponding to an ovarian artery of the female. In man the spermatic arteries are two long slender arteries arising from the abdominal aorta a little below the renal arteries, and passing along each spermatic cord, to be distributed to the testes.—**Spermatic calculus**, a concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles.—**Spermatic canal.** (*a*) The inguinal canal. (*b*) Any spermatic duct, as the vas deferens.—**Spermatic cartridge.** Same as *spermatophore.*—**Spermatic cord.** See *cord*[1].—**Spermatic cyst,** in *pathol.*, a cyst arising in the testicle near the epididymis, and filled with fluid in which are often found spermatozoa, crystals, etc. See *spermatocele.*—**Spermatic duct.** Same as *spermaduct.*—**Spermatic filament,** a spermatozoon.—**Spermatic gelatin,** in *bot.*, a gelatinous substance in spermogonia which when wet aids in the expulsion of the spermatia.—**Spermatic logos.** See *logos.*—**Spermatic plexus of nerves.** See *plexus.*—**Spermatic plexus of veins**, a thick plexus of convoluted vessels formed in the spermatic cord by the venæ comites of the spermatic arteries. These veins coalesce after leaving the inguinal canal, and empty into the vena cava inferior of the right side and the renal vein of the left side. This venous plexus corresponds to the ovarian venous plexus of the female, and is specifically known as the *pampiniform plexus*. When varicose, it constitutes a *varicocele* or *cirsocele*, an extremely common affection, most frequent on the left side.—**Spermatic rete.** Same as *rete vasculosum testis* (which see, under *rete*).—**Spermatic sac**, a sac containing a number of spermatozoa packed or bundled together, to be discharged on rupture of the sac.

spermatical (spėr-mat'i-kal), *a.* [< *spermatic* + *-al.*] Same as *spermatic. Bacon.*

spermatiogenous (spėr-mā-shi-oj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous.*] In *bot.*, producing or bearing spermatia: as, a *spermatiogenous* surface.

> On the contrary, they are disk-shaped or cushion-shaped bodies with the *spermatiogenous* surface folded into deep sinuous depressions. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 241.

spermatiophore (spėr-mā'shi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, a structure bearing a spermatium.

spermatism (spėr'mą-tizm), *n.* [< *spermat(ize)* + *-ism.*] **1.** Emission of semen; a seminal discharge.—**2.** Same as *spermism.*

spermatist (spėr'mą-tist), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *-ist.*] Same as *spermist.*

spermatium (spėr-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*, an exceedingly minute cylindrical or rod-shaped body in fungi, produced like spores in cup-like organs called spermogonia. The spermatia are conjectured to be the male fertilizing organs, although the male sexual function of all spermatia in fungi has not been demonstrated. In more technical language a spermatium is a "male non-motile gamete conjugating with the trichogyne of a procarp" (*Goebel*).

spermatize (spėr'mą-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spermatized*, ppr. *spermatizing.* [< Gr. σπερματίζειν, sow, yield seed, < σπέρμα, seed: see *sperm*[1].] To yield male sperm or seed; have a seminal emission; discharge semen.

spermatoa†, *n.* Plural of *spermatoön.* *Owen.*

spermatoal (spėr-mą-tō'al), *a.* [< *spermato(ön)* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a spermatoön. *Owen.*

spermatoblast (spėr'mą-tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + βλαστός, bud, sprout, shoot.] The bud or germ of a spermatozoön; a germinal blastema whence spermatozoa are produced. Spermatoblasts form a layer of nucleated and nucleolated cells in the seminal tubules, which proliferates or projects into the lumen of the tubule with often a lobed or digitate end; and from every lobe a spermatozoon develops and is discharged, leaving a branching stump of the spermatoblast. Also *spermoblast, nematoblast.*

spermatoblastic (spėr'mą-tō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *spermatoblast* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to spermatoblasts or the formation of spermatozoa; germinal or budding, as a structure which develops spermatozoa. Also *spermoblastic.*

spermatocele (spėr'mą-tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κήλη, a tumor.] A retention-cyst of the epididymis or testicle containing spermatozoa.

spermatocyst (spėr'mą-tō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spermatocystis.* < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κίστις, bladder: see *cyst.*] **1.** In *anat.*, a seminal vesicle.—**2.** In *pathol.*, a spermatic cyst or sac. See *spermatic.*

spermatocystic (spėr'mą-tō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *spermatocyst* + *-ic.*] Containing spermatozoa, as a cyst; of the nature of a spermatocyst.

spermatocystidium (spėr'mą-tō-sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatocystidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + κίστις, bladder, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *bot.*, same as *antheridium. Hedwig.*

spermatocystis (spėr'mą-tō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.: see *spermatocyst.*] Same as *spermatocyst.*

spermatocystitis (spėr'mą-tō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *spermatocystis* + *-itis.*] Inflammation of the seminal vesicles.

spermatocytal (spėr'mą-tō-sī'tal), *a.* [< *spermatocyte* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to spermatocytes; of the nature of a spermatocyte.

spermatocyte (spėr'mą-tō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermatium* + Gr. κύτος, a hollow: see *cyte.*] **1.** In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spermatozooid.

> The protoplasm in each of the two cells of the antheridium [in *Sabrina*] contracts and by repeated bipartition divides into four roundish primordial cells (*spermatocytes*), each of which produces a spermatozoid.
> *Goebel*, Special Morphology of Plants (trans.), p. 230.

2. The cell whose nuclear chromatin and cell-protoplasm become respectively the head and tail of the spermatozoön: synonymous with *spermatoblast. Flemming.*

> These *spermatocytes* may either all develop into spermatozoa (Mammals), or a single *spermatocyte* may become modified as a basilar cell (Plagiostome Fishes), or a number may form an envelope or cyst around the others (Amphibians and Fishes). *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogemma (spėr'ma-tō-jem'ą), *n.*; pl. *spermatogemmæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. σπέρμα(τ-), seed, + *gemma*, a bud.] A mass of spermatocytes; a multinuclear spermatic cyst; a kind of

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spermatoblast. See also *spermosphere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogenesis (spėr″ma-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *γένεσις*, origin.] In *biol.*, the formation or development of spermatozoa. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 301.

spermatogenetic (spėr″ma-tō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *spermatogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis; exhibiting or characterized by spermatogenesis: as, a *spermatogenetic* process or result; a *spermatogenetic* theory. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 412.

spermatogenous (spėr-ma-toj′e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing spermatozoa.

spermatogeny (spėr-ma-toj′e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing: see *-geny*.] The generation or production of spermatozoa; spermatogenesis.

spermatogonium (spėr″ma-tō-gō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermatogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *γονή*, generation.] 1†. In *bot.*, same as *pycnidium*, 1.—2. A primitive or formative seminal cell, forming a kind of sperm-morula, or spermosphere composed of spermatoblasts or spermatocytes, which in turn give rise to spermatozooids. *La Valette St. George*.

spermatoid (spėr′ma-toid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling sperm, or male seed; sperm-like; of the nature of sperm; spermatic or seminal.

spermatological (spėr″ma-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *spermatolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spermatology. Also *spermological*.

spermatologist (spėr-ma-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *spermatolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in spermatology. Also *spermologist*.

spermatology (spėr-ma-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The doctrine or body of facts and opinions regarding sperm, semen, or the male elements of procreation, as those of spermatogenesis or spermatogeny. Also *spermology*.

spermatomere (spėr′ma-tō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *μέρος*, part.] One of the parts into which the male or female pronucleus of an ovum may divide after fertilization.

Two of these "residual globules" are, according to them, expelled by the *spermatomeres* during their nuclear metamorphosis preceding division.

Micros. Science, XXVI. 597.

spermatoön† (spėr-ma-tō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatoa* (-ä). [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *ᾠόν*, an egg.] The nucleus of a sperm-cell or spermatozoön; a cell which stands in the relation of such a nucleus, as that out of or from which a spermatozoön may be developed; a spermatoblast.

Spermatophilus (spėr-ma-tof′i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), emended from *Spermophilus*.] Same as *Spermophilus*.

spermatophoral (spėr-ma-tof′ō-ral), *a.* [< *spermatophore* + *-al*.] Of the character of or pertaining to a spermatophore. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 291.

spermatophore (spėr′ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A special case, capsule, or sheath containing spermatozoa; specifically, one of the peculiar spermatic cysts of cephalopods (also called *spermatic* or *seminal cartridge*, *seminal rope*, or *filament of Needham*), usually forming a long cylindrical structure in which several envelops may be distinguished. The contents of such a spermatophore are not exclusively seminal, for in the hinder part of each there is a special substance, the exploding mass, which serves to discharge the packet of spermatozoa. These are invested in a special tubular tunic, and packed in the front part of the spermatophore, like a charge of shot in a cartridge in front of the powder. Behind this packet of sperm the exploding mass forms a spiral coil, which extends through the greater part of the spermatophore and is continuous behind with the coat of the latter. When the spermatophore is wetted it swells up and bursts, through the force of the spring coiled inside, and the spermatozoa are discharged with considerable force. A spermatophore thus offers a striking analogy to the nematophore or thread-cell of a cœlenterate, though the object attained is not urtication or nettling, but a seminal emission and consequent impregnation of the female. A spermatophore of some sort, less complex than that of cephalopods, is very commonly found in several classes of invertebrates.

spermatophorous (spėr-ma-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *spermatophore* + *-ous*.] Bearing or conveying seed, sperm, or spermatozoa; spermatogenous; seminiferous; specifically, bearing sperm as a spermatophore; of or pertaining to a spermatophore; spermatophoral.

spermatorrhea, spermatorrhœa (spėr″ma-tō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *spermatorrhœa*; < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *ῥεῖν*, flow, run.] Involuntary seminal loss.

spermatospore (spėr′ma-tō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *σπόρος*, a sowing.] A kind of cell which gives rise to spermatozoa. Also *spermospore*.

spermatotheca (spėr″ma-tō-thē′kä), *n.* Same as *spermatheca*.

spermatovum (spėr-ma-tō′vum), *n.*; pl. *spermatova* (-vä) [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] A fecundated egg; an ovum after impregnation by spermatozoa, whence its substance consists of material from both parents. Also *spermovum*.

Spermatozoa (spėr″ma-tō-zō′ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermatozoön*, q. v.] 1†. A supposed class or other group of animalcules; sperm-animals: so called before their nature was known, when they were regarded as independent parasitic organisms.—2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *spermatozoön*.

spermatozoal (spėr″ma-tō-zō′al), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

spermatozoan (spėr″ma-tō-zō′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a spermatozoön; or of pertaining to spermatozoa.

II. *n.* A spermatozoön or spermatozooid.

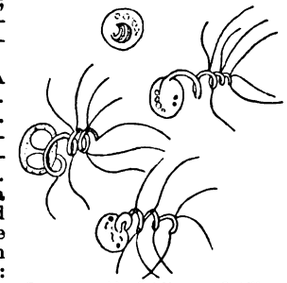
spermatozoic (spėr″ma-tō-zō′ik), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatozoan*.

spermatozoid (spėr″ma-tō-zō′id), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-id*[2].] See *spermatozooid*.

spermatozoidal (spėr″ma-tō-zō′i-dal), *a.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid* + *-al*.] Same as *spermatozooid*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 443.

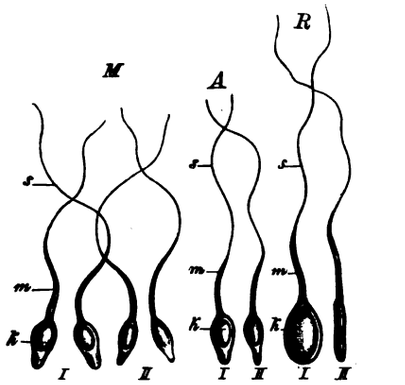
spermatozooid (spėr″ma-tō-zō′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *spermatozoön* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a spermatozoön; of spermatozoan nature or appearance.

II. *n.* 1. A spermatozoön. *Von Siebold.* Also, less commonly, *spermatozoid*. See *zooid*.—2. In *bot.*, a male ciliated motile gamete produced in an antheridium: same as *antherozoid*. In this sense more commonly *spermatozoid*. See also cut under *antheridium*.



Spermatozooids of *Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

spermatozoön (spėr″ma-tō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *spermatozoa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*(*τ*-), seed, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] 1. One of the numberless microscopic bodies contained in semen, to which the seminal fluid owes its vitality, and which are the immediate and active means of impregnating or fertilizing the ovum of the female; a spermatic cell or filament; a spermatozoan or spermatozooid. Spermatozoa are the vital and essential product of a spermary, male gonad, or testis, as ova are of the ovary or female gonad; their production, or the ability to produce them, is the characteristic distinction of the male from the female organism, whatever their size or shape or other physical character, and however various may be the organ in which they are produced. Spermatozoa, like ova, have the morphological value of the cell; and a spermatozoön is usually a cell in which a cell-wall, cell-contents, and cell-nucleus, with or without a nucleolus, may be distinguished. The form may be spherical, like the ovum, and indistinguishable therefrom by any physical character; more frequently, and especially in the higher animals, these little bodies are shaped like a tadpole, with a small spherical or discoidal head, a succeeding rod-like or bacillar part, and a long slender tail or caudal filament, capable of spontaneous vibratile movements, by means of which the spermatozoa swim actively in the seminal fluid, like a shoal of microscopic fishes, every one seeking, in the passages of the female into which the fluid has been injected, to discover the ovum in which to bury itself, in order to undergo dissolution in the substance of the ovum. They are smaller than the corresponding ovum, and several or many of them may be embedded in one ovum. The actual union of spermatozoa with an ovum, and fusion of their respective protoplasms, is required for impregnation, and is the consummation of sexual intercourse, to which all other acts and processes are simply ancillary or subservient. Spermatozoa may be killed by cold, or chemical or mechanical injury, like any other cells. These bodies, very similar to various animalcules, were discovered and named *spermatozoa* by Leeuwenhoek in 1677; they were at first and long afterward regarded as independent organisms, variously classed as parasitic helminths or infusorians—such a view being held, for instance, by Von Baer so late as 1827 or 1835. Von Siebold, who found them in various vertebrates, called them *spermatozooids*. Their true nature appears to have been first recognized by Kölliker. Spermatozoa or their equivalents are diagnostic of the male sex under whatever conditions they exist, whether in male individuals separate from the female, or in those many hermaphrodite animals which unite the two sexes in one individual; and the organ which produces them is invariably a testis or its equivalent spermary, of whatever character. The male elements of the lowest animals, however, as *Protozoa*, do not ordinarily receive the name *spermatozoa*, this being specially applied to the more elaborate male cells of the character above described. The origination of spermatozoa has of late years been the subject of much research and discussion; the details of the process, as observed in different animals, or under different conditions of investigation, together with conflicting doctrinal conclusions, have occasioned a large special vocabulary. See many words preceding and following this one.



Spermatozoa.

M, four spermatozoa of man; *A*, two of ape; *R*, two of rabbit. In each case, I, broadest view, II, profile, of *k*, kernel or nucleus of the head, and *m*, filamentous body, ending in *s*, the long slender tail.

2†. [*cap.*] A genus of animalcules. *Von Baer*, 1827.

sperm-ball (spėrm′bâl), *n.* A spherical cluster of spermatozoa, such as occurs in some sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 424.

sperm-blastoderm (spėrm′blas″tō-dėrm), *n.* A blastodermic layer of formative spermatozoa composing the surface of a sperm-blastula.

sperm-blastula (spėrm′blas″tū-lä), *n.* A spermatic blastula, or hollow sphere whose surface is a layer of formative spermatozoa.

sperm-cell (spėrm′sel), *n.* 1. A spermatozoön: so called from its morphological valence as a cell.—2. A cell giving rise to spermatozoa; a spermatoblast or spermatocyte.

spermet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sperm*[1].

Spermestes (spėr-mes′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), said to be (irreg.) < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *ἐσθίειν*, eat.] The typical genus of *Spermestinæ*, containing six or eight species confined to Africa and Madagascar. Such are *S. cucullata*, *S. poensis*, and *S. bicolor*, of the continent, and the Madagascar *S. nana*. These little birds are closely related to *Amadina*, of which *Spermestes* is often rated as a subgenus.

Spermestinæ (spėr-mes-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermestes* + *-inæ*.] An extensive subfamily of *Ploceidæ*, named from the genus *Spermestes*. The very numerous species, about 150, are chiefly African and Asiatic, but some of them extend to Australia and various Polynesian islands. Among them are the amadavats and estrilds. Leading genera are *Lagonosticta*, *Spermospiza*, *Pyrenestes*, *Estrelda*, and *Amadina*. See cut under *senegal*.

spermestine (spėr-mes′tin), *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Spermestinæ*.

spermic (spėr′mik), *a.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ic*.] Same as *spermatic*.

spermidium† (spėr-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *spermidia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *sperma*, seed, germ, + *-idium*.] In *bot.*, same as *achenium*, 1.

spermiduct (spėr′mi-dukt), *n.* [< L. *sperma*, sperm, + *ductus*, a duct: see *duct*. Cf. *spermaduct*.] A passage for the conveyance of sperm in the female of *Echinorhynchus*. See the quotation. [Rare.]

From the lower end of the ovarium [of the female of *Echinorhynchus*] two short oviducts, or rather *spermiducts*, arise, and almost immediately unite into a sort of uterus, which is continued into the vagina.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 555.

spermin (spėr′min), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-in*[2].] A non-poisonous alkaloid (C_2H_5N) obtained from sputum, human semen, organs of leucemic patients, and alcoholic anatomical preparations.

spermism (spėr′mizm), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ism*.] The theory or doctrine that the male sperm contains the whole germ of the future animal, which develops entirely from a spermatozoön, the ovum serving merely as a mold or matrix; animalculism. Also *spermatism*.

spermist (spėr′mist), *n.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ist*.] One who holds the theory of spermism or spermatism; an animalculist: the opposite of *ovulist*. See *theory of incasement*, under *incasement*. Also *spermatist*.

sperm-kernel (spėrm′kėr″nel), *n.* Same as *spermococcus*.

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sperm-morula (spėrm'mor'ō-lä), *n.* A spermatic morula; a mulberry-mass of formative spermatozoa.

sperm-nucleus (spėrm'nū'klē-us), *n.* 1. The nucleus of a spermatozoön; a spermococcus or sperm-kernel.—2. In *bot.*, the nucleus of a male gamete, which coalesces with the nucleus of an oösphere to form a germ-nucleus. *Goebel.*

spermoblast (spėr'mō-blast), *n.* Same as *spermatoblast.*

spermoblastic (spėr-mō-blas'tik), *a.* Same as *spermatoblastic.*

spermocarp (spėr'mō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the so-called "fruit" in the *Characeæ* and certain confervoid algæ. It is the fertilized and matured female organ with its variously formed covering or pericarp and accessory cells. The "fruit" of the *Characeæ* has also been called the *antheridium*, *sporangium*, *enveloped oögonium*, and *sporophydium*, by different authors. *Sporophydium* seems the preferable term. See these various words. Compare *sporocarp.* See cuts under *antheridium* and *conceptacle.*

spermococcus (spėr-mō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *spermococci* (-sī). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *κόκκος*, grain, berry.] The nucleus of a spermatozoön: it consists of the head of the sperm-animalcule, excepting its thin outer layer. Also *sperm-kernel.*

spermoderm (spėr'mō-dėrm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the integument of a seed in the aggregate; properly, same as *testa.*

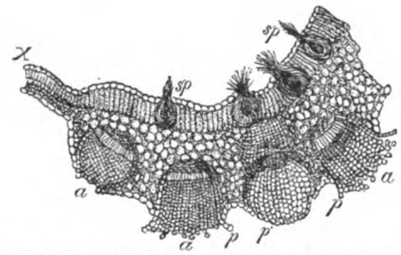
spermogastrula (spėr-mō-gas'trō-lä), *n.*; pl. *spermogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*[1]) + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A sperm-blastula which has undergone a kind of gastrulation.

spermogone (spėr'mō-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *spermogonium.*] In *bot.*, same as *spermogonium*; also employed by some writers to denote the spermatium or spore-like body which is produced in a spermogonium. See *spermogonium*, *spermatium.* Also spelled *spermagone.*

spermogonia, *n.* Plural of *spermogonium.*

spermogoniferous (spėr'mō-gō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spermogonium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing spermogonia.

spermogonium (spėr-mō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *spermogonia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπερμογόνος*, producing seed, < *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-γονος*, producing: see *-gony.*] In *bot.*, a cup-shaped cavity or



Section of Barberry-leaf (of its natural thickness at *x*), infested with *Puccinia graminis* in its æcidial stage.

sp, spermogonia; *a*, fruit, inclosed within the peridium *p*, or open and discharging spores. (Somewhat magnified.)

receptacle in which spermatia are produced. See *spermatium*, *peridium*, *Puccinia* (with cut). Also *spermagonium.*

spermogonous (spėr-mog'ō-nus), *a.* [< *spermogone* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, resembling or having the character of spermogonia or spermogones.

sperm-oil (spėrm'oil), *n.* Spermaceti-oil; the oil of the spermaceti-whale. See *train-oil.*

spermolith (spėr'mō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *λίθος*, stone.] A concretion which occasionally forms in the seminal ducts.

spermological (spėr-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Same as *spermatological.*

spermologist (spėr-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *spermolog-y* + *-ist.*] 1. Same as *spermatologist.*—2. In *bot.*, one who treats of or collects seeds; a student of or an authority in spermology.

spermology (spėr-mol'ō-ji), *n.* 1. Same as *spermatology.*—2. In *bot.*, that branch of science which investigates the seeds of plants.

spermonucleus (spėr-mō-nū'klē-us), *n.*; pl. *spermonuclei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *sperma* (see *sperm*[1]) + *nucleus*, q. v.] A male pronucleus. See *masculonucleus*, *feminonucleus.* *Hyatt.*

Spermophila (spėr-mof'i-lä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] 1. In *ornith.*, the little seed-eaters or pygmy finches, an extensive genus of small American fringilline birds, with very short stout bills like a bullfinch's, giving name to the subfamily *Spermophilinæ.* The limits of the genus vary with different authors, but it usually includes about 50 species, of tropical and subtropical America. The only one of these which occurs in the United States is *S. moreleti*, which is found in Texas, and known as *Morelet's pygmy finch.* It is only about 4 inches long, with extremely turgid bill convex in all its outlines, short rounded wings, and still shorter tail. The male is entirely black and white, the latter color tinged with buff on the under parts; the female is olivaceous-brown above and brownish-yellow or buff below, with whitish wing-bars. A like dissimilarity of coloration characterizes the sexes throughout the genus. By those who hold that *Spermophila* is the same name as *Spermophilus*, this genus is called *Sporophila*; and some or all of the species are often placed in a more extensive genus *Gyrinorhynchus*, of which *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* then constitutes one section. See cut under *grassquit.* Also called *Spermospiza.*

2. In *mammal.*, same as *Spermophilus*, 1. *J. Richardson*, 1825.—3†. In *entom.*, a genus of arachnidans. *Hentz*, 1842.

spermophile (spėr'mō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *Spermophilus.*] 1. A rodent quadruped of the genus *Spermophilus*, as a ground-squirrel or suslik, of which there are numerous species in Europe, Asia, and North America. See cuts under *suslik* and *Spermophilus.*—2. A fringilline bird of the genus *Spermophila*; a little seed-eater, of which there are numerous Central and South American species. See cut under *grassquit.*

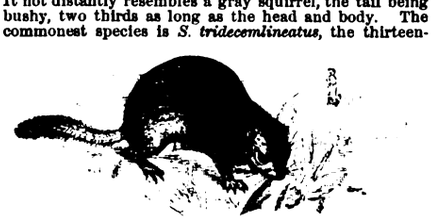
Spermophilinæ (spėr'mō-fi-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spermophilus* (in sense 2 < *Spermophila*) + *-inæ.*] 1. In *mammal.*, the ground-squirrels or spermophiles, prairie-dogs, and marmots, one of two subfamilies into which the *Sciuridæ* are sometimes divided, represented by the genera *Spermophilus*, *Tamias*, and *Arctomys.* It is not separated from *Sciurinæ* or the true arboreal squirrels by any trenchant characters, and the two divisions intergrade through the genera *Xerus* and *Tamias.* But the spermophilines are of terrestrial habits, with usually stouter form, larger size, and less bushy tail than the *Sciurinæ.* They inhabit Europe, Asia, and especially North America, where the greater number of species are found, and most of them are called *gophers.* The group is also called *Arctomyinæ.* See cuts under *Arctomys*, *chipmunk*, *prairie-dog*, *Spermophilus*, and *suslik.*

2. In *ornith.*, an American subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, named from the genus *Spermophila.* *P. L. Sclater*, 1862.

spermophiline (spėr-mof'i-lin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spermophilinæ.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Spermophilinæ*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spermophilinæ.*

Spermophilus (spėr-mof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] 1. A genus of ground-squirrels, giving name to the *Spermophilinæ.* The type is *S. citillus* of Europe, the suslik, but the genus is especially well represented in North America, where more than a dozen distinct species occur, some of which run into several varieties. They are divided into 3 subgenera. (1) *Otospermophilus*, in which the ears are high and pointed, the tail is full and broad, with the hairs from two thirds to three quarters of the length of the head and body, and the whole aspect is strongly squirrel-like. To this section belongs *S. grammurus*, with its varieties *beecheyi* and *douglassi*; these are the common ground-squirrels of California, Oregon, and Washington, and east to the Rocky Mountains. *S. annulatus* of Mexico probably also belongs here. (2) *Colobotis*, in which the ears are short and marginiform, the tail is short, from one third to one half the length of the body, and the form is stout. The Old World species belong here, and several of those of North America, as Parry's spermophile, *S. empetra* (or *parryi*), which inhabits British America and Alaska, and runs into several varieties, as *kodiacensis* and *erythrogluteus.* In the United States the best-known species of this section is Richardson's spermophile, *S. richardsoni*, very generally distributed, in one or another of its varieties, from the plains of the Saskatchewan to those of the Laramie. It is a tawny animal, resembling a prairie-dog in appearance and habits. Here also belong *S. mollis*, *S. spilosoma*, and *S. obsoletus*, inhabiting western parts of the United States. (3) *Ictidomys*, which includes several slender-bodied species, almost like weasels in this respect (whence the name), with the ears generally small or rudimentary, as in *Colobotis*, the skull long and narrow, the tail variable, and the first upper premolar generally small. The most squirrel-like of these is Franklin's spermophile, *S. franklini*, inhabiting Illinois and Missouri and northward to 64°. It not distantly resembles a gray squirrel, the tail being bushy, two thirds as long as the head and body. The commonest species is *S. tridecemlineatus*, the thirteen-



Thirteen-lined Spermophile, or Federation Squirrel (*Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*).

lined spermophile, or federation squirrel, so called by Dr. S. L. Mitchill (in 1821) from the original thirteen States of the United States, it having a number (six or eight) of longitudinal stripes, with five or seven rows of spots between them, likened by that patriot to the "stars and stripes." It inhabits the prairies of the United States at large, and extends northward into British America. Other species of this section are *S. mexicanus* of Texas and Mexico, and *S. tereticaudus* of Arizona and California. Three of the above animals, *S. grammurus*, *S. franklini*, and *S. tridecemlineatus*, are numerous enough in cultivated districts to be troublesome, and all of them are called *gophers*, a name shared by the different animals of the family *Geomyidæ.* They are all terrestrial (*S. franklini* somewhat arboreal), and live in burrows underground, much like prairie-dogs, though none of them dig so extensively. In many parts of the Dakotas and Montana the ground is honeycombed with the burrows of *S. richardsoni.* They feed on herbage and seeds, and are also to some extent carnivorous. They are prolific, like most rodents, and bring forth their young in burrows. Those of northern regions hibernate like marmots. Their flesh is eatable. The name of the genus is also written *Spermophila* and *Spermatophilus*, but both of these forms are rare. See also cut under *suslik.*

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Gebler.*

spermophore (spėr'mō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spermophorum.*] Same as *spermophorum.*

spermophorum (spėr-mof'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *spermophora* (-rä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. A seminal vesicle.—2. In *bot.*, a synonym of *placenta* and also of *funiculus.*

Spermophyta (spėr-mof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *spermophytum*: see *spermophyte.*] The highest of the four principal groups or divisions into which the vegetable kingdom is separated by the later systematists. It embraces the higher or flowering plants, those producing true seeds. It is the same as *Phanerogamia.* The correlative terms in descending systematic order are *Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*, and *Thallophyta.* See *Phanerogamia*, and compare *Cryptogamia.*

spermophyte (spėr'mō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spermophytum*, < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *φυτόν*, plant.] In *bot.*, a member of the *Spermophyta*; a plant producing true seeds; a phænogam, or flowering plant. Sometimes written *spermaphyte.*

spermophytic (spėr-mō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *spermophyte* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, capable of producing true seeds; phænogamic.

spermoplasm (spėr'mō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded: see *plasm.*] The protoplasm of a spermatozoön; the plasmic contents of a spermule, distinguished from the *spermococcus* or *sperm-kernel.* Also *spermoplasma.*

spermopodium (spėr-mō-pō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *spermopodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] In *bot.*, an unused name for the gynophore in *Umbelliferæ.*

spermosphere (spėr'mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] A mass of spermatoblasts; a spermatogemma.

Spermospiza (spėr-mō-spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *σπίζα*, a finch.] 1. A leading genus of *Spermestinæ*, the type of which is the African *S. hæmatina.* Originally called *Spermophaga*, a name too near *Spermophagus.*—2. A genus of American finches, synonymous with *Spermophila.* *Bonaparte.*

spermospore (spėr'mō-spōr), *n.* Same as *spermatospore.*

spermotheca (spėr-mō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *spermothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + *θήκη*, a case. Cf. *spermatheca.*] In *bot.*, a pericarp. [Rare.]

spermous (spėr'mus), *a.* [< *sperm*[1] + *-ous.*] Same as *spermatic.*

spermovarian (spėr-mō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< *spermovari(um)* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to a spermovarium.

spermovarium (spėr-mō-vā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *spermovaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + NL. *ovarium*, q. v.] A hermaphroditic genital gland; a bisexual gonad; an ovispermary or ovotestis, which gives rise, simultaneously or successively, to male and female products. See cut under *ovotestis.*

spermovary (spėr-mō'va-ri), *n.*; pl. *spermovaries* (-riz). [< NL. *spermovarium.*] Same as *spermovarium.*

spermovum (spėr-mō'vum), *n.*; pl. *spermova* (-vä). [< Gr. *σπέρμα*, seed, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *spermatovum.*

sperm-rope (spėrm'rōp), *n.* A string of spermatozoa packed in a long case; a package of sperm, as one of the spermatic cartridges of a cephalopod. For description, see *spermatophore.* *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 682.

spermule (spėr'mūl), *n.* [< NL. *spermulum*, dim. of LL. *sperma*, seed: see *sperm*[1].] A seed-animalcule, sperm-cell, spermatozoön, or zoöspermium; the fertilizing male element, of the morphological valence of a cell. *Spermule* is Haeckel's

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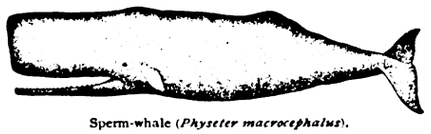
term, corresponding to *ovule* for the female egg-cell. The protoplasm of the spermule is called *spermoplasm*, and the nucleus *spermococcus*.

spermulum (spėr'mū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spermula* (-lă). [NL.: see *spermule*.] A spermule, sperm-cell, or spermatozoön.

sperm-whale (spėrm'hwāl), *n.* [< *sperm*[2] + *whale*[1].] The spermaceti-whale or cachalot, *Physeter* (or *Catodon*) *macrocephalus*, belonging



Sperm-whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

to the family *Physeteridæ* (which see for technical characters; see also cut of skull under *Physeter*). It is one of the largest of animals, exceeded in length only by the great rorqual or finner, *Balænoptera sibbaldi*; it has teeth in the lower jaw, but none and no baleen in the upper; and the enormous square head contains the valuable product spermaceti. This whale is also the source of the best whale-oil, and its chase is a very important industry in the warmer waters of all seas. See *cachalot*.—**Porpoise sperm-whale**, a pygmy sperm-whale, or snub-nosed cachalot, of the family *Physeteridæ* and genus *Kogia*, as *K. brevirostris* (*K. floweri* of Gill), of the Pacific and chiefly tropical seas, but sometimes occurring off the coast of the United States.—**Sperm-whale porpoise**, a bottle-nosed whale of the genus *Hyperoödon*. It belongs to the same family (*Physeteridæ*) as the sperm-whale, but to a different subfamily. (See *Ziphiinæ*.) The species are several, not well determined, and with confused synonymy. They are larger than any porpoises properly so called, though far inferior in size to the true sperm-whale.

speron†, *n.* [< It. *sperone* = OF. *esperon*, F. *éperon*, a spur, the beak of a ship: see *spur*.] The beak of a ship.

Which barks are made after the maner of Fusts or Galliots, with a *Speron* and a couered poope.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 215.

sperr†, *v. t.* Same as *spar*[1].

sperrable†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sparable*.

sperrylite (sper'i-līt), *n.* [Named after F. L. *Sperry*, the discoverer.] A native arsenide of platinum, occurring in minute isometric crystals with pyrite and chalcopyrite at the Vermilion mine, near Sudbury in Ontario. It has a tin-white color, brilliant metallic luster, and a specific gravity of 10.6. It is the only compound of platinum known to occur in nature.

sperse† (spėrs), *v. t.* and *i.* [An aphetic form of *disperse*, or var. of *sparse*.] To disperse. *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, l. 195.

sperthe†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sparth*.

spertle†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *spurtle*.

sperver†, **spervyour**†, *n.* Same as *sparver*.

spessartite, spessartine (spes'är-tīt, -tin), *n.* [< *Spessart*, a mountainous region in Germany, north of the river Main.] A manganesian variety of garnet.

spet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *spit*[2].

spetch (spech), *n.* [Assibilated form of *speck*[1].] A piece of skin or hide used in making glue: as, size made from buffalo-*spetches*.

spetous†, *a.* See *spitous*.

spew (spū), *v.* [Formerly also *spue*; < ME. *spewen*, *spuen*, *spiwen*, < AS. *spiwan* (pret. *spāw*, pp. *spiwen*) = OS. *spīwan* = OFries. *spīa* = MD. *spijen*, *spouwen*, *spuuwen*, D. *spuwen* = OHG. *spīwan*, *spīan*, MHG. *spien*, G. *speien* = Icel. *spȳja* = Sw. Dan. *spy* = Goth. *speiwan*, spew, = L. *spuere* = Gr. πτύειν, Doric ψίττειν (for **σπίνειν*), spit, = OBulg. *plĭvati*, *pljuti* = Bohem. *pliti* = Pol. *pluc* = Russ. *plevatĭ* = Lith. *spiauti* = Lett. *splaut* (Slav. √ *pljŭ* < *spljŭ* < *spŭ*), spit. Hence ult. *spit*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To discharge the contents of the stomach; vomit; puke.

Then he gan to *spewe*, and up he threwe
The balsame all againe.
Robin Hood and the Peddlers (Child's Ballads, V. 248).

2. In *gun.*, to run at the mouth: said of a gun which bends at the chase, or whose muzzle droops, from too quick firing.

II. *trans.* 1. To vomit; puke up or out; eject from or as if from the stomach.

So then because thou art lukewarm . . . I will *spue* thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

2. To eject as if by retching or heaving; send or cast forth from within; drive by internal force or effort: often used figuratively.

That the land *spue* not you out also, when ye defile it, as it *spued* out the nations that were before you.
Lev. xviii. 28.

To live, for me, Jane, is to stand on a crater-crust which may crack and *spew* fire any day.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

To spew oakum, said of the seams of a ship when the oakum starts out from between the planks.

spewer (spū'ėr), *n.* [< *spew* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spews.

spewiness†, (spū'i-nes), *n.* The state of being spewy, moist, or damp.

The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil.
Bp. Gauden, Hieraspistes (1653), p. 551. (*Latham.*)

spewing†, (spū'ing), *a.* Same as *spewy*.

The soil [in New England] for the general is a warm kind of Earth, there being little cold *spewing* Land.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 29.

[See also the quotation under *emuscation*.]

spewy†, (spū'i), *a.* [< *spew* + *-y*[1].] Wet; boggy; moist; damp.

The lower valleys in wet winters are so *spewy* that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

Speyside pine. See *pine*[1].

sp. gr. An abbreviation of *specific gravity*.

sphacel (sfas'el), *n.* [< NL. *sphacelus*, q. v.] Same as *sphacelus*.

sphacela (sfas'e-lă), *n.*; pl. *sphacelæ* (-lē). [< Gr. σφάκελος, gangrene.] In *bot.*, in certain algæ, a hollow chamber of considerable size which is developed from the apical cell of each branch. When young it is filled with dark mucilaginous contents, which at a later stage become watery. The term is sometimes used as nearly or quite the equivalent of *propagulum*. Also *sphacele*.

Sphacelaria (sfas-e-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to the tips of the branches, which are black and shriveled when dried; < Gr. σφάκελος, gangrene.] A genus of algæ, typical of the family *Sphacelariaceæ*. They have olive-brown, branching, filamentous fronds, with corticating cells wanting or confined to the base of the frond. The axis and branches are terminated by a large apical cell, from which, by transverse, longitudinal, and oblique divisions, a solid frond is formed whose external surface is composed of rectangular cells arranged in regular transverse bands. The unilocular and plurilocular sporangia are spherical or ellipsoidal, borne on short pedicels; reproduction is non-sexual, by means of propagula. The species are variable, and difficult of determination. There are two species along the New England coast.

Sphacelariaceæ (sfas-e-lā-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphacelaria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of algæ, typified by the genus *Sphacelaria*. They are olive-brown seaweeds with branching polysiphonous fronds, the branches of which terminate in a peculiar large apical cell. Also *Sphacelariæ*.

sphacelate (sfas'e-lāt), *a.* [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*[1].] 1. In *pathol.*, dead; necrosed.—2. In *bot.*, decayed, withered, or dead.

sphacelate (sfas'e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sphacelated*, ppr. *sphacelating*. [< *sphacelus* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To become necrosed.

II. *trans.* To affect with sphacelus or necrosis.

The floor of the existing wound was of course formed by *sphacelated* hepatic tissue. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 425.

sphacelated (sfas'e-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sphacelate*.

sphacelation (sfas-e-lā'shon), *n.* [< *sphacelate* + *-ion*.] Necrosis; the process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

sphacele (sfas'ēl), *n.* [< NL. *sphacela*.] In *bot.*, same as *sphacela*.

Sphacelia (sfā-sē'li-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφάκελος, gangrene.] A former genus of fungi, now known to be the conidial stage or form of *Claviceps*, the ergot. It constitutes the first stage of the ergot, and consists of a growth of mycelium destroying and replacing the ovary of the host, taking approximately the form of the latter. It produces conidial spores upon the tips of basidia which radiate from the surface of the hyphal mass. See *ergot*[1], 2. Also *Sphacelium*.

sphacelism (sfas'e-lizm), *n.* [< *sphacel(us)* + *-ism*.] Same as *sphacelismus*.

sphacelismus (sfas-e-lis'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφακελισμός, gangrene, < σφακελίζειν, be gangrened or blighted, < σφάκελος, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] Necrosis.

Sphacelium (sfā-sē'li-um), *n.* [NL.: see *Sphacelia*.] Same as *Sphacelia*.

Sphaceloma (sfas-e-lō'mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφάκελος, gangrene: see *sphacelus*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, containing the very destructive species (*S. Ampelinum*) known as *anthracnose*. It first appears on the shoots, leaves, and berries of grape-vines as minute brown spots which are a little depressed in the middle and have a slightly raised darker-colored rim. These spots soon increase in size and elongate longitudinally. On the fruit the spots retain a more or less regularly rounded outline, and have a well-defined band of bright vermilion between the dark border and the central portion. Finally, under the action of the disease, the berries dry up, leaving nothing, apparently, but the skin and seeds. Washing the vines with a strong solution of sulphate of iron before the appearance of the leaves has been found effective in destroying or checking the disease. See *anthracnose*.

sphacelus (sfas'e-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφάκελος, gangrene, mortification, caries, also a spasm, convulsion.] 1. Necrosis.—2. A necrosed mass of tissue.

Sphæralcea (sfē-ral'sē-ă), *n.* [NL. (St. Hilaire, 1824), so called from the fruit, a round head of carpels; < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + *ἀλκέα*, a plant, *Malva Alcea*, related to the plant here defined.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Malveæ*, and subtribe *Abutileæ*. It is characterized by flowers each with three bractlets, and fruit of numerous two-valved carpels naked within, each containing two or three reniform seeds. There are about 25 species, natives of warmer parts of America, with 4 at the Cape of Good Hope. They are herbs or shrubs, in habit resembling the genus *Malva*. They usually bear angled or lobed leaves, and short-pedicelled violet or reddish flowers single or clustered in the axils or forming a raceme or spike. They are known as *globe mallow*, and several species are in cultivation for ornament under glass. They possess marked demulcent properties, especially *S. cisplatina*, a decoction of which is used as a remedy in Brazil, and as a substitute for marshmallows.

Sphæranthus (sfē-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the clustered heads of flowers; < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Compositæ*, tribe *Inuloideæ*, and subtribe *Plucheineæ*. It is characterized by flowers without pappus, the central ones bisexual, fertile or sterile, tubular and four- to five-cleft, the outer female and fertile, filiform and minutely two- to three-toothed, and by the aggregation of the small flower-heads into a dense solitary terminal spherical or ovoid glomerule. There are about 10 species, natives of the tropics of Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are erect villous or glutinous herbs, with divaricate branches terminated by the pink flower-clusters. The leaves are alternate, toothed, and decurrent on the stem. *S. hirtus* is known as the *East Indian globe-thistle*; *S. mollis* is a common Indian weed of dry cultivated land, clothed everywhere with soft glandular hairs which give off a powerful honey-like odor.

sphæraphides (sfē-raf'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [< Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle.] In *bot.*, the more or less spherical masses of crystals or raphides occurring in the cells of many plants. Also called *sphere-crystals*.

sphæret, *n.* An obsolete form of *sphere*.

sphærenchyma (sfē-reng'ki-mă), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion: see *parenchyma*.] Spherical or spheroidal cellular tissue, such as is found in the pulp of fruits: a modification of parenchyma. *Treas. of Bot.*

Sphæria (sfē'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball: see *sphere*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Sphæriaceæ*. The perithecia are black, carbonaceous or membranaceous, pierced at the apex, usually superficial or erumpent. The species are very numerous, among them being *S. morbosa*, the destructive black-knot of plum- and cherry-trees. See *black-knot*, 2.

Sphæriaceæ (sfē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fries, 1825), < *Sphæria* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Sphæria*.

Sphæriacei (sfē-ri-ā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæria* + *-acei*.] Same as *Sphæriaceæ*.

sphæriaceous (sfē-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Sphæria* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sphæria* or the *Sphæriaceæ*.

sphæridia, *n.* Plural of *sphæridium*, 1.

sphæridial (sfē-rid'i-ąl), *a.* [< *sphæridium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sphæridia of a sea-urchin.

Sphæridiidæ (sfē-ri-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphæridium* + *-idæ*.] The *Sphæridiinæ* as a family of palpicorn coleopterous insects. Also *Sphæridiadæ*, *Sphæridida*, *Sphæridides*, *Sphæridiites*, *Sphæridiota*, *Spheridiites*.

Sphæridiinæ (sfē-rid-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1883, as *Sphæridiini*), < *Sphæridium* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of the water-beetle family *Hydrophilidæ*, remarkable from the fact that its forms are all terrestrial. They are small, oval, convex, or hemispherical beetles which live in the excrement of herbivorous mammals. They are usually black in color, with the elytra frequently spotted or margined with yellow. They are divided into six genera, of which five are represented in the United States. See *Sphæridium*, 2.

sphæridium (sfē-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφαιρίδιον, dim. of σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Pl. *sphæridia* (-ă). In echinoderms, one of the numerous minute spheroidal bodies, rarely more than one hundredth of an inch long, which are found in nearly all sea-urchins upon the ambulacral plates, especially those nearest the mouth. Each contains a dense glassy calcareous skeleton, and is articulated by a short pedicel, like a spine, to one of the tubercles. The sphæridia are supposed to be olfactory or auditory sense-organs.

In some genera, these *sphæridia*, to which Lovén ascribes a sensory function (probably auditory), are sunk in fosse of the plate to which they are attached.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 490.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Fabricius, 1795).] The typical genus of the *Sphæridiinæ*, comprising mainly African species distinguished by the elongate

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scutellum and the visible pygidium. *S. scarabæoides* is an example.

Sphæriidæ (sfē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sphærium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Sphærium*, formerly called *Cycladidæ*, and now generally united with the typical *Cyrenidæ* under the latter name.

sphæristerium (sfē-ris-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sphæristeria* (-ä). [⟨ L. *sphæristerium*, ⟨ Gr. *σφαιριστήριον*, a place for playing ball, ⟨ *σφαιρίζειν*, play at ball, ⟨ *σφαῖρα*, a ball: see *sphere*.] In *class. antiq.*, any place or structure for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

sphærite (sfē′rīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere, + *-ite*².] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium, allied to wavellite in structure and composition.

Sphærium (sfē′ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), ⟨ Gr. *σφαίριον*, dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] The typical genus of the *Sphæriidæ*, or a genus of the family *Cyrenidæ*, for a long time generally known as *Cyclas*. It contains many small clam-like fresh-water shells.

Sphærobacteria (sfē′rō-bak-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a sphere, + NL. *bacterium*, q. v.] In Cohn's system of classification, a tribe of schizomycetes or bacteria, with spherical cells, as in the genus *Micrococcus*. See *Micrococcus*.

Sphærococcaceæ (sfē′rō-ko-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sphærococcus* + *-aceæ*.] The same or nearly the same as the *Sphærococcoideæ*.

Sphærococcoideæ (sfē′rō-ko-koi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sphærococcus* + *-oideæ*.] An order or suborder of florideous algæ, named from the genus *Sphærococcus*. The fronds are cylindrical or membranaceous, often of very delicate substance. The antheridia form superficial patches, or are occasionally contained in sunken cavities.

Sphærococcus (sfē-rō-kok′us), *n.* [NL. (Stackhouse), ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] A genus of florideous algæ, giving name to the order *Sphærococcoideæ*. There are no American species.

Sphærodactylus (sfē-rō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of American gecko lizards, having toes ending in small circular sucking-disks, by means of which they adhere to perpendicular surfaces. There are large carinate scales on the back, and small smooth hexagonal ones on the belly. *S. notatus* is one of the smallest of lizards, about 2 inches long, found in Florida and Cuba; it is notable as the only gecko of the United States. Also *Sphæriodactylus*.

Sphærogaster (sfē-rō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842), ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Acroceridæ*, containing one species, *S. arcticus*, a minute shining-black fly, which occurs from the northernmost point of Lapland to northern Sweden.

Sphærogastra (sfē-rō-gas′trä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A division of arachnidans, containing those whose abdomen is more or less spheroidal or globose, as the spiders: contrasted with *Arthrogastra*. See cut under *spider*.

sphæroid, *n.* See *spheroid*.

Sphæroma (sfē-rō′mä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), ⟨ Gr. *σφαίρωμα*, anything made round or globular, ⟨ *σφαιροῦν*, make round or globular, ⟨ *σφαῖρα*, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] The typical genus of *Sphæromidæ*, so called from their habit of rolling themselves up in a ball when disturbed, like some of the *Oniscidæ*. They are known as *globe-slaters*. Also *Spheroma*. *Leach*.

sphæromere, *n.* See *spheromere*.

sphæromian, *a.* and *n.* See *spheromian*.

Sphæromidæ (sfē-rom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sphæroma* + *-idæ*.] A family of isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sphæroma;* the globe-slaters. Also *Sphæromatidæ*.

sphærosiderite, *n.* See *spherosiderite*.

sphærospore, *n.* Same as *spherospore*.

sphærostilbite (sfē-rō-stil′bīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + E. *stilbite*.] A variety of stilbite.

Sphærotheca (sfē-rō-thē′kä), *n.* [NL. (Léveillé, 1851), ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *θήκη*, a case.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Erysipheæ*, characterized by a perithecium which contains only a single ascus. The appendages are simple threads not unlike the mycelium with which they are frequently interwoven. The ascus is usually suborbicular in shape, and generally contains eight spores. *S. humuli*, called the hop-mildew, is destructive to the hop-vine; *S. pannosa* is injurious to rose-bushes; and *S. mors-uvæ* is the common gooseberry-mildew. See *hop-mildew*.

sphærotherian (sfē-rō-thē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Sphærotherium* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærotherium*.

II. *n.* A milleped of the genus *Sphærotherium* or family *Sphærotheriidæ*.

Sphærotheriidæ (sfē′rō-thē-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sphærotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilognath myriapods, typified by the genus *Sphærotherium*, having aggregated eyes and lateral antennæ. Also called *Zephroniidæ*.

Sphærotherium (sfē-rō-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., (Brandt, 1841), ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of chilognath myriapods, of the family *Glomeridæ*, and giving name to the *Sphærotheriidæ*. *S. elongatum* is an example. Also called *Zephronia*.

sphærozoa, *n.* Plural of *sphærozoön*.

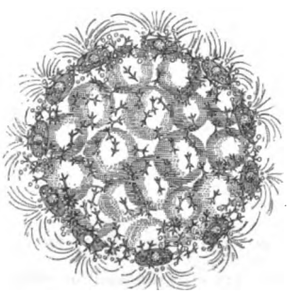
sphærozoid (sfē-rō-zō′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sphærozoidæ*.

II. *n.* A sphærozoön, or member of the *Sphærozoidæ*.

Sphærozoidæ (sfē-rō-zō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Sphærozoum* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians, or compound radiolarians, typified by the genus *Sphærozoum*, with a skeleton composed of numerous detached spicules scattered round the social central capsules, or embedded in their common gelatinous body.

sphærozoön (sfē-rō-zō′on), *n.*; pl. *sphærozoa* (-ä). [NL.: see *Sphærozoum*.] An individual or species of the genus *Sphærozoum* or family *Sphærozoidæ*.

Sphærozoum (sfē-rō-zō′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφαῖρα*, a ball, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A genus of compound radiolarians, typical of the family *Sphærozoidæ*, the protoplasm of which contains colored cellæform bodies, and gives rise to a network of spicules forming a loose detached skeleton. *S. ovodimare* is an example. A second species is *S. punctatum*. See also cut under *spicule*.



Sphærozoum ovodimare, magnified.

sphærule, sphærulite, etc. See *spherule*, etc.

Sphagnaceæ (sfag-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bridel, 1826), ⟨ *Sphagnum* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic order of mosses; the peat-mosses. They are soft and flaccid caulescent plants, generally of large size, growing in more or less compact tufts or patches on the surface of bogs, or floating in stagnant water, more rarely on the borders of mountain rivulets. They are whitish, yellowish, or sometimes red or olive-colored, and are perennial by the annual prolongation of the stems or by simple innovations at the apex. The branches are generally spreading, in lateral fascicles of from two to seven, rarely more, those at the summit of the stem capitate. The leaves are nerveless, translucent, formed of a single layer of two kinds of cells. The inflorescence is monœcious or dicœcious; the male organs (antheridia) are borne upon clavate catkin-like branches, solitary at the side of each leaf, globose or ovoid, pedicellate; the female organs (archegonia) are generally three or four terminating a short branch, only one perfecting fruit and forming a capsule. The capsule is globose, operculate with a convex or nearly flat lid, the orifice naked; the spores are of two kinds. See cut under *Sphagnum*.

Sphagnei (sfag′nē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *sphagnos*, ⟨ Gr. *σφάγνος*, a kind of moss.] Same as *Sphagnaceæ*.

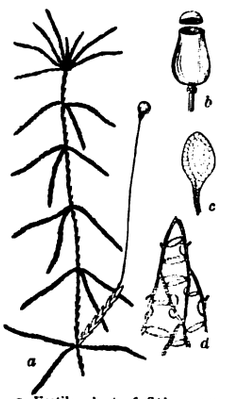
sphagnicolous (sfag-nik′ō-lus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *Sphagnum* + L. *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, growing or living upon or among mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*.

sphagnologist (sfag-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ *sphagnolog-y* + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a student of the *Sphagnaceæ;* one who is an authority on, or interested in the study of, the *Sphagnaceæ*. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc.*, 2d ser., VI. 108.

sphagnology (sfag-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ NL. *Sphagnum* + Gr. *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The special study of the *Sphagnaceæ*.

sphagnous (sfag′nus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *Sphagn(um)* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to bog-mosses or peat-mosses; abounding in bog- or peat-mosses. See *Sphagnum*.

Sphagnum (sfag′num), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1741), ⟨ Gr. *σφάγνος*, also *σφάκος*, and *φάσκος*, *φάσκον*, a kind of moss.] **1.** A genus of mosses, the peat- or bog-mosses, the only representative of the order *Sphagnaceæ*. For characters, see *Sphagnaceæ*. The plants of this genus are widely diffused over the temperate parts of the globe, and enter largely into the composition of peat. There are about 25 North American species and many varieties or forms, about the validity of which the best authorities differ widely. The most divergent forms may be distinguished by well-marked characters, but these seem to merge into one another by a complete series of connecting links. See *peat*¹, *peat-moss*, *Bryaceæ*.



a, Fertile plant of *Sphagnum cuspidatum*, var. *plumosum*; *b*, the capsule of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *c*, the antheridium of *Sphagnum subsecundum*; *d*, cells of the leaf of *Sphagnum cymbifolium*.

2. [*l. c.*] A mass or quantity of moss of this genus: often used attributively: as, *sphagnum* moss; a *sphagnum* bog.

Sphagolobus (sfā-gol′ō-bus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1860), ⟨ Gr. *σφαγή*, the throat, + *λοβός*, lobe.] A genus of hornbills, of the family *Bucerotidæ*, characterized by the peculiar form of the casque and by the curly crest. The



Sphagolobus atratus.

only species is *S. atratus* of western Africa, of a blackish color with the tail dark-green and broadly tipped with white.

sphalerite (sfal′ē-rīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (⟨ *σφάλλειν*, cause to fall, throw down, trip: see *fall, fail*¹), + *-ite*²: so named because often confounded with more useful ores.] The native zinc sulphid more familiarly known as *zinc-blende*. See *blende*.

sphalerocarpium (sfal′e-rō-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sphalerocarpia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *σφαλερός*, slippery, uncertain (see *sphalerite*), + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, a name proposed for an accessory fruit, as that of *Shepherdia*, in which the achene is invested by a persistent succulent calyx, which assumes the appearance of a berry.

Sphargididæ (sfär-jid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839), ⟨ *Sphargis* (*Sphargid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of chelonians, typified by the genus *Sphargis*, having a soft, thick, coriaceous carapace not consolidated by the bones, and clawless feet forming mere paddles; the soft-shelled turtles. Only one species is known, the luth, or leather-back turtle, which reaches a gigantic size. Preferably to be called *Dermochelydidæ*. Also *Spharg idæ*, *Sphargidina*, *Sphargidoidæ*. See cut under *leatherback*.

Sphargis (sfär′jis), *n.* [NL. (Merrem, 1820).] The typical genus of *Sphargididæ*. The species is *S. coriacea*, the soft-shelled or leather-backed turtle, or trunk-turtle. An earlier and unexceptionable name, and therefore the onym of this genus, is *Dermochelys*. See cut under *leatherback*.

Sphecia (sfē′shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), ⟨ Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp.] A genus of lepidopterous insects, of the family *Ægeriidæ*, having the abdomen moderate and no anal tuft; the hornet-moths. Two European species are the hornet-moth (*S. apiformis*) and the lunar hornet-moth (*S. bembeciformis*). See *Sesia*.

Sphecidæ (sfes′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., also erroneously *Sphegidæ*, ⟨ *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Sphex:* same as *Sphegidæ*.

Sphecius (sfē′shi-us), *n.* [NL. (Dahlbom, 1843), ⟨ Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp.] A notable genus of digger-wasps, of the family *Bembecidæ*, having the middle tibiæ armed with two spurs at the apex, and the marginal cell of the fore wings lanceolate. The species are of large size and bright colors. *S. speciosus* is one of the largest of the

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Sphecius speciosus, natural size.

North American solitary wasps, and digs large cylindrical burrows which it stores with stung cicadas, particularly with the dog-day harvest-fly (*Cicada tibicen*).

Sphecotheres (sfē-kō-thē′rēz), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816, also *Sphecotera* and *Sphecothera*), < Gr. *σφήξ* (*σφηκ-*), a wasp, + *θηρᾶν*, hunt, chase.] One of two leading genera of passerine birds, of the family *Oriolidæ*, having the lores and circumocular region naked. There are 4 species, ranging in Australia, New Guinea, Timor, and the Kei Islands. The Australian is *S. maxillaris*; the Papuan is *S. salvadorii*; *S. flaviventris* inhabits the Kei Islands and parts of Australia; while *S. viridis* is found in Timor and Semao. Also called *Picnorhamphus*.

Sphegidæ (sfej′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), irreg. < *Sphex* (*Sphec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopters, or digger-wasps. The prothorax is narrowed anteriorly, and forms a sort of neck; the basal segment of the abdomen is narrowed into a long, smooth, round petiole; and the head and thorax are usually clothed with a long, thin pubescence. These wasps usually burrow into sand-banks, and provision their cells with caterpillars and spiders. Eighteen genera and about three hundred species are known. Also *Sphecidæ*. See *sand-wasp*, and cuts under *digger-wasp*, *Ammophila*, *mud-dauber*, and *Pelopæus*.



Blue Digger-wasp (*Chalybion cæruleum*), one of the *Sphegidæ*, natural size.

Sphenacus, *n.* See *Sphenœacus*.

sphendone (sfen′dō-nē), *n.* [< Gr. *σφενδόνη*, a sling, a head-band, a hoop, etc.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A form of head-band or fillet worn by women to confine the hair around and on the top of the head. It is characteristically broad in front and narrow behind, being thus opposite in its arrangement to the opisthosphendone. (*b*) An elliptical or semi-elliptical area, or any place of kindred form, as the auditorium of a theater; that end of a stadium which was curved or rounded.

The Messenian stadium, which is surrounded by colonnades, has 16 rows of seats in the *sphendone*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 290.

sphene (sfēn), *n.* [< F. *sphène*, in allusion to the wedge shape of the crystals, < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] The mineral titanite. The transparent green, greenish-yellow, or yellow varieties frequently exhibit a play of colors as brilliant as that of the yellow or green diamond, showing a strong refractive and dispersive power on light. It is quite soft, the hardness being only 5.5. See *titanite*.

sphenethmoid (sfē-neth′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *ethmoid*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the ethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal; ethmosphenoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* suture or articulation. —**2.** Representing or combining characters of both sphenoid and ethmoid: as, the *sphenethmoid* bone.

II. *n.* The sphenethmoid bone, as of the frog's skull: one of the cranial bones, situated in front of the parasphenoid. See *girdle-bone*, and cuts under *Anura*[2] and *Rana*.

Also *spheno-ethmoid*.

sphenethmoidal (sfē-neth-moi′dal), *a.* [< *sphenethmoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sphenethmoid*.—**Sphenethmoidal nerve**, a branch of the nasal nerve described by Luschka as passing through the posterior internal orbital canal to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and the sphenoidal sinus. Called by Krause the *posterior ethmoidal nerve*.

sphenic (sfē′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-ic*.] Wedge-like.—**Sphenic number**, a number having three unequal factors.

sphenion (sfē′ni-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge.] The apex of the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, on the surface of the skull: so called by Von Török. See *craniometry*.

spheniscan (sfē-nis′kan), *n.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-an*.] A penguin or spheniscomorph; especially, a jackass-penguin of the restricted genus *Spheniscus*. See cut under *Spheniscus*.

Spheniscidæ (sfē-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-idæ*.] The penguins as a family of squamipennate or brevipennate palmiped natatorial birds, of the order *Pygopodes*; the only family of *Spheniscomorphæ*, *Squamipennes*, *Impennes*, or *Ptilopteri*, so strongly marked that it is regarded as representing a superfamily, order, or even superorder, though formerly included in the *Alcidæ*, or auk family. The wings are reduced to flippers, like a seal's or turtle's. They hang by the side, and cannot be closed like those of other birds; in swimming under water they are flapped alternately with a peculiar motion suggesting that of the blades of a screw propeller. They are covered with small scaly feathers in which no remiges can be distinguished, and their bones are peculiarly flat, and not hollow. The feet are four-toed and webbed, with very short broad tarsi, the bones of which are more separate than the metatarsals of any other birds. In walking or standing the whole tarsus rests on the ground, so that the birds are plantigrade; and in swimming under water the feet act mainly as rudders. The beak varies in form in different genera. The plumage is uniformly implanted in the skin, without any apteria; and there is a highly developed system of subcutaneous muscles, contributing to the sinuous movements of the birds under water, suggestive of those of the duck-mole. The feathers of the upper parts and wings are scaly, with thick, flattened shafts and slight webbing. The *Spheniscidæ* are confined to the southern hemisphere, and abound in cold temperate and antarctic waters, especially about the southern end of Africa and South America, where they live in communities, often of great extent. There are about 14 species, one of which reaches Brazil and another Peru. The generic forms are *Aptenodytes*, the king-penguins, of great size, with slender bill; *Pygoscelis*, a similar but long-tailed type; *Dasyrhamphus*, with extensively feathered bill; *Eudyptula*, of very small size; *Eudyptes* (or *Catarractes*), the rock-hoppers, which are crested, and hop instead of waddling; and *Spheniscus*, the jackass-penguins. There is a fossil penguin, *Palæeudyptes antarcticus*, from the Tertiary of the west coast of Nelson Island, which was a giant, 6 or 7 feet tall. *Aptenodytidæ* is a synonym. See the generic names, *Spheniscomorphæ*, and cuts under *Eudyptes*, *metatarsus*, *penguin*[1], *Pygoscelis*, *Spheniscus*, and *Squamipennes*.

Spheniscinæ (sfē-ni-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spheniscus* + *-inæ*.] The penguins: (*a*†) as a subfamily of *Alcidæ*; (*b*) as the only subfamily of *Spheniscidæ*.

spheniscine (sfē-nis′in), *a.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscidæ*; spheniscomorphic.

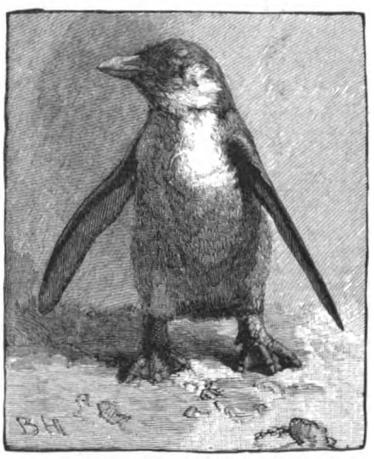
spheniscoid (sfē-nis′koid), *a.* [< *Spheniscus* + *-oid*.] Same as *spheniscomorphic*.

spheniscomorph (sfē-nis′kō-môrf), *n.* A penguin as a member of the *Spheniscomorphæ*.

Spheniscomorphæ (sfē-nis-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Spheniscus* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The penguins as a group of schizognathous carinate birds, represented by the single family *Spheniscidæ*. See *Spheniscidæ*.

spheniscomorphic (sfē-nis-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *Spheniscomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Spheniscomorphæ*. Also *spheniscoid*.

Spheniscus (sfē-nis′kus), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *σφηνίσκος*, dim. of *σφήν*, a wedge.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of penguins, of the family *Spheniscidæ*, having a stout, compressed beak hooked at the end, and no crest; the jackass-penguins. There are several species, of medium size. *S. demersus* is found off the Cape of Good Hope. It



Cape Jackass-penguin (*Spheniscus demersus*).

is bluish-gray or slate-colored above, white below, with a dark mask and single collar cut off by a white band from the other colored parts, the collar extending as a stripe along the sides of the body. The Magellanic penguin, *S. magellanicus*, of South America, is similar, but has a double collar. *S. humboldti* is another, inhabiting the coast of Peru. *S. minor* is a very small species, only about 12 inches long, now placed in another genus, *Eudyptula*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of heteromerous coleopterous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Kirby*, 1817. —**3.** [*l. c.*] In *math.*, a sphenic number.

sphenobasilar (sfē-nō-bas′i-lär), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *basilar*.] Of or pertaining to the basisphenoid and the basioccipital or basilar process of the occipital bone; basilar, as the suture between these bones. See cuts under *craniofacial*, *skull*, and *sphenoid*.

sphenoccipital (sfē-nok-sip′i-tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *occipital*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the occipital bone; occipitosphenoid; sphenobasilar.

Sphenocercus (sfē-nō-sėr′kus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *κέρκος*, a tail.] A genus of fruit-pigeons or *Treroninæ*, having the tail cuneate. Several species inhabit parts of Asia, Japan, and the East Indies, as *S. sphenurus*



Wedge-tailed Pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*).

of the Himalayan region, *S. sieboldi* of Japan, *S. korthalsi* of Sumatra, *S. apicauda* of Nepal, *S. oxyurus* of Java and Borneo, *S. formosæ* of Formosa. The genus is also called *Sphenurus*, *Sphenœnas*, and *Sphenotreron*.

Sphenodon (sfē′nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In *mammal.*, a genus of extinct megatherioid edentates, or fossil sloths, remains of which occur in the bone-caves of South America. *Lund*, 1839. —**2.** In *herpet.*: (*a*†) A genus of extant rhynchocephalous lizards of New Zealand. *S. punctatus* is known as the *tuatera*. The name is synonymous with *Hatteria*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus. They resemble ordinary lizards externally, but have internal characters representative of an order (*Rhynchocephalia*). They are now restricted to certain localities in New Zealand, and live chiefly in holes in the sand or about stones on certain rocky islets, though they were formerly abundant in other places. They have been thinned out, it is said, chiefly by hogs. Three species are described. See cut under *Hatteria*.

sphenodont (sfē′nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphenodon(t-)*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of a sphenodon; of or pertaining to the *Sphenodontidæ* or *Hatteriidæ*.

II. *n.* A sphenodont lizard.

Sphenodontidæ (sfē-nō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocephalous reptiles, named from the genus *Sphenodon*: same as *Hatteriidæ*.

sphenodontoid (sfē-nō-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sphenodon(t-)* + *-oid*.] Same as *sphenodont*.

Sphenœacus (sfē-nē-ā′kus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οἰαξ* (*οἰακ-*), a rudder.] A genus of aberrant reed-warblers, of uncertain systematic position. It is remarkable in having only ten tail-feathers, which are stiffened with spiny shafts, and whose webs are lax and decomposed. There are no rictal bristles (as in the related emu-wren: see cut under *Stipiturus*). There are 6 species, of South Africa, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands, as *S. africanus*, *S. punctatus* of New Zealand, and *S. rufescens* of the Chathams. Also *Sphenæacus* and *Sphenura*.

Sphenœnas (sfē-nē′nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *οἰνάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἰνάς*, *οἰνή*, the vine: see *wine*.] Same as *Sphenocercus*.

spheno-ethmoid (sfē-nō-eth′moid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sphenethmoid*.

spheno-ethmoidal (sfē′nō-eth-moi′dal), *a.* Same as *sphenethmoidal*.

sphenofrontal (sfē-nō-fron′tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *frontal*.] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the frontal bone; frontosphenoid.—**Sphenofrontal suture** or **articulation**, in man, a long horizontal suture between the orbital plates of the frontal bone and the orbitosphenoids, and between the external angular processes of the frontal and the alisphenoids.

sphenogram (sfē′nō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character.

sphenographer (sfē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One versed in sphenography. [Little used.]

sphenographic (sfē-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sphenography.

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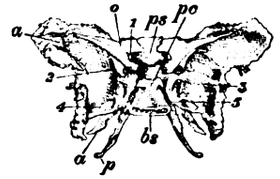
sphenographist (sfē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *sphenograph-y* + *-ist.*] Same as *sphenographer.*

sphenography (sfē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-γραφία*, < *γραφειν*, write.] The study and description of cuneiform writings. [Rare.]

sphenoid (sfē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped, < *σφήν*, a wedge, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Wedge-shaped; wedge-like; specifically, in *anat.*, noting certain cranial bones. See II., 2.—**Minimum sphenoid diameter,** the least transverse diameter of the skull, measured between the temporal fossæ.

II. *n.* **1.** In *crystal.*, a wedge-shaped crystalline form contained under four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the square pyramid of the tetragonal system.—**2.** In *anat.*, a large and important compound bone of the skull: so called from its shape and connections in man. The cranial articulations are with the occipital, temporal, parietal, frontal, and ethmoid; the facial, with the vomer, malar, palate, and sometimes the superior maxillary. It has a solid median and inferior body, and bears on each side two pairs of wings, greater and lesser, separated by the sphenoidal fissure from each other. It is a collection of bones, not a single bone, its composition including, in man and the mammals generally, (*a*) a basisphenoid, the principal posterior part of the body of the bone, bearing (*b*) the alisphenoids, the pair of greater wings, these elements forming with the parietal bones the second or parietal segment of the cranium; (*c*) the presphenoid, the lesser anterior moiety of the body of the bone, bearing (*d*) the orbitosphenoids, the pair of lesser wings, or processes of Ingrassias, these forming with the frontal bones the third or frontal cranial segment; (*e*) a pair of pterygoid bones, the so-called internal pterygoid processes; (*f*) a pair of spongy bones, the sphenoturbinals. The development of the human sphenoid is from 14 centers of ossification, 8 in the postsphenoid division, and 6 in the presphenoid division. Below mammals, in *Sauropsida* (birds and reptiles), the sphenoid is simplified by subtraction of the pterygoids, which then form permanently distinct bones, and complicated by the addition of other elements, especially an underlying membrane-bone called the *parasphenoid.* In *Ichthyopsida* (amphibians and fishes) further and very great modifications occur. To the sphenoid of man are attached twelve pairs of muscles.



Human Sphenoid Bone, from above.

a, a, alisphenoid, or greater wing, the lower letter *a* pointing to its continuation as the external pterygoid process; *bs*, basisphenoid, or main body of the bone, *bs* pointing to the sphenoccipital articulation; *pc*, postclinoid processes, bounding the pituitary fossa or sella Turcica behind; *ps*, presphenoid, or fore part of the body of the bone; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing; *p*, internal pterygoid process; *1*, optic foramen; *2*, sphenoidal fissure, or foramen lacerum anterius; *3*, foramen rotundum; *4*, foramen ovale; *5*, groove for internal carotid artery, or cavernous groove.

sphenoidal (sfē-noi'dal), *a.* [< *sphenoid* + *-al.*] Same as *sphenoid.*—**Sphenoidal angle.** See *craniometry.*—**Sphenoidal crest,** the median thin ridge projecting from the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone to articulate with the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid. Also called *ethmoidal crest.*—**Sphenoidal fissure.** See *fissure.*—**Sphenoidal fontanelle,** the membranous interspace in the infant skull at the junction of the squamous suture with the coronal suture. It often contains a Wormian bone.—**Sphenoidal hemihedrism.** See *hemihedrism.*—**Sphenoidal process.** See *process.*—**Sphenoidal rostrum.** (*a*) The beak, or a beak-like part, of the sphenoid bone. In man it is a vertical ridge upon which the vomer rides, forming the sphenovomerine suture or schindylesis. (*b*) In birds, a rostrate part of the skull which appears to be chiefly, if not entirely, developed from the parasphenoid.—**Sphenoidal septum.** See *septum sphenoidale*, under *septum.*—**Sphenoidal sinuses.** See *sinus.*—**Sphenoidal spongy bones,** the sphenoturbinals.

sphenoides (sfē-noi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφηνοειδής*, wedge-shaped: see *sphenoid.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the sphenoid bone: more fully called *os sphenoides.*—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of cœlenterates.

sphenoideum (sfē-noi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *sphenoidea* (-ä). [NL.: see *sphenoid.*] The sphenoid bone, or os sphenoideum.

sphenoido-auricular (sfē-noi'dō-â-rik'ū-lär), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum auricular diameter: as, the *sphenoido-auricular* index.

sphenoidofrontal (sfē-noi'dō-fron'tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the minimum frontal diameter.

sphenoidoparietal (sfē-noi'dō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* In *craniom.*, noting the ratio of the minimum sphenoidal diameter of the skull to the maximum parietal diameter.

sphenomalar (sfē-nō-mā'lär), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *malar.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and malar bones: as, the *sphenomalar* articulation, between the alisphenoid and malar bones.—**Sphenomalar suture.** See *suture.*

sphenomaxillary (sfē-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *maxillary.*] Relating to the sphenoid and superior maxillary bones.—**Sphenomaxillary fissure, fossa, suture,** etc. See the nouns.

Sphenomonadidæ (sfē″nō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphenomonas* (*-monad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dimastigate eustomatous infusorians, represented by the genus *Sphenomonas.* These animalcules are free-swimming; the cuticular surface is indurated; flagella are two in number, one long and one short, both vibratile and extended anteriorly; the oral aperture is succeeded by a distinct tubular pharynx; the endoplasm is colorless, granular; an endoplast and contractile vesicle are conspicuous.

Sphenomonas (sfē-nom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *μονάς*, solitary, a unit: see *monad.*] The representative genus of *Sphenomonadidæ.* These animalcules are of persistent polyhedral prismatic figure, with four or more longitudinal carinæ, and two vibratile flagella, a long and a short one. Two fresh-water species are *S. quadrangularis* and *S. octocostatus.*

sphenonchus (sfē-nong'kus), *n.*; pl. *sphenonchi* (-kī). [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ὄγκος*, bulk, mass.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) One of the hooked dermal spines of the cephalic armature of certain fossil fishes, as of the genera *Hybodus* and *Acrodus.* (*b*†) [*cap.*] A lapsed genus of fishes, founded on sphenonchi by Agassiz in 1843.

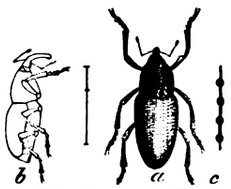
spheno-orbital, spheno-orbitar (sfē-nō-ôr'bi-tal, -tär), *a.* Same as *sphenorbital.*

sphenopalatine (sfē-nō-pal'a-tin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *palatine*2.] Pertaining to the sphenoid and palatine bones. Also *sphenopalatal, sphenopalatinate.*—**Internal sphenopalatine nerve.** Same as *nasopalatine nerve* (which see, under *nasopalatine*).—**Sphenopalatine artery,** a branch arising from the third or sphenomaxillary portion of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the sphenopalatine foramen into the cavity of the nose, and is distributed to the nasal mucous membrane and the membranes of the antrum, ethmoid, and sphenoid cells. Also called *nasal artery.*—**Sphenopalatine foramen, ganglion, notch.** See the nouns.—**Sphenopalatine nerves,** two small branches of the superior maxillary nerve to the sphenopalatine or Meckel's ganglion.—**Sphenopalatine vein,** a small vein entering the pterygoid plexus.

sphenoparietal (sfē″nō-pā-rī'e-tal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *parietal.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid and parietal bones: as, the *sphenoparietal* suture.—**Sphenoparietal sinus,** a small vessel which communicates with the cavernous sinus and middle meningeal veins, and rests in a groove on the under side of the lesser wing of the sphenoid. *Breschet.*—**Sphenoparietal suture.** See *suture.*

sphenopetrosal (sfē″nō-pet-rō'sal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and petrosal bones; petrosphenoidal.—**Sphenopetrosal suture.** See *suture.*

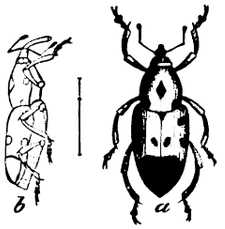
sphenopharyngeus (sfē″nō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pharyngeus.*] An occasional elevator muscle of the pharynx which arises from the spine of the sphenoid.



Sphenophorus sculptilis.

a, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline (hair-line shows natural size); *c*, pattern of elytral sculpture, still more enlarged.

Sphenophorus (sfē-nof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A notable genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of many species and very wide distribution, having the anterior coxæ narrowly separated, and the body beneath glabrous. Nearly 200 species are known, of which 30 inhabit America north of Mexico. Many of them breed in the roots of plants, and so may become pests. The adult beetles also often feed upon plants. Thus *S. sculptilis* feeds upon corn, and *S. pulchellus* upon the cocklebur (*Xanthium*).



Sphenophorus pulchellus.

a, adult beetle, dorsal view; *b*, adult beetle, side view in outline. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

Sphenophyllum (sfē-nō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *φύλλον*, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, occurring throughout the whole thickness of the coal-measures, both in Europe and in the United States, and supposed to have been found also in the Lower Silurian, near Cincinnati in Ohio. It is a herbaceous plant, with whorls of wedge-shaped leaves, springing from enlarged articulations, the fructification in cylindrical spikes, with bracts curved upward in a sharp flexure from near the base, and globular sporanges in the axils of the bracts. *Sphenophyllum*, first thought by Brongniart to belong to the gymnosperms, is now believed to constitute a peculiar type of vegetation, regarded by some authors as related to the rhizocarps, by others as connected with the *Calamariæ* through *Asterophyllites.*

sphenopterid (sfē-nop'te-rid), *n.* A fern of the genus *Sphenopteris.*

Sphenopteris (sfē-nop'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *πτέρις* (*πτεριδ-*), a fern: see *Pteris.*] A genus of fossil ferns, very widely distributed and very abundant, especially in the (Carboniferous) coal-measures, but ranging from the Devonian to the Middle Cretaceous. "These are elegant ferns, very numerous in species, and most difficult to discriminate" (*Dawson*). Almost nothing is known of the fructification of *Sphenopteris*, and the numerous specific distinctions which have been made are generally derived from the subdivisions of the fronds, and the shape and venation of the pinnules. Lesquereux divides the sphenopterids into three subdivisions: (*a*) the pecopteroid sphenopterids, species of which group were referred to *Pecopteris* by Brongniart, of which the fronds have their ultimate pinnæ pinnately deeply lobed, the lobes connate to the middle or higher, and the veins pinnately divided, as in *Pecopteris*; (*b*) *Sphenopteris* proper, of which the pinnæ are more deeply divided in lobes, or pinnately narrowed and decurrent at the base, and generally dentate or crenate at the apex; (*c*) the hymenophyllite sphenopterids, which he thinks should constitute a distinct genus. See cut under *fern.*

sphenopterygoid (sfē-nop-ter'i-goid), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *pterygoid.*] Common to the sphenoid and pterygoid bones. Also *pterygosphenoid.*

sphenorbital (sfē-nôr'bi-tal), *a.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *orbital.*] Pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbits of the eyes; orbitosphenoid. The sphenorbital parts of the sphenoid are the lesser wings, or orbitosphenoids; the sphenorbital fissure is the sphenoidal fissure, or anterior lacerate foramen. See *orbitosphenoid.* Also *spheno-orbital* and *spheno-orbitar.*

Sphenorhynchus (sfē-nō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Sphenorrhynchus* (Hemprich and Ehrenberg, 1829), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *ῥύγχος*, a snout.] **1.** A genus of *Ciconiidæ*, the wedge-billed storks, having a sharp straight bill with a membrane saddled on the base of the upper mandible, and no ambiens muscle. The only species is the white-bellied stork or simbil, *S. abdimi*, also called *Abdimia sphenorhyncha*, of greenish and brownish-purple color and white below, the bill tipped with orange-red. It inhabits Africa, nests in trees, and is regarded with veneration by the natives. See cut under *simbil.*

2†. A genus of South American dendrocolaptine birds, now called *Glyphorhynchus.* *Maximilian*, 1831.—**3**†. A genus of reptiles. *Tschudi*, 1838.

sphenosquamosal (sfē″nō-skwā-mō'sal), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *squamosal.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid and the squamous part of the temporal bone; squamosphenoidal.

sphenotemporal (sfē-nō-tem'pō-ral), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *temporal*2.] In *anat.*, of or belonging to the temporal and sphenoid bones. Also *temporosphenoid.*—**Sphenotemporal suture.** See *suture.*

sphenotic (sfē-nō'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< *sphen(oid)* + *otic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the otic capsule, or hard parts of the auditory organ: as, a *sphenotic* ossification in various fishes. See cut under *teleost.*

II. *n.* In *ornith.*, a postfrontal process of bone, or a separate ossification, developed in relation with sphenoidal and otic elements, entering into the posterior boundary of the orbital cavity.

sphenotresia (sfē-nō-trē'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρῆσις*, perforation, < *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), perforate.] The breaking up of the basal portion of the fetal skull in craniotomy.

sphenotribe (sfē'nō-trīb), *n.* [< Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + *τρίβειν*, rub, bruise.] The instrument used in performing sphenotresia.

sphenoturbinal (sfē-nō-tėr'bi-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinal.*] **I.** *a.* Sphenoidal and turbinated or whorled or scroll-like; sphenoturbinate: specifically applied, conformably with *ethmoturbinal* and *maxilloturbinal*, to the sphenoidal spongy bones. See II.

II. *n.* One of the sphenoidal spongy bones; one of a pair of small bones situated in front of the body of the sphenoid, in man at birth solid, nodular, distinct from each other and from the sphenoid, afterward fused with the body of the sphenoid as delicate spongy or scroll-like bones which take part in forming the sphenoidal sinuses. Their homologues in other animals are questionable.

sphenoturbinate (sfē-nō-tėr'bi-nāt), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *turbinate.*] Same as *sphenoturbinal.*

sphenovomerine (sfē-nō-vom'e-rin), *a.* [< *spheno(id)* + *vomerine.*] Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the vomer: as, the *sphenovomerine* suture or schindylesis.

Sphenozamites (sfē″nō-za-mī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1849), < Gr. *σφήν*, a wedge, + NL. *Zamites*, q. v.] A genus of fossil plants belonging to the cycads, ranging from the Permian to the Jurassic inclusive. They are said by Schimper to bear some resemblance to the problematical *Noeggerathia*, and, among living forms, to be

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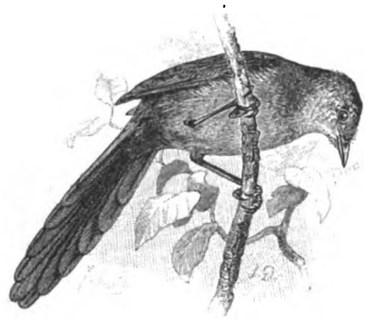
most nearly analogous to *Zamia* and *Encephalartos*. See *Zamiles*.

Sphenura (sfē-nū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφήν, a wedge, + οὐρά, a tail.] 1. In *ornith.*, a generic name variously applied. (*a*) An Australian genus of aberrant reed-warblers, with only ten tail-feathers and three pairs of strong recurved rictal bristles. It is quite



Sphenura brachyptera.

near *Sphenœacus* (which see), and in part synonymous therewith. There are 3 species, *S. brachyptera*, *S. longirostris*, and *S. broadbenti*. *Lichtenstein*, 1823. (*b*†) A genus of South American synallaxine birds now called *Eusphenura* and *Thripophaga*. *Spix*, 1824; *Sundevall*, 1835. (*c*†) A genus of Indian and African birds related to neither of the foregoing, now called *Argya* (or *Argia*) and *Malcolmia*. *Bonaparte*, 1854.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834.

spheral (sfē′ral), *a.* [< L. *sphæralis*, of or pertaining to a sphere, globular, < *sphæra*, < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] 1. Rounded or formed like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; perfect in form. —2. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; moving or revolving like the spheres; hence, harmonious.

Well I know that all things move
To the *spheral* rhythm of love.
Whittier, Andrew Rykman's Prayer.

The *spheral* souls that move
Through the ancient heaven of song-illumined air.
Swinburne.

Carlyle had no faith in . . . the astronomic principle by which the systems are kept in poise in the *spheral* harmony. *The Century*, XXVI. 538.

sphērality (sfē-ral′i-ti), *n.* [< *spheral* + *-ity*.] The state of being spheral, or having the form of a sphere. [Rare.]

spheraster (sfē-ras′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, a regular polyact or stellate spicule whose rays coalesce into a spherical figure, as in the genus *Geodia*; an aster with a thick spherical body. *W. J. Sollas.*

spheration (sfē-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *sphere* + *-ation*.] Formation into a sphere; specifically, the process by which cosmic matter is formed into a globular or planetary body. [Recent.]

The physical relations accompanying the *spheration* of a ring are not such as to determine uniformly either direct or retrograde motion. *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 123.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sphear*, *spheare*, also *sphære* (with vowel as in L.); earlier (and still dial.) *spere*, < ME. *spere*, < OF. *espere*, later *sphere*, F. *sphère* = Pr. *espera* = Sp. *esfera* = Pg. *esphera* = It. *sfera* = D. *sfeer* = G. *sphäre* = Dan. *sfære* = Sw. *spher*, < L. *sphæra*, ML. also *sphera*, *spera*, < Gr. σφαῖρα, a ball, globe, sphere, applied to a playing-ball, a sphere as a geometrical figure, the terrestrial globe, the earth, also an artificial globe (so in Strabo, the notion that the earth is a sphere appearing first prob. in Plato), also a star or planet (Plutarch), also a hollow sphere, one of the concentric spheres supposed to revolve around the earth, also a ball (of the eye), a pill, etc.; perhaps lit. 'that which is tossed about' (applied first to a playing-ball), for *σφάρα for *σπάρα, < σπείρειν, scatter, throw about (see *sperm*, *spore*[1]); or perhaps connected with σπεῖρα, a coil, ball, spire (see *spire*[2]).] 1. In *geom.*, a solid figure generated by the revolution of a semicircle about its diameter. This is substantially Euclid's definition. The modern definition is a quadric surface having contact with the absolute throughout a conic, and therefore, everywhere equidistant from a center. The surface of a sphere is $4\pi R^2$, where R is the radius; its volume is $\frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$.

Hence — 2. A rounded body, approximately spherical; a ball; a globe.

The Lieutenant's evidence was as round, complete, and lucid as a Japanese *sphere* of rock-crystal.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 55.

3. An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens, or illustrating their astronomical relations. Hence — 4. The visible supernal region; the upper air; the heavens; the sky. [Poetical.]

Then shall the righteous shine like glorious starres
Within the *sphear* of heaven.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Sweet Echo, . . .
Sweet queen of parley, daughter of the *sphere*.
Milton, Comus, l. 241.

I,
An eagle, clang an eagle to the *sphere*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. One of the supposed concentric and eccentric revolving rigid and transparent shells called crystalline, in which, according to the old astronomers (following Eudoxus), the stars, sun, moon, and planets were severally set, and by which they were carried in such a manner as to produce their apparent motions. The term is now generally restricted to the sphere of the fixed stars, and is recognized as a convenient fiction. It is also loosely applied to the planets themselves.

After shewede he hym the nyne *speres*;
And after that the melodye herde he
That cometh of thilke *speres* thryes three,
That welle is of musik and melodye
In this world here and cause of harmonye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 59.

Stand still, you ever-moving *spheres* of heaven!
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, v. 4.

Hence — 6†. An orbicular field or course of movement; an orbit, as that of a heavenly body or of the eye; a circuit.

As Mars in three-score yeares doth run his *spheare*, . . .
The *spheare* of Cupid fourty yeares containes.
Spenser, Sonnets, lx.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their *spheres*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

7. Place or scene of action; the space within which movement is made or operations are carried on; a circumscribed region of action: as, the *sphere* of a mission; the *spheres* (fuller, *spheres of influence*) of the different European powers and trading companies in Africa.

The foure elementes wherof the body of man is compacte . . . be set in their places called *spheris*, higher or lower accordynge to the soueraintie of theyr natures.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 1.

All this while the King had mov'd within his own *Sphere*, and had done nothing out of the Realm.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 403.

Our South African *sphere* seems better suited for European settlement than is the Tunisian protectorate of France. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, v.

8. Position or rank in society; position or class with reference to social distinctions.

Pleas'd, or not pleas'd, if we be Englands King,
And mightiest in the *Spheare* in which we moove,
Wee'le shine alone, this Phaeton cast downe.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 29).

I saw her [Marie Antoinette] just above the horizon, decorating and cheering the elevated *sphere* she just began to move in. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

9. Circuit or radius, as of knowledge, influence, or activity; definite or circumscribed range; determinate limit of any mental or physical course: as, the *sphere* of diplomacy.

This being wholly out of my *sphere*, I can give no account of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 126.

Nature to each allots his proper *Sphere*.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

Armillary sphere. See *armillary*. — **Axis of a sphere.** See *axis*[1]. — **Circle of the sphere.** See *circle*. — **Colloid, dialing, direct sphere.** See the qualifying words. — **Copernican sphere**, an armillary sphere with the addition of a second sphere representing the sun, central to a divided circle representing the ecliptic. — **Doctrine of the sphere**, the elements of the geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere. — **Epidermic spheres.** Same as *epithelial pearls* (which see, under *pearl*). — **Geometry of spheres**, a branch of geometry in which the lines of Plücker's geometry of lines are replaced by spheres, and the intersections of lines by the contact of spheres. — **Harmony or music of the spheres.** See *harmony*. — **Logical sphere**, the subject or ultimate antecedent of a statement, or the objects which a term denotes. — **Magic sphere.** See *magic*. — **Oblique sphere**, the sphere of the heavens, or another sphere representing that, as it appears at a station where the angle between the equator and the horizon is oblique. The *right sphere* is the same sphere for an equatorial station where the angle is a right angle, and the *parallel sphere* is the same where the angle vanishes — that is, for a polar station. — **Osculating sphere of a non-plane curve**, the sphere through four consecutive points of the curve. — **Parallel circles on a sphere.** See *parallel*. — **Parallel sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. — **Power of a sphere in regard to another**, the squared distance of the two centers less the sum of the squares of the radii. *Clifford*. — **Projection of the sphere.** See *map-projection*, under *projection*. — **Radical sphere**, a sphere orthogonally cutting four spheres having their centers at the summits of the tetrahedron of coördinates. — **Right sphere.** See *oblique sphere*. — **Sector of a sphere.** See *sector*. — **Segmentation sphere.** See *segmentation*. — **Segment of a sphere.** See *segment*. — **Sphere at infinity.** See *infinity*, 3. — **Twelve-point sphere.** (*a*) A sphere (discovered by Prouhet in 1863) belonging to a tetrahedron in which the four perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces intersect in one point, this sphere passing through the four feet of these perpendiculars and consequently also through the centers of gravity of the four faces, and through the midpoints of the lines from the vertices to the common intersections of the perpendiculars aforesaid. (*b*) More generally, a sphere (discovered in 1884 by the Italian mathematician Intrigila) belonging to any tetrahedron, and passing thruogh the four feet of the perpendiculars from the summits upon the opposite faces, and consequently also through the mid-points of the lines from the summits to the center of the hyperboloid of which these perpendiculars are generators, and through the orthogonal projections of these points upon the opposite faces. = **Syn. 1-3.** *Orb*, *Ball*, etc. See *globe*.

sphere (sfēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sphered*, ppr. *sphering*. [< *sphere*, *n.*] 1. To make into a sphere; make spherical; round, or round out; fill out completely.

Blow, villain, till thy *sphered* bias cheek
Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 8.

2. To place in a sphere or among the spheres; ensphere.

And therefore is the glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthroned, and *sphered*
Amidst the other. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 90.

Light . . . from her native east
To journey through the aery gloom began,
Sphered in a radiant cloud; for yet the sun
Was not. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 247.

Because I would have reach'd you, had you been
Sphered up with Cassiopeia. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To inclose as in a sphere or orbit; encircle; engirdle.

When any towne is *spher'd*
With siege of such a foe as kils men's minds.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 185.

4. To pass or send as in a sphere or orbit; circulate. [Rare.]

We'l still sit up,
Sphering about the wassail cup
To all those times
Which gave me honour for my rhimes.
Herrick, His Age.

sphere-crystals (sfēr′kris″tạlz), *n. pl.* In *bot.*, same as *sphæraphides*.

sphereless (sfēr′les), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-less*.] Having no sphere; wandering; unrestrained.

Let the horsemen's scimitars
Wheel and flash, like *sphereless* stars,
Thirsting to eclipse their burning
In a sea of death and mourning.
Shelley, Masque of Anarchy, st. 79.

sphere-yeast (sfēr′yēst), *n.* In *bot.*, an aggregation of certain sprouting forms of the genus *Mucor*: formerly so called from a resemblance in shape to the saccharomycete of yeast.

spheric (sfer′ik), *a.* [= F. *sphérique* = Sp. *esférico* = Pg. *espherico* = It. *sferico*, < L. *sphæricus*, < Gr. σφαιρικός, of or pertaining to a ball, < σφαῖρα, a ball, sphere: see *sphere*.] Of or pertaining to a sphere or the spheres; sphere-like; spherical.

Up the *spheric* circles, circle above circle.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

Let any sculptor hew us out the most ravishing combination of tender curves and *spheric* softness that ever stood for woman. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 273.

spherical (sfer′i-kạl), *a.* [< *spheric* + *-al*.] 1. Bounded by or having the form of the surface of a sphere: as, a *spherical* body; a *spherical* surface; a *spherical* shell.

We must know the reason of the *spherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

2. Pertaining or relating to a sphere or spheres, or to sphericity: as, a *spherical* segment or section; *spherical* trigonometry. — 3†. Relating to the planets; planetary, in the astrological sense.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars: as if we were villains by necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and treachers by *spherical* predominance. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2. 134.

Adjunct spherical function. See *function*. — **Center of spherical curvature.** See *center*[1]. — **Concave spherical mirror.** See *mirror*, 2. — **Line of spherical curvature.** See *line*[2]. — **Spherical aberration.** See *aberration*, 4. — **Spherical angle.** See *angle*[3]. — **Spherical bracketing**, in *arch.*, an arrangement of brackets for the support of lath-and-plaster work forming a spherical surface. — **Spherical compasses**, a kind of calipers for measuring globular bodies, variously constructed. — **Spherical complex**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling a single geometrical condition. — **Spherical congruence**, the aggregate of all the spheres in space fulfilling two geometrical conditions. — **Spherical conic section.** See *conic*. — **Spherical coördinates.** See *coördinate*. — **Spherical curvature, epicycloid, excess, function, geometry.** See the nouns. — **Spherical cyclic**, a curve which is the intersection of a sphere with a quadric surface. — **Spherical group**, the spherical complex determined by a linear equation between the coördinates and the power of the center of the variable circle. — **Spherical harmonic.** Same as *Laplace's function* (which see, under *function*). — **Spherical indicatrix.** — **Spherical inversion.** See *geometrical inversion*, under

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inversion.—**Spherical lune,** the portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great circles.—**Spherical nucleus.** Same as *nucleus globosus* (which see, under *nucleus*).—**Spherical pencil,** a singly infinite continuous series of spheres determined like a spherical group, but by three equations.—**Spherical polygon.** See *polygon.*—**Spherical representation,** a mode of continuous correspondence between the points of a surface and the points of a sphere, each radius of the sphere through the center representing the parallel normal of the surface. Any part of the sphere considered as thus representing a part of the surface is called its *spherical image.*—**Spherical saw,** a saw made in the form of a segment of a sphere, used for sawing out curvilinear work. See cut *d* under *saw*1.—**Spherical sclere.** See *sclere* and *spheraster.*—**Spherical-shot machine,** a machine for finishing cannon-balls by molding and pressing to a true spherical form. *E. H. Knight.*—**Spherical surface-harmonic.** See *harmonic.*—**Spherical triangle, trigonometry,** etc. See the nouns.

sphericality (sfer-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *spherical* + *-ity.*] Spherical form; sphericity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 375. [Rare.]

spherically (sfer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a sphere, or of part of a sphere; so as to be spherical.

sphericalness (sfer′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or property of being spherical; sphericity. [Rare.]

sphericity (sfē-ris′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sphéricité;* as *spheric* + *-ity.*] The character of being in the shape of a sphere.

sphericle (sfer′i-kl), *n.* [Dim. of *sphere.*] A small sphere; a spherule. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

spherics (sfer′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *spheric* (see *-ics*).] Geometry of figures drawn on the surface of a sphere; specifically, spherical trigonometry.

spheriform (sfē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sphæra,* sphere, + *forma,* form.] Formed or existing as a sphere; sphere-shaped; spherical. *Cudworth,* Intellectual System, II. 23. [Rare.]

spherocobaltite (sfē-rō-kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + E. *cobalt* + *-ite*2.] Carbonate of cobalt, a rare mineral occurring in small spherical masses with concentric radiated structure, and having a peach-blossom red color.

spheroconic (sfē-rō-kon′ik), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *κῶνος,* a cone: see *conic.*] A non-plane curve, the intersection of a sphere with a quadric cone having its vertex at the center of the sphere.—**Cyclic arcs of the spheroconic,** the intersections of the cyclic planes of the cone with the sphere.—**Reciprocal spheroconic,** the envelop of the great circles of which the points on the first spheroconic are the poles.

spherocrystal (sfē-rō-kris′tal), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *κρύσταλλος,* crystal.] 1. In *lithol.,* a mineral occurring in spherical form with fibrous-radiate structure.—2. *pl.* In *bot.,* same as *sphæraphides.*

spherodactyl (sfē-rō-dak′til), *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Sphærodactylus,* as a gecko.

spherogastric (sfē-rō-gas′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *γαστήρ,* stomach.] Having a spherical or globular abdomen, as a spider; of or pertaining to the *Sphærogastra.* See cut under *honey-bearer.*

spherograph (sfē′rō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *γράφειν,* write.] A nautical instrument consisting of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By the aid of this projection, and a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great-circle sailing.

spheroid (sfē′roid), *n.* [Also *sphæroid;* = F. *sphéroïde,* < Gr. *σφαιροειδής,* like a ball or sphere, globular, < *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *εἶδος,* form.] 1. A geometrical body approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical.—2. In *geom.,* a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. When the generating ellipse revolves about its longer or major axis, the spheroid is *prolate* or *oblong;* when about its less or minor axis, the spheroid is *oblate.* The earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles, so that its polar diameter is shorter than its equatorial diameter. (See *earth*1, 1.) The same figure is assumed by the other planets; hence the properties of the oblate spheroid are of great importance in geodesy and astronomy.—**Universal spheroid,** a surface generated by the revolution of an ellipse about any diameter.

spheroidal (sfē-roi′dal), *a.* [< *spheroid* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to, or having the form of, a spheroid.—2. In *crystal.,* globose; bounded by several convex faces.—3. In *entom.,* round and prominent, appearing like a ball or sphere partly buried in the surface: as, *spheroidal* eyes; *spheroidal* coxæ.—**Spheroidal bracketing,** in *arch.,* bracketing which has a spheroidal surface.—**Spheroidal epithelium.** See *epithelium.*—**Spheroidal state or condition,** the condition of water or other liquid when, on being placed on a highly heated surface, as red-hot metal, it assumes the form of a more or less flattened spheroid, and evaporates without ebullition. The spheroid in this condition does not touch the surface of the metal, but floats on a layer of its own vapor, and evaporates rapidly from its exposed surface. It is heated mainly by radiation from the hot surface, since the layer of intervening vapor conducts heat very feebly. The formation of a layer of non-conducting vapor explains why it is possible to dip the wetted hand into molten iron with impunity. It is sometimes spoken of as the *caloric* or *calorific paradox.*

spheroidally (sfē-roi′dal-i), *adv.* In a spheroidal manner; so as to form a spheroid or spheroids.

> The great mass . . . is largely built up of *spheroidally* jointed rock. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* XLIV. 450.

spheroidic (sfē-roi′dik), *a.* [= F. *sphéroïdique;* as *spheroid* + *-ic.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [Rare.]

spheroidical (sfē-roi′di-kal), *a.* [< *spheroidic* + *-al.*] Same as *spheroidal.* [The usual old form.]

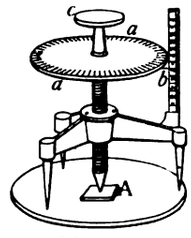
> The same *spheroidical* form. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, II. 67.

spheroidicity (sfē-roi-dis′i-ti), *n.* [< *spheroidic* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being spheroidal.

Spheroma, *n.* See *Sphæroma.*

spheromere (sfē′rō-mēr), *n.* [Also *sphæromere;* < Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *μέρος,* a part.] One of the radially arranged parts or symmetrical segments of any radiate; an actinomere. Perhaps the most remarkable spheromeres are those two which, in the Venus's-girdle, give that ctenophoran a ribbon-like figure by their enormous development. See cut under *Cestum.*

spherometer (sfē-rom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *μέτρον,* measure.] An instrument for measuring the radii of spheres; a sphere-measurer. It is of especial service to opticians in determining the focal lengths, etc., of lenses. The common form (see figure) consists of a vertical screw *c,* with a large graduated head *a a,* turning in a socket supported by three legs whose hard steel points are exactly equidistant. The fixed scale *b* at the side, together with the graduated screw-head, makes it possible to measure with great accuracy the distance between the extremity of the screw and the plane passing through the ends of the three supports, when, for example, all the points are in contact with the surface of the sphere. If, in addition, the distance between the ends of the supports is known, a simple calculation gives the radius of the sphere. The same instrument may also be used to determine with precision the thickness of a plate, as (in the figure) A, placed upon a horizontal surface.



Spherometer.

spheromian (sfē-rō′mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spheroma* + *-ian.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Sphæroma* or the *Sphæromidæ.*

II. *n.* A globe-slater.

Also spelled *sphæromian.*

spheropolar (sfē-rō-pō′lär), *a.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* sphere, + E. *polar.*] Reciprocal relatively to a sphere. The plane through the points of contact of a cone with a sphere is the *spheropolar* of the vertex.

spherosiderite (sfē-rō-sid′ē-rīt), *n.* [Also *sphærosiderite;* < Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, sphere, + *σιδήριτης,* of iron: see *siderite.*] A variety of the iron carbonate siderite, occurring in globular concretionary forms.

spherospore (sfē′rō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφαῖρα,* a ball, + E. *spore.*] In *bot.,* same as *tetraspore.*

spherular (sfer′ō-lär), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ar*3.] 1. Having the form of a spherule; resembling a spherule.—2. Of or pertaining to a spherulite; spherulitic.

> *Spherular* bodies consisting of radially-aggregated fibres of a single mineral. *Nature,* XXXIX. 315.

spherulate (sfer′ō-lāt), *a.* [< *spherule* + *-ate*1.] In *entom.,* having one or more rows of minute rounded tubercles; studded with spherules.

spherule (sfer′öl), *n.* [Also *sphærule;* < L. *sphærula,* dim. of *sphæra,* a ball, sphere: see *sphere.*] A little sphere or spherical body. Quicksilver, when poured upon a plane surface, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

spherulite (sfer′ō-līt), *n.* [Also *sphærulite;* < *spherule* + *-ite*2.] 1. A vitreous globule, such as those of which perlite is made up, having a more or less perfectly developed concentric and at the same time decidedly radiating fibrous structure. The highly silicious volcanic rocks not unfrequently have a spherulitic structure.—2. Same as *radiolite,* 2.—**Spherulite rock,** in *geol.,* a rock of which the predominating part has a spherulitic structure.

spherulitic (sfer-ō-lit′ik), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-ic.*] Made up of or containing spherulites; having the character of a spherulite. Also *sphærulitic.*

spherulitize (sfer′ō-li-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spherulitized,* ppr. *spherulitizing.* [< *spherulite* + *-ize.*] To convert more or less completely into spherulites, or cause to assume a spherulitic structure, wholly or in part. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* XLV. 250.

spherulitoid (sfer′ō-li-toid), *a.* [< *spherulite* + *-oid.*] Having more or less perfectly the form of a spherulite. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* XLV. 248.

sphery (sfēr′i), *a.* [< *sphere* + *-y*1.] 1. Belonging to the spheres.

> She can teach ye how to climb
> Higher than the *sphery* chime.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 1021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or other attribute.

> What wicked and dissembling glass of mine
> Made me compare with Hermia's *sphery* eyne?
> *Shak.,* M. N. D., ii. 2. 99.

spheterize (sfet′e-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spheterized,* ppr. *spheterizing.* [< Gr. *σφετερίζειν,* make one's own, < *σφέτερος,* their own, poss. adj. of the 3d pers. pl., < *σφεῖς,* they.] To take to one's self; appropriate as one's own. *Burke.* [Rare.] (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Sphex (sfeks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. *σφήξ,* a wasp: see *wasp.*] 1. A notable genus of large handsome digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sphegidæ* (or *Sphecidæ* or *Sphexidæ*). They abound in tropical regions, but some 12 species inhabit the United States. *S. ichneumonea* digs rapidly in hard ground, and provisions its cells with grasshoppers. About 100 species are known. See cut under *digger-wasp.*

2. [*l. c.*] A wasp of this genus.

sphex-fly (sfeks′flī), *n.* One of numerous different dipterous insects, as of the genus *Conops,* which resemble a sphex in some respects.

sphiggure (sfig′ūr), *n.* See *sphingure.*

sphincter (sfingk′tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sphincter,* < Gr. *σφιγκτήρ,* anything which binds tight, a lace, a band, < *σφίγγειν,* shut tight, close.] An orbicular, circular, or annular muscle surrounding and capable of closing a natural orifice or passage of the body.—**Oral sphincter.** Same as *orbicularis oris* (which see, under *orbicularis*).—**Sphincter ani,** the sphincter of the anus, under which name two distinct muscles are known. (*a*) The sphincter ani proper, sphincter externus, or external sphincter is a thin, flat plane of voluntary muscular fibers supplied by hemorrhoidal branches of nerves from the sacral plexus, surrounding the anus, subcutaneous and intimately adherent to the integument, of elliptical form 3 or 4 inches in long diameter, and an inch wide across. It arises from the tip of the coccyx, and is inserted into the tendinous raphe of the perineum. Like most sphincters, it consists of symmetrical lateral halves united by a raphe in front of and behind the opening it incloses. (*b*) The sphincter recti, sphincter internus, or internal sphincter surrounds the lower end of the rectum, forming a muscular ring about an inch in extent and a quarter of an inch thick, and consists of an aggregation and thickening of the circular fibers of the gut. This sphincter is involuntary, and in health maintains its tonic contractility, which yields by reflex action to the pressure of the contents of the bowel.—**Sphincter oculi,** or **sphincter palpebrarum,** the orbicular muscle of the eyelids, which surrounds and closes them. Usually called *orbicularis palpebrarum.* See cut under *muscle*1.—**Sphincter oris,** the oral sphincter. See *orbicularis oris,* under *orbicularis.*—**Sphincter pupillaris,** the circular or concentric fibers of the iris, whose contraction makes the pupil smaller. Also called *sphincter pupillæ* and *sphincter iridis.*—**Sphincter pylori.** See *pylorus.*—**Sphincter recti,** the internal sphincter ani (see above).—**Sphincter vaginæ,** an elliptical muscle surrounding the orifice of the vagina, corresponding to the bulbocavernosus of the male. Also called *constrictor vaginæ.*—**Sphincter vesicæ,** the unstriped involuntary muscular fibers around the neck of the urinary bladder.—**Sphincter vesicæ externus,** the partly plain partly striated muscular fibers which surround the prostatic part of the urethra. Also called *sphincter prostaticus* and *sphincter of Henle.*

sphincteral (sfingk′tėr-al), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-al.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

sphincterate (sfingk′tėr-āt), *a.* [Also *sphinctrate;* < *sphincter* + *-ate*1.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.,* provided with a sphincter; closed or closable by means of a sphincter.—2. Contracted or constricted as if by a sphincter: thus, an hour-glass is *sphincterate* in the middle.

sphincterial (sfingk-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a sphincter or its function: as, a *sphincterial* muscle; *sphincterial* fibers; *sphincterial* action.

sphincteric (sfingk-ter′ik), *a.* [< *sphincter* + *-ic.*] Same as *sphincterial.*

sphincterotomy (sfingk-tė-rot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σφιγκτήρ,* a sphincter, + *-τομία,* < *τέμνειν, ταμεῖν,* cut.] The operation of cutting a sphincter to prevent its spasmodic action.

sphinctrate (sfingk′trāt), *a.* Same as *sphincterate.*

Sphindidæ (sfin′di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphindus* + *-idæ.*] An aberrant family of serricorn beetles, in which the antennæ are so obviously clavate as to resemble those of the clavicorn series. It contains a few small species found in fungi which grow upon the trunks of trees.

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Sphindus (sfin'dus), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1833), a made word.] The typical genus of the *Sphindidæ*. Only 3 species are known, one of which is North American.

Sphingidæ (sfin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), < *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-idæ*.] An important family of heterocerous lepidopterous insects, with fusiform antennæ, typified by the genus *Sphinx*, including all those commonly known as *sphinxes*, *sphinx-moths*, *hawk-moths*, or *humming-bird moths*. The body is robust; the abdomen is stout, conical, often tufted; the tongue is usually long and strong; the antennæ have a hook at the tip; the wings are comparatively small and narrow, the fore wings acute at the tip. They are diurnal or crepuscular in habit, a few flying in the hottest sunshine, but the majority in the twilight. The larvæ are large, naked, usually green in color, and generally furnished with a prominent caudal horn, which is sometimes replaced after the last molt by a shining lenticular tubercle. When full-grown they either pupate above ground, between leaves, in a slight cocoon, or more generally go deep under ground, and transform in an earthen cell. The long-tongued species have a special free and characteristic tongue-case. The species of temperate regions are divided into four principal subfamilies: *Macroglossinæ*, *Chærocampinæ*, *Sphinginæ*, and *Smerinthinæ*. From America north of Mexico 83 species have been described, about 50 from Europe, and rather more than 600 for the entire world. Also *Sphingides*, *Sphingidi*, *Sphingina*, *Sphingoidea*, and *Sphingoides*. See cuts under *hog-caterpillar*, *Philampelus*, *hawk-moth*, *Lepidoptera*, and *sphinx*.

sphingiform (sfin'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, resembling a moth of the family *Sphingidæ*.

sphingine (sfin'jin), *a.* Resembling a sphinx or hawk-moth; of or pertaining to the *Sphingidæ*; sphingoid or sphingiform.

sphingoid (sfing'goid), *a.* [< NL. *Sphinx* (*Sphing-*) + *-oid*.] Like a sphinx or hawk-moth; sphingine or sphingiform.

sphingure (sfing'gūr), *n.* [= F. *sphiggure*: see *Sphingurus*.] A member of the genus *Sphingurus*.

Sphingurinæ (sfing-gū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphingurus* + *-inæ*.] The American porcupines; a subfamily of *Hystricidæ*, of more or less completely arboreal habits, represented by four genera, *Sphingurus*, *Synetheres*, *Chætomys*, and *Erethizon*: so named by E. R. Alston in 1876. It corresponds to the *Synetherina* of Gervais (1852), the *Synetherinæ* of J. A. Allen (1877), and the *Cercolabinæ* (as a subfamily of *Spalacopodidæ*) of Lilljeborg (1866) and Gill (1872). See cuts under *porcupine* and *prehensile*.

sphingurine (sfing'gū-rin), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Sphingurinæ*; synetherine; cercolabine.

Sphingurus (sfing-gū'rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1822, in form *Sphiggurus*), < Gr. *σφίγγειν*, throttle, strangle (see *sphinx*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of *Sphingurinæ*, having the tail prehensile, all four feet four-toed, and little development of spines. It is closely related to *Synetheres*; but the latter is more spiny, and has a broad, highly arched frontal region. The two genera are united by Brandt under the name *Cercolabes*. Each has several Neotropical species in Central and South America, east of the Andes, from southeastern Mexico and the West Indies to Paraguay.

sphinx (sfingks), *n.*; pl. *sphinxes*, *sphinges* (sfingk'sez, sfin'jēz). [= F. *sphinx* = Sp. *esfinge* = Pg. *esphinge* = It. *sfinge* = G. *sphinx*, < L. *sphinx*, < Gr. *σφίγξ* (*σφιγγ-*), Æolic *φίξ*, a sphinx (Theban or Egyptian: see defs. 1 and 2); supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles; < *σφίγγειν*, throttle, strangle, orig. bind, compress, fix; prob. = L. *figere*, fix (see *fix*); by some connected with L. *fascis*, a bundle: see *fascis*.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a female monster, said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans who passed her as she sat on a rock by the roadside, and to have killed all who were not able to guess it. The riddle, according to tradition, inquired what being has successively four, two, and three feet, and is weakest when it has most feet. Œdipus answered, Man, who creeps in infancy, afterward goes erect, and finally walks with a staff (a third foot). The Sphinx, in compliance with her own conditions, thereupon threw herself from her rock and died. In art this monster is represented with the body of a lion or a dog, winged, and the head and often the breasts of a woman.

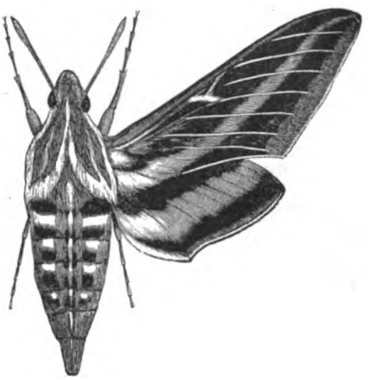
> For valour, is not Love a Hercules? . . .
> Subtle as *Sphinx*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 342.

> In the third [court] . . . are two *Sphinges* very curiously carved in brasse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 35.

2. In *Egypt. antiq.*, a figure somewhat similar in composition to the Greek, having the body of a lion (never winged), and a male human head or an animal head. The human-headed figures have been called *androsphinxes*; those with the head of a ram, *criosphinxes*; and those with the head of a hawk, *hieracosphinxes*. Egyptian sphinxes are symbolical figures, having no connection with the Greek fable; and the Greeks probably applied the term *sphinx* to the Egyptian statues merely on account of the accidental external resemblance between them and their own conception. The Egyptian sphinxes were commonly placed in avenues leading to temples or tombs. The most celebrated example is the Great Sphinx near the great pyramids of Ghizeh, hewn out of solid granite, with the recumbent body of a lion, 146 feet long from the shoulders to the rump, and 56 feet high, and a man's head 28½ feet high from chin to crown. A small temple stood between the fore paws of this sphinx. There are also Oriental sphinxes, in general akin to the Egyptian, but more often winged than wingless. See cut under *androsphinx*.

3. In *her.*, a creature with a lion's body and a woman's head, but not necessarily like any ancient original. It is assumed to be winged; when not winged, it should be blazoned "sans wings."—**4.** An enigmatic or sphinx-like person; one who talks puzzlingly, or is inscrutable in disposition or character; one whom it is hard to understand.—**5.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A hawk-moth; a member of the genus *Sphinx* or the family *Sphingidæ*. See cuts under *hawk-moth*, *hog-caterpillar*, *Lepidoptera*, and *Philampelus*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1767).] The typical genus of the family *Sphingidæ*. At first it was coextensive with this family; later it formed a group of variable extent; now it is confined to forms having the head small, the eyes lashed, tibiæ spinose, and fore tarsi usually armed with long spines. It is a wide-spread genus; 19 species occur in America north of Mexico. The larvæ of this, as well as of other groups of the family *Sphingidæ*, have the habit of erecting the head and anterior segments, from which Linnæus derived a fanciful resemblance to the Egyptian Sphinx (whence the name).

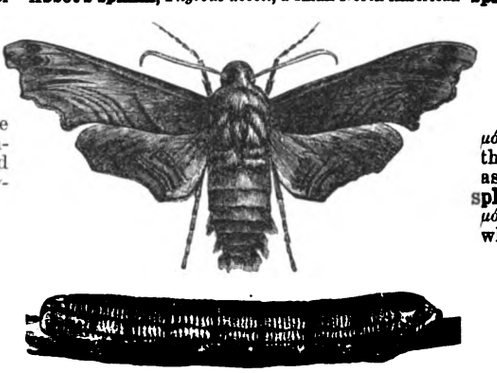
6. The Guinea baboon, *Cynocephalus papio* or *Papio sphinx*. Also called *sphinx-baboon*.—**Abbot's sphinx**, *Thyreus abboti*, a small North American sphinx whose larva feeds on the vine.—**Achemon sphinx**, *Philampelus achemon*. See cuts of moth and larva under *Philampelus*.—**Blind-eyed sphinx**, *Paonias excæcatus*, a handsome American moth, of a general fawn color, with roseate hind wings ornamented with a blue-centered eye-spot, whose larva lives upon the apple.—**Carolina sphinx**, *Protoparce carolina*, a mottled gray and black moth whose larva is the tobacco-worm. See cut under *tobacco-worm*.—**Catalpa sphinx**, *Ceratomia catalpæ*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the catalpa.—**Clear-winged sphinx**, a moth whose wings are partly hyaline, as *Hemaris diffinis* and other members of the same genus; also, improperly, certain of the *Sesiidæ*. See cut under *raspberry-borer*.—**Death's-head sphinx**, *Acherontia atropos*. See cut under *death's-head*.—**Five-spotted sphinx**, *Protoparce celeus*, a common gray North American moth whose abdomen is marked with five orange spots on each side, and whose larva feeds upon the tomato, potato, and other solanaceous plants. See cut under *tomato-worm*.—**Morning-sphinx**, any species of the genus *Deilephila*, as *D. lineata*, the white-lined morning-sphinx, a common American moth of striking coloration, whose larva feeds on purslane.—**Satellite sphinx**. See *satellite-sphinx* (with cut).—**Walnut-sphinx**, *Cressonia juglandis*, an American moth whose larva feeds on the walnut.



White-lined Morning-sphinx (*Deilephila lineata*), natural size, left wings omitted.



Sphinx.—Greek sculpture in the British Museum.



Abbot's Sphinx (*Thyreus abboti*), moth and larva, natural size.

sphinx-moth (sfingks'môth), *n.* Same as *sphinx*, 5 (*a*).

sphragide (sfraj'id), *n.* [< F. *sphragide*, < L. *sphragis*, < Gr. *σφραγίς*, a signet, a seal.] Same as *Lemnian earth* (which see, under *Lemnian*).

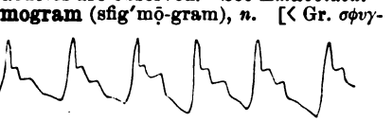
sphragistics (sfrā-jis'tiks), *n.* [< Gr. *σφραγιστικός*, of, for, or pertaining to sealing, < *σφραγίζειν*, seal, < *σφραγίς*, a seal.] The study of seals and the distinctions among them; the archæology of seals. This study is similar in its nature to numismatics, and has been of great use in the history of the middle ages, as well as in the investigation of costume, armor, etc.; it is also of value in connection with the documents to which seals are attached, as aiding in their classification and in the proof of their authenticity.

sphrigosis (sfri-gō'sis), *n.* [NL., for **sphrigesis*; < Gr. *σφριγᾶν*, be full and vigorous, + *-osis*.] Over-rankness in fruit-trees and other plants. It is a disease in which the plant tends to grow to wood or stems and leaves in place of fruit or bulb, etc., or to grow so luxuriantly that the nutritious qualities of the product are injured, as in the turnip and potato. Sphrigosis is sometimes due to over-manuring, sometimes to constitutional defect. Compare *rankness*, 4.

sphygmic (sfig'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse, < *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse: see *sphygmus*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the pulse.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, pulsating or pulsatile; beating with rhythmic contraction and dilatation, like a pulse; specifically, belonging to the *Sphygmica*.

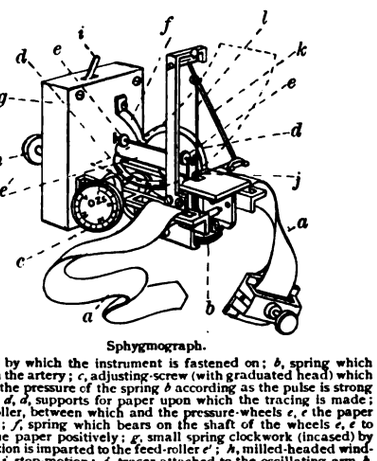
Sphygmica (sfig'mi-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σφυγμικός*, pertaining to the pulse: see *sphygmic*.] A group or series of amœbiform protozoans, in which regularly contractile or sphygmic vacuoles are observed. See *Amœboidea*.

sphygmogram (sfig'mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A tracing of the changes of tension at a point in an artery, as obtained with a sphygmograph.



Sphygmogram.

sphygmograph (sfig'mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument which, when applied over an artery, traces on



Sphygmograph.

a, band by which the instrument is fastened on; *b*, spring which rests upon the artery; *c*, adjusting-screw (with graduated head) which regulates the pressure of the spring *b* according as the pulse is strong or weak; *d*, *d*, supports for paper upon which the tracing is made; *e'*, feed-roller, between which and the pressure-wheels *e*, *e* the paper is carried; *f*, spring which bears on the shaft of the wheels *e*, *e* to engage the paper positively; *g*, small spring clockwork (incased) by which motion is imparted to the feed-roller *e'*; *h*, milled-headed winding-key; *i*, stop-motion; *j*, tracer attached to the oscillating arm *k*, which is moved by the rod *l* that connects this arm with the spring *b*.

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a piece of paper moved by clockwork a curve which indicates the changes of tension of the blood within. The paper is blackened by holding it over a smoking lamp, and the tracer, moving in accordance with the pulsations of the artery, indicates the rapidity, strength, and uniformity of the beats. The tracings are preserved by a thin varnish of gum damar dissolved in benzolin.

sphygmographic (sfig-mō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *sphygmograph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or registered or traced by, the sphygmograph.

sphygmography (sfig-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [As *sphygmograph* + *-y*³.] 1. The act or art of taking pulse-tracings or sphygmograms.—2. A description of the pulse.

sphygmoid (sfig'moid), *a.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *εἶδος*, form.] Pulse-like.

sphygmology (sfig-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the pulse.

sphygmomanometer (sfig'mō-mā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μανός*, rare, + *μέτρον*, measure (cf. *manometer*).] An instrument for measuring the tension of the blood in an artery.

sphygmometer (sfig-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *sphygmomanometer*.

sphygmophone (sfig'mō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *φωνή*, sound, voice.] An instrument by the aid of which each pulse-beat makes a sound. It is a combination of a kind of sphygmograph with a microphone.

sphygmoscope (sfig'mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σφυγμός*, pulse, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for rendering the arterial pulsations visible. One form of it works by the projection of a ray of light from a mirror which is moved by the pulsation; in another form the impact of the pulsation is received in a reservoir of liquid, which is caused by it to mount in a graduated tube. The invention of the instrument is ascribed to Galileo.

sphygmus (sfig'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σφυγμός*, the beating of the heart, the pulse, < *σφίζειν*, beat violently, throb.] The pulse.

sphynx, *n.* An occasional misspelling of *sphinx*.

Sphyræna (sfī-rē'nä), *n.* [NL. (Artedi, Bloch, etc.), < L. *sphyræna*, < Gr. *σφύραινα*, a sea-fish so called, a hammer-fish, < *σφῦρα*, hammer, mallet.] 1. The representative genus of *Sphyrænidæ*. It contains about 20 species of voracious pike-like fishes, of most temperate and tropical seas. *S. spet* or *S. vulgaris* is the becuna, of both coasts of the Atlantic and of the Mediterranean, the sphyræna of the ancients, about 2 feet long, of an olive color, silvery below, when young with dusky blotches. *S. argentea* of the Pacific coast, abundant from San Francisco southward, about 3 feet long, is an important food-fish. *S. picuda*, the barracuda of the West Indies, grows to be sometimes 7 or 8 or even, it is claimed, 10 feet long. See cut under *becuna*. 2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

Sphyrænidæ (sfī-ren'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1831), < *Sphyræna* + *-idæ*.] A family of percesocine acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sphyræna*. About 20 species are known, all of which are closely related, and usually referred to the single genus *Sphyræna*. They are mostly inhabitants of the tropical seas; but a few advance northward and southward into cooler waters, as along the United States coast to New England. They are voracious and savage, and the larger ones are much dreaded. See cut under *becuna*. Also *Sphyrænoidei*.

sphyrænine (sfī-rē'nin), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-ine*¹.] Same as *sphyrænoid*.

sphyrænoid (sfī-rē'noid), *a.* [< *Sphyræna* + *-oid*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sphyrænidæ*.

Sphyrna (sfėr'nä), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1815), an error for **Sphyra*, < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer.] A genus of hammer-headed sharks, giving name to the family *Sphyrnidæ*. It contains those in which the head is most hammer-like, and grooves extend from the nostrils to the front. *S. tiburo*, the bonnet-shark, is now placed in another genus (*Reniceps*). *Zygæna* is an exact synonym of *Sphyrna*, but is preoccupied in entomology. Also called *Cestracion* (after Klein). See cut under *hammerhead*.

Sphyrnidæ (sfėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sphyrna* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous selachians; the hammer-headed sharks, having an extraordinary conformation of the head. There are 3 genera and 5 or 6 species, found in most seas. The body usually has the common shark-like form; but the head is expanded laterally into a kidney-like shape, or arched like a hammer-head. The eyes are upon the sides of the expanded head, and the nostrils are on the front edge. The fins are like those of ordinary sharks. See cuts under *hammerhead* and *shark*. Also called *Zygænidæ*.

sphyrnine (sfėr'nin), *a.* [< *Sphyrna* + *-ine*¹.] Of the character or appearance of a hammer-headed shark; belonging to the *Sphyrnidæ*; zygænine.

Sphyropicus (sfī-rō-pī'kus), *n.* [NL. (orig. *Sphyrapicus*, S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *σφῦρα*, a hammer, + L. *picus*, a woodpecker.] A remarkable genus of *Picidæ*, having the tongue obtuse, brushy, and scarcely extensile, owing to the shortness of the hyoid bones, whose horns do not curl up over the hindhead; the sapsuckers, or sapsucking woodpeckers. There are several species, all American, feeding upon soft fruits and sapwood, as well as upon insects. The common yellow-bellied woodpecker of the United States is *S. varius*, of which a variety, *S. nuchalis*, is found in the west, and another, *S. ruber*, has the whole head, neck, and breast carmine-red. A very distinct species is *S. thyroideus* of the western United States, notable for the great difference between the sexes, which long caused them to be regarded as different species, and even placed in different genera. The condition of the hyoid apparatus in this genus is unique, though an approach to it is seen in the genus *Xenopicus*. See cut under *sapsucker*.

spial† (spī'al), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyal*, *spyall*; by apheresis from *espial*: see *espial*, and cf. *spion*, *spy*.] 1. Close or secret watch; espial.

> I have those eyes and ears shall still keep guard
> And *spial* on thee. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. A spy; a watcher; a scout.

> Secretaries and *spials* of princes and states bring in bills for intelligence. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

spiauterite (spi-â'tėr-īt), *n.* [< G. *spiauter*, spelter (see *spelter*), + *-ite*².] Same as *wurtzite*.

spica (spī'kä), *n.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear of grain: see *spike*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, a spike.—2. In *surg.*, a spiral bandage with reversed turns: so named because it was thought to resemble a spike of barley.—3. In *ornith.*, a spur; a calcar.—4. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a very white star of magnitude 1.2, the sixteenth in order of brightness in the heavens, *a* Virginis, situated on the left hand of the Virgin.—**Spica celtica**, an old name of *Valeriana Celtica*.—**Spica nardi**. Same as *spikenard*.

spical (spī'kal), *a.* [< NL. **spicalis*, < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*¹.] Same as *spicate*: as, the *spical* palpi of a dipterous insect.

Spicatæ (spī-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *spicatus*, spiked: see *spicate*.] A section of pennatuloid polyps, distinguished by a bilateral arrangement of the polyps on the rachis, which is elongate, cylindrical, and destitute of pinnules.

spicate (spī'kāt), *a.* [< L. *spicatus*, spiked, pp. of *spicare*, furnish with spikes, < *spica*, a spike: see *spike*¹.] 1. In *bot.*, having the form of a spike; arranged or disposed in spikes.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; calcarate; spiciferous.

spicated (spī'kā-ted), *a.* [< *spicate* + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, same as *spicate*.

spicateous (spī-kā'tē-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *spicate* + *-eous*.] In *zoöl.*, spicate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Spicatæ*.

spicatum (spī-kā'tum), *n.* [L., sc. *opus*, lit. 'spicate work': see *spicate*.] In *anc. masonry*, herring-bone work: so called from the resemblance of the position of the blocks of any two contiguous courses to that of the grains in an ear of wheat.

spiccato (spik-kä'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *spiccare*, detach, divide.] In *music*, same as *picchetato*.

spice¹ (spīs), *n.* [< ME. *spice*, *spyce*, *spyse*, *spyce*, species, kind, spice (Icel. *spiz*, spices, < E.), < OF. *espice*, *espece*, kind, spice, F. *épice*, spice, *espèce*, kind, species, *espèces*, pl., specie, = Pr. *especia*, *especi* = Sp. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, = Pg. *especia*, spice, *especie*, species, specie, = It. *spezie*, species, kind, pl. spices, drugs, < L. *species*, look, appearance, kind, species, etc., LL. also spices, drugs, etc. (ML. *espiciæ*, after Rom.): see *species*. Doublet of *species* and *specie*.] 1†. Kind; sort; variety; species.

> The *spices* of penance ben three. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.
>
> Justice, all though it be but one . . . vertue, yet is it described in two kyndes or *spices*.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 1.
>
> The very calling it a Bartholomew pig, and to eat it so, is a *spice* of idolatry. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

2†. Kind of thing; anything of the kind or class before indicated; such sort: used demonstratively or indefinitely.

> Chydynge comys of hert hy,
> And grett pride and velany,
> And other *spice* that mekylle deres.
> *R. de Brunne*, MS. Bowes, p. 31. (*Halliwell.*)
>
> Al that toucheth dedly synne
> In any *spyce* that we falle ynne.
> *MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 1. (*Halliwell.*
>
> For trewthe telleth that loue is triacle of heuene;
> May no synne be on him sene that vseth that *spise*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), i. 147.

3†. An exemplification of the kind of thing mentioned; specimen; sample; instance; piece.

> Whanne he seeth the lepre in the skynne, and the heeris chaungid into whijt colour, and thilk *spice* of lepre lower than the skynne and that other flesh, a plaage of lepre it is. *Wyclif*, Lev. xiii. 3.

> He hath *spices* of them all, not all. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 7. 46.

4. A characteristic touch or taste; a modicum, smack, or flavoring, as of something piquant or exciting to the mind: as, a *spice* of roguery or of adventure. [In this sense now regarded as a figurative use of def. 5; compare *sauce* in a similar figurative use.]

> I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good Senecio, with a *spice* of the wit of the last age, say, viz., "That a merry fellow is the saddest fellow in the world."
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 45.
>
> The world loves a *spice* of wickedness.
> *Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 7.

5. A substance aromatic or pungent to the taste, or to both taste and smell; a drug; a savory or piquant condiment or eatable; a relish. The word in this sense formerly had a much wider range than at present (def. 6); it is still used in northern England as including sweetmeats, gingerbread, cake, and any kind of dried fruit.

> "Hastow augte in thi purs, any hote *spices?*"
> "I haue peper and piones [peony-seeds]," quod she, "and a pounde of garlike,
> A ferthyngworth of fenel-seed for fastyngdayes."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 311.

Now, specifically—6. One of a class of aromatic vegetable condiments used for the seasoning of food, commonly in a pulverized state, as pepper, allspice, nutmeg, ginger, cinnamon, and cloves; collectively, such substances as a class: as, the trade in *spices* or *spice*.

> So was her love diffused; but, like to some odorous *spices*, Suffered no waste nor loss, though filling the air with aroma. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 5.

7. A piquant odor or odorous substance, especially of vegetable origin; a spicy smell. [Poetical.]

> The woodbine *spices* are wafted abroad,
> And the musk of the rose is blown.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxii.

8. Figuratively, a piquant concomitant; an engaging accompaniment or incident; an attractive or enjoyable variation.

> Is not birth, . . . youth, liberality, and such like, the *spice* and salt that season a man?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2. 277.
>
> Variety's the very *spice* of life,
> That gives it all its flavour.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 606.

Madagascar spice, the clove-nutmeg. See *Ravensara*. —**Spice plaster**. See *plaster*.—**Syn. 4.** Relish, savor, dash.

spice¹ (spīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiced*, ppr. *spicing*. [< ME. *spice*, < OF. *espicer*, F. *épicer* = Sp. *especiar*, spice; from the noun.] 1. To prepare with a condiment or seasoning, especially of something aromatic or piquant; season or temper with a spice or spices: as, highly *spiced* food; to *spice* wine.

> Shulde no curyous clothe comen on hys rugge,
> Ne no mete in his mouth that maister Iohan *spiced*.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 282.

2. To vary or diversify, as speech, with words or matter of a different kind or tenor; interlard; make spicy, piquant, or entertaining: as, to *spice* one's talk with oaths, quips, or scandal; to *spice* a sermon with anecdotes.

spice² (spīs), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *spike*¹.] A small stick. [Prov. Eng.]

spice-apple (spīs'ap'l), *n.* An aromatic variety of the common apple.

spiceberry (spīs'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *spiceberries* (-iz). The checkerberry or wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

spice-box (spīs'boks), *n.* 1. A box to keep spices in; specifically, a cylindrical box inclosing a number of smaller boxes to contain the different kinds of spice used in cooking.—2. In *decorative art*, a cylindrical box, low in proportion to its diameter, and having a lid; especially, such a box of Indian or other Oriental work. Spice-boxes are usually of metal, often of gold or silver, and decorated with damascening or otherwise.

> Small boxes of very graceful form, covered with the most delicate tracery, and known to Europeans as *spice-boxes*. *G. C. M. Birdwood*, Indian Arts, I. 160.

spice-bush (spīs'bůsh), *n.* A North American shrub, *Lindera Benzoin*, the bark and leaves of which have a spicy odor, bearing small yellow flowers very early in the spring and oval scarlet berries in late summer. See *Lindera* and *feverbush*. Also *spicewood*.

spice-cake (spīs'kāk), *n.* A cake flavored with a spice of some kind, as ginger, nutmeg, or cinnamon.

> She 's gi'en him to eat the good *spice-cake*,
> She 's gi'en him to drink the blood-red wine.
> *Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 5).
>
> A *spice-cake*, which followed by way of dessert, vanished like a vision. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, i.

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spiced (spīst), *p. a.* [< ME. *spiced*; < *spice*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Impregnated with an aromatic odor; spicy to the smell; spice-laden.

In the *spiced* Indian air, by night,
Full often hath she gossip'd by my side.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 124.

Spiced carnations of rose and garnet crowned their bed in July and August.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2†. Particular as to detail; over-nice in matters of conscience or the like; scrupulous; squeamish.

Ye sholde been al pacient and meke,
And han a sweete, *spiced* conscience,
Sith ye so preche of Jobes pacience.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 435.

Take it; 'tis yours;
Be not so *spiced*; 'tis good gold,
And goodness is no gall to the conscience.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 1.

spiceful (spīs'fûl), *a.* [< *spice*[1] + *-ful.*] Spice-laden; spicy; aromatic.

The scorching sky
Doth singe the sandy wilds of *spiceful* Barbary.
Drayton, Polyolbion, v. 312.

spice-mill (spīs'mil), *n.* A small hand-mill for grinding spice, etc.: sometimes mounted ornamentally for use on tables.

spice-nut (spīs'nut), *n.* A gingerbread-nut.

spice-plate† (spīs'plāt), *n.* A particular kind of plate or small dish formerly used for holding spice to be served with wine.

Item, iij. *spiceplates*, weiyng both iiij[xx] xij. unces.
Paston Letters, I. 474.

The spice for this mixture [hypocras] was served often separately, in what they called a *spice-plate*.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), III. 277, note.

spicer (spī'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *spicer, spycer, spycere, spysere*, < OF. *espicier*, F. *épicier* = Pr. *espessier* = Sp. *especiero* = Pg. *especieiro*, < ML. *speciarius*, a dealer in spices or groceries, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*[1], *n.*] 1†. A dealer in spices, in the widest sense; a grocer; an apothecary.

Spiceres spoke with hym to spien here ware,
For he couth of here craft and knewe many gommes.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 225.

2. One who seasons with spice.

spicery (spī'sėr-i), *n.* [< ME. *spicerye, spicerie* = D. *speserij* = G. *spezerei* = Sw. Dan. *specceri*, < OF. *spicerie, espicerie*, F. *épicerie* = Pr. Pg. *especiaria* = Sp. *especieria* = It. *spezieria*, < ML. *speciaria*, spices, < LL. *species*, spice: see *spice*[1], *n.*] 1. Spices collectively.

Ne how the fyr was couched first with stree [straw], . . .
And thanne with greene woode and *spicerie*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2077.

And eke the fayrest Alma mett him there,
With balme, and wine, and costly *spicery*,
To comfort him in his infirmity.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 49.

2†. A spicy substance; something used as a spice.

For (ahlas my goode Lorde), were not the cordial of these two pretious *Spiceries*, the corrosyue of care would quickely confounde me.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), Ep. Ded., p. 43.

3. A repository of spices; a grocery or buttery; a store of kitchen supplies in general.

Furst speke with the pantere or officere of the *spicery*,
For frutes a-fore mete to ete them fastyngely.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 162.

He had in the hall-kitchen . . . a clerk of his *spicery*.
G. Cavendish, Cardinal Wolsey, I. 34.

4. A spicy quality or effect; an aromatic effluence; spiciness.

My taste by her sweet lips drawn with delight,
My smelling won with her breath's *spicery*.
Drayton, Idea, xxix., To the Senses.

The affluence of his [Emerson's] illustrations diffuses a flavor of oriental *spicery* over his pages.
G. Ripley, in Frothingham, p. 266.

spice-shop (spīs'shop), *n.* [< ME. *spice schope*; < *spice* + *shop.*] A shop for the sale of aromatic substances; formerly, a grocery or an apothecary's shop.

A Spycere schoppe (a *Spice schope* . . .), apotheca vel ipotheca.
Cath. Ang., p. 355.

spice-tree (spīs'trē), *n.* An evergreen tree, *Umbellularia Californica*, of the Pacific United States, variously known as *mountain-laurel, California laurel, olive*, or *bay-tree*, and *cajeput*. Northward it grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and affords a hard strong wood susceptible of a beautiful polish; this is used for some ship-building purposes, and is the finest cabinet-wood of its region. The leaves are exceedingly acrid, exhaling, when bruised, a pungent effluvium which excites sneezing.

spicewood (spīs'wûd), *n.* Same as *spice-bush*.

spiciferous (spī-sif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *spicifer*, ear-bearing, < *spica*, a spike, ear, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, bearing or producing spikes; spicate; eared.—2. In *ornith.*, spurred; having spurs or calcars, as a fowl.

spiciform (spī'si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spica*, a point, spike, ear, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spica or spike.

spicily (spī'si-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner; pungently; with a spicy flavor.

spiciness (spī'si-nes), *n.* The quality of being racy, piquant, or spicy, in any sense.

Delighted with the *spiciness* of this beautiful young woman.
The Century, XXVI. 370.

spick[1]†, *n.* [An obs. or dial. form of *spike*[1]; cf. *pick*[1] as related to *pike*[1].] A spike; a tenter.
Florio.

spick[2] (spik), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A titmouse. —**Blue spick**, the blue titmouse, *Parus cæruleus*.

spick[3] (spik), *n.* See *spick-and-span-new*.

spick-and-span (spik'and-span'), *a.* [Shortened from *spick-and-span-new*.] Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

From our poetic store-house we produce
A couple [of similes] *spick and span*, for present use.
Garrick, quoted in W. Cooke's Memoirs of S. Foote, I. 107.

The Dutch Boer will not endure over him . . . a *spick-and-span* Dutch Africander from the Cape Colony.
Trollope, South Africa, II. vi.

Beside my hotel rose a big *spick-and-span* church.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

spick-and-span-new (spik'and-span'nū'), *a.* [Also *spick-span-new*; lit. 'new as a spike and chip': an emphatic form of *span-new*: see *spike*[1], *spoon*[1], *new*, and cf. *span-new, spick-span-new*. Cf. also the equiv. D. *spik-splinter-nieuw*, 'spick-splinter-new,' Dan. *splinter-ny*, Sw. *splitter-ny*, 'splinter-new,' Sw. dial. *till splint och span ny*, 'splint-and-span-new,' G. *spalt-neu*, 'splinter-new,' etc., E. *brand-new*, etc. A compound of four independent elements, like this, is very rare in E.; the lit. meaning of the nouns *spick* and *span* is not now recognized, but the words *spick and span* are taken together adverbially, qualifying *new*, with which they form a compound. By omission of *new*, the phrase *spick-and-span* is sometimes used with an attributive force.] New and fresh; span-new; brand-new.

'Tis a fashion of the newest edition, *spick and span new*, without example.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

Among other Things, Black-Friars will entertain you with a Play *spick and span new*, and the Cockpit with another.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 2.

spicket† (spik'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *spigot*.

spicknel, spignel (spik'nel, spig'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spicknell, spignell, speknel, spikenel*; said to be a corruption of *spike-nail*, and to be so called in allusion to the shape of its long capillary leaves.] The baldmoney, *Meum athamanticum*; also, any plant of the related genus *Athamanta*, which has similar graceful finely dissected foliage.

spick-span-new (spik'span-nū'), *a.* Same as *spick-and-span-new*.

Look at the cloäths on 'er back, thebbe ammost *spick-span-new*.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

spicose (spī'kōs), *a.* [< NL. *spicosus*: see *spicous.*] In *bot.*, same as *spicous*.

spicosity (spī-kos'i-ti), *n.* [< *spicose* + *-ity.*] In *bot.*, the state or condition of being spicous or eared.

spicous (spī'kus), *a.* [Also *spicose*; < NL. *spicosus*, < L. *spica*, a spike, ear: see *spike*[1].] In *bot.*, having spikes or ears; spiked or eared like corn.

spicula[1] (spik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *spiculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spicule.*] 1. In *bot.*, a diminutive or secondary spike; a spikelet.—2. A small splinter-like body; a spicule.—3. In *zoöl.*, a spicule or spiculum. [Rare.]

spicula[2], *n.* Plural of *spiculum*.

spicular (spik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *spicule* + *-ar*[3].] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having the form or character of a spicule; resembling a spicule; dart-like; spiculiform; spiculate. (*b*) Containing or composed of spicules; spiculous; spiculiferous or spiculigenous: as, a *spicular* integument; the *spicular* skeleton of a sponge or radiolarian.—**Spicular notation**, a notation for logic, invented by Augustus De Morgan (though the name was given by Sir William Hamilton), in which great use is made of marks of parenthesis. The significations of the principal signs are as follows:

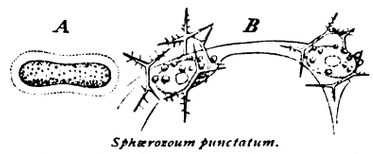
X))Y All Xs are Ys.
X).(Y No Xs are Ys.
X(.)Y Everything is either X or Y.
X((Y Some Xs compose all the Ys.
X(.(Y Some Xs are not Ys.
X()Y Some Xs are Ys.
X)(Y Some things are neither X nor Y.
X).)Y None of the Xs are certain of the Ys.

spiculate (spik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiculated*, ppr. *spiculating*. [< L. *spiculatus*, pp. of *spiculare*, sharpen, < *spiculum*, dim. of *spicum*, a point: see *spike*[1].] To sharpen to a point.

Extend a rail of elm, securely arm'd
With *spiculated* paling.
W. Mason, English Garden, ii.

spiculate (spik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *spiculatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. In *zoöl.*, sharp-pointed; spicate.—2. Covered with or divided into fine points. Specifically, in *bot.*: (*a*) Covered with pointed fleshy appendages, as a surface. (*b*) Noting a spike composed of several spikelets crowded together.

spicule (spik'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spiculum*, NL. also *spicula*, f., a little sharp point, dim. of *spicum, spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1].] 1. A fine-pointed body resembling a needle: as, ice-*spicules*.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A spikelet. (*b*) One of the small projections or points on the basidia of hymenomycetous fungi which bear the spores. There are usually four to each basidium. See *sterigma*.—3. In *zoöl.*, a hard, sharp body like a little spike, straight or curved, rod-like, or branched, or diversiform; a spiculum; a sclere: variously applied, without special reference to size or shape. Specifically—(*a*) One of the skeletal elements, scleres, or spicula of the protozoans, as radiolarians, either



Sphærozoum punctatum.

A, natural size; *B*, two of the sacs with colored vesicles and spicules which lie in the investing protoplasm, magnified.

calcareous or silicious, coherent or detached. See cuts under *Radiolaria* and *Sphærozoum*. (*b*) One of the spines of echinoderms, sometimes of great size, and bristling over the surface of the test, as in sea-urchins, or small, and embedded in the integument, as in holothurians; sometimes of singular shape, like wheels, anchors, etc. See cuts under *ancora*[1], *Echinometra, Echinus*, and *Spatangus*. (*c*) In sponges, a spiculum; one of the hard calcareous or silicious bodies, of whatever shape, which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a mineral sclere; a sponge-spicule (which see). Some sponges mostly consist of spicules, as that figured under *Euplectella*. (*d*) In some worms and molluska, a dart-like organ constituting a kind of penis; a spiculum (which see). (*e*) In *entom.*: (1) A minute spine or spinous process. (2) The piercing ovipositor of any insect; especially, the lancet-like portion of the sting of a parasitic hymenopter. See *Spiculifera*.

spicule-sheath (spik'ūl-shēth), *n.* A thin layer of organic substance forming the sheath or investment of a sponge-spicule.

Spiculifera (spik-ū-lif'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spiculiferous.*] In Westwood's classification of insects, a division of *Hymenoptera*, in which the abdomen is, in the female, armed with a long plurivalve ovipositor, and the larvæ are footless. It contains the Ichneumons (including braconids), the evanids, the proctotrypids, the chalcids, and the cynipids or gall-flies. It thus corresponds to the *Pupivora* of Latreille, except in excluding the *Chrysididæ* as *Tubulifera*.

spiculiferous (spik-ū-lif'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, having a spiculum or spicula; spicular or spiculous; specifically, in *entom.*, having a piercing ovipositor; of or pertaining to the *Spiculifera*. Also *spiculigerous*.

spiculiform (spik'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form of a spicule; being of the nature of a spicule.

spiculigenous (spik-ū-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *-genus*, producing: see *-genous.*] Producing spicules; giving origin to spicules; spiculiferous: as, the *spiculigenous* tissue of a sponge.

spiculigerous (spik-ū-lij'ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiculum*, a spicule, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *spiculiferous*.

spiculose (spik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spiculosus*: see *spiculous.*] Same as *spiculous*.

spiculous (spik'ū-lus), *a.* [Also *spiculose*; < NL. *spiculosus*, < L. *spiculum*, a spicule: see *spicule.*] Having spicules; spinulose; spiculose or spiculiferous.

spiculum (spik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spicula* (-lä). [NL., < L. *spiculum*, a little sharp point: see *spicule.*] In *zoöl.*, a spicula or spicule. Specifically—(*a*) In some worms, a chitinous rod developed in the cloaca as a copulatory organ; a kind of penis. (*b*) In some molluska, as snails, the love-dart, a kind of penis, more fully called *spiculum amoris*. (*c*) In insects, the piercing non-poisonous ovipositor of the *Spiculifera*.

spicy (spī'si), *a.* [< *spice*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Producing spice; abounding with spices.

As . . . off at sea north-east winds blow
Sabean odours from the *spicy* shore
Of Araby the bless'd.
Milton, P. L., iv. 162.

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2. Having the qualities of spice; flavored with spice; fragrant; aromatic: as, *spicy* plants.

The *spicy* nut-brown ale. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 100.

Under southern skies exalt their sails,
Led by new stars, and borne by *spicy* gales!
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 392.

3. Highly flavored; pungent; keen; pointed; racy: as, a *spicy* letter or debate. [Colloq.]

Your hint about letter-writing for the papers is not a bad one. . . . A political surmise, a *spicy* bit of scandal, a sensation trial, wound up with a few moral reflections upon how much better we do the same sort of thing at home. *Lever*, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 58.

4. Stylish; showy; smart in appearance: as, a *spicy* garment; to look *spicy*. [Slang.]

"Bless'd if there isn't Snipe dismounting at the gate!" he exclaimed joyfully; "there's a drummer holding his nag. What a *spicy* chestnut it is!"
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xiii.

=**Syn.** 3. *Racy*, *Spicy*. See *racy*.

spider (spī'dėr), *n.* [An altered form of **spither*, < ME. *spither*, dat. *spithre*, < AS. **spiðer*, orig. **spinther*, with formative *-ther* of the agent, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spinner*[1], a spider; D. *spin* = OHG. *spinnā*, MHG. G. *spinne*, a spider, lit. 'spinner.' For other E. names, see *attercop*, *cop*[2], *lob*[1], *lop*[3].] 1. An arthropod of the order *Araneæ*, *Araneina*, or *Araneida* (the old Linnean genus *Aranea*), of the class *Arachnida*, of which there are many families, hundreds of genera, and thousands of species, found all over the world. Though popularly considered insects, spiders are not true *Insecta*, since they have eight instead of only six legs, normally seven-jointed, and no wings are developed. They are dimerosomatous — that is, have the body divided into two principal regions, the cephalothorax, or head and chest together, and the abdomen, which is generally tumid or globose, whence the name *Sphærogastra*. No antennæ are developed as such, but there are raptorial organs called *falces*, which are subchelate — that is, have a distal joint folding down on the next like the blade of a pocket-knife. (See cut under *falx*.) In those species which are poisonous the falces are traversed by the duct of a venom-gland. Some spiders are by far the most venomous animals in existence in proportion to their size: that the bite of a spider can be fatal to man (and there are authentic instances of this) implies a venom vastly more powerful than that of the most poisonous snakes. (See *katipo* and *Latrodectus*.) Spiders breathe by means of pulmonary sacs, or lung-sacs, nearly always in connection with tracheæ or spiracles, whence they are called *pulmotracheal;* these sacs are two or four in number, whence a division of spiders into dipneumonous and tetrapneumonous araneids. (See *Dipneumones*, 2, *Tetrapneumones*.) Most spiders belong to the former division. They have usually eight eyes, sometimes six, rarely four, in one genus (*Nops*) only two. The abdomen is always distinct, ordinarily globose, never segmented, and provided with two or more pairs of spinnerets. (See cut under *arachnidium*.) The characteristic habit of spiders is to spin webs to catch their prey, or to make a nest for themselves, or for both these purposes. Cobweb is a fine silky substance secreted by the arachnidium, or arachnidial glands, and conducted by ducts to the several, usually six, arachnidial mammillæ, which open on papillæ at or near the end of the abdomen, and through which the viscid material is spun out in fine gossamer threads. Gossamer or spider-silk serves not only to construct the webs, but also to let the spider drop speedily from one place to another, to throw a "flying bridge" across an interval, or even to enable some species to "fly" — that is, be buoyed up in the air and wafted a great distance. It has occasionally been woven artificially into a textile fabric, and is a well-known domestic application for stanching blood. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Some spiders are sedentary, others vagabond; the former are called *orbitelarian*, *retitelarian*, *tubitelarian*, etc., according to the character of their webs. Spiders move by running in various directions, or by leaping; whence the vagabond species have been described as *rectigrade*, *laterigrade*, *citigrade*, *saltigrade*, etc. They lay numerous eggs, usually inclosed in a case or cocoon. The male is commonly much smaller than the female, and in impregnating the female runs great risk of being devoured. The difference in size is as if the human female should be some 60 or 70 feet tall. (See cut under *silk-spider*.) Spiders are carnivorous and highly predatory. Some of the largest kinds are able to kill small birds, whence the name *bird-spiders* of some of the great hairy mygalids. (See cut under *bird-spider*.) A few are aquatic, as the water-spiders of the genus *Argyroneta* (which see, with cut). Wolf-spiders or tarantulas belong to the family *Lycosidæ;* but the name *tarantula* is more frequently applied to the *Mygalidæ* (or *Theraphosidæ*). The common garden-spider or diadem-spider of Europe is *Epeira diademata;* that of the United States is *E. cophinaria* (or *riparia*). See *Araneida*, and cuts under *chelicera*, *cross-spider*, *pulmonary*, and *tarantula*.



Female of *Latrodectus mactans*, enlarged one quarter.
a, under side of abdomen.

My brain, more busy than the labouring *spider*,
Weaves tedious snares to trap mine enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 339.

2. Some other arachnidan, resembling or mistaken for a spider; a spider-mite. See *red-spider*. — 3. A spider-crab; a sea-spider. — 4. A cooking-utensil having legs or feet to keep it from contact with the coals: named from a fancied resemblance to the insect — the ordinary frying-pan is, however, sometimes erroneously termed a *spider*. (*a*) A kind of deep frying-pan, commonly with three feet.

Some people like the sound of bubbling in a boiling pot, or the fizzing of a frying-*spider*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 10.

Hash was warmed up in the *spider*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 113.

(*b*) A trivet; a low tripod used to support a dish, or the like, in front of a fire. 5. In *mach.*: (*a*) A skeleton of radiating spokes, as a rag-wheel. (*b*) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast. (*c*) The solid interior part of a piston, to which the packing is attached, and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured. *E. H. Knight.* — 6. *Naut.*, an iron outrigger to keep a block clear of the ship's side. — **Geometrical spider.** See *geometric*. — **Grass-spider**, one of many different spiders, as species of *Agalena*, which spin webs on the grass, such as may be seen spangled with dew in the morning in meadows. — **Round-web spider**, one of many orbitelarian spiders, as species of *Epeira* (see, also, cut under *cross-spider*). — **Spider couching.** See *couching*[1], 5. — **Trap-door spider.** See *Ctenizа*, *Mygalidæ*, *trap-door*, and cut under *Araneida*. (See also *bird-spider*, *crab-spider*, *diving-spider*, *garden-spider*, *house-spider*, *jumping-spider*, *sea-spider*, *silk-spider*, *water-spider*, *wolf-spider*.)

spider-ant (spī'dėr-ant), *n.* A solitary ant of the family *Mutillidæ:* so called from the spider-like aspect of the females.

spider-band (spī'dėr-band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron hoop round a mast to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are secured; also, a hoop round a mast provided with belaying-pins. See cut under *futtock-shrouds*.

spider-bug (spī'dėr-bug), *n.* A long-legged heteropterous insect of the family *Emesidæ*, *Emesa longipes*, somewhat resembling a spider. See cut under *stick-bug*. [U. S.]

spider-catcher (spī'dėr-kach'ėr), *n.* A bird that catches spiders. Specifically — (*a*) The wall-creeper, *Tichodroma muraria*. See cut under *Tichodroma*. (*b*) *pl.* The genus *Arachnothera* in a broad sense, numerous species of which inhabit the Indo-Malayan region. They are small creeper-like birds with long bills, and belong to the family *Nectariniidæ*. Also called *spider-eaters* and *spider-hunters*.


Spider-catcher (*Arachnothera magna*).

spider-cells (spī'dėr-selz), *n. pl.* Neuroglia cells.

spider-cot (spī'dėr-kot), *n.* Same as *spider-web*.

spider-crab (spī'dėr-krab), *n.* A spider-like crab, or sea-spider, with long slender legs and comparatively small triangular body. The name is given to many such crabs, of different families, but especially to the maioids, or crabs of the family *Maiidæ*, such as *Maia squinado*, the common spinous spider-crab of Great Britain, and species of *Libinia*, *Inachus*, etc. The giant Japanese spider-crab, *Macrochira kaempferi*, is the largest crustacean. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Lithodes*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.


A Spider-crab (*Inachus dorsettensis*), male.

spider-diver (spī'dėr-dī'vėr), *n.* The little grebe, or dabchick. [Local, British.]

spider-eater (spī'dėr-ē'tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

I obtained an interesting bird, a green species of *Spider-eater*. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 283.

spidered (spī'dėrd), *a.* [< *spider* + *-ed*[2].] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed. [Rare.]

Content can visit the poor *spidered* room.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), p. 39. (*Davies*.)

spider-flower (spī'dėr-flou'ėr), *n.* 1. A plant of the former genus *Lasiandra* of the *Melastomaceæ*, now included in *Tibouchina*. The species are elegant hothouse shrubs from Brazil, bearing large purple flowers. — 2. A plant of the genus *Cleome*, especially *C. spinosa* (*C. pungens*), a native of tropical America, escaped from gardens in the southern United States. The stipules are spinous, the flowers large, rose-purple to white, with long stamens and style, suggesting the name. See cut under *Cleome*.

spider-fly (spī'dėr-flī), *n.* A parasitic pupiparous dipterous insect, as a bee-louse, bat-louse, bird-louse, bat-fly, sheep-tick, etc. They are of three families, *Braulidæ*, *Nycteribiidæ*, and *Hippoboscidæ*. Some of them, especially the wingless forms, as *Nycteribia*, closely resemble spiders in superficial appearance. See cut under *sheep-tick*.

spider-helmet (spī'dėr-hel'met), *n.* A name given to the skeleton head-pieces sometimes worn. See *secret*, *n.*, 9.

spider-hunter (spī'dėr-hun'tėr), *n.* Same as *spider-catcher* (*b*).

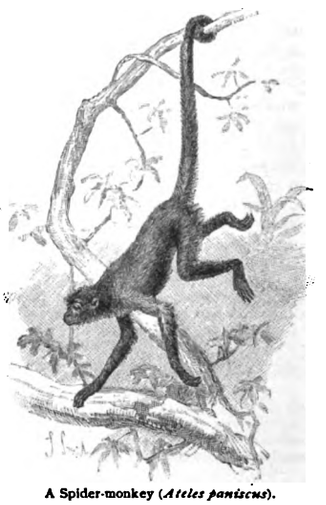
spider-legs (spī'dėr-legz), *n. pl.* In *gilding*, irregular fractures sometimes occurring when gold-leaf is fitted over a molding having deep depressions.

spider-line (spī'dėr-līn), *n.* One of the threads of a spider's web substituted for wires in micrometer-scales intended for delicate astronomical observations.

The transit of the star is observed over *spider lines* stretched in the field, while a second observer reads the altitude of this star from the divided circle.
The Century, XXXVI. 608.

spider-mite (spī'dėr-mīt), *n.* A parasitic mite or acarid of the family *Gamasidæ*.

spider-monkey (spī'dėr-mung'ki), *n.* A tropical American platyrrhine monkey, of the family *Cebidæ*, subfamily *Cebinæ*, and genera *Ateles* and *Brachyteles;* a kind of sajou or sapajou, likened to a spider by reason of the very long and slim limbs, and long prehensile tail. They are large slender-bodied monkeys of great agility and of arboreal habits, with the thumb absent or imperfect. *Brachyteles* (or *Eriodes*) *arachnoides* is a Brazilian spider-monkey called the *miriki*. *Ateles paniscus* is the large black spider-monkey, or coiata; *A. melanochir* is the black-handed spider-monkey; and many more species or varieties of this genus have been named. One of the spider-monkeys, *A. vellerosus*, is among the most northerly of American monkeys, extending into Mexico to Orizaba and Oajaca. The flesh of some species is used for food, and the pelts have a commercial value. See also cut under *Eriodes*.


A Spider-monkey (*Ateles paniscus*).

spider-net (spī'dėr-net), *n.* Netting by spider-stitch.

spider-orchis (spī'dėr-ôr'kis), *n.* A European orchid, *Ophrys aranifera*. It has an erect stem from 9 to 18 inches high, with a few leaves near the base, and a loose spike of few small flowers with broad dull-brown lip and parts so shaped and arranged as somewhat to resemble a spider.

spider-shell (spī'dėr-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras;* a scorpion-shell, having the outer lip expanded into a number of spines. The species inhabit the Indian and tropical Pacific oceans. See cut under *scorpion-shell*.

spider-stitch (spī'dėr-stich), *n.* A stitch in darned netting and in guipure, by which open spaces are partly filled with threads carried diagonally and parallel to each other, the effect of several squares together being that of a spider-web.

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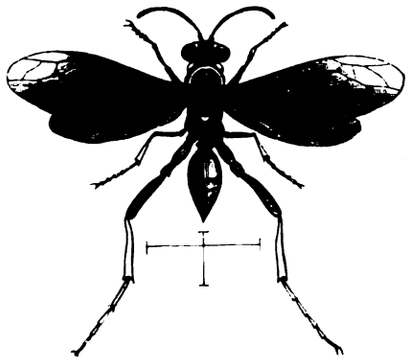
spider-wasp (spī'dėr-wosp), *n.* Any true wasp of the family *Pompilidæ*, which stores its nest



Spider-wasp (*Ceropales rufiventris*). (Cross shows natural size.)

with spiders for its young, as *Ceropales rufiventris* of North America, which lays its eggs in the mud nests of *Agenia*. See cut under *Agenia*.

spider-web (spī'dėr-web), *n.* The web or net spun by a spider; cobweb; gossamer. Also *spider-cot*.

spider-wheel (spī'dėr-hwēl), *n.* In *embroidery*, any circular pattern or unit of design open and having radiating and concentric lines. Compare *catharine-wheel*, 4.

spider-work (spī'dėr-wėrk), *n.* Lace worked by spider-stitch.

spiderwort (spī'dėr-wėrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Tradescantia*, especially *T. Virginica*, the common garden species. It is a native of the central and southern United States, and was early introduced into European gardens. The petals are very delicate and ephemeral; in the wild plant they are blue, in cultivation variable in color, often reddish-violet.



Spiderwort (*Tradescantia Virginica*). 1, the inflorescence; 2, the lower part of the stem with the root.

2. By extension, any plant of the order *Commelinaceæ;* specifically, *Commelina cœlestis*, a blue-flowered plant from Mexico. The name is also given to *Lloydia serotina*, mountain-spiderwort; to *Anthericum* (*Phalangium*) *Liliago*, St. Bernard's lily; and to *Paradisia* (*Czackia*) *Liliastrum*, St. Bruno's lily—all Old World plants, the last two ornamental.

spidery (spī'dėr-i), *a.* [< *spider* + *-y*[1].] Spider-like. *Cotgrave.*

spiet, *v.* and *n.* An old spelling of *spy*.

spiegel (spē'gl), *n.* [Short for *spiegeleisen*.] Same as *spiegeleisen*.—**Spiegel-iron.** Same as *spiegeleisen*.

spiegeleisen (spē'gl-ī'zen), *n.* [G., < *spiegel* (< L. *speculum*), a mirror, + *eisen* = E. *iron*.] A pig-iron containing from eight to fifteen or more per cent. of manganese. Its fracture often presents large well-developed crystalline planes. This alloy, as well as ferromanganese, an iron containing still more manganese than spiegeleisen, is extensively used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and is a necessary adjunct to that process. Also called *spiegel-iron*.

spiegelerz (spē'gl-erts), *n.* [G., < *spiegel*, a mirror, + *erz*, ore.] Specular ironstone: a variety of hematite.

spier[1] (spī'ėr), *n.* [< *spy* + *-er*[1].] One who spies; a spy; a scout. *Halliwell.*

spier[2], *v.* See *speer*[1].

spiffy (spif'i), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Spruce; well-dressed. [Slang, Eng.]

spificate (spif'li-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spificated*, ppr. *spificating*. [Also *spifflicate*, *smifligate;* appar. a made word, simulating a L. origin.] 1. To beat severely; confound; dismay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To stifle; suffocate; kill. [Slang.]

So out with your whinger at once,
And scrag Jane while I *spificate* Johnny.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

spification (spif-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< *spificate* + *-ion*.] The act of spificating, or the state of being spificated; annihilation. [Slang.]

Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening *spification*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, I. 204.

Spigelia (spi-jē'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Adrian van der *Spiegel* (1558–1625), a Belgian physician and professor of anatomy at Padua.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Loganiaceæ* and tribe *Euloganieæ*, type of the subtribe *Spigelieæ*. It is characterized by flowers commonly disposed in one-sided spikes, the corolla with valvate lobes, a jointed style, and a two-celled ovary becoming in fruit a compressed twin capsule which is circumscissile above the cup-shaped persistent base. There are about 30 species, natives of America and mostly tropical, 5 extending into the United States; of these 2 are confined to Florida, 2 to Texas, and 1, *S. Marilandica*, the Maryland pinkroot or worm-grass, reaches Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. They are annual or perennial herbs, rarely somewhat shrubby, either smooth, downy, or woolly, bearing opposite feather-veined or rarely nerved leaves, which are connected by a line or transverse membrane or by stipules. The flowers are usually red, yellow, or purplish, and the many-flowered secund and curving spikes are often very handsome. In *S. Anthelmia*, the Demerara pinkroot, the flowers are white and pink, followed by purple fruit, and the two pairs of upper leaves are crowded in an apparent whorl. See *pinkroot*.

Spigelian (spi-jē'li-ąn), *a.* [< *Spigel* (see *Spigelia*) + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, noting the lobulus Spigelii, one of the lobes of the liver.

spight[1]†, *n.* See *spcight*.

spight[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spite*.

spignel, *n.* See *spicknel*.

spignet (spig'net), *n.* [A corruption of *spikenard*.] The American spikenard, *Aralia racemosa*. See *spikenard*.

spigot (spig'ọt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spiggot*, *spiggott*, *spiggotte*, *spygotte*, *spygote*, < ME. *spigot*, *spygot*, *spygott*, *speget;* obs. or dial. also *spicket*, < ME. *spykket*, *spykette;* appar. < Ir. Gael. *spiocaid*, a spigot (= W. *ysbigod*, a spigot, spindle), dim. of Ir. *spice* = W. *ysbig*, a spike, < L. *spica*, *spicus*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1]. The Celtic forms may be from the E.] A small peg or plug designed to be driven into a gimlet-hole in a cask through which, when open, the contained liquor is drawn off; hence, by extension, any plug fitting into a faucet used for drawing off liquor.

He runs down into the Cellar, and takes the *Spiggott*. In the mean time all the Beer runs about the House.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 63.

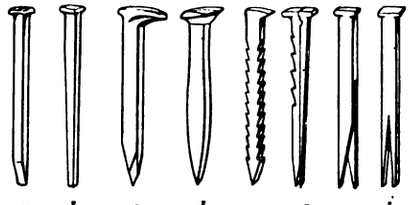
spigot-joint (spig'ọt-joint), *n.* A pipe-joint made by tapering down the end of one piece and inserting it into a correspondingly widened opening in the end of another piece. Also called *faucet-joint*. *E. H. Knight.*

spigot-pot (spig'ọt-pot), *n.* A vessel of earthenware or porcelain with a hole in the side, near the bottom, for the insertion of a spigot.

spigurnel†, *n.* [ML. *spigurnellus;* origin obscure.] In *law*, a name formerly given to the sealer of the writs in chancery.

These Bohuns . . . were by inheritance for a good while the king's *spigurnells*—that is, the sealers of his writs.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 312.

spike[1] (spīk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyke;* < ME. *spik* = Icel. *spīk* = Sw. *spik*, a spike, = Ir. *spīce* = W. *ysbig*, a spike; cf. MD. *spijcker*, D. *spijker* = MLG. LG. *spiker* = OHG. *spīcāri*, *spīchāri*, *spīhhiri*, MHG. *spīcher*, G. *speicher-nagel*, *speiker* = Norw. *spiker* = Dan. *spiger* (with added suffix *-er*); cf. (with loss of initial *s*) Ir. *pice*, Gael. *pic*, W. *pig*, a peak, pike (see *pike*[1]); = Sp. Pg. *espiga* = It. *spiga*, a spike, = OF. *espi*, *espy*, a pointed ornament, also OF. *espi*, F. *épi*, wheat; < L. *spica*, f., also *spicus*, m., and *spicum*, neut., a point, spike, ear of corn, the top, tuft, or head of a plant (*spicus crinalis* or *spicum crinale*, a hair-pin). Hence *spicous*, *spicose*, etc., and ult. *spike*[2], *spigot*, *pike*[1], *pick*[1], etc., *spine*, etc.] 1. A sharp point; a pike; a sharp-pointed projection. (*a*) A long nail or pointed iron inserted in something with the point outward, as in chevaux-de-frise, the top of a wall, gate, or the like, as a defense or to hinder passage. See cut under *chevaux-de-frise*. (*b*) A sharp projecting point on the sole of a shoe, to prevent slipping, as on ice or soft wet ground. (*c*) The central boss of a shield or buckler when prolonged to a sharp point. Such a spike is sometimes a mere pointed umbo and sometimes a square or three-cornered steel blade screwed or bolted into the boss. (*d*) In *zoöl.*: (1) The antler of a young deer, when straight and without snag or tine; a spike-horn. (2) A young mackerel 6 or 7 inches long. (3) A spine, as of some animals. (*e*) A piece of hardened steel, with a soft point that can be clenched, used to plug up the vent of a cannon in order to render it useless to an enemy.



a b c d e f g h

Spikes.

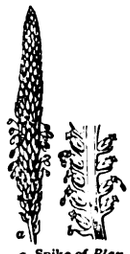
a, dock-spike, used in building docks and piers; *b*, cut-spike, or large cut nail; *c*, *d*, railway-spikes, for fastening rails to sleepers; *e*, barbed spike; *f*, barbed and forked spike; *g*, *h*, types of forked spikes, the points of which spread and become hooked in the timber when driven, thus making them extremely difficult to draw out.

2. A large nail or pin, generally of iron. The larger forms of spikes, particularly railroad-spikes, are chisel-pointed, and have a head or fang projecting to one side to bite the rail. Spikes are also made split, barbed, grooved, and of other shapes. See cut in preceding column.

3. An ear, as of wheat or other grain.

Bote yf the sed that sowen is in the sloh sterue,
Shall neuere spir springen vp, ne *spik* on strawe curne.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 180.

4. In *bot.*, a flower-cluster or form of inflorescence in which the flowers are sessile (or apparently so) along an elongated, unbranched common axis, as in the well-known mullen and plantain. There are two modifications of the spike that have received distinct names, although not distinguishable by exact and constant characters. They are *spadix* and *catkin*. In the *Equisetaceæ* a spike is an aggregation of sporophyls at the apex of a shoot. Compare *raceme*, and see cuts under *inflorescence*, *barley*, *papyrus*, and *Equisetaceæ*.



a, Spike of *Plantago major*; *b*, section of it, showing the sessile flowers.

Hence—5. A sprig of some plant in which the flowers form a spike or somewhat spike-like cluster: as, a *spike* of lavender.

The head of Nardus spreadeth into certaine *spikes* or eares, whereby it hath a twofold use, both of *spike* and also of leafe; in which regard it is so famous.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xii. 12.

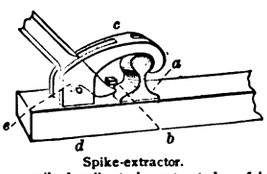
Within, a stag-horned sumach grows,
Fern-leafed, with *spikes* of red.
Whittier, The Old Burying-Ground.

spike[1] (spīk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiked*, ppr. *spiking*. [< *spike*[1], *n.*] 1. To fasten with spikes or long and large nails: as, to *spike* down the planks of a floor or a bridge.—2. To set with spikes; furnish with spikes.—3. To fix upon a spike.—4. To make sharp at the end. *Johnson.*—5. To plug up the vent of with a spike, as a cannon.—**Spiked loosestrife.** See *loosestrife*.

spike[2] (spīk), *n.* [= MD. *spijcke*, *spick*, D. *spijk*, < OF. *spicque*, F. *spic*, lavender; cf. NL. *Lavandula Spica*, spike-lavender; < L. *spica*, a spike: see *spike*[1]. Cf. *aspic*[2].] Same as *spike-lavender*.—**Oil of spike.** See *oil of lavender*, under *lavender*[2].

spikebill (spīk'bil), *n.* 1. A merganser, as the hooded merganser; a sawbill. See cut under *merganser*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Michigan.]—2. The great marbled godwit, *Limosa fedoa*. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [New Jersey.]

spike-extractor (spīk'eks-trak''tọr), *n.* An apparatus for extracting spikes, as from a rail.



Spike-extractor.

a, rail; *b*, spike to be extracted; *c*, fulcrum-piece hooked over the rail and supported on the sleeper *d*; *e*, claw-lever, with a heel shown in dotted outline, which is passed through a slot in the fulcrum-piece.

spike-fish (spīk'-fish), *n.* A kind of sailfish, *Histiophorus americanus*, so called from the long sharp snout. See *Histiophorus*, and cut under *sailfish*.

spike-grass (spīk'gràs), *n.* One of several American grasses, having conspicuous flower-spikelets. (*a*) *Diplachne fascicularis*. (*b*) *Distichlis maritima* (salt-grass). (*c*) The genus *Uniola*, especially *U. paniculata* (also called *sea* or *seaside oats*), a tall coarse grass with a dense heavy panicle, growing on sand-hills along the Atlantic coast southward.

spikehorn (spīk'hôrn), *n.* 1. The spike of a young deer.—2. A young male deer, when the antler is a mere spike.

spike-lavender (spīk'lav''en-dėr), *n.* A lavender-plant, *Lavandula Spica*. See *aspic*[2], and *oil of lavender* (under *lavender*[2]).

spikelet (spīk'let), *n.* [< *spike*[1] + *-let*.] In *bot.*, a small or secondary spike: more especially applied to the spiked arrangements of two or more flowers of grasses, subtended by one or more glumes, and variously disposed around a common axis. See cuts under *Melicæ*, *oat*, *orchard-grass*, *Poa*, *reed*[1], 1, *rye*, and *Sorghum*.

spike-nail (spīk'nāl), *n.* A spike.

spikenard (spīk'närd), *n.* [< ME. *spikenard*, *spykenarde*, *spyknard*, *spikanard*, < OF. *spiquenard* (also simply *espic*, *spic*) = Sp. *espicanardi*,

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espica nardo = Pg. *spicanardo*, *espicanardo* = It. *spiganardo*, formerly *spigo nardo*, = MD. *spijknard* = MHG. *spicanarde*, *nardespicke*, G. *spicknard*, < L. *spica nardi*, 'a spike of nard' (ML. also *nardus spicatus*, 'spiked nard'): L. *spica*, spike; *nardi*, gen. of *nardus*, nard: see *spike*[1] and *nard*.] **1.** A plant, the source of a famous perfumed unguent of the ancients, now believed to be *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, closely allied to valerian, found in the Himalayan region. This plant is known to have been used by the Hindus as a medicine and perfume from a very remote period, and is at present employed chiefly in hair-washes and ointments. The odor is heavy and peculiar, described as resembling that of a mixture of valerian and patchouli. The market drug consists of short pieces of the rootstock densely covered with fibers, the remains of leafstalks. Also *nard*.



Spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*).

2. An aromatic ointment of ancient times, in which spikenard was the characteristic ingredient; nard. It was extremely costly.

There came a woman having an alabaster box of ointment of *spikenard*, very precious, and she brake the box, and poured it on his head. Mark xiv. 3.

3. A name given to various fragrant essential oils.—**American spikenard,** a much-branching herbaceous plant, *Aralia racemosa*, with a short thick rootstock more spicy than that of *A. nudicaulis*, the wild sarsaparilla, and, like that, used in domestic medicine in place of true sarsaparilla. The *A. nudicaulis* is sometimes named *small spikenard*, while *A. spinosa*, the angelica-tree, has been called *spikenard-tree*.—**Celtic spikenard,** *Valeriana Celtica* of the Alps, Apennines, etc.—**Cretan spikenard,** *Valeriana Phu*, an Asiatic plant, sometimes cultivated in Europe, but medicinally weaker than the officinal valerian.—**False spikenard,** an American plant, *Smilacina racemosa*, somewhat resembling the true (American) spikenard. Also *false Solomon's-seal*.—**Indian spikenard,** the true spikenard. See def. 1.—**Plowman's spikenard,** a European plant, *Inula Conyza*, so called from its fragrant root and from being confounded with a plant by some writers called *nardus rustica* or *clown's-nard*. *Prior*.—**Small spikenard.** See *American spikenard*.—**West Indian spikenard,** a fragrant weed, *Hyptis suaveolens*, sometimes cultivated for medicinal use.

spikenard-tree (spīk′närd-trē), *n.* See *American spikenard*, under *spikenard*.

spikenel†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spicknel*, *spignel*.

spikenose (spīk′nōz), *n.* The pike-perch, or wall-eyed pike, *Stizostedion vitreum*. See cut under *pike-perch*. [Lake Ontario.]

spike-oil (spīk′oil), *n.* [= D. *spijkolie;* as *spike*[2] + *oil*.] The oil of spike. See *spike*[2], *lavender*[2].—**Spike-oil plant,** *Lavandula Spica*. See *lavender*[2].

spike-plank (spīk′plangk), *n.* *Naut.*, a platform or bridge projecting across a vessel before the mizzenmast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, and so pilot her clear of the ice: used in arctic voyages. *Admiral Smyth*.

spiker (spī′kėr), *n.* In *rail-laying*, a workman who drives the spikes.

spike-rush (spīk′rush), *n.* See *Eleocharis*.

spike-shell (spīk′shel), *n.* A pteropod of the genus *Styliola*.

spike-tackle (spīk′tak′l), *n.* A tackle serving to hold a whale's carcass alongside the ship during flensing.

spiketail (spīk′tāl), *n.* Same as *pintail*, 1. [Illinois.]

spike-tailed (spīk′tāld), *a.* Having a spiked tail.—**Spike-tailed grouse,** the sharp-tailed, sprig-tailed, or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*. See cut under *Pediœcetes*.

spike-team (spīk′tēm), *n.* A team consisting of three horses or other draft-animals, two of which are at the pole while the third leads.

spiky (spī′ki), *a.* [< *spike*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points; spike-like. [Rare.]

Ranks of *spiky* maize
Rose like a host embattled.
Bryant, The Fountain.

2. Set with spikes; covered with spikes.

The *spiky* wheels through heaps of carnage tore.
Pope, Iliad, xx. 585.

spil†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spill*[2].

Spilanthes (spī-lan′thēz), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1763), said to be so called in allusion to the brown disk surrounded by yellow rays in the original species; < Gr. σπίλος, spot, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Heliantheideæ* and subtribe *Verbesineæ*. It is characterized by stalked and finally ovoid-conical heads with small flowers; the ray-flowers are fertile or absent; the style-branches are truncate and without the appendages common among related genera; the achenes are small, compressed, commonly ciliate, and without pappus, or bearing two or three very slender bristles. Over 40 species have been described, of which perhaps 20 are distinct. They are mainly natives of eastern and tropical America, with some species common in warmer parts of both hemispheres. Most of the species are much-branched annuals, smooth or slightly downy, bearing toothed opposite leaves, and long-stalked solitary heads with a yellow disk and yellow or white rays. *S. Acmella*, of the East Indies, has been called *alphabet-plant*. Its variety *oleracea* is the Para cress. Another species, *S. repens*, occurs in the southern United States.

spile[1] (spīl), *n.* [< D. *spijl*, a spile, bar, spar, = LG. *spile*, a bar, stake, club, bean-pole (> G. *spile* (obs.), *speiler*, a skewer); perhaps in part another form of D. *spil*, a pivot, axis, spindle, capstan, etc., a contracted form, = E. *spindle:* see *spindle*. Cf. *spill*[2], *spell*[4]. The Ir. *spile*, a wedge, is from E.] **1.** A solid wooden plug used as a spigot.—**2.** A wooden or metal spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to conduct the sap or sugar-water to a pan or bucket placed beneath it; a tapping-gouge. [U. S.]—**3.** In *ship-building*, a small wooden pin used as a plug for a nail-hole.—**4.** A narrow-pointed wedge used in tubbing.—**5.** A pile: same as *pile*[1], 3.

spile[1] (spīl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiled*, ppr. *spiling*. [< *spile*[1], *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a small hole and stop the same with a plug, spigot, or the like: said of a cask of liquid.

I had them [casks] *spiled* underneath, and, constantly running off the wine from them, filled them up afresh.
Marryat, Pacha of many Tales, Greek Slave.

2. To set with piles or piling.

spile[2]†, *v.* [ME. *spilen*, < Icel. *spila* = G. *spielen*, play, = AS. *spelian*, take a part: see *spell*[3].] To play.

spile[3] (spīl), *v.* A dialectal form of *spoil*.

spile-borer (spīl′bōr′ėr), *n.* A form of auger-bit for boring out stuff for spiles or spigots. It tapers the ends of the spiles by means of an obliquely set knife on the shank. *E. H. Knight*.

spile-hole (spīl′hōl), *n.* A small aperture made in a cask, usually near the bung-hole, for the admission of air, to cause the liquor to flow freely.

spilikin, *n.* See *spillikin*.

spiling (spī′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spile*[1], *v.*] **1.** Piles; piling: as, the *spiling* must be renewed.—**2.** The edge-curve of a plank or strake.—**3.** *pl.* In *ship-building*, the dimensions of the curve or sny of a plank's edge, commonly measured by means of a batten fastened for the purpose on the timbers.

spilite (spī′līt), *n.* [< Gr. σπίλος, a spot, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of diabase distinguished by its amygdaloidal structure, the cavities being most frequently filled with calcite. Also called *amygdaloidal diabase*, and by a variety of other names. See *diabase* and *melaphyre*.

spill[1] (spil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spilled* or *spilt*, ppr. *spilling*. [< ME. *spillen*, *spyllen* (pret. *spilde*, pp. *spilled*, *spilt*), < AS. *spillan*, an assimilated form of *spildan*, destroy (*for-spildan*, destroy utterly), = OS. *spildjan*, destroy, kill, = D. *spillen* = MLG. *spilden*, *spillen*, LG. *spillen*, waste, spend, = OHG. *spildan*, waste, spend, = Icel. *spilla*, destroy, = Sw. *spilla* = Dan. *spilde*, lose, spill, waste; cf. AS. *spild*, destruction; perhaps connected with *spald*[1], split, *speld*, splinter, etc.: see *spald*[1], *spill*[2], *spell*[4].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To destroy; kill; slay.

To savèn whom him list, or elles *spille*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1917.

I have conceived that hope of your goodnes that ye wold rather my person to bee saved then *spilled;* rather to be reformed then destroyed.
Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

2†. To injure; mar; spoil; ruin.

Who-so spareth the sprynge [rod] *spilleth* his children.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 41.

So full of artless jealousy is guilt,
It *spills* itself in fearing to be *spilt*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 20.

O what needs I toil day and night,
My fair body to *spill*.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 23).

3†. To waste; squander; spend.

This holde I for a verray nycetee
To *spille* labour for to kepe wyves.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, l. 49.

To thy mastir be trew his goodes that thow not *spille*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

We give, and we are not the more accepted, because he beholdeth how unwisely we *spill* our gifts in the bringing.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

4. To suffer or cause to flow out or become lost; shed: used especially of blood, as in wilful killing.

He lookt upon the blood *spilt*, whether of Subjects or of Rebels, with an indifferent eye, as exhausted out of his own veines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xii.

5. To suffer to fall or run out accidentally and wastefully, and not as by pouring: said of fluids or of substances in fine grains or powder, such as flour or sand: as, to *spill* wine; to *spill* salt.

Their arguments are as fluxive as liquor *spilt* upon a table. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

6†. To let out; let leak out; divulge: said of matters concealed.

Although it be a shame to *spill* it, I will not leaue to say . . . that, if there happened any kinseman or friend to visit him, he was driuen to seek lodging at his neighbours, or to borrowe all that was necessarie.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), l. 257.

7. *Naut.*, to discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail, in order to furl or reef it.—**8.** To throw, as from the saddle or a vehicle; overthrow. [Colloq.]—**Syn. 5.** *Splash*, etc. See *slop*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To kill; slay; destroy; spread ruin.

He schall *spyll* on euery syde;
Ffor any cas that may betyde,
Schall non therof avanse.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 24).

2†. To come to ruin or destruction; perish; die.

The pore, for faute late them not *spylle*.
And ȝe do, ȝour deth is dyght.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 95.

For deerne love of thee, lemman, I *spille*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 92.

3†. To be wasteful or prodigal.

Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. To run out and become shed or wasted.

He was so topfull of himself that he let it *spill* on all the company. *Watts*.

spill[1] (spil), *n.* [< *spill*[1], *v.*] **1.** A throw or fall, as from a saddle or a vehicle. [Colloq.]

First a shiver, and then a thrill,
Then something decidedly like a *spill*,
And the parson was sitting upon a rock.
O. W. Holmes, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

2. A downpour; a flood. [Colloq.]

Soon the rain left off for a moment, gathering itself together again for another *spill*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 87.

spill[2] (spil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spil*, *spille;* < ME. *spille;* a var. of *spell*[4], q. v. In some senses, as def. 4, prob. confused with *spile*[1], < D. *spijl*, a bar, stake, etc., also (in def. 5) with D. *spil*, > G. *spille*, a pin, pivot, spindle: see *spile*[1].] **1**†. A splinter; a chip.

What [boots it thee] to reserve their relics many years,
Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken spears?
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 15.

2†. A little bar or pin; a peg.

The Ostyers (besides gathering by hand, at a great ebb) haue a peculiar dredge, which is a thick strong net, fastned to three *spils* of yron, and drawne at the boates sterne.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 31.

3. A slip or strip of wood or paper meant for use as a lamplighter. Paper spills are made of strips of paper rolled spirally in a long tapering form or folded lengthwise. Thin strips of dry wood are also used as spills.

What she piqued herself upon, as arts in which she excelled, was making candle-lighters, or *spills* (as she preferred calling them), of colored paper, cut so as to resemble feathers, and knitting garters in a variety of dainty stitches. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, xiv.

4. A small peg or pin for stopping a cask; a spile: as, a vent-hole stopped with a *spill*.—**5.** The spindle of a spinning-wheel. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**6**†. A trifling sum of money; a small fee.

The bishops who consecrated the ground were wont to have a *spill* or sportule from the credulous laity.
Ayliffe, Parergon.

spill[2]† (spil), *v. t.* [< *spill*[2], *n.*] To inlay, diversify, or piece out with spills, splinters, or chips; cover with small patches resembling spills. In the quotation it denotes inlaying with small pieces of ivory.

All the pillours of the one [temple] were guilt,
And all the others pavement were with yvory *spilt*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 5.

spillan, spillar (spil′ạn, -ạr), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2].

spill-case (spil′kās), *n.* A small ornamental vase meant for the decoration of a mantelpiece, etc., and to hold spills or lamplighters. [Eng.]

spill-channel (spil′chan′el), *n.* A bayou or overflow-channel communicating with a river: used in India. See *spill-stream*. *Hunter*, Statistics of Bengal.

spiller[1] (spil′ėr), *n.* [< *spill*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who spills or sheds: as, a *spiller* of blood.

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spiller[2] (spil'ėr), *n.* [Also *spillar, spilliard, spillan, spillet;* origin obscure.] 1. A trawl-line; a bultow. [West of Ireland.]—2. In the mackerel-fishery, a seine inserted into a larger seine to take out the fish, as over a rocky bottom where the larger seine cannot be hauled ashore. [Nova Scotia.]

spillet (spil'et), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2].

spillet-fishing (spil'et-fish'ing), *n.* Same as *spilliard-fishing.*

spill-good† (spil'gůd), *n.* [< *spill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *good.*] A spendthrift. *Minsheu.*

spilliard (spil'yärd), *n.* Same as *spiller*[2]. [West of Ireland.]

spilliard-fishing (spil'yärd-fish'ing), *n.* Fishing with a trawl-line.

spillikin (spil'i-kin), *n.* [Also *spilliken, spilikin* (and in pl. *spellicans, spelicans*); < MD. *spelleken*, a little pin, < *spelle*, a pin, splinter, + dim. *-ken:* see *spill*[2], *spell*[4], and *-kin.*] 1. A long splinter of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, such as is used in playing some games, as jackstraws.

The kitchen fire-irons were in exactly the same position against the back door as when Martha and I had skillfully piled them up like *spillikins*, ready to fall with an awful clatter if only a cat had touched the outside panels.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, x.

2. *pl.* A game played with such pegs, pins, or splinters, as push-pin or jackstraws.—3. A small peg used in keeping count in some games, as cribbage.

spilling-line (spil'ing-līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope occasionally fitted to a square sail in stormy weather, so as to spill the sail, in order that it may be reefed or furled more easily.

Reef-tackles were rove to the courses, and *spilling-lines* to the topsails. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 347.

spill-stream (spil'strēm), *n.* In India, a stream formed by the overflow of water from a river; a bayou. See *spill-channel.*

The Bhagirathi, although for centuries a mere *spill-stream* from the parent Ganges, is still called the Ganges by the villagers along its course.
Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 43.

spill-time† (spil'tīm), *n.* [ME. *spille-tyme;* < *spill*[1], *v.*, + obj. *time.*] A waster of time; a time-killer; an idler.

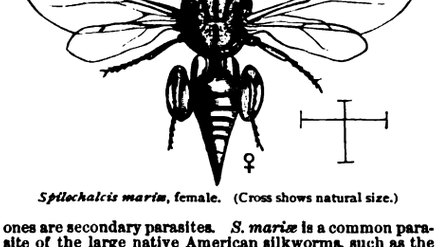
A spendour that spende mot other a *spille-tyme*,
Other beggest thy bylyue a-boute at menne hacches.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 28.

spill-trough (spil'trôf), *n.* In *brass-founding*, a trough against which the inclined flask rests while the metal is poured from the crucible, and which catches metal that may be spilled.

spillway (spil'wā), *n.* A passage for surplus water from a dam.

In wet weather the water in the two reservoirs flows away through the *spillways* or waste weirs beside the dams, and runs down the river into Croton Lake.
The Century, XXXIX. 207.

Spilochalcis (spī-lō-kal'sis), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1875), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, speck, + NL. *Chalcis:* see *Chalcis*[1].] A genus of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Chalcididæ*, containing some of the largest species. The hind thighs are greatly enlarged, the abdomen has a long petiole, the thorax is maculate, and the middle tibiæ have spurs. The genus is very widely distributed, and the species destroy many kinds of insects. Some of the smaller



Spilochalcis mariæ, female. (Cross shows natural size.)

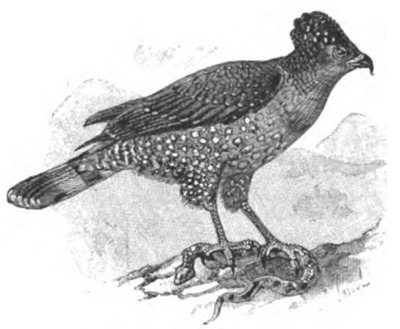
ones are secondary parasites. *S. mariæ* is a common parasite of the large native American silkworms, such as the polyphemus and cecropia.

Spilogale (spī-log'a-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *γαλῆ*, contr. of *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus of American skunks, differing from *Mephitis* in certain cranial characters. The skull is depressed, with highly arched zygomata, well-developed postorbital and slight mastoid processes, and peculiarly bullous periotic region. *S. putorius*, formerly *Mephitis bicolor*, is the little striped or spotted skunk of the United States. It is black or blackish, with numerous white stripes and spots in endless diversity of detail. The length is scarcely 12 inches without the tail, which is shorter than the rest of the animal. The genus was named by J. E. Gray in 1865. See cut in next column.



Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogale putorius*).

Spilornis (spī-lôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of large spotted and crested hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, having the tarsi bare below, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, and the crest-feathers rounded. There are several species of India, and thence through the Indo-Malayan region to Celebes and the Sulu and Philippine Islands. The best-



Crested Serpent-eagle, or Cheela (*Spilornis cheela*).

known is the cheela, *S. cheela*, of India. The bacha, *S. bacha*, inhabits Java, Sumatra, and Malacca; *S. pallidus* is found in Borneo, *S. rufipectus* in Celebes, *S. sulænsis* in the Sulu Islands, and *S. holospilus* in the Philippines.

spilosite (spil'ō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Zincken to a rock occurring in the Harz, near the borders of the granitic mass of the Ramberg, apparently the result of contact metamorphism of the slate in the vicinity of granite or diabase. The most prominent visible feature of this change in the slate is the occurrence of spots; hence the rock has been called by the Germans *Fleckenschiefer*, while rocks of a similar origin, but striped instead of spotted, are known as *Bandschiefer*. Similar phenomena of contact metamorphism have been observed in other regions and described by various authors, and such altered slates are called by English geologists *spotted schists, chiastolite schists, andalusite schists*, etc.

Spilotes (spī-lō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), as if < Gr. *σπιλωτής, < σπιλοῦν, stain, < *σπίλος*, a spot.] A genus of colubrine serpents, having smooth equal teeth, one median dorsal row of scales, internasals not confluent with nasals, two prefrontals, two nasals, one preocular, the rostral not produced, and the anal scute entire. *S. couperi* is a large harmless snake of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, sometimes 6 or 8 feet long, of a black color shading into yellow below, and known as the *indigo-* or *gopher-snake.* This genus was called *Georgia* by Baird and Girard in 1853.

spilt (spilt). A preterit and past participle of *spill*[1].

spilter† (spil'tėr), *n.* Same as *speller*[3].

spilth (spilth), *n.* [< *spill*[1] + *-th*[3]. Cf. *tilth.*] That which is spilled; that which is poured out lavishly.

Our vaults have wept
With drunken *spilth* of wine.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2. 169.

Burned like a *spilth* of light
Out of the crashing of a myriad stars.
Browning, Sordello.

spilus (spī'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπίλος*, a spot, blemish.] 1. Pl. *spili* (-lī). In *anat.* and *pathol.*, a spot or discoloration; a nævus or birth-mark.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of elaterid beetles, confined to South America. *Candèze*, 1859.

spin (spin), *v.*; pret. *spun* (formerly also *span*), pp. *spun*, ppr. *spinning.* [<ME. *spinnen, spynnen* (pret. *span*, pl. *sponne*, pp. *sponnen*), < AS. *spinnan* (pret. *spann*, pp. *spunnen*) = D. *spinnen* = MLG. LG. *spinnen* = OHG. *spinnan*, MHG. G. *spinnen* = Icel. Sw. *spinna* = Dan. *spinde* = Goth. *spinnan*, spin; prob. related to *span* (AS. *spannan*, etc.), < Teut. √ *span*, draw out: see *span*[1]. Hence ult. *spinner, spindle, spinster, spider.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or by machinery: as, to *spin* wool, cotton, or flax.

All the yarn she [Penelope] *spun* in Ulysses' absence did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 93.

For plain truths lose much of their weight when they are rarify'd into subtilties, and their strength is impaired when they are *spun* into too fine a thread.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iv.

The number of strands of gut *spun* into a cord varies with the thickness of catgut required.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 320.

2. To make, fabricate, or form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: as, to *spin* a thread or a web; to *spin* glass.

O fatal sustren! which, er any cloth
Me shapen was, my desteyne me *sponne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 784.

She, them saluting, there by them sate still,
Beholding how the thrids of life they *span*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 49.

What Spinster Witch could *spin* such Thread
He nothing knew. *Congreve*, An Impossible Thing.

There is a Wheel that 's turn'd by Humane power, which *Spins* Ten Thousand Yards of Glass in less than half an hour. Advertisement quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life [in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 290.

3. To form by the extrusion in long slender filaments or threads of viscous matter which hardens in air: said of the spider, the silkworm, and other insects: as, to *spin* silk or gossamer; to *spin* a web or cocoon.—4. Figuratively, to fabricate or produce in a manner analogous to the drawing out and twisting of wool or flax into threads, or to the processes of the spider or the silkworm: sometimes with *out.*

When they [letters] are *spun* out of nothing, they are nothing, or but apparitions and ghosts, with such hollow sounds as he that hears them knows not what they said.
Donne, Letters, xlvii.

Those accidents of time and place which obliged Greece to *spin* most of her speculations, like a spider, out of her own bowels. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

5. To whirl rapidly; cause to turn rapidly on its own axis by twirling: as, to *spin* a top; to *spin* a coin on a table.

If the ball were *spun* like a top by the two fingers and thumb, it would turn in the way indicated by the arrow in the diagram. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 826.

6. To fish with a swivel or spoon-bait: as, to *spin* the upper pool.—7. In *sheet-metal work*, to form in a lathe, as a disk of sheet-metal, into a globe, cup, vase, or like form. The disk is fitted to the live spindle, and is pressed and bent by tools of various forms. The process is peculiarly suitable to plated ware, as the thin coating of silver is not broken or disturbed by it. Called in French *repoussé sur tour.*

8. To reject at an examination; "send spinning." [Slang.]

"When must you go, Jerry?" "Are you to join directly, or will they give you leave?" "Don't you funk being *spun?*" "Is it a good regiment? How jolly to dine at mess every day!" *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. x.

Spun glass, silk. See the nouns.—**Spun gold,** gold thread prepared for weaving in any manner; especially, that prepared by winding a very thin and narrow flat ribbon of gold around a thread of some other material.—**Spun silver,** silver thread for weaving. Compare *spun gold.*—**Spun yarn** (*naut.*), a line or cord formed of rope-yarns twisted together, used for serving ropes, bending sails, etc.—**To spin a yarn,** to tell a long story: originally a seamen's phrase. [Colloq.]—**To spin hay** (*milit.*), to twist hay into ropes for convenient carriage.—**To spin out,** to draw out tediously; prolong by discussion, delays, wordiness, or the like; protract: as, to *spin out* the proceedings beyond all patience.

By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Do you mean that the story is tediously *spun out?*
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

He endeavoured, however, to gain further time by *spinning out* the negotiation. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

To spin street-yarn, to gad abroad; spend much time in the streets. [Slang. New Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To form threads by drawing out and twisting the fiber of wool, cotton, flax, and the like, especially with the distaff and spindle, with the spinning-wheel, or with spinning-machinery.

Deceite, wepyng, *spynnyng*, God hath yeve
To wommen kyndely.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 401.

When Adam dalve, and Eve *span*,
Who was then a gentleman?
Bp. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 125.

2. To form threads out of a viscous fluid, as a spider or silkworm.—3. To revolve rapidly; whirl, as a top or a spindle.

Let the great world *spin* for ever down the ringing grooves of change. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

4. To issue in a thread or small stream; spirt.

Make incision in their hides,
That their hot blood may *spin* in English eyes.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2. 10.

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The sharp streams of milk *spun* and foamed into the pail below. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 84.

5. To go or move rapidly; go fast: as, to *spin* along the road. [Colloq.]

While it [money] lasts, make it *spin*.
W. Collins, Hide and Seek, ii. 4.

The locomotive *spins* along no less merrily because ten carloads of rascals may be profiting by its speed.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 3.

6. To use a spinner or spinning-spoon; troll: as, to *spin* for trout.—**7.** To be made to revolve, as a minnow on the trolling-spoon. The minnow is fastened on a gang of small hooks that are thrust into its back and sides to so bend it that it may turn round and round when dragged through the water. —**Spinning dervish.** See *dervish*.

spin (spin), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*] **1.** A rapid revolving or whirling motion, as that of a top on its axis; a rapid twirl: as, to give a coin a *spin*.

She found Nicholas busily engaged in making a penny spin on the dresser, for the amusement of three little children. . . . He, as well as they, was smiling at a good long *spin*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxix.

2. A continued rapid motion or action of any kind; a spirited dash or run; a single effort of high speed, as in running a race; a spurt. [Colloq.]—**3.** In *math.*, a rotation-velocity considered as represented by a line, the axis of rotation, and a length marked upon that line proportional to the number of turns per unit of time. *W. K. Clifford.*

spina (spī'nä), *n.*; pl. *spinæ* (-nē). [< L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, the backbone: see *spine*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) A spine, in any sense. (*b*) The spine, or spinal column; the backbone: more fully called *spina dorsalis* or *spina dorsi*, also *columna spinalis*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of fringilline birds, the type of which is *S. lesbia* of southern Europe. *Kaup*, 1829. Also called *Buscarla*. See *Spinus*.—**3.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a barrier dividing the hippodrome longitudinally, about which the racers turned.—**4.** One of the quills of a spinet or similar instrument.—**Erector spinæ, multifidus spinæ, rotatores spinæ.** See *erector, multifidus, rotator*.—**Spina angularis.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spina bifida**, a congenital gap in the posterior wall of the spinal canal, through which protrudes a sac, formed in hydrorachis externa of meninges, and in hydrorachis interna of these with a nervous lining. This forms a tumor in the middle line of the back.—**Spina dorsalis, spina dorsi**, the vertebral column.—**Spina frontalis.** See *nasal spine (a)*, under *nasal*.—**Spina helicis**, the spinous process of the helix of the ear.—**Spina mentalis**, one of the mental or genial tubercles. See *mental*[2], *genial*[2].

spinaceous (spi-nā'shius), *a.* [< *Spinacia* + *-ous* (accom. to *-aceous*).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

spinach, spinage (spin'āj), *n.* [(*a*) According to the present pron., prop. spelled *spinage* (early mod. E. also *spynnage*), this being an altered form of *spinach* (early mod. E. *spinache*); = MD. *spinagie, spinazi*, D. *spinazie* = LG. *spinasie*, < OF. *spinache, espinache, espinage, espinace, espinoce, espinoche, espinoiche*, etc., = Sp. *espinaca* = Cat. *espinac* = It. *spinace*, also *spinacchia*, < ML. *spinacia, spinacium*, also *spinacius, spinachia, spinachium, spinathia*, etc., after Rom. (NL. *spinacia*), spinach; cf. (*b*) Pr. *espinar*, OF. *espinars, espinard, espinar*, F. *épinard*, < ML. **spinarius*, **spinarium*, spinach; (*c*) G. Dan. *spinat* = Sw. *spenat, spinat*, < ML. **spinatum*, spinach; (*d*) Pg. *espinafre*, spinach (cf. L. *spinifer*, spine-bearing); so called with ref. to the prickly fruit; variously formed, with some confusions, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] **1.** A chenopodiaceous garden vegetable of the genus *Spinacia*, producing thick succulent leaves, which, when boiled and seasoned, form a pleasant and wholesome, though not highly flavored dish. There is commonly said to be but a single species, *S. oleracea*; but *S. glabra*, usually regarded as a variety, is now recognized as distinct, while there are two other wild species. The leaves of *S. oleracea* are sagittate, undivided, and prickly; those of *S. glabra* are larger, rounded at the base, and smooth. These are respectively the prickly-leaved and round-leaved spinach. There are several cultivated varieties of each, one of which, with wrinkled leaves like a Savoy cabbage, is the Savoy or lettuce-leaved spinach. All the species are Asiatic; the cultivated plant was first introduced into Europe by the Arabs by way of Spain.

2. One of several other plants affording a dish like spinach. See phrases below.—**Australian spinach**, a species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium auricomum*, a recent substitute for spinach; also, *Tetragonia implexicoma*, the Victorian bower-spinach, a trailing and climbing plant festooning bushes, its leaves covered with transparent vesicles as in the ice-plant.—**Indian spinach.** Same as *Malabar nightshade*. See *nightshade*.—**Mountain spinach.** See *mountain-spinach*.—**New Zealand spinach**, a decumbent or prostrate plant, *Tetragonia expansa*, found in New Zealand, Australia, and Tasmania, and also in Japan and southern South America. It has numerous rhomboid thick and succulent deep-green leaves.—**Strawberry spinach.** Same as *strawberry-blite*.—**Wild spinach**, a name of several plants locally used as pot-herbs, namely *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus* and *C. album*, *Beta maritima* (the wild beet), and *Campanula latifolia*. [Prov. Eng.]

Spinachia (spī-nā'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*, and cf. *spinach*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of marine gasterosteids. *S. vulgaris* is the common seastickleback of northern Europe.

Spinacia (spī-nā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *spinacia*, spinach: see *spinach*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Chenopodiaceæ* and tribe *Atripliceæ*. It is characterized by bractless and commonly dœcious flowers, the pistillate with a two- to four-toothed roundish perianth, its tube hardened and closed in fruit, covering the utricle and its single erect turgid seed. There are 4 species, all Oriental (for which see *spinach*). They are erect annuals, with alternate stalked leaves which are entire or sinuately toothed. The flowers are borne in glomerules, the fertile usually axillary, the staminate forming interrupted spikes.

Spinacidæ (spī-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, typified by the genus *Spinax;* the dogfishes. There are 6 or more genera and about 20 species of rather small sharks, chiefly of the Atlantic. Also called *Acanthiidæ, Centrinidæ*, and *Spinaces*.

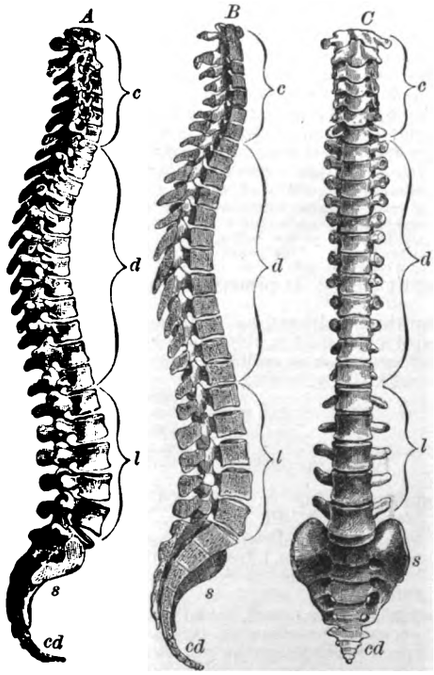
spinacine (spin'a-sin), *a.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

spinacoid (spin'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Spinax* (*-ac-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to the dogfish; of or pertaining to the *Spinacidæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Spinacidæ;* a dogfish.

spinage, *n.* See *spinach*.

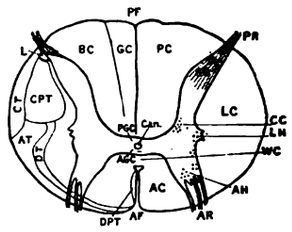
spinal (spī'nal), *a.* [= F. *spinal* = Sp. *espinal* = Pg. *espinhal* = It. *spinale*, < LL. *spinalis*, of or pertaining to a thorn or the spine, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine, the spine or backbone: see *spine*.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the backbone, spine, or spinal column; rachidian; vertebral: as, *spinal* arteries, bones, muscles, nerves; *spinal* curvature; a *spinal* complaint. (*b*) Pertaining to a spine or spinous process of bone; spinous: as, the *spinal* point (the base of the nasal spine, or subnasal point): specifically used in craniometry. [Rare.]—**Accessory spinal nerve**, or **spinal accessory.** Same as *accessorius (b)*.—**Acute, atrophic**, and **spastic spinal paralysis.** See *paralysis*.—**Spinal arteries**, numerous branches, especially of the vertebral artery, which supply the spinal cord.—**Spinal bulb**, the medulla oblongata.—**Spinal canal.** See *canal*[1].—**Spinal column**, the spine or backbone; the vertebral column or series of vertebræ, extending from the head to the end of the tail, forming the morphological axis of the body of every vertebrate. In man the bones composing the spinal column are normally thirty-three—seven cervical, twelve dorsal or thoracic, five lumbar, five sacral, and four coccygeal. These form a flexuous and



Human Spinal Column.

A, side view; *B*, same, in median sagittal section; *C*, front view; *c*, seven cervicals; *d*, twelve dorsals; *l*, five lumbars; *s*, five sacrals, fused in a sacrum; *cd*, four caudals or coccygeals, forming a coccyx.

flexible column capable of bending, as a whole, in every direction. It is most movable in the lumbar and cervical regions, less so in the dorsal and coccygeal, fixed in the sacral. Twenty-four of its bones are individually movable. The total length averages 26 or 27 inches. See *vertebra*, and cut under *backbone*.—**Spinal cord**, the main neural axis of every vertebrate, exclusive of the brain; the myelon, or the neuron without the encephalon; the spinal marrow, or nervous cord which extends in the spinal canal from the brain for a varying distance in different animals, and gives off the series of spinal nerves in pairs. The cord is directly continuous with the brain in all cranial vertebrates, and, with the brain, constitutes the neuron, or cerebrospinal axis, developed from an involution of epiblast in connection with a notochord (see cut under *protovertebra*). The cord is primitively tubular, and may retain, in the adult, traces of its cœlia (see *rhombocœlia*), comparable to the cœlia of the brain; but it generally solidifies, and also becomes fluted, or presents several parallel columns, from between certain of which the spinal nerves emerge. In man the cord is solid and subcylindrical, and extends in the spinal canal from the foramen magnum, where it is continuous with the oblongata, to the first or second lumbar vertebra. It gives off the spinal nerves, and may be regarded as made up of a series of segments, from each of which springs a pair of nerves; it is divided into cervical, thoracic, lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal regions, corresponding to the nerves and not to the adjacent vertebræ. There is an enlargement where the nerves from the arms come in (the cervical enlargement), and one where those from the legs come in (the lumbar enlargement). A cross-section of the cord exhibits a central H-shaped column of gray substance incased in white. (See figure.) The tracts of different functions are exhibited on one side of the cut; they are not distinguished in the adult healthy cord, but differ from one another in certain periods of early development, and may be marked out by secondary degenerations. The cord is a center for certain reflex actions, and a collection of pathways to and from the brain. The reflex centers have been located as follows: scapular, 5 C. to 1 Th.; epigastric, 4 Th. to 7 Th.; abdominal, 8 Th. to 1 L.; cremasteric, 1 L. to 3 L.; patellar, 2 L. to 4 L.; cystic and sexual, 2 L. to 4 L.; rectal, 4 L. to 2 S.; gluteal, 4 L. to 5 L.; Achilles tendon, 5 L. to 1 S.; plantar, 1 S. to 3 S. See also cuts under *brain, cell, Petromyzontidæ*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.—**Spinal epilepsy**, muscle-clonus, spontaneous or due to assuming some ordinary position of the legs, the result of increased myotatic irritability, as in spastic paralysis.—**Spinal foramina**, the intervertebral foramina.—**Spinal ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Spinal marrow.** Same as *spinal cord*.—**Spinal muscles**, the muscles proper of the spinal column, which lie longitudinally along the vertebræ, especially the epaxial muscles of the back, constituting what are known in human anatomy as the *third, fourth*, and *fifth layers* of muscles of the back (the so-called first and second "layers" of human anatomy being not axial, but appendicular). One of these is called *spinalis*.—**Spinal nerves**, the numerous pairs of nerves which arise from the spinal cord and emerge from the intervertebral foramina. In the higher vertebrates spinal nerves originate by two roots from opposite sides of that section of the spinal cord to which they respectively pertain—a *posterior, sensory*, or *ganglionated* root, and an *anterior, motor*, or *non-ganglionated* root, which usually unite in one sensorimotor trunk before emergence from the intervertebral foramina, and then as a rule divide into two main trunks, one epaxial and the other hypaxial. The number of spinal nerves varies within wide limits, and bears no fixed relation to the length of the spinal cord, which latter may end high in the dorsal region, yet give off a leash of nerves (see *cauda equina*, under *cauda*) which emerge from successive intervertebral foramina as far as the coccygeal region. The spinal nerves form numerous and intricate connections with the nerves of the ganglionic system. Their epaxial trunks are always few and small in comparison with the size, number, and extent of the ramifications of the hypaxial trunks, which latter usually supply all the appendicular and most of the axial parts of the body.—**Spinal reflexes.** See *reflex*.—**Spinal veins**, the numerous veins and venous plexuses in and on the spinal column, carrying off blood from the bones and included structures. In man these veins are grouped and named in four sets. See *vena*.



Cross-section of Human Spinal Cord.

AC, anterior column; AF, anterior fissure; AGC, anterior gray commissure; AH, anterior horn of gray matter; AR, anterior roots; AT, ascending anterolateral tract, or tract of Gowers; BC, postero-external column, or column of Burdach; Can., central canal; CC, Clarke's column; CPT, crossed pyramidal tract; CT, cerebellar tract; DPT, direct or uncrossed pyramidal tract; DT, anterolateral descending tract; GC, posteromedian column, or column of Goll; L, Lissauer's tract; LC, lateral column; LH, lateral horn or intermediolateral tract of gray matter with contained ganglion-cells; PC, posterior column; PF, posterior fissure; PGC, posterior gray commissure; PR, posterior root; SG, substantia gelatinosa; WC, anterior white commissure.

spinalis (spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *spinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < LL. *spinalis*, pertaining to a thorn: see *spinal*.] In *anat.*, a series of muscular slips, derived from the longissimus dorsi, which pass between and connect the spinous processes of vertebræ: usually divided into the *spinalis dorsi* and *spinalis colli*, according to its relation with the back and the neck respectively.

spinate (spī'nāt), *a.* [< NL. *spinatus*, < L. *spina*, spine: see *spine*. Cf. *spinach (d)*.] Covered with spines or spine-like processes.

Spinax (spī'naks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σπίνα or σπίνη, a fish so called.] A genus of dogfishes, giving name to the family *Spinacidæ*, and

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represented by *S. niger* or *spinax*, a small black shark of Europe.

Spindalis (spin'dā-lis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1836); origin unknown.] A genus of thick-billed tanagers, of the family *Tanagridæ*, peculiar to the Antillean region. They have a comparatively long bill, ascending gonys, and swollen upper mandible; in the male the coloration is brilliant orange varied with black and white. There are 6 species, *S. nigricephala, portoricensis, multicolor, pretrii, benedicti,* and *zena*, respectively inhabiting Jamaica, Porto Rico, San Domingo, Cuba, Cozumel Island (off the Yucatan coast), and the Bahamas. The first-named builds a cup-shaped nest in trees or shrubs, and lays spotted eggs, and the others are probably similar in this respect. See cut under *cashew-bird*.

spindle (spin'dl), *n.* [Also dial. *spinnel;* < ME. *spindle, spyndle, spindel, spyndel, spyndelle, spyndyl, spyndylle,* < AS. *spindle, spindel*, earlier *spinel, spinil, spinl* (dat. *spinele, spinle*) (= MD. *spille* (by assimilation for **spinle*), D. *spil* = OHG. *spinnela, spinnila, spinnala*, MHG. *spinnele, spinnel*, G. *spindel* (also *spille*, < D.) = Sw. Dan. *spindel*), a spindle, < *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*. Cf. *spill*[2].] **1.** (*a*) In *hand-spinning*, a small bar, usually of wood, hung to the end of the thread as it is first drawn from the mass of fiber on the distaff. By rotating the spindle, the spinner twists the thread, and as the thread is spun it is wound upon the spindle.

> Sing to those that hold the vital shears,
> And turn the adamantine *spindle* round,
> On which the fate of gods and men is wound.
> *Milton*, Arcades, l. 66.

(*b*) The pin which is used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound. See cut under *spinning-wheel*. (*c*) One of the skewers or axes of a spinning-machine upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. See cut under *spinning-jenny*.—**2.** Any slender pointed rod or pin which turns round, or on which anything turns. (*a*) A small axle or axis, in contradistinction to a *shaft* or large axle, as the arbor or mandrel in a lathe: as, the *spindle* of a vane; the *spindle* of the fusee of a watch. See *dead-spindle, live-spindle*. (*b*) A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of a pair in a flour-mill. See cut under *mill-spindle*. (*c*) In vehicles, the tapering end or arm on the end of an axletree. (*d*) A small shaft which passes through a door-lock, and upon which the knobs or handles are fitted. When it is turned it withdraws the latch. (*e*) In *ship-building:* (1) The upper main piece of a made mast. (2) An iron axle fitted into a block of wood, which is fixed securely between two of the ship's beams, and upon which the capstan turns. (*f*) In *founding*, the pin on which the pattern of a mold is formed. (*g*) In *building*, same as *newel*[1]. (*h*) In *cabinet-making*, a short turned part, especially the turned or circular part of a baluster, stair-rail, etc.

3. Something having the form of a spindle (sense 1); a fusiform object. (*a*) The grip of a sword. (*b*) A pine-needle or -leaf. [U. S.]

> We went into camp in a magnificent grove of pines. The roots of the trees are buried in the *spindles* and burrs which have fallen undisturbed for centuries.
> *G. W. Nichols*, Story of the Great March, xxii.

(*c*) The roll of not yet unfolded leaves on a growing plant of Indian corn.

> Its [the spindle-worm's] ravages generally begin while the cornstalk is young, and before the *spindle* rises much above the tuft of leaves in which it is embosomed.
> *Harris*, Insects Injurious to Vegetation.

(*d*) In *conch.*, a spindle-shell. (*e*) In *anat.*, a fusiform part or organ. (1) A spindle-cell. (2) The inner segment of a rod or cone of the bacillary layer of the retina. See cut under *retina*. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 121. (*f*) In *embryol.*, one of the fusiform figures produced by chromatin fibers in the process of karyokinesis. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 933.

4. In *geom.*, a solid generated by the revolution of the arc of a curve-line about its chord, in opposition to a *conoid*, which is a solid generated by the revolution of a curve about its axis. The spindle is denominated *circular, elliptic, hyperbolic,* or *parabolic*, according to the figure of its generating curve.

5. A measure of yarn: in cotton a *spindle* of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen a *spindle* of 48 cuts is 14,400 yards.—**6.** A long slender stalk.

> The *spindles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break.
> *Mortimer*.

7. Something very thin and slender.

> I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spindle*.
> *Fletcher*, Women Pleased, iv. 3.

Ring-spindle, a spindle which carries a traveling ring.—**Spindle side of the house**, the female side. See *spear-side*.

spindle (spin'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spindled*, ppr. *spindling*. [< *spindle*, *n.*] To shoot or grow in a long, slender stalk or body.

> When the flowers begin to *spindle*, all but one or two of the biggest at each root should be nipped off. *Mortimer*.

spindle-cataract (spin'dl-kat'a-rakt), *n.* A form of cataract characterized by a spindle-shaped opacity extending from the posterior surface of the anterior part of the capsule to the anterior surface of the posterior part of the capsule, with a central dilatation. Commonly called *fusiform cataract*.

spindle-cell (spin'dl-sel), *n.* A spindle-shaped cell; a fusiform cell.—**spindle-cell layer**, the deepest layer of the cerebral cortex, containing many fusiform with a few angular cells.—**Spindle-cell sarcoma.** See *spindle-celled sarcoma*, under *sarcoma*.

spindle-celled (spin'dl-seld), *a.* Made up of or containing spindle-shaped cells.—**Spindle-celled sarcoma.** See *sarcoma*.

spindle-legged (spin'dl-legd), *a.* Having long, thin legs; spindle-shanked.

> A pale, sickly, *spindle-legged* generation of valetudinarians. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 148.

spindle-legs (spin'dl-legz), *n. pl.* Long, slim legs; hence, a tall, thin person with such legs or shanks: used humorously or in contempt.

spindle-shanked (spin'dl-shangkt), *a.* Same as *spindle-legged*.

spindle-shanks (spin'dl-shangks), *n. pl.* Same as *spindle-legs*.

> A Weezel-faced cross old Gentleman with *Spindle-Shanks*. *Steele*, Tender Husband, i. 1.

spindle-shaped (spin'dl-shāpt), *a.* Circular in cross-section and tapering from the middle to each end; fusiform; formed like a spindle.



Spindle-shaped Root of Radish (*Raphanus sativus*).

spindle-shell (spin'dl-shel), *n.* In *conch.*, a spindle-shaped shell; a spindle. (*a*) A shell of the genus *Fusus* in some of its applications, as *F. antiquus*, the common spindle or red-whelk, also called *buckie* or *roaring buckie*. See cuts under *Fusus* and *Siphonostoma*, 2. (*b*) A spindle-stromb. (*c*) A gastropod of the family *Muricidæ* and genus *Chrysodomus*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shape and the canal slightly produced. The species inhabit chiefly the northern cold seas. See cut under *reverse*.

spindle-step (spin'dl-step), *n.* In mill- and spinning-spindles, the lower bearing of an upright spindle. *E. H. Knight*.

spindle-stromb (spin'dl-stromb), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Rostellaria*, having a spindle-like or fusiform shell with a long spire, and also a long anterior canal. The species inhabit the tropical Pacific and Indian oceans. See cut under *Rostellaria*.

spindletail (spin'dl-tāl), *n.* The pin-tailed duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1. [Local, U. S.]

spindle-tree (spin'dl-trē), *n.* A European shrub or small tree, *Euonymus Europæa* (*E. vulgaris*), growing in hedge-rows, on borders of woods, etc. It is so called from the use of its hard fine-grained wood in making spindles, and other uses have given it the names *prick-timber, skewer-wood*, and *pegwood*. It is one of the dogwoods. The name is carried over to the American *E. atropurpurea*, the wahoo or burning-bush, and to the Japanese *E. Japonica;* it is also extended to the genus, and even to the order (*Celastrineæ*).

spindle-valve (spin'dl-valv), *n.* A valve having an axial guide-stem. *E. H. Knight*.

spindle-whorl (spin'dl-hwėrl), *n.* See *whorl*.

spindle-worm (spin'dl-wėrm), *n.* The larva of the noctuid moth *Achatodes* (or *Gortyna*) *zeæ:* so called because it burrows into the spindle of Indian corn. See *spindle*, *n.*, 3 (*c*). [Local, U. S.]

spindling (spind'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *spindle* + *-ing*[2].] **I.** *a.* Long and slender; disproportionately slim or spindle-like.

II. *n.* A spindling or disproportionately long and slim person or thing; a slender shoot. [Rare.]

> Half-conscious of the garden-squirt,
> The *spindlings* look unhappy.
> *Tennyson*, Amphion.

spindly (spind'li), *a.* [< *spindle* + *-y*[1].] Spindle-like; disproportionately long and slender or slim. [Colloq.]

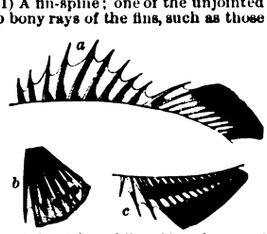
> The effect of all this may be easily imagined — a *spindly* growth of rootless ideas. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVI. 556.

spindrift (spin'drift), *n.* [A var. (simulating *spin*, go rapidly) of *spoon-drift*, q. v.] *Naut.*, the spray of salt water blown along the surface of the sea in heavy winds.

spine (spīn), *n.* [< OF. *espine*, F. *épine* = Pr. Sp. *espina* = Pg. *espinha* = It. *spina*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, prickle, also the backbone; prob. for **spicna*, and akin to *spica*, a point, spike: see *spike*[1]. In the sense of 'backbone' *spine* is directly < L. *spina*. Hence *spinach, spinage, spinal, spiny, spinet, spinney*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, a stiff sharp-pointed process, containing more or less woody tissue, and originating in the degeneracy or modification of some organ. Usually it is a branch or the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point, as in the hawthorn, sloe, pear, and honey-locust; its nature is clearly manifest by the axillary position, and also by the fact that it sometimes produces imperfect leaves and buds. A spine may also consist of a modified leaf (all gradations being found between merely spiny-toothed leaves and leaves which are completely contracted into simple or multiple spines, as in the barberry), or of a persistent petiole, as in some *Astragali* and in *Fouquieria*, or of a modified stipule, as in the common locust. A spine is to be clearly distinguished from a prickle, which is merely a superficial outgrowth from the bark. See *prickle*, 1.

2. The backbone; the rachis, spina, or spinal column of a vertebrate. The name is due to the series of spinous processes of the several vertebræ which it presents, forming a ridge along the middle of the back. See *spinal column* (under *spinal*), and *vertebra, vertebral*.

3. A name of some part in various animals. (*a*) In *anat.*, a sharp process, point, or crest of bone; a spinous process, generally stouter than a styloid process: as, the *spine* of the ilium, of the ischium, of the scapula, of the pubis. See cuts under *innominatum* and *shoulder-blade*. (*b*) In *morph.*, a bony element, or pair of bony elements, which completes a segment of either the neural canal or the hemal canal of a vertebrate on the midline of the dorsal or ventral aspect of the body, the ossification intervening dorsad between a pair of neurapophyses or ventrad between a pair of hemapophyses, the former being a *neural spine*, the latter a *hemal spine*. Thus, the spinous process of a dorsal vertebra is the neural spine of that vertebra, and the segment of the sternum with which the rib of that vertebra articulates is the hemal spine of the same vertebra. *Owen*. See cuts under *dorsal, carapace*, and *endoskeleton*. (*c*) In *mammal.*, a modified hair; a sharp, stiff, hard, horny dermal outgrowth, as one of the quills of a porcupine, or of the prickles of the hedgehog or spiny ant-eater. In many animals the transition from soft fur through harsh or bristly pelage to spines is very gradual. See cuts under *Echidnidæ, Erinaceus*, and *porcupine*. (*d*) In *ornith.*, a spur or calcar, as of the wing or foot; a mucro, as of a feather. See cuts under *Palamedea, Rasores*, and *mucronate*. (*e*) In *herpet.*, a sharp, prickly scale of considerable size; a horn. See cuts under *Cerastes* and *Phrynosoma*. (*f*) In *conch.*, any considerable sharp projection of the shell. Such spines are endlessly modified in size, shape, and site. Good examples are figured under *murex, scorpion-shell*, and *Spondylus*. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, any considerable spinous process of the carapace, of the legs, etc. Such spines are the rule with most crustaceans. The large tail-spine of some is specified as the *telson*. (*h*) In *entom.*, any comparatively short sharp projection of the chitinous body-wall of an insect. Such occur commonly upon the larvæ of *Lepidoptera*, upon the bodies of many adult *Coleoptera, Hemiptera*, and *Hymenoptera*, and upon the legs (principally upon the tibiæ) of these and nearly all *Orthoptera* and many *Neuroptera*. The body-spines of adult insects are always of great use in classification. (*i*) In *ichth.*: (1) A fin-spine; one of the unjointed and unbranched sharp bony rays of the fins, such as those the presence of which gives name to the acanthopterygian fishes; a spinous fin-ray, as distinguished from a soft ray. See *ray*[1], 7, and the formula under *radial, a*. (2) A spinous process, as of an opercular bone. (3) The spinous process of some ganoid, placoid, etc., scales. See cuts under *Echinorhinus, sand-fish, scale, sea-raven*, and *shackle-joint*. (*j*) In echinoderms, one of the movable processes which beset the exterior, as of an echinus, and are articulated with the tubercles of the body-wall. *Primary spines* are the large ones forming continuous series along the ambulacra, as distinguished from less-developed *secondary* and *tertiary spines*. Other spines are specified as *semital*. See cuts under *Cidaris, Echinometra, Echinus, semita*, and *Spatangus*. (*k*) In general, some or any hard sharp process, like a spine; a thorn; a prickle: as, the *spine* at the end of the tail of the lion or the fer-de-lance.



a, b, c, spines (followed by soft rays) of the dorsal, ventral, and anal fins of an acanthopterygian fish: *a*, ten spines; *b*, one spine; *c*, three spines.

4. In *mach.*, any longitudinal ridge; a fin. *E. H. Knight*.—**5.** In *lace-making*, a raised projection from the cordonnet: one of the varieties of pinwork; especially, one of many small points that project outward from the edge of the lace, forming a sort of fringe.—**6.** The duramen or heartwood of trees: a ship-builders' term. See *duramen*.—**Angular curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Anterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Concussion of the spine**, in theoretic strictness, a molecular lesion of the spinal cord too fine for microscopic detection, but impairing the functions of the cord, and produced by violent jarring, as in a railway accident: often applied, without discrimination, to cases which, after an accident, exhibit various nervous or spinal symptoms without any manifest gross lesion which explains them. These include cases of traumatic neurasthenia, of hemorrhage in the cord or its membranes, of displacement and fracture of vertebræ, and of muscular and ligamentous strains.—**Ethmoidal spine**, a projection of the sphenoid bone for articulation with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid.—**Hemal spine.** See def. 3 (*b*), and *hemal*.—**Interhemal spine.** See *interhemal*.—**Interneural spine.** See *interneural*.—**Lateral curvature of the spine.** See *curvature*.—**Mental external spine**, the mental protuberance of the human mandible.—**Mental spines**, the genial tubercles. See *genial*[2].—**Nasal, pharyngeal, pleural spine.** See the

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adjectives.—**Palatine spine.** See (*posterior*) *nasal spine*, under *nasal*.—**Posterior superior spine of the ilium.** See *spines of the ilium*.—**Pubic spine.** See below, and *pubic*.—**Railway spine,** concussion of the spine (especially in its more vague sense) resulting from railway accident.—**Scapular spine.** Same as *spine of the scapula*.—**Sciatic spine,** the spine of the ischium.—**Semital spine.** See *semital*.—**Spine of the ischium,** a pointed triangular eminence situated a little below the middle of the posterior border of the ischium, and separating the lesser from the greater sacrosciatic notch. In man the pudic vessels and nerve wind around this spine.—**Spine of the pubis,** the pubic spine, a prominent tubercle which projects from the upper border of the pubis about an inch from the symphysis.—**Spine of the scapula,** the scapular spine, in man a prominent plate of bone separating the supraspinous and infraspinous fossæ, and terminating in the acromion.—**Spine of the sphenoid,** a projection from the lower part of the greater wing of the sphenoid, extending backward into the angle between the petrous and squamous divisions of the temporal bone. Also called *spinous process of the sphenoid*.—**Spines of the ilium,** the iliac spines. In man these are four in number: the anterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *anterior superior spine*, below which and separated from it by a concavity is the *anterior inferior spine;* in a similar manner the posterior extremity of the iliac crest terminates in the *posterior superior spine*, while below it is the *posterior inferior spine*, the two being separated by a notch.—**Spines of the tibia,** a pair of processes between the two articular surfaces of the head of the tibia, in the interior of the knee-joint, to which are attached the ends of the semilunar cartilages and the crucial ligaments of the joint.—**Trochlear spine,** a small spine-like projection upon the orbital part of the frontal bone for attachment of the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

spine-armed (spīn′ärmd), *a.* Armed with spines or spiny processes, as a murex; spinigerous.

spineback (spīn′bak), *n.* A fish of the family *Notacanthidæ*.

spine-bearer (spīn′bãr′ėr), *n.* A spine-bearing caterpillar.

spine-bearing (spīn′bãr′ing), *a.* Having spines; spined or spiny; spinigerous.

spinebelly (spīn′bel′i), *n.* A kind of balloonfish, *Tetraodon lineatus*, more fully called *striped spinebelly*. See cut under *balloon-fish*.

spinebill (spīn′bil), *n.* An Australian meliphagine bird, *Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris*, formerly called *slender-billed creeper*, or another of this genus, *A. superciliosus*. In both these honeyeaters the bill is slender, curved, and extremely acute. They are closely related to the members of the genus *Myzomela*, but present a totally different pattern of coloration. The first-named is widely distributed on the continent and in Tasmania; the second inhabits western and southwestern Australia.

spined (spīnd), *a.* [< *spine* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having a spine or spinal column; backboned; vertebrate.—**2.** Having spines; spinous or spiny: as, a *spined* caterpillar; the *spined* cicadas.—**Spined soldier-bug.** See *soldier-bug*.

spinefoot (spīn′fůt), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Acanthodactylus*, as *A. vulgaris* of northern Africa.

spinel (spin′el or spi-nel′), *n.* [Also *spinelle*, *espinel;* early mod. E. *spinelle;* < OF. *spinelle*, *espinelle*, F. *spinelle* = It. *spinella*, *spinel;* prob. orig. applied to a mineral with spine-shaped crystals; dim. of L. *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] **1.** A mineral of various shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black, commonly occurring in isometric octahedrons. It has the hardness of topaz. Chemically, it consists of the oxids of magnesium and aluminium, with iron protoxid in some varieties, also chromium in the variety picotite. Clear and finely colored red varieties are highly prized as ornamental stones in jewelry. The red varieties are known as *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*, while those of a dark-green, brown, or black color, containing iron protoxid in considerable amount, are called *ceylonite* or *pleonaste*. The valuable varieties, including the spinel ruby (see *ruby*), occur as rolled pebbles in river-channels in Ceylon, Burma, and Siam; they are often associated with the true ruby (corundum). The spinel group of minerals includes several species which may be considered as made up of equal parts of a protoxid and a sesquioxid ($RO+R_2O_3$). Here belong gahnite, magnetite, franklinite, etc. An octahedral habit characterizes them all.

There [in the Island of Zeilam] is also founde an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule *Spinelle* and the Indians Caropus. *R. Eden*, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 264).

2. A bleached yarn from which the linen tape called inkle is made. *E. H. Knight.*—**Zinc-spinel.** Same as *gahnite*.

spineless (spīn′les), *a.* [< *spine* + *-less*.] **1.** Having no spine or spinal column; invertebrate. Hence—**2.** Having no backbone, vigor, or courage; limp; weak; nerveless.—**3.** Having the backbone flexible or supple.

A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons.
Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller, iv. (*Davies.*)

4. In *ichth.*, having no fin-spines; soft-finned; anacanthine; malacopterous: as, the *spineless* fishes, or *Anacanthini*.—**Spineless perch,** a pirate-perch.

spinellane (spi-nel′ān), *n.* [< *spinelle* + *-ane*.] A blue variety of nosean occurring in small crystalline masses and in minute crystals, found near Andernach on the Rhine.

spinelle (spi-nel′), *n.* See *spinel*.

spine-rayed (spīn′rād), *a.* In *ichth.*, acanthopterygian.

spinescent (spī-nes′ent), *a.* [< L. *spinescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *spinescere*, grow thorny, < *spina*, a thorn, prickle, spine: see *spine*.] **1.** In *bot.*, tending to be hard and thorn-like; terminating in a spine or sharp point; armed with spines or thorns; spinose.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, somewhat spinous or spiny, as the fur of an animal; very coarse, harsh, or stiff, as hair; spinulous.

spinet[1] † (spin′et), *n.* [< L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*. Cf. OF. *spinat*, F. dial. *épinat*, a thicket of thorns; and see *spinney*.] A small wood or place where briers and thorns grow; a spinney.

A satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the Prince were to come, . . . advanced his head above the top of the wood. *B. Jonson*, The Satyr.

spinet[2] (spin′et or spi-net′), *n.* [Formerly also *spinnet*, *espinette;* = D. *spinet* = G. Sw. *spinett* = Dan. *spinet*, < OF. *espinette*, F. *épinette* = Sp. Pg. *espineta*, < It. *spinetta*, a spinet, or pair of virginals (said to be so called because struck with a pointed quill), < *spinetta*, a point, spigot, etc., dim. of *spina*, a thorn, < L. *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harpsichord, but of smaller size and much lighter tone. Also called *virginal* and *couched harp*.—**Dumb spinet.** Same as *manichord*.

spinetail (spīn′tāl), *n.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) A passerine bird of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ*, having stiff and more or less acuminate tail-feathers, much like a woodpecker's; a spine-tailed or sclerurine bird. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Sclerurus*. (*b*) A cypseline bird of the subfamily *Chæturinæ;* a spine-tailed or chæturine swift, having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers. See *Acanthyllis*, and cut under *mucronate*. (*c*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Pennsylvania and New Jersey.]

spine-tailed (spīn′tāld), *a.* **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having stiff and generally acuminate tail-feathers; dendrocolaptine; sclerurine. (*b*) Having mucronate shafts of the tail-feathers; chæturine.—**2.** In *herpet.*, having the tail ending in a spine, as a serpent. See *fer-de-lance*, and cuts under *Craspidocephalus* and *Cyclura*.—**3.** In *entom.*, having the abdomen ending in a spine or spines. The *Scoliidæ* are known as *spine-tailed wasps*, and the *Sapygidæ* have been called *parasitic spine-tailed wasps*. See cut under *Elis*.

spine-tipped (spīn′tipt), *a.* In *bot.*, tipped with or bearing at the extremity a spine, as the leaves of agave.

spin-house† (spin′hous), *n.* A place in which spinning is carried on. Also *spinning-house*. See the quotation.

As we returned we stepp'd in to see the *Spin-house*, a kind of Bridewell, where incorrigible and lewd women are kept in discipline and labour.
Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 19, 1641.

spinicerebrate (spī-ni-ser′ē-brāt), *a.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *cerebrum*, the brain, + *-ate*[1].] Having a brain and spinal cord; cerebrospinal; myelencephalous.

spinideltoid (spī-ni-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + E. *deltoid*.] **I.** *a.* Representing that part of the human deltoid muscle which arises from the spine of the scapula, as a muscle; pertaining to the spinideltoideus.

II. *n.* The spinideltoideus.

spinideltoideus (spī″ni-del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *spinideltoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *spinideltoid*.] A muscle of the shoulder and arm of some animals, corresponding to the spinal or mesoscapular part of the human deltoideus: it extends from the mesoscapula and metacromion to the deltoid ridge of the humerus.

spiniferite (spī-nif′ē-rīt), *n.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines (see *spiniferous*), + *-ite*[2].] A certain minute organism beset with spines, occurring in the Chalk flints. Their real nature is unascertained, but they have been supposed to be the gemmules of sponges.

spiniferous (spī-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinifer*, bearing spines, < *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or provided with spines; spinous or spiny; spinigerous.

spiniform (spī′ni-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn; spine-like. *Hurley*.

spinigerous (spī-nij′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *spiniger*, bearing thorns or spines, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Bearing spines, as a hedgehog; spinose; aculeate; spiniferous.—**Spinigerous elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra each one of which has an upright sutural process, the two uniting, when the elytra are closed, to form a large spiniform process on the back, as in certain phytophagous beetles.

Spinigrada (spī-nig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *spinigradus:* see *spinigrade*.] An order of echinoderms, composed of the ophiurans and euryaleans, or the brittle-stars and gorgon's-heads. *Forbes.* [Rare.]

spinigrade (spī′ni-grād), *a.* [< NL. *spinigradus*, < L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *gradi*, walk, go: see *grade*[1].] Moving by means of spines or spinous processes, as an echinoderm; of or pertaining to the *Spinigrada*.

spininess (spī′ni-nes), *n.* Spiny character or state. (*a*) Thorniness. (*b*†) Slenderness; slimness; lankness.

The old men resemble grasshoppers for their cold and bloodless *spininess*. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentarius.

spinirector (spī-ni-rek′tor), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *spina*, the spine, + *rector* for NL. *erector*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Erecting, extending, or straightening the spine, or spinal column: noting the set or series of muscles of the back of which the erector spinæ is the basis.

II. *n.* The erector spinæ. (See *erector*.) It corresponds to the so-called fourth layer of the muscles of the back in human anatomy. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

spinispicule (spī-ni-spik′ūl), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a spine, + E. *spicule*.] A spiny sponge-spicule; a spiraster.

spinispirula (spī-ni-spir′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *spinispirulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spina*, a spine, + *spirula*, a small twisted cake, dim. of *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] A spiny sigmaspire; a sigmoid microsclere or flesh-spicule provided with spines. Also called *spiraster*. *Sollas.*

spinispirular (spī-ni-spir′ō-lär), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ar*[3].] Spiny and slightly spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a spinispirula. *Sollas.*

spinispirulate (spī-ni-spir′ō-lāt), *a.* [< *spinispirula* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *spinispirular*.

spinitis (spi-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes, in the horse and other domestic quadrupeds.

spinitrapezius (spī″ni-trā-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *spinitrapezii* (-ī). [NL., < L. *spina*, the spine, + NL. *trapezius*.] The spinal as distinguished from the cranial part of the trapezius muscle, forming in some animals a nearly distinct muscle.

spink[1] (spingk), *n.* [< ME. *spink*, *spynk*, *spynke* = Sw. dial. *spink*, also *spikke*, *spekke*, a sparrow (*gull-spink*, a goldfinch), = Norw. *spikke* (for **spinke*), a sparrow or other small bird; cf. Gr. σπίγγος, also σπίζα, a finch (< σπίζειν, chirp); an imitative name, like the equiv. *pink*[5], *finch*[1].] The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *spink* chants sweetest in a hedge of thorns.
W. Harte.

spink[2] (spingk), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. in part a var. of *pink*[2].] The primrose, *Primula veris;* also, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis* (also *bog-spinks*), and some other plants. [Scotland.]

spinnaker (spin′ā-kėr), *n.* [Said to be < *spin*, in sense of 'go rapidly.'] A jib-headed racing-sail carried by yachts, set, when running before the wind, on the side opposite to the mainsail.

spinnel (spin′el), *n.* A dialectal variant of *spindle*.

spinner[1] (spin′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinnere*, *spynner*, *spinnare* (= D. G. *spinner* = Sw. *spinnare* = Dan. *spinder*); < *spin* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *spider*.] **1.** One who or that which spins, in any sense; one skilled in spinning. (*a*) A workman who gives shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe. See *spin*, *v. t.*, 8. (*b*) In *woolen-manuf.*, any thread-spinning machine; a drawing and twisting machine for making woolen threads. (*c*) A trawling fish-hook fitted with wings to make it revolve in the water; a propeller spoon-bait. (*d*) In *hat-manuf.*, a machine for finishing the exterior of a hat. It consists of a flat oval table with a face corresponding to the curve of the hat-brim.

2. A spider; especially, a spinning-spider.

As if thou hadst borrowed legs of a *spinner* and a voice of a cricket. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

3. See the quotation. [Eng.]

I do not know whether the daddy longlegs is ever called "gin spinner"; but Jenny *Spinner* is certainly the name of a very different insect, viz. the metamorphosis of the iron-blue dun, which, according to Ronald's nomenclature, is an ephemera of the genus Cloë.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 153.

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4. A spinneret.—5. The night-jar or nightchurr, *Caprimulgus europæus:* from its cries, which may be likened to the noise of a spinning-wheel. See cut under *night-jar*. Also *wheel-bird*. Compare *reeler* in like use for another bird. [Wexford, Ireland.]—**Ring-and-traveler spinner.** Same as *ring-frame*.

spinner[2]†, *n.* [ME. *spynner;* origin obscure.] A kind of boat.

As on Monday next after May day there come tydyngs to London, that on Thorsday before the Duke of Suffolk come unto the costes of Kent full nere slower with his ij. shepes and a litel *spynner;* the qweche *spynner* he sente with certeyn letters to certeyn of his trustid men.
Paston Letters, I. 124.

spinneret (spin'ėr-et), *n.* [< *spinner*[1] + *-et.*] A part or organ concerned in the spinning of silk, gossamer, or cobweb, as of a silkworm or spider. Specifically—(*a*) One of the mammillæ of the arachnidium of a spider; one of the four, six, or eight little conical or nipple-like processes under a spider's abdomen and near its end, through which the viscid secretion of the arachnidial glands is spun out into threads of silk. Some of the spinnerets are three-jointed. See *arachnidium*. (*b*) One of the tubules of the labium of certain caterpillars, as silkworms, through which silk is spun out of the secretion of glands connected with the mouth-parts. See *sericterium*. (*c*) One of the tubules of the anal segment of certain coleopterous larvæ, as in the first larval stage (triungulin) of some blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*), through which a little silk is spun. See cut under *Sitaris*. (*d*) A like organ of any other insect.

spinnerular (spi-ner'ö-lär), *a.* [< *spinnerule* + *-ar*[3].] Entering into the formation of a spinneret, as a tubule; of or pertaining to spinnerules.

spinnerule (spin'ėr-öl), *n.* [< *spinner*[1] + *-ule.*] One of the several individual tubules which collectively form the spinneret of a spider.

spinnery (spin'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *spinneries* (-iz). [= D. *spinnerij*, a spinning-house, = G. *spinnerei* = Sw. *spinneri* = Dan. *spinderi*, spinning, spinning-house; as *spin* + *-ery.*] A spinning-mill. *Imp. Dict.*

spinnet†, *n.* See *spinet*[2].

spinney, spinny[2] (spin'i), *n.* [< ME. **spineye, spenne*, < OF. *espinaye, espinoye, espinoie*, F. *épinaie*, a thicket, grove, a thorny plot, < L. *spinetum*, a thicket of thorns, < *spina*, a thorn: see *spine*. Cf. *spinet*[2].] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees or shrubs; a small grove or shrubbery.

As he sprent ouer a *spenn'*, to spye the schrewe.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1895.

A land . . . covered with fine hedgerow timber, with here and there a nice little gorse or *spinney*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

spinning (spin'ing), *n.* [< ME. *spynnynge;* verbal n. of *spin*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who spins.—2. The process of giving shape to vessels of thin metal by means of a turning-lathe.

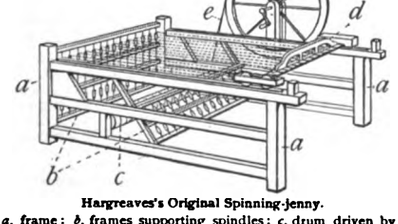
spinning-frame (spin'ing-frām), *n.* A machine by which cotton thread was twisted hard and firm, so as to make it suitable for the warp of cotton cloth: the invention of Richard Arkwright. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-head (spin'ing-hed), *n.* An early form of spinning-machine in which the drawing and twisting mechanisms are combined in one head.

spinning-house† (spin'ing-hous), *n.* Same as *spin-house*.

spinning-jack (spin'ing-jak), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a device for twisting and winding a sliver as it comes from the drawing-rollers. It is placed in the can, in which it rotates, the sliver being wound on a bobbin. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-jenny (spin'ing-jen'i), *n.* A spinning-machine, invented by James Hargreaves



Hargreaves's Original Spinning-jenny.

a, frame; *b*, frames supporting spindles; *c*, drum driven by the band *e* from the band-wheel *f*, and carrying separate bands (not shown) which separately drive each spindle; *d*, fluted wooden clasp which travels on wheels on the top of the frame, and in which the rovings are arranged in due order.

in 1767, which was the first to operate upon more than one thread. It has a series of vertical spindles, each of which is supplied with roving from a separate spool, and has a clasping and traversing mechanism by means of which the operator is enabled to clasp and draw out all the rovings simultaneously during the operation of twisting, and to feed the twisted threads to the spindles when winding on—the whole operation being almost exactly like hand-spinning, except that a large number of rovings are operated upon instead of a single one.

spinning-machine (spin'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. Any machine for spinning; a mule; a spinner. Specifically—2. An apparatus which spins continuously, as distinguished from the intermittent action of the mule. *E. H. Knight.*

spinning-mill (spin'ing-mil), *n.* A mill or factory where thread is spun.

spinning-mite (spin'ing-mīt), *n.* Any mite or acarid of the family *Tetraonychidæ;* a red-spider.

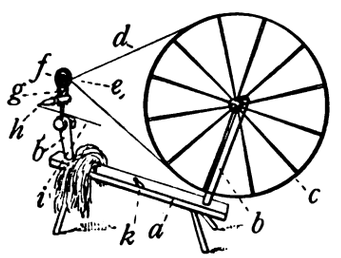
spinning-organ (spin'ing-ôr'gan), *n.* The organ or apparatus by means of which a spider or caterpillar spins silk; an arachnidium, as of a spider. See cut under *arachnidium*.

spinning-roller (spin'ing-rō'lėr), *n.* One of the iron wheels, covered with various materials—as rubber, vulcanite, paper, or felt—running in pairs in the drawing mechanism of a spinning-machine.

spinning-spider (spin'ing-spī'dėr), *n.* A spider which spins cobwebs; specifically, a true spider or araneid, as distinguished from any other arachnidan, whether it actually spins or not.

spinning-wart (spin'ing-wârt), *n.* A spinneret; one of the papillæ or mammillæ out of which a spider spins silk. See cut under *arachnidium*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 291.

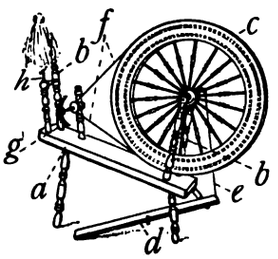
spinning-wheel (spin'ing-hwēl), *n.* A machine for spinning wool, cotton, or flax into threads by hand. It consists of a wheel, band, and spindle, and



Spinning-wheel for Wool.

a, bench; *b*, *b'*, standards; *c*, driving band-wheel with flat rim, turned by the peg *k* held in the right hand of the spinner; *d*, cord-band, crossed at *e* and driving the speed-pulley *f*; *g*, cord-band imparting motion to the spindle *h*; *i*, thread in process of spinning.

is driven by foot or by hand. Before the introduction of machinery for spinning there were two kinds of spinning-wheels in common use—the *large wheel* for spinning wool and cotton, and the *small* or *Saxon wheel* for spinning flax. The girdle-wheel was a spinning-wheel formerly in use, small enough to be fastened to a girdle or apron-string, and used while standing or walking about.



Spinning-wheel for Flax.

a, bench or stool; *b*, standards; *c*, driving band-wheel grooved in its perimeter; *d*, treadle; *e*, rod which connects treadle with crank; *f*, cord-band which drives the flier-spindle; *g*, flier; *h*, distaff upon which the flax to be spun is placed, and which in use is held in the left hand of the operator.

spinny[1], *n.* See *spinney*.

spinny[2]†, *a.* [Appar. an irreg. var. of *spiny*, 3, or of *spindly*.] Thin; slender; slim; lank.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding.
Mortimer.

spinode (spī'nōd), *n.* [< L. *spina*, a thorn, spine, + *nodus*, a knot.] In *geom.*, a stationary point or cusp on a curve. A spinode may be conceived as resulting from the vanishing of the angle at a node between the two branches, the length of arc between them being reduced to zero, just as an inflection may be regarded as resulting from the vanishing of the interval between the two points of tangency of a bitangent, the total curvature between them at the same time vanishing. But this view in the latter case includes all the points of the inflectional tangent as points of the curve, and in the former case includes all lines through the spinode as tangents. For this reason the spinode, like the inflection, is reckoned as a distinct kind of singularity. A curve cannot, while remaining real, change continuously from having a crunode to having an acnode without passing through a form in which it has a spinode.

spinode-curve (spī'nōd-kėrv), *n.* A singularity of a surface consisting in a locus of points where tangent-planes to the curve intersect it in curves having spinodes at those points. The spinode-curve on a real surface is the boundary between a synclastic and an anticlastic region. It bears no resemblance to that singularity of a surface termed the *cuspidal curve*.

spinode-torse (spī'nōd-tôrs), *n.* That torse of which a spinode-curve is the edge of regression. It is the envelop of tangent-planes to a surface intersecting it in curves having spinodes.

spinose (spī'nōs), *a.* [< L. *spinosus*, full of thorns: see *spinous*.] Full of spines; spinous; spinigerous or spiniferous; armed with spines or thorns; of a spiny character: as, a *spinose* leaf; a *spinose* stem.—**Spinose maxillæ**, in *entom.*, maxillæ armed with spines at the apex, as in the dragon-fly.

spinosely (spī'nōs-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a spinose manner.

spinosity (spī-nos'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spinosities* (-tiz). [< L. *spinosita(t-)s*, thorniness, < *spinosus*, thorny, spiny: see *spinous*.] 1. The state of being spinous or spinose; rough, spinous, or thorny character or quality; thorniness: literally or figuratively.

The part of Human Philosophy which is Rational . . . seemeth but a net of subtilty and *spinosity*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. A thorny part or thing; something thorny or crabbed.

spinous (spī'nus), *a.* [= F. *épineux* = Sp. *espinoso* = Pg. *espinhoso* = It. *spinoso*, < L. *spinosus*, full of thorns, thorny, spiny, < *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine*.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Having spines; spiny; spinigerous or spiniferous. (*b*) Shaped like a spine; spiniform; having the character of a spine; sharp or pointed: as, a *spinous* process of bone. See *spinose*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *spinose*.—**Spinous foramen**, the foramen spinosum of the sphenoid. See under *foramen*.—**Spinous process of a vertebra**, one of the elements of most vertebræ, usually autogenous, or having its own center of ossification, forming a process, point, or plate of bone where the lateral halves of the neural arch, or neurapophyses, come together behind (in man) or above the neural arch; a neural spine. See cuts under *axis, cervical, dorsal, hypapophysis, lumbar*, and *vertebra*.—**Spinous process of the sphenoid.** See *spine of the sphenoid*, under *spine*.—**Spinous rat**, a spiny rat, in any sense.—**Spinous shark.** See *shark*[1], and *Echinorhinus* (with cut).—**Spinous spider-crab**, *Maia squinado*, the common spider-crab.

spinous-radiate (spī'nus-rā'di-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, rayed or encircled with spines.

Spinozism (spi-nō'zizm), *n.* [< *Spinoza* (see def.) + *-ism.*] The metaphysical doctrine of Baruch (afterward Benedict) de Spinoza (1632–1677), a Spanish Jew, born at Amsterdam. Spinoza's chief work, the "Ethics," is an exposition of the idea of the absolute, with a monistic theory of the correspondence between mind and matter, and applications to the philosophy of living. It is an excessively abstruse doctrine, much misunderstood, and too complicated for brief exposition. The style of the book, an imitation of Euclid's "Elements," is calculated to repel the mathematician and logician, and to carry the attention of the ordinary reader away from the real meaning, while conveying a completely false notion of the mode of thinking. Yet, while the form is pseudomathematical, the thought itself is truly mathematical. The main principle is, indeed, an anticipation in a generalized form of the modern geometrical conception of the absolute, especially as this appears in the hyperbolic geometry, where the point and plane manifolds have a correspondence similar to that between Spinoza's worlds of extension and thought. Spinoza is described as a pantheist; he identifies God and Nature, but does not mean by Nature what is ordinarily meant. Some sayings of Spinoza are frequently quoted in literature. One of these is *omnis determinatio est negatio*, "all specification involves exclusion"; another is that matters must be considered *sub specie æternitatis*, "under their essential aspects."

Spinozist (spi-nō'zist), *n.* [< *Spinoza* + *-ist.*] A follower of Spinoza.

Spinozistic (spi-nō-zis'tik), *a.* [< *Spinozist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Spinoza or his followers: as, the *Spinozistic* school; *Spinozistic* pantheism.

spinster (spin'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *spinster, spynstare, spinnestere, spynnester* (= D. *spinster*), with suffix *-estre* (E. *-ster*), < AS. *spinnan*, spin: see *spin*.] 1. A woman who spins; by extension, any person who spins; a spinner.

My wif was a webbe and wollen cloth made.
Hu spak to the *spynnesters* to spynnen hit oute.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 222.

The silkworm is
Only man's *spinster*.
Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 1.

Let the three housewifely *spinsters* of destiny rather curtail the thread of thy life.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 83.

2. An unmarried woman (so called because she was supposed to occupy herself with spinning): the legal designation in England of all unmarried women from a viscount's daughter downward; popularly, an elderly unmarried woman; an "old maid": sometimes used adjectively.

I, Anthony Lumpkin, Esquire, of Blank place, refuse you, Constantia Neville, *spinster*, of no place at all.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v. 1.

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O, that I should live to hear myself called *Spinster!*
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

Here the *spinster* aunt uttered a loud shriek, and became senseless. *Dickens*, Pickwick, x.

3†. A woman of an evil life or character: so called from being forced to spin in the house of correction. See *spin-house*.

We are no *spinsters;* nor, if you look upon us,
So wretched as you take us.
Fletcher (and another ?), Prophetess, iii. 1.

spinsterdom (spin'stėr-dum), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-dom.*] Spinsters or "old maids" collectively. *G. Meredith*, Manfred, ii. 2. [Rare.]

spinsterhood (spin'stėr-hůd), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-hood.*] The state of being a spinster; unmarried life or state.

spinstership (spin'stėr-ship), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ship.*] Spinsterhood. *Southey.*

spinstress (spin'stres), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-ess.*] A woman who spins, or whose occupation is spinning; a spinster.

Let meaner souls by virtue be cajoled,
As the good Grecian *spinstress* [Penelope] was of old.
Tom Brown, Works, IV. 10. (*Davies.*)

spinstry† (spin'stri), *n.* [< *spinster* + *-y*[3] (cf. *-ery*).] The work or occupation of spinning; spinning.

What new decency can be added to this your *spinstry?*
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 2.

spintext (spin'tekst), *n.* [< *spin*, *v.*, + obj. *text.*] One who spins out long dreary discourses; a prosy preacher.

The race of formal *spintexts* and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, ix.

spinthere (spin'thēr), *n.* [= F. *spinthère*, < Gr. σπινθήρ, a spark.] A greenish-gray variety of sphene or titanite.

spintry† (spin'tri), *n.* [< L. *spintria, sphintria*, a male prostitute.] A male prostitute. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
Unto his *spintries*, sellaries, and slaves.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.

spinula (spin'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *spinulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a spine: see *spine.*] In *entom.*, a minute spine or hook. Specifically — (*a*) One of the little hooks bordering the anterior edge of the lower wing in most *Hymenoptera:* same as *hamulus*, 1 (*d*). (*b*) One of the bristles forming the strigilis.

spinulate (spin'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *spinula* + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, covered with little spines.—**Spinulate hairs**, hairs emitting minute rigid branches or spinules: such hairs cover many lepidopterous insects.

spinulated (spin'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *spinulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *spinulate.*

spinule (spin'ūl), *n.* [< L. *spinula*, dim. of *spina*, a thorn, spine: see *spine.*] A small spine; a spicule.

spinulescent (spin-ū-les'ent), *a.* [< *spinule* + *-escent.*] In *bot.*, producing diminutive spines; somewhat spiny or thorny.

spinuliferous (spin-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spinula*, a spinule, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, same as *spinulose.*

spinulose (spin'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus:* see *spinulous.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, furnished with spinules or diminutive spines.

I have never seen any prominent spine upon the posterior elevation, though it is sometimes minutely *spinulose*.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 234.

spinulous (spin'ū-lus), *a.* [< NL. *spinulosus*, < L. *spinula*, a spinule: see *spinule.*] Same as *spinulose.*

spinus (spī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπίνος, a bird of the finch kind; cf. *spink.*] **1†.** An old name of some small bird which feeds on seeds, as a thistle-bird, linnet, siskin, or bunting. Hence—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of thistle-birds named by Koch in 1816, containing the linnet, the siskin or aberdevine, the goldfinch, the redpoll, and others, both of Europe and of America. In present usage, the siskin is *Spinus spinus*, the pine-finch is *S. pinus*, the goldfinch of Europe is *S. carduelis*, that of America is *S. tristis*, etc. The name wavers in application, and is more or less inexactly synonymous with several others, as *Acanthis, Carduelis, Chrysomitris, Astragalinus, Ægiothus, Linaria, Linota*, etc. See cuts under *siskin* and *goldfinch.*

spiny (spī'ni), *a.* [< *spine* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having thorns or spines; full of spines; thorny; prickly.—**2.** Figuratively, thorny; perplexed; difficult; troublesome.

The *spiny* desarts of scholastick philosophy.
Warburton, On Prophecy, p. 61. (*Latham.*)

3†. Thin; slim; slender.

As in well-grown woods, on trees, cold *spiny* grasshoppers
Sit chirping *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 161.

Faith, thou art such a *spiny* bald-rib, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up.
Middleton, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

Spiny calamary, a cephalopod of the genus *Acanthoteuthis*. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Spiny crab**, a crab whose carapace is spiny, or has spinous processes; a spider-crab or maioid. See cut under *Oxyrhyncha.*—**Spiny fish**, a spiny-finned or acanthopterygian fish.—**Spiny lobster.** See *lobster.*—**Spiny rat**, one of sundry small rat-like rodents whose pelage is more or less spiny. (*a*) One of the South American species of *Echimys* and *Loncheres* or *Nelomys*. See cut under *Echimys*. (*b*) One of several pouched rats of the genus *Heteromys.*

spiny-eel (spī'ni-ēl), *n.* See *Mastacembelidæ.*

spiny-finned (spī'ni-find), *a.* In *ichth.*, having spinous fin-rays; spine-finned; acanthopterygious.

spiny-skinned (spī'ni-skind), *a.* Echinodermatous.

spion† (spī'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spyon;* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *spion*, < OF. (and F.) *espion*, a spy: see *spy.* Cf. *espionage.*] A spy.

Captaine of the *Spyons*.
Heywood, Four Prentises of London (Works, 1874, II. 242).

spirt†, *v.* An obsolete form of *speer*[1].

spira (spī'rą), *n.*; pl. *spiræ* (-rē). [L., the base of a column, a spire: see *spire*[2].] In *arch.*, the moldings at the base of a column; a torus. Such a molding or moldings are not present in the Greek Doric order of architecture, but the feature is constant in all varieties of the Ionic and Corinthian. See cuts under *base*[1], 3.

spirable† (spīr'ą-bl), *a.* [< L. *spirabilis*, that may be breathed, respirable, < *spirare*, breathe, blow: see *spire*[3].] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

The *spirable* odor and pestilent steame ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 173). (*Davies.*)

spiracle (spir' or spīr'ą-kl), *n.* [< ME. *spyrakle*, < OF. *spiracle*, vernacularly *spirail, espirail* = It. *spiracolo*, < L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].] **1.** An aperture or orifice.

And after XL dayes this *spiracle*
Is uppe to close, and whenne the [you] list, it [the wine] drinke. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

2. In *zoöl.*, an aperture, orifice, or vent through which air, vapor, or water passes in the act of respiration; a breathing-hole; a spiraculum: applied to many different formations. Specifically — (*a*) In *Mammalia*, the nostril or blow-hole of a cetacean, as the whale, porpoise, etc., through which air, mixed with spray or water, is expelled. (*b*) In *ichth.*: (1) An aperture on the upper side of the head, in front of the suspensorium of the lower jaw, observed in many fishes, as selachians and ganoids. This is the external opening of the hyomandibular cleft, or persistent first postoral visceral cleft, of the embryo. (2) The single nostril of the monorhine vertebrates, or myzonts — the lampreys and hags. (*c*) In *entom.*, a breathing-hole; the external orifice of one of the tracheæ or windpipes of an arachnidan or myriapod, opening in the side of the body. In true insects (*Hexapoda*) the spiracles are typically twenty-two in number, a pair (one on each side) for each of the three thoracic segments, and for each of the anterior eight abdominal segments; but they are almost always lacking on some one or more of these. They are either simple openings into the respiratory system, or are provided with valves, sieves, or fringes of hair for the exclusion of foreign particles. See cut under *Systæchus.*

spiracula[1], *n.* Plural of *spiraculum.*

spiracula[2] (spī-rak'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *spiraculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *spiracle.*] In *entom.*, same as *spiracle.*

spiracular (spī-rak'ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a spiracle, breathing-hole, or blow-hole.—**2.** Fitted for or permitting respiration, as a spiracle; respiratory.—**Spiracular arch**, in *ichth.*, one of the visceral arches of some fishes, between the mandibular and hyomandibular arches, in special relation with the spiracular cleft and spiracle.—**Spiracular cleft**, in *ichth.*, the hyomandibular cleft: so called from its relations to the spiracle in certain fishes, as all selachians and various ganoids. See *spiracle*, 2 (*b*) (1).—**Spiracular gill**, a false gill, or pseudobranch.—**Spiracular respiration**, a breathing through spiracles, as in the tracheal respiration of many insects.

II. *n.* A small bone or cartilage in special relation with the spiracle of some fishes.

A series of small ossicles, of which two may be distinguished as *spiraculars*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 648.

spiraculate (spī-rak'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *spiraculum* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with a spiracle.

spiraculiferous (spī-rak-ū-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *entom.*, bearing a spiracle or breathing-pore: said of segments in which these organs are visible. See cut under *Systæchus. Westwood.*

spiraculiform (spī-rak'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spiraculum*, a breathing-hole, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure, form, or appearance of a spiracle; stigmatiform.

spiraculum (spī-rak'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *spiracula* (-lą). [L.: see *spiracle.*] **1.** A spiracle, in any sense.—**2.** A breathing-hole in the aventaile, beaver, or mesail of a helmet.

spiræ, *n.* Plural of *spira.*

Spiræa (spī-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *spiræa*, < Gr. σπειραία, meadow-sweet, so called from the shape of its follicles, < σπεῖρα, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] **1.** A genus of rosaceous plants, type of the *Spiræaceæ.* It is characterized by fruit commonly of five follicles, containing usually numerous linear seeds with a membranous or rarely coriaceous outer seed-coat and little or no albumen. The flowers have four or five calyx-lobes, as many rounded petals, twenty to sixty filiform stamens, and a smooth or woolly fleshy disk. The Himalayan *S. parvifolia* is an exception in its solitary seeds and obconical calyx. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through temperate and cold regions of the northern hemisphere, and occurring rarely on mountains within the tropics. They are herbs or shrubs, bearing alternate simple pinnate or ternately compound leaves, usually furnished with free or wing-like and united stipules. The small white, pink, or rose-colored flowers form a copious axillary or terminal inflorescence, which is either a raceme, cyme, panicle, or corymb, or consists, as in *S. Aruncus*, of a diffuse panicle composed of numerous elongated slender spikes. Most of the species are highly ornamental in flower. They are now most commonly known, especially in cultivation, by the generic name *Spiræa.* Eleven species are natives of Europe, 3 of which occur in England; of these *S. Filipendula* is the dropwort, and the others, *S. salicifolia* and *S. Ulmaria*, are known as *meadow-sweet* (the latter also as *queen-of-the-meadows*, which see). Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, of which *S. salicifolia* is the most widely distributed, a shrub with slender ascending spire-like branches, popularly known in the west as *steeplebush*, in America usually with white flowers, in Europe, Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan pink or rose-colored. It is often cultivated, especially in Russia, where a great many varieties have originated; in Wales it forms a large part of the hedges. For *S. tomentosa*, a similar pink-flowered eastern species, see *hardhack;* its representative on the Pacific coast, *S. Douglasii*, with handsome whitened leaves, is one of the most showy of American shrubs. For *S. lobata*, see *queen-of-the-prairie*, and for *S. Aruncus*, *goat's-beard;* the latter is one of the most ornamental plants of eastern woodland borders. For *S. hypericifolia*, common in cultivation from Europe and Siberia, and also called *Italian may* and *St. Peter's wreath*, see *bridal-wreath.* Several species from Japan are now abundant in ornamental grounds, as *S. Japonica* and its variety *S. Fortunei*, and *S. prunifolia*, the plum-leafed spiræa, a white-flowered shrub with handsome silky leaves. *S. Thunbergii* from Japan is much used in parks, forming a small diffuse shrub 2 or 3 feet high with light recurving branches whitened before the leaves with a profusion of small flowers usually in threes in the axils. Some Asiatic species with pinnate leaves and large terminal panicles of white flowers are arborescent, as *S. sorbifolia*, often seen as a shrub in New England dooryards, and *S. Kamchatica*, with the panicles very large, the flowers fragrant and feathery. The former *S. opulifolia*, the ninebark, and its variety *aurea*, the golden spiræa of gardens, are now referred to *Neillia*, or by some separated as a genus *Physocarpus.* Many species possess moderate astringent or tonic properties; the roots of the British species are so used, and the flowers of *S. hypericifolia; S. Ulmaria* is valuable also as a diuretic. *S. tomentosa*, the principal American medicinal species, a plant of bitter and astringent taste, is used in New England and also formerly by the Indians as a tonic.



Flowering Branch of Hardhack (*Spiræa tomentosa*).
a, flower; *b*, fruit; *c*, leaf.

2. [*l. c.*] (*a*) A plant of this genus. (*b*) The white-flowered shrub *Astilbe Japonica*, now extensively imported into the United States and propagated under glass, forming one of the chief materials of Easter decorations.

Spiræeæ (spī-rē'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), < *Spiræa* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Rosaceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with bractless and commonly persistent calyx-lobes, ten or more stamens, from one to eight superior carpels, usually each with two or more pendulous ovules, either indehiscent or ripening into follicles, and not included within the calyx-tube. It consists of 10 genera, of which *Spiræa* is the type. They are usually shrubs, all natives of the northern hemisphere; *Spiræa* only is of wide distribution; 4 others are confined to North America, of which *Neviusa* is found only in Alabama, and *Adenostoma* in California. Four or five other genera are confined to Japan and China.

spiræic (spī-rē'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Spiræa* + *-ic.*] **1.** Pertaining to or derived from *Spiræa.*—**2†.** Same as *salicylic.*

spiral (spī'rąl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *spiral* = Sp. Pg. *espiral* = It. *spirale* = D. *spiraal* = G. Sw. Dan. *spiral*, < ML. *spiralis*, spiral (*linea spiralis*,

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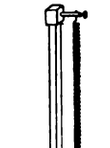
a spiral line, a spiral), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a spire or coil; like a spire; pointed or shaped like a spire.—2. Winding around a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a watchspring; specifically, in *conch.*, making a number of turns about the columella or axis of the shell; whorled. The whorls may be in one plane, producing the flat or discoid shell, or oftener wound into a spire, resulting in the ordinary turreted form. Compare cuts under *Planorbis* and *Limnæa*, and see *spire*[2], 2. 3. Winding and at the same time rising or advancing like a screw-thread: more accurately *helical* or *helicoidal*.



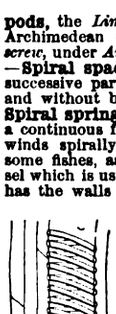
Flat Spiral of an Ammonite (*Ammonites bifrons*).

Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,
The noisy bittern wheeled his *spiral* way.
Longfellow, Sunrise on the Hills.

Spiral axis. See *axis*[1].—**Spiral balance**, a form of balance in which the weight of the body under examination is measured by the stretching (torsion) of an elastic wire in the form of a long spiral. A common use of the simple form of spiral balance (see cut) is in determining the specific gravity of small fragments of minerals, which for this purpose are weighed first in the upper pan and then in that below, which is immersed in water.—**Spiral canal of the cochlea, of the modiolus.** See *canal*[1], and cut under *ear*[1].—**Spiral duct**, in *bot.*, same as *spiral vessel*.—**Spiral fracture**, a fracture of bone due to torsion, so that the broken ends have a more or less screw-like appearance.—**Spiral gearing.** See *gearing*.—**Spiral layer**, the middle one of the three layers or coats of the tracheal wall in insects. See *tænidium* and *trachea*.—**Spiral ligament of the cochlea**, the spiral ridge at the outer insertion of the basilar membrane: it is prismatic, or triangular in section.—**Spiral line**, the line connecting the radii or radiating lines of a geometrical spider's web, and forming a continuous spiral from the circumference nearly to the center. It is formed after the radii have been put in place.—**Spiral nebula, phyllotaxis, plexus.** See the nouns.—**Spiral point.** See *spire*[2], 3.—**Spiral pteropods**, the *Limacinidæ*.—**Spiral pump**, a form of the Archimedean screw water-elevator. See *Archimedean screw*, under *Archimedean*.—**Spiral screw.** See *screw*[1].—**Spiral space**, the area bounded at its two ends by successive parts of the same radius vector, and within and without by successive parts of the same spiral.—**Spiral spring.** See *spring*.—**Spiral valve**, in *ichth.*, a continuous fold or ridge of mucous membrane which winds spirally about the interior of the intestine of some fishes, as ganoids.—**Spiral vessel**, in *bot.*, a vessel which is usually long, with fusiform extremities, and has the walls thickened in a spiral manner with one or more simple or branched bands or fibers. In most cases the direction of the spiral is from right to left, but it frequently happens that the earlier formed spirals run in one direction, while those formed later run in an opposite direction. See *tissue, vessel*.—**Spiral wheels**, in *mach.* See *wheel*.



Spiral Balance for determining specific gravities.

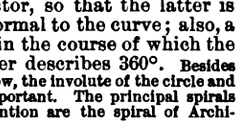


Spiral Vessels or Ducts of *Ecballium Elaterium*.

II. *n.* 1. In *geom.*, a plane curve which runs continuously round and round a fixed point, called the center, with constantly increasing radius vector, so that the latter is never normal to the curve; also, a part of such a curve in the course of which the radius from the center describes 360°. Besides the spirals mentioned below, the involute of the circle and the cyclodes are very important. The principal spirals which have received attention are the spiral of Archimedes (usually understood to have been discovered by Conon the Samian), the radius of which increases uniformly with the angle; the hyperbolic spiral, whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; the lituus, the square of whose radius vector is inversely proportional to the angle; and the logarithmic spiral, whose angle is proportional to the logarithm of the radius vector.



Parabolic Spiral. Archimedean Spiral.



Hyperbolic Spiral. (Less of the inner part of one branch is shown than of the other.)

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.—3. A spiral spring.—4. In wool, one of the curls or convolutions in wool-fiber, the number of which in a unit of length is made the basis of an estimate of its quality for manufacturing.—5. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a spiral formation, as of a univalve, of the cochlea, etc.—**Airy's spirals**, the peculiar colored interference figures seen when two sections of quartz, one of a right-handed the other of a left-handed crystal, both cut transverse to the vertical axis, are placed one over the other, and viewed in converging polarized light.—**Curschmann's spirals**, in *pathol.*, bodies formed of spirally wound mucous threads with often a fine shining central thread. They seem to be casts of small bronchi, and are expectorated in asthma and certain forms of bronchitis.—**Double, equiangular, logarithmic, loxodromic spiral.** See the adjectives.—**Logistic spiral.** Same as *logarithmic spiral* (which see, under *logarithmic*).—**Norwich spiral**, that second involute of the circle whose apse is midway between the cusp of the first involute and the center of the circle: so called because first shown by Sylvester at the meeting of the British Association at Norwich in 1868.—**Parabolic spiral.** See *parabolic*[2], and cut above.

spiral (spī'ral), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiraled, spiralled*, ppr. *spiraling, spiralling*. [< *spiral*, *n.*] To make spiral; cause to move spirally.

The teeth of the cutter should be made to run slightly *spiralled*. *Joshua Rose*, Practical Machinist, p. 346.

spirality (spī-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *spiral* + *-ity*.] Spiral character or quality. *Science*, III. 583.

spirally (spī'ral-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a spiral.

spiral-tail (spī'ral-tāl), *n.* The royal or king bird of paradise, *Cincinnurus regius:* so called from the spiral coil at the end of the middle tail-feathers. See cut under *Cincinnurus*.

spiramentt, *n.* [< L. *spiramentum*, a breathing-hole, air-hole, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3].] A spiracle. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 78.

spirant (spī'rant), *n.* [< L. *spiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *spirare*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*[3].] A consonant uttered with perceptible blowing, or expulsion of breath; an alphabetic sound in the utterance of which the organs are brought near together but not wholly closed; a rustling, or fricative, or continuable consonant. The term is by some restricted to sounds of the grade of *v* and *f*, the *th* of *thin* and that of *thine*, and the German *ch;* others make it include also the sibilants; others, the semivowels *w* and *y*.

Spiranthes (spī-ran'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Richard, 1818), so called in allusion to the spiral arrangement of the flowers; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Neottieæ*, type of the subtribe *Spiranthem*. It is characterized by commonly spirally ranked and somewhat ringent flowers with the upper sepal and the two petals erect or connivent and galeate, and the lateral sepals set obliquely on the ovary or long-decurrent, and by a column not prolonged into a free appendage, but usually decurrent on the ovary. There are about 80 species, widely dispersed through temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are terrestrial herbs from a short rootstock or a cluster of fleshy fibers or thickened tubers. Many species produce small white or greenish fragrant flowers, in several spirals forming a dense spike; in some the spike is reduced to a single spiral or becomes straight and unilateral. The flowers are commonly small, but reach a large size in some tropical American species. The leaves are usually narrow, often grass-like. Six species are natives of the northeastern United States, all late-flowering and some of them then leafless. They are known as *lady's-tresses, S. cernua* also locally as *wild tuberose*, and *S. gracilis* as *corkscrew-plant*.

spiranthic (spī-ran'thik), *a.* [< *spiranth-y* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or affected with spiranthy.

spiranthy (spī-ran'thi), *n.* [< Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire (see *spire*[2]), + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, the abnormal dislocation of the organs of a flower in a spiral direction. Thus, Masters describes a curious flower of *Cypripedium insigne*, in which a displacement occurred by a spiral torsion proceeding from right to left, which involved the complete or partial suppression of the organs of the flower. Also spelled *speiranthy*.

spiraster (spī-ras'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, an irregular polyact spicule in the form of a stout spiral with thick spines; a spinispirula. When these spines or rays are terminal, the spicule is called an *amphiaster*. *Sollas*.

Spirastrosa (spir-as-trō'sȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *spirastrose*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a group of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, generally provided with spirasters.

spirastrose (spī-ras'trōs), *a.* [< *spiraster* + *-ose* (see *-ous*).] Having microscleres or flesh-spicules in the form of spirasters; of or pertaining to the *Spirastrosa:* distinguished from *sterrastrose*.

spirated (spī'rā-ted), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Formed into or like a spiral; twisted like a corkscrew. See cut under *sasin*. [Rare.]

The males of this species [*Antilope bezoartica*] have long, straight, *spirated* horns nearly parallel to each other, and directed backward. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 235.

spiration (spī-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *spiratio(n-)*, a breathing, < L. *spirare*, pp. *spiratus*, breathe, blow, exhale: see *spire*[3].] 1. A breathing.

God did by a kind of *spiration* produce them.
Barrow, Sermons, II. xxxiv.

2. In *theol.*, the act by which the procession of the Holy Ghost is held to take place; also, the relation or notion so constituted.

spire[1] (spīr), *n.* [Also *spear* (formerly also *speer*), now commonly associated with *spear*[1]; < ME. *spire, spyre, spir*, < AS. *spīr*, a stalk, = MLG. *spīr*, LG. *spier*, a point, needle, sprout, = G. *spier*, a needle, pointer, *spiere*, a spar, = Icel. *spira*, a spar, stilt, a kind of beaker, = Sw. *spira*, a spar, scepter, pistil, = Dan. *spire*, a spar, germ, shoot, *spir*, a spar, spire (in arch.); perhaps connected with *spike*[1] and *spine*, or with *spear*[1].] 1. A sprout or shoot of a plant.

An ook comth of a litel *spire*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1335.

2. A stalk of grass or some similar plant; a spear.

Shal neuere *spir* springen vp.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 180.

Pointed *Spires* of Flax, when green,
Will Ink supply, and Letters mark unseen.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. The continuation of the trunk in a more or less excurrent tree above the point where branching begins.

No tops to be received, except the *spire* and such other top or limb as may be grown on the main piece [British oak for navy contracts]. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 72.

4. A name of various tall grasses, as the marram, *Ammophila arundinacea;* the reed canary-grass, *Phalaris arundinacea;* and the common reed, *Phragmites communis*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—5. In *mining*, the tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole: so called from the spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose. Also called *reed* or *rush*.—6. A body that shoots up to a point; a tapering body; a conical or pyramidal body; specifically, in *arch.*, the tapering part of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; the great pinnacle, often of wood covered with lead, frequently crowning the crossing of the nave in large churches. The earliest spires, in the architectural sense, were merely pyramidal or conical roofs, specimens of which exist in some of the oldest Romanesque buildings. These roofs, becoming gradually elongated and more and more acute, resulted at length in the graceful tapering spire. Among the many existing medieval examples, that of Salisbury Cathedral is one of the finest; that of Senlis Cathedral, France, though not of great size, is one of the earliest of fully developed spires, and is admired for the purity and elegance of its design. The spires of medieval architecture are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan; they are sometimes solid, more frequently hollow, and are variously ornamented with bands encircling them, with panels more or less enriched, and with piercings and spire-lights, which are of infinite variety. Their angles are sometimes crocketed, and they are often terminated by a finial. In later examples the general pyramidal outline is obtained by diminishing the diameter of the structure in successive stages, and this has been imitated in modern spires, in which the forms and details of classic architecture have been applied to an architectural creation essentially medieval. The term *spire* is sometimes restricted to signify such tapering structures, crowning towers or turrets, as have parapets at their base, while when the spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower, without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a *broach*. See also cuts under *broach*, 10, *rood-steeple*, and *transept*.



Spire of Senlis Cathedral, France; early 13th century.

The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaster, topt with golden *spires*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 548.

7. The top or uppermost point of a thing; the summit.

To silence that
Which, to the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd,
Would seem but modest. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 24.

spire[1] (spīr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spired*, ppr. *spiring*. [< ME. *spiren, spyren* (= Dan. *spire* = Sw. *spira*, germinate); < *spire*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To sprout, as grain in malting.—2. To shoot; shoot up sharply.

Yon cypress *spiring* high,
With pine and cedar spreading wide
Their darksome boughs on either side.
Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

II. *trans.* 1†. To shoot or send forth.

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In gentle Ladies breste and bounteous race
Of woman kind it fayrest Flowre doth *spyre*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 52.

2. To furnish with a spire or spires.

Like rampired walls the houses lean,
All *spired* and domed and turreted,
Sheer to the valley's darkling green.
W. E. Henley, From a Window in Princes Street.

spire[2] (spīr), *n.* [< F. *spire* = Sp. Pg. *espira* = It. *spira*, < L. *spira*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, twist, wreath, spire, also a tore or anchor-ring. Cf. Gr. σπυρίς, a woven basket, L. *sporta*, a woven basket, Lith. *spartas*, a band. Hence *spiral*, etc.] 1. A winding line like the thread of a screw; anything wreathed or contorted; a coil; a curl; a twist; a wreath; a spiral.

His head . . .
With burnish'd neck of verdant gold erect
Amidst his circling *spires*, that on the grass
Floated redundant. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 502.

2. In *conch.*, all the whorls of a spiral univalve above the aperture or the body-whorl, taken together as forming a turret. In most cases the spire is exserted from the last turn of the shell, giving the ordinary turreted conical or helicoid form of numberless gastropods; and in some long slender forms, of many turns and with small aperture, the spire makes most of the length of the shell, as figured at *Cerithium*, *Cylindrella*, and *Terebra*, for example. In other cases, however, the spire scarcely protrudes from the body-whorl, and it may be even entirely included or contained in the latter, so that a depression or other formation occupies the usual position of the apex of the shell. (Compare cuts under *cowry*, *Cypræa*, *Cymbium*, and *Ovulum*.) See also cut under *univalve*.



a, Spire of a Univalve (*Imbricaria conica*).

3. In *math.*, a point at which different leaves of a Riemann's surface are connected. Also called a *spiral point*.

spire[3]† (spīr), *v. i.* [= OF. *spirer*, *espirer*, *esperer* = Sp. Pg. *espirar* = It. *spirare*, < L. *spirare*, breathe. Hence ult. *spirit*, etc., and *aspire*, *conspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] To breathe.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.
Vicars, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares*.)

spire[4]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *speer*[1].

spire[5] (spīr), *n.* [Cf. *spire*[1].] The male of the red deer, *Cervus elaphus*, in its third year.

A *spire* [has] brow [antler] and uprights.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 510.

spire-bearer (spīr'bār'ėr), *n.* In *conch.*, a spirifer.

spired[1] (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a spire.

And Baal's *spired* Stone to Dust was ground.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

spired[2] (spīrd), *a.* [< *spire*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *conch.*, having a spire, as a univalve shell; spiriferous; turreted.

spire-light (spīr'līt), *n.* A window or opening of any kind for light in a spire.

spire-steeple (spīr'stē'pl), *n.* A spire considered as part of a steeple; a spire. [Rare.]

spiric (spī'rik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σπειρικός, spiric, < σπεῖρα, a tore, < σπείρειν, sweep round.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or in the form of a tore or anchor-ring.—**Spiric body**, a tore.—**Spiric line**. See *line*[2].

II. *n.* A curve, the plane section of a tore. Such curves, which are bicircular quartics, were treated by the ancient geometers Eudoxus and Perseus.

spiricle (spir'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **spiricula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a spire: see *spire*[2].] In *bot.*, one of the delicate coiled threads in the hairs on the surface of certain seeds and achenes, which uncoil when wet. They probably serve in fixing small and light seeds to the soil, in order that they may germinate.

Spirifer (spir'i-fėr), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1816), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. The typical genus of *Spiriferidæ*, having the long brachial appendages coiled into a pair of



Spirifer centronatus.
a, ventral view; *b*, dorsal view; *c*, lateral view.

spirals, called the carriage-spring apparatus, supported upon similarly convoluted shelly lamellæ, and the shell impunctate, with a long straight hinge-line. Numerous species range from the Lower Silurian to the Permian. *S. hysterica* is an example. Also called *Spirifera*, *Spiriferus*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Spiriferidæ (spir-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirifer* + *-idæ*.] A family of arthropomatous brachiopods with highly developed spiral appendages, typified by the genus *Spirifer*, containing numerous genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Liassic.

spiriferine (spī-rif'ė-rin), *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-ine*[1].] Bearing brachial appendages in the form of a spiral; of or pertaining to the *Spiriferidæ*.

spiriferoid (spī-rif'ė-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Spirifer* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Spiriferidæ*.

II. *a.* Resembling a spirifer; having characters of the *Spiriferidæ*.

spiriferous (spī-rif'ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. **spirifer*, < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Having a spire, as a univalved shell; spired; turreted.—2. Having spiral appendages, as a brachiopod; spiriferine.—3. Containing or yielding fossil spirifers, as a geological stratum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 507.

spirignath (spir'ig-nath), *n.* [< NL. *spirignatha* (Latreille, 1796), < **spirignathus*: see *spirignathous*.] The slender spirally coiled antlia or haustellum of lepidopterous insects. Also *spirignatha*, *spiritrompe*.

spirignathous (spī-rig'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. **spirignathus*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, + γνάθος, a jaw.] Having a filiform sucking-tube coiled in a spiral, as a moth or butterfly; haustellate or antliate, as a lepidopterous insect.

spirillar (spir'i-lär), *a.* [< *Spirill-um* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the genus *Spirillum*.

Spirillum (spī-ril'um), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1830), dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*[2].] A genus or form-genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having cylindrical or somewhat compressed spirally twisted cells. They are rigid and furnished at each end with a cilium, and multiply by transverse division, the parts soon separating from one another. This genus, which according to some authorities also embraces the genus known as *Vibrio*, contains many species, found in swamp-water, salt water, infusions, etc. See *Schizomycetes*.—**Spirillum fever**. See *fever*[1].

spirit (spir'it), *n.* [< ME. *spirit*, *spirite*, *spyryte*, *spyrite* (also *sprit*, *sprite*, > E. *sprite*[1]), < OF. *espirit*, *esperit*, *esprit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, spirit (= G. Sw. Dan. *spiritus*, spirits of wine, etc.), < L. *spiritus*, a breathing or blowing (as of the wind), a breeze, the air, a breath, exhalation, the breath of life, life, mind, soul, spirit, also courage, haughtiness, etc., LL. a spirit, ghost, < *spirare*, breathe: see *spire*[3]. Cf. *sprite*[1], a doublet of *spirit*.] 1. According to old and primitive modes of thought, an invisible corporeal thing of an airy nature, scarcely material, the principle of life, mediating between soul and body. The primitive and natural notion of life was that it consisted of the breath, and in most languages words etymologically signifying 'breath' are used to mean the principle of life. *Spirit* is one of these, and translates the Greek πνεῦμα. The ordinary notion of the Greek philosophers was that the soul is warm air. This was strengthened by the discovery, about the time of Aristotle (who, however, does not share the opinion), of the distinction between the veins and the arteries. It is found elaborately developed in the writings of the Stoics, and especially of Galen. The spirit in the body exists in various degrees of fineness. The coarser kinds confer only vegetative life, and betray themselves in eructations, etc.; there are, besides, a vital spirit (πνεῦμα ζωτικόν) and an animal or psychical spirit (πνεῦμα ψυχικόν). At birth man was said to possess only vegetative spirit, but as soon as he draws breath this was thought to be carried through the left ventricle and the arteries to every part of the body, becoming triturated, and conveying animal life to the whole. The spirits were also said to be in different states of tension or tone, causing greater or less energy of body and mind. The vital spirits, being carried to the ventricles of the brain, were there further refined, and converted into spirits of sense, or animal spirits. In vision these spirits dart out from the eye to the object, though this be the most distant star, and immediately return laden in some form with information. This doctrine, modified by the addition of an incorporeal soul, and confused with the Hebrew conception of a spirit, was generally believed down to and into the scientific era. Old writers, therefore, who use phrases which are still employed metaphorically must be understood as meaning them literally. See def. 3.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heaven hath blown his *spirit* out.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 110.

From the kind heat which in the heart doth raigne
The *spirits* of life doe their beginning take;
These *spirits* of life, ascending to the braine,
When they come there the *spirits* of sense do make.

These *spirits* of sense in fantasie's high court
Judge of the formes of objects ill or well;
And so they send a good or ill report
Downe to the heart, where all affections dwell.

Besides, another motive power doth rise
Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring
The vitall *spirits*, which, borne in arteries,
Continuall motion to all parts doe bring.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his *spirits* became entranced.
Milton, P. L., xi. 419.

Thus much cannot be denied, that our soul acteth not immediately only upon bones, flesh, brains, and other such like gross parts of the body, but, first and chiefly, upon the animal *spirits*, as the immediate instruments of sense and fancy, as that by whose vigour and activity the other heavy and unwieldy bulk of the body is so nimbly moved. And therefore we know no reason why we may not assent here to that of Porphyrius: that the blood is the food and nourishment of the *spirit*, and that this *spirit* is the vehicle of the soul, or the more immediate seat of life.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, v. § 3.

2. The principle of life conceived as a fragment of the divine essence breathed into man by God. This conception is developed in the Old and New Testaments, in the writings of the Neoplatonists, and by theologians. In Biblical and theological language the spirit is the highest part of human nature, as most akin to the divine, connected mediately with the body through the soul, and spoken of alone, or in contradistinction to the body, or as distinguished from both body and soul (see *soul*).

All flesh died that moved upon the earth, . . . all in whose nostrils was the breath of the *spirit* of life.
Gen. vii. 21, 22.

The *spirit* of Elijah doth rest on Elisha. 2 Ki. ii. 15.

My *spirit* is consumed, my days are extinct, the grave is ready for me. Job xvii. 1.

Who among men knoweth the things of a man, save the *spirit* of the man, which is in him? 1 Cor. ii. 11 [R. V.].

Our body shall be turned into ashes, and our *spirit* shall vanish as the soft air. Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 3.

3. Metaphorically, animation; vivacity; exuberance of life; cheerfulness; courage; mettle; temper; humor; mood: usually in the plural. But in old writers this meaning is not figurative, since they conceived this quality to be due to the tension of animal spirits.

So feble were his *spirites*, and so low.
Chaucer, C. T., l. 1361.

Hastings went to the council that morning in remarkably high *spirits*. *J. Gairdner*, Rich. III., ii.

All furnish'd, all in arms; . . .
As full of *spirit* as the month of May.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 101.

I wonder you can have such *spirits* under so many distresses. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

4. A peculiar animating and inspiring principle; dominant influence; genius; that which pervades and tempers the conduct and thought of men, either singly or (especially) in bodies, and characterizes them or their works.

O *spirit* of love! how quick and fresh art thou!
Shak., T. N., i. 1. 9.

This shows plainly the democratical *spirit* which acts our deputies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 141.

All seem to feel the *spirit* of the place,
And by the general reverence God is praised.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 48.

That is the best part of each writer which has nothing private in it; . . . that which in the study of a single artist you might not easily find, but in the study of many you would abstract as the *spirit* of them all.
Emerson, Compensation.

And that law of force which governs all the changes of character in a given people at a given time, which we call the *Spirit* of the Age, this also changes, though more slowly still. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 80.

5. The essence, real meaning, or intent of any statement, command, or contract: opposed to *letter*.

Who also hath made us able ministers of the new testament; not of the letter, but of the *spirit*: for the letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life. 2 Cor. iii. 6.

The scientific principles of Aristotle were in *spirit*, if not in form, in contrast with those of modern science.
W. Wallace, Epicureanism, p. 171.

6. Incorporeal, immaterial being or principle; personality, or a personality, unconnected or only associated with a body: in Biblical use applied to God, and specifically [*cap.*] to the third person of the Trinity (the Holy Spirit); also to supernatural good and evil beings (angels).

God is a *spirit*: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth. John iv. 24.

But God hath revealed them unto us by his *Spirit*: for the *Spirit* searcheth all things, yea, the deep things of God. 1 Cor. ii. 10.

Putting together the ideas of thinking and willing, or the power of moving or quieting corporeal motion, joined to substance, of which we have no distinct idea, we have the idea of an immaterial *spirit*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 15.

If we seclude space out of our consideration, there will remain but two sorts of substances in the world: that is, matter and mind; or, as we otherwise call them, body and *spirit*. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

Spirit exists everywhere in nature, and we know of no *spirit* outside of nature.
Haeckel, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 455.

7. A person considered with respect to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper,

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especially as shown in action; a man of life, fire, energy, enterprise, courage, or the like, who influences or dominates: as, the leading *spirits* of the movement were arrested.

> No place will please me so, no mean of death,
> As here by Cæsar, and by you cut off,
> The choice and master *spirits* of this age.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 163.

8. A disembodied soul, or a soul naturally destitute of an ordinary solid body; an apparition of such a being; a specter; a ghost.

> Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.

> Whilst he [the child] is young, be sure to preserve his tender mind from all impressions and notions of *spirits* and goblins or any fearful apprehensions in the dark.
> *Locke*, Education, § 138.

9. A supernatural being; an angel, fairy, elf, sprite, demon, or the like.

> I am a *spirit* of no common rate, . . .
> And I will purge thy mortal grossness so
> That thou shalt like an airy *spirit* go.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 157.

> And when Saul inquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by Urim, nor by prophets. Then said Saul unto his servants, Seek me a woman that hath a familiar *spirit*. 1 Sam. xxviii. 6, 7.

> Why, a *spirit* is such a little, little thing that I have heard a man who was a great scholar say that he'll dance ye a Lancashire hornpipe upon the point of a needle.
> *Addison*, The Drummer.

10. A subtle fluid contained in a particular substance, and conferring upon it its peculiar properties. (*a*) In Bacon's philosophy, such a fluid for each kind of substance, living or dead.

> The *spirits* or pneumaticals, that are in all tangible bodies, are scarcely known. . . . *Spirits* are nothing else but a natural body, rarefied to a proportion, and included in the tangible parts of bodies, as in an integument. And they be no less differing one from the other than the dense or tangible parts; . . . and they are never (almost) at rest; and from them and their motions principally proceed arefaction, colliquation, concoction, maturation, putrefaction, vivifaction, and most of the effects of nature.
> *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 98.

(*b*) In *old chem.*, a liquor obtained by distillation: often in the plural.

11. A strong alcoholic liquor; in a restricted sense, such a liquor variously treated in the process of distillation, and used as a beverage or medicinally, as brandy, whisky, and gin; in the plural, any strong distilled liquor.

> They are like too frequent use of *Spirits* in a time of health, which weaken the force of Nature by raising it too high. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

12. A solution of tin in an acid, used in dyeing.—**13†.** An aspirate; a breathing, as the letter *h*.

> But be it [*h*] a letter or *spirit*, we have great use of it in our tongue, both before and after vowels.
> *B. Jonson*, Eng. Grammar, iv.

14. The essence or active principle of anything.—**15.** In *mod. German philos.*, the highest mode of existence; also, anything possessing such existence.—**Animal, ardent, astral spirits.** See the adjectives.—**Aromatic spirit,** a liquid composed of compound spirit of orange and alcohol.—**Aromatic spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of ammonium carbonate 40, water of ammonia 100, oil of lemon 12, oil of lavender-flowers 1, oil of pimenta 1, alcohol 700, water to make 1,000 parts. It is stimulant, antacid, and is used in sick-headache or as an aid in recovering after alcoholic debauch.—**Barwood spirits.** Same as *tin spirits.*—**Brethren of the Free Spirit, Brethren of the Holy Spirit.** See *brother.*—**Compound spirit of horse-radish,** a liquid composed of scraped horse-radish root, bitter-orange peel, nutmeg, proof-spirit, and water.—**Compound spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 10, oil of caraway 1, oil of fennel 1, alcohol 3,000, water to make 5,000 parts. It is adjuvant to diuretic remedies.—**Compound spirit of lavender.** Same as *compound tincture of lavender* (which see, under *tincture*).—**Compound spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of the oils of bitter-orange peel, lemon, coriander, star-anise, and alcohol.—**Dulcified spirit.** See *dulcify.*—**Dyers' spirit.** See *dyer.*—**Familiar spirit.** See *familiar.*—**Fetid spirit of ammonia,** a liquid composed of asafetida, strong solution of ammonia, and alcohol. It is a nervous stimulant, antacid.—**Fever of the spirit.** See *fever*[1].—**Holy Spirit, or the Spirit,** the Spirit of God; the Holy Ghost. See *ghost.*—**In spirit.** (*a*) Inwardly: as, to groan *in spirit*. (*b*) By inspiration; by or under the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

> How then doth David *in spirit* call him Lord?
> Mat. xxii. 43.

Mahwa-spirit, an alcoholic liquor distilled from fermented flowers of *Bassia latifolia.*—**Master spirit.** See *master*[1].—**Materialized spirit.** See *materialize.*—**Medicinal spirits,** medicines prepared either by macerating bruised seeds, flowers, herbs, etc., in alcohol or spirit for two or three days before distillation, and then drawing off by a gentle heat, or extemporaneously by adding a proper proportion of essential oil to pure spirit of the prescribed strength. In this way are prepared spirits of aniseed, cassia, cinnamon, juniper, lavender, peppermint, rosemary, etc. They are used principally as aromatics and stimulants.—**Methylated spirit.** See *methylate.*—**Perfumed spirit.** Same as *cologne.*—**Poor in spirit.** See *poor.*—**Proof spirit.** See *proof-spirit.*—**Public spirit,** active interest in the welfare of the community; disposition to exert or to deny one's self for the general good.—**Pyro-acetic spirit.** Same as *acetone.*—**Pyroligneous spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).—**Pyroxylic spirit.** See *pyroxylic.*—**Rectified spirit.** See *rectify* and *alcohol.*—**Silent spirit.** See *silent.*—**Spirit colors.** See *color.*—**Spirit of ammonia,** an alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of the gas. It is stimulant and antispasmodic.—**Spirit of anise,** a liquid composed of oil of anise 10, alcohol 90 parts. It is a stomachic and carminative.—**Spirit of ants.** Same as *spirit of formic acid.*—**Spirit of bitter almonds,** a liquid composed of oil of bitter almonds, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of cajeput,** a liquid composed of oil of cajeput 1, alcohol 49 parts.—**Spirit of camphor,** a liquid composed of camphor 10, alcohol 70, and water 20 parts.—**Spirit of chloric ether.** Same as *spirit of chloroform.*—**Spirit of chloroform,** a liquid consisting of purified chloroform 10, alcohol 90 parts.—**Spirit of cinnamon,** a liquid composed of oil of cinnamon 10, alcohol 90 parts: aromatic cordial.—**Spirit of citron,** a 2 per cent. solution of oil of citron in alcohol.—**Spirit of Cochlearia,** a liquid composed of fresh scurvy-grass 8, alcohol 5, water 3 parts.—**Spirit of cucumbers,** a liquid made by distilling a mixture of grated cucumbers and alcohol 3 parts, used in making ointment of cucumber.—**Spirit of curaçao,** a liquid composed of the oil of Curaçao orange, fennel, bitter almonds, and alcohol.—**Spirit of ether,** a spirit composed of strong ether 30, alcohol 70 parts. It has properties similar to those of ether.—**Spirit of formic acid,** a liquid composed of formic acid, alcohol, and water. Also *spirit of ants.*—**Spirit of French wine.** Same as *brandy.*—**Spirit of Garus,** a liquid composed of aloes 5, myrrh 2, clove 5, nutmeg 10, cinnamon 20, saffron 5, alcohol 5,000, water 1,000 parts.—**Spirit of Gaultheria,** a liquid composed of oil of *Gaultheria* 3, alcohol 97 parts: used for flavoring.—**Spirit of glonoin.** Same as *spirit of nitroglycerin.*—**Spirit of hartshorn.** See *hartshorn*, 1.—**Spirit of juniper,** a liquid composed of oil of juniper 3, alcohol 97 parts: adjuvant to diuretic medicine.—**Spirit of lemon,** a liquid composed of oil of lemon 6, lemon-peel 4, alcohol to make 100 parts: used for flavoring medicines, custards, etc. Also called *essence of lemon.*—**Spirit of Mindererus.** Same as *solution of acetate of ammonia* (which see, under *solution*).—**Spirit of myrcia.** Same as *bayrum.*—**Spirit of niter†.** An obsolete name for *nitric acid.*—**Spirit of nitroglycerin,** a solution of nitroglycerin (glonoin) in alcohol, containing 1 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerin.—**Spirit of nitrous ether.** See *nitrous.*—**Spirit of nutmeg,** a liquid composed of oil of nutmeg 3, alcohol 97 parts. Also called *essence of nutmeg*, and used as a flavoring for medicines.—**Spirit of orange,** a liquid composed of oil of orange-peel 6, alcohol 94 parts: used in flavoring medicines.—**Spirit of peppermint,** a liquid composed of oil of peppermint 10 parts, peppermint in powder 1 part, and alcohol to make 100 parts. Also called *essence of peppermint.*—**Spirit of phosphorus,** a liquid composed of phosphorus and alcohol. Also called *tincture of phosphorus.*—**Spirit of rosemary,** a liquid composed of oil of rosemary 1, rectified spirit 49 parts: a perfume and adjuvant to liniments, etc.—**Spirit of sea-salt.** Same as *hydrochloric acid* (which see, under *hydrochloric*).—**Spirit of sense†,** the utmost refinement or nicety of sensation; sensibility or sensitiveness of touch, sight, etc.

> To whose soft seizure
> The cygnet's down is harsh, and *spirit of sense*
> Hard as the palm of ploughman.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 58.

Spirit of soap, a liquid composed of Castile soap, alcohol, and water.—**Spirit of spearmint,** a liquid composed of oil of spearmint 10, powdered spearmint 1, alcohol 89 parts: a carminative.—**Spirit of turpentine.** Same as *oil of turpentine* (which see, under *turpentine*).—**Spirit of wine.** Same as *alcohol.*—**Spirits Act,** an English statute of 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 24) which consolidates the laws relating to the manufacture and sale of spirits.—**Sweet spirit of niter.** Same as *spirit of nitrous ether.*—**The four spirits†,** four substances used in alchemy: quicksilver, orpiment or arsenic, sal ammoniac, and sulphur.

> The firste *spirit* quicksilver called is,
> The second orpiment, the thridde ywis
> Sal armoniak, and the ferthe brimstoon.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 269.

Tin spirits, solutions of tin, in the preparation of which nitric acid and sulphuric acid, as well as hydrochloric acid, are used.—**Wood-spirit.** Same as *methylic alcohol* (which see, under *alcohol*).=**Syn. 3.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. (see *animation*), force, resolution.—**4.** Drift, gist, sense, significance, nature.—**6.** *Soul, Intellect*, etc. (see *mind*[1]); inner self, vital essence.

spirit (spir'it), *v. t.* [< *spirit*, *n.* Cf. *sprite*[1], *v.*] **1.** To animate; inspire; inspirit; excite; encourage; enliven; cheer: sometimes with *up*.

> Shall our quick blood, *spirited* with wine,
> Seem frosty? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 21.

> It is a concession or yielding from the throne, and would naturally *spirit up* the Parliament to struggle on for power.
> *Walpole*, Letters, II. 393.

> Well, I shall *spirit up* the Colonel as soon as I can.
> *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

2. To convey away rapidly and secretly, as if by the agency of a spirit; kidnap: generally with *off*, *away*, or other adverb of direction.

> When we came abreast of Old Panama we anchor'd, and sent our Canoa ashore with our Prisoner Don Diego de Pinas, with a Letter to the Governour, to treat about an Exchange for our Man they had *spirited away*.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 178.

3. To treat with spirits.

> The whole carpet is to be cleaned, *spirited*, and dried, a square yard at a time. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 142.

spiritally† (spir'i-tal-i), *adv.* [< **spiritual* (= OF. *spirital*, *espiritel*, *esperital*, < ML. *spiritalis*, < L. *spiritus*, breath, spirit: see *spirit*, and cf. *spiritual*) + *-ly*[2].] By means of the breath, as a spirant non-vocal sound.

> We may conceive one of each [ll or rr occurring in a word] pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally.
> *Holder*, Elements of Speech, p. 58.

spirit-back (spir'it-bak), *n.* In *distilling*, the cistern which holds the spirit.

spirit-blue (spir'it-blö), *n.* An aniline blue derived from coal-tar, used for dyeing, and soluble in spirit (alcohol). There are two kinds. The first is prepared from rosaniline by heating it with an excess of aniline and some benzoic acid, distilling off the excess of aniline, saturating the residue with hydrochloric acid, drying, and powdering: it produces the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-rosaniline. The second is prepared from diphenylamine by treating it with oxalic acid and hydrochloric acid, producing the hydrochlorid of triphenyl-pararosaniline. The chemical composition of these two is not identical. They are used in dyeing silks, giving very pure blues, the latter being the finer. Also called *diphenylamine-blue, Gentiana blue, Humboldt blue, imperial blue, Lyons blue, rosaniline-blue.*

spirit-brown (spir'it-broun), *n.* See *brown.*

spirit-butterfly (spir'it-but'ėr-flī), *n.* A tropical American butterfly of the genus *Ithomia*, of numerous species, delicate in form, with nearly scaleless gauzy wings.

spirit-duck (spir'it-duk), *n.* **1.** In the United States, the bufflehead, *Clangula* (*Bucephala*) *albeola:* so called from its expertness in diving and its sudden appearances and disappearances. See *Clangula*, and cut under *buffle*[1], 2. —**2.** Any duck that dives at the flash of a gun or twang of a bow-string; a conjuring duck. Compare *hell-diver.*

spirited (spir'i-ted), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Animated; full of life; lively; full of spirit or fire.

> Dryden's translation of Virgil is noble and *spirited*.
> *Pope.*

> His rebuke to the knight and his scottish revellers is sensible and *spirited*. *Lamb*, Old Actors.

2. Having a spirit of a certain character: used in composition, as in high-*spirited*, low-*spirited*, mean-*spirited*.

> That man is poorly *spirited* whose life
> Runs in his blood alone, and not in 's wishes.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 1.

3. Possessed by a spirit. [Rare.]

> So talk'd the *spirited* sly snake. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 613.

=**Syn. 1.** *Spirituous*, etc. (see *spirituous*); ardent, high-mettled, high-spirited. See also *animation.*

spiritedly (spir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner; with spirit, strength, or animation.

spiritedness (spir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Spirited nature or character; spirit; liveliness; life; animation. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 48.

spiriter (spir'i-tėr), *n.* One who spirits another away; an abductor; a kidnapper. [Rare.]

> While the poor boy, half dead with fear,
> Writh'd back to view his *spiriter*.
> *Cotton*, Works, p. 257. (*Davies.*)

spiritful (spir'it-fûl), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ful.* Cf. *spriteful*, *sprightful.*] Full of spirit; lively. *Chapman.* [Rare.]

spiritfully (spir'it-fûl-i), *adv.* In a spirited or lively manner. [Rare.]

spiritfulness (spir'it-fûl-nes), *n.* Liveliness; sprightliness. *Harvey.* [Rare.]

spirit-gum (spir'it-gum), *n.* A quick-drying preparation used by actors and others to fasten false hair on the face.

spiriting (spir'i-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spirit*, *v.*] The business, work, or service of a spirit; hence, work quickly and quietly done, as if by a spirit.

> I will be correspondent to command,
> And do my *spiriting* gently.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 298.

spiritism (spir'i-tizm), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ism.*] Same as *spiritualism*, 3.

spiritist (spir'i-tist), *n.* [< *spirit* + *-ist.*] Same as *spiritualist*, 3.

spiritistic (spir-i-tis'tik), *a.* [< *spiritist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, founded on, or in harmony with spiritualism: as, *spiritistic* doctrines.

> Those strange forces, equally occult, the mesmeric and the *spiritistic*. *Howells*, Undiscovered Country, p. 16.

spirit-lamp (spir'it-lamp), *n.* See *lamp*[1].

spiritleaf (spir'it-lēf), *n.* The manyroot, *Ruellia tuberosa.* Also *spiritweed.* [West Indies.]

spiritless (spir'it-les), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-less.*] **1.** Having no breath; extinct; dead.

> 'Tis the body
> Of the great captain Pœnius, by himself
> Made cold and *spiritless*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 1.

2. Having no spirit, vigor, courage, or fire; without one's customary vivacity; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

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Why are you still so sad? you take our edge off;
You make us dull and *spiritless*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

spiritlessly (spir'it-les-li), *adv.* In a spiritless manner; without spirit; without exertion. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, ix.

spirit-level (spir'it-lev″el), *n.* See *level*[1], 1.—**Spirit-level quadrant.** See *quadrant*.

spiritly† (spir'it-li), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. *spritely*, *sprightly*.] Spirited; spiritful.

Pride, you know, must be foremost; and that comes out like a Spaniard, with daring look, and a tongue thundering out braves, mounted on a *spiritly* jennet named Insolence.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 420. (*Davies.*)

spirit-merchant (spir'it-mėr″chant), *n.* A merchant who deals in spirituous liquors.

spirit-meter (spir'it-mē″tėr), *n.* An instrument or apparatus for measuring the quantity of spirit which passes through a pipe or from a still. Various forms are in use—as a rotating drum of known capacity, a piston moving in a cylinder of known capacity and recording its pulsations, vessels of known capacity which are alternately filled and emptied, or a form of rotary pump recording its revolutions. *E. H. Knight.*

spiritoso (spir-i-tō'sō), *adv.* [It.; = E. *spiritous*.] In *music*, with spirit, energy, or animation. Also *spirituoso*.

spiritous (spir'i-tus), *a.* [= It. *spiritoso*, < ML. **spiritosus*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*.] **1.** Of the nature of spirit; intangible; refined; pure; subtle.

More refined, more *spiritous*, and pure.
Milton, P. L., v. 475.

2†. Burning; ardent; fiery; active.—**3.** Same as *spirituous*. [Rare.]

spiritousness (spir'i-tus-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritous; a refined state; fineness and activity of parts: as, the thinness and *spiritousness* of liquor.

spirit-rapper (spir'it-rap″ėr), *n.* One who believes or professes to believe that he can summon the spirits of deceased persons and hold intercourse with them by raps made by them upon a table in answer to questions, or by their causing the table to tilt up.

spirit-rapping (spir'it-rap″ing), *n.* A general name given to certain supposed spiritualistic manifestations, as audible raps or knocks on tables, table-turning, and kindred demonstrations. See *spiritualism*, 3.

spiritrompe (spir'i-tromp), *n.* [F. (Latreille), < L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + F. *trompe*, a trump: see *trump*[1].] The long spiral tongue or antlia of lepidopterous insects; the spirignath.

spirit-room (spir'it-röm), *n.* A room or compartment in a ship in which spirits are kept for the use of the officers and crew.

spirit-stirring (spir'it-stėr″ing), *a.* Stirring, rousing, or animating the spirit.

Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,
The *spirit-stirring* drum, the ear-piercing fife.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 352.

spiritual (spir'i-ṭū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *spirituall*, *spyrytualle*, *spirituell*, *espirituell*, < OF. *spirituel*, *spirituei*l, F. *spirituel* = Pr. *espiritual* = Sp. Pg. *espiritual* = It. *spirituale*, < LL. *spiritualis*, of or pertaining to breath, breathing, wind, or air, or spirit, < L. *spiritus* (*spiritu-*), spirit, breath, air: see *spirit*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being spirit in the sense of something between soul and body, or of a disembodied soul or a supernatural immaterial being.

So faire it was that, trusteth well,
It semed a place *espirituell*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 650.

When to ende nyhed he,
That the soule moste yelde being *spirituall*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5291.

Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton, P. L., iv. 677.

2. Pertaining to the soul, or to the higher endowments of the mind, especially when considered as a divine influence.—**3.** Pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Divine Spirit; proceeding from or controlled and inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; sacred; divine.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all *spiritual* blessings in heavenly places in Christ. Eph. i. 3.

God's law is *spiritual*; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. Relating to sacred things; not lay or temporal; pertaining or belonging to the church; ecclesiastical.—**Lords spiritual.** See *lord*.—**Spiritual affinity.** See *affinity*, 1.—**Spiritual and corporal works of mercy.** See *mercy*.—**Spiritual automaton.** See *automaton*.—**Spiritual being.** Same as *intentional being* (which see, under *being*).—**Spiritual body.** See *natural body*, under *natural*.—**Spiritual communion.** See *sacramental communion*, under *sacramental*.—**Spiritual corporations, spiritual courts,** ecclesiastical corporations; ecclesiastical courts. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Spiritual exercises, immutation**†**, incest, matter, peer,** etc. See *exercise*, etc.—**Spiritual man**†. (*a*) An inspired person; also, a holy man; an ecclesiastic.

Other elles I trowe that it be som *spirituell man* that God hath me sente for to defende this reame, nought for me but for Cristynte and holy cherche to mayntene.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Which Battel, because of the many *spiritual Men* that were in it, was called the White Battel.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 108.

(*b*) The spiritual nature: opposed to *physical man*.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—**Syn. 1.** *Spirited*, etc. (see *spirituous*), immaterial.

II. *n.* **1.** A spiritual thing.

Ascend unto invisibles; fill thy spirit with *spirituals*, with the mysteries of faith.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. § 14.

He [Dante] assigns supremacy to the pope in *spirituals*, and to the emperor in temporals.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 30.

2. A spiritual person. (*a*) One who is of a spiritual nature or character. (*b*) One charged with a spiritual office or calling.

We bee the *spiritualles*; we searche the bottome of Goddes commaundement. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 399.

spiritualisation, spiritualise, etc. See *spiritualization*, etc.

spiritualism (spir'i-ṭū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *spiritualisme* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualismo* = It. *spiritualismo*; as *spiritual* + *-ism*.] **1.** The state of being spiritual; spiritual character. *Milman.*—**2.** In *philos.*, the doctrine of the existence of spirit as distinct from matter, or as the only reality: opposed to *materialism*.—**3.** The belief that disembodied spirits can and do communicate with the living, especially through the agency of a person particularly susceptible to spiritualistic influences, called a medium; also, the various doctrines and theories, collectively, founded upon this belief. In its modern form, spiritualism originated in the State of New York in the year 1848, and since that time has extended over the United States and Europe. The mediums through whom the supposed communications take place are of various kinds, no fewer than twenty-four different classes being mentioned in the books explanatory of spiritualism. Among the chief methods of communication are rappings, table-tippings, writing, and speaking; in the latter forms of communication the medium is supposed to be fully possessed by the spirit for the time being. Spiritualism has no formal system of theology, and it is contended by many of its advocates that it is not necessarily inconsistent with the maintenance of a faith otherwise Christian, and that spirit-communications are providential interventions for the purpose of inculcating the doctrine of immortality, and counteracting the material tendencies of the age. The meetings for spiritualistic communications are commonly called *séances*. Also *spiritism*.

spiritualist (spir'i-ṭū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *spiritualiste* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualista* = It. *spiritualista*; as *spiritual* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; also, one whose employment is spiritual.

May not he that lives in a small thatched house . . . preach as loud, and to as much purpose, as one of those high and mighty *spiritualists*?
Echard, Grounds of Contempt of Clergy (1696), p. 140. (*Latham.*)

2. One who accepts philosophical spiritualism. See *spiritualism*, 2.

We may, as *spiritualists*, try to explain our memory's failures and blunders by secondary causes.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 2.

3. One who believes that intercourse may be and is held with departed spirits, especially through the agency of a medium; one who claims to hold such intercourse. Also called *spiritist*.

spiritualistic (spir'i-ṭū-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< *spiritualist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to philosophic spiritualism; idealistic.

The deep-lying doctrine of Spiritual Beings, which embodies the very essence of *Spiritualistic* as opposed to Materialistic philosophy.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 384.

2. Of or pertaining to modern spiritualism, or communication with departed spirits; produced by or believed to be due to the agency of departed spirits: as, *spiritualistic* manifestations; a *spiritualistic* séance.

spirituality (spir'i-ṭū-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *spiritualities* (-tiz). [< ME. *spiritualite*, *spiritualte*, < OF. *spiritualite*, *spiritualte*, *espiritualte*, *esperituante*, etc., F. *spiritualité* = Sp. *espiritualidad* = Pg. *espiritualidade* = It. *spiritualità*, < LL. *spiritualita(t-)s*, < *spiritualis*, spiritual: see *spiritual*.] **1.** Spiritual nature or character; immateriality; incorporeality.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its *spirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

2. Spiritual tendency or aspirations; freedom from worldliness and from attachment to the things of time and sense; spiritual tone; desire for spiritual good.

We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more *spirituality*, and with repentance.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, Return of Prayers, i.

No infidel can argue away the *spirituality* of the Christian religion; attacks upon miracles leave that unaffected.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

His discourses were so valued, and his *spirituality* so revered, that his ministrations were coveted in all that region. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 140.

3†. The clergy as a whole; the ecclesiastics; the church.

Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the *spirituality*. *Fuller.*

4. That which belongs to the church or to an ecclesiastic in his official capacity: generally in the plural, and distinguished from *temporalities*: as, *spiritualities* of a bishop (those profits and dues which a bishop receives in his ecclesiastical character).—**Guardian of the spiritualities.** See *guardian*.—**Spirituality of benefices,** the tithes of land, etc.

spiritualization (spir'i-ṭū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.—**2.** In *old chem.*, the operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

Also spelled *spiritualisation*.

spiritualize (spir'i-ṭū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spiritualized*, ppr. *spiritualizing*. [< F. *spiritualiser* = Sp. Pg. *espiritualizar* = It. *spiritualizzare*; as *spiritual* + *-ize*.] **1.** To make spiritual, or more spiritual; elevate above what is worldly or bodily.

Unless we endeavour to *spiritualise* ourselves, . . . the older we grow the more we are embruted and debased.
Southey, The Doctor, clxxxiv.

2. To infuse spirituality or life into; inform with spirit or life; animate.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole *spiritualized* by endless recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can express. *Carlyle.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. To draw a spiritual meaning from, or impart a spiritual meaning to: as, to *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.—**4.** In *chem.*: (*a*) To extract spirit from. (*b*) To convert into spirit, or impart the properties of spirit to.

Also spelled *spiritualise*.

spiritualizer (spir'i-ṭū-al-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *spiritualize* + *-er*[1].] One who spiritualizes, in any sense. Also spelled *spiritualiser*.

The most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers*. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ix. 2.

spiritually (spir'i-ṭū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *spyritually*; < *spiritual* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness, sensuality, or worldliness; with purity of spirit or heart.—**2.** As a spirit; ethereally.

The sky . . .
Bespangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, *spiritually* bright.
Byron, Siege of Corinth, xi.

3. In a spiritual sense.

spiritual-minded (spir'i-ṭū-al-mīn″ded), *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things; having holy affections; spiritual.

spiritual-mindedness (spir'i-ṭū-al-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state of being spiritual-minded; spirituality of mind.

spiritualness (spir'i-ṭū-al-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiritual; spirituality.

spiritualty† (spir'i-ṭū-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *spiritualte*, < OF. *sperituälte*, etc.: see *spirituality*.] The ecclesiastical body; the whole clergy of any national church.

It [the church] is abused and mistaken for a multitude of shaven, shorn, and oiled, which we now call the *spiritualty* and clergy.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 12.

spirituelle (spir'i-tū-el'), *a.* [F., fem. of *spirituel*: see *spiritual*.] Characterized by or exhibiting a refined intellectuality, grace, or delicacy: noting primarily but not exclusively a woman or the ways of women.

I have the air of youth without freshness, but noble, sweet, lively, *spirituelle*, and interesting.
The Century, XL. 654.

spirituosity (spir'i-tọ̄-os'i-ti), *n.* [< *spirituous* + *-ity*.] **1.** Spirituous character or quality: as, the *spirituosity* of beer.—**2.** Immateriality; ethereality. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 421.

spirituoso (spir'i-ṭū-ō'sō), *adv.* Same as *spiritoso*.

spirituous (spir'i-ṭū-us), *a.* [= Dan. *spirituös*; < OF. (and F.) *spirituex* = Pg. *espirituoso*, spir-

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ituous; cf. G. *spirituosen*, Sw. Dan. *spirituosa*, pl., alcoholic liquors; < ML. **spirituosus*, full of spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*; cf. *spiritous*.] 1†. Having the quality of spirit; ethereal; immaterial; intangible.—2†. Lively; active; gay; cheerful; enlivening.

> *Hedon.* Well, I am resolved what I'll do.
> *Ana.* What, my good *spirituous* spark?
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

That it may appear aiery and *spirituous*, & fit for the welcome of chearful guests; the principal difficulty will be in contriving the lights and stair-cases.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 42.

3. Containing much alcohol; distilled, whether pure or compounded, as distinguished from *fermented*; ardent: applied to a liquor for drinking.—**Syn. 3.** *Spirituous, Spiritual, Spirited.* *Spirituous* is now strictly confined to the meaning of alcoholic: as, *spirituous*, ardent, or intoxicating liquors. *Spiritual* is as strictly confined to that higher field of meaning which is opposed to corporeal or carnal, secular or temporal. *Spirited* expresses active animal spirits, or that spirit which is a vigorous movement of the feelings and the will: as, a *spirited* horse, boy, reply.

spirituousness (spir'i-tū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spirituous. *Boyle.*

spiritus (spir'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *spiritus*. [L.: see *spirit*.] 1. A breathing; an aspirate.—2. In *phar.*, spirit; any spirituous preparation: the officinal name of various spirits, specified by a qualifying term: as, *spiritus vini Gallici*, spirit of French wine (that is, brandy); *spiritus ætheris compositus*, compound spirit of ether.—**Spiritus asper**, a rough breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (῾) placed over or before an initial vowel, or over the second letter of an initial diphthong, to indicate that it should be preceded by a sound like *h* in English: also placed over ρ when it is initial or is preceded by another ρ (ῥῥ).—**Spiritus lenis**, a soft or smooth breathing; in *Gr. gram.*, the mark (᾽) denoting the absence of the rough breathing.

spiritweed (spir'it-wēd), *n.* Same as *spiritleaf*.

spirit-world (spir'it-wėrld), *n.* The world of disembodied spirits; Hades; the shades.

spirity (spir'i-ti), *a.* [< *spirit* + *-y*1.] Full of spirit; spirited. [Scotch.]

spirivalve (spi'ri-valv), *a.* [< L. *spira*, a coil, spire, + *valva*, door (valve).] Having a spiral shell, as a univalve mollusk; spirally whorled, as a shell.

spirket (spėr'ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *shipbuilding*, a space forward and aft between the floor-timbers. *Hamersly.*

spirketing, spiretting (spėr'ket-ing), *n.* [< *spirket*.] In *ship-building*, the strakes of plank worked between the lower sills of ports and waterways. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 209.

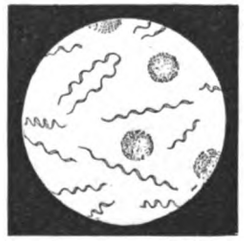
spirling (spėr'ling), *n.* Same as *sparling*1.

Spirobranchia (spī-rō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Brachiopoda*. Also *Spirobranchiata*.

spirobranchiate (spī-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *spirobranchiatus*, < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + βράγχια, gills.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spirobranchiata*; brachiopod.

II. *n.* A brachiopod.

Spirochæta (spī-rō-kē'tą), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1833), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + χαίτη, a bristle.] A genus of *Schizomycetes* or bacteria, having the cells united in long slender threads which usually show narrow spiral windings. The filaments have the liveliest movements, and clearly propel themselves forward and back, but are also able to bend in various ways. *S. plicatilis* occurs among algæ in swamp-water; *S. Obermeieri*, found in the blood of those sick with recurrent fever, is the cause of the disease; *S. Cohnii* is found in the mucus of the teeth, and *S. gigantea* in sea-water. Also *Spirochæte*.


Spirochæta Obermeieri.

spirogonimium (spī'rō-gō-nim'i-um), *n.*; pl. *spirogonimia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + NL. *gonimium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonimium similar to a hormogonimium, but not moniliform, with the syngonimia subglobose, smaller and more scattered, as in *Omphalaria*.

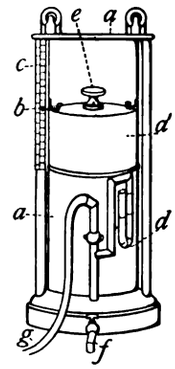
Spirogyra (spī-rō-jī'rą), *n.* [NL. (Link, 1833), so called with ref. to the spiral bands of chlorophyl in the cells; < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + γῦρος, a circle, ring.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Conjugatæ* and order *Zygnemaceæ*. They are among the commonest of fresh-water algæ, forming dense bright-green masses, in both running and stagnant water, and have often a slimy feel, owing to the well-developed mucilaginous sheath in which each filament is enveloped. The cells have one to several parietal chlorophyl-bands spirally winding to the right. Conjugation is scalariform or lateral. There are about 40 species and very many varieties in the United States. They are popularly called *frog-spit* or *frog-spittle*. See *frog-spit*, and cuts under *chlorophyl* and *conjugation*, 4.

spirolet, spirol† (spī'rōl, -rol), *n.* [< OF. *spirole*, a small culverin.] A small culverin.

Long pieces of artillery called basiliaks, and smaller sized ones, known by the name of *spirols*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 47.

spiroloculine (spī-rō-lok'ū-lin), *a.* Composed of spirally coiled loculi or chamberlets: specifically noting certain foraminifers. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, No. 160, p. 328.

spirometer (spī-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe (see *spire*3), + *metrum*, measure.] A contrivance for measuring the extreme differential capacity of the human lungs. The instrument most commonly employed consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water, and is fitted with an index which marks the cubic inches of air expired after a forced inspiration. In the accompanying cut, *a a* is a small gas-holder containing an inverted vessel *a'*; *b*, index, which shows on the scale *c* the number of cubic inches expired; *d*, manometer, which, when *a'* is held down, shows the pressure which the lungs can exert; *e*, plug-vent for outlet of expired air; *f*, cock for outlet of water; *g*, tube through which the expiration is made.



Spirometer.

spirometric (spī-rō-met'rik), *a.* [As *spirometer* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the spirometer; ascertained by means of the spirometer; as tested by the spirometer.—**Spirometric capacity**, extreme differential capacity of the lungs, measured by the total amount of air which can be expired after the fullest possible inspiration.

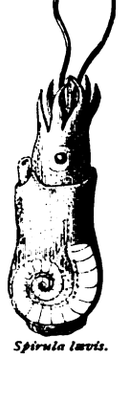
spirometry (spī-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *spirometer* + *-y*3.] The use of the spirometer in measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Spiromonas (spī-rom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1852), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + μονάς, a unit.] A genus of pantostomatous flagellate infusorians, spirally twisted on their long axis (whence the name). These animalcules are free-swimming or temporarily attached, soft and plastic, with two anterior subequal flagella, one of which is adherent at will. *S. volubilis* is an example. According to Kent, the *Cyclidium distortum* and *Heteromita angustata* of Dujardin are both species of *Spiromonas*.

spirophore (spī'rō-fōr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *spirare*, breathe, + Gr. -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in cases of suspended animation, as in persons rescued from drowning. It consists of an air-tight case, in which the body is inclosed up to the neck, and an air-pump, for producing at proper intervals a partial vacuum in the case, thus causing the external air to fill the lungs of the patient.

Spirophyton (spī-rof'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (Hall), < Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + φυτόν, a plant.] A genus of fossil algæ, a characteristic plant of a subdivision of the Devonian occurring in the State of New York, and called from this fossil (*Spirophyton cauda-galli*) the *cauda galli grit*. This alga belongs to a group which appeared early in the Silurian, and continued into the Tertiary, but is now extinct. The frond of *Spirophyton* was broad, thin, with a distinct transversal nervation, and spirally convoluted around a slender axis, the convolution widening with the distance from the point of attachment.

spirozooid (spī-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. σπεῖρα, a coil, spire, + E. *zooid*.] The defensive zooid of certain hydroid hydrozoans, as of *Podocoryne*, a tubularian polyp: so called as coiling or curling spirally when not in action. These zooids are long slender filaments always provided with cnidæ or lasso-cells for nettling, and are sometimes called *spiralozooids*. Compare *dactylozooid* and *machopolyp*.


Spirula lævis.

spirt1, **spirt**2. See *spurt*1, *spurt*2.

spirtle, *v.* and *n.* See *spurtle*.

Spirula (spir'ǔ-lą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1799), < LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire: see *spire*2.] 1. In *Cephalopoda*: (*a*) A genus of sepioid cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Spirulidæ*, having a delicate shell in the hinder part of the body rolled into a flat or discoidal spiral, with discrete whorls whose involute spire presents ventrally, and no guard. There are several species, as *S. lævis* and *S. fragilis*. The shells are common, and are sometimes carried by the Gulf Stream to the coast of England, but specimens of the entire animal are extremely rare. Also *Spirulæa*, *Spirulea*. (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] A member of this genus. *Imp. Dict.*—2. [*l. c.*; pl. *spirulæ* (-lē).] In sponges, an irregular spineless polyact spicule of spiral form.

spirulate (spir'ǔ-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *spirula*, dim. of L. *spira*, a coil, spire (see *Spirula*), + *-ate*1.] Spiral in form, or in disposition of parts; spirally arranged: said of structures, markings, etc.

Spirulidæ (spī-rō'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spirula* + *-idæ*.] A family of cephalopods, typified by the genus *Spirula*. They are squids or sepioids with the mantle supported by a cartilaginous prominence or ridge and a corresponding pit or furrow, the fins small and terminal, and an internal tubular shell partitioned into numerous chambers by transverse septa, and wound in a loose coil.

spirulite (spir'ǔ-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Spirula* + *-ite*2.] A fossil cephalopod resembling or related to *Spirula*.

spiry1 (spīr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *spirie*; < *spire*1 + *-y*1.] 1. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

> In these lone walls (their days' eternal bound)
> Those moss-grown domes with *spiry* turrets crown'd.
> *Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 142.

2. Abounding in spires or steeples.

> And villages embosom'd soft in trees,
> And *spiry* towns by surging columns mark'd
> Of household smoke. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 953.

spiry2 (spīr'i), *a.* [< *spire*2 + *-y*1.] Of a spiral form; spiral; wreathed; curled.

> Hid in the *spiry* volumes of the snake.
> *Dryden*, State of Innocence, iv. 2.

spisciousness†, *a.* A variant of *spissous*.

spisst (spis), *a.* [= OF. *espais*, *espois*, F. *épais* = Sp. *espeso* = Pg. *espesso* = It. *spesso*, < L. *spissus*, thick, compact, dense.] Thick; close; dense.

> This *spiss* and dense, yet polish'd, this copious, yet concise treatise of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

spissated (spis'ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, condense, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Inspissated; thickened, as by evaporation. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, ii. 4.

spissed† (spist), *a.* [< *spiss* + *-ed*2.] Thickened; condensed; inspissated.

> Of such a *spissed* Substance there 's no need.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 214.

spissitude (spis'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. *spissitudo*, thickness, density, < *spissus*, thick, compact: see *spiss*.] Density; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid; inspissated condition.

> From this Grossness and *Spissitude* of Air proceeds the slow Nature of the Inhabitants. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

spissous† (spis'us), *a.* [< L. *spissus*, thick: see *spiss*.] Thick. *Hist. of Francion* (1655). (*Nares.*)

spit1 (spit), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. **spitte*, *spytte*, *spette*, earlier *spite*, *spyte*, *spete*, < AS. *spitu*, a spit, = MD. *spit*, *spet*, *speet*, *spete*, D. *spit* = MLG. *spit*, LG. *spitt* = OHG. MHG. *spiz*, G. *spiess* (= Dan. *spid* = Sw. *spett*, < LG. ?), a roasting-spit, in G. also the branches of a deer's horn (hence OF. *espoit*, *espoi*, a spit, *espois*, F. *épois*, a deer's horn, = Sp. Pg. *espeto*, a spit, = Olt. *spito*, *spedo*, a spit); orig. neut. of the adj., OHG. *spizzi*, MHG. *spitze*, *spiz*, G. *spitz*, pointed (G. *spitze*, a point). (*b*) Cf. LG. *speet* (prop. **spiet*), a spear, in humorous use a sword, = OHG. *spioz*, MHG. *spiez*, G. *spiess*, a spear, lance, pike, = Icel. *spjót*, a spear, = Sw. *spjut* = Dan. *spyd*, a spear (hence OF. *espiet*, *espet*, *espie*, also *espoit*, *espoi* = It. *spiedo*, *spiede*, a spear). (*c*) Cf. Icel. *spýta*, a spit, a wooden peg, < *spjōt*, a spear. The above forms have been partly confused with one another. (*d*) Cf. W. *pid*, a tapering point.] 1. A slender bar, sharply pointed at the end, to be thrust through meat which is to be roasted in front of the fire. The rotation of the spit brings all parts of the meat in turn to the heat. The ordinary spit is several feet long, and rests on supports at the sides of the fireplace. Shorter spits are used for small birds, kidneys, etc. See cut under *spit-rack*.

> With your arms crossed on your thin-belly doublet like a rabbit on a *spit*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 20.
>
> He loves roast well
> That eats the *spit*.
> *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2†. A sword. [Cant.]

> Going naked with a *spit* on his shoulder.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 309.

3†. The obelisk or dagger (†) used as a reference-mark.

> Either your starres or your *spits* (that I may use Origen's notes) shall be welcome to my margent.
> *Bp. Hall*, To Hugh Cholmley. (*Latham.*)

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4. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

But Hermod rode with Niord, whom he took
To show him *spits* and beaches of the sea.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead, iii.

On a narrow *spit* of sand between the rocks a dozen little girls are laughing, romping, and pattering about.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ii.

5. In *weaving*, the spindle or wire which holds the cop, spool, or pirn in the shuttle.

spit[1] (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spitted*, ppr. *spitting*. [< ME. *spitten, spyten, spitien* = MD. *spiten, speten*, D. *speten* = MLG. LG. *speten* = OHG. *spizzen*, G. *spiessen* = Dan. *spidde* (cf. Sp. Pg. *espetar*), spit, turn on a spit; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To thrust a spit through; pierce, transfix, or impale with or as with a spit: as, to *spit* a loin of veal.

Look to see . . .
Your naked infants *spitted* upon pikes.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3. 38.

How lov'd Patroclus with Achilles joins,
To quarter out the ox, and *spit* the loins.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 203.

2. To string on a stick and hang up to dry, as herring in a smoke-house.

II. *intrans.* To roast anything on a spit; attend to a spit; use a spit.

spit[2] (spit), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spit* or *spat*, ppr. *spitting*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. forms: (*a*) Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*, < ME. *spitten, spytten* (pret. *spitte, spytte, sputte, sput*), < AS. *spittan*, **spyttan* (pret. **spyttе*) = G. *spützen* = Sw. *spotta* = Dan. *spytte*, spit; (*b*) late MHG. *sputzen*, G. *speutzen* = Icel. *spýta*, spit; (*c*) ME. *speten* (pret. *spette, spete, spetide*), < AS. *spǣtan* (pret. *spǣtte*), spit. These forms are supposed to be connected with *spew*, but their relations are not clear. The similar forms, MD. *spicken*, also *spugen*, MLG. *spigen, spiggen*, G. *spucken*, spit, are secondary forms of the verb cognate with AS. *spiwan*, E. *spew*: see *spew*. Hence *spattle*[1], *spittle*[1], and prob. ult. *spot*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To eject saliva from the mouth; expectorate.

When he had thus spoken, he *spat* on the ground, and made clay of the spittle. John ix. 6.

Let him but fasting *spit* upon a toad,
And presently it bursts and dies.
Fletcher and Massinger, A Very Woman, iii. 1.

2. To fall in scattered drops, as rain. [Colloq.]

"And"—putting her hand out at the window—"I think it 's *spitting* already." *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, vii.

It had been *spitting* with rain for the last half-hour, and now began to pour in good earnest.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, vii.

3. To make a noise as if spitting, like an angry cat.—**To spit on** or **upon**, to treat with gross insult or ignominy.

II. *trans.* To eject from the mouth; spew; especially, to eject as or with saliva: as, to *spit* blood.

Thus *spitte* I out my venim under hewe
Of holynesse, to seme holy and trewe.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 135.

Sir Roger told me that Old Moll had been often brought before him for making Children *spit* Pins, and giving Maids the Night Mare. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

To spit sixpences, to spit with a white nummular expectoration from a dry mouth. [Low.]

He had thought it rather a dry discourse; and, beginning to *spit sixpences* (as his saying was), he gave hints to Mr. Wildgoose to stop at the first public-house they should come to. *Graves*, Spiritual Quixote, iv. 6. (*Davies.*)

To spit white, to spit from a dry or feverish mouth, especially after a debauch. [Low.]

If it be a hot day, and I brandish any thing but a bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 237.

spit[2] (spit), *n.* [Early mod. E. and dial. also *spet*; < ME. *spyt*; < *spit*[2], *v.*] 1. What is ejected from the mouth; saliva; spume.—2. The act of spitting: as, a cat gives an angry *spit*.

The speckl'd toad . . .
Defies his foe with a fell *spit*.
Lovelace, Lucasta, Toad and Spider, p. 42.

3. In *entom.*: (*a*) The spume of certain insects; a frothy, fleecy, or waxy substance secreted by various homopterous bugs from specialized pores scattered over the general surface of the body. (*b*) An insect which produces such spume: as, the cuckoo-*spit*, *Ptyelus spumarius*. See *spittle-insect*.—4. A light fall of rain or snow; especially, rain or snow falling in light gusts or scattered drops or flakes.

Spits of rain dashed in their faces.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 175.

5. Image; likeness. [Vulgar.]

There was a large lithograph of a horse, dear to the remembrance of the old man from an indication of a dog in the corner. "The very *spit* of the one I had for years; it 's a real portrait, sir, for Mr. Hanbart, the printer, met me one day and sketched him."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 488.

spit[3] (spit), *v. t.* [< D. *spitten*, dig; appar. connected with *speten*, spit: see *spit*[1].] To spade; plant by spading.

Saffron . . . in the moneth of July, . . . when the heads thereof have been plucked up, and after twenty days *spitted* or set againe under mould.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 453. (*Davies.*)

spit[3] (spit), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. *spit*[3], *v.*] A spade; hence, the depth of a spade in the earth; a spading or spadeful. [Prov. Eng.]

It [a curious harp] was raised by labourers at the depth of twelve *spits* or spadings under the earth in Coolness Moss, near Newcastle, between Limerick and Killarney.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

spital†, **spittle**[2]† (spit'al, spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spyttle, spitel, spytelle*, by apheresis from *hospital*: see *hospital*.] A hospital; properly, a hospital for lazars.

He is
A *spittle* of diseases, and, indeed,
More loathsome and infectious.
Massinger, Picture, iv. 2.

Kind, pious hands did to the Virgin build
A lonely *Spital*, the belated swain
From the night terrors of that waste to shield.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xvii.

spital-house†, **spittle-house**† (spit'al-, spit'l-hous), *n.* A hospital.

All the Cripples in tenne *Spittle-houses* shewe not more halting. *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 35.

spital-man†, **spittle-man**† (spit'al-, spit'l-man), *n.* One who lives in a spital or hospital.

Good Preachers that liue ill (like *Spittle-men*)
Are perfect in the way they neuer went.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 26. (*Davies.*)

spital-sermon†, **spittle-sermon**† (spit'al-, spit'l-sér'mon), *n.* A sermon preached at or in behalf of a spital or hospital. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxi.

spitball (spit'bâl), *n.* Paper chewed and made into a ball to be used as a missile. [Colloq.]

spitbox (spit'boks), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *box*[2].] A box, usually of wood, filled with sand, sawdust, or the like, to receive discharges of spittle, tobacco-juice, etc.; a spittoon. Such boxes are sometimes open, as in country taverns in America, sometimes covered, the cover being easily raised by a lever arrangement, as is common on the continent of Europe.

spit-bug (spit'bug), *n.* Any spittle-insect.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **spitcock* (< *spit*[1] + *cock*[1]), which may have been orig. a name for a fowl roasted on a spit, transferred fancifully to an eel split and broiled. Cf. *spatchcock*.] An eel split and broiled.

Will you have some Cray-fish and a *Spitch-cocke*?
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

spitchcock (spich'kok), *v. t.* [< *spitchcock*, *n.*] To split (an eel) lengthwise and broil it.

Yet no man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with *spitchcock'd* eel.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 18.

If you chance to be partial to eels, . . .
Have them *spitch-cock'd*—or stew'd—they're too oily when fried! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 337.

spit-curl (spit'kėrl), *n.* A small lock of hair curled so as to lie flat on the temple: so called jocosely or contemptuously from the circumstance that they were often made with the help of saliva. [Colloq. and vulgar.]

spit-deep (spit'dēp), *a.* [< *spit*[3] + *deep*.] Having the depth of a spade-cut. [Prov. Eng.]

spite (spit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spight*; < ME. *spite, spyt, spyyt*; by apheresis from *despite*: see *despite*. Cf. *spitous* for *despitous*.] 1†. Injury; mischief; shame; disgrace; dishonor.

I'll find Demetrius and revenge this *spite*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 420.

Day and night he'l work my *spight*,
And hanged I shall be.
Robin Hood and the Bishop (Child's Ballads, V. 299).

2. A disposition to thwart and disappoint the wishes of another; ill-will; malevolence; malice; grudge; rancor.

This is not the opinion of one, for some priuate *spite*, but the iudgement of all. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 78.

Nor called the gods, in vulgar *spite*,
To vindicate his helpless right.
Marvell, Essay on Government.

3. Chagrin; vexation; ill luck; trouble.

The time is out of joint: O cursed *spite*,
That ever I was born to set it right!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 189.

In spite of, literally, in defiance or contempt of; in opposition to; hence, notwithstanding. Sometimes abbreviated to *spite of*.

Death to me subscribes,
Since, *spite of* him, I'll live in this poor rhyme.
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

Honour is into Scotland gone,
In spite of England's skill.
Johnie Scot (Child's Ballads, IV. 59).

=**Syn. 2.** *Animosity, Ill-will, Enmity*, etc. (see *animosity*), pique, spleen, defiance. *In spite of, Despite*, etc. See *notwithstanding*.

spite (spit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spited*, ppr. *spiting*. [Early mod. E. also *spight*; < late ME. *spite*; < *spite*, *n.*] 1. To dislike; regard with ill-will.

I gat my master's good-will, who before *spited* me.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, ii.

Hash hated or *spited* Obed, partly on Margaret's account, partly because of misunderstandings with his mother.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 3.

2. To thwart; cross; mortify; treat maliciously: as, to cut off one's nose to *spite* one's face.

I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spite* a raven's heart within a dove.
Shak., T. N., v. 1. 134.

3. To fill with vexation; offend.

The nobles, *spited* at this indignity done them by the commons, firmly united in a body.
Swift, Nobles and Commons, iii.

spite-blasted† (spīt'blās'ted), *a.* Distracted or defeated by spite. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 34. [Rare.]

spiteful (spīt'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *spytefulle*; < *spite* + *-ful*.] Filled with spite; having a malevolent or grudging disposition; malicious.

A wayward son,
Spiteful and wrathful.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5. 12.

spitefully (spīt'fûl-i), *adv.* 1. Shamefully; outrageously.

And the remnant took his servants, and entreated them *spitefully*, and slew them. Mat. xxii. 6.

2. In a spiteful manner; mischievously; maliciously.

At last she *spitefully* was bent
To try their wisdom's full extent.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

spitefulness (spīt'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spiteful; the desire to vex, annoy, or injure, proceeding from irritation; malevolence; malice.

It looks more like *spitefulness* and ill nature than a diligent search after truth. *Keill*, Against Burnet.

spitfire (spit'fir), *n.* [< *spit*[2], *v.*, + obj. *fire*.] An irascible or passionate person; one whose temper is hot or fiery. [Colloq.]

spit-frog† (spit'frog), *n.* [< *spit*[1], *v.*, + *frog*[1].] A small sword. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). [Slang.] (*Nares.*)

spitkid (spit'kid), *n.* *Naut.*, a spitbox.

spitous†, *a.* [ME., also *spetous*; by apheresis from *despitous*: see *despitous*. Cf. *spite*.] Spiteful; malicious; mischievous.

That arowe was as with felonye
Envenymed, and with *spitous* blame.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 979.

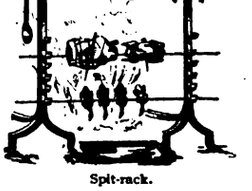
spitously†, *adv.* [ME., < *spitous* + *-ly*[2].] Spitefully; angrily; injuriously.

They were ful glad whan I spak to hem faire,
For, God it wot, I chidde hem *spitously*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 223.

spit-poison (spit'poi'zn), *n.* [< *spit*[2], *v.*, + obj. *poison*.] A malicious or venomous person; one given to calumny.

The scourge of society, a *spit-poison*, a viper.
South, Sermons, X. 290.

spit-rack (spit'rak), *n.* An iron rack, formerly used, on which a spit was hung before a fire. A common form was that of a pair of tall andirons fitted with hooks to support the ends of the spit.


Spit-rack.

spit-sticker (spit'-stik'ėr), *n.* In *engraving*, a graver with convex faces. *E. H. Knight.*

spit-sword† (spit'-sōrd), *n.* Same as *estoc*: a term introduced in the sixteenth century. *Grose.*

spittard† (spit'ärd), *n.* [< *spit*[1] + *-ard*. Cf. *spitter*[1].] A two-year old hart; a spitter. *Topsell*, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

spitted (spit'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *y-spyted*, spitted: see *spit*[1].] 1. Put upon a spit; thrust through, as if with a spit; impaled.—2.

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Spiked, or shot out to a point like a spit or bodkin, but without tines or branches: said of the antlers of a deer.

Let trial be made . . . whether the head of a deer that by age is more *spitted* may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 757.

spitten†. An obsolete past participle of *spit*[2].

spitter[1] (spit'ėr), *n.* [< *spit*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.—2. A young deer whose antlers are spitted; a brocket or pricket.

spitter[2] (spit'ėr), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who spits, or ejects saliva from the mouth.

spitting (spit'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spit*[2], *v.*] 1. The act or practice of expectoration.—2. An appearance seen on the surface of silver which has been melted in considerable quantity and then allowed to cool slowly, protuberances like miniature volcanic cones being formed just as the surface of the metal begins to solidify, through the orifices of which oxygen gas escapes, sometimes with sufficient violence to throw out bits of the molten metal. This is frequently seen in the cupellation of silver in the large way. The same phenomenon is exhibited by melted platinum, which, like silver, absorbs oxygen when melted, and gives it off again on cooling. Also called *sprouting*.—**Spitting of blood.** Same as *hemoptysis* (which see).

spitting-snake (spit'ing-snāk), *n.* A venomous serpent of the family *Najidæ*, *Sepedon hæmachates* of South Africa. This snake, when irritated, has the habit of spitting in spray the poisonous saliva which has dribbled from its fangs.

spittle[1] (spit'l), *n.* [Formerly also *spettle;* a var. of *spattle*, conformed to the verb: see *spattle*[1], *spit*[2], *v.*] The mucous substance secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; saliva ejected from the mouth.

Owre men, moued with greate hope and hunger of golde, beganne ageine to swalowe downe theyr *spettle*.
Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 118).

The Priests abhorre the Sea, as wherein Nilus dieth; and salt is forbiden them, which they call Typhons *spittle*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

To lick the spittle of. See *lick*.

spittle[2]†, *n.* See *spital*.

spittle[3] (spit'l), *n.* [< ME. *spytelle;* dim. of *spit*[3].] 1. A kind of small spade.—2. A spade-like implement with a short handle, used in putting cakes into an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

spittle[3] (spit'l), *v. t.* [< *spittle*[3], *n.*] To dig or stir with a small spade. [Prov. Eng.]

spittle-fly (spit'l-flī), *n.* A spittle-insect.

spittle-insect (spit'l-in'sekt), *n.* Any one of several different homopterous insects of the family *Cercopidæ*, as species of *Aphrophora*, *Lepyronia*, and *Ptyelus;* a spit-bug or froghopper. The larvæ and pupæ live upon plants, enveloping and entirely concealing themselves within a mass of frothy material which they secrete, sometimes called *toad-spittle* or *frog-spit* and *cuckoo-spit*. See cut under *froghopper*.

spittle-of-the-stars (spit'l-ọv-thē̤-stärz'), *n.* See *Nostoc*, 2.

spittly (spit'li), *a.* [< *spittle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing or resembling spittle; slimy.

spittoon (spi-tön'), *n.* [Irreg. < *spit*[2] + *-oon*.] A vessel for receiving what is spit from the mouth; especially, a round vessel of metal, earthenware, or porcelain, made in the form of a funnel at the top, and having a bowl-shaped compartment beneath, which may be partly filled with water; a cuspidor.

A gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the *spittoon* at the right hand side of the stove and the *spittoon* on the left.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvi.

spit-venom (spit'ven'ọm), *n.* [< *spit*[2] + *venom*. Cf. *spit-poison*.] Poisonous expectoration. [Rare.]

The *spit-venom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, V. ii. § 2.

spitz (spits), *n.* [< G. *spitz*, also *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, so called from its pointed muzzle; < *spitze*, a point: see *spit*[1].] A spitz-dog.

spitz-dog (spits'dog), *n.* [A half translation of G. *spitzhund*, a Pomeranian dog, < *spitze*, a point, + *hund*, a dog, = E. *hound*.] A variety of dog, so called from the pointed muzzle; a Pomeranian dog. See *Pomeranian*.

spitzflute (spits'flōt), *n.* [< G. *spitze*, a point, + E. *flute*[1].] In *organ-building*, a stop having conical pipes of metal, which give a thin, somewhat reedy tone.

spitzkasten (spits'käs-ten), *n.* [G., < *spitze*, a point, + *kasten*, a chest: see *chest*[1].] In *mining*, a pointed box; a V-vat: a German word frequently used by writers in English on ore-dressing.

Spiza (spī'zä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch, < *σπίζειν*, pipe, chirp. Cf. *spink*[1].] A genus of fringilline birds, including a number of types, and hence variously limited. (*a*) That genus of painted finches of which the common indigo-bird of the United States is the type: synonymous with *Passerina* or *Hortulanus* of Vieillot, and *Cyanospiza* of Baird. See cut under *indigo-bird*. (*b*) Now employed for the silk-buntings, of which the common dickcissel or black-throated bunting, *S. americana*, is the type: synonymous with



Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*).

Euspiza. The male is 6¾ inches long, 10¾ in extent of wings; the plumage is smooth and compact; the upper parts are grayish-brown, streaked with black on the back; the lower are whitish, shaded with gray, tinged with bright yellow on the breast, and marked with a large black throat-patch; the edge of the wing is yellow; the lesser and middle coverts are bright-chestnut; the lower eyelid is white, the superciliary stripe yellow, and the bill dark horn-blue. The female is similar, but plainer, being less tinged with yellow, and having no black throat-patch, but a few black maxillary or pectoral streaks. This bunting is widely but irregularly distributed in the United States, especially in the eastern half, abounding in some districts, but seldom or never seen in others apparently as eligible. It nests on the ground or in a low bush, and lays four or five plain pale-greenish eggs (rarely speckled). The nuptial male has a quaint monotonous ditty, three notes of which are rendered in the name *dickcissel*—a word which originated in Illinois, and crept into print in or about 1876.

Spizaëtus (spī-zā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *σπίζα*, a finch (see *Spiza*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of *Falconidæ*, including hawks or small eagles having the feet feathered to the bases of the toes, the tail square or little rounded, the wings short and rounded, and the head, in the typical species, with a long occipital crest. The genus is sometimes restricted to such birds as the crested eagle of Brazil, *S. manduyti* or *S. ornatus;* in a wider sense, it includes 12 or more species of Central and South America, Africa, India and the Indo-Malayan region, Celebes, Formosa, and Japan. Also *Spizaëtos*.

Spizella (spī-zel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1832), < *Spiza* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of small American finches or sparrows, the chipping-sparrows, having the wings pointed, the tail long and emarginate, the back streaked, and the under parts not streaked in the adult. It includes several of the most familiar sparrows of the United States, as the chippy or chip-bird, *S. socialis* or *domestica;* the field-sparrow, *S. agrestis* or *pusilla;* the tree-sparrow, *S. monticola;* the clay-colored bunting and Brewer's bunting, *S. pallida* and *S. breweri;* and the black-chinned sparrow, *S. atrigularis*. See cut under *field-sparrow*.

Spizellinæ (spī-ze-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spizella* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Fringillidæ*, containing a large number of small spotted and streaked sparrows. None of those which occur in the United States have any red, blue, or orange colors. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.

spizelline (spī-zel'in), *a.* [< *Spizella* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the chipping-sparrow; of or pertaining to the *Spizellinæ*.

spizine (spī'zin), *a.* [< *Spiza* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the finches or buntings of the genus *Spiza*.

Splachneæ (splak'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Splachnum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of bryaceous mosses, named from the genus *Splachnum*. Also *Splachnei*, *Splachnaceæ*.

Splachnum (splak'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, some cryptogamous plant.] A genus of bryaceous mosses, giving name to the tribe *Splachneæ*. They are loosely cespitose, mostly annual plants, with soft, slender branches, which bear distant lower and tufted upper leaves, all with very loose areolation. The capsule is long-pedicelled, small, oval or short-cylindrical, provided with a peristome of sixteen linear orange-colored teeth. There are 6 North American species.

splaiet, *v.* An old spelling of *splay*.

splanade†, *n.* Same as *esplanade*.

splanchnapophysial (splangk'na-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *splanchnapophysis* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a splanchnapophysis.

splanchnapophysis (splangk-na-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *splanchnapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot: see *apophysis*.] An apophysis or outgrowth of a vertebra on the opposite side of the vertebral axis from a neurapophysis, and inclosing or tending to inclose some viscus. See cut under *hypapophysis*.

splanchnic (splangk'nik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σπλαγχνικός*, pertaining to the viscera, < *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, bowels.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera or entrails; visceral; intestinal; enteric.—**Splanchnic cavities**, the visceral cavities of the body.—**Splanchnic musculature**, the muscles of the splanchnopleure; that one of the two chief layers of cœlomatic muscles which surrounds the alimentary canal: contrasting with *somatic musculature*, or the muscles of the somatopleure.—**Splanchnic nerves**, three nerves from the thoracic sympathetic ganglia—the first or great, the second lesser or small, and the third smallest or inferior. The first goes to the semilunar ganglion, the second to the cœliac plexus, the third to the renal and cœliac plexuses.—**Splanchnic wall**, the splanchnopleure.

II. *n.* A splanchnic nerve.

splanchnocœle (splangk'nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, the viscera, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] A visceral cavity; specifically, the visceral cavity of a brachiopod, an anterior division of which is the brachiocœle or brachial chamber, and the lateral parts of the posterior division of which are the pleurocœles.

splanchnographer (splangk-nog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who describes viscera; a writer on splanchnography.

splanchnographical (splangk-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnograph-y* + *-ic-al*.] Descriptive of viscera; pertaining to splanchnography.

splanchnography (splangk-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] Descriptive splanchnology; a description of or a treatise on viscera.

splanchnological (splangk-nō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to splanchnology.

splanchnologist (splangk-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *splanchnolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in splanchnology.

splanchnology (splangk-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning viscera.

splanchnopleura (splangk-nō-plö'rȧ), *n.*; pl. *splanchnopleuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *splanchnopleure*.] Same as *splanchnopleure*.

splanchnopleural (splangk-nō-plö'ral), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-al*.] Forming the walls of viscera; constituting or pertaining to the splanchnopleure.

splanchnopleure (splangk'nō-plör), *n.* [< NL. *splanchnopleura*, < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *πλευρά*, the side.] The inner or visceral layer of mesoderm, formed by the splitting of the mesoblast, separated from the somatopleure by the perivisceral space, cœlomatic cavity, or cœloma. It is formed in those animals whose germ becomes four-layered in the above manner, and then constitutes the musculature and connective tissue of the intestinal tract and its annexes—the lining epithelium being derived from the hypoblast. Thus, the connective tissue and muscular substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, etc., and the thickness of the walls of the stomach, bowels, etc., are all splanchnopleural. The term is contrasted with *somatopleure*.

splanchnopleuric (splangk-nō-plö'rik), *a.* [< *splanchnopleure* + *-ic*.] Same as *splanchnopleural*. *Foster*, Elements of Embryology, i. 2.

splanchnoskeletal (splangk-nō-skel'e-tal), *a.* [< *splanchnoskeleton* + *-al*.] Skeletal or hard, as a part of a viscus; forming a part of, or relating to, the splanchnoskeleton.

splanchnoskeleton (splangk-nō-skel'e-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The splanchnic or visceral skeleton; those hard parts of the body, collectively considered, which are developed in special relation with the viscera, and serve to support or contain them. Such are teeth, branchial arches, tracheal rings, bonelets of the eyeball and heart, penis-bones, etc. The term originated with Carus, 1828, and acquired currency through Owen and others. Its difference of meaning from *sclerokeleton* is not clear in all its applications.

splanchnotomical (splangk-nō-tom'i-kal), *a.* [< *splanchnotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical in respect of the viscera; of or pertaining to splanchnotomy.

splanchnotomy (splangk-not'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλάγχνον*, pl. *σπλάγχνα*, viscera, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Dissection of the viscera; the anatomy of the viscera: more commonly called *visceral anatomy*.

splash (splash), *v.* [A var. of *plash*[1], with unorig. *s*, regarded as intensive; perhaps sug-

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gested by the appar. relation of *smash* to *mash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To spatter or bespatter, as with water, water and mud, or any other liquid.

In carving a partridge, I *splashed* her with gravy from head to foot. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, 1806.

2. To dash or throw about in splotches: as, to *splash* dirty water on one.—3. To accomplish with splashing or plashing.

The stout, round-sterned little vessel ploughed and *splashed* its way up the Hudson, with great noise and little progress. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 179.

4. To ornament with splashed decoration. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Spill*, etc. See *slop*[1].

II. *intrans.* 1. To dabble or spatter about in water or other liquid; dash or spatter water about.

It is in knowledge as in swimming; he who flounders and *splashes* on the surface makes more noise, and attracts more attention, than the pearl-diver who quietly dives in quest of treasures to the bottom.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 211.

2. To fall with or make a plashing sound.

The heavy burden *splashed* in the dark blue waters.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxi.

Splashing fremitus, fremitus caused by succussion.

splash (splash), *n.* [< *splash*, *v.*] 1. Water or other liquid thrown upon anything.—2. A noise or effect as from water or mud thrown up or dashed about.

The *splash* and stir
Of fountains spouted up and showering down.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. A spot of dirt or other discoloring or disfiguring matter; a blot; a daub.

Her [Rachel's] very mode of writing is complex, nay, is careless, incondite; with dashes and *splashes*, . . . with involutions, abruptnesses, whirls, and tortuosities.
Carlyle, Varnhagen von Ense's Memoirs.

4. A spot or plash of color strongly differing from the surrounding color, as on the hide of a horse, cow, or other animal.—5. A complexion-powder, generally the finest rice-flour, used by women to whiten their necks and faces.—6. A shad-wash.

splash-board (splash'bōrd), *n.* A guard of wood, or an iron frame covered with leather, in front of a wheeled vehicle or a sleigh, to protect the occupants from the splashing of the horses' feet; a dash-board or dasher. The guard placed over a wheel (on a passenger railroad-car, at the ends of the steps to protect them from dirt thrown by the wheels) is also sometimes called a splash-board. Also *splash-wing*.

He filled the glass and put it on the *splash-board* of the wagonette. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xix.

splasher (splash'ėr), *n.* [< *splash* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which splashes. Specifically—2. That which is splashed; a contrivance to receive splashes that would otherwise deface the thing protected. (*a*) A guard placed over locomotive-wheels to protect persons on the engine or the machinery from the wheels, or from wet or dirt thrown up by them. (*b*) A guard over a wheel to prevent the splashes from entering the vehicle, or to protect the garments of the riders on entering. (*c*) A screen placed behind a wash-stand to protect the wall from water that may be splashed.

splash-wing (splash'wing), *n.* Same as *splash-board*.

splashy (splash'i), *a.* [< *splash* + *-y*[1].] Full of dirty water; wet; wet and muddy; plashy.

Not far from hence is Sedgemore, a watry, *splashy* place.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, II. 34. (*Davies.*)

splat†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *splette*; < ME. *splatten*; a secondary form of *split* (?).] To split; splay; extend; spread out.

Splatte that pyke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

Pitche it not downwarde,
Nor *splatte* it not to flatte.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

splatch (splach), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *splotch*.

splatter (splat'ėr), *v. i.* and *t.* [Prob. a var. of *spatter*, like *splutter* as related to *sputter*. Cf. *splot*.] To make a noise, as in dashing water about; splash; cast or scatter about.

Dull prose-folk Latin *splatter*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

splatter-dash (splat'ėr-dash), *n.* An uproar; a bustle. [Colloq.]

splatterdashes (splat'ėr-dash-ez), *n. pl.* Same as *spatterdashes*.

splatter-faced (splat'ėr-fāst), *a.* Broad- or flat-faced.

Oh, lawk! I declare I be all of a tremble;
My mind it misgives me about Sukey Wimble,
A *splatter-faced* wench, neither civil nor nimble!
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. iv. (song).

splay[1] (splā), *v. t.* [< ME. *splayen*, *splaien*, *spleyen*; by apheresis from *display*: see *display*.] 1†. To display; unfold; spread out; hence, to cut up; carve: as, to *splay* a fish.

The cok confesseth emynent cupide
When he his gemmy tail begynneth *splay*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

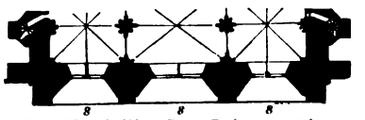
To *spleyen* out hire leves on brede
Ageyn the sunne.
Lydgate, Complaint of the Black Knight, l. 33.

2. To dislocate, as a horse's shoulder.—3. In *arch.*, to slope; form with an oblique angle, as the jambs or sides of a window. See the noun.

splay[1] (splā), *n.* [< *splay*[1], *v.*] 1. Spread; flare.

By hammering in the corners of a bit, care should be taken to preserve the *splay* throughout to the extremity, by properly inclining the face of the hammer.
Morgans, Mining Tools, p. 49.

2. In *arch.*, a sloped surface, or a surface which makes an oblique angle with another, as when



s s s

Plan of Portal of Notre Dame, Paris. *s s s*, Splays.

the opening through a wall for a door or window widens from the position of the door or window proper toward the face of the wall. A large chamfer is called a splay.

Among the most marked of these [defects in design of façade of Rheims Cathedral] is the projection of the great portal jambs, with their archivolts, beyond the faces of the buttresses, and the continuation of the *splays* to the outer faces of the jambs, so that those of the adjoining portals almost meet in a sharp edge.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 110.

3. In *fort.*, the outward widening of an embrasure from the mouth toward the exterior of the parapet. See *embrasure*.—**Splay cut**, an inclined cut on the edges of fancy brickwork.

splay[1] (splā), *a.* [< *splay*[1], *v.*] Spread or spreading out; wide and flat; turned outward; hence, clumsy; awkward. See *splay-foot*, *splay-mouth*.

In the German mind, as in the German language, there does seem to be something *splay*, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

splay[2]† (splā), *v. t.* [A var. of *spay*[1], prob. by confusion with *splay*[1].] Same as *spay*. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 1. 243.

splayed (splād), *a.* [< *splay*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a splay form; splay.

splayer (splā'ėr), *n.* In *tile-manuf.*, a segment of a cylinder used as a mold for curved tiles, as ridge- or hip-tiles, drain-tiles, etc.

splay-foot (splā'fůt), *n.* and *a.* [< *splay*[1] + *foot*.] **I.** *n.* A broad flat foot turned more or less outward. A splay-foot may be only coarse or uncomely, but in extreme cases it amounts to the deformity known as *talipes valgus*, a kind of clubfoot.

II. *a.* Having splay-feet; splay-footed.

Tho' still some traces of our rustic vein
And *splay-foot* verse remain'd and will remain.
Pope, Imitation of Horace, Epistle 1, l. 271.

splay-footed (splā'fůt'ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *splea-footed*; as *splay-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having splay-feet.

Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch, . . .
Croaking of ravens, or the screech of owls,
Are not so boding mischief.
Ford, Broken Heart, v. 1.

splay-mouth (splā'mouth), *n.* A naturally large or wide mouth; also, the mouth stretched wide in a grin or grimace.

Hadst thou but, Janus like, a face behind,
To see the people what *splay-mouths* they make.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 116.

splay-mouthed (splā'moutht), *a.* Having a splay-mouth; making the mouth splay, as in a grimace.

These solemn, *splay-mouth'd* gentlemen, Madam, says I, only do it to improve in natural philosophy.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

spleen (splēn), *n.* [< ME. *splene*, *splen*, < OF. *esplen*, *esplein*, *esplain*, *esplien*, *esplene* = It. *splene*, < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν = L. *lien* (for orig. **splien*) = Skt. *plihan* (for orig. **splihan*), the spleen.] 1. A non-glandular, highly vascular organ which is situated in the abdomen, on the left side, in connection with the digestive organs, and in which the blood undergoes certain modifications in respect of its corpuscles. This viscus has no proper secretion and no excretory duct, and in these respects agrees with the thyroid, thymus, and adrenal bodies. In man the spleen is of an oblong flattened form, dark livid-red in color, soft and friable in texture, and extremely vascular. It lies in the left hypochondriac region, capping the cardiac end of the stomach. The spleen has been supposed to be the seat of various emotions. Its enlargement or induration, under malarial poisoning, is known as *ague-cake*. See cut under *pancreas*.

I thought their *spleens* would break; they laugh'd us all Out of the room. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

2. Ill humor; melancholy; low spirits.

He affected to complain either of the *Spleen* or his Memory. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 6.

Such [melancholic fancy] as now and then presents itself to musing, thoughtful men, when their spirits are low, and the *spleen* hath gotten possession of them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. xii.

3. Bad temper; anger; ill-will; malice; latent spite; grudge: as, to vent one's *spleen*; a fit of the *spleen*.

A hare-brain'd Hotspur, govern'd by a *spleen*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2. 19.

The Dauphin all this while, though outwardly having made a Reconciliation with the Duke of Burgoigne, yet inwardly bearing a *Spleen* against him, intended nothing so much as his Destruction. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 174.

4†. A sudden impulse, fancy, or caprice; a whim.

A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 907.

5†. Mood; disposition.

Haply my presence
May well abate the over-merry *spleen*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i. 137.

They [the Presbyterians] came to that *Spleen* at last that they would rather enthral themselves to the King again than admit their own Brethren to share in their Liberty. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

In the spleen†, in low spirits; out of sorts; in ill humor.—**On the spleen**†, on the impulse of the moment; suddenly; impulsively.

Wordes which seid are *on the splene*,
In faire langage peynted ful plesantlye.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 62.

spleen (splēn), *v.* [< *spleen*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deprive of the spleen; extirpate the spleen of. Animals subjected to this operation tend to become fat, and may live for an indefinite period apparently in perfect health.

Animals *spleened* grow salacious. *Arbuthnot.*

2†. To anger; annoy. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 326.—3†. To dislike; hate.

Sir T. Wentworth *spleen'd* the bishop for offering to bring his rival into favour.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 83. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To have a loathing; become disgusted. [Rare.]

It is fairly sickenin'; I *spleen* at it.
R. T. Cooke, The Congregationalist, Jan. 1, 1885.

spleenativet, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenful (splēn'fůl), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-ful*.] Full of or displaying spleen; angry; peevish; fretful; melancholy; hypochondriacal; splenetic.

Myself have calm'd their *spleenful* mutiny.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 128.

spleenfully (splēn'fůl-i), *adv.* In a spleenful manner.

spleenish (splē'nish), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *splenish*; < *spleen* + *-ish*[1].] Spleeny; affected with spleen; arising from disordered spleen; ill-natured.

But here yourselves you must engage
Somewhat to cool your *spleenish* rage.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

spleenishly (splē'nish-li), *adv.* In a spleenish manner. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenishness (splē'nish-nes), *n.* The state of being spleenish. *Imp. Dict.*

spleenitivet, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive*.

spleenless (splēn'les), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-less*.] Having no spleen; hence, free from anger, ill humor, malice, spite, or the like; kind; gentle.

A *spleenless* wind so stretcht
Her wings to waft us. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 247.

spleen-pulp (splēn'pulp), *n.* The proper substance of the spleen, contained in the areoles of the trabecular tissue of that organ, forming a soft mass of a dark reddish-brown color, like grumous blood. Also *splenic pulp* or *tissue*.

spleen-sick†, *a.* Splenetic. *Levins*.

spleen-stone (splēn'stōn), *n.* Same as *jade*[2] or *nephrite*.

spleenwort (splēn'wėrt), *n.*



Spleenworts.

1, frond of *Asplenium ebeneum*; 2, frond of *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*; 3, frond of *Asplenium septentrionale*.

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Any fern of the genus *Asplenium*. The ebony spleenwort is *A. ebeneum;* the maidenhair spleenwort is *A. Trichomanes;* the wall-rue spleenwort is *A. Ruta-muraria.*

spleeny (splē′ni), *a.* [< *spleen* + *-y*1.] Full of or characterized by spleen. (*a*) Angry; peevish; fretful; ill-tempered; irritable; fiery; impetuous.

> The heart and harbour'd thoughts of ill make traitors,
> Not *spleeny* speeches. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, ii. 3.

(*b*) Melancholy, or subject to fits of melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

splegett, *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *pledget.*] A wet cloth for washing a sore. *Imp. Dict.*

splenadenoma (splē-nad-e-nō′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + NL. *adenoma*, q. v.] Hyperplasia of the spleen-pulp.

splenalgia (splē-nal′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spleen or its region.

splenalgic (splē-nal′jik), *a.* [< *splenalgia* + *-ic.*] Affected with splenalgia; having pain in the spleen or splenic region.

splenalgy (splē-nal′ji), *n.* Same as *splenalgia.*

splenativet, *a.* See *splenitive.*

splenauxe (splē-nâk′sē), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, the spleen, + αὔξη = αἴξησις, increase, amplification: see *auxesis.*] Enlargement of the spleen.

splencular (spleng′kū-lär), *a.* [< *splenculе* + *-ar*3.] Having the character of a splenculus; pertaining to a splenculus.

splencule (spleng′kūl), *n.* [< NL. *splenculus.*] A splenculus or splenule.

splenculus (spleng′kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *splenculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen.*] A little spleen; an accessory or supplementary spleen; a splenule; a lienculus. Such splenic bodies are frequently found in association or connection with the spleen proper.

splendencyt (splen′den-si), *n.* [< *splenden(t)* + *-cy.*] Splendor. *Machin*, Dumb Knight, i. (*Davies.*)

splendent (splen′dent), *a.* [Formerly also *splendant;* = OF. *esplendent* = Sp. Pg. *esplendente* = It. *splendente*, < L. *splenden(t-)s*, ppr. of *splendere.* Hence (< L. *splendere*) also *splendor, splendid, resplendent*, etc.] **1.** Shining; resplendent; beaming with light; specifically, in *entom., mineral.*, etc., having a very bright metallic luster; reflecting light intensely, as the elytra of some beetles, or the luster of galena. Compare *iridescent.*

> But what talke I of these, when brighter starres
> Darken their *splendant* beauty with the scarres
> Of this insatiate sinne?
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.
>
> A *splendent* sun shall never set.
> *B. Jonson*, Entertainment at Theobalds.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

> Divers great and *splendent* fortunes.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 66.

splendid (splen′did), *a.* [< F. *splendide* = Sp. *espléndido* = Pg. *esplendido* = It. *splendido*, < L. *splendidus*, shining, brilliant, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent.*] **1.** Shining; brilliant; specifically, in *entom.*, having brilliant metallic colors; splendent.—**2.** Brilliant; dazzling; gorgeous; sumptuous: as, a *splendid* palace; a *splendid* procession.

> Our state of *splendid* vassalage. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 252.
>
> Indeede the entertainment is very *splendid*, and not unreasonable, considering the excellent manner of dressing their meate, and of the service.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

3. Conspicuous; illustrious; grand; heroic; brilliant; noble; glorious: as, a *splendid* victory; a *splendid* reputation.

> But man is a noble animal, *splendid* in ashes, and pompous in the grave. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.
>
> We hold that the most wonderful and *splendid* proof of genius is a great poem produced in a civilised age.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

4. Very fine; excellent; extremely good: as, a *splendid* chance to make a fortune. [Colloq.]

> Mr. Zach distinguished himself in Astronomy at Gotha, where I saw his *splendid* Observatory lately constructed by the Duke. *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 446.
>
> The dessert was *splendid*. . . . Oh! Todgers could do it, when it chose. Mind that.
> *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, ix.

=**Syn. 2.** *Magnificent, Superb*, etc. See *grand.*—**3.** Eminent, remarkable, distinguished, famous.

splendidioust (splen-did′i-us), *a.* [< *splendid* + *-i-ous.*] Splendid; magnificent. [Rare.]

> A right exquisite and *splendidious* lady.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

splendidly (splen′did-li), *adv.* In a splendid manner. (*a*) Brilliantly; gorgeously; magnificently; sumptuously; showily; gloriously. (*b*) Excellently; exceedingly well; finely. [Colloq.]

splendidness (splen′did-nes), *n.* The character of being splendid; splendor; magnificence. *Boyle.*

splendiferous (splen-dif′e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *splendor*, brightness, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Splendor-bearing; splendid; brilliant; gorgeous. [Obsolete or colloq.]

> O tyme most ioyfull, daye most *splendiferus!*
> The clerenesse of heaven now apereth vnto vs.
> *Bp. Bale*, Enterlude of Johan Bapt. (1538).
>
> Where is all your gorgeous attire from Oriental climes? I see the *splendiferous* articles arrive, and then they vanish forever. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, xxviii.

splendor, splendour (splen′dor), *n.* [< OF. *splendeur, splendor*, F. *splendeur* = Pr. *splendor* = Sp. Pg. *esplendor* = It. *splendore*, < L. *splendor*, brightness, < *splendere*, shine: see *splendent.*] **1.** Great brightness; brilliant luster: as, the *splendor* of the sun.

> A sudden *splendour* from behind
> Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

2. Great show of richness and elegance; magnificence; pomp; parade; grandeur; eminence: as, the *splendor* of a victory.

> Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an esteem and reverence to them than by first procuring it to himself by *splendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*
>
> A *splendour* of diction which more than satisfied the highly raised expectation of the audience.
> *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. In *her.* See *sun in splendor*, under *sun.* =**Syn. 1.** *Refulgence, Brilliance*, etc. See *radiance, n.*—**2.** Gorgeousness, display, showiness, renown. See *grand.*

splendorous, splendrous (splen′dor-us, -drus), *a.* [< *splendor* + *-ous.*] Having splendor; bright; dazzling.

> Your beauty is the hot and *splendrous* sun.
> *Drayton*, Idea, xvi.

splenectomist (splē-nek′tō-mist), *n.* [< *splenectomy* + *-ist.*] One who has excised the spleen.

splenectomy (splē-nek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἐκτομή, a cutting out.] In *surg.*, excision of the spleen.

splenectopia (splē-nek-tō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ἐκτοπος, away from a place: see *ectopia.*] Displacement of the spleen.

splenetic (splē-net′ik or splen′e-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *splenetyk*, < OF. *splenetique*, F. *splénétique* = Sp. *esplenético* = It. *splenetico*, < LL. *splenticus*, < L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the spleen; splenic.—**2.** Affected with spleen; ill-humored; peevish; fretful; spiteful.

> You humour me when I am sick,
> Why not when I am *splenetic?*
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. vii. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sulky, Morose*, etc. (see *sullen*), irritable, pettish, waspish, snappish, cross, crusty, testy.

II. *n.* **1**†. The spleen.

> It solveth flevme, and helpeth *splenetyk;*
> Digestion it maketh, and een quyk.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 168.

2. A person affected with spleen.

> The *Splenetick*s speak just as the Weather lets 'em—They are mere talking Barometers.
> *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

splenetical (splē-net′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenetic* + *-al.*] Same as *splenetic. Sir H. Wotton.*

splenetically (splē-net′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a morose, ill-humored, or splenetic manner.

splenetivet, *a.* An obsolete form of *splenitive.*

splenia, *n.* Plural of *splenium.*

splenial (splē′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σπλήνιον, a bandage, compress.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Acting like a splint or clasp; having the character of a splenial: noting one of the pieces of the compound ramus of the lower jaw of many vertebrates below mammals. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the splenium of the brain: as, the *splenial* border of the corpus callosum. See *splenium.* (*c*) Of or pertaining to a splenius: as, the *splenial* muscles of the neck.

II. *n.* The splenial element of the compound mandible of a vertebrate below a mammal. It is a bone—of various shape in different animals, as birds, reptiles, and fishes—applied like a splint to the inner side of each ramus of the mandible, between the articular and the dentary elements. See cut under *Gallinæ.*

splenic (splen′ik), *a.* [< OF. *splenique*, F. *splénique* = Sp. *esplénico* = Pg. *esplenico, splenico* = It. *splenico*, < L. *splenicus*, < Gr. σπληνικός, pertaining to the spleen, affected in the spleen, hypochondriac, < σπλήν, spleen: see *spleen.*] Of or pertaining to the spleen: as, *splenic* vessels, nerves, tissue, etc.; *splenic* disease.—**Splenic apoplexy.** (*a*) Very rapid malignant anthrax. (*b*) Hemorrhage into the substance of the spleen.—**Splenic artery**, the main source of arterial blood-supply of the spleen, in man the largest one of three branches of the celiac axis. See cut under *pancreas.*—**Splenic corpuscles.** See *Malpighian corpuscles*, under *corpuscle.*—**Splenic fever.** Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*).—**Splenic flexure.** See *flexure.*—**Splenic hernia**, protrusion of the spleen, or some part of it, through an opening in the abdominal walls or the diaphragm.—**Splenic lymphatics**, the absorbent vessels of the spleen, originating in the arterial sheaths and trabeculæ of that organ, passing through the lymphatic glands at the hilum, and ending in the thoracic duct.—**Splenic nerves**, nerves of the spleen derived from the solar plexus and the pneumogastric nerve.—**Splenic plexus.** See *plexus.*—**Splenic pulp** or **tissue.** Same as *spleen-pulp.*—**Splenic veins**, veins which convey from the spleen to the portal vein the blood which has been modified in character in the spleen.

splenical (splen′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenic* + *-al.*] Same as *splenic.* [Rare.]

spleniculus (splē-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *spleniculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *splen*, spleen: see *spleen.*] A splenculus.

splenii, *n.* Plural of *splenius.*

splenisation, *n.* See *splenization.*

spleniserrate (splē-ni-ser′āt), *a.* [< NL. *splenius* + *serratus.*] Consisting of, represented by, or pertaining to the splenii and serrati muscles of the back: as, the *spleniserrate* group of muscles. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

spleniserrator (splē′ni-se-rā′tor), *n.*; pl. *spleniserratores* (-ser-ä-tō′rēz). [NL.: see *spleniserrate.*] The spleniserrate muscles, collectively considered as a muscular group, forming the so-called "third layer" of the muscles of the back, composed of the splenius capitis, splenius colli, serratus posticus superior, and serratus posticus inferior. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

splenisht, *a.* An obsolete erroneous spelling of *spleenish.*

splenitic (splē-nit′ik), *a.* [< *splenitis* + *-ic.*] Inflamed, as the spleen; affected with splenitis.

splenitis (splē-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *splen*, < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + *-itis.* Cf. Gr. σπληνῖτις, fem. adj., of the spleen.] Inflammation of the spleen.

splenitive (splen′i-tiv), *a.* [Also *splenative*, and formerly *spleenative, spleenitive, splenetive;* irreg. < L. *splen*, spleen, + *-it-ive.*] **1**†. That acts or is fitted to act on the spleen.

> Whereby my two cunning philosophers were driuen to studie Galen anew, and seeke *splenatiue* simples to purge their popular patients of the opinion of their olde traditions and customes. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 73.

2. Splenetic; fiery; passionate; irritable.

> For, though I am not *splenitive* and rash,
> Yet have I something in me dangerous,
> Which let thy wiseness fear.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 284.

splenium (splē′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *splenia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπλήνιον, a bandage, compress.] In *anat.*, the thickened and rounded free border in which the corpus callosum ends behind. Also called *pad.* See cut I. under *cerebral.*

splenius (splē′ni-us), *n.*; pl. *splenii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), < Gr. σπλήνιον, a bandage, compress.] A broad muscle, extending from the upper part of the thorax, on the back and side of the neck, beneath the trapezius. In man the splenius arises from the nuchal ligament and from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of the first six dorsal vertebræ. In ascending the neck, it is divided into two sections—(*a*) the *splenius capitis*, inserted into the occipital bone beneath the superior curved line, and partly into the mastoid process, and (*b*) the *splenius colli*, inserted into the transverse processes of some of the upper cervical vertebræ. The splenius of each side is separated from its fellow by a triangular interval, in which the complexus appears. The splenii together draw the head backward, and separately turn it a little to one side. See cut under *muscle*1.

splenization (splē-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< L. *splen*, spleen, + *-ize* + *-ation.*] In *pathol.*, a change produced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the spleen. Compare *hepatization.* Also spelled *splenisation.*

splenocele (splē′nō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + κήλη, a tumor.] A splenic tumor; a hernia or protrusion of the spleen.

splenodynia (splē-nō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Pain in the spleen.

splenographical (splē-nō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenograph-y* + *-ic-al.*] Descriptive of the spleen; relating to splenography.

splenography (splē-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σπλήν, spleen, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The descriptive anatomy of the spleen; a treatise on the spleen.

splenoid (splē′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπληνοειδής, σπληνώδης, like the spleen, < σπλήν, spleen, + εἶδος, form.] Like the spleen; having the appearance of a spleen, or of splenic tissue or substance.

splenological (splē-nō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *splenolog-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to splenology;

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relating to the structure and function of the spleen.

splenology (splē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science or knowledge of the spleen; the body of anatomical and physiological fact or doctrine respecting the structure and function of the spleen.

splenomalacia (splē″nō-ma-lā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *μαλακία*, softness, < *μαλακός*, soft.] Softening of the spleen.

splenopathy (splē-nop'ą-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Disease of the spleen.

splenotomical (splē-nō-tom'i-kąl), *a.* [< *splenotom-y* + *-ic-al*.] Anatomical as regards the spleen; pertaining to splenotomy.

splenotomy (splē-not'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σπλήν*, spleen, + *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Splenological anatomy; incision into or dissection of the spleen.

splent (splent), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splint*.

splenter (splen'tėr), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *splinter*.

splenule (splen'ūl), *n.* [< NL. **splenulus*, dim. of L. *splen*, < Gr. *σπλήν*, the spleen: see *spleen*.] A splencule, or little spleen; a rudimentary spleen. *Owen*.

splettet, *v.* See *splat*.

spleuchan, spleughan (splö'ċhąn), *n.* [< Gael. Ir. *spluchan*, a pouch.] A pouch or pocket; especially, a tobacco-pouch.

> Ye ken Jock Hornbook i' the clachan;
> Deil mak his king's-hood in [into] a *spleuchan!*
> *Burns*, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

splice (splīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spliced*, ppr. *splicing*. [= OF. **esplisser*, *espisser*, F. *épisser* = Sw. *splissa* = Dan. *splidse*, *spledse*, *spleise*, splice, < MD. *splissen*, an assimilated form of **splitsen*, D. *splitsen*, splice; so called with ref. to the splitting of the strands of the rope; with formative *-s*, < MD. *splitten*, *splijten*, D. *splijten*, split, = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen*, split: see *split*. The G. *splissen*, *splitzen*, splice, may be a secondary form of *spleissen*, split, and this itself the source of the OF. and the D., Sw., etc., forms; or it may be from the D.] **1.** To unite or join together, as two ropes or the parts of a rope by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or other material. See *splice*, *n.*

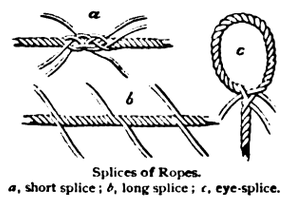
> When the long tale, renew'd when last they met,
> Is *spliced* anew, and is unfinish'd yet.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 164.

2. To join in marriage; marry. [Slang.]

> Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be *spliced* in the humdrum way of other people. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xl.

Spliced eye. Same as *eye-splice*.—**Splicing-clamp**, a clamp used to hold the ends or parts to be spliced.—**To splice the main-brace.** See *main-brace*.

splice (splīs), *n.* [< *splice*, *v.*] **1.** The joining together of two ropes or parts of a rope by interweaving part of the untwisted strands of each, or the union so effected. The *short splice* is used for a rope where it is not to pass through blocks. The *long splice* or *round splice* is made by unlaying the ends of ropes that are to be joined together and following the lay of one rope with a strand of the other until all the strands are used, and then neatly tucking the ends through the strands so that the size of the rope will not be changed. This occupies a great extent of rope, but by the three joinings being fixed at a distance from one another the increase of bulk is diminished, hence it is adapted to run through the sheave-hole of a block, etc. The *eye-splice* or *ring-splice* forms a sort of eye or circle at the end of a rope, and is used for splicing in thimbles, etc. See cut under *eye-splice*.



Splices of Ropes.
a, short splice; *b*, long splice; *c*, eye-splice.

2. The junction of two pieces of wood or metal by overlapping and bolting or otherwise fastening the ends; a scarf. See cut under *scarf*, 2.

splice-grafting (splīs'gràf″ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

splice-piece (splīs'pēs), *n.* On a railway, a fish-plate or break-joint plate used where two rails come together, end to end.

splicer (splī'sėr), *n.* [< *splice* + *-er*1.] One who splices; also, a tool used in splicing.

splicing-fid (splī'sing-fid), *n.* *Naut.*, a tapered wooden pin or marlinspike used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. It is sometimes driven by a mallet called a *commander*. *E. H. Knight*.

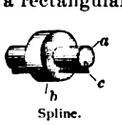
splicing-hammer (splī'sing-ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a face on one end and a point on the other, used in splicing. *E. H. Knight*.


Splicing-shackle.

splicing-shackle (splī'-sing-shak″l), *n.* A shackle in the end of a length of chain around which the end of a rope is taken and spliced when the chain and cable are to be secured together.

splinder†, *v.* See *splinter*, *v.*

spline (splīn), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In *mach.*, a rectangular piece or key fitting into a groove in the hub of a wheel, and a similar groove in a shaft, so that, while the wheel may slide endwise on the shaft, both must revolve together. See cut under *paint-mill*. —**2.** A flexible strip of wood or hard rubber used by draftsmen in laying out broad sweeping curves, especially in railroad work. The spline has a narrow groove on its upper edge to which can be anywhere attached the projecting finger of the heavy weight which keeps it in any desired position while the curve is being drawn.



Spline.
a, shaft; *b*, pulley; *c*, spline or feather fitted to a groove in both *a* and *b*.

spline (splīn), *v. t.* [< *spline*, *n.*] To fit with a spline.

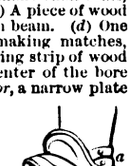
splining-machine (splī'ning-mą-shēn″), *n.* A machine-tool for cutting grooves and key-seats.

splint (splint), *v. t.* [= Sw. *splinta*, splinter; a secondary, nasalized form of *split*: see *split*. In sense 2 also dial. *splent*; < ME. *splenten*; from *splint*, *n.*] **1.** To splinter; shiver. *Florio*. [Rare.]—**2.** To join together, confine, or support by means of splints, as a broken limb.

splint (splint), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. also *splent*; < ME. **splinte*, *splynte*, *splent*, *splente* (> AF. *esplente*), a splint, = D. *splint*, a piece of money, = MLG. *splinte*, LG. *splinte*, *splint* (> G. *splint*), a thin piece of iron, = Sw. *splint*, a kind of spike, a forelock, flat iron peg (cf. *sprint*, a forelock), = Dan. *splint*, a splinter; from the verb: see *splint*, *v.* Cf. *splinter*.] **1.** A piece of wood or other substance split off; a splinter.

> The speres splindered in *splyntes*.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), lii. 628.

2. A thin flexible strip of wood (or metal) adapted to a particular use. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of strips woven together to make chair-seats, baskets, etc. (*b*) A lath. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A piece of wood used to splice or stiffen a weak or broken beam. (*d*) One of the thin strips of wood used in making matches, brooms, etc. *E. H. Knight*. (*e*) A tapering strip of wood formerly used to adjust a shell in the center of the bore of a mortar. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*†) In *armor*, a narrow plate of steel overlapping another. Splints were used for protecting parts of the body where movement had to be allowed for. See also cut under *sollaret*. (*g*) In *surg.*, a thin piece of wood or other substance used to hold or confine a broken bone when set, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position. See *pistol-splint*.



a, *a*, Splints.

3. In *anat.*, a bone acting as a splint; a splint-bone.—**4.** In *farriery*: (*a*) Periostitis in the horse, involving the inner small and the large metacarpal or cannon-bone, rarely also the corresponding metatarsal bones. It is caused mainly by concussion, and sometimes leads to lameness. (*b*) An exostosis of the splint-bone of a horse; a bony callus or excrescence on a horse's leg formed by periostitis of a splint-bone.

> Outward diseases, as the spavin, *splent*, ring-bone, windgall.
> *Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

5. Alburnum or sap-wood.

splintage (splin'tāj), *n.* [< *splint* + *-age*.] The application or use of splints.

splint-armor (splint'ärʹmor), *n.* Armor made of splints. See *splint*, 2 (*f*).

splint-bandage (splint'-ban″dāj), *n.* An immovable bandage, as a starch, gum, plaster of Paris, etc., bandage.


Splint-armor, 15th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

splint-bone (splint'bōn), *n.* **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The splenium of the mandible. See *splenium*. (*b*) The fibula or perone, which acts like a splint to the tibia.—**2.** In *farriery*, a splint; one of the reduced lateral metacarpals or metatarsals of the horse, closely applied to one side of the back of the cannon-bone, or middle metacarpal or metatarsal. See cuts under *cannon-bone*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *solidungulate*.

splint-bottomed (splint'bot″umd), *a.* [< *splint* + *bottom* + *-ed*2.] Having the bottom or seat made of splints, or thin strips of wood, generally interwoven: as, a *splint-bottomed* chair. Also *split-bottomed*.

splint-box (splint'boks), *n.* A form of fracture-box consisting of a support for the leg with hinged side strips, adjustable foot-piece, and often a support for the thigh, which is attached by means of a hinge so that it may be adjusted.

splint-coal (splint'kōl), *n.* A variety of cannel-coal having a more or less slaty structure. See *slate-coal*.

splinted† (splin'ted), *a.* [< *splint* + *-ed*2.] Composed of splints: as, *splinted* armor.

splinter (splin'tėr), *v.* [Formerly also *splinder*; < ME. **splinteren*, *splinderen*, < D. *splinteren*, split, shiver, = Dan. *splintre*, splinter; cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate, = G. *splittern*, splinter; a freq. form of *splint*, ult. of *split*: see *splint*, *v.*, *split*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver.

> "The postern gate shakes," continued Rebecca; "it crashes—it is *splintered* by his blows."
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

2†. To support by a splint, as a broken limb; splint.

> This broken joint . . . entreat her to *splinter*; and . . . this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 329.

II. *intrans.* To be split or rent into long pieces; shiver.

> A lance that *splinter'd* like an icicle.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

splinter (splin'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *splenter*; = MD. *splinter*, *splenter*, D. *splinter*; cf. MD. *spletter* = G. *splitter*, a splinter: see *splinter*, *v.*] A sharp-edged fragment of anything split or shivered off more or less in the direction of its length; a thin piece (in proportion to its length) of wood or other solid substance rent from the main body; a splint.

> The *splenderis* of thair spearis they break.
> *Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 227).

> Several have picked *splinters* of wood out of the gates [of a church] for relics.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 369).

splinter-bar (splin'tėr-bär), *n.* A cross-bar in front of a vehicle to which the traces of the horses are attached; also, the cross-bar which supports the springs.

splinter-bone (splin'tėr-bōn), *n.* The fibula.

splintered (splin'tėrd), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *shivered*. (*b*) Same as *ragged*.

splinter-netting (splin'tėr-net″ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a netting formed of small rope rigged on a man-of-war to prevent accidents from splinters and falling spars in action.

splinter-proof (splin'tėr-pröf), *a.* Proof against the splinters of bursting shells: as, *splinter-proof* shelters.

splintery (splin'tėr-i), *a.* [< *splinter* + *-y*1.] **1.** Apt to splinter: as, *splintery* wood.—**2.** Consisting of or resembling splinters.—**3.** In *mineral.*, noting a fracture of minerals when the surface produced by breaking is slightly roughened by small projecting splinters or scales.

splint-machine (splint'mą-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for planing thin veneers, or riving slats or splints from a block of wood for making matches, veneers, etc.; a slivering-machine.

splint-plane (splint'plān), *n.* A plane for cutting or riving from a board splints for boxes, blind-slats, etc.; a scale-board plane. *E. H. Knight*.

split (split), *v.*; pret. and pp. *split* (sometimes *splitted*), ppr. *splitting*. [Not found in ME. or AS., and prob. of LG. origin: = OFries. *splīta* = MD. D. *splijten* = MLG. *splīten*, LG. *spliten* = MHG. *splīzen*, G. *spleissen* = Dan. *splitte*, split, = Sw. dial. *splitta*, split, separate, disentangle (cf. Sw. *splittra*, separate). Connection with *spald*1, split, cannot be made out: see *spald*1. The E. dial. *sprit*, split, may be a var. of *split*, or else of Sw. *spricka*, split. Hence ult. *splice*, *splint*, *splinter*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cleave or rend lengthwise; separate or part in two from end to end forcibly or by cutting; rive; cleave.

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He straight inform'd a lute,
Put neck and frets to it; of which a suit
He made of *splitted* quills.
Chapman, Homeric Hymn to Hermes, l. 88.

2. To tear asunder by violence; burst; rend: as, to *split* a rock or a sail.

Do't, and thou hast the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *split'st* thine own.
Shak., W. T., i. 2. 349.

That Man makes me *split* my Sides with Laughing, he's such a Wag. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

3. To divide; break into parts.

The parish of St. Pancras is *split* into no less than 21 districts, each district having a separate and independent "Board."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 187.

4. To cause division or disunion in; separate or cause to separate into parts or parties, as by discord.

In states notoriously irreligious, a secret and irresistible power *splits* their counsels, and smites their most refined policies with frustration and a curse. *South.*

5. In *leather-manuf.*, to divide (a skin) parallel with one of its surfaces. See *splitting-machine*.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, to divide (a current of air passing through any part of a mine) so that various districts, as required, shall be supplied.—**To split hairs.** See *hair*[1].—**To split one's votes**, in cases where an elector has more than one vote, to vote for candidates of opposite parties.

He calls himself a Whig, yet he'll *split votes* with a Tory—he'll drive with the Debarrys.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xi.

=**Syn. 1–3.** *Tear, Cleave*, etc. See *rend*[1].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To break or part lengthwise; suffer longitudinal division; become divided or cleft: as, timber that *splits* easily.—**2.** To part asunder; suffer disruption; burst; break in pieces: as, the sails *split* in the gale.—**3.** Figuratively, to burst with laughter. [Colloq.]

Each had a gravity would make you *split*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 131.

4. To differ; separate; disagree.

We . . . struck upon the corn-laws, where we *split*.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

5. To divulge secrets; inform upon one's accomplices; betray confidence. [Slang.]

I might have got clear off, if I'd *split* upon her. . . . But I didn't blab it. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xxv.

6. To vote for candidates of opposite parties. See *to split one's votes*, under I.

I'll plump or I'll *split* for them as treat me the handsomest and are the most of what I call gentlemen; that's my idee. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

7. To run or walk with long strides. [Colloq.]—**To make** (or **let**) **all split**†. See *make*[1].

split (split), *n.* [= MD. *splete*, D. *spleet*, a split, rent, = G. *spleisse*, a splinter, = Dan. Sw. *split*, a split, rent: see *split*, *v.*] **1**†. A splinter; a fragment; a sliver.

If I must totter like a well-grown oak,
Some under-shrubs shall in my weighty fall
Be crush'd to *splits*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 3.

2. One of a number of short flat strips of steel, cane, etc., placed in vertical parallel order at small distances from one another in a frame to form the reed of a loom. The threads of the web are passed through the splits, which beat up the weft to compact the fabric.—**3.** An osier, or willow twig, split so as to have one side flat, used in basket-making in certain parts of the work.—**4.** A lath-like strip of bog-fir used in the rural districts of Ireland as a candle or torch.—**5.** *pl.* In *leather-manuf.*, skins which have been separated into two layers by the cutting-machine.—**6.** A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.—**7.** A division or separation, as in a political party; a schism; a breach: as, there is a *split* in the cabinet.

The humiliation of acknowledging a *split* in their own ranks. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 749.

8. Same as *split stroke*. See *split*, *p. a.*—**9.** In *printing*, a small spindle placed below the carriage of a printing-press, about which leather belts wind in opposite directions and lead to opposite ends of the carriage. By turning this spindle by a crank attached, the carriage is moved in or out.—**10.** *pl.* Among acrobats, the feat of going down on the ground with each leg extended laterally: as, to do the *splits*. [Slang.]

He taught me to put my leg round my neck, and I was just getting along nicely with the *splits* . . . when I left him. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 569.

11. An occasion for splitting or dividing that which could otherwise be claimed by one person: thus, in faro, a *split* occurs when two cards of the same value appear together, and the better loses half of his stake.—**12.** A split fish: as, Nova Scotia *splits:* a trade-name.—**13.** A division of the air-current in a coalmine.—**14.** A small or half bottle of aërated water; also, a half glass of brandy or the like. [Slang.]

"Well, that's your opinion," said Jack, finishing his brandy. "Perhaps if you knew what it is to love a woman, your opinion would be different. Have another *split?* I must be off, then." *The Century*, XXXVII. 210.

A split in the ranks. See *rank*[2].—**Full split.** See *full*[1].—**To run like split**, to run very fast. [Colloq.]

split (split), *p. a.* **1.** Divided; separated; rent; fractured.—**2.** In *bot.*, deeply divided into segments; cleft.—**3.** Opened, dressed, and cured, as fish: opposed to *round*.—**Split cloth**, in *surg.*, a bandage which consists of a central part and six or eight tails. It is used chiefly for the head.—**Split cut**, in *glass-engraving*, a groove like a flute, except that it is cut deeper.—**Split draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Split ferrule.** See *ferrule*[2].—**Split gear**, or **split wheel**, a gear or wheel made in halves for convenience in attaching or removing from the shaft. See cut under *paint-mill*.—**Split gland, herring, leather.** See the nouns.—**Split moss**, a moss of the order *Andreæaceæ:* so called from the manner in which the capsule splits at maturity. See *Andreæa*.—**Split pease**, husked pease split for making pease-soup or pease-pudding.—**Split pelvis**, a congenital deformity in which the pubic bones are not united at the symphysis.—**Split ring, rod, ticket**, etc. See the nouns.—**Split stroke** or **shot**, in *croquet* and similar games, a stroke or shot made in such a way that two balls placed in contact are driven in different directions.

split-back (split'bak), *a.* Having a back made of thin splits or laths: as, a *split-back* chair.

splitbeak (split'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Schizorhis;* one of the plantain-eaters or touracous: a book-name.

split-bottomed (split'bot^{e}umd), *a.* Same as *split-bottomed*.

split-brilliant (split'bril^{e}yant), *n.* See *brilliant*.

splitfeet (split'fēt), *n. pl.* The fissiped carnivores. See *Fissipedia*.

splitfoot (split'fůt), *n.* The devil, from the cloven hoofs which are popularly attributed to him.

splitful (split'fůl), *n.* [< *split* + *-ful*.] In *weaving*, the number of yarns, whether two or more, passed through each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

split-harness (split'här^{e}nes), *n.* Same as *shaft-monture* (which see, under *monture*).

splitmouth (split'mouth), *n.* The hare-lipped sucker, or cutlips, a fish, *Quassilabia lacera:* more fully called *split-mouthed sucker*. See cut under *Quassilabia*.

split-new (split'nū), *a.* [< *split* + *new*. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] Quite new; brand-new; span-new. [Scotch.]

A *split-new* democratical system. *Bp. Sage.*

splittail (split'tāl), *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid fish, *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*, a kind of chub, characterized by the great development of the



Splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*).

upper lobe of the caudal fin and its rudimentary rays (whence the synonym *P. inæquilobus*). It is of a uniform and somewhat silvery coloration, grows to be a foot long, and inhabits the rivers of California.

2. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. See *pintail*, 1, and cut under *Dafila*. [Massachusetts.]

splitter (split'èr), *n.* [< *split* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which splits: as, a rail-*splitter;* also, an implement used in splitting.—**2.** One who splits hairs; one who makes too fine distinctions, as in argument, classification, etc.: in natural history, opposed to *lumper*. See the quotation under *lumper*, 3. [Slang.]—**3.** A kind of rich short-cake baked in irons like waffles, and then split and buttered. [U. S.]

splitting (split'ing), *a.* **1.** Very severe, or in some way extreme, as if it were likely to cause something to split: as, a *splitting* headache.—**2.** Very rapid. [Colloq.]

Though stout, he was no mean pedestrian; and on he ran at a *splitting* pace, keeping the hounds still in view, and intent only on seeing as much of the sport as he could. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

splitting-knife (split'ing-nīf), *n.* **1.** The knife of a leather-splitting machine. It is usually a steel plate of the length of the cylinder, or about 6 feet long, and is gaged to a distance from a roller over which the sheet separates and the grain-side split winds as the hide passes through the machine.

2. A knife used for splitting fish.—**3.** In *diamond-cutting*, a steel blade used by the diamond-cleaver.

splitting-machine (split'ing-ma-shēn^{e}), *n.* **1.** A machine for dividing a skin of leather parallel with one of its surfaces in order to produce a sheet of uniform thickness.—**2.** A machine for resawing thick boards. *E. H. Knight.*

splitting-saw (split'ing-sâ), *n.* **1.** A resawing-machine.—**2.** A machine for sawing a round log into bolts, instead of riving or sawing repeatedly through it in parallel planes. It is used in preparing stuff for ax- and pick-handles, and other work in which the direction of the grain must be considered.

split-tongued (split'tungd), *a.* Fissilingual, as a lizard.

sploach†, *n.* An obsolete form of *splotch*. *Wycherley.*

splodge (sploj), *n.* A variant of *splotch*.

A *splodge* of green for a field, and a *splodge* of purple for a mountain, and a little blue slopped here and there on a piece of white paper for a sky.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 397.

splore (splōr), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splurge*.] A frolic; a spree. [Scotch.]

In Poosie Nancy's held the *splore*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

splore (splōr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splored*, ppr. *sploring*. [Cf. *splore*, *n.*] To make a great show; show off. [Scotch.]

splot† (splot), *n.* [< ME. *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot, blot. Cf. *spot*. Hence *splotch*.] A spot; a splotch.

splotch (sploch), *n.* [Formerly also *sploach* (also in var. form *splatch* and *splodge*, q. v.); a var. or irreg. extension of *splot* (cf. *blotch* as related to *blot*[1]).] A broad, ill-defined spot; a stain; a daub; a smear.

Thou spot, *sploach* of my family and blood!
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

The leaves were crumpled, and smeared with stains and *splotches* of grease. *M. E. Braddon*, Eleanor's Victory, v.

splotchy (sploch'i), *a.* [< *splotch* + *-y*[1].] Marked with splotches or daubs.

There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there through the pages of Monsieur Féval's romance.
M. E. Braddon, Eleanor's Victory, v.

splurge (splèrj), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *splore*.] A blustering, noisy, or ostentatious demonstration, display, or effort. [Colloq.]

The great *splurge* made by our American cousins when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific.
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 28, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

splurge (splèrj), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *splurged*, ppr. *splurging*. [< *splurge*, *n.*] To make an ostentatious demonstration or display. [Colloq.]

You'd be surprised to know the number of people who come here [to Newport], buy or build expensive villas, *splurge* out for a year or two, then fail or get tired of it, and disappear. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 114.

splurgy (splèr'ji), *a.* [< *splurge* + *-y*[1].] Making, or disposed to make, a splurge. [Colloq.]

splutter (splut'èr), *v.* [A var. of "*sprutter*, freq. of *sprout*, or of *sputter*, freq. of *spout:* see *sprout*, *spout*, and cf. *spurt*[1]. Cf. *splatter* as related to *spatter*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sputter.

A row of apples roasting and *spluttering* along the hearth. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 425.

2. To talk hastily and confusedly.

II. *trans.* To utter confusedly or indistinctly, as through haste, excitement, embarrassment, or the like: often with *out* or *forth:* as, to *splutter out* an apology.

splutter (splut'èr), *n.* [< *splutter*, *v.*] Bustle; stir; commotion. [Colloq.]

Ringwood . . . lighted amidst the flowers, and the water, and the oil-lamps, and made a dreadful mess and *splutter* among them. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxiv.

splutterer (splut'èr-èr), *n.* [< *splutter* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which splutters.

spodiosite (spod'i-ō-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. σποδίος, ash-colored, ashy (< σποδός, ashes), + *-ite*[2].] A fluophosphate of calcium, found in ash-gray crystals in Wermland, Sweden.

spodium (spō'di-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *spodium*, the dross of metals, < Gr. σποδός, ashes.] A powder obtained by calcination, as ivory-black, metallic calxes, etc. [Now rare.]

spodogenous (spō-doj-e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Caused by debris or waste products: applied by Ponfick to enlargement of the spleen caused by the debris of the red blood-corpuscles, as in hemiglobinemia.

spodomancy (spod'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. σποδός, ashes, embers, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by means of ashes.

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spodomantic (spod-ō-man'tik), *a.* [< *spodomancy* (*-mant-*) + *-ic.*] Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes.

The poor little fellow buried his hands in his curls, and stared fiercely into the fire, as if to draw from thence omens of his love, by the *spodomantic* augury of the ancient Greeks. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, vii. (*Davies.*)

spodumene (spod'ū-mēn), *n.* [= F. *spodumène*, < Gr. σποδούμενος, ppr. pass. of σποδοῦν, burn to ashes, roast in ashes, < σποδός, ashes, embers.] A silicate of aluminium and lithium, occurring usually in flattened prismatic crystals, near pyroxene in form, also in cleavable masses. It is hard, transparent to translucent, and varies in color from grayish-, yellowish-, or greenish-white to emerald-green and purple. The emerald-green variety (hiddenite), found in North Carolina, is used as a gem. Also called *triphane.*

spoffish (spof'ish), *a.* [< **spoff* (origin obscure; cf. *spiffy*) + *-ish*[1].] Bustling; fussy; demonstratively smart; officious. [Slang.]

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

spoffle (spof'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spoffled*, ppr. *spoffling.* [Freq. of **spoff* as in *spoffish*, *spoffy.*] To fuss over trifles. [Prov. Eng.]

spoffy (spof'i), *a.* and *n.* [< **spoff* (cf. *spoffish*) + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *spoffish.*

II. *n.*; pl. *spoffies* (-iz). A bustling busybody. [Slang.]

spogel-seed (spō'gl-sēd), *n.* Same as *ispaghul-seed.*

spoil (spoil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoile*, *spoyle*, < ME. *spoile*, *spuyle*, < OF. *espoille*, *espuille*, booty, spoil, = Sp. *espolio*, property of an ecclesiastic, spolium, = Pg. *espolio*, booty, spoil, = It. *spoglio*, booty, prey, spoil, goods, furniture, chattels, = W. *ysbail*, *yspail*, formerly *yspeil*, spoil, < L. *spolium*, usually in pl. *spolia*, booty, prey, spoil, the arms or armor stripped from a defeated enemy, also, and perhaps orig., the skin or hide of an animal stripped off; cf. Gr. σκῦλον, usually in pl. σκῦλα, booty, spoil, σκύλος, hide, σκύλλειν, flay. Hence *spoil*, *v.* Cf. *despoil*, etc., *spoliate*, *spolium*, etc.] **1.** Arms and armor stripped from a defeated enemy; the plunder taken from an enemy in war; booty; loot; hence, that which is seized or falls to one after any struggle; specifically, in recent use, the patronage and emoluments of office, considered as a reward for zeal or service rendered in a struggle of parties: frequently in the plural: as, the *spoils* of capture; to the victor belong the *spoils;* the *spoils* of office; party *spoils.*

The *spoil* got on the Antiates
Was ne'er distributed. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 4.

Then lands were fairly portioned;
Then *spoils* were fairly sold.
Macaulay, Horatius, st. 32.

2. The act of plundering, pillaging, or despoiling; the act of spoliation; pillage; robbery.

Shortly after he [Baiazeth] ouercame the prouinces of Hungaria, Albania, and Valachia, and there committing many *spoyles* and damages he tooke diuers Christian prisoners. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and *spoils.*
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 85.

The *spoil* of the church was now become the only resource of all their operations in finance.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3†. Injury; damage; waste; havoc; destruction.

If the tender-hearted and noble-minded reioice of the victorie, they are greeued with others *spoyle.*
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 39.

Old age, that ill layer up of beauty, can do no more *spoil* upon my face. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 249.

The mice also did much *spoil* in orchards, eating off the bark at the bottom of the fruit trees in the time of the snow. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 113.

4†. Ruin; ruination.

Company, villanous company, hath been the *spoil* of me. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 11.

They put too much learning in their things now o' days; and that I fear will be the *spoil* of this.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 1.

5. An object of pillage or spoliation; a thing to be preyed upon; a prey.

The Welsh-men, growing confident upon this Success, break into the Borders of Herefordshire, making *Spoil* and Prey of the Country as freely as if they had Leave to do it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 160.

Oh, Greece! thy flourishing cities were a *spoil*
Unto each other. *Bryant*, The Ages.

6. Waste material, as that obtained in mining, quarrying, excavating canals, making railway cuttings, etc. Compare *spoil-bank.*

The selection of the sites was guided . . . in part by convenience in disposing of the *spoil*, or waste rock.
The Century, XXXIX. 215.

7†. The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other animal. [Rare.]

The snake is thought to renew her youth by casting her *spoil.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 969.

8. In *spoil-five*, a drawn game.—**Spoils system**, in *politics*, the practice of treating the public offices not as public trusts, to be administered primarily for the public interest, but as spoils of war, to be taken from members of the defeated party and given to members of the successful party—the emoluments and distinction of holding such offices being regarded as rewards for services rendered to the successful party, and the influence resulting from the possession of the offices being expected to be used for the maintenance of that party in power: a term of depreciation. The name is derived from a remark made in a speech in the United States Senate, in January, 1832, by Mr. Marcy of New York; speaking of and for the New York politicians, he said, "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victor belong the spoils of the enemy." This system had previously attained great power in the State of New York; under Jackson's administration it prevailed in national politics, and was soon adopted by nearly all parties, and applied to local as well as State and national offices.—**To shoot to spoil.** See *shoot.*—**Syn. 1.** *Plunder*, *Booty*, etc. See *pillage*, *n.*

spoil (spoil), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoiled* or *spoilt*, ppr. *spoiling.* [Early mod. E. also *spoile*, *spoyle;* < ME. *spoilen*, *spuylen*, < OF. *espoillier*, *espollier*, *espuler*, F. *spolier* = Pr. *espoliar* = Sp. *expoliar* = Pg. *espoliar* = It. *spogliare*, < L. *spoliare*, strip, plunder, spoil, < *spolium*, booty, spoil: see *spoil*, *n.* Cf. *despoil.* The senses 'destroy, injure' have been supposed, unnecessarily, to be due in part to *spill*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip with violence; rob; pillage; plunder; despoil: with *of* before the thing taken.

And the sons of Jacob came upon the slain, and *spoiled* the city. Gen. xxxiv. 27.

Love always gives something to the object it delights in, and anger *spoils* the person against whom it is moved *of* something laudable in him. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 263.

2†. To seize or take by force; carry off as booty.

For feare lest Force or Fraud should unaware
Breake in, and *spoile* the treasure there in gard.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 25.

How can one enter into a strong man's house, and *spoil* his goods, except he first bind the strong man?
Mat. xii. 29.

3. To destroy; ruin; injure; mar; impair; render useless, or less valuable, potent, or the like; seriously impair the quality, value, soundness, beauty, usefulness, pleasantness, etc., of: as, to *spoil* a thing in the making; to *spoil* one's chances of promotion; to *spoil* the fun.

Spiritual pride *spoils* many graces. *Jer. Taylor.*

There are not ten people in the world whose deaths would *spoil* my dinner. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 286.

4. To injure, vitiate, or impair in any way; especially, as applied to persons, to vitiate or impair in character or disposition; render less filial, obedient, affectionate, mannerly, modest, contented, or the like: as, to spare the rod and *spoil* the child; to *spoil* one with flattery.

You will *spoil* me, Mamma. I always thought I should like to be *spoiled*, and I find it very sweet.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

5†. To cut up; carve: as, to *spoil* a hen. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in plunder and robbery; pillage; rob.

Robbers and out-lawes, which lurked in woodes, . . . whence they used oftentimes to breake foorthe . . . to robbe and *spoyle.* *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. To decay; become tainted or unsavory; lose freshness: as, fruit and fish soon *spoil* in warm weather.—**To be spoiling for**, to be pining for; especially, to have a longing for, caused or stimulated by disuse: as, he *was* just *spoiling for* a fight. [Slang.]

spoilable (spoi'la-bl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-able.*] Capable of being spoiled.

spoilage (spoi'lāj), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-age.*] In *printing*, paper spoiled or wasted in presswork.

spoil-bank (spoil'bangk), *n.* In *mining*, the burrow or refuse-heap at the mouth of a shaft or adit-level: a term little used except in parts of England, and there chiefly in coal-mining.

spoiler (spoi'lėr), *n.* [< *spoil* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spoils. (*a*) A plunderer; a pillager; a robber.

The anger of the Lord was hot against Israel, and he delivered them into the hands of *spoilers* that spoiled them. Judges ii. 14.

(*b*) One who or that which impairs, mars, or decays.

Unchanged, the graven wonders pay
No tribute to the *spoiler* Time.
Whittier, The Rock in El Ghor.

spoil-five (spoil'fīv), *n.* A round game of cards, played with the whole pack, by from three to ten persons, each receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be *spoiled.*

spoilful (spoil'fúl), *a.* [< *spoil* + *-ful.*] Rapacious; devastating; destructive. [Rare.]

Those *spoylefull* Picts, and swarming Easterlings.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 63.

spoil-paper (spoil'pā″pėr), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *paper.*] A scribbler. [Humorous.]

As some *Spoile-papers* have dearly done of late.
A. Holland. (*Davies.*)

spoilsman (spoilz'man), *n.*; pl. *spoilsmen* (-men). [< *spoils*, pl. of *spoil*, + *man.*] An advocate of the spoils system; a politician who seeks personal profit at the public cost from the success of his party; one who maintains that party service should be rewarded with public office; one who is opposed to the administration of the civil service on the basis of merit. See *spoils system*, under *spoil*, *n.* [U. S.]

spoilsmonger (spoilz'mung″gėr), *n.* One who distributes political spoils. See *spoilsman.* [U. S.]

spoil-sport (spoil'spōrt), *n.* [< *spoil*, *v.*, + obj. *sport.*] One who spoils or hinders sport or enjoyment. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxviii.

spoilt. A past participle of *spoil.*

spoke[1] (spōk), *n.* [Also dial. *speke*, *spake;* < ME. *spoke*, *spake* (pl. *spokes*, *spoken*, *spaken*), < AS. *spāca* (pl. *spācan*) = D. *speek* = MLG. *spēke*, LG. *speke* = OHG. *speicha*, *speihha*, MHG. G. *speiche*, a spoke; prob. not related to OHG. *spahhā*, shaving, splinter, G. dial. *spache*, a spoke, = MD. *spaecke*, a rod, D. *spaak*, a lever, roller, but perhaps related to *spike:* see *spike*[1]. Cf. Icel. *spōki*, a piece of wood, *spækja*, a thin board.] **1.** One of the bars, rods, or rungs which are inserted in the hub or nave of a wheel, and serve to support the rim or felly; a radius of a wheel. See cut under *felly.*

Lat brynge a cart wheel into this halle;
But looke that it have his *spokes* alle;
Twelve *spokes* hath a cart wheel comunly.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 554.

Break all the *spokes* and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heaven.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2. 517.

2. One of the rounds or rungs of a ladder.—**3.** One of a number of pins or handles jutting from the periphery of the steering-wheel of a vessel.—**4.** A bar of wood or metal so placed in or applied to the wheel of a vehicle as to prevent its turning, as when going down a hill. See second phrase below.

You would seem to be master! you would have your *spoke* in my cart! *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, ii. 1.

I'll put a *spoke* among your wheels.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iii. 5.

Spoke-sizing machine, a machine for planing tenons of spokes to uniform size and shape. It has cutters with an adjustable angle-gage for beveling the edges of the tenons.—**To put a spoke in one's wheel**, to put an impediment in one's way; check or thwart one's purpose or effort.

It seems to me it would be a poor sort of religion to *put a spoke in his wheel* by refusing to say you don't believe such harm of him as you've got no good reason to believe. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xliii.

spoke[1] (spōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spoked*, ppr. *spoking.* [< *spoke*[1], *n.*] To fit or furnish with spokes: as, to *spoke* a wheel.

spoke[2] (spōk). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *speak.*

spoke-auger (spōk'â″gėr), *n.* A hollow auger for forming the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes. *E. H. Knight.*

spoke-bone (spōk'bōn), *n.* The radius of the forearm.

spoke-gage (spōk'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the set of spokes in a hub. It consists of a mandrel with conical sleeves, which bear upon the ends of the boring, and hold the hub true while the distance of the spokes is tested by the gage-pin in the staff. *E. H. Knight.*

spoke-lathe (spōk'lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe for turning irregular forms, especially adapted for turning spokes, gun-stocks, handles, etc.

spoken (spō'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *speak.*] **1.** Uttered; oral: opposed to *written.*—**2.** Speaking: in composition: as, a civil-*spoken* man.

The pleasantest-*spoken* gentleman you ever heard.
Dickens, Christmas Carol, iv.

spoke-pointer (spōk'poin″tėr), *n.* A knife for trimming the ends of spoke-tenons. It is a form of circular plane, having a cutting-edge in a hollow cone, like a pencil-sharpener.

spoke-setter (spōk'set″ėr), *n.* A machine by which a hub is centered to insure true borings for the spoke-mortises.

spoke-shave (spōk'shāv), *n.* A wheelwrights' and carpenters' tool, having a plane-bit between two handles, formerly used in shaping

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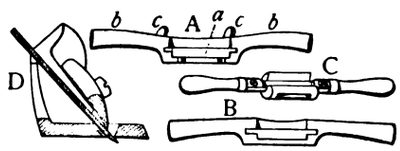

A, spoke-shave with blade *a*, made adjustable in the stock *b*, by adjusting-screws *c*; B, spoke-shave similar to A, but without the adjusting-screws; C, spoke-shave for working upon very concave surfaces; D, spoke-shave, in the nature of a small hand-plane, for smoothing and dressing off the straighter parts of spokes.

wagon-spokes, but now in woodwork of every kind.

spokesman (spōks′man), *n.*; pl. *spokesmen* (-men). [< **spoke's*, gen. of **spoke*, var. of *speech* (AS. *spǣc*, *sprǣc*), + *man*.] One who speaks for another or others; an advocate; a representative.

He shall be thy *spokesman* unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

He is our Advocate — that is, a *spokesman*, comforter, intercessor, and mediator.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 294.

spoke-trimmer (spōk′trim′ėr), *n.* A wheelwrights' tool for trimming ends of spokes, etc., preparatory to using the spoke-pointer.

spoking-machine (spō′king-ma-shēn′), *n.* An apparatus for adjusting the spokes of a wheel to give them all the same inclination, and thus give the wheel a uniform dish.

spole (spōl), *n.* [A var. of *spool*.] 1. An obsolete or dialectal form of *spool*. Specifically — 2. The small wheel near the distaff in the common spinning-wheel.

Then fly the *spoles*, the rapid axles glow,
And slowly circumvolves the labouring wheel below.
Darwin, Loves of the Plants, ii. 103.

spolia, *n.* Plural of *spolium*.

spolia opima (spō′li-ạ̈ ō-pi′mạ̈). [L.: *spolia*, pl. of *spolium*, spoil; *opima*, neut. pl. of *opimus*, fat, rich, plump: see *opime*.] In ancient Rome, the choicest spoil taken from an enemy; hence, any valuable booty or pillage.

Milton, however, was not destined to gather the *spolia opima* of English Rhetoric. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

spoliary (spō′li-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *spoliaries* (-riz). [< L. *spoliarium*, a room or place, as in the amphitheater, where the bodies of slain gladiators were stripped of their clothes, also a den of robbers, < *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] The place in Roman amphitheaters to which slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes and arms were stripped from their bodies.

An Act of the Senate . . . is extant in Lampridius: "Let the Enemy of his Country be depriv'd of all his Titles; let the Parricide be drawn, let him be torn in pieces in the *Spoliary*." *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

spoliate (spō′li-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spoliated*, ppr. *spoliating*. [< L. *spoliatus*, pp. of *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoil*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To plunder; pillage; despoil.

The other great Whig families, . . . who had done something more for it than *spoliate* their church and betray their king. *Disraeli*, Sybil, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To engage in robbery; plunder.

spoliation (spō-li-ā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *spoliation* = Pr. *expoliatio* = Sp. *expoliacion* = It. *spogliagione*, < L. *spoliatio*(*n*-), plundering, a spoiling, < *spoliare*, plunder, spoil: see *spoliate*, *spoil*, *v.*] 1. The act of pillaging, plundering, or spoiling; robbery; plunder.

He [Hastings] . . . declared that, if the *spoliation* which had been agreed upon were not instantly carried into effect, he would himself go to Lucknow, and do that from which feebler minds recoil with dismay.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority. — 3. *Eccles.*, the act of an incumbent in unlawfully taking the fruits of a benefice under a pretended title. — 4. In *law*, intentional destruction of or tampering with (a document) in such way as to impair evidentiary effect. — **French Spoliation Act**, a United States statute of 1885 (23 Stat. at Large, 283) providing for the ascertainment of the French spoliation claims. — **French spoliation claims**, certain claims of citizens of the United States, or their representatives, against France for illegal captures, etc., prior to the treaty of 1800–1 between the United States and France. By this treaty these claims were assumed by the United States. The first appropriation for the payment of them was made in 1891. — **Writ of spoliation**, a writ obtained by one of the parties to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or unlawfully taken them to the complainant's prejudice.

spoliative (spō′li-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *spoliative*; as *spoliate* + *-ive*.] Tending to take away or diminish; specifically, in *med.*, lessening the mass of the blood.

spoliator (spō′li-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *spoliateur* = Sp. *expoliador*, plunder, < L. *spoliator*, a plunderer, < *spoliare*, spoil: see *spoliate*.] One who commits spoliation; a despoiler; a robber.

Spoliatores (spō′li-ā-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spoliator*, a plunderer: see *spoliator*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the robbers, as the jägers. [Not in use.]

spoliatory (spō′li-ā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *spoliate* + *-ory*.] Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation. *Quarterly Rev.*, XLVII. 416.

spolium (spō′li-um), *n.*; pl. *spolia* (-ạ̈). [ML. use of L. *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] In *eccles. law*, the property of a beneficed ecclesiastic which could not be legally disposed of by will at death. — **Jus spolii**, originally, the right claimed in the middle ages by those present at the deathbed of a beneficed ecclesiastic to seize and carry off any portable property of the deceased. This led to such scandals that finally the right was vested by papal constitutions in the church, and all spolia belong to the papal treasury.

spont, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*[1].

spondaic (spon-dā′ik), *a.* [< OF. *spondaique*, F. *spondaïque* = Sp. *espondáico* = Pg. *espondaico* = It. *spondaico*, < L. **spondaicus*, incorrect form of *spondiacus*, < Gr. σπονδειακός, of or pertaining to a spondee, < σπονδεῖος, a spondee: see *spondee*.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to a spondee; constituting a spondee; consisting of spondees. (*b*) Having a spondee in the fifth place: noting a dactylic hexameter of the exceptional form

$$- \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - \breve{\smile} \breve{\smile} \mid - - \mid - \times,$$

the fifth foot being regularly a dactyl.

spondaical (spon-dā′i-kạl), *a.* [< *spondaic* + *-al*.] Same as *spondaic*.

spondalt (spon′dạl), *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *spondyl*.

spondee (spon′dē), *n.* [Formerly also *spondæ* (also, as L., *spondeus* = D. G. Dan. *spondeus*); = Sw. *spondé*, < F. *spondée* = Sp. Pg. *espondeo* = It. *spondeo*, < L. *spondeus*, *spondæus*, < Gr. σπονδεῖος, a spondee, so called as used (probably as double spondee) in hymns accompanying libations, prop. adj. (sc. ποίς, a foot), of or pertaining to a libation, < σπονδή, a drink-offering, libation to the gods, pl. σπονδαί, a solemn treaty, a truce, < σπένδειν, pour out, make a libation; root uncertain. Cf. L. *spondere*, answer: see *sponsor*.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two long times or syllables, one of which constitutes the thesis and the other the arsis: it is accordingly tetrasemic and isorrhythmic. The spondee is principally used as a substitute for a dactyl or an anapest. In the former case it is a *dactylic spondee* (– ⏑ for – ⏑ ⏑). In the latter an *anapestic spondee* (⏑ – for ⏑ ⏑ –). An *irrational spondee* represents a trisemic foot, trochee, or iambus (– ⏑ for – ⏑ ⏑, or ⏑ – for ⏑ ⏑ –). It is found in the even places of trochaic lines and in the odd places of iambic lines, also in logaœdic verses, especially as representing the initial trochee ("basis"). A foot consisting of two spondees is called a *dispondee*. — **Double spondee, greater spondee**, in *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two tetrasemic longs (– – – –), and accordingly double the magnitude of an ordinary (single) spondee (– –).

Spondiaceæ (spon-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kunth, 1824), < *Spondias* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Spondieæ*.

Spondias (spon′di-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σπονδιάς, a false reading of σποδιάς, a tree supposed to be the bullace.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Spondieæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with eight or ten stamens and four or five styles which are free at the apex. There are 5 species, dispersed through tropical regions of both hemispheres. They bear alternate odd-pinnate leaves, often crowded at the ends of the branches, with opposite and often very taper-pointed leaflets. The small short-pedicelled flowers form spreading terminal panicles. Each flower contains four or five spreading petals and a free ovary of as many cells, which becomes in fruit a fleshy drupe with a thick stone. The leaves and bark often yield medicinal and principally astringent preparations; the fruit is often austere and laxative; that of *S. tuberosa* is valued in Brazil as a remedy in fevers. The fruits of several species are known as *hog-plums*. *S. purpurea*, the purple or Spanish plum, is often cultivated in the West Indies, and is readily propagated by cuttings. *S. lutea*, a tree resembling the ash and reaching 40 or 50 feet, bears yellowish flower-buds, used as a sweetmeat with sugar, and a yellow oval fruit known as *Jamaica plum* or *golden apple*. *S. dulcis*, a similar tree abundant in most Polynesian islands, and known as *Otaheite apple*, yields a large yellow fruit with the smell of apples and an agreeable acid flavor, to the eye contrasting handsomely with the dark-green foliage. The tree is widely cultivated elsewhere in the tropics. A Brazilian tree, reported as *S. tuberosa*, produces long aërial roots which descend and form at the ground large black hollow and cellular tubers containing about a pint of water, supplying in dry weather the needs both of the tree and of travelers. *S. mangifera* of India is the source of a gum resembling gum arabic, known as *hogum*, and of several medicinal remedies. Its smooth yellowish-green fruit is known as *wild mango*, or *amra*, and is eaten parboiled or pickled or made into curries.

Spondieæ (spon-di′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Spondias* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Anacardiaceæ*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Mangifericæ*, by an ovary with from two to five cells (instead of one), the ovules usually or always pendulous. It includes 47 genera, of which *Spondias* is the type. They are mainly tropical or South African, and are mostly trees with pinnate leaves. Also *Spondiaceæ*, *Spondiei*.

spondilt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *spondyl*.

spondulics (spon-dū′liks), *n.* [Also *spondoolics*, *spondoolix*; origin obscure.] Originally, paper money; now, any money; funds. [Slang, U. S.]

spondyl, spondyle (spon′dil), *n.* [Formerly also *spondil*, *spondal*, *spondle*; < F. *spondyle*, < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, less correct form of σφόνδυλος, a joint of the spine, a vertebra, joint, round stone, etc.] 1. A joint, or joining of two pieces.

Great Sir, the circles of the divine providence turn themselves upon the affairs of the world so that every *spondyl* of the wheels may mark out those virtues which we are then to exercise. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, Ded.

2. A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

A kind of rack
Runs down along the *spondils* of his back.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

spondylalgia (spon-di-lal′ji-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἄλγος, pain.] Pain in the spine; rachialgia.

spondylarthritis (spon′di-lär-thrī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + NL. *arthritis*, q. v.] Inflammation of the vertebral articulations.

spondylexarthrosis (spon-di-leks-är-thrō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ἐξάρθρωσις, dislocation, < ἐξ, out, + ἄρθρον, a joint.] Dislocation of the vertebræ.

Spondylidæ[1] (spon-dil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1826), < *Spondylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine bivalves, related to the *Limidæ* and to the scallops, typified by the genus *Spondylus*; the thorn-oysters. The valves are dissimilar, the right one being the larger, and attached at the beak, the left generally flat or concave; the ligament is internal. About 70 species are known, inhabiting chiefly tropical seas. The extinct species are numerous. Formerly also *Spondylea*. See cut under *Spondylus*.

Spondylidæ[2] (spon-dil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spondylis* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of phytophagous coleopterous insects, typified by the genus *Spondylis*, having deeply impressed sensitive surfaces of the antennæ, and the tarsi not dilated. The family was erected by Le Conte and Horn to receive all the aberrant *Cerambycidæ* of Lacordaire, probably representing in the modern fauna remnants of the undifferentiated types of a former geologic age. The genera and species are few. Also *Spondylii*.

Spondylis (spon′di-lis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] A genus of phytophagous beetles, typical of the family *Spondylidæ*.

spondylitis (spon-di-lī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + *-itis*.] Arthritis of a vertebra. — **Spondylitis deformans**, arthritis deformans involving the vertebræ.

spondylolisthesis (spon-di-lol-is-thē′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + ὀλίσθησις, a slipping, < ὀλισθάνειν, slip, < ὄλισθος, slipperiness.] A displacement forward of the last lumbar vertebra on the sacrum.

spondylolisthetic (spon-di-lol-is-thet′ik), *a.* [< *spondylolisthesis* (*-et-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with spondylolisthesis.

spondylopathia (spon′di-lō-path′i-ạ̈), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σπόνδυλος, a vertebra, + πάθος, suffering.] Disease of the vertebræ.

spondylous (spon′di-lus), *a.* [< *spondyl* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a spondyl; like a vertebra; vertebral.

Spondylus (spon′di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *spondylus*, < Gr. σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, joint: see *spondyl*.] 1. A genus of bivalves, representing the family *Spondylidæ*, formerly referred to the *Ostræidæ* or *Pectinidæ*. They are remarkable for the character of their spines and the richness of their coloring. Some are known as *thorn-oysters*, *spring-oysters*, and *water-clams*.



Thorn-oyster (*Spondylus princeps*).

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2. [*l. c.*] An oyster of this genus.—3. [*l. c.*] A vertebra.

sponet, *n.* A Middle English form of *spoon*[1].

spong (spong), *n.* [Prob. a form of *spang*, a clasp, brooch (taken as a point, a gore ?): see *spang*[1].] A projection of land; an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom.
Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. iv. 2. (*Trench.*)

sponge (spunj), *n.* [Formerly also *spunge*; < ME. *sponge*, *spunge*, *spounge* (= D. *spongie*, *spons*), < OF. *esponge*, F. *éponge* = Pr. *esponja*, *esponga* = Sp. Pg. *esponja* = It. *spogna*, *spugna* = AS. *sponge* = Gael. Ir. *sponc*, < L. *spongia*, < Gr. σπογγιά, also σπόγγος (Attic σφόγγος), a sponge, any spongy substance, = L. *fungus*, a mushroom, fungus; perhaps akin to Gr. σομφός, spongy, porous, and to Dan. Sw. *svamp*, a sponge, fungus, = Icel. *sveppr*, a sponge, and so to Goth. *swamms*, a sponge, = OHG. *swam*, *swamp*, MHG. *swam*, *swamp* (*swamb-*), G. *schwamm* = MLG. *swam*, *swamp*, LG. *swamm*, *swamp*, a sponge, fungus: see *swamp*, and cf. *spunk* and *fungus*.]

1. A fixed aquatic organism of a low order, various in form and texture, composed of an aggregate of amœbiform bodies disposed about a common cavity provided with one or more inhalent and exhalent orifices (ostioles and oscules), through which water pours in and out. The proper sponge-substance is traversed by a water-vascular system or set of irrigating canals, and in nearly all cases is supported and strengthened by a skeleton in the form of horny fibers, or silicious or calcareous spicules. The streaming of the water is kept up by the vibration of cilia in the water-vascular system—that is, by the lashing of flagella borne upon the individual sponge-cells. These so much resemble flagellate infusorians that some naturalists regard sponges as compound infusorians, and consequently as protozoans. Those cells which have definite form are spindle-shaped, or flask-shaped, and provided with flagella, round the base of which there may be a little rim or collar, as in those infusorians known as collar-bearing monads, or *Choanoflagellata*. Sponges propagate by budding or gemmation, a process involving cell-fission or ordinary division of cells. They also reproduce sexually by ova and spermatozoa. Sponge-germs resulting from fission are called *gemmules*. The spermatozoa are spindle-shaped. The ova are like ordinary amœbiform cells, and are usually shed into the canals and pass out of the system to be developed; in some species they develop in the substance of the parent. The embryo forms a hollow ball with a ciliated cavity, and then acquires inhalent and exhalent pores. The living tissue proper of sponges is disposed in three layers or sets of cells, as in all higher animals. These are an ectoderm, cuticle, or out-layer; an endoderm, innermost layer, or in-layer; and a mesoderm, middle layer, or mid-layer, which may be quite thick. It is from the mid-layer that the reproductive elements, and all the many forms of skeletal elements, are derived. Special sense-organs have been described in some sponges. (See cut under *synocil*.) Sponges as a class or phylum of animals have many technical names—as *Acnidophora*, because they have no cnidæ or stinging-organs (compare *Cnidaria*); *Amorphozoa*, from their shapelessness, or rather their many shapes; *Parazoa*, from their position with respect to both *Protozoa* and *Metazoa*; *Porifera*, *Poriferata*, *Porozoa*, and *Polystomata*, from their many pores or openings (see cut under *Porifera*); *Spongiæ*, *Spongiaria*, *Spongida*, *Spongiozoa*, etc. They are divided into various primary groups, the most tangible of which are two—the chalk-sponges, or *Calcispongiæ*, and the fibrous and flinty sponges, or *Silicispongiæ*. But the leading authorities differ irreconcilably in the arrangement and nomenclature of the many orders, families, and genera they respectively adopt; and the opinion has been expressed that the sponges are not susceptible of satisfactory treatment by the ordinary methods of zoological classification. See also cuts under *ciliate*, *Spongilla*, *monadiform*, *Euplectella*, and *Hyalonemidæ*.



Ascetta primordialis, one of the Chalk-sponges: a part of one side of the body removed, exposing the ventriculus.
o, osculum, mouth, or exhalent aperture; *p*, one of the many ostioles or inhalent pores; *i*, endoderm; *e*, ectoderm, in which triradiate spicules are embedded; *g*, ova.

2. The fibrous framework of a colony of sponge-animalcules, from which the animalcules themselves have been washed out, and from which the gritty or sandy parts of the colony, if there were any, have been taken away. See *skeleton*, 1 (*b*). The framework of sponges is of different characters in the several orders. The slime-sponges have none, or scarcely any. In the ordinary fibrous sponges the skeleton is a quantity of interlacing fibers and layers, forming an intricate network. This is further strengthened in the chalky and glassy sponges by hard spicules, either separately embedded in the general skeletal substance, called *ceratode*, or solidified in a kind of latticework. (See *Calcispongiæ*, *Silicispongiæ*.) The chalk-needles or calcareous spicules are either straight or oftener rayed in three-armed or four-armed crosses. The sand-needles or silicious spicules present an extraordinary and beautiful variety. Among them are many starry figures and wheel-like forms, resembling snow-crystals; others are still more curious, in the forms of crosses, anchors, grapnels, shirt-studs, bodkins, etc. The six-rayed star is the characteristic shape in the glass-sponges. (See *Hexactinellida*.) Sponge-spicules are named in an elaborate special vocabulary. (See *sponge-spicule*.) The glass-sponges have some commercial value from their beauty as objects of curiosity; but a few of the fibrous sponges are the only others out of many hundreds of species, both fossil and recent, of any economic importance. Sponges, when wetted, swell to a much greater size, and become very flexible; they are therefore used as vehicles and absorbents of water and other liquids, in wiping or cleansing surfaces, erasing marks, as from a slate, etc. See *bath-sponge*, *Euspongia*, and *Hippospongia*.

The *Spounge*, and the Reed, of the whiche the Jewes zaven oure Lord Eyselle and Galle, in the Cros.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

3. Any sponge-like substance. (*a*) In *baking*, dough before it is kneaded and formed, when full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven. (*b*) A metal when obtained in a finely divided condition, the particles having little coherence, and the mass more or less of a spongy texture. Thus, a "metallic sponge" of iron is obtained by the reduction of brown hematite ore by cementation with charcoal in the so-called "Chenot process" for the manufacture of steel. Spongy iron is also prepared on a large scale by the reduction of various ores, and in this form is used for purifying water. Platinum-sponge may be prepared by gently heating the double chlorid of platinum and ammonium. Platinum-black is a black powder not differing much in its properties from platinum-sponge, except that it is less dense; it may be made to take on the spongy character by repeated ignition in a mixture of air and a combustible gas: both are used as oxidizing agents.

4. A tool for cleaning a cannon after its discharge. The sponge used for smooth-bore guns consists of a cylinder of wood covered with sheepskin or some similar woolly fabric, and fitting the bore of the gun rather closely; this is secured to a long handle, or, for field-guns, to the reverse end of the rammer. For modern rifled guns and breech-loaders, sponges of different forms and materials have been introduced. A common form is a cylinder to which bristles are fixed, forming a cylindrical brush, the rounded end being also covered with the bristles. See cut under *gun-carriage*.

5. Figuratively, one who or that which absorbs without discrimination, and as readily gives up, when subjected to pressure, that which has been absorbed.—6. One who persistently lives upon others; a sycophantic or cringing dependent; a hanger-on for the sake of maintenance; a parasite.

Better a penurious Kingdom then where excessive wealth flowes into the gracelesse and injurious hands of common *sponges* to the impoverishing of good and loyall men.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

7. In the *manège*, the extremity or point of a horseshoe answering to the heel.—8. The coral, or mass of eggs, under the abdomen of a crab. [Chesapeake Bay.]—**Bahama sponge**, one of three species or varieties of bath-sponges procured from the Bahamas.—**Burnt sponge**, sponge that has been burnt, used in the treatment of goiter and scrofulous swellings.—**Calcareous sponge**, a chalk-sponge.—**Crumb-of-bread sponge**. See *Halichondria*.—**Dog-head sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia agaricina punctata*.—**Fibrous sponge**, any horny sponge.—**Glove-sponge**, a finger-sponge; a reef-sponge.—**Hardhead sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, the hardhead, *Spongia dura*.—**Holy sponge**, in the *Gr. Ch.*, a piece of compressed sponge which the deacon uses in the office of prothesis to gather together the portions in the disk under the holy bread, and with which he wipes the disk after communion.—**Honeycomb sponge**, the grass-sponge, *Spongia equina cerebriformis*.—**Horny sponge**, a fibrous or fibrosilicious sponge; a sponge of the group *Ceratosa*, as distinguished from a chalk-sponge or glass-sponge.—**Pyrotechnical sponge**. Same as *amadou*.—**Red sponge**, *Microciona prolifera*, the red beard of the oyster of the northern United States.—**Reef-sponge**, a kind of bath-sponge, *Spongia officinalis*, var. *tubulifera*, growing on the Florida reefs and in the West Indies.—**Sheepswool sponge**. See *sheepswool*.—**Sponge tent**. See *tent*.—**Toilet-sponge**, a bath-sponge of fine quality; a Turkish sponge.—**To set a sponge**, in *baking*, to leaven a small mass of dough, to be used in leavening a larger quantity.—**To throw up the sponge**, in *pugilism*, to toss up the sponge used to freshen a fighter, in acknowledgment of his defeat; hence, in general, to acknowledge that one is conquered or beaten; submit; give up the contest or struggle. [Slang.]—**Turkey cup-sponge**, *Spongia adriatica*.—**Vegetable sponge**. See *sponge-gourd*.—**Velvet sponge**, a fine soft sponge of the West Indies and Florida, *Spongia equina*, var. *meandriformis*.—**Vitreous sponge**, a glass-sponge.—**Waxed sponge**. Same as *sponge tent*.—**Yellow sponge, zimocca sponge**. See *bath-sponge*. (See also *boring-sponge*, *cup-sponge*, *finger-sponge*, *flint-sponge*, *glass-sponge*, *grass-sponge*, *horse-sponge*, *wool-sponge*.)

sponge (spunj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sponged*, ppr. *sponging*. [Formerly also *spunge*; = D. *sponsen* = F. *éponger* = Sp. *esponjar*, sponge, < LL. *spongiare*, wipe off with a sponge; cf. Gr. σπογγίζειν, sponge; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge: as, to *sponge* the body; to *sponge* a slate or a cannon.

Brush thou, and *spunge* thy cloaths to,
That thou that day shalt weare.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; efface; remove with a sponge; destroy all traces of: with *out*, *off*, etc.

Every little difference should not seem an intolerable blemish necessarily to be *spunged out*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 19.

Specifically—3. To dampen, as in cloth-manufacturing.—4. To absorb; use a sponge, or act like a sponge, in absorbing: generally with *up*: as, to *sponge up* water that has been spilled.

They *spunged up* my money while it lasted, borrowed my coals and never paid for them, and cheated me when I played at cribbage.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxvii.

5. To gain by sycophantic or mean arts.

Here wont the dean, when he 's to seek,
To *sponge* a breakfast once a week,
Swift, Richmond Lodge and Marble Hill.

"What else have you been *spunging?*" said Maria. . . . "*Spunging*, my dear! It is nothing but four of those beautiful pheasants' eggs, which Mrs. Whitaker would quite force upon me." *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, x.

6. To drain; harass by extortion; squeeze; plunder.

How came such multitudes of our own nation . . . to be *spunged* of their plate and money?
South, Sermons, I. xii.

7. In *baking*, to set a sponge for: as, to *sponge* bread.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather sponges where they grow; dive or dredge for sponges.

There were a few small open boats engaged in *sponging* from Apalachicola, which were not entered upon the custom-house books. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 824.

2. To live meanly at the expense of others; obtain money or other aid in a mean way: with *on*.

She was perpetually plaguing and *spunging on* me.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, April 24, 1736.

sponge-animalcule (spunj'an-i-mal$^{\prime}$kūl), *n.* A sponge-cell. See cut under *monadiform*.

sponge-bar (spunj'bär), *n.* A sand-bar or rock bottom on which sponges grow. [Florida.]

sponge-cake (spunj'kāk'), *n.* A very light sweet cake made of flour, eggs, and sugar, flavored with lemon: so called from its light, spongy substance.

sponge-crab (spunj'krab), *n.* A crab with which a sponge is habitually cancrisocial, as a member of the genus *Dromia*. See cut under *Dromia*.

sponge-cucumber (spunj'kū$^{\prime}$kum-bėr), *n.* Same as *sponge-gourd*.

sponge-diver (spunj'dī$^{\prime}$vėr), *n.* One who dives for sponges; a sponge-fisher.

sponge-farming (spunj'fär$^{\prime}$ming), *n.* The industry of breeding and rearing sponges. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

sponge-fisher (spunj'fish$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* One who fishes for sponges, or is engaged in the sponge-fishery.

sponge-fishery (spunj'fish$^{\prime}$ėr-i), *n.* The process or occupation of fishing for sponges.

sponge-glass (spunj'glàs), *n.* 1. A bucket with a glass bottom, used in searching for sponges. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 179.—2. The flint-sponge, *Hyalonema mirabilis*, found on the coast of Japan.

sponge-gourd (spunj'gōrd), *n.* The washing- or towel-gourd, *Luffa cylindrica* (*L. Ægyptiaca*), also *L. acutangula*. The netted fiber from the interior of the fruit is used for washing and other purposes, hence called *vegetable sponge* or *dish-rag*. See *Luffa* and *strainer-vine*.

sponge-hook (spunj'hůk), *n.* See *hook*.

spongelet (spunj'let), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-let*.] 1. A little sponge. *Encyc. Dict.*—2. In *bot.*, same as *spongiole*.

sponge-moth (spunj'môth), *n.* The gipsy-moth. [Eng. and (recently) U. S.]

spongeous (spun'jus), *a.* [< *sponge* + *-ous*. Cf. *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

sponger (spun'jėr), *n.* [Formerly also *spunger*; < *sponge* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who uses a sponge.—2. A person or vessel engaged in fishing for sponges. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 823.—3. In *cloth-manuf.*, a machine in which cloth is dampened previous to ironing. It has a perforated adjustable cylinder, which is filled with steam, and about which the cloth is rolled.—4. A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on for maintenance; a sponge.

Trencher-flies and *spungers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

sponge-spicule (spunj'spik$^{\prime}$ūl), *n.* One of the calcareous or silicious spicules peculiar to sponges. They generally appear in more or less modified geometrical figures, with definite axes represented by a non-skeletal rod or axial canal, around which the lime or silica is deposited in concentric layers. There may be one such axis or several. Sponge-spicules are either calcareous or silicious; according to their position and relations, they are either supporting-spicules or skeleton-spicules (megascleres), or flesh-spicules or tension-spicules (micro-

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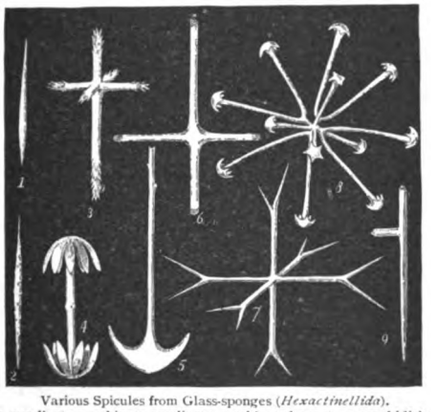
scleres). Schulze has classified them, according to position, more elaborately into *spicula autodermalia, autogastralia, basalia*, etc. They are also grouped primarily according to their axes, next according to their rays, and finally according to their many individual figures. Thus, both calcareous and silicious spicules are *monaxon, diaxon, triaxon*, or *tetraxon*. Some silicious spicules are anaxon or polyact, giving stellate figures, either regular, as the *oxyaster, euaster*, and *sterraster*, or irregular, as the *spiraster, spirula*, and *corona*. These anaxon spicules are always flesh-spicules or microscleres. The monaxon spicules are either megascleres or microscleres; of the former are the *strongylus* or *strongylon, oxystrongylus, oxyrus* or *oxyon, tylotus*, and *tylostylus;* of the latter are the *toxius* or *toxon, toxodragma, sigma, sigmadragma, isochela, anisochela, diancistra, trichodragma*, etc. Of triaxon silicious forms are the *oxyhexact, oxypentact, oxytetract, oxydiact;* the *hexaster, oxyhexaster, discohexaster, graphiohexaster, floricome*, and *plumicome;* the *pinula, scopula, amphidisk, uncinate*, and *clavula*. The tetraxon spicules are divided into *monactinal, diactinal, triactinal*, and *tetractinal*. The above names and classes (excepting those from Schulze) are substantially according to Lendenfeld. Sollas, the monographer of the sponges in the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," uses a similar set of terms and many others. Among the terms employed by these investigators may be noted *acerella, amphiaster, amphiastrella, amphitetrad, amphitrixene, anatrixene, anthaster, arculus, aster, calthrops, candelabrum, chela, chiaster, cladome, cladus, cymba, desma, diancistron, dichotrixene, echinella, ectaster, endaster, hexaster, meniscoid, microrhabd, microstrongylon, microxeon, orthotrixene, pentact, polyact, polyaxon, protrixene, pterocymba, pycnaster, rhabd* or *rhabdus, sanidaster, sigmaspire, sigmella, spheraster, spherula, spinispirula, spirastrella, stellate (n.), stylus, tetract, triact, trixene, trichite, trichotrixene, triona, tylon*, etc. Sponge-spicules are occasionally absent, as in gelatinous sponges. They are small or few in horny sponges, such as are used for the bath. In the glass-sponges they make magnificent structures, like spun glass, of elegant figures, and constitute most of the bulk of the sponge. See also cuts under *Haliphysema, Euplectella, Hyalonemidæ*, and *sponge*.



Various Spicules from Glass-sponges (*Hexactinellida*).
1, oxydiact; 2, echinate oxydiact; 3, echinate hexact; 4, amphidisk; 5, ancora; 6, tetract; 7, oxyhexact; 8, discohexaster; 9, triact.

sponge-tongs (spunj'tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Tongs used for taking sponges.

sponge-tree (spunj'trē), *n.* An evergreen shrub or small tree, *Acacia Farnesiana*, widely diffused through the tropics, and found in the United States along the Gulf of Mexico. It has slender zigzag branches, bipinnate leaves, stipular spines, and bright-yellow heads of very fragrant flowers, much used by perfumers. It is often planted for ornament.

spongewood (spunj'wụd), *n.* **1.** The hat-plant, *Æschynomene aspera*, or its pith. See *hat-plant* and *Æschynomene*.—**2.** A plant with spongy bark, *Gastonia cutispongia*, of the *Araliaceæ*, the only species of its genus. It is an erect shrub with pinnate leaves and a panicle a foot long consisting of crowded branches with the flowers umbeled at the ends.

Spongiæ (spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Sponges; the mesodermalian class of *Cœlentera*, having a branching canal-system (the organs of which are developed from cells of the mesoglœa, or primary mesoderm), simple epithelia, endodermal collar-cells, and no cnidoblasts or movable appendages. The class is divided by Lendenfeld into two subclasses: the *Calcarea*, with one order, *Calcispongia;* and the *Silicea*, with three orders, *Hexactinellida, Chondrospongiæ*, and *Cornacuspongiæ*, with many suborders, tribes, etc., and about fifty living families, besides several fossil ones. The class dates back to the Silurian. See *sponge*.

spongian (spon'ji-an), *n.* [< *Spongiæ* + *-an*.] A member of the *Spongiæ;* any sponge.

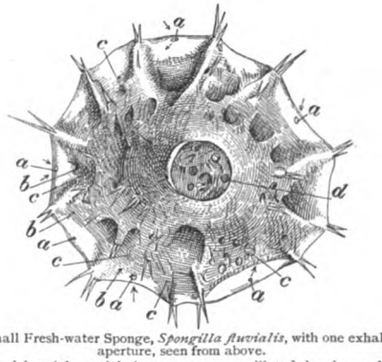
spongicell (spon'ji-sel), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *cella*, a cell.] A sponge-cell.

spongicolous (spon-jik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting sponges.

Spongidæ, Spongiidæ (spon'ji-dē, spon-jī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongiæ* + *-idæ*.] **1.** Sponges; the *Spongiæ*.—**2.** A family of horny or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Spongia*, to which various limits have been assigned. In the most restricted sense the family is represented by such forms as the bath-sponges, and now called *Euspongidæ*.

spongiform (spon'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *spongia*, a sponge, + *forma*, form.] **1.** Having the form or structure of a sponge; poriferous, as a member of the *Spongiæ;* of or pertaining to the *Spongiæ*. Hence—**2.** Sponge-like; spongy; soft, elastic, and porous, like an ordinary bath-sponge: noting various objects or substances not sponges.—**Spongiform quartz**, floatstone.

Spongilla (spon-jil'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), dim. of *Spongiæ*, the sponges: see *sponge*.] The only genus of fresh-water sponges, belonging to the group *Fibrospongiæ*. The type-species is *S. fluvialis*, which grows on the banks of rivers and ponds, on submerged timber and other supports, forming thick greenish incrustations. It represents a highly specialized and somewhat aberrant family, *Spongillidæ*. See also cuts under *ciliate* and *Porifera*.



A Small Fresh-water Sponge, *Spongilla fluviatilis*, with one exhalent aperture, seen from above.
a and *b*, ostioles, or inhalent apertures; *c*, ciliated chambers; *d*, osculum, or exhalent aperture. (Arrows indicate the direction of the current of water.)

Spongillidæ (spon-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spongilla* + *-idæ*.] The only family of sponges which are not marine, characterized by their gemmules, and typified by the genus *Spongilla*.

spongilline (spon'ji-lin), *a.* [< *Spongilla* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the *Spongillidæ*, or having their characters.

spongin (spun'jin), *n.* [< *sponge* + *-in*[2].] The proper horny or fibrous substance of sponges; ceratose or ceratode. Also *spongiolin*.

sponginblast (spun'jin-blȧst), *n.* [< *spongin* + Gr. *βλαστός*, a germ.] One of the cells of sponges from which spongin is produced; the formative blastema in which spongin arises. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 420. Also *spongoblast*.

sponginblastic (spun-jin-blas'tik), *a.* [< *sponginblast* + *-ic*.] Producing spongin, as a sponginblast; formative or germinating, as spongin.

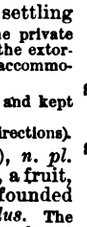
sponginess (spun'ji-nes), *n.* The state or character of being soft and porous, or spongy; porosity: said of various objects and substances not sponges.

sponging-house (spun'jing-hous), *n.* [Formerly also *spunging-house;* < *sponging*, verbal n. of *sponge*, *v.*, 6, + *house*[1].] A victualing-house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were kept by a bailiff for twenty-four hours before being lodged in prison, in order that their friends might have an opportunity of settling the debt. Sponging-houses were usually the private dwellings of bailiffs, and were so named from the extortionate charges made upon prisoners for their accommodation therein.

> A bailiff by mistake seized you for a debtor, and kept you the whole evening in a *spunging-house*.
> *Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

Spongiocarpeæ (spon'ji-ō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπογγία*, a sponge, + *καρπός*, a fruit, + *-eæ*.] An order of florideous algæ, founded upon a single species, *Polyides rotundus*. The fronds are blackish-red, cylindrical, cartilaginous, from 3 to 6 inches long, and attached by a disk, with an undivided stipe, which becomes repeatedly dichotomous above. The cystocarps are in external flesh-colored wart-like protuberances, which are borne on the upper parts of the frond. It grows on stones in deep water.

spongiole (spon'ji-ōl), *n.* [= F. *spongiole*, < L. *spongiola*, dim. of *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] In *bot.*, a former name of the spongy tissue of a root-tip, from its supposed property of sucking up moisture like a sponge. Also called *spongelet*.



sp, Spongiole (magnified).

spongiolin (spon'ji-ō-lin), *n.* [< *spongiole* + *-in*[2].] Same as *spongin*. *W. J. Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 416.

spongiolite (spon'ji-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge (see *sponge*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil sponge-spicule; one of the minute silicious elements of a sponge in a fossil state.

spongiolitic (spon'ji-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *spongiolite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a spongiolite; containing spongiolites, or characterized by their presence: as, *spongiolitic* flint.

spongiopiline (spon'ji-ō-pī'lin), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πῖλος*, felt, + *-ine*[2].] A substitute for cataplasms. It is a thick cloth into which sponge is incorporated in the weaving, in a manner analogous to that of pile-weaving, to form a uniform pile, and coated on the opposite side with rubber.

spongioplasm (spon'ji-ō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *σπογγίον*, dim. of *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded: see *plasm*.] The substance, resembling neuroglia, which supports the so-called "primitive tubules" or subdivisions of nerve-fiber containing hyaloplasm. *Nansen*, 1886.

> The primitive tubes are the meshes in a supporting substance designated as "*spongioplasm*," a substance described as similar to the neuroglia which forms the sheath of the nerve tube or fibre. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

spongioplasmic (spon'ji-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *spongioplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, spongioplasm. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 487.

spongiose (spon'ji-ōs), *a.* [< L. *spongiosus:* see *spongious*.] Same as *spongy*.

spongious (spon'ji-us), *a.* [< F. *spongieux* = Sp. Pg. *esponjoso* = It. *spugnoso*, < L. *spongiosus, spongeosus*, porous, < *spongia*, a sponge: see *sponge*.] Spongy.

spongiozoön (spon'ji-ō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *spongiozoa* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. *σπογγίον*, a sponge, + *ζῷον*, an animal.] A sponge. Also *spongozoön*.

spongite (spon'jīt), *n.* [< L. *spongia*, sponge, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil sponge.

spongitic (spon-jit'ik), *a.* [< *spongite* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of a fossil sponge; containing or characterized by the fossil remains of sponges.

spongoblast (spong'gō-blȧst), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *βλαστός*, germ.] Same as *sponginblast*.

Spongodieæ (spong-gō-dī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σπογγώδης, σπογγοειδής*, sponge-like, spongy (see *spongoid*), + *-eæ*.] An order of siphonocladaceous algæ, typified by the genus *Codium*. They form spongy spherical or cylindrical floating masses, consisting of branched tubes.

spongoid (spong'goid), *a.* [< Gr. *σπογγοειδής, σπογγώδης* (also *σφογγοειδής, σφογγώδης*), sponge-like, < *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *εἶδος*, form.] Spongiform, in any sense; spongy.

spongological (spong-gō-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [< *spongolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to spongology, or the science of sponges.

spongologist (spong-gol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *spongolog-y* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in the science of sponges.

spongology (spong-gol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of sponges; the study of the *Spongiæ*, and the body of knowledge thence obtained.

spongomeral (spong'gō-mēr-ạl), *a.* [< *spongomere* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a spongomere; choanosomal, as that part of a sponge which is characterized by flagellated chambers.

spongomere (spong'gō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, a sponge, + *μέρος*, a part.] The upper, choanosomal part of a sponge, characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers: distinguished from *hypomere*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

spongozoön (spong-gō-zō'on), *n.* [< Gr. *σπόγγος*, sponge, + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *spongiozoön*. *Hyatt*.

spongy (spun'ji), *a.* [Formerly also *spungy;* < *sponge* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature or character of a sponge; spongiform or spongoid.—**2.** Resembling a sponge in certain particulars; soft or elastic and porous; of open, loose, compressible texture, like a bath-sponge; punky, pithy, or soft-grained, as wood; boggy or soggy, as soil; absorbent; imbibitive. See cuts under *cellular* and *cystolith*.

> That sad breath his *spongy* lungs bestow'd.
> *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 326.
>
> Here pits of crag, with *spongy*, plashy base,
> To some enrich th' uncultivated space.
> *Crabbe*, Works, II. 9.

3†. As it were soaked with drink; drunken. [Rare.]

> What not put upon
> His *spongy* officers, who shall bear the guilt
> Of our great quell? *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 71.

4†. Moist; wet; rainy.

> Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims,
> Which *spongy* April at thy hest betrims,
> To make cold nymphs chaste crowns.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 65.

Spongy bones, cancellated bones; specifically, the sphenoturbinals.—**Spongy cartilage**. Same as *elastic carti-*

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lage (which see, under *elastic*).—**Spongy platinum**, platinum-sponge. See *sponge*, *n.*, 3.

spongy-pubescent (spun′ji-pū-bes′ent), *a.* In *entom.*, having a very compact pubescence, resembling the surface of a sponge.

spongy-villous (spun′ji-vil′us), *a.* In *bot.*, so thickly covered with fine soft hairs as to be spongy or to resemble a sponge.

sponk†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spunk*.

sponnen†, **sponne**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of the preterit plural and past participle of *spin*.

sponsal (spon′sal), *a.* [< L. *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal or espousal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse*.] Relating to marriage or to a spouse. *Bailey*, 1731.

sponsible (spon′si-bl), *a.* [An aphetic form of *responsible*.] 1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvi.—2. Respectable; creditable; becoming one's station.

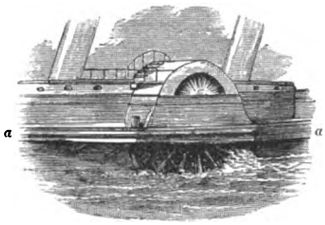
sponsing (spon′sing), *n.* Same as *sponson*.

sponsion (spon′shọn), *n.* [< L. *sponsio(n-)*, a solemn promise or engagement, security, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, engage oneself, promise solemnly: see *sponsor*.] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.—2. In *international law*, an act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit ratification.

sponsional (spon′shọn-al), *a.* [< *sponsion* + *-al*.] Responsible; implying a pledge. [Rare.]

> He is righteous even in that representative and *sponsional* person he put on. *Abp. Leighton*, Sermons, v.

sponson (spon′sọn), *n.* [Also *sponsing;* origin obscure.] *Naut.*, the curve of the timbers and planking toward the outer part of the wing,



a, *a*, Sponson.

before and abaft each of the paddle-boxes of a steamer; also, the framework itself.—**Sponson-beams**, the projecting beams which contribute to form sponsons.

sponsor (spon′sọr), *n.* [< L. *sponsor*, a surety, LL. a sponsor in baptism, < *spondere*, pp. *sponsus*, promise; cf. Gr. σπονδαί (pl. of σπονδή), a truce, < σπένδειν, pour a libation, as when making a solemn treaty: see *spondee*. From L. *spondere* are also ult. *despond*, *respond*, *correspond*, *spouse*, *espousal*, etc.] 1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; specifically, one who is surety for an infant at baptism, professing the Christian faith in its name, and guaranteeing its religious education; a godfather or godmother. The custom of having sponsors in baptism is as old as the second century. See *godfather*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

sponsorial (spon-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sponsor* + *-i-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

sponsorship (spon′sọr-ship), *n.* [< *sponsor* + *-ship*.] The state of being a sponsor.

spontaneity (spon-tā-nē′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *spontanéité* = Sp. *espontaneidad* = Pg. *espontaneidade* = It. *spontaneità*, < ML. **spontaneita(t-)s*, < LL. *spontaneus*, spontaneous: see *spontaneous*.] 1. Spontaneous character or quality; that character of any action of any subject by virtue of which it takes place without being caused by anything distinguishable from the subject itself. *Spontaneity* does not imply the absence of a purpose or external end, but the absence of an external incitement or external efficient cause.

2. In *biol.*, the fact of apparently automatic change in structure, or activity in function, of animals and plants, whereby new characters may be acquired, or certain actions performed, under no influence of external conditions or stimulus; animal or vegetable automatism. (*a*) The inherent tendency of an individual organism to vary in structure without reference to its conditions of environment, as when a plant or animal sports; spontaneous variability. Some of the most valuable strains of domestic animals and cultivated plants have arisen thus spontaneously. (*b*) The tendency to purposeless activity of the muscular system of animals, whereby they execute movements independent of external stimulus. Such actions, though voluntary, lack recognizable motive, and appear to depend upon the tension of a vigorous nervous system refreshed by repose. Such spontaneity is notable in the great activity of children and the gambols of young animals.—**Spontaneity of certain cognitive faculties**, in the philosophy of Kant, the self-activity of those faculties which are not determined to act by anything in the sense-impressions on which they act. But the conception is not made very clear by Kant.

spontaneous (spon-tā′nē-us), *a.* [= F. *spontané* = Sp. Pg. *espontaneo* = It. *spontaneo*, < LL. *spontaneus*, willing, < L. **spon(t-)s*, will, only in gen. *spontis* and abl. *sponte*, of one's own will, of one's own accord.] 1. Proceeding from a conscious or unconscious internal impulse; occurring or done without the intervention of external causes; in a restricted sense, springing from one's own desire or volition, apart from any external suggestion or incitement. Of late the employment of *spontaneous* in the sense of 'irreflective' or 'not controlled by a definite purpose' is creeping in from the French; but this is an objectionable use of the term.

> The *spontaneous* grace with which these homely duties seemed to bloom out of her character. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

> Now my speculation is that advantageous permanent changes are always produced by the *spontaneous* action of the organism, and not by the direct action of the environment. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 101.

> A man whose nature leads him to a *spontaneous* fulfilment of the Divine will cannot be conceived better. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 277.

2. Growing naturally, without previous human care.

> *Spontaneous* flowers take the place of the finished parterre. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

3. Growing as native; indigenous. [Rare.]

> Whence they had their Indian corn I can give no account; for I don't believe that it was *spontaneous* in those parts. *Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 20.

4. In *biol.*, instinctive or automatic, as some actions of animals which depend upon no external stimulus and are performed without apparent motive or purpose; uninfluenced by external conditions, as a change in structural character. Compare *spontaneity*, 2. Spontaneous actions may be either voluntary, in a usual sense, as the gambols of puppies or kittens, or involuntary and quite uncontrollable by the will. Of the latter class, some are abnormal, as spontaneous (in distinction from *induced*) somnambulism, and these are also called *idiopathic*.—**Center of spontaneous rotation.** See *rotation*.—**Spontaneous axis**, an axis of rotation of a body under instantaneous forces, in case there is no translation in the first instant.—**Spontaneous cause**, a cause that is moved to causing by the end or the object.—**Spontaneous combustion.** See *combustion*.—**Spontaneous dislocation.** See *dislocation*, 2 (*a*).—**Spontaneous energy**, free energy, unrepressed and unforced.—**Spontaneous evolution**, in *obstet.*, the spontaneous expulsion of the fetus in a case of shoulder presentation, the body being delivered before the head.—**Spontaneous generation.** See *generation* and *abiogenesis*.—**Spontaneous suggestion**, suggestion by the action of the laws of association, without the intervention of the will.=**Syn. 1.** *Willing*, etc. (see *voluntary*), instinctive, unbidden.

spontaneously (spon-tā′nẹ-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner; with spontaneity.

spontaneousness (spon-tā′nẹ-us-nes), *n.* The character of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

spontoon (spon-tön′), *n.* [Formerly also *esponton;* = G. *sponton*, < F. *sponton*, *esponton*, F. dial. *éponton* = Sp. *esponton* = Pg. *espontão*, < It. *spontone*, *spuntone*, a sharp point, a bill, javelin, pike, spontoon; cf. *spuntare*, shoot forth, break off the point, blunt; *puntone*, a point, < *punto*, a prick, a point: see *point*[1].] A kind of halberd or partizan formerly serving as the distinguishing arm for certain officers of the British infantry. Compare *half-pike*. Also called *demi-pike*.

spook (spōk), *n.* [Also *spuke;* < D. *spook*, MD. *spoocke* = MLG. *spōk*, *spūk*, LG. *spook* = G. *spuck* (obs. except in dial. use), also *spuk* (after LG.) = Sw. *spöke* (cf. D. *spooksel*, MD. *spoocksel*, Dan. *spögelse*), a spook, ghost. There is nothing to show any connection with Ir. *puca*, elf, sprite, = W. *pwca*, *pwci:* see *puck*, *pug*[1].] A ghost; a hobgoblin. [Now colloq.]

> Woden, who, first losing his identity in the Wild Huntsman, sinks by degrees into the mere *spook* of a Suabian baron, sinfully fond of field-sports. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 118.

spook (spōk), *v. i.* [= D. *spoken* = MLG. *spoken* = G. *spuken*, *spucken* = Sw. *spöka* = Dan. *spöge;* from the noun.] To play the spook. [Rare.]

> Yet still the New World *spooked* it in his veins,
> A ghost he could not lay with all his pains.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

spookish (spō′kish), *a.* [< *spook* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a spook or ghost; ghostly.—2. Given over to spooks; congenial to ghosts; haunted: as, a *spookish* house.—3. Affected by a sense or fear of ghosts; suggestive of the presence or agency of spooks: as, a *spookish* circumstance; a *spookish* sensation. [Colloq. in all uses.]

spooky (spö′ki), *a.* [< *spook* + *-y*[1].] Same as *spookish*, in any sense. [Colloq.]

spool (spöl), *n.* [< ME. *spole* (not in AS.), < MD. *spoele*, D. *spoel*, a spool, quill, = MLG. *spōle*, LG. *spole* = OHG. *spuolo*, *spuolā*, MHG. *spuole*, G. *spule*, a spool, bobbin, = Icel. *spōla* = Sw. Dan. *spole*, a spool (cf. It. *spola*, *spuola*, bobbin, OF. *epolet*, spindle, < Teut.); perhaps akin to Icel. *spölr*, a rail, a bar: see *spale*.] 1. A small cylinder of wood or other material (with a projecting disk at each end), upon which thread or yarn is wound; a reel.—2. The revolving metal shaft of an anglers' reel, upon which the fishing-line is wound. See cut under *reel*.

spool (spöl), *v. t.* [< *spool*, *n.*] To wind on a spool.

spool-cotton (spöl′kot′n), *n.* Cotton thread wound on spools.

spooler (spö′lėr), *n.* [< *spool* + *-er*[1].] One who winds, or a machine used in winding, thread or yarn on spools. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 122.

spool-holder (spöl′hōl′dėr), *n.* 1. A stand for one or more spools of sewing-thread, on which the spools are mounted on pins, so as to turn freely as the thread is unwound. Also *spool-stand*.—2. In *warping*, a creel on which spools are placed on skewers.

spooling-machine (spö′ling-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for winding thread on spools.

spooling-wheel (spö′ling-hwēl), *n.* Same as *spole*, 2. *Halliwell*.

spool-stand (spöl′stand), *n.* Same as *spool-holder*, 1.

spoom† (spöm), *v.* [Supposed to be a var. of *spume*, q. v. Cf. *spoon*[2].] I. *intrans. Naut.*, to sail steadily and rapidly, as before the wind.

> We'll spare her our main-top sail;
> She shall not look us long, we are no starters.
> Down with the fore-sail too! we'll *spoom* before her.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To cause to scud, as before the wind.

> *Spoom* her before the wind, you'll lose all else!
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

spooming (spö′ming), *p. a.* Rushing before the wind: in the quotation perhaps used erroneously in the sense of 'foaming,' 'surging,' 'roaring.'

> O Moon! far *spooming* Ocean bows to thee.
> *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

spoon[1] (spön), *n.* [< ME. *spoon*, *spone*, *spon*, *span*, < AS. *spōn*, a splinter of wood, chip, = OFries. *spōn*, *span* = D. *spaen*, *spaan* = MLG. *spōn*, LG. *spoon* = MHG. *spān*, G. *span*, a thin piece of wood, shaving, chip, = Icel. *spānn*, *spōnn* = Sw. *spån* = Dan. *spaan*, a chip; root uncertain. Cf. *span-new*, *spick-and-span-new*.] 1†. A thin piece of wood; a splinter; a chip.

> A fyre of *sponys*, and lowe of gromis
> Full soun woll be att a nende [an end].
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. 41.

2. A utensil consisting of a bowl or concave part and a handle, used for conveying liquids or liquid food to the mouth. Spoons were originally of wood, later of horn or metal. They are now made usually of silver, gold, iron, or mixed metal, of wood, horn, shell, or other materials, in various sizes and shapes, and for a great variety of purposes. Compare *dessert-spoon*, *egg-spoon*, *table-spoon*, etc.

> He must have a long *spoon* that must eat with the devil.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 62.

3. Something wholly or in part like a spoon (def. 2) or the bowl of a spoon in shape. Specifically—(*a*) The blade of an oar when broad and slightly curved, or an oar with such a curved blade. (*b*) A bright spoon-shaped piece of metal or other substance, swiveled above hooks, used as a lure or decoy in fishing. It revolves as it is drawn through the water. (*c*) A piece cut from the horn of an ox or bison, in the shape of an elongated bowl of a spoon, six to eight inches in length. It is used in gold-washing, and for testing the value of any kind of detrital material or pulverized ore. (*d*) A club the striking-surface of which is somewhat hollowed, used in the game of golf. (*e*) The spoonbill or paddle-fish. (*f*) In *ornith.*, the spatulate dilatation at the end of the bill of a spoon-billed bird. (*g*) In *cotton-manuf.*, a weighted gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-frame. One of these is held in position by the tension of each sliver, and in case the sliver breaks or the can becomes empty, and the tension is thus relieved, it falls, and, actuating a belt-shifter, causes the driving-belt to slip from the fast pulley to the loose pulley, thus stopping the machine. (*h*) In *archery*, same as *petticoat*, 5.—**Apostle's spoon.** See *apostle-spoon*.—**Bag and spoon.** See *bag*[1].—**Defiagrating-spoon**, a small spoon of metal, upon which a substance which is to be deflagrated is subjected to the action of heat.—**Eucharistic spoon.** Same as *labis*.—**Maidenhead spoon.** See *maidenhead*.—**To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth.** See *born*[1].—**Wooden spoon.** (*a*) At Cambridge University, the student whose name stands last in the Mathematical Tripos. (*b*) At Yale, formerly, the student who took the last appointment at the Junior Exhibition; later, the most popular student in a class.

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spoon[1] (spön), *v.* [< *spoon*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take up or out with a spoon or ladle; remove with a spoon; empty or clean out with a spoon: often with *up:* as, to *spoon up* a liquid.

Ours, . . .
An age of scum, *spooned* off the richer past.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

2. To lie close to, the face of one to the back of the other, as the bowl of one spoon within that of another. Compare *spoon-fashion*. [Colloq.]

"Now *spoon* me." Sterling stretched himself out on the warm flag-stone, and the boy nestled up against him.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 49.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *croquet*, to use the mallet as a spoon; push or shove the ball along with the mallet instead of striking it smartly as is required by the strict rules of the game.

Belabour thy neighbour, and *spoon* through thy hoops.
F. Locker, Mr. Placid's Flirtation.

2. To fish with spoon-bait.—**3.** To lie spoon-fashion. Compare I., 2. [Colloq.]

Two persons in each bunk, the sleepers *spooning* together, packed like sardines. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIV. 781.

spoon[2] (spön), *v. i.* [A var. or corruption of *spoom*.] Same as *spoom*.

Such a storme did arise, they were forced to let slip Cable and Anchor, and put to Sea, *spooning* before the wind. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

spoon[3] (spön), *n.* [Usually assumed to be a particular use of *spoon*[1]; but rather a back-formation from *spoony*, orig. in allusion to the use of a spoon in feeding an infant.] **1.** A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a spoony; a silly lover. [Colloq.]

A man that's fond precociously of stirring
Must be a *spoon*. *Hood*, Morning Meditations.

What a good-natured *spoon* that Dodd is!
C. Reade, Hard Cash, Prol.

2. A fit of silliness; especially, a fit of silly love. [Colloq.]—**To be spoons on,** to be sillily in love with. [Slang.]

I ought to remember, for I *was spoons on* you myself for a week or two. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 749.

spoon[3] (spön), *v. i.* [< *spoon*[3], *n.*] To be a spoon or spoony; be sillily in love. [Colloq.]

spoonage† (spö'nāj), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *-age*.] Spoon-meat. *Warner*, Albion's England, ii. 10.

spoon-bait (spön'bāt), *n.* A trolling-spoon; a revolving metallic lure for the capture of certain kinds of fish, used in trolling; a spinner or propeller.

spoonbeak (spön'bēk), *n.* Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

spoonbill (spön'bil), *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) A large grallatorial bird of either of the genera *Platalea* and *Aiaia:* so called from the broad, flat, spatulate dilatation of the end of the bill, likened to a spoon. See cuts under *Platalea* and *aiaia*. (*b*) The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*. See cut under *shoveler*[2]. (*c*) The scaup-duck, *Fuligula marila*. See cut under *scaup*. [East Lothian.] (*d*) The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida;* the broadbill: more fully called *spoon-billed butterball*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Massachusetts and New York.]—**2.** In *ichth.*, the spoon-billed cat, or paddle-fish, *Polyodon spatula*. See cuts under *paddle-fish*.—**Roseate spoonbill.** See *aiaia*.

spoon-billed (spön'bild), *a.* **1.** In *ornith.*, having a spoon-like or spatulate bill, dilated at the end. See *spoonbill*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, duck-billed; shovel-nosed; having a long spatulate snout, as a sturgeon. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *Psephurus*.—**Spoon-billed butterball.** Same as *spoonbill*, 1 (*d*).—**Spoon-billed cat.** Same as *paddle-fish*.—**Spoon-billed duck, teal,** or **widgeon,** the shoveler.—**Spoon-billed heron,** a spoonbill.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper,** *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, a sandpiper with the bill dilated into a spoon at the end. In other respects this curious little bird is almost identical in form with the stints, or least sandpipers, of the genus *Actodromas;* it is also of about the same size, and its plumage is similar. See cut under *Eurynorhynchus*.

spoon-bit (spön'bit), *n.* A shell-bit in which the piercing-end is drawn to a radial point: same as *dowel-bit*.

spoon-chisel (spön'chiz″el), *n.* See *chisel*[2]. *E. H. Knight.*

spoon-drift (spön'drift), *n.* [< *spoon*[2] + *drift*.] *Naut.*, a showery sprinkling of sea-water or fine spray swept from the tops of the waves by the violence of the wind in a tempest, and driven along before it, covering the surface of the sea; scud. Sometimes called *spindrift*.

spooney, *a.* and *n.* See *spoony*.

spoon-fashion (spön'fash″on), *adv.* Like spoons close together; with the face of one to the back of the other and with the knees bent: as, to lie *spoon-fashion*. *The Century*, XXXV. 771. [Colloq.]

spoonflower (spön'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant, *Peltandra alba*, of the arum family, having considerable resemblance to a calla-lily. It is found sparingly in the United States southward near the Atlantic coast. More fully written *arrow-leafed spoonflower*. [Local, U. S.]

spoonful (spön'fůl), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a spoon contains.

spoon-gouge (spön'gouj), *n.* In *carp.*, a gouge with a crooked end, used for hollowing out deep furrows or cuttings in wood.

spoon-hook (spön'hůk), *n.* A fish-hook with a spoon attached; an anglers' spoon.

spoonily (spö'ni-li), *adv.* In a silly or spoony manner.

spooniness (spö'ni-nes), *n.* Spoony character or state; silliness; especially, silly fondness. *E. H. Yates*, Land at Last, I. 107.

spoon-meat (spön'mēt), *n.* Food that is or has to be taken with a spoon; liquid food; figuratively, food for babes or weaklings.

Cour. Will you go with me? We'll mend our dinner here?
Dro. S. Master, if you do, expect *spoon-meat;* or bespeak a long spoon. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3. 61.

spoon-net (spön'net), *n.* A landing-net used by anglers.

spoon-saw (spön'sâ), *n.* A spoon-shaped instrument with a serrated edge, used in gynecological operations.

spoon-shaped (spön'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a spoon; spatulate; cochleariform.

spoontail (spön'tāl), *n.* A phyllopod crustacean of the genus *Lepidurus*.

spoon-victuals (spön'vit″lz), *n. pl.* Same as *spoon-meat*. [Colloq.]

spoonwood (spön'wůd), *n.* The mountain-laurel or calico-bush, *Kalmia latifolia*, of the eastern United States. It is commonly a shrub, but in the Alleghanies southward becomes a tree 20 or 30 feet high. Its wood is hard and heavy, and is used for tool-handles, in turnery, and for fuel. The leaves are considered poisonous, and have a slight medicinal repute. See cut under *Kalmia*.

spoonworm (spön'wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; especially, a sipunculoid worm. See *Gephyrea*, and cuts under *Sipunculus*.—**Neptune's spoonworm.** See *Neptune*.

spoonwort† (spön'wėrt), *n.* [< *spoon*[1] + *wort*[1].] The scurvy-grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*.

spoony (spö'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Also *spooney;* cf. *spoon*[3].] **I.** *a.* Soft; silly; weak-minded; specifically, weakly or foolishly fond; sentimental.

Not actually in love, . . . but only *spoony*.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, lx.

His grandson was not to his taste; amiable, no doubt, but *spoony*. *Disraeli.*

II. *n.*; pl. *spoonies* (-niz). A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle; a ninny; a simpleton; especially, a sillily fond sentimental fellow. Also *spoon*. [Slang.]

In short, I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other *spoonie*.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xv.

What the deuce can she find in that *spooney* of a Pitt Crawley? . . . The fellow has not pluck enough to say Bo to a goose. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

spoor (spör), *n.* [< D. *spoor* = MLG. *spor* = OHG. MHG. *spor*, G. *spur* = Icel. *spor* = Sw. *spår* = Dan. *spor*, track, = AS. *spor*, a track, trace, footprint. Cf. *speer*[1], *spur*.] The track or trail of a wild animal or animals, especially such as are pursued as game; slot; hence, scent: used originally by travelers in South Africa.

spoor (spör), *v.* [< *spoor*, *n.* Cf. *speer*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To follow a spoor or trail.

After searching and *spooring* about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit.
The Field, Feb. 17, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *trans.* To track by the spoor.

The three bulls, according to the natives, have been *spoored* into the dense patch of bush above the kloof.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 192.

spoorer (spör'ėr), *n.* One who follows or tracks game by the spoor or scent.

Ventvogel . . . was one of the most perfect *spoorers* I ever had to do with.
H. R. Haggard, King Solomon's Mines, iii.

spoorn†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] The name of a fiend or hobgoblin whose nature does not appear to be determinable.

Urchins, Elves, Hags, Satyrs, . . . Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Tritons, . . . the *Spoorn*, the Mare, the Man-in-the-oak. *Middleton*, The Witch, i. 2.

Most antiquarians will be at fault concerning the *spoorne*, Kitt-with-the-candlestick, Boneless, and some others.
Scott, Letters on Demonology, note.

The scene of fairy revels, . . . the haunt of bulbeggars, witches, . . . the *spoorn*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 5.

sporaceous (spō-rā'shius), *a.* [< *spore* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to spores; contributing to spores.

Sporades (spor'a-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σποράδες, sc. νῆσοι, 'the scattered islands,' a group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, pl. of σποράς, scattered: see *sporadic*.] **1.** A group of scattered islands in the Greek Archipelago. —**2.** [*l. c.*] In *anc. astron.*, stars which were not included in any constellation.

sporadial (spō-rā'di-al), *a.* [< Gr. σποράς (σποραδ-), scattered (see *sporadic*), + *-i-al*.] Scattered; sporadic. [Rare.]

sporadic (spō-rad'ik), *a.* [= F. *sporadique* = Sp. *esporádico* = Pg. *esporadico* = It. *sporadico*, < NL. *sporadicus*, < Gr. σποραδικός, scattered, < σποράς, scattered, < σπείρειν, scatter: see *spore*[2].] Separate; single; scattered; occurring singly, or apart from other things of the same kind; widely or irregularly scattered; of exceptional occurrence (in a given locality); straggling.

If there was discontent, it was in the individual, and not in the air; *sporadic*, not epidemic.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

Sporadic cholera. See *cholera*, 2.—**Sporadic dysentery,** dysentery occurring in scattered cases, which have no apparent common origin.

sporadical (spō-rad'i-kal), *a.* [< *sporadic* + *-al*.] Same as *sporadic*. *Arbuthnot.*

sporadically (spō-rad'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sporadic manner; separately; singly; dispersedly.

sporadicalness (spō-rad'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being sporadic.

Rare even to *sporadicalness*.
W. D. Whitney, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 287.

sporal (spō'ral), *a.* [< *spore*[2] + *-al*.] Relating to or resembling spores.

sporange (spō-ranj'), *n.* [< *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangium*.

sporangia, *n.* Plural of *sporangium*.

sporangial (spō-ran'ji-al), *a.* [< *sporangium* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or relating to the sporangium: as, the *sporangial* layer.—**2.** Containing spores; having the character of a sporangium; pertaining to sporangia.

sporangidium† (spō-ran-jid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The columella in mosses. (*b*) A sporangium.

sporangiferous (spō-ran-jif'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing sporangia.

sporangiform (spō-ran'ji-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or appearance of a sporangium.

sporangioid (spō-ran'ji-oid), *a.* [< NL. *sporangium* + Gr. εἶδος, appearance.] In *bot.*, having the appearance of a sporangium.

sporangiole (spō-ran'ji-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiolum*.

sporangiolum (spō-ran-jī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiola* (-lä). [NL., dim. of *sporangium*.] In *bot.*, a small sporangium produced in certain genera of *Mucorini* in addition to the large sporangium. The spores are similar in both. The term has also been used as a synonym for *ascus*.

sporangiophore (spō-ran'ji-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *sporangiophorum*, < *sporangium* + Gr. *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, the axis or receptacle which bears the sporangia; a sporophore bearing sporangia. See *sporophore*.

sporangiophorum (spō-ran-ji-of'ō-rum), *n.*; pl. *sporangiophora* (-rä). [NL.: see *sporangiophore*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporangiophore*.

sporangiospore (spō-ran'ji-ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed, + ἀγγεῖον, vessel, + σπορά, σπόρος, seed.] In *bot.*, one of the peculiar spores of the *Myxomycetes*. See *Myxomycetes*.

sporangium (spō-ran'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporangia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, a spore, + Gr. ἀγγεῖον, vessel.] **1.** In *bot.*, a spore-case; the case or sac in cryptogamous plants in which the spores, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, are produced endogenously. The sporangium receives different names, in accordance with the kind of spores produced: as, *macrosporangium, microsporangium, oösporangium, zoösporangium*, etc. In mosses *sporangium* is usually the same as *capsule*, but by some authors it is restricted to the spore-case or sac lining the cavity of the capsule. See *spore-sac*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the spore-capsule or spore-receptacle of the *Mycetozoa*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 334.

Also *sporange*.

sporation (spō-rā'shon), *n.* [< *spore*[2] + *-ation*.] In *biol.*, a mode of generation which consists in the interior division of the body into a mass

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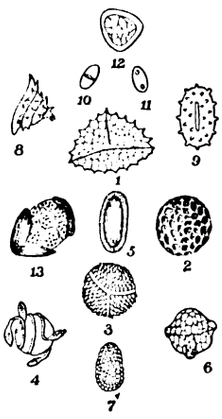
of spores or germs, which are freed upon the rupture of the body-wall; also, spore-formation. Usually called *sporulation*.

spore[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spur*.

spore[2] (spōr), *n.* [= F. *spore*, < NL. *spora*, a spore, < Gr. σπορά, a sowing, seed-time, seed sown, seed, produce, offspring; cf. σπόρος, a sowing, seed-time, seed, produce; < σπείρειν, sow, scatter; cf. *sperm*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, a single cell which becomes free and is capable of developing directly into a new morphologically and physiologically independent individual. The name is given to all the reproductive bodies of cryptogamous plants, which are the analogues of the seeds of the higher or flowering plants, from which they further differ by having no embryo. In the majority of cases a spore consists of a nucleated mass of protoplasm, inclosing starch or oil as reserve nutritive material, surrounded by a cell-wall. In those cases in which the spore is capable of germination immediately on the completion of its development, the cell-wall is a single delicate membrane consisting of cellulose; but in those cases in which the spore must pass through a period of quiescence before germination, the wall is thick and may consist of two layers, an inner, the *endospore*, which is delicate and consists of cellulose, and an outer, the *exospore*, which is thick and rigid, frequently dark-colored, and beset externally with spines or bosses, and which consists of cutin. In certain plants, as some algæ and fungi, spores are produced which are for a time destitute of any cell-wall. They are further peculiar in that they are motile, on which account they are called *zoöspores*. In the various divisions of cryptogams the spores are produced in many different ways and under various conditions. See *æcidiospore, ascospore, bispore, carpospore, chlamydospore, clinospore, macrospore, microspore, oöspore, protospore, pseudospore, pycnidiospore, stylospore, teleutospore, tetraspore, uredospore, zoöspore, zygospore*, etc.



Spores.

1. Of *Lycopodium clavatum*. 2. Of *Selaginella marginata*, germinating. 3. Of *Isoëtes lacustris*. 4. Of *Equisetum arvense*. 5. Of *Marsilea quadrifolia*. 6. Of *Salvinia natans*. 7. Of *Marattia fraxinifolia*. 8. Of *Ancimia* sp. 9. Of *Polypodium aureum*. 10. Of *Parmelia ciliaris*. 11. Of *Parmelia farictina*. 12. Of *Ceramium purpureum*. 13. Of *Coleochæte pulvinata*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the seed or germ of an organism, of minute size, and not of the morphological value of a cell, such as one of the microscopic bodies into which the substance of many protozoans is resolved in the process of reproduction by sporation; a sporule; a gemmule, as of a sponge.—**3.** In *biol.*, an organic body of extremely minute size, and not subject to ordinary classification; a sporozoid or zoöspore; a living germ, as a seed of certain diseases.—**4.** Figuratively, a germ; a seed; a source of being.

> The *spores* of a great many ideas are floating about in the atmosphere. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 46.

Cellular spore, compound spore. Same as *sporidesm*.—**Cystocarpic spore,** a carpospore.—**Helicoid, secondary,** etc., **spores.** See the adjectives.—**Multilocular, plurilocular,** or **septate spore.** Same as *sporidesm*.

spore-capsule (spōr'kap'sūl), *n.* A sporangium; a spore-case.

spore-case (spōr'kās), *n.* **1.** In *bot.*, the sporangium, or immediate covering of the spores, of cryptogams.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a spore-capsule.

spore-cell (spōr'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a spore, or a cell which gives rise to a spore.

spore-formation (spōr'fôr-mā'shon), *n.* In *biol.*, the origination of spores; the vital process whereby spores are produced. (*a*) A kind of multiple fission or interior subdivision of many unicellular organisms, by which they become converted into a mass of spores or sporules. See *spore*[2], and cut under *Protomyxa*. (*b*) The formation of reproductive spores, as of bacilli. See *spore*[2], 3.

spore-group (spōr'grōp), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

spore-plasm (spōr'plazm), *n.* In *bot.*, the protoplasm of a sporangium that is devoted to the formation of spores.

sporer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurrier*.

spore-sac (spōr'sak), *n.* In *bot.*, in mosses, the sac lining the cavity of the sporangium, which contains the spores.

sporge†. A Middle English form of *spurge*[1] and *spurge*[2].

sporid (spor'id), *n.* [< NL. *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, a sporidium.

sporidesm (spor'i-dezm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. δέσμη, a bundle.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body which becomes free like a spore, and in which each cell is an independent spore with the power of germination. Also called *spore-group, semen-multiplex, compound spore, multilocular spore, cellular spore, plurilocular spore, septate spore*, etc. *De Bary*.

sporidia, *n.* Plural of *sporidium*.

sporidiferous (spō-ri-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporidium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sporidia. Also *sporidiiferous*.

sporidiole (spō-rid'i-ōl), *n.* [< NL. *sporidiolum*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporidiolum*.

sporidiolum (spō-ri-dī'ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sporidiola* (-lä). [NL., dim. of *sporidium*.] In *bot.*, one of the minute globose bodies produced upon slender pedicles by germinating spores in certain fungi. They are regarded by Tulasne as spermatia.

sporidium (spō-rid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed (see *spore*[2]), + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name restricted by some to the reproductive organs or so-called spores which are borne upon and detached from a promycelium; by others also given to the spores produced in asci or ascospores. (*b*) A spore. See *promycelium*.

sporier†, *n.* An obsolete form of *spurrier*.

sporiferous (spō-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bearing or producing spores.

sporification (spō"ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *-ficatio*, < *-ficare*: see *-fy*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, the process of bearing spores; production of spores; spore-formation.

sporiparity (spō-ri-par'i-ti), *n.* [< *sporiparous* + *-ity*.] Reproduction by means of spores; the character of being sporiparous. See *sporation*, *sporulation*.

sporiparous (spō-rip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *parere*, produce.] Reproducing by means of spores or sporular encystment, as an infusorian; sporogenous. *W. S. Kent*.

sporling (spôr'ling), *n.* A variant of *sparling*[1].

sporne†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *spurn*.

sporoblast (spō'rō-blâst), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. βλαστός, germ.] **1.** In *bot.*, Körber's term for *merispore*.—**2.** The germ or rudiment of a spore.

Sporobolus (spō-rob'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called with ref. to the seed, which is loose and readily scattered; < Gr. σπορά, σπόρος, seed, + βάλλειν, cast forth.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Sporoboleæ*. It is characterized by a diffuse or cylindrical and spike-like panicle, generally containing very numerous and small one-flowered spikelets, each with three awnless glumes, the flowering glume equal to the others or shorter, and the grain free and often readily deciduous from the glumes and palet. In typical species the pericarp, unlike that of most grasses, is a utricle; other species having the usual caryopsis are sometimes separated as a genus *Vilfa* (Beauvois, 1812). There are about 80 species, widely scattered through temperate and warmer regions, numerous in America, but with only one species, *S. pungens*, in Europe. They are commonly perennials, slender or sometimes coarse, the leaves flat or rolled, the panicle various, sometimes inclosed in the leaf-sheaths, the spikelets sometimes minute. They are known in general as *dropseed-grass*, some as *rush-grass* (which see).

sporocarp (spō'rō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a pluricellular body developed as the product of a sexual act, serving essentially for the formation of spores, and ceasing to exist after having once, with comparative rapidity, formed a number of spores. The fructification developed from an archicarp or procarp in *Fungi* and *Rhodophyceæ* is a sporocarp; such, also, is the sporogonium in *Muscineæ*. The term is also used for the capsule-like structure formed by the indusium inclosing the sporangia in the heterosporous *Filicineæ*. *Goebel*. See cuts under *annulus, Marsilea, mildew*, and *moss*.

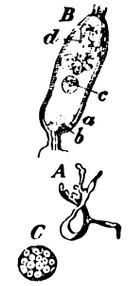
Sporocarpeæ (spō-rō-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *sporocarp* + *-eæ*, from the nature of the fruit.] A group proposed by late systematists to include certain well-marked classes of fungi, such as the *Ascomycetes* and *Uredineæ*. They are characterized by the production of sporocarps. See cut under *ascus*.

sporocarpium (spō-rō-kär'pi-um), *n.*; pl. *sporocarpia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a sporocarp.

Sporochnaceæ (spō-rok-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Sporochnus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-colored seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, taking its name from the genus *Sporochnus*. The fronds are cylindrical or tubular, branching, and composed within of elongated cuboidal cells, which become smaller and roundish at the surface; the fructification is in external scattered sori. The order contains 4 or 5 genera and about 25 species.

Sporochnus (spō-rok'nus), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), < Gr. σπορά, seed, + χνόος, χνοῦς, down, bloom.] A genus of olive-colored inarticulate seaweeds, of the class *Phæosporeæ*, giving name to the order *Sporochnaceæ*. According to Agardh there are 6 species, widely separated in distribution.

sporocyst (spō'rō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. κύστις, a bag or pouch: see *cyst*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The cyst, sac, or capsule which is developed in the process of sporular encystment; any unicellular organism which becomes encysted and proceeds to sporulation. (*b*) A cyst or sac containing spores or germs, such as is developed in the larval state of certain flukes, or trematoid worms, as *Bucephalus*; this state of such worms; a redia containing cercariæ. See *redia*, and cuts under *cercaria, germarium*, and *Trematoda*.



A, Ramified Sporocyst of *Bucephalus*; *B*, part of same, more magnified: *a*, outer, *b*, inner coat; *c*, *d*, germ-masses; *C*, one of these, more magnified still.

sporocystic (spō-rō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *sporocyst* + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Containing spores, as a cyst. (*b*) Contained in a cyst, as spores; encysted. (*c*) Embryonic and asexual, as a stage of a trematoid worm; of or pertaining to a sporocyst.

sporocyte (spō'rō-sīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. κύτος, a hollow.] In *bot.*, the mother-cell of a spore. *Goebel*.

sporoderm (spō'rō-dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. δέρμα, skin.] In *bot.*, the covering or coating of a spore. Compare *exospore*.

sporoduct (spō'rō-dukt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *ducere*, carry: see *duct*.] A duct or passage in which spores are lodged, or through which they pass.

sporogen (spō'rō-jen), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] In *bot.*, a plant producing spores instead of seed.

sporogenesis (spō-rō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. γένεσις, generation: see *genesis*.] **1.** The origination of spores; spore-formation.—**2.** Reproduction by means of spores. Also *sporogony*.

sporogenous (spō-roj'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Reproducing or reproduced by means of spores; sporiparous; bearing or producing spores.—**Sporogenous layer,** in hymenomycetous fungi, same as *hymenium*.—**Sporogenous tissue,** in *bot.*, the tissue from which the spores are developed.

sporogone (spō'rō-gōn), *n.* [< NL. *sporogonium*.] In *bot.*, same as *sporogonium*.

sporogonium (spō-rō-gō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sporogonia* (-ä). [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. γονή, generation.] In *bot.*, the sporocarp in the *Muscineæ*. It is the capsule or "moss-fruit," with its various appendages, being the whole product of the sexual act, and remaining attached to, but not in organic connection with, the plant bearing the sexual organs. See *Musci*, and cut under *moss*.

sporogony (spō-rog'ō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-γονία*, < *-γόνος*, producing: see *-gony*.] Same as *sporogenesis*, 2.

sporoid (spō'roid), *a.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling a spore; sporular.

sporologist (spō-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< **sporolog-y* (< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak) + *-ist*.] In *bot.*, a botanist, especially a lichenologist, who gives prominence to the spore as a basis of classification.

sporont (spō'ront), *n.* [< Gr. σπορά, seed, + ὤν (ὀντ-), being, ppr. of εἶναι, be: see *ens* and *be*[1].] A gregarine not provided with an epimerite, or proboscidiform organ which attaches the parasite to its host: distinguished from *cephalont*.

sporophore (spō'rō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. *-φόρος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*: (*a*) A placenta. (*b*) The branch or part of the thallus which bears spores or spore mother-cells. The various forms are further distinguished as *gonidiophore, sporangiophore, ascophore*, etc. (*c*) In *Archegoniateæ*, a sporophyte. Also called *encarpium*.—**Compound sporophore,** a sporophore formed by the cohesion of the ramifications of separate hyphal branches.—**Filamentous sporophore.** Same as *simple sporophore*.—**Simple sporophore,** a sporophore consisting of a single hypha, or branch of a hypha.

sporophoric (spō-rō-for'ik), *a.* [< *sporophore* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sporophore.

sporophorous (spō-rof'ō-rus), *a.* [As *sporophore* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Spore-bearing. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the sporophore.

sporophyas (spō-rof'i-as), *n.* [NL. (A. Braun), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. φύειν, produce.] Same as *sporophydium*.

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sporophydium (spō-rō-fid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *sporophydia* (-ä). [NL. (T. F. Allen, 1888), < *spora*, spore, + Gr. φύειν, produce, + -ίδιον, dim. suffix.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, a term applied to the whole fruit, including the spore proper, its basal cell, and the enveloping cells. It is the same, or nearly the same, as the *antheridium* of Sachs and Goebel, the *sporophyas* of Braun, the "enveloped *oögonium*" of Celakowsky, and the *sporangium* of authors in general. See *spermocarp*.

sporophyl, sporophyll (spō'rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *sporophyllum*, < *spora*, spore, + Gr. φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, the leaf or leaf-like organ which bears the spores, or receptacles containing the spores, in many of the vascular cryptogams. It is usually more or less modified and unlike the normal leaves, as in the spikes of *Lycopodium*, *Selaginella*, *Ophioglossum*, etc. See cuts under these words, also under *Osmunda*, *polypody*, and *sorus*.

sporophyte (spō'rō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + Gr. φυτόν, plant.] In *bot.*, the segment or stage of the life-cycle of the higher cryptogams (*Pteridophyta*, *Bryophyta*) in which the non-sexual organs of reproduction are borne. It is a stage in what has been called the alternation of generations, and is the fern-plant, club-moss plant, etc., of popular language. It bears the spores in countless numbers. By some authors the word *sporophore* is used for *sporophyte*. Compare *oophyte* and *oöphore*. See *Musci*.

sporophytic (spō-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *sporophyte* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, belonging to, resembling, or characteristic of a sporophyte.

sporosac (spō'rō-sak), *n.* [< NL. *spora*, spore, + L. *saccus*, sack: see *sack*².] **1.** In *Hydrozoa*, a degenerate medusiform person; one of the simple generative buds or gonophores of certain hydrozoans in which the medusoid structure is not developed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 554. —**2.** In *Vermes*, a sporocyst or redia. See *sporocyst* (*b*).

sporostegium (spō-rō-stē'ji-um), *n.*; pl. *sporostegia* (-ä). [NL., < *spora*, spore, + Gr. στέγειν, cover, roof.] In *bot.*, in the *Characeæ*, the characteristic spirally twisted or furrowed shell of the oöspore. It is thick and hard, usually black or brown in color, and consists of five cells which arise from the base of the spore. It is the so-called *Chara-fruit*.

sporous (spō'rus), *a.* [< *spore*² + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to a spore.

Sporozoa (spō-rō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σπορά, seed, + ζῷον, an animal.] **1.** Mouthless parasitic corticate protozoans, a class of *Protozoa*, synonymous with *Gregarinida*, but more comprehensive, including many organisms not ordinarily classed with the gregarines. They are parasitic, and occur in almost all animals. Most are very minute, but some attain the largest size by far known among protozoans. The *Sporozoa* have been divided into four subclasses, *Gregarinidea*, *Coccidiidea*, *Myxosporidia*, and *Sarcocystidia*. Also called *Cytozoa*.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *sporozoön*.

sporozoan (spō-rō-zō'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Sporozoa*; pertaining to the *Sporozoa*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sporozoa*.

sporozoic (spō-rō-zō'ik), *a.* [< *Sporozoa* + *-ic*.] Same as *sporozoan*.

sporozooid (spō-rō-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. σπόρος, seed, + *zooid*.] In *biol.*, a zoöspore.

sporozoön (spō-rō-zō'on), *n.*; pl. *sporozoa* (-ä). [NL.: see *Sporozoa*.] An individual of the *Sporozoa*; a sporozoan.



Sporran of the modern form.

sporran (spor'an), *n.* [< Gael. *sporan* = Ir. *sparan*, a purse, pouch.] In Highland costume, the purse hanging down from the belt in front of the kilt. It is commonly of fur. In its present form, as a large and showy adjunct to the dress, it is not very old. See also cut under *purse*.

sport (spōrt), *v.* [< ME. *sporten*; by apheresis from *disport*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To amuse; divert; entertain; make merry: commonly with a reflexive object.

> Ffor to *sport hym* a space, & speike with tho kynges.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7909.
>
> I shall *sport myself* with their passions above measure.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

2†. To represent by any kind of play.

> Now *sporting* on thy lyre the loves of youth.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 9.

3. To display sportively or with ostentation; show off; show; exhibit.

> By-and-by, Captain Brown *sported* a bit of literature.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.
>
> A man . . . must *sport* an opinion when he really had none to give. *J. H. Newman.*

4. To spend in display. [Australia.]

> I took him for a flash overseer *sporting* his salary, and I was as thick as you like with him.
> *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxxi.

5. To cause to sport, or vary from the normal type. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 258.—**To sport off†**, to utter sportively; throw off with easy and playful copiousness.

> He thus *sports off* a dozen epigrams. *Addison.*

To sport one's oak. See *oak*.—**To sport one's door.** Same as *to sport one's oak*.

> Stop that, till I see whether the *door is sported*.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To divert one's self; play; frolic; take part in games or other pastimes; specifically, to practise field-sports.

> If you come to another mans house
> To *sport* and to playe.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 88.
>
> If all the year were playing holidays,
> To *sport* would be as tedious as to work.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 229.

2. To jest; speak or act jestingly; trifle.

> He was carefull lest his tongue should any way digresse from truth, euen when he most *sported*.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 294.

3. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, to become a sport; produce a sport; vary from normal structure in a singular spontaneous manner, as an animal or a plant. See *sport*, *n.*, 8.

sport (spōrt), *n.* [< ME. *sport*, *spoort*, *sporte*; by apheresis from *disport*.] **1.** Amusement; enjoyment; entertainment; diversion; fun.

> Whan they had take hyr *sporte* in halle,
> The kyng to counselle gan hyr calle.
> *Ipomydon* (Weber's Metr. Romances, II. 303), l. 601.
>
> For 'tis the *sport* to have the enginer
> Hoist with his own petar.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 206.

2. A mode of amusement; a playful act or proceeding; a pastime; a merrymaking; a play, game, or other form of diversion.

> What man that I wrastele with, . . .
> I geve him suche a trepett, he xal evyr more ly stille, ffor deth kan no *sporte*.
> *Coventry Plays* (ed. Halliwell), p. 185.
>
> Devote old age
> To *sports* which only childhood could excuse.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 638.

Specifically—(*a*) A dramatic or spectacular performance.

> The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort,
> Who Pyramus presented, in their *sport*
> Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 14.

At the beginning of the 16th century the May *sports* in vogue were, besides a contest of archery, four pageants, —the Kingham, or election of a Lord and Lady of the May, otherwise called Summer King and Queen, the Morris Dance, the Hobby Horse, and the "Robin Hood."
Child's Ballads, V., Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Any out-of-door pastime, such as hunting, fishing, racing, or the various forms of athletic contests.

> Horse and chariots let us have,
> And to our *sport*. Madam, now shall ye see
> Our Roman hunting. *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 2. 19.

3. Jest, as opposed to earnest; mere pleasantry.

> In a merry *sport*
> . . . let the forfeit
> Be nominated for an equal pound
> Of your fair flesh. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 146.
>
> Earnest wed with *sport*. *Tennyson*, Day-Dream, Epil.

4†. Amorous dallying; wantonness. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 230.—**5.** A plaything; a toy.

> Commit not thy prophetick mind
> To flitting leaves, the *sport* of every wind,
> Lest they disperse in air our empty fate.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 117.

6. A subject of amusement, mirth, or derision; especially, a mock; a laughing-stock.

> Of slouth, there is no man ashamed, but we take it as for a laughynge matter and a *sporte*.
> *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 102.
>
> They made a *sport* of his prophets. 1 Esd. i. 51.

7. Play; idle jingle.

> An author who should introduce such a *sport* of words upon the stage even in the comedy of our days would meet with small applause.
> *W. Broome*, Notes on Pope's Odyssey, ix. 432.

8. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, an animal or a plant, or any part of one, that varies suddenly or singularly from the normal type of structure, and is usually of transient character, or not perpetuated. A sport is generally an individual variation of apparently spontaneous origin. The difference from the normal type is usually slight, but may be quite marked; in either case its tendency is to disappear with the individual in which it arises, though some sports repeat themselves, or may be preserved by careful selection. If perpetuated, it becomes a strain, breed, or variety. Sports are observed chiefly among domesticated animals and cultivated plants. Many of the beautiful or curious hothouse-flowers are mere sports, that are produced by high cultivation, crossing, or accident, and some valued breeds of domestic animals have arisen in like manner. Monstrous characters are sometimes acquired, but mere monstrosities or malformations are not usually called *sports*. Compare *spontaneity*, 2 (*a*), and *freak of nature* (under *freak*²).

9. A sporting man; one who is interested in open-air sports; hence, in a bad sense, a betting man; a gambler; a blackleg. [Colloq.]

> "The *sports*," by which is meant those who like fast living. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 228.

In sport, in jest; in play; jesting.—**To make sport of** or (formerly) **at**, to laugh at; mock at; deride.

> It were not good
> She knew his love, lest she *make sport at* it.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 58.

=**Syn. 1.** Recreation, hilarity, merriment, mirth, jollity, gamboling.—**2.** Frolic, prank.

sportability (spōr-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sportable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Frolicsomeness; playfulness. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 82. [Rare.]

sportable (spōr'ta-bl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-able*.] Mirthful; playful; frolicsome. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 6. [Rare.]

sportal† (spōr'tal), *a.* [< *sport* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports: as, "*sportal* arms," *Dryden*. [Rare.]

sportance† (spōr'tans), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ance*.] Sporting; merrymaking. *Peele*, Arraignment of Paris, i. 3.

sporter (spōr'tèr), *n.* [< *sport* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which sports, in any sense of the verb. *Goldsmith*.

sportful (spōrt'fùl), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ful*.] **1.** Frolicsome; playful; mirthful; merry.

> Down he alights among the *sportful* herd.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 396.

2†. Amorous; wanton.

> Let Kate be chaste and Dian *sportful*.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 263.

3. Tending to or causing mirth; amusing; gay; also, designed for amusement only; jesting; not serious.

> Though 't be a *sportful* combat,
> Yet in the trial much opinion dwells.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 335.

sportfully (spōrt'fùl-i), *adv.* In a sportful manner; playfully; sportively; in jest. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

sportfulness (spōrt'fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being sportful. *Donne*, Letters, To Sir Henry Goodyere, xxvii.

sporting (spōr'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sport*, *v.*] **1.** A sport; a game; specifically, participation in horse-racing, sports of the field, etc.; sports collectively, with all the interests involved in them.

> When that these pleasant *sportings* quite were done,
> The marquess a messenger sent
> For his young daughter and his pretty smiling son.
> *Patient Grissel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 211).

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, spontaneous origination of new and singular characters; the appearance of a sport, or the assumption of that character by an individual animal or plant. See *sport*, *v. i.*, 3, and *n.*, 8.

sporting (spōr'ting), *p. a.* **1.** Engaging or concerned in sport or diversion; specifically, interested in or practising field-sports: as, a *sporting* man. See *sport*, *n.*, 9.

> The most famous *sporting* man of his time was Tregonwell Frampton, Esq., of Moreton, Dorsetshire, "The Father of the Turf," who was keeper of her Majesty's running horses at Newmarket.
> *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 306.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, assuming the character of a sport. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 413.—**Sporting rifle.** See *rifle*².

sporting-book (spōr'ting-bùk), *n.* A book in which bets, etc., are recorded.

sporting-house (spōr'ting-hous), *n.* A house frequented by sportsmen, betting men, gamblers, and the like.

sportingly (spōr'ting-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner; sportively; in jest. *Hammond*, Works, I. 193.

sportive (spōr'tiv), *a.* [< *sport* + *-ive*.] **1.** Inclined toward sport; fond of sport or amusement; frolicsome; playful.

> Is it I
> That drive thee from the *sportive* court?
> *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2. 109.

2. Connected with amusement or sports; characterized by sport, mirth, or pleasantry.

> I am not in a *sportive* humour now.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2. 58.
>
> As from the *sportive* Field she goes,
> His down-cast Eye reveals his inward Woes.
> *Prior*, Henry and Emma.

3†. Amorous; wanton.

> Why should others' false adulterate eyes
> Give salutation to my *sportive* blood?
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxi.

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4. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, tending to vary from the normal type. See *sport*, *n.*, 8. *Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 407.=**Syn. 1.** Jocose, jocular, facetious, gamesome, prankish.

sportively (spôr'tiv-li), *adv.* In a sportive or playful manner. *Drayton*, Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen.

sportiveness (spôr'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness; mirth; gaiety; frolicsomeness: as, the *sportiveness* of one's humor. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

sportless (spôrt'les), *a.* [< *sport* + *-less.*] Without sport or mirth; joyless. *P. Fletcher*, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

sportling (spôrt'ling), *n.* [< *sport* + *-ling*[1].] 1. A light or playful sport; a frolic.

> The shepherd's boys with hundred *sportlings* light
> Gave wings unto the time's too speedy haste.
> *Britain's Ida*, i. 1. (*Mason's Supp. to Johnson.*)

2. A playful little creature.

> When again the lambkins play,
> Pretty *sportlings!* full of May.
> *A. Philips*, Ode to Miss Carteret.

[Rare in both uses.]

sportsman (spôrts'man), *n.*; pl. *sportsmen* (-men). [< *sport's*, poss. of *sport*, + *man.*] 1. A man who sports; specifically, a man who practises field-sports, especially hunting or fishing, usually for pleasure and in a legitimate manner.

> The pointer ranges, and the *sportsman* beats
> In russet jacket; — lynx-like is his aim;
> Full grows his bag. *Byron*, Don Juan, xiii. 75.

2. One who bets or is otherwise interested in field-sports, especially racing; a sporting man.

> It was pleasant to be called a gentleman *sportsman* — also to have a chance of drawing a favourite horse.
> *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

sportsmanlike (spôrts'man-līk), *a.* Having the characteristics of sportsmen; fond of field-sports; also, characteristic of or befitting a sportsman; hence, legitimate from the point of view of a sportsman.

sportsmanly (spôrts'man-li), *a.* [< *sportsman* + *-ly*[1].] Same as *sportsmanlike*.

sportsmanship (spôrts'man-ship), *n.* [< *sportsman* + *-ship.*] The practice or art of sportsmen; skill in field-sports.

sportswoman (sports'wụm'an), *n.*; pl. *sportswomen* (-wim'en). A woman who engages in or is interested in field-sports. [Rare.]

sportulary† (spôr'tụ-lā-ri), *a.* [< *sportule* + *-ary.*] Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iii. 7.

sportule† (spôr'tụl), *n.* [< L. *sportula*, a little basket, esp. one in which food or money was given to a great man's clients, a present, dim. of *sporta*, a plaited basket.] An alms; a dole; a gift or contribution.

> The bishops who consecrated the ground had a spill or *sportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

sporular (spor'ö-lär), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-ar*[3].] Having the character of a sporule; pertaining to a sporule; sporoid; sporuloid; also, swarming like a mass of spores.

sporulate (spor'ö-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sporulated*, ppr. *sporulating.* [< *sporule* + *-ate*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To form spores.

II. *trans.* To convert into spores. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 854.

sporulation (spor-ö-lā'shọn), *n.* [< *sporulate* + *-ion.*] Formation of or conversion into spores or sporules; sporation.

sporule (spor'öl), *n.* [< NL. *sporula*, dim. of *spora*, spore: see *spore*[2].] A spore; sometimes, a small spore.

sporuliferous (spor-ö-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sporula* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing sporules.

sporuloid (spor'ö-loid), *a.* [< *sporule* + *-oid.*] Resembling a sporule; sporular.

sposh (posh), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *splosh* for *splash*, like *sputter* for *splutter*. The resemblance to *slosh*, *slush*, is merely accidental.] Slush, or something resembling it; splosh. [Local, U. S.]

sposhy (posh'i), *a.* [< *sposh* + *-y*[1].] Soft and watery; sploshy. [Local, U. S.]

> There 's a sight o' difference between good upland fruit and the *sposhy* apples that grows in wet ground.
> *S. O. Jewett*, A Country Doctor, p. 22.

spot (spot), *n.* [< ME. *spot*, *spotte* = OFlem. *spotte*, a spot; cf. D. *spat*, a speck (see *spat*[1]), Dan. *spætte*, a spot; these forms are appar. connected with Icel. *spotti*, *spottr*, Sw. *spott*, spittle, and so with E. *spit*[2]; but ME. *spot* may be in part a var. of *splot*, < AS. *splot*, a spot: see *splot*. The D. *spot* = OHG. MHG. *spot*, G. *spott* = Icel. Sw. *spott*, Dan. *spot*, mockery, derision, is not related.] 1. A stain made by foreign matter; a blot; a speck.

> Thi best cote, Haukyn,
> Hath many moles and *spottes*, it moste ben ywasshe.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 315.

> Out, damned *spot!* out, I say! *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 39.

2. A blemish; a flaw; a fault; especially, a stain upon moral purity.

> Alsuo is the *spot* of lecherie more uouler and more perilous ine clerkes and ine prelas thanne ine leawede uolke.
> *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

> Sublimely mild, a spirit without *spot*.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, st. 45.

3. A bit of surface differing in some way from the rest, as in color, material, or finish; a dot; a small mark. Specifically — (*a*†) A patch; a beauty-spot.

> I was sorry to see my Lady Castlemaine; for the mourning forcing all the ladies to go in black, with their hair plain and without *spots*, I find her to be a much more ordinary woman than ever I durst have thought she was.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 21, 1666.

(*b*) A pustule or other eruptive mark, as in a rash. (*c*) One of the pips on a playing-card; hence, in composition with a numeral, the card having pips to the number expressed: as, to play a ten-*spot*. (*d*) One of two marked points on a billiard-table, on which balls are placed, or from which they are to be played. (*e*) A dark place on the disk or face of the sun or of a planet. See *sun-spot*. (*f*) In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of rounded or indeterminate form, but not very long for its width, and thus not forming a streak or stripe; a blotch; a macula: usually said of markings larger than those called *dots* or *points*. An eyed spot forms an ocellus (which see).

4. A small extent of space; a particular locality; a place; a site.—5. A piece; a bit; hence, something very minute; a particle; an atom.

> This earth, a *spot*, a grain,
> An atom, with the firmament compared.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 17.

6. A breed of domestic pigeons having a spot on the head above the beak.—7. (*a*) A sciænoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus* (*obliquus*), also called *goody*, *lafayette*, *oldwife*, and *pig-fish*. See cut under *lafayette*. (*b*) The southern redfish or drum, *Sciænops ocellatus*. See cut under *redfish*.—8. A small fishing-ground.—**Acoustic spot.** See *macula acustica*, under *macula*.—**Black-spot.** See *black*.—**Blind spot.** See *blind*[1].—**Compound ocellated spot.** See *compound*[1].—**Confluent, discal, distinct, ermine spots.** See the qualifying words.—**Crescent spot,** in *entom.*, a butterfly of the genus *Melitæa* and some related forms, having crescentic white spots on the edges of the wings.—**Embryonal spot.** Same as *germinal spot*.—**Eyed spot,** an ocellus.—**Geminate, germinal, obliterate spot.** See the adjectives.—**On the spot.** (*a*) Without change of place; before moving; at once; immediately.

> Treasury Department, Jan. 29, 1861. . . . If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him *on the spot*.
> *John A. Dix* (Memoirs, by Morgan Dix, I. 370).

(*b*) At the precise place and time; at the place and time at which something specified occurred: as, a picture of a skirmish made *on the spot*.—**Orbicular spot.** See *orbicular*, *n.*—**Receptive, reniform, sagittate spot.** See the adjectives.—**Sieve-like spot.** See *macula cribrosa*, under *macula*.—**Solar spots.** See *sun-spot*.—**Sömmering's spot,** the macula lutea, or yellow spot of the eye.—**Spot of Wagner.** See *nucleolus*, 1.—**To knock spots out of.** See *knock*.—**Yellow spot of the eye.** See *macula lutea*, under *macula*.

spot (spot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spotted*, ppr. *spotting.* [< ME. *spotten* (= OFlem. *spotten*); < *spot*, *n.* Cf. *spat*[2], *spatter*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a spot on; blot; stain; discolor or defile in a spot or spots.

> He that meddleth with pitch is like to be *spotted* with it. *Latimer*, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

> With rust his armor bright was *spotted* o'er.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 84.

2. To mar the perfection or moral purity of; blemish; tarnish; sully.

> *Spotted* with the stain of unlawful or indirect procurement. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 79.

3. To mark or cover with spots; mark in spots; dot.

> A handkerchief
> *Spotted* with strawberries.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 435.

> The surface of the water was *spotted* with rings where the trout were rising. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 75.

Specifically — 4†. To put a patch or patches on (the face) by way of ornament.

> Faces *spotted* after the Whiggish manner.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; especially, to note as of suspicious or doubtful character. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Thieves' slang.]

> At length he became *spotted*. The police got to know him, and he was apprehended, tried, and convicted.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 484.

6. To note or recognize by some peculiarity; catch with the eye; detect; come upon; find out. [Slang.]

> The Widow Leech . . . rang three times with long intervals, — but all in vain: the inside Widow having *spotted* the outside one through the blinds.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, xxi.

7. In *horse-racing*, to indicate, give a hint as to, or name: as, to *spot* the winner of a future race.—8. To place upon a spot; specifically, in *billiards*, to place (a ball) on one of the spots or marks on the table.—**To spot timber,** to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a spot; cause a stain, discoloration, or shadow.—2. To be subject to spots; be easily spotted: as, a fabric that *spots* when exposed to damp.

spot-ball (spot'bâl), *n.* In *billiards:* (*a*) The ball which belongs on the spot. (*b*) That one of the two white balls which is distinguished by a black spot; the "black" ball.

spot-lens (spot'lenz), *n.* In *microscopy*, a plano-convex lens used in the place of an ordinary condenser. It has a central stop on the plane side toward the object, and since the rays which pass through the annular portion converge too strongly to enter the objective, the transparent or translucent object under examination appears to be self-luminous surrounded by a dark background.

spotless (spot'les), *a.* [< ME. *spotles*, < *spot* + *-less.*] 1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration.

> Of *spotlez* perlez tha[y] beren the creste.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 855.

> This palliament of white and *spotless* hue.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 182.

2. Free from blemish, fault, or reproach; immaculate; pure.

> My true service . . .
> May so approve my *spotless* loyalty.
> *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

3. Guiltless; innocent: followed by *of*. [Rare.]

> You fight for her, as *spotless of* these mischiefs
> As Heaven is of our sins, or truth of errors.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

=**Syn.** Unspotted, blameless, unblemished, irreproachable, untainted, untarnished.

spotlessly (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner; without spot, stain, or blemish.

spotlessness (spot'les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish. *Donne*, Devotions.

spotneck (spot'nek), *n.* The Hudsonian curlew, *Numenius hudsonicus*. [Local, New Eng.]

spotrump (spot'rump), *n.* The Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*. Also *whiterump*. *G. Trumbull*. [Massachusetts.]

spot-stitch (spot'stich), *n.* In *crochet-work*, a stitch by means of which raised rounded figures are produced at equal intervals, forming a kind of pattern.

spotted (spot'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *spotted*; < *spot* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Marked with a spot or spots; dotted or sprinkled with spots: as, the *spotted* leopard.—2. Distributed in separate places or spots: said of a mineral vein when the ore which it carries is very irregularly distributed through the workings.—**Black and spotted heathcock**†, the Canada grouse.—**Dusky and spotted duck.** See *duck*[2].—**Spotted adder.** See *Oligodontidæ*.—**Spotted alder,** the wych-hazel.—**Spotted axis.** See *axis*[2], 1.—**Spotted cat,** any one of the larger felines which is spotted (not striped as the tiger, nor plain as the lion). See cuts under *chetah*, *jaguar*, *leopard*, *ocelot*, *ounce*, *panther*, and *serval*.—**Spotted comfrey.** See *Pulmonaria*[1].—**Spotted cowbane, eyebright, fever.** See the nouns.—**Spotted deer.** Same as *axis*[2], 1.—**Spotted grouse,** the Canada grouse, or spruce-partridge. See cut under *Canace*.—**Spotted gum.** See *gum*[3], 3.—**Spotted hemlock.** Same as *hemlock*, 1.—**Spotted Iceland falcon.** See *Iceland falcon*, under *falcon*.—**Spotted kidney,** the condition of the kidney in chronic parenchymatous nephritis.—**Spotted knotweed, mackerel, medic.** See the nouns.—**Spotted lace,** an openwork material, generally made of cotton, somewhat resembling a lace réseau with small spots at equal intervals.—**Spotted metal.** See *organ-metal*, under *metal*.—**Spotted net.** Same as *spotted lace*.—**Spotted rail, skitty, water-hen.** See *rail*[4].—**Spotted sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.—**Spotted schists.** See *spilosite*.—



Spotted Yellow Warbler (*Dendræca maculosa*).

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Spotted seal, a leopard-seal.—**Spotted shrike, spurge, tortoise, wintergreen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Spotted tringa.** Same as *spotted sandpiper*.—**Spotted yellow warbler**, the magnolia warbler, *Dendræca maculosa*, the male of which is much spotted. The adult male is rich-yellow below, with white crissum, heavily streaked with black; the rump is bright-yellow, the back nearly black, the crown clear ash; there is a white circumocular and postocular stripe, and the wing- and tail-feathers are marked with conspicuous white spots. This bird is 5 inches long and 7¼ in extent of wings; it inhabits eastern North America, abounds in woodland, breeds from New England northward, builds a small neat nest in low conifers, and lays 4 or 5 white eggs spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *black-and-yellow warbler*. See cut on preceding page.

spotted-bass (spot'ed-bȧs), *n.* Same as *drum*[1], 11 (*c*).

spottedness (spot'ed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being spotted.

spotted-tree (spot'ed-trē), *n.* A small Australian tree, *Flindersia Strzeleckiana* (*F. maculosa*), remarkably spotted from the falling off of the outer bark in patches.

spotter (spot'ėr), *n.* [< *spot* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which spots; specifically, one who is employed to shadow suspicious or suspected persons; a detective. [Slang.]

A conductor . . . had a private detective arrested for following him about, and the *spotter* was fined ten dollars by a magistrate. *The American*, VI. 333.

spottiness (spot'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being spotty.

spotting (spot'ing), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *necrosis*, 2.

spotty (spot'i), *a.* [< ME. *spotty, spotti*; < *spot* + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of spots; marked with spots; spotted.

Thon ne sselt nazt maky none sacrefice to God of oxe, ne of ssep, thet by [be] *spotty*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 192.

To descry new lands,
Rivers, or mountains in her *spotty* globe.
Milton, P. L., i. 291.

2. Occurring in spots or irregularly: as, hops are said to run *spotty* when the crops are unequal. *Halliwell.*—3. Patchy; lacking harmony of parts; without unity.

spounge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sponge*.

spousage† (spou'zāj), *n.* [< *spouse* + *-age*.] Espousal; marriage.

The manne shall geue vnto the womanne a ring, and other tokens of *spousage*.
Marriage Service, Prayer-Book of Edward VI., 1549.

spousal (spou'zal), *a.* and *n.* [In E. first as a noun, < ME. *spousail, spousaile, spousaille, sposail, espousaile*, < OF. *espousailles*, < L. *sponsalia*, betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis*, pertaining to betrothal, < *sponsus*, a betrothal: see *spouse, espousal*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to marriage or espousal; nuptial; bridal; connubial.

Now the Rabbi, receiving a Ring of pure gold, . . . puts it on the brides finger, and with a loud voice pronounceth the *spousall* letters. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 214.

The well-wrought, lovely *spousal* ring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 203.

II. *n.* Marriage; nuptials; espousal: often used in the plural.

Boweth your nekke under that blisful yok
Of soveraynetee, nought of servyse,
Which that men clepeth *spousail* or wedlok.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 59.

By our *spousals* and marriage begun, . . .
Rue on this realm, whose ruin is at hand.
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 407.

spouse (spouz), *n.* [< ME. *spouse, spowse, spuse, spus* = Icel. *spūsa, pūsa, pūsi*, < OF. *espos, spous*, F. *époux*, m., OF. *espouse, espuse*, F. *épouse*, f., = Sp. Pg. *esposo*, m., *esposa*, f., = It. *sposo*, m., *sposa*, f., < L. *sponsus*, m., *sponsa*, f., one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride (cf. *sponsus*, a betrothal), prop. masc. and fem. pp. of *spondere*, promise: see *sponsor*.] A married person, husband or wife; either one of a married pair.

The soule is widewe thet haueth vorloren hire *spus*, thet is . . . Crist. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 10.

For her the *spouse* prepares the bridal ring,
For her white virgins hymeneals sing.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 219.

spouse† (spouz), *v. t.* [< ME. *spousen, spowsen, spusen*, < OF. *espouser*, F. *épouser* = Pr. *espozar* = Pg. *esposar* = It. *sposare*, < LL. *sponsare*, betroth, espouse: see *spouse, n.*, and cf. *espouse, v.*] 1. To take for a husband or a wife; wed; espouse.

Ye ryde as coy and stille as doth a mayde
Were newe *spoused*, sitting at the bord.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 3.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she, *spoused*, about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton*, P. L., v. 216.

2. To give in marriage.

Kyng William of Scotland did his douhter *spouse*
To the erle of Boloyn. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 210.

spouse-breach† (spouz'brēch), *n.* [< ME. *spousbreche, spousebriche, spusbruche*; < *spouse* + *breach*.] Adultery.

But oonis he saued a weddid wijf
In *spousebriche* that hadde doon mys.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

spousehede†, *n.* See *spousehood*.

spousehood† (spouz'hud), *n.* [< ME. *spoushod*, also *spousehede*; < *spouse* + *-hood*.] The state of wedlock; matrimony.

The eldore of the tuo in *spoushod* he nome.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 367.

spouseless (spouz'les), *a.* [< *spouse* + *-less*.] Without a spouse; unmarried or widowed.

The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 11.

spousess† (spou'zes), *n.* [< ME. *spowsesse*; < *spouse* + *-ess*.] A bride or wife; a married woman.

At whiche marriage was no persones present but the spowse, the *spowsesse*, the duches of Bedforde her moder, ye preest, two gentylwomen, and a yong man to helpe the preest synge. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1664.

spousing† (spou'zing), *n.* [< ME. *spowsynge, spusing*; verbal n. of *spouse, v.*] The act of marrying; wedding; espousal; marriage.

Loke to thi dougtren that noon of hem be lorn; . . .
And ȝeue hem to *spowsynge* as soone as thei been ablee.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

spout (spout), *v.* [< ME. *spouten, spowten* = MD. *spuyten*, D. *spuiten*, spout, = Sw. *sputa*, a dial. var. of *spruta*, squirt, spout, sprout, etc.: see *sprout*. A similar loss of *r* occurs in *speak*. Cf. *sputter*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To issue with force, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; spurt: as, blood *spouts* from an artery.

Like a raving torrent, struggling amongst the broken rocks and lesse free passages, at length he *spouts* down from a wonderfull height into the valley below.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 73.

2. To discharge a fluid in a jet or continuous stream; send out liquid as from a spout or nozle; specifically, to blow, as a whale.

With youre mouthe ye vse nowther to squyrt nor *spourt*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

When the larger Cetacea come up to breathe, the expired vapor suddenly condenses into a cloud; and, if expiration commences before the spiracle is actually at the surface, a certain quantity of spray may be driven up along with the violent current of the expelled air. This gives rise to the appearance termed the *spouting* of Whales, which does not arise, as it is commonly said to do, from the straining off of the sea-water swallowed with the food, and its expulsion by the nostrils. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 348.

3. To speak volubly and oratorically; talk or recite in a declamatory manner, especially in public; speechify. [Colloq.]

For anything of the acting, *spouting*, reciting kind I think he has always a decided taste.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

II. *trans.* 1. To pour out in a jet and with some force; throw out as through a spout or pipe: as, an elephant *spouts* water from his trunk.

A conduite cold into it bringe aboute,
Make pipes water warme inwarde to *spoute*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

Your statue *spouting* blood in many pipes.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 85.

2. To cause to spurt or gush out.

From the dry stones he can water *spout*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 6.

3. To utter volubly or grandiloquently.

Pray, *spout* some French, son.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 4.

4. To pawn; pledge. See *spout, n.*, 2. [Slang.]

The dons are going to *spout* the college plate.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. i.

5. To furnish or provide with a spout, in any sense: as, to *spout* a roof; to *spout* a tea-kettle.

spout (spout), *n.* [< ME. *spoute, spowte* = MD. *spuyte*, D. *spuit* = Sw. *spruta*, a spout: see *spout, v.*, and cf. *sprout, n.*] 1. A pipe, tube, or trough through which a liquid is poured, and which serves to guide its flow. Similar tubes, etc., are used for finely divided solids, as grain. The spout of a small vessel, as a pitcher, may be a mere fold or doubling of the rim, or may be a piece put on the outside, a notch having been cut in the rim to allow the liquid to pass, or may be a closed tube, as in a tea-pot or aftaba. See cut under *mill*.

She dreamt to-night she saw my statua,
Which, like a fountain with an hundred *spouts*,
Did run pure blood. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 77.

The walls surmounting their roofes, wrought thorow with potsheards to catch and strike down the refreshing winds; having *spouts* of the same.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 116.

2. A lift or shoot in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, vulgarly, the shop itself.

Pawnbrokers, . . . before *spouts* were adopted, used a hook to lift the articles offered in pawn.
N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 56.

3. A continuous stream of fluid matter issuing, actually or seemingly, from a pipe or nozle; a jet or column, as of water.

Before this grotto is a long poole into which ran divers *spouts* of water from leaden escollop basins.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 27, 1644.

Specifically—(*a*) A waterspout.

They say furthermore that in certeyne places of the sea they sawe certeyne stremes of water, which they caule *spoutes*, faulynge owt of the ayer into the sea.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber), p. 386.

(*b*) The column of spray or vapor emitted from the spout-hole of a whale during the act of expiration, resembling the escape of steam from a valve.

4. The spout-hole of a whale.—5. A short underground passage connecting a main road with an air-head: a term used in the thick coal-workings of South Staffordshire, England.—**Up the spout**, in pawn. See def. 2. [Slang.]

His pockets, no doubt,
Being turn'd inside out,
That his mouchoir and gloves may be put *up the spout*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 16.

spouter (spou'tėr), *n.* [< *spout, v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which spouts. (*a*) Something that sends forth a jet or stream of fluid matter.

The flowing-wells of the Baku district, in the energy with which they throw out the oil and the quantity so projected, far exceed even our largest American *spouters*.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXIII. 77.

(*b*) One who speaks grandiloquently or oratorically; a mere declaimer; a speechifier. [Colloq.]

The quoters imitate parrots or professed *spouters*, in committing words only to memory, purposely for the sake of ostentation. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxxii.

2. An experienced whaleman. [Nautical slang.]

The *spouter*, as the sailors call a whaleman, had sent up his main top-gallant mast and set the sail, and made signal for us to heave to.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 36.

spout-fish (spout'fish), *n.* A bivalve mollusk which squirts water through its siphons, as the common clam, razor-shell, and many others.

spout-hole (spout'hōl), *n.* 1. An orifice for the discharge of a liquid.—2. The spiracle or blow-hole of a whale or other cetacean. The number of spout-holes differs in different species, the sperm-whales and porpoises having one, and the right whales, bowheads, finbacks, sulphur-bottoms, etc., two. The nostrils of the walrus are also sometimes called spout-holes.

spoutless (spout'les), *a.* [< *spout* + *-less*.] Having no spout, as a pitcher. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 776.

spout-shell (spout'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Aporrhaidæ*, as *Aporrhais pes-pelecani*, the pelican's-foot. See also cut under *Aporrhais*.



Spout-shell (*Aporrhais pes-pelecani*).

spowrge†, *n.* A Middle English form of *spurge*[1], *spurge*[2].

spp. An abbreviation of *species* (plural).

S. P. Q. R. An abbreviation of the Latin *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the senate and the people of Rome.

sprach, *v.* and *n.* See *spraich*.

sprachle, *v. i.* See *sprackle*.

sprack (sprak), *a.* [Also dial. *sprag*; < ME. *sprac*, < Icel. *sprækr*, also *sparkr*, sprightly, = Norw. *spræk* = Sw. dial. *spräk, spräg, spräker*, cheerful, talkative, noisy. Cf. *spark*[2], *spry*.] Sprightly; lively; brisk; alert. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Mrs. Page. He is a better scholar than I thought he was.
Evans. He is a good *sprag* memory.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 1. 84.

If your Royal Highness had seen him dreaming and dozing about the banks of Tully Veolan like an hypochondriac person, . . . you would wonder where he hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularity. *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

sprackle (sprak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprackled*, ppr. *sprackling*. [Also *sprachle, spraickle, sprauchle*; prob. < Icel. *spraukla, sprökla*, mod. *sprikla*, sprawl; freq. of a verb represented by Sw. *sparka* = Dan. *sparke*, kick. Cf. *sprangle* and *sprawl*[1].] To clamber; get on with difficulty. [Scotch.]

Sae far I *sprachled* up the brae,
I dinner'd wi' a Lord.
Burns, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

sprackly†, *a.* [ME. *sprakliche*, < Icel. *sprækligr*, sprightly, < *sprækr*, sprightly: see *sprack* and *-ly*[1].] Same as *sprack*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 10.

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spraddet, spradt. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *spread*.

sprag[1] (sprag), *n.* [< Dan. dial. *sprag* = Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge*, a spray, sprig: see *spray*[1].] **1.** A billet of wood. [Prov. Eng.] Specifically —**2.** In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A short billet of wood used instead of a brake to lock the wheels of a car. (*b*) A short wooden prop used to support the coal during the operation of holing or undercutting; a punch-prop. [Eng.]

sprag[1] (sprag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spragged*, ppr. *spragging*. [< *sprag*[1], *n.*] To prop by a sprag; also, to stop, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag in the spokes of the wheel. [Prov. Eng.]

sprag[2] (sprag), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *sprag*[1] in sense of 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one'; cf. *sprat*[2], *sprot*[2], a small fish, similarly derived from *sprot*[1], a sprout.] **1.** A young salmon of the first year; a smolt. —**2.** A half-grown cod. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

sprag[3] (sprag), *a.* A dialectal form of *sprack*.

sprag-road (sprag'rōd), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a mine-road having such a steep grade that sprags are needed to control the descent of the car. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

spraich (sprāċh), *v. i.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* prob. < Sw. *spraka* = Dan. *sprage* = Icel. *spraka*, make a noise, crackle, burst: see *spark*[1].] To cry; shriek. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

spraich (sprāċh), *n.* [Also *sprach, spreich;* < *spraich, v.*] **1.** A cry; a shriek.

> Anone thay herd sere vocis lamentabill,
> Grete walyng, quhimpering, and *sprachis* miserabill.
> *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 178.

2. A pack; a multitude: as, a *spraich* of bairns. *Jamieson.* [Scotch in both uses.]

spraickle (sprā'kl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*. [Scotch.]

spraid (sprād), *a.* [Also *sprayed;* a reduced form of *spreathed.*] Chapped with cold. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

> It was much worse than Jamaica ginger grated into a poor *sprayed* finger. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxi.

sprain (sprān), *v. t.* [< OF. *espreindre*, press, wring, < L. *exprimere*, press out, < *ex*, out, + *premere*, press: see *press*[1], and cf. *express.*] **1†.** To press; push.

> Hee *sprainde* in a sprite [sprit, pole] & spradde it aboute.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1097.

2. To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

> The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
> Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*.
> *Gay*, Trivia, i. 38.

sprain (sprān), *n.* [< *sprain, v.*] **1.** A violent straining or wrenching of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. The ordinary consequence of a sprain is to produce some degree of swelling and inflammation in the injured part. **2.** The injury caused by spraining; a sprained joint.

spraint (sprānt), *n.* [< ME. **spraynte*, prob. < OF. *espreinte*, a pressing out, straining, F. *épreinte*, < *espreindre*, press out: see *sprain.*] The dung of the otter. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xviii.

sprainting (sprān'ting), *n.* [< ME. *sprayntyng;* < *spraint* + *-ing*[1].] Same as *spraint*.

spraith (sprāth), *n.* Same as *spreagh*.

sprale (sprāl), *v.* A dialectal variant of *sprawl*[1].

spralt†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sprawl*[1].

sprang (sprang). A preterit of *spring*.

sprangle (sprang'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprangled*, ppr. *sprangling.* [Appar. a nasalized var. of *sprackle.*] To sprawl; straggle. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

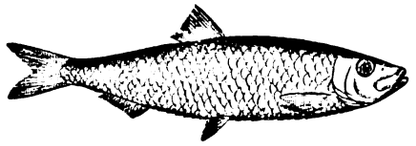
> Over its fence *sprangles* a squash vine in ungainly joy.
> *Cornhill Mag.*, May, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

> When on the back-stretch his legs seemed to *sprangle* out on all sides at once.
> *Philadelphia Times*, Aug. 15, 1883.

sprangle (sprang'gl), *n.* [< *sprangle, v.*] The act or attitude of sprangling. *J. Spalding*, Divine Theory (1808). [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprat[1] (sprat), *n.* [Sc. also *spreat, sprett, sprit, sprot*, the joint-leafed rush; another form and use of *sprot*[1], a stump, chip, broken branch: see *sprot*[1], and cf. *sprat*[2], *n.*] **1.** A name of various species of rushes, as *Juncus articulatus*, etc. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** *pl.* Small wood. *Kennett; Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

sprat[2] (sprat), *n.* [A dial. var., now the reg. form, of *sprot*[2], q. v.] **1.** A small clupeoid fish of European waters, *Clupea* (*Harengula*) *sprattus*. At one time the sprat was thought to be the young of the herring, pilchard, or shad; but it can be easily distinguished from the young of any of these fishes by the sharply notched edge of the abdomen. Young sprats, an inch or two long, are the fishes of which white-



Sprat (*Clupea sprattus*).

bait mainly or largely consists at some seasons. The sprat is known in Scotland by the name of *garvie* or *garvie-herring.*

> 'Sfoot, ye all talk
> Like a company of *sprat*-fed mechanics.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

2. A name of other fishes. (*a*) A young herring. (*b*) The sand-eel or -lance. See cut under *Ammodytidæ*. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A kind of anchovy, *Stolephorus compressus*, about six inches long, of a very pale or translucent olivaceous color, with a silvery lateral band, found on the coasts of California and Mexico. It closely resembles *S. delicatissimus* of the same coasts, but is larger and has a longer anal fin. (*d*) Same as *alfiona.*—**Fresh-water sprat,** the bleak. *I. Walton.* [Local, Eng.]—**London sprat,** the true sprat: so distinguished from the sand-eel or -lance.

sprat[2] (sprat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spratted*, ppr. *spratting.* [< *sprat*[2], *n.*] To fish for sprats.

> They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *spratting*. *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

sprat[3] (sprat), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *sprat*[2].] A small coin. [Slang.]

> Several Luscars were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings. *Morning Chronicle*, Dec. 2, 1857.

sprat-barley (sprat'bär'li), *n.* See *barley*[1].

sprat-borer (sprat'bōr'ėr), *n.* A loon, as the red-throated diver, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis:* from its fondness for sprats.

sprat-day (sprat'dā), *n.* The ninth day of November: so called in London as being the first day of the sprat-selling season. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 69.

sprat-loon (sprat'lön), *n.* Same as *sprat-borer*.

sprat-mew (sprat'mū), *n.* A sea-gull which catches sprats; the kittiwake.

spratter (sprat'ėr), *n.* [< *sprat*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who fishes for sprats.—**2.** The guillemot. [Prov. Eng.]

sprattle (sprat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sprattled*, ppr. *sprattling.* [Also *sprottle;* < Sw. *sprattla*, sprawl, = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder, toss the legs; cf. D. *spartelen*, flutter, leap, wrestle, sparkle. Cf. *sprackle, sprawl*[1].] To scramble. *Burns*, To a Louse. [Scotch.]

sprattle (sprat'l), *n.* [< *sprattle, v.*] A scramble; a struggle. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xii. [Scotch.]

sprauchle (sprâ'ċhl), *v. i.* Same as *sprackle*.

sprault, *v.* An obsolete form of *sprawl*[1].

sprawl[1] (sprâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sprall;* < ME. *sprawlen, spraulen, sprawelen, spraullen, sprallen*, < AS. *sprǽwlian* (a rare and doubtful word, cited by Zupitza ("Studium der neueren Sprachen," July, 1886) from a gloss); perhaps akin to Icel. *spraukla, sprökla*, sprawl; cf. Sw. dial. *spralla, sprala* = Dan. *sprælle, sprælde*, sprawl, flounder: see *sprackle* and *sprattle.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To toss the limbs about; work the arms and legs convulsively; in general, to struggle convulsively.

> He drow it [a fish] in to the drie place, and it bigan to *sprawle* bifor hise feet. *Wyclif*, Tobit vi. 4.

> He *spraulleth* lyke a yonge padocke. I *sprawle* with my legges, struggell, je me debats. *Palsgrave*, p. 729.

> *Sprawl'st* thou? take that, to end thy agony. [Stabs him.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 39.

> Grim in convulsive agonies he *sprawls*.
> *Pope*, Odyssey, xxii. 23.

2. To work one's way awkwardly along with the aid of all the limbs; crawl or scramble.

> I haue seene it, saith Cambrensis, experimented, that a toad, being incompassed with a thong, . . . reculed backe, as though it had beene rapt in the head; wherevpon he began to *sprall* to the other side.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, ii. (Holinshed's Chron.).

3. To be spread out in an ungraceful posture; be stretched out carelessly and awkwardly.

> On painted ceilings you devoutly stare,
> Where *sprawl* the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,
> Or gilded clouds in fair expansion lie.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 146.

4. To have an irregular, spreading form or outline; straggle: said of handwriting, vines, etc.

> The arches which spring from the huge pillars, though wide, are not *sprawling*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 21.

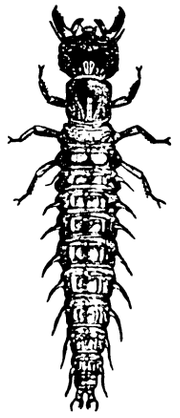
5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

II. *trans.* To spread out ungracefully.

> The leafless butternut, whereon the whippoorwill used to sing, and the yellow warbler make its nest, *sprawls* its naked arms, and moans pitifully in the blast.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

sprawl[1] (sprâl), *n.* [< *sprawl*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of sprawling.—**2.** A sprawling posture; an awkward recumbent attitude: as, to be stretched out in a careless *sprawl.*—**3.** Motion; activity. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprawl[2] (sprâl), *n.* [Prob. dim. of *sprag* or dial. E. *spray*[1]: see *sprag*[1], *spray*[1].] A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]



Sprawler (*b*) (Larva of *Corydalus cornutus*), two thirds natural size.

sprawler (sprâ'lėr), *n.* [< *sprawl*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sprawls. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of certain moths or their larvæ. (1) The European noctuid moth *Asteroscopus sphinx:* so called from the sprawling of the larva. The rannoch sprawler is *A. nubeculosus.* (2) A noctuid moth, *Demas coryli.* (*b*) The dobson or hellgrammite. [Local, U. S.]

spray[1] (sprā), *n.* [< ME. *spray, spraye*, < Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. *sprag*, a sprig, a spray: see *sprag*[1], a doublet of *spray*[1], and cf. *sprig.* Cf. Lith. *sproga*, a spray of a tree, also a rift, *sprogti*, split, sprout, bud; Gr. *ἀσπάραγος*, asparagus, perhaps orig. 'sprout.'] **1.** A branch of a tree with its branchlets, especially when slender and graceful; also, twigs, or such branches collectively; a stem of flowers or leaves; a sprig.

> He knelyde down appon his knee
> Vndir nethe that grenwode *spraye*.
> *Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 100).

> O nightingale, that on yon bloomy *spray*
> Warblest at eve, when all the woods are still.
> *Milton*, Sonnets, i.

2†. An orchard; a grove.

> Abute the orchard is a wal;
> The ethelikeste ston is cristal;
> Ho so wonede a moneth in that *spray*
> Nolde him neure longen away.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

3. A binding-stick for thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Any ornament, pattern, or design in the form of a branch or sprig: as, a *spray* of diamonds; an embroidered *spray.*

spray[2] (sprā), *n.* [Not found in ME. or AS.; the alleged **sprēgan*, in AS. **geond-sprēgan*, pour out, is appar. an error for *sprengan*, cause to spring: see *sprenq, spring.* The Icel. *spræna*, jet, spurt out, Norw. *spræn*, a jet of water, are not related. Cf. D. *spreijen* (Sewel), for *spreiden*, = LG. *spreen, sprcien*, for *spreden*, = E. *spread:* see *spread.*] Water flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind, or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall; water or other liquid broken up into small particles and driven (as by an atomizer) along by a current of air or other gas.

> Winds raise some of the salt with the *spray*. *Arbuthnot.*

Carbolic spray, carbolic acid and water in various proportions, as used with an atomizer in the treatment of the mucous membrane of the throat, in surgical operations, and the like.

spray[2] (sprā), *v.* [Cf. *spray*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw in the form of spray; let fall as spray; scatter in minute drops or particles.

> The niched snow-bed *sprays* down
> Its powdery fall. *M. Arnold*, Switzerland, ii.

2. To sprinkle with fine drops; dampen by means of spray, as of perfume, or of some adhesive liquid used to preserve drawings and the like.

II. *intrans.* To discharge or scatter a liquid in the form of spray: as, the instrument will either spout or *spray.*

spray-board (sprā'bōrd), *n.* A strip on the gunwale of a boat to keep out spray.

spray-drain (sprā'drān), *n.* In *agri.*, a drain formed by burying in the earth brush, or the spray of trees, which serves to keep open a channel. Drains of this sort are much used in grass-lands.

sprayed, *a.* See *spraid*.

sprayer (sprā'ėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges spray; specifically, one of a large class of machines for applying liquid insecti-

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cides or fungicides to plants, consisting of a pneumatic or hydraulic force-pump and a suitable reservoir and discharge-nozle or spray-tip.

sprayey[1] (sprā'i), *a.* [< *spray*[1] + *-ey.*] Forming or resembling sprays, as of a tree or plant; branching.

Heaths of many a gorgeous hue . . . and ferns that would have overtopped a tall horseman mingled their *sprayey* leaves with the wild myrtle and the arbutus.
Lever, Davenport Dunn, lviii.

sprayey[2] (sprā'i), *a.* [< *spray*[2] + *-ey.*] Consisting of liquid spray.

This view, sublime as it is, only whets your desire to stand below, and see the river, with its *sprayey* crest shining against the sky, make but one leap from heaven to hell.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 357.

spraying-machine (sprā'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* Same as *sprayer*.

spray-instrument (sprā'in'strŏ-ment), *n.* In *med.*, an instrument for producing and diffusing spray, or for the application of liquids in the form of spray; an atomizer.

spray-nozle (sprā'noz'l), *n.* An attachment for the nozle of a hose which serves to project liquid insecticides and fungicides in the form of a fine spray.

spreach, spreacherie, spreachery. See *spreagh, spreaghery.*

spread (spred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spread*, ppr. *spreading.* [< ME. *spreden* (pret. *spredde, spradde, spredd, spred*, pp. *spredd, spred, spread, y-sprad*), < AS. *sprǣdan* = D. *spreiden, spreijen,* = MLG. *spreden, spreiden,* LG. *spreden, spreen, spreien* = OHG. *spreitan,* MHG. G. *spreiten* = Norw. *spreida,* dial. *spreie* = Dan. *sprede,* extend, spread; causal of the more orig. verb MHG. *spriten, spriden* = Sw. *sprida,* spread; cf. Icel. *sprita,* sprawl. Not connected, as is often said, with *broad* (AS. *brǣdan,* make broad, etc.).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; disperse; rout.

Was neuer in alle his lyue ther fadere ore so glad
Als whan he sauh his sons tuo the paiens force to *sprad.*
Rob. of Brunne, p. 18.

I have *spread* you abroad as the four winds of the heaven, saith the Lord. Zech. ii. 6.

2. To distribute over a surface as by strewing, sprinkling, smearing, plastering, or overlaying.

Eche man to pleye with a plow, pykoys, or spade,
Spynne, or *sprede* donge, or spille hym-self with sleuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 308.

He carved upon them carvings of cherubims and palm trees, . . . and *spread* gold upon the cherubims, and upon the palm trees. 1 Ki. vi. 32.

3. To flatten out; stretch or draw out into a sheet or layer.

Silver *spread* into plates is brought from Tarshish, and gold from Uphaz. Jer. x. 9.

In other places similar igneous rocks are *spread* out in sheets which are intercalated between the sedimentary strata. *E. W. Streeter*, Precious Stones, p. 65.

4. To extend or stretch out to the full size; unfold; display by unfolding, stretching, expanding, or the like.

The saisnes com faste ridinge with baner *sprad*, and were moo than fifty thousande. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

A parcel of a field where he had *spread* his tent.
Gen. xxxiii. 19.

Some species, as the meadow-lark, have a habit of *spreading* the tail at almost every chirp. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 202.

5. To lay or set out; outspread; display, as something to be viewed in its full extent.

With orchard, and with gardeyne, or with mede,
Se that thyne hous with hem be umvirounе,
The side in longe upon the south thou *sprede.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

To *spread* the earth before him, and commend . . .
Its various parts to his attentive note.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 640.

6. To reach out; extend.

Bot zit he sprange and sprente, and *spraddene* his armes,
And one the spere lenghe spekes, he spekes thire wordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

One while he *spred* his armes him fro,
One while he *spred* them nye.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and *spread*
Their branches hung with copious fruit.
Milton, P. L., vii. 324.

7. To send out in all directions; scatter or shed abroad; disseminate; diffuse; propagate.

Great fear of my name 'mongst them was *spread.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 50.

The hungry sheep . . .
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion *spread.*
Milton, Lycidas, l. 127.

And all the planets, in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And *spread* the truth from pole to pole.
Addison, Ode, Spectator, No. 465.

On this blest age
Oh *spread* thy influence, but restrain thy rage.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 122.

8. To overspread; overlay the surface of.

The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldsmith *spreadeth* it over with gold. Isa. xl. 19.

Rich tapestry *spread* the streets.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 104.

Hence—**9.** To cover or equip in the proper manner; set; lay: as, to *spread* a table.

The boordes were *spred* in righte litle space,
The ladies sate eche as hem semed best.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

10. To set forth; recount at full length; hence, in recent use, to enter or record.

If Dagon be thy god,
Go to his temple, . . . *spread* before him
How highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and dissolve these magick spells.
Milton, S. A., l. 1147.

The resolutions, which the [Supreme] Court ordered *spread* on the minutes, expressed the profound loss which the members of the bar felt.
New York Tribune, Dec. 16, 1890.

11. To push apart: as, the weight of the train *spread* the rails.—**To spread one's self,** to take extraordinary and generally conspicuous pains; exert one's self to the utmost that something may appear well. [Slang, U. S.]

We dispatched Cullen to prepare a dinner. He had promised, to use his own expression, to *spread himself* in the preparation of this meal.
Hammond, Wild Northern Scenes, p. 266. (*Bartlett.*)

=**Syn. 7.** To scatter, circulate, publish.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become scattered or distributed.

As soone as the saisnes were logged thei *spredde* a-brode in the contrey to forry, and euer brente and distroied as thei wente. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 272.

2†. To stretch one's self out, especially in a horizontal position.

Ther he mihte wel *spræde* on his feire hude [hide].
Layamon, l. 14203.

3. To be outspread; hence, to have great breadth; be broad.

The cedar . . .
Whose top-branch overpeer'd Jove's *spreading* tree.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 2. 14.

Plants which, if they *spread* much, are seldom tall.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 354.

4. To become extended by growth or expansion; increase in extent; expand; grow.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself
Till by broad *spreading* it disperse to nought.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 135.

Spread upward till thy boughs discern
The front of Sumner-place.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

The streams run yellow,
Burst the bridges, and *spread* into bays.
R. W. Gilder, Early Autumn.

5. To be extended by communication or propagation; become diffused; be shed abroad.

This speche sprang in that space & *spradde* alle aboute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 365.

Lest his infection, being of catching nature,
Spread further. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 311.

His renown had *spread* even to the coffee-houses of London and the cloisters of Oxford.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. To be pushed apart, as the rails of a car-track.—**7.** To set a table; lay the cloth or dishes for a meal.

Dromio, go bid the servants *spread* for dinner.
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2. 189.

Spreading globe-flower, a plant, *Trollius laxus*, growing in swamps in the northeastern United States: it little resembles the true globe-flower in appearance, its sepals being spreading, and of a greenish-yellow or nearly white color.

spread (spred), *n.* [< *spread, v.*] **1.** The act of spreading or extending; propagation; diffusion: as, the *spread* of knowledge.

No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 676.

2. The state, condition, quality, or capability of being outspread; expansion: as, the tail of the peacock has an imposing *spread.*—**3.** The amount of extension or expansion, especially in surface; expanse; breadth; compass.

These naked shoots . . .
Shall put their graceful foliage on again,
And more aspiring, and with ampler *spread,*
Shall boast new charms, and more than they have lost.
Cowper, Task, vi. 145.

The capitals of the triforium of Laon have about the same *spread* as those of the choir of Paris.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 208.

Hence—**4.** See the quotation.

The *spread* of the wheels or axles . . . is the distance between the centres of two axles.
Forney, Locomotive, p. 285.

5. A stretch; an expanse.

An elm with a *spread* of branches a hundred feet across.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, p. 248.

6. Capacity for spreading or stretching.

Skins dressed by this process, . . . it is claimed, are made soft, pliable, and with elasticity or *spread.*
C. T. Davis, Leather, p. 558.

7. That which is spread or set out, as on a table; a meal; a feast; especially, a meal, more or less elaborate, given to a select party. [Colloq.]

We had such a *spread* for breakfast as th' Queen hersel might ha' sitten down to. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, ix.

After giving one *spread,*
With fiddling and masques, at the Saracen's Head.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 51.

8. A cloth used for a covering, as of a table or bed; a coverlet. [U. S.]—**9.** The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.—**10.** A saddle. *Tuft's Glossary of Thieves' Jargon* (1798). [Cant.]—**11.** Among lapidaries, a stone which has a large surface in proportion to its thickness.—**12.** In *zoöl.*, the measure from tip to tip of the spread wings, as of a bat, a bird, or an insect; the expanse or extent.—**13.** In *math.*, a continuous manifold of points: thus, space is a three-way *spread.*—**Cone of spread.** See *cone.*

spread (spred), *p. a.* [< ME. *spred, sprad;* pp. of *spread, v.*] **1.** Extended in area; having a broad surface; broad.

Tho wurthen waxen so wide and *spred,*
Pride and giscinge [desire] of louerd-hed.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 831.

Of stature *spread* and straight, his armes and hands delectable to behold.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 302.

2. Shallower than the standard; having insufficient depth or thickness for the highest luster: said of a gem.

The other Spinel was also an octagon-shaped stone, of perfect color, very *spread*, and free from flaws.
E. W. Streeter, Precious Stones, p. 158.

Spread eagle. (*a*) See *eagle.* (*b*) *Naut.*, a sailor or other person lashed in the rigging or elsewhere with arms and legs outspread: a form of punishment. (*c*) In *cookery*, a fowl split open down the back and broiled. *G. Macdonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xiv. (*d*) In the language of the stock exchange, a straddle. [Colloq.]

Spread Eagle is where a broker buys a certain stock at seller's option, and sells the same at seller's option within a certain time, on the chance that both contracts may run the full time and he gain the difference.
Biddle, On Stock Brokers, p. 74.

Spread harmony. See *harmony*, 2 (*d*).—**Spread window-glass.** Same as *broad glass* (which see, under *broad*).

spread-eagle (spred'ē'gl), *a.* [< *spread eagle:* see *spread* and *eagle.*] Having the form or characteristics of a spread eagle, or of the kind of display so called; hence, ostentatious; bombastic; boastful: as, a *spread-eagle* oration. See *spread eagle,* under *eagle.*

A kind of *spread-eagle* plot was hatched, with two heads growing out of the same body.
Dryden, Postscript to the History of the League, II. 469.

We Yankees are thought to be fond of the *spread-eagle* style. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 375.

Spread-eagle orchid. See *Oncidium.*

spread-eagle (spred'ē'gl), *v. t.* [< *spread eagle.*] To stretch out in the attitude of a spread eagle. [Rare.]

Decapitated carcases of cod—as well as haddock and ling, which are included under the name of stockfish—may be seen *spread-eagled* across transverse sticks to dry.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 278.

spread-eagleism (spred'ē'gl-izm), *n.* [< *spread-eagle* + *-ism.*] Vainglorious spirit as shown in opinion, action, or speech; ostentation; bombast, especially in the display of patriotism or national vanity.

When we talk of *spread-eagleism*, we are generally thinking of the United States.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 330.

spreader (spred'ėr), *n.* [< *spread* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which spreads. (*a*) One who or that which expands, outspreads, or spreads abroad. See *spread, v. i.*

If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine, yet perchance he may . . . yield . . . as useful and more sober fruit than the other.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 77.

(*b*) One who or that which extends, diffuses, disseminates, etc. See *spread, v. t.*

If it be a mistake, I desire I may not be accused for a *spreader* of false news. *Swift.*

2. In *flax-manuf.*, a machine for drawing and doubling flax from the heckles, and making it into slivers; a drawing-frame.—**3.** In *cotton-manuf.*, same as *lapper*[2], 2.—**4.** A device fitted to the nozle of a hose for causing the stream to spread into a thin fan of spray; a form of spray-nozle.—**5.** A bar, commonly of wood, used to hold two swingletrees apart, and thus form a substitute for a doubletree for a plow,

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stone-boat, cart, etc. *E. H. Knight.*— **Blower and spreader.** See *blower*[1].

spreading-adder (spred'ing-ad″ėr), *n.* Same as *blowing-snake.*

spreading-board (spred'ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *setting-board.*

spreading-frame (spred'ing-frām), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for spreading slivers of flax and leading them to the drawing-rollers. *E. H. Knight.*

spreading-furnace (spred'ing-fėr″nās), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-furnace, in which the split cylinders of blown glass are flattened out. The hearth of this furnace is called the *spreading-plate.*

spreadingly (spred'ing-li), *adv.* In a spreading or extending manner.

The best times were *spreadingly* infected.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

spreading-machine (spred'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a batting and cleaning machine for forming loose cotton into a continuous band ready for the carder. Compare *scutcher.*

spreading-oven (spred'ing-uv″n), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a spreading- or flattening-furnace.

spreading-plate (spred'ing-plāt), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, a flat plate or hearth on which a split cylinder of glass is laid to be opened into a flat sheet. See *flattening-furnace, spreading-furnace, cylinder-glass.*

spreagh (spreċh), *n.* [Also *spreach, spreich, spreath, spreith, spreth, spraith;* < Ir. Gael. *spreidh*, cattle, = W. *praidd*, flock, herd, booty, prey.] Prey, especially in cattle; booty; plunder. *Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 64. [Scotch.]

spreaghery, sprechery (spreċh'ėr-i), *n.* [Also *spraygherie, spreagherie, spreachery, spreacherie, sprecherie;* < *spreagh* + *-ery.*] 1. Cattle-lifting; plundering.—2. Prey, in cattle or other property; booty; plunder; movables of an inferior sort, especially such as are collected by depredation. [Scotch in both uses.]

spreat, *n.* Same as *sprat*[1]. [Scotch.]

spreath, *n.* See *spreagh.* [Scotch.]

sprechery, *n.* See *spreaghery.* [Scotch.]

spreckled (sprek'ld), *a.* [< **spreckle* (< Icel. *sprekla* (Haldorsen) = Sw. *spräkla*, a spot, speck) + *-ed*[2]. The E. may be in part a var. of *speckled.*] Speckled. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

"What like were your fishes, my jollie young man?"
"Black backs and *spreckl'd* bellies."
Lord Donald (Child's Ballads, II. 246).

spred†, **spredde**†. Obsolete forms of *spread*, preterit and past participle of *spread.*

spree[1] (sprē), *n.* [Perhaps < Ir. *spre*, a spark, flash, animation, spirit; cf. *sprac*, a spark, life, motion, *spraic*, strength, vigor, sprightliness, = Gael. *spraic*, vigor, exertion. Cf. *sprack* and *spry.*] 1. A lively frolic; a prank.

John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xx.

2. A bout or season of drinking to intoxication; a fit of drunkenness.

Periodic drinkers, with long intervals between *sprees.*
Amer. Jour. Psychol., I. 518.

=**Syn. 2.** *Revel, Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*[1].

spree[1] (sprē), *v. i.* [< *spree*[1], *n.*] To go on a spree; carouse: often with an indefinite *it:* as, to *spree it* for a week.

He . . . took to *spreein'* and liquor, and let down from a foreman to a hand. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

spree[2] (sprē), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *spry.* Connection with *spree*[1] is uncertain.] Spruce; gay. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spreettail (sprēt'tāl), *n.* Same as *sprittail.*

spreich[1], *v.* and *n.* See *spraich.*

spreich[2], **spreith,** *n.* See *spreagh.*

spreint†. Preterit and past participle of *spreng.*

Sprekelia (sprē-kē'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Heister, 1753), named after J. H. von *Sprekelsen* of Hamburg, from whom Linnæus obtained the plant, and who wrote on the yucca in 1729.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllideæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ.* It is characterized by a one-flowered scape with a single spathaceous bract, by a perianth without a tube and with an ascending posterior segment, and by versatile anthers, a corona of small scales between the filaments, and a three-celled ovary with numerous ovules. The only species, *S. formosissima*, is known in cultivation as the *jacobæa-lily* (which see).

spreng† (spreng), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprent, spreint.* [An obs. verb, now merged, so far as existent, in its primary verb, *spring*, or represented by the dial. *springe*[1]; < ME. *sprengen* (pret. *sprente, spreynte*, pp. *spreynd, spreind, spreint, yspreynd*), < AS. *sprengan*, cause to spring, sprinkle (= Icel. *sprengja* = Sw. *spränga*, cause to burst, = Dan. *sprænge*, sprinkle, burst, = OHG. MHG. G. *sprengen*, cause to burst), causal of *springan*, etc., spring, burst: see *spring;* cf. *bespreng.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To scatter in drops or minute particles; strew about; diffuse.

Gamelyn *sprengeth* holy water with an oken spire.
Tale of Gamelyn (Lansdowne MS.), l. 503.

A fewe fraknes in his face *yspreynd.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1311.

2. To sprinkle; overspread with drops, particles, spots, or the like. [The past participle *sprent* is still in use as an archaism.]

Sprengeth on [you] mid hali water. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 16.

Otherwhere the snowy substaunce *sprent*
With vermell. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 45.

The cheek grown thin, the brown hair *sprent* with grey.
M. Arnold, Thyrsis.

II. *intrans.* 1. To leap; spring.

To the chambyr dore he *sprente,*
And claspid it with barres twoo.
MS. Harl. 2252, f. 109. (*Halliwell.*)

The blode *sprente* owtte and sprede as the horse sprynge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2092.

2. To rise; dawn.

Sprengel pump. See *mercury air-pump*, under *mercury.*

sprenkel†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *sprinkle.*

sprent[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *sprenten* = MHG. *sprenzen* = Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*), start, spring, spurt out, = Sw. *spritta* = Dan. *sprætte*, start, startle.] To leap; bound; dart.

Sparkes of fire that obout sal *sprent.*
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6814.

sprent[2]. Preterit and past participle of *spreng.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

spret†, **spretе**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *sprit*[1].

sprett (spret), *n.* Same as *sprat*[1], 1. [Scotch.]

sprew, sprue (sprö), *n.* [Sc. also *sproo;* < D. *spruw, sprouw*, the thrush.] A disease: same as *thrush*[2].

spreynde†, **spreynd**†. Old forms of the preterit and past participle of *spreng.*

sprig[1] (sprig), *n.* [< ME. *sprygg, sprigge*, perhaps a var. of **sprikke*, < MLG. *sprik*, LG. *sprikk*, stick, twig, = AS. **sprec* (in Somner, not authenticated) = Icel. *sprek*, a stick (*smā-sprek*, small sticks); cf. Sw. dial. *spragg, spragge* = Dan. dial. *sprag*, a sprig, spray: see *spray*[1], *sprag*[1].] 1. A sprout; a shoot; a small branch; a spray, as of a tree or plant.

So it became a vine, and brought forth branches, and shot forth *sprigs.* Ezek. xvii. 6.

A faded silk, . . .
With *sprigs* of summer laid between the folds.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. An offshoot from a human stock; a young person; a scion; a slip: often implying slight disparagement or contempt.

A *sprig* of the nobility,
That has a spirit equal to his fortunes.
Shirley, Hyde Park, i. 1.

3. An ornament or a design in the form of a spray; especially, such a design stamped, woven, or embroidered on a textile fabric.

Ten Small Diamonds singly set in Silver, but made up together into a *Sprig* fastened by a Wire, which were lost from her Majesty's Robes.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 182.

4. A kind of spike.—5. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

Men who work in wall or mud-work have to run barrows full of earth on planks, perhaps upwards. To prevent slips a triangular piece of iron is screwed to their shoe-heels, having three points half an inch long projecting downwards. These are called *sprigs.* *Halliwell.*

6. A small brad or nail without a head. [Prov. Eng.]—7. A small wedge-shaped piece, usually of tin-plate, used to hold the glass in a wooden sash until the putty can be applied and has time to harden.—8. In *lace-making*, one of the separate pieces of lace, usually pillow-made lace, which are fastened upon a net ground or réseau in all kinds of application-lace. They are generally in the form of flowers and leaves (whence the name).—9. The sprigtail or pintail duck, *Dafila acuta.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888.—10. *Naut.*, a small eye-bolt ragged at the point.—**Chantilly sprig pattern.** See *Chantilly porcelain* (*a*), under *porcelain*[1].

sprig[1] (sprig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprigged*, ppr. *sprigging.* [< *sprig*[1], *n.*] 1. To decorate with sprigs, as pottery or textile fabrics.

A grey clay *sprigged* with white. *Dwight.*

Friday, went to the Lower Rooms; wore my *sprigged* muslin robe with blue trimmings.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, iii.

2. To form into a sprig or sprigs.

Sprigg'd rosemary the lads and lasses bore.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 135.

3. To drive sprigs into.

sprig[2] (sprig), *n.* [Cf. *sprug.*] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* [Prov. Eng.]

sprig[3]† (sprig), *a.* [Cf. *sprack.*] Spruce; smart.

For all he wears his beard so *sprig.*
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque. (*Davies.*)

sprig-bolt (sprig'bōlt), *n.* Same as *rag-bolt.*

sprig-crystal (sprig'kris″tąl), *n.* A crystal or cluster of prismatic crystals of quartz, adhering to the rock at one end, and tapering off to a sharp point at the other extremity.

In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock *crystal.*
Woodward.

spriggy (sprig'i), *a.* [< *sprig*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of sprigs or small branches. *Bailey*, 1729.

spright[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete and erroneous spelling of *sprite*[1].

spright[2]†, *n.* See *sprite*[2].

sprightful† (sprīt'fūl), *a.* [Prop. *spriteful;* < *spright, sprite*[1], + *-ful.*] Full of spirit; sprightly; brisk; animated; gay.

Spoke like a *sprightful* noble gentleman.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 177.

sprightfully† (sprīt'fūl-i), *adv.* In a sprightly or lively manner; with spirit.

Archid. So, so, 'tis well: how do I look?
Mar. Most *sprightfully. Massinger*, The Bondman, ii. 1.

sprightfulness† (sprīt'fūl-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritefulness;* < *sprightful, spriteful,* + *-ness.*] Sprightliness; vigor; animation. *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 6.

sprightless† (sprīt'les), *a.* [Prop. *spriteless;* < *spright, sprite*[1], + *-less.*] Lacking spirit; spiritless.

Nay, he is *spriteless*, sense or soul hath none.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 44.

sprightliness (sprīt'li-nes), *n.* [Prop. *spritelinness;* < *sprightly, spritely,* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gaiety; vivacity.

To see such *sprightliness* the prey of sorrow I pitied her from my soul. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

=**Syn.** *Life, Liveliness*, etc. See *animation.*

sprightly (sprit'li), *a.* [Prop. *spritely*, but *sprightly* is the common spelling, the literal meaning and therefore the proper form of the word being lost from view; < *spright*[1], *sprite*[1], + *-ly*[1].] 1†. Of or pertaining to a sprite or spirit; ghostly; spectral; incorporeal.

As I slept, me thought
Great Iupiter, vpon his Eagle back'd,
Appear'd to me, with other *sprightly* shewes.
Shak., Cymbeline (folio 1623), v. 5. 428.

2. Full of spirit or vigor; brisk; lively; vivacious; animated; spirited; gay.

I am glad you are so *sprightly.* You fought bravely.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

Let me tell you, that *sprightly* grace and insinuating manner of yours will do some mischief among the girls here. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** See *animation.*

sprightly† (sprīt'li), *adv.* [Prop. *spritely;* < *sprightly, a.*] In a sprightly manner; with vigor, liveliness, or gaiety. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 53.

sprigtail (sprig'tāl), *n.* 1. The pintail or sprig, a duck, *Dafila acuta.* See cut under *Dafila.*—2. The sharp-tailed or pin-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus columbianus:* more fully *sprig-tailed grouse.* See cut under *Pediœcetes.*

sprig-tailed (sprig'tāld), *a.* Having a sprigged or sharp-pointed tail, as a bird; pin-tailed: as, the *sprig-tailed* duck, *Dafila acuta.*

spring (spring), *v.*; pret. *sprang* or *sprung*, pp. *sprung*, ppr. *springing.* [Also dial. *sprink;* < ME. *springen, spryngen* (pret. *sprang, sprong*, pl. *sprungen, sprongen*, pp. *sprungen, sprongen, sprunge*), < AS. *springan, sprincan* (pret. *sprang, spranc*, pl. *sprungon*, pp. *sprungen*), spring, = OS. *springan* = OFries. *springa* = D. *springen* = MLG. *springen* = OHG. *springan*, MHG. G. *springen*, spring, = Icel. *springa* = Sw. *springa* = Dan. *springe*, spring, run, burst, split, = Goth. **spriggan* (not recorded); cf. OF. *espringuier*, etc., spring, dance, = It. *springare*, kick about (< OHG.); prob. akin to Gr. *σπέρχεσθαι*, move rapidly, be in haste, *σπερχνός*, hasty. Cf. Lith. *sprugti*, spring away, escape. Hence *spring, n.*, and ult. *springal*[1], *springal*[2], the causal *spreng* (now mostly merged in *spring*), *sprinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap up; jump.

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Whan Gonnore this saugh, she *sprongе* for ioye.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 210.

They would often *spring*, and bound, and leap, with prodigious agility. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. To move with leaps; bound along; rush.

Than *sprongе* forth Gawein and his companye a-monge the forreyours, that many were there slain and wounded.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 587.

The horses, *springing* from under the whip of the charioteer, soon bore us from the great entrance of the palace into the midst of the throng that crowded the streets.
W. Ware, Zenobia, I. 58.

Specifically—**3.** To start up; rise suddenly, as a bird from a covert.

Watchful as fowlers when their game will *spring*.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

4. To be impelled with speed or violence; shoot; fly; dart.

And sudden light
Sprung through the vaulted roof. *Dryden.*

The blood *sprang* to her face.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Out *sprang* his bright steel at that latest word.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 285.

5. To start, recoil, fly back, etc., as from a forced position; escape from constraint; give; relax; especially, to yield to natural elasticity or to the force of a spring. See *spring*, *n.*, 9.

Thor [Jacob] wrestelede an engel with,
Senwe [sinew] *sprungen* fro the lith [limb].
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1804.

No sooner are your . . . appliances withdrawn than the strange casket of a heart *springs* to again.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

6. To be shivered or shattered; split; crack.

Whene his spere was *sprongene*, he spede hym fulle gerne, Swappede owtte with a swerde, that swykede hym never.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1794.

East and Tom were chatting together in whispers by the light of the fire, and splicing a favourite old fives bat which had *sprung*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

7. To come into being; begin to grow; shoot up; come up; arise; specifically, of the day, to dawn: said of any kind of genesis or beginning, and often followed by *up*.

The derke was done & the day *sprange*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1076.

Hadst thou sway'd as kings should do, . . .
Giving no ground unto the house of York,
They never then had *sprung* like summer flies.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6. 17.

In the night, when the Land winds came, they anchored, and lay still till about 10 or 11 a Clock the next day, at which time the Sea-breeze usually *sprang up* again, and enabled them to continue their Course.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 106.

Alone the sun arises, and alone
Spring the great streams.
M. Arnold, In Utrumque Paratus.

8. To take one's birth, rise, or origin (from or out of any one or any thing); be derived; proceed, as from a specified source, stock, or set of conditions.

This folc, *sprungen* of Israel,
Is vnder God timed wel.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 4023.

My only love *sprung* from my only hate!
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 140.

9†. To come into view or notice; be spread by popular report; gain fame or prevalence.

Thus withinne a whyle his name is *sprongе*
Bothe of his dedes and his goode tonge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 579.

The word shal *springen* of him into Coloyne.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 271).

10. To rise above a given level; have a relatively great elevation; tower.

Up from their midst *springs* the village spire,
With the crest of its cock in the sun afire.
Whittier, Prophecy of Samuel Sewall.

Above this *springs* the roof, semicircular in general section, but somewhat stilted at the sides, so as to make its height greater than the semi-diameter.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 119.

11. To warp, or become warped; bend or wind from a straight line or plane surface, as a piece of timber or plank in seasoning.

The battens are more likely to *spring* fairly than when the curves are nearly straight. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 21.

12. To bend to the oars and make the boat leap or spring forward, as in an emergency: often in the form of an order: as, "*Spring* ahead hard, men!"—**Springing bow.** In *violin-playing*, a staccato passage, produced by dropping the bow on the strings so that it rebounds by its own elasticity, is said to be played with a *springing bow*. Also called *spiccato*, and, when the bow rebounds to a considerable distance, *saltato*. = **Syn.** *Leap*, *Jump*, etc. See *skip*[1], *v. i.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to leap or dart; urge or launch at full speed.

So they spede at the spoures, they *sprangene* theire horses, Hyres theme hakenayes hastyly there aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 483.

I *spring* my thoughts into this immense field.
J. Hervey, Meditations, II. 129.

2. To start or rouse, as game; cause to rise from the earth or from a covert; flush: as, to *spring* a pheasant.

The men *sprange* the birdes out of the busshes, and the haukes soryнge ouer them bete them doune, so that the men mought easily take them.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 18.

Here 's the master fool, and a covey of coxcombs; one wise man, I think, would *spring* you all.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

3. To bring out hastily or unexpectedly; produce suddenly; bring, show, contrive, etc., with unexpected promptness, or as a surprise.

I may perhaps *spring* a wife for you anon.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

Surprised with fright,
She starts and leaves her bed, and *springs* a light.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 153.

The friends to the cause *sprang* a new project. *Swift.*

It 's a feast at a poor country labourer's place when he *springs* sixpenn'orth of fresh herrings.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 53.

4. To jump over; overleap.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them [women]!
Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill;
To *spring* the fence, to rein the prancing steed.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 575.

5†. To cause to spring up or arise; bring forth; generate.

Two wellis there bethe, I telle thee,
That *sprynggythe* oyle, there men may see.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 142.

Their indulgence must not *spring* in me
A fond opinion that he cannot err.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

6†. To scatter as in sowing; strew about; shed here and there; sprinkle (a liquid).

Before theise Ydoles men sleen here Children many tymes, and *sprungen* the Blood upon the Ydoles; and so thei maken here Sacrifise. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 170.

7. To sprinkle, as with fine drops, particles, or spots; especially, to moisten with drops of a liquid: as, to *spring* clothes. [Now only prov. Eng.]

With holi water thou schalt me *springe*,
And as the snowe I schal be whyt.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 253.

8. To shiver; split; crack: as, to *spring* a bat; the mast was *sprung*.

Our shippes [were] in very good plight, more then that the Mary Rose, by some mischance, either *sprang* or spent her fore-yarde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 609.

9. To cause to burst or explode; discharge.

I *sprung* a mine, whereby the whole nest was overthrown. *Addison*, Spectator.

10. To shift out of place; relax; loosen.

The linch-pins of the wagon are probably lost, and the tire of the wheels *sprung*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 178.

Specifically—**11.** To relax the spring of; cause to act suddenly by means of a spring; touch off, as by a trigger: as, to *spring* a trap; to *spring* a rattle; also figuratively: as, to *spring* a plot or a joke.

He shall weave his snares,
And *spring* them on thy careless steps.
Bryant, Antiquity of Freedom.

12. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong.—**13.** To insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place: usually with *in*: as, to *spring in* a slat or bar.—**14.** In *arch.*, to commence from an abutment or pier: as, to *spring* an arch.—**15.** *Naut.*, to haul by means of springs or cables: as, to *spring* the stern of a vessel around.—**16.** In *carp.*, to unite (the boards of a roof) with bevel-joints in order to keep out wet.—**To spring a butt** (*naut.*). See *butt*[2].—**To spring a leak.** See *leak*.—**To spring her luff** (*naut.*). See *luff*[2].

spring (spring), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *spring*, *springe*, a leap, *spreng*, *sprynge*, a spring (of water), a rod, a sprig, < AS. *spring*, *spryng*, a leap, a spring, fountain, ulcer, = OS. *spring* (in *aho-spring* = AS. *ēa-spryng*, a well, 'water-spring') = OFries. *spring* (in *spedelspring*) = MLG. *sprink* = OHG. *spring*, *sprung*, MHG. *sprinc*, *sprunc*, G. *spring*, a spring of water (cf. *sprung*, a leap), = Sw. Dan. *spring*, a leap, run, spring (cf. Sw. *språng*, a leap, bound, water-spring); from the verb: see *spring*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of springing or leaping. (*a*) A leaping or darting; a vault; a bound.

The Indian immediately started back, whilst the lion rose with a *spring*, and leaped towards him.
Addison, Spectator, No. 56.

(*b*) A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering its former state by its elasticity.

The bow well bent, and smart the *spring*.
Cowper, Human Frailty.

2. The act or time of springing or appearing; the first appearance; the beginning; birth; rise; origin: as, the *spring* of mankind; the *spring* of the year; the *spring* of the morning or of the day (see *dayspring*). [Archaic except as in def. 3 and its figurative use.]

Men, if we view them in their *spring*, are at the first without understanding or knowledge at all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 6.

This river taketh *spring* out of a certain lake eastward.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

So great odds there is between the *Spring* and Fall of Fortune. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 126.

At morning *spring* and even-fall
Sweet voices in the still air singing.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, ii.

Specifically—**3.** The first of the four seasons of the year; the season in which plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season (see *season*); hence, figuratively, the first and freshest period of any time or condition.

Rough winter spent,
The pleasant *spring* straight draweth in ure.
Surrey, The Louer Comforteth Himself.

My hasting days fly on with full career,
But my late *spring* no bud or blossom shew'th.
Milton, Sonnets, ii.

4. That which springs or shoots up. (*a*†) A sprout; shoot; branch; sapling.

Springis and plantes, any spryg that growt out of any tree. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 168.

This canker that eats up Love's tender *spring*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 656.

(*b*) A young wood; any piece of woodland; a grove; a shrubbery. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

When the *spring* is of two years' growth, draw part of it for quick-sets. *Evelyn*, Sylva, III. viii. § 23.

(*c*†) A rod; a switch.

For ho so spareth the *spring* spilleth hus children;
And so wrot the wise to wissen us alle.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 139.

5†. A youth; a springal.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *Spring*
A burning Teade about his head did move.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 292.

Ca' me nae mair Sir Donald,
But ae *spring* Donald your son.
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

6†. Offspring; race.

Who on all the human *spring* conferred confusion.
Chapman. (*Imp. Dict.*)

7. Water rising to the surface of the earth from below, and either flowing away in the form of a small stream or standing as a pool or small lake. Rivers are chiefly fed, both before and after being joined by their various affluents, by underground springs, and some pools of water large enough to be called ponds or even lakes are supplied in the same way. The conditions under which springs are formed are exceedingly variable, at once as regards the quantity of water, its temperature, the amount and nature of the gaseous and solid substances which it holds in solution, and the manner in which it is delivered at the surface; hence springs are variously designated in accordance with these peculiarities, the most familiar terms used for this purpose being *shallow*, *simple*, *common*, or *surface*; *hot*, *boiling*, *thermal*; *mineral*, *medicinal*; and *spouting*, or *geyser*, as this kind of spring is more generally called. Shallow or surface springs ordinarily furnish water which is pretty nearly pure, can be used for drinking, and does not differ much in temperature from the mean of the locality where they occur. They are due to the fact that the water falling on the surface in the form of rain, or furnished by melting snow, sinks to a certain depth (according as the soil and underlying rocks are more or less porous or permeable), where it is held in greater or less quantity according to the amount of rainfall and the thickness and relative position of the various permeable and impermeable formations with which it is brought in contact, but seeks under the influence of gravitation to escape, and makes its appearance at the surface when the topographical or geological conditions are favorable. Thus, a bed of gravel or sand resting on a mass of clay (the former being very permeable, the latter almost impermeable) will become saturated with water below a certain depth, the distance from the surface of the saturated sand or gravel, or the *line of saturation*, as it is called, varying with the climate and season. If, however, there be an adjacent ravine or valley which is cut deep enough to expose the line of junction of the permeable and impermeable formations, the water will escape along this line in greater or less quantity, giving rise to springs, which will vary in number and copiousness with the varying conditions which present themselves. The water of such springs, not having descended to any great depth, will not vary much in temperature from the mean of the locality. Very different are the conditions in the case of thermal or hot springs, which may have any temperature up to boiling, and of which the water may have been heated either by coming from great depths or by contact with volcanic rocks; hence thermal springs are phenomena very characteristic of volcanic and geologically disturbed or faulted regions, and those hot springs which are of the geyser type (see *geyser*) are most interesting from the scenic point of view. The medicinal properties and curative effects of various hot springs are of great practical importance; and many such springs, in Europe and the United States, are places much resorted to by invalids and pleasure-seekers. The variety of constituents, both solid and gaseous, held in solution by different hot springs is very great. From the medicinal point of view, springs are variously classi-

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fied, and without regard to temperature, because the nature and quantity of the substances which the water contains are not by any means entirely dependent on temperature, although in general the hotter the water the larger the amount of foreign matter likely to be held in solution, while a high temperature is undoubtedly in many cases an important element in the therapeutic effect produced. A convenient classification of mineral waters, from the medicinal point of view, is into (*a*) indifferent, (*b*) earthy, (*c*) sulphurous, (*d*) saline, (*e*) alkaline, (*f*) purgative, (*g*) chalybeate. *Indifferent* waters are such as contain but a small amount of foreign matter—often so little, indeed, that they might well be classed as *potable*, but they are usually thermal. Their mode of therapeutic action is not well understood, and by some the imagination is thought to play an important part as a curative agency. Examples of well-known and much-visited springs of this class are Schlangenbad in Nassau; Gastein in Salzburg; Teplitz in Bohemia; Plombières in France; Lebanon, New York; Hot Springs, Bath Court House, Virginia; Clarendon Springs, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas, etc. *Earthy* waters contain a large amount of mineral matter in solution, calcium sulphate predominating in quantity. Examples: Leuk, Switzerland; Bagnères-de-Bigorre, France; Bath, England; Sweet Springs and Berkeley Springs, West Virginia. *Sulphurous* waters are weak solutions of alkaline sulphurets, the mineral constituents ranging from a few grains to a hundred or more in the gallon, and the sulphur from a trace to 4 parts in 10,000; some are cold, others hot. Examples: many of the most frequented springs of the Pyrenees, as Cauterets, Eaux-Bonnes, Eaux-Chaudes, Bagnères-de-Luchon; Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia; Harrogate, England; White Sulphur, West Virginia; and many others. *Saline* springs: these are very numerous, both hot and cold, common salt being the predominating ingredient; but besides this there are usually present salts of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, iodine, and bromine. Examples: Kissingen, Bavaria; Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, Niederselters, in Germany; St. Catherines, Canada; Saratoga, New York. *Alkaline* waters: these contain salts of soda, potash, lime, and magnesia; also, more or less commonly, lithia, strontia, and traces of iodine, bromine, fluorin, and arsenic. Examples: Vichy in France; Bilin in Bohemia; Heilbrunn, Ems, in Germany. *Purgative* waters, containing especially the sulphate of magnesia, and also of soda, often in large quantity, as in the case of the Püllna water, which has 1,986 grains to the gallon, mostly sodium and magnesium sulphates. Examples: Sedlitz, Carlsbad, and Püllna, Bohemia; Cheltenham and Scarborough, England. *Chalybeate* waters, in which salts of iron are the essential ingredient. Examples: Schwalbach, Nassau; Spa, Belgium; Pyrmont, Germany.

8. Figuratively, any fount or source of supply.

> *Macb.* The *spring*, the head, the fountain of your blood
> Is stopp'd; the very source of it is stopp'd.
> *Macd.* Your royal father's murder'd.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 103.

9. An elastic body, as a strip or wire of steel coiled spirally, a steel rod or plate, strips of steel suitably joined together, a mass or strip of india-rubber, etc., which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it again in virtue of its elasticity. Springs are used for various purposes—as for diminishing concussion, as in carriages; for motive power, as in clocks and watches; for communicating motion by sudden release from a state of tension, as a bow, the spring of a gun-lock, etc.; for measuring weight and other force, as in the spring-balance; as regulators to control the movement of wheel-works, etc.

> To the trunk again, and shut the *spring* of it.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

10. In *entom.*, a special elastic organ by which an insect is enabled to spring into the air. (*a*) The springing-organ of species of the family *Poduridæ*. It consists of several bristle-like appendages at the end of the abdomen, which are united at their bases and bent under the body. In leaping, the end of the abdomen is first bent down and then suddenly extended, bringing the elastic bristles with great force against the ground. See cut under *springtail*. (*b*) The springing-organ of a skipjack beetle, or elater. It consists of a spine extending backward from the prosternum and received in a cavity of the mesosternum. When the insect is placed on its back, it extends the prothorax so as to bring the spine to the edge of the mesosternal cavity; then, suddenly relaxing the muscles, the spine descends violently into the cavity, and the force given by this sudden movement causes the base of the elytra to strike against the supporting surface with such power that the body is thrown into the air. See cut under *click-beetle*.

11. Any active or motive power, physical or mental; that by which action is produced or propagated; motive.

> Self-love, the *spring* of motion, acts the soul.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 59.

12. Capacity for springing; elastic power; elasticity, either physical or mental.

> Heav'ns! what a *spring* was in his arm! *Dryden.*
>
> Th' elastic *spring* of an unwearied foot,
> That mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 135.

13. *Naut.*: (*a*) The start, as of a plank; an opening in a seam; a leak.

> Each petty hand
> Can steer a ship becalmed; but he that will
> Govern and carry her to her ends must know . . .
> Where her *springs* are, her leaks; and how to stop 'em.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

(*b*) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely. (*c*) A line made fast to the bow or quarter of a ship, in order to pull the head or stern in any required direction. (*d*) A rope extending from some part of a ship to another ship, or to a fixed object, to cant or move the ship by being hauled upon.—14. A quick and cheerful tune; a skip. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> We will meet him,
> And strike him such new *springs*, and such free welcomes,
> Shall make him scorn an empire.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 2.
>
> Last night I play'd . . .
> "O'er Bogie" was the *spring*.
> *Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd, i. 1.

15. In *falconry*, a collection of teal.

> A *spring* of teels. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.
>
> Presently surprising a *spring* of teal.
> *Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 26, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

Atmospheric, bituminous, boiling, caballine spring. See the adjectives.—**Backlash-spring.** See *backlash*.—**C spring.** See *C-spring*.—**Carbonated springs.** See *carbonate*[2].—**Compound spring,** a spring in which springs of different types are combined.—**Intermittent** or **intermitting spring.** See *intermittent*.—**Platform-spring,** a form of spring used for heavy vehicles, consisting of four semi-elliptical steel springs arranged as a sort of resilient skeleton platform.—**Pneumatic spring,** a device in which air is confined and made by its elasticity to perform the functions of a spring. It may be a simple air-bag or a cylinder with a close-fitting piston, etc. Also called *air-spring*, *air-cushion*.—**Spiral spring,** a coiled spring used chiefly where the pressure to be resisted is direct and in line with the axis of the spring. See cut under *oiler*.—**Spring of a beam** or **of a deck,** the curve of a beam or deck upward from a horizontal line.—**Spring of pork,** the lower part of the fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg without the shoulder.=**Syn.** 7. *Fountain*, etc. See *well*[1].

II. *a.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or occurring or used in the spring of the year: as, *spring* fashions; *spring* wheat.—**Spring canker-worm.** See *canker-worm*.—**Spring cress,** an American bitter-cress, *Cardamine rhomboidea*, common in wet places, bearing white flowers in early spring.—**Spring crocus,** an early crocus, *Crocus vernus*, having blue, white, or party-colored flowers, perhaps the most common garden species.—**Spring fare,** the first fare of fish taken any year. Fishermen make about two fares of cod in a year, and the first or spring fare, which commences early in April, is of a superior quality. [New England.]—**Spring fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Spring grinder.** See *grinder*.—**Spring lobster.** See *lobster*, 2.—**Spring mackerel.** See *mackerel*.—**Spring safety-valve.** See *safety-valve*.—**Spring snowflake.** See *snowflake*, 3.

springal[1]†, **springald**[1]† (spring′al, -ald), *n.* [< ME. *springal*, *spryngal*, *spryngold*, *espringold* = MHG. *springal*, *springolf*, < OF. *espringale*, *espringalle* (AF. also *springalde*), also *espingalle*, *espinguale*, and also *espringole*, *espringarde*, *espingarde* (= Pr. *espingala* = Sp. Pg. *espingarda* = It. *spingarda*, ML. *spingarda*), a military engine, also a dance, < *espringuier*, *espringhier*, *espringier*, *espinguer*, *espinguier*, spring, dance (= It. *springare*, *spingare*, kick about), < OHG. *springan*, spring, jump: see *spring*.] A military engine, resembling the ballista, used in Europe in the middle ages.

> Eke withynne the castelle were
> *Spryngoldes*, gunnes, and bows, archers.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4191.

springal[2], **springald**[2] (spring′al, -ald), *n.* [Also *springel*, *springall*, *springold*, *springow*, < *spring* + *-ald*, equiv. to *-ard* (the word being then perhaps suggested by *springal*[1], *springald*[1]), or else + *-al*, equiv. to *-el*, *-le*, AS. *-ol*, as in E. *brittle*, *newfangle*, etc. Cf. *spring*, *n.*, 5, *springer*, 1 (*b*).] A young person; a youth; especially, a young man. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> A *Springald*, adolescens.
> *Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.
>
> Ha, well done! excellent boy! dainty, fine *springal*!
> *Middleton*, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

springard† (spring′ärd), *n.* Same as *springal*[1].

spring-back (spring′bak), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a false back put on the sewed sections of a book, which springs upward when the book is opened flat, but returns to its proper position when the book is closed. The outer or true back does not change its outward curve, being kept stiff on library books by sheets of stiff paper, in large blank books by molded pasteboard or sheets of thin steel.

spring-balance (spring′bal′ans), *n.* See *balance*.

spring-band (spring′band), *n.* In a vehicle, a loop or strap used to unite the arms of an elliptic spring.

spring-bar (spring′bär), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar upon the ends of which the body is supported. It lies parallel with the axle, and rests upon the center of the elliptic spring.

spring-beam (spring′bēm), *n.* 1. A beam reaching across a wide space, without a central support.—2. In *ship-building*, a fore-and-aft timber uniting the outer ends of the paddle-box beams, and carrying the outboard shaft-bearing.—3. An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, jig-saw, or mortising-machine, to accelerate the fall, or afford return motion.—4. In a railroad-car, one of two heavy timbers resting on the springs of a six-wheel car-truck, and serving to support the bolster-bridges, which, through the bolster, support the car-body.—5. In *carp.*, the tie-beam of a truss.

spring-beauty (spring′bū′ti), *n.* 1. A common American wild flower of the genus *Claytonia*, especially *C. Virginica*, a low, succulent herb, sending up from a deep-set tuber in early spring a simple stem bearing a pair of narrow leaves and a loose gradually developing raceme of pretty flowers, which are white or rose-colored with deeper veins. See cut under *Claytonia*. The smaller *C. Caroliniana*, with spatulate or oval leaves, is more northern except in the mountains.—2. In *entom.*, a beautiful little butterfly of America, *Erora læta*, which appears in spring, and has the hind wings in the male brown bordered with blue, in the female mostly blue. *S. H. Scudder.* [Recent.]

spring-bed (spring′bed), *n.* 1. A mattress formed of spiral springs or a fabric woven of coiled spiral wire, set in a wooden frame.—2. In a cloth-shearing machine, a long elastic plate of steel fastened to the framing of the machine to press the fibers of the cloth within the range of the cutting edges.

spring-beetle (spring′bē′tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Elateridæ*; an elater; a click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*. Also *springing-beetle*. See *spring*, *n.*, 10 (*b*).

spring-bell (spring′bel), *n.* A species of rush-lily, *Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*. See *rush-lily*.

spring-block (spring′blok), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a common block or deadeye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral or india-rubber spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity.—2. In a vehicle, a piece of wood fixed on the axle as a support for the spring.—3. In a car-truck, a distance-piece placed above or below an elliptic spring.

spring-board (spring′bōrd), *n.* An elastic board used in vaulting, etc.

springbok (spring′bok), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-bok* (= G. *spring-bock*), a wild goat, < *spring*, = E. *spring*, + *bok* = E. *buck*[1].] A beautiful gazel, *Gazella euchore*, so called by the Dutch colonists of South Africa, where it abounds,



Springbok (*Gazella euchore*).

from its agility in springing upward when alarmed or as it scours the plain in escaping from its pursuers. It is of lithe and graceful form and handsome coloration, in which a rich tawny brown is varied with pure white and black. Also *spring-boc*, *spring-buck*, *sprink-buck*, and *springer*.

spring-box (spring′boks), *n.* 1. The box which contains the mainspring of a watch or other mechanism; the barrel.—2. A box or some similar receptacle closed by a lid which opens or shuts by the elasticity of a spring or some similar device. See *palpal*.—3. In *upholstery*, the wooden frame within which the springs, as of a mattress or of the seat of a sofa, are contained.

spring-buck (spring′buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*. *Imp. Dict.*

spring-carriage (spring′kar′āj), *n.* A wheeled carriage mounted upon springs.

spring-cart (spring′kärt), *n.* A light cart mounted upon springs.

springe[1] (sprinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*,

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causal of *springan*, spring: see *spring*, and cf. *spreng* (of which *springe* is the proper form (cf. *singe*, as related to *sing*), now only dialectal).] To sprinkle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

springe[2] (sprinj), *n.* [< ME. *springe*, < *springen*, spring: see *spring*, *v.* Cf. *springle*, and D. *spring-net*, a spring-net, OHG. *springa*, MHG. *sprinke*, a bird-snare.] A noose or snare for catching small game; a gin. It is usually secured to an elastic branch, or small sapling, which is bent over and secured by some sort of trigger which the movements of the animal will release, when it flies up and the noose catches the game.

A woodcock to mine own *springe*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 317.

I will teach thee a *springe*, Tony, to catch a pewit.
Scott, Kenilworth, xli.

springe[2] (sprinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *springed*, ppr. *springeing*. [< *springe*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To catch in a springe.

We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

II. *intrans.* To set springes; catch game by means of springes.

springe[3] (sprinj), *a.* [< *spring*, *v.*] Active; nimble; brisk; agile. [Prov. Eng.]

The squire 's pretty *springe*, considering his weight.
George Eliot, Silas Marner, xi.

springer (spring'ėr), *n.* [< *spring* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which springs, in any sense. (*a*) A growing plant, shrub, or tree; a sapling.

The young men and maidens go out into the woods and coppices, cut down and spoil young *springers* to dress up their May-booths. *Evelyn*, Sylva, IV. iv. § 4.

(*b*) A youth; a lad. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

2. In *arch.*: (*a*) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates, and the curve of the arch begins. (*b*) The lower voussoir or bottom stone of an arch, which lies immediately upon the impost. (*c*) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable. (*d*) The rib of a groined roof or vault. See *cross-springer*.— 3. A dog of a class of spaniels resembling the cocker, used, in sporting, to spring or flush game. See *spaniel*.

The *Springer* is smaller than the former (the Water Spaniel), of elegant form, gay aspect, and usually white with red spots, black nose and palate.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 376.

4. The springbok.— 5. A grampus.— **Springer antelope**, the springbok.

Springfield gun, rifle. See *gun*[1], *rifle*[2], also cut under *bullet*.

spring-flood (spring'flud), *n.* [< ME. *spring-flood* (= D. *spring-vloed* = G. *spring-fluth* = Sw. Dan. *spring-flod*); as *spring* + *flood*.] Same as *springtide*.

Than shal she [the moon] been evene atte fulle alway,
And *spryng-flood* laste bothe nyght and day.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 342.

spring-fly (spring'flī), *n.* A caddis-fly.

spring-forelock (spring'fōr'lok), *n.* A cotter-key having a spring in the entering end to prevent its accidental withdrawal. *E. H. Knight.*

spring-garden† (spring'gär'dn), *n.* A word of doubtful meaning, possibly a corrupt form; perhaps, according to Nares, a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Sophocles (bound). Thy slave, proud Martius?
. . . not a vein runs here
From head to foot, but Sophocles would unseam, and
Like a *spring-garden* shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

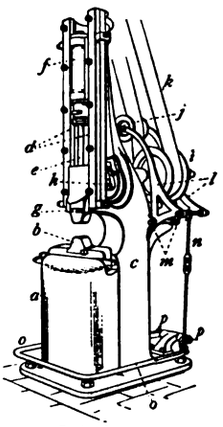
spring-gun (spring'gun), *n.* A gun which is discharged by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it, or against a wire connected with the trigger; also, a gun similarly set for large animals, as bears or wolves.

spring-haas (spring'häs), *n.* [< S. African D. *spring-haas*, < *spring* (= E. *spring*) + *haas*, a hare, = E. *hare*: see *spring* and *hare*[1].] The Cape jumping-hare, *Pedetes caffer*, a kind of jerboa, of the family *Dipodidæ*. See cut under *Pedetes*.

spring-halt (spring'hâlt), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *string-halt*; < *spring* + *halt*[1].] An involuntary convulsive movement of the muscles of either hind leg in the horse, by which the leg is suddenly and unduly raised from the ground and lowered again with unnatural force; also, the nervous disorder on which such movements depend, and the resulting gait.

One would take it,
That never saw 'em pace before, the spavin
Or *springhalt* reign'd among 'em.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 3. 13.

spring-hammer (spring'ham'ėr), *n.* A machine-hammer in which the blow is partly or wholly made by a spring to which tension has been imparted by mechanism during the lift of the hammer-head. In some hammers the spring is a volume of confined and compressed air. In the accompanying cut *a* is the anvil-block; *b*, anvil; *c*, frame; *d*, guides for hammer; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, cylinder; *g*, hammer; *h*, crank (driven by the pulley *i*) which lifts the hammer, at the same time compressing the air in the air-spring cylinder *f*; *j*, idler-pulley which tightens the driving-belt *k* when pressed against the belt by the action of the rock-lever *l*, the rod *n*, and the foot-lever or treadle *o*— the rock-lever *l* being pivoted to the frame at *m*, while the treadle is pivoted to it at *p*. Pressure upon the treadle by the foot tightens the belt, and the hammer is then raised. The treadle is then relieved from pressure, the belt is slackened on the pulley *i*, and the compressed air, acting on the piston, delivers the blow, the belt then slipping easily over the pulley *i*.



Spring-hammer.

spring-hanger (spring'hang'ėr), *n.* A U-shaped strap of iron serving to support the end of a semi-elliptical car-spring.

spring-head (spring'hed), *n.* 1. A fountain-head; a source.

Water will not ascend higher than the level of the first *spring-head* from whence it descendeth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

2. A clutch, button, or other connecting device at the end of an elliptic carriage-spring.

spring-headed† (spring'hed'ed), *a.* Having heads that spring afresh. [Rare.]

Spring-headed Hydres, and sea-shouldring Whales.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

spring-hook (spring'hůk), *n.* 1. In locomotives, a hook fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame.— 2. A latch or door-hook having a spring-catch for keeping it fast in the staple.— 3. A fish-hook set like a spring-trap, with a supplementary hook, which, on being released, fixes itself in the fish; a snap-hook. Also called *spear-hook*.

spring-house (spring'hous), *n.* A small building constructed over a spring or brook, where milk, fresh meat, etc., are placed in order to be kept cool in or near the running water. [U. S.]

As I was a-settin' in the *spring-house*, this mornin', a-workin' my butter, I says to Dinah, "I'm goin' to carry a pot of this down to Miss Scudder."
H. B. Stowe, Minister's Wooing, iv.

springiness (spring'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being springy; elasticity.

The air is a thin fluid body endowed with elasticity and *springiness*, capable of condensation and rarefaction.
Bentley.

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness; sponginess, as of land.

springing (spring'ing), *n.* [< ME. *springing*, *spryngynge*; verbal n. of *spring*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of leaping, arising, issuing, or proceeding; also, growth; increase.

The Poo out of a welle smal
Taketh his firste *springing* and his sors.
Chaucer, Prol. to Clerk's Tale, l. 49.

Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it. . . . Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof. Ps. lxv. 10.

2. In *arch.*, the point from which an arch springs or rises; also, a springer.

springing (spring'ing), *p. a.* Liable to arise; contingent: as, *springing* uses. See *use*.

springing-beetle (spring'ing-bē'tl), *n.* Same as *spring-beetle*.

springing-course (spring'ing-kōrs), *n.* See *course*[1].

springing-hairs (spring'ing-hârz), *n. pl.* The locomotory cilia of some infusorians, as the *Halteriidæ*, by means of which these animalcules skip about.

springing-line (spring'ing-līn), *n.* The line from which an arch springs or rises; the line in which the springers rest on the imposts, and from which the rise or versed sine is calculated.

springing-time† (spring'ing-tīm), *n.* [< ME. *springing time*; < *springing* + *time*.] The time of the new growing of plants; spring-time; spring.

[T]he furst age of man Iocond & light,
The *springyngye tyme* clepe "ver."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

springing-tool (spring'ing-töl), *n.* In *iron-working*, same as *hanging-tool*.

springing-wall (spring'ing-wâl), *n.* In *building*, a buttress.

spring-jack (spring'jak), *n.* In *teleg.*, a device for inserting a loop in a line-circuit. It usually consists of a plug to be inserted between two spring-contacts, the ends of the loop being joined to metallic strips fixed to the opposite sides of the insulating plug. If the latter is entirely of insulating material, it becomes a *spring-jack cut-out*.

spring-latch (spring'lach), *n.* A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it. See cuts under *latch*.

springle (spring'l), *n.* [= D. G. *sprenkel*, a noose, snare, springe, = Sw. *spränkla*, a springle, = Dan. *sprinkel*, trellis; a dim. of *spring*, *springe*, in similar senses: see *spring*, *springe*[2].] 1. A springe.

They [woodcocks] arriue first on the north coast, where almost euerie hedge serueth for a roade and euerie plashcoote for *springles* to take them.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 25.

2. A rod about four feet in length, used in thatching. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

springless (spring'les), *a.* [< *spring* + *-less*.] Lacking springs or spring. (*a*) Having no springs, or natural fountains of water. (*b*) Lacking elastic springs: as, a *springless* wagon.

springlet (spring'let), *n.* [< *spring* + *-let*.] A little spring; a small stream.

But yet from out the little hill
Oozes the slender *springlet* still.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

spring-ligament (spring'lig'a-ment), *n.* The inferior calcaneoscaphoid ligament of the sole of the foot, connecting the os calcis or heel-bone with the scaphoid, supporting the head of the astragalus, and forming part of the articular cavity in which the latter is received.

springlike (spring'līk), *a.* Resembling spring; characteristic of spring; vernal: as, *springlike* weather; a *springlike* temperature.

There the last blossoms *spring-like* pride unfold.
Savage, Wanderer, v.

spring-line (spring'līn), *n.* In *milit. engin.*, a line passing diagonally from one pontoon of a bridge to another.

spring-lock (spring'lok), *n.* A lock which fastens itself automatically by a spring when the door or lid to which it is attached is shut. Also called *latch-lock*.

spring-mattress (spring'mat'res), *n.* See *mattress* and *spring-bed*.

spring-net (spring'net), *n.* A bird-net which can be shut by means of a spring and trigger; a flap-net. A net of similar form is used for trapping rabbits.

springold[1]†, *n.* Same as *springal*[1].

springold[2]†, **springow**†, *n.* Same as *springal*[2].

spring-oyster (spring'ois'tėr), *n.* A thorn-oyster. See cut under *Spondylus*.

spring-padlock (spring'pad'lok), *n.* A padlock which locks automatically by means of a spring when the hasp is pressed into its seat.

spring-pawl (spring'pâl), *n.* A pawl actuated by a spring.

spring-plank (spring'plangk), *n.* A transverse timber beneath a railway truck-bolster, forming a support for the bolster-springs. *E. H. Knight.*

spring-pole (spring'pōl), *n.* A pole fastened so that its elasticity can be used for some mechanical purpose.— **Spring-pole drilling**, a method of boring holes in rock for oil, water, or any other purpose, in which the rods and drill are suspended from a spring-pole, which by its elasticity lifts them up after every stroke. The down motion is effected by hand-power, or sometimes a stirrup is added to enable the driller to use his feet. Prospecting-holes of from two to three inches in diameter can be bored with this simple apparatus to the depth of one or two hundred feet, or even more.

spring-punch (spring'punch), *n.* A punch which has a spring to throw it back after it has been driven down by pressure. This is usually done only in quick-working punches which are driven by the blows of a hammer, or in hand-punches such as those used by shoemakers, railway conductors, etc.

spring-searcher (spring'sėr'chėr), *n.* A tool having steel prongs projected by springs, used to detect defects in a cannon-bore.

spring-shackle (spring'shak'l), *n.* 1. A shackle closed by a spring.— 2. A shackle connecting two springs, or connecting a spring to a rigid part: used in vehicles, etc.

spring-stay (spring'stā), *n.* *Naut.* See *stay*[1].

spring-stud (spring'stud), *n.* A rod passed through the axis of a coil-spring to hold the

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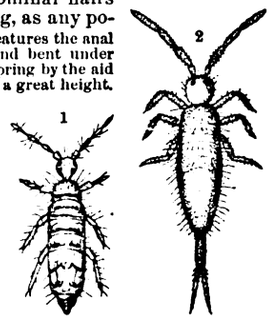
spring in place. The upper end works in a guide. See cut under *oiler*.

springtail (spring'tāl), *n.* **1.** A collembolous thysanurous insect which leaps or skips about by means of abdominal hairs acting like a spring, as any poduran. In these creatures the anal bristles are united and bent under the body, forming a spring by the aid of which they leap to a great height. They are found in gardens, in hotbeds, on manure-heaps in winter, and on snow, and may also be seen on the surface of water in quiet pools. See *Collembola*, 2, *Podura*, and *Thysanura*.



Springtails.
1, *Degeeria nivalis*; 2, a poduran; both greatly enlarged.

2. A thysanurous insect of the suborder *Cinura*, oftener called *bristletail*. See *Cinura*, *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.—**3.** One of certain minute neuropterous insects of the panorpid genus *Boreus*, found in moss and on the surface of snow; a snow-fly. This insect springs, but not by means of anal appendages.

spring-tailed (spring'tāld), *a.* Springing by means of the tail, or having a spring on the tail, as a collembolous insect; thysanurous; podurous.

spring-tide (spring'tīd), *n.* [= D. *spring-tij*, spring-tide, = G. *spring-zeit*, high tide, = Sw. Dan. *spring-tid*, spring-tide; as *spring*, *v.*, rise, + *tide*.] **1.** The tide which occurs at or soon after the new and full moon, and rises higher than common tides, the ebb sinking correspondingly lower. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their combined influence in raising the waters of the ocean is the greatest, consequently the tides thus produced are the highest. See *tide*.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, any great flood or influx.

Yet are they doubly replenished by the first and latter *spring-tides* of devotion. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 160.

springtide (spring'tīd), *n.* [< *spring*, *n.*, 3, + *tide*.] Springtime.

Sounds as of the *springtide* they, . . .
While the chill months long for May.
D. G. Rossetti, Love's Nocturn.

springtime (spring'tīm), *n.* Spring.

Primrose, first-born child of Ver,
Merry *spring-time's* harbinger.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 1.

spring-tool (spring'tōl), *n.* A light tongs closing by a spring, used by glass-blowers.

spring-trap (spring'trap), *n.* **1.** A trap working by a spring, which may cause a door or bar to fall when the detent is released by the moving of the bait, or may throttle the victim, as in an ordinary form of mouse-trap, etc.—**2.** A form of steam-trap. *E. H. Knight*.

spring-valve (spring'valv), *n.* **1.** A valve fitted with a spring, which holds it to its seat except when it is opened by extraneous force.—**2.** A safety-valve with which is connected a spring-balance, graduated to any required number of pounds, and acting as a check on the valve until the determined pressure is attained. See cut under *safety-valve*.

spring-wagon (spring'wag″on), *n.* A wagon the bed of which rests on springs.

spring-water (spring'wâ″tèr), *n.* Water issuing from a spring: in contradistinction to *river-water*, *rain-water*, etc.

Spare Diet, and *Spring-water* clear,
Physicians hold are good.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim.

spring-weir (spring'wēr), *n.* A kind of weir arranged to drop to the bottom at low water, and allow the fish to pass over it with the incoming tide, while at high water it is lifted up. It is worked from the shore by means of capstans and ropes, so that it forms an impassable barrier to the fish, which are retained as the tide passes out, and are thus taken in large numbers. [Maine.]

spring-worm (spring'wėrm), *n.* A pin-worm, as *Oxyuris vermicularis*; a small threadworm. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

springwort (spring'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *springwurt*, *sprungwurt*; < *spring* + *wort*1.] In European folk-lore, a plant to which various magical virtues were attributed, among them that of drawing down the lightning and dividing the storm: identified by Grimm with the caper-spurge, *Euphorbia Lathyris*. *Dyer*, Folk-lore of Plants.

springy (spring'i), *a.* [< *spring* + *-y*1.] **1.** Having elasticity like that of a spring; elastic; light: as, *springy* steel; a *springy* step.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible by feigning the particles of air to be *springy* and ramous. *Newton*, Opticks, iii. query 31.

2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy: as, *springy* land.

sprink (springk), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *spring*; cf. *sprinkle*.] To sprinkle; splash. *Halliwell*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

sprink (springk), *n.* [< *sprink*, *v.*] **1†.** A sprinkle; a drop, as of water. *Howell*, Arbor of Amitie (1568). (*Nares*.)—**2.** A crack or flaw. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprink-buck (springk'buk), *n.* Same as *springbok*.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprinkled*, ppr. *sprinkling*. [Early mod. E. *sprenkle*, *sprenkyll*, < ME. *sprenkelen*, *sprynklen*, *springgolen* (= MD. *sprinckelen*, *sprenckelen*, D. *sprenkelen* = G. *sprenkeln*), sprinkle; freq. of ME. *sprengen*, < AS. *sprengan*, causal of *springan*, *sprincan*, spring: see *spreng* and *spring*. Cf. *sprink*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter in drops or particles; let fall in minute quantities here and there; strew.

To *sprenkylle*; spergere, fundere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 356.

Take to you handfuls of ashes of the furnace, and let Moses *sprinkle* it toward the heaven in the sight of Pharaoh. Ex. ix. 8.

2. To besprinkle; bespatter or bestrew; overspread with drops or particles, as of a powder, liquid, coloring matter, etc.

Valerianus . . . at last was flayed alive, and *sprinkled* with Salt. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 357.

3. To cleanse with drops, as of water; wash; purify.

Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience. Heb. x. 22.

4. To distribute here and there; diffuse.

Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle cool patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 124.

These and such other reflections are *sprinkled* up and down the writings of all ages. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 11.

5. To diversify by objects placed here and there over the surface; dot.

Spacious meads, with cattle *sprinkled* o'er.
Cowper, Task, i. 164.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To issue in fine drops or particles; be sprinkled.

It will make the water *sprinkle* up in a fine dew. *Bacon*.

2†. To send out sparks; scintillate; sparkle.

Toward the lady they come fast rennyng,
And sette this whele uppon her hede,
As eny hote yren yt was *sprynggolyng* rede.
MS. Laud. 416, f. 70. (*Halliwell*.)

3. To rain slightly: used impersonally: as, does it *sprinkle*?—**4.** To scatter a liquid or any fine substance so that it may fall in small particles.

The priest . . . shall *sprinkle* of the oil with his finger. Lev. xiv. 16.

5†. To dart hither and thither.

The siluer scalit fyschis on the grete,
Quer thowrt clere stremes *sprinkilland* for the hete,
With fynnys schinand broun as synopare.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 400.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *n.* [< ME. *sprynkil*, *sprenkill*, *sprenkylle* (cf. MHG. G. *sprengel*); from the verb.] **1†.** A utensil for sprinkling; a sprinkler; specifically, a brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspersorium.

And the litil *sprynkil* of ysop wetith in bloode, that is in the nethir threswold, and sprengith of it the ouerthreswold, and either post. *Wyclif*, Ex. xii. 22.

She alway smyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy-water-*sprinckle*, dipt in deowe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 13.

2. A sprinkling, or falling in drops; specifically, a light rain.

He meets the first cold *sprinkle* of the world,
And shudders to the marrow.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 213.

3. That which is sprinkled about; hence, a scattering or slight amount; a sprinkling.—**4.** A light tinkling sound; a tinkle. [Rare.]

At Sorrento you hear nothing but the light surges of the sea, and the sweet *sprinkles* of the guitar.
Landor, Imag. Conv., Tasso and Cornelia.

5. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.

sprinkled (spring'kld), *a.* [< *sprinkle* + *-ed*2.] Marked by small spots; appearing as if sprinkled from a wet brush: specifically noting a kind of decoration of pottery, the edges of cheaply bound books, etc.

sprinkler (spring'klėr), *n.* [< *sprinkle* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which sprinkles. Especially —(*a*†) A spherical or barrel-shaped vase having a small spout. Such vases were grasped in the hand, and the liquid contents thrown out with a jerking motion. (*b*) A brush for sprinkling holy water. Compare *aspersorium*, 1. (*c*) A device for spraying water over plants, or over a lawn, etc.

2. *Milit.*, same as *morning-star*, 2.—**Holy-water sprinkler.** See *holy*.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprinkle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who sprinkles, in any sense of the word; aspersion.

Your uncleanly unctions, your crossings, creepings, censings, *sprinklings*. *Bp. Hall*, Epistles, i. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or parts, or coming moderately: as, a *sprinkling* of rain or snow. Hence—**3.** A small amount scattered here and there, as if sprinkled.

We have a *sprinkling* of our gentry, here and there one, excellently well learned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 197.

4. In *bookbinding*, the operation of scattering a shower of fine drops of color on the trimmed edges of the leaves to produce a mottled effect. It is done by striking a brush charged with color against a rod held above the edges of the book to be sprinkled.

sprint (sprint), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sprunt*; a later form of *sprent*1, q. v. Cf. *spurt*2, *spirt*2.] To run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 520.

sprint (sprint), *n.* [< *sprint*, *v.*] A run at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

sprinter (sprin'tėr), *n.* A contestant in a sprint-race; a short-distance runner. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 61.

sprinting (sprin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sprint*, *v.*] The act or the sport of running at full speed, as in a short-distance foot-race.

sprint-race (sprint'rās), *n.* A short-distance foot-race.

sprint-runner (sprint'run″ėr), *n.* Same as *sprinter*. *The Century*, XL. 206.

sprit1**†** (sprit), *v.* [< ME. *sprutten*, < AS. *spritian*, *spryttan* (= LG. *sprutten* = G. *spritzen*, *sprützen*), sprout, a secondary form of *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*. Cf. *spirt*1, *spurt*1.] **I.** *intrans.* To sprout; bud; germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

The withi thet *sprutteth* ut. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 86.

II. *trans.* To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; eject; spurt. *Sir T. Browne*.

sprit1 (sprit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spret*; < ME. *spret*, *sprete*, *spreot*, a pole, < AS. *spreót*, a pole, orig. a sprout, shoot, branch of a tree (= D. *spriet*, > G. *spriet*, a sprit), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprit*1, *v.*, and *sprout*. Cf. *bowsprit*.] **1†.** A sprout; a shoot.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and shew the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2†. A stick; a pole; especially, a boatman's pole.

Hastili hent eche man a *spret* or an ore.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2754.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A small pole, spar, or boom which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate. The lower end of the sprit rests in a becket, called the *snotter*, which encircles the mast at that place. See cuts under *snotter*2 and *spritsail*. (*b*) The bowsprit.

sprit2 (sprit), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *sprit*1, a sprout. Cf. *sprot*1, *sprat*1.] **1.** A rush: same as *sprat*1, 1.—**2.** See the quotation.

The object of the rubbing [in the modern Irish process of bleaching linen], which is so essential for many qualities of goods, is to remove small specks of brownish matter called *sprits*, which may appear here and there throughout the piece. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 518.

sprit3 (sprit), *v. i.* [A corruption of *split*, simulating *sprit*1.] To split. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprite1 (sprīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *spright* (erroneously conformed to the spelling of *light*, *night*, etc.); < ME. *sprite*, *spryte*, *sprit*, *spreit*, < OF. *esprit*, *espirit*, F. *esprit* = Sp. *espíritu* = Pg. *espirito* = It. *spirito*, *spirto*, spirit, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *spirit*. Doublet of *spirit*.] **1†.** The breath; the vital principle; the spirit.

I thus beheld the king of equal age
Yield up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly.
Surrey, Æneid, ii.

2. A disembodied soul; a ghost; a shade.

Thy haire vpon thy head doth stand vpright,
As if thou hadst been haunted with a *spright*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

3. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

Of these am I, who thy protection claim,
A watchful *sprite*, and Ariel is my name.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 106.

4†. The faculty of thought and feeling; the wit; the mind.

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When the frantick fitt inflamd his *spright*,
His force was vaine. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 7.

5†. Frame of mind; mood; humor; spirits: sometimes in the plural.

With weary *sprite* he stretcht him up, and thus he told his plaint. *Surrey*, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his *sprites*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1. 127.

Holy Sprite†. Same as *Holy Spirit* (which see, under *spirit*).

sprite[1]† (sprīt), *v. t.* [< *sprite*[1], *n.*] To haunt, as a sprite.

I am *sprited* with a fool. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 144.

sprite[2]†, *n.* [Also *spright*; a var. form of *sprit*[1].] A short arrow intended to be fired from a musket.

We had in use at one time for sea-fight short arrows, which they called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of muskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 704.

sprite[3] (sprīt), *n.* [A corruption of *spite*[2], prop. **spight*, a var. of *speight*: see *speight*.] The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis*. Also *wood-spite*, *wood-spack*. See cut under *popinjay*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprited† (sprī'ted), *a.* [Early mod. E. *sprighted*; < *sprite*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mentally gifted; quick-witted.

A well *sprighted* man and wise, that by his wisdome wrought . . . well. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 75.

spriteful†, **spritefully**†, etc. See *sprightful*, etc.

spriteliness, spritely. See *sprightliness*, etc.

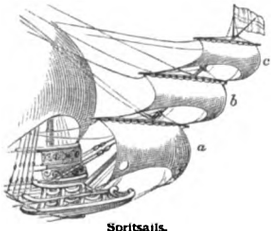
spriting† (sprī'ting), *n.* Same as *spiriting*.

spritishly (sprī'tish-li), *adv.* [< **spritish* (< *sprite*[1] + *-ish*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of a sprite or an elf; hence, mischievously; impishly. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

spritsail (sprit'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A sail extended by a sprit, chiefly used in small boats. See *sprit*[1], 3. (*b*) A sail, no longer in use, attached to a yard slung across the bowsprit of large vessels. It was often pierced with a large hole at each of its lower corners, to let out the water with which the belly of it was frequently filled when the ship pitched. Spritsail topsails and spritsail topgallantsails were also formerly used. — **Spritsail-yard**, a yard formerly slung across the bowsprit to support a spritsail.



Spritsail-rigged Boat.



Spritsails.
a, spritsail; *b*, spritsail topsail; *c*, spritsail topgallantsail.

sprittail (sprit'tāl), *n.* The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. Also *spreettail*. [Local, U. S.]

sprittle (sprit'l), *v. t.* Same as *spruttle*.

spritty (sprit'i), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *sprithy*; < *sprit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in sprits or sprats (rushes). [Scotch.]

His dead master . . . was lying in a little *sprithy* hollow. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIII. 319.

sprocket (sprok'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. One of a series of projections in a grooved recess round the lower part of a ship's capstan, by which the chain-cable is grasped while heaving up anchor.—2. One of the projections on a sprocket-wheel which engage the chain.



Sprocket-wheel.

sprocket-wheel (sprok'et-hwēl), *n.* [< *sprocket* + *wheel*.] In *mach.*, a wheel upon which are radial projections that engage the links of a chain passing over it.

sprung[1]†. An old preterit of *spring*.

sprong[2] (sprông), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *prong*[2].] 1. A prong of a fork, etc.—2. The stump of a tree or a tooth. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

sprong[3] (sprông), *n.* [Cf. *sprug*, *sprig*[3].] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Prov. Eng.]

sproo, *n.* See *sprew*.

sproot (sprōt), *n.* A dialectal form of *sprout*.

sprot[1]† (sprot), *n.* [Also dial. *sprote*; < ME. *sprotte*, *sprote*, < AS. *sprota*, sprout, stick, nail (= MD. *sprot* (> Wall. *sprot*), a sprout, *sprote*, *sporte*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. *sprozo*, *sprozzo*, MHG. *sprozze*, a round of a ladder, G. *spross*, sprout, twig, = Icel. *sproti* = OSw. *sprotte*, sprout, twig, stick), < *spreótan*, sprout: see *sprout*, *v.* Cf. *sprout*, *n.*, *sprit*[1], *n.*, *sprit*[2].] 1. A splinter; a fragment.

Speiris into *sprottes* spronge ouer hede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5783.

And thei breken hero speres so rudely that the Tronchouns flen in *sprotes* and peces alle aboute the Halle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

2. A rush: same as *sprat*[1], 1.

sprot[2] (sprot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sprott*, *sprotte*; < ME. *sprot*, *sprott*, *sprote*, a sprat (glossed by L. *epimera*, *halecula*, OF. *esplene*), = MD. *sprot* = MLG. LG. *sprot* = Dan. *sprut*, a sprat; so called as being orig. considered the young of the herring; lit. 'sprout,' i. e. 'young one,' a particular use of the noun represented by *sprot*[1]. Hence dial., and now reg., *sprat*: see *sprat*[2].] A fish: same as *sprat*[2]. *Palsgrave*; *Day*.

sprottle (sprot'l), *v. i.* A provincial English form of *sprattle*.

sprout (sprout), *v.* [< ME. *sprouten*, *sprowten*, *spruten*, < AS. **sprūtan*, a var. of *spreótan* (pret. *spreát*, pp. *sproten*) = OFries. *spruta* = MD. *spruyten*, D. *spruiten* = MLG. *spruten*, LG. *spruten* = MHG. *spriezen*, G. *spriessen*, sprout; not found outside of Teut. Hence ult. (< AS. **sprūtan*, *spreótan*) E. *sprit*[1], *v.* (a secondary form of *sprout*), *sprit*[1], *n.*, *sprot*[1], *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *spirtle*, *spurtle*, etc., *spout*, *sputter*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shoot forth, as a bud from a seed or stock; begin to grow; spring: said of a young vegetable growth, or, by extension, of animal growth.

That leaf faded, but the young buds did *sprout* on; which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 407.

A mouth is formed, and tentacles *sprout* forth around it.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 517.

2. To put forth shoots; bear buds.

The Night, to temper Daies exceeding drought,
Moistens our Aire, and makes our Earth to *sprout*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

After a shower a meadow *sprouts* with the yellow buds of the dandelion. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

3. To spring up; grow upward.

To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and *sprout* as high as heaven.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 60.

These Vines I have seene grow so high that they have *sprowted* cleane above the toppe of the tree.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 102.

4. To spread into ramifications.

Vitriol . . . is apt to *sprout* with moisture.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 604.

Sprouting fungi. See *fungus*.

II. *trans.* 1. To produce or afford by sprouting; grow: as, to *sprout* antlers; to *sprout* a mustache.

Trees old and young, *sprouting* a shady boon
For simple sheep. *Keats*, Endymion, i.

2. To remove sprouts from: as, to *sprout* potatoes. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

sprout (sprout), *n.* [< ME. *sproute* = MD. *spruyte*, D. *spruite* = MLG. LG. *sprute*, a sprout; from the verb. Cf. *sprot*[1], *sprit*[1], *n.*] 1. A shoot of a plant. (*a*) The young shoot from a germinating seed, or from a rootstock, tuber, etc., or from the rooting tip of a stolon. (*b*) In a tree, a shoot, generally from an adventitious bud, as from the root (a sucker), the stump, or the trunk.

Stumps of trees lying out of the ground will put forth *sprouts* for a time. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 29.

Her [a vine's] highest *sproot*
Is quickly levelled with her fading root.
B. Jonson, The Barriers.

Specifically—2. *pl.* Young coleworts.—**A course of sprouts**, a thrashing with switches or rods; a switching; a birching; a castigation; hence, severe discipline. [Slang, U. S.]—**Brussels sprouts**, a subvariety of the Savoy cabbage, originating in Belgium, in which the stem, which grows some 4 feet high, produces along its whole length from the axils of the early deciduous leaves branches with miniature heads an inch or two thick. The main head is small and of little value, but the sprouts are highly esteemed. See cut in next column, and compare cut under *broccoli*.

sprout-cell (sprout'sel), *n.* In fungi, a cell produced by sprouting.

sprout-chain (sprout'chān), *n.* In fungi, a chain of cells produced by sprouting.

sprouted (sprou'ted), *a.* Having sprouts; budded: as, *sprouted* potatoes.

The wheat was generally *sprouted* throughout the country, and unfit for bread.
Lady Holland, Sydney [Smith, vii.

sprout-gemma (sprout'jem'ä), *n.* In fungi, a gemma having the form of a septate confervoid filament, the segments of which are capable of sprouting. *De Bary*.



Brussels Sprouts (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *gemmifera*).

sprout-germination (sprout'jėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the germination of a spore in which a small process with a narrow base protrudes at one or more points on the surface of the spore, then assumes an elongated cylindrical form, and finally is detached as a sprout-cell. *De Bary*.

sprouting (sprou'ting), *n.* 1. In fungi, same as *pullulation*, 2.—2. Same as *spitting*, 2.

spruce[1]† (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *Spruce leather*, also *Pruce leather*, where *Spruce* or *Pruce* is an attributive use of the older E. name of Prussia; < ME. *Spruce*, a variant, with unorig. initial *S-*, of *Pruce*, *Prus*, *Pruys* (also in comp. *Pruslond*, *Pruyslond*), < OF. *Pruce* (F. *Prusse*), < ML. *Prussia* (G. *Preussen* = D. *Pruissen* = Sw. Dan. *Preussen*), Prussia: see *Prussian*. The name *Spruce*, Prussia, was not only used in the phrase *Spruce leather*, or *Pruce leather*, but also in connection with fashionable apparel ("apparreyled after the manner of Prussia or *Spruce*," Hall, Henry VIII., an. 1), and also allusively, somewhat like *Cockayne*, as a land of luxury ("He shall liue in the land of *Spruce*, milke and hony flowing into his mouth sleeping"—Chapman, "Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn"). Hence prob. the adj. *spruce*[2]. Cf. *spruce*[2].] Prussian leather. Compare *Pruce*.

Spruce, corium pumicatum.
Levins, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

spruce[2] (sprös), *a.* [Sc. also *sprush*; prob. an extended use of *spruce*[1], in allusion to fashionable apparel: see *spruce*[1]. This adjective cannot be derived, as some attempt to derive it, from ME. *prous*, *preus*, < OF. *proz*, F. *preux*, brave, etc. (see *prow*[2]), or from E. dial. *sprug*[1] or *sprack*.] 1. Smart in dress and appearance; affecting neatness or dapperness, especially in dress; trim; hence often, with a depreciatory force, dandified; smug.

Now, my *spruce* companions, is all ready, and all things neat? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 116.

Be not in so neat and *spruce* array
As if thou mean'st to make it holiday.
Beaumont, Remedy of Love.

A *spruce* young spark of a Learned Clerk.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 227.

2. Over-fastidious; excessively nice; finical.

Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise,
Three-piled hyperboles, *spruce* affectation.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 407.

The niceties of a *spruce* understanding.
Jer. Taylor, Sermons, III. iii.

=**Syn.** *Foppish*, etc. (see *finical*), smart, jaunty, nice, dandyish.

spruce[2] (sprös), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spruced*, ppr. *sprucing*. [< *spruce*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make spruce; trim or dress so as to present a smart appearance: sometimes followed by *up*.

Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphroditus till she had *spruced up* her self first. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 335.

2. To brown, as the crust of bread, by heating the oven too much. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To become spruce; assume or affect an air of smartness in dress: often followed by *up*. [Chiefly colloq.]

But two or three years after, all of a sudden, Dench. he seemed to kind o' *spruce up* and have a deal o' money to spend. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 193.

spruce[3] (sprös), *n.* [An abbr. of *spruce-fir*.] A coniferous tree of the genus *Picea*; a spruce-fir. The species are handsome evergreens of a conical habit, often of great economic worth. Some related trees are also called spruce. See specific names below.

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For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia which we call *spruce* and Norway are the best. *Evelyn*, Sylva, I. xxii. § 2.

Black spruce, *Picea nigra*, a species of spruce growing 50 or 60 feet high, found through British America, the northern United States, and in the Alleghanies to North Carolina. Its light soft wood is largely made into lumber, and is used in construction, in ship-building, for piles, etc. An essence of spruce is obtained from its branches, used in making spruce-beer.—**Blue spruce.** Same as *white spruce* (*c*).—**Double spruce**, the black spruce.—**Douglas spruce**, *Pseudotsuga Douglasii*. See *Pseudotsuga*, and *Oregon pine* (under *pine*[1]).—**Essence of spruce**, a thick liquid with a bitterish acidulous astringent taste, obtained by boiling and evaporation from the young branches of the Norway spruce, the black spruce, and perhaps other species. It is used in making spruce-beer.—**Hemlock spruce.** See *hemlock-spruce*.—**Himalayan** or **Indian spruce**, *Picea Morinda*, of the temperate Himalayas and Afghanistan, a tree 150 feet high, affording a pale straight-grained timber, durable only under shelter.—**New Zealand spruce**, the imou-pine, or red pine, *Dacrydium cupressinum*, a beautiful tree with long weeping branches. From the young growth Captain Cook made an antiscorbutic spruce-beer. See *imou-pine*.—**Norway spruce**, *Picea excelsa*, a spruce of middle and northern Europe and northern Asia. It attains a height of 150 feet, forms extensive forests, endures severe cold, and on mountains reaches an elevation of 4,500 feet. Its tough and elastic wood is the white deal of Europe, excellent for building, furniture, masts, spars, etc. It is the source of Burgundy pitch. See *pitch*[2].—**Oil of spruce**, oil of hemlock.—**Red spruce**, a stunted variety (*P. rubra*) of the black spruce, growing in swamps.—**Single spruce.** Same as *white spruce* (*a*).—**Spruce bud-louse**, an aphid of the subfamily *Chermesinæ*, *Adelges abieticolens*, which deforms the end-shoots of the spruce in the United States, producing large swellings sometimes mistaken for the natural cones. In Europe *A. coccineus* and *A. strobilobius* have the same habit.—**Spruce bud-worm**, the larva of a tortricid moth, as *Tortrix fumiferana*, which eats the end-buds of the spruce in northeastern parts of the United States, especially in Maine. Other spruce bud-worms are the reddish-yellow, *Steganoptycha ratzeburgiana*; the black-headed, *Teras variana*; and the red, *Gelechia obliquistrigella*.—**Spruce cone-worm**, the larva of a phycid moth, *Pinipestis reniculella*, which bores the fresh young cones of spruces in the United States.—**Spruce leaf-hopper**, an oblong shining-black leaf-hopper, *Athysanus abietis*, which punctures spruce-needles in May and June in the United States.—**Spruce plume-moth**, *Oxyptilus nigrociliatus*. Its larva feeds on spruce, and it is the only member of the *Pterophoridæ* known to infest any conifer.—**Spruce saw-fly**, a common saw-fly, *Lophyrus abietis*, whose pale-green larvæ defoliate spruce, fir, pine, and cedar in the United States, but especially spruce.—**Spruce timber-beetle**, *Xyloterus bivittatus*, the most injurious of several scolytids which attack the spruce in the United States. Others are *Xyloborus* (or *Xyleborus*) *cælatus*, *Cryptyrgus atomus*, *Pityophthorus materiarius*, and *Hylurgops pinifex*.—**Tideland spruce**, *Picea Sitchensis*, a spruce found from Alaska to California near the coast, best developed near the mouth of the Columbia river, where for 50 miles in each direction it forms a forest-belt 10 or 15 miles wide. It grows from 140 to 180 feet high, and furnishes an important light, soft, and straight-grained timber, largely manufactured into lumber, and used for construction, inside finish, cooperage, dunnage of vessels, etc. *Sargent*.—**White spruce.** (*a*) *Picea alba*, the most important timber-tree of subarctic America, extending into northern New England, and at its best in northern Montana. Its timber in commerce is not distinguished from that of the black spruce. Also *single spruce*. (*b*) *P. Engelmanni*, the most valuable timber-tree of the central Rocky Mountain region, where it forms extensive forests. Its wood is of a white or pale-yellow color, light and soft, in Colorado affording lumber, fuel, and charcoal. The bark is rich in tannin, which is locally utilized. (*c*) *P. pungens*, a rare and local mountain species of the western United States. Also called *blue spruce*, *Colorado blue spruce*. *Sargent*.



Branchlet, with Cone, of Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*).

spruce[4] (sprös), *n.* An abbreviation of *spruce-beer*. [Colloq.]

"Come, friend," said Hawk-eye, drawing out a keg from beneath a cover of leaves, . . . "try a little *spruce*; 'twill . . . quicken the life in your bosom."
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, vi.

spruce-beer (sprös'bēr), *n.* [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'beer of spruce' or spruce-fir (< *spruce*[3] + *beer*[1]), or as if *Spruce beer*, i. e. 'beer of Spruce' or Prussia (< *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*[1]), + *beer*[1])) of G. *sprossen-bier*, lit. 'sprouts-beer,' obtained from the young sprouts of the black spruce-fir, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout (= E. *sprot*), + *bier* = E. *beer*: see *sprot*[1] and *beer*[1].] A beer made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. There are two kinds, the brown and the white, of which the latter is considered the better, as being made with white sugar instead of molasses. Spruce-beer is an agreeable and wholesome beverage, and is useful as an antiscorbutic.

spruce-duff (sprös'duf), *n.* Duff formed by spruce-trees. See *duff*, 3. [Local, U. S.]

The soil . . . consisted of from two to four feet of what is known among the woodsmen of northern New York as *spruce-duff*, which is composed of rotten spruce-trees, cones, needles, etc. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 289.

spruce-fir (sprös'fėr), *n.* [A partial translation and accommodation (as if 'fir of Spruce' or Prussia, < *Spruce*, or *Pruce*, Prussia, + *fir*[1]: see *spruce*[3], and the quot.) of the G. *sprossen-fichte*, the spruce-pine or -fir, whose sprouts furnish the beer called *spruce-beer*, < *sprossen*, pl. of *spross*, a sprout, + *fichte*, pine, fir. Cf. *spruce-beer*.] Same as *spruce*[3]: applied somewhat specifically to the Norway spruce.

spruce-grouse (sprös'grous), *n.* The Canada grouse. See *grouse*, and cut under *Canace*.

spruce-gum (sprös'gum), *n.* A resinous exudation from the balsam-fir, *Abies balsamea*, used as a masticatory.

spruce-leather† (sprös'leтн'ėr), *n.* Same as *spruce*[1].

sprucely (sprös'li), *adv.* In a spruce manner; smartly; trimly; smugly.

spruceness (sprös'nes), *n.* The state or character of being spruce; smartness of appearance or dress.

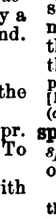
spruce-ocher (sprös'ō'kėr), *n.* [Appar. < *Spruce*, Prussia (see *spruce*[1]), + *ocher*.] Brown or yellow ocher.

spruce-partridge (sprös'pär'trij), *n.* The spotted or Canada grouse, *Canace* or *Dendragapus canadensis*: so called in New England, Canada, etc., in distinction from the ruffed grouse, there known as the *partridge*, and because the bird is highly characteristic of the coniferous woods. See cut under *Canace*.

spruce-pine (sprös'pīn), *n.* See *pine*[1].

sprucify (sprö'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sprucified*, ppr. *sprucifying*. [< *spruce*[2] + *-i-fy*.] To make spruce or fine; smarten. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 37. (*Davies*.) [Rare.]

sprue[1] (sprö), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. In casting metal, one of the passages leading from the "skimming-gate" to the mold; also, the metal which fills the sprue or sprue-gate after solidification: same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*). Also called *sprue-gate*.—2. A piece of metal or wood used by a molder in making the ingate through the sand. *E. H. Knight*.



Sprue, def. 2.

sprue[2], *n.* See *sprew*.

sprue-hole (sprö'hōl), *n.* In casting metal, the gate, ingate, or pouring-hole.

sprug[1] (sprug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sprugged*, ppr. *sprugging*. [Cf. *sprag*[3], *sprack*.] I. *trans.* To make smart.

II. *intrans.* To dress neatly: generally with *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

sprug[2] (sprug), *n.* [Cf. *sprig*[2], *sprong*, and *spug*, a sparrow; origin uncertain.] The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

sprung (sprung). 1. Preterit and past participle of *spring*.—2. Tipsy; drunk. [Colloq.]

Captain Tuck was borne dead drunk by his reeling troops to the Tavern. Ex-Corporal Whiston with his friends sallied from the store well *sprung*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

sprunk†, *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *sprunt*[2].] A concubine (*Child*); a sweetheart.

With fryars and monks, and their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey.
The King's Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 378).

sprunny (sprun'i), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *sprunt*[2].] I. *a.* Neat; spruce. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.*; pl. *sprunnies* (-iz). A sweetheart. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Where, if good Satan lays her on like thee,
Whipp'd to some purpose will thy *sprunny* be.
Collins, Miscellanies (1762), p. 111.

sprunt[1] (sprunt), *v. i.* [A var. of *sprent*: see *sprent*[1], *sprint*.] 1. To spring up; germinate.—2. To spring forward or outward.

See; this sweet simpering babe,
Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*
With joy at thy approach!
Somerville, Hobbinol, iii. 393.

To sprunt up, to bristle up; show sudden resentment. [Colloq., U. S.]

sprunt[1] (sprunt), *n.* [< *sprunt*[1], *v.* Cf. *sprint*.] 1†. A leap; a spring; a convulsive struggle.—2. A steep ascent in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—3†. Anything short and not easily bent, as a stiff curl.

"This *sprunt* its pertness sure will lose
When laid," said he, "to soak in ooze."
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

sprunt[2]† (sprunt), *a.* [Cf. ME. *sprind*, < AS. *sprind*, agile; cf. also *sprunt*[1].] Active; vigorous; strong; lively; brisk. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

spruntly† (sprunt'li), *adv.* 1. Vigorously; youthfully; like a young man. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Neatly; gaily; bravely.

How do I look to-day? am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iv. 1.

sprusado†, *n.* [< *spruce*, with Spanish-seeming term. *-ado*.] A spruce fellow; a dandy.

The answer of that *sprusado* to a judge in this Kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits; who, seeing a neat finical divine come before him in a cloak lined through with plush, encountered him.
Comm. on Chaucer, p. 19 (Todd's Johnson), 1665.

sprush (sprush), *a.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *spruce*[2].

spruttle (sprut'l), *v. t.* [Also *sprittle*; freq. of *sprout*: see *sprout*, and cf. *spurtle*.] To spurt; sprinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

spry (sprī), *a.* [Also obs. or dial. *sprey*; < Sw. dial. *sprygg*, very active, skittish; akin to Sw. dial. *spräg*, *spräk*, spirited, mettlesome: see *sprack*.] Active, as in leaping or running; nimble; vigorous; lively. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

The lady liked our Margaret very well. "She was so feat, and *spry*, and knowin', and good-natered," she said, "she could be made of some use to somebody."
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 4.

spt. An abbreviation of *spiritus*, *spirit*.

spud (spud), *n.* [< ME. *spudde*, knife; perhaps < Dan. *spyd*, a spear: see *spit*[1]. Prob. not connected with *spade*[1].] 1. A stout knife or dagger.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre . . . with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares*.)

2. A small spade, or a spade having a small blade, with a handle of any length; a small cutting-blade fixed in the axis of its handle, somewhat like a chisel with a very long handle, for cutting the roots of weeds without stooping.

Every day, when I walk in my own little literary garden-plot, I spy some [weeds], and should like to have a *spud*, and root them out. *Thackeray*, De Finibus.

3. A spade-shaped tool for recovering lost or broken tools in a tube-well. *E. H. Knight*.—4. A nail driven into the timbers of a drift or shaft, or fastened in some other way, so as to mark a surveying-station. [Pennsylvania anthracite region.]—5. Any short and thick thing: usually in contempt. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of dough boiled in fat. *Imp. Dict.* (*b*) A potato. [Provincial.] (*c*) A baby's hand. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.] (*d*) A short, dwarfish person. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spud (spud), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *spudded*, ppr. *spudding*. [< *spud*, *n.*] 1. To remove by means of a spud: often with *up* or *out*.

At half-past one lunch on Cambridge cream-cheese; then a ride over hill and dale; then *spudding up* some weeds from the grass.
E. Fitzgerald, quoted in The Academy, Aug. 3, 1889, p. 63.

2. To drill (a hole) by spudding (which see, below).

A 12 inch hole is usually drilled or *spudded* down to the rock. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

spudding (spud'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spud*, *v.*] In *oil-well drilling*, a method of handling the rope and tools by which the first fifty or sixty feet of an oil-well are bored by the aid of the bull-wheel, the depth not being sufficient to allow of the use of the working-beam for that purpose.

spuddle (spud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spuddled*, ppr. *spuddling*. [Freq. of *spud*.] 1. To dig; grub.

Hee grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cavernes. *John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

2. To move about; do any trifling matter with an air of business. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

spuddy (spud'i), *a.* [< *spud* + *-y*[1].] Short and fat.

They rest their *spuddy* hands on their knees, and shake all over like jelly when they laugh.
W. W. Story, Roba di Roma, xv.

spue, *v.* An old spelling of *spew*: retained in modern copies of the authorized version of the Bible.

spuilzie, spulzie (spül'yē), *n.* [Better written *spulye*, *spulyie*: Sc. forms of *spoil*.] Spoil; booty; in *Scots law*, the taking away of movable goods in the possession of another, against

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the declared will of the person, or without the order of law.

spuilzie, spulzie (spül'yē), *v.* [Better written *spulye, spulyie.*] Same as *spoil.* [Scotch.]

Are ye come to *spulzie* and plunder my ha?
Baron of Braikley (Child's Ballads, VI. 192).

spuke, *n.* and *v.* Same as *spook.*

spuller (spul'ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *spooler.*

spulzie, *n.* and *v.* See *spuilzie.*

spume (spūm), *n.* [< ME. *spume,* < OF. (and F.) *spume* = Sp. Pg. *espuma* = It. *spuma,* < L. *spuma,* foam. Cf. *foam;* cf. also *spoom.*] Froth; foam; scum; frothy matter raised on liquors or fluid substances by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

Waters frozen in pans and open glasses after their dissolution do commonly leave a froth and *spume* upon them.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

spume (spūm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *spumed,* ppr. *spuming.* [< *spume, n.*] **1.** To froth; foam.

At a blow hee lustelye swapping
Thee wyne fresh *spuming* with a draught swild vp to the bottom. *Stanihurst,* Æneid, I. 727.

2†. Same as *spoom.*

Spumella (spū-mel'ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] The typical genus of *Spumellidæ. S. guttula* and *S. vivipara* are two Ehrenbergian species, abundant in fresh and salt infusions.

Spumellaria (spū-me-lā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Spumella.*] An order of radiolarians. The central capsule is (usually permanently) spherical, more rarely discoid or polymorphous; the nucleus is usually divided only immediately before the formation of spores, into a number of small nuclei; the capsule-membrane is simple and pierced on all sides by innumerable fine pores; and the extracapsularium is a voluminous gelatinous sheath, without pheodium, and usually with zooxanthella. The skeleton consists of silica, or of a silicate, originally usually forming a central reticulate sphere, later extremely polymorphous, more rarely rudimentary or entirely wanting. The order is divided into several families.

spumellarian (spū-me-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Spumellaria.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Spumellaria.*

Spumellidæ (spū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spumella* + *-idæ.*] A family of trimastigate pantostomatous infusorians, typified by the genus *Spumella.* They have one long and two short flagella, and are adherent by a temporary pedicle.

spumeous† (spū'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *spumeus,* frothy, < *spuma,* foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; foamy; spumous; spumy. *Dr. H. More.*

spumescence (spū-mes'ens), *n.* [< *spumescen(t)* + *-ce.*] Frothiness; the state of foaming or being foamy. *Imp. Dict.*

spumescent (spū-mes'ent), *a.* [< L. *spumescen(t-)s,* ppr. of *spumescere,* grow frothy or foamy, < *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Resembling froth or foam; foaming. *Imp. Dict.*

spumid† (spū'mid), *a.* [< LL. *spumidus,* frothy, foamy, < L. *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Frothy; spumous. *Imp. Dict.*

spumiferous (spū-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= Pg. *espumifero* = It. *spumifero,* < L. *spumifer,* frothing, foaming, < *spuma,* froth, foam, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing foam. *Imp. Dict.*

spuminess (spū'mi-nes), *n.* [< *spumy* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being spumy. *Bailey.*

spumous (spū'mus), *a.* [= F. *spumeux* = Pr. *spumos* = Sp. Pg. *espumoso* = It. *spumoso,* < L. *spumosus,* full of froth or foam, < *spuma,* froth, foam: see *spume.*] Consisting of froth or scum; foamy. *Arbuthnot.*

spumy (spū'mi), *a.* [< *spume* + *-y*[1].] Foamy; covered with foam.

The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide.
Brooke, Constantia.

Under the black cliff's *spumy* base.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

The *spumy* waves proclaim the wat'ry war. *Dryden.*

spun (spun). Preterit and past participle of *spin.*

spunget, spungert, etc. Obsolete spellings of *sponge,* etc.

spunk (spungk), *n.* [Formerly also *sponk;* < Ir. Gael. *sponc,* sponge, spongy wood, touchwood, tinder, < L. *spongia,* a sponge, < Gr. σπογγιά, σπόγγος, a sponge: see *sponge.*] **1.** Touchwood; tinder; a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou. Also called *punk.*

Spunk, or touch-wood prepared, might perhaps make it [powder] russet. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

2. A very small fire; a fiery spark or small flame; also, a lucifer match. [Scotch.]

Oh for a *spunk* o' Allan's glee!
Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

3. Mettle; spirit; pluck; obstinate resistance to yielding. [Colloq.]

The Squire has got *spunk* in him.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

Parsons is men, like the rest of us, and the doctor had got his *spunk* up. *H. B. Stowe,* Oldtown, p. 67.

spunk (spungk), *v. i.* [< *spunk, n.*] To kindle; show a flame or spark: used in phrases.—**To spunk out,** to come to light; be discovered. [Scotch.]

But what if the thing *spunks out?*
Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept., 1832.

To spunk up, to show spirit, energy, or obstinate endurance amid difficulties. [Colloq., U. S.]

spunkie (spung'ki), *n.* [< *spunk* + dim. *-ie.*] **1.** A small fire; a spark.—**2.** The ignis fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp.—**3.** A person of a fiery or irritable temper. [Scotch in all uses.]

spunky (spung'ki). *a.* [< *spunk* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Showing a small fire or spark. [Scotch.]—**2.** Haunted: noting a place supposed to be haunted from the frequent appearance of the ignis fatuus. [Scotch.]—**3.** Having spunk, fire, spirit, or obstinacy; spirited; unwilling to give up, or to acknowledge one's self beaten. [Colloq.]

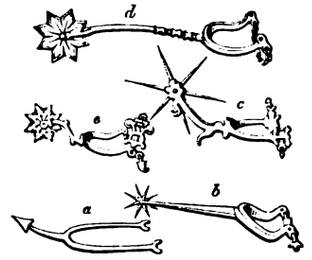
Erskine, a *spunkie* Norland billie.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

There are grave dons, too, in more than one college, who think they are grown again as young and *spunky* as undergraduates.
Landor, Imag. Conv., William Penn and Lord Peterborough.

spun-out (spun'out), *a.* Lengthened; unduly protracted.

We can pardon a few awkward or tedious phrases, a few *spun-out* passages. *Grove,* Dict. Music, I. 645.

spur (spėr), *n.* [< ME. *spure, spore,* < AS. *spora,* a spur (*hand-spora,* 'hand-spur,' talon), = MD. *sporc,* D. *spoor,* a spur, also a track, = MLG. *spore* = OHG. *sporo,* MHG. *spore, spor,* G. *sporn* = Icel. *spori* = Sw. *sporre* = Dan. *spore,* spur (cf. OF. *esporon, esperon,* F. *éperon* = Pr. *espero* = OSp. *esporon,* Sp. *espolon* = Pg. *esporão* = It. *sperone, sprone* (> E. obs. *speron*), also without the suffix, OSp. *espuera,* Sp. *espuela* = Pg. *espora,* a spur, < OHG. *sporo,* acc. *sporon*); orig. 'kicker,' from its use on the heel; from the root of *spurn, v.* Cf. *speer*[1], *spoor, speron,* from the same ult. root.] **1.** A pointed instrument worn on the heel by a horseman to goad the horse. The earliest mediæval spurs were without rowels (see *prick-spur, goad-spur*); another form had a ball from which a short point projected, and was called the *ball-and-spike spur.* The rowel was first introduced in the thirteenth century, but was not common until the beginning of the fourteenth. The spurs of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries are sometimes of extraordinary length on account of the projection of the steel flanchers which kept the heel far from the horse's side. See *rowel-spur* (with cut), also cut under *prick-spur.*



Forms of Spurs.
a, knight's spur (12th or 13th century); *b*, brass spur (Henry IV.); *c*, long-spiked rowel-spur (Edward IV.); *d*, long-necked brass spur (Henry VII.); *e*, steel spur (Henry VIII.).

Wyth-oute *spores* other spere spakliche he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 12.

Mount thou my horse, and hide thy *spurs* in him,
Till he have brought thee up to yonder troops,
And here again. *Shak.,* J. C., v. 3. 15.

2. Anything which goads, impels, or urges to action; incitement; instigation; incentive; stimulus: used in this sense in the phrase *on* or *upon the spur of the moment*—that is, on a momentary impulse; suddenly; hastily; impromptu.

What need we any *spur* but our own cause
To prick us to redress? *Shak.,* J. C., ii. 1. 123.

If you were my counsel, you would not advise me to answer *upon the spur of the moment* to a charge which the basest of mankind seem ready to establish by perjury.
Scott, Guy Mannering, lvi.

3. Some projecting thing more or less closely resembling a horseman's spur in form or position. (*a*) A root of a tree; a large lateral root.

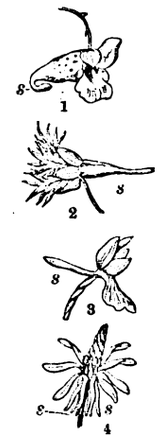
By the *spurs* pluck'd up
The pine and cedar. *Shak.,* Tempest, v. 1. 47.

Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,
A quarry of stout *spurs* and knotted fangs.
Cowper, Yardley Oak, l. 117.

(*b*) *pl.* Short small twigs projecting a few inches from the trunk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*c*) A snag; a spine; specifically, in *herpet.*: (1) An anal spur. (2) A calcar of some frogs. (*d*) In *entom.*, a spine or stiff bristle on the leg. (*e*) In *ornith.*: (1) A horny modification of the integument of a bird's foot, forming an outgrowth of the nature of a claw, usually sharp-pointed and supported on a bony core, and used as a weapon of offense and defense; a calcar. Such a spur differs from a claw mainly in not ending a digit, but being an offset from the side of the metatarsus; it is also characteristic of though not confined to the male, and is therefore a secondary sexual character. It is familiar as occurring on the shank of the domestic cock and other gallinaceous birds, and is sometimes double or treble, as in *Pavo bicalcaratus* and in the genera *Galloperdix, Ithaginis,* and *Polyplectron.* See cuts under *calcarate, Galloperdix, Ithaginis, pea-fowl, Polyplectron, Rasores,* and *tarsometatarsus.* (2) A similar horny outgrowth on the pinion-bone of the wing in various birds, resembling a claw, but differing in being a lateral offset not terminating a digit. It occurs in certain geese, plovers, pigeons, and jacanas, and is double in the screamer. See cuts under *jacana, Palamedea,* and *spur-winged.* (*f*) In *sporting,* a gaff, or sharp piercing or cutting instrument fastened upon the natural spur of a game-cock in the pit. (*g*) In *mammal.*, the calcar of some bats. (*h*) In *phys. geog.*, a ridge or line of elevation subordinate to the main body or crest of a mountain-range; one of the lower divisions of a mountain-mass, when this, as is frequently the case, is divided by valleys or gorges. See *mountain-chain.*

The ground-plan of the latter massif [Mont Blanc] is one long ridge, which, except at the two extremities, preserves a very uniform direction, and throws out a series of long *spurs* to the north-west.
Bonney, The Alpine Regions, p. 25.

(*i*) A climbing-iron used in mounting telegraph-poles and the like. (*j*) In *carp.*, a brace connecting or strengthening a post and some other part, as a rafter or cross-beam. (*k*) In *arch.*, any offset from a wall, etc., as a buttress; specifically, the claw or griffe projecting from the torus at each of the angles of the base of early Pointed mediæval columns. (*l*) In *bot.*, a calcar; a slender hollow projection from some part of a flower, as from the calyx of columbine and larkspur and the corolla of violets. It is usually nectariferous, being the nectary (nectarium) of Linnæus. The term is also rarely applied to a solid spur-like process. See also cuts under *nectary, columbine,* and *Delphinium.* (*m*) In *fort.*, a wall that crosses a part of the rampart and joins it to an anterior work; also, a tower or blockhouse placed in the outworks before the port. (*n*) In *ship-building:* (1) A shore or piece of timber extending from the bilgeways, and fayed and bolted to the bottom of the ship on the stocks. (2) A curved piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam cannot be placed. (3) A heavy timber extended from a pier or wharf against the side of a ship to prevent the ship from striking against the pier. (*o*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a wing-dam, or projection built out from a river-bank to deflect the current. (*p*) On a casting, a fin, or projection of waste metal. (*q*) A small piece of refractory clay ware with one or more projecting points, used in a kiln to support or separate articles in a saggar during firing, and to prevent the pieces from adhering to the saggar and to each other. Also called *stilt.* *E. H. Knight.* (*r*) In an auger, a projecting point on the edge, which makes the circular cut, from which the chip is removed by the lip. *E. H. Knight.* See cut under *auger.* (*s*) The prong on the arms of some forms of patent anchors, for the purpose of catching on the bottom and making the fluke bite or take hold more quickly. See cut under *anchor.* (*t*) In *printing,* a register-point. [Eng.] (*u*) In *anat.*, the angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. *Dunglison.* (*v*) In *mining,* a branch of a vein; a feeder or dropper.—**Anal spurs.** See *anal.*—**Hot o' the spur.** See *hot*[1].—**Order of the Golden Spur,** an old order of the papal court, of which the badge was a Maltese cross with rays between the arms, and having a small spur hanging from it. Having sunk into neglect, it was superseded in 1841 by the Order of St. Sylvester.—**Scotch spur,** in *her.*, a bearing representing a prick-spur without rowel.—**Spur-pepper.** See *Capsicum.*—**Spur system,** in *hort.*, a method of pruning grape-vines in which the ripened wood of the preceding season is cut back close to the old stem or arm, so as to leave spurs bearing one, two, or three buds, the spurs being so selected as to provide for shoots at equal distances. The growing shoots are trained to a position at right angles to the arm, whether this is horizontal or vertical, and are topped after the formation of one, two, or three bunches of grapes upon each.—**Spur valerian.** See *Centranthus.*—**To win one's spurs,** to gain a title to knighthood (because spurs were given as a reward for gallant or valiant action); hence, to establish a title to honorable recognition and reward.—**With spur and yard†,** with whip and spur—that is, at once.


s, Spur in the flowers of (1) *Impatiens fulva,* (2) *Tropæolum Moritzianum,* (3) *Orchis mascula,* and (4) *Myosurus minimus.*

Trusteth wel that I
Wol be hire champyon *with spore and yerde,*
I raughte noght though alle hire foos it herde.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1427.

spur (spėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spurred,* ppr. *spurring.* [< ME. *sporen, sperren, sporien, spurien* = OHG. *sporōn,* MHG. *sporen, sporn,* G. *spornen* = Sw. *sporra* = Dan. *spore,* spur; from the noun. Cf. AS. *spyrian, spirian, sperian,* etc., track, follow out, E. *speer:* see *speer*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prick or rasp with the point or rowel of a spur.

He *spyryd* his hors, and theder toke the way.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 217

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He *spurred* the old horse, and he held him tight.
Kingsley, The Knight's Leap.

2. Figuratively, to urge or incite.

Remember yet, he was first wrong'd, and honour
Spurr'd him to what he did.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, i. 3.

3. To hasten. [Rare.]

Lovers break not hours,
Unless it be to come before their time;
So much they *spur* their expedition.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 1. 6.

4. (*a*) To fasten spurs to, as a horseman's boot, or a solleret. (*b*) To furnish with spurs, as a rider: as, booted and *spurred;* to furnish with a spur or gaff, as a game-cock.—5. To prop; support. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To prick one's horse with the spur; ride in haste.

Now *spurs* the lated traveller apace
To gain the timely inn.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 3. 7.

2. Figuratively, to press forward.

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves.
Grew.

spur-blind†, *a.* [Appar. a var. of *purblind*, simulating *spur*.] Purblind.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*, I could scarce see.
Lyly, Sapho and Phaon, ii. 2.

spur-bunting (spėr'bun'ting), *n.* A spur-heeled bunting; a lark-bunting.

spur-flower (spėr'flou'ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Centranthus*.

spur-fowl (spėr'foul), *n.* A gallinaceous bird of the genus *Galloperdix*. There are several Indian and Ceylonese species. See cut under *Galloperdix*.

spur-gall (spėr'gâl), *n.* A sore or callous and hairless place, as on the side of a horse, caused by use of the spur.

spur-gall (spėr'gâl), *v. t.* [< *spur-gall*, *n.*] To make a spur-gall on, as a horse.

And yet I beare a burthen like an Asse,
Spur-gall'd and tyr'd by launcing Bullingbrooke.
Shak., Rich. II. (folio 1623), v. 5. 94.

spur-gally (spėr'gâ'li), *a.* [< *spur-gall* + *-y*¹.] Spur-galled; wretched; poor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

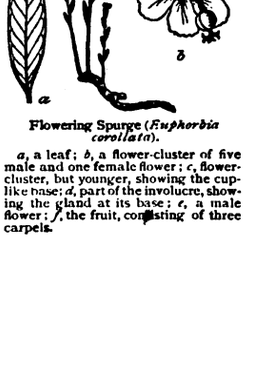
spurge¹† (spėrj), *v.* [< ME. *spurgen*, *spourgen*, *spowrgen*, < OF. *espurger*, *espourger* = Sp. Pg. *expurgar* = It. *spurgare*, < L. *expurgare*, purge, cleanse: see *expurgate*, and cf. *purge*.] **I.** *trans.* To purge; cleanse; rid.

Of flyes men mow hem weyl *spourge*.
Rob. of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 10918.

II. *intrans.* To purge; froth; emit froth; especially, to work and cleanse itself, as ale.

By reason that . . . the ale and byere haue palled, and were nought by cause such ale and biere hathe taken wynde in *spurgyng*.
Arnold's Chron., p. 85.

spurge² (spėrj), *n.* [< ME. *spurgen*, *spowrge*, < OF. *spurge*, *espurge*, spurge, < OF. *espurger*, purge: see *spurge*¹.] A plant of the genus *Euphorbia*. Several species have special names, chiefly used in books; a few related or similar plants also are called *spurges*. Exotic species are better known as *euphorbias*.—**Alleghany-mountain spurge**. See *Pachysandra*. — **Branched spurge**, a rubiaceous shrub, *Ernodea littoralis*, of the sea-shores of the West Indies and Florida, a prostrate smooth plant with four-angled branches, and yellowish flowers sessile in the upper axils.—**Caper-spurge**, *Euphorbia Lathyris*, a smooth glaucous herb native in southern Europe and western central Asia, cultivated in gardens, thence sometimes escaping. It is singular in the genus for its opposite leaves, and has a four-rayed, then forking, umbel. Its young fruit is sometimes substituted for capers, and its seeds contain an oil formerly used in medicine. Also *wild caper*, *mole-tree*, and *myrtle-spurge*. —**Cypress-spurge**, a common garden plant, *Euphorbia Cyparissias*, with tufted stems and yellowish inflorescence, cultivated for its foliage, which consists of crowded linear leaves suggesting cypress. It is a native of Europe, running wild in the eastern United States.—**Flowering spurge**, a conspicuous species, *Euphorbia corollata*, of eastern North America, a rather slender plant 2 or 3 feet high, with an umbel of about five forks, the rays repeatedly forking into twos or threes. The involucre has five white appendages appearing like petals. The root has properties similar to those of the ipecac-spurge. Also (with other species) called *milk-weed*.—**Hyssop-spurge**, the purple spurge, *Euphorbia Peplis*, a European maritime species spreading flat on the sand.—**Indian tree-spurge**. Same as *milk-hedge*.—**Ipecac-spurge**, **ipecacuanha-spurge**, *Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ*, found in the United States from Connecticut to Florida, a plant with many low stems from a long perpendicular root. The root has an active emetic and purgative property, but in large doses tends to produce excessive nausea and purging, and is inferior to true ipecac.—**Irish spurge**. See *makinboy*.—**Leafy spurge**, *Euphorbia Esula*, an Old World species resembling the cypress-spurge, but larger, with commonly lanceolate leaves.—**Myrtle-spurge**. See *caper-spurge*.—**Petty spurge**, a low branching European species, *Euphorbia Peplus*.—**Purple spurge**. See *hyssop-spurge*.—**Sea-spurge**, or **seaside spurge**, *Euphorbia Paralias*, of European sea-sands.—**Slipper-spurge**, the slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus*.—**Spotted spurge**, a prostrate American species, *Euphorbia maculata*, with a dark spot on the leaf: also called *milk-purslane*. The large spotted spurge is *E. Preslii*, sometimes called *black spurge* or *purslane*. See *purslane*.—**Spurge hawk-moth**, a handsome sphinx, *Deilephila euphorbiæ*, whose larva feeds on the sea-spurge: an English collectors' name.—**Sun-spurge**, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, an erect annual 6 or 8 inches high, whose flowers follow the sun. Also called *cat's-milk*, *little-good* (Scotland), and *wartweed* or *wartwort* (Prov. Eng.).—**Wood-spurge**, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*, of Europe and western Asia.

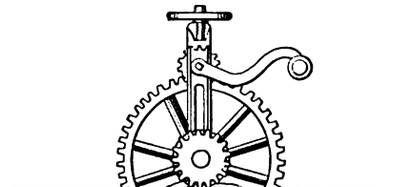


Flowering Spurge (*Euphorbia corollata*).

a, a leaf; *b*, a flower-cluster of five male and one female flower; *c*, flower-cluster, but younger, showing the cup-like base; *d*, part of the involucre, showing the gland at its base; *e*, a male flower; *f*, the fruit, consisting of three carpels.

spur-gear (spėr'gēr), *n.* Same as *spur-gearing*.

spur-gearing (spėr'gēr'ing), *n.* Gearing in



Spur-gearing.

which spur-wheels are employed. See *gearing*, 2.

spurge-creeper (spėrj'krē'pėr), *n.* A nettle-creeper: same as *nettle-bird*.

spurge-flax (spėrj'flaks), *n.* A shrub, *Daphne Gnidium*, a native of southern Europe: so called from its acrid property and fibrous bark.

spurge-laurel (spėrj'lâ'rel), *n.* A laurel-like shrub, *Daphne Laureola*, of southern and western Europe. It has an acrid property suggesting spurge; its fibrous bark is utilized for paper-making.

spurge-nettle (spėrj'net'l), *n.* A plant, *Jatropha urens*. See *Jatropha*.

spurge-olive (spėrj'ol'iv), *n.* The mezereon.

spurgewort (sperj'wėrt), *n.* [< late ME. *spurge-woort:* see *spurge*² and *wort*¹.] 1. Any plant of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*. *Lindley.*—2†. The fetid iris, *Iris fœtidissima*.

spurging† (spėr'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *spurge*¹, *v.*] Purging. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

spur-hawk (spėr'hâk), *n.* A dialectal form of *sparhawk* for *sparrow-hawk*. [Eng.]

spur-heeled (spėr'hēld), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a very long straightened hind claw; lark-heeled: specifically noting the coucals or cuckoos of the genus *Centropus*.

spuriæ (spū'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *pennæ*, feathers) of *spurius*, spurious: see *spurious*.] The packet of feathers growing on the bastard wing, winglet, or alula; the bastard quills, composing the alula. See cut under *alula*.

spurious (spū'ri-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *espurio* = It. *spurio*, < L. *spurius*, of illegitimate birth, hence in gen. not genuine, false; perhaps akin to Gr. σπορά, seed, offspring, < σπείρειν, sow: see *spore*².] 1. Not legitimate; bastard: as, *spurious* issue.

Her *spurious* first-born.
Milton, S. A., l. 391.

2. Not proceeding from the true source or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterated.

Spurious gems our hopes entice,
While we scorn the pearl of price.
Cowper, Self-diffidence (trans.).

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) False; resembling a part or organ, but not having its function: as, *spurious* eyes or limbs. (*b*) Having the functions of an organ, but morphologically different from it: as, the *spurious* legs, or prolegs, of a caterpillar. (*c*) Aborted or changed so that the normal functions no longer exist: as, the *spurious* or aborted front legs of certain butterflies. (*d*) Erroneous; incorrectly established: as, a *spurious* genus or species. See *pseudogenus*.—4. In *bot.*, false; counterfeit; apparent only.—**Spurious Baltimore**, the orchard-oriole, *Icterus spurius*, formerly supposed to be a variety of the Baltimore oriole. Also called *bastard Baltimore*.—**Spurious claw**, in *entom.*, same as *empodium*.—**Spurious dissepiment**, in *bot.*, a partition in an ovary or pericarp not formed by parts of the carpels, but by an outgrowth commonly from the back of the carpel. See *dissepiment*.—**Spurious hermaphrodites**. See *hermaphrodite*, 1.—**Spurious ocellus**, a circular spot of color without any well-defined central spot or pupil.—**Spurious pareira**. See *pareira*.—**Spurious primary**, in *ornith.*, the first or outermost primary or remex of a bird's wing which has at least ten primaries and the first one very short, rudimentary, or functionless. Also called *spurious quill*.—**Spurious proposition**, **rainbow**, **stemma**, etc. See the nouns.—**Spurious sarsaparilla**. See *Hardenbergia*.—**Spurious vein**, in *entom.*, a faintly indicated vein or nervure of the wing, traceable only by a strong reflected light, particularly of certain hymenopters.—**Spurious wing**, in *ornith.*, the ala spuria, or bastard wing; the alula. See *spuriæ*, and cut under *alula*. [This use of *spurious* has no reference to the condition of a first primary so called. See above.]=**Syn. 2.** *Spurious*, *Suppositious*, and *Counterfeit* agree in expressing intent to deceive, except that *counterfeit* may be used with figurative lightness where no dishonorable purpose is implied. *Spurious*, not genuine, expresses strong disapprobation of the deception, successful or attempted. *Suppositious* applies only to that which is substituted for the genuine; it thus expresses a class under the *spurious*: a *suppositious* work of Athanasius is not one that is supposed to have been written by him, but one that is palmed off upon the public as being the genuine text of a work that he is known to have written; a *suppositious* child is a changeling; was the Tichborne claimant the genuine or a *suppositious* Sir Roger? *Counterfeit* applies also to a class under the *spurious*—namely, to that which is made in attempted imitation of something else: as, a *counterfeit* coin, bank-note, signature. Chatterton's manuscripts were *spurious*, but not *suppositious;* as they were not exact imitations of any particular manuscripts of early days, they would hardly be called *counterfeit*. See *factitious*.

spuriously (spū'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a spurious manner; counterfeitly; falsely.

spuriousness (spū'ri-us-nes), *n.* 1. Illegitimacy; the state of being bastard, or not of legitimate birth: as, *spuriousness* of issue.—2. The state or quality of being spurious, counterfeit, false, or not genuine: as, the *spuriousness* of drugs, of coin, or of writings.

spur-leather (spėr'leтн'ėr), *n.* A strap by which a spur is secured to the foot.

I could eat my very *spur-leathers* for anger!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

spur-legged (spėr'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having spurs or spines on the legs or feet. The *Leptidæ* are known as *spur-legged* flies.

spurless (spėr'les), *a.* [< *spur* + *-less*.] Without a spur, in any sense.

spurling (spėr'ling), *n.* A spelling of *sparling*.

spurling-line (spėr'ling-līn), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A line connected with the axis of a wheel by which a telltale or index is made to show the position of the helm. (*b*) A rope stretched across between the two forward shrouds, having thimbles spliced into it to serve as fair-leaders for the running rigging.

spur-money† (spėr'mun'i), *n.* Money exacted for wearing spurs in church. See the quotation.

Our cathedrals (and above all St. Paul's) were, in Jonson's time, frequented by people of all descriptions, who, with a levity scarcely credible, walked up and down the aisles, and transacted business of every kind, during divine service. To expel them was not possible; such, however, was the noise occasioned by the incessant jingling of their spur-rowels, that it was found expedient to punish those who approached the body of the church, thus indecently equipped, by a small fine, under the name of *spur-money*, the exaction of which was committed to the beadles and singing-boys.
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

spurn¹ (spėrn), *v.* [< ME. *spurnen*, *spornen*, < AS. *speornan* (**spornan*, *ge-speornan*, *ge-spornan*, **spurnan*, in Somner, not authenticated), also in comp. *æt-speornan*, *æt-spornan* (pret. *spearn*, pl. *spurnon*, pp. *spornen*) = OS. *spurnan* = OHG. *spurnan* = Icel. *sporna*, *spyrna*, also *sperna*, kick against, spurn with the feet, = L. *spernere*, despise; ult. connected with *spur*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To kick against; kick; drive back or away with the foot.

And Galashin with his fote *spurned* his body to grounde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Am I so round with you as you with me,
That like a football you do *spurn* me thus?
Shak., C. of E., ii. 1. 88.

2†. To strike against.

Aungils in hondis schullen beere thee,
Lest thou *spurne* thi foot at a stoon.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

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3. To reject with disdain; scorn to receive or consort with; treat with contempt.

O how my soul would *spurn* this ball of clay,
And loathe the dainties of earth's painful pleasure!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

II. *intrans.* 1. To kick.

I purpose not to *spurn* against the prick, nor labour to set up that which God pulleth down.
Bp. of Ely, in J. Gairdner's Richard III., Iv.

2†. To dash the foot against something; light on something unexpectedly; stumble.

No wight on it *sporneth*
That erst was nothynge, into nought it torneth.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 797.

The maid . . . ran upstairs, but, *spurning* at the dead body, fell upon it in a swoon. *Martinus Scriblerus*, i. 8.

3†. To dash; rush.—4. To manifest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; make contemptuous opposition; manifest contempt or disdain in resistance.

It is very sure that they that be good will bear, and not *spurn* at the preachers.
Latimer, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou art regardless both of good and shame,
Spurning at virtue and a virtuous name.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 3.

spurn[1] (spėrn), *n.* [< ME. *spurn*, *sporn*; < *spurn*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow with the foot; a kick.

I'le tosse that heele a yard above his head
That offers but a *spurne*.
Heywood, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 31).

2†. A stumble; a fall. *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.—3. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.

The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of the unworthy takes.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1. 73.

4. In *mining*, one of the narrow pillars or connections left between the holings, and not cut away until just before the withdrawal of the sprags. [South Staffordshire coal-field, England.]

spurn[2] (spėrn), *n.* [A var. of *spur*, after *spurn*[1], *v.* Cf. G. *sporn*, spur, orig. an acc. form: see *spur*, *n.*] 1. A spur. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A piece of wood having one end inserted in the ground, and the other nailed at an angle to a gate-post, for the purpose of strengthening or supporting it. [Prov. Eng.]

spurn[2]† (spėrn), *v. t.* [< *spurn*[2], *n.* Cf. *spurn*[1], *v.*] To spur.

The Faery quickly raught
His poynant speare, and sharply gan to *spurne*
His lomy steed. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 5.

spurn[3] (spėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *spoorn*, *spoorne*; origin obscure.] An evil spirit. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

spurner (spėr'nėr), *n.* [< *spurn*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who spurns or rejects.

spurn-point† (spėrn'point), *n.* [< *spurn*[1] + *point*.] An old game, of uncertain nature.

He stakes heaven at *spurnpoint*, and trips cross and pile whether ever he shall see the face of God or no.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 743.

spurnwater (spėrn'wâ'tėr), *n.* [< *spurn*[1], *v.*, + obj. *water*.] *Naut.*, a V-shaped barrier or breakwater, from 1 to 2 feet or more high, erected on sea-going vessels forward of the foremast, to shed water coming over the bows.

spur-pruning (spėr'prö'ning), *n.* A mode of pruning trees by which one or two eyes of the previous year's wood are left and the rest cut off, so as to leave spurs or short rods. Compare *spur-system*, under *spur*.

spurred (spėrd), *a.* [< *spur* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Wearing spurs: as, a *spurred* horseman.—2. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having unusually long claws: as, the *spurred* towhee, *Pipilo megalonyx*. *S. F. Baird.* [Rare.] (*b*) Having spurs; calcarate. See *spur*, *n.*, 3 (*e*) (1). (*c*) Spur-heeled. (*d*) Spur-winged.—3. In *mammal.*, *herpet.*, and *entom.*, having spurs of any kind; calcarate.—4. In *bot.*, producing or provided with a spur; calcarate.—**Spurred butterfly-pea.** See *pea*[1].—**Spurred chameleon**, *Chamæleon calcifer*.—**Spurred corolla.** See *corolla*.—**Spurred gentian.** See *gentian*.—**Spurred rye.** See *rye*[1] and *ergot*[1], 2.—**Spurred tree-frog** or **tree-toad**, *Polypedates eques*, of Ceylon, having a calcar.

spurrer (spėr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who uses spurs.—2. Somebody or something that incites or urges on.

I doubt you want a *spurrer*-on to exercise and to amusements. *Swift*, To Pope, July 16, 1728.

spurrey, *n.* See *spurry*[2].

spurrier (spėr'iėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sporyor*; < ME. *sporier*, *sporyer*, *sporer*; < *spur* + *-ier*[1].] One whose occupation is the making of spurs.

Ods so, my *spurrier!* put them on, boy, quickly.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 1.

spur-royal (spėr'roi'al), *n.* [Also *spur-ryal*, *spur-rial*; < *spur* + *royal*. Cf. *ryal*.] An English gold coin issued by James I., and worth 15*s.* or 16*s.* 6*d.* (about $3.63 or $3.99). It was so named from the resemblance of the sun on its reverse to the rowel of a spur.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Spur-royal of James I.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

She has nine *spur-royals*, and the servants say she hoards old gold.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, i. 1.

spurry[1]† (spėr'i), *a.* [< *spur* + *-y*[1].] Radiating, like the points on a spur-rowel. *Chapman*, Iliad, xix. 367.

spurry[2] (spur'i), *n.* [Also *spurrey*; < OF. *spurrie*, < MD. *sporie*, *spurie*, *speurie*, *spurrie*, D. *spurrie*, spurry; cf. G. *spörgel*, *spergel* (> Sw. Dan. *spergel*), < ML. *spergula*, spurry; origin obscure.] A plant of the genus *Spergula*. The common species is *S. arvensis*, the corn-spurry, from whose seeds a lamp-oil has sometimes been extracted. Knotted spurry, more properly called *knotted pearlwort*, is *Sagina nodosa*. The lawn-spurry (or properly lawn-pearlwort) is *Sagina glabra*. The sand-spurry is of the genus *Spergularia*. See *Spergula*.

Spurrie [F.], *spurry*, or frank; a Dutch herb and an excellent fodder for cattel. *Cotgrave.*

spur-shell (spėr-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Imperator* (formerly called *Calcar*): so named from its resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The term extends to some similar trochiform shells. See cut under *Imperator*.

spur-shore (spėr'shōr), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *spur*, 3 (*m*) (1).

spurt[1], **spirt**[1] (spėrt), *v.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically more correct, and *spurt* appar. the more common spelling; a transposed form of *sprit*[1] (like *bird*[1], *bird*[2], transposed forms of *brid*, *bride*[1]): see *sprit*[1]. The word is prob. confused with *spurt*[2], *spirt*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To sprout; shoot.

Shall a few sprays of us, . . .
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their grafters?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 8.

Did you ever see a fellow so *spurted* up in a moment? He has got the right ear of the duke, the prince, princess, most of the lords, but all the ladies.
Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

2. To gush or issue out suddenly in a stream, as liquor from a cask; rush with sudden force from a confined place in a small jet or stream.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 178.

The Prince's blood *spirted* upon the scarf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *trans.* To throw or force out in a jet or stream; squirt: as, to *spurt* water from the mouth; to *spurt* liquid from a tube.

With toonge three forcked furth *spirts* fyre.
Stanihurst, Æneid (ed. Arber, p. 59), ii.

Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or *spirt* out a dark and liquid matter behind.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 13.

spurt[1], **spirt**[1] (spėrt), *n.* [< *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *v.* Cf. *sprout*, *sprit*[1], *sprot*[1], *n.*] 1†. A shoot; a sprout; a bud.

These nuts . . . have in the mids a little chit or *spirt*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xv. 22.

2. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place; a jet.

Water, dash'd from fishy stalls, shall stain
His hapless coat with *spirts* of scaly rain.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 106.

3. A brief and sudden outbreak.

A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

4. A school of shad. [Connecticut.]

spurt[2], **spirt**[2] (spėrt), *v. i.* [Both spellings are in use, *spirt* being etymologically the more correct, and *spurt* the more common spelling; also rarely *spert*; a transposed form of **sprit* or **spret* (cf. E. dial. *sprut*, jerk), < Icel. *spretta* (for **sprenta*) (pret. *spratt*, for **sprant*), start, spring, also sprout, spout, = Sw. *spritta*, start, startle, = MHG. *sprenzen*, spout, crack; the orig. nasal appearing in *sprent*, ME. *sprenten*, bound, leap, and the noun *sprint*, dial. *sprunt*, a convulsive struggle, etc.: see *sprent*, *sprint*.] To make a short, sudden, and exceptional effort; put forth one's utmost energy for a short time, especially in racing.

Cambridge *spurted* desperately in turn, . . . and so they went, fighting every inch of water. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

spurt[2], **spirt**[2] (spėrt), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *sprettr*, a spurt, spring, bound, run; from the verb. Cf. *sprunt*[1], *sprint*.] 1. A short, sudden, extraordinary effort for an emergency; a special exertion of one's self for a short distance or space of time, as in running, rowing, etc.: as, by a fine *spurt* he obtained the lead.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the *spurt*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. vi.

In the race of fame, there are a score capable of brilliant *spurts* for one who comes in winner after a steady pull with wind and muscle to spare.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 281.

2†. A short period; a brief interval of time.

Heere for a *spirt* linger, no good opportunitye scaping.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iii. 453.

He lov'd you but for a *spurt* or so.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 6.

spurtle[1], **spirtle**[1] (spėr'tl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1]; in origin a transposed form of *sprittle*, *spruttle*: see *spurt*[1], *spirt*[1], *sprit*[1], *spruttle*, etc.] To shoot in a scattering manner; spurt. [Rare.]

The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 283.

spurtle[2], **spirtle**[2] (spėr'tl), *n.* [Dim. of *sprit*[1]. Cf. *spurtle*[1], *spirtle*[1].] A stick used for stirring. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

She left the *spurtle* sticking in the porridge.
Geo. MacDonald, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, xlix.

spurtle-blade (spėr'tl-blād), *n.* A broadsword. [Scotch.]

It 's tauld he was a sodger bred, . . .
But now he 's quat the *spurtle blade*.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

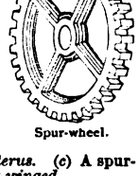
spur-track (spėr'trak), *n.* A short track leading from a line of railway, and connected with it at one end only.

spur-tree (spėr'trē), *n.* A West Indian shrub or small tree, *Petitia Domingensis*. Also called *yellow fiddlewood*.

spurway (spėr'wā), *n.* A horse-path; a narrow way; a bridle-road; a way for a single beast. [Prov. Eng.]

spur-whang (spėr'hwang), *n.* A spur-leather. *Scott*, Monastery. [Scotch.]

spur-wheel (spėr'hwēl), *n.* The common form of cog-wheel, in which the cogs are radial and peripheral, and made to engage corresponding cogs on another wheel. Compare cut under *pinion*. *E. H. Knight.*


Spur-wheel.

spurwing (spėr'wing), *n.* A spur-winged bird. Especially—(*a*) A jacana, or any bird of the family *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*, of which the spur on the wing is a characteristic. See cut under *jacana*. (*b*) A spur-winged goose. See cut under *Plectropterus*. (*c*) A spur-winged plover. See *Chettusia* and *spur-winged*.

spur-winged (spėr'wingd), *a.* Having a horny spur on the pinion, as various birds. It is a weapon of offense and defense. It is sometimes double, as is well shown in the cut under *Palamedea*. See also cuts under *jacana* and *Plectropterus*.—**Spur-winged goose**, a species of *Plectropterus*, as *P. gambensis*.—**Spur-winged plovers**, those plovers or lapwings, of the family *Charadriidæ*, and of several different genera, in which a spur is developed on the wing (including some species of these genera in which such a spur fails to develop). Wing-spurs are more frequent in this than in any other family of birds (excepting the related *Jacanidæ* or *Parridæ*). None occur, however, in the true plovers (of the genera *Chara-*


Egyptian Spur-winged Plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*).

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drius, Ægialites, Eudromias, Squatarola, etc.); they are commonest among those plovers which are related to the lapwing of Europe (*Vanellus cristatus*, which, however, has none), and which have a hind toe and often wattles on the face. The presence of spurs and wattles is often coincident. South American spur-winged plovers, with hind toe and no wattles, constitute the genus *Belonopterus;* they are two, the Cayenne and the Chilian lapwings, *B. cayennensis* and *B. chilensis;* both are crested. The type of the genus *Hoplopterus* is the Egyptian spur-winged plover, *H. spinosus*, with large spurs, a crest, no hind toe, and no wattles; it has when adult the whole crown, chin, throat, breast, flanks, and legs black, and the greater wing-coverts and some other parts white. It inhabits especially northern Africa, abounds in Egypt and Nubia, and extends into parts of Europe and Asia. It is among the birds supposed to have been a basis of the trochilus of the ancients (compare *crocodile-bird, sicsac*, and cut under *Pluvianus*). It is represented in South Africa by the black-backed spurred lapwing, *H. speciosus*, with large spurs and the top of the head white. The Indian spur-winged lapwing, *H. ventralis*, has a black cap, a black patch on the belly in white surroundings, and large spurs. Two South American forms, with spurs, but no wattles, crest, or hind toe, are the Peruvian bronze-winged lapwing, *H. resplendens*, and the little white-winged, *H. cayanus* (or *stolatus*, if the term *cayanus* be thought too near *cayennensis*); each of these has been made the basis of a different generic name. In the type of the genus *Chettusia*, *C. gregaria* (see cut under *Chettusia*), and several related species, a hind toe is present, and neither spurs nor wattles are developed; but the name has been used to cover various species with wattles and spurs, more properly separated under the term *Lobivanellus*. In this group it is the rule that large wattles are associated with well-developed spurs, for in those species which have very small wattles the spurs are almost or quite obsolete. Variations in these respects, and in the presence or absence of the hind toe, have caused the erection of other genera. (See *Sarciophorus, Xiphidiopterus.*) Five of the best-marked species of *Lobivanellus* proper, with large spurs, large wattles, and a hind toe, are the following: *L. senegallus*, of the Ethiopian region north of the equator; *L. lateralis*, of South Africa; *L. cucullatus*, of Java, Sumatra, etc.; *L. personatus*, of northern Australia, New Guinea, and some other islands; and *L. lobatus*, of eastern Australia from Rockingham Bay to Tasmania (see cut under *wattled*).

spurwort (spėr'wėrt), *n.* [< *spur* + *wort*[1].] The field-madder, *Sherardia arvensis:* so called from its whorls of leaves, likened to the rowel of a spur.

sput (sput), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thimble or annular plate used to reinforce a hole in a boiler. *E. H. Knight.*

sputa, *n.* Plural of *sputum*.

sputation† (spū-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sputation* = Pg. *esputação*, < L. *sputare*, pp. *sputatus*, spit, spit out, < *spuere*, spit: see *spew*.] The act of spitting; that which is spit. *Harvey.*

sputative† (spū'ta-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sputare*, spit, spit out (see *sputation*), + *-ive*.] Pertaining to spitting; characterized by spitting. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 370.

sputcheon (spuch'on), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In a sword-scabbard, the inner part of the mouthpiece, which holds the lining in place. *E. H. Knight.*

sputet† (spūt), *v. i.* [< ME. *spute, sputi*, by aphæresis from *dispute*.] To dispute.

Whatt! thay *sputen* & speken of so spitous fylthe.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 845.

sputter (sput'ėr), *v.* [Also in var. *splutter;* cf. LG. *sprutteren, sputtern*, sprinkle, G. *sprudeln*, spout, squirt; freq. of the verb represented by *spout*. Cf. *spurtle*[1], *spirtle*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spit, or eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered bits; hence, to throw out moisture in small detached parts and with small explosions; emit small particles, as of grease, soot, etc., with some crackling or noise.

They could neither of 'em speak for Rage; and so fell a *sputt'ring* at one another like two roasting Apples.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 8.

Like the green wood,
That, *sputtering* in the flame, works outward into tears.
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

2. To speak so rapidly and vehemently as to seem to spit out the words, as in excitement or anger.

The soul, which to a reptile had been changed,
Along the valley hissing takes to flight,
And after him the other speaking *sputters*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxv. 138.

II. *trans.* **1.** To emit forcibly in small or scattered portions, as saliva, flame, etc.; spit out noisily.

A poisoned tongue cannot forbear to *sputter* abroad his venom. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 73.

Thus sourly wail'd he, *sputt'ring* dirt and gore;
A burst of laughter echo'd through the shore.
Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 921.

2. To emit in small particles or amounts with slight explosions: as, the candle *sputters* smoke; a green stick *sputters* out steam.—**3.** To utter rapidly and with indistinctness; jabber.

In the midst of caresses . . . to *sputter* out the basest accusations! *Swift.*

sputter (sput'ėr), *n.* [< *sputter, v.*] **1.** The act of sputtering.—**2.** That which is thrown off or ejected in sputtering.

She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to bellows up wind and *sputter* into her horse-nostrils.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, IV. vii. (*Davies.*)

3. The noise made by a person who or a thing which sputters; hence, bustle; ado; excited talk; squabble.

What a deal of Pother and *Sputter* here is, between my Mistress and Mr. Myrtle, from there Punctilio!
Steele, Conscious Lovers, iv. 1.

sputterer (sput'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which sputters.

sputum (spū'tum), *n.*; pl. *sputa* (-tă). [NL., < L. *sputum*, that which is spit out, spittle, < *spuere*, pp. *sputus*, spit: see *spew*.] **1.** Spittle; a salival discharge from the mouth.—**2.** In *pathol.*, that which is expectorated or ejected from the lungs: used also in the plural, in designation of the individual masses.—**Æruginous sputa,** very green expectoration.—**Globular sputa,** nummular sputa.—**Rusty sputa,** sputa tinged with blood, and characteristic of some stages of pneumonia.—**Sputum coctum,** purulent, loose sputum, forming itself into masses, as of the later stages of bronchitis.—**Sputum crudum,** scant, tenacious, mucous sputum, as of the early stage of bronchitis.

spy (spī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *spied*, ppr. *spying*. [< ME. *spyen, spien*, by aphæresis from *espyen, espien*, < OF. *espier* = It. *spiare* = MD. *spien*, < OHG. *spehōn*, MHG. *spehen*, G. *spähen* = Icel. *speja, spæja*, watch, observe, spy, = L. *specere*, look, = Gr. *σκέπτεσθαι*, look, = Skt. √*spaç*, √*paç*, see. From the Teut. root are also ult. *espy, spial, espial, spion, espionage*, etc.; from the L. root ult. E. *species, spectacle*, etc.; from the Gr., *skeptic, scope*[3], etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To discover at a distance, or from a position of concealment; gain sight of; see; espy.

As they forward went,
They *spyde* a knight fayre pricking on the playne.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 44.

2. To discover by close search or examination; gain a knowledge of by artifice.

Look about with your eyes; *spy* what things are to be reformed in the Church of England. *Latimer.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

His master's eye
Peers not about, some secret fault to *spy*.
Crabbe, Works, I. 40.

3. To explore; view, inspect, or examine secretly, as a country: usually with *out*.

Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the villages thereof. Num. xxi. 32.

4†. To ask; inquire; question.

Thez folke had farly of my fare,
And what I was full faste thei *spied*.
They askid yf I a prophete ware.
York Plays, p. 173.

Thenne watz *spyed* & spured [speered] vpon spare wyse.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 901.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To search narrowly; scrutinize; pry.

It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuses. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 147.

2. To play the spy; exercise surveillance.

This evening I will *spy* upon the bishop, and give you an account to-morrow morning of his disposition.
Donne, Letters, lxxvii.

spy (spī), *n.*; pl. *spies*. [< ME. *spy, spie*, short for *espie, aspye, espye* (= MD. *spie*), < OF. *espie*, a spy; from the verb: see *spy, v.* Cf. *spion*.] **1.** A person who keeps a constant watch on the actions, motions, conduct, etc., of others; one who secretly watches what is going on.

This sour informer, this bate-breeding *spy*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 655.

He told me that he had so good *spies* that he hath had the keys taken out of De Witt's pocket when he was a-bed, and his closet opened, and papers brought to him, and left in his hands for an hour, and carried back and laid in the place again, and keys put into De Witt's pocket again. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 72.

2. A secret emissary who goes into an enemy's camp or territory to inspect his works, ascertain his strength and his intentions, watch his movements, and report thereon to the proper officer. By the laws of war among all civilized nations a spy is liable to capital punishment.

On the morowe erly Gawein sente a *spie* for to se what the saisnes diden that thei hadde lefte at the brigge of dione. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 290.

Edmund Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a *spy* lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a *spy*, condemned as a *spy*, and shall be executed as a *spy*.
Gen. Israel Putnam, To Sir Henry Clinton, Aug. 7, 1777.

3†. The pilot of a vessel.—**4**†. An advanced guard; a forerunner. [Rare.]

Since knowledge is but sorrow's *spy*,
It is not safe to know.
Sir W. Davenant, The Just Italian, v. 1 (song).

[In the following passage, *spy* is supposed by some to mean that which precedes and announces the time for the assassination of Banquo, by others the very eye, the exact moment.

I will advise you where to plant yourselves;
Acquaint you with the perfect *spy* o' the time,
The moment on 't; for 't must be done to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 130.]

5†. A glance; look; peep. [Rare.]

Each others equall puissaunce envies,
And through their iron sides with cruell *spies*
Does seeke to perce. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 17.

6†. An eye.

With her two crafty *spyes*
She secretly would search each daintie lim.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 36.

If these be true *spies* which I wear in my head, here's a goodly sight. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 259.

= **Syn. 2.** *Emissary, Spy* (see *emissary*), scout.

spyal†, *n.* See *spial*.

spyboat (spī'bōt), *n.* A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence. [Rare.]

Giving the colour of the sea to their *spyboats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti.
Arbuthnot.

spycraft (spī'krȧft), *n.* The art or practices of a spy; the act or practice of spying. [Rare.]

All attempts to plot against the Government were rendered impracticable by a system of vigilance, jealousy, *spycraft*, sudden arrest, and summary punishment.
Brougham.

spy-glass (spī'glȧs), *n.* A small hand-telescope.

spy-hole (spī'hōl), *n.* A hole for spying; a peep-hole.

spyism (spī'izm), *n.* [< *spy* + *-ism*.] The act or business of spying; the system of employing spies. *Imp. Dict.*

spy-money (spī'mun"i), *n.* Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Spyridia (spī-rid'i-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. *σπυρίς* (*σπυριδ-*), a basket.] A genus of florideous algæ, giving name to the order *Spyridiaceæ* (which see for characters). The species are few in number and mostly tropical. There are, however, two forms on the New England coast.

Spyridiaceæ (spī-rid-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Spyridia* + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic order (or suborder) of florideous algæ. The fronds are filiform, monosiphonous, and formed of longer branching filaments from which are given off short simple branches. The antheridia are borne on the secondary branches; the tetraspores are tripartite, and borne at the nodes of the secondary branches; the cystocarps are subterminal on the branches.

Spy Wednesday†. The Wednesday immediately preceding Easter: so called in allusion to the preparations made by Judas Iscariot on that day to betray Christ.

sq. An abbreviation of *square:* as, *sq. ft.* (that is, square foot or feet); *sq. m.* (square mile or miles).

squa†, *n.* An old spelling of *squaw*.

squab[1] (skwob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [Also in some senses *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *skvampa*, paddle in water), Norw. *svapa*, tremble, shake, = G. *schwapp*, a slap, E. *swap*, strike (see *swap, swab, squabble*); akin to Norw. *kveppa*, shake, slip, shudder, and to E. *quap*[1], *quop*[1], *quab*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To fall plump; strike heavily; flap; flop.

They watched the street, and beheld ladies in . . . short cloaks with hoods *squabbing* behind (known as cardinals). *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 11.

II. *trans.* To squeeze; knock; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

squab[1] (skwob), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *squab*[1], *v.*] So as to strike with a crash; with a heavy fall; plump. [Colloq.]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

squab[2] (skwob), *a.* and *n.* [Also *squob;* cf. Sw. dial. *sqvabb*, loose or fat flesh, *sqvabba*, a fat woman, *sqvabbig*, flabby; connected with the verb *squab*[1]. Cf. *quab*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fat; short and stout; plump; bulky.

A little *squab* French page who speaks no English.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

2. Short; curt; abrupt. [Rare.]

We have returned a *squab* answer retorting the infraction of treaties.
Walpole, To Mann, July 25, 1756. (*Davies.*)

3. Unfledged, newly hatched, or not yet having attained the full growth, as a dove or a pigeon.

Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be drest,
When there's so many *squab* ones in the nest?
W. King, The Old Cheese.

Hence—**4.** Shy, as from extreme youth; coy.

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Your demure ladies that are so *squob* in company are devils in a corner.
N. Lee, Princess of Cleve, iii. i. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *n.* **1.** A young animal in its earliest period; a young beast or bird before the hair or feathers appear. (*a*) Specifically, a young unfledged pigeon or dove. A young pigeon is properly a *squab* as long as it sits in the nest; as soon as it can utter its



Squabs of Domestic Pigeon.

querulous cries for food it becomes a *squealer* or *squeaker*, and so continues as long as it is fed by the parents, which is generally until it is fully fledged; but it continues to be called *squab* as marketable for its flesh. (*b*) Figuratively, a young and inexperienced person.

Brit. I warrant you, is he a trim youth?
Mon. We must make him one, Jacke; 'tis such a *squab* as thou never sawest; such a lumpe, we may make what we will of him. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 2.

2. A short, fat, flabby person: also used figuratively.

Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan.
Cowper, Progress of Error, l. 218.

We shall then see how the prudes of this world owed all their fine figure only to their being a little straiter laced, and that they were naturally as arrant *squabs* as those that went more loose.
Pope, To Lady M. W. Montagu, Aug. 18, 1716.

3. (*a*) A thickly stuffed cushion, especially one for a piece of furniture, as an upholstered chair or sofa, to which it may or may not be attached. Hence—(*b*) A sofa in which there is no part of the frame visible, and which is stuffed and caught through with strong thread at regular intervals, but so as to be very soft.

Bessie herself lay on a *squab*, or short sofa, placed under the window. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xiii.

(*c*) An ottoman.

I have seen a folio writer place himself in an elbow-chair, when the author of duodecimo has, out of a just deference to his superior quality, seated himself upon a *squab*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 529.

squab[2] (skwob), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squabbed*, ppr. *squabbing*. [< *squab*[2], *n.*] To stuff thickly and catch through with thread at regular intervals, as a cushion. A button or soft tuft is usually placed in the depressions to hide the stitches. Furniture upholstered in this manner is said to be *squabbed*.

squabash (skwa-bash'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary formation, or an extension of *squab*[1].] To crush; squash; quash: also used as a noun. [Slang.]

His [Gifford's] satire of the Baviad and Mæviad *squabashed*, at one blow, a set of coxcombs who might have humbugged the world long enough.
Scott, Diary, Jan. 17, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

squabbish (skwob'ish), *a.* [< *squab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Thick; fat; heavy.

Diet renders them of a *squabbish* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

squabble (skwob'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squabbled*, ppr. *squabbling*. [< Sw. dial. **skvabbla*, dispute (*skvabbel*, a dispute), freq. of *skvappa*, chide, lit. make a splashing, < *skvapp*, a splash: see *swab*, *swap*.] **I.** *intrans.* To engage in a noisy quarrel or row; wrangle; quarrel and fight noisily; brawl; scuffle.

Drunk? and speak parrot? and *squabble?* swagger? swear? *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 279.

We should *squabble* like Brother and Sister.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

=**Syn.** To jangle. See *quarrel*[1], *n.*

II. *trans.* In *printing*, to disarrange and mix (lines of composed types) when they are standing on their feet.

The letters do not range well, giving an irregular or *squabbled* appearance to the line. *Science*, VIII. 254.

squabble (skwob'l), *n.* [< Sw. dial. *skvabbel*, a dispute; from the verb.] A wrangle; a dispute; a brawl; a scuffle; a noisy quarrel.

Pragmatic fools commonly begin the *squabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This contrariety of humours betwixt my father and my uncle was the source of many a fraternal *squabble*.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 21.

=**Syn.** *Brawl*, *Wrangle*, etc. See *quarrel*[1].

squabbler (skwob'lèr), *n.* [< *squabble* + *-er*[1].] One who squabbles; a contentious person; a brawler; a noisy disputant.

squabby (skwob'i), *a.* [< *squab*[2] + *-y*[1].] Thick; resembling a squab; squat.

A French woman is a perfect architect in dress; . . . she never tricks out a *squabby* Doric shape with Corinthian finery. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

squab-chick (skwob'chik), *n.* A chick, or young chicken, not fully feathered; a fledgling. [Prov. Eng.]

squab-pie (skwob'pī), *n.* **1.** A pie made of squabs; pigeon-pie.—**2.** A pie made of fat mutton well peppered and salted, with layers of apple and an onion or two. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Cornwall *squab-pye*, and Devon white-pot brings;
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings!
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 165.

squacco (skwak'ō), *n.* [A native name, prob. imitative (cf. *quack*[1], *quail*[3]).] A small rail-like heron of Europe, Asia, and Africa, *Ardea* or *Ardeola comata*, *ralloides*, *castanea*, or *squaiotta*, of a white color, much varied with chestnut or russet-brown and black. The head is crested, with six long black and white plumes; the bill is cobalt-blue,



Squacco (*Ardeola comata*).

tipped with black; the lores are emerald-green; the feet flesh-colored, with yellow soles and black claws; and the irides pale-yellow. The squacco nests in heronries, usually on a tree, and lays four to six greenish-blue eggs. It is rare in Europe north of the Mediterranean basin, but common in most parts of Africa, and extends into a small part of Asia.

squad[1] (skwod), *n.* [(OF. vernacular *esquarre*, *esquare*, > ME. *square*) < OF. *esquadre*, *escadre*, F. *escadre* = Sp. *escuadra* = Pg. *esquadra*, < It. *squadra*, a squad, squadron, square: see *square*[1], and cf. *squadron*.] **1.** *Milit.*, any small number of men assembled, as for drill, inspection, or duty.—**2.** Any small party or group of persons: as, a *squad* of navvies; a set of people in general: usually somewhat contemptuous.—**Awkward squad**, a body of recruits not yet competent, by their knowledge of drill and the manual of arms, to take their place in the regimental line.

squad[1] (skwod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squadded*, ppr. *squadding*. [< *squad*[1], *n.*] To draw up in a squad.

Squad your men, and form up on the road.
Lever, Charles O'Malley, lxxxvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

squad[2] (skwod), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a dial. var. of *shode*, ult. < AS. *sceádan*, *scādan*, separate: see *shode*.] **1.** Soft, slimy mud. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** In *mining*, loose ore of tin mixed with earth. [Cornish.]

squaddy (skwod'i), *a.* [A var. of *squatty*.] Squabby. [Old Eng. and U. S.]

A fatte *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.
Greene, News both from Heaven and Hell (1593). (*Nares.*)

I had hardly got seated when in came a great, stout, fat, *squaddy* woman.
Major Downing, May-Day. (*Bartlett.*)

squadron (skwod'ron), *n.* [= D. *escadron* = Dan. *eskadron*, < OF. *esquadron*, F. *escadron* = Sp. *escuadron* = Pg. *esquadrão* (= G. *schwadrone* = Sw. *sqvadron*), < It. *squadrone*, a squadron, aug. of *squadra*, a squad, a square: see *squad*[1], *square*[1].] **1†.** A square.

Sixe dayes iourney from Bezeneger is the place where they get Diamants; . . . it is a great place, compassed with a wall, and . . . they sell the earth within the wall for so much a *squadron*, and the limits are set how deepe or how low they shall digge. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 221.

2. A body of soldiers drawn up in a square, or in regular array, as for battle; specifically, in modern armies, the principal division of a regiment of cavalry. This corresponds more or less closely to a company in the infantry, and consists of two troops, each commanded by a captain. The actual strength of a squadron varies from 120 to 200 men.

The Ordovices, to welcome the new General, had hew'n in peeces a whole *Squadron* of Horse.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed on a particular service or station, and under the command of a flag-officer.—**4.** Generally, any ranked and orderly body or group.—**5.** In early New England records (1636), one of four divisions of town land, probably in the first instance a square. The records show that *squadron* was used later in other senses: (*a*) A division of a town for highway care.

Agreed upon by the selectmen for the . . . calling out of their men to work, that is within their several *squadrons*.
Town Records, Groton, Mass., 1671.

(*b*) A school district.

Voted and chose a committee of seven men to apportion the school in six societies or *squadrons*, . . . taking the northwesterly corner for one *squadron*.
Town Records, Marlborough, Mass., 1749.

Sometimes spelled *squadrant*.

squadron (skwod'ron), *v. t.* [< *squadron*, *n.*] **1.** To form into squadrons, as a body of soldiers. Hence—**2.** To form in order; array.

They gladly hither haste, and by a quire
Of *squadron'd* angels hear his carols sung.
Milton, P. L., xii. 367.

squail, squale (skwāl), *n.* [Also *scale;* perhaps a dial. var. of *skail*, in pl. *skails*, formerly *skayles*, a var. of *kail*[2]: see *kail*[2] and *skayles*.] **1.** A disk or counter used in the game of squails.

Urge, towards the table's centre,
With unerring hand, the *squail*.
C. S. Calverley, There Stands a City.

2. *pl.* A game in which disks or counters are driven by snapping them from the edge of a round board or table at a mark in the center.—**3.** *pl.* Ninepins. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

squail, squale (skwāl), *v.* [< *squail*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To throw a stick, loaded stick, disk, flat stone, or other object at a mark: often applied to the throwing of sticks at cocks or geese on Shrove Tuesday, a sport formerly popular in England. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

II. *trans.* To aim at, throw at, or pelt with sticks or other missiles.

"*Squailing* a goose before his door, and tossing dogs and cats on Shrove Tuesday" (Mr. Hunt's "Bristol"). The allusion is to the republican mayor of the city in 1651.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 169.

squail-board (skwāl'bōrd), *n.* The round board upon which the game of squails is played.

squailer (skwā'lèr), *n.* A kind of throwing-stick, an improvement on that used formerly in squailing cocks or geese.

Armed with *squailers*, an ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of pliant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 30, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

squaimoust, *a.* See *squeamous*.

squaint, *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *swain*.

squalder (skwol'dèr), *n.* A kind of jelly-fish. See the quotation.

I have oftentimes mett with two other entities which seeme to bee of a congenerous substance with the aforenamed gellies, both of them to bee found in the salt water. One is flat and round, as broad as a mans palme, or broader, and as thick as the hand, cleare and transparent, convex on one side and somewhat like the gibbous part of the human liver, on the other side concave with a contrivance like a knott in the very middle thereof, but plainly with circular fibers about the verge or edge of it (where it is growne thin) which suffer manifest constriction and dilatation, which doe promote its natation, which is also perceptible, and by which you may discerne it to advance towards the shore, or recede from it. About us they are generally called *squalders*, but are indeed evidently fishes, although not described in any Ichthyology I have yet mett with. *Dr. R. Robinson*, To Sir T. Browne, Dec. 12, 1659 (in [Sir T. Browne's Works, I. 423).

squale, *n.* and *v.* See *squail*.

Squali (skwā'lī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Müller, 1835), pl. of L. *squalus*, a shark: see *Squalus*.] In *ichth.*, a section of elasmobranchiate fishes, or selachians, having the gill-slits lateral and plural, five, six, or seven in number; the sharks proper, as distinguished from the *Raiæ* (rays or skates, with ventral gill-slits) and from the *Holocephali* (chimeras, with gill-slits a single pair). The name has been used for groups of various extent; it is now generally restricted to the plagiostomous fishes with lateral branchial apertures and the pectoral fins regularly curved backward from the base of insertion. The *Squali* are divided into about 12 families and many genera, the nomenclature of which is by no means fixed. See *Selachii* and *shark*[1], and cuts under *selachian* and *dogfish*.

squalid (skwol'id), *a.* [< L. *squalidus*, foul, filthy, < *squalere*, be stiff, rough, or dry (with

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anything), esp. be stiff or rough from negligence or want of care, be foul; cf. Gr. σκέλλειν, be dry (see *skelet*, *skeleton*).] 1. Foul; filthy; extremely dirty: as, a *squalid* beggar; a *squalid* house.

Uncomb'd his locks, and *squalid* his attire.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 539.

2†. Rough; shaggy. [Rare.]

Squalidæ (skwal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Squalus*, to which various limits have been assigned. By Bonaparte the name was used for all true sharks. By some other writers it has been used instead of *Acanthiidæ*. See *dogfish* and *picked*[1].

squalidity (skwo-lid'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *squalidita(t-)s*, roughness, filth, < L. *squalidus*, rough, filthy: see *squalid*.] The state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness. *Imp. Dict.*

squalidly (skwol'id-li), *adv.* In a squalid or filthy manner. *Imp. Dict.*

squalidness (skwol'id-nes), *n.* Squalidity. *Bailey.*

squaliform (skwā'li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squalus*, a shark, + *forma*, form.] Of, or having the characters of, the *Squali;* resembling a shark.

Squalius (skwā'li-us), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1837), < L. *squalus*, a shark. The European dace was at one time called, for no obvious reason, *Squalus minor*.] A genus of small cyprinoid fishes, many of which are known as *dace*. The type is the European dace, *Cyprinus leuciscus* of the Linnean system, now called *Squalius leuciscus* or *Leuciscus vulgaris*. Numerous American species fall in this genus, and are loosely known as *minnows, shiners, chubs, mullets*, etc. See cut under *dace*.

squall[1] (skwâl), *n.* [< Sw. *sqval*, a rush of water (*sqval-regn*, a violent shower of rain, a squall) (= Norw. *skval*, a gushing, rippling, rinse-water; cf. Dan. *skyl*, also *skyl-regn*, a violent shower of rain), < *sqvala*, dial. *skvala*, *skvåla*, gush out, = Norw. *skvala*, gush out, splash, ripple; also in secondary forms, Norw. *skvelja*, gush, splash; Norw. *skvola*, wash, gush, = Icel. *skvola*, wash; Icel. *skyla* = Norw. *skylja* = Dan. *skylle*, wash. The word is generally assumed to be connected with *squall*[2].] A sudden and violent gust of wind, or a succession of such gusts, usually accompanied by rain, snow, or sleet. In a ship's log-book abbreviated *q*.

A lowering *squall* obscures the southern sky.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii. 145.

No gladlier does the stranded wreck
See thro' the gray skirts of a lifting *squall*
The boat that bears the hope of life approach.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

Arched squall, a remarkable squall occurring near the equator, in which a mass of black clouds collects and rapidly rises, forming a vast arch, or ring-shaped bed of cloud. The ring of cloud enlarges, and above it masses of cloud rise higher and higher until they reach the zenith. Then usually, though not invariably, a violent thunder-storm breaks forth, with vivid zigzag lightning, deafening peals of thunder, and torrents of rain, lasting, perhaps, for half an hour. The phenomenon varies in its details in different seas, but occurs most frequently and on the grandest scale in the southern part of the China Sea, the Gulf of Siam, the Sulu Sea, and particularly in the Straits of Malacca.—**Black squall**, a squall attended with a specially dark cloud.—**Bull's-eye squall**, a white squall of great violence on the west coast of Africa.—**Heavy squall**, a squall in which the wind blows with much force.—**Line-squall**, a squall accompanying the passage of the trough of a V-shaped barometric depression: so named because the squalls form a line coincident with the axis of the trough, which sweeps across the country, broadside on, with the progressive motion of the depression.—**Thick squall**, a squall in which the rain or snow obscures the view.—**To look out for squalls**, to be on one's guard; be on the watch against trouble or danger. [Colloq.]—**White squall**, a whirlwind of small radius arising suddenly in fair weather without the usual formation of clouds. The only indication of its development is the boiling of the sea beneath the current of ascending air around which the rapid gyrations take place, together with a patch of white cloud, generally formed above it at the level of condensation. These are also the conditions of a waterspout, which may or may not be completely formed, according to the energy of the whirl and the amount of vapor in the atmosphere. White squalls are infrequent, and rarely occur outside of the tropics; in general they are dangerous only to sailing vessels and small craft. =**Syn.** *Gale*, etc. See *wind*[2].

squall[1] (skwâl), *v. i.* [< *squall*[1], *n.*] To blow a squall: used chiefly impersonally: as, it *squalled* terribly. [Colloq.]

And the quarter-deck tarpauling
Was shivered in the *squalling*.
Thackeray, The White Squall.

squall[2] (skwâl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *squaul;* < Icel. *skvala*, scream, = Sw. dial. *skvala*, *skvåla*, cry out, chatter, = Dan. (freq.) *skvaldre*, clamor; cf. Icel. *skella* (pret. *skall*), resound, = G. *schallen*, resound (see *scold*); cf. Sc. *squalloch*, *skelloch*, cry shrilly, Gael. *sgal*, howl. Cf. *squeal*[1], and see *squall*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To cry out; scream or cry violently, as a frightened woman or a child in anger or distress: used in contempt or dislike.

You can laugh, and *squall*, and romp in full security.
Swift, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

"Send that *squalling* little brat about his business, and do what I bid ye, sir," says the Doctor.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

II. *trans.* To utter in a discordant, screaming tone.

And pray, what are your Town Diversions? To hear a parcel of Italian Eunuchs, like so many Cats, *squaull* out somewhat you don't understand.
Tunbridge Walks, in Ashton's Queen Anne, I. 328.

squall[2] (skwâl), *n.* [< *squall*[2], *v.*] A harsh cry; a loud and discordant scream; a sound intermediate in character between a squawk and a squeal.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller *squall*.
Pope, Imit. of Spenser, The Alley.

squall[3] (skwâl), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *squall*[2].] A baby; pet; minx; girl: used vaguely, in endearment or reproach.

A pretty, beautiful, juicy *squall*.
Middleton, Michaelmas Term, i. 2.

The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love,
Ducke, lambe, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
Taylor's Workes (1630).

squaller (skwâ'lèr), *n.* [< *squall*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who squalls; one who shrieks or cries aloud.

squally[1] (skwâ'li), *a.* [< *squall*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind: as, *squally* weather.—2. Threatening; ominous: as, things began to look *squally*. [Colloq.]

squally[2] (skwâ'li), *a.* [Perhaps a dial. var. of *scally*.] 1. Having unproductive spots interspersed throughout: said of a field of turnips or corn. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Badly woven; showing knots in the thread or irregularities in the weaving: said of a textile fabric.

squaloid (skwā'loid), *a.* [< NL. *Squalus* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Like a shark of the genus *Squalus;* selachian or plagiostomous, as a true shark; of or pertaining to the *Squalidæ;* squaliform.

squalor (skwol'or or skwā'lôr), *n.* [< L. *squalor*, roughness, filth, < *squalere*, be stiff or rough, as with dirt: see *squalid*.] Foulness; filthiness; coarseness.

Nastiness, *squalor*, ugliness, hunger. *Burton.*

Squalor carceris, in *Scots law*, the strictness of imprisonment which a creditor is entitled to enforce, in order to compel the debtor to pay the debt, or disclose funds he may have concealed.

Squalus (skwā'lus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < L. *squalus*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus founded by Linnæus, including all the sharks and shark-like selachians known to him (15 species in 1766). See *Acanthias*, and cut under *dogfish*.

squam (skwom), *n.* [< *Annisquam*, a fishing-hamlet in Massachusetts.] An oilskin hat worn originally by fishermen and deep-water sailors; a cheap yellow sou'wester. [U. S.]

squama (skwā'mä), *n.*; pl. *squamæ* (-mē). [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *bot.*, a scale of any sort, usually the homologue of a leaf.—2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A scale, as of the epidermis. (*b*) A thin, expansive, scale-like part of a bone: as, the *squama* of the temporal bone (the squamosal); the *squama* of the occipital bone (the supra-occipital).—3. In *ornith.*, a scale-like feather, as one of those upon a penguin's wing or the throat of a humming-bird. See cut under *Squamipennes*.—4. In *entom.*, an elytrum.—**Squama frontalis**, the vertical part of the frontal bone.—**Squama occipitis**, the thin expanded part of the occipital bone; the supra-occipital.—**Squama temporalis**, the thin shell-like part, or the squamous portion, of the temporal bone.

squamaceous (skwā-mā'shius), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *-aceous*.] Same as *squamous* or *squamose*.

Squamata (skwā-mā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *squamatus*, scaly: see *squamate*.] 1. In *herpet.*, the scaly reptiles. (*a*) An order of *Reptilia*, established by Oppel in 1811. It was composed of the saurians or lizards (including crocodiles) and snakes or ophidians, divided accordingly into *Saurii* and *Ophidii*. Its contents were the modern orders *Crocodilia*, *Lacertilia*, and *Ophidia*, with, however, one foreign element (*Amphisbæna*). (*b*) In Merrem's system of classification (1820), same as Oppel's *Squamata* exclusive of the crocodiles, or *Loricata* of Merrem. It formed the third order of *Pholidota* or scaly reptiles, divided into *Gradientia*, *Repentia*, *Serpentia*, *Incedentia*, and *Predentia*. Also called *Lepidosauria*, and formerly *Saurophidia*.

2. In *mammal.*, scaly mammals; a group of the *Entomophaga* or insectivorous edentates, containing the single family *Manididæ*, the scaly ant-eaters, or pangolins, in which the body is squamated, being covered with horny overlapping scales. The group is now usually ranked as a suborder.

squamate (skwā'māt), *a.* [< LL. *squamatus*, scaly, < L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, scaly; covered with scales or squamæ; squamose or squamigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Squamata*, in any sense.—2. In *anat.*, scale-like; forming or formed like a scale; squamous or squamiform: as, a *squamate* bone; *squamate* scales of cuticle.—3. In *bot.*, same as *squamose*.

squamated (skwā'mā-ted), *a.* [< *squamate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *squamate*.

squamation (skwā-mā'shon), *n.* [< *squamate* + *-ion*.] In *zoöl.*, the state or character of being squamate, squamose, or scaly; the collection or formation of scales or squamæ of an animal: as, the *squamation* of a lizard, snake, or pangolin. Compare *desquamation*.

squam-duck (skwom'duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

squame (skwām), *n.* [< ME. *squame*, < L. *squama*, a scale (of a fish, serpent, etc.), a scale (of metal), scale-armor, a cataract in the eye, hull of millet, etc., LL. fig. roughness; prob. akin to *squalere*, be stiff or rough: see *squalid*.] 1†. A thin layer; a scale.

Orpiment, brent bones, yren *squames*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 206.

2. In *zoöl.*, a scale or squama. *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 172.

squamella (skwā-mel'ä), *n.*; pl. *squamellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *squama*, a scale: see *squame*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *squamula*, 2.—2. [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of zygotrochous rotifers, of the family *Euchlanidæ*.

squamellate (skwā-mel'āt), *a.* [< NL. **squamellatus*, < *squamella*, q. v.] Same as *squamulate*.

squamelliferous (skwam-e-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *squamella*, a little scale, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, furnished with or bearing squamellæ.

Squamifera (skwā-mif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < F. *Squammifères* (De Blainville, 1816), < L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Squamous or scaly reptiles; *Reptilia* proper, as distinguished from *Nudipellifera* or *Amphibia:* also called *Ornithoides*.

squamiferous (skwā-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Provided with squamæ or scales; squamate; squamigerous.—2. In *bot.*, bearing scales: as, a *squamiferous* catkin.

squamiflorous (skwā'mi-flō-rus), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] In *bot.*, having flowers like scales; also, having scales bearing flowers, as in the *Coniferæ*.

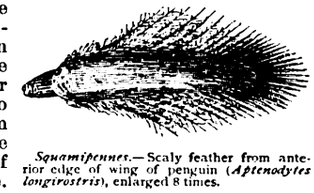
squamiform (skwā'mi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *forma*, form.] Having the shape, character, or appearance of a scale; squamate in form or structure; scale-like.

squamigerous (skwā-mij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *squamiger*, scale-bearing, < *squama*, a scale, + *gerere*, bear, carry.] Provided with squamæ; squamose; squamiferous.

squamipen (skwā'mi-pen), *n.* Any fish of the group *Squamipennes* or *Squamipinnes*.

squamipennate (skwā-mi-pen'āt), *a.* [< L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing: see *pennate*.] Having scaly feathers, as a penguin.

Squamipennes (skwā-mi-pen'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *squama*, a scale, + *penna*, a wing, fin: see *pen*[2].] 1. In *ichth.*, same as *Squamipinnes*.—2. In *ornith.*, the penguins, or *Sphenisci:* so called from the scale-like character of the plumage. [Rare.]



Squamipennes.—Scaly feather from anterior edge of wing of penguin (*Aptenodytes longirostris*), enlarged 8 times.

Squamipinnes (skwā-mi-pin'ēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, spelled *Squammipennes*): see *Squamipennes*.] In *ichth.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the sixth family of acanthopterygian fishes: so called because the soft and frequently the spinous parts of their dorsal and anal fins are covered with scales, which render it difficult to distinguish them from the body. The body is generally much compressed; the intestines are long, and the cæca numerous. The group included the families *Chætodontidæ*, *Ephippiidæ*, *Zanclidæ*, *Scatopha-*

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gidæ, Platacidæ, Psettidæ, Pimelepteridæ, Bramidæ, Pempheridídæ, and *Toxotidæ.* (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii perciformes,* nearly the same as (*a*), but without the *Zanclidæ, Platacidæ, Psettidæ, Bramidæ, Pempheridídæ,* and typical *Pimelepteridæ.*

squamoid (skwā′moid), *a.* [< L. *squama,* a scale, + Gr. *εἶδος,* form.] 1. Resembling a squama; squamiform; scale-like.—2. Squamous; scaly; squamate.

squamomandibular (skwā′mō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mandibular.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and the mandible, or lower jaw-bone: as, the *squamomandibular* articulation, characteristic of mammals. In human anatomy this joint is commonly called *temporomaxillary.*

squamomastoid (skwā-mō-mas′toid), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *mastoid.*] Of or pertaining to the squamous and mastoid elements of the temporal bone: as, a *squamomastoid* ankylosis.

squamoparietal (skwā′mō-pā-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *parietal.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and parietal bones: as, the *squamoparietal* suture, shortly called *squamous.*

squamopetrosal (skwā′mō-pe-trō′sal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *petrosal.*] Of or pertaining to the squamosal and petrosal elements of the temporal bone: as, *squamopetrosal* ankylosis.

squamosal (skwā-mō′sal), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamose* + *-al.*] I. *a.* Scale-like or squamous: noting only the squamosal. See II.

II. *n.* In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the squamous division of the temporal bone; the thin, expansive, scale-like element of the compound temporal bone; a membrane-bone, morphologically distinct from other parts of the temporal, filling a gap in the cranial walls, articulating in man and mammals with the lower jaw, in birds and reptiles with the suspensorium (quadrate bone) of the lower jaw, effecting squamous suture with various cranial bones, and forming by its zygomatic process in mammals a part of the zygoma, or jugal bar. It is remarkably expansive in man. See cuts under *Acipenser, acrodont, Balænidæ, craniofacial, Crotalus, Cyclodus, Felidæ, Gallinæ, Ichthyosauria, Ophidia, Physeter, Pythonidæ, Rana,* and *skull.*

squamose (skwā′mōs), *a.* [< L. *squamosus,* full of scales, covered with scales, < *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] 1. In *bot.,* scaly; furnished with small appressed scales or squamæ; also, scale-like. Also *squamate, squamous.*—2. In *zoöl.,* squamous; squamiferous or squamigerous; covered with scales; scaly; specifically, in *entom.,* covered with minute scales, as the wings of lepidopterous insects; lepidopterous; squamulate.

squamosphenoidal (skwā′mō-sfē-noi′dal), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *sphenoidal.*] Pertaining to the squamous part of the temporal bone and the sphenoid bone: as, the *squamosphenoidal* suture. Also *squamosphenoid.*

squamotemporal (skwā-mō-tem′pō-ral), *a.* [< *squamo(us)* + *temporal*[2].] Squamosal, as a part of the temporal bone. *Owen.*

squamotympanic (skwā′mō-tim-pan′ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the squamosal and tympanic bones: as, a *squamotympanic* ankylosis.

squamous (skwā′mus), *a.* [< L. *squamosus,* covered with scales: see *squamose.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Covered with scales; scaly; squamate; squamose; squamiferous or squamigerous. (*b*) Scale-like; squamoid; squamiform; specifically, of a bone, same as *squamosal.*—2. In *bot.,* same as *squamose.*—**Squamous bone,** the squamosal.—**Squamous bulb,** in *bot.,* a bulb in which the outer scales are distinct, fleshy, and imbricated; a scaly bulb. See *bulb.*—**Squamous cells,** flattened, dry, thin cells, as seen in the superficial layers of the epidermis.—**Squamous epithelium,** epithelium composed of thin scale-like cells, either in a single layer (*tessellated epithelium*) or in several layers (*stratified scaly epithelium*). See *epithelium.*—**Squamous portion of the temporal bone,** the squamosal: opposed to *petrous* and *mastoid* portions of the same compound bone.—**Squamous suture,** in *anat.,* a fixed articulation or synarthrosis, in which the thin beveled edge of a squamous bone overlaps another; specifically, the squamoparietal suture and squamosphenoidal suture, those by which the squamosal articulates with the parietal and alisphenoidal bones respectively. See cut under *parietal.*

squamozygomatic (skwā-mō-zī-gō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *squamo(us)* + *zygomatic.*] I. *a.* In *anat.,* noting the squamous and zygomatic parts of the temporal bone: as, a *squamozygomatic* center of ossification.

II. *n.* A squamozygomatic bone; the squamosal together with its zygomatic process.

squamula (skwam′ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *squamulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] 1. A little scale. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) One of the flattened scale-like hairs or processes which in many cases clothe the lower surfaces of the tarsal joints. (*b*) The tegula or scale covering the base of the anterior wing of a hymenopterous insect. 2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A scale of secondary order or reduced size. (*b*) Same as *lodicule.* Also *squamella.*

Also *squamule.*

squamulate (skwam′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **squamulatus,* < L. *squamula,* a little scale: see *squamule.*] Having little scales; covered with squamules; minutely scaly or squamose. Also *squamellate, squamulose.*

squamule (skwam′ūl), *n.* [< L. *squamula,* a little scale, dim. of *squama,* a scale: see *squame.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.,* same as *squamula.*

squamuliform (skwam′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *squamula,* a little scale, + *forma,* form.] Having the form or character of a squamule.

squamulose (skwam′ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. **squamulosus,* < L. *squamula,* a little scale: see *squamule.*] Same as *squamulate.*

squander (skwon′dèr), *v.* [Not found in early use; perhaps a dial. form, a variant, with the common dial. change of initial *sw-* to *squ-,* of **swander,* which is perhaps a nasalized form of **swadder,* orig. scatter as water (?) (cf. MD. *swadderen,* dabble in water, = Sw. dial. *skvadra,* gush out, as water), itself a variant of E. dial. *swatter,* Sc. *squatter,* throw (water) about, scatter, squander, < Sw. dial. *squättra,* squander; freq. of E. dial. *swat,* var. *squat,* throw down forcibly; cf. Icel. *skvetta* = Sw. *sqvätta,* throw out, squirt, = Dan. *skvatte,* squirt, splash, squander: see *squat*[2], *squatter, swat*[2], *swatter.* The word may owe its nasalization to AS. *swindan* (pret. *swand*), vanish, waste, OHG. *swantian,* G. *ver-schwenden,* squander, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To scatter; disperse. [Archaic.]

Other ventures he hath, *squandered* abroad.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3. 22.

They drive and *squander* the huge Belgian fleet.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, st. 67.

The fallen timber obstructed the streams, the rivers were *squandered* in the reedy morasses.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 223.

2. To spend lavishly, profusely, or prodigally; dissipate; use without economy or judgment; lavish: as, to *squander* one's money or an estate.

How much time is *squandred* away in Vanity and Folly?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Is he not a gay, dissipated rake, who has *squandered* his patrimony?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To disperse; wander aimlessly; go at random. [Archaic.]

The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by the *squandering* glances of the fool.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 57.

2. To waste one's substance; go to wasteful expense; spend recklessly.

He was grown needy by *squandering* upon his vices.
Swift, Change in Queen's Ministry.

squander (skwon′dèr), *n.* [< *squander, v.*] The act of squandering. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

squanderer (skwon′dèr-èr), *n.* [< *squander* + *-er*[1].] One who squanders; one who spends his money prodigally; a spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavisher.

I say he is an unthrift, a *Squanderer,* and must not expect supplyes from me. *Brome,* Sparagus Garden, iii. 5.

squanderingly (skwon′dèr-ing-li), *adv.* In a squandering manner; by squandering; prodigally; lavishly. *Imp. Dict.*

squan-fish (skwon′fish), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, *Ptychochilus lucius.* See *pike*[2], *n.*, 2 (*a*).

squanter-squash (skwon′tèr-skwosh), *n.* Same as *squash*[2]. See the quotation.

Yet the clypeatæ are sometimes called cymnels (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them very much resemble. Squash, or *squanter-squash,* is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England. *Beverley,* Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

squap (skwop), *v.* [A dial. var. of *swap.*] To strike. [Prov. Eng.]

squap (skwop), *n.* [< *squap, v.*] A blow. [Prov. Eng.]

squarable (skwār′a-bl), *a.* [< *square*[1] + *-able.*] In *math.,* capable of being squared. *Hutton's Recreations,* p. 169.

square[1] (skwār), *n.* [Formerly also (esp. in def. 5) *squire, squier;* < ME. *square, squar, square, sware,* a square, *squire, squyre, squyyre, squyzer,* a carpenters' square, < OF. *esquare, esquarre, escairre, esquierre, esquire,* a square, squareness, F. *équerre* = Sp. *escuadra,* a square, squad, squadron, = Pg. *esquadra,* a squadron, *esquadria,* a square, a rule, *esquadro,* a right angle drawn on a board, = It. *squadra,* a square, also a squad or squadron of men (orig. a square); variant forms, with initial *s* due to the verb (see *square*[1], *v.*), of OF. *quarre* = Sp. *cuadra* = Pg. It. *quadra,* a square, < L. *quadra,* a square, fem. of (LL.) *quadrus,* square, four-cornered, < *quatuor,* four, = E. *four:* see *four, quadra*[1], *quadrate, squad*[1], *squadron.* Cf. *square*[1], *a.*] 1. In *geom.,* a four-sided plane rectilineal figure, having all its sides equal, and all its angles right angles.

I have a parlour
Of a great *square,* and height as you desire it.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, ii. 3.

The hard-grained Muses of the cube and *square.*
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2. A figure or object which nearly approaches this shape; a square piece or part, or a square surface: as, a *square* of glass.

A third court, to make a *square* with the front, but not to be built, nor yet enclosed with a naked wall.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

He bolted his food down his capacious throat in *squares* of 3 inches. *Scott.*

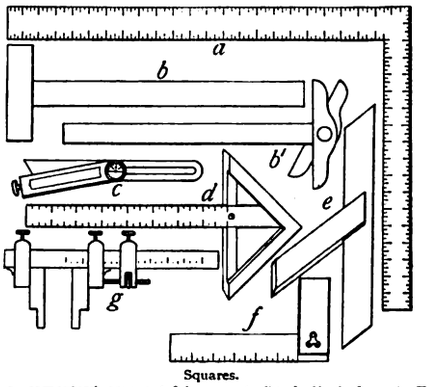
The casement slowly grows a glimmering *square.*
Tennyson, Princess, iv. (song).

Specifically—(*a*) In *printing,* a certain number of lines forming a part of a column nearly square: used chiefly in reckoning the prices of newspaper advertisements. (*b*) A square piece of linen, cloth, or silk, usually decorated with embroidery, fringe, or lace: as, a table-*square.*

3. A quadrilateral area, rectangular or nearly so, with buildings, or sites for buildings, on every side; also, an open space formed by the intersection of streets; hence, such an area planted with trees, shrubs, or grass, and open to the public for recreation or diversion; a public park among buildings; a common; a green: as, Union *Square* in New York; Lafayette *Square* in Washington; Trafalgar *Square* in London.

The statue of Alexander the Seventh stands in the large *square* of the town.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 401).

4. An area bounded by four streets; a block: as, the house is four or five *squares* further up-town.—5. An instrument used by artificers, draftsmen, and others for trying or describing right angles. It consists of two rules or branches fastened perpendicularly at one end of their extremities so as to



Squares.

a, carpenters' square (of iron or steel); *b, b′,* draftsmen's T-squares of wood, *b′* having a head adjustable at any angle; *c,* bevel-square, the blade of which can be set either square or at any angle; *d,* center-square; *e,* miter-square; *f,* carpenters' try-square; *g,* square with adjustable heads and with vernier scale for measuring diameters, also called vernier calipers.

form a right angle. Sometimes one of the branches is pivoted, so as to admit of measuring other than right angles. When one rule is joined to the other in the middle in the form of a T, it is called a *T-square.*

Thou shalt me fynde as just as is a *squyre.*
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 388.

Of all kyne craftes ich contreeuede here tooles,
Of carpentrie, of kerueres, and contreeuede the compas,
And cast out by *squire* both lyne and leuell.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 127.

A poet does not work by *square* or line,
As smiths and joiners perfect a design.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 789.

Hence—6. A true measure, standard, or pattern.

This cause I'll argue,
And be a peace between ye, if 't so please you,
And by the *square* of honour to the utmost.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

Religion being, in the pretence of their Law, the *square* of all their (otherwise ciuill) actions.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 183.

7. In *arith.* and *alg.,* the number or quantity derived from another (of which it is said to be the *square*) by multiplying that other by itself: thus, 64 is the *square* of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; x^2 or $x \times x$ is the *square* of x.

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Light diminishes in intensity as we recede from the source of light If the luminous source be a point, the intensity diminishes as the *square* of the distance increases. . . . This is the meaning of the law of inverse *squares* as applied to light. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 15.

8. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; hence, integrity of conduct; honest dealing. See phrases *on the square* (*c*), *out of square*, etc.

Read not my blemishes in the world's report:
I have not kept my *square;* but that to come
Shall all be done by the rule.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3. 6.

9. A body of troops drawn up in quadrilateral form. The formation used in the sixteenth century and afterward was a nearly solid body of pikemen, to which the harquebusiers, crossbowmen, etc., formed an accessory, as by being posted on the flanks, etc. In Shakspere's time troops drawn up in battle array were primarily in squares. At the present time the square is a hollow formation, composed of four fronts, each from two to five ranks deep, having the officers, colors, etc., in the center. This formation is used to repel cavalry, or to resist any superior force which outflanks or surrounds the body of troops. See *hollow square*, below.

He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *squares* of war.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 40.

Dash'd on every rocky *square*,
Their surging charges foam'd themselves away.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

10. A name given to various squared projections or shanks to which other parts of machines may be fitted.—**11†.** Level; equality: generally with *the*. See *on the square* (*b*), below.—**12.** In *astrol.*, quartile; the position of planets distant 90 degrees from each other. See *aspect*, 7.

Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, *square*, and trine.
Milton, P. L., x. 659.

13†. Opposition; enmity; quarrel. See *square*[1], *v. i.*, 2.—**14.** A part of a woman's dress. (*a*) The yoke of a chemise or gown: so called because often cut square or angular. [Still in provincial use.]

The sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* on't [a smock]. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 212.

(*b*) A square opening in the upper part of the front of a bodice, or other garment covering the throat and neck. It is usually filled in with another material, except for evening dress.

A round Sable Tippet, about 2 yards long, the Sable pretty deep and dark, with a piece of black Silk in the *Square* of the neck.
Advt. quoted in *Ashton's* Reign of Queen Anne, I. 173.

15. A puzzle or device consisting of a series of words so selected that when arranged in a square they may be read alike across and downward. Also called *word-square*.—**16.** In *bookbinding*, the parts of the cover of a bound book that project beyond the edge of the leaves.—**17.** The square end of the arbor designed to receive the winding-key of a watch, or the similar part by which the hands of the watch are set.—**18.** In *flooring, roofing*, and other branches of mechanical art, an area 10 feet square; 100 square feet.—**19.** In *her.*, a bearing representing a carpenters' square. (See def. 5.) It is represented with or without the scale.—**20.** In *organ-building*, a thin piece of wood, in or nearly in the shape of a right-angled triangle, pivoted at the right or largest angle and connected with trackers at the other angles. It serves to change the direction of the tracker-action from vertical to horizontal, or vice versa.—**A deep square**, a long projection.—**A small square**, a narrow projection.—**At square†**, in opposition; at enmity.

S	A	T	E	D
A	T	O	N	E
T	O	A	S	T
E	N	S	U	E
D	E	T	E	R

Square.

Marry, she knew you and I were *at square;*
At least we fell to blowes.
Promos and Cassandra, ii. 4. (*Nares.*)

She falling *at square* with hir husband.
Holinshed, Hist. Eng., iv. 8.

By the square, exactly; accurately.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half *by the squier*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 348.

Why, you can tell us *by the squire*, neighbour,
Whence he is call'd a constable.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

Cyclical square. See *cyclical*.—**Face of a square.** See *face*[1].—**Geometrical square.** Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Gunners' square.** Same as *quadrant*, 5.—**Hollow square**, a body of infantry drawn up in square with a space in the middle to receive baggage, colors, drums, etc. When orders or proclamations are to be read to troops, it is usual to form a hollow square, with the files facing inward. See def. 9.—**Incuse square.** See *incuse*.—**In square†**, square.

Then did a sharped spyre of Diamond bright,
Ten feete each way *in square*, appeare to mee.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay, l. 30.

Magic square. See *magic*.—**Method of least squares**, the method used by astronomers, geodesists, and others of deducing the most probable or best result of their observations, in cases in which the arithmetical mean of a number of observations of the same quantity is the most probable or best value of that quantity. The adoption of the mean value of a number of observations may be considered as the simplest application of the method of least squares. When the observed values depend upon several unknown quantities, the rule which results from the principle of the arithmetical mean is to adopt such values for the unknown quantities as to make the sum of the squares of the residual errors of the observations the least possible. When there are certain conditions that must be fulfilled, as for example, in geodesy, that the sum of the angles of each triangle must equal two right angles plus the spherical excess, the rules become still more complicated. There are also rules for calculating probable errors, etc.—**Nasik squares.** See the quotation.

Squares that have many more summations than in rows, columns, and diagonals have been investigated by the Rev. A. H. Frost (Cambridge Math. Jour., 1857), and called *Nasik squares* from the town in India where he resided; and he has extended the method to cubes (called Nasik cubes), various sections of which have the same singular properties. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 215.

Naval square, a rectilinear figure painted on a ship's deck in some convenient place, for the purpose of aiding in taking the bearings of other ships of a squadron or of objects on shore.—**Normal square**, the mathematical instrument called a square, for determining right angles.—**On or upon the square.** (*a*) At right angles; straight: as, to cut cloth *on the square*, as opposed to *bias*. Hence, figuratively—(*b*) On an equality; on equal terms.

They [the Presbyterians] chose rather to be lorded over once more by a tyrant . . . than endure their brethren and friends to be *upon the square* with them.
Milton, Ans. to Salmasius, x.

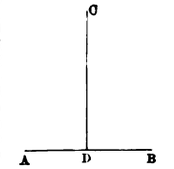
We live not *on the square* with such as these;
Such are our betters who can better please.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 179.

(*c*) Honest; just; fairly; honestly.

Keep *upon the square*, for God sees you; therefore do your duty. *Penn*, To his Wife and Children.

"Was the marriage all right, then?" "Oh, all *on the square*—civil marriage, church—everything."
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxi.

Optical square, an instrument used in surveying for laying out lines at right angles to each other. It consists of a circular brass box containing two principal glasses of the sextant, viz. the index- and horizon-glasses, fixed at an angle of 45°. The method of using this instrument is obvious. If the observer moves forward or backward in the straight line AB, until the object B seen by direct vision coincides with another object C, seen by reflection, then a straight line drawn to C from the point at which he stands, as D, when the coincidence takes place will be perpendicular to AB.—**Out of square.** (*a*) Not drawn or cut to right angles. (*b*) Out of order; out of the way; irregular; incorrect or incorrectly.



Herodotus, in his Melpomene, scorneth them that make Europe and Asia equall, affirmynge that Europe . . . passeth them in latitude, wherin he speaketh not greatly *out of square*. *R. Eden*, tr. of Francisco Lopez (First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 346).

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved; they of Galatia much more *out of square*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

Reducing squares, a method of copying designs or drawings on a different scale. The original is divided into squares by lines drawn at right angles to one another. The surface on which the copy is to be made is divided into the same number of squares, smaller or larger, according to the scale desired, and the lines of the design are drawn on the squares of the copy in the same relative positions that they occupy in the original. Instead of marking the original design with lines, a frame in which crossed threads or wires are set may be laid over it; or such a frame may be used in a similar way in drawing a landscape or any other subject from the original.—**Rising-square**, a square having a tongue and two arms at right angles to it, used in molding the floor-timbers in wooden ships. The tongue is in width equal to the siding size of the keel; and the seat and throat of the floor-timbers are squared across it, the risings of the floor at the head being squared across the arms. The timber-mold applied to the seating on the tongue and rising on the arm gives the shape of one side of the floor-timber; the mold reversed gives the other.—**Solid square** (*milit.*), a square body of troops; a body in which the ranks and files are equal.—**Square of an anchor**, the upper part of the shank.—**Square of sense†.** See the quotation.

I professe
My selfe an enemy to all other ioyes,
Which the most precious *square of sense* professes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your deere Highnesse loue.
Shak., Lear (folio 1673), i. 1. 76.

[This phrase has been variously interpreted by commentators: Warburton refers it to the four nobler senses—sight, hearing, taste, and smell; Johnson makes it mean 'compass or comprehension of sense'; R. G. White, 'the entire domain of sensation'; Schmidt, 'the choicest symmetry of reason, the most normal and intelligent mode of thinking.']—**To break no squares†**, to make no difference. See the next phrase.—**To break or breed squares†, to break the square†**, to throw things out of due or just relation and harmony; make a difference.—**To reduce the square** (*milit.*). See *reduce*.—**To see how the squares go**, to see how the game proceeds, or how matters are going on.

At length they, having an oppertunitie, resolved to send Mr. Winslow, with what beaver they had ready, into England, to *see how ye squars wente*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 268.

One frog looked about him to *see how squares went* with their new king. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

square[1] (skwār), *a.* [< ME. *square, square, sware, sware*, orig. two syllables, < OF. *esquarre, escarre* (equiv. to *quarré, carré*, F. *carré*), < ML. **exquadratus* (equiv. to *quadratus*), squared, square, pp. of **exquadrare*, make square: see *square*[1], *v.*, and cf. *square*[1], *n.*, and *quadrate, quarry*[1].] **1.** Having four equal sides and four right angles; quadrate; rectangular and equilateral: as, a *square* room; a *square* figure.

Thurgh a wyndow thikke, of many a barre
Of iren greet, and *square* as any sparre.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 218.

A massy slab, in fashion *square* or round.
Cowper, Task, i. 21.

2. Forming a right angle; having some part rectangular: as, a table with *square* corners.

Square tools for turning brass are ground in the same manner as triangular tools.
O. Byrne, Artisan's Handbook, p. 29.

3. Cut off at right angles, as any body or figure with parallel sides: as, a *square* apse or transept; a *square* (square-headed) window.

The east ends in this architecture [early Pointed in England] are usually *square*.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 158.

4. Having a shape broad as compared with the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines: as, a man of *square* frame.

Brode shulders aboue, big of his armys,
A harde brest hade the buerne, & his back *scare*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3967.

My queen's *square* brows [forehead];
Her stature to an inch. *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 1. 109.

Sir Bors it was, . . .
A *square*-set man. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

5. Accurately adjusted as by a square; true; just; fitting; proper.

She 's a most triumphant lady, if report be *square* to her.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 190.

Should he retain a thought not *square* of her,
This will correct all. *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 3.

Hence—**6.** Equitable; just; fair; unimpeachable.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not *square* to take
On those that are revenges.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 36.

Telling truth is a quality as prejudicial to a man that would thrive in the world as *square* play to a cheat.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

7. Even; leaving no balance: as, to make the accounts *square;* to be *square* with the world.

There will be enough to pay all our debts and put us all *square*. *Disraeli*, Sybil, iii. 2.

If a man 's got a bit of property, a stake in the country, he'll want to keep things *square*. Where Jack isn't safe, Tom 's in danger. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xx.

8. Absolute; positive; unequivocal: as, a *square* refusal; a *square* contradiction; a *square* issue.—**9.** Leaving nothing; thorough-going; hearty.

Vn ferial beuveur. A *square* drinker, . . . one that will take his liquor soundly. *Cotgrave* (1611).

By Heaven, *square* eaters!
More meat, I say!—Upon my conscience,
The poor rogues have not eat this month.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

Hence—**10.** Solid; substantial; satisfying. [Colloq.]

And I've no idea, this minute,
When next a *square* meal I can raise.
New York Clipper, Song of the Tramp. (*Bartlett.*)

11. *Naut.*, noting a vessel's yards when they are horizontal and athwartships, or at right angles to the keel.—**All square**, all arranged; all right. *Dickens.*—**A square man†.** (*a*) A consistent, steadfast man. See *brick*[3], etym.

The Prince of Philosophers [Aristotle], in his first booke of the Ethicks, termeth a constant minded man, euen egal and direct on all sides, and not easily ouerthrowne by euery litl[e] aduersitie, hominem quadratum, *a square man*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 113.

(*b*) A man who is fair-dealing, straightforward, and trustworthy.

Then they fill
Lordships; steal women's hearts; with them and theirs
The world runs round; yet there are *square men* still.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Fair and square. See *fair*[1].—**Knight of the square flag.** See *banneret*[2], 1.—**Square B**, in *music*. See *B quadratum*, under *B*.—**Square capitals.** See *capital*[1].—**Square coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Square dance.** See *dance*, 1.—**Square dice**, dice honestly made; dice that are not loaded. *Halliwell.*—**Square fathom, file, foot, joint, knot, lobe, measure.** See the nouns.—**Square map-projection.** See *projection*.—**Square muscle**, a quadrate muscle (which see, under *quadrate*).—**Square number**, a number which is the square of some integer number, as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, etc.—**Square octahedron, parsley, rig, roof.** See the nouns.—**Square piano.** See *pianoforte* (*c*).—**Square root**, in *arith.* and *alg.* See *root*[1], 2 (*g*).—**Square sail.** See *sail*[1], 1, and *squaresail*.—**Square stern.** See *stern*[2].—**Square to**, at right angles to.

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The plane of cant being *square to* the half-breadth plane. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 54.

Three-square, five-square, having three or five equal sides, etc.: an old and unwarrantable use of *square*.

square[1] (skwār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squared*, ppr. *squaring*. [< ME. *squaren, squaren*, < OF. *esquarrer* (also *esquarer, escarrer, esquarrir, esquarir, escarrir*), F. *équarrir* = Pr. *esquayrar, escairar, scayrar* = Sp. *escuadrar* = Pg. *esquadrar* = It. *squadrare*, < ML. **exquadrare*, square, < L. *ex-*, out, + *quadrare*, make square, < *quadra*, a square, < *quadrus*, square, four-cornered: see *quadrate*, and cf. *square*[1], *a.*, *square*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make square; form with four equal sides and four right angles: as, to *square* a block; specifically (*milit.*), to form into a square.

Squared in full legion (such command we had).
Milton, P. L., viii. 232.

2. To shape by reducing accurately to right angles and straight lines.

As if the carpenter before he began to *square* his timber would make his squire crooked.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 129.

Having with his shears *squared*, i. e. cut off at right angles, the rough outer edge of two adjoining sides of each board. *Ure*, Dict., I. 421.

3. To reduce to any given measure or standard; mold; adjust; regulate; accommodate; fit.

Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *square* the general sex
By Cressid's rule. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 132.

Why needs Sordello *square* his course
By any known example? *Browning*, Sordello.

4. In *astrol.*, to hold a quartile position in relation to.

Mars was on the cusp of the meridian, *squaring* the ascendant, and in zodiacal square to the Moon.
Zadkiel, Gram. of Astrol., p. 394.

5. To balance; counterbalance; make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; settle: as, to *square* accounts.

I hope, I say, both being put together may *square* out the most eminent of the ancient gentry in some tolerable proportion. *Fuller*, Worthies, I. xv.

They *square* up their bills with the importers either with the articles themselves or with the money they receive for them, and lay in their new stock of goods.
The Century, XL. 317.

6. To make angular; bring to an angular position.

With that I . . . planted myself side by side with Mr. Drummle, my shoulders *squared* and my back to the fire.
Dickens, Great Expectations, xliii.

He again *squared* his elbows over his writing.
R. L. Stevenson, An Inland Voyage, Epil.

7. In *math.*, to multiply (a number or quantity) by itself.—**8.** To form into a polygon: a loose use of the word.

Summe ben 6 *squared*, summe 4 *squared*, and summe 3, as nature schapethe hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 160.

9. To make "square" or "all right"; "fix"—that is, to make a corrupt bargain with; bribe; suborn: as, to *square* a subordinate before attempting a fraud. [Slang.]

The horses he had "nobbled," the jockeys "*squared*," the owners "hocussed." *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xi.

How D—— was *squared*, and what he got for his not very valuable complicity in these transactions, does not appear.
Huxley, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXV. 609.

10. To find the equivalent of in square measure; also, to describe a square equivalent to. —**To square out**†, to arrange; lay out.

Mason,
Advance your Pickaxe, whilst the Carpenter *squares out*
Our new work. *Brome*, The Queens Exchange, v.

To square the circle. See *problem of the quadrature*, under *quadrature*.—**To square the course** (*naut.*), to lay out the course.—**To square the deadeyes** (*naut.*), to get the deadeyes in the same horizontal line.—**To square the ratlines** (*naut.*), to get the ratlines horizontal and parallel to one another.—**To square the yards** (*naut.*), to lay the yards at right angles with the vessel's keel by means of the braces, at the same time bringing them to a horizontal position by means of the lifts.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To accord; agree; fit: as, his opinions do not *square* with mine.

He [the Duke] could never *square* well with his Eminency the Cardinal. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 46.

There is no church whose every part so *squares* unto my conscience. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 5.

No works shall find acceptance in that day . . .
That *square* not truly with the Scripture plan.
Cowper, Charity, l. 559.

2†. To quarrel; wrangle; take opposing sides.

And when he gave me the bishopric of Winchester, he said he had often *squared* with me, but he loved me never the worse. *State Trials*, Gardiner, 5 Edw. VI., an. 1551.

Are you such fools
To *square* for this? *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 100.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer; prepare to spar: usually with a qualifying adverb: as, to *square up*; to *square off*. [Colloq.]

"Wanted to fight the Frenchman;" . . . and he laughed, and he *squared* with his fists.
Thackeray, Pendennis, xxxviii.

Here Zack came in with the gloves on, *squaring* on the most approved prize-fighter principles as he advanced.
W. Collins, Hide and Seek, i. 12.

4. To strut; swagger. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

As if some curious Florentine had trickte them up to *square* it up and downe the streets before his mistresse.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

To square away, to square the yards for the purpose of keeping the ship before the wind.

square[1] (skwār), *adv.* [< *square*[1], *a.*] Squarely; at right angles; without deviation or deflection: as, to hit a person *square* on the head.

He who can sit *squarest* on a three-legged stool, he it is who has the wealth and glory.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voyage, p. 50.

Fair and square. See *fair*[1].

square[2] (skwār), *n.* A dialectal form of *squire*[1].

square-built (skwār'bilt), *a.* Having a shape broad as compared with the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines: as, a *square-built* man or ship.

A short, *square-built* old fellow, with thick bushy hair.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 52.

square-cap† (skwār'kap), *n.* A London apprentice: so called from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,
If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

square-cut (skwār'kut), *a.* Cut with square cuffs, collar, and (broad) skirts: noting a style of coat in fashion in the eighteenth century.

He was loosely dressed in a purple, *square-cut* coat, which had seen service. *Froude*, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, ii.

square-flipper (skwār'flip*ʹ*ėr), *n.* The bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*.

square-framed (skwār'frāmd), *a.* In *joinery*, having all the angles of its stiles, rails, and mountings square without being molded: applied to framing.

squarehead (skwār'hed), *n.* Originally, a free emigrant; now, a German or a Scandinavian. [Slang, Australia.]

square-headed (skwār'hed*ʹ*ed), *a.* Cut off at right angles above, as an opening or a figure with upright parallel sides; especially, noting a window or a door so formed, as distinguished from one that is round-headed or arched, or otherwise formed.

The outer range, which is wonderfully perfect, while the inner arrangements are fearfully ruined, consists, on the side towards the town, of two rows of arches, with a third story with *square-headed* openings above them.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 117.

square-leg (skwār'leg), *n.* In *cricket*, a fielder who stands some distance to the batsman's left, nearly opposite the wicket, to stop balls that may be hit square across the field.

squarely (skwār'li), *adv.* **1.** In a square form: as, *squarely* built.—**2.** In a square manner. (*a*) Honestly; fairly: as, to deal *squarely*. (*b*) Directly; roundly; positively; absolutely: as, to join issue *squarely*. (*c*†) Equally; evenly; justly.

3. In *zoöl.*, rectangularly or perpendicularly to a part or margin: as, *squarely* truncate; *squarely* deflexed.

squareman (skwār'man), *n.*; pl. *squaremen* (-men). A workman who uses the square; a carpenter. [Scotch.]

The *squareman* follow'd f' the raw,
And syne the weavers.
Mayne, Siller Gun, p. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

squareness (skwār'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being square, in any sense.

squarer (skwār'ėr), *n.* [< *square*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who squares: as, a *squarer* of the circle. —**2**†. One who quarrels; a contentious, irascible fellow.

Is there no young *squarer* now that will make a voyage with him to the devil? *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 82.

3. One who spars; a boxer. [Colloq.]

square-rigged (skwār'rigd), *a.* *Naut.*, having the principal sails extended by yards slung to the masts by the middle, and not by gaffs, booms, or lateen yards. Thus, a ship, a bark, and a brig are *square-rigged* vessels. See cut under *ship*.

squaresail (skwār'sāl), *n.* A sail horizontally extended on a yard slung to the mast by the middle, as distinguished from other sails which are extended obliquely; specifically, a square sail occasionally carried on the mast of a sloop, or the foremast of a schooner-rigged vessel, bent to a yard called the *squaresail-yard*.

square-set (skwār'set), *a.* Same as *square-built*.

square-shouldered (skwār'shōl*ʹ*dėrd), *a.* Having high and broad shoulders, not sloping, and well braced back, so as to be straight across the back: the opposite of *round-shouldered*.

square-spot (skwār'spot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Square-spotted, as a moth: as, the *square-spot* dart; the *square-spot* rustic: a British collectors' use.

II. *n.* A square-spotted moth, as the geometrid *Tephrosia consonaria*.

square-spotted (skwār'spot*ʹ*ed), *a.* Having square spots: used specifically by British collectors to note various moths. Also *square-spot*.

square-stern (skwār'stėrn), *n.* A boat with a square stern; a Huron.

The boats from Kenosha to Sheboygan are called *square-stern*. *J. W. Milner.*

square-sterned (skwār'stėrnd), *a.* Having a square stern: noting small boats or vessels.

square-toed (skwār'tōd), *a.* **1.** Having the toes square.

His clerical black gaiters, his somewhat short, strapless trowsers, and his *square-toed* shoes.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xvi.

2. Formal; precise; finical; punctilious; prim. [Rare.]

Have we not almost all learnt these expressions of old foozles, and uttered them ourselves when in the *square-toed* state? *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, xi.

square-toes (skwār'tōz), *n.* A precise, formal, old-fashioned personage.

I have heard of an old *square-toes* of sixty who learned, by study and intense application, very satisfactorily to dance. *Thackeray*, Philip, xv.

squaring (skwār'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *square*[1], *v.*] The act of making square.

squaring-boards (skwār'ing-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Thick planks of seasoned wood truly squared, used by bookbinders for cutting boards for single book-covers, or for the square cutting of paper with rough edges.

squaring-plow (skwār'ing-plou), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a hand-tool used to trim the edges of books.

squaring-shears (skwār'ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** In *sheet-metal work*, a machine for cutting and tracing sheets of tin-plate. It has an adjustable table with a scale and gage.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a pivoted knife for trimming the edges of piles of paper or book-sheets.

squarrose (skwar'ōs), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*, given in Festus as an adj. applied to persons whose skin scales off from uncleanliness; prob. an error for *squamosus*, scaly, scurfy: see *squamose*.] **1.** In *bot.*, rough with spreading processes; thickly set with divergent or recurved, commonly rigid, bracts or leaves, as the involucres of various *Compositæ* and the stems of some mosses; of leaves, bracts, etc., so disposed as to form a squarrose surface. Also *squarrous*. —**2.** In *entom.*, laciniate and prominent: noting a margin with many long thin projections divided by deep incisions, the fringe-like edge so formed being elevated.

squarrous (skwar'us), *a.* [< LL. **squarrosus*: see *squarrose*.] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *squarrose*, 1.—**2.** In *entom.*, irregularly covered with scales, which stand up from the surface at various angles, resembling scurf.

squarrulose (skwar'ǭ-lōs), *a.* [Dim. of *squarrose*.] In *bot.*, somewhat squarrose; finely squarrose.

squarson (skwār'sn), *n.* [< *squ(ire)* + *(p)arson*.] One who is at the same time a landed proprietor and a beneficed clergyman. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

The death has lately occurred of Rev. W. H. Hoare, of Oakfield, Sussex. . . . Mr. Hoare, it is said, was the original of the well-known expression, invented by Bishop Wilberforce, *Squarson*, by which he meant a landed proprietor in holy orders. *Living Church*, Aug. 25, 1888.

He held the sacrosanct position of a *squarson*, being at once Squire and Parson of the parish of Little Wentley.
A. Lang, Mark of Cain, ix.

squarsonage (skwār'sǫn-āj), *n.* [< *squarson* + *-age*.] The residence of one who is at once squire and parson. [Ludicrous, Eng.]

She left the gray old *squarsonage* and went to London.
A. Lang, Mark of Cain, ix.

squash[1] (skwosh), *v.* [An altered form, conformed to the related *quash*, of what would prop. be **squatch*, < ME. *squacchen, squachen, swacchen*, < OF. *esquachier, escachier, escacier, esquacher, escacher*, F. *écacher*, crush; cf. Sp. *acachar, agachar* = Pg. *agachar, acaçapar*, refl., squat, cower; < L. *ex-*, out (or in Sp. Pg. *a-*, <

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L. *ad-*, to), + *coactare* (ML. **coactiare*), constrain, force, freq. of *cogere* (pp. *coactus*), constrain, force: see *cogent*. Cf. *quash*[1], and see *squat*[1], *quat*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To crush; smash; beat or press into pulp or a flat mass. [Colloq.]

One of the reapers, approaching, . . . made me apprehend that with the next step I should be *squashed* to death under his foot. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To splash; make a splashing sound. [Prov. or colloq.]

Wet through and through; with her feet squelching and *squashing* in her shoes whenever she moved. *Dickens*, Hard Times, xi.

squash[1] (skwosh), *n.* [< *squash*[1], *v.*] **1.** Something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; especially, an unripe pea-pod.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 166.

2. Something that has been crushed into a soft mass.

It seemed churlish to pass him by without a sign, especially as he took off his *squash* of a hat to me. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 80.

3. A sudden fall of a heavy soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash*, that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

Lemon squash. See *lemon-squash*.

squash[2] (skwosh), *n.* [An abbr. of *squanter-squash*, *squonter-squash*, < Amer. Ind. *askutasquash; asquash*, pl. of *asq*, raw, green.] The fruit of an annual plant of the gourd kind, belonging to one of several species of the genus *Cucurbita;* also, the plant itself. The very numerous and divergent varieties of the cultivated squash are reduced by good authority to three species — *C. maxima*, the great or winter squash; *C. Pepo*, including the pumpkin and also a large part of the ordinary squashes; and *C. moschata*, the musky, China, or Barbary squash. The last has a club-shaped, pear-shaped, or long cylindrical fruit with a glaucous-whitish surface. The other squashes may for practical purposes be divided into summer and winter kinds. Among the latter is the *C. maxima*, of which the fruit is spheroidal in form and often of great size, sometimes weighing 240 pounds. A variety of this is the crowned or turban squash, whose fruit has a circular projection at the top, the mark of the adherent calyx-tube. Other winter squashes are of moderate size, and commonly either narrowed toward the base into a neck which in the "crooknecks" is curved to one side, or egg-shaped and pointed at the ends, as in the (Boston) marrow, long a standard in America, or the still better Hubbard squash. The winter squash can be preserved through the season. The summer squash has a very short vine, hence sometimes called *bush-squash*. Its fruit is smaller, and is either a crook-neck or depressed in form, somewhat hemispherical with a scalloped border (see *simlin*); it is colored yellow, white, green, or green and white. Squashes are more grown in America than elsewhere, but also, especially the winter squashes, in continental Europe, and generally in temperate and tropical climates. In Great Britain the only ordinary squash is the vegetable marrow (see *marrow*[1]), or succade gourd. The summer squash is eaten before maturity, prepared by boiling. The winter squash is boiled or roasted; in France and the East it is largely used in soups and ragouts, in America often made into pies. It is also used as food for animals.

Askútasquash, their Vine-apple, Which the English, from them, call *Squashes*. *Roger Williams*, Key to Lang. of America (ed. 1643), xvi. [(Rhode Isl. Soc. Coll.).

Squashes, but more truly *squontersquashes;* a kind of mellon, or rather gourd. *Josselyn*, N. E. Rarities (1672), Amer. Antiq. Soc., IV. 193.

squash[3] (skwosh), *n.* [Abbr. of *musquash* (like *coon* from *racoon*, or *possum* from *opossum*).] The musquash or muskrat, *Fiber zibethicus*.

The smell of our weasels, and ermines, and polecats is fragrance itself when compared to that of the *squash* and the skink. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1822), III. 94.

squash-beetle (skwosh'bē'tl), *n.* The striped cucumber-beetle, *Diabrotica vittata*, or a similar species, which feeds upon the squash and related plants. See *Diabrotica*.

squash-borer (skwosh'bōr'ėr), *n.* The larva of an ægerian or sesiid moth, *Trochilium cucurbitæ*, which bores the stems of squashes in the United States.

squash-bug (skwosh'bug), *n.* An ill-smelling heteropterous insect, *Anasa tristis*, of the family *Coreidæ*, found commonly on the squash and other cucurbitaceous plants in North America. There are one or two annual generations, and the bug hibernates as an adult. Throughout its life it feeds upon the leaves of these plants, and is a noted pest.



Squash-bug (*Anasa tristis*), natural size.

squasher (skwosh'ėr), *n.* [< *squash*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squashes. [Colloq.]

squash-gourd (skwosh'gōrd), *n.* Same as *squash*[2].

squashiness (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* The state of being squashy, soft, or miry. [Colloq.]

Give a trifle of strength and austerity to the *squashiness* of our friend's poetry. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, ii.

squash-melon (skwosh'mel'ọn), *n.* Same as *squash*[2].

squash-vine (skwosh'vīn), *n.* The squash. See *squash*[2].

squashy (skwosh'i), *a.* [< *squash*[1] + *-y*[1].] Soft and wet; miry; muddy; pulpy; mushy; watery. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xxi. [Colloq.]

squat[1] (skwot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squatted* or *squat*, ppr. *squatting*. [< ME. *squatten, sqwatten*, < OF. *esquatir*, press down, lay flat, crush, < *es-* (< L. *ex-*) + *quatir, quattir*, press down, = It. *quattare*, lie close, squat, < L. *coactare*, press together, constrain, force: see *quat*[1], and cf. *squash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay flat; flatten; crush; bruise. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The foundementis of hillis ben togidir smyten and *squat*. *Wyclif*, 2 Ki. [2 Sam.] xxii. 8.

And you take me so near the net again,
I'll give you leave to *squat* me. *Middleton*, No Wit like a Woman's, i. 3.

2. To compress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To make quiet. Compare *squatting-pill*. [Prov. Eng.]—**4†.** To quash; annul.

King Edward the second [said] . . . that although lawes were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiued in peace. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

5. To put or set on the buttocks; cause to cower or crouch close to the ground: used reflexively.

He . . . then *squatted himself* down, with his legs twisted under him. *Marryat*, Pacha of Many Tales, the Water-Carrier.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sit close to the ground; crouch; cower: said of animals; sit down upon the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed: said of a human being: as, to *squat* down on one's hams.

The hare now, after having *squatted* two or three times, and been put up again as often, came still nearer. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

2. To settle on land, especially public or new lands, without any title or right: as, to *squat* upon a piece of common. See *squatter*[1].

The losel Yankees of Connecticut, those swapping, bargaining, *squatting* enemies of the Manhattoes, made a daring inroad into this neighborhood, and founded a colony called Westchester. *Irving*, Wolfert's Roost, i.

3. To settle by the stern, as a boat. *Qualtrough.*

squat[1] (skwot), *a.* [Pp. of *squat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Flattened; hence, short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting.

A *squat* figure, a harsh, parrot-like voice, and a systematically high head-dress. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, v.

2. Sitting close to the ground; crouched; cowering; sitting on the buttocks with the knees drawn up or with the legs crossed.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 800.

squat[1] (skwot), *n.* [< *squat*[1], *v.*; in defs. 3 and 4, < *squat*[1], *a.*] **1†.** A bruise caused by a fall.

Bruises, *squats*, and falls. *Herbert.* (*Johnson.*)

Neer or at the salt-worke there growes a plant they call squatmore, and hath wonderfull vertue for a *squatt;* it hath a roote like a little carrat; I doe not heare it is taken notice of by any herbalist. *Aubrey's MS. Wilts*, p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

In our Western language *squat* is a bruise. *Aubrey's Wilts*, Royal Soc. MS., p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The posture of one who or that which squats.

One [hare] runneth so fast you will neuer catch hir, the other is so at the *squat* you can neuer finde hir. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 421.

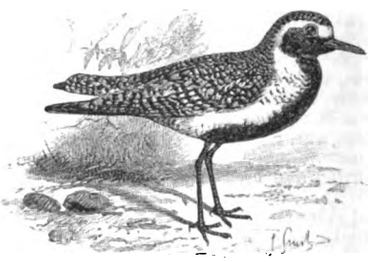
And every child hates Shylock, though his soul
Still sits at *squat*, and peeps not from its hole. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 56.

3. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]—**4.** A small mass or bunch of ore in a vein. [Cornwall, Eng.]

squat[2] (skwot), *v.* [< Dan. *sqvatte*, splash, spurt: see *squander, swat*[2], *swatter*.] To splash. [Prov. Eng.]

squat[3] (skwot), *n.* [< NL. *Squatina*.] The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*.

Squatarola (skwā-tar'ọ-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < It. dial. (Venetian) *squatarola*, the Swiss plover.] A genus of true plovers which have four toes. The only species is *S. helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*, the common Swiss, gray, black-bellied, or bullhead plover, found in most parts of the world, and having fifty or more technical names. It is much like the golden plover (see *plover*) in plumage, in changes of plumage with season, and in habits; but it is



Swiss or Black-bellied Plover (*Squatarola helvetica*), in full plumage.

larger and stouter, and may be distinguished at a glance by the small though evident hind toe, no trace of which appears in any species of *Charadrius* proper.

squatarole, squaterole (skwat'ạ-rōl, -ẹ-rōl), *n.* [< *Squatarola.*] The gray or Swiss plover, *Squatarola helvetica*.

Squatina (skwat'i-nä), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1806, after Aldrovandi), < L. *squatina*, a skate, dim. < *squatus*, a skate, an angel-fish.] The only genus of *Squatinidæ*, represented in most seas. *S. angelus* is the angel-shark, angel-fish, monkfish, or squat. See cuts under *angel-fish* and *pterygium*.

Squatinidæ (skwā-tin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squatina* + *-idæ*.] A family of somewhat ray-like anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Squatina*. These fishes inhabit most seas, and are of singular aspect, having a broad flat body with very large horizontal pectoral fins separated from the body by a narrowed part, two small dorsals, large ventrals, a small caudal, and no anal. The body is depressed, the mouth is anterior, and the teeth are conical. The family is also called *Rhinidæ*, and the suborder *Rhinæ* is represented by this family alone.

squatinoid (skwat'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Squatina* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Squatinidæ*.

II. *n.* A shark of the family *Squatinidæ*.

squatmoret, *n.* [Appar. < *squat*[1], *n.*, a bruise, + *more*[2], a plant.] The horned poppy, *Glaucium flavum* (*G. luteum*). See the second quotation under *squat*[1], *n.*, 1. *Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

squat-snipe (skwot'snīp), *n.* Same as *krieker*.

squat-tag (skwot'tag), *n.* A game of tag in which a player cannot be touched or tagged while squatting.

squattage (skwot'āj), *n.* [< *squat*[1] + *-age.*] Land leased from the government for a term of years. [Australia.]

squatter[1] (skwot'ėr), *n.* [< *squat*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which squats.—**2.** One who settles on new land, particularly on public land, without a title. [U. S.]

The place where we made fast was a wooding station, owned by what is called a *Squatter*, a person who, without any title to the land, or leave asked or granted, squats himself down and declares himself the lord and master of the soil for the time being. *B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., II. 297.

Hence—**3.** One who or that which assumes domiciliary rights without a title.

The country people disliked the strangers, suspected the traders, detested the heretics, and abhorred the sacrilegious *squatters* in the site of pristine piety and charity. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

4. One who obtains from the government a right of pasturage on moderate terms; also, any stock-owner. [Australia.]

Squatters, men who rent vast tracts of land from Government for the depasturing of their flocks, at an almost nominal sum, subject to a tax of so much a head on their sheep and cattle. *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

5. In *ornith.*, same as *krieker*.—**Squatter sovereignty.** See *popular sovereignty*, under *popular*.

squatter[2] (skwot'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *swatter*, freq. of *swat:* see *swat*[2], and cf. *squander, squat*[2].] To plunge into or through water. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Amang the springs,
Awa' ye *squatter'd*, like a drake,
On whistling wings. *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

A little callow gosling *squattering* out of bounds. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxv.

squatting-pill (skwot'ing-pil), *n.* An opiate pill; a pill adapted to squat or quiet a patient. [Prov. Eng.]

squattle (skwot'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *squat*[1].] To settle down; squat. [Scotch.]

Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle;*
There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle. *Burns*, To a Louse.

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squattocracy (skwot-ok′ra-si), *n.* [For **squatterocracy*, < *squatter*[1] + *-ocracy* as in *aristocracy*, etc.] The squatters of Australia collectively; the rich squatters who are interested in pastoral property. [Slang, Australia.]

The bloated *squattocracy* represents Australian Conservatism. *Mrs. Campbell-Praed*, The Head-Station, p. 35.

squatty (skwot′i), *a.* [< *squat*[1] + *-y*[1].] Squat; short and thick; dumpy; low-set.

A few yards away stood another short, *squatty* hemlock, and I said my bees ought to be there.
J. Burroughs, Pepacton, iii.

squaw (skwâ), *n.* [Formerly also *squa*; < Mass. Ind. *squa*, *eshqua*, Narragansett *squâws*, Cree *iskwew*; Delaware *ochqueu*, *khqueu*, a woman, squaw, in comp. female.] A female American Indian; an American Indian woman.

squaw-berry (skwâ′ber′i), *n.* Same as *squaw-huckleberry*.

squaw-duck (skwâ′duk), *n.* See *duck*[2].

squaw-huckleberry (skwâ′huk′l-ber-i), *n.* The deerberry, *Vaccinium stamineum*, a neat low bush of the eastern United States, with scarcely edible fruit, but with pretty racemed flowers having white recurved corolla and projecting yellow stamens.

squawk (skwâk), *v. i.* [A var. of *squeak*, perhaps affected by *squall*[2].] To cry with a loud harsh voice; make a loud outcry, as a duck or other fowl when frightened.

Your peacock perch, pet post,
To strut and spread the tail and *squawk* upon.
Browning.

squawk (skwâk), *n.* [< *squawk*, *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh squeak or squall.

Gerard gave a little *squawk*, and put his fingers in his ears. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xxvi. (*Davies.*)

2. The American night-heron: same as *quawk*.

squawk-duck (skwâk′duk), *n.* The bimaculated duck. See *bimaculate*. [Prov. Eng.]

squawker (skwâ′kėr), *n.* [< *squawk* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squawks. Specifically—(*a*) A duck-call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*. (*b*) A toy consisting of a rubber bag tied to one end of a tube which contains a tongue-piece or reed.

squawking-thrush (skwâ′king-thrush), *n.* The mistlethrush. [Prov. Eng.]

squawlt, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *squall*[2].

squaw-man (skwâ′man), *n.* A white man who has married a squaw, and has become more or less identified with the Indians and their mode of life: so called in contempt. [Western U. S.]

Nowadays those who live among and intermarry with the Indians are looked down upon by the other frontiersmen, who contemptuously term them *squaw-men*.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 832.

squaw-mint (skwâ′mint), *n.* The American pennyroyal, *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [Rare.]

squawroot (skwâ′röt), *n.* 1. A leafless fleshy plant, *Conopholis Americana*, of the *Orobanchaceæ*, found in the eastern United States. It grows from 3 to 6 inches high, with the thickness of a man's thumb, and is covered with fleshy scales having the flowers in their axils, at length becoming hard. It is more or less root-parasitic, and occurs in clusters among fallen leaves in oak-woods. Also *cancer-root*.



Squawroot (*Conopholis Americana*), parasitic on the root of oak.

2. Rarely, the blue cohosh, *Caulophyllum thalictroides*.

squaw-vine (skwâ′vīn), *n.* The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens*. [Rare.]

squaw-weed (skwâ′wēd), *n.* Same as *golden ragwort* (which see, under *ragwort*).

squeak (skwēk), *v.* [E. dial. also *sweak*; < Sw. *qväka*, croak, = Norw. *skvaka*, cackle, = Icel. *skvakka*, sound like water shaken in a bottle; an imitative word, parallel to similar forms without initial *s*—namely, Sw. *qväka* = Dan. *qvakka*, croak, quack, = Icel. *kvaka*, twitter, chatter, etc.: see *quack*[1]. Cf. *squawk*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter a short, sharp, shrill cry, as a pig or a rat; make a sharp noise, as a pipe or fife, a wheel or hinge that needs oiling, or the sole of a boot.

The sheeted dead
Did *squeak* and gibber in the Roman streets.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 116.

Beside, 'tis known he could speak Greek
As naturally as pigs *squeak*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 52.

2. To break silence or secrecy; speak out; turn informer; "squeal"; peach. [Slang.]

If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.

"She was at the Kaim of Derncleugh, at Vanbeest Brown's last wake, as they call it." . . . "That 's another breaker ahead, Captain! Will she not *squeak*, think ye?"
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxiv.

3. To shirk an obligation, as the payment of a debt. [Slang.]

II. *trans.* To utter with a squeak, or in a squeaking tone.

And that, for any thing in Nature,
Pigs might *squeak* Love-Odes, Dogs bark Satyr.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

squeak (skwēk), *n.* [< *squeak*, *v.*] A short, sharp, shrill cry, such as that uttered by pigs or mice, or made by a wheel or the hinge of a door when dry.

With many a deadly grunt and doleful *squeak*.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 732.

There chanced to be a coquette in the consort, . . . with a great many skittish notes [and] affected *squeaks*.
Addison, Tatler, No. 157.

A squeak, or **a narrow squeak**, an escape by the merest chance. [Colloq. or slang.]—**Bubble and squeak**. See *bubble*[1].

squeaker (skwē′kėr), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeaks.

Mimical *squeakers* and bellowers.
Echard, On Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 137. (*Latham.*)

2. A young bird, as a pigeon, partridge, or quail; a chirper; a peeper; a squealer.

Mr. Campbell succeeded in bagging 220 grouse by evening; every *squeaker* was, however, counted.
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 535.

3. An Australian crow-shrike of the genus *Strepera*, as *S. cuneicauda* (oftener called *anaphonensis*, after Temminck, 1824, a specific name antedated by the one given by Vieillot in 1816), mostly of a grayish color, 19 inches long: so called from its cries.—4. One who confesses, or turns informer. [Slang.]

squeakily (skwē′ki-li), *adv.* [< *squeaky* + *-ly*[2].] With a thin, squeaky voice: as, to sing *squeakily*.

squeakingly (skwē′king-li), *adv.* In a squeaking manner; with a squeaky voice; squeakily.

squeaklet (skwēk′let), *n.* [< *squeak* + *-let*.] A little squeak. [Affected.]

Vehement shrew-mouse *squeaklets*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 49. (*Davies.*)

squeaky (skwē′ki), *a.* [< *squeak* + *-y*[1].] Squeaking; inclined to squeak.

squeal[1] (skwēl), *v. i.* [< ME. *squelen*, < Sw. dial. *sqväla* = Norw. *skvella*, squall, squeal; a var. of *squall*[2], < Icel. *skvala*, squall: see *squall*[2].] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, or a succession of such cries, as expressive of pain, fear, anger, impatience, eagerness, or the like.

She pinched me, and called me a *squealing* chit. *Steele.*

This child began to *squeal* about his mother, having been petted hitherto and wont to get all he wanted by raising his voice but a little.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, lxix.

2. To turn informer; peach; "squeak." [Slang.]

The first step of a prosecuting attorney, in attacking a criminal conspiracy, is to spread abroad the rumor that this, that, or the other confederate is about to *squeal*; he knows that it will be but a few days before one or more of the rogues will hurry to his office to anticipate the traitors by turning State's evidence.
The Century, XXXV. 649.

squeal[1] (skwēl), *n.* [< *squeal*[1], *v.*] A shrill, sharp cry, more or less prolonged.

His lengthen'd chin, his turn'd-up snout,
His eldritch *squeal* and gestures.
Burns, Holy Fair.

squeal[2] (skwēl), *a.* [Origin obscure.] Infirm; weak. [Prov. Eng.]

That he was weak, and ould, and *squeal*,
And seldom made a hearty meal.
Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Works (ed. 1794), I. 286. (*Halliwell.*)

squealer (skwē′lėr), *n.* [< *squeal*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeals.—2. One of several birds. (*a*) A young pigeon; a squab; a squeaker. See cut under *squab*.

When ready to leave the nest and face the world for itself, it [a young pigeon] is a *squealer*, or, in market parlance, a squab. *The Century*, XXXII. 100.

(*b*) The European swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also *jack-squealer*, *screecher*. (*c*) The American golden plover, *Charadrius dominicus*. *F. C. Browne*. [Plymouth, Mass.] (*d*) The harlequin duck. *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Maine.]

squeam† (skwēm), *v. i.* [A back-formation, < *squeamish*.] To be squeamish. [Rare.]

This threat is to the fools that *squeam*
At every thing of good esteem.
C. Smart, tr. of Phædrus (1765), p. 145.

squeamish (skwē′mish), *a.* [Also dial. *sweamish*, *swaimish*; early mod. E. *squeimish*, *squemish*; a later form (with suffix *-ish*[1] substituted for orig. *-ous*) of *squeamous*: see *squeamous*. The sense 'apt to be nauseated' may be due in part to association with *qualmish*.] 1. Easily disgusted or nauseated; hence, fastidious; scrupulous; particular; nice to excess in questions of propriety or taste; finical: as, a *squeamish* stomach; *squeamish* notions.

Let none other meaner person despise learning, nor . . . be any whit *squeimish* to let it be publisht vnder their names. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 17.

The modern civilized man is *squeamish* about pain to a degree which would have seemed effeminate or worse to his great-grandfather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 633.

2. Qualmish; slightly nauseated; sickish: as, a *squeamish* feeling.

The wind grew high, and we, being among the sands, lay at anchor; I began to be dizzy and *squeamish*.
Pepys, Diary, I. 43.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dainty*, *Fastidious*, etc. (see *nice*), overnice, straitlaced.

squeamishly (skwē′mish-li), *adv.* In a squeamish or fastidious manner; with too much niceness or daintiness.

squeamishness (skwē′mish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being squeamish; excessive niceness or daintiness; fastidiousness; excessive scrupulousness.

squeamous† (skwē′mus), *a.* [E. dial. also *swaimous*; early mod. E. *squemous*, *skoymose*, < ME. *squaimous*, *squaymous*, *squaymose*, *skeymous*, *skoymus*, *sweymous*, disdainful, fastidious, < *sweme*, *sweem*, E. dial. *sweam*, dizziness, an attack of sickness: see *sweam*. The word has now taken the form *squeamish*. The dial. change of *sw-* to *squ-* (which in ME. further changes to *sk-*) occurs in many words: cf. *squander*.] Same as *squeamish*.

Thou wert not *skoymus* of the maidens wombe.
Te Deum (14th century), quoted in N. and Q., 4th ser., III. 181.

But soth to say he was somdel *squaimous*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale.

Thow art not *skoymose* thy fantasy for to tell.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

squeanlt, *v. i.* [A var. of *squint*.] To squint.

squean[2] (skwēn), *v. i.* [Prob. imitative; cf. *squeal*[1].] To fret, as the hog. *Halliwell; Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

squeasinessf (skwē′zi-nes), *n.* Queasiness; qualmishness; nausea.

A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men.
Hammond, Works, IV. 614.

squeasyf (skwē′zi), *a.* [Also *squeezy*; formerly *squeazy*; a var. of *queasy* (with intensive *s-*, as in *splash* for *plash*[1], *squench* for *quench*): see *queasy*.] Queasy; qualmish; squeamish; scrupulous.

His own nice and *squeasy* stomach, still weary of his last meal, puts him into a study whether he should eat of his best dish or nothing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 425.

The women are few here, *squeezy* and formal, and little skilled in amusing themselves or other people.
Gray, Letters, I. 202.

squeege (skwēj), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *squeeze*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 530.

squeegee (skwē′jē), *n.* [A form of *squilgee*, simulating *squeege* for *squeeze*.] 1. *Naut.*, same as *squilgee*.—2. In *photog.*, a stout strip of soft rubber set longitudinally in a wooden back which serves as a handle, and beyond which the rubber projects. It is used for expressing moisture from paper prints, for bringing a film into close contact with a glass or mount, etc., and is also made in the form of a roller of soft rubber, much resembling a printers' inking-roller.

squeegee (skwē′jē), *v. t.* [< *squeegee*, *n.*] To treat with a squeegee or squilgee.

A glacé finish may easily be obtained by *squeegeeing* the washed print on a polished plate of hard rubber.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 53.

squeezability (skwē-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *squeezable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The quality or state of being squeezable. *Imp. Dict.*

squeezable (skwē′za-bl), *a.* [< *squeeze* + *-able*.] 1. Capable or admitting of being squeezed; compressible.—2. Figuratively, capable of being constrained or coerced: as, a *squeezable* government. [Colloq.]

You are too versatile and too *squeezable*; . . . you take impressions too readily.
Savage, Reuben Medlicott, I. 9. (*Davies.*)

The peace-of-mind-at-any-price disposition of that [Gladstone] Cabinet had rendered it *squeezable* to any extent.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 230.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squeezed*, ppr. *squeezing*. [Early mod. E. also *squize*, *squise*, E. dial. also *squizzen* (also perversely *squeege*); with intensive *s-*, < ME. *queisen*,

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squeeze, < AS. *cwēsan, cwȳsan, cwisan* (in comp. *tō-cwȳsan, tō-cwēsan*), crush; cf. Sw. *gräsa*, squeeze, bruise; D. *kwetsen* = MHG. *quetzen*, G. *quetschen*, G. dial. *quetzen*, crush, squash, bruise; MLG. *quattern, quettern*, squash, bruise; Goth. *kwistjan*, destroy; Lith. *gaiszti*, destroy.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press forcibly; subject to strong pressure; exert pressure upon: as, to *squeeze* a sponge; hence, to bruise or crush by the application of pressure: as, to *squeeze* one's fingers in a vise; apply force or pressure to for the purpose of extracting something: as, to *squeeze* a lemon.

O Phylax, spare
My *squeezed* Soul, least from herself she start.
Loose, loose the Buckle! if the time be come
That I must die, at least afford me room.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 206.

The people submit quietly when their governor *squeezes* their purses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 151.

The ingredients for punch were all in readiness; but no one would *squeeze* the oranges till he came.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews, i. 13.

2. To press in sympathy or affection, or as a silent indication of interest or emotion: as, to *squeeze* one's hand.

He is said to be the first that made love by *squeezing* the hand. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

With my left hand I took her right — did she *squeeze* it? I think she did.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

3. To produce or procure by the application of pressure; express; extract: usually with *out:* as, to *squeeze* consent from an official.

Qveise out the jus. *Reliq. Antiq.*, I. 302.

When day appeared, . . . I began againe to *squise out* the matter [from a wound], & to annoint it with a litle salue which I had.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 146.

He [Canute] *squeez'd out* of the English, though now his subjects, not his Enemies, 72, some say 82, thousand pound. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

They can *squeeze* Bourdeaux *out* of a sloe, and draw Champagne from an apple. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 131.

4. To thrust forcibly; force: with *into*, or other similar adjunct: as, to *squeeze* a gown *into* a box.

He [Webster] has not the condensing power of Shakespeare, who *squeezed* meaning *into* a phrase with an hydraulic press. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 318.

Schneider had provided himself at the Greenland ports with the entire costume of the Eskimo belle, and, being a small man, was able to *squeeze* himself *into* the garments.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 176.

5. To harass or oppress by exactions or the like.

The little officers oppress the people; the great officers *squeeze* them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

The whole convict system is a money-making affair; . . . they all just naturally *squeeze* the convict.
The Century, XL. 221.

6. To obtain a facsimile impression of on paper, by means of water and rubbing or beating. See *squeeze*, *n.*, 3.

But the overhang of the rock makes it extremely difficult to *squeeze* satisfactorily. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 455.

Squeezed-in vessel, a vessel of pottery or glass whose form indicates that it has been pressed in on opposite sides, as if nipped by the fingers. It is a common form in Roman glass bottles; and many Japanese flasks of stoneware also have this shape.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press; press, push, or force one's way through or into some tight, narrow, or crowded place; pass by pressing or pushing.

Many a public minister comes empty in; but, when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *squeeze* hard before he can get off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. To pass (through a body) under the application of pressure.

A concave sphere of gold filled with water, and sodered up, has, upon pressing the sphere with great force, let the water *squeeze* through it and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops like dew, without bursting or cracking the body of the gold.
Newton, Opticks, ii. 3, prop. 8.

squeeze (skwēz), *n.* [< *squeeze*, *v.*] 1. Pressure, or an application of pressure; a hug or embrace; a friendly, sympathetic, or loving grasp: as, a *squeeze* of the hand.

Had a very affectionate *squeeze* by the hand, and a fine compliment in a corner. *Gray*, Letters, I. 239.

The Squire shook him heartily by the hand, and congratulated him on his safe arrival at Headlong Hall. The doctor returned the *squeeze*, and assured him that the congratulation was by no means misapplied.
Peacock, Headlong Hall, iii.

2. Crush; crowding.

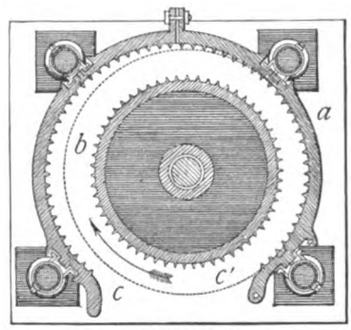
The pair of MacWhirters journeyed from Tours, . . . and, after four-and-twenty hours of *squeeze* in the diligence, presented themselves at nightfall at Madame Smolensk's. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

3. A cast or an impression, as of an inscription or a coin, produced by forcing some plastic material into the hollows or depressions of the surface; especially, such a facsimile or impression made by applying sheets of wet unsized paper to the object to be copied, and thoroughly passing over the sheets with light blows of a stiff brush, so as to force the paper into every inequality. The paper, upon drying, hardens, yielding a perfect and durable negative, or reversed copy, of the original. This method is employed by archæologists for securing faithful transcripts of ancient inscriptions.

It is to him that we owe the copies and *squeezes* of the Nabathean inscriptions. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 302.

Armed, therefore, with a stock of photographic plates, and with the far more essential stock of paper for making moulds or *squeezes* from the stone, I began work on the temples of Thebes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 297.

squeezer (skwē'zėr), *n.* [< *squeeze* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which squeezes. Specifically—(*a*) In *iron-working*, a machine employed in getting the puddled ball into shape, or shingling it, without hammering. (See *puddling*.) Squeezers are of two kinds, reciprocating and rotary. The essential feature of the reciprocating form is that a movable arm or lever works against a corresponding fixed jaw, the former representing the



Rotary Squeezer.

a, ridged eccentric casing; *b*, ridged roller. The ball of metal enters at *c*, in the direction shown by the arrow, and emerges at *c'*.

hammer, the latter the anvil, of the old method of shingling with the hammer. In the rotary squeezer the puddled ball is brought into shape by being passed between a cast-iron cylinder and a cylindrical casing, the former being placed eccentrically within the latter so that the distance between their surfaces gradually diminishes in the direction of the rotation. The ball, being introduced at the widest part of the opening, is carried forward and finally delivered at the narrower end, reduced in size and ready for rolling. (*b*) In *sheet-metal working*, a crimping-machine for forcing the tops and covers of tin cans over the cylinders which form the sides of the cans. (*c*) A lemon-squeezer.

2. *pl.* A kind of playing-cards in which the face-value of each card is shown in the upper left-hand corner, and can readily be seen by squeezing the cards slightly apart, without displaying the hand.—**Alligator squeezer.** Same as *crocodile squeezer*.—**Crocodile squeezer**, a peculiar form of squeezer, having a long projecting upper jaw armed with teeth. It is used in the manufacture of iron.

squeezing (skwē'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squeeze*, *v.*] 1. The act of pressing; compression.—2. That which is forced out by or as by pressure; hence, oppressive exaction.

The dregs and *squeezings* of the brain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 607.

squeezing-box (skwē'zing-boks), *n.* In *ceram.*, a cylinder of metal, through an opening in the bottom of which plastic clay is forced in a continuous ribbon of any desired section, to form lugs, handles, etc.

squeezy†, *a.* See *squeasy*.

squelch (skwelch), *n.* [Formerly also *squelsh*; prob. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of E. dial. *quelch*, a blow, bang.] A crushing blow; a heavy fall. [Colloq.]

But Ralpho, who had now begun
T' adventure resurrection
From heavy *squelch*, and had got up.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 933.

squelch (skwelch), *v.* [See *squelch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To crush down; stamp on as if squeezing out something liquid; put an end to. [Colloq.]

'Sfoot, this Fat Bishop hath so overlaid me,
So *squelch'd* and squeezed me.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

Here, all about the fields, is the wild carrot. You cut off its head, just before it seeds, and you think you have *squelched* it; but this is just what Nature . . . wanted you to do. *J. Burroughs*, The Century, XIX. 688.

2. To disconcert; discomfit; put down. [Colloq.]

Luke glanced shamefaced at the nosegay in his buttonhole, and was *squelched*.
J. W. Palmer, After his Kind, p. 120.

II. *intrans.* To be crushed. [Colloq.]

squelet, *v.* A Middle English form of *squeal*.

squelert, **squeleryt**, *n.* Middle English forms of *sculler*[2], *scullery*.

squench (skwench), *v. t.* [A var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of *quench*.] To quench. *Beau. and Fl.* [Obsolete or vulgar.]

squerelt, **squerrelt**, **squerrilt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *squirrel*.

squeteague (skwe-tēg'), *n.* [Also *squetee, squitee, squit;* of Amer. Ind. origin.] A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Cynoscion regalis* (formerly *Otolithus regalis*), also called *weakfish, sea-salmon*, and *sea-trout* in common with some other members of the same genus. It is silvery, darker above, with many irregular, small, dark blotches tending to form oblique undulating bars. It is common from Cape Cod southward, and is a valued food-fish. A more distinctly marked fish of this kind is *C. maculatus*, the spotted squeteague, weakfish, or sea-trout, of more southerly distribution. See *Cynoscion*, and cut under *weakfish*.

squib (skwib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *squibbed*, ppr. *squibbing*. [A var. of **squip*, < ME. *squippen*, a var. of *swip* (ME. *swippen*), move swiftly, sweep, dash: see *swip, swipe*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move swiftly and irregularly.

A battered unmarried beau, who *squibs* about from place to place. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

2. [< *squib*, *n.*, 3.] To make a slight, sharp report, like that of an exploding squib.—3. [< *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To resort to the use of squibs, or petty lampoons.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw (in or out) suddenly; explode.

Thou wouldst neuer *squib* out any new Salt-petre Iestes against honest Tucca.
Dekker, Humorous Poet (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 235).

He [Mr. Brian Twyne] *squibs* in this parenthesis.
Fuller, Hist. Cambridge University, i. § 52.

2. [< *squib*, *n.*, 4.] To attack in squibs; lampoon.

squib (skwib), *n.* [< *squib*, *v.*] 1. A ball or tube filled with gunpowder, sent or fired swiftly through the air or along the ground, exploding somewhat like a rocket.

Like a *Squib* it falls,
Or fire-wingd shaft, or sulph'ry Powder Balls.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

Nor nimble *squib* is seen to make afeard
The gentlewomen.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, Prol.

So *squibs* and crackers fly into the air,
Then, only breaking with a noise, they vanish
In stench and smoke. *Ford*, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

2. A reed, rush, quill, or roll of paper filled with a priming of gunpowder; a tube of some kind used to set off a charge of gunpowder, as at the bottom of a drill-hole. Also called *mote, train*, and *match*.—3. A fire-cracker, especially one broken in the middle so that when it is fired the charge explodes without a loud report.—4. A petty lampoon; a short satirical writing or sketch holding up a person or thing to ridicule.

Allowing that . . . [the play] succeeds, there are a hundred *squibs* flying all abroad to prove that it should not have succeeded. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning, x.

5†. One who writes lampoons or squibs; a petty satirist; a paltry, trifling fellow.

The *squibs* are those who, in the common phrase of the word, are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.
Steele, Tatler, No. 88.

6. A kind of cheap taffy, made of treacle.

And there we had a shop, too, for lollipops and *squibs*.
Hood, Lines by a Schoolboy.

squibbish (skwib'ish), *a.* [< *squib* + *-ish*[1].] Flashy; light. *T. Mace*, Music's Monument. (*Davies.*)

squid (skwid), *n.* [Origin unknown.] 1. A kind of cuttlefish or calamary; a dibranchiate cephalopod with ten arms, especially of the family *Loliginidæ* or *Teuthididæ*. The name is most frequently given to the small, slender calamaries, a few inches long and with a caudal fin, which are much used as bait, but is extended (with or without a qualifying term) to many other species of different genera and families, some of which, as the giant squids, are the largest of cephalopods. See cuts under *Architeuthis, calamary, Desmoteuthis, Loliginidæ, Sepiola*, and *Spirula*, and compare those under *Dibranchiata, cuttlefish*, and *Sepia*.

2. An artificial bait or lure of metal, ivory, etc., used in angling or trolling for fish, often simply a fish-hook on the shank of which a mass of lead is melted in cylindrical or tapering form to imitate a squid (def. 1).—**False squids**, the *Loligopsidæ*.—**Flying squids**, the *Ommastrephidæ*.—**Giant squids**, the very large cephalopods of the genus *Architeuthis*, as *A. harveyi* of the Atlantic coast of North America, among those called *devil-fish*. See cut under *Architeuthis*.—**Long-armed squids**, the *Chiroteuthididæ*.—**Long-finned squids**, species of *Loliginidæ*. See cut under *Loliginidæ*.—**Short-finned squids**, species of *Ommastrephes*, as *O. illecebrosus*, common in New England seas and northward, and a principal source of bait.

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squid (skwid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squidded*, ppr. *squidding*. [< *squid*, *n.*] To fish with a squid or spoon-bait.

squidding (skwid'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squid*, *v.*] The act, art, or practice of fishing with a squid.

squid-fork (skwid'fôrk), *n.* An instrument used by fishermen in baiting with a squid.

squid-hound (skwid'hound), *n.* The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. See cut under *bass*.

squid-jig (skwid'jig), *n.* A squid-jigger.

squid-jigger (skwid'jig'ėr), *n.* A device for catching squids, consisting of a number of hooks soldered together by the shanks so that the points radiate in all directions. It is dragged or jerked through the water.

squid-jigging (skwid'jig'ing), *n.* The act of jigging for squids; the use of a squid-jigger; squidding.

squid-thrower (skwid'thrō'ėr), *n.* A device, on the principle of the catapult, used in trolling to cast a fishing-line seaward. *E. H. Knight.*

squier[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squire*[1].

squier[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *square*[1].

squierie†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *squiry*.

squiggle (skwig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *squiggled*, ppr. *squiggling*. [Appar. a var., with intensive prefix *s-*, of **quiggle*, E. dial. *queegle*, a var. of *wiggle*: see *wiggle*.] 1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To move about like an eel; squirm; wriggle. [Colloq., U. S.]

squilert, *n.* A Middle English form of *sculler*[2].

squilgee (skwil'jē), *n.* [Also *squillagee*, *squillgee*, also *squeegee*, *squegee* (see *squeegee*); origin obscure; perhaps connected with *swill*, *swile*, wash, rinse; but the term. is not explained.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) An implement somewhat resembling a wooden hoe, with an edge of india-rubber or thick leather, used to scrape the water from wet decks. (*b*) A small swab. (*c*) A becket and toggle used to confine a studding-sail while setting it.—2. One of several implements constructed like the nautical implement above defined (1 (*a*)), used for washing glass, in photographic work, etc. See *squeegee*, 2.

squilgee (skwil'jē), *v. t.* [< *squilgee*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to scrape (the wet decks of a ship) with a squilgee.

The washing, swabbing, *squilgeeing*, etc., lasts, or is made to last, until eight o'clock, when breakfast is ordered, fore and aft. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 100.

squilgee-toggle (skwil'jē-tog'l), *n.* A toggle with a small line fastened to it, used to secure a strap round a studdingsail while being set, so that by pulling out the squilgee when the sail is hoisted far enough the sail is released.

squill[1] (skwil), *n.* [< ME. *squille*, *squylle*, *sqwylle*, *squyle*, < OF. *squille*, *scille*, F. *squille*, *scille* = Sp. *esquila* = Pg. *scilla* = It. *squilla*, < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, squill, = Gr. σκίλλα, squill, perhaps for *σκιδλα (as equiv. σχίνος for *σχίδνος), and so called from its splitting easily into scales, < σχίζειν, split: see *schism*.] 1. The medicinal bulb of *Urginea Scilla*, or the plant itself; the officinal squill. See *Urginea*.—2. Any plant of the genus *Scilla* (which see). *S. nutans* is commonly called *bluebell*, or *wild hyacinth*. The spring squill, *S. verna*, and the autumn squill, *S. autumnalis*, are small European wild flowers of no great merit in cultivation. The star-flowered squill, *S. amœna*, is a distinct early species, the flowers indigo-blue with large yellowish-green ovary, less attractive than the species following. The early squill, *S. bifolia*, produces rich masses of dark-blue flowers very early in the spring. The Spanish squill, *S. Hispanica* (*S. campanulata*), is a fine species of early summer, with a strong pyramidal raceme of large pendent usually light-blue flowers: also called *Spanish bluebell*. The Italian squill, *S. Italica*, has pale-blue flowers with intensely blue stamens. The pyramidal or Peruvian squill, *S. Peruviana*, not from Peru, but from the Mediterranean region, has pale-blue flowers with white stamens, the flowers very numerous in a regular pyramid. The Siberian squill, *S. Sibirica* (*S. amœnula*), not from Siberia, but from southern Russia, is a very choice small early-flowering species, the blossom of a peculiar porcelain-blue. These are all hardy except the pyramidal squill.—**Chinese squill**, a species of *Scilla*, *S. Chinensis*, once classed as *Barnardia*.—**Compound syrup of squill**. See *syrup*.—**Oxymel of squill**. See *oxymel*.—**Pancratic squill**, a variety of the officinal squill said to be milder in its action.—**Roman squill**, the Roman hyacinth, *Hyacinthus Romanus*, once classed as *Scilla*, also as *Bellevalia*.—**Wild squill**, the American wild hyacinth, or eastern camass, *Camassia* (*Scilla*) *Fraseri*.



Squill (*Urginea Scilla*).

squill[2] (skwil), *n.* [< L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a small fish of the lobster kind, a prawn, shrimp, so called from a supposed resemblance to the bulb or plant of the same name: see *squill*[1].] 1. A stomatopodous crustacean of the genus *Squilla* or family *Squillidæ*; a mantis-shrimp or squill-fish. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2†. An insect so called from its resemblance to the preceding; a mantis. Also called *squill-insect*.

Squilla (skwil'ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius), < L. *squilla*, *scilla*, a prawn: see *squill*[2].] 1. The representative genus of *Squillidæ*, containing such crustaceans as *S. mantis*, the common mantis-shrimp or locust-shrimp. The southern squill of the United States is *Coronis glabriuscula*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*[2], 1.—3†. [*l. c.*] Same as *squill*[2], 2.

The *Squilla*, an insect, differs but little from the fish Squilla. *Moufet*, Theater of Insects, II. xxxvii.

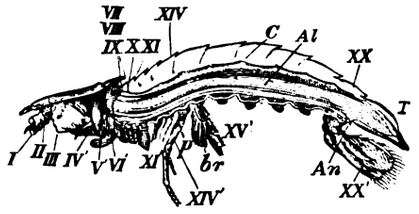
squillagee (skwil'a-jē), *n.* Same as *squilgee*.

squillante (skwil-län'te), *a.* [It., ppr. of *squillare*, clang, ring.] In *music*, ringing; bell-like in tone.

squill-fish (skwil'fish), *n.* A squill, or some similar crustacean.

squillian (skwil'i-an), *a.* [= F. *squillien*; as L. *squilla*, squill (see *squill*[2]), + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to a squill; belonging or relating to the *Squillidæ*.

Squillidæ (skwil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Squilla* + *-idæ*.] A family of stomatopod crustaceans,



Locust-shrimp (*Squilla scabricauda*), in longitudinal vertical section.

I–XX, the somites; I'–XX', their appendages, of most of which the bases only are seen. *Al*, alimentary canal; *C*, heart; *An*, anus; *T*, telson; *br*, branchiæ; *P*, penis.

typified by the genus *Squilla*, to which the *Stomatopoda* are sometimes restricted; the mantis-shrimps or gastrurans. The pseudogenus *Alima* and at least two other spurious genera were named from larval forms of this family. Other good genera than the type are *Coronis* and *Gonodactylus*. Also called *Squilloidea*.

squill-insect† (skwil'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *squill*[2], 2. *N. Grew.*

squillitic (skwi-lit'ik), *a.* [< L. *squilliticus*, *scilliticus*, < Gr. σκιλλιτικός, pertaining to the squill: see *squill*[2].] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in *squilliticke* vinegre. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxx. 3.

squimble-squamble†, *adv.* Same as *skimble-scamble*. *Cotgrave.*

squint† (skwin), *v. i.* and *t.* [Also *squean*, *skeen*, *sken*, also *squinny*, formerly *squiny*; cf. *squint*.] To squint.

As doctors in their deepest doubts
Stroke up their foreheads hie;
Or men amazde their sorrow flouts
By *squeaning* with the eye.
Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy (1609). (*Nares.*)

squinance† (skwin'ans), *n.* Same as *squinancy*, 1.

squinancy† (skwin'an-si), *n.* [Also contr. *squincy*, *squinsy*; < ME. *squinacie*, *sqwinacie*, < OF. *esquinancie*, *squinancie*, quinsy: see *quinsy*.] 1. Quinsy.

Diseases that be verie perillous: . . . to wit, the Pleurisie, *Squinancie*, inflammation, sharpe Feuer, or Apoplexie. *Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 285.

2. The quinsywort.

squinancy-berry† (skwin'an-si-ber'i), *n.* Same as *quinsy-berry*.

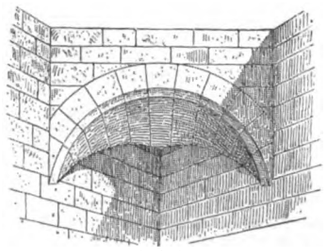
squinancy-wort† (skwin'an-si-wėrt), *n.* Same as *quinsywort*.

squincet†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *squynce*; var. of *squincy*, etc.] Same as *squinancy*.

Diseases and sickenesses, as *squynces*.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

squinch[1] (skwinch), *n.* [A var. of *sconce*[2].] In *arch.*, a small arch, or a series of arches, corbeled out, thrown across an angle, as in a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. In Western architecture it is frequent as performing the function of the Eastern pendentive. The application of the term may be due to the resemblance of this structure to a corner cupboard, which was also called squinch or sconce. See cut in next column.

squinch[2] (skwinch), *n.* A dialectal variant of *quince*.



Squinch.

squincy†, *n.* [A contraction of *squinancy*: see *squinancy*, *quinsy*.] Quinsy.

Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
And choke with a hempen *squincy*!
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iii. 14.

squin-eye†, *n.* A squinting eye.

squink (skwingk), *v. i.* [A dial. form of *wink*: see *squint* and *wink*.] To wink. [Prov. Eng.]

squinny (skwin'i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *squiny*: see *squin*.] To squint. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I remember thine eyes well enough. Dost thou *squiny* at me? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 140.

squint (skwint), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in ME., except as in *asquint*, askew; appar. an extension of the obs. or dial. *squin*, *squean*, *sken*, prob. connected with D. *schuinen*, slant, slope, *schuin*, slant, sloping; perhaps associated with E. dial. *squink*, wink, partly a var. of *wink*, partly < Sw. *svinka*, shrink, flinch, nasalized form of *svika*, balk, flinch, fail; cf. Dan. *svigte*, bend, fail, forsake; AS. *swican*, escape, avoid. The history of the word is meager, and the forms appar. related are more or less involved.] **I.** *a.* 1. Looking different ways; characterized by non-coincidence of the optic axes; affected with strabismus: said of eyes.

Some things that are not heard
He mutters to himselfe, and his *squint* eye
Casts towards the Moone, as should his wits there lye.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 190).

2. That looks or is directed obliquely; looking askance; indirect; oblique; sinister.

The pleasure I shall live in, and the freedom,
Without the *squint* eye of the law upon me,
Or prating liberty of tongues that envy!
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

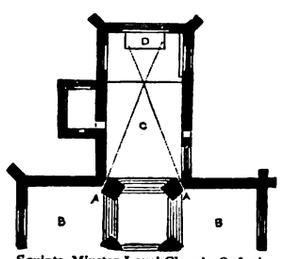
I incline to hope, rather than fear,
And gladly banish *squint* suspicion.
Milton, Comus, l. 413.

Squint quoin, in *arch.*, an external oblique angle.

II. *n.* 1. An affection of the eyes, consisting in non-coincidence of the optic axes; a squint eye; strabismus (which see).

He's blue eyes, and not to be called a *squint*, though a little cast he's certainly got. *Hood*, The Lost Heir.

2. An oblique or furtive look; a furtive glance; hence (colloquially), a leaning, an inclination: as, he had a decided *squint* toward democracy.—3. In *arch.*, an oblique opening through the walls of some old churches, usually having for its object to enable a person in the transepts or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar. The usual situation for a squint is on one or both sides of the chancel arch; but they are also found in other positions, though always directed toward an altar. Generally they are not above a yard high, and 2 feet wide, but sometimes they form narrow arches 10 or 12 feet in height, as at Minster-Lovel, Oxfordshire. The name *hagioscope* is sometimes applied to them.—**Braid's squint**, the turning of the eyes simultaneously upward and inward, as if trying to look at the middle of one's own forehead, as a means of producing a hypnotic state.



Squints, Minster-Lovel Church, Oxfordshire, England.

A A, squints; B B, transepts; C, chancel; D, altar.

squint (skwint), *v.* [< *squint*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To look askew, or with the eyes differently directed; look askance.

He gets a crick in his neck oft-times with *squinting* up at windowes and Belconies.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

Some can *squint* when they will. *Bacon.*

2. To be affected with strabismus.—3. To run or be directed obliquely; have an indirect reference or bearing.

Not a period of this epistle but *squints* towards another over against it. *Pope.*

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Not meaning . . .
His pleasure or his good alone,
But *squinting* partly at my own.
Cowper, To Rev. W. Bull, June 22, 1782.

II. *trans.* **1.** To render squint or oblique; affect with strabismus.

Let him but use
An unsway'd eye, not *squinted* with affections.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 226).

He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 122.

2. To turn, cast, or direct obliquely.

Perkin . . . raised his Siege, and marched to Taunton; beginning already to *squint* one eye upon the crowne and another upon the sanctuary.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 183.

squinter (skwin'tėr), *n.* [< *squint* + *-er*[1].] One who squints; a cross- or squint-eyed person.

I pass over certain difficulties about double images, drawn from the perceptions of a few *squinters*.
W. James, Mind, XII. 523, note.

squint-eyed (skwint'id), *a.* **1.** Having eyes that squint; having eyes with non-coincident axes. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 103. —**2.** Oblique; indirect; sinister; malignant.

This is such a false and *squinteyed* praise,
Which, seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

3. Looking obliquely or by side-glances: as, *squint-eyed* jealousy or envy.

The hypocrite . . . looks *squint-eyed*, aiming at two things at once: the satisfying his own lusts, and that the world may not be aware of it.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 494.

squintifego† (skwin-ti-fē'gō), *a.* [< *squint* + *-ifego*, an arbitrary termination.] Squinting.

The timbrel, and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis, awe thee.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 271.

squinting (skwin'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *squint*, *v.*] The act or habit of looking asquint; strabismus.

squintingly (skwin'ting-li), *adv.* With squint look; by side-glances.

squint-minded (skwint'mīn'ded), *a.* Deceitful; crooked-minded. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 34. [Rare.]

squinyt, *v. i.* See *squinny*.

squir (skwėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *squirr*; a var. of **quir* for *whirr*: see *whirr*.] To throw with a jerk. [Prov. Eng.]

I saw him *squir* away his watch a considerable way into the Thames. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 77.

Boys *squir* pieces of tile or flat stones across ponds or brooks to make what are denominated ducks and drakes.
Halliwell.

squiralty (skwīr'al-ti), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-alty*, after the analogy of *loyalty*.] Same as *squirearchy*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. xviii. [Rare.]

squirarchy, *n.* See *squirearchy*.

squire[1] (skwīr), *n.* [Also dial. *square*; early mod. E. also *squier*; < ME. *squier*, *squyer*, *squier*, *scwier*, *swyere*, by apheresis from *esquire*: see *esquire*[1].] **1.** An esquire; an attendant on a knight.

Than tolde Grisandolus how he dide laugh before the abbey and in the chapell, for the *squyer* that hadde smyten his maister, and the dyuerse wordes that he hadde spoken.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

The rest are princes, barons, lords, knights, *squires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 94.

2. A gentleman who attends upon a lady; an escort; a beau; a gallant.

And eke himselfe had craftily devisd
To be her *Squire*, and do her service well aguisd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 21.

3. A person not noble nor a knight, but who has received a grant of arms.—**4.** In England, a landed proprietor who is also justice of the peace: a term nearly equivalent to *lord of the manor*, as meaning the holder of most of the land in any neighborhood.—**5.** In the United States, in country districts and towns, a justice of the peace, a local judge, or other local dignitary: chiefly used as a title.—**Broom-squire.** See the quotation.

"*Broom-squires?*" "So we call in Berkshire squatters on the moor who live by tying heath into brooms."
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

Squire of dames, a man very attentive to women and much in their company.

Marry, there I'm call'd
The *Squire of Dames*, or Servant of the Sex.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, i. 2.

Squire of the body, a personal attendant, originally on a knight, but later on a courtezan; a pimp.—**Squire of the pad**†, a footpad; a highwayman.

Sometimes they are *Squires of the Pad*, and now and then borrow a little Money upon the King's High Way, to recruit their losses at the Gaming House.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1705).

squire[1] (skwīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *squired*, ppr. *squiring*. [< ME. **squiren*, *squeren*; < *squire*[1], *n.*] **1.** To attend and wait upon, as a squire his lord.—**2.** To attend, as a gentleman a lady; wait upon or attend upon in the manner of a squire; escort.

For he *squiereth* me bothe up and doun,
Yet hastow caught a fals suspeccioun.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 305.

To *squire* women about for other folks is as ungrateful an employment as to tell money for other folks.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 3.

squire[2]†, *n.* An old form of *square*[1].

squireage (skwīr'āj), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-age*.] The untitled landed gentry; the squires of a country taken collectively. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 46. [Rare.]

squirearch (skwīr'ärk), *n.* [< *squirearch-y*.] A member of the squirearchy.

Man is made for his fellow-creatures. I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchs*.
Bulwer, Caxtons, ii. 11.

squirearchal (skwīr'är-kal), *a.* [< *squirearch* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy. *Imp. Dict.*

squirearchical (skwīr'är-ki-kal), *a.* [< *squirearch-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of squirearchy or a squirearch. *Bulwer*, My Novel, i. 10.

squirearchy (skwīr'är-ki), *n.* [Also *squirarchy*; < *squire*[1] + Gr. ἀρχία, rule (after analogy of *monarchy*, etc.).] **1.** In England, government by the squires, or "country gentlemen"—that is, the large landed proprietors, most of whom are justices of the peace, and who, before the Reform Bill of 1832, and to a certain extent after it, had great influence in the House of Commons. Hence—**2.** The squires themselves collectively.

squireen (skwīr-ēn'), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + dim. *-een*, common in Ir. words.] In Ireland, a small landed proprietor: usually contemptuous.

Squireens are persons who, with good long leases or valuable farms, possess incomes of from three to eight hundred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a commission of the peace, sometimes before they can spell (as her ladyship said), and almost always before they know anything of law or justice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, vii.

squirehood (skwīr'hud), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-hood*.] The state of being a squire; the rank or position of a squire. *Swift*, Letter to the King at Arms.

squirelt, *n.* An obsolete form of *squirrel*.

squirelet (skwīr'let), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-let*.] A petty squire; a squireling. *Carlyle*, Misc., iii. 56. (*Davies.*)

squireling (skwīr'ling), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A petty squire; a squirelet.

But to-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 2.

squirely (skwīr'li), *a.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Befitting or characteristic of a squire.

One very fit for this *squirely* function.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

How could that oligarchy [the Southern States of the United States], with its *squirely* tastes, its free wasteful outdoor life, its love of landed property, and its contempt for manual labour, become a trading community?
The Academy, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

squireship (skwīr'ship), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ship*.] Same as *squirehood*. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 4. (*Latham.*)

squiress (skwīr'es), *n.* [< *squire*[1] + *-ess*.] The wife of a squire. *Bulwer*, Pelham, vii. (*Davies.*) [Colloq., Eng.]

squirm (skwėrm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *squir*, throw with a jerk, influenced by association with *swarm* and *worm*: see *squir*.] **1.** To wriggle or writhe, as an eel or a worm; hence, to writhe mentally.

You never need think you can turn over any old falsehood without a terrible *squirming* and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells under it.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, v.

They [worms in the pupa state] only *squirm* a little in a feeble way now and then, and grow stiffer, till they can't *squirm* at all, and then they're mummies, and that's the end of it till the butterflies are born.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, viii.

2. To climb by wriggling; "shin": as, to *squirm* up a tree.

squirm (skwėrm), *n.* [< *squirm*, *v.*] **1.** A wriggling motion, like that of a worm or an eel.—**2.** *Naut.*, a twist in a rope.

squirr, *v.* See *squir*.

squirrel (skwur'el or skwir'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *squirril*, *squerrel*, *squirel*, *squiril*; < ME. *squirel*, *squyrelle*, *scurel*, *swerelle*, *swyrelle*, < OF. *esquirel*, *escurel*, *escuirel*, *escureul*, *escureuil*, *escurieu*, F. *écureuil* = Pr. *escurol* = Sp. Pg. *esquilo* (cf. It. *scojattolo*, *scojatto*), < ML. *sciuriolus*, *sciurellus* (also, after Rom., *scuriolus*, *scurellius*, *escurellus*, corruptly *sirogrillus*, *cirogrillus*, *experiolus*, *asperiolus*, etc.), dim. of L. *sciurus*, < Gr. σκίουρος, a squirrel, lit. 'shadow-tailed,' < σκιά, shadow, + οὐρά, tail. For the sense, cf. E. dial. *skug*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade': see *skug*.] **1.** A rodent quadruped of the family *Sciuridæ* and genus *Sciurus*, originally and specifically *Sciurus vulgaris* of Europe. Squirrels have pointed ears and a long bushy tail; they are of active arboreal habits, and are able to sit up on their hind quarters and use the fore paws like hands. *S. vulgaris*, called in England *skug*, is a squirrel 8 or 10 inches long (the tail being nearly



European Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

as much more), with an elegant reddish-brown coat, white below, and the ears tufted or penciled. It lives in trees, is very agile and graceful in its movements, feeds on all kinds of small hard fruits, nests in a hole, hibernates to some extent in the colder latitudes, and brings forth usually three or four young. It is readily tamed, and makes an interesting pet. The North American squirrel nearest to this one is the chickaree, or red squirrel, *S. hudsonius*. (See cut under *chickaree*.) The common gray squirrel of the United States is *S. carolinensis*. (See cut under *Sciurus*.) Fox- or cat-squirrels are several large red, gray, or black species of North America. (See cut under *fox-squirrel*.) North America (including Mexico and Central America) is very rich in squirrels; southern Asia and Africa are less rich, while South America and Europe have each but a single species of *Sciurus* proper. In the extension of the name *squirrel* to other genera of the family, the species of *Tamias*, *Spermophilus*, and *Cynomys* are distinguished as *ground-squirrels* or *prairie-squirrels*, and some of them are also called *marmot-squirrels* (see cuts under *chipmunk*, *Spermophilus*, *owl*, and *prairie-dog*); those of *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys* are *flying-squirrels* (see cuts under *flying-squirrel* and *Sciuropterus*). The scale-tailed squirrels of Africa belong to a different family, *Anomaluridæ*. (See cut under *Anomaluridæ*.) Certain Australian marsupials, as phalangers or petaurists, which resemble squirrels, are improperly so called. (See cut under *Acrobates*.) Some *Sciuridæ* have other vernacular names, as *skug*, *assapan*, *taguan*, *jelerang*, *hackee*, *chickaree*, *gopher*, *sisel*, *suslik*, *prairie-dog*, *wishtonwish*, etc.; but *squirrel*, without a qualifying term, is practically confined to the genus *Sciurus*, all the many members of which resemble one another too closely to be mistaken. See the technical names, and cut under *Xerus*.

2. In *cotton-manuf.*, one of the small card-covered rollers used with the large roller of a carding-machine. Also called *urchin*.—**Barking squirrel**, the prairie-dog: an early name of this animal as brought to notice by Lewis and Clarke in 1814.—**Burrowing squirrel**, Lewis and Clarke's name (1814) of a prairie-dog, or some related prairie-squirrel.—**Chipping-squirrel**, the chipmunk.—**Federation squirrel**, the thirteen-lined spermophile, or striped gopher: so called in allusion to the thirteen stripes of the flag of the original States of the American Union. *S. L. Mitchill*, 1821. See cut under *Spermophilus*.—**Hunt the squirrel**. See *hunt*. (See also *flying-squirrel*, *prairie-squirrel*, *sugar-squirrel*.)

squirrel-bot (skwur'el-bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Cuterebra emasculator*, whose larvæ infest the genital and axillary regions of various squirrels and gophers in the United States, particularly the scrotum and testicles of the male of *Tamias striatus*, the striped chipmunk.

squirrel-corn (skwur'el-kôrn), *n.* A pretty spring wild flower, *Dielytra* (*Dicentra*) *Canadensis*, of eastern North America. It has elegant dissected leaves, graceful racemes of a few cream-colored heart-shaped blossoms, and separate yellow tubers which resemble kernels of Indian corn. See *Dicentra*. Less commonly called *turkey-corn*.

squirrel-cup (skwur'el-kup), *n.* The hepatica or liverleaf.

squirrel-fish (skwur'el-fish), *n.* **1.** Any fish of the family *Holocentridæ*, and especially of the genus *Holocentrus*. The numerous species are remarkable for the development of sharp spines almost everywhere on the surface of the body. The name refers to the noise they make when taken out of the water, which suggests the bark of a squirrel. *H. pentacanthus* of the West Indies, occasional on the United States coast, is chiefly of a bright-red color, with streaks shining lengthwise; its bright tints and quick movements make it one of the most conspicuous denizens of rocky tide-pools. See cut under *Holocentridæ*.

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2. The serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, distinguished by the segregation of the serræ at the angle of the preopercular into two groups. It is common in the West Indies, and also along the southern United States coast to North Carolina.—3. A local name of the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*.

squirrel-grass (skwur'el-gras), *n.* Same as *squirreltail*.

squirrel-hake (skwur'el-hāk), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Phycis chuss;* the white hake. See *chuss, hake*[2], 2, and cut under *Phycis*.

squirrel-hawk (skwur'el-hâk), *n.* The ferruginous rough-legged hawk, *Archibuteo ferrugineus*, the largest and handsomest bird of its genus, found in California and most other parts of western North America from British America southward: so called because it preys extensively upon ground-squirrels and related rodents. It is 23 inches long and 55 in extent; when adult the under parts are nearly white, with rich chestnut flags barred with black; the tail is mostly white, clouded with silver-gray, and tinged with bay; and the dark upper parts are much varied with brownish red.



Squirrel-hawk (*Archibuteo ferrugineus*).

squirrel-lemur (skwur'el-lē'mėr), *n.* A lemur of the subfamily *Galagininæ*, and especially of the genus *Galago*. See cut under *Galago*.

squirrel-lock (skwur'el-lok), *n.* Squirrel-fur from the under sides of the body. In gray squirrels it is pale-yellow, and it is used for lining winter garments.

squirrel-monkey (skwur'el-mung'ki), *n.* One of many kinds of small South American monkeys with a long, bushy, and non-prehensile tail: so called from their general aspect. (*a*) Any member of the family *Hapalidæ* or *Mididæ;* a marmoset. See cut under *Hapale*. (*b*) Especially, a saimiri or titi of the genus *Chrysothrix*, as the death's-head, *C. sciureus*. See *saimiri*, and compare *saguin*.



Squirrel-monkey (*Chrysothrix sciureus*).

squirrel-mouse (skwur'el-mous), *n.* Same as *dormouse*.

squirrel-petaurist (skwur'el-pe-tâ'rist), *n.* A squirrel-phalanger.

squirrel-phalanger (skwur'el-fā-lan'jėr), *n.* An Australian flying-phalanger, or petaurist, as *Petaurus* (*Belideus*) *sciureus*, a marsupial mammal resembling a squirrel in some respects.

squirrel-shrew (skwur'el-shrö), *n.* A small insectivorous mammal of the family *Tupaiidæ*, as a banxring or a pentail. See cuts under *Tupaia* and *Ptilocercus*.

squirreltail (skwur'el-tāl), *n.* One of several grasses of the genus *Hordeum*. (*a*) In Great Britain, *H. maritimum*, and sometimes *H. murinum*, the wall-barley, and *H. secalinum* (*H. pratense*), the meadow-barley. (*b*) In the United States, chiefly *H. jubatum*, but in California also *H. murinum*, there naturalized and, as elsewhere, a pest, infesting wool, also the throats, etc., of animals, with its long barbed awns.

squirt (skwėrt), *v.* [E. dial. also *swirt;* perhaps < LG. *swirtjen*, squirt. The equiv. verb *squitter* can hardly be connected.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To eject with suddenness and force in a jet or rapid stream from a narrow orifice: as, to *squirt* water in one's face.

> The hard-featured miscreant . . . coolly rolled his tobacco in his cheek and *squirted* the juice into the fire-grate.
> *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxiii.

2. To spatter or bespatter.

> They know I dare
> To spurn or baffle them, or *squirt* their eyes
> With ink. *B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

II. *intrans.* 1. To issue suddenly in a thin jet or jet-like stream, as from a syringe, or a narrow orifice suddenly opened; spurt.

> The oars seemed to lash the water savagely, like a connected row of swords, and the spray *squirted* at each vicious stroke. *C. Reade*, Hard Cash, i.

2†. To prate; blab. [Old slang.]—**Squirting cucumber.** See *Ecballium*.

squirt (skwėrt), *n.* [< *squirt, v.*] 1. An instrument with which a liquid may be ejected in a strong jet-like stream; a syringe.

> His weapons are a pin to scratch and a *squirt* to bespatter. *Pope*.

2. A small jet: as, a *squirt* of water.—3. A system of motion of a fluid, where the motion is everywhere irrotational, and where there is no expansion except at isolated points.—4. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. [Low.]—5. A small, insignificant, but self-assertive fellow; an upstart; a cad. [Colloq.]—6. A hasty start or spurt. [Colloq.]

> How different from the rash jerks and hare-brain'd *squirts* thou art wont, Tristram, to transact it with in other humours—dropping thy pen, spurting thy ink about thy table and thy books. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 28.

7. A sea-squirt; an ascidian or tunicary.

squirter (skwėr'tėr), *n.* [< *squirt* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which squirts. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at the Breakfast-Table, v.

squirt-gun (skwėrt'gun), *n.* A kind of squirter or syringe used as a toy by boys.

squiry (skwīr'i), *n.* [< ME. *squierie*, < OF. *esquirie, escuierie, escuyerie, escuerie, escurie*, < *escuier*, a squire: see *squire*[1].] 1†. A number of squires or attendants collectively. *Rob. of Brunne*, Chronicles.—2. The whole body of landed gentry.

squit (skwit), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squitch (skwich), *n.* A variant of *quitch*[2].

squitee (skwi-tē'), *n.* Same as *squeteague*.

squob. See *squab*[1], *squab*[2].

squorget†, *n.* [ME.; origin obscure.] A shoot.

> The *squorges* [tr. L. *flagilla* for *flagella*] hie and graffes from the folde. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

squuncket†, *n.* An early spelling of *skunk*. *W. Wood*, 1634.

squyncet†, *n.* See *squince*.

sqw-. A Middle English fashion of writing *squ-*.

Sr. A contraction of *senior:* as, John Smith, *Sr.*

Sr. In *chem.*, the symbol for *strontium*.

sradha, shraddha (srād'hä, shrād'hä), *n.* [Skt. *çrāddha*, < *çraddhā*, faith.] A Hindu funeral ceremony in honor of a deceased ancestor, at which food is offered, and gifts are made to Brahmans.

ss. A Middle English form of *sh*.

ss-. A Middle English fashion of writing initial *s-*.

SS. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *saints;* (*b*) [*l. c.*] of *scilicet* (common in legal documents).

S. S. An abbreviation: (*a*) of *Sunday-school;* (*b*) of *steamship*, also of *screw steamship*.

S. S. E. An abbreviation of *south-southeast*.

ssh. A common Middle English form of *sch*, now *sh*.

S. S. W. An abbreviation of *south-southwest*.

st. An abbreviation: (*a*) [*cap.*] of *saint;* (*b*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *street;* (*c*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *strait;* (*d*) of *stanza;* (*e*) of *stet;* (*f*) of *statute*.

'st, *interj.* Same as *hist*[1].

-st[1]. See *-est*[1].

-st[2]. See *-est*[2].

stab (stab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stabbed*, ppr. *stabbing*. [< ME. **stabben* (found in the noun); perhaps < Ir. Gael. *stob*, thrust, push, stab, fix a stake in the ground, < *stob*, a stake, pointed iron or stick, stub; cf. *staff*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To puncture, pierce, or wound with or as with a pointed weapon, especially with a knife or dagger.

> I fear I wrong the honourable men
> Whose daggers have *stabb'd* Cæsar.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 157.

> He was not to be torn in pieces by a mob, or *stabbed* in the back by an assassin. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. To thrust or plunge, as a pointed weapon. [Rare.]

> If we should recount
> Our baleful news, . . .
> *Stab* poniards in our flesh till all were told,
> The words would add more anguish than the wounds.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 98.

3. Figuratively, to pierce or penetrate; inflict keen or severe pain upon; injure secretly, as by slander or malicious falsehoods: as, to *stab* one in the back (that is, to slander one behind his back).

> Her silence *stabbed* his conscience through and through.
> *Lowell*, A Legend of Brittany, ii. 24.

4. In *masonry*, to pick (a brick wall) so as to make it rough, and thereby afford a hold for plaster.—**To stab armst.** See *arm*[1].—**To stab out,** to cut a continuous incision in with a sharp edge like that of a chisel, by making one cut in line with and in continuation of another, the first guiding the second, and so on.

II. *intrans.* 1. To aim a blow with a dagger or other pointed weapon, either literally or figuratively: as, to *stab* at a person.

> None shall dare
> With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 509.

2. To wound; be extremely cutting.

> She speaks poniards, and every word *stabs*.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 255.

stab (stab), *n.* [< *stab, v.*] 1. A thrust or blow with the point of a weapon, especially a dagger.

> Hee neuer reuengeth with lesse than the *stab*.
> *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 25.

> To fall beneath a base assassin's *stab*.
> *Rowe*, Ambitious Step-Mother, ii. 2.

2. A wound made with a sharp-pointed weapon.

> His gash'd *stabs* look'd like a breach in nature
> For ruin's wasteful entrance.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3. 119.

3. A wound given in the dark; a treacherous injury.

> This sudden *stab* of rancour I misdoubt.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 89.

Stabat Mater (stā'bat mā'tėr). [So called from the first words of the Latin text, *Stabat mater*, 'The mother (sc. of Jesus) was standing': L. *stabat*, 3d pers. sing. imperf. ind. of *stare*, stand (see *stand*); *mater* = Gr. *μήτηρ* = E. *mother:* see *mother*.] 1. In the *Rom. Cath. liturgy*, a sequence on the Virgin Mary at the crucifixion, written about 1300 by Jacobus de Benedictis (Jacopone da Todi). It has also been ascribed to Innocent III. and others, and was probably modeled on older hymns such as the staurotheotokia of the Greek Church. It is sung after the Epistle on the Feasts of the Seven Dolours of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Friday before Good Friday and on the third Sunday in September.

2. A musical setting of this sequence. Famous examples have been written by Palestrina, Pergolesi, Rossini, Dvořák, and others.

stabber (stab'ėr), *n.* [< *stab* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stabs; one who murders by stabbing.

> A lurking, waylaying coward, and a *stabber* in the dark.
> *Dennis* (?), True Character of Mr. Pope (1716).

2. A pricker. (*a*) *Naut.*, a three-cornered awl used by sailmakers to make holes in canvas. (*b*) A leather-workers' pegging-awl. (*c*) An awl used in needlework to make holes for eyelets.

stabbing (stab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stab, v.*] In *bookbinding*, the making of perforations in the inner margins of pamphlets for the insertion of binding-thread or wire. Also called, in England, *holing*.

stabbingly (stab'ing-li), *adv.* In a stabbing manner; with intent to do an act of secret malice.

stabbing-machine (stab'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a machine for perforating the inner margins of gathered pamphlets by means of stout steel needles operated by a treadle.

stabbing-press (stab'ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, same as *stabbing-machine*.

stabelyt, *adv.* An old spelling of *stably*.

stabilify (stā-bil'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilified*, ppr. *stabilifying*. [< L. *stabilis*, steadfast, steady (see *stable*[2]), + *facere*, make.] To render stable, fixed, or firm; establish. [Rare.]

> Render solid and *stabilify* mankind.
> *Browning.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

stabilimentt (stā-bil'i-ment), *n.* [< L. *stabilimentum*, a stay, support, < *stabilire*, make firm, fix: see *stable*[2], *v.*] 1. Stablishment; establishment. [Rare.]

> If the apostolate, in the first *stabiliment*, was this eminency of power, then it must be so.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 32.

2. Support; prop. [Rare.]

> They serve for *stabiliment*, propagation, and shade.
> *Derham.*

stabilisation, stabilise. See *stabilization, stabilize*.

stabilitate (stā-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *stabilita(t-)s*, steadfastness, firmness (see *stability*), + *-ate*[2].] To make stable; establish.

> The soul about it self circumgyrates
> Her various forms, and what she most doth love
> She oft before her self *stabilitates*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 43.

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The work reserved for him who shall come to *stabilitate* our empire in the East, if ever he comes at all.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 180.

stability (stā-bil′i-ti), *n.* [In ME. *stabilte, stablete;* < OF. *stablète*, F. *stabilité* = Sp. *estabilidad* = Pg. *estabilidade* = It. *stabilità*, < L. *stabilita(t-)s*, firmness, steadfastness, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*[2].] **1.** The state or property of being stable or firm; strength to stand and resist overthrow or change; stableness; firmness: as, the *stability* of a building, of a government, or of a system.

Take myn herte in-to thi ward,
And sette thou me in *stabilte!*
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

What I see in England, in America, in Switzerland, is *stability*, the power to make changes, when change is needed, without pulling the whole political fabric down on the heads of the reformers.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 396.

2. Steadiness or firmness, as of purpose or resolution; fixity of character; steadfastness: the opposite of *fickleness* and *inconstancy*.

The natural generation and process of all things receiveth order of proceeding from the settled *stability* of divine understanding. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

3. Fixedness, as opposed to *fluidity*.

Fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities. *Boyle.*

4. Continuance in the same state; permanence; specifically, an additional or fourth vow of continuance in the same profession, and residence for life in the same monastery, imposed upon monks by the Benedictine rule.—**5.** That character of equilibrium, or of a body in equilibrium, in virtue of which, if the position is disturbed, it tends to be restored. The term is especially used in this sense with reference to ships and floating bodies, in which the distance of the center of gravity below the metacenter is the measure of the stability. This may be considered as the difference between the distance of the center of flotation from the metacenter, called the *stability of figure*, and the distance of the center of gravity from the metacenter, called the *stability of load*. The stability under sail is also considered.—**Moment of stability.** See *moment*. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Immobility, permanence. See *stable*[2].

stabilization (stab′il-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *stabilize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering stable; stablishment. Also spelled *stabilisation*.

The transformation of "stable" matter into "unstable" that takes place during the assimilation of food is necessary, because, during the activity of the organism, forces are constantly becoming "fixed," and with this "fixation of force" goes "the *stabilisation* of matter."
Mind, XII. 602.

stabilize (stab′il-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stabilized*, ppr. *stabilizing*. [< L. *stabilis*, firm (see *stable*[2]), + *-ize*.] To render stable. Also spelled *stabilise*.

A written literature, the habit of recording and reading, the prevalence of actual instruction, work yet more powerfully in the same direction; and when such forces have reached the degree of strength which they show in our modern enlightened communities, they fairly dominate the history of speech. The language is *stabilized*, especially as regards all those alterations which proceed from inaccuracy. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

stabilte†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

stable[1] (stā′bl), *n.* [< ME. *stable, stabul*, < OF. *estable*, F. *étable* = Pr. *estable* = Sp. *establo* = Pg. *estabulo* = It. *stabbio*, a stable, stall, < L. *stabulum*, a standing-place, abode, habitation, usually in the particular senses, an inclosure for animals, as for cows (a stall), sheep (a fold), birds (an aviary), bees (a beehive), etc., also poet. a flock, herd, also a public house, tavern; < *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stall*[1]. The word exists also in *constable*.] **1.** A building or an inclosure in which horses, cattle, and other domestic animals are lodged, and which is furnished with stalls, troughs, racks, and bins to contain their food and necessary equipments; in a restricted sense, such a building for horses and cows only; in a still narrower and now the most usual sense, such a building for horses only.

And undre theise Stages ben *Stables* wel y vowted for the Emperours Hors. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

The chambres and the *stables* weren wyde,
And wel we weren esed atte beste.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 29.

If your husband have *stables* enough, you'll see he shall lack no barns. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 48.

2. In *racing slang*, the horses belonging to a particular racing stable.—**Augean stable.** See *Augean*.

stable[1] (stā′bl), *r.*; pret. and pp. *stabled*, ppr. *stabling*. [< ME. *stablen*, < OF. *establer*, < L. *stabulare*, lodge, house, stable, in pass. be lodged, stable, kennel, roost, < *stabulum*, an abode, stable: see *stable*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To put or keep in a stable, as horses.

Elizer was besy to serue sir Gawein and *stable* Gringalet, and helped him to vn-arme. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 555.

Here, *stable* me these steeds, and see them well bedded.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To dwell or lodge in or as in a stable, as beasts.

In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 752.

stable[2] (stā′bl), *a.* [< ME. *stable*, < OF. *stable, estable*, F. *stable* = Sp. *estable* = Pg. *estavel* = It. *stabile*, < L. *stabilis*, firm, steadfast, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed, settled, or established; that cannot be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; steadfast: as, a *stable* structure; a *stable* government.

But the gode Cristene men that ben *stable* in the Feythe entren welle withouten perile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

That all States should be *stable* in proportion as they are just, and in proportion as they administer justly, is what might be asserted. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 162.

2. Fixed; steady; constant; permanent.

Withe *stable* Eye loke vpone theym rihte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

I have a *stable* Home-Employment proffered me by my Lord Scroop, Lord President of the North.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 26.

3. Fixed or firm in resolution or purpose; not wavering, fickle, or easily diverted: as, a man of *stable* character; also formerly, in a bad sense, obstinate; pertinacious.

Stable and abydyng yn malyce, pervicax, pertinax.
Prompt. Parv., p. 471.

Stable equilibrium, flotation, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Durable, Permanent*, etc. See *lasting*.

stable[2]† (stā′bl), *v.* [< ME. *stablen, stabelen, stabullen*, < OF. *establir*, F. *établir* = OSp. *establir* = It. *stabilire*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast, establish, confirm, cause to rest, < *stabilis*, firm, steadfast: see *stable*[2], *a.* Cf. *stablish, establish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make stable; establish; ordain.

Be hit ordeynyd and *stablyd* by the M. and Wardens.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 328.

This book bore this title, Articles devised by the King's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people. *Strype*, Abp. Cranmer, i. 12.

2. To make steady, firm, or sure; support.

When thou ministers at the heghe autere,
With bothe hondes thou serue tho prest in fere,
The ton to *stabulle* the tother
Lest thou fayle, my dere brother.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

3†. To fix or hold fast, as in mire; mire; stall.

When they the peril that do not forecast
In the stiff mud are quickly *stabled* fast.
Drayton, Moon-Calf.

II. *intrans.* To stand firm; be confirmed.

Of alegeaunce now lerneth a lesson other tweyne,
Wher-by it standith and *stablithe* moste.
Richard the Redeless, i. 10.

stable-boy (stā′bl-boi), *n.* A boy who is employed about a stable.

stable-call (stā′bl-kâl), *n.* A trumpet-signal in the cavalry and light artillery services, to assemble the troop or battery for the purpose of watering and grooming the horses; hence, the assembling of a troop for this purpose.

Will you go down to *stable-call* and pick out a mount?
The Century, XXXVII. 900.

stable-fly (stā′bl-flī), *n.* **1.** The biting housefly, *Stomoxys calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America. It much resembles the common housefly, *Musca domestica*, but bites severely and is often very troublesome. As it enters houses before storms, it has given rise to the expression "flies bite before a storm." **2.** Another fly, *Cyrtoneura stabulans*, common to Europe and North America.

stablely†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *stably*.

stable-man (stā′bl-mạn), *n.* A man who attends in a stable; an ostler; a groom.

stableness (stā′bl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stablenesse, stabilnes, stabulnesse;* < *stable*[2] + *-ness*.] The state, character, or property of being stable, in any sense of the word.

stabler (stā′blėr), *n.* [< ME. *stabler, stabyller*, < OF. *stablier* = Sp. *establero*, a stable-boy, < L. *stabularius*, a stable-boy, also a host, a taverner, landlord, prop. adj., pertaining to a stable or to a public house, < *stabulum*, a stable, a public house: see *stable*[1].] A person who stables horses, or furnishes accommodations and food for them.

There came a man to the *stabler* (so they call the people at Edinburgh that take in horses to keep), and wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England. *Defoe*, Col. Jack, p. 240. (*Davies.*)

stable-room (stā′bl-röm), *n.* Room in a stable; room for stables.

stable-stand (stā′bl-stand), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, the position of a man who is found at his place in the forest with a crossbow bent, or with a long-bow, ready to let fly at a deer, or standing near a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready to slip. This is one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

stabletet†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stability*.

stabling (stā′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stable*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of putting horses or other beasts into a stable.—**2.** Stable accommodation; shelter for horses and other beasts; stables.

Her terrour once on Afric's tawny shore,
Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves.
Thomson, Liberty, iii. 372.

The villas look dreary and lonesome, . . . with their high garden walls, their long, low piles of *stabling*, and the passée indecency of their nymphs and fauns.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

stablish (stab′lish), *v. t.* [< ME. *stablischen, stablisshen, stablissen*, < OF. *establiss-*, stem of certain parts of *establir*, F. *établir*, < L. *stabilire*, make firm or steadfast: see *stable*[2], *v.* Cf. *establish*.] To make stable or firm; establish; set up; ordain. [Archaic.]

Devyne thowht . . . *stablysmyth* many manere gyses to thinges that ben to done. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

To stop effusion of our Christian blood,
And *stablish* quietness on every side.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 1. 10.

Let a man *stablish* himself in those courses he approves.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 238.

stablishment (stab′lish-ment), *n.* [< *stablish* + *-ment*. Cf. *establishment*.] Establishment.

For stint of strife and *stablishment* of rest.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 21.

stably (stā′bli), *adv.* [< ME. *stabely, stablely;* < *stable*[2] + *-ly*[2].] In a stable manner; firmly; fixedly; securely.

God disponith in his purvyaunce syngulerly and *stably* the thinges that ben to done.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

Thay saide a sterne, with lemys bright,
Owte of the Eest shulde *stabely* stande.
York Plays, p. 126.

stabulation† (stab-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *stabulatio(n-)*, a place where cattle are housed, < *stabulari*, pp. *stabulatus*, stable, lodge: see *stable*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of stabling beasts.—**2.** A place or room for stabling beasts.

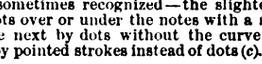
stabwort† (stab′wėrt), *n.* The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella:* so called as being considered good for wounds.

stabyllet†. A Middle English form of *stable*[1], *stable*[2].

stacca (stak′ä), *n.* A Welsh dry measure, equal to three Winchester bushels.

staccatissimo (stȧk-kȧ-tis′i-mō), *a.* [It., superl. of *staccato*, detached: see *staccato*.] In *music*, very staccato.

staccato (stȧk-kä′tō), *a.* [< It. *staccato*, pp. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*, separate, detach: see *detach*.] In *music*, detached; disconnected; abrupt; separated from one another by slight pauses: used both of single tones in a melody and of chords: opposed to *legato*. Three grades of staccato are sometimes recognized—the slightest being marked by dots over or under the notes with a sweeping curve (*a*), the next by dots without the curve (*b*), and the greatest by pointed strokes instead of dots (*c*). In each



case something is subtracted from the duration of each note, and given to a rest or silence. On keyboard-instruments like the pianoforte and organ, a staccato effect is produced by a variation of the usual touch in the action either of the fingers, of the wrist, or of the forearm; in bow-instruments like the violin, by an abrupt detached motion of the bow, or by a springing bow; in wind-instruments, by stopping the mouthpiece with the tongue (sometimes called *tonguing*); and in the voice, either by a detached action of the breath or by a closing of the glottis. The word is also used sometimes to note an abrupt emphatic style of speaking or writing.—**Staccato mark,** in *musical notation*, a dot or pointed stroke added over or under a note to indicate a staccato rendering.—**Staccato touch,** in playing the pianoforte or organ, a touch designed to produce a clear and musical staccato effect.

stacher (stach′ėr), *v. i.* A Scotch form of *stacker*[1].

Stachydeæ (stā-kid′ē-ē). *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1836), < *Stachys* (assumed stem *Stachyd-*) + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatæ*. It is characterized by a five- or ten-nerved or -veined calyx, a corolla with the upper lip erect, concave, and commonly galeate or arched, the lower lip three-cleft and spreading, four perfect ascending or included stamens, with the forward pair longer, and a four-parted ovary forming in fruit four dry nutlets fixed by a small basal or slightly oblique scar. It includes 36 genera (of which *Stachys* is the type), classed in the subtribes *Scutellarieæ*,

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Melitteæ, *Marrubieæ*, and *Lamieæ*; other important genera are *Physostegia*, *Brunella* (*Prunella*), *Phlomis*, *Sideritis*, *Ballota*, *Galeopsis*, *Lamium*, *Leonurus*, and *Moluccella*. See cut under *self-heal*.

Stachys (stā'kis), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), < L. *stachys*, < Gr. στάχυς, a plant, woundwort, *Stachys arvensis*, so called from the spiked flowers; a particular use of στάχυς, an ear of corn, a spike, in gen. a plant.] A genus of plants, of the order *Labiatæ*, type of the tribe *Stachydeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with the five calyx-teeth equal or the posterior larger, the corolla-tube somewhat cylindrical and either included in or exserted from the calyx, the upper lip usually entire and arched, the anther-cells usually diverging, and the ovary forming nutlets which are obtuse or rounded at the top. Over 200 species have been described, of which about 170 are now thought to be distinct. They are widely dispersed through the temperate zones, occur within the tropics on mountains, and extend in a few cases into frigid and subalpine regions. They are lacking in Australia and New Zealand, and nearly so in Chili and in South Africa. Sixteen species occur in the United States; 5 are eastern, of which *S. aspera* is the most common, and *S. palustris* the most widely diffused. Several species, especially *S. sylvatica* of Europe, are known as *hedge-nettle*, and several others as *woundwort*, particularly *S. Germanica*. For *S. Betonica* see *betony*, and for *S. palustris* see *clown-heal*. Several species are occasionally cultivated for ornament, as *S. lanata*, a woolly-leafed plant much used for edgings. *S. affinis* (*S. tuberifera*), an esculent recently introduced from Japan, cultivated in France under the name of *crosnes*, produces numerous small white tubers which may be eaten boiled or fried or prepared as a preserve. The tubers are said to decay rapidly if exposed to the air, and are kept in the ground or packed in sand; their taste is compared to that of the sweet potato, followed by a peculiar piquant flavor.

Stachytarpheta (stak"i-tär-fē'tä), *n.* [NL. (Vahl, 1804), so called from the thick flower-spikes; prob. an error for **Stachytarpheia*, < Gr. στάχυς, a spike, + ταρφειός, thick, dense, < τρέφειν, thicken.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Verbenaceæ* and tribe *Verbeneæ*. It is characterized by sessile spiked flowers with a narrow five-ribbed five-nerved calyx, a corolla with five spreading lobes, two perfect stamens with divaricate anther-cells, and a two-celled ovary ripening into two hard dry oblong or linear one-seeded nutlets. There are about 45 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, with one species, *S. Indica*, also dispersed through tropical Africa and Asia. They are herbs or shrubs bearing opposite or alternate toothed and commonly rugose leaves. The flowers are white, blue, purple, or scarlet, solitary in the axils of bracts, and sessile or half-immersed in the axis of the more or less densely crowded terminal spikes. The species are sometimes called *bastard* or *false vervain*. *S. Jamaicensis* (now identified with *S. Indica*) is the *gervao* (which see), from its use sometimes called *Brazilian tea*. This and other species, as *S. mutabilis*, a handsome ever-blooming shrub, are occasionally cultivated under glass.

stack[1] (stak), *n.* [< ME. *stack*, *stacke*, *stakke*, *stak*, *stac*, < Icel. *stakkr*, a stack of hay (cf. *stakka*, a stump), = Sw. *stack* = Dan. *stak*, a stack, pile of hay; allied to *stake*[1], and ult. from the root of *stick*[1]. Hence *staggard*[2].] **1.** A pile of grain in the sheaf, or of hay, straw, pease, etc., gathered into a circular or rectangular form, often, when of large size, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

> The whole prairie was covered with yellow wheat *stacks*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 531.

2. A pile of sticks, billets, poles, or cordwood; formerly, also, a pyre, or burial pile.

> Against every pillar was a *stack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine . . . laid there. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 249.

3. A pile or group of other objects in orderly position. (*a*) In *printing*, a flat pile of paper, printed or unprinted, in a press-room or bindery. (*b*) *Milit.*, the pyramidal group formed by a number of muskets with fixed bayonets when stacked. (*c*) In *paper-making*, four or more calendering-rolls in position. (*d*) In libraries, a set of book-shelves one above the other, whether placed against a wall or standing in the middle of a room.

4. A number of funnels or chimneys standing together.—**5.** A single chimney or passage-way for smoke; the chimney or funnel of a locomotive or steam-vessel: also called *smoke-stack*. See cuts under *passenger-engine* and *puddling-furnace*.—**6.** A high detached rock; a columnar rock; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea. The use of the word *stack* with this meaning is very common on the coast of Scotland and the adjacent islands (especially the Orkneys), and is almost exclusively limited to that region.

> Here [in Shetland] also, near 200 yards from the shore, stands the *Stack* of Sualda, a grand perpendicular column of rock, at least sixty, but more probably eighty, feet high, on the summit of which the eagle has annually nested from time immemorial. *Shirreff*, Shetland, p. 5.

7. A customary unit of volume for fire-wood and coal, generally 4 cubic yards (108 cubic feet). The three-quarter stack in parts of Derbyshire is said to be 105 or 106 cubic feet.—**8.** *pl.* A large quantity; "lots": as, *stacks* of money. [Slang.]—**Syn. 1.** *Shock*, etc. See *sheaf*[1].

stack[1] (stak), *v. t.* [< ME. *stakken* (= Sw. *stacka* = Dan. *stakke*), stack; from the noun.] **1.** To pile or build in the form of a stack; make into a regularly formed pile: as, to *stack* grain.

> Your hay is well brought in, and better *stacked* than usual. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, Sept. 19, 1725.

2. To make up (cards) in a designed manner, so as to secure an unfair advantage; pack.—**To stack arms**, to stand together muskets or rifles with fixed bayonets in definite numbers, as four or six together, so that they form a tent-shaped group.

stack[2] (stak). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *stick*[1] (and *stick*[2]).

stackage (stak'äj), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** Grain, hay, etc., put up in stacks. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** A tax on things stacked. *Imp. Dict.*

stack-borer (stak'bōr"ėr), *n.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay, to admit air, where the hay is in danger of damage from heating.

stacken-cloud† (stak'n-kloud), *n.* A cumulus cloud.

> The rapid formation and disappearance of small cumuli is a process constantly going on in particular kinds of weather. These little *stacken-clouds* seem to form out of the atmosphere, and to be resolved again as rapidly into it. *Forster*, Atmospheric Phenomena, p. 58.

stacker[1] (stak'ėr), *v. i.* [Sc. also *stakker*, *stacher*; < ME. *stakeren*, also *stakelen*, < Icel. *stakra*, push, stagger, freq. of *staka*, push, punt; cf. *stjaka*, punt, push with a stake (*stjaki*, a punt-pole), = Dan. *stage* = Sw. *staka*, push, punt with a stake, = MD. *staken*, *stacken*, set stakes, dam up with stakes, give up work, = E. *stake*[1]: see *stake*[1], *v.* Doublet of *stagger*.] **1.** To stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

> She rist her up, and *stakereth* heer and ther.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2687.

2†. To stammer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

stacker[2] (stak'ėr), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a threshing-machine for raising and delivering the straw from the machine, either upon a wagon or upon a stack. It consists of an endless-belt elevator running in a trough that can be placed at any angle, the whole being mounted on wheels, and connected by belting with the thresher, or with the engine or other motor. Also called *straw-* or *hay-elevator*, and *stacking-machine*. Another form of stacker consists of a portable derrick used with a hay-fork, and commonly called a *stacking-derrick*.

stacket (stak'et), *n.* [< G. *stacket*, a palisade, stockade; appar. connected with *stack*[1].] A stockade. *Scott.*

stack-funnel (stak'fun"el), *n.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the center of a stack. Its object is to allow the air to circulate through the stack, and prevent the heating of the grain. See *stack-stand*.

stack-guard (stak'gärd), *n.* A covering for a haystack or rick, whether for the top or the exposed side. Sometimes it is suspended from posts temporarily set up.

Stackhousia (stak-hou'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. E. Smith, 1798), named after John *Stackhouse*, an English botanist (died 1819).] A genus of plants, type of the order *Stackhousiæ*. It consists of about 20 species, all Australian except 2, which are natives, one of New Zealand, the other of the Philippine Islands. They are small herbs with a perennial herbaceous or woody rootstock, producing unbranched or slightly divided flower-bearing stems and alternate linear or spatulate leaves, which are entire and slightly fleshy or coriaceous. The flowers are white or yellow, borne in spikes terminating the branches, or in clusters along the main stem. Each flower consists of a small three-bracted calyx, an elongated often gamopetalous corolla with five included stamens, a thin disk, and a free ovary with from two to five styles or style-branches.

Stackhousieæ (stak-hou-si'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. G. L. Reichenbach, 1828), < *Stackhousia* + *-eæ*.] An order of plants, of the polypetalous series *Discifloræ* and cohort *Celastrales*. It is characterized by a hemispherical calyx-tube, having five imbricated lobes, five erect imbricated and often united petals, and as many alternate stamens. From the related orders *Celastrineæ* and *Rhamnaceæ* it is especially distinguished by its lobed ovary, which is sessile, roundish, and from two- to five-celled, and ripens from two to five indehiscent globose or angled one-seeded carpels, which are smooth, reticulated, or broadly winged. It consists of the genus *Stackhousia* and the monotypic Australian genus *Macgregoria*. Also *Stackhousiaceæ*.

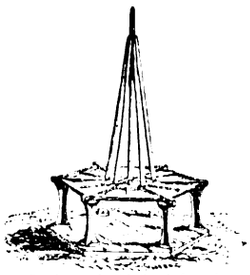
stacking-band (stak'ing-band), *n.* A band or rope used in binding thatch or straw on a stack.

stacking-belt (stak'ing-belt), *n.* Same as *stacking-band*.

stacking-stage (stak'ing-stāj), *n.* A scaffold or stage used in building stacks.

stack-room (stak'röm), *n.* In libraries, a room devoted to stacks of book-shelves; a book-room.

stack-stand (stak'stand), *n.* A basement of timber or masonry, sometimes of iron, raised on props and placed in a stack-yard, on which to build a stack. Its object is to keep the lower part of the stack dry, and exclude vermin. Such stands are more common in European countries than in the United States.



Stack-stand with Stack-funnel.

stack-yard (stak'-yärd), *n.* [< *stack*[1] + *yard*[2]. Cf. *staggard*[2].] A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

stacte (stak'tē), *n.* [< L. *stacte*, *stacta*, < Gr. στακτή, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, fem. of στακτός, dropping, oozing out, < στάζειν, drop, let fall drop by drop.] One of the sweet spices which composed the holy incense of the ancient Jews. Two kinds have been described—one, the fresh gum of the myrrh-tree, *Balsamodendron Myrrha*, mixed with water and squeezed out through a press; the other, the resin of the storax, *Styrax officinale*, mixed with wax and fat.

> Take unto thee sweet spices, *stacte*, and onycha, and galbanum. Ex. xxx. 34.

stactometer (stak-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Also *staktometer*; < Gr. στακτός, dropping, oozing out (see *stacte*), + μέτρον, a measure.] A glass tube having a bulb in the middle, and tapering to a fine orifice at one end, used for ascertaining the number of drops in equal bulks of different liquids. Also called *stalagmometer*.

stadt†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *stead*.

stadda (stad'ä), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A double-bladed hand-saw, used for cutting comb-teeth. Also called *steady*.

staddle (stad'l), *n.* [Also *stadle*, and more orig. *stathel*, Sc. *staithle*, contr. *stail*, *stale*, < ME. *stathel*, < AS. *stathol*, *stathul*, *stathel*, a foundation, base, seat, site, position, firmament (= OS. *stadal* = OFries. *stathul* = MLG. *stadel* = OHG. *stadal*, MHG. G. *stadel*, a stall, shed, = Icel. *stöðhull* = Norw. *stödul*, *stodul*, contr. *sto'ul*, *staul*, *stöil*, *stul*, usually *stöl*, a milking-shed); with formative *-thol* (*-dle*) (akin to L. *stabulum*, a stable, stall, with formative *-bulum*), from the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*, and cf. *stead*. See *stalworth*.] **1**†. A prop or support; a staff; a crutch.

> His weake steps governing
> And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 14.

2. The frame or support of a stack of hay or grain; a stack-stand.

> Oak looked under the *staddles* and found a fork.
> *T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi.

3. A young or small tree left uncut when others are cut down.

> It is commonlie seene that those yoong *staddles* which we leaue standing at one & twentie yeeres fall are vsuallie at the next sale cut downe without any danger of the statute, and serue for fire bote, if it please the owner to burne them.
> *W. Harrison*, Descrip. of England, ii. 22. (*Holinshed.*)

> At the edge of the woods a rude structure had been hastily thrown up, of *staddles* interlaced with boughs.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. In *agri.*, one of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

staddle (stad'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staddled*, ppr. *staddling*. [Also *stadle*; < *staddle*, *n.*] **1.** To leave the staddles in, as a wood when it is cut.

> First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin,
> Then see it well *stadled*, without and within.
> *Tusser*, April's Husbandry.

2. To form into staddles, as hay.

staddle-roof (stad'l-röf), *n.* The roof or covering of a stack.

stade[1] (stād), *n.* Same as *stathe*.

stade[2] (stād), *n.* [In ME. *stadie*, q. v.; = F. *stade* = Sp. *estadio* = Pg. *estadio* = It. *stadio*, < L. *stadium*, a furlong: see *stadium*.] A furlong; a stadium.

> The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*.
> *Donne*, Hist. Septuagint (1633), p. 71. (*Latham.*)

stadholder (stad'hōl"dėr), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholder* (= F. *stathouder*); a partial accommodation of MD. *stadhouder*, a deputy, legate, vicar, substitute, lieutenant, esp. a viceroy, a governor of a province, esp. in Holland, in later use (D. *stadhouder* = G. *statthalter*), a governor, a chief magistrate, lit. 'stead-holder,' lieutenant, "locum-tenens" (Kilian); < MD. *stad*, *stede*, D. *stede*, *stee* (= OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt*, place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, place), + *houder* = G. *halter* = E. *holder*: see *stead* and *holder*. In an-

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other view, reflected in the false spelling *stadtholder*, the first element is supposed to be D. *stad* = G. *stadt*, a town, city (a particular use of the preceding); but this is an error, due to the fact that D. *stad*, in its lit. sense 'place,' is now obsolete; moreover, a stadholder is not the 'keeper of a city.'] Formerly, in the Netherlands, (*a*) the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province; (*b*) the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

stadholderate (stad'hōl"dėr-āt), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholderate* (= F. *stathoudérat*); < *stadholder* + *-ate*[3].] The office of a stadholder. *The Academy*, July 20, 1889, p. 32.

stadholdership (stad'hōl"dėr-ship), *n.* [Also spelled *stadtholdership*; < *stadholder* + *-ship*.] Same as *stadholderate*.

stadia (stā'di-ą), *n.* [< ML. *stadia*, a station, a fem. form, orig. pl. of the neut. *stadium*, a stage, station, stadium: see *stadium*.] **1.** A station temporarily occupied in surveying.—**2.** An instrument for measuring distances by means of the angle subtended by an object of known dimensions. The instrument commonly so called, intended for rough military work in action, consists of a small glass plate with figures of horsemen and foot-soldiers as they appear at marked distances, or with two lines nearly horizontal but converging, crossed by vertical lines marked with the distances at which a man appears of the height between the first lines.

3. In *civil* and *topographical engin.*, the method or the instruments by which what are called *stadia measurements* are made. This use is almost exclusively limited to the United States, where this method of measuring distances is extensively employed. Stadia measurements are based on the geometrical principle that the lengths of parallel lines subtending an angle are proportioned to their distances from the apex of that angle. The essential appliances for this kind of work are a pair of fine horizontal wires (which are usually of platinum, but which may be spider-webs, or even lines ruled or photographed on the glass), in addition to the ordinary horizontal and vertical wires in the diaphragm of a telescope, and a staff or graduated rod (the stadia rod)—these giving the means of measuring with considerable precision the angle subtended by the whole or any part of a vertical staff, and thus furnishing the data for determining the distance of the rod from the point of sight. This may be accomplished by making the subtending angle variable (that is, by making the wires movable) and the space on the staff fixed in length, or by having the angle constant (that is, the wires fixed in position) and reading off a varying length on the staff; the latter is the method now most generally used. The wires may be applied to the telescope of any suitable instrument, as a theodolite or transit-theodolite; but the method is specially well adapted for use in plane-tabling, the wires being inserted in the telescope of the alidade. This arrangement has been extensively used in the United States, and has given excellent results. The intervals between the wires are frequently arranged so that at a distance of 100 feet a space of one foot shall be intercepted on the rod; but there are also instruments made in which the number of wires is increased, the method of reading varying accordingly.

stadiet, *n.* [ME., < L. *stadium*, a race-course, a furlong: see *stade*[2], *stadium*.] A race-course; a stadium.

Yif a man renneth in the *stadie* or in the forlonge for the corone, than lieth the mede in the corone for whiche he renneth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 3.

stadiometer (stā-di-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *στάδιον* (see *stadium*) + *μέτρον*, measure.] A modified theodolite in which the directions are not read off, but marked upon a small sheet, which is changed at each station. The distances as read on the telemeter can also be laid down. The stadiometer differs from the plane-table in that the alidade cannot be moved relatively to the sheet.

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.*; pl. *stadia* (-ą). [< L. *stadium*, < Gr. *στάδιον*, a fixed standard of length, specifically 600 Greek feet (see def. 1), a furlong (nearly), hence a race-course of this length, lit. 'that which stands fast,' < *ἱστάναι* (√ *στα*), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stade*[2], *stadie*.] **1.** A Greek itinerary unit, originally the distance between successive stations of the shouters and runners employed to estimate distances. The stadium of Eratosthenes seems to have been short of 520 English feet; but the stadium at the race-course at Athens has been found to be between 603 and 610 English feet. The Roman stadium was about the same length, being one eighth of a Roman mile.

Hence—**2.** A Greek course for foot-races, disposed on a level, with sloping banks or tiers of seats for spectators rising along its two sides and at one end, which was typically of semicircular plan. The course proper was exactly a stadium in length. The most celebrated stadia were those of Olympia and Athens.

3. A stage; period; in *med.*, a stage or period of a disease, especially of an intermittent disease.

Mohammed was now free once more; but he no longer thought of carrying on his polemic against the Meccans or of seeking to influence them at all. In his relations to them three *stadia* can be distinguished, although it is easier to determine their character than their chronology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 550.

stadlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *staddle*.

Stadmannia (stad-man'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1823), named after *Stadmann*, a German botanical traveler.] A genus of trees, of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Nephelieæ*. It is distinguished from the nearly related genus *Nephelium* (which see) by the absence of petals and by a somewhat spherical calyx with five broad obtuse teeth, by warty branches, and by small velvety plum-like berries. The only species, *S. Sideroxylon*, is a native of Mauritius and Bourbon. It has alternate abruptly pinnate leaves with from three to six pairs of oblong obtuse leaflets, oblique at the base, each leaflet narrow, entire, smooth, and finely reticulated. The small pedicelled flowers form axillary branching panicles, with conspicuous long-exserted erect stamens. It is known as *Bourbon ironwood*. See *Macassar oil*, under *oil*.

stadtholder, stadtholderate (stat'hōl"dėr, -āt), etc. Erroneous spellings of *stadholder*, etc.

staff (ståf), *n.*; pl. *staves*, *staffs* (stävz, ståfs). [< ME. *staff*, *staffe*, *staf* (gen. *staves*, dat. *stave*, pl. *staves*), < AS. *stæf*, in a very early form *staeb*, pl. *staſas*, a stick, staff, twig, letter (see etym. of *book*), = OS. *staf* = OFries. *stef* = D. *staf* = MLG. LG. *staf* = OHG. MHG. *stap* (*stab-*), G. *stab*, a staff, = Icel. *stafr*, a staff, post, stick, stave of a cask, a letter, = Sw. *staf*, a staff, = Dan. *stav*, a staff, stick (also *stab*, a staff (body of assistants), an astragal (of a cannon), < G.), = Goth. *stafs* (*stab-*), element, rudiment (not recorded in the orig. senses 'letter' and 'stick'); = OBulg. *stapŭ*, *shtapŭ* = OServ. *stĭpĕ*, Serv. *stap*, *shtap* = Hung. *istáp*, a staff, = Lith. *stebas*, a staff, *stábas*, *stóbras*, a pillar; cf. Gael. *stob*, a stake, stump; prob. related to OHG. *stabēn*, be stiff, from an extended form of the root *sta* of *stand*: see *stand*. Not connected with L. *stipes*, a stock, post, which is cognate with E. *stiff*. Hence *stave*, q. v.] **1.** A stick or pole. Specifically—(*a*) A stick used as a walking-stick, especially one five or six feet long used as a support in walking or climbing.

In his hand a *staf*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 495.

He [the pilgrim] had a long *staffe* in his hand with a nobbe in the middle, according to the fashion of those Pilgrims *staffes*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 20.

(*b*) A stick used as a weapon, as that used at quarter-staff; a club; a cudgel.

A god to-hande *staffe* therowt he hent,
Befor Roben he lepe.
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 20).

The wars are doubtful;
And on our horsemen's *staves* Death looks as grimly
As on your keen-edg'd swords.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

(*c*) A stick used as an ensign of authority; a baton or scepter. Compare *baton*, *club*[1], *mace*[1].

The Earl of Worcester
Hath broke his *staff*, resign'd his stewardship.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2. 59.

(*d*) A post fixed in the ground; a stake.

The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged *staff*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 203.

(*e*) A pole on which to hoist and display a flag: as, a flag-*staff*; an ensign-*staff*; a jack-*staff*.

The flag of Norway and the cross of St. George floated from separate *staffs* on the lawn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 295.

(*f*†) The pole of a vehicle; a carriage-pole.

His newe lady holdeth him so narowe
Up by the brydel, at the *staves* ende,
That every word he dred it as an arowe.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.

(*g*) The long handle of certain weapons, as a spear, a halberd, or a polcax.

There stuck no plume in any English crest
That is removed by a *staff* of France.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 318.

Their *staves* upon their rests they lay.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

(*h*) A straight-edge for testing or truing a line or surface: as, the proof-*staff* used in testing the face of the stone in a grind-mill. (*i*) In *surv.*, a graduated stick, used in leveling. See *cross-staff*, *Jacob's-staff*, and cut under *leveling-staff*. (*j*) One of several instruments formerly used in taking the sun's altitude at sea: as, the fore-*staff*, back-*staff*, cross-*staff*. See these words. (*k*) In *ship-building*, a measuring and spacing rule. (*l*) The stilt of a plow.

2. In *surg.*, a grooved steel instrument having a curvature, used to guide the knife or gorget through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy.—**3.** In *arch.*, same as *rudenture*.—**4.** Something which upholds or supports; a support; a prop.

He is a *stafe* of stedfastnes bothe erly & latte
To chastes siche kaytifes as don ayenst the lawe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

The boy was the very *staff* of my age, my very prop.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 2. 70.

Bread is the *staff* of life. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, iv.

5†. A round of a ladder. *Latham*.—**6.** A body of assistants or executive officers. (*a*) *Milit.*, a body of officers who are not in command of troops, but who act as the assistants of an officer in high command, sometimes including that officer himself. Thus, the *regimental staff* consists of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, or the officers corresponding to these ranks; the *brigade staff* and *division staff* are composed of aides-de-camp, commissaries, quartermasters, and the like; and the staff of a general commanding an army-corps, or an army composed of several army-corps, includes these last-named officers and also a chief of staff, a chief of artillery, a chief engineer, and the like. The *general staff* is a body of officers forming the central office of the army of a nation, and it acts, in a sense, as the personal staff of the commander-in-chief, or of the king or other chief ruler. In the United States navy, staff-officers are the non-combatants, comprising the medical corps, the pay-corps, the steam-engineering corps, and chaplains, of those who go to sea, as well as civil engineers, naval constructors, and professors of mathematics. (*b*) A body of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of its designs, or a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the execution of any undertaking: as, the editorial and reporting *staff* of a newspaper; the *staff* of the Geological Survey; a hospital *staff*.

The Archbishop [Becket] had amongst his chaplains a *staff* of professors on a small scale.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 143.

7†. A letter of the alphabet. See etymology of *book*.

The firrste *staff* iss nemmnedd I. *Ormulum*, l. 4312.

8†. A line; a verse; also, a stanza.

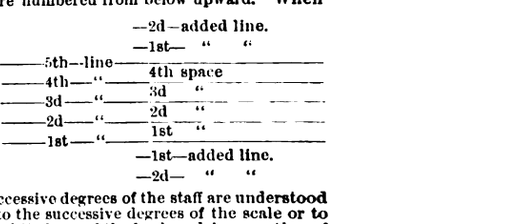
Nerehande *stafe* by *staf*, by gret diligence,
Sanyng that I most metre apply to;
The wourdes meue, and sett here & ther.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6555.

If we consider well the forme of this Poeticall *staffe*, we shall finde it to be a certaine number of verses allowed to go altogether and ioyne without any intermission, and doe or should finish vp all the sentences of the same with a full period. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

I can sing but one *staff* of the ditty neither.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for a heroic poem, as being all too lyrical. *Dryden*.

9. In *musical notation*, a set of five horizontal lines on which notes are placed so as to indicate the pitch of intended tones. Both the lines and the spaces between them are significant, and are called *degrees*: they are numbered from below upward. When the nine degrees of the staff are not sufficient for the notation of a melody or chord, it is extended by means of *added* or *leger lines* above or below. In general, the successive degrees of the staff are understood to correspond to the successive degrees of the scale or to the successive white keys of the keyboard, irrespective of the fact that the intervals thus indicated are not equal to each other. An absolute pitch for the staff-degrees is indicated by a clef placed at the beginning. (See *clef*.) Gregorian music is customarily written on a staff of four lines, and the only clef used is the C clef. The staff with its appropriate notation is a development from the early medieval neumes, which were originally dots, dashes, or compound marks, whose relative position or shape indicated the relative pitch of successive tones. To make this notation more precise a horizontal line was drawn across the page to mark the pitch of some given tone, as C or F, and the neumes were arranged above or below this line. Later, a second line was added, and then others, only the lines being at first regarded as significant. What was called the *great* or *grand staff* was such a staff of eleven lines. In harmonic or concerted music, two or more staffs are used together, and are connected by a brace. See *brace*[1], 5, and *score*[1], 9. Also *stave*, especially in Great Britain.



10. In *her.*, same as *fissure*, 5.—**Bishop's staff.** See *crozier*, 1.—**Cantoral staff, cantor's staff**, the official staff of a cantor or precentor: it is primarily the baton with which he beats time, but is often large, and elaborately ornamented, becoming a mere badge of office. Also called *baton*.—**David's staff**, a kind of quadrant formerly used in navigation.—**Episcopal staff**, in *her.*, the representation of a bishop's or pastoral staff, usually entwined with a banderole which is secured to the shaft below the head. See cut under *banderole*.—**Foliiferous staff.** See *foliiferous*.—**Jeddart staff**, a form of battle-ax used by mounted men-at-arms: so named from the town of Jedburgh, in Scotland, the arms of which bear such a weapon. Also called *Jedwood ax*, *Fairholt*.—**Marshal's staff.** See *marshal*.—**Northern staff**, a quarter-staff.—**Palmer's staff**, in *her.*, same as *bourdon*[1], 3.—**Papal staff**, in *her.*, a staff topped with the papal cross of three cross-bars.—**Pastoral staff**, a staff borne as an emblem of episcopal authority by or before bishops, archbishops, abbots, and abbesses. In the Western Church it is usually headed with a volute, suggesting a shepherd's crook, and in the Greek Church it generally has a T-shaped head, often curved upward and inward at the ends; in the Roman Catholic and some other churches it bears a cross in the case of an archbishop, and a double cross in the case of a patriarch. See *cambuca*, *crozier*, *pateressa*, *sudarium*.—**Pilgrim's staff.** See *pilgrim*.—**Red staff**, in *milling*, a straight-edge used to test the dress of a millstone. It is so called because it is rubbed with red chalk or ocher, by means of which inequalities on the surface of the stone are detected.—**Ring-and-staff investiture.** See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—**Short staff**, the cudgel used in ordinary cudgel-play, similar to the modern single-stick as distinguished from quarter-staff.—**Staff raguly**, in *her.*, either a pallet couped raguly, or the representation of a trunk of a tree with short projections on the opposite sides, as of limbs sawed off.—

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To argue from the staff to the corner†, to raise some other question than that under discussion. *Abp. Bramhall*, Works, II. 94. (*Davies.*)—**To break a staff.** Same as *to break a lance* (which see, under *break*).

A pulsny tilter, that . . . *breaks his staff* like a noble goose. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4. 47.

To go to sticks and staves. See *stick*³.—**To have the better** or **worse end of the staff,** to be getting the best or worst of a matter.

And so now ours seem to *have the better end of the staff*. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 94.

To set down (or **up**) **one's staff**†, to stop and rest, as a traveler at an inn; abide for a time. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 185. (*Davies.*)=**Syn. 1.** A *staff* is a substantial support for one who is in motion; a *stay* or *prop* would ordinarily be used to support a thing in its place, but figuratively might be a support to a person. A *cane* or *stick* is ornamental or defensive. See definitions of *crook*, *crozier*, *crutch*¹.

staff-angle (stȧf′ang″gl), *n.* In *plastering*, a square rod of wood, standing flush with the wall on each of its sides, at the external angles of plastering, to protect them from injury.



Staff-bead.

staff-bead (stȧf′bēd), *n.* In *arch.*, an angle-bead.

staff-captain (stȧf′kap″tān), *n.* The senior grade in the navigating branch of the British navy.

staff-commander (stȧf′ko-mȧn″dėr), *n.* The second grade in the navigating branch of the British navy. See *master*¹, 1 (*b*).

staff-degree (stȧf′dē-grē″), *n.* In *musical notation*, a degree of a staff, whether line or space.

staff-duty (stȧf′dū″ti), *n.* The occupation or employment of an officer who serves on a staff, especially of one who, not originally a staff-officer, has been detached from his regiment, and attached to a staff.

staffed (stȧft), *a.* [< *staff* + *-ed*².] **1.** In *her.*, surrounded or combined with staffs: as, an annulet *staffed*, a ring from which staffs or scepters radiate.—**2.** Provided with a staff or body of officers; officered. [Recent.]

A powerful church of the new type, *staffed* by friends and pupils of Pusey, rose in the centre of R——.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, xxxiii.

staffelite (staf′e-līt), *n.* [< *Staffel* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A somewhat altered apatite, occurring in botryoidal reniform shapes of a green color, incrusting the phosphorite found at Staffel, near the Lahn, in Prussia.

staff-herding (stȧf′hėr″ding), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, the grazing of cattle in charge of a herdsman. This was restrained or forbidden as more injurious to the herds of deer than if there were no herdsman to drive away the deer, and the cattle had to find their own feeding-ground.

staff-hole (stȧf′hōl), *n.* In *metal.*, a small hole in a puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff. *Weale.*

staffier† (staf′iėr), *n.* [= D. *staffier*, an attendant, < OF. *estaffier*, a lackey, footboy that runs by the stirrup, etc., < It. *staffiere*, *staffiero*, a lackey, footboy, < *staffa*, a stirrup (ML. *staffa*) (> dim. *stafetta*, a little stirrup, a courier, > Sp. Pg. *estafeta* = F. *estafette*, > D. *estafette* = G. *stafette* = Sw. *stafett* = Dan. *stafet*, a courier), < OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe*, a footstep (also a stirrup†), < OHG. MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *stapfen*, step, tread, = E. *step*: see *step*, and cf. OBulg. *stopa*, a spur. The notion reflected on the def. as given in most dictionaries, that *staffier* means a 'staff-bearer,' and is connected with *staff*, is erroneous.] A footman; an attendant.

Before the dame, and round about,
March'd whifflers and *staffiers* on foot,
With lackies, grooms, valets, and pages,
In fit and proper equipages.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 650.

staffish† (stȧf′ish), *a.* [In Sc. corruptly *staffage*; < *staff* + *-ish*¹.] Like a staff; rigid; hence, intractable. *Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 111.

staff-man (stȧf′mȧn), *n.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

staff-notation (stȧf′nō-tā″shon), *n.* In *musical notation*, the entire system of signs used in connection with the staff: opposed, for example, to the *tonic sol-fa notation*, in which no staff is used.

staff-officer (stȧf′of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer forming part of the staff of a regiment, brigade, army, or the like; in the United States navy, an officer not exercising military command.

staff-sergeant (stȧf′sär″jent), *n.* A non-commissioned officer having no position in the ranks of a company, but attached to the staff of a regiment. In the United States service the staff-sergeants are the sergeant-major, ordnance-sergeant, hospital-steward, quartermaster-sergeant, and commissary-sergeant.

staff-sling† (stȧf′sling), *n.* [ME. *staffeslynge*, *stafslinge*; < *staff* + *sling*¹.] A weapon consisting of a sling combined with a short staff. The staff was held with both hands and whirled around. The weapon seems to have thrown larger missiles than the ordinary sling and with greater force. Distinguished from *cord-sling*. Also called *fustibale*, *fustibalus*.



Staff-sling, about the 10th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

This geaunt at him stones caste
Out of a fel *staf-slinge*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 118.

staff-stone (stȧf′stōn), *n.* Same as *baculite*.

staff-striker† (stȧf′strī″kėr), *n.* A sturdy beggar; a tramp.

Many became *staf-strikers*, . . . and wandered in parties of two, three, and four from village to village. *R. Eden*, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 53.

staff-surgeon (stȧf′sėr″jon), *n.* A senior grade of surgeons in the British navy.

staff-tree (stȧf′trē), *n.* A vine or tree of the genus *Celastrus*. The best-known species is the American *C. scandens*, a twiner with ornamental fruit, otherwise named *climbing bittersweet*, *waxwork*, *staff-vine*, and *fevertwig* (see the last, and cut under *bittersweet*). The seeds of the East Indian *C. paniculata* have long been in repute among Hindu physicians for their stimulating and acrid properties, and are applied externally or internally for the relief of rheumatism, etc. They yield an expressed oil, also an empyreumatic, known as *oleum nigrum*.

staff-vine (stȧf′vīn), *n.* See *staff-tree*.

stag (stag), *n.* [E. dial. also *steg*, Sc. also *staig*; early mod. E. *stagg*, *staggе*; < ME. *steg*, *stagge*, < Icel. *steggr*, *steggi*, a male animal (a male fox, cat, a gander, drake, etc.), lit. 'mounter,' < *stiga* = AS. *stigan*, mount: see *sty*¹. Hence *staggard*¹, *staggon*.] **1.** The male of various animals, especially of the deer tribe. Specifically—(*a*) The male red-deer or a deer of other large species of the genus *Cervus* in a restricted sense; a hart, of which the female is a hind; and particularly the adult hart, at least five years old, with antlers fully developed (compare *staggard*¹, and see cuts under *antler*); in heraldry, a horned deer with branched antlers. The stag of Europe is *Cervus elaphus*, now found wild in Great Britain only in the Highlands of Scotland. It is a magnificent animal, standing 4 feet high at the shoulder, with the antlers 3 feet long, having sometimes ten points and palmated at the crown: sometimes known as a *stag of ten*. The hind is hornless and smaller. The corresponding animal in North America is the wapiti, there called *elk* (*Cervus canadensis*), larger than the European stag, with much-branched antlers sometimes upward of 4 feet long, not palmated at the end. (See cut under *wapiti*.) There are several Asiatic stags, among them the rusine deer (see *Rusa*¹, *sambur*). (*b*) A bull castrated when half-grown or full-grown; a bull-stag; a bull-segg. (*c*) A male fox; a dog-fox. (*d*) A young horse; a colt (sometimes a filly). (*e*) A gander. (*f*) A drake. (*g*) A pit or exhibition game-cock less than one year old; the cockerel of the game-fowl. (*h*) A turkey-cock. (*i*) The wren. [Local, Eng.] (*j*) A stag-beetle. [In most of these uses prov. Eng.] **2.** In *com. slang*: (*a*) An outside irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the exchange. (*b*) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this he forbears to pay the deposit, and the allotment is forfeited.—**3.** A romping girl; a hoyden. [Prov. Eng.]—**4**†. The color of the stag; a red dirty-brown color.

Come, my Cub, doe not scorne mee because I go in *Stag*, in Buffe; heer's velvet too; thou seest I am worth thus much in bare velvet.
Dekker, Satiromastix, I. 220 (ed. Pearson).

Royal stag, a stag that has antlers terminating in twelve or more points.

stag (stag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stagged*, ppr. *stagging*. [< *stag*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *com. slang*, to act as a stag on the stock exchange. See *stag*, *n.*, 2.

II. *trans.* To follow warily, as a deer-stalker does a deer; dog; watch. [Slang.]

So you've been *stagging* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you?
H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn, v. (*Davies.*)

stagart†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *staggard*¹.

stag-beetle (stag′bē″tl), *n.* A lamellicorn coleopterous insect of the genus *Lucanus* or restricted family *Lucanidæ* (which see), the males of which have branched mandibles resembling the antlers of a stag. *L. cervus* is the common stag-beetle of Europe, and *L. elaphus* is the stag-beetle of the United States. The former is one of the largest of British beetles, distinguished by the enormous size of the horny and toothed mandibles in the male, and by the rather long elbowed antennæ, which end in a perfoliated club, and are composed of ten joints, the first being very long. It is common in some localities in the neighborhood of London, and is often 2 inches long, of a black color. Other species are numerous in various parts of the world. See also cut under *Platycerus*.



Stag-beetle (*Lucanus cervus*), one half natural size.

stag-bush (stag′bůsh), *n.* The black haw, *Viburnum prunifolium*.

stag-dance (stag′dȧns), *n.* A dance performed by men only. [Colloq., U. S.]

stage (stāj), *n.* [< ME. *stage*, < OF. *estage*, *estaige*, *estaunge*, *astage*, etc., a story, floor, stage, a dwelling-house, F. *étage*, story, stage, floor, loft, = Pr. *estatge*, a stage, = It. *staggio*, a stake, prop, banisters (ML. reflex *stagium*, *estagium*), < ML. **staticum*, lit. 'a place of standing,' or (as in It. *staggio*) 'that which stands,' < L. *stare*, pp. *status*, stand: see *state*, *stand*. Cf. *étagère*. In the sense of 'the distance between two points,' the word was prob. confused with OF. *estage*, < L. *stadium*, < Gr. στάδιον, a measure of distance: see *stadium*, *stade*², *stadie*.] **1**†. A floor or story of a house.

The Erle ascended into this tour quickly,
As sone as he myght to hiest *stage* came.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4925.

Litul John stode at a window in the mornynge,
And lokid forth at a *stage*.
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 8).

2†. A house; building.

Ther buth seriauns in the *stage*
That serueth the maidenes of parage.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

3. In *arch.*, the portion between a projection and the retreat next above it in a medieval buttress; also, one of the horizontal divisions of a window separated by transoms.—**4.** A floor or platform elevated above the ground or common surface, for the exhibition of a play or spectacle, for public speakers or performers, or for convenience of view, use, or access: as, a *stage* for a mountebank; a *stage* for speakers in public.

Give order that these bodies
High on a *stage* be placed to the view.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 389.

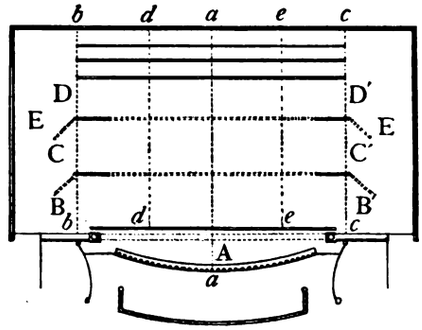
Specifically—(*a*) A floor elevated for the convenience of performing mechanical work and the like; a scaffold; a staging: as, seamen use floating *stages*, and *stages* suspended by the side of a ship, for calking and repairing. (*b*) In *printing*, a low platform on which stacks of paper are piled. (*c*) A shelf or horizontal compartment, as one of the steps of a court-cupboard.

The number of *stages* in the buffet or sideboard indicates the rank of the owner.
S. K. Handbook, Corporation and College Plate.

(*d*) The platform on which an object is placed to be viewed through a microscope. (*e*) A wooden structure on a beach to assist in landing; a landing-place at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and falls with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of the water.

Getting ye starte of ye ships that came to the plantation, they tooke away their *stage*, & other necessary provisions that they had made for fishing at Cap-Anne ye year before.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 196.

(*f*) A raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theater on which the actors perform. In modern theaters the stage includes not only the part which can be seen from the auditorium, but



Floor-plan of Stage.

A, proscenium; B, C, D, first, second, and third prompt-entrances respectively; B′, C′, D′, first, second, and third opposite prompt-entrances respectively; E, wings; *a a*, center; *b b*, prompt-side; *c c*, o.-p.-side; *d d*, prompt-center; *e e*, o.-p.-center.

also the spaces on each side, behind the proscenium-arch, which are used for shifting the wings or side-scenes, and are themselves called the *wings*. The part extending back from the orchestra to the proscenium-arch is called the *proscenium*. That side of the stage which is on the extreme left of the spectator is called the *prompt-side*, because in theaters which have no prompt-box the prompter stands there. The corresponding position to the spectator's right is called the *opposite-prompt-side* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-side*). Half-way between the center and the prompt-side is the *prompt-center*, the corresponding position to the

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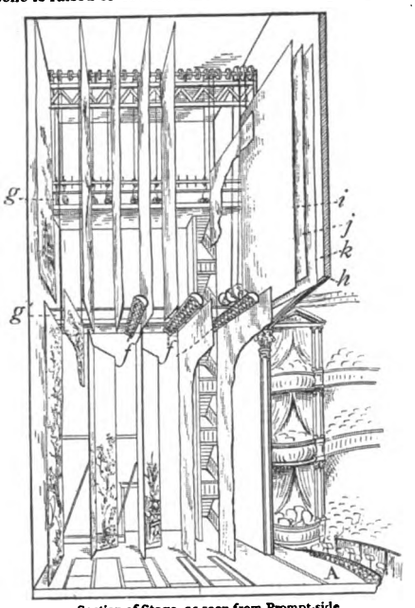
right being called the *opposite-prompt-center* (or, briefly, *o.-p.-center*). The stage is thus divided laterally into five parts, called in order the *prompt-side*, the *prompt-center*, the *center*, the *o.-p.-center*, and the *o.-p.-side*, and these designations extend through the whole depth of the stage, as well as up into the flies: thus the five ropes by which a drop-scene is raised or lowered are known as the *prompt-side*



Section of Stage, as seen from Prompt-side.
A, proscenium; *f*, *f*, border-lights; *g*, *g'*, fly-galleries; *h*, proscenium-arch; *i*, *j*, curtains; *k*, asbestos fire-proof curtain.

rope, *prompt-center rope*, *center-rope*, etc. As regards depth, the stage is divided into *entrances* varying in number according to the number of the wings or side-scenes. That between the proscenium and the first wing is called on one side the *first prompt-entrance*, and on the other the *first o.-p.-entrance*. From the first wing to the next is the *second prompt-* or *second o.-p.-entrance*, and so on. Everything above the stage from the top of the proscenium-arch upward is called the *flies*, and includes the borders, border-lights, all needed ropes, pulleys, and cleats, the beams to which these are attached, and the fly-galleries, from the lowest of which the drop-scenes are worked. The ancient Greek theater in its original form, as developed in the fifth century B. C., had no raised stage, the actors appearing in the orchestra amid the chorus.

All the world 's a *stage*,
And all the men and women merely players.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 139.

Mirth. Pray you help us to some stools here.
Pro. Where, on the *stage*, ladies?
Mirth. Yes, on the *stage*; we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, Ind.

Hence—**5.** With the definite article, the theater; the drama as acted or exhibited, or the profession of representing dramatic compositions: as, to take to *the stage*; to regard *the stage* as a school of elocution.

There were also Poets that wrote onely for *the stage*, I meane playes and interludes, to recreate the people with matters of disporte.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

Lo! where *the stage*, *the* poor degraded *stage*,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age.
Sprague, Curiosity.

6. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field for action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *stage* of fools. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 187.

7. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is taken, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

I have this morning good news from Gibson; three letters from three several *stages*, that he was safe last night as far as Royston, at between nine and ten at night.
Pepys, Diary, June 14, 1667.

Hence—**8.** The distance between two places of rest on a road: in some countries a regular unit.

'Tis strange a man cannot ride a *stage*
Or two, to breathe himself, without a warrant.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

Our whole *Stage* this day was about five hours, our Course a little Southerly of the West.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 2.

9. A single step of a gradual process; degree of advance or of progression, either in increase or decrease, in rising or falling, or in any change of state: as, *stages* of growth in an animal or a plant; the *stages* of a disease; in *biol.*, a state or condition of being, as one of several successive steps in a course of development: as, the larval, pupal, and imaginal *stages* of an insect; several *stages* of an embryo.

A blysful lyf thou says I lede,
Thou woldez knaw ther-of the *stage*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 410.

These three be the true *stages* of knowledge.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Our education is in a manner wholly in the hands of ecclesiastics, and in all *stages* from infancy to manhood.
Burke, Rev. in France.

They were in widely different *stages* of civilization.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. [Abbr. of *stage-coach*.] Same as *stage-coach*; also [U. S.], an omnibus.

A parcel sent you by the *stage*.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 305.

I went in the six-penny *stage*. *Swift*.

Law of the three stages. See *three*.—**Lyric stage.** See *lyric*.—**Mechanical stage.** See *microscope*, 1.—**To go on the stage.** See *go*.—**To run the stage.** See *run*[1].

stage (stāj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staged*, ppr. *staging*. [< *stage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To represent in a play or on the stage; exhibit on the stage.

I love the people,
But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes.
Shak., M. for M., i. 1. 69.

Frippery. Some poet must assist us.
Goldstone. Poet?
You'll take the direct line to have us *stag'd*.
Middleton, Your Five Gallants, iv. 8.

An you *stage* me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2. To place or put on the stage; mount, as a play.

The manager who, in *staging* a play, suggests judicious modifications, is in the position of a critic, nothing more.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 819.

II. *intrans.* To travel by stage-coach: sometimes with indefinite *it*.

He seasons pleasure with profit; he *stages* (if I may say so) into politicks, and rides post into business.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 546. (*Davies.*)

stage-box (stāj'boks), *n.* A proscenium-box.

stage-carriage (stāj'kar$^{\prime}$āj), *n.* A stage-coach.

In 1866 Gladstone was able to reduce the mileage for all *stage-carriages* to one farthing.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 56.

stage-coach (stāj'kōch), *n.* A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on stated days between two places, for the conveyance of passengers. Also *stage*.

stage-craft (stāj'krâft), *n.* **1.** The art of dramatic composition.

The fact that their author so willingly leaned upon the plot of a predecessor indicates his weak point—the lack of that *stage-craft* which seems to be still one of the rarest gifts of Englishmen. *A. Dobson*, Introd. to Steele, p. xliv.

2. Knowledge and skill in putting a play on the stage.

stage-direction (stāj'di-rek$^{\prime}$shon), *n.* A written or printed instruction as to action, etc., which accompanies the text of a play.

stage-door (stāj'dōr), *n.* The door giving access to the stage and the parts behind it in a theater; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theater.

stage-effect (stāj'e-fekt$^{\prime}$), *n.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially and designedly.

stage-fever (stāj'fē$^{\prime}$vèr), *n.* A strong desire to go on the stage, or to be an actor or actress. [Colloq.]

He was intended for the Church, but he caught *stage-fever*, ran away from school at the age of 17, and joined the theater at Dublin.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 21.

stage-forceps (stāj'fôr$^{\prime}$seps), *n.* A clamp for holding an object on the stage of a compound microscope. *E. H. Knight*.

stage-fright (stāj'frīt), *n.* Nervousness experienced on facing an audience, especially for the first time.

stage-hand (stāj'hand), *n.* A man employed to move scenery, etc.

stage-house (stāj'hous), *n.* A house, as an inn, at which a coach stops regularly for passengers or to change horses.

stagely† (stāj'li), *a.* [< *stage* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to the stage; befitting the theater; theatrical. *Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 168.

stagemant (stāj'man), *n.* An actor. *T. Brabine*, 1589 (prefixed to Greene's "Menaphon"). (*Davies.*)

stage-manager (stāj'man$^{\prime}$āj-èr), *n.* In theaters, one who superintends the production and performance of a play, and who regulates all matters behind the curtain.

stage-micrometer (stāj'mī-krom$^{\prime}$e-tèr), *n.* In *microscopy*, a micrometer attached to the stage, and used to measure the size of an object under examination.

stage-plate (stāj'plāt), *n.* A glass plate with a narrow ledge along one edge, used on the stage of a microscope to hold an object when the microscope is inclined, and sometimes as the bottom plate of a growing-slide. *E. H. Knight*.

stage-play (stāj'plā), *n.* Originally, a dramatic performance; hence, a play or drama adapted for representation on the stage, as distinguished from a reading- or closet-play.

If the devil, or his instruments, should then tell him [a dying man] of a cup of sack, of merry company, of a *stage-play*, or a morris-dance, do you think he would then be so taken with the motion? *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv. 3.

stage-player (stāj'plā$^{\prime}$èr), *n.* An actor on the stage; one whose occupation is to represent characters on the stage.

Among slaves who exercised polite arts none sold so dear as *stageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot*, Ancient Coins.

stager (stā'jèr), *n.* [< *stage* + *-er*[1].] **1**†. A player.

Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *stagers* and the stage-wrights too (your peers).
B. Jonson, Just Indignation of the Author.

2. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience, or of skill derived from long experience: usually with *old*.

Here let me, as an *old stager* upon the theatre of the world, suggest one consideration to you.
Chesterfield, To his Son, Dec. 20, O. S. 1748.

3. A horse used for drawing a stage-coach.

stage-right (stāj'rīt), *n.* The proprietary right of the author of a dramatic composition in respect to its performance; the exclusive right to perform or authorize the performance of a particular drama. Compare *copyright*.

stageritet, *n.* [< *stager* + *-ite*[2]; with a pun on *Stagirite*.] A stage-player. [Humorous.]

Thou hast forgot how thou amblest . . . by a play-wagon, in the high way, and took'st mad Jeronimoes part, to get seruice among the Mimickes; and when the *Stagerites* banish't thee into the Isle of Dogs, thou turn'dst Bandog. *Dekker*, Satiromastix, I. 229 (ed. Pearson).

stagery† (stā'jèr-i), *n.* [< *stage* + *-ery*.] Exhibition on the stage.

Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *Stagery*, or Scene-worke. *Milton*, An Apology, etc.

stage-setter (stāj'set$^{\prime}$èr), *n.* One who attends to the proper setting of a play on the stage.

M. Sardou is a born *stage-setter*, but with a leaning to "great machines," numbers of figurants, and magnificence.
The Century, XXXV. 544.

stage-struck (stāj'struk), *a.* Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama; seized by a passionate desire to become an actor.

"You are a precious fool, Jack Bunce," said Cleveland, half angry, and, in despite of himself, half diverted by the false tones and exaggerated gesture of the *stagestruck* pirate. *Scott*, Pirate, xxxix.

stag-evil (stag'ē$^{\prime}$vl), *n.* Tetanus or lockjaw of the horse.

stage-wagon (stāj'wag$^{\prime}$on), *n.* **1.** A wagon for conveying goods and passengers, by stages, at regularly appointed times.—**2**†. A stage-coach.

stage-wait (stāj'wāt), *n.* A delay in a theatrical performance, due to dilatoriness of an actor or carpenter, or to any like cause. [Colloq.]

stage-whisper (stāj'hwis$^{\prime}$pèr), *n.* A loud whisper used in by-play by an actor in a theater; an aside; hence, a whisper meant to be heard by those to whom it is not professedly addressed.

stagewright (stāj'rīt), *n.* A dramatic author; a playwright. See the quotation under *stager*, 1. [Rare.]

stagey, stageyness. See *stagy*, *staginess*, 1.

staggard[1], **staggart** (stag'ärd, -ärt), *n.* [Formerly also *stagart*; < *stag* + *-ard*, *-art*.] A stag in his fourth year, and therefore not quite full grown.

staggard[2] (stag'ärd), *n.* Same as *staggarth*.

staggarth (stag'ärth), *n.* [Also *staggard*; a reduction of **stack-garth*, < *stack* + *garth*[1]. Cf. equiv. dial. *haggarth*, *haggard*, 'hay-garth'.] An inclosure within which stacks of hay and grain are kept. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 358. [Prov. Eng.]

stagger (stag'èr), *v.* [A var. of *stacker*, after MD. *staggeren*, stagger as a drunken man (appar. a var. of **stackeren* = Icel. *stakra*, stagger): see *stacker*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk or stand unsteadily; reel; totter.

A violent exertion, which made the King *stagger* backward into the hall. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, x.

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My sight *staggers;* the walls shake; he must be — do angels ever come hither?
Landor, Imag. Conv., Galileo, Milton, and a Dominican.

2. To hesitate; begin to doubt or waver in purpose; falter; become less confident or determined; waver; vacillate.

He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief. Rom. iv. 20.

It was long since resolved on,
Nor must I *stagger* now in 't.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

The enterprise of the . . . newspapers stops at no expense, *staggers* at no difficulties.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 687.

=**Syn. 1.** *Totter*, etc. See *reel*[2].

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to reel, totter, falter, or be unsteady; shake.

I have seen enough to *stagger* my obedience.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iii. 1.

Strikes and lock-outs occur, which *stagger* the prosperity, not of the business merely, but of the state.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 515.

2. To cause to hesitate, waver, or doubt; fill with doubts or misgivings; make less steady, determined, or confident.

The question did at first so *stagger* me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 212.

'Tis not to die, sir,
But to die unreveng'd, that *staggers* me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. To arrange in a zigzag order; specifically, in *wheel-making*, to set (the spokes) in the hub alternately inside and outside (or more or less to one side of) a line drawn round the hub. The mortise-holes in such a hub are said to be *dodging*. A wheel made in this manner is called a *staggered wheel*. The objects sought in this system of construction are increased strength and stiffness in the wheel.

stagger (stag'ėr), *n.* [< *stagger*, *v.*] 1. A sudden tottering motion, swing, or reel of the body as if one were about to fall, as through tripping, giddiness, or intoxication.

Their trepidations are more shaking than cold ague-fits; their *staggers* worse than a drunkard's.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 127.

The individual . . . advanced with a motion that alternated between a reel and a *stagger*.
G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler. (*Latham.*)

2. *pl.* One of various forms of functional and organic disease of the brain and spinal cord in domesticated animals, especially horses and cattle: more fully called *blind staggers*. A kind of staggers (see also *gid*[1] and *sturdy*[2]) affecting sheep is specifically the disease resulting from a larval brain-worm. (See *cœnure* and *Tænia*.) Other forms are due to disturbance of the circulation in the brain, and others again to digestive derangements. See *stomach-staggers*.

How now! my galloway nag the *staggers*, ha!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

Hence — 3. *pl.* A feeling of giddiness, reeling, or unsteadiness; a sensation which causes reeling.

John. And a kind of whimsie —
Mere. Here in my head, that puts me to the *staggers*.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

4. *pl.* Perplexities; doubts; bewilderment; confusion.

I will throw thee from my care for ever,
Into the *staggers* and the careless lapse
Of youth and ignorance.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3. 170.

Blind staggers. See def. 2, above. — **Grass-staggers,** the loco-disease in horses. See *loco*, 2, and *loco-weed*.



Stagger-bush (*Andromeda Mariana*). 1, flowering branch; 2, the fruits.

stagger-bush (stag'ėr-bùsh), *n.* The shrub *Andromeda* (*Pieris*) *Mariana* of the middle and southern United States, whose leaves have been supposed to give the staggers to animals. Its fascicles of waxy pure-white or pinkish urn-shaped flowers are very beautiful, the habit of the bush less so. See cut in preceding column.

staggerer (stag'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stagger* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which staggers. — 2. A statement or argument that staggers; a poser; whatever causes one to stagger, falter, hesitate, or doubt. [Colloq.]

This was a *staggerer* for Dive's literary "gent," and it took him nearly six weeks to get over it and frame a reply.
Athenæum, Oct. 26, 1889, p. 560.

stagger-grass (stag'ėr-gràs), *n.* The atamasco-lily, *Zephyranthes Atamasco:* so called as supposed to cause staggers in horses.

staggeringly (stag'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a staggering or reeling manner; with hesitation or doubt. *Imp. Dict.*

staggerwort (stag'ėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *staverwort:* so called as supposed to cure the staggers, or, as Prior thinks, from its application to newly castrated bulls, called *stags*.

staggon† (stag'ọn), *n.* [Also *stagon* (ML. *staggon*); < *stag* + *-on*, a suffix of F. origin.] A staggard. *Holinshed.*

Called in the fourth [year] a *stagon*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Eng., iii. 4.

stag-headed (stag'hed'ed), *a.* Having the upper branches dead: said of a tree.

They were made of particular parts of the growth of certain very old oaks, which had grown for ages, and had at length become *stag-headed* and half-dead.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 787.

stag-horn (stag'hôrn), *n.* 1. A common club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*. Also *stag's-horn*.

Or with that plant which in our dale
We call *stag-horn*, or fox's tail.
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

2. A madrepore coral, *Madrepora cervicornis* and related species, used for ornament. See cut under *Madrepore*. — **Stag-horn fern,** a fern of the genus *Platycerium*, but especially *P. alcicorne:* so called from the fact that the fertile fronds are dichotomously forked like a stag's horn. The genus is small but widely diffused. The name is also sometimes applied to certain species of *Ophioglossum*. — **Stag-horn moss.** Same as *stag-horn*, 1. — **Stag-horn sumac.** See *sumac*.

stag-horned (stag'hôrnd), *a.* Having long serrate antennæ, as the longicorn beetle *Acanthophorus serraticornis*.

staghound (stag'hound), *n.* A hunting-dog able to overtake and cope with a stag. (*a*) The Scotch deerhound or wolf-dog, of great speed, strength, and courage, standing 28 inches or more, with a shaggy or wiry coat, usually some shade of gray. They hunt chiefly by sight, and are used in stalking the red deer, for running down the game. (*b*) A large kind of fox-hound, about 25 inches high, trained to hunt deer by scent.

staginess (stā'ji-nes), *n.* [< *stagy* + *-ness.*] 1. Stagy or exaggerated character or style; conventional theatricality. Also *stageyness*. — 2. A certain stage or state of an animal; by implication, that stage when the animal is out of condition, as when a fur-bearing animal is shedding. [Colloq.]

Those signs of shedding and *staginess* so marked in the seal.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 488.

staging (stā'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stage*, *v.*] 1. A temporary structure of posts and boards for support, as in building; scaffolding. — 2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches, or the act of traveling in them.

stagiont, *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *staging*, simulating *station* (ME. *stacion*, < OF. *stacion*, *estaçon*, *estachon*, *estagon*, etc.): see *station*.] Stage; a staging; a pier.

In these tydes there must be lost no tot of time, for, if you arriue not at the *stagions* before the tyde be spent, you must turne backe from whence you came.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 234.

Stagirite (staj'i-rīt), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *Stagyrite;* = F. *Stagyrite* = Sp. Pg. *Estagirita* = It. *Stagirita*, < L. *Stagirites*, *Stagerites*, < Gr. Σταγειρίτης, an inhabitant or a native of Stagira (applied esp. to Aristotle), < Στάγειρα, Στάγειρος (L. *Stagira*), a city of Macedonia.] A native or an inhabitant of Stagira, a city of Macedonia (Chalcidice), situated on the Strymonic Gulf; specifically, Aristotle, the "prince of philosophers" (384–322 B. C.), who was born there, and is frequently referred to as "the Stagirite."

The mighty *Stagyrite* first left the shore,
Spread all his sails, and durst the deep explore;
He steer'd securely, and discover'd far,
Led by the light of the Mæonian star.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 645.

stagnancy (stag'nan-si), *n.* [< *stagnan(t)* + *-cy.*] 1. The state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation, as a fluid; stagnation.

There is nowhere stillness and *stagnancy*.
The Century, XXVII. 174.

2. Pl. *stagnancies* (-siz). Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

Though the country people are so wise
To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies*,
Left by the flood.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peaks (1681), p. 55.

stagnant (stag'nant), *a.* [< F. *stagnant* = It. *stagnante*, < L. *stagnan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stagnare*, form a pool of standing water, cause to stand: see *stagnate*.] 1. Standing; motionless, as the water of a pool or lake; without current or motion, ebb or flow: as, *stagnant* water; *stagnant* pools.

Where the water is stopped in a *stagnant* pond
Danced over by the midge.
Browning, By the Fireside.

2. Inert; inactive; sluggish; torpid; dull; not brisk: as, business is *stagnant*.

The gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul. *Johnson.*

stagnantly (stag'nant-li), *adv.* In a stagnant or still, motionless, inactive manner.

stagnate (stag'nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stagnated*, ppr. *stagnating*. [< L. *stagnatus*, pp. of *stagnare* (> It. *stagnare* = F. *stagner*), form a pool of standing water, stagnate, be overflowed, < *stagnum*, a pool, swamp. Cf. *stank*[1].] 1. To cease to run or flow; be or become motionless; have no current.

I am fifty winters old;
Blood then *stagnates* and grows cold.
Cotton, Anacreontic.

In this flat country, large rivers, that scarce had declivity enough to run, crept slowly along, through meadows of fat black earth, *stagnating* in many places as they went.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 372.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; become dull, inactive, or inert: as, business *stagnates*.

Ready-witted tenderness . . . never *stagnates* in vain lamentations while there is room for hope. *Scott.*

stagnate† (stag'nāt), *a.* [< L. *stagnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Stagnant.

To drain the *stagnate* fen.
Somerville, The Chase, iii. 440.

stagnation (stag-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *stagnation;* as *stagnate* + *-ion.*] 1. The condition of being stagnant; the cessation of flow or circulation in a fluid; the state of being without flow, or of being motionless.

Th' icy touch
Of unprolific winter has impress'd
A cold *stagnation* on th' intestine tide.
Cowper, Task, vi. 139.

In . . . [suffocation] life is extinguished by *stagnation* of non-arterialized blood in the capillaries of the lungs, and by the changes that result from the failure of the function of the pulmonic system.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 396.

2. Lack or absence of briskness or activity; inertness; dullness.

The decay of my faculties is a *stagnation* of my life.
Steele, Spectator, No. 260.

stagnicolous (stag-nik'ọ̄-lus), *a.* [< L. *stagnum*, a pool, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in stagnant water; inhabiting swamps or fens; paludicole, as a bird.

stagont, *n.* See *staggon*.

stag-party (stag'pär'ti), *n.* A party or entertainment to which men only are invited. [Slang, U. S.]

stag's-horn (stagz'hôrn), *n.* Same as *stag-horn*, 1.

stag-tick (stag'tik), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect, *Lepioptena cervi*, of the family *Hippoboscidæ*, which infests the stag and other animals, and resembles a tick in being usually wingless.

stag-worm (stag'wėrm), *n.* The larva of one of several bot-flies which infest the stag. There are 12 species, 6 of which (all of the genus *Hypoderma*) inhabit the subcutaneous tissue of the back and loins; the others (belonging to the genera *Cephenomyia* and *Pharyngomyia*) infest the nose and throat.

stagy (stā'ji), *a.* [Also *stagey;* < *stage* + *-y*[1].] Savoring of the stage; theatrical; conventional in manner: in a depreciatory sense.

Mr. Lewes . . . is keenly alive to everything *stagey* in physiognomy and gesture.
George Eliot, in Cross's Life, II. xiii.

The general tone of his thought and expression never rose above the ceremonious, *stagy*, and theatrical character of the 18th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 97.

Stagyrite, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *Stagirite*.

Stahlian (stä'liạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stahl* (see def.) + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to G. E. Stahl, a German chemist (1660–1734), or his doctrines.

II. *n.* A believer in or supporter of Stahlianism or animism.

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Stahlianism (stä'liạn-izm), *n.* [< *Stahlian* + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

Stahlism (stä'lizm), *n.* [< *Stahl* (see *Stahlian*) + *-ism.*] Same as *animism*, 2.

stahlspiel (stäl'spēl), *n.* [G., < *stahl*, steel, + *spiel*, play.] Same as *lyre*[1], 1 (*c*).

staid (stād). A mode of spelling the preterit and past participle of *stay*[2].

staid (stād), *a.* [Formerly also *stayed;* an adj. use of *staid*, *pp.*] Sober; grave; steady; sedate; regular; not wild, volatile, flighty, or fanciful: as, a *staid* elderly person.

Put thyself
Into a havlour of less fear, ere wildness
Vanquish my *staider* senses.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4. 10.

The tall fair person, and the still *staid* mien.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 143.

staidly (stād'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *stayedly.*] In a staid manner; calmly; soberly.

'Tis well you have manners.
That curt'sy again, and hold your countenance *staidly.*
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

staidness (stād'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *stayedness;* < *staid* + *-ness.*] The state or character of being staid; sobriety; gravity; sedateness; steadiness: as, *staidness* and sobriety of age.

The love of things ancient doth argue *stayedness*, but levity and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 7.

Brought up among Quakers, although not one herself, she admired and respected the *staidness* and outward peacefulness common among the young women of that sect.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

staig (stāg), *n.* [A var. of *stag.*] A young horse; a stallion. [Scotch.]

stail (stāl), *n.* A spelling of *stale*[2].

stain (stān), *v.* [< ME. *steinen*, *steynen* (> Icel. *steina*), by apheresis from *disteinen*, *disteignen*, *disteynen*, *desteinen*, E. *distain:* see *distain.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To discolor, as by the application of some foreign matter; make foul; spot: as, to *stain* the hand with dye, or with tobacco-juice; to *stain* the clothes.

An image like thyself, all *stain'd* with gore.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 664.

2. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; tarnish; bring reproach on; corrupt; deprave: as, to *stain* the character; *stained* with guilt.

Never believe, though in my nature reign'd
All frailties that besiege all kinds of blood,
That it could so preposterously be *stain'd*,
To leave for nothing all my sum of good.
Shak., Sonnets, cix.

3†. To deface; disfigure; impair, as shape, beauty, or excellence.

But he 's something *stain'd*
With grief that 's beauty's canker, thou mightst call him
A goodly person. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 414.

We were all a little *stained* last night, sprinkled with a cup or two. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

4. To color by a process other than painting or coating or covering the surface. (*a*) To color (as glass) by something which combines chemically with the substance to be colored. (*b*) To color by the use of a thin liquid which penetrates the material, as in dyeing cloth or staining wood. (*c*) In *microscopy*, to impregnate with a substance whose chemical reaction on the tissue so treated gives it a particular color. The great value of staining for this purpose results from the fact that some tissues are stainable by a certain reagent to which others respond but feebly or not at all, so that some points, as the nucleus of cells, etc., may be more distinctly seen by the contrast in color. Many different preparations are used for the purpose in different cases.

5. To print colors upon (especially upon paper-hangings). [Eng.]—6†. To darken; dim; obscure.

Clouds and eclipses *stain* both moon and sun.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxv.

Hence—7†. To eclipse; excel.

O voyce that doth the thrush in shrilness *stain.*
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

Her beauty shin'd most bright,
Far *staining* every other brave and comely dame
That did appear in sight.
Patient Grissel (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

Stained cloth. Same as *painted cloth* (which see, under *cloth*).—**Stained glass.** See *glass.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To cause a stain or discoloration.

As the berry breaks before it *staineth.*
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 460.

2. To take stains; become stained, soiled, or sullied; grow dim; be obscured.

The only soil of his fair virtue's gloss,
If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil,
Is a sharp wit match'd with too blunt a will.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1. 48.

stain (stān), *n.* [< *stain*, *v.*] 1. A spot; a discoloration, especially a discoloration produced by contact with foreign matter by external causes or influences: as, mildew-*stains.*

You do remember
This *stain* [a mole] upon her?
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 139.

Swift trouts, diversified with crimson *stains.*
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 145.

2. A blot; a blemish; a cause of reproach or disgrace: as, a *stain* on one's character.

Hereby I will lead her that is the praise and yet the *stain* of all womankind. *Sir P. Sidney.*

I say you are the man who denounced to my uncle this miserable *stain* upon the birth of my betrothed.
L. W. M. Lockhart, Fair to See, xxii.

3. In *entom.*, a well-defined spot of color which appears to be semi-transparent, so that it merely modifies the ground-color: it may be produced by very fine dots, as on a butterfly's wing. —4. Taint; tarnish; evil or corrupting effect: as, the *stain* of sin.—5†. Slight trace; tinge; tincture.

You have some *stain* of soldier in you; let me ask you a question. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 122.

6. Coloring matter; a liquid used to color wood, ivory, etc., by absorption.

The ivory is invariably again placed in cold water that has been boiled, before it is transferred to the *stain.*
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 234.

Diffuse stains, those dyes which stain all parts of the tissue more or less uniformly.—**Nuclear stains**, those stains which act upon the nuclei, and which stain not at all or feebly the protoplasm of the cells.—**Oyster-shell stains**, in *photog.* See *oyster-shell.*

stainable (stā'na-bl), *a.* [< *stain* + *-able.*] Capable of being stained, as objects for the microscope. See *stain*, *v.*, 4 (*c*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 833.

stainchel (stān'chel), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*[1].

stainer (stā'nėr), *n.* [< *stain* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stains, blots, or tarnishes.—2. One who stains or colors; especially, in the trades, a workman whose employment is staining wood, etc. See *paper-stainer.*—3. A tincture or coloring matter used in staining.

stainless (stān'les), *a.* [< *stain* + *-less.*] Free from spot or stain, whether physical or moral; unblemished; immaculate; untarnished: literally or figuratively.

stainlessly (stān'les-li), *adv.* In a stainless manner; with freedom from stain.

stair (stār), *n.* [< ME. *staire*, *stayre*, *stayer*, *steir*, *steire*, *steyre*, *steyer*, < AS. *stǣger*, a step, stair (= MD. *steygher*, *steegher*, *stegher*, D. *steiger*, a stair, step, quay, pier, scaffold), < *stīgan* = D. *stijgen*, etc., mount, climb: see *sty*[1], *v.*, and cf. *stile*[1], *sty*[1], *n.*, from the same verb.] 1†. A step; a degree.

He [Mars] passeth but oo *steyre* in dayes two.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 129.

Forthy she standeth on the highest *stayre*
Of th' honorable stage of womanhead.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 54.

2. One of a series of steps to mount by: as, a flight of *stairs.*

The qween bar furst the cros afturward,
To fecche folk from helleward,
On holy *stayers* to steyen vpward
And regne with God vr lorde.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

The *stairs*, as he treads on them, kiss his feet.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 330.

3. A flight or succession of flights of steps, arranged one behind and above the other in such a way as to afford passage from a lower to a higher level, or vice versa: as, a winding *stair;* the back *stair:* often used in the plural in the same sense.

Romynge outward, fast it gonne biholde,
Downward a *steyre*, into an herber grene.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1705.

Below stairs, in the basement or lower part of a house. —**Close-string stairs**, a dog-legged stairs without an open newel, and with the steps housed into the strings.—**Down stairs**, in the lower part of a house.—**Flight of stairs**, a succession of steps in a continuous line or from one landing to another.—**Geometrical stairs.** See *geometric.*—**Pair of stairs**, a set or flight of steps or stairs. See *pair*[1], 5.—**Up stairs**, in the upper part of a house.

stairbeak (stār'bēk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Xenops*, having the upper mandible straight and the gonys ascending to the tip. See cut under *Xenops.*

staircase (stār'kās), *n.* [< *stair* + *case*[2].] The part of a building which contains the stairs: also often used for *stairs* or *flight of stairs.* Staircases are straight or winding. The straight are technically called *fliers* or *direct fliers.*

Though the figure of the house without be very extraordinary good, yet the *stayre-case* is exceeding poor.
Pepys, Diary, III. 267.

Corkscrew staircase or **stair**, a winding staircase having a solid newel.

From her warm bed, and up the *corkscrew stair*,
With hand and rope we haled the groaning sow.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

staircase-shell (stār'kās-shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Solarium;* any member of the *Solariidæ.* See cut under *Solarium.*

stair-foot (stār'fůt), *n.* The bottom of a stair.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 123.

stair-head (stār'hed), *n.* The top of a stair.

I lodge with another sweep which is better off nor I am, and pay him 2*s.* 9*d.* a week for a little *stair-head* place with a bed in it.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 428.

stair-rod (stār'rod), *n.* A rod or a strip of thin metal, sometimes folded and corrugated to give it stiffness, used to hold a stair-carpet in place. It is secured across the width of the step by rings or staples into which it is slipped, and in other ways; by extension, something not a rod answering the same purpose.

stairway (stār'wā), *n.* A staircase. *Moore.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

stair-wire (stār'wīr), *n.* A slender stair-rod of metal.

The banisters were beeswaxed, and the very *stair-wires* made your eyes wink, they were so glittering.
Dickens, Sketches, Tales, i. 1.

stairy† (stār'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stayry;* < *stair* + *-y*[1].] Stair-like. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe. (*Davies.*)

staith, staithman. See *stathe, statheman.*

staithwort (stāth'wėrt), *n.* Same as *colewort.*

staiver, *v. i.* See *staver.*

stak†. An obsolete preterit of *stick*[1], *stick*[2].

stake[1] (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *stake*, < AS. *staca*, a stake, a pin, = OFries. *stake* = MD. *stake*, *staecke*, *staeck*, D. *staak*, a stake, post, = MLG. *stake*, a stake, post, pillory, prison, LG. *stake*, > G. *staken*, a stake, = Icel. *stjaki*, a stake, pole, candlestick, = Sw. *stake*, a stake, a candlestick, = Dan. *stage*, a stake (Scand. forms appar. < LG.); cf. OHG. *stachulla*, *stacchulla*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a sting; from the root of *stick* (AS. **stecan*, pret. **stæc*): see *stick*[1], *v.*, and cf. *stick*[3], *n.*, *stack.* Cf. OF. *estake*, *estaque*, *estacke*, *estacque*, *stake*, also *estache*, *estaiche*, *stache*, etc., a stake, prop, bar, etc., = Sp. Pg. *estaca*, a stake, = It. *stacca*, a hook, < Teut.] 1. A stick of wood sharpened at one end and set in the ground, or prepared to be set in the ground, as part of a fence, as a boundary-mark, as a post to tether an animal to, or as a support for something, as a hedge, a vine, a tent, or a fishing-net.

Here hefd and here kyng haldyng with no partie,
Bote stande as a *stake* that styketh in a muyre
By-twyne two londes for a trewe marke.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 384.

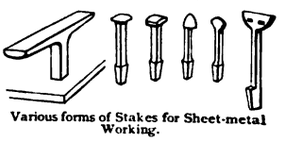
Sharp *stakes* pluck'd out of hedges
They pitched in the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 117.

Was never salmon yet that shone so fair
Among the *stakes* on Dee.
Kingsley, The Sands of Dee.

Specifically—2. The post to which a person condemned to death by burning is bound: as, condemned to the *stake;* burned at the *stake;* also, a post to which a bear to be baited is tied.

Have you not set mine honour at the *stake*,
And baited it with all the unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think?
Shak., T. N., iii. 1. 129.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, a post on which a skin is stretched for currying or graining. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A vertical bar fixed in a socket or in staples on the edge of the bed of a platform railway-car or of a vehicle, to secure the load from rolling off, or, when a loose substance, as gravel, etc., is carried, to hold in place boards which retain the load.—5. A small anvil used for working in thin metal, as by tinsmiths: it appears to be so called because stuck into the bench by a sharp vertical prop pointed at the end.


Various forms of Stakes for Sheet-metal Working.

The *stake* is a small anvil, which stands upon a small iron foot on the workbench, to remove as occasion offers.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

Stake-and-rider fence. Same as *snake fence* (which see, under *fence*).

stake[1] (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking.* [< ME. *staken* = MD. MLG. *staken* (= OF. *estachier* = Sp. *estacar*), stake; from the noun.] 1. To fasten to a stake; tether; also, to impale.

Stake him to the ground, like a man that had hang'd himself. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, ii. 1.

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'Twas pitty that such a delicate inventive witt should be *staked* in an obscure corner.
Aubrey, Lives (Francis Potter).

His mind was so airy and volatile he could not have kept his chamber, if he must needs be there, *staked* down purely to the drudgery of the law.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 15. (*Davies.*)

2. To support with stakes; provide with supporting stakes or poles: as, to *stake* vines.— **3.** To defend, barricade, or bar with stakes or piles.

Then caus'd his ships the river up to *stake*,
That none with victual should the town relieve.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt, st. 89.

4. To divide or lay off and mark with stakes or posts: with *out* or *off*: as, to *stake off* a site for a school-house; to *stake out* oyster-beds.

The modest Northerners who have got hold of it [Florida], and *staked* it all *out* into city lots, seem to want to keep it all to themselves.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 49.

When, therefore, M. Naville disbanded his men at the close of the fourth week, he had not only found a large number of very precious monuments in a surprisingly short space of time, but he left the ground chronologically *staked out*.
The Century, XXXIX. 333.

5. To stretch, scrape, and smooth (skins) by friction against the blunt edge of a semicircular knife fixed to the top of a short beam or post set upright.

The [calf-]skins . . . are *staked* by drawing them to and fro over a blunt knife fixed on the top of a post.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 367.

stake[2] (stāk), *n.* [= MD. *staecke*, a stake for which one plays; a particular use of *stake*, a stake, pole, appar. as 'that which is fixed or put up': see *stake*[1], *stick*[3].] **1.** That which is placed at hazard as a wager; the sum of money or other valuable consideration which is deposited as a pledge or wager to be lost or won according to the issue of a contest or contingency.

'Tis time short Pleasures now to take,
Of little Life the best to make,
And manage wisely the last *Stake*.
Cowley, Anacreontics, v.

Whose game was empires, and whose *stakes* were thrones.
Byron, Age of Bronze, iii.

2. The prize in a contest of strength, skill, speed, or the like.

From the king's hand must Douglas take
A silver dart, the archer's *stake*.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 22.

3. An interest; something to gain or lose.

Both had the air of men pretending to aristocracy — an old world air of respectability and *stake* in the country, and Church-and-Stateism.
Bulwer, My Novel, xi. 2.

4. The state of being laid or pledged as a wager; the state of being at hazard or in peril: preceded by *at*: as, his honor is *at stake*.

Now begins the Game of Faction to be play'd, wherein the whole State of Queen Elizabeth lies *at stake*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 329.

I have more than Life *at Stake* on your Fidelity.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

5. The see or jurisdiction of a Mormon bishop. [A forced use.]

Inasmuch as parents have children in Zion, or in any of her *stakes* which are organized, that teach them not, . . . the sin be upon the heads of the parents.
Doctrine and Covenants, lxviii. 25.

Maiden stakes. See *maiden*.—**The Oaks stakes.** See *oak*.

stake[2] (stāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staked*, ppr. *staking*. [< *stake*[2], *n.*] To wager; put at hazard or risk upon a future contingency; venture.

'Tis against all Rule of Play that I should lose to one who has not wherewithal to *stake*.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Like an inspired and desperate alchemist,
Staking his very life on some dark hope.
Shelley, Alastor.

stake[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stack*.

stake[4] (stāk), *n.* The ling. [Prov. Eng.]

stake-boat (stāk'bōt), *n.* A moored boat used to mark the end of a course or a turning-point in a regatta or boat-race.

Each boat to go fairly round the *stake-boats* or mark-buoys without touching the same.
Qualtrough, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 141.

stake-driver (stāk'drī″vėr), *n.* The American bittern, *Botaurus mugitans* or *lentiginosus*: so called from its cry, which is likened to driving a stake into the ground with a mallet. Also *pile-driver*, *pump-thunder*, *thunder-pumper*, etc.

stake-head (stāk'hed), *n.* In *rope-making*, one of several cross-bars set on stakes, used in a rope-walk to support the cords while twisting.

stake-holder (stāk'hōl″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who holds the stakes, or with whom the bets are deposited when a wager is laid.—**2.** In *law*, one holding a fund which two or more claim adversely to each other.

stake-hook (stāk'hůk), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a hook, loop, or clevis on the side of the bed, to receive an upright stake.

stake-iron (stāk'ī″ėrn), *n.* The metallic strap or armature of a railway- or wagon-stake.

stake-net (stāk'net), *n.* A kind of fishing-net, consisting of netting vertically hung on stakes driven into the ground, usually with special contrivances for entrapping or securing the fish. See *gill-net*, and cut under *pound-net*.

stake-netter (stāk'net″ėr), *n.* One who uses a stake-net or pound; a pounder.

stake-pocket (stāk'pok″et), *n.* A socket of cast-iron fixed to the side of the bed of a flat or platform-car to receive the end of a stake.

stake-puller (stāk'půl″ėr), *n.* A machine, consisting of a hinged lever with a gripping device, for pulling stakes or posts from the ground; a post-puller.

staker[1]†, *v. i.* A Middle English spelling of *stacker*[1].

staker[2] (stā'kėr), *n.* [< *stake*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who stakes money, or makes a wager or bet.

stake-rest (stāk'rest), *n.* On a railway platform-car, a device for supporting a stake when turned down horizontally.

stakket, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *stack*.

stakker†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *stacker*[1].

staktometer, *n.* See *stactometer*.

stal†. An obsolete preterit of *steal*[1].

stalactic (stą-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. σταλακτικός, dropping, dripping, < σταλακτός, verbal adj. of σταλάσσειν, σταλάζειν, σταλᾶν, drop, drip, let fall drop by drop, appar. extended forms of στάζειν, drop, let fall by drops.] Pertaining to or resembling stalactite or a stalactite; stalactitic.

stalactical (stą-lak'ti-kąl), *a.* [< *stalactic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactic*.

This sparry, *stalactical* substance.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii. 1.

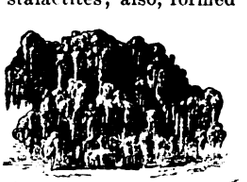
stalactiform (stą-lak'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< *stalact(ite)* + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

stalactite (stą-lak'tīt), *n.* [= F. *stalactite*, < NL. *stalactites*, < Gr. σταλακτός, dropping, oozing out in drops: see *stalactic*.] **1.** A deposit of carbonate of lime, usually resembling in form a huge icicle, which hangs from the roof of a cave or subterranean rock-opening, where it has been slowly formed by deposition from calcareous water trickling downward through cracks or openings in the rocks above. Water containing carbonic acid in solution, which it has gained in filtering through the overlying soil, has the power of dissolving carbonate of lime, which it deposits again upon evaporation; stalactites are hence common in regions of limestone rocks. They are sometimes white, and nearly transparent, showing the broad cleavage-surfaces of the calcite, as those of the cave near Matanzas in Cuba; but commonly they have a granular structure with concentric bands of pale-yellow to brown colors. In some caverns the stalactites are very numerous and large, and of great beauty in their endless variety of form, especially in connection with the stalagmites, the corresponding depositions accumulated beneath the stalactites upon the floor of the caverns. The caves of Adelsberg in Carniola and of Luray in Virginia are among the most celebrated for the beauty of their stalactites.

The grotto is perfectly dry, and there are no petrifications or *stalactites* in it.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 41.

2. A similar form of some other mineral species, such as are occasionally observed, for example, of chalcedony, limonite, etc., but only sparingly and on a small scale.—**3.** A like form of lava sometimes observed in connection with volcanic outflows. Lava stalactites have been noted hanging from the roofs of lava caverns in the crater of Kilauea in Hawaii; and slender forms of a nearly uniform diameter of one fourth of an inch, and from a few inches to 20 or 30 inches in length, ornament the roofs of caverns in the lava stream which descended from Mauna Loa in the same island in 1881. Stalagmites of lava rise from the lava floor beneath.

stalactited (stą-lak'tī-ted), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with stalactites; also, formed in more or less semblance of stalactites. — **Stalactited work.** See *rustic work*, under *rustic*.



Stalactitic Structure of Limonite.

stalactitic (stal-ak-tit'ik), *a.* [< *stalactite* + *-ic*.] Containing stalactites; having the form of stalactites: as, in mineralogy, the *stalactitic* structure of limonite, chalcedony, and other species.

stalactitical (stal-ak-tit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *stalactitic* + *-al*.] Same as *stalactitic*.

stalactitiform (stą-lak'ti-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stalactites* + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *stalactiform*.

stalagmite (stą-lag'mīt), *n.* [< F. *stalagmite*, < Gr. σταλαγμός, dropping or dripping, σταλαγμα, that which drops, < σταλάζειν, drop, let fall drop by drop: see *stalactic*.] Carbonate of lime deposited on the floor of a cavern. See *stalactite*.

stalagmitic (stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* [< *stalagmite* + *-ic*.] Composed of stalagmite, or having its character.

stalagmitical (stal-ag-mit'i-kąl), *a.* [< *stalagmitic* + *-al*.] Stalagmitic in character or formation.

stalagmitically (stal-ag-mit'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of stalagmite.

stalagmometer (stal-ag-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. σταλαγμός, a dropping or dripping (see *stalagmite*), + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *stactometer*.

stalder†, (stâl'dėr), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *stallr*, a stall, pedestal, shelf, = Dan. *stald*, a stall: see *stall*[1].] A wooden frame to set casks on.

stale[1] (stāl), *n.* [Sc. also *staill*, *steill*, *stall*; < ME. *stale*, theft, a trap, < AS. *stalu*, theft (in comp. *stæl-*, as in *stæl-hrān*, a decoy reindeer, *stælgæst*, a thievish guest, *stælhere*, a predatory army) (= D. **stal*, in *dief-stal*, theft, = G. **stahl*, in *dieb-stahl*, theft), < *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*[1]. Cf. *stalk*[1].] **1**†. Theft; stealing; pilfering.

Ine these heste is uorbode roberie, thiefthe, *stale* and gauel, and bargayn wyth othren.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

2†. Stealth; stealthy movement. *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 249.—**3**†. Concealment; ambush.

He stode in a *stale* to lie in waite for the relefe that myght come from Calleis.
Hall, Chron., Hen. IV., an. 12.

4†. A trap, gin, or snare.

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unwares.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 4.

5†. An allurement; a bait; a decoy; a stool-pigeon: as, a *stale* for a foist or pickpocket.

Her ivory front, her pretty chin,
Were *stales* that drew me on to sin.
Greene, Penitent Palmer's Ode.

Why, thou wert but the bait to fish with, not
The prey; the *stale* to catch another bird with.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 2.

They [the Bishops] suffer'd themselvs to be the common *stales* to countenance with their prostituted Gravities every Politick Fetch that was then on foot.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

6. An object of deception, scorn, derision, merriment, ridicule, or the like; a dupe; a laughing-stock. [Obsolete or archaic.]

You have another mistresse, go to her,
I wil not be her *stale*.
The Shepheards Holyday, sig. G. i. (*Halliwell.*)

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me amongst these mates?
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 58.

A subject fit
To be the *stale* of laughter!
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

stale[2] (stāl), *n.* [Also *stail*; also, with a pron. now different, *steal*, rarely *steel*, early mod. E. *stele*; < ME. *stale*, *stele*, < AS. *stæl*, *stel*, stalk, stem, = MD. *stele*, *steel*, *stael*, D. *steel*, stalk, stem, handle, = MLG. *stel*, *stēl*, a stalk, handle, LG. *stale*, a round of a ladder, = OHG. MHG. *stil*, G. *stiel*, a handle, broomstick, stalk; cf. L. *stilus*, a stake, pale, pointed instrument, stalk, stem, etc. (see *style*[2]); Gr. στελεόν, στειλειόν, a handle or helve of an ax, σταλίς, στήλη, an upright or standing slab (see *stele*[3]); akin to στέλλειν, set, place, and ult. to *stall*[1] and *still*[1], from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Hence *stalk*[1].] **1**†. A stalk; stem.

Weede hem wel, so wol thai wex(en) fele.
But forto hede hem greet trede downe the *stele*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

The stalke or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.
B. Gouge's Heresbachius, fol. 28.

2. The stem of an arrow.

A shaft [in archery] hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the feathers, and the head.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 117.

3. A handle; especially, a long handle, as that of a rake, ladle, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

A ladel bygge with a long *stele*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 279.

"Thereof," quod Absolon, "be as be may," . . .
And caughte the kultour by the colde *stele*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 599.

4†. A round or rung of a ladder; a step.

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This like laddre (that may to hevene leste) is charite,
The *stales* gode theawis.
Quoted in *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 196.

Wymmen vnwytté that wale ne couthe
That on hande fro that other, for alle this hyze worlde,
Bitwene the *stele* and the stayre disserne noȝt cunen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), iii. 513.

stale[3] (stāl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stale*, stale (applied to ale and beer); < OF. *estale* (Kilian), < MD. *stel*, old, ancient, applied to old and purified beer and to old urine (*stel bier*, *stele pisse*, Kilian; later written as compound, *stel-bier*, *stel-pisse*, Hexham); origin uncertain; perhaps lit. 'still,' same as MD. *stel*, var. of *stil*, still (cf. *still wine*, etc.): see *still*[1]. According to Skeat, who associates the adj. with *stale*, urine, "*stale* is that which reminds one of the stable, tainted, etc."; he also suggests that *stale* in one sense may be 'too long exposed to sale,' < OF. *estaler*, display wares on stalls, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*[1]. This explanation, however, fails to satisfy the conditions.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Old (and therefore strong): said of malt liquors, which in this condition were more in demand.

And notemuge to putte in ale,
Whether it be moyste or *stale*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 53.

Nappy ale, good and *stale*, in a browne bowle.
The King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

Two barrels of ale, both stout and *stale*,
To pledge that health was spent.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 379).

2. Old and lifeless; the worse for age or for keeping; partially spoiled. (*a*) Insipid, flat, or sour; having lost its sparkle or life, especially from exposure to air: as, *stale* beer, etc. (*b*) Dry and crumbling; musty: as, *stale* bread.

That *stale* old mouse-eaten dry cheese.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4. 11.

3. Old and trite; lacking in novelty or freshness; hackneyed: as, *stale* news; a *stale* jest.

Fast bind, fast find;
A proverb never *stale* in thrifty mind.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 5. 55.

Your cold hypocrisy 's a *stale* device.
Addison, Cato, i. 3.

4. In *athletics*, overtrained; injured by overtraining: noting the person or his condition. =**Syn. 3.** Time-worn, threadbare.

II. *n.* **1†.** That which has become flat and tasteless, or spoiled by use or exposure, as stale beer. Hence—**2†.** A prostitute.

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 67.

3. A stalemate.

Doe you not foresee, into what importable head-tearings and heart-searchings you will be ingulfed, when the Parliament shall give you a mate, though but a *Stale!*
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 61.

stale[3] (stāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [ME. *stalen*; < *stale*[3], *a.*] To render stale, flat, or insipid; deprive of freshness, attraction, or interest; make common or cheap.

Age cannot wither her, nor custom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 240.

I'll go tell all the argument of his play afore-hand, and so *stale* his invention. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Not content
To *stale* himself in all societies,
He makes my house here common as a mart.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

An imperial abdication was an event which had not, in the sixteenth century, been *staled* by custom.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 96.

stale[4] (stāl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *staled*, ppr. *staling*. [Appar. < D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, urinate (said of horses and cattle); appar. a neuter use, lit. 'stand in stall,' parallel with the trans. use, D. G. *stallen* = Sw. *stalla* = Dan. *stalle*, put into a stall; from the noun, D. *stal* = G. *stall* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald*, stall: see *stall*[1], *n.* The form is appar. irreg. (for **stall*), and is perhaps due to confusion with *stale*[3], *a.*, as applied to urine.] To make water; urinate: said of horses and cattle.

In that Moschee or Temple at Theke Thiol is a fountaine of water, which they say sprang vp of the *staling* of Chederles horse. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 311.

stale[4] (stāl), *n.* [See *stale*[4], *v.*] Urine of horses and cattle.

stale[5]†. An old preterit of *steal*[1].

stalely (stāl'li), *adv.* [< *stale*[3] + *-ly*[2].] In a stale, commonplace, or hackneyed manner; so as to seem flat or tedious.

Come, I will not sue *stalely* to be your servant,
But, a new term, will you be my refuge?
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

stalemate (stāl'māt), *n.* [Prob. < *stale*[3] (but the first element is doubtful) + *mate*[3].] In *chess*, a position in which a player, having to move in his turn, and his king not being in check, has no move available with any piece: in such a case the game is drawn; figuratively, any position in which no action can be taken.

It would be disgraceful indeed if a great country like Russia should have run herself into such a *stale-mate* position. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 444.

stalemate (stāl'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stalemated*, ppr. *stalemating*. [< *stalemate*, *n.*] **1.** In *chess*, to subject to a stalemate: usually said of one's self, not of one's adversary: as, white is *stalemated*. Hence—**2.** To bring to a standstill; nonplus.

I had regularly *stalemated* him.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xviii.

"I beg your pardon, sir," said Fred, . . . "I like neither Bulstrode nor speculation." He spoke rather sulkily, feeling himself *stalemated*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xii.

staleness (stāl'nes), *n.* The state of being stale, in any sense.

stalk[1] (stâk), *v.* [< ME. *stalken*, < AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, walk warily, = Dan. *stalke*, stalk: (*a*) lit. walk stealthily, steal along; with formative *-k*, from the root of *stelan* (pret. *stæl*), steal: see *steal*[1], and cf. *stale*[1], *n.* (*b*) In another view the AS. *stælcan*, *stealcian*, is connected with *stealc*, high, and means 'walk high,' i. e. on tiptoe, being referred ult. to the same source as *stalk*[2], and perhaps *stilt*. For the form *stalk* as related to *stale*[1] (and *steal*[1]), cf. *talk* as related to *tale* (and *tell*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk cautiously or stealthily; steal along; creep.

In the night ful theefly gan he *stalke*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1781.

The shadows of familiar things about him *stalked* like ghosts through the haunted chambers of his soul.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iv. 3.

2. To steal up to game under cover of something else; hunt game by approaching stealthily and warily behind a cover.

The king [James] alighted out of his coach, and crept under the shoulder of his led horse. And when some asked his Majesty what he meant, I must *stalk* (said he), for yonder town is shy and flies me.
Bacon, Apophthegms, published by Dr. Tenison in the [Baconiana, xi.

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My stale, with whom I *stalk*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 3.

3. To walk with slow, dignified strides; pace in a lofty, imposing manner.

Here *stalks* me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three handfuls [palms] higher than his foretop.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* In *sporting*, to pursue stealthily, or behind a cover; follow warily for the purpose of killing, as game.

When a lion is very hungry, and lying in wait, the sight of an animal may make him commence *stalking* it.
Livingstone. (*Imp. Dict.*)

There came three men outside the hedge, . . . not walking carelessly, but following down the hedge-trough, as if to *stalk* some enemy.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

stalk[1] (stâk), *n.* [< *stalk*[1], *v.*] **1.** The pursuit of game by stealthy approach or under cover.

I took up the trail of a large bull elk, and, though after a while I lost the track, in the end I ran across the animal itself, and after a short *stalk* got a shot at the noble-looking fellow. *The Century*, XXX. 224.

2. A high, proud, stately step or walk.

Twice before, and jump at this dead hour,
With martial *stalk* hath he gone by our watch.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 66.

But Milton next, with high and haughty *stalks*,
Unfettered in majestic numbers walks.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets, l. 56.

stalk[2] (stâk), *n.* [< ME. *stalke*; prob. a var. (due to association with the related *stale*[2] ?) of **stelk*, < Icel. *stilkr* = Sw. *stjelk* = Dan. *stilk*, a stalk (cf. Gr. στέλεχος, the stem of a tree); with formative *-k*, from the simple form appearing in AS. *stæl*, *stel*, a handle, stale: see *stale*[2].] **1.** The stem or main axis of a plant; that part of a plant which rises directly from the root, and which usually supports the leaves, flowers, and fruit: as, a *stalk* of wheat or hemp.

I had sometimes the curiosity to consider beans and peas pulled up out of the ground by the *stalks*, in order to an inquiry into their germination. *Boyle*, Works, III. 310.

Some naked *Stalk*, not quite decay'd,
To yield a fresh and friendly Bud essay'd.
Congreve, Tears of Amaryllis.

2. The pedicel of a flower or the peduncle of a flower-cluster (flower-stalk), the petiole of a leaf (leafstalk), the stipe of an ovary, etc., or any similar supporting organ; in mosses, a seta. —**3†.** A straw.

He kan wel in myn eye seen a *stalke*,
But in his owene he kan nat seen a balke.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 65.

4. In *arch.*, an ornament in the Corinthian capital which resembles the stalk of a plant, and is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes or helices spring. Compare *caulis* and *cauliculus*. —**5†.** One of the upright side-pieces of a ladder, in which the rounds or steps are placed.

His owene hande made laddres thre
To clymben by the ronges and the *stalkes*
Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 439.

6. The shaft or handle of anything, especially when slender, likened to the stalk of a plant; the stem: as, the *stalk* of a wine-glass; the *stalk* of a tobacco-pipe.—**7.** In *zoöl.*, some part or organ like a stalk; a stem; a stipe. (*a*) A pedicel or peduncle; a footstalk; a supporting part: as, the *stalk* of some barnacles. (*b*) An eyestalk, as of various crustaceans and mollusks; an ophthalmite or ommatophore. (*c*) The petiole of the abdomen of many insects, especially hymenopters, as wasps and ants. (*d*) The stem, shaft, or rachis of a feather. (*e*) The stem of a fixed crinoid and of various other animals of plant-like habit, as rooted zoöphytes.

8. A tall chimney, as of a furnace, factory, or laboratory.

Twisted *stalks* of chimneys of heavy stonework.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

9. In *founding*, an iron rod armed with spikes, used to form the nucleus of a core. *E. H. Knight.*—**Optic stalk.** See *optic*.

stalk-borer (stâk'bōr'ėr), *n.* The larva of *Gortyna nitela*, a noctuid moth of North America, which is noted as a pest to potato, corn, tomato, and a number of other plants. The larvæ bore into the stalks, killing them, and when full-grown leave the plant and pupate below ground.

stalk-cutter (stâk'kut'ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, a horse-power machine for cutting off old corn-stalks in the field preparatory to plowing. It consists of a series of revolving cylindrical cutters mounted in a suitable frame on wheels, and operated by means of gearing from the axles.

stalked (stâkt), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stalk or stem: as, a *stalked* barnacle or crinoid.

Innumerable crabs make a sound almost like the murmuring of water. Some are very large, with prodigious *stalked* eyes, and claws white as ivory.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 628.

stalker (stâ'kėr), *n.* [< *stalk*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who stalks: as, a deer-*stalker*.—**2.** A kind of fishing-net.—**3.** *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Gradatores*.

stalk-eyed (stâk'īd), *a.* Having stalked eyes; podophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to



A Stalk-eyed Crustacean (*Ocypoda dilatata*).
a, *a*, the long eye-stalks.

sessile-eyed. See also cuts under *Podophthalmia*, *Gelasimus*, *Megalops*, and *schizopod-stage*.

They all have their eyes set upon movable stalks, are termed the Podophthalmia, or *stalk-eyed* Crustacea.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 279.

stalking (stâ'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stalk*[1], *v.*] In *sporting*, the act or method of approaching game quietly and warily or under cover, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground, etc., as in deer-stalking.

stalking-horse (stâ'king-hôrs), *n.* **1.** A horse, or a horse-like figure, behind which a fowler conceals himself on approaching game.

The *stalking-horse*, originally, was a horse trained for the purpose and covered with trappings, so as to conceal the sportsman from the game he intended to shoot at.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 98.

Hence—**2.** Anything put forward to conceal a more important object; a mask; a pretense.

Flattery is
The *stalking-horse* of policy.
Shirley, Maid's Revenge, ii. 3.

France suffered all the evils which exist when a despotic ruler is but the *stalking-horse* behind which stands the irresponsible power. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 826.

stalkless (stâk'les), *a.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-less*.] Having no stalk.

stalklet (stâk'let), *n.* [< *stalk*[2] + *-let*.] A diminutive stalk; especially, in *bot.*, a secondary stalk; a pedicel or petiolule.

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stalkoes (stâ'kōz), *n. pl.* [Cf. Ir. *stalcaire*, a lusty, robust fellow, a bully, also a fowler.] See the quotation.

Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of *stalkoes*, or walking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have nothing to do, and no fortune to support them, but who style themselves esquire.
Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna, iii. (*Davies.*)

stalky (stâ'ki), *a.* [< *stalk*^{2} + *-y*^{1}.] Formed like a stalk; resembling a stalk. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

At the top [it] bears a great *stalky* head. *Mortimer.*

stall^1 (stâl), *n.* [< ME. *stal, stall, stalle, stale, steal*, < AS. *steal* (*steall-*), *stæl*, a station, stall, = OFries. *stal*, MD. D. MLG. *stal* = OHG. MHG. *stal* (*stall-*), G. *stall* = Icel. *stallr* = Sw. *stall* = Dan. *stald* (cf. It. *stallo*, *stalla* = OSp. *estalo* = OF. *estal*, F. *étal*, a stall, *étau*, a vice, = Pr. *estal*, < ML. *stallum*, a stall, < Teut.), a place, stall; akin to *stool*, *stale*^{1}, etc., and to Gr. στέλλειν, place, set, ult. from the root of *stand*, L. *stare*, Gr. ἱστάναι, Skt. √ *sthā*, stand: see *stand*. Hence *stall*^{1}, *v.*, and ult. *stale*^{4}, *stallion*, etc., as well as *stell:* see these words.] **1†.** A standing-place; station; position; place; room.

Galeries . . . threwe down and slowgh and kepte at *stall* [kept his ground] a longe while, but in the fyn he mote yeve grounde a litill, ffor than the saisnes be-gonne to recover londe vpon hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

Robyne Hode is euer bond to him,
Bothe in strete and *stalle* [that is, both outdoors and in].
Robin Hood and the Monk (Child's Ballads, V. 16).

2. A standing-place for horses or cattle; a stable or cattle-shed; also, a division of a stable, cow-house, or cattle-shed, for the accommodation of one horse or ox; the stand or place in a stable where a horse or an ox is kept and fed: as, the stable contains eight *stalls*.

But hye God som tyme senden can
His grace into a litel oxes *stall*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 251.

At last he found a *stall* where oxen stood.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 223.

They bind their horses to the *stall*,
For forage, food, and firing call,
And various clamour fills the hall.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 2.

3. A booth, either in the open air or in a building, in which merchandise is exposed for sale, or in which some business or occupation is carried on: as, a butcher's *stall*.

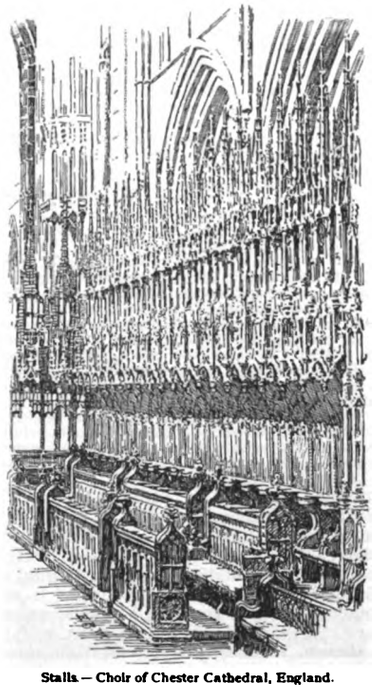
"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist, and with a rop smot hem,
And ouer-turnede in the temple here tables and here *stalles*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 157.

4. A bench or table on which things are exposed for sale: as, a book-*stall*.

They are nature's coarser wares that lie on the *stall*, exposed to the transient view of every common eye.
Glanville.

5†. A seat or throne; a bench.

Thar als a god he sat in *stall*,
And so he bad men suld him call.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.



Stalls — Choir of Chester Cathedral, England.

6. One of a range of fixed seats inclosed either wholly or in part at the back and sides, in the choir or chancel of a cathedral or church, and often surmounted by a richly sculptured canopy (see cut in preceding column): mostly appropriated for the clergy: as, a canon's *stall;* a dean's *stall;* hence, the position or dignity of canon.

New figures sat in the oaken *stalls*,
New voices chanted in the choir.
Longfellow, Golden Legend.

The choir is fitted up with a range of splendid cinquecento *stalls*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 129.

7. In a theater, originally, a seat separated from others by arms or rails; now, usually, one of the seats in the front division of the parquet (sometimes called *orchestra stalls*); but the application of the term is variable. [Eng.]

The price of seats has enormously gone up. Where there were two rows of *stalls* at the same price as the dress circle — namely, four shillings — there are now a dozen at the price of half a guinea.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 126.

8. In *metal.*, a chamber or compartment in which ores are roasted. See *roast-stall.*—**9.** A working-place in a coal-mine, varying in size and shape according to the system adopted. Also called *chamber*, *room*, *breast*, etc.—**Post and stall, pillar and stall.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Prebendal stall.** See *prebendal.*

stall^1 (stâl), *v.* [< ME. *stallen*, < AS. *steallian*, place, set, = Sw. *stalla*, put into a stall, = Dan. *stalle*, stall-feed, fatten, = MHG. G. *stallen*, stable, stall; from the noun. Cf. *stell.* Hence *forestall*, *install*, *installation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; set; fix; install.

Among foles of rizt he may be *stallyd*.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

Stall this in your bosom. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3. 131.

2. To place in an office with the customary formalities; induct into office; install.

And see another, as I see thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *stall'd* in mine.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 206.

But in his State yer he [Josua] be *stall'd* (almost),
Set in the midst of God's beloved Hoast,
He thus dilates.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

3. To put into or keep in a stall or stable: as, to *stall* a horse.

Where king Latinus then his oxen *stall'd*.
Dryden, Æneid, ix. 526.

4. To set fast in the mire; cause to stick in the mud; mire: as, to *stall* horses or a carriage.

Yet many times in many wordes haue been so *stall'd* and stabled as such sticking made me blushingly confesse my ignorance. *Florio*, Ital. Dict., Epis. Ded., p. [5].

To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do like him in Æsop, that when his cart was *stalled*, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help, Hercules.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 222.

Mathematics he [the general artist] moderately studieth, to his great contentment. — Using it as ballast for his soul; yet to fix it, not to *stall* it.
Fuller, Holy State, II. vii. 6.

5. To corner; bring to bay; secure.

When as thine eye hath chose the dame,
And *stall'd* the deer that thou shouldst strike.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 300.

6†. To forestall.

We are not pleased in this sad accident,
That thus hath *stalled* and abused our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

7†. To fatten; fatten with stall-feeding.

It is tyme to *stall* your oxyn that you entend to sel after Ester. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a *stalled* ox and hatred therewith. Prov. xv. 17.

8†. To postpone the payment of; forbear to claim payment for a time; allow to be paid by instalments.

That he might not be stuck on ground, he petition'd that his Majesty would *stall* his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it, by a thousand pounds a year.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 128. (*Davies.*)

To be stalled to the rogue†, to be formally received into the order of rogues; be installed or initiated as a rogue.

This done, the Grand Signior called for a Gage of Bowse, which belike signified a quart of drinke, for presently, a pot of Ale being put into his hand, hee made the yong Squire kneele downe, and powring the full pot on his pate, vttered these wordes: I doe *stall thee to the Rogue* by vertue of this soueraigne English liquor, so that henceforth it shall be lawfull for thee to Cant — that is to say, to be a Vagabond and Beg. *Dekker*, Belman of London (1608).

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To come to a stand; take up a position.

And ther thei *stalleden* and foughten the ton vpon the tother till thei were bothe wery for travalle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 161.

2†. To live as in a stall; dwell; inhabit.

We could not *stall* together
In the whole world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 1. 39.

3. To stick or be set fast in the mire.—**4.** To kennel, as dogs. *Johnson.*—**5.** To be tired of eating, as cattle. *Imp. Dict.*

stall^2 (stâl), *n.* [A var. of *stale*^{1}, a decoy, etc., appar. confused with *stall*^{1}.] **1†.** An ambush.

The great Prince Bias, . . . when he happened to fall into the *stall* of his enimies, and his souldiours beganne to crie What shall we doe? he made aunswere: that you make reporte to those that are aliue that I die fighting, and I will say there to the dead that you scapte flying.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 42.

2†. A stale; a stalking-horse; cover; mark; pretext.

This tyranny
Is strange, to take mine ears up by commission
(Whether I will or no), and make them *stalls*
To his lewd soleciams and worded trash.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

3. A stool-pigeon; a thief's (especially a pick-pocket's) assistant, whose rôle it is to divert the attention of the victim while the thief operates, to conceal the crime, assist the escape of the thief, make off with the booty, or perform similar offices. He is called *fore-stall* or *back-stall* according to his position before or behind the victim.

stallage (stâ'lāj), *n.* [Formerly also (Sc.) *stallenge*, < ME. *stallage* (†) (ML. *stallagium*, *estallagium*), < OF. *estallage*, *estalage*, < *estal*, stall: see *stall*^{1}, *n.*, and *-age*. Cf. *stallinger.*] **1.** The right of erecting stalls at fairs; rent paid for a stall.

The citizens of Hereford fined, in the second year of Henry III., in a hundred marks and two palfreys, to have the king's charter, . . . that they might be quit throughout England of toll and lastage, of passage, pontage, and *stallage*, and of leve, and danegeld, and gaywite, and all other customs and exactions.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 26.

2†. Laystall; dung; compost.

stallandt, stallantt, *n.* Early modern English forms of *stallion.*

stallangert, *n.* Same as *stallinger.*

stallationt (stâ-lā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **stallatio(n-)*, < *stallare*, install, < *stallum*, place, stall: see *stall*^{1}, *n.* Cf. *installation.*] Installation.

As for dilapidacion, I vnderstond the house [Abbey of Hulme] was endetted at the tyme of his *stallacion* in grete somes of mony.
Duke of Suffolk, To Cardinal Wolsey, in Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 201.

stall-board (stâl'bōrd), *n.* One of a series of floors upon which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

staller (stâ'lèr), *n.* [< OF. *estallier*, *estalier*, *estaillier*, one who keeps a stall, < *estal*, a stall: see *stall*^{1}.] **1.** A hostler; a master of the horse.

The King's dish-thegn, his bower-thegn, his horse-thegn or *staller*, all became great dignitaries of the Kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, I. 60.

2†. A standard-bearer.

Tovy, a man of great wealth and authority, as being the king's *staller* (that is, standard-bearer), first founded this town. *Fuller*, Waltham Abbey, i. § 5.

stall-fed (stâl'fed), *a.* Fattened, as oxen, by feeding in a stable or on dry fodder.

You shall have *stall-fed* doctors, crammed divines.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, i. 2.

stall-feed (stâl'fēd), *v. t.* To feed and fatten in a stall or stable, or on dry fodder.

If you were for the fair, you should be *stall-fed*, and want no weal.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 112.

stalling (stâ'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stall*^{1}, *v.*] Stabling.

Hire us some fair chamber for the night,
And *stalling* for the horses. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

stallinger (stâ'lin-jèr), *n.* [Formerly also *stallanger* (ML. *stallangiarius*); with intrusive *n*, < *stallage* + *-er*^{1}. Cf. *passenger*, *messenger*, *wharfinger*, etc.] One who keeps a stall. [Local, Eng. or Scotch.]

Vacancies among the *Stallingers* are filled up in like manner from the inhabitants of the town.
Municip. Corp. Report, 1835, p. 1734.

stalling-kent (stâ'ling-ken), *n.* A house for receiving stolen goods. *Dekker.* [Old slang.]

A *Stawling-ken* that is knowne of purpose to be trusty, yea and that in the night too, least they be notified and suspected to be scandalizing of the profession.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 585.

stallion (stal'yon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stalion*, **stallon*, *stalland*, *stallant*, *stalant*, *stalon;* < ME. *stalyone*, *stalon*, *stalun*, < OF. *estalon*, F. *étalon* = It. *stallone* (ML. reflex *stalonus*), a stallion, in ML. also called *equus ad stallum*, 'a horse at stall,' so called because kept in a stall, < *stallum*, a stall, stable: see *stall*^{1}.] The male of the horse; an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

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stallman (stâl′man), *n.*; pl. *stallmen* (-men). [< *stall*[1] + *man*.] A man who keeps a stall, as for the sale of meat, books, or other commodities.

The *stallman* saw my father had [a strong fancy] for the book the moment he laid his hands upon it.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 35. (*Latham.*)

stallon†, *n.* [< ME. *stalon*, < OF. *estalon, estallon, estelon, estolon*, a stick, post, staddle, standder, appar. < L. *stolo*(*n*-), a shoot, twig, branch, scion, sucker.] A slip; a cutting; a scion. *Holinshed.*

In *stalons* forth thei sette
Her seede, and best for hem is solute laude.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 113.

stall-plate (stâl′plāt), *n.* A plate of gilded copper upon which are engraved the arms of a Knight of the Garter (see *garter-plate*), or of a Knight or Esquire (Companion) of the Bath.

The stall-plates of the Knights of the Bath are fixed in the upper row of stalls in the Chapel of Henry VII. at Westminster, and those of the Esquires of the Bath in the lower row.

stall-reader (stâl′rē′dėr), *n.* One who reads books at the stall where they are sold.

Cries the *stall-reader*, "Bless us! what a word on
A title page is this!" *Milton*, Sonnets, vi.

stalon[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stallion*.

stalon[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *stallon*.

stalwart (stâl′wart), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. a Sc. form of *stalworth*, with assimilation of the vowel of the second element to that of the first, and an alteration, perhaps orig. dialectal, of the orig. final sequence *-rth* to *-rt* (as, conversely, orig. *-rt* changes to *-rth* in *swarth, swarthy*): see *stalworth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Stout; strong: applied to inanimate objects. [Scotch.]—**2.** Hard; severe. [Scotch.]—**3.** Stormy; tempestuous. [Scotch.]—**4.** Stout; sturdy; strong; bold; brave. See *stalworth*. [Scotch; now also the form regularly used in Eng. and U. S.]

It's neer be said, my *stalwart* feres,
We kill'd him whan a sleiping.
Sir James the Rose (Child's Ballads, III. 75).

Of the European sailors, by far the most reliable were five *stalwart* A. B.s. *Chambers's Journal*, No. 627.

5. Sturdy and steadfast in partizanship: in *U. S. politics* [*cap.*], noting various sections of the Republican party. See the phrase.

The epithet *Stalwart* as applied to a class of politicians was first used by Mr. Blaine in 1877 to designate those Republicans who were unwilling to give up hostility and distrust of the South as a political motive. In the present contest at Albany it has by a curious transformation been appropriated by the followers of Mr. Conkling to distinguish politicians faithful to his Machine.
The Nation, June 16, 1881.

Stalwart Republican, in *U. S. hist.*, a decided or thorough-going member of the Republican party; specifically, a member of that wing of the Republican party in the State of New York which in 1880 advocated the renomination of Grant as President for a third term and in 1881 supported Roscoe Conkling in his opposition to the administration of Garfield, and antagonized the "Half-Brēeds" in 1881 and following years.—**Syn. 4.** *Stout, Sturdy*, etc. (see *robust*), sinewy, brawny, muscular, strapping, powerful, valorous, resolute.

II. *n.* **1.** A strong or sturdy person.

His opinion is not favourable, Emin's *stalwarts*, whose praises had been so loudly trumpeted in Europe, proving to be for the most part brutal ruffians and abject cravens in the presence of danger. *The Academy*, Jan. 3, 1891.

2. A stout and steadfast partizan; specifically [*cap.*], same as *Stalwart Republican*. See above.

stalwarth†, *a.* Same as *stalworth, stalwart*.

stalwartism (stâl′wart-izm), *n.* [< *stalwart* + *-ism*.] In *U. S. politics*, the principles or policy of the Stalwarts; partizan devotion. *The Nation*, Nov. 27, 1879, p. 355.

stalwartly (stâl′wart-li), *adv.* [< *stalwart* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *stalworthly*.] In a stalwart manner; stoutly; bravely.

stalwartness (stâl′wart-nes), *n.* Stalwart character or quality; sturdiness; stoutness; strength. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 57.

stalworth (stâl′wėrth), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stalwoorth, stalworthe;* < ME. *stalworth, stalword, stalworthe, stalwurthe, staleworthe, stalewurthe, stelewurthe, stealewurthe*, also *stalworthy, stawurthy* (see *stalworthy*), < AS. *stælwyrthe*, found only once, in pl. *stælwyrthe*, in the sense 'good' or 'serviceable,' applied to ships; a compound peculiar to AS.: (*a*) prob. a contraction of **stathelwyrthe*, lit. 'steadfast,' 'well-based,' 'firm-set,' etc., hence 'stout,' < *stathol, stathel*, foundation, base, seat, site, position. E. *staddle*, Sc. also contracted *stale, stail* (cf. AS. *stælan*, contracted from *statholian*, found, establish), + *wyrthe, weorth, wurth*, good, excellent, worth: see *staddle* and *worth*[2]. Cf. the equiv. *stathol-fæst*, steadfast, firm, stable (< *stathol*, foundation, + *fæst*, firm, fast), and *stedefæst*, E. *steadfast* (the AS. *weorth* and *fæst* as the second element of adj. compounds being used rather as adj. formatives than as independent words). Such contraction is not common in AS., and the form *stælwyrthe* has generally been otherwise explained: (*b*) < *stalu* (in comp. *stæl-*), stealing, theft, + *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stale*[1] and *worth*[2]), but the sense 'worthy of theft,' 'worth stealing,' hence 'worth taking for use' ("captu dignæ," Gibson), cannot apply to men, and the sense 'good at stealing,' suggested by some, even if it were etymologically admissible, could not apply to ships. (*c*) In another view, lit. 'worthy of place,' i. e. fit for its place or use, serviceable, < AS. *steal, steall*, also sometimes, esp. in comp., *stæl*, a place, stall, + *weorth, wurth*, worth, worthy (see *stall*[1] and *worth*[2]). The full form *stall-* occurs in ME. *stallworthely*, a var. of *stalworthly*, and in the mod. surname *Stallworthy*. In any view, the ME. forms *staleworth, stalewurthe, stelewurthe, stealewurthe*, with medial *e*, must be regarded as irregular. In fact the orig. meaning of the compound appears to have been lost, and the ME. variations must be due to simulation of one or other of the words above considered. Hence, by further variation, *stalwarth*, and now *stalwart*, which is no longer regarded as a compound.] **1**†. Steadfast; firm-based.

That *stalworthe* sted [Constantinople] so strong was founded,
Philip hoped that holde with his help to wynne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1230.

Steken the gates stonharde with *stalworth* barrez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

2. Stout; strong; sturdy: used of things and men or animals, in a merely physical sense. [Archaic.]

A hoge hathel for the nonez & of hyghe elde; . . .
Sturne stif on the stryththe on *stalworth* schonkez [shanks].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 847.

And his strengthe schal be maad *stalworthe* [et roborabitur fortitudo ejus, Vulg.]. *Wyclif*, Dan. viii. 24.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 27. (*Nares.*)

3. Stout; sturdy; brave; bold: noting men, with reference to strength and courage. [Archaic.]

A man that es yhung and light,
Be he never swa *stalworth* and wyght.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 689.

Well by his visage you might know
He was a *stalworth* knight, and keen.
Scott, Marmion, i. 5.

stalworthhead†, *n.* [ME. *stalworthhede;* < *stalworth* + *-head*.] Same as *stalworthness*.

stalworthly†, *adv.* [< ME. *stalworthly, stallworthly, stalwurthly;* < *stalworth* + *-ly*[2].] Stoutly; sturdily; strongly.

Scho strenyde me so *stallworthely* [var. *stalleworthely*, Halliwell] that I had no mouthe to speke, ne no hande to styrre. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I rede we ryde to Newe Castell,
So styll and *stalwurthlye*.
Battle of Otterbourne (Percy's Reliques, I. i. 2).

stalworthness† (stâl′wėrth-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stalworthnes;* < *stalworth* + *-ness*.] Sturdiness; stalwartness.

The sexte vertue es strengthe or *stalworthness* noghte onely of body but of herte, and wille evynly to suffre the wele and the waa, welthe or wandrethe, whethire so betyde. *MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 217. (*Halliwell*, s. v. *wandrethe.*)

stalworthy†, *a.* [< ME. *stalworthy, stawurthy:* see *stalworth*.] Same as *stalworth*.

stalwurthe†, **stalwurthly**†. See *stalworth, stalworthly*.

stam[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stem*[1].

stam[2] (stam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stammed*, ppr. *stamming*. [Cf. *stem*[3].] To amaze; confound. [Prov. Eng.]

stam[2] (stam), *n.* [< *stam*[2], *v.*] Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*
Was theevish, barb'rous, love-sicke, angrie minde.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus (1638). (*Nares.*)

stamber (stam′bėr), *v.* A dialectal form of *stammer*.

stambha (stam′bä), *n.* [Skt., a prop, post, column, < √ *stambh*, make firm, prop: see *stamp*.] Same as *lat*[6].

One or two *stambhas* stood in front of or beside each gateway of every great tope, and one or two in front of each chaitya hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 55.

stamelt, *n.* Same as *stammel*.

stamen (stā′men), *n.*; pl. *stamens* (stā′menz) (only, in the fourth sense) or (in the other three senses) *stamina* (stam′i-nä). [< L. *stamen*, the warp in the (upright) loom, a thread hanging from the distaff, in gen. a thread, string, fiber, a stamen of a flower (cf. MGr. στήμα, a stamen, Gr. στήμων, the warp in the loom, a thread as spun); < *stare* = Gr. ἱστασθαι (στῆναι), stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stamen*[2], *stamin*.] **1.** The warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright instead of sitting; a thread of the warp; a thread.—**2.** *pl.* The supports or mainstays of a body; the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity: as, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are *stamina* which constitute their strength.

Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds.
Waterland, Works, IV. 309.

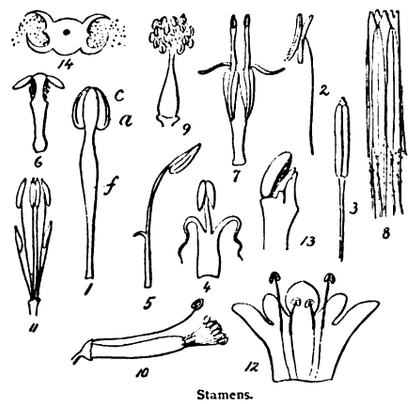
Hence—**3.** [Pl. *stamina*, now sometimes used as sing.] Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power; lasting strength or vigor.

I indeed think her *stamina* could not last much longer; when I saw her she could take no nourishment.
Swift, To Dr. Sheridan, July 27, 1726.

Old English half pint bumpers, my dear—Zounds, sir! they try a fellow's *stamina* at once.
Macklin, Man of the World, iii. 1.

She had run through all the *stamina* of constitution nature had allotted her, and died of old-age, in youth.
Sydney Smith, To Lady Holland, Feb. 2, 1816.

4. In *bot.*, the male or fertilizing organ of flowering plants. It is situated immediately within the inner circle of floral envelops, or petals when they are present, and consists of two parts, the filament, which is the stalk or support, and the anther, which is a double



Stamens.

1. Of *Isopyrum biternatum* (*a*, the anther; *c*, the connective; *f*, the filament). 2. Of *Oryza sativa*. 3. Of *Liriodendron Tulipifera*. 4. Of *Allium Porrum*. 5. Of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 6. Of *Berberis Canadensis*. 7. Of *Vaccinium Myrtillus*. 8. Syngenesious stamens of *Carduus crispus*. 9. Monadelphous stamens of *Nepæa dioica*. 10. Diadelphous stamens of *Genista tinctoria*. 11. Tetradynamous stamens of *Erysimum cheiranthoides*. 12. Didynamous stamens of *Thymus Serpyllum*. 13. Stamen in gynandrous flower of *Epipactis palustris*. 14. Transverse section of the anther of *Isopyrum*, showing the dehiscence and the pollen-grains.

sac or body of two cells placed side by side and filled with a powdery substance, the pollen. This pollen, when mature, is discharged from the anther through various openings or pores. Theoretically the stamen is the homologue of a leaf, in which the two cells of the anther represent the infolded halves of the blade, while the connective represents the midrib and the filament the petiole of the leaf. The pollen represents the parenchyma of the leaf. The stamens of a flower are collectively called the *andrœcium*. When both stamens and pistils are present in the same flower it is said to be hermaphrodite or perfect; when only stamens are present the flower is said to be staminate or male. The number of stamens varies in different plants from one to one hundred or more, but is generally constant for the same species, and forms an important element in the system of classification. The classes in the Linnean sexual system were based upon the number and position of the stamens; and in the natural system they are still an important factor. In regard to their insertion, stamens may be hypogynous, epigynous, or perigynous, or the flower may be gynandrous (see these words). See also cuts under *anther, anthophore, diadelphous, epigynous, extrorse, introrse*, and many plant-names.—**Barren stamen.** Same as *sterile stamen*.—**Included stamens.** See *include*.—**Stamina of reason,** first truths.—**Sterile stamen,** in *bot.*, an organ or body which belongs to the series of stamens, or andrœcium, but which does not produce pollen; an imperfect stamen, as that produced by certain plants of the family *Scrophularineæ*; a staminodium.



The Unequal Stamens of *Lagerstrœmia Indica*, the flower cut longitudinally.

stamened (stā′mend), *a.* [< *stamen* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with stamens.

stamin[1]†, **staminet** (stam′in), *n.* [< ME. *stamin, stamyn*, < OF. *estamine*, F. *étamine*, < ML. *stamina, staminea, stamineum* (also *stamina*, after OF.), a woolen cloth, bolting-cloth, < L. *stamineus*, consisting of threads, < *stamen*, a thread, fiber (> OF. *estame* = It. *stame*, yarn, worsted): see *stamen*. Hence, by irreg. variation, *stammel, tamin, tamine, taminy, tammy, tamis*.] A woolen

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cloth, or linsey-woolsey. It is mentioned as a cloth for common wear; but its cost was not so low as to indicate the coarsest kind of cloth. In the quotation apparently a tapestry.

She had ywoven in a *stamin* [var. *stames*] large
How she was broght from Athenes in a barge.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2360.

stamin[2]†, *n.* [ME. *stamyne*, appar. a var. of *stem*[1], < AS. *stemn* = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, a post, post of the prow or stem; cf. It. *stamine*, the upright ribs or pieces of timber of the inside of a ship; perhaps < L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), the warp of a loom, etc. (see *stamen*, *stamin*[1]), otherwise < G. *stamm*, etc., stem: see *stem*[1].] The stem of a vessel. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3659.

stamina, *n.* Latin plural of *stamen*, sometimes used as a singular (see *stamen*, 3).

staminal (stam'i-nal), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a stamen, + *-al*.] Same as *stamineous*.

staminate (stam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *staminatus*, consisting of threads (NL. furnished with stamens), < *stamen*, a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Furnished with or producing stamens. (*b*) Producing stamens, but no pistils: said of certain flowers.

staminate (stam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *staminated*, ppr. *staminating*. [< L. *stamen* (*stamin-*), fiber (see *stamen*), + *-ate*[2].] To endue with stamina.

stamine†, *n.* See *stamin*[1].

stamineal (stā-min'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads (see *stamineous*), + *-al*.] Same as *stamineous*.

stamineous (stā-min'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stamineus*, full of threads, thready, < *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen: see *stamen*.] Consisting of, bearing, or pertaining to a stamen or stamens.

staminidium† (stam-i-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *staminidia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. dim. *-ίδιον*.] The antheridium, an organ in cryptogamic plants corresponding to a stamen.

staminiferous (stam-i-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or having stamens. A *staminiferous flower* is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous nectary* is one that has stamens growing on it.

staminigerous (stam-i-nij'ē-rus), *a.* [< L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + *gerere*, carry.] Same as *staminiferous*.

staminode (stam'i-nōd), *n.* [< NL. *staminodium*.] Same as *staminodium*.

staminodium (stam-i-nō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stamen* (*-in-*), a thread, stamen, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A sterile or abortive stamen, or an organ resembling an abortive stamen. Also called *parastemon*.



The Flower of *Scrophularia nodosa*, laid open to show the staminodium (*St*). *a*, the staminodium.

staminody (stam'i-nō-di), *n.* [< NL. **staminodia*, < L. *stamen*, a thread, stamen, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a condition, frequent in flowers, in which various organs are metamorphosed into stamens. Bracts, sepals, petals, and pistils may be thus transformed. Compare *sepalody*, *petalody*, *pistilody*. See *metamorphosis*, 4.

stamm (stam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the game of solo, a pool of sixteen chips. *The American Hoyle*.

stammel[1]† (stam'el), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stamel*, *stamell*; a var. of *stamin*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of woolen cloth, of a red color: red linsey-woolsey: probably same as *stamin*[1].

In sommer vse to were a scarlet petycote made of *stamell* or lynse wolse. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

Now in satin,
To-morrow next in *stammel*.
Chapman, Monsieur D'Olive, ii. 1.

Hence—2. The color of stammel: a red inferior in brilliancy to scarlet.

Karsies of all orient colours, specially of *stamell*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 440.

The Violet's purple, the sweet Rose's *stammell*,
The Lillie's snowe, and Pansey's various ammell.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stammel or its hue; red; made of stammel.

But the wench in the *stammel* waistcoat is stopping too, Adam . . . they are going to dance! Frieze-jacket wants to dance with *stammel*-waistcoat, but she is coy and recusant. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

stammel[2] (stam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A large, clumsy horse. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

stammer (stam'ėr), *v.* [E. dial. also *stamber*; < ME. *stameren* = D. *stameren*, *stamelen* = OHG. *stammalōn*, *stamalōn*, MHG. *stameln*, *stammeln*, G. *stammern*, *stammeln*, stammer; a freq. verb, associated with AS. *stamer*, *stamor*, *stamur*, *stomer* = OHG. *stamal*, *stammal*, adj., stammering, and equiv. to the simple verb, Icel. Sw. *stamma*, Dan. *stamme*, stammer, from the adj. appearing in OHG. *stam*, G. *stumm*, mute, = Icel. *stamr* = Goth. *stamms*, stammering; perhaps connected with *stem*[3], obstruct, etc.: see *stem*[3], and cf. *stam*[2]. Cf. also *stumble*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To hesitate or falter in speaking; hence, to speak with involuntary breaks and pauses.

His hew shal falewen,
& his tonge shal *stameren*, other famelen.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 224.

The Psythian grape we dry: Lagean juice
Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 133.

The new strong wine of love,
That made my tongue so *stammer* and trip.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

2. To stumble or stagger. [Prov. Eng.]

Stamerynge in goyng, idem quod stakerynge, waverynge.
Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

=**Syn.** 1. *Falter*, *Stammer*, *Stutter*. He who *falters* weakens or breaks more or less completely in utterance; the act is occasional, not habitual, and for reasons that are primarily moral, belong to the occasion, and may be various. He who *stammers* has great difficulty in uttering anything; the act may be occasional or habitual; the cause is confusion, shyness, timidity, or actual fear; the result is broken and inarticulate sounds that seem to stick in the mouth, and sometimes complete suppression of voice. He who *stutters* makes sounds that are not what he desires to make; the act is almost always habitual, especially in its worst forms; the cause is often excitement; the result is a quick repetition of some one sound that is initial in a word that the person desires to utter, as c-c-c-c-catch.—**Stammering bladder**, a bladder whose muscles act irregularly and spasmodically, causing painful urination. *Paget*.

II. *trans.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; especially, to utter with involuntary breaks or catches: frequently with *out*.

His pale lips faintly *stammered out* a "No."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxxiii.

stammer (stam'ėr), *n.* [< *stammer*, *v.*] Defective utterance; a stutter: as, to be troubled with a *stammer*. See *stammering*.

stammerer (stam'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *stammer* + *-er*[1].] One who stammers or stutters in speaking.

stammering (stam'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *stameryngе*; verbal n. of *stammer*, *v.*] Hesitating speech; imperfect articulation; stuttering.

stammeringly (stam'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With stammering; with stops or hesitation in speaking.

stamnos (stam'nos), *n.*; pl. *stamnoi* (-noi). [< Gr. *στάμνος* (see def.), < *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, *ἵστασθαι*, stand: see *stand*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a large water- or wine-vase closely resembling the hydria, but generally with a shorter neck, and provided merely with the two small handles on the sides of the paunch, the larger handle behind being absent. Sometimes called *olla*.—**Apulian stamnos**, in *Gr. archæol.*, a type of stamnos of peculiar shape, having the handles on the shoulders prolonged upward in large volutes, and the cover often surmounted by a vase of the same shape. It is called *Apulian* from the province or region where most examples are found. Often called, less correctly, *Apulian crater*.


Typical form of Stamnos.


Apulian Stamnos, in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

stamp (stamp), *v.* [Also dial. *stomp*; < ME. *stampen*, a var. (due to LG. or Scand. influence) of **stempen*, < AS. *stempan* = MD. *stempen*, *stampen*, D. *stampen* = MLG. *stampen* = OHG. *stampfōn*, MHG. *stampfen*, G. *stampfen* = Icel. *stappa* (for **stampa*) = Sw. *stampa* = Dan. *stampe* (cf. It. *stampare* = Sp. Pg. *estampar* = OF. *estamper*, F. *étamper*, < Teut.), stamp, = Gr. *στέμβειν*, stamp, shake, agitate, misuse (akin to *στείβειν*, stamp on, tread, *στέμφυλον*, olives or grapes from which the oil or juice has been pressed), = Skt. √*stambh*, make firm or steady, prop.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To crush or bruise with or as with a pestle; pound or bray as in a mortar; pound; bruise; crush: as, to *stamp* ores in a stamping-mill.

Thise cokes, how they *stampe* and streyne and grynde!
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 76.

They put the water into large jarres of stone, stirring it about with a few *stampt* Almonds.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 78.

2. To strike or beat with a forcible downward thrust of the foot.

Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3. 49.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he *stamps* the ground.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 446.

3. To cause to strike the ground with a sudden or impetuous downward thrust.

Red Battle *stamps* his foot, and nations feel the shock.
Byron, Childe Harold, i. 38.

4. To impress a design or distinctive mark or figure upon; mark with an impression or design: as, to *stamp* plate with arms; to *stamp* letters; to *stamp* butter.

The Romanes were wont heretofore to *stampe* their coynes of gold and silver in this city.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 59.

Egmont dined at the Regent's table, . . . in a camlet doublet, with hanging sleeves, and buttons *stamped* with the bundle of arrows. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 403.

Hence—5. To certify and give validity or currency to by marking with some mark or impression; coin; mint.

We pay . . . for it with *stamped* coin, not stabbing steel.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 747.

6. Figuratively, to brand or stigmatize as being of a specified character; declare to be.

Dares *stamp* nothing false where he finds nothing sure.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

7. To imprint; impress; fix deeply: as, to *stamp* one's name on a book; an event *stamped* on one's memory.

If ever I an Hope admit
Without thy Image *stampt* on it.
Cowley, The Mistress, The Soul.

God has *stamped* no original characters on our minds wherein we may read his being. *Locke*.

8. To characterize; mark.

They [Macaulay's articles] are characterized by many of the qualities of heart and mind which *stamp* the productions of an Edinburgh reviewer.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 12.

9. To affix a stamp (as a postage- or receipt-stamp) to: as, to *stamp* a letter or a newspaper.—10. To cut, or cut into various forms, with a stamp: in this sense often with *out*: as, to *stamp out* circles and diamonds from a sheet of metal.—**Stamped envelop.** See *envelop*.—**Stamped in the blind.** See *blind*[1].—**Stamped velvet**, velvet or velveteen upon which a pattern has been impressed by hot irons which leave a surface more or less lowered from the pile according to the amount of pressure applied, etc. In some cases the surface of the impressed pattern is brought to a smooth gloss. This material is used chiefly for upholstery.—**Stamped ware.** Same as *sigillated ware* (which see, under *sigillated*). *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. xiii.—**Stamped work**, metal-work decorated by means of dies and punches.—**To stamp out**, to extinguish, as fire, by stamping on with the foot; hence, to extirpate; eradicate by resorting to vigorous measures; suppress entirely; exterminate: as, to *stamp out* disease which has broken out among cattle by killing the whole herd; to *stamp out* an insurrection.

II. *intrans.* To strike the foot forcibly downward.

A ramping fool, to brag and *stamp* and swear.
Shak., K. John, iii. 1. 122.

stamp (stamp), *n.* [OHG. *stamph*, *stampf*, MHG. *stampf*, a stamping-instrument, a stamp (> F. *estampe* = It. *stampa*, a stamp); in dim. form, MLG. LG. *stempel* = OHG. *stemphil*, MHG. *stempfel*, G. (after LG.) *stempel* = Sw. *stämpel* = Dan. *stempel*, a stamp; from the verb.] 1. An instrument for crushing, bruising, or pounding; specifically, in *metal.*, that part of the machinery of a stamp-mill which rises and falls, and which delivers the blow by which the ore is reduced to the necessary fineness for being further treated for the separation of the valuable portion; by extension, the mill itself. The stamp consists of head and stem, the latter having upon it the tappet by which, through the agency of the cam or wiper which projects from an axis turned by steam- or water-power, it is raised.

There are 340 *stamps* in operation at Butte, and the amount of ore treated every day amounts to 500 tons.
Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 596.

2. An instrument for making impressions on other bodies; an engraved block, die, or the like, by which a mark may be made or delivered by pressure; specifically, a plate upon which is cut the design for the sides or back of a book.—3. A hand-tool for cutting blanks from paper, leather, etc., in various patterns, according to the shape of the cutting-edges. It operates by pressure or a direct blow, or is laid on the material and struck with a hammer. Hand-stamps are used for canceling, bating, embossing, eyeleting, and similar work.

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4. A forcible or impetuous downward thrust or blow: as, he emphasized his order with a *stamp* of the foot.—5. An impression or mark made with a stamp; an impressed or embossed mark or pattern; particularly, an impressed mark used to certify something, or give validity or currency to it: as, the *stamp* on a coin; the *stamp* on a certified check.

> What boots it to be coin'd
> With Heav'n's own *stamp*?
> *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 12.

> That sacred name [the king's] gives ornament and grace;
> And, like his *stamp*, makes basest metals pass.
> *Dryden*, Prol. at Opening of the New House, l. 33.

> The rank is but the guinea *stamp*. *Burns*, For a' that.

Specifically—(*a*) An official mark set upon a thing chargeable with duty or tax showing that the duty or tax is paid. (*b*) The impression of a public mark or seal required by the British government for revenue purposes to be made by its officers upon the paper or parchment on which deeds, legal instruments, bills of exchange, receipts, checks, insurance policies, etc., are written, the fee for the stamp or stamped paper varying with the nature of the instrument or the amount involved. (See *stamp-duty*.) For receipts, foreign bills of exchange, and agreements, adhesive stamps may be used, but in general the stamp must be embossed or impressed. (*c*) A small piece of paper having a certain figure or design impressed upon it, sold by the government to be attached to goods, papers, letters, documents, etc., subject to duty, or to some charge as for postage, in order to show that such duty or charge has been paid: as, postage-*stamps*; receipt-*stamps*; internal-revenue *stamps*.

6. *pl.* Stamp-duties: as, the receiver of *stamps* and taxes. See *stamp-duty*.—7. *pl.* Money: so called in allusion to the use of postage-stamps and small paper notes ("shinplasters") as money. [Slang, U. S.]—8†. That which is marked; a thing stamped; a medal.

> Hanging a golden *stamp* about their necks.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 153.

9†. A coin, especially one of small value.

> *Ric.* Oh, cruel, merciless woman,
> To talk of law, and know I have no money.
> *Val.* I will consume myself to the last *stamp*,
> Before thou gett'st me.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, ii. 1.

10†. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving; a plate or cliché.

> He that will not onely reade, but in manner see, the most of these exploits of the Hollanders, with other rarities of the Indies, may resort to Theodoricke and Israel de Bry, who haue in liuely *stampes* expressed these Nauigations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 463.

> When I was at Venice, they were putting out very curious *stamps* of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty or magnificence.
> *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 388).

11. Sanction; value derived from suffrage or attestation; authority.

> The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality so much as by the *stamp* that is set upon it by men of figure. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

12. Distinguishing mark; imprint; sign; indication; evidence.

> If ever there was a work which carried with it the *stamp* of originality in all its parts, it is that of John Bunyan's!
> *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 70.

13. Make; cast; form; character; sort; kind; brand.

> Those he hath . . . predestinated to be of our *stamp* or character, which is the image of his own Son, in whom, for that cause, they are said to be chosen.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

> He had wantonly involved himself in a number of small book-debts of this *stamp*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, I. 12.

14. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for softening hides by pounding them in a vat. *E. H. Knight.*—15. Same as *nobblin*.

In the production of "charcoal plates" (for tinplate making), the first rough forged slabs are cut into pieces termed *stamps*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 319.

16. *pl.* Legs. [Old slang.]—**Atmospheric stamp.** See *atmospheric*.—**Ball stamp**, a peculiar form of stamp (so named from the inventor) in use at the mines on Lake Superior. It is a direct-action stamp, the stem of the stamp being the continuation of the piston-rod of the steam-engine which is the motive power.—**Leavitt stamp**, an improved form of Ball stamp, used chiefly in the Lake Superior mines. One head is capable of crushing 250 tons of ore in 24 hours. This stamp works like the Nasmyth hammer, the force of gravity being aided by steam-pressure.—**Stamp Act**, an act imposing or regulating the imposition of stamp-duties; in *American colonial history*, an act, also known as *Grenville's Stamp Act*, passed by the British Parliament in 1765, providing for the raising of revenue in the American colonies by the sale of stamps and stamped paper for commercial transactions, real-estate transfers, lawsuits, marriage licenses, inheritances, etc.: it also provided that the royal forces in America should be billeted on the people. The act was to go into effect November 1st, 1765, but it aroused intense opposition, led by the assemblies of Virginia, Massachusetts, and other colonies. A "Stamp Act Congress," with delegates from many of the colonies, met at New York in October, 1765, and a petition against this and other repressive measures was sent to England. The Stamp Act was repealed in March, 1766, but the agitation was one of the leading causes in effecting the revolution.—**To put to stamp†**, to put to press; begin printing. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 25.

stampage (stam′pāj), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-age*.] An impression; a squeeze.

> No copy [of the rock inscription] was obtained until October, 1838, when the traveller Masson most carefully and perseveringly made a calico *stampage* and an eye-copy.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 118.

stamp-album (stamp′al′bum), *n.* A blank book or album used by collectors for the classification and display of postage- and revenue-stamps.

stamp-battery (stamp′bat′ėr-i), *n.* A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. *E. H. Knight.*

stamp-block (stamp′blok), *n.* A hollow wooden block in which mealies are pounded before being cooked. [South Africa.]

stamp-collecting (stamp′kọ-lek′ting), *n.* The act or practice of collecting postage- or revenue-stamps. See *philately*.

stamp-collector (stamp′kọ-lek′tor), *n.* 1. A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.—2. One who collects postage- or revenue-stamps as articles of interest or curiosity; a philatelist.

stamp-distributer (stamp′dis-trib′ū-tėr), *n.* An official who issues or distributes government stamps.

stamp-duty (stamp′dū′ti), *n.* A tax or duty imposed on the sheets of parchment or paper on which specified kinds of legal instruments are written. Stamp-duties on legal instruments, such as conveyances and deeds, are chiefly secured by prohibiting the reception of them in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by the law. Stamp-duties were first levied in England in the reign of William and Mary.

stampede (stam-pēd′), *n.* [Formerly also *stampedo*; < Amer. Sp. *estampida*, a stampede, a particular use of Sp. *estampida*, *estampido* (= Pg. *estampido*), a crack, crash, loud report; connected with *estampar*, stamp: see *stamp*, *v.*] 1. A sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden scattering of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, any sudden flight or general movement, as of an army, in consequence of a panic.

> With every herd this *stampede* occurs; and, watching the proceedings, I hold that a drover ought to have rather more patience than Job.
> *Mortimer Collins*, Thoughts in my Garden, II. 131.

2. Any sudden unconcerted movement of a number of persons actuated by a common impulse: as, a *stampede* in a political convention for a candidate who seems likely to win. Stampedes in American politics have been common since the Democratic convention of 1844.

> At the first ring of the bell a general *stampede* took place; some twenty hungry souls rushed to the dining-room. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 63.

stampede (stam-pēd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stampeded*, ppr. *stampeding*. [< *stampede*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become generally panic-stricken; take suddenly to flight, as if under the influence of a panic; scamper off in fright: said of herds or droves.—2. To move together, or take the same line of conduct, under the influence of any sudden and common impulse. See *stampede*, *n.*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to break and run as if panic-stricken; disperse or drive off suddenly through panic or terror.

> Those most trying times when . . . the cattle are *stampeded* by a thunder-storm at night.
> *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 7.

2. To cause to move or act in a mass through some sudden common impulse: as, to *stampede* a political convention for a candidate.

stampedo† (stam-pē′dō), *n.* Same as *stampede*.

> A sudden *stampedo* or rush of horses. *Irving.*

stamper (stam′pėr), *n.* [< *stamp* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who stamps: as, a *stamper* in the post-office.—2. An instrument for stamping; a stamp.—3. *pl.* The feet; also, shoes. [Old slang.]

> Strike up, Piper, a merry, merry dance,
> That we on our *stampers* may foot it and prance.
> *Brome*, Jovial Crew, I.

4. A stamping-machine. (*a*) A machine for cleaning textile fabrics, consisting of a tub revolving horizontally, and a series of wooden stamps or pestles operated by suitable machinery. (*b*) In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a machine used in small mills, consisting of ten or twelve stamps of hard wood, arranged in a row, each stamp having a bronze shoe. The material to be pulverized is placed in cavities in a block of solid oak. (*c*) In *porcelain-manuf.*, a mill for pulverizing calcined flints preparatory to treatment in the grinding-vat.

5. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Calcatores*.

stamp-hammer (stamp′ham″ėr), *n.* A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or, as is more commonly the case, by steam- or water-pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. *Percy.*

stamp-head (stamp′hed), *n.* In a stamp, the rectangular or cylindrical mass of iron at the end of the stamp-stem, which by its weight gives force to the blow. To the lower end of the stamp-head is attached the shoe, a thinner piece of chilled iron or steel, which can easily be replaced, when too much worn for service, without the necessity of replacing the whole stamp-head.

stamping (stam′ping), *n.* [< ME. *stampynge*; verbal n. of *stamp*, *v.*] 1. The act of pounding, beating, or impressing as with a stamp.—2. Something stamped, or made by stamping-machinery.

> Groups of U-shaped soft iron *stampings*.
> *Electrical Rev.*, XXII. 174.

3. Same as *blocking*, 1 (*a*).

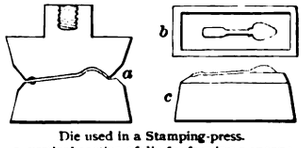
stamping-ground (stam′ping-ground), *n.* A place of habitual resort; a customary haunt. [Slang, U. S.]

> It's with them fellows as it is with wild animals. You can just keep clear of them if you want, stay far out of their *stamping-ground*, hold yourself aloof all the time.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 176.

stamping-machine (stam′ping-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for forming articles of hard materials, as metal, whether for the first rough shaping, or for decorative finishing.

stamping-mill (stam′ping-mil), *n.* Same as *stamp-mill*, 1.

stamping-press (stam′ping-pres), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a power-machine for making hollow ware, as pans, bowls, kitchen-utensils, etc. Machines of this class are a development of the earlier stamping-machines, the direct blow or stamp having been replaced in many instances by a continuous pressure. The essential features of the machine are two dies brought one over the other by a direct blow or by pressure.



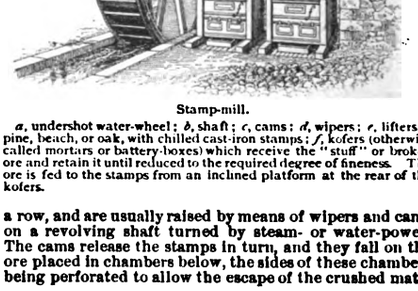
Die used in a Stamping-press.
a, vertical section of die for forming a spoon; *b*, plan of upper die; *c*, side view of lower die.

Where a continuous pressure is used by the employment of a screw, cam, toggle-joint, or eccentric, forcing one die slowly upon the other, the sheet of metal is pressed and stretched into shape. The dies are often compound—one part cutting out the blank from the sheet and another part compressing it gradually into shape—or so arranged that one part takes the blank, and holds it firmly by the edges, while a central part stretches it to the required shape. In some forms of these machines a series of dies are used successively, the blanks being pressed in part, then annealed and re-pressed until the final shape is secured. Also called *stamping-machine*.

2. A small hand-press or seal-press used by public officials and others for impressing stamps upon or affixing them to documents, either in obedience to legal requirement or as a matter of convenience or custom. Compare *seal-press*.—3. Same as *blocking-press*. See also *arming-press*.

stamp-machine (stamp′ma-shēn′), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for beating rags, etc., into pulp. It consists of a number of rods fixed into a stout oak beam, and working alternately with a set below, the water passing off through an opening covered with a fine sieve. The machine is of German origin, and is used only in small factories.

stamp-mill (stamp′mil), *n.* 1. In *metal.*, a crushing-mill employing stamps or pestles to crush ores or rock to powder preparatory to treatment for extracting metals. The stamps, which are often of great size and weight, are arranged in a row, and are usually raised by means of wipers and cams on a revolving shaft turned by steam- or water-power. The cams release the stamps in turn, and they fall on the ore placed in chambers below, the sides of these chambers being perforated to allow the escape of the crushed mate-



Stamp-mill.
a, undershot water-wheel; *b*, shaft; *c*, cams; *d*, wipers; *e*, lifters of pine, beach, or oak, with chilled cast-iron stamps; *f*, kofers (otherwise called mortars or battery-boxes) which receive the "stuff" or broken ore and retain it until reduced to the required degree of fineness. The ore is fed to the stamps from an inclined platform at the rear of the kofers.

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rial as soon as reduced to the required fineness, while a stream of water sweeps the slimes away as they are produced. Such a row of stamps is also called a *stamp-battery*. In another form of stamp-mill the stamp is placed at the end of the piston-rod of a steam-cylinder, on the principle of the steam-hammer. Also called *stamping-mill*.

2. An oil-mill employing a pestle or pestles to crush seeds and fruits.

stamp-note (stamp'nōt), *n.* In *com.*, a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. *Simmonds.*

stamp-office (stamp'of″is), *n.* An office where government stamps are issued, and stamp-duties and taxes are received.

stance (stans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *staunce;* < OF. *stance, estance*, a station, situation, condition, also a stanchion, = Pr. *estansa*, station, condition, = Sp. Pg. *estancia*, a dwelling, = It. *stanza*, a station, stanza, etc., < ML. *stantia*, a chamber, a house, lit. a standing, < L. *stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*. Cf. *stanza*.] **1.** A station; a site; an area for building; a position; a stand. [Scotch.]

He fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former *stance*.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 35. (*Davies.*)

The boy answered his invitation with the utmost confidence, and danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step. *Scott*, Kenilworth, x.

2†. Space; gap; distance.

Since I can do no better, I will set such a *staunce* between him and Pasiphalo that all this town shall not make them friends.
Gascoigne, tr. of Ariosto's Supposes, ii. 3.

3†. A stave or stanza.

The other voices sung to other music the third *stance*.
Chapman, Mask of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

stance† (stans), *v. t.* [< *stance, n.*] To station; place.

He ne'er advanc'd from the place he was *stanc'd*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 162).

stanch¹, staunch¹ (stänch, stänch), *v.* [< ME. *stanchen, staunchen, stawnchen, stonchen*, < OF. *estancher, estanchier, stanchier*, etc., cause to cease flowing, stop, stanch, F. *étancher*, stanch, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *estancar* = It. *stancare* (ML. *stancare*), stanch, < L. *stagnare*, stagnate, cause to cease flowing, make stagnant, ML. also stanch (blood), L. *stagnare*, cease flowing, become stagnant, < *stagnum*, a pool, standing water: see *stagnant, stagnate*. Cf. *stank¹, staunch², stanchion.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to cease flowing; check the flow of.

I will *staunche* his floudes, and the great waters shal be restrayned. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxxi.

Over each wound the balm he drew,
And with cobweb lint he *stanched* the blood.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 34.

2. To stop a flow from; dry, as a wound, by the application of a styptic.

Then came the hermit out and bare him in,
There *stanch'd* his wound.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

3. To quench; allay; assuage. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Al weere it that a riche coveytos man hadde a ryver fletynge al of gold, yit sholde it never *staunchen* his coveytise. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 3.

Let my tears *stanch* the earth's dry appetite.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 14.

I *stanch* with ice my burning breast,
With silence balm my whirling brain.
M. Arnold, Saint Brandan.

4†. To free; relieve: with *of*.

Yf two brether be at debate,
Loke nother thou forther in hor hate,
But helpe to *staunche* hom *of* malice.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 307.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stop flowing; be stanched. [Rare.]

Immediately her issue of blood *stanched*. Luke viii. 44.

2†. To stop; cease.

And the wynde *stonchede* and blew no more,
And the meyst trunde into a bryȝt cloude.
Chron. Vilodun., p. 127. (*Halliwell.*)

stanch¹†, staunch¹† (stänch, stänch), *n.* [< *stanch¹, staunch¹, v.*] That which stanches; that which quenches or allays.

O frendship, flour of flowers, O liuely sprite of lyfe,
O sacred bond of blissful peace, the stalworth *stanch* of strife.
Poems of Vncertaine Auctors, On Frendship. (*Richardson.*)

stanch² (stänch), *n.* [An assibilated form of *stank¹*; < OF. *estanche*, a pool, fish-pond, etc.: see *stank¹*.] A flood-gate in a river for accumulating a head of water to float boats over shallows; a weir. See *stank¹*. *E. H. Knight.*

Formerly rivers used to be penned in by a series of *stanches* near shoal places, which held up the water, and, when several boats were collected in the pool above a *stanch*, it was suddenly opened, and the sudden rush of water floated the boats over the shallows below.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 573.

stanch³, staunch² (stänch, stänch), *a.* [< ME. *staunche*, < OF. *estanc*, fem. *estanche, estenc, esteuk, estain*, dried, dry, exhausted, wearied, tired, vanquished, F. *étanche*, stanch, watertight, = Pr. *estanc*, still, unchangeable, = Sp. *estanco* = Pg. *estanque*, stanch, water-tight, = It. *stanco*, tired; from the verb shown under *stanch¹, staunch¹*. Cf. *stank²*, the same word.] **1.** Dry; free from water; water-tight; sound: said of a vessel.

Now, good son, thyne ypocras is made parfite & welle;
y wold than ye put it in *staunche* & a clene vesselle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 128.

If I knew
What hoop should hold us *stanch*, from edge to edge
O' the world I would pursue it.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2. 117.

Our provisions held out well, our ship was *stanch*, and our crew all in good health. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

2. Strong; firm.

You will lose their love. This is to be kept very *staunch* and carefully to be watched. *Locke*, Education, § 107.

3. Sound and trustworthy; true: applied to hounds with reference to their keeping the scent.

If some *staunch* hound, with his authentic voice,
Avow the recent trail, the justling tribe
Attend his call. *Somerville*, The Chase, ii. 125.

4. Sound or firm in principle; loyal; hearty; trustworthy.

Standing absurdities, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *stanch* churchman, are that there is a calves-head club; . . . and that all who talk against Popery are Presbyterians in their hearts. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 7.

You are *staunch* indeed in learning's cause.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 492.

=**Syn. 4.** Stout, steadfast, resolute, stable, unwavering.

stanchel¹ (stan'chel), *n.* [Formerly also *stanchell, stanchil*, Sc. *stainchel, stenchil*, etc.; cf. *stanchion.*] Same as *stanchion*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Round about the said tomb-stone, both at the sides and at either end, were set up neat *stanchells* of wood, joyned so close that one could not put in his hand betwixt one and the other.
Davies, Ancient Rites (ed. 1672), p. 118. (*Halliwell.*)

stanchel² (stan'chel), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stancher, stauncher (stän'chėr, stän'chėr), *n.* [< *stanch¹* + *-er¹*.] One who or that which stanches; specifically, a styptic.

stanchion (stan'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stancheon, stanchon, staunchon;* < OF. *estançon, estanson*, F. *étançon*, a prop, staff, dim. of OF. *estance*, a stanchion, prop, support, lit. a station: see *stance*. Cf. *stanchel¹*.] A post, pillar, or beam used for a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof; a prop. Specifically—(*a*) One of the upright iron bars passing through the eyes of the saddle-bars and forming part of the armature steadying the lead lights of a large window-bay.

He did him to the wire-window,
As fast as he could gang;
Says, "Wae to the hands put in the *stancheons*,
For out we'll never win."
Fire of Frendraught (Child's Ballads, VI. 180).

(*b*) One of the upright bars in a stall for cattle. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an upright post or beam of different forms, used to support the deck, the rails, the nettings, awnings, etc. (*d*) *pl.* In *milit. engin.*, one of the upright side-pieces of a gallery-frame.

stanchion (stan'shon), *v. t.* [< *stanchion, n.*] To fasten to or by a stanchion.

The cows tied, or *stanchioned*, as in their winter feeding.
New Amer. Farm Book, p. 380.

stanchion-gun (stan'shon-gun), *n.* A pivot-gun; a boat-gun for wild-duck shooting.

stanchless, staunchless (stänch'les, stänch'les), *a.* [< *stanch¹* + *-less.*] Incapable of being stanched or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

There grows
In my most ill-composed affection . . .
A *stanchless* avarice. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 78.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.
Drayton, Polyolbion, vii. 791. (*Nares.*)

stanchly, staunchly (stänch'li, stänch'li), *adv.* In a stanch manner; soundly; firmly.

stanchness, staunchness (stänch'nes, stänch'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stanch, in any sense. *Boyle*, Works, III. 184.

stanck†. See *stank¹, stank².*

stand (stand), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stood*, ppr. *standing.* [< ME. *standen, stonden* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *standeth, stondeth*, contr. *stant, stont*, pret. *stood, stod*, pp. *stonden, standen*), < AS. *standan, stondan* (pret. *stōd* (for **stond*), pp. *standen, stonden*) = OS. *standan* = OFries. *stonda* = OHG. *stantan*, MHG. *standen* (rare) = Icel. *standa* = Sw. *stanna, stadna* = Goth. *standan* (pret. *stōth*, pp. *stōthans* for **standans*), stand; a secondary or extended form, Teut. √ *stand* (perhaps orig. based on the orig. ppr., OHG. *stānt-er, stēnt-er*, etc., = L. *stan(t-)s*, standing), parallel with a simpler form, namely, OS. *stān* = OFries. *stān* = MD. *staen*, D. *staan* = MLG. *stān*, LG. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stān* (also with altered vowel (prob. due to association with the contrasted verb OHG. *gēn*, G. *gehen*, go), OHG. MHG. (and OS.) *stēn*, G. *stehen*) = Sw. *stå* = Dan. *staae*, stand (whence E. dial. *stae*, stand), Teut. √ *stai* (not found in AS., Icel., or Goth., and not found at all in pret. and pp., which are supplied by the pret. and pp. of *standan*, √ *stand*), orig. √ *stā* = L. *stare* (redupl. perf. *steti*, pp. *status*) = Gr. ἱστάναι, cause to stand, set up, mid. and pass. ἱστασθαι, stand, 2d aor. στῆναι, stand, = OBulg. *stati* = Serv. *stati* = Russ. *stati*, etc., also OBulg. *stoyati* = Serv. *stayati* = Bohem. *státi* = Russ. *stoyatĭ*, etc. (Slavic √ *sta* and √ *sti*, with numerous derivatives), = Skt. √ *sthā*, stand. By reason of the fundamental nature of the notion 'stand' and its innumerable phases, and of the phonetic stability of the syllable *sta*, this root has produced an immense number of derivatives, which are in E. chiefly from the L. source—namely, from the E., *stand, n., perstand*, etc., *understand, withstand*, etc.; from Scand., *staw¹*; from the L. (from inf. *stare*), *stable¹* (with *constable*, etc.), *stable², stablish, establish, stage, stamen, stamin* (*tamin*, etc.), *stay²* (*staid*, etc.), *cost², rest², contrast, obstacle, obstetric*, etc.; (from the pp. *status*) *state, estate, status, station, statist, statue, statute, armistice, interstice, solstice*, etc.; *constitute, substitute*, etc., *superstition;* (from the ppr. *stan(t-)s*) *stance, stanchion, stanza, circumstance, constant, distant, extant, substantive*, etc.; (from *sistere*, causal of *stare*) *sist, assist, consist, desist, exist, insist, persist, subsist*, etc.; while from various derivatives or extensions of the L. √ *sta* are ult. E. *stagnate, stanch, stank¹, tank, stank², stolid, sterile, destine, obstinate*, etc.; from the Gr., *stasis, static, apostate, ecstasy, metastasis, system, epistle, apostle*, etc. To the same ult. √ *sta*, Teut. or other, may be referred, with more or less plausibility, many E. words having a root or base appar. extended from *sta*, namely (< √ *stap* or *staf*), *staff, stave, stem¹, stem², step, stope, stoop³, stamp, stub, stump, stiff, stifle;* (< √ *stal*) *stall¹, stale², steal², stalk², stell, still¹, stilt, stool, stout*, etc.; (< √ *stam*) *stammer, stumble, stem³*; (< √ *stad*) *stead, stud¹, steed, stithy, stathe*, etc.; and see also *standard, stare¹, steer¹, steer², stud², steel, stow, store³, story²*, etc. The list, however, is elastic, and may be indefinitely increased or diminished. See the words mentioned. The L. verb has also passed into Sp. Pg. as the substantive verb *estar*, be.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be upright; be set upright; take or maintain an upright position. (*a*) To place one's self or hold one's self in an upright position on the feet with the legs straight, as distinguished from sitting, lying, or kneeling: said of men or beasts.

And thanne commandethe the same Philosophre azen *Stondethe* up. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 235.

Stands he, or sits he?
Or does he walk? *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 19.

Ida, . . . rising slowly from me, *stood*
Erect and silent. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

(*b*) To be set on end; be or become erect or upright.

Fro the erthe up til heuene bem,
A leddre *stonden*, and thor-on
Angeles dun-cumen and up-gon.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 1607.

Comb down his hair; look, look! it *stands* upright.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 15.

To the south of the church *stand* up two great pillars.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 66.

2. To stop moving; come to or be at a standstill; halt; alight; more generally, to cease action of any kind; be or become motionless, inactive, or idle; be or become stagnant.

Foulis fayre and bright, . . .
With fedrys fayre to frast ther flight fro stede to stede where thai will *stande*. *York Plays*, p. 12.

Deepe was the wey, for whiche the carte *stood*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 261.

I'll tell you who Time ambles withal, . . . who Time gallops withal, and who he *stands* still withal.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 329.

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Stand!
If thou advance an inch, thou art dead.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

3. Specifically, in *hunting*, to point: said of dogs. See *pointer*, *setter*[1].

To point, set, or *stand* (which are different names for the same act). *Dogs of Great Britain and America*, p. 234.

4. To rest as on a support; be upheld or sustained, literally or figuratively; depend: followed by *on*, *upon*, or rarely *by*.

This Ymage *stont upon* a Pylere of Marble at Costantynoble. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

This reply *standeth* all *by* conjectures. *Whitgift.*

They *stood upon* their own bottom, without their main dependance on the royal nod.
Milton, Church-Government, ii., Concl.

No friendship will abide the test,
That *stands on* sordid interest,
Or mean self-love erected.
Cowper, Friendship.

5. To be placed; be situated; lie.

"Now," quod Seigramor, "telle vs what wey *stondeth* Camelot." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 200.

In this King's [William I.] sixteenth Year, his Brother Duke Robert, being sent against the Scots, builded a Fort, where at this Day *standeth* New-Castle upon Tyne.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 29.

A nest of houses and trees at the mountain's foot, *standing* so invitingly as to make the traveller wish for a longer sojourn. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 191.

6. To continue in place; maintain one's position or ground; hold one's own; avoid falling, failing, or retreating.

The Saisnes were so many that they myght not be perced lightly thourgh, but *stode* stiffly a-gein the Crysten.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 215.

Take unto you the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to withstand in the evil day, and, having done all, to *stand*. Eph. vi. 13.

Who, not content that former worth *stand* fast,
Looks forward, persevering to the last.
Wordsworth, The Happy Warrior.

7. To continue in being; resist change, decay, or destruction; endure; last.

He tolde vs also that the clerkes ne knew not the cause why that youre tour may not *stonde;* but he shall telle yow apertly. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 35.

His living temples, built by faith to *stand*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 527.

I reach into the dark,
Feel what I cannot see, and still faith *stands*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 209.

It [most of the black Indian ink] blots when a damp brush is passed over it; or, as draughtsmen say, "it does not *stand*." *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 336.

8. To continue in force; remain valid; hold good.

The resumpsion, men truste, shall forthe, and my Lordes of Yorkes first power of protectorship *stande*.
Paston Letters, I. 378.

My covenant shall *stand* fast with him. Ps. lxxxix. 28.

No conditions of our peace can *stand*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 184.

9. To take a particular attitude with respect to others or to some general question; adopt a certain course, as of adherence, support, opposition, or resistance; take sides; specifically, to make a stand.

Y tryste in God that he schalle me spede,
He *standyth* wyth the ryght.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

I'll *stand* to-day for thee and me and Troy.
Shak., T. and C., v. 3. 36.

Godwin Earl of Kent, and the West-Saxons with him, *stood* for Hardecnute. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Instructed by events, after the quarrel began, the Americans took higher ground, and *stood* for political independence. *Emerson*, Address, Soldiers' Monument, Concord.

10. To become a candidate for office or dignity: usually with *for*.

How many *stand for* consulships? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 2.

The Town of Richmond in Richmondshire hath made choice of me for their Burgess, tho' Master Christopher Wandesford, and other powerful Men, and more deserving than I, *stood for* it. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 3.

It had just been suggested to him at the Reform Club that he should *stand for* the Irish borough of Loughshane. . . . What! he *stand for* Parliament, twenty-four years old! *Trollope*, Phineas Finn, i.

11. To continue in a specified state, frame of mind, train of thought, course of action or argument, etc.; keep on; persevere; persist.

But this so plain to be lawful by God's word, and examples of holy men, that I need not to *stand* in it.
Ridley, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 63.

One that *stands* in no opinion because it is his owne, but suspects it, rather, because it is his owne, and is confuted, and thankes you.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

Never lie before a king, or a great person; nor *stand* in a lie when thou art accused; but modestly be ashamed of it, ask pardon, and make amends.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. § 5.

12. To be pertinacious or obstinate; be insistent or punctilious; hence, to be overexacting: generally followed by *on* or *upon*, rarely by *in* or *with*. Compare *to stand upon* (*e*).

Stand not *in* an evil thing. Eccles. viii. 3.

Well, I will not *stand with* thee; give me the money.
Marlowe, Faustus, iv. 5.

13. To hold back; scruple; hesitate; demur.

To have his will, he *stood* not to doe things never so much below him. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iii.

An I had asked him to oblige me in a thing, though it had been to cost his hanging, he wadna hae *stude* twice about it. *Scott*, Old Mortality, x.

14. To be placed relatively to other things; have a particular place as regards class, order, rank, or relations.

Amongst Liquids endued with this Quality of relaxing, warm Water *stands* first.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v. prop. 4, § 9.

Amphioxus *stands* alone among vertebrated animals in having a cæcal diverticulum of the intestine for a liver.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 79.

Faith and scepticism *stand* to each other much in the relation of poetry and criticism.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 263.

15. To be at a certain degree, as in a scale of measurement or valuation: as, the mercury (or the thermometer) *stands* at 80°.

In 1791 the corn law was changed by Pitt. When the price of wheat *stood* at 54s. the quarter, or above that price, wheat might be imported at a duty of 6d.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 10.

16. To have a specified height when standing.

He . . . *stood* four feet six inches and three-quarters in his socks. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 1.

17. To be in a particular position of affairs; be in a particular state or condition: often in the sense of *be*, as a mere copula or auxiliary verb: as, to *stand* prepared; to *stand* in awe of a person; to *stand* one's friend.

Alas, Fadyr, how *standis* this case,
That ye bene in this peynes stronge?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

In pity I *stand* bound to counsel him.
Massinger, Bashful Lover, i. 1.

He *stood* in good terms with the state of France, and also with the company. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 130.

I do not know how the laws *stand* in this particular.
Steele, Tatler, No. 135.

Wonder not that the great duke [Buckingham] bore him out, and all *stood* mum.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 96.

18. To occupy the place of another; be a representative, equivalent, or symbol: followed by *for*.

I speak this to you in the name of Rome,
For whom you *stand*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

Definition being nothing but making another understand by words what idea the term defined *stands for*.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. iii. 10.

The ideal truth *stands for* the real truth, but expresses it in its own ideal forms.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 56.

19†. To consist; be comprised or inherent: with *in*.

No man's life *standeth in* the abundance of the things which he possesseth.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Faith *standeth* not *in* disputing.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 121.

20. To be consistent; be in accordance; agree: followed by *with*, except in the phrases *to stand to reason* and *to stand together*.

It cannot *stand with* God's mercy that so many should be damned. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 634.

The great Turke hearing Musitians so long a tuning, he thought it *stood* not *with* his state to wait for what would follow. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 40.

How an evasive indirect reply will *stand with* your reputation . . . is worth your consideration.
Junius, Letters, No. 68.

21. With an implication of motion (from or to a certain point) contained in an accompanying adverb or preposition, to step, move, advance, retire, come or go, in a manner specified: noting actual motion, or rest after motion: as, to *stand back;* to *stand aside;* to *stand off;* to *stand out*.

The place also liked . . . me wondrously well, it being a point of land *standing into* a cornfield.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 386).

As things stood, he was glad to have his money repayed him and *stand out*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 280.

So he was bid *stand by*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 158.

Our nearest friends begin to *stand aloof*, as if they were half-ashamed to own us. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

Stand off, approach not, but thy purpose tell.
Pope, Iliad, x. 93.

The flowerage
That *stood from out* a stiff brocade.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Trieste *stands forth* as a rival of Venice.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 71.

22. Specifically (*naut.*), to hold a course at sea; sail; steer: said of a ship or its crew: followed by an adverb or preposition of direction.

No sooner were they entered into that resolution but they descried a saile *standing in* for the shore.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 125.

We did not *stand over* towards Sumatra, but coasted along nearest the Malacca shore.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 171.

They tacked about, and *stood* that way so far that they were fain to *stand off* again for fear of the shore.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 266.

The ship . . . filled away again, and *stood out*, being bound up the coast to San Francisco.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 68.

23†. To put up with something; forbear.

But *stonde* he moste unto his owene harm,
For when he spak he was anon bore doun
With hende Nicolas and Alisoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 644.

Covenant to stand seized to uses. See *covenant*.—**To stand abeigh.** See *abeigh*.—**To stand bluff†.** See *bluff*[1].—**To stand by.** (*a*) [*By*, prep.] (1) To side with; aid; uphold; sustain.

I would *stand by* him against her and all the world.
Swift, Story of the Injured Lady.

Well said, Jack, and I'll *stand by* you, my boy.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 3.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; maintain: as, to *stand by* an agreement or a promise.

Thy lyf is sauf, for I wol *stonde* therby,
Upon my lyf, the queene wol seye as I.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 159.

If Tom did make a mistake of that sort, he espoused it, and *stood by* it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 7.

(3) *Naut.*, to take hold or be ready to take hold of, or to act in regard to: as, to *stand by* a halyard; to *stand by* the anchor. (*b*) [*By*, adv.] To make ready; stand in a position of readiness to seize upon something; be ready to perform some act when a subsequent command or signal is given: used principally in the imperative, as a word of command. Originally a nautical term, it has come to be used quite commonly in its original sense.—**To stand for, from, in, off,** or **over** (*naut.*). See def. 22.—**To stand forth†,** to persist.

To *stonde forth* in such duresse
Is cruelte and wikkidnesse.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 3547.

To stand from under, to beware of objects falling from aloft.—**To stand good.** See *good*.—**To stand high,** in *printing*, to exceed the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand in.** (*a*) To cost: followed by a personal object in the dative: sometimes used without *in:* as, it *stood* me [*in*] five dollars.

As every bushel of wheat-meal *stood* us *in* fourteen shillings. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 55.

His wife is more zealous, and therefore more costly, and he bates her in tyres what she *stands* him in Religion.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Church Papist.

(*b*) To be associated; make terms: as, to *stand in* with the politicians; the police *stand in* with them for the profits. [Slang, U. S.]—**To stand in hand,** to be on hand; be ready for use or service; be of advantage: usually with an indirect personal object: as, it will *stand* us *in hand* to be cautious.

Well, my Lady, I *stand in hand* to side with you always. *A. E. Barr*, Friend Olivia, xvii.

To stand in one's own light. See *light*[1].—**To stand in stead,** to be serviceable; serve one's turn: with an indirect personal object.

My legs and arms *stood me in* more *stead* than either my gentle kin or my book-lear.
Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.

To stand in the gap. See *gap*.—**To stand in the gate.** See *gate*[1].—**To stand low,** in *printing*, to fall short of the standard height of eleven twelfths of an inch: said of a type or an engraving.—**To stand mute.** See *mute*[1].—**To stand off.** (*a*) See def. 21. (*b*) To stand out; show.

The truth of it *stands off* as gross
As black and white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 103.

Picture is best when it *standeth off* as if it were carved.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture, ii.

To stand off and on, to sail away from the shore and then toward it, repeatedly, so as to keep a certain point in sight.—**To stand on.** (*a*) See *to stand upon*. (*b*) *Naut.*, to continue on the same course or tack.—**To stand on compliment, on scruple,** etc. See the nouns.—**To stand out.** (*a*) To hold out, especially in a struggle; persist in opposition or resistance; refuse to yield.

His spirit is come in,
That so *stood out* against the holy church.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 71.

Of their own Accord the Princes of the Countrey came in, and submitted themselves unto him, only Rodorick King of Connaught *stood out*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 56.

(*b*) To project, or seem to project; be prominent or in relief: show conspicuously. See def. 21.

Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. Ps. lxxiii. 7.

In the history of their [the princes'] dynasty the name of the city chiefly *stands out* as the chosen place for the execution of princes whom it was convenient to put out of the way. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 111.

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The heavy, irregular arches of the bridge, and the tall, square mass of the tower, *stand out* against the red sky, and are reflected in the rapid water.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 11.

To stand sam for one. See *sam*[2].—**To stand to.** (*a*) [*To*, adv.] To fall to; work.

I will *stand to* and feed,
Although my last. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 49.

(*b*) [*To*, prep.] (1) To stand by; sustain; help.

Give them leave to fly that will not stay;
And call them pillars that will *stand to* us.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 51.

(2) To adhere to; abide by; uphold.

Stand strongly *to* your vow, and do not faint.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

(3) To await and submit to; take the chance or risk of; abide.

Troilus will *stand to* the proof.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2. 142.

[They] fled into the woods, and there rather desired to end their daies then *stand to* their trials and the euent of Iustice. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 122.

(4) To take to; have recourse to; keep to; apply one's self to resolutely.

Their sentinell caled, "Arme, arme"; so they bestired them & *stood to* their armes.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 84.

But Mr. Sampson *stood to* his guns, notwithstanding, and fired away, now upon the enemy, and now upon the dust which he had raised. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi.

To stand to a child, to be sponsor for a child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To stand together**, to be consistent; agree.—**To stand to it.** (*a*) To stand one's ground; hold one's own, as in a struggle; hold out.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, and protected, whether they *stood to it* or ran away.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 145.

I do not think . . . that my brother *stood to it* so lustily as he makes his brags for.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 1.

(*b*) To persist, as in an opinion; maintain.

Now I'll *stand to it*, the pancakes were naught.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2. 69.

To stand to reason, to be reasonable.

This *stands to reason* indeed.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

To stand under, to bear the weight or burden of: as, I *stand under* heavy obligations.—**To stand up for**, to defend the cause of; contend for; support; uphold.

He meant to *stand up for* every change that the economical condition of the country required.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, viii.

Ye see I *stood up for* ye, Mr. Avery, but I thought 't would n't do no harm to kind o' let ye know what folks is sayin'. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 483.

To stand upon or on. (*a*) To rely upon; trust to.

We *stand upon* the same defence that St. Paul did; we appeal to Scripture, and the best and purest Antiquity.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. i.

So, *standing* only *on* his good Behaviour,
He 's very civil, and entreats your Favour.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, Prol.

(*b*) To be dependent or contingent upon; hinge upon.

Your fortune *stood upon* the casket there.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 203.

(*c*) To concern; affect; involve.

Consider how it *stands upon* my credit.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 68.

I pray God move your heart to be very careful, for it *stands upon* their lives.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 56.

(*d*) To dwell on; linger over, as a subject of thought.

Since the Authors of most of our Sciences were the Romans, and before them the Greekes, let vs a little *stand vppon* their authorities. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

The third point . . . deserveth to be a little *stood upon*, and not to be lightly passed over.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i.

(*e*) To insist upon; make much of; hence, to pride one's self upon; presume upon.

This widow is the strangest thing, the stateliest,
And *stands* so much *upon* her excellencies!
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii. 2.

Nor *stand* so much *on* your gentility.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Stand not *upon* the order of your going,
But go at once. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 119.

I must say that of you Women of Quality, if there is but Money enough, you *stand* not *upon* Birth or Reputation in either Sex. *Mrs. Centlivre*, The Basset-Table, ii.

(*f*†) To be incumbent upon: in the form *to stand one upon.*

It *stands me* much *upon*,
To stop all hopes whose growth may damage me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2. 59.

Does it not *stand them upon* to examine upon what grounds they presume it to be a revelation from God?
Locke.

To stand upon one's pantablest, to stand upon points, etc. See *pantable*, *point*[1], etc.—**To stand upon one's rest**†. See *to set up one's rest* (*a*), under *set*[1].—**To stand up to**, to make a stand against; confront or face boldly.

He *stood up to* the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four rounds.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

To stand up with. (*a*) To take one's place with (a partner) for a dance; hence, to dance with. [Colloq.]

If you want to dance, Fanny, I will *stand up with* you.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xii.

(*b*) To act as groomsman or bridesmaid to: as, I *stood up with* him at his wedding. [Colloq.]—**To stand with.** See def. 20.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to stand; specifically, to set upright.

"And as concerning the nests and the drawers," said Sloppy, after measuring the handle on his sleeve, and softly *standing* the stick aside against the wall, "why, it would be a real pleasure to me."
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 16.

2†. To abide by; keep to; be true to.

These men, *stondynge* the charge and the bonde which thei haue takene, wille leve vtterly the besynes of the world, . . . and hooly yeve hem to contemplatife liffe.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

3. To undergo; endure; bear; more loosely, to endure without succumbing or complaining; tolerate; put up with; be resigned to; be equal to.

I am sorry you are so poor, so weak a gentleman,
Able to *stand* no fortune.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

I should never be able to *stand* Noll's jokes; so I'd have him think, Lord forgive me! that we are a very happy couple. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 2.

The business of their dramatic characters will not *stand* the moral test. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

She did not mind death, but she could not *stand* pinching.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 271.

4. To await and submit to; abide: as, to *stand* trial.

Bid him disband his legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate.
Addison, Cato, ii. 2.

5†. To withstand; resist; oppose; confront.

Valiant Talbot above human thought
Enacted wonders with his sword and lance;
Hundreds he sent to hell, and none durst *stand* him.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 123.

Not for Fame, but Virtue's better end,
He *stood* the furious foe.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 343.

The rebels, who fled from him after their victory, and durst not attack him when so much exposed to them at his passage of the Spey, now *stood* him, they seven thousand, he ten. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 19.

6. To be important or advantageous to; be incumbent upon; behoove.

He knew that it depended solely on his own wit whether or no he could throw the joke back upon the lady. He knew that it *stood* him to do so if he possibly could.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xlvi.

7. To be at the expense of; pay for: as, to *stand* treat. [Colloq.]

Asked whether he would *stand* a bottle of champagne for the company, he consented.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liii.

To stand a watch (*naut.*), to perform the duties of a starboard or port watch for a specified time.—**To stand buff**†. See *buff*[3].—**To stand fire**, to receive the fire of an enemy without giving way.—**To stand off**, to keep off; hold at a distance: as, to *stand off* a creditor or a dun.—**To stand one's ground.** See *ground*[1].—**To stand out.** (*a*) To endure or suffer to the end.

Jesus fled from the persecution; as he did not *stand* it *out*, so he did not stand out against it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

(*b*) To persist; insist; maintain; contend.

It were only yesterday at e'en she were *standing out* that he liked her better than you.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

To stand pad. See *pad*[1].—**To stand shot.** See *shot*[2].

stand (stand), *n.* [< ME. *stand* = D. *stand* = MLG. *stant*, *stānt* = MHG. *stant* (*stand-*), G. *stand* = Dan. (> Icel.) *stand*, standing, stand, station, etc.; also, in some mechanical senses, E. dial. *stond*, *stound*, < ME. *stonde*, < AS. *stand* = MD. *stande* = MLG. LG. *stande*, a tub, = OHG. *stante*, MHG. G. *stande*, a tub, *stand*, a stand, jack, support, etc. (the Gael. *stanna*, a tub, vat, is from E.); all from the verb.] **1.** The act of standing. (*a*) A coming to a stop; a cessation from progress, motion, or activity; a halt; a rest; stoppage.

He stalks up and down like a peacock—a stride and a *stand*. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 252.

Lead, if thou think'st we are right.
Why dost thou make
These often *stands?* thou said'st thou knew'st the way.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

(*b*) The act of taking a decided attitude, as in aid or resistance; a determined effort for or against something; specifically, *milit.*, a halt for the purpose of checking the advance of an enemy.

Breathe you, my friends; well fought; we are come off
Like Romans, neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 6. 2.

All we have to ask is whether a man 's a Tory, and will make a *stand* for the good of the country?
George Eliot, Felix Holt, vii.

2. A state of rest or inaction; a standstill; hence, a state of hesitation, embarrassment, or perplexity.

The sight of him put me to a *stand* in my mind whether I should go on or stop.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 256.

Here, then, poor Rip was brought to a *stand*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

3. The place where a person or an object stands; a position, site, or station; a post or place.

At every halfe houre one from the Corps du guard doth hollow, shaking his lips with his finger betweene them; vnto whom every Sentinell doth answer round from his *stand*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 143.

The knight then asked me if I had seen Prince Eugene, and made me promise to get him a *stand* in some convenient place where he might have a full sight of that extraordinary man. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 269

Amid that area wide they took their *stand*.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 27.

A salmon is said to be swimming when he is moving up the river from pool to pool. At other times he is usually resting in his "*stand*" or "lie," or at most shifting from one *stand* in a pool to another.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 359, note.

Specifically—(*a*) The place where a witness stands to testify in court. (*b*) A rostrum; a pulpit.

Sometimes, indeed, very unseemly scenes take place, when several deputies [in the French Chamber], all equally eager to mount the coveted *stand*, reach its narrow steps at the same moment and contest the privilege of precedence. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

(*c*) A stall in a stable. *Halliwell.*

4. Comparative position; standing, as in a scale of measurement; rank.

Nay, father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 90.

5. A table, set of shelves, or the like, upon which articles may be placed for safety or exhibition; also, a platform on which persons may place themselves. Specifically—(*a*) A small light table, such as is moved easily from place to place.

A *stand* between them supported a second candle.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxviii.

(*b*) A stall for the sale of goods; any erection or station where business is carried on: as, a fruit-*stand*; a news-*stand*; a carriage-*stand*.

The Chief of Police [of Racine, Wisconsin], acting under instructions from the Mayor, has notified the proprietors of every cigar-store, soda-fountain, ice-cream *stand*, and confectionery shop to close on Sunday.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

(*c*) A rack, as for umbrellas and canes. (*d*) In museums, the support for a mounted specimen of natural history; especially, a perch for mounted birds, consisting of an upright and cross-bar of turned wood, usually painted or varnished. Stands are also made in many ways, in imitation of natural objects upon which birds perch or rest. Stands for mammals are usually flat boards of suitable size, rectangular or oval, and with turned border. (*e*) In a microscope, the frame or support which holds the essential parts of the instrument as well as the object under examination. It includes the tube with the coarse and fine adjustments, the stage and its accessories, the mirror, etc. See *microscope*. (*f*) In *printing*, same as *composing-stand*. (*g*) A platform or other structure, usually raised, as for spectators at an open-air gathering, or for a band or other group of performers: as, the grand *stand* on a race-course.

A large wooden shed, called "The *Stand*," without floor or weather-boarding, capable of covering, say, four thousand persons, stood near the centre [of a camp-meeting ground]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 902.

The *stand*-buildings for the accommodation of the patrons of the course are four or five in number, and are three stories high. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

6. A standing growth, as of grass, wheat, Indian corn, etc.

By the middle of April there should be a good *stand* of the young sprouts [of sugar-cane].
The Century, XXXV. 111.

7. (*a*) A tree growing from its own root, in distinction from one produced from a scion set in a stock of either the same or another kind of tree. (*b*) A young tree, usually one reserved when other trees are cut. See *standel*.—**8.** Ductility; lack of elasticity.

Leather may have the quality known as *Stand*—that is to say, may be strongly stretched in either length or breadth without springing back.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 372.

9. In *com.*, a weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.—**10**†. A company; a troop.

A *stand* of six hundred pikes, consisting of knights and gentlemen as had been officers in the armies of his late Majesty. *England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

11. A complete set or suit; an outfit. See *stand of arms*, below.

Proclamation was made . . . to furnish out to General Lesly's army, and to ilk soldier thereof, their share of a *stand* of gray cloaths, two shirts, and two pair of shoes.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 289. (*Jamieson.*)

A *stand* o' claes was nae great matter to an Osbaldistone (be praised for 't!). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

12. A tub, vat, or cask, or the quantity it contains. A stand of ale is said in the seventeenth century to correspond with a hogshead of beer.

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First dip me in a *stand* o' milk,
And then in a *stand* o' water.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 122).

Here, Will Perkins, take my purse, fetch me
A *stand* of ale, and set in the market-place,
That all may drink that are athirst this day.
Greene, George-a-Greene (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 200).

Band-stand, a balcony or raised platform in a hall or park for the accommodation of a band or company of musicians.—**Brazier-stand**, a stand, usually consisting of a ring mounted on three feet, to support a brazier.—**Conducting-stand**, a rack or frame of wood or metal for holding a score for the conductor of a chorus or an orchestra.—**Grand stand**, in any place of public resort, the principal stand from which spectators view races, games, or any other spectacle.

We . . . will follow Mr. Egremont to the *grand stand*, where ladies now sit in their private boxes much as they sat some eighteen hundred years ago to smile on the dying gladiator in the amphitheatres.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. iv.

Stand of ammunition. See *ammunition*.—**Stand of armor, stand of arms**, a suit of armor and weapons taken together, or, in modern times, the arms and accoutrements sufficient for one man. See *arm*^{2}, *n.*—**Stand of colors**, a single color or flag. *Wilhelm.*—**To be at a stand**, to be brought to a standstill; be checked and prevented from motion or action.—**To get a stand.** See the quotation.

Occasionally these panic fits . . . make them [buffalo] run together and stand still in a stupid, frightened manner. . . . When they are made to act thus it is called in hunters' parlance *getting a stand* on them; and often thirty or forty have been killed in one such stand, the hunter hardly shifting his position the whole time.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 274.

To make a stand. (*a*) To come to a stop; stand still.

When I beheld this hill, and how it hangs over the way, I suddenly *made a stand*, lest it should fall on my head.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95.

(*b*) To take a position for defense or resistance; stop and fight.—**To put to a stand**, to stop; arrest by obstacles or difficulties: as, he was *put to a stand* for want of men and money.

standage† (stan′dāj), *n.* [< *stand* + *-age.*] 1†. A stall.

Such strawe is to bee given to the draughte oxen and cattell at the *standaxe* [read *standage*] or the barnedores.
Archæologia, XIII. 383.

2. In *mining*, a place underground for water to stand or accumulate in; a lodge or sump.

standard^1 (stan′därd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *standerd*; < ME. *standard*, *standerd*, *standord*, < late AS. *standard* (= MD. *standaerd*, D. *standaard* = MLG. *stanthart*, LG. *standare* = MHG. *standert*, *stanthart*, G. *standarte* (perhaps < It.) = Sw. *standar* = Dan. *standart*), < OF. *estandart*, *estendard*, an ensign, standard, a point of rallying, F. *étendard*, an ensign, standard, flag, = Pr. *estandard*, *estandart* = Sp. *estandarte* = It. *stendardo*, an ensign, standard (cf. OF. *estandal*, *estandeille*, *standale* = It. *stendale*, an ensign); ML. *standardum*, an ensign, standard (cf. *standardus*, a stronghold, a receptacle of water): (*a*) either < OHG. *stantan* (MHG. *standen*), stand, = E. *stand*, etc., + *-art*, or (*b*) < ML. **stendere* (It. *stendere* = OF. *estendre*, etc.), < L. *extendere*, spread out, extend: see *extend*. The connection with *stand* is certain in the other uses: see *standard*^{2}, *standard*^{3}.] 1. *Milit.*, a distinctive flag; an ensign. Specifically—(*a*) The principal ensign of an army, of a military organization such as a legion, or of a military chieftain of high rank. In this sense it may be either a flag or a solid object carried on a pole, as the Roman eagle, or the dragon shown in the Bayeux Tapestry, or a combination of a flag with such an object. (*b*) A large flag, long in the fly in proportion to its hoist, carried before princes and nobles of high rank, especially when in military command or on occasions of ceremony. A standard of Edward III. was shaped like a long pennon, swallow-tailed, and bearing the royal arms at the hoist, the rest of the pennon being covered with fleurs-de-lis and lions semé. A standard of the Earl of Warwick, carried during the Wars of the Roses, had a cross of St. George, with the rest of the flag covered with small copies of the badge of the Nevilles, a bear and ragged staff. At the present time the word is used loosely. The so-called royal standard of Great Britain, though a standard in function, is properly a banner in form. The flags of the British cavalry regiments are called *standards*, to distinguish them from the *colors* of the infantry regiments. In the United States army a silk standard goes to every mounted regiment; it bears the national arms on a blue ground, with the number and name of the regiment underneath the eagle. See cut under *labarum*.

2. In *bot.*, same as *banner*, 5.—3. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *vexillum*. (*b*) A feather suggesting a standard by its shape or position. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.—4†. A standard-bearer; an ensign or ancient. [Rare.]

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 18.

To slope the standard. See *slope*.

standard^2 (stan′därd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **standard*, < OF. *estandart*, *estendard*, also (AF.) *estander*, ML. (AL.) *standardum*, standard of weight and measure; appar. a particular use in England of OF. *estandart*, etc., an ensign, standard, as 'that to which one turns,' or, as in *standard*^{3}, 'that which is set up': see *standard*^{1}, *standard*^{3}.] I. *n.* 1. A weight, measure, or instrument by comparison with which the accuracy of others is determined; especially, an original standard or prototype, one the weight or measure of which is the definition of a unit of weight or measure, so that all standards of the same denomination are copies of it. The only original standard of the United States is a troy pound. See *pound*, *yard*, *meter*.

It is . . . necessary to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material *standard*, by forming a comparison with which all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

2. In coinage, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The standard of gold coins in Great Britain is at present 22 carats—that is, 22 parts of fine gold and 2 of alloy; and the sovereign should weigh 123.274 grains troy. The standard of silver coins is 11 ounces 2 pennyweights of pure silver and 18 pennyweights of alloy, making together 1 pound troy; and the shilling should weigh 87.273 grains. The gold and silver coins in current use in the United States are all of the fineness 900 parts of the precious metal in 1,000, the gold dollar weighing 25.8 grains, and the silver dollar 412.5 grains.

That precise weight and fineness, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *standard*. *Locke*, Considerations concerning Raising [the Value of Money.

3. That which is set up as a unit of reference; a form, type, example, instance, or combination of conditions accepted as correct and perfect, and hence as a basis of comparison; a criterion established by custom, public opinion, or general consent; a model.

Let the judgment of the judicious be the *standard* of thy merit. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 8.

Let the French and Italians value themselves on their regularity; strength and elevation are our *standard*.
Dryden, Epic Poetry.

The degree of differentiation and specialization of the parts in all organic beings, when arrived at maturity, is the best *standard* as yet suggested of their degree of perfection or highness. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 313.

[The respiratory act] ranging, during the successive periods of life, from 44 respirations per minute in the infant soon after birth, to the average *standard* of 18 respiratory acts in the adult aged from thirty to sixty years.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 126.

Measuring other persons' actions by the *standards* our own thoughts and feelings furnish often causes misconstruction. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 114.

4. A grade; a rank; specifically, in British elementary schools, one of the grades or degrees of attainment according to which the pupils are classified. The amount of the parliamentary grant to a school depends on the number of children who pass the examination conducted by government inspectors—the rate per pupil differing in the different standards.

Every boy in the seventh and sixth *standards* would have held out his hand, as they had been well drilled on that subject. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 51.

Average standard, in *copper-mining*. See *average*^{2}.—**Double standard**, a monetary standard based upon both gold and silver as the materials of the circulating medium, as distinguished from a *single standard* based upon either gold or silver.—**Dutch standard**, a set of samples of sugar put up in bottles bearing the official seal and label of the Dutch government (whence the name), and recognized as the standard of the commercial world in fixing the quality of sugars. The set comprises 16 different grades, numbered, according to the different colors of the samples, from 5 (the darkest color) to 20 (the most refined) inclusive. The quality of the sugar to be tested is determined by comparison with the samples or the standard, and the sugar is named accordingly as No. 10, 13, etc., Dutch standard.—**Gold standard**, a monetary standard based upon gold as the material of the unit of value.—**Metallic standard**, a gold or silver standard.—**Multiple standard**, a monetary standard representing a considerable number of important articles in frequent use, the fluctuations in their value neutralizing one another and thus causing a substantial uniformity of value among them.—**Mural standard**, any standard set up on a wall, as, for instance, a standard of measurement for convenience in testing rules, tapes, measuring-chains, etc.—**Photometric standard.** See *photometric*.—**Silver standard**, a monetary standard based upon silver as the material of the monetary unit.—**Single standard.** See *double standard*.—**Tabular standard.** Same as *multiple standard*.

II. *a.* Serving as a standard or authority; regarded as a type or model; hence, of the highest order; of great worth or excellence.

In comely Rank call ev'ry Merit forth;
Imprint on every Act its *Standard* Worth.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

The proved discovery of the forgery of Ingulf's History of Crowland Abbey was a fact that necessitated the revision of every *standard* book on early English History.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

Latimer-Clark standard cell. See *cell*, 8.—**Standard arrow**, an arrow used in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and probably the heavier arrow conformed to certain regulations: it is distinguished from the *flight-arrow*.—**Standard battery**, a battery in which the electromotive force is perfectly constant, so that it can be used as a standard.—**Standard compass.** See *compass*.—**Standard pitch.** See *pitch*^{1}, 3.—**Standard solution**, a standardized solution (which see, under *solution*).—**Standard star**, a star whose position and proper motion is particularly well known, and on that account is recommended for use in determining the positions of other stars, instrumental constants, time, latitude, and the like.—**Standard time**, the reckoning of time according to the local mean time on the nearest or other conventionally adopted meridian just an even number of hours from the Greenwich Royal Observatory. See *time*.

standard^2 (stan′därd), *v. t.* [< *standard*^{2}, *n.*] To bring into conformity with a standard; regulate according to a standard.

To *standard* gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

standard^3 (stan′därd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *standerd*, *standert*; < ME. **standard* (†), < MD. *standaerd*, a post, pillar, column, mill-post, trophy (cf. OF. *estandart*, a kind of torch, < D.); a var., conformed to *standaerd*, an ensign, etc., of *stander*, a post, mill-post, etc.: see *stander*. The E. *standard*^{3} is thus a var. of *stander*, with various senses, mostly modern. It has been more or less confused with *standard*^{1} and *standard*^{2}.] I. *n.* 1. An upright; a small post or pillar; an upright stem constituting the support or the main part of a utensil. Specifically—(*a*) The upright support or stem of a lamp or candlestick; hence, also, a candlestick; especially, a candelabrum resting on the floor in a church.

Doppione, a great torch of waxe, which we call a *standard*, or a quarrier. *Florio* (ed. 1611).

Beneath a quaint iron *standard* containing an oil-lamp he saw the Abbé again. *J. H. Shorthouse*, Countess Eve, iv.

(*b*) In *carp.*, any upright in a framing, as the quarters of partitions, or the frame of a door. (*c*) In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed on the deck instead of beneath it. (*d*) That part of a plow to which the mold-board is attached. (*e*) In a vehicle: (1) A support for the hammercloth, or a support for the footman's board. See cut under *coach*. (2) An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the body laterally. *E. H. Knight.*

2. In *hort.*: (*a*) A tree or shrub which stands alone, without being attached to any wall or support, as distinguished from an *espalier* or a *cordon*.

The espaliers and the *standards* all
Are thine; the range of lawn and park.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

(*b*) A shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem, or trained to a single stem in tree form.

Standards of little bushes pricked upon their top, . . . the *standards* to be roses, juniper, holly, berberries.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

3. A stand or frame; a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A large chest, generally used for carrying plate, jewels, and articles of value, but sometimes for linen.

Item, the said Anne shall have two *standard*-chestes delivered unto her for the keeping of the said diaper, the one to keep the cleane stuff, and th' other to keep the stuff that hath been occupied.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 215. (*Halliwell.*)

The *Standard*, which was of mason work, costly made with images and angels, costly gilt with gold and azure, with other colours, and divers sorts of [coats of] arms costly set out, shall there continue and remain; and within the *Standard* a vice with a chime.
Coronation of Queen Anne, Wife of Henry VIII., in Arber's [Eng. Garner, II. 49.

5. A standing cup; a large drinking-cup.

Frolic, my lords; let all the *standards* walk;
Ply it, till every man hath ta'en his load.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

6†. The chief dish at a meal.

For a *standard*, venisoun rost, kyd, favne, or cony.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

7†. A suit; a set. Compare *stand*, *n.*, 11.

The lady had commanded a *standard* of her own best apparel to be brought down. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, Arg.

8†. One who stands or continues in a place; one who is in permanent residence, membership, or service.

The ficklenesse and fugitivenesse of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master. *Fuller*, General Worthies, xi.

Gas-standard, a gas-fixture standing erect and of considerable size, as one which stands on the floor, common in the lighting of churches, public halls, etc.

II. *a.* Standing; upright; specifically, in *hort.*, standing alone; not trained upon a wall or other support: as, *standard* roses.

Rich gardens, studded with *standard* fruit-trees, . . . clothe the glacis to its topmost edge.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiii.

Standard lamp. See *lamp*^{1}.

standard-bearer (stan′därd-bãr′ėr), *n.* 1. An officer or soldier of an army, company, or troop who bears a standard: used loosely and rhetorically: as, the *standard-bearer* of a political party.

King James, notwithstanding, maintained a Fight still with great Resolution, till Sir Adam Forman his *Standard-bearer* was beaten down. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 260.

2. An African caprimulgine bird of either of the genera *Macrodipteryx* and *Cosmetornis*; a pennant-winged goatsucker. *M. longipennis* has

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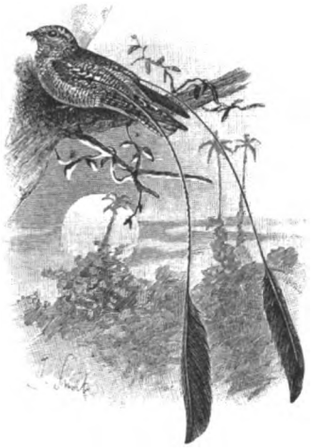
one flight-feather of each wing extraordinarily prolonged as a bare shaft bearing a racket at the end. *C. vexillarius*



Standard-bearer (*Macrodipteryx longipennis*).

has a less lengthened lance-linear feather, chiefly white, and in other respects resembles the common night-hawk of the United States. Also called *four-wings*.

standard-bred (stan'därd-bred), *a.* Bred up to some standard of excellence agreed upon by some association.

standard-grass (stan'därd-gràs), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

standardization (stan'där-di-zā'shon), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-ation*.] The act of standardizing, or the state of being standardized. Also spelled *standardisation*.

standardize (stan'där-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *standardized*, ppr. *standardizing*. [< *standard*[2] + *-ize*.] To conform to or compare with a standard; regulate by a standard; constitute or recognize as a standard; specifically, in *chemical analysis*, to determine accurately in order to use what is so determined as a standard of comparison: said of the strength of a solution, or the quantity of a certain reagent contained in a given volume of it. Also spelled *standardise*.

They [electrical measuring-instruments] will be useful for *standardizing* the ordinary forms of voltmeter and ammeter. *Science*, XI. 237.

standardizer (stan'där-dī-zèr), *n.* [< *standardize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which standardizes. Also spelled *standardiser*.

The absolute values of the polarization . . . should of course have been identical, but according to the *standardizer* they were always markedly different.
Philosophical Mag., XXVII. 86.

standard-knee (stan'därd-nē), *n.* Same as *standard*[3], 1 (*c*).

standardwing (stan'därd-wing), *n.* Wallace's bird of paradise. See cut under *Semioptera*.

stand-by (stand'bī), *n.* One who or that which stands by one. (*a*) A supporter or adherent. (*b*) That upon which one relies; especially, a ready, timely resource.

The Texan cowboys become very expert in the use of the revolver, their invariable *standby*.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 840.

(*c*) A nautical signal to be in readiness. See *stand by* (*b*), under *stand*.

standel† (stan'del), *n.* [< *stand* + *-el*; equiv. to *stander*.] A tree reserved for growth as timber; specifically, in *law*, a young oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

standelwort† (stan'del-wėrt), *n.* [< *standel*, equiv. to *stander*, + *wort*[1]. Cf. equiv. MD. *standelkruyd*.] Same as *stander-grass*.

stander (stan'dèr), *n.* [= MD. *stander*, a post, mill-post, axletree, D. *stander*, an axletree, = OHG. *stanter*, MHG. *stander*, *stender*, G. *ständer*, a tub; as *stand* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *standard*[3] and *standel*.] 1. One who or that which stands. (*a*) One who keeps an upright position, resting on the feet.

They fall, as being slippery *standers*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

(*b*) One who or that which remains in a specified place, situation, state, condition, etc.; specifically, a tree left for growth when other trees are felled. Compare *standel*.

They [the Dutch] are the longest *standers* here by many years: for the English are but newly removed hither from Hean, where they resided altogether before.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 49.

(*c*) A supporter; an adherent. [Rare.]

Our young proficients . . . do far outgo the old *standers* and professors of the sect. *Berkeley*, Alciphron, ii. § 7.

(*d*) A sentinel; a picket. [Thieves' slang.]

And so was faine to liue among the wicked, sometimes a *stander* for the padder.
Rowlands, Hist. Rogues, quoted in Ribton-Turner's [Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 588.

2. *pl.* In the *early church*, the highest class of penitents: a mistranslation of *consistentes* (συνιστάμενοι), properly 'bystanders.'

Standers, who might remain throughout the entire rite, but were not suffered to communicate.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 486.

stander-by (stan'dėr-bī'), *n.* One who is present; a mere spectator; a bystander.

When a gentleman is disposed to swear, it is not for any *standers-by* to curtail his oaths. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 1. 12.

stander-grass (stan'dėr-gràs), *n.* The *Orchis mascula* and various plants of this and allied genera. See *cullion*, 2. Also *standard-grass*, *standelwort*, *standerwort*.

standerwort (stan'dėr-wėrt), *n.* Same as *stander-grass*.

stand-far-off† (stand'fär-ôf'), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-further-off*.

In my childhood there was one [kind of cloth] called *Stand-far-off* (the emblème of Hypocrisy), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye.
Fuller, Worthies, Norwich, II. 488. (*Davies.*)

stand-further (stand'fėr'ᵀʜėr), *n.* A quarrel; a dissension. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stand-further-off† (stand'fėr'ᵀʜėr-ôf'), *n.* A kind of coarse cloth. Compare *stand-far-off*.

Certaine sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, *stand-further-off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortall memory of the famous Odcombian traveller.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

stand-gall (stand'gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

standing (stan'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stand*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who stands, in any sense.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*.
Ps. lxix. 2.

He cursed him in sitting, in *standing*, in lying.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 212.

2. The time at, in, or during which one stands. (*a*†) The point in time at which anything comes to a stand; specifically, of the sun, the solstice.

Brasik is sowe atte *stondyng* of the Sonne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

(*b*) The interval during which one keeps, or is supposed to keep, an upright or standing position. Compare *sitting*, *n.*

They [Perch] may be, at one *standing*, all catched one after another. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 157.

Hence—(*c*) Duration; continuance; practice.

One of the commendadors of Alcantara, a gentleman of long *standing*. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

I know less geography than a schoolboy of six weeks' *standing*. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

3. A standing-place; a position or post; a stand.

You, sirrah, get a *standing* for your mistress,
The best in all the city.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, i. 3.

4. Relative position; degree; rank; consideration; social, professional, or commercial reputation; specifically, high rank: as, a member in full *standing* (of a church, society, club, or other organization); a committee composed of men of good *standing*.

Of all the causes which contribute to form the character of a people, those by which power, influence, and *standing* in the government are most certainly and readily obtained are by far the most powerful.
Calhoun, Works, I. 50.

standing (stan'ding), *p. a.* 1. Having an erect position; upright; perpendicular; hence, rising or raised; high.

Look how you see a field of *standing* corn, . . .
Rising in waves, how it doth come and go
Forward and backward. *Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

Wear *standing* collars, were they made of tin!
O. W. Holmes, Urania.

2. Involving the attitude or position of one who stands; performed while standing: as, a *standing* jump.

Wide was spread
That war and various; sometimes on firm ground
A *standing* fight; then, soaring on main wing,
Tormented all the air. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 243.

3. Remaining at rest; motionless; inactive; specifically, of water, stagnant.

And thoughe so be it is called a see, in very dede it is but a *stondynge* water.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 49.

The Garigliano had converted the whole country into a mere quagmire, or rather *standing* pool.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

4. Permanent; lasting; fixed; not transient, transitory, or occasional: as, a *standing* rule; a *standing* order.

A *standing* evidence of the care that was had in those times to prevent the growth of errours.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 155.

Yes, yes, I think being a *standing* jest for all one's acquaintance a very happy situation.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

5. In *printing*, remaining for further use: noting composed types, printed or unprinted, which are reserved from distribution.—**Standing army.** See *army*[2].—**Standing bed**†, **standing bedstead**†, the large or high bedstead, as distinguished from the trundle-bed which rolled in and out under it.

There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his *standing-bed* and truckle-bed. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 7.

Standing bevel or **beveling.** See *bevel*, 1.—**Standing block.** See *block*[1], 11.—**Standing bowl.** Same as *standing cup*.

Here, say we drink this *standing-bowl* of wine to him.
Shak., Pericles, ii. 3. 65.

Standing bowsprit, committee, cup, galley, matter. See the nouns.—**Standing nut,** a cup made of a nutshell mounted in silver or the like: examples remain dating from the sixteenth century or earlier, made most commonly of cocoanut-shells.—**Standing orders.** (*a*) The permanent orders made by a legislative or deliberative assembly respecting the manner in which its business shall be conducted. (*b*) In a military organization, those orders which are always in force.—**Standing panel.** See *panel*.—**Standing part** of a tackle, the part of the rope made fast to the strap of a block or any fixed point.—**Standing piece**†. Same as *standing cup*. *MS. Arundel*, 249, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)—**Standing rigging** (*naut.*). See *rigging*[2].—**Standing salt-cellar, shield,** etc. See the nouns.—**Standing stone,** in *archæol.*, a translation of the French *pierre levée*, a menhir. *E. B. Tylor.*—**Standing table,** a permanent table, fixed in its place, or of such size and solidity that it cannot easily be moved, as the table for meals in the old English hall.

standing-cypress (stan'ding-sī'pres), *n.* A common biennial garden-flower, *Gilia coronopifolia* (*Ipomopsis elegans*), native in the southern United States. In its tubular scarlet flowers and finely dissected leaves it resembles the cypress-vine; but it is of an erect wand-like habit.

standing-ground (stan'ding-ground), *n.* Place or ground on which to stand; especially, that on which one rests, in a figurative sense; a basis of operations or of argument; a fundamental principle. *W. Wilson*, The State, § 204.

standing-press (stan'ding-pres), *n.* See *press*[1].

standing-room (stan'ding-röm), *n.* Space sufficient only for standing, as in a theater where all the seats have been taken.

standing-stool (stan'ding-stöl), *n.* A small frame or machine moving on wheels, used to support a child when learning to walk.

The elf dares peep abroad, the pretty foole
Can wag without a truckling *standing-stoole*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

standish (stan'dish), *n.* [A reduction of **stand-dish*, < *stand* + *dish*.] An inkstand; also, a case for writing-materials.



Standish of Decorated Pottery, 18th century.
(From "L'Art pour Tous.")

In which agonie tormenting my selfe a long time, I grew by degrees to a milde dis-content; and, pausing a while ouer my *standish*, I resolued in verse to paynt forth my passion. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 5.

Here is another letter of Niccolini that has lain in my *standish* this fortnight. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 75.

stand-off (stand'ôf), *n.* [< *stand off*: see *stand*, *v.*] A holding or keeping off; a counteraction. [Colloq.]

The preferences of other clients, perhaps equal in number and value, who are fighting with Fabian tactics, make a complete *stand-off*. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 672.

stand-off (stand'ôf), *a.* [< *stand off*: see *stand*, *v.*] Holding others off; distant; reserved. [Colloq.]

You always talk . . . as if there were no one but Catherine. People generally like the other two much better. Catherine is so *stand-off*.
Mrs. Humphry Ward, Robert Elsmere, i. 2.

stand-offish (stand'ôf'ish), *a.* [< *stand off* + *-ish*.] Same as *stand-off*. [Colloq.]

If the "landed gentry" were *stand-offish*, and . . . did not put themselves out of the way to cultivate Miss Shaldon's acquaintance, that young lady was all the more grateful for their reserve.
F. W. Robinson, Her Face was her Fortune, v.

stand-offishness (stand'ôf'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being repellent; the disposition or tendency to hold others at a distance. [Colloq.]

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I told him I did not like this pride and *stand-offishness* between man and man, and added that if a duke were to speak to me I should try to treat him civilly.
D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xxxii.

stand-pipe (stand'pīp), *n.* 1. A vertical pipe erected at a well or reservoir, into which water is forced by mechanical means in order to obtain a head-pressure sufficient to convey it to a distance.—2. A small pipe inserted into an opening in a water-main.—3. An upright gas-pipe connecting the retort and the hydraulic main.—4. In a steam-engine, a boiler supply-pipe elevated enough to cause water to flow into the boiler in spite of the pressure of steam.—5. A pipe on the eduction-pipe of a steam-pump to absorb the concussions due to the pulsation and irregularities caused by the necessary use of bends and changes in the direction of pipes.—6. An upright pipe, open at the top, used in connection with a hot-water heating system to allow room for the expansion of the water when heated; an expansion-pipe.—7. A portable pipe used to afford a high head of water at fires. One section of a pipe is secured to trunnions, while other sections are kept in a rack, and attached when required. When the hose is coupled, the long pipe is raised by means of a wheel, and the lower end is connected with the water-supply. Another more recent form is a derrick, elevated by two cylinders and pistons analogous in construction to these parts in a steam-engine; but the pistons are moved by the pressure of carbonic acid gas, generated, immediately as wanted, from the reaction of sulphuric acid upon a solution of sodium bicarbonate in a suitable generator. The pipe is elevated above the derrick by a wire rope, pulleys, and a hand-winch. A movable butt or nozle, which can be inclined to any desired angle up or down, or turned in any direction horizontally, is controlled by a man on the lower platform of the derrick, and a copious stream can thus be poured into or upon the top of a tall building. Also called *water-tower*.

standpoint (stand'point), *n.* [Tr. G. *standpunkt*; as *stand* + *point*[1]: a word objected to by purists.] The point at which one stands; especially, the position from which one's observations are taken and one's opinions formed or delivered; the point of view; the mental situation.

The attraction of different speakers from Sunday to Sunday stimulates thought, each treating his theme from his own *standpoint*. *A. B. Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 91.

The great snare of the psychologist is the confusion of his own *standpoint* with that of the mental fact about which he is making his report.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 196.

stand-rest (stand'rest), *n.* A stool, bracket, or the like serving to support a person in an almost upright position, as the miserere in medieval stalls: applied especially to a contrivance like a high stool, but with the top or seat sloping instead of horizontal.

standstill (stand'stil), *n.* and *a.* [< *stand still*: see *stand*, *v.*, and *still*[1], *a.*] **I.** *n.* A halt; a pause; a stop, especially in consequence of obstruction, exhaustion, or perplexity.

In consequence of this fancy the whole business was at a *stand-still*. *Greville*, Memoirs, Nov. 29, 1823.

II. *a.* Deficient in progress or advancement; unprogressive: as, a *standstill* policy.

stand-up (stand'up), *a.* 1. Standing; erect; upright; high.

He was a tall youth now; . . . he wore his tail-coat and his *stand-up* collars, and watched the down on his lip with eager impatience. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

2. Specifically, in *pugilism*, noting a fair boxing-match, where the combatants stand manfully to each other, without false falls: as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

His face marked with strong manly furrows, records of hard thinking and square *stand-up* fights with life.
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, i.

stane (stān), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *stone*.

stane-raw (stān'rà), *n.* [Also *staniraw*, *steinraw*, *staney-rag*, rock-liverwort, appar. < *stane*, stone, + *raw* (origin obscure).] A foliaceous lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis*, used in the Scotch Highlands for dyeing brown; black crottles. [Orkney.]

stang[1] (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange* (prob. in part < Scand.), < AS. *stæng*, *steng*, *stengc*, a pole, rod, bar, stick, stake, = MD. *stanghe*, D. *stang* = MLG. *stange* = OHG. *stanga*, MHG. *stange*, G. *stange*, a pole, = Icel. *stöng* (*stang-*) = Sw. *stång* = Dan. *stang*, a pole, stang (cf. It. *stanga*, a bar, spar, < G.); < *stingan* (pret. *stang*), pierce, sting: see *sting*[1]. Cf. *stang*[2].] 1. A wooden bar; a pole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

He halchez al hole the haluez to-geder,
& sythen on a stif *stange* stoutly hem henges.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

"Ye strake ower hard, Steenie—I doubt ye foundered the chield." "Ne'er a bit," said Steenie, laughing: "he has braw broad shouthers, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the *stang*." *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvi.

2†. The bar of a door. *Florio*.—3. A rod, pole, or perch used in the measurement of land. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 2. [Prov. Eng.]—**Riding the stang**, in Scotland and the north of England, a mode of punishing brutal or unfaithful (or, sometimes, henpecked) husbands, or other offenders, by carrying them mounted on a stang through the town, with an accompaniment of jeers and rough music. The culprits have sometimes suffered by proxy, or, latterly, only in effigy.

stang[1] (stang), *v. t.* [< *stang*[1], *n.*] To cause to ride on a stang.

This Word *Stang*, says Ray, is still used in some Colleges in the University of Cambridge, to *stang* Scholars in Christmass Time being to cause them to ride on a Colt-staff or Pole, for missing of Chapel.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 410.

stang[2] (stang), *n.* [< ME. *stange*, a sting; < *sting* (pret. *stang*), sting: see *sting*[1].] 1. A sting. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Quen the stanged mugt se
The nedder on the tree ther hange,
Thai ware al warisht of their *stange*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 117.

My curse upon thy venom'd *stang*,
That shoots my tortured gums alang.
Burns, Address to the Toothache.

2. The weever, a fish. Also *stangster*. [Prov.]

stang[2] (stang), *v.* [< Icel. *stanga*, sting, goad, < *stöng*, a pole, stake: see *stang*[2], *n.*, and cf. *stang*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To sting.

The nedderes that ware fel
Stanged the folk of israel.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

II. *intrans.* 1. To throb with pain; sting. *Halliwell*.—2. To cause a sharp, sudden pain; inflict a sting.

But for how lang the flee may *stang*,
Let inclination law that.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

[Obsolete or dialectal in all uses.]

stang[3]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sting*[1].

stang[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stank*[1].

Stangeria (stan-jē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (T. Moore, 1853), named after Dr. *Stanger* of Natal, one of the first to collect specimens of the plant.] A genus of gymnospermous plants, of the order *Cycadaceæ* and tribe *Zamieæ*, made by some a tribe *Stangerieæ*. It is characterized by a strobile with scales imbricated in alternating series, a thick naked napiform caudex, and leaf-segments with a strong midrib and numerous unbranched or forking nerves. There are one or two species, natives of Natal. They are singular plants with the smooth irregular trunk only about a foot high or nearly subterranean, from which rise a few coarse long-stalked pinnate fern-like leaves, inflexed in the bud, the leaflets straight in the bud, linear-lanceolate, scalloped, spiny-toothed or cleft, and traversed by parallel forking veins. The fruit, a thick downy strobile or cone, is borne on a stalk surrounded by circular concave woolly bracts overlapping in two or three ranks. The male plants bear cylindrical cones with numerous stamens on the under side of their compound scales. *S. paradoxa*, in allusion to its thick, round caudex, is called *Hottentot's-head*; small articles, as necklaces and snuff-boxes, are sometimes made from its seeds.

stanhope (stan'hōp), *n.* [So called after a Mr. *Stanhope*, for whom it was orig. contrived.] A light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

When the carriages met again, he stood up in his *stanhope*, . . . ready to doff his hat.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xix.

Stanhopea (stan-hō'pē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Frost, 1829), named after Philip Henry, Earl *Stanhope*, president of the London Medico-botanical Society.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Vandeæ*, type of the subtribe *Stanhopieæ*. It is characterized by a loose raceme of a few large flowers with spreading and nearly equal sepals, a thick fleshy lip which is commonly wavy or twisted, a straight erect or incurved column usually prolonged and two-winged above, and pollinia with flattened stalks and scale-shaped glands. The peculiar lip is highly polymorphous and complex, bearing lateral lobes which are often thickened into a solid mass forming a spherical, oblong, or saccate hypochilium, a middle lobe or epichilium which is itself often three-lobed and attached by a distinct joint, and sometimes at its base other appendages, lobes or horns—the metachilium. There are about 20 species, natives of tropical America from Brazil to Mexico. They are epiphytes with very short stems bearing many sheaths and a single large plicate leaf. The stem soon thickens into a fleshy pseudobulb, from the base of which the flower-stem proceeds. The flowers are very remarkable for their structure, size, and rich colorings, usually brown-spotted, yellow, or purple; for their great fragrance, whence the recently introduced perfume called *stanhopea*; and for their growth downward, not upward as in ordinary plants—a habit first discovered by the accidental breaking of a flower-pot in which the blossoms had buried themselves in the earth. They are now cultivated under glass in hard-wood baskets with interstices through which the flowers protrude.

Stanhope lens, press. See *lens*, *press*[1].

stanhoscope (stan'hō-skōp), *n.* [< *Stanho(pe lens)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of simple magnifying-glass, a modification of the Stanhope lens, in which the surface away from the eye is plane instead of convex.

staniel (stan'yel), *n.* [Also *stanyel*, *stannyel*, also (with the consonant *i* or *y* following *n* assimilated to *n*) *stannel*, formerly *stannell*, or assibilated to *ch*, *stanchel*, *stanchil*; < ME. *staniel*, *stanyel*, earlier **stangelle*, < AS. *stängella*, *stängilla*, a kestrel (erroneously used to gloss L. *pellicanus*) (= G. *steingall*, a staniel), < *stän*, stone, rock, + **gella*, **gilla*, < *gellan*, *gillan*, *giellan*, yell, scream, a secondary form related to *galan*, sing: see *stone* and *yell*, *gale*[1]. The word is thus nearly similar in its second element to *nightingale*[1]. The E. form *stone-gall* is partly from the AS. with the long vowel retained, and partly (as to the 2d element) due to the G. form; the form *standgall*, with the same terminal syllable, simulates *stand*, and the form *standgate* (as if equiv. to *windhover*) is a simulated form, as if < *stand* + *gale*[1].] The kestrel or windhover, *Falco tinnunculus* or *Tinnunculus alaudarius*. See cut under *Tinnunculus*.

Fab. What a dish o' poison has she dressed him!
Sir To. And with what wing the *staniel* checks at it!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 124.

stanielry (stan'yel-ri), *n.* [< *staniel* + *-ry*.] The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry. *Lady Alimony*, sig. I. 4. (*Nares*.)

stank[1] (stangk), *n.* [E. dial. also assibilated *stanch* (see *stanch*[2]); < ME. *stank*, *stanc*, *staunke*, *stang*, < OF. *estang*, F. *étang* (Walloon *estank*, *stanke*) = Pr. *estanc* = Sp. *estanque* = Pg. *tanque* (ML. *stanca*), a dam to hem in water, < L. *stagnum*, a pool of stagnant water: see *stagnate*, *stagnant*. Cf. *stanch*[1]; also cf. *tank*.] 1. A body of standing water; a pool; a pond. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And alle be it that men clepen it a See, zit is it nouther See ne Arm of the See; for it is but a *Stank* of fresche Watir, that is in lengthe 100 Furlonges.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 115.

Seint John seith that avowtiers shullen been in helle in a *stank* brennynge of fyr and of brymston.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. A tank; a ditch. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

stank[1] (stangk), *v. t.* [< *stank*[1], *n.*, or perhaps an unassibilated form of the related verb *stanch*[1], q. v.] To dam up. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 154. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

stank[2]† (stangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stanck*, *stanke*; < OF. *estanc*, tired, = Pr. *estanc*, still, immovable, = It. *stanco*, tired; cf. Sp. *estanco*, = Pg. *estanque*, water-tight, stanch: see *stanch*[3], *staunch*[2], a doublet of *stank*[2].] Exhausted; weary. *Florio*; *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

stank[3]† (stangk). Old preterit of *stink*.

stank-hen (stangk'hen), *n.* [< *stank*[1] + *hen*[1].] The moor-hen or gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Scotch.]

stankie (stang'ki), *n.* Same as *stank-hen*. [Scotch.]

stannaburrow (stan'a-bur''ō), *n.* [Prop. *stannerburrow*, < *stanner* + *burrow*[2], 1, 2.] See the quotation (the etymology there suggested is erroneous).

Leaving the stream a little to the right, we shall notice several small heaps of stones placed at intervals along the slope. These little mounds, which are met with in various parts of Dartmoor, are called by the moor-men *stannaburrows*, which name is probably derived from the same root as the word stannary, and they were probably tin bounds set up by the miners.
W. Crossing, Ancient Crosses of Dartmoor, p. 69, quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 45.

stannary (stan'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also *stannery*; < ML. *stannaria*, a tin-mine, < L. *stannum*, tin: see *stannum*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to tin, tin-mines, or the working of tin: as, "*stannary* courts," *Blackstone*, Com., III. vi.—**Stannary court**, a court instituted at a very early period in English history for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the tin-mines and tin-miners of Cornwall.

II. *n.*; pl. *stannaries* (-riz). A region or district in which tin is mined: the English form of the Latin *stannaria* (or *stammaria*, as written in a charter of the third year of King John, 1201). The miners themselves were called *stannatores* or (rarely) *stammatores*.

For they wrongfully claim all the County of Devon to be their *Stannary*.
Petition to Parliament, 1 Ed. III., MS. in Rec. Office, [quoted in De La Beche's Geol. Rep. on Cornwall.

If by public laws the mint were ordained to be onely supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines!
Bp. Hall, Select Thoughts, § 17.

stannate (stan'āt), *n.* [< *stann(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of stannic acid.

stannel (stan'el), *n.* See *staniel*.

stanner (stan'ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small stone; in the plural, gravel. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

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stannery[1], *a.* and *n.* See *stannary.*

stannery[2] (stan'ėr-i), *a.* [ME. *stann[e]ry;* < *stanner* + *-y*[1].] Gravelly; stony. *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

stannic (stan'ik), *a.* [= F. *stannique;* < L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to tin; procured from tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a quadrivalent atom: as, *stannic* acid, $SnO(OH)_2$, a hydrate obtained from stannous oxid, which unites with bases to form salts called *stannates.*

stanniferous (sta-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing or affording tin.

stannine (stan'in), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ine*[2].] A brittle steel-gray or iron-black ore of tin, of a metallic luster, consisting of the sulphids of tin, copper, and iron, and generally zinc, found in Cornwall; tin pyrites. Also called, from its color, *bell-metal ore.*

stannite (stan'īt), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *stannine.*

stannotype (stan'ō-tīp), *n.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + Gr. *τυπος,* type.] In *photog.,* a picture taken on a tin plate; a tin-type or ferrotype. *Imp. Dict.*

stannous (stan'us), *a.* [< L. *stannum,* tin, + *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or containing tin: specifically applied to those compounds in which tin appears as a bivalent atom: as, *stannous* oxid, or protoxid of tin (SnO).

stannum (stan'um), *n.* [L. *stannum, stagnum,* tin, also an alloy of silver and lead (> It. *stagno* = Sp. *estaño* = Pg. *estanho* = Pr. *estanh* = F. *étain, tain,* tin); perhaps the same as L. *stagnum,* pool, applied to a mass of fluid metal: see *stank*[1], *stagnate.* Cf. Bret. *stean* = Corn. *stean* = W. *ystaen* = Gael. *staoin* = Manx *stainny,* tin (< L. ?): see *tin.*] Tin.

stannyel, *n.* See *staniel.*

stant[1]†. A contracted form of *standeth,* third person singular present indicative of *stand.*

stant[2] (stant), *n.* Same as *stent*[2].

stantion† (stan'shon), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *stanchion.*] Same as *stemson.*

stanza (stan'zą), *n.* [Formerly also *stanzo, stanze* (= Sp. *estancia* = G. *stanze* = F. *stance*), in def. 2; < It. *stanza,* OIt. *stantia,* prop. an abode, lodging, chamber, dwelling, stance, also a stanza (so called from the stop or pause at the end of it), < ML. *stantia,* an abode: see *stance.*] 1. Pl. *stanze* (-ze). In *arch.,* an apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber: as, the *stanze* of Raphael in the Vatican.—2. In *versification,* a series of lines arranged in a fixed order of sequence as regards their length, metrical form, or rimes, and constituting a typical group, or one of a number of similar groups, composing a poem or part of a poem. *Stanza* is often used interchangeably with *strophe* — strophe, however, being used preferably of ancient or quantitative, and stanza of modern or accentual and rimed poetry. In the latter the stanza often consists of lines identical in form throughout, the arrangement of rimes alone defining the group of lines. Such a stanza is not properly a strophe. A couplet is not regarded as a stanza, and a triplet is rarely so designated. Compare *verse.* Abbreviated *st.*

> Horace . . . confines himself strictly to one sort of verse, or *stanza,* in every Ode. *Dryden,* Misc., Pref.

stanzaed (stan'ząd), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ed*[2].] Having stanzas; consisting of stanzas: as, a two-*stanzaed* poem.

stanzaic (stan-zā'ik), *a.* [< *stanza* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or relating to stanzas; arranged as a stanza. *E. C. Stedman,* Vict. Poets, p. 381.

stanzic (stan'zik), *a.* [< *stanz-a* + *-ic.*] Same as *stanzaic. E. Wadham,* Eng. Versification, p. 92.

stanzo† (stan'zō), *n.* An obsolete form of *stanza. Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5. 18.

stapet, *a.* See *stapen.*

stapedial (stā-pē'di-ąl), *a.* [< NL. *stapedius* + *-al.*] 1. Stirrup-shaped: as, the *stapedial* bone of the ear.—2. Pertaining to the stapes or its representative, whatever its form.—**Stapedial ligament,** the annular ligament of the stapes, connecting the foot or base of the stirrup with the margin of the fenestra ovalis.—**Stapedial muscle,** the stapedius.—**Stapedial nerve,** a tympanic branch of the facial which innervates the stapedial muscle.

Stapedifera (stap-ē-dif'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Thacher, 1877), neut. pl. of *stapedifer:* see *stapediferous.*] Those animals which have a stapes, as mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians; all vertebrates above fishes.

stapediferous (stap-ē-dif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stapedifer,* < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a stapes; of or pertaining to the *Stapedifera.*

stapedius (stā-pē'di-us), *n.*; pl. *stapedii* (-ī). [NL., < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup: see *stapes.*] The stapedial muscle; a muscle of the tympanum actuating the stapes of some animals. In man the stapedius arises from a cavity hollowed out in the pyramid of the petrosal bone; its tendon passes out of a little hole in the apex of the pyramid, and is inserted into the neck of the stapes. Its action draws the head of the stapes backward, and also causes the stapes to rotate a little on a vertical axis drawn through its own center. The name is correlated with *incudius* and *malleus.* See cut under *hyoid.*

Stapelia (stā-pē'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after J. B. van *Stapel,* a Dutch physician and botanist (died 1636).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ,* type of the tribe *Stapelieæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a wheel-shaped or reflexed corolla without appendages between the five valvate lobes, and with the tube short and broadly bell-shaped or almost wanting, and by a double corona, the outer of five horizontally spreading lobes alternate with the anthers, the inner of five scales produced into erect or arching horns. There are over 70 species, natives of South Africa. Their short fleshy leafless stems are produced into four prominent angles, which are coarsely toothed, sometimes bearing transient rudiments of leaves at the apex of the new growths. Numerous dark tubercles give the stems a grotesque appearance. Some are cultivated under glass for their beautiful and varied flowers, which are commonly very large, some reaching 12 inches (*S. gigantea* sometimes 14 inches) in diameter, of singular structure and often exquisitely marbled or dotted. In other species they are dingy or unattractive, usually coarse, thick, fleshy, and short-lived, and in most species exhale transiently a fetid odor as of carrion, attracting flies, which deposit their eggs upon them in large quantities. Their colors are largely the livid-purple and lurid-reddish, yellow, and brownish hues which are associated with disagreeable odors also in *Rafflesia, Aristolochia, Amorphophallus,* and others of the largest flowers. They are sometimes called *carrion-flowers; S. bufonia* is known, from its blotches, as *toad-flower;* and *S. Asterias,* from its spreading narrow-parted corolla, as *starfish-flower.*

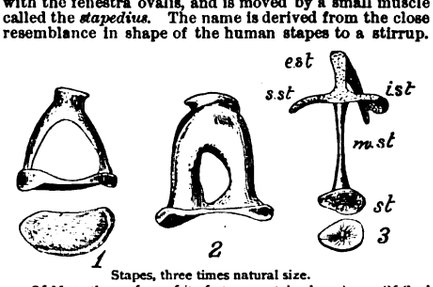


Stapelia variegata.

Stapelieæ (stap-ē-li'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Stapelia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ.* It is characterized by valvate and commonly fleshy corollalobes, waxy erect or laterally placed pollen-masses solitary in each anther-cell, and obtuse or retuse unappendaged anthers, closely incumbent over the disk of the stigma or partly immersed in it. The 16 genera are plants commonly with short, thick, fleshy stems, coarsely angled or tubercled, without leaves except in the East Indian genus *Frerea;* one genus, *Boucerosia,* extends into Europe in Spain and Sicily; the others, as *Stapelia,* the type, are mostly South African.

stapent, stapet, *a.* Stepped; advanced. *Chaucer,* Merchant's Tale, l. 270.

stapes (stā'pēz), *n.* [NL., < ML. *stapes,* a stirrup, < OHG. *stapf, staph* = D. *stap,* etc., a step: see *step,* and cf. *staffier.*] In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the inmost one of the three auditory ossicles of man and other mammals, situated in the tympanum, or middle ear. The stapes is connected on the one hand with the incus, and on the other with the fenestra ovalis, and is moved by a small muscle called the *stapedius.* The name is derived from the close resemblance in shape of the human stapes to a stirrup.



Stapes, three times natural size.

1. Of Man (the surface of its foot separately shown). 2. Of Seal (*Phoca vitulina*). 3. Of Chick (its foot separately shown, and cartilaginous parts in dotted outline): *m.st,* mediostapedial part, forming with *st* the stapes proper (columella); *e.st,* extrastapedial part; *i.st,* infrastapedial part; *s.st,* suprastapedial part.

In man the bone presents a *head,* with a little fossa for movable articulation with the orbicular incudal bone; a *neck* or constricted part; two branches, *legs* or crura; and an oval base or *foot.* This bone is morphologically one of the proximal elements of the hyoidean arch. The corresponding element in birds and reptiles is very differently shaped, and is sometimes called *stapes,* oftener *columella.* It is rod-like or columellar, with an expanded base fitting the fenestra ovalis, the other end usually showing a cross-bar. Parts of such a stapes are distinguished as *mediostapedial,* the main shaft; *extrastapedial,* the part beyond the cross-bar; *infrastapedial,* the lower arm of the cross-bar; and *suprastapedial,* the upper arm of the cross-bar — the last being supposed to represent the incus of mammals. Some of these parts may be wanting, or only represented by a ligament, or coalesced with a part of the mandibular arch. The stapes or columella furnishes the primitive actual or virtual connection of the hyoidean arch with the periotic capsule. See *stapedial, columella,* 3 (*b*), and cuts under *hyoid, Pythonidæ,* and *tympanic.*—**Annular ligament of the stapes.** See *ligament* and *stapedial.*

Staphisagria (staf-i-sag'ri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Tragus, 1546), < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria,* etc.; prop. two words, *staphis agria,* < Gr. as if **σταφὶς ἀγρία: σταφίς,* a dried grape, a raisin, also (in L. *staphis*) the plant stavesacre; *ἀγρία,* fem. of *ἄγριος,* wild, < *ἀγρός,* a field, the country. The E. form of the name is *stavesacre,* q. v.] A former genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Ranunculaceæ.* It is now classed as a section of the genus *Delphinium,* and as such distinguished by a short spur, from three to five ovaries forming bladdery few-seeded capsules, and biennial habit. See *Delphinium* and *stavesacre,* also *ointment of stavesacre* (under *ointment*).

staphisagric (staf-i-sag'rik), *a.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from *Staphisagria. Encyc. Dict.*

staphisagrine (staf-i-sag'rin), *n.* [< *Staphisagria* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous amorphous alkaloid, soluble in ether and in water, obtained from *Delphinium Staphisagria,* or stavesacre.

staphyle (staf'i-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, also the uvula when swollen.] The uvula.

Staphylea (staf-i-lē'ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), abridged from *Staphylodendron* (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *staphylodendron,* a shrub thought to have been *S. pinnata;* prob. so named from its clustered fruit, < Gr. *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, + *δένδρον,* a tree.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Staphyleaceæ.* It is characterized by an ovary which is two- or three-parted to the base, contains numerous biseriate ovules, and ripens into an inflated and bladdery membranous capsule, discharging its few seeds at the apex of the two or three lobes. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, the Himalayas, Japan, and North America. They are shrubs with numerous roundish branches, bearing opposite stipulate leaves, each composed of from three to five leaflets, which are involute in the bud and are furnished with stipels. The white flowers, with five erect petals, hang from nodding panicles or racemes. The large and peculiar fruit is the source of the common name *bladder-nut.* (See cut under *nectary.*) *S. pinnata,* also called *bag-nut,* common in hedgerows and thickets in Europe, bears hard smooth nuts sometimes used for rosaries.

Staphyleaceæ (staf'i-lē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Staphylea* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Sapindales,* long classed as a suborder of the *Sapindaceæ,* from which it is distinguished by its regular bisexual flowers with the five stamens inserted outside of the base of the disk, by albuminous and sometimes arillate seeds with a straight embryo, and by opposite simple or compound leaves. It includes 16 species, of 4 genera, of which *Staphylea* is the type; of the others, *Turpinia* includes a number of small trees and shrubs with roundish berry-like fruit, mostly of tropical Asia and America, and *Euscaphis* a few Japanese shrubs bearing coriaceous follicles. See cut under *bladder-nut.*

staphyline (staf'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. *σταφύλινος,* of or pertaining to a bunch of grapes, < *σταφυλή,* a bunch of grapes, also the uvula.] 1. Having the form of a bunch of grapes; botryoidal.—2. Pertaining to the uvula or to the entire palate.—**Staphyline glands,** palatine glands.

staphylinid (staf-i-lin'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A rove-beetle, as a member of the *Staphylinidæ.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Staphylinidæ;* staphylinine.

Staphylinidæ (staf-i-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Staphylinus* + *-idæ.*] A large and important family of brachelytrous clavicorn beetles, commonly called *rove-beetles.* They resemble the *Pselaphidæ* in having short elytra, but differ in having the abdomen flexible and consisting of eight ventral segments. The antennæ are generally eleven-jointed, the labial palpi three-jointed, and the maxillary four-jointed. The short truncate elytra usually leave most of the abdomen exposed, and this, when the beetles are disturbed, is turned up over the back, as if the insects were about to sting. A familiar example is the *Ocypus olens,* known as the *cocktail* and *devil's coach-horse.* (See *Goërius,* and cut under *devil.*) Some species discharge an odorous fluid from the tip of the abdomen. The larvæ resemble the adults, and are found under bark, in fungi, decaying plants, and the excrement of animals, in ants' nests, hornets' nests, and the nests of certain birds. It is one of the largest and most wide-spread of the families of *Coleoptera.* About 1,000 species are known in America north of Mexico, and about 5,000 in the whole world. Also *Staphilinides, Staphylini, Staphylinæ, Staphylinida, Staphylinii, Staphylinites.* See cuts under *Homalium* and *rove-beetle.*

staphyliniform (staf-i-lin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Staphylinus,* q. v., + L. *forma,* form.] Resembling a rove-beetle; related to the *Staphylinidæ.*

staphylinine (staf-i-lin'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Staphylinidæ.*

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Staphylinus (staf-i-lī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. σταφυλῖνος, a kind of insect, < σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.] The typical genus of the family *Staphylinidæ*, formerly corresponding to that family in a broad sense. Used with various limitations, it is now made type of the restricted family, and characterized by having the maxillary palpi with the fourth joint equal to or longer than the third, the marginal lines of the thorax united near the apex, the ligula emarginate, the middle coxæ slightly separate, and the abdomen narrowed at the tip. The species are numerous, and among them are the largest forms in the family. Twenty-one are known in America north of Mexico, and about 100 in the whole world.

staphylion (stā-fil′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σταφύλιον, dim. of σταφυλή, the uvula: see *staphyle*.] The median point of the posterior nasal spine. *Török.*

staphylitis (staf-i-lī′tis), *n.* [< *staphyle*, the uvula, + *-itis*.] Uvulitis.

staphyloma (staf-i-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *staphylomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. σταφύλωμα, a defect in the eye, < σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes.] A name given to certain local bulgings of the eyeball. —**Staphyloma corneæ**, a protrusion involving more or less of the corneæ, such as may result from preceding ulceration. Also called *anterior staphyloma*.—**Staphyloma corneæ pellucidum**, conical cornea. Also called *staphyloma pellucidum*.—**Staphyloma posticum**, posterior staphyloma; sclerochoroiditis in the back part of the eye, resulting in a thinning of the coats and consequent bulging and progressive myopia.

staphylomatic (staf″i-lō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ic*.] Characterized or affected by staphyloma.

staphylomatous (staf-i-lom′a-tus), *a.* [< *staphyloma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of staphyloma.

staphyloplasty (staf′i-lō-plas″ti), *n.* [< Gr. σταφυλή, the uvula, + πλάσσειν, form, shape: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring the soft palate when it is defective.

staphylorrhaphy (staf-i-lor′a-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σταφυλή, the uvula, + ῥαφή, a sewing.] In *surg.*, the plastic operation for cleft palate, consisting in uniting the mucous membrane across the cleft. Also called *cionorrhaphia*, *palatorrhaphy*.

staphylotome (staf′i-lō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. σταφυλοτόμον, a knife for excising the uvula, < σταφυλή, the uvula, + τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, a knife for operating upon the uvula or the palate.

staphylotomy (staf-i-lot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σταφυλοτομία, the excision of the uvula, < σταφυλή, the uvula, + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *-tomy*.] In *surg.*, amputation of the uvula.

staple[1] (stā′pl), *n.* [< ME. *stapel*, *stapil*, *stapylle*, *stapul*, < AS. *stapel*, *stapol*, *stapul*, a prop, post (= OS. *stapal* = OFries. *stapul*, *stapel* = MD. *stapel*, D. *stapel*, a prop, foot-rest, a seat, pile, heap, = MLG. LG. *stapel* (> G. *stapel*), a pile, staple, stocks, = OHG. *staffal*, *staphal*, MHG. *staffel*, *stapfel*, G. *staffel*, a step, = Sw. *stapel*, a pile, heap, stocks, = Dan. *stabel*, a pile, stack, stocks (on which a ship is built), hinge), < *stapan*, step: see *step*. Cf. *staple*[2].] **1†.** A post; a prop; a support.

> Under ech *stapel* of his bed,
> That he niste, four thai hid.
> *The Seven Sages*, 201. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A loop of metal, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points, to be driven into wood to hold a hook, pin, or bolt.

> Massy *staples*,
> And corresponsive and fulfilling bolts.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol., l. 17.

3. In *founding*, a piece of nail-iron with a flat disk riveted to the head, and pointed below, used in a mold to hold a core in position. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** Of a lock, same as *box*[2], 13.—**5.** In musical instruments of the oboe class, the metallic tube to which the reeds are fastened, and through which the tone is conveyed from them into the wooden body of the instrument.—**6.** In *coal-mining*, a shallow shaft within a mine. [North. Eng.]—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp*. —**Staple of a press**, the frame or uprights of a hand printing-press. *C. T. Jacobi*, Printers' Vocab.

staple[1] (stā′pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*[1], *n.*] To support, attach, or fix by means of a staple or staples. *Elect. Rev.*, XVI. 5.

staple[2] (stā′pl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *staple*; < OF. *estaple*, *estape*, F. *étape* (ML. *stapula*), a market, store, store-house, = G. *stapel* (Sw. *stapel*, Dan. *stabel*, in comp.), < MD. *stapel* = MLG. LG. *stapel*, a market, emporium, appar. a particular use of *stapel*, a pile, heap: see *staple*[1].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A settled mart or market; an emporium: a town where certain commodities are chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or the public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

> The first ordination of a *Staple*, or of one onely setled Mart-towne for the vttering of English woolls & woollen fells, instituted by the sayd K. Edward.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

Hence—**2.** A general market or exchange.

> *Tho.* O sir, a *Staple* of News! or the New *Staple*, which you please.
> *P. Jun.* What's that?
> *Fash.* An office, sir, a brave young office set up. . . .
> *P. Jun.* For what?
> *Tho.* To enter all the News, sir, of the time.
> *Fash.* And vent it as occasion serves.
> *B. Jonson*, *Staple* of News, i. 1.

3. A commercial monopoly formed by a combination of merchants acting under the sanction of the royal privilege of fairs and markets. *Foreign staple* was the system of trade carried on by this monopoly on the continent; *home staple* was the business organized by it in leading towns in England.

> Their ayme in this edict is, if possible, to draw for the loue of currents the *staple* of diuers merchandise to that citty. *Sir Thomas Roe*, Negotiations (London, 1740).

4. The principal commodity grown or manufactured in a locality, either for exportation or home consumption—that is, originally, the merchandise which was sold at a staple or mart.

> The prices of bread-stuffs and provisions, the *staples* of the North, and of cotton and tobacco, the *staples* of the South, were high, not only absolutely, but relatively.
> *Taussig*, Tariff History, p. 19.

5. The principal element of or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the chief item.

> He has two very great faults, which are the *staple* of his bad side. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.
>
> Politics, theology, history, education, public improvements, personal matters, are conversational *staples*.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 466.

6. The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.—**7.** The fiber of any material used for spinning, used in a general sense and as expressive of the character of the material: as, wool of short *staple*; cotton of long *staple*, etc.—**Corrector of the staple†.** See *corrector*.—**Merchant of the staple†.** See *merchant*. —**Ordinance of Staple.** Same as *Statute of Staple*.—**Staple of land**, the particular nature and quality of land.—**Statute of Staple**, or **Ordinance of Staple**, an English statute of 1353 (27 Edw. III., st. 2), recognizing the ancient custom of staple, and confirming the rights and privileges of merchants under it.—**Statute staple.** See *statute*.

II. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or being a mart or staple for commodities: as, a *staple* town.

> Flanders is *Staple*, as men tell mee,
> To all nations of Christianitie.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 189.

2. Mainly occupying commercial enterprise; established in commerce: as, a *staple* trade.—**3.** According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold.

> Will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be *staple* or no.
> *Swift.*

4. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market: as, *staple* commodities.

staple[2] (stā′pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stapled*, ppr. *stapling*. [< *staple*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To erect a staple; form a monopoly of production and sale; establish a mart for such purpose. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 437. [Rare.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To furnish or provide with a staple or staples.

> Fleeces *stapled* with such wool
> As Lemnster cannot yield more finer stuff.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

2. To sort or classify according to the length of the fiber: as, to *staple* wool.

staple-house (stā′pl-hous), *n.* [MD. *stapelhuys*; as *staple*[2] + *house*[1].] A warehouse where commodities chargeable with export duties were stored. See *staple*[2], *n.*, 1.

> In their large *staple-house* on the Thames . . . were stored the collections of raw produce—wool, tin, and hides the chief of them—which England sent away to foreign countries. *F. Martin*, Hist. of Lloyd's, p. 2.

staple-punch (stā′pl-punch), *n.* A bifurcated punch used for pricking holes in blind-slats and rods for the reception of staples.

stapler (stā′plėr), *n.* [< *staple*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1†.** A merchant of the staple; a monopolist. See *staple*[2], 3.

> You merchants were wont to be merchant *staplers*.
> *Middleton*, Family of Love, i. 3.

2. One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

> Mr. Glegg retired from active business as a wool-*stapler*.
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

staple-right (stā′pl-rīt), *n.* A right, possessed by municipalities of the Netherlands, and thence introduced into the New Netherlands (New York), of compelling passing vessels either to stop and offer their merchandise for sale first of all in the market-place of the town, or to pay a duty.

star[1] (stär), *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *starre*, *sterre*, *storre*, *steorre* (pl. *starres*, *sterres*, *steores*, *sterren*, *steorren*), < AS. *steorra* = OS. *sterro* = OFries. *stera* = MD. *sterre*, *starre*, D. *ster*, *star* = MLG. *sterre* = OHG. *sterro*, MHG. *sterre*, a star; with formative *-ra* (perhaps orig. *-na*, *-r-na* being assimilated to *-r-ra*, the word being then orig. ult. identical with the next). (*b*) E. dial. *starn*, *stern*, < ME. *stern*, *sterne* (perhaps < Scand.) = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne*, *stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno*, MHG. *sterne* (also OHG. MHG. *stern*), G. *stern*, < Icel. *stjarna* = Sw. *stjerna* = Dan. *stjerne* = Goth. *stairno*, a star; with a formative *-na*, *-no* (seen also in the orig. forms of *sun* and *moon*), from a base **ster*; cf. L. *stella* (for **sterula*) (> It. *stella* = Sp. Pg. *estrella* = OF. *estoile*, F. *étoile*), star, = Gr. ἀστήρ (ἀστερ-), a star, ἄστρον (> L. *astrum*), usually in pl. ἄστρα, the stars (with prothetic *a-*), = Corn. Bret. *steren* = W. *seren* (for **steren*) = Skt. *tārā* (for **stārā*), a star, *star*, pl., the stars, = Zend *star*, star; root unknown. If, as has been often conjectured, *star* has a connection with √*star*, strew, it must be rather as 'strown' or 'sprinkled' over the sky than as 'sprinkler' of light.] **1.** Any celestial body which appears as a luminous point. In ordinary modern language *star* is frequently limited to mean a fixed star (see below). In astrology the stars, especially the planets, are supposed to exercise an influence upon human destinies.

> Hise eyen twynkled in his heed aryght,
> As doon the *sterres* in the frosty nyght.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 268.
>
> There shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the *stars*. Luke xxi. 25.
>
> The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our *stars*,
> But in ourselves, that we are underlings.
> *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 140.
>
> You are, thanks to your *stars*, in mighty credit.
> *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 114.

Hence—**2.** Destiny. [Rare.]

> I was not born unto riches, neither is it, I think, my *star* to be wealthy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

3. Anything which resembles a star.

> His charger trampling many a prickly *star*
> Of sprouted thistle on the broken stones.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Specifically—(*a*) A star-shaped figure made of silver, gold, or both, sometimes set with jewels, worn usually upon the breast as one of the insignia of a higher class of an honorary order. See *insignia*, and cuts under *bath*, *garter*, and *Order of St. Michael* (under *order*).

> While peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train,
> And garters, *stars*, and coronets appear.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 85.

(*b*) The asterisk (*). See *asterisk*. (*c*) In *pyrotechny*, a small piece of inflammable composition, which burns high in air with a colored flame, and presents the appearance of a star. (*d*) A group of cracks or flaws radiating from a center.

> Three times slipping from the outer edge,
> I bump'd the ice into three several *stars*.
> *Tennyson*, The Epic.

(*e*) A spot of white or light color on the forehead of an animal.

> Onward, caballito mio,
> With the white *star* in thy forehead!
> *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, iii. 6.

(*f*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A star-animal; a starfish, or other echinoderm of obviously radiate figure, as a brittle-star, feather-star, lily-star, sand-star, or sun-star. See the compounds. (2) A stellate sponge-spicule; an aster. (*g*) In a copper-plate or lithographic printing-press, the radial spokes on the roller, which serve as handles. *E. H. Knight.*

4. Figuratively, a person of brilliant or attractive qualities; one who shines preëminently; specifically, the chief and preëminent actor or actress of a dramatic or operatic company.

> Sole *star* of all that place and time,
> I saw him—in his golden prime,
> The Good Haroun Alraschid.
> *Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.
>
> If I were now to receive a message from the planet Mars offering me a *star* engagement, I could not be more astonished than I was on that day. *J. Jefferson*, Autobiog., iii.

5. In *her.*, same as *estoile*.—**6.** In *fort.*, a small fort having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Also called *star-fort*.—**7.** An additional life bought by a player in the game of pool. [Eng.]

> Only one *star* is allowed in a pool; and when there are only two players left in, no *star* can be purchased.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677.

Aberration of a star. See *aberration*, 5.—**Apparent place of a star.** See *apparent*.—**Binary star.** See *multiple star*.—**Blazing star.** See *blazing-star* and *Aletris*.—**Circumpolar star.** See *circumpolar*.—**Complement of a star.** See *complement*.—**Diurnal accelera-**

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tion of the fixed stars. See *acceleration*.—**Double star.** See *multiple star*.—**Equestrian star.** See *Hippeastrum*.—**Evening star.** See *evening*.—**Falling star.** See *falling-star*.—**Fixed star,** a self-luminous body at so vast a distance from the earth as to appear a point of light, almost motionless except for the diurnal revolution of the heavens. To the naked eye the brighter stars appear to have radiating lines of light; but these are due to imperfections of vision, and are different for different observers. All the fixed stars twinkle (see *twinkling*). In a good telescope on a fine night a star shows a minute round disk surrounded by concentric rings; but these phenomena are mere effects of diffraction, and no instrument yet constructed can enable the eye to detect a fixed star's real breadth. The stars differ in brilliancy, and in this respect are said to have different magnitudes (see *magnitude*, 5). These in many cases are changeable (see *variable star*). The number of stars in the whole heavens brighter than a given magnitude m may be approximately calculated by the formula $(3.3)^{1.05+m}$. The stars are very irregularly distributed in the heavens, being greatly concentrated toward the Milky Way. This is particularly true of first-magnitude stars, and again of faint telescopic stars. There are many clusters of stars, among which the Pleiades, the Hyades, Præsepe, Coma Berenices, and the cluster in the sword-handle of Perseus are visible to the naked eye. Other stars are associated in systems of two, three, or more. (See *multiple star*.) To most eyes the stars appear yellow, but some are relatively pale, others chromatic yellow, and still others ruddy. There are many ruddy stars in the part of the Galaxy near Lyra. L. M. Rutherfurd of New York first showed that in reference to their spectral lines the fixed stars fall under several distinct types. Type I, according to the usual nomenclature, embraces spectra showing strong hydrogen-lines, all others being very faint. These belong without exception to pale stars, such as Sirius, Vega, Procyon, Altair, Spica, Fomalhaut, Regulus, Castor. Type II embraces spectra showing many strong metallic lines, like the sun. Almost all such stars are chrome, as Arcturus, Capella, Aldebaran, Pollux; but a few are pale, as Deneb and Elwaid, and a few ruddy. Type III consists of banded spectra, the bands shading away toward the red. These stars are all ruddy, and probably all variable. They embrace Betelgeuze, Antares, Mira Ceti, Sheat, Menkar, Pishpai, Rasalgethi. Type IV consists of spectra having three broad bands shaded away toward the blue end. These all belong to very ruddy stars, of which none are bright, and none seem to be variable. Type V consists of spectra showing bright lines. Such stars are few; their magnitudes and colors are variable. Upon careful comparison of the spectra of stars with those of the chemical elements they contain, it is found that the lines are shifted a little along the spectrum toward one end or the other, according as the star is receding from or approaching the earth. The apparent places of the fixed stars are affected in recognized ways by diurnal motion, precession, nutation, aberration, and refraction. In addition, each star has a very slow motion of its own, called its *proper motion*. There are very few cases in which this is so great as to have carried the star over the breadth of the moon's disk since the beginning of the Christian era. Many stars in one neighborhood of the heavens show, in many cases, like proper motions—a phenomenon first remarked by R. A. Proctor, and termed by him *star-drift*. But the average proper motion of the stars is away from a radiant under the left hand of Hercules, showing that the solar system has a relative motion toward that point. This is sufficient to carry a sixth-magnitude star 4."4 in a century. The parallax (that is to say, the amount by which the angle at the earth between the star and the sun falls short of 90° when the angle at the sun between the star and the earth is equal to 90°) has been measured only for a few stars, and these few have been selected with a view of finding the largest parallaxes. That of α Centauri, which is the largest, is nearly a second of arc. It is so difficult to measure parallax otherwise than relatively, and to free its absolute amount from variations of latitude, diurnal nutation, refraction, etc., that very little can be said to be known of the smaller parallaxes. It appears, however, that small stars have nearly as great parallaxes as bright ones where the proper motions are not large. The various methods of ascertaining the distances of the stars depend upon three independent principles. The first method is from the parallax, by means of which the distance of the star is calculated by trigonometry. The second method depends on the ascertaining of the speed at which the star is really moving by the shifting of the spectral lines, and then observing its angular motion. In the case of a double star, its motion in the line of sight at elongation can be measured with the spectroscope; and from this, its orbit being known, its rate of motion at conjunction can be deduced. The third method supposes the ratio of the amount of light emitted by the star to that emitted by the sun to be known in some way, whereupon the ratio of apparent light will show the relative distances. All these methods show that even the nearest stars are hundreds of thousands of times as remote as the sun. In order to reach more exact results it may be necessary to combine two methods so as to determine and eliminate the constant of space, or the amount by which the sum of the angles of a triangle of unit area differs from two right angles. For the present, no decisive result has been reached. The distances of stars having been ascertained, the weights of double stars may be deduced from their elongations and periods. These weights seem to be of the same order of magnitude as that of the sun, not enormously greater or smaller.—**French stars,** three asterisks arranged in this form *.*, used as a mark of division between different articles in print.—**Gloaming, golden, informed, lunar, Medicean star.** See the adjectives.—**Lone Star State,** the State of Texas.—**Meridian altitude of a star.** See *altitude*.—**Morning star,** a planet, as Jupiter or Venus, when it rises after midnight. Compare *evening star*.—**Multiple star,** a group of two to six fixed stars within a circle of 15″ radius; in a few cases, however, stars distant a minute or more from one another are considered to form a double star. Thus, ε and 5 Lyræ, distant from one another upward of 3′, and separable by the naked eye, each of these consisting of two components distant about 3½″ from one another, with some other stars between them, are sometimes called collectively a *multiple star*. The multiple stars are distinguished as *double* [tr. of Gr. ἀστὴρ διπλοῦς], *triple, quadruple, quin'uple,* and *sextuple*. Many of the double stars are merely the one in range of the other, without having any physical connection, and these are called *optical doubles*. The components of other double stars revolve the one round the other, apparently under the influence of gravitation, forming systems known as *binary stars*. The orbits of about forty of these are known. Thus, the two stars of α Centauri, distant from one another by 17."5, revolve in about 80 years. In many cases the two components of a double star have complementary colors.—**Nebulous star.** See *nebula*.—**North star,** the north polar star. See *pole-star*, 1.—**Order of the Star of India** (in the full style *The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India*), an order for the British Possessions in India, founded in 1861. The motto is, "Heaven's light our guide." The ribbon is light-blue with white stripes near the edge.—**Periodic star,** a variable star of class II, IV, or V.—**Polar star.** Same as *pole-star*, 1.—**Shooting star,** a meteor in a state of incandescence seen suddenly darting along some part of the sky. See *aërolite, meteor*, 2, and *meteoric*.—**Standard stars.** See *standard*².—**Star coral, cucumber, cut, route.** See *coral, cucumber*, etc.—**Star-jelly,** a name for certain gelatinous algæ, as *Nostoc commune*: so called originally in the belief that they are the remains of fallen stars.—**Star of Bethlehem.** (*a*) A pilgrim's sign having the form of a star, sometimes like a heraldic mullet with six straight rays, sometimes like an estoile with wavy rays. (*b*) See *star-of-Bethlehem*.—**Stars and bars,** the flag adopted by the Confederate States of America, consisting of two broad bars of red separated by one of white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal in number to the Confederate States.—**Stars and stripes,** the flag of the United States, consisting of thirteen stripes, equal to the number of the original States, alternately red and white, with a blue union marked with white stars equal to the whole number of States.—**Star service.** See *star route*, under *route*.—**Stone mountain star,** a name proposed by Meehan for the composite plant *Gymnolomia Porteri*, found only on Stone Mountain in Georgia.—**The seven stars**†. See *seven*.—**The watery star**†, the moon, as governing the tides. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 1.—**To bless one's stars.** See *bless*¹.—**To see stars,** to have a sensation as of flashes of light, produced by a sudden jarring of the head, as by a direct blow.—**Variable star,** a fixed star whose brightness goes through changes. These stars are of five classes. Class I comprises the "new" or temporary stars, about a dozen in number, which have suddenly appeared very bright, in several cases far outshining Sirius, and after a few months have faded almost entirely away. All these stars have appeared upon the borders of the following semicircle of the Milky Way. They show bright lines in their spectra, indicating incandescent hydrogen. Such was the star which appeared 133 B. C. in Scorpio, and led Hipparchus to the study of astronomy, thus inaugurating sound physical science; others appeared in 1572, 1604, and 1866. Class II embraces stars which go through a cycle of changes, more or less regular, in from four to eighteen months, most of them being at least a hundred times as bright at their maxima as at their minima. These stars are for the most part ruddy. Class III embraces irregularly variable stars, without any definite periods, and commonly undergoing very moderate changes. Class IV embraces stars which in a few days, or a month at most, go through changes of one or two magnitudes, sometimes with two maxima and two minima. Class V embraces stars which remain of constant brightness for some time, and then almost suddenly, at regular intervals, are nearly extinguished, afterward as quickly regaining their former brilliancy.

star¹ (stär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starred*, ppr. *starring*. [< *star*¹, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. (*a*) To set with stars, literally or figuratively.

> Budding, blown, or odour-faded blooms,
> Which *star* the winds with points of coloured light.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 3.
>
> Fresh green turf, *starred* with dandelions.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 231.

Hence—(*b*) To set with small bright bodies, as gems, spangles, or the like. (*c*) To set with figures of stars forming a sowing or sprinkle.—2. To transform into a star or stars; set in a constellation. [Rare.]

> Or that *starr'd* Ethiop queen that strove
> To set her beauty's praise above
> The Sea-Nymphs, and their powers offended.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 19.

3. To affix a star or asterisk to (a written or printed word) for a distinctive purpose, especially, in a list, to distinguish the name of a deceased person. [Colloq.]—4. To crack so as to produce a group of radiating lines.—**To star a glaze,** to cut out a pane of glass. *Tufts*, Glossary, 1798. [Thieves' jargon.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To shine as a star; be brilliant or prominent; shine above others; specifically (*theat.*), to appear as a star actor.

> Doggett . . . had been playing for a week [1699] at the above [Lincoln's Inn Fields] theatre for the sum of £30. This is the first instance I know of the *starring* system.
> *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, I. 186.

2. In the game of pool, to buy an additional life or lives. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 677. [Eng.]—**To star it** (*theat.*), to appear as a star, especially in a provincial tour.

star² (stär), *n.* [Also *starr;* Heb. (Chal.) *shetar, shtar*, a writing, deed, or contract, < *shātar*, cut in, grave, write.] An ancient name for all deeds, releases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory. See *star-chamber*. Also spelled *starr*.

star-animal (stär'an'i-mal), *n.* A radiate, especially a starfish.

star-anise (stär'an'is), *n.* 1. The aromatic fruit of a Chinese shrub or small tree long supposed to be the *Illicium anisatum* of Linnæus, but recently determined to be a distinct species, *I. verum* (named by J. D. Hooker). The fruit is a stellate capsule of commonly eight carpels, each of which contains a single brown shining seed. The seeds contain four per cent. of a volatile oil with the odor and flavor of aniseed, or rather of fennel. Star-anise is used in China as a condiment and spice, and in continental Europe to flavor liquors. Also *Chinese anise*. 2. The tree which yields star-anise.—**Star-anise oil,** the aromatic essential oil of star-anise seed. The commercial anise-oil is chiefly obtained from the star-anise.



Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum Cainito*).
a, the fruit, transverse section.

star-apple (stär'ap'l), *n.* The fruit of the West Indian *Chrysophyllum Cainito*, or the tree which produces it. The fruit is edible and pleasant, of the size of an apple, a berry in structure, having ten or eight cells, which, when cut across before maturity, give the figure of a star. Also called *cainito*.

starbeam (stär'bēm), *n.* A ray of light emitted by a star. *Watts*, Two Happy Rivals. [Rare.]

star-bearer (stär'bār'ėr), *n.* Same as *Bethlehemite*, 3 (*a*).

star-blasting (stär'blas'ting), *n.* The pernicious influence of the stars. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 60.

starblind (stär'blīnd), *a.* [< ME. **starblind*, < AS. *stærblind* (= OFries. *starblind, stareblind, starublind* = MD. D. *sterblind* = MLG. *starblint* = OHG. *starablint*, MHG. *starblint*, G. *starblind* = Icel. **starblindr* (in *starblinda*, blindness) = Sw. *starrblind* = Dan. *starblind, stærblind*), < *stær* (= MD. *ster* = MLG. *star* = OHG. *stara*, MHG. *stare, star*, G. *staar* = Sw. *starr* = Dan. *stær*), cataract of the eyes, + *blind*, blind: see *stare*¹ and *blind*.] Seeing obscurely, as from cataract; purblind; blinking.

starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *starboord; stereboord*, < ME. *sterebourde, stereburde*, < AS. *steórbord* (= MD. *stierboord, stuyrboord*, D. *stuurboord* = MHG. *stiurbort*, G. *steuerbord*, = Icel. *stjórnborthi* = Sw. Dan. *styrbord*), < *steór*, a rudder, paddle, + *bord*, side: see *steer*¹, *n.*, and *board*, *n.* Hence (< Teut.) OF. *estribord, stribord*, F. *tribord* = Sp. *estribord, estribor* = Pg. *estibordo* = It. *stribordo*, starboard.] **I.** *n. Naut.*, that side of a vessel which is on the right when one faces the bow: opposed to *port* (*larboard*). See *port*⁴.

> He tooke his voyage directly North along the coast, having vpon his *steereboord* alwayes the desert land, and vpon the leereboord the maine Ocean. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 4.

II. *a. Naut.*, pertaining to the right-hand side, or being or lying on the right side, of a vessel.

starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *v. t.* [< *starboard, n.*] To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel: as, to *starboard* the helm (when it is desired to have the vessel's head go to port).

starboard (stär'bōrd or -bėrd), *adv.* [< *starboard, a.*] Toward the right-hand or starboard side. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

starbowlines† (stär'bō'linz), *n. pl. Naut.*, the men of the starboard watch.

starbright (stär'brīt), *a.* Brilliant; bright as a star. *Emerson*, The Day's Ration.

star-bush (stär'bush), *n.* A middle-sized South African evergreen, *Grewia occidentalis*.

star-buzzard (stär'buz'ärd), *n.* An American buteonine hawk of the genus *Asturina*, having a system of coloration similar to that of the goshawks or sparhawks, but the form and proportions of the buzzards. The star-buzzards are a small group of handsome hawks peculiar to America. The gray star-buzzard, *Asturina plagiata*, is found in the United States.



Gray Star-buzzard (*Asturina plagiata*).

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star-capsicum (stär'kap'si-kum), *n.* See *Solanum*.

star-catalogue (stär'kat'a-log), *n.* An extended list of fixed stars, as complete as possible within specified limits of magnitude, place, etc., with their places and magnitudes.

starch[1] (stärch), *a.* [< ME. **starche*, *sterch*, assibilated form of *stark*, *sterk*, strong, stiff: see *stark*[1].] 1†. Strong; hard; tough.

Nis non so strong, ne *sterch*, ne kene,
That mai ago deathes wither blench.
MS. Cott. Calig., A. ix. f. 243. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Rigid; hence, precise.

When tall Susannah, maiden *starch*, stalk'd in.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 85.

starch[2] (stärch), *n.* [< ME. *starche* (= MHG. *sterke*, G. *stärke*), starch; so called from its use in stiffening; < *starch*[1], *a.*, stiff: see *starch*[1], *a.*] 1. A proximate principle of plants, having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or a multiple of that formula. It is a white opaque glistening powder, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble in cold water, alcohol, or ether. Aqueous solutions containing free iodine impart to starch an intense and very characteristic blue color. It is not crystalline, but occurs naturally in fine granules, which are always made up of fine concentric layers. Whether the grains contain a small quantity of another chemical body, allied to but not identical with starch, called *starch cellulose* or *farinose*, is a disputed question. When heated with water to 60°–70° C., starch swells up and forms a paste or jelly. When heated in the dry state to 150°–200° C., it is converted into dextrine, a soluble gum-like body much used as a cheap substitute for gum arabic. Heated with dilute mineral acids, or digested with saliva, pancreatic juice, diastase, or certain other enzyms, starch dissolves, and is resolved into a number of products, which are chiefly dextrine, maltose, and dextrose — the last two being fermentable sugars. The malting of barley by brewers effects this change in the starch of the grain, and so prepares it for vinous fermentation. Starch is widely distributed, being formed in all vegetable cells containing chlorophyl-grains under the action of sunlight, and deposited in all parts of the plant which serve as a reserve store of plant-food. Hence grains and seeds contain an abundance of it, also numerous tubers and rhizomes, as the potato and the arrowroot, and the stem and pith of many plants, as the sago-plant. The chief commercial sources of supply are wheat, corn, and potatoes. From these it is manufactured on an extensive scale, being used in the arts, for laundry purposes, sizing, finishing calicos, thickening colors and mordants in calico-printing, and for other purposes. Starch forms the greatest part of all farinaceous substances, particularly of wheat-flour.



Cells of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) filled with starch-granules: *a*, *a*, granules. (All greatly magnified.)

2. A preparation of commercial starch with boiling (or less frequently cold) water, used in the laundry or factory for stiffening linen or cotton fabrics before ironing. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the starch used for ruffs, cuffs, etc., was frequently colored, yellow being at one time extremely fashionable. Blue starch was affected by the Puritans.

A certaine kinde of liquide matter which they call *starch*, wherein the devill hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which, when they be dry, will then stand stiffe and inflexible about their necks. *Stubbes*, Anat. of Abuses.

3. A stiff, formal manner; starchedness. [Colloq.]

This professor is to give the society their stiffening, and infuse into their manners that beautiful political *starch* which may qualify them for levees, conferences, visits.
Addison, Spectator, No. 305.

The free-born Westerner thinks the blamed Yankee puts on a yard too much style — the Boys don't approve of style — and suavely proposes to take the *starch* out of him.
Great American Language, Cornhill Mag., Oct., 1888, p. 375.

Animal starch. Same as *glycogen*, 1. — **Glycerite of starch,** one part of starch and nine of glycerin, triturated into a smooth mixture. — **Poland starch,** blue starch. — **Starch bandage,** a bandage stiffened, after application, with starch. — **Starch bath,** a hot-water bath containing starch, used in eczema.

starch[2] (stärch), *v. t.* [< *starch*[2], *n.*] To stiffen with starch.

She made her wash, she made her *starch*.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 296).

star-chamber (stär'chām'bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *starre-chamber* (poetically *chamber of starres* (Skelton), late AF. *chambre des estoylles*), < late ME. *sterre-chambre* (Rolls of Parliament, 1450–1460, cited by Oliphant, in "New English," I. 293), also *sterred chamber*, i. e. 'starred chamber' (ML. *camera stellata*); so called because the roof was orig. ornamented with stars, or for some other reason not now definitely known (see the quot. from Minsheu); < *star*[1] + *chamber*. The statement, made doubtfully by Blackstone and more confidently by other writers (as by J. R. Green, "Short Hist. of the Eng. People," p. 115), that the chamber was so called because it was made the depository of Jewish bonds called *stars* or *starrs* (< Heb. *shetar*) rests on no ME. evidence, and is inconsistent with the ME. and ML. forms of the name; it is appar. due to the tendency of some writers to reject etymologies that are obvious, on the unacknowledged ground that being obvious they must be "popular" and therefore erroneous.] 1. [*cap.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, constituted in view of offenses and controversies most frequent at the royal court or affecting the interests of the crown, such as maintenance, fraud, libel, conspiracy, riots resulting from faction or oppression, but freely taking jurisdiction of other crimes and misdemeanors also, and administering justice by arbitrary authority instead of according to the common law. Such a jurisdiction was exercised at least as early as the reign of Henry VI., the tribunal then consisting of the Privy Council. A statute of 3 Henry VII. authorized a committee of the council to exercise such a jurisdiction, and this tribunal grew in power (although successive statutes from the time of Edward IV. were enacted to restrain it) until it fell into disuse in the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 31 Henry VIII., c. 8, a statute declared that the king's proclamation should have the force of law, and that offenders might be punished by the ordinary members of the council sitting with certain bishops and judges "in the Sterr Chamber at Westm. or elsewhere." In 1640 the court of Star Chamber was abolished by an act of 16 Charles I., c. 10, reciting that "the reasons and motives inducing the erection and continuance of that court [of Star Chamber] do now cease." As early as the reign of Edward III. a hall in the palace at Westminster, known as the "Chambre des Estoyer" (or "Etoilles"), was occupied by the king's council; and about the reign of Henry VII. appear records of "the Lords sitting in the Star Chamber," or "the Council in the Star Chamber," from which time it seems to have been regarded as the court of the Star Chamber. There is a difference of opinion whether the tribunal sitting under the act of 3 Henry VII. should be deemed the same court or not.

Starre-chamber, Camera stellata, is a Chamber at the one end of Westminster Hall, so called, as Sir Thomas Smith coniectureth, lib. 2. cap. 4, either because it is so full of windowes, or because at the first all the roofe thereof was decked with Images of guilded starres. The latter reason is the likelier, because Anno 25. H[en]. 8. cap. I. it is written the *sterred chamber*. Now it hath the signe of a Starre ouer the doore, as you one way enter therein.
Minsheu (1617).

2. Any tribunal or committee which proceeds by secret, arbitrary, or unfair methods: also used attributively: as, *star-chamber* proceedings; *star-chamber* methods.

starch-cellulose (stärch'sel'ū-lōs), *n.* See *cellulose*[2].

starch-corn† (stärch'kôrn), *n.* Spelt.

starched (stärcht or stär'ched), *p. a.* [< *starch*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Stiffened with starch. — 2†. Stiffened, as with fright; stiff.

Some with black terrors his faint conscience baited,
That wide he star'd, and *starched* hair did stand.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, vii.

3. Stiff; precise; formal.

Look with a good *starched* face, and ruffle your brow like a new boot. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

starchedly (stär'ched-li), *adv.* Stiffly; as if starched. *Stormonth.*

starchedness (stär'ched-nes), *n.* The state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality. *L. Addison*, West Barbary, p. 105.

starcher (stär'chėr), *n.* [< *starch*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who starches, or whose occupation it is to starch: as, a clear-*starcher*. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange.

starch-gum (stärch'gum), *n.* Same as *dextrine*.

starch-hyacinth (stärch'hī'a-sinth), *n.* See *hyacinth*, 2.

starchiness (stär'chi-nes), *n.* The quality of being starchy, or of abounding in starch.

starchly (stärch'li), *adv.* [< *starch*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a starchy manner; with stiffness of manner; formally.

I might . . . talk *starchly*, and affect ignorance of what you would be at. *Swift*, To Rev. Dr. Tisdall, April 20, 1704.

starchness (stärch'nes), *n.* Stiffness of manner; preciseness. *Imp. Dict.*

starchroot (stärch'röt), *n.* See *starchwort*.

starch-star (stärch'stär), *n.* In *Characeæ*, a bulblet produced by certain species of *Chara* for propagative purposes: it is an underground node.

starch-sugar (stärch'shug'ar), *n.* Same as *dextrose*.

starchwoman† (stärch'wum'an), *n.* A woman who sold starch for the stiffening of the great ruffs worn in the sixteenth century. The starch-woman was a favorite go-between in intrigues. See the quotation.

The honest plain-dealing jewel her husband sent out a boy to call her (not bawd by her right name, but *starch-woman*); into the shop she came, making a low counterfeit curtsey, of whom the mistress demanded if the starch were pure gear, and would be stiff in her ruff.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.

starchwort† (stärch'wėrt), *n.* The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*, whose root yields a starch once used for fine laundry purposes, later prepared as a delicate food under the name of *English* or *Portland arrowroot*. This was chiefly produced in the Isle of Portland, where the plant is called *starchroot*. See cuts under *Araceæ* and *Arum*.

starchy[1] (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stiff; precise; formal in manner.

Nothing like these *starchy* doctors for vanity! . . . He cared much less for her portrait than his own.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxii.

starchy[2] (stär'chi), *a.* [< *starch*[2] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of starch; resembling starch.

star-clerk† (stär'klėrk), *n.* One learned in the stars; an astronomer. [Rare.]

If, at the least, *Star-Clarks* be credit worth.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

star-cluster (stär'klus'tėr), *n.* A compressed group of six or more fixed stars; but most of the collections so called contain a hundred stars or more.

star-conner† (stär'kon'ėr), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *conner*[1].] A star-gazer. *Gascoigne*, Fruites of Warre.

starcraft (stär'kräft), *n.* Astrology. *Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, i.; *O. Cockayne*, Leechdoms, Wortcunning, and Starcraft of Early England [title]. [Rare.]

star-crost† (stär'krôs), *a.* Same as *star-crossed*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 4.

star-crossed (stär'krôst), *a.* Born under a malignant star; ill-fated. *Shak.*, R. and J., Prol., l. 6.

star-diamond (stär'dī'a-mond), *n.* A diamond that exhibits asterism.

star-drift (stär'drift), *n.* A common proper motion of a number of fixed stars in the same part of the heavens. See *fixed star*, under *star*[1].

star-dust (stär'dust), *n.* Same as *cosmic dust* (which see, under *cosmic*).

Mud gathers on the floor of these abysses [of the ocean] . . . so slowly that the very *star-dust* which falls from outer space forms an appreciable part of it.
A. Geikie, Geological Sketches, xiii.

stare[1] (stâr), *v.*: pret. and pp. *stared*, ppr. *staring*. [< ME. *staren*, < AS. *starian* = OHG. *starēn*, MHG. *staren*, G. *starren*, stare, = Icel. *stara*, stare (cf. G. *stieren* = Icel. *stira* = Sw. *stirra* = Dan. *stirre*, stare); connected with *starblind*, and perhaps with D. *staar* = G. *starr*, fixed, rigid (cf. G. *stier*, *storr*, stiff, fixed); cf. Gr. στερεός, fixed, solid, Skt. *sthira*, fixed, firm.] I. *intrans.* 1. To gaze steadily with the eyes wide open; fasten an earnest and continued look on some object; gaze, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, etc.

This monk bigan upon this wyf to *stare*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 124.

Look not big, nor stamp, nor *stare*, nor fret.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2. 230.

To blink and *stare*,
Like wild things of the wood about a fire.
Lowell, Agassiz, ii. 1.

2. To stand out stiffly, as hair; be prominent; be stiff; stand on end; bristle.

And her faire locks up *stared* stiffe on end.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 36.

The winter has commenced; . . . even the coats of the hard-worked omnibus horses *stare*, as the jockeys say.
The New Mirror, II. 255 (1843).

3†. To shine; glitter; be brilliant.

A [as?] stremande sternez quen strothe men slepe
Staren in welkyn in wynter nyȝt.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 115.

Thei ben y-sewed with whiȝt silk, . . .
Y-stongen with stiches that *stareth* as siluer.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

Her fyrie eyes with furious sparkes did *stare*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 39.

4. To be unduly conspicuous or prominent, as by excess of color or by ugliness. Compare *staring*, 3.

The homeliness of the sentiment *stares* through the fantastic encumbrance of its fine language, like a clown in one of the new uniforms! *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Gaze*, *Gape*, *Stare*, *Gloat*. *Gaze* is the only one of these words that may be used in an elevated sense. *Gaze* represents a fixed and prolonged look, with the mind absorbed in that which is looked at. To *gape* is in this connection to look with open mouth, and hence with the bumpkin's idle curiosity, listlessness, or ignorant wonder: one may *gape* at a single thing, or only *gape* about. *Stare* expresses the intent look of surprise, of mental weakness, or of insolence; it implies fixedness, whether momentary or continued. *Gloat* has now almost lost the meaning of looking with the natural eye, and has gone over into the meaning of mental attention; in either sense it means looking with ardor or even rapture, often the delight of possession, as when the miser *gloats* over his wealth.

II. *trans.* To affect or influence in some specified way by staring; look earnestly or fixedly

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at; hence, to look at with either a bold or a vacant expression.

I will *stare* him out of his wits.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 291.

To stare one in the face, figuratively, to be before one's eyes, or undeniably evident to one.

They *stare you* still *in the face*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

stare[1] (stãr), *n.* [< *stare*[1], *v.*] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open, usually suggesting amazement, vacancy, or insolence.

stare[2] (stãr), *n.* [< (*a*) ME. *stare*, *ster*, < AS. *stær* = OHG. *stara*, MHG. *star*, G. *star*, *staar*, *stahr* = Icel. *starri*, *stari* = Sw. *stare* = Dan. *stær*; (*b*) also AS. *stearn* = G. dial. *starn*, *staren*, *storn* = L. *sturnus* (> It. *storno*, *storo*), dim. *sturnellus* (> OF. *estournel*, F. *étourneau*), *sturninus* (> Sp. *estornino* = Pg. *estorninho*), starling; cf. Gr. ψάρ, NGr. ψαρόνι, ψαρόνιον, starling.] A starling.

The *stare* [var. *starling*] that the counsel can bewrye.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowles, l. 348.

And, as a falcon frays
A flock of *stares* or caddesses, such fear brought his assays
Amongst the Trojans and their friends.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 541.

Cape stare, cockscomb-stare, silk stare. See *Cape starling*, etc., under *starling*[1].—**Ceylonese stare.** See *Trachycomus*.

stare[3] (stãr), *a.* [Cf. D. *staar* = G. *starr*, stiff: see *stare*[1].] Stiff; weary. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stare[4] (stãr), *n.* [Formerly also *starr*; origin obscure.] The marram or matweed, *Ammophila arundinacea*: same as *halm*, 3; also applied to species of *Carex*. [Prov. Eng.]

stareblind†, *a.* See *starblind*.

staree (stãr-ē′), *n.* [< *stare*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who is stared at. [Rare.]

I as starer, and she as *staree*.
Miss Edgeworth, Belinda, iii. (*Davies.*)

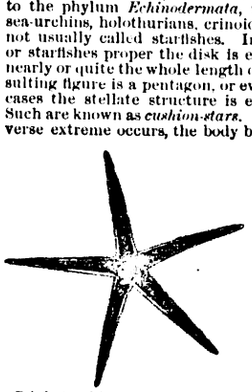
starer (stãr′ėr), *n.* [< *stare*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stares or gazes. *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 256.

starf†. An obsolete preterit of *starve*.

star-facet (stär′fas″et), *n.* One of the small triangular facets, eight in number, surrounding the table on a brilliant-cut stone. See *brilliant*.

starfinch (stär′finch), *n.* The redstart, *Ruticilla phœnicura*. See first cut under *redstart*.

starfish (stär′fish), *n.* 1. An echinoderm with five or more arms radiating from a central disk: applied to all the members of the *Asteroidea* and *Ophiuroidea* (see these words). These belong to the phylum *Echinodermata*, which contains also the sea-urchins, holothurians, crinoids, etc., though these are not usually called starfishes. In some of the asteroids or starfishes proper the disk is enlarged so as to take in nearly or quite the whole length of the rays, so that the resulting figure is a pentagon, or even a circle; but in such cases the stellate structure is evident on examination. Such are known as *cushion-stars*. In the ophiurians the reverse extreme occurs, the body being reduced to a small circular central disk, with extremely long slender rays, which in some, as the euryaleans, are branched into several thousand ramifications. (See cut under *basket-fish*.) The commonest type of starfish has five rays; whence such are popularly known as *five-fingered jack* or *five-fingers*. (See cuts under *Asterias* and *Echinaster*.) Those with more than five rays are often called *sun-starfish* or *sun-stars*. (See *Heliaster*, and cuts under *Brisinga* and *Solaster*.) The skin of starfishes is tough and leathery, and usually indurated with calcareous plates, tubercles, spines, etc. It is so brittle that starfishes readily break to pieces, sometimes shivering like glass into many fragments. This fragility is at an extreme in the ophiurians, sometimes, on this account, called *brittle-stars*. (See cut under *Astrophyton*.) Lost arms are readily replaced by a new growth, if the body of the starfish is not broken. On the under side of the animal's rays may be observed rows of small holes; these are the ambulacra, through which protrude many small soft, fleshy processes — the pedicels, tube-feet, or ambulacral feet — by means of which the creatures crawl about. The ambulacra converge to a central point on the under side, where is the oral opening or mouth. The animals are extremely voracious, and do great damage to oyster-beds. They abound in all seas at various depths, and some of them are familiar objects on every sea-coast. Some of the free crinoids of stellate figure are included under the name *starfishes*, though they are usually called *lily-stars* or *feather-stars*. Encrinites are fossil starfishes of this kind. (See cuts under *Comatulidæ* and *encrinite*.) Very different as are the appearances superficially presented by a starfish, a sea-urchin, a holothurian, and a crinoid, their fundamental unity of structure may be easily shown. If, for instance, a common five-fingered jack should have its arms bent up over its back till they came to a center opposite the mouth, and then soldered together in that position by plates filling the spaces between the arms, it would make the globular or oblate spheroid figure of a sea-urchin. If a starfish should turn over on its back, and have a stem grow from the center, and then have its arms come together like the petals of a lily, it would represent a crinoid. If, again, the starfish should have its arms reduced to mere rudiments, or to tentacular appendages of an elongated leathery body, it would represent a holothurian, sea-slug, or trepang. These are the principal types of echinoderms — in fact less unlike one another than are the several stages they undergo in development, for which see *Asteroidea*, *Bipinnaria*, *Brachiolaria*, *echinopædium*, and *pluteus*.



Brittle Starfish (*Ludia clathrata*).

2. The butter-fish or dollar-fish. — 3. In *her.*, a bearing representing a five-pointed star, the rays surrounded by short waving flames or the like, and having a small circle in the center. — **Brittle starfish**, a brittle-star; any ophiurian. — **Cushion starfish**, a cushion-star, as *Ctenodiscus crispatus*. — **Serpent-starfish.** Same as *serpent-star*. — **Starfish-flower.** See *Stapelia*.

star-flower (stär′flou″ėr), *n.* A plant with bright stellate flowers. (*a*) Species of *Trientalis*, especially *T. Americana*, the chickweed-wintergreen. (*b*) Species of the liliaceous genus *Brodiæa*, formerly classed as *Triteleia*, of which *B. uniflora*, a delicately colored free-blooming early flower from Brazil, is the spring star-flower. (*c*) Species of *Sternbergia*. (*d*) Any one of a few other plants.

star-fort (stär′fôrt), *n.* Same as *star*[1], 8.

star-fruit (stär′frōt), *n.* A smooth tufted water-plant, *Damasonium stellatum*, of southern Europe and eastern Asia: so called from the long-pointed radiating carpels. Another name is *thrumwort*.

star-gage (stär′gāj), *n.* See under *gage*[2].

star-gaze (stär′gāz), *v. i.* To gaze at the stars; especially, to make astronomical or astrological observations: used chiefly in the present participle.

Struck dead with ladies' eyes! — I could *star-gaze*
For ever thus. *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, i. 2.

star-gazer (stär′gā″zėr), *n.* 1. One who gazes at the stars; especially, an astrologer, or, humorously, an astronomer.

Let now the astrologers, the *stargazers*, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee. Isa. xlvii. 13.

2. A book-name of fishes of the family *Uranoscopidæ*: so called from the vertical eyes. The name originally designated *Uranoscopus europæus*. *Astroscopus guttatus* is a common stargazer of the United States.



Naked Star-gazer (*Astroscopus guttatus*).

star-gazing (stär′gā″zing), *a.* Given to the observation and study of the stars.

star-gazing (stär′gā″zing), *n.* Attentive observation and study of the stars; astrology or astronomy. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 63.

star-gooseberry (stär′gōs″ber-i), *n.* The fruit of a moderate-sized tree, *Phyllanthus* (*Cicca*) *distichus*, native in Java and Madagascar, and cultivated throughout India. It is a globose drupe, three- to five-lobed, acid, and eaten raw, cooked, or pickled.

star-grass (stär′gras), *n.* A name of various grass-like plants with starry flowers, or other radiate feature. Such are species of *Aletris*, *Hypoxis*, and *Rhynchospora*; also *Callitriche*, more often *water-starwort*, so called from its stellate tufts of leaves. See the genus names, and cut under *Hypoxis*.

star-hawk† (stär′hâk), *n.* A goshawk; a hawk of the genus *Astur*: so called from the stellate markings of the adult birds. See *goshawk*, and cut under *Astur*.

star-head (stär′hed), *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*, section *Asterocephalus*.

star-hyacinth (stär′hī″a-sinth), *n.* A species of squill, *Scilla amœna*, a very early garden-flower with indigo-blue petals and a conspicuous yellowish-green ovary.

starier†, *n.* [ME., appar. for **starrier*, irreg. < *starre*, *sterre*, a star.] An astronomer.

Without any maner of nicite of *starieres* imaginacion.
Testament of Love, iii.

starik (star′ik), *n.* [< Russ. *starikŭ*, the fulmar, lit. 'an old man': so called from its gray head.] An auklet or murrelet; one of several small birds of the family *Alcidæ*, inhabiting the North Pacific. The name was originally applied to the ancient auk or murrelet, *Synthliborhamphus antiquus*, and thence extended to various related auklets of the genus *Simorhynchus* and others, as the crested starik, *S. cristatellus*. See cuts under *auklet* and *Synthliborhamphus*.

staring (stãr′ing), *p. a.* 1. Standing out prominently and fixedly, or fixed and wide open, as eyes; gazing fixedly or intently; fixed.

He cast on me a *staring* loke, with colour pale as death.
Surrey, Complaint of a Dying Lover.

How gaunt the Creature is — how lean
And sharp his *staring* bones!
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

2. Bristling, as hair; standing stiffly or on end; harsh or rough, as pelage. — 3. Striking the eye too strongly; conspicuous; glaring; gaudy: as, *staring* colors.

Starynge or schynyng as gaye thyngys. Rutilans.
Prompt. Parv., p. 472.

The *staring* red was exchanged for a tone of colouring every way pleasing to the eye.
B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 282.

staringly (stãr′ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner; with fixed look. *Imp. Dict.*

stark[1] (stärk), *a.* [< ME. *stark*, *starc*, *sterk*, *sterc*, *stearc*, < AS. *steare*, strong, stiff, = OS. *stark* = OFries. *sterk*, *sterik* = D. *sterk* = MLG. *stark*, *sterk*, LG. *sterk* = OHG. *starc*, *starch*, MHG. *starc*, G. *stark* = Icel. *sterkr* = Sw. *stark* = Dan. *stærk*, strong, orig. stiff, rigid; cf. OHG. *storchanên*, become rigid, Icel. *storkna* = Dan. *störkne*, coagulate, Goth. *ga-staurknan*, dry up; Lith. *stregti*, become rigid. Hence *starch*[1], *starch*[2].] 1. Stiff; rigid, as in death.

For fyre doth aryfie and doth drye vp a mannes blode, and doth make *sterke* the synewes and loyntes of man.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 244.

Many a nobleman lies *stark* and stiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 42.

2. Stubborn; stiff; severe.

She that helmed was in *starke* stoures.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 380.

He is only debonair to those
That follow where he leads, but *stark* as death
To those that cross him. *Tennyson*, Harold, ii. 2.

3. Stout; stalwart; strong; powerful.

Me caryinge in his clawes *starke*
As lightly as I were a larke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 545.

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer!
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iii. 1.

King James shall mark
If age has tamed these sinews *stark*.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 20.

4†. Great; long.

Kay smote Sonygrenx so that he fill from his horse that he lay a *starke* while with-oute sterynge of hande or foote.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 214.

5. Entire; perfect; utter; downright; sheer; pure; mere.

Consider, first, the *stark* security
The commonwealth is in now.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

What e're they may vnto the world professe —
All their best wisdome is *starke* foolishnesse.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

Ha! ha! ha! a silly wise rogue would make one laugh more than a *stark* fool. *Wycherley*, Country Wife, ii. 1.

stark[1] (stärk), *adv.* [< ME. *stark*, used appar. first in *stark ded*, lit. 'stiff dead,' 'dead and stiff'; being *stark*[1], *a.*, taken in a quasi-adverbial sense, and extended later to a few other adjectives describing a person's condition (rarely in other uses): as, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, etc.] Wholly; entirely; absolutely: used with a few particular adjectives, as *stark dead*, *stark blind*, *stark drunk*, *stark mad*, *stark naked*, rarely with other adjectives.

With the same cours he smote a-nother that he fill *stark deed*, and plonged in depe a-monge hem.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 514.

In the euening it grew *starke* calme.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 134.

I drank *stark drunk*, and, waking, found myself
Cloath'd in this farmer's suit, as in the morning.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, v. 9.

He was 86 years of age, *stark blind*, deafe, and memory lost, after having ben a person of admirable parts and learning. *Evelyn*, Diary, May, 1704.

I'll never forgive you if you don't come back *stark mad* with rapture and impatience — if you don't, egad, I'll marry the girl myself. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 1.

The captain had not a guess of whither we were blown; he was *stark* ignorant of his trade.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

stark[1] (stärk), *v. t.* [< *stark*[1], *a.*] To make stark, stiff, or rigid, as in death. *Sir H. Taylor*, St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

stark[2] (stärk), *a.* [Abbr. of *stark-naked*.] Naked; bare.

There is a court dress to be instituted (to thin the drawing-rooms), stiff-bodied gowns and bare shoulders. What dreadful discoveries will be made both on fat and lean! I recommend to you the idea of Mrs. C. when half-*stark*.
Walpole, Letters (1762), II. 346. (*Davies.*)

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The apple and pear were still unclothed and *stark*.
H. W. Preston, Year in Eden, i.

starken (stär'kn), *v. t.* [< *stark*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make unbending or inflexible; stiffen; make obstinate. *Sir H. Taylor*, Edwin the Fair, iv. 4.

Starkey's soap. See *soap*.

starkly (stärk'li), *adv.* In a stark manner; stiffly; strongly; rigidly. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 70.

stark-naked (stärk'nā'ked), *a.* See *stark*[1], *adv.*, and *start-naked*.

starkness (stärk'nes), *n.* Stiffness; rigidity; strength; grossness.

How should wee have yeelded to his heavenly call, had we beene taken, as they were, in the *starknes* of our ignorance? *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

starless (stär'les), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *-less*.] Having no stars visible, or no starlight: as, a *starless* night.

starlet (stär'let), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *-let*.] **1.** A small star.

Nebulæ may be comparatively near, though the *starlets* of which they are made up appear extremely minute.
H. Spencer.

2. A kind of small starfish.

starlight (stär'līt), *n.* and *a.* [< *star*[1] + *light*[1].]

I. *n.* **1.** The light proceeding from the stars.

Nor walk by moon
Or glittering *starlight* without thee is sweet.
Milton, P. L., iv. 656.

Hence—**2.** A faint or feeble light.

Scripture only, and not any *star-light* of man's reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

II. *a.* Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only.

A *starlight* evening, and a morning fair.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 548.

starlike (stär'līk), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *like*[2].] **1.** Resembling a star; stellated; radiated like a star: as, *starlike* flowers.—**2.** Bright; lustrous; shining; luminous: as, *starlike* eyes.

starling[1] (stär'ling), *n.* [< ME. *starling*, *sterling*, *sterlynge*; < *stare* (< AS. *stær*), a stare, starling (see *stare*[2]), + *-ling*[1].] **1.** An oscine passerine bird, of the family *Sturnidæ* and genus *Sturnus*, as *S. vulgaris* of Europe. The common starling or stare is one of the best-known of British birds. It is 8½ inches long when adult; black, of metallic luster, iridescing dark-green on some parts, and steel-blue, purplish, or violet on others, and variegated nearly throughout with pale-buff or whitish tips of the feathers. The



Common European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*).

wings and tail are duller-black, the exposed parts of the feathers frosted or silvered, with velvety-black and buff edgings. The bill is yellowish, and the feet are reddish. Immature, winter, and female birds are less lustrous, and more variegated with the ochery- or tawny-brown, and have the bill dark-colored. Starlings live much about buildings, and nest in holes of walls, crannies of rock, openings in hollow trees, etc. They are sociable and gregarious, sometimes going in large flocks. They are often caged, readily tamed, and may be taught to whistle tunes, and even to articulate words. The name *starling* is extended to all birds of the family *Sturnidæ*, and some others of the sturnoid series; also, erroneously, to the American birds of the family *Icteridæ*, sometimes known collectively as *American starlings*. The last belong to a different series, having only nine primaries, etc. The bird with which the name is specially connected in this sense is *Agelæus phœniceus*, the common marsh-blackbird, often called *red-winged starling*. The name of *meadow-starling* is often applied to *Sturnella magna*. See also cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *meadow-lark*.

Looking up, I saw . . . a *starling* hung in a little cage. "I can't get out—I can't get out," said the *starling*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey (The Passport).

2. One of a breed of domestic pigeons which in color resemble the starling.—**3.** Same as *rock-trout*, 2.—**American starlings.** See def. 1.—**Black starling**, a melanistic variety of the common starling.—**Cape starling** or **stare** (Latham, 1783), the black and white Indian starling of Edwards (1751), the contra from Bengal of Albin (1740), *Sturnopastor contra*; so called as erroneously described from the Cape of Good Hope (as l'étourneau du Cap de Bonne Espérance of Brisson, 1760), but found chiefly in India. It is 9 inches long; the ground-color of the plumage is black, much glossed with greenish and bronze tints and varied with white; the bill and a bare space above the eyes are orange.—**Chinese starling** (Edwards, 1743), the so-called crested grackle (Latham, 1783), *Acridotheres cristatellus* of central and southern China, and also the Philippine island Luzon (where it is supposed to have been introduced). It is 10½ inches long; the bill is yellow with rose-colored base; the feet and eyes are orange; the plumage is glossy-black with various sheen, and also varied with white; and the head is crested.—**Cockscomb-starling** or **-stare** (Latham, 1783), a remarkable African and Arabian starling, *Dilophus carunculatus*, having in the adult male the head mostly bare, with two erect caruncles or combs on the crown, and a pendent wattle on each side of the face; the plumage is chiefly isabelline gray, with black wings and tail, the former varied with white.—**Glossy starlings**, various birds, chiefly African, forming a subfamily *Lamprotornithinæ* (or *Juidinæ*) of the family



Glossy Starling (*Spreo bicolor*).

Sturnidæ, as of the genera *Lamprotornis*, *Lamprocolius*, *Spreo* (or *Notaugres*). Of the last-named there are several species, as *S. bicolor* of South Africa and *S. pulchra* of West Africa. They are mainly of extremely iridescent plumage.—**Meadow-starling.** See def. 1.—**Red-winged starling.** See def. 1.—**Rose** or **rose-colored starling**, a bird of the genus *Pastor*, as *P. roseus*, which used to be called *rose* or *carnation ouzel*, *rose-colored thrush*, etc. See cut under *pastor*.—**Silk starling** (Brown, 1776), or **stare** (Latham, 1783), the Chinese *Poliopsar sericeus*, 8 inches long, the bill bright-red tipped with white, the feet orange, the eyes black, the plumage ashy-gray varied with black, white, green, brown, purplish, etc.—**Talking starling**, one of several different sturnoid birds of India, etc.; a religious grackle; a mina. See *mina*[2], *Acridotheres*, and cut under *Eulabes*.

starling[2] (stär'ling), *n.* [Also *sterling*; cf. Sw. Dan. *stör*, a pole, stake, prop; Sw. *störa*, prop up with sticks or poles, = Dan. *stære*, put corn on poles to dry.] **1.** In *hydraul. engin.*, an inclosure like a coffer-dam, formed of piles driven closely together, before any work or structure as a protection against the wash of the waves. A supplementary structure of the same kind placed before a starling to resist ice is called a *fore-starling*. See cut under *ice-apron*.

2. One of the piles used in forming such a breakwater.

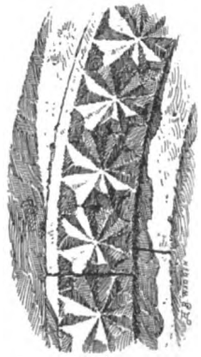
starling[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sterling*[2].

starlit (stär'lit), *a.* [< *star*[1] + *lit*.] Lighted by stars: as, a *starlit* night.

star-lizard (stär'liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Stellio*; a stellion. See cut under *Stellio*.

star-map (stär'map), *n.* A projection of part or all of the heavens, showing the fixed stars as they appear from the earth.

star-molding (stär'mōl″ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a Norman molding ornamented with rayed or pointed figures representing stars.



Star-molding, Romanesque.—Aunay (Charente), France.

starmonger† (stär'mung″gėr), *n.* An astrologer: used contemptuously. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 2.

star-mouthed (stär'moutht), *a.* Having a stellate or radiate arrangement of mouth-parts.—**Star-mouthed worms**, the *Strongylidæ*.

starn[1] (stärn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also dial. *stern*; < ME. *stern*, *sterne* = MD. *sterne* = MLG. *sterne*, *stern*, LG. *steern* = OHG. *sterno*, *stern*, MHG. *sterne*, G. *stern* = Goth. *stairnō*, a star: see *star*[1].] A star. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Thar es na corrupcion, but cler ayre
And the planettes and *sternes* shonand.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 995.

A royall *sterne* . . . rose or day
Before vs on the firmament.
York Plays, p. 127.

starn[2] (stärn), *n.* [< ME. **stern*, < AS. *stearn*, *stærn*, a stare, starling: see *stare*[2].] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

starn[3] (stärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *stern*[2].

Starna (stär'nä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < It. *starna*, a kind of partridge.] Same as *Perdix*.

starnel (stär'nel), *n.* [Also *starnill*; < *starn*[2] + dim. *-el*.] The starling. [Prov. Eng.]

star-netting (stär'net′ing), *n.* A kind of netting used for the filling or background of a design: it produces a pattern of four-pointed stars connected by their points.

Starnœnadinæ (stär-nē-na-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues, 1884), < *Starnœnas* (*-ad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Starnœnas*, grading toward gallinaceous birds in structure, habits, and general appearance; the quail-doves. The feet are large and stout, with short and not completely insistent hallux; the tarsi are long, entirely naked, and reticulated with hexagonal scales. There are cæca, but no oil-gland nor ambiens, the reverse of the case of *Zenaidinæ*, the group of ground-doves with which the genus *Starnœnas* has usually been associated.

Starnœnas (stär-nē'nas), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Starna* + Gr. *οἰάς*, a wild pigeon of the color of ripening grapes, < *οἰνη*, the vine, *οἶνος*, wine.] A genus of West Indian and Floridian quail-doves, typical of the subfamily *Starnœnadinæ*. The bill is short and stout; the frontal feathers project in a point on the culmen; the wings are short, broad, rounded, and vaulted, with reduced first primary; and the tail is short, broad, and nearly even. The only species is *S. cyanocephalus*, the blue-headed quail-dove, of olivaceous and purplish-red or chocolate shades, the throat black bordered with white, the crown rich-blue, and a white mark along the side of the head, meeting its fellow on the chin. It is about 11 inches long.

starnose (stär'nōz), *n.* The star-nosed mole, *Condylura cristata*.

star-nosed (stär'nōzd), *a.* Having a circlet of fleshy processes radiating from the end of the snout in the form of a star, as some moles: specifically noting *Condylura cristata*. See cut under *Condylura*. Also *button-nosed*.

star-of-Bethlehem (stär′ọv-beth'lē-em), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*, particularly *O. umbellatum*: so called from its star-like flowers, which are pure-white within. This species is native from France and the Netherlands to the Caucasus; it is common in gardens and often runs wild, in some parts of America too freely. In Palestine its bulbs are cooked and eaten, and they are thought by some to have been the "dove's dung" of 2 Kings vi. 25. Some other species are desirable hardy garden-bulbs, as *O. nutans* and *O. Narbonense* (*O. pyramidale*), the latter 3 feet high with a pyramidal cluster. *O. caudatum*, with long leaves drying like tails at the end, and with watery-looking bulbs, is a species from the Cape of Good Hope, sometimes called *onion-lily*, remarkably tenacious of life except in cold. It has a flower-scape 2 or 3 feet high, and continues blooming a long time.

2. One of a few plants of other genera, as *Stellaria Holostea* and *Hypericum calycinum*. [Prov. Eng.] See also *Hypoxis* and *Gagea*. [In the name of all these plants there is reference to the star of Mat. ii., which guided the wise men to Bethlehem.]

star-of-Jerusalem† (stär'ọv-jē-rō'sa-lem), *n.* The goat's-beard, *Tragopogon pratensis*. Prior ascribes the name to the salsify, *T. porrifolius*. See cut under *salsify*.

star-of-night (stär'ọv-nīt'), *n.* A large-flowered tree, *Clusia rosea*, of tropical America. See *Clusia*. [West Indies.]

star-of-the-earth (stär'ọv-thē-ėrth'), *n.* See *Plantago*.

starost (star'ost), *n.* [< Pol. *starosta* (= Russ. *starosta*, a bailiff, steward), lit. elder, senior, < *stary*, old, = Russ. *staro-*, old.] **1.** In Poland, a nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a *starosty*.—**2.** In Russia, the head man of a mir or commune.

starosty (star'os-ti), *n.*; pl. *starosties* (-tiz). [< Pol. *starostwo* (= Russ. *starostvo*), < *starosta*, a starost: see *starost*.] In Poland, a name given to castles and domains conferred on noblemen for life by the crown.

star-pagoda (stär'pa-gō'dä), *n.* A variety of the pagoda, an Indian gold coin, so called from its being marked with a star.

star-pepper (stär'pep′ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

star-pile (stär'pīl), *n.* A thermopile whose elements are arranged in the form of a star.

star-pine (stär'pīn), *n.* Same as *cluster-pine* (which see, under *pine*[1]).

star-proof (stär'pröf), *a.* Impervious to the light of the stars. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 89.

starr†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *stare*[4].

star-read† (stär'rēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *star-rede*; < *star*[1] + *read*[1], *n.*] Knowledge of the stars; astronomy. [Rare.]

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Ægyptian wisards old,
Which in *Star-read* were wont have best insight.
Spenser, F. Q., V., Prol.

starred (stärd), *p. a.* [< ME. *sterred, stirrede* (also *sternèd* = D. *gesternd, gesternd* = OHG. *gestirnôt*, MHG. *gestirnet*), starred; as *star*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Studded, decorated, or adorned with stars.—2. Influenced by the stars: usually in composition: as, ill-*starred*.

My third comfort,
Starr'd most unluckily, is . . .
Haled out to murder. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 100.

3. Cracked, with many rays proceeding from a central point: as, a *starred* pane of glass; a *starred* mirror.—4. Marked or distinguished with a star or asterisk.—**Starred corals**, the *Caryophyllidæ*.

star-reed (stär'rēd), *n.* [Tr. Sp. *bejuco de la estrella.*] A plant, *Aristolochia fragrantissima*, highly esteemed in Peru as a remedy against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fevers, etc. *Lindley.*

starrify† (stär'i-fī), *v. t.* [< *star*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To mark with a star. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts. [Rare.]

starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* The state of being starry.

star-rowel (stär'rou″el), *n.* See *rowel.*

star-ruby (stär'rö″bi), *n.* A ruby exhibiting asterism, like the more common star-sapphire or asteria.

starry (stär'i), *a.* [< ME. *sterry, sterri*; < *star*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with stars; adorned with stars.

But see! where Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *starry* sky!
Pope, Winter, l. 70.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar; stellary: as, *starry* light; *starry* flame.

The *starry* influences. *Scott.*

3. Shining like stars; resembling stars: as, *starry* eyes.—4. Stellate or stelliform; radiate; having parts radiately arranged.—5. Pertaining to or in some way associated with the stars.

The *starry* Galileo, with his woes.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 54.

Were 't not much trouble to your *starry* employments,
I a poor mortal would entreat your furtherance
In a terrestrial business. *Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 5.

Starry campion, a species of catch-fly, *Silene stellata*, found in the eastern United States. It has a slender stem 3 feet high, leaves partly in whorls (whence the name), and a loose panicle of white flowers with a bell-shaped calyx and fringed petals.—**Starry hummer**, a hummingbird of the genus *Stellula*, as *S. calliope*.—**Starry puff-ball.** Same as *earth-star.*—**Starry ray.** See *ray*[2].

star-sapphire (stär'saf īr), *n.* Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria.*

star-saxifrage (stär'sak″si-frāj), *n.* A small saxifrage, *Saxifraga stellaris*, found northward in both hemispheres, having white starry flowers.

star-scaled (stär'skāld), *a.* Having stellate scales, as a fish: as, the *star-scaled* dolphins, fishes of the family *Astrodermidæ.*

star-shake (stär'shāk), *n.* See *shake*, *n.*, 7.

star-shell (stär'shel), *n.* *Milit.*, a thin iron shell for light muzzle-loading guns, filled with stars, and fired to light up an enemy's position at night.

starshine (stär'shīn), *n.* The shine or light of stars; starlight. [Rare.]

By *star-shine* and by moonlight. *Tennyson*, Oriana.

star-shoot, star-shot (stär'shöt, stär'shot), *n.* A gelatinous substance often found in wet meadows, and formerly supposed to be the extinguished residuum of a shooting-star. It is, however, of vegetable origin, being the common nostoc.

I have seen a good quantity of that jelly that is sometimes found on the ground, and by the vulgar called a *star-shoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling star. *Boyle*, Works, I. 244.

star-slough (stär'sluf), *n.* Same as *star-shoot.*

star-spangled (stär'spang″gld), *a.* Spotted or spangled with stars: as, the *star-spangled* banner, the national flag of the United States.

Thou, friendly Night,
That wide o'er Heaven's *star-spangled* plain
Holdest thy awful reign.
Potter, tr. of Æschylus (ed. 1779), II. 333. (*Jodrell.*)

The *star-spangled* banner, O long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!
F. S. Key, The Star-Spangled Banner.

star-spotted (stär'spot″ed), *a.* Spotted or studded with stars.

star-stone (stär'stōn), *n.* 1. Same as *asteriated sapphire* (see *sapphire*) and *asteria.*—2. A cut and polished piece of the trunk of a petrified tree-fern. See *Paramius.*

start[1] (stärt), *v.* [E. dial. also *stert, sturt*; < ME. *starten, sterten, stirten, styrten* (pret. *sterte, stirte, sturte, storte, stert*, later *start*, pp. *stert, stirt, y-stert*), prob. < AS. **styrtan* (not found) = MD. D. *storten* = MLG. *storten* = OHG. *sturzan*, MHG. G. *stürzen*, fall, start, = Sw. *störta* (Sw. dial. *stjärta*, run wildly about) = Dan. *styrte*, cast down, ruin, fall dead; root unknown. The explanation given by Skeat, that the word meant orig. 'turn tail,' or 'show the tail,' hence turn over suddenly, < AS. *steort*, etc., a tail (see *start*[2]), is untenable. Hence *startle.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move with a sudden involuntary jerk or twitch, as from a shock of surprise, fear, pain, or the like; give sudden involuntary expression to or indication of surprise, pain, fright, or any sudden emotion, by a quick convulsive movement of the body: as, he *started* at the sight.

The sesoun priketh every gentil herte,
And maketh him out of his slepe to *sterte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 186.

He is now grown wondrous sad, weeps often too,
Talks of his brother to himself, *starts* strangely.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 2.

With trial fire touch me his finger-end;
. . . but if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 90.

2. To make a sudden or unexpected change of place or position; rise abruptly or quickly; spring; leap, dart, or rush with sudden quickness: as, to *start* aside, backward, forward, out, or up; to *start* from one's seat.

Up *stirte* the pardoner and that anon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 163.

Make thy two eyes, like stars, *start* from their spheres.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5. 17.

The Captain *started* up suddenly, his Hair standing at an End. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 28.

3. To set out; begin or enter upon action, course, career, or pursuit, as a journey or a race.

At once they *start*, advancing in a line.
Dryden, Æneid, v. 183.

All being ready, we *started* in a caique very early in the morning. *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 294.

4†. To run; escape; get away.

Ac thre thynges ther beoth that doth a man to *sterte*
Out of his owene hous as holy writ sheweth.
Piers Plowman (C), xx. 297.

When I have them,
I'll place those guards upon them, that they *start* not.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 6.

5. To lose hold; give way; swerve aside; be dislocated or moved from an intended position or direction; spring: as, the ship's timbers *started.*

The best bow may *start*,
And the hand vary.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

6. To fall off or out; loosen and come away, as the baleen of a dead whale through decomposition, or hair from a soured pelt.—**To start after**, to set out in pursuit of.—**To start against**, to become engaged in opposition to; oppose.—**To start in**, to begin. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To start out.** (*a*) To set forth, as on a journey or enterprise. (*b*) To begin; set out: as, he *started out* to be a lawyer.—**To start up.** (*a*) To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; come suddenly into notice or importance.

The mind very often sets itself on work in search of some hidden idea, . . . though sometimes too they *start up* in our minds of their own accord.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. x. 7.

(*b*) To begin operation or business: as, the factory will *start up* to-morrow. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* 1. To rouse suddenly into action, motion, or flight, as a beast from its lair, a hare or rabbit from its form, or a bird from its nest; cause to come suddenly into view, action, play, flight, or the like: as, to *start* game; to *start* the detectives.

Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar.
Shak., J. C., i. 2. 147.

She had aimed . . . at Philip, but had *started* quite other game. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 168.

2. To originate; begin; set in motion; set going; give the first or a new impulse to: as, to *start* a fire; to *start* a newspaper, a school, or a new business; to *start* a controversy.

One of our society of the Trumpet . . . *started* last night a notion which I thought had reason in it.
Steele, Tatler, No. 202.

Kindly conversation could not be sustained between us, because whatever topic I *started* immediately received from her a turn at once coarse and trite, perverse and imbecile. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

In 1793, Canning and his friends *started*, as a weekly paper, the "Anti-Jacobin," which had a brilliant career of eight months. *H. Morley*, English Writers, etc., I. 110.

3. To cause to set out, or to provide the means or take the steps necessary to enable (one) to set out or embark, as on an errand, a journey, enterprise, career, etc.: as, to *start* one's son in business; to *start* a party on an expedition.—4. To loosen, or cause to loosen or lose hold; cause to move from its place: as, to *start* a plank; to *start* a tooth; to *start* an anchor.—5. To set flowing, as liquor from a cask; pour out: as, to *start* wine into another cask.—6. To alarm; disturb suddenly; startle.

You boggle shrewdly, every feather *starts* you.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3. 232.

The queen, being a little *started* hereat, said, "À moi femme et parler ainsi?" "To me a woman and say so?"
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 162.

To start a butt. See *butt*[2].—**To start a tack or a sheet**, to slack it off a little.—**To start a vessel from the stump**, to begin to build a vessel; build an entirely new vessel, as distinguished from repairing an old one; hence, to furnish or outfit a vessel completely.

start[1] (stärt), *n.* [< ME. *stert*; < *start*[1], *v.*] 1. A sudden involuntary spring, jerk, or twitch, such as may be caused by sudden surprise, fear, pain, or other emotion.

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 555.

The exaggerated *start* it gives us to have an insect unexpectedly pass over our skin or a cat noiselessly come and sniffle about our hand. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 189.

2. A spring or recoil, as of an elastic body; spring; jerk.

In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 179.

3. A sudden burst or gleam; a sally; a flash.

To check the *starts* and sallies of the soul.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

A certain gravity . . . much above the little gratification received from *starts* of humour and fancy.
Steele, Tatler, No. 82.

4. A sudden bound or stroke of action; a brief, impulsive, intermittent, or spasmodic effort or movement; spasm: as, to work by fits and *starts.*

For she did speak in *starts* distractedly.
Shak., T. N., ii. 2. 22.

All men have wandering impulses, fits and *starts* of generosity. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 236.

5. A sudden voluntary movement; a dash; a rush; a run.

When I commend you, you hug me for that truth: when I speak your faults, you make a *start*, and fly the hearing.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

"Shall I go for the police?" inquired Miss Jenny, with a nimble *start* toward the door.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, iv. 8.

6. A starting or setting out in some course, action, enterprise, or the like; beginning; outset; departure.

You stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 23.

In the progress of social evolution new *starts* or variations occur. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 150.

7. Lead or advantage in starting or setting out, as in a race or contest; advantage in the beginning or first stage of something: as, to have the *start* in a competition for a prize.—8. Impulse, impetus, or first movement in some direction or course; send-off: as, to get a good *start* in life.

How much I had to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 194.

Who can but magnify the endeavours of Aristotle, and the noble *start* which learning had under him?
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 5.

9. A part that has started; a loosened or broken part; a break or opening.

There [under a ship's keel], instead of a *start*, as they call an opening in the copper, I found something sticking in the hull. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 586.

10†. Distance.

Being a great *start* from Athens to England.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 223.

At a start†, at a bound; in an instant.

At a stert he was betwix hem two.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 847.

To get or have the start, to be beforehand (with); gain the lead or advantage; get ahead: generally with *of.*

It doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So *get the start of* the majestic world
And bear the palm alone. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 130.

start[2] (stärt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stert*; < ME. *start, stert, stirt, steort*, < AS. *steort* = OFries. *stert, stirt* = MD. *steert*, D. *staart* = MLG. LG. *stert, steert, staart, steerd* = MHG. G. *sterz* = Icel. *stertr* = Sw. Dan. *stjert*, tail;

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root unknown; some derive it from the root of *start*[1], in the sense 'project' or 'turn'; others compare Gr. στόρθυγξ, MGr. στόρθη, a point, tine, tag of hair, etc.] 1†. A tail; the tail of an animal: thus, red*start* is literally red*tail*.—2. Something resembling a tail; a handle: as, a plow-*start* (or plow-tail).—3. The sharp point of a young stag's horn. *E. Phillips* (under *broach*).—4. In *mining*, the beam or lever to which the horse is attached in a horse-whim or gin. [North. Eng.]—5. In an overshot water-wheel, one of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket. *E. H. Knight.*—6†. A stalk, as of an apple. *Palsgrave.*

startail (stär'tāl), *n.* A sailors' name for the tropic-bird. See cut under *Phaëthon*.

They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers.
J. G. Wood, Illust. Nat. Hist., II. 756.

starter (stär'tėr), *n.* [< *start*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which starts. (*a*) One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly brings forward a question or an objection. (*b*) One who takes to flight or runs away; a runaway.

Nay, nay, you need not bolt and lock so fast;
She is no *starter*.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 213).

(*c*) One who sets out on a journey, a pursuit, a race, or the like.

We are early *starters* in the dawn, even when we have the luck to have good beds to sleep in.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxxv.

(*d*) One who or that which sets persons or things in motion, as a person who gives the signal for a race, or for the starting of a coach, car, boat, or other conveyance, or a lever or rod for setting an engine or a machine in motion.

There is one *starter*, . . . who, either by word or by pistol-report, starts each race. *The Century*, XL. 205.

(*e*) A dog that starts game; a springer; a cocker.—**Bung starter.** See *bung-starter*.

startful (stärt'fûl), *a.* [< *start*[1] + *-ful*.] Apt to start; easily startled or frightened; skittish. [Rare.]

Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honour, *startful* virgin? tell.
Wolcot (P. Pindar), Ode to Affectation.

startfulness (stärt'fûl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being startful, or easily startled. [Rare.]

star-thistle (stär'this'l), *n.* A low spreading weed, *Centaurea Calcitrapa*, with small heads of purple flowers, the involucral bracts ending in stiff spines, the leaves also spiny: in one form called *mouse-thorn*. According to Prior the name (by him applied to *C. solstitialis*, a more erect plant with yellow flowers, sometimes named *yellow star-thistle*) arises



The Upper Part of the Stem with the Heads of Star-thistle (*Centaurea Calcitrapa*).
a, one of the involucral scales.

from the resemblance of the spiny involucre to the weapon called a *morning-star*. Both of these plants are sparingly naturalized in the United States, the former on the eastern, the latter on the western coast. The name is extended to the genus, of which one species, *C. Cyanus*, is the blue-bottle or corn-flower (the *Kornblume* of the Germans, with whom it has patriotic associations), another is the blessed thistle (see *thistle*), and others are called *centaury*, *knapweed*, and *sultan*. See these names and *Centaurea*.

starthroat (stär'thrōt), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Heliomaster*, having the throat spangled with the scales of the gorget, like many other hummers.

starting-bar (stär'ting-bär), *n.* A hand-lever for moving the valves in starting a steam-engine.

starting-bolt (stär'ting-bōlt), *n.* A rod or bolt used to drive out another; a drift-bolt. *E. H. Knight.*

starting-engine (stär'ting-en'jin), *n.* A small low-pressure engine sometimes connected with a large marine engine, and used to start it. Sometimes called *starting steam-cylinder*.

starting-hole† (stär'ting-hōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sterting-hole*; < *starting* + *hole*[1].] A loophole; evasion; subterfuge; dodge; refuge.

Some, which seke for *sterting-holes* to mainteine their vices, will objecte. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 9.

What trick, what device, what *starting-hole*, canst thou now find out to hide thee from this open and apparent shame? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 290.

startingly (stär'ting-li), *adv.* By fits and starts; impetuously; intemperately. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 79.

starting-place (stär'ting-plās), *n.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a place from which one starts or sets out.

Asham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my first *starting-place*.
Sir J. Denham, Old Age, i.

starting-point (stär'ting-point), *n.* The point from which any one or anything starts; point of departure.

starting-post (stär'ting-pōst), *n.* The point or line, marked out by a post or otherwise, from which competitors start in a race or contest.

starting-valve (stär'ting-valv), *n.* A small valve sometimes introduced for moving the main valves of a steam-engine in starting it.

starting-wheel (stär'ting-hwēl), *n.* A wheel which actuates the valves that start an engine.

startish (stär'tish), *a.* [< *start*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Apt to start; skittish; shy: said of horses. [Colloq.]

startle (stär'tl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *startled*, ppr. *startling*. [< ME. *startlen*, *stertlen*, *stertyllen*; freq. of *start*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To start; manifest fear, alarm, surprise, pain, or similar emotion by a sudden involuntary start.

At first she *startles*, then she stands amaz'd;
At last with terror she from thence doth fly.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

She changed colour and *startled* at everything she heard.
Addison, Spectator, No. 3.

2. To wince; shrink.

Physic, or mathematics, . . .
She will endure, and never *startle*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. To move suddenly, as if surprised or frightened.

Stertling from hir traunce,
I wil reuenge (quoth she).
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

If a dead leaf *startle* behind me,
I think 'tis your garment's hem.
Lowell, The Broken Tryst.

4. To take to flight, as in panic; stampede, as cattle.

And the heerd *starteled*, and ran hedlyng into the see.
Tyndale, Mark v. 13.

5. To take departure; depart; set out. [Obsolete or provincial.]

A gret *stertling* he mycht haiff seyne
Off schippys. *Barbour*, Bruce, iii. 170.

Or by Madrid he takes the route, . . .
Or down Italian vista *startles*.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to start; excite by sudden surprise, alarm, apprehension, or other emotion; scare; shock.

I confess I have perused them all, and can discover nothing that may *startle* a discreet belief.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 21.

Like the inhabitants of a city who have been just *startled* by some strange and alarming news.
Scott, Kenilworth, xl.

2. To rouse suddenly; cause to start, as from a place of concealment or from a state of repose or security.

Let me thy vigils keep
'Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's swift leap
Startles the wild bee from the foxglove bell.
Keats, Sonnets, iv.

The garrison, *startled* from sleep, found the enemy already masters of the towers. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

startle (stär'tl), *n.* [< *startle*, *v.*] A sudden movement or shock caused by surprise, alarm, or apprehension of danger; a start.

After having recovered from my first *startle*, I was very well pleased with the accident. *Spectator.*

startler (stärt'lėr), *n.* [< *startle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which starts or is startled. [Rare.]

When, dazzled by the eastern glow,
Such *startler* cast his glance below,
And saw unmeasured depth around.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 31.

2. That which startles: as, that was a *startler*. [Colloq.]

startling (stärt'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *startle*, *v.*] 1. That startles or that excites sudden surprise, apprehension, fear, or like emotion; that rouses or suddenly and forcibly attracts attention: as, *startling* news; a *startling* discovery.

It was *startling* to hear all at once the sound of voices singing a solemn hymn.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 42.

2†. Easily startled or alarmed; skittish; shying.

Ther was also the lorde of the white tour, that was a noble knyght and an hardy, with vij hundred knyghtes vpon *startelinge* stedes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The Tyranny of Prelates under the name of Bishops have made our eares tender and *startling*.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

startlingly (stärt'ling-li), *adv.* In a startling manner; surprisingly.

But who could this be, to whom mere human sympathy was so *startlingly* sweet? *Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 155.

startlish (stärt'lish), *a.* [< *startle* + *-ish*[1].] Apt to start; skittish. [Colloq.]

star-trap (stär'trap), *n.* A trap-door on the stage of a theater for the disappearance of gymnastic characters. It consists of five or more pointed pieces which part when pressure is applied to the center.

start-up[1]† (stärt'up), *a.* and *n.* [< *start up*: see *start*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Upstart.

Two junior *start-up* societies. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, i.

Whoever weds Isabella, it shall not be Father Falconara's *start-up* son. *Walpole*, Castle of Otranto, iv.

II. *n.* One who comes suddenly into notice; an upstart.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 3. 69.

startup[2]† (stärt'up), *n.* [Usually in pl. *start-ups*, also sometimes *startopes*; origin uncertain.] A half-boot or buskin, described in the sixteenth century as laced above the ankle.

Guestres [gaiters], *startups*; high shooes, or gamashes for countrey folks. *Cotgrave.*

Her neat fit *startups* of green Velvet bee,
Flourisht with silver; and beneath the knee,
Moon-like, indented; butt'ned down the side
With Orient Pearls as big as Filberd's pride.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

A stupid lout . . . in a grey jerkin, with his head bare, his hose about his heels, and huge *startups* upon his feet.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxiv.

starvation (stär-vā'shon), *n.* [< *starve* + *-ation*. The word is noted as one of the first (*flirtation* being another) to be formed directly from a native E. verb with the L. term. *-ation*. It was first used or brought into notice by Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (hence called "Starvation Dundas"), in a speech on American affairs, in 1775.] The state of starving or being starved; extreme suffering from cold or hunger; hence, deprivation of any element essential to nutrition or the proper discharge of the bodily functions: often used figuratively of mental or spiritual needs.

Starvation Dundas, whose pious policy suggested that the devil of rebellion could be expelled only by fasting.
Walpole, To Rev. W. Mason, April 25, 1781.

Starvation was an epithet applied to Mr. Dundas, the word being, for the first time, introduced into our language by him, in a speech, in 1775, in an American debate, and thenceforward became a nickname: . . . "I shall not wait for the advent of *starvation* from Edinburgh to settle my judgment." *Mitford*, in Walpole's Letters (ed. Cunningham), VIII. 30, note.

Whether an animal be herbivorous or carnivorous, it begins to starve from the moment its vital food-stuffs consist of pure amyloids, or fats, or any mixture of them. It suffers from what may be called nitrogen *starvation*.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 170.

starve (stärv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *starved*, ppr. *starving*. [Early mod. E. also *sterve*; < ME. *sterven*, *steorven* (pret. *starf*, *sterf*, pp. *starven*, *storven*, *i-storve*, *y-storve*), < AS. *steorfan* (pret. *stearf*, pl. *sturfon*, pp. *storfen*), die, = OS. *sterbhan* = OFries. *sterva* = D. *sterven* = MLG. *sterven*, LG. *starven*, *sterven* = OHG. *sterban*, MHG. G. *sterben*, die; not found in Goth. or Scand., except as in the derived Icel. *starf*, trouble, labor, toil, work, *starfa*, toil, work, *stjarfi*, epilepsy (= AS. *steorfa*, E. dial. *starf*, a plague), which indicate that the verb orig. meant 'labor, be in trouble'; cf. Gr. *οἱ καμόντες*, the dead, lit. 'those who have labored,' < *κάμνειν*, labor, toil.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To die; perish.

She *starf* for wo neigh whan she wente.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1419.

He *starf* in grete age disherited, as the story witnesseth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.

Specifically—2. To perish from lack of food or nourishment; die of hunger; also, to suffer from lack of food; pine with hunger; famish; suffer extreme poverty.

Starves in the midst of nature's bounty curst,
And in the loaden vineyard dies for thirst.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

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3. To perish with cold; die from cold or exposure; suffer from cold. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Starving with cold as well as hunger.
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

4. To suffer for lack of anything that is needed or much desired; suffer mental or spiritual want; pine.

Though our soules doe *sterve*
For want of knowledge, we doe little care.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

I . . . *starve* for a merry look. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 88.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to perish with hunger; afflict or distress with hunger; famish: hence, to kill, subdue, or bring to terms by withholding food or by the cutting off of supplies: as, to *starve* a garrison into surrender.

Whilst I have meat and drink, love cannot *starve* me.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

2. To cause to perish with cold; distress or affect severely with cold; benumb utterly; chill. [Now chiefly Eng.]

Alle the mete he sayes at on bare worde,
The potage fyrst with brede y-coruyn,
Couerys hom agayn lest they ben *storuyn*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 324.

That kiss is comfortless
As frozen water to a *starved* snake.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 1. 252.

From beds of raging fire to *starve* in ice
Their soft ethereal warmth. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 600.

What a sad fire we have got, and I dare say you are both *starved* with cold. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxviii.

3. To cause to perish through lack of any kind; deprive of life, vigor, or force through want; exhaust; stunt.

If the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but, where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, *starved*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse. *Locke.*

Starved rat, a pika, *Lagomys princeps*. See *cony*, 4, and cut under *Lagomys*. [Local, U. S.]

starve-acre (stärv'ā'kėr), *n.* [< *starve* + obj. *acre*.] One of the crowfoots, *Ranunculus arvensis*: so called as impoverishing the soil or indicating a poor one. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

starved (stärvd), *p. a.* In *her.*, stripped of its leaves; without leaves or blossoms: noting a branch of a tree used as a bearing.

starveling (stärv'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *starrling*; < *starve* + *-ling*[1].] **I.** *n.* A starving or starved person; an animal or a plant that is made thin or lean and weak through want of nourishment.

Such a meagre troop such thin-chapp'd *starvelings*,
Their barking stomachs hardly could refrain
From swallowing up the foe ere they had slain him.
Randolph, Jealous Lovers, iii. 4.

II.† *a.* Starving (from hunger or cold); hungry; lean; pining with want.

Sending heards of souls *starrling* to Hell, while they feast and riot upon the labours of hireling Curats.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

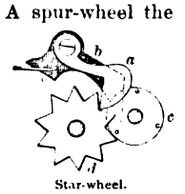
starvent†. An obsolete past participle of *starve*. *Daniel* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 587).

starver (stär'vėr), *n.* One who starves or causes starvation. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

starward (stär'wärd), *adv.* [< *star*[1] + *-ward*.] To or toward the stars. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, ii. 6.

starward (stär'wärd), *a.* [< *starward*, *adv.*] Pointing or reaching to the stars. *Blackie*, Lays of Highlands, etc., p. 92. (*Encyc. Dict.*) [Rare.]

star-wheel (stär'hwēl), *n.* A spur-wheel the teeth of which are V-shaped, with an angle of 60°. Such wheels are now little used, except (*a*) in the winding-mechanism of the cloth-beams in some kinds of looms, where their teeth are engaged by clicks; (*b*) for some other special purposes, as in modifications of the Geneva movement, etc.; and (*c*) in clock-motions, the teeth of the star-wheel engaging with a pin on the hour-wheel, by which the star-wheel is intermittently turned along one tooth for every revolution of the hour-wheel: this movement is used in repeating-clocks, and also in registering-mechanism, adding-machines, etc. —**Star-wheel and jumper**, in *horol.*, an arrangement of a star-wheel in relation with a pin on the minute-wheel, by which the snail is caused to move in an intermittent manner, or by jumps.



Star-wheel.
a, drop; *b*, pawl; *c*, disk; *d*, star-wheel.

star-worm (stär'wėrm), *n.* A gephyrean worm; any one of the *Gephyrea*.

starwort (stär'wėrt), *n.* [< *star*[1] + *wort*[1].] **1.** Any plant of the genus *Stellaria*, the species of which have white starry flowers; chickweed. See cut under *Stellaria*.—**2.** Any species of the genus *Aster*, the name alluding to the stellate rays of the heads. Specifically, in England, *A. Tripolium*, the sea-starwort, a salt-marsh species. The Italian starwort is *A. Amellus*, of central and southern Europe. **3.** The genus *Callitriche*, more properly *water-starwort*. Also *star-grass*.—**Drooping starwort**, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium Carolinianum*.—**Mealy starwort**, the colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*. It is tonic, and in larger doses narcotic, emetic, and cathartic.—**Yellow starwort**, the elecampane.

stasidion (sta-sid'i-on), *n.*; pl. *stasidia* (-ä). [< MGr. στασίδιον, a stall, dim. of στάσις, a standing-place.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a stall in a church, as of a patriarch, hegumen, or monk. Originally the stasidia seem to have been places for standing only (whence the name).

stasimon (stas'i-mon), *n.*; pl. *stasima* (-mä). [< Gr. στάσιμον (see def.), < στάσις, a standing, station.] In *anc. Gr. lit.*, any song of the chorus in a drama after the parodos. The parabasis of a comedy is not, however, called a stasimon. Some authorities limit the use of the term to tragedy. The name is derived not, as stated by scholiasts, from the chorus's standing still during a stasimon (which cannot have been the case), but from the fact that it was sung after they had taken their station in the orchestra.

stasimorphy (sta'si-môr-fi). *n.* [< Gr. στάσις, standing, + μορφή, form.] Deviation of form arising from arrest of growth. *Cooke*, Manual.

stasis (stā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στάσις, a standing, a stoppage, < ἱστάναι, mid. and pass. ἱστασθαι, stand: see *stand*.] **1.** In *pathol.*, a stopping of the blood in some part of the circulation, as in a part of an inflamed area.—**2.** Pl. *staseis* or *stases*. In the *Gr. Ch.*, one of the sections (regularly three) of a cathisma, or portion of the psalter. At the end of each stasis *Gloria Patri* and *Alleluia* are said. The name probably comes from the pause (στάσις) in the psalmody so made. A stasis usually contains two or three psalms. See *cathisma* (*a*).

stassfurtite (stas'fėrt-it), *n.* [< *Stassfurt* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A massive variety of boracite, found at Stassfurt in Prussia. It resembles in appearance a fine-grained white marble.

stat. An abbreviation of *statute* or *statutes*: as, *Rev. Stat.* (Revised Statutes).

statable (stā'ta-bl), *a.* [< *state* + *-able*.] Capable of being stated or expressed.

statal (stā'tal), *a.* [< *state* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or considered in relation to a particular State; state, as distinguished from *national*. [Rare, U. S.]

statant (stā'tant), *a.* [< heraldic F. *statant*, equiv. to OF. *estant*, standing, < L. **stan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] In *her.*, standing still with all four feet on the ground.—**Statant affronté**. See *at gaze* (*b*), under *gaze*.


Lion statant gardant.

statarian (stā-tā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady (*status*, standing), + *-an*.] Steady; well-disciplined. [Rare.]

A detachment of your *statarian* soldiers.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

statarianly (stā-tā'ri-an-li), *adv.* [< *statarian* + *-ly*[2].] In a statarian manner. [Rare.]

My *statarianly* disciplined battalion.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. ii. 23.

statary (stā'ta-ri), *a.* [< L. *statarius*, stationary, steady, < *stare*, stand.] Stated; fixed; settled. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

state (stāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stat*, *staat*, state, condition, existence, also *estat*, < OF. *estat*, *esta*, F. *état* = Sp. Pg. *estado* = It. *stato* = MD. *staet*, D. *staat* = MLG. *stāt* = G. *staat* = Sw. Dan. *stat*, state, the state, < L. *status* (*statu-*), manner of standing, attitude, position, carriage, manner, dress, apparel; also a position, place; situation, condition, circumstances, position in society, rank; condition of society, public order, public affairs, the commonwealth, the state, government, constitution, etc.; in ML. in numerous other uses; < *stare* (pp. *status*, used only as pp. of the transitive form *sistere*), stand: see *stand*. The noun is in part (def. 15) appar. from the verb. Doublet of *estate*, *status*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Mode or form of existence; position; posture; situation; condition: as, the *state* of one's health; the *state* of the roads; a *state* of uncertainty or of excitement; the present unsatisfactory *state* of affairs.

Nor shall he smile at thee in secret thought,
Nor laugh with his companions at thy *state*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1066.

O see how fickle is their *state*
That doe on fates depend!
The Legend of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 54).

Keep the *state* of the question in your eye. *Boyle.*

The solitude of such a mind is its *state* of highest enjoyment. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 29.

The present conscious *state*, when I say "I feel tired," is not the direct *state* of tire; when I say "I feel angry," it is not the direct *state* of anger.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 190.

2. Political or social position or status; station; standing in the world or the community; rank; condition; quality.

These Italian bookes are made English, to bryng mischief enough openly and boldly to all *states*, greate and meane, yong and old, euery where.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 81.

A train which well beseem'd his *state*,
But all unarm'd, around him wait.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 7.

3. A class or order: same as *estate*, 9.

We hold that God's clergy are a *state* which hath been, and will be as long as there is a Church upon earth, necessary by the plain word of God himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

4. Style of living; mode of life; especially, the dignity and pomp befitting a person of high degree or large wealth.

Do you know, sir,
What *state* she carries? what great obedience
Waits at her beck continually?
Fletcher, Mad Lover, i. 1.

5. Stateliness; dignity.

The Abbess, seeing strife was vain,
Assumed her wonted *state* again—
For much of *state* she had.
Scott, Marmion, v. 31.

6†. A person of high rank; a noble; a personage of distinction.

The twelve Peeres or *States* of the Kingdome of France. 1660. Hexham.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index, p. 120.

First you shall see the men in order set,
States and their Pawns.
Middleton, Game at Chess, Prol.

7†. A seat of dignity; a dais; a chair of state, usually on a raised platform, with or without a canopy; also, this canopy itself.

The *state* . . . was placed in the upper end of the hall.
B. Jonson, Mask of Blackness.

It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
[Offering Timoleon the *state*.
As to the supreme magistrate, Sicily tenders.
Massinger, Bondman, i. 3.

The Queene Consort sat under a *state* on a black footcloth, to entertain the circle.
Evelyn, Diary, March 5, 1685.

8†. The crisis, or culminating point, as of a disease; that point in the growth or course of a thing at which decline begins.

Tumours have their several degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *state*, and declination.
Wiseman, Surgery.

9. Continuance of existence; stability.

By a man of understanding and knowledge the *state* thereof [of a land] shall be prolonged. Prov. xxviii. 2.

10†. Estate; income; possession.

I judge them, first, to have their *states* confiscate.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 8.

11. The whole people of one body politic; the commonwealth: usually with the definite article; in a particular sense, a civil and self-governing community; a commonwealth.

In Aleppo once,
Where a malignant and a turban'd Turk
Beat a Venetian and traduced *the state*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 354.

A *State* is a community of persons living within certain limits of territory, under a permanent organization, which aims to secure the prevalence of justice by self-imposed law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 36.

12. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with the ecclesiastical: as, the union of church and *state*.—**13.** One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together make up a federal republic, which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national government, and as regards internal affairs are more or less independent. In this sense the word *state* is used chiefly with reference to the several States (generally *cap.*) of the American Union, the United States of America. The relations between the individual states and the national or central government of Mexico, Brazil, and various other republics of the American continent are formed more or less closely on the model of the United States. Current designations or epithets of the States of the American Union are the following: Badger State, Wisconsin; Bay State, Massachusetts; Bayou State, Mississippi; Bear State, Arkansas, California, Kentucky; Big-bend State, Tennessee; Blue-hen State, Delaware; Blue-law State, Connecticut; Buckeye State, Ohio; Bullion State, Missouri; Centennial State, Colorado; Corn-cracker State, Kentucky; Cracker State, Georgia; Creole State, Louisiana; Dark and Bloody Ground, Kentucky; Diamond State, Delaware; Empire State, New York; Empire State of the South, Georgia; Excelsior State, New York; Freestone State, Connecticut; Garden State, Kansas; Golden State, California; Gopher State, Minnesota; Granite State, New Hampshire; Green Mountain State, Vermont; Gulf State, Florida; Hawkeye

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State, Iowa; Hoosier State, Indiana; Keystone State, Pennsylvania; Lake State, Michigan; Land of Steady Habits, Connecticut; Little Rhody, Rhode Island; Lone-star State, Texas; Lumber State, Maine; Mother of Presidents, Virginia; Mother of States, Virginia; Mudcat State, Mississippi; New England of the West, Minnesota; Old Colony, Massachusetts; Old Dominion, Virginia; Old-line State, Maryland; Old North State, North Carolina; Palmetto State, South Carolina; Pan-handle State, West Virginia; Pelican State, Louisiana; Peninsula State, Florida; Pine-tree State, Maine; Prairie State, Illinois; Sage-hen State, Nevada; Silver State, Nevada; Squatter State, Kansas; Sucker State, Illinois; Turpentine State, North Carolina; Web foot State, Oregon; Wolverine State, Michigan; Wooden Nutmeg State, Connecticut.

14. *pl.* [*cap.*] The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of the bailiff, jurats of the royal court, constables, rectors of the parishes, and fourteen deputies. The lieutenant-governor has the veto power. Guernsey has a similar body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States.

15†. A statement; a document containing a statement, or showing the state or condition of something at a given time; an account (or the like) stated.—**16.** In *engraving*, an impression taken from an engraved plate in some particular stage of its progress, recognized by certain distinctive marks not seen on previous impressions or on any made subsequently unless coupled with fresh details. There may be seven, eight, or more states from one plate.—**17.** In *bot.*, a form or phase of a particular plant.

> Sticta linita . . . was recognized as occurring in the United States by Delise, . . . and Dr. Nylander (Syn., p. 353) speaks of a *state* from Arctic America.
> *Tuckerman*, Genera Lichenum, p. 35.

Border State, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those slave States which bordered upon the free States. They were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri.—**Cap of state**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head-dress worn in the middle ages by the lord mayor of London on his installation, like a short cone with a ring, as of fur, around the head.—**Chair of state.** See *chair.*—**Civil state.** See *civil.*—**Cloth of state.** See *cloth.*—**Commissioner for the State of**, etc. See *commissioner.*—**Confederate States of America, construct state, cotton States.** See the qualifying words.—**Council of State.** See *council.*—**Cretinoid state**, myxedema.—**Department of State.** See *department.*—**Doctrine of States' rights**, in *U. S. hist.*, the doctrine that to the separate States of the Union belong all rights and privileges not specially delegated by the Constitution to the general government; the doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution. In this form the doctrine has always been and is still held as one of the distinctive principles of the Democratic party. Before the civil war the more radical believers in the doctrine of States' rights held that the separate States possessed all the powers and rights of sovereignty, and that the Union was only a federation from which each of the States had a right to secede.—**Ecclesiastical state†, free States.** See the adjectives.—**In a state of nature.** See *nature.*—**Intermediate, maritime state.** See the adjectives.—**Middle States.** See *middle.*—**Military state**, that branch of the government of a state or nation by which its military power is exercised, including all who by reason of their service therein are under military authority and regulation.—**Purse of state**, in *her.* See *purse.*—**Reason of state.** See *reason.*—**Slave State.** See *slave*[2].—**Southern States**, the States in the southern part of the United States, generally regarded as the same as the former slave States.—**Sovereign state.** See *sovereign.*—**State of facts**, in *law*, a technical term sometimes used of a written statement of facts in the nature of or a substitute for pleadings, or evidence, or both.—**State of progress.** See *progress.*—**State's evidence.** See *king's evidence*, under *evidence.*—**States of the Church**, or **Papal States**, the former temporal dominions of the Pope. They were principally in central Italy, and extended from about Ravenna and Ancona on the Adriatic to the Mediterranean, including Rome. Their origin dates from a grant made by Pepin the Short in the middle of the eighth century. The territory was greatly reduced in 1860, and the remainder was annexed in 1870 to the kingdom of Italy (with a few small exceptions, including the Vatican and its dependencies).—**The States.** (*a*) The Netherlands. (*b*) The United States of America: as, he has sailed from Liverpool for *the States*. [Great Britain and her colonies.]—**To keep state**, to assume the pomp, dignity, and reserve of a person of high rank or degree: act or conduct one's self with pompous dignity; hence, to be difficult of access.

> Seated in thy silver chair,
> *State* in wonted manner *keep*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

To lie in state, to be placed on view in some public place, surrounded with ceremonious pomp and solemnity: said of a dead person. =**Syn. 1** and **2.** See *situation.*

II. *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the community or body politic; public: as, *state* affairs; *state* policy; a *state* paper.

> To send the *state* prisoners on board of a man of war which lay off Leith. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., V. 31.

2. Used on or intended for occasions of great pomp or ceremony: as, a *state* carriage.—**3.** Of or pertaining to one of the commonwealths which make up a federal republic: opposed to *national*: as, *state* rights; a *state* prison; *state* legislatures.—**State banks.** See *bank*[2], **4.**—**State carriage.** See *carriage.*—**State church.** See *established church*, under *church.*—**State criminal**, one who commits an offense against the state, as treason; a political offender.—**State domain, gallantry, law.** See the nouns.—**State lands**, lands granted to or owned by a state, for internal improvements, educational purposes, etc.—**State paper.** (*a*) A paper prepared under the direction of a state, and relating to its political interests or government. (*b*) A newspaper selected, by or pursuant to law, for the publication of official or legal notices.—**State prison.** (*a*) A jail for political offenders only. (*b*) A prison maintained by a State for the regular confinement of felons under sentence to imprisonment: distinguished from county and city jails, in which are confined misdemeanants, and felons awaiting trial, or awaiting execution of the death penalty, and from reformatories, etc. [U. S.]—**State prisoner, sword**, etc. See the nouns.

state (stāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stated*, ppr. *stating*. [< *state*, *n.*] **1.** To set; fix; settle; establish; stablish: as, to *state* a day: chiefly used in the past participle.

> And you be *stated* in a double hope.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

2†. To settle as a possession upon; bestow or settle upon.

> You boast to me
> Of a great revenue, a large substance,
> Wherein you would endow and *state* my daughter.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Fair Quarrel, i. 1.

3. To express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross: represent fully in words; make known specifically; explain particularly; narrate; recite: as, to *state* an opinion; to *state* the particulars of a case.

> I pretended not fully to *state*, much less demonstrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

4. In *law*, to aver or allege. Thus, *stating* a case to be within the purview of a statute is simply alleging that it is; while *showing* it to be so consists in a disclosure of the facts which bring it within the statute.—**Account stated.** See *account.*—**Case stated.** See *case agreed*, under *case*[1].—**To state it†**, to keep state. See *state*, *n.*

> Wolsey began to *state it* at York as high as ever.
> *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. ii. 4. (*Davies.*)

=**Syn. 3.** *Speak*, *Tell*, etc. (see *say*[1]), specify, set forth.

state† (stāt), *a.* [Irreg. used for *stately*.] Stately. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

statecraft (stāt'krȧft), *n.* The art of conducting state affairs; state management; statesmanship.

stated (stā'ted), *p. a.* Settled; established; regular; occurring at regular intervals; appointed or given regularly.

> It was his manner to use *stated* hours and places for exercises of devotion. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.
>
> The *stated* and unquestionable fee of his office.
> *Addison.*

Stated clerk, the principal clerk of Presbyterian church courts in the United States, usually associated in the superior courts with an official called a *permanent clerk*. The stated clerk of the General Assembly is the custodian of all the books, records, and papers of the court, and has charge of the printing and distribution of the minutes and other documents as ordered by the Assembly.

statedly (stā'ted-li), *adv.* At stated or settled times; regularly; at certain intervals; not occasionally. *Imp. Dict.*

statefult (stāt'fūl), *a.* [< *state* + *-ful.*] Full of state; stately.

> A *statefull* silence in his presence.
> *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 5.

statehood (stāt'hůd), *n.* [< *state* + *-hood.*] The condition or status of a state.

state-house (stāt'hous), *n.* The public building in which the legislature of a State holds its sittings; the capitol of a State. [U. S.]

stateless (stāt'les), *a.* [< *state* + *-less.*] Without state or pomp.

statelily (stāt'li-li), *adv.* In a stately manner. *Sir H. Taylor*, Philip van Artevelde, I., v. 9. [Rare.]

stateliness (stāt'li-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

stately (stāt'li), *a.* [< ME. *statly*, *estatlich* = MD. *staetelick*, D. *statelijk* = MLG. *statelich*, *statlich* = Dan. *statelig*, stately; appar. confused in MLG., etc., with MHG. **statelich*, G. *stattlich*, stately, excellent, important, seeming; cf. the adv. OHG. *statelicho*, properly (< *stat*, opportunity, etc.; akin to E. *stead*, place: see *stead*), MHG. *stateliche*, *statlich*, properly, moderately, G. *stattlich*, magnificently, excellently, etc.; as *state* + *-ly*[1].] Grand, lofty, or majestic in proportions, bearing, manner, or the like; dignified; elevated: applied to persons or to things.

> These regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *stately* trees casting a shade. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.
>
> The veneration and respect it [the picture of the Duchess of Ormond] fills me with . . . will make those who come to visit me think I am grown on the sudden wonderful *stately* and reserved.
> *Swift*, To the Duchess of Ormond, Dec. 20, 1712.

=**Syn.** *August*, etc. (see *majestic*), imperial, princely, royal, palatial, pompous, ceremonious, formal.

stately (stāt'li), *adv.* [< *stately*, *a.*] In a stately manner.

> Ye that walk
> The earth, and *stately* tread, or lowly creep.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 201.

statement (stāt'ment), *n.* [< *state* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of stating, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.—**2.** That which is stated: a formal embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative; a recital; the expression of a fact or of an opinion; account; report: as, a verbal *statement*; a written *statement*; a bank *statement*; a doctrinal *statement*.—**Calculus of equivalent statements.** See *calculus.*

state-monger (stāt'mung'gėr), *n.* One who is versed in politics, or dabbles in state affairs. *Imp. Dict.*

stater[1] (stā'tėr), *n.* [< *state* + *-er*[1].] One who states.

stater[2] (stā'tėr), *n.* [< L. *stater*, < Gr. στατήρ, a standard of weight or money, a Persian gold coin, also a silver (or sometimes gold) coin of certain Greek states, < ἱστάναι, mid. and pass. ἵστασθαι, stand.] A general name for the principal or standard coin of various cities and states of ancient Greece. The common signification is a gold coin equal in weight to two drachmæ of Attic standard, or about 132.6 grains, and in value to twenty drachmæ. There were also in various states staters of Euboic and Æginetan standards. The oldest staters, those of Lydia, said to have been first coined by Crœsus, were struck in the pale gold called *electrum*. At the period of Greek decline the silver tetradrachm was called *stater*. This coin is the "piece of money" (equivalent to a Jewish shekel) of Mat. xvii. 27. As a general term for a standard of weight, the name *stater* was given to the Attic mina and the Sicilian litra.

state-room (stāt'röm), *n.* **1.** A room or an apartment of state in a palace or great house.—**2.** In the United States navy, an officer's sleeping-apartment (called *cabin* in the British navy).—**3.** A small private sleeping-apartment, generally with accommodation for two persons, on a passenger-steamer. Compare *cabin*, 3.—**4.** A similar apartment in a sleeping-car. [U. S.]

states-general (stāts'jen'ę-ral), *n. pl.* The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically [*cap.*], the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

statesman (stāts'man), *n.*; pl. *statesmen* (-men). [= D. *staatsman* = G. *staatsmann* = Sw. *statsman* = Dan. *statsmand*; as *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *man.*] **1.** A man who is versed in the art of government, and exhibits conspicuous ability and sagacity in the direction and management of public affairs; a politician in the highest sense of the term.

> It is a weakness which attends high and low: the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who holds the plough. *South.*
>
> The Eastern politicians never do anything without the opinion of the astrologers on the fortunate moment. . . . *Statesmen* of a more judicious prescience look for the fortunate moment too: but they seek it, not in the conjunctions and oppositions of planets, but in the conjunctions and oppositions of men and things.
> *Burke*, Letter to a Member of the Nat. Assembly, 1791.

2. One who occupies his own estate; a small landholder. [Prov. Eng.]

> The old *statesmen* or peasant proprietors of the valley had for the most part succumbed to various destructive influences, some social, some economical, added to a certain amount of corrosion from within.
> *Mrs. Humphry Ward*, Robert Elsmere, I. ii.

=**Syn. 1.** See *politician.*

statesmanlike (stāts'man-līk), *a.* [< *statesman* + *like.*] Having the manner or the wisdom of statesmen; worthy of or befitting a statesman: as, a *statesmanlike* measure.

statesmanly (stāts'man-li), *a.* Relating to or befitting a statesman; statesmanlike. *De Quincey.*

statesmanship (stāts'man-ship), *n.* [< *statesman* + *-ship.*] The qualifications or employments of a statesman; political skill, in the higher sense.

> The petty craft so often mistaken for *statesmanship* by minds grown narrow in habits of intrigue, jobbing, and official etiquette. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

state-socialism (stāt'sō'shal-izm), *n.* A scheme of government which favors the enlargement of the functions of the state as the best way to introduce the reforms urged by socialists for the amelioration of the poorer classes, as the nationalization of land, state banks where credit shall be given to laboring men, etc.

state-socialist (stāt'sō'shal-ist), *n.* A believer in the principles of state-socialism; one who favors the introduction of socialistic innovations through the agency of the state.

stateswoman (stāts'wům'an), *n.*; pl. *stateswomen* (-wim'en). [< *state's*, poss. of *state*, + *woman.*] A woman who is versed in or meddles with public affairs, or who gives evidence of political shrewdness or ability. [Rare.]

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How she was in debt, and where she meant
To raise fresh sums: she 's a great *stateswoman!*
B. Jonson.

stathe (stāth), *n.* [Also *staith, staithe;* early mod. E. also *stayth, steyth;* < ME. *stathe* (AF. *stathe*), < AS. *stæth*, later *steth*, bank, shore, = Icel. *stöth*, a harbor, roadstead, port, landing; akin to AS. *stede*, stead: see *stead*.] A landing-place; a wharf. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

stathmograph (stath'mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. στάθμη, measure, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for indicating and registering the velocity of railroad-trains: a form of velocimeter. *E. H. Knight.*

static (stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στατικός, causing to stand, pertaining to standing, < στατός, verbal adj. of ἵστάναι, mid. and pass. ἵστασθαι, stand: see *stasis, stand.*] 1†. Pertaining to weight and the theory of weight.—2. Same as *statical.*—**Static ataxia**, inability to stand without falling or excessive swaying, especially with closed eyes, as in tabes.—**Static gangrene**, gangrene resulting from mechanical obstruction to the return of blood from a part.—**Static refraction.** See *refraction.*

statical (stat'i-kal), *a.* [< *static* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or to forces in equilibrium.—2. Acting by mere weight without producing motion: as, *statical* pressure.—**Statical electricity.** See *electricity.*—**Statical induction.** See *induction*, 6.—**Statical manometer.** See *manometer.*

statically (stat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a statical manner; according to statics.

Statice (stat'i-sē), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. στατική, an astringent herb, fem. of στατικός, causing to stand: see *static.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Plumbagineæ*, type of the tribe *Staticeæ*. It is characterized by its acaulescent or tufted herbaceous or somewhat shrubby habit, flat alternate leaves, inflorescence commonly cymose and composed of one-sided spikes, stamens but slightly united to the petals, and styles distinct to the angles of the ovary, with capitate, oblong, or linear stigmas. Over 120 species have been described, natives of the sea-shore and of desert sands, mostly of the Old World, and of the northern hemisphere, especially of the Mediterranean region. A smaller number occur in America, South Africa, tropical Asia, and Australia. They are usually perennials: a few are diminutive loosely branched shrubs. They are smooth or covered with scurf or dust. The leaves vary from linear to obovate, and from entire to pinnatifid or dissected; they form a rosette at the root, or are crowded or scattered upon the branches. The short-pedicelled corolla consists of five nearly or quite distinct petals with long claws, and is commonly surrounded by a funnel-shaped calyx which is ten-ribbed below, and scarious, plicate, and colored above, but usually of a different color from the corolla, which is often white with a purple or lavender calyx and purplish-brown pedicel. They are known in general as *sea-lavender.* The common European *S. Limonium* is also sometimes called *marsh-beet* from its purplish root; it is the *red behen* of the old apothecaries. Its American variety, *Carolinana*, the marsh-rosemary of the coast from Newfoundland to Texas, is also known as *canker-root*, from the use as an astringent of its large bitter fleshy root, which also contains tannic acid (whence its name *ink-root*). The very large roots of *S. latifolia* are used for tanning in Russia and Spain, and those of *S. mucronata* as a nervine in Morocco under the name of *safrifa.* Other species also form valued remedies, as *S. Brasiliensis*, the guaycura of Brazil and southward. Many species are cultivated for their beauty, as *S. latifolia*, and *S. arborescens*, a shrub from the Canaries. In Afghanistan, where several species grow in desert regions, they form a source of fuel.



Flowering Plant of *Statice Limonium*, var. *Carolinana*.
a, the flower with its bracts.

Staticeæ (stā-tis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Statice* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Plumbagineæ*, distinguished from the other tribe (*Plumbageæ*) by flowers with a commonly spreading, scarious, and colored calyx-border, stamens united to the petals at the base or higher, and styles distinct to the middle or the base. It includes 5 genera, of which *Statice* is the type. They are commonly acaulescent plants, very largely maritime, and of the Mediterranean region.

statics (stat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *static* (see *-ics*). Cf. F. *statique*, < Gr. στατική, the art of weighing, fem. of στατικός, causing to stand: see *static.*] That branch of mechanics which treats of the relations of strains and stresses, or of the figures of bodies in equilibrium and of the magnitudes and directions of the pressures.—**Chemical, graphical, social statics.** See the adjectives.

station (stā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *stacion*, < OF. *station, stacion, estaçon, estachon, estaisun*, etc., F. *station* = Sp. *estacion* = Pg. *estação* = It. *stazione* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *station*, < L. *statio(n-)*, a standing, place of standing, station, a post, abode, dwelling, position, office, etc., < *stare*, stand: see *state, stand.*] 1. A standing still; a state of rest or inactivity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Her motion and her *station* are as one.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 3. 22.

Man's life is a progress, and not a *station.*
Emerson, Compensation.

2. Manner of standing; attitude; pose: rare except in the specific uses.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. 58.

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, the steadiness (freedom from swaying) with which one stands. (*b*) The manner of standing or the attitude of live stock, particularly of exhibition game fowls: as, a duckwing game-cock of standard high *station.*

3. The spot or place where anything habitually stands or exists; particularly, the place to which a person is appointed and which he occupies for the performance of some duty; assigned post: as, a life-boat *station;* an observing-*station;* the *station* of a sentinel; the several *stations* of the officers and crew of a ship when the fire-signal is sounded.

If that service ye now do want,
What *station* will ye be?
Blanche fleur and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 297).

One of our companions took his *station* as sentinel upon the tomb of the little mosque. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xx.

4. The place where the police force of any district is assembled when not on duty; a district or branch police office. See *police station*, under *police.*—5. The place where the British officers of a district in India, or the officers of a garrison, reside; also, the aggregate of society in such a place: as, to ask the *station* to dinner. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Indian Glossary.

The little bills done by the rich bunneahs, the small and great pecuniary relations between the *station* and the bazaar. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 194.

6. The condition or position of an animal or a plant in its habitat, or its relation to its environment: often used synonymously with *habitat* (but *habitat* is simply the place where an animal or plant lives, *station* the condition under which it lives there).

The males and females of the same species of butterfly are known in several cases to inhabit different *stations*, the former commonly basking in the sunshine, the latter haunting gloomy forests.
Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 391.

7. In *surv.*: (*a*) The place selected for planting the instrument with which an observation is to be made. (*b*) A fixed uniform distance (usually the length of a chain of 100 feet, or 66 feet, or half the length of a twenty-meter chain) into which a line of survey is divided. The stations are consecutively numbered.—8. A stock-farm. [Australia.]—9. A regular stopping-place. (*a*) One of the stages or regular stopping-places at which pilgrims to Rome or other holy place were wont to stop and rest, as a church or the tomb of a martyr. (*b*) One of the places at which ecclesiastical processions pause for the performance of an act of devotion, as a church, the tomb of a martyr, or some similar sacred spot. Hence—(*c*) The religious procession to and from or the service of devotion at these places. (*d*) One of the representations of the successive stages of Christ's passion which are often placed round the naves of churches, and by the sides of the way leading to sacred edifices, and which are visited in rotation. (*e*) In the *early church*, the place appointed at church for each class of worshipers, more especially for each grade of penitents; hence, the status, condition, or class so indicated. (*f*) A place where railway-trains regularly stop for the taking on of passengers or freight; hence, the buildings erected at such a place for railway business; a depot.

10. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the *early church*, an assembly of the faithful in the church, especially for the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The fast and service on Wednesday and Friday (except between Easter and Pentecost), in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion. These are still maintained by the Greek Church, but the fast of Wednesday in the Western Church has been abrogated. (*c*) Among Roman Catholics, a church where indulgences are to be obtained on certain days.—11. Situation; position.

The head has the most beautiful appearance, as well as the highest *station*, in a human figure.
Addison, Spectator, No. 98.

12. Status; rank; standing; specifically, rank or standing in life; social state or position; condition of life; hence, high rank or standing.

They in France of the best rank and *station.*
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3. 73.

He never courted men in *station.*
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Content may dwell in all *stations.*
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

Given as a tonic, but not worthy an officinal *station.*
Dunglison, Med. Dict.

13. In *mining*, an enlargement made in a shaft, level, or gangway to receive a pump, bob, tank, or machinery of any kind.—**False station**, in *surv.* See *false.*—**Life-saving station**, a station on a sea-coast furnished with life-boats and other apparatus for saving life from shipwreck.—**Military station**, a place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.—**Naval station**, a safe and commodious shelter or harbor for the warlike or commercial ships of a nation, where there is a dock-yard and everything requisite for the repair of ships.—**Outside station.** See *outside.*—**Syn. 9** (*f*). See *depot.*

station (stā'shon), *v. t.* [*station, n.*] To assign a station or position to: as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* one's self at a door.

Not less one glance he caught
Thro' open doors of Ida *station'd* there
Unshaken, clinging to her purpose.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

stational (stā'shon-al), *a.* [< L. *stationalis*, standing still, fixed, < *statio(n-)*, a standing still, a post: see *station.*] Of or pertaining to a station.

stationariness (stā'shon-ā-ri-nes), *n.* Stationary character or quality; fixity: as, the *stationariness* of the barometer; the *stationariness* of rents. *J. S. Mill*, On Liberty, iii.

stationary (stā'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stationnaire* = Sp. Pg. *estacionario* = It. *stazionario*, < L. *stationarius*, pertaining to a post or station, < *statio(n-)*, a post, station: see *station.*] I. *a.* 1. Having a particular station or place; remaining in a certain place; not movable, or not intended to be moved; not moving, or appearing not to move; technically, without velocity, whether this condition is only instantaneous, or whether the body spoken of remains motionless for an interval of time. A planet is said to be stationary at a turning-point of its motion, when its longitude is neither increasing nor diminishing. The sun is said to be stationary when it reaches one of the tropics and begins to turn toward the equinoctial.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; making no progress; without change; with neither increase nor decrease of symptoms, intensity, etc.: as, a *stationary* temperature.

The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be *stationary.* *Macaulay*, Bacon.

Stationary air, the amount of air which remains constantly in the lungs in ordinary respiration.—**Stationary contact, diseases, engine.** See the nouns.—**Stationary motion**, such a motion of a system that no particle continually departs further and further from its original position, nor does its velocity continually increase or diminish. *Clausius.*—**Stationary point**, on a curve, a point where the point generating the curve is stationary and turns back; a cusp; a binode whose two tangents coincide.—**Stationary tangent of a curve**, a tangent where the moving tangent generating the curve is stationary and turns back; an inflection.—**Stationary tangent plane of a surface**, a tangent plane which has stationary contact with the surface.

II. *n.*; pl. *stationaries* (-riz). 1. A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place or condition; specifically, one of a force of permanent or stationary troops.

The *stationaries* are mine already. So are the soldiery all the way up the Nile. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xx.

Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call ecliptics. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, ii. 16.

2. One who wishes to stay as or where he is; one who opposes or resists progress; an extreme conservatist.

Divided between the party of movement and that of resistance—the progressives and the *stationaries.*
Huc, Travels (trans. 1852), II. 129.

station-bill (stā'shon-bil), *n.* *Naut.*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company for all evolutions.

station-calendar (stā'shon-kal'en-dăr), *n.* On a railroad, a station-indicator.

stationer (stā'shon-èr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stationyer;* < ME. *stacyonere*, < ML. *stationarius, stacionarius*, a resident, resident canon, vender of books, < L. *statio(n-)*, a station, stall: see *station.*] 1†. A bookseller.

Any scurrile pamphlet is welcome to our mercenary *stationers* in English.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 23.

Anterior to the invention of printing, there flourished a craft or trade who were denominated *stationers;* they were scribes and limners, and dealers in manuscript copies, and in parchment and paper, and other literary wares.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 432.

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2. One who sells the materials used in writing, as paper, pens, pencils, ink, etc.—**Stationers' Hall**, a building in London belonging to the gild called the "Company of Stationers," in which a book is kept for the registration of copyrights.—**Stationers' rule**. See *rule*[1].—**Walking, running,** or **flying stationer**, a hawker of ballads, chap-books, pamphlets, and other kinds of cheap popular literature. Compare *running patterer*, under *patterer*. *Tatler*, No. 4.

stationery (stā'shon-ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [< *stationer* + *-y*[3] (see *-ery*).] **I.** *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers; the various materials employed in writing, such as paper, pens, pencils, and ink.—**Stationery office**, an office in London which is the medium through which all government offices, both at home and abroad, are supplied with writing materials. It also contracts for the printing of reports, etc. *Imp. Dict.*

II. *a.* Relating to writing, or consisting of writing-materials: as, *stationery* goods.

station-house (stā'shon-hous), *n.* 1. A police-station.—2. The building containing the office, waiting-rooms, etc., of a railway-station. *The Century*, XXXV. 89.

station-indicator (stā'shon-in″di-kā-tor), *n.* On a railway: (*a*) A bulletin-board at a station on which are exhibited the time of departure of trains and the stations at which they will stop. (*b*) A device in a car for exhibiting in succession the names of the stations where stops are to be made.

station-master (stā'shon-mās″tėr), *n.* The official in charge of a station; specifically, the person in charge of a railway-station.

station-meter (stā'shon-mē″tėr), *n.* A meter of large size used in gas-works to measure the flow of gas. Such meters are made with various attachments, as water-line, pressure, and overflow gages, register-clock, and telltale indicators of the rate of flow. *E. H. Knight.*

station-pointer (stā'shon-poin″tėr), *n.* In *surv.*, an instrument for expeditiously laying down on a chart the position of a place from which the angles subtended by three distant objects, whose positions are known, have been measured; a three-armed protractor.

station-pole, station-staff (stā'shon-pōl, -staf), *n.* In *surv.*, same as *leveling-staff*, 1.

statism (stā'tizm), *n.* [< *state* + *-ism*.] The art of government; hence, in a depreciative sense, policy. [Rare.]

Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*.
South, Sermons, I. iv.

statist (stā'tist), *n.* [= G. *statist* = Sw. *statist*, a statesman, politician, = Sp. Pg. *estadista*, a statesman, politician, also a statistician, = It. *statista*, a statesman; as *state* (L. *status*) + *-ist*.] 1. A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Next is your *statist's* face, a serious, solemn, and supercilious face, full of formal and square gravity.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

2. A statistician.

The keen *statist* reckons by tens and hundreds; the genial man is interested in every slipper that comes into the assembly. *Emerson*, Success.

statistic (stā-tis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadistico* = Pg. *estadistico* = It. *statistico* (cf. G. *statistisch* = Sw. Dan. *statistisk*), lit. pertaining to a statist or to matters of the state; as *statist* + *-ic*. II. *n.* = F. *statistique* = Sp. *estadistica* = Pg. *estadistica* = It. *statistica*, statistics, = G. *statistik*, political science, statistics, = Sw. Dan. *statistik*, statistics; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Statistical.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *statistics*.—2. A statistical statement.—3†. A statistician.

Henley said you were the best *statistic* in Europe.
Southey, 1804, in Robberd's Mem. of Taylor of Norwich, [I. 508.

statistical (stā-tis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *statistic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to statistics; consisting of facts and calculations or such matters: as, *statistical* tables; *statistical* information.—**Primary statistical number**, the number of a class ascertained by direct counting.—**Statistical inference**. See *inference*.—**Statistical method**, a scientific method in which results are deduced from averages as data. Political economy, the kinetic theory of gases, and Darwinian evolutionism persue statistical methods, which are also now applied to psychology.—**Statistical proposition**. See *proposition*.—**Statistical ratio**, the number of one class of things which are found associated upon the average with each one of another class of things: thus, the number of children per family is a *statistical ratio;* so is the average duration of life.

statistically (stā-tis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by the use of statistics; from a statistical point of view.

statistician (stat-is-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *statisticien;* as *statistic* + *-ian*.] One who is versed in or collects statistics.

statistics (stā-tis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *statistic* (see *-ics*).] 1. A systematic collection of numbers relating to the enumeration of great classes, or to ratios of quantities connected with such classes, and ascertained by direct enumeration. Thus, a table of the populations of the different States of the American Union is called a *table of statistics;* so is a table showing the percentages of farms in different parts of the country that are mortgaged, provided these percentages have been ascertained from direct sampling, and not calculated by dividing the number of mortgaged farms by the total number of farms.

The word *statistics*, as the name of a peculiar science, was first engrafted into our language by Sir John Sinclair. It comprehends, according to the practice of the German writers, from whom it was adopted, all those topics of inquiry which interest the statesman.
Monthly Rev., 1796, App., p. 553 (N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. [404).

2. The study of any subject, especially sociology, by means of extensive enumerations; the science of human society, so far as deduced from enumerations.—**Bureau of Statistics**. See *bureau*.—**Vital statistics**, a collection of statistical ratios relating to the average course of life, including the death-rates at different ages, liability to different diseases, etc.

statistology (stā-tis-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < *statist(ics)* + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

stative (stā'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *statif*, < L. *stativus*, standing still, < *stare*, stand: see *state*.] 1. Pertaining to a fixed camp or military post or quarters.—2. In *Heb. gram.*, indicating a physical state, or mental, intransitive, or reflexive action: said of certain verbs.

statize† (stā'tīz), *v. i.* [< *state* + *-ize*. Cf. *statist*.] To meddle in state affairs. *Davies.*

Secular . . . mysteries are for the knowledge of *statizing* Jesuits. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 168.

statlicht, *a.* A Middle English form of *stately*.

statoblast (stat'ō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *βλαστός*, a bud, germ.] One of the peculiar internal asexual buds developed in the body-cavity of the fresh-water or phylactolæmatous polyzoans, comparable to the gemmules of the fresh-water sponges, and serving for reproduction. These germs of new individuals to be reproduced agamogenetically by internal gemmation are formed in the funiculus or mesentery of the polyzoan; on the death of the parent organism, they are ruptured, and give exit to a young animal essentially like the parent. The fact that statoblasts contain no germinal vesicle, and never exhibit the phenomena of segmentation or yolk-cleavage, is conclusive against their being ova or eggs; and, moreover, an ovary producing ova occurs elsewhere in the same individual that produces statoblasts. Also called *winter bud*. See cut under *Plumatella*.

statoblastic (stat-ō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *statoblast* + *-ic*.] 1. Having the character or nature of a statoblast; of or pertaining to statoblasts: as, *statoblastic* capsules; *statoblastic* reproduction.—2. Giving rise to statoblasts; reproduced by means of statoblasts: as, a *statoblastic* polyzoan.

statocracy (stā-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< *state* + *-ocracy*, after *aristocracy*, etc.] Government or rule by the state alone, uncontrolled by ecclesiastical power.

statoscope (stat'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed (see *static*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of aneroid barometer for registering minute variations of atmospheric pressure. It consists of a sensitive metallic diaphragm exposed on the outside to the changes of atmospheric pressure, and connecting on the inside with a closed reservoir of air, of four or five liters capacity, protected from temperature-changes by non-conducting walls filled with felt and wool. Registration is effected by a long index-needle on the cylinder of a chronograph. At the beginning of observation the index is brought to zero of the scale by opening a stop-cock connecting the reservoir with the outside air, and the absolute pressure at the moment is observed with a mercurial barometer. The stop-cock is then closed, and the index-needle shows variations of pressure as small as .01 millimeter of mercury. The total limit of change that can be registered is about 5 millimeters; for pressures beyond this the instrument must be reset.

statosphere (stat'ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σφαῖρα*, a globe.] The globose, chitinous, spiculiferous envelop of the protoplasm of the winter or resting stage of the fresh-water sponges. *J. A. Ryder.*

statospore (stat'ō-spōr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στατός*, standing, fixed, + *σπορά*, seed: see *spore*[2].] In *bot.*, a motionless or resting spore; a hypnospore.

statua† (stat'ū-ā), *n.* [< L. *statua*, an image, a statue: see *statue*.] A statue.

Even at the base of Pompey's *statua*,
Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 192.

Behold the *Statuas* which wise Vulcan plac'd
Under the altar of Olympian Jove,
And gave to them an artificial life.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner Temple and Gray's Inn.

statuary (stat'ū-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *statuaire* = Sp. Pg. *estatuario* = It. *statuario*, < L. *statuarius*, of or pertaining to statues (*statuaria*, sc. *ars*, the statuary art), < *statua*, a statue: see *statue*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a statue or statuary.

What connoisseurs call *statuary* grace, by which is meant elegance unconnected with motion.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

Statuary marble, fine-grained white marble, especially sought for monuments, busts, etc.

II. *n.*; pl. *statuaries* (-riz). 1. One who makes statues; a sculptor; specifically, one who makes statues in metal, a bronze-caster, or one who makes copies of statues designed by another artist.

Statuaries could
By the foot of Hercules set down punctually
His whole dimensions.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, ii. 1.

Burst the gates, and burn the palaces, break the works of the *statuary*. *Tennyson*, Experiments, Boadicea.

2. The art of carving or making statues or figures in the round representing persons, animals, etc.: a main branch of sculpture.

The northern nations . . . were too barbarous to preserve the remains of learning more carefully than they did those of *statuary* or architecture or civility.
Sir W. Temple, Ancient and Modern Learning.

3. Statues collectively.

statue (stat'ū), *n.* [< ME. *statue*, < OF. *statue*, F. *statue* = Sp. Pg. *estatua* = It. *statua*, < L. *statua*, an image set up, a statue, pillar, < *statuere*, set up: see *statute*.] 1. A figure of a person or an animal, made of some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, or wood, or of any substance of solid appearance; a sculptured, cast, or molded figure, properly of some size (as distinguished from a *statuette* or *figurine*) and in the round (as distinguished from a *relief* or an *intaglio*).

This proude king let make a *statue* of golde
Sixty cubytes long. *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 169.

Within the area of the foundation walls, and all round them, were lying heads and bodies of many *statues*, which had once stood within the temple on bases still in position in three parallel rows.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 306.

2†. A picture.

The rede *statue* of Mars with spere and targe
So shyneth in his whyte baner large
That alle the feeldes gliteren up and doun.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 117.

Sir John. Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' *statues*.
Luke. There they hang. *Massinger*, City Madam, v. 3.

Equestrian statue, a statue in which the figure is represented as seated on horseback.—**Plinth of a statue**. See *plinth*.

statue (stat'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *statued*, ppr. *statuing*. [< *statue*, *n.*] To place as a statue; form a statue of.

The whole man becomes as if *statued* into stone and earth. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 36.

statued (stat'ūd), *a.* [< *statue* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with statues; having the form of a statue; consisting of a statue or of statues.

Pacing in sable robes the *statued* hall.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Falcon of Federigo.

Sometimes he encountered an imperial column; sometimes he came to an arcadian square flooded with light, and resonant with the fall of *statued* fountains.
Disraeli, Lothair, lxix.

statue-dress (stat'ū-dres), *n.* *Theat.*, a dress for the body and legs, made in one piece, worn in representations of statuary.

statuesque (stat-ū-esk'), *a.* [< *statue* + *-esque*.] Like a statue; having the formal dignity or beauty of a statue.

The *statuesque* attitudes exhibited in the ballets at the opera-house. *De Quincey*, English Opium-Eater.

statuesquely (stat-ū-esk'li), *adv.* In a statuesque manner; in the manner of a statue; as a statue. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 97.

statuesqueness (stat-ū-esk'nes), *n.* Statuesque character or appearance. *The Academy*, No. 904, p. 141.

statuette (stat-ū-et'), *n.* [F., dim. of *statue*, a statue: see *statue*.] A small statue; a statue or image in the round much smaller than nature; a figurine.

Most of the figures do not much exceed life-size, and many were small *statuettes*.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 307.

statuize (stat'ū-īz), *v. t.* [< *statue* + *-ize*.] To commemorate by a statue. [Rare.]

James II. did also *statueize* himself in copper.
Misson, Travels in Eng., p. 309. (*Davies.*)

statuminate† (stā-tū'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *statuminatus*, pp. of *statuminare*, prop up, support,

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< *statumen* (*-min-*), a prop, stay. < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up, fix upright: see *statue*.] To prop; support.

I will *statuminate* and under-prop thee.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

stature (stat'ūr), *n.* [< ME. *stature*, < OF. (and F.) *stature* = Sp. Pg. *estatura* = It. *statura*, < L. *statura*, height or size of the body, stature, size, growth, < *statuere*, cause to stand, set up: see *statute*.] 1. The natural height of an animal body; bodily tallness; sometimes, full height: generally used of the human body.

The Lord of Pigmans, where that the folk ben of litylle *Stature* that ben but 3 Span long.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 211.

Unto *stature* this damsel was grown.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

2†. A statue. [An erroneous use, due to confusion with *statue*.]

And then before her [Diana's] *stature* straight he told
Devoutly all his whole petition there.
Mir. for Mags., I. 29.

In the second house there is the *stature* of a man of silver.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 236.

statured (stat'ūrd), *a.* [< *stature* + *-ed*².] 1†. Of the height or stature of.

Were thy dimension but a stride,
Nay, wert thou *statur'd* but a span,
She'll make thee Minas. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

2. Of or arrived at full stature. *The Century*, XXXIII. 48. [Rare.]—3†. Conditioned; circumstanced.

They [Tusser and Churchyard] being mark'd alike in their poeticall parts, living in the same time, and *statur'd* alike in their estates. *Fuller*, Worthies, Essex, I. 519.

status (stā'tus), *n.* [< L. *status*, standing, position, attitude, state: see *state*.] 1. Standing or position as regards rank or condition.—2. Position of affairs.—3. In *law*, the standing of a person before the law in the class of persons indicated by his or her legal qualities; the relation fixed by law in which a person stands toward others or the state. Different writers vary much in the extent of meaning implied, but in the best usage it includes liberty, citizenship, and marriage, infancy and majority and wardship or tutelage, and mental capacity or incapacity according to legal tests. It is rarely if ever used of any of those relations which are terminable by consent, such as partnership.—**Status quo**, the condition in which (the thing or things were at first or are now). Compare *in statu quo*.

statutable (stat'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *statute* + *-able*.] 1. Made, required, or imposed by statute; statutory: as, a *statutable* punishment.—2. Allowed by the rules; standard.

I met with one the other day who was at least three inches above five foot, which you know is the *statutable* measure of that club. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

statutably (stat'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute; as required or provided by statute.

statute (stat'ūt), *n.* [< ME. *statut*, < OF. *statut*, *estatut*, *statu*, F. *statut* = Pr. *statut* = Sp. Pg. *estatuto* = It. *statuto*, *statuto* = D. *statuut* = G. Sw. Dan. *statut*, < LL. *statutum*, a statute, prop. neut. of L. *statutus*, pp. of *statuere*, set up, establish: see *stand*.] 1. An ordinance or law; specifically, a law promulgated in writing by a legislative body; an enactment by a legislature; in the United States, an act of Congress or of a State or Territorial legislature passed and promulgated according to constitutional requirements; in Great Britain, an act of Parliament made by the Sovereign by and with the advice of the Lords and Commons. Some early statutes are in the form of charters or ordinances, proceeding from the crown, the consent of the Lords and Commons not being expressed. Statutes are either public or private (in the latter case affecting an individual or a company); but the term is usually restricted to public acts of a general and permanent character. Strictly speaking, an ordinance established by either house of the legislature, or by both, without the assent of the executive, as a resolution, or joint resolution, is not a statute. The word has sometimes, however, been interpreted to include municipal ordinances. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*³, *by-law*, *charter*, *code*, *decree*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *petition*, *provision*.

Ac whiles Hunger was her maister there wolde none of hem chyde.
Ne stryue ageines his *statut* so sterneliche he loked.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 321.

The *statutes* of the Lord are right. Ps. xix. 8.

Girded with frumps and curtall gibes, by one who makes sentences by the *Statute*, as if all above three inches long were confiscat. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

What are called in England constitutional *statutes*, such as Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Act of Settlement, the Acts of Union with Scotland and Ireland, are merely ordinary laws, which could be repealed by Parliament at any moment in exactly the same way as it can repeal a highway act or lower the duty on tobacco.
J. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 237.

2. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law: as, the *statutes* of a university.—3. In *foreign and civil law*, any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. *Burrill; Worcester.*—4. A statute-fair. [Prov. Eng.]—**Bloody statute**, an occasional name of the Act of the Six Articles. See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.—**Declaratory statute**. See *declaratory*.—**Directory statute**. See *directory*.—**Enabling statute**, a statute which confers a power upon a person or body that did not previously possess it.—**Enlarging statute**, a statute which increases a power that already existed.—**Equity of a statute**. See *equity*.—**Estate by statute**, more fully **estate by statute merchant**, or **estate by statute staple**, in *Eng. law*, the estate or tenancy which a creditor acquired in the lands of his debtor by their seizure on judgments by confession in forms now obsolete. See *statute merchant* and *statute staple*, below.—**General statute**, a statute which relates directly to the government or the general public interest, or to all the people of the state or of a particular class, condition, or district therein. See *legislation*, also *public statute* and *local statute*.—**Local statute**. See *local legislation*, under *local*.—**Mandatory statute**. See *mandatory*.—**Penal statutes**. See *penal*.—**Private statutes**. (*a*) See *private acts*, under *private*. (*b*) Same as *special statute*.—**Public statutes**. See *public acts*, under *public*.—**Remedial statutes**, statutes the main object of which appears directly beneficent, by supplying some defect in the law or removing inconveniences, as distinguished from those the immediate aspect of which is to impose punishment or penalty, which are called *penal statutes*. Some statutes partake of both characters, for a statute which is penal as against an offender may be remedial as toward those whom it is intended to protect.—**Retroactive statute**. See *retroactive*.—**Special or private statute**, a statute which the courts will not notice unless pleaded and proved like any other fact; also, a particular or peculiar statute: as, there is a *special statute* regulating chattel mortgages on canal-boats.—**Statute against benevolences**, an English statute of 1483–4 (1 Rich. III., c. 2) abolishing the peculiar system of raising money by solicitation, called benevolences, and declaring that such exactions should not be taken for precedent.—**Statute cap**. See *cap*¹.—**Statute de Donis**, more fully **Statute de Donis Conditionalibus**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I., being the Statute of Westminster, ii. c. 1) intended to put an end to the common-law doctrine that under a gift to a man and the heirs of his body he acquired absolute title by having issue, even though none should survive. The act prescribed instead that the condition stated by the giver of reversion in failure of issue should be carried into effect. Also sometimes called *statute of entail*.—**Statute labor**. See *labor*¹.—**Statute lace**†. See *lace*.—**Statute law**, a law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative power, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to *common law*. See *law*¹.—**Statute merchant**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, on which, if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor. See *pocket-judgment*.

A certaine blinde retayler, called the Dluell, vsed to lend money vpon pawnes or anie thing, and would let one for a need haue a thousand poundes vpon a *statute-merchant* of his soule. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 9.

Statute of bread and ale. See *bread*¹.—**Statute of charitable uses**, an English statute of 1601 (43 Eliz., c. 4), sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*, for the protection of property devoted to charities. It authorized the lord chancellor to appoint commissioners to inquire into the management of such property, with power to correct abuses.—**Statute of Circumspecte Agatis**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.), in the form of a writ addressed to the judges: so named from its first two words. It directed that the king's prohibition should not lie in spiritual matters, and that the jurisdiction of the spiritual courts should be exercised in cases of demands by a parson for tithes, mortuaries, pensions, etc., notwithstanding such prohibition.—**Statute of false pretenses**, an English statute of 1757 (30 Geo. II., c. 24) which defines and punishes the crime of false pretenses.—**Statute of fraudulent conveyances**, sometimes called the *statute of Elizabeth*. (*a*) An English statute of 1571 (13 Eliz., c. 5), reenacted in nearly all of the United States, which declares all conveyances of property with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors to be void as against such creditors. (*b*) An English statute of 1585 (27 Eliz., c. 4) making void all conveyances of land made with intent to deceive purchasers.—**Statute of Gloucester**, an English statute of 1278 (6 Edw. I.), passed at Gloucester, and relating to local franchises and judicature, damages to real property, waste, trespass, etc.—**Statute of laborers**, an English statute of 1349 (23 Edw. III.) designed to compel workmen and servants to work for the wages commonly paid in the year 1346: enacted because the pestilence had seriously decreased the number of servants, and the survivors demanded exorbitant wages.—**Statute of Lincoln**, an English statute of 1315–16 (9 Edw. II., st. 2), so called because the Parliament sat at Lincoln. It prescribed the qualifications of sheriffs. Also known as the *statute of sheriffs*.—**Statute of Marlborough (Marleberge, Marlbridge)**, an English statute of 1267 (52 Hen. III.), so called because made at Marlborough, containing twenty-nine chapters or sections relating principally to distress suits, landlord and tenant, courts, writs, etc. It is one of the earliest written laws, after the Great Charter, and is said to have been intended to defeat attempts to evade feudal dues on succession at death made by gifts inter vivos.—**Statute of merchants** (also known as the *statute of Acton Burnell*, from the place of its enactment). (*a*) An English statute or ordinance of 1283 (11 Edw. I.) for the collection of debts. (*b*) Another of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) for the same purpose.—**Statute of Merton**. Same as *provisions of Merton* (which see, under *provision*).—**Statute of military tenures**. See *military*.—**Statute of monopolies**. Same as *Monopoly Act* (which see, under *monopoly*).—**Statute of Northampton**, an English statute of 1328 (2 Edw. III.) relating to felonies, sheriffs, etc.—**Statute of Quia Emptores**, an English statute of 1289, 1290 (18 Edw. I.), which, because purchasers of land had evaded their feudal dues to the chief lord by claiming to hold under the seller as their lord, provided that upon all sales or feoffments of land in fee simple the feoffee should hold, not of his immediate feoffor, but of the next lord paramount of whom the feoffor himself held, and by the same services, thus putting an end to subinfeudation for several centuries.—**Statute of Rageman**, an English statute of 1276 (4 Edw. I.) requiring justices to "go throughout the land" to try suits for trespasses.—**Statute of Rutland, Ruddlan**, or **Rothlan**, an English royal ordinance of 1284 (12 Edw. I.), made at Rutland, which, among other things, forbade suits in the Exchequer except such as concerned the king and his officers, and referred to the keeping of the rolls, etc. Also called *provisions made in the Exchequer*.—**Statute of sheriffs**. Same as *statute of Lincoln*.—**Statute of Stamford**, an English statute of 1309 (3 Edw. II.) which confirmed an act of 28 Edw. I. abolishing the taking of goods, etc., by the king when on a journey except upon payment, and also abolished certain customs duties.—**Statute of Winchester** or **Winton**, an English statute of 1285 (13 Edw. I.) containing police regulations such as concern lesser crimes and the hue and cry, and prohibiting fairs and markets in churchyards.—**Statute of York**, an English statute of 1318 (12 Edw. II.) which relates to the administration of justice.—**Statutes of liveries**, English statutes, the first of which were in 1377 (1 Rich. II., c. 7), 1392–3 (16 Rich. II., c. 4), and 1396–7 (20 Rich. II., cc. 1 and 2), for the better preservation of the peace: so called because directed against the practice of giving distinctive liveries to retainers and partizans, whereby confederacies and hostile parties were engendered.—**Statutes of Westminster**, early English statutes, so called because made at Westminster. "The first" (1275), comprising fifty-one chapters, relates to freedom of elections, amercements, bail, extortion by officers, aid taken by lords, etc. "The second" (1285), including fifty chapters, relates to gifts, writs, pleas, court-proceedings, etc. Also known as *Statute de Donis* (which see, above). "The third" was the statute "Quia Emptores" (which see, above).—**Statute staple**, in *law*, a bond of record, now obsolete, acknowledged before the mayor of the staple or town constituting a grand mart, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

There is not one gentleman amongst twenty but his land be engaged in twenty *statutes-staple*.
Middleton, Family of Love, i. 3.

The Great Statute, an English code of customs law of 1660 (12 Car. II., c. 4.) imposing duties which were termed the "old subsidy." (As to noted statutes on particular subjects, such as *statute of distributions*, *statute of enrolment*, *statute of fines*, *statute of frauds*, *statutes of jeofail*, *statute of Jewry*, *statute of limitations*, *statutes of mortmain*, *statute of murders*, *statute of non-claim*, *statute of præmunire*, *statute of provisors*, *statute of staple*, *statute of tillage*, *statute of uses*, *statute of wills*, see the word characterizing the statute.) = **Syn. 1.** *Enactment*, *Ordinance*, etc. See *law*¹.

statute† (stat'ūt), *v. t.* [< *statute*, *n.*] To ordain; enact; decree or establish.

The king hath ordeined and *statuted* that all and singular strangers . . . shall apply and come to his Towne of Northberne. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 186.

statute-book (stat'ūt-bůk), *n.* A register of statutes, laws, or legislative acts: a generic term commonly used to comprehend all the volumes in which the statute law of a state or nation is authoritatively promulgated.

statute-fair (stat'ūt-fār), *n.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, in contradistinction to one authorized only by use and wont. See *mop*³, 4.

statute-roll (stat'ūt-rōl), *n.* 1. A statute as enrolled or engrossed.—2. A collection of statutes; a statute-book.

His [Edward IV.'s] *statute-roll* contains no acts for securing or increasing public liberties.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 378.

statutory (stat'ū-tō-ri), *a.* [< *statute* + *-ory*.] Enacted, required, or imposed by statute; depending on statute for its authority: as, a *statutory* provision or remedy; *statutory* fines.

The first duty of the Muse is to be delightful, and it is an injury done to all of us when we are put in the wrong by a kind of *statutory* affirmation on the part of the critics of something to which our judgment will not consent, and from which our taste revolts.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

The reduction of the number of public-houses to a *statutory* minimum.
Sir C. W. Dilke, Probs. of Greater Britain, vi. 6.

On the first day of July, 1885, . . . the regular *statutory* duties were imposed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 429.

Statutory foreclosure. See *foreclosure*.—**Statutory guardian**. See *guardian*, 2.—**Statutory law**. Same as *statute law* (which see, under *statute*).

statuvolence (stā-tū'vō-lens), *n.* [< *statuvolen(t)* + *-ce*.] A peculiar state or condition into which a person may throw himself by the exercise of the will, independent of extraneous conditions; a kind of self-induced clairvoyance. It is brought about by self-mesmerization, and closely resembles that hypnotic or somnambulic condition which may be produced by the will of another in suitable subjects. *W. B. Fahnestock*. [Recent.]

statuvolent (stā-tū'vō-lent), *a.* [< L. *status*, a state or condition, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will.] Inducing statuvolence; affected by statuvolence, or being in that state. [Rare.]

statuvolic (stat-ū-vol'ik), *a.* [< *statuvol(ent)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining in any way to statuvolence: as, the *statuvolic* state; a *statuvolic* process. [Rare.]

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statuvolism (stā-tū′vǫ-lizm), *n.* [< *statuvol(ent)* + *-ism.*] Same as *statuvolence.* *F. W. Hayes.*

staumrel (stâm′rel), *a.* [Cf. *stammer.*] Stupid; half-witted; blundering. *Burns,* Brigs of Ayr. [Scotch.]

staunch, stauncher, etc. See *stanch,* etc.

Staunton's opening. In *chess-playing.* See *opening,* 9.

stauracin (stâ′ra-sin), *n.* [< ML. *stauracinus,* < MGr. **σταυρακινον,* neut. of **σταυρακινός,* pertaining to small crosses, < *σταυράκιον,* dim. of Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross.] A silken stuff figured with small crosses, in use at the Byzantine court, and as a material for ecclesiastical vestments elsewhere, in the early middle ages.

stauraxonia (stâ-rak-sō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, + *ἀξων,* an axis.] In *promorphology,* stauraxonial organic forms, as pyramids. *Stauraxonia homopola* are figures with equal poles, whose stereometric figure is a double pyramid (two pyramids base to base). *Stauraxonia heteropola* are single pyramids with dissimilar, usually anal and oral, poles. When these have regular bases, they are *stauraxonia homostaura;* when irregular, *stauraxonia heterostaura.*

stauraxonial (stâ-rak-sō′ni-al), *a.* [< *stauraxonia* + *-al.*] Having a main axis and a definite number of secondary axes at right angles therewith, so that the stereometric figure is fundamentally a pyramid: correlated with *centraxonial.*

stauri, *n.* Plural of *staurus.*

Stauria (stâ′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Edwards and Haime, 1850), < Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, a stake.] The typical genus of *Stauriidæ,* having a compound astræiform corallum growing by calicular gemmation, four cruciate primitive septa, and no columella.

staurian (stâ′ri-an), *a.* [< *Stauria* + *-an.*] Resembling or related to the genus *Stauria;* of or pertaining to the *Stauriidæ.*

Stauriidæ (stâ-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stauria* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil rugose stone-corals, typified by the genus *Stauria.* The wall is well developed; the septa are complete, lamellar, and conspicuously tetramerous. The interseptal loculi are crossed by endothecal dissepiments, and there is a central tabulate area. The genera besides *Stauria* are *Holocystis, Polycœlia, Conosmilia,* and *Metriophyllum.* Usually *Stauridæ.*

staurolite (stâ′rǫ-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, + *λίθος,* a stone.] A silicate of aluminium and iron occurring in reddish- to yellowish-brown or brownish-black prismatic crystals. These crystals are often twins, in the form of a cross, whence it is called *cross-stone.* Also *staurotide, grenatite.*—**Staurolite-slate,** a mica-slate through which are scattered crystals of staurolite. Rocks of this character have been found in Scotland, the Pyrenees, and New England.

staurolitic (stâ-rǫ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *staurolite* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or characterized by the presence of staurolite.

Stauromedusæ (stâ″rǫ-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, + NL. *Medusæ,* q. v.] In Haeckel's classification, a subfamily of *Scyphomedusæ,* having four pairs of adradial gonads or four simple interradial gonads in the subumbral wall, four large perradial gastral pouches, and no special sense-organs.

stauromedusan (stâ″rǫ-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stauromedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stauromedusæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stauromedusæ.*

Stauropus (stâ′rǫ-pus), *n.* [NL. (Germar, 1813), < Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, + *ποῦς* = E. *foot.*] 1. A genus of bombycid moths, of the family *Notodontidæ,* having the thorax woolly, the fore wings rather broad and sinuate on the hind margins, hind wings rounded, tongue weak, and the abdomen slightly tufted above. The larvæ have fourteen legs, and are naked, with humps on the middle segments and two short anal projections; the legs on the third and fourth segments are exceedingly long. When at rest they raise the large head and enlarged anal segments, and it is from their extraordinary appearance that the only European species, *S. fagi,* derives its English name of *lobster-moth.* Its larva is of a brown color, and feeds on oak, birch, beech, and apple. The only other known species is Asiatic.

2. A genus of melandryid beetles, erected by Fairmaire and Germain in 1863 on a single South American species.

stauroscope (stâ′rǫ-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, + *σκοπεῖν,* view.] An optical instrument, invented by Von Kobell of Munich, for examining sections of crystals, and determining the position in them of the planes of light-vibration.

stauroscopic (stâ-rǫ-skop′ik), *a.* [< *stauroscope* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or made by means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopic* examination. *Spottiswoode,* Polarisation, p. 113.

stauroscopically (stâ-rǫ-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By means of the stauroscope: as, *stauroscopically* determined systems of crystallization.

staurotide (stâ′rǫ-tid), *n.* [< Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, + *-t-* + *-ide*[2].] Same as *staurolite.*

Staurotypidæ (stâ-rǫ-tip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Staurotypus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tropical American cryptodirous tortoises, represented by the genera *Staurotypus* and *Claudius.* They have nine plastral bones, the carapace with epidermal scutes, the nuchal bone with a short costiform process, and caudal vertebræ procœlous. Also *Staurotypina,* as a group of *Chelydridæ.*

staurotypous (stâ′rǫ-tī-pus), *a.* [< Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, + *τύπος,* type.] In *mineral.,* having markles or spots in the form of a cross.

Staurotypus (stâ-rot′i-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός,* a cross, + *τύπος,* type.] A genus of tortoises with a crueiform plastron, typical of the group *Staurotypina* or family *Staurotypidæ.*

staurus (stâ′rus), *n.*; pl. *stauri* (-rī). [NL., < Gr. *σταυρός,* a stake, pile, pale, cross.] A form of sexradiate sponge-spicule, resulting from the suppression of both the distal and the proximal ray. *Sollas.*

stave (stāv), *n.* [< ME. *stæf, staf, stave,* pl. *staves, steves,* < AS. *stæf,* pl. *stafas,* a staff: see *staff.* *Stave* is another form of *staff,* arising from the ME. oblique and plural forms. In the sense of 'stanza' the word is prob. due to the collateral form, Icel. *stef,* a stave, refrain.] 1. A pole or piece of wood of some length; a staff. Specifically—(*a*) In *cooperage,* one of the thin, narrow pieces of wood, grooved for the bottom, the head, etc., which compose a barrel, cask, tub, or the like. (*b*) One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, a curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, etc. (*c*) A spar or round of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; the rung of a ladder; the spoke of a wheel; etc.

2. A stanza; a verse; a metrical division.

Of eleuen and twelue I find none ordinary *staues* vsed in any vulgar language.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.

Chant me now some wicked *stave,*
Till thy drooping courage rise.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

3. Specifically, same as *staff,* 9.

stave (stāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *staved* or *stove,* ppr. *staving.* [< *stave, n.,* or directly < *staff* (with the usual change of *f* when medial to *v;* cf. *strive,* < *strife, live,* < *life, wive,* < *wife,* etc.). The proper pret. and pp. is *staved; stove,* like *rove* for *reeved,* conforms to the supposed analogy of *drove,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To break in a stave or staves of; knock a hole in; break; burst: as, the boat is *stove.*

They burnt their wigwams, and all their matts, and some corn, and *staved* seven canoes, and departed.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 232.

2. To cause or suffer to be lost by breaking the cask; hence, to spill; pour out.

And Mahomet the third . . . commanded, on paine of death, all such in Constantinople and Pera as had wine to bring it out and *staue* it, (except Embassadors onely,) so that the streets ranne therewith.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

3. To furnish with staves or rundles.—4. To make firm by compression; shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.—**To stave and tail,** a phrase current in bear-baiting, to *stave* being to check the bear with a staff, and to *tail* to hold back the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage.

So lawyers . . .
Do *stave and tail* with writs of error,
Reverse of judgment, and demurrer.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 163.

To stave it out, to fight it out with staves; fight till a decisive result is attained. *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. iii. 88.—**To stave off,** to beat or ward off with or as with a staff; keep back; delay; prevent the approach or occurrence of.

Two dogs upon me?
And the old bearward will not succour me,
I'll *stave* 'em *off* myself.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life, ii. 2.

It *stoved off* the quarrelsome discussion as to whether she should or should not leave Miss Matty's service.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xiv.

II. *intrans.* To go or rush along recklessly or regardless of everything, as one in a rage; work energetically; drive. [Colloq.]

He . . . went *staving* down the street as if afraid to look behind him.
The Century, XXXVIII. 41.

stave-jointer (stāv′join″tėr), *n.* See *jointer*[1].

staver[1] (stā′vėr), *n.* [< *stave* + *-er*[1].] An active, energetic person. [New Eng.]

Miss Asphyxia's reputation in the region was perfectly established. She was spoken of with applause under such titles as "a *staver,*" "a pealer," "a roarer to work."
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 117.

staver[2] (stā′vėr), *v. i.* [Also *stairer;* < Dan. *stavre,* trudge, stumble.] To stagger; totter.

He [Carlyle] slept badly from overwork, "gaeing *staverring* aboot the hoose at night," as the Scotch maid said.
Froude, Carlyle (Life in London, I. iii.).

stave-rime (stāv′rīm), *n.* Alliteration; an alliterative word: used especially in treating of Anglo-Saxon and other ancient Germanic poetry. *The Academy,* Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

stavers (stā′vėrz), *n. pl.* [< *staver*[2].] The staggers, a disease of horses. See *stagger,* 2.

staverwort (stā′vėr-wėrt), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa:* so called as being supposed to cure the stavers or staggers in horses. Also *staggerwort.*

staves, *n.* A plural of *staff* and the plural of *stave.*

stavesacre (stāvz′ā″kėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *starvesaker;* < ME. *staphisagre,* < OF. *staves-aigre,* < ML. *staphisagria, staphysagria, stafisagria, stafisagra,* etc., < Gr. as if **σταφὶς ἀγρία,* stavesacre: *σταφίς, ἀσταφίς,* dried grapes; *ἀγρία,* fem. of *ἄγριος,* wild. Cf. *Staphisagria.*] A species of larkspur, *Delphinium Staphisagria,* native in southern Europe and Asia Minor. It is an erect downy herb, a foot or two high, with bluish or purple flowers in terminal racemes. Its seeds contain a poisonous principle, delphinine, and are used in a powder or ointment against vermin on man and beast, also in tincture as an application for rheumatism. They were formerly employed as a purgative, but found too violent. See *delphinine*[2] and *lousewort,* 2.

stave-tankard (stāv′tang″kärd), *n.* A drinking-cup formed of staves of wood, hooped with either wood or metal, the bottom being generally wood also. One preserved in Exeter, England, is 5 inches high and 4 inches in diameter at the bottom. It is formed of fourteen staves of boxwood, the fifteenth, of oak, forming the handle, and is bound with brass hoops. Also called *sapling-tankard.*

stavewood (stāv′wůd), *n.* [< *stave* + *wood*[1].] 1. See *quassia,* 2.—2. A tall stout tree, *Sterculia fœtida,* of the East Indies, eastern Africa, and Australia. The wood is soft, and thought to be of little value.

staving (stā′ving), *n.* [< *stave* + *-ing*[1].] 1. Staves collectively, as those which form the curb about a turbine water-wheel.—2. In *forging,* a method of shortening or compacting a heated bar by striking blows on its end.

staw[1] (stà), *v.* [< Dan. *staa* = Sw. *stå* = D. *staan* = OHG. MHG. *stân,* stand, stay, = L. *stare* = Gr. *ἱστάναι* = Skt. √ *sthā,* stand: see *stand,* where the relation of the orig. root *sta* to *stand* is explained.] **I.** *intrans.* To stand still; become stalled or mired, as a cart; be fixed or set. [North. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To put to a standstill.—2. To clog; glut; surfeit; disgust. *Burns,* To a Haggis. [Scotch.]

staw[2] (stà). A preterit of *steal.* [Scotch.]

My fause lover *staw* the rose.
Burns, Ye Banks and Braes.

stay[1] (stā), *n.* [< ME. **stay,* < AS. *stæg* = D. G. Icel. Dan. Sw. *stag,* a stay (in naut. sense); cf. OF. *estay,* F. *étai* = Sp. *estay* = Pg. *estay, estai* (pl. *estaes*), also *ostais,* a stay (< Teut.); origin uncertain; by some supposed to be named from being used to climb up by, being derived, in this view, like *stair, stile*[1], *stag,* etc., from the root of AS. *stigan* (pret. *stāh*) = D. *stijgen* = G. *steigen,* etc., climb, ascend: see *sty*[1]. The word has been confused with *stay*[2], a prop, etc.] 1. *Naut.,* a strong rope used to support a mast, and leading from the head of one mast down to some other, or to some part of the vessel. Those stays which lead forward are called *fore-and-aft stays,* and those which lead down to the vessel's sides *backstays.* See cut under *ship.*

2. A rope used for a similar purpose; a guy supporting the mast of a derrick, a telegraph-pole, or the like.—3. In a chain-cable, the transverse piece in a link.—**In stays,** or **hove in stays** (*naut.*), in the act of going about from one tack to the other.—**Martingale stays.** See *martingale.*—**Slack in stays.** See *slack*[1].—**Spring-stay,** a smaller stay parallel to and assisting the regular one.—**To heave in stays.** See *heave.*—**To miss stays.** See *miss*[1].—**To put a ship in stays,** to bring her head to the wind; heave her to.—**To ride down a stay.** See *ride.*—**Triatic stay** (*naut.*), an arrangement of pendants to hook stay-tackles to for hoisting out or in boats or other heavy weights. One pendant is lashed at the foremast- or foretopmast-head, and one at the mainmast- or maintopmast-head. These pendants have a span at their lower ends to keep them in place, and a large thimble is spliced into the lower end of each, into which the stay-tackles are hooked.

stay[1] (stā), *v.* [< *stay*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans. Naut.:* (*a*) To incline forward, aft, or to one side by means of stays: as, to *stay* a mast. (*b*) To tack; put on the other tack: as, to *stay* ship.

II. *intrans. Naut.,* to change tack; go about; be in stays, as a ship.

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stay[2] (stā), *n.* [< ME. **staye*, < OF. *estaie, estaye*, f., F. *étai*, m., a prop, stay, < MD. *staeye*, later *stacy*, a prop, stay, also a contracted form of *staede, stade*, a prop, stay, help, aid; cf. D. *stede, steé*, a place, = AS. *stede*, E. *stead*, a place: see *stead*, and cf. *stathe*. The word *stay*[1] has been confused to some extent with *stay*[2]. The noun is by some derived from the verb. In the later senses it is so derived: see *stay*[2], *v.*] **1.** A prop; a support.

There were *stays* on either side on the place of the seat [of Solomon's throne], and two lions stood beside the *stays*.
1 Ki. x. 19.

See we not plainly that obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *stay* of the whole world?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied. (*b*) In steam-engines: (1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam: as, a tube-*stay*; a water-space *stay*. (2) One of the sling-rods connecting a locomotive-boiler to its frame. (3) A rod, beneath the boiler, supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of a locomotive. (*c*) In *mining*, a piece of wood used to secure the pump to an engine-shaft. (*d*) In some hollow castings, a spindle which forms a support for the core. (*e*) In *anat.* and *zool.*, technically, a prop or support: as, the bony *stay* of the operculum of a mail-cheeked fish, or cottoid. This is an enlarged suborbital bone which crosses the cheek and articulates with the præoperculum in the mail-cheeked fishes. See *Cottoidea, Scleroparix*.

2. *pl.* A kind of waistcoat, stiffened with whalebone or other material, now worn chiefly by women and girls to support and give shape to the body, but formerly worn also by men. (*Hall*, Satires.) Stays were originally, as at present, made in two pieces laced together: hence the plural form. In composition the singular is always used: as, *stay*lace, *stay*maker. See *corset*, 3.

They could not ken her middle sae jimp, . . .
The *stays* o' gowd were so well laced.
The Bonny Boves o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 361).

3†. A fastening for a garment; hence, a hook; a clasp; anything to hang another thing on. *Cotgrave.*

To my dear daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, my second best *stay* of gold, and a gold cup and cover.
Test. Vetust., p. 142, quoted in Halliwell.

4. That which holds or restrains; obstacle; check; hindrance; restraint.

The presence of the Governour is (as you say) a great *stay* and bridle unto them that are ill disposed.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

5. A stop; a halt; a break or cessation of action, motion, or progression: as, the court granted a *stay*.

They make many *stayes* by the way.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 427.

They were able to read good authors without any *stay*, if the book were not false.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

Works adjourn'd have many *stays*.
Long demurs breed new delays.
Southwell, Loss in Delay.

6†. A standstill; a state of rest; entire cessation of motion or progress: used chiefly in the phrase *at a stay*.

In bashfulness the spirits do a little go and come — but with bold men upon a like occasion they stand *at a stay*.
Bacon, Boldness (ed. 1887).

7. A fixed state; fixedness; stability; permanence.

Alas! what *stay* is there in human state? *Dryden.*

8. Continuance in a place; abode for an indefinite time; sojourn: as, you make a short *stay* in the city.

Your *stay* with him may not be long.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 256.

9†. A station or fixed anchorage for vessels. *Sir P. Sidney.* (*Imp. Dict.*) — **10.** State; fixed condition. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Amonge the Utopians, where all thinges be sett in a good ordre, and the common wealthe in a good *staye*, it very seldom chaunceth that they cheuse a newe plotte to buyld an house vpon.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

Man . . . cometh up and is cut down like a flower; he fleeth as it were a shadow, and never continueth in one *stay* [in eodem *statu* (Sarum dirge)].
Book of Common Prayer, Burial of the Dead.

He alone continueth in one *stay*.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

11†. Restraint of passion; prudence; moderation; caution; steadiness; sobriety.

With prudent *stay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips*, Blenheim, l. 276.

Axle-guard stays, queen-post stay, etc. See the qualifying words. — **Stay of proceedings**, in *law*, a suspension of proceedings, as till some direction is complied with or till some appeal is decided; sometimes, in England, an entire discontinuance or dismission of the action. =**Syn. 1.** See *staff*. — **5.** *Pause*, etc. See *stop*[1].

stay[2] (stā), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stayed, staid*, ppr. *staying*. [< ME. **stayen, steyen* (pp. *staid*), < OF. *estayer*, F. *étayer*, prop, stay, < *estaye*, a prop, stay: see *stay*[2], *n.* By some derived < OF. *esteir, ester, estre*, F. *être*, be, remain, continue; but this derivation is on both phonetic and historical grounds untenable. There is a connection felt between *stay* and *stand*; it is, however, very remote.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prop; support; sustain; hold up; steady.

And Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side. Ex. xvii. 12.

A young head, not so well *stayed* as I would it were, . . . having many, many fancies begotten in it, if it had not been in some way delivered, would have grown a monster. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, Ded.

Let that *stay* and comfort thy heart.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 442.

2. To stop. (*a*) To detain; keep back; delay; hinder.

Your ships are *stay'd* at Venice.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2. 83.

If I could *stay* this letter an hour, I should send you something of Savoy. *Donne*, Letters, xlix.

This businesse *staide* me in London almost a wecke.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 14, 1671.

(*b*) To restrain; withhold; check; stop.

If I can hereby either prouoke the good or *staye* the ill, I shall thinke my writing herein well imployed.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 70.

Why do you look so strangely, fearfully,
Or *stay* your deathful hand?
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

Its trench had *stayed* full many a rock,
Hurled by primeval earthquake shock.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 26.

(*c*) To put off; defer; postpone; delay; keep back: as, to *stay* judgment.

The cardinal did entreat his holiness
To *stay* the judgement o' the divorce.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 33.

We'll *stay*
The sentence till another day.
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 282).

(*d*) To hold the attention of.

For the sound of some sillable *stayd* the eare a great while, and others slid away so quickly, as if they had not bene pronounced. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

3. To stand; undergo; abide; hold out during.

She will not *stay* the siege of loving terms,
Nor bide the encounter of assailing eyes.
Shak., R. and J., i. 1. 218.

Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to *stay* the course.
Daily Telegraph, Nov. 11, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To wait for; await.

Let me *stay* the growth of his beard, if thou delay me not the knowledge of his chin.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 221.

His Lord was gone to Amiens, where they would *stay* his coming. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 3.

There were a hundred and forty people, and most *stayed* supper. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 369.

To stay the stomach, to appease the cravings of hunger; quiet the appetite temporarily; stave off hunger or faintness: also used figuratively.

A piece of gingerbread, to be merry withal,
And *stay your stomach*, lest you faint with fasting.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rest; depend; rely.

Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and *stay* thereon. Isa. xxx. 12.

I *stay* here on my bond. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 242.

2. To stop. (*a*) To come to a stand or stop.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 20.

Stay, you come on too fast; your pace is too impetuous.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

(*b*) To come to an end; cease.

An 't please your grace, here my commission *stays*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 76.

(*c*) To delay; linger; tarry; wait.

Fourscore pound: can you send for bail, sir? or what will you do? we cannot *stay*.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, i. 2.

(*d*) To make a stand; stand.

Give them leave to fly that will not *stay*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 50.

3. To hold out, as in a race or contest; last or persevere to the end. [Colloq.]

He won at Lincoln, . . . and would *stay* better than Pizarro. *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 14, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

4. To remain; especially, to remain in a place for an indefinite time; abide; sojourn; dwell; reside.

I understand, by some Merchants to-day upon the Exchange, that the King of Denmark is at Gluckstadt, and *stays* there all this Summer. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 41.

They *staid* in the royal court,
And liv'd wi' mirth and glee.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I. 188).

5. To wait; rest in patience or in expectation.

If I receive money for your tobacco before Mr. Randall go, I will send you something else; otherwise you must be content to *stay* till I can.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 424.

For present deliverance, they do not much expect it; for they *stay* for their glory, and then they shall have it, when their Prince comes in his, and the glory of the angels.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 127.

6. To wait as an attendant; give ceremonious or submissive attendance: with *on* or *upon*.

I have a servant comes with me along,
That *stays upon* me. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1. 47.

To stay put, to remain where placed; remain fixed. [Colloq.] =**Syn. 4.** To rest, lodge, delay.

stay-at-home (stā'at-hōm'), *n.* One who is not given to roaming, gadding about, or traveling; one who keeps at home, either through choice or of necessity: also used adjectively: as, a *stay-at-home* man.

"Cold!" said her father; "what do ye *stay-at-homes* know about cold, a should like to know."
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

stay-bar (stā'bär), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a horizontal iron bar extending in one piece from jamb to jamb through the mullions of a traceried window. See *saddle-bar*. — **2.** Same as *stay-rod*, 2.

Its sectional area should be three or four times that of a *stay bar*. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 66.

stay-bolt (stā'bōlt), *n.* In *mach.*, a bolt or rod binding together opposite plates to enable them to sustain each other against internal pressure.

staybusk (stā'busk), *n.* See *busk*[4], 2.

stay-chain (stā'chān), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the chains by which the ends of the doubletree are attached to the fore axle. They serve to limit the swing of the doubletree.

staycord (stā'kôrd), *n.* Same as *staylace*.

stayed†, stayedly†, stayedness†. Old spellings of *staid, staidly, staidness*.

stay-end (stā'end), *n.* In a carriage, one of the ends of a backstay, bolted or clipped either to the perch or to the hind axle. — **Stay-end tie**, in a vehicle, a rod forming a connection between the stay-end on the reach and that on the axle.

stayer (stā'ėr), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who supports or upholds; a supporter; a backer.

Thou, Jupiter, whom we do call the *Stayer*
Both of this city and this empire.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 2.

2. One who or that which stops or restrains. — **3.** One who stays or remains: as, a *stayer* at home. — **4.** One who has sufficient endurance to hold out to the end; a person or an animal of staying qualities, as in racing or any kind of contest; one who does not readily give in through weakness or lack of perseverance. [Colloq.]

stay-foot (stā'fůt), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a device attached to the presser-bar of a sewing-machine to guide a seam-stay in some kinds of light work.

stay-gage (stā'gāj), *n.* In a sewing-machine, an adjustable device screwed to the cloth-plate to guide a strip over the goods in such a way as to cover and conceal a seam.

stay-hole† (stā'hōl), *n.* A hole in a staysail through which it is seized to the hanks of the stay.

stay-hook (stā'hůk), *n.* A small hook formerly worn on the front of the bodice to hang a watch upon. *Fairholt.*

staylace (stā'lās), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *lace*.] A lace used to draw together the parts of a woman's stays in order to give them the form required.

stayless (stā'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stailesse;* < *stay*[2] + *-less*.] **1.** Without stop or delay; ceaseless. [Rare.]

They made me muse, to see how fast they striu'd,
With *staileese* steppes, ech one his life to shield.
Mir. for Mags., p. 187.

2. Unsupported by stays or corsets.

stay-light (stā'līt), *n.* Same as *riding-light*.

staymaker (stā'mā'kėr), *n.* [< *stay*[2] + *maker*.] A maker of stays or corsets.

Our ladies choose to be shaped by the *staymaker*.
J. Spence, Crito.

stay-pile (stā'pīl), *n.* A pile connected or anchored by land-ties with the main piles in the face of piled work. See cut under *pilework*.

stay-plow (stā'plou), *n.* A European plant: same as *rest-harrow*.

stay-rod (stā'rod), *n.* **1.** In steam-engines: (*a*) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam. (*b*) Any rod in a boiler which supports plates by connecting parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions. (*c*) A tension-rod in a marine steam-engine. — **2.** A tie-rod in a build-

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ing, etc., which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

staysail (stā'sāl or -sl), *n.* Any sail which hoists upon a stay. See *stay*[1], 1.

stay-tackle (stā'tak[2]l), *n.* A tackle hanging amidships for hoisting in or out heavy weights, and formerly secured to the forestay or mainstay, but now generally attached to a pendant from the topmast-head.

stay-wedge (stā'wej), *n.* In locomotives, a wedge fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles to keep them in their proper position.

S. T. D. An abbreviation of the Latin *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Sacred Theology.

stead (sted), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sted*; < ME. *sted, stid, stud, stede, stude*, < (*a*) AS. *stede* = OS. *stad* = OFries. *sted, stid, steth, steith* = MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stede, steé* = MHG. *stede* = OHG. MHG. *stat*, G. *statt* = Icel. *stadha* = Sw. *stad* = Dan. *sted* = Goth. *staths*, place; (*b*) also, in a restricted sense and now partly differentiated spelling, MD. *stede, stad*, D. *stad* = MHG. *stat*, G. *stadt* = Sw. Dan. *stad* (< D. or G.?), a town, city (esp. common as the final element in names of towns); (*c*) cf. MD. *stade, staede*, fit time, opportunity, = OHG. *stata*, f., MHG. *state* (esp. in phrase, OHG. *zi statu*, MHG. *ze staten*, G. *zu statten*), fit place or time; (*d*) AS. *stæth* = Icel. *stöth*, port, harbor, etc. (see *stathe*)—all these forms, which have been more or less confused with one another, being derived from the root of *stand*, in its more orig. form (OHG. MHG. *stān, stēn*, G. *stehen*, etc.): see *stand, staw*. Cf. *bedstead, farmstead, homestead, roadstead*, etc., *instead*. Cf. L. *statio(n-)*, a standing, station (see *station*), Gr. στάσις, a placing (see *stasis*), from the same ult. root. The phrase *in stead*, now written as one word, *instead*, except when a qualifying word intervenes, was in ME. *in stede, in stide, on stede*, or *in the stede*, etc. The mod. dial. pron. *instid*, often aphetically *stid*, rests on the ME. variant *stid, stide*.]

1†. A place; place in general.

I leue the saying and gyfe *stede* to hym.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Every kyndly thing that is
Hath a kyndly *sted* ther he
May best in hit conserved be.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 731.

Fly therefore, fly this fearefull *stead* anon.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 42.

The souldier may not move from watchfull *sted*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 41.

2. Place or room which another had or might have: preceded by *in*: as, David died, and Solomon reigned *in* his *stead*. Hence *instead*.

And everyche of hem bringethe a Braunche of the Bayes or of Olyve, in here Bekes, *in stede* of Offryng.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 59.

I buried her like my own sweet child,
And put my child *in* her *stead*.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

3†. Space of time; while; moment.

Rest a little *stead*. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vii. 40.

4. The frame on which a bed is laid: now rarely used except in the compound *bedstead*.

But in the gloomy court was rais'd a bed,
Stuff'd with black plumes, and on an ebon *stead*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 293.

5†. A steading.—**6†.** Position or situation of affairs; state; condition; plight.

She was my solas, my ioy in ech *stede*,
My plesaunce, my comfort, my delite to!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2886.

He staggered to and fro in doubtfull *sted*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 23.

7. Assistance; service; use; benefit; advantage; avail: usually in the phrases *to stand in stead, to do stead* (to render service).

Here our dogs pottage *stood* vs *in* good *stead*, for we had nothing els. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 90.

The Duke of Savoy felt that the time had at last arrived when an adroit diplomacy might *stand* him *in stead*.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 200.

A devil's advocate may indeed urge that his [Thiers's] egotism and almost gasconading temperament *stood* him *in stead* in the trying circumstances of his negotiations with the powers and with Prince Bismarck—but this is not really to his discredit. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 305.

Stead of†, instead of. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 48.—**To do stead**, to do service; help. *Milton*, Comus, l. 611. [Rare.]—**To stand in stead**. See *stand*. [*Stead* occurs as the second element in many topographical names, as Hamp*stead*, Win*sted*.]

stead (sted), *v.* [< ME. *steden* (pp. *steded, stedd, sted, stad*) = Icel. *stedhja*, place (pp. *staddr*, placed in a specified position, circumstanced, etc.); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To place; put; set.

Lorde God! that all goode has by-gonne,
And all may ende both goode and cuyll,
That made for man both mone and sonne,
And *stedde* yone sterne to stande stone stille.
York Plays, p. 127.

2†. To place or put in a position of danger, difficulty, hardship, or the like; press; bestead.

The bargayne I made thare,
That rewes me nowe full sare,
So am I straytely *sted*. *York Plays*, p. 103.

O father, we are cruelly *sted* between God's laws and man's laws—What shall we do?—What can we do?
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

3†. With *up*: to replace; fill.

We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 260.

4. To avail; assist; benefit; serve; be of service, advantage, or use to.

We are . . . neither in skill nor ability of power greatly to *stead* you. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

In my dealing with my child, my Latin and Greek, my accomplishments and my money, *stead* me nothing; but as much soul as I have avails. *Emerson*, The Over-Soul.

II.† *intrans.* To stop; stay.

I shalle not *sted*
Tille I have theym theder led.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 6.

steadable† (sted'a-bl), *a.* [< *stead* + *-able*.] Serviceable.

I have succoured and supplied him with men, money, friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion wherein I could be *steadable* for the improvement of his good.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 28. (*Davies.*)

steadfast, stedfast (sted'fast), *a.* [< ME. *stedfast, stedefast, stidefast, stedevest, studevest*, < AS. *stedefæst* (= MD. *stederast* = Icel. *stathfastr*), firm in its place (cf. Sw. *stadfästa* = Dan. *stadfæste*, confirm, ratify), < *stede*, place, stead, + *fæst*, fast.] **1.** Firm; firmly fixed or established in place or position.

"Yes, yes," quod he, "this is the case,
Your Ice is euer *stedfast* in on place."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2772.

Ye fleeting streams last long, outliving many a day;
But on more *stedfast* things Time makes the strongest prey. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 148.

2. Firm; unyielding; unwavering; constant; resolute.

Heavenly grace doth him uphold,
And *stedfast* truth acquite him out of all.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 1.

Stedfast in the faith. 1 Pet. v 9.

Through all his [Warren Hastings's] disasters and perils, his brethren stood by him with *steadfast* loyalty.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3. Steady; unwavering; concentered.

He loked fast on to hym in *stede fast* wise,
And thought alway his sonne that he shuld be.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 414.

The homely villain court'sies to her low;
And, blushing on her, with a *steadfast* eye
Receives the scroll without or yea or no.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1339.

=**Syn. 2.** Stanch, stable, unflinching.

steadfastly, stedfastly (sted'fast-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stedfastly, stedefæstlice*; < *steadfast* + *-ly*[2].] In a steadfast manner. (*a*) Steadily; firmly; confidently; resolutely.

Hesiod maketh him [Orion] the sonne of Neptune and Euriale; to whom his father gaue that vertue, to walk as *stedfastly* vpon the sea as the land.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 177.

(*b*) Steadily; fixedly; intently.

Look on me *stedfastly*, and, whatsoe'er I say to you,
Move not, nor alter in your face.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

(*c*) Assuredly; certainly.

Your woful mooder wende *stedfastly*
That cruel houndes or som foul vermyne
Hadde eten yow. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 1038.

steadfastness, stedfastness (sted'fast-nes), *n.* [< ME. *stedfastnesse, stedefastnesse, stidefastnesse*; < *steadfast* + *-ness*.] **1.** Firmness; strength.

Ryht softe as the marye [marrow] is, that is alwey hidd in the feete al withinne, and that is defendid fro withowte by the *stidefastnesse* of wode.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iii. prose 11.

2. Stability and firmness; fixedness in place or position.

Forward did the mighty waters press,
As though they loved the green earth's *steadfastness*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 173.

3. Stability of mind or purpose; resolution; constancy; faithfulness; endurance.

What coude a sturdy housbond more devyse
To preve hir wyfhod and hir *stedfastnesse*?
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 643.

steadier (sted'i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which steadies: as, he uses his cane for a *steadier*.

steadily (sted'i-li), *adv.* In a steady manner; firmly; fixedly; steadfastly; intently; without wavering or flinching; without intermission, deviation, or irregularity; uniformly.

steadiness (sted'i-nes), *n.* Steady character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Firmness in position; stability: as, the *steadiness* of a rock. (*b*) Freedom from tottering, swaying, or staggering motion: as, he walked with great *steadiness*; freedom from jolting, rolling, pitching, or other irregular motion: as, the *steadiness* of the great ocean steamers. (*c*) Freedom from irregularity of any kind; uniformity: as, prices increased with great *steadiness*. (*d*) Firmness of mind or purpose; constancy; resolution: as, *steadiness* in the pursuit of an object. (*e*) Fortitude; endurance; staying power.

steading (sted'ing), *n.* [< *stead* + *-ing*[1].] A farm-house and offices—that is, barns, stables, cattle-sheds, etc.; a farmstead; a homestead. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

steady[1] (sted'i), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stedy, steddy*; < ME. *stede, stedi, stidiz*, < AS. *stæththig* (also **stædig*, **stedig*, Lye) (= Icel. *stöthugr* = Sw. Dan. *stadig*), steady, stable, < *stæth*, stead, bank: see *stathe*. Cf. MD. *stedigh* = OHG. *stati*, MHG. *stæte, stætec(g)*, G. *stätig, stetig*, continual, < *statt*, etc., a place: see *stead*, to which *steady* is now referred.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Firmly fixed in place or position; unmoved.

The knight gan fayrely couch his *steady* speare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 16.

And how the dull Earth's prop-less massie Ball
Stands *steddy* still, iust in the midst of All.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

2. Firm or unfaltering in action; resolute: as, a *steady* stroke; a *steady* purpose.

All the Foot now dis-embark't, and got together in som order on firm ground, with a more *steddy* charge put the Britans to flight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

With *steady* step he held his way
O'er shadowy vale and gleaming height.
Bryant, Two Travellers.

In this sense much used elliptically in command, for 'keep' or 'hold *steady*': (*a*) *Naut.*, an order to the helmsman to keep the ship straight on her course. (*b*) In *hunting*, an order to a dog to be wary and careful.

3. Free from irregularity or unevenness, or from tendency to irregular motion; regular; constant; undeviating; uniform: as, *steady* motion; a *steady* light; a *steady* course; a *steady* breeze; a *steady* gait.—**4.** Constant in mind, purpose, or pursuit; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to relinquish a purpose: as, to be *steady* in the pursuit of an object; *steady* conduct.

A clear sight keeps the understanding *steady*. *Locke.*

To keep us *steady* in our conduct, he hath fortified us with natural laws and principles, which are preventive of many aberrations. *Kames*, Elem. of Crit., I. x.

Hence—**5.** Sober; industrious; persevering: as, a *steady* workman.—**Steady motion**, a motion of a fluid such that the velocity at each point remains constant in magnitude and direction.—**Steady pin**. See *pin*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, some device for steadying or holding a piece of work. Specifically, in *button-manuf.*, a hand-support for a button-blank, upon which, used in conjunction with another implement called a *grip*, the blank is held between the alined rotating spindles carrying cutters for shaping it into the required form. **2.** In *stone-cutting*, a support for blocking up a stone to be dressed, cut, or broken.—**3.** Same as *stadda*.

steady[1] (sted'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steadied*, ppr. *steadying*. [< *steady*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make steady; hold or keep from shaking, staggering, swaying, reeling, or falling; support; make or keep firm: as, to *steady* the hand.

Thus *steadied*, it [the house-martin] works and plasters the materials into the face of the brick or stone.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To D. Barrington, xvi.

Hence—**2.** To make regular and persevering in character and conduct: as, trouble and disappointment had *steadied* him.

II. *intrans.* To become steady; regain or maintain an upright or stable position or condition; move steadily.

She *steadies* with upright keel!
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, iii.

steady[2] (sted'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

Job saith, Stetit cor ejus sicut incus: His heart stood as a *steady*. *Bp. Jewell*, Works, I. 523. (*Davies.*)

steady-going (sted'i-gō[2]ing), *a.* Of steady habits; consistently uniform and regular in action; that steadily pursues a reasonable and consistent way: as, a *steady-going* fellow.

Sir George Burns appears to have been too *steadygoing* through the whole of his long life for it to be marked by any of the exciting incidents that make the charm of biography. *Athenæum*, No. 3287, p. 545.

steady-rest (sted'i-rest), *n.* Same as *back-rest*.

steak (stāk), *n.* [< ME. *steike, steyke*, < Icel. *steik*, a steak, = Sw. *stek* = Dan. *steg*, roast meat, < Icel. *steikja* (= Sw. *steka* = Dan. *stege*), roast on a spit (cf. *stikna*, be roasted or

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scorched), akin to *stika*, a stick: see *stick*[1], *stick*[3].] 1. A slice of flesh, as beef, pork, venison, or halibut, broiled or fried, or cut for broiling or frying.

Steke of flesshe — charbonnee. *Palsgrave*, p. 275.

Fair ladies, number five,
Who, in your merry freaks,
With little Tom contrive
To feast on ale and *steaks*.
Swift, Five Ladies at Sot's Hole.

2†. A slash or panel in a garment.

Is that your lackey yonder, in the *steaks* of velvet?
Middleton, Phœnix, i. 5.

Hamburg steak, raw beef, chopped fine, seasoned with onions, etc., formed into a cake, and cooked in a close frying-pan. — **Porter-house steak.** See *porter-house*. — **Round steak**, a steak from the round. — **Rump steak.** See *rump-steak*. — **Tenderloin steak.** See *tenderloin*.

steak-crusher (stāk'krush-ėr), *n.* A kitchen utensil for pounding, rolling, or otherwise crushing a steak before cooking, to make it tender.

steal[1] (stēl), *v.*; pret. *stole*, pp. *stolen* (formerly *stole*), ppr. *stealing*. [< ME. *stelen*, *steolen* (pret. *stal*, *stale*, *stel*, pp. *stolen*, *stoolen*, *stole*, *i-stolen*), < AS. *stelan* (pret. *stæl*, pl. *stǣlon*, pp. *stolen*) = OS. *stelan* = OFries. *stela* = D. *stelen* = MLG. LG. *stelen* = OHG. *stelan*, MHG. *steln*, G. *stehlen* = Icel. *stela* = Sw. *stjäla* = Dan. *stjæle* = Goth. *stilan*, steal. Connection with Gr. στερίσκειν, στερεῖν, deprive of, is doubtful. Hence ult. *stale*[1], *stealth*. For another word for 'steal,' with L. and Gr. connections, see *lift*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To take feloniously; take and carry off clandestinely, and without right or leave; appropriate to one's own uses dishonestly, or without right, permission, or authority: as applied to persons, to kidnap; abduct: as, to *steal* some one's purse; to *steal* cattle; to *steal* a child.

Whan Grisandol saugh he was on slepe, she and hir felowes com as softely as thei myght, and *stale* awey his staffe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

How then should we *steal* out of thy lord's house silver or gold? Gen. xliv. 8.

2. To remove, withdraw, or abstract secretly or stealthily.

And from beneath his Head, at dawning Day,
With softest Care have *stolen* my Arm away.
Prior, Solomon, ii.

3†. To smuggle, literally or figuratively.

Pray Walsh to *steal* you in, as I hope he will do.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 187.

All the Spices and drugs that are brought to Mecca are *stollen* from thence as Contrabanda.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 223.

4. To take or assume without right.

Oh, that deceit should *steal* such gentle shapes,
And with a virtuous vizard hide foul guile!
Shak., Rich. III., ii. 2. 27.

5. To obtain surreptitiously, or by stealth or surprise: as, to *steal* a kiss.

What sought these lovers then, by day, by night,
But *stolen* moments of disturb'd delight?
Crabbe, Works, I. 48.

6. To entice or win by insidious arts or secret means.

How many a holy and obsequious tear
Hath dear religious love *stol'n* from mine eye!
Shak., Sonnets, xxxi.

Thou hast discovered some enchantment old
Whose spells have *stolen* my spirit as I slept.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

7. To perform, procure, or effect in a stealthy or underhand way; perform secretly; conceal the doing, performance, or accomplishment of.

And than lough Arthur, and seide to the kynge Ban that this mariage wolde he haue *stole* hadde no Merlin i-be.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 363.

I went this evening to visit a friend, with a design to rally him upon a story I had heard of his intending to *steal* a marriage without the privity of us his intimate friends and acquaintance. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 133.

8. To move furtively and slyly: as, she *stole* her hand into his.

The 'prentice speaks his disrespect by an extended finger, and the porter by *stealing* out his tongue.
Steele, Spectator, No. 354.

9. In *base-ball*, to secure, as a base or run, without an error by one's opponents or a base-hit by the batter; to run successfully to, as from one base to the next, in spite of the efforts of one's opponents: as, to *steal* second base: sometimes used intransitively with *to*: as, to *steal to* second base. — 10. In *netting*, to take away (a mesh) by netting into two meshes of the preceding row at once. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 359. — **To steal a by.** See *by*[1]. — **To steal a march**, to march secretly; anticipate or forestall, or otherwise gain an advantage stealthily, or by address. — **To steal over**†, to smuggle.

In the Flushing and Low Country's troublesome disorders, some few (by *stealing over* of victuals and other things from this commonwealth) have made themselves privately rich. *Dr. J. Dee* (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 69).

= **Syn. 1.** To filch, pilfer, purloin, embezzle. See *pillage*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise or be guilty of theft.

Thou shalt not *steal*. Ex. xx. 15.

2. To move stealthily or secretly; creep softly; pass, approach, or withdraw surreptitiously and unperceived; go or come furtively; slip or creep along insidiously, silently, or unperceived; make insinuating approach: as, to *steal* into the house at dusk; the fox *stole* away: sometimes used reflexively.

Age is so on me *stoolen* that y mote to god me ȝilde.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Fix'd of mind . . . to fly all company, one night she *stole* away. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He will *steal himself* into a man's favour, and for a week escape a great deal of discoveries.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 6. 98.

But what has made Sir Peter *steal* off? I thought he had been with you. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

Ever does natural beauty *steal* in like air, and envelop great actions. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 25.

steal[1] (stēl), *n.* [< *steal*[1], *v.*] An act or a case of theft: as, an official *steal*; specifically, in *base-ball*, a stolen or furtive run from one base to another: as, a *steal* to third base. See *steal*[1], *v. t.*, 9.

steal[2] (stēl), *n.* Same as *stale*[2].

stealer (stē'lėr), *n.* [< *steal*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who steals, in any sense; especially, a thief: as, a cattle-*stealer*.

The trangression is in the *stealer*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1. 233.

Specifically — 2. In *ship-building*, the foremost or aftmost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stem or stern-post and butts against a notch or jog in another plank. Also called *stealing-strake*.

When the girth of the ship at the midship section is so much in excess of each or either of those at the extremities as to cause the plates to be very narrow if the same number were retained right fore and aft, it becomes necessary to introduce *stealers* — that is to say, to cause certain plates to stop somewhere between the extremities and midships, and thus reduce the number of strakes which end on the stem and stern post.
Thearle, Naval Arch., § 138.

stealing (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steal*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who steals; theft.

Men are apt to condemn whatever they hear called *stealing* as an ill action, disagreeing with the rule of right.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxviii. 16.

2. That which is stolen; stolen property: used chiefly in the plural: as, his *stealings* amounted to thousands of dollars.

stealingly (stē'ling-li), *adv.* [< ME. *stelendlich*; < *stealing*, ppr., + *-ly*[2].] By stealing; slyly; secretly. [Rare.]

stealing-strake (stē'ling-strāk), *n.* Same as *stealer*, 2.

stealth (stelth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stelth*; < ME. *stelthe*, *stalthe* (= Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*), stealth, with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *stēlan*, steal: see *steal*[1]. Another form, from the Scand., is *stouth*. The older noun was *stale*[1]. Cf. *health*, *heal*[1], *wealth*, *weal*.] 1†. The act of stealing; theft.

Yf that Licurgus should have made it death for the Lacedemonians to steale, they being a people which naturally delighted in *stealth*, . . . there should have bene few Lacedemonians then left. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2†. A thing stolen.

On his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *stelths*, and pillage severall.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

3. A secret or clandestine method or proceeding; means secretly employed to gain an object; surreptitious way or manner: used in a good or a bad sense.

Yef it were oon that wolde assay hym-self in eny straunge turnement by *stelthe* vnknowen whan thei were disgised that thei wolde not be knowe till thei hadde renomee of grete prowesse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by *stealth*, and blush to find it fame.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, i. 136.

4†. A secret going; a stolen or clandestine visit.

I told him of your *stealth* unto this wood.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 310.

stealthful† (stelth'fûl), *a.* [< *stealth* + *-ful*.] Given to stealth; bent on stealing; stealthy.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Hymn to Hermes, l. 369.

stealthfully† (stelth'fûl-i), *adv.* By stealing; stealthily.

stealthfulness† (stelth'fûl-nes), *n.* Stealthiness.

stealthily (stel'thi-li), *adv.* In a stealthy manner; by stealth.

stealthiness (stel'thi-nes), *n.* Stealthy character or action.

stealthy (stel'thi), *a.* Acting by stealth; sly; secretive in act or manner; employing concealed methods: as, a *stealthy* foe; characterized by concealment; furtive: as, a *stealthy* proceeding; a *stealthy* movement.

Murder . . . with his *stealthy* pace.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1. 54.

Footfalls of *stealthy* men he seemed to hear.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 321.

See where the *stealthy* panther left his tracks!
O. W. Holmes, A Family Record.

steam (stēm), *n.* [< ME. *steem*, *stem*, < AS. *steám*, vapor, smell, smoke, = Fries. *stoame* = D. *stoom*, steam; origin unknown.] 1. Vapor; a rising vapor; an exhalation.

Fough! what a *steam* of brimstone
Is here! *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

2. Water in a gaseous state; the gas or vapor of water, especially at temperatures above 100° C. It has a specific gravity of .625 as compared with air under the same pressure. It liquefies at 100° C. (212° F.), under a pressure of 14.7 pounds upon a square inch, or the mean pressure of the atmosphere at the sea-level. The temperature at which it liquefies diminishes with the pressure. Steam constantly rises from the surface of liquid water when not obstructed by impervious inclosures or covered by another gas already saturated with it. Its total latent heat of vaporization for 1 pound weight under a pressure of 76 centimeters of mercury (or 14.7 pounds to the square inch) is 965.7 British thermal units, or 536.5 calories for each kilogram. Its specific heat under constant pressure is .4805. (*Regnault.*) It is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen at temperatures between 1,000° and 2,000° C. (*Deville.*) In addition to the surface evaporation of water, the change from the liquid to the gaseous state takes place beneath the surface (the gas escaping with ebullition) whenever the temperature of the liquid is raised without a corresponding increase of pressure upon it. The temperature at which this occurs under any particular pressure is the *boiling-point* for that pressure. The boiling-point of water under the atmospheric pressure at the sea-level is 100° C. or 212° F. Saturated steam has the physical properties common to all gases whose temperatures are near those of their liquefying-points, or the boiling-points of their liquids. Saturated steam when isolated, and superheated at temperatures from 100° to 110° C., and under constant pressure, expands with a given increase of temperature about five times as much as air, and at 186° C. about twice as much as air; and it must be raised to a temperature much higher than this before it will expand uniformly like air. The large quantity of latent heat in steam, its great elasticity, and the ease with which it may be condensed have rendered its use in engines more practicable than that of any other gaseous medium for the generation and application of mechanical power.

3. Water in a visible vesicular condition produced by the condensation of vapor of water in air. — 4. Figuratively, force; energy. [Colloq.]

5†. A flame or blaze; a ray of light.

Steem, or lowe of fyre. Flamma. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

Absolute steam-pressure. See *pressure*. — **Dead steam.** Same as *exhaust-steam*. — **Dry steam**, saturated steam without any admixture of mechanically suspended water. — **High-pressure steam, low-pressure steam.** See *pressure*. — **Live steam**, steam which has performed no work, or only part of its work, or which is or might be available for the performance of work in an engine. — **Saturated steam**, steam in contact with water at the same temperature. In this condition the steam is always at its condensing-point, which is also the boiling-point of the water with which it is in contact. In this it differs from superheated steam of equal tension, which has a temperature higher than its condensing-point at that tension, and higher than the boiling-point of water under the same pressure. — **Specific steam-volume**, in *thermodynamics*, the volume which a unit of weight of steam assumes under specific conditions of temperature and pressure. — **Steam fire-engine.** See *fire-engine*, 2. — **Steam jet-pump.** See *pump*[1]. — **Steam vacuum-pump.** See *vacuum-pump*. — **Superheated steam**, steam which at any stated pressure has a higher temperature, and for any particular weight of it a greater volume, than saturated steam (which see, above) at the same pressure. Also called *steam-gas*. — **Total heat of steam.** Same as *steam-heat*, 1. — **Wet steam**, steam holding water mechanically suspended, the water being in the form of spray or vesicles, or both.

steam (stēm), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *steem*; < ME. *stemen*, < AS. *stēman*, *stíjman* (= D. *stoomen*), steam, < *steám*, vapor, steam: see *steam*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To give out steam or vapor; exhale any kind of fume or vapor.

Ye mists, . . . that . . . rise
From hill or *steaming* lake.
Milton, P. L., v. 186.

2. To rise in a vaporous form; pass off in visible vapor.

When the last deadly smoke aloft did *steeme*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 2.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam: as, the vessel *steamed* into port.

We *steamed* quietly on, past . . . the crowds of yachts at Ryde, and dropped anchor off Cowes.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

4†. To flame or blaze up.

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His eyen steepe and rollyng in his heede,
That *stemede* as a forneys of a leede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 202.

Stemyn, or lowyn vp. Flammo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 473.

Two *stemynge* eyes. *Wyatt*, Satires, I. 53.

II. *trans.* **1.** To exhale; evaporate. [Rare.]

In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 27.

2. To treat with steam; expose to steam; apply steam to for any purpose: as, to *steam* cloth; to *steam* potatoes instead of boiling them; to *steam* food for cattle; *steamed* bread.

steamboat (stēm'bōt), *n.* A vessel propelled by steam-power.

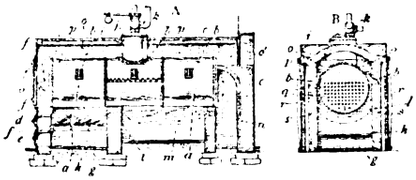
steamboat-bug (stēm'bōt-bug), *n.* A water-beetle of large size, or otherwise conspicuous. [Local, U. S.]

steamboat-coal (stēm'bōt-kōl), *n.* Coal broken small enough to pass between bars set from 6 to 8 inches apart, but too large to pass between bars less than 5 inches apart. This is the variation of size in different collieries in the Pennsylvania anthracite regions, where this size of coal is rarely prepared except to fill special orders, and where alone this term is in use.

steamboating (stēm'bō'ing), *n.* **1.** The business of operating steamboats.—**2.** Undue hurrying and slighting of work. [Colloq.]—**3.** A method of cutting many boards for book-covers at one operation, instead of cutting them singly.

steamboat-rolls (stēm'bōt-rōlz), *n. pl.* The largest rolls used in breaking coal for the market. Also called *crushers* and *crusher-rolls*. See *steamboat-coal*. [Pennsylvania anthracite regions.]

steam-boiler (stēm'boi'lėr), *n.* A receptacle or vessel in which water is heated and boiled to generate steam; particularly, a receptacle or vessel in which the water is confined, or isolated from the external air, in order to generate steam under a pressure equal to or exceeding that of the atmosphere, for the conversion of its expansive force into work in a steam-motor or -engine, or for heating purposes. The kinds of steam-boilers in use are very numerous and may be variously classified. In some the parts are rigidly joined together by rivets, bolts, stays, tubes expanded into heads, etc.; in others the parts are easily detachable one from the other, as in what are known as *sectional boilers*. Another division may be made, with reference to the treatment of the contained water, which in one class of steam-boilers is heated principally in a single mass of considerable cubic capacity, and in another is distributed in small spaces connected with each other and with the steam-space, as in what are known as *sectional safety-boilers*. A third ground of classification is the mode of applying heat. (See *cylindrical steam-boiler*, *return-flue boiler*, *horizontal tubular boiler*, *fire-tube boiler*, etc., below.) Boilers are made of wrought-iron or steel plates and tubes, or of cast-iron, or partly of wrought-iron or steel and of cast-iron. Steel of moderate tensile strength has lately been much used for boilers in which high pressures are maintained; and the present tendency of engineering in power-boilers is toward the use of as high pressures as is compatible with good lubrication, or the use of steam at as high a temperature as can be employed without decomposition of lubricants. Sectional boilers are often made partly or wholly of cast-iron, the sections being bolted or screwed together; and cast-iron is also very largely employed for low-pressure boilers used for steam-heating.—**Circulating steam-boiler**, a compound boiler in which the connected parts are unequally heated, the water rising in the more intensely heated parts, and descending in the cooler parts, to insure a rapid circulation of the water constantly in one direction.—**Compound steam-boiler**. (*a*) A battery of two or more single steam-boilers having their steam- and water-spaces connected, and acting together to supply steam to a heating-apparatus or a steam-engine. (*b*) A single boiler, or a battery of boilers, combined with other apparatus, as a feed-water heater or a superheater, for facilitating the production or for the superheating of steam. (*c*) A sectional boiler.—**Cornish steam-boiler**, the cylindrical flue-boiler invented by Smeaton. See *return-flue steam-boiler*.—**Corrugated furnace steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the plates exposed to the direct radiation from the fire and to the hot gases in the furnace are corrugated to give increased strength and to present a more extended heating-surface to the fire.—**Cylindrical steam-boiler**, a boiler with an exterior cylindrical shell, having flanged heads of much thicker iron fastened to the shell by rivets.—**Fire-tube steam-boiler**, a boiler in which the heat of the furnace is partly or wholly applied to the interior of tubes which pass through the water-space of the boiler.—**Flue steam-boiler**, a general name for all steam-boilers with an internal flue or flues, whether vertical, horizontal, or of other construction.—**Horizontal flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal steam-boiler with one or more flues through its length. (Also called *return-flue boiler*.) If cylindrical also, it is a *horizontal cylindrical flue* or *return-flue boiler*.—**Horizontal steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the flues or tubes are in a horizontal position.—**Horizontal tubular steam-boiler**, a horizontal boiler with fire-tubes, through which the gases of combustion pass in a manner analogous to their passage through flues, for which the tubes are substitutes, presenting a greater extent of heating-surface than can be obtained in the same space by flues, and effectively tying the heads of the boiler together. A modern form of this boiler is shown in the cuts, which also show the method of setting it in brickwork. *a* is the shell; *b*, *b*, saddles for supporting the boiler in the masonry *c*; *d*, the furnace-door; *e*, ash-pit door; *f*, clean-out door in the boiler-front *f'*, by which the tubes are reached for cleaning; *g*, ash-pit; *h*, grate; *i*, steam-dome; *j*, safety-valve; *k*, steam-pipe; *l*, bridge-wall; *m*, combustion-chamber; *n*, back connection for passage of



Horizontal Cylindrical Tubular Steam-boiler.
A, vertical longitudinal section; B, vertical cross-section.

the gases of combustion into the rear ends of the tubes; *o*, flue in the masonry; *o'*, uptake; *p*, flanged head; *q*, tubes; *r*, side-bars which support the masonry; *s*, dead-air spaces in the masonwork in which the air acts as a heat-insulator. The course of the gases of combustion is indicated by arrows.—**Locomotive steam-boiler**, a tubular boiler which has a contained furnace and ash-pit, and in which the gases of combustion pass from the furnace directly into horizontal interior tubes (instead of passing first under the boiler, as in the horizontal cylindrical tubular boiler), and after passing through the tubes are conveyed directly into the smoke-box at the opposite end of the tubes. The name is derived from the use of such boilers on locomotive engines, but it is typical in its application to all boilers having the construction described, and used for generating steam for stationary or portable engines, as well as for locomotives.—**Marine steam-boiler**, a boiler specially designed and adapted for supplying steam to marine engines. Compactness, as little weight as is consistent with strength, effective steaming capacity, and economy in consumption of fuel are the prime requisites of marine boilers. They are usually tubular, and short in proportion to their width, and have water-legs at the sides and water-spaces below and at the backs of their furnaces—that is, their furnaces are entirely surrounded by water-spaces except at the openings for the doors. Marine boilers are now sometimes used with forced draft—that is, air is forced from the outside into the boiler- or fire-rooms (which are sometimes made air-tight) or immediately into the fires by powerful blowers.—**Return-flue steam-boiler**, a horizontal flue-boiler with one or more interior flues through which the gases of combustion are returned to the front end of the boiler after having passed to the rear from the furnace over the bridge-wall and under the bottom of the shell.—**Rotary tubular steam-boiler**. See *rotary*.—**Sectional safety steam-boiler**, a sectional boiler in which the water is divided into numerous small masses connected with one another by passages large enough for free circulation from one to the other, but not large enough to permit so sudden a release of pressure, in case of rupture of one of the sections, as to cause an explosion.—**Tubular steam-boiler**, a boiler a prominent feature of which is a series of either fire- or water-tubes.—**Vertical steam-boiler**, a steam-boiler in which the heating-surface of the tubes or flues is in a vertical position. When constructed with fire-tubes, it is called a *vertical tubular boiler*.

steam-box (stēm'boks), *n.* A reservoir for steam above a boiler; a steam-chest.

steam-brake (stēm'brāk), *n.* A brake applied by the action of steam admitted to a steam-cylinder the piston of which is connected by rods to the levers which apply the brake-shoes.

steam-car (stēm'kär), *n.* A car drawn or driven by steam-power; a railway-car. [U. S.]

steam-carriage (stēm'kar'āj), *n.* A road-carriage driven by steam-power.

steam-case (stēm'kās), *n.* Same as *steam-chest*.

steam-chamber (stēm'chām'bėr), *n.* **1.** A box or chamber in which articles are placed to be steamed.—**2.** A steam-chest.—**3.** A steam-dome.—**4.** The steam-room or steam-space in a boiler or engine.

steam-chest (stēm'chest), *n.* **1.** The chamber in which the slide-valve of a steam-engine works. See cuts under *passenger-engine*, *rock-drill*, and *slide-valve*.—**2.** In *calico-printing*, a metallic vessel or tank in which printed cloths are steamed to fix their colors.

steam-chimney (stēm'chim'ni), *n.* An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

steam-cock (stēm'kok), *n.* A faucet or valve in a steam-pipe.

steam-coil (stēm'koil), *n.* A coil of pipe, either made up flat with return bends or in spiral form, used to impart heat to a room or other inclosed space or to a liquid, or, by exposure of its exterior surface to air-currents or contact of cold water, to act as a condenser.

steam-color (stēm'kul'or), *n.* In *dyeing*, a color which is developed and fixed by the action of steam after the cloth is printed.

steam-crane (stēm'krān), *n.* A crane worked by steam, frequently carrying the steam-engine upon the same frame.

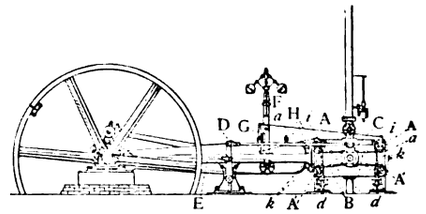
steam-cutter (stēm'kut'ėr), *n.* A ship's boat, smaller than a launch, propelled by steam.

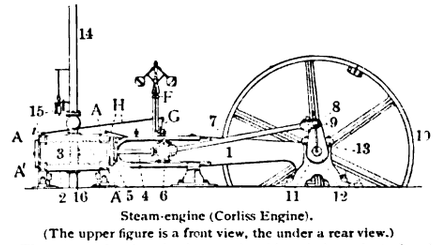
steam-cylinder (stēm'sil'in-dėr), *n.* The cylinder in which the piston of a steam-engine reciprocates.—**Starting steam-cylinder**. Same as *starting-engine*.

steam-dome (stēm'dōm), *n.* A chamber connected with the steam-space and projecting above the top of a steam-boiler. From it the steam passes to the cylinder of a steam-engine, or to steam-heating apparatus. See cut under *steam-boiler*.

steam-dredger (stēm'drej'ėr), *n.* A dredging-machine operated by steam.

steam-engine (stēm'en'jin), *n.* An engine in which the mechanical force arising from the elasticity and expansive action of steam, or from its property of rapid condensation, or from the combination of the two, is made available as a motive power. The invention of the steam-engine has been ascribed by the English to the Marquis of Worcester, who published an account of it about the middle of the seventeenth century. By the French the invention has been ascribed to Papin, toward the close of the same century. Papin's plan contained the earliest suggestion of a vacuum under a piston by the agency of steam. The first actual working steam-engine of which there is any record was invented and constructed by Captain Savery, an Englishman, to whom a patent was granted for it in 1698. This engine was employed to raise water by the expansion and condensation of steam. The steam-engine received great improvements from the hands of Newcomen, Beighton, and others. Still it was imperfect and rude in its construction, and was chiefly applied to the draining of mines or the raising of water. Up to this time it was properly an atmospheric engine (see *atmospheric*), for the actual moving power was the pressure of the atmosphere, the steam only producing a vacuum under the piston. The steam-engine was brought to a high state of perfection by James Watt about the year 1782. The numerous and vital improvements introduced by him, both in the combination of its mechanism and in the economy of its management, have rendered the steam-engine at once the most powerful, the most easily applied and regulated, and generally speaking the least expensive of all prime movers for im-





Steam-engine (Corliss Engine).
(The upper figure is a front view, the under a rear view.)

The steam-valve A and exhaust-valve A' are independent of each other, and have cylindrical bearing-surfaces. An oscillatory motion is given to them by rods B, connecting with an oscillating disk C (wrist-plate) upon the side of the steam-cylinder, which is worked by an intermediate rock-lever D, driven by the eccentric-rod E, connected with an eccentric upon the main shaft. The motions of the exhaust-valves are positive, but those of the inlet-valve are varied by means of spring-catches *a*, which are adjustable to determine the points of opening and the range of motion of the valves, and are also controlled in their disengagement of the valve-stems by the governor F, rock-lever G, connecting-rods H, and rock-levers *i*, all connected together in such manner that an extremely small increase or decrease of speed in the rotation of the fly-wheel shaft causes the inlet-valves to be released and to close correspondingly earlier or later in the stroke. The closing is performed by exterior weights suspended from short levers on the valve-stems by the rods *k*, the motion of closing being controlled by dash-pots at *d*, only the covers of which are shown. The other parts of the engine, which are common to most reciprocating engines, are 1, the bed-plate; 2, cylinder; 3, piston; 4, piston-rod; 5, stuffing-box; 6, sliding-block or cross-head; 7, connecting-rod or pitman; 8, rod end fitted to 9, the crank-wrist; 10, fly-wheel; 11, crank keyed to 12, the crank-shaft; 13, centrifugal lubricating tube; 14, steam-pipe; 15, lubricator; 16, exhaust pipe.

pelling machinery of every description. The steam-engine is properly a heat-engine, and the total work L is expressed theoretically by the equation

$$L = QG(T_1 - T)/AT_1,$$

in which Q represents the total heat converted into work per unit of weight, G weight of steam, and A the thermal equivalent of a unit of work, while T_1 and T are respectively the higher and lower limits of temperature between which the steam is worked, T_1 being the absolute temperature at which the steam is inducted to the engine, and T the absolute temperature at which it is exhausted from it. Inspection of the equation shows that the work performed must vary directly as the factor $(T_1 - T)$ varies—that is, the greater the difference which can be maintained between the temperature of induction and that of eduction the greater is the amount of work performed by any given weight of steam. It is in accordance with this law that much higher steam-pressures are now adopted than were formerly employed. The factor $(T_1 - T)$ is commonly called the *temperature range* or *fall*. The varieties of steam-engines are extremely numerous. (For names of various types, with explanations of their characteristic features, see below.) The specific differences between steam-engines of the same type of construction consist chiefly in their valve-gear. (See *valve-gear*, *governor*, 6, *regulator*, *n.*, *slide-valve* (with cut), and *piston-valve*.) Of the total steam-power employed in modern industry on land, that supplied by steam-engines of the horizontal type far exceeds that furnished by steam-engines of all

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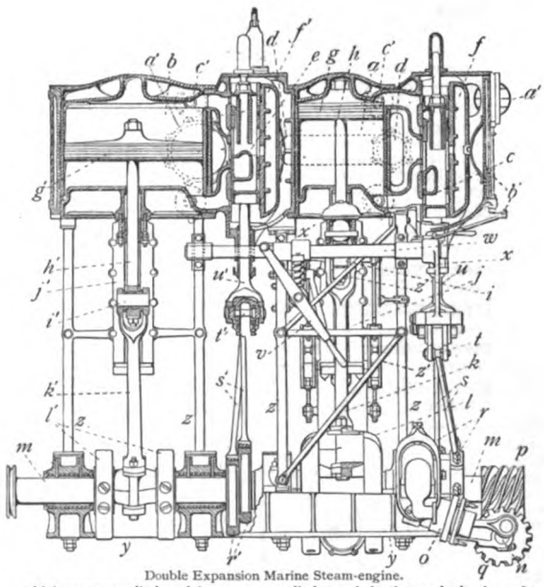
other types put together. Vertical direct-acting engines of large size are little used, but small engines of this type are much employed. Steam-engines of the rotary type are scarcely used except for some kinds of steam hoisting-engines. Double, triple, and quadruple expansion steam-engines are now largely used in marine engineering. Many double expansion stationary engines are in use, and the economical value of the compound system has been demonstrated both theoretically and practically.—**Agricultural steam-engine**, a portable engine with a boiler, often specially adapted to burn light fuel, as chaff or straw, either by itself or in connection with wood or coal.—**Annular steam-engine**, a steam-engine having an annular piston working in an annular steam-cylinder, and having two diametrically placed piston-rods connected with the cross-head, the latter also being connected by rods to a guide-block working in the hollow cylinder forming the center of the annular steam-cylinder, this guide-block being connected with the crank by a pitman.—**Atmospheric steam-engine.** See *atmospheric engine*, under *atmospheric*.—**Beam steam-engine**, an engine in which a working-beam connects the connecting-rod with the crank-pitman, and transmits power from one to the other. See *beam-engine*.—**Compound steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders of unequal size, from the smaller of which the steam, after use, passes into the larger cylinder, and completes its work by expanding against the piston in the latter.—**Concentric steam-engine.** Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Condensing steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam is condensed, for the purpose of removing the back-pressure of the atmosphere from the exhaust, and also to economize fuel by saving heat otherwise wasted. See *condenser*, and cut under *pulsometer*.—**Cornish steam-engine**, a single-acting condensing steam pumping-engine, first used in the mines of Cornwall. It is also used as a pumping-engine for supplying water to cities. Steam-pressure is not used to raise the water, but to lift a long loaded pump-rod, whose weight in its descent is the power employed to force up the water. The motion is regulated by a kind of hydraulic regulator invented by Smeaton, and called a *cataract*.—**Direct-acting steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of the piston is transmitted to the crank without the intervention of levers, side-beams, or a working-beam.—**Disk steam-engine**, a form of rotary engine in which the steam-pistons act successively against a revolving disk set at an angle to the plane of rotation, thus imparting a gyratory motion to a central shaft upon which the disk is mounted, the end of this shaft being connected with a crank turning in the plane of rotation.—**Double-acting steam-engine**, the ordinary form of steam-engine, in which the steam acts upon both sides of the piston.—**Double-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two steam-cylinders acting in combination with each other. See *compound steam-engine*.—**Double expansion steam-engine.** (*a*) A double-cylinder steam-engine in which steam is used expansively. (*b*) A compound steam-engine.—**Double steam-engine**, a steam-engine having two cylinders in which the pistons make either simultaneous or alternate strokes and are connected with the same crank-shaft.—**Duplex steam-engine.** Same as *double steam-engine*.—**High-pressure steam-engine.** See *high pressure*, under *pressure*.—**High-speed steam-engine**, a somewhat indefinite name for a reciprocating engine working at a high speed as compared with the much slower speed of engines with the Corliss and other



High-speed Steam-engine.

types of valve-gears. In general it may be said that engines of considerable power, making one hundred turns per minute and upward, are high-speed engines.—**Horizontal steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston works horizontally.—**Inclined-cylinder steam-engine**, a form of marine engine having cylinders inclined to the horizontal.—**Inverted-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the cross-head is placed below the cylinder. This construction is much used for marine engines, and to some extent for stationary engines.—**Low-pressure steam-engine.** See *low pressure*, under *pressure*.—**Marine steam-engine**, a steam-engine specially designed for marine propulsion. The best modern types are condensing, short-stroke, double, triple, or quadruple expansion-engines of the inverted-cylinder type. Marine engines for steam-tugs are for the most part single and often non-condensing. See cut in next column.—**Non-condensing steam-engine**, an engine that exhausts its steam without condensation. See *non-condensing*.—**Oscillating steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose cylinder oscillates on trunnions and has its piston-rod directly connected with the crank. Double engines of this type have been considerably used for marine propulsion, and some are still employed.—**Overhead steam-engine.** See *overhead*.—**Quadruple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine which, taking its steam at high pressure, expands it in four different operations successively, and in four distinct and separate steam-cylinders. The pistons of the cylinders are connected by piston-rods, cross-heads, and connecting-rods with cranks attached to a common shaft, to which rotary motion is imparted by the coacting pistons.—**Reciprocating steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the power of steam is applied to a reciprocating piston.—**Revolving-cylinder steam-engine**, a steam-engine of which the cylinder is so mounted that it is caused to rotate by the reciprocation of the piston. Compare *rotary steam-engine*.—**Rotary steam-engine**, a steam-engine in which the piston rotates in the cylinder, or the cylinder upon the



Double Expansion Marine Steam-engine.

a, high-pressure cylinder; *b*, low-pressure cylinder; *c*, induction- and eduction-valve for *a* in position of exhaust from lower end and of induction to upper end of cylinder; *d*, passage for steam from *a* to *b*; *e*, induction- and eduction-valve for *b*; *f*, *f'*, balance-plates for valves of *a* and *b*; *g*, *g'*, pistons; *h*, *h'*, piston-rods; *i*, *i'*, cross-heads; *j*, *j'*, slipper-guides for cross-heads; *k*, *k'*, connecting-rods; *l*, *l'*, cranks; *m*, crank-shaft; *n*, shaft which drives feed-pump *o* and also bilge-pump (not shown) on the opposite side; *p*, worm on main shaft gearing into worm-wheel *q* on the shaft *n*, and actuating pump-plungers by crank and pitman connection; *r*, *r'*, eccentrics; *s*, *s'*, eccentric rods; *t*, *t'*, links connected by link-blocks with valve-stems *u*, *u'*; *v*, crank-lever which turns a segmental worm-gear, keyed to the rock-shaft *w* carrying the rocker-arms *x*, *x'*, for reversing high-pressure and low-pressure valves respectively; *y*, bed-plate; *z*, columns supporting the cylinders; *z'*, tie-rods for stiffening the columns; *a'*, exhaust from low-pressure cylinder to the condenser (not shown); *a''*, butterfly throttle-valve; *b'*, gear for operating throttle-valve; *c'*, relief-valves.

piston. The name is sometimes given to reciprocating engines which have a fly-wheel and crank-shaft. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rotatory steam-engine.** Same as *rotary steam-engine*.—**Semi-portable steam-engine**, a steam-engine which is movable with its foundation-plate, as distinguished from an engine mounted on wheels, and from one resting on a fixed foundation.—**Triple expansion steam-engine**, a steam-engine that expands its steam in three successive stages and in three separate and distinct cylinders, one taking its steam from the boiler, and each of the others taking its steam from the exhaust of the cylinder working at the next higher pressure. This type of marine engine is found at the present time on many of the swiftest steamships, but may be in turn superseded by the quadruple expansion-engine.—**Vertical steam-engine**, a steam-engine whose piston reciprocates vertically.

steamer (stē′mėr), *n.* [< *steam* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which steams, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) A steam-box. (*b*) A person employed in steaming oysters in shucking them for canning. (*c*) In *calico-printing*, one who steams printed cloth for fixing steam-colors. (*d*) One who steams wood for bending, etc. (*e*) A steam-generator or -boiler: as, the boiler is an excellent *steamer*. (*f*) Especially, a vessel propelled by steam; a steamship. (*g*) A fire-engine the pumps of which are worked by steam. (*h*) A vessel in which articles are subjected to the action of steam, as in washing or cookery. See *steam-chest*, 2. (1) In *paper-making*, a vessel in which old paper, fiber, etc., are treated in order to soften them. (2) An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding. (*i*) A locomotive for roads. See *road-steamer*.

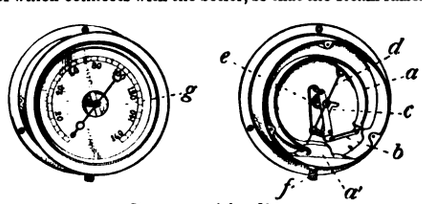
steamer-cap (stē′mėr-kap), *n.* Same as *fore-and-aft*, 2.

steamer-duck (stē′mėr-duk), *n.* A South American duck of the genus *Micropterus* (or *Tachyeres*); a race-horse. See *Micropterus*, 2. This duck becomes when adult incapable of flight, but swims very rapidly, with a movement which has suggested the action of a side-wheel steamboat (whence the name).

steam-excavator (stēm′eks′kā-vā-tọr), *n.* Same as *navvy*[2], 3.

steam-fountain (stēm′foun′tān), *n.* See *fountain*.

steam-gage (stēm′gāj), *n.* An attachment to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam; a pressure-gage. There are many forms. One of the older is a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which connects with the boiler, so that the steam raises



Steam-gage (Ashcroft's).

a, hollow bent tube attached to case at *a'*, and receiving condensed water or steam under pressure through the opening at *f*; *b*, link connecting end of tube *a* with short arm of rock-lever *c*, which has at the upper end a small rack intermeshing with a pinion on the spindle of the index *d*; *e*, small coiled spring which acts upon the spindle of the index or pointer in a direction opposed to the action of the rack and pinion; *g*, dial, on which the figures indicate pressures (in pounds) above the atmospheric pressure.

the mercury according to the amount of pressure. A very common form of gage is that known as Bourdon's, which consists essentially of a flattened metal tube, closed at one end and bent circularly, into which the steam is admitted. As such a tube tends to straighten itself out by the force of the steam, the amount of pressure can easily be ascertained by an attached index-apparatus.—**Electric steam-gage**, an attachment to a steam-boiler for indicating at a distance the pressure of the steam. One form consists of a bent tube filled with mercury, which, as it rises under the pressure, closes a series of electrical circuits after the manner of a thermostat. Another form employs the expansion or movement of an ordinary steam-gage diaphragm as a circuit-closer. The closing of the circuit in each case serves to sound an alarm.

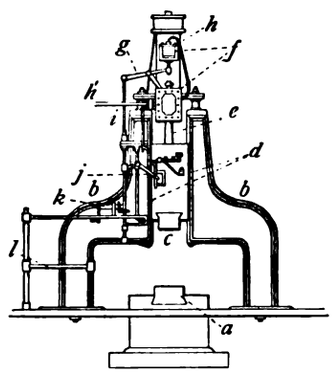
steam-gas (stēm′gas), *n.* Same as *superheated steam* (which see, under *steam*).

steam-generator (stēm′jen″ẹ-rā-tọr), *n.* A steam-boiler.

steam-governor (stēm′guv″ėr-nọr), *n.* See *governor*, 6.

steam-gun (stēm′gun), *n.* A gun the projectile force of which is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through the shotted tube.

steam-hammer (stēm′ham″ėr), *n.* A forging-hammer operated by steam-power. It has assumed several forms, but now consists of a vertical and inverted steam-cylinder with piston and piston-rod (the rod passing through the lower cylinder-head and carrying at the end a mass of metal which forms the hammer), an anvil directly beneath the hammer and cylinder, a supporting framework, and suitable valves for the control of the steam. Steam is used to raise and may also be used to drive down the hammer. By means of the valve-system, steam is admitted below the piston to raise the hammer and to sustain it while the metal to be forged is placed on the anvil. To deliver a blow, the steam is exhausted below the piston, and the hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight. To augment the blow, live steam may be admitted above the piston to assist in driving it downward. To deliver a gentle blow, the exhaust-steam below the piston may be retained to act as a cushion. Blows can be delivered at any point of the stroke, quickly or slowly, lightly or with the full power of the combined weight of the hammer and force of steam-pressure; or the machine may be used as a vise or squeezer. All modern steam-hammers of the type described are modifications of the original Nasmyth steam-hammer illustrated in the cut. Steam-



Steam-hammer (Nasmyth's).

a, anvil; *b*, frame; *c*, hammer-head; *d*, guides; *e*, piston-rod; *f*, valve-chests containing valves that control induction of steam to and eduction from the cylinder *h*; *h'*, steam-pipe; *g*, rock-lever (moved by the rod *i'*) connected with the valve-stems and moving the valves; *j*, tripping-mechanism by which the hammer is caused to descend from any part of the upstroke, the adjusting-gear *k* being manipulated by a workman standing on the platform *l*.

hammers of the largest class have been made with hammers weighing eighty tons. Another type of steam-hammer consists of two horizontal steam-cylinders placed in line, the hammers meeting over an anvil on which the forging rests.

steam-heat (stēm′hēt), *n.* 1. In *thermodynamics*, the total heat required to produce steam at any tension from water at 0° C. or 32° F. It is the sum of the sensible heat and the latent heat expressed in thermal units.—2. Heat imparted by the condensation of steam in coils, pipes, or radiators.

steam-hoist (stēm′hoist), *n.* A lift or elevator operated by a steam-engine.

steam-house (stēm′hous), *n.* In oyster-canning, a house or room where oysters are steamed.

steaminess (stē′mi-nes), *n.* Steamy or vaporous character or quality; mistiness.

steam-jacket (stēm′jak″et), *n.* An inclosure adapted for receiving steam, and applying the heat of the steam to a kettle, tank, steam-cylinder, etc., surrounded by such inclosure.

steam-jet (stēm′jet), *n.* A blast of steam caused to issue from a nozle.

steam-joint (stēm′joint), *n.* A joint that is steam-tight.

steam-kettle (stēm′ket″l), *n.* A vessel heated by steam, and used for various purposes. The

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steam for heating is usually applied by induction to a steam-jacket surrounding the sides and inclosing the bottom of the kettle.

steam-kitchen (stēm'kich'en), *n.* An apparatus for cooking by steam.

steam-launch (stēm'länch), *n.* See *launch*.

steam-motor (stēm'mō'tor), *n.* A steam-engine.

steam-navigation (stēm'nav-i-gā'shon), *n.* The art of applying the power of steam to the propulsion of boats and vessels; the art of navigating steam-vessels.

steam-navvy (stēm'nav'i), *n.* A digging-machine or excavator actuated by steam.

steam-organ (stēm'ôr'gan), *n.* Same as *calliope*, 2.

steam-oven (stēm'uv'n), *n.* An oven heated by steam at high pressure.

steam-packet (stēm'pak'et), *n.* A packet propelled by steam. Compare *packet*, *n.*, 2.

steam-pan (stēm'pan), *n.* A vessel with a double bottom forming a steam-chamber. See *vacuum-pan*.

steam-pipe (stēm'pīp), *n.* Any pipe in which steam is conveyed. Specifically—(*a*) A pipe which leads from a boiler to an engine, pan, tank, etc., or from the boiler to a condenser or to the open air. (*b*) In a steam-heating or -drying apparatus or system, a name given to any one of the steam-supply pipes, in contradistinction to the corresponding return-pipe through which water of condensation is returned to the boiler.

steam-plow (stēm'plou), *n.* A gang-plow designed to be drawn by a wire rope, and operated by steam-power. Such a plow has usually eight shares arranged in a frame, four pointing in one direction and four in the other. The frame is balanced on a pair of wheels in the center, and forms an angle in the middle, so that when one half the plows are in use the others are raised above the ground. Steam-plows are used with either one or two engines. If with two engines, the plow is drawn forward and backward between them, each engine being advanced the width of the furrows after each passage of the plow. If one engine only is used, snatch-blocks and movable anchors are employed to hold the rope, the anchors being automatically advanced after each passage of the plow. Traction-engines also have been used to drag plows. See *anchor*, *porter*[2], and *plow*.

steam-port (stēm'pōrt), *n.* 1. In a slide-valve steam-engine, the name given to each of two oblong passages from the steam-chest to the inside of the cylinder, which afford passage to the steam to and from the cylinder, and act alternately as an induction-port and an eduction-port. See cut under *slide-valve*.—2. A passage for steam into or out of any inclosure.

steam-power (stēm'pou'er), *n.* The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any other result.

steam-press (stēm'pres), *n.* A press actuated by steam-power acting directly or intermediately; specifically, a printing-press worked by steam.

steam-printing (stēm'prin'ting), *n.* Printing done by machinery moved by steam, as opposed to printing by hand-labor on hand-presses.

steam-propeller (stēm'prō-pel'er), *n.* Same as *screw propeller* (which see, under *screw*[1]).

steam-pump (stēm'pump), *n.* See *pump*[1] and *vacuum-pump*.

steam-radiator (stēm'rā'di-ā-tor), *n.* A nest or collection of iron pipes in ranks or coils, through which steam is passed to heat a room, etc. See cuts under *radiator*.

steam-ram (stēm'ram), *n.* See *ram*[2], 2.

steam-regulator (stēm'reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* See *regulator*, 2.

steam-room (stēm'röm), *n.* In a steam-engine, etc., the space which is occupied by steam.

steamship (stēm'ship), *n.* A ship propelled by steam.

steam-space (stēm'spās), *n.* A space occupied, or designed to be occupied, by steam only; particularly, in a steam-boiler, the space allowed above the water-line for holding a quantity of steam.

steam-table (stēm'tā'bl), *n.* 1. A bench or table fitted with shallow steam-tight tanks: used in restaurants, etc., to keep cooked dishes warm.—2. A tabular arrangement of data relating to steam-pressures, temperatures, and quantities of heat.

steam-tank (stēm'tangk), *n.* A chamber or inclosed vessel in which materials of any kind are treated either by direct contact with steam or with steam-heat by means of pipes coiled in the tank or a steam-jacket. Such tanks are used in many industries, and are made in many forms, as for steaming wood, paper-stock, lard, etc. See *rendering-tank*.

steam-tight (stēm'tīt), *a.* Capable of resisting the passage of steam, as a joint in a steam-pipe.

steam-toe (stēm'tō), *n.* In a steam-engine, a projection on a lifting-rod, which is raised by it through the action of a cam, tappet, or wiper.

steam-trap (stēm'trap), *n.* A contrivance for permitting the passage of water of condensation out of pipes, radiators, steam-engine cylinders, etc., while preventing that of steam.

steam-tug (stēm'tug), *n.* A steamer used for towing ships, boats, rafts, fishing-nets, oyster-dredges, etc. Such vessels are furnished with engines very powerful in proportion to the size of their hulls, and usually carry only sufficient coal for short trips.—**Steam-tug heart-murmur**, the combination of an aortic regurgitant with an aortic obstructive murmur.

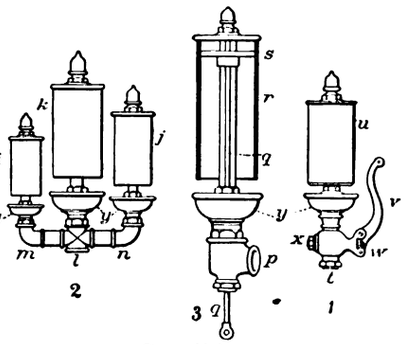
steam-valve (stēm'valv), *n.* A valve which controls the opening of a steam-pipe or steam-port.

steam-vessel (stēm'ves'el), *n.* Same as *steamship*.

steam-wagon (stēm'wag'on), *n.* Same as *steam-carriage*.

steam-wheel (stēm'hwēl), *n.* A rotary steam-engine. See *steam-engine*.

steam-whistle (stēm'hwis'l), *n.* A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing hours of work, signaling, etc.



Steam-whistles.

Fig. 1 is the simplest form of steam-whistle, with adjustable lever *v*, which acts on the valve *x*, its motion being limited by a stop-pin at *w*. Steam passes through a pipe connected at *t* when the valve *x* is opened. The steam issues through openings in the base *y*, and, passing over the lower edge of the bell *u*, causes a powerful vibration producing the sound, the pitch of which depends upon the length of the bell. Fig. 2 is a chime-whistle consisting of three bells, *i*, *j*, *k*, tuned to emit the common chord or some inversion of it. It receives steam at *l*, and by branches *m*, *n*, together with *l*, distributes it to the several bases *y*. Fig. 3 is a piston-whistle. Its base *y* and bell *r* operate as described for the other whistles, the steam entering at *p*. The tone of the whistle is changed by moving up and down the piston *s* by means of the stem *q*.

steam-winch (stēm'winch), *n.* A form of winch or hoisting-apparatus in which rotatory motion is imparted to the winding axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly, or indirectly by means of bevel-gearing, the direct action giving most rapidity, the indirect most power.

steam-worm (stēm'wėrm), *n.* A spiral steam-coil. Such coils are used in tanks for heating liquids, as tan-liquor in tanneries, water in laundries, dye-works, etc., the liquid being placed in the tank enveloping the coil, while steam is passed through the latter. They are also used in some forms of calorimeter.

steamy (stē'mi), *a.* [< *steam* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; vaporous; misty.

> The bubbling and loud hissing urn
> Throws up a *steamy* column. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 39.

> I found an evening hour in the *steamy* heat of the Haram equal to half a dozen afternoons.
> *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 272.

steam-yacht (stēm'yot), *n.* A yacht propelled by steam, or by steam and sails.

stean. See *steen*[1], *steen*[2], *stone*.

steaning, *n.* See *steening*.

steapsin (stēp'sin), *n.* A ferment of the pancreatic secretion which to some extent resolves fats into fatty acids and glycerin.

stearate (stē'a-rāt), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of stearic acid. The neutral stearates of the alkalis are soaps.

stearic (stē-ar'ik), *a.* [Irreg. for **steatic*, < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite*.] Of or pertaining to suet or fat; obtained from stearin.—**Stearic acid**, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, a monobasic acid, forming brilliant white scaly crystals. It is inodorous, tasteless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It burns like wax, and is used for making candles. Its compounds with the alkalis, earths, and metallic oxids are called *stearates*. Stearic acid exists in combination with glycerin as stearin, in beef- and mutton-fat, and in several vegetable fats, such as the butter of cacao. It is obtained from stearin by saponification and decomposition by an acid of the soap formed, and also from mutton-suet by a similar process.

stearin (stē'a-rin), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-in*[2].] 1. An ether or glyceride, $C_3H_5O_3(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_3$, formed by the combination of stearic acid and glycerin. When crystallized it forms white pearly scales, soft to the touch but not greasy, and odorless and tasteless when pure. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hot alcohol and ether. When treated with superheated steam it is separated into stearic acid and glycerin, and when boiled with alkalis is saponified—that is, the stearic acid combines with the alkali, forming soap, and glycerin is separated. When melted it resembles wax. There are three stearins, which may all be regarded as derivatives of glycerin in which one, two, or three OH groups are replaced by the radical stearyl. Natural stearin is the tristearyl derivative of glycerin. It is the chief ingredient in suet, tallow, and the harder fats, and may be prepared by repeated solution in ether and crystallization. Candle-pitch, chandlers' gum, or residuary gum, used in the manufacture of roofing-cements, is a by-product of this manufacture.

2. A popular name for stearic acid as used in making candles.—**Lard-stearin**, the residue left after the expression of the oil from lard.

stearinery (stē'a-rin-ér-i), *n.* [< *stearin* + *-ery*.] The process of making stearin from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearin products.

stearone (stē'a-rōn), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-one*.] A substance ($C_{35}H_{70}O$) obtained by the partial decomposition of stearic acid. It is a volatile liquid, and seems to be stearic acid deprived of two equivalents of carbonic acid.

stearoptene (stē-a-rop'tēn), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *στέαρ*, stiff fat, tallow, suet, + *πτηνός*, winged (volatile).] The solid crystalline substance separated from any volatile oil on long standing or at low temperatures. See *elæoptene*.

stearyl (stē'a-ril), *n.* [< *stear(ic)* + *-yl*.] The radical of stearic acid ($C_{18}H_{35}O$).

steatin (stē'a-tin), *n.* Same as *steatinum*.

steatinum (stē-a-tī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στεάτινον*, neut. of *στεάτινος*, of or pertaining to tallow or suet, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet: see *steatite*.] A name given to certain pharmaceutical preparations similar to cerates, but containing considerable tallow.—**Steatinum iodoformi**, steatinum composed of mutton-tallow 18 parts, expressed oil of nutmeg 2 parts, powdered iodoform 1 part.

steatite (stē'a-tīt), *n.* [= F. *stéatite*, < L. *steatitis*, < Gr. *στεατίτης*, used only as equiv. to *στεάτινος*, *σταίτινος*, of dough made of flour of spelt, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), also *στεῖαρ*, also contr. *στῆρ* (with rare gen. *στῆρος*, also *σταιτ-*), stiff fat, tallow, suet, also dough made of flour of spelt, prob. < *ἱστάναι* (√ *στα*), cause to stand, fix: see *stand*.] Soapstone: an impure massive variety of talc. Also called *potstone*.

steatitic (stē-a-tit'ik), *a.* [< *steatite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to steatite or soapstone; made of steatite.

steatogenous (stē-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Tending to produce steatosis (see *steatosis*, 2): as, *steatogenous* processes.

steatoma (stē-a-tō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *steatomata* (*-ma-tȧ*). [< Gr. *στεάτωμα*, a kind of fatty tumor, < *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet.] A lipoma.

steatomatous (stē-a-tom'a-tus), *a.* [< *steatoma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Of the nature of a steatoma.

steatopyga (stē'a-tō-pī'gȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *πυγή*, the rump.] An accumulation of fat on the buttocks of certain Africans, especially Hottentot women.

steatopygous (stē'a-tō-pī'gus), *a.* [< NL. *steatopyga* + *-ous*.] Affected with or characterized by steatopyga; having enormously fat buttocks. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 60.

steatopygy (stē'a-tō-pī-ji), *n.* [< *steatopyg-ous* + *-y*[3].] The development of steatopyga, or the state of being steatopygous. *Jour. Anthrop. Inst.*, XVIII. 17.

Steatornis (stē-a-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Humboldt, 1817), < Gr. *στέαρ* (*στεατ-*), fat, tallow, suet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] The representative genus of *Steatornithidæ*. The only species is *S. caripensis*, the guacharo or oil-bird of South America, found from Venezuela to Peru, and also in Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits. The bird resembles and is usually classed with the goatsuckers. It is so fat that the natives prepare from it a kind of oil used for butter. See cut under *guacharo*.

steatornithic (stē'a-tôr-nith'ik), *a.* Having the characters of *Steatornis*.

Steatornithidæ (stē'a-tôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, represented by the genus *Steatornis*. It is related to the *Caprimulgidæ*, and is often associated with them, but differs in many important characters, and in some respects approaches the owls. The sternum has a single notch on each side behind. The palate is desmognathous, with united maxillopalatines and peculiarly shaped palatines. There are basipterygoid processes, and the rostrum of the skull is compressed. The second pectoral muscle is small, and the femorocaudal is wanting. The syrinx is entirely bronchial, and hence paired. The oil-gland is very large. The plumage is not aftershafted, and the rectrices are ten. There is only one genus and one species. See cut under *guacharo*.

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steatornithine (stē-a-tôr'ni-thin), *a.* [< *Steatornis* (*-ornith-*) + *-ine*².] Steatornithic; of or pertaining to the *Steatornithidæ*.

steatorrhea, steatorrhœa (stē″a-tō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεατ-), fat, suet, tallow, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] 1. Seborrhea.—2. The passage of fatty stools.

steatosis (stē-a-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέαρ (στεατ-), fat, tallow, suet, + *-osis.*] 1. Fatty degeneration or infiltration.—2. Any disease of the sebaceous glands. Also called *steatopathia.*

Steatozoön (stē″a-tō-zō′on), *n.* Same as *Demodex.*

sted†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stead.*

stedfast, stedfastly, etc. See *steadfast,* etc.

steed (stēd), *n.* [< ME. *stede,* < AS. *stēda,* a stud-horse, stallion, war-horse (cf. *gestēd-hors,* stud-horse; Icel. *stedda* for **stoedda,* a mare; Sw. *sto,* a mare), < *stōd,* a stud: see *stud*¹. Cf. *stot*¹, *stote, stoat*¹.] A horse: now chiefly poetical.

> The kyng aligte of his *stede.*
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

> The fiend, . . . like a proud *steed* rein'd, went haughty on,
> Champing his iron curb. *Milton,* P. L., iv. 858.

steedless (stēd′les), *a.* [< *steed* + *-less.*] Having no steeds or horses. *Whittier,* The Norsemen.

steedyokes†, *n. pl.* Reins; thongs. [Rare.]

> Sorrowful Hector . . .
> Harryed in *steedyocks* as of carst.
> *Stanihurst,* Æneid, ii.

steek (stēk), *v.* [Also *steik;* obs. or dial. (Sc.) form of *stick*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; stitch or sew with a needle.—2. To close or shut: as, to *steek* one's eyes. *Burns.* [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

> But doors were *steek'd,* and windows bar'd,
> And nane wad let him in.
> *Willie and May Margaret* (Child's Ballads, II. 172).

II. *intrans.* To close; shut.

> It es callede cloyster for it closys and *steskys,* and warely sall be lokked. *Religious Pieces* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

steek (stēk), *n.* [Also *steik;* a dial. (Sc.) form of *stitch.*] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch. [Scotch.]

steel¹ (stēl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *steel, stel, stiel, stil,* < AS. **stēle, stȳle,* earliest forms *stēli, stǣli* = MD. *staei,* D. *staal* = MLG. *stāl,* LG. *staal* = OHG. *stahal, stāl,* MHG. *stahel, stachel, stāl,* G. *stahl* = Icel. *stāl* = Sw. *stål* = Dan. *staal* = Goth. **stahla* = OPruss. *stakla,* steel; root unknown. The words *gold* and *silver* also have no L. or Gr. or other cognate terms outside of Teut. and Slavic.] **I.** *n.* 1. A modified form of iron, not occurring in nature, but known and manufactured from very early times, and at the present time of the highest importance in its various applications to the wants of man. For certain purposes, and especially for the manufacture of tools and weapons, there is no metal or metallic alloy which could take the place of steel. The most essential features of steel as compared with iron are elasticity and hardness, and these qualities can be varied in amount to a very extraordinary degree, in the same piece of steel, by slight changes in the manipulation. Steel can be hardened so as to cut glass, by rapid cooling after being strongly heated, and it can be tempered, by reheating after hardening, so as permanently to take the precise degree of hardness best adapted to the use to which it is to be applied. (See *temper.*) Steel has been known from very early times, but where and how first manufactured is not known. That it has long been in use in India, and that it is still manufactured in that country by methods precisely similar to those in use long ago are well-known facts. (See *wootz.*) It is thought by some to have been known to the pyramid-builders; but this has not yet been demonstrated, and the same is true of the ancient Semites. The words translated 'steel' in the authorized version of the Old Testament signify 'copper' or 'bronze,' and are usually rendered 'brass,' 'brazen.' That steel was clearly recognized as something distinct from iron by the author or authors of the Homeric poems cannot be proved. The earliest known and simplest method of reducing iron from its ore—the so-called "direct process"—is capable also of furnishing steel, although a sufficiently homogeneous product cannot be easily obtained by this method. This would explain how steel became known at an early period, and why it was so long before it became an article of general use, with well-established methods of manufacture. Steel is a form of iron in which the amount of carbon is intermediate between that in wrought- and that in cast-iron, and this carbon does not exist in the steel in the form of graphite, but is either combined with or dissolved in it; but the subject of the relation of carbon to iron is one of difficulty, and is now undergoing investigation at the hands of various skilled metallurgical chemists. Other ingredients besides carbon are also present in steel—namely, silicon, manganese, sulphur, and phosphorus. Of these the two first mentioned are probably never entirely wanting, and they are not especially undesirable or injurious, as is the case with the two others, of which only traces can be permitted in the best quality of steel. They are all, however, different from carbon, which latter is regarded as an essential element of steel, while the others may be looked upon as being more or less of the nature of impurities. The quality of steel varies with the amount of carbon present, and the effect of this latter element varies with the amount of impurity (silicon, etc.) present in the steel. The larger the amount of impurity, the larger is the quantity of carbon required to give to the iron the character of steel. In the case of the best bar-iron, a little over 0.3 per cent. of carbon is sufficient to give it a steely character; from 0.5 to 0.65 per cent. of carbon, according to the purity of the iron, gives a steel which can be hardened so as to strike fire with flint. Iron containing from 1 to 1.5 per cent. of carbon gives steel which, after tempering, combines the maximum hardness with the maximum tenacity. One per cent. of carbon gives, on the whole, the most generally useful steel. With more than 1.5 per cent. of carbon the tenacity and weldability of the steel are diminished, although the hardness may be increased. With more than 1.74 per cent. of carbon the steel ceases to be weldable, and is with difficulty drawn out under the hammer; and from 1.8 to 2.0 per cent. is usually considered as the limit between steel and cast-iron, the steel with that amount breaking when hammered after softening by heat. Since steel is intermediate between wrought- and cast-iron in the amount of carbon which it contains, it is evident that it might be made either by carburizing the former or decarburizing the latter. The method of carburization, or *cementation* as it is generally called, is one of the oldest, perhaps the most ancient, as, although differing greatly in the details, in the essentials it is the same as the process by which the Indian wootz is manufactured. The cementation process was described in detail by Réaumur in a work published in 1722. By this method blister-steel is obtained, and this is further worked up into spring-, shear-, and double-shear steel by one or more processes of fagoting, welding, and hammering or rolling, the object of this being to give the metal greater homogeneity. A great addition to the value of this process was the invention by Huntsman, in 1740, of cast-steel, the product of the fusion in crucibles, under suitable manipulation, of blister steel, which process is still in use as first arranged almost without change. By this method, when iron of a sufficiently high grade is used, the finest quality of steel is produced, and it is only steel manufactured in this way which can be used for the best tools, weapons, and cutting instruments of all kinds. The methods of producing steel by the decarburization of pig-iron are numerous and varied. The Styrian method of decarburization in the open-hearth finery, whereby a material called *raw steel* is produced, was once of very considerable importance, but is now little used. The method of decarburizing pig-iron by puddling, which is similar in principle to the ordinary puddling process used for converting pig- into wrought-iron, is also somewhat extensively employed, especially on the continent of Europe, the product being called *puddled steel,* this being drawn into bars, which are cut up and remelted, as is done with blister-steel in manufacturing cast-steel. There are various methods for producing steel by fusing pig-iron with iron ores, or with wrought-iron, or with both together. The Uchatius process belongs to this class of processes, but is of comparatively small importance; but the processes known as the "Siemens," the "Martin," and the "Siemens-Martin" are extensively employed. The steel made by any of these processes is generally called *open-hearth steel,* as the work of decarburizing the pig is done in the open-hearth regenerative furnace. The difference between these processes is simply that in the first-named the pig-iron is treated with certain iron ores without the addition of wrought-iron (scrap-iron); in the second the pig is melted with scrap-iron; and in the third both scrap and ore are used together: hence the names by which the first two of these modifications of what is essentially the same process are known—*pig-and-ore, pig-and-scrap*—the third, or the "Siemens-Martin," being the most commonly employed. By far the most important of all steel-producing processes, if only the amount of the metal produced is considered, is the "pneumatic" or "Bessemer" process, invented by Sir Henry Bessemer about 1856, which consists in blowing air through molten pig-iron in a "converter," or vessel of iron lined with a refractory material—the oxidation of the carbon and silicon which the pig contains, together with a small part of the iron itself, furnishing sufficient heat to keep the material in a fluid state while the operation of decarburization goes on. After complete decarburization of the iron, a certain amount of carbon is restored to the metal by the introduction of spiegeleisen or ferromanganese; this extremely important addition to the Bessemer process, without which it would hardly have been a success, was contributed by R. F. Mushet. The Bessemer process, as conducted in a converter lined with the ordinary siliceous or "acid" material, is suited only for working iron which is practically free from phosphorus and sulphur, or such as is made from ore like that of Lake Superior, from which all, or nearly all, the Bessemer steel made in the United States is manufactured. By the so-called "basic" or "Thomas-Gilchrist" process, the converter having a basic (calcined dolomite) lining, iron containing a considerable amount of phosphorus is treated, and a fair quality of steel produced, the phosphorus passing into the slag during the operation, as is the case in puddling. The metal produced by the Bessemer process is generally called *Bessemer steel,* but some consider it more correct to call it *ingot-iron.* It can be produced of various grades by varying the amount of carbon which it contains, and is a material of the highest value for structural purposes—as being cheaper, and having more durability, than wrought-iron made by puddling—although of no value for the purposes for which the older higher-class steels are employed. Its principal use is for rails, and during the past few years from seventy to eighty per cent. of the Bessemer steel made in the United States has been used for that purpose.

> Gold, ne seolver, ne iren, ne *stel.* *Ancren Riwle,* p. 160.

> The day,
> Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot
> A flying splendour out of brass and *steel.*
> *Tennyson,* Princess, vi.

A single span of the Forth Bridge is nearly as long as two Eiffel Towers turned horizontally and tied together in the middle, and the whole forms a complicated steel structure weighing 15,000 tons, erected without the possibility of any intermediate support, the lace-like fabric of the bridge soaring as high as the top of St. Paul's. The *steel* of which the compression members of the structure are composed contains $\frac{35}{100}$ of carbon and $\frac{70}{100}$ of manganese. The parts subjected to extension do not contain more than $\frac{15}{100}$ of carbon. *W. C. Roberts-Austen,* Nature, XLI. 36.

2. Something made of steel. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting or piercing weapon; especially, a sword. Compare *cold steel,* below.

> Shall I Sir Pandarus of Troy become,
> And by my side wear *steel?*
> *Shak.,* M. W. of W., i. 3. 83.

(*b*) A piece of steel for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match. (*c*†) A mirror.

> We spake of armour,
> She straight replies, Send in your steel combs, with
> The *steel* you see your faces in.
> *Cartwright's Lady Errant* (1651). (*Nares.*)

(*d*) A cylindrical or slightly tapering rod of steel, sometimes having fine parallel longitudinal lines, used for sharpening carving-knives, etc. (*e*) A strip of steel used to stiffen a corset, or to expand a woman's skirt.—**Berard steel,** steel made by adding hydrogen gas to the air-blast in the Bessemer process, to remove arsenic, sulphur, and phosphorus.—**Bessemer steel,** steel made by the Bessemer process. See def. 1.—**Blistered steel.** Same as *blister-steel.*—**Carbon steel,** ordinary steel; not "special steel," but steel in which carbon is clearly the element which gives the iron those peculiar properties which justify its designation by the term *steel.*—**Chrome steel,** steel alloyed with a small amount of chromium. Various alloys called by the name of *chrome* or *chromium steel* have been introduced, but none have come into general use. They are said to be hard and malleable, and to possess great strength, but to oxidize on exposure more readily than ordinary steel.—**Cold steel,** a cutting- and thrusting-weapon; a weapon or weapons for close quarters, as distinguished from firearms.—**Compressed steel,** steel which is made more dense, tenacious, and free from blow-holes by being condensed by pressure while in a fluid state. This pressure is produced in various ways, as by hydraulic machinery, by steam, by centrifugal force, by the use of liquefied carbonic acid, etc.—**Crinoline-steels.** See *crinoline.*—**Crucible steel.** Same as *cast-steel.*—**Damask steel.** See *damask.*—**Garb of steel.** See *garb*².—**German steel,** steel from Germany. The phrase has now no definite meaning other than geographical. It formerly meant steel made in the finery from spathic ore.—**Homogeneous steel.** Same as *cast-steel.*—**Indian steel.** Same as *wootz.*—**Manganese steel,** a variety of special steel made by the addition of manganese, which element is present in various manganese steels which have been analyzed in quantity ranging from less than 1 per cent. to over 21 per cent. The qualities vary greatly with its composition.—**Mask of steel,** See *mask*³.—**Mild steel,** steel containing a small amount of carbon (Bessemer steel is frequently so designated); a metal which has some of the qualities of steel, but does not admit of being tempered, or only imperfectly so. See def. 1.—**Native steel,** the name sometimes given to small masses or buttons of steel, steely iron, or iron which has occasionally been formed by the ignition of coal-seams adjacent to deposits of iron ore.—**Nickel steel,** a variety of special steel recently introduced, and thought by some to surpass the best carbon steel in certain important respects. It has not yet been sufficiently tried to justify a decided statement as to its value. The high price of nickel, and the small likelihood of any considerable reduction in the price of this metal, would seem to bear heavily against the chances of the general introduction of an alloy of which it should form any considerable part.—**Run steel,** a trade-mark name (in England) of various small articles, such as bridle-bits and stirrups, made of cast-iron which has been to a certain extent rendered malleable by partial decarburization by cementation. The method is one which has been long known, but which has not come into extensive use till comparatively modern times. Also called *malleable cast-iron.*—**Silicon steel,** a variety of special steel which has been experimented with to some extent, but which has not yet become of importance.—**Special steel,** steel in which the element which gives the iron its peculiar qualities, or what distinguishes it from iron, is not carbon, but some other substance. The principal special steels are chrome, manganese, nickel, silicon, titanium, and tungsten steels, all of which have been much experimented with in recent years. While some authorities appear to maintain that the carbon in special steels is so overpowered by the special element used that its effects are entirely neutralized, others believe that some carbon is absolutely necessary that iron may become converted into what can properly be called steel.—**Styrian special steel,** steel from Styria; steel made by the Styrian process, which closely resembles the Styrian process of making malleable iron in the finery.—**Tungsten steel,** a variety of special steel, now largely employed in the manufacture of the harder grades of crucible steel. "Mushet's," "special," "imperial," and "crescent-hardened" are brands of tungsten steel now sold in the American markets. Steel may contain a much larger proportion of tungsten than it can of carbon without losing its power of being forged. In a table of thirteen analyses of tungsten steel given by H. M. Howe in his "Metallurgy of Steel" (1891), the tungsten ranges from 1.94 to 11.03 per cent.; the carbon, from 0.38 to 2.15; the manganese, from a trace to 2.66; the silicon, from .05 to .82. Tungsten steel is exceedingly hard and very brittle; it is used chiefly for the tools of lathes and planers designed for heavy work.

II. *a.* 1. Made of steel: as, a *steel* plate or buckle.

> The average strength [of the Bessemer steel used in building the Forth Bridge] is one-half greater than that of the best wrought iron, and the ductility of the *steel* plates is fully three times that of corresponding iron plates. *Sir John Fowler and Benjamin Baker,* Nineteenth Century, July, 1889, p. 39.

2. Hard as steel; inflexible; unyielding.

> Prison my heart in thy *steel* bosom's ward.
> *Shak.,* Sonnets, cxxxiii.

Smart as a steel trap. See *smart*¹.—**Steel bonnet,** a head-piece made of a Scotch bonnet lined with steel, as with a skeleton cap. Compare *secret,* 9.—**Steel bronze.**

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See *bronze*, 1.—**Steel hat.** Same as *chapel-de-fer*.—**Steel rail.** See *rail*[1].—**Steel saddle**, the saddle of the man-at-arms in the middle ages, having the bow and sometimes the pommel guarded with steel.—**Steel toys**, among manufacturers, small articles, such as corkscrews, buckles, button-hooks, and boot-hooks, when made of polished steel.—**Steel trap.** See *trap*[1].

steel[1] (stēl), *v. t.* [< ME. *stelen, stilen*, < AS. **stȳlan* (= D. *stalen* = MLG. *stalen, stelen* = G. *stählen* = Icel. *stæla*), make hard like steel; from the noun.] 1. To fit with steel, as by pointing, edging, overlaying, electroplating, or the like.

> Believe her not, her glass diffuses
> False portraitures; . . .
> Her crystal 's falsely *steel'd;* it scatters
> Deceitful beams; believe her not, she flatters.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

> Give me my *steeled* coat. I'll fight for France.
> Away with these disgraceful wailing robes!
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 1. 55.

2. To iron (clothes). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —3. To make hard as steel; render strong, rigid, inflexible, determined, etc.; make firm or stubborn.

> Thy resolution would *steel* a coward.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, i. 2.

> Ximenes's heart had been *steeled* by too stern a discipline to be moved by the fascinations of pleasure.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

4. To cause to resemble steel in smoothness or polish.

> Lo! these waters, *steeled*
> By breezeless air to smoothest polish.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets Dedicated to Liberty, ii. 5.

steel[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *steal*[2], *stale*[2].

steel-blue (stēl'blö), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a lustrous dark-bluish color, resembling steel tempered blue.

II. *n.* A lustrous dark-bluish color; a darker shade than Berlin blue and less chromatic, but nearly of the same hue. See *blue.*

steel-bow (stēl'bou), *a.* [Origin and distinctive sense obscure.] See the phrase.—**Steel-bow goods**, in *Scots law*, corn, cattle, straw, and implements of husbandry, delivered by the landlord to his tenant, by means of which the tenant is enabled to stock and labor the farm, and in consideration of which he becomes bound to return articles equal in quantity and quality at the expiration of the lease.

steelboy (stēl'boi), *n.* [Prob. < *steel*[1] in the phrase "hearts of steel," used by the insurgents in a remonstrance entitled "Petition of the Hearts of Steel" (Record Office, London).] A member of a band of insurgents in Ulster, Ireland, who committed various agrarian and other outrages about 1772–4. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

steel-clad (stēl'klad), *a.* Clothed in armor of steel.

steelen†, *a.* [< ME. *stelen*, < AS. *stȳlen* (= D. *stalen, stelen*), < *stȳle*, **stēle*, steel: see *steel*[1] and *-en*[2].] Of steel; made of steel.

> The *stēlene* brond. *Layamon*, l. 7634.

steel-engraving (stēl'en-grā'ving), *n.* 1. The art of engraving on steel plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink on paper and other substances.—2. The design engraved on the steel plate.—3. An impression or print taken from the engraved steel plate.

steel-finch (stēl'finch), *n.* A book-name of the small finch-like birds of the genus *Hypochæra.*

steelhead (stēl'hed), *n.* 1. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* so called from the steel-blue of the head, or perhaps for the same reason that it is called *hardhead, hickory-head*, and *toughhead.* See cut under *Erismatura.* [Maryland.]—2. The rainbow-trout, *Salmo irideus.* See cut under *rainbow-trout.* [Local, U. S.]

steel-head† (stēl'hed), *a.* Tipped with steel. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 16.

steelification (stē'li-fi-kā'shon), *n.* The process of converting iron into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steelify (stē'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steelified*, ppr. *steelifying.* [< *steel*[1] + *-i-fy.*] To convert into steel. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXV. 304.

steeliness (stē'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being steely.

steeling (stē'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steel*[1], *v.*] 1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting-instrument which is to receive the edge.—2. The process of depositing a film of iron on engraved copperplates. The plates are placed in a bath of sulphate of iron and ammonium chlorid, a plate of iron submerged in the solution being connected to the copper pole of the battery, and the engraved copperplate to the zinc pole. From such steeled plates from 5,000 to 15,000 impressions can be taken. The same method has been successfully applied to stereotype plates.

steelmaster (stēl'mȧs'tėr), *n.* A manufacturer of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 343.

steel-mill (stēl'mil), *n.* A contrivance for giving light, in use previous to the invention of the safety-lamp, in English coal-mines infested with fire-damp. It consisted of a disk of steel which was made to revolve rapidly, a flint being held against it, from which a shower of sparks was given off and a feeble light furnished. This method of obtaining light was for a time quite popular.

steel-ore (stēl'ōr), *n.* A name given to various iron ores, and especially to spathic iron (siderite), because that ore was supposed to be particularly well adapted for making steel. Much of the so-called German steel was in fact formerly made from that ore.

steel-press (stēl'pres), *n.* A special form of press designed for compressing molten steel to form sound and dense castings.

steel-saw (stēl'sâ), *n.* A disk of soft iron, revolving with great rapidity, used for cutting cold steel.

steelware (stēl'wâr), *n.* Articles, collectively, made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 642.

steelwork (stēl'wėrk), *n.* Steel articles or objects, or such parts of any work as are made of steel. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 191.

steel-worker (stēl'wėr'kėr), *n.* One who works in steel.

steel-works (stēl'wėrks), *n. pl.* or *sing.* A furnace or other establishment where iron is converted into steel. *The Engineer*, LXV. 38.

steely (stē'li), *a.* [< *steel*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of steel; made of steel.

> Full ill (we know, & every man may see)
> A *steely* helme & Cardnals cap agree.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

> A *steely* hammer crushes 'em to pieces.
> *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 1.

2. Resembling steel in some of its essential properties; hard; firm; stubborn.

> When hee can beat it [Truth] off with most *steely* prowesse, he thinkes himselfe the bravest man; when in truth it is nothing but exsanguine feeble exility of Spirit.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 74.

> That *steely* heart [of Judas] yet relents not.
> *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv. 27.

3. Resembling steel in color, metallic luster, or general appearance; having more or less imperfectly the qualities or composition of steel: as, *steely* iron.

> The beating of the *steely* sea.
> *W. Morris*, Earthly Paradise, Apology.

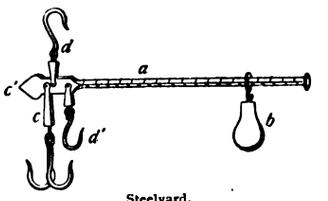
Steely iron, a mixture of iron and steel; imperfect steel. *Bloxam and Huntington*, Metals, p. 109.

Steelyard[1] (stēl'yärd, colloq. stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Stilyard, Stilliard, Steeliard, Steleard, Styliard*, and as two words *Steel yard, Stele yarde* (also *Steel house, Stele house*); explained as orig. "the yard in London where steel was sold by German merchants," as if < *steel*[1] + *yard*[2]; but in fact an imperfect translation of the MD. *staelhof*, later *staalhof*, = MLG. *stalhof*, an office or hall where cloth was marked with a leaden seal as being properly dyed, < MD. *stael*, a specimen, sample, test of dyeing, D. *staal*, a sample, = MLG. *stale*, LG. *stal*, > G. dial. *stahl*, a sample, pattern (hence MD. *staelen* = MLG. *stalen*, mark cloth with a leaden seal as being properly dyed) (connected with MD. *staelen, stallen* = MLG. *stallen* (OF. *estaler, etaler*), expose for sale on a stall, display or show on a stall, < MD. *stal*, etc., a stall: see *stall*[1]), + *hof*, yard, court: see *hove*[1]. The notion that the MD. *staelhof* is a contraction of **stapelhof* (which, moreover, does not occur; cf. *stapelhuys*, E. *staple-house*) is untenable.] A place in London, comprising great warehouses called before the reign of Edward IV. *Gildhalla Teutonicorum*, 'Gildhall of the Germans,' where, until expelled in 1597, the merchants of the Hanseatic League had their English headquarters; also, the company of merchants themselves. The merchants of the Steelyard were bound by almost monastic gild-rules, under a separate jurisdiction from the rest of London, were exempt from many exactions and restrictions, and for centuries controlled most of the foreign trade of England.

> This yere corn was verie dere, & had ben dearer if marchuntes of ye *styliarde* had not been & Dutche shippes restrined, & an abstinaûce of warre betwene Englande & Flaunders. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1528–9.

> From him come I, to entreat you . . . to meet him this afternoon at the Rhenish wine-house i' the *Stilliard.*
> *Webster*, Westward Ho, ii. 1.

steelyard[2] (stēl'yärd or stil'yärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stilyard, stiliard, stilliard;* appar. lit. 'a rod of steel,' < *steel*[1] + *yard*[1]; but prob. an altered form, due to popular etymology, of the equiv. early mod. E. *stelleere*, supposed to stand for *stiller* or **steller* (= G. *steller*, regulator): see *stiller*[1]. The word seems to have been confused with *Steelyard*[1], and is generally explained, without evidence, as orig. the balance or weight used by the merchants of the Steelyard.] A kind of balance with two unequal arms, consisting of a lever in the form of a slender iron bar with



Steelyard.

a, rectangular bar, graduated both above and below; *b*, adjustable counterpoising weight; *c*, hook for supporting articles to be weighed (this can be turned easily over the end of the bar at *c* or *c'*); *d* and *d'*, hooks for support of the steelyard, according as one or other of the graduations is turned to the upper side for use in weighing.

one arm very short, the other divided by equidistant notches, having a small crosspiece as fulcrum, to which a bearing for suspension is attached, usually a hook at the short end, and a weight moving upon the long arm. It is very portable, without liability to become separated, and the process of weighing is very expeditious. It is much used for cheap commodities, but owing to its simple construction it is liable to be so made as to give false indications. Often used in the plural. Also called *Roman balance* or *beam.* Compare *Danish balance* (sometimes called *Danish steelyard*), under *balance.*

> *Crochet*, a small hook. . . . A Romane beame or *stelleere*, a beame of yron or wood, full of nickes or notches, along which a certaine peize of lead, &c., playing, and at length setling towards the one end, shewes the just weight of a commoditie hanging by a hooke at the other end.
> *Cotgrave.*

> A pair of *steelyards* and a wooden sword.
> *Halleck*, Fanny.

steem†, *n.* An old form of *steam.* *Prompt. Parv.*

steen[1] (stēn), *v. t.* [Also *stean*, Sc. *stein;* < ME. *stenen*, cast stones, < AS. *stēnan* (= OHG. *steinōn* = Goth. *stainjan*), stone, < *stān*, stone: see *stone*, *n.* Cf. *stone*, *v.*, of which *steen*[1] is a doublet.] 1. To stone; pelt with stones.

> Te stones thet me [men] *steneds* him mide.
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 122.

2. To fit with stones; mend, line, pave, etc., with stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

steen[1] (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean;* a dial. var. of *stone*, due to the verb *steen*[1].] A stone. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

steen[2] (stēn), *n.* [Also *stean, stein;* < ME. *steene, stene*, a stone jar, < AS. *stēna* (= OHG. *steinna*), a stone crock (cf. *stēnen*, of stone: see *stonen*), < *stān*, stone: see *stone.*] 1. A kind of jar or urn of baked clay or of stone, of the general type of the sepulchral urns of the Romans. *Jour. Brit. Archæol. Ass.*, XXXV. 105.

> Neuerthelatre ther weren not maad of the same monee the *stenys* [hydriæ, Vulgate] of the temple of the Lord.
> *Wyclif*, 4 Kl. [2 Kl.] xii. 13.

> Upon an huge great Earth-pot *steane* he stood.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 42.

2. A large box of stones used for pressing cheese in making it. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

steenbok (stān'- or stēn'bok), *n.* [< D. *steenbok* = G. *steinbock*, the wild goat, < D. *steen*, = G. *stein* = E. *stone*, + D. *bok* = G. *bock* = E. *buck:* see *stone* and *buck*[1].] One of several small Afri-



Steenbok (*Nanotragus tragulus*).

can antelopes of the genus *Nanotragus*, fond of rocky places (whence the name). The common steenbok is *N. tragulus*, generally distributed in South Africa, about 3 feet long and 20 inches tall, with straight horns about 4 inches long in the male, none in the female,

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large ears, and no false hoofs. It is of a general reddish-brown color, white below. The gray steenbok is *N. melanotis*. *N. oreotragus* is the klip-springer (which see, with cut). Also *steenbock*, *steinbock*. Compare *steinbock* and *stonebuck*.

steening (stē′ning), *n.* [Also *stening*; verbal n. of *steen*[1], *v.*] 1. Any kind of path or road paved with small round stones. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *arch.*, the brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the irruption of the surrounding soil. Also *steining*.

steenkirk (stēn′kėrk), *n.* [Also, less prop., *steinkirk*; so called in allusion to the battle fought in 1692 near *Steenkerke*, F. *Steinkerque* (lit. 'stone church'), a town in Belgium.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steenkirk, for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, large neckties, and powder; especially, a cravat of fine lace, loosely and negligently knotted, with long hanging ends, one of which was often passed through a buttonhole.

Mrs. Calico. I hope your Lordship is pleased with your *Steenkirk*.

Lord F. In love with it, stap my vitals! Bring your Bill; you shall be paid to-marrow. *Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, i. 3.

I had yielded up my cravat (a smart *Steinkirk*, by the way, and richly laced). *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxi.

Ladies also wore them [neckcloths], as in "The Careless Husband" Lady Easy takes her *Steinkirk* from her Neck and lays it gently over his Head.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 148.

steenstrupine (stēn′strup-in), *n.* [Named after K. J. V. *Steenstrup*, a Danish naturalist.] A rare mineral occurring in massive forms and rhombohedral crystals of a brown color in the sodalite syenite of Greenland. It is a silicate of the rare metals of the cerium group, also thorium, and other elements.

steep[1] (stēp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stepe*, *step*, *stēp*, *steap*, < AS. *steáp*, steep, high, = OFries. *stāp*, steep; cf. Icel. *steypthr*, steep, lofty; Norw. *stup*, a steep cliff; akin to *stoop*: see *stoop*[1], and cf. *steep*[2], *steeple*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having an almost perpendicular slope; precipitous; sheer.

Two of these Hands are *steepe* and vpright as any wall, that it is not possible to climbe them.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 748.

Thus far our ascent was easy; but now it began to grow more *steep*, and difficult.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 119.

2†. Elevated; high; lofty.

To a room they came,
Steep and of state. *Chapman.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

3. Excessive; difficult; forbidding: as, a *steep* undertaking; a *steep* price. [Colloq.]

Perhaps if we should meet Shakspeare we should not be conscious of any *steep* inferiority.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 302.

Neither priest nor squire was able to establish any *steep* difference in outward advantages between himself and the commons among whom he lived. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 164.

4†. Bright; glittering; fiery.

His eyen *steepe* and rollynge in his heede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 201.

His Ene [eyes] leuenaund with light as a low fyn,
With stremys [gleams] full stithe in his *stepe* loke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7724.

II. *n.* A steep or precipitous place; an abrupt ascent or descent; a precipice.

Suddenly a splendor like the morn
Pervaded all the beetling gloomy *steeps*.
Keats, Hyperion, ii.

Yet up the radiant *steeps* that I survey
Death never climbed. *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

steep[2] (stēp), *v.* [< ME. *stepen*, < Icel. *steypa*, cast down, overturn, pour out, cast (metals), refl. tumble down, = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *støbe*, cast (metals), steep (corn); causal of Icel. *stūpa* = Sw. *stupa*, fall, stoop: see *stoop*[1], and cf. *steep*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tilt (a barrel). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. To soak in a liquid; macerate: as, to *steep* barley; to *steep* herbs.

A day afore her [almonds'] setting, hem to *stepe*
In meeth is goode.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

The Gordons good, in English blood
They *steep'd* their hose and shoon.
Battle of Otterbourne (Child's Ballads, VII. 24).

The prudent Sibyl had before prepared
A sop in honey *steeped* to charm the guard.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 567.

3. To bathe with a liquid; wet; moisten.

Then she with liquors strong his eies did *steepe*,
That nothing should him hastily awake.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 18.

His coursers, *steep'd* in sweat and stain'd with gore,
The Greeks' preserver, great Machaon, bore.
Pope, Iliad, xi. 728.

4. To imbue or impregnate as with a specified influence; cause to become permeated or pervaded (with): followed by *in*.

Is this a time to *steep*
Thy brains *in* wasteful slumbers?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

Thou art so *steep'd in* misery,
Surely 'twere better not to be.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The habitual criminal, *steeped in* vice and used to ignominy, cares very little for disgrace, and accepts punishment as an incident in his career.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLVII. 594.

II. *intrans.* To be bathed in a liquid; soak.

And now the midnight draught of sleep,
Where wine and spices richly *steep*,
In massive bowl of silver deep,
The page presents on knee.
Scott, Marmion, i. 30.

steep[2] (stēp), *n.* [< *steep*[2], *v.*] 1. The process of steeping; the state of being steeped, soaked, or permeated: used chiefly in the phrase *in steep*.

Strait to each house she hasted, and sweet sleepe
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid *in steepe*
Their drowsie temples that each brow did nod.
Chapman, Odyssey, ii. 578.

Whilst the barley is *in steep* it is gauged by the excise officers, to prevent fraud. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 267.

2. That in which anything is steeped; specifically, a fertilizing liquid in which seeds are soaked to quicken germination.

When taken from the white bath, the skins, after washing in water, are allowed to ferment in a bran *steep* for some time in order to extract a considerable portion of the alum and salt. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 605.

3. Rennet: so called from being steeped before it is used. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rot's steep**, in bleaching cotton goods, the process of thoroughly saturating the cloth. The name is due to the former practice of allowing the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated to ferment and putrefy. Also called *wetting-out steep*.

steep-down (stēp′doun), *a.* Having a sheer descent; precipitous.

Wash me in *steep-down* gulfs of liquid fire!
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 280.

You see Him till into the *steep-down* West
He throws his course. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 14.

steepen (stē′pn), *v. i.* [< *steep*[1] + *-en*[1].] To become steep.

As the way *steepened*, . . . I could detect in the hollow of the hill some traces of the old path.
Hugh Miller. (*Imp. Dict.*)

steeper (stē′pėr), *n.* [< *steep*[2] + *-er*[1].] A vessel, vat, or cistern in which things are steeped; specifically, a vat in which the indigo-plant is steeped to macerate it before it is soaked in the beating-vat.

steepful† (stēp′fůl), *a.* [< *steep*[1] + *-ful*.] Steep; precipitous.

Anon he stalks about a *steepfull* Rock,
Where som, to shun Death's (never shunned) stroak,
Had clambred vp.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

steep-grass (stēp′grȧs), *n.* The butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*: so called because used like rennet. Also *steepweed*, *steepwort*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

steepiness (stē′pi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being steepy or steep; steepness. [Rare.]

The cragginess and *steepiness* of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

steeple (stē′pl), *n.* [< ME. *steple*, *stepel*, *steppylle*, *stepul*, < AS. *stēpel*, *stȳpel*, a steeple, < *steáp*, steep, high: see *steep*[1].] 1. A typically lofty structure attached to a church, town-house, or other public edifice, and generally intended to contain the bells of such edifice. *Steeple* is a general term applied to every secondary structure of this description, whether in the form of a simple tower, or, as is usual, of a tower surmounted by a spire.

Ydeleblisse is the grete wynd that thrauth doun the greate tours and the heze *steples* and the greate beches ine wodes thrauth to grounde.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Lod. What does he ith middle looke like?
Asto. Troth, like a spire *steeple* in a Country Village ouerpeering so many thatcht houses.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore, ii. 1.

At Paris all *steeples* are clangouring not for sermon.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 4.

2. A lofty head-dress worn by women in the fourteenth century. See *hennin*.

Some of the more popular of these strange varieties of head-gear have been distinguished as the "horned," the "mitre," the "*steeple*"—in France known as the "hennin"—and the "butterfly." *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 469.

3. A pyramidal pile or stack of fish set to dry. Also called *pack*. See the quotation under *pack*[1], 10 (*b*).

steeplebush (stē′pl-bůsh), *n.* The hardhack; also, *Spiræa salicifolia*. See *Spiræa*.

steeplechase (stē′pl-chās), *n.* A horse-race across a tract of country in which ditches, hedges, and other obstacles must be jumped as they come in the way. The name is supposed to be originally due to any conspicuous object, such as a church-steeple, having been chosen as a goal, toward which those taking part in the race were allowed to take any course they chose. The limits of the steeplechase-course are now marked out by flags.

steeplechaser (stē′pl-chā″sėr), *n.* 1. One who rides in steeplechases.—2. A horse running or trained to run in a steeplechase.

"If you do not like hunting, you are to affect to," says Mamma. "You must listen to Captain Breakneck's stories at dinner, laugh in the right places, and ask intelligent questions about his *steeplechasers*."
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 780.

steeplechasing (stē′pl-chā″sing), *n.* [< *steeplechase* + *-ing*.] The act or sport of riding in a steeplechase.

steeple-crown† (stē′pl-kroun), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

And on their heads old *steeple-crowns*.
Hudibras Redivivus (1706). (*Nares.*)

steeple-crowned (stē′pl-kround), *a.* Having a high peaked crown resembling a steeple: noting various articles of head-gear.

The women wearing the old country *steeple-crowned* hat and simply made gowns.
Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 138.

steepled (stē′pld), *a.* [< *steeple* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Furnished or adorned with a steeple or steeples.

As we neared the provincial city [Worcester], we saw the *steepled* mass of the cathedral, long and high, rise far into the cloud-freckled blue. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 44.

2. Having the form of a steeple; peaked; towering.

Steepled hattes.
Wright, Passions of the Mind (ed. 1621), p. 330. (*Halliwell.*)

A *steepled* turbant on her head she wore. *Fairfax.*

steeple-engine (stē′pl-en″jin), *n.* 1. A form of marine steam-engine used on side-wheel boats, in which the working-beam is the highest part, and the connecting-rod is above the crank-shaft.—2. A direct-acting engine in which the crank-shaft is located between the cylinder and the sliding-block or cross-head, the piston-rod is connected with the latter by two branches or limbs which straddle the crank-shaft and crank, and the connecting-rod or pitman plays between the limbs of the piston-rod. It is used for steam-pumps and donkey-engines, being very compact in form.

steeple-fair†, *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption, simulating *steeple* (as if 'a church-fair' or 'kermess'), of **staple-fair*, < *staple*[2], market, + *fair*[2].] A common fair or mart.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare,
Give their attendance at each *steeple faire*;
Being once hir'd he'l not displease his lord.
Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

steeple-hat (stē′pl-hat), *n.* A steeple-crowned hat.

An old doublet and a *steeple hat*. *Browning*, Strafford.

steeple-house† (stē′pl-hous), *n.* A church edifice: so called by the early members of the Society of Friends, who maintained that the word *church* applies properly only to the body of believers.

The reason why I would not go into their *steeple-house* was because I was to bear my testimony against it, and to bring all off from such places to the Spirit of God, that they might know their bodies to be the temples of the Holy Ghost. *George Fox*, Journal (Phila.), p. 167.

There are *steeple-houses* on every hand,
And pulpits that bless and ban;
And the Lord will not grudge the single church
That is set apart for man.
Whittier, The Old South.

steeple-hunting (stē′pl-hun″ting), *n.* Same as *steeplechasing*. *Carlyle*, Sterling, v.

steeple-jack (stē′pl-jak), *n.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to make repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

A *steeple-jack* of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident. *St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steepletop (stē′pl-top), *n.* The bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balæna mysticetus*): so called from the spout-holes terminating in a sort of cone: a whalers' name. *C. M. Scammon.*

steeplewise (stē′pl-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a steeple; like a steeple.

Thin his haire,
Besides, disordered and vnkembd, his crowne
Picked, made *steeple-wise*; . . . bald he was beside.
Heywood, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 120).

steeply (stēp′li), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness; with precipitous declivity: as, a height rising *steeply*.

At this point it [the highway] *steeply* overtops the fields on one side. *Howells*, Indian Summer, xx.

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steepness (stēp'nes), *n.* The state of being steep, in any sense; precipitousness: as, the *steepness* of a hill or a roof.

steep-to (stēp'tö), *a.* Abruptly steep: noting a bold shore having navigable water close in to land. [Colloq.]

The pans [pan-ice] rise over all the low lying parts of the Islands, grinding and polishing exposed shores, and rasping those that are *steep-to*. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 230.

steep-tub (stēp'tub), *n.* A tub in which salt beef and salt pork are soaked before cooking.

steep-up (stēp'up), *a.* Ascending steeply.

Her stand she takes upon a *steep-up* hill.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, l. 121.

steep-water (stēp'wâ'tėr), *n.* Water used as a steep, or suitable for steeping; specifically, a steep for flax.

The most celebrated *steep-water* in the world is the river Lys, which rises in the north of France, and flows through the west of Belgium. *Ure*, Dict., II. 409.

steepweed, steepwort (stēp'wēd, -wėrt), *n.* Same as *steep-grass*.

steepy (stē'pi), *a.* [< *steep*[1] + *-y*[1].] Steep; precipitous.

Ever to rear his tumbling stone upright
Upon the *steepy* mountain's lofty height.
Marston, Satires, v. 78.

steer[1] (stēr), *v.* [< ME. *steeren, steren, stiren, sturen, stoeren*, < AS. *steóran, stiéran, stýran* = OFries. *stiura, stiora* = MD. *stuyren, stueren, stieren*, D. *sturen, stieren* = MLG. *sturen*, LG. *stieren* = OHG. *stiuran, stiurran*, MHG. *stiuren, stiuwern*, direct, control, support, G. *steuern*, control, steer, pilot, = Icel. *stýra* = Dan. *styre* = Sw. *styra*, steer; cf. Goth. *stiurjan*, establish, confirm; partly from the noun, AS. *steór*, etc., a rudder (see *steer*[1], *n.*), but in part, as more particularly appears in the Goth., prob. an orig. verb, 'establish' (hence 'direct,' 'steer'), connected with OHG. *stiuri*, strong, large; cf. Goth. *usstiuriba*, unbridled, Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, etc. The ME. forms are partly confused with the ME. forms of *stir*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To guide by the movements of a rudder or helm; direct and govern, as a ship on her course.

The two brether were abidyng bothe in a shippe
That was *stird* with the storme streght out of warde;
Rut on a Rocke, rof all to peces.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3709.

You yourself shall *steer* the happy helm.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3. 103.

No merchant wittingly
Has *steered* his keel unto this luckless sea.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 399.

2. To pursue in a specified direction; direct: as, to *steer* one's way or course.

Then with expanded wings he *steers* his flight
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air.
Milton, P. L., i. 225.

3. To guide; manage; control; govern.

Fyr so wood, it mighte nat be *stered*,
In al the noble tour of Ilioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 935.

I have a soul
Is full of grateful duty, nor will suffer me
Further dispute your precept; you have power
To *steer* me as you please.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, i. 1.

4†. To plan; contrive.

Trewely, myn owene lady deere,
Tho sleighte, yit that I have herd yow *steere*,
Ful shapely ben to faylen alle yfeere.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1451.

5. To lead; conduct; draw: as, a bunko-man *steers* his victim to a bunko-joint. See *bunko-steerer*.—**Steering balloon.** See *balloon*[1].—**Steering committee**, a small body of men, generally members of a legislative body, engaged in directing the course of legislation. [Slang, U. S.]—**To steer a trick at the wheel**, to take one's turn in steering a vessel.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To direct and govern a vessel in its course.

Jason . . . the bote tok,
Stird ouer the streame streght to the lond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 957.

Some of their men were starued, the rest all so weake that onely one could lie along vpon the Helm and *sterre*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 745.

2. To direct one's course at sea; sail in a specified direction: as, the ship *steers* southward; he *steered* for Liverpool.

The Ottomites, . . .
Steering . . . towards the isle of Rhodes,
Have there injointed them with an after fleet.
Shak., Othello, i. 3. 34.

3. To answer the helm: as, the vessel *steers* with ease.—**4.** Figuratively, to take or pursue a course or way; hence, to direct one's conduct; conduct one's self.

Well-born, and wealthy, wanting no support,
You *steer* betwixt the country and the court.
Dryden, To his kinsman, John Dryden, l. 128.

He relieved her of her burden, and *steered* along the street by her side, carrying her baked mutton and potatoes safely home. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, ii.

To steer clear of, to keep away from; avoid.

It requires great skill, and a particular felicity, to *steer clear of* Scylla and Charybdis.
Bacon, Physical Fables, vi., Expl.

To steer roomer. See *room*[1], *adv.*—**To steer small**, to steer with little movement of the helm, and consequently with but slight deviation of the ship's head from the assigned course.—**To steer with a small helm**, to keep the course accurately, with but slight shifting of the helm in either direction.

steer[1] (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steere, stere, ster, steor*, < AS. *steór* = MD. *stuer, stier*, D. *stuur* = MLG. *stur, sture*, LG. *stür* = OHG. *stiura*, f., MHG. *stiure, stiuwer*, G. *steuer*, n., = Icel. *stýri* = Sw. Dan. *styr*, a rudder, a steering-oar, prob. orig. a pole (applied to a steering-oar); cf. Icel. *staurr*, a post, stake, = Gr. *σταυρός*, a pole, stake, cross (see *staurus*): see *steer*[1], *v.*, and cf. *steer*[2]. Hence ult. *stern*[2].] **1†.** A rudder; a helm.

With a wawe [wave] brosten was his *stere*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2416.

2†. A helmsman; a pilot.

He that is lord of fortune be thy *stere*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 350.

3†. A guide; a director; a governor; a ruler.

My lady dere,
Syn God hath wroght me for I shal yow serve,
As thus I mene ye wol yet be my *stere*
To do me lyve, if that yow list, or sterve.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1291.

Commodity is the *steer* of all their actions.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 198.

4†. Guidance; direction; government; control.

For whanne I my lady here,
My wit with that hath loste his *stere*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., i.

To give one a steer, to give one a useful hint; give one a point or tip. [Slang, U. S.]

steer[2] (stēr), *n.* [< ME. *steer, ster, steor*, < AS. *steór* = D. *stier* = OLG. *stier*, MLG. *stēr* = OHG. *stior*, MHG. G. *stier* = Icel. *stjörr* = Goth. *stiur*, a bull, steer; also without initial *s*, Icel. *thjörr* = Sw. *tjur* = Dan. *tyr*, a steer; cf. L. *taurus* (> It. Sp. *toro* = Pg. *touro* = F. dim. *taureau*), < Gr. *ταῦρος* = OBulg. *turŭ* = Bohem. Pol. *tur* = Russ. *turŭ* = W. *tarw* = Ir. Gael. *tarbh*, a bull, steer; prob. akin to OHG. *stūri, stiuri*, strong, Skt. *sthūrin*, a pack-horse, *sthūla*, great, large, powerful, *sthūra*, a man, *sthāvara*, fixed, stable, Gr. *σταυρός*, a pole, stake, etc. (see *staurus*). Cf. *steer*[1], ult. from the same root; cf. also *stirk*, and *Taurus*.] A young male of the ox kind; a bullock, especially one which has been castrated and is raised for beef. In the United States the term is extended to male beef-cattle of any age.

Juvencus is a yonge oxe whan he is no lenger a calf, and he is then callyd a *steere* whan he begynneth to be helpfull unto the profit of man in eringe the erth.
Dialogues of Creatures Moralysed, p. 228. (*Halliwell.*)

Laocoön . . .
With solemn pomp then sacrificed a *steer*.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 268.

steer[2] (stēr), *v. t.* [< *steer*[2], *n.*] To make a steer of; castrate (a young bull or bull-calf). [Rare.]

The male calves are *steered* and converted to beef.
Daily Telegraph, Oct. 18, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

steer[3] (stēr), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stir*[1].

What 's a' the *steer*, kimmer?
What 's a' the *steer*?
Charlie he is landed,
An, haith, he'll soon be here.
Jacobite song.

steerable (stēr'a-bl), *a.* [< *steer*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being steered: as, a *steerable* balloon.

steerage (stēr'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steeridge, stirrage*; < *steer*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The act, practice, or method of steering; guidance; direction; control; specifically, the direction or control of a ship in her course.

By reason of the euil *stirrage* of the other ship, we had almost boorded each other. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 110.

But He that hath the *steerage* of my course
Direct my sail! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4. 112.

2. That by which a course is steered or directed. [Rare.]

Inscribed to Phœbus, here he hung on high
The *steerage* [remigium] of his wings.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 24.

3. *Naut.*, the effect of the helm on a ship; the manner in which the ship is affected by the helm: as, she was going nine knots, with easy *steerage*.—**4.** A course steered; a path or way; a course of conduct, or a way of life.

He bore his *steerage* true in every part,
Led by the compass of a noble heart.
Webster and Rowley, Cure for a Cuckold, iv. 2.

Let our Governors beware in time, lest . . . they shipwrack themselves, as others have don before them, in the cours wherin God was directing the *Steerage* to a Free Commonwealth. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

5. A rudder; a helm; apparatus for steering; hence, a place of government or control.

This day the William was hald a ground, because she was somewhat leake, and to mend her *steerage*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 446.

While they who at the *steerage* stood
And reap'd the profit sought his blood.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

6†. The part of a ship where the tiller traverses; the stern.

I was much surprized, and ran into the *steeridge* to look on the compass. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

7. In passenger-ships, the part of the ship allotted to the passengers who travel at the cheapest rate, hence called *steerage passengers*: generally, except in the newest type of passenger-steamers, not in the stern, as might be supposed, but in the bow; in a man-of-war, the part of the berth-deck just forward of the ward-room: it is generally divided into two apartments, one on each side, called the *starboard* and *port steerages*, which are assigned to midshipmen, clerks, and others.

It being necessary for me to observe strict economy, I took my passage in the *steerage*.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xvii.

Steerage country (*naut.*). See *country*.

steerageway (stēr'āj-wā), *n.* *Naut.*, that degree of forward movement or headway of a ship which renders her subject to the helm.

steerer (stēr'ėr), *n.* [< *steer*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which steers; a steersman.

And I will be the *steerer* o't,
To row you o'er the sea.
Young Bekie (Child's Ballads, IV. 18).

2. In a tricycle, the rod and small wheel by which the machine is turned about and guided: called *front steerer* or *back steerer* according to its place on the machine.—**3.** In bunko swindling, one who steers or leads his victim to the rendezvous; a bunko-steerer. [Slang.]—**Boat-steerer**, in *whaling*, the second man in rank in a boat's crew, whose duty it is to act as bow-oarsman while going on to the whale, to harpoon or bomb the whale if he is so instructed by the officer, and to steer the boat after the whale has been struck, having shifted ends with the officer. The duties of the boat-steerer, or harpooner or slewer as he is also called, are the most important intrusted to the crew.

steering-compass (stēr'ing-kum'pas), *n.* See *compass*.

steering-gear (stēr'ing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, the machinery by which the rudder is managed. In large ships steam-power has come into very general use for this purpose—a wheel, turned by the helmsman in the same manner as when steering by hand, by its action admitting steam to the engines which move the helm.

steering-sail (stēr'ing-sāl), *n.* Same as *studdingsail*.

steering-wheel (stēr'ing-hwēl), *n.* The wheel by which the rudder of a ship is shifted and the ship steered.

steerless† (stēr'les), *a.* [< ME. *stereles*, < AS. *steórleás*, having no rudder, < *steór*, a rudder, + *-leás*, E. *-less*; < *steer*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Having no rudder.

Al *stereless* withinne a boot am I.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 416.

Like to the *steerless* boat that swerves with every wind.
Surrey, Eccl. iii.

steerling (stēr'ling), *n.* [< *steer*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A young steer.

To get thy *steerling*, once again
I'le play such another strain.
Herrick, A Beucolick, or Discourse of Neatherds.

steerman† (stēr'man), *n.* [< ME. *sterman, steorman*, < AS. *steórman* (= D. *stuurman* = MLG. *sturman, stureman* = MHG. *stiurman*, G. *steuermann*, steersman, = Icel. *stýrimathr, stjörnarmathr* = Sw. *styrman* = Dan. *styrmand*, a mate), < *steór*, rudder, + *man*, man: see *steer*[1] and *man*.] Same as *steersman*.

Their Star the Bible; *Steer-man* th' Holy-Ghost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

steersman (stērz'man), *n.*; pl. *steersmen* (-men). [< ME. *steresman*, < AS. *steóresman*, steersman, < *steóres*, gen. of *steór*, a rudder, + *man*, man.] One who steers. **(a)** The steerer of a boat; a helmsman; a pilot.

How the tempest al began,
And how he lost his *stieresman*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 436.

Through it the joyful *steersman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmost bay. *Dryden.*

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(*b*†) A governor; a ruler.

> Ile of the .v. *steres-men*
> Vnder hem welden in stere tgen [ten].
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3417.

steersmanship (stērz'man-ship), *n.* [< *steersman* + *-ship*.] The office or art of a steersman; skill in steering.

> They praised my *steersmanship*.
> *J. Burroughs*, Pepacton, p. 19.

steersmate (stērz'māt), *n.* [< *steer's*, poss. of *steer*[1], + *mate*[1].] A mate or assistant in steering. [Rare.]

> What pilot so expert but needs must wreck,
> Imbark'd with such a *steers-mate* at the helm?
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1045.

steer-staff†, *n.* [ME. *steerstaf*; < *steer*[1] + *staff*.] Same as *steer-tree*. *Wyclif*, Prov. xxiii. 34.

steer-tree† (stēr'trē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steretre*, *stertree*, *stertre*; < ME. *steretre*; < *steer*[1] + *tree*.] 1. A rudder.

> Wife, tent the *stere-tre*, and I shalle assay
> The depnes of the see that we here, if I may.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 31. (*Halliwell*.)

2. The handle of a plow. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 361, note.

steery (stēr'i), *n.* [< *steer*[3] + *-y*[3].] A stir; a bustle; a tumult. [Scotch.]

> "Where's the younger womankind?" said the Antiquary. "Indeed, brother, amang a' the *steery*, Maria wadna be guided by me — she set away to the Halket-craig-head."
> *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

steeve[1] (stēv), *a.* [Sc., also *stiere*, *stire*, a var. of *stiff*, prob. due to Dan. *stiv*, stiff: see *stiff*.] Stiff; firm; unbending or unyielding.

> A filly buirdly, *steeve*, an' swank,
> An' set weel down a shapely shank
> As e'er tread yird.
> *Burns*, Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

steeve[1] (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving*. [Also *stieve*; a var. of *stire*[1], *v.* Cf. *steeve*[1], *a.*] To stiffen: as, to be *steeved* with cold. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

steeve[2] (stēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving*. [Appar. orig. 'be stiff' (a steeving bowsprit "being fixed stiff or firmly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal one being movable"): see *steeve*[2]. Cf. Dan. *stiver*, a prop, stay, *stivebjælke*, a beam to prop with.] **I.** *intrans. Naut.*, to project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally: said of a bowsprit.

> The bowsprit is said to *steeve* more or less, as the outer end is raised or drooped. *Totten*, Naval Dict., p. 417.

II. *trans. Naut.*, to give a certain angle of elevation to: as, to *steeve* a bowsprit.

steeve[2] (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*[2], *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which the bowsprit makes with the horizon.

steeve[3] (stēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *steeved*, ppr. *steeving*. [Also *steve*; a var. of *stive*[2], < OF. *estiver*, stuff, cram (OF. *estive*, the loading of a ship): see *stive*[2].] 1. To stuff; cram; pack firmly and tightly. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.] — 2. *Naut.*, to stow, as cargo in a vessel's hold, by means of a steeve or a jack-screw. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 306.

steeve[3] (stēv), *n.* [< *steeve*[3], *v.*] A long derrick or spar, with a block at one end, used in stowing cargo. *Hamersly*, Naval Encyc., p. 777.

steevely (stēv'li), *adv.* [< *steeve*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Firmly; stoutly. *Jamieson*. Also *stievely*. [Scotch.]

steeving[1] (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*[2], *v.*] *Naut.*, the angle of elevation which a ship's bowsprit makes with the horizon; a steeve.

steeving[2] (stē'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *steeve*[3], *v.*] The operation of stowing certain kinds of cargo, as cotton, wool, or hides, in a vessel's hold with a steeve or a jack-screw. See *steeve*[3], *v. t.*, 2.

steg (steg), *n.* Same as *stag* (in various senses). [Prov. Eng.]

steganographist† (steg-a-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *steganograph-y* + *-ist*.] One who practises the art of writing in cipher. *Bailey*, 1727.

steganography† (steg-a-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéganographie*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered (< στέγειν, cover), + γράφειν, write, mark.] The art of writing in cipher, or in characters which are not intelligible except to the persons who correspond with each other; cryptography. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 498.

> The Art of Stenographie, . . . wherevnto is annexed a very easie Direction for *Steganographie*, or Secret Writing, printed at London in 1602 for Cuthbert Burbie.
> *Tille*, quoted in Encyc. Brit., XXI. 836, note.

Steganophthalmata (steg'a-nof-thal'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *steganophthalmatus*: see *steganophthalmatous*.] The covered-eyed acalephs, a division containing those jellyfishes whose sensory tentaculicysts are covered with flaps or lappets proceeding from the margin of the disk: contrasted with *Gymnophthalmata*. This division contains some of the commonest jellyfishes, as *Aurelia aurita*; it corresponds to *Discophora* in a usual sense, more exactly to *Discophoræ phanerocarpæ*, or *Scyphomedusæ*. Also called *Steganophthalmia*. See also cut under *Aurelia*.



Under view of a segment of the disk of *Aurelia aurita*; *m*, a lithocyst with its protective hood, a usual character of *Steganophthalmata*; *c*, the arrangement of the radiating canals; *g*, the aperture of a genital chamber, with plaited genital membrane.

steganophthalmate (steg'a-nof-thal'māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **steganophthalmatus*, < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] **I.** *a.* Covered-eyed or hidden-eyed, as a hydromedusan; not gymnophthalmate. Also *steganophthalmatous*, *steganophthalmic*, *steganophthalmous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganophthalmata*.

steganophthalmatous (steg'a-nof-thal'ma-tus), *a.* [< NL. **steganophthalmatus*: see *steganophthalmate*.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

Steganophthalmia (steg'a-nof-thal'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *Steganophthalmata*.

steganophthalmic (steg'a-nof-thal'mik), *a.* [< *steganophthalm-ate* + *-ic*.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganophthalmous (steg'a-nof-thal'mus), *a.* [< Gr. στεγανός, covered, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] Same as *steganophthalmate*.

steganopod (steg'a-nō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *steganopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. στεγανόπους (*-ποδ-*), web-footed, < στεγανός, covered, + ποίς (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, having all four toes webbed; totipalmate.

II. *n.* A member of the *Steganopodes*.

Steganopoda† (steg-a-nop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod*.] An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Anseres*, or web-footed birds collectively.

steganopodan (steg-a-nop'ō-dan), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-an*.] In *ornith.*, totipalmate; steganopod.

Steganopodes (steg-a-nop'ō-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *steganopod*.] An order of natatorial birds, consisting of those which have all four toes webbed and a more or less developed gular pouch; the *Totipalmatæ*. It is now usually divided into six families, *Sulidæ*, *Pelecanidæ*, *Phalacrocoracidæ*, *Plotidæ*, *Tachypetidæ*, and *Phaethontidæ*, respectively represented by the gannets, pelicans, cormorants, darters, frigates, and tropic-birds. *Dysporomorphæ*, *Pinnipedes*, and *Piscatores* are synonyms. See cuts under *anhinga*, *cormorant*, *frigate-bird*, *gannet*, *pelican*, *Phaëthon*, *rough-billed*, and *totipalmate*.

steganopodous (steg-a-nop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *steganopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *steganopod*.

Steganopus (ste-gan'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818): see *steganopod*.] A genus of phalaropes, having the toes margined with an even membrane, and the bill very long and slender.



Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus wilsoni*).

It includes Wilson's phalarope, *S. wilsoni*, a North American species, the largest and handsomest of the family. This genus has nothing to do with the order of birds that appears, from the term *Steganopodes*, to be named from it.

Stegocarpi (steg-ō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *stegocarpous*.] A division of bryaceous mosses in which the capsule opens in the upper part by a deciduous lid or operculum. It embraces the larger part of the true mosses.

stegocarpous (steg-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. **stegocarpus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the *Stegocarpi*; having an operculate capsule.

Stegocephala (steg-ō-sef'a-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegocephalus*: see *stegocephalous*.] Same as *Labyrinthodontia*. Also *Stegocephali*.

stegocephalian (steg'ō-se-fā'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegocephala* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Stegocephalous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stegocephala*.

stegocephalous (steg-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **stegocephalus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + κεφαλή, the head.] Having the head mailed, loricate, or cataphract, as a labyrinthodont; having the characters of, or pertaining to, the *Stegocephala*.

Stegodon (steg'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Falconer, 1857), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of fossil elephants of the Tertiaries of India, intermediate in their dental characters between the existing elephants and the mastodons. They are, however, most nearly related to the former, belonging to the same subfamily, *Elephantinæ*. *S. insignis* is an example.

2. [*l. c.*] An elephant of this genus.

stegognathous (ste-gog'nā-thus), *a.* [< Gr. στέγειν, cover, + γνάθος, jaw.] In *conch.*, having a jaw composed of imbricated plates: noting the *Bulimulidæ*.

Stegopterа† (ste-gop'te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stegopterus*: see *stegopterous*.] An order of neuropterous insects; the roof-winged insects. It included the *Panorpidæ* or scorpion-flies, the *Rhaphidiidæ* or snake-flies, the *Mantispidæ* or mantis-flies, the *Myrmeleontidæ* or ant-lions, the *Hemerobiidæ* or lacewings, the *Sialidæ* or May-flies, and the *Phryganeidæ* or caddis-flies. The order is now broken up.

stegopterous (ste-gop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **stegopterus*, < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + πτερόν, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *entom.*, roof-winged; holding the wings deflexed when at rest; of or pertaining to the *Stegoptera*.

Stegosauria (steg-ō-sâ'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] An order or suborder of dinosaurs, represented by the families *Stegosauridæ* and *Scelidosauridæ*.

stegosaurian (steg-ō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stegosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stegosauria*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A dinosaur of the order *Stegosauria*.

Stegosauridæ (steg-ō-sâ'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stegosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of herbivorous dinosaurs, typified by the genus *Stegosaurus*, with biconcave vertebræ, ischia retrorse and meeting in mid-line, the astragalus coalesced with the tibia, and the metatarsals short. They were Jurassic reptiles of great size.

stegosauroid (steg-ō-sâ'roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Stegosaurus* + *-oid*.] Same as *stegosaurian*.

Stegosaurus (steg-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Marsh, 1877), < Gr. στέγειν, cover, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] 1. The typical genus of *Stegosauridæ*. It contained species some 30 feet long, mailed with enormous bucklers and spines. — 2. [*l. c.*] A dinosaur of this genus.

steik, *v. t.* See *steek*.

steill†, *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *stale*[1].

stein†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete Scotch spelling of *steen*[1], *steen*[2].

Steinberger (stīn'bėr-gėr), *n.* A white wine grown on the Rhine, near Wiesbaden in Prussia. The vineyard belongs to the Prussian national domain. Steinberger ranks in estimation second only to the Johannisberger, and in some years is considered better by connoisseurs.

steinbock (stīn'bok), *n.* [G.: see *steenbok*.] 1. The ibex. — 2. Same as *steenbok*.

Steinerian (stī-nē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [Named by Cremona from *Steiner* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the discoveries of the German geometer Jacob Steiner (1796–1863). — **Steinerian polygon.** See *polygon*.

II. *n.* In *math.*, the locus of points whose first polars with respect to a given curve have double points.

Steiner's surface. See *surface*.

steing, *n.* Same as *sting*[2].

steinheilite (stīn'hī-līt), *n.* A variety of iolite.

steining (stī'ning), *n.* Same as *steening*, 2.

Steinitz gambit. See *gambit*.

steinkirk (stīn'kėrk), *n.* See *steenkirk*.

steinmannite (stīn'man-īt), *n.* [Named after *Steinmann*, a German mineralogist.] A variety of galena containing some arsenic and antimony. It commonly occurs in octahedral crystals.

steirk, *n.* See *stirk*.

steive, *v.* A variant of *stive*[2].

steket, *v.* An obsolete form of *stick*[1].

stelt. An obsolete form of *steel*[1], *steal*[2], *stale*[2], etc.

stela (stē'lä), *n.* Same as *stele*[3].

stele[1]†. An old spelling of *steal*[1], *steal*[2].

stele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stale*[2].

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stele[3] (stē'lē, sometimes stēl), *n.*; pl. *stelæ* or *stelai*. [= F. *stèle*, < L. *stela*, < Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab or pillar, < *ἱστάναι*, stand, set: see *stand* and *stool*.] In *archæol.*: (*a*) An upright slab or pillar, often crowned with a rich anthemion, and sometimes bearing more or less



Sculptured Stele.—Monument of the Knight Dexileos (who fell before Corinth 394 B. C.), on the Sacred Way, Athens.

elaborate sculpture or a painted scene, commonly used among the ancient Greeks as a gravestone. (*b*) A similar slab or pillar serving as a milestone, to bear an inscription in some public place, or for a like purpose.

stelechite (stel'e-kit), *n.* [= F. *stélechite*, < Gr. *στέλεχος*, the crown of the root of a tree, stump, block, log, the trunk, + *-ite*[2].] A fine kind of storax, in larger pieces than the calamite. Also, erroneously, *stelochite*.

Stelgidopteryx (stel-ji-dop'te-riks), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), < Gr. *στελγίς* (*στελγιδ-*), a scraper, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] A genus of *Hirundinidæ*, having the outer web of the first primary serrate by conversion of the barbs into a series of recurved hooks; the rough-winged swallows. *S. serripennis* is the common rough-winged swallow of the United States, of plain brownish coloration, greatly resembling the bank-swallow. Several others inhabit Central and South America. See cut under *rough-winged*.

stell (stel), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellen*, < AS. *stellan* (= MD. D. MLG. LG. OHG. MHG. G. *stellen*), set up, place, fix, < *steall* (= MD. D. *stal* = MLG. *stal*, LG. *stall* = OHG. MHG. *stal*, G. *stall*), a place, stall: see *stall*[1].] To set; place; fix. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

> Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *stell'd*
> Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, xxiv.

stell (stel), *n.* [A var. of *stall*[1], after *stell*, *v.*] 1†. A place; a station.

> The said *stell* of Plessis.
> *Danet's Comines*, sig. V 5. (*Nares.*)

2. A stall; a fold for cattle. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stella (stel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *stellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *stella*, a star: see *star*[1].] A stellate spongespicule; an aster; a stellate.

stellar (stel'ạr), *a.* [= F. *stellaire* = Sp. *estrellar* = It. *stellare*, < LL. *stellaris*, pertaining to a star, starry, < L. *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Of or pertaining to stars; astral: as, *stellar* worlds; *stellar* space; *stellar* regions.

> These soft fires
> Not only enlighten, but . . . shed down
> Their *stellar* virtue on all kinds that grow.
> *Milton*, P. L., iv. 671.

Stellaria (ste-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), name transferred, on account of the star-like blossoms, from a *Corispermum* so named by Dillenius (1719); < L. *stella*, a star.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ* and tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by the absence of stipules, by flowers usually with five deeply two-cleft petals and three styles, and by a one-celled globose or oblong capsule which commonly splits into three two-cleft or completely parted valves. There are about 85 species, scattered throughout the world; in the tropics they occur only on mountains. Seven species occur in England and about 20 in North America, of which 7 are natives of the northeastern United States. They are com-



Great Chickweed (*Stellaria pubera*).

monly diffuse herbs, with weak, smooth, or hairy stems, loosely ascending or growing in matted tufts. Their flowers are usually white, and form terminal panicled cymes, sometimes mixed with leaves. Several species are known as *chickweed*, and several others as *starwort* or *stitchwort*, especially *S. Holostea* (see *stitchwort*), a common English species, bearing such local names as *allbone*, *breakbones*, *shirt-buttons*, *snap-jack*. *S. longifolia*, the long-leafed stitchwort, frequent in the Northern Atlantic States, forms delicate tangled masses of light green overtopped by numerous small white flowers. *S. pubera*, the great chickweed or starwort, the most showy Atlantic species, forms conspicuous dark-green tufts along shaded banks in earliest spring, from Pennsylvania southward. See also cut under *ovary*.

stellary (stel'ạ-ri), *a.* Same as *stellar*.

stellate (stel'āt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, set or cover with stars, < *stella*, star: see *stella*.] I. *a.* Star-like in form; star-shaped; arranged in the form of a conventional star; radiating from a common center like the rays or points of a star: as, *stellate* leaves; the *stellate* groups of natrolite crystals.—**Stellate bristle** or **hair**, a bristle or hair which branches at the end in a star-shaped manner. See cut under *hair*, 4.—**Stellate fracture**, a fracture, occurring usually in a flat bone, in which several fissures radiate from the central point of injury.—**Stellate leaves**, leaves, more than two in number, surrounding the stem in a whorl, or radiating like the spokes of a wheel or the points of a star. Also called *verticillate leaves*. See cut under *pipsissewa*.—**Stellate ligament**, a costovertebral ligament; the anterior costocentral ligament uniting the head of a rib with the body of a vertebra: so called from the radiated figure in man.—**Stellate spicule**, an aster; a stellate.—**Stellate veins**, very minute venous radicles situated just under the capsule of the kidney, arranged in a radiating or stellate manner.

II. *n.* A stellate microsclere, or flesh-spicule in the form of a star. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

stellated (stel'ā-ted), *a.* [< *stellate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *stellate*.—**Stellated polygon, polyhedron**, etc. See the nouns.

stellately (stel'āt-li), *adv.* Radiately; like a star; in a stellate manner.

stellate-pilose (stel'āt-pī'lōs), *a.* In *bot.*, pilose with stellate hairs.

stellation† (ste-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *stellatio(n-)* (?), < L. *stella*, a star: see *stellate*.] 1. The act or process of becoming a star or a constellation.

> The skaly Scorpion 's fixt amongst the rest, . . .
> The cause of it's *stellation* to enquire,
> And why so beautify'd with heauenly fire,
> Comes next in course.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 138.

2. Same as *constellation*.

> Stars, and *stellations* of the heavens.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 4.

stellature (stel'ạ-tūr), *n.* [< ML. **stellatura*, irreg. taken as equiv. to *stellionatus*: see *stellionate*.] Same as *stellionate*.

> Extortion and cozenage is proverbially called crimen stellionatus, the sin of *stellature*.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

stelled† (steld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *stell*: see *stell*, and cf. *stalled*, pp. of *stall*.] Fixed.

> The sea, with such a storm as his bare head
> In hell-black night endured, would have buoy'd up,
> And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 61.
> [Some commentators define the word as 'stellated,' 'starry.']

stelleer†, **stelleeret**, *n.* [See *steelyard*[2].] Same as *steelyard*[2]. *Cotgrave.*

Stelleria (ste-lē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after G. W. *Steller*: see *stellerine*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of sea-ducks, the type of which is Steller's eider, *S. dispar*, usually called *Polysticta stelleri*. *Bonaparte*, 1838.

Stellerida (ste-ler'i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Stellarida*, < *stellaris*, starry, + *-ida*.] A class or other large group of echinoderms of obviously radiate figure; the starfishes and brittle-stars: synonymous with *Asteroidea*, 2.

stelleridan (ste-ler'i-dạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stellerida* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Stellerida*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stellerida*, as a starfish or brittle-star.

stelleridean (stel-ẹ-rid'ē-ạn), *n.* Same as *stelleridan*.

stellerine (stel'ẹ-rin), *n.* [Named after G. W. *Steller*, the traveler (1709–45).] The arctic or Steller's sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

Steller's eider. See *Polysticta*, 1, and *Stelleria*.

Steller's jay. A jay of northwestern North America, *Cyanocitta stelleri*, crested like the common blue jay, but chiefly of a blackish color, shading into dull blue on some parts.

Steller's sea-cow. See *sea-cow*, 2, and cut under *Rhytina*.

Steller's sea-lion. The northern sea-lion. See *Eumetopias* (with cut).

stellet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stylet*, 1. *Dalyell*, Frag. of Scottish History.

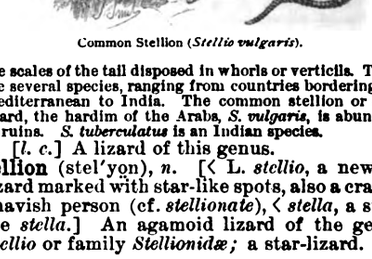
stelliferous (ste-lif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *stellifer*, starry, < *stella*, a star, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or abounding with stars.

stelliform (stel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stella*, a star, + *forma*, form.] Star-like in shape; stellate in form; asteroid; radiated.

stellify† (stel'i-fī), *v. t.* [< ME. *stellifyen*, < OF. *stellifier*, < ML. *stellificare*, place among the stars, convert into a constellation, < L. *stella*, a star, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] To turn into or cause to resemble a star; convert into a constellation; make glorious; glorify.

> No wonder is thogh Jove her *stellifye*.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 525.
>
> Some thinke this floud to be Nilus, which is also Gyon; and therefore *stellified*, because it directeth his course from the Meridian. It consisteth of many stars, and lieth iust beneath the star called Canopus, or Ptolomæa.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 176.

Stellio (stel'i-ō), *n.* [NL., < L. *stellio(n-)*, a lizard: see *stellion*.] 1. A genus of agamoid lizards, giving name to the *Stellionidæ*. They have acrodont dentition, naked tympanum, no pores, and



Common Stellion (*Stellio vulgaris*).

the scales of the tail disposed in whorls or verticils. There are several species, ranging from countries bordering the Mediterranean to India. The common stellion or starlizard, the hardim of the Arabs, *S. vulgaris*, is abundant in ruins. *S. tuberculatus* is an Indian species.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

stellion (stel'yọn), *n.* [< L. *stellio*, a newt, a lizard marked with star-like spots, also a crafty, knavish person (cf. *stellionate*), < *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] An agamoid lizard of the genus *Stellio* or family *Stellionidæ*; a star-lizard.

> When the *stellion* hath cast his skin, he greedily devours it again. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 79.

stellionate (stel'yọn-āt), *n.* [< LL. *stellionatus*, cozenage, trickery, < L. *stellio(n-)*, a crafty, knavish person, lit. a newt, lizard: see *stellion*.] In *Scots* and *civil law*, a word used to denote all such crimes in which fraud is an ingredient as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law.

Stellionidæ (stel-i-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stellio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of Old World acrodont agamoid lizards, named from the genus *Stellio*, properly merged in *Agamidæ*; the stellions or star-lizards. See cut under *Stellio*.

stellular (stel'ū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star, dim. of *stella*, a star: see *stella*.] Finely or numerously stellated, as if spangled with little stars; stelliferous, as the surface of a coral; shaped like a little star; resembling little stars; small and stelliform in figure or appearance. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 370.

stellulate (stel'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *stellula*, a little star (see *stellular*), + *-ate*[1].] Resembling little stars or a little star; stellular.

Stellwag's symptom. See *symptom*.

Stelmatopoda (stel-ma-top'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* A division of *Polyzoa* or *Bryozoa*, corresponding to the *Gymnolæmata*: contrasted with *Lophopoda*.

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stelochite (stel'ō-kīt), *n.* See *stelechite*.

stelography (stē-log'ra-fi), *n.* [< LGr. στηλογραφία, an inscription on a stele or upright slab, < Gr. στήλη, a stele (see *stele*[3]), + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] The practice of writing or inscribing on steles or pillars.

Jacob's pillar . . . thus engraved . . . gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography*.
Stackhouse, Hist. Bible, p. 323.

stem[1] (stem), *n.* [< ME. *stem*, *stam*, < AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, *stæfn*, also *stafn* (> E. dial. *stovin*), stem, trunk (of a tree), = D. *stam*, stem, trunk, stock (of a tree or family), = MLG. *stam*, *stamme*, stem, stock, = OHG. MHG. *stam* (*stamm-*), G. *stamm*, stem (of a tree), trunk, tree, stock, race, = Icel. *stofn*, *stomn*, stem, trunk of a tree, = Sw. *stam* = Dan. *stamme* (in comp. *stam-*), stem, trunk, stock (of a tree), stock, race, family (also with some variation of form in a particular sense, 'the prow of a vessel': see *stem*[2]); = Olr. *tamon*, Ir. *tamhain* (for **stamon*), stem, trunk; cf. Gr. στάμνος, an earthen jar; with formative *-mn-*, < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand*. Not related to *staff*, except remotely.] **1.** The body of a tree, shrub, or plant; the firm part which supports the branches; the stock; the stalk; technically, the ascending axis, which ordinarily grows in an opposite direction to the root or descending axis. The stem is composed of fibrous, spiral, and cellular tissues, arranged in various ways; it typically assumes a cylindrical form and a perpendicular position, and bears upon it the remaining aerial parts of the plant. Its form and direction, however, are subject to much variation in particular cases. In regard to internal structure, there are three principal modifications of stems characteristic of three of the great natural classes into which the vegetable kingdom is divided — namely, exogens, endogens, and acrogens. Stems are herbaceous or woody, solid or hollow, jointed or unjointed, branched or simple. Sometimes they are so weak as to be procumbent, although more generally firm and erect; sometimes weak stems are upheld by twining or by other methods of climbing. In some plants the stem is so short as to seem to be wanting, the leaves and flower-stalks appearing to spring from the top of the root. There are also stems, such as the rhizome and tuber, which, being subterranean, have been mistaken for roots. See cuts under *baobab*, *esparto*, *internode*, *pipsissewa*, *snakeroot*, *rhizome*, and *tuber*.

2. The stalk which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant; the peduncle of the fructification, or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem. See cuts under *pedicel*, *peduncle*, and *petiole*.

Two lovely berries moulded on one *stem*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 211.

For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender *stem*.
Burns, To a Mountain Daisy.

3. The stock of a family; a race; ancestry.

Ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach, and kiss her sacred vesture's hem.
Milton, Arcades, l. 82.

4. A branch of a family; an offshoot.

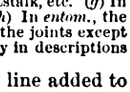
Richard Plantagenet, . . .
Sweet *stem* from York's great stock.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 41.

5. Anything resembling the stem of a plant. Specifically — (*a*) The handle of a tool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) That part of a vase, cup, or goblet which unites the body to the foot or base, in examples where the body is not immediately set upon the latter.

Wine-glasses or goblets are classified by the nature of their *stems*, or by the nature of their feet.
H. J. Powell, Glass-Making, p. 61.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, the thick stroke or body-mark of a roman or italic letter. See cut under *type*. (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged. (*e*) The projecting rod of a reciprocating valve, serving to guide it in its action. See cut under *slide-valve*. (*f*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, any slender, especially axial, part like the stem of a plant; a stalk, stipe, rachis, footstalk, etc. (*g*) In *ornith.*, the whole shaft of a feather. (*h*) In *entom.*, the base of a clavate antenna, including all the joints except the enlarged outer ones: used especially in descriptions of the *Lepidoptera*.

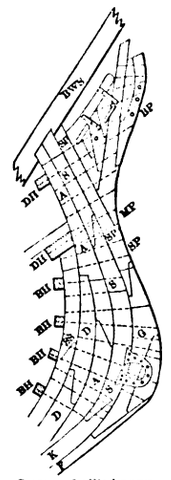
6. In *musical notation*, a vertical line added to the head of certain kinds of notes. Of the kinds of note now in use, all but two, the breve and the semibreve, have stems. It may be directed either upward or downward, thus,  When two voice-parts are written on the same staff, the stems of the notes belonging to the upper part are often directed upward, and those of the lower part downward, particularly when the parts cross, or both use the same note (see figure). The latter note is said to have a *double stem*. See *note*[1], 13. Also called *tail*.



7. In *philol.*, a derivative from a root, having itself inflected forms, whether of declension or of conjugation, made from it; the unchanged part in a series of inflectional forms, from which the forms are viewed as made by additions; base; crude form. — **Aërial stem**, the above-ground axis of a plant, as opposed to the rootstock or other subterranean form of the stem. — **Ancipital, compound, erect, herbaceous, pituitary, secondary,** etc., **stem.** See the adjectives.

stem[1] (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [< *stem*[1], *n.*] To remove the stem of; separate from the stem: as, to *stem* tobacco.

stem[2] (stem), *n.* [< ME. **stem*, *stam*, < AS. **stemn*, *stefn*, **stæfn*, also *stefna*, *stæfna*, the prow of a ship (*steórstefn*, the poop, lit. 'steer-stem'), = OS. *stamn* = D. *steven* = MLG. LG. *steven*, prow of a ship (> G. *steven*, stem (*vorder-steven*, 'fore stem,' prow, *hinter-steven*, 'hind stem,' stern-post)), = Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, also *stefni*, *stemni*, stem of a ship (prow or stern), = Dan. *stevn*, *stavn* = Sw. *stäf*, prow (*fram-stam*, 'fore stem,' prow, *bakstam*, 'back stem,' stem); a particular use, with variations of form, of AS. *stemn*, *stefn*, E. *stem*[1], etc., stem, trunk, post: see *stem*[1]. The naut. use in E. is prob. in part of Scand. origin.] **1.** A curved piece of timber or metal to which the two sides of a ship are united at the foremost end. The lower end of it is scarfed or riveted to the keel, and the bowsprit, when present, rests on its upper end. In wooden ships it is frequently called the *main stem*, to distinguish it from the false stem, or cutwater. The outside of the stem is usually marked with a scale showing the perpendicular height from the keel, for indicating the draft of water forward. See also cut under *forecastle*.



Stem and allied parts.
S, stem; K, keel; A, apron; D, deadwood; SS, stemson; DH, deck-hooks; BH, breast-hooks; SP, stem-piece, or independent piece; MP, main piece, or lace-piece; BP, bobstay-piece; BWS, bowsprit; G, gripe; F, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

Pretious jewells fecht from far
By Italian marchants that with Russian *stemes*
Plous up huge forrowes in the Terren Maine.
The Taming of the Shrew, p. 22. (*Halliwell.*)

2. The forward part of a vessel; the bow.

Turnynge therfore the *stemmes* of his shyppes towarde the Easte, he affyrmed that he had founde the Ilande of Ophir. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 66).

False stem, a stem fitted closely to the forward side of the main stem, generally sharp, and introduced for the purpose of decreasing a vessel's resistance and increasing her speed; a cutwater. — **From stem to stern,** from one end of the ship to the other, or through the whole length.

They skip
From stem to stern; the boatswain whistles.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 1. 64.

stem[2] (stem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [< *stem*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dash against with the stem (of a vessel).

They stood off again, and, returning with a good gale, they *stemmed* her upon the quarter, and almost overset her. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 226.

2†. To keep (a vessel) on its course; steer.

He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately *stems* the ship.
Cornelius Nepos in English (1723), Ded. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make headway against by sailing or swimming, as a tide or current; hence, in general, to make headway against (opposition of any kind).

The breathless Muse awhile her wearied wings shall ease,
To get her strength to *stem* the rough Sabrinian seas.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 434.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make headway (as a ship); especially, to make progress in opposition to some obstruction, as a current of water or the wind.

They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Æthiopian to the Cape,
Ply, *stemming* nightly toward the pole.
Milton, P. L., ii. 642.

2. To head; advance head on.

At first we could scarce lie S. W., but, being got a degree to the Southward of the Line, the Wind veer'd most Easterly, and then we *stemmed* S. W. by S.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 79.

stem[3] (stem), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stemmed*, ppr. *stemming*. [< ME. *stemmen*; < Icel. *stemma* = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme*, stem, = OHG. MHG. *stemmen*, *stemen*, G. *stemmen*, *stämmen*, stop, stem, dam; < √ *stam* in *stam*[2], *stammer*, etc.: see *stammer*. Not connected with *stem*[1] or *stem*[2].] **1.** To stop; check; dam up, as a stream.

And loke ȝe *stemme* no stepe [step], bot strechez on faste,
Til ȝe reche to areset [stopping-place], rest ȝe neuer.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 905.

The best way is, ever, not to attempt to *stem* a torrent, but to divert it.
A. Hamilton, To Washington (Works, I. 345).

He who *stems* a stream with sand.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 28.

He sat down to his milk-porridge, which it was his old frugal habit to *stem* his morning hunger with.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 12.

2. To tamp; make tight, as a joint, with a lute or cement.

stem[4]†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *steam*.

stemapod (stem'a-pod), *n.* [< Gr. στῆμα, filament (see *stamen*[1]), + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] One of the caudal filaments of the caterpillars of certain moths, as *Cerura* and *Heterocampa*, whose last pair of legs are thus modified into deterrent or repugnatorial organs. *A. S. Packard*.

stem-character (stem'kar'ak-tėr), *n.* In *gram.*, same as *characteristic letter* (which see, under *characteristic*).

stem-clasping (stem'klas'ping), *a.* Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

stem-climber (stem'klī'mėr), *n.* In *bot.*, see *climber*[1], 2.

stemet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *steam*.

stem-eelworm (stem'ēl'wėrm), *n.* A minute nematoid, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, which causes stem-sickness in certain plants. See *Tylenchus*.

stem-end (stem'end), *n.* That part or point in a fruit which is attached to the stem: opposed to the blossom-end, which frequently bears the remains of the calyx, as in a pear or an apple. The stem-end is usually inferior to the blossom-end in sweetness and flavor.

stem-head (stem'hed), *n.* In *ship-building*, the top of the stem, or continuation of the forward extreme of the keel.

stem-knee (stem'nē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a knee uniting the stem with the keel.

stem-leaf (stem'lēf), *n.* A leaf growing from the stem; a cauline leaf.

stemless (stem'les), *a.* [< *stem*[1] + *-less*.] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acaulescent. — **Stemless lady's-slipper, thistle, violet.** See the nouns.

stemlet (stem'let), *n.* [< *stem*[1] + *-let*.] A little stem or stalk; a young stem.

Gives insertion to two multiarticulate *stemlets*.
English Cyc., Nat. Hist. Division (1855), III. 87.

stemma (stem'ä), *n.*; pl. *stemmata* (-a-tä). [< L. *stemma*, < Gr. στέμμα, a wreath, garland, < στέφειν, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown.] **1.** A family tree, or pedigree; specifically, such a pedigree made more or less decorative with heraldic or other ornaments; also, pedigree in general; order of descent; family: as, a man of the *stemma* of the Cecils. — **2.** The simple as distinguished from the compound eye of an invertebrate; an ocellus: always sessile and immovable. — **3.** One of the facets or corneules of a compound eye. — **4.** In *entom.*, the tubercle from which an antenna arises. — **Spurious stemma,** a small flat space, covered with semi-transparent membrane, above the bases of the antennæ of certain *Orthoptera:* it has been supposed to represent a stemma, or simple eye, in a rudimentary form.

Stemmatopteris (stem-a-top'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέμμα(τ-), a wreath, + πτερίς, a fern.] A genus of fossil plants, established by Corda, under which various stems or trunks of tree-ferns have been grouped, but little being known in regard to them, except the form of the scars or impressions marking the points of attachment of the petioles. Lesquereux describes remains of this kind under the names of *Stemmatopteris*, *Caulopteris*, *Megaphyton*, and *Psaronius*; but, as he remarks, they could all have been described without inconvenience under the name of *Caulopteris*. These fossil remains are common in the coal-measures. See *Caulopteris*.

stemmatous (stem'a-tus), *a.* [< *stemma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a stemma, or having its character; ocellar.

stemmed (stemd), *a.* [< *stem*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or bearing a stem: used chiefly in composition: as, a straight-*stemmed* plant.

stemmer (stem'ėr), *n.* [< *stem*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** Same as *blasting-needle*. [Eng.] — **2.** An implement used in making joints tight by means of cement.

stemmery (stem'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *stemmeries* (-iz). [< *stem*[1] + *-ery*.] A factory where tobacco is stripped from the stem. *New York Herald*, July 17, 1884. [Local, U. S.]

stemming (stem'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stem*[3], *v.*] **1.** The operation of tamping. — **2.** The material used in tamping. [Eng. in both uses.]

Stemodia (stē-mō'di-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1763), shortened from *Stemodiacra* (P. Browne, 1756), so called from the two-forked stamens; < Gr. στήμων, taken for 'stamen' (see *stamen*[1]),

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+ δίς, δι-, two-, + ἄκρον, a point, tip.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophulariaceæ* and tribe *Gratioleæ*, type of a subtribe *Stemodieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five nearly equal calyx-lobes, and four perfect didynamous stamens included within the corolla-tube, and by a capsule splitting partly or completely into four valves, the two placentæ separating or remaining united in a column. There are about 30 species, mostly tropical, occurring in all continents except Europe. They are glandular-hairy or downy herbs, sometimes shrubby and often aromatic. They bear opposite or whorled leaves and solitary or spiked and crowded, usually bluish flowers, sometimes with bracted pedicels. *S. maritima* is known in Jamaica as *bastard* or *seaside germander*, and *S. durantifolia* as *goatweed*; the latter, a low clammy plant with purplish spiked flowers, extends also from southern Arizona to Brazil.

Stemona (stē′mō-nä), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called from the peculiar stamens; < Gr. στήμων, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, type of the order *Stemonaceæ*. It is distinguished by erect ovules and seeds, and stamens with very short filaments more or less united into a ring, having linear erect anthers with a thickened connective, continued above into an erect appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of India, Malaysia, and tropical Australia. They are smooth, lofty-climbing twiners, growing from a fusiform tuberous root, and bearing shining alternate leaves which are cordate, ovate, or narrower, with three or more nerves and numerous cross-veinlets. The flowers form racemes, or are few or solitary in the axils; the perianth-segments are rather large, distinct, and erect, marked by many nerves. Formerly called *Roxburghia*.

Stemonaceæ (stē-mō-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Durand, 1888), < *Stemona* + *-aceæ*.] A small order of monocotyledonous plants, of the series *Coronariæ*, by many formerly called *Roxburghiaceæ*. It is characterized by regular bisexual flowers with a four-parted perianth of two rows, with four stamens and a one-celled ovary which contains two or more ovules and ripens into a two-valved capsule. It includes 8 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Stichoneuron* and *Stemona* (the type) are largely Indian; the other genus, *Croomia*, includes one species in Japan, and another, *C. pauciflora*, in Florida and adjacent States.

Stemonitaceæ (stē′mō-ni-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stemonitis* + *-aceæ*.] A family of myxomycetous fungi, belonging, according to the classification of Rostafinski, to the order *Amaurochæteæ*, which has a single sporangium or æthalium, without the peculiar deposits of lime carbonate that characterize the fructification of other orders, and the spores, capillitium, and columella usually uniformly black, or rarely brownish-violet.

Stemonitis (stē-mō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Gleditsch), < Gr. στήμων, taken for 'stamen.'] A genus of myxomycetous fungi, giving name to the family *Stemonitaceæ*.

stem-pessary (stem′pes′a-ri), *n.* A pessary with a rod or stem which is passed into the cervix uteri.

stem-piece (stem′pēs), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece between the stem and the chocks, also called *independent piece*. See cut under *stem*[2].

stemple (stem′pl), *n.* [Cf. D. *stempel* = MHG. *stempfel*, G. *stempel* (< D.), a mark, stamp: see *stamp*.] In *mining*, a small timber used to support the ground by being laid across the stulls, or in other ways: in some mining districts of England nearly the same as *lacing* or *lagging*.

stem-sickness (stem′sik′nes), *n.* A disease of clover in England. It is caused by a nematoid worm, *Tylenchus devastatrix*, known as the *stem-eelworm*, and brings about first a stunted condition and finally the death of the plant.

stemson (stem′son), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *stanchion*, confused with *stem*[2]. Cf. *keelson*, *sternson*.] In *ship-building*, a piece of curved timber fixed on the after part of the apron inside. The lower end is scarfed into the keelson, and receives the scarf of the stem, through which it is bolted.

stem-stitch (stem′stich), *n.* In *pillow-lace making*, a stitch by which a thick braid-like stripe is produced: used for the stems of flowers and sprigs, tendrils, etc.

stem-winder (stem′wīn′dėr), *n.* A watch which is wound up or regulated by means of a contrivance connected with the stem, and not by a key.

sten, *v.* and *n.* See *stend*.

stench[1] (stench), *n.* [< ME. *stench*, *stunch*, < AS. *stenc* (= OHG. *stanc*, *stanch*, MHG. *stanc*, *stenke*, G. *stank* = Sw. Dan. *stank*), a smell, odor (pleasant or unpleasant), < *stincan*, smell: see *stink*, *v.*, and cf. *stink*, *n.* Cf. Icel. *stækja*, a stench.] An ill smell; an offensive odor.

In our way to Tivoli I saw the rivulet of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and smelt the *stench* that arises from its waters some time before I saw them.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Bohn), I. 482.

=**Syn.** *Stink*, etc. See *smell*.

stench[1]† (stench), *v. t.* [< *stench*[1], *n.*] To cause to emit a stench; cause to stink.

Dead bards *stench* every coast.
Young, Resignation, l. 24.

stench[2]† (stench), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *stanch*[1]. *Harvey*.

stenchful† (stench′fůl), *a.* [< *stench*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of bad odors. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 56.

stenchil (sten′chil), *n.* A Scotch form of *stanchel*[1] for *stanchion*.

stench-pipe (stench′pīp), *n.* In *plumbing*, an extension of a soil-pipe through and above the roof of a house, to allow foul gases to escape.

stench-trap (stench′trap), *n.* In a drain, a depression or hollow in which water lies, introduced to prevent the reflex passage of foul air or gas.

stenchy (sten′chi), *a.* [< *stench*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a stench or offensive smell. *Dyer*, The Fleece, i.

stencil[1] (sten′sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stenciled*, *stencilled*, ppr. *stenciling*, *stencilling*. [Origin uncertain: (*a*) According to Skeat, prob. < OF. *estincceller* (for **escinteller*), cover with stars, powder (used in heraldry), lit. 'sparkle,' F. *étinceler*, sparkle, < L. *scintillare*, sparkle: see *scintillate*. Cf. *tinsel*. (*b*) In another view, orig. as a noun, identical with *stencil*[2], a dial. var. of *stanchel*[1], var. of *stanchion*, ult. < OF. *estance*, a support: see *stance* and *stanchion*.] To mark out or paint by means of a stencil.

stencil[1] (sten′sil), *n.* [See *stencil*[1], *v.*] **1.** A thin plate or sheet of any substance in which a figure, letter, or pattern is formed by cutting through the plate. If the plate thus cut is placed upon a surface and rubbed with color or ink, the pattern or figure will be marked on the underlying substance. For many purposes, the letters, etc., are cut through completely; for transferring a pattern, as in embroidery, the lines of the pattern are often indicated by small holes. In wall-decoration, etc., both these plans are employed. Different stencils are often used in the same design, each for a different color.

2. The coloring matter used in marking with a stencil-plate. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.—**3.** In *ceram.*, a preparation laid upon the biscuit to keep the oil used in transfer-printing or enameling from adhering to the surface; hence, the pattern traced by this preparation, reserving a panel or medallion of the unaltered color of the biscuit.

stencil[2] (sten′sil), *n.* [A var. of *stanchel*[1].] A door-post; a stanchion. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stenciler, stenciller (sten′sil-ėr), *n.* [< *stencil*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who works with a stencil, especially a decorative painter who applies patterns with a stencil.

stencil-pen (sten′sil-pen), *n.* A pricking-machine for perforating paper to form a stencil. It consists of a hollow stylus carrying a needle having a reciprocating motion. See *electric pen*, under *pen*[2].

stencil-plate (sten′sil-plāt), *n.* A stencil.

stend (stend), *v. i.* [< OF. *estendre*, F. *étendre* = It. *stendere*, < L. *extendere*, stretch forth, extend: see *extend*.] **1.** To extend. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To walk with long steps.—**3.** To leap; bound; rear; spring. Also *sten*. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

stend (stend), *n.* [< *stend*, *v.*] A leap; a spring; a long step or stride. Also *sten*. *Burns*, Tam Glen. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

Stenelytra (stē-nel′i-trä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **stenelytrus*: see *stenelytrous*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the third family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, divided into 5 tribes, corresponding to the old genera *Helops*, *Cistela*, *Dircæa*, *Œdemera*, and *Mycterus*.

stenelytrous (stē-nel′i-trus), *a.* [< NL. **stenelytros*, < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait, + ἔλυτρον, a cover: see *elytrum*.] Having narrow elytra; of or pertaining to the *Stenelytra*.

Stenobothrus (sten-ō-both′rus), *n.* [NL. (Fischer, 1853), < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait,



Stenobothrus maculipennis.
a, mature insect; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

close, + βόθρος, a hole.] A notable genus of grasshoppers, of the family *Acrididæ*, containing such species as *S. maculipennis*. This is a common grasshopper in most parts of the United States, and resembles the hateful grasshopper or Rocky Mountain locust (*Melanoplus spretus*) so closely that it has often been mistaken for the latter.

stenocardia (sten-ō-kär′di-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + καρδία, the heart.] Angina pectoris.

Stenocarpus (sten-ō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810), so called from the usually narrow fruit; < Gr. στενός, narrow, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of apetalous trees, of the order *Proteaceæ* and tribe *Embothrieæ*. It is characterized by umbellate flowers, and numerous ovules downwardly imbricated and ripening into seeds which are winged below. There are 14 species, 11 of which are natives of New Caledonia and 3 of Australia. They are trees with alternate or scattered leaves, which are entire or deeply divided into a few pinnate segments, and mostly yellow or red flowers with a somewhat irregular perianth-tube and a nearly globular recurved and at length divided border, disposed in terminal or axillary umbels which are solitary or clustered in a short raceme or a compound umbel, and are followed by coriaceous stalked follicles. *S. sinuatus* is known in Queensland as *tulip-tree* and *fire-tree*. *S. salignus*, native of the same regions, is known as *beefwood*, *silky oak*, and *meleyn*.

stenocephalous (sten-ō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + κεφαλή, head.] Narrow-headed.

stenochromy (sten′ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + χρῶμα, color.] The art of printing several colors at one impression. This is accomplished by various methods: (1) by dividing the ink-fountain of a printing-press into compartments, one for each color, and allowing the rollers to blend the inks on the distributing-table; (2) by cutting or trimming the rollers of a printing-press in such a way that only the desired parts may take and distribute ink—a different color for each roller or set of rollers; (3) by lithographic methods.

stenocoronine (sten′ō-kō-rō′nin), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + κορώνη, a crow, also a crown.] Having narrow-crowned molars: noting the hippopotamine type of dentition, as distinguished from the eurycoronine or dinotherian. *Falconer*.

stenoderm (sten′ō-dėrm), *n.* [< *Stenoderma*.] A bat of the genus *Stenoderma*; a stenodermine. —**Spectacled stenoderm**, *Stenoderma perspicillatum*, a tropical American bat marked about the eyes as if wearing spectacles. Also called *spectacled vampire*.

Stenoderma (sten-ō-dėr′mä), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + δέρμα, skin, hide.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, of the subfamily *Phyllostomatinæ*, having a short, broad, obtuse muzzle, short but distinct noseleaf, no tail, and the interfemoral membrane coneave behind. *S. achradophilum* of the West Indies is so called from its fondness for the berries of *Achras sapota*, the naseberry.

Stenodermata (sten-ō-dėr′ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Stenoderma*.] A section of phyllostomine bats, of which the genera *Stenoderma*, *Artibeus*, and *Centurio* are leading forms. It includes about 20 species, of 9 genera, of Neotropical bats. See cut under *Centurio*.

stenodermatous (sten-ō-dėr′ma-tus), *a.* Pertaining to the *Stenodermata*, or having their characters; resembling a stenoderm.

stenodermine (sten-ō-dėr′min), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stenoderma* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having a contracted wing-membrane, as a bat; of or pertaining to the *Stenodermata*.

II. *n.* A stenodermine bat; a stenoderm.

Stenodus (sten′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1836), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὀδούς = E. *tooth*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, related both to *Salmo* and to *Coregonus*, having an elongate body, projecting lower jaw, and weak teeth. The inconnu, or Mackenzie river salmon, is *S. mackenzii*, attaining a weight of 20 pounds or more, esteemed as a food-fish. See cut under *inconnu*.

stenograph (sten′ō-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** A character used in stenography; a writing, especially any note or memorandum, in shorthand.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs*. *Emerson*, Eng. Traits, p. 265.

2. A stenographic machine; a form of typewriter in which signs and marks of various kinds—dots, dashes, etc.—are used in place of ordinary letters. A number of different machines have been made, essentially type-writers operated by means of a keyboard.

stenograph (sten′ō-gráf), *v. i.* [< *stenograph*, *n.*] To write or represent by stenography. *Ill. London News*. [Rare.]

stenographer (stē-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stenograph(y)* + *-er*[1].] One who writes shorthand.

stenographic (sten-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [= F. *sténographique*; as *stenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stenography; shorthand.—**Stenographic machine.** Same as *stenograph*, 2.

stenographical (sten-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stenographic*.

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stenographically (sten-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In shorthand; by means of stenography.

stenographist (stē-nog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *stenograph-y* + *-ist.*] A stenographer; a shorthand-writer.

stenography (stē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *sténographie*, < Gr. στενός, narrow, close, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of writing by means of brief signs which represent single sounds, groups of sounds, whole words, or groups of words; shorthand; brachygraphy: a generic term embracing all systems of shorthand, or brief writing.

> The cradle age
> Did throng the Seates, the Boxes, and the Stage
> So much that some by *Stenography* drew
> The plot: put it in print.
> *Heywood*, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 191).

> Sure 'tis *Stenographie*, everie Character a word, and here and there one for a whole sentence.
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

Stenonian duct. See *Stenson's duct.*

stenopaic, stenopæic (sten-ō-pā'ik, -pē'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὀπή, an opening, + *-ic.*] Having a small or narrow opening.—**Stenopaic slit**, a narrow slit in an opaque lamina, placed before an eye to test the degree of its astigmatism by determining the difference of its refraction in different meridians.—**Stenopaic spectacles**, spectacles having an oval metal plate with a small central aperture.

Stenopelmatus (sten-ō-pel'ma-tus), *n.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1838), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέλμα, the sole of the foot.] A curious genus of *Locustidæ*, containing forms known in the western United States as *sand-crickets*. They are fierce-looking insects with large head and jaws, and live under stones or in burrows in the sand. They are carnivorous, and in New Mexico are commonly but erroneously reputed to be poisonous. Several species are known in the western



Sand-cricket (*Stenopelmatus fasciatus*), about half natural size.

United States, of which *S. fasciatus* is the commonest. The genus is also represented in Mexico, South America, and Australia.

stenopetalous (sten-ō-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal): see *petal.*] In *bot.*, having narrow petals; narrow-petaled.

stenophyllous (sten-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. στενόφυλλος, narrow-leaved, < στενός, narrow, close, + φύλλον, a leaf.] In *bot.*, having narrow leaves.

Stenopsis (stē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (John Cassin, 1851), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ὄψις, look, appearance.] A genus of South American setirostral goatsuckers, of the family *Caprimulgidæ*, containing numerous species, as *S. cayennensis.*

Stenorhynchinæ (sten"ō-ring-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stenorhynchus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or seals, typified by the genus *Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*); the sterrincks. These seals exclusively inhabit southern seas, for *Monachus*, sometimes considered stenorhynchine, does not belong here. The only genera besides the type are *Lobodon*, *Leptonychotes* (or *Leptonyx* of Gray, not of Swainson), and *Ommatophoca*. As explained under *sea-leopard*, the current name is untenable. See cut under *sea-leopard.*

stenorhynchine (sten-ō-ring'kin), *a.* [< *Stenorhynchus* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Stenorhynchinæ.*

stenorhynchous (sten-ō-ring'kus), *a.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + ῥύγχος, snout.] In *ornith.*, narrow-billed; having a compressed beak.

Stenorhynchus (sten-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + ῥύγχος, snout.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of crabs, containing the British spider-crab, *S. phalangium:* same as *Macropodia. Latreille*, 1819. (*b*) A genus of seals. See *Stenorhynchinæ. F. Cuvier*, 1826. (*c*) A name of other genera, of birds, reptiles, and insects respectively.

Steno's duct. See *Stenson's duct.*

stenosed (stē-nōst'), *a.* [< *stenosis* + *-ed*[2].] Characterized by stenosis; morbidly narrowed.

stenosis (stē-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στένωσις, a straitening, < στενοῦν, make narrow, straiten, < στενός, narrow, strait, close.] The pathological narrowing of a passage.

Stenostomata (sten-ō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] A suborder of etenophorans, containing the saccate, lobate, and teniate comb-jellies, collectively contrasted with the *Eurystomata* (which see). Most of the comb-bearers belong to this division.

stenostomatous (sten-ō-stom'a-tus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. στενός, narrow, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] Having a small, narrow, or contracted mouth; not eurystomatous. Also *stenostomous.*

Stenotaphrum (sten-ō-taf'rum), *n.* [NL. (Trinius, 1820), so called in allusion to the alternate notches of the rachis, in which the flowers are embedded; < Gr. στενός, narrow, + τάφρος, a ditch or trench.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with only three glumes or with a fourth smaller one, the spikelets acute, borne in small fascicles sessile or half-immersed in excavations along a flattened or angled rachis. There are 3 or 4 species, very widely dispersed along sea-shores of tropical regions, and most frequent on the islands of the Indian and South Pacific Oceans. They are creeping grasses sending up short ascending and often compressed branches with spreading, flat, or convolute leaves, and a terminal spike of flowers. *S. Americanum*, locally known as *buffalo-grass*, is valued as a means of covering shifting sands with a firm turf, and has proved useful as a fodder-plant, especially on Ascension Island. See *St. Augustine grass* (under *saint*[1]), and cut under *petiole.*

stenotelegraphy (sten"ō-tē-leg'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + E. *telegraphy.*] A rapid telegraphic transmission of words and sentences by a system of shorthand.

stenoterous (stē-not'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. στενότερος, compar. of στενός, narrow, strait, close.] Becoming more and more contracted from the center to the circumference, relatively to the radii represented.—**Stenoterous map-projection.** See *projection.*

stenotic (stē-not'ik), *a.* [< *stenosis* (*-ot-*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of stenosis.

Stenotomus (stē-not'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), < Gr. στενός, narrow, + τόμος, a cut, slice.] A genus of sparoid fishes, or a section of *Diplodus*, having the incisor teeth very narrow and entire. The type is *S. argyriops*, the common scup, scuppaug, or porgy. See cut under *scup.*

stenotype (sten'ō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. στενός, narrow, + τύπος, type.] An ordinary type-letter—capital, lower-case, or italic—used to denote a shorthand character or outline. *J. E. Munson*, Dict. of Phonography, Int.

stenotypic (sten-ō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *stenotype* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stenotypy; printed according to the rules of stenotypy.

stenotypy (sten'ō-tī-pi), *n.* [< *stenotype* + *-y*[3].] A method of representing or describing shorthand characters and outlines by ordinary type-letters. It is used for illustrating phonographic text-books and literature, and also as a system of shorthand for typewriters. Capital letters are used to represent stems; small or lower-case letters stand for adjuncts; and an inverted period shows where a vowel-sound or -sign comes in.

Stenson's duct. 1. The duct of the parotid gland (see *parotid*): so named from Nil Stenson, or Nicolaus Stenonianus, of Copenhagen (1638–86). Also *Stenonian duct*, *Steno's duct.*—2. See *ducts* or *canals of Stenson*, under *duct.*

stent[1] (stent), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *stint.*

stent[2] (stent), *v. t.* [A var. of *stend*, ult. of *extend*, after the noun *stent*[2].] 1. To stretch.—2. To straiten.—3. To confine. [Scotch in all senses.]

stent[2] (stent), *n.* [A var. of *stend*, in def. 2 of *extent:* see *stend*, *n.*, *stent*[2], *v.*, and *extent.*] 1. A stretcher; a stenter (which see).—2. Extent; limit; in some English mining districts, the limits of a pitch or bargain.

stent[3] (stent), *n.* [Sc. also *stant*; < ME. *stente*, *estent*, taxation, valuation, < ML. *extenta*, valuation: see *extent.*] In *Scots law*, a valuation of property in order to taxation; a taxation; a tax.

stent[3] (stent), *v. t.* [< *stent*[3], *n.*] In *Scots law*, to assess; tax at a certain rate.

stent[4†] (stent), *n.* [ME. *stent*, stopping-place. Cf. Dan. *stente*, a stile; ult. < *stand*, *v.*] A stopping-place.

stent[5] (stent), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, same as *attle*[1]. [Rare, Eng.]

stenter (sten'tėr), *n.* [< *stent*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine or apparatus for stretching or stentering muslins and other thin fabrics. Also called *stenter-hook.*

stenter (sten'tėr), *v. t.* [< *stenter*, *n.*] To operate upon (thin cotton fabrics, as book-muslins, etc.) in a manner to impart to them a so-called elastic finish. This work as originally performed by hand was executed by holding the fabric edgewise by the selvages, and pulling it backward and forward while it was subjected to the action of heated air. The various modern machines and frames now employed are designed to produce the same effect upon the goods by an analogous movement and treatment in a current of heated air.

stenting (sten'ting), *n.* Same as *stenton.*

stent-master (stent'mȧs"tėr), *n.* A person appointed to allocate the stent or tax on the persons liable. [Scotch.]

stenton (sten'ton), *n.* A short heading at right angles to a cross-cut. [North of England coalfields.]

stentor (sten'tor), *n.* [< L. *Stentor*, < Gr. Στέντωρ, a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty other men together.] 1. A person having a very powerful voice.

> Brutish noises
> (For gain, lust, honour, in litigious prose),
> Are bellow'd out, and cracke the barbarous voices
> Of Turkish *stentors.*
> *Chapman*, Iliad, To the Reader, l. 222.

2. In *mammal.*: (*a*) The ursine howler, *Mycetes ursinus*, a platyrrhine monkey of South America; an alouate; any species of *Mycetes.* See cut under *howler.* (*b*) [*cap.*] The genus of howlers: same as *Mycetes*[1]. *Geoffroy*, 1812.—3. In *Protozoa:* (*a*) A trumpet-animalcule, or so-called funnel-like polyp. (*b*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Stentoridæ*, of elongate, trumpet-like, or infundibuliform figure, with rounded peristome. They are of large size, often brilliant color, social habits, and wide distribution, among the longest- and best-known of infusorians. They were formerly mistaken for or classed with polyps. *S. polymorphus* is a leading species; *S. niger* is another. See also cut under *Infusoria.*



Stentor polymorphus, twenty times natural size.

stentorian (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-an.* Cf. LL. *Stentoreus*, Stentorian.] 1. Resembling the voice of Stentor (see *stentor*, etymology); extremely loud or powerful in sound.

> They echo forth in *stentorian* clamours.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 326.

> He had a *stentorian* voice, and thundered it out.
> *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

2. Able to utter a very loud sound: as, *stentorian* lungs.

Stentoridæ (sten-tor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stentor* + *-idæ.*] The trumpet-animalcules or funnel-like infusorians, a family of heterotrichous *Infusoria*, typified by the genus *Stentor.*

stentorin (sten'tō-rin), *n.* [< *Stentor* + *-in*[2].] The blue pigment or coloring matter of infusorians of the genus *Stentor. E. R. Lankester*, 1873.

stentorine (sten'tō-rin), *a.* [< *Stentor* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Stentoridæ.*

stentorious† (sten-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *stentor* + *-i-ous.* Cf. L. *Stentoreus*, < Gr. Στεντόρειος, pertaining to Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor.] Stentorian. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., X. iv. 61.

stentorophonic (sten"tō-rō-fon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στεντοροφώνος, loud-voiced like Stentor, < Στέντωρ, Stentor (see *stentor*), + φωνή, voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud. *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 252.

stent-roll (stent'rōl), *n.* The cess-roll. [Scotch.]

Stenus (stē'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), < Gr. στενός, narrow, strait.] A large and cosmopolitan genus of coleopterous insects, typical of the old family *Stenidæ*, which is now included in the *Staphylinidæ.* More than 200 species are known, all of small size and active habits, found usually on the banks of streams or ponds.

step (step), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stepped* or *stept*, ppr. *stepping.* [< (*a*) ME. *steppen*, *stappen*, < AS. *steppan*, *stæppan* = OFries. *steppa* = MD. *steppen*, *stippen*, *stappen*, D. *stappen* = MLG. *stappen* = OHG. *stephan*, *stephen*, *steffen*, *stepfen*, MHG. *stepfen*, also OHG. *staphōn*, MHG. *staphen*, *staffen*, *stapfen*, go, step; secondary forms (in part from the noun) of (*b*) ME. *stapen*, < AS. **stapan* (not found in the inf., for which appears the form *steppan* or *stæppan*, above, which has the same pret. *stōp*, pp. *stapen*) = OS. *stapan* = OFries. *stapa* = MLG. *stapen*, go, advance; Teut. √ *stap*, appearing nasalized in *stamp*, q. v.; cf. Russ. *stopa*, footstep, sole of the foot; Skt. √ *stambh*, prop, make firm; ult. < √ *sta*, stand: see *stand.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move the legs and feet as in walking; advance or recede by a movement of the foot or feet: as, to *step* forward; to *step* backward; to *step* up or down.

> Alayn, for Goddes banes,
> *Stepe* on thy feet; com out, man, al at anes.
> *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 154.

> He pays you as surely as your feet hit the ground they *step* on. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 306.

> 'Tis done—he *steps* into the welcome chaise.
> *Cowper*, Retirement, l. 391.

2. To go; walk; march; especially, to go a short distance: as, to *step* to a neighbor's house.

> He myghte nother *stappe* ne stonde tyl he a staf hadde.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 403.

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Pray you, let 's *step* in, and see a friend of mine.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 6.

O, if you please, miss, would you *step* and speak to Mr. Jarndyce? *Dickens*, Bleak House, xlv.

3. To advance as if by chance or suddenly; come (in).

By whose death he 's *stepp'd*
Into a great estate. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 232.

The old poets *step* in to the assistance of the medalist.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

4. To walk slowly, gravely, or with dignity.

The meteor of a splendid season, she . . .
Stept thro' the stately minuet of those days.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. To go in imagination; advance or recede mentally: as, to *step* back to the England of Elizabeth.

They are *stepping* almost three thousand years backward into the remotest antiquity. *Pope*, Iliad, Pref.

To step aside. (*a*) To walk to a little distance; retire for the occasion. (*b*) To deviate from the right path; err.

To *step aside* is human. *Burns*, To the Unco Guid.

To step awry. See *awry*.— **To step out,** to increase the length of the step and the rapidity of motion.

Jack or Donald marches away, . . . *stepping out* briskly to the tune of "The Girl I left behind me."
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xxx.

II. *trans.* **1.** To set; plant, as in stepping: as, *step* your foot on this thwart; he has never *stepped* foot in the city. [Familiar.]—**2.** To measure by stepping: as, to *step* off the distance.—**3.** To perform by stepping, as a dance: as, he *stepped* a stately galliard.—**4.** To place or set (two or more cutting-tools) in a tool-post or -rest in such manner that they simultaneously make successive cuts each respectively deeper than the preceding one, so that these cuts present the appearance of a series of ledges or steps.—**5.** *Naut.*, to fix the foot of (a mast) in its step, as in readiness for setting sail.

step (step), *n.* [< ME. *steppe*, < AS. *stæpe*, a step, footstep, = MD. *stappe*, *steppe*, *stap*, *step*, D. *stap* = OHG. *stapfo*, *staffo*, MHG. G. *stapfe* (> It. *staffa*, a stirrup, > ult. E. *staffier*), a footstep, footprint; from the verb.] **1.** A pace; a completed movement made in raising the foot and setting it down again, as in walking, running, or dancing.

I'll . . . turn two mincing *steps*
Into a manly stride. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 4. 67.

An inadvertent *step* may crush the snail.
Cowper, Task, vi. 564.

Hence—**2.** In the plural, walk; passage; course or direction in which one goes by walking.

Conduct my *steps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep forest. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 276.

But not by thee my *steps* shall be,
For ever and for ever.
Tennyson, A Farewell.

3. A support for the foot in ascending or descending: as, *steps* cut in a glacier; a structure or an appliance used to facilitate mounting from one level to another, whether alone or as one of a series: as, a stone *step* (a block of stone having a horizontal surface for the foot); a *step* of a staircase (one of the gradients composed of the tread and riser taken together); the *step* of a ladder (one of the rungs or rounds, or one of the treads or foot-pieces in a step-ladder).

The breadth of every single *step* or stair [should] be never less than one foot. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 36.

An hundred winding *steps* convey
That conclave to the upper day.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 33.

On the *step* of the altar, in front of the railing, were kneeling a band of the Fratres Penitentiæ.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* A step-ladder. Also called *pair of steps* and *set of steps*. (*b*) A foot-piece for entering or alighting from a vehicle.

4. The space passed over or measured by one movement of the foot, as in walking; the distance between the feet in walking when both feet are on the ground; a half-pace.

If you move a *step*
Beyond this ground you tread on, you are lost.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

The gradus, a Roman measure, may be translated a *step*, or the half of a passus or pace. *Arbuthnot*.

5. An inconsiderable space; a short distance; a distance easily walked.

'Tis but a *step*, sir, just at the street's end.
Cowper, To Joseph Hill, Esq.

It is but a *step* from here to the Wells, and we can walk there. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxxv.

6. Gradation; degree.

The Turkes . . . studie their prophane Diuinitie and Law, and haue among them nine seuerall *steps* or degrees vnto the highest dignitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 313.

7. Degree in progress or advance; particularly, a forward move; gain or advantage; promotion; rise; a grade, as of rank.

Every age makes a *step* unto the end of all things.
Sir T. Browne, To a Friend.

To earn a garter or a *step* in the peerage.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxii.

"General Tufto . . . and I were both shot in the same leg at Talavera." "Where you got your *step*," said George [punning]. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxviii.

The Silver Bill of 1890 . . . was declared to be a long *step* toward the goal of free coinage of silver.
New York Times, Jan. 15, 1891.

8. Print or impression of the foot; footprint; footstep; track.

And zit apperen the *Steppes* of the Asses feet, in 3 places of the Degrees, that ben of fulle harde Ston.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 81.

He seigh the *steppes* brode of a leoun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 829.

9. Gait; manner of walking; sound of the step; foot; footfall: as, to hear a *step* at the door.

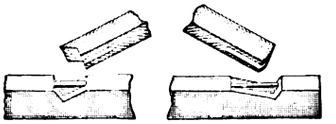
A foot more light, a *step* more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

10. A proceeding, or one of a series of proceedings; measure; action: as, a rash *step*; to take prompt *steps* to prevent something.

It is no vicious blot, murder, or foulness,
No unchaste action, or dishonour'd *step*,
That hath deprived me of your grace and favour.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 231.

Beware of desp'rate *steps*. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have pass'd away.
Cowper, The Needless Alarm.

11. *Naut.*, a socket of wood or metal, or, in large ships, a solid platform on the keelson, supporting the heel of a mast.—**12.** In *carp.*, any



Steps in Timber-work.

piece of timber having the foot of another fixed upright in it.—**13.** In *mach.*: (*a*) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block. (*b*) A socket or bearing for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft.—**14.** In *music*: (*a*) Same as *degree*, whether of the scale or of the staff. (*b*) The interval between two successive degrees of the scale, degrees of the staff, or keys of the keyboard. In the scale, a whole step is a major second, or tone, and a half-step a minor second, or semitone; and the same nomenclature is transferred to the staff and the keyboard. The successive steps between the normal tones of a scale, whether whole or half, are collectively called *diatonic*; while intervals involving other tones are called *chromatic*.—**Out of step,** not keeping step.— **Pair of steps, set of steps,** a step-ladder, especially one for indoor use.—**Step by step.** (*a*) By gradual and regular process. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 9. (*b*) With equal pace; at the same rate of progress. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 3. 78.—**To break step.** See *break*.—**To keep step,** to walk or march in unison; put the right and left foot forward alternately at the same moment with the corresponding foot of another person: often followed by *with*.—**To keep step to,** to walk, march, or dance in time to: as, to *keep step to* the music.—**To take a step,** or **to take steps,** to make a movement in a certain direction, either actually or as beginning any business; take initiatory measures; institute proceedings.

step- (step). [< ME. *step-*, < AS. *steóp-*, as in *steóp-bearn*, stepchild (-bairn), *steóp-cild*, stepchild, *steóp-fæder*, stepfather, *steóp-módor*, stepmother, etc., = OFries. *stiap-*, *stiep-* = D. *stief-* = MLG. *stēf-*, LG. *steef-* = OHG. *stiuf-*, *stiof-*, MHG. G. *stief-* = Icel. *stjūp-* = Sw. *stjuf-*, *styf-* = Dan. *stif-*, *stiv-*, *sted-*: prob. lit. 'orphaned,' as in AS. *steópcild*, *steópbearn*, stepchild, *steópsunu*, stepson, etc., which are prob. the oldest compounds, the correlative compounds, *steópfæder*, stepfather, etc., being formed later, when the prefix *steóp-* was taken appar. in some such sense as 'subsequent,' 'nominal,' or 'in law'; < **steópan*, found only as in comp., and in the secondary weak form, in comp. **ā-stīpan*, **āstēpan*, in pp. pl. *āsteápte*, *āstēpte*, orphaned, = OHG. *stiufan*, *ar-stiufan*, *bi-stiufan*, deprive of parents, orphan.] A prefix used in composition before *father*, *mother*, *son*, *daughter*, *brother*, *sister*, *child*, etc., to indicate that the person spoken of is a connection only by the marriage of a parent.

step-back (step'bak), *a.* [Irreg. < *step-* + *back*[1].] Noting the relationship a deceased person bears to his widow's child by a second marriage. [Rare.]

Richard is Henry's *step-back* father.
The Nation, Aug. 23, 1888, p. 153.

stepbairn (step'bārn), *n.* [< ME. *steopbern*, < AS. *steópbearn* (= Icel. *stjūpbarn* = Sw. *styfbarn* = Dan. *stjybarn*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *bearn*, child: see *step-* and *barn*[2], *bairn*.] A stepchild. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

step-bit (step'bit), *n.* A notched key-bit.

step-box (step'boks), *n.* A box or casing to inclose the base of an upright spindle or shaft-step, to retain the shaft in place and furnish a bearing, and to hold the lubricant.

stepbrother (step'bruᵺ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepbrother*, *stepbroder*, < AS. **steópbrōthor* (= D. *stiefbroeder* = MHG. *stiefbruoder*, G. *stiefbruder* = Sw. *styfbroder* = Dan. *stifbroder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *bróthor*, brother: see *step-* and *brother*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's son by a former marriage.

stepchild (step'child), *n.* [< ME. *stepchild*, < AS. *steópcild* (= OFries. *steifkind* = D. *stiefkind* = OHG. *stiufchint*, MHG. *stiefkint*, G. *stiefkind*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *cild*, child: see *step-* and *child*.] The child of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-country (step'kun'tri), *n.* A country that rears or receives and protects one born in another country. The speaker in the following quotation is an Italian brought up in Sweden:

Farewell, my father—farewell, my *step-country*.
Disraeli, Contarini Fleming, ii. 4.

step-cover (step'kuv'ėr), *n.* On a vehicle, a lid or protecting cover over a step. It is usually so fitted that the opening of the door moves the cover to one side and uncovers the step, or causes it, by a hinge or other device, to turn back out of the way.

step-cut (step'kut), *n.* Same as *trap-cut* (which see, under *cut*).

stepdame (step'dām), *n.* [Formerly also *stepdam*; < *step-* + *dame*.] A stepmother.

Phryxus . . . with his sister Helle fled from their cruell *stepdam* Ino. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 341.

step-dance (step'dans), *n.* A dance marked by originality, variety, or difficulty in the steps; a dance in which the steps are more important than the figure, as a hornpipe or a clog-dance: usually a pas seul.

Orth'ris began rowlin' his eyes an' crackin' his fingers an' dancin' a *step-dance* for to impress the Headman.
Rudyard Kipling, The Taking of Lungtungpen.

stepdaughter (step'dâ'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepdoughter*, *stepdoghter*, *stepdougter*, *stepdowter*, < AS. *steópdohtor* (= D. *stiefdochter* = MLG. *stēfdochter* = MHG. *stiuftochter*, G. *stieftochter* = Icel. *stjūpdōttir* = Sw. *styfdotter* = Dan. *stifdatter*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *dohtor*, daughter: see *step-* and *daughter*.] A daughter of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

After hir com the *stepdoughter* of Cleodalis, that hight also Gonnore. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 453.

stepet, *a.* A Middle English form of *steep*[1].

stepfather (step'fä'ᵺėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepfader*, *stepfadyr*, corruptly *stifadre*, < AS. *steópfæder* (= OFries. *stiapfeder*, *stiepfader* = D. *stiefvader* = MLG. *stēfvadere* = OHG. *stiuffater*, *stioffater*, MHG. G. *stiefvater* = Icel. *stjūpfadir* = Sw. *styffader* = Dan. *stiffader*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *fæder*, father: see *step-* and *father*.] A man who is the husband of one's mother, but is not one's father.

I schel the telle altogadre,
Beten Ichaue me *stifadre*.
Beves of Hamtoun, l. 464.

"He was delighted at his mother's marriage." "Odd, for he knew already what a *stepfather* was."
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, xvii.

step-fault (step'fâlt), *n.* One of a series of small, nearly parallel faults by which strata have been dislocated so as to occupy a position resembling a series of steps or stairs.

step-gage (step'gāj), *n.* A gage, arranged in the form of steps, for testing and correcting fixed caliper-gages, etc. See cut under *gage*[2].

step-grate (step'grāt), *n.* See *grate*[2].

stephane (stef'a-nē), *n.* [< Gr. στέφάνη, the brim of a helmet, a stephane (see def.), crown. Cf. στέφανος, a wreath, garland, crown: see *stephanos*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a head-dress or ornament consisting of a band or coronet typically high in the middle, over the brow, and diminishing toward either side of the head. It is characteristic of the goddess Hera, though often represented as worn by other goddesses, as well as by mortals, and is frequently ornamented with an anthemion, as in the example figured on the following page.

stephanial (ste-fā'ni-al), *a.* [< *stephanion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the stephanion: as, a *stephanial* point.

stephanic (ste-fan'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown: see *stephanos*.] Same as *stephanial*.

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Hera Ludovisi, wearing Stephane.

The arch of the top of the cranium is markedly flat, giving the *stephanic* region a somewhat angular appearance. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 262.

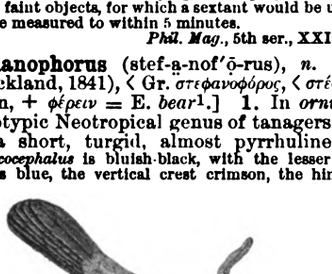
stephanion (ste-fā′ni-on), *n.*; pl. *stephania* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στεφάνιον, dim. of στέφανος, a wreath: see *stephanos*.] In *craniom.*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. An upper stephanion and a lower are distinguished, corresponding to the upper and lower temporal ridges. See cut under *craniometry*.

stephanite (stef′a-nīt), *n.* [Named after *Stephan*, Archduke of Austria.] A native sulphid of silver and antimony, a mineral of iron-black color and metallic luster. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is often pseudohexagonal through twinning. Also called *black silver* or *brittle silver ore*.

stephanome (stef′a-nōm), *n.* [For **stephanonome*, < Gr. στέφανος, crown (corona), + νέμειν, take, νόμος, law.] An instrument for measuring the angular dimensions of fog-bows—for example, as observed at mountain observatories. See the quotation.

This instrument, named a *stephanome*, consists of a graduated bar, at one end of which the eye is placed, and in which slides a cross-bar carrying certain projections. With its aid faint objects, for which a sextant would be useless, may be measured to within 5 minutes. *Phil. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXIX. 454.

Stephanophorus (stef-a-nof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. στεφανοφόρος, < στέφανος, crown, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] 1. In *ornith.*, a monotypic Neotropical genus of tanagers, having a short, turgid, almost pyrrhuline bill. *S. leucocephalus* is bluish-black, with the lesser wing-coverts blue, the vertical crest crimson, the hindhead

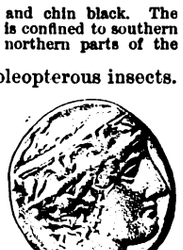


Stephanophorus leucocephalus.

silky-white, the forehead, lores, and chin black. The length is seven inches. The bird is confined to southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern parts of the Argentine Republic.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Chevrolat*, 1873.

stephanos (stef′a-nos), *n.*; pl. *stephanoi* (-noi). [< Gr. στέφανος, a wreath, crown, < στέφειν, put around, encircle, wreathe, crown. Cf. *stemma*.] In *Gr. archæol.*: (*a*) A wreath awarded as a prize to the victor in a public contest, or as a token of honor, especially in recognition of some public service. Such wreaths



Stephanos (*b*).
Head of Hera on Silver Stater of Elis; 5th century B.C.

were sometimes of natural leaves, as of the olive, laurel, oak, parsley, or pine, and sometimes of leaves of metal, as gold, and their award was a very usual distinction among the Greeks. In this sense very commonly expressed by the translators as 'crown,' as in the famous oration "On the Crown" of Demosthenes. (*b*) A head-ornament or crown akin to the stephane, from which it differs in that it preserves the same height all round, instead of diminishing toward the sides. See cut in preceding column.

Stephanotis (stef-a-nō′tis), *n.* [NL. (Thouars, 1806), so called in allusion to the corona of five flattish petaloid bodies or auricles; < Gr. στέφανος, a crown, + οὖς (ὠτ-), ear.] 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous plants, of the tribe *Marsdenieæ*, distinguished from *Marsdenia* by its large white salver-shaped or funnelform corolla. There are about 14 species, of which 5 are natives of Madagascar, 5 of the Malay archipelago and southern China, 3 of Cuba, and 1 of Peru. They are smooth shrubby twiners, often high-climbing, bearing opposite deep-green fleshy or coriaceous leaves, and beautiful fragrant waxy flowers in umbelliform cymes between the petioles. The cylindrical corolla-tube is dilated at the base and often again at the throat, and spreads into five overlapping oblique lobes. The fruit consists of two thick horizontal follicles, with numerous comose seeds. *S. floribunda* is a favorite evergreen greenhouse climber, commonly known by its generic name *stephanotis*, also as *waxflower*, and sometimes, from its native country, as *Madagascar jasmine* or *chaplet-flower*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

step-ladder (step′lad″ėr), *n.* A ladder having flat steps, or treads, in place of rungs, and usually provided with an adjustable supporting frame.

stepmother (step′muŦH″ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepmoder*, *stepmodyr*, < AS. *stēopmōdor* (= OFries. *stiepmoder* = D. *stiefmoeder* = MLG. *stēfmoder* = OHG. *stiufmuoter*, MHG. *stiefmuoter*, G. *stiefmutter* = Icel. *stjūpmōdhir* = Sw. *styfmoder* = Dan. *stifmoder*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *mōdor*, mother.] 1. A woman who is the wife of one's father, but is not one's mother.

No, be assured you shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *stepmothers*,
Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

2. A horny filament shooting up by the side of the nail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. The pansy. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stepmother's blessing**, a hangnail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stepmotherly (step′muŦH″ėr-li), *a.* [< *stepmother* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting a stepmother; hence, figuratively, harsh or neglectful: in allusion to the behavior popularly attributed to stepmothers.

step-parent (step′pãr″ent), *n.* A stepfather or stepmother.

steppe (step), *n.* [= F. D. G. Dan. *steppe* = Sw. *stepp*, < Russ. *stepĭ*, a waste, heath, steppe.] A more or less level tract devoid of trees: a name given to certain parts of European and Asiatic Russia, of which the most characteristic feature is the absence of forests. The word *steppe* was introduced into the scientific literature of western Europe by Humboldt, in whose "Ansichten der Natur"—a work widely circulated, and translated into all the most important European languages—there is a chapter entitled "Steppen und Wüsten" (*Steppes* and Deserts). The steppe region in Europe begins on the borders of Holland, and extends through northern Germany—where such lands are called *Heiden* (heaths)—into Russia in Europe, and beyond the Ural Mountains almost to the Pacific Ocean, for a distance of about 4,500 miles. Although the steppes are in general characterized by the lack of an arboreal and the presence of a grassy vegetation, and by a pretty uniformly level surface, there are many breaks in this botanical and topographical monotony, in the form of forests extending along the streams, large patches of dense and sometimes tall shrubbery, lakes (both fresh and saline), rolling hills, ridges, barren sands, and patches covered with saline efflorescence. The general character of the region is pastoral, and the population (especially of the Asiatic steppes) nomadic; but all this has been to a considerable extent interfered with by the spread of Russian civilization and the domination of Russian authority. The Russian and Siberian steppes pass southward into the deserts of central Asia, and northward into the tundra region of the extreme north. Humboldt, in the work named above, occasionally uses the term *steppe* in describing the pampas and llanos of South America, and the plains, prairies, and barrens of the northern division of the New World, and his example has been followed to a certain extent by other physical geographers writing in regard to America; but the word *steppe* is nowhere in popular use except as to places where Russian is the dominating language.

Some of the Asiatic *Steppes* are grassy plains; others are covered with succulent, evergreen, articulated soda-plants: many glisten from a distance with flakes of exuded salt which cover the clayey soil, not unlike in appearance to fresh fallen snow. *Humboldt*, Aspects of Nature (trans.).

Steppe murrain, rinderpest.

stepped (stept), *a.* [< *step* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed in or forming a step or a series of steps.—2. Supported, as a vertical shaft, by a step, step-like bearing, or shoe.—**Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley*.—**Stepped gable, gage, gearing.** See the nouns.—**Stepped pyramid**, a form of pyramid of which the faces, instead of continuing in one slope from base to apex,



Stepped Pyramid, Sakkarah, Egypt.

are formed in a more or less even series of enormous steps. Some of the oldest of the Egyptian pyramids present this form.

stepper (step′ėr), *n.* [< *step* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which steps (with a certain gait or carriage expressed or implied); specifically, a fast horse: often in composition: as, a high-*stepper;* that horse is a good *stepper*.

The mare's a *stepper*, and Phil King knows how to handle the ribbons. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 377.

stepping (step′ing), *n.* 1. Collectively, the steps of a joint in which the parts at their junction form a series of reëntrant angles, thus resembling a flight of steps, as in the fitting of the doors to the front frames of safes.—2. Collectively, a series of step-like bearings, as the bearings for the spindles of a spinning-frame or spooling-machine, or of a ball-winding machine.

stepping-point (step′ing-point), *n.* Same as *bearding*, 1.

stepping-stone (step′ing-stōn), *n.* 1. A raised stone in a stream or in a swampy place designed to save the feet in walking.—2. A horse-block. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. An aid or means by which an end may be accomplished or an object gained; an assistance to progress.

stepsister (step′sis″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *stepsystyr* (= D. *stiefzuster* = MHG. G. *stiefschwester* = Sw. *styfsyster* = Dan. *stifsoster*); < *step-* + *sister*.] One's stepfather's or stepmother's daughter by a former marriage.

stepson (step′sun), *n.* [< ME. *stepsone*, *stepsune*, < AS. *steópsunu* (= D. *stiefzoon* = MLG. *stēfsone* = OHG. *stiufsun*, MHG. *stiefsun*, G. *stiefsohn* = Icel. *stjūpson* = Sw. *styfson* = Dan. *stifsön*), < *steóp-*, step-, + *sunu*, son.] A son of one's husband or wife by a former marriage.

step-stone (step′stōn), *n.* Same as *stepping-stone*. [Rare.]

step-vein (step′vān), *n.* In *mining*, a vein filling a fissure, consisting alternately of flats, or horizontal, and steeply inclined or vertical parts, resembling in form a flight of steps.

-ster. [< ME. *-ster*, *-stre*, *-cstre*, *-estere*, < AS. *-estre*, used fem. of *-ere*, as in *webbestre*, a female weaver (E. *webster*), *fithelstre*, a female fiddler, *witegestre*, a female prophet, etc.; = D. *-ster*, as in *spinster*, a female spinner (= E. *spinster*), etc., = LL. *-ster*, as in *poetaster* (see *-aster*, *poetaster*, *criticaster*, etc.), also in *olcaster;* < Indo-Eur. *-as-* + *-tar*.] A termination denoting occupation, as in *maltster*, *gamester*, *spinster*, *songster*, etc. In the earliest times, and up to about the end of the thirteenth century, it was generally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-ere* or *-er*. In the fourteenth century it began to give place as a feminine termination to the Norman *-ess*, with which it was later often combined, as in *seamstress*, *sempstress*, *songstress*, or, if it survived, was used chiefly as masculine, and took on new meanings of contempt or depreciation, as in *trickster*, *gamester*, *punster*, etc., or indicated simple agency or existence, as in *deemster*, *doomster*, *huckster*, *tapster*, *teamster*, *upholster*, *roadster*, *youngster*, etc. Some of the older nouns with this suffix survive as surnames, as *Baxter*, *Webster*, *Sangster*, *Dempster*, etc.

ster. An abbreviation of *sterling*[2].

steraclet, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *sterracle*, *sterakel;* < ME. *steracle;* origin obscure.] A strange thing, sight, or performance; a prank.

Whan thou art sett upon the pynnacle,
Thou xalt ther pleyn a qweynt *steracle*,
Or ellys shewe a grett meracle,
Thysselff ffrom hurte thou save.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 208. (*Halliwell.*)

stercobilin (stėr′kō-bil-in), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung, + *bilis*, bile, + *-in*[2].] The brown coloring matter of the feces.

stercoraceous (stėr-kō-rā′shius), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-aceous*.] 1. Pertaining to, composed of, or in any way resembling dung, ordure, or feces; excrementitious; fecal.—2. In *entom.*, frequenting or feeding on dung, as many beetles, flies, etc.—**Stercoraceous vomiting**, in *pathol.*, vomiting of fecal matter.

stercorœmia, *n.* See *stercoremia*.

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stercoral (stėr'kō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to feces; stercoraceous.

II.† *n.* Dung; excrement.

Stercoranism (stėr'kō-ran-izm), *n.* [< *Stercoran-ist* + *-ism.*] In *eccles. hist.*, the doctrine or belief of the Stercoranists. Also *Stercorianism*, *Stercorarianism*.

Stercoranist (stėr'kō-ran-ist), *n.* [= F. *stercoraniste*, < ML. *Stercoranistæ*, < L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] A name applied by opponents to various persons in the church who were said to hold a grossly materialistic conception of the Lord's Supper. They were alleged to believe that the Lord's body was, like other food consumed, digested and evacuated. The word was first used by Cardinal Humbert in 1054. Also *Stercorianist*, *Stercorarian*.

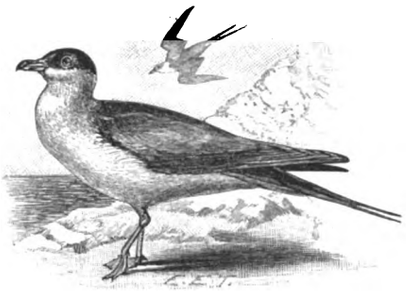
stercoraceous (stėr-kō-rā'shius), *a.* Same as *stercoraceous*.

Stercorarian (stėr-kō-rā'ri-an), *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (< *stercus* (*-or-*), dung), + *-an.*] Same as *Stercoranist*.

Stercorarianism (stėr-kō-rā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Stercorarian* + *-ism.*] Same as *Stercoranism*.

Stercorariinæ (stėr-kō-rā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stercorarius* + *-inæ.*] The dung-hunters, a subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Stercorarius:* same as *Lestridinæ*. See cuts under *skua* and *Stercorarius*.

Stercorarius (stėr-kō-rā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung: see *stercorary.*] The dung-hunters, skuas, or jägers, a genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Stercorariinæ*. Also called *Lestris*. The name is used (*a*) for all the species of the subfamily; (*b*) for the larger species, as *S. skua*, the smaller being called *Lestris* (see cut under *skua*); (*c*) for the smaller species, *S.*



Parasitic Jäger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*).

pomatorhinus, *S. parasiticus*, and others, the larger being called *Buphagus* or *Megalestris*.

stercorary (stėr'kō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *stercorarius*, pertaining to dung (ML. neut. **stercorarium*, a place for dung), < *stercus* (*stercor-*), dung.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to dung or manure; consisting of dung. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days, p. 17.

II. *n.*; pl. *stercoraries* (-riz). A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

stercorate (stėr'kō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stercorated*, ppr. *stercorating*. [< L. *stercoratus*, pp. of *stercorare*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] To manure or dung. *Scott*, Pirate, iv.

stercorate† (stėr'kō-rāt), *n.* [< *stercorate*, *v.*] Dung; excrement. *Imp. Dict.*

stercoration† (stėr-kō-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *stercoratio*(*n-*), a dunging or manuring, < *stercorare*, pp. *stercoratus*, dung, manure, < *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] The act of manuring with dung. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

stercoremia, stercoræmia (stėr-kō-rē'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. *stercoræmia*, < L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.] Contamination of the blood from retained feces.

Stercorianism, Stercorianist (stėr-kō'ri-an-izm, -ist). Same as *Stercoranism*, *Stercoranist*.

stercoricolous (stėr-kō-rik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting excrement; dwelling in dung. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 842.

Stercorist (stėr'kō-rist), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-ist.*] A Stercoranist.

stercorite (stėr'kō-rīt), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous phosphate of ammonium and sodium, found in guano on the island Ichaboe, off the west coast of Africa.

stercory† (stėr'kō-ri), *n.* [< L. *stercus* (*-or-*), dung.] Excrement; dung. *Mir. for Mags.*, III. 246.

Sterculia (stėr-kū'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), so called from the fetid flowers or fruit of certain species; < L. *Sterculius*, a deity so named, < *stercus* (*stercor-*), excrement.] **1.** A genus of plants, type of the order *Sterculiaceæ* and of the tribe *Sterculieæ*. It is characterized by a stamen-column usually with fifteen anthers crowded without regular order, a five-celled ovary with two or more



Flowering Branch of *Sterculia platanifolia*.
a, a male flower; *b*, the same before anthesis; *c*, the stamens; *d*, the fruit.

ovules in each cell, and a fruit of distinct spreading dehiscent carpels. There are about 85 species, natives of warm climates, especially of tropical Asia. They are most commonly large trees, with simple feather-veined leaves, and unisexual flowers in drooping panicles, with a colored bell-shaped calyx, and a fruit of five radiating woody follicles opening on the upper edge; but none of these characters is universal. Their inner bark is composed of a tough fiber which is not affected by moisture, and is in many species a valuable material for cordage, mats, bags, paper, or tow for upholstering. Their seeds are filled with an oil which may be used for lamps, and are slightly acrid but often edible. They are mucilaginous, and often exude an abundance of gum resembling gum tragacanth, swelling into a jelly in cold water without dissolving. *S. urens*, and perhaps other species, furnish a share of the Indian tragacanth, or kuteera gum; *S. Tragacantha* of western Africa yields the African or Senegal tragacanth. *S. acerifolia* of New South Wales, a large tree sometimes 80 feet high and 8 feet in girth, with large lobed leaves and racemes of showy red flowers, is known as *flame-tree*, and also as *lacebark* from its beautiful lace-like inner bark, which becomes 2 inches thick and is valued for many uses. *S. diversifolia*, the Victorian bottle-tree, or currijong, is a stout tree with coarser fiber: for the similar *S. rupestris*, see *bottle-tree*, and for *S. villosa*, see *oadal*. *S. lurida*, the sycamore of New South Wales, also yields a fiber, there made into fancy articles. *S. quadrifida*, the calool of eastern and northern Australia, produces clusters of brilliant scarlet fruits, each with ten or eleven black seeds resembling filberts in taste, and eaten as a substitute for them. *S. Carthaginensis* (*S. Chicha*), the chicha or panama, yields seeds eaten as nuts in Brazil and northward; it is a handsome tree with yellowish purple-spotted flowers. *S. fœtida* (see *stavewood*) is the source of some native remedies in Java. *S. alata* has been called *Buddha's cocoanut*; *S. platanifolia* of Japan and China, *sultan's parasol*. See *mahoe* and *cassoumba*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Laporte*, 1835.

Sterculiaceæ (stėr-kū-li-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Ventenat, 1799), < *Sterculia* + *-aceæ.*] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Malvales*, intermediate between the two orders *Malvaceæ* and *Tiliaceæ*, resembling the former in its variety of habit and foliage and its frequently monadelphous stamens, and the latter in its two-celled anthers. It includes about 730 species, belonging to 49 genera, classed in 8 tribes, natives mostly of the tropics, or occurring further to the south in Africa and Australia.

sterculiaceous (stėr-kū-li-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the plant-order *Sterculiaceæ*.

sterculiad (stėr-kū'li-ad), *n.* A plant of the order *Sterculiaceæ*. *Lindley.*

Sterculieæ (stėr-kū-lī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Sterculia* + *-eæ.*] A tribe of plants, of the order *Sterculiaceæ*. It is characterized by unisexual or polygamous flowers without petals, commonly with a colored calyx, and five to fifteen anthers adnate at the summit of a long or short column of united filaments, and either crowded or arranged in a definite series or a ring. It includes 8 genera, of which *Sterculia* is the type. They are natives mostly of tropical Asia and Africa, extending into Australia and Java. See *Sterculia*.

stere[1]†. A Middle English form of *steer*[1], *steer*[2], *stir*[1], *stoor*[2].

stere[2] (stār), *n.* [= F. *stère*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, cubic; prob. < √ *sta* as in *ἱστάναι*, stand.] A cubic meter: the French unit for solid measure, equal to 35.31 cubic feet. The word *stere* is but little used, except with reference to cordwood, *cubic meter* being the expression in universal use for the solid unit.

Sterelmintha† (ster-el-min'thą), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *στερεός*, stiff, hard, solid, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἑλμινθ-*), a worm.] The parenchymatous endoparasitic worms, having no intestinal canal. They formed one of two main divisions, the other being *Cœlelmintha*, into which the *Entozoa* were divided by Owen in 1843, corresponding to the parenchymatous intestinal worms or *vers intestinaux parenchymateux* of Cuvier. They are such as the cestoid and trematoid worms, or tapes and flukes.

sterelminthic (ster-el-min'thik), *a.* [< *Sterelmintha* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Sterelmintha*.

sterelminthous (ster-el-min'thus), *a.* Same as *sterelminthic*.

stereo- (ster'ē-ō, also, especially in trade use, stē'rē-ō). An element of Greek origin, meaning 'solid.'

stereo (ster'ē-ō), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *stereotype.*] Same as *stereotype:* as, a *stereo* plate; *stereo* apparatus.

stereobate (ster'ē-ō-bāt), *n.* [= F. *stéréobate*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, firm, + *βατός*, verbal adj. of *βαίνειν*, go, step: see *base*[2].] In *arch.*, the substructure, foundation, or solid platform upon which a building is erected. In columnar



Stereobate of the Parthenon, east front (illustrating the convex curvature of the best Greek Doric temple-foundations).

buildings it includes the *stylobate*, which is the uppermost step or platform of the foundation upon which the columns stand.

stereobatic (ster'ē-ō-bat'ik), *a.* [< *stereobate* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a stereobate; of the character of a stereobate. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 408.

stereoblastula (ster'ē-ō-blas'tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *stereoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A solid blastula; a blastula in which there is no cavity. *J. A. Ryder.*

stereochrome (ster'ē-ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A stereochromic picture. See *stereochromy*.

stereochromic (ster'ē-ō-krō'mik), *a.* [< *stereochrom-y* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.—**Stereochromic process**, the method of painting by stereochromy.

stereochromy (ster'ē-ō-krō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *χρῶμα*, color.] A method of painting in which water-glass serves as the connecting medium between the color and its substratum.

stereo-clumps (ster'ē-ō-klumps), *n. pl.* [< *stereo* + *clump.*] Sectional blocks of type-metal or wood, usually three fourths of an inch high, made of different sizes so that they can be combined to fit and uphold any size of stereotype plate. When clamps are added, they keep the plate secure in the process of printing. [Eng.]

stereo-electric (ster'ē-ō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + E. *electric.*] Noting the electric current which ensues when two solids, especially two metals, as bismuth and antimony, are brought together at different temperatures.

stereogastrula (ster'ē-ō-gas'trǫ-lą), *n.*; pl. *stereogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] A solid gastrula; a form of gastrula in which no cleavage-cavity is developed. *J. A. Ryder.*

Stereognathus (ster-ē-og'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Charlesworth, 1854), < Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of fossil mammals of problematical character from the Lower Oölite of Oxfordshire, England, later identified with *Microlestes*. The original fossil was named *S. oöliticus*.

stereogram (ster'ē-ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γράμμα*, a writing, < *γράφειν*, write: see *gram*[2].] A diagram or picture which represents objects in such a way as to give the impression of relief or solidity; specifically, a double photographic picture or a pair of pictures mounted together for the stereoscope; a stereoscopic picture.

stereograph (ster'ē-ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *στερεός*, solid, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *stereogram*.

stereographic (ster'ē-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréographique;* as *stereograph-y* + *-ic.*] Showing the whole of a sphere on the whole of an

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infinite plane, while preserving the angles.—**Stereographic map-projection.** See *projection*.

stereographical (ster′ē-ō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereographic*.

stereographically (ster′ē-ō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stereographic manner; by delineation on a plane.

stereography (ster-ē-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *stéréographie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

Stereolepis (ster-ē-ol′e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Ayres, 1859), < Gr. στερεός, solid, + λεπίς, a scale.] 1. A genus of serranoid fishes of enormous size in comparison with related forms. *S. gigas*, the jew-fish or black sea-bass of the Californian coast, reaches a



Jew-fish (*Stereolepis gigas*).

length of 5 feet. It is brownish- or greenish-black with large black blotches, most evident in the young.

2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus.

stereome (ster′ē-ōm), *n.* [< Gr. στερέωμα, a solid body, < στερεός, solid.] In *bot.*, a name proposed by Schwendener for those elements which impart strength to a fibrovascular bundle. Compare *mestome*.

stereometer (ster-ē-om′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + μέτρον, a measure.] 1. An instrument for measuring the solid capacity of a vessel.—2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, etc.

stereometric (ster′ē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *stereometr-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.—**Stereometric function.** See *function*.

stereometrical (ster′ē-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stereometric* + *-al*.] Same as *stereometric*.

stereometrically (ster′ē-ō-met′ri-kal-i), *a.* By or with reference to stereometry.

stereometry (ster-ē-om′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *stéréométrie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, cubic, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] 1. The art of measuring volumes.—2. The metrical geometry of solids.—3. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, etc.

stereo-mold (ster′ē-ō-mōld), *n.* [< *stereo* + *mold*³.] A mold used in stereotyping.

stereomonoscope (ster′ē-ō-mon′ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + μόνος, single, alone, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument with two lenses for exhibiting on a screen of ground glass a single picture so as to give it all the effect of solidity.

stereoneural (ster′ē-ō-nū′ral), *a.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + νεῦρον, a nerve.] Having the nervous center, if any, solid.

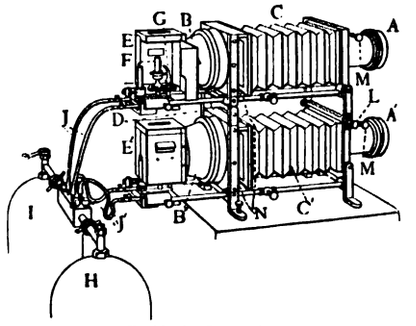
stereoplasm (ster′ē-ō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *stereoplasma*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + πλάσμα, anything molded or formed: see *plasm*.] 1. In corals, a delicate endothecal structure occupying different positions in the corallite, often forming vertical processes in the interseptal loculi or encircling septa, or acting as true endotheca. This substance, which connects septa (environing their free edges in some paleozoic corals), stretches across interseptal loculi irregularly, and sometimes fills up the lower part of the inside of the corallum, constituting a solid mass there. It is to be distinguished from the true endotheca.

2. In *bot.*, same as *stereoplasma*.

stereoplasma (ster′ē-ō-plas′mä), *n.* [NL.: see *stereoplasm*.] 1. Same as *stereoplasm*, 1. *Lindström*.—2. In *bot.*, a term proposed by Naegeli for the solid part of protoplasm. Compare *hyaloplasma*.

stereoplasmic (ster′ē-ō-plaz′mik), *a.* [< *stereoplasm* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of or formed by stereoplasm; consisting of that substance.

stereopticon (ster-ē-op′ti-kon), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + ὀπτικός, pertaining to seeing or sight: see *optic*.] An improved form of magic lantern, consisting essentially of two complete lanterns matched and connected. The object of the reduplication is to permit the pictures shown to pass from one to the next by a sort of dissolving effect which is secured by alternate use of the two lenses, and at the same time to avoid the delay or the unpleasant sliding of the pictures across the field in view of the audience, but imperfectly avoidable when the simple magic lantern is used. The two lanterns may be either superposed or

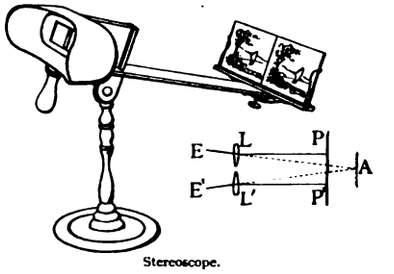


Double-tier Stereopticon.

A, A′, tubes containing objectives; B, B′, covers for condensers; C, C′, collapsible-bellows fronts of the lanterns, which are mounted one above the other and hinged together at the rear standards (as shown at D) to provide for the elevation or depression necessary to bring the views on the screen into exact superposition: E, E′, lime-light boxes, one of the lime-cylinders F and oxyhydrogen jets G being shown in the upper box, a part of which is removed; H, oxygen-holder; I, hydrogen-holder; J, J′, flexible tubes for separately conveying these gases to the burners and mixing them only as they are needed to supply light; L, set-screw for elevation or depression; M, milled heads of shaft operating gear for extending or shortening the lens-tubes A, A′ in adjustment of the focus; N, openings for insertion of slides, with inclined bottoms for insuring exact position.

placed side by side. Some forms of stereopticon are made with three lanterns. See *triplexicon*.

stereoscope (ster′ē-ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscope*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An optical instrument illustrating the phenomena of binocular vision, and serving to produce from two nearly similar pictures of an object the effect of a single picture with the appearance of relief and solidity belonging to ordinary vision. It depends upon the fact that in ordinary vision, while the respective images of an object formed upon the retinas of the two eyes differ slightly because of the divergence of the rays from each point of the object, yet the effect upon the brain is that of a single object seen in perspective relief which the monocular image lacks. The slide of the stereoscope shows two pictures side by side taken under a small difference of angular view, each eye looking upon one picture only; thus, as in ordinary vision, two images are conveyed to the brain which unite into one, exhibiting the objects represented under a high degree of relief. A reflecting form of stereoscope was invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1838. Subsequently Sir David Brewster invented the lenticular or refracting stereoscope, based on the refractive properties of semi-double-convex lenses. This is the one now in general use. There are many forms of it, one of which is shown in the figure. The action is illustrated by



Stereoscope.

the diagram beneath. The light-rays from corresponding points of the two pictures P and P′ are refracted in passing through the lenses L, L′, and their directions changed so that they now seem to the eyes E, E′ to diverge from a common point A beyond the plane of the card. By special effort a skilled observer can combine stereoscopic pictures into one without the use of the instrument, each eye being directed to one picture only and (to produce the normal stereoscopic effect) the one on its own side; the process may be facilitated by interposing a card screen between the pictures so that, for example, the left picture is entirely cut off from the right eye, etc. If the eyes are crossed so that the right eye sees the left picture and the left eye the right only, and the images combined by special effort, the usual stereoscopic effect is reversed—a convex surface becomes concave, etc. A similar pseudoscopic result is obtained with the ordinary stereoscope if the positions of the two pictures are exchanged.

stereoscopic (ster′ē-ō-skop′ik), *a.* [= F. *stéréoscopique*; as *stereoscope* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the stereoscope; adapted to the stereoscope; having the form in relief, or proper perspective, as of an object seen in the stereoscope: as, *stereoscopic* pictures; *stereoscopic* views.—**Stereoscopic camera, diagrams, projection.** See the nouns.

stereoscopical (ster′ē-ō-skop′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereoscopic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereoscopic*.

stereoscopically (ster′ē-ō-skop′i-kal-i), *adv.* By or as by a stereoscope.

stereoscopist (ster′ē-ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stereoscope* + *-ist*.] One versed in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

stereoscopy (ster′ē-ō-skō-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréoscopie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] The use or construction of stereoscopes.

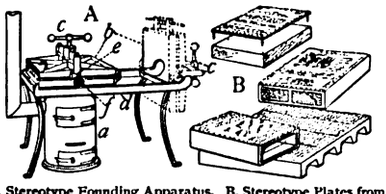
stereotomic (ster′ē-ō-tom′ik), *a.* [< *stereotom-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

stereotomical (ster′ē-ō-tom′i-kal), *a.* [< *stereotomic* + *-al*.] Same as *stereotomic*.

stereotomy (ster-ē-ot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotomie*, < Gr. στερεός, solid, + *-τομία*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

stereotrope (ster′ē-ō-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, solid, + τροπή, a turning, < τρέπειν, turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in its entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but with its parts apparently in motion and in solid and natural relief.

stereotype (ster′ē-ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *stéréotype*, < Gr. στερεός, fixed, + τύπος, impression, type: see *type*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The duplicate, in one piece of type-metal, of the face of a collection of types composed for printing. Three processes are used. (*a*) The plaster process, in which a mold taken from the composed types in fluid plaster of Paris is baked until dry, and is then submerged in melted type-metal. The cast taken in this mold, when cooled, is shaved to proper thickness, making the stereotype plate. (*b*) The clay process, in which the mold, taken by a press on a prepared surface of stiff clay, is



A, Stereotype Founding Apparatus. B, Stereotype Plates from the Mold. *a*, furnace by which the water-jacketed mold *b* is uniformly heated. The mold is supported on the frame *d* and on the rollers *f*; the parts of the mold are held together by a clamping-screw *c*; the water is supplied to the water-jacket through the funnel *e*. In pouring the metal, the mold is placed in position shown in dotted outline.

baked until dry, and filled by pouring into it fluid metal. (*c*) The papier-maché process, in which the mold is made by covering the type with a preparation of paper-pulp and clay, which is beaten into the interstices of the type-surface by a stiff brush. This mold when baked by steam-heat is put in a casting-box, which is filled with melted metal. This is the rudest but quickest process. Stereotypes for daily newspapers are usually made in fifteen minutes. For newspaper-work the plates for rotary presses are molded and cast with a curved surface that fits them to the impression-cylinder. The practice of stereotyping is now confined to newspapers and the cheaper forms of printed work. Plates of books, woodcuts, and the finer forms of printing are now made by the electrotype process. (See *electrotype*.) Stereotype plates were first made, but imperfectly, by William Ged, at Edinburgh, in 1725. The plaster process, which was the first to become popular, was invented by Wildon and Lord Stanhope in 1810.

2. Loosely, an electrotype.—3. The art of making plates of fixed metallic types; the process of producing printed work by means of such plates.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotype, or stereotyping, or stereotype printing: as, *stereotype* work; *stereotype* plates.

stereotype (ster′ē-ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stereotyped*, ppr. *stereotyping*. [< *stereotype*, *n.*] 1. To cast a stereotype plate from: as, to *stereotype* a page or a form.—2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates: as, to *stereotype* the New Testament.—3. To fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

If men cannot yet entirely obey the law, . . . it does not follow that we ought therefore to *stereotype* their incompetency, by specifying how much is possible to them and how much is not. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 506.

stereotype-block (ster′ē-ō-tīp-blok), *n.* A block of iron or of hard wood, bound with brass, about three fourths of an inch high, on which a stereotype plate is fixed for use.

stereotyped (ster′ē-ō-tīpt), *p. a.* 1. Made or printed from stereotype plates.—2. Formed in an unchangeable manner; fixed; set: as, *stereotyped* opinions.

The entablatures show considerable progress, but the capitals were so *stereotyped* that it is evident, if any Greek or Roman artists had designed capitals in Gandhara during the period just alluded to, we could predicate exactly what they would have been.

J. Fergusson, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 178.

stereotype-metal (ster′ē-ō-tīp-met′al), *n.* An alloy for stereotype plates; type-metal.

stereotyper (ster′ē-ō-tī-pėr), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-er*¹.] One who stereotypes, or who makes stereotype plates.

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stereotypery (ster″ē-ō-tī′pėr-i), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ery.*] 1. The art or work of making stereotype plates.—2. Pl. *stereotyperies* (-iz). A place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype foundry.

stereotypic (ster″ē-ō-tip′ik), *a.* [< *stereotype* + *-ic.*] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

stereotyping (ster′ē-ō-tī-ping), *n.* The art, act, or process of making stereotypes.—**Paper process of stereotyping.** See *paper.*

stereotypist (ster′ē-ō-tī-pist), *n.* [< *stereotype* + *-ist.*] One who makes stereotype plates; a stereotyper.

stereotypographer (ster″ē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stereotypograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A stereotype-printer.

stereotypography (ster″ē-ō-tī-pog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στερεός, fixed, + E. *typography.*] The art or practice of printing from stereotype. *Imp. Dict.*

stereotypy (ster′ē-ō-tī-pi), *n.* [= F. *stéréotypie;* as *stereotype* + *-y*[3].] The art or business of making stereotype plates.

sterhydraulic (stėr-hī-drâ′lik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. στερεός, solid, + E. *hydraulic.*] Pertaining to or having an action resembling that of a sterhydraulic press. See the phrase.—**Sterhydraulic press,** a peculiar form of hydraulic press in which pressure is generated in a hydraulic cylinder by the displacement of a part of the contained liquid through the entrance into its mass of a rod working through a stuffing-box, a screw working in a packed nut, or in some cases a rope wound upon a barrel in the inclosure and pulled into it through a packed hole, the shaft of the winding-barrel or -drum also extending through a stuffing-box in the side of the cylinder, and fitted on the exterior with a winch or a driving-wheel. Of these forms that using a screw is the simplest and best.

sterigma (stę-rig′mą), *n.*; pl. *sterigmata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. στήριγμα, a prop, support, < στερίζειν, prop.] In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some kind: a term of varying application. (*a*) Same as *basidium.* (*b*) The stalk-like branch of a basidium which bears a spore. (*c*) The footstalk of a spore, especially of a spore of minute size. (*d*) The cell from which a spermatium is cut off. (*e*†) A ridge or foliaceous appendage proceeding down the stem below the attachment of a decurrent leaf.

sterigmatic (ster-ig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sterigma(t-)* + *-ic.*] In *bot.*, resembling, belonging to, or of the nature of a sterigma.

steril†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sterile.*

sterile (ster′il), *a.* [Formerly also *steril;* < F. *stérile* = Sp. Pg. *esteril* = It. *sterile,* < L. *sterilis,* unfruitful, barren; cf. Gr. στερεός, stiff, hard, solid, στέριφος, hard, unfruitful, barren.] 1. Unfruitful; unproductive; not fertile.

Indeed it goes so heavily with my disposition that this goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a *sterile* promontory. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 310.

It is certaine that in *sterile* years corne sowne will growe to an other kinde. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 525.

2. Barren; not reproducing its kind.

She is grown *sterile* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconsiderable. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

3. In *bot.*, of a flower, producing only stamens—that is, staminate or male (compare *neutral*); of a stamen, having no anther, or a functionless one; of an anther, without pollen; of an ovary, without perfect seeds; of a seed, without an embryo; of a frond, without sori. See cuts under *Onoclea, Ophioglossum, sassafras,* and *smoke-tree.*—4. Free from living germs.

I at first suspected that the biologically *sterile* tube might not be chemically clean. *Medical News*, XLIX. 400.

5. Leading to no results; fruitless; profitless; useless.

I will endeavour that the favour conferred on me rest not *sterile.* *Abbé Mann*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 431.

6. Lacking richness of thought or expression; bald; bare: as, a *sterile* style; *sterile* verse.—**Sterile wood** a shrub or small tree, *Coprosma fœtidissima,* of the *Rubiaceæ,* found in New Zealand. It is extremely fetid when drying, though inodorous when alive and growing.

sterilisation, sterilise, etc. See *sterilization,* etc.

sterility (ste-ril′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *stérilité* = Sp. *esterilidad* = Pg. *esterilidade* = It. *sterilità,* < L. *sterilita(t-)s,* unfruitfulness, barrenness, < *sterilis,* barren, sterile: see *sterile.*] The state or character of being sterile. (*a*) Lack of fertility; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness, as of land, labor, etc.

For the Soil of Spain, the Fruitfulness of their Vallies recompences the *Sterility* of their Hills. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 32.

(*b*) Lack of fecundity; barrenness: said of animals or plants.

Suspend thy purpose, if thou didst intend
To make this creature fruitful!
Into her womb convey *sterility!*
Shak., Lear, i. 4. 300.

(*c*) Fruitlessness; profitlessness.

The trueness of this formula is only equalled by its *sterility* for psychological purposes.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 551.

(*d*) Deficiency in ideas, sentiments, or expression; lack of richness or luxuriance, as in literary style; poverty; baldness; meagerness.

He had more frequent occasion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot ascribe this to any *sterility* of expression, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in these reiterated verses. *Pope*, Essay on Homer.

sterilization (ster″il-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-ation.*] The act or operation of making sterile; specifically, the process of freeing from living germs. Also spelled *sterilisation.*

Sterilization of cow's milk must and will be a most valuable preventive of summer diarrhœa.
Medical News, LIII. 12.

sterilize (ster′il-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sterilized,* ppr. *sterilizing.* [= F. *stériliser* = Sp. Pg. *esterilizar;* as *sterile* + *-ize.*] To render sterile or unproductive in any way; specifically, in *bacteriology,* to render free from living germs, as by heating or otherwise. Also spelled *sterilise.*

No, no—such wars do thou, Ambition, wage!
Go *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage!
Whole nations to depopulate is thine.
Savage, Public Spirit.

Prof. Tyndall found that he could not *sterilize* an infusion of old hay . . . without boiling it continuously for several hours. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 309.

sterilizer (ster′il-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *sterilize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sterilizes; especially, any apparatus for rendering substances free from living germs, as by means of heat. Also spelled *steriliser.*

sterkt, An old spelling of *stark*[1], *stirk.*

sterlet (stėr′let), *n.* [< F. *sterlet* = Dan. *sterlet* = Sw. *sterlett,* < G. *sterlet,* < Russ. *sterlyadĭ,* a sterlet.] A species of sturgeon, *Acipenser ruthenus.* It is of small size and slender form, with a long sharp snout and fringed barbels, and from sixty to seventy lateral shields. It rarely reaches a length of two



Sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus*).

feet, and is generally not more than a foot long. It inhabits the Black Sea, Sea of Azof, Caspian Sea, and the rivers of Asiatic Russia, as well as certain rivers of Siberia. It is highly esteemed for its flavor, and its roe makes a superior caviar. Compare also cuts under *Acipenser.*

Sterletus (stėr′le-tus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < F. *sterlet,* < Russ. *sterlyadĭ,* sterlet: see *sterlet.*] A genus of sturgeons, the type of which is the sterlet, having the spines of the dorsal shield posterior, no stellate plates, and the lip emarginate.

sterling[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *starling*[1].

sterling[2] (stėr′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sterling, sterlinge, sterlynge, starling,* the coin so called; cf. D. *sterling* = Sw. Dan. *sterling,* sterling (as in mod. E. use), = Icel. *sterlingr,* a sterling (the English coin so called), = MHG. *sterlinc, stærlinc* (*-ling*), a coin so called, G. *sterling* (as in mod. E. use); = OF. *esterlin,* a sterling (the English coin so called), *sterlin, esterlin, estellin, estelin,* a weight of twenty-eight grains (of gold), the twentieth part of an ounce, = Sp. Pg. *esterlino,* in *libra esterlina,* a pound sterling, = It. *sterlino,* in *lira sterlina,* a pound sterling, also as a noun, *sterlino,* sterling coin, standard rate (of coin); ML. *sterlingus, sterlingum, sterlinus, stellinus, stelligus, sterlingeus, sterilingus, esterlingus, estrilingus,* a sterling (the English coin so called), also a weight of twenty-eight grains, the twentieth part of an ounce; all < E., unless, as Kluge asserts, the E. itself (and so in part the OF. and ML.) is < MHG. *sterline, stærlinc* (*-ling*), which is then < *sterl-* or *ster-,* origin unknown, + *-ing*[3] or *-ling*[1] as in *shilling, farthing* (AS. *feórthing, feórthling*), *penny* (AS. *pening,* etc.). In this view the word must have been introduced into ME. use by the Hanse merchants in London, who, according to the story, first stamped the coin in England. The accepted statement is that these merchants were called *Easterlings* as coming from "the east parts of Germany" (Camden), and that the coin received its name from them; but the similarity appears to be accidental, and the statement, besides other deficiencies, fails to explain the MHG. name, which could not have meant 'Easterling.' It seems more probable that the MHG. word is, like the rest, derived from the ME. word, which must then be due, in spite of unexplained difficulties, to *Easterling,* or else is derived, as asserted in a statement quoted by Minsheu from Linwood, from the figure of a starling (ME. *sterling*) at one time engraved on one quarter of the coin so called: see *starling*[1]. Historical evidence of the truth of this assertion is as yet lacking.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A silver coin struck by English (and Scottish) kings from the time of Richard I. (1190).

Faste comen out of halle
And shoken nobles and *sterlinges.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1315.

The oldest pieces [of the coinage of Scotland] are silver pennies or *sterlings,* resembling the contemporary English money, of the beginning of the 12th century.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 656.

2. English money. [Rare.]

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *a.* 1. Of fixed or standard national value; conforming to the national standard of value: said of English money, and, by extension, of the precious metals: as, a pound *sterling;* a shilling *sterling.* Abbreviated *ster., stg.*

In the Canon Law mention is made of 5 shillings *sterling,* and a merke *sterling,* cap. 3. de Arbitris, & c. constitut. 12. de procurator. *Minsheu*, 1617.

When a given weight of gold or silver is of a given fineness, it is then of the true standard, and called esterling or *sterling* metal. *Blackstone*, Com., I. vii.

I lost between seven and eight thousand pounds *sterling* of your English money. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, v.

2. Of acknowledged worth or influence; authoritative.

If my word be *sterling* yet in England,
Let it command a mirror hither straight,
That it may show me what a face I have.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 264.

3. Genuine; true; pure; hence, of great value or excellence.

His *sterling* worth, which words cannot express,
Lives with his friends, their pride and their distress.
Crabbe, Works, II. 27.

I might recall other evidence of the *sterling* and unusual qualities of his public virtue.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 321.

sterling[3] (stėr′ling), *n.* See *starling*[2].

Sterling's formula. See *formula.*

stern[1] (stėrn), *a.* [< ME. *stern, sterin, sterne, sturne,* < AS. *styrne,* severe, austere, stern (also in comp. *styrn-mōd,* stern-minded); akin to OHG. *stornên,* be astonished, *sturni,* stupor; perhaps related to OHG. *storrên,* MHG. *storren,* stand out, project, = Goth. **staurran,* in comp. *and-staurran,* murmur against, also to D. *stuursch,* stern, = Sw. *stursk,* refractory, and to Icel. *stūra,* gloom, despair, *stūra,* mope, fret.] 1. Severe in disposition or conduct; austere; harsh; rigorous; hard.

No Man was more gentle where there was Submission; where Opposition, no Man more *stern.*
Baker, Chronicles, p. 132.

And *sterner* hearts alone may feel
The wound that time can never heal.
Byron, The Giaour.

2. Characterized by severity or rigor; especially, resulting from or expressive of harshness: as, a *stern* reply; a *stern* glance; a *stern* rebuke.

He herd thair strakes, that war ful *sterin.*
Ywaine and Gawin, l. 3219. (*Halliwell.*)

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou shouldst have said, "Good porter, turn the key."
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 63.

Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown. *Milton*, Comus, l. 446.

3. Grim or forbidding in aspect; gloomy; repelling.

In passing through these *stern* and lofty mountains, their path was often along the bottom of a barranco, or deep rocky valley. *Irving*, Granada, p. 88.

4. Rough; violent; tumultuous; fierce.

The werre wox in that won wonderly *stern.*
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 337.

Those *stern* waves, which like huge mountains roll.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 435.

5. Rigid; stringent; strict.

Subjected to *stern* discipline by the rigid enforcement of uniform motives. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 8.

6†. Stout; strong; heavy.

The hamur bothe *sterne* and gret
That drof the nayles thorow hond and fete.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 184.

Of bak & of brest al were his bodi *sturne.*
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 143.

7. Firm; unyielding; inflexible; hard.

When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept:
Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 97.

The sterner sex. See *sex*1. = **Syn. 1.** *Severe, Harsh, Strict,* etc. See *austere.*—1 and 2. Unrelenting, uncompromising, inflexible.

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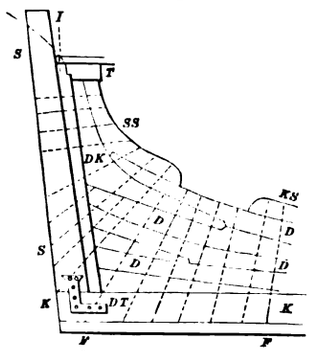
stern[2] (stėrn), *n.* [< ME. *sterne, steerne, steorne* (not found in AS., where only *steór*, a rudder, appears: see *steer*[1], *n.*) = OFries. *stiorne, stiarne*, a rudder, = Icel. *stjórn*, a steering, steerage, rudder; with formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *steór*, E. *steer*, etc., a rudder: see *steer*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **1†.** The rudder or helm of a vessel.

> gif he ne rise the rather and rauhte to the *steorne*,
> The wynt wolde with the water the bot ouer-throwe.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), ix. 30.
>
> But to preserve the people and the land,
> Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.
> *Norton and Sackville*, Ferrex and Porrex, v. 2.

2†. Hence, figuratively, any instrument of management or direction; a guiding agent or agency; also, a post of direction or control.

> The father held the *sterne* of his whole obedience.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 48.
>
> Not a few of them [the eunuchs] have come to sit at the *stern* of State. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 55.

3. The hinder part of a ship or boat, where the rudder is placed; the part furthest removed



Lower part of Ship's Stern.

S, stern-post; *KS*, keelson; *K*, keel; *DT*, dovetail-plates; *I*, inner stern-post; *D*, deadwood; *DK*, deadwood-knee; *SS*, sternson; *T*, deck-transom; *F*, false keel. (The dotted lines show bolts.)

from the stem or prow. See also cut under *poop*.

> So, when the first bold vessel dared the seas,
> High on the *stern* the Thracian raised his strain.
> *Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 39.

4. The hinder parts, backside, buttocks, or rump; the tail of an animal.

> He [the dragon] . . . gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld,
> And him so strongly stroke that to the ground him feld.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. xi. 28.
>
> We don't want to deceive ourselves about them, or fancy them cherubs without *sterns*.
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), Forewords, [p. xxiii.

By the stern. See *by*[1]. — **False stern,** an addition made to the stern of a vessel for strength or protection. — **From stem to stern.** See *stem*[2]. — **Square stern,** a stern less rounded or elliptical than is usual. — **Stern foremost,** backside foremost; with the stern advanced. — **Stern on,** the position of a vessel when her stern is presented toward the observer. — **To make a stern board.** See *board*. — **To moor head and stern.** See *moor*[2].

stern[2] (stėrn), *v.* [< *stern*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To steer; guide.

> Hulke tower . . . is a notable marke for pilots, in directing them which waie to *sterne* their ships, and to eschew the danger of the craggie rocks.
> *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland, iii. (*Holinshed.*)

2. To back (a boat) with the oars; back water; row backward. — **Stern all! stern hard!** orders to back water given by the officer of a boat to the crew. Also simply *stern!*

II. *intrans.* To draw back; back water: said of a boat or its crew.

> Meantime Mr. Norton, the mate, having struck the fast whale, he and the second mate *sterned* off to wait for the whale to get quiet. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 273.

stern[3] (stėrn), *n.* Same as *starn*[1].

stern[4] (stėrn), *n.* [A var. of *tern*: see *tern*, and cf. *Sterna*.] A tern.

Sterna (stėr'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), appar. based on E. *tern*.] A Linnean genus of *Laridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Sterninæ*, and containing all the terns or sea-swallows, or variously restricted. It is now commonly confined to species of moderate and large size, white with usually a pearly-blue mantle and black cap, and having a long deeply-forked tail, whose outer feathers are more or less narrowly linear for much of their length. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world, as *S. hirundo*, the common tern of Europe and America; *S. arctica*, the arctic tern of the northern hemisphere; *S. paradisea* or *dougalli*, the roseate tern (see cut under *roseate*), very widely distributed; and *S. forsteri* and *S. trudeaui* of America. Among the large species, representing a subgenus *Thalasseus*, are *S. tschegrava* or *caspia*, the Caspian tern of Asia, Europe, and America; *S. maxima*, the royal tern (smaller than the last, in spite of its name) of America; *S. elegans*, the ducal tern of America. (See cut under *Thalasseus*.) A group of small species, such as *S. minuta* of Europe and *S. antillarum* of America, are called *least terns*, and all have a white frontal crescent in the black cap: these represent a subgenus



Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*).

Sternula. (See cut under *Sternula*.) Some middle-sized terns with dark upper parts, widely distributed in tropical and warm temperate regions, are the subgenus *Haliplana*, as the common sooty and bridled terns, *S. fuliginosa* and *S. anæsthetica*. (See cut under *sooty*.) Gull-billed terns form a section *Gelochelidon* (see cut there). The wholly white terns, the black terns, and the noddies belong to other genera. See *Sterninæ* and *tern*.

sternadiform (stėr'nạ-di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *ad*, to, + *forma*, form.] In *ichth.*, characterized by a tendency to expansion or extension of the thoracic or sternal region, as exemplified in the John-dory and the *Serranidæ*. *Gill.*

sternage (stėr'nāj), *n.* [< *stern*[2] + *-age*.] Steerage; direction; course, as of a ship or fleet.

> Follow, follow:
> Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy,
> And leave your England, as dead midnight still.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. Prol., l. 18.

sternal (stėr'nạl), *a.* [= F. *sternal*, < NL. *sternalis*, < *sternum*, the breast-bone: see *sternum*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the sternum, especially the breast-bone of vertebrates: as, the *sternal* end of the clavicle; the *sternal* keel of a bird's breast-bone; *sternal* articulation; a *sternal* segment. — **2.** In *Invertebrata*, of or pertaining to a sternite; sternitic. — **3.** Ventral; hemal; on the ventral surface or aspect, where the sternum is situated; on the same side with the sternum; in man, anterior; in other animals, inferior: opposed to *dorsal*, *tergal*, or *neural*. — **Sternal band,** in *embryol.*, of insects, a longitudinal thickening of the ovum, which gives rise to the sternal region of the body. — **Sternal canal,** in *Crustacea*, a median passage between each pair of endosternites, arched over by the meeting of the mesophragmal apophyses of the apodemes of opposite sides. The sternal canal conveys the chain of nervous ganglia and the sternal artery. See cut under *Astacidæ*. — **Sternal glands,** a chain of six to ten small lymphatic glands, situated along the course of the internal mammary blood-vessels. — **Sternal line,** the vertical line on the front of the chest lying over the edge of the sternum. — **Sternal region,** the region of the front of the chest lying between the sternal lines. It is divided into a *superior* and an *inferior sternal region* by a line passing through the uppermost points of the junctions of the third costal cartilages with the sternum. — **Sternal rib.** (*a*) A true or fixed rib; one that joins the sternum by its hemapophysis, or costal cartilage, as distinguished from a false rib. See cut under *endoskeleton*. (*b*) The hemapophysis of a rib, as distinguished from the pleurapophysis; that part of a bony jointed rib answering to the costal cartilage of a mammalian rib, reaching from the end of the pleurapophysis to the sternum or toward it, as distinguished from a vertebral rib, which is the pleurapophysis alone. See cuts under *epipleura* and *interclavicle*.

sternalgia (stėr-nal'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone, + ἄλγος, pain.] **1.** Pain about the sternum or breast-bone. — **2.** Specifically, angina pectoris. See *angina*.

sternalgic (stėr-nal'jik), *a.* [< *sternalgia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with sternalgia; especially, affected with angina pectoris.

sternalis (stėr-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternales* (-lēz). [NL., sc. *musculus*, muscle: see *sternal*.] A sternal or presternal muscle; specifically, the rectus sternalis of various animals, more expressly called *sternalis brutorum* and *rectus thoracicus superficialis*. It is not infrequently present in man.

Sternaspida (stėr-nas'pi-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Sternaspis* (*-aspid-*) + *-ida*.] An order of gephyreans, represented by the genus *Sternaspis*: distinguished from an order *Echiurina*, both being referred to a subclass *Echiuromorpha* of the class *Gephyrea*. Compare *Echiuroidea*.

Sternbergia (stėrn-bėr'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Waldstein and Kitaibel, 1805), named after Count Kaspar Maria von *Sternberg*, 1761–1838, author of various botanical and paleontological works.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Amaryllidaceæ* and tribe *Amarylleæ*. It is characterized by a commonly solitary funnel-shaped perianth without a corona and with somewhat spreading lobes, and by a fleshy nearly indehiscent fruit with roundish and often strophiolate seeds. About 12 species have been described, now by some reduced to 5, all native of Europe and the Mediterranean region. They produce a short flower-stalk from a coated bulb, with leaves at the same time or earlier. *S. lutea* and several other dwarf species with handsome yellow flowers are cultivated under the name of *star-flower*. *S. lutea* is also known as *winter daffodil*, and *S. Ætnensis* as *Mount Etna lily*; these are often sold under the name of *amaryllis*.

sternbergite (stėrn'bėrg-īt), *n.* [Named after Count K. M. von *Sternberg*: see *Sternbergia*.] An ore of silver, a sulphid of silver and iron, having a pinchbeck-brown color and metallic luster. It occurs foliated, the laminæ being soft and flexible. It leaves a mark on paper like that of graphite.

stern-board (stėrn'bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a backward motion of a vessel. See *to make a stern board*, under *board*.

stern-cap (stėrn'kap), *n.* An iron cap to protect the stern of a boat.

stern-chase (stėrn'chās), *n.* A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other: as, a *stern-chase* is a long chase.

stern-chaser (stėrn'chā″sėr), *n.* A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward, and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit.

Sterneæ (stėr'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-eæ*.] A subdivision of *Sterninæ*, containing all the sea-swallows with forked tails and emarginate webs, as distinguished from the *Anoëæ* or noddies; the typical terns. *Coues*, 1862.

sterneber (stėr'nē-bėr), *n.* [< NL. *sternebra*, < *sternum* + (*vert*)*ebra*.] One of the pieces of which the breast-bone of a vertebrate usually consists; a bony segment of the sternum; a sternite, or sternebral element. The sternum is a serially segmented bone, made up of pieces, primitively separate bones, corresponding to pairs of ribs, every one of which is a sterneber. Thus, in man the manubrium sterni and the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage are each a sterneber; and the gladiolus, the middle part of the breast-bone, is composed of four other sternebers.

sternebral (stėr'nē-brạl), *a.* [< *sterneber* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the breast-bone; of or pertaining to a sterneber.

sterned[1] (stėrnd), *a.* [< *stern*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stern (of a specified character). *Chapman*, Iliad, xi.

sterned[2]† (stėrnd), *a.* [ME., < *stern*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Starred; starry. *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience.

sterner† (stėr'nėr), *n.* [< *stern*[2] + *-er*[1].] A steersman; a guide or director. [Rare.]

> He that is "regens sidera," the *sterner* of the stars.
> *Dr. Clarke*, Sermons (1637), p. 15. (*Latham.*)

stern-fast (stėrn'fást), *n.* A rope or chain used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel to a wharf or quay.

stern-frame (stėrn'frām), *n.* The several pieces of timber or iron which form the stern of a ship — the stern-post, transoms, and fashion-pieces.

sternfully† (stėrn'fụl-i), *adv.* [< **sternful* (irreg. < *stern* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Sternly. *Stanihurst*, Conceites. [Rare.]

stern-gallery (stėrn'gal″ę-ri), *n.* *Naut.* See *gallery*, 9.

stern-hook (stėrn'hụk), *n.* In *ship-building*, a curved timber built into the stern of a ship to support the stern-frame.

Sternidæ (stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-idæ*.] The *Sterninæ* rated as a family apart from *Laridæ*.

Sternidius (stėr-nid'i-us), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1873).] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, equivalent to *Liopus* (*Leiopus* of Serville, 1835). *S. aculiferus* is a common North American species now placed in *Leptostylus*. Its larva burrows under the bark of various trees.



Sternidius aculiferus.

sterniform (stėr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breast-bone, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the form or appearance of a thoracic sternum. — **Sterniform process** or **horn,** an anterior projection of the first ventral segment of the abdomen, between the bases of the posterior legs: it is more commonly called the *intercoxal process*.

Sterninæ (stėr-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sterna* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Laridæ*, typified by the genus *Sterna*, containing all the terns or sea-swallows. It differs from *Larinæ* in the average smaller size, slenderer form, relatively longer wings and tail, the forking of the tail, the small feet, and the slender sharp bill. The bill is paragnathous (not epignathous as is usual in *Larinæ*), with continuous horny covering, usually long and slender, very sharp, with straight commissure or nearly so, gently curved culmen, long gonys, and slight symphyseal eminence. The wings are extremely long, narrow,

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and pointed, with the first primary much the longest, and the secondaries all short. The tail is usually long, and forked or forficate, with attenuated outer feathers. The feet are small, and scarcely ambulatorial. There are 60 or more species, of all parts of the world. They are divided into two groups, the *Sternæ* or terns proper, including nearly all of the *Sterninæ*, and the noddies or *Anoëæ*. Most of the species fall into the single genus *Sterna*. Other genera are *Hydrochelidon*, *Phaethusa*, *Procelsterna*, *Gygis*, *Inca*, and *Anous*. See *Sterna*, and cuts there noted.

sternine (stėr'nin), *a.* [< NL. *sterninus*, < *Sterna*, tern.] Resembling or related to a tern; of or pertaining to the *Sterninæ*.

sternite (stėr'nīt), *n.* [< NL. *sternum*, the breastbone, + *-ite*².] **1.** In *Arthropoda*, as an insect or a crustacean, one of the median ventral sclerites of the crust or body-wall; the median ventral piece of any segment, somite, or metamere, whether a distinct piece or only that undistinguished ventral part or region which lies between the insertions of any pair of legs or other appendages. The sternites are primitively and typically all alike, but may be variously modified in different regions of the body, or coalesced with one another or with other pieces of the exoskeleton, or suppressed. See cut under *cephalothorax*. **2.** In *entom.*, specifically, the under or ventral sclerite of an abdominal segment. [Rare.]— **3.** One of the pieces of the sternum or breastbone of a vertebrate; a sterneber. [Rare.]— **Antennary sternite.** Same as *epistoma* (*b*).

sternitic (stėr-nit'ik), *a.* [< *sternite* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sternite; sternal, as a sclerite of an arthropod.

stern-knee (stėrn'nē), *n.* The continuation of a vessel's keelson, to which the stern-post is secured by bolts. Also called *sternson* and *sternson-knee*.

stern-light†, *n.* [< *stern*³ + *light*¹.] Starlight.

> It was mirk mirk night, and there was nae *stern light*.
> *Thomas the Rhymer* (Child's Ballads, I. 112).

sternly (stėrn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *sternelich*, *sterneliche*, *sturneliche*, < AS. *styrnlīce*, < *styrne*, stern: see *stern*¹ and *-ly*².] In a stern manner; with severity, harshness, austerity, or rigor.

sternmost (stėrn'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *stern*² + *-most*.] Furthest in the rear; furthest astern: as, the *sternmost* ship in a convoy.

sternness (stėrn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *sternnesse*, *steernnesse*; < *stern* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being stern.

> With *steernnesse* ȝe comaundide to hem, and with power.
> *Wyclif*, Ezek. xxxiv. 4.

= **Syn.** See *stern*¹, *a.*

sternochondroscapularis (stėr-nō-kon-drō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternochondroscapulares* (-rēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*, muscle), < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *scapularis*, q. v.] A muscle of some mammals, not infrequent in man, arising from the first costal cartilage and the sternum, and inserted into the superior border of the scapula. Also called *chondroscapularis*, *scapulocostalis minor*, *costoscapularis*, *subclavius posticus*.

sternoclavicular (stėr″nō-kla-vik'ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. *sternoclavicularis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + NL. *clavicula*: see *clavicular*.] Pertaining to the sternum and the clavicle. Also *sternoclidal*, and sometimes *clidosternal*.— **Sternoclavicular fibrocartilage.** See *fibrocartilage*.— **Sternoclavicular ligament,** a band of ligamentous fibers uniting the sternum and the clavicle: an anterior and a posterior are distinguished in man.

sternoclavicularis (stėr″nō-kla-vik-ū-lā'ris). *n.*; pl. *sternoclaviculares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoclavicular*.] One of two anomalous muscles in man, anterior and posterior, extending over the sternoclavicular articulation.

sternoclidal (stėr-nō-klī'dal), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast-bone, + *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), key (clavicle), + *-al*.] Same as *sternoclavicular*.

sternoclidomastoid (stėr-nō-klī-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoclidomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *clidomastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle, and the mastoid process. The sternoclidomastoid muscle arises from the summit of the sternum and the inner section of the clavicle, and is inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It is also called *sternomastoid*, *mastoideus colli*, and *nutator capitis*. See cut under *muscle*¹.

II. *n.* The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternoclidomastoideus (stėr″nō-klī″dō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternoclidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternoclidomastoid*.] The sternoclidomastoid muscle.

sternocoracoid (stėr-nō-kor'a-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternocoracoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *coracoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the coracoid: as, the *sternocoracoid* articulation of birds and reptiles; a *sternocoracoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternocoracoideus.

sternocoracoideus (stėr-nō-kor-a-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternocoracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternocoracoid*.] The sternocoracoid muscle of various animals, arising from the sternum and inserted in the coracoid. It is represented in man by the pectoralis minor.

sternocostal (stėr-nō-kos'tal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocostalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *costa*, rib: see *costal*.] Of or pertaining to the sternum and the ribs or costal cartilages; costosternal.

sternocostalis (stėr″nō-kos-tā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternocostales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternocostal*.] A thin median fan-shaped muscle within the thorax, behind the costal cartilages and breastbone, arising from the lower part of the sternum. Also called *transversus thoracis*, and usually *triangularis sterni*.

sternocoxal (stėr-nō-kok'sal), *a.* [< NL. *sternocoxalis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxal*.] Of or pertaining to the sternites and coxæ of an arthropod.

sternofacial (stėr-nō-fā'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternofacialis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *facies*, face: see *facial*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the face: as, a *sternofacial* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternofacialis.

sternofacialis (stėr-nō-fā-shi-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternofaciales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternofacial*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, arising over the fore part of the sternum and passing to the side of the lower jaw and integument of the face: it assists the action of the orbicularis panniculi.

sternoglossal (stėr-nō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoglossalis*, < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast-bone, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the tongue: as, a *sternoglossal* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternoglossus.

sternoglossus (stėr-nō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *sternoglossi* (-ī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, the breastbone, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] **1.** A long retractor muscle of the tongue, as of the great ant-eater, *Myrmecophaga jubata*, attached behind to the sternum, and antagonizing the action of the protractor muscles, the genioglossus and stylohyoideus.— **2.** [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects.

sternohyoid (stėr-nō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternohyoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *hyoides*: see *hyoid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone.— **Sternohyoid muscle,** a ribbon-like muscle arising from the manubrium sterni and inner extremity of the clavicle, and inserted into the body of the hyoid bone. It is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi, and its action draws down or back the hyoid bone and larynx. See cut under *muscle*¹.

II. *n.* The sternohyoid muscle.

sternohyoidean (stėr″nō-hī-oi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sternohyoid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *sternohyoid*.

sternohyoideus (stėr″nō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternohyoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternohyoid*.] The sternohyoid.

sternomastoid (stėr-nō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternomastoideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *mastoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process of the temporal bone.— **Sternomastoid artery.** (*a*) A superficial descending branch of the superior thyroid artery, which is distributed to the sternomastoid, platysma, and the muscles attached to the thyroid cartilage. (*b*) A small muscular branch of the occipital artery which supplies the sternoclidomastoid.— **Sternomastoid muscle.** (*a*) That portion of the sternoclidomastoid which arises from the sternum. (*b*) The entire sternoclidomastoid, without distinction.

II. *n.* The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomastoideus (stėr″nō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternomastoid*.] The sternomastoid muscle.

sternomaxillaris (stėr-nō-mak-si-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternomaxillares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternomaxillary*.] The sternomaxillary muscle.

sternomaxillary (stėr-nō-mak'si-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *sternomaxillaris*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *maxilla*, jaw: see *maxillary*.] Pertaining to the sternum and the mandible: applied to the sternomastoid muscle when, as in the horse, its anterior end is fixed to the mandible.

sternon (stėr'non), *n.* [NL.: see *sternum*.] Same as *sternum*. *Wiseman*, Surgery. [Rare.]

sternopagus (stėr-nop'a-gus), *n.*; pl. *sternopagi* (-jī). [NL., < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πάγος*, that which is firmly set.] In *teratol.*, a double monster with union at the sternum.

Sternoptychidæ (stėr-nop-tik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Sternoptyx*. (*a*) In Günther's system it includes the typical *Sternoptychidæ* and other families. (*b*) In Gill's system, a family of iniomous fishes with a compressed ventradiform body, carinated contour, deeply and obliquely cleft or subvertical mouth whose upper margin is constituted by the supramaxillaries as well as intermaxillaries, branchiostegal arch near and parallel with lower jaw, scapular arch with an inferior projection, and one or more of the neural spines abnormally developed and projecting above the back in advance of the dorsal fin. There are 3 genera and about 7 species, small deep-sea fishes of remarkable appearance and organization, representing 2 subfamilies, *Sternoptychinæ* and *Argyropelecinæ*. Also *Sternoptyges*, *Sternottidi*, and *Sternoptygoidei*.

sternoptychoid (stėr-nop'ti-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoptyx* (*-ptych-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sternoptychidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Sternoptychidæ*.

Sternoptyx (stėr-nop'tiks), *n.* [NL. (Hermann, 1781), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *πτύξ*, a fold.] A genus of fishes, so named from the transverse folds on the pectoral or sternal region, typical of the *Sternoptychidæ*.

sternorhabdite (stėr-nō-rab'dīt), *n.* In *entom.*, one of the lowermost or sternal pair of rhabdites.

sternoscapular (stėr-nō-skap'ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternoscapularis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + L. *scapulæ*, shoulder-blades: see *scapular*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the scapula: as, a *sternoscapular* muscle.

II. *n.* The sternoscapularis.

sternoscapularis (stėr-nō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sternoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sternoscapular*.] A muscle of many animals, connecting the sternum and the scapula, and forming with the serratus magnus and the levator anguli scapulæ a sling in which the fore part of the body is supported upon the anterior extremities.

Sternothæridæ (stėr-nō-thē'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sternothærus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Sternothærus*, to which different limits have been assigned. As generally understood, they have eleven plastral bones, mesoplastrals being distinct, and the skull has no bony temporal roof. The species are confined to Africa and Madagascar.

Sternothærus (stėr-nō-thē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Bell, 1825), < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, chest, + *θαιρός*, the hinge of a door or gate.] A genus of tortoises, having a hinged plastron (whence the name).

sternothere (stėr'nō-thēr), *n.* [< NL. *Sternothærus*, q. v.] An African turtle of the genus *Sternothærus*. *P. L. Sclater*.

sternothyroid (stėr-nō-thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternothyroideus*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *thyroideus*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the sternum and the thyroid cartilage.— **Sternothyroid muscle,** a small muscle beneath the sternohyoid on either side, arising from the manubrium sterni, and inserted into the oblique line on the outer side of the thyroid cartilage: it is innervated from the ansa hypoglossi.

II. *n.* The sternothyroid muscle.

sternothyroideus (stėr″nō-thī-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *sternothyroidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *sternothyroid*.] The sternothyroid muscle.

sternotracheal (stėr-nō-trā'kē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sternotrachealis*, < *sternum*, q. v., + *trachea*: see *tracheal*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sternum and the trachea; connecting the breast-bone and the windpipe, as a muscle.

II. *n.* The sternotrachealis.

sternotrachealis (stėr-nō-trā-kē-ā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sternotracheales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sternotracheal*.] A muscle which in birds passes from the sternum to the trachea or windpipe; one of a pair, or one pair of two pairs, of long slender muscular slips attaching the trachea to the sternum or the clavicle, or both.

sternotribe (stėr'nō-trīb), *a.* [< Gr. *στέρνον*, the breast, + *τρίβειν*, rub.] In *bot.*, touching the breast, as of an insect: noting those zygomorphous flowers, especially adapted for cross-fertilization by external aid, in which the stamens and styles are so arranged as to strike the visiting insect on the breast. Compare *nototribe*, *pleurotribe*.

Sternoxi (stėr-nok'sī), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *στέρνον*, breast, + *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, a section of *Scricornes*, containing two tribes, the buprestids and elaterids, having the prosternum produced in front and pointed behind: distinguished among the scricorn beetles from *Malacodermi* and *Xylotrogi*. It corresponds to the modern families *Buprestidæ* and *Elateridæ* in a broad sense. See cuts under *Agrilus*, *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, *Pyrophorus*, and *wireworm*. Also *Sternoxia*.

sternoxian (stėr-nok'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-an*.] Same as *sternoxine*.

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sternoxine (stėr-nok'sin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sternoxi* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sternoxi*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sternoxi*.

stern-port (stėrn'pōrt), *n.* A port or opening in the stern of a ship.

stern-post (stėrn'pōst), *n.* The principal piece of timber or iron in a vessel's stern-frame. Its lower end is tenoned into or riveted to the keel, and to it the rudder is hung and the transoms are bolted. See cuts under *rudder* and *stern*[2]. — **Stern-post knee,** a large knee which unites the stern-post and the keel. See cut under *stern*[2].

stern-sheets (stėrn'shēts), *n. pl.* The space in a boat abaft the thwarts on which the rowers sit.

sternsman† (stėrnz'man), *n.* [< *stern's*, poss. of *stern*[2], + *man*.] A steersman; a pilot.

> Off from the sterne the *sternesman* diuing fell,
> And from his sinews flew his soule to hell.
> *Chapman*, Odyssey, xii. 582.

sternson (stėrn'son), *n.* [Appar. < *stern*[2] + *-son* as in *keelson*.] Same as *stern-knee*.

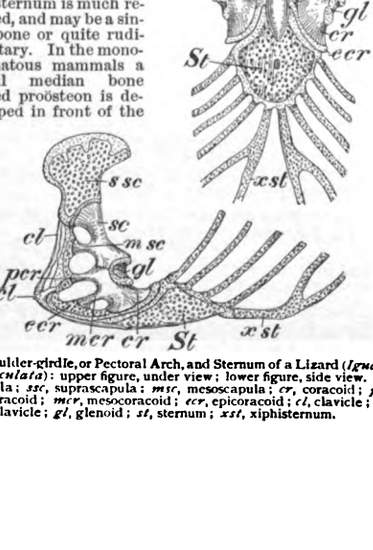
Sternula (stėr'nū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < *Sterna* + dim. *-ula*.] The least terns, a genus of *Sterninæ* containing species of the smallest size, with moderately forked tail, a white frontal crescent in the black cap, and the bill yellow tipped with black: of cosmopolitan distribution. *S. minuta* inhabits Europe, Asia, etc.; *S. balænarum* is South African; *S. nereis*, *S. placens*, and *S. melanauchen* are Asiatic, East Indian, Australian, and Polynesian; *S. superciliaris* is South American. The common bird of the United States and middle America is *S. antillarum*, which is very abundant along the Atlantic coast. It is 9 inches long and 20 in extent of wings, white with pearly-blue mantle over all the upper parts, a black cap, and the usual white lunule.



American Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*).

sternule (stėr'nūl), *n.* A sea-swallow of the genus *Sternula*.

sternum (stėr'num), *n.*; pl. *sterna* (-nä) or *sternums* (-numz). [NL., also *sternon*, < Gr. στέρνον, the breast-bone.] **1.** The breast-bone of man and many other vertebrates; a bone or longitudinal series of bones in the middle line of the ventral aspect of the body, chiefly in its thoracic section, completing the thoracic wall by articulation with more or fewer ribs, or elements of the scapular arch, or both: theoretically, in Owen's system, the hemal spines of a series of vertebræ. (*a*) In man and most mammals the sternum consists of an anterior piece, the "handle," manubrium, or presternum; of several (in man four) segments or sternebers constituting the body of the sternum, gladiolus, or mesosternum; and of a terminal piece, the xiphoid or ensiform cartilage, or xiphisternum. It articulates in man with the clavicles and with seven costal cartilages. The sternebers of a mammalian sternum may remain perfectly distinct, or be ankylosed in one. (See cut under *mesosternum*.) In cetaceans and sirenians the sternum is much reduced, and may be a single bone or quite rudimentary. In the monotrematous mammals a small median bone called proösteon is developed in front of the



Shoulder-girdle, or Pectoral Arch, and Sternum of a Lizard (*Iguana tuberculata*): upper figure, under view; lower figure, side view. *sc*, scapula; *ssc*, suprascapula; *msc*, mesoscapula; *cr*, coracoid; *pcr*, precoracoid; *mcr*, mesocoracoid; *ecr*, epicoracoid; *cl*, clavicle; *icl*, interclavicle; *gl*, glenoid; *st*, sternum; *xst*, xiphisternum.

præsternum. The parts called episternum, omosternum, interclavicle, in the mammals just mentioned, or in various reptiles, or in batrachians, belong rather to the shoulder-girdle. There is no sternum in some reptiles, as serpents. See cuts under *Catarrhina*, *Elephantinæ*, *interclavicle*, *omosternum*, and *skeleton*. (*b*) In birds the sternum is a large single bone without trace of its original composition of several parts, highly specialized in form and function, in relation to the muscular apparatus of the wings, articulating with several ribs, with the coracoids, and sometimes ankylosed with the clavicle; it appears under two principal modifications, known as the *carinate* and *ratite*. (See these words.) The carinate sternum normally develops from five ossific centers, having consequently as many separate pieces in early life. The single median ossification, which includes the keel, is the lophosteon; the anterior lateral pieces, a pair, are the pleurostea, which become the costal or costiferous processes; the posterior pair are the metostea. In some birds are additional pieces, a pair of coracostea and a urosteon. The ratite sternum has no median ossification, or lophosteon. The passerine sternum normally develops a prominent forked manubrium. In a few birds, as cranes and swans, the sternum is hollowed out to receive convolutions of the windpipe. See cuts under *carinate*, *Dinornis*, and *epipleura*. (*c*) In *Chelonia*, the plastron of a turtle, consisting of several bones, normally nine, one median, and four lateral in pairs. These bones have no homology with the sternum of other vertebrates. See cuts under *carapace*, *plastron*, and *Chelonia*. **2.** In arthropods, as insects and crustaceans, a median sternal or ventral sclerite of any somite of the cephalothorax, thorax, or abdomen; a sternite: the opposite of a *tergite* or *notum*. In such cases, *sternum* and *sternite* are used interchangeably, *sternum* being seldom used of the series of sternites as a whole. (See cut under *cephalothorax*.) In insects the three thoracic sterna are specified as *prosternum*, *mesosternum*, and *metasternum*. In *Diptera*, *sternum* generally means the mesosternum, as the other thoracic rings do not show a sternal piece. In *Coleoptera*, *sternum* is sometimes extended to include the episterna and epimera, or whole lower surface of a thoracic segment. See *episternum*, 3. — **Antennary sternum.** See *antennary*. — **Cephalic sternum,** in *arachnology*, the lower part of the head or gula; the central plate on the lower part of the cephalothorax of a spider, between the bases of the legs. — **Sternum collare,** in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the prothorax. — **Sternum pectorale,** in *entom.*, the sternal prominence of the metathorax.

sternutation (stėr-nū-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *sternutatio(n-)*, a sneezing, < L. *sternutare*, freq. of *sternuere*, sneeze.] The act of sneezing. *De Quincey*, Opium Eater, p. 135.

sternutative (stėr-nū'tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *sternutare*, sneeze, + *-ive*.] Same as *sternutatory*. *Bailey*, 1731.

sternutativeness (stėr-nū'tā-tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being sternutative. *Bailey*, 1727.

sternutatory (stėr-nū'tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sternutatoire*, < L. *sternutare*, sneeze: see *sternutation*.] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sneezing. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 476.

II. *n.*; pl. *sternutatories* (-riz). Anything which causes sneezing, as snuff; an errhine.

sternutory (stėr'nū-tō-ri), *n.* An erroneous form of *sternutatory*. *Dunglison*.

sternward, sternwards (stėrn'wärd, -wärdz), *a.* and *adv.* [< *stern*[2] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the stern.

sternway (stėrn'wā), *n.* The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost. — **To fetch sternway.** See *fetch*[1].

stern-wheeler (stėrn'hwē'lėr), *n.* A steam-vessel propelled by one wheel, similar to a side-wheel, mounted astern: used for navigating shallow or narrow waters.

Steropus (stėr'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Megerle, 1821), appar. < Gr. στερεός, solid, + ποίς = E. *foot*.] A genus of beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, containing about 100 species, widely distributed throughout Europe, northern Africa, Asia, Australia, and both Americas.

sterquilinous† (stėr-kwi-lī'nus), *a.* [< L. *sterquilinium*, *sterculinium*, *stercilinium*, *sterquilinum*, a dunghill or dung-pit, < *stercus*, dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 48.

sterraster (ste-ras'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στερρός, var. of στερεός, solid, + ἀστήρ, star.] A form of spongespicule characteristic of the family *Geodinidæ*. It is of the polyaxon type, having many rays coalesced for the greater part of their lengths, but ending in separate hooklets.

Sterrastrosa (ster-as-trō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sterraster*.] In Sollas's classification, a group of choristidan tetractinellid sponges, in which sterrasters are present, usually in addition to simple asters, as in the families *Geodinidæ* and *Placospongidæ*: distinguished from *Spirastrosa* and *Euastrosa*.

sterrastrose (ste-ras'trōs), *a.* [< NL. *sterrastrosus*, < *sterraster*, q. v.] Provided with sterrasters, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sterrastrosa*: distinguished from *spirastrose*.

sterret, *n.* A Middle English form of *star*[1].

sterrinck (ster'ingk), *n.* A seal of the genus *Stenorhynchus* (*Ogmorhinus*) or of the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ*: as, the saw-toothed or crab-eating *sterrinck*, *Lobodon carcinophagus*.

sterro-metal (ster'ō-met'al), *n.* An alloy of about three parts of copper with two of zinc, to which a small amount of iron and tin is added. This alloy is not in general use, but is said to be superior to gun-metal in tenacity, while at the same time less expensive. It has been used in Austria for the pumps of hydraulic presses.

stert[1] (stėrt), *v.* A dialectal spelling of *start*[1].

stert[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *start*[2].

stertet. [Inf. *sterte(n)*, pret. *sterte*, pp. *stert*.] An obsolete preterit of *start*[1].

stertor (stėr'tor), *n.* [< NL. *stertor*, < L. *stertere*, snore.] A heavy snoring sound which accompanies inspiration in certain diseases. Compare *stertorous*.

stertorious (stėr-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-i-ous*.] Same as *stertorous*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

stertoriousness (stėr-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* Same as *stertorousness*. *Poe*, Prose Tales, I. 125.

stertorous (stėr'tō-rus), *a.* [< *stertor* + *-ous*.] Characterized by a deep snoring sound, such as characterizes the laborious breathing which frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy.

stertorously (stėr'tō-rus-li), *adv.* In a stertorous manner.

stertorousness (stėr'tō-rus-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being stertorous.

sterve†, *v.* A Middle English form of *starve*.

Stesichorean (ste-sik-ō-rē'an), *a.* [< LL. *Stesichorēus*, *Stesichorius*, < Gr. Στησιχόρειος, Stesichorean, < Στησίχορος, Stesichorus (see def.).] Of or pertaining to the Greek lyric poet Stesichorus (Tisias) of Himera (about 632–550 B. C.), inventor of epodic composition; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, noting (*a*) a trochaic trimeter of the form — ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — —; (*b*) an encomiologic verse; (*c*) a line consisting of two dactylic tetrapodies, the last foot a spondee.

stet (stet). [L., 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] Let it (that is, the original) stand: a proof-reader's order to cancel an alteration previously made by him. It is indicated by putting a line of dots under what is crossed out, and writing "stet" in the margin. Abbreviated *st.*

stet (stet), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stetted*, ppr. *stetting*. To mark with the word "stet"; direct or cause to remain, after deletion, as printed; forbear to delete. [Colloq.]

stetch (stech), *n.* A ridge between two furrows, as in plowed land. [Prov. Eng.]

stetch (stech), *v. t.* [< *stetch*, *n.*] To form into ridges with a plow: followed by *up*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stethiæum (steth-i-ē'um), *n.*; pl. *stethiæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στηθιαῖος, of the breast, < στῆθος, the breast.] In *ornith.*, the entire anterior half of a bird: opposed to *uræum*. [Rare.]

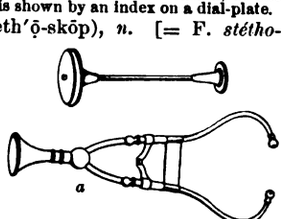
stethidium (stē-thid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stethidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. στῆθος, the breast.] In *entom.*, the thorax. *Illiger*.

stethograph (steth'ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument for recording the respiratory movements of the thorax. Also called *pneumograph*.

stethographic (steth-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stethograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or obtained by means of, the stethograph. *Nature*, XLII. 581.

stethometer (stē-thom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the respiratory movements of the walls of the chest. In one form a cord or band is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, is shown by an index on a dial-plate.

stethoscope (steth'ō-skōp), *n.* [= F. *stéthoscope*, < Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument used in auscultation to convey the sounds from the chest or other part of the patient to the ear of the observer. — **Binaural stethoscope,** a stethoscope in which the sound is conducted to both ears. — **Differential stethoscope,** a double stethoscope having elastic tubular branches and bells which can be applied to different parts of the thorax so as to compare the indications at various points.



Stethoscopes.
a, binaural stethoscope.

stethoscope (steth'ō-skōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stethoscoped*, ppr. *stethoscoping*. [< *stethoscope*, *n.*] To examine by means of a stethoscope. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 1267.

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stethoscopic (steth-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stethoscope* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to stethoscopy or the stethoscope; obtained by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopical (steth-ō-skop'i-kal), *a.* [< *stethoscopic* + *-al.*] Same as *stethoscopic.*

stethoscopically (steth-ō-skop'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stethoscopic manner; by means of the stethoscope.

stethoscopist (steth'ō-skō-pist), *n.* [< *stethoscop-y* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in the use of the stethoscope.

stethoscopy (steth'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [< Gr. στῆθος, the breast, + *-σκοπία*, < σκοπεῖν, view.] **1.** The examination of the chest.—**2.** Auscultation with a stethoscope.

stet processus (stet prō-ses'us). [Law L.: L. *stet*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of *stare*, stand; *processus*, process.] In *old Eng. law:* (*a*) The termination of a suit at law, upon consent of the parties, by an order of court having the effect of staying permanently all further proceedings. (*b*) The phrase entered on the record as expressing that order.

steve, *v. t.* See *steeve*[3].

stevedore (stē've-dōr), *n.* [< Sp. *estivador*, a wool-packer, hence a stower of wool for exportation, and gen. one who stows a cargo (cf. Sp. *estiva* = It. *stiva* = OF. *estive*, stowage, ballast), < *estivar* = Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, press close, stow (a cargo), < L. *stipare*, press together: see *stire*[2].] One whose occupation is the stowage of goods, packages, etc., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

steven (stev'en), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *steaven;* < ME. *steven, stevene, stevyn, steryne, stefne, stemne,* < AS. *stefn, stemn* = OS. *stemna, stemnia* = OFries. *stemma* = MD. *stemme,* D. *stem* = MLG. *stempne, stemme,* LG. *stemme* = OHG. *stimna, stimma,* MHG. G. *stimme,* voice. = Icel. *stefna, stemna,* direction, summons, = Sw. *stämma* = Dan. *stemme* = Goth. *stibna,* voice; root and connections unknown. Cf. Gr. στόμα, mouth.] **1†.** Voice; the voice.

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knew he it was his *steven.*
Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne. (*Halliwell.*)

2†. Speech; speaking; crying out.

Manne, stynte of thy *steuen* and be stille.
York Plays, p. 365.

3†. That which is uttered; a speech or cry; prayer.

To thee, lady, y make my moone; I praie thee heere my *steuen.* *Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

4†. Word; bidding; command; direction.

Thre semely sonnes and a worthy wiffe
I haue euer at my *steven* to stande.
York Plays, p. 45.

5. One's word or promise; an agreement; an appointment; hence, anything fixed by appointment.

Stephen kept his *steaven,* and to the time he gave
Came to demand what penance he should have.
Ellis, Spec. of Anc. Poetry, III. 121. (*Nares.*)

At unset steven†, at a time or place not previously specified; without definite appointment.

It is ful fair a man to bere hym evene,
For al day meeteth men *at unset stevene.*
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 666.

To set a steven, to make an agreement; fix an appointed time. [Prov. Eng.]

Hit fil, on a tyde,
That by her bothe assent was *set a steven.*
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 52.

steven (stev'en), *v.* [< ME. *stevenen,* < AS. *stefnian,* call, summon (= Icel. *stefna, stemna,* cite, summon), < *stefn, stemn,* voice: see *steven, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To speak; utter; tell of; name.

In Rome Y shalle 3ou *steuene*
And [an] honyred kyrkes fowrty and seuen.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 113.

2†. To call; summon; command; appoint.

Lord God! I loue the lastandly,
And highly, botht with harte and hande,
That me, thy poure prophett Hely,
Haue *steuened* me in this stede to stande.
York Plays, p. 187.

3. To bespeak. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To talk; call out; shout; make a noise.

Ye rebaldis that regnys in this rowte,
3e stynte of youre *steuenyng* so stowte.
York Plays, p. 307.

stevened†, *a.* [< late ME. *stevynyd, stevend, stevynd,* also and appar. orig. *steynyd, steynyd, steined,* lit. 'stained,' pp. of *steynen, steinen,* stain: see *stain.*] Party-colored. *Cath. Ang.,* p. 363.

Item, a *steynynyd* clothe, a crucifix, . . . xxd.
Paston Letters, III. 408.

Stevia (stē'vi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1797), named after *Estève,* a Spanish scientist.] **1.** A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Eupatoriaceæ* and subtribe *Ageratex.* It is characterized by crowded corymbose or loosely panicled heads with five or six nearly equal involucral bracts, five flowers, appendaged anthers, and a variable pappus of several scales or awns or of both mingled in the same head. Over one hundred species have been described, natives of the warmer parts of America from Buenos Ayres to Mexico, and especially numerous westward; absent in tropical Brazil and nearly so in Guiana. They are herbs or shrubs, often somewhat rigid, or rarely diffuse. Their leaves are usually opposite, three-nerved, and serrate, sometimes entire or three-parted. The flowers are white or purplish, forming slender heads. Several species are cultivated as border-plants in Europe. In the United States *S. compacta* and *S. serrata,* bearing a profusion of small white fragrant flowers, the latter flowering later, are grown under glass in great quantities for cutting and for winter use in houses. *S. serrata* and five other species extend within the United States into Arizona or Texas.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

stew[1] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stuw, stw,* etc., pl. *stewes, stues, stuwes, stywes, stives, stuyres,* < OF. *estuve, estoure,* a heated room, hothouse, bath-room, F. *étuve,* a vapor-bath, stove, = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa,* stove, hothouse, < OHG. *stubā, stupā,* MHG. *stube,* a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube,* a room or chamber in general, = MLG. *stove* = MD. *stove* = AS. *stofa,* a hothouse, bath-room: see *stove*[1], the same word in a more orig. form. In defs. 8 and 9 the noun is from the verb.] **1.** A heated room, especially such a room for bathing purposes; a hothouse; a stove.

It fresethe more strongly in tho Contrees than on this half; and therfore hathe every man *Stewes* in his Hous, and in tho *Stewes* thei eten and don here Occupatiouns, alle that thei may. *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 131.

Whan he came out of his *stewe* or bayne, he axyd drynke, by the force whereof he was poysoned.
Fabyan, Chron., cxxv.

It [a small artificially warmed room] is used for drying various substances, as plants, extracts, conserves, &c., or for taking vapor baths. In this case the *stew* or stove is said to be wet or humid; in the opposite case it is said to be dry. *Dunglison,* Med. Dict., p. 987.

2. Specifically, a hatters' drying-room. *Halliwell.*—**3†.** A room; a chamber; a closet.

Troylus, that stood and myghte it se
Thorghout a litel wyndowe in a *stewe,*
Ther he bishet, sen mydnyght, was on mewe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 601.

4. A brothel; a bagnio: often used in the plural, sometimes with the force of a singular noun.

Sleuthe . . . wedded on Wanhope, a wenche of the *stewes.* *Piers Plowman* (C), xxiii. 159.

Wommen of the *stywes.* *Chaucer,* Friar's Tale, l. 34.

Shall we every decency confound?
Through taverns, *stews,* and bagnios take our round?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 120.

5†. A lock hospital. See *hospital.*

In the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called *stews,* where prostitutes were confined and received the benefits of surgical assistance.
S. Cooper, Practice of Surgery (6th ed.), p. 332. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

6†. A prostitute: sometimes in the plural form with a singular meaning.

And shall Cassandra now be termed, in common speeche, a *stewes?* *G. Whetstone,* Promos and Cass., I., iv. 3.

It was so plotted betwixt her husband and Bristoll that instead of that beauty he had a notorious *stew* sent to him.
Sir A. Weldon, Court of K. James, p. 146.

7†. A close vessel in which something is cooked or stewed; a stew-pot or stew-pan.

I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the *stew.*
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 321.

8. Food cooked by stewing; especially, meat or fish prepared by slow cooking in a liquid.

The contents of the kettle—a *stew* of meat and potatoes—. . . had been taken off the fire and turned out into a yellow platter.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 11.

9. A state of agitation or ferment; mental disturbance; worry; fuss. [Colloq.]

And he, though naturally bold and stout,
In short, was in a most tremendous *stew.*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 104.

Box-stew, an oyster-stew made of box-oysters—that is, of large select oysters.—**Irish stew,** a dish made of mutton, onions, and potatoes, and sometimes other vegetables, stewed in water mixed with flour, and seasoned with salt and pepper.

stew[1] (stū), *v.* [< ME. **stewen, stuen, stuwen,* < OF. *esturer* (**estuwer*), bathe, stew, F. *étuver,* stew, = Sp. *estufar, estofar, estobar* = Pg. *estufar* = It. *stufare,* stew (cf. D. MLG. LG. *stoven* (> G. *stoven*) = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve,* stew); from the noun: see *stew*[1], *n.* Cf. *stive*[3], a doublet of *stew*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bathe, as in a liquid or a vapor-bath.

Stuwyn or bathyn, or *stuyn* in a stw. Balneo. *Prompt. Parv.*

2†. Figuratively, to steep.

The Stockes were fitter for him; the most corrupted fellow about the Suburbs, his conscience is *stewd* in Bribes.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, v. 13.

3. To cook (food) by simmering or slowly boiling; prepare by cooking in a liquid kept at the simmering-point: as, to *stew* meat or fruit; to *stew* oysters.

Stuwyn or *stuyn* mete. Stupho. *Prompt. Parv.*

Stew'd shrimps and Afric cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite.
Francis, tr. of Horace's Satires, ii. 4.

Stewed Quaker. See *Quaker.*

II. *intrans.* To be cooked by slowly simmering.—**To stew in one's own grease.** See *grease.*

stew[2] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stewe, stue, stiewe, stive* = MLG. *stouwe, stouw, stou, stow,* a dam, weir, fish-pond; connected with *stouwen,* dam, hem in, = G. *stauen,* dam, = MD. *stouwen,* heap up, collect. Cf. *stow*[1].] **1.** A pond, usually artificial, used for domestic purposes; especially, a pool or tank in which fish are kept until needed for the table; a vivarium; a stew-pond.

Many a breem and many a luce in *stuwe.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 350.

At the Priory, a low and moist situation, there were ponds and *stews* for their fish.
Gilbert White, Antiq. of Selborne, Letter xxvi.

We find vivarium sometimes rendered as "vivary" and at other times as "*stew.*" *Athenæum,* No. 3234, p. 524.

2. A breeding-place for tame pheasants. *Encyc. Dict.*—**3.** An artificial bed of oysters: used of the old Roman and also of the modern methods of fattening.

stew[3] (stū), *n.* [< ME. *stew* (Sc. pl. *storys*), mist; cf. Dan. *støv,* dust, D. *stof,* dust (*stofregen,* drizzling rain), G. *staub,* dust.] Dust; a cloud of dust, smoke, or vapor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stew[4]†, *v.* A Middle English variant of *stow*[1].

steward (stū'ärd), *n.* [< ME. *steward, stewarde, stewerd, stewerde, stuward, stuard* (also *stewart, stuart,* as in the surname *Stewart, Stuart;* AF. *estuard*), earlier *stiward, styward,* < AS. *stigweard,* later *stiweard* (> Icel. *stivardhr*), a steward, < *stigu, stigo,* a sty, pen for cattle, + *weard,* a ward: see *sty*[2] and *ward.* Cf. AS. *stigwita, stiwita,* a steward, < *stigu, stigo,* a sty, + *wita,* an officer, adviser.] **1.** One who has charge of the household or estate of another; a majordomo; especially, a person employed in a court, household, or important domestic establishment of any kind to superintend financial affairs, as by keeping accounts, collecting rents or other revenue, or disbursing money for household expenses.

This lessoun loke thow noȝt for-ȝete:
The *stuard,* countroller, and tresurere,
Sittand at de deshe, thou haylse in fere.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 299.

The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and governement,
As Guardian and *Steward* of the rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 37.

Protector, *steward,* substitute
Or lowly factor for another's gain.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 133.

The hedge broke in, the banner blew,
The butler drank, the *steward* scrawl'd.
Tennyson, Day-Dream.

2. An officer or retainer appointed to perform duties similar to those mentioned above; especially, a person appointed to provide and distribute food and all the requisites of the table; a purveyor. (*a*) In some British colleges, one who has charge of the commons. (*b*) One of a ship's company whose duty it is to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In passenger-ships he has charge of the table, servants, staterooms, etc., and is called distinctively *chief steward,* the title *steward* being also extended to his male helpers—those who wait at table and attend to the staterooms. In a man-of-war the paymaster's steward is now styled *paymaster's yeoman* (see *yeoman*); the *cabin-steward, ward-room steward, steerage-steward,* and *warrant-officers' steward* are petty officers charged with providing for their several messes and keeping the apartments in order.

3. Figuratively, a manager; especially, one who controls expenditure; a disburser.

A man is but a *steward* of his owne goods; wherof God one day will demaund an account.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

And what not rare? Luxury being the *steward,* and the treasure unexhaustible. *Sandys,* Travailes, p. 25.

4. Formerly, in the English gilds, one of the officers in charge of the finances of the society; also, a corresponding functionary in municipal affairs. The title is still given in English towns to magistrates varying in functions, authority, rank, etc. In this latter case it is usually qualified by some limiting word: as, the city *steward* of York; the land *steward* of

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Norwich; the town *steward* of Northampton; the lord high *steward* of Gloucester.

That the *stewards* of euery crafte that ben contributory shullen be called to the accompte to knowe the charge.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 385.

5. In the *early church*, same as *economе* or *œconomus*.—**6.** A fiscal agent of certain bodies; specifically, in the Methodist Church, an officer having charge of the finances and certain other material interests of the church.—**Hospital steward.** See *hospital*.—**Lord high steward of England**, one of the former great officers of state; his chief functions were at an early date assumed by the justiciar. This office was the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the close of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent dignity. A lord high steward is now created only for particular occasions—namely, a coronation or the trial of a peer—the office to cease when the business requiring it is ended. In the former case the lord high steward is commissioned to settle matters of precedence, etc.; in the latter, to preside in the House of Lords.—**Lord steward of the household**, in England, one of the chief officers of the royal household. He is the head of the court called the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts and their payment, the purveyance of provisions, etc.; but his duties are practically performed by a permanent official called the master of the household. The lord steward is a peer and a member of the ministry.—**Steward**, or **high steward of Scotland**, an ancient officer of the crown of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.—**Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds.** See *Chiltern Hundreds*, under *hundred*.

steward (stū′ärd), *v. t.* [< *steward*, *n.*] To manage as a steward.

Did he thus requite his mother's care in *stewarding* the estate?
Fuller, Holy War, p. 85.

stewardess (stū′ärd-des), *n.* [< *steward* + *-ess.*] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon women in passenger-vessels, etc.

My new attendant . . . told me she had formerly been the *stewardess* of a passenger vessel at the same time that her husband was steward.
Jean Ingelow, Off the Skelligs, vi.

stewardly (stū′ärd-li), *adv.* With or as with the care of a steward; prudently; providently. [Rare.]

It is with a provident deliberation, not a rash and prodigal hand, to be dealt; and to be *stewardly* dispensed, not wastefully spent.
Tooker, Fabrick of the Church (1604), p. 48. (*Latham.*)

stewardly (stū′ärd-li), *a.* Managing; careful; provident. *Halliwell.*

stewardry (stū′ärd-ri), *n.* [Also *stewartry*, q. v.; < *steward* + *-ry.*] Stewardship.

stewardship (stū′ärd-ship), *n.* [< ME. *stiward-shepe*; < *steward* + *-ship.*] The office or functions of a steward.

He hym gaue, withynne a litill space,
Of all his lande the *Stiward[d]shepe* to holde,
And full power to rewle it as he wold.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1050.

Give an account of thy *stewardship*, for thou mayest be no longer steward. Luke xvi. 2.

stewart†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *steward*.

stewartry (stū′ärt-ri), *n.* [Sc. var. of *stewardry.*] **1**†. Same as *stewardry*.

As an human *stewartry*, or trust,
Of which account is to be giv'n, and just.
Byrom, Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. In Scotland, a jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, very similar to that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends. Most stewartries consisted of small parcels of land which were only parts of a county; but the stewartry of Kirkcudbright (often called distinctively "The Stewartry"), and that of Orkney and Shetland, make counties by themselves.

stewed†, (stūd), *a.* [< *stew*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Lodged in or belonging to the stews.

O Aristippus, thou art a greate medler with this woman, beyng a *stewed* strumpette.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus. (*Davies.*)

stewerd†, *n.* An old spelling of *steward*.

stewish† (stū′ish), *a.* [< *stew*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or befitting the stews.

Rhymed in rules of *stewish* ribaldry.
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. ix. 9.

stew-pan (stū′pan), *n.* A utensil in which anything is stewed.

stew-pond (stū′pond), *n.* Same as *stew*[2].

There is a dovecote, some delightful *stew-ponds*, and a very pretty canal.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

stew-pot (stū′pot), *n.* **1.** A pot with a cover for making stews, soups, etc.—**2.** A covered pan used for heating rooms with charcoal. [Prov. Eng.]

steyt, steyet, *v.* and *n.* Same as *sty*[1].

steyeret, *n.* A Middle English form of *stair*.

stg. An abbreviation of *sterling*.

sthenia (sthe-nī′ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σθένος*, strength.] In *pathol.*, strength; excessive force: opposed to *asthenia* or debility.

sthenic (sthen′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σθένος*, strength, might, + *-ic.*] **1.** Strong; robust; characterized by power of organization or energy of function, as a part or organ of an animal. See *megasthenic*, *microsthenic*.—**2.** In *pathol.*, attended with a morbid increase of vital (especially cardiac) action. *Sthenic diseases* are opposed to diseases of debility, or *asthenic diseases*.—**3.** Exciting; inspiring: said of feeling. [A use introduced by Kant.]

sthenochire (sthen′ō-kīr), *n.* [< Gr. *σθένος*, strength, + *χείρ*, hand.] An apparatus for exercising and strengthening the hands for piano-forte- or organ-playing.

stiacciato (stiä-chä′tō), *a.* [It., crushed, flattened (cf. *stiacciato*, n., a cake), pp. of *stiacciare*, crush, press.] In *decorative art*, in very low relief, as if a bas-relief had been pressed flatter.

stiant, *n.* A variant of *styan* for *sty*[3].

stib (stib), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird: a gunners' name. See cut under *dunlin*. *F. C. Browne*, 1876. [Massachusetts.]

stibble (stib′l), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stubble*.

stibbler (stib′lėr), *n.* [< *stibble* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who goes from ridge to ridge on the harvest-field, and cuts and gathers the handfuls left by the reapers. *Jamieson.* Hence—**2.** One who has no settled charge, but goes from place to place: often applied humorously to a clerical probationer. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlvi. [Scotch in both senses.]

stibborne†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *stubborn*.

stibial (stib′i-al), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-al.*] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

stibialism (stib′i-al-izm), *n.* [< *stibial* + *-ism.*] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. *Dunglison.*

stibiated (stib′i-ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Impregnated with antimony.

stibic (stib′ik), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ic.*] Same as *antimonic*.

stibiconite (stib′i-kon-īt), *n.* A hydrous oxid of antimony, of a pale-yellow color, sometimes massive and compact, and also in powder as an incrustation. Also *stiblite*.

stibious (stib′i-us), *a.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-ous.*] Same as *antimonious*.

stibium (stib′i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *stibium*, also *stibi*, *stimmi*, < Gr. *στίβι*, *στίμμι*, a sulphuret of antimony. Cf. *antimony.*] Antimony.

stiblite (stib′līt), *n.* Same as *stibiconite*.

stibnite (stib′nīt), *n.* [< NL. *stibium* + *-n-* (?) + *-ite*[2].] Native antimony trisulphid (Sb_2S_3), a mineral usually occurring in orthorhombic crystals, sometimes of great size, often acicular, and also massive. See cut under *acicular*. The color is lead-gray. Stibnite is sometimes blackish and dull externally, and with an iridescent tarnish, but when fresh it has a very brilliant metallic luster, especially on the surface of perfect cleavage. It is very soft, yielding to the pressure of the nail. This ore is the source of most of the antimony of commerce. Also called *antimonite* and *antimony-glance*.

stibogram (stib′ō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. *στίβος*, a footstep, + *γράμμα*, a writing.] A graphic record of footprints.

stiborn†, **stibourn**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *stubborn*.

stich (stik), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, order, line, < *στείχειν*, go in line or order: see *sty*[1]. The word occurs in *acrostic*[1] (for *acrostich*), *distich*, etc.] **1.** A verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.—**2.** A line in the Scriptures.—**3.** A row or rank, as of trees.

sticharion (sti-kā′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sticharia* (-ä). [< LGr. *στιχάριον.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a vestment corresponding to the alb of the Western Church. Like the alb, it is a long robe with close sleeves, and formerly was of white linen. At the present day, however, it is often of silk or other rich material, and may be purple in color. It is worn by subdeacons, deacons, priests, and bishops.

stichel (stich′el), *n.* [Also *stichall*, *stetchil*; origin obscure.] A term of reproach, applied especially by parents to children. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn.
Lady Alimony, I. 4 b.

sticher (stich′ėr), *v. i.* [Assibilated freq. of *stick*[1].] To catch eels in a particular way. See quotation under *sticherer*.

"*Stichering.*" a Hampshire method [of catching eels], is perhaps one of the most amusing.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 259.

sticherer (stich′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *sticher* + *-er*[1].] One who stichers.

In the wide, deep drains used for irrigation eels abound, and the object of the *sticherer* is to thrust the sickle under the eel's body, and, with a sudden hoist, to land him on the bank, from which he is transferred to the bag.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 259.

sticheron (sti-kē′ron), *n.*; pl. *stichera* (-rä). [< MGr. *στιχηρόν* (sc. *τροπάριον*), neut. of *στιχηρός*, pertaining to a versicle, < Gr. *στίχος*, a verse, versicle.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a troparion, or one of several troparia, following the psalms and intermingled with stichoi. See *stichos*.

stichic (stik′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *στιχικός*, of lines or verses, < *στίχος*, a row, line: see *stich.*] Pertaining to a verse or line; consisting of verses or lines; linear; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, composed of lines of the same metrical form throughout: opposed to *systematic*.

The *stichic* portions of the cantica of Terence are divided into strophes. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 399.

stichid (stik′id), *n.* [< *stichidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, same as *stichidium*.

stichidium (sti-kid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *stichidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, + dim. *-ίδιον.*] In *bot.*, a peculiarly modified branch of the thallus in some algæ, which serves as a receptacle for the tetraspores. See cut under *Algæ*. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 165.

stichomancy (stik′ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

stichometric (stik-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *stichometr-y* + *-ic.*] Same as *stichometrical*. *J. R. Harris*, Jour. of Philol., No. 15, p. 310.

stichometrical (stik-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [< *stichometric* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by measurement by stichs or lines; stating the number of lines.

Quite lately Mommsen has published . . . a previously unknown *stichometrical* catalogue of the books of the Bible, and also of the writings of Cyprian.
Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 559, note.

stichometry (sti-kom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, verse, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, a measure.] In *paleog.*, measurement of manuscripts by lines of fixed or average length; also, an edition or a list containing or stating such measurement.

It ["The Assumption of Moses"] is included in the *stichometry* of Nicephorus, who assigns it the same length . . . as the Apocalypse of St. John.
Salmon, Int. to the New Testament, p. 526.

stichomythia (stik-ō-mith′i-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *στιχομυθία*, dialogue in alternate lines, < *στιχομυθεῖν*, answer one another line by line: see *stich* and *myth.*] In *anc. Gr. drama* and *bucolic poetry*, dialogue in alternate lines, or pairs or groups of lines; also, arrangement of lines in this manner. Usually in such dialogue one speaker opposes or corrects the other, often with partial repetition or imitation of his words. Also *stichomythy*.

The speeches of this play are of inordinate length, though *stichomythia* in the Greek antithetical manner is also introduced. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 118.

stichos (stik′os), *n.*; pl. *stichoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *στίχος*, a row, line, verse.] **1.** In *paleog.*, a line of average length assumed in measuring the length of a manuscript. See *epos*, 3, and *stichometry*.—**2.** In the *Gr. Ch.*, a verse or versicle, as in the psalter or the odes; especially, a verse or part of a verse from a psalm, used as a versicle.

stichwort†, *n.* See *stitchwort*.

stick[1] (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck*, ppr. *sticking.* [A verb confused in form and meanings with *stick*[2], *stick*[1] being more prop. *steek* (as in dial. uses) or **steak* (after the analogy of *break*, *speak*, etc.); E. dial. *steek*, Sc. *steik*, etc.; < ME. *stiken*, prop. *steken* (pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *i-steken*, *y-steke*, *stiken*, *stoken*; also, by conformity with *stick*[2], pret. *stiked*, *stikede*, pp. *stiked*), < AS. **stecan* (pret. **stæc*, pp. **stecen*), pierce, stab, = OS. *stekan* (pret. *stak*) = OFries. *steka* = MD. D. *steken* = MLG. LG. *steken* = OHG. *stechan*, *stehhan*, MHG. G. *stechen* (pret. *stach*, pp. *gestochen*), pierce; not found in Scand. or Goth. (the Goth. form would be **stikan*; cf. Goth. *staks*, a mark, stigma, *stiks*, a point, a moment of time); Teut. √ *stik* = L. √ *stig* (in *instigare*, prick, instigate, **stinguere* (in comp. *distinguere*, distinguish, *exstinguere*, extinguish), *stimulus*, a prick, goad, *stilus*, a point, style, etc.) = Gr. √ *στιγ* (in *στίζειν*, prick, *στίγμα*, a prick, mark, spot) = Skt. √ *tij* for **stij*, be sharp. From this root are ult. E. *stick*[2], *stick*[3], *stitch*, *steak*, *sting*, etc.,

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and, through OF., *ticket*, *etiquette* (from a collateral Teut. root, *stake*[1], *stock*[1], *stang*[1], *stoke*[2], *stoker*, etc.); from the L. root are ult. E. *style*[1], *distinguish*, *extinguish*, *distinct*, *extinct*, *instinct*, *stimulate*, *stimulus*, *instigate*, *prestige*, etc. The verb *stick*[1], pierce, has been confused, partly in ME. and completely in mod. E., with its derivative *stick*[2]. The reg. mod. pret. of *stick*[1] would be **stack* or **stake* (as in ME.), but the pret. has yielded to the influence of the pp., and, becoming **stoke*, appears in mod. E. with shortened vowel *stuck*, as also in the pp. (cf. *break*, pret. *brake*, now *broke*, pp. *broken*; *speak*, pret. *spake*, now *spoke*, pp. *spoken*—verbs phonetically parallel to *stick*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce or puncture with a pointed instrument, as a dagger, sword, or pin; pierce; stab.

The sowdan and the Cristen everichone
Ben al tohewe [hewed] and *stiked* at the bord.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 332.

He drew his shining blade,
Thinking to *stick* her where she stood.
Clerk Colvill; or, The Mermaid (Child's Ballads, I. 194).

A villain fitter to *stick* swine
Than ride abroad redressing women's wrong.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

2. To push, thrust, or drive the point or end of, as into something which one seeks to pierce, or into a socket or other receptacle; place and fix by thrusting into something.

A broche golde and asure,
In whiche a ruby set was lik an herte,
Cryseyde hym gaf, and *stak* it on his sherte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1372.

The Israelites . . . neither prayed to him, neither kissed his bones, nor offered, nor *sticked* up candles before him.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 123.

I would not see . . . thy fierce sister
In his anointed flesh *stick* boarish fangs.
Shak., Lear, iii. 7. 58.

3. To thrust; cause to penetrate or enter in any way; loosely, to thrust or put (something) where it will remain, without any idea of penetration.

Byndez byhynde, at his bak, bothe two his handez, . . .
Stik hym stifly in stokez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 157.

A lean old gentleman . . . *stuck* his head out of the window. *J. S. Le Fanu*, Dragon Volant, i.

Behind the said ear was *stuck* a fresh rose.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, ii.

4. To insert in something punctured: as, to *stick* card-teeth; hence, to set with something pointed or with what is stuck in: as, to *stick* a cushion full of pins.

Tho chambur dore *stekes* tho vssher thenne
With preket [candles] and tortes [torches] that conne brenne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Biron. A lemon.
Long. *Stuck* with cloves. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 654.

5. To thrust or fix upon something pointed: as, to *stick* a potato on a fork.

Their heads were *stuck* upon spears.
Burke, Rev. in France.

6. In *carp.*, to run or strike (a molding) with a molding-plane.—**7†.** To close; shut; shut up. See *steek*.

When the kyng had consayuit Cassandra noise,
He comaundet hir be caght, & closit full hard:
In a stithe house of ston *stake* hir vp fast.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7191.

Stick a pin there, make a note of that; take heed of that. [Colloq.]—**To stick off†,** to set off; adorn. Compare the phrase and quotation under II.

The humble variety whereof [of the Torch-bearers' habits] *stucke off* the more ample the maskers high beauties, shining in the habits of themselues.
Chapman, Masque of the Middle Temple.

To stick out, to cause to project; protrude.—**To stick pigs,** to hunt wild hogs with the spear, the hunter being mounted, especially in British India. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be fastened or fixed by or as by piercing or by insertion; remain where thrust in: as, the arrow *sticks* in the target.

Therein *stiked* a lily flour. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 196.

Lucretia's glove, wherein her needle *sticks*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 317.

2. To be thrust; extend or protrude in any direction.

She espied his cloven foot.
From his gay robes *sticking* thro'.
The Demon Lover (Child's Ballads, I. 303).

To stick off†, to appear to advantage; show off; make a display.

I'll be your foil, Laertes; in mine ignorance
Your skill shall, like a star i' the darkest night,
Stick fiery *off* indeed. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 268.

To stick out, to project; be prominent.

One hair a little here *sticks out*, forsooth.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 2.

To stick up, to stand up; be erect. [Colloq.]—**To stick up for,** to espouse or maintain the cause of; speak or act in defense of; defend: as, to *stick up for* an absent friend; to *stick up for* the truth or one's rights. [Colloq.]

Heard him abuse you to Ringwood. Ringwood *stuck up for* you and for your poor governor—spoke up like a man—like a man who *sticks up for* a fellow who is down.
Thackeray, Philip, xl.

To stick up to. Same as *to stand up to* (which see, under *stand*). [Colloq.]

No matter how excellent may be the original disposition of the head boy, if there is no one who dare *stick up to* him, he soon becomes intolerable.
Contemporary Rev., LV. 173.

stick[1] (stik), *n.* [< *stick*[1], *v.*] A thrust with a pointed instrument which pierces, or is intended to pierce.

stick[2] (stik), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stuck* (formerly *sticked*), ppr. *sticking*. [< ME. *sticken*, *stikken*, *stykken*, *stiken*, *styken*, *steken*, *stikien*, *stykien*, *stekien* (pret. *stikede*, etc.; also, by conformity with *stick*[1], pret. *stak*, pp. *steken*, *stoken*), be fastened, adhere, also fasten, < AS. *stician* (pret. *sticode*) (= MLG. *steken*), pierce, stab, intr. cleave, adhere, stick; a weak form, parallel with an unrecorded form to be assumed as the cognate of the LG., etc., weak verb, namely AS. **steccan* = MD. *stecken* = MLG. LG. *stecken* = OHG. *stecchen*, MHG. G. *stecken* (pret. *steckte*; also, by conformity with *stechen*, pret. *stack*), stick, set, stick fast, remain, = Sw. *sticka* = Dan. *stikke*, stab, sting (these appar. due in part to the LG. forms cognate with *stick*[1]); not found in Goth., where the form would be **stakjan*, standing for **staikjan* = AS. as if **stǣcan*, etc., a secondary form from the root **stik*, or else directly from the root **stak*, a collateral form of the root **stik*: see *stick*[1], and cf. *stick*[3]. The forms and senses of the primitive and derivative verbs become confused, and cannot now be wholly separated; in most dictionaries the two verbs are completely merged. Under *stick*[2] are put all uses of the verb so spelled not clearly belonging originally to *stick*[1] or *stick*[3]. The proper pret. of *stick*[2] is *sticked*; this has been superseded by *stuck*, or dial. *stuck* (ME. *stak*), which prop. belongs only to *stick*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pierce; stab. See *stick*[1].—**2.** To fasten or attach by causing to adhere: as, to *stick* a postage-stamp on a letter.

Twenty ballads *stuck* about the wall.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 65.

You should be on the look-out when Debarry's side have *stuck* up fresh bills, and go and paste yours over them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. To cause to come to a stand; puzzle; pose. [Slang.]—**4.** To impose upon; cheat; chouse. [Slang.]

The pawnbrokers have been so often *stuck* . . . with inferior instruments that it is difficult to pledge even a really good violin.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 18.

The second purchaser found a customer willing to give ten francs for it, but the latter's family so ridiculed him for having been *stuck* on the canvas that he put it away out of sight in his garret. *The American*, XIII. 14.

5. To beat, as at a game of cards: with *for* before the penalty or stake: as, to *stick* one *for* the drinks at poker. [Slang.]—**To be stuck on,** to be greatly taken with; be enamored of. [Slang, U. S.]—**To be stuck up,** to be proud or conceited. [Colloq.]—**To stick one's self up,** to exalt or display one's self; assert one's self. [Colloq.]—**To stick up,** to plunder; waylay and rob: as, to *stick up* a mail-coach; to *stick up* a bank. [Bush-rangers' slang, Australia.]

Having attacked, or, in Australian phrase, *stuck up* the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates.
Leisure Hour, March, 1885, p. 192. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

II. *intrans.* **1.** To cleave as by attraction or adhesion; adhere closely or tenaciously.

She nadde on but a streit olde sak,
And many a cloute on it ther *stak*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 458.

The gray hairs yet *stack* to the heft.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

And on thy ribs the limpet *sticks*.
Tennyson, The Sailor-Boy.

2. To remain where placed; hold fast; adhere; cling; abide.

A born devil, on whose nature
Nurture can never *stick*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 189.

Now began an ill name to *stick* upon the Bishops of Rome and Alexandria. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

But finding that they [doubts] still *stuck* with his followers, he took the last and best way of satisfying them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

"We may teach you to ride by-and-by, I see; I thought not to see you *stick* on so long—" "I should have *stuck* on much longer, sir, if her sides had not been wet."
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xi.

3. To hold or cling in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother.
Prov. xviii. 24.

Like true, inseparable, faithful loves,
Sticking together in calamity.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4. 67.

4. To be hindered from proceeding or advancing; be restrained from moving onward or from acting; be arrested in a course, career, or progress; be checked or arrested; stop.

And 3it in my synne y stonde and *sticke*,
Yuel custum ys ful hard to blynne.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 197.

I had most need of blessing, and "Amen"
Stuck in my throat. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 33.

We *stuck* upon a sand bank so fast that it was after sunset before we could get off.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 93.

5. To be embarrassed or puzzled; be brought to a standstill, as by being unable to interpret or remember the words one is attempting to read or recite.

They will *stick* a long time at a part of a demonstration, not for want of will and application, but really for want of perceiving the connection of two ideas.
Locke, Conduct of the Understanding, § 6.

Some of the young chaps *stick* in their parts. They get the stage-fever and knocking in the knees.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 142.

6. To scruple; hesitate: with *at*.

I . . . desired his opinion of it, and in particular touching the paucity of Auditors, whereat I formerly *sticked*, as you may remember.
Thomas Adams, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 148.

To serve him I should, I think, *stick* at nothing.
Pepys, Diary, IV. 141.

To stick at it, to persevere. [Colloq.]—**To stick by.** (*a*) To adhere closely to; be constant or faithful to.

For, of so many thousands that were vnder mine empire, you only haue followed and *sticked by* me.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

(*b*) To remain with; abide in the memory or possession of: as, ill-gotten gains never *stick by* a man.

Nothing *stickes* faster *by* vs, as appeares,
Then that which we learne in our tender yeares.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 197.

To stick in one's gizzard. See *gizzard*.—**To stick in** or **to one's fingers,** to remain unlawfully in one's hands.

He was—if half Leicester's accusations are to be believed—a most infamous peculator. One-third of the money sent by the Queen for the soldiers *stuck in his fingers*. *Motley*, Hist. United Netherlands, II. 87.

To stick out, to refuse to comply or come to terms; hold out or hold back: as, to *stick out* for a better price.—**To stick to,** to abide firmly and faithfully by; hold fast to: as, to *stick to* a resolution.

stick[2] (stik), *n.* [< *stick*[2], *v.*] **1.** An adhesion, as by attraction or viscosity.

A magnetic *stick* between the wheels and the rails, which largely augments the amount of traction.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XVII. 194.

2. Hesitation; demur; a stop; a standstill.

When he came to the Hill Difficulty, he made no *stick* at that, nor did he much fear the lions.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Sixth Stage.

3. A strike among workmen. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stick[3] (stik), *n.* [< ME. *sticke*, *stikke*, < AS. *sticca*, a stick, peg, nail, = MD. *stick*, *steck*, MLG. *sticke*, LG. *stikke* = OHG. *sticcho*, *steccho*, *stecho* (> It. *stecco*, thorn, *stecca*, staff, F. *étiquette*, ticket, etc.), MHG. *stecke*, *steche*, G. *stecken*, a stick; cf. Icel. *stika*, stick (for fuel), a stick (yard-measure): so called as having orig. a sharp point; from the root of *stick*[1] (AS. **stecan*, etc.): see *stick*[1], *stick*[2], and cf. *stake*, *steak*, *stitch*, *stickle*[1], *etiquette*, *ticket*, etc.; also *stock*[1], etc.] **1.** A piece of wood, generally rather long and slender; a branch of a tree or shrub cut or broken off; also, a piece of wood chopped or cut for burning or other use: often used figuratively.

Of all townes, castels, fortes, bridges, and habitations, they left not any *stick* standing.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Wither'd *sticks* to gather, which might serve
Against a winter's day. *Milton*, P. R., i. 316.

Come, hostess, lay a few more *sticks* on the fire. And now, sing when you will.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 174.

2. A cudgel; a rod; a wand; especially, a walking-stick or cane.

Al-though thow stryke me with thi staffe, with *stikke* or with 3erde. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 14.

Your old friend Mr. Burchell, walking . . . with the great *stick* for which we used so much to ridicule him!
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxx.

Stick is a large genus, running up from switch to cudgel, from rod to bludgeon. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

3. Anything in the form of a stick, or somewhat long and slender: as, a *stick* of candy; a *stick* of sealing-wax; one of the *sticks* of a fan, whether of wood, metal, or other material.

A painted Landskip Fann, cutt, gilded *Sticks*.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 176.

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4. Specifically — (*a*) The wand or baton with which a musical conductor directs a chorus or orchestra. (*b*) The wooden rod or back of a bow for playing on a musical instrument of the viol class. (*c*) The wooden rod or wand, with a rounded or padded head, with which a drum or similar musical instrument is beaten and sounded; a drumstick. — **5.** In *printing:* (*a*) A composing-stick. (*b*) A piece of furniture used to lock up a form in a chase or galley. It is called, according to the place it occupies, *head-stick*, *foot-stick*, *side-stick*, or *gutter-stick*. — **6.** The rod which is carried by the head of a rocket, and serves to direct its flight.

And the final event to himself [Mr. Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the *stick*.
T. Paine, Letter to the Addressers.

7. A timber-tree. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **8.** *Naut.*, a mast: as, the gale was enough to blow the *sticks* out of her. [Humorous.] — **9.** That which is strung on a stick; a string: as, a *stick* of herring. — **10.** The number of twenty-five eels, or the tenth part of a bind, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*. Also called *strike*. — **11.** A stick-insect. See *stick-bug* and *walking-stick*. — **12.** A person who is stiff and awkward in bearing; hence, a stupid, incapable, or incompetent person. [Colloq.]

I was surprised to see Sir Henry such a *stick*. Luckily the strength of the piece did not depend upon him.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xiii.

About the poorest *stick* for a legislator ever elected.
New York Tribune, Sept. 4, 1855.

As cross as two sticks. See *cross*1. — **Devil on two sticks.** See *devil*. — **In a cleft stick.** See *cleft*2. — **Long stick.** In measuring British muslins, *long stick* is the yard-measure of 36 inches and a thumb, equivalent to 37 inches. It is used to measure goods for the home market. Goods for the foreign market are measured by *short stick*, in which the yard consists of 35 inches and a thumb, or about 36 inches. — **Middle stick**, a measure containing 35½ inches and a thumb to the yard, or about 36½ inches. — **Stick and stone**, the whole; everything: as, to leave neither *stick* nor *stone* standing. Compare *stock and block*, under *stock*1.

And this it was she swore, never to marry
But such a one whose mighty arm could carry . . .
Her bodily away through *stick and stone*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

To beat all to sticks, to outdo completely. [Colloq., Eng.]

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were *beat all to sticks* by the lovely Odille.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 239.

To cut one's stick. See *cut*. — **To go to sticks and staves**, to go to pieces; fall into ruin: in allusion to a tub with broken hoops.

She married a Highland drover or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they *went* all *to sticks and staves*.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, I. 95. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn. 2.** See *staff*.

stick3 (stik), *v. t.* [< *stick*3, *n.*] **1.** To furnish or set with sticks, as for climbing upon: said of peas.

But I . . . must . . . go *stick* some rows of peas which are already flourishing in our new garden.
Carlyle, in Froude, First Forty Years, xxiv.

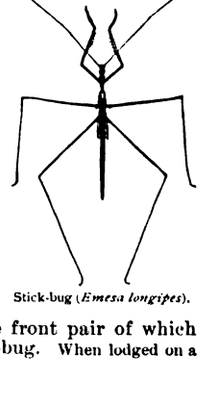
I was *sticking* peas in my own garden.
Jean Ingelow, Fated to be Free, vi.

2. In *printing*, to arrange in a composing-stick; compose: as, to *stick* type.

stickadore†, stickadove† (stik'a-dōr, -duv), *n.* [Also *stickadoue*, *sticadoue*, *stickado*, *steckado*, *sticados*; < F. *stechados* (Cotgrave), for corrupt forms of NL. *stœchados*, *flos stœchados*, flower of *Stœchas*: *stœchados*, gen. of *Stœchas*, q. v.] A species of lavender, *Lavandula Stœchas*, used officinally. See *lavender*2.

stick-bait (stik'bāt), *n.* Insects or worms found sticking to the under surface of stones, and used as bait. [North Carolina.]

stick-bug (stik'bug), *n.* **1.** Any orthopterous insect of the family *Phasmidæ*: particularly applied to *Diapheromera femorata*, the commonest insect of this kind in the United States, where it is also called *wood-horse*, *stick-insect*, *twig-bug*, *twig-insect*, *walking-twig*, *walking-stick*, *prairie-alligator*, *specter*, and *devil's horse*. See cut under *Phasma*. [Local, U. S.] — **2.** A predaceous reduvioid bug of the United States, *Emesa longipes*, with a long slender brown body and long spider-like legs, the front pair of which are raptorial; the spider-bug. When lodged on a twig, it swings its body back and forth like some of the daddy-long-legs. This insect resembles some of the *Phasmidæ*, which receive the same name, but belongs to a different order.


Stick-bug (*Emesa longipes*).

stick-culture (stik'kul'tūr), *n.* A bacterial culture made by thrusting a platinum needle (sterilized and then dipped into a growth of the microbe or other material to be examined) into the culture-medium, as a tube of gelatin.

sticked†. An obsolete past participle of *stick*2.

sticker1 (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*1 + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which sticks or stabs; especially, one who kills swine or other animals by sticking or stabbing.

Master Bardell the pig-butcher, and his foreman, or, as he was more commonly called, Sam the *Sticker*.
Hood, Sketches on the Road, The Sudden Death.

2. An anglers' gaff. [Slang.] — **3.** A sharp remark or an embarrassing question, intended or adapted to silence or pose a person. *Thackeray.*

sticker2 (stik'ėr), *n.* [< *stick*2 + *-er*1.] **1.** One who adheres, clings, or sticks to anything.

Although culture makes us fond *stickers* to no machinery, not even our own. *M. Arnold*, Culture and Anarchy, Pref.

2. One who sticks, or causes to adhere, as by pasting.

The bill-*sticker*, whose large flat basket, stuffed with placards, leaned near him against the settle.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

3. Same as *paster*, 2. — **4.** An article of merchandise which sticks by the dealer and does not meet with a ready sale. [U. S.] — **5.** In *organ-building*, a wooden rod serving to transmit motion between the ends of two reciprocating levers. Stickers are usually held in place by pins in their ends, which work freely in holes or slots in the lever-ends. See cut under *organ*. **6.** *pl.* The arms of a crank-axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction the arms are thus named when they act by compression, and are called *trackers* when they act by tension. The axis is termed a *roller*.

stickful (stik'fůl), *n.* [< *stick*3 + *-ful*.] In *printing*, as much composed type as can be contained in a composing-stick.

stick-handle (stik'han'dl), *n.* The handle of a walking-stick. See *cane*1.

stick-helmet (stik'hel'met), *n.* A mask with additional guards for the forehead and head, used in cudgel-play.

stickiness (stik'i-nes), *n.* The property of being sticky, adhesive, or tenacious; viscousness; glutinousness.

sticking1 (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*1, *v.*] The act of stabbing or piercing. (*a*) The act of thrusting a knife or spear into the neck or body of a beast. Hence — (*b*) *pl.* The part of a beast's neck where it is stabbed by the butcher; a coarse and cheap cut of beef or pork.

The meat is bought in "pieces," of the same part as the sausage-makers purchase — the *stickings* — at about 3*d.* the pound.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 196.

(*c*) Stitching; needlework. [Scotch, in the form *steeking*.]

The cloth of it was satin fine,
And the *steeking* silken wark.
The Jolly Goshawk (Child's Ballads, III. 289).

sticking2 (stik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stick*2, *v.*] **1.** The act of coming to a stop. Compare *sticking-place*.

All *stickings* and hesitations seem stupid and stony.
Donne, Letters, iv.

Specifically — **2.** *pl.* The last of a cow's milk; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

sticking-place (stik'ing-plās), *n.* The point where anything sticks, stays, or stops; a place of stay.

Which flower out of my hand shall never passe,
But in my heart shall have a *sticking-place*.
Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions (1578), quoted in [Furness's Variorum Shakespeare, Macbeth.

But screw your courage to the *sticking-place*,
And we'll not fail. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 60.

sticking-plaster (stik'ing-plās'tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *resin plaster* (which see, under *plaster*). — **2.** Court-plaster.

In the reign of Charles I., . . . suns, moons, stars, and even coaches and four were cut of *sticking plaister*, and stuck on the face.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 169.

sticking-point (stik'ing-point), *n.* Same as *sticking-place*.

One sight of thee would nerve me to the *sticking-point*.
Disraeli, Alroy, i. 2.

stick-insect (stik'in'sekt), *n.* Same as *stick-bug*, 1. See *walking-stick*.

stick-in-the-mud (stik'in-thē-mud'), *n.* An old fogy; a slow or insignificant person. [Colloq.]

This rusty-colored one [a pin] is that respectable old *stick-in-the-mud*, Nicias.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. x.

stickit (stik'it), *p. a.* [Sc. form of *sticked*, pp. of *stick*2 (and *stick*1).] Stuck. [Scotch.] — **Stickit minister**, in Scotland, a student of theology who fails to obtain license, or a licentiate who fails to obtain a pastoral charge.

He became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse —. . . shut the Bible — stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there — and was ever after designated as a *stickit minister*. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

stick-lac (stik'lak), *n.* See *lac*2, 1.

stickle1 (stik'l), *n.* [< ME. **stikel*, **stykyl* (in comp.), < AS. *sticel* (also, with diff. formative, *sticels*), a prickle, sting, = MD. *stekel*, later *stickel*, D. *stekel* = LG. *stikkel* (in comp.), also *stikke* = OHG. *stichil*, MHG. *stichel*, G. dial. *stickel*, a prickle, sting, = Icel. *stikill*, the pointed end of a horn, = Norw. *stikel*, a prickle (cf. MD. *staekel*, OHG. *stachulla*, *staechulla*, *stachilla*, *stachila*, MHG. G. *stachel*, a thorn, prickle, sting); akin to *sticca*, etc., a (pointed) stick (see *stick*2), < **stecan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*1.] A sharp point; a prickle; a spine. [Obsolete, except in *stickle*back, *stickle*-haired, *stickly*, and the local name Pike o' *Stickle*, one of the two Pikes of Langdale in England.]

stickle2 (stik'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stikle*; < ME. *stikel*, < AS. *sticol*, *sticel*, steep, high, inaccessible, < **steccan*, pierce, prick, stick: see *stick*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Steep; high; inaccessible. — **2.** High, as the water of a river; swollen; sweeping; rapid.

When they came thither, the riuer of the Shenin, which inuironeth and runneth round about the citie, they found the same to be so deepe and *stikle* that they could not passe ouer the same. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conq. of Ireland, [p. 37 (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

II. *n.* **1.** A shallow in a river where the water, being confined, runs with violence.

Patient anglers standing all the day
Neare to some shallow *stickle* or deepe bay.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

2. A current below a waterfall.

The water runs down with a strong, sharp *stickle*, and then has a sudden elbow in it, where the small brook trickles in. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, vii.

[Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stickle3 (stik'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stickled*, ppr. *stickling*. [A mod. var. of *stightle*, which also appears (with a reg. change of the orig. guttural *gh* to *f*) as *stiffle*: see *stightle*. In defs. II., 2, 3, the sense has been influenced by association with *stick*2.] **I.†** *trans.* To interpose in and put a stop to; mediate between; pacify.

They ran unto him, and pulling him back, then too feeble for them, by force *stickled* that unnatural fray.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To interpose between combatants and separate them; mediate; arbitrate.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary (Hazlitt's Dodsley, XII. 275).

2. To take part with one side or the other; uphold one party to a dispute.

Fortune (as she 's wont) turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *stickle*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii. 516.

You, Bellmour, are bound in Gratitude to *stickle* for him; you with Pleasure reap that Fruit which he takes pains to sow. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, i. 4.

3. To contest or contend pertinaciously on insufficient grounds; insist upon some trifle.

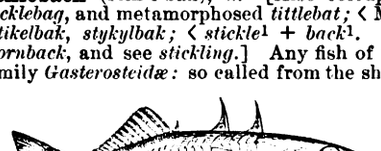
I hear no news about your bishops, farther than that the lord lieutenant *stickles* to have them of Ireland.
Swift, Letter, May 13, 1727.

4. To hesitate.

Some . . . *stickle* not to aver that you are cater-cousin with Beelzebub himself.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 122.

5. To play fast and loose; waver from one side to the other; trim.

stickleback (stik'l-bak), *n.* [Also corruptly *sticklebag*, and metamorphosed *tittlebat*; < ME. **stikelbak*, *stykylbak*; < *stickle*1 + *back*1. Cf. *thornback*, and see *stickling*.] Any fish of the family *Gasterosteidæ*: so called from the sharp


Two-spined Stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

spines of the back. They are small fishes, a few inches long, of 5 genera, *Gasterosteus*, *Pygosteus*, *Eucalia*, *Apeltes*, and *Spinachia*, but very pugnacious and rapacious, being especially destructive to the spawn and fry of many larger fishes. They inhabit fresh waters and sea-arms of northern Europe, Asia, and North America

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to the number of nearly 20 species. The common two- or three-spined stickleback, banstickle, burnstickle, or tittlebat, is *G. aculeatus*, 4 inches long. Another is the nine- or ten-spined, *Pygosteus pungitius*. The fifteen-spined stickleback, or sea-stickleback, is *Spinachia vulgaris*, of the northerly coasts of Europe, a marine species, from 5 to 7 inches long, of very slender elongate form, with a tubular snout. They are among the most characteristic fishes of the northern hemisphere in the colder regions. Except in the breeding-season, they live in shoals, and are sometimes numerous enough to become of commercial value for their oil or for manure. They are noted for the construction of elaborate nests which the male builds for the eggs, in which several females often or generally deposit their burden. The eggs are comparatively few, and while being hatched are assiduously guarded by the male. The local or popular synonyms of the sticklebacks are numerous, among them *prickleback*, *sprickleback*, *stickling*, and *sharpling*.



Nest of Stickleback.

sticklebag (stik'l-bag), *n.* A corruption of *stickleback*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 5.

stickle-haired† (stik'l-hārd), *a.* Having a rough or shaggy coat; rough-haired.

Those [dogs] that serve for that purpose are *stickle haired*, and not unlike the Irish grayhounds.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 60.

stickler (stik'lėr), *n.* [An altered form of *stiteler*, **stightler*, after *stickle* for *stightle*: see *stickle*[3], *stightle*.] 1†. An attendant on or a judge of a contest, as a duel; a second; hence, an arbitrator; a peacemaker.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And, *stickler*-like, the armies separates.
Shak., T. and C., v. 8. 18.

Buriasso, a *stickler* or iudge of any combatants, such a one as brings into the listes such as shall fight a combat, or run at tilt. *Florio*, 1598.

Hee is a great *stickler* in the tumults of double Iugges, and venters his head by his Place, which is broke many times to keep whole the peace.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Constable.

2. An obstinate contender about anything, often about a thing of little consequence: as, a *stickler* for ceremony; an advocate; a partizan.

He was one of the delegates (together with Dr. Dale, &c.) for the Tryall of Mary Queen of Scots, and was a great *stickler* for the saving of her life.
Aubrey, Lives (William Aubrey).

stickling (stik'ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *styckelyng*; < ME. *stikeling*, *stykelynge*, *stekelyng*; < *stickle*[1] + *-ing*[3]. Cf. *stickleback*.] A fish: same as *stickleback*.

stickly (stik'li), *a.* [< *stickle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Prickly; rough. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stick-play (stik'plā), *n.* Same as *cudgel-play* or *single-stick*.

stick-pot (stik'pot), *n.* A lath-pot for taking lobsters: the common form of lobster-trap, semicylindrical or rectangular in shape, and constructed of laths or of any narrow strips of wood.

Other names by which they are known to the fishermen are "box-traps," "house-pots," "*stick-pots*," and "lath-coops." *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 666.

stickseed (stik'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Echinospermum*, of the borage family. The genus consists of rather slender rough weeds whose seeds bear on the margin from one to three rows of barbed prickles, by which they adhere to clothing, etc. *E. Virginicum*, the beggar's-lice, is a leading American species.

sticktail (stik'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. *J. P. Giraud*, 1844. [Long Island.]

sticktight (stik'tīt), *n.* A composite weed, *Bidens frondosa*, whose flat achenia bear two barbed awns; also, one of the seeds. The name is doubtless applied to other plants with adhesive seeds. Compare *beggar's-ticks*, *beggar's-lice*.

sticky[1] (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the property of adhering to a surface; inclining to stick; adhesive; viscous; viscid; glutinous; tenacious.—2. Humid: producing stickiness; muggy: as, a disagreeable, *sticky* day. [Colloq.]

sticky[2] (stik'i), *a.* [< *stick*[3] + *-y*[1].] Like a stick; stiff.

But herbs draw a weak juyce, and have a soft stalk; and therefore those amongst them which last longest are herbs of strong smell, and with a *sticky* stalk.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 583.

Sticta (stik'tä), *n.* [NL. (Schreber, 1774), < Gr. στικτός, spotted, dappled, punctuated, verbal adj. < στίζειν, mark with a pointed instrument, prick: see *stigma*.] A large, mostly tropical, genus of parmeliaceous lichens, of the family *Peltigerei*. The thallus is frondose-foliaceous, variously lobed, but for the most part wide-lobed, and coriaceous or cartilaginous in texture. The apothecia are scutelliform, submarginal, elevated, and blackened; the spores are fusiform and acicular, two- to four-celled, usually colorless. There are about 20 North American species. Some of the exotic species, as *S. argyracea*, are rich in coloring matter. See *crottles*[2], *hazel-crottles*, *lungwort*, 3, *oak-lungs*, *rag*[1], 3, and cut under *apothecium*.

sticteine (stik'tē-in), *a.* [Irreg. < *Sticta* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, relating or belonging to the genus *Sticta*. *E. Tuckerman*, N. A. Lichens, I. 83.

stictiform (stik'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sticta* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or characters of the genus *Sticta*.

stid†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stead*.

stiddy[1] (stid'i), *n.* A dialectal form of *stithy*.

James Yorke, a blacksmith of Lincoln, . . . is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a study.
Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln, II. 295.

stiddy[2], *a.* A dialectal form of *steady*[1].

stie†. See *sty*[1], *sty*[2], *sty*[3].

Stiebel's canal. See *canal*[1].

stieve, stievely. See *steeve*[1], *steevely*.

stife[1] (stīf), *a.* A dialectal variant of *stiff*.

stife[2] (stif), *n.* [Cf. *stifle*, *stive*[2].] Suffocating vapor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

A large open-mouthed chimney or stack, about 45 feet high (one for each set), which serves to carry off the smoke from the fires, the fumes from the metal, and the *stife* from the grease.
W. H. Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, lxv. 517.

stiff (stif), *a.* and *n.* [Also dial. *stife*, *stive* (with diphthong after orig. long vowel); < ME. *stif*, *styf*, *steef*, *stef*, < AS. *stif* or *stíf* = OFries. *stef*, North Fries. *stif*, *styf*, *stíf* (Sieb s) = MD. *stief*, *stijf*, D. *stijf* = MLG. *stif* or *stíf*, LG. *stief* = MHG. *stif* (appar. < MLG.), G. *steif* = Dan. *stiv* = Sw. *styf* = Norw. *stiv* (Icel. **stífr* (Webster), not found, *stífr* (Haldorsen), prob., like the other Scand. forms, of LG. origin); Teut. √ *stif*, *stíf*; akin to Lith. *stiprus*, strong, *stipti*, be stiff, L. *stipes*, a stem (see *stipe*). Cf. *stifle*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Rigid; not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid: as, *stiff* paper; a cravat *stiff* with starch.

A *stif* spere. *King Alisaunder*, l. 2745.

Oh God, my heart! she is cold, cold, and *stiff* too,
Stiff as a stake; she's dead!
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

Hark! that rustle of a dress,
Stiff with lavish costliness!
Lowell, The Ghost-Seer.

2. Not fluid; thick and tenacious; neither soft nor hard: as, a *stiff* batter; *stiff* clay.

I grow *stiff*, as cooling metals do.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

3. Drawn tight; tense: as, a *stiff* cord.

Then the two men which did hold the end of the line, still standing there, began to draw, & drew til they had drawn the ends of the line *stiffe*, & together.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 433.

Keep a *stiff* rein, and move but gently on;
The coursers of themselves will run too fast.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

4. Not easily bent; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working smoothly or easily.

As he [Rip Van Winkle] rose to walk, he found himself *stiff* in the joints. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 56.

The plugs were *stiff*, and water could not be got.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, v.

5. Not natural and easy in movement; not flowing or graceful; cramped; constrained: as, a *stiff* style of writing or speaking.

And his address, if not quite French in ease,
Not English *stiff*, but frank, and form'd to please.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 671.

Our hard, *stiff* lines of life with her
Are flowing curves of beauty.
Whittier, Among the Hills.

6. Rigidly ceremonious; formal in manner; constrained; affected; unbending; starched: as, a *stiff* deportment.

This kind of good manners was perhaps carried to an excess, so as to make conversation too *stiff*, formal, and precise. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

7. Strong and steady in motion: as, a *stiff* breeze.

And, like a field of standing corn that 's mov'd
With a *stiff* gale, their heads bow all one way.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

8. Strong; lusty; stanch, both physically and mentally. [Now provincial only.]

Yet oft they quit
The dank, and, rising on *stiff* pennons, tower
The mild aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

Somtyme I was an archere good,
A *styffe* and eke a stronge,
I was commytted the best archere
That was in mery Englonde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

9. Strong: said of an alcoholic drink, or mixed drink of which spirit forms a part.

But, tho' the port surpasses praise,
My nerves have dealt with *stiffer*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

10. Firm in resistance or persistence; obstinate; stubborn; pertinacious.

A grene hors gret & thikke,
A stede ful *stif* to strayne [guide].
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 173.

Ther the batayle was *stiffest* and of more strengthe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The boy remained *stiff* in his denial, and seemed not affected with the apprehension of death.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 58.

11. Hard to receive or accept; hard to bear.

Labienus—
This is *stiff* news—hath with his Parthian force
Extended Asia from Euphrates.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2. 104.

12. Hard to master or overcome; very difficult: as, a *stiff* examination in mathematics.

We now left the carriages, and began a *stiff* climb to the top of the hill. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 447.

13. *Naut.*, bearing a press of canvas or of wind without careening much; tending to keep upright: as, a *stiff* vessel; a *stiff* keel: opposed to *crank*.

It continued a growing storm all the day, and towards night so much wind as we bore no more sail but so much as should keep the ship *stiff*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 17.

14. High; steep: as, a *stiff* price. [Slang.]—15. Unyielding; firm: said of prices, markets, etc.: as, the wheat-market is *stiff*. [Commercial slang.]—16. Rigid as in death; dead. [Slang.]—**A stiff neck.** See *neck*.—**To keep a stiff upper lip.** See *lip*.—**Syn. 1.** Unbending, unyielding.—**6.** Prim, punctilious.—**10.** Inflexible, uncompromising.

II. *n.* 1. A dead body; a corpse. [Slang.]

They piled the *stiffs* outside the door—
They made, I reckon, a cord or more.
John Hay, Mystery of Gilgal.

2. In *hatting*, a stiffener.—3. Negotiable paper. [Commercial slang.]—4. Forged paper. [Thieves' slang.]—**To do a bit of stiff**, to accept or discount a bill. [Slang.]

How are the Three per Cents, you little beggar? I wish you'd *do* me *a bit of stiff*; and just tell your father, if I may overdraw my account, I'll vote with him.
Thackeray, Newcomes, vi.

stiff (stif), *v. i.* [< ME. *stiffen*, *styffen*, a later form of *stiven*, early ME. **stifien*, < AS. *stífian* or *stífan*, be stiff, < *stíf*, *stíf*, stiff: see *stiff*, *a.*, and cf. *stivel*, the older form of the verb.] To become or grow stiff. (*a*) To become upright or strong.

As sone as they [chicks] *styffe* and that they steppe kunne,
Than cometh and crieth her owen kynde dame.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 54.

(*b*) To become obstinate or stubborn.

But Dido affrighted *stift* also in her obstinat onset.
Stanihurst, Æneid, iv.

stiff-borne (stif'bōrn), *a.* Carried on with unyielding constancy or perseverance.

The *stiff-borne* action. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 177.

stiffen (stif'n), *v.* [= Sw. *styfna* = Dan. *stivne*; as *stiff* + *-en*[1].] I. *intrans.* To become stiff. (*a*) To become less flexible or pliant; become rigid.

With chatt'ring teeth he stands, and *stiff'ning* hair,
And looks a bloodless image of despair!
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 364.

In this neighbourhood I have frequently heard it said that if a corpse does not *stiffen* within a reasonable time it is a sign of another death in the family.
N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 114.

(*b*) To become less soft or fluid; grow thicker or harder; become inspissated: as, jellies *stiffen* as they cool.

The tender soil then *stiff'ning* by degrees. *Dryden.*

(*c*) To become steady and strong: as, a *stiffening* breeze. (*d*) To become unyielding; grow rigid, obstinate, or formal.

Sir Aylmer Aylmer slowly *stiffening* spoke:
"The girl and boy, Sir, know their differences!"
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*e*) To become higher in price; become firmer or more unyielding: as, the market *stiffens*. [Commercial slang.]

II. *trans.* To make stiff. (*a*) To make less pliant or flexible.

From his saddle heavily down-leapt,
Stiffened, as one who not for long has slept.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 259.

(*b*) To make rigid, constrained, formal, or habitual.

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon, . . .
Whom Education *stiffens* into state.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 125.

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(*c*) To make more thick or viscous; inspissate: as, to *stiffen* paste. (*d*) To make stubborn or obstinate.

The man . . . who is settled and *stiffened* in vice.
Barrow, Sermons, III. xvi. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

stiffener (stif'nėr), *n.* [< *stiffen* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stiffens. (*a*) Formerly used specifically for a piece of stiff material worn inside a stock or neckcloth, and also for a similar device worn in leg-of-mutton sleeves. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, a thick paper or thin millboard used by bookbinders as an inner lining to bookcovers to give them the needed stiffness.

stiffening (stif'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stiffen*, *v.*] 1. Something that is used to make a substance stiff or less soft, as starch.—2. Something inserted to make a garment, or part of a garment, stiff and capable of keeping its shape. See *buckram*, *crinoline*.

stiffening-machine (stif'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *hat-making*, an apparatus for applying the heated composition used to harden and stiffen the felt of hats. It consists of a vat filled with melted shellac, and a pair of rollers for removing the superfluous stiffening material after the hat has been dipped in the vat.

stiffening-order (stif'ning-ôr'dėr), *n.* A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged, to prevent the vessel from getting too light. *Imp. Dict.*

stiff-hearted (stif'här'ted), *a.* Obstinate; stubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children and *stiffhearted*.
Ezek. ii. 4.

stiffle[1] (stif'l), *n.* A dialectal form of *stightle*, *stickle*[3].

stiffle[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stifle*[2].

stiffler (stif'lėr), *n.* [Also *stifler*; < late ME. *styffeler*, a var. of **stightler*, whence also *stickler*: see *stickler*, *stickle*, *stiffle*, *stightle*.] 1†. Same as *stickler*.

The king intendeth, in eschewing all inconvenients, to be as big as they both, and to be a *styffeler* atween them.
Paston Letters, III. 98, quoted in J. Gairdner's Richard III. i.

The drift was, as I judged, for Dethick to continue such *stifflers* in the College of his pupils, to win him in time by hook or crook the master's room.
Abp. Parker, p. 252. (*Davies.*)

2. A busybody. *Halliwell* (spelled *stifler*). [Prov. Eng.]

stiffly (stif'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stifliche*, *styfly*, *stifli* (= MD. *stijflick*); < *stiff* + *-ly*[2].] In a stiff manner, in any sense of the word *stiff*.

And you, my sinews, grow not instant old,
But bear me *stiffly* up. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 95.

Pistorius and others *stiffly* maintain the use of charms, words, characters, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 271.

stiff-neck (stif'nek), *n.* Cervical myalgia; sometimes, true torticollis.

stiff-necked (stif'nekt or -nek'ed), *a.* Stubborn; inflexibly obstinate; contumacious: as, a *stiff-necked* people.

stiff-neckedness (stif'nekt-nes or -nek'ed-nes), *n.* The property or character of being stiff-necked; stubbornness.

stiffness (stif'nes), *n.* [< ME. *styfnesse*, *styfnes*; < *stiff* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being stiff, in any sense.

stifftail (stif'tāl), *n.* The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

stiff-tailed (stif'tāld), *a.* Having rigid rectrices or tail-feathers denuded to the base; erismaturine: specifically noting ducks of the genus *Erismatura*.

stifle[1] (stī'fl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stifled*, ppr. *stifling*. [Early mod. E. also *stifil*; < Icel. *stifla* = Norw. *stirla*, dam up, choke, stop, perhaps (like Norw. *stirra*, stiffen) freq. of Norw. *stiva* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive* = ME. *stiven*, stiffen: see *stive*[1], *stiff*, *v.* The word was prob. confused with E. *stive*[2], < OF. *estiver*, pack tight, stive: see *stere*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To choke up; dam up; close.

Make fast the chamber door, *stifle* the keyhole and the crannies. *Shirley*, Traitor, iii. 1.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth and nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; smother.

Sure, if I had not pinch'd you 'till you wak'd, you had *stifled* me with Kisses. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, ii. 3.

I took my leave, being half *stifled* with the closeness of the room. *Swift*, Account of Partridge's Death.

3. To stop the passage of; arrest the free action of; extinguish; deaden; quench: as, to *stifle* flame; to *stifle* sound.

They [colored bodies] stop and *stifle* in themselves the rays, which they do not reflect or transmit.
Newton, Opticks, I. ii. x.

She whisper'd, with a *stifled* moan.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

4. To suppress; keep from active manifestation; keep from public notice; conceal; repress; destroy: as, to *stifle* inquiry; to *stifle* a report; to *stifle* passion; to *stifle* convictions.

A record surreptitiously or erroneously made up, to *stifle* or pervert the truth. *Blackstone*, Com., III. xxv.

=**Syn. 2.** *Suffocate*, *Strangle*, etc. See *smother*.—**4.** To hush, muffle, muzzle, gag.

II. *intrans.* To suffocate; perish by asphyxia.

You shall *stifle* in your own report,
And smell of calumny. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 158.

stifle[2] (stī'fl), *n.* [Formerly also *stiffle*; appar. < *stiff*, dial. *stife*: see *stiff*.] 1. The stifle-joint.

If the horse bee but hurt in the *stiffle* with some stripe or straine.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

2. Disease or other affection of the stifle-bone or stifle-joint, as dislocation or fracture of the patella.

stifle-bone (stī'fl-bōn), *n.* The patella of the horse; the kneepan, kneecap, or bone of the stifle-joint.

stifled (stī'fld), *a.* [Formerly also *stiffled*; < *stifle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Affected with stifle. See *stifle*[2], 2.

The horse is said to be *stiffled* when the stiffling bone is removed from the place.
Topsell, Four-Footed Beasts (1607), p. 405. (*Halliwell.*)

stifle-joint (stī'fl-joint), *n.* The stifle or knee-joint of the horse; the joint of the hind leg between the hip and the hock, whose convexity points forward, which is close to the belly, and which corresponds to the human knee. See cut under *Equidæ*.

stifler (stī'flėr), *n.* [< *stifle*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[2].] *Milit.* See *camouflet*.

stifle-shoe (stī'fl-shö), *n.* A form of horseshoe exposing a curved surface to the ground: used in treating a stifled horse. It is fixed on the sound foot, with the effect of forcing the animal to throw its weight on the weak joint, and thus strengthen it by exercise.

stifling (stī'fling), *p. a.* Close; oppressive; suffocating: as, a *stifling* atmosphere.

E'en in the *stifling* bosom of the town.
Cowper, Task, iv. 753.

stifling-bone†, *n.* Same as *stifle-bone*.

stight†, *v.* [ME. *stigten*, < AS. *stihtan*, *stihtian* (for **stiftan*), order, rule, govern, = MD. D. *stichten*, found, build, impose a law, = OHG. MHG. G. *stiften* = Icel. *stipta*, *stifta*, *stigta* = Sw. *stifta*, *stikta* = Dan. *stifte*, found, institute; cf. Icel. *stētt*, foundation, pavement, stepping-stone, foot-piece. Hence *stightle*.] To found; establish; set.

The ston that theron was *stixt* was of so stif vertu
That neuer man vpon mold migt it him on haue.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4425.

stightle†, *v.* [< ME. *stightlen*, *stythtlen*, *stightelen*, *stiztlen*, *styztlen*, order, arrange, direct, freq. of *stighten*, AS. *stihtan*, order, rule, govern: see *stight*. Hence mod. E. *stickle*[3], *stiffle*[2], q. v.] I. *trans.* 1. To order; arrange; dispose of; take order concerning; govern; direct.

That other was his stiward that *stixtled* al his meyne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1199.

II. *intrans.* To make arrangements; treat; direct; mediate; stickle.

When thay com to the courte keppte wern thay fayre,
Stytzlled with the stewarde, stad in the halle.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 90.

stigma[1] (stig'mä), *n.*; E. pl. *stigmas* (stig'mäz), used chiefly in senses 1, 2, and 6; L. pl. *stigmata* (stig'ma-tä), used more or less in all the senses. [= F. *stigmate* = Sp. Pg. *estigma* = It. *stimate*, *stigma* = G. *stigma*, < NL. *stigma*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. στίγμα, pl. στίγματα, a mark, esp. of a pointed instrument, a spot, brand, < στίζειν, mark (with a point), prick, brand: see *stick*[1].] 1. A mark made with a red-hot iron, formerly in many countries upon criminals as a badge of infamy; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

The Devil, however, does not imprint any *stigma* upon his new vassal, as in the later stories of witch-compacts.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 95.

2. Any mark of infamy, slur, or disgrace which attaches to a person on account of evil conduct.

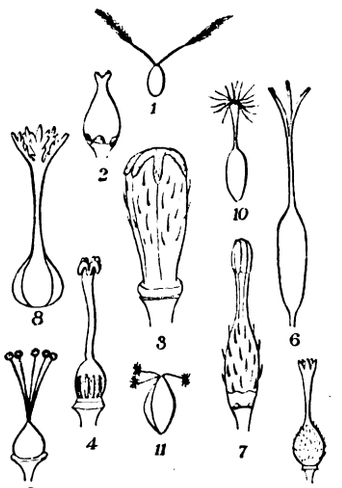
Happy is it for him that the blackest *stigma* that can be fastened upon him is that his robes were whiter than his brethren's. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, Pref.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a mark; a marked point or place: variously applied to marks of color, as a spot, and to many different pores or small holes. Specifically—(*a*) A birth-mark; a nævus. (*b*) The point or place on the surface of an ovary where a mature Graafian follicle ruptures. (*c*) In *ornith.*, the place where the calyx or ovisac of the ovary ruptures to discharge an ovum into the oviduct. See *calyx*, 3 (*b*). (*d*) In *entom.*: (1) The exterior orifice of a trachea; a spiracle. See cuts under *pulmonary*, *flesh-fly*, *sheep-bot*, and *Acarida*. (2) A chitinous spot or mark on the anterior margin of the fore wings of many insects, formed by a special enlargement of a vein; a pterostigma. (*e*) In *Protozoa*, a spot of pigment; the so-called eye of an infusorian. (*f*) In *Annelida*, one of the pores or openings of the segmental organs. (*g*) In *Hydrozoa*, the pore by which a pneumatocyst opens to the exterior. See cut under *Hydrozoa*. (*h*) In *Pharyngopneusta*, as an ascidian, one of the ciliated openings by which the cavity of the pharynx is placed in communication with that of the atrial canal. See cuts under *Appendicularia* and *Tunicata*.

4. A place or point on the skin which bleeds periodically or at irregular intervals during some mental states. The spontaneous appearance of stigmata was formerly regarded superstitiously.—5. *pl.* In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, marks said to have been supernaturally impressed upon the bodies of certain persons in imitation of the wounds on the crucified body of Christ.

In the life of St. Francis of Assisi we have the first example of the alleged miraculous infliction of *stigmata*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 549.

6. In *bot.*, a modified part of the style or, when that is wanting, of the surface of the ovary, which in impregnation receives the pollen. In



Stigmas.

1. Of *Cynodon Dactylon*. 2. Of *Vitis Labrusca*. 3. Of *Papaver Argemone*. 4. Of *Gordonia pubescens*. 5. Of *Tilia Americana*. 6. Of *Silene Pennsylvanica*. 7. Of *Tribulus cistoides*. 8. Of *Dionæa muscipula*. 9. Of *Linum Virginianum*. 10. Of *Parietaria officinalis*. 11. Of *Rumex obtusifolius*.

the latter case the stigma is said to be *sessile*, as in the poppy and the tulip. When the style is present, the stigma may be *terminal*, occupying its summit, as in the plum and cherry, or *lateral*, running down its face in one or two lines, as in *Ranunculus*. Its form and appearance are very various. In many plants there is only one stigma, while in others there are two, three, five, or many, according to the number of styles or style-branches. The stigma is composed of delicate cellular tissue; its surface is destitute of true epidermis, and is usually moist. See *pistil* (with cut) and *pollen-tube*.

stigma[2] (stig'mä), *n.* [Gr. στίγμα, the ligature ϛ, an altered form, to bring in στ, of σίγμα or σῖγμα, the letter σ, ϛ, sigma: see *sigma*. The ligature was also called *στι*.] In *Gr. gram.* and *paleog.*, a ligature (ϛ) still sometimes used for στ (*st*), and also used as a numeral (6).

stigma-disk (stig'mä-disk), *n.* In *bot.*, a disk forming the seat of a stigma, sometimes produced by the fusion of two or more style-apices, as in *Asclepias*.

stigmal (stig'mal), *a.* [< *stigma*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a stigma; stigmatic. Specifically applied in entomology to a vein of the wings of some insects, whose modification makes a stigma (pterostigma).

Stigmaria (stig-mā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *stigma*, a mark (see *stigma*[1]), + *-aria*.] A former genus of fossil plants, very abundant in many regions in the coal-measures, and especially in the under-clay, or clayey material (often mixed with more or less sand) by which most seams of coal are underlain; also [*l. c.*], a plant of this genus. These plants are cylindrical root-like bodies, usually starting from a center in four main branches, and afterward bifurcating irregularly, and extending sometimes to great distances. The bodies are covered with small round depressions or scars arranged in lozenge-shaped patterns, and each the point of attachment of a ribbon-shaped filament or rootlet. In some cases the stigmarias have been found attached to trunks of *Sigillaria*, in such a position as would naturally be occupied by the roots with reference to the stem of the plant or tree; hence they have been admitted by most paleobotanists to be in fact the roots of the widely distrib-

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uted coal-plant called *Sigillaria*. Some who maintain this, however, admit that the relation of the stigmarias to the plant itself was peculiar; while others believe that they were floating stems, able under favorable conditions to play the part of roots. This opinion has for its support the fact that thick beds of under-clay are frequently found almost entirely made up of remains of stigmarias, while not even a fragment of *Sigillaria* can be found in the vicinity.

Stigmarian (stig-mā′ri-an), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-an.*] Relating to, containing, or consisting of *Stigmaria*. *Geol. Mag.*, No. 267, p. 407.

stigmarioid (stig-mā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Stigmaria* + *-oid.*] In *bot.*, resembling *Stigmaria*.

stigmata, *n.* Latin plural of *stigma*[1].

stigmatal (stig′ma-tal), *a.* [< *stigmata* + *-al.*] In *entom.*, pertaining to, near, or containing the stigmata or breathing-pores; stigmatic: as, the *stigmatal* line of a caterpillar.

stigmatic (stig-mat′ik, formerly also stig′ma-tik), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *stigmaticus*, < L. *stigma*, < Gr. στίγμα, a mark, brand: see *stigma*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a stigma, in any sense of that word. Specifically—(*a*) Having the character of a brand; ignominious.

> Print in my face
> The most *stigmaticke* title of a villaine.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 110).

(*b*) Marked with or as with a stigma or brand; repulsive; abhorrent.

> So the world is become ill favoured and shrewd-pated, as politic in brain as it is *stigmatic* in limbs.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 19.

(*c*) In *nat. hist.*, belonging to or having the character of a stigma; stigmal. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 374. (*d*) In *bot.*, receptive of pollen: said of parts of the style which have the function without the form of a stigma, as the "silk" of maize. (*e*) Bearing the stigmata; stigmatized. See *stigma*[1], 5.—**Stigmatic cells,** in *bot.*, same as *tid-cells.*

II. *n.* **1.** A person who is marked with stigmata, in the ecclesiastical or the pathological sense; a stigmatist.—**2.** A criminal who has been branded; one who bears upon his person the marks of infamy or punishment; a notorious profligate.

> Convaide him to a justice, where one swore
> He had been branded *stigmatic* before.
> *Philomythie* (1616). (*Nares.*)

3. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

> But like a foul, mis-shapen *stigmatic*,
> Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 136.

stigmatical (stig-mat′i-kal), *a.* [< *stigmatic* + *-al.*] Same as *stigmatic*. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 22.

stigmatically (stig-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* With stigmata; with a mark of infamy or deformity.

> If you spye any man that has a looke,
> *Stigmatically* drawne, like to a furies,
> (Able to fright) to such I'le give large pay.
> *Dekker*, Wonder of a Kingdom, iii. 1.

stigmatiferous (stig-ma-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stigma*(*t-*), a stigma, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stig′ma-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stigma*(*t-*), stigma, + L. *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, having the structure or appearance of a stigma, spiracle, or breathing-pore; spiraculiform.

stigmatisation, stigmatise, etc. See *stigmatization*, etc.

stigmatist (stig′ma-tist), *n.* [< Gr. στίγμα(τ-), a mark, a brand (see *stigma*[1]), + *-ist.*] One on whom the stigmata, or marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

stigmatization (stig″ma-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *stigmatize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of stigmatizing, or the condition of being stigmatized; specifically, the supposed miraculous impression of the marks of Christ's wounds on the bodies of certain persons.—**2.** The act, process, or result of producing, as by hypnotic suggestion, on the surface of the body points or lines which bleed. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatisation.*

stigmatize (stig′ma-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stigmatized*, ppr. *stigmatizing.* [< F. *stigmatiser* = Sp. *estigmatizare* = Pg. *estigmatisar* = It. *stimatizzare*, < ML. *stigmatizare*, < Gr. στιγματίζειν, mark, brand, < στίγμα(τ-), a mark, brand: see *stigma*[1].] **1.** To mark with a stigma or brand.

> They had more need some of them . . . to have their cheeks *stigmatized* with a hot iron.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 474.

2. To set a mark of disgrace on; disgrace with some mark or term of reproach or infamy.

> It was thought proper to restrain it [comedy] within bounds by a law enacting that no person should be *stigmatized* under his real name.
> *Goldsmith*, Essay, Origin of Poetry.

3. To produce red points, sometimes bleeding, in or on: as, a person or the skin *stigmatized* by hypnotic suggestion. [Recent.]

Also spelled *stigmatise.*

stigmatized (stig′ma-tīzd), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with a stigma; branded; specifically, marked with the stigmata of the passion.—**2.** Resembling stigmata: as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles.

Also spelled *stigmatised.*

stigmatose (stig′ma-tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stigmatosus*, < *stigma*[1], a stigma: see *stigma*[1].] **1.** In *bot.*, same as *stigmatic.*—**2.** Affected with stigmata; stigmatized.

stigme (stig′mē), *n.* [< Gr. στιγμή, a prick, point.] **1.** In *Gr. palæog.*, a dot used as a punctuation-mark; especially, a dot placed at the top of the line, like the later Greek colon, and having the value of a period.—**2.** In *Gr. pros.*, a dot placed over a time or syllable to mark the ictus.

Stigmonema (stig-mō-nē′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στίγμα, a mark, + νῆμα, a thread.] A genus of cyanophyceous algæ, giving name to the family *Stigmonemeæ.*

Stigmonemeæ (stig-mō-nē′mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stigmonema* + *-eæ.*] A family of cyanophyceous algæ, embraced, according to late systematists, in the order *Scytonemaceæ.*

Stigmus (stig′mus), *n.* [NL. (Jurine, 1807), < Gr. στίγμα, a mark: see *stigma*[1].] In *entom.*, a genus of fossorial wasps, of the family *Pemphredonidæ*, having a large stigma to the fore wing and a petiolate abdomen. *S. troglodytes* of Europe makes its cells in the hollow straws of thatched roofs, and provisions them with masses of immature *Thripes.*

stilar, *a.* See *stylar.*

Stilbeæ (stil′bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στίλβειν, glitter, shine, + *-eæ.*] A division of hyphomycetous fungi, characterized by the cohering of the spore-bearing hyphæ into a dense and slender stipe.

stilbite (stil′bīt), *n.* [< Gr. στίλβειν, glitter, shine, + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A common zeolitic mineral, usually occurring in radiated or sheaf-like tufts of crystals having a pearly luster on the surface of cleavage. It varies in color from white to brown or red. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium and calcium. Also called *desmine.* See cut under *tufted.*

2. The mineral heulandite.

stile[1] (stil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *style;* < ME. *stile, style, stigele,* < AS. *stigel* (= OHG. *stigila, stiagil,* MHG. *stiegel, stigele,* a step, G. dial. *stegel,* a step), a stile, < *stigan* (pp. *stigen*), climb, ascend. Cf. *sty*[1], *n.*, and *stair.*] **1.** A series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, for ascending and descending in getting over a fence or wall.

> Jog on, jog on, the foot-path way,
> And merrily hent the *stile*-a.
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 133.

2. In *carp.*, a vertical part of a piece of framing, into which the ends of the rails are fixed by mortises and tenons. See cut of panel-door, under *door.*

stile[2]†, *n.* A former and more correct spelling of *style*[1].

stile[3]†, *n.* A former spelling of *style*[2].

stilet[1]† (sti-let′), *n.* A former and more correct form of *stiletto*. *Scott*, Monastery.

stilet[2] (sti′let), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a small style; a stylet.

stilette† (sti-let′), *n.* Same as *stylet.*

stiletto (sti-let′ō), *n.* [< It. *stiletto*, a dagger, dim. of *stilo*, a dagger, < L. *stilus*, a stake, a pointed instrument: see *stile*[2], *style*[2], and cf. *stylet.*] **1.** A dagger having a blade slender and narrow, and thick in proportion to its width—that is, triangular, square, etc., in section, instead of flat.—**2.** A small sharp-pointed implement used for making eyelet-holes and for similar purposes. Stilettos are of ivory, bone, metal, and other materials.—**3**†. A beard trimmed into a sharp-pointed form.

> The *stiletto* beard,
> O, it makes me afeard,
> It is so sharp beneath.
> *Acad. of Compl.* (*Nares.*)

> The very quack of fashion, the very he that
> Wears a *stiletto* on his chin? *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

stiletto (sti-let′ō), *v. t.* [< *stiletto*, *n.*] To strike or wound with a stiletto; hence, in general, to stab.

> Henry IV. . . . [was] likewise *stilettoed* by a rascal votary. *Bacon*, Charge against W. Talbot, p. 202.

still[1] (stil), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stil, stille, styll, stylle;* < ME. *stille, stylle,* < AS. *stille* = OS. *stilli* = OFries. *stille* = MD. *stille, stil,* D. *stil* = MLG. *stille,* LG. *still* = OHG. *stilli,* MHG. *stille,* G. *still* = Icel. *stillr* = Dan. *stille* = Sw. *stilla,* quiet, still; with adj. formative, from the root (*stel*) of AS. *steall,* etc., a place, stall: see *stall*[1], *stell.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Remaining in place; remaining at rest; motionless; quiet: as, to stand, sit, or lie *still.*

> Foot & hond thou kepe fulle *stylle*
> Fro clawyng or tryppyng, hit ys skylle.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

2. Calm; tranquil; peaceful; undisturbed or unruffled: as, *still* waters run deep; a *still* night.

> In the calmest and most *stillest* night.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 28.

> A Poet in *still* musings bound.
> *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 11.

3. Silent; quiet; calm; noiseless; hushed.

> A man that sayth little shall perceiue by the speeche of another;
> Be thou *stil* and see, the more shalt thou perceyue in another. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

> The trumpet's silver sound is *still*,
> The warder silent on the hill!
> *Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

4. Soft; low; subdued: as, a *still* small voice.

> The gentle blasts of western winds shall move
> The trembling leaves, and through their close boughs breathe
> *Still* musick, whilst we rest ourselves beneath
> Their dancing shade. *Carew*, Poems, p. 70. (*Latham.*)

5. Not sparkling or effervescing: said of wine, mineral water, and other beverages: contrasted with *sparkling;* by extension, having but little effervescence. Thus, *still* champagne is not the non-effervescent natural wine, but champagne which is only moderately sparkling.

6†. Continual; constant.

> But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
> And by *still* practice learn to know thy meaning.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 2. 45.

still alarm, an alarm of fire given by a person calling at a station, and not by the regular system of fire-signals.—**Still days.** See *day*[1].—**Still hunt.** See *hunt.*—**Still life,** inanimate objects, such as furniture, fruits, or dead animals, represented by the painter's art.

> The same dull sights in the same landscape mixt,
> Scenes of *still life*, and points for ever fixed,
> A tedious pleasure on the mind bestow.
> *Addison*, Epil. to British Enchanters.

II. *n.* **1.** Calm; silence; freedom from noise.

> He [Henry VIII.] had never any . . . jealousy with the King his father which might give any occasion of altering court or counsel upon the change; but all things passed in a *still.* *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VIII.

2. A still alarm. [Colloq.]

> Many alarms were what the firemen called *stills*, where a single engine went out to fight the fire.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), II. xxv. 6.

still[1] (stil), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *stille, stylle;* < ME. *stillen,* < AS. *stillan* = OS. *stillian, stillōn* = MD. D. *stillen* = MLG. LG. *stillen* = OHG. *stillan, stillōn,* MHG. G. *stillen* = Icel. Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille,* make or become still; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make still; cause to be at rest; render calm, quiet, unruffled, or undisturbed; check or restrain; make peaceful or tranquil; quiet.

> Lord, *still* the seas, and shield my ship from harm.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

2. To calm; appease; quiet or allay, as commotion, tumult, agitation, or excitement.

> A turn or two I'll walk,
> To *still* my beating mind.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 163.

3. To silence; quiet.

> With his name the mothers *still* their babes.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 17.

> O *still* my bairn, nourice;
> O *still* him wi' the pap!
> *Lamkin* (Child's Ballads, III. 97).

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To lull, pacify, tranquilize, smooth.—**3.** To hush.

II. *intrans.* To become calm or tranquil; grow quiet; be still. [Rare.]

> Heruppon the people peacyd, and *stilled* unto the tyme the shire was doon. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

still[1] (stil), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *stil, stille, styll, stylle;* < ME. *stille,* < AS. *stille* = OS. *stillo* = D. *stil* = OHG. *stillo,* MHG. *stille,* G. *still* = Sw. *stilla* = Dan. *stille,* quietly; from the adj.] **1**†. Quietly; silently; softly; peacefully.

> Thei criede mercy with good wille,
> Somme lowde & somme *stille*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 96.

2. Constantly; continually; habitually; always; ever.

> Thou *still* hast been the father of good news.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 42.

> What a set face the gentlewoman has, as she were *still* going to a sacrifice! *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

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O first of friends! (Pelides thus reply'd)
Still at my heart, and ever at my side!
Pope, Iliad, xi. 743.

3. Now as in the past; till now; to this time; now as then or as before; yet: as, he is *still* here.

At after noone, with an easy wynde, and salyd *styll* in alto pelago, leuynge Grece on ye lefte hande and Barbary on the ryght hande. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

Poor Wat, far off upon a hill,
Stands on his hinder legs with listening ear,
To hearken if his foes pursue him *still*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 699.

Apart she lived, and *still* she lies alone.
Crabbe, Works, I. 113.

4. In an increased or increasing degree; beyond this (or that); even yet; in excess: used with comparatives or to form a comparative: as, *still* greater things were expected; *still* more numerous.

What rich service!
What mines of treasure! richer *still!*
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iii. 4.

The matter of his treatise is extraordinary; the manner more extraordinary *still*.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

5. For all that; all the same; nevertheless; notwithstanding this (or that).

Though thou repent, yet I have *still* the loss.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxiv.

The Bey, with all his good sense and understanding, was *still* a Mamaluke, and had the principles of a slave.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 30.

Loud and (or **or**) **still**†. See *loud*.—**Still and anon**†, at intervals and repeatedly; continually.

And, like the watchful minutes of the hour,
Still and anon cheer'd up the heavy time.
Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 47.

still[2] (stil), *v.* [< ME. **stillen*, *styllen*, in part an abbr. of *distil*, in part < L. *stillare*, drop, fall in drops, also let or cause to fall in drops, < *stilla*, a drop; cf. *stiria*, a frozen drop, an icicle. Cf. *distil*, *instil*.] **I.**† *intrans.* To drop; fall in drops. See *distil*.

From her faire eyes wiping the deawy wet
Which softly *stild*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 35.

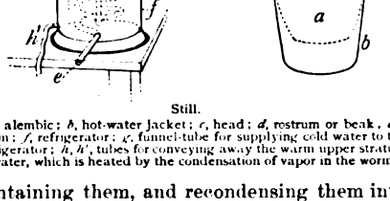
II. *trans.* **1**†. To drop, or cause to fall in drops.

Her father Myrrha sought,
And loved, but loved not as a daughter ought.
Now from a tree she *stills* her odorous tears,
Which yet the name of her who sheds them bears.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

2. To expel, as spirit from liquor, by heat and condense in a refrigerator; distil. See *distil*.

In Burgos, Anno 21., Doctor Sotto cured me of a certeine wandering feuer, made me eat so much Apium, take so much Barley water, & drink so much *stilled* Endiue.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 275.

still[2] (stil), *n.* [< *still*[2], *v.* The older noun was *stillatory*.] **1.** An apparatus for separating, by means of heat, volatile matters from substances



Still.

a, alembic; *b*, hot-water jacket; *c*, head; *d*, rostrum or beak; *e e*, worm; *f*, refrigerator; *g*, funnel-tube for supplying cold water to the refrigerator; *h*, *h'*, tubes for conveying away the warm upper stratum of water, which is heated by the condensation of vapor in the worm.

containing them, and recondensing them into the liquid form. It assumes many forms, according to the purposes for which it is used; but it consists essentially of two parts, a vessel in which the substance to be distilled is heated, and one in which the vapor is cooled and condensed. The most important use of stills is for the distillation of spirituous liquors. See *distillation*, and cut under *petroleum-still*.

2. A house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.—**3.** In *bleaching*, a rectangular vessel made of slabs of freestone or flagstone with rabbeted and stemmed joints held together by long bolts, and provided with a steam-chamber below, and with a manhole for introducing the materials for making chlorid of manganese solution, called *still-liquor*.

stillage (stil'āj), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A stout support, in the nature of a stool, for keeping something from coming in contact with the floor of a shop, factory, bleachery, etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *bleaching*, a stout low stool or bench to keep textiles or yarns from the floor, and to permit the moisture to drain out of them. (*b*) In the packing of cloths and other goods for shipment, etc., a stool or bench for supporting the goods taken out of a stock to be packed. Some stillages are made so that they can be tilted, and allow articles placed on them to slide off into packing-boxes, etc.

stillatitious (stil-a-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *stillaticius*, dropping, dripping, < *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, drop, trickle: see *still*[2], *v.*] Falling in drops; drawn by a still. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

stillatory (stil'a-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *stillatories* (-riz). [< ME. *stillatorie*, a distilling-vessel (cf. OF. F. *stillatoire*, a.), < ML. *stillatorium*, neut. of **stillatorius*, adj., < L. *stillare*, pp. *stillatus*, fall in drops: see *still*[2], *v.*] **1.** A still; a vessel for distillation; an alembic.

His forheed dropped as a *stillatorie*
Were ful of plantayne and of paritorie.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 27.

In *stillatories* where the vapour is turned back upon itself by the encounter of the sides of the *stillatory*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 27.

2. A laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed; a still-room.

Marius, Armanus, as you are noble friends,
Go to the privy garden, and in the walk
Next to the *stillatory* stay for me.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iv. 3.

still-birth (stil'bėrth), *n.* The birth of a lifeless thing; also, a still-born child.

still-born (stil'bôrn), *a.* Dead at birth; born lifeless: as, a *still-born* child.

still-burn (stil'bėrn), *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation: as, to *still-burn* brandy.

stiller[1] (stil'ėr), *n.* [< *still*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stills or quiets.—**2.** A wooden disk laid on the liquid in a full pail to prevent splashing. [Prov. Eng.]

stiller[2] (stil'ėr), *n.* A distiller. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 830.

still-fish (stil'fish), *v. i.* [< *still*[1] + *fish*[1], after *still-hunt*.] To fish from a boat at anchor.

still-fisher (stil'fish'ėr), *n.* An angler engaged in still-fishing.

still-fishing (stil'fish'ing), *n.* Fishing from a boat at anchor, or from the bank of a stream.

still-house (stil'hous), *n.* A distillery, or that part of it which contains the still.

still-hunt (stil'hunt), *v.* [< *still hunt*: see under *hunt*.] **I.** *trans.* To hunt stealthily; stalk; lie in ambush for.

The only way to get one [a grizzly] is to put on moccasins and *still-hunt* it in its own haunts.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 327.

The best time to *still-hunt* deer is just before sunset, when they come down from the hills to drink.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 81.

II. *intrans.* To hunt without making a noise; pursue game stealthily or under cover.

The best way to kill white-tail is to *still-hunt* carefully through their haunts at dusk.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 118.

An inferior sort of *still-hunting*, as practised, for instance, on Norwegian islands for the large red-deer.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 394.

still-hunter (stil'hun'tėr), *n.* One who pursues game stealthily and without noise; one who hunts from ambush or under cover; a stalker. *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 430.

Stilliard[1]†, *n.* See *Steelyard*[1].

stilliard[2]†, *n.* An old spelling of *steelyard*[2].

stillicide (stil'i-sīd), *n.* [< F. *stillicide*, < L. *stillicidium*, *stilicidium*, a falling of drops, dripping, falling rain, < *stilla*, a drop (see *still*[2]), + *cadere*, fall.] **1**†. A continual falling or succession of drops.

The *stillicides* of water, . . . if there be water enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 24.

2. In *Rom. law*: (*a*) The right to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or roof. (*b*) The right to refuse to allow the rain from another's roof to drop on one's own land or roof.

stillicidious (stil-i-sid'i-us), *a.* [< *stillicide* + *-i-ous*.] Falling in drops. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

stillicidium (stil-i-sid'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *stillicide*.] A morbid dropping or trickling.—**Stillicidium lacrymarum**, the trickling of tears down over the lower lids from obstruction of the lacrymal passages.—**Stillicidium urinæ**, a discharge of urine in drops.

stilliform (stil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stilla*, a drop, + *forma*, form.] Drop-shaped.

stilling (stil'ing), *n.* [Also *stillion*; appar. a variant of E. dial. *stelling*, a shed for cattle (= LG. *stelling* = G. *stellung*, a stand, scaffold; cf. Icel. *stilling*, management), < *stell* + *-ing*.] **1.** A stand for casks.—**2.** In a brewery, a stand on which the rounds or cleansing-vats are placed in a trough, which serves to carry off the overflowing yeast.—**3.** A stand on which pottery is placed in the drying-kiln preparatory to firing.

Stillingia (sti-lin'ji-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named after Benjamin *Stillingfleet*, an English botanist who published botanical papers in 1759.] **1.** A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers in terminal bracted spikes, each bract bearing two glands—the male flowers having a small calyx with two or three broad shallow lobes, and two or rarely three free exserted stamens, and the female flowers bearing an ovary of two or three cells, which terminate in undivided styles united at the base, and ripen into two-valved carpels which on falling leave the receptacle armed with three hard spreading horns. There are about 13 species, natives of North and South America, the Mascarene Islands, and the islands of the Pacific. They are mostly smooth shrubs, usually with alternate short-petioled leaves and a few small female flowers solitary under the lower bracts of the dense sterile spike, which bears usually three male flowers under each of the short and broad upper bracts. One species, *S. sylvatica*, occurs from Virginia southward, for which see *queen's-delight* and *silver-leaf*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the above genus, especially the officinal *S. sylvatica*.

stillion (stil'yon), *n.* Same as *stilling*. *G. Seamell*, Breweries and Maltings, p. 92.

stillitory†, *n.* An erroneous spelling of *stillatory*.

still-life, *n.* See *still life*, under *still*[1].

still-liquor (stil'lik'or), *n.* Bleaching-liquor prepared by the reaction of hydrochloric acid upon manganese binoxid in large stone chambers called *stills* (whence the name). It is a solution of manganese chlorid.

stillness (stil'nes), *n.* [< ME. *stilnesse*, < AS. *stilnes*, *stillnes* (= OFries. *stilnese*, *stilnisse* = MLG. *stilnisse* = OHG. *stilnissi*, *stilnessi*, MHG. *stilnisse*, *stilnesse*), < *stille*, still: see *still*[1] and *-ness*.] The state or character of being still. (*a*) Rest; motionlessness; calmness: as, the *stillness* of the air or of the sea. (*b*) Noiselessness; quiet; silence: as, the *stillness* of the night. (*c*) Freedom from agitation or excitement: as, the *stillness* of the passions. (*d*) Habitual silence; taciturnity.

still-peering† (stil'pēr'ing), *a.* Appearing still.

O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim; move the *still-peering* air,
That sings with piercing.
Shak, All's Well, iii. 2. 113.

[A doubtful word, by some read *still-piercing*.]

still-room (stil'röm), *n.* **1.** An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.—**2.** A room connected with the kitchen, where coffee, tea, and the like are made, and the finer articles supplied to the table are made, stored, and prepared for use. [Eng.]

still-stand (stil'stand), *n.* A standstill; a halt; a stop. [Rare.]

The tide swell'd up unto his height,
That makes a *still-stand*, running neither way.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 64.

still-watcher (stil'woch'ėr), *n.* In *distilling*, a reservoir in which the density of the liquid given over is tested by a hydrometer in order to follow the progress of the distillation.

stilly (stil'i), *a.* [< ME. *stillich*, < AS. *stillīc* (= MLG. *stillich*, *stillik*); as *still*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Still; quiet.

Oft in the *stilly* night,
Ere Slumber's chain has bound me,
Fond Memory brings the light
Of other days around me.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

stilly (stil'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stilliche*, < AS. *stillīce* (= MD. *stillick*, also *stillekens* = MLG. *stilliken*, *stillken*); as *still*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Silently; without uproar.

And he a-roos as *stilliche* as he myght.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

The hum of either army *stilly* sounds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv., Prol., l. 5.

2. Calmly; quietly; without agitation.

He takes his own, and *stilly* goes his way.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict, st. 47.

stilogonidium (stī'lō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *stilogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *stilus*, a pointed instrument, + NL. *gonidium*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a gonidium cut off or separated from the end of a sterigma.

stilp (stilp), *v. i.* [With variation of vowel, < *stulp*, a prop: see *stulp*.] **1.** To stalk; take long, high steps in walking.—**2.** To go on stilts or crutches. [Scotch.]

stilpers (stil'pėrz), *n. pl.* [< *stilp* + *-er*[1].] Stilts; crutches. [Scotch.]

stilpnomelane (stilp-nom'e-lān), *n.* [< Gr. στιλπνός, glittering (< στίλβειν, glitter, glisten), + μέλας (μελαν-), black, dark.] A black, greenish-black, or bronze-colored mineral occurring in foliated plates or thin scales sometimes

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forming a velvety coating (the variety chalcodite), also in fibrous forms. It is essentially a hydrous silicate of iron.

stilpnosiderite (stilp-nō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. στιλπνός, glittering, + E. *siderite*.] Same as *limonite*.

stilt (stilt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stylte*; < ME. *stilte*, *stylte*, < Sw. *stylta*, a prop, stilt, = Dan. *stylte* (cf. Norw. *styltra*), a stilt, = D. *stelt*, a stilt, wooden leg, = MLG. LG. *stelte* = OHG. *stelza*, MHG. G. *stelze*, a prop, crutch; perhaps akin to *stale*[2], *stalk*[2].] **1†.** A prop used in walking; a crutch.

Verely she was heled, and left her *styltes* thore,
And on her fete went home resonably well.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

I have laughed a-good to see the cripples
Go limping home to Christendom on *stilts*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 3. 215.

2. One of two props or poles, each having a step or stirrup at some distance from the lower end, by means of which one may walk with the feet raised from the ground, and with a longer stride: used for crossing sandy or marshy places, streams, etc., and by children for amusement. Stilts were sometimes merely props fastened under the feet, as if very high-heeled shoes. Those used by children are slender poles about 6 feet long, with steps or stirrups 12 inches or more from one end; the longer end of the pole can be held by the hand or passed behind the arm. In a modified form the upper end of the pole is much shorter, and is fitted with a cross-handle which can be grasped by the hand, or is strapped to the leg below the knee. Stilts are used by the shepherds of the marshy Landes in southwestern France.

The doubtful fords and passages to try
With *stilts* and lope-staves.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, i. 43.

3. In *hydraul. engin.*, one of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling. *E. H. Knight.* — **4.** The handle of a plow. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xv. — **5.** In *ceram.*, a support, generally of iron, used to hold a piece of pottery in the kiln, to allow the fire free access to the bottom of the piece. Also called *cockspur* and *spur* (which see). — **6.** [Abbr. of *stilt-bird*.] In *ornith.*, any bird of the genus *Himantopus*: so called from the extremely long, slender legs. The bill is likewise very slender, straight, and sharp. The body is slender, the neck long, the wings are long and pointed, and the tail is short. The stilts are wading-birds living in marshes. They are white below, with most of the upper parts glossy-black, the bill is black, and the legs are of some bright tint. They are very generally distributed over the world, nest on the ground, and lay four dark-colored, heavily spotted eggs. Their food consists of small soft animals found in the mud and water, which they explore with their probe-like bills. The common stilt of the Old World is *H. candidus* or *melanopterus*; that of the United States is *H. mexicanus*, a rare bird in the eastern regions of the country, but abundant in some parts of the west. It is about 15 inches long, and 30 in extent of wings; the bill 2¾ inches; the legs, from the feathers to the toes, 7½ inches. There are only three toes, which are semipalmated. This species is locally called *longshanks* and *lawyer*. The South American stilt is *H. nigricollis*; the Australian, *H. leucocephalus*. A related bird of Australia to which the name extends is *Cladorhynchus pectoralis*, having the toes webbed like those of the avoset. — **Stilt prolegs**, in *entom.*, the prolegs of a caterpillar when they are unusually long, so that the body over them is much raised above the surface on which the insect walks.



Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*).

stilt (stilt), *v. t.* [< *stilt*, *n.*] To raise above the ordinary or normal position or surface, as if by the use of stilts.

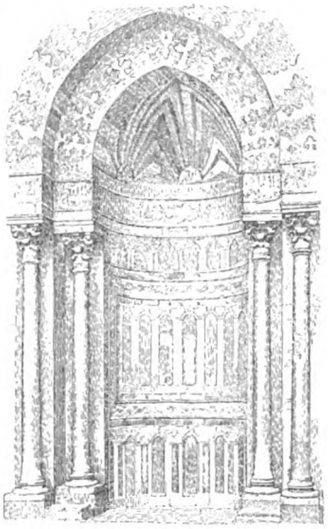
The fluted columns [of San Moisé] are *stilted* upon pedestals, and their lines are broken by the bands which encircle them like broad barrel-hoops.
Howells, Venetian Life, xviii.

stilt-bird (stilt'bėrd), *n.* **1.** The stilt or stilt-plover. — **2†.** *pl.* Wading birds collectively; the grallatorial birds, constituting the old order *Grallæ* or *Grallatores*. Also called *stilt-walkers*.

stilted (stil'ted), *p. a.* Elevated, as if on stilts; hence, pompous; inflated; formal; stiff and bombastic: said especially of language: as, a *stilted* mode of expression; a *stilted* style.

His earliest verses have a *stilted*, academic flavor.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 39.

Stilted arch, an arch which does not spring immediately from the apparent or feigned imposts, as from the capitals of the supporting pillars, but from horizontal courses of masonry resting on these false imposts, as if the arch were raised on stilts. Such arches occur frequently in all medieval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when spans of different widths are used in the same range. Compare *arch*[1].



Stilted Arch.—Mihrab in the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, Cairo.

stiltedness (stil'ted-nes), *n.* Stilted character; pompous stiffness. *Athenæum*, No. 3195, p. 94.

stiltify (stil'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stiltified*, ppr. *stiltifying*. [< *stilt* + *-i-fy*.] To raise as on stilts; elevate or prop up, as with stilts. [Rare.]

Skinny dwarfs ye are, cushioned and *stiltified* into great fat giants. *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxv.

Stilton cheese. See *cheese*[1].

stilt-petrel (stilt'pet'rel), *n.* A stormy petrel of the genus *Fregetta*: so called from the length of the legs. *F. grallaria* is an example.

stilt-plover (stilt'pluv'ėr), *n.* The stilt or stilt-bird: so called because it has only three toes on each foot, like a plover.

stilt-sandpiper (stilt'sand'pī-pėr), *n.* A long-legged sandpiper of America, *Micropalama himantopus*. The adult in summer is blackish above, with each feather edged and tipped with white, or tawny and bay; the under parts are mixed reddish, whitish, and black in streaks on the throat, elsewhere in bars; the ear-coverts are chestnut, the upper tail-coverts white with dusky bars, and the bill and feet greenish-black. The length is 8¾ inches, the extent 16½. The young and the adults in winter are quite different, being ashy-gray above, with little or no trace of the reddish and black; a line over the eye and the whole under parts are white; and the jugulum and sides are suffused with ashy, and streaked with dusky. The bird inhabits North America, breeding in high latitudes, and migrating in the fall to Central and South America. See cut under *Micropalama*.

stilt-walker (stilt'wâ'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks on stilts. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 943. — **2.** A grallatorial bird; a stilt-bird.

stilty (stil'ti), *a.* [< *stilt* + *-y*[1].] Inflated; pompous; stilted. *Quarterly Rev.*

stilus, *n.* See *stylus*.

Stilwell act. See *act*.

stime (stim), *n.* [Also *styme*; < ME. *stime*; a var. of *steem*, *stem*, a ray of light (see *steam*). It is otherwise explained as perhaps a var., due to some interference, of *shim*, < AS. *scima*, a light, brightness, a gleam of light (see *shim*[1], *shime*).] A ray of light; a glimmer; a glimpse: not now used except in negative expressions. [Now only Scotch.]

Ne he iwis might se a *stime*.
Cursor Mundi, l. 19652. (*Stratmann.*)

Wherewith he blinded them so close
A *stime* they could not see.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 201).

stimulant (stim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stimulant* = Sp. Pg. *estimulante* = It. *stimolante*, < L. *stimulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *stimulare*, prick, urge, stimulate: see *stimulate*.] **I.** *a.* Stimulating; serving to stimulate, incite, or provoke; specifically, in *physiol.*, temporarily quickening some functional or trophic process. — **Stimulant balsam**, a mixture of oil of turpentine 8 parts and flour mustard 1 part.

II. *n.* **1.** That which stimulates, provokes, or incites; a stimulus; a spur.

The *stimulant* used to attract at first must be not only continued, but heightened to keep up the attraction.
Mrs. H. More, Cœlebs, xxv.

2. In *physiol.*, an agent which temporarily quickens some functional or trophic process. It may act directly on the tissue concerned, or may excite the nerves which effect the process or paralyze the nerves which inhibit it. Stimulants comprise certain medicinal substances, as ammonia, alcohol, ethylic ether, as well as physical conditions, such as warmth, cold, light, or electricity, esthetic effects, as music and other products of art, and emotions of various kinds, as joy, hope, etc. Stimulants have been divided into *general* and *topical*, according as they affect directly or indirectly the whole system or only a particular part. — **Diffusible stimulants**, those stimulants, as ether or ammonia, which have a speedy and quickly transient effect.

stimulate (stim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stimulated*, ppr. *stimulating*. [< L. *stimulatus*, pp. of *stimulare* (> It. *stimolare* = Sp. Pg. *estimular* = F. *stimuler*), prick, urge, stimulate, < *stimulus*, a goad: see *stimulus*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To prick; goad; excite, rouse, or animate to action or more vigorous exertion by some effective motive or by persuasion; spur on; incite.

The general must *stimulate* the mind of his soldiers to the perception that they are men, and the enemy is no more. *Emerson*, Courage.

Mystery in nature *stimulates* inquiry; why should it not do so in religion? *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 149.

2. In *physiol.*, to quicken temporarily some functional or trophic process in. — **3.** Specifically, to affect by the use of intoxicating drinks.

We were all slightly *stimulated* [with arrack] before a move was made toward the dinner table.
O'Donovan, Merv, xi.

Stimulating bath, a bath containing aromatic astringent or tonic ingredients. = **Syn. 1.** To encourage, impel, urge, instigate, provoke, whet, foment, kindle, stir up.

II. *intrans.* To act as a stimulus.

Urg'd by the *stimulating* goad,
I drag the cumbrous waggon's load.
Gay, To a Poor Man, l. 87.

stimulation (stim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *stimulation* = Sp. *estimulacion* = Pg. *estimulação* = It. *stimolazione*, < L. *stimulatio(n-)*, a pricking, incitement, < *stimulare*, prick, goad, stimulate: see *stimulate*.] **1.** The act of stimulating, or the state of being stimulated; urging; encouragement; incitement; increased or quickened action or activity.

The providential *stimulations* and excitations of the conscience. *Bp. Ward*, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674. (*Latham.*)

A certain length of *stimulation* seems demanded by the inertia of the nerve-substance.
W. James, Prin. of Psychol., I. 648.

2. In *med.*, the act or method of stimulating; the condition of being stimulated; the effect of the use of stimulants.

The latent morbid predisposition [to delirium tremens] engendered in the nervous system by prolonged and abnormal *stimulation* is evoked or brought into activity by the depressing influence of the shock [of a corporeal injury].
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 153.

= **Syn. 1.** See *stimulate*.

stimulative (stim'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stimolativo*; as *stimulate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of stimulating; tending to stimulate.

II. *n.* That which stimulates; that which rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant or incentive.

Then there are so many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine in this affair, besides love!
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 225. (*Davies.*)

stimulator (stim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *stimulateur* = It. *stimolatore*, < LL. *stimulator*, an instigator, < L. *stimulare*, prick, goad: see *stimulate*.] One who or that which stimulates.

stimulatress (stim'ū-lā-tres), *n.* [= F. *stimulatrice* = It. *stimolatrice*, < L. *stimulatrix*, fem. of (LL.) *stimulator*: see *stimulator*.] A woman who stimulates or animates.

stimulose (stim'ū-lōs), *a.* [< F. *stimuleux* = It. *stimoloso*, < L. *stimulosus*, abounding with prickles, < *stimulus*, a prick, goad, prickle: see *stimulus*.] In *bot.*, covered with stings or stimuli.

stimulus (stim'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *stimuli* (-lī). [= F. *stimulus*, *stimule* = Sp. *estímulo* = Pg. *estimulo* = It. *stimolo*, *stimulo*, < L. *stimulus*, a goad, a pointed stake, fig. a sting, pang, an incitement, spur, stimulus, < √ *stig-*, also in *instigare*, set on, incite, urge, = Gr. στίζειν, pierce, prick, = AS. **stecan*, pierce: see *stick*[1].] **1.** Literally, a goad. — **2.** In *bot.*, a sting: as, the nettle is furnished with *stimuli*. — **3.** The point at the end of a crozier, pastoral staff, precentor's staff, or the like. In the staves of ecclesiastical authority the stimulus or point is regarded as the emblem of judgment or punishment.

4. Something that excites or rouses the mind or spirits; something that incites to action or exertion; an incitement or incentive.

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We went to dine last Thursday with Mr. ——, a neighboring clergyman, a haunch of venison being the *stimulus* to the invitation. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

The infinitely complex organizations of commerce have grown up under the *stimulus* of certain desires existing in each of us. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 28.

5. In *physiol.*, something which evokes some functional or trophic reaction in the tissues on which it acts.

Light does not act as a *stimulus* to the nervous substance, either fibres or cells, unless it have an intensity which is nearly deadly to that substance.
G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 179.

Absolute stimulus difference, in *psychophysics*, the actual difference in strength between two stimuli.—**Relative stimulus difference,** in *psychophysics*, the ratio of the difference between two stimuli to their mean.—**Stimulus receptivity,** in *psychophysics*, the power of appreciating stimuli, measured by the least intensity of stimulus giving the greatest conscious effect.—**Stimulus scope,** in *psychophysics*, the difference between the measure of stimulus receptivity and the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus susceptibility,** in *psychophysics*, the power of perceiving a stimulus, so that the greater the stimulus susceptibility the lower the stimulus threshold.—**Stimulus threshold,** in *psychophysics*, the minimum amount of stimulus required to produce a conscious effect.

stinch†, *v. t.* [A var. of *stanch*[1].] To stanch.

First, the blood must bee *stinched*, and howe was that done? *Breton*, Miseries of Maulilla, p. 39. (*Davies.*)

stine (stīn), *n.* A dialectal form of *styan*.

sting[1] (sting), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stung* (pret. formerly *stang*), ppr. *stinging*. [< ME. *stingen* (pret. *stang, stong, stonge*, pp. *stungen, stongen, y-stongen, y-stonge*), < AS. *stingan* (pret. *stang*, pp. *stungen*) = Icel. *stinga* = Sw. *stinga* = Dan. *stinge;* cf. Goth. *us-stiggan*, push, push out, = L. **stinguere*, quench: see *stick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To pierce; prick; puncture.

To the hert with a sharpe spere ye hym *stonge*,
& with .iii. nayles made hym shede his giltles blode.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Thei ben y-sewed with whigt silk, . . .
Y-*stongen* with stiches.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 553.

2†. To impale.

He *stingeth* him upon his speres orde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 645.

3. To prick severely; give acute pain to by piercing with a sharp point; especially, to pierce and wound with any sharp-pointed weapon supplied with acrid or poisonous fluid, as a fang or sting, with which certain animals and plants are furnished; bite; urticate: as, to be *stung* by a bee, a scorpion, or a nettle, or by a serpent or a sea-nettle.

What, wouldst thou have a serpent *sting* thee twice?
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 69.

I often have been *stung* too with curst bees.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

4. To pain acutely, as if with a sting; goad: as, a conscience *stung* with remorse.

Unhappy Psyche, *stung* by these reproaches,
Profoundly feels the wound dive in her heart.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 14.

5. To stimulate; goad.

She was trying to task herself up to her duty. At last she *stung* herself into its performance by a suspicion.
Mrs. Gaskell, North and South, xxxviii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To have a sting; be capable of wounding with a sting; use the sting: literally or figuratively: as, hornets *sting;* epigrams often *sting;* a *stinging* blow.

At the last it biteth like a serpent, and *stingeth* like an adder. Prov. xxiii. 32.

2. To give pain or smart; be sharply painful; smart: as, the wound *stung* for an hour.

Under the dust, beneath the grass,
Deep in dim death, where no thought *stings*.
A. C. Swinburne, Félise.

sting[1] (sting), *n.* [= Icel. *stingi*, a pin, a stitch in the side, = Sw. *sting*, a sting (in sense 4), = Dan. *sting*, stitch; from the verb.] **1.** A sharp-pointed organ of certain insects and other animals, capable of inflicting by puncture a painful wound.

I bring no tales nor flatteries; in my tongue, sir,
I carry no fork'd *stings*. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

In *zoöl.*, specifically —(*a*) The modified ovipositor of the females of certain insects, as bees, wasps, hornets, and many other *Hymenoptera;* an aculeus; a terebra. This weapon is generally so constructed as to inflict a poisoned as well as punctured wound, which may become inflamed and very painful or even dangerous; an irritating fluid is injected through the tubular sting when the thrust is given. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. (*b*) The mouth-parts of various insects which are formed for piercing and sucking, as in the mosquito and other gnats or midges, gadflies, fleas, bedbugs, etc. In these cases the wound is often poisoned. See cuts under *gnat* and *mosquito*. (*c*) A stinging hair or spine of the larvæ of various moths, or such organs collectively. See cuts under *hag-moth, saddleback*, and *stinging*. (*d*) The falces of spiders, with which these creatures bite—in some cases, as of the katipo or malmignatte, inflicting a very serious or even fatal wound. See cuts under *chelicera* and *falx*. (*e*) The curved or claw-like telson of the tail of a scorpion, inflicting a serious poisoned wound. See cuts under *scorpion* and *Scorpionida*. (*f*) One of the feet or claws of centipeds, which, in the case of some of the larger kinds of tropical countries, inflict painful and dangerous wounds. (*g*) The poison-fang or venom-tooth of a nocuous serpent; also, in popular misapprehension, the harmless soft forked tongue of any serpent. See cuts under *Crotalus* and *snake*. (*h*) A fin-spine of some fishes, capable of wounding. In a few cases such spines are connected with a venom-gland whence poison is injected; in others, as the tail-spines of sting-rays, the large bony sting, several inches long and sometimes jagged, is smeared with a substance which may cause a wound to fester. See cuts under *stone-cat, sting-ray*. (*i*) An urticating organ, or such organs collectively, of the jellyfishes, sea-nettles, or other cœlenterates. See cut under *nematocyst*.

2. In *bot.*, a sort of sharp-pointed hollow hair, seated upon or connected with a gland which secretes an acrid or poisonous fluid, which, when introduced under the skin, produces a stinging pain. For plants armed with such stings, see *cowhage, nettle*[1] (with cut), *nettle-tree*, 2, and *tread-softly*.—**3.** The fine taper of a dog's tail. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—**4.** The operation or effect of a sting; the act of stinging; the usually poisoned punctured wound made by a sting; also, the pain or smart of such a wound.

Their softest touch as smart as lizards' *stings!*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 325.

5. Anything, or that in anything, which gives acute pain, or constitutes the principal pain; also, anything which goads to action: as, the *sting* of hunger; the *stings* of remorse; the *stings* of reproach.

The *sting* of death is sin. 1 Cor. xv. 56.

Slander,
Whose *sting* is sharper than the sword's.
Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 86.

A bitter jest leaves a *sting* behind it.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 77.

6. Mental pain inflicted, as by a biting or cutting remark or sarcasm; hence, the point of an epigram.

There is nothing harder to forgive than the *sting* of an epigram. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 667.

7. A stimulus, irritation, or incitement; a nettling or goading; an impulse.

The wanton *stings* and motions of the sense.
Shak., M. for M., i. 4. 59.

Exserted sting. See *exserted*.

sting[2] (sting), *n.* [Also *steing;* a var. of *stang*[1].] **1**†. A pole.—**2**†. A pike; a spear.—**3.** An instrument for thatching.—**4.** The mast of a vessel. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

sting-and-ling (sting'and-ling'), *adv.* [Lit. pole and line; < *sting*[2] + *and* + *ling*, Sc. var. of *line*[2].] Entirely; completely; with everything; hence, by force. [Scotch.]

Unless he had been brought there *sting and ling*.
Scott, Antiquary, xliv.

stingaree (sting'ga-rē), *n.* [A corrupt form of *sting-ray*.] See *sting-ray*.

sting-bull (sting'bůl), *n.* The greater weever, or sting-fish, *Trachinus draco*. See *Trachinus* and *weever*. Also called *otter-fish*.

stinger (sting'ėr), *n.* [< *sting*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives acute pain.

That malice
Wears no dead flesh about it, 'tis a *stinger*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, iii. 2.

(*a*) An animal or a plant that stings.

The Mutilla being a well-armed insect, and a severe *stinger*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 212.

(*b*) The sting of an insect. (*c*) A biting or cutting remark. [Colloq.] (*d*) A smart, telling blow. [Colloq.]

Rooke, . . . rushing at him incautiously, received a *stinger* that staggered him and nearly closed his right eye.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, xliii.

sting-fish (sting'fish), *n.* **1.** Same as *sting-bull*. See cut under *Trachinus*.—**2.** The sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*, a fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

stingily (stin'ji-li), *adv.* In a stingy manner; with mean niggardliness; in a niggardly manner.

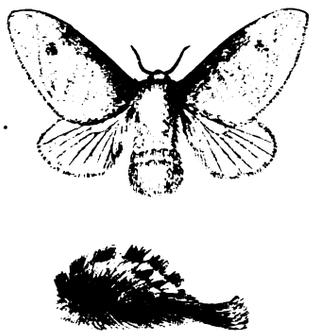
stinginess (stin'ji-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being stingy; extreme avarice; niggardliness; miserliness.

stinging (sting'ing), *p. a.* **1.** That uses a sting; furnished with a sting or stinging organs of any sort; urticating: as, a *stinging* insect or sea-nettle.—**2.** In *bot.*, noting a plant furnished with stinging hairs. See *sting*[1], 2.—**3.** That pierces or wounds as with a sting; that causes acute pain, irritation, or the like; keen; sharp; pungent; telling: as, a *stinging* tongue; a *stinging* rebuke or remark.

He wrapped her warm in his seaman's coat,
Against the *stinging* blast.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

The *stinging* lash of wit.
O. W. Holmes, Opening of Fifth Ave. Theatre, N. Y., 1873.

Stinging ant, an ant of the family *Myrmicidæ*.—**Stinging bug,** the blood-sucking cone-nose, *Conorhinus sanguisuga*, a common bug of the family *Reduviidæ*, which sucks the blood of man and domestic animals, and inflicts a painful wound. See cut under *Conorhinus*.—**Stinging caterpillar,** the larva of any one of certain bombycid moths in the United States, as *Saturnia maia, Hyperchiria io, Empretia stimulea, Phobetron pithecium,*



Stinging Caterpillar, or Slug-caterpillar, and Moth of *Lagoa opercularis*, both natural size.

Limacodes scapha, and *Lagoa opercularis*, which are provided with stinging spines.—**Stinging hair.** See *hair*[1] and *stinging spine*.—**Stinging nettle.** See *nettle*[1], 1.—**Stinging spine,** in *entom.*, one of the modified bristles of any stinging caterpillar, which are sharp and have an urticating effect. See cuts under *hag-moth* and *saddleback*.—**Stinging tree.** Same as *nettle-tree*, 2.

stinging-bush (sting'ing-bůsh), *n.* Same as *tread-softly*.

stinging-cell (sting'ing-sel), *n.* The thread-cell or lasso-cell with which any cœlenterate, as a sea-nettle, urticates. See *nematophore*, and cuts under *cnida* and *nematocyst*.

stingingly (sting'ing-li), *adv.* With stinging effect.

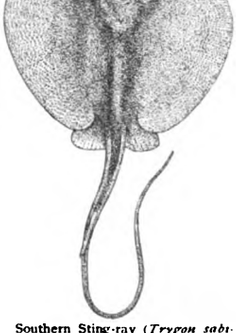
stingless (sting'les), *a.* [< *sting*[1] + *-less*.] Having no sting, as an insect. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 35.—**Stingless nettle,** the richweed or clearweed, *Pilea pumila*. See *clearweed*.

sting-moth (sting'môth), *n.* The Australian *Doratifera vulnerans*, whose larva is capable of inflicting a stinging wound.

stingo (sting'gō), *n.* [With a simulated It. or Sp. or L. termination, < *sting*[1]: in allusion to its sharp taste.] Strong malt liquor. [Colloq.]

Come, let 's in and drink a cup of *stingo*.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, ii. 6.

sting-ray (sting'rā), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *stingaree, stingoree;* < *sting*[1] + *ray*[2].] A batoid fish of the family *Trygonidæ*, as *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*) *pastinaca*, having a long, smooth, flexible, lash-like tail armed near the base with a bony spine several inches long, sharp at the point, and serrated along the sides. It is capable of inflicting a severe and very painful wound, which appears to be poisoned by the slime with which the sting is covered. There are many species of sting-rays, in some of which there are two or three spines bundled together. The British species above named is locally known as *fire-flare* or *fiery-flare*. The commonest sting-ray of the North Atlantic coast of the United States is *T. centrura*, locally known as *clam-cracker*, and corruptly called *stingaree*. *T. sabina* is a similar southern species. The name extends to any ray with a tail-spine. See *Myliobatidæ* (*a*).



Southern Sting-ray (*Trygon sabina*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

stingtail (sting'tāl), *n.* A sting-ray.

sting-winkle (sting'wing'kl), *n.* The hedge-hog-murex, *Murex erinaceus* or *europæus:* so called by fishermen because it bores holes in other shell-fish, as if stinging them.

stingy[1] (sting'i), *a.* [< *sting*[1] + *-y*[1].] Stinging; piercing, as the wind; sharp, as a criticism. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

stingy[2] (stin'ji), *a.* [A dialectal (assibilated) form and deflected use of *stingy*[1].] **1.** Ill-tempered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Meanly avaricious; extremely close-fisted and covetous; niggardly: as, a *stingy* fellow.

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The griping and *stingy* humour of the covetous.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.

3. Scanty; not full or plentiful.

When your teams
Drag home the *stingy* harvest.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Birds of Killingworth.

=**Syn. 2.** *Parsimonious*, *Miserly*, etc. (see *penurious*), illiberal, ungenerous, saving, chary.

stink (stingk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stunk* (pret. formerly *stank*), ppr. *stinking*. [< ME. *stinken*, *stynken* (pret. *stank*, *stonk*, pp. *stonken*), < AS. *stincan* (pret. *stanc*, pp. *stuncen*), smell, have an odor, rise as vapor, = MD. D. *stinken* = MLG. LG. *stinken* = OHG. *stinchan*, smell, have an odor, MHG. G. *stinken* = Sw. *stinka* = Dan. *stinke*, have a bad smell, stink; cf. Gr. *τάγγος*, rancid. Perhaps connected with Icel. *stökkva*, spring, leap, sprinkle, but not with Goth. *stiggkwan*, smite, thrust, strike; cf. L. *tangere*, touch (see *tact*, *tangent*). Hence ult. *stench*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To emit a strong offensive smell; send out a disgusting odor; hence, to be in bad odor; have a bad reputation; be regarded with disfavor.

And therwithal he *stank* so horribel.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 627.

Fall Fate upon us,
Our memories shall never *stink* behind us.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

Stinking badger, the stinkard or teledu.—**Stinking bunt.** Same as *stinking smut*.—**Stinking camomile.** Same as *mayweed*.—**Stinking cedar**, a coniferous tree of the genus *Torreya*: so named from the strong peculiar odor of the wood and foliage, especially when bruised or burnt. Most properly so called is *T. taxifolia*, an extremely local tree of western Florida, an evergreen of moderate size, with bright-yellow (or in old trees reddish) wood susceptible of a fine polish, very durable in contact with the soil, and, where found, largely used for fence-posts. Also called *savin*. See cut under *Torreya*. The similar *T. Californica* is the California nutmeg (see *nutmeg*). *T. grandis* of China, called *kaya*, affords a good timber. *T. nucifera*, a smaller Japanese species, yields a wood valued by coopers and turners, and a food-oil is expressed from its nuts. Also *stinking yew*.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert*.—**Stinking goosefoot.** Same as *notchweed*.—**Stinking hellebore, hoarhound.** See the nouns.—**Stinking mayweed**, the common mayweed.—**Stinking nightshade.** Same as *henbane*.—**Stinking nutmeg**, the California nutmeg, one of the stinking cedars. See *nutmeg*.—**Stinking smut.** See *smut*, 3.—**Stinking vervain**, the guinea-hen weed. See *Petiveria*.—**Stinking yew.** Same as *stinking cedar*.

II. *trans.* To annoy with an offensive smell; affect in any way by an offensive odor. *Imp. Dict.*

stink (stingk), *n.* [< ME. *stinke*, *stynk*, *stynke*; from the verb. Cf. *stench*[1].] 1. A strong offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

And fro him comethe out Smoke and *Stynk* and Fuyr, and so moche Abhomynacioun that unethe no man may there endure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 282.

In Köln, a town of monks and bones,
And pavements fanged with murderous stones,
And rags, and hags, and hideous wenches —
I counted two and seventy stenches,
All well-defined and several *stinks!*
Coleridge, Cologne.

2†. Hell, regarded as a region of sulphurous smells (or of infamy?).

So have I doon in erthe, allas the while!
That certes, but if thou my socour be,
To *stynk* eterne he wol my gost exile.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 56.

3. A disagreeable exposure. [Slang.]

The newspapers of the district where he was then located had raised before the eye and mind of the public what the "patterers" of his class [genteel beggars] proverbially call a *stink*—that is, had opened the eyes of the unwary to the movements of "Chelsea George."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 250.

Fire stink, in *coal-mining*, a smell indicating the spontaneous combustion of the coal or goaf somewhere in the mine.=**Syn. 1.** *Stench*, etc. See *smell*.

stink-alive (stingk'a-līv'), *n.* The bib or pout, *Gadus luscus*: so called because it speedily putrefies after death. *J. G. Wood.*

stinkard (sting'kärd), *n.* [< *stink* + *-ard*.] 1†. One who stinks; hence, a mean, paltry fellow.

Your *stinkard* has the self-same liberty to be there in his tobacco-fumes which your sweet courtier hath.
Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 133.

That foolish knave, that hose and doublet *stinkard*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. The stinking badger of Java, *Mydaus meliceps*; the teledu. See cut under *teledu*.—3. In *ichth.*, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*.

stinkardly† (sting'kärd-li), *a.* [< *stinkard* + *-ly*[1].] Stinking; mean.

You notorious *stinkardly* bearward.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 1.

stink-ball (stingk'bâl), *n.* A preparation of pitch, resin, niter, gunpowder, colophony, asafetida, and other offensive and suffocating ingredients, placed in earthen jars, formerly used for throwing upon an enemy's decks at close quarters, and still in use among Eastern pirates.

stink-bird (stingk'bėrd), *n.* The hoactzin, *Opisthocomus cristatus*.

stink-bug (stingk'bug), *n.* Any one of several malodorous bugs, particularly the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*, of the *Coreidæ*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

stinker (sting'kėr), *n.* [< *stink* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stinks; a stinkard; a stinkpot.

The air may be purified . . . by burning of stink-pots or *stinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

2. One of several large petrels, as the giant fulmar, *Ossifraga gigantea*, which acquire an offensive odor from feeding on blubber or carrion.

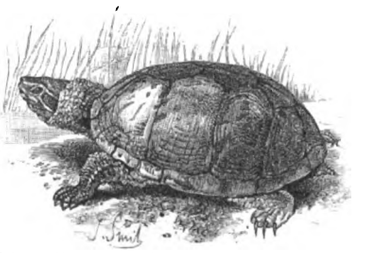
stinkhorn (stingk'hôrn), *n.* [< *stink* + *horn*.] In *bot.*, a common name for certain ill-smelling fungi of the genus *Phallus*. The most common species is *P. impudicus*. See *Phallus*, 3.

stinkingly (sting'king-li), *adv.* In a stinking manner; disgustingly; with an offensive smell.

stinking-weed (sting'king-wēd), *n.* 1. A species of *Cassia*, *C. occidentalis*, found distributed throughout the tropics: so called from its fetid leaves. Also *stinking-wood*.—2. The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. [Local, Scotland.]

stinking-wood (sting'king-wůd), *n.* 1. Same as *stinking-weed*, 1.—2. A leguminous shrub, *Anagyris fœtida*, of southern Europe.

stinkpot (stingk'pot), *n.* 1. A pot or jar of stinking materials; a chamber-pot. *Smollett.*—2†. A receptacle containing a disinfectant. See the quotation under *stinker*.—3. A stinkball.—4. The musk-turtle, *Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*, a stinking kind



Stinkpot (*Cinosternum odoratum* or *Aromochelys odorata*).

of turtle common in some parts of the United States. It is a common inhabitant of the eastern and central streams of the country, and is very troublesome to fishermen by swallowing their bait. It is useful as a scavenger.

stink-rat (stingk'rat), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4. [Local, U. S.]

stink-shad (stingk'shad), *n.* Same as *mud-shad*.

stinkstone (stingk'stōn), *n.* A variety of limestone which gives off a fetid odor when quarried or struck by a hammer. This odor comes from the escape of sulphureted hydrogen, and in most cases it seems to be caused by the decomposition of embedded organic matter. In some quarries in the Carboniferous limestone of Ireland the smell has been found so overpowering that the men were sickened by it, and had to leave off work for a time. (*Jukes.*) Also called *fetid limestone*, and *swinestone*.

stink-trap (stingk'trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

stink-turtle (stingk'tėr'tl), *n.* The musk-turtle. See *stinkpot*, 4.

stinkweed (stingk'wēd), *n.* 1. An ill-smelling cruciferous plant, *Diplotaxis muralis*, of southern Europe. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The jimsonweed.

stinkwood (stingk'wůd), *n.* One of several trees with fetid wood. (*a*) In South Africa, *Ocotea bullata* (see *Ocotea*) and *Celtis Kraussiana*, the latter a tree 20 feet high and 2 feet in diameter, with a tough yellowish-white wood used for planks, cooperage, etc. (*b*) In Tasmania, a shrub or tree, *Zieria Smithii*, also found in Australia, and sometimes called *sand-fly bush*. (*c*) In the Mascarene Islands, *Fœtidia Mauritiana* of the *Myrtaceæ*, a tree from 20 to 40 feet high, whose wood is used for foundations, not being attacked by white ants.

stint (stint), *v.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent*; < ME. *stinten*, *stynten*, *stenten*, < AS. *styntan*, make dull, blunt, orig. make short (also in comp. *forstyntan*, *ge-stentan*, warn, restrain) (= Icel. *stytta* (for **stynta*), shorten, = Sw. dial. *stynta*, shorten, = Norw. *stytta*, *stutta*, shorten, tuck up the clothes), < *stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid, = Icel. *stuttr* = OSw. *stunt* = Norw. *stutt*, short: see *stunt*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to cease; put an end to; stay; stop. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Sey, "al forgeven," and *stynt* is al this fare [disturbance].
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1107.

Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.
Shak., T. of A., v. 4. 83.

Stint thy babbling tongue!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

The thin jackals waiting for the feast
Stinted their hungry howls as he passed by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 172.

2†. To bring to a stand; stay; put a stop to.

The kynges were *stynted* at the entre of the forest by a river, and ther assembled alle her peple that thei myght haue. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

3. To forbear; cease.

Art thou a seruing man? then serue againe,
And *stint* to steale as common souldiours do.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 67.

Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to ride,
Until thou come to fair Tweedside.
Scott, L. of L. M., i. 22.

4. To limit; restrain; restrict; hence, to limit or confine to a scanty allowance: as, to *stint* one's self in food; to *stint* service or help.

[He] trauels halfe a day without any refreshment then water, whereof wisely and temperately he *stinted* himselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 135.

Was the infinite One to be confined to this narrow space? Could His love be *stinted* to the few to whom He had especially revealed His Will? *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 61.

5. To assign a definite task to; prescribe a specified amount of labor for: as, to *stint* a pupil or a servant. See *stint*, *n.*, 2.—6. To cover or serve (a mare) successfully; get with foal. See the quotation under *stinted*, 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cease; desist; stay; stop; hold.

Of this cry they wolde nevere *stenten*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 45.

He *styntid* not, nor neuer wold he sese,
And with his swerd where that his stroke glynt,
Owt of ther sadill full redely they went.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2420.

And swears she'll never *stint*. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 4. 42.

2. To be saving or careful in expenditure.

It's in things for show they cut short; while for such as me, it's in things for life we've to *stint*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Mary Barton, xxxvii.

stint (stint), *n.* [Also obs. or dial. *stent*; < *stint*, *v.*] 1. Limit; bound; limitation; restriction; restraint: as, common without *stint* (that is, without limitation or restriction as to the extent of the pasturage, the number of cattle to be pastured, or the period of the year).

If the summe which the debter oweth be above the *stint*, he shall not be released. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 167.

I know not how, Diuine Prouidence seemeth to haue set those Scythian *stints* to the Persian proceedings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 352.

By rallying round the throne the whole strength of the Royalists and High-Churchmen, and by using without *stint* all the resources of corruption, he [Danby] flattered himself that he could manage the Parliament.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

2. Fixed amount or quantity; allowance; prescribed or allotted task or performance: as, a certain *stint* of work.

Put me to a certain *stint*, sir; allow me but a rod herring a-day. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

In the divided or social state, these functions are parcelled out to individuals, each of whom aims to do his *stint* of the joint work. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 72.

Margaret had a new *stint* at quilling.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

If you are sick or weak, and can't finish your *stent*, you are given twenty blows with the cat.
The Century, XXXVII. 36.

3. One of several small species of sandpiper, especially of the genus *Actodromas*; a sandpeep. The common stint is the dunlin, purre, or ox-bird, *Pelidna alpina*. (See *dunlin*.) This is an early, if not the first, application of the name, as by Ray, who called this bird also



American Least Stint (*Actodromas minutilla*).

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oxeye and *least snipe*. The little stint is *Actodromas minuta;* the least stint is *A. minutilla*, which abounds in North America, and is also known as *Wilson's sandpiper*. Temminck's stint is *A. temminckii;* the red-necked, *A. ruficollis*. There are several others of the same genus. The broad-billed sandpiper, *Limicola platyrhyncha*, is a kind of stint, and the spoon-billed, *Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*, is another. Extension of the name to the sanderling and to phalaropes is unusual.

stintance† (stin'tans), *n.* [< *stint* + *-ance.*] Stint; limit; restriction; restraint. *London Prodigal*, p. 7. (*Halliwell.*) [Rare.]

stinted (stin'ted), *p. a.* 1. Limited; scanty; scrimped.

> Oh! trifle not with wants you cannot feel,
> Nor mock the misery of a *stinted* meal.
> *Crabbe*, Works, I. 9.

2. In foal. See *stint*, *v. t.*, 6. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Stinted, 'in foal.' The word was printed, in this sense, in a catalogue of live-stock for sale at Nashville a year or two ago [1886]. Halliwell and Wright give it as an adjective, meaning in foal, used in the West of England.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII. 44.

stintedness (stin'ted-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being stinted.

stinter (stin'tėr), *n.* [< *stint* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stints, checks, or puts a stop to: as, a *stinter* of strife.

> Let us now see whether a set form, or this extemporary way, be the greater hinderer and *stinter* of it.
> *South*, Sermons, II. iii.

stintingly (stin'ting-li), *adv.* Restrictedly; restrainedly; grudgingly. *George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, viii.

stintless (stint'les), *a.* [< *stint* + *-less.*] 1†. Ceaseless.

> His life was nothing els but *stintlesse* passion.
> *Rowland*, Betraying of Christ (1598). (*Halliwell.*)

2. Without stint; unstinted; generous.

> He gets glimpses of the same *stintless* hospitality.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 201.

stinty (stin'ti), *a.* [< *stint* + *-y*[1].] Restricted; grudging; illiberal. [Rare.]

> Those endowments which our Anglo-Saxon forefathers made to win for themselves and kindred such ghostly aids in another world were neither few nor *stinty*.
> *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 327.

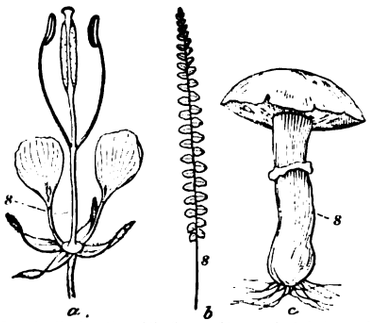
stiony, *n.* See *styany*.

Stipa (stī'pä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named from the flaxen appearance of the feathery awns of *S. pennata;* < L. *stipa*, *stupa*, *stuppa*, the coarse part of flax, tow: see *stupa*.] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Agrostideæ*, type of the subtribe *Stipeæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered paniced spikelets, with their pedicels not continued beyond the flower, which contains three or perhaps sometimes only two lodicules and a narrow acuminate flowering glume indurated closely around the grain and prolonged, usually by a joint, into a long and commonly conspicuously twisted or bent awn. There are nearly 100 species, widely dispersed through both tropical and temperate regions. They are tufted grasses, usually tall, with convolute leaves and a slender, sparingly branched panicle of rather long scattered spikelets, with awns sometimes extremely attenuated. A general name of the species is *feather-grass*, applying particularly to the highly ornamental *S. pennata* of Europe. The only common species of the eastern United States is *S. avenacea*, the black oat-grass; westward the species are numerous — several, known as *bunch-beard-*, or *feather-grass*, being somewhat valuable wild forage-plants of the mountains and great plains. Among these are *S. comata* (*silk-grass*) and *S. spartea* (*porcupine-grass*), the latter remarkable for its hygrometric awns, which are coiled when dry, but uncoil under moisture and, when resisted, tend to push the seed into the ground. *S. viridula*, var. *robusta*, of Mexico, New Mexico, etc., is reported to have a narcotic effect upon horses, and is called *sleepy-grass*. *S. aristiglumis* of Australia is a valuable fodder-plant, of remarkably rapid growth; *S. micrantha* of Queensland borrows the name of *bamboo*. *S. tenacissima* and *S. arenaria*, on account of their large membranous spikelets and two-cleft flowering glume, are sometimes separated as a genus, *Macrochloa* (Kunth, 1835). See *esparto*, *alfa*, and *atocha-grass*.

stipate (stī'pāt), *a.* [< L. *stipatus*, pp. of *stipare*, crowd, press together. Cf. *constipate*.] In *bot.*, crowded.

stipe[1] (stīp), *n.* [A dial. var. of *steep*[1]. Cf. *Stiper Stone group*.] A steep ascent. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stipe[2] (stīp), *n.* [< F. *stipe*, a stipe, = Sp. *estipite*, a door-post, = It. *stipite*, a stock, trunk, post, door-post, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, post, poet. a tree, a branch of a tree; perhaps cognate with E. *stiff*.] 1. In *bot.*, a stalk or support of some sort, the word being variously employed. (*a*) In flowering plants, the stalk formed by the receptacle or some part of it, or by a carpel. To distinguish further this kind of stipe, various other terms are employed, as *thecaphore*, *gynophore*, *gonophore*, *anthophore*, *gynobase*, and *carpophore*. See cut under *Arachis*. (*b*) The stalk or petiole of a frond, especially of a fern or seaweed. See cut under *seaweed*. (*c*) In fungi, especially of the genus *Agaricus*, the stalk or stem which supports the pileus or cap. (*d*) The caudex of a tree-fern. Also *stipes*. See cut in next column.



a, Longitudinal section of the flower of *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*, showing the calyx, two of the petals, two of the stamens, and the stipitate ovary. *b*, Frond of *Asplenium Trichomanes*. *c*, *Agaricus campestris*. (*s*, Stipe in *a*, *b*, and *c*.)

2. In *anat.*, a stem: applied to two branches, anterior and posterior, of the zygal or paroccipital fissure of the brain. *B. G. Wilder.* — 3. In *zoöl.*, a stipes.

stipel (stī'pel), *n.* [< NL. **stipella*, for **stipitella*, dim. of L. *stipes*, a post: see *stipe*[2].] In *bot.*, a secondary stipule situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf. Unlike stipules, there is only a single one to each leaflet, with the exception of the terminal leaflet, which has a pair.

stipellate (stī'pel-āt), *a.* [< NL. **stipellatus*, < **stipella*, a stipel: see *stipel*.] In *bot.*, bearing or having stipels.

stipend (stī'pend), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *estipendio* = It. *stipendio*, < L. *stipendium*, a tax, impost, tribute; in military use, pay, salary; contr. for **stipipendium*, < *stips*, a gift, donation, alms (given in small coin), + *pendere*, weigh out: see *pendent*.] A fixed periodical allowance or payment; settled or fixed pay; salary; pay; specifically, in Scotland, the salary paid to a clergyman; the income of an ecclesiastical living.

> Americus Vesputius, . . . vnder the *stipends* of the Portugales, hadde sayled towarde the south pole many degrees beyond the Equinoctiall.
> *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 134).

> 'Twas a wonder with how small a *stipend* from his father Tom Tusher contrived to make a good figure.
> *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

=**Syn.** *Pay*, etc. See *salary*[1].

stipend (stī'pend), *v. t.* [< F. *stipendier* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiar* = It. *stipendiare*, pay, hire, < L. *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, pay: see *stipend*, *n.*] To pay by settled stipend or wages; put upon or provide with a stipend. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, xlvii. (*Latham.*) [Rare.]

stipendiarian (stī-pen-di-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< *stipendiary* + *-an.*] Acting from mercenary considerations; hired; stipendiary. *Imp. Dict.*

stipendiary (stī-pen'di-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *stipendiaire* = Sp. Pg. *estipendiario* = It. *stipendiario*, < L. *stipendiarius*, pertaining to tribute, contribution, or pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, pay: see *stipend*.] I. *a.* Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation; paid. — **Stipendiary curate.** See *curate*[1]. — **Stipendiary estate**, in *law*, a feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind. — **Stipendiary magistrate**, in Great Britain, a police justice sitting in large cities and towns, under appointment by the Home Secretary on behalf of the crown.

II. *n.*; pl. *stipendiaries* (-riz). 1. One who performs services for a settled payment, salary, or stipend. — 2. A stipendiary magistrate. See under I. — 3. In *law*, a feudatory owing services to his lord.

stipendiate† (stī-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *stipendiatus*, pp. of *stipendiari*, receive pay, serve for pay, < *stipendium*, tribute, salary: see *stipend*, *v.*] To endow with a stipend or salary.

> Besides ye exercise of the horse, armes, dauncing, &c., all the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by professors *stipendiated* by the greate Cardinal.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 14, 1644.

Stiper Stone group. [< *Stiper Stones* (see def.).] In *geol.*, a subgroup, the equivalent of the Arenig series in Carnarvonshire: so called from the name *Stiper Stones* given to a prominent ridge of quartzose rocks rising above the moorland in Shropshire, and extending for about ten miles in length. The Arenig or Stiper Stone group, according to Murchison's original classification (1833–4), formed the base of the Silurian system. It is now considered to be the base of Lapworth's Ordovician, of the Cambro-Silurian of Jukes, and of the Middle Cambrian of other English geologists.

stipes (stī'pēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] 1. In *bot.*, same as *stipe*[2]. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a stalk or stem, as an eyestalk or a footstalk; a stipe. Specifically — (*a*) In *entom.*, the footstalk of the maxilla of an insect, the outer or main division of that organ; the second joint of the maxilla, borne upon the cardo, and through the palpifer and subgalea bearing the palpus, galea, and lacinia, when these organs exist. Also called *shaft*. See cuts under *galea* and *Insecta*. (*b*) In *Myriapoda:* (1) The proximal or median one of two pieces of which the protomala, or so-called mandible, consists, the other being the *cardo*. See *protomala*, and figure under *epilabrum*. (2) One of two sets, an inner and an outer, of broad plates into which the deutomala, or second pair of mouth-appendages, of a myriapod is divided. See *deutomala*. *A. S. Packard*, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, pp. 198, 200.

stipiform (stī'pi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes*, *stips* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or appearance of a stipe or stipes. See *stipe*[2], *stipes*.

stipitate (stip'i-tāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipitatus*, < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having or supported by a stipe or stipes; elevated on a stipe.

stipitiform (stip'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk (see *stipe*[2]), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a stipe or stipes; stipiform; stalk-like.

stipiture (stip'i-tūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Stipiturus;* an emu-wren.

Stipiturus (stip-i-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *stipes* (*stipit-*), a stock, trunk, + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] An Australian genus of warbler-like birds, assigned to the *Malurinæ* or placed elsewhere, having the tail curiously formed of ten feathers with stiffened shafts and loose decomposed barbs (whence the name); the emu-wrens.



Emu-wren (*Stipiturus malacurus*).

S. malacurus is a small brownish bird streaked with black, and with a blue throat, described by Latham in 1801 as the *soft-tailed flycatcher*. The immediate affinities of the genus are with such forms as *Sphenœacus* and *Sphenura* (see these words), and the true position of all these forms seems to be among or near the reed- or grass-warblers, especially such as have but ten tail-feathers. See *warbler*.

stipple (stip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stippled*, ppr. *stippling*. [< D. *stippelen*, speckle, dot over (cf. *stippel*, a speckle, dim. of *stip*, a point), freq. of *stippen* (> G. *stippen*), prick, dot, speckle, < *stip*, MD. *stip*, *stup*, a point, dot.] To produce gradation in color or shade in (any material) by means of dots or small spots. See *stippling*.

> The interlaying of small pieces can not altogether avoid a broken, *stippled*, spotty effect.
> *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

stipple (stip'l), *n.* [< *stipple*, *v.*] 1. In the *fine arts*, same as *stippling*. — 2. In *decorative art*, an intermediate tone or color, or combination of tones, used to make gradual the passage from one color to another in a design. — **Stipple-engraving process**, the process of making an engraved plate by stippling. The first step is to lay an etching-ground on a copperplate; the next, after the subject has been transferred as in etching, is to dot in the outline; after which the darker parts are marked with dots, which are laid in larger and more closely in the deeper shades. The plate is then bitten in, the ground is removed, and the lighter parts are laid in with dry-point or the stipple-graver.

stippled (stip'ld), *p. a.* Spotted; shaded or modeled by means of minute dots applied with the point of the brush or in a similar way.

stipple-graver (stip'l-grā'vėr), *n.* An engravers' tool of which the point is bent downward so as to facilitate the making of small dots or indentations in the surface of a copperplate.

stippler (stip'lėr), *n.* [< *stipple* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stipples. — 2. A brush or tool used for stippling: as, a *stippler* made of hog's hair.

stippling (stip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stipple*, *v.*] In the *fine arts*, dotted work of any kind, whether executed with the brush-point, the pencil, or the stipple-graver.

stiptic†, *a.* and *n.* See *styptic*.

stipula (stip'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *stipulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *ornith.*, same as *stipule*.

stipulaceous (stip-ū-lā'shius), *a.* [< *stipula* + *-aceous.*] In *bot.*, same as *stipular*.

stipular (stip'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ar*[3].] In *bot.*, of, belonging to, or standing in the

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place of stipules; growing on stipules, or close to them: as, *stipular* glands.—**Stipular buds**, buds which are enveloped by the stipules, as in the tulip-tree.

stipulary (stip′ū-lā-ri), *a.* [< NL. *stipula* + *-ary*.] In *bot.*, relating to stipules; stipular.

stipulate[1] (stip′ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stipulated*, ppr. *stipulating*. [< L. *stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulare* (> It. *stipulare* = Sp. Pg. *estipular* = F. *stipuler*), exact, bargain for; origin doubtful: by some referred to OL. **stipulus*, firm; by others to L. *stipula*, a straw.] To arrange or settle definitely, or by special mention and agreement, or as a special condition: as, it is *stipulated* that A shall pay 5 per cent.

Henry the Fourth and the king my master had *stipulated* with each other that, whensoever any one of them died, the survivor should take care of the other's child.
Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Life (ed. Howells), p. 129.

Those Articles which were *stipulated* in their Favour.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 20.

It is *stipulated* also that every man shall be bound to obey his own lord "convenienter," or so far as is fitting and right. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 782.

Stipulated damages. (*a*) In a general sense, a sum named in a contract or obligation as the damages to be paid in case of non-performance. (*b*) As commonly used in law, damages liquidated by a stipulation—that is, a sum fixed by a contract or obligation in such manner as to be the sum payable in case of breach, without any further question as to the amount of the actual damages.

stipulate[2] (stip′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **stipulatus*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stipule: see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, having stipules: as, a *stipulate* stalk or leaf.

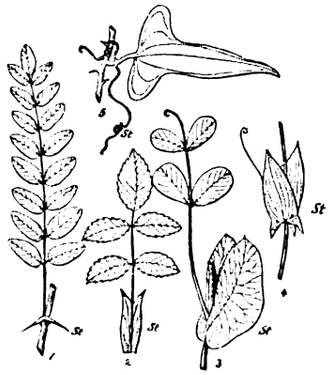
Stipulateæ (stip-ū-lā′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. von Sachs), < **stipulatus*, stalked (see *stipulate*[2]), + *-eæ*.] Sachs's name for the eusporangiate ferns, a division which embraces the *Ophioglossaceæ* and *Marattiaceæ*. The name is now abandoned, as it is known that there are no stipules in the *Ophioglossaceæ*, and that they are sometimes wanting in the *Marattiaceæ*.

stipulation[1] (stip-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *stipulation* = Sp. *estipulacion* = Pg. *estipulação* = It. *stipulazione*, < L. *stipulatio(n-)*, a promise, bargain, covenant, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, covenant, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] **1.** The act of stipulating, agreeing, or covenanting; a contracting or bargaining. —**2.** That which is stipulated or agreed upon; a contract or bargain, or a particular article or item in a contract: as, the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops; a contract containing so many *stipulations*.—**3.** In *law*, specifically—(*a*) An agreement between counsel or attorneys in a cause, affecting its conduct. (*b*) An undertaking in the nature of bail taken in the admiralty courts. (*c*) In Roman law, a contract in which the form consisted in a question and answer, formalities which in course of time came to be recognized as making a valid contract which might dispense with the ceremonials required by the earlier law.

stipulation[2] (stip-ū-lā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk: see *stipule*.] In *bot.*, the situation and structure of the stipules.

stipulator (stip′ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *stipulator*, one who stipulates, < *stipulari*, demand a formal promise, bargain, stipulate: see *stipulate*.] One who stipulates, contracts, or covenants; in *Rom. law*, one to whom a stipulation or promise was given in the form of contract known as *stipulatio*. See *stipulation*[1], 3 (*c*).

stipule (stip′ūl), *n.* [= F. *stipule* = It. *stipula*, < L. *stipula*, a stalk, stem, blade, dim. of *stipes*, stock, trunk: see *stipe*[2].] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) One of a pair of lateral appendages found at the base of the petiole of many leaves. Stipules are normally flat organs, leaf-like in appearance and use, or colorless and scale-like, and without function—sometimes, however, as in the magnolia, fig, and beech, serving as bud-scales and falling when the leaves expand. Stipules may be free from the petiole, or adnate by one edge, then passing by grades into mere wing-like expansions of its base; they may be free from one another, or variously united, sometimes so as to clasp the stem, sometimes between it and the leafstalk (then intrapetiolar), sometimes sheathing the stem, as in *Polygonum*, then forming ocreæ (see *ocrea*). The adjacent members of two opposite pairs may become connate around the stem, as in many *Rubiaceæ*. Stipules are sometimes reduced to mere bristles, or take the form of spines, as in the common locust; in *Smilax* they appear to be converted into tendrils. They are often wholly wanting, but where present they generally characterize whole families, as they do the *Malvaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Rosaceæ*. (*b*) In the *Characeæ*, one of certain unicellular tubes, of greater or less length, on the inner and outer sides of the so-called leaf. (*c*) Same as *paraphyllum* (*b*).—**2.** In *ornith.*, a newly sprouted feather; a pin-feather. Also *stipula*.



Stipules (*St*).
1. Of *Robinia Pseudacacia*. 2. Of *Rosa canina*. 3. Of *Pisum arvense*. 4. Of *Lathyrus Aphaca*. 5. Of *Smilax bona-nox*.

stipuled (stip′ūld), *a.* [< *stipule* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, furnished with stipules, or lateral leafy appendages.

stipuliform (stip′ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *stipula*, a stalk, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a stipule.

stir[1] (stėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stirred*, ppr. *stirring*. [Also dial. *steer* (and *stoor*); early mod. E. also *stirr*, *stirre*, *stire*, *stere*; < ME. *stiren*, *steren*, *sturen*, *styren*, < AS. *styrian*, move, stir, = North Fries. *stiaren* = MD. *stooren*, D. *storen*, disturb, vex, = MLG. *stören*, disturb, hinder, = OHG. *stören*, *störren*, scatter, destroy, disturb, MHG. *stæren*, G. *stören*, disturb, interrupt, hinder, = Sw. *störa*, disturb; cf. Icel. *styrr*, a stir, Dan. *for-styrre*, disturb; not connected with L. *sternere*, scatter, or E. *strew*: see *strew*. Cf. *stoor*[2]. Hence ult. *storm* and *sturgeon*. The ME. forms are in some uses confused with similar forms of *steer*[1], 'direct,' 'guide.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To move; change the position or situation of: as, to *stir* hand or foot.

Stonde he neuere so styfliche thorgh *sterynge* of the bote
He bendeth and boweth the body is vnstable.
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 36.

He pulls you not a hair, nor pares a nail,
Nor *stirs* a foot, without due figuring
The horoscope. *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, i. 3.

2. To set in motion; agitate; disturb.

There is everemore gret Wynd in that Fosse, that *sterethe* everemore the Gravelle, and makethe it trouble.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 32.

My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirr'd*.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 311.

Airs that gently *stir*
The vernal leaves. *Wordsworth*, Ruth.

3. To move briskly; bestir.

Now *stureth* hym self Arthour,
Thenkyng on hys labour,
And gaderyth to hym strenghth aboute,
Hys kynges & Erles on a rowte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 295.

Come, you must *stir* your Stumps, you must Dance.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

4. To cause the particles or parts of to change place in relation to each other by agitating with the hand or an implement: as, to *stir* the fire with a poker; to *stir* one's coffee with a spoon.

He *stireth* the coles.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 267.

Mr. ——, one of the fellowes (in Mr. Fr. Potter's time), was wont to say that Dr. Kettle's braine was like a hasty-pudding, where there was memoric, judgement, and phancy all *stirred* together. *Aubrey*, Lives (Ralph Kettle).

5†. To brandish; flourish.

Now hatz Arthure his axe, & the halme grypez,
& sturnely *sturez* hit aboute, that stryke wyth hit thozt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 331.

6. To bring into notice or discussion; agitate; debate; moot.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction. *Bacon*, Great Place.

7. To rouse, as from sleep or inaction; awaken.

Nay, then, 'tis time to *stir* him from his trance.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1. 182.

Thy dear heart is *stirred*
From out its wonted quiet.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 344.

8. To move; excite; rouse.

His steed was bloody red, and fomed yre,
When with the maistring spur he did him roughly *stire*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 2.

The music must be shrill and all confus'd
That *stirs* my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 1.

9. To incite; instigate; set on.

Feendis threten faste to take me,
And *steren* helle houndis to bite me.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

With him along is come the mother-queen,
An Ate, *stirring* him to blood and strife.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1. 63.

To stir coals†. See *coal*.—**To stir up.** (*a*) To instigate; incite: as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

To these undertakings these great Lords of the World have been *stirred up* rather by the desire of Fame . . . than by the affection of bearing rule.
Raleigh (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 654).

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the rampageousest Methodis' as can be, an' I make no doubt it was him as *stirred up* th' young woman to preach last night.
George Eliot, Adam Bede, v.

(*b*) To excite; provoke; foment; bring about: as, to *stir up* a mutiny; to *stir up* contention.

They gan with fowle reproch
To *stirre up* strife, and troublous contecke broch.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 64.

To be more just, religious, wise, or magnanimous then the common sort *stirrs up* in a Tyrant both feare and envy. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xv.

(*c*) To rouse to action; stimulate; quicken: as, to *stir up* the mind.

[They] are also perpetually *stirred up* to fresh industry and new discoveries. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The man who *stirs up* a reposing community . . . can scarcely be destitute of some moral qualities which extort even from enemies a reluctant admiration.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pass from rest or inaction to motion or action; move; budge: as, they dare not *stir*; to *stir* abroad.

"Master," said he, "be rul'd by me,
From the Green-wood we'll not *stir*."
Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 384).

No disaffected or rebellious person can *stir* without being presently known; and this renders the King very safe in his Government. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

During the time I remained in the convent, the superior thought it proper I should not *stir* out.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 4.

2. To be in motion; be in a state of activity; be on the move or go; be active: as, to be continually *stirring*.

If ye will nedys know at short and longe,
It is evyn a womans tounge,
For that is ever *sterynge*.
Interlude of the Four Elements. (*Halliwell*, under *short*.)

If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *stirring*, tell her there's one Cassio entreats of her a little favour of speech. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 1. 27.

She will brook
No tarrying; where she comes the winds must *stir*.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 32.

3. To be in circulation; be current; be on foot.

No ill luck *stirring* but what lights on my shoulders.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 1. 99.

Ther dyed such multitudo weekly of ye plague, as all trade was dead, and little money *stirring*.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 204.

There is no News at all *stirring* here now.
Howell, Letters, ii. 18.

4. To use an instrument or the hand for making a disturbing or agitating motion, as in a liquid.

The more you *stir* in it the more it stinks. *Bulwer*.

5. To be roused; be excited; disturb or agitate one's self.

You show too much of that
For which the people *stir*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 53.

stir[1] (stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirre*; < *stir*[1], *v.*] **1†.** Movement; action.

The sounding of our wordes [is] not alwayes egall; for some aske longer, some shorter time to be vttered in, & so, by the Philosophers definition, *stirre* is the true measure of time. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

2. A state of motion, activity, briskness, bustle, or the like; the confusion and tumult of many persons in action.

Why all these words, this clamour, and this *stir*?
Sir J. Denham, Prudence, l. 112.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the cheery expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. You could see at once that there was the *stir* of a large family within it.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xiii.

It is well to turn aside from the fretful *stir* of the present. *Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

3. Commotion; excitement; tumult: as, his appearance on the scene created quite a *stir*.

Men may thinke it strange there should be such a *stirre* for a little corne; but had it beene gold, with more ease wee might haue got it; and had it wanted, the whole Colony had starued.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 219.

When Portscy, weighing well the ill to her might grow,
In that their mighty *stirs* might be her overthrow.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 448.

An Impost was leuied of the subiects, to satisfie the pay due to the souldiours for the Persian warre, which raised these *stirres*. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 287.

4. Motion; impulse; emotion; feeling.

He did keep
The deck, with glove, or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the fits and *stirs* of 's mind
Could best express how slow his soul sail'd on.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 3. 12.

5. A poke; a jog.

"Eh, Arthur?" said Tom, giving him a *stir* with his foot. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

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6. A house of correction; a lockup; a prison. [Thieves' slang.]

I was in Brummagem, and was seven days in the new *stir*, and nearly broke my neck.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 469.

stir[2] (stir), *n.* [A corruption of *sir*.] Sir. [Scottish vulgarism.]

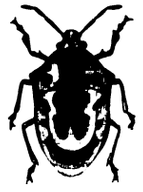
I'm seeking for service, *stir*. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

stirabout (stėr'a-bout'), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *about*.] 1. Oatmeal or other porridge.

The fifth book is of pease-porridge, under which are included frumetary, water-gruel, milk-porridge, rice-milk, flumary, *stir-about*, and the like.
W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.

2. Oatmeal and dripping or bacon-fat mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Stiretrus (stī-rē'trus), *n.* [NL. (Laporte, 1833), < Gr. στείρος, barren, + ἦτρον, the abdomen.] A notable genus of true bugs, of the family *Pentatomidæ*, comprising about 25 species peculiar to America, most of them tropical. One species, *S. anchorago*, is found in the southern United States, and is a common enemy of the chinch-bug, Colorado potato-beetle, and cotton-worm.



Stiretrus anchorago. (Hair-line shows natural size.)

striated (stir'i-ā-ted), *a.* [< **striate* (< L. *stria*, a frozen drop, an icicle; cf. *still*[2]) + *-ed*[2].] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

striousᵗ (stir'i-us), *a.* [< L. *stria*, a frozen drop, an icicle, + *-ous*.] Consisting of or resembling icicles.

Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not much unlike the *strious* or stillicidious dependencies of ice. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

stirk (stėrk), *n.* [Also *sterk*, *sturk*; < ME. *stirk*, *styrk*, *sterk*, *stirke*, *styrke*, < AS. *stirc*, a young cow, heifer, *styrc*, *styric*, a young steer, = MD. *stierick* = MLG. *sterke*, > G. *stärke*, *starke*, a young cow, heifer, G. dial. *sterk*, a young steer; usually explained as derived, with dim. suffix *-ic*, < AS. *steór*, etc., a steer; but prob. connected, as orig. 'a young cow that has not yet calved,' with OHG. *stero*, MHG. *ster*, a ram, Goth. *staira*, barren, L. *sterilis*, barren, Gr. στεῖρος, στέριφος, barren, Skt. *stari*, barren, sterile: see *sterile*.] An animal of the ox or cow kind from one to two years old. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

stirless (stėr'les), *a.* [< *stir*[1] + *-less*.] Still; motionless; inactive; very quiet. [Rare.]

She kept her hollow, *stirless* eyes on his. There was an absence of movement about her almost oppressive. She seemed not even to breathe. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 228.

stirn (stėrn), *n.* Same as *stern*[5].

stiropᵗ, *n.* An old spelling of *stirrup*.

stirpᵗ (stėrp), *n.* [< ME. *stirpe*, < L. *stirps*, a stock, root, race.] Stock; race; family.

So is she sponge of noble *stirp* and high.
Court of Love, l. 16.

Democracies . . . are commonly more quiet, and less subject to sedition, than where there are *stirps* of nobles.
Bacon, Nobility (ed. 1887).

stirpicultural (stėr-pi-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to stirpiculture. *The Sanitarian*, XXIV. 514.

stirpiculture (stėr'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* [< L. *stirps*, a stock, race, + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding of special stocks or strains.

Sentimental objections in the way of the higher *stirpiculture*. *The Nation*, Aug. 10, 1876, p. 92.

stirps (stėrps), *n.*; pl. *stirpes* (stėr'pēz). [L.: see *stirp*.] 1. Race; lineage; family; in *law*, the person from whom a family is descended. See *per stirpes*, under *per*. — 2. In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of uncertain rank and no fixed position, by MacLeay made intermediate between a family and a tribe; a superfamily. Compare *group*[1], *section*, *cohort*, and *phalanx*. — 3. In *bot.*, a race or permanent variety.

stirrage[1]ᵗ (stėr'āj), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *-age*.] The act of stirring; agitation; commotion; stir.

Every small *stirrage* waketh them.
Granger, On Eccles. (1621), p. 320.

stirrage[2]ᵗ, *n.* Same as *steerage*.

stirrer (stėr'ėr), *n.* [< *stir*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stirs; especially, one who is active or bustling.

Come on, . . . give me your hand, sir; an early *stirrer*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 2. 3.

Bris. Good day to you.
Cam. You are an early *stirrer*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

2. One who stirs or agitates anything, as a liquid, with the hand or an implement for stirring. — 3. An implement or a machine used for stirring a liquid or the like.

The liquid being taken out on a pointed glass rod or *stirrer*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 207.

4. One who incites or instigates; an instigator: often with *up*: as, a *stirrer up* of contention.

We must give, I say,
Unto the motives, and the *stirrers up*
Of humours in the blood.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 1.

Stirrers of sedition, without any zeal for freedom.
Macaulay, Sir W. Temple.

stirring (stėr'ing), *n.* [< ME. *steringe*, *styrynge*, *steriinge*; verbal n. of *stir*[1], *v.*] 1. Movement; motion; activity; effort; the act of moving or setting in motion.

Eche abouten other goynge,
Causeth of othres *steringe*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 800.

The emotions voiced in his song are *stirrings* of the spirit rather than thrills of the senses.
The Atlantic, LXV., p. 4 of adv'ts.

2ᵗ. Temptation.

3if any *sterynge* on me stele,
Out of the clos of thi clennesse
Wysse me, lord, in wo & wele,
And kepe me fram vnkyndnesse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 251.

3. In *agri.*, the second tilth or fallow. *Florio*, p. 273. (*Halliwell.*) — 4ᵗ. Riot; commotion.

I'll lie about Charing-cross, for, if there be any *stirrings*, there we shall have 'em.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Ho, i. 2.

stirring (stėr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *stir*[1], *v.*] 1. Being in active motion; characterized by stir or activity; active; bustling; lively; vivacious; brisk: as, a *stirring* life; *stirring* times.

Such a merry, nimble, *stirring* spirit.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 16.

Those who appear the most *stirring* in the scene may possibly not be the real movers. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

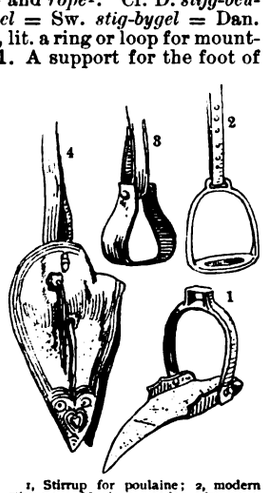
2. Animating; rousing; awakening; stimulating; exciting; inspiriting: as, a *stirring* oration; a *stirring* march.

Often the ring of his verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged consonantal diction with *stirring* lyrical effect.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

3ᵗ. Fickle.

A stythe man of his stature, *stirond* of wille,
Menyt hym to mony thinges, & of mynde gode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3333.

stirrup (stir'- or stėr'up), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stirrop*, *stirop*, *sterope*; < ME. *stirop*, *styrop*, *styrope*, *sterepe*, < AS. *stīrāp*, *stigrāp*, *stigerāp* (= MD. *stegerep*, *steeghreep*, also *stegelreep* = OHG. *stegareif*, MHG. G. *stegreif* = Icel. *stigreip*), lit. 'mounting-rope,' < *stigan*, mount, + *rāp*, rope: see *sty*[1] and *rope*[1]. Cf. D. *stijg-beugel* = G. *steig-bügel* = Sw. *stig-bygel* = Dan. *stig-bøjle*, a stirrup, lit. a ring or loop for mounting (see *bail*[1]).] 1. A support for the foot of a person mounted on a horse, usually a metal loop with the bottom part flat and corrugated or finished with points to give a hold to the sole of the boot and to aid in mounting. The metal loop is suspended from the saddle by a strap or thong, which in modern saddles is adjustable in length. The stirrup of Arab or other Eastern horsemen has a very broad rest for the foot; this projects sometimes beyond the heel, and the sharp edge of it serves instead of a spur. The stirrups of some modern military saddles have a strong front piece of leather or other material which prevents the foot from passing too far into the loop and protects the front of the leg. See also cut under *saddle*.



1, Stirrup for poulaine; 2, modern stirrup; 3, Mexican wooden stirrup; 4, Mexican wooden stirrup with taps.

Our hoste upon his *stiropes* stood anon.
Chaucer, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 1.

I'll hold your *stirrup* when you do alight,
And without grudging wait till you return.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

2. *Naut.*, a rope with an eye at its end, through which a foot-rope is rove, and by which it is supported. The ends of stirrups are securely fastened to the yard, and they steady the men when reefing or furling sails.

3. In *mach.*, any piece resembling in shape and functions the stirrup of a saddle, as the iron loop by which a mill-saw hangs from the muley-head or in the sash. — 4. In *carp.*, etc., an iron loop-strap or other device for securing a rafter-post or -strut to a tie, or for supporting a beam, etc. — 5. A hold for the foot at the end of the stock of a large crossbow, to keep it firm while the bow is bent and the string drawn to the notch. See cut under *arbalister*. — 6. In *anat.*, the stapes or stirrup-bone.

stirrup-bar (stir'up-bär), *n.* The spring-bar or other device on a riding-saddle to which the upper end of the stirrup-strap is fastened.

stirrup-bone (stir'up-bōn), *n.* The stapes of a mammal: so called from its shape.

stirrup-cup (stir'up-kup), *n.* A cup of wine or other liquor presented to a rider when mounted and about to take his departure; a parting-cup.

stirrup-hose (stir'up-hōz), *n. pl.* Heavy stockings worn over the other garments for the legs by men traveling on horseback in the seventeenth century, and probably earlier. They are described as made very large at the top, and secured by points to the girdle or the bag-breeches.

stirrup-iron (stir'up-ī'ėrn), *n.* The stirrup proper — that is, the metal loop in which the foot is placed, as distinguished from the leather strap which suspends it.

stirrup-lantern (stir'up-lan'tėrn), *n.* A small lantern with an iron frame fastened below the stirrup to light the road at night and also to warm the rider's feet: a contrivance used in the fifteenth century and later.

stirrup-leather (stir'up-leᵀᴴ'ėr), *n.* The leather strap by which a stirrup hangs from the saddle.

stirrup-muscle (stir'up-mus'l), *n.* The stapedius.

stirrup-oil (stir'up-oil), *n.* A sound beating; a drubbing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stirrup-piece (stir'up-pēs), *n.* In *carp.*, *mach.*, etc., anything which performs the office of a stirrup, in hanging from a fixed point of support and supporting anything else which lies in its loop or hollow.

stirtᵗ, stirtᵗ. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *start*[1].

stitch (stich), *n.* [< ME. *stiche*, *styche*, < AS. *stice*, a pricking sensation (also in comp. *instice*, an inward stitch, *fær-stice*, a sudden stitch or twinge, *stic-ādl*, *stic-wærc*, stitch in the side), not found in lit. sense 'pricking,' 'piercing,' = OFries. *steke*, *stek* = OHG. *stih*, MHG. G. *stich*, a pricking, prick, sting, stab, stitch, = Goth. *stiks*, a point of time; from the verb, AS. **stecan*, etc., prick, sting, stick: see *stick*[1], *stick*[2].] 1. An acute sudden pain like that produced by the thrust of a needle; a sharp spasmodic pain, especially in the intercostal muscles: as, a *stitch* in the side. Such pains in the side may be myalgic, neuralgic, pleuritic, or due to muscular cramp.

'Twas but a *stitch* into my side,
And sair it troubles me.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 117).

Corporal sickness is a perpetual monitor to the conscience, every pang a reproof, and every *stitch* reads a lesson of mortality. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 441.

2ᵗ. A contortion; a grimace; a twist of the face.

If you talk,
Or pull your face into a *stitch* again,
As I love truth, I shall be very angry.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

3. In *sewing*: (*a*) One movement of a threaded needle, passing in and out of the fabric, and uniting two parts by the thread, which is drawn tight after each insertion. (*b*) The part of the thread left in the fabric by this movement. — 4. In *knitting*, *netting*, *crochet*, *embroidery*, *lace-making*, etc.: (*a*) One whole movement of the implement or implements used, as knitting-needles, bobbins, hook, etc. (*b*) The result of this movement, shown in the work itself. — 5. The kind or style of work produced by stitching: as, buttonhole-*stitch*; cross-*stitch*; pillow-lace *stitch*; by extension, a kind or style of work with the loom. For stitches in lace, see *point*[1]. See also *whip-stitch*. — 6ᵗ. Distance passed over at one time; stretch; distance; way.

How far have ye come to-day? So they said, From the house of Gaius our friend. I promise you, said he, you have gone a good *stitch*; you may well be aweary; sit down. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 314

7. In *agri.*, a space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a furrow or ridge.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *stitches* orderly. *Chapman*, Iliad, xviii. 495.

8. A bit of clothing; a rag: as, he had not a dry *stitch* on. [Colloq.] — 9. In *bookbind-*

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ing, a connection of leaves or pieces of paper, through perforations an inch or so apart, with thread or wire. A *single stitch* is made with two perforations only, the thread being tied near the entering place of the stitching-needle. A *double stitch* has three and sometimes four perforations, the thread being reversed in and out on the upper and under side at each perforation. A *saddle-back stitch* has its perforations in the center of the creased folded double leaves. A *side-stitch* has perforations through the sides of the leaves, about one eighth of an inch from the back fold. A *French stitch* has two perforations only in each section of the pamphlet, the second perforation of the first section ending where the first perforation of the second section begins, in which diagonal line the stitching-needle is put through each succeeding section, and is then reversed and locked at the end. A *machine-stitch* is a succession of ordinary locked stitches made by the sewing-machine. A *wire stitch* has short staples of turned wire, which are forced through the leaves and clamped by one operation of the wire-stitching machine. See *kettle-stitch*.—**Blind stitch**. See *blind*1.—**Damask stitch**. See *damask*.—**Dotted stitch**. Same as *dot-stitch*.—**False stitch**, in *pillow-lace making*, same as *false pinhole* (which see, under *pinhole*).—**Fancy, Flemish, German, glovers', gobelin, herring-bone, honeycomb, idiot, Irish, overcast stitch**. See the qualifying words.—**Outline-stitch**. See *outline*.—**Plaited stitch**. See *plaited*.—**Raised stitch**. See *raise*1.—**Royal stitch**. See *royal*.—**Russian stitch**. A kind of ribbed stitch in crochet. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Short stitch**, a kind of needlework used in embroidery of the simplest kind, where the ground is partly covered by single stitches of a thread usually of different color, the ground not so covered generally forming the pattern.—**Slanting stitch**. See *slant*.—**To go through stitch with**†, to prosecute to the end; complete.

And in regard of the main point, that they should never be able to *go through stitch with* that war.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, Gargantua, i. 47.

(See also *backstitch, chain-stitch, crewel-stitch, cross-stitch, feather-stitch, hemstitch, lock-stitch, rope-stitch, spider-stitch, stem-stitch, streak-stitch*, etc.)

stitch (stich), *v.* [< ME. *sticchen* (pret. *stigte, stigt*), prick, stitch, = MD. *sticken*, D. *stikken* = OHG. *sticchan*, MHG. G. *sticken*, embroider, stitch; from the noun. Cf. *stick*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite by stitches; sew.—2. To ornament with stitches.—3. In *agri.*, to form into ridges.—**To stitch up**. (*a*) To form or put together by sewing.

She has, out of Impatience to see herself in her Weeds, order'd her Mantua-Woman to *stitch up* any thing immediately. *Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

(*b*) To mend or unite with a needle and thread: as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery.

II. *intrans.* To sew; make stitches.

Stitch! stitch! stitch!
In poverty, hunger, and dirt.
Hood, Song of the Shirt.

stitchel (stich'el), *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [Local.] *Imp. Dict.*

stitcher (stich'ėr), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-er*1.] One who stitches; also, a tool or machine used in stitching.

All alike are rich and richer,
King with crown, and cross-legged *stitcher*,
When the grave hides all.
R. W. Gilder, Drinking Song.

stitchery (stich'ėr-i), *n.* [< *stitch* + *-ery*.] Needlework; in modern times, the labor or drudgery of sewing.

Come, lay aside your *stitchery*; I must have you play the idle huswife with me this afternoon.
Shak., Cor., i. 3. 75.

stitchfallen (stich'fâ″ln), *a.* [< *stitch* + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*1.] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Rare.]

A *stitch-fal'n* cheek, that hangs below the jaw.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x. 309.

stitching (stich'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stitch*, *v.*] Stitches collectively; especially, ornamental stitches designed to show on the surface of the work.—**Middle stitching** (*naut.*). Same as *monk's seam*, 1.

stitching-horse (stich'ing-hôrs), *n.* A harness-makers' clamp or work-holder mounted on a wooden frame or horse. The jaw of the clamp is kept in position by means of a foot-lever. See cut under *sewing-clamp*.

stitch-wheel (stich'hwēl), *n.* In *harness-making*, a small notched wheel mounted in a handle, used to mark the places for the stitches in hand-sewed work; a pricking-wheel.

stitch-work (stich'wėrk), *n.* Embroidery. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 415.

stitchwort (stich'wėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stichwort*; < ME. *stichwurt*, < AS. *sticwyrt*, < *stice*, stitch, + *wyrt*, plant: see *stitch* and *wort*1.] One of several plants of the chickweed or starwort genus, *Stellaria*. The proper stitchwort is *S. Holostea*, the greater stitchwort, locally called *allbone, break-bones, shirt-buttons, snap jack*, etc., a pretty Old World species with an erect slender stem and starry white flowers. The name alludes to its reputed virtue for the cure of stitch in the side, or, according to one old work, to its use for curing the sting of venomous reptiles (Prior). *S. graminea* is in England the lesser stitchwort. In the United States *S. longifolia*, a plant of similar habit, is named *long-leaved stitchwort*. The name is sometimes extended, in books, to the whole genus.

stith1† (stith), *a.* [Also *stithe*; < ME. *stith, stithe*, < AS. *stith* = OFries. *stith*, strong, hard, harsh; cf. Icel. *stirdhr*, stiff, rigid, harsh, severe.] Strong; hard.

Telamocus he toke, his tru sone,
Stake hym in a *stith* house, & stuerne men to kepe,
Wallit full wele, with water aboute.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13844.

stith2† (stith), *n.* [< ME. *stith, stithe*, < Icel. *stethi* = Sw. *städ*, an anvil: so called from its firmness; cf. Icel. *stathr*, a fixed place, AS. *stede*, a place, stead: see *stead*. Doublet of *stithy*.] An anvil; a stithy.

The smyth
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his *stith*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1168.

stithly† (stith'li), *adv.* [ME., < AS. *stithlice*, strongly, < *stith*, strong: see *stith*1 and *-ly*2.] Strongly; stiffly; greatly; sore.

Stithly with stonys [they] steynyt hir to dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12157.

stithy (stith'i), *n.*; pl. *stithies* (-iz). [Also dial. *stiddy, steddy, steady*; an extension of *stith*2 (prob. due to confusion with *smithy* as related to *smith*): see *stith*2.] 1. An anvil.

"Let me sleep on that hard point," said Varney; "I cannot else perfect the device I have on the *stithy*."
Scott, Kenilworth.

2. A smithy; a smith's shop; a forge.

And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 89.

stithy (stith'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stithied*, ppr. *stithying*. [< *stithy*, *n.*] To forge on an anvil.

The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 255.

stithy-man† (stith'i-man), *n.* A smith.

The subtle *stithy-man* that lived whilere.
Bp. Hall, Satires, II. i. 44. (*Davies.*)

stive1 (stīv), *a.* Same as *steeve*1 for *stiff*.

stive1† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, < AS. *stifian* or *stīfian*, also in comp. *āstifian* or *ā-stīfian* (= OFries. *stiva, steva* = MD. D. *stijven* = G. *steifen* = Sw. *styfva* = Dan. *stive*), grow stiff, < *stif* or *stīf*, stiff: see *stiff*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become stiff; stiffen.

II. *trans.* To stiffen.

The hote sunne hade so hard the hides *stiued*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3033.

stive2 (stīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stived*, ppr. *stiving*. [< OF. *estiver* = Sp. Pg. *estivar* = It. *stivare*, < L. *stipare*, compress, crowd together. Cf. *steeve*3, *steve*.] To stuff; cram; stow; crowd. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You would think it strange that so small a shell should contain such a quantity, but admire, if you saw them *stive* it in their ships. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 12.

"Things are a good deal *stived* up," answered the Deacon. "People's minds are sour, and I don't know, Molly, what we can do." *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

stive3† (stīv), *v.* [< ME. *stiven*, a var. of *stuven, stuwen*, < OF. *estuver*, stew, bathe: see *stew*1.] **I.** *trans.* To stew, as meat.

II. *intrans.* To stew, as in a close atmosphere; be stifled. [Provincial.]

I shall go out in a boat. . . . One can get rid of a few hours every day in that way, instead of *stiving* in a damnable hotel. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, liv.

stive3†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stew*.

stive4 (stīv), *n.* [Also dial. *stew*; appar. < MD. *stuyve*, dust, = G. *staub* = Dan. *støv*, dust.] Dust; the dust floating in flour-mills during the operation of grinding. *Simmonds*.

stiver1 (stī'vėr), *n.* [= Sw. *styfver* = Dan. *styver*, < MD. *stuyver*, D. *stuiver* = G. *stuber*, a stiver; origin unknown.] 1. A small coin formerly current in Holland and in the Dutch colonies: in Dutch called *stuiver*. (*a*) A small silver coin formerly current in Holland, the twentieth part of the Dutch gulden.

Set him free,
And you shall have your money to a *stiver*,
And present payment. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, i. 3.

(*b*) A copper coin formerly current in the Dutch colonies.



Obverse. Reverse.
Stiver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Hence—2. Any very small coin, or coin of little value.

Entre nous, mon cher, I care not a *stiver* for popularity.
Bulwer, My Novel, ix. 3.

"There's fourteen foot and over," says the driver,
"Worth twenty dollars, ef it 's worth a *stiver*."
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

stiver2† (stī'vėr), *n.* [< *stive*3 + *-er*1.] An inhabitant of the stews; a harlot. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

stiward†, *n.* A Middle English form of *steward*.

Stizostedion (stī-zō-stē'di-on), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), also *Stizostedium, Stizotethidium*, and prop. **Stizostethium*, < Gr. στίζειν, prick, + στῆθιον, dim. of στῆθος, breast.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pike-perches, including two marked species of Europe and North America. They are of large size, are carnivorous, and inhabit fresh waters. *S. vitreum* is the wall-eyed, goggle-eyed, glass-eyed, yellow, or blue pike, dory, or jack-salmon, and *S. canadense* the gray pike, sand-pike, sauger, or hornfish. See cut under *pike-perch*.

stoa (stō'ä), *n.* [< Gr. στοά, sometimes στοιά, a porch, colonnade.] In *Gr. arch.*, a portico, usually a detached portico, often of considerable

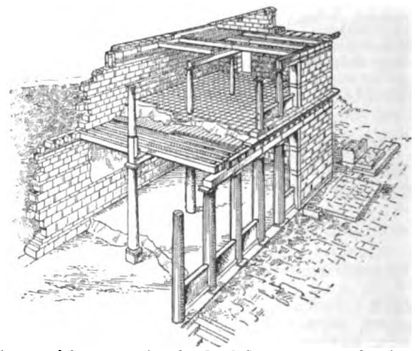

Diagram of the construction of a Greek Stoa, as excavated and restored by the Archæological Institute of America, at Assos, 1882.

extent, generally near a public place to afford opportunity for walking or conversation under shelter. The Greek stoa was often richly adorned with sculpture and painting. Many examples had two stories.—**The Stoa**. Same as *the Porch*. See *porch, Stoic*.

stoat (stōt), *n.* [Also *stote*; a var. of *stot*1.] The ermine, *Putorius erminea*, and other mem-



Stoat or Ermine (*Putorius erminea*), in summer pelage.

bers of that genus when not specified by distinctive names. See *ermine*1, *weasel, mink, fitchew, polecat, ferret*1. *Stoat* more particularly designates the animal in ordinary summer pelage, when it is dull mahogany-brown above, and pale sulphur-yellow below, with the tail black-tipped as in winter.

stob (stob), *n.* [A var. of *stub*.] 1. A small post.—2. A thorn; spine. *Halliwell.*—3. A long steel wedge used for bringing down coal after holing. *Gresley*. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

stoblet, *n.* A Middle English form of *stubble*.

stocah† (stō'kä), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stokaghe*; < Ir. Gael. *stocach*, an idler in the kitchen.] An attendant; a hanger-on: an old Irish term.

The strength of all that nation is the Kearne, Galloglasse, *Stokaghe*, Horsemen, and Horseboyes.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

stoccade† (sto-kād'), *n.* [Also *stockado, stoccado*, and *stoccata*, after Sp. or It.; < OF. *estoccade, estocade* = Sp. Pg. *estocada*, a thrust, pass, < It. *stoccata*, a thrust with a weapon, < **stoccare*, < *stocco*, a truncheon, short sword, < G. *stock*, a stick, staff, stock, = MD. *stock*, a stock-rapier, etc.: see *stock*1. Cf. *stockade*.] 1. A thrust with a sword, one of the movements taught by the early fencing-masters, as in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Your punto, your reverso, your *stoccata*, your imbrocata, your passada, your montanto.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. See *stockade*.

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stoccade†, *v. t.* See *stockade*.

stoccado†, **stoccata**†, *n.* Same as *stoccade*.

stocco (stok'ō), *n.* [It.: see *stock*[1], *stoccade*.] A long straight sword for thrusting, similar to the tuck. See *tuck*[2] and *estoc*.

stochastic† (stō-kas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. στοχαστικός, able to hit or to guess, conjecturing, < στοχάζεσθαι, aim at, endeavor after, < στόχος, aim, shot, guess.] Conjectural; given to or partaking of conjecture.

Though he [Sir T. Browne] were no prophet, . . . yet in that faculty which comes nearest to it he excelled, i. e. the *Stochastick*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well publick as private.
Whitefoot, quoted in Sir T. Browne's Works, I. xlvii.

stock[1] (stok), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stocke, stokke, stok, stoke, stoc* (pl. *stokkes*, the stocks), < AS. *stoc, stocc* (*stocc-*), a post, trunk, stock, = OFries. *stok* = MD. *stock*, D. *stok* = MLG. *stok*, LG. *stock* = OHG. *stoc, stoch*, MHG. *stoc* (> It. *stocco*, a rapier), G. *stock* = Icel. *stokkr* = Dan. *stok* = Sw. *stock* (not recorded in Goth.), a post, stock (hence, from Teut., OF. *estoc*, a stock, trunk of a tree, race, etc., = It. *stocco*, a stock, trunk of a tree, rapier, etc.: see *stocco, stoccade, stock*[2], *tuck*[2], etc.); generally supposed to be connected with the similar words, of similar sense, *stick*[3], *stake*[1], and so with *stack;* but the phonetic connection is not clear. Assuming the sense 'stick' or 'club' to be original, a connection may be surmised with Skt. √ *tuj* (orig. **stug*?), thrust. The senses of this noun are numerous and complicated; the ME. senses are in part due to the OF. *estoc*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A wooden post; a stake; a stump.

The Cros of oure Lord was made of 4 manere of Trees, . . . and the *Stock*, that stode within the Erthe, . . . was of Cedre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 10.

Ley this ronde plate upon an evene grond or on an evene ston or on an evene *stok* fix in the gronde.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 38.

They all went downward, fleetly and gaily downward, and only he, it seemed, remained behind, like a *stock* upon the wayside. *R. L. Stevenson*, Will o' the Mill.

2. A wooden block; a block; a log; hence, something lifeless and senseless.

He swore hire yis, by *stokkes* and by stones,
And by the goddes that in hevene dwelle.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 589.

There was an exe, and a *stoke*, and oon of the lewdeste of the shippe badde hym ley down his hedde, and he should be fair ferd wyth, and dye on a swerd.
Paston Letters, I. 125.

More than dead *stocks* would startle at such beauty.
Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

And those made thee forsake thy God,
And worship *stocks* and stones.
Wanton Wife of Bath (Child's Ballads, VIII. 155).

3. A person who is as dull and senseless as a block or a log.

Let 's be no stoics nor no *stocks*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 1. 31.

Such a *stock* of a child, such a statue! Why, he has no kind of feeling either of body or mind.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, iii.

What a phlegmatic sot it is! Why, sirrah, you 'r an anchorite!—a vile insensible *stock*. *Sheridan*, Rivals, iii. 1.

4. A dull object or recipient of action or notice, as of wonder, scorn, or laughter; a butt: generally the second element in a compound: as, a gazing-*stock;* a laughing-*stock*.

Howsoever we are all accounted dull, and common jesting *stocks* for your gallants, there are some of us do not deserve it. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Thou art the *stock* of men, and I admire thee.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

I know, and may presume her such,
As, out of humour, will return no love;
And therefore might indifferently be made
The courting-*stock* for all to practise on.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

5. The stalk, stem, or trunk of a tree or other plant; the main body, or fixed and firm part.

Though the root thereof wax old in the earth, and the *stock* thereof die in the ground. Job xiv. 8.

There, in the *stocks* of trees, white faies do dwell.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

You know him—old, but full
Of force and choler, and firm upon his feet,
And like an oaken *stock* in winter woods.
Tennyson, Golden Year.

6. A stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support; also, a stem, tree, or plant that furnishes slips or cuttings.

You see, sweet maid, we marry
A gentler scion to the wildest *stock*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 93.

The scion ever over-ruleth the *stock*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to § 477.

Hence—**7.** The original progenitor of a family or race; the person from whom any given line of descent or inheritance is derived. See *stock of descent*, below.

This firste *stok* was ful of rightwisnesse,
Trewe of his word, sobre, pitous, and free.
Chaucer, Gentilnesse, l. 8.

Brave soldier, yield, thou *stock* of arms and honour.
Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 5.

8. Direct line of descent; race; lineage; family: as, children of the *stock* of Abraham.

What things are these! I shall marry into a fine *stock!*
Brome, Northern Lass, ii. 2.

In his actions and sentiments he belied not the *stock* to which he pretended. *Lamb*, Two Races of Men.

They sprang from different *stocks*. They spoke different languages. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

9. The principal supporting or holding part; the part in which other parts are inserted, or to which they are attached in order to furnish a firm support or hold. Specifically—(*a*) The wooden support to which the barrel and lock of a rifle or like firearm are attached, or upon which the bow of the crossbow is mounted. See cuts under *gun* and *gun-carriage*. (*b*) The handle by which a boring-bit is held and turned; a bit-stock; a brace. See cut under *brace*. (*c*) The block of wood which constitutes the body of a plane, and in which the cutting iron is fitted. See cuts under *plane, rounding-plane*, and *router*. (*d*) The support of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself. (*e*) The crosspiece of an anchor, perpendicular to the shank, formerly of wood, when the shank was passed through a hole cut in the stock, or the latter was made in two parts joggled to receive the shank: now usually of iron, in which case the stock slips through a hole made in the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (*f*) An adjustable wrench for holding screw-cutting dies. (*g*) That part of a plow to which the handles, irons, etc., are attached. (*h*) A beater, as used in a fulling-mill, in the manufacture of chamois-leather, etc. (*i*) An arm of a bevel-gage or of a square. (*j*) The wooden frame in which the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel are supported.

10. A stiff band of horsehair, leather, or the like, covered with black satin, cambric, or similar material, and made to imitate and replace the cravat or neckband: formerly worn by men generally, and, in some forms, still in military use. It was sometimes fastened behind with a buckle, which was often an ornamental object.


Military Stock, 18th century.

A shining *stock* of black leather supporting his chin.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 321.

He wore a magnificent *stock*, with a liberal kind of knot in the front; in this he stuck a great pin.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 98.

11. The front part, especially the front side-piece, of a bed. [Scotch.]

I winna lie in your bed,
Either at *stock* or wa'.
Capt. Wedderburn's Courtship (Child's Ballads, VIII. 12).

12. *pl.* An apparatus for the confinement of vagrants and petty offenders, formerly in use in different parts of Europe, and retained until recently in country villages in England. It consisted of two heavy timbers, one of which could be raised,


Stocks.

and when lowered was held in place by a padlock or the like; notches in these timbers, forming round holes when the upper timber was shut down in place, held firmly the legs of those upon whom this punishment was inflicted; in some cases a second row of openings could be used to retain the hands, and even the neck, also. Compare *pillory*.

This yere was ordeyned in euery warde [of London] a peyr *stockis*. *Arnold's Chronicle*, p. xxxvi.

Mars got drunk in the town, and broke his landlord's head, for which he sat in the *stocks* the whole evening.
Steele, Tatler, No. 4.

13. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building; hence, generally, *on the stocks*, in course of construction or preparation.—**14**†. That part of the tally which the creditor took away as evidence of the king's debt, the part retained in the Exchequer being called the *counterstock*. See *tally*.

It was the custom when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *Stock*. The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock, and which answered the same purpose as was served in after-times by the counterfoil.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

15. In *finance:* (*a*) The money represented by this tally; money lent to a government, or a fund consisting of a capital debt due by a government to individual holders who receive a fixed rate of interest. In modern usage, especially in Great Britain, the name is applied to a capital of which payment cannot be claimed, but on which interest is paid in perpetuity at a given rate; hence, *to buy stock* is simply to buy the right to this interest on a certain amount of this capital debt—a right which may be sold again. The various kinds of stocks are called the *public funds*. See *fund*[1], *n.*, 2.

I have known a Captain rise to a Colonel in two days by the fall of *stocks*.
Steele, quoted in Ashton's Reign of Queen Anne, II. 206.

The term *Stock* was originally applied to the material sign and proof of money lent. But as the thing signified was of greater importance to both parties than the sign, it was at length transferred to the money itself, or rather to the right to claim it. In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the government, and eventually to any public body whatever.
Bithell, Counting-House Dict., p. 290.

(*b*) The share capital of a corporation or commercial company; the fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, divided into shares of equal amount, and owned by individuals who jointly form a corporation; in the plural, shares: as, bank *stock;* railway *stock; stocks* and bonds.—**16.** The property which a merchant, a tradesman, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more particularly, the goods which a merchant or a commercial house keeps on hand for the supply of customers.

Who trades without a *stock* has naught to fear. *Cibber*.

"We must renew our *stock*, Cousin Hepzibah!" cried the little saleswoman. "The gingerbread figures are all gone, and so are those Dutch wooden milkmaids, and most of our other playthings."
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, v.

17. Fund; sum of money.

Mr. Iohn Whitson being Maior, with his brethren the Aldermen, and most of the Merchants of the Citie of Bristow, raised a *stocke* of 1000*l.* to furnish out two Barkes.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 108.

It 's proverbial He gave them an alms-penny, for which reason Judas carried the bag that had a common *stock* in it for the poor. *Barnard*, Heylin, § 104.

The money is raised out of the interest of a *stock* formerly made up by the nobility and gentry.
Butcher, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 103.

18. Hoard or accumulation; store; supply; fund which may be drawn upon as occasion demands: as, to lay in a *stock* of provisions; a *stock* of information.

Though all my *stock* of tears were spent already
Upon Pisano's loss. *Shirley*, Traitor, v. 1.

He set up as a Surgeon upon his bare natural *stock* of knowledge, and his experience in Kibes. But then he had a very great *stock* of confidence withal, to help out the other. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 388.

A great *stock* of parliamentary knowledge.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

19†. Share; portion.

Whilst we, like younger Brothers, get at best
But a small *stock*, and must work out the rest.
Cowley, To Lord Falkland.

Therefore nothing would satisfie him [a young prodigal] unless he were intrusted with the *Stock* which was intended for him, that he might shew the difference between his Father's Conduct and his own.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. i.

20†. Ground; reason; evidence; proof.

He pities our infirmities, and strikes off much of the account upon that *stock*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 914.

21. The part of a pack of cards which in certain games is not dealt out, but left on the table, to be drawn from as occasion requires.

Nay, then, I must buy the *stock;* send me good carding! I hope the prince's hand be not in this sport.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 1.

22. In *agri.:* (*a*) The horses, cattle, sheep, and other useful animals raised or kept on a farm or ranch: distinctively known as *live stock:* as, a farmer's land and *stock*. The term is extended to any animals, as fish or oysters, artificially propagated.

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Brandy was produced, pipes lighted, and conversation returned to the grand staple Australian subject—*stock*.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 141.

(*b*) The implements of husbandry stored for use. Also called *dead stock*.—**23.** The raw material from which anything is made; stuff; material: as, paper-*stock* (rags, fiber, wood-pulp, etc.); soap-*stock*.

In its natural state, fat of animals is always associated with cellular tissue and other foreign matters, which must be separated before it can be used as candle *stock*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 350.

24. The liquor or broth prepared by boiling meat, with or without vegetables, etc., so as to extract the nutritious properties, and used as a foundation for different kinds of soup. Also called *soup-stock*.—**25.** A good kind of red and gray brick, used for the exterior of walls and the front of buildings.—**26.** A name of several cruciferous garden-flowers. (*a*) One of several species of *Matthiola*, or sometimes the species in general: originally *stock-gillyflower*. (*b*) By extension, the somewhat similar *Malcolmia maritima*, the Mahon stock, a low diffuse annual, in England called *Virginia* or *virgin stock*, though from the shores of the Mediterranean. The name has been applied also to the genus *Heliophila*.

27†. A covering for the leg; a stocking. Compare *nether-stocks*.

A linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot-hose on the other. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 67.

28. In *her.*, the stump of a tree used as a bearing: represented as cut square on top and eradicated—that is, torn up by the roots—with at least the main roots indicated.—**29.** (*a*) The pillar or post on which the holy-water vessel was fixed. *E. Peacock.* Hence—(*b*) A holy-water vessel, or aspersorium.

Item. oone hollywater *stocke* of glasse with a bayle.
Inventory 34, Henry VIII.

30. The proceeds of the sale of the catch of a fishing-trip; the net value of a cargo of fish. [New Eng.]—**31.** *pl.* A frame in which a horse or other animal can be secured or slung for shoeing or for a veterinary operation.—**32.** In *mining*, sometimes used as the equivalent of the German *stock* (plural *stöcke*), especially in translating from that language. A "stock" is a mass of ore of irregular form, but usually thick in proportion to its other dimensions, and not having the characters of a true vein, but belonging more properly to the class of segregated veins or masses. Some "stocke" resemble very nearly the "carbonas" of the Cornish miner; others are akin to the "flats" of the north of England.

33. In early forms of feudalism, commendation. See *to accept stock*, below.—**34.** In *zoöl.*, a compound, colonial, or aggregate organism; an aggregate of persons forming one organic whole, which may grow by budding or cast off parts to start a new set of persons: as, a polyp-*stock*. A polypidom, a polyzoary, a chain of salps or doliolids, etc., are examples. Haeckel extends *stock* in this sense to the broader biological conception which includes those plants that propagate by buds or shoots. See *tectology*.—**Dead stock.** See def. 22.—**Drop of stock.** See *drop*.—**Fancy stocks.** See *fancy*.—**Holy-water stock,** a vessel for holy water; a holy-water stoup. See *water*.—**Live stock.** See def. 22.—**Lock, stock, and barrel.** See *lock*[1].—**Long of stock.** See *long*[1].—**Net stock.** See *net*[2].—**On or upon the stocks.** See def. 13.—**Preference** or **preferred stock.** See *preference*.—**Rolling stock.** See *rolling-stock*.—**Stock-and-bill tackle.** Same as *stock-tackle*.—**Stock and block†,** everything; both capital and interest.

Before I came home I lost all, *stock and block*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 236.

Stock and die, a screw-cutting die in its holder.—**Stock certificate.** (*a*) In the *law of corporations*, a certificate issued by a corporation or joint-stock company to a shareholder, as evidence of his title to a specified number of shares of the capital stock. (*b*) In *Eng. finance*, a certificate issued by or on behalf of the government, pursuant to the National Debt Act, 33 and 34 Vict., c. 71, to a holder of consols or of some other public indebtedness or annuities, as evidence of his title to such stock, with coupons annexed, entitling the bearer of the coupon to the corresponding dividend. A stock certificate is evidence of title to the stock, as distinguished from the stock itself, which is considered as an intangible right.—**Stock company.** (*a*) A commercial or other company or corporation whose capital is divided into shares, which are held or owned by individuals, generally with limited liability, as distinguished from a *partnership*: as, a *stock* company for the manufacture of window-glass. (*b*) A company of actors and actresses employed more or less permanently under the same management, and usually connected with a central or home theater.—**Stock dividend.** See *dividend*.—**Stock indicator.** See *indicator*.—**Stock in trade,** the goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; hence, a person's mental equipment or resources considered as qualifying him for a special service or business.—**Stock of descent,** in the *law of inheritance*, the person with whose ownership any given succession of inheritance is considered as commencing. At common law, in order to determine who was entitled to succeed as heir, the inquiry was for the heir of the person last actually seized. This rule has been superseded by modern legislation.—**To accept stock,** in early feudal customs, the act of a lord in receiving another person as his vassal.—**To give stock,** the act of a person in becoming the vassal of a lord.—**To have on the stocks,** to have in hand; be at work upon.—**To take stock.** (*a*) Same as *to accept stock*. (*b*) In *com.*, to make an inventory of stock or goods on hand; hence, with *of*, to make an estimate of; set a value upon; investigate for the purpose of forming an opinion; loosely, to notice.

In *taking stock of* his familiarly worn . . . nautical clothes, piece by piece, she *took stock of* a formidable knife in a sheath at his waist, . . . and *of* a whistle hanging round his neck, and *of* a short jagged knotted club.
Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 12.

To take stock in. (*a*) To take a share or shares in; take or have an interest in. Hence—(*b*) To repose confidence in; believe in: as, to *take* little *stock in* one's stories. [Colloq.]

Captain Polly gives the right hand of fellowship to two boys *in* whom nobody else is willing to *take stock*, and her faith in them saves them.
Harper's Mag., Oct., 1889, Literary Notes.

To water stocks. See *water*, *v. t.*

II. *a.* Kept in stock; ready for service at all times; habitually produced or used; standing; as, a *stock* play; a *stock* anecdote; a *stock* sermon.

The old *stock*-oaths, I am confident, do not amount to above forty-five, or fifty at most.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

The master of the house, who was burning to tell one of his seven *stock* stories. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, x. 2.

stock[1] (stok), *v.* [< ME. *stocken*, *stokken* = MD. MHG. *stocken*, G. *stöcken*, put in the stocks; from the noun: see *stock*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a stock, handle, or the like: as, to *stock* a gun or an anchor.

They can mend and new *stock* their pieces, as well, almost, as an Englishman.
Gov. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 456.

2. To fasten, bolt, or bar, as a door or window. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Oftyn tymes the dure is *stokked*, and we parsons & vicars cannot get brede, wyne, nor water.
Fabric Rolls of York Minster (1519), p. 268. (*E. Peacock.*)

3. To put in the stocks as a punishment; hence, to confine; imprison.

Rather deye I wolde and determine,
As thynketh me now, *stokked* in prisone,
In wrechednesse, in filthe and in vermyne.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 380.

They suffered great hardships for this their love and good-will, being often *stocked*, stoned, beaten, whipped, and imprisoned. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

4. To lay up in store; accumulate for future use: as, to *stock* goods. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xviii.—**5.** To provide or supply with stock. (*a*) To supply with a stock of goods; store with commodities; store with anything: as, to *stock* a warehouse.

Our Author, to divert his Friends to Day,
Stocks with Variety of Fools his Play.
Steele, Tender Husband, Prol.

The bazaars were crowded with people, and *stocked* with all manner of eastern delicacies.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 419.

(*b*) To supply with cattle, sheep, etc., or, in some uses, to supply with domestic animals, implements, etc.: as, to *stock* a farm.

He has bought the great farm, . . .
And *stock'd* it like an emperor.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, v. 2.

(*c*) To furnish with a permanent growth, especially with grass: as, to *stock* a pasture.

6. To suffer to retain milk for many hours, as cows before selling.—**7†.** To dig up; root out; extirpate by grubbing: sometimes with *up*.

This tyme is to be *stocked* every tree
Away with herbes brode, eke root and bough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks up* her roots. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

8. Same as *stack*[1], 2.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To branch out into shoots immediately above ground; tiller: applied to grasses, grain, or flowers.

About two months ago broad blanks were to be seen on many oatfields, and, though they were *stocked* a little, the crop is yet far too thin. *The Scotsman.*

2. To send out sprouts, as from a stem which has been cut over: said of a tree or plant.—**3.** To make a certain profit on stock. See *stock*[1], *n.*, 30. [New Eng.]

stock[2]† (stok), *n.* [< OF. *estoc* = It. *stocco*, a rapier: see *stock*[1], and cf. *estoc*, *tuck*[2].] **1.** Same as *estoc*; also, a thrusting-sword used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, superseding the cut-and-thrust sword of earlier times.—**2.** Same as *stoccade*, 1.

stock[2]† (stok), *v. t.* [< *stock*[2], *n.*] To hit with a rapier or stock.

Oh, the brave age is gone! in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point
Three times together.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 4.

stock-account (stok'a-kount'), *n.* In *com.*, an account in a ledger showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount of what has been disposed of.

stockade (sto-kād'), *n.* [Formerly also *stockado*, *stoccade*; < *stock*[2] + *-ade*[1], in imitation of *stoccade*, < F. *estocade*, a thrust in fencing (and of *palisade*?): see *stoccade*.] **1.** In *fort.*, a fence or barrier constructed by planting upright in the ground timber, piles, or trunks of trees, so as to inclose an area which is to be defended. In Oriental warfare such stockades are often of formidable strength and great extent, as the stockades of Rangoon. **2.** An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.—**3.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a row of piles serving as a breakwater, or to protect an embankment.

stockade (sto-kād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stockaded*, ppr. *stockading*. [Formerly also *stockado*, *stoccade*; < *stockade*, *n.*] To encompass or fortify with posts or piles fixed in the ground.

On the back of the Hill, the Land being naturally low, there is a very large Moat cut from the Sea to the River, which makes the whole an Island; and that back part is *stockadoed* round with great Trees, set up an end.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 160.

stockado† (sto-kā'dō), *n.* **1.** Same as *stoccade*.

Robrus, who, addict to nimble fence,
Still greets me with *stockado's* violence.
Marston, Satires, i. 132.

2. Same as *stockade*.

Stockadoes, Palizadoes, stop their waters.
Heywood, Four Prentises (Works, ed. 1874, II. 242).

stockado†, *v. t.* See *stockade*.

stock-beer (stok'bēr), *n.* Lager-beer. See *beer*[1]. [Rare.]

stock-blind (stok'blīnd), *a.* Blind as a stock or block; stone-blind.

True lovers are blind, *stockblind*.
Wycherley, Country Wife, ii. 1.

stock-board (stok'bōrd), *n.* **1.** In *brickmaking*, a board over which the mold is passed, and which forms the bottom of the mold in molding.—**2.** In *organ-building*, the upper board of a wind-chest.

stock-book (stok'bůk), *n.* In *com.*, a book in which a detailed account is kept of the stock of goods on hand.

stock-bow (stok'bō), *n.* A crossbow of any kind; a bow mounted on a stock.

stock-breeder (stok'brē'dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the breeding of live stock; a stock-farmer; a stock-raiser.

stock-broker (stok'brō'kėr), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *broker*.] A broker who, for a commission, attends to the purchase and sale of stocks or shares, and of government and other securities, in behalf and for the account of clients. On the London stock-exchange brokers cannot deal directly with brokers, but must treat with a class of operators called *jobbers*. See *jobber*[2], 4.

stock-broking (stok'brō'king), *n.* The business of a stock-broker.

stock-brush (stok'brush), *n.* A brush in which the tufts are arranged on a flat wooden stock with a handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 403.

stock-buckle (stok'buk'l), *n.* A buckle used to fasten the stock (see *stock*[1], *n.*, 10), usually at the back of the neck. These buckles were frequently of gold, and sometimes jeweled.

stock-car (stok'kär), *n.* On a railroad, a car used to transport live stock, as horses, cattle, pigs, and sheep; a cattle-car. It is usually a long covered car, with sides and ends formed with slats for ventilation, and is sometimes fitted with conveniences for feeding and watering the stock.

stock-dove (stok'duv), *n.* [< ME. *stok-doure*, *stokke-dowe* = MD. *stock-duyve*; as *stock*[1] + *dove*[1]: so called, according to some writers, because it was at one time believed to be the stock of the many varieties of the domestic pigeon; according to others, from its breeding in the stocks of trees.] The wild pigeon of Europe, *Columba œnas*. It is closely related to the rock-dove, *C. livia*, with which it has often been confounded, but is smaller and darker-colored, without white on the neck or wings. Also rarely called *hole-dove*. Compare *rock-dove*, *ring dove*.

stock-duck (stok'duk), *n.* The common mallard, *Anas boscas*.

stock-eikle (stok'ī'kl), *n.* Same as *hickwall*. [Worcestershire, Eng.]

stocker (stok'ėr), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A workman who makes or fits gun-stocks.

The *stocker* upon receiving the stock first roughs it into shape, or, as it is called, trims it out, with a mallet, chisel, and draw-knife. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 249.

2. One who is employed in the felling and grubbing up of trees. [Prov. Eng.]—**Stockers' saw,** a small saw designed especially for the use of the gun-stocker or armorer.

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stock-exchange (stok'eks-chānj″), *n.* **1.** A building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.—**2.** An association of brokers and dealers or jobbers in stocks, bonds, and other securities, created under state or municipal authority, or by corporations concerned in the business connected with the carrying on of railways, mines, manufactures, banks, or other commercial or industrial pursuits.

stock-farm (stok'färm), *n.* A farm devoted to stock-breeding.

stock-farmer (stok'fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer who is chiefly engaged in the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock. Also called *store-farmer.*

stock-father† (stok'fä″ŦHėr), *n.* A progenitor.

stock-feeder (stok'fē″dėr), *n.* **1.** One who is chiefly engaged in the feeding or fattening of live stock; a stock-farmer.—**2.** An attachment to a manger for the automatic supply of a certain quantity of feed to stock at fixed intervals.

stock-fish[1] (stok'fish), *n.* [< ME. *stokefysche, stokfysche* = D. MLG. *stokvisch* = MHG. *stocvisch*, G. *stockfisch* = Sw. *stockfisk* = Dan. *stokfisk;* as *stock*[1], *n.*, + *fish*[1]. The exact sense in which *stock* is here used is uncertain; various views are reflected in the quotations.] Certain gadoid fish which are cured by splitting and drying hard without salt, as cod, ling, hake, haddock, torsk, or cusk. Codfish are thus hard-dried in the air without salt most extensively in Norway and Greenland, but the art has not been acquired in the United States.

> From hense [Norway] is brought into all Europe a fysshe of the kindes of them whiche we caule haddockes or hakes, indurate and dryed with coulde, and beaten with clubbes or stockes, by reason whereof the Germayns caule them *stockefysshe.*
> *R. Eden*, tr. of Jacobus Ziglerus (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 303).

> Cogan says of *stockfish*, "Concerning which fish I will say no more than Erasmus hath written in his Colloquio. There is a kind of fishe which is called in English *Stockfish:* it nourisheth no more than a stock." . . . *Stockfish* whilst it is unbeaten is called Buckhorne, because it is so tough; when it is beaten upon the stock, it is termed *stockfish.* Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155, note.

stock-fish[2] (stok'fish), *n.* [< *stock*[1], *n.*, 22, + *fish*[1].] In *fish-culture*, fish adapted or used for stocking rivers, ponds, lakes, etc.

stock-gang (stok'gang), *n.* In a saw-mill, a group or gang of saws arranged in a frame and used for reducing a log or balk to boards, etc., at one passage through the machine. A saw used in such a stock-gang is called a *stock-saw.*

stock-gillyflower (stok'jil″i-flou-ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Matthiola*, chiefly *M. incana:* so called as having a woody stem, to distinguish it from the clove-gillyflower or carnation.

stock-hawk (stok'hâk), *n.* The peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus.* See cut under *duck-hawk.* [Shetland.]

stock-holder (stok'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who is a proprietor of stock in the public funds, or who holds some of the shares of a bank or other company.

stock-horse (stok'hôrs), *n.* A horse used on an Australian station in driving, mustering, cutting out, and similar work.

> He was an aged *stockhorse*, which I had bought very cheap, as being a secure animal to begin with.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, i.

stockily (stok'i-li), *adv.* In a stocky manner; short and stout: as, a *stockily* built person.

stock-indicator (stok'in″di-kā-tọr), *n.* See *indicator.*

stockinet (stok-i-net'), *n.* [Adapted from *stockinget*, < *stocking* + *-et.*] An elastic knitted textile fabric, of which undergarments, etc., are made. Also spelled *stockinet* or *stockingette*, and also called *jersey, jersey cloth*, and *elastic cloth.*

stocking (stok'ing), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + dim. *-ing.*] **1.** A close-fitting covering for the foot and lower leg. Stockings were originally made of cloth or milled stuff, sewed together, but they are now usually knitted by the hand or woven in a frame, the material being wool, cotton, or silk.

> Their legges were adorn'd with close long white silke *stockings*, curiously embroidered with golde to the Middle-legge.
> *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

2. Something like or suggesting such a covering. (*a*) The lower part of the leg of a quadruped when of a different color from the rest: as, a horse or cow with white *stockings.* See cut under *gayal.* (*b*) A covering of feathers on the shank of some birds; a legging or leg-muff. Compare *blue-stocking*, 2, and see cuts under *Eriocnemis, Spathura*, and *pouter.*—**Elastic stocking**, a stocking of elastic webbing, used for giving uniform pressure to a limb, as in the treatment of varicose veins.—**In one's stockings or stocking-feet**, without shoes or slippers: used in statements of stature-measurements: as, he stands six feet *in his stockings* (that is, with his shoes off).—**Lisle-thread stocking.** See *thread.*—**Silk stockings.** See *silk.*—**To sew up one's stocking.** See *sew*[1].

stocking (stok'ing), *v. t.* [< *stocking*, *n.*] To dress in stockings; cover as with stockings. *Dryden.*

stockinger (stok'ing-ėr), *n.* [< *stocking* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who knits or weaves stockings.

> The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills to the Leicester *stockinger*, to the imbecile Manchester spinner.
> *Emerson*, English Traits, x.

2. One who deals in stockings and other small articles of apparel.

stockinget (stok-ing-et'), *n.* Same as *stockinet.*

stocking-frame (stok'ing-frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine; also, a general term for the knitting-machine.

stocking-loom (stok'ing-lōm), *n.* A stocking-frame.

stocking-machine (stok'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* A stocking-frame or knitting-machine.

stocking-maker (stok'ing-mā″kėr), *n.* A bottle-tit, *Acredula caudata*, or *A. rosea:* translating a French name, *débassaire*, referring to the long woven nest, likened to a stocking. *C. Swainson.*

stocking-yarn (stok'ing-yärn), *n.* Loosely spun thread, made especially for stockings.

stockish (stok'ish), *a.* [< *stock*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a stock or block; stupid; blockish. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 81. [Rare.]

stockishness (stok'ish-nes), *n.* The quality or character of being stockish; stupidity; lack of sense or feeling. [Rare.]

> Friend,
> I've seen you with St. John—O *stockishness!*
> Wear such a ruff, and never call to mind
> St. John's head in a charger?
> *Browning*, Strafford, iii. 3.

stock-jobber (stok'job″ėr), *n.* One who speculates in stocks for gain; one whose occupation is the purchase and sale of stocks or shares.

> Publick Knaves and *Stock-Jobbers* pass for Wits at her end of the Town, as common Cheats and Gamesters do at yours. *Steele*, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

stock-jobbery (stok'job″ėr-i), *n.* The practice or business of dealing in stocks or shares.

stock-jobbing (stok'job″ing), *n.* The business of dealing in stocks or shares; the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, etc., as carried on by jobbers who operate on their own account.

stockless (stok'les), *a.* Without a stock: as, *stockless* anchors; *stockless* guns.

stock-list (stok'list), *n.* A list, published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the prices current, the actual transactions, etc.

stockman (stok'man), *n.*; pl. *stockmen* (-men). **1.** A man who has charge of the stock in an establishment of any kind.—**2.** A stock-farmer or rancher.—**3.** A man employed by a stock-farmer as a herdsman or the like. [U. S. and Australia.]

stock-market (stok'mär″ket), *n.* **1.** A market where stocks are bought and sold; a stock-exchange.—**2.** The purchase and sale of stocks or shares: as, the *stock-market* was dull.—**3.** A cattle-market.

stock-morel (stok'mor″el), *n.* A fungus, *Morchella esculenta.* See *morel*[2], *Morchella.*

stock-owl (stok'oul), *n.* The great eagle-owl of Europe, *Bubo ignavus.*

stock-pot (stok'pot), *n.* A pot in which soup-stock is prepared and kept ready for use.

stock-printer (stok'prin″tėr), *n.* An instrument for automatically printing stock quotations transmitted by telegraph; a stock-indicator.

stock-pump (stok'pump), *n.* A pump which, by means of levers, is operated by the weight of an animal as it walks on the platform of the pump, seeking water.

stock-punished (stok'pun″isht), *a.* Punished by being confined in the stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 140.

stock-purse (stok'pėrs), *n.* A fund used for the common purposes of any association or gathering of persons.

stock-raiser (stok'rā″zėr), *n.* One who raises cattle and horses; a stock-farmer.

stock-ranch (stok'ranch), *n.* A stock-farm. [Western U. S.]

stock-range (stok'rānj), *n.* A tract or extent of country over which live stock (especially cattle) range. [Western U. S.]

stock-rider (stok'rī″dėr), *n.* A man employed as a herdsman on an unfenced station in Australia.

> Now and afterwards I found out that he was a native of the colony, a very great *stock-rider*, and was principal overseer to Mr. Charles Morton.
> *H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

stock-room (stok'röm), *n.* A room in which is kept a reserved stock of materials or goods ready for use or sale.

stocks (stoks), *n. pl.* See *stock*[1], 12.

stock-saddle (stok'sad″l), *n.* A saddle used in the western United States, an improvement of the old Spanish and Mexican saddle. Its peculiarity is its heavy tree and iron horn, made to withstand a strong strain from a rope or reata.

> For a long spell of such work a *stock-saddle* is far less tiring than the ordinary Eastern or English one, and in every way superior to it.
> *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 863.

stock-station (stok'stā″shọn), *n.* A ranch or stock-farm. [Australia.]

stock-still (stok'stil'), *a.* Still as a stock or fixed post; perfectly still.

> If he begins a digression, from that moment, I observe, his whole work stands *stock-still.*
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 22.

stock-stone (stok'stōn), *n.* A scouring-stone used in the stretching and smoothing of leather before currying.

stock-tackle (stok'tak″l), *n.* A tackle used in handling an anchor and rousing it up to secure it for sea: usually called a *stock-and-bill tackle.*

stock-taking (stok'tā″king), *n.* See *to take stock*, under *stock*[1].

stock-train (stok'trān), *n.* A train of cars carrying cattle; a cattle-train. [U. S.]

stock-whaup (stok'hwâp), *n.* The curlew, *Numenius arquata:* the whaup.

stockwork (stok'wėrk), *n.* [< *stock*[1] + *work;* tr. G. *stockwerk.*] In *mining*, that kind of ore-deposit in which the ore is pretty generally or uniformly distributed through a large mass of rock, so that the excavations are not limited to a certain narrow zone, as they are in the case of an ordinary fissure-vein. This mode of occurrence is almost exclusively limited to, and very characteristic of, stanniferous deposits, and the word is used especially in describing those of the Erzgebirge. Also called *stockwerk* (the German name).

> The name of interlaced masses, or *stockworks*, is given to masses of igneous rock penetrated by a great number of little veins of metallic ores which cross in various ways.
> *Callon*, Mining (tr. by Le Neve Foster and Galloway), i. 47.

> The *stockwerk* consists of a series of small veins, interlacing with each other and ramifying through a certain portion of the rock.
> *J. D. Whitney*, Met. Wealth of the U. S., p. 39.

stocky (stok'i), *a.* [< *stock*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stogy.*] **1.** Short and stout; stumpy; stock-like.

> They had no titles of honour among them but such as denoted some bodily strength or perfection: as, such a one "the tall," such a one "the *stocky*," such a one "the gruff." *Addison*, Spectator, No. 483.

2. In *zoöl.*, of stout or thick-set form; stout-bodied.—**3.** In *bot.*, having a strong, stout stem, not spindling.

> *Stocky* plants, vigorous, and growing rapidly, are better than simply early plants. *Science*, XIV. 364.

4. Headstrong; stubborn. [Prov. Eng.]

stock-yard (stok'yärd), *n.* An inclosure connected with a railroad, or a slaughter-house, or a market, etc., for the distribution, sorting, sale, or temporary keeping of cattle, swine, sheep, and horses. Such yards are often of great size, and are arranged with pens, sheds, stables, conveniences for feeding, etc.

stodgy (stoj'i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *stogy*, ult. of *stocky.*] **1.** Heavy; lumpy; distended. [Colloq., Eng.]

> "Maggie," said Tom, . . . "you don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . . "No," said Maggie. "How *stodgy* they look, Tom! Is it marls or cobnuts?"
> *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. Crammed together roughly; lumpy; crude and indigestible. [Colloq., Eng.]

> The book has too much the character of a *stodgy* summary of facts. *Saturday Rev.*

3. Wet; miry. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stœchiology, stœchiometrical, etc. Same as *stoicheiology*, etc.

stog (stog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stogged*, ppr. *stogging.* [< *stog*, *n.*; ult. a var. of *stock*[1], *v.* Cf. *stodge, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plunge a stick down through (the soil), in order to ascertain its depth; probe (a pool or marsh) with a pole. [Scotch.]—**2.** To plunge and fix in mire; stall in mud; mire. [Colloq., Eng.]

> It was among the ways of good Queen Bess,
> Who ruled as well as mortal ever can, sir,
> When she was *stogg'd*, and the country in a mess,
> She was wont to send for a Devon man, sir.
> *West Country song*, quoted in Kingsley's Westward Ho, x.

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II. *intrans.* To plant the feet slowly and cautiously in walking. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stogy (stō′gi), *a.* and *n.* [< *stog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *stodgy*, *stocky*.] **I.** *a.* Rough; coarse; heavy: as, *stogy* shoes; a *stogy* cigar.

One of his legs, ending in a *stogy* boot, was braced out in front of him. *The Century*, XXXVI. 88.

II. *n.*; pl. *stogies* (-giz). 1. A rough, heavy shoe.—2. A long, coarse cigar. [Colloq. in all uses.]

stoic (stō′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *stoick*; = F. *stoique* = Sp. *estóico* = Pg. *estoico* = It. *stoico*, < L. *stoicus*, < Gr. στωικός, pertaining to a porch or portico, specifically pertaining to that called Στοὰ Ποικίλη, 'the Painted Porch' in the Agora at Athens, and to the school of philosophy founded by Zeno, who frequented this porch.] **I.** *a.* [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Stoics, or to their teaching: as, a *Stoic* philosopher; the *Stoic* doctrine; hence, manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain (compare *stoical*).

II. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect about 308 B. C. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. The Stoics are proverbially known for the sternness and austerity of their ethical doctrines, and for the influence which their tenets exercised over some of the noblest spirits of antiquity, especially among the Romans. Their system appears to have been an attempt to reconcile a theological pantheism and a materialist psychology with a logic which seeks the foundations of knowledge in the representations or perceptions of the senses, and a morality which claims as its first principle the absolute freedom of the human will. The Stoics teach that whatever is real is material; matter and force are the two ultimate principles; matter is of itself motionless and unformed, though capable of receiving all motions and all forms. Force is the active, moving, and molding principle, and is inseparably joined with matter; the working force in the universe is God, whose existence as a wise thinking being is proved by the beauty and adaptation of the world. The supreme end of life, or the highest good, is virtue—that is, a life conformed to nature, the agreement of human conduct with the all-controlling law of nature, or of the human with the divine will; not contemplation, but action, is the supreme problem for man; virtue is sufficient for happiness, but happiness or pleasure should never be made the end of human endeavor. The wise man alone attains to the complete performance of his duty; he is without passion, although not without feeling; he is not indulgent, but just toward himself and others; he alone is free; he is king and lord, and is inferior in inner worth to no other rational being, not even to Zeus himself.

Certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the *Stoicks* encountered him. Acts xvii. 18.

Hence—2. A person not easily excited; one who appears or professes to be indifferent to pleasure or pain; one who exhibits calm fortitude.

Flint-hearted *Stoics*, you, whose marble eyes
Contemn a wrinkle, and whose souls despise
To follow nature's too affected fashion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 4.

School of the Stoics, the Porch. See *porch*.

stoical (stō′i-kal), *a.* [< *stoic* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Stoics; hence, manifesting or maintaining indifference to pleasure or pain; exhibiting or proceeding from calm fortitude: as, *stoical* indifference.

It is a common imputation to Seneca that, though he declaimed with so much strength of reason, and a *stoical* contempt of riches and power, he was at the same time one of the richest and most powerful men in Rome.
Steele, Tatler, No. 170.

Stoical ethics. See *Stoic*, *n.*, 1.

stoically (stō′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics, or of a stoic; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain; with calm fortitude.

stoicalness (stō′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain; calm fortitude.

stoicheiology (stoi-kī-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Also *stoichiology*, and more prop. *stœchiology*; < Gr. στοιχεῖον, a small post, also a first principle (dim. of στοῖχος, a row, rank, < στείχειν, go in line or order: see *stich*), + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A division of a science which treats of the nature of the different kinds of objects that science deals with, but not of the manner in which they are associated with one another; the doctrine of elements.

The conditions of mere thinking are given in certain elementary requisites; and that part of logic which analyzes and considers these may be called its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements. . . . Logical *stoicheiology*, or the doctrine conversant about the elementary requisites of mere thought. . . . In its *stoicheiology*, or doctrine of elements, logic considers the conditions of possible thought.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iv., xxiv.

stoicheiometrical (stoi′kī-ō-met′ri-kal), *a.* [Also *stœchiometrical*; < *stoicheiometr-y* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to stoicheiometry.

stoicheiometry (stoi-kī-om′e-tri), *n.* [Also *stœchiometry*; < Gr. στοιχεῖον, a first principle, + μέτρον, a measure: see *meter*[1].] The science of calculating the quantities of chemical elements involved in chemical reactions or processes.

Stoiciant†, *n.* [ME. *stoicien*; as *Stoic* + *-ian*.] A Stoic. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

stoicism (stō′i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *stoïcisme*; as *stoic* + *-ism*.] 1. [*cap.*] The opinions and maxims of the Stoics; also, the conduct recommended by the Stoics.—2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; the bearing of pain without betraying feeling; calm fortitude.

He [Nuncomar] had just parted from those who were most nearly connected with him. Their cries and contortions had appalled the European ministers of justice, but had not produced the smallest effect on the iron *stoicism* of the prisoner. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn. 2.** *Insensibility, Impassibility*, etc. See *apathy*.

stoicity†, (stō-is′i-ti), *n.* [< *stoic* + *-ity*.] Stoicalness; stoical indifference. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, i. 1.

stoit (stoit), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stot*[2].] 1. To walk in a staggering way; totter; stumble on any object. [Scotch.]—2. To leap from the water, as certain fish. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

stoiter (stoi′tėr), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *stotter*.] Same as *stoit*.

stoke[1]†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *stoken*, < OF. *estoquer* (= It. **stoccare*), stab, thrust, < *estoc*, a rapier, stock: see *stock*[2], *stoccade*.] To pierce; stick; thrust.

Ne short swerd for to *stoke* with point bytynge.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1688.

stoke[2] (stōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stoked*, ppr. *stoking*. [< *stoker*, taken as an E. noun, < **stoke* + *-er*[1], but appar. < D. *stoker*, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, incite, instigate, < MD. *stock*, D. *stok*, a stick, stock, rapier: see *stock*[1]. Cf. *stoke*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To poke, stir up, and maintain the fire in (a furnace, especially one used with a boiler for the generation of steam for an engine); supply with fuel; trim and maintain combustion in.

Much skill is needed to *stoke* the furnace of a steam-boiler successfully; and one stoker will often be able to keep the steam well up when another of equal strength and diligence will fail altogether.
Brande and Cox, Dict. Sci., Lit., and Art.

Cold stoking, in *glass-manuf.*, the process of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the tough fluid consistency necessary for blowing.

II. *intrans.* To attend to and supply a furnace with fuel; act as a stoker or fireman.

stoke-hole (stōk′hōl), *n.* The compartment of a steamer in which the furnace-fires are worked: in the United States called *fire-room*.

stoker (stō′kėr), *n.* [< D. *stoker*, one who kindles or sets on fire, < *stoken*, kindle a fire, stir a fire, < *stok*, a stock, stick (hence a poker for a fire): see *stock*[1], and cf. *stoke*[2].] 1. One who attends to and maintains suitable combustion in a furnace, especially a furnace used in generating steam, as on a locomotive or steamship; a fireman.—2. A poker. [Rare.]—**Mechanical stoker**, an automatic device for feeding fuel to a furnace, and for keeping the grate free from ashes and clinkers. Many such machines have been invented. Endless aprons or chains, or revolving toothed cylinders, are common feeders, distributing the coal to the grate in definite quantity as needed, while shaking grates, revolving grate-bars, and special bars called *picker-bars*, with teeth working in the air-spaces of the grate, are employed for the discharge of ashes and cinders.

Stokesia (stō-kē′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (L'Heritier, 1788), named after Dr. Jonathan *Stokes* (1755–1831), a British botanist.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Vernoniaceæ*, subtribe *Euvernonieæ*, and series *Stilpnopappeæ*. It is characterized by large stalked heads of blue flowers, with smooth three- or four-angled achenes and a pappus of four or five long bristles. The corollas, unlike the tubular type otherwise prevalent in the tribe, are flattened above the middle and somewhat ligulate, and toward the outside of the head, by their increased size and deeply five-parted border, they suggest the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*. The only species, *S. cyanea*, is a native of the southern United States near the Gulf of Mexico, a rare plant of wet pine-barrens. It is an erect shrub, clad above with loose wool and alternate clasping leaves, and bearing petioled leaves below, which are entire or spiny-fringed. The handsome blue flowers form large terminal heads which are purplish in the bud, resemble those of the China aster, and are grown in large quantities for the London market, under the name of *Stokes's aster*.



Roman Woman Clad in the Stola (over which is draped the palla).

stola (stō′lä), *n.*; pl. *stolæ* (-lē). [L.: see *stole*[2].] An ample outer tunic or dress worn by Roman women over the under-tunic or chemise: it fell as low as the ankles or feet, and was gathered in around the waist by a girdle. It was a characteristic garment of the Roman matrons, as the toga was of the men, and divorced women and courtezans were not permitted to wear it. See cut in preceding column.

stole[1] (stōl). Preterit and obsolete past participle of *steal*[1].

stole[2] (stōl), *n.* [< ME. *stole*, *stoole*, < OF. *estole*, F. *étole* = Sp. Pg. *estola* = It. *stola*, < L. *stola*, a stola, robe, stole, < Gr. στολή, a long robe; orig., in a gen. sense, dress, equipment, sacerdotal vestment or vestments; < στέλλειν, set, array, despatch: see *stell*.] 1. A stola, or any garment of similar nature.

Forsoth the fadir seyde to his seruauntis, Soone brynge ȝe forth the first *stoole*, and clothe ȝe him.
Wyclif, Luke xv. 22.

Behind, four priests, in sable *stole*,
Sung requiem for the warrior's soul.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 30.

2. In the Roman Catholic, Oriental, and Anglican churches, an ecclesiastical vestment, consisting of a narrow strip of silk or other material, worn over the shoulders (by deacons over one shoulder) and hanging down in front to the knees or below them. It is widened and fringed at the ends, and usually has a cross embroidered on it at the middle and at each extremity. Stoles are worn of different colors, according to the ecclesiastical season. When celebrating the eucharist a priest wears his stole crossed upon the breast and secured by the girdle, at other times simply pendent from the shoulders. A bishop, on account of his pectoral cross, wears it pendent even when celebrating. A deacon wears it over the left shoulder and tied on the right side. In the Greek Church the stole has been worn since early times in two different forms, the deacon's (*orarion*) and the priest's (*epitrachelion*). Originally the stole was of linen, and probably was a napkin or cloth indicative of ministering at the altar and at agapæ. The pall or omophorion is of entirely distinct origin. See *orarium*.

Forth comth the preest with *stole* aboute his nekke,
And bad hire be lyke to Sarra and Rebekke
In wysdom and in trouthe of mariage.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 459.

3. A chorister's surplice or cotta: an occasional erroneous use.

Six little Singing-boys—dear little souls—
In nice clean faces, and nice white *stoles*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 210.

4. In *her.*, usually, a bearing representing a scarf with straight and parallel sides, fringed at each end.—**Groom of the stole**, the first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of an English king.—**Order of the Golden Stole**, a Venetian order, the badge of which was a stole of cloth of gold worn over the robes. It disappeared with the independence of the republic of Venice.—**Stole-fee**, a fee paid to a priest for religious or ecclesiastical service, as for marriages, christenings, and funerals.

stole[3] (stōl), *n.* Same as *stolon*.

stole[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stool*.

stoled (stōld), *a.* [< *stole*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a stole. *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph After Death.

stolen (stō′ln), *p. a.* [Pp. of *steal*[1].] Obtained or acquired by stealth or theft: as, *stolen* goods.

Stolen waters are sweet. Prov. ix. 17.

Stolephoridæ (stol-e-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stolephorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stolephorus*; the anchovies. The body is oblong or elongate; the snout is produced forward; the mouth is very large and inferior; the maxillaries are very narrow, and project backward; the dorsal fin is submedian and short; the anal fin is rather long; the pectorals are normal; and the ventrals are abdominal, but further advanced than usual, and of moderate size. There is no lateral line, but along the sides is generally developed a broad silvery band, to which the typical genus owes its name. The species are mostly of small size, rarely exceeding 6 inches, and often less. About 70 are known, some inhabiting almost all tropical and temperate seas. *Engraulididæ* is a synonym.

stolephoroid (stō-lef′ō-roid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Stolephorus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Stolephoridæ*.

II. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stolephoridæ*.

Stolephorus (stō-lef′ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < Gr. στολή, a stole, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of fishes, related to the herrings, but with a produced snout, and a broad silvery band which has been compared to the white stole or band worn by priests, typical of the family *Stolephoridæ* (or *Engraulididæ*). The common anchovy is *S. encrasicholus*. There are several others, as *S. browni*, from Cape Cod to Brazil, abounding southward; *S. ringens*, from Vancouver Island to Peru, a large anchovy; *S. delicatissimus* and *S. compressus*, of the Californian and Mexican coasts, the latter locally known as *sprat* (see *sprat*[2],

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2 (*c*)). This genus has been oftener called *Engraulis*. See cut under *anchovy*.

stolid (stol'id), *a.* [= Sp. *estólido* = Pg. *estolido* = It. *stolido*, < L. *stolidus*, unmovable, slow, dull, stupid; prob. akin to Gr. στερεός.] Heavy; dull; stupid; not easily moved; lacking in or destitute of susceptibility; denoting dullness or impassiveness: as, a *stolid* person; a *stolid* appearance.

> But the *stolid* calm of the Indian alone
> Remains where the trace of emotion has been.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

=**Syn.** Doltish, wooden.

stolidity (stō-lid'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *stolidità*, < LL. *stolidita(t-)s*, dullness, stupidity, < L. *stolidus*, dull, stupid: see *stolid*.] The state or character of being stolid; dullness; stupidity.

> These certainly are the fools in the text, indocile, intractible fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments, and be proof against demonstration itself.
> *Bentley*, Sermons, i.

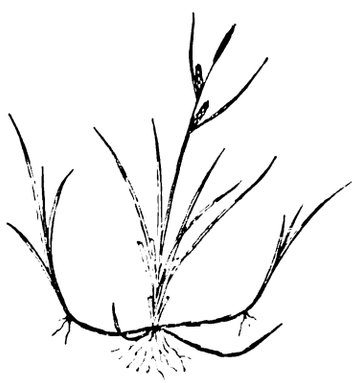
=**Syn.** See *stolid*.

stolidly (stol'id-li), *adv.* In a stolid manner: as, to gaze *stolidly* at one. *Bailey.*

stolidness (stol'id-nes), *n.* Stolidity.

stolo (stō'lō), *n.*; pl. *stolones* (stō-lō'nēz). [L.: see *stolon*.] In *zoöl.*, a stolon.—**Stolo prolifer**, the proliferating stolon of some animals, as certain ascidians; a germ-stock. See *stolon*, 2 (*e*).

stolon (stō'lon), *n.* [NL., < L. *stolo*(*n*-), a shoot, branch, sucker.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) In phanerogams, a reclined or prostrate branch which strikes root at the tip, developing a new plant.



Carex vulgaris, var. *stolonifera*, showing the stolons.

A very slender naked stolon with a bud at the end constitutes a *runner*, as of the strawberry. See also cut under *Solidago*. (*b*) In mosses, a shoot running along or under the ground, and eventually rising into the air and producing fully leafed shoots. *Goebel.*—2. In *zoöl.*, some proliferated part or structure, likened to the stolon of a plant, connecting different parts or persons of a compound or complex organism, and usually giving rise to new zooids by the process of budding. See cuts under *Campanularia* and *Willsia*. (*a*) A process of protoplasm between the different compartments of a multilocular foraminifer. (*b*) The procumbent, adherent, or creeping basal section of the stock of some social infusorians. (*c*) One of the prolongations of the cœnosarc of some actinozoans. (*d*) The second stage of the embryo of some hydrozoans. (*e*) The germ-stock or prolongation of the tunic of some compound ascidians, as a salp; a stolo prolifer. See cuts under *Salpa* and *cyathozooid*.

Also *stole*.

stolonate (stō'lon-āt), *a.* [< *stolon* + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, giving rise to or provided with a stolon or stolons; originating in a stolon; stoloniferous.

stoloniferous (stō-lō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *stolo*(*n*-), a shoot, sucker, + *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Producing or bearing stolons; proliferating, as an ascidian or a hydroid; stolonate.

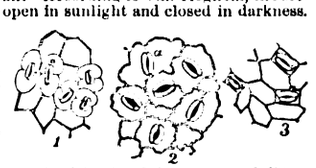
stolzite (stol'zīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Stolz* of Teplitz in Bohemia.] Native lead tungstate, a mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals of a green, brown, or red color, and resinous or subadamantine luster. Sometimes called *scheelitine*.

stoma (stō'mä), *n.*; pl. *stomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. στόμα (στοματ-), pl. στόματα, the mouth, a mouth, opening, entrance or outlet, a chasm, cleft, etc., the face, front, fore part, etc.; = Zend *staman*, mouth. Cf. *stomach*, from the same source.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a mouth or ingestive opening; an oral orifice; an ostium or ostiole: chiefly used of small or simple apertures, as a cytostome; hence, also, a small opening of any kind through which something may pass in or out; a pore. Specifically—(*a*) An opening of a lymphatic vessel; a lymphatic pore or orifice, as an interstice between the cells of a serous membrane. (*b*) The outer opening of a trachea or air-tube of an insect; a spiracle or breathing-hole. (*c*) A branchial pore of an ascidian or acranial vertebrate.

2. In *bot.*, a minute orifice or slit in the epidermis of leaves, etc., which opens directly into air-cavities or intercellular spaces that pervade the interior, and through which free ingress and egress of air take place; a breathing-pore. The apparatus of the stoma consists usually of a pair of cells (there are several in the *Equisetaceæ*, *Hepaticeæ*, etc.), called *guard-cells* or *guardian-cells*, between the opposed concave sides of which lies the slit or opening, which extends through the whole height of the epidermis and permits free communication between the intercellular spaces and the external air. According to Van Tieghem, the stomata are always open in sunlight and closed in darkness. These cells are strongly thickened on the upper and under walls of their opposed faces, while elsewhere their walls are relatively thin. The opening and closing of a stoma depend upon the difference in thickness of the parts of the walls. When the turgescence of the guard-cells increases, they curve more strongly, and consequently the cleft widens; but with decreased turgescence the cleft becomes narrower. See also cut under *Iris*.



Longitudinal Section of a Stoma taken from the leaf of *Urularia perfoliata*. (Magnified.)



1. *Strobilanthes Sabinianus*. 2. *Codiæum variegatum*. 3. *Limnocharis Plumieri*. *a*, Stomata. (Magnified.)

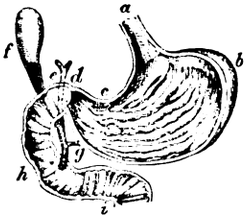
3. In Swedenborg's philosophy, a cubical figure with hollowed surfaces, being the figure of the interstices of spheres arranged in what Swedenborg calls the fixed quadrilateral pyramidal position, supposed to be that natural to the spherical particles of water.

stomacace (stō-mak'a-sē), *n.* [NL., < L. *stomacace*, < Gr. στοματακάκη, a disease of the mouth, scurvy of the gums, < στόμα, mouth, + κάκη, badness, < κακός, bad.] Ulcerous stomatitis. See *stomatitis*.

stomach (stum'ak), *n.* [Now conformed terminally to the L. spelling, but pron. according to its ME. origin; early mod. E. *stomack*, *stomacke*, *stomak*, *stomake*; < ME. *stomak*, *stomake*, *stomoke*, < OF. *estomac*, *estomach*, F. *estomac* = Pr. *estomach* = Sp. *estómago* = Pg. *estomago* = It. *stomaco*, the stomach, < L. *stomachus*, the throat, gullet, also the stomach, fig. taste, liking, also distaste, dislike, irritation, chagrin, < Gr. στόμαχος, the throat, gullet, the orifice of the stomach, hence also the stomach, lit. (as shown also in other uses, the neck of the bladder or of the uterus, etc.) a mouth or opening, < στόμα, mouth, opening: see *stoma*.] 1†. The throat; the gullet; the mouth.

> Spiteful tongues in cankered *stomachs* placed.
> *Raleigh.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A more or less sac-like part of the body where food is digested. In the lowest animals any part of the sarcode or protoplasmic substance of the body is capable of digesting food, and forms during the process a temporary stomach, as in an amœba. In many infusorial animalcules special vacuoles containing food are formed. These are inconstant both in number and in position, whence Ehrenberg's name, *Polygastrica*, for these organisms. In the highest protozoans, which have a definite oral or ingestive area, there is likewise a more or less fixed digestive tract, constituting a stomach. A few of the metazoans have no true digestion, and consequently no stomach; such are the parenchymatous or anenterous worms, which imbibe or soak in nutriment already elaborated in the tissues of the host of which they are parasites. But the vast majority of animals above the protozoans have an intestinal digestive tract the whole or a part of which may properly be called a stomach. In most of these, again, a definite stomach exists as a specialized, usually dilated, part of the alimentary canal, in which food is subjected to a certain degree of digestion subsequent to mastication and insalivation and prior to further digestive changes which go on in the intestine. Among vertebrates more than one section of the alimentary canal is called a stomach, and many vertebrates have more than one. Thus, in birds there are a true glandular stomach, the *proventriculus*, in which the esophagus ends, and a muscular or grinding stomach, the gizzard or *gizerium*. In mammals the stomach always extends from the end of the gullet to the beginning of the gut. It is of extremely variable size and shape. Kinds of mammalian stomachs sometimes distinguished are the simple, as in man, the carnivores, etc.; the complex or plurilocular stomach, as in various marsupials, rodents, some monkeys, etc.; and the compound or pluripartite. The last is confined to the ruminants. (See *Ruminantia*.) In man the stomach is the most dilated and most distensible part of the alimentary canal. It occupies parts of the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions of the abdomen, immediately within the abdominal walls, below the diaphragm and partly under the liver, to the right of the spleen, and above the transverse colon. In form it is irregularly conoidal, and curved upon itself. When moderately distended, it is about 12 inches long and 4 wide; it weighs 3 or 4 ounces. But the size, shape, and hence the anatomical relations, vary greatly in different individuals and in different states of distention. It begins where the gullet ends, at the esophageal or cardiac orifice, and ends at the pyloric orifice, where the duodenum begins. From the cardiac orifice the stomach bulges to the left in a great cul-de-sac, the fundus cardiacus, or cardiac end, in contact with the spleen, and from this greatest caliber the organ lessens in diameter with a sweep to the right. The lesser curvature or short border of the stomach, between the cardiac and pyloric orifices, is uppermost, and is connected with the liver by the lesser or gastrohepatic omentum. The greater curvature or long border of the stomach is opposite the other, between the same two points, and gives attachment to the great or gastrocolic omentum. These two curvatures separate the anterior and posterior surfaces. The stomach is held in place by folds of peritoneum, the gastrocolic, gastrohepatic, gastrosplenic, and gastrophrenic omenta, the last of which gives it most fixity. The arteries of the stomach are the gastric (a branch from the celiac axis), the pyloric and right gastro-epiploic branches of the hepatic, the left gastro-epiploic, and short branches from the splenic artery. The veins end in the splenic, superior mesenteric, and portal veins. The numerous lymphatics consist of a deep set and a superficial set. The nerves are the terminal branches of both pneumogastrics and many branches from the sympathetic system. The coats of the stomach are four—serous, muscular, submucous, and mucous. The serous layer is the peritoneum, which covers the whole organ on both its surfaces, and is reflected away from it along each of its curvatures. The muscular coat includes three sets of fibers—longitudinal, circular, and oblique, the last chiefly limited to the cardia. The submucous coat is simply the connective tissue between the muscular layer and the mucous membrane lining the stomach. This mucous membrane is the so called "coat" of the stomach. It is thick, pinkish, reddish, or brownish, with a soft velvety surface, thrown into longitudinal folds or rugæ when the organ is contracted. Studding the surface of the mucous membrane are numberless depressions or alveoli of polygonal tending to hexagonal form, $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ of an inch in diameter; these are the enlarged mouths of the tubular gastric glands, which secrete the gastric juice by the action of which gastric digestion is effected. Two kinds of these follicles are distinguished by their microscopic structure—the pyloric and the cardiac. The former are found chiefly at and near the pyloric end, the latter most typical at the cardiac, and there are intermediate forms in intermediate regions. The epithelium lining the mucous membrane and its alveoli is of the kind called *columnar*. Besides the four coats above described, a fifth, a layer of involuntary muscular fibers between the mucous membrane and the submucous layer, is distinguished as the *muscularis mucosæ*. The digestive activity of the stomach is intermittent, and depends upon the stimulus which the presence of food occasions. The muscular arrangement is such that food is continually rolled about, so that every part of the mass is submitted to the action of the gastric juice. In the stomach the proteids are converted into albumins and peptones by the pepsin, milk is curdled by the rennet-ferment, the gelatiniferous tissues are dissolved, and other less important changes are effected. See also cuts under *alimentary*, *Asteroidea*, *Appendicularia*, *Dibranchiata*, *Doliolidæ*, *intestine*, *peritoneum*, *Plumatella*, *pluteus*, *Protula*, *Pulmonata*, *Pycnogonida*, *Ruminantia*, *Salpa*, *Tragulus*, and *Tunicata*.



Human Stomach and Beginning of Intestine, laid open to show rugæ.

a, esophagus or gullet; *b*, cardiac (left) dilatation of stomach; *c*, lesser curvature of stomach, opposite which is the (unlettered) greater curvature; *d*, pylorus, at right extremity of stomach; *e*, biliary or hepatic duct; *f*, gall bladder, whose duct, the cystic duct, forms with the hepatic duct the ductus communis choledochus, or common bile-duct; *g*, pancreatic duct, opening into the last; *h*, *i*, duodenum, or beginning of the small intestine.

3. The digestive person or alimentary zooid of a compound polyp. See *gasterozooid*.—4. In most insects of the orders *Lepidoptera*, *Diptera*, and some *Hymenoptera*, a bladder-like expansion of the esophagus, which can be dilated at the will of the insect; the sucking-stomach, by means of which the nectar of flowers or other liquid is sucked up, as water is drawn into a syringe. In mandibulate insects the ingluvies or crop takes the place of the sucking-stomach, and nearly all insects have two true stomachs, called *proventriculus* and *ventriculus*.

5. Appetite; desire or relish for food: as, to have a good *stomach* for one's meals.

> The body is ay so redy and penyble
> To wake, that my *stomak* is destroyed.
> *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 139.

> Pray, seat you, lords; we'll bear you company,
> But with small *stomach* to taste any food.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 2.

> I'll make as bold with your ment; for the trot has got me a good *stomach*. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 234.

> In some countries, where men and women have good travelling *stomachs*, they begin with porridge, then they fall to capon, or so forth, but if capon come short of filling their bellies, to their porridge again, 'tis their only course.
> *Webster and Dekker*, Northward Hoe, i. 1.

Hence—6. Relish; taste; inclination; liking: as, to have no *stomach* for controversy.

> He also hathe tolde me moche off hys *stomake* and tendre faver that he owythe to yow. *Paston Letters*, III. 160.

> Finding that the citizens had apparently no *stomach* for the fight, he removed his trophies, and took his departure.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 66.

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7. Disposition. (*a*) Spirit; temper; heart.

Though I bee not worthie to receive any favor at the handes of your maistership, yet is your excellente herte and noble *stomake* worthie to shewe favour.
Udall, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 4.

This was no small Magnanimity in the King, that he was able to pull down the high *Stomachs* of the Prelates in that time. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 50.

(*b*†) Compassion; pity.

Nere myn extorcioun I myghte nat lyven,
Nor of swiche japes wol I nat be shryven,
Stomak ne conscience ne knowe I noon.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 143.

(*c*) Courage; spirit.

For in them, as men of stowter *stomackes*, bolder spirites, and manlyer courages then handycraftes men and plowemen be, doth consiste the whole powre, strength, and puissaunce of oure army, when we muste fight in battayle.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, p. 39.

(*d*†) Pride; haughtiness; conceit.

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 34.

(*e*†) Spleen; anger; choler; resentment; sullenness.

From that time King Richard, mooued in *stomacke* against King Philip, neuer shewed any gentle countenance of peace & amitie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 23.

Many learned men haue written, with moch diuersitie for the matter, and therfore with great contrarietie and some *stomacke* amongest them selues.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 123.

Which might teach these times not suddenly to condemn all things that are sharply spoken, or vehemently written, as proceeding out of *stomach*, virulence, and ill nature. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

Circulating stomach, one of the temporary food-vacuoles of an infusorian or other protozoan, which moves about with a kind of cyclosis. See *Polygastrica*.—**Frigidity of the stomach**, a state of gastric debility formerly considered to depend on sexual excesses.—**Fullness of the stomach**, a feeling of weight or distention in the epigastric region.—**Glandular stomach**. See *proventriculus*.—**Hypogenesia of the stomach**, unnatural smallness of the stomach, seen in some children.—**Masticatory stomach**. See *masticatory*.—**Muscular stomach**. See *muscular* and *gizzard*.—**Pit of the stomach**, the depression just below the sternum: same as *epigastrium*, 1. Also called *infrasternal fossa*, *scrobiculus cordis*, and *anticardium*.—**Proud stomach**, a haughty disposition. Compare def. 7.

Truths whilk are as unwelcome to a *proud stomach* as wet clover to a cow's. *Scott*, Pirate, xviii.

Rugæ of the stomach, folds of the mucous membrane, present when the organ is contracted, and extending for the most part in a longitudinal direction. See cut in def. 2.—**Sour stomach**, that condition of the stomach which causes acid eructations.—**Sucking-stomach**. See def. 4.—**To stay the stomach**. See *stay*[2].

stomach (stum′ăk), *v.* [= OF. *estomaquer* = Sp. Pg. *estomagar* = It. *stomacare*, disgust, refl. feel disgust, < L. *stomachari*, feel disgust, be angry, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike, stomach: see *stomach*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To encourage; hearten.

When he had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost to shoot forth his word without fear, he went forward with them by his grace, conquering in them the prince of this world. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works (Parker Soc.), p. 313.

2†. To hate; resent; remember or regard with anger or resentment.

If that any *stomach* this my deed,
Alphonsus can revenge thy wrong with speed.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

A plague on them all for me! . . . O, I do *stomach* them hugely. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

3. To put up with; bear without open resentment or opposition: as, to *stomach* an affront.

"The priests talk," said he, "of absolution in such terms that laymen can not *stomach* it."
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 76.

4. To turn the stomach of; disgust. [Rare.]

It is not because the restaurants are very dirty — if you wipe your plate and glass carefully before using them, they need not *stomach* you. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

II.† *intrans.* To be or become angry.

What one among them commonly doth not *stomach* at such contradiction? *Hooker.*

stomachal (stum′ăk-ăl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomacal* = Sp. Pg. *estomacal* = It. *stomacale*, < NL. **stomachalis*, < L. *stomachus*, stomach: see *stomach*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the stomach; gastric: as, *stomachal* tubes.

The body-wall, which encloses the *stomachal* cavity.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 92.

2. Relating to the stomach, or to a region of the body which contains the stomach; gastric; epigastric; abdominal; ventral: as, the *stomachal* part of a crab's carapace.—3. Remedial of a disordered stomach; peptic or digestive; cordial; stomachic.—**Stomachal teeth**, sharp, horny processes of the lining of the proventriculus, and sometimes of other parts of the alimentary canal, found in many insects and crustaceans, and serving for the comminution of food.

II. *n.* A stomachic.

stomach-animals† (stum′ăk-an′i-mălz), *n. pl.* The *Infusoria*. See *Polygastrica*. *Oken.*

stomach-brush (stum′ăk-brush), *n.* A brush designed to be introduced into the stomach, by way of the esophagus, to stimulate secretion.

stomach-cough (stum′ăk-kôf), *n.* A form of reflex cough excited by irritation of the stomach or small intestine.

stomacher (stum′ăk-ėr), *n.* [< *stomach*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who stomachs, in any sense of the word.—2†. A stomachic; an appetizer.

In Sir Kenelm Digby's "Choice and Experimentel Receipts in Physick and Chirurgery" (London, 1675) I find a preparation of herbs for external application with this heading: "To strengthen the stomach use the following *stomacher*." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 173.

3. A part of the dress covering the front of the body, generally forming the lower part of the bodice in front and usually projecting down into the skirt or lapping over it—the name being given to the whole front piece covering the pit of the stomach and the breast. In some fashions the stomacher was richly embroidered, and ornamented with jewels, as in Europe in the sixteenth century.

Less fashionable ladies, between 1615 and 1625, discarded the tight and pointed *stomacher* and farthingale, and wore, over an easy jerkin and ample petticoat, a loose gown open in front, made high to meet the ruff.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 473.

4. A plaque or brooch, usually large, the name being derived from that part of the dress upon which the brooch was worn. *J. B. Atkinson*, Art Jour. (1867), p. 203.

stomachful† (stum′ăk-fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stomackfull*; < *stomach* + *-ful*.] Full of stomach or wilfulness; proud; spirited; wilful; perverse; stubborn; sturdy.

From all those Tartars he hath had an Army of an hundred and twenty thousand excellent, swift, *stomackfull* Tartarian horse. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 39.

Nay, if I had but any body to stand by me, I am as *stomachful* as another. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

stomachfully† (stum′ăk-fûl-i), *adv.* In a stomachful, or perverse or wilful, manner; stubbornly; perversely. *Bp. Hall*, The Golden Calf.

stomachfulness† (stum′ăk-fûl-nes), *n.* Stubbornness; perverseness; wilfulness.

Pride, *stomachfulness*, headiness — avail but little.
Granger, On Eccles. (1621), p. 248.

stomach-grief (stum′ăk-grēf), *n.* Anger.

Stomacke grief is when we wil take the matter as hot as a toste. We neede no examples for this matter, hot men have to many. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric.

stomachic (stō-mak′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *stomachique* = Sp. *estomático* = Pg. *estomachico* = It. *stomachico*, < L. *stomachicus*, < Gr. στομαχικός, pertaining to the stomach, < στόμαχος, the stomach: see *stomach*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach. (*a*) Stomachal; gastric: as, *stomachic* vessels or nerves. (*b*) Specifically, sharpening the appetite, and stimulating gastric digestion. See *stomachal*, 3.

He [Boswell] was . . . gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a *stomachic* character. *Carlyle*, Boswell's Johnson.

Stomachic balsam, a mixture of balsam of Peru with oil of nutmeg and other volatile oils, as those of wormwood, cloves, mace, peppermint, orange-peel, and amber, made up in different proportions.—**Stomachic calculus**, a concretion, usually containing hair, found in the stomach, particularly of lower animals. See *bezoar*.—**Stomachic fever**, gastric fever. See *fever*[1].

II. *n.* A medicine which sharpens the appetite, and is supposed to stimulate digestion, as the bitter tonics; a stomachal.

stomachical (stō-mak′i-kal), *a.* [< *stomachic* + *-al*.] Same as *stomachic*. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 18.

stomaching† (stum′ăk-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stomach*, *v.*] Resentment. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 9.

stomachless (stum′ăk-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stomacklesse*; < *stomach* + *-less*.] Lacking stomach; having no appetite. *Bp. Hall*, Balm of Gilead, ii. § 6.

stomachous† (stum′ăk-us), *a.* [< L. *stomachosus*, angry, choleric, < *stomachus*, distaste, dislike: see *stomach*.] Resentful; sullen; obstinate.

Young blood is hot: youth hasty; ingenuity open; abuse impatient; choler *stomachous*.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

stomach-piece (stum′ăk-pēs), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, same as *apron*, 3.

stomach-plaster (stum′ăk-plàs″tėr), *n.* See *plaster*.

stomach-pump (stum′ăk-pump), *n.* A small pump or syringe used in medical practice for the purpose of emptying the stomach or of introducing liquids into it. It resembles the common syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, instead of one, in which the valves open different ways, so as to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage. When the object is to empty the stomach, the pump is worked while its sucking orifice is in connection with a flexible tube passed into the stomach; and the extracted matter escapes by the forcing orifice. When, on the contrary, the object is to force a liquid into the stomach, the tube is connected with the forcing orifice, by which the action of the pump is reversed. It is now not much used, the stomach being emptied, when necessary, by the stomach-tube working as a siphon.

stomach-qualmed (stum′ăk-kwämd), *a.* Same as *stomach-sick*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 193.

stomach-sick (stum′ăk-sik), *a.* Nauseated; qualmish; hence, having an aversion.

Receiving some hurt in his stomack by drinking those cold waters, he proued *stomach-sick* to his expedition also.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 289.

stomach-staggers (stum′ăk-stag″ėrz), *n.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. The animal so affected dozes in the stable, resting his head in the manger; on awaking, or being aroused, he falls to eating, and continues to eat voraciously, death from apoplexy or repletion often resulting.

stomach-sweetbread (stum′ăk-swēt″bred), *n.* The pancreas of the calf, as used for food: distinguished from the *throat-sweetbread*, or thymus gland of the same animal.

stomach-timber (stum′ăk-tim″bėr), *n.* Same as *belly-timber*. [Slang.]

As Prior tells, a clever poet, . . .
The main strength of ev'ry member
Depends upon the *stomach timber*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, xxxiii.

stomach-tooth (stum′ăk-tōth), *n.* A lower canine milk-tooth of infants: so called because there is often gastric disturbance at the time of its appearance.

stomach-tube (stum′ăk-tūb), *n.* A long flexible tube to be introduced into the stomach, through the gullet, as for washing out the stomach.

stomach-worm (stum′ăk-wėrm), *n.* A common intestinal roundworm, *Ascaris lumbricoides*, sometimes found in the human stomach.

stomachy (stum′ăk-i), *a.* [< *stomach* + *-y*[1].] Proud; haughty; irascible; easily offended. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stomack†, **stomak**†, **stomake**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *stomach*.

stomapod (stō′mą-pod), *a.* and *n.* Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomapoda (stō-map′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα, mouth, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] Same as *Stomatopoda*. *Latreille*, 1817.

stomapodiform (stō-mą-pod′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Stomapoda* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or shaped like a stomatopod, especially of the genus *Squilla*. Applied in entomology to certain elongate, somewhat flattened larvæ which have the abdomen wider than the thorax, long antennæ, and six legs, the anterior pair being large and raptorial. In aquatic species the body is furnished with lateral false gills. The larvæ of *Ephemera* are examples of this form.

stomapodous (stō-map′ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

stomata, *n.* Plural of *stoma*.

stomatal (stō′mą-tal), *a.* [< NL. *stoma*(*t-*) + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, relating or belonging to stomata.

stomate (stō′māt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **stomatus* for **stomatatus*, < *stoma* (*stomat-*), a stoma: see *stoma*.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or stomata; stomatous.

II. *n.* A stoma.

stomatia, *n.* Plural of *stomatium*.

stomatic (stō-mat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *stomatico*, < Gr. στοματικός, of or pertaining to the mouth, < στόμα(*τ-*), mouth: see *stoma*.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata; oral.

II. *n.* A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stomatiferous (stō-mą-tif′ė-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stoma*(*t-*) + L. *ferre*, bear, carry: see *-ferous*.] Bearing or provided with stomata; stomatophorous.

stomatitis (stō-mą-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(*τ-*), mouth, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the interior of the mouth, including the mucous membrane of the lips, gums, tongue, cheeks, and palate.—**Aphthous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, consisting in the formation of small superficial ulcers. Also called *aphthæ*, *canker sore mouth*, *follicular* or *vesicular stomatitis*.—**Catarrhal stomatitis**, a simple local or general inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity. Also called *oral catarrh*, *erythema of the mouth*, and *erythematous*, *simple*, and *superficial stomatitis*.—**Gangrenous stomatitis**. See *noma*.—**Mercurial stomatitis**, an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, with ulceration, caused by mercurial poisoning.—**Parasitic stomatitis**, inflammation of the mouth due to or complicated with the growth on the mucous membrane of *Oïdium albicans*. Also called *thrush*, *pseudomembranous stomatitis*.

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—**Ulcerous stomatitis**, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth-cavity, usually unilateral, resulting in the formation of multiple ulcers. Also called *fetid stomatitis*, *phlegmonous stomatitis*, and *putrid sore mouth*.

stomatium (stō-mā'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *stomatia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of *stoma*: see *stoma*.] A stoma.

Stomatoda (stō-ma-tō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + εἶδος, form.] Dujardin's name for the ciliate infusorians, regarded by him as the only animalcules with distinct stomata, or oral apertures: distinguished from *Astomata*, or the supposed mouthless flagellate infusorians.

stomatodæum (stō″ma-tō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomatodæa* (-ä). [NL.: see *stomodæum*.] Same as *stomodæum*. [Rare.]

The *stomatodæum*: a sac-like involution of the epidermis abutting against the mesenteron, spacious, and well marked on account of its dense pigmentation.
Huxley and Martin, Elementary Biology, p. 171.

stomatode (stō'ma-tōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having a stoma or cytostome, as an infusorian; stomatophorous; of or pertaining to the *Stomatoda*.

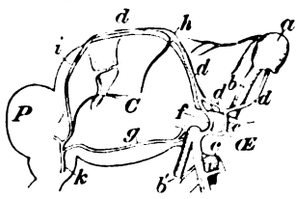
As regards the classification of the Protozoa, a rough and useful division is into mouth-bearing or "*stomatode*" Protozoa, in which there is a distinct mouth, and mouthless or "astomatous" Protozoa. *H. A. Nicholson.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatoda*.

stomatodendron (stō″ma-tō-den'dron), *n.*; pl. *stomatodendra* (-drä). [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + δένδρον, a tree.] One of the dendritic branches of the *Rhizostomidæ*, ending in minute polypites. *Encyc. Dict.*

stomatodynia (stō″ma-tō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + ὀδυνη, pain.] Pain in the mouth.

stomatogastric (stō″ma-tō-gas'trik), *a.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + γαστήρ, stomach: see *gastric*.] Of or pertaining to the mouth and stomach: applied to the set or system of visceral nerves which ramify upon the alimentary canal of many invertebrates. See figure and description.



Stomatogastric and other Visceral Nerves of Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*).

Œ, esophagus, around which is the esophageal ring; C, cardiac; P, pyloric parts of stomach; *a*, cerebro-angliom; *b*, commissural nerve of left side, in place; *b′*, commissural nerve of right side, cut away and turned down (these longitudinal commissures being completed in the esophageal ring by *e*, postesophageal transverse commissures); *d*, *d*, *d*, azygous nerve, with *h*, a ganglion; *i*, lateral branch, uniting with *g*, a posterolateral nerve; *e*, *f*, anterolateral and mediolateral nerves; *k*, hepatic nerve.

The Crayfish possesses a remarkably well-developed system of visceral or *stomatogastric* nerves.
Huxley, Anat. [Invert., p. 286.

stomatological (stō″ma-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *stomatology* + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to stomatology.

stomatologist (stō-ma-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *stomatology* + *-ist*.] One versed in stomatology.

stomatology (stō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the mouth.

stomatomorphous (stō″ma-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + μορφή, form.] In *bot.*, mouth-shaped.

stomatonecrosis (stō″ma-tō-nek-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + νέκρωσις, deadness: see *necrosis*.] Gangrenous stomatitis. See *stomatitis* and *noma*.

Stomatophora (stō-ma-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatophorus*: see *stomatophorous*.] Protozoa which are provided with a mouth or its equivalent: a higher series of protozoans: same as *Infusoria*, 2: opposed to *Lipostomata*.

stomatophorous (stō-ma-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *stomatophorus*, < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Having a mouth or stoma; of or pertaining to the *Stomatophora*; not lipostomatous.

stomatoplastic (stō″ma-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< *stomatoplast-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stomatoplasty.

stomatoplasty (stō'ma-tō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form, mold.] Plastic surgery of the mouth.

stomatopod (stō'ma-tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *stomatopus* (*-pod-*), < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having some of the legs close by the mouth, as a mantis-shrimp; of or pertaining to the *Stomatopoda*. Also *stomatopodous*, *stomapodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stomatopoda*, in any sense.

Also *stomapod*.

Stomatopoda (stō-ma-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *stomatopus* (*-pod-*): see *stomatopod*.] An order of malacostracous podophthalmic crustaceans, to which various limits have been assigned. (*a*†) As constituted by Latreille in 1817, in the form *Stomapoda*, the second order of *Crustacea*, the so-called sea-mantes, or gastrurans, divided into two families, *Unipeltata* and *Bipeltata*, of which only the former are properly stomatopodous, the other being the so-called glass-crabs (*Phyllosoma*), or larval forms of other crustaceans. Hence—(*b*†) An artificial order of the higher crustaceans, under which are included not only the *Squillidæ* or *Stomatopoda* proper, but also the *Mysidæ* or opossum-shrimps, and related forms, the *Lucíferidæ*, etc. (*c*) Restricted by Huxley to the family *Squillidæ*. See cuts under *mantis-shrimp* and *Squillidæ*.

Squilla, Gonodactylus, and Coronis appear to me to differ so widely and in such important structural peculiarities, not only from the Podophthalmia proper, but from all other Crustacea, as to require arrangement in a separate group, for which the title of *Stomatopoda* may well be retained. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 317.

stomatopodous (stō-ma-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *stomatopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *stomatopod*.

Stomatopora (stō-ma-top'ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1835), < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + πόρος, pore: see *pore*[2].] Same as *Aulopora*.

stomatoporoid (stō-ma-top'ō-roid), *a.* [< *Stomatopora* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a coral of the genus *Stomatopora*. *Geological Jour.*, XLV. iii. 566.

Stomatopterophora (stō-ma-top-te-rof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + πτερόν, feather, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] In J. E. Gray's classification (1821), the fourth class of mollusks, divided into two orders, *Pterobranchia* and *Dactyliobranchia*; the *Pteropoda* or pteropods.

stomatorrhagia (stō″ma-tō-rā'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + *-ραγία*, < ῥήγνυναι, break, burst.] Hemorrhage from the mouth.

stomatoscope (stō'ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + σκοπεῖν, view.] Any instrument for keeping the mouth open so as to permit the parts within to be inspected. *Dunglison*.

stomatotheca (stō″ma-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *stomathecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + θήκη, box, chest.] In *entom.*, the mouth-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers the mouth.

stomatous (stō'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. στόμα(τ-), mouth, + *-ous*.] Provided with stomata; stomatophorous; stomate.

Stomias (stō'mi-as), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. στόμα, mouth.] A genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Stomiatidæ*, having a long compressed body with delicate deciduous scales, a row of phosphorescent or luminous spots along each side, and a rayed dorsal opposite the anal fin: so called from the large and deep mouth, armed with a formidable array of teeth. *S. ferox* is found from Greenland to Cape Cod. Specimens are taken at various depths from 450 to 1,800 fathoms.

Stomiatidæ (stō-mi-at'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomias* (see *stomiatoid*) + *-idæ*.] A family of physostomous fishes, typified by the genus *Stomias*. They are deep-sea Atlantic fishes, of 5 or 6 species and 3 genera, divided into 2 subfamilies, according to the presence or absence of an adipose fin.

stomiatoid (stō'mi-a-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stomias* (assumed stem *Stomiat-*).] **I.** *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Stomias*; of or pertaining to the *Stomiatidæ*.

II. *n.* Any fish of the family *Stomiatidæ*.

stomodæal (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* Same as *stomodeal*.

stomodæum (stō-mō-dē'um), *n.*; pl. *stomodæa* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. στόμα, mouth, + ὁδαιος, by the way, < ὁδός, way.] An anterior part of the alimentary canal or digestive tract, being so much of the whole enteric tube as is formed at the oral end by an ingrowth of the ectoderm: correlated with *proctodæum*, which is derived from the ectoderm at the aboral end, both being distinguished from *enteron* proper, which is of endodermal origin.

stomodeal (stō-mō-dē'al), *a.* [< *stomodæum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a stomodæum. Also spelled *stomodæal*.

Stomoxyidæ (stō-mok-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stomoxys* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Stomoxys*, often merged in the *Muscidæ*. It contains such genera as *Stomoxys*, *Hæmatobia*, and *Glossina*, and includes some well-known biting flies, as the horn-fly, stable-fly, and tsetse-fly. Also *Stomoxidæ* (Meigen, 1824) and *Stomoxidea* (Westwood, 1840), and, as a subfamily of *Muscidæ*, *Stomoxyinæ* or *Stomoxinæ*.

Stomoxys (stō-mok'sis), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. στόμα, mouth, + ὀξύς, sharp.] A notable genus of biting flies, typical of the family *Stomoxyidæ*, or merged with the *Muscidæ*. They are gray, of medium size, and resemble the common house-fly in appearance. The mouth-parts are developed into a horny proboscis. *S. calcitrans*, common to Europe and North America, is a familiar example. See *stable-fly*, 1.

stomp[1] (stomp), *n.* A dialectal form of *stamp*; specifically, in *coal-mining*, one of the plugs of wood driven into the roof of the level, to which are fastened the "lines" serving to direct the miner in his proper course; they may also be used as bench-marks. *Gresley*. [Midland coalfield, Eng.]

stomp[2]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *stump*.

stompers (stom'pėrz), *n. pl.* A dialectal form of *stampers*. See *stamper*, 3.

stonage† (stō'nāj), *n.* [< *stone* + *-age*.] A collection or heap of stones. *Halliwell*.

Would not everybody say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal? *Leslie*. (*Nares*.)

stond (stond), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stand*.

stonden†. An obsolete past participle of *stand*.

stone (stōn), *n.* and *a.* [Also E. dial. *stean*, *steen*, Se. *stane*, *stain*; < ME. *stoon*, *ston*, *stan*, < AS. *stān* = OS. *stēn* = OFries. *stēn* = D. *steen* = MLG. *stēn*, LG. *steen* = OHG. MHG. G. *stein* = Icel. *steinn* = Sw. Dan. *sten* = Goth. *stains*, a stone; prob. akin to OBulg. *stiena* = Russ. *stiena*, a wall, and to Gr. στία, στιον, a stone. Hence *steen*[1], *steen*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** A piece of rock of small or moderate size. The name *rock* is given to the aggregation of mineral matter of which the earth's crust is made up. A small piece or fragment of this rock is generally called a *stone*, and to this a qualifying term is frequently added: as, cobble-*stone* or gravel-*stone*. See *rock*[1].

Lo, heere be *stoonys* hard y-wrougte,
Make hereof breed.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

Are there no *stones* in heaven
But what serve for the thunder?
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 234.

He is not a man, but a block, a very *stone*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 450.

2. The hard material of which rock consists: in contradistinction to *metal*, *wood*, etc.

Al hem to-dryven ase *ston* doth the glas.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

He made a harp of her breast-bone, . . .
Whose sounds would melt a heart of *stone*.
The Cruel Sister (Child's Ballads, II. 236).

That we might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy footprint harden into *stone*.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

3. A piece of rock of a determined size, shape, or quality, or used for a defined purpose: as, a grind*stone*; a hearth*stone*; an altar-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*†) A gun-flint.

About seauen of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordinance, with *stone* and powder.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 947.

(*b*) A gravestone; a monument or memorial tablet.

You shall shine more bright in these contents
Than unswept *stone* besmear'd with sluttish time.
Shak., Sonnets, lv.

(*c*) A millstone. (*d*) In *printing*, an imposing-stone. (*e*) In *glass-manuf.*, a flattening-stone.

4. A precious stone; a gem. See *precious*.

Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable *stones*, unvalued jewels.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4. 27.

5. A small, hard, rounded object resembling a stone or pebble: as, a hail-*stone*; a gall-*stone*; an ear-*stone*. Specifically—(*a*) A calculous concretion in the kidney or urinary bladder or gall-bladder, etc.; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. (*b*) A testicle: generally in the plural. [Vulgar.] (*c*) The nut of a drupe or stone-fruit, or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp, as in the peach, cherry, or plum. See *drupe* and *endocarp* (with cuts). (*d*†) A hard, compact mass; a lump or nugget.

Marvellous great *stones* of yron.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. 498.

6†. The glass of a mirror; a mirror of crystal.

Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will mist or stain the *stone*,
Why, then she lives. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 262.

7. A common measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different countries. The English imperial standard stone is 14 pounds avoirdupois, and is commonly used in England in giving the weight of a man, but other values are in common use, varying with the article weighed: thus, the stone of butchers' meat or fish is 8 pounds, of cheese 16 pounds, of glass 5 pounds, of alum 13½ pounds, of hemp usually 32 pounds, though a statute of George II. made it 16 pounds, and one of Henry VIII. 20 pounds; of lead 12 pounds, though the statute *de ponderibus* makes it 15 pounds of 25 "shillings" each, equal to 14½ pounds avoirdupois. There were in the early part of the nineteenth century many local stones in use in England, but in the United States this unit is unknown. The stone of 14 pounds is not recognized in the statute *de ponderibus*, and first appears as a weight for wool. The old arithmetics call 14 pounds half a quarter,

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and either do not mention the stone, or define it as 8 pounds. The only legal stone in Great Britain now is that of 14 pounds.

And sende ye me word how mech more yn value yn a *stoon* shall I syle my wolle. *Paston Letters*, I. 155.

He was not a ghost, my visitor, but solid flesh and bone;
He wore a Palo Alto hat, his weight was twenty *stone*.
O. W. Holmes, Nux Postcœnatica.

Alençon stone, pure rock-crystal cut in rose or brilliant form.—**Amazonian** or **Amazon stone**. See *Amazonian*[2].—**Arkansas stone**, a fine-grain whetstone found in Arkansas, and used to sharpen surgical and dental instruments.—**Armenian stone**. See *Armenian*.—**Artificial stone**, a material prepared for decorative and building purposes by consolidating sand with the aid of some chemical. The best-known and most extensively used artificial stone is Ransome's, which is made by mixing sand with silicate of soda in a pug-mill, so as to form a plastic substance, which is then rolled or pressed into any desired form. The articles as thus prepared are then immersed in a solution of calcium chlorid, when double decomposition takes place, a calcium silicate being formed which firmly cements the particles of sand together, while the sodium chlorid, the other product of the decomposition, is afterward removed by washing. This material has been somewhat extensively used in England and elsewhere. Other processes akin to this, but in which different chemicals were used, have also been patented in the United States, but the materials thus produced have not met with any extensive sale. Beton or concrete has also been employed as a building material, to take the place of stone or brick, especially the "béton-Coignet," which is extensively used in and near Paris and elsewhere. Beton and concrete, which are mixtures of sand, gravel, stone chippings, fragments of brick, etc., with common or hydraulic mortar or cement, are also frequently, but not correctly, designated *artificial stone*.—**Ayr stone**, a stone used for polishing marble and surfacing metals. The harder varieties are used as whetstones. Also called *water of Ayr*, *Scotch stone*, and *smoke-stone*.—**Bath stone**, a rock used extensively for building purposes in England, and especially near Bath (whence its name). It is a limestone, having an oölitic structure, and belonging to the Inferior Oölite, which lies directly upon the Lias, the lowest division of the Jurassic of Continental and American geologists. Also called *Bath oölite*.—**Beer stone**, a hard sandy chalk stratum of small thickness, occurring westward of Seaton in Devonshire, England. It forms a part of the Lower Chalk, and contains *Inoceramus mytiloides*. This series of beds, not having a thickness of more than 10 feet, is only of local importance, but it has been quarried as a building-stone for many hundred years, and parts of Exeter Cathedral are built of it.—**Bologna stone**, or **Bolognian stone**, a variety of barite, or barium sulphate, found in roundish masses, composed of radiating fibers, first discovered near Bologna. It is phosphorescent in the dark after being heated to ignition, powdered, and exposed to the sun's light for some time.—**Bristol stone**, rock-crystal, or Bristol diamond, small round crystals of quartz, found in the Clifton limestone, near the city of Bristol in England.—**Caen stone**, the French equivalent of the English Bath oölite. It is a cream-colored building-stone, of excellent quality, got near Caen in Normandy. Although soft in the quarry, it is of fine texture and hardens by exposure, so as to become extremely durable. Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster, and many churches are built of it. It is still frequently used in England.—**Cambay stones**. See *carnelian*.—**Centurial stones**. See *centurial*.—**Ceylon stone**, a dark-green, brown, or black spinel from Ceylon, also called *ceylonite:* the name is also given to other minerals or gems from Ceylon.—**Channel-stone**. See *channel*[1].—**Charnwood Forest stone**, an oilstone found only in Charnwood Forest in Leicestershire, England. It is one of the best substitutes for the Turkey oilstone, and is much used to give a fine edge to knives and other tools.—**Cornish stone**. Same as *china-stone*, 2.

Cornish stone is used for almost all English wares, both in the body and the glaze. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1560.

Crab's stones. Same as *crab's eyes* (which see, under *crab*[1]). See also *crabstone*.—**Crape stone**, a trade-name for onyx of which the surface is cut in imitation of crape and colored a lusterless black. A similar article is made from artificial silicious compounds cast in molds.—**Cut stone**, hewn stone, or work in hewn stone; ashlar.—**Deaf as a stone**. See *deaf*.—**Dimension stone**, ashlar.—**Drafted stone**, ashlar stone having a chisel-draft around the face, the part inside the draft being left rough.—**Heraclean stone**. See *Heraclean*.—**Hewn stone**, blocks of stone with faces dressed to shape by the hammer.—**Holy stone**, a stone used in magical rites, whether as a magic mirror or show-stone, or as a sort of amulet.—**Infernal, ledger, lithographic, Lydian stone**. See the adjectives.—**Maltese stone**, a limestone of a delicate brown cream-color, very compact, and almost as soft as chalk. The natives of the island of Malta turn and carve it into various ornamental objects.—**Memorial, meteoric, Moabite stone**. See the adjectives.—**Mocha stone** (formerly also *Moco stone;* also *Mocha-pebble;* so called from *Mocha* in Arabia, where the stone is plentiful), a variety of dendritic agate, containing dark outlines of arborization, like vegetable filaments, due to the presence of metallic oxids, as of manganese and iron; moss-agate.—**Philosopher's stone**. See *elixir*, 1.—**Portland stone**, in England, a rock belonging to the Portlandian series: so named from the Isle of Portland, where it is typically developed. The Portlandian is a part of the Jurassic series, and lies between the Purbeckian, the highest member of that series, and the Kimmeridgian. The Portland group, or Portlandian, consists of two divisions, the Portland stone and the Portland sand; the former has several subdivisions, to which local names are attached, such as *curf*, *base-bed*, and *whit-bed*. The Portland stone, which is a nearly pure carbonate of lime, is an important building-stone in England, and was extensively used by Inigo Jones and Sir Christopher Wren, in important public buildings, especially in St. Paul's Cathedral.—**Precious stone**. See *precious*.—**Protean stone**. See *Protean*.—**Quarry-faced stone**, cut stone of which the face is left rough as it comes from the quarry, as distinguished from *tooled*, *hammer-faced*, *pitch-faced stone*, etc.—**Rocking stone**. See *rock*[2].—**Rosetta stone**, a stele or tablet of black basalt, found in 1799 near Rosetta, a town of Egypt, on the delta of the Nile, by M. Boussard, a French officer of engineers. This stone bears a trilingual inscription, a decree of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes) in Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphic and demotic. The inscription was deciphered chiefly by Champollion, and afforded the key to the interpretation of Egyptian hieroglyphics. The monument is now in the British Museum.—**Rough-pointed stone**. See *rough*[1].—**Rubbed stone**, stonework of which the surface is cut straight with the stone-saw, and afterward smoothed by rubbing with grit or sandstone.—**Samian stone**. See *Samian*.—**Saracen's** or **Sarsen's stone**. See *Saracen*.—**Scotch stone**. Same as *Ayr stone*.—**Shipman's stone**†. See *shipman*.—**Sonorous stone**. See *sonorous*.—**Standing stone**. See *standing*.—**Stick and stone**. See *stick*[3].—**Stone cancer**. Same as *scirrhous cancer* (which see, under *scirrhous*).—**Stone of the second class**. See *elixir*, 1.—**Stones of sulphur**. See *sulphur*.—**To leave no stone unturned**, to do everything that can be done; use all practicable means to effect an object; spare no exertions.

New crimes invented, *left unturn'd no stone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own.
Dryden, Æneid, ii. 133.

To mark with a white stone, to mark as particularly fortunate, favored, or esteemed. The phrase arose from the custom among the Romans of marking their lucky days on the calendar with a white stone (as a piece of chalk), while unlucky days were marked with charcoal. *Brewer.*

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. See *rock*[1].

II. *a.* 1. Made of stone: as, a *stone* house; a *stone* wall.

The lion on your old *stone* gates
Is not more cold to you than I.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2. Made of stoneware: as, a *stone* jar; a *stone* mug.

Now mistress Gilpin (careful soul!)
Had two *stone* bottles found,
To hold the liquor that she loved,
And keep it safe and sound.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Stone age. See *archæological ages*, under *age*.—**Stone ax**, an ax-head or hatchet-head made of hard stone. Such axes are found, belonging to prehistoric epochs, and have also been in use down to the present time among savage tribes in different parts of the world. Compare *stone-ax*.—**Stone brick**. See *brick*[2].—**Stone jug**. See *jug*[1], 2.—**Stone ocher**. See *ocher*.

stone (stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoned*, ppr. *stoning*. [< ME. *stonen*, *stanen* (in earlier use *stenen*, whence mod. E. dial. *steen*[1]), < AS. *stēnan* = OHG. *steinōn*, MHG. *steinen* = Sw. *stena* = Dan. *stene* = Goth. *stainjan* (cf. D. *steenigen* = G. *steinigen*), pelt with stones, stone; from the noun.] 1. To throw stones at; pelt with stones.

With stones men shulde hir stryke and *stone* hir to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

Francis himself was *stoned* to death.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. To make like stone; harden. [Rare.]

O perjur'd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart.
Shak., Othello, v. 2. 63.

3. To free from stones, as fruit.

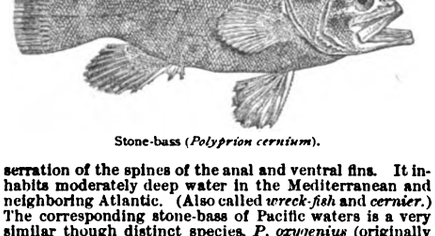
She picked from Polly's very hand the raisins which the good woman was *stoning* for the most awfully sacred election cake. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 270.

4. To provide or fit with stones, as by lining, walling, or facing: as, to *stone* a well or a road. —5. In *leather-manuf.*, to work (the leather) with a stock-stone to reduce it to uniform thickness, stretch it, and make it smooth-grained.

stone-ax (stōn'aks), *n.* [< ME. **stonax*, < AS. *stānæx*, < *stān*, stone, + *æx*, ax.] An ax or a hammer with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in hewing stone.

stone-basil (stōn'baz'il), *n.* Same as *basil-weed*.

stone-bass (stōn'bȧs), *n.* A fish of the family *Serranidæ*, *Polyprion cernium*, or another of the same genus. It is distinguished by the development of a strong longitudinal bony ridge on the operculum, and the serration of the spines of the anal and ventral fins. It inhabits moderately deep water in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic. (Also called *wreck-fish* and *cernier*.) The corresponding stone-bass of Pacific waters is a very similar though distinct species, *P. oxygenius* (originally *oxygeneios*). See *Polyprion*.



Stone-bass (*Polyprion cernium*).

stone-bird (stōn'bėrd), *n.* 1. The vinous grosbeak, or moro.—2. The stone-snipe, or greater yellowlegs. See cut under *yellowlegs*.

stone-biter (stōn'bī'tėr), *n.* The common wolf-fish. See cut under *Anarrhichas*.

stone-blind (stōn'blīnd'), *a.* [= Icel. *steinblindr* = Sw. Dan. *sten-blind;* as *stone* + *blind*.] Blind as a stone; wholly blind, either literally or figuratively.

I thought I saw everything, and was *stone-blind* all the while. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil, xviii.

stone-blue (stōn'blū), *n.* A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

stone-boat (stōn'bōt), *n.* A drag or sled without runners, used for moving stones; also, a wagon-platform hung below the axles, used for the same purpose. [U. S.]

stonebock (stōn'bok), *n.* Same as *steenbok*.

stone-boilers (stōn'boi'lėrz), *n. pl.* A tribe or race of men who practise stone-boiling.

The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as *stone-boilers*.
E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

stone-boiling (stōn'boi'ling), *n.* The act or process of making water boil by putting hot stones in it.

The art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling*.
E. B. Tylor, Early Hist. Mankind, ix.

stone-borer (stōn'bōr'ėr), *n.* A mollusk that bores stones; a lithodomous, lithophagous, or saxicavous bivalve. See cuts under *accessory*, *date-shell*, *Glycymeris*, and *piddock*.

stone-bow (stōn'bō), *n.* [< ME. *stonbowe;* < *stone* + *bow*[2].] A weapon somewhat resembling a crossbow, for shooting stones; a catapult; also, a sort of toy.

O, for a *stone-bow*, to hit him in the eye!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5. 51.

Item, six *stone bowes* that shoot lead pellets.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 363.

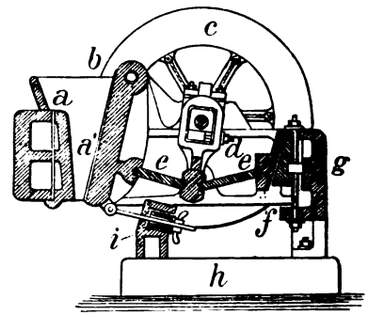
Children will shortly take him for a wall,
And set their *stone-bowe* in his forehead.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

stone-bramble (stōn'bram'bl), *n.* Same as *roebuck-berry*.

stone-brash (stōn'brash), *n.* In *agri.*, a subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

stonebreak (stōn'brāk), *n.* The meadow-saxifrage, *Saxifraga granulata:* so called from the virtue, according to the doctrine of signatures, of its pebble-like bulbs against calculus. The name is also a general equivalent of saxifrage.

stone-breaker (stōn'brā'kėr), *n.* One who or that which breaks stones; specifically, a machine for pounding or crushing stone; an ore-mill; a stone-crusher.



Stone-breaker.

a, stationary jaw: *a'*, oscillating jaw; *b*, hopper; *c*, fly-wheel; *d*, short pitman connecting crank-wrist with toggles; *e*, *e*, toggles; *f*, frame, strengthened at *g*, where the thrust of the toggles is received; *h*, base of machine; *i*, rubber spring which withdraws the lower end of the jaw *a'*.

stone-bruise (stōn'brōz), *n.* A bruise caused by a stone; especially, a painful and persistent bruise on the sole of the foot, commonly in the middle of the ball of the foot, due to walking barefooted; also, a bruise produced on the hand, as by ball-playing. [Local, U. S.]

stonebuck (stōn'buk), *n.* [< ME. **stonbukke*, < AS. *stānbucca*, the ibex, < *stān*, stone, rock, + *bucca*, buck. In mod. use, tr. D. *steenbok*, G. *steinbock:* see *steenbok*.] The steenbok.

stone-butter (stōn'but'ėr), *n.* A sort of alum.

stone-canal (stōn'ka-nal'), *n.* In echinoderms, the duct leading from the madreporic plate to the circular canal: so called because it ordinarily has calcareous substances in its walls. Also *sand-canal*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 220.

stone-cast (stōn'kȧst), *n.* The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand; a stone's cast; a stone's throw.

About a *stone-cast* from the wall
A sluice with blacken'd waters slept.
Tennyson, Mariana.

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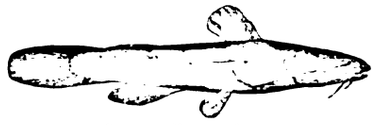
stonecat (stōn'kat), *n.* A catfish of the genus *Noturus*, as *N. flavus*, common in many parts of the United States. *N. flavus* is one of the largest, sometimes exceeding a foot in length. *N. insignis* is an-



Stonecat (*Noturus flavus*).

other, nearly as large, found in the Middle and Southern States. There are several more, a few inches long, all of fresh waters of the same country.

stone-centiped (stōn'sen″ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Lithobiidæ*.

stonechacker (stōn'chak″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stonechat (stōn'chat), *n.* One of several different Old World chats, belonging to the genera *Saxicola* and (especially) *Pratincola;* a kind of bushchat: applied to three different English birds, and extended, as a book-name, to several others of the above genera. (*a*) Improperly, the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe*, and some other species of the restricted genus *Saxicola*. See cut under *wheatear*. [In this sense chiefly Scotch and American, the wheatear being the only bird of the kind which straggles to America.] (*b*) Improperly, the whin-bushchat or whinchat, *Pratincola rubetra*. [Eng.] (*c*) The black-headed bushchat, *Pratincola rubicola*, a common bird of Great Britain and



Stonechat (*Pratincola rubicola*), in a usual plumage.

other parts of Europe. The true stonechat is about 5 inches long, the wing 2¼, the tail scarcely 2. The male in full plumage has the head and most of the back black, the feathers of the back mostly edged with sandy brown; the upper tail-coverts white, varied with black and brown; the wings and tail blackish-brown, the former with a large white area on the coverts and inner secondaries; the sides of the neck and breast white; the rest of the under parts rufous-brown; the bill and feet black; and the eyes brown. It nests on the ground, and lays four to six bluish-green eggs clouded and spotted with reddish-brown. Also called *chickstone, stonechacker, stonechatter, stoneclink, stonesmich, stonesmitch*, or *stonesmickle*, and *stonesmith*.

The *Stonechat* closely resembles the Whinchat, . . . a circumstance which has caused much confusion; . . . for in almost all parts of England the Whinchat, by far the commonest species, popularly does duty for the *Stonechat*, and in many parts of Scotland the Wheatear is universally known by that name. *Seebohm*, Hist. Brit. Birds, I. 317.

stonechatter (stōn'chat″ėr), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-climber (stōn'klī″mėr), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stoneclink (stōn'klingk), *n.* Same as *stonechat*.

stone-clover (stōn'klō″vėr), *n.* The rabbit-foot or hare's-foot clover, *Trifolium arvense*, a low slender branching species with very silky heads, thence also called *puss-clover*. It is an Old World plant naturalized in America.

stone-coal (stōn'kōl), *n.* [= G. *steinkohle;* as *stone* + *coal*.] Mineral coal, or coal dug from the earth, as distinguished from charcoal: generally applied in England to any particularly hard variety of coal, and especially to that called in the United States *anthracite*. See *coal*.

stone-cold (stōn'kōld'), *a.* Cold as a stone. *Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, iv. 4.

stone-color (stōn'kul″or), *n.* The color of stone; a grayish color.

stone-colored (stōn'kul″ord), *a.* Of the usual color of a large mass of stone, a cold bluish gray.

stone-coral (stōn'kor″al), *n.* Massive coral, as distinguished from branching coral, or tree-coral; hard, sclerodermatous or lithocoralline coral, as distinguished from sclerobasic coral. Most corals are of this character, and are hexacoralline (not, however, the red coral of commerce, which is related to the sea-fans and other octocorallines).

stonecrab (stōn'krab), *n.* 1. Any crab of the family *Homolidæ*.—2. A European crab, *Lithodes maia*.—3. A large, stout, edible crab of the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Menippe*



Stonecrab (*Menippe mercenaria*).

mercenaria.—4. The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-crawfish (stōn'krâ″fish), *n.* A crawfish of Europe, specified as *Astacus torrentium*, in distinction from the common crawfish of that country, *A. fluviatilis*.

stone-cray (stōn'krā), *n.* A distemper in hawks. *Imp. Dict.*

stone-cricket (stōn'krik″et), *n.* One of the wingless forms of the orthopterous family *Locustidæ*, living under or among stones and in dark places, and popularly confounded with true crickets (which belong to the orthopterous family *Gryllidæ* or *Achetidæ*). There are many species, of various parts of the world, some simply called *crickets*, and others *cave-crickets*. The commonest American stone-crickets belong to the genus *Ceuthophilus*, as *C. maculatus*, etc. See *cave-cricket*, and cut under *Hadenœcus*.

stonecrop (stōn'krop), *n.* [< ME. *stoncrop*, < AS. *stāncrop*, stonecrop, < *stān*, stone, + *crop*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers: see *stone* and *crop*.] The wall-pepper, *Sedum acre:* so called as frequently growing upon walls and rocks. It is native throughout Europe and Asiatic Russia, and somewhat employed in ornamental gardening; in America called *moss, mossy stonecrop*, etc., from its creeping and matting stems beset with small sessile leaves. The flowers are bright-yellow in small terminal cymes. The name is also extended to other species of similar habit, especially *S. ternatum*, and not seldom to the whole genus.—**Ditch-stonecrop**, a plant of the genus *Penthorum*, chiefly the American *P. sedoides*, a weed-like plant with yellowish-green flowers, common in ditches and wet places.—**Great stonecrop**, an old designation of the kidneywort, *Cotyledon Umbilicus*, also of *Sedum album*.—**Mossy stonecrop**. See def.

stone-crush (stōn'krush), *n.* A sore on the foot caused by a bruise from a stone. [Local.]

stone-crusher (stōn'krush″ėr), *n.* A mill or machine for crushing or grinding stone or ores for use on roads, etc.; an ore-crusher; an ore-mill; a stone-breaker (which see).

stone-curlew (stōn'kėr″lū), *n.* 1. The stone-plover or thick-knee, *Œdicnemus crepitans*. See cut under *Œdicnemus*.—2. The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.—3. In the southern United States, the willet, *Symphemia semipalmata:* a misnomer. *Audubon*.

stone-cutter (stōn'kut″ėr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation it is to hew or cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes.—2. A machine for shaping or facing stones.

stone-cutting (stōn'kut″ing), *n.* The business of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, etc.

stoned (stōnd), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ed*².] Having or containing stones, in any sense.

Of *stoned* fruits I have met with three good sorts: viz., Cherries, plums, and persimmons.
Beverley, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 12.

The way
Sharpe *ston'd* and thorny, where he pass'd of late.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3

stone-dead (stōn'ded'), *a.* [< ME. *standeed, standed* (= Sw. Dan. *stendöd*); < *stone* + *dead*.] Dead as a stone; lifeless.

The Geant was by Gaffray don bore,
So discomfite, *standede*, and all cold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3121.

He cannot be so stupid, or *stone-dead*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

stone-deaf (stōn'def'), *a.* Deaf as a stone; totally deaf.

stone-devil (stōn'dev″l), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. See cut under *sprawler*. [Virginia.]

stone-dresser (stōn'dres″ėr), *n.* 1. One who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes. *Simmonds*.—2. One of a variety of power-machines for dressing, polishing, and finishing marbles, slates, and other building-stones.

stone-dumb (stōn'dum'), *a.* Perfectly dumb. *The Century*, XXXV. 622. [Rare.]

stone-eater (stōn'ē″tėr), *n.* Same as *stone-borer*.

stone-engraving (stōn'en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving on stone. See *lithography, etching, gem-engraving*.

stone-falcon (stōn'fâ″kn), *n.* See *falcon*, and cut under *merlin*.

stone-fern (stōn'fėrn), *n.* A European fern, *Asplenium Ceterach:* so called from its habit of growing on rocks and stone walls.

stone-fish (stōn'fish), *n.* The shanny. *Parnell*. [Local, Scotch.]

stone-fly (stōn'flī), *n.* A pseudoneuropterous insect of the family *Perlidæ:* so called because the larval forms abound under the stones of streams. (See cut under *Perla*.) *P. bicaudata*, whose larva is much used by anglers, is an example.

stone-fruit (stōn'frōt), *n.* [= D. *steenvrucht* = G. *steinfrucht* = Sw. *stenfrukt* = Dan. *stenfrugt;* as *stone* + *fruit*.] In *bot.*, a drupe; a fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in a pulp, as the peach, cherry, and plum. See *drupe*.

Bring with you the kernels of peares and apples, and the stones of such *stonefruits* as you shall find there.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 439.

stonegale (stōn'gāl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stone-gall¹ (stōn'gâl), *n.* [< *stone* + *gall*³.] A roundish mass of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone.

stone-gall² (stōn'gâl), *n.* Same as *staniel*.

stone-gatherer (stōn'gaᴛʜ″ėr-ėr), *n.* A horse-machine for picking up loose stones from the ground. It consists of a receiving-box with a toothed wheel and a traveling apron, or a fork with curved teeth, and a lever for emptying it into the box when loaded.

stone-gray (stōn'grā), *n.* A dark somewhat brownish-gray color.

stone-grig (stōn'grig), *n.* The pride or mud-lamprey, *Ammocœtes branchialis*.

stone-hammer (stōn'ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer for breaking or rough-dressing stones.

stone-hard (stōn'härd), *a.* 1. Hard as a stone; unfeeling. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 227.—2†. Firm; fast.

Steken the gates *ston-harde* wyth stalworth barrez.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 884.

stone-harmonicon (stōn'här-mon″i-kon), *n.* Same as *lapideon* and *rock-harmonicon*.

stone-hatch (stōn'hach), *n.* The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula:* so called from nesting on shingle. See cut under *Ægialites*. *Yarrell*. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-hawk (stōn'hâk), *n.* Same as *stone-falcon*.

stone-head (stōn'hed), *n.* The bed-rock; the solid rock underlying the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

stone-hearted (stōn'här″ted), *a.* Same as *stony-hearted*.

Weepe, ye *stone-hearted* men! Oh, read and pittie!
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

stone-horet (stōn'hōr), *n.* The common stonecrop, *Sedum acre;* also, *S. reflexum*. *Britten and Holland*.

stone-horse (stōn'hôrs), *n.* A stallion. [Obsolete or provincial.]

My grandfathers great *stone-hors*, flinging up his head, and jerking out his left legge.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., i. 3.

stone-leek (stōn'lēk), *n.* Same as *cibol*, 2.

stone-lichen (stōn'lī″ken), *n.* A lichen growing upon stones or rocks, as species of *Parmelia, Umbilicaria*, etc. See *lichen*.

stone-lily (stōn'lil″i), *n.* A fossil crinoid; a crinite or encrinite, of a form suggesting a lily on its stem. Also called *lily-encrinite*. *A. Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, i.

stone-liverwort† (stōn'liv″ėr-wėrt), *n.* The plant *Marchantia polymorpha*.

stone-lobster (stōn'lob″stėr), *n.* See *lobster*. [Local, U. S.]

stone-lugger (stōn'lug″ėr), *n.* 1. A catostomoid fish of the United States, *Catostomus* or *Hypentelium nigricans;* the hog-sucker or hog-molly. Also called *stone-roller* and *stone-toter*.—2. A cyprinoid fish of the United States, *Campostoma anomalum*, or some other member of that genus. It is 6 or 8 inches long; in the males in spring some of the parts become fiery-red, and the head and often the whole body is studded with large rounded tubercles. It is herbivorous, and abounds in deep still places in streams from New York to Mexico. Also *stone-roller*. See cut under *Campostoma*.

stoneman (stōn'man), *n.* [< *stone* + dial. *man*, a heap of stones, < W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. *dol-*

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men.] A pile of rocks roughly laid together, usually on a prominent mountain-peak or -ridge, and intended to serve either as a landmark or as a record of a visit; a cairn.

stone-marten (stōn'mär'ten), *n.* Same as *beech-marten.*

stone-mason (stōn'mā'sn), *n.* One who dresses stones for building, or builds with them; a builder in stone.

stone-merchant (stōn'mėr'chant), *n.* A dealer in stones, especially building- or paving-stones.

stone-mill (stōn'mil), *n.* **1.** A machine for breaking or crushing stone; a stone-breaker; an ore-crusher. See cut under *stone-breaker.* —**2.** A stone-dresser. See *stone-dresser,* 2.

stone-mint (stōn'mint), *n.* The American dittany. See *Cunila.*

stone-mortar (stōn'môr'tär), *n.* A form of mortar used for throwing projectiles of irregular and varying form, such as stones.

stonen (stō'nen), *a.* [< ME. *stonen,* also *stenen,* < AS. *stǣnen,* of stone, < *stān,* stone: see *stone* and *-en*².] Consisting or made of stone. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

He forsothe areride a *stonen* signe of worship.
Wyclif, Gen. xxxv. 14.

stone-oak (stōn'ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus Javensis,* found in Java and other islands: so named from its thick osseous nut, which is peculiar among acorns in being ridged, with the cupule fitting into the furrows.

stone-oil (stōn'oil), *n.* Rock-oil or petroleum.

stone-owl (stōn'oul), *n.* The Acadian or sawwhet owl, *Nyctala acadica,* which sometimes hides in quarries or piles of rock. See cut under *Nyctala.* [Pennsylvania.]

stone-parsley (stōn'pärs'li), *n.* The plant *Sison Amomum;* also, *Seseli Libanotis* and other species of the genus *Seseli.* See *Seseli.*

stonepecker (stōn'pek'ėr), *n.* **1.** The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* See cut under *turnstone.* [Local, Great Britain.] —**2.** The purple sandpiper, *Tringa maritima,* a bird of similar resorts and habits. [Shetland Islands.]

stone-pine (stōn'pīn), *n.* See *pine*¹, also *oil-tree,* 5, and *pignon,* 1.

stone-pit (stōn'pit), *n.* A pit or quarry where stones are dug.

stone-pitch (stōn'pich), *n.* Hard inspissated pitch.

stone-plover (stōn'pluv'ėr), *n.* **1.** The stone-curlew, thick-kneed plover, or thick-knee, a charadriomorphic or plover-like wading bird of the family *Œdicnemidæ, Œdicnemus crepitans,* a common bird of Europe. See cut under *Œdicnemus.*—**2.** Hence, one of various limicoline birds of the plover and snipe families. (*a*) The Swiss, gray, or bullhead plover, *Squatarola helvetica.* See cut under *Squatarola.* (*b*) The ring-plover, *Ægialites hiaticula,* or the dotterel, *Eudromias morinellus;* a stone-runner. See cuts under *Ægialites* and *dotterel.* (*c*) A shore-plover of the genus *Esacus,* as *E. recurvirostris.* (*d*) The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica.* See cut under *Limosa.* (*e*) The whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus.*

stone-pock (stōn'pok), *n.* A hard pimple which suppurates; acne.

stone-priest† (stōn'prēst), *n.* A lascivious priest. *Grim the Collier.* (*Davies.*)

stoner (stō'nėr), *n.* [< *stone* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which stones, in any sense of that word.

stone-rag (stōn'rag), *n.* A lichen, *Parmelia saxatilis.*

stone-raw (stōn'rȧ), *n.* **1.** Same as *stone-rag.* —**2.** The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres.* [Armagh, Ireland.]

stonern† (stō'nėrn), *a.* [Var. of *stonen.*] Consisting or made of stone. [Scotch.]

The West Port is of *stonern* work, and mair decorated with architecture and the policy of bigging.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, ii.

stone-roller (stōn'rō'lėr), *n.* Same as *stone-lugger.*

stone-root (stōn'röt), *n.* See *horse-balm* and *heal-all.*

stone-rue (stōn'rö), *n.* The fern *Asplenium Ruta-muraria.* [Eng.]

stone-runner (stōn'run'ėr), *n.* Same as *stone-plover,* 2 (*b*). [Prov. Eng.]

stone-saw (stōn'sâ), *n.* A tool or a sawing-machine for cutting marble, millstones, and building-stones into slabs, disks, columns, and blocks, either from the live rock in the quarry or in a stone-yard. The most simple form of machine is a flat blade of iron strained tight in a saw-frame, and reciprocated by means of suitable mechanism. The cutting is done by particles of sand continually supplied to the saw by means of a stream of water. Stone-saws of this type are usually arranged in gangs, the frame supporting a number of saws, and being suspended by chains over the block to be cut, the spaces between the blades regulating the thickness of the slabs. Circular saws have also been used to cut thin slabs of stone into narrow pieces by the agency of wet sand. An improvement on this method is the use of circular saws armed with black diamonds or carbon-points. The saw is placed in a frame resembling an iron-planer, the saw-arbor having a vertical motion; and the block of stone, dogged to a traversing table, is fed to the saw as the cut is made. Diamond stone-cutting machines have also been made in the form of reciprocating saws. In one new stone-sawing machine, called a *channeling-machine,* used to cut out large blocks and columns in a quarry, a circular saw having carbon-points is employed, the power being applied by means of gearing to the edge of the saw instead of at the arbor. Another form of quarrying stone-saw consists of an endless band of twisted wire rope passing in a horizontal direction over large pulleys, like a band-saw, and employing wet sand as the cutting-material.

stone's-cast (stōnz'kȧst), *n.* Same as *stone-cast.*

stoneseed (stōn'sēd), *n.* A plant of the genus *Lithospermum,* particularly the gromwell, *L. officinale* and *L. arvense.* The name, as also that of the genus, refers to the hardness of the seeds.

Stonesfield slate. See *slate*².

stone-shot (stōn'shot), *n.* The distance a stone can be thrown, either from a cannon or from a sling.

He show'd a tent
A *stone-shot* off. *Tennyson,* Princess, v.

stone-shower (stōn'shou'ėr), *n.* A fall of aërolites; a meteoric shower.

stonesmickle (stōn'smik'l), *n.* Same as *stone-chat* (*c*). Also *stonesmich, stonesmitch, stone-smith.*

stone-snipe (stōn'snīp), *n.* **1.** The greater telltale, greater yellowshanks, or long-legged tattler, *Totanus melanoleucus,* a common North American bird of the family *Scolopacidæ.* The length is from 13 to 14 inches, the extent 24; the bill is 2 or more inches long, the tarsus 2¼. The legs are chrome-yellow; the bill is greenish-black. The upper parts are dusky, speckled with whitish; the under parts are white, streaked on the jugulum, marked on the sides, flanks, and axillars with dusky bars and arrow-heads. The tail is barred with blackish and white. The stone-snipe inhabits North America at large, breeding in high latitudes, and is chiefly seen in the United States during the migrations and in winter. It is a noisy and restless denizen of marshes, bays, and estuaries. See cut under *yellowlegs.* **2.** Same as *stone-plover,* 1. *Encyc. Dict.*

stone-sponge (stōn'spunj), *n.* A lithistidan sponge: so called from the hardness. See *Lithistida.*

stone-squarer (stōn'skwâr'ėr), *n.* One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter.

And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders did hew them, and the *stonesquarers* [the Gebalites, R. V.].
1 Ki. v. 18.

stone-still (stōn'stil'), *a.* [< ME. *ston-stille;* < *stone* + *still*¹.] Still as a stone; absolutely motionless, silent, etc. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

stone-sturgeon (stōn'stėr'jon), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon.*

stone-sucker (stōn'suk'ėr), *n.* The lamprey; a petromyzont. [Local, Eng.]

stone-thrush (stōn'thrush), *n.* The mistle-thrush. [Prov. Eng.]

stone-toter (stōn'tō'tėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *stone-lugger,* 1. Also *toter.*—**2.** A cyprinoid fish, *Exoglossum maxillingua:* a cut-lips. [Local, U. S., in both senses.]

stone-walling (stōn'wâ'ling), *n.* **1.** The process of walling with stone; hence, walls built of stone. *Encyc. Brit.,* II. x. 388.—**2.** Parliamentary obstruction by talking against time, raising technical objections, etc. [Australia.]

He is great at *stone-walling* tactics, and can talk against time by the hour.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, The Head Station, p. 35.

stoneware (stōn'wâr), *n.* Potters' ware made from clay of very silicious nature, or a composition of clay and flint. The clay is beaten in water and purified, and the flint is calcined, ground, and suspended in water, and then mixed (in various proportions for various wares) with the clay. The mixture is then dried in a kiln until it is sufficiently solid to be kneaded, and is then beaten and tempered before being molded into shape. When fired it is not porous, like common pottery, but vitrified through its whole substance in consequence of the great amount of silex contained in the prepared clay. Vessels of stoneware are generally glazed by means of common salt. The salt, being thrown into the furnace, is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids. The old German stoneware had often a vitreous glaze. See *grès de Flandres,* under *grès,* and *Cologne ware,* under *ware*².

stoneweed (stōn'wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *stone-seed.*—**2.** The doorweed, *Polygonum aviculare. Britten and Holland.* [Prov. Eng.]

stonework (stōn'wėrk), *n.* Work consisting of stone; masons' work of stone.—**Broken-range stonework.** See *range,* *n.*—**Crandalled stonework.** See *crandall.*—**Random, range,** etc., **stonework.** See the qualifying words.

stone-works (stōn'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* **1.** A stone-cutting establishment.—**2.** An establishment for the making of stoneware. *Jewitt.*

stonewort (stōn'wėrt), *n.* [< *stone* + *wort*¹.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Chara:* so called from the calcareous deposits which frequently occur on the stems.—**2.** Sometimes, the stone-parsley, *Sison Amomum.*

stone-yard (stōn'yärd), *n.* A yard or inclosure in which stone-cutters are employed.

stong (stong), *n.* [A var. of *stang*¹.] An instrument with which eels are commonly taken. *Richardson.* [Lincolnshire, Eng.]

stonify† (stō'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stonified,* ppr. *stonifying.* [< *stone* + *-i-fy.*] To make stony; petrify. [Rare.]

Wilkes of stone, a shell-fish *stonified.*
Holland's Camden, p. 365, margin. (*Davies.*)

stonily (stō'ni-li), *adv.* In a stony manner; stiffly; harshly; frigidly.

stoniness (stō'ni-nes), *n.* The quality of being stony: as, the *stoniness* of ground or of fruit; *stoniness* of heart.

stonish¹† (stō'nish), *a.* [< *stone* + *-ish*¹.] Stony. *Sir T. More,* Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

stonish²† (ston'ish), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *astonish.* Cf. *stony*².] Same as *astonish. Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 825.

stonishment† (ston'ish-ment), *n.* Same as *astonishment. Spenser,* F. Q., III. iv. 19.

stont†. A Middle English form of *stant, stent,* contraction of *standeth,* present indicative third person singular of *stand.*

stony¹ (stō'ni), *a.* [< ME. *stony, stany,* < AS. *stǣnig* (= OHG. MHG. *steinag,* G. *steinig* = Sw. *stenig*), stony, < *stān,* stone: see *stone.* Cf. AS. *staniht* = G. *steinicht* = Dan. *stenet,* stony.] **1.** Containing stones; abounding in stone.—**2.** Made of stone; consisting of stone; rocky.

And some fell on *stony* [the rocky, R. V.] ground, where it had not much earth; and immediately it sprang up, because it had no depth of earth. Mark iv. 5.

With love's light wings did I o'er-perch these walls;
For *stony* limits cannot hold love out.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2. 67.

3. Hard like stone, but not made of stone; stone-like.

The cocoa-nut with its *stony* shell.
Whittier, The Palm-Tree.

Specifically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.,* very hard, like a stone; hard as a rock. (*a*) Sclerodermic or madreporarian, as corals. (*b*) Lithistidan, as sponges. (*c*) Especially thick and hard, as some opercula of shells. See *sea-bean.* 3. (*d*) Petrous or petrosal, as bone. (*e*) Otolithic, as concretions in the ear. See *ear-bone, ear-stone, otolith.* (*f*) Turned to stone; petrified, as a fossil.

4. Pertaining to or characteristic of stone: as, a *stony* quality or consistency.

Chattering *stony* names
Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

5. Rigid; fixed; hard, especially in a moral sense; hardened; obdurate.

Thou knowest that all these things do little or nothing move my mind — my heart, O Lord, is so *stony.*
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 257.

6. Painfully hard and cold; chilling; frigid; freezing.

The *stony* feare
Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 46.

Out of my *stony* griefs
Bethel I'll raise.
Sarah F. Adams, Nearer, my God, to Thee.

He . . .
Gorgonised me from head to foot
With a *stony* British stare.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

Stony cataract, a cataract with great hardening of the lens.

stony²†, *v.* [< ME. *stonyen, stonien;* cf. *astony, stun*¹, *stound*³, and *aston.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stun.

He was *stonyed* of the stroke that he myght not stonde on his feet ne meve no membre that he hadde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 265.

2. To astonish; confound.

Sothely thise wordes when I here thaym or redis tham *stonyes* me. *Hampole,* Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

II. *intrans.* To be or become stunned or astounded.

By land and sea, so well he him acquitte,
To speake of him I *stony* in my witte.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

stony-hearted (stō'ni-här'ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; obdurate. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 28.

stood (stůd). Preterit and past participle of *stand.*

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stook (stůk), *n.* [Also dial. *stouk;* prob. < MLG. *stuke*, LG. *stuke*, a heap or bundle, as of flax or turf, = G. *stauche*, a bundle, as of flax; cf. MD. *styck*, a chest, hamper.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

But *stooks* are cowpet wi' the blast.
Burns, Third Epistle to J. Lapraik.

Stook, twelve sheaves of corn stuck upright, their upper ends inclining towards each other like a high pitched roof. *Myre's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), [Notes, p. 79.

stook (stůk), *v.* [< *stook*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To set up, as sheaves of grain, in stooks or shocks. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Still shearing, and clearing,
The tither *stooked* raw [row].
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

II. *intrans.* To set up grain in stooks.

Those that binde and *stooke* are likewise to have 8*d.* a day, for bindinge and *stookinge* of winter corne is a man's labor. *Best's Farming Book* (1641), p. 43. (*E. Peacock.*)

stooker (stůk'ėr), *n.* [< *stook* + *-er*[1].] One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field. *J. Wilson.*

stool (stöl), *n.* [< ME. *stool*, *stole*, *stol*, < AS. *stōl* = OS. *stōl* = OFries. *stōl* = D. *stoel* = MLG. *stōl*, LG. *stol* = OHG. *stuol*, *stual*, *stōl*, MHG. *stuol*, G. *stuhl* = Icel. *stōll* = Sw. Dan. *stol* = Goth. *stōls*, a seat, chair; cf. OBulg. *stolŭ* = Russ. *stolŭ* = Lith. *stalas*, a table, = Gr. *στήλη*, an upright slab (see *stele*[3]); from the root of *stall*, *stell*, ult. from the root of *stand:* see *stall*[1], *stell*, *stand*.] **1.** A seat or chair; now, in particular, a seat, whether high or low, consisting of a piece of wood mounted usually on three or four legs, and without a back, intended for one person; also, any support of like construction used as a rest for the feet, or for the knees when kneeling.

I may nouȝte stonde ne stoupe ne with-oute a *stole* knele.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 394.

By sitting on the stage, you may . . . have a good *stool* for sixpence. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 141.

Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk,
Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legg'd *stool?*
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2†. The seat of a bishop; a see.

This bispryche [Salisbury] wes hwylen two bispriche; theo other *stol* wes at Remmesbury, . . . the other at Schireburne. *Old Eng. Misc.* (ed. Morris), p. 145.

3. Same as *ducking-stool*.

I'll speed me to the pond, where the high *stool*
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool,
That *stool*, the dread of every scolding quean,
Yet sure, a lover should not die so mean.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, l. 107.

4. The seat used in easing the bowels; hence, a fecal evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.—**5†.** A frame for tapestry-work.

This woful lady lerned had in youthe
So that she werken and enbrouden couthe,
And weven in hir *stole* the radevore
As hit of women hath be woned yore.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2352.

6. The root or stump of a timber-tree, or of a bush, cane, grass, etc., which throws up shoots; also, the cluster of shoots thus produced.

What is become of the remains of these ancient vineyards, as vines shoot strongly from the *stool*, and are not easily eradicated? *Archæologia*, III. 91. (*Davies.*)

The male prisoners, who were besom-makers, had been seen cutting sticks in Sweethope Dene . . . a few days before, and these sticks, having been compared with some *stools* in that secluded wood from which cuttings had been made, were found to correspond.
North-Country Lore and Legend, II. 254.

7. The mother plant from which young plants are propagated by the process of layering. *Lindley.*—**8.** *Naut.:* (*a*) A small channel in the side of a vessel for the deadeyes of the backstays. (*b*†) An ornamental block placed over the stem to support a poop-lantern.—**9.** A movable pole or perch to which a pigeon is fastened as a lure or decoy for wild birds. See the extract under *stool-pigeon*, 1. Hence—**10.** A stool-pigeon; also, a decoy-duck.

The decoys, or *stools*, as they are called, are always set to windward of the blind. . . . The *stools* should be set in a crescent-shaped circle [about fifty of them] with the heads of the decoys pointing to the wind. *Shore Birds*, p. 44.

11. Material spread on the bottom for oyster-spat to cling to; set, either natural or artificial. See *cultch*.—**Back-stool**, a kind of low easy-chair.—**Folding stool.** See *fold*[1].—**Office stool**, a high stool made for use by persons writing at a high desk, such as are used by bookkeepers and clerks.—**Stool of a window**, or **window-stool**, in *arch.*, the flat piece on which the sash shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.—**Stool of repentance**, in Scotland, an elevated seat in a church on which persons were formerly made to sit to receive public rebuke as a punishment for fornication or adultery. Compare *cutty-stool*.

What! d'ye think the lads wi' the kilts will care for yer synods, and yer presbyteries, and yer buttock-mail, and yer *stool o' repentance?* *Scott*, Waverley, xxx.

To fall between two stools, to lose, or be disappointed in, both of two things between which one is hesitating.

No one would have thought that . . . Lily was aware . . . that she was like *to fall* to the ground *between two stools*—having two lovers, neither of whom could serve her turn. *Trollope*, Last Chronicle of Barset, xxxv.

(See also *camp-stool*, *footstool*, *night-stool*, *piano-stool*.)

stool (stöl), *v.* [< *stool*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To throw up shoots from the root, as a grass or a grain-plant; form a stool. See *stool*, *n.*, 6.

I worked very hard in the copse of young ash with my bill-hook and a shearing knife, cutting out the saplings where they *stooled* too close together
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxviii.

2. To decoy duck or other fowl by means of stools. [U. S.]

For wet *stooling*, the wooden ones [decoys] are preferable, as the tin ones soon rust and become worthless.
Shore Birds, p. 45.

3. To be decoyed; respond to a decoy. [U. S.]

They [widgeons] *stool* well to any shoal-water duck decoys, and answer their call. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 206.

4. To evacuate the bowels.

II. *trans.* To plow; cultivate. [Prov. Eng.]—**To stool turfs**, to set turfs two and two, one against the other, to be dried by the wind. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stool-ball (stöl'bâl), *n.* An outdoor game of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, generally played by women alone, but sometimes in company with men. See second quotation.

Daugh. Will you go with me?
Wooer. What shall we do there, wench?
Daugh. Why, play at *stool-ball*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

Stool-Ball. This game, so often mentioned in old writers, is still played in almost every village in Sussex, and is for ladies and girls exactly what cricket is to men. Two pieces of board 18 inches by 12 are fixed to two sticks from 3 to 4 feet high, according to the age of the players. These sticks are stuck in the ground sloping a little backwards, and from 10 to 15 yards apart. The players take sides, generally eight to ten each. . . . The bowler pitches the ball at the board, which in fact is the wicket. If he hits it the player is out. The same is the case if the ball is caught; and the running out, stumping, &c., are exactly like cricket. *N. and Q.*, 3d ser., XI. 457.

stool-end (stöl'end), *n.* In *mining*, a part of rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

stool-pigeon (stöl'pij*ē*on), *n.* **1.** A pigeon fastened to a stool, and used as a decoy.

The *Stool-Pigeon*, also, as familiar to English ears as to ours, exists here—and even in the Eastern States—still in both its primary signification and its figurative extension. In the former it means the pigeon, with its eyes stitched up, fastened on a stool, which can be moved up and down by the hidden fowler, an action which causes the bird to flutter anxiously. This attracts the passing flocks of wild pigeons, which alight and are caught by a net, which may be sprung over them.
De Vere, Americanisms, p. 210.

Hence—**2.** A person employed as a decoy: as, a *stool-pigeon* for a gambling-house: such a fellow is generally a "rook" who pretends to be a "pigeon." See *pigeon*, 2, and *rook*[1], 3.

stoom (stöm), *n.* and *v.* Same as *stum*.

stoop[1] (stöp), *v.* [Formerly and still dial. *stoup;* < ME. *stoupen*, *stowpen*, *stupen*, < AS. *stūpian* = MD. *stuypen* = Icel. *stūpa* (very rare), stoop, = Norw. *stupa*, fall, drop, = Sw. *stupa*, dial. *stjupa*, fall, drop, tr. lower, incline, tilt; akin to *steep*[1]: see *steep*[1], and cf. *steep*[2]. The reg. mod. form from AS. *stūpian* is *stoup* (pron. stoup), as in dialectal use. The retention of or reversion to the orig. AS. vowel-sound ō occurs also in *room* (< AS. *rūm*) (and in *wound* (as pron. wönd), < AS. *wund*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To bend; bow; incline; especially, of persons, to lower the body by bending forward and downward.

He hit on his helme with a heuy sword,
That greuit hym full gretly, gert hym to *stoupe*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7256.

The grass *stoops* not, she treads on it so light.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1028.

How sweetly does this fellow take his dowst!
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (and another?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

2. To be bent or inclined from the perpendicular; specifically, to carry the head and shoulders habitually bowed forward from the upright line of the rest of the body.

A good leg will fall; a straight back will *stoop;* a black beard will turn white. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 168.

Tall trees *stooping* or soaring in the most picturesque variety. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiii.

3. To come down; descend.

The cloud may *stoop* from heaven and take the shape,
With fold to fold, of mountain or of cape.
Tennyson, Princess, vi. (song).

4. Specifically, to swoop upon prey or quarry, as a hawk; pounce.

As I am a gentleman,
I'll meet next cocking, and bring a haggard with me
That *stoops* as free as lightning.
Tomkis (?), Albumazar, iii. 5.

Here stands my dove; *stoop* at her if you dare.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

5. To condescend; deign: especially expressing a lowering of the moral self, and generally followed by an infinitive or the preposition *to*.

Is Religion a beggarly and contemptible thing, that it doth not become the greatness of your minds to *stoop* to take any notice of it? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

Frederic, indeed, *stooped* for a time even to use the language of adulation. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

6. To yield; submit; succumb.

Thus hath the Field and the Church *stouped* to Mahomet.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 242.

I will make thee *stoop*, thou abject.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

II. *trans.* **1.** To bend downward; bow.

Myself . . .
Have *stoop'd* my neck under your injuries.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1. 19.

She *stooped* her by the runnel's side.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 30.

2. To incline; tilt: as, to *stoop* a cask. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To bring or take down; lower, as a flag or a sail.

Nor, with that Consul join'd, Vespasian could prevail
In thirty several fights, nor make them *stoop* their sail.
Drayton, Polyolbion, viii. 212.

4. To put down; abase; submit; subject.

I will *stoop* and humble my intents
To your well-practised wise directions.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 120.

5. To cast down; prostrate; overthrow; overcome.

You have found my spirit; try it now, and teach me
To *stoop* whole kingdoms.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

6†. To swoop or pounce down upon.

The hawk that first *stooped* my pheasant is killed by the spaniel that first sprang all of our side.
Webster and Dekker, Northward Hoe, v. 1.

7. To steep; macerate. [Prov. Eng.]

stoop[1] (stöp), *n.* [< *stoop*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of stooping or bending down; hence, a habitual bend of the back or shoulders: as, to walk with a *stoop*.

Now observe the *stoops*,
The bendings, and the falls.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 1.

His clumsy figure, which a great *stoop* in his shoulders, and a ludicrous habit he had of thrusting his head forward, by no means redeemed.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

2. The darting down of a bird on its prey; a swoop; a pounce.

Once a kite, hovering over the garden, made a *stoop* at me. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 5.

Hence—**3†.** That which stoops or swoops; a hawk. [Rare.]

You glorious martyrs, you illustrious *stoops*,
That once were cloister'd in your fleshly coops.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

4. A descent from superiority, dignity, or power; a condescension, concession, or submission: as, a politic *stoop*.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a *stoop* from sovereignty?
Dryden.

To give the stoop†, to stoop; submit; yield.

O that a king should *give the stoop* to such as these.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 186. (*Davies.*)

stoop[2], **stoup**[2] (stöp, stoup), *n.* [< ME. *stop*, *stope*, appar. a var. (due to confusion with the related ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa:* see *stop*[2]) of **stepe*, **steap*, < AS. *steáp*, a cup, = MD. *stoop*, a cup, vessel, D. *stoop*, a measure of about two quarts, = MLG. *stōp*, a cup, vessel, also a measure, LG. *stoop*, a measure, = OHG. *stouf*, *stouph*, MHG. *stouf*, G. *stauf*, a cup, = Icel. *staup*, a cup, = Sw. *stop* (< D. or LG.), a measure of about three pints; also in dim. form, MHG. *stubechīn*, G. *stübchen*, a gallon, measure; prob. ult. identical with Icel. *staup*, a lump (orig. meaning something cast), hence a vessel of metal, etc., from the verb represented by Icel. *steypa* = Sw. *stöpa* = Dan. *støbe*, cast (metals), pour out (liquids), E. *steep:* see *steep*[2]. The spelling *stoup* is partly Sc., and in the Sc. pron. stoup is prob. of Icel. origin.] **1.** A drinking-vessel; a beaker; a flagon; a tankard; a pitcher.

Fetch me a *stoupe* of liquor.
Shak. (folio 1623), Hamlet, v. 1. 68.

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Hence—2. Liquor for drinking, especially wine, considered as the contents of a stoop: as, he tossed off his *stoop*.

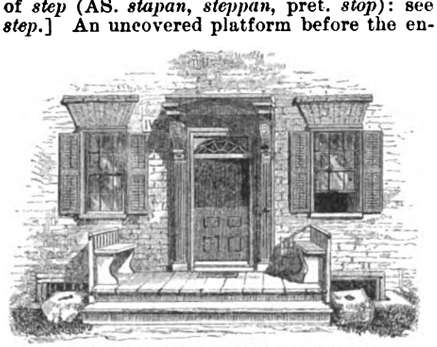
He took his rouse with *stoups* of Rhenish wine.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, [iii. 4.



Holy-water Stoup.—Church of San Miniato, Florence.

3. A basin for holy water, usually placed in a niche or against the wall or a pillar at the entrance of Roman Catholic churches: also used in private houses. In the Greek Church it is called a *colymbion* or *hagiasmaterion*. In this sense usually written *stoup*. Sometimes also called by the French name *bénitier*, and formerly *holy-water stock*, *holy-water stone*.

stoop[3] (stöp), *n.* [Derived from D. usage in New York; < D. *stoep*, a stoop (*een hooge stoep*, a high stoop), MD. *stoepe*, a stoop, a bench at the door, = OS. *stōpo* = OHG. *stuofa*, MHG. *stuofe*, G. *stufe*, a step, guide; a doublet of *stope*, lit. a step, and from the root of *step* (AS. *stapan*, *steppan*, pret. *stōp*): see *step*.] An uncovered platform before the entrance of a house, raised, and approached by means of steps. Sometimes incorrectly used for *porch* or *veranda*. [U. S.; originally New York.]



Stoop.—Van Rensselaer House, at Greenbush, New York.

Nearly all the houses [in Albany] were built with their gables to the street, and each had heavy wooden Dutch *stoops* with seats at its door. *J. F. Cooper*, Satanstoe, xi.

They found him [Stuyvesant], according to custom, smoking his afternoon pipe on the *stoop*, or bench at the porch of his house. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 297.

stoop[4] (stöp), *n.* [Also *stoup*; a var. of *stulp*.]

1†. The stock or stem, as of a tree; the stump.

It may be known, hard by an ancient *stoop*,
Where grew an oak in elder days, decay'd.
Tancred and Gismunda, iv. 2.

2. A post or pillar; specifically, an upright post used to mark distance, etc., on a race-course.

Stoulpe, before a doore, souche. *Palsgrave.*

Carts or waines are debarred and letted [by coaches]: the milk-maid's ware is often spilt in the dirt, . . . being crowded and shrowded up against stalls and *stoopes*.
John Taylor, Works, ii. 242. (*Bartlett.*)

And 'twere well to have a flag at the ending *stoup* of each heat to be let down as soon as the first horse is past the *stoup*. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

3. An upright support; a prop or column; specifically, in *coal-mining*, a pillar of coal left to support the roof.—**4.** Figuratively, a sustainer; a patron.

Dalhousie, of an auld descent,
My chief, my *stoup*, and ornament.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 367. (*Jamieson.*)

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Stoop and room, a method of mining coal in use in Scotland, differing but little from the pillar and breast method. See *pillar*.—**Stoop and roop.** [Also *stoup and roup*; a riming formula, of which the literal or original meaning is not obvious; explained by Jamieson as for *stump and rump*.] The whole of everything; every jot: often used adverbially.

"But the stocking, Hobbie?" said John Elliot; "we're utterly ruined. . . . We are ruined *stoop and roop*."
Scott, Black Dwarf, x.

Stoop and thirl. Same as *stoop and room*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 264.

stooped (stö'ped or stöpt), *a.* [< *stoop*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a stoop in posture or carriage; round-shouldered; bent.

The college witticism that "——— and ———" (another highly esteemed university dignitary) "are the *stoopedest* men in New Haven." *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 557.

stooper (stö'pėr), *n.* [< *stoop*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which stoops.

stooping (stö'ping), *p. a.* **1.** Leaning; bending forward and downward; hence, bent; bowed: as, *stooping* shoulders; a *stooping* figure.—**2†.** Yielding; submissive.

A *stooping* kind of disposition, clean opposite to contempt. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

3. In *her.*, swooping or flying downward as if about to strike its prey: noting a hawk used as a bearing. Also spelled *stouping*.

stoopingly (stö'ping-li), *adv.* In a stooping manner or position; with a bending of the body forward. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 260.

stoop-shouldered (stöp'shōl'dėrd), *a.* Having a habitual stoop in the shoulders and back.

stoor[1] (stör), *a.* [Also *stour;* early mod. E. also *stoore;* Sc. *stour*, *stoure*, *sture*, < ME. *stoor*, *store*, *stor*, < AS. *stōr* = OFries. *stōr* = Icel. *stōrr* = Dan. Sw. *stor*, great, large.] **1.** Great; large; strong; mighty.

He was *store* man of strenght, stoutest in armes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3743.

On a grene hille he sawe a tre,
The savoure of hit was stronge & *store*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 101.

2. Stiff; hard; harsh.

Stoure, rude as course clothe is, gros. *Palsgrave.*

Now, to look on the feathers of all manner of birds, you shall see some so low, weak, and short, some so coarse, *stoore*, and hard, and the ribs so brickle, thin, and narrow, that it can neither be drawn, pared, nor yet will set on.
Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 123.

3. Austere; harsh; severe; violent; turbulent: said of persons or their words or actions.

O stronge lady *stoore*, what dost thow?
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 1123.

Thenne ho gef hym god-day, & wyth a glent lazed,
& as ho stod, ho stonyed hym wyth ful *stor* wordez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1291.

Stowre of conversacyon, estourdy. *Palsgrave.*

4. Harsh; deep-toned. *Halliwell.*

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

stoor[2] (stör), *v.* [Also *stour;* < ME. *storen*, < AS. as if **stōrian*, a var. of *stȳrian* = MLG. *stören*, etc., move, stir: see *stir*[1] and *steer*[3], doublets of *stoor*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move; stir. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Loke ye *store* not of that stedd,
Whedur y be quyck or dedd.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, f. 191. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To move actively; keep stirring. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To rise up in clouds, as smoke, dust, etc. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To stir up, as liquor. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.] Hence—**2.** To pour; especially, to pour leisurely out of any vessel held high. [Scotch.]—**3.** To sprinkle. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stoor[2] (stör), *n.* [Also *stour;* < *stoor*[2], *v.* Cf. *stir*[1], *n.* In some senses confused in the spelling *stour* with *stour*[3].] **1.** Stir; bustle; agitation; contention. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

An infinite cockneydom of *stoor* and din.
Carlyle, in Froude, i. 161.

2. Dust in motion; hence, also, dust at rest. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Our ancient crown 's fa'n in the dust—
De'il blin' them wi' the *stoure* o 't.
Burns, Awa', Whigs, Awa'.

3. A gush of water. *Jamieson; Halliwell* (under *stour*, *stowre*). [Scotch.]—**4.** Spray. [Scotch.]—**5.** A sufficient quantity of yeast for brewing. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stoor[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *store*[3].

stoorey (stö'ri), *n.* [Cf. *stoor*[2], *n.*, 5.] A mixture of warm beer and oatmeal stirred up with sugar. [Prov. Eng.]

stoorness† (stör'nes), *n.* [Also *stourness;* < ME. *stowrnes*, *stowrenes;* < *stoor*[1] + *-ness*.] Strength; power.

And Troiell, the tru knight, trayturly he slogh,
Noght thurgh *stowrenes* of strokes, ne with strenght one.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10345.

stoory (stö'ri), *a.* [Also *stoury*, *stowry;* < *stoor*[2], *n.*, 2, + *-y*[1].] Dusty. [Scotch.]

An aye she took the tither souk,
To drouk the *stowrie* tow.
Burns, I Bought my Wife a Stane of Lint.

stooth (stöth), *n.* [Early mod. E. *stothe;* prob. < Icel. *stoth* = Sw. *stod*, a post; cf. AS. *studu*, > ME. *stode*, E. *stud*, a post, etc.: see *stud*[1].] A stud; a post; a batten. [Obsolete or provincial.]

For settinge in ij. *stothes* and mendyng the wall of the receiver's chalmer over the stare.
Howden Roll (1552), in Fabric Rolls of York Minster, [p. 355. (*E. Peacock.*)

stooth (stöth), *v. t.* [< *stooth*, *n.*] To lath and plaster. *Halliwell; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

stoothing (stö'thing), *n.* [< *stooth* + *-ing*[1], or a var. of *studding*, accom. to *stooth*.] Studding; battening.

stop[1] (stop), *v.;* pret. and pp. *stopped*, ppr. *stopping*. [< ME. *stoppen*, *stoppien*, < AS. *stoppian* (in comp. *for-stoppian*), stop up, = OS. *stuppōn* = MD. D. *stoppen* = MLG. LG. *stoppen*, stuff, cram, = OHG. *stoffōn*, *stoppōn*, MHG. G. *stopfen*, *stoppen* = Icel. Sw. *stoppa* = Dan. *stoppe*, stop. (*a*) According to the usual view, = OF. *estouper*, F. *étouper* = OSp. *estopar* = It. *stoppare*, stop up with tow, < LL. *stupare*, *stuppare*, stop up with tow, cram, stop, < L. *stupa*, *stuppa* = Gr. στύπη, στύππη, coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow: see *stupa*, *stupe*[1]. (*b*) But this explanation, which suits phonetically, is on grounds of meaning somewhat doubtful; it does not appear from the early instances of the verb that the sense 'stop with tow,' 'stuff,' is the original. The similarity with the L. and Rom. forms may be accidental, and the Teut. verb may be different (though mingled with the other), and connected with OHG. *stophōn*, MHG. *stupfen*, *stüpfen*, pierce, and so ult. with E. *stump*. Cf. *stuff*, *v.*, derived, through the F., from the same Teut. source.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To close up, as a hole, passage, or cavity, by filling, stuffing, plugging, or otherwise obstructing; block up; choke: as, to *stop* a vent or a channel.

Ther is an eddre thet is y-hote ine latin aspis, thet is of zuiche kende thet hi *stoppeth* thet on eare mid erthe, and thet other mid hare tayle, thet hi ne yhere thane charmere.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Imperious Cæsar, dead, and turn'd to clay,
Might *stop* a hole to keep the wind away.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 237.

Mountains of ice, that *stop* the imagined way,
Beyond Petsora eastward, to the rich
Cathaian coast. *Milton*, P. L., x. 291.

2. To make close or tight; close with or as with a compressible substance, or a lid or stopper: as, to *stop* a bottle with a cork; hence, to stanch.

The eldest and wysest at Geball were they that mended and *stopped* thy shippes. *Bible of* 1551, Ezek. xxvii. 9.

Have by some surgeon, Shylock, on your charge,
To *stop* his wounds, lest he do bleed to death.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 258.

Children yet
Unborn will *stop* their ears when thou art nam'd.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

This place [a Maronite convent] is famous for excellent wine, which they preserve, as they do in all these parts, in large earthen jars, close *stopped* down with clay.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 103.

3. To shut up; inclose; confine.

Forthi yf combes ronke of hony weep,
Three dayes *stopped* up atte home hem [bees] keep.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

Whatever spirit . . . leaves the fair at large
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be *stopp'd* in vials, or transfix'd with pins.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 126.

4. To hinder from progress or procedure; cause to cease moving, going, acting, working, or the like; impede; check; head off; arrest: as, to *stop* a car; to *stop* a ball; to *stop* a clock; to *stop* a thief.

"How dare you *stop* my errand?" he says;
"My orders you must obey."
Child Noryce (Child's Ballads, II. 41).

Did they exert themselves to help onward the great movement of the human race, or to *stop* it?
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

5. To hold back, as from a specified course, purpose, end, or the like; restrain; hinder: followed by *from* (obsolete or dialectal *of*).

No man shall *stop* me *of* this boasting. 2 Cor. xi. 10.

Thus does he poison, kill, and slay, . . .
Yet *stops* me o' my lawfu' prey.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

6. To prevent the continuance of; suppress; extinguish; bring to an end: as, to *stop* a leak.

Thei putten here hondes upon his mouthe, and *stoppen* his Brethe, and so thei sleen him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 201.

If there be any love to my deservings
Borne by her virtuous self, I cannot *stop* it.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

7. To check or arrest by anticipation.

The grief . . . that *stops* his answer.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1664.

Every bold sinner, when about to engage in the commission of any known sin, should . . . *stop* the execution of his purpose with this question: Do I believe that God has denounced death to such a practice, or do I not?
South. (*Johnson.*)

8. To keep back; withhold.

Do you mean to *stop* any of William's wages, about the sack he lost the other day at Hinckley fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 24.

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Nor *stops*, for one bad cork, his butler's pay.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 63.

9. To cease from; discontinue; bring to a stop.

When the crickets *stopped* their cry,
When the owls forbore a term,
You heard music; that was I.
Browning, Serenade at the Villa.

10. In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, to press (a string) with the finger so as to shorten its vibrating length, and thus raise the pitch of the tone produced from it. (*b*) Of the wind group generally, to close (a finger-hole in the tube) so as to change the nodes of the vibrating column of air, and thus alter the pitch of the tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, to insert the hand into (the bell) so as to shorten the length of the vibrating column of air, and thus to raise the pitch of the tone.—**11.** *Naut.*, to make fast with a small line: as, to *stop* a line to a harpoon-staff.—**12.** To put the stops, or marks of punctuation, in; point, as a written composition; punctuate.

If his sentences were properly *stopped*.
Landor. (*Imp. Dict.*)

13. In *masonry*, *plastering*, etc., to point or dress over (an imperfect or damaged place in a wall) by covering it with cement or plaster.—**14.** In *hort.*, same as *top*.

After the end of July it is not advisable to continue the topping—technically *stopping*—of the young shoots.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 254.

15. To ward off; parry. [Pugilistic slang.]—**A stopping oyster†.** See *oyster*.—**Stopping the glass.** See *glass*.—**To stop a gap.** See *gap*.—**To stop a line.** See *line*[2].—**To stop down a lens**, in *photog.*, etc., to reduce the amount of light admitted through a lens by using stops or diaphragms. See *stop*[1], *n.*, 12.—**To stop off.** (*a*) In *founding*, to fill in (a part of a mold) with sand to prevent metal from running into that part when the casting is made. The form of the casting can frequently be thus changed without the expense of altering a pattern or making a new pattern. (*b*) In galvanoplastic operations, to apply a varnish to (parts of a plate or object), to prevent the deposit of metal upon the varnished parts during immersion in the gilding or electroplating solution.—**To stop one's mouth**, to silence one; especially, to silence one by a sop or bribe.

Let repentance *stop your mouth*;
Learn to redeem your fault.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

If you would have her silent, *stop her mouth* with that ring. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

To stop out. (*a*) In the *arts*, to protect (a surface, etc.) from chemical or other action by covering with a coating: as, in photography, to cover with paint, paper, etc., as parts of a negative which are not to be printed; in electrotyping, to cover with wax, as parts of the black-leaded mold, to prevent the deposit of copper on those parts; in etching, to cover with a varnish or other resisting composition, as parts of a plate which are not to be bitten by the acid. (*b*) *Theat.*, to cover (some of the teeth) with black wax, so as to make them invisible.=**Syn. 1** and **4.** To interrupt, block, blockade, barricade, intercept, end.—**3.** To suspend, intermit.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To check one's self; leave off; desist; stay; halt; come to a stand or stop, as in walking, speaking, or any other action or procedure.

Why *stops* my lord? shall I not hear my task?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 52.

Terence . . . always judiciously *stops* short before he comes to the downright pathetic.
Goldsmith, Sentimental Comedy.

No rattling wheels *stop* short before these gates.
Cowper, Task, iv. 144.

2. To discontinue; come to an end; cease to be: as, the noise *stopped*; an annuity *stops*.—**3.** To make a halt or a stay of longer or shorter duration; tarry; remain.

We . . . went about half a mile to the east of Tortura, not designing to *stop* there.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 60.

Mr. Brontë and old Tabby went to bed. . . . But Charlotte . . . *stopped* up . . . till her weak eyes failed to read or to sew. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Charlotte Brontë, II. 121.

"I would rather *stop* abed," said I; "what have I to do with fighting?" *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxiv.

I've been up country some weeks, *stopping* with my mother. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 17.

4. To intercept, ward off, or parry a blow. [Pugilistic slang.]

Don't *stop* with your head too frequently.
A. L. Gordon, In Utrumque Paratus.

To stop off or **over**, to make a brief or incidental stay at some point in the course of a journey; lie off or over: also used as a noun or an adjective: as, a *stop-over* check; the ticket allows a *stop-off* in Chicago. [Colloq.]—**To stop out**, to stay out all night, as in the streets, or away from one's proper lodging-place.

Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, only says, "Poor boy, let him go." But it's only when we've done nothink but *stop out* that he says that.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

stop[1] (stop), *n.* [< *stop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of stopping, in any sense. (*a*) A filling or closing up.

A breach that craves a quick expedient *stop*!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 288.

(*b*) An impeding or hindering; obstruction; stoppage.

What's he? One sent,
I feare, from my dead mother, to make *stop*
Of our intended voyage. *Brome*, Antipodes, i. 7.

(*c*) A pause; a stand; a halt.

When he took leave now, he made a hundred *stops*,
Desir'd an hour, but half an hour, a minute.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 1.

Mrs. Crummles advancing with that stage walk which consists of a stride and a *stop* alternately.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxv.

(*d*) Termination; ending.

How kingdoms sprung, and how they made their *stop*,
I well observed. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 49.

(*e*) A stay; a tarrying.

Coming to the Corner above Bethlehem Gate, [we] made a *stop* there, in order to expect the return of our Messenger. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 67.

2†. A state of hesitation or uncertainty; a standstill.

At which sudden question, Martius was a little at a *stop*.
Bacon, Holy War.

3. That which stops or hinders; especially, an obstacle or impediment; specifically, a weir.

He that is used to go forward, and findeth a *stop*, falleth out of his own favour. *Bacon*, Empire (ed. 1887).

What they called *stops* . . . were in effect wears or kidels.
Sir J. Hawkins, in Walton's Complete Angler, p. 274, note.

4. In musical instruments: (*a*) Of the lute and viol classes, a pressure on a string so as to shorten its vibrating length, and raise the pitch of its tone. (*b*) Of wind-instruments, the closing of a finger-hole in the tube so as to alter the pitch of its tone. (*c*) Of wind-instruments of the trumpet class, the inserting of the hand into the bell so as to raise the pitch of the tone.—**5.** Any lever or similar device for thus stopping a string or finger-hole.

His jesting spirit, which is now crept into a lute-string and now governed by *stops*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 62.

In every instrument are all tunes to him that has the skill to find out the *stops*. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iii. 4.

6. In an organ, a graduated set of pipes of the same kind, and giving tones of the same quality. A *complete stop* has at least one pipe for each digital of the keyboard to which it belongs; if a stop has less, it is called a *partial stop*; if more, it is called a *compound stop* or *mixture-stop*. The number of pipes constituting a stop varies according to the compass of the keyboard to which it belongs, the usual number being now sixty-one for manual keyboards, and either twenty-seven or thirty for pedal keyboards, while mixture-stops have between twice and five times as many. Stops are variously classified, as follows: (*a*) As to general quality of tone, the principal qualities recognized being the *organ*-tone (as in the open diapason, the octave, the fifteenth, etc.), the *flute*-tone (as in the bourdon, the stopped diapason, the melodia, the flute, etc.), the *string*-tone (as in the viol da gamba, the violina, the dulciana, etc.), and the *reed*-tone (as in the oboe, the clarinet, the trumpet, etc.). The first three groups are also called *flue-stops*, and the last *reed-stops*, from the construction of their pipes (see *pipe*[1], 2). (*b*) As to the pitch of the tones relative to the digitals used, the two classes being *foundation-* and *mutation-stops*, of which the former give tones exactly corresponding to the normal pitch of the digitals, while the latter give tones distant from that pitch by some fixed interval, like one, two, or three octaves, or even a twelfth. Foundation-stops are usually called *eight-feet stops*, because the length of an open pipe sounding the second C below middle C is approximately eight feet; while for an analogous reason mutation-stops sounding an octave below the normal pitch of the digitals are called *sixteen-feet stops*; those sounding the octave above, *four-feet stops*; those sounding the second octave above, *two-feet stops*, etc. The specific names of stops are not only numerous, but often vary without sufficient reason. Some names have a merely technical significance, as *diapason*, *principal*, etc.; some indicate the instrument which they are intended to imitate, as *flute*, *trumpet*, *violoncello*, etc.; while others mark the extent of the mutation produced, as *octave*, *twelfth*, *quint*, etc. Each partial organ has its own stops, which can be sounded only by means of the digitals of its own keyboard. The pipes of a stop are usually arranged in a transverse row on the wind-chest, the order of disposition, or *plantation*, varying somewhat. Under them, and between the upper and middle boards of the chest, is a movable strip of wood called a *slider*, which (together with both these boards) is perforated with holes corresponding to the plantation of the pipes. The position of the slider is controlled through a system of levers by a handle near the keyboard called a *register*, *stop-knob*, or *stop*. When this handle is pulled out or drawn, the holes of the slider are coincident with those of the two boards, so that the air can pass freely from the pallets into the pipes; when the handle is pushed in, the holes of the slider are not coincident with those of the two boards, and communication between the pallets and the pipes is cut off. In the one case the stop is said to be "on," in the other "off." When the slider controlling the use of the upper pipes of a stop is separated from that controlling the lower, the stop is called *divided*. Since the handles controlling the use of the pipes or stops proper are made of the same general shape as those controlling various mechanical appliances, like couplers, the former are also called *sounding* or *speaking stops*, in distinction from the latter, or *mechanical stops*. Stops whose quality or power of tone is decidedly individual, so as to fit them for the performance of solo melodies, are called *solo stops*. See *organ*, *reed-organ*, *pipe*, etc.

The pathetic *stop* of Petrarch's poetical organ was one he could pull out at pleasure.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 368.

7. Same as *stop-knob*.—**8.** *pl.* In the harpsichord, handles controlling levers by which the position of the jacks could be varied so as to alter the force or quality of the tones produced.—**9.** A mark to indicate a stop or pause in reading; a mark of punctuation.

I can write fast and fair,
Most true orthography, and observe my *stops*.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Who walked so slowly, talked in such a hurry,
And with such wild contempt for *stops* and Lindley Murray!
C. S. Calverley, Isabel.

10. In *joinery*, one of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.—**11.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A projection at the head of a lower mast, supporting the trestletrees. (*b*) A bit of small line used to lash or fasten anything temporarily: as, hammock-*stops*, awning-*stops*.—**12.** In *optics*, a perforated diaphragm inserted between the two combinations of a double lens, or placed in front of a single lens, to intercept the extreme rays that disturb the perfection of the image. The practical effect of the stop is to increase the depth of the focus and sharpness of definition, but to diminish the illumination in the exact ratio of the diameter of the stop to that of the lens, and hence, in photography, to increase correspondingly the necessary time of exposure.

Microscopes, in which, whatever be the size of the lens itself, the greater portion of its surface is rendered inoperative by a *stop*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 10.

13. In *bookbinding*, a small circular finishing-tool used by bookbinders to stop a line or fillet at its intersection with another line.—**14.** In *lace-manuf.* (in the application of the Jacquard attachment described under *loom*, 2, to a lace-frame), a point at which the different sets of warp-threads are concentrated or brought to a sort of focus, and which in the design of a pattern is taken as a basis for measurement in determining the distances the respective threads in the set must be moved to form the desired pattern. The movements of the mechanism are adjusted in accordance with these measurements.—**15.** In *phonetics*, an alphabetic sound involving a complete closure of the mouth-organs; a mute; a check.—**16.** The concavity of the profile of a dog's face, specially marked in the bulldog and pug.—**17.** In *fencing*, the action whereby a fencer, instead of parrying a blow and then thrusting, allows a careless opponent to run on his sword-point. He may hasten the stop by extending the sword-arm. (See *stop-thrust*.) The stop is discouraged in fencing as a game, since much use of it shortens the passages, and destroys combinations of feints, disengagements, coupés, etc.—**Double stop.** See *single stop*.—**Full stop.** (*a*) A period. (*b*) In *lute-playing*: (1) A chord followed by a pause. (2) A chord in producing which all the strings are stopped by the fingers.—**Geneva stop.** See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.—**Half-stop**, in an organ, a stop which contains half, or about half, the full number of stops.—**Harmonic stop.** See *harmonic*.—**Incomplete** or **imperfect stop.** See *incomplete*.—**Open stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop whose pipes are open at the upper end.—**Pedal stop.** See *pedal*.—**Service stop**, in *railroading*, a stop made by a railway-train, in the regular way and at stations designated by the regulation schedule, as distinguished from an *emergency stop*.—**Single stop**, in *ship-building*, the scoring down of the carlines between the beams, by which means a carline is prevented from sinking any lower than its intended position. The double stop is generally used for deeper carlines than the single stop.—**To hunt upon the stop†**, to hunt with or like a stop-hound—that is, slowly and with frequent pauses; hence, to be lukewarm.

If any [Christian] step a little forward, do not the rest *hunt upon the stop*? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 91.

To put a stop to, to cause to stop, temporarily or permanently; break off; end.=**Syn. 1.** *Stop*, *Cessation*, *Stay*, *Suspension*, *Intermission*, *Pause*, *Rest*. These words may denote the failure or interruption of forward motion or of activity. *Stop* is an energetic word, but the most general: it is opposed to *going forward* or *going on*; *cessation* may be temporary or final, and is opposed to *continuance*; a *stay* is a *stop* viewed as a lingering or delay: as, a short *stay* in the place; or, as a legal term, simply a *stop*: as, a *stay* of proceedings; *suspension* is a complete but presumably temporary *stop*: as, a *suspension* of work or pay; *intermission* is a strictly temporary *stop*; *pause* is a brief *stop*, in full expectation of going on; *rest* is a *stop* for refreshment from weariness.

stop[2] (stop), *n.* [< ME. *stoppe*, < AS. *stoppa*, a bucket or pail: see *stoop*[2].] A bucket; a pail; a small well-bucket; a milk-pail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stop[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stoop*[2].

stop-cock (stop'kok), *n.* A faucet with a valve of some form, operated by a handle: used to open or close a pipe or passage for water, gas, etc. Such cocks are sometimes made self-closing, to prevent waste.

stop-collar (stop'kol"ăr), *n.* In *mach.*, an adjustable collar which can be placed and held

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by a set-screw on a shaft or rod as a stop or gage to limit the motion of a movable part sliding on the rod or shaft, as a fitting on the main shaft on which the carriage of a typewriter slides, and adjustments in many other machines.

stop-cylinder (stop'sil′in-dėr), *n.* In *printing.* See *cylinder-press* and *printing-machine.*

stop-drill (stop'dril), *n.* A form of drill made with a solid shoulder, or admitting of the attachment of a collar by a side-screw, to limit the depth of penetration of the tool.

stope[1] (stōp), *n.* [< ME. **stope* = MD. *stoepe*, etc., a step; or a var. of *staple*, *stap*, a step (cf. *stopen*, *stope*, *stapen*, pp. of *steppen*): see *step*, and cf. *stoop*[3].] An excavation made in a mine to remove the ore which has been rendered accessible by the shafts and drifts. These are, to a certain extent, permanent constructions, being carefully supported by the necessary timbering and left open for passage, while the stopes are only supported so far as may be necessary for the safety of the mine, and are more or less completely filled up with the attle or refuse rock left behind after the ore has been picked out and sent to the surface.

stope[1] (stōp), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *stoped*, ppr. *stoping.* [< *stope*[1], *n.*] In *mining*, to remove the contents of a vein. The stoping is done after a vein or lode has been laid open by means of the necessary shafts and drifts. See *stoping.*

stope[2]†, (stōp), *n.* An obsolete form of *stoop*[2].

stope[3]†, **stopent.** Middle English forms of *staple*, past participle of *step.*

stop-finger (stop'fing′gėr), *n.* Same as *fallerwire*, 2.

stop-gap (stop'gap), *n.* and *a.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *gap.*] **I.** *n.* That which fills a gap or hiatus, or, figuratively, that which serves as an expedient in an emergency.

I declare off; you shall not make a *stop-gap* of me.
Foote, The Cozeners, i. 1.

A good deal of conversation which is . . . introduced as a *stop-gap*. *Proc. Eng. Soc. Psych. Research*, XVII. 450.

II. *a.* Filling a gap or pause, as in the course of talk.

The "well's" and "ah's," "don't-you-know's," and other *stop-gap* interjections.
Proc. Amer. Soc. Psych. Research, I. 312.

stop-gate (stop'gāt), *n.* A gate used to divide a canal into sections, so that in case of a break in an embankment in one section the water can be shut off from flowing into it from other sections.

stop-hound (stop'hound), *n.* A dog trained to hunt slowly, stopping at the huntsman's signal. *Davies* (under *stop*).

Sir Roger, being at present too old for fox-hunting, to keep himself in action, has disposed of his beagles and got a pack of *stop-hounds*. *Budgell*, Spectator, No. 116.

stoping (stō'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stope*[1], *v.*] In *mining*, the act of excavating mineral ground to remove the ore after this has been rendered accessible by the necessary preliminary excavations—namely, sinking one or more shafts or winzes and running drifts.—**Overhand stoping**, a method of working out the contents of a vein by advancing from below upward, the miner being thus always helped by gravity. It is the method most commonly employed. That part of the material thrown down which is worth saving is raised to the surface, and the refuse rock (attle or deads) resting on the stulls remains in the excavation, helping to support the walls of the mine, and giving the miner a place on which to stand.—**Underhand stoping**, excavating the ore by working from above downward. In underhand stoping everything loosened by blasting has to be lifted up to be got out of the way. The advantage of this method is that in case the ore is very valuable, less of it need be lost by its getting so mixed with the attle that it cannot be picked out.

stop-knob (stop'nob), *n.* In *organ-building*, the handle by which the player controls the position of the slider belonging to a particular stop, or set of pipes. When the knob is drawn out, the pipes are ready to be sounded by the keys. The name of the stop is commonly written on the knob. Also called *register* and *stop.* See cut under *reed-organ.*

stopless (stop'les), *a.* [< *stop*[1] + *-less.*] Not to be stopped or checked. [Rare.]

Making a civil and staid senate rude
And *stopless* as a running multitude.
Sir W. Davenant, On King Charles the Second's Return.

stop-motion (stop'mō′shon), *n.* In *mech.*, a device for automatically arresting the motion of an engine or a machine, when from any cause it is necessary to stop suddenly to prevent injury to the machine or material. Stop-motion mechanisms are applied to looms, spinning-, roving-, and drawing-machines, winding-machines, elevators, knitting-machines, and engines. They are divided into two classes: those operated by some mechanical means, as a weighted arm resting on the thread of a loom, where the breakage of the thread causes the arm to fall; and those actuated by electricity, in which the fall of an arm closes a circuit, and by means of a magnet sets in motion some mechanical device for arresting the motion. In most machines the usual method is the shifting of the belt that moves the machine. In engines the stoppage and fall of the governor closes the steam-valve. Electrical stop-motion appliances, not self-acting, are sometimes used; in case of a break-down the use of a push-button releases a weight that by suitable mechanism shuts off steam from the engine.—**Fork-and-grid stop-motion**, in a power-loom, a stop-motion in which a grid on the batten acts in connection with a fork, which when the weft-thread breaks causes a lever to drop and stops the loom.

stop-net (stop'net), *n.* An addition to the main net in seine-fishing. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 254.

stop-order (stop'ôr′dėr), *n.* In *stock-broking*, an order given by a person to his broker to sell or buy a specified stock when the price reaches a specified figure.

stop-over (stop'ō′vėr), *n.* and *a.* See *to stop off* or *over*, under *stop*[1], *v. i.*

stoppage (stop'āj), *n.* [< *stop*[1] + *-age.*] 1. The act of stopping, in any sense, or the state of being stopped; especially, a stopping of motion or procedure.

His majesty, . . . finding unexpected *stoppage*, tells you he now looks for a present proceed in his affairs.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 344.

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances, etc.—**Stoppage in transit** or **in transitu**, in *law*, the act of a seller of goods who has sent them on their way to the buyer, in reclaiming them before they have come into the actual possession or control of the buyer, and terminating or suspending performance of the sale: a right allowed in case of discovering the buyer to be insolvent.

stoppet, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stoppa*, a vessel: see *stoop*[2].] A pail or bucket. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 477; *Halliwell.*

stopped (stopt), *p. a.* 1. In playing musical instruments, noting the effect produced by stopping in any of the senses described under *stop*[1], *v. t.*, 10.—2. In an organ, having the upper end plugged: said of a pipe: opposed to *open.* The tone produced by a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length.—**Stopped diapason**, in *organ-building.* See *diapason* (*e*).—**Stopped note.** See *note*[1].

stoppel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *stopple.*

stoppel[2]†, *n.* Same as *estoppel.*

Abatements, *stoppels*, inhibitions.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 87.

stopper (stop'ėr), *n.* [< *stop*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which stops or plugs. (*a*) One who fills up holes or openings.

The ancients of Gebal and the wise men thereof were in thee thy calkers [margin: *stoppers* of chinks].
Ezek. xxvii. 9.

(*b*) That which closes or fills up (an opening, etc.), as a plug, a bung, or a cork; especially, such an article for the mouth of a fruit-jar, decanter, or vial, when made of the same material as the vessel itself, and having no special name, as *cork*, *bung*, etc.; a stopple; specifically, a device for closing bottles for aerated water. See cut under *siphon-bottle.* (*c*) A convenient utensil made of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, formerly used to compress or pack some loose or flocculent substance into small compass.

I sold little bone "tobacco-*stoppers*"—they're seldom asked for now; *stoppers* is quite out of fashion.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 490.

(*d*) One who or that which brings to a stop or stand; specifically, one of the players in tennis, foot-ball, and other games, who stops the balls. *Halliwell.* (*e*) *Naut.*, a piece of rope secured at one end to a bolt or the like, used to check the motion of another rope or of a cable. Stoppers for cables are of various construction, such as an iron clamp with a lever or screw, a claw of iron with a rope attached, etc. (*f*) In an organ, a wooden plug inserted in the tops of certain kinds of pipes, as in those of the stopped diapason, flute, bourdon, etc., whence they are called *stopped pipes.* Such pipes are tuned by means of the stopper. (*g*) In a vehicle, a bar of wood with iron points pivoted to the body, and allowed to trail on the ground behind to serve as a stop or brake in ascending steep grades. Such a device is used, for instance, on ice-carts plying on hilly streets, where stoppages are frequent.

2. The upper pad or principal callosity of the sole of a dog's foot.

The leg, or bones below the knee [of the greyhound], should be of good size, the *stopper* (or upper pad) well united to it, and firm in texture.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 45.

3. A small tree of one of four species of the genus *Eugenia* occurring in Florida. Of the species *E. buxifolia* is the gurgeon or Spanish stopper, *E. monticola* is the white stopper, and *E. procera* is the red stopper. The last is somewhat abundant, and has a very heavy, hard, strong, and close-grained wood of a light yellowish-brown color, likely to be valuable for cabinet-making and coarse engraving. The remaining species so called is *E. longipes*, a rare tree bearing a small red fruit with the flavor of cranberries. All except the last are found also in the West Indies. *Sargent.*—**Cat-head stopper.** See *cat-head.*—**Spanish stopper.** See def. 3. (See also *fighting-stopper.*)

stopper (stop'ėr), *v. t.* [< *stopper*, *n.*] 1. To close or secure with a stopple: as, *stoppered* bottles.—2. To fit with a stopple or stopples.

The mouth of the vessel to be *stoppered* is ground by an iron cone fixed to a lathe.
H. J. Powell, Glass-making, p. 73.

3. *Naut.*, to secure with a stopper or stoppers.—**To stopper a cable**, to put stoppers on a cable to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

stopper-bolt (stop'ėr-bōlt), *n.* *Naut.*, a large ring-bolt driven into the deck before the main hatch, etc., for securing the stoppers.

stopper-hole (stop'ėr-hōl), *n.* In *iron-puddling*, a hole in the door of the furnace through which the metal is stirred. See cut under *puddling-furnace.*

stopper-knot (stop'ėr-not), *n.* A knot in the end of a rope-stopper made by double-walling the strands.

stopping (stop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stop*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which stops, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) The process of filling cracks or fissures, as in an oil-painting, with a composition preparatory to restoring; also, the material used in the process.

The *stopping*, as this mixture [of size and whiting] is called, is pressed into the cracks by means of a palette-knife. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 127.

(*b*) In *etching.* See *to stop out* (*a*), under *stop*[1], *v. t.* (*c*) The act or process of altering the pitch of the tones of a musical instrument in any of the ways described under *stop*[1], *v. t.*, 10.

2. Something that stops. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, any solid wall or brattice built across a passage in a mine, to shut out the air from the goaves, or to limit it to certain passages, or to keep the gas confined, or for any other purpose. (*b*) In *dental surg.*, material for filling cavities in teeth. (*c*) In *farriery*, a ball or pad for stuffing the space in a horse's foot within the inner edge of the shoe.—**Double stopping**, in *viol-playing*, the act or process of producing tones simultaneously from two stopped strings.

stopping-brush (stop'ing-brush), *n.* 1. In *hat-making*, a brush used to sprinkle boiling water upon the napping and the hat-body to assist in uniting them.—2. In *etching*, a camel's-hair brush used in stopping out parts of etched plates.

stopping-coat (stop'ing-kōt), *n.* The covering of resistant material applied to any part of an object about to be exposed to the action of an acid or other agent, in order to protect that part from such action.

stopping-knife (stop'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife used in stopping, as a glaziers' putty-knife.

stop-plank (stop'plangk), *n.* One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing wales of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

stop-plate (stop'plāt), *n.* An end-bearing for the axle in a railroad journal-box, designed to resist end-play of the axle.

stopple[1] (stop'l), *n.* [< ME. *stoppel*, *stoppell*, *stopell*; < *stop* + *-el*, now *-le*, a noun-formative indicating the instrument (as also in *whittle*, *swingle*, etc.).] 1. That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper: as, a glass *stopple;* a cork *stopple.*

Item, j. litill botell, with j. cheyne and j. *stopell*, weiyng xxxviij. unces. *Paston Letters*, I. 472.

Who knows, when he openeth the *stopple*, what may be in the bottle? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. A plug sometimes inserted in certain finger-holes of a flute or flageolet to accommodate its scale to some unusual series.

stopple[1] (stop'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoppled*, ppr. *stoppling.* [< *stopple*[1], *n.*] To stop or close with a stopple.

His hours of study clos'd at last,
And finish'd his concise repast,
Stoppled his cruise, replac'd his book
Within its customary nook.
Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

stopple[2] (stop'l), *n.* [< ME. *stopyll*, *stouple;* a more orig. form of *stubble:* see *stubble.*] Stubble. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

And thoru haubert and ys coler, that nere nothyng souple,
He smot of ys heved as lyȝtlyche as yt were a lute *stouple*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 228.

stop-ridge (stop'rij), *n.* A band slightly elevated upon the surface of a blade or a similar part of an implement, intended to stop and hold it in the proper place, as in the handle. In stone celts the presence of such a stop-ridge marks a certain class or category.

stop-rod (stop'rod), *n.* In *weaving*, the rod which extends longitudinally under the batten of a loom, forming a part of the stop-motion, and which raises a catch that, if not raised, engages mechanism which immediately stops the loom. Every time the shuttle enters the shuttle-box fairly it acts upon a stop-finger to cause the stop-rod to lift the catch; but, if the shuttle is stopped in its course through the shed, the catch is not raised, the loom is stopped, and the warp, which would otherwise be broken by the impact of the reed against the shuttle while in the shed, is thus saved.

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stop-ship† (stop'ship), *n.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *ship*; a translation of the Gr. ἐχενηίς, the remora: see *Echeneis*, and cf. *mora*, *remora*.] The fish remora.

O *Stop-ship*, . . . tell vs where thou doo'st thine Anchors hide;
Whence thou resistest Sayls, Owers, Wind, and Tide.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

stop-thrust (stop'thrust), *n.* In *fencing*, a slight thrust at one's opponent, instead of a parry, made after he has begun to lunge forward in an attack. The stop-thrust goes over by delicate gradations into the time-thrust, but is not considered by fencers a fine blow like the time-thrust.

stop-valve (stop'valv), *n.* 1. In *hydraul.*, a valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passageway through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture.

2. In steam-engines, a valve fitted to the steam-pipes, where they leave the several boilers, in such a way that any boiler may be shut off from the others and from the engines.

stop-watch (stop'woch), *n.* A watch which records small fractions of a second, and in which the hands can be stopped at any instant, so as to mark the exact time at which some event occurs: chiefly used in timing races.

He suspended his voice in the epilogue a dozen times, three seconds and three fifths by a *stop-watch*, my lord, each time. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

stop-water (stop'wâ'tėr), *n.* [< *stop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *water*.] 1. *Naut.*, a drag.—2. A plug of soft wood driven tightly into a hole at the joint of a scarf, the expansion of which, when immersed, prevents water from working up through the scarf and behind the bottom planking. In building iron ships a piece of canvas soaked in red lead is used to make water-tight joints where calking is difficult.

stop-wheel (stop'hwēl), *n.* See *Geneva movement*, under *movement*.

stop-work (stop'wėrk), *n.* A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical box, etc., to prevent overwinding.

stor[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[1].

stor[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *stōr*, incense, storax (= W. *ystor*, resin, rosin), < L. *storax*, storax: see *storax*.] Incense.

Thet *Stor* signefied Gode werkes, for ase se smech of the *store* wanne hit is i-do into the ueréé and goth upward to the heuene and to Gode warde Swo amuntel sí gode biddinge to gode of tho herte of tho gode cristenemanne.
Old Eng. Misc. (ed. Morris), p. 28.

storable (stōr'a-bl), *a.* [< *store*[3] + *-able*.] Capable of being stored. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 262.

storage (stōr'āj), *n.* [< *store*[3] + *-age*.] 1. The act of storing, in any sense; specifically, the keeping of goods in a store, warehouse, or other place of deposit.—2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a storehouse.—**Cold storage**, storage in refrigerating chambers or other places artificially cooled, as for the preservation of articles liable to be damaged by heat.—**Storage battery**. See *battery*.—**Storage magazine**. Same as *magazine*, 1 (*a*).—**Storage warehouse**. See *warehouse*.

storage-bellows (stōr'āj-bel'ōz), *n.* See *organ*[1], 6.

storax (stō'raks), *n.* [= F. *storax*, *styrax*, < L. *storax*, *styrax*, < Gr. στύραξ, a sweet-smelling resin so called, also a tree producing it.] 1. A solid resin resembling benzoin, with the fragrance of vanilla, formerly obtained from a small tree, *Styrax officinalis*, of Asia Minor and Syria. It was in use from ancient times down to the close of the last century, but has disappeared from the market, the trees having been mostly reduced to bushes by excessive lopping.

This, that, and ev'ry thicket doth transpire
More sweet than *storax* from the hallowed fire.
Herrick, Apparition of his Mistresse.

2. The tree yielding storax, or some other tree or shrub of the same genus. Among the American species, *Styrax Californica* is a handsome Californian shrub. See cut in next column.—**Liquid storax**, a balsam known from ancient times with the true storax, obtained by boiling and pressing from the inner bark of the Oriental sweet-gum tree, *Liquidambar orientalis*, itself also called *liquidambar*. It is a semi-fluid adhesive substance with the properties of a stimulant expectorant, but now scarcely used in Western practice except as a constituent in the compound tincture of benzoin (resembling friars' balsam: see *benzoin*), and as an application for itch. It has long been used in making incense and fumigating preparations, and also enters into perfumery. Its chief markets are China and India. A similar balsam is obtained, chiefly in Burma, from *Altingia excelsa*, known (together with the last) in East Indian commerce as *rose-maloes*, *rasamala*, etc. In Formosa and southern China a dry terebinthinous resin of the same character is derived from *Liquidambar Formosana* (a species recently identified). An American liquidambar, or liquid storax, or a substitute for it, is procured as natural exudation or by incision from the bark



Branch with Flowers of Storax (*Styrax Californica*).
a, a leaf, showing nervation.

of the sweet-gum, *Liquidambar styraciflua*, in the hotter parts of its habitat. It is better known in Europe than in the United States, where it is perhaps most used for making chewing-gum.

Storax liquida [cometh] from Rhodes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 277.

Storax ointment. See *ointment*.

storax-tree (stō'raks-trē), *n.* Same as *storax*, 2.

store[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[1].

store[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *stoor*[2].

store[3] (stōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stored*, ppr. *storing*. [< ME. *storen*, also *astoren*, *astorien*, < OF. *estorer*, *esturer*, *estaurer*, make, build, establish, provide, furnish, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, repair, make, ML. also provide, store, < *in*, in, to, + **staurare*, set up, place (found also in *restaurare*, restore), < **staurus*, fixed, = Gr. σταυρός, n., an upright pole, a stake, cross, = Skt. *sthāvara*, fixed, = AS. *steór*, a rudder, etc.; from the root of *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *restore*, *instauration*, etc. Hence *store*[3], *n.*, *storage*, *story*[2], etc.] 1. To provide; furnish; supply; equip; outfit.

No Cytee of the World is so wel *stored* of Schippes as is that. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 207.

Her Mind with thousand Virtues *stor'd*.
Prior, Ode to the King after the Queen's Death, st. 35.

I believe for Greek & Latin there come very few lads so well *stored* to the University.
William Lloyd, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 188.

2. To stock with provisions; provision; replenish.

Alle thine castles ich habbe wel *istored*.
Layamon, l. 13412.

Backe to the yle of Alango, where some of vs went a londe . . . to *store* vs of newe vytaylles.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 59.

3. To deposit in a store or warehouse for preservation or safe-keeping; warehouse.

Now was *stored*
In the sweet-smelling granaries all the hoard
Of golden corn.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 393.

4. To lay up in reserve; accumulate; hoard: often with *up*.

According to Sir W. Thomson a single Faure cell of the spiral form, weighing 165 lbs., can *store* 2,000,000 foot-pounds of energy.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 125.

5†. To restore.

Keppit the fro combraunse & fro cold deth,
Storet thee to strenght & thi stythe londes,
And dawly hir distitur of hir fader.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 726.

store[3] (stōr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *stor*, *store*, *stoor* (cf. W. *ystór* = Gael. *stor*, < E.), < OF. *estore*, *estoire*, *estorie*, provisions, store, a fleet, navy, army, < ML. *staurum* (also, after OF., *storium*), same as *instaurum*, store, < L. *instaurare*, renew, restore, ML. also provide, furnish, store: see *store*[3], *v.*] I. *n.* 1. That which is provided or furnished for use as needed; a stock accumulated as for future use; a supply; a hoard; specifically, in the plural, articles, particularly of food, accumulated for a specific object; supplies, as of food, ammunition, arms, or clothing: as, military or naval *stores*; the winter *stores* of a family.

He . . . kepte hir to his usage and his *store*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2337.

500 pounds of hard bread, sleeping-bags, and assorted subsistence *stores* were landed from the floe.
Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 77.

Hence—2. A great quantity; a large number; abundance; plenty: used with, or archaically without, the indefinite article.

That olde man of pleasing wordes had *store*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

With *store* of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 121.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, ammunition, arms, clothing, or goods of any kind, are kept for future use or distribution; a storehouse; a warehouse; a magazine.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam, . . .
Concocted and adjusted, they reduced
To blackest grain, and into *store* convey'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 515.

Hence—4. A place where goods are kept for sale by either wholesale or retail; a shop: as, a book-*store*; a dry-goods *store*. See note under *shop*[1], 2. [U. S. and British colonies.]

Stores, as the shops are called.
Capt. B. Hall, Travels in N. A., I. 8.

Bill of stores. See *bill*[3].—**Bonded store**. See *bonded*.—**Coöperative store**. See *coöperative*.—**Fancy store**. See *fancy*.—**General-order store**, a customs warehouse in which goods are stored temporarily, as unclaimed, or arriving in advance of invoice or transportation papers, or through other like cause of detention. Such goods are obtainable only on a general order.—**General store**, a store or shop where goods of all ordinary kinds are kept for sale; especially, such a store in a country village or at cross-roads.—**In store**, laid up; on hand; ready to be produced: as, we know not what the future has *in store* for us.

I have an hour's talk *in store* for you.
Shak., J. C., ii. 2. 121.

Marine, ordnance, public stores. See the qualifying words.—**Sea-stores**, provisions and supplies on shipboard for use at sea. Compare *ship-stores*.—**Ship-stores**, provisions and supplies for use on board ships at sea or in port: such supplies are sealed, as non-dutiable, by the customs officers.—**Small stores**, in a man-of-war, a general term embracing tinware, tobacco, soap, razors, brushes, thread, needles, etc., issued and charged to the men by the paymaster.—**Subsistence stores**. See *subsistence*.—**To set store by**. See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 18.—**To tell no store of**†, to make no account of; set no store by.

I ne *telle of* laxatyves *no store*,
For they ben venymous, I woot it weel;
I hem diffye, I love hem never a deel.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 334.

II. *a.* 1†. Hoarded; laid up: as, *store* linen; *store* fruit.

Of this treasure . . . the gold was accumulate, and *store* treasure; . . . but the silver is still growing.
Bacon, Holy War.

2. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies. Compare *store-city*.—3. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a shop or store: as, *store* clothes; *store* teeth (humorously used for *false teeth*). This word in rural or frontier use is commonly opposed to *home-made*, and implies preference: as, stylish *store* curtains; in town use it is usually opposed to *made to order*, and implies disparagement: as, clumsy *store* boots. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Store casemate**. Same as *barrack casemate* (which see, under *barrack*).—**Store cattle**, lean cattle bought for fattening by squatters who find that they have more grass than the natural increase of their herd requires. [Australia.]

Oh, we are not fit for anything but *store cattle*: we are all blady grass. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, Head Station, p. 74.

Store pay, payment for country produce, labor, etc., by goods from a store, in lieu of cash; barter. [Rural, U. S.]

See, a girl has just arrived with a pot of butter to trade off for *store pay*. She wants in exchange a yard of calico, a quarter of tea, . . . and a bottle of rum.
Capt. Priest's Adventures, p. 54. (*Bartlett*.)

store[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stour*[3].

store[5] (stōr), *n.* [< F. *store*, a window-shade, spring-blind, roller-blind, < L. *storea*, a mat.] A window-shade: the French term used in English for such a shade when of decorative character, especially when of French manufacture.

store-city (stōr'sit'i), *n.* In the Old Testament, a city provided with stores of provisions for troops.

He [Solomon] built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the *store cities*, which he built in Hamath.
2 Chron. viii. 4.

store-farm (stōr'färm), *n.* A stock-farm; a cattle-farm; a sheep-farm. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlii. [Scotch.]

store-farmer (stōr'fär'mėr), *n.* Same as *stock-farmer*. [Scotch.]

storehouse (stōr'hous), *n.* 1. A house in which things are stored; a building for the storing of grain, food-stuffs, or goods of any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse; a store.

They ne'er cared for us yet; suffer us to famish, and their *store-houses* crammed with grain.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 83.

2†. A store; a plentiful supply.

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And greatly joyed merry tales to faine,
Of which a *storehouse* did with her remain.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 6.

storekeeper (stōr′kē′pėr), *n.* **1.** One who has the care or charge of a store or stores. (*a*) A shopkeeper. [U. S.] (*b*) An officer in a dockyard in charge of stores and storehouses; the superintendent of a storehouse in a navy-yard. (*c*) *Milit.*, a commissioned officer in the United States army who has charge of the military stores at depots and arsenals. A *military storekeeper* is an officer of the quartermaster's department; an *ordnance storekeeper*, of the ordnance department; a *medical storekeeper*, of the medical department. These officers have the rank and pay of mounted captains in the army, but are not in the line of promotion.

2. Figuratively, an article in a stock of goods that remains so long on hand as to be unsalable. [Slang, U. S.]

storekeeping (stōr′kē′ping), *n.* The act of taking charge of stores or a store.

storeman (stōr′man), *n.*; pl. *storemen* (-men). **1.** A man in charge of stores or supplies: as, the *storeman's* stock of bolts and screws.—**2.** A man employed in a storehouse for the work of storing goods.

The question of wages of shifters and *store-men* has been referred to arbitration.
Weekly Echo, Sept. 5, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

store-master (stōr′mȧs′tėr), *n.* The tenant of a store-farm. [Scotch.]

storer (stōr′ėr), *n.* [< *store*[3] + *-er*[1].] One who lays up or accumulates a store.

Storeria (stō-rē′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), named after Dr. D. H. *Storer*, an American naturalist.] A genus of harmless colubriform serpents of North America, of the family *Colubridæ*. Two common species of the United States are *S. dekayi*, and *S. occipitomaculata*, the spotted-neck snake.

store-room (stōr′rōm), *n.* A room set apart for stores or supplies, especially table and household supplies.

Miss Jenkyns asked me if I would come and help her to tie up the preserves in the *store-room*.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, ii.

store-ship (stōr′ship), *n.* A government vessel detailed to carry stores for the use of a fleet or garrison, or to store them in foreign ports.

storey, *n.* See *story*[2].

storge (stōr′gē), *n.* [< Gr. στοργή, natural love or affection, < στέργειν, love, as parents their children.] The strong instinctive affection of animals for their young; hence, the attachment of parents for children, or of children for parents; parental or filial love. [Rare and technical.]

In the *storge*, or natural affections of divers animals to their young ones, . . . there appears in the parent manifest tokens of solicitousness, skill, and in some cases courage too. *Boyle*, Christian Virtuoso, pt. II. aph. viii.

The innocence of infancy . . . is the cause of the love called *storge*. *Swedenborg*, Conjugial Love (trans.), § 396.

storial† (stō′ri-ȧl), *a.* [ME. *storial*, an aphetic form of *historial*.] **1.** Historical.

This is *storial* sooth, it is no fable.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 702.

2. Of the nature of a story.

He shal fynde ynowe, grete and smale,
Of *storial* thyng that toucheth gentillesse,
And eek moralitee and hoolynesse.
Chaucer, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 71.

storiated (stō′ri-ā-ted), *a.* [Cf. *historiated*.] Decorated with elaborate ornamental and illustrative designs, as title-pages of books in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which the ornamentation often covered the entire page.

The mania for the acquisition of *storiated* title-pages has led to the cruel spoliation of thousands of rare old books.
London Art Jour., No. 51, p. 91.

storied[1] (stō′rid), *a.* [< *story*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Celebrated or recorded in story or history; associated with stories, tales, or legends.

To-morrow hurry through the fields
Of Flanders to the *storied* Rhine!
M. Arnold, Calais Sands.

2. Adorned with scenes from a story, or from history, executed by means of sculpture, painting, weaving, needlework, or other art: as, *storied* tapestries.

Storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 159.

Can *storied* urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Gray, Elegy.

storied[2] (stō′rid), *a.* [Formerly also *storeyed*; < *story*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having stories or stages: as, a four-*storied* building.

storier (stō′ri-ėr), *n.* [< *story*[1] + *-er*[1].] A relater of stories; a story-teller; a historian.

The honeyed rhythm of this melodious *storier*.
J. Rogers Rees, Poetry of the Period (Bookworm, p. 65).

storify[1]† (stō′ri-fī), *v. t.* [< *story*[1] + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make or tell stories about.

storify[2] (stō′ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *storified*, ppr. *storifying*. [< *story*[2] + L. *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To range, as beehives over and under one another, in the form of stories. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 67. [Rare.]

storiologist (stō-ri-ol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *storiology* + *-ist*.] A student or expounder of popular tales and legends; one who is versed in folk-lore. [Recent.]

The resuscitation of the roe from its bones will recall to *storiologists* similar incidents in European and especially Scandinavian and Icelandic folk-lore.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 484, note.

storiology (stō-ri-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< E. *story*[1] + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of folk-lore; the study of popular tales and legends. [Recent.]

For Chaucer's direct source, it might be well worth while for students of comparative *storiology* who have leisure . . . to examine these and similar monkish collections of exempla [of the thirteenth century].
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 485.

stork (stôrk), *n.* [< ME. *stork*, < AS. *storc* = D. MLG. LG. *stork* = OHG. *storah*, MHG. G. *storch* (also OHG. *storc*, MHG. G. dial. *stork*) = Icel. *storkr* = Sw. Dan. *stork*, a stork; cf. OBulg. *strŭkŭ*, Bulg. *strŭk*, *shtrŭk* = Serv. *shtrk* = ORuss. *sterkŭ*, Russ. *sterkhŭ* = Lith. *starkus* = Lett. *stārks* = Hung. *eszterag* = Albanian *sterkjok*, a stork. The relation of the Teut. to the Slav. and other forms is undetermined. Cf. Gr. τόργος, a vulture, τόργος ὑγρόφοιτις, a swan.] A large altricial grallatorial bird, of the family *Ciconiidæ* and especially of the subfamily *Ciconiinæ* (which see for technical characters). The stork is related to the herons, spoonbills, and ibises, but not very closely to the cranes. There are several species, found in nearly all temperate and tropical regions. They are tall and stately birds, equaling the cranes and larger herons in stature, but are readily distinguished by many technical characters. Storks are wading birds, frequenting the vicinity of water; but some of them become semi-domesticated, and often nest on buildings. Their fidelity and amiability are traditional. They feed chiefly on reptiles (as snakes and lizards), amphibians (as frogs), fishes, mollusks, and worms, but also sometimes capture small quadrupeds and birds. The best-known species is the common white stork of Europe, *Ciconia alba;* when adult, it is pure-white with black-tipped wings and reddish bill and feet; it is about 3½ feet long, and stands 4 feet high. The black stork of the same country is *C. nigra*, a rarer species. Various birds of different countries, technically storks, are known by other names, as *adjutant, marabou, maguari, jabiru, shell-ibis*, and *wood-ibis*. See these words, and cuts under *adjutant-bird, Ciconiidæ, Grallæ, jabiru, openbill, Pelargomorphæ, simbil*, and *Tantalus*.—**Black-necked stork**, *Xenorhynchus australis*, of India and Australia, related to the American jabiru and African saddle-billed stork, the three being often placed in the genus *Mycteria*.—**Black stork**. See def.—**Episcopal stork**, *Dissoura episcopus*. See cut under *Pelargomorphæ*.—**Giant stork**, the adjutant-bird.—**Hair-crested stork**, *Leptoptilus* (*Cranopelargus*) *javanicus*, a small and quite distinct species of marabou, related to the adjutant, found in parts of India, Java, Sumatra, etc.—**Maguari stork**, *Euxenura maguari*. See *maguari*.—**Marabou stork**. See *marabou*, and cut under *adjutant-bird*.—**Pouched stork**. Same as *adjutant-bird*.—**Saddle-billed stork**, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*. See the generic name.—**White-bellied stork**, *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*. See cut under *simbil*.—**White stork**. See def.

stork-billed (stôrk′bild), *a.* Having a bill like a stork's, as a kingfisher of the genus *Pelargopsis*. See cut under *Pelargopsis*.

stork's-bill (stôrks′bil), *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Erodium*, particularly the heron's-bill, *E. cicutarium* (also called *hemlock stork's-bill*), a low bushy herb with pinnate leaves, a mostly Old World plant, abundantly naturalized in many parts of the United States, perhaps indigenous in the west. See *alfilerilla*. — **2.** A plant of the related genus *Pelargonium*, which includes the geraniums, etc., of gardens.



Flowering Plant of Stork's-bill (*Erodium cicutarium*). *a*, one of the carpels.

storm (stôrm), *n.* [< ME. *storm*, < AS. *storm*, storm, = OS. MD. D. MLG. LG. *storm* = OHG. MHG. G. *sturm* = Icel. *stormr* = Sw. Dan. *storm* (not in Goth.; cf. It. *stormo*, a fight, It. dial. *sturm* = Pr. *estorn* = OF. *estour, estor, estur* (> E. *stour*[3], a tumult, stir) = Ir. Gael. *stoirm* = Bret. *stourm*, a storm, all < Teut.); perhaps, with formative *-m*, from the root of *stir*[1] (√ *stur*, √ *stor*) or of L. *sternere*, strew: see *stir*[1], *strew*.] **1.** A disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual direction or force, or by rain (often with lightning and thunder), snow, or hail, or by several of these phenomena in combination; a tempest: also used with reference to precipitation only, as in hail-*storm*, thunder-*storm*, snow-*storm*. A storm is usually associated with an area of low pressure, and its intensity or violence depends upon the steepness of the density-gradients which produce it. The terms *area of low pressure, cyclone, cyclonic storm*, and *storm* are often used interchangeably. In *area of low pressure* the primary reference is to the state of the barometer, in *cyclone* it is to the gyratory character of the atmospheric circulation, and in *storm* to the disturbance of the weather: but each term is extended to include the whole of the attendant phenomena.

And there arose a great *storm* of wind. Mark iv. 37.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless *storm*.
Shak., Lear, III. 4. 29.

2. Specifically—(*a*) Technically, in nautical use, a wind of force 11 on the Beaufort scale, being that in which a man-of-war could carry only storm-staysails.

The wind suddenly shifted in a heavy rain squall from SSE. to W., and increased to a *storm;* at 12 noon the barometer read lowest, and the wind was blowing a *storm*.
Monthly Weather Review (1887), p. 40.

(*b*) A fall of snow. (*c*) A prolonged frost. [Prov. Eng.] Hence, figuratively—**3.** A tempestuous flight or descent of objects fiercely hurled: as, a *storm* of missiles.

No drizzling shower,
But rattling *storm* of arrows barb'd with fire.
Milton, P. L., VI. 546.

4. A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a civil, political, or domestic commotion; a tumult; a clamor.

I will stir up in England some black *storm*
Shall blow ten thousand souls to heaven or hell.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., III. 1. 349.

5. A destructive or overwhelming calamity; extremity of adversity or disaster.

Having passed many bitter brunts and blastes of vengeaunce, they dread no *stormes* of Fortune.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

An old man, broken with the *storms* of state.
Shak., Hen. VIII., IV. 2. 21.

6. A vehement or passionate outbreak, as of some emotion, or of the expression of such emotion: as, a *storm* of indignation; a *storm* of applause; a *storm* of hisses.

Mark'd you not how her sister
Began to scold and raise up such a *storm*?
Shak., T. of the S., I. 1. 177.

Her bosom shaken with a sudden *storm* of sighs.
Tennyson, Lockaley Hall.

7. *Milit.*, a violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a dashing attempt by troops to capture a fortified place, as by scaling the walls or forcing the gates.

How by *storm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor sacked and burnt the town.
Dryden.

Cyclonic storm, one that accompanies or is caused by a cyclone.—**Electric storm**. See *electric*.—**Eye of a storm**, the calm region at the center of a violent cyclonic storm, where the clouds clear away and blue sky appears—occurring mostly in the tropics, but also experienced more or less perfectly in higher latitudes. This phenomenon is due to the circumstance that the winds immediately bordering the central area blow circularly around it, leaving a region of calm. The centrifugal force of the wind intensifies the diminution of pressure, and develops a tendency toward a gently descending current from above, and a consequent clearing of the sky.—**High-area storm**, a storm associated with an area of high pressure.—**Low-area storm**. Same as *cyclonic storm*.—**Magnetic, revolving**, etc., **storm**. See the adjectives.—**Storm and stress** [a translation of the German *Sturm und Drang*, alluding to a drama by Klinger, "Sturm und Drang"], a name given to a period in German literary history (about 1770 to 1790) influenced by a group of younger writers whose works were characterized by passion and reaction from the old methods; hence, a proverbial phrase for unrest or agitation.—**To take by storm**. (*a*) *Milit.*, to carry by assault. See def. 7.

The recollection of the victory of Roanoke imparted to the Federals that assurance which is a great element of success; they knew that a battery could be *taken by storm*.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 587.

(*b*) To captivate or carry away by surprising or delighting: as, the new singer has *taken* the town *by storm*.—**Wind-storm**, a storm with heavy wind, without precipitation.=**Syn. 1.** *Tempest*, etc. See *wind*[2].

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storm (stôrm), *v.* [< ME. *stormen, sturmen,* < AS. *styrman* = D. MLG. LG. *stormen* = OHG. *sturman,* MHG. G. *stürmen* = Icel. *styrma* = Sw. *storma* = Dan. *storme,* storm; cf. It. *stormire,* make a noise, *stormeggiare,* ring the storm-bell, throng together; from the noun.]

I. *intrans.* **1.** To blow with great force; also, to rain, hail, snow, or sleet, especially with violence: used impersonally: as, it *storms.*—**2.** To fume; scold; rage; be in a violent agitation or passion; raise a tempest.

> The Dolphin then, discrying Land (at last),
> *Stormes* with himselfe for hauing made such haste.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

> When . . . I see a gentleman lose his money with serenity, I recognise in him all the great qualities of a philosopher. If he *storms* and invokes the gods, I lament that he is not placed at the head of a regiment.
> *Steele,* Guardian, No. 174.

3. To move with violence; rush angrily or impetuously: as, he *stormed* about the room.

> Bobby Wick *stormed* through the tents of his Company.
> *R. Kipling,* Only a Subaltern.

II. *trans.* To attack and attempt to take possession of, as by scaling walls or forcing gates or breaches; assault: as, to *storm* a fortified town: often used figuratively.

> With eager warmth they fight, ambitious all
> Who first shall *storm* the breach, or mount the wall.
> *Addison,* To the King.

storm-area (stôrm'ā'rē-ä), *n.* The area covered by a storm; the region within the closed isobars surrounding a center of low pressure. In the United States this region is generally an oval whose length is, on the average, nearly twice its width. Its longest diameter may be turned in any azimuth, but is most frequently directed to a point between north and north 60° east. Over the ocean storm-areas are generally nearly circular.

storm-beat, storm-beaten (stôrm'bēt, -bē'tn), *a.* Beaten or damaged by storms.

storm-belt (stôrm'belt), *n.* A belt of maximum storm-frequency. On charts containing a large number of storm-tracks the paths are found to be mostly divided into several well-defined groups whose loci form natural storm-belts. In the United States three storm-belts are distinguished: (1) that of storms which appear in the northwest British provinces, advance eastward to the lake region, and thence down the St. Lawrence valley; (2) that of storms which originate in the southwest near the Gulf of Mexico, and move northeastward to the lakes; (3) that of the West India hurricanes, which first move westerly, and then northeastward along the Atlantic coast. Over Europe three storm-belts may be distinguished: one lying across the northern Mediterranean, one across the North Sea and the Baltic, and one northeast and southwest off the coast of Norway and the British Isles. Also called *storm-zone.*

storm-bird (stôrm'bėrd), *n.* **1.** A petrel; one of the birds of the family *Procellariidæ,* including the albatrosses, fulmars, etc., as well as those to which the name *petrel* is more commonly applied; specifically, the stormy petrel. See cut under *petrel.*—**2.** A bird that indicates or seems to foretell bad weather by its cries or other actions, as a storm-cock. Compare *rain-bird.*

storm-bound (stôrm'bound), *a.* Confined or delayed by storms; relating to hindrance by storms: as, we were *storm-bound* in port.

> Weeks of *storm-bound* inactivity.
> *Carlyle,* To John Carlyle, Feb. 11, 1830.

storm-card (stôrm'kärd), *n.* A transparent card containing lines to represent the wind-directions in all quarters of a cyclonic storm: devised by Reid as an aid to seamen in avoiding dangerous storms. When the card is drawn to suitable scale, and placed over the position of a vessel on a chart, so that the observed wind-direction and the same wind-direction on the card are brought into coincidence, the bearing of the center of the card from the point of observation indicates the direction of the center of the storm. Knowing the direction of the storm-center, its probable path can be laid down with considerable precision, and the best course for the vessel may then be determined. It is now known that a storm-card cannot universally be used to discover the bearing of a storm-center, for the angle between the wind and the radius varies in different latitudes, and is different at different distances from the center. Also called *storm-circle, storm-compass.*

storm-center (stôrm'sen'tėr), *n.* The position of lowest pressure in a cyclonic storm. In the typical case the wind throughout the storm-area blows spirally inward toward the storm-center, changing from a radial to an approximately circular path, and increasing in force as the center is approached. The center itself is an area of comparative calm, accompanied by a partial or complete clearing away of the clouds, and a mild temperature. (See *eye of a storm,* under *storm.*) Violent ocean storms frequently exemplify this typical description; but in land storms, which present irregularities of all kinds, these conditions are in general only partially realized.

storm-circle (stôrm'sėr'kl), *n.* Same as *storm-card.*

storm-cloud (stôrm'kloud), *n.* A cloud that brings or threatens storm.

storm-cock (stôrm'kok), *n.* **1.** The fieldfare, *Turdus pilaris;* also, the mistlethrush, *T. viscivorus.*

> Its song . . . it [the missel] begins . . . very early in the spring, often with the new year, in blowing showery weather, which makes the inhabitants call it the *storm-cock.* *Pennant,* Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), I. 302.

2. The green woodpecker, *Gecinus viridis.* [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

storm-compass (stôrm'kum'pas), *n.* Same as *storm-card.*

storm-cone (stôrm'kōn), *n.* A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame 3 feet high and 3 feet wide at the base, used either alone or along with the drum as a storm-signal. See cut under *storm-signal.* [Eng.]

storm-current (stôrm'kur'ent), *n.* A surface sea-current produced by the force of the wind in a storm. Such a current frequently outruns its generating storm, and affords the first announcement thereof on a distant shore by increasing there the intensity of the usual current or by changing its set.

storm-door (stôrm'dōr), *n.* An outer or additional door for protection against inclement weather: in general used temporarily, for the winter only.

storm-drum (stôrm'drum), *n.* A cylinder of tarred canvas extended on a hoop 3 feet high and 3 feet wide, hoisted in conjunction with the cone as a storm-signal. See *storm-signal.* [Eng.]

stormer (stôr'mėr), *n.* [< *storm* + *-er*[1].] One who storms; specifically (*milit.*), a member of an assaulting party.

storm-finch (stôrm'finch), *n.* See *finch*[1], and cut under *petrel.*

storm-flag (stôrm'flag), *n.* See *storm-signal.*

stormful (stôrm'fùl), *a.* [< *storm* + *-ful.*] Abounding with storms.

> They know what spirit brews the *stormful* day.
> *Collins,* Ode on the Popular Superstitions of the Highlands.

stormfulness (stôrm'fùl-nes), *n.* The state of being stormful; stormy character or condition. *Coleridge.*

storm-glass (stôrm'glȧs), *n.* A hermetically sealed tube containing an alcoholic solution of camphor, together with crystals of nitrate of potash and ammonium chlorid: so named because an increase in the amount of the precipitate was supposed to indicate the approach of stormy weather. The changes in the amount of the precipitate are due solely to variations of temperature, and the instrument is simply a chemical thermoscope.

storm-house (stôrm'hous), *n.* A temporary shelter for men employed in constructing or guarding railroads, or other works in exposed situations.

stormily (stôr'mi-li), *adv.* In a stormy manner; tempestuously.

storminess (stôr'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being stormy, or of being agitated or visited by violent winds; tempestuousness; impetuousness; violence.

storming-party (stôr'ming-pär'ti), *n.* *Milit.,* the party to whom is assigned the duty of making the first assault in storming an enemy's works.

storm-kite (stôrm'kīt), *n.* A device, on the principle of a kite, for carrying a rope from a ship to the shore in a storm.

stormless (stôrm'les), *a.* [< *storm* + *-less.*] Free from storms; without storm.

> Our waking thoughts
> Suffer a *stormless* shipwreck in the pools
> Of sullen slumber. *Tennyson,* Harold, v. 1.

storm-pane (stôrm'pān), *n.* An extra square of glass fitted in a frame provided with clamps, used to fit over a window in an exposed building, as a lighthouse, in case of breakage.

storm-path (stôrm'pȧth), *n.* Same as *storm-track.*

storm-pavement (stôrm'pāv'ment), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.,* a sloping stone pavement lining the sea-face of a pier or breakwater. *E. H. Knight.*

storm-petrel (stôrm'pet'rel), *n.* A small blackish petrel, belonging to the genus *Procellaria* as now restricted, or to one of a few closely related genera, as *Oceanites, Cymochorea,* and *Halocyptena.* The three best-known storm-petrels are *Procellaria pelagica, Cymochorea leucorrhoa,* and *Oceanites oceanicus.* All are also called *Mother Carey's chickens.* See cut under *petrel.* The form *stormy petrel* is also common.

storm-proof (stôrm'pröf), *a.* Proof against storms or stress of weather.

storm-sail (stôrm'sāl), *n.* A sail made of very stout canvas, of smaller size than the corresponding sail in ordinary use, set in squally or heavy weather.

storm-signal (stôrm'sig'nal), *n.* A signal displayed on sea-coasts and lake-shores for indicating the expected prevalence of high winds or storms. For this purpose flags and lanterns are used in the United States, and a cone and drum in Great Britain. In the practice of the United States Weather Bureau, a red flag with black center is displayed by day when a violent storm is expected, and an additional pennant indicates the quadrant of the probable wind-direction, as follows: red pennant above flag, northeasterly winds; red pennant below flag, southeasterly winds; white pennant above flag, northwesterly winds; white pennant below flag, southwesterly winds. By night, a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light above a red light indicates westerly winds. In the British system the inverted cone indicates a south gale, the upright cone a north gale, while the addition of the drum indicates that the winds are expected to be of marked violence. See *weather-signal.*



English Storm-signal, indicating dangerous winds from the south.

storm-stay (stôrm'stā), *n.* A stay on which a storm-sail is set.

storm-stayed (stôrm'stād), *a.* Prevented from proceeding on, or interrupted in the course of, a journey or voyage by storms or stress of weather.

storm-stone (stôrm'stōn), *n.* Same as *thunder-bolt.*

storm-tossed (stôrm'tost), *a.* Tossed about by storm or tempest: as, a *storm-tossed* bark; hence, agitated by conflicting passions or emotions: as, his *storm-tossed* spirit is at rest.

storm-track (stôrm'trak), *n.* The path traversed by the center of a cyclonic storm. North of the parallel of 30° storm-tracks almost invariably pursue an easterly course, having generally a northerly inclination. Within the tropics storm-tracks almost invariably tend westerly, generally with an inclination toward the pole; they have rarely, if ever, been traced nearer to the equator than 6°. Continuous storm-tracks are sometimes traced across North America, the Atlantic ocean, and Europe; but in general less than 12 per cent. of the storms leaving America reach the European coast.

storm-wind (stôrm'wind), *n.* The wind or blast of a storm or tempest; a hurricane; also, a wind that brings a storm.

> Then comes, with an awful roar,
> Gathering and sounding on,
> The *storm-wind* from Labrador,
> The wind Euroclydon,
> The *storm-wind!*
> *Longfellow,* Midnight Mass.

storm-window (stôrm'win'dō), *n.* **1.** An outer window to protect the inner from inclemency of the weather.—**2.** A window raised from the roof and slated above and on each side.

stormy (stôr'mi), *a.* [< ME. *stormi,* < AS. *stormig* (= D. Sw. *stormig* = MHG. *sturmic,* G. *stürmig*), < *storm,* storm: see *storm.*] **1.** Characterized by storm or tempest, or by high winds; tempestuous; boisterous: as, a *stormy* season.

> No cloudy show of *stormy* blustering weather
> Doth yet in his fair welkin once appear.
> *Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 115.

> His trumpet has often been heard by the neighbors, of a *stormy* night, mingling with the howling of the blast.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 448.

2. Characterized by violent disturbances or contentions; agitated; turbulent.

> For love is yet the moste *stormy* lyf,
> Right of hymself, that ever was begonne.
> *Chaucer,* Troilus, ii. 778.

> His [Warren Hastings's] administration, so eventful and *stormy,* closed in almost perfect quiet.
> *Macaulay,* Warren Hastings.

3. Violent; passionate; easily roused to anger or strife.

> The lives of all your loving complices
> Lean on your health; the which, if you give o'er
> To *stormy* passion, must perforce decay.
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 165.

> The *stormy* chiefs of a desert but extensive domain.
> *Scott.*

4. Associated with storms, as seen in them or supposed to presage them: specifically, in ornithology, noting certain petrels.—**Stormy petrel.** Same as *storm-petrel.*—**Syn. 1.** Windy, gusty, squally, blustering. See *wind*[2].

storm-zone (stôrm'zōn), *n.* Same as *storm-belt.*

> The regions between 40° and 70° latitude are the great *storm zones* of the world.
> *R. Hinman,* Eclectic Physical Geography, p. 94.

stornello (stôr-nel'lō), *n.*; pl. *stornelli* (-li). [It.] A form of Italian folk-song, usually improvised and either sentimental or satirical.

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The Tuscan and Umbrian *stornello* is much shorter [than the rispetto], consisting, indeed, of a hemistich naming some natural object which suggests the motive of the little poem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

Storthing (stōr'ting), *n.* [< Dan. Norw. *storthing* (= Icel. *stōrthing*), great or high court, parliament, < *stor* (= Sw. *stor* = Icel. *stōrr* = AS. *stōr*, > E. *stoor*), great, + *thing* = Sw. *ting* = Icel. *thing*, assembly, meeting, = AS. *thing*: see *thing*[2].] The national parliament of Norway. It is composed of 114 members, who are chosen by indirect election. The Storthing is convened every year, and divides itself into an upper house (Lagthing) and a lower house (Odelsthing). The former is composed of one fourth, and the latter of three fourths of the members. See *Lagthing* and *Odelsthing*.

storvent†. Preterit plural and past participle of Middle English *sterven*, die. See *starve*.

story[1] (stō'ri), *n.*; pl. *stories* (-riz). [< ME. *storie*, *storye* (cf. It. *storia*, < LL. *storia*), an aphetic form of *istorie*, *historie*, history: see *history*.] 1. A connected account or narration, oral or written, of events of the past; history.

The prime vertue of *Story* is verity.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, Pref.

She was well versed in the Greek and Roman *story*, and was not unskilled in that of France and England.
Swift, Death of Stella.

There 's themes enough in Caledonian *story*
Would show the tragic muse in a' her glory.
Burns, Prologue for Mr. Sutherland's Benefit.

2. An account of an event or incident; a relation; a recital: as, *stories* of bravery.

A lered man, to lere the [teach thee]
. . . of gode Friday the *storye*.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 447.

And tell sad *stories* of the death of kings;
How some have been deposed, some slain in war.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2. 156.

To make short of a long *story*, . . . I have been bred up from childhood with great expectations.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, vi.

3. In *lit.*, a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse; a tale, written in a more or less imaginative style, of that which has happened or is supposed to have happened; specifically, a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel; a short romance; a folk-tale.

Call up him that left half-told
The *story* of Cambuscan bold,
Of Camball and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 110.

Voltaire has a curious essay to show that most of our best modern *stories* and plots originally belonged to the eastern nations. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 174.

4. The facts or events in a given case considered in their sequence, whether related or not; the experience or career of an individual: as, the *story* of a foundling; his is a sad *story*.

Weep with me, all you that read
This little *story*.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on Salathiel Pavy.

There was not a grave in the church-yard but had its *story*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 206.

5. An anecdote: as, a speech abounding in good *stories*.

I will go yet further, and affirm that the success of a *story* very often depends upon the make of the body, and formation of the features, of him who relates it.
Steele, Guardian, No. 42.

Sometimes I recorded a *story*, a jest, or a pun for consideration. *O. W. Holmes*, The Atlantic, LXVI. 666.

6. A report; an account; a statement; anything told: often used slightingly: as, according to his *story*, he did wonders.

Fal. You confess, then, you picked my pocket?
Prince. It appears so by the *story*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 191.

All for a slanderous *story*, that cost me many a tear.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

7. A falsehood; a lie; a fib. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

I wrote the lines; . . . owned them; he told *stories*. (Signed) Thomas Ingoldsby.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 116, note.

8. The plot or intrigue of a novel or drama: as, many persons read a novel, or are interested in a play, only for the *story*.

It is thought clever to write a novel with no *story* at all, or at least with a very dull one.
R. L. Stevenson, A Gossip on Romance.

9†. A scene from history, legend, or romance, depicted by means of painting, sculpture, needlework, or other art of design.

The walles also of all the body of the Chirche, from the pyllers to the Rooff, be poyntyd with *storys* from the begynnyng of the world.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

To erect greate Chapells, . . . to paint faire *stories*, and to make rich ornaments.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 341.

There 's his chamber, . . . 'tis painted about with the *story* of the Prodigal, fresh and new.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5. 8.

Blind story, a pointless tale.—**To be in a or one story**†, **to be in the same story**†, to agree in testimony; give the same account.

So I find they *are* all *in a story*.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 3.

=Syn. 1. *Relation*, *Narration*, etc. (see *account*); record, chronicle, annals.—**2.** *Anecdote*, *Story*. See *anecdote*.—**3.** Tale, fiction, fable, tradition, legend.—**4.** Memoir, life, biography.

story[1] (stō'ri), *v.*; pret. and pp. *storied*, ppr. *storying*. [< *story*[1], *n.* Cf. *history*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tell or describe in historical relation; make the subject of a narrative, tale, or legend; relate.

Pigmies (those diminutive people, or sort of apes or satyrs, so much resembling the little men *storied* under that name). *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 261.

What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly Muse,
Storied of old in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles.
Milton, Comus, l. 516.

2. To ornament with sculptured or painted scenes from history or legend. Compare *storied*[2].

II. *intrans.* To relate; narrate.

Cupid, if *storying* Legends tell aright,
Once framed a rich Elixir of Delight.
Coleridge, Composition of a Kiss.

story[2] (stō'ri), *n.* [Sometimes *storey*, early mod. E. *storie*, *stourie*; < ME. *story*, prob. < OF. **estorce*, a building, a thing built, < *estorce*, fem. pp. of *estorer*, build, < L. *instaurare*, erect, build, etc.: see *store*[3], *v.*] 1†. A building; an edifice.

Hii [they] bygonne her heye tounes strengthy [strengthen] vaste aboute,
Her castles & *storys*, that hii myȝhte be ynne in doute [danger]. *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 181.

2. A stage or floor of a building; hence, a subdivision of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same level or floor. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another: as, a *story* of nine, twelve, or sixteen feet elevation.

They founde the kyng in his pallaice sittynge vppon a floure or *stourie* made of the leaues of date trees wrought after a curious diuise lyke a certeyne kynde of mattes.
R. Eden, tr. of Antonio Pigafetta (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 257).

Upon the ground *storey* a fair gallery, open, upon pillars; and upon the third *storey* likewise an open gallery upon pillars, to take the prospect and freshness of the garden. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

Attic story. See *attic*[2], 1.—**Mezzanine story.** Same as *entresol*.—**The upper story**, the brain; the wits. [Familiar and ludicrous.]

He 's a good sort o' man, for all he 's not overburthen'd i' *th' upper storey*. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, i.

story-book (stō'ri-bůk), *n.* A book containing one or more stories or tales; a printed collection of short tales.

If you want to make presents of *story-books* to children, his [Richter's] are the best you can now get.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, App.

story-post (stō'ri-pōst), *n.* In *building*, an upright post supporting a beam on which rests a floor or a wall, as when the whole front of a ground floor is glazed.

story-rod (stō'ri-rod), *n.* A wooden strip used in setting up a staircase. It is equal in height to the staircase, and is divided according to the number of stairs.

story-teller (stō'ri-tel'ėr), *n.* 1. One who tells stories, true or fictitious, whether orally or in writing. Specifically—(*a*) One whose calling is the recitation of tales in public: as, the *story-tellers* of Arabia.

"Master," said he [Achmet], "I know many stories, such as the *story-tellers* relate in the coffee-houses of Cairo."
B. Taylor, Journey to Central Africa, xix.

(*b*) One given to relating anecdotes: as, a good *story-teller* at a dinner-table.

Good company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *storytellers*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

(*c*) One who tells falsehoods; a fibber. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

Becky gave her brother-in-law a bottle of white wine, some that Rawdon had brought with him from France, . . . the little *story-teller* said.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xliv.

story-telling (stō'ri-tel'ing), *n.* 1. The act or art of relating stories, true or fictitious.

Story-telling . . . is not perfect without proper gesticulations of the body, which naturally attend such merry emotions of the mind. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

2. The telling of fibs; lying. [Colloq. and euphemistic.]

story-writer (stō'ri-rī'tėr), *n.* 1. A writer of stories.

The *story-writer's* and play-writer's danger is that they will get their characters mixed, and make A say what B ought to have said.
O. W. Holmes, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 664.

2†. A historian; a chronicler.

Rathumus the *storywriter*, and Semellius the scribe, . . . and the judges. 1 Esd. ii. 17.

stosh (stosh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Fish-offal; gurry; especially, a thick paste made by grinding slivers in a bait-mill, and used as toll-bait; chum; pomace.

stot[1] (stot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stotte*; < ME. *stot*, *stott*, *stotte*, a horse, a bullock; cf. Icel. *stūtr*, a bull, the butt-end of a horn, a stumpy thing, = Sw. *stut*, a bullock, also a blow, bang, dial. a young ox, a young man, = Norw. *stut*, a bullock, also an ox-horn, = Dan. *stud*, a bullock; prob. lit. 'pusher,' from the root of D. *stooten* = G. *stossen*, push, thrust, strike, = Icel. *stauta*, strike, beat, stutter, = Sw. *stöta* = Dan. *stöde*, strike, push, thrust, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *stoat*, *stote*[1].] 1†. A horse; a stallion.

This reve sat upon a ful good *stot*,
That was al pomely grey and highte Scot.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 615.

2. A young ox; a steer.

And Grace gaue Pieres of his goodnesse foure *stottis*,
Al that his oxen eryed they to harwe after.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 262.

To procure restitution in integrum of every stirk and *stot* that the chief . . . and his clan had stolen since the days of Malcolm Canmore. *Scott*, Waverley, xv.

The woman would work — ay, and get up at any hour; and the strength of a *stot* she had.
W. Black, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 889.

3. A weasel; a stoat. See cut under *stoat*.

Lamb, wolf, fox, leopard, minx, *stot*, miniver.
Middleton, Triumphs of Love and Antiquity.

[The name was formerly applied in contempt to a human being.

"Nay, olde *stot*, that is not myn entente,"
Quod this somonour, "for to repente me."
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 332.]

stot[2] (stot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stotted*, ppr. *stotting*. [Formerly *stote*; < ME. *stoten*; = D. *stooten*, push, etc.: see *stot*[1], and cf. *stotter*, *stut*, *stutter*[1].] 1. To stumble; walk irregularly; bounce in walking. Compare *stoit*. [Prov. Eng.]

They *stotted* along side by side.
Miss Ferrier, Inheritance, ii. 367.

2. To rebound, as a ball. [Prov. Eng.]

stotay†, *v. i.* [ME. *stotayen*, *stotaien*, < OF. *estoteier*, *estotier*, *estoutoier*, etc., be thrown into disorder, tr. throw into disorder, maltreat (< *estout*, *estot*, etc., rash, bold, stout: see *stout*[1]), but in sense confused with *stoten*, stumble: see *stot*[2].] To stumble; stagger.

Than he *stotays* for made, and alle his strenghe faylez,
Lokes upe to the lyfte, and alle his lyre chaunges!
Downne he sweys fulle swythe, and in a swoune fallys!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 4272.

stote[1], *n.* See *stoat*.

stote[2]†, *v.* See *stot*[2] and *stut*[1].

stoterr†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *stotter*.

stoteye†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *estotie*, *estoutie*, *estutie*, boldness, rashness, < *estout*, *estot*, bold, stout: see *stout*[1].] Cunning; stratagem.

Hade he had his ost he wold [haue] a-saide there
To haue with *stoteye* & strengthe stoutli hire wonne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4985.

stotter (stot'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *stoteren*; freq. of *stot*[2]. Cf. *stutter*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To stumble. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To affect with staggers.

He'd tell what bullock's fate was tragick
So right, some thought he dealt in magick;
And as well knew, by wisdom outward,
What ox must fall, or sheep be *stotered*.
D'Urfey, Colin's Walk, i. (*Davies.*)

stouk, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *stook*.

stound[1]† (stound), *n.* [< ME. *stounde*, *stund*, *stunt*, *stunde*, < AS. *stund*, a time, space of time, season, = OS. *stunda* = OFries. *stunde*, *stonde* = MD. *stonde*, a time, while, moment, D. *stond*, a moment, = MLG. *stunde*, *stunt*, LG. *stunde* = OHG. *stunta*, *stunt*, MHG. *stunde*, a time, while, hour, G. *stunde*, an hour, = Icel. Sw. Dan. *stund*, a time, while, hour, moment; perhaps orig. 'a point of resting or standing,' and akin to *stand*.] A time; a short time; a while; a moment; an instant.

Now lat us stynte of Troylus a *stounde*.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 1086.

Soe death is heer & yonder in one *stound*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Upon a stound, in a moment.

stound[2] (stound), *v. i.* [Also *stoun*; = Icel. *stynja* = Dan. *stönne* = D. *stenen* = LG. *stenen*, *stönen*, > G. *stöhnen*, groan. Cf. *stound*[2], *n.*] 1. To ache; smart. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To long;

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pine: as, the cows *stound* for grass. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stound[2]†, *n.* [ME.: see *stound*[2], *v.*] Sorrow; grief; longing.

To putte awey the *stoundes* stronge,
Which in me lasten alle to longe.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2639.

stound[3] (stound), *v. t.* [A var. of *stun*[1], as *astound* of *astun*, *aston*: see *stun*[1], *stony*[2], *aston*, *astun*, etc.] **1.** To stun as with strokes; beat heavily: as, to *stound* the ears with the strokes of a bell. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To astound; amaze.

Your wrath, weak boy? Tremble at mine unless
Retraction follow close upon the heels
Of that late *stounding* insult.
Keats, Otho the Great, iv. 2. 95.

stound[3] (stound), *n.* [< *stound*[3], *v.*] **1.** A stunning blow or stroke; the force of a blow.

Like to a mazed steare,
That yet of mortall stroke the *stound* doth beare.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 37.

2. Astonishment; amazement; bewilderment.

Thus we stood as in a *stound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Prol., l. 23.

stound[4]† (stound). An obsolete past participle of *stun*[1]. *Spenser.*

stound[5] (stound), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stond*, *stand*: see *stand*, *n.*] A vessel to contain small beer. [Prov. Eng.]

stoundmeal† (stound'mēl), *adv.* [< ME. *stoundmele*, *stoundemele*, < AS. *stundmǣlum*, at times, < *stund*, time, space of time (see *stound*[1]), + *mǣlum*, dat. pl. of *mǣl*, a time: see *meal*[2], and cf. *dropmeal*, *flockmeal*, *piecemeal*, *thousandmeal*, etc.] At times; at intervals; from moment to moment: also used adjectively.

The lyf of love is fulle contrarie,
Which *stoundemele* can ofte varie.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 2304.

This wynde that moore and moore
Thus *stoundemele* encresseth in my face.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 674.

stoup. See *stoop*[1], *stoop*[2], *stoop*[4].

stour[1], *a.* See *stoor*[1].

stour[2], *v.* and *n.* See *stoor*[2].

stour[3] (stour or stör), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stowre*, Sc. also *sture*; < ME. *stour*, *store*, *stor*, *stur*, < OF. *estor*, *estour* (also rarely *estorme*, also *estormie*, *estourmie*, *esturmie*), a tumult, conflict, assault, shock, battle, = Pr. *estor* = It. *stormo*, dial. *sturm*, tumult, noise, bustle, throng, troop, band, < OHG. *sturm*, storm, battle, = E. *storm*: see *storm*. For the loss of the final *m* in OF., cf. OF. *tour*, turn, *jour*, day, etc., with loss of final *n* (see *turn*, *tour*[2]).] **1.** Tumult; conflict; a warlike encounter; shock of arms; battle.

Men sen al day and reden ek in storyes
That after sharpe *stoures* ben oft victories.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1066.

His horsemen they raid sturdily,
And stude about him in the *stoure*.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 135).

2†. A fit; a paroxysm.

Which suddein fitt, and halfe extatick *stoure*,
When the two fearefull wemen saw, they grew
Greatly confused in behaveoure.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 50.

3†. Encounter; time or place of meeting.

Maidens blush when they kiss men;
So did Phillis at that *stowre*;
Her face was like the rose flower.
Greene, The Shepherd's Ode (trans.).

stour[4] (stour), *n.* [Also *stower*; < ME. *stoure*, *stourre*, < Icel. *staurr*, a stake, pale; perhaps akin to Gr. σταυρός, a stake, cross: see *steer*[1] and *staurus*.] **1.** A stake.

And if he wille no te do soo, I salle late hym witt that ȝe salle sende a grete powere to his citee, and bryne it up stikke and *stourre*.
MS. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 41. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A round of a ladder.—**3.** A stave in the side of a wagon. *Halliwell.*—**4.** A long pole by which barges are propelled against the stream. Also called *poy*. [Prov. Eng. in all uses.]

Stourbridge clay. A refractory clay from Stourbridge, in Worcestershire, England, occurring in the coal-measures, extensively worked for the manufacture of fire-brick and crucibles.

stoured (stourd), *a.* [Early mod. E. *stowered*; < *stour*[4] + *-ed*[2].] Staked. [Prov. Eng.]

Standyng together at a comon wateryng place ther called Hedgedyke, lately *stowered* for catall to drynke at.
Archæologia, XXIII. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

stourness†, **stoury.** Same as *stoorness*, *stoory*.

stout[1] (stout), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *stout*, *stowte*, sometimes *stought*; < OF. *stout*, *estout*, *estolt*, *estot*, *estut*, F. dial. *stout*, proud, = Pr. *estout*, stout, bold, valiant, rash, impetuous, violent, < MD. *stolt*, D. *stout*, stout, bold, rash, also stupid (influenced by It. *stolto*, silly, < L. *stultus*: see *stultify*), = AS. *stolt* = OFries. *stult* = MLG. LG. *stolt* = OHG. MHG. G. *stolz*, proud (MHG. also foolish, due to the influence of the It. word), = Icel. *stoltr* = Sw. Dan. *stolt*, proud; perhaps akin to *stilt*. Hence ult. (< OF.) ME. *stotay*, *stoteye*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Bold; valiant; brave; daring.

So sterne he was & *stoute* & swiche st(r)okes lent;
Was non so stif stelen wede that with-stod his wepen.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3535.

Verily Christian did here play the man, and showed himself as *stout* as Hercules could, had he been here.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 286.

Have you a *stout* heart? Nerves fit for sliding panels and tapestry?
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xx.

2†. Proud; haughty.

I was hiȝ of herte and *stowte*,
And in my clothing woundre gay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

As *stout* and proud as he were lord of all.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 187.

3. Firm; resolute; persistent; stubborn.

He was a great Becketist—viz, a *stout* opposer of Regal Power over Spiritual Persons.
Fuller, Worthies, Wilts, II. 467.

Shakespeare was Article XL. of *stout* old Doctor Portman's creed.
Thackeray, Pendennis, ix.

4. Hardy; vigorous; lusty; sturdy.

The people of this part of Candia are *stout* men, and drive a great coasting trade round the island in small boats, by carrying wood, corn, and other merchandizes.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 241.

Seven braw fellows, *stout* and able
To serve their king and country weel.
Burns, Dedication to G. Hamilton.

5. Firm; sound; stanch; strong.

The *stoutest* vessel to the storm gave way.
Dryden, Æneid, i. 170.

6. Solid; substantial.

With blithe air of open fellowship,
Brought from the cupboard wine and *stouter* cheer.
Wordsworth, Excursion, ii.

7. Bulky in figure; thick-set; corpulent.

Mrs. Reed was rather a *stout* woman; but . . . she ran nimbly up the stair.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

=**Syn. 1.** Valorous, manful, gallant.—**4** and **5.** *Stalwart*, *Sturdy*, etc. See *robust*.

II. *n.* Strong ale or beer of any sort; hence, since the introduction of porter, porter of extra strength: as, Dublin *stout*.

The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of *stout*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

stout[1] (stout), *v.* [< ME. *stouten*; < *stout*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be bold or defiant.

Lewed man, thou shalt cursyng doute,
And to thy prest thou shalt nat *stoute*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 72. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To persist; endure: with an impersonal *it*. [Prov. Eng.]

We *stouted it* out and lived.
Annals of Phila. and Penn., I. 385.

II.† *trans.* To dare; defy; resist.

For no man ful comunly
Besecheth a wyfe of foly,
But there the wyfe ys aboute
The gode man for to *stoute*.
MS. Harl. 1701, f. 20. (*Halliwell.*)

stout[2] (stout), *n.* [Also *stut*; < ME. *stout*, *stut*, < AS. *stūt*, a gnat.] **1.** A gnat.—**2.** A gadfly. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]—**3**†. A firefly or miller.

Pirausta, a fire-flye; . . . some call it a candle-flie, a *stout*, a miller-fowle, or bishop.
Florio.

stout-dart (stout'därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ravida*.

stouten (stout'n), *v. t.* [< *stout*[1] + *-en*[1].] To make stout; strengthen. [Rare.]

The pronounced realist is a useful fellow-creature, but so also the pronounced idealist—*stouten* his work though you well may with a tincture of modern reality.
R. W. Gilder, New Princeton Rev., IV. 12.

stouth (stouth), *n.* [< ME. *stouth*, stealth, < Icel. *stuldr* = Sw. *stöld*, stealth: see *stealth*.] Theft; stealth; also, a clandestine transaction. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Sum rownys till his fallow thaym betwene,
Hys mery *stouth* and pastyme lait ȝistrene.
Gavin Douglas, Æneid, xii., Prol., l. 212.

stouth-and-routh (stouth'and-routh'), *n.* [A Sc. riming formula, in which one of the words appears to be wrenched, as usual, from its lit. meaning: prob. orig. as if 'plunder and plenty,' i. e. much property acquired and inherited: *stouth*, theft, stealth (cf. *stouthrief*, robbery with violence, also provision, furniture); *routh*, plenty: see *routh*[3].] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

It 's easy for your honour and the like o' you gentle folks to say sae, that hae *stouth-and-routh*, and fire and fending, and meat and claith, and sit dry and canny by the fireside.
Scott, Antiquary, xl.

stout-hearted (stout'här'ted), *a.* Having a stout or brave heart; also, obstinate.

The *stouthearted* are spoiled; they have slept their sleep.
Ps. lxxvi. 5.

stout-heartedness (stout'här'ted-nes), *n.* The quality of being stout-hearted; courage; especially, moral courage.

If any one wants to see what German *stout-heartedness*, rectitude, and hard work could do for Syria, he had better go and live for a while in the German colony at Haifa.
Contemporary Rev., LIV. 366.

stouthrief (stouth'rēf), *n.* [Also corruptly *stouthrie*; < *stouth* + *reaf*, Sc. *rief*, *reif*, robbery: see *reaf*.] In *Scots law*, theft accompanied by violence; robbery; burglary. The term is usually applied in cases in which robbery is committed within a dwelling-house.

stoutly (stout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *stoutly*; < *stout* + *-ly*[2].] In a stout or sturdy manner; with boldness, stanchness, or resolution.

stoutness (stout'nes), *n.* [< ME. *stoutnes*; < *stout* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being stout, in any sense.

stove[1] (stōv), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *stoore*, rarely *stouph*; not found in ME. and rare in AS. (see below); < MD. *stove*, a heated room, bath-room, also (with dim. *stofken*) a foot-stove used by women, later D. *stoof*, a stove, furnace, = MLG. *store*, a heated room, bath-room, in gen. a room, LG. *stove*, usually *stave*, a bath-room, in gen. a room, = OHG. *stubā*, *stupā*, MHG. *stube*, a heated room, a bath-room, G. *stube*, a room (cf. OF. *estuve*, F. *étuve* = Pr. *estuba* = Sp. Pg. *estufa* = It. *stufa*, a bath-room, hothouse, < OHG.), = AS. *stofa*, a bath-room (glossing L. *balneum*), = Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*, a bath-room with a stove, = Sw. *stuga* = Dan. *stue*, a room; cf. OBulg. *istŭba*, *izba*, a tent, Bulg. a hut, cellar, = Sloven. *izba*, *jezba*, a room, = Serv. *izba*, a room, = Bohem. *izba*, *jizba* = Pol. *izba*, a bath-room, = Russ. *istŭba*, *izba*, a hut, dial. kitchen, = Albanian *isbe*, a cellar, = Rum. *izbe*, a stove, = Turk. *ïzbe*, a cellar, = OPruss. *stubo* = Lith. *stuba* = Lett. *istaba* = Finn. *tupa* = Hung. *szoba*, a bath-room; all prob. < OHG. or G. The orig. sense appears to have been 'a heated room.' The application of the name to a means of heating is comparatively recent. From the Teut., through OF., are derived E. *stew*[1] and *stive*[3], which are thus doublets of *stove*[1].] **1.** A room, chamber, or house artificially warmed. [Obsolete except in the specific uses (*a*), (*b*), below.]

When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melanchthon he found him in his *stove*, with one hand dandling his child in the swaddling clouts and the other holding a book and reading it.
Fuller.

When you have taken Care of your Horse, you come whole into the *Stove*, Boots, Baggage, Dirt and all, for that is a common Room for all Comers.
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 288.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a glazed and artificially heated building for the culture of tender plants: the same as a greenhouse or hothouse, except that the stove maintains a higher temperature—not lower than 60° F. See *greenhouse*, *hothouse*, and *dry-stove*. [Eng.] (*b*) A drying-chamber, as for plants, extracts, conserves, etc.; also, a highly heated drying-room, used in various manufactures.

They are sumtimes inforced to rype and dry them [grain] in theyr *stooues* and hottes houses.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 292).

2†. A place for taking either liquid or vapor baths; a bath-house or bath-room.

In that village there was a *Stoue*, into which the captaine went in the morning, requesting M. Garrard to go also to the same to wash himselfe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 423.

There are in Fez a hundred bath-*stoues* well built, with foure Hals in each, and certaine Galleries without, in which they put off their clothes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 617.

3. A closed or partly closed vessel or receiver in which fuel is burned, the radiated heat being utilized for warming a room or for cooking. Stoves are made of cast-iron and sheet-iron, and also of earthenware in the form of tiles cemented together, of plaster held together by a frame of wire, or the like, and of masonry solidly put together. The stoves of tiles, masonry, etc., radiate less heat than iron stoves, but when heated remain hot for a long time. Stoves are divided into the two main classes of cooking-stoves and warming-stoves, and are also classified according to the fuel used, as wood-stoves, gas-stoves, etc. There are many varieties, named according to their use, as the car-stove, camp-stove, foot-stove, tinmen's stove, etc., or according to some attachment, as a water-back stove. Warming-stoves range from

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the open fireplace or Franklin stove to magazine and base-burning fireplaces and heaters for warming more than one room, which are more properly furnaces. The word was first used in English in this sense as applied to foot-stoves. See *foot-stove*, *oil-stove*, *gas-stove*.

The sempstress speeds to Change with red-tipt nose;
The Belgian *stove* beneath her footstool glows.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 338.

4. In *ceram.*, a pottery-kiln.—**5.** In a furnace, the oven in which the blast is heated.—**6.** In *bookbinding*, an apparatus with which the finisher heats his tools, formerly made to burn charcoal, but latterly gas.—**Air-tight stove.** See *air-tight*.—**Bark-stove.** Same as *bark-bed*.—**Base-burning stove.** See *base-burning*.—**Camp-stove**, a small sheet-iron stove, light and portable, used for both cooking and heating, as in a tent.—**Cooking-stove**, a stove arranged especially for cooking, having ovens, and often a water-back, exposed to the heat of the fire, and pot-holes above the fire.—**Franklin stove**, a form of open stove invented by Benjamin Franklin in the early part of his life, and called by him "the Pennsylvania fireplace." The name is now given (*a*) to any open stove with or without doors that open widely, and with andirons or a grate similar to those of an ordinary fireplace; (*b*) to a kind of fireplace with back and sides of ironwork and some arrangement for heating the air in chambers which communicate with the room.—**Norwegian stove**, a chamber the walls of which are made as perfect non-conductors of heat as possible, used for cooking by enabling a pot or saucepan full of boiling water, placed in it, to retain its heat for a great length of time, thus stewing the meat, etc., which it may contain. The same chamber may be used as a refrigerator, as it keeps ice unmelted for a long time.—**Rotary stove.** See *rotary oven*, under *oven*.

stove[1] (stōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stoved*, ppr. *stoving*. [< *stove*[1], *n.* Cf. *stew*[1], *v.*, *stive*[3], *v.*] **1.** To heat in a stove or heated room; expose to moderate heat in a vessel. Specifically—(*a*) To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat: as, to *stove* orange-trees.

For December and January, and the latter part of November, you must take such things as are green all winter; . . . lemon-trees, and myrtles, if they be *stoved*.
Bacon, Gardens (ed. 1887).

(*b*) To heat in or as in a stove: as, to *stove* feathers; to *stove* printed fabrics (to fix the color); to *stove* ropes (to make them pliable); to *stove* timber.

Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good discourse touching *stoveing*, and making of cables.
Pepys, Diary, II. 210.

And in 1726, when the ship was surveyed by the Master Shipwrights of Portsmouth and Deptford, with the view to her being rebuilt, it was found that the *stoved* planks were fresher and tougher, and appeared to have fewer defects, than those which had been charred, many of the latter being found rotten. *Fincham*, Ship-building, iii. 32.

(*c*) In *vinegar-manuf.*, to expose (malt-wash, etc.) in casks to artificial heat in a close room, in order to induce acetous fermentation. (*d*) In *ceram.*, to expose to a low heat. See *pottery*, *porcelain*, and *kiln*. (*e*) To cook in a close vessel; stew. [Scotch or prov. Eng.]

The supper was simple enough. There were oatcakes and cheese on the table, a large dish of *stoved* potatoes steaming and savory, and a jug of milk.
Mrs. Oliphant, Joyce, v.

2†. To shut up, as in a stove; inclose; confine.

A naked or *stov'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air, must needs be noxious and pernicious.
Evelyn, Advertisement to Quintenye. (*Richardson.*)

Fighting cocks . . . must then be *stored*, which meant putting them in deep baskets filled with straw, covering them with straw, and shutting down the lids.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 302.

stove[2] (stōv). Preterit and past participle of *stave*.

stove-coal (stōv'kōl), *n.* Coal of either of two sizes: (*a*) large stove, or No. 3, which passes through a 2½- to 2-inch mesh, and over a 1⅞- to 1½-inch mesh, and (*b*) small stove, known as No. 4, which passes through a 1⅞- to 1⅝-inch mesh, and over a 1⅛- to 1-inch mesh. *Penn. Surv. Gloss.*

stove-drum (stōv'drum), *n.* A chamber over a stove in which the heated gases are received before being discharged into the chimney, in order that their heat may be utilized.

stove-glass (stōv'glȧs), *n.* See *glass*.

stove-hearth (stōv'härth), *n.* The horizontal shelf or ledge which in some stoves lies outside and in front of the grate containing the fuel. [New Eng.]

stove-house (stōv'hous), *n.* Same as *stove*[1], 1. (*a*) Same as *stove*[1], 1 (*a*). (*b*) In the preparation of furs, a house or chamber in which the skins are dried.

The *stove-house* is full of iron racks upon which are placed iron rods, which receive the skins.
Ure, Dict., IV. 380.

stove-jack (stōv'jak), *n.* Same as *smoke-jack*, 2.

stovepipe (stōv'pīp), *n.* **1.** A metal pipe for conducting smoke, gases, etc., from a stove to a chimney-flue.—**2.** Same as *stovepipe hat*. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Stovepipe hat.** Same as *chimney-pot hat* (which see, under *hat*[1]). [Colloq., U. S.]

He bore himself like an ancient prophet, and would have looked like one only for his black face and a rusty *stove-pipe hat*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 391.

stovepiping (stōv'pī'ping), *n.* [< *stovepipe* + *-ing*.] Tubing for a stovepipe.

A piece of *stove-piping* about 18 in. long.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 102.

stove-plant (stōv'plant), *n.* A plant cultivated in a stove. See *stove*[1], 1 (*a*).

stove-plate (stōv'plāt), *n.* **1.** One of the plates or lids serving to cover the apertures in the top of a cooking-stove; a griddle.—**2.** Same as *stove-hearth*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII., App., p. xii. [Pennsylvania.]

stove-polish (stōv'pol'ish), *n.* See *polish*[1].

stover[1] (stō'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *stover*, < OF. *estover*, *estovoir*, necessaries, < *estover*, *estoveir*, *estoroir*, *estuvoir*, *esteroir*, *astovoir*, *istoroir*, *entoroir*, *stovoir*, used impers., it is necessary; origin unknown.] Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover*, them to keep.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1. 63.

stover[2]† (stō'vėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To bristle up; stiffen. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Beard, be confin'd to neatness, that no hair
May *stover* up to prick my mistress' lip.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

stove-truck (stōv'truk), *n.* **1.** In a cannon-foundry, a truck on which ordnance is moved.—**2.** A truck for moving heavy stoves. It is run under the stove, when, by means of a lever, its platform is raised, and lifts the stove. The lever serves as a handle for guiding the truck. *E. H. Knight.*

stow[1] (stō), *v. t.* [< ME. *stowen*, *stawen*, *stewen*, < AS. *stowigan*, stow, = MD. *stouwen*, *stuwen*, D. *stuwen* = MLG. *stouwen*, *stowen*, LG. *stauen*, bring to a stand, hinder, = OHG. *stouwan*, *stouwan*, *stuwan*, *stūan*, *stūen*, *stuowan*, MHG. *stouwen*, G. *stauen*, bring to a halt, hem in, stow, pack, = Sw. *stufva* = Dan. *stuve*, stow, pack (< LG. ?); lit. 'place,' 'put in place,' < *stow*, a place, = OFries. *sto*, a place, = Icel. **stō*, in *eld-stō*, a fireplace, = Lith. *stowa*, a place where one stands; prob. from the root of *stand* (√ *sta*): see *stand*, *staw*. But the continental forms (to which is due *stow*[2]) may not be connected with the AS. verb, which is rare. Cf. *bestow*. See also *stew*[2].] **1.** To put in a suitable or convenient place or position; put in a place aside or out of the way; lay up; put up; pack; especially, to pack in a convenient form: as, to *stow* bags, bales, or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* sheaves.

He ralde religion here ruele to holde,
"Leste the kyng and hus consail ȝoure comunes a-peyre,
And be stywardes of ȝoure stedes til ȝe be *stewed* betere."
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 146.

Foul thief, where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 62.

We pointed to the white rolls of *stowed* hammocks in the nettings.
J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 219.

2. To accumulate or compactly arrange anything in; fill by packing closely: as, to *stow* a box or the hold of a ship.

The tythe o' what ye waste at cartes
Wad *stow'd* his pantry!
Burns, To W. Simpson.

3. To contain; hold.

Shall thy black bark those guilty spirits *stow*
That kill themselves for love?
Fletcher, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

There was an English ship then in the roads, whereof one Mr. Mariot was master; he entertained as many as his ship could *stow*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 293.

4. To furl or roll up, as a sail.—**5.** In *mining*, to fill up (vacant spaces) with stowing. A mine is worked by the method of stowing when all the valuable substance—ore, or coal, or whatever it may be—is taken out, and the vacant space packed full of deads or refuse, either that furnished by the workings themselves, or stuff brought from the surface, or both together.

6†. To bestow; give; grant.

If thou dost flow
In thy frank guiftes, & thy golde freely *stow*,
The principall will make thy pennance ebbe.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

7†. To intrust; commit; give in charge.

Stowyne or waryne, or besettyne, as men done moneye or chaffer. Commuto. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

To stow down. (*a*) To put in the hold of a vessel; stow away; specifically, to run (oil) into the casks of a whaler. (*b*) To furnish as the stowdown: as, the whale *stowed down* 75 barrels of oil.

stow[2] (stō), *v.* [ME. *stowen*: see *stow*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To resist; hinder; stop.

ȝiff any man *stowe* me this nyth,
I xal hym ȝeve a dedly wownde.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 217. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To put out of sight or hearing; be silent about. [Slang.]

Now if you'll *stow* all that gammon and speak commonsense for three minutes, I'll tell you my mind right away.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xx.

II.† *intrans.* To make resistance; resist.

Thay stekede stedys in stoure with stelene wapynes,
And alle *stowede* wyth strenghe that stode theme agaynes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1489.

stow[3] (stou), *v. t.* [Cf. LG. *stuve*, *stuf*, a remnant, *stuf*, blunt, stumpy.] To cut off; crop; lop. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

If ever any body should affront his kinsman, . . . he would *stow* his lugs out of his head, were he the best man in Glasgow. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvi.

stow[4] (stō), *n.* [A dial. var. of *stove*[1].] In *tin-plate manuf.*, the structure which contains the furnace and the series of five pots. [Prov. Eng.]

stow[4] (stō), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *stove*[1].] To dry in an oven. [Prov. Eng.]

stowage (stō'āj), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The act or operation of stowing.

Coasting vessels, in the frequent hurry and bustle attendant upon taking in or discharging cargo, are the most liable to mishap from the want of a proper attention to *stowage*. *Poe*, Narrative of A. Gordon Pym, vi.

2. The state of being stowed; also, a place in which something is or may be stowed; room for stowing.

I am something curious, being strange,
To have them [jewels, etc.] in safe *stowage*.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 6. 192.

They may as well sue for Nunneries, that they may have some convenient *stowage* for their wither'd daughters.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures.
Addison. (*Johnson.*)

3. Money paid for stowing goods.—**4.** That which is stowed.

We ha' ne'er better luck
When we ha' such *stowage* as these trinkets with us.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 1.

stowaway (stō'ą-wā'), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *away*.] One who, in order to secure a free passage, conceals himself aboard an outward-bound vessel, with the hope of remaining undiscovered until too late to be sent ashore.

stowdown (stō'doun), *n.* The act of stowing down, also that which is stowed down, in the hold of a vessel.

stower[1] (stō'ėr), *n.* [< *stow*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who stows; specifically, a workman who assists in stowing away the cargo in the hold of a vessel.

stower[2], **stowered**†. See *stour*[4], *stoured*.

stowing (stō'ing), *n.* In *mining*, rubbish, or material of any kind, taken from near at hand, or brought from the surface, and used to fill up places from which ore, coal, or other valuable substance has been removed.

stowlins (stō'linz), *adv.* [Contracted from **stolenlings*, < *stolen* + *-ling*[2].] Stealthily.

Rab, *stowlins*, prie'd her bonnie mou' . . .
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

stown (stoun). A Scotch past participle of *steal*.

My mither she fell sick, and the cow was *stown* awa.
Auld Robin Gray.

stowret. Same as *stoor*[1], *stoor*[2].

stow-wood (stō'wůd), *n.* *Naut.*, billets of wood used for steadying casks in a vessel's hold.

S. T. P. An abbreviation of *Sacræ* or *Sacrosanctæ Theologiæ Professor*, Professor of Sacred Theology.

strat, *n.* An obsolete form of *straw*[1].

strabism (strā'bizm), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus*.] Same as *strabismus*.

strabismal (strā-biz'mal), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-al*.] Same as *strabismic*.

strabismic (strā-biz'mik), *a.* [< *strabism* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, affected by, or involving strabismus; squinting; distorted.

strabismical (strā-biz'mi-kal), *a.* [< *strabismic* + *-al*.] Same as *strabismic*. *Science*, XIII. 364.

strabismometer (strab-is-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< NL. *strabismus*, q. v., + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabometer.

strabismus (strā-bis'mus), *n.* [= F. *strabisme*, < NL. *strabismus*, < Gr. *στραβισμός*, a squinting, < *στραβός*, crooked, distorted, < *στρέφειν*, twist, turn about.] Squint; a failure of one of the visual axes to pass through the fixation-point (the point which is looked at). The eye whose visual axis passes through the fixation-point is called the *working eye*, the other the *squinting eye*.—**Absolute strabismus**, strabismus occurring for all distances of the fixation-point.—**Concomitant strabismus**, strabismus which remains about the same in amount for all positions of the fixation-point.—**Convergent strabismus**, strabismus in which the visual axes cross between the fixation-point and the eyes. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *homonymous*.—**Divergent strabismus**, divergent squint, in which the visual axes

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diverge, or at least cross beyond the fixation-point. Diplopia from this cause is said to be *crossed*.—**Latent strabismus**, strabismus existing only when one eye is occluded.—**Manifest strabismus**, strabismus occurring when both eyes are open.—**Monolateral strabismus**, strabismus in which it is always the visual axis of the same eye which fails to pass through the fixation-point.—**Relative strabismus**, strabismus occurring for some and not for other distances of the fixation-point.—**Strabismus deorsum vergens**, downward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes lower than the fixation-point.—**Strabismus sursum vergens**, upward squint, in which the visual axis of the squinting eye passes higher than the fixation-point.

strabometer (strā-bom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. στραβός, crooked, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring strabismus; a strabismometer.

strabotomy (strā-bot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. στραβός, crooked, distorted (< στρέφειν, twist, turn about), + -τομία, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, the operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the attachment of a muscle or muscles to the eyeball.

strachy†, *n.* A word of doubtful form and meaning, occurring only in the following passage, where in the earlier editions it is italicized as a title or proper name.

There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 45.

stracken†. An obsolete past participle of *strike*. *Chaucer*.

stract (strakt), *a.* [Aphetic form of *distract*.] Distracted. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe. *Terence in English* (1614). (*Nares*.)

strad (strad), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of leather gaiter worn as a protection against thorns. *Halliwell*.

straddle (strad'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *straddled*, ppr. *straddling*. [A var. of *stridle*, *striddle*, freq. of *stride*; see *striddle*, *stride*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To stand or walk with the legs wide apart; sit or stand astride.

At length (as Fortune serude) I lighted vppon an old, *straddling* usurer. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 11.

Then Apollyon *straddled* quite over the whole breadth of the way, and said, I am void of fear in this matter. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

2. To include or favor two apparently opposite or different things; occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to something: as, to *straddle* on the tariff question. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To place one leg on one side and the other on the other side of; stand or sit astride of: as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.—**2.** To occupy or take up an equivocal position in regard to; appear to favor both sides of: as, to *straddle* a political question. [Colloq.]

The platform [of the Ohio Democrats] contains the well-known plank *straddling* the tariff question, which has appeared in previous Democratic platforms of that and other States. *The Nation*, July 3, 1884, p. 4.

3. To double (the blind) in poker.

straddle (strad'l), *n.* [< *straddle*, *v.*] **1.** The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.—**2.** The distance between the feet or legs of one who straddles.—**3.** In speculative dealings on 'change, a "privilege" or speculative contract covering both a "put" and a "call"—that is, giving the holder the right at his option (1) of calling, within a specified number of days, for a certain stock or commodity at a price named in the contract, or (2) of delivering to the person to whom the consideration had been paid a certain stock or commodity upon terms similarly stated. See *call*[1], *n.*, 15, *privilege*, *n.*, 5, and *put*[1], *n.*, 5. Also called *spread eagle*. [Slang.]—**4.** In the game of poker, a doubling of the blind by one of the players.—**5.** An attempt to take an equivocal or non-committal position: as, a *straddle* in a party platform. [Colloq.]—**6.** In *mining*, one of the vertical timbers by which the different sets are supported at a fixed distance from each other in the shaft; a vertical post used in various ways in timbering a mine, as in supporting the framework of a shaft at a hanging-on place.

straddle (strad'l), *adv.* [Short for *astraddle*.] Astride; with straddled legs: as, to ride *straddle*.

straddle-bug (strad'l-bug), *n.* A sort of tumble-bug; a scarabæid beetle with long legs, of the genus *Canthon*, as *C. lævis*. See cut under *tumble-bug*. [U. S.]

Out in the woods for a good time. Cloth spread on the green-sward, crickets and *straddle bugs* hopping and crawling over sandwiches and everything else.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 12, advt.

straddle-legged (strad'l-legd), *a.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object. *W. H. Russell*.

straddle-pipe (strad'l-pīp), *n.* In *gas-manuf.*, a bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main. *E. H. Knight*.

straddle-plow (strad'l-plou), *n.* A plow with two triangular parallel shares set a short distance apart, used to cover a row of corn, etc., by running it so that the line of seed comes between the shares. *E. H. Knight*.

stradiot† (strad'i-ot), *n.* [< OF. *stradiot*, *estradiot*: see *estradiot*.] Same as *estradiot*.

strae (strā), *n.* A Scotch form of *straw*[1].

strage†, *n.* [< L. *strages*, slaughter.] Slaughter; destruction.

He presaged the great *strage* and messacre which after hapned in Sicilia. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 230.

straggle (strag'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straggled*, ppr. *straggling*. [Formerly also *stragle*; a var. of **strackle*, freq. of *strake* (perhaps due in part to the influence of *draggle*, but cf. *stagger* for *stacker*[1]): see *strake*[1]. *Straggle* is not connected with *stray*.] **1.** To roam or wander away, or become separated, as from one's companions or the direct course or way; stray.

In the plain beyond us, for we durst not *straggle* from the shore, we beheld where once stood Ilium by him [Ilus] founded. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 16.

I found my self four or five Mile to the West of the Place where I *strayled* from my Companions.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

2. To roam or wander at random, or without any certain direction or object; ramble.

Master George How, one of the Councell, *stragling* abroad, was slaine by the Salvages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 100.

3. To escape or stretch out ramblingly or beyond proper limits; spread widely apart; shoot too far in growth.

Trim off the small superfluous branches on each side of the hedge, that *straggle* too far out.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

How these tall
Naked geraniums *straggle!*
Browning, Pippa Passes, i.

4. To be dispersed; be apart from any main body; stand alone; be isolated; occur at intervals or apart from one another; occur here and there: as, the houses *straggle* all over the district.

straggler (strag'lėr), *n.* [< *straggle* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who straggles or strays away, as from his fellows or from the direct or proper course; one who lags behind or becomes separated in any way from his companions, as from a body of troops on the march.

This maner of speech is termed the figure of digression by the Latines, following the Greeke originall; we also call him the *straggler*, by allusion to the souldier that marches out of his array. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 195.

The first *stragglers* of a battalion of rocks, guarding a sort of pass, beyond which the beck rushed down a waterfall. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxiv.

2. Specifically, in *ornith.*, a stray, or strayed bird, out of its usual range, or off its regular migration. The stragglers are the casual or accidental visitants in any avifauna. In the nature of the case they are never numerous as regards individuals; but the list of what are technically called *stragglers* in any region or locality usually becomes, in the course of time, a long one, so far as species are concerned. Thus, in the avifauna of the District of Columbia, the stragglers are about as many species as the regular visitants of either summer or winter, or the permanent residents of the year round, though fewer than the spring and autumn migrants.

3. One who roams or wanders about at random, or without settled direction or object; a wanderer; a vagabond; especially, a wandering, shiftless fellow; a tramp.

Let 's whip these *stragglers* o'er the seas again.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 327.

Bottles missing are supposed to be half stolen by *stragglers* and other servants.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

4. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far; an exuberant growth.

Let thy hand supply the pruning-knife,
And crop luxuriant *stragglers*.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 503.

5. Something that stands apart from others; a solitary or isolated individual.

I in a manner alone of that tyme left a standing *straggler*, peradventur, though my frute be very smaul, yet, bicause the growndd from whens it sprong was so good, I may yet be thought somwhat fitt for seede, whan all yow the rest ar taken up for better store.
Ascham, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 14.

straggle-tooth (strag'l-töth), *n.* An irregular or misshapen tooth; a snaggle-tooth; a snag.

straggling (strag'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *straggle*, *v.*] A mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones.

stragglingly (strag'ling-li), *adv.* In a straggling manner; one here and one there, or one now and one again: as, to come in *stragglingly*.

straggling-money (strag'ling-mun'i), *n.* In the British navy: (*a*) Money given to those who apprehend deserters or others who have straggled or overstayed their leave of absence. (*b*) Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave.

straggly (strag'li), *a.* [< *straggle* + *-y*[1].] Straggling; lone and spread out irregularly: as, a *straggly* scrawl; a *straggly* village. [Colloq.]

stragular (strag'ū-lär), *a.* In *ornith.*, pertaining to the stragulum or mantle; pallial.

stragulum (strag'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *stragula* (-lä). [< L. *stragulum*, a cover, coverlet: see *strail*.] In *ornith.*, the mantle; the pallium; the back and folded wings taken together, in any way distinguished from other parts, as by color on a gull or tern. [Rare.]

strahlite (strä'līt), *n.* [< G. *strahl*, a ray, beam, arrow (see *strale*), + *-ite*[2].] Same as *actinolite*.

straight[1] (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *streight*, *straught*, Sc. *straught*, *straucht*, and, with the omission of the silent guttural, *strait* (prob. by confusion with the diff. word *strait*[1], narrow, strict, which was also, on the other hand, formerly spelled *straight*); < ME. *streight*, *streght*, *streigt*, rarely *streit*, straight, lit. 'stretched,' < AS. *streht*, pp. of *streccan*, stretch: see *stretch*. Cf. ME. *strek*, *strik*, < AS. *strec*, *stræc*, *streac* = MLG. LG. *strak* = OHG. *strach*, MHG. *strac*, G. *strack*, extended, stretched, straight, = Dan. (obs.) *strag*, straight, erect, tight; from the same ult. root. Cf. the equiv. *right*, lit. 'stretched.'] **I.** *a.* **1**†. Stretched; drawn out.

Sithe thi fleisch, lord, was furst perceyued
And, for oure sake, laid *streizt* in stalle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 252.

Pirrus with his *streite* sword.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 537.

2. Without bend or deviation, like a string tightly stretched; not crooked or curved; right; in *geom.*, lying, as a line, evenly between its points. This is Euclid's definition. The principal characteristic of a straight line is that it is completely determined, if unlimited, by any two points taken upon it, or, if limited, by its two extremities. The idea of measurement does not enter into the idea of a straight line, and it is unnecessary to introduce that idea into the definition, as is done when it is said (after Legendre) to be the shortest distance between two points.

He that knoweth what is *straight* doth even thereby discern what is crooked, because the absence of straightness in bodies capable thereof is crookedness.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 8.

There is no moe such Cæsars; other of them may have crook'd noses, but to owe such *straight* arms, none.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 1. 38.

Be pleased to let thy Holy Spirit lead me in the *straight* paths of sanctity, without deflections to either hand.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Without interruption or break; direct.

Forth-with declarid to hys peple all,
And to thys cite his peple gan cal,
Wher-vnto thai had an cuyn *streight* way.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1308.

With *straight* air—that is, with the pressure from the main reservoir, or the air-pump, going directly to the brake cylinder—the engineer can apply the brakes to all the wheels of his train simultaneously.
Scribner's Mag., VI. 333.

4. Direct; authoritative; sure; reliable: as, a *straight* tip. [Slang.]—**5.** Upright; marked by adherence to truth and fairness; fair; honorable: as, a man *straight* in all his dealings. [Colloq.]—**6.** Proceeding or acting with directness; keeping true to the course. [Colloq.]

He shows himself to be a man of wide reading, a pretty *straight* thinker, and a lively and independent critic.
The Nation, Dec. 6, 1888, p. 459.

7. Free from disorder or irregularity; in order: as, his accounts are not quite *straight*.

Finally, being belted, curled, and set *straight*, he descended upon the drawing-room.
Thackeray, Pendennis, vii.

He told her that she needn't mind the place being not quite *straight*, he had only come up for a few hours—he should be busy in the studio.
H. James, Jr., The Century, XXXVI. 218.

8. Unqualified; unreserved; out-and-out: as, a *straight* Democrat (that is, one who supports the entire platform and policy of his party).—**9.** Unmixed; undiluted; neat. [Slang.]

Dissipating their rare and precious cash on "whisky *straight*" in the ever-recurring bar-rooms.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 76.

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10. East and west; along an east and west line: used of the position of the body in Christian burial.

First Clo. Is she to be buried in Christian burial that wilfully seeks her own salvation?
Sec. Clo. I tell thee she is; and therefore make her grave *straight;* the crowner hath sat on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 4.

11. In *poker*, consisting of a sequence; forming a straight: as, a *straight* hand; a *straight* flush.—**A straight face**, an unsmiling face; a sober, unamused expression: as, he could with difficulty keep a *straight face.* [Colloq.]—**Long straight†.** See *long*[1].—**Straight accents**, the long marks over the vowels, as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ.—**Straight angle.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Straight arch**, in *arch.*, a form of arch spanning an aperture in which the intrados is represented by straight lines which meet in a point at the top and comprise two sides of a triangle.—**Straight ends and walls**, a system of working coal, somewhat similar to "board and pillar." [North Wales.]—**Straight flush.** See *flush*[9].—**Straight intestine, bowel**, or **gut**, the rectum. See cuts under *alimentary, intestine*, and *peritoneum.*—**Straight sheer.** See *sheer*[3], 1.—**Straight sinus, ticket, tubule**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** The condition of being straight, or free from curvature or crookedness of any kind: as, to be out of the *straight.* [Colloq.] —**2.** A straight part or direction: as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.—**3.** In *poker*, a sequence of cards, generally five in number, or a hand containing such a sequence.

straight[1] (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streight, streyght, streyghte*, etc.; < *straight*[1], *a.*] **1.** In a straight line; without swerving or deviating from the direct course; directly.

Streight aforn hym a fair feld gan behold.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4661.

Floating *straight*, obedient to the stream.
Shak., C. of E., I. 1. 87.

2. At once; immediately; directly; straightway.

And went *streyghte* into the Hospytall, and refresshed vs with mete and drynke, and rested vs there an houre or .ij. bycause of our watche the nyght byfore.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 28.

Shew him an enemy, his pain 's forgot *straight.*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

straight[1] (strāt), *v. t.* [< *straight*[1], *a.*] To make straight; straighten. [Rare.]

The old gypsy, in the mean time, set about arranging the dead body, composing its limbs, and *straighting* the arms by its side. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

straight[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *strait*[1].

straightaway (strāt'a-wā'), *a.* Straight forward, without turn or curve: as, a *straightaway* course in a yacht- or horse-race.

At the Ascot, where I was last Thursday, the course is a *straightaway* one. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 28.

straight-billed (strāt'bild), *a.* Having the bill straight, as a bird; rectirostral.

straight-cut (strāt'kut), *a.* Cut in a straight manner: applied to fine grades of cut smoking tobacco. The leaves are flattened out, packed compactly, and cut lengthwise, long fibers being thus obtained that present a beautiful silky appearance.

straight-edge (strāt'ej), *n.* A bar having one edge, at least, as straight as possible, to be used as a fiducial line in drawing and testing straight lines. Such instruments when of the greatest accuracy are somewhat costly. Common straight-edges for ruling ordinary lines, testing the surface of millstones, brickwork and stonework, etc., are made of wood, and range from a slip of wood one foot long to planks cut in the form of a truss and ten or more feet in length. See cut under *plumb-rule.*

straighten[1] (strā'tn), *v.* [< *straight*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make straight, in any sense; specifically, to reduce from a crooked to a straight form.

A crooked stick is not *straightened* unless it be bent as far on the clean contrary side.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. 8.

To straighten the sheer. See *sheer*[3].

II. *intrans.* To become straight; assume a straight form.

straighten[2], *v. t.* See *straiten.*

straightener (strāt'nėr), *n.* [< *straighten*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which straightens.

straightening-block (strāt'ning-blok), *n.* An anvil used in straightening buckled saws. *E. H. Knight.*

straightening-machine (strāt'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *metal-work*, any machine for removing a twist, bend, buckle, or kink from rails, rods, plates, straps, tubes, or wire.

straightforth† (strāt'fôrth'), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streight foorth;* < *straight*[1] + *forth*[1].] Directly; straightway.

She smote the ground, the which *streight foorth* did yield
A fruitfull Olyve tree. *Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 325.

straightforward (strāt'fôr'wärd), *adv.* [Also *straightforwards*, formerly also *straitforward;* < *straight*[1] + *forward*[1].] Directly forward; right ahead.

Look not on this side or that side, or behind you as Lot's wife did, but *straightforwards* on the end.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

straightforward (strāt'fôr'wärd), *a.* [< *straightforward, adv.*] **1.** Direct; leading directly forward or onward.

Midway upon the journey of our life
I found myself within a forest dark,
For the *straightforward* pathway had been lost.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, i. 3.

2. Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness; honest; frank; open; without deviation or prevarication: as, a *straightforward* course; a *straightforward* person, character, or answer.

In prose he wrote as he conversed and as he preached, using the plain *straightforward* language of common life.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 40.

straightforwardly (strāt'fôr'wärd-li), *adv.* In a straightforward manner. *Athenæum*, No. 3258, p. 451.

straightforwardness (strāt'fôr'wärd-nes), *n.* Straightforward character or conduct; undeviating rectitude: as, a man of remarkable *straightforwardness.*

straight-hearted, *a.* See *strait-hearted.*

straight-horn (strāt'hôrn), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the family *Orthoceratidæ*, some of which were 12 or 15 feet long; an orthoceratite. *P. P. Carpenter.*

straight-joint (strāt'joint), *a.* Noting a floor the boards of which are so laid that the joints form a continuous line throughout the length.

straightly[1] (strāt'li), *adv.* [< *straight*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a straight line; not crookedly; directly: as, to run *straightly* on. *Imp. Dict.*

straightly[2]†, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *straitly.*

straightness (strāt'nes), *n.* The property or state of being straight.

straight-out (strāt'out), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Out-and-out; straight: as, *straight-out* Republicans.

II. *n.* In *U. S. politics*, one who votes a straight or strictly party ticket; a thorough partizan.

Other *Straight-outs*, as they call themselves, . . . cannot take Grant and the Republicans.
The Nation, Aug. 22, 1872, p. 113

straight-pight† (strāt'pīt), *a.* [< *straight*[1] + *pight.*] Straight-fixed; erect.

Straight-pight Minerva. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.

straight-ribbed (strāt'ribd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lateral ribs straight, as leaves of *Castanea*, palms, etc.

straightway (strāt'wā), *adv.* [< ME. *streightwey;* < *straight*[1] + *way*[1].] Immediately; forthwith; without loss of time; without delay.

Thei hilde her *streight-wey* toward north wales to a Citee that longed to the kynge Tradily-uaunte.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 558.

And *straightway* the damsel arose and walked.
Mark v. 42.

straightways† (strāt'wāz), *adv.* [< *straightway* + adv. gen. *-s.*] Straightway.

None of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would *straightways* balance it.
Bacon, Empire (ed. 1887).

straight-winged (strāt'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, having straight wings; orthopterous.

straik[1], *n.* A Scotch spelling of *strake*[2].

straik[2], *v. t.* A Scotch form of *stroke*[2].

strailt, *n.* [< ME. *strayle*, < AS. *streagl*, **strægel*, contr. *strǣl*, a bed-cover, carpet, rug, = OF. *stragule*, a mantle, coverlet, < L. *stragulum*, a spread, covering, coverlet, blanket, carpet, rug, also *stragula*, a covering, blanket; neut. and fem. respectively of *stragulus*, serving for spreading or covering, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, strew: see *stratum.*] A covering; a coverlet. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

strain[1] (strān), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *strayne;* < ME. *straynen, streinen, streynen, straynyen*, < OF. *streindre, estraindre, straindre*, F. *étreindre* = Pr. *estrenher, estreigner* = It. *strignere, stregnere, stringere*, < L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight; akin to Gr. *στραγγός*, twisted, *στραγγίζειν*, press out, Lith. *stregti*, become stiff, freeze, AS. *streccan*, stretch, etc.: see *stretch, straight*[1]. From L. *stringere* are also ult. E. *constrain, distrain, restrain, stringent, strait*[1], *strict*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To draw out; stretch; extend, especially with effort or care.

And if thi vynes footes IV ascende,
Thenne armes IV is goode forth forto *streyne.*
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

All their actions, voyces, and gestures, both in charging and retiring, were so *strained* to the height of their qualitie and nature that the strangenesse thereof made it seeme very delightfull. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 136.

2†. To draw tight; tighten; make taut.

To the pyller, lorde, also,
With a rope men bownd the too,
Hard drawe and *streynyd* faste.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

Sir Mungo, who watched his victim with the delighted yet wary eye of an experienced angler, became now aware that, if he *strained* the line on him too tightly, there was every risk of his breaking hold.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xv.

3†. To confine; restrain; imprison.

There the steede in stoode *strayned* in bondes.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1157.

4. To stretch to the utmost tension; put to the stretch; exert: as, to *strain* every nerve to accomplish something.

He sweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himself in posture
That acts my words. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 94.

5. To stretch beyond measure; push beyond the proper extent or limit; carry too far.

He *strained* the Constitution, but he conquered the Lords. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 593.

6. To impair, weaken, or injure by stretching or overtasking; harm by subjection to too great stress or exertion; hence, to sprain.

Hold, sir, hold, pray use this whistle for me,
I dare not *straine* my selfe to winde it I,
The Doctors tell me it will spend my spirits.
Brome, Sparagus Garden, iv. 7.

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

7. To force; constrain.

Whether that Goddes worthy forwetyng
Streyneth me nedely for to don a thing.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 422.

The quality of mercy is not *strain'd.*
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 184.

His mirth
Is forc'd and *strain'd.*
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

8. To urge; press.

Note if your lady *strain* his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3. 250.

9. To press; squeeze; hence, to hug; embrace.

He that nyght in armes wold hire *streyne*
Harder than ever Paris did Eleyne.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 509.

I would have *strain'd* him with a strict embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x. 407.

10. To press through a filter or colander; separate extraneous or coarser matters from (a liquid) by causing it to pass through a filter or colander; purify from extraneous matter by filtration; filter: as, to *strain* milk.—**11.** To separate or remove by the use of a filter or colander: with *out.* See phrase under *v. i.*, below.

Ye blind guides, which *strain out* the gnat, and swallow the camel. Mat. xxiii. 24 [R. V.].

12†. To force out by straining.

I at each sad strain will *strain* a tear.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1131.

13. To deform, as a solid body or structure.—**To strain a point.** See *point*[1].—**To strain courtesy**, to use ceremony; stand too much upon form or ceremony; insist on the precedence of others; hang back through excess of courtesy or civility.

My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may *strain courtesy.* *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 55.

Strain not *courtesies* with a noble enemy.
Lamb, Two Races of Men.

=**Syn. 10.** *Bolt, Screen*, etc. See *sift.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To exert one's self; make violent efforts; strive.

To build his fortune I will *strain* a little.
Shak., T. of A., I. 1. 143.

What
Has made thy life so vile that thou shouldst *strain*
To forfeit it to me? *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 105.

2. To urge; press.

Nay, Sir, indeed the fault is yours most extreamlie now. Pray, sir, forbear to *strain* beyond a womans patience.
Brome, Northern Lass, iii. 3.

3. To stretch strugglingly; stretch with effort.

This parlor looked out on the dark courtyard, in which there grew two or three poplars, *straining* upward to the light. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

No sound, no sight as far as eye could *strain.*
Browning, Childe Roland.

4. To undergo distortions under force, as a ship in a high sea.

A ship is said to *strain* if in launching, or when working in a heavy sea, the different parts of it experience relative motions. *Sir W. Thomson*, in Phil. Trans., CXLVI. 481.

The ship ran
Straining, heeled o'er, through seas all changed and wan.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 10.

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5. To drip; ooze; filter; drain; flow; issue: as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

Then, in the Deserts dry and barren sand,
From flinty Rocks doth plentious Rivers *strain*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 18.

To strain at, to strive after; endeavor to reach or obtain.

I do not *strain at* the position.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 112.

To strain at a gnat, a typographical error found in the authorized version (Mat. xxiii. 24) for *strain out a gnat*, the phrase found in Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other versions. See def. 11, above, and quotation there.

strain[1] (strān), *n.* [< *strain*[1], *v.* In some uses (def. 7), cf. *strain*[2].] **1†.** Stretch; extent; pitch.

If it did infect my blood with joy,
Or swell my thoughts to any *strain* of pride.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 5. 171.

May our Minerva
Answer your hopes, unto their largest *strain!*
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

2. Stretching or deforming force or pressure; violence. [This use of the word, while permissible in literature, is incorrect in mechanics. The strain is not the force, but the deformation produced by the force.]

A difference of taste in jokes is a great *strain* on the affections. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xv.

3. Tense or constrained state or condition; tension; great effort.

A dismal wedding! every ear at *strain*
Some sign of things that were to be to gain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 314.

Whether any poet . . . has exerted a greater variety of powers with less *strain* and less ostentation. *Landor.*

4. In *mech.*, a definite change in the shape or size of a solid body setting up an elastic resistance, or stress, or exceeding the limit of elasticity. The deformation of a fluid is not commonly called a *strain*. The word, which had previously been ill-defined, was made a scientific and precise term in this sense by Rankine in 1850. Thomson and Tait, in their "Treatise on Natural Philosophy," extend the term to deformations of liquid masses, and even of groups of points; and Tait subsequently extends it to any geometrical figure, so that it becomes a synonym of *deformation*.

Fresnel made the very striking discovery that glass and other simply refracting bodies are rendered doubly refracting when in a state of *strain*. To this Brewster added the observation that the requisite *strain* might be produced by unequal heating instead of by mechanical stress. *Tait*, Light, § 292.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces. *Rankine*, Axes of Elasticity (1855).

A *strain* is any definite alteration of form or dimensions experienced by a solid. . . . If a stone, a beam, or a mass of metal in a building, or in a piece of framework, becomes condensed or dilated in any direction, or bent, or twisted, or distorted in any way, it is said to experience a *strain*. *W. Thomson*, Mathematical Theory of Elasticity (1856).

5. A stretching of the muscles or tendons, giving rise to subsequent pain and stiffness; sprain; wrench; twist.—**6.** A permanent deformation or injury of a solid structure.—**7.** Stretch; flight or burst, as of imagination, eloquence, or song. Specifically—(*a*) A poem; a song; a lay.

All unworthy of thy nobler *strain*.
Scott, L. of the L., i., Int.

(*b*) Tune; melody.

I was all ear,
And took in *strains* that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

In sweet Italian *Strains* our Shepherds sing.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

(*c*) In a stricter sense, in *music*, a section of a piece which is more or less complete in itself. In written music the strains are often marked by double bars.

An Cynthia had but seen me dance a *strain*, or do but one trick, I had been kept in court.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*d*) Tone; key; style or manner of speech or conduct.

The third [sort] is of such as take too high a *strain* at the first. *Bacon*, Youth and Age (ed. 1887).

That sermon is in a *strain* which I believe has not been heard in this kingdom. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

(*e*) Mood; disposition.

Henry . . . said, "I am come, young ladies, in a very moralizing *strain*, to observe that our pleasures in this world are always to be paid for."
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xxvi.

Axes of a homogeneous strain, three straight lines of particles perpendicular to one another both before and after the strain.—**Composition of strains.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*.—**Homogeneous or uniform strain**, a strain which leaves every straight line of particles straight, and every pair of parallel lines parallel.—**Longitudinal strain.** See *longitudinal*.—**Normal plane of a homogeneous strain**, one of three planes each containing two of the three axes. There is generally only one such system of planes through each point of the body.—**Orthogonal strain.** (*a*) Relatively to a stress, a strain which neither does nor uses work by virtue of that stress. (*b*) Relatively to another strain, a strain orthogonal to a stress perfectly concurrent to the other strain.—**Principal strain.** Same as *principal strain-type* (which see, under *strain-type*).—**Pure strain**, a homogeneous strain which does not rotate any axis of the strain.—**Simple strain**, any one of a number of strains conceived as independent components of other strains which they are employed to define. The phrase *simple strain* has no definite meaning, but *simple longitudinal strain*, *simple tangential strain*, *simple shearing strain*, etc., mean such strains existing not as components merely, but as results. Thus, if a bar is elongated without any transverse contraction or expansion, there is a *simple longitudinal strain* in the direction of the elongation. A *simple tangential strain* is a homogeneous strain in which all the particles are displaced parallel to one plane.—**Strain-ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*.—**To heave a strain.** See *heave*.—**Type of a strain.** See *type*.

strain[2] (strān), *n.* [An altered form, due appar. to confusion with *strain*[1], 7, of what would be reg. *streen*; < ME. *streen*, *strene*, *stren*, earlier *streon*, *istreon*, race, stock, generation, < AS. *gestrēon*, *gestrīon*, gain, wealth (= OS. *gistriuni*, = OHG. *gistriuni*, gain, property, wealth, business); appar. confused in ME. with the related noun, ME. *strend*, *strynd*, *strund*, < AS. *strȳnd*, race, stock; < *streónan*, *strȳnan* = OHG. *striunan*, beget, *gestreónan*, get, acquire.] **1.** Race; stock; generation; descent; hence, family blood; quality or line as regards breeding; breed; a race or breed; a variety, especially an artificial variety, of a domestic animal. *Strain* indicates the least recognizable variation from a given stock, or the ultimate modification to which an animal has been subjected. But since such variation usually proceeds by insensible degrees, the significance of *strain* grades into that of *breed*, *race*, or *variety*.

Bountee comth al of God, nat of the *streen*
Of which they been engendred and ybore.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 101.

O, if thou wert the noblest of thy *strain*,
Young man, thou couldst not die more honourable.
Shak., J. C., v. 1. 59.

The ears of a cat vary in shape, and certain *strains*, in England, inherit a pencil-like tuft of hairs, above a quarter of an inch in length, on the tips of their ears.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, i.

2. Hereditary or natural disposition; turn; tendency; character.

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain*.
Shak., Lear, v. 3. 40.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and *strain* of the book of the Proverbs. *Tillotson.*

3. Sort; kind; style.

Let man learn a prudence of a higher *strain*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 214.

4. Trace; streak.

With all his merit there was a *strain* of weakness in his character. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 6.

5. The shoot of a tree. *Halliwell* (under *strene*). [Prov. Eng.]—**6†.** The track of a deer.

When they haue shot a Deere by land, they follow him like bloud-hounds by the bloud, and *straine*, and oftentimes so take them. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 134.

strain[3]† (strān), *v. t.* [An aphetic form of *distrain*.] To distrain.

When my lord refused to pay the two shillings, Mr. Knightly charged the constable to *strain* two shillings' worth of goods. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 56.

strainable (strā'na-bl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *streinable*, *streynable*; < *strain*[1] + *-able*.] **1†.** Constraining; compelling; violent.

This yere the Duke of Burgon, . . . with his xii. M. men, was dryuen in to Englond, with a ferse *streynable* wynde, in ther selynge towarde Spayn.
Arnold's Chron. (1502), p. xliii.

2. Capable of being strained.

strainably† (strā'na-bli), *adv.* [Early mod. E. *streinablie*; < *strainable* + *-ly*[2].] Violently; fiercely.

The wind . . . droue the flame so *streinablie* amongest the tents and cabins of the Saxons, that the fire . . . increased the feare amongst the soulddiors wonderfullie. *Holinshed*, Hist. Scotland, p. 95.

strained[1] (strānd), *p. a.* [< *strain*[1] + *-ed*[1].] Forced; carried beyond proper limits: as, a *strained* interpretation of a law.

strained[2] (strānd), *a.* [< *strain*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Of this or that strain or breed, as an animal.

strainer (strā'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *streynour*, *strenyoure*; < *strain*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which strains.—**2.** A stretcher or tightener: as, a *strainer* for wire fences.—**3.** Any utensil for separating small solid particles from the liquid that contains them, either to preserve the solid objects or to clarify the liquid, or for both purposes.

Item, j. dressyng knyfe, j. fyre-schowle, ij. treys, j. *streynour*. *Paston Letters*, I. 490.

4. In *carriage-building*: (*a*) A reinforcing strip or button at the back of a panel. (*b*) Canvas glued to the back of a panel to prevent warping or cracking. Also called *stretcher*.—**Strainer of Hippocrates.** Same as *Hippocrates's sleeve* (which see, under *sleeve*[1]).

strainer-vine (strā'nėr-vīn), *n.* The spongegourd, *Luffa acutangula*, and other species: so called from the use of the fibrous network contained in its fruit for straining palm-wine.

straining (strā'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strain*[1], *v.*] In *saddlery*, leather, canvas, or other fabric drawn over a saddle to form a base for the seating. It is put on the saddle with a tool called a *straining-fork*, the fabric having first been stretched on a machine called a *straining-reel*. Also called *straining-leather*.—**Cross-straining**, canvas or webbing drawn transversely over the first straining.

straining-beam (strā'ning-bēm), *n.* In a queen-post roof, a horizontal beam uniting the tops of the two queen-posts, and acting as a tie-rod to resist the thrust of the roof; a straining-piece. If a similar beam is placed on the main tie-rod, between the bases of the posts, it is called a *straining-sill*.

straining-leather (strā'ning-leтн"ėr), *n.* In *saddlery*, same as *straining*.

straining-piece (strā'ning-pēs), *n.* Same as *straining-beam*.

straining-sill (strā'ning-sil), *n.* See *straining-beam*.

strain-normal (strān'nôr'mal), *n.* A normal of a homogeneous strain.

strain-sheet (strān'shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, a skeleton drawing of a truss or other part of a bridge, with the calculated or computed greatest strain to which it will be subjected annotated at the side of each member. In making the actual working-drawings, the respective members are drawn to a size sufficient to sustain the stresses so marked on the sheet multiplied by a certain predetermined "factor of safety." Also called *stress-sheet*.

straint† (strānt), *n.* [< OF. *estrainte*, *estreinte*, fem. of *estraint*, F. *étreint*, pp. of OF. *estraindre*, F. *étreindre*, strain: see *strain*[1], *v.*, and cf. *restraint*, *constraint*.] A violent stretching or tension; a strain; pressure; constraint.

Uppon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 14.

strain-type (strān'tīp), *n.* The type of a strain.—**Principal strain-type**, one of six strain-types such that, when the homogeneous elastic solid to which they belong is homogeneously strained in any way, the potential energy of the elasticity is expressed by the sum of the products of the squares of the components of the strain expressed in terms of these strain-types, each multiplied by a determinate coefficient.

strait[1] (strāt), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straight*, *streight*, *streit*, etc.; < ME. *strait*, *strayt*, *straite*, *strayte*, *streit*, *streyt*, *streite*, also sometimes *straight*, < OF. *estreit*, *estrait* (F. *étroit*), narrow, strict (as a noun, a narrow passage of water), = Pr. *estreit* = Sp. *estrecho* = Pg. *estreito* = It. *stretto*, narrow, strict, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*[1], *stringent*. Cf. *strict*, which is a doublet of *strait*, the one being directly from the L., the other through OF. and ME. The word *strait*[1], formerly also spelled *straight*, has been more or less confused with the diff. word *straight*[1], which was sometimes spelled *strait*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Narrow; having little breadth or width.

Egypt is a long Contree; but it is *streyt*, that is to seye narow; for thei may not enlargen it toward the Desert, for defaute of Watre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 45.

Strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. Mat. vii. 14.

Britons seen, all flying
Through a *strait* lane. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3. 7.

2. Confined; restricted; limited in space or accommodation; close.

Ther was swich congregacioun
Of peple, and eek so *streit* of herbergage,
That they ne founde as much as o cotage
In which they myghte ylogged be.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 169.

And the sons of the prophets said unto Elisha, Behold now, the place where we dwell with thee is too *strait* for us. 2 Ki. vi. 1.

3†. Of time, short; scant.

If thi nede be greet & thi tyme *streite*,
Than go thi silf therto & worche an houswiffes brayde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

4†. Tight.

You rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your *strait* strossers. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

He [man] might see that a *strait* glove will come more easily on with use.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 295.

I denounce against all *strait* Lacing, squeezing for a Shape. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

5†. Close. (*a*) Near; intimate; familiar.

He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favour, his goodness being as apt to be deceived as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Strict; careful.

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Much *strait* watching of master bailiffs is about us, that there be no privy conference amongst us.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 94.

(*c*) Close-fisted; stingy; avaricious.

I do not ask you much;
I beg cold comfort; and you are so *strait*
And so ingrateful, you deny me that.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 42.

6. Strict; rigorous; exacting.

It was old and som del *streit*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 174.

After the most *straitest* sect of our religion I lived a Pharisee. Acts xxvi. 5.

Whom I believe to be most *strait* in virtue.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 9.

Led a *streight* life in continencie and austerity, and was therefore admired as a Prophet, and resorted to out of all parts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 379.

Bound them by so *strait* vows.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

7†. Sore; great; difficult; distressing.

At a *strayte* neede they can wele stanche bloode.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

8†. Hard-pressed; straitened; hampered.

Mother, I kindly thank you for your Orange pills you sent me. If you are not too *straight* of money, send me some such thing by the woman, and a pound or two of Almonds and Raisons.
Strype, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 178.

To make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*.
Secker, Sermons, II. xi.

II. *n.* **1.** A narrow pass or passage.

Thei rode forth the softe pas straite and clos till they come to the *straite* be-twene the wode and the river, as the kynge loot hadde hem taught.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 160.

The barbarous people lay in waite for him in his way, in the *straight* of Thermopyles.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 394.

Honour travels in a *strait* so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 3. 154.

2. Specifically, a narrow passage of water connecting two bodies of water: often used in the plural: as, the *Strait* or *Straits* of Gibraltar; the *Straits* of Magellan; the *Straits* of Dover. Abbreviated *St.*—**3.** A strip of land between two bodies of water; an isthmus.

A broken chancel with a broken cross,
That stood on a dark *strait* of barren land:
On one side lay the Ocean, and on one
Lay a great water. *Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

4†. A narrow alley in London.

Look into any angle of the town, the *Streights*, or the Bermudas, where the quarrelling lesson is read, and how do they entertain the time, but with bottle-ale and tobacco? *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 6.

Cant names then given to the places frequented by bullies, knights of the post, and fencing masters. . . . These *Streights* consisted of a nest of obscure courts, alleys, and avenues, running between the bottom of St. Martin's Lane, Half-Moon, and Chandos Street.
Gifford's Note at "Bermudas" in the above passage.

5. A tight or narrow place; difficulty; distress; need; case of necessity: often in the plural.

Finding himself out of *straits*, he will revert to his customs. *Bacon*, Expense (ed. 1887).

The *straits* and needs of Catiline being such
As he must fight with one of the two armies.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

Take me; I'll serve you better in a *strait*.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

6†. *pl.* Cloth of single width, as opposed to broad cloth: a term in use in the sixteenth century and later.—**Between the Straits**, through and beyond the Straits of Gibraltar: used by American sailors with reference to a voyage to Mediterranean ports: as, he has made two voyages *between the Straits*.—**Perineal strait.** See *perineal*.—**Straits of the pelvis**, in *obstet.*, the openings of the pelvic canal, distinguished as the *superior* and *inferior straits*. See *pelvis*.—**Straits oil.** See *oil*.

strait[1]† (strāt), *v. t.* [Also *straight*; < *strait*[1], *a.*] **1.** To make strait or narrow; narrow; straiten; contract.

He [Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell. . . . Yet afterward he changed his mind againe, and *straighted* the battell [formation] of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 477.

2. To stretch; draw tight; tighten.

This weighty Scott sall *strait* a rope,
And hanged he shall be.
Lang Johnny Moir (Child's Ballads, IV. 278).

3. To press hard; put to difficulties; distress; puzzle; perplex.

If your lass
Interpretation should abuse, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty, you were *straited*
For a reply. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 865.

strait[1]† (strāt), *adv.* [< ME. *streite, streyte*; < *strait*[1], *a.*] Narrowly; tightly; closely; strictly; rigorously; strenuously; hard.

Hir hosen weren of fyn scarlet reed
Ful *streite* yteyd.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 457.

Worceter sayd at Castre it schuld be nessessary for 3ow to have good witnesse, as he saythe it schuld go *streythe* with 3ow wytheowt 3owr witnesse were rythe sofyecyent.
Paston Letters, I. 516.

strait[2]†, *a.* and *adv.* An old spelling of *straight*[1].

straiten (strā'tn), *v. t.* [Formerly also *straighten*; < *strait*[1] + *-en*[1].] **1.** To make strait or narrow; narrow; contract; diminish.

Let not young beginners in religion . . . *straiten* their liberty by vows of long continuance.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iv. 7.

2. To confine; hem in.

Feed high henceforth, man, and no more be *straiten'd*
Within the limits of an empty patience.
Ford, Fancies, iv. 1.

3. To draw tight; tighten.

My horses here detain,
Fix'd to the chariot by the *straiten'd* rein.
Pope, Iliad, v. 325.

4. To hamper; inconvenience; restrict.

An other time having *straightned* [var. *straighted*] his enemies with scarcity of victuals.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 495.

Newtown men, being *straitened* for ground, sent some to Merimack to find a fit place to transplant themselves.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 159.

The shackles of an old love *straiten'd* him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. To press hard, as with want or difficulties of any kind; distress; afflict with pecuniary difficulties: as, to be *straitened* in money matters.

So *straitened* was he at times by these warlike expenses that when his daughter married Boabdil, her bridal dress and jewels had to be borrowed. *Irving*, Granada, p. 68.

straitforward†, *adv.* An old spelling of *straightforward*.

strait-handed† (strāt'han″ded), *a.* Parsimonious; niggardly; close-fisted.

In the distribution of our time God seems to be *strait-handed*, and gives it to us, not as nature gives us rivers, enough to drown us, but drop by drop.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, ii. 1.

strait-handedness† (strāt'han″ded-nes), *n.* Niggardliness; parsimony.

The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious as the cause of separation is more just. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 3.

strait-hearted (strāt'här'ted), *a.* Narrow; selfish; stingy. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

strait-jacket (strāt'jak″et), *n.* Same as *straitwaistcoat*.

strait-laced (strāt'lāst), *a.* **1.** Made close and tight by lacing, as stays or a bodice.—**2.** Wearing tightly laced stays, bodice, etc.

We have few well-shaped that are *strait-laced*.
Locke, Education, § 11.

Hence—**3.** Strict in manners or morals; rigid in opinion.

And doubt'st thou me? suspect you I will tell
The hidden mysteries of your Paphian cell
To the *strait-lac'd* Diana?
Randolph, Complaint against Cupid.

Why are you so *strait-lac'd*, sir knight, to cast a lady off so coy? *Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

One so *strait-laced*
In her temper, her taste, and her morals and waist.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 113.

straitly (strāt'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *straightly*; < ME. *straitly, streytly, straitliche, streitliche*; < *strait*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a strait manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely.

If men look *straitly* to it, they will find that, unless their lives are domestic, those of the women will not be.
Margaret Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 36.

(*b*) Tightly; tight.

Other bynde it *straitly* with sum bonnde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

"Spare me not," he said to Christie; for even that ruffian hesitated to draw the cord *straitly*. *Scott*, Monastery, xxxi.

(*c*) Strictly; rigorously.

Streytly for-bede ze that no wyfe [woman] be at 3oure mete. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 329.

His majesty hath *straitly* given in charge
That no man shall have private conference,
Of what degree soever, with his brother.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 85.

(*d*) Closely; intimately. (*e*) Hardly; grievously; sorely.

I hear how that you are something *straitly* handled for reading books, speaking with good men, yea, praying to God, as you would do.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 203.

straitness (strāt'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *straightness*; < ME. *streitnes, streytnesse*; < *strait*[1] + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being strait. (*a*) Narrowness; smallness; confined or restricted character.

For the *streitnes* of thin astrelabie, than is every smal devysioun in a signe departed by two degrees & two.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, i. 17.

By reason of the *straitness* of all the places.
2 Mac. xii. 21.

(*b*) Strictness; rigor.

If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 269.

(*c*) Distress; difficulty; pressure from narrowness of circumstances or necessity of any kind, particularly from poverty; want; scarcity.

But he seyd ther shal no thyng hurt hym but youre *streytnesse* of mony to hym. *Paston Letters*, II. 38.

I received your loving letter, but *straightness* of time forbids me. *Winthrop*, in New England's Memorial, p. 191.

He was never employed in public affairs, . . . the *straitness* of his circumstances keeping him close to his trade.
Everett, Orations, II. 13.

strait-waistcoat (strāt'wāst′kōt), *n.* A garment for the body made of canvas or similar strong textile material, and so shaped as to lace up behind and fit closely. It has sleeves much longer than the arms, and usually sewed up at the ends, so that the hands cannot be used to do injury. The sleeves can also be tied together so as to restrain the wearer. It is used for the control or discipline of dangerous maniacs and other violent persons. Also called *strait-jacket*.

strake[1] (strāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *straked*, ppr. *straking*. [< ME. *straken*; a collateral form of *streken, striken*, a secondary form of *striken*, < AS. *strican* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass swiftly over: see *streak*[1], *strike*, and *stroke*[1]. Hence ult. *straggle*.] To move; go; proceed. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And with that worde right anoon
They gan to *strake* forth.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1311.

strake[2] (strāk), *n.* [Sc. also *straik*; < ME. *strake*; in part a var. of *streke*, mod. E. *streak*[2], and in part of *strok*, mod. E. *stroke*: see *strake*[1], *streak*[2], *stroke*[1].] **1†.** A streak; a stripe.

Summe lowe places therof by the water syde looke like redde cliffes with white *strakes* like wayes a cable length a piece.
R. Eden, First Books on America (ed. Arber, p. 331).

2†. A strip; a narrow tract.

This Morrea is a plentyous countrey, and almoste inuyrounde with the see, excepte one *strake* of a .vj. myle brode, whiche yeueth entre into Grecia, that ye Turke hathe.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 12.

3†. A reef in a sail.

Ffor ne han thei striked a *strake* and sterid hem the better,
And abated a bonet or the blast come,
They had be throwe ouere the borde backewarde ichonne.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 80.

4. A rut in a road. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A crack in a floor. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A breadth of plank or planking; specifically, a continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side, reaching from stem to stern. Also *streak* and *shutter-in*. See cut under *clincher-built*.—**7.** The iron band used to bind the fellies of a wheel; the hoop or tire of a wheel.—**8.** A piece of board or metal used for scraping off the skimpings in handjigging or tozing.—**9.** Same as *lye*[3].—**10.** A bushel: more commonly *strike* (which see). [Obsolete or colloq.]

Come, Ruose, Ruose! I sold fifty *strake* o' barley to-day in half this time. *Farquhar*, Recruiting Officer, iii. 1.

11. In *hunting*, a particular signal with a horn.

As bookes report, of sir Tristram came all the good termes of venery and of hunting, and the sises and measures of blowing of an horne. And of him wee had . . . all the blasts that long to all manner of games. First to the uncoupeling, to the seeking, to the rechace, to the flight, to the death, and to *strak*, and many other blasts and termes. *Sir T. Mallory*, Morte d'Arthur, II. cxxxvii.

Binding-strake. See *binding*.

strake[3]† (strāk). An obsolete preterit of *strike*.

strake[4] (strāk), *v. t.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *stroke*[2].

stralet (strāl), *n.* See *streal*.

stram (stram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strammed*, ppr. *stramming*. [Cf. Dan. *stramme* = Sw. *stramma*, be too tight, tighten, stretch, straiten, < Dan. *stram* = Sw. *stram* = G. *stramm*, tight, stiff, stretched; cf. D. *straf*, G. *straff*, severe, strict, stern.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spring or recoil with violence. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To spread out the limbs; walk with long ungraceful strides. [Colloq.]

II. *trans.* To dash down violently; beat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stram (stram), *n.* A hard, long walk. [Colloq.]

I hed sech a *stram* this mornin'.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 568.

stramaget, *n.* [ME., < OF. **stramage* (ML. *stramagium*), scattered straw, < L. *stramen*, straw, litter, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, scatter, strew: see *stratum*. Cf. *stramineous, strammel*.] Straw; litter. *Prompt. Parv.*, pp. 478, 480.

stramash (stra-mash'), *v. t.* [Developed from *stramazoun*, pronounced later something like **stramashin*, and so taken for **stramashing*, the

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verbal n. of a supposed verb **stramash*. Otherwise a made verb, on the basis of *stramazoun*; cf. *squabash*, a word of similar type.] To strike, beat, or bang; break; destroy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch]

stramash (stra-mash′), *n.* [See *stramash*, *v.*] A tumult; fray; fight; struggle; row; disturbance. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Scaforth profited by the confusion to take the delinquent who had caused this *stramash* by the arm.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 35.

stramazonet, stramazount, *n.* [< OF. *estramaçon*, a cut with a sword, a downright blow, bang, < It. *stramazzone*, a cut with a sword, a blow in fencing, < *stramazzo*, a knock-down blow.] In *old fencing*, a cut delivered from the wrist with the extreme edge of the sword near the point. *Egerton Castle*, Schools and Masters of Fence.

I, being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, through the shirt, and yet missed the skin.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

stramineous (strā-min′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *stramineus*, made of straw, < *stramen*, straw, litter: see *stramage*.] 1. Consisting of straw; strawy. —2. Like straw; light.

His sole study is for words . . . to set out a *stramineous* subject. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 223.

3. Straw-colored; pale-yellowish.

strammel (stram′el), *n.* [< OF. *estramier*, straw, < *estraim*, *estrain*, *stran* = It. *strame*, straw, litter, < L. *stramen*, straw: see *stramage*.] Straw; litter. [Cant.]

Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxviii.

stramonium (strā-mō′ni-um), *n.* [F. *stramonium* = Sp. Pg. *estramonio* = It. *stramonia*, < NL. *stramonium* (*stramonium spinosum*), *stramonia*, *strammonia*, stramonium; origin obscure.] 1. The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*: so called particularly as a drug-plant. It is a stout ill-scented poisonous weed with green stem and pure-white flowers, widely diffused, in America often called *Jamestown weed* or *jimson-weed*. *D. Tatula*, a similar, but commonly taller, species with purple stem and pale-violet corolla (purple stramonium), has the same properties. It is found in the Atlantic United States.

2. An officinal drug consisting of the seeds or leaves of stramonium, the seeds being more powerful. Its properties are the same as those of belladonna. See *belladonna* and *Datura*.—**Stramonium ointment.** See *ointment*.—**Stramonium plaster.** See *plaster*.

stramony (stram′ō-ni), *n.* [< NL. *stramonium*.] Stramonium.

strand[1] (strand), *n.* [< ME. *strand*, *strond*, < AS. *strand* = MD. *strande*, D. *strand* = late MHG. *strant*, G. *strand* = Icel. *strönd* (*strand-*) = Sw. Dan. *strand*, border, edge, coast, shore, strand; root unknown.] 1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or (in former use) of a lake or river; shore; beach.

He fond bi the *stronde*,
Arlued on his londe,
Schipes fiftene.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 35.

The *strand*
Of precious India no such Treasure shows.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 24.

2. A small brook or rivulet. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A passage for water; a gutter. *B. Jonson*, Epig. of Inigo Jones. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch (Scotch also *strawn*).]—**Strand mole-rat,** the Cape mole-rat of South Africa, *Bathyergus maritimus*. See *mole-rat*, and cut under *Bathyergus*.

strand[1] (strand), *v.* [= D. MLG. G. *stranden* = Icel. Sw. *stranda* = Dan. *strande*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To drive or run aground on the sea-shore: as, the ship was *stranded* in the fog: often used figuratively.

II. *intrans.* 1. To drift or be driven on shore; run aground, as a ship.

Stranding on an isle at morn. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. To be checked or stopped; come to a standstill.

strand[2] (strand), *n.* [With excrescent *d*, for **stran* (Sc. *strawn*), < D. *streen*, a skein, hank of thread, = OHG. *streno*, MHG. *strene*, *stren*, G. *strähne*, a skein, hank; root unknown.] 1. A number of yarns or wires twisted together to form one of the parts of which a rope is twisted; hence, one of a number of flexible things, as grasses, strips of bark, or hair, twisted or woven together. Three or more strands twisted together form a rope. See cut under *crown*, *v. t.*, 9.

Wampum beads and birchen *strands*
Dropping from her careless hands.
Whittier, Truce of Piscataqua.

2. A single thread; a filament; a fiber.

The continuous communication of the gray matter of the spinal cord with the motor and sensory *strands*.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 97.

3. A string. [Scotch, in the form *strawn*.]—**Mycelial strand.** Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand[2] (strand), *v. t.* [< *strand*[2], *n.*] 1. To break one or more of the strands of (a rope).—2. In *rope-making*, to form by the union or twisting of strands.—**Stranded wire,** a wire rope. [Eng.]

strand-bird (strand′bėrd), *n.* Any limicoline wading bird which is found on the strand or beach, as a beach-bird, sanderling, sandpiper, sand-snipe, bay-snipe. See the distinctive names, and *shore-bird*, *bay-birds*.

stranding-machine (stran′ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for twisting strands into ropes.

strand-mycele, strand-mycelium (strand′mī-sēl′, -mī-sē′li-um), *n.* Same as *fibrous mycelium* (which see, under *mycelium*).

strand-plover (strand′pluv′ėr), *n.* The Swiss, gray, bull-head, or black-bellied plover, *Squatarola helvetica*. See cut under *Squatarola*.

strand-rat (strand′rat), *n.* The strand mole-rat (which see, under *strand*[1]).

strand-wolf (strand′wůlf), *n.* The brown hyena, *Hyæna villosa*, found in South Africa.

strang (strang), *a.* A dialectal form of *strong*[1]. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

strange (strānj), *a.* [Early mod. E. *straunge*; < ME. *strange*, *straunge*, *estrange*, < OF. *estrange*, *estrenge*, *estraigne*, *estreigne*, etc., F. *étrange* = It. *strano*, strange, foreign, < L. *extraneus*, that is without, external, < *extra*, without, on the outside: see *extraneous*, *extra-*.] 1. Foreign; alien; of or belonging to some other country. [Archaic.]

I have been an alien in a *strange* land. Ex. xviii. 3.

She hadde passed many a *straunge* strem.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 464.

Also asmuche as may be, eschew *straunge* words.
Gascoigne, Notes on Eng. Verse (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber).

One of the *strange* queen's lords.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 134.

2. Of or pertaining to another or others; alien; belonging to others, or to some other place or neighborhood; not lawfully belonging to one; intrusive.

The mouth of *strange* women is a deep pit.
Prov. xxii. 14.

Strange fowl light upon neighbouring ponds.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 4. 97.

Call me not
Mother; for if I brought thee forth, it was
As foolish hens at times hatch vipers, by
Sitting upon *strange* eggs.
Byron, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

3. Not before known, heard, or seen; unfamiliar; unknown; new: as, the custom was *strange* to them.

To knowe the verrey degree of any maner sterre *straunge* or unstraunge after his longitude, thow he be indeterminat in their astrelabie. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 17.

Our *strange* garments cleave not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 145.

Then a soldier,
Full of *strange* oaths, . . .
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 150.

Sat 'neath *strange* trees, on new flowers growing there,
Of scent unlike to those we knew of old.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 44.

4. Outlandish; queer; odd.

This power that some of them have is disguised gear and *strange* fashions. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

They were enforced for feare of quarell & blame to disguise their players with *strange* apparell, and by colouring their faces and carying hatts & capps of diuerse fashions to make them selues lesse knowen.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 25.

5. Unusual; singular; wonderful; surprising; remarkable; of a kind to excite curiosity; not easily explained or explainable: as, a *strange* story, if true; a *strange* hallucination.

This is above *strange*,
That you should be so reckless!
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, iii. 3.

Losing, by a *strange* after-game of Folly, all the battels we have won. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

You will see an odd country, and sights that will seem *strange* to you. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 228.

6. Like a stranger; reserved; distant; estranged; not familiar.

And Joseph saw his brethren, and he knew them, but made himself *strange* unto them, and spake roughly unto them. Gen. xlii. 7.

Litle and litle he [Cæsar] withdrewe from men his accustomed gentilnesse, becomyng more . . . *strange* in countenance than euer before.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 5.

Let us be very *strange* and well bred.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

7. Unacquainted; inexperienced; unversed.

I know thee well;
But in thy fortunes am unlearn'd and *strange*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 56.

8†. Unfavorable; averse to one's suit.

Thow that his lady evere more be *straunge*,
Yit lat hym serve hire til that he be ded.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 584.

A strange fish. See *a cool fish*, under *fish*[1].—**Strange sail** (*naut.*), an unknown vessel.—**To make a thing strange**†, to make it a matter of difficulty, or of surprise or astonishment.

Straunge he *made it* of hir mariage;
His purpos was for to bistowe hire hye
Into some worthy blood of auncetry.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 60.

She *makes it strange*; but she would be best pleased
To be so anger'd with another letter.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2. 102.

To make strange†, to seem to be surprised or shocked; look astonished; express astonishment.

Lyford denied, and *made strange* of sundry things laid to his charge.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 116.

= **Syn. 4.** *Singular*, *Odd*, etc. See *eccentric*.—**5.** *Surprising*, *Curious*, etc. See *wonderful*.

strange† (strānj), *v.* [< ME. *straungen*; < *strange*, *a.*; in part by apheresis from *estrange*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To alienate; estrange.

And these preseidents consedred wolde discorage any man to a bide but a litel amonges hem that so *straunged* hem self from me and mistrusted me.
Paston Letters, I. 508.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wonder; be astonished.

Whereat I should *strange* more, but that I find . . .
Fuller, Holy War, p. 169. (*Latham.*)

2. To be estranged or alienated.

strange (strānj), *adv.* [< *strange*, *a.*] Strangely.

She will speak most bitterly and *strange*.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1. 86.

strangeful† (strānj′fůl), *a.* [< *strange* + *-ful*.] Strange; wonderful. [Rare.]

O Frantick France! why dost not Thou make vse
Of *strangefull* Signes, whereby the Heav'ns induce
Thee to repentance?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

strangely (strānj′li), *adv.* In a strange manner, in any sense of the word *strange*.

strangeness (strānj′nes), *n.* The state or character of being strange, in any sense of that word.

stranger (strān′jėr), *n.* [< ME. *stranger*, *straunger*, *estraunger*, < OF. *estranger*, F. *étranger* (= It. *straniere*), a stranger, foreigner, < *estrange*, strange: see *strange*.] 1. One who comes from another country or region; a foreigner.

There shall no *stranger* eat of the holy thing.
Lev. xxii. 10.

And there ben nouther Thefes ne Robboures in that Contree; and every man worschipethe other; but no man there dothe no reverence to no *Straungeres*, but zif thei ben grete Princes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 250.

I am a most poor woman, and a *stranger*,
Born out of your dominions.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 15.

2. A person with whom one is not acquainted; one whose name and character are unknown.

I do desire we may be better *strangers*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2. 275.

"As I hope to be sav'd," the *stranger* said,
"One foot I will not flee."
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 406).

The name of envy is a *stranger* here.
Fletcher (*and another ?*), Nice Valour, v. 2.

3. One who is ignorant (of) or unacquainted (with): with *to*.

I am no *stranger to* such easy calms
As sit in tender bosoms.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 4.

I . . .
Unspeak mine own detraction, here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myself,
For *strangers to* my nature.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 125.

They say she 's quite a *stranger to* all his gallantries.
Swift, Polite Conversation, iii.

4. One not belonging to the house; a guest; a visitor.

A messinger passed forth tho by,
Wher Gaffray with gret toth was in his manere
At loyous disport ryght full merily
At Lusignen Castell with *strangers* many.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6017.

Fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *stranger*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 316.

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5. In *law*, one not privy or party to an act.—**6.** Something popularly supposed or humorously said to betoken the approach of a stranger or guest, as guttering in a candle or a tea-stalk in a cup of tea.—**7.** Specifically, in *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Hadena peregrina:* an English collectors' name.—**Strangers' Court.** See *court*.—**Strangers' fever.** See *fever*[1].

strangert (strān'jėr), *v. t.* [< *stranger*, *n.*] To estrange; alienate.

Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger'd* with our oath.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. 207.

strangle (strang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strangled*, ppr. *strangling*. [< ME. *strangelen*, < OF. *estrangler*, F. *étrangler* = Sp. Pg. *estrangular* = It. *strangolare*, *strangulare*, < L. *strangulare*, < Gr. στραγγαλᾶν, στραγγαλίζειν, strangle, < στραγγάλη, a halter, cf. στραγγός, twisted, < *στράγγειν, draw tight, squeeze; cf. L. *stringere*, draw tight: see *strain*[1], *stringent*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To choke by compression of the windpipe; kill by choking; throttle.

And yet I'll have it done; this child shall *strangle* thee.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

2. To suppress; keep from emergence or appearance; stifle.

Strangle such thoughts as these with any thing
That you behold the while. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 47.

3†. To suffocate by drowning. *Defoe.*—**Syn. 1.** *Choke*, *Stifle*, etc. See *smother*.

II. *intrans.* To be choked or strangled.

strangle (strang'gl), *n.* [< ME. *strangle*; < *strangle*, *v.*] **1†.** Strangulation. *Chaucer.*—**2.** *pl.* An infectious catarrh of the upper air-passages, especially the nasal cavity, of the horse, ass, and mule, associated with suppuration of the submaxillary and other lymphatic glands. The disease usually attacks young animals. Enfeebled health, exposure, and neglect are predisposing causes. It may appear as an epizootic in large stables. The mortality is from 2 to 3 per cent. The disease begins with fever and a serous discharge from the nose, which later becomes viscid. At the same time a swelling appears under the jaws, indicating inflammation and suppuration of the submaxillary glands. The disease ordinarily lasts several weeks. Complications may, however, appear. The throat and neighboring lymphatics may become involved and the infection extend to various parts of the system, giving rise to pyemia. Specific bacteria (*streptococci*) have been found in the suppurating glands.

strangleable (strang'gl-a-bl), *a.* [< *strangle* + *-able*.] Capable of being strangled. [Rare.]

I own, I am glad that the capital strangler should in his turn be *strangleable*, and now and then strangled.
Chesterfield.

strangler (strang'glėr), *n.* [< OF. *estrangleur*, F. *étrangleur* = It. *strangolatore*, < ML. *strangulator*, < L. *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle*.] One who or that which strangles or destroys.

The band that seems to tie their friendship together will be the very *strangler* of their amity.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 6. 130.

strangle-tare (strang'gl-tār), *n.* The broom-rape, *Orobanche:* so named from its parasitism upon tares or other plants; also, species of *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*, as tares which strangle other plants by their climbing; also, the twining parasite *Cuscuta Europæa*, European dodder. See cuts under *Cuscuta* and *Orobanche*. [Old or prov. Eng.]

strangleweed (strang'gl-wēd), *n.* The dodder, *Cuscuta*, and, in books, the broom-rape, *Orobanche*. Compare *strangle-tare*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Old or prov. Eng.]

stranguryt, *n.* Same as *strangury*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle*.] Same as *strangulated*.

strangulate (strang'gū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strangulated*, ppr. *strangulating*. [< L. *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*, strangle: see *strangle*.] To strangle; in *pathol.*, to compress so as to suppress the function of a part, as a loop of intestine, a vessel, or a nerve. See *strangulated*.

Creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they *strangulate* and kill.
Southey, Doctor, Interchapter vii. (*Davies.*)

A strong double ligature was passed through this part of the cheek, with the intention of *strangulating* the projection [a tubercle or tumor] at its base.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 47.

strangulated (strang'gū-lā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** In *pathol.*, compressed so as to suppress the function of a part: as, a hernia is said to be *strangulated* when it is so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and cause dangerous symptoms.—**2.** In *bot.*, contracted and expanded in an irregular manner.—**3.** In *entom.*, constricted; much narrowed: especially noting the thorax or abdomen when constricted in one or more places, as in many ants.—**Strangulated hernia.** See def. 1 and *hernia*.

strangulation (strang-gū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *strangulation* = Sp. *estrangulacion* = Pg. *estrangulação* = It. *strangolazione*, < L. *strangulatio*(*n*-), a choking, a suffocating, < *strangulare*, pp. *strangulatus*, choke, suffocate: see *strangle*.] **1.** The act or state of strangling; a sudden and violent compression of the windpipe, constriction being applied directly to the neck, either around it or in the fore part, or from within the esophagus, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and, if the constriction is prolonged, destroy life.—**2.** In *pathol.*, the state of a part too closely constricted, as the intestine in strangulated hernia.—**3.** Excessive or abnormal constriction of any kind.

At the point where the *strangulation* takes place the glacier lies in a kind of basin, of which the lower lip presents proofs of the most intense erosion.
A. Geikie, Geol. Sketches, vi.

strangurious (strang-gū'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *stranguriosus*, affected with strangury, < L. *stranguria*, strangury: see *strangury*.] Affected with strangury; of the nature of strangury; noting the pain of strangury.

strangury (strang'gū-ri), *n.* [< F. *strangurie* = OSp. *estrangurria*, Sp. *estangurria* = Pg. *estranguria* = It. *stranguria*, < L. *stranguria*, < Gr. στραγγουρία, retention of urine, < στράγξ (στραγγ-), a drop, that which is squeezed out (< *στράγγειν, draw or bind tight, squeeze: see *strangle*), + οὐρεῖν, urinate, < οὖρον, urine.] **1.** Scanty micturition with painful sense of spasm.

He, growing ancient, became sick of the stone, or *strangury*, whereof, after his suffering of much dolorous pain, he fell asleep in the Lord.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 262.

2. In *hort.*, a disease in plants produced by tight ligatures.

strap (strap), *n.* [Also, more orig., *strop*, dial. *strope* (the form *strop* being also in reg. E. use in some senses); < ME. *stropp*, *strope*, < AS. *stropp* = MD. *strop*, *stroop*, D. *strop* = MLG. *strop* = MHG. *struppfe*, *strüpfe*, G. *struppe*, *strüppe*, *strippe* = Sw. *stropp* = Dan. *strop*, a strap, = OF. *estrope*, F. *étrope* = Sp. Pg. *estrovo*, an oar-thong, < L. *stroppus*, *struppus*, a thong, strap, fillet, akin to Gr. στρόφος, a twisted band, < στρέφειν, twist: see *strophe*. Doublet of *strop*[1].] **1.** A narrow strip of leather or other flexible material, generally used for some mechanical purpose, as to surround and hold together, or to retain in place. In ordinary use straps are most frequently of leather, and are often used with one or more buckles, or a buckle and slide, allowing of a more or less close adjustment of the strap. See cut under *shot-pouch*. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*: (1) A piece of rope with the ends spliced together, used for attaching a tackle to anything or for slinging any weight to be lifted. (2) A ring of rope or band of iron put round a block or deadeye, suspending it or holding it in place. Sometimes spelled *strop*. (*b*) A razor-strop. See *razor-strop* and *strop*[1]. (*c*) An ornament like a strap; a shoulder-strap. See *shoulder-strap*, 2.

2. A long and narrow piece of thin iron or other metal used to hold different parts together, as of a frame or the sides of a box; a leaf of a hinge; in *carp.*, an iron plate for connecting two or more timbers, to which it is bolted or screwed.—**3.** In *bot.*, the ligule in florets of *Compositæ* (see *ligule*); also, in some grasses, the leaf exclusive of its sheath.—**4.** A string. [Scotch.]

They winna string the like o' him up as they do the puir whig bodies that they catch in the muirs, like *straps* o' onions.
Scott, Old Mortality, x.

5. Credit; originally, credit for drink. [Slang.]—**6.** In a vehicle: (*a*) A plate on the upper side of the tongue and resting upon the double-tree, to aid in holding the wagon-hammer. (*b*) A clip, such as that which holds a spring to the spring-bar or to the axle. (*c*) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis. *E. H. Knight.*—**7.** A strap-oyster.

strap (strap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strapped*, ppr. *strapping*. [< *strap*, *n.*] **1.** To fasten or bind with a strap: especially in the sense of compressing and holding very closely: often with *up* or *down*.

He carries white thread gloves, sports a cane, has his trousers tightly *strapped*.
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

2. To beat or chastise with a strap. [Colloq.]—**3.** To sharpen with a strap; strop, as a razor.

"I shouldn't wonder if we had a snow-storm before it 's over, Molly," said Pluck, *strapping* his knife on the edge of the kit.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

4. To hang. [Scotch.]

Weel I wot it 's a crime, baith by the law of God and man, and mony a pretty man has been *strapped* for it [murder].
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xiv.

To be or become strapped, to lose one's money; be bankrupt or out of money. [Slang.]—**To strap a deadeye,** to fasten a strap of rope or iron round a block, deadeye, or bull's-eye.

strap-bolt (strap'bōlt), *n.* Same as *lug-bolt*.

strap-game (strap'gām), *n.* A swindling trick otherwise known as *prick the garter*, *prick at the loop*, and *fast and loose* (which see, under *fast*[1], *a.*).

strap-head (strap'hed), *n.* In *mach.*, a journal-box formed at the end of a connecting-rod.

strap-hinge (strap'hinj), *n.* See *hinge*.

strap-joint (strap'joint), *n.* In *mach.*, a connection formed by a strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman. *E. H. Knight.*

strap-laid (strap'lād), *a.* Noting a flat rope made by placing two or more strands of hawser-laid rope side by side, piercing them laterally, and binding them together by twine inserted through the pierced holes.

strap-mounts (strap'mounts), *n. pl.* The buckles, chapes, slides, etc., with which leather straps are fitted.

strap-oil (strap'oil), *n.* A beating. [Humorous.]

strap-oyster (strap'ois'tėr), *n.* A long slender oyster which grows upright in mud. Also called *stuck-up*, *stick-up*, *coon-heel*, *shanghai*, *razor-blade*, *rabbitear*, etc. [New Jersey.]

strappado (stra-pā'dō), *n.* [Formerly also *strapado*; < OF. *strapade*, F. *estrapade* = Sp. *estrapada* = It. *strappata*, < *strappare*, pull.] A punishment or torture which consisted in raising the victim to a certain height by a rope and letting him fall suddenly, the rope being secured to his person in such a way that the jerk in falling would inflict violent pain. For example, the hands being tied together, the rope would be secured to the wrists; the punishment was more severe when the arms had previously been brought behind the back.

We presently determined rather to seeke our liberties then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the country, for it was told vs we should haue ye *strapado*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 253.

They vse also the *Strappado*, hoising them vp and downe by the armes with a cord. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 441.

strappado (stra-pā'dō), *v. t.* [< *strappado*, *n.*] To torture by the strappado.

Oh, to redeeme my honour,
I would haue this hand cut off, these my brests sear'd,
Be rack'd, *strappado'd*, put to any torment.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, ed. 1874, [II. 141).

strapper (strap'ėr), *n.* [< *strap* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who has to do with straps; specifically, one who has charge of the harnessing of horses.

Men who, though nothing but *strappers*, call themselves grooms.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 195.

2. Anything bulky; a large, tall person. [Colloq.]

A *strapper*—a real *strapper*, Jane; big, brown, and buxom; with hair just such as the ladies of Carthage must have had. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

strapping[1] (strap'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strap*, *v.*] **1.** The act of fastening with a strap.—**2.** A beating; a whipping. [Colloq.]

He will not say a word to any one, . . . for fear of a *strapping*.
W. Black, In Far Lochaber, xvi.

3. Material for straps, or straps in general.

Securing the loose flaps of the lip with pieces of *strapping*.
Lancet, 1890, I. 183.

strapping[2] (strap'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *strap*, *v.*, used, like *thumping*, *whacking*, *whopping*, *bouncing*, and other participial adjectives expressing violent action, to denote something of impressively large size.] Tall; lusty; robust. [Colloq.]

Then that t'other great *strapping* Lady—I can't hit off her Name. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 10.

strapping-plate (strap'ing-plāt), *n.* In *mining*, one of the wrought-iron plates by which the spears of a pump-rod are bolted together. Also called *spear-plate*.

strapplet (strap'l), *v. t.* [Freq. of *strap*, *v.*] To bind with a strap; strap; entangle.

His ruin startled th' other steeds, the gears crack'd, and the reins
Strappled his fellows. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi. 438.

strap-shaped (strap'shāpt), *a.* Ligulate; shaped like a strap: used especially of the rays of the tubuliflorous and the corollas of the liguliflorous *Compositæ*.

strap-skein (strap'skān), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a flat strip of iron let into the wood of an axle-arm to protect it from wear.

strap-work (strap'wėrk), *n.* Architectural ornament consisting of a narrow fillet or band

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represented as folded and crossed, and occasionally interlaced with another.

strap-worm (strap′wėrm), *n.* A cestoid worm of the family *Ligulidæ*.

strapwort (strap′wėrt), *n.* A sea-coast plant of the Mediterranean region and western Europe, *Corrigiola littoralis*, of the *Illecebraceæ*. It is an herb with numerous slender trailing stems, suggesting the name, and small white flowers in little heads or cymes, the sepals petal-like on the margin.

Strasburg finch, pâté, ware, etc. See *finch*[1], etc.

strass (stras), *n.* [So called from the name of the German inventor, Josef *Strasser*.] **1.** Same as *paste*[1], 3.—**2.** The refuse of silk left in making up skeins. *E. H. Knight.*

strata, *n.* Plural of *stratum*.

stratagem (strat′a-jem), *n.* [Formerly also *stratageme;* early mod. E. *stratageme;* < OF. *stratageme*, F. *stratagème* = Sp. *estratagema* = Pg. *estratagema*, *stratagema* = It. *stratagemma* (in Rom. erroneously spelled with *a* in the second orig. syllable), < L. *strategema*, < Gr. στρατήγημα, the act of a general, a piece of generalship, < στρατηγεῖν, be a general, command an army, < στρατηγός, a general, the leader or commander of an army: see *strategy*.] **1.** An artifice in war; a plan or scheme for deceiving an enemy.

> The man that hath no music in himself,
> Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
> Is fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 85.

> He [Henry V.] never fought Battel, nor won Town, wherein he prevailed not as much by *Stratagem* as by Force. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 179.

2. Any artifice; a trick by which some advantage is intended to be obtained.

> Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with *stratagems*, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. *Jer. Taylor.*

> It is an honest *stratagem* to take advantage of ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** *Artifice, Manœuver, Trick*, etc. See *artifice*.—**2.** Deception, plot, trap, device, snare, dodge, contrivance.

stratagematic (strat′a-je-mat′ik), *a.* [< OF. *stratagematique*, < NL. **strategematicus*, < Gr. στρατήγημα(τ-), a stratagem: see *stratagem*.] Using stratagem; skilled in strategy. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 35. [Rare.]

stratagematically (strat′a-je-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* By stratagem or artifice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

stratagemic (strat-a-jem′ik), *a.* [< *stratagem* + *-ic*.] Containing or characterized by stratagem or artifice. [Rare.]

stratagemical (strat-a-jem′i-kal), *a.* [< *stratagemic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratagemic*. *Colgrave*; *Swift* (?), Tripos, iii.

stratarithmetry (strat-a-rith′me-tri), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. στρατός, an army, + ἀριθμός, a number (see *arithmetic*), + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, measure.] *Milit.*, the art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure. *Imp. Dict.*

strategetic (strat-ē-jet′ik), *a.* [< Gr. στρατηγητικός, pertaining to the command of an army, < στρατηγεῖν, be a general, command an army: see *strategy*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategetical (strat-ē-jet′i-kal), *a.* [< *strategetic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategical*.

strategetically (strat-ē-jet′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a strategetical manner.

strategetics (strat-ē-jet′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategetic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategi, *n.* Plural of *strategus*, 1.

strategic (stra-tej′ik), *a.* [= F. *stratégique*, < LL. **strategicus* (in neut. pl. *strategica*, the deeds of a general), < Gr. στρατηγικός, of or pertaining to a general, < στρατηγός, a general: see *stratagem*, and cf. *strategy*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of strategy; demanded by, used in, or characterized by strategy: as, *strategic* movements.—**Strategic battle.** See *battle*[1], 1.

strategical (stra-tej′i-kal), *a.* [< *strategic* + *-al*.] Same as *strategic*.

strategically (stra-tej′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a strategic manner; as regards strategy.

strategics (stra-tej′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *strategic* (see *-ics*).] Same as *strategy*.

strategist (strat′ē-jist), *n.* [= F. *stratégiste;* as *strateg-y* + *-ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

> He [Milton] was a *strategist* rather than a drill-sergeant in verse, capable, beyond any other English poet, of putting great masses through the most complicated evolutions without clash or confusion, but he was not curious that every foot should be at the same angle.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 286.

strategus (stra-tē′gus), *n.* [< L. *strategus*, < Gr. στρατηγός, the commander of an army, a general: see *strategy*.] **1.** Pl. *strategi* (-jī). A military commander in ancient Greece: as, Dicæus was *strategus* of the Achean League.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Hope, 1837).] In *entom.*, a genus of large American scarabæid beetles, whose males usually have three prothoracic horns. They are mainly tropical and subtropical, but *S. antæus* extends north to Massachusetts.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks.

strategy (strat′ē-ji), *n.* [< OF. *strategie*, F. *stratégie* = Sp. *estrategia* = It. *strategia*, strategy (cf. L. *strategia*, a government, province), < Gr. στρατηγία, the office or dignity of a commander, generalship, a pretorship, government, province, < στρατηγός, the leader or commander of an army, a general, a governor, pretor, consul, < στρατός, an army, host, soldiery (prop. an encamped army, lit. 'scattered, spread' (= L. *stratus*, scattered, spread), < στορεννύναι = L. *sternere* (pp. *stratus*), scatter, spread, strew: see *stratum*), + ἄγειν, lead (see *agent*).] **1.** The science of combining and employing the means which the different branches of the art of war afford, for the purpose of forming projects of operations and of directing great military movements; the art of moving troops so as to be enabled either to dispense with a battle or to deliver one with the greatest advantage and with the most decisive results; generalship. In strategy three things demand especial consideration: (1) the *base of operations*, or line from which an army commences its advance upon an enemy; (2) the *objective*, or *objective point*, the point which it aims to possess, or the object which it strives to attain; (3) the *line of operations*, or that line which an army must pass over to attain its objective point. When an army assumes a strictly defensive attitude, the base of operations becomes the *line of defense*, and in a retrograde movement the line of operations becomes the *line of retreat*. *Strategical points* are the points of operations of an army—namely, points whose occupation secures an undoubted advantage to the army holding them for offensive and defensive purposes, and points which it is the chief object of an army to attain. The *theater of operations* comprises the territory to be invaded or defended by an army. It includes the *base of operations*, the *objective point*, the *front of operations*, the *lines of operation*, the *lines of communication* which connect the several lines of operations, *obstacles*, natural or artificial, *lines of retreat*, and places of refuge. The *front of operations* is the length of the line in advance of the base of operations covered or occupied by an army.

> Ambition is full of distractions; it teems with *stratagems*, and is swelled with expectations as with a tympany. *Jer. Taylor.*

> It is an honest *stratagem* to take advantage of ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 13.

2. The use of artifice, finesse, or stratagem for the carrying out of any project.

strath (strath), *n.* [< Gael. *srath* = Ir. *srath*, *sratha* = W. *ystrad*, a valley; perhaps connected with *street*, ult. < L. *strata:* see *street*.] In Scotland, a valley of considerable size, often having a river running through it and giving it its distinctive appellation: as, *Strath*spey (the valley of the Spey), *Strath*earn (the valley of the Earn), and *Strath*more (the great valley).

strathspey (strath-spā′), *n.* [So called from *Strathspey* in Scotland.] **1.** A Scotch dance, invented early in the eighteenth century, resembling the reel, but slower, and marked by numerous sudden jerks.

> While youths and maids the light *strathspey*
> So nimbly danced, with Highland glee!
> *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is duple, moderately rapid, and abounding in the rhythmic or metric figure called the *Scotch snap* or *catch* (which see, under *Scotch*[1]), or its converse.

straticulate (strā-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **straticulatus*, < **straticulum*, dim. of *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] Arranged in thin layers, as a banded agate.

stratification (strat′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *stratification* = Sp. *estratificacion* = It. *stratificazione;* as *stratify* + *-ation*.] **1.** The act of stratifying, or the state of being stratified; formation or arrangement in layers.

> It was formerly the practice in England, as it still is on the Continent, to tan by the process of *stratification*, for which purpose a bed of bark is made upon the bottom of the pit; upon this is laid the hide, then bark, then a hide, and so on until the pit is full. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 385.

2. Specifically, in *geol.*, deposition in beds or strata; the mode of occurrence of those rocks which have been laid down or spread over the surface by water. The most important indication and result of stratification is that the rock separates more or less easily along the planes separating the beds or strata. Each stratification-plane marks a change in the character of the deposit, or a shorter or longer period during which deposition was suspended. Often one stratum is succeeded by another of quite different character, showing a change in the existing conditions. Sometimes, however, a rock is distinctly stratified, but each stratum separates easily into much thinner layers, closely resembling one another in petrographic character: this is generally called *lamination*. In some cases the apparent stratification seems to be of the nature of an imperfect cleavage, there having been a certain amount of rearrangement of the particles of the rock parallel to the planes of deposition. See cuts under *Artesian* and *erosion*.

3. In *physiol.*, the thickening of a cell-wall by the deposition of successive thin layers of formed material; also, the arrangement of the layers so deposited.

> It is now known that *stratification* is due to a subsequent change in the amount of water of organization present in particular parts of the [cell-]wall. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 33.

4. In *elect.*, the appearance presented by an electric discharge, or a series of rapid discharges, in a rarefied gas, light and dark bands or striæ being produced.

stratified (strat′i-fīd), *p. a.* Arranged or disposed in layers or strata: as, *stratified* rocks. See cut under *erosion*.—**Stratified cartilage,** ordinary white fibrocartilage.—**Stratified epithelium.** See *epithelium*.—**Stratified thallus,** in lichens, a thallus in which the gonidia, or algal cells, are disposed in one or more layers, thus producing stratification. See *heteromerous*, (*c*) (2).

stratiform (strat′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + *forma*, form.] Forming or formed into a layer or lamella; embedded as a stratum or layer; stratified: specifically used in the anatomy of a form of cartilage.—**Stratiform cartilage** or **fibrocartilage,** a layer of cartilage embedded in a groove of bone along which the tendon of a muscle plays: referring not to a special kind of cartilage, but to the particular form in which it is arranged. The cartilage lining the bicipital groove of the humerus, on which the tendon of the long head of the biceps glides, is an example.

stratify (strat′i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stratified*, ppr. *stratifying*. [= F. *stratifier* = It. *stratificare*, < NL. *stratum*, a layer, + L. *facere*, make, do.] To form into a layer or layers, as substances in the earth; lay or arrange in strata.

stratigrapher (strā-tig′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-er*[1].] One who devotes himself to the study of stratigraphical geology. *Nature*, XLIII. 142.

stratigraphic (strat-i-graf′ik), *a.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ic*.] Having to do with the order of succession, mode of occurrence, and general geological character of the series of stratified rocks of which the earth's crust is largely composed.

stratigraphical (strat-i-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *stratigraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratigraphic*.

stratigraphically (strat-i-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stratigraphic manner; as regards stratigraphy, or the disposition of strata.

stratigraphist (strā-tig′ra-fist), *n.* [< *stratigraph-y* + *-ist*.] One who studies stratigraphy; a stratigrapher. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 506.

stratigraphy (strā-tig′ra-fi), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] In *geol.*, order and position of the stratified groups; all that part of geological science which is not specially theoretical or paleontological; general descriptive geology.

Stratiomyia (strat″i-ō-mī′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Macquart, 1838), orig. *Stratiomys* (Geoffroy, 1764), also *Stratiomya* (Schiner, 1868), *Stratyomis* (Schelling, 1803), *Stratyomys* (J. E. Gray, 1832); irreg. < Gr. στρατιώτης, a soldier, + μυῖα, a fly.] The typical genus of the family *Stratiomyidæ*. They are medium-sized or rather large flies of dark color with light spots or stripes. The larvæ live in mud or damp sand, and the flies are found upon umbelliferous and other flowers growing near water. About 40 species are known in North America, and about 20 in Europe. They are sometimes called *chameleon-flies*, from the name of one species, *S. chamæleon*.

Stratiomyidæ (strat″i-ō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819, as *Stratiomydæ*), < *Stratiomyia* + *-idæ*.] A family of true flies, belonging to the brachycerous *Diptera* and to the section *Notacantha*. It is a large and wide-spread family; about 200 species occur in North America. They vary much in size and color, and have a large hemispherical head, flattened or convex abdomen, and tibiæ usually without spurs. They are mostly flower-flies, and are often found upon vegetation in damp places.

Stratioteæ (strat-i-ō′tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1829), < *Stratiotes* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ* and series *Glycydræ*. It is characterized by a very short stem bearing crowded sessile submerged leaves and usually also long-petioled floating leaves, by peduncled spathes, and by one-celled ovaries spuriously six-celled by intrusion of the lobed placentæ. It includes five genera, of which *Stratiotes* is the type. (See also *Hydrocharis*.) The others are mostly tropical plants of fresh water, with ovate-oblong or broadly cordate floating leaves and ribbed or winged spathes.

Stratiotes (strat-i-ō′tēz), *n.* [NL. (in def. 1 (Linnæus, 1737) so called from the sword-like leaves), < Gr. στρατιώτης, sc. ποτάμιος, an Egyptian water-plant, by some said to have been the water-lettuce, *Pistia Stratiotes;* lit. 'river-sol-

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dier,' < στρατιώτης, a soldier, < στρατιά, an army, < στρατός, an army: see *strategy*. Cf. *stradiot*, *estradiot*.] 1. A genus of water-plants, of the order *Hydrocharideæ*, type of the tribe *Stratioteæ*. It is without floating leaves, unlike the rest of its tribe, and is characterized by spathes of two leaves which in the male inclose the base of a long pedicel bearing two or more flowers with from 11 to 15 stamens each. The female flowers are solitary and short-pedicelled, with numerous linear staminodes, 6 slender two-cleft styles, and a beaked ovary becoming in fruit ovoid and acuminate, externally fleshy, and exserted from its spathe on a recurved pedicel. The only species, *S. aloides*, the water-soldier, is a native of Europe and Siberia, and resembles a small aloe. It is a perennial submerged aquatic, with somewhat fleshy crowded sword-shaped leaves, which are acute, sessile, and sharply serrate. The flowers are borne above the surface of the water; each perianth consists of three calyx-like segments and three much larger wavy crisped white petals. Old names are *knightswort*, *crab's-claw*, and *water-sengreen*.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of South American carabid beetles. *Putzeys*, 1846.

strato-cirrus (strā-tō-sir'us), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cirrus*.] A cloud very like cirro-stratus, but more compact in structure, and formed at a lower altitude. *Abercromby*.

stratocracy (strā-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. στρατός, an army, + -κρατία, < κρατεῖν, rule.] A military government; government by force of arms.

> Enough exists to show that the form of polity [according to Plato's system] would be a martial aristocracy, a qualified *stratocracy*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

strato-cumulus (strā-tō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *stratus* + *cumulus*.] A stratum of low cloud consisting of separate irregular masses; a cloud of the layer type, but not sufficiently uniform to be pure stratus. Also called *cumulo-stratus*.

stratographic (strat-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *stratograph-y* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to stratography.

stratographical (strat-ō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [< *stratographic* + *-al*.] Same as *stratographic*.

stratographically (strat-ō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a stratographic manner.

stratography (strā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. στρατός, an army, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] Description of armies or what belongs to an army.

> A great commander by land and by sea, he [Raleigh] was critical in all the arts of *stratography*, and delights to illustrate them on every occasion. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 273.

Stratonic (strā-ton'ik), *a.* Same as *Stratonical*.

Stratonical (strā-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Strato* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to Strato or Straton of Lampsacus, called "the physicist," the third head of the Peripatetic school of philosophy, over which he presided from 288 to 270 B. C. He was a thorough materialist, and held that every particle of matter has a plastic and seminal power, and that the world is formed by natural development.—**Stratonical atheism**†, a form of evolutionism which replaces the absolute chance of the Epicureans by a sort of life which is regarded as an intrinsic attribute of matter.

> There is, indeed, another form of *atheism*, . . . we for distinction sake shall call *Stratonical*, such as, being too modest and shamefaced to fetch all things from the fortuitous motion of atoms, would therefore allow to the several parts of matter a certain kind of natural (though not animal) perception, such as is devoid of reflexive consciousness, together with a plastic power whereby they may be able artificially and methodically to form and frame themselves to the best advantage of their respective capabilities—something like to Aristotle's Nature, but that it hath no dependence at all upon any higher mind or deity. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, ii. § 3.

stratopeite (strā-tō'pē-īt), *n.* [< NL. *stratum*, a layer; second element uncertain.] A hydrous silicate of manganese, of uncertain composition, derived from the alteration of rhodonite.

stratose (strā'tōs), *a.* [< NL. **stratosus*, < *stratum*, a layer: see *stratum*.] In *bot.*, stratified; arranged in more or less clearly defined layers. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 51.

stratotic (strā-tot'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. στρατός, an army, + *-t-ic*; or erroneously for **stratiotic*, < Gr. στρατιωτικός, of or pertaining to a soldier, < στρατιώτης, a soldier: see *Stratiotes*.] Warlike; military. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

stratum (strā'tum), *n.*; pl. *strata* (-tä). [NL., < L. *stratum*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, quilt, blanket, a pillow, bolster, a bed, also pavement, prop. neut. of *stratus* (= Gr. στρατός, an army), pp. of *sternere*, = Gr. στορεννύναι, spread, extend. Cf. *strew*.] A layer of material, formed either naturally or artificially. Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, same as *bed*. See *bed*1, 6 (*c*), and *stratification*, also cut under *Artesian*. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a layer of tissue, as a membrane, etc.; a lamina or lamella; especially, one of several similar or superposed layers specified by a qualifying word: used with either English or Latin context. —**Gonidial stratum**. See *gonidial*.—**Rise of strata**, in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata.—**Secondary strata**, in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata.—**Stratum bacillosum**. Same as *rod-and-cone layer of the retina* (which see, under *retina*).—**Stratum cinereum**, a layer of gray matter in the nates, lying just beneath the stratum zonale, with few and small ganglion-cells.—**Stratum corneum**, the outer layer of the epidermis, above the stratum granulosum. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum cylindrorum**. Same as *stratum bacillosum*.—**Stratum gelatinosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of fusiform or pyramidal gray nerve-cells in a fine mesh of white nerve-fiber.—**Stratum glomerulosum**, a layer of gray matter of the olfactory bulb, consisting of nodulated masses containing small nuclear cells, among which is a convoluted olfactory nerve-fiber.—**Stratum granulosum**, the thin stratum next above the stratum spinosum of the epidermis, consisting of cells rendered granular by minute globules of ceratohyalin. It is wanting over the lips and under the nails, and gives the white color to the skin. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum lacunosum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, next above the stratum radiatum, characterized by the open reticulated nature of the neuroglia.—**Stratum lucidum**, the lowest layer of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum opticum**, the layer in the upper quadrigeminal body which lies below the stratum cinereum, composed of longitudinal white fibers interspersed with ganglion-cells.—**Stratum radiatum**, a layer of the hippocampus major, striated at right angles to its surfaces by the processes of the large pyramidal cells which lie along its inner border.—**Stratum spinosum**, the lowest layer of the epidermis, next to the corium, formed of prickle-cells, and limited above by the stratum granulosum. Also called *rete mucosum*, *rete Malpighii* or *Malpighi*, and *stratum Malpighii* or *Malpighi*. See cut under *skin*.—**Stratum zonale**, a superficial stratum of white nerve-fibers.

stratus (strā'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *stratus*, a spread for a bed, a coverlet, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, spread, extend: see *stratum*.] A continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, generally of uniform thickness. It is essentially a fine-weather cloud, and is characteristic of areas of high pressure. In the evening and morning of fine days it frequently appears as a low foggy canopy overspreading the whole or a part of the sky, and disappears as the heat of the day increases. All low detached clouds which look like lifted fog and are not consolidated into definite form are stratus. It is the lowest of the clouds. Abbreviated *s*. See cut under *cloud*.

> All cloud which lies as a thin flat sheet must either be pure *stratus* or contain the word *strato* in combination. *Abercromby*, Weather, p. 71.

straucht, straught1 (strâcht), *a.* and *v.* Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) forms of *straight*1.

straught2† (strât), *a.* [By apheresis from *distraught*. Cf. *strauct*.] Distraught.

> So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he goeth, etc. *R. Scot*, Witchcraft, L 8 b. (*Nares*.)

straughte, straught3†. Obsolete forms of the preterit and past participle of *stretch*.

stravagant†, *a.* [= It. *stravagante;* an aphetic form of *extravagant*.] Extravagant; profuse.

stravaig (stra-väg'), *v. i.* [Also *stravaige;* prop. **stravague*, < OF. *estravaguer* = Olt. *stravagare*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander out or beyond: see *extravagant*. Cf. *stravagant*.] To stroll; wander; go about idly. [Scotch and Irish.]

> What did ye come here for? To go prancing down to the shore and back from the shore—and *stravaygging* about the place? *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

stravaiger (stra-vā'gėr), *n.* [< *straviag* + *-er*1.] One who wanders about idly; a stroller; a wanderer. [Scotch and Irish.]

straw1 (strâ), *n.* and *a.* [= Sc. *strae;* < ME. *straw*, *strau*, *stra*, *stre*, *stree*, < AS. **streáw*, **stred*, **streów* (found independently only in the form *strēwu* (appar. pl.), in two glosses, otherwise only in comp. *streáwberie*, etc.: see *strawberry*) = OS. *strō* = OFries. *strē* = MD. *stroo*, *stroy*, D. *stroo* = MLG. *strō*, LG. *stro* = OHG. *strō*, MHG. *strou*, *strō* (*straw-*, *strouw-*, *strōw-*), G. *stroh* = Icel. *strá* = Sw. *strå* = Dan. *straa*, straw; appar. 'that which is scattered about' (if so, it must have been orig. applied to the broken stalks of grain after threshing, the simple sense 'stalk' being then later), from the root of *strew* (dial. *straw*): see *strew*, *straw*2; cf. L. *stramen*, straw, < *sternere*, pp. *stratus*, strew (see *strand*3, *stramage*, *strammel*, *stratum*).] **I.** *n.* 1. The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, etc., chiefly of wheat, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, and pease, cut or broken off (and usually dry); also, a piece of such a stem.

> When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 913.

2. Such stalks collectively, especially after drying and threshing: as, a load of *straw*. In this sense a collective without plural.

> Ne how the fyr was couched first with *stree*,
> And thanne with drye stokkes cloven a three. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2075.

3. Figuratively, anything proverbially worthless; the least possible thing.

> For thy sword and thy bow I care not a *straw*,
> Nor all thine arrows to boot. *Robin Hood and the Tanner* (Child's Ballads, V. 225).
>
> Love, like despair, catches at *straws*. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, xxxv.

4. [In allusion to the proverb, "A *straw* shows which way the wind blows."] A slight fact, taken as an instance in proof of a tendency.—5. A clay pipe, especially a long one. [Colloq.] —6. Same as *straw-needle*.—7. In *entom.*, a stick-insect; a walking-stick.—**Dunstable straw**, wheat-straw used for bonnet-plaits. The middle part of the straw above the last joint is selected. It is cut into lengths of about 10 inches, which are then split by a machine into slips of the requisite width. *Whole Dunstable* signifies a plait that is formed of seven entire straws, while a *patent Dunstable* consists of fourteen split straws. *Simmonds*.—**Face of straw**, a sham; a mere effigy.

> Off drops the Vizor, and a *Face of Straw* appears. *Roger North*, Examen, III. viii. § 6.

In the straw, lying-in, as a mother; in childbed.

> Our English plain Proverb de Puerperis, "they are *in the straw*," shows Feather-Beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation. *Fuller*, Worthies, Lincolnshire, II. 263. (*Davies*.)

Jack of straw. Same as *jackstraw*, 1.—**Leghorn straw**. See *leghorn*.—**Man of straw**. See *man*.—**Pad in the straw**†. See *pad*2.—**To break a straw**†, to quarrel. *Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 68.—**To draw straws**, to give indications of sleepiness.

> *Lady Answ.* I'm sure 'tis time for honest folks to be a-bed.
> *Miss.* Indeed my eyes *draw straws*. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, iii.

To lay a straw†, to pause and make a note. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 141.

II. *a.* 1. Made or composed of straw: as, a *straw* hat.—2. Sham; fictitious; useless: as, a *straw* bid. Compare *straw bail*, under *bail*2, 5.—**Straw bond**. See *bond*1.—**Straw bonnet**, a bonnet made of woven or plaited straw. See *straw hat*, *Dunstable straw* (above), and *leghorn*.—**Straw hat**, a hat made of straw either woven together in one piece or, as is more common, plaited into a narrow braid which is wound spirally, the separate turns being sewed together where the edges touch. Hats for men and bonnets for women are included under the general term.—**Straw mosaic**, **rope**, etc. See the nouns.—**Straw vote**, a vote taken without previous notice, in a casual gathering or otherwise. See I., 4.

straw1 (strâ), *v. t.* [< *straw*1, *n.*] To furnish or bind with straw; apply straw to.—**Strawed seal**, a seal containing a straw, a blade of grass, or a rush, or several of these, embedded in the wax, often around it as a border, or tied in fastening the seal to the document. Such additions to the ordinary seal were often made in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; but whether the purpose was to strengthen or protect the wax or to preserve a fragment of the clod delivered in making livery of seizin seems to be matter of conjecture.

straw2 (strâ), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strew*. Ex. xxxii. 20.

> She *straw'd* the roses on the ground,
> Threw her mantle on the brier. *Lord John* (Child's Ballads, I. 135).

strawberry (strâ'ber-i), *n.*; pl. *strawberries* (-iz). [< ME. *strawbery*, *strauberi*, *strabery*, *straberi*, *strebery*, *streberi*, *strebere*, also (in comp.) *strawbyry*, *strobery*, < AS. *streáwberie*, *streáwberige*, also contracted *streáberie*, *streáberige*, *streáberge*, also *streówberge*, *streuberie*, late AS. *strēberie* (in comp.), strawberry (also called *eorthberie*, G. *erdbeere*, 'earth-berry'), < **streáw*, straw, + *berie*, berry: see *straw*1 and *berry*1. The first element, lit. 'straw,' is very rare in AS. use, and its exact application here is uncertain. It may be taken in the sense of 'a long stem,' referring to the runners of the plant, or it may allude to an old habit of stringing the berries on a straw. The word is often erroneously explained as a corruption of a supposed **strayberry*, or even as referring to the common use of straw or hay about the plants to keep the earth from soiling the berries. No corresponding name appears in the other languages. Cf. *strawberry-wise*.] The fruit of any of the species of the genus *Fragaria*, or the plant itself. The plants are stemless, propagating by slender runners (whence they are often called *strawberry-vines*), with trifoliate leaves, and scapes a few inches high, bearing mostly white-petaled flowers in small cymes, followed by the "berry," which consists of an enlarged fleshy receptacle, colored scarlet or other shade of red, bearing the achenes on its exterior. About six natural species are recognized, though these are so variable as to make it possible that they all belong to one multiform species. *F. vesca* is common throughout the northern Old World and northward in North America. It includes the alpine strawberry, hautboy, and wood-strawberry (see below), was probably the first cultivated, and is the source of many artificial varieties, including the perpetuals. The Virginian or scarlet strawberry, *F. Virginiana*, is common eastward in North America, and in the more robust variety *Illinoensis* extends perhaps to Oregon. The achenes, which in *F. vesca* are superficial, are in this species sunk in pits. It was the source of the famous Hovey's seedling, produced near Boston about 1840, and later of Wilson's Albany (or simply Wilson's), whose production marked an epoch in American strawberry-culture. In Chili and along the Pacific coast from San Francisco to Alaska grows the Chili strawberry, *F. Chilensis*, a low stout densely hairy plant with thick leaves and large flowers, which has been the source of valuable hybrids in France and England. The Indian strawberry, *F. Indica*, peculiar in its yellow petals and tasteless fruit, is only of ornamental value. The strawberry was not cultivated by the ancients; its culture in Europe began probably in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. It is now grown in great quantities in Europe

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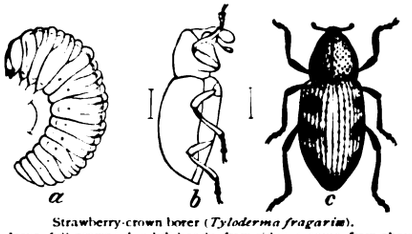
and North America for its delicious subacid fruit, which is used fresh for dessert, and also canned or made into jam, and affords a syrup for flavoring drinks, ices, creams, etc. The varieties, which are mainly or wholly from the first three species above named, are numerous and constantly changing. See cuts under *flagellum* and *Fragaria*.

The *strawberry* grows underneath the nettle.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 60.

Dr. Boteler said, of *strawberries*, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did."
I. Walton, Complete Angler (ed. Bohn), p. 158.

Alpine strawberry, a European form of *Fragaria vesca*, sometimes distinguished as *F. collina*. — **Ananas strawberry**. Same as *pine-strawberry*. — **Barren strawberry**, in England, *Potentilla Fragariastrum*, resembling the strawberry in its trifoliate leaves and white flowers; in America, *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, having the leaves three-parted, but the flowers yellow. Neither has fleshy fruit. — **Bog-strawberry**, the marsh-fivefinger, *Potentilla palustris*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.] — **Carolina strawberry**, a misnomer of the pine-strawberry, once thought to have come from Carolina. — **Chili strawberry**. See def. and *pine-strawberry*. — **Crushed strawberry**, a crimson-red color of considerably reduced luminosity and somewhat reduced chroma. A color disk of 38 parts pure red, 7 parts artificial ultramarine, 48 parts velvet-black, and 7 parts white shows a crushed strawberry. — **Hautboy strawberry**. See *hautboy*, 2. — **Pine-strawberry**, a variety of the Chili strawberry (see def. above), so called from its pineapple flavor. Also *Ananas strawberry*. See *Carolina strawberry*. [Eng.] — **Scarlet strawberry**, specifically, the Virginian strawberry. [Eng.] — **Strawberry-crown borer**, a curculionid beetle, *Tyloderma fragariæ*, which lays its eggs at the crown of the strawberry-plant in the United States, and whose larva often seriously damages the crop. — **Strawberry false-worm**. See *strawberry saw-fly* (below), and *strawberry-worm*. — **Strawberry leaf-roller**, a tortricid moth, *Phoxopteris fragariæ*, the larva of which rolls the leaves of the strawberry-plant in the United States; also, one of several other moths whose larvæ have this habit. See cut under *leaf-roller*. — **Strawberry-leaves**, a dukedom: from the eight strawberry-leaves on a ducal coronet. — **Strawberry root-borer**, a moth, *Anarsia lineatella*, whose larva burrows in the roots of this plant, and often does great damage. — **Strawberry run**. See *run*[1]. — **Strawberry saw-fly**, a small black saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, whose larva is a strawberry-worm. See cut under *Emphytus*. — **Strawberry spinach**. Same as *strawberry-blite*. — **Strawberry tongue**, in *med.*, a red papillated tongue, as seen in scarlatina. — **Wild strawberry**, any native strawberry; also, sometimes, species of *Potentilla*, from their resemblance to the true strawberry. — **Wood-strawberry**, the typical form of *Fragaria vesca*. [Eng.]



Strawberry-crown borer (*Tyloderma fragariæ*).
a, larva, full grown; *b*, adult beetle, from side; *c*, same, from above. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

strawberry-bass (strâ'ber-i-bȧs), *n.* Same as *grass-bass*.

strawberry-blite (strâ'ber-i-blīt), *n.* A species of goosefoot, *Chenopodium* (*Blitum*) *capitatum*, also *C.* (*B.*) *virgatum*, whose flower-heads ripen into a bright-red juicy compound fruit. They are Old World plants found in gardens, and the fruit, though insipid, is said to have been formerly used in cookery. Also called *strawberry spinach*.

strawberry-borer (strâ'ber-i-bōr'ėr), *n.* One of several different insects whose larvæ mine, bore, or burrow in the crown, leaf, or root of the strawberry. See the specific phrase-names under *strawberry*.

strawberry-bush (strâ'ber-i-bůsh), *n.* A low upright or straggling American shrub, *Euonymus Americana*: so named from its crimson and scarlet fruit.

strawberry-clover (strâ'ber-i-klō'vėr), *n.* A species of clover, *Trifolium fragiferum*, of Europe and temperate Asia. It resembles the common white clover, *T. repens*, but has the fruiting heads involucrate, and very dense from the inflation of the calyxes, which are also somewhat colored, thus suggesting the name.

strawberry-comb (strâ'ber-i-kōm), *n.* See *comb*[1], 3.

strawberry-crab (strâ'ber-i-krab), *n.* A small maioid or spider-crab of European waters, *Eurynome aspera*: so called from the reddish tubercles with which the carapace is studded.

strawberry-finch (strâ'ber-i-finch), *n.* Same as *amadavat*.

strawberry-geranium (strâ'ber-i-jē-rā'ni-um), *n.* See *geranium* and *saxifrage*.

strawberry-mark (strâ'ber-i-märk), *n.* A kind of birth-mark; a vascular nævus, of reddish color and soft consistency, like a strawberry.

strawberry-moth (strâ'ber-i-môth), *n.* Any moth whose larva injures the strawberry. (*a*) A strawberry root-borer. (*b*) A strawberry leaf-roller. (*c*) One of three geometrids, *Petrophora truncata*, *Nematocampa filamentaria*, and *Angerona crocataria*, whose larvæ feed on the foliage. (*d*) The smeared dagger, *Acronycta oblinita*.

strawberry-pear (strâ'ber-i-pâr), *n.* The fruit of a cactaceous plant, *Cereus triangularis*, of the West Indies, etc., or the plant itself. This plant has three-angled branches which climb by rooting. The fruit is subacid, pleasant, and cooling, and is said to be the best-flavored afforded by any plant of the order.



Strawberry-pear (*Cereus triangularis*).

strawberry-perch (strâ'ber-i-pėrch), *n.* The grass-bass.

strawberry-plant (strâ'ber-i-plant), *n.* 1. See *strawberry*. — 2. Same as *strawberry-shrub*.

strawberry-roan (strâ'ber-i-rōn), *a.* See *roan*[1].

strawberry-shrub (strâ'ber-i-shrub), *n.* The sweet shrub, *Calycanthus floridus* and other species. See *Calycanthus*.

strawberry-tomato (strâ'ber-i-tō-mā'tō), *n.* The winter-cherry, *Physalis Alkekengi*. The berry, inclosed within an inflated calyx, resembles a cherry or a very small tomato in appearance. Also called *husk-tomato*.

strawberry-tree (strâ'ber-i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *strawbery-tre*; < *strawberry* + *tree*.] 1†. The strawberry-plant. See the quotation under *strawberry-wise*. — 2. A handsome evergreen shrub or bushy tree, *Arbutus Unedo*, native in southern Europe. The scarlet granulated fruit at a distance resembles a strawberry, but is dry and lacking in flavor, though sometimes eaten. In Spain a sugar and a spirit are extracted from it. The flowers appear in autumn, when also the fruit, which ripens only the second season, is present. The name is extended to the other species of the genus. See cut under *Arbutus*, 3.

strawberry-vine (strâ'ber-i-vīn), *n.* See *strawberry*.

strawberry-wise†, *n.* [< ME. *strawbery wyse*, *strawbyry vyse*, *strobery wyse*, *streberiwise*, < AS. *streawberie-wise*, *streáberie-wise*, later *stræberiewise*, strawberry-plant, < *streáwberie*, strawberry, + *wise*, here appar. a particular use of *wise*, way, manner, wise: see *strawberry* and *wise*[2].] The strawberry-plant.

Strawbery wyse (strawberytre, K. *strawbe[ry] wyse*, H. *strawbyry vyse*, S). Fragus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

strawberry-worm (strâ'ber-i-wėrm), *n.* The worm, grub, or caterpillar of any insect which injures the strawberry; especially, the larva of the strawberry saw-fly, *Emphytus maculatus*, more fully called *strawberry false-worm*. See cut under *Emphytus*. [U. S.]

strawboard (strâ'bōrd), *n.* A thick and coarse hard-rolled fabric of yellow paper or cardboard made of straw: largely used by makers of cheap paper boxes.

straw-buff (strâ'buf), *n.* Straw-color of very low chroma, as in Manila paper.

straw-built (strâ'bilt), *a.* Built or constructed of straw. *Milton*, P. L., i. 773.

straw-cat (strâ'kat), *n.* The pampas-cat.

straw-coat (strâ'kōt), *n.* Same as *paillasse*, 2.

straw-color (strâ'kul'ọr), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Straw-colored; stramineous.

Your *straw-colour* beard. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 95.

II. *n.* An extremely luminous, very cool yellow color, of somewhat reduced chroma, recalling the color of yellow straw, but cooler in hue. There is a wide range of chroma in colors called by this name.

straw-colored (strâ'kul'ọrd), *a.* Pale light-yellow, like dry straw; corn-colored; stramineous: as, the *straw-colored* bat, *Natalus albiventer*.

straw-cotton (strâ'kot'n), *n.* A cotton thread made for the manufacture of hats and other articles of straw.

straw-cutter (strâ'kut'ėr), *n.* In *agri.*, any machine for cutting straw and hay into short pieces suitable for feed for cattle.

straw-drain (strâ'drān), *n.* A drain filled with straw.

straw-embroidery (strâ'em-broi'dėr-i), *n.* Fancy work done upon net, usually black silk net, by means of yellow straw, which forms the flowers and principal parts of the pattern, and silk of the same color.

strawen† (strâ'en), *a.* [< *straw*[1] + *-en*[1].] Made of straw. *Stow*.

straw-fiddle (strâ'fid'l), *n.* A variety of xylophone in which the wooden bars are laid on rolls of straw. Also *gigelira* and *sticcado*.

straw-fork† (strâ'fôrk), *n.* A pitchfork.

Flail, *strawfork*, and rake, with a fan that is strong.
Tusser, September's Husbandry.

straw-house (strâ'hous), *n.* A house for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

strawing (strâ'ing), *n.* The occupation of selling straws in the street and giving with them something which is forbidden to be sold, as indecent papers, political songs, and the like. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 229. [Cant.]

straw-necked (strâ'nekt), *a.* Having husky or straw-like feathers on the neck: as, the *straw-necked* ibis, *Carphibis spinicollis*.

straw-needle (strâ'nē'dl), *n.* A long thin needle used for sewing together straw braid, as in the manufacture of hats. Also called *straw*.

straw-ride (strâ'rīd), *n.* A pleasure-ride in the country, taken in a long wagon or sleigh filled with straw, upon which the party sit. [Colloq., U. S.]

strawsmall (strâ'smâl), *n.* The whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*: so called from the straw used in constructing its nest. [Eng.]

strawsmear (strâ'smēr), *n.* 1. Same as *strawsmall*. — 2. The garden-warbler, *Sylvia hortensis*. — 3. The willow-warbler, *Phylloscopus trochilus*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

straw-stem (strâ'stem), *n.* 1. In *glass-making*, the stem of a wine-glass pulled out of the substance of the bowl. Hence — 2. A wine-glass having a stem of the above character.

A party of young men . . . let fall that superb cut-glass Claret, and shivered it, with a dozen of the delicately-engraved *straw-stems* that stood upon the waiter.
G. W. Curtis, Potiphar Papers, ii.

straw-stone (strâ'stōn), *n.* Same as *carpholite*.

straw-underwing (strâ'un'dėr-wing), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Cerigo cytherea*, having straw-colored underwings, with a broad, smoky marginal band.

straw-wine (strâ'wīn), *n.* Wine made from grapes which have been dried or partly dried by exposure to the sun: so called from the bed of straw upon which they have been laid. Such wine is generally sweet and rich.

We may presume that oseye was a luscious-sweet, or *straw-wine*, similar to that which is still made in that province [Alsace]. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 206, note.

straw-worm (strâ'wėrm), *n.* The larva of a trichopterous neuropterous insect; a caddis-worm: so called from the bits of straw of which it builds its case. See cut under *caddis-worm*.

strawy (strâ'i), *a.* [< *straw*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, made of, or like straw; consisting of straw; resembling straw.

There the *strawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's swath.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 24.

straw-yard (strâ'yärd), *n.* See the quotation.

They [trampers] come back to London to avail themselves of the shelter of the night asylums or refuges for the destitute (usually called *straw-yards* by the poor).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 138.

straw-yellow (strâ'yel'ō), *n.* A chromatic variety of straw-color, or a yellow verging upon straw-color.

stray[1] (strā), *v.* [< ME. *strayen*, *straien*, < OF. *estraier*, *estrayer*, *estraer*, *estraer*, wander about, stray (said of an animal, esp. of a horse, going about without its master), also of a person, wander, ramble, prob. lit. 'go about the streets or highways' (= It. *stradare*, put on the way, show the way) (cf. *estraier*, *estrayer*, wandering about, straying, stray, = Pr. *estradier*, one who wanders about the streets, < ML. as if **stratarius*; cf. also It. *stradiotto*, a wanderer, traveler, gadder, a particular use of *stradiotto*, a soldier, freebooter (see *stradiot*, *estradiot*), associated with *strada*, street), < *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, also (after Pr.) *estrade*, a street, road, highway, = Pr. *estrada* = It. *strada*, a street, road, highway, < L. *strata*, a street, road: see *estre*[2] and *street*. According to some etymologists the OF. *estraier* is prob. = Pr. *estraguar*, < ML. *extravagari*, wander, < L. *extra*, without, + *vagari*, wander: see *extravagant*, *extravagate*. Cf. *astray*, *estray*, *v.*, doublets of *stray*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To wander, as from a direct course; deviate or go out of the way or from the proper limits; go astray.

A sheep doth very often *stray*,
An if the shepherd be a while away.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1. 74.

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2. To wander from the path of truth, duty, or rectitude; turn from the accustomed or prescribed course; deviate.

We have erred, and *strayed* from thy ways like lost sheep. *Book of Common Prayer*, General Confession.

Tom Tusher never permitted his mind to *stray* out of the prescribed University path. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, x.

3. To move about without or as without settled purpose or direction.

My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valleys *strays*.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill, l. 160.

The Cardinal de Cabasolle *strayed* with Petrarch about his valley in many a wandering discourse. *I. D'Israeli*, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 147.

=**Syn.** 1. To straggle.—1 and 3. *Wander*, *Rove*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

II. *trans.* To cause to stray; mislead; seduce. [Rare.]

Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 51.

stray[1] (strā), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *straye*, *straie*; by apheresis from *estray*, *n.*, as well as *astray*, orig. pp., < F. *estraié*, *estrayé*, strayed, astray, pp. of *estraier*, *estrayer*, stray: see *stray*[1], *v.* Cf. *estray*, *n.* In defs. II., 3 and 4, directly from the verb.] **I.** *a.* Having gone astray; strayed; wandering; straggling; incidental.

Stray beest, that goethe a-stray. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 478.

That little apothecary who sold a *stray* customer a pennyworth of salts. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii.

II. *n.* 1. Any domestic animal that has left an inclosure or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

Impounded as a *stray*
The King of Scots. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 160.

Hence—2. A person or persons astray; a straggler; a truant.

Strike up our drums, pursue the scatter'd *stray*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 120.

There is also a school for *strays* and truants.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 545.

3. The act of wandering. [Rare.]

I would not from your love make such a *stray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 212.

4. A pasturage for cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

The eight hundred acres, more or less, in six different *strays* without the walls, belonging to the four ancient wards, and on which freemen have exclusive right to depasture their cattle. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 843.

On the stray†, **upon stray**†, deserting; straggling; scattering; wandering.

Lokis well to the listis, that no lede passe!
If any stert *vpon stray*, strike hym to dethe!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6258.

Right of stray, the right of pasturing cattle on commons. *Halliwell.*

stray[2]† (strā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also **strayre*, *streare*; < ME. *strayre*, *streyre*, appar. for **strayre*, *streyre*, < OF. *estraicre*, *estrayere*, *estraihere*, *estrahiere*, *estrahere*, f., *estraier*, *estrayer*, m. (ML. reflex *estraieria*, *estraeria*), usually in pl. *estraieres*, etc., goods left by an alien or bastard intestate, and escheated to the king as unowned or 'stray,' < *estraier*, *estrayer*, adj., straying, stray. The word was confused with the related noun *stray*[1], prop. a straying animal, and as a more technical term suffered some variation in use.] Property left behind by an alien at his death, and escheated to the king in default of heirs.

Somme seruen the kynge, . . . chalengynge hus dettes, Of wardes and of wardemotes, wayues and *strayues*.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 92.

strayed (strād), *p. a.* Wandering; astray: as, *strayed* cattle; a *strayed* reveler.

strayer (strā'ėr), *n.* [< *stray*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which strays; a wanderer.

stray-line (strā'līn), *n.* 1. In *whaling*, that part of the towline which is in the water when fast to a whale.—2. The unmarked part of a log-line, next to the chip, which is allowed to run off before beginning to count, in order to clear the chip from eddies at the stern. The limit of the stray-line is indicated by a rag called the *stray-mark*.

strayling (strā'ling), *n.* [< *stray*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A little waif or stray. [Rare.]

Hardy Asiatic *straylings*, whose seeds have followed the grains. *Grant Allen*, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 182.

stret†, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*[1].

streak[1] (strēk), *v. i.* [< ME. *streken*, a var. of *striken*, a secondary form of *striken* (pret. pl. and pp. *striken*), go: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strake*[1], *v.* Cf. *sneak*, ult. < AS. *snican*. As used in the United States, this verb is commonly associated with *streak*[2], *n.*] To run swiftly. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and U. S.]

O'er hill and dale with fury she did dreel;
A' roads to her were good and bad alike,
Nane o' 't she wyl'd, but forward on did *streek*.
Ross, Helenore, p. 56. (*Jamieson.*)

They jest *streaked* it out through the buttery-door!
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 172.

streak[2] (strēk), *n.* [< ME. *streke*, *strike*, < AS. *strica*, a line, stroke (= MD. *streke*, D. *streek* = MLG. *streke*, LG. *streek* = OHG. MHG. G. *strich*, a stroke, line, G. *streich*, a stroke, blow, etc., = Icel. *strykr*, *strykr*, a streak, stroke, = Sw. *streck* = Dan. *streg*, a streak, line, = Goth. *striks*, a stroke of a pen), < *strīcan* (pp. *stricen*), go: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*, *strake*[2]. The L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, is of diff. origin.] 1. A line, band, or stripe of somewhat irregular shape.

While the fantastic Tulip strives to break
In two-fold Beauty, and a parted *Streak*.
Prior, Solomon, i.

In dazzling *streaks* the vivid lightnings play.
Cowper, Heroism, l. 18.

2. In *mineral.*, the line or mark of fine powder produced when a mineral is scratched, or when it is rubbed upon a hard, rough surface, as that of unglazed porcelain. The color of the streak is often an important character, particularly in the case of minerals having a metallic luster. For example, certain massive forms of the iron ores hematite and magnetite resemble each other closely, but are readily distinguished by the fact that the former has a red and the latter a black streak.

3. In *zoöl.*, a color-mark of considerable length for its width, and generally less firm and regular than a stripe. See *streaked*, *streaky*, and compare *stripe*, 1.—4. Figuratively, a trait; a vein; a turn of character or disposition; a whim.

Some *Streaks* too of Divinity ran,
Partly of Monk, and partly Puritan.
Cowley, The Mistress, Wisdom.

Mrs. Britton had been churning, and the butter "took a contrary *streak*," as she expressed it, and refused to come. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xviii.

5. *Naut.*, same as *strake*[2], 6.—6†. A rung of a ladder.

You are not a little beholden to the poor dear soul that 's dead, for putting a *streak* in your ladder, when you was on the last step of it. *Cumberland*, Natural Son, iii.

7. A short piece of iron, six of which form the wheel-tire of a wooden artillery-carriage.—**Germinal streak**, **primitive streak**. Same as *primitive groove* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Streak of luck**, fortunate chance; run of luck. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Streak of the spear**. See *spear*[1], 6.—**To go like a streak** (sc. of lightning), to go very rapidly; rush. [Colloq., U. S.]

streak[2] (strēk), *v. t.* [< *streak*[2], *n.*] To put a streak upon or in; break up the surface of by one or more streaks.

Eche a strete was *striked* & strawed with floures.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1617.

The last faint gleams of the sun's low beams
Had *streak'd* the gray with red.
Scott, The Gray Brother.

streak[3] (strēk), *v.* [Also *streck*, *streik*; an unassibilated form of *stretch*: see *stretch*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To stretch; extend. [Obsolete or dialectal.]

As the lion lies before his den,
Guarding his whelps, and *streaks* his careless limbs.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

2. To lay out, as a dead body. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The *streikit* corpse, till still midnight,
They waked, but naething hear.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 302).

II. *intrans.* To stretch out; shoot, as a rocket or a shooting-star.

Fore-god, my lord, haue you beheld the like [a blazing star]?
Look how it *streaks!* what do you think of it?
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874, I. 292).

streaked (strēkt or strē'ked), *a.* 1. Striped; striate; having streaks or stripes; especially, having lengthwise streaks, as distinguished from crosswise bands, bars, or fasciæ.—2. Confused; ashamed; agitated; alarmed. [Low, U. S.]

But wen it comes to bein' killed—I tell ye I felt *streaked* The fust time 't ever I found out wy baggonets wuz peaked.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., ii.

Streaked falcon. See *falcon*.—**Streaked gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lineata*.—**Streaked sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper*.

streakfield (strēk'fēld), *n.* The scuttler, or six-striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*: so called from the swiftness with which it scuttles or streaks across fields.

streakiness (strē'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being streaked or streaky.

streaking (strē'king), *n.* [< *streak*[2] + *-ing*.] A streak; a stripe.

She . . . striped its pure, celestial white
With *streakings* of the morning light.
J. R. Drake, The American Flag.

streak-stitch (strēk'stich), *n.* A stitch in needle-made lace by means of which an open line is left in the mat or toilé.

streaky (strē'ki), *a.* [< *streak*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Having streaks; marked with streaks; streaked. It differs from *striped* in that the lines are not accurately parallel, nor straight and uniform.

When *streaky* sunset faded softly into dusk.
R. D. Blackmore, Kit and Kitty, xiv.

Hence—2. Uneven in quality; variable in character or excellence: as, his poetry is decidedly *streaky*. [Colloq.]

streal (strēl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strale*; < ME. **strel*, *stral*, < AS. *strǣl*, an arrow, missile, = OS. *strāla* = MD. *straele*, D. *straal* = MLG. *strale* = OHG. *strāla*, MHG. *strāle* (> It. *strale*), G. *strahl*, an arrow, beam of light, = Icel. *strjāl*, an arrow, = Sw. *stråle* = Dan. *straale*, a beam of light, jet of water, flash of lightning, = OBulg. *striela* = Russ. *strielà*, an arrow; cf. Russ. *strielitz*, an archer (see *strelitz*).] 1. An arrow. *Wright* (spelled *streale*). [Prov. Eng.]—2†. The pupil of the eye.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 278. (*Nares.*)

stream (strēm), *n.* [< ME. *streem*, *strem*, < AS. *stream* = OS. *strōm* = OFries. *stram* = D. *stroom* = MLG. *strom* = OHG. *stroum*, *strōm*, MHG. *stroum*, *strūm*, *strām*, G. *strom* = Icel. *straumr* = Sw. Dan. *ström* (Goth. not recorded), a stream; with initial *str-* for orig. *sr-*, akin to OIr. *sruth*, Ir. *sroth*, a stream, *sruaim*, a stream, Russ. *struia*, Lith. *srowe*, a stream, Gr. *ῥόος*, a flowing, *ῥεῦμα*, a flowing, a stream, river, etc. (see *rheum*[1]), *ῥυθμός*, a flowing, rhythm (see *rhythm*); < √ *sru* = Gr. *ῥεῖν* (for **σρεϝειν*), = Skt. √ *sru*, flow.] 1. A course of running water; a river, rivulet, or brook.

He stod bi the flodes *strem*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 2096.

He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused waters to run down like rivers. Ps. lxxviii. 16.

As *streams* their channels deeper wear.
Burns, To Mary in Heaven.

2. A steady current in a river or in the sea; especially, the middle or most rapid part of a current or tide: as, to row against the *stream*; the Gulf *Stream*.

My boat sails freely, both with wind and *stream*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 65.

Row, brothers, row! the *stream* runs fast,
The rapids are near, and the daylight 's past!
Moore, Canadian Boat-Song.

3. A flow; a flowing; that which flows in or out, as a liquid or a fluid, air or light.

Bright was the day, and blew the firmament:
Phebus hath of gold hise *stremes* doun ysent
To gladen every flour with his warmness.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 976.

Forth gusht a *stream* of gore blood thick.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 39.

A wandering *stream* of wind,
Breathed from the west, has caught the expanded sail.
Shelley, Alastor.

4. Anything issuing from a source and moving or flowing continuously: as, a *stream* of words; a *stream* of sand; a *stream* of people.

With never an end to the *stream* of passing feet.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii. 1.

5. A continued course or current; the course or current of affairs or events; current; drift.

Such was the *stream* of those times that all men gave place unto it, which we cannot but impute partly to their own oversight. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 42.

For science, God is simply the *stream* of tendency by which all things fulfil the law of their being.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

6. A rift: so called by English anglers. *Norris.*—**Gulf Stream**. See *gulf*.—**Stream-function of the motion of an incompressible fluid in two dimensions**, such a function that the total instantaneous flow across any curve, referred to the unit of time, is equal to the difference of the values of the stream-function at the extremities of the curve.—**Stream of thought**, the train of ideas which pass successively into present consciousness, regarded as analogous to a current flowing past a point upon the bank.—**The stream**, the Gulf Stream.=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Stream*, *Current*, *Eddy*. All rivers and brooks are *streams*, and have *currents*. An *eddy* is a counter-*current*, a *current* contrary to the main direction.

stream (strēm), *v.* [< ME. *stremen* = D. *stroomen* = G. *strömen* = Icel. *streyma* = Sw. *strömma* = Dan. *strömme*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move or run in a continuous current; flow continuously. See *streaming*, *n.*, 2.

Within those banks, where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.
Milton, P. L., vii. 306.

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On all sides round
Streams the black blood. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii. 581.

2. To move or proceed continuously and uniformly, or in unbroken succession.

And to imperial Love, that god most high,
Do my sighs *stream*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3. 82.

Streaming files of wild ducks began to make their appearance high in the air. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

3. To pour out a stream; also, to throw off a stream from the surface: as, *streaming* eyes; a *streaming* umbrella.

Then grateful Greece with *streaming* eyes wou'd raise
Historic marbles, to record his praise.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, i. 305.

Blasts that blow the poplar white,
And lash with storm the *streaming* pane.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

4. To move swiftly and continuously, as a ray of light; streak.

I looked up just in time to see a superb shooting star *stream* across the heavens. *Nature*, XXX. 455.

5. To stretch out in a line; hang or float at full length: as, *streaming* hair.

Standards and gonfalons 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air. *Milton*, P. L., v. 590.

Ribands *streaming* gay. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 541.

II. *trans.* **1.** To discharge in a stream; cause to flow; pour out.

Had I as many eyes as thou hast wounds,
Weeping as fast as they *stream* forth thy blood.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 201.

Calanus told Onesicritus of a golden world, where meale was as plentifull as dust, and fountaines *streamed* milke, hony, wine, and oyle. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

2. To cause to float out; wave.

Many a time hath banish'd Norfolk fought, . . .
Streaming the ensign of the Christian cross
Against black pagans, Turks, and Saracens.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1. 94.

3†. To stripe or ray. See *streaming*, *a.* [Rare.]

The herald's mantle is *streamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

4. (*a*) In *mining*, to wash, as the superficial detritus, especially that accumulated in the beds of rivers, for the purpose of separating any valuable ore which it may contain. See *placer*[2]. The term *stream*, long in use in Cornwall, exclusively with reference to tin ores, seems hardly to have come into general use in any mining regions except those in which the ore of tin is mined. (*b*) In *dyeing*, to wash in running water, as silk, before putting in the dye. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 40.—**To stream a buoy.** See *buoy*.

stream-anchor (strēm'ang'kọr), *n.* *Naut.*, an anchor of a size intermediate between the bower-anchor and the kedge. It is used for warping and like purposes. In the United States navy stream-anchors weigh from 400 to 1,500 pounds, and are about one fourth the weight of bower-anchors.

stream-cable (strēm'kā'bl), *n.* The cable or hawser of the stream-anchor.

stream-clock (strēm'klok), *n.* [Tr. G. *stromuhr*.] A physiological instrument for determining the velocity of blood in a vessel.

stream-current (strēm'kur'ent), *n.* See the quotation, and also *drift-current*.

A current whose onward movement is sustained by the vis a tergo of a drift-current is called a *stream-current*.
Encyc. Brit., III. 19.

streamer (strē'mėr), *n.* [ME. *stremer*, *stremere*; < *stream* + *-er*[1].] **1.** That which streams out, or hangs or floats at full length: applied to anything long and narrow, as a ribbon.

All twinkling with the dewdrops' sheen,
The brier-rose fell in *streamers* green.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 11.

(*a*) A long narrow flag; a pennon extended or flowing in the wind: same as *pennant*, 1 (*a*).

His brave fleet
With silken *streamers* the young Phœbus fanning.
Shak., Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 6.

(*b*) A stream or column of light shooting upward or outward, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

He knew, by the *streamers* that shot so bright,
That spirits were riding the northern light.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii. 8.

(*c*) A long flowing strip of ribbon, or feather, or something similar, used in decoration, especially in dress.

A most airy sort of blue and silver turban, with a *streamer* of plumage on one side.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

(*d*) A long-exserted feather which streams away from the rest of the plumage of some birds; a pennant or standard. See cuts under *Semioptera* and *standard-bearer*.

2. In *mining*, a person who washes for streamtin. See *streaming*.—**3.** The geometrid moth *Anticlea derivata*: an English collectors' name.

streamful (strēm'fûl), *a.* [< *stream* + *-ful*.] Full of streams or currents.

Like a ship despoiled of her sails,
Shov'd by the wind against the *streamful* tide.
Drayton, Legend of Pierce Gaveston, st. 105.

stream-gold (strēm'gōld), *n.* See the quotation.

The gold of alluvial districts, called *stream-gold* or placer-gold, occurs, as well as alluvial tin, among the debris of the more ancient rocks. *Ure*, Dict., III. 298.

stream-ice (strēm'īs), *n.* Pieces of drift or bay ice forming a ridge and following the line of current.

At 4 A. M. a seemingly close pack was seen to the eastward, but later it developed into *stream-ice* of small extent.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 67.

streaminess (strē'mi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being streamy.

I give the case of a star-group which is certainly not the most remarkable for *streaminess*.
R. A. Proctor, Universe of Stars (2d ed., 1878), p. 22.

streaming (strē'ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *stream*, *v.*] **1.** In *tin-mining*, the washing of tin ore from the detritus with which it is associated. The now almost entirely exhausted deposits of detrital tin ore in Cornwall and Devon were called *streams*, because they occur chiefly in or near the bottoms of the valleys and adjacent to the present streams, or in the manner of deposits formed by streams, analogous to the channels of the Californian and the gutters of the Australian miners; the miners were themselves called *streamers*; the localities where streaming was carried on, *stream-works*; and the ore obtained, *stream-tin*.

2. In *biol.*, the peculiar flowing motion of the particles of protoplasm in an amœba or other rhizopod, by which the form of the animalcule changes or pseudopods are protruded; also, the similar circulation or rotation of the protoplasm of some plant-cells. See *protoplasm*, and *rotation of protoplasm* (under *rotation*).

streaming (strē'ming), *p. a.* In *her.*, issuing, as rays of light: as, rays *streaming* from the dexter chief.

streamless (strēm'les), *a.* [< *stream* + *-less*.] Not traversed by streams; unwatered. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 758.

streamlet (strēm'let), *n.* [< *stream* + *-let*.] A small stream; a rivulet; a rill.

Unnumber'd glittering *streamlets* play'd,
And hurled every where their waters sheen.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, i. 3.

stream-line (strēm'līn), *n.* See *line*[2], and *line of flow* (under *flow*[1]).—**Stream-line surface.** See *surface*.

streamling (strēm'ling), *n.* [< *stream* + *-ling*[1].] Same as *streamlet*.

A thousand *Streamlings* that n'er saw the Sun,
With tribute silver to his service run.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

stream-tin (strēm'tin), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore, or oxid of tin, obtained in streaming (which see).

stream-wheel (strēm'hwēl), *n.* An undershot wheel, or current-wheel.

stream-works (strēm'wėrks), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *mining*, a locality where the detrital deposits are washed in order to procure the valuable metal or ore which they may contain; alluvial washings, or surface mining. The words *stream-works* and *stream* (*v. t.*) are rarely, if ever, used except with reference to the separation of tin ore from detrital deposits.

streamwort (strēm'wėrt), *n.* A plant of Lindley's order *Haloragaceæ*. [Rare.]

streamy (strē'mi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *stremy*; < *stream* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Abounding in streams. (*a*) Full of running water or of springs.

Arcadia
(However *streamy*), now adust and dry,
Deny'd the Goddess Water.
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

(*b*) Full of or emitting streaming rays of light.

In *streamy* sparkles, kindling all the skies,
From pole to pole the trail of glory flies.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 321.

2. Having the form of a beam or stream of light.

streat†, *n.* An obsolete form of *street*.

Streatfield's operation. See *operation*.

streberyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *strawberry*.

Strebla (streb'lą), *n.* [NL. (Wiedemann, 1824), < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted, crooked, < στρέφειν, twist.] A peculiar genus of pupiparous dipterous insects, of the family *Nycteribiidæ*, including certain so-called bat-lice or bat-ticks. *S. vespertilionis* is a common bat-parasite occurring in South America and the West Indies.

streblosis (streb-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] The angle through which it is necessary to rotate an element of a figure to bring it into coincidence with the corresponding element of a given conformable figure.

Streblus (streb'lus), *n.* [NL. (Loureiro, 1790), so called in allusion to its branches, which form a dense mass of rigid straggling twigs; < Gr. στρεβλός, twisted: see *Strebla*.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Urticaceæ* and tribe *Moreæ*, type of the subtribe *Streblæ*. It is characterized by usually dioecious flowers, the male in clustered two-bracted heads, the female solitary on the peduncle, the perianth consisting of four widely overlapping segments which closely invest the one-celled ovary. As in most of the subtribe, its cotyledons are very unequal, and the larger, which is very fleshy, incloses the smaller. The only species, *S. asper* (*Trophis aspera*), is the toukhoi or paper-tree of the Siamese, who prepare several kinds of paper from its bark, including a heavy and a thin white paper, and a black paper for use like a slate, much employed in the native law-courts. It is a small tree, reaching about thirty feet in height, bearing dark-green oval coriaceous two-ranked leaves, and occurring from China and Manila to the Andaman Islands.

strecchet, *v.* An old spelling of *stretch*.

street, *n.* A Middle English form of *straw*[1].

streel (strēl), *v. i.* [Cf. *streal*.] To trail; stream.

A yellow satin train that *streeled* after her like the tail of a comet. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xx.

streent, *n.* A Middle English form of *strain*[2].

streept, *v.* A Middle English form of *strip*[1].

street (strēt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *streat*, *streate*; < ME. *streete*, *strete*, *stret*, *strate*, < AS. *strǽt* = OS. *strata* = OFries. *strete* = MD. *straete*, D. *straat* = MLG. *strāte*, LG. *strate* = OHG. *strāza*, MHG. *strāze*, G. *strasse* = Icel. *stræti* = Sw. *stråt* = Dan. *stræde* (= It. *strada* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *estrada* = OF. *estree*, *stree*, *strae*, F. *étrée* = W. *ystrad*, *ystrid* = OIr. *srāth* = Ir. Gael. *sraid* = NGr. στράτα), < LL. *strata*, a street, road, highway, orig. *via strata*, a paved way, < L. *strata*, fem. of *stratus*, pp. of *sternere*, strew, scatter, spread, cover, pave: see *stratum*. *Street* is one of the very few words regarded as received in England from the Roman invaders, others being *chester* (*Chester*), *port*, *wall*, and *-coln* in *Lincoln*. Cf. *stray*[1], *stray*[2].] **1†.** A paved road; a highway.

This grand-child, great as he [Mulmutius], those four proud *Streets* begun
That each way cross this Isle, and bounds did them allow. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 74.

There were at that time [fifth year after the Conquest] in England four great roads, . . . of which two ran lengthways through the island, and two crossed it, . . . Watlinge-*strete*, Fosse, Hikenilde-*strete*, and Erming-*strete*.
Guest, Origines Celticæ, II. 218.

2. A public way or road, whether paved or unpaved, in a village, town, or city, ordinarily including a sidewalk or sidewalks and a roadway, and having houses or town lots on one or both sides; a main way, in distinction from a lane or alley: as, a fashionable *street*; a *street* of shops. Abbreviated *St.*, *st.* Compare *road*, 3. Strictly, the word excludes the houses, which are *on* the street; but in a very common use it includes the land and houses, which are then *in* the street: as, a house *in* High Street. In *law*, *street* sometimes includes as much of the surface, and as much of the space above and of the soil or depth beneath, as may be needed for the ordinary works which the local authorities may decide to execute on or in a street, including sidewalks.

Up Fish *Street*! down Saint Magnus' Corner!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 8. 1.

3. The way for vehicles, between the curbs, as distinguished from the sidewalks: as, to walk in the *street*.—**4.** Hence, a path or passageway inclosed between continuous lines of objects; a track; a lane.

It seemed to bee, as it were, a continued *street* of shippes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

I was ushered through an actual *street* of servitors.
Disraeli, Vivian Grey, iii. 8.

5†. A path; a way.

Than makest thou his pees with his sovereyn,
And bringest him out of the croked *streete*.
Chaucer, A. B. C., l. 70.

While I ran by the most secret *streets*,
Eschewing still the common haunted track.
Surrey, Æneid, ii. 975.

6. The inhabitants of a street collectively. [Colloq.]

All the whole *street* will hate us, and the world
Point me out cruel. *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, v. 2.

Grub Street. See *Grub-street*.—**Lombard Street.** See *Lombard*[2], 1.—**Queer Street.** See *queer*[1].—**Street Arab.** See *Arab*, 2.—**Street broker.** See *broker*.—**The street**, a street (as Wall Street in New York) or locality where merchants or stock-brokers congregate for business; the commercial exchange: as, it is rumored on *the street*.

Common places whyther marchaunttes resort as to *the* burse or *streate*. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books [on America, ed. Arber, p. 186).

To have the key of the street. See *key*[1].—**To spin street-yarn.** See *spin*.—**Syn. 2.** *Road*, etc. See *way*.

streetage (strē'tāj), *n.* [< *street* + *-age*.] A charge made for the use of a street. [Rare.]

street-car (strēt'kär), *n.* A passenger-car for local or city travel, drawn on the surface of the public streets by horses, by a locomotive engine, or by an endless cable, or propelled by electricity. [U. S.]

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The *street-cars* rattled in the foreground, changing horses and absorbing and emitting passengers.
H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxiv.

street-door (strēt'dōr), *n.* The door of a house or other building which opens upon a street.

When you step but a few doors off . . . to see a brother-footman going to be hanged, leave the *street door* open.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

streeted (strē'ted), *a.* Provided with streets.

There are few Places this Side the Alps better built, and so well *streeted* as this [Antwerp].
Howell, Letters, I. i. 12.

street-locomotive (strēt'lō*ˢ*kō-mō-tiv), *n.* See *locomotive*.

street-orderly (strēt'ôr*ˢ*dėr-li), *n.* A person employed to keep the streets clean by the prompt removal of rubbish, dung, or dirt of any kind by means of a hand-brush and bag.

By the *street-orderly* method of scavaging, the thoroughfares are continually being cleansed, and so never allowed to become dirty; whereas, by the ordinary method, they are not cleansed until they are dirty.
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 257.

street-railroad (strēt'rāl*ˢ*rōd), *n.* A railroad constructed upon the surface of a public street in towns and cities; a tramway. Cars on such railroads are variously propelled, and the railroads take specific names from the system of propulsion, as *cable-railroad, horse-railroad, electric railroad.* [U. S.]

street-sweeper (strēt'swē*ˢ*pėr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specifically, a machine provided with brushes and scrapers for removing dust, mud, etc., from the streets.

street-walker (strēt'wâ*ˢ*kėr), *n.* **1.** One who walks the streets; a pedestrian.

All *street-walkers* and shop-keepers bear an equal share in its hourly vexation [the nuisance of beggars].
Swift, Proposal for giving Badges to Beggars.

2. A common prostitute who walks the streets at night.

streetward[1] (strēt'wârd), *n.* [< *street* + *ward*.] Formerly, an officer who had the care of the streets.

streetward[2] (strēt'wärd), *adv.* and *a.* [< *street* + *-ward*.] Next the street; looking out on the street. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

streetway (strēt'wā), *n.* [< *street* + *way*.] The open space of a street; the roadway.

streight[1]†. An old spelling of *straight*[1].

streight[2]†, **streighten**†. Old spellings of *strait*[1], *straiten*. *Drayton*.

streik†, *v.* See *streak*[3].

streine†, **streinable**†. Old spellings of *strain*[1], *strainable*. *Holinshed*.

streit†, **streite**†, *a.* Old spellings of *strait*[1].

streke†. A Middle English form of *streak*[1], *streak*[2], and *strike*.

strelitz (strel'its), *n.* [< G. *strelitze*, < Russ. *strieletsŭ*, an archer, shooter, < *strielyatĭ*, shoot, *striela*, an arrow; prob. < OHG. *strāla*, G. *strahl* = AS. *strǣl*, arrow: see *streal*.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

Strelitzia (strē-lit'si-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Aiton, 1789), named after Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. of England, and descended from the German house of Mecklenburg-*Strelitz*.] **1.** A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Musaceæ*, distinguished by its flowers with three free sepals and three very dissimilar and peculiar petals, of which the outer is short, broad, and concave or hooded, the two lateral long, narrow, more or less united, and continued into a long petaloid appendage. There are 4 or 5 species, natives of South Africa. They are singular plants, producing an erect or subterranean woody rootstock, and large leaves which resemble those of a small banana-tree, or are reduced mainly or completely to tall erect cylindrical petioles. The large handsome flowers are borne few together far exserted from a spathe, which consists of one or two large boat-shaped bracts on a terminal or axillary scape. *S. Reginæ*, known as *queen-plant, bird's-tongue flower*, or *bird-of-paradise flower*, produces large brilliant flowers, highly prized for the oddity of their shape and coloring, showing the unusual combination of orange and blue. *S. augusta*, a larger species with small white flowers and purple bracts, has a palm-like stem reaching 20 feet in height, and is cultivated under the name *grand strelitzia*. *S. juncea* and other species are also cultivated under glass.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

stremet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *stream*.

strent†, **strenet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *strain*[2].

stronger†, **strengest**†, *a.* Earlier comparative and superlative of *strong*[1].

strengite (streng'īt), *n.* [Named after A. *Streng*, of Giessen, Germany.] A hydrous phosphate of iron, occurring in reddish orthorhombic crystals: it is isomorphous with scorodite.

strength (strength), *n.* [< ME. *strengthe*, *strencthe*, *strenkyth*, also *strenthe*, *streinthe*, < AS. *strengthu* (= OHG. *strengida*), strength, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*[1]. Cf. *length*, < *long*.] **1.** The property of being strong; force; power. Specifically—(*a*) In animals, that attribute of an animal body by which it is enabled to move itself or other bodies. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. See *horse-power*.

Vlixes also, with angarely mony
Of tulkis [knights] of Traci, tor men of *strenkyth*.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6894.

The external indications of *strength* are the abundance and firmness of the muscular fibres.
Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, vi. 9.

[Used in plural with same sense as singular.

Alle his [Samson's] *strengthes* in his heres were.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 68.]

(*b*) In inanimate things, the property by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or yielding: as, the *strength* of a bone; the *strength* of a beam; the *strength* of a wall; the *strength* of a rope.

Our castle's *strength*
Will laugh a siege to scorn.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 2.

The citty is of no greate *strength*, having a trifling wall about it.
Evelyn, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence—**2.** Power or vigor of any kind; ability; capacity for work or effective action, whether physical, intellectual, or moral: as, *strength* of grasp or stroke; *strength* of mind, memory, or judgment; *strength* of feeling (that is, not intensity but effectiveness of emotion).

If, rather than to marry County Paris,
Thou hast the *strength* of will to slay thyself.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1. 72.

The belief
He has of his own great and catholic *strengths*
In arguing and discourse.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 2.

In the world of morals, as in the world of physics, *strength* is nearly allied to hardness.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 354.

3. One who or that which is regarded as an embodiment of force or strength; that on which confidence or reliance is firmly set; stay; support; security.

God is our refuge and *strength*. Ps. xlvi. 1.

Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,
My only *strength* and stay. *Milton*, P. L., x. 921.

Hitherto, Davenant observes, in taxing the people we had gone chiefly on land and trade, which is about one-third of the *strength* of England.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 56.

4. Force; violence; vehemence; intensity.

Zee schulle undrestonde, that the Soudan is Lord of 5 Kyngdomes, that he hathe conquered and apropred to him be *Strengthe*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 35.

And al men speken of hunting,
How they wolde slee the hert with *strengthe*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 351.

If you did know to whom I gave the ring, . . .
You would abate the *strength* of your displeasure.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1. 198.

5. Degree of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the power to produce sensible effects on other bodies; potency: said of liquors and the like: as, the *strength* of an acid; the *strength* of wine or spirits; the *strength* of a potion or a poison.—**6.** Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any collective body, as of an army or a fleet: as, a play adapted to the whole *strength* of the company; the full *strength* of a regiment.

Demand of him of what *strength* they are a-foot.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 181.

Half a dozen gentlemen, furnished with a good *strength* of water-spaniels.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. Selborne, To T. Pennant, xxii.

7. Available force or backing, as of a candidate: as, his *strength* is greatest in the cities. [Political cant.]—**8.** Force proceeding from motion and proportioned to it; vehemence; impetuosity: as, the *strength* of a current of air or water; the *strength* of a charge of cavalry.—**9.** A stronghold.

Syne they hae left him, hail and feir,
Within his *strength* of stane.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 222).

"No to say it 's our best dwelling," he added, turning to Bucklaw, "but just a *strength* for the Lord of Ravenswood to flee until." *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, vii.

10. In colors, the relative property possessed by a pigment of imparting a color to and modifying the shade of any other pigment to which it is added. Thus, one pound of lampblack added to 100 pounds of white lead produces a dark-gray shade, but one pound of ivory-black added in the same way would have little effect on the white.

11. In the *fine arts*, boldness of conception or treatment.

Carracci's *strength*, Correggio's softer line.
Pope, Epistle to Jervas, l. 37.

12. In *soap-making*. See the quotation.

A peculiar phenomenon may be remarked in the cooling [of a little of the soap placed on a glass plate], which affords a good criterion of the quality of the soap. When there is formed around the little patch an opaque zone, a fraction of an inch broad, this is supposed to indicate complete saponification, and is called the *strength*; when it is absent, the soap is said to want its *strength*. When this zone soon vanishes after being distinctly seen, the soap is said to have *false strength*.
Ure, Dict., III. 852.

On the strength (*milit.* and *naval*), on the muster-rolls. [Colloq.]

The colonel had put the widow woman *on the strength*; she was no longer an unrecognized waif, but had her regimental position.
Arch. Forbes, in Eng. Illust. Mag., VI. 525.

On or upon the strength of, in reliance upon the value of; on the faith of: as, to do something *on the strength of* another's promise.

My father set out *upon the strength of* these two following axioms. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 19.

Proof strength. See *proof*, *a.*—**Strength of a current**, in *elect.*, the quantity of electricity which passes in a unit of time; the measure of electrical energy. See *Ohm's law*, under *law*[1].—**Strength of materials.** See *material*.—**Strength of pole.** See *pole*[2].—**Strength of the source.** See the quotation.

The time rate of supply of liquid through the source is called the *strength of the source*.
Minchin, Uniplanar Kinematics, vi.

To measure strength. See *measure*.—**Syn. 1.** *Force*, etc. See *power*[1].

strengtht (strength), *v. t.* [< ME. *strengthen*, *strenthen*; < *strength*, *n.*] To strengthen.

Take this for a general reule, that every counseil that is affermed or *strengthed* so strongly that it may not be chaunged for no condicioun that may bitide—I say that thilke counseil is wikked.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (Harleian MS.).

The helpe of Gods grace in that tribulation to *strength* him.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 16.

His armes and leggys [were] well lengthed and *strengthed*.
Fabyan, Chron., clvi.

strengthen (streng'thn), *v.* [< *strength* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make strong or stronger; add strength to, either physical, legal, or moral; confirm; establish: as, to *strengthen* a limb; to *strengthen* an obligation; to *strengthen* a claim; to *strengthen* authority.

Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and *strengthen* him. Deut. iii. 28.

Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .
With powerful policy *strengthen* themselves.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2. 58.

For the more *strenthening* the Acts of this Parliament, the King purchased the Pope's Bulls, containing grievous Censures and Curses to them that should break them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 149.

Strengthening plaster. See *plaster*.—**Syn.** To invigorate, fortify, brace, nerve, steel, corroborate, support, heighten.

II. *intrans.* To grow strong or stronger.

The young disease, that must subdue at length,
Grows with his growth, and *strengthens* with his strength.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 136.

strengthener (strength'nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *strengthner*; < *strengthen* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes strong or stronger; one who or that which increases strength, physical or moral.

Whose plays are *strengtheners* of virtue.
Mary Lamb, Tales from Shakspere, Pref.

strengthful (strength'fûl), *a.* [< *strength* + *-ful*.] Abounding in strength; strong. *Marston*.

strengthfulness (strength'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strengthful or strong; fullness of strength.

strengthing (streng'thing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strength*, *v.*] A strengthening. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwell.*)

strengthless (strength'les), *a.* [< *strength* + *-less*.] Destitute of strength, in any sense of the word. *Shak.*; *Boyle*.

strengthner† (strength'nėr), *n.* Same as *strengthener*.

strengthy (streng'thi), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *strenthie*; < *strength* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *lengthy*.] Having strength; strong.

The simple and *strenthie* defence of ane iust caus.
J. Tyrie, Refutation, Pref. 2. (*Jamieson.*)

strenkle (streng'kl), *v. t.* An obsolete or Scotch form of *strinkle*.

strenkle (streng'kl), *n.* [< ME. *strenkyll*; < *strenkle*, *v.* Cf. *sprinkle*, *n.*] A sprinkler. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Strenkyll to cast holy water, vimpilon.
Palsgrave. (*Halliwell.*)

strenth†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strength*.

strenuity† (stre-nū'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *strenuita(t-)s*, nimbleness, friskness, < *strenuus*, quick, active, vigorous: see *strenuous*.] Strenuousness.

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About in the see
No Prince was of better *strenuitee*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

strenuosity (stren-ū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *strenuous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state or character of being strenuous; strenuousness.—2. A strained effect, or a straining for effect, as in a literary composition.

Strenuosity in style is not quite the same thing as strength. *The Academy*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 73.

strenuous (stren′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *strenuus*, quick, active, brisk, vigorous; cf. Gr. στερεός, firm, hard, στρηνής, strong.] 1. Strong; vigorous; active; pushing.

Him whose *strenuous* tongue
Can burst Joy's grape against his palate fine.
Keats, Melancholy.

2. Eagerly pressing or urgent; energetic; zealous; ardent; bold; earnest; valiant; intrepid.

To *strenuous* minds there is an inquietude in overquietness. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 33.

This scheme encountered *strenuous* opposition in the council. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. Necessitating vigor or energy; accompanied by labor or exertion.

What more oft, in nations grown corrupt, . . .
Than to love bondage more than liberty,
Bondage with ease than *strenuous* liberty?
Milton, S. A., l. 271.

Worldlings revelling in the fields
Of *strenuous* idleness. *Wordsworth*, Memory.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. Energetic, resolute.

strenuously (stren′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a strenuous manner; with eager and pressing zeal; ardently; boldly; vigorously; actively.

strenuousness (stren′ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being strenuous; eagerness; earnestness; active zeal.

strepet, *v.* An old spelling of *strip*[1].

strepent (strep′ent), *a.* [< L. *strepen(t-)s*, ppr. of *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur.] Noisy; loud. [Rare.]

Peace to the *strepent* horn!
Shenstone, Rural Elegance.

Strepera (strep′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), < L. *strepere*, make a noise.] An Australian genus of corvine passerine birds, typical of the subfamily *Streperinæ*, having long wings and naked nostrils. Also called *Coronica* (Gould, 1837). There are 7 species, commonly called *crow-shrikes*, of a black, blackish-brown, or gray color, more or less



Crow-shrike (*Strepera graculina*).

varied with white or rufous. The type is *Corvus graculinus* of White, the noisy roller of Latham, *Coracias* or *Gracula* or *Barita strepera* of various authors, now *Strepera graculina*. It is glossy-black, with the base of the tail and an alar speculum white, the iris yellow. The length is 18½ inches. *S. crissalis*, *arguta*, *intermedia*, *cunéicauda* (or *anaphonensis*: see *squeaker*), *melanoptera*, and *fuliginosa* are the other species.

streperine (strep′e-rin), *a.* [< *Strepera* + *-ine*[1].] Of or pertaining to birds of the genus *Strepera*.

streperous (strep′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *strepere*, make a noise, rumble, murmur, + *-ous*. Cf. *obstreperous*.] Noisy; loud; boisterous. [Rare.]

In a *streperous* eruption it [the bay or laurel] riseth against fire. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

strephotome (stref′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. στρέφω, twist, turn, + *-τομος*, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A corkscrew-like needle used in an operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia.

Strepitores (strep-i-tō′rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **strepitor*, < L. *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] A group of insessorial birds, established by Blyth in 1849 for those Cuvierian *Passerinæ* which are non-passerine, and primarily divided into *Syndactyli*, *Zygodactyli*, and *Heterodactyli*. See these words.

strepitoso (strep-i-tō′sō), *adv.* [It., < *strepito*, noise, < L. *strepitus*, noise: see *strepitous*.] In *music*, in an impetuous, boisterous, noisy manner.

strepitous (strep′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *strepitus*, noise, < *strepere*, make a noise: see *strepent*.] Noisy.

strepsicere (strep′si-sēr), *n.* [< *strepsiceros*.] An antelope with twisted horns; a strepsiceros.

strepsiceros (strep-sis′e-ros), *n.* [NL., < L. *strepsiceros*, < Gr. **στρεψίκερως*, an animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans *addax*.] 1†. Some antelope with twisted horns, as the koodoo; originally, perhaps, the addax.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827).] A genus of antelopes with twisted or spiral horns. The only species now left in the genus is *S. kudu*, the koodoo. See cut under *koodoo*.

Strepsilas (strep′si-las), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. στρέψις, a turning round, < στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), twist, turn, + λᾶς, λᾶας, a stone.] The typical genus of a subfamily *Strepsilainæ*; the turnstones. The bill is short, constricted at the base, tapering to a sharp point, with ascending gonys longer than the mandibular rami, short and broad nasal fossæ, and short shallow grooves in the under mandible. The legs are short and stout, with the tarsus scutellate in front and reticulate on the sides and back, and four toes, cleft to the base. There are 2 species—*S. interpres*, the common turnstone, and *S. melanocephalus* of the North Pacific, the black-headed turnstone, perhaps only a variety of the other. The genus was also called *Cinclus*, *Arenaria*, and *Morinella*. See cuts under *Pressirostres* and *turnstone*.

strepsipter (strep-sip′tėr), *n.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera*.] A member of the *Strepsiptera*.

Strepsiptera (strep-sip′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **strepsipterus*: see *strepsipterous*.] 1. An order of insects, named by Kirby in 1833 from the twisted wings, synonymous with *Rhipiptera* of Latreille, and corresponding to the family *Stylopidæ*. The fore wings are mere twisted filaments or pseudelytra; the hind wings are expansive and fan-shaped; the females are wingless. The strepsipters are parasitic on hymenopterous insects, especially bees and wasps. They are now regarded as anomalous *Coleoptera* degraded by parasitism. See cut under *Stylops*.

2†. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a family of neuropterous insects, forming with *Phryganida* the suborder *Trichoptera*.

strepsipteral (strep-sip′te-ral), *a.* [< *strepsipter-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipteran (strep-sip′te-ran), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. *Strepsiptera* + *-an*.] I. *n.* A strepsipter.

II. *a.* Same as *strepsipterous*.

strepsipterous (strep-sip′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **strepsipterus*, < Gr. στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), twist, turn, + πτερόν, a wing.] Having twisted front wings, as a stylops; of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera*; rhipipterous. Also *strepsipteran*, *strepsipteral*. See cut under *Stylops*.

strepsirrhinal, strepsirhinal (strep-si-rī′nal), *a.* [< *strepsirrhine* + *-al*.] Same as *strepsirrhine*.

strepsirrhine, strepsirhine (strep′si-rin), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **strepsirrhinus*, < Gr. στρέφειν (aor. στρέψαι), turn, twist, + ῥίς (ῥιν-), nose.] I. *a.* Having twisted or curved nostrils, as a lemur; of or pertaining to the *Strepsirrhini*; neither catarrhine nor platyrrhine, as a primate. Also *strepsorhine*.

II. *n.* Any lemur or prosimian; a member of the *Strepsirrhini*.

Strepsirrhini, Strepsirhini (strep-si-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Geoffroy): see *strepsirrhine*.] The lemuroid mammals, or lemurs: so called from the twisted nostrils, in distinction from *Catarrhini* and *Platyrrhini*. In these animals the nostrils are at the corners of the snout, and somewhat comma-shaped, as is usual in mammals, instead of having the more human character of those of the higher *Primates*. The term is exactly synonymous with *Prosimiæ* or *Lemuroidea*, excepting that in early usages of all three of these names of lemurs the so-called flying-lemurs (*Galeopithecidæ*) were wrongly included, these being insectivorous and not primatial mammals, now always excluded from the strepsirrhines. Also *Strepsirhina*, *Strepsirrhina*, and *Strepsorhina*.

Streptanthus (strep-tan′thus), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1825), so called from the greatly twisted claws of the petals; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted (< στρέφειν, twist, turn), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Cruciferæ* and tribe *Arabideæ*, distinguished from the type-genus *Arabis* by a calyx commonly of large size, longer and sometimes connate stamens, and petals usually borne on a twisted claw. There are about 16 species, natives of North America, and chiefly of the western United States. They are smooth annuals or perennials, with entire or lyrate leaves and commonly bractless flowers, which are purple or sometimes white or yellow, and in some species pendulous. *S. obtusifolius*, a pink-flowered species, has been called *Arkansas cabbage*.

streptobacteria (strep′tō-bak-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + NL. *bactérium*.] A supposed bacterium, consisting of a chain of short rod-formed bacteria linked together. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

Streptocarpus (strep-tō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1828), so called from the spirally twisted fruit; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Gesneraceæ*, tribe *Cyrtandreæ*, and subtribe *Didymocarpeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with an elongated corolla-tube which is much enlarged above, and contains two perfect stamens and a linear ovary imperfectly four-celled by the protrusion of lobed placentæ densely covered on their margins with ovules, and becoming a spirally twisted capsule which is linear and terete and splits into valves coherent at the base and apex. There are about 19 species, natives of South Africa and of Madagascar. They are woolly or downy herbs, chiefly with spreading radical leaves or with a single leaf (a persistent cotyledon), sometimes with a stem bearing opposite leaves. The handsome flowers are mostly pale purple or blue; they form a many-flowered cyme, or are borne few or singly upon their peduncle. *S. Dunnii*, a remarkable species from the Transvaal mountains, is cultivated for its peculiar solitary grayish-green leaf, prostrate on the ground and over 3 feet long, with thick fleshy veins and clothed beneath with close reddish down, and for its bright-red tubular decurved flowers, of which there are sometimes over one hundred on a scape at once. Several other species are in cultivation under glass, especially *S. Watsoni*, a hybrid with several large leaves and rich crimson flowers, and *S. Rexii*, with blue flowers. They are known as *Cape primrose*.

streptococchemia, streptococcheemia (strep′-tō-ko-kē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *streptococci* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] The presence of streptococci in the blood.

streptococci (strep-tō-kok′sī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + κόκκος, a berry.] A chain of micrococci linked together, occurring in some specific diseases. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i. 185.

Streptoneura (strep-tō-nū′rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptoneurus*: see *streptoneurous*.] A branch of anisopleurous *Gastropoda*, in which the long loop of visceral nerves embracing the intestine is caught and twisted into a figure-of-8 by the torsion which the animal undergoes in its development. The *Streptoneura* are divided into two orders, *Zygobranchia* and *Azygobranchia*. They include all the anisopleural gastropods except the opisthobranchs and pulmonifers. The nearest synonym is *Prosobranchiata*.

streptoneural (strep-tō-nū′ral), *a.* [< *streptoneurous* + *-al*.] Same as *streptoneurous*.

streptoneurous (strep-tō-nū′rus), *a.* [< NL. **streptoneurus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + νεῦρον, a nerve.] Having twisted (visceral) nerves; specifically, pertaining to the *Streptoneura*, or having their characters.

Streptopus (strep′tō-pus), *n.* [NL. (F. A. Michaux, 1803), so called from the abruptly bent flower-stalk; < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + ποῦς = E. *foot*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceæ* and tribe *Polygonateæ*. It is characterized by nodding solitary or twin axillary flowers, divided into six more or less spreading segments, with a filiform or columnar style which is three-cleft at the apex. There are 4 species, natives of Europe, North America, and temperate parts of Asia. They are rather delicate plants, from a short and densely fiber-bearing or a creeping root-stock, with a simple or sparingly branched stem, bearing numerous ovate or lanceolate alternate sessile or clasping leaves. The small rose-colored or whitish flowers hang upon slender recurved or reflexed peduncles, followed by small roundish berries with numerous pale oblong or curving striate seeds. They are known by the name *twisted-stalk*, translating the genus name. *S. amplexifolius* is found in Europe, and, together with *S. roseus*, in northern North America, and southward in the mountains.

streptospondylian (strep′tō-spon-dil′i-an), *a.* Same as *streptospondylous*.

streptospondylous (strep-tō-spon′di-lus), *a.* [< NL. **streptospondylus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra.] Having the character of the vertebral articulations reversed, or supposed to be so, as in the genus *Streptospondylus*.

Streptospondylus (strep-tō-spon′di-lus), *n.* [NL. (Meyer): see *streptospondylous*.] A genus of fossil crocodiles, founded on remains represented by vertebræ of the Wealden and Oölitic formations. It was originally placed among the opisthocœlian *Crocodilia*, subsequently among the amphicœlian. The genus agrees with such forms as *Teleosaurus*, which have the external nares terminal, and is placed by Huxley in the family *Teleosauridæ*.

streptostylic (strep-tō-stī′lik), *a.* [< NL. *streptostylicus*, < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + στῦλος, a pillar.] Having the quadrate bone freely articulated with the skull, as in ophidian and saurian reptiles; not monimostylic; of or pertaining to the *Streptostylica*.

Streptostylica (strep-tō-stil′i-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *streptostylicus*: see *streptostylic*.] Streptostylic reptiles, a prime division of ordinary reptiles (as snakes and lizards), having an articulated quadrate bone and a pair of extracloacal copulatory organs: opposed to *Monimostylica*. They were divided into *Ophi-*

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dia and *Sauria* (including *Amphisbæna*). *Stannius*, 1856.

Streptothrix (strep′tō-thriks), *n.* [NL. (F. Cohn), < Gr. στρεπτός, twisted, + θρίξ, the hair.] A genus standing probably intermediate between the bacteria and the fungi proper. It comprises very minute, colorless, branching filaments, growing in interlacing masses like the mycelium of fungi. *S. foersteri* was found by Cohn in the concretions of the lacrymal canals of the eye.

stress[1] (stres), *v. t.* [< OF. *estrecier, estressier, estrechier, estroyssier*, etc., straiten, contract, < ML. as if **strictiare*, < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw together, compress: see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*. Cf. *distress*.] **1.** To straiten; constrain; press; urge; hamper. [Rare.]

If the magistrate be so *stressed* that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning, p. 155. (*Latham.*)

2. In *mech.*, to subject to a stress.

The theory of elastic solids . . . shows that when a solid is *stressed* the state of stress is completely determined when the amount and direction of the three principal stresses are known. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., § 832.

3. To lay the stress, emphasis, or accent on; emphasize.

If he had eased his heart in *stressing* the first syllable, it was only temporary relief.
G. Meredith, The Egoist, xviii.

stress[1] (stres), *n.* [< *stress*[1], *v.*] **1.** Constraining, urging, or impelling force; constraining power or influence; pressure; urgency; violence.

By *stress* of weather driven,
At last they landed. *Dryden*, Æneid, i. 503.

2. In *mech.*, an elastic force, whether in equilibrium with an external force or not; the force called into play by a strain. This word was introduced into mechanics by Rankine in 1855. In the following year Sir William Thomson used the word as synonymous with *pressure*, or an external force balanced by elastic forces. The terminology has been further confused by the use of Rankine's word *strain*, by Thomson and others, as a synonym for *deformation*. The words *stress* and *strain* are needed in the senses originally given to them by Rankine; while they both have familiar equivalents to which they have been wrested. At present, some writers use them in one way and some in the other.

In this paper the word *strain* will be used to denote the change of volume and figure constituting the deviation of a molecule of a solid from that condition which it preserves when free from the action of external forces; and the word *stress* will be used to denote the force, or combination of forces, which such a molecule exerts in tending to recover its free condition, and which, for a state of equilibrium, is equal and opposite to the combination of external forces applied to it.
Rankine, Axes of Elasticity, § 2.

A *stress* is an equilibrating application of force to a body. . . . It will be seen that I have deviated slightly from Mr. Rankine's definition of the word *stress*, as I have applied it to the direct action experienced by a body from the matter around it, and not, as proposed by him, to the elastic reaction of the body equal and opposite to that action. *Thomson*, Phil. Trans., CLXVI. 487.

3. Stretch; strain; effort.

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a *stress* beyond their strength. *Locke*, Conduct of the Understanding, xxviii.

4. Weight; importance; special force or significance; emphasis.

Consider how great a *stress* he laid upon this duty, . . . and how earnestly he recommended it. *Bp. Atterbury.*

This, on which the great *stress* of the business depends.
Locke. (*Johnson.*)

So rare the sweep, so nice the art,
That lays no *stress* on any part.
Lowell, Appledore.

5. The relative loudness with which certain syllables or parts of syllables are pronounced; emphasis in utterance; accent; ictus. In elocution, *initial, opening*, or *radical stress* is stress or emphasis at the beginning; *medial* or *median stress* is that in the middle; and *close, final*, or *vanishing stress* is stress at the end of a vowel-sound. The union of initial and final is *compound stress*, that of all three stresses is *thorough stress*. —**Anticlastic stress.** See *anticlastic*.—**Axis of a stress,** one of three mutually perpendicular lines meeting at any point of a body in which a given stress tends to produce only elongation or contraction, without any tangential action.—**Center of stress.** See *center*[1].—**Close stress.** See def. 5.—**Composition of stresses.** See *composition of displacements*, under *composition*.—**Compound stress.** See def. 5.—**Concurrent stress and strain.** See *concurrent*.—**Final stress.** See def. 5.—**Homogeneous stress,** in *mech.*, a stress which affects alike all similar and similarly turned portions of matter within the boundary within which the stress is said to be homogeneous. —**Initial stress.** See def. 5.—**Lateral stress.** See *lateral*.—**Medial, median stress.** See def. 5.—**Normal stress,** a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the normals to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three extensive or compressive stresses along three rectangular axes.—**Orthogonal stress.** (*a*) Relatively to a homogeneous strain, a stress which neither increases nor diminishes the work of producing that strain. (*b*) Relatively to another stress, a stress orthogonal to a strain perfectly concurrent with the other stress.—**Perfectly concurrent stress.** (*a*) Relatively to another stress, a stress equal to that other multiplied by a real number. (*b*) Relatively to an infinitesimal homogeneous strain, a stress such that, if the strain be so compounded with a rotation as to produce a pure strain, the motions of the particles upon the surface of a sphere relatively to its center represent in magnitude and direction the components of the stress.—**Principal tension of a stress,** a component of the stress along one of its axes.—**Radical stress.** See def. 5.—**Shearing stress,** a stress tending to produce a shear.—**Storm and stress.** See *storm*.—**Synclastic stress,** a stress upon a plate tending to give it a positive curvature.—**Tangential stress,** a stress such that its tendency to change the relative positions of two parts of a solid always acts along the tangents to the surface separating those parts. Such a stress consists of three shearing stresses having orthogonal axes.—**The principal axes of stress.** See *axis*[1].—**Thorough stress.** See def. 5.—**Type of a stress.** See *type*.—**Vanishing stress,** an increasing loudness toward the end of a vowel-sound, producing the effect of a jerk. See def. 5.=**Syn. 5.** *Accent*, etc. See *emphasis*.

stress[2] (stres), *n.* [< *stress*[1], *v.* In part an aphetic form of *distress*, q. v.] **1.** Distress; difficulty; extremity; pinch. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And help the pure that ar in *stres*
Opprest and hereit mercyles.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 469.

The agony and *stress*
Of pitying love. *Whittier*, The Two Rabbis.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining; distress. (*b*) A former mode of taking up indictments for circuit courts.

stress-diagram (stres′dī″a-gram), *n.* See *diagram*.

stressless (stres′les), *a.* [< *stress*[1] + *-less*.] Without stress; specifically, unaccented. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 788.

stress-sheet (stres′shēt), *n.* In *bridge-building*, same as *strain-sheet*.

stretch (strech), *v.* [< ME. *strecchen* (also unassibilated *streken*, whence mod. E. dial. *streek, streak*, var. *strake*) (pret. *straughte, straught, strahte, streahte*, **streighte, streigte, strehte*, pp. *straught, strauzt, streight, streizt, streiht*), < AS. *streccan* (pret. *strehte*, pp. *streht*) = OFries. *strekka* = D. *strekken* = MLG. *strecken* = OHG. *strecchen*, MHG. G. *strecken* = Sw. *sträcka* = Dan. *strække*, draw out, stretch; connected with the adj. AS. *stræc, strec*, strong, violent (lit. stretched?), = MHG. *strac* (*strack-*), G. *strack*, straight; √ *strak*, perhaps orig. √ **srak*, a var. of √ *rak* in *retch*[2], *reck, reach*[1]; otherwise akin to L. *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strait*[1]), and to Gr. στραγγός, twisted tight. Hence *straight*[1], orig. pp. of *stretch*. Connection with *string, strong*[1], etc., is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To draw (out); pull (out).

But stert vp stithly, *straght* out a swerde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1240.

2. To draw out to full length; extend; expand; spread: as, to *stretch* one's self; to *stretch* the wings; to *stretch* one's legs; hence, sometimes, to tighten; make tense or taut.

Redli. of 3our riȝt arm that ouer rome *streyt*,
I se wel the signifiaunce.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2957.

I have *stretched* my legs up Tottenham Hill to overtake you. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 43.

3. To extend, or cause to reach or extend, lengthwise, or between specified points: as, to *stretch* a rope from one point to another.

My wings shall be
Stretch'd out no further then from thee to thee.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 12.

Phœnicia is *stretched* by some . . . euen to Ægypt, all alongst that Sea-coast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 95.

A clothes-line with some clothes on it . . . is *stretched* between the trunks of some stunted willows.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, iii.

4. To draw out or extend in any direction by the application of force; draw out by tensile stress: as, to *stretch* cloth; to *stretch* a rubber band beyond its strength.

My business and that of my wife is to *stretch* new boots for millionaires. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 623.

5. To distend or expand forcibly or violently; strain by the exercise of force; subject to stress, literally or figuratively.

Come, *stretch* thy chest, and let thy eyes spout blood.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5. 10.

They that *stretch* his Infallibility further do they know not what. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 86.

6. To extend or strain too far; impair by straining; do violence to; exaggerate: as, to *stretch* the truth.—**7**†. To exert; strain.

Till my veins
And sinews crack, I'll *stretch* my utmost strength.
Beau. and Fl. (*i*), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Stretching their best abilities to expresse their loues.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 182.

8. To reach or hold out; put forth; extend.

He drough oute a letter that was wrapped in a cloth of silke, and *straught* it to the kynge.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. Ecclus. vii. 32.

9. To cause to lie or fall extended at full length: as, to *stretch* an opponent on the ground by a blow.—**10.** To hang. [Slang.]

The night before Larry was *stretched*.
R. Burrowes, in Prout's Reliques, p. 267.

To stretch a point. Same as *to strain a point* (which see, under *point*[1]).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To extend; reach; be continuous over a distance; be drawn out in length or in breadth, or both; spread.

Twenty fadme of brede the armes *straughte*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2058.

The town *stretcheth* along the bottome of the haven, backt on the West with a rocky mountain.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 10.

2. To be extended or to bear extension without breaking, as elastic substances; attain greater length: literally or figuratively.

The inner membrane, . . . because it would *stretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

The terms . . . must be very elastic if they would *stretch* widely enough to include all the poems.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xiv.

3. To go beyond the truth; exaggerate. [Colloq.]

What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to *stretch!*
Government of the Tongue.

4. *Naut.*, to sail by the wind under all sail.—**5.** To make violent efforts in running.—**Stretching convulsions,** tetanic convulsions which, acting through the extensor muscles, straighten the limbs.—**Stretch out!** an order to a boat's crew to pull hard.

stretch (strech), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*] **1.** A stretching or straining, especially a stretching or straining beyond measure: as, a *stretch* of authority.

A great and suddain *stretch* or contortion.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 287.

It is only by a *stretch* of language that we can be said to desire that which is inconceivable.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 229.

2. A state of tension; strain: as, to be on the *stretch*.

Those put a lawful authority upon the *stretch*, to the abuse of power, under the colour of prerogative.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

3. Reach; extent; scope.

At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., Ceyx and Alcyone, l. 482.

This is the utmost *stretch* that Nature can,
And all beyond is fulsome, false, and vain.
Granville, Unnatural Flights in Poetry.

It strains my faculties to their highest *stretch*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

4. A long tract; an extended or continued surface or area, relatively narrow; a reach; distance; sweep: as, a long *stretch* of country road; a great *stretch* of grassy land; a *stretch* of moorland.

The grass, here and there, is for great *stretches* as smooth and level as a carpet.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 147.

5. One of the two straight sides of a race-course, as distinguished from the bend or curve at each end. The *home-stretch* is that part of the course which the contestant goes over after passing the last curve just before completing the race.

6. *Naut.*, the reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack.—**7.** In *weaving*: (*a*) The plot of ground on which a weaver stretches his warp. (*b*) The length of spun-yarn between the spindles and roller-beam, which is wound upon the spindles each time the carriage is run toward the roller-beam. Also called *draw*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, i. 760.—**8.** A single continued effort; one uninterrupted sitting, diet, shift, turn, or the like: as, to work ten hours at a *stretch*.

She could not entertain the child long on a *stretch*.
Bulwer, Night and Morning, ii. 8.

But all of them left me a week at a *stretch* to attend the county fair. *The Century*, XXVIII. 555.

9. A year's imprisonment or punishment. [Thieves' slang.]—**10.** Course; direction: as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.—**11.** Stride; bound, as of a running animal. *Gay.*

stretcher (strech′ėr), *n.* [< *stretch* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which stretches or expands. Specifically—(*a*) A tool for stretching the fingers of leather gloves, that they may be put on more easily. (*b*) In *shoemaking*, same as *shoe-stretcher*. (*c*) A frame, composed of four pieces of wood, upon which painters' canvas is drawn

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tight. By driving small wedges in at the angles the tension is increased. (*d*) One of the rods in an umbrella attached at one end to one of the ribs, and at the other to the tube sliding upon the handle. (*e*) In a vehicle, a jointed rod which when extended expands the carriage-bows, and thus spreads the hood or cover. (*f*) A short piece of wood placed in the clue of a hammock to extend it.

2. In *masonry*, a brick or stone laid horizontally with its length in the direction of the face of the wall, as distinguished from a *header*, which is laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall, so that its small head or end is seen in the external face of the wall. See cut under *unbond*.—**3.** One of the cylindrical rails between the legs of a chair; a round. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** In *cabinet-making*, a low shelf serving as a brace or stay to the legs of a table, and roomy enough to hold a vase, a basket of flowers, or other ornament.—**5.** In *carp.*, a tie-timber in a frame.—**6.** *Naut.*, a narrow piece of plank placed across a boat for the rowers to set their feet against; also, a cross-piece placed between a boat's sides to keep them apart when the boat is hoisted up and griped.—**7.** A light, simple litter, without inclosure or top, upon which a dead body or a wounded person can be carried: so called because generally composed of canvas stretched on a frame, or because the body is stretched out upon it. Such frames, covered with canvas, are often used as beds, as in camping.—**8.** A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out preparatory to coffining.—**9.** In *angling:* (*a*) The leader at the extreme end of the line. (*b*) The tail-fly; the fly that is fastened to the cast called the stretcher; a stretcher-fly. See *tail-fly* (under *fly*[2]) and *whip*.—**10.** A statement which overstretches the truth; a lie. [Colloq.]—**11.** In *carriage-building*, same as *strainer*, 4.

stretcher-bond (strech'ėr-bond), *n.* A method of building in which bricks or stones are laid lengthwise in contiguous courses, the joints of one coming at half length of the bricks or stones in the other. See cuts under *bond*.

stretcher-fly (strech'ėr-flī), *n.* The fly on the stretcher of a casting-line, at the extreme end.

stretcher-mule (strech'ėr-mūl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a mule which stretches and twists fine rovings, advancing them a stage toward finishing. *E. H. Knight.*

stretch-halter (strech'hâl^{f}tėr), *n.* [< *stretch*, *v.*, + obj. *halter*[1].] One who ought to be hanged; a scoundrel. Also *crack-rope*, *wag-halter*, etc.

'Sfoot, look here, look here, I know this is the shop, by that same *stretch-halter*.
Heywood, If you Know not Me (Works, ed. 1874), I. 283.

stretching-frame (strech'ing-frām), *n.* **1.** In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine for stretching rovings previous to spinning them into yarn.—**2.** A frame on which starched fabrics are stretched to dry. It is sometimes arranged so that the direction of the tension can be changed in order to give the fabric a soft and elastic finish.

stretching-iron (strech'ing-ī^{f}ėrn), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*: (*a*) A curriers' tool for stretching curried leather, smoothing the surface, removing rough places, and raising the bloom. It consists of a flat piece of metal or stone set in a handle. (*b*) Same as *softening-iron*.

stretching-machine (strech'ing-ma-shēn^{f}), *n.* Any machine by which some material is stretched; specifically, a machine in which cotton goods and other textile fabrics are stretched, to lay all their warp- and woof-yarns truly parallel.

stretching-piece (strech'ing-pēs), *n.* See *strut*[2], 2.

stretchy (strech'i), *a.* [< *stretch* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Liable to stretch unduly.

A workman with a true eye can often counteract *stretchy* stock. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 282.

2. Inclined to stretch one's self: a consequence of fatigue or sleepiness. [Colloq. in both uses.]

But in the night the pup would get *stretchy* and brace his feet against the old man's back and shove, grunting complacently the while. *S. L. Clemens*, Roughing it, xxvii.

stretta (stret'tä), *n.*; pl. *strette* (-te). [It., fem. of *stretto*, drawn tight: see *strait*[1], *strict*.] Same as *stretto*.

stretto (stret'tō), *n.*; pl. *stretti* (-ti). [It., < L. *strictus*, drawn tight: see *strait*[1], *strict*.] In *music:* (*a*) In a fugue, that division in which the entrances of the answer are almost immediately after those of the subject, so that the two overlap, producing a rapidly cumulative effect. The stretto properly follows the "working out." When a stretto is constructed in strict canon, it is sometimes called a *stretto maestrale* or *mayistrale*. (*b*) In dramatic music, a quickening of the tempo at the end of a movement for the sake of climax.

strew (strö or strō), *v.*; pret. *strewed*, pp. *strewed* or *strewn*, ppr. *strewing*. [Also archaically *strow*, formerly or dial. also *straw*; < ME. *strewen*, *strawen*, *streowen*, < AS. *streáwian*, also *strówian*, **strewian* (Somner) = OS. *strewian*, *strowian* = OFries. *strewa* = D. *strooijen* = OHG. *strewen*, MHG. *ströuwen*, *strouwen*, G. *streuen* = Icel. *strá* = Sw. Dan. *strö* = Goth. *straujan* (pret. *strawida*), > It. *sdrajare*, stretch, strew; cf. OBulg. *streti*, strew, < L. *sternere* (pret. *strari*, pp. *stratus*), scatter (see *stratum*), = Gr. στορεννύναι, στρωννύναι, strew, scatter, = Skt. √ *star*, scatter. The relation of the Teut. to the variant L. and Gr. roots is not wholly clear. Hence ult. *straw*[1], *n.* The three pronunciations strö, strō, strâ are due to the instability of the AS. vowel or diphthong before *w*, and its wavering in ME.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; spread loosely: said of dry, loose, separable things: as, to *strew* seed in beds; to *strew* sand on the floor; to *strew* flowers over a grave.

I bad hem *strowe* floures on my bed.
Chaucer, Good Women (1st version), l. 101.

And a very great multitude spread their garments in the way; others cut down branches from the trees, and *strawed* [spread, R. V.] them in the way. Mat. xxi. 8.

2. To cover in spots and patches here and there, as if by sprinkling or casting loosely about.

And [they] made soche martire that all the feilde was *strowed* full of deed men and horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 294.

Forerun fair Love, *strewing* her way with flowers.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3, 380.

3. To spread abroad; give currency to.

She may *strew*
Dangerous conjectures in ill-breeding minds.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 14.

strewing (strö'ing or strō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strew*, *v.*] Anything strewed, or suitable to be strewed (for some special purpose).

The herbs that have on them the cold dew o' the night
Are *strewings* fitt'st for graves.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 285.

strewment (strö'ment or strō'ment), *n.* [< *strew* + *-ment*.] The act of strewing, or something strewn.—**Maiden strewments**†. See *maiden*.

strewn (strön or strōn). A past participle of *strew*.

streytet. A Middle English spelling of *strait*[1].

stria (strī'ä), *n.*; pl. *striæ* (-ē). [= F. *strie*, < L. *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow.] **1.** In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a stripe or streak; a line, or linear marking, whether of elevation or depression—as a ridge or a furrow—or of texture or color. See cuts under *brain*, *muscle*[1], and *Diatomaceæ*.—**2.** In *arch.*, a fillet between the flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.—**3.** In *pathol.*, a linear hemorrhagic macula.—**4.** An imperfection in the form of a streak or band, whether a discoloration or an irregularity of structure, especially in glass.—**5.** *pl.* In *elect.*, the peculiar stratifications of the light observed in vacuum-tubes (Geissler tubes) upon the passage of an electrical discharge.—**Confluent, dilated, distinct striæ.** See the adjectives.—**Dislocated stria.** See *dislocate*.—**Glacial striæ**, nearly parallel lines, varying in depth and coarseness, engraved on rock-surfaces by the passage of ice in which fragments of rock are embedded. See *glaciation*, 3.—**Obliterate, scutellar**, etc., **striæ.** See the adjectives.—**Striæ acusticæ**, transverse white lines, more or less apparent, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, arising close to the middle line, and curving outward over the restiform bodies to the nucleus accessorius of the auditory nerve. Also called *lineæ transversæ*, *striæ medullares*.—**Striæ musculares**, the transverse striæ or stripes of striped muscular fiber. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Stria lateralis**, a lateral stria on the surface of the corpus callosum, running lengthwise on either side of the striæ longitudinales.—**Stria longitudinalis, stria Lancisi.** Same as *nerve of Lancisi* (which see, under *nerve*).—**Stria medullaris thalami**, a band of white fibers running backward along the junction of the median and superior surfaces of the thalamus to end in the habenular ganglion.

strial (strī'al), *a.* [< *stria* + *-al*.] Of the nature of striæ; marked by striæ. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, XXXI. 135. [Rare.]

striate (strī'āt), *a.* [= F. *strié*, < L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare*, furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel, hollow: see *stria*.] **1.** Striped or streaked; marked with striæ; scored with fine lines; striped, as muscle; striated.—**2.** Having a thread-like form.

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a sun, and so the centre of a lesser vortex, whose axis still kept the same posture, by reason of the *striate* particles finding no fit pores for their passages but only in this direction. *Ray.*

striate (strī'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striated*, ppr. *striating*. [< L. *striatus*, pp. of *striare* (> F. *strier*), furrow, channel, < *stria*, a furrow, channel: see *stria*.] To mark with striæ; cause striation in; score; stripe. *Nature*, XXX. 23.

—**Striated fiber, striated muscular fiber, striated muscle**, the striped fiber characteristic of the voluntary muscles, though also found in a few other red muscles which are involuntary, as those of the heart. See *muscle*[1].—**Striated ipecacuanha.** See *ipecacuanha*.—**Striated sandpiper**†. See *sandpiper*.

striately (strī'āt-li), *adv.* In a striate manner; with striæ.

striate-plicate (strī'āt-plī^{f}kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate by reason of minute folds.

striate-punctate (strī'āt-pungk^{f}tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having rows of punctures set in regular lines very close together, sometimes elongated or running into one another.

striate-sulcate (strī'āt-sul^{f}kāt), *a.* In *bot.*, striate with minute furrows.

striation (strī-ā'shon), *n.* [< *striate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state of being striated; a striate condition or appearance; striature; also, one of a set of striæ; a stria.—**2.** In *geol.*, grooves, flutings, and scratches made on the surfaces of rocks by the passage over them of bodies of ice: a result frequently observed along the sides of existing glaciers, and in regions which were formerly occupied by ice.—**3.** In *mineral.*, fine parallel lines on a crystalline face, commonly due to the oscillatory combination of two crystalline forms.

striatopunctate (strī-ā^{f}tō-pungk'tāt), *a.* Same as *striate-punctate*.

striatum (strī-ā'tum), *n.*; pl. *striata* (-tä). [L. *striatum* (sc. *corpus*), neut. of *striatus*, streaked: see *striate*.] The great ganglion of the forebrain: more fully called *corpus striatum*.

striature (strī'a-tūr), *n.* [< L. *striatura*, condition of being furrowed or channeled, < *striare*, pp. *striatus*, furrow, channel: see *striate*.] Disposition of striæ; mode of striation; striation; also, a stria.

stricht, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *strix* (*strig-*), a screech-owl.] A screech-owl.

The ruefull *strich*, still waiting on the bere.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

strick (strik), *n.* [A var. of *strike*. Cf. *strickle*.] **1.** A flat piece of wood for leveling grain in a measure; a strickle.

A stritchill; a *stricke*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling pinne (with us it is flat), wherewith measures are made even. *Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

2†. A bushel measure.

One cheesepress, one coffer, one *strick*, and one fourme [form]. *Worcestershire Wills of 16th and 17th Cents.*, [quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., X. 369.

3. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, heckled and sorted, or ready to be heckled.

The heckler stakes a handful or *strick* of rough flax.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 665.

stricken (strik'n), *p. a.* [Pp. of *strike*, *v.*] **1.** Struck; smitten: as, the *stricken* deer.—**2.** Advanced; far gone.

I chaunced to espye this foresayde Peter talkynge with a certayne Straunger, a man well *stricken* in age.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), p. 29.

Stricken hour, a whole hour, marked as completed by the striking of the clock.

He persevered for a *stricken hour* in such a torrent of unnecessary tattle. *Scott.*

strickle (strik'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *strikle*, and assibilated *stritchel*, *stritchell*, *stritchill*, *strichell*; < ME. *strikile*, *strykylle* (= MD. *strijckel*, *streckel*, *strekel*), a strickle; dim. of *strick*.] **1.** A straight-edge used to sweep grain off level with the top of a measure when measuring grain.—**2.** A wooden swingle for dressing flax.—**3.** In *carp.* and *masonry*, a pattern or template.—**4.** In *founding:* (*a*) A straight-edge used to remove superfluous sand to a level with the top of a flask after ramming the sand into it. Compare *loam-board*. (*b*) A template or pattern used in sweeping patterns in sand or loam.—**5.** In *cutlery*, a straight-edge fed with emery, and employed to grind the edges of knives arranged spirally on a cylinder. *E. H. Knight.*

strickler (strik'lėr), *n.* [Also *strikler*; < *strickle* + *-er*[1].] A strickle or strike. *Randle Holme*, Acad. of Armory, p. 337. (*Nares.*) [Local, Eng.]

strict (strikt), *a.* [= F. *strict* (OF. *streit*, etc.), < L. *strictus*, pp. of *stringere*, draw tight, bind, contract: see *stringent*, *strain*[1]. Cf. *strait*[1], the older form of the same word.] **1.** Drawn tight; tight; close: as, a *strict* ligature. *Arbuthnot.*

The lustful god, with speedy pace,
Just thought to strain her in a *strict* embrace.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 976.

2. Tense; stiff: as, a *strict* or lax fiber.—**3.** Narrow; restricted; confined; strait. [Obsolete or archaic.]

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Strict passage [the ear] through which sighs are brought,
And whispers for the heart, their slave.
Wordsworth, Power of Sound, i.

4. Close; intimate.

There never was a more *strict* friendship than between those Gentlemen.
Steele, in A. Dobson's Selections from Steele, Int., p. xl.

5. Absolute; unbroken: as, *strict* silence. — **6.** Exact; accurate; careful; rigorously nice: as, words taken in their *strictest* sense; a *strict* command.

I wish I had not look'd
With such *strict* eyes into her follies.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

And fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *strictest* watch.
Milton, P. L., ix. 363.

7. Exacting; rigorous; severe; rigid: as, *strict* in keeping the Sabbath; a *strict* disciplinarian.

Within these ten days take a monastery,
A most *strict* house.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 1.

Not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable, or *strict* necessity.
Milton, P. L., v. 528.

Strict statutes and most biting laws.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 19.

8. Restricted; taken strictly, narrowly, or exclusively: as, a *strict* generic or specific diagnosis. — **9.** In *zoöl.*, constricted; narrow or close; straitened; not loose or diffuse: as, the *strict* stem of some corals. — **10.** In *bot.*, close or narrow and upright: opposed to *lax:* said of a stem or an inflorescence. — **11.** In *music*, regular; exactly according to rule; without liberties: as, a *strict* canon or fugue. — **A strict hand.** See *hand.* — **Strict constructionist, counterpoint, cross-examination.** See the nouns. — **Strict creditor's bill.** See *creditor's action*, under *creditor.* — **Strict foreclosure, fugue, sense,** etc. See the nouns. — **Strict imitation.** See *imitation*, 3. — **Strict settlement,** in *law*, a device in English conveyancing by which the title to landed estates is preserved in the family by conveying it in such manner that the father holds an estate for life and the eldest son a contingent or expectant estate in remainder, with interests also in other members of the family, so that usually only by the concurrence of father and son, and often of trustees also, can complete alienation be made. = **Syn. 6.** Close, scrupulous, critical. — **7.** *Severe, Rigorous,* etc. See *austere.*

striction (strik'shon), *n.* [< L. *strictio(n-)*, a drawing or pressing together, < *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.*] A drawing or pressing together. — **Line of striction of a ruled surface,** the locus of points on the generators of a ruled surface where each is nearest to the next consecutive generator.

strictland†, *n.* [< *strict* + *land:* prob. suggested by *island.*] An isthmus. *Halliwell.* [Rare.]

strictly (strikt'li), *adv.* In a strict manner. (*a*) Narrowly; closely; carefully: as, the matter is to be *strictly* investigated. (*b*) Exactly; with nice or rigorous accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *strictly* speaking, all men are not equal.

Horace hath but more *strictly* spoke our thoughts.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

(*c*) Positively; definitely; stringently.

Charge him *strictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleasure.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

(*d*) Rigorously; severely; without remission or indulgence; with close adherence to rule.

I wish those of my blood that do offend
Should be more *strictly* punish'd than my foes.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

(*e*) Exclusively; out-and-out; thoroughly.

Cornwall . . . was a *strictly* British land, with a British nomenclature, and a British speech which lingered on into the last century. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 149.

strictness (strikt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being strict, in any sense.

stricture (strik'tūr), *n.* [= F. *stricture* = It. *strettura*, < L. *strictura*, a contraction, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.* Cf. *straiture.*] **1†.** A drawing tight; contraction; compression; binding.

Christ . . . came to knit the bonds of government faster by the *stricture* of more religious ties.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 207.

2. In *pathol.*, a morbid contraction of some mucous canal or duct of the body, as the esophagus, intestine, urethra, or vagina. — **3†.** Strictness.

A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 12.

4. Sharp criticism; critical remark; censure.

I leave it [autobiography] wholly, both as to the matter and stile, to your emendations. . . . By your blots and *strictures* it may receive a beauty which of itself it had not. *J. Cotton*, in Aubrey's Letters and Lives, I. 20.

5†. Mark; trace; evidence; sign.

The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain passive *strictures*, or signatures, of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things with the highest reason. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 46.

Cock's, Syme's, and **Wheelhouse's operations for stricture.** See *operation.* — **Resilient, spasmodic,** etc., **stricture.** See the adjectives. (See also *bridle-stricture.*)

strictured (strik'tūrd), *a.* [< *stricture* + *-ed*².] Affected with stricture: as, a *strictured* duct.

strid. A preterit (obsolete) and past participle of *stride.*

striddle (strid'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *striddled*, ppr. *striddling.* [Freq. of *stride.* Cf. *straddle.*] To straddle. [Prov. Eng.]

stride (strīd), *v.*; pret. *strode* (formerly also *strid*), pp. *stridden* or *strid*, ppr. *striding.* [< ME. *striden* (pret. *strode, strood, strade*), < AS. *strīdan* (pret. *strād*, pp. *striden*), stride, = MD. *striden*, D. *strijden* = MLG. *striden* (pret. *streed*), stride, strive, = OHG. *stritan*, MHG. *striten*, G. *streiten* = Dan. *stride*, strive, contend; also in weak form, OS. *strīthian* = OFries. *strida* = Icel. *stridha* = Sw. *strida*, strive; orig. appar. contend, hence, in a particular use, go hastily, take long steps. Hence the comp. *bestride* and freq. *straddle, bestraddle;* and, through OF., *strive* and *strife.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To walk with long steps; step.

There was no Greke so grym, ne of so gret wille,
Durst abate on tho buernes, ne to bonke *stride;*
Ne afforse hym with fight to ferke out of ship.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5687.

Hell trembled as he *strode.* *Milton*, P. L., ii. 676.

2. To stand with the feet far apart; straddle.

Because th' acute, and the rect-Angles too,
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doo.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The arches, *striding* o'er the new-born stream.
Burns, Verses Written in Kenmore Inn.

Striding level, a spirit-level the frame of which carries at its two extremities inverted Y's below, so that it may be placed upon two concentric cylinders and straddle any small intervening projections. The striding level is a necessary adjunct of the transit-instrument when this is used for determining time, and is used in many leveling-instruments.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass over at a step: as, to *stride* a ditch.

Another, like an Embrian's sturdy Spouse,
Strides all the Space her Petticoat allows.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

2. To sit astride on; bestride; straddle; ride upon.

And pity, like a naked new-born babe,
Striding the blast. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 22.

stride (strīd), *n.* [< *stride, v.*] **1.** A step, especially one that is long, measured, or pompous; a wide stretch of the legs in walking.

Simplicity flies away, and iniquity comes at long *strides* upon us. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, Ded.

Her voice theatrically loud,
And masculine her *stride.*
Pope, Imit. of Earl of Dorset.

A lofty bridge, stepping from cliff to cliff with a single *stride.* *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iii. 2.

2. The space measured or the ground covered by a long step, or between putting down one foot and raising the other.

Betwixt them both was but a little *stride,*
That did the house of Richesse from hell-mouth divide.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 24.

strident (strī'dent), *a.* [= F. *strident* = Sp. Pg. *estridente* = It. *stridente*, < L. *striden(t-)s*, ppr. of *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak.] Creaking; harsh; grating.

"Brava! brava!" old Steyne's *strident* voice was heard roaring over all the rest. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, li.

stridently (strī'dent-li), *adv.* Creakingly; harshly; gratingly.

stridor (strī'dor), *n.* [L., < *stridere*, give a harsh, shrill, or whistling sound, creak: see *strident.*] A harsh, creaking noise. — **Stridor dentium,** grinding of the teeth: a common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

stridulant (strid'ū-lant), *a.* [< NL. as if **stridulan(t-)s*, ppr. of **stridulare:* see *stridulate.*] Strident or stridulous, as an insect; capable of stridulating; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Stridulantia.*

Stridulantia (strid-ū-lan'shi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (Burmeister, 1835): see *stridulant.*] A group of hemipterous insects, including various forms which have the faculty of stridulating; specifically, the cicadas. See *Cicadidæ.*

stridulate (strid'ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *stridulated*, ppr. *stridulating.* [< NL. as if **stridulatus*, pp. of **stridulare*, < L. *stridulus*, giving a shrill sound, creaking: see *stridulous.*] To make a stridulous noise, as an insect; effect stridulation, as the cicada; grate, scrape, or creak with the organs of stridulation; shrill; chirr.

stridulating-organ (strid'ū-lā-ting-ôr'gan), *n.* In *entom.*, a finely wrinkled or file-like surface or plate, frequently having a pearly luster, by friction of which against another surface brought into contact with it a creaking sound is produced. These organs are variously situated on the wings, elytra, legs, abdomen, thorax, and even the head.

stridulation (strid-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-ion.*] The act, process, or function of stridulating; the power of so doing, or the thin, harsh, creaking noise thus produced; a shrilling. Stridulation is effected by rubbing together hard or rough parts of the body, often specially modified in various ways for that purpose, being thus not vocalization or phonation. It is highly characteristic of many homopterous insects, as the cicadas; of many orthopterous insects, as various locusts or grasshoppers; and of some coleopterous insects, or beetles. It rarely occurs in lepidopterous insects, but has been observed in some butterflies and moths, and also in a few spiders, as of the genus *Theridion.* Those homopterous insects in which it is specially marked are named *Stridulantia.*

stridulator (strid'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *stridulate* + *-or*¹.] An insect which stridulates, shrills, or chirrs; that which is stridulatory.

stridulatory (strid'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *stridulate* + *-ory.*] Pertaining to stridulators or stridulation; stridulant or stridulous; shrill or shrilling; chirring.

stridulous (strid'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *stridulus*, creaking, rattling, hissing, < *stridere*, creak: see *strident.*] Making a small harsh sound; having a thin, squeaky sound; squeaky; creaking.

To make them [the old men] garrulous, as grasshoppers are *stridulous.* *Chapman*, Iliad, iii., Commentary.

Stridulous angina. Same as *laryngismus stridulus* (which see, under *laryngismus*).

strie†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *strew.*

strife (strīf), *n.* [< ME. *strif*, < OF. *estrif*, < Icel. *stríth*, strife, contention, pain, grief, = Sw. Dan. *strid*, combat, contention, = OS. OFries. *strid* = D. *strijd* = OHG. MHG. *strīt*, G. *streit*, strife, = OL. *stlis* (gen. *stlit-*), L. *lis* (*lit-*), strife, litigation (see *litigate*); from the verb, Icel. *strīdha*, strive, contend, etc.: see *stride.* Cf. *strive.*] **1.** A striving or effort to do one's best; earnest attempt or endeavor.

With *strife* to please you, day exceeding day.
Shak., All's Well, Epil.

2. Emulative contention or rivalry; active struggle for superiority; emulation.

Weep with equal *strife*
Who should weep most. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1791.

Thus gods contended (noble *strife*,
Worthy the heavenly mind!)
Who most should do to soften anxious life.
Congreve, To the Earl of Godolphin.

3. Antagonistic contention; contention characterized by anger or enmity; discord; conflict; quarrel: as, *strife* of the elements.

Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to stay your deadly *strife* a space.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 33.

Twenty of them fought in this black *strife.*
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1. 183.

To take strife†, to enter into conflict.

For which he *took* with Rome and Cesar *stryf.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 595.

= **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Strife, Contention.* These words agree in being very general, in having a good sense possible, and in seeming elevated or poetical when applied to the organized quarrels of war or to anything more than oral disputes. *Strife* is the stronger. *Contention* often indicates the more continued and methodical effort, and hence is more often the word for rivalry in effort to possess something. Such a rivalry, when definite in form and limited in time, is a *contest:* as, the *contests* of the Greek games. A *contention* that is forcible, violent, exhausting, or attended with real or figurative convulsions or contortions, is a *struggle.* See *battle*¹, *encounter.*

strifeful (strīf'fūl), *a.* [< *strife* + *-ful.*] Full of strife; contentious; discordant.

But *stryfull* mind and diverse qualitee
Drew them in partes, and each made others foe.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 13.

strig (strig), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or fruit. *Ure*, Dict., I. 302. — **2.** The tang of a sword-blade. See *tang.*

strig (strig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *strigged*, ppr. *strigging.* [< *strig, n.*] To remove the footstalk from: as, to *strig* currants.

striga (strī'gą), *n.*; pl. *strigæ* (-jē). [NL., < L. *striga*, a swath, furrow, < *stringere*, draw tight, contract: see *strict.*] **1.** In *bot.*, a sharp-pointed appressed bristle or hair-like scale, constituting a species of pubescence in plants. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, a streak or stripe; a stria. — **3.** In *arch.*, a flute of a column.

strigate (strī'gāt), *a.* [< NL. **strigatus*, < L. *striga*, a furrow: see *striga.*] In *entom.*, same as *strigose.*

Striges (strī'jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), an owl.] The owls, or *Strigidæ* in a broad

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sense, as a suborder of *Raptores;* the nocturnal birds of prey. The physiognomy is peculiar by reason of the lateral expansion, lengthwise contraction, and diploic thickening of the skull, which is often asymmetrical. The eyes look forward, not laterally as in other birds, and are set in a peculiar disk of radiated feathers more or less completely formed, the feathers of the front being antrorse and adpressed, hiding the base of the bill. This is the facial disk, of which some radiating feathers of peculiar shape and texture constitute a ruff. The eyes are very large, with a peculiarly shaped eyeball, the cornea being protuberant, and with the sclerotic presenting a figure somewhat like a short acorn in its cup; the iris is capable of great movement, dilating and contracting the pupil more than is usual in birds. The ear-parts are very large, often unlike on opposite sides of the head, and provided with a movable external flap, the operculum, sometimes of great extent. The tufts of feathers, or so-called "ears," of many owls are the corniplumes or plumicorns. The bill is peculiar in that the nostrils open at the edge of the cere rather than in its substance, and the tomia are never toothed. There are four toes, of which the outer is versatile and shorter than the inner, with three of its joints together shorter than the fourth joint. The claws are all long, sharp, and curved, and the middle one is sometimes pectinate. The feathers lack aftershafts, and the plumage is peculiarly soft and blended, conferring a noiseless flight. The birds have no ambiens muscle, one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles, a nude oil-gland, long clubbed cæca, short intestines, moderately muscular gizzard, capacious gullet without special crop, a peculiar structure of the tarsometatarsi and shoulder-joint, a manubriated and double-notched or entire sternum, basipterygoid processes, and spongy maxillopalatines and lacrymals. The suborder is divided into two families, *Strigidæ* and *Aluconidæ*. *Nyctharpages* is a synonym. See cuts under *barn-owl*, *braccate*, *Bubo*[2], *hawk-owl*, *Otus*, *Nyctala*, *owl*[1], *snow-owl*, and *Strix*.

Strigidæ (strij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Strix* (*Strig-*) + *-idæ*.] The owls as a family of strigine or nocturnal birds of prey of the order *Raptores:* used in three senses. (*a*) Same as *Striges*, including all owls. (*b*) Same as *Aluconidæ*, including only the barn-owls. (*c*) Including all owls excepting the *Aluconidæ*. In this sense the distinctive characters are the furculum not ankylosed to the double-notched or fenestrate sternum, the middle claw not pectinate, and the facial disk incomplete or not triangular.

strigil (strij'il), *n.* [‹ L. *strigilis* (= Gr. στλεγγίς), a scraper, ‹ *stringere*, draw tight, contract, touch, graze, stroke: see *strict*.] 1. An instrument of metal, ivory, or horn, used by the ancients for scraping the skin at the bath and in the gymnasium; a flesh-scraper. See cut under *Lysippan*.—2†. A flesh-brush, or a glove of hair-cloth, rough toweling, or other article used for stimulating the skin by rubbing.

You are treated after the eastern manner, washing with hot and cold water, with oyles, and being rubbed wth a kind of *strigil* of seal's-skin, put on the operator's hand like a glove. *Evelyn*, Diary, June, 1645.

strigilate (strij'i-lāt), *a.* [‹ NL. **strigilatus*, ‹ *strigilis*, q. v.] In *entom.*, noting the front leg of a bee when it is furnished with a strigilis.

strigilis (strij'i-lis), *n.*; pl. *strigiles* (-lēz). [NL., ‹ L. *strigilis*, a scraper: see *strigil*.] An organ on the first tarsal joint of a bee's fore leg, used to curry or clean the antennæ; a curry-comb: so called on account of the fringe of stiff hairs. At the end of the tibia is a movable spur, and on this spur an expanded membrane, the velum, which can be brought into contact with the strigilis, forming a circular orifice. The bee lays the antenna in the hollow of the strigilis, presses the velum of the spur upon it, and draws the antenna through the aperture thus formed.

strigilose (strij'i-lōs), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *strigillose;* dim. of *strigose*.] In *bot.*, minutely strigose.

strigine (strij'in), *a.* [‹ L. *strix* (*strig-*) + *-ine*[2].] Owl-like; related to or resembling an owl. (*a*) Of or pertaining to the *Striges*, or *Strigidæ* in a broad sense. (*b*) In a narrow sense, belonging to the *Strigidæ* (*c*); distinguished from *alucine*.

strigment† (strig'ment), *n.* [‹ L. *strigmentum*, that which is scraped off, a scraping, ‹ *stringere*, draw tight, contract, graze, stroke: see *strigil*.] Scraping; that which is scraped off.

Brassavolus and many other, beside the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction thereof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

Strigopidæ (stri-gop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1849), ‹ *Strigops* + *-idæ*.] The *Strigopinæ* regarded as a family apart from *Psittacidæ*.

Strigopinæ (strig-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Strigops* + *-inæ*.] The owl-parrots; a subfamily of *Psittacidæ*, or the only subfamily of *Strigopidæ*, represented by the genus *Strigops*. Also *Stringopinæ*. *O. Finsch*.

Strigops (strī'gops), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1845); also *Strigopsis;* also *Stringops* and *Stringopsis* (Van der Hoeven, 1856); ‹ *Strix* (*Strig-*), a screech-owl, + Gr. ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of *Psittacidæ*, or made type of a family *Strigopidæ*, containing the kakapo, or nocturnal flightless parrot of New Zealand, *S. habroptilus;* the owl-parrots: so called from the owlish physiognomy. The sternal keel and the furculum are defective, and the birds have not the power of flight. See cut under *owl-parrot*.

strigose (strī'gōs), *a.* [‹ NL. *strigosus*, ‹ *striga*, q. v.] 1. In *bot.*, rough with strigæ; beset with sharp-pointed and appressed straight and stiff hairs or bristles: as, a *strigose* leaf or stem.—2. In *entom.*, streaked, or finely fluted; having fine, close parallel ridges or points, like the surface of a file. Also *strigate*.

strigous (strī'gus), *a.* [‹ NL. *strigosus:* see *strigose*.] Same as *strigose*.

strike (strīk), *v.*; pret. *struck*, pp. *struck*, *stricken* (obs. or dial. *strucken*), ppr. *striking*. [‹ ME. *striken*, *stryken* (pret. *strok*, *stroke*, *strake*, pp. *striken*, *stricken*), ‹ AS. *strican* (pret. *strāc*, pp. *stricen*), go, proceed, advance swiftly and smoothly, = OFries. *strika* = D. *strijken* = MLG. *striken*, LG. *striken* = OHG. *strihhan* (strong), *streichōn* (weak), MHG. *strichen*, *streichen*, G. *streichen*, smooth, rub, stroke, spread, strike; cf. Icel. *strjūka*, *strykja* = Sw. *stryka* = Dan. *stryge*, stroke, rub, wipe, Goth. *striks*, a stroke, tittle, akin to L. *stringere*, draw tight, graze, stroke, etc. (see *stringent*, *strain*[1], *strict*). Cf. *streak*[1], *streak*[2], *strake*[1], *strake*[2], *stroke*, etc. The senses of *strike* are much involved, the orig. sense 'go,' 'go along,' being commonly lost from view, or retained only as associated with the sense 'hit.'] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To go; proceed; advance; in modern use, especially, to go or move suddenly, or with a sudden turn.

A mous that moche good couthe, as me thouȝte,
Stroke forth sternly, and stode biforn hem alle.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 183.

To avoyd them, we *struck* out of the way, and crossed the pregnant champian to the foot of the mountaines. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

By God's mercy they recovered themselves, and, having the flood with them, *struck* into the harbour. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

Whether the poet followed the romancer or the chronicler in his conception of a dramatic character, he at the first step *struck* into that undeviating track of our humanity amid the accidents of its position. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 239.

A dispatch from Newfoundland says that the caplin have *struck* in. This means that the cod, the most famous of all commercial fish, has arrived on the banks. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 352.

2†. To flow; glide; run.

Ase strem that *striketh* stille. *Morris and Skeat's Specimens Early Eng.*, ii. 48.

3. To pass with sudden quickness and effect; dart; pierce.

Till a dart *strike* through his liver. Prov. vii. 23.

How the brȳght and blissful Reformation (by Divine Power) *strook* through the black and settled Night of Ignorance and Anti-christian Tyranny. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

4. To come suddenly or unexpectedly.

We had *struck* upon a well-beaten track on entering the hills. *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 117.

5. To run or extend in any particular direction, especially with reference to the points of the compass: a word used chiefly by geologists in speaking of the strata, or of stratified masses, but also by miners in indicating the position of the lode or vein. The latter, however, generally use *run* in preference to *strike*.—6. To lower a sail, a flag, or colors in token of respect; hence, to surrender, as to a superior or an enemy; yield.

The enemy still came on with greater fury, and hoped by his number of men to carry the prize; till at last the Englishman, finding himself sink apace, and ready to perish, *struck*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 350.

The interest of our kingdom is ready to *strike* to that of your poorest fishing towns. *Swift*.

7. To touch; glance; graze; impinge by appulse.

Let us consider the red and white colours in porphyry: hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colours vanish. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. 19.

8. To run aground or ashore; run upon a bank, rock, or other obstacle; strand: as, the ship *struck* at midnight.—9. To inflict a blow, stroke, or thrust; attack: as, to *strike* in the dark.

We have drawn our swords of God's word, and *stricken* at the roots of all evil to have them cut down. *Latimer*, Sermons, p. 249.

He *strake* at him, and missed him, d' ye mark? *Chapman*, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

A Surprize in War is like an Apoplexy in the Body, which *strikes* without giving Warning for Defence. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 70.

By their designing leaders taught
To *strike* at power which for themselves they sought.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, l. 32.

10. To hit; beat; tap: as, the hammer *strikes* on the bell of a clock.

They plunge their Oars all at one instant into the Water, keeping exact time with each other: and that they may the better do this, there is one that *strikes* on a small Gong, or a wooden Instrument, before every stroke of the Oar. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

11. To sound by percussion, with or as with blows; be struck: as, the clock *strikes*.

One whose Tongue is strung vp like a Clocke till the time, and then *strikes*, and sayes much when hee talkes little. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.

A deep sound *strikes* like a rising knell!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 21.

12. To use one's weapons; deal blows; fight: as, to *strike* for one's country.

God's arm *strike* with us! 'tis a fearful odds.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3. 5.

Is not he the same God still? Is his hand shortned that he cannot *strike*, or doth his heart fall that he dare not punish? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

13. To press a claim or demand by coercive or threatening action of some kind; in common usage, to quit work along with others, in order to compel an employer to accede to some demand, as for increase of pay, or to protest against something, as a reduction of wages: as, to *strike* for higher pay or shorter hours of work.—14. To steal, as by pocket-picking. [Slang.]—15†. To give the last plowing before the seed is sown. *Davies*.

To harrow the ridges ere ever ye *strike*
Is one piece of husbandry Suffolk doth like.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 9.

16. To take root, as a slip of a plant.

The young tops *strike* freely if they are taken off about three inches long, and inserted singly in some sandy soil in small pots. *The Field*, March 12, 1887. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

17. To fasten to stones, shells, etc., as young oysters; become fixed or set.—18†. To move with friction; grate; creak.

The closet door *striked* as it uses to do, both at her coming in and going out. *Aubrey*, Misc., p. 83.

19. In the United States army, to perform menial services for an officer; act as an officer's servant: generally said of an enlisted man detailed for that duty.—20. To become saturated with salt, as fish in the process of pickling or curing.—21. To run; change or fade, as colors of goods in washing or cleaning. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 321.—**To be struck** or **stricken in years**, to be far along in years; to be of an advanced age.

And they had no child, . . . and they both were well *stricken in years*. Luke i. 7.

The king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck in years*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 92.

To strike amain. See *amain*[1].—**To strike at**, to make or aim a blow at; attempt to strike; attack: as, to *strike at* one's rival.—**To strike back.** (*a*) To return blow for blow. (*b*) To refuse to lead, as fish when, instead of following close along the leader and passing into the bowl of the weir, they retreat from the net, and with a sweep double the whole weir.—**To strike for**, to start suddenly for; make for: as, he *struck for* home. [Colloq.]—**To strike home**, to give a decisive and effective blow or thrust.

Who may, in the ambush of my name, *strike home*.
Shak., M. for M., i. 3. 41.

To strike in. (*a*) To make a vigorous move, effort, or advance.

If he be mad, I will not be foolish, but *strike in* for a share. *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.

He advises me to *strike in* for some preferment, now I have friends. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxx.

(*b*) To put in one's word suddenly; interpose; interrupt.

I proposed the embassy to Constantinople for Mr. Henshaw, but my Lord Winchelsea *struck in*. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 18, 1660.

(*c*) To begin; set about.

It [the water of the Dead Sea] bore me up in such a manner that when I *struck in* swimming, my legs were above the water, and I found it difficult to recover my feet. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

(*d*) To fall in; conform; join or unite.

I always feared ye event of ye Amsterdamers *striking in* with us. *Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 57.

He *struck in* very zealously with the Presbyterians, went to their meetings, and was very liberal in his abuses, not only of the Archbishop, but of the whole order. *E. Gibson*, in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 227.

(*e*) To arrive; come in; make for the shore: said of fish.

Those who have been on the Newfoundland coast when the caplin *strikes in* will not forget the excitement that ensued. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 352.

To strike into. (*a*) To enter upon, as by some sudden act or motion; break into: as, to *strike into* a run.

It *struck* on a sudden *into* such reputation that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publickly. *Government of the Tongue*.

(*b*) To turn into quickly or abruptly; betake one's self to in haste.

It began raining, and I *struck into* Mrs. Vanhomrigh's, and dined. *Swift*.

To strike out. (*a*) In *boxing*, to deliver a blow from the shoulder. (*b*) To direct one's course, as in swimming: as,

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to *strike out* for the shore. (*c*) To make a sudden move or excursion: as, to *strike out* into an irregular course of life.

I concluded to move on and *strike out* to the south and southwest into Missouri. *The Century*, XLI. 107.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, to be put out because of failure to strike the ball after a certain number of trials: said of the batter.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing.

If the Musicke overcome not my melancholly, I shall quarrel; and if they sodainly do not *strike up*, I shall presently strike thee downe.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness, i. 1.

He got a little excited, as you may have seen a canary sometimes when another *strikes up*.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

(*b*) To make acquaintance; become associated: with *with*. [Colloq.]

He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he *struck up with* sharpers, scourers, and Alsatians.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 491. (*Davies*, under *Alsatian*.)

II. *trans.* **1†.** To pass the hand over lightly; stroke: as, to *strike* the beard or hair.

I *stryke* ones heed, as we do a chyldes whan he dothe well. Je applanie. . . . My father sayeth I am a good sonne; he dyd *stryke* my heed by cause I had conned my lesson without the booke. *Palsgrave*.

Also euen when he [Sir T. More] shuld lay doune his head on the blocke, he, hauyng a great gray beard, *striked* out his beard, and sayd to the hangman, I pray you let me lay my beard ouer the blocke least ye should cut it.
Hall, Chron. (ed. 1809), p. 818.

2†. To pass lightly as in stroking.

I thought, He will surely . . . *strike* his hand over the place and recover the leper. 2 Ki. v. 11.

3. To make level or even, as a measure of grain, salt, etc., by drawing a strickle or straight-edge along the top, or, in the case of potatoes, by seeking to make the projections equal to the depressions: as, to *strike* a bushel of wheat; a *struck* or *striked* as distinguished from a heaped measure.

Four *straiked* measures or firlots contains in just proportion four heaped firlots.
Report Scotch Commissioners, 1618.

All grain to be measured *stricked*, without heaps, and without pressing or shaking down.
Act Irish Parliament, 1695.

4†. To balance the accounts in.

And the said journall, with two other bookes, to lye upon the greencloth dayly, to the intent the accomptants, and other particular clerkes, may take out the solutions entred into said bookes, whereby they may *strike* their lydgers, and soe to bring in their accompts incontinently upon the same.
Ordinances and Regulations, p. 229. (*Halliwell*.)

5. To lower or dip; let, take, or haul down: as, to *strike* the topmasts; to *strike* a flag, as in token of surrender or salute; to *strike* or lower anything below decks.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, [they] *strake* sail, and so were driven. Acts xxvii. 17.

Now, *strike* your sailes, yee jolly Mariners,
For we be come unto a quiet rode.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 42.

The Maltese commanding ours to *strike* their flag for the great masters of Malta, and ours bidding them strike for the King of England.
Court and Times of Charles I., I. 409.

6. To take down or apart; pack up and remove; fold: as, to *strike* a tent; to *strike* a scene on the stage of a theater.

The king, who now found himself without an enemy in these parts, *struck* his tents, and returned to Gaza in Dwaro. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

Yes, on the first bad weather you'll give orders to *strike* your tents. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

7. To lade into a cooler, as cane-juice in sugar-making.—**8†.** To dab; rub; smear; anoint.

They shall take of the blood, and *strike* it on the two side posts. Ex. xii. 7.

The mother said nothing to this, but gave nurse a certain ointment, with directions that she should *strike* the child's eyes with it.
Keightley's Fairy Mythology (Bohn's Ant. Lib.), p. 302.

9. To efface with a stroke of a pen; erase; remove from a record as being rejected, erroneous, or obsolete: with *away*, *out*, *off*, etc.: as, to *strike out* an item in an account.

Madam, the wonted mercy of the king,
That overtakes your faults, has met with this,
And *struck* it *out*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, ii. 1.

That thou didst love her, *strikes* some scores *away*
From the great compt. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 56.

Vernon is *struck off* the list of admirals.
Walpole, Letters, II. 18.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was *struck out* of the Council Book.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; hit upon; light upon; find; discover: as, to *strike* oil; to *strike* ore; to *strike* the right path. [Chiefly colloq.]

One meets (on paper only) with the "eighteen-carat desperado," who has "*struck* it rich" on the Pikes or in the ranches. *Cornhill Mag.*, N. S., No. 64, p. 369.

We resumed our march the following day, but soon *struck* snow that materially impeded our progress.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 400.

"I didn't *strike* the stairs at first," whispered the butcher, "and I went too far along that upper hall; but when I came against a door that was partly open I knew I was wrong, and turned back."
F. R. Stockton, Merry Chanter, xii.

11. To enter the mind of, as an idea; occur to.

It appeared never to have *struck* traveller or tourist that there was anything in Albania except snipes.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 204.

It *struck* me that . . . it might be worth while to study him. *D. Christie Murray*, Weaker Vessel, iv.

12. To impress strongly: as, the spectacle *struck* him as a solemn one.

It [the temple of Baalbec] *strikes* the Mind with an Air of Greatness beyond any thing that I ever saw before, and is an eminent proof of the Magnificence of the ancient Architecture. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 137.

I have been *struck*, also, with the superiority of many of the old sepulchral inscriptions.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 215.

13. To appear to: as, how does it *strike* you?

Now, Mrs. Dangle, didn't you say it *struck* you in the same light? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

When earth breaks up and Heaven expands,
How will the change *strike* me and you,
In the house not made with hands?
Browning, By the Fireside.

14. To fall into; assume: as, to *strike* an attitude.

No sooner had the horses *struck* a canter than Gibbie's jack-boots . . . began to play alternately against the horse's flanks. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iii.

15. To give a blow to; smite; hit; collide with; impinge upon. See *to strike down*, *off*, *out*, etc., below.

The servants did *strike* him with the palms of their hands. Mark xiv. 65.

He at Philippi kept
His sword e'en like a dancer; while I *struck*
The lean and wrinkled Cassius.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11. 36.

The laird *strak* her on the mouth,
Till she spat out o' blude.
Laird of Wariestoun (Child's Ballads, III. 110).

16. To attack; assail; set upon.

That was the lawe of Iewes,
That what woman were in auoutrie taken, were she riche or pore,
With stones men shulde hir *stryke*, and stone hir to deth.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 77.

The red pestilence *strike* all trades in Rome!
Shak., Cor., iv. 1. 13.

Death *struck* them in those Shapes again,
As once he did when they were Men.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow.

17. To assail or overcome, as with some occult influence, agency, or power; smite; shock; blast.

I will go study mischief,
And put a look on, arm'd with all my cunnings,
Shall meet him like a basilisk, and *strike* him.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

About Maidstone in Kent, a certain Monster was found *strucken* with the Lightning, which Monster had a Head like an Ass. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 75.

Even brave men have been *struck* with this involuntary trembling upon going into battle for the first time, the series of sensations commencing with the boom of the yet distant cannon.
J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 109.

18. To knock; dash: as, to *strike* one's foot against a stone.

He *struck* his hand upon his breast,
And kiss'd the fatal knife. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1842.

19. To deal or inflict: with *blow*, *stroke*, or a similar word as object.

Hadst thou foxship
To banish him that *struck* more *blows* for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 19.

Not riot, but valour, not fancy, but policy, must *strike* the *stroke*. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the *blow*.
Byron, Childe Harold, ii. 76.

20. To produce by blows or strokes: as, to *strike* fire; to *strike* a light.

War is a Fire *struck* in the Devil's tinder-box.
Howell, Letters, ii. 43.

21. To cause to ignite by friction: as, to *strike* a match.—**22.** To tap; broach; draw liquor from: as, to *strike* a cask.

Strike the vessels, ho!
Here is to Cæsar! *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 103.

23†. To take forcibly or fraudulently; steal: as, to *strike* money. [Slang.]

Now we haue well bousd, let vs *strike* some chete. Now we haue well dronke, let vs steale some thing.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, App.

24. To bring suddenly and completely into some specified state, by or as by a swift, sharp blow or stroke: as, to *strike* one dumb.

S. Paule was himselfe sore against Christ, til Christ gaue him a great fal, and threw him to the ground, and *strake* him starke blind.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 11.

Oh, hard news! it frets all my blood,
And *strikes* me stiffe with horrour and amazement.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, ed. 1874, II. 398).

In view of the amazed town and camp,
He *strake* him dead, and brought Peralta off.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

25. To pierce; stab.

Yet when the tother answered him that there was in euery mans mouth spoke of him much shame, it so *strake* him to ye heart that w' in fewe daies after he withered & consumed away. *Sir T. More*, Rich. III. (Works, p. 61 f).

For I hit him not in vaine as Artagerses did, but full in the forehead hard by the eye, and *strake* him through and through his head againe, and so overthrew him, of which blow he died. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 792.

26. To produce with sudden force; effect suddenly and forcibly; cause to enter.

It cannot be this weak and writhled shrimp
Should *strike* such terror to his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 24.

Bring out the lady: she can quell this mutiny,
And with her powerful looks *strike* awe into them.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *strikes* a universal peace through sea and land.
Milton, Nativity, l. 52.

27. To stamp with a stroke; impress; hence, to mint; coin: as, to *strike* coin at the mint.

The princes who *struck* these medals, says Eugenius, seem to have designed them rather as an ostentation of their wealth than of their virtues.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Here they are, thirty good Harry groats as ever were *struck* in bluff old Hal's time. *Scott*, Abbot, vii.

28. To cause to enter or penetrate; thrust: as, a tree *strikes* its roots deep.

Bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Shak., Lear, ii. 3. 16.

29. To cause to sound; announce by sound: as, the clock *strikes* twelve; hence, to begin to beat or play upon, as a drum or other instrument; begin to sing or play, as a song or tune: often with *up*.

Strike up the drums. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 179.

Strike the Lyre upon an untry'd String.
Congreve, Taking of Namure.

When the college clock *struck* two, Hogg would rise, in spite of Shelley's entreaty or remonstrance, and retire for the night. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 67.

30. To make; effect; conclude; ratify: as, to *strike* a bargain. [Compare the Latin *fœdus ferire*, to strike a treaty; also the phrase *to strike hands*.]

The rest *strike* truce, and let loue seale firm leagues twixt Greece and Troy. *Chapman*, Iliad, iii. 98.

A bargain was *struck*; a sixpence was broken; and all the arrangements were made for the voyage.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

Be admonished, by what you already see, not to *strike* leagues of friendship with cheap persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

31. To cease, stop, quit, or knock off as a coercive measure: as, to *strike* work.

I never heard of authors *striking* work, as the mechanics call it, until their masters the booksellers should increase their pay. *Scott*, in Lockhart's Life, xi.

Don't yo think I can keep three people . . . on sixteen shillings a week? Dun yo think it 's for mysel' I'm *striking* work at this time? *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xvii

32. To make a sudden and pressing demand upon; especially, to make such a demand successfully: as, to *strike* a friend for fifty dollars. [Colloq.]—**33†.** To match, as the stock and counterstock of a tally (see *tally*); hence, to unite; join.

I'll find a portion for her, if you *strike*
Affectionate hearts, and joy to call you nephew.
Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

34†. To fight; fight out.

They fight near to Auxerre the most bloody battle that ever was *struk* in France.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Pref., p. xx.

We, that should check
And quench the raging fire in others' bloods,
We *strike* the battle to destruction?
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

35. To draw (lines) on a surface or on the face of a piece of stuff, as by snapping or twanging a chalked string stretched tightly along it.—**36.** In *carp.*, to form (a molding) with a molding-plane.—**37.** To harpoon or bomb (a whale).—**38.** In *angling*, to hook (a fish when it rises to the fly but fails to hook itself). It is accomplished by a quick dexterous turn or twist

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of the wrist.—**39.** To put (fish) in a strike-barrel.—**40.** In *electroplating*, to produce the beginning of a deposit of metal upon, as on a plate or other article of metal placed in the electroplating solution. The work is said to be *struck* as soon as a uniform film of deposited metal distinctly appears upon its surface.—**41.** In *color-making* and *dyeing*, to affect (a coloring matter) so as to obtain the desired precipitation of color in the vat or on the fabric by the addition of the proper color-producing chemical. See *color-striker*.

A simpler method of dyeing by means of bichromates is also given, . . . by which the logwood is *struck* of an intense black and fixed.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 86.

42. In *electric lighting*, to produce (the arc) by parting the carbons.—**A struck battle**†, a hard-fought battle.

Ten *struck battles*
I suck'd these honour'd scars from, and all Roman.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 1.

Strike me luck, strike me lucky, a familiar expression used in making a bargain, derived from the old custom of striking hands together in ratification of the bargain, the buyer leaving in the hand of the seller an earnest-penny.

But if that 's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 540.

Striking the flars. See *flar*, 2.—**Striking-up press.** See *press*[1].—**Struck jury.** See *jury*.—**To strike a balance**, to compare the summations on both sides of an account, in order to ascertain the amount due by either party to the other.—**To strike a center** or **centering**, in *arch.* See *centering*[2].—**To strike a docket.** See *docket*.—**To strike a lead.** (*a*) In *mining*, to light on a lode or vein of metal. (*b*) To enter on any undertaking that proves successful.—**To strike all of a heap.** See *heap*.—**To strike an answer** (or other pleading), to strike it out as improper or insufficient. [Local, U. S.]—**To strike down.** (*a*) To prostrate by a blow; fell. (*b*) In fisheries, to head up and stow away barrels of, as fish.—**To strike fire.** See *fire*.—**To strike from**, to remove with or as with a blow or stroke: as, to *strike* a name *from* a list.

Among the Arabians they that were taken in adultery had their heads *stricken from* their bodies.
Homilies, Serm. against Adultery, p. 120.

To strike hands. See *hand*.—**To strike off.** (*a*) See def. 9. (*b*) (1) To cancel; deduct: as, to *strike off* the interest of a debt. (2) To separate or remove by a blow or stroke: as, to *strike off* what is superfluous or injurious.

Ffrom thense we entred in to the gardeyn, and visited the place wher our savyor was takyn and where Seynt Petir *Stroke of* Malcus ecre.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

(3) To print: as, to *strike off* a thousand copies of a book.—**To strike oil.** See *oil*.—**To strike out.** (*a*) To produce by collision, as by blows or strokes: as, to *strike out* sparks with steel.

My pride *struck out* new sparkles of her own.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 75.

(*b*) See def. 9. (*c*) To plan quickly or for an emergency; devise; invent; contrive: as, to *strike out* a new plan of finance. (*d*) In *base-ball*, to put out, as the pitcher does the batter when the latter is unable in a certain number of trials to hit the ball: as, he *struck out* three men in succession.—**To strike root, sail, soundings, tally.** See the nouns.—**To strike up.** (*a*) To begin to play or sing: as, to *strike up* a tune.

Strike up our drums, to find this danger out.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 179.

(*b*†) To send up; give out.

Let the court not be paved, for that *striketh up* a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.
Bacon, Building (ed. 1887).

(*c*) To enter upon by mutual agreement; begin to cultivate: as, to *strike up* an acquaintance with somebody.

She [Mme. de Souza] charmed and delighted me, and we *struck up* an intimacy without further delay.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 174.

strike (strīk), *n.* [< ME. *strike*, *stric*, *strek*, *streek* (= LG. *striek*); < *strike*, *v.*] **1.** A wooden implement with a straight edge for leveling a measure of grain, salt, etc., by striking off what is above the level of the top; a strickle.

Wing, cartnave and bushel, peck, *strike* ready [at] hand.
Tusser, Husbandly Furniture, st. i.

2. A piece of wood used in the manufacture of pottery, in brickmaking, etc., to remove superfluous clay from a mold.—**3.** A puddlers' stirrer; a rabble.—**4**†. A stanchion in a gate, palisade, railing, or the like.

Stowe says "there were nine tombs of alabaster and marble, invironed with *strikes* of iron, in the choir." See preface to the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London."
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 39.

5. In *metal-working*, a hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.—**6.** The direction or run of a bed or member of a stratified formation, especially with reference to the points of the compass. See *bearing*, 12, and cut under *dip*.

The Devonian sandstones . . . are exposed in rugged cliffs slightly oblique to their line of *strike*, along a coast-line of ten miles in length, to the head of the bay [Gaspé].
Dawson, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 100.

7. An English dry measure, consisting regularly of two bushels. It was never in other than local use, and varied in different localities from half a bushel to four bushels.

He selleth all the malt or corn for the best, when there be but two *strikes* of the best in his sack.
Latimer, Misc. Sel.

Jailer. What dowry has she?
Daugh. Some two hundred bottles,
And twenty *strike* of oats; but he'll ne'er have her.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

How many *strike* of pease would feed a hog fat against Christide?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

8. A handful or bunch of flax, jute, or other fiber, either ready for heckling or after heckling; a strick.

This pardoner hadde heer as yelow as wex,
But smoothe it heng as doth a *strike* of flex.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 676.

9. In *sugar-making* and *-refining*, the quantity of syrup emptied at one time into the coolers; also, the quantity of sugar boiled or crystallized at one time: as, to boil a *strike;* to run off a *strike*.

The *strike* is now done, air is admitted to the pan, and the contents are run off into the "mixer."
The Century, XXXV. 114.

10. In *base-ball:* (*a*) An unsuccessful attempt of the batter to hit the ball. (*b*) A ball so pitched as to pass over the home-plate, and considered by the umpire as one that the batter should have tried to strike.—**11.** In *American bowling*, a play by which one of the contestants knocks down all the pins with one bowl, entitling him to add to his score as many points as the number of the pins knocked down with the first two balls of his next play. Also called *ten-strike*. Compare *spare*[1], *n.*, 2.—**12.** A concerted or general quitting of work by a body of men or women for the purpose of coercing their employer in some way, as when higher wages or shorter hours are demanded, or a reduction of wages is resisted; a general refusal to work as a coercive measure. Compare *lockout*.

Accounts at that time [1362] of *strikes* in the building-trade are particularly numerous.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxliv.

There have been times and incidents when the *strike* was the only court of appeals for the workingman, and the evil lay in the abuse of them and not in the use of them.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 292.

13. Any unscrupulous attempt to extort money or to obtain other personal advantage by initiating an attack with the intention of being bought off, as by introducing a bill into a legislature, hostile to some moneyed interest, with the hope of being paid to let the matter drop. [Political slang, U. S.]—**14.** Full measure; especially, in *brewing*, full measure of malt: thus, ale of the first *strike* is that which has its full allowance of malt and is strong.

Three hogsheads of ale of the first *strike*. *Scott.*

15. In *coining*, the whole amount struck at one time.—**16.** In *type-founding*, an imperfect matrix for type; the deeply sunken impression of the engraved character on a punch in a short and narrow bar of copper: so called because the punch is struck a hard blow with a hammer. Also known as *unjustified matrix*, or *drive*. See *type-founding*.

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the drive or *strike*. This passes to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the fount.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 699.

17. A metal piece which is inserted in a door-jamb, and against which the latch strikes as the door closes. It is beveled to permit the easy closing and self-latching of the door. Also called *striker-plate*.

18. Same as *stick*[3], 10.—**19.** In *soap-making:* (*a*) The general crystalline appearance of hard soaps, which is characteristic of soaps which retain the normal amount of water, and in which the saponification and separation have been complete. (*b*) The proper and characteristic marbling of well-made mottled soaps.—**By the strike**, by measure not heaped up, but having what was above the level of the measure scraped off with a strike.—**Strike of day**, the dawn or break of day.

If I was to speak till *strike o' day*.
Dickens, Hard Times, ii. 4.

strike-a-light (strīk'ạ-līt'), *n.* A piece of flint trimmed into the shape of a gun-flint, but somewhat larger, used with pyrites or steel for procuring fire from the sparks. Such implements have been frequently found among prehistoric relics. They have been used from remote ages, and are still manufactured and sold for that purpose.

Another *strike-a-light* which I lately bought in a stall at Trèves is about 2 inches long by 1¼ broad, and is made from a flat flake, trimmed to a nearly square edge at the butt-end, and to a very flat arc at the point.
Evans, Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain, p. 283.

strike-block (strīk'blok), *n.* In *carp.*, a plane shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

strike-fault (strīk'fâlt), *n.* In *geol.*, a fault running in the same general direction as the strike of the strata where it occurs.

strike-or-silent (strīk'ôr-sī'lent), *n.* In *horol.*, a piece which sets the striking-mechanism of a clock in or out of action. *E. H. Knight.*

strike-pan (strīk'pan), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, same as *teache* or *teache-pan*.

strike-pay (strīk'pā), *n.* An allowance paid by a trades-union to men on strike.

In one memorable case, at least, a great employer . . . himself gave *strike pay* to his own men, when, under a sense of social duty, they left his works empty.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 722.

strike-plate (strīk'plāt), *n.* The keeper for a beveled latch-bolt, against which it strikes so as to snap shut automatically. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

striker (strī'kėr), *n.* [< *strike* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strikes, in any sense of the verb *strike*. Specifically—(*a*†) A robber.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff six-penny *strikers*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

(*b*) A workman who with others quits work in order to coerce their employer to accede to their demands.

The method employed by the *Strikers* in this country, during the past ten years, and more especially in their recent strikes, is most unreasonable, violent, as well as disastrous in its results.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 602.

(*c*) One who seeks to effect a strike, in sense 13. [Political slang, U. S.]

If he can elect such a ticket even in Virginia alone, he will take the field after election as a *striker*, and will offer his electoral votes to whichever candidate will give the highest terms.
The Nation, Sept. 6, 1883, p. 200.

(*d*) In the United States army, a soldier detailed to act as an officer's servant. See *strike*, *v. i.*, 19. (*e*†) A wencher.
Massinger. (*f*†) A harpooner.

Where-ever we come to an anchor, we always send out our *strikers*, and put our hooks and lines overboard to try for fish.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 118.

(*g*) In the hardware districts of England, a workman who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger. (*h*) An assistant or inferior shipwright. (*i*) A man employed to strike off the superfluous quantity of grain, salt, etc., from the top of a measure.

2. That which strikes. Specifically—(*a*) A species of tilt-hammer operated directly from the engine. (*b*) A hardened mold upon which a softened steel block is struck to receive a concave impression. (*c*) The hammer of a gun, the stroke of which fires the piece. (*d*) An automatic apparatus which regulates the descent, at the proper time and place, of the ruling-pens of a paper-ruling machine. (*e*) The lever which puts a machine into motion. [Eng.]

3. In *ornith.*, a tern or sea-swallow. [Local, U. S.]—**4.** In the *menhaden-fishery:* (*a*) The man who manages the striker-boat. A vessel usually has two striker-boats, with one man in each; these row close to the school of fish, observe its course, signal the purse-crew to set the seine, and drive the fish in the desired direction with pebbles which they carry in the boats. (*b*) A green hand who works at low wages while learning the business, but is one of the crew of a vessel.

striker-arm (strī'kėr-ärm), *n.* A seat-arm. *Car-Builder's Dict.*

striker-boat (strī'kėr-bōt), *n.* In the menhaden-fishery, the striker's boat. See *striker*, 4 (*a*).

striker-out (strī'kėr-out'), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, the player who receives, and if possible returns, the ball when first served.

It now becomes the duty of the adversary, called the *striker-out*, to return the ball by striking it with his racket in such a manner that it shall pass back over the net to the service side.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 179.

striker-plate (strī'kėr-plāt), *n.* Same as *strike*, 17.

striking (strī'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strike*, *v.*] **1.** The removal of the center upon which an arch has been built. See *striking-plate*.—**2.** The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.

striking (strī'king), *p. a.* Standing out prominently and conspicuously, so as strongly to impress the eye or the mind; prominent; notable; impressive; remarkable; surprising: as, a *striking* resemblance; a *striking* remark.

The most *striking* characteristic of the poetry of Milton is the extreme remoteness of the associations by means of which it acts on the reader.
Macaulay, Milton.

striking-beam (strī'king-bēm), *n.* A cylindrical horse on which hides, when removed from the tanning-liquor, are placed. While drying they are struck or scraped from time to time.

strikingly (strī'king-li), *adv.* In a striking manner; in such a manner as to surprise or impress; forcibly; impressively.

The force of many *strikingly* poetic passages has been weakened or unperceived, because their origin was unknown, unexplored, or misunderstood.
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

strikingness (strī'king-nes), *n.* Striking character or quality.

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striking-plate (strī'king-plāt), *n.* In *carp.*, in a centering used in erecting an arch of masonry, a device for lowering or setting free the centering under the arch when completed. It consists of a compound wedge secured by keys. When the keys are driven out, the wedge slips backward, and causes the centering to fall.

striking-solution (strī'king-sō-lū'shon), *n.* A weak solution of silver cyanide, with a large proportion of free potassium cyanide, in which metals to be silver-plated are immersed for a few seconds to effect an instantaneous deposit of silver on the metal in order to insure a perfect coating in the silver-bath proper.

striklet, striklert. Old spellings of *strickle, strickler.*

string (string), *n.* [< ME. *string, streng, strynge,* < AS. *strenge* = MD. *strenghe, stringhe,* D. *streng, strenge, strenk* (*streng-*), *strank* (*strang-*) = LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang,* MHG. *stranc, strange,* G. *strang* = Icel. *strengr* = Dan. *streng* = Sw. *sträng,* a string, line, cord; perhaps < AS. *strang,* etc., strong (see *strong*); otherwise akin to L. *stringere,* draw tight, Gr. στραγγάλη, a halter, στραγγός, hard-twisted: see *strain*[1], *stringent, strangle.*] **1.** A slender cord; a thick thread; a line; a twine; a narrow band, thong, or ribbon; also, anything which ties.

I'll knit it up in silken *strings,*
With twenty odd-conceited true-love knots.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7. 45.

Queen Mary came tripping down the stair,
Wi' the gold *strings* in her hair.
Mary Hamilton (Child's Ballads, III. 123).

Vouchsafe to be an azure knight,
When on thy breast and sides Herculean
He fix'd the star and *string* cerulean.
Swift, Poetry.

Mrs. General Likens had her bonnet-*strings* untied; she took it off her head as she got out of the buggy.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 80.

2. A strip, as of leather, by which the covers of a book are held together.

Many of those that pretend to be great Rabbies in these studies have scarce saluted them from the *strings* and the titlepage, or, to give 'em more, have bin but the Ferrets and Moushunts of an Index.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

3. The line or cord of a bow.

The best bow that the yeman browthe
Roben set on a *stryng.*
Robin Hood and the Potter (Child's Ballads, V. 27).

4. In musical instruments, a tightly stretched cord or wire by the vibration of which tones are produced. The materials most used are gut, as in instruments of the lute and viol families, and brass or steel, as in the mandolin, the zither, and the pianoforte, though silk is also used. Silk strings are usually, and metal strings sometimes, wound with light silver wire to increase their weight; and such strings are often called *silver strings.* The pitch of the tone produced depends on the density, tension, and vibrating length of the string. The vibration is produced either by plucking or twanging with the finger, by a plectrum, or by a jack, as in the lute and harp families generally, and in the harpsichord; by the friction of a bow, as in the viol family; by a stream of air, as in the æolian harp; or by the blow of a hammer, as in the dulcimer and the pianoforte. The strings are named either by the letters of the tones to which they are tuned, or by numbers. The smallest string of several representatives of the lute and viol families is often called the *chanterelle,* because commonly used for the principal melody or cantus. The tuning of strings is effected usually by means of tuning-pins or -pegs, which in lutes and viols are placed in the head of the instrument, but in harps, zithers, and pianofortes in one side or rim of the frame. Not only has each instrument had a varying number of strings in different countries and at different periods, but the accordatura, or system of pitches, to which they are tuned has also varied. The vibrating length of the strings in instruments of the lute and viol families may be diminished, and the pitch of their tones raised, by pressing them with the fingers of the left hand against the fingerboard. The exact places for such shortening or "stopping" are sometimes marked by frets, as in the guitar and also in the zither. The modern harp is provided with a mechanism for raising the pitch of certain sets of strings one or two semitones by means of pedals.

Of instrumentes of *stringes* in acord
Herde I so pleye a ravyshing swetnesse.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 197.

Ye'll take a lock o' my yellow hair, . . .
Ye'll make a *string* to your fiddle there.
The Bonny Bows o' London (Child's Ballads, II. 362).

There 's not a *string* attuned to mirth
But has its chord in Melancholy.
Hood, Melancholy.

5. *pl.* Stringed instruments, especially the stringed instruments of a band or orchestra taken collectively — that is, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses — in distinction from the *wind* and the *percussives.*

Praise him upon the *strings* and pipe.
Book of Common Prayer, Psalter, Ps. cl. 4.

6. Something resembling a string. (*a*) A tendril, or vegetable fiber; particularly, the tough substance that unites the two parts of the pericarp of leguminous plants: as, the *strings* of beans.

Duck-weed . . . putteth forth a little *string* into the water, far from the bottom. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 567.

(*b*) In *mining,* a thin seam or branch of a lode; a small vein; a fissure filled with mineral or metalliferous matter, but wanting in regularity and permanence. (*c*) A nerve or tendon of an animal body.

Heart with *strings* of steel,
Be soft as sinews of the new-born babe!
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 70.

7. A cord or thread on which anything is filed; a file; also, a set of things strung on a string or file: as, a *string* of beads; hence, any series of persons or things connected or following in succession; a series or succession of persons, animals, or things extending in a line.

Sir Harry hath what they call a *string* of stories, which he tells every Christmas. *Steele*, Guardian, No. 42.

No king or commonwealth either can be pleased to see a *string* of precious coast towns in the hands of a foreign power. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 291.

8. A drove or company of horses or steers; a stud. [Colloq.]

Going into the corral, and standing near the center, each of us picks out some one of his own *string* from among the animals that are trotting and running in a compact mass round the circle. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 656.

9. In *billiards:* (*a*) A number of wooden buttons strung on a wire to keep the score or tally of the game. There is a string for each player or side, one white with every fifth button black, the other the converse of this, for convenience in counting the buttons to be moved along the wire for each run made by either player or side. (*b*) The score, tally, or number of points scored by either player or side at any stage of a game: as, he made a poor *string* at first, but won. (*c*) A stroke made by each player from the head of the table to the opposite cushion and back, to determine, by means of the resultant positions of the balls, who shall open the game.—**10.** In *arch.*, a string-course.—**11.** In *ship-building,* the highest range of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the gunwale and the upper edge of the upper-deck ports.—**12.** In *printing,* a piece-compositor's aggregate of the proofs of types set by him, pasted on a long strip of paper. The amount of work done is determined by the measurement of this string.—**13.** The stringy albumen of an egg. See *chalaza.*—**14.** A hoax, or discredited story. [Printers' slang, Eng.]—**A string of cash.** See *cash*[3], 1.—**Bass string.** See *bass*[3].—**Close string.** See *close*[2].—**Cut and mitered string,** in *stair-building,* an outer string cut to miter with the end of the riser.—**False string,** in a musical instrument, an imperfect string, giving an uncertain or untrue sound.—**Instrument of ten strings,** in the Bible, a variety of nebel or psaltery.—**Italian string.** See *Italian.*—**Open string,** in musical instruments of the stringed group, a string that is not stopped or shortened by the finger or a mechanical stop, but is allowed to vibrate throughout its full length.—**Order of the Yellow String.** See *order.*—**Plaited string work.** See *plaited.*—**Roman string.** See *Roman.*—**Rough string.** See *rough-string.*—**Silver string.** See def. 4.—**Soprano string.** Same as *chanterelle,* 1.—**Sympathetic string.** See *sympathetic.*—**The whip with six strings.** See *the Six Articles,* under *article.*—**To harp on one string.** See *harp.*—**To have two strings to one's bow.** See *bow*[2].

string (string), *v.*; pret. and pp. *strung,* ppr. *stringing.* [< *string, n.* As with *ring*[2], the strong forms of the principal parts conform to the supposed analogy of *sing, sang, sung,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To furnish with strings.

Orpheus' lute was *strung* with poets' sinews.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 2. 78.

2. To put in tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

Here the Muse so oft her harp has *strung*
That not a mountain rears its head unsung.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

3. To make tense; impart vigor to; tone. See *high-strung.*

Toil *strung* the nerves and purified the blood.
Dryden, Epistle to John Dryden, l. 89.

Sylvia was too highly *strung* for banter.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

4. To fasten, suspend, or hang with a string: as, to *string* a parcel; to *string* up a dog.—**5.** To thread or file on a string: as, to *string* beads.—**6.** To prepare for use, as a bow, by bending it sufficiently to slip the bowstring into its notches, so that the string is tightly strained.—**7.** To extend in a string, series, or line.

Ships were *strung* for miles along the lower levee [of New Orleans], and steamboats above, all discharging or receiving cargo. *W. T. Sherman*, Memoirs, vi.

8. To deprive of strings; strip the strings from: as, to *string* beans.—**9†.** To carve (lampreys). *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stretch out into a string or strings when pulled; become stringy.

Let it [varnish] boil until it *strings* freely between the fingers. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 64.

2. To walk or move along in a string or disconnected line; straggle: as, they came *stringing* along. [Colloq.]—**3.** In *billiards,* to hit one's ball so that it will go the length of the table and back, to determine who shall open the game.

string-band (string'band), *n.* A band composed of stringed instruments, or the stringed instruments of such a band taken by themselves.

string-bark (string'bärk), *n.* Same as *stringy-bark.*

string-bean (string'bēn), *n.* A bean of which the green pods are used for food, prepared before cooking by stripping off the fibrous thread along their back. Varieties of the common kidney-bean, or French bean, are so treated.

string-block (string'blok), *n.* In *pianoforte-making,* the wooden block into which are driven the studs for holding the loops of the ends of the strings furthest from the tuning-pins.

string-board (string'bōrd), *n.* In *carp.*, a board that supports any important part of a framework or structure; especially, a board which sustains the ends of the steps in a wooden staircase. Also called *string-piece* or *stringer.*

string-course (string'kōrs), *n.* In *arch.*, a narrow molding or a projecting course continued



String-course (sculptured), 13th century. (From triforium of Amiens Cathedral, France.)

horizontally along the face of a building, frequently under windows. It is sometimes merely a flat band, more often molded, and sometimes richly carved.

stringed (stringd), *a.* [< *string* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having strings; furnished with strings: as, a *stringed* instrument.—**2.** Produced by strings or stringed instruments.

Divinely-warbled voice
Answering the *stringed* noise.
Milton, Nativity, l. 97.

3. Fastened with a string or strings; tied.

Stringed like a poor man's heifer at its feed.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

Bob took up the small *stringed* packet of books.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, iv. 3.

4. In *her.*, furnished with a string of any sort, as a cord or ribbon.

stringency (strin'jen-si), *n.* [< *stringen(t)* + *-cy.*] Stringent character or condition. (*a*) Tightness; straitness: as, a *stringency* in the money-market. (*b*) Strictness; closeness; rigor: as, the *stringency* of the regulations was increased.

As the known exactness of the uniformity became greater, the *stringency* of the inference increased.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 156.

stringendo (strin-jen'dō). [It., ppr. of *stringere,* < L. *stringere,* draw tight, compress: see *stringent.*] In *music,* pressing or accelerating the tempo: usually with a crescendo. Also *incalzando.*

stringent (strin'jent), *a.* [< L. *stringen(t-)s,* ppr. of *stringere,* draw tight, compress, contract, touch, graze, stroke, etc.: see *strain*[1], *strict,* and cf. *strike.*] **1†.** Tightening or binding; drawing tight. *Thomson.*—**2.** Straitened; tight; constrained; hampered by scarcity or lack of available funds: as, a *stringent* money-market.—**3.** Strict; close; rigorous; rigid; exacting; urgent: as, to make *stringent* regulations.

stringently (strin'jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; with stringency; tightly; rigorously; strictly. *Bailey.*

stringentness (strin'jent-nes), *n.* Stringency.

stringer (string'ėr), *n.* [< *string* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strings. (*a*) One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow. *Nares.* (*b*) The workman who fits a piano with strings. (*c*) One who arranges on a string: as, a bead- or pearl-*stringer.*

2. A device for attaching piano-strings to a ridge cast specially for that purpose on the plate, instead of winding them around tuning wrest-pins inserted in the wrest-pin plank. It is a small hooked steel bar with a screw-threaded shank that is passed through the ridge and then secured by a nut. The wire string is first passed through a hole in the hooked end of the stringer, and then looped once around the hook.

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In tuning, the string is tightened by turning the nut on the shank of the stringer.

3. In *railway engin.*, a longitudinal timber on which a rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.—4. In *ship-building*, an inside strake of plank or of plates, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams; a shelf. See cut under *beam*, 2 (*g*).—5. In *carp.*: (*a*) A horizontal timber connecting two posts in a framework. (*b*) Same as *string-board*.—6. A tie in a truss or a truss-bridge.—7†. A fornicator; a wencher.

A whoreson tyrant! hath been an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant him!
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 1.

8. A small stick or switch used to string fish on by the gills.

string-gage (string′gāj), *n.* A gage, like a wire-gage, for measuring the size of a string for a musical instrument.

string-halt (string′hâlt), *n.* A corruption of *spring-halt*.

stringiness (string′i-nes), *n.* Stringy character or condition; fibrousness. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 360.

stringing (string′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *string*, *v.*] 1. In *silk-manuf.*, same as *glossing*.—2. *pl.* Straight or curved inlaid lines in buhl-work.

stringless (string′les), *a.* [< *string* + *-less*.] Without strings.

His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 149.

stringman† (string′man), *n.* A musician who plays upon a stringed instrument.

Some use trumpetts, some shalmes, some small pipes, some are *stringemen*.
MSS. Hard. No. 610, in Collier's Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 32.

string-minstrel (string′min″strel), *n.* A minstrel who accompanies himself on a stringed instrument. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.

Stringopidæ (string-gop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Strigopidæ*.

Stringopinæ (string-gō-pī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stringops* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Strigopinæ*.

Stringops, Stringopsis (string′gops, string-gop′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρίγξ (στριγγ-) (> L. *strix*, *striga*-), a screech-owl (< στρίζειν, cry, squeak), + ὤψ, face, eye.] Same as *Strigops*.

string-orchestra (string′ôr″kes-trä), *n.* A string-band.

string-organ (string′ôr″gan), *n.* A musical instrument with a keyboard, characterized by a graduated set of vibrators or free reeds, which are severally connected by rods with a corresponding set of wires or strings in such a way that the vibrations of the reeds are communicated to the appropriate strings. The tones thus secured are sweet and pure, combining some of the advantages of both the harmonium and the pianoforte.

string-pea (string′pē), *n.* See *pea*[1], 1.

string-piece (string′pēs), *n.* A name of various parts in constructions of wood. (*a*) That part of a flight of stairs which forms its ceiling or soffit. (*b*) Same as *string-board*. (*c*) A long piece of timber, especially one used to support a floor. (*d*) In a frame, a horizontal connecting-piece. (*e*) A heavy horizontal piece of squared timber carried along the edge of the front of a wharf or of cribwork, to hold the timbers in place, and strengthen the whole.

string-plate (string′plāt), *n.* In *pianoforte-making*, the metal plate which carries the string-block. It was originally made separate, but is now combined in a single casting with the entire frame.

stringwood (string′wůd), *n.* A small euphorbiaceous tree, *Acalypha rubra*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. It was a handsome tree, named from its pendent spikes of reddish male flowers.

stringy (string′i), *a.* [< *string* + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous; filamentous: as, a *stringy* root.

Power by a thousand tough and *stringy* roots
Fixed to the people's pious nursery-faith.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Piccolomini, iv. 4.

2. Ropy; viscid; gluey; that may be drawn into a thread.

They hoard up glue, whose clinging drops,
Like pitch or bird lime, hang in *stringy* ropes.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

3. Sinewy; wiry. [Colloq.]

A *stringy* little man of about fifty.
Jerrold, Men of Character, Job Pippins, iii.

4. Marked by thread-like flaws on the surface: as, *stringy* glass; *stringy* marble. *Marble-worker*, § 8.

stringy-bark (string′i-bärk), *n.* 1. One of a class of Australasian gum-trees (*Eucalyptus*) distinguished by a tenacious fibrous bark. The common stringy-bark is *E. obliqua*, abounding in Tasmania and southern Australia, in Victoria from its gregarious habit called *messmate-tree* (which see). A common stringy-bark of Victoria and New South Wales is *E. macrorrhyncha*, a smaller tree, the wood of which is used for various purposes. Other stringy-barks are *E. capitellata*, *E. eugenioides*, *E. tetrodonta*, *E. microcorys* (mostly known as *tallow-wood*), *E. piperita* (white stringy-bark), and *E. amygdalina*; the last two are also called *peppermint-tree*. See cut under *Eucalyptus*. Also called *string-bark*.

Split *string-bark* timber is the usual material for fences in Australia, when procurable. *A. L. Gordon.*

2. In Australia, a post and rail fence.

strinkle (string′kl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *strinkled*, ppr. *strinkling*. [< ME. *strinklen*, *strenklen*, *strenkelen*, freq. of *strenken*, sprinkle; origin uncertain. The resemblance to *sprinkle* is appar. accidental; but the word may be a var. of *sprinkle*, perhaps due to initial conformation with *strew*.] To strew or sprinkle sparingly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

strinkling (string′kling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strinkle*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who strinkles.—2. That which is strinkled; a small quantity.

Men whose brains were seasoned with some *strinklings* at least of madness and phrensy.
Dr. H. More, On Godliness, xiv. § 11. (*Trench.*)

striolate (strī′ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **striolatus*, < **striola*, dim. of L. *stria*, a furrow: see *stria*.] In *bot.*, minutely striate.

striolet (strī′ō-let), *n.* [< NL. **striola* (dim. of L. *stria*) + *-et*.] In *entom.*, a short stria or impressed line. *Kirby.*

strip[1] (strip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *stripped* or *stript*, ppr. *stripping*. [(*a*) < ME. *stripen*, *streepen*, *strepen*, *strupen* (pret. *strepte*, *strupte*, pp. *strept*, *i-struped*), < AS. **strȳpan*, **strēpan*, in comp. *be-strȳpan*, rob, plunder, = MD. *stroopen*, rob, plunder, skin, strip, also bind, strain, etc., D. *stroopen* = MLG. *strōpen*, plunder, strip, = OHG. *strouſen*, MHG. *strouſen*, G. *streifen*, strip, skin, flay; (*b*) cf. D. *strippen*, strip (leaves), whip, = LG. *strepen*, strip (leaves), etc., = MHG. *striefen*, skin, flay. The two sets of forms (to either of which the ME. *stripen*, *strepen* could be referred) are more or less confused with each other, and with the forms of *strip*[2], *stripe*; but they appear to be orig. distinct. The two senses 'rob' or 'plunder' and 'skin' are not necessarily connected, though *rob* and *reave* supply a partial analogy.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To rob; plunder; despoil; deprive; divest; bereave: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *strip* a man *of* his possessions; to *strip* a tree *of* its fruit.

Wherefore labour they to *strip* their adversaries *of* such furniture as doth not help? *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

If such tricks . . . *strip* you out *of* your lieutenantry.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 173.

Like Thieves, when they have plundered and *stript* a man, leave him. *Wycherley*, Ep. Ded. to Plain Dealer.

2. To deprive of covering; remove the skin or outer covering of; skin; peel: with *of* before the thing removed: as, to *strip* a beast *of* its skin; to *strip* a tree *of* its bark.

The forward, backward falx, the mare, the turn, the trip,
When *stript* into their shirts, each other they invade
Within a spacious ring. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 244.

A simple view of the object, as it stands *stripped of* every relation, in all the nakedness and solitude of metaphysical abstraction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

3. To uncover; unsheathe.

On, or *strip* your sword stark naked.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 274.

4. To unrig: as, to *strip* a ship.—5. To tear off the thread of: said of a screw or bolt: as, the screw was *stripped*.—6. To pull or tear off, as a covering or some adhering substance: as, to *strip* the skin from a beast; to *strip* the bark from a tree; to *strip* the clothes from a man's back: sometimes emphasized with *off*.

And he *stripped off* his clothes also. 1 Sam. xix. 24.

She *stripp'd* it from her arm.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4. 101.

7. To milk dry; press all the milk out of: as, to *strip* a cow.—8. In *fish-culture*, to press or squeeze the ripe roe or milt out of (fishes). After the fishes are stripped the spawn of opposite sexes is mixed together; and after this artificial fecundation the eggs are hatched by artificial methods.

9. In *agri.*, to pare off the surface of in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface. *Imp. Dict.*—10†. To separate; put away: with *from*.

His . . . unkindness,
That *stripp'd* her *from* his benediction.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3. 45.

11. In *tobacco-manuf.*, to separate (the wings of the tobacco-leaf) from the stems. *E. H. Knight.*—12. In *carding*, to clean (the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats) from short fibers. *E. H. Knight.*—13. In *file-making*, to cross-file and draw-file (a file-blank) in order to bring it to accurate form and to clean the surface preliminary to grinding and cutting.—14. In *mining*, to remove the overlying soil or detrital material from (any bed or mineral deposit which it is desired to open and work).—15. In *gun-making*, to turn (the exterior of a gun-barrel) in a lathe in such manner that its longitudinal axis shall coincide with the axis of the bore.—16†. To run past or beyond; outrun; outstrip. See *outstrip*.

Alate we ran the deer, and through the lawnds
Stripp'd with our nags the lofty frolic bucks.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

=**Syn. 2.** To denude, lay bare.

II. *intrans.* 1. To take off the covering or clothes; uncover; undress.—2. To lose the thread, as a screw, or have the screw stripped off, as a screw-bolt.—3. To issue from a rifled gun without assuming the spiral turn: said of a projectile. *Farrow.*—4. To come off, as an outer covering (as bark); separate from an underlying surface.—5. To be stripped of milt or spawn. Compare I., 8.

strip[2] (strip), *n.* [Another form of *stripe:* see *stripe*. *Strip* is to *stripe* as *bit* to *bite*, *smit* to *smite*. It is commonly referred to *strip*[1], *v.*] 1. A narrow piece, comparatively long: as, a *strip* of cloth; a *strip* of territory.—2. An ornamental appendage to women's dress, formerly worn: it is spoken of as worn on the neck and breast.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. iv. 51.

A stomacher upon her breast so bare,
For *strips* and gorget were not then the weare.
Dr. Smith, Penelope and Ulysses, l. 1658.

3. A stripling; a slip. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xlvi.—4. In *joinery*, a narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.—5. In *mining*, one of a series of troughs forming a labyrinth, or some similar arrangement, through which the ore flows as it comes from the stamps, and in which the particles are deposited in the order of their equivalence.

strip[3] (strip), *n.* [Sc. also *strype*, *streape*, dim. *strypie;* perhaps another use of *strip*[2]. Cf. *strippet*.] 1. A rill. [Scotch.]—2. Destruction of fences, buildings, timber, etc.; waste. [U. S.]

strip-armor (strip′är″mor), *n.* Armor, especially for the legs, used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and showing broad raised strips alternating with sunken bands.

stripe (strīp), *n.* [< ME. *stripe* (*stripe*, prob. also *stripe*, > E. *strip*[2]), < MD. *strijpe*, *strepe*, D. *streep* = MLG. *stripe*, LG. *stripe*, a stripe or strip, = MHG. G. *streif* = Dan. *stribe* (< D.), a stripe, strip; cf. *strip*[1], *strip*[2].] 1. A streak of a different color from that of the ground; a long narrow division of something of a different color from the ground: as, a *stripe* of red on a green ground; hence, any linear variation of color. Compare *streak*[2], *stria*, *striga*.—2. A narrow piece attached to something of a different color or texture: as, the red *stripe* on the leg of a soldier's trousers.—3. Generally, a strip or narrow piece.

The whole ground that is sown, to the sandy ascent of the mountains, is but a narrow *stripe* of three quarters of a mile broad. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 75.

4. A long narrow discolored mark made on flesh by the stroke of a lash or rod; a wale; hence, a stroke made with a lash, whip, rod, strap, or scourge.

Forty *stripes* he may give him, and not exceed.
Deut. xxv. 3.

5†. A blow; a stroke.

Euery one gyue but one suer *stripe*, & suerly ye forney is ours. *Hall*, Chron., Rich. III., an. 3.

But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*
Her lions clawes he from her feete away did wipe.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 27.

6. Distinctive color; particular kind or character; hence, distinguishing characteristic: as, a politician of the Republican *stripe*.

I shall go on; and first in differing *stripe*
The flood-god's speech thus tune an oaten pipe.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Various poems are of a democratic, liberal *stripe*, inspired by the struggle then commencing over Europe.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 256.

Bengal stripe, a kind of cotton cloth woven with colored stripes; gingham.—**Cirrus stripe**, a long thin stripe of cirrus cloud, generally occurring in parallel rows which, by the effect of perspective, usually appear to be convergent. The motion of these stripes is usually either broadside forward, or oblique to their length.

Cirrus-stripes lie in regions of maximum pressure most often nearly perpendicular to the isobar.
Abercromby, Weather, p. 92.

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Dobie's stripe. Same as *Krause's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).—**Spanish stripes.** See *Spanish*.—**Stars and stripes.** See *star*[1].—**To come to hand stripes**†, to come to close quarters; fight hand to hand. *Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, ix.

stripe (strīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *striped*, ppr. *striping*. [< *stripe*, *n.*] 1. To make stripes upon; form with lines of different colors; variegate with stripes.—2. To strike; lash. [Rare.]—3†. To thrust.

He has *striped* his bright brown brand
Out through Clerk Saunders' fair bodye.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

Droved and striped. See *drove*[3].

striped (strī'ped or strīpt), *a.* 1. Having stripes. See *streaked*. *Striped* and *streaked* are synonymous, but differ slightly as *stripe* and *streak* do, the former implying greater firmness, evenness, and regularity of the markings indicated: as, a *striped* zebra; *streaked* soap.—**Striped-barked maple, striped dogwood.** Same as *striped maple*.—**Striped dormouse, function, jasper.** See the nouns.—**Striped grass.** Same as *ribbon-grass*.—**Striped maple, mullet, perch, snake, spinebelly,** etc. See the nouns.—**Striped muscle,** striated muscle. See *muscular tissue* (with cut), under *muscular*.—**Striped squirrel,** the chipmunk.

striped-bass (strī'ped-bas), *n.* *Roccus lineatus*, the bass or rockfish. See cuts under *bass* and *gill*. [U. S.]

stripetail (strīp'tāl), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Eupherusa*, of which there are several species.

strip-leaf (strip'lēf), *n.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing.

strip-lights (strip'līts), *n. pl.* In a theater, rows of lights fastened behind wings.

stripling (strip'ling), *n.* [Appar. < *strip*[2] + *-ling*[1].] A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood to manhood; a lad. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

And the king said, Enquire thou whose son the *stripling* is. 1 Sam. xvii. 56.

And now a *stripling* cherub he appears.
Milton, P. L., iii. 636.

stripper (strip'èr), *n.* [< *strip*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who strips, or an implement or machine used for stripping. Specifically—(*a*) In *wool-carding:* (1) A small card-roll the function of which is to remove or strip the fiber from another roll in a carding-machine. The fiber thus stripped off is delivered to some other carding-roll or worker. In some carding-machines a stripper is used to take the wool from the licker-in and deliver it to the breast-cylinder. (2) An automatic device for lifting the top cards or flats employed in some kinds of wool-carding machines. Also called *angle-stripper*. (*b*) A machine for smoothing down old and worn-out files to make them ready for recutting; a file-stripper. (*c*) An implement used on osier-farms for stripping off willow-bark. One form is an annular scraper through which the willows or switches are drawn after starting the bark sufficiently to allow the wood to pass through the scraper and be grasped by a pair of nippers. The bark thus stripped off is used for medicinal purposes, and the peeled switches are used for baskets and other willow wares.

strippet† (strip'et), *n.* [< *strip*[3] + *-et*.] A small brook; a rivulet. *Holinshed*, Descrip. of Scotland, x.

stripping (strip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strip*[1], *v.*] 1. That which is removed by stripping.

Light *strippings* from the fan-trees.
Browning, Paracelsus, iv.

2. *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, procured by a downward stripping action of the thumb and forefinger.—3. In *fish-culture*, the operation of pressing ripe spawn or milt out of the live fish.—4. In *quarrying* and *mining*, the act of removing the superficial detritus, soil, etc., preparatory to opening a mine or quarry, or to lay bare the surface for examination; also, the material thus removed.

stripping-knife (strip'ing-nīf), *n.* A knife for separating the blades of sorghum from the stalks to prepare them for grinding. *E. H. Knight.*

stripping-plate (strip'ing-plāt), *n.* A fixed plate rigidly attached to a wheel or roller, to scrape or strip off any adhering material, as in paint-grinding mills, clay-crushers, and in some rolling-mills for metals which adhere to rollers.

stripulose (strip'ū-lōs), *a.* In *entom.*, covered with coarse, decumbent hairs, as the elytra of certain beetles.

stripy (strī'pi), *a.* Stripe-like; occurring in stripes; marked by streaks or stripes.

Strisores (strī-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL.; origin obscure.] An artificial order or suborder of birds, including a number of picarian families. It was divided by Cabanis into *Macrochires* (the humming-birds, swifts, and goatsuckers) and *Amphibolæ* (the colies, touracous, and hoactzins). [Not in use.]

stritchel (strich'el), *n.* An assibilated form of *strickle*.

strive (strīv), *v. i.*; pret. *strove*, pp. *striven* (formerly also *strived*, Rom. xv. 20), ppr. *striving*. [< ME. *striven*, *stryven*, *strifen* (orig. a weak verb, pret. *strived*, afterward conformed to the analogy of strong verbs like *drive*, pret. *drove*, with pret. *strof*, *strove*, pp. *striven*), < OF. *estriver* = Pr. *estribar*, strive, prob. < OHG. **strīban*, in deriv. weak verb, MHG. G. *streben* = D. *streven* = MLG. *streven*, LG. *strewen* = Sw. *sträfva* = Dan. *stræbe*, strive; cf. Icel. *stridha* = Sw. *strida*, strive: see *stride*, and cf. *strife*.] 1. To make strenuous effort; endeavor earnestly; labor hard; do one's endeavor; try earnestly and persistently: followed by an infinitive: as, he *strove* hard to win the prize; to *strive* to excel; to *strive* to pay one's way.

Strive to enter in at the strait gate. Luke xiii. 24.

I'll *strive* . . . to take a nap.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3. 104.

When there is perfect sincerity—when each man is true to himself—when everyone *strives* to realize what he thinks the highest rectitude—then must all things prosper.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 518.

2. To contend; struggle; battle; fight: followed by *with*, *against*, or *for:* as, to *strive against* fate; to *strive for* the truth.

First *with* thi bettir be waar for to *stryue*,
Agens thi felaw noo quarel thou contryue.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

While Iesvs *stroue with* Sathans strong Temptations.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Against the Deity 'tis hard to *strive*.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

Striving with love and hate, *with* life and death,
With hope that lies, and fear that threateneth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

3. To vie; contend for preëminence: with *with*.

With the rose colour *stroof* hire hewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 180.

Nor that sweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspired
Castalian spring, might *with* this Paradise
Of Eden *strive*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 275.

4. To quarrel or contend with one another; be at variance one with another, or come to be so; be in contention, dispute, or altercation.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 279.

5. To oppose by contrariety of qualities: with *with*.

Now private pity *strove with* publick hate,
Reason with rage, and eloquence with fate.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial [and Death.

=**Syn. 1.** *Undertake*, *Endeavor*, etc. (see *attempt*); seek, aim, toil.—2. To compete, contest.—4. To dispute, wrangle.

strive (strīv), *n.* [< *strive*, *v.*] A striving; an effort; a strife. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

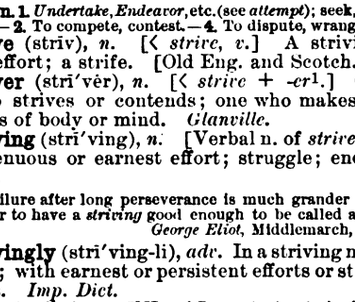
striver (strī'vèr), *n.* [< *strive* + *-er*[1].] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body or mind. *Glanville.*

striving (strī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *strive*, *v.*] Strenuous or earnest effort; struggle; endeavor.

Failure after long perseverance is much grander than never to have a *striving* good enough to be called a failure. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxii.

strivingly (strī'ving-li), *adv.* In a striving manner; with earnest or persistent efforts or struggles. *Imp. Dict.*

Strix (striks), *n.* [NL., < L. *strix* (*strig-*), < Gr. *στρίξ* (*στριγ-*), a screech-owl, perhaps < **στρίζειν*, equiv. to *τρίζειν*, creak, grate, croak.] A Linnean genus of owls. (*a*†) Containing all the *Striges*. (*b*) Restricted to the barn-owls: same as *Aluco*. See cut under *barn-owl*. (*c*) Restricted to the wood-owls, like *Strix stridula*, having the facial disk complete, circular, and no plumicorns. In this sense it is now commonly employed. The common barred owl of the United States is *Strix nebulosa*. See cut in preceding column.



Barred Owl (*Strix nebulosa*).

stroak†, **stroaking**†. Obsolete spellings of *stroke*[1], *stroking*.

stroam† (strōm), *v. i.* [Prob. a var. of *stream* (as *soam*[2] for *seam*[2]), perhaps associated with *roam:* see *stream*.] 1†. To wander about idly and vacantly.—2. To walk with long strides. [Prov. Eng.]

He, ejaculating blessings upon his parents, and calling for just vengeance upon himself, *stroamed* up and down the room. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Camilla, iii. 10. (*Davies.*)

strob (strob), *n.* [< Gr. *στρόβος*, a twisting or whirling round, < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist. Cf. *strobile*, *strophe*.] The angular velocity of one radian per second.

strobic (strob'ik), *a.* [< *strob* + *-ic*.] Appearing to spin.—**Strobic circles,** a number of circles drawn concentrically which appear to spin round when they are moved about.

strobila (strō-bī'lä), *n.*; pl. *strobilæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *στροβίλη*, a plug of lint like a pine-cone, cf. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, etc.: see *strobile*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Hydrozoa*, a stage in the development of a discophoran, supervening upon the scyphistoma or hydra-tuba stage by the development of ephyræ, and before these become detached from one another and from the stalk upon which they grow. See *ephyra*, 1, and *scyphistoma*. (*b*) In *Vermes*, a segmented tapeworm; the chain of zooids formed by a scolex and the proglottides which have successively budded from it. (*c*†) [*cap.*] [NL.] A supposed genus of acalephs, based on the strobiliform stage of certain hydrozoans. *Sars*, 1835. (*d*) [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Sodoffsky*, 1837.



Two Strobilæ or Strobilæ, *a*, *b*, of *Cyanea capillata*, resulting from fission of the hydræ tubæ of the scyphistoma stage. At *a* tentacles are developed at the base of the lower of the two ephyræ borne upon the stalk of the strobila.

strobilaceous (strob-i-lā'shius), *a.* [< *strobile* + *-aceous*.] 1. Resembling a strobile; strobiliform.—2. Bearing strobiles; strobiliferous.

strobilæ, *n.* Plural of *strobila*.

Strobilanthes (strob-i-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1825), so called from the inflorescence, usually cone-like when in bud; < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, a pine-cone, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ* and tribe *Ruellieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with acute linear calyx-lobes, a somewhat equally five-lobed corolla with a short or long and slender tube, stamens four and perfect or two perfect and two rudimentary, and two or perhaps rarely three ovules in each of the two ovary-cells. There are about 180 species, natives mostly of India, scantily represented in China, Japan, and Malaysia, with one species in tropical Africa. They are herbs or shrubs, commonly erect, bearing opposite entire or toothed leaves, which are in a few species very unequal in the same pair. Their usually rather large and handsome flowers are often blue or purple, and form dense or interrupted spikes which are terminal or crowded in the axils, and are sometimes replaced by a panicle or cyme. The fruit is an oblong or linear capsule slightly contracted at the base. Several species are cultivated for ornament, sometimes under the name *cone-head*. *S. flaccidifolius* yields the room, or maigyee dye, of India, etc. See *room*[2], and cut under *stoma*, 2.

strobilate (strob'i-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *strobilated*, ppr. *strobilating*. [< *strobile* + *-ate*[2].] To form or develop strobiles; be or become a strobile; effect strobilation.

strobilation (strob-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< *strobilate* + *-ion*.] 1. Formation or production of strobiles; metameric division of a scyphistoma or hydra tuba into medusæ.—2. Gemmation of the successive links or joints of a tapeworm; also, the transverse fission of various worms.

strobile (strob'il), *n.* [= F. *strobile* = G. *strobel*, a pine-cone, < LL. *strobilus*, a pine-cone, < Gr. *στρόβιλος*, anything twisted, a pine-cone, a top, sea-snail, whirlpool, twist or turn, etc., < *στρέφειν*, turn, twist, spin.] 1. In *bot.*, a cone (which see, and cuts under *Lepidostrobus* and *pericarp*). Also *strobilus*.

With reference to fructification, the form of Lycopodites Milleri renders it certain that it must have borne *strobiles* at the ends of its branchlets, or some substitute for these, and not naked spore-cases like those of Psilophyton. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 101.

2. In *zoöl.*, a strobila. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 1587.

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strobiliferous (strob-i-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*, 2) + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.*, bearing a strobile or chain of zooids: as, the *strobiliferous* stage of an acaleph or a worm.

strobiliform (strō-bil'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *strobilus* (see *strobile*) + *forma*, form.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, having the form or character of a strobile.

strobiline (strob'i-lin), *a.* [< Gr. στροβίλινος, of or like a pine-cone, < στρόβιλος, a pine-cone: see *strobila*.] Of or pertaining to a strobile or strobiles; strobiliform; strobilaceous.

strobilite† (strob'i-lit), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil pine-cone, or something supposed to be the fruit of a coniferous tree.

strobilization (strob'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *strobile* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Same as *strobilation*.

The second mode of reproduction [of *Scyphistoma*], the process of *strobilization*, begins later.
Claus, Zool. (trans.), p. 256.

strobiloid (strob'i-loid), *a.* [< Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + εἶδος, form.] Like a strobile; strobiliform: as, *strobiloid* gemmation; *strobiloid* buds. *Encyc. Brit.*

strobilophagous (strob-i-lof'a-gus), *a.* [< NL. *Strobilophaga* (Vieillot, 1816), a genus of birds (the same as *Pinicola*, q. v.), < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon pine-cones, as a bird.

Strobilosaura (strō-bī-lō-sâ'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + σαῦρα, a lizard.] A former superfamily of *Lacertilia*, having a fleshy inextensile tongue, eyelids, developed limbs, and acrodont or pleurodont dentition. It included the families *Agamidæ* and *Iguanidæ*. Also *Strobilosauria*.

strobilosauran (strō-bī-lō-sâ'ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strobilosaura* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Strobilosaura*; agamoid or iguanoid.

II. *n.* A member of the *Strobilosaura*. Also *strobilosaurian*.

strobilure (strob'i-lūr), *n.* [< NL. *Strobilurus*.] A lizard of the genus *Strobilurus*.

Strobilurus (strob-i-lū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann), < Gr. στρόβιλος, a pine-cone, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of South American iguanoid lizards, having the tail ringed with spinose scales (whence the name). *S. torquatus* is the Brazilian strobilure.

strobilus (strō-bī'lus), *n.* Same as *strobile*, 1.

stroboscope (strob'ō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. στρόβος, a twisting or whirling round (< στρέφειν, turn, twist: see *strobile*), + σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument used in the study of the periodic motion of a body, as one in rapid revolution or vibration, by illuminating it at frequent intervals (for example, by electric sparks or by a beam of light made intermittent by passing through a moving perforated plate), or again by viewing it through the openings of a revolving disk: also used as a toy. The phenakistoscope and zoëtrope represent one form of stroboscope.

stroboscopic (strob-ō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *stroboscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the stroboscope, to observations made with it, or to the physical principle involved in its use. *Nature*, XXXIX. 451.

strocalt, strocklet, stroclet, *n.* See *strokle*.

strode (strōd). Preterit of *stride*.

stroft. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strive*.

stroglet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *struggle*.

stroit, *v. t.* See *stroy*.

stroil (stroil), *n.* [Also *stroyl*; origin obscure.] The couch- or quitch-grass, *Agropyrum repens*: applied especially to the white and worm-like roots. See cut under *quitch-grass*. *Britten and Holland*. [Prov. Eng.]

strokalt, *n.* See *strokle*.

stroke[1] (strōk), *n.* [Formerly also *stroak*; < ME. *strook*, *strok*, *strak*, < AS. *strāc* (= MHG. G. *streich*, a stroke), < *strican* (pret. *strāc*), go, pass along, etc.: see *strike*, *v.*, and cf. *strike*, *n.*, *strake*[2], *streak*[2], *n.*] **1.** A sweeping movement of a sustained object; the moving of something held or supported through a limited course; in *mech.*, one of a series of alternating continuous movements of something back and forth over or through the same line: as, the *strokes* of an oar; a *stroke* of a pen in writing; the *strokes* of a file, a saw, a piston-rod, or a pump-handle; the length of *stroke* of a pendulum.

A few *strokes* of his muscular arms, and he is reached by the launch and swings himself up into her bows.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 834.

In a *stroke* or two the canoes were away out in the middle of the Scheldt. *R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 11.

2. In *rowing*, specifically—(*a*) The manner or style of moving the oars or making strokes; the handling of the oars: as, to set the *stroke* for the race; the *stroke* was very rapid or exhausting. (*b*) The guiding-stroke: as, to pull *stroke* in a race. (*c*) The rower who sets the stroke; the stroke-oar or strokesman.—**3.** A line or mark impressed by or as if by a sweeping movement; hence, a part of an impression of any kind appearing as if so made: as, the hair-*strokes*, curved *strokes*, or up-and-down *strokes* of a letter; fine or coarse *strokes* in an engraving. See cut under *type*.

Carracci's strength, Correggio's softer line,
Paulo's free *stroke*, and Titian's warmth divine.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 38.

4. A throb; a pulsation; a beat.

For twenty *strokes* of the blood, without a word,
Linger'd that other, staring after him.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. In musical instruments with a keyboard, the range of motion of a key.—**6.** A striking of one body or mass upon another; a sudden impact of an object moved or hurled through space; a blow or concussion, especially one administered or effected by design or in some definite manner: as, a *stroke* of the fist or of a sword; the *strokes* of a hammer; the *stroke* of a bat, a cue, or a mallet against a ball (in various games).

He smote a-boute hym grete *strokes* bothe on the lefte syde and on the right side. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

How now! what noise? That spirit 's possess'd with haste
That wounds the unresisting postern with these *strokes*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2. 92.

7. A sudden or special effect produced upon an object as if by a striking movement; a result or consequence of the action of some rapidly working or efficient agency or cause: as, a *stroke* of lightning; a *stroke* of paralysis (for which the word *stroke* is often used absolutely, both colloquially and by physicians); the *stroke* of fate or of death: used in the Bible especially of a divine chastisement or judgment.

Remove thy *stroke* away from me. Ps. xxxix. 10.

When I did speak of some distressful *stroke*
That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 157.

She'll make you shrink, as I did, with a *stroke*
But of her eye, Tigranes.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

8. A sound of striking; a resonant concussion; a giving out of sounds by striking: as, the *strokes* of a bell or a hammer; the clock is on (that is, on the point of giving out) the *stroke* of twelve.

His hour 's upon the *stroke*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

9. An effective movement, action, or expression; an energetic touch, effort, or exertion; a piece or course of activity: as, a good *stroke* of business; he will not do a *stroke* of work; a bold *stroke* for liberty.

The boldest *strokes* of poetry, when they are managed artfully, are those which most delight the reader.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

I am heartily glad to hear Mr. Cook has given the finishing *stroke* to your fine chapel.
Dr. Plot, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 74.

Christianity [is] the greatest and happiest *stroke* ever yet made for human perfection.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, iv.

10. A trait; a feature; a characteristic.

In its main *strokes*, it accords with the Aristotelean philosophy. *Parker*, Platonic Philosophy, 2d ed., p. 42.

I have the highest idea of the spiritual and refined sentiments of this reverend gentleman, from this single *stroke* in his character. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 10.

11. A feat; a thing successfully done; a coup.

To wake the soul by tender *strokes* of art.
Addison, Cato, Prol.

But the advance in double column against the combined fleets was a *stroke* of genius as affairs stood.
The Academy, June 28, 1890, p. 437.

12†. Capacity for doing anything; effective ability; skill in action or manipulation.

Neither can any man be entertained as a Soldier that has not a greater *stroke* than ordinary at eating.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

13†. Moving or controlling power; influence; sway; ascendancy; standing; importance.

They . . . which otherwise have any *stroke* in the disposition of such preferments. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

In this new state of government, Appius was the man that bare the greatest *stroke*; he ruled the rost and swaied all the rest. *Holland*, tr. of Livy (ed. 1600), p. 109.

A stroke above, a degree above; of somewhat higher grade or quality than. [Colloq.]

She was *a stroke above* the other girls. *Dickens.*

Indoor stroke. See *outdoor*, 3.—**Split stroke.** See *split*.—**Stroke of the glottis.** See *glottis*.—**To keep stroke,** in *rowing*, to move the oars in unison.

stroke[1] (strōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [< *stroke*[1], *n.*] To act as stroke or strokesman to; handle the stroke-oar for or of. [Recent.]

The Yale crew have lost their stroke. . . . He *stroked* the university crew to victory in six races.
Harper's Weekly, XXXIII. 571.

stroke[2] (strōk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stroked*, ppr. *stroking*. [Also dial. (Sc.) *strake*, *straik*; < ME. *stroken*, *straken*, < AS. *strācian* (= D. *strijken* = OHG. *streichōn*, MHG. G. *streichen*, also freq. *streicheln*), stroke, causal form of *strican*, etc., go, strike: see *strike*, and cf. *stroke*[1]. Cf. Sw. *stryka*, Dan. *stryge*, Icel. *strjūka*, stroke (see *stroll*).] **1.** To pass the hands or an instrument over (something) lightly or with little pressure; rub, or rub down, with a gentle movement in a single direction: an action often performed for soothing or caressing a person or an animal, also for smoothing or polishing an object, etc., and sometimes as a curative process.

She *straiked* my head, and she kembed my hair.
Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I. 168).

I . . . seated myself in my easy chair, stirred the fire, and *stroked* my cat. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 266.

And then another pause; and then,
Stroking his beard, he said again.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Second Interlude.

2. Hence, figuratively, to soothe; flatter; pacify; encourage. [Now prov. Eng.]

Such smooth soft language as each line
Might *stroake* an angry god, or stay
Jove's thunder. *Carew*, To my Rival.

3. To affect in some way by a rubbing action.

What a slovenly little villian art thou!
Why dost thou not *stroke* up thy hair?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

The ancient Chinese were very proud of the Hair of their Heads, letting it grow very long, and *stroking* it back with their Hands curiously. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 407.

4. In *masonry*, to work the face of (a stone) in such a manner as to produce a sort of fluted surface.—**To stroke the wrong way** (of the hair, expressed or implied), to go against the grain of; ruffle or annoy, as by opposition: from the irritating effect on an animal, especially a cat, of rubbing up the fur by stroking it in the direction opposite to the way it lies.

stroke[2] (strōk), *n.* [< *stroke*[2], *v.*] An act of stroking; a stroking caress.

His white-man'd steeds, that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle *stroke*.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 108.

stroke[3]†. An obsolete form of the preterit of *strike*.

stroke-gear (strōk'gēr), *n.* In machine-tools having a reciprocating cutter, that part of the gearing by which the forward and backward strokes of the tool-slide are effected—the return stroke being usually made with much greater velocity than the cutting stroke.

stroke-oar (strōk'ōr), *n.* **1.** The aftermost oar in a rowboat, to the strokes of which those of the other oars must be conformed.—**2.** The oarsman who handles the stroke-oar; the strokesman.

stroke-oarsman (strōk'ōrz'man), *n.* One who handles the stroke-oar. In a whale-boat the stroke-oarsman is usually the lightest man of the crew. Also called *after-oarsman*.

stroker (strō'kėr), *n.* [< *stroke*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who strokes; formerly, one who practised stroking as a method of cure.

Cures worked by Greatrix the *stroker*.
Warburton, Works, X. xxvii.

2†. A soothing flatterer; a fawning sycophant. [Rare.]

What you please, Dame Polish,
My lady's *stroker*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iv. 1.

3. In *printing*, a form of wood or bone paper-folder with which the layer-on or feeder strokes or brings forward separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]—**Stroker in,** in *printing*, the workman who strokes or combs separate sheets of paper to the grippers of a printing-machine. [Eng.]

strokesman (strōks'man), *n.*; pl. *strokesmen* (-men). [< *stroke*'s, poss. of *stroke*, + *man*.] A stroke-oar or stroke.

stroking (strō'king), *n.* [Formerly also *stroaking*; verbal n. of *stroke*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of passing the hand over a surface.—**2.** *pl.* The last milk drawn from a cow, pressed out by gentle stroking; strippings. [Prov. Eng.]

The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *stroakings*.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xl. (*Davies.*)

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strokle†, *n.* [Also *strocle, strockle, strokal, strocal;* appar. a var., simulating *stroke,* of *strickle.*] A glassmakers' shovel with recurved edges, for handling sand and other materials. *Blount,* Glossographia, p. 615.

stroll (strōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *strowl, stroule, stroyle;* appar. contracted from a ME. form **strouklen,* < MD. *struyckelen,* D. *struikelen,* stumble, = MHG. *strūcheln,* G. *straucheln,* stumble, G. dial. (Swiss) *strolchen,* rove, freq. of OHG. *strūhhōn,* MHG. *strūchen,* stumble; = Icel. *strjūka,* stroke, rub, brush, flog, etc., go off, stray, = Dan. *stryge* = Sw. *stryka,* stroke, stroll, ramble; cf. Sw. *stryker,* dial. *strykel,* a stroller. Akin to *struggle,* q. v., but prob. not to *straggle,* which, with *strake*[1], etc., belongs to AS. *strīcan,* ME. *striken,* go, proceed, wander, = G. *streichen,* go (> *streicher,* a stroller), etc.: see *strike, strake*[1], *straggle,* etc., *struggle.*] 1. To saunter from point to point on foot; walk leisurely as inclination directs; ramble, especially for some particular purpose or aim.

An elderly dame dwells in my neighborhood, . . . in whose odorous herb garden I love to *stroll* sometimes, gathering simples. *Thoreau,* Walden, p. 149.

There was something soothing, something pleasant, in thus *strolling* along the path by the flowing river. *Mrs. Oliphant,* Poor Gentleman, xxxix.

2. To rove from place to place; go about deviously as chance or opportunity offers; roam; wander; tramp: used especially of persons who lead a roaming life in search of occupation or subsistence.

In 1703, "3 *strowling* Gipsies are ordered down to Huntington to be Tryed for Robbing two Women." *Ashton,* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 222.

He turned *strolling* player; but his force and figure were ill suited to the boards. *Macaulay,* Goldsmith.

3. To turn in different directions; veer or glance about; rove, as the eyes. [Rare.]

The am'rous Eyes thus always go
A-*stroling* for their Friends below.
Prior, Alma, ii.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Saunter, Wander,* etc. See *ramble, v.*

stroll (strōl), *n.* [< *stroll, v.*] 1. A wandering along or about; a leisurely walk; a saunter.

Bright days, when a *stroll* is my afternoon wont,
And I meet all the people I do know or don't.
F. Locker, Piccadilly.

2†. A stroller.

We'll entertain no mountebanking *stroll,*
No piper, fiddler, tumbler through small hoops,
No ape-carrier, baboon-bearer.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

3. A narrow strip of land. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

stroller (strō'lėr), *n.* [< *stroll* + *-er*[1].] One who strolls; a wanderer; a straggler; a vagabond; especially, an itinerant performer.

When *strouleres* durst presume to pick your purse.
Dryden, Fifth Prol. to Univ. of Oxford.

He had been stolen away when he was a child by a gipsy, and had rambled ever since with a gang of those *strollers* up and down several parts of Europe.
Addison, Sir Roger and the Gipsies.

We allow no *strollers* or vagrants here.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxii.

strom[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *stream.*

strom[2] (strom), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An instrument to keep the malt in the vat. *Bailey,* 1731. [Prov. Eng.]

stroma (strō'mą), *n.*; pl. *stromata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < L. *stroma,* < Gr. στρῶμα (στρωματ-), a covering, a coverlet, < στρωννύναι, στορεννύναι, spread, spread out, strew: see *strew, stratum.*] 1. In *anat.*: The sustentacular tissue or substance of a part or organ, usually of connective tissue.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In fungi, a variously shaped more or less continuous layer of cellular tissue, in which perithecia or other organs of fructification are immersed. Sometimes called *receptacle.* See cut under *ergot.* (*b*) In vegetable physiology, the solid matter remaining after all the fluid has been expressed from protoplasm. *Goodale.*—**Cancer stroma,** the interlacing connective-tissue framework containing the alveoli of cancer-cells.—**Intertubular stroma,** the connective-tissue framework which supports the tubules of the kidney, and which contains the blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, etc.—**Stroma fibrin,** fibrin formed from the stroma of the blood-corpuscles.—**Stroma of red blood-corpuscles,** that part of those corpuscles which remains after the hemoglobin is removed.—**Stroma of the ovary,** the connective tissue of the ovary. Formerly the ova were supposed to originate in this stroma. They are, however, derived from the investing cell-layer or germ-epithelium of the ovary, from which multitudinous cells, some of them to become ova, penetrate the stroma.

Stromateidæ (strō-mą-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromateus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Stromateus,* related to the scombroids and carangoids. They have large dentigerous or sacciform gill-rakers on the last branchial arch, extending into the esophagus; a single long dorsal fin with a few spines in front; and the ventrals, when present, generally under the pectorals, but in the typical forms more or less reduced, or absent. They are small fishes of most warm seas, of about 6 genera and 25 species, divided into *Stromateinæ* and *Centrolophinæ.* Also *Stromateina,* as a division of *Scombridæ.*

stromateine (strō-mat'ē-in), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Stromateidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Stromateidæ.*

stromateoid (strō-mat'ē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromateus* + *-oid.*] Same as *stromateine.*

Stromateoides (strō'mą-tē-oi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1857), < *Stromateus* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] A genus of stromateoid fishes, with restricted branchial apertures. *S. sinensis* is the white and *S. cinereus* the gray pomfret. See cut under *pomfret.*

Stromateus (strō-mat'ē-us), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1748), < Gr. στρωματεύς, a coverlet, a bag for bedclothes (in pl. patchwork), a kind of fish, < στρῶμα (στρωματ-), a coverlet or spread (in allusion to the color of the typical species, supposed to resemble that of a spread or carpet): see *stroma.*] The typical genus of the family *Stromateidæ,* in which the ventral fins are lost in the adult, the caudal peduncle is not keeled, and the gill-membranes are free from the isthmus. There are a number of species, of tropical to warm temperate seas. One of the best-known is *S. triacanthus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States, variously called *butter-fish, harvest-fish,* and *dollar-fish.* (See cut under *butter-fish.*) A very similar species is *S. alepidotus;* another is *S. simillimus* of the Californian coast, highly esteemed as a food-fish, known in the markets of San Francisco as the *pompano.* See *pompano,* 2.

stromatic[1] (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *stroma*(*t-*) + *-ic.*] In *anat., physiol.,* and *bot.,* of the nature of a stroma; resembling a stroma; stromatous.

stromatic[2] (strō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. Στρώματα, a false reading for Στρωματεῖς, i. e. 'patchwork,' 'miscellany,' the title of a work by Clement of Alexandria; pl. of στρωματεύς, a coverlet: see *Stromateus.*] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds. [Rare.]

stromatiform (strō'mą-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *stroma*(*t-*), q. v., + L. *forma,* form.] In *bot.,* having the form of a stroma.

Stromatopora (strō-mą-top'ō-rą), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1830), < Gr. στρῶμα(τ-), a covering, + πόρος, pore.] 1. The typical genus of *Stromatoporidæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

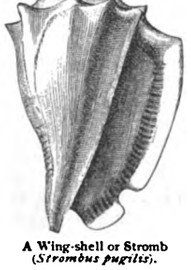
Stromatoporidæ (strō'mą-tō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Stromatopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hydrocoralline corals, typified by the genus *Stromatopora.* They are all of Paleozoic age. Also *Stromatoporoidea.*

stromatoporoid (strō-mą-top'ō-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Stromatopora* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Stromatoporidæ,* or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Stromatoporidæ.*

stromatous (strō'mą-tus), *a.* [< *stroma*(*t-*) + *-ous.*] 1. Of or pertaining to stroma.—2. In *bot.,* bearing or producing a stroma.

stromb (strom), *n.* [< NL. *Strombus.*] A conch of the family *Strombidæ,* and especially of the genus *Strombus;* a wing-shell; a fountain-shell. The best-known stromb is *S. gigas,* whose delicate pink shell is used for cameo-cutting, and also ground up in the manufacture of some fine kinds of porcelain, for which purposes it is said that 300,000 were imported into England in one year from the Bahamas. Another well-known species is *S. pugilis,* so called from the red, as if bloody, mouth. See also cut under *wing-shell.*



A Wing-shell or Stromb (*Strombus pugilis*).

Strombidæ (strom'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strombus* + *-idæ.*] A family of tænioglossate siphonostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Strombus;* the strombs or wing-shells. The animal has an elongate annulated muzzle. The eyes are highly developed, at the ends of thick elongated peduncles, from which the inner sides of the tentacles, when present, originate. The foot is compressed, rather small, and adapted for leaping. The shell is mostly obconic, with a rather short conic spire and an elongate and narrow aperture; a horny claw-like operculum, serrated along the outer margin, is generally developed. Numerous species live in tropical seas, and some of them attain a large size. The largest is *Strombus gigas,* the giant conch of the West Indies, much used for cameos, and also as an ornament, especially around fountains, whence it is known as the *fountain-shell.* The family is divided into *Strombinæ* and *Seraphyinæ.* See cuts under *Rostellaria, scorpion-shell,* and *stromb.*

Strombidium (strom-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Claparède and Lachmann, 1859), < *Strombus* + Gr. dim. *-ιδιον.*] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Halteriidæ.* These interesting animalcules inhabit both salt and fresh water, and, though there are no springing-hairs, they are noted for such activity and energy of movement that their examination is difficult. They are free-swimming, of globose or turbinate form, with eccentric terminal oral aperture associated with a spiral wreath of erect cirri; the endoplast and contractile vacuole are conspicuous. Numerous species are described.

strombiform (strom'bi-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *strombus* + L. *forma,* form.] Shaped like a wing-shell; having the form of a stromb; belonging or related to the *Strombidæ.*

strombine (strom'bin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Strombus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Strombidæ;* stromboid.

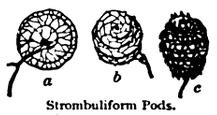
II. *n.* A stromboid; a gastropod of the family *Strombidæ.*

strombite (strom'bīt), *n.* [< *stromb* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil stromb, or some similar shell.

stromboid (strom'boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *stromb* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling a stromb; pertaining or related to the *Strombidæ;* strombiform.

II. *n.* A strombine or stromb.

strombuliform (strom'-bū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. **strombulus,* dim. of **strombus,* a top (see *Strombus*), + L. *forma,* form.] 1. In *geol.,* formed like a top.—2. In *bot.,* twisted or coiled into the form of a screw or helix, as the legumes of the screw-bean, some species of *Medicago,* etc.



Strombuliform Pods.
a. Of *Medicago orbiculata.* *b.* Of *Medicago apiculata.* *c.* Of *Medicago ciliaris.*

Strombus (strom'bus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < L. *strombus,* a kind of spiral snail, < Gr. στρόμβος, a top, a pine-cone, a snail, anything twisted or whorled, < στρέφειν, twist, turn: see *strobile.*] The typical genus of *Strombidæ,* formerly conterminous with the family, now restricted to such species as the West Indian giant stromb, *S. gigas;* the wing-shells, fountain-shells, or strombs. They are active, predatory, and carnivorous marine shells, much used for ornamental purposes. Also called *Gallus.* See cut at *stromb.*

stromeyerine (strō'mī-ėr-in), *n.* [As *stromeyer*(*ite*) + *-ine*[2].] Same as *stromeyerite.*

stromeyerite (strō'mī-ėr-it), *n.* [Named after Fr. *Stromeyer,* a German chemist and mineralogist (died 1835).] A sulphid of silver and copper occurring in crystals near chalcocite in form, also massive. It has a dark steel-gray color and metallic luster.

strommell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strammel.*

strondt†, *n.* An obsolete form of *strand*[1].

strong[1] (strông), *a.* [Sc. *strang;* < ME. *strong, stronge, strang* (compar. *strenger, strengere*), < AS. *strang, strong* (compar. *strengra, strængra*), strong, mighty, = OS. *strang* = MD. *strenge, strengh,* D. *streng* = MLG. LG. *strenge* = OHG. *strang, strangi, strengi,* MHG. *strenge,* G. *streng,* hard, rigid, severe, strict, = Icel. *strangr* = Sw. *sträng* = Dan. *streng,* strong; connections uncertain; perhaps related to *string.* Cf. L. *stringere,* draw tight (see *stringent, strain*[1], *strict*); Gr. στραγγός, tightly twisted, στραγγάλη, a halter, etc. (see *strangle*). No connection with *stark*[1]. Hence *strength, strengthen,* etc.] 1. Possessing, exerting, or imparting force or energy, physical or moral, in a general sense; powerful; forcible; effective; capable; able to do or to suffer.

Ther-fore worschip god, bothe olde and 3ong,
To be in body and soule yliche *stronge.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

What can be *strong* enough to resist those charms which neither innocency, nor wisdom, nor power are sufficient security against? *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. iii.

Know how sublime a thing it is
To suffer and be *strong.*
Longfellow, Light of Stars.

When a man is able to rise above himself, only then he becomes truly *strong.* *J. F. Clarke,* Self-Culture, p. 368.

2. Having vital force or capability; able to act effectively; endued with physical vigor; used absolutely, physically powerful; robust; muscular: as, a *strong* body; a *strong* hand or arm.

And he was a moche knyght, and a *stronge* onte of mesure. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 164.

Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the *strong* came forth sweetness. Judges xiv. 14.

Of two persons who have had, the one the education of a gentleman, the other that of a common sailor, the first may be the *stronger,* at the same time that the other is the hardier. *Bentham,* Introd. to Principles of Morals, vi. 9.

3. Having means for exerting or resisting force; provided with adequate instrumentalities; pow-

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erful in resources or in constituent parts: as, a *strong* king or kingdom; a *strong* army; a *strong* corporation or mercantile house.

Whan the kynge Brangore was come to Eastrangore, his *stronge* place, . . . he dide it stuffe with knyghtes and vitaile. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 247.

He grewe *stronge*, and in shorte space got to himselfe a greate name. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

At last, nigh tir'd, a castle *strong* we fand,
The utmost border of my native land.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 55.

4. Having or consisting of a large number, absolutely or relatively; numerically forcible or well provided: usually implying also some special element of strength in some or all of the units composing the number: as, a *strong* detachment of troops; a *strong* political party.

Hym thoughte he was nat able for to speede,
For she was *strong* of frendes.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 135.

5. Of specified numerical force; having so many constituent members: applied to armies, and sometimes to other bodies of men, or to animals.

First demand of him how many horse the duke is *strong*.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 149.

The rebels at Drumclog were eight or nine thousand *strong*. *Swift*, Mem. of Capt. Creichton.

6. Exerting or capable of characteristic force; powerful in the kind or mode of action implied; specifically, forceful or efficient: as, a *strong* painter or actor; a *strong* voice; *strong* eyes.

His mother was a witch, and one so *strong*
That could control the moon, make flows and ebbs.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1. 269.

I was *stronger* in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry
Of some *strong* swimmer in his agony.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 53.

7. Vigorous in exercise or operation; acting in a firm or determined manner; not feeble or vacillating: used of the mind or any of its faculties: as, a *strong*-minded person; a *strong* intellect, memory, judgment, etc.

Divert *strong* minds to the course of altering things.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

8. Possessing moral or mental force; firm in character, knowledge, conviction, influence, or the like; not easily turned, resisted, or refuted: as, a *strong* candidate; a *strong* reasoner.

Pray that ye may be *strong* in honesty,
As in the use of arms.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 3.

They were very diligent, plain, and serious; *strong* in Scripture, and bold in profession.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

He wants to show the party that he too can be a "*Strong* Man" on a pinch. *The Nation*, XXX. 1.

9. Marked by force or vigor of performance; done, executed, produced, or uttered energetically; effected by earnest action or effort; strenuous; stressful; urgent.

Anthony wered with *strong* besinesse
The Erle of Faborugh.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

When he had offered up prayers and supplications with *strong* crying and tears. Heb. v. 7.

The ears of the people they have therefore filled with *strong* clamour. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 4.

10. Marked by force of action or movement; vigorously impelled or sent forth; impetuous; violent; vehement: as, a *strong* wind; *strong* tides; *strong* breathing.

If, Collatine, thine honour lay in me,
From me by *strong* assault it is bereft.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 835.

When they came to the great river, they were carried over by one Ludham, . . . the stream being very *strong*.
Winthrop, in New England's Memorial, p. 170, note.

11. Firm in substance or texture; capable of resisting physical force; not weak; not easily broken, rent, or destroyed: said of material things.

His bones are as *strong* pieces of brass. Job xl. 18.

The graven flowers that wreathe the sword
Make not the blade less *strong*.
Whittier, My Psalm.

12. Solid.

Ye . . . are become such as have need of milk, and not of *strong* meat [solid food, R. V.]. Heb. v. 12.

13. Firmly fixed or constituted; having inherent force or validity; hard to affect or overcome; sound; stable; settled: as, a *strong* constitution or organization (of body, mind, government, etc.); *strong* arguments, reasons, or evidence; to take a *strong* hold, or get a *strong* advantage; a *strong* project.

In the fear of the Lord is *strong* confidence.
Prov. xiv. 26.

Ye *strong* foundations of the earth. Micah vi. 2.

14. Vigorous or extreme in kind; specifically, distinct or exceptional; bold; striking; effective; forceful; conspicuous: as, *strong* invectives; a *strong* attraction.

And Merlyn, that full of *stronge* arte was, yede hem aboute, and cleped the kynge as they weren sette, and shewed hym the voyde place. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

On our ground of grief
Rise by day in *strong* relief
The prophecies of better things.
Whittier, Astræa at the Capitol.

15. Intense or thorough in quality; having a high degree of the proper specific character; not mild, weak, dull, insipid, or ineffective: as, *strong* drink; *strong* tea; a *strong* infusion; *strong* lights and shadows; a *strong* color.

So is it fulle of Dragounes, of Serpentes, and of other venymous Bestes that no man dar not passe, but zif it be *strong* Wyntre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 266.

This is *strong* physic, signior,
And never will agree with my weak body.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

By mixing such powders we are not to expect *strong* and full white, such as is that of paper.
Newton, Opticks, I. ii. 5.

16. Intense or intensified in degree; existing in great amount or force; forcibly impressive to feeling or sensation: used of either active or passive qualities: as, *strong* love or devotion; a *strong* flavor or scent.

Is it possible . . . you should fall into so *strong* a liking with old Sir Rowland's youngest son?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3. 28.

Nor was her heart so small
That one *strong* passion should engross it all.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 83.

17. Forcibly offensive in quality; repellent to sense or sensation; ill-tasting or ill-smelling; rank; rancid; tainted.

They say poor suitors have *strong* breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 61.

18. In *com.*, specifically, firm; favorable to gain; steadily good or advancing; active; profitable: as, a *strong* market; *strong* prices; to do a *strong* business.—**19.** In *gram.*, inflected—(*a*) as a verb, by a change of the radical vowel instead of by regular syllabic addition: opposed to *weak*: thus, *find* (*found*), *speak* (*spake* or *spoke*, *spoken*), *strike* (*struck*, *stricken*), and *swim* (*swam*, *swum*) are *strong* verbs; (*b*) as a noun or an adjective, with fuller retention of older case-distinctions: thus, German *Buch* is called of *strong* declension, and *Held* of *weak*. *Strong* and *weak* are purely fanciful terms, introduced by J. Grimm; they belong properly to Germanic words alone, but are occasionally applied to similar phenomena in other languages also.

20. In *photog.*, same as *dense*, 3.—**Strong arm** or **hand**, figuratively, great power or force; forcible or violent means; overpowering vigor; the force of arms: as, to overcome opposition with a *strong arm*; "a *strong hand*," Ex. vi. 1.

It was their meaning to take what they needed by *strong hand*. *Raleigh.*

Strong box, a strongly made case or chest for the preservation of money and other things of great value in small compass.—**Strong double refraction**, in *optics*. See *refraction*, 1.—**Strong drink**, **election**, **place**. See the nouns.—**Strong faints**. See *faint*, 2.—**Strong room**, a fire-proof and burglar-proof apartment in which to keep valuables.—**Strong water**. (*a*) Distilled spirit of any sort: generally in the plural: as, a draught of *strong waters*.

In the time of our fast, two of our landmen pierced a rundlet of *strong water*, and stole some of it.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 4.

(*b*) Aqua fortis, or some other strong biting acid.

Metals themselves do receive in readily *strong-waters*; and *strong-waters* do readily pierce into metals and stones; and . . . [some] *strong-waters* will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 800.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sturdy*, *Stout*, etc. (see *robust*); hardy, sinewy.—**3.** Potent.—**11.** Tenacious, tough.—**13.** Impregnable.—**14.** Vivid.—**15.** Pungent, sharp.

strong[1] (strông), *adv.* [< ME. *strong*, *stronge*; < *strong*[1], *a.*] Strongly; very; exceedingly. [Obsolete except in the slang phrase below.]

I will to-morowe go to an Abbey, and feyne me *stronge* sike. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 52.

To go or **come it strong**, to do a thing with energy and perseverance. [Slang.]

strong[2]†. An obsolete past participle of *string*. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 16.

strong-back (strông'bak), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood or iron over the windlass, to trice the chain up to when the windlass is to be used for any purpose. (*b*) A spar across boat-davits, to which the boat is secured at sea.

strongbark (strông'bärk), *n.* A tree or shrub of the boraginaceous genus *Bourreria*, which belongs to the West Indies and tropical America. One species, *B. Havanensis*, which extends into Florida, is a small tree or shrub with a hard, fine, and beautiful wood of a brown color streaked with orange; the larger trees, however, are hollow and defective.

strong-barred† (strông'bärd), *a.* Strongly barred; tightly fastened. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 370.

strong-based† (strông'bāst), *a.* Strongly or firmly based. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 46.

strong-besieged† (strông'bē-sējd'), *a.* Strongly besieged. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1429.

strong-bonded† (strông'bon'ded), *a.* Strongly bound or secured; made strongly binding. *Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 279. [Rare.]

strong-fixed† (strông'fikst), *a.* Strongly fixed; firmly established. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 102.

stronghand† (strông'hand'), *n.* Violence; force; power: a contraction of the phrase *by the strong hand*. See *strong arm* or *hand*, under *strong*.

stronghold (strông'hōld), *n.* A fastness; a fort; a fortified place; a place or position of security: often used figuratively, and formerly as two words.

David took the *strong hold* of Zion. 2 Sam. v. 7.

strong-knit (strông'nit), *a.* Strongly or well knit; firmly joined or compacted.

For strokes received, and many blows repaid,
Have robb'd my *strong-knit* sinews of their strength.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 4.

strongle (strong'gl), *n.* A strongyle. *T. S. Cobbold.*

strongly (strông'li), *adv.* [< ME. *strongly*, *strongely*, *strongliche*, *strangliche*; < AS. *stranglīce*, strong, < *stranglic*, strong, < *strang*, strong: see *strong*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a strong manner, in any sense of the word *strong*.

That Cyter [Cassay] is *strongliche* enhabyted with peple, in so moche that in on House men maken 10 Housholdes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Fly, fly; delay
Doth oft the *strongliest* founded Plots betray.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, l. 44.

strongman's-weed (strông'manz-wēd), *n.* See *Petiveria*.

strong-minded (strông'mīn'ded), *a.* **1.** Having a strong or vigorous mind.—**2.** Not in accordance with the female character or manners; unfeminine: applied ironically to women claiming the privileges and opportunities of men.

strong-mindedness (strông'mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being strong-minded, especially as used of women.

strong-tempered† (strông'tem'pėrd), *a.* Made strong by tempering; strongly tempered. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 111.

strongylate (stron'ji-lāt), *a.* [< *strongyle* + *-ate*[1].] Having the character of a strongyle, as a sponge-spicule; simply spicular, with blunt ends. *Sollas.*

strongyle (stron'jil), *n.* [< NL. *strongylus* (see *Strongylus*), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical, < *στράγγειν, draw tight: see *strangle*.] **1.** A spicule of the monaxon biradiate type, with each end rounded off; a strongylate sponge-spicule. It is simply a rhabdus whose two ends are blunt instead of sharp. A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other becomes a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

2. In *Vermes*, a nematoid or threadworm of the genus *Strongylus* in a broad sense; a strongylid. There are many species. See *Strongylidæ*.

Strongylia (stron-jil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical: see *strongyle*.] A suborder of chilognath myriapods, with manducatory mouth, and sexual organs opening in the anterior part of the body. It includes the families *Polyxenidæ*, *Polydesmidæ*, *Iulidæ*, and *Lysiopetalidæ*. *H. C. Wood*, 1865.

strongylid (stron'ji-lid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *strongyloid*.

Strongylidæ (stron-jil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Strongylus* + *-idæ*.] A family of endoparasitic nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Strongylus*, and containing about 10 other genera. They are formidable parasites, sometimes attaining a length of 3 feet, though usually much smaller than this. They are cylindrical, and more or less elongated and filiform; the mouth is oval, circular, or triangular, and armed or unarmed; and the tail of the male is furnished with a bursa or pouch, or a pair of membranous lobes, and usually a pair of protruding spicules. The female is commonly larger than the male. *Strongylus bronchialis* is the lung-strongle of man: the female is an inch long, the male half that size. *S. armatus* infests the horse; *S. micrurus* and *S. contortus* are found in ruminants, as cattle and sheep. *Eustrongylus gigas* is the giant strongyle of the kidney, the largest known endoparasite of this kind, the male being about a foot long, the female a yard or more. *Strongylus quadridentatus* or *Sclerostoma duodenale* infests the human intestine, and a similar strongyle, *Syngamus trachealis*, causes the gapes in poultry, occurring in great numbers in the air-passages.

Strongylocentrotus (stron'ji-lō-sen-trō'tus), *n.* [NL. (Brandt), < Gr. στρογγύλος, round,

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spherical, + κεντρωτός, < κέντρον, point, center: see *center*[1].] A genus of regular sea-urchins,



Common New England Sea-urchin (*Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis*).

of the family *Echinidæ*. One of the commonest and best-known sea-urchins of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *S. drobachiensis*.

strongyloid (stron'ji-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *strongyle* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Like a strongyle; related to the genus *Strongylus;* belonging to the *Strongylidæ*.

II. *n.* A strongyle, or some similar nematoid.

strongyloxea (stron-ji-lok'sē-ä), *n.*; pl. *strongyloxeæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, + ὀξύς, sharp.] A strongyle blunt at one end and sharp at the other; a strongyloxeate sponge-spicule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

strongyloxeate (stron-ji-lok'sē-āt), *a.* [As *strongyloxea* + *-ate*[1].] Blunt at one end and sharp at the other, as a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type; having the character of a strongyloxea. *Sollas.*

Strongylus (stron'ji-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. στρογγύλος, round, spherical, < *στράγγειν, draw tight, squeeze: see *strangle*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Strongylidæ*. *Müller*, 1780.—**2.** [*l. c.*; pl. *strongyli* (-lī).] In sponges, a strongyle.

strontia (stron'shi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Klaproth), < *strontium*, q. v.] The monoxid of strontium, SrO, an alkaline earth which when pure is an infusible grayish-white powder having an acrid burning taste. It is soluble in water with evolution of heat, slaking into a hydrate, $Sr(OH)_2$, which is quite soluble and deposits from its solution crystals of the hydrate containing eight molecules of water of crystallization. The hydrate has a strong alkaline reaction, and is more caustic than lime, but less so than the alkalis. Strontia does not occur native, but is prepared by igniting the carbonate, the mineral strontianite.

strontian (stron'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *strontium* + *-an*.] **I.** *n.* Native strontium carbonate; strontianite; hence, also, strontia, and sometimes strontium. [Indefinite and rare.]

II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing strontia or strontium.—**Strontian yellow**, a color formed by adding potassium chromate to a solution of a strontium salt.

strontianiferous (stron'shi-a-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< *strontian* + *-i-ferous*.] Containing strontian. *Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 238.

strontianite (stron'shi-an-īt), *n.* [< *strontian* + *-ite*[2].] Native strontium carbonate, a mineral that occurs massive, fibrous, stellated, and rarely in orthorhombic crystals resembling those of aragonite in form. It varies in color from white to yellow and pale green. It was first discovered in the lead-mines of Strontian, in Argyllshire, Scotland.

strontic (stron'tik), *a.* [< *strontia* + *-ic*.] Same as *strontitic*.

strontites (stron-tī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *stronti(um)* + *-ites*.] Same as *strontia:* so named by Dr. Hope, who first obtained this earth from strontianite, or native carbonate of strontium.

strontitic (stron-tit'ik), *a.* [< NL. *strontites* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from strontia or strontium.

strontium (stron'shi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Strontian*, in Argyllshire, Scotland.] Chemical symbol, Sr; atomic weight, 87.37; specific gravity, 2.54. A dark-yellow metal, less lustrous than barium, malleable, and fusible at a red heat. When heated in air, it burns with a bright flame to the oxid. It decomposes water at ordinary temperatures, evolving hydrogen, and uniting with the oxygen of the water to form the oxid strontia. It does not occur native. The chief strontium minerals are the carbonate (strontianite) and the sulphate (celestine). Strontium also occurs as a silicate in the mineral brewsterite. It has been detected in the waters of various mineral springs, as well as in seawater, and in the ashes of some marine plants. Salts of strontium are chiefly used in pyrotechny, imparting an intense red color to flames.

strook† (strūk). An old preterit of *strike*. *Pope*, Iliad, xxi. 498.

stroot (strūt), *r.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *strut*[1].

strop (strop), *n.* [The older and more correct form of *strap;* < ME. *strop, stroppe*, < AS. *stropp* (= D. *strop*, etc.), < L. *struppus, struppus*, a strap: see *strap*.] **1.** Same as *strap*. Specifically—**2.** A strap or strip of leather, thick canvas, or other flexible material, suitably prepared for smoothing the edge of a razor drawn over it while it is attached by one end and held in the hand by the other; hence also, by extension, a two-sided or four-sided piece of wood, with a handle and a casing, having strips of leather of differing surfaces affixed to two sides, and the two other sides, when (as more commonly) present, covered with coarser and finer emery or other abrasive powder for use in honing a razor.—**3.** *Naut.*, same as *strap*, 1 (*a*).—**4.** In *rope-making*, a rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

strop (strop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *stropped*, ppr. *stropping*. [< *strop*, *n.*] To sharpen on or as if on a strop or strap.

Scarce are the gray-haired sires who *strop* their razors on the family Bible, and doze in the chimney-corner.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 2.

strope (strōp), *n.* A dialectal form of *strap*.

strophanthin (strō-fan'thin), *n.* [< *Strophanthus* + *-in*[2].] An active poisonous principle, said to be neither an alkaloid nor a glucoside, found in the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*.

Strophanthus (strō-fan'thus), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1801), so called from the twisted and tailed lobes of the corolla; < Gr. στρόφος, a twisted band, a cord (< στρέφειν, turn, twist), + ἄνθος, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, tribe *Echitideæ*, and subtribe *Nerieæ*. It is characterized by a glandular calyx; a funnel-shaped corolla with five tailed lobes and an ample throat, bearing about ten scales within, and including the long taper-pointed anthers; and an ovary of two distinct carpels, ripening into divergent follicles with seeds tailed at one end and extended at the other into a long plumose beak. There are about 20 species, natives of Asia and tropical Africa, with one, *S. Capensis*, in South Africa. They are small trees or shrubs or often climbers, either smooth or hairy, with opposite feather-veined leaves, and terminal cymes of handsome flowers which are either white, yellowish, orange, red, or purple. The seeds of several species or varieties in Africa yield arrow-poison: in western Africa *S. hispidus* affords the inée poison (see *poison of Pahonias*, under *poison*), in eastern Africa *S. Kombe* the kombe poison, and some species between Zanzibar and Somali-land the wanika poison. But *S. Kombe* is suspected to be a variety of *S. hispidus*, and the third species is probably the same. Since 1878 these seeds have excited great medical interest as a medium for the treatment of heart-disease, but their investigation is not complete. (See *strophanthin*.) Several species are cultivated under the name *twisted-flower*.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* [< NL. *strophe*, < L. *stropha*, < Gr. στροφή, a turning round, a recurring metrical system, the movement of a chorus while turning in one direction in the dance, the accompanying rhythmical (musical and metrical) composition, < στρέφειν, turn, twist.] **1.** In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A system the metrical form of which is repeated once or oftener in the course of a poem; also, a stanza in modern poetry. In a narrower sense—(*b*) The former of two metrically corresponding systems, as distinguished from the latter or *antistrophe*. (*c*) The fourth part of the parabasis and first part of the epirrhematic syzygy. It is hymnic in character, as opposed to the sceptic tone of the epirrhema.—**2.** In *bot.*, one of the spirals formed in the development of leaves. [Rare or obsolete.]—**Asclepiadean strophe.** See *Asclepiadean*.

strophic (strof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. στροφικός, of or pertaining to a strophe, < στροφή, a strophe: see *strophe*.] Of or pertaining to a strophe or strophes; constituting strophes; consisting of strophes: as, *strophic* composition; *strophic* poems.

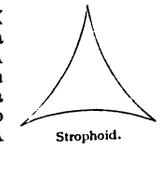
strophical (strof'i-kal), *a.* [< *strophic* + *-al*.] Same as *strophic*. *Athenæum*, No. 3300, p. 123.

strophiolate (strof'i-ō-lāt), *a.* [< *strophiole* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or furnished with a strophiole or something that resembles it.

strophiolated (strof'i-ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *strophiolate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *strophiolate*.

strophiole (strof'i-ōl), *n.* [< L. *strophiolum*, a small wreath or chaplet, dim. of *strophium*, < Gr. στρόφιον, a band, a breast-band, dim. of στρόφος, a twisted band, a braid, a cord, < στρέφειν, twist, turn.] In *bot.*, an appendage produced from the hilum of certain seeds, of the same origin as a true aril, but less developed. Sometimes used interchangeably with *caruncle*, from which it clearly differs.

strophoid (strof'oid), *n.* [< F. *strophoïde*, < Gr. στρόφος, a twisted band, a cord.] **1.** A nodal plane cubic curve which is the locus of a focus of a conic whose directrix and two tangents are given.—**2.** A curve which is the locus of intersections of two lines rotating uniformly with commensurable velocities. See also *substrophoid*.—**Right strophoid**, a strophoid symmetrical with respect to the line through the two centers of rotation.



Strophoid.

Strophostyles (strof-ō-stī'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1824), so called from the incurved style; < Gr. στρόφος, a twisted band, a cord, + στῦλος, a pillar.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. It is distinguished from the related genus *Phaseolus*, in which it was formerly included, by capitate flowers with the keel and included style and stamens incurved but not spirally coiled, and followed by a commonly terete and straight pod with its scurfy or smooth seeds quadrate or oblong, not reniform. About 17 species have been described, but some of them insufficiently, natives largely of North America, including Mexico and the West Indies, also occurring in Peru, India, and China. They are tangled vines with prostrate or climbing stems, usually retrorsely hairy, bearing pinnate leaves of three leaflets, and usually long-stalked purplish clusters of a few sessile flowers. Two species, known as *wild bean*, both called *Phaseolus helvolus* by various authors, extend along the Atlantic coast northward to Long Island or further, of which *S. pedunculatus* (*Phaseolus umbellatus*) is a slender twiner of sandy fields, and *S. angulosa* (*P. diversifolius*) a commonly trailing plant extending west to Minnesota, and to Missouri, where on river-bottoms a high-climbing variety sometimes reaches 30 feet. Another species, *S. pauciflorus*, occurs in the southern and western United States. See *Phaseolus*.

strophulus (strof'ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of **strophus*, < Gr. στρόφος, a twisted band, a cord: see *strophiole*.] A papular eruption upon the skin, peculiar to infants, exhibiting a variety of forms, known popularly as *red-gum, white-gum, tooth-rash*, etc.

strossers† (stros'ėrz), *n.* [A var. of *trossers*, which is a variant of *trousers:* see *trousers*.] Same as *trossers*.

You rode like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *strossers*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 57.

Sets his son a-horseback in cloth-of-gold breeches, while he himself goes to the devil a-foot in a pair of old *strossers!*
Middleton, No Wit Like a Woman's, ii. 1.

stroud[1] (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] A senseless or silly song. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

stroud[2] (stroud), *n.* [Also *strowd;* origin obscure.] **1.** Same as *strouding*.—**2.** A blanket made of strouding.

Be pleased to give to the son of the Piankasha king these two *strouds* to clothe him.
Journal of Capt. Treat (1752), p. 52. (*Bartlett.*)

strouding (strou'ding), *n.* [< *stroud*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Coarse warm cloth; a kind of blanketing used in trading with North American Indians.

Hazelnuts enough to barter at the nearest store for a few yards of blue *strouding* such as the Indians use.
The Century, XXXIII. 33.

stroup (stroup), *n.* [Also *stroop;* < ME. *stroupe, strowpe*, < Sw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, = Norw. *strupe*, the throat, gullet, an orifice, = Dan. *strube*, the throat, gullet; cf. Icel. *strjūpi*, the trunk of the human body with the head cut off.] **1.** The trachea or windpipe. [Obsolete and prov. Eng.]

He smote him in the helm, bakward he bare his *stroupe*.
Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 190. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A spout (of a tea-kettle, etc.). [Scotch.]

strout, *v.* An obsolete or provincial variant of *strut*[1]. *Bacon.*

strove (strōv). Preterit of *strive*.

strow (strō), *v. t.*; pret. *strowed*, pp. *strowed* or *strown*, ppr. *strowing*. An archaic form of *strew*.

strowt, *a.* [Cf. *strow, strew*.] Loose; scattered. [Rare and dubious.]

Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.
Lady Alimony, D 4 b. (*Nares.*)

strowd[1] (stroud), *n.* See *stroud*[1].

strowd[2], *n.* See *stroud*[2].

strowlt, *v. i.* An old spelling of *stroll*.

strown (strōn). A past participle of *strow*.

strowpet, *n.* See *stroup*.

stroyt, *v. t.* [ME. *stroyen*, by apheresis from *destroyen:* see *destroy*.] To destroy. *Middleton.*

stroyt, *n.* [ME., < *stroy*, *v.*] Destruction.

stroyallt (stroi'ăl), *n.* [< *stroy*, *v.*, + obj. *all*.] One who destroys or wastes recklessly; a waster.

A giddy brain master, and *stroyall* his knave,
Brings ruling to ruin, and thrift to her grave.
Tusser, Good Husbandly Lessons.

stroyert (stroi'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *stroyere*, by apheresis from *destroyer*.] A destroyer.

The drake, *stroyere* of his owene kynde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 360.

stroylt, *n.* See *stroil*.

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